Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act
Summary of Key Nonprofit and Civic Infrastructure Provisions
As Passed by the Senate August 10, 2021

Broadband - $65 billion

- Grants to states for deployment: $42.45 billion to support a formula-based program to states, territories, and DC for broadband deployment. States must have enforceable plans to address all unserved areas before funding projects in underserved areas.
- Private Activity Bonds: Approximately $600 million for bonds to finance deployment in rural areas where a majority of households do not have access to broadband.
- Rural Utilities Service: $2 billion for the Distance Learning, Telemedicine, and Broadband Program
- “Middle Mile”: $1 billion for a state grant program to support the construction or acquisition of infrastructure that will lower operating costs and reduce capital expenditures.
- Tribal Broadband Connectivity Program: $2 billion
- Digital Equity Act: $2.75 billion to establish two grant programs to promote digital inclusion and equity for communities that lack the skills, technologies, and support needed to take advantage of broadband connections.
- Affordability: $14.2 billion in funds to the Affordable Connectivity Fund, formerly known as the Emergency Broadband Benefit program, which subsidizes service for households meeting need-based criteria. Reduces the subsidy from $50 per month to $30 per month.

Public Transit Funding ($39B) and Electrification ($15B)

- Public Transit: $39 billion, including funding for repair or replacement of public transit busses and rail assets, and mobility for seniors and those with disabilities. Total includes:
  - $5.25 billion for zero-emission and low-emission transit buses.
  - $4.75 billion for state of good repair grants
  - $250 million for formula grants for the enhanced mobility of seniors and individuals with disabilities
  - $8 billion for Capital Investment Grants
  - $1.75 billion for competitive grants to upgrade the accessibility of rail stations
- Low Carbon buses and Ferries: $7.5 billion, including $5 billion for a Clean School Bus Program
- Electric Vehicle Infrastructure: $7.5 billion
Reconnecting Communities - $1 billion

- Reconnecting Communities: $1 billion for a first-ever program to reconnect communities divided by transportation infrastructure. The program will fund planning, design, demolition, and reconstruction of street grids, parks, or other infrastructure.

Clean Drinking Water - $55 billion

- Clean drinking water: $55 billion including
  o Clean Water State Revolving Fund: $11.7 billion
  o Drinking Water State Revolving Fund: $11.7 billion
  o Identify and replace lead services lines: $15 billion - to replace all of the nation’s lead pipes and service lines
  o Contaminants: $10 billion to address the dangerous chemical PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl), as well as emerging contaminants under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act

Environmental Remediation - $21 billion

- Brownfields: $1.5 billion Brownfields competitive and categorial grants
- Superfund: $3.5 billion for the Remedial account in the Hazardous Substance Superfund
- Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation: $11.2 billion
- Orphan oil and gas wells: $4.7 billion

Energy Efficiency and Assistance

- Nonprofit Energy Efficiency: $50 million for a pilot program to award grants for energy-efficiency materials upgrades to buildings owned and operated by a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization. The maximum grant amount is $200,000.
- Weatherization Assistance Program: $3.5 billion
- Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program: $500 million

Resilience - “Over $50 billion”

- Bureau of Reclamation: $8.3 billion for western water infrastructure
- Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities program: $1 billion
- Flood resilience: $12 billion
- Resilience – Waste Management: $810 million
- Resilience – Drought: $5.5 billion
- Resilience – Wildfire Management: $5.75 billion
- Resilience – Ecosystems:
  o Resilience – Cyber: $100 million

1 Legislative text indicates just $500 million for this program, but inconsistent authorization and appropriation. Possible drafting error to be monitored.
2 Subtotals in this section are based on summary documents.
Selected Offsets

- Repurposing unused COVID relief dollars, including remaining funds for Economic Injury Disaster Loan (EIDL) Subsidy ($13.5 billion), Targeted EIDL Advance ($17.6 billion), Department of the Treasury Economic Stabilization Program ($1.3 billion), SBA Business Loans ($5.7 billion), and more. Total estimated repurposing: $205 billion, including:
  - Expedited ERTC phase-out: Moves up the expected expiration date for the Employee Retention Tax Credit from January 1, 2022 to October 1, 2021. – predicted to raise approximately $8 billion.
  - DOES NOT include rescission of State and Local Coronavirus Fiscal Recovery Funds.
- Return of unused enhanced federal unemployment insurance supplement from certain states – predicted to raise $53 billion
- Spectrum auctions – predicted to raise $87 billion, approximately $67 billion from auctions held in February 2021 and $20 billion from forthcoming auctions.
- Delay of Medicare part D prescription rule – predicted to raise $49 billion
- Information reporting for brokers and digital assets including cryptocurrency – predicted to raise $28 billion.