

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 infrastructure¹

Clean Drinking Water - \$55 billion

- Clean drinking water: \$55 billion including
 - Clean Water State Revolving Fund: \$11.7 billion
 - Drinking Water State Revolving Fund: \$11.7 billion
 - Identify and replace lead services lines: \$15 billion - to replace all of the nation's lead pipes and service lines
 - 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 categorical 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"²

- 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:
- 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.