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# A User Guide to the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL): How New and Expanded Federal Programs Can Deliver Good Jobs and Environmental Benefits

## INTRODUCTION

A centerpiece of Joe Biden's presidency to date is the "Build Back Better Agenda," a historic, multi-faceted plan to rebuild the nation's economy to be stronger, cleaner, more equitable, and resilient. That agenda—first encompassed in the American Jobs Plan and American Families Plan—further manifested in the form of two important pieces of legislation. The first, the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL)—also known as the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA)—is a \$1.2 trillion investment in repairing and modernizing the nation's infrastructure that was signed into law on November 15, 2021. The second—**not yet passed**—is the Build Back Better Act (BBBA), a historic investment that utilizes the budget reconciliation process to fund important priorities to create good jobs, invest in infrastructure, revitalize the nation's manufacturing sector, fight climate change, and bolster the care economy.

The BIL alone is an important and, in some ways, historic piece of legislation, but it is insufficient. Only with these two bills together—the Build Back Better Act (BBBA) and the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL)—will the true transformational power of the Build

Back Better Agenda be realized.

This moment is a long time coming. For years, voters have been calling for the types of investment included in the Build Back Better Agenda. [Poll](#) after [poll](#) has shown broad support for action on the priorities encompassed in these bills.

The investments and policies included in the BIL—when coupled with the BBBA—will create good-paying, union jobs across the nation while fighting climate change, improving public health, and helping tackle income and racial injustice. The BIL takes important and long-overdue steps to rebuild and modernize our nation's crumbling infrastructure. However, more is needed, and getting the BBBA over the finish line is critical to meeting the goals and promise of the Build Back Better Agenda.

That being said, now is the moment to start the work of making sure that implementation of the law truly delivers to workers and communities.

The purpose of this "user guide" is to act as an easy reference for a number of policies and programs included in the BIL in eight broad areas—clean energy

projects and infrastructure; manufacturing and industrial transformation; water; buildings and schools; fairness for workers and communities; community resilience; transportation; and methane and natural gas distribution. We explore the policies, timelines, and implementation mechanisms for each of these policy areas. In doing so, we hope to help ensure that funds are maximized to benefit workers and their families and communities, delivering job quality, climate, health, and equity gains.

We also provide some background about the legislation, explore what is missing from the bill and what can be done to ensure job quality and equity, break down the implementation mechanisms included in the bills and how they operate, provide a look at some key provisions in the bill, and provide easy to reference grids of key provisions and how they work.

## BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW

The \$1.2 trillion BIL was passed by a bipartisan group of lawmakers in both chambers and signed into law by President Biden on November 15, 2021. The investments and policies included in this bill will rebuild and modernize our nation's crumbling infrastructure and create good-paying, union jobs across the nation while making some important investments to address climate change. At the same time, there are concerns with some of the bill's provisions, including the changes it makes to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process, and careful attention to implementation will be needed to ensure the bill translates into benefits for the environment and communities.

It includes billions in reauthorizations and existing programs and \$550 billion in new federal infrastructure funding over five years to repair, rebuild, and modernize America's bridges, transit systems, water infrastructure, and more. While more than half of the bill's funding is for transportation infrastructure—including surface transportation, airports, zero-emissions school buses, electric vehicle (EV) charging, ports, public transit, railways, and more—it also provides significant funding for broadband, the power grid, water infrastructure, resilience, and legacy pollution.

This law will create high-quality union jobs, not only at construction job sites, but at manufacturing facilities down the supply chain through the use of strong Buy America and Buy American provisions.

Notable provisions in the bill include:

- The largest federal investment in public transit in history;
- The largest federal investment in passenger rail since the creation of Amtrak;
- The largest dedicated bridge investment since the creation of the interstate highway system;
- The largest investment in clean drinking water and wastewater infrastructure ever;
- The expansion of high-speed internet access;
- The largest investment in clean energy transmission and EV infrastructure in history;
- Robust funding to reclaim abandoned mine lands;
- The expansion of the electric school and transit bus fleet; and
- New funding and authorities to build a more climate-resilient and efficient electric grid.

## IMPLEMENTATION OVERVIEW: HOW THE MONEY MOVES

Successfully navigating the federal funding made available by the BIL will require becoming familiar with the different mechanisms through which federal programs are implemented and the different ways federal funds flow from federal agencies, whether through states—and, ultimately, to communities—or directly to eligible entities. For each of the policies we explore in this guide, we have identified which mechanism will be used in the grids included in this document. Below, we provide more information on those mechanisms and how they generally operate.

### Grants

At its most basic, a grant provides government funding that is not expected to be paid back. However, within this broad category, there are several subtypes of grants that are used to distribute funding in the BIL.

#### Mandatory Grant:

A mandatory grant is any grant in which funds are automatically awarded to all eligible applicants. Mandatory grants are not typically given to private organizations or individuals. Rather, they are awarded to state or local governments. Mandatory grants are typically created by legislation that appropriates money for a specific program and determines eligibility for lower levels of government to receive the money to implement the program. Medicaid is a classic example of a mandatory grant; the federal government awards money to each state to implement its own Medicaid program in accordance with the authorizing statute.

Block grants and formula grants (defined below) are usually subsets of mandatory grants. Discretionary grants are mutually exclusive with mandatory grants.

### **Formula Grant:**

A formula grant is a type of mandatory grant where funds are disbursed according to a “formula,” or a fixed set of criteria usually written into the enabling legislation. The formula dictates whether an entity is eligible for funds, and if so, how much. If an entity meets the formula, the award is automatic. The formula may be as simple as a flat dollar amount per unit of population, or it may be much more complex, including various funding, eligibility, program, and compliance criteria. However, it is always intended to be quantitative and objective.

Formula grants are typically awarded to either state or local governments. Large federal spending programs are often structured as formula grants to states, where every state receives an amount of funding based on its population and other characteristics, and then spends this funding to implement the program.

Formula grants are quite similar to block grants, and many programs qualify as both. When a distinction is made, block grants provide more flexibility and breadth to the awardees, while formula grants have more specific and quantitative funding structures and requirements. Formula grants that are not considered block grants may instead be considered as categorical grants.

### **Block Grant:**

A block grant is a mandatory grant awarded to a government entity by a larger government entity to fulfill a broad set of government functions. In the case of a federal block grant, the government defines a set of functions to be carried out, and then awards grants to state or local governments to carry out those functions at their own discretion. A prominent example is the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), where the federal government gives funds to cities and counties for a broad list of eligible activities aimed at providing affordable housing, economic development, and infrastructure.

Block grants are quite similar to formula grants, and many grant programs, including CDBG, qualify as both. Block grants are mutually exclusive with categorical grants, as block grants give broad discretion to

awardees to spend their funds while categorical grants have highly specific requirements.

### **Discretionary or Competitive Grant:**

A discretionary grant, also called a competitive grant, is a grant where awardees are chosen among a pool of applicants based on a review process. The review process will generally involve a set of fixed criteria based on the grant program, funding agency, or specific Request for Proposal (RFP), but it will also most likely involve some degree of subjective judgment.

Federal discretionary grants are typically awarded by federal agencies. There may be enabling legislation that allocates money for a specific grant program, or the grant program may be created by the agency using its existing budget. Either way, the agency has control over how to evaluate applicants and award funds. State and local government agencies, private companies, nonprofits, labor unions, and individual people may be eligible applicants, depending on the grant program.

Mandatory grants are mutually exclusive with discretionary grants.

### **Categorical Grant:**

A categorical grant is any grant from the federal government to state and local governments to fund a highly specific set of programs and activities. Head Start is a classic example of a categorical grant in which the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) funds local awardees to operate childcare programs following a specific set of federal guidelines.

Categorical grants may be structured as either mandatory or discretionary grants, and they may be structured as formula or project grants. Categorical grants are mutually exclusive with block grants, as block grants give broad discretion to awardees to spend their funds while categorical grants have highly specific requirements.

### **Project Grant:**

A project grant is any grant awarded to fund a specific project, initiative, or service. These are typically competitive and may be awarded to government agencies, nonprofits, or private companies. Project



grants are often considered a subset of categorical grants. The U.S. Department of Transportation's (DOT) Capital Investment Grants are an example of a project grant program. The BIL includes a significant amount of project grant funding with [\\$105 billion](#) under the auspices of the DOT alone.

## Loans

Broadly, loans are pools of government funding that are expected to be paid back, unlike grants. There are a number of loan programs included in the BIL. The loans utilized by the provisions we explore in this guide are defined below.

### State Revolving Fund

A State Revolving Fund (SRF) is a program that provides grants and low-interest rate loans for the purposes of building or repairing water and sanitation infrastructure. There are currently two federally funded SRF programs: the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) and the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF). For both of these SRFs, Congress appropriates funding, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) then provides capitalization grants to every states' SRF based on a needs assessment: the state then matches a portion. With this bank of funds, the state—which operates and manages the SRFs—issues loans or other financial assistance to appropriate applicants. Those applicants then make repayments on the loans. These repayments are recycled back into the states' SRF, allowing it to redistribute that money as other loans—this is the “revolving” aspect of the program.

The agencies that jointly administer the state-based SRF can vary depending on the nature of the SRF. For example, Minnesota's CWSRF is administered by the Public Facilities Authority and the Pollution Control Agency, while their DWSRF is administered by the Public Facilities Authority and the Department of Health.

### Loans, Loan Guarantees, and Other Financing

The BIL authorizes or funds the federal government to make loans for a variety of purposes. Particularly critical to the clean energy and manufacturing investments we highlight in this document are loans that would be administered by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) through their Loan Programs Office (LPO), which operates programs to provide financing for clean and advanced energy, industrial, and clean

vehicle manufacturing projects. The benefit of working with the LPO for a project is that these loans are lower cost, the LPO is able to offer more flexible financing options, and the office remains involved in the project for its lifetime, offering access to DOE's team of experts to help ensure the success of the project.

In some instances, DOE is also able to provide loan guarantees—which reduce the risk of a project by having DOE agree to assume the debt for the loan should the borrower default—or coordinate with other parts of DOE or other agencies to provide a mix of grant, loan, or other financing.

## Bonds

A bond is a security issued in exchange for a loan—essentially as an “IOU.” An entity can raise money by issuing a bond and selling it for cash to an investor. The bond typically stipulates a rate of interest to be paid over the life of the bond and a date of maturity when the principal is to be repaid in full.

There are a plethora of specific government bond programs designed for specific types of spending, projects, and circumstances, such as Qualified School Construction Bonds and Recovery Zone Economic and Facility Bonds.

## Other Investment Mechanisms

The BIL includes a couple of additional investment mechanisms that do not fit into the categories above.

### Cooperative Agreements

Cooperative agreements facilitate the transfer of something of value from federal executive agencies to states, local governments, and private recipients for a public purpose or benefit. While similar to grants, cooperative agreements differ in that they provide substantial involvement between the federal awarding agency or pass-through entity and the non-federal entity in carrying out the purpose of the agreement.

### Technical Assistance

Technical Assistance—commonly referred to as consulting—is the process of providing targeted support to an organization with a development need or problem, which is typically delivered over an extended period of time.

## MAXIMIZING BENEFITS FOR WORKERS, COMMUNITIES, AND EQUITY

As we work to implement the BIL funding and recover from the COVID-19 pandemic, we cannot aim at returning to the status quo. We have to reach further, seizing on this moment to create a more just, equitable society that works for all. We went into this pandemic with three ongoing interconnected crises: economic injustice, racial injustice, and climate change.

Our nation has been struggling with economic inequality for decades. The U.S. Census Bureau [reported that](#) income inequality in 2018—the gap between the wealthiest Americans and the average worker—had reached the highest level recorded since the bureau started tracking the gap. According to the Economic Policy Institute, CEOs in 2020 were paid [more than 350 times](#) more than the typical worker.

There is a direct correlation between the increase in income inequality and the decrease of worker power as the [share of workers in a union fell from 24% in 1979 to under 11% now](#).

At the same time, we are struggling against racial injustice. From its outset, our nation's economy has been built on the exploitation of people of color. Systemic racism and oppression are knotted into all of the challenges to building a clean, healthy, and thriving economy for all. For example, historically and persistently, [Black Americans fare worse](#) in our existing economy, having lower wages, less savings to fall back on, and significantly higher poverty rates. Regardless of education level, Black workers are far more likely to be unemployed than white workers. In fact, unemployment rates are twice as high for Black workers historically. That disparity carries into the workplace as well, with Black workers paid on average 73 cents to the dollar compared to white workers. The wage gap persists regardless of education, and even with advanced degrees, Black workers make far less than white workers at the same level. The poverty rate for white Americans sits at about 8.1%. For Black households, it is 20.7%.

The COVID-19 pandemic has cast a harsh spotlight on and exacerbated these crises. Black workers are more likely to have front-line jobs—like grocery clerks, public transit workers, warehouse and postal service workers, cleaners, healthcare workers, and childcare workers. Black workers are also less likely

to have health insurance, paid sick time, or the ability to work from home. They are also more likely to live in neighborhoods with more air pollution, increasing the risk of COVID-19 infection. Unsurprisingly, the burden of COVID-19 cases and deaths in the U.S. falls [disproportionately on people of color](#).

Lower-income communities and communities of color are also hit the hardest and are less able to deal with the impacts of climate change and the increasing natural disasters we are witnessing, from wildfires and hurricanes to heatwaves, droughts, and sea-level rise. As wages have fallen, access to stable housing and economic mobility and power in the workplace has declined, and working people are disproportionately vulnerable to these impacts.

These crises are well documented and the solutions to them are as intrinsically linked as their causes. To begin the work of addressing economic inequality and dismantling the systemic racism in our society, equity and justice must be at the core of our efforts to rebuild the economy. Thankfully, President Biden did not propose the “Build Back Agenda;” instead, he proposed the “Build Back **BETTER** Agenda.”

As we work to implement the Build Back Better Agenda, starting with the BIL, we have the opportunity to ensure we do so in a way that protects and creates good union jobs, delivers public health and environmental benefits, addresses economic and racial injustice head-on, and creates a cleaner, stronger, and more equitable economy for all.

A number of policy levers exist to help ensure that investments create good, union jobs, community benefits—particularly for targeted constituencies—and help reduce the income inequality that has harmed the American middle class and build a competitive, clean economy. The BIL includes some codified policy tools explicitly in the legislation. There are additional policy tools available that we have the opportunity to try to insert or attach as much as possible in the implementation of these funds at the federal and state level. We explore these tools in detail below.

Beyond these policies, it will take not only a deep understanding and acceptance of how we got here but also humility and a willingness and desire to change our present and future, starting with policy changes at every level of government that seek to address the injustices that lead to disproportionate access to and acquisition of resources and opportunities for people of color.

## Key Labor and Equity Standards Needed in BIL Implementation and the Build Back Better Agenda

The BIL provides critical investments to support our nation's economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. There are a number of policy tools that can and should be used to help ensure the creation of good, union jobs that build pathways into the middle class and move us closer to creating a cleaner, more prosperous, and equitable future.

With the right tools in place, the investments included in the BIL can not only repair our infrastructure, help address the climate crisis, and revitalize our manufacturing sector, but can also fight the interconnected crises of income inequality and racial inequity by incentivizing the use of union labor, mandating that workers are paid a fair wage, utilizing union apprentice and pre-apprenticeship programs, ensuring equitable access to the jobs that these bills will create, prioritizing workers and communities most in need, and building pathways into good-paying careers for workers across the nation.

A few such provisions are defined below and are included in the grids of key policy provisions included in this document.

### **Davis Bacon Prevailing Wage**

Prevailing wage establishes a wage floor for each occupation that all contractors on a project must pay at or above—typically set to reflect the average or market wage for a given type of work in a given area. Similar to project labor agreements (PLAs), in practice, prevailing wage policies are generally limited to workers employed in the construction industry. Many state and local governments establish a prevailing wage for public works projects, and at the federal level, the Davis Bacon Act establishes prevailing wage rates for federal construction projects. Requirements or incentives for contractors to pay the prevailing wage can be extended to privately developed projects such as new power generation facilities.

### **Registered Apprenticeship, Pre-Apprenticeship Programs, and Other Union-Affiliated Training Programs**

One of the main mechanisms for building career pathways is through registered apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship, and other union-affiliated training programs. Strong, democratic unions can play a

key role in promoting diversity, equity, justice, and inclusion within these programs. A BlueGreen Alliance analysis of the U.S. Department of Labor's (DOL) Registered Apprenticeship Partners Information Database System (RAPIDS) found that in the construction industry, 43% of apprentices were people of color in union programs, compared to 33% of people of color in non-union programs. However, enrollment in these programs only shows one small metric by which to judge if these programs work to advance the careers of people of color. For true equity and justice to be sustained, officials must focus not solely on enrollment rates but in addition, bring focus towards retention and promotion within the workplace; that means, in part, working to ensure that apprentices have not only the technical skills but also the professional tools they need to succeed.

Pre-apprenticeship programs, in particular, have become a key tool to improving diversity in the building trades. Such programs aim to ensure that workers can qualify for entry into an apprenticeship program and have the skills they need to succeed. These programs are generally designed to target certain populations or demographics such as low-income workers, workers of color, women, and other marginalized communities. Additionally, many unions offer training throughout a member's career to enable them to stay up to date with changes in technology.

### **Project Labor Agreements (PLAs), Community Workforce Agreements (CWAs), and Community Benefit Agreements (CBAs)**

PLAs are collective bargaining agreements that are negotiated in advance of a project. The encouragement of the use of PLAs on federally funded projects is not a new policy. In a 2009 executive order, former President Barack Obama ordered that "it is the policy of the Federal Government to encourage executive agencies to consider requiring the use of project labor agreements in connection with large-scale construction projects in order to promote economy and efficiency in Federal procurement."

Community Workforce Agreements (CWAs) and Community Benefit Agreements (CBAs) are beneficial tools for communities when included with PLAs. They can be more expansive in scope and are sometimes negotiated with both union and community partners. CWAs go beyond PLAs and focus on creating opportunities to maximize benefits to and in local communities. In addition to the collective bargaining aspects of a PLA, CWAs frequently include local hire provisions, targeted hire of low-income or

disadvantaged workers, and the creation of pre-apprenticeship pathways for careers on the project.

### Collective Bargaining

Through the collective bargaining process, workers represented by a union negotiate with their employer the terms of their employment. This includes wages, benefits, hours, health and safety requirements, and more. Research has shown that through the collective bargaining power of unions, workers are able to get more and better benefits—such as health insurance and pensions—and are able to fight for more enforcement of the labor protections they have a right to under the law, like enforcement of safety and health regulations and overtime. Moreover, research has shown that across the board, [union members earn higher wages than non-union workers](#) and this difference is most pronounced for workers of color and women:

- White male union members earn 17% more in wages on average compared to white male non-union workers;
- Female union members earn 28% more in wages on average compared to non-union female workers;
- Black union members earn 28% more in wages on average compared to non-union Black workers; and
- Latine union members earn 40% more in wages on average compared to non-union Latine workers.

### Justice40 and Other Targeted Community Investments

To ensure that new government policies help dismantle structural racism and target federal resources to the workers and communities that need them most, President Biden established a Justice40 Initiative to ensure that 40% of federal investments benefit disadvantaged communities. This could include funding set-asides, funding prioritization, or more general guidance that instructs agencies to maximize benefits for communities or workers in ways that can and should—if properly implemented—complement the Justice40 objectives. This includes prioritization or targeting of resources to environmental justice communities and/or communities impacted by energy transition, such as those where coal-fired power plants or coal mines have closed.

## CRITICAL TOOL: BUY AMERICA

The investments included in the BIL will be massive job creators not just at project sites across the nation, but—thanks to strong domestic procurement policy—will also support a boom in American manufacturing. Infrastructure projects, in particular, are massive undertakings requiring huge amounts of building materials like iron, steel, and concrete. These are materials that have been proudly manufactured in the United States for decades and longer, but—due in part to misguided trade policy and a lack of adequate industrial policy—these industries have taken a hit as global competition has grown. It is critical that the taxpayer dollars being used to fund the historic investments in the BIL are used in ways that support American manufacturing and workers and communities here at home. This can be accomplished through strong domestic procurement policies such as the expanded Buy America provision included in the BIL.

Buy America is a domestic procurement policy requiring certain materials for public infrastructure projects to be produced in the United States. The BIL includes a new provision titled “Build America, Buy America” (BABA), which expands, harmonizes, and modernizes longstanding Buy America domestic content preferences to more infrastructure programs and projects. Modern Buy America policy has been applied to surface transportation programs since 1982 and similar preferences have subsequently been applied to other federal assistance programs since that time. Still, there are several programs to which Buy America does not apply or where its application is deficient, either by lack of application to all relevant projects or by lack of application to all iron, steel, manufactured goods, and construction materials used in such projects.

BABA expands the application of commonsense Buy America preferences to all relevant programs and projects. It will ensure that they will be applied consistently throughout, creating more opportunities for American workers to benefit from federal infrastructure investments and improving the efficiency with which these preferences are applied. Buy America has a long track record of supporting American manufacturing, and its expansion through BABA will ensure that taxpayer money goes back into the American economy, supporting workers here at home instead of sending that money overseas.



## SUMMARY OF KEY POLICY PROVISIONS

The BIL includes many new and expanded programs across a number of sectors. A manual like this one exploring all of the provisions included in the bill would span volumes. Instead, we have selected provisions in eight broad categories that all touch on the intersections between good jobs, a clean environment, and a fair and just economy.

The BIL is the first step of the Build Back Better Agenda, but additional legislation will need to be passed to address priorities outside of the scope of this bill, as well as filling some remaining gaps. In addition to exploring how the BIL addresses critical priority areas, we have included some information about what is missing and how those items can be addressed in future Build Back Better Agenda Legislation.





## TRANSPORTATION

Transportation systems undergird our country and our economy. Workers and families rely on our transportation infrastructure to access jobs, visit family and loved ones, and utilize retail and recreation. Our nation's transportation infrastructure has been in a [state of disrepair](#) for decades and we need to rebuild, modernize, and expand these systems in ways that will create good-paying jobs in construction, manufacturing, operations, and other services—sectors that will be at the heart of our economic recovery.

Updating our transportation networks is also key to our fight against climate change. As of 2019, transportation in the United States accounts for [more emissions than any other economic sector](#). Reducing emissions from this sector on a timeline consistent with our ambitious climate goals means taking a two-pronged approach that 1) urgently spurs the adoption of cleaner vehicles, and 2) reduces individual driving through smart investment in clean public transit networks, non-motorized transportation infrastructure, and transit-oriented development.

The BIL makes critical investments in the transition to cleaner vehicles by allocating at least \$5 billion, and up to \$7.5 billion, toward the construction of a robust, nationwide, and public EV charging network, up to \$5 billion to transition the nation's school bus fleet to zero-emission school buses, and approximately \$5.6 billion for public transit bus electrification. These investments provide a significant demand push in the market for EVs—and particularly heavy-duty EVs such as school and transit buses—which will serve to reduce the cost of production. Additionally, these investments place EVs in communities across the country, establishing visibility and trust in the technology; alongside other complementary policies and incentives, this public education will play a key role in the effort to transition all vehicles—including privately owned ones—to cleaner alternatives like EVs.

Public transit received a significant investment of \$39 billion in the BIL, which will serve to restore transit service curtailed during the COVID-19 pandemic, and expand and modernize it to meet communities' needs. Additionally, innovative programs such as grants to reconnect communities—like a DOT pilot program authorized and funded by the BIL—will provide support to remove highways and redesign road and transit networks in neighborhoods previously divided and destroyed by the placement of highway, rail, and port infrastructure.

These transit investments aren't just essential for improving mobility and for achieving climate goals; research demonstrates that public transit investment creates jobs and supports regional economic growth. For example, recent analysis from the BlueGreen Alliance found that the \$39 billion in the BIL would result in the creation of 204,750 direct, 131,820 indirect, and 185,250 induced jobs, a total of 521,820 jobs over 10 years.

### Rounding Out the Build Back Better Agenda: Transportation

The BIL includes a number of positive provisions related to transportation infrastructure investment, including funding for DOT competitive grant projects and an investment to the Federal Railroad Administration 11 times larger than the previous year. However, transit is a key remaining need in the BIL. While transit funding received a significant investment of \$39 billion above baseline, more is needed to meet the current \$176 billion backlog in transit needs.

#### Electric Vehicles & Infrastructure

The BIL designates \$5 billion to the new Clean School Bus Program at EPA, allocating 50% of total program funds for zero-emission buses. This funding falls far short of levels needed to rapidly clean up the fleet, and is likely to slow the transition to zero-emission buses for priority communities in particular, due to insufficient targeting for low-income and non-attainment school districts. Gaps in protections for workers also remain in this area.

The BIL also allocates up to \$7.5 billion in total funds to EV charging, far short of the funding needed to ensure nationwide access to charging, particularly for those rural and low-income communities likely to be served last through the private provision of charging.

**Table 1. Transportation**

Category	Program Name and Description	Funding Level	Administering Agency or Office	Funding mechanism	Timeline	Standards	Eligible Entities
Transit	Surface Transportation Reauthorization for Transit Funding - Comprehensive reauthorization of transit programs for next five-year window. Increased investment for transit (both operating/capital costs).	\$39 Billion	DOT - Federal Transit Administration	Existing, reauthorized programs: Formula and Block Grant Programs; Additional Formula and Discretionary Grants.	FY22-FY26	Davis Bacon, Buy America	State DOTs, Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs), et al.
	Rail Funding - Funding for new and upgraded rail service, including for Amtrak and other funding for safety and freight upgrades. Some funding can potentially be used in coordination with regional rail.	\$66 Billion	DOT - Federal Railroad Administration	Existing and New Programs; Grants	FY22-FY26	Davis Bacon, Buy America	Amtrak, state agencies, MPOs, et al.
	Reconnecting Communities Pilot Program - Establishes two grant programs dedicated to developing and implementing plans to reconnect communities through the removal, replacement, or relocation of transportation infrastructure such as highways and railroads.	\$1 Billion	DOT - Federal Highway Administration	New Program: Grants	FY22-FY26	Davis Bacon, Buy America	State DOTs, MPOs, et al.
EV Charging Infrastructure	National EV Infrastructure (NEVI) Formula Program - Designates Alternative Fuel Corridors along the Interstate Highway System and funds the installation of public EV charging infrastructure to facilitate travel and commerce.	\$5 Billion	DOE and DOT - Joint Office of Energy and Transportation	New Program: Formula Grant	FY22-FY26	Davis Bacon, Buy America	State DOTs, MPOs, et al.
	Corridor and Community Charging Grant Programs - Fund the installation of public EV charging infrastructure along the Interstate Highway System and within communities to facilitate travel and commerce.	\$2.5 Billion	DOE and DOT - Joint Office of Energy and Transportation	New Program: Competitive Grants	FY22-FY26	Davis Bacon, Buy America	State DOTs, MPOs, et al.
Electric Transit and School Buses	Low or No Emission Bus Grant Program - Part of BIL Surface Transportation Reauthorization; Funds state and local government authorities to purchase or lease low or no emission buses and infrastructure; Part of BIL reauthorization for bus funding; Raises minimum eligibility for zero emissions buses and bus facilities to 25% threshold.	\$5.6 Billion	DOT - Federal Transit Administration	Existing Program: Competitive Grants	FY22-FY26	Davis Bacon, Buy America, Incumbent Workforce Development Training	State DOTs, MPOs, et al.
	Clean School Bus Program - To support the deployment of electric and alternative fuel powered school buses; Also see Table 6.	Up to \$5 Billion	EPA - State and Tribal Assistance Grants	New Program: Competitive Grants	FY22-FY26	Davis Bacon, Priority for high-need school districts and rural and low income areas.	School districts, non-profit transportation associations, tribes, contractors



## WATER

Our nation's drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater infrastructure is vital to the protection, treatment, and distribution of clean water. However, age, strain from population growth, lack of investment, the pervasiveness of lead pipes, and emerging threats from climate change have increased the burden on the current water infrastructure system and health risks to communities. The nation's wastewater and drinking water infrastructure [received grades of "D+" and "C-" by the American Society of Civil Engineers \(ASCE\)](#), respectively. The good news is that investing in our water infrastructure is a win-win. Water infrastructure investments will boost our economy, and create and sustain thousands of jobs while ensuring communities have safe water and water systems resilient to climate change.

The BIL invests \$55 billion in our water systems—the largest federal investment ever. The BIL provides a little over \$15 billion to fund the replacement of lead service lines and other lead remediation activities. This funding is important to improving public health and addressing inequality. As many as [12.8 million homes](#) around the country get their water through lead pipes and service lines. Lead is a toxic metal that harms the brain and nervous system and is especially harmful during pregnancy and infancy when it can decrease IQs, diminish academic abilities, and increase attention deficits and problem behaviors. Even the lowest blood lead levels can affect the developing brain and central nervous system, having irreversible effects. [Communities of color and lower-income communities](#) often bear a disproportionate brunt of the hazards of lead water contamination. Eliminating lead exposure in our water systems can not only keep communities safe and healthy, but also create family-sustaining jobs and boost local economies across the country, particularly if members of the impacted communities themselves are hired to do this work.

The \$15 billion for lead service line replacement in the BIL would result in the creation of 200,700 jobs over 10 years.

Lead is not the only public health concern. In addition to lead, contaminated water exposes communities to harmful chemicals such as arsenic and PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances). More than 27 million Americans get their water from systems that violate health standards, and again, low-income communities and communities of color are disproportionately impacted by this contaminated water. The BIL funds a

\$10 billion down payment on the cleanup of PFAS and other emerging contaminants. This includes \$5 billion in grants for small and disadvantaged communities, \$4 billion for utilities to address PFAS in drinking water systems, and \$1 billion to help wastewater utilities address PFAS in wastewater discharge.

The aging state of our nation's water infrastructure is also staggeringly wasteful. Many U.S. communities rely on pipes that are a century old. These pipes leak [6 billion gallons of clean drinking water daily](#)—approximately 14% of treated water—wasting energy and water and disrupting businesses and communities. Additionally, there are an estimated 240,000 water main breaks per year in America—or 700 per day. All that waste from ineffective water distribution systems adds up to a loss of \$2.6 billion a year in the United States, or enough water for 68 million Americans. Estimates suggest aggressive action to remedy our ailing water systems could [save \\$1.7 billion](#), and a [Chicago State University study](#) showed that reducing the amount of water leaked annually in the U.S. by only 5% would save enough energy to power 31,000 homes for a year and cut 225,000 metric tons of CO2 emissions.

Climate change also strains our nation's water infrastructure. The Drinking Water and Clean State Revolving Funds (DWSRF/CWSRF) are the main sources of funding for states not only to update and maintain water infrastructure, but also to ensure that this infrastructure is resilient to climate change. The DWSRF and CWSRF received an infusion of funding in the BIL—\$23.5 billion, split equally between the two programs. The bill also makes permanent the Buy America provision in the DWSRF.

Maintenance and improvement of water infrastructure are becoming increasingly difficult for communities to afford. As these costs are passed on to consumers, [existing affordability problems are exacerbated](#) for many communities and individuals across the country. The cost of water and wastewater services have more than doubled in the past twenty years, at the same time incomes of low and moderate income households have essentially remained [unchanged](#). Communities of color and low-income communities are disproportionately affected by unaffordable water rates. Federal water infrastructure funding can address this problem by directing assistance to the communities that need it most—like those facing large gaps between their infrastructure needs and their ability to pay. The BIL authorizes (but does not fund) a new Rural and Low Income Water Assistance Pilot



Program to mitigate water and sewer costs for low-income households.

### **Rounding Out the Build Back Better Agenda: Water**

The BIL includes significant funding for water infrastructure, but only a little over \$15 billion for lead service line replacement and remediation, which is only a third of the funding needed for full lead service line replacement. Additionally, the bill does not take adequate steps to ensure that this funding is going to the communities who need it most. The bill also provides too little or no funding for clean water and drinking water infrastructure, low-income water assistance, and other funding gaps for other critical water infrastructure programs such as the EPA's Small and Disadvantaged Communities Program.





**Table 2. Water**

Category	Program Name and Description	Funding Level	Administering Agency or Office	Funding mechanism	Timeline	Standards	Eligible Entities
Clean and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds	CWSRF - Provides additional funding to the CWSRF that provides loans and grants to fund water infrastructure improvements.	\$11.713 billion	EPA - Office of Water	Existing - State Revolving Fund 49% grants/forgivable loans, reduced state match	FY22-26/until expended	Davis Bacon, Buy America	States/tribes award grants/loans to utilities/municipalities/qualified nonprofit
	DWSRF - Provides additional funding to the DWSRF that provides loans and grants to fund water infrastructure improvements.	\$11.713 billion	EPA - Office of Water	Existing - State Revolving Fund 49% grants/forgivable loans, reduced state match	FY22-26/until expended	Davis Bacon, Buy America	States/tribes award grants/loans to utilities/municipalities/qualified nonprofit
Lead Service Line Replacement	DWSRF/Lead Service Line Replacement - For lead service line replacement projects and associated activities directly connected to the identification, planning, design, and replacement of lead service lines.	\$15 billion	EPA - Office of Water	Existing - State Revolving Fund 49% grants/forgivable loans, 0% state match	FY22-26/until expended	Davis Bacon, Buy America	States/tribes award grants/loans to utilities/municipalities/qualified nonprofit
	Reducing Lead in Drinking Water Grant Program/Lead Service Line Replacement - For lead remediation projects, including lead service line replacement funding.	\$500 million	EPA - Office of Water	Existing - Project Grant  Reduces cost-share from 45% to 10% and allows grants to underserved communities to respond to imminent and substantial contamination.	FY22-26	Davis Bacon	Community water systems; Water systems located in an area governed by an Indian Tribe; Non-transient non-community water systems, for example, schools and hospitals that have their own water systems; Qualified nonprofit organizations servicing a public water system; Municipalities; State, interstate, or inter municipal agencies, such as a department of environmental protection, an interstate environmental commission, or a joint municipal pollution control board.
Remediation of lead in drinking water	Voluntary School and Child Care Program Lead Testing Grant Program - Expands the existing Voluntary School and Child Care Program Lead Testing Grant Program to include activities such as compliance monitoring and lead remediation.	\$200 million	EPA - Office of Water	Existing - Formula Grant	FY22-26	Davis Bacon  Expands eligibility to water systems, nonprofits, and tribal consortia	States, tribes, public water systems, nonprofits for child care programs, public educational agencies
Low-income assistance	Rural and Low Income Water Assistance Pilot Program - Provides assistance for low-income water customers to reduce unpaid/overdue bills and water rates for those customers.	Authorization of a 40 city pilot program at EPA	EPA - Office of Water	New - Formula Grant	-	Prioritizes eligible entities that serve a disproportionate percentage of qualifying households with need, small, rural, disadvantaged communities.	Municipality, tribe or other entity.

PFAS & Emerging Contaminants	DWSRF/PFAS in Drinking Water - Provides funding for states and water utilities (drinking water and wastewater) to be used in the treatment of PFAS or any pollutant identified by the EPA Administrator as a contaminant of emerging concern.	\$4 billion	EPA - Office of Water	Existing - State Revolving Fund 100% grants/forgivable loans, 0% state match	FY22-26/until expended	Davis Bacon, Buy America	States/tribes award grants/loans to utilities/municipalities/qualified nonprofit
	CWSRF/Emerging Contaminants in Wastewater - Provides funding for states and water utilities (drinking water and wastewater) to be used in the treatment of PFAS or any pollutant identified by the EPA Administrator as a contaminant of emerging concern.	\$1 billion	EPA - Office of Water	Existing - State Revolving Fund 100% grants/forgivable loans, 0% state match	FY22-26	Davis Bacon, Buy America	States/tribes award grants/loans to utilities/municipalities/qualified nonprofit
	Small and Disadvantaged Communities Grant Program/Emerging Contaminants in Small and Disadvantaged Communities - Provides grants to underserved, small and disadvantaged communities that are unable to finance activities needed to comply with the Safe Drinking Water Act or respond to emerging contaminants.	\$5 billion	EPA - Office of Water	Existing - Formula Grant 100% grants/forgivable loans, 0% cost share	FY22-26	Davis Bacon	States, tribes, territories awarded grants for small and disadvantaged communities (as defined in the Safe Drinking Water Act).
Misc.	Innovative Water Infrastructure Workforce Development Program - Reauthorizes and expands grants to support recruitment and promotion of diversity within the water sector, training for the water sector, and activities to improve water sector employee retention.	\$25 billion	EPA - Office of Water	Existing - Competitive Grant	FY22-26	N/A	Nonprofits, labor organizations, community colleges, institutions of higher education, or other nonprofit training and educational institutions, public works departments and agencies.



## CLEAN ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE

The world's leading scientific organizations have been unambiguous that climate change is a dire and urgent threat and the longer we delay the stronger the action required. Over the last decade, we have witnessed the worsening impacts a changing climate has on our communities. To avoid the catastrophic consequences of climate change, we must ensure rapid greenhouse gas emissions reductions—based on the latest science and in line with our fair share—to put America on a pathway to reduce its emissions to net zero by 2050.

Critical to achieving this goal is the build out of transmission and other infrastructure necessary to make the shift to a net zero economy. Today's network of transmission and distribution equipment still includes components from over 100 years ago. Varying age, condition, and capacities make it difficult to provide reliable power, and unreliable equipment, severe weather, and overloading can all cause power disruptions and damages to electric equipment. Unfortunately, as climate change gets worse, so does the problem. More than half of major power outages between 2000 and 2016 were caused by natural hazards such as hurricanes, heat waves, and wildfires.

The investments included in the BIL will support the build out of infrastructure necessary to make the shift to a net zero economy. It invests \$2.5 billion for high-capacity and interregional transmission lines through a new Transmission Facilitation Program, which will make these investments through competitive loans and by leveraging private/public partnerships. High-capacity transmission lines are the missing link for a strong and resilient grid. These lines will connect existing and new clean energy projects across the country with all corners of the grid to ensure that clean energy isn't going to waste. A recent report identifies [22 'shovel ready projects'](#) that would connect solar and wind production to customers across the country. The Transmission Facilitation Program will make meaningful investments towards connecting existing clean energy deployment. In addition, the BIL invests \$3 billion in the Smart Grid Investment Grant Matching Program, which supports the development and deployment of advanced technologies that support high capacity transmission networks. This means strong investments in manufacturing technologies that make our grid more reliable and resilient.

The opportunity for job growth in these sectors is tremendous. For example, a recent BlueGreen Alliance analysis of just the \$2.5 billion investment included

in the BIL to modernize the nation's transmission infrastructure revealed a job creation potential of 65,000 jobs over 10 years.

### Rounding Out the Build Back Better Agenda: Clean Energy Projects

The BIL does not include any funding for clean energy projects built with high-road labor standards and domestic content. It is critical that additional Build Back Better Agenda legislation include and strengthen clean energy tax credits, including those for onshore and offshore wind, solar, clean transportation, grid modernization, and energy efficiency. And to ensure these investments deliver quality, family-sustaining jobs and support a robust domestic supply chain, a range of labor, domestic content, and equity standards should be attached.

#### Energy Infrastructure

The BIL would fund \$2.5 billion for the build out of the nation's transmission systems, far below what is needed to build and upkeep new and existing lines. With respect to energy storage, the BIL funding for the Smart Grid Investment Matching Grant Program and for energy storage demonstration projects is inadequate.

**Table 3. Clean Energy Projects and Good Jobs**

Category	Program Name and Description	Funding Level	Administering Agency or Office	Funding mechanism	Timeline	Standards	Eligible Entities
Energy Infrastructure	Transmission Facilitation Program - Incentives for new high-capacity lines and upgrading existing lines for interconnections.	\$2.5 Billion	DOE - Office of Electricity	New - Loans, Direct Financing	FY22-FY26	Davis Bacon, Buy America	Utilities, developers, co-ops
Smart Grid	Deployment of Technologies to Enhance Grid Flexibility - Funding and expansion of eligible activities under the Smart Grid Investment Matching Grant Program.	\$3 Billion	DOE - Office of Electricity	New - Competitive Grants	FY22-FY26	Davis Bacon, Buy America	Utilities, developers, co-ops
Energy Storage	Energy Storage Demonstration Projects; Pilot Grant Program - grant funding for demonstration and pilot projects for energy storage, advanced reactors, carbon capture technologies, and direct air capture technologies.	\$355 Million	DOE - Office of Clean Energy Demonstration	New - Competitive Grants, Cooperative Agreements	FY22-FY26	Davis Bacon, Buy America	National Labs, academia, state, tribal, local, utilities, developers, co-op

## MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION

Manufacturing matters. The sector employs 11 million American workers, contributes at least \$2 trillion a year to the gross domestic product, accounts for more than two-thirds of private sector research and development, and plays a central role in the balance of U.S. imports and exports. It also has the proven ability to provide pathways into the middle class for millions of workers and families by creating high-skill, high-wage jobs—although it has not always lived up to that promise.

At the base of our manufacturing economy, production of energy-intensive materials—like steel, aluminum, and cement—in particular are essential to producing the materials and components needed for clean technology and infrastructure—and, more generally, for modern life. At the same time, the industrial sector represents a large and growing share of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions.

As the U.S. continues to promote economic recovery and mitigate climate change, two efforts must advance hand in hand: supporting domestic manufacturing and reducing emissions from the industrial sector. The BIL takes steps to address this and includes a number of important manufacturing and industrial transformation priorities.

For example, the BIL includes \$550 million to DOE to provide technical assistance and grants for energy efficiency and emissions reduction at small and medium sized industrial firms. These smaller firms often lack the funding and technical expertise necessary to improve their facilities and processes, and can struggle to keep up. The BIL provides that support and thereby helps these firms to continue to compete in an increasingly carbon constrained global economy. By prioritizing investments in modernizing our basic industries, the BIL will not only reduce greenhouse gas emissions, but also create around 289,000 good jobs, and retain even more.

U.S. manufacturers' ability to produce clean technologies and to use cleaner processes will allow them to adapt to a global economy in which market demand is shifting to favor low-carbon products. To that end, the BIL provides the DOE with robust funding to select and manage large-scale pilot and demonstration projects necessary to build next generation industries here. This includes \$500 million for project demonstrations of technologies

to specifically reduce industrial emissions, as well as funding for other programs and technologies that expand beyond the industrial and manufacturing scope, such as: \$3.47 billion for carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS); \$3.5 billion for direct air capture (DAC) hubs; and \$8 billion to create regional clean hydrogen hubs that would further develop the production, processing, delivery, storage, and end-use of clean hydrogen. These funds are critical for the U.S. to invest in its industrial and manufacturing future.

Additionally, the BIL includes an expansion of the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing (ATVM) Loan program to cover medium- and heavy-duty vehicles. Similar to the 48C tax credit for clean technology manufacturing and industrial emissions reduction investment targeted to coal communities, the expansion includes a \$750 million grant program and a significant investment in battery and battery component research and development, manufacturing, and recycling. These investments are an excellent step to retool U.S. automotive manufacturing to build the EV technology of the future in today's plants and communities.

Transforming energy intensive industries to produce essential materials with far lower emissions can ensure that action on climate change doesn't drive jobs or pollution overseas. Done right, industrial transformation can also help roll back economic inequality and reverse the slide in wages, benefits, and workers' rights that has undermined workers and their communities for decades.

### **Rounding Out the Build Back Better Agenda: Manufacturing and Industrial Transformation**

The BIL includes a number of important manufacturing and industrial transformation priorities, but significant funding and programmatic gaps remain. For example, while the BIL includes funding for technical assistance and grants for energy efficiency and emissions reduction, and robust funding for CCUS and industrial emissions demonstration projects and for hydrogen hubs—these latter programs are not targeted specifically at energy intensive industries and the proposals targeted at deployment of emissions reduction technology for industrial firms are far smaller than the billions in investment necessary to meet the widespread need. Major additional investments are needed to enable strategic energy intensive facilities to deploy technology that deeply cuts carbon and conventional pollution, and safeguards critical



industries and jobs in the United States.

The BIL does include a number of programs that will support our nation's manufacturing sector. However, it does not fill a critical funding gap in the ATVM, come close to the necessary funding for the 48C tax credit, or provide the funding needed to fill clean technology supply chain gaps, nor for urgently needed manufacturing conversion grants to reopen, retool, and expand existing facilities to build the clean vehicle technology of the future.



**Table 4. Industrial Transformation**

Category	Program Name and Description	Funding Level	Administering Agency or Office	Funding mechanism	Timeline	Standards	Eligible Entities
Industrial	Regional Clean Hydrogen Hubs - Funding to create four regional clean hydrogen hubs, localized networks of "clean hydrogen" producers and end-users as well as facilities to transport and store hydrogen.	\$8 Billion	DOE - Office of Clean Energy Demonstration	New - Project Grants	FY 22-26	Davis Bacon	"Clean hydrogen" producers and end-users with connective infrastructure located in close proximity.
	Industrial Emissions Demonstration Projects - Funding for demonstration of industrial emissions reduction technologies that increase U.S. industrial competitiveness, increase viability of industrial technology exports, and achieve emissions reductions in nonpower industrial sectors (steel, cement, glass, etc), as authorized by the Energy Act of 2020.	\$500 Million	DOE - Office of Clean Energy Demonstration	Existing - Cooperative Agreements	FY 22-25	Davis Bacon	A scientist or other individual with knowledge and expertise in emissions reduction; an institution of higher education; a nongovernmental organization; a National Laboratory; a private entity; and a partnership or consortium of two or more entities described.
	Carbon Capture Demonstration Projects Program - Demonstration of novel or early-stage carbon capture technologies that will significantly improve efficiency, effectiveness, costs, emissions reductions, and environmental performance of manufacturing and industrial facilities, among others.	\$2.537 Billion	DOE - Office of Clean Energy Demonstration	Existing - Cooperative Agreements	FY 22-25	Davis Bacon	Industry stakeholders, including any industry stakeholder operating in partnership with the National Laboratories, institutions of higher education, multi institutional collaborations, and other appropriate entities.
	Industrial Research and Assessment Centers - Technical assistance and implementation grants for industrial energy efficiency and emissions reduction at Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs).	\$550 Million	DOE - Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy	Existing - Project Grants, 50% federal cost share	FY 22-26	Davis Bacon, apprenticeship utilization	A small- or medium-sized manufacturer that has had an energy assessment completed by an industrial research and assessment center, a Department of Energy Combined Heat and Power Technical Assistance Partnership jointly with an industrial research and assessment center; or an equivalent a third-party assessor.
DAC	Regional Direct Air Capture Hubs - Funding to create four direct air capture (facility, technology, or system that uses carbon capture equipment to capture CO2 directly from the air) hubs - networks of DAC facilities, CO2 storage facilities, and CO2 users.	\$3.5 Billion	DOE - Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management	Existing - Project Grants, Cooperative Agreements, Contracts	FY 22-26	Davis Bacon	Direct air capture project or a component project of a regional direct air capture hub that meets criteria set by DOE and approved by the Energy Secretary.
	Direct air capture technologies prize competitions - Funding for DOE research and development DAC prize competitions.	\$115 Million	DOE - Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management	Existing - Prize/Competitive Grants	FY 22 - expended	Davis Bacon	Precommercial air capture projects that meet certain criteria and minimum performance standards.

**Table 5. Manufacturing**

Category	Program Name and Description	Funding Level	Administering Agency or Office	Funding mechanism	Timeline	Standards	Eligible Entities
Clean Tech MFG	Advanced Energy Manufacturing and Recycling Grants - Grants for establishing or retooling a factory to produce a wide range of clean technologies (including renewable energy and EV components) or to reduce emissions manufacturing facilities in "energy communities"; also see Table 8.	\$750 Million	DOE - Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy	New - Project Grants, Technical Assistance	FY 22-26	Davis Bacon; Priority for job creation in low-income and dislocated worker communities and minority-owned facilities.	Manufacturing firms with annual sales of less than \$100 Million, fewer than 500 employees, and with annual energy bills of \$100,000-\$2.5 Million. Priority to minority-owned businesses.
	Clean vehicle, components, and materials manufacturing grants and loans - see Table 6: Vehicles and Auto Supply Chain Manufacturing.	See Table 6	See Table 6	See Table 6	See Table 6	See Table 6	See Table 6

**Table 6. Vehicles and Auto Supply Chain Manufacturing**

Category	Program Name and Description	Funding Level	Administering Agency or Office	Funding mechanism	Timeline	Standards	Eligible Entities
Auto Supply Chain Manufacturing Grants & Loans	Battery Processing and Manufacturing - Funds two grant programs to establish a robust domestic supply chain for batteries: one to fund the demonstration, construction, and retooling of battery material processing techniques and facilities, and one targeting battery manufacturing and recycling.	\$6 Billion	DOE - Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Office of Fossil Energy	New Program: Competitive Grants	FY22-FY26	Davis Bacon, Additional consideration for projects in Low- to Moderate-Income (LMI) or deindustrialized communities.	Institutions of higher education, National Labs, nonprofit and for-profit private entities, state and local governments
	Advanced Technology Vehicle Manufacturing Loan Program - Expands the eligibility of the ATVM loan program to incentivize the onshoring and reshoring of supply chains for a broader range of vehicles and technologies, including medium- and heavy-duty vehicles, maritime vessels, rail, and hyperloop.	Expanded Eligibility (No Additional Funding)	DOE - Loan Programs Office	Existing Program: Loans	FY22-FY28	Davis Bacon	Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs), advanced technology manufacturers, component suppliers
Clean HDV Deployment	Clean School Bus Program - To support the deployment of electric and alternative fuel powered school buses; Also see Table 1.	Up to \$5 Billion	EPA - State and Tribal Assistance Grants	New Program: Competitive Grants	FY22-FY26	Davis Bacon, Priority for high-need school districts and rural and low income areas.	School districts, non-profit transportation associations, tribes, contractors



## BUILDINGS AND SCHOOLS

The buildings sector truly sits at the intersection of climate change, income inequality, and racial inequity.

The building sector's impact on climate change is undeniable. It is the largest emitting sector in the United States when accounting for direct and indirect emissions. In 2019, [13% of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions](#) came from direct emissions of the buildings sector, primarily from heating and cooling. When electricity consumed by the end user—indirect emissions—is factored in, buildings account for a whopping [31% of total U.S. greenhouse gas emissions](#).

The sector is also one of the most visible examples of racial inequity in the nation. In the United States, people of color are disproportionately impacted by unsafe, hazardous, and inefficient housing and schools. People of color, who are more likely than their white counterparts to live in low-income households and in high-poverty communities, spend up to half of their income on rent and spend three times as much on energy as their white counterparts do. This energy burden is in part because they are more likely to live in older, less energy-efficient housing.

Investments in improving the nation's building sector will drive down the emissions causing climate change and take steps to address the systemic racism pervasive in the public school system and the housing sector while creating local, good-paying union jobs, and fighting income inequality.

One key opportunity in the BIL is investing in energy-efficient MUSH (Municipal Buildings, Universities, Schools, and Hospitals) buildings through an energy efficiency state revolving fund, school retrofits, and the State Energy Program. These buildings represent a large portion of the commercial building stock with [roughly 912,000 in the U.S.](#) and tend to be the most energy-intensive. MUSH buildings are generally older or historic or have high electricity demand—such as the hospital sector. Therefore, targeting these buildings for energy efficiency retrofits can significantly reduce carbon emissions while creating local jobs and saving taxpayer money on energy bills for these public-serving institutions.

The Energy Efficiency Revolving State Loan Fund received \$250 million and the State Energy Program (SEP) received \$500 million in the BIL. These investments, which can go towards MUSH building retrofits, represent 19,687 direct, 12,675 indirect,

and 17,812 induced jobs, a total of 50,174 jobs over 10 years. There is an additional \$500 million in grants for public schools to use towards energy efficiency, renewable energy, and alternative fueled vehicles. School retrofits would create an additional 33,450 jobs over ten years.

The BIL also includes funding for residential buildings, largely to improve energy efficiency, safety, and affordability, particularly for low-income households. The Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP) received \$3.5 billion in funding towards long term solutions for energy efficiency while the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) received \$500 million to address short-term needs for paying energy bills. It's noteworthy that without a waiver, 15% of LIHEAP funds can go towards weatherization assistance and with a waiver up to 25%. The Energy Efficiency Conservation Block Grants (EECBG), which received \$550 million in BIL and directly fund local projects, can go towards residential and commercial buildings, and historically retrofits represent the largest percentage of EECBG funds. DOE received \$250 million in AFFECT grants that go towards improving energy and water efficiency for federal buildings and \$225 million to provide technical assistance to states for adopting or updating building codes.

### Rounding Out the Build Back Better Agenda: Buildings

The BIL provides good funding for a number of energy efficiency programs with proven track records, including WAP, SEP, and EECBG, as well as AFFECT grants which help federal buildings become high-performance. While these programs are modestly funded for the 2022 fiscal year, other programs—such as LIHEAP and grants for energy efficiency at public school facilities—are woefully underfunded in the bill. In 2019, only 16% of eligible households received a LIHEAP subsidy and there is an annual \$85 billion spending gap for public school facilities. While there is funding for lead remediation in schools through the water title, the bill completely leaves out funding for getting toxic substances such as lead paint and PCBs out of public schools, which is a perennial health risk and largely affects disadvantaged communities.

Future Build Back Better Agenda legislation must provide a substantial and much-needed \$150 billion investment into affordable housing. Pre-pandemic, there was a nearly seven million unit shortfall of affordable housing which means for every low-income household eligible and in need of affordable housing,

only one in four receive assistance. Additionally, there were thirty million affordable housing units considered substandard due to health hazards such as lead, poor heating, gas leaks, and more. The pandemic has caused housing prices to soar and further exacerbate the affordable housing crisis.



**Table 7. Buildings and Schools**

Category	Program Name and Description	Funding Level	Administering Agency or Office	Funding mechanism	Timeline	Standards	Eligible Entities
Federal	Assisting Federal Facilities with Energy Conservation Technologies (AFFECT) Grants - Provides grants for the development of energy and water efficiency projects and processes at U.S. federal government-owned facilities.	\$250 Million	DOE - Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy and Federal Energy Management Program	Existing - Competitive Grants	FY22 - expended	Davis Bacon; Project Labor Agreement for construction projects over \$35M; Buy America	Federal facilities
MUSH - commercial	Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Improvements at Public School Facilities - Energy efficiency, renewable energy, and alternative fueled vehicle upgrades and improvements at public schools.	\$500 Million	DOE - Office of Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy	New - Competitive Grants	FY22 - FY26	Davis Bacon; Priority to local businesses common to state or geographic area; Buy America	Public K-12 schools
Commercial and Residential	Building Codes Implementation for Efficiency and Resilience - Update building energy codes to improve energy efficiency, resilience, and health.	\$225 Million	DOE - Building Technologies Office	New - Competitive Grants	FY22-26	Davis Bacon; Buy America	State agencies such as state energy office, tribal energy office, state building code agency and partnerships with one or more local building code agency; codes and standards developers; associations of builders and design and construction professionals; local and utility energy efficiency programs; consumer, energy efficiency and environmental advocates.
	Energy Efficiency Revolving Loan Fund - Expected benefits for building infrastructure and energy system upgrades and retrofits within communities.	\$250 Million	DOE - State Energy Program	New - Revolving Loan Fund	FY22 - expended	Davis Bacon; Buy America	States
	State Energy Program - Funds are used broadly to implement state energy plans which can include MUSH and commercial retrofits and weatherization.	\$500 Million	DOE - State Energy Program	Existing - Formula Grants	FY22 - FY26	Davis Bacon, Buy America; No matching requirements	State energy office, tribal energy office
	Energy Efficiency Conservation Block Grants (EECBG) - Implement and manage energy efficiency and conservation projects and programs; in the transportation, building, and other sectors.	\$550 Million	DOE - Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy	Existing - Block Grants	FY22 - expended	Davis Bacon; Buy America	State, eligible unit of local government, tribe
	Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP) - Reduces energy costs for low-income households by increasing the energy efficiency of their homes.	\$3.5 Billion	DOE - Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy	Existing - Formula Grants	FY22 - expended	Davis Bacon ; (limited to multifamily buildings with more than 5 units); Buy America	States, U.S. territories and tribal governments
Residential	Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) - Assistance in managing costs associated with home energy bills, energy crises, weatherization and energy-related minor home repairs.	\$500 Million	HHS - Office of Community Services	Existing - Formula Grants	FY22 - FY26	Davis Bacon; Buy America	States, U.S. territories and tribal governments



## FAIRNESS FOR WORKERS AND COMMUNITIES

America's energy transition is well underway, but a transition that is fair for workers and communities isn't something that will happen organically. Prioritizing and targeting federal resources to workers and communities in places impacted by this shift must be a deliberate choice. A broad range of policy measures and funding are needed to support these workers and communities, a few of which are included in the BIL. In particular, the bill includes a strong focus on environmental remediation and provides some funding for clean energy deployment, manufacturing, and other economic support for communities impacted by energy transition.

For generations, coal-dependent areas have built their economies around coal, not only for the employment of their citizens, but for the revenue that supports their schools, infrastructure, and small businesses. As demand for coal decreases, these communities face an uncertain future. Because these regions are often geographically isolated and coal facilities are frequently a primary direct and indirect employer of workers across multiple counties, the economic and social infrastructure of a region undergoes lasting changes when facilities close. For every one direct coal job that has been lost, four other jobs have disappeared in these communities, [meaning a quarter of a million jobs already have been lost](#). This leads to devastating impacts on communities, workers, and their families. For example, in Central and Northern Appalachia, [poverty levels have either remained stagnant or increased in around 95 counties](#). While there is no policy "silver bullet" that can fully address this transition, reclamation and reclaimed lands have the potential to be reused as sites that spur new economic opportunities and job creation in these communities, while improving the health and safety of these communities.

The BIL provides significant funding for environmental remediation, including abandoned coal mine (AML) reclamation funding (\$11.3 billion), orphaned well cleanup (\$4.7 billion), and authorizes a new abandoned hardrock mine cleanup fund. It also reauthorizes the AML fee for abandoned coal mines. The bill includes language that prioritizes hiring dislocated coal workers for AML projects, and encourages the aggregation of contracts to help attract bids from unionized contractors.

The additional funding in the BIL for Superfund (\$3.5

billion) and Brownfield (\$1.5 billion) remediation will also have a positive impact on communities as hazardous sites are reclaimed. These contaminated sites, often former chemical plants, power plants, landfills, or manufacturing facilities, pose risks to the environment and human health. Redeveloping and reclaiming these sites can increase local tax revenues and residential property values, all while creating jobs and reducing pollution.

Reclamation not only remediates the host of environmental and health problems associated with these sites but also frees up that land for new, more sustainable economic development opportunities in industry sectors like agriculture, recreational tourism, manufacturing, and clean energy production. It also creates immediate job opportunities. A recent BlueGreen Alliance analysis found that the BIL's \$21 billion investment in the remediation of Superfund, Brownfield, mine reclamation, and orphaned wells would create [more than 150,000 jobs](#) (direct, indirect and induced) over the next 10 years.

The BIL also reauthorizes and provides funding for the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) (\$1 billion), a federal-state partnership spanning 13 Appalachian states that invests in infrastructure development, job and entrepreneurship training, economic development planning, business incubation and industry hub strategies, and other services that are critical to revitalize and diversify local and regional economies. Additional funding boosts the ARC's ability to provide resources to leverage regional partnerships and support efforts, and create and sustain a better economic future for communities in Appalachia.

Finally, the BIL designates \$500 million for clean energy demonstration projects on current or former mine land, including, solar, micro-grids, geothermal, DAC, CCUS, energy storage, and advanced nuclear, as well as \$750 million for a grant program for clean technology manufacturing and industrial emissions reduction investment targeted to coal communities. This program focuses on enabling small- and medium-sized manufacturers to build new, or retrofit existing, manufacturing and industrial facilities to produce or recycle advanced energy products in communities where coal mines or coal power plants have closed. This investment will help establish, expand, or retool clean and advanced energy, vehicle, and technology factories in states and regions—like West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Colorado—that have faced job loss and economic devastation due to plant or mine closures.

## **Rounding Out the Build Back Better Agenda: Energy Transition**

While the bipartisan deal makes a significant investment in environmental remediation, including cleaning up superfund and brownfield sites, reclaiming abandoned mines and orphaned gas wells, and funding for the Appalachian Regional Commission, it leaves out other critical energy transition investments. It does not include investments to support dislocated energy workers, assistance with state/local revenue shortfalls, additional long-term funding for the Economic Development Administration and other key programs, or a ten year extension of the black lung excise tax.





**Table 8. Fairness for Workers and Communities**

Category	Program Name and Description	Funding Level	Administering Agency or Office	Funding mechanism	Timeline	Standards	Eligible Entities
Environmental Remediation	Abandoned Mine Land program - Provides additional funding for annual grants to states and Indian Tribes for abandoned mine land and water reclamation projects.	\$11.293 Billion	DOI - Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	Existing - Formula Grants	FY22; until expended	Bid aggregation; priority for employment for current and former employees of the coal industry; Davis Bacon	Certified/uncertified States and Indian Tribes
	Abandoned Mine Land fee - Reauthorizes the Abandoned Mine land fee, reduces fee rates for AML Fund to 22.4 cents per ton of coal produced by surface coal mining, 9.6 cents per ton of coal produced by underground mining, and 6.4 cents per ton for lignite coal.	n/a	DOI - Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	Existing	2034	n/a	n/a
	Abandoned hardrock mine reclamation - Establishes a new program within DOI to inventory, assess, decommission, reclaim, respond to hazardous substance releases on, and remediate abandoned hardrock mine land.	\$3 Billion (authorized but not appropriated)	DOI - Bureau of Land Management	New - Formula Grants	Until expended	Davis Bacon	States and Indian Tribes that have jurisdiction over abandoned hardrock mine land to reclaim that land.
	Orphaned wells - Establishes a program to plug, remediate, and reclaim orphaned wells located on Federal land. Provides initial grants, formula grants and performance grants to States/Indian tribes to remediate/plug wells or measure emissions.	\$4.7 Billion	DOI - Bureau of Land Management	New - Formula and Performance Grants	FY2030	Davis Bacon	States and Indian Tribes
	Superfund - Provide additional funding for all costs associated with Superfund: Remedial activities.	\$3.5 Billion	EPA - Office of Land and Emergency Management (OLEM) and Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation (OSRTI)	Existing - Formula Grants	Until expended	Not subject to cost share; Davis Bacon	States and Indian Tribes
	Brownfields - Provides additional funding for Brownfields competitive grants while raising grant caps for half of the competitive grant funding.	\$1.5 Billion	EPA - Office of Land and Emergency Management (OLEM) and Office of Brownfields and Land Revitalization (OBLR)	Existing - Competitive Grants and Categorical Grants	FY2022-FY2026	Not subject to cost share; Davis Bacon	States and Indian Tribes
	Appalachian Regional Commission - Reauthorizes the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) at \$200,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026. This funding includes set aside of \$5 million a year to create Regional Energy Hubs, and \$20 billion a year to to deploy high-speed broadband in the Appalachian region.	\$1 Billion	Appalachian Regional Commission	Existing - Project Grants	FY2022-FY2026	Davis Bacon	State and local agencies and governmental entities, local governing boards, and nonprofit organizations. Indian tribes and higher education institutions.



Economic Development & Clean Energy Deployment	Advanced Energy Manufacturing and Recycling Grants - Grants for establishing or retooling a factory to produce a wide range of clean technologies (including renewable energy and EV components) or to reduce emissions manufacturing facilities in "energy communities;" also see Table 5.	\$750 Million	DOE - Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy	New - Competitive Grants, Technical Assistance	FY22-FY26	Davis Bacon; Priority for job creation in low-income and dislocated worker communities and minority-owned facilities	Manufacturing firm— (A) the gross annual sales of which are less than \$100,000,000; (B) that has fewer than 500 employees at the plant site of the manufacturing firm; and (C) the annual energy bills of which total more than \$100,000 but less than \$2,500,000.
	Solar energy technologies on current and former mine land - Requires the DOE to create a report of the viability of siting solar energy on current and former mine land, including necessary interconnection, transmission siting, and the impact on local job creation.	n/a	DOE	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Clean energy demonstration program on current and former mine land - Establish a program to demonstrate the technical and economic viability of carrying out clean energy projects on current and former mine land.	\$500 Million	DOE - Office of Clean Energy Demonstrations	New - Cooperative Agreements	FY22-FY26	Davis Bacon; Priority for job creation in low-income and dislocated worker communities	To be eligible to be selected for participation in the program, a clean energy project shall demonstrate, as determined by the Secretary, a technology on a current or former mine land site with a reasonable expectation of commercial viability.
Community Development & Infrastructure	Broadband deployment - Grants for purposes of broadband deployment. Multiple programs: (1) the Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment Program (\$42.45 billion), (2) the Affordable Connectivity Program (\$14.2 billion); (3) Digital Equity Planning, Capacity and Competitive Grants (\$2.75 billion); (4) the Tribal Broadband Connectivity Program (\$2 billion), (5) Rural Broadband Programs at the Department of Agriculture (\$2 billion); (6) the Middle Mile Broadband Infrastructure Program (\$1 billion); and (7) Private Activity Bonds (~\$600 million).	\$65 Billion across multiple programs/agencies	Department of Commerce - National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) & USDA Rural Utilities Service; Others	New & Existing - Formula Grants and Private Activity Bonds  USDA ReConnect: Project Grants and Direct Loans	Until expended	Buy America; prioritizes unserved and underserved service projects; 25% match required	States; Corporations, Limited Liability Companies and Limited Liability Partnerships, Cooperatives or mutual organizations. States or local governments, including any agency, subdivision, instrumentality of political subdivision thereof A territory or possession of the United States, An Indian Tribe.

## COMMUNITY RESILIENCE AND ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION

Investing in infrastructure isn't just about repairing roads and bridges, it should also focus on protecting and restoring ecosystems and natural defenses. Healthy ecosystems are a key component in building resilient communities that can adapt to the impacts of climate change. Coastal ecosystems and healthy dunes, wetlands, and forests shield people and built infrastructure from sea-level rise, severe storms, and flooding, and provide benefits for wildlife and water quality. The BIL includes a number of new and expanded provisions that will help us build stronger, more resilient communities in the face of climate change.

These investments can create high-quality jobs in restoration work and put communities first in planning and preparing for future conditions.

The BIL provides a total of \$1 billion over 5 years for the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) program. This program provides grants to states, local, tribal, and territorial governments for hazard mitigation projects, helping communities to build resilience in the face of climate-related impacts. In addition to reducing the risk communities face from disasters and natural hazards, this program provides support for community capability and capacity-building, ensuring communities are resilient for future crises and climate change.

As the risks from global climate change intensify, the consequences for our environment and communities across the country will also intensify. Heavier precipitation, more-frequent extreme weather events, and rising sea levels all contribute to increased flooding events that are more severe, intense, and damaging to livelihoods, property, and communities. The BIL includes \$3.5 billion in Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) grants, a program that provides grants to states, local communities, tribes, and territories to reduce or eliminate flood damage risk for buildings, manufactured homes, and other structures, protecting lives and property from further flood damage. Entities can also use FMA funding to create a flood hazard mitigation plan.

To boost the resilience of coastal communities, the BIL provides robust funding for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). This includes \$492 million for the National Coastal Resiliency

Fund, which provides funding for communities to strengthen natural infrastructure and restore natural features such as marshes, wetlands, dunes, reefs, and coastal floodplains. These natural features help protect communities and property from sea-level rise, flooding, and shore erosion. Healthy coastal wetlands provide an estimated [\\$23.2 billion](#) in storm protection annually, oyster reefs and marshes act as natural wave barriers, and living shorelines improve water and air quality. The BIL also includes \$491 million for the NOAA Community-Based Restoration Project, a program which provides financial and technical assistance for coastal habitat restoration projects, rebuilding fish habitat, buffering shorelines from erosion, and reducing flooding.

Finally, the BIL provides \$500 million over 5 years for the Safeguarding Tomorrow through Ongoing Mitigation (STORM) Act. This program authorizes FEMA to provide capitalization grants to states and tribal governments for establishing revolving loan funds and providing hazard mitigation assistance for local governments. In addition to building community capacity and resilience, this funding will support projects for communities facing coastal erosion, flooding, and rising water levels.

### Rounding Out the Build Back Better Agenda: Resilience

The BIL includes significant funding for climate resilience measures but those investments need to be expanded to ensure that we are creating high-quality jobs in the restoration work and are putting communities first in planning and preparing for future conditions. The FEMA BRIC program, for example, needs far more funding than is provided in the BIL. Future Build Back Better Agenda legislation must prioritize a set aside within BRIC for low-income, frontline, and BIPOC communities that often lack the capacity to apply for grant funding. In addition, future legislation should include funding for the creation of a Citizens Climate Corps, and additional funding for the Department of Interior to invest in resilience and restoration.

### Care Economy

The BIL includes no funding for the care economy. This funding is needed to support workforce development, expand access to services, and equip those providing and receiving care in the community with tools necessary for crisis preparedness. Any future Build Back Better legislation must address this critical issue.

**Table 9. Social Infrastructure and Community Resilience**

Category	Program Name and Description	Funding Level	Administering Agency or Office	Funding mechanism	Timeline	Standards	Eligible Entities
Community and Worker Resilience	FEMA Building Resilience in Communities (BRIC) - Grants to states, local, tribal, and territorial governments for pre-disaster hazard mitigation.	\$1 Billion	Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency	Existing - Competitive Grant	FY22-FY26	Buy American	States, local, tribal, and territorial governments
	NOAA National Coastal Resilience Fund - Coastal and inland flood and inundation mapping and forecasting.	\$492 Million	Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	Existing - Contracts, Grants, and Cooperative Agreements and Technical Assistance. Formula Grants	FY22-FY26	Secretary may waive or reduce the required non-Federal share	Coastal states, Governments, nonprofit organizations, local governments, and institutions of higher education
	NOAA Community Based Restoration - Contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements to provide funding and technical assistance for purposes of restoring marine, estuarine, coastal, or Great Lakes ecosystem habitats, or constructing or protecting ecological features that protect coastal communities from flooding or coastal storms.	\$491 Million	Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	Existing - Competitive Grant	FY22-FY26	Secretary may waive or reduce the required non-Federal share	Coastal states, Governments, nonprofit organizations, local governments, and institutions of higher education
	Flood Mitigation Assistance - To provide flood mitigation assistance for mitigation activities for a properties — (1) located within a census tract with a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Social Vulnerability Index score of above 0.5001; or that serve as a primary residence for individuals with a household income less than 100% of the applicable area median income.	\$3.5 Billion	Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency	Existing - Competitive Grant	FY22-FY26	Secretary may provide 90% of all costs based on socioeconomic vulnerability index/household median income; Buy American.	States and communities
	Resilience Revolving Loan Fund (STORM Act) - Grants to entities for establishment of hazard mitigation revolving loan funds. Eligible projects include drought and prolonged episodes of intense heat; severe storms, including hurricanes, tornados, windstorms, cyclones and severe winter storms; wildfires; earthquakes; flooding; shoreline erosion; high water levels; storm surges; zoning and land use planning; establishing and carrying out building code enforcement.	\$500 Million	Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency	New - Revolving Loan Fund	FY22-FY26	n/a	States; Indian tribal government that has received a major disaster declaration during the 5-year period ending on January 1, 2021.
Social Infrastructure	State Human Capital Plans - Encourages each state to develop a voluntary plan, to be known as a 'human capital plan', that provides for the immediate and long-term personnel and workforce needs of the state with respect to the capacity of the state to deliver transportation and public infrastructure eligible under this title.	n/a	Department of Transportation	New - Other	If a state develops a human capital plan under, the plan shall address a 5-year forecast period.	n/a	States



## METHANE AND NATURAL GAS DISTRIBUTION

America's natural gas distribution pipeline system is a network of more than one million miles of pipe—pipe underneath our cities and towns that supply energy to homes and businesses. Significant portions of this network were constructed during the 1930's or earlier, and it's estimated up to 10% is made of leak-prone materials.

Methane—the primary component of natural gas—is a greenhouse gas [many times more potent than carbon dioxide](#). Repairing and replacing leak-prone pipelines will reduce emissions and has the potential to create quality, family-sustaining jobs.

The BIL includes \$1 billion over five years for a new Natural Gas Distribution Infrastructure Safety and Modernization Grant program at the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA). This funding will support municipality and community-owned utilities as they undertake natural gas distribution pipeline repair, rehabilitation, or replacement projects. Projects awarded grants in this program have to consider the risk profile of the pipeline system, the potential for job creation and economic growth from the project, and the potential of the project to benefit disadvantaged rural and urban communities.



**Table 10. Methane and Natural Gas Distribution**

Category	Program Name and Description	Funding Level	Administering Agency or Office	Funding mechanism	Timeline	Standards	Eligible Entities
Reduce Methane Emissions and Leaks	Natural Gas Distribution Infrastructure Safety and Modernization Grant Program - to make competitive grants for the modernization of natural gas distribution pipelines.	\$1 Billion	DOT - Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration	New - Competitive Grants	FY22-FY26	Priority for potential for benefiting disadvantaged rural and urban communities.	Municipality or community owned utility (not including for-profit entities)





# KEY PROVISIONS BY AGENCY



Table 11. U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)

Category	Program Name and Description	Funding Level	Administering Agency or Office	Funding mechanism	Timeline	Labor & Equity standards (in text or agency policy)	Eligible Entities
Transportation	National EV Infrastructure (NEVI) Formula Program - Designates Alternative Fuel Corridors along the Interstate Highway System and funds the installation of public EV charging infrastructure to facilitate travel and commerce.	\$5 Billion	DOE and DOT - Joint Office of Energy and Transportation	New Program: Formula Grant	FY22-FY26	Davis Bacon, Buy America	State DOTs, MPOs, et al.
	Corridor and Community Charging Grant Programs - Fund the installation of public EV charging infrastructure along the Interstate Highway System and within communities to facilitate travel and commerce.	\$2.5 Billion	DOE and DOT - Joint Office of Energy and Transportation	New Program: Competitive Grants	FY22-FY26	Davis Bacon, Buy America	State DOTs, MPOs, et al.
Energy Infrastructure	Transmission Facilitation Program - Incentives for new high-capacity lines and upgrading existing lines for interconnections.	\$2.5 Billion	DOE - Office of Electricity	New - Loans, Direct Financing	FY22-FY26	Davis Bacon, Buy America	Utilities, developers, co-ops
	Deployment of Technologies to Enhance Grid Flexibility - Funding and expansion of eligible activities under the Smart Grid Investment Matching Grant Program.	\$3 Billion	DOE - Office of Electricity	New - Competitive Grants	FY22-FY26	Davis Bacon, Buy America	Utilities, developers, co-ops
	Energy Storage Demonstration Projects; Pilot Grant Program - grant funding for demonstration and pilot projects for energy storage, advanced reactors, carbon capture technologies, and direct air capture technologies.	\$355 Million	DOE - Office of Clean Energy Demonstration	New - Competitive Grants, Cooperative Agreements	FY22-FY26	Davis Bacon, Buy America	National Labs, academia, state, tribal, local, utilities, developers, co-op
	Regional Clean Hydrogen Hubs - Funding to create four regional clean hydrogen hubs, localized networks of "clean hydrogen" producers and end-users as well as facilities to transport and store hydrogen.	\$8 Billion	DOE - Office of Clean Energy Demonstration	New - Project Grants	FY 22-26	Davis Bacon	"Clean hydrogen" producers and end-users with connective infrastructure located in close proximity
	Industrial Emissions Demonstration Projects - Funding for demonstration of industrial emissions reduction technologies that increase U.S. industrial competitiveness, increase viability of industrial technology exports, and achieve emissions reductions in nonpower industrial sectors (steel, cement, glass, etc), as authorized by the Energy Act of 2020.	\$500 Million	DOE - Office of Clean Energy Demonstration	Existing - Cooperative Agreements	FY 22-25	Davis Bacon	A scientist or other individual with knowledge and expertise in emissions reduction; an institution of higher education; a nongovernmental organization; a National Laboratory; a private entity; and a partnership or consortium of two or more entities described.

Manufacturing and Industrial Transformation	Carbon Capture Demonstration Projects Program - Demonstration of novel or early-stage carbon capture technologies that will significantly improve efficiency, effectiveness, costs, emissions reductions, and environmental performance of manufacturing and industrial facilities, among others.	\$2.537 Billion	DOE - Office of Clean Energy Demonstration	Existing - Cooperative Agreements	FY 22-25	Davis Bacon	Industry stakeholders, including any industry stakeholder operating in partnership with the National Laboratories, institutions of higher education, multi institutional collaborations, and other appropriate entities.
	Industrial Research and Assessment Centers - Technical assistance and implementation grants for industrial energy efficiency and emissions reduction at SMEs.	\$550 Million	DOE - Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy	Existing - Project Grants, 50% Federal Cost Share	FY 22-26	Davis Bacon, apprenticeship utilization	A small- or medium-sized manufacturer that has had an energy assessment completed by an industrial research and assessment center, a Department of Energy Combined Heat and Power Technical Assistance Partnership jointly with an industrial research and assessment center; or an equivalent a third-party assessor.
	Regional Direct Air Capture Hubs - Funding to create four direct air capture (facility, technology, or system that uses carbon capture equipment to capture CO2 directly from the air) hubs - networks of DAC facilities, CO2 storage facilities, and CO2 users.	\$3.5 Billion	DOE - Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management	Existing - project grants, cooperative agreements, contracts	FY 22-26	Davis Bacon	Direct air capture project or a component project of a regional direct air capture hub that meets criteria set by DOE and approved by the Energy Secretary.
	Direct air capture technologies prize competitions - Funding for DOE research and development DAC prize competitions.	\$115 Million	DOE - Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management	Existing - Prize/Competitive Grants	FY 22 - expended	Davis Bacon	Precommercial air capture projects that meet certain criteria and minimum performance standards.
	Battery Processing and Manufacturing - Funds two grant programs to establish a robust domestic supply chain for batteries: one to fund the demonstration, construction, and retooling of battery material processing techniques and facilities, and one targeting battery manufacturing and recycling.	\$6 Billion	DOE - Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Office of Fossil Energy	New Program: Competitive Grants	FY22-FY26	Davis Bacon, Additional consideration for projects in LMI or deindustrialized communities.	Institutions of higher education, National Labs, nonprofit and for-profit private entities, state and local governments.
	Advanced Technology Vehicle Manufacturing Loan Program - Expands the eligibility of the ATVM loan program to incentivize the onshoring and reshoring of supply chains for a broader range of vehicles and technologies, including medium- and heavy-duty vehicles, maritime vessels, rail, and hyperloop.	Expanded Eligibility (No Additional Funding)	DOE - Loan Programs Office	Existing Program: Loans	FY22-FY28	Davis Bacon	OEMs, advanced technology manufacturers, component suppliers

Buildings	Assisting Federal Facilities with Energy Conservation Technologies (AFFECT) grants - Provides grants for the development of energy and water efficiency projects and processes at U.S. federal government-owned facilities.	\$250 Million	DOE - Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy and Federal Energy Management Program	Existing - Competitive Grants	FY22 - expended	Davis Bacon; PLA for construction projects over \$35M; Buy America	Federal facilities
	Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Improvements at Public School Facilities - Energy efficiency, renewable energy, and alternative fueled vehicle upgrades and improvements at public schools.	\$500 million	DOE - Office of Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy	New - Competitive Grants	FY22 - FY26	Davis Bacon; Priority to local businesses common to state or geographic area; Buy America	Public K-12 schools
	Building Codes Implementation for Efficiency and Resilience - Update building energy codes to improve energy efficiency, resilience, and health.	\$225 Million	DOE - Building Technologies Office	New - Competitive Grants	FY22-26	Davis Bacon; Buy America	State agencies such as state energy office, tribal energy office, state building code agency and partnerships with one or more local building code agency; codes and standards developers; associations of builders and design and construction professionals; local and utility energy efficiency programs; consumer, energy efficiency and environmental advocates.
	Energy Efficiency Revolving Loan Fund - Expected benefits for building infrastructure and energy system upgrades and retrofits within communities.	\$250 Million	DOE - State Energy Program	New - Revolving Loan Fund	FY22 - expended	Davis Bacon; Buy America	States
	State Energy Program - Funds are used broadly to implement state energy plans which can include MUSH and commercial retrofits and weatherization.	\$500 Million	DOE - State Energy Program	Existing - Formula Grants	FY22 - FY26	Davis Bacon, Buy America; No matching requirements	State energy office, tribal energy office
	Energy Efficiency Conservation Block Grants (EECBG) - Implement and manage energy efficiency and conservation projects and programs; in the transportation, building, and other sectors.	\$550 Million	DOE - Office of Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy	Existing - Block Grant	FY22 - expended	Davis Bacon; Buy America	State, eligible unit of local government, tribe
	Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP) - Reduces energy costs for low-income households by increasing the energy efficiency of their homes.	\$3.5 Billion	DOE - Office of Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy	Existing - Formula Grant	FY22 - expended	Davis Bacon ; (limited to multifamily buildings with more than five units); Buy America	States, US territories, tribal governments



Fairness to Workers and Communities	Advanced Energy Manufacturing and Recycling Grants - Grants for establishing or retooling a factory to produce a wide range of clean technologies (including renewable energy and EV components) or to reduce emissions manufacturing facilities in "energy communities"; also see Table 8.	\$750 Million	DOE - Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy	New - Project Grants, Technical Assistance	FY 22-26	Davis Bacon; Priority for job creation in low-income and dislocated worker communities and minority-owned facilities.	Manufacturing firms with annual sales of less than \$100 million, fewer than 500 employees, and with annual energy bills of \$100,000 - \$2.5 million. Priority to minority-owned businesses.
	Solar energy technologies on current and former mine land - Requires the DOE to create a report of the viability of siting solar energy on current and former mine land, including necessary interconnection, transmission siting, and the impact on local job creation.	n/a	DOE	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Clean energy demonstration program on current and former mine land - Establish a program to demonstrate the technical and economic viability of carrying out clean energy projects on current and former mine land.	\$500 Million	DOE - Office of Clean Energy Demonstrations	New - Cooperative Agreements	FY22-FY26	Davis Bacon; Priority for job creation in low-income and dislocated worker communities.	To be eligible to be selected for participation in the program, a clean energy project shall demonstrate, as determined by the Secretary, a technology on a current or former mine land site with a reasonable expectation of commercial viability.

**Table 12. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**

Category	Program Name and Description	Funding Level	Administering Agency or Office	Funding mechanism	Timeline	Labor & Equity standards (in text or agency policy)	Eligible Entities
Transportation	Clean School Bus Program - To support the deployment of electric and alternative fuel powered school buses; Also see Table 6.	Up to \$5 Billion	EPA - State and Tribal Assistance Grants	New Program: Competitive Grants	FY22-FY26	Davis Bacon, Priority for high-need school districts and rural and low income areas.	School districts, non-profit transportation associations, tribes, contractors
	CWSRF - Provides additional funding to the CWSRF that provides loans and grants to fund water infrastructure improvements.	\$11.713 Billion	EPA - Office of Water	Existing - State Revolving Fund	FY22-26/until expended	Davis Bacon, Buy America	States/tribes award grants/loans to utilities/municipalities/qualified nonprofit
	DWSRF - Provides additional funding to the DWSRF that provides loans and grants to fund water infrastructure improvements.	\$11.713 Billion	EPA - Office of Water	Existing - State Revolving Fund	FY22-26/until expended	Davis Bacon, Buy America	States/tribes award grants/loans to utilities/municipalities/qualified nonprofit
	DWSRF/Lead Service Line Replacement - For lead service line replacement projects and associated activities directly connected to the identification, planning, design, and replacement of lead service lines.	\$15 Billion	EPA - Office of Water	Existing - State Revolving Fund	FY22-26/until expended	Davis Bacon, Buy America; 49% grants/forgivable loans, 0% state match	States/tribes award grants/loans to utilities/municipalities/qualified nonprofit
	Reducing Lead in Drinking Water Grant Program/Lead Service Line Replacement - For lead remediation projects, including lead service line replacement funding.	\$500 Million	EPA - Office of Water	Existing - Project Grant	FY22-26	Davis Bacon; Reduces cost-share from 45% to 10% and allows grants to underserved communities to respond to imminent and substantial contamination.	Community water systems; Water systems located in an area governed by an Indian Tribe; Non-transient non-community water systems, for example, schools and hospitals that have their own water systems; Qualified nonprofit organizations servicing a public water system; Municipalities; State, interstate, or inter municipal agencies, such as a department of environmental protection, an interstate environmental commission, or a joint municipal pollution control board.
	Voluntary School and Child Care Program Lead Testing Grant Program - Expands the existing Voluntary School and Child Care Program Lead Testing Grant Program to include activities such as compliance monitoring and lead remediation.	\$200 Million	EPA - Office of Water	Existing - Formula Grant	FY22-26	Davis Bacon Expands eligibility to water systems, nonprofits, and tribal consortia.	States, tribes, public water systems, nonprofits for child care programs, public educational agencies
	Rural and Low Income Water Assistance Pilot Program - Provides assistance for low-income water customers to reduce unpaid/overdue bills and water rates for those customers.	Authorization of a 40 city pilot program at EPA	EPA - Office of Water	New - Formula Grant	-	Prioritizes eligible entities that serve a disproportionate percentage of qualifying households with need, small, rural, disadvantaged communities.	Municipality, tribe or other entity.
	DWSRF/PFAS in Drinking Water - Provides funding for states and water utilities (drinking water and wastewater) to be used in the treatment of PFAS or any pollutant identified by the EPA Administrator as a contaminant of emerging concern.	\$4 Billion	EPA - Office of Water	Existing - State Revolving Fund	FY22-26/until expended	Davis Bacon, Buy America	States/tribes award grants/loans to utilities/municipalities/qualified nonprofit
	CWSRF/Emerging Contaminants in Wastewater - Provides funding for states and water utilities (drinking water and wastewater) to be used in the treatment of PFAS or any pollutant identified by the EPA Administrator as a contaminant of emerging concern.	\$1 Billion	EPA - Office of Water	Existing - State Revolving Fund	FY22-26	Davis Bacon, Buy America	States/tribes award grants/loans to utilities/municipalities/qualified nonprofit

Water	Small and Disadvantaged Communities Grant Program/Emerging Contaminants in Small and Disadvantaged Communities - Provides grants to underserved, small and disadvantaged communities that are unable to finance activities needed to comply with the Safe Drinking Water Act or respond to emerging contaminants.	\$5 Billion	EPA - Office of Water	Existing - Formula Grant 100% grants/forgivable loans, 0% cost share	FY22-26	Davis Bacon	States, tribes, territories awarded grants for small and disadvantaged communities (as defined in the Safe Drinking Water Act).
	Innovative Water Infrastructure Workforce Development Program - Reauthorizes and expands grants to support recruitment and promotion of diversity within the water sector, training for the water sector, and activities to improve water sector employee retention.	\$25 Billion	EPA - Office of Water	Existing - Competitive Grant	FY22-26	N/A	Nonprofits, labor organizations, community colleges, institutions of higher education, or other nonprofit training and educational institutions, public works departments and agencies.
Fairness for Workers and Communities	Superfund - Provide additional funding for all costs associated with Superfund: Remedial activities.	\$3.5 Billion	EPA - Office of Land and Emergency Management (OLEM) and Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation (OSRTI)	Existing - Formula Grants	Until expended	Not subject to cost share; Davis Bacon	States and Indian Tribes
	Brownfields - Provides additional funding for Brownfields competitive grants while raising grant caps for half of the competitive grant funding.	\$1.5 Billion	EPA - Office of Land and Emergency Management (OLEM) and Office of Brownfields and Land Revitalization (OBLR)	Existing - Competitive Grants and Categorical Grants	FY2022-FY2026	not subject to cost share; Davis Bacon	States and Indian Tribes



**Table 13. U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)**

Category	Program Name and Description	Funding Level	Administering Agency or Office	Funding mechanism	Timeline	Labor & Equity standards (in text or agency policy)	Eligible Entities
Transportation	Surface Transportation Reauthorization for Transit Funding - Comprehensive reauthorization of transit programs for next five-year window. Increased investment for transit (both operating/capital costs).	\$39 Billion	DOT - Federal Transit Administration	Existing, reauthorized programs: Formula and Block Grant Programs; Additional Formula and Discretionary Grants;	FY22-FY26	Davis Bacon, Buy America	State DOTs, MPOs, et al.
	Rail Funding - Funding for new and upgraded rail service, including for Amtrak and other funding for safety and freight upgrades. Some funding can potentially be used in coordination with regional rail.	\$66 Billion	DOT - Federal Railroad Administration	Existing and New Programs; Grants	FY22-FY26	Davis Bacon, Buy America	Amtrak, state agencies, MPOs, et al.
	Reconnecting Communities Pilot Program - Establishes two grant programs dedicated to developing and implementing plans to reconnect communities through the removal, replacement, or relocation of transportation infrastructure such as highways and railroads.	\$1 Billion	DOT - Federal Highway Administration	New Program: Grants	FY22-FY26	Davis Bacon, Buy America	State DOTs, MPOs, et al.
	National EV Infrastructure (NEVI) Formula Program - Designates Alternative Fuel Corridors along the Interstate Highway System and funds the installation of public EV charging infrastructure to facilitate travel and commerce.	\$5 Billion	DOE and DOT - Joint Office of Energy and Transportation	New Program: Formula Grant	FY22-FY26	Davis Bacon, Buy America	State DOTs, MPOs, et al.
	Corridor & Community Charging Grant Programs - Fund the installation of public EV charging infrastructure along the Interstate Highway System and within communities to facilitate travel and commerce.	\$2.5 Billion	DOE and DOT - Joint Office of Energy and Transportation	New Program: Competitive Grants	FY22-FY26	Davis Bacon, Buy America	State DOTs, MPOs, et al.
	Low or No Emission Bus Grant Program - Part of BIL Surface Transportation Reauthorization; Funds state & local government authorities to purchase or lease low or no emission buses and infrastructure; Part of BIL reauthorization for bus funding; Raises minimum eligibility for zero emissions buses & bus facilities to 25% threshold.	\$5.6 Billion	DOT - Federal Transit Administration	Existing Program: Competitive Grants	FY22-FY26	Davis Bacon, Buy America, Incumbent Workforce Development Training	State DOTs, MPOs, et al.
Community Resilience and Ecosystem Restoration	State Human Capital Plans - Encourages each State to develop a voluntary plan, to be known as a 'human capital plan', that provides for the immediate and long-term personnel and workforce needs of the State with respect to the capacity of the State to deliver transportation and public infrastructure eligible under this title.	n/a	Department of Transportation	New - Other	If a State develops a human capital plan, the plan shall address a 5-year forecast period.	n/a	States
Methane and Natural Gas Distribution	Natural Gas Distribution Infrastructure Safety and Modernization Grant Program - to make competitive grants for the modernization of natural gas distribution pipelines.	\$1 Billion	DOT - Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration	New - Competitive Grants	FY22-FY26	Priority for potential for benefiting disadvantaged rural and urban communities.	Municipality or community owned utility (not including for-profit entities)

**Table 14. U.S. Department of Interior (DOI)**

Category	Program Name and Description	Funding Level	Administering Agency or Office	Funding mechanism	Timeline	Labor & Equity standards (in text or agency policy)	Eligible Entities
Fairness for Workers and Communities	Abandoned Mine Land program - Provides additional funding for annual grants to states and Indian Tribes for abandoned mine land and water reclamation projects.	\$11.293 Billion	DOI - Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	Existing - Formula Grants	FY22; until expended	Bid aggregation; priority for employment for current and former employees of the coal industry; Davis Bacon	Certified/uncertified states and Indian Tribes.
	Abandoned Mine Land fee - Reauthorizes the Abandoned Mine land fee, reduces fee rates for AML Fund to 22.4 cents per ton of coal produced by surface coal mining, 9.6 cents per ton of coal produced by underground mining, and 6.4 cents per ton for lignite coal.	n/a	DOI - Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	Existing	2034	n/a	n/a
	Abandoned hardrock mine reclamation - Establishes a new program within DOI to inventory, assess, decommission, reclaim, respond to hazardous substance releases on, and remediate abandoned hardrock mine land.	\$3 Billion (authorized but not appropriated)	DOI - Bureau of Land Management	New - Formula Grants	Until expended	Davis Bacon	States and Indian Tribes that have jurisdiction over abandoned hardrock mine land to reclaim that land.
	Orphaned wells - Establishes a program to plug, remediate, and reclaim orphaned wells located on Federal land. Provides initial grants, formula grants and performance grants to states/Indian tribes to remediate/plug wells or measure emissions.	\$4.7 Billion	DOI - Bureau of Land Management	New - Formula and Performance Grants	FY2030	Davis Bacon	States; Indian Tribes

**Table 15. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)**

Category	Program Name and Description	Funding Level	Administering Agency or Office	Funding mechanism	Timeline	Labor & Equity standards (in text or agency policy)	Eligible Entities
Community Resilience and Ecosystem Restoration	FEMA Building Resilience in Communities (BRIC) - Grants to states, local, tribal, and territorial governments for pre-disaster hazard mitigation.	\$1 Billion	Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency	Existing - Competitive Grant	FY22-FY26	Buy American	States, local, tribal, and territorial governments
	Flood Mitigation Assistance - To provide flood mitigation assistance for mitigation activities for a properties located within a census tract with a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Social Vulnerability Index score above 0.5001; or that serve as a primary residence for individuals with a household income less than 100% of the applicable area median income.	\$3.5 Billion	Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency	Existing - Competitive Grant	FY22-FY26	Secretary may provide 90% of all costs based on socioeconomic vulnerability index/household median income; Buy American.	States and communities
	Resilience Revolving Loan Fund (STORM Act) - Grants to entities for establishment of hazard mitigation revolving loan funds. Eligible projects include drought and prolonged episodes of intense heat; severe storms, including hurricanes, tornados, windstorms, cyclones and severe winter storms; wildfires; earthquakes; flooding; shoreline erosion; high water levels; storm surges; zoning and land use planning; establishing and carrying out building code enforcement.	\$500 Million	Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency	New - Revolving Loan Fund	FY22-FY26	n/a	State; Indian tribal government that has received a major disaster declaration during the 5-year period ending on January 1, 2021.

**Table 16. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)**

Category	Program Name and Description	Funding Level	Administering Agency or Office	Funding mechanism	Timeline	Labor & Equity standards (in text or agency policy)	Eligible Entities
Community Resilience and Ecosystem Restoration	NOAA National Coastal Resilience Fund \$492M — Coastal and inland flood and inundation mapping and forecasting.	\$492 Million	Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	Existing - Contracts, Formula Grants, and Cooperative Agreements and Technical Assistance.	FY22-FY26	The Secretary may waive or reduce the required non-Federal share.	Coastal states, Governments, nonprofit organizations, local governments, and institutions of higher education
	NOAA Community Based Restoration — Contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements to provide funding and technical assistance for purposes of restoring marine, estuarine, coastal, or Great Lakes ecosystem habitats, or constructing or protecting ecological features that protect coastal communities from flooding or coastal storms.	\$491 Million	Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	Existing - Competitive Grant	FY22-FY26	Secretary may waive or reduce the required non-Federal share	Coastal states, Governments, nonprofit organizations, local governments, and institutions of higher education



**Table 17. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)**

Category	Program Name and Description	Funding Level	Administering Agency or Office	Funding mechanism	Timeline	Labor & Equity standards (in text or agency policy)	Eligible Entities
Buildings	Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) - Assistance in managing costs associated with home energy bills, energy crises, weatherization and energy-related minor home repairs.	\$500 Million	HHS - Office of Community Services	Existing - Formula Grants	FY22 - FY26	Davis Bacon; Buy America	States, U.S. territories and tribal governments

**Table 18. Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC)**

Category	Program Name and Description	Funding Level	Administering Agency or Office	Funding mechanism	Timeline	Standards	Eligible Entities
Fairness for Workers and Communities	Appalachian Regional Commission - Reauthorizes the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) at \$200,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026. This funding includes set aside of \$5 million a year to create Regional Energy Hubs, and \$20 billion a year to to deploy high-speed broadband in the Appalachian region.	\$1 Billion	Appalachian Regional Commission	Existing - Project Grants	FY2022-FY2026	Davis Bacon	State and local agencies and governmental entities, local governing boards, nonprofit organizations, Indian tribes, and higher education institutions

**Table 19. U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Others**

Category	Program Name and Description	Funding Level	Administering Agency or Office	Funding mechanism	Timeline	Standards	Eligible Entities
Fairness for Workers and Communities	Broadband deployment - Grants for purposes of broadband deployment. Multiple programs: (1) the Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment Program (\$42.45 billion); (2) the Affordable Connectivity Program (\$14.2 billion); (3) Digital Equity Planning, Capacity and Competitive Grants (\$2.75 billion); (4) the Tribal Broadband Connectivity Program (\$2 billion); (5) Rural Broadband Programs at the Department of Agriculture (\$2 billion); (6) the Middle Mile Broadband Infrastructure Program (\$1 billion); and (7) Private Activity Bonds ( ~\$600 million).	\$65 Billion across multiple programs/agencies	Department of Commerce - National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) and USDA Rural Utilities Service; Others	New and Existing - Formula Grants and Private Activity Bonds  USDA ReConnect: Project Grants and Direct Loans	Until expended	Buy America; prioritizes unserved & underserved service projects; 25% match required	States; Corporations, Limited Liability Companies and Limited Liability Partnerships, Cooperatives or mutual organizations. States or local governments, including any agency, subdivision, instrumentality of political subdivision thereof A territory or possession of the United States, An Indian Tribe.



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