



CLEAN ENERGY AND CLIMATE INVESTMENTS IN THE BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW

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MAJOR TAKEAWAYS:

- Together, the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and the Build Back Better Act represent nearly \$1 trillion in clean energy and climate investments. (~\$921.4 billion)
- This level of climate investment is 10 times as large as the [\\$90 billion in clean energy investments](#) in the 2009 Recovery Act.
- The Build Back Better package makes significant progress on the Climate Crisis Action Plan recommendations and is the most important climate change legislation ever considered by the U.S. Congress.

MORE DETAILS ON CLEAN ENERGY AND CLIMATE INVESTMENTS IN THE BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW:

- **\$66 billion** for passenger and freight rail
- **\$39.2 billion** for public transit
- **\$65 billion** for power and grid infrastructure
- **\$5.25 billion** for low or no emission vehicles
- **\$7.5 billion** for clean school buses and ferries
- **\$7.5 billion** for electric vehicle (EV) charging
- **\$6.4 billion** for a carbon reduction program to reduce transportation emissions
- **\$1 billion** to reconnect environmental justice communities divided by highways

- **\$8.3 billion** for Western water infrastructure
- **\$21 billion** in environmental remediation, the largest investment in addressing legacy pollution ever, including:
 - **\$1.5 billion** to help communities cleanup and reuse brownfields sites;
 - **\$3.5 billion** for remedial actions at Superfund sites;
 - **Nearly \$11.3 billion** for abandoned mines; and
 - **\$4.7 billion** to plug orphan oil & gas wells on Federal, state, and tribal lands.
- **\$65 billion** for grants to states for broadband deployment to make broadband access more affordable for low-income families, expand eligible private activity bond projects to include broadband infrastructure, and support middle-mile deployment efforts
- **\$25 billion** for airport infrastructure (this total includes funding for sustainable aviation fuel supporting infrastructure, but some of this is formula funding). Funding would be used for Airport Improvement grant program for runways, gates, and taxiways as well as a new Airport Terminal Improvement program for terminals, concessions, and multimodal connections. This also improves air traffic control infrastructure.
- **\$1.5 billion** for transportation and pipelines safety, including grants for innovative demonstration projects that improve transportation efficiency and safety; grants for replacing old pipelines to prepare infrastructure for cleaner fuels such as hydrogen and bio-blends.
- **\$16.6 billion** for ports and waterways, coastal infrastructure, inland waterway improvements, and land ports of entry, including U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) flood mitigation projects and Department of Transportation, Coast Guard, General Services Administration, and Department of Homeland Security.
- **\$8.7 billion** for the Promoting Resilient Operations for Transformative, Efficient, and Cost-saving Transportation (PROTECT) grant program
- **\$3.4 billion** for ecosystem restoration and resilience projects
- **\$3.3 billion** for wildfire risk reduction
- **\$2 billion** for forest management
- **\$3.5 billion** for Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Mitigation Assistance
- **\$3.5 billion** for water infrastructure in Tribal communities
- **\$2.8 billion** for dam safety, hydropower retrofits and upgrades, removal of unneeded dams, and Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) watershed restoration, flood prevention, and emergency watershed protection programs
- **\$1 billion** in FEMA Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) funding

- **\$1.475 billion** for National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Coastal Resilience, including \$492 million for the Coastal Resilience Fund, \$491 million for Community-Based Restoration Projects, and \$492 for mapping, modeling, and observations, incl. Atlas 14.
- **\$500 million** for STORM Act, which supports FEMA hazard mitigation
- **\$375 million** for new Clean Water and Drinking Water resilience and sustainability programs
- **\$300 million** for Drought Contingency Planning
- **\$216 million** for Tribal Climate Resilience
- **\$75 million** for USACE Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA), which provides water infrastructure finance

Total: \$366.4 billion¹

In addition to the direct climate-related investments listed above, the BIF includes the following investments related to environmental justice:

- **\$23 billion** for the bipartisan Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021, in addition to the new water resilience programs listed above
- **\$15 billion** for lead service line replacement and \$10 billion to address Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

ADDITIONAL IMPORTANT POLICY CHANGES IN THE BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW

- Improved siting for priority transmission lines
- Department of Energy (DOE) Loan Program Office reforms
- DOE Advanced Technology and Vehicle Manufacturing program expansion to include heavy-duty vehicles

¹ The Senate [Section-by-Section](#) provides a summary on resilience investments of \$47.2 billion. This includes some investments with less direct nexus to climate. This memo includes those resilience investments deemed climate relevant by SCCC majority staff.