

TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESILIENCE – \$621 BILLION*

\$174 billion	Electronic Vehicles (EV). Strengthens the domestic supply chain for EVs. Creates point-of-sale rebates and tax incentives for consumers to buy affordable, American-made EVs. Establishes grant and incentive programs for state and local governments and the private sector to build a national network of 500,000 EV chargers by 2030. Through a Clean Buses for Kids Program, replaces 50,000 diesel transit vehicles and 20% of the yellow school bus fleet with EVs. Also electrifies the federal fleet, including the portion operated by the U.S. Postal Service.
\$115 billion	Repairs to Roads and Bridges. Supports the modernization of bridges, highways, roads and main streets. Also funds air quality improvements and reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and congestion.
\$85 billion	Transit. Funds the modernization of existing transit systems and helps agencies expand services to meet passenger needs.
\$80 billion	Amtrak. Addresses Amtrak’s repair backlog and provides for modernizing the Northeast Corridor, improving other routes, and bolstering grant and loan programs that promote rail safety, efficiency and electrification.
\$50 billion	Resiliency. Funds improvements for infrastructure resilience. Investments would be targeted at essential systems, including the transportation network, electric grid, food system, urban infrastructure, and hospitals. Targets low-income and minority communities through the Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities program, Community Development Block Grant program and new initiatives within the Department of Transportation.
\$25 billion	Airports. Funds improvements to airports, including through the Airport Improvement Program (AIP), a new program for terminal renovations and multimodal connections, and upgrades to Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) assets.
\$25 billion	Project Support Fund. Establishes a new fund to support projects that are too large or complex to be processed under existing funding programs. The projects must have clear benefits for the regional or national economy.
\$20 billion	Road Safety. Improves road safety for all users, including through support for existing safety programs, the creation of a new Safe Streets for All program for local “vision zero” plans, and other safety-related improvements.
\$20 billion	Inequity. Creates a new program to support neighborhoods that have historically been excluded from federal transportation funding. Funded projects would address racial equity, support environmental justice and promote affordable transportation access.
\$17 billion	Ports and Inland Waterways. Supports improvements to inland waterways, coastal ports, land ports of entry and ferries. Creates a Healthy Ports program to minimize port-related air pollution.
<i>Policy Proposals</i>	Project Timelines. Recommends the use of coordinated infrastructure permitting to expedite federal project decisions without compromising equity, safety or stakeholder engagement. Also recommends providing support for state, local and tribal governments’ project delivery through training, technical assistance and

	<p>procurement best practices.</p> <p>Resiliency Tax Credit. Calls for a tax credit to incentivize low- and middle-income families and small businesses to invest in disaster resilience.</p> <p>Congressional Resiliency Investments. Asks Congress to authorize investments in protections against extreme weather events, coastal resiliency, climate-smart technologies, and land and water resource restoration, among other items.</p> <p>Western Drought. Unspecified investments in water efficiency and recycling programs, Tribal Water Settlements, and dam safety.</p>
CLEAN WATER INFRASTRUCTURE – \$111 BILLION	
\$56 billion	Water System Modernization. Supports existing grant and loan programs to enable states, tribes, territories and disadvantaged communities to modernize their aging water systems.
\$45 billion	Lead Removal. Funds the removal of all lead pipes and service lines through investments in the Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) Drinking Water State Revolving Fund and in Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (WIIN) grants.
\$10 billion	PFAS. Provides funding to monitor and address the presence of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in drinking water. Also supports investments in rural small water systems and household well and wastewater systems.
DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE – \$100 BILLION	
<i>Policy Proposals</i>	<p>100% Broadband Coverage. Supports the development of “future proof” broadband infrastructure in underserved communities, with priority given to broadband networks affiliated with local governments, nonprofits and cooperatives. Sets aside funds for broadband infrastructure development on tribal lands.</p> <p>Transparency and Competition. Ensures fair competition between private internet providers and municipally owned or affiliated providers and rural electric co-ops providers by eliminating existing inequities. Requires internet companies to disclose prices.</p> <p>Broadband Costs. Calls for a long-term, congressionally backed solution to reducing internet prices and increasing adoption across the country, among other related concerns.</p>
ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE – \$100 BILLION*	
\$16 billion	Orphan Oil and Gas Wells. Supports union jobs to plug orphan oil and gas wells, in addition to restoring and reclaiming abandoned coal, hardrock and uranium mines.
\$10 billion	Conservation. Invests in the conservation of public lands and waters, including the creation of a Civilian Climate Corps.
\$5 billion	Brownfield and Superfund sites. Funds the remediation of Brownfield and Superfund sites, plus related economic and workforce development.

<p><i>Policy Proposals</i></p>	<p>Tax Credits. Provides a 10-year extension and phasedown of an expanded direct-pay Investment Tax Credit and Production Tax Credit for clean energy generation and storage, which would be paired with strong labor standards. Expands the Section 45Q tax credit, making it direct pay and easier to use for difficult-to-decarbonize industrial applications, direct air capture, and retrofitting existing power plants. Creates a targeted investment tax credit to incentivize the buildout of at least 20 gigawatts of high-voltage capacity power lines.</p> <p>Clean Electricity and Power Generation. Establishes an Energy Efficiency and Clean Electricity Standard (EECES). Purchases 24/7 clean power for federal buildings. Creates a Grid Deployment Authority within the Department of Energy to better leverage existing rights-of-way and support financing tools to spur deployment of high-priority, high-voltage transmission lines.</p> <p>Demonstration Projects. Establishes 10 pioneer facilities to demonstrate carbon capture retrofits for large cement, chemical and steel facilities. Invests in 15 decarbonized hydrogen demonstration projects in distressed communities.</p> <p>Public Works. Invests in the Economic Development Agency’s Public Works program and lifts the \$3 million cap on projects. Supports Main Street revitalization efforts through HUD and USDA. Bolsters sustainable economic development efforts through the Appalachian Regional Commission’s POWER grants, the Department of Energy’s retooling grants for idled factories, and capacity and project grants for community-led environmental justice efforts.</p> <p>State and Local Efforts. Supports state, local and tribal government efforts to modernize power generation, through clean energy block grants that support clean energy, worker empowerment and environmental justice.</p>
<p>AFFORDABLE HOUSING – \$213 BILLION*</p>	
<p>\$40 billion</p>	<p>Public Housing. Improvements to public housing infrastructure, including to address safety concerns and boost energy efficiency.</p>
<p>\$27 billion</p>	<p>Weatherization. Creates a Clean Energy and Sustainability Accelerator to incentivize private investment in clean transportation and retrofits of residential, commercial and municipal buildings, among others.</p>
<p><i>Policy Proposals</i></p>	<p>Other Housing Provisions. Supports the creation or preservation of 2 million units of affordable housing through targeted tax credits, formula funding, grants, and project-based rental assistance. Utilizes block grant programs, the Weatherization Assistance Program, and extends and expands home and commercial efficiency tax credits to upgrade homes.</p> <p>NHIA Act. Asks Congress to pass the Neighborhood Homes Investment Act (NHIA), which would authorize \$20 billion in NHIA tax credits over five years and result in the creation or rehabilitation of approximately 500,000 homes.</p> <p>Exclusionary Zoning. Asks Congress to create a new competitive grant program that awards funding to jurisdictions that eliminate state and local exclusionary zoning</p>

	laws.
EDUCATION – \$137 BILLION	
\$100 billion	Public Schools. Supports upgrades to existing public schools and the construction of new public schools through \$50 billion in direct grants and \$50 billion in bonds. Investments will improve air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote resilience.
\$25 billion	Child Care. Creates a Child Care Growth and Innovation Fund for states to upgrade child care facilities in order to increase access to infant and toddler care in high-need areas.
\$12 billion	Community Colleges. Provides funding to states to improve community college infrastructure, address education deserts, improve energy efficiency and resilience, and narrow funding inequities.
<i>Policy Proposals</i>	Tax Credits. Enhances the Section 45F child care facilities tax credit to allow employers to receive up to 50% of the first \$1 million of contribution costs per facility.
FEDERAL BUILDINGS – \$28 BILLION	
\$18 billion	Department of Veterans Affairs Hospitals. Funds the modernization of VA hospitals and clinics.
\$10 billion	Federal Buildings. Invests in the modernization, sustainability and resilience of federal buildings, including through a bipartisan Federal Capital Revolving Fund to support investments in major purchase, construction or renovation of federal buildings.
<i>Policy Proposals</i>	Procurement. For newly constructed VA hospitals and federal buildings, the federal government will procure low-carbon materials for construction and clean power.
CARE ECONOMY – \$400 BILLION	
\$400 billion	Care Infrastructure. Expands access to quality, affordable home- or community-based care for older individuals and people with disabilities. Supports the creation of new jobs in the industry, wage increases, stronger benefits, and the right to organize and collectively bargain.
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT – \$180 BILLION	
\$50 billion	National Science Foundation. Establishes a technology directorate within the Foundation responsible for programs related to semiconductors, biotechnology and advanced computing, communications and energy technologies.
\$40 billion	Laboratory Infrastructure. Upgrades research laboratory infrastructure.
\$35 billion	Clean Technology. Invests in breakthrough technologies that establish the U.S. as a leader in addressing the climate crisis, such as launching an Advanced Research Projects Agency-Climate (ARPA-C) to reduce emissions and boost climate research.
\$30 billion	Rural Job Creation. Funds additional research and development designed to promote job creation, particularly in rural areas. Funds will be provided to the Department of Energy, Historically Black College and Universities (HBCU) and Minority Serving Institutions (MSI).
\$25 billion	Inequities. Invests \$10 billion for research and development investments at HBCUs

WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT – \$100 BILLION

\$48 billion	Workforce Development System. Modernization of the workforce development
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	and MSIs and \$15 billion for 200 centers of excellence to serve as “research incubators” at these institutions to provide graduate fellowships and other opportunities for underserved populations.
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MANUFACTURING – \$300 BILLION*

\$52 billion	Domestic Manufacturing. Supports existing capital access programs, particularly those that support rural manufacturing and clean energy. Also funds supply chain modernization efforts, including through an extension of the 48C tax credit program, with a focus on the auto industry.
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\$50 billion	Domestic Industrial Capacity. Creates a new Department of Commerce office dedicated to domestic industrial capacity. Also supports the production of critical goods.
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\$50 billion	Semiconductors. Supports semiconductor manufacturing and research, initiatives outlined in the CHIPS for America Act.
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\$46 billion	Clean Energy Manufacturing. Funds federal purchases to support the domestic manufacturing of various components necessary to produce new clean energy technologies, such as charging ports and electric heat pumps.
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\$31 billion	Small Businesses. Supports programs that provide small businesses with access to sources of credit and the development of community-based small business incubators and innovation hubs in communities of color and underserved communities.
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\$30 billion	Pandemic Preparedness. Supports job creation through investments in medical countermeasures manufacturing, biosecurity, research and development, the strategic national stockpile, and other efforts to improve the U.S. response to future pandemics.
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\$20 billion	Innovation Hubs. Invests in at least 10 regional innovation hubs and a Community Revitalization Fund, which will lead to community development and increase access to the innovation economy.
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\$14 billion	Competitiveness. Authorizes the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to work with industry, academia and government experts to bolster U.S. competitiveness. Asks Congress to quadruple funding for the Manufacturing Extensions Partnership and expand access for minority-owned and rural enterprises.
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\$5 billion	Rural and Tribal Communities. Establishes a new Rural Partnership Program between the federal government and rural areas, including tribal nations, to promote community and economic development and improve their access to federal resources.
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<i>Policy Proposals</i>	<p>Supply Chain Investments. Supports the creation of a financing program to bolster debt and equity investments in the manufacturing sector, specifically those that increase supply chain resiliency.</p> <p>Rural and Tribal Communities. Unspecified investments in rural and tribal communities to increase broadband coverage, upgrade transportation and water infrastructure, support land grant universities, and drive the agricultural sector toward net-zero emissions, among other goals.</p>
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	infrastructure and worker protection systems, including the development of 1 to 2 million new registered apprenticeship slots and support for the workforce pipeline of women and people of color. Other investments include the creation of new career pathway programs in middle and high schools, a heightened focus on STEM education, and funding for expanded career services and the Title II adult literacy program.
\$40 billion	Job Training. Creation of a new Dislocated Workers Program and sector-based training. The latter would focus on training for high-demand sectors, including clean energy, manufacturing and caregiving.
\$12 billion	Underserved Communities. Investments in job training in underserved communities. Five billion dollars would be directed to evidence-based community violence prevention programs.
<i>Policy Proposals</i>	Other Workforce Development Provisions. Asks Congress to ensure new jobs are accessible to women and people of color and to invest in public safety, job training for formerly incarcerated individuals, and a subsidized jobs program. Also requests the elimination of the sub-minimum wage and equity for workers with disabilities.
WORKPLACE SAFETY AND WORKER RIGHTS – \$10 BILLION	
\$10 billion	Enforcement Programs. Supports federal efforts to ensure workplaces are safe and free from discrimination and harassment. Increases penalties for employers who violate workplace safety and health rules.
<i>Policy Proposals</i>	PRO Act. Calls on Congress to pass the Protecting the Right to Organize (PRO) Act, which would mandate the use of an ABC test to determine worker classification and make other changes to existing labor laws. Other Workforce Provisions. Asks Congress to condition federal investments in clean energy, infrastructure and transportation on higher wages and transit labor protections. Also asks Congress to create jobs through the Buy America and Ship American programs. Recommends unspecified investments in labor or labor-management training programs.

**Topline figures exceed outlined funding allocations.*