American Job Plan 2021

Breakdown of the Infrastructure Bill

The transportation component of the package accounts for $621 billion of AJP spending. The largest element in the transportation component is EV at $174 billion, yet only the charging network, a relatively small component, would be considered infrastructure and offer opportunity to the construction sector.

Provision	Spending
Road and Bridge Repair: Modernize 20,000 miles of highway, fix the 10 most "economically significant" large bridges as well as repair 10,000 smaller bridges	$115 billion
Road Safety: Increase funding to existing safety programs and a new Safe Streets for All program	$20 billion
Modernize Public Transit: Modernize and expand public transit systems, reduce repair backlogs of more than 24,000 buses, 5,000 rail cars, 200 stations, and thousands of miles of track, signals, and power systems	$85 billion
Passenger and Freight Rail: Repair Amtrak; modernize the Northeast Corridor; improve existing corridors and connect new city pairs; enhance grants related to rail safety and efficiency, and electrification	$80 billion
Airports: Fund the Airport Improvement Program; upgrade FAA safety assets, new program to support terminal renovation and multimodal connections to airports	$25 billion
Ports and Waterways: Improve inland waterways, coastal ports, land ports of entry, and ferries; mitigate impacts of pollution on communities near ports	$17 billion
Redress Historic Inequities: Reconnect neighborhoods cut off or divided by prior infrastructure investments; ensure opportunity, advance racial equity, environmental justice and affordable access in future projects	$20 billion
Large Projects with Regional and National Economic Benefits: Dedicated fund to support ambitious projects that have tangible benefits to the regional or national economy but are too large or complex for existing funding programs	$25 billion

Electric Vehicles: Enable automakers to improve domestic supply chains and retool factories for EVs and batteries, create rebates and incentives for American-made EVs, Establish grant and incentive programs for producing 500,000 electric vehicle chargers by 2030; replace 50,000 diesel transit vehicles and electrify 20% of school buses	$174 billion

Other key provisions include investments in a mix of infrastructure and residential, commercial, and institutional structures that will create opportunities for the construction sector.

Provision	Spending
Broadband: Build high-speed broadband infrastructure to reach 100% coverage	$100 billion
Replace 100 percent of the nation's lead pipes and service lines.	$45 billion
Clean Water: Upgrade and modernize America's drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater systems, tackle new contaminants, and support clean water infrastructure across rural America	$66 billion
Power Infrastructure: Create investment tax credit to buildout at least 20 gigawatts of high-voltage capacity power lines; establish a new Grid Deployment Authority at the Department of Energy that allows for better leverage of existing rights-of-way – along roads and railways – and supports creative financing tools to spur additional high priority, high-voltage transmission lines; ten-year extension and phase down of an expanded direct-pay investment tax credit and production tax credit for clean energy generation and storage	$100 billion
Mine Reclamation: Plug oil and gas wells; restore and reclaim abandoned coal, hardrock, and uranium mines.	$16 billion
Remediation and Redevelopment of Brownfield and Superfund sites	$5 billion

Affordable Housing: Produce, preserve and retrofit over a million affordable, resilient, accessible, energy efficient housing units; build and rehabilitate over 500,000 homes for low- and middle- income families; improve the infrastructure of the public housing system	$213 billion
Modernize public schools: Use $50 billion in direct grants and an additional $50 billion leveraged through bonds to improve technology and labs, improve energy efficiency, air quality and ventilation and school kitchens	$100 billion
Community College Infrastructure: Address existing physical and technological infrastructure needs at community colleges and identify strategies to address access to community college in education deserts.	$12 billion
Child Care Facilities: Upgrade child-care facilities and increase the supply of child care in areas that need it most through a Child Care Growth and Innovation Fund for states and an expanded tax credit to encourage businesses to build child care facilities at places of work	$25 billion
VA Hospitals and Federal Buildings: Provide $18 billion for modernization of Veterans Affairs hospitals and clinics. Invests $10 billion in the modernization, sustainability, and resilience of federal buildings	$28 billon

Finally, a third set of provisions include investments that could improve economic efficiency and competitiveness but offer relatively few construction opportunities.

Provision	Spending
Essential Home Care Workers: Expand access to quality, affordable home- or community-based care for aging relatives and people with disabilities	$400 billion

Civilian Climate Corps	$10 billion
Workforce Development: Programs include a $40 billion investment in a Dislocated Workers Program and sector-based training in high demand sectors such as clean energy, manufacturing, and caregiving; $12 billion for workforce development in under-served communities, including $5 billion in support of community violence prevention programs; investment in job training for formerly incarcerated individuals and justice-involved youth and in improving public safety; address long-term unemployment and underemployment through a new subsidized jobs program; $48 billion in registered apprenticeships and pre-apprenticeships, creating one to two million new registered apprenticeships slots	$ 100 billion
Manufacturing and Supply Chain: Improve competitiveness via $50 billion to create a new office at the Department of Commerce dedicated to monitoring domestic industrial capacity and funding investments to support production of critical goods; $50 billion investment in semiconductor manufacturing; $30 billion for pandemic prevention research and development; $46 billion investment in clean energy technologies and infrastructure; $20 billion in regional innovation hubs and a Community Revitalization Fund to leverage private investment in R&D; $14 billion in National Institute of Standards and Technology to coordinate technologies and capabilities for future competitiveness; quadruple support for the Manufacturing Extensions Partnership; $52 billion in domestic manufacturing supply chain modernization; $31 billion to support small businesses access to credit, venture capital, and R&D dollars; $5 billion for a new Rural Partnership Program to help rural regions with locally planning and capacity building efforts	$300 billion
R&D: Programs include $50 billion for the National Science Foundation to create a technology directorate that will focus on semiconductors, advanced computing, advanced communications technology, advanced energy technologies, and biotechnology; $30 billion in additional funding for R&D that spurs innovation and job creation; $40 billion in upgrading research infrastructure in laboratories, including facilities and computing capabilities and networks; $35 billion for climate change research; will invest $15 billion for demonstration projects for climate R&D priorities, including utility-scale energy storage, carbon capture and storage, hydrogen, advanced nuclear, rare earth element separations, floating offshore wind, biofuel/bioproducts, quantum computing, and electric vehicles; $10 billion for R&D at HBCUs and MSIs, $15 billion to create	$180 billion

up to 200 centers of excellence that serve as research incubators at HBCUs and MSIs	