

The bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act will create jobs, strengthen the economy and reduce inflationary pressures

The bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act will drive economic growth and promote shared prosperity. By investing [\\$550 billion](#) in new spending on essential infrastructure, the legislation will undo years of inadequate federal investment on critical infrastructure such as roads, bridges, rail, broadband, airports, cargo ports and water pipelines to create jobs, enhance productivity and improve supply chain resilience. The economy-wide benefits will reduce long-term inflationary pressures and support global competitiveness.

Over the next decade the bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act will support approximately 772,000 jobs per year, [according](#) to the Economic Policy Institute. As investments from the bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act go into effect, [Moody's Analytics](#) estimates the U.S. will have an additional 600,000 jobs in 2024 and 800,000 jobs in 2025 as a result of the law's passage. The majority of new jobs will be [subject](#) to federal rules mandating higher wages and supporting local unions.

The bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act's investments in infrastructure will strengthen the economy, boost economic resilience and enhance long-term productivity. Moody's Analytics [noted](#) that "increasing infrastructure investment has significant macroeconomic benefits." As the Joint Economic Committee has [discussed](#), a review of economic studies showed that U.S. infrastructure yields up to a 17% return on investment on average. As Senator Rob Portman said at the bill signing, the bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act will "create more economic efficiency" and "more productivity."

The bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act will make investments that reduce long-term inflationary pressures. Investing in roads, bridges, freight rail, airports and cargo ports will strengthen supply chains, improve productivity and reduce long-term inflation. Economists and analysts, including [17 Nobel Prize winners](#) and [Mark Zandi](#) at Moody's Analytics, agree that the bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act will directly address supply chain issues and reduce inflationary pressures.

Conservative officials and economists agree that investing in infrastructure will reduce long-term inflation by boosting productivity and protecting supply chains. Senator Rob Portman, a former Director of the White House Office of Management and Budget, noted that the bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act invests in "ports and freight-rail and roads and bridges and other assets that will help on the supply side, that's why economists say this bill is counter-inflationary." Douglas Holtz-Eakins, a conservative economist who was the director of the Congressional Budget Office and worked for Senator John McCain, and Michael Strain of the conservative American Enterprise Institute, similarly [explained](#) that "a well-structured infrastructure bill would boost the supply side of the economy, reducing inflationary pressures."

Investments in the bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act will protect and improve supply chains by repairing road and bridges, investing in ports and airports and making infrastructure resilient to climate change and extreme weather. The legislation will help U.S. supply chains by [investing](#) \$17 billion in ports and waterways, repairing airports with \$25 billion in new spending, putting an additional \$110 billion into roads and bridges and investing \$66 billion into improving passenger and freight rail. These actions will reduce costs for businesses and protect American supply chains. The Economic Policy Institute [estimated](#) that the legislation will support 196,000 jobs each year for roads and bridges, as well as over 26,000 jobs for airport upgrades and over 23,000 jobs associated with ports and waterways.

The bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act will reduce racial inequality and connect communities to economic opportunities by narrowing the digital divide and investing in public transit. People of color have been historically excluded from the benefits of U.S. infrastructure projects, exacerbating inequality and limiting economic opportunities. For example, recent Joint Economic Committee analysis found that people of color are [disproportionately likely](#) to live in communities without access to broadband internet. The bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act [invests](#) \$65 billion to provide broadband to all Americans and a historic \$39 billion to upgrade mass transit. The legislation also [invests \\$1 billion](#) for the first time ever to reconnect communities torn apart by highway projects, a burden that has fallen disproportionately on Black and brown communities.

The bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act modernizes power infrastructure, reducing the economic and climate costs caused by the aging electric grid. An Energy Department study showed power outages cost the U.S. economy up to [\\$70 billion](#) annually and the EPA reports that electricity production [accounts for 25%](#) of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions. The bipartisan legislation will [invest](#) \$73 billion in clean energy transmission, including researching, building and expanding resilient transmission and electricity distribution technologies and clean renewable energy. The Economic Policy Institute [estimated](#) that the bipartisan legislation will support 81,000 jobs each year related to power infrastructure.

The bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act will improve health outcomes and reduce healthcare costs by significantly decreasing exposure to lead and pollution. Ten million households and 400,000 schools and child care centers are potentially exposed to lead through their drinking water and thousands of communities are exposed to lead from pollution of former industrial sites. Higher lead exposure can [negatively affect](#) academic performance and can lead to cardiovascular disease later in life, resulting in worse health outcomes and significant future health costs. Black and Hispanic Americans are disproportionately likely to live within three miles of former industrial and energy sites and are at the highest risk of lead exposure from their water. The legislation reduces these health consequences by [investing](#) \$55 billion in water infrastructure upgrades, including replacing lead service lines and \$21 billion in environmental remediation, such as remediating Brownfield and Superfund sites. The Economic Policy Institute [estimated](#) that the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act will support nearly 80,000 jobs each year to upgrade water infrastructure and over 35,000 jobs related to environmental remediation.

The bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act will reduce the costs of extreme weather events by investing in resiliency. A recent Joint Economic Committee [report](#) showed that extreme weather events have a devastating human cost and significant economic impact, costing nearly \$100 billion in 2020. The bipartisan legislation takes an important step towards protecting

communities from climate related damages by making infrastructure safer and more resilient. This includes [investing](#) \$50 billion to protect against droughts and floods, in addition to weatherization of homes. The Economic Policy Institute [estimated](#) that the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act will support over 89,000 resilience jobs each year.

The bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act will improve economic security by creating high-quality green jobs. Investments in sustainable infrastructure will create high-quality jobs that will support wage growth across the clean energy sector. In addition to creating new jobs in these green sectors, the bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act supports auto workers through the production of electric vehicle batteries in the United States and invests \$21 billion in environmental remediation that includes funds to support communities dependent on industries such as coal to ensure they have continuous access to economic opportunity. The Economic Policy Institute [estimated](#) that the bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act will support over 16,000 jobs each year associated with electric vehicle infrastructure.

The bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act will improve access to affordable broadband, narrowing the digital divide for both rural and urban communities. Broadband internet adoption results in economic benefits, including increasing income growth and [employment numbers](#). Many households in [both](#) urban and rural communities lack access affordable, high-speed internet. In addition, Black families are [9% less likely](#) and Latino Americans 15% less likely to have high-speed internet compared to white families. The bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act invests [\\$65 billion](#) in broadband infrastructure, including \$2 billion for Tribal communities. The Economic Policy Institute [estimated](#) that the bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act will support over 60,000 jobs each year associated with building and maintaining new broadband infrastructure.

The bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act makes the largest investment in public transit in American history, which will help workers access jobs and reduce carbon emissions. America has a [large backlog](#) of public transit in need of repair, including more than 24,000 buses, 5,000 rail cars, 200 stations and thousands of miles of track, signals and power systems in need of replacement. The bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act seeks to address this backlog while reducing greenhouse gas emission through investments in clean transportation. The legislation [invests](#) \$39 billion to expand and modernize public transit, \$7.5 billion to build out a national network of electric vehicle chargers and \$5 billion to deliver zero and low emission school buses nationwide. The Economic Policy Institute [estimated](#) the bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act will support almost 70,000 public transit jobs.

The bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act reverses long-standing trends of disinvesting in American infrastructure. Recent Joint Economic Committee [analysis](#) showed that federal infrastructure investment over the past two decades has regularly fallen below 3% of total federal spending, while federal investment in infrastructure often exceeded or came close to 5% of total federal spending before 1980. The Bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act [includes](#) \$550 billion in new federal investments in critical infrastructure such as roads, bridges, rail, broadband, airports, cargo ports and water pipelines.