



The House Committee on Transportation & Infrastructure

Chairman Peter A. DeFazio
Ranking Member Sam Graves

The T&I Committee provisions in the Build Back Better Act include nearly \$40 billion in critical investments focused on supporting the U.S. effort to combat climate change and improve the resiliency of our infrastructure.

Specifically, the bill includes:

- \$10 billion to support access to affordable housing and enhance mobility for low-income individuals and residents of disadvantaged or persistent poverty communities.
- \$4 billion for reduction of carbon pollution in the surface transportation sector—addressing the largest source of transportation greenhouse gas emissions.
- \$4 billion to support neighborhood equity, safety, and affordable transportation access, including reconnecting communities divided by existing infrastructure barriers.
- \$10 billion for high-speed rail development and improvement.
- \$300 million to the Department of Transportation to support projects that develop, demonstrate, or apply low-emission technologies or produce, transport, blend, or store sustainable aviation fuels.
- \$150 million to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to help state and local governments implement the most recent consensus-based building codes and standards incorporating hazard resistant designs to ensure American communities are built to be as resilient as possible to more frequent and severe natural disasters.
- \$5.25 billion to the Economic Development Administration to provide investments in persistently distressed communities, provide assistance to energy and industrial transition communities, and to create economic growth clusters.
- \$500 million to the General Services Administration to invest in high-performance green buildings.
- \$650 million for climate resilient Coast Guard infrastructure.
- \$350 million for a Great Lake Icebreaker.
- \$600 million to the Maritime Administration to support more sustainable port infrastructure and supply chain resilience.
- \$2.125 billion to invest in water infrastructure including sewer overflow and stormwater reuse projects, including increased federal cost share for financially distressed communities and Tribes; wastewater infrastructure investment for the installation, repair, or replacement of domestic septic systems; and investments for alternative water source projects like groundwater recharge and potable reuse.