

One-Page Guide: The Impact of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Bill on Public Works

What types of construction would be allocated funds?



- **\$110 billion to Roads & Bridges**
 - Including \$40 billion specifically for repair, rehabilitation, and replacement of bridges
- **\$50 billion to Road Safety and Public Transit**
 - Including \$39 billion specifically for increasing accessibility and modernizing rail & bus fleets
- **\$66 billion to Passenger and Freight Rail**
 - For constructing new, high-potential rail lines
 - Maintenance and modernization of existing rail corridors
- **\$42 billion to Airports, Ports, and Waterways**
 - To reduce congestion, invest in low-carbon technologies, and address the maintenance backlog
- **\$55 billion to Water Infrastructure**
 - Replacing lead piping and water surface lines nationwide, and further investing in clean drinking water
- **\$73 billion to Clean Power Infrastructure**
 - Building new, resilient lines to facilitate new energy transmission
- **Plus nearly \$150 billion addressing other infrastructure needs**
 - Including environmental remediation, climate resistance, electric vehicle infrastructure, and broadband infrastructure

What is the Bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act?



It's a bill that was passed by the Senate on August, 10, 2021 and would authorize \$550 billion in new federal spending on the nation's infrastructure over the next 5 years.

As one of the major components of the broader American Jobs Plan, a significant portion of the bill would fund U.S. public works construction.

What's the bottom line for public works contractors and governing bodies?



This infrastructure investment is unparalleled and would pump \$100 billion annually into various construction projects nationwide.

This means an influx of work and opportunities for contractors and subcontractors who handle public works projects. But **remember**: these federal funds also trigger the Davis-Bacon Act and its compliance requirements.

What is required under Davis-Bacon projects?



Workers must be paid prevailing wages on prime contracts of \$2,000+. In addition, the following is required of contractors:

- Certified payroll reports (submitted weekly)
- Adherence to federal apprenticeship standards
- Any additional documents requested by the governing body
- Retention & accessibility of all records for audits/ investigations (up to 3 years after completion of a project)

Additionally, it should be noted that prime contractors can be held accountable for any subcontractor's noncompliance on their project.

Sources: Whitehouse.gov, The New York Times, CNN