BPC’s is proposing a $1 trillion infrastructure investment package to be spent over the next five years, prioritizing traditional infrastructure projects that will put Americans back to work, expand digital access, provide child care facilities, grow the supply of affordable homes, and promote infrastructure that will decarbonize the economy. An effective national infrastructure plan must include regulatory, administrative, permitting, and environmental provisions—none of which can be included in a budget reconciliation bill. Congress should pursue regular order, rather than a partisan reconciliation strategy, to achieve the best outcomes for the American people.

The Environmental Protection Agency estimates that the U.S. needs $743 billion over the next 20 years to meet its water and wastewater infrastructure needs. Most of this funding will come directly from water and sewer ratepayers across the country, but bipartisan work is already underway in the House and Senate to meet the federal share of the costs. BPC’s proposal builds on that work.

With this funding, America’s municipal systems can provide grants to states with a high number of underserved communities and water systems that voluntarily connect low-income homes to their systems, dredge ports and waterways, and make improvements to Corps of Engineers-owned dams.