



The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act: Virginia

The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act is the largest long-term investment in our infrastructure and competitiveness in nearly a century. **The need for action in Virginia is clear and recently released state-level data demonstrates that the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act will deliver for Virginia.** For decades, infrastructure in Virginia has suffered from a systemic lack of investment. In fact, the American Society of Civil Engineers gave Virginia a **C grade** on its infrastructure report card. The historic Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act will make life better for millions of Virginia residents, create a generation of good-paying union jobs and economic growth, and position the United States to win the 21st century.

To date, over \$4.3 billion in Bipartisan Infrastructure Law funding has been announced and is headed to Virginia with over 110 specific projects identified for funding. Since the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law passed, Virginia is set to receive more than \$3.6 billion for transportation to invest in roads, bridges, public transit, ports and airports and over \$120 million for clean water. And, as of today, more than 283,000 households across the state are receiving affordable internet due to the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law. Many more projects will be added in the coming months, as funding opportunities become grant awards and as formula funds become specific projects. By reaching communities all across Virginia – including rural communities and historically underserved populations – the law makes critical investments that will improve lives for Virginians and position the state for success.

Specifically, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act will make the following investments:

- **Roads and Bridges.** In Virginia there are 577 bridges and over 2,124 miles of highway in poor condition. Additionally, 4% of Virginia's bridges are in poor condition and considered structurally deficient. **Virginia reports it plans to spend 17.2 billion over the next 6 years on highway and roadway projects.** Since 2011, commute times have increased by 7.7% in Virginia and on average, each driver pays \$517 per year in costs due to driving on roads in need of repair.
 - **Based on formula funding alone, Virginia would expect to receive \$7 billion for federal-aid highway apportioned programs and \$537 million for bridge replacement and repairs under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act over five (5) years.**
 - Virginia can also compete for the \$12.5 billion Bridge Investment Program for economically significant bridges and nearly \$16 billion of national funding in the bill dedicated for major projects that will deliver substantial economic benefits to communities.
- **Rail and Transit.** Virginia residents who take public transportation spend an extra 72.2% of their time commuting. In addition, 10% of transit vehicles in the state are past useful life.
 - **Based on formula funding alone, Virginia would expect to receive \$1.2 billion over five years under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act to improve public transportation options across the state.**
- **Electric Vehicle Infrastructure.** The IIJA invests \$7.5 billion to build out the first-ever national network of EV chargers in the United States.
 - **Under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, Virginia would expect to receive \$106 million over five years to support the expansion of an EV charging network in the state.**

- **Virginia will also have the opportunity to apply for the \$2.5 billion in grant funding dedicated to EV charging in the bill.**

- **Broadband.** Broadband internet is necessary for Americans to do their jobs, to participate equally in school learning, health care, and to stay connected. 9.7% of Virginians live in areas where, by one definition, there is no broadband infrastructure that provides minimally acceptable speeds. And 39.4% of Virginians live in areas where there is only one such internet provider. Even where infrastructure is available, broadband may be too expensive to be within reach. 13.3% of Virginia households do not have an internet subscription.
 - **Under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, Virginia will receive a minimum allocation of \$100 million to help provide broadband coverage across the state, including providing access to the at least 473,000 residents who currently lack it. And, under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, 1,908,000 or 23% of people in Virginia will be eligible for the Affordability Connectivity Benefit, which will help low-income families afford internet access.**

- **Clean Water/Wastewater.** The law contains nearly \$44 billion to strengthen the nation's drinking water and wastewater systems, remove lead pipes and service lines, and eliminate harmful contaminants through the EPA's State Revolving Funds programs. These programs, administered by the states, make grants and loans eligible to communities for drinking water and wastewater infrastructure investments. **Virginia reports a \$8.1 billion drinking water investment gap.**
 - **Under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, based on the traditional state revolving fund formula, Virginia will expect to receive \$738 million over five (5) years to improve water infrastructure across the state and**

ensure that clean, safe drinking water is a right in all communities.

- **Airports.** Virginia is home to nine (9) major airports that will benefit from the \$25 billion in increased airport infrastructure funding provided over five (5) years from the IIJA.
 - **Under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, airports in Virginia would receive approximately \$386 million for infrastructure development for airports over five (5) years.**

- **Ports and Inland Waterways.** **Virginia** is home to one (1) major port and 670 miles of inland waterways that **will benefit from \$17 billion in new infrastructure funding over 5 years from the IIJA.**

This information was compiled by a variety of sources including, The White House, ASCE Infrastructure Report Card, Bureau of Transportation Statistics U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Office of Bridge Technology, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, EPA CWSRF National Information Management System, EPA Drinking Water Needs Survey, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.