

Build Back Better Act: What's at Stake

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Methodology & Assumptions

The State-by-State calculations provide topline funding and job creation estimates based on the funding levels (see spreadsheet current as of [09/22/2021](#)) in the combined Build Back Better Package (BBB and IIJA bipartisan infrastructure bill) under negotiation in the US Congress. **Because the bill is still under negotiation, these are estimates of the amount of money and jobs that could be lost if present funding levels drop from \$4.1 trillion.**

The estimates were calculated through replicating the economic model from the University of Massachusetts, Amherst Political Economy Research Institute (PERI)'s [State-Level Employment Impacts of Proposed National THRIVE Agenda](#). The following assumptions are embedded in the model:

- **Federal investments to states are population based.** This method accounts for formula-based funding, but does not account for funding to states from Federal agencies.
- **Investments are proportional to priority areas.** The original PERI report projected estimates across four major THRIVE priority areas— clean energy & energy efficiency; infrastructure; agriculture and land restoration; and the care economy— each with subcategories of jobs created. Funding was distributed across these areas as a proportion of the total budget.
- **Job estimates are likely higher than listed.** Job estimates are only available for categories noted in the PERI report, and thus are likely higher considering the various areas of the Build Back Better funding package that were not included, such as funding for building and greening affordable housing; instituting universal Pre-K; and targeting investments for community-led projects in environmental justice communities.

Overview of the Build Back Better Bill

The GNDN policy team created a [slide deck](#) that provides an overview of key provisions of the bill. Select examples for how funding will benefit states, from the deck, below:

Energy

- **80% Carbon-free & resilient grid by 2030:** A [new clean electricity performance program](#) (CEPP) in the House bill creates millions of new jobs, eliminates air pollution, and promotes renewables. It pays utilities for each unit of renewable electricity they produce and penalizes utilities if they don't clean up emissions at a rate of 4% annually. In the House bill, fossil gas is virtually excluded from payment subsidy by setting a low carbon intensity eligibility criteria. Hundreds of municipal, cooperative and publicly-owned utilities (like TVA) are eligible for payment. CEPP saves families hundreds of dollars in bills each year by mandating rate increases can not be passed onto consumers. Renewables are further incentivized by extending Production and Investment tax credits for a decade. BBB also funds \$80 billion towards modernizing the country's aging power grid, allowing more renewables to be built on grid and making it more resilient to disasters.
- **Saving households money on energy:** Households could qualify for rebates between \$2,000-\$4,000 for retrofits and upgrades that make homes more energy efficient and climate prepared. 40% of the total funding for home retrofits is set aside for low-income communities and Tribal nations.
- **Investing in community energy:** BBB includes \$10 billion to support rural co-ops transitioning from fossil fuel powered plants to renewable energy. An additional \$2.5 billion is available for investments in solar projects that reduce the energy burden of affordable housing complexes, low-income households, and other non-government organizations. NGOs and local govts are eligible for \$5 billion Energy efficiency and Conservation Block Grants that fund community-led projects to reduce climate pollution.

Water

- **Funding full replacement of lead water pipes:** Under the bill, \$45 billion will be available to support states in fully replacing lead pipes that act as

distribution lines for drinking water and put the health of Americans across all 50 states at risk.

- **Protecting children's health:** A set aside of \$700 million is available to remove lead from school drinking water.

Public Housing

Amid nationwide Housing Crisis, movement activists have fought for [historic investment in BBB](#) of more than \$300 billion towards upgrading chronically neglected homes of our most vulnerable communities. It would cut the decades-long Public housing backlog in cities like Chicago, NYC, Philadelphia and reduce waiting lists for families needing homes. Over 2 million housing units will receive funds to improve energy and water efficiency, and remove health hazards that disproportionately impact people of color. Over 3 million affordable and sustainable homes can be built *outside the market* for people with lowest incomes through [National Housing Trust fund](#)¹. Together with Sec 8 housing vouchers that gives rental assistance to lowest income renters, this historic housing investment will [cut homelessness in half in five years](#). Moreover, with new funding for community land trusts, community groups and NGOS can purchase housing and create sustainable communities close to jobs & transit. Finally, [a new HUD program](#) allows marginalized homeowners to green multifamily homes.

A big gap that we are fighting to fill in the Senate housing bill is that the House removed the 'Community Development & Affordability' title . It included language to prevent displacement, investments for neighborhood restoration, investments for community-owned co-ops, the creation of CLTs (not just the funding of existing ones), and provisions for TOPA. Right to the City (RTTC) further notes that the impact of land-use grants as a bribe to cities will likely be uneven given that most cities under the leadership of conservative state or local leadership will not take advantage of the new funds.

Public Schools

A [historic investment](#) of \$82 billion in rebuilding chronically neglected schools. Funding is targeted to school districts with greatest need in disadvantaged districts. Investments can be used for improving ventilation, removing mold/toxics

¹ The Faircloth amendment that restricted investments into building *new* public housing has been specifically waived in Section 40001 d.2 of the [House Financial services committee bill](#).

and improving energy & water efficiency. Moreover funding can be used to make schools into climate resiliency hubs for each community. This investment creates hundreds of thousands of good-paying jobs in school districts across the country. It would save costs. Across the country, school districts spent [\\$6 billion every year on energy](#), an expense second only to salaries.

Transportation

Transportation is the [largest source](#) of climate pollution in the country with disproportionate harm on communities of color. [BBB directs funding](#) towards electrifying public transit, and expands the fleet of electric school buses, postal vans and hi-speed rail. Funding for electric school buses will cut diesel engine fumes that affect approximately 25 million children who ride buses each school day. BBB increases rebates for consumers to purchase EV made in the US by unionized workers and incentivises state and local govt to build a nationwide network of charging stations. Tax credits for new EVs are made fully refundable and available at the point of sale, with a value of \$4,000 to \$12,500 with higher incentives for unionized labor, and domestic batteries. Share of electric Bikes have [tripled in last year](#), they are given a boost with a new \$1,500 refundable tax credit. Funds are set aside for reconnecting minority neighborhoods cleaved apart by highways, a long standing demand of EJ advocates.

Care Economy

BBB makes Historic investments in home care, first paid family leave, permanent child tax credits. It includes \$190 billion in long-term home care for seniors and people with disabilities. It strengthens payment rates and labor protections for direct care workers and gives states resources to improve their care infrastructure. [Monthly child tax credit payments](#) of \$250 to \$300 (under age 6) per child that during Corona crisis [lifted millions of families out of poverty](#) are extended to 2025. Universal Pre-K for 3 to 4 year olds and 12 weeks of paid family leave for caregivers will create millions of care jobs that are green jobs. A gap is the lower level of funding in the House bill for long-term home care, that we are fighting to increase from \$190 billion to \$400 billion i.e the original Build Back better agenda in [President Biden's AJP](#).

Environmental Justice

Environmental Justice advocates have fought for [historic investments in BBB](#) that remediate the environmental injustices faced by low-income and immigrant communities, communities of color, and Tribal and indigenous communities. Some

examples of what we are fighting to protect in BBB are a new EJ Block grant funds community-led mitigation and adaptation projects in disadvantaged areas. A Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund invests in nonprofit, local, state institutions with 40% set aside to disadvantaged communities.

A grant to install Zero-emission technology at ports will reduce air pollution in black and brown communities especially in New York, New Jersey and California that have suffered for decades. The grant sets aside 40% towards the most polluted EPA 'nonattainment' areas near ports. A [HUD Lead Paint removal program](#) is funded \$10 billion to remove lead chips from over 581,000 homes of low-income families where vulnerable elderly and children live.

Polluter pay penalties

[Historic penalties](#) are imposed on polluters to pay for cleaning up Superfund sites and on fossil fuel companies for methane leaks. Superfund excise taxes that were repealed in 1995 are now reinstated in BBB. It will make chemical companies and federal entities pay for past pollution. This will create thousands of jobs and hundreds of communities of color across the country that have been disproportionately harmed, particularly in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and California, will become healthier. [Methane Fees of \\$60](#) per ton CO₂-equivalent are imposed on oil & gas companies to make them pay for leaks in fossil fuel infrastructure and fix them. A [crucial gap remains](#) - Domestic Fossil fuel subsidies to the tune of \$35 billion over the decade have not been repealed in the House bill even though they were repealed in Senate and Presidents' American Jobs Plan.

Just Transition for workers & communities

During the pandemic hundreds of thousands of workers lost their jobs as fossil fuel companies laid off workers in states like Texas, Ohio, Alaska, New Mexico, West Virginia. Build Back Better makes historic Investments of over \$80 billion in energy workers, workforce development and communities. [New programs](#) provide assistance to energy and industrial transition communities including coal, oil, gas and nuclear transition communities. A new \$4 billion grant program at [Economic Development Administration](#) will provide assistance to permanently distressed fossil fuel communities. A new EPA \$2 billion [Energy Community Reinvestment Financing](#) program funds low-carbon reinvestment in energy communities. Another new \$4 billion [Rural Partnership Program](#) will provide grant funding for rural communities including Tribal nations and territories to support job growth and aid economic recovery in communities.

Climate Resiliency

[Historic investment](#) of \$100 billion in wildfire resiliency and \$25 billion in coastal resiliency. Funding for land management agencies like the US Forest Service to prevent further wildfires and support state, local, and Tribal governments with their drought emergency response needs. It includes funding to combat air pollution from wildfire smoke. These investments are especially crucial to Western states of California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Arizona, Utah and Colorado. A big gap is the underfunding of Civilian Climate Corps from \$30 billion in Senate bill to less than \$10 billion of cumulative investments in the House Ed & Labor, Agriculture and Natural Resources committee.

Target State Calculations

The Build Back Better Act saves lives and dollars. [Analysis](#) from the Multihazard Mitigation Council reports that [for every \\$1 invested in building resilient communities and infrastructure, \\$6 are saved in future climate change-induced costs](#), including from economic disruptions, property damage, public health crises, and deaths caused by extreme weather disasters.

Climate-change driven disasters increase poverty; the Build Back Better Agenda will help our country Thrive. [According](#) to a study published in [Scientific American](#), 90 years of data from FEMA and the American Red Cross indicate that each major catastrophe increases the poverty rate of a US county by 1% on average.

Arizona

Climate change is increasing the dangers of extreme heat in Arizona. [Arizona is the fourth-fastest warming state nationally](#) and Tucson and Phoenix are two of the [fastest-warming cities](#) in the US. Maricopa and Pima counties are particularly vulnerable to deadly heat. [Analysis](#) from the Environmental Defense Fund found that Maricopa county could see an increase in heat-related deaths of 64% and heat-related deaths in Pima county could increase by 100% over the next 20 years.

Based on Arizona constituting 2.3% of the US population, the state would likely receive **\$70.6 billion in Build Back Better funding that could create 125,218 quality jobs over the next 10 years, including:**

- **\$10.5 billion** in public investments in **clean, renewable energy**, creating **3,642 jobs**.
- **\$8.4 billion in transportation funding, including \$5.6 billion to modernize and electrify public, school, and individual transit, creating 6,150 jobs.**
- **\$3.3 billion** to upgrade and green **public schools, housing, and buildings, creating 3,850 jobs.**
- **\$30.4 billion** for the **care economy** [outlined] in Presidents American Jobs & Families plan, creating **71,650 jobs**.
 - According to the [Economic Policy Institute](#), the average annual cost of infant care in Arizona is **\$10,948**, which is **3.7% more per year than in-state tuition for four-year public college and accounts for 19.8% of a median family's income in the state.**

California

Based on California constituting 12.04% of the US population, the state would likely receive **\$369.3 billion in Build Back Better funding over the next 10 years, including:**

- **\$55 billion** in public investments in **clean, renewable energy**.
- **\$43.9 billion in transportation funding, including \$29.3 billion to modernize and electrify public, school, and individual transit.**
- **\$17 billion** to upgrade and green **public schools, housing, and buildings.**
- **\$159.5 billion** for the **care economy** [outlined] in Presidents American Jobs & Families plan.
 - According to the [Economic Policy Institute](#), the average annual cost of infant care in California is **\$16,945**, which is **111.3% more per year than in-state tuition for four-year public college and accounts for 24.9% of a median family's income in the state.**

Colorado

Based on Colorado constituting 1.8% of the US population, the state would likely receive **\$55.2 billion in Build Back Better funding that could create 96,797 quality jobs over the next 10 years, including.**

- **\$8.2 billion** in public investments in **clean, renewable energy**, creating **3,065 jobs**.
- **\$6.6 billion in transportation funding, including \$4.4 billion to modernize and electrify public, school, and individual transit, creating 4,393 jobs.**
- **\$2.5 billion** to upgrade and green **public schools, housing, and buildings, creating 2,841.**
- **\$23.9 billion** for the **care economy** [outlined] in Presidents American Jobs & Families plan, creating **52,836 jobs**.

- According to the [Economic Policy Institute](#), the average annual cost of infant care in California is **\$15,325**, which is **60.6% more per year than in-state tuition for four-year public college and accounts for 21% of a median family's income in the state.**

Connecticut

Based on Connecticut constituting 1.08% of the US population, the state would likely receive **\$33.1 billion in Build Back Better funding over the next 10 years, including:**

- **\$4.9 billion** in public investments in **clean, renewable energy.**
- **\$3.9 billion in transportation funding, including \$2.6 billion to modernize and electrify public, school, and individual transit.**
- **\$1.5 billion** to upgrade and green **public schools, housing, and buildings.**
- **\$14.3 billion** for the **care economy** [outlined] in the President's American Jobs & Families plan.
 - According to the [Economic Policy Institute](#), the average annual cost of infant care in California is **\$15,501**, which is **25.5% more per year than in-state tuition for four-year public college and accounts for 18.3% of a median family's income in the state.**

Florida

[Increased flooding² and wildfires³](#), [more major storms, rising temperatures⁴](#), and some of the highest [rates of income inequality⁵](#) in the nation make Floridians vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The [legacy of environmental racism](#) means communities of color are disproportionately exposed to and impacted by extreme climate, are overburdened by pollution, and more likely to have less climate-resilient infrastructure with fewer financial resources for evacuation and recovery.

Since 1980, Florida has been affected by 66 [billion-dollar disasters that have killed more than 4,500 people](#), a trend that will continue if we fail to act. The Build Back Better Act will achieve President Biden's climate goal of cutting greenhouse gas emissions in half by

² In Florida, 1.5 million people live in areas of elevated risk of inland flooding. 3.5 million people, or approximately 16% of Florida's population are at risk of coastal flooding, with an additional 1.1 million people projected to be at risk by 2050 due to rising sea levels.

³ Approximately 28% of the state's population live in areas at elevated risk of wildfire.

⁴ Florida currently averages 25 dangerous heat days each year; in the next 30 years, it will average more than any other state: the number of dangerous heat days will increase more than four-fold, averaging 130 dangerous heat days annually by 2030.

⁵ According to analysis from the Florida Policy Institute, Florida ranks 49th in the country for the worst income inequality in the United States, second only to New York. The top 1 percent of income earners make nearly 40 times as much as 99% of other earners. Nearly one third (8 out of 25) of the worst metro areas for income inequality are in Florida.

2030, invest in historically marginalized communities, and create millions of good-paying jobs in Florida and around the country.

Based on Florida constituting 6.6% of the US population, the state would likely receive **\$202.5 billion in Build Back Better funding that could create 373,021 quality jobs over the next 10 years, including:**

- **\$30 billion** in public investments in **clean, renewable energy**, creating **11,499 jobs**. Florida's solar energy potential, [ranked fifth amidst all US states](#), is key for meeting climate targets and reducing energy burden of communities across the state. An [analysis from Vote Solar](#) found that community solar could provide affordable, clean energy to 384,000 Floridians, including up to 189,000 low-to-moderate income residents by 2030, and spur up to \$4 billion in investments. The Build Back Better Act includes \$2.5 billion in funding for residential solar.
- **\$24 billion in transportation funding, including \$16 billion to modernize and electrify public, school, and individual transit, creating 21,947 jobs.**
 - The Army Corps of Engineers gave [Florida's public transit](#) a grade of 'C' and ranked its transit funding 22nd out of 53rd nationally.
 - Florida has the [third-highest passenger EV sales](#) in the country, yet compared to its population, [Florida is behind in government and utility investment in transportation electrification](#). The Build Back Better Act includes \$10 billion for public transit electrification that could benefit the state.
- **\$9.3 billion** to upgrade and green **public schools, housing, and buildings, creating 12,092 jobs.**
 - **Retrofitting and greening public schools is a key step to improving Florida's resilience to natural disasters:** according to the Army Corps of Engineers, [less than half—42%—of schools are designated hurricane shelters](#), indicating the majority of schools do not meet structural requirements of this designation.
- **\$87.5 billion** for the **care economy** [outlined] in the President's American Jobs & Families plan, creating **207,140 jobs.**
 - According to the [Economic Policy Institute](#), the average annual cost of infant care in Florida is **\$9,238**, which is **107.3% more per year than in-state tuition for four-year public college and accounts for 17.2% of a median family's income in the state.**

Georgia

Like much of the Southeastern United States, in Georgia, climate change is projected to [increase the number of dangerous heat days](#), which can have severe impacts to human health such as respiratory illness and even death.⁶ In fact, Atlanta is the [19th fastest warming city in the US](#). Increased heat will also heighten demand for water, but make it less available, impacting agricultural activities and municipal drinking water supply. Climate change will also mean more flooding and rising sea levels which will [put an additional 38,000 people at risk](#) by 2050.

Based on Georgia constituting 3.3% of the US population, the state would likely receive **\$101.2 billion in Build Back Better funding that could create 153,105 quality jobs over the next 10 years, including:**

- **\$15.1 billion** in public investments in **clean, renewable energy**, creating **5,178 jobs**. Clean energy is already putting Georgians to work. Over the last decade, more than [71,000 jobs have been created in the clean energy sector](#) state-wide. Solar power, which has increased eight-fold since 2015 is poised to double growth by 2023. Recent polling from Data for Progress and Southern Alliance for Clean Energy show that clean energy is popular amongst voters, with 67% of voters supporting investments in the type of good-paying, union jobs in clean energy supported by the Build Back Better Act.
- **\$12 billion for transportation, including \$8 billion for modernizing and electrifying public, school, and individual transit, creating 9,391 jobs.**
- **\$4.7 billion** to upgrade and green **public schools, housing, and buildings, creating 5,856 jobs.**
- **\$43.7 billion** for the **care economy** [outlined] in the President's American Jobs & Families plan, creating **75,037 jobs**.
 - According to the [Economic Policy Institute](#), the average annual cost of infant care in Georgia is **\$8,530**, which is **18.4% more per year than in-state tuition for four-year public college and accounts for 15.5% of a median family's income in the state.**

Hawaii

Based on Hawaii constituting 0.43% of the US population, the state would likely receive **\$13.2 billion in Build Back Better funding over the next 10 years, including:**

- **\$2 billion** in public investments in **clean, renewable energy.**
- **\$1.6 billion in transportation funding, including \$1 billion to modernize and electrify public, school, and individual transit.**

⁶ Currently, Georgia averages about 20 dangerous heat days a year. By 2050, those days will increase to more than 90 annually.

- **\$608.5 million** to upgrade and green **public schools, housing, and buildings.**
- **\$5.7 billion** for the **care economy** [outlined] in the President's American Jobs & Families plan.
 - According to the [Economic Policy Institute](#), the average annual cost of infant care in Hawaii is **\$13,731**, which is **41.4% more per year than in-state tuition for four-year public college and accounts for 16% of a median family's income in the state.**

Illinois

Based on Illinois constituting 3.8% of the US population, the state would likely receive **\$116.6 billion in Build Back Better funding that could create 169,309 quality jobs over the next 10 years, including:**

- **\$17.3 billion** in public investments in **clean, renewable energy**, creating **6,076 jobs.**
- **\$13.9 billion for transportation, including \$9.3 billion to modernize and electrify public, school, and individual transit, creating 11, 802 jobs.**
- **\$5 billion** to upgrade and green **public schools, housing, and buildings, creating 6,018 jobs.**
- **\$50.4 billion** for the **care economy** [outlined] in the President's American Jobs & Families plan, creating **99,818 jobs.**
 - According to the [Economic Policy Institute](#), the average annual cost of infant care in Illinois is **\$13,802**, which is just **1.2% less per year than in-state tuition for four-year public college and accounts for 20.1% of a median family's income in the state.**

Iowa

Based on Iowa constituting 0.92% of the US population, the state would likely receive **\$28.2 billion in Build Back Better funding over the next 10 years, including:**

- **\$4.2 billion** in public investments in **clean, renewable energy.**
- **\$3.4 billion in transportation funding, including \$2.2 billion, to modernize and electrify public, school, and individual transit.**
- **\$1.3 billion** to upgrade and green **public schools, housing, and buildings.**
- **\$12.2 billion** for the **care economy** [outlined] in the President's American Jobs & Families plan.
 - According to the [Economic Policy Institute](#), the average annual cost of infant care in Iowa is **\$10,378**, which is **18.4% more per year than in-state tuition for four-year public college and accounts for 15.3% of a median family's income in the state.**

Maine

Based on Maine constituting 0.41% of the US population, the state would likely receive **\$12.6 billion in Build Back Better funding that could create 23,837 quality jobs over the next 10 years, including:**

- **\$1.9 billion** in public investments in **clean, renewable energy**, creating **802 jobs**.
- **\$1.5 billion for transportation, including \$998 million to modernize and electrify public, school, and individual transit creating 1,041 jobs.**
- **\$580 million** to upgrade and green **public schools, housing, and buildings, creating 780 jobs.**
- **\$5.4 billion** for the **care economy** [outlined] in the President's American Jobs & Families plan, creating **12,133 jobs**.
 - According to the [Economic Policy Institute](#), the average annual cost of infant care in Maine is **\$9,449**, which is just **2.2% less per year than in-state tuition for four-year public college and accounts for 15.1% of a median family's income in the state.**

Massachusetts

Based on Massachusetts constituting 2.1% of the US population, the state would likely receive **\$64.4 billion in Build Back Better funding that could create 98,032 quality jobs over the next 10 years, including:**

- **\$9.6 billion** in public investments in **clean, renewable energy**, creating **3,275 jobs**.
- **\$7.7 billion in transportation funding, including \$5 billion to modernize and electrify public, school, and individual transit, creating 5,489 jobs.**
- **\$2.9 billion** to upgrade and green **public schools, housing, and buildings, creating 3,170 jobs.**
- **\$27.8 billion** for the **care economy** [outlined] in the President's American Jobs & Families plan, creating **58,251 jobs**.
 - **Massachusetts has some of the highest child care costs in the nation, [costing more, on average, than rent and college tuition.](#)**
 - More than half of all Massachusetts residents live in child care “deserts,” [with rural areas and low-income urban communities more likely to be child care deserts.](#)
 - Even before the pandemic, child-care providers in Massachusetts were [twice as likely than other workers to live in poverty](#), with Black care providers more likely to earn less than \$15 in comparison to white providers.

Michigan

Based on Michigan constituting 3% of the US population, the state would likely receive **\$92 billion in Build Back Better funding that could create 147,940 quality jobs over the next 10 years, including:**

- **\$13.7 billion** in public investments in **clean, renewable energy**, creating **5,200 jobs**.
- **\$10.9 billion in transportation funding, including \$7.3 billion to modernize and electrify public, school, and individual transit, creating 6,228 jobs.**
- **\$4 billion** to upgrade and green **public schools, housing, and buildings, creating 4,925 jobs.**
- **\$39.75 billion** for the **care economy** [outlined] in the President's American Jobs & Families plan, creating **82,090 jobs**.
- **\$1.9 billion** for **water and wastewater infrastructure upgrades** that would generate 1,440 jobs.
 - According to the [Economic Policy Institute](#), the average annual cost of infant care in Michigan is **\$10,861**, which is **6.7% more than average rent and accounts for 19% of a median family's income in the state.**

New Jersey

Based on New Jersey constituting 2.7% of the US population, the state would likely receive **\$82.8 billion in Build Back Better funding that could create 106,944 quality jobs over the next 10 years, including:**

- **\$12 billion** in public investments in **clean, renewable energy**, creating **3,995 jobs**.
- **\$9.8 billion in transportation funding, including \$6.6 billion to modernize and electrify public, school, and individual transit, creating 7,002 jobs.**
- **\$3.8 billion** to upgrade and green **public schools, housing, and buildings, creating 3,259 jobs.**
- **\$35.8 billion** for the **care economy** [outlined] in the President's American Jobs & Families plan, creating **62,471 jobs**.
 - According to the [Economic Policy Institute](#), the average annual cost of infant care in New Jersey is **\$12,988**, which is just **4.7% less than in-state tuition for four-year public college and accounts for 14.6% of a median family's income in the state.**

New Mexico

Based on New Mexico constituting 0.64% of the US population, the state would likely receive **\$19.6 billion in Build Back Better funding that could create 34,669 quality jobs over the next 10 years, including:**

- **\$2.9 billion** in public investments in **clean, renewable energy**, creating **958 jobs**.
- **\$2.3 billion in transportation funding, including \$1.6 billion to modernize and electrify public, school, and individual transit, creating 1,209 jobs.**
- **\$851 million** to upgrade and green **public schools, housing, and buildings, creating 900 jobs.**
- **\$8.5 billion** for the **care economy** [outlined] in the President's American Jobs & Families plan, creating **19,736 jobs**.
 - According to the [Economic Policy Institute](#), the average annual cost of infant care in New Mexico is **\$8,617**, which is **28.3% more per year than in-state tuition for four-year public college and accounts for 18.3% of a median family's income in the state.**

New York

Based on New York constituting 5.9% of the US population, the state would likely receive **\$181 billion in Build Back Better funding that could create 272,449 quality jobs over the next 10 years, including:**

- **\$26.9 billion** in public investments in **clean, renewable energy**, creating **8,492 jobs**.
- **\$21.5 billion in transportation funding, including \$14.4 billion to modernize and electrify public, school, and individual transit, creating 11,651 jobs.**
- **\$8.3 billion** to upgrade and green **public schools, housing, and buildings, creating 7,468 jobs.**
- **\$78.2 billion** for the **care economy** [outlined] in the President's American Jobs & Families plan, creating **162,472 jobs**.
 - According to the [Economic Policy Institute](#), the average annual cost of infant care in New York is **\$15,394**, which is **93.9% more per year than in-state tuition for four-year public college and accounts for 22.1% of a median family's income in the state.**

North Carolina

Based on North Carolina constituting 3.2% of the US population, the state would likely receive **\$98.2 billion in Build Back Better funding that could create 178,337 jobs over the next 10 years, including:**

- **\$14.6 billion** in public investments in **clean, renewable energy**, creating **5,920 jobs**.
 - Approximately **1.4 million North Carolinians** currently cannot afford their energy costs, with discrepancies across race, geography, and class.

- **North Carolinians earning the least** [pay an average 30.2% of their income](#) for energy, well above the [6% threshold that is considered affordable](#), with [black and Latinx communities](#) more likely to experience energy burden.
- [Rural communities in Eastern North Carolina](#) have the highest energy burden statewide. For example, [low-income renters in Hyde County pay 42% of their household budget on energy costs.](#)
- **Increasing renewable energy is about energy democracy and community control over our future:** during one of the worst pandemics and subsequent economic crises in global history, Duke Energy increased energy costs by [5.3% for residential customers](#) to grow [company and shareholder profits.](#)
- **\$11.7 billion in transportation funding, including \$7.8 billion to modernize and electrify public, school, and individual transit, creating 7,797 jobs.**
- **\$4.5 billion to upgrade and green public schools, housing, and buildings, creating 6,099 jobs.**
- **\$42.4 billion for the care economy** [outlined] in the President's American Jobs & Families plan, creating **104, 263 jobs.**
 - According to the [Economic Policy Institute](#), the average annual cost of infant care in North Carolina is **\$9480**, which is **28.9% more per year than in-state tuition for four-year public college and accounts for 17.8% of a median family's income in the state.**

Oregon

Based on Oregon constituting 1.28% of the US population, the state would likely receive **\$39.3 billion in Build Back Better funding over the next 10 years, including:**

- **\$5.8 billion** in public investments in **clean, renewable energy.**
- **\$4.7 billion in transportation funding, including \$3.1 billion to modernize and electrify public, school, and individual transit.**
- **\$1.8 billion** to upgrade and green **public schools, housing, and buildings.**
- **\$16.9 billion for the care economy** [outlined] in the President's American Jobs & Families plan.
 - According to the [Economic Policy Institute](#), the average annual cost of infant care in Oregon is **\$13,616**, which is **31.4% more per year than in-state tuition for four-year public college and accounts for 22.2% of a median family's income in the state.**

Texas

Based on Texas constituting 8.9% of the US population, the state would likely receive **\$273 billion in Build Back Better funding that could create 532,730 quality jobs over the next 10 years, including:**

- **\$40.6 billion** in public investments in **clean, renewable energy**, creating **15,621 jobs**.
- **\$32.4 billion in transportation funding, including \$21.6 billion to modernize and electrify public, school, and individual transit, creating 23,132 jobs.**
- **\$12.6 billion** to upgrade and green **public schools, housing, and buildings, creating 15,294 jobs.**
- **\$117.9 billion** for the **care economy** [outlined] in the President's American Jobs & Families plan, creating **283,712 jobs**.
 - According to the [Economic Policy Institute](#), the average annual cost of infant care in Texas is **\$9,324**, which is **7.8% more per year than in-state tuition for four-year public college and accounts for 15.7% of a median family's income in the state.**

West Virginia

Based on West Virginia constituting 0.54% of the US population, the state would likely receive **\$16.6 billion in Build Back Better funding that could create 31,583 jobs over the next 10 years, including:**

- **\$2.5 billion** in public investments in **clean, renewable energy**, creating **578 jobs**.
- **\$2 billion in transportation funding, including \$1.3 billion to modernize and electrify public, school, and individual transit, creating 1,460 jobs.**
- **\$764 million** to upgrade and green **public schools, housing, and buildings, creating 706 jobs.**
- **\$7.2 billion** for the **care economy** [outlined] in the President's American Jobs & Families plan, creating **14,056 jobs**.
 - According to the [Economic Policy Institute](#), the average annual cost of infant care in West Virginia is **\$8,736**, which is **14.7% more per year than in-state tuition for four-year public college and accounts for 17.1% of a median family's income in the state.**

Wisconsin

Based on Wisconsin constituting 1.8% of the US population, the state would likely receive **\$54 billion in Build Back Better funding over the next 10 years, including.**

- **\$8 billion** in public investments in **clean, renewable energy.**

- **\$6.4 billion in transportation funding, including \$4.3 billion to modernize and electrify public, school, and individual transit.**
- **\$2.5 billion to upgrade and green public schools, housing, and buildings.**
- **\$23.3 billion for the care economy** [outlined] in the President's American Jobs & Families plan.
 - According to the [Economic Policy Institute](#), the average annual cost of infant care in Wisconsin is **\$12,567**, which is **48.3% more per year than in-state tuition for four-year public college and accounts for 18.5% of a median family's income in the state.**

State by State Funding Estimates

State	Total Build Back Better Funding (10 years)
Alabama	\$38,256,695,450
Arizona	\$70,561,010,000
Arkansas	\$28,205,714,756
California	\$369,298,500,275
Colorado	\$55,221,660,000
Connecticut	\$33,132,996,000
Delaware	\$9,101,223,812
Florida	\$202,479,420,000
Georgia	\$101,239,710,000
Hawaii	\$13,191,841,000
Idaho	\$16,702,690,314
Illinois	\$116,579,060,000
Indiana	\$62,922,260,290
Iowa	\$28,224,404,000

Kansas	\$27,229,105,561
Kentucky	\$41,756,823,923
Louisiana	\$43,449,659,926
Maine	\$12,578,267,000
Maryland	\$56,505,566,825
Massachusetts	\$64,425,270,000
Michigan	\$92,036,100,000
Minnesota	\$52,710,464,802
Mississippi	\$27,816,388,926
Missouri	\$57,363,083,721
Montana	\$9,989,266,170
Nebraska	\$18,079,822,371
Nevada	\$28,788,483,792
New Hampshire	\$12,708,453,106
New Jersey	\$82,832,490,000
New Mexico	\$19,634,368,000
New York	\$181,004,330,000
North Carolina	\$98,171,840,000
North Dakota	\$7,122,564,421
Ohio	\$109,251,435,931
Oklahoma	\$36,983,579,890
Oregon	\$39,268,736,000
Pennsylvania	\$119,652,982,781
Rhode Island	\$9,901,250,774
South Carolina	\$48,122,130,677

South Dakota	\$8,268,409,549
Tennessee	\$63,828,444,082
Texas	\$273,040,430,000
Utah	\$29,964,284,251
Vermont	\$5,832,073,834
Virginia	\$79,776,690,007
Washington	\$71,172,117,161
West Virginia	\$16,566,498,000
Wisconsin	\$53,994,512,000
Wyoming	\$5,409,334,492