



- *Invests \$1 trillion in the nation's infrastructure, creating millions of jobs*
- *Provides transitional assistance for coal country, including pensions*
- *Provide a consumer tax rebate to the American people*
- *Reduces harmful pollution to promote clean air and public health*

### **Rebuilding the Nation's Infrastructure – \$1 trillion**

The America Wins Act will invest \$1 trillion in the nation's infrastructure over the next decade, creating millions of good-paying jobs while rebuilding the country. The American Society of Civil Engineers has graded the state of our infrastructure as a "D+", according to their 2017 Report Card. This is simply unacceptable. In every state and every Congressional district, there are badly needed infrastructure projects that are stuck sitting in the pipeline because of a lack of funding. This bill will make these types of projects a reality.

It will invest in all types of infrastructure, including:

- *Highway facilities, including bridges and tunnels; Intercity rail; Intercity bus facilities or equipment; Public transportation; Airports and air traffic control systems; Port or marine terminal facilities; Transmission or distribution pipelines; Inland waterways; Intermodal facilities; Water treatment and solid waste disposal facilities; Storm water management systems; Drinking Water Systems; Dams and levees; and Facilities or equipment for energy transmission, distribution or storage.*

The America Wins Act is a jobs program for the middle class. Investing \$1 trillion in infrastructure over a decade would create up to 22 million jobs. The bill includes Davis-Bacon prevailing wage requirements to ensure that the projects funded under this legislation are built by workers who are paid good, middle-class wages and it includes strong Buy-America provisions to ensure that the investments being made stay in America with domestically-produced steel, iron, and other materials.

The bill leaves the specifics of infrastructure programs to the committees of cognizance but this is an illustrative example of how the investment could be apportioned:

**\$550 billion** towards existing federal highway and transit programs

**\$50 billion** for sewer systems and safe drinking water

**\$30 billion** for airports and our aviation system

**\$60 billion** for levees, dams, ports, and waterways

**\$50 billion** for rail infrastructure

**\$30 billion** for broadband deployment

**\$30 billion** towards energy infrastructure and the electric grid

**\$200 billion** for a new Vital Infrastructure Program, focused on transformative projects that have great benefit but are simply too big for the scope of any one agency.

### **Coal Country Economic Revitalization – \$50 billion**

A portion of the revenue will go towards funding mine-worker pensions and assisting workers in affected industries, such as the coal sector. The Treasury Secretary will be distribute the industry transition funds in consultation with the Secretary of Labor. This transitional assistance will phase out after 10 years. Eligible uses would include:

- Worker retraining
- Pensions
- Health benefits
- Abandoned mine reclamation
- Economic development
- Development of carbon capture, utilization, and storage technologies
- Other assistance the Treasury Secretary determines appropriate

Note: This would provide ample funding to shore up the pension plan for the United Mine Workers of America, which is headed for insolvency due to coal company bankruptcies and the 2008 financial crisis. \$1.4 billion is required to make the plan solvent.

### **Tax Rebate for the American People – \$800 billion**

The bill will recycle the revenue back to the American people in the form of a tax rebate.

### **Fully Paid for Without Increasing the National Debt**

- Puts price on carbon pollution in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by taxing coal, oil, and natural gas based on their carbon content. The price would begin at \$49/ton and increase annually 2% above inflation.
- The tax would be levied upstream at the point it enters the economy at the mine, the wellhead, or the point of importation.
- A carbon price of this nature is anticipated to raise \$1.8 trillion over 10 years, providing ample funding to invest in our infrastructure, provide a tax rebate to the American people, and assistance those in carbon-intensive industries like coal miners.
- A carbon tax that is phased in over time offers price certainty for businesses and families.
- It is simple to administer and does not require a new bureaucracy.
- A Carbon Equivalency Fee will be imposed on imports to ensure that foreign competitors play on a level playing field with domestic firms.