



Independent Statistics & Analysis
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The Bipartisan Infrastructure and Jobs Act in the Annual Energy Outlook 2022

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The Bipartisan Infrastructure and Jobs Act, enacted on November 15, 2021 (Public Law No. 117-58), provides funding for roads and bridges, airports and ports, passenger rail, power infrastructure, environmental remediation, public transit, and other infrastructure. We reviewed the law for directives that would influence energy consumption, production, or trade in the U.S. economy as modeled in the National Energy Modeling System (NEMS). In the *Annual Energy Outlook 2022* (AEO2022), we included the following provisions in all cases.

Item	Provision	Description
1	Infrastructure bill-related spending	Increases in government spending as a result of the infrastructure bill, which affects overall economic activity
2	Industrial output, services, and mining revisions	Changes to economic activity as a result of changes to government spending affect the production of raw materials, intermediate and final goods, services, and potentially mining (oil, natural gas, coal, or uranium)
3	Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) drawdown and sale	Criteria for SPR drawdown and sale from 2028 to 2031
4	Civil Nuclear Credit Program	Funding over four years to assist nuclear power plants that might close because of economic factors

The Assumptions to Annual Energy Outlook 2022 and Legislation and Regulations included in Annual Energy Outlook 2022 discuss how we modeled these provisions in NEMS.

We did not include the following three provisions in the law in AEO2022. These provisions have unclear future impacts on the energy system as analyzed in NEMS (Item 2) or the details of their implementation may require further analysis (Items 1 and 3).

Item	Provision	Description
1	Cost-effective code implementation for efficiency and resilience	This provision provides FY 2022 through FY 2031 funding to assist states and local governments with adopting codes that meet or exceed the 2021 International Energy Conservation Code and the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers 90.1-2019.
2	Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment Program	The program would provide \$42.5 billion in funds to expand rural broadband access.
3	CO ₂ Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (CIFIA)	This program would provide low-interest loans to eligible entities for carbon dioxide (CO ₂) transportation projects that cost over \$100 million. The program would also provide grants to pay part of the cost of initial excess capacity at a new facility.

For AEO2022, we assume that the infrastructure law did not change end-user behavior compared with historical trends, but rather we assume that impacts were limited to changes in the inputs described above. For example, we did not assume better road quality induced more demand and produced additional driving, nor did we assume that public transit use increased as a result of improved public transit options. We plan to carefully monitor these topics for future publications.