

# Protect Federal Investments in Water Infrastructure

## SUPPORT H.R. 1285 & S. 570



**SFAA**  
THE SURETY &  
FIDELITY ASSOCIATION  
OF AMERICA

This bipartisan legislation ensures payment and performance bonding on infrastructure projects receiving **Water Infrastructure Finance & Innovation Act (WIFIA)** assistance, including public-private partnerships (P3s). These protections safeguard workers, subcontractors, suppliers and taxpayers.

### Consistent Bonding Requirements for all WIFIA-Backed Projects

- The Water Infrastructure Subcontractor & Taxpayer Protection Act would modernize the WIFIA Program by ensuring payment and performance bonding protections for all projects backed by the program, including public-private partnerships (P3s).
- The Miller Act requires contractors to furnish payment and performance bonds on public projects over \$150,000. However, these requirements are less clearly defined on P3 projects, which involve a mix of public and private funding.
- As P3s become an increasingly popular project delivery method, Congress must pass legislation to ensure workers are paid, the project is completed, and that taxpayer dollars are protected.

### Proven Impact of WIFIA

- Since its inception, the program has closed 138 loans, provided \$21 billion in credit assistance, financed \$47 billion in water infrastructure projects, and created 155,000 jobs.

### Modernize WIFIA to Align with TIFIA

- The Infrastructure Investment & Jobs Act (IIJA) included an amendment defining surety bond requirements for the Transportation Infrastructure Finance & Innovation Act (TIFIA) Program, which passed the Senate 97-0.
- H.R. 1285 and S. 570 would establish the same bonding requirements for WIFIA.
- Specifically, this legislation requires the EPA Administrator or Secretary of the Army, as appropriate, to include payment and performance bonding protections on all construction projects receiving WIFIA funding.
- The Administrator or Secretary must accept state bonding requirements if security (bonding) is required at 50% of the construction costs. This is the minimum standard for large water projects, establishing a baseline for bonding WIFIA-financed projects.

### 16 SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS

American Property  
and Casualty Insurance  
Association

American  
Subcontractor  
Association

Business Coalition  
for Fair Competition

Council of Insurance  
Agents and Brokers

Finishing Contractors  
Association  
International

International Union of  
Operating Engineers

Mechanical Contractors  
Association of America

National Electrical  
Contractors  
Association

National Association  
of Minority Contractors

National Association  
of Mutual Insurance  
Companies

National Association of  
Surety Bond Producers

Sheet Metal and  
Air Conditioning  
Contractors' National  
Association

The Association of  
Union Constructors

The Construction  
Employers of America

The Surety & Fidelity  
Association of America

Women Construction  
Owners and Executives

**Federal funds are at the same risk no matter the construction delivery method**

### The Economic Value of Surety Bonds by Ernst & Young (EY)

**10x** Without surety, tens of millions of taxpayer dollars would be lost to project defaults. **Unbonded projects default 2.5–10 times more often** than bonded projects.



**Bonded projects cost less** than unbonded projects, with 75% of public project owners reporting that surety bonding reduces contractor pricing by an average of 3.2%.



**Surety bonds provide financial security** to suppliers, subcontractors, and workers, ensuring they are paid even if a general contractor defaults.

**Unbonded projects cost 85% more** upon default and take at least twice as long to complete.

<sup>1</sup> Executive Summary available at <https://surety.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/EY-SFAA-Report-on-economic-value-of-surety-bonding-ES-2022-FINAL-1.pdf> Full report available at [https://surety.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/surety\\_protects\\_2022\\_report.pdf](https://surety.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/surety_protects_2022_report.pdf)

\* All data based  
on analysis by



Alex Gleason, VP, Federal Government Relations  
[agleason@surety.org](mailto:agleason@surety.org)



Larry LeClair, Director of Government Relations  
[Lleclair@nasbp.org](mailto:Lleclair@nasbp.org)