Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission



Overview of Rail and Transit in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act

Public Works Committee City of Milwaukee

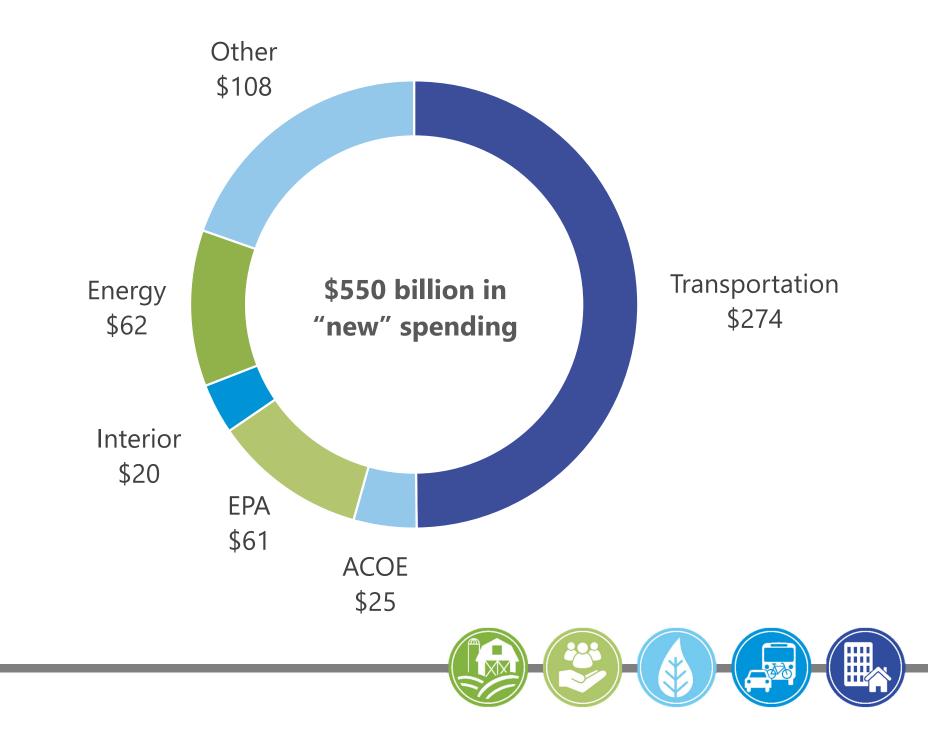
January 6, 2021

Basic Information

- Referred to as both the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) and the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL)
- Signed into law on November 15, 2021
- >\$1.2 trillion over five years
- Reauthorization of Federal transportation law
 - Typically happens approximately every five years
 - Substantially larger than normal
- Includes other types of physical infrastructure
 - Water and Wastewater
 - Broadband
 - Clean Energy Transmission and Electric Vehicle Infrastructure



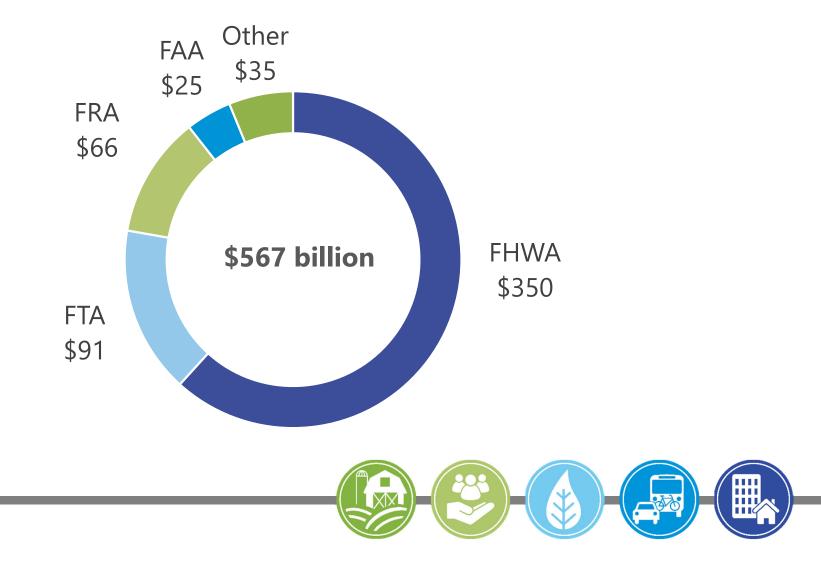
Basic Information



Transportation Investments

≽\$567 billion for USDOT over FFY2022 through FY2026

- \$274 billion in "new" investment (\$293 billion "baseline")
- Up to \$94 billion based on future appropriations



•••• Transit-eligible "Local" Programs



STP (Surface Transportation Block Grant Program)

- 15% increase nationwide
- Southeast Region: From \$27-33 million (FAST) to \$31-38 million (IIJA)
- CMAQ (Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality)
 - 10% increase nationwide
 - Southeast Region: From \$10 million (FAST) to \$11-\$12 million (IIJA)
- FTA Transit Formula Funds
 - 36% increase nationwide
 - Milwaukee Area: From \$27 million (FAST) to \$37 million (IIJA)



Nationally-Competitive Grants

FTA Capital Investment Grant Program

- \$23 billion (5 years) for the construction of new transit lines (\$2.1 billion in 2021)
- National Infrastructure Project Assistance Program
 - \$10 billion (5 years) to highway, bridge, and passenger and freight rail projects of national significance (New Program)

►INFRA Program

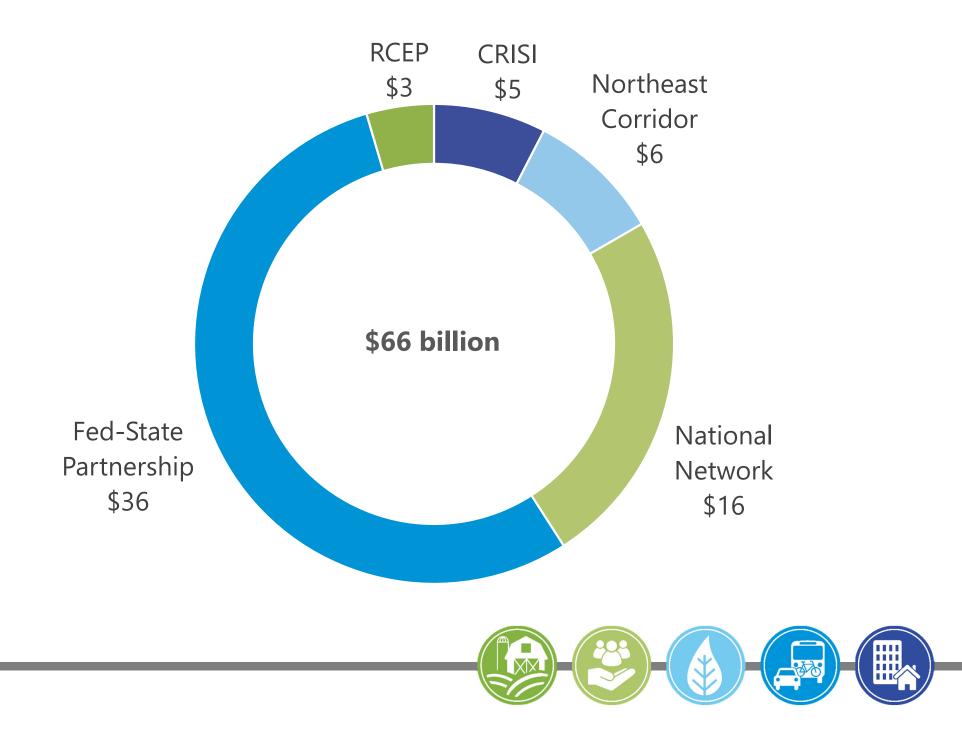
• \$8 billion (5 years) for highway, marine, and rail projects of national significance that support jobs and local economies (\$905 million in 2021)

► RAISE Program

• \$7.5 billion (5 years) for multimodal infrastructure projects with significant local and regional impact (\$1 billion in 2021)



Intercity Passenger and Freight Rail



Intercity Passenger and Freight Rail

- Consolidated Railroad Infrastructure and Safety Improvement Program (CRISI)
 - Grants for projects that improve the safety, efficiency, and reliability of freight and passenger rail service
 - \$1 billion annually, up from \$360 million in 2021
- ► Rail Crossing Elimination Program (RCEP)
 - Grants to states, cities, and tribes to eliminate grade crossings
 - New with the IIJA



Intercity Passenger and Freight Rail

National Network

- Funding to Amtrak, not discretionary
- New rolling stock, ADA upgrades for stations, deferred maintenance backlog on Amtrak-owned assets and systems
- Federal-State Partnership for Intercity Passenger Rail Grants
 - At least \$12 billion in discretionary grants for projects outside the Northeast Corridor
 - Upgrading, expanding, or establishing new intercity passenger rail service



Other Rail Crossing Programs

Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP)

- Adds railway-highway crossing grade separation projects as eligible
- \$15.6 billion for states (about 30% more than FAST Act)
- \$46 million annually in Wisconsin under FAST Act
- Railway-Highway Crossings Program (RHCP)
 - Increases incentives that states can pay local governments for closing a crossing
 - Funds can be used for protective devices at crossings and crossing closure
 - \$1.2 billion for states (similar to FAST Act)
 - About \$6 million annually in Wisconsin

Thank You

Kevin Muhs | Executive Director kmuhs@sewrpc.org | 262.953.4288





