

INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT & JOBS ACT

HIGHWAYS, ROADS, & BRIDGES

- **\$110B** for highways, roads, bridges, and major infrastructure projects
 - \$40B for bridge repair, replacement, and rehabilitation
 - \$16B for major projects that would be too large or complex for traditional funding programs
- *National Highway Freight Program (\$7.15B)*: Increases the maximum number of highway miles a state may designate as critical rural freight corridors from 150 to 300 miles, and critical urban freight corridors from 75 to 150 miles
- *Reconnecting Communities (\$1B)*: Reconnect communities (mainly disproportionately Black neighborhoods) that were divided by highways and other infrastructure. This includes planning, design, demolition, and reconstruction of street grids, parks, or other infrastructure.

TRANSPORTATION SAFETY

- **\$11B** for transportation safety programs including a new program to help states and localities reduce crashes and fatalities in their communities, particularly among cyclists and pedestrians
- Funding for safety efforts involving highways, trucks, and pipeline and hazardous materials

PUBLIC TRANSIT

- **\$39B** to expand and modernize transportation systems, improve accessibility for people with disabilities, and provide funds to state and local governments to buy zero-emission and low-emission buses.

PASSENGER & FREIGHT RAIL

- **\$66B** in additional rail funding to eliminate Amtrak's maintenance backlog and improve the rail network, including high-speed rail, safety improvements, and modernizing Amtrak routes such as the 457-mile Northeast Corridor

ELECTRIC VEHICLES (including cars, buses, and ferries)

- **\$7.5B** for electric vehicle charging stations to build a national network
- **\$5B** for the purchase of zero-emission busses including electric school buses and hybrids
- **\$2.5B** for ferries

ELECTRIC GRID

- **\$65B** to improve the reliability and resiliency of the power grid including new transmission lines and funds for environmentally friendly smart-grid technology.
- Boosts carbon capture technologies and more environmentally friendly electricity sources like clean hydrogen.

BROADBAND

- **\$65B** for broadband access to improve internet services for rural areas, low-income families and tribal communities. Most of the money will be made available through grants to states.
 - *Affordable Connectivity Benefit*: One in four households is expected to be eligible for a \$30-per-month subsidy to pay for internet

- Efforts to help lower the price of internet service by requiring federal funding recipients to offer a low-cost affordable plan, creating price transparency, and boosting competition in areas where existing providers aren't providing adequate service.

AIRPORTS, PORTS, & WATERWAYS

- **\$25B** to improve runways, gates, and taxiways at airports as well as improvements to terminals and air traffic control towers
- **\$17B** in port infrastructure and waterways
- Efforts to reduce congestion and emissions near ports and airports and promote electrification and other low-carbon technologies

WASTE & WASTEWATER

- **\$55B** on water and wastewater infrastructure for households, businesses, schools, and childcare centers
 - \$15B to replace lead pipes and service lines
 - \$10B to address water contamination from polyfluoroalkyl substances (chemicals used in the production of Teflon that have also been used in items such as firefighting foam and water-repellent clothing).
- **\$50B** towards making the system more resilient from drought, floods, and cyberattacks

ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION

- **\$21B** to clean up Superfund and brownfield sites, reclaim abandoned mine land and cap orphaned gas wells
- **\$1B** for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, a clean-up measure that targets toxic hot spots or areas of heavy industrial pollution

FUNDING

- 5-year spending package is primarily paid for by using \$210B in unspent COVID-19 relief aid (e.g., IEDL, PPP, Education Stabilization Fund, etc.) and \$53B in unemployment insurance aid that 24 states terminated early, as well as smaller pools of money such as petroleum reserve sales, Superfund fees, and spectrum auctions for 5G services

ILLINOIS PROJECTIONS

The following Illinois-specific projections are from Senator Durbin and Senator Duckworth and can be found in a [press release](#) on Senator Duckworth's website.

“Under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, Illinois will receive:

- **Water Infrastructure:** The Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal includes Senator Duckworth's entire Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act, which would help rebuild our nation's crumbling and dangerous water infrastructure, and also provides five years' worth of appropriations totaling \$1.7 billion to improve drinking and wastewater infrastructure throughout Illinois.
- **Roads and bridges:** \$9.8 billion for federal-aid highway projects and \$1.4 billion for bridge replacement and repairs. The state will be eligible for billions more in competitive grant programs.

- **Public transportation:** Approximately \$4 billion over five years to improve public transportation options across the state. The state will be eligible for billions more in competitive grant programs.
- **Broadband:** A minimum allocation of \$100 million to help provide broadband coverage across the state, including providing access to the at least 228,000 Illinoisans who currently lack it. 2,926,000 Illinoisans, or 23 percent, will be eligible for the Affordable Connectivity Benefit, which will help low-income families afford internet access.
- **Airports:** Approximately \$616 million for airport improvements over five years, increasing the Airport Improvement Grant Program and creating a new Airport Terminal Improvement Program.
- **Electric vehicles:** \$149 million over five years to support the expansion of an electric vehicle (EV) charging network in the state. Illinois is eligible for \$2.5 billion in competitive EV charging grants.

The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act includes a [modified version](#) of Duckworth’s All Stations Accessibility Program (ASAP) Act to help make transit stations more accessible. It also includes a modified version of Durbin’s Protecting Roadside First Responders Act, which requires the implementation of life-saving, crash avoidance safety technologies including automatic emergency braking systems on new vehicles, funds the deployment of digital alert technology for first responders, and increases public awareness of “Move Over” laws.”