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White House Releases Infrastructure Plan

The Trump administration outlined its proposal for a \$1.5 trillion infrastructure plan, which includes \$200 billion in federal funding over 10 years. Trump has conceded the federal portion is “not a large amount” and will be paid for by unspecified cuts elsewhere in the White House budget proposal. That spending is meant to draw an additional \$1.3 trillion or more in investments from cities, states, private investors and other sources.

The plan could potentially inspire a wave of toll roads, ease decades-old regulations and permanently change cities’ and states’ expectations for assistance from Washington. Half of the federal funding would be issued through “incentive” grants, though the federal portion would not be allowed to exceed 20 percent of new revenue under the total project cost nor exceed 10 percent of the total \$100 billion.

Trump administration’s proposed infrastructure \$200B federal funding breakdown

INFRASTRUCTURE INCENTIVES INITIATIVE

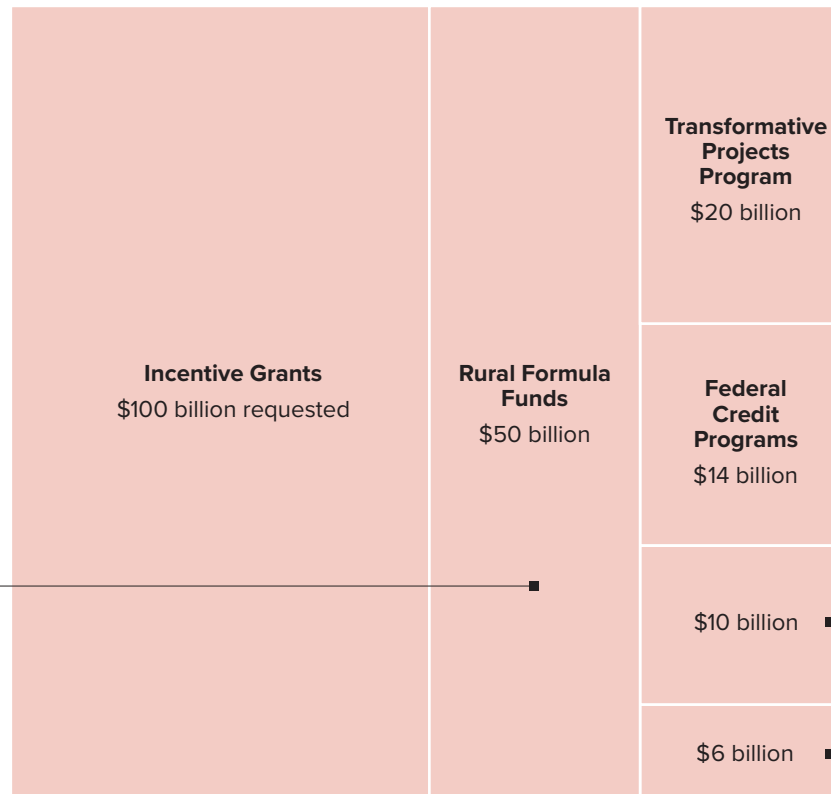
Federal grant funding for surface transportation, airports, passenger rail, maritime and inland waterway ports, flood control, hydropower, water supply, water resources, drinking water facilities, storm water facilities, Brownfield and Superfund sites

Who can apply. States or groups of states, territories, metropolitan planning organizations, local government(s), special purpose district or public authority responsible for maintaining infrastructure, public utilities, nonprofits, tribal governments, multijurisdictional group of entities, private entities with sponsorship from eligible public entity

RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM

Funding: 80 percent would be given to state’s governor and 20 percent would be reserved for rural performance block grants

Eligible projects: Transportation, broadband, water and waste, power and electric, water resources



TRANSFORMATIVE PROJECTS PROGRAM

Federal funding and technical assistance for high-risk, high-reward projects unable to secure private financing

Eligible sectors include: transportation, clean water, drinking water, energy, commercial space and telecommunications

FEDERAL CREDIT PROGRAMS

Increases the capacity of existing federal lending programs

FEDERAL CAPITAL REVOLVING FUND

Establishes a mandatory revolving fund to finance purchases of federally owned civilian real property

PRIVATE ACTIVITY BONDS

Expands list of projects eligible for PABs; eliminates Alternative Minimum Tax preference; removes state and transportation volume caps

Sources: OMB, POLITICO staff reports

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