Feb. 12, 2017

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Trump Infrastructure Plan:
Infrastructure Investment & Financing Highlights

President Trump's infrastructure plan complements and strengthens existing federal infrastructure investment programs and financing tools. The plan calls for $200B in additional, direct federal infrastructure funding and seeks to generate $1.5T in total infrastructure investment by encouraging private capital investment and incentivizing state/local governments to further fund infrastructure. Below is how the $200B breaks down:

- **Infrastructure Incentives Initiative Grants ($100B)**
  - ***Eligible Infrastructure:*** surface transportation and airports, passenger rail, ports and waterways, flood control, water supply, hydropower, water resources, drink water, wastewater and stormwater facilities, and brownfield and superfund sites.
  - ***How it works:*** $100B would be divided by and administered through grants made by the U.S. Dept. of Transportation, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Grant criteria includes: (1) the dollar value of the project or program (10%); (2) evidence of how the applicant will secure and commit new, non-federal revenue to create long-term funding for: (a) infrastructure investments (50%) and (b) operations, maintenance and rehabilitation (20%); (3) improvements to procurement policies/project delivery approaches (10%) (4) plans to incorporate innovative technologies (5%); and (5) evidence of how the project/program will spur economic and social returns (5%). A look-back period for past state/local infrastructure revenue generation initiatives is also established, so states/localities may get credit for more recent, past infrastructure revenue generation initiatives.
- **Rural Infrastructure Program ($50B)**
  - ***Eligible Infrastructure:*** (1) Transportation: roads, bridges, public transit, rail, airports, and maritime and inland waterway ports; (2) Broadband; (3) Water and Waste: drinking water, wastewater, stormwater, land revitalization and brownfields; (4) Power and Electric: governmental generation, transmission and distribution facilities; (5) Water Resources: flood risk management; water supply and waterways.
  - ***How it works:*** $40B would be distributed to each state by formula block grant and used for projects in population areas with fewer than 50,000; $10B would be reserved for rural performance grants.
- **Transformative Projects Program ($20B)**
  - ***Eligible Infrastructure:*** innovative projects that significantly improve infrastructure performance, substantially reduce user costs; and introduce new types of services, among other things.
  - ***How it works:*** A federal interagency committee chaired by the U.S. Dept. of Commerce would administer the grant program. Funding could be used for: (1) up to 30% of costs under demonstration track; (2) up to 50% of costs under project planning track; and (3) up to 80% of costs under capital construction track. In return for financial assistance during capital construction, applicant would have to sign a value share agreement with the federal government.
- **Infrastructure Financing Programs ($20B)**
  - ***Additional Funds for Existing Programs:*** $14B—in addition to existing funds—would be made available under the Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (TIFIA); Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA), Railroad Rehabilitation and Improvement Financing (RRIF) program, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture's Rural Utilities Service. The plan broadens projects eligible for financing under these programs.
  - ***Expanding Eligibility of Existing Programs:*** $6B would be used for broadening infrastructure eligibility for private activity bonds (PABs) use; removing state and transportation volume caps; and eliminating AMT preference on PABs, among other things.
- **Federal Capital Financing Fund ($10B)**
  - The whims of the annual appropriations process and existing, archaic federal accounting rules make cost-effective, long-term federal building infrastructure financing incredibly difficult. This fund would create a funding mechanism similar to a capital budget, but establishes a mandatory revolving fund to financing the purchase of federally owned civilian property. $10B would be used to capitalize the fund. The revolving fund would transfer money to agencies to finance large-dollar real property.

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