



The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act: New Jersey

The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act is the largest long-term investment in our infrastructure and competitiveness in nearly a century. **The need for action in New Jersey is clear and recently released state-level data demonstrates that the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act will deliver for New Jersey.** For decades, infrastructure in New Jersey has suffered from a systemic lack of investment. In fact, the American Society of Civil Engineers gave New Jersey a **D+ grade** on its infrastructure report card. The historic Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act will make life better for millions of New Jersey residents, create a generation of good-paying union jobs and economic growth, and position the United States to win the 21st century.

To date, over \$4.8 billion in Bipartisan Infrastructure Law funding has been announced and is headed to New Jersey with over 60 specific projects identified for funding. Since the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law passed, New Jersey is set to receive more than \$4.2 billion for transportation to invest in roads, bridges, public transit, ports and airports and over \$168 million for clean water. And, as of today, more than 190,000 households across the state are receiving affordable internet due to the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law. Many more projects will be added in the coming months, as funding opportunities become grant awards and as formula funds become specific projects. By reaching communities all across New Jersey – including rural communities and historically underserved populations – the law makes critical investments that will improve lives for New Jerseyans and position the state for success.

Specifically, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act will make the following investments:

- **Roads and Bridges.** In New Jersey there are 502 bridges and over 3,995 miles of highway in poor condition. Additionally, 8% of New Jersey's bridges are in poor condition and considered structurally deficient. **New Jersey DOT's Transportation Asset Management Plan shows that there is an annual state highway system infrastructure funding gap of more than \$256 million.** Since 2011, commute times have increased by 8.8% in New Jersey and on average, each driver pays \$713 per year in costs due to driving on roads in need of repair.
 - **Based on formula funding alone, New Jersey would expect to receive \$6.8 billion for federal-aid highway apportioned programs and \$225 million for bridge replacement and repairs and \$1.1 billion for bridge replacement and repairs under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act over five (5) years.**
 - New Jersey can also compete for the \$12.5 billion Bridge Investment Program for economically significant bridges and nearly \$16 billion of national funding in the bill dedicated for major projects that will deliver substantial economic benefits to communities.

- **Rail and Transit.** Residents of New Jersey who take public transportation spend an extra 83% of their time commuting. In addition, 25% of transit vehicles in the state are past useful life.
 - **Based on formula funding alone, New Jersey would expect to receive \$4.1 billion over five years under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act to improve public transportation options across the state.**

- **Electric Vehicle Infrastructure.** The IJJA invests \$7.5 billion to build out the first-ever national network of EV chargers in the United States.
 - **Under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, New Jersey would**

expect to receive \$104 million over five years to support the expansion of an EV charging network in the state.

- New Jersey will also have the opportunity to apply for the \$2.5 billion in grant funding dedicated to EV charging in the bill.

- **Broadband.** Broadband internet is necessary for Americans to do their jobs, to participate equally in school learning, health care, and to stay connected. Yet 31% of New Jersey households do not have an internet subscription.

Under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, New Jersey will receive a minimum allocation of \$100 million to help provide broadband coverage across the state, including providing access to the at least 115,468 residents who currently lack it. And, under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, 1,566,000 or 18% of people in New Jersey will be eligible for the Affordability Connectivity Benefit, which will help low-income families afford internet access.

- **Clean Water/Wastewater.** The law contains nearly \$44 billion to strengthen the nation's drinking water and wastewater systems, remove lead pipes and service lines, and eliminate harmful contaminants through the EPA's State Revolving Funds programs. These programs, administered by the states, make grants and loans eligible to communities for drinking water and wastewater infrastructure investments. **New Jersey reports a \$8.6 billion drinking water investment gap.**

- Under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, based on the traditional state revolving fund formula, New Jersey will expect to receive \$1 billion over five (5) years to improve water infrastructure across the state and ensure that clean, safe drinking water is a right in all communities.

- **Airports.** New Jersey is home to four (4) major airports that will benefit from

the \$25 billion in increased airport infrastructure funding provided over five (5) years from the IIJA.

- **Under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, airports in New Jersey would receive approximately \$272 million for infrastructure development for airports over five (5) years.**

- **Ports and Inland Waterways. New Jersey** is home to three (3) major ports and 360 miles of inland waterways that **will benefit from \$17 billion in new infrastructure funding over 5 years from the IIJA.**

This information was compiled by a variety of sources including, The White House, ASCE Infrastructure Report Card, Bureau of Transportation Statistics U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Office of Bridge Technology, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, EPA CWSRF National Information Management System, EPA Drinking Water Needs Survey, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.