

Minois Department of Transportation

TABLE OF CONTENTS 1. Illinois Facts Long Range Transportation Plan & other modal planning Revenue Sources Programming Innovative Project Delivery 6. Discretionary Programs

2,185 5th in GDP 12.74 Million Residents 145,976 1,118 · 9.19 Million Licensed Drivers 306,524 · 621 Million transit passenger trips 26,809 · Thousands of local governments 54 3rd largest mover of freight in value and

1

PLANNING

Long Range Plan · Policy Document 5 Overarching Goals · Objectives and Strategies · Performance Metrics Implementation

Modal Planning Marine Transportation Plan Active Transportation Plan Freight Plan - Bicycle Facilities - Truck Parking Inventory

- Bottleneck Analysis - Pipeline Plan

tonnage

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- · Airport System Plan
- Transit Plan
- · Rail Needs Assessment

02 Transportation Asset Management Plan

- · Move from worst first
- · Strategic investment
- Data Driven



REVENUE SOURCES

Multi-Year Multi-Modal Improvement Program

Highway Program Revenues

Funding—direct sources of cosh – COVID Issues

- Mill

Mill

Mill

Folder Is Local Reimbursements

- Cosh poyments

- Cosh poyments

- Only received offer State funds are spent (indirect poyment like Financing)

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Estimated state fuel tax and registration fee by annual miles driven and MPG per vehicle

	15 MPG	20 MPG	25 MPG	30 MPG	40 MPG	EV
5k miles	\$282	\$249	\$229	\$216	\$200	\$251
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Includes Passenger Vehicle Registration Fee of \$151/year						

Illinois Residents' MFT

Illinois tax on gasoline Average fuel taxes paid per person	\$0.39202 \$296.64
Federal tax on gasoline	\$0.184
Total Gallons per year	515.0
Average miles per gallon	22.3
Average miles driven annually	11,484

An average Illinois vehicle pays about \$300 in federal and state fuel taxes each year

Additionally, residents pay vehicle registration fees of \$151 for gas-powered vehicles and \$251 for EVs

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What is IDOT's largest

source of revenue?

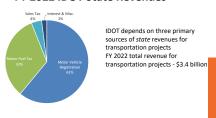


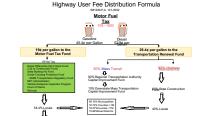
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FY 2022 IDOT State Revenues





37% State Construction Fund

45.6% State



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O3 Formula New Programs

- Carbon Reduction
- PROTECT
- Electric Vehicle Charging



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Reimbursement

- \$1 state dollar for every federal dollar
- FMIS
- Daily reimbursements



RBI? IIJA? Bond Revenue? Cash Balances? 03 · Entire MYP is funded with RBI.

- If a project has federal funds it is funded with IIJA.
- IIJA provided an increase over existing formula funds.
- · Revenue is resources; they result in cash balances.

PROGRAMMING

19 20 23

Planning & Programming 04

Programming Documents 04

Multi-Modal!!!



04 Prioritizing Projects TAMP

- Approximately 2/3rds of the state program is to achieve a state of acceptable condition for pavement (CRS ≥5) and bridges (NBI ≥ 5) as identified in our TAMP.
- The target is for Interstates and other National Highway System have more facilities in a state of acceptable condition compared to State Marked Route and Unmarked State Route
- TAMP decisions are made using data driven and tested methods to achieve state of acceptable condition and have our assets achieve a longer service life.
- Some projects multi-task by achieving TAMP goals and other goals such as congestion relief.





Prioritizing Projects

- Capacity – HB 0253

Taffic Operations/ Congestion
CHTERA Charge in Normal Metric Motion
Safety
CHTERA Charge in Normal Metric Motion
CHTERA Charge in Normal Metric Motion
CHTERA Metric Motion Charge
CHTERA Metric Motion Charge
CHTERA Charge
Regional Rating
Regional Rating

27 28 29



04_{Multi-Modal MYP}

- Transit
- Rail
- · Aeronautics
- Port/Waterways



04_{Transit Prioritization}

- Transit Autonomy
- RBI and Bonds
- Pay-Go
- Downstate Transit



CRITERIA: Subjective portion allowing local and regional input, to consider factors which may not be shown in the

31 32

04_{Rail & Marine}

- No pay-go funds
- Bond funding included in RBI
- Some formula federal funds



04_{Aero Prioritization}

- Federal Funds
- State Funds
- Airport Funds





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05_{Bridge Bundling}

- Quantitative Analysis
- DBE encouragement
- Public Outreach



Design-Bid-Build

OWNER

Design-Bid-Build

OWNER

Design-Build

OWNER

Design-Build

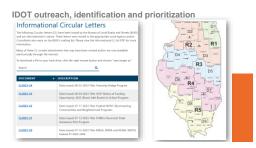
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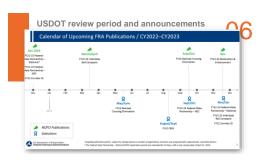






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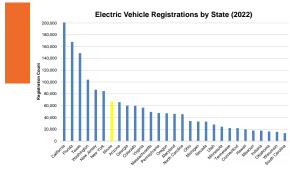


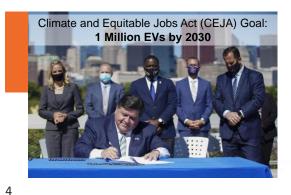
Elizabeth Irvin Deputy Director, Office of Planning and Programming



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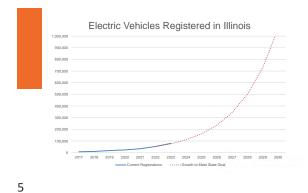
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Electric Vehicles Registered in Illinois

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Getting to 1 Million

- · Supporting EV manufacturing
- Supporting consumer EV purchases
- · Electrifying the state fleet
- · Electrifying transit and freight
- · Updating the electric grid
- Building out a statewide public charging network





Electric Vehicle Coordination in Illinois

- Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA)
- Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT)
- Illinois Commerce Commission (ICC)
- Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO)
 Central Management Services (CMS)
 Illinois Finance Authority (IFA)

- Illinois Power Agency (IPA) - Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR)



Consumer Support

- · Illinois EV Rebate Program:
 - · Managed by IEPA
 - \$4,000 for purchase of allelectric vehicle
 - \$1,500 for all-electric motorcycle
- · Round 4: November 1, 2023-January 31, 2024
- More info: ev.illinois.gov



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Manufacturing: Reimagining Energy and Vehicles (REV) Illinois Program

- · Competitive incentives to expand in, or relocate to Illinois for companies that manufacture:
 - · Electric Vehicles, batteries and recycling, charging infrastructure
 - · Renewables (solar, wind, energy storage

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More info: dceo.lllinois.gov/businesshelp/rev.html

Trucks, Buses, and More

- · IEPA VW Settlement Funding • \$27 million for electric school
 - buses
 - \$27 million for electric transit buses and passenger locomotives
 - \$16 million for Class 4-8 local freight
- · IDOT Transit and Ports
 - \$12.3 million for paratransit electrification (Lo-No)
 - · Port Electrification Planning

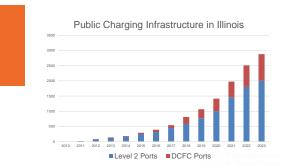


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Charging Infrastructure

- Research: ~ 80% of current EV charging is at home
- · Public engagement: availability of public charging infrastructure is a major reason for consumer anxiety about EV ownership
- · Equity issues: disparities in access to home charging





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National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Program

- · Part of Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act of 2021 (IIJA)
- Formula program: \$5 billion to states, \$148 million of that to IL over 5 years
- \$2.5 billion discretionary Charging and Fueling Infrastructure (CFI)

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Illinois EPA VW Settlement Funding • \$12.6 Million for public light-duty EV charging

Most recent NOFO: Fall 2022

- Priority Area 1: Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will Counties, Oswego Township in Kendall County, and Aux Sable and Goose Lake townships in Grundy County.
- Priority Area 2: Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair counties.
- Priority Area 3: Champaign, DeKalb, LaSalle, McLean, Peoria, Sangamon, and Winnebago counties



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National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Program

- · Designed to jumpstart private sector investment in fast charging infrastructure
- Many specific requirements related to charger type, location, etc.
- · First: build out Alternative Fuel Corridors, then: additional flexibility in remainder of state



NEVI Formula Program Timeline

- August 1, 2022: Illinois submits NEVI plan to Federal Highways

 September 27, 2022: Federal Highway Administration approves Illinois NEVI plan

- February 15, 2023: FHWA releases final NEVI rulemaking
- March 14, 2023: FHWA releases call for applications for CFI Disc
- May 2023: IDOT issues RFI for feedback from the private sector
- May 2023: IDOT selects consultant to assist with NEVI program implementation. Final contract scope and negotiations ongoing
- June 8, 2023: FHWA releases updated NEVI guidance/plan update requ
- June 13, 2023: CFI Applications Due June 21, 2023: AFC Nominations Due
- August 1, 2023: Year 2 Plan due
- Late 2023: First Solicita



Illinois NEVI Formula Program Phase 1: Meeting NEVI Requirements

- Every 50 miles on designated corridors
- · Minimum 4 ports per station
- 150 kW per port



Illinois NEVI Formula Program Phase 1: Meeting NEVI Requirements

- 46 locations
- Some will likely be upgrades of existing infrastructure



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After Designated Corridors are Built Out

- US Routes
- · Scenic Byways
- · Disadvantaged Communities
- Coverage gaps
- · Additional capacity on Interstates



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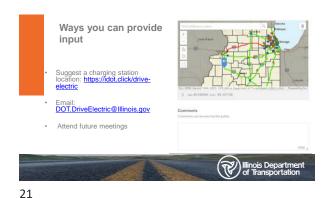


What's in the NEVI Plan?

- Approximate locations of charging stations
- Stakeholder engagement activities
- · Contracting and compliance with federal procurement rules
- Environmental Justice, Equity, and Justice40
- Workforce
- · Program Evaluation



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NEVI Discretionary Program aka Charging and Fueling Infrastructure (CFI)

- Community Charging and Fueling Grants
 - Prioritizes rural areas, low and moderate income neighborhoods, communities with high rates of multifamily and low rates of private parking
- · Alternative Fuel Corridor Grants
 - Continue buildout of alternative fuel corridors, medium and heavy duty charging

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Looking Ahead: Planning for Long-Term Impact of EVs

CEJA: Directs IDOT to study EV impacts on transportation revenue

- · Understand how EV adoption will affect funding
- Estimate motor fuel tax revenue loss
- Identify and assess options for replacing lost revenue
- Collect Stakeholder input



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Note: does not include local MFT, where applicable

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User Equity

Social Equity

User Convenience

Guiding Principles for Revenue Options

Administrative Efficiency

Transparency

Objective

Financial Sustainability

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Carbon Reduction Program



Promoting Resilient Operations for Transformative, Efficient, and Cost-Saving Transportation (PROTECT)

Funding for transportation projects that improve the resilience of the transportation system

Funding to develop a Resilience Improvement Plan (in progress)



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