

NEW HAMPSHIRE

In the most recent ASCE Report Card for New Hampshire's Infrastructure, [the state earned a cumulative grade of a "C-."](#) The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) provides significant new funding to improve the condition of New Hampshire's infrastructure systems and better ensure our infrastructure is prepared for the future.

AVIATION: New Hampshire is home to 2 major airports that will benefit from the \$25 billion in increased airport infrastructure funding provided over 5 years from the IIJA.⁶³

BRIDGES: More than 8% of New Hampshire's bridges are in poor condition and considered structurally deficient. The IIJA provides \$40 billion in new funding for bridge repair, replacement, and rehabilitation – the single largest dedicated bridge investment in over 50 years.⁶⁴

RAIL: Passenger rail service for commuters to and from Boston could help alleviate growing congestion on southern New Hampshire's highway system. The envisioned "Capitol Corridor," which would extend rail service from Lowell, Massachusetts to Nashua, Manchester and Concord, New Hampshire, has remained unfunded by state legislators but could benefit from the IIJA's \$66 billion to passenger rail.

ROADS: Though New Hampshire has invested \$75 million annually in its highway infrastructure and raised its gas tax in the last decade, the state's transportation sector has persisting unmet needs due to more than 20 years of deferred investment.⁶⁵ The IIJA would provide more than \$1.3 billion in additional funding over the next 5 years.

PORTS AND INLAND WATERWAYS: New Hampshire is home to 1 major port and 10 miles of inland waterways that will benefit from \$17 billion in new infrastructure funding over 5 years from the IIJA.⁶⁶

WASTEWATER: Since 2016, New Hampshire has received, on average, over \$17 million annually to finance wastewater projects through the Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program.⁶⁷ With IIJA funding, the state is set to receive roughly double that for the next 5 years.

DRINKING WATER: New Hampshire reports a \$1 billion drinking water investment gap. The IIJA provides \$55 billion to upgrade the nation's water infrastructure.⁶⁸

DAMS: New Hampshire has 151 high hazard potential dams.⁶⁹ The IIJA provides \$585 million for high hazard dam rehabilitation and \$148 million for dam safety programs.

⁶³ Bureau of Transportation Statistics, "State Transportation by the Numbers."

⁶⁴ U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Office of Bridge Technology. National Bridge Inventory 2017, Deficient Bridges by State and Highway System.

⁶⁵ <https://infrastructurereportcard.org/state-item/new-hampshire/>

⁶⁶ Bureau of Transportation Statistics, "State Transportation by the Numbers."

⁶⁷ EPA CWSRF National Information Management System <https://www.epa.gov/cwsrf/clean-water-state-revolving-fund-cwsrf-national-information-management-system-reports>

⁶⁸ EPA Drinking Water Needs Survey, 2016

⁶⁹ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, National Inventory of Dams, 2016