1	H.16
2	Introduced by Representatives Page of Newport City, Higley of Lowell, Labor
3	of Morgan, Smith of Derby, and Williams of Granby
4	Referred to Committee on
5	Date:
6	Subject: Transportation; passenger rail service; freight rail service; feasibility
7	study
8	Statement of purpose of bill as introduced: This bill proposes to have the
9	Agency of Transportation conduct a feasibility study on expanding passenger
10	and freight rail service throughout Vermont and to neighboring states and
11	Canada.
12	An act relating to a rail feasibility study
13	It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont:
14	Sec. 1. LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS
15	The General Assembly finds that:
16	(1) There are nearly 580 miles of active rail line in Vermont.
17	(2) Vermont's rail system carried almost seven million tons of freight in
18	2018, which is approximately 15 percent of the total tons shipped to, from,
19	within, or through the State.

1	(3) Improved infrastructure in rail yards throughout the State would
2	increase the amount of freight shipped to, from, within, or through the State via
3	rail. In particular, improved infrastructure in the rail yard in Newport,
4	Vermont, would increase the amount of freight shipped into the United States
5	from Canada.
6	(4) It is more fuel efficient, per passenger mile, to travel by rail than by
7	personal vehicle or airplane. Amtrak is 46 percent more energy efficient than
8	traveling by personal motor vehicle and 34 percent more energy efficient than
9	domestic air travel on a per-passenger-mile basis.
10	(5) Travel by rail is also viewed, by some, as a more enjoyable and
11	convenient way to travel, and there is an existing market for traveling with a
12	personal vehicle via the Amtrak Auto Train from Washington, D.C., to
13	Orlando, Florida.
14	(6) Quebec, Montreal; Portland, Maine, and neighboring Old Orchard
15	Beach, Maine; Island Pond, Vermont; and Newport, Vermont, and neighboring
16	ski mountains, including Jay Peak, are all tourist destinations. Increased travel
17	by rail to these destinations would provide a beneficial economic impact,
18	including the creation of jobs.
19	(7) The following rail lines already exist and connect Montreal, Quebec,
20	to East Northfield, Massachusetts, by way of Newport, Vermont; St.

1	Johnsbury, Vermont; and White River Junction, Vermont, with Amtrak service
2	continuing south from White River Junction, Vermont, to Miami, Florida:
3	(A) Canadian Pacific is a private railroad and the sixth largest Class I
4	railroad by revenue in the United States. It operates just over 24 miles of rail
5	line in Vermont with one terminus in Newport, Vermont. Canadian Pacific's
6	main rail line runs between Montreal, Quebec, and Searsport, Maine, and
7	connects Montreal, Quebec, to Newport, Vermont.
8	(B) The Connecticut River Subdivision of the Washington County
9	Railroad (WACR) leases rail line owned by the State and operates freight
10	service as a Class III short-line railroad from Newport, Vermont, to White
11	River Junction, Vermont, by way of St. Johnsbury, Vermont.
12	(C) The New England Central Railroad (NECR), a subsidiary of
13	Genesee & Wyoming Inc. (GW), which is the world's largest short-line
14	railroad holding company and a subsidiary of Brookfield Infrastructure,
15	operates 228 miles of rail line in Vermont, including rail line that connects
16	East Northfield, Massachusetts, to St. Albans, Vermont, by way of White
17	River Junction, Vermont, and provides passenger service via Amtrak's
18	Vermonter.
19	(8) The St. Lawrence & Atlantic Railroad (SLR) is also a subsidiary of
20	GW. It operates 34 miles of rail line in Vermont and rail line in New
21	Hampshire and Maine that connects Island Pond, Vermont, to Portland, Maine.

1	(9) If passenger rail service is restored from Montreal, Quebec, to
2	Newport, Vermont, and Montreal, Quebec, to Island Pond, Vermont, it would
3	serve to increase passenger rail traffic to, from, within, and through Vermont
4	and increase tourism opportunities in Vermont, Maine, and Quebec.
5	(10) On July 29, 2022, service on the Ethan Allen Express extended
6	from its prior terminus in Rutland, Vermont, to its current terminus in
7	Burlington, Vermont. There is now nonstop passenger rail service from
8	Burlington, Vermont, to New York, New York.
9	(11) There are plans to build a new joint customs and immigration
10	facility at Montreal Central for the Canada Border Security Agency and U.S.
11	Customs and Border Protection to allow passengers departing from Montreal,
12	Quebec, on the Vermonter and Adirondack, with service to New York, New
13	York, to clear U.S. customs and immigration prior to boarding the train and for
14	passengers arriving in Montreal, Quebec, to clear Canadian customs and
15	immigration after detraining.
16	(12) On October 3, 2022, the Vermont Agency of Transportation
17	submitted its Expression of Interest in the Corridor Identification and
18	Development Program (Corridor ID Program) to the Federal Railroad
19	Administration, which indicates that Vermont intends to submit proposals to
20	extend service on the Vermonter from the current terminus in St. Albans,
21	Vermont, to Montreal Central.

1	(13) While the Agency of Transportation indicated in its October 3,
2	2022 Expression of Interest in the Corridor ID Program that extending service
3	on the Vermonter to Montreal, Quebec, is Vermont's top passenger rail
4	priority, other priorities in the Corridor ID Program include connecting service
5	on the Ethan Allen Express from the current terminus in Burlington, Vermont,
6	to service on the Vermonter in Essex Junction, Vermont.
7	(14) There are plans to launch an overnight passenger train running
8	between Montreal, Quebec, to Boston, Massachusetts, with stops in Island
9	Pond, Vermont, Berlin and Gorham, New Hampshire, and Portland and Old
10	Orchard Beach, Maine, among other places. It was reported as recently as
11	September 2022 that there are hopes that the route will launch as early as 2024,
12	with agreements in place with railroad companies as early as the midway point
13	<u>of 2023.</u>
14	Sec. 2. FEASIBILITY STUDY AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
15	(a) The Agency of Transportation, in consultation with Amtrak; railroads
16	that operate in Vermont, Maine, and Quebec; the Maine Department of
17	Transportation; and the Ministry of Transportation of Quebec, shall conduct a
18	passenger and freight rail feasibility study and develop an implementation plan
19	for the following corridors or segments of corridors:
20	(1) between Montreal, Quebec, and East Northfield, Massachusetts, via
21	Newport, Vermont; and

1	(2) between Montreal, Quebec, and Boston, Massachusetts, via Island
2	Pond, Vermont, and Portland, Maine.
3	(b) The purpose of the feasibility study and development of an
4	implementation plan shall be to determine the feasibility of and plan for
5	passenger and increased freight rail service within the corridors identified in
6	subsection (a) of this section, including to estimate the time horizon to plan for
7	and design the service; to estimate ridership potential; to estimate costs for
8	operations and capital acquisition; to estimate costs for rail yard infrastructure
9	improvements; to identify any other general operational, capital, legal, and
10	administrative requirements, including any additional enhancements to plans
11	for the new joint customs and immigration facility at Montreal Central; and to
12	develop a robust implementation plan to best accommodate the resumption of
13	passenger rail service and increased reliance on freight rail service to, from,
14	within, and through Vermont.
15	(c) As part of the feasibility study and implementation plan, the Agency of
16	Transportation shall consider seasonal and nondaily passenger rail service.
17	(d) The Agency of Transportation shall file a written report with the
18	findings of the feasibility study and the implementation plan with the House
19	and Senate Committees on Transportation on or before January 15, 2024.
20	Sec. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE
21	This act shall take effect on passage.