Midwest Transportation Consortium Seminar February 11, 2005

Transportation Funding:

A State Perspective

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Transportation Funding

- Focus on Federal Funding Issues
 - Transportation Systems
 - Financing Transportation Infrastructure
 - Federal Transportation Reauthorization
 - Future Federal Transportation Finance

- Highway:
 - Local, state and federal governmental agencies own nearly all of the nation's 4 million miles of road
 - Local 77%; State 20%; Federal 3%
 - Private operations:
 - Motor carriers provide commercial freight
 - Private vehicles and bus service

- Public Transit
 - Use existing highway system and rail system
 - Primarily local transit systems for bus and fixed rail facilities
- Airports:
 - Local Airport Authorities own airports
 - Commercial and charter airlines provide air service

- Railroads
 - Private companies own track and provide rail freight service
 - Passenger service from state/local/federal
- Waterways
 - Federal jurisdiction over waterways and locks and dams
 - Private barge companies provide commercial service

- Ownership and operation of transportation systems has remained relatively constant.
 - Highways
 - Aviation
 - Public Transit
 - Rail passenger Amtrak
 - Waterways

Now that we have the Transportation Systems

How do we pay for the operations, maintenance and improvements?

 Financing is from a combination of Public and Private sources that varies depending on the transportation system

Largest component - "USER CHARGES"

- Highways:
 - Local: Property taxes, special assessments, tolls, bonds, transfers of state funds and transfers of federal funds.
 - State: Fuel taxes, general revenues, registration fees, use taxes, bonds, transfers of federal funds.
 - Federal: Fuel taxes, commercial truck taxes
 - Federal Highway Trust Fund Highway Account

- Transit:
 - Local: General funds, property taxes, user fees
 - State: General funds
 - Federal: General funds, federal fuel tax
 - Federal Highway Trust Fund –
 Mass Transit Account

Aviation:

- Local: General funds, property taxes, other user fees
- State: Fuel taxes; general funds; use taxes
- Federal: Fuel taxes, ticket taxes
- Federal Airport and Airway Trust Fund

Railroad:

- Infrastructure the responsibility of the private railroad companies
- State and Local: May contribute to track indirectly through assistance to Amtrak
- Federal: General funds and support for Amtrak
- No trust fund

- Waterway:
 - Federal: barge fuel tax and general funds
 - Federal Inland Waterways Trust Fund

Now that the Funding has been collected from the user

How are the public funds converted into transportation improvements?

- Federal Transportation Funding
- Two step process
 - Reauthorization
 - Multi-year program direction and funding
 - Appropriations
 - Annual obligation limitations

- Reauthorization of the federal-aid transportation programs is used to:
 - Review national transportation and modal policies
 - Establish specific program and activities
 - Evaluate and modify the respective roles of the various governmental jurisdictions
 - Provide the level of federal financial assistance

Aviation:

- Program was reauthorized in 2003 VISION 100
- Revenues in the Aviation Trust Fund for aviation programs
- Funding for Airport Improvements, General Aviation, Essential Air Service and Small Community Commercial Air Service and Airport security
- Funding decisions primarily between the FAA and the airport authority

Railroad:

- Railroad/highway grade crossing
 - Incorporated in Surface Transportation Reauthorization bill
- Rail freight assistance
 - Federal maintenance tax credits now provided for shortline/ regional railroads
- Amtrak
 - Currently operating on an Annual basis

- Waterway:
 - Water Resource Development Act (WRDA)
 - Identifies the priorities for the construction and maintenance of locks and dams and other inland waterway improvements

- 1950's
 - Began construction of the Interstate System
 - Through a series of reauthorizations established the federal-aid highway program and federal-aid system
 - Focus was connecting the nation with a system of state and local highways
 - "Federally assisted state highway program"

- 1982 (Highway)
 - Reauthorization expanded beyond the traditional "Highway Bill"
 - Continued a focus on the construction of the Interstate System, Interstate 4R, Primary, Secondary, Urban, Bridge, Safety and Planning
 - Established "Demonstration Projects" to direct funding to specific projects identified in the bill – 10 projects totaling \$389 million.

- 1982 (Transit)
 - Brought in Urban Mass Transit programs and funding
 - Capital funding for New Fixed Guideway (rail)
 Commuter Projects, Modernization of Existing
 Fixed Guideway Projects and Bus and Bus-related facilities
 - Formula funds for Urban and Rural Transit Assistance
 - Established the Mass Transit Account in the HTF

- 1982 (continued)
 - Created the Gasohol subsidy to promote ethanol
 - Minimum Allocation for highway programs was established at 85%
 - Increased gas and diesel tax revenues from 4 cents to 9 cents per gallon

- 1991 Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act
 - Major restructuring of the core programs
 - Interstate Maintenance, National Highway System, Surface Transportation Program, Bridge, Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality, Planning, 90% Minimum Allocation

<u>1987</u> <u>1991</u>

Interstate Interstate

Primary National Highway System

Urban Surface Transportation Program

Secondary (TE and Safety)

Bridge Bridge

1987

1991

Planning

Planning:

Enhanced MPO Planning

Statewide Planning Process

Statewide Transp. Plan

Statewide Transp. Program

<u>1987</u> <u>1991</u>

Equity Adjustments:

85% Min. Alloc.

90% Minimum Alloc.

Donor State Bonus

Reimbursement

Hold Harmless

90% of Payments

1991 - New Programs

Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Program

Scenic Byways Program

National Recreational Trails Program

National High-Speed Ground Transportation

- 1991 ISTEA
 - Transit remains basically the same
 - Increased emphasis on local participation, environmental mitigation, intermodal transportation and planning
 - Increased revenue: Fuel tax increase

- 1997 Transportation Efficiency Act for the 21st Century (TEA 21)
 - Maintained core program structure and emphasis areas created in ISTEA
 - Increased the number of categorical programs and set-asides.

- 1997 TEA 21
 - **New Programs:**
 - National Corridor Planning and Development
 - Coordinated Border Infrastructure
 - National Historic Covered Bridge Preservation
 - Transportation and Community and System Preservation Pilot

- 1997 TEA 21
 New Safety Programs Incentive Grants:
 - Seat belt use
 - .08 BAC
 - Occupant seat belt use
 - Child passenger protection
 - Enact "tough repeat offender" laws
 - Enact "open container" laws
 - Improve safety data collection

- 1997 TEA 21
 - Significant increase in "demonstration / earmarked" projects
 - Minimum Guarantee Program increased to 90.5%
 - Increased Revenues: Deficit tax now credited to the Highway Trust Fund

- 2005 TEA-21 expired September 30, 2003
- Congress and the Administration have been unable to reach agreement on a reauthorization bill
 - Funding How much is available
 - Funding How it will be used
 - Funding How it will be distributed among the States
- Highway and Transit Programs are continuing with extensions of TEA 21 – currently through May 31

2005 – House introduced bill on Feb. 9 - H.R.3
 Senate plan to reintroduce bill within a couple of weeks

Expect to see:

- Funding levels that do not meet identified needs
- More categorical programs further subdividing the funding
- Disagreement over the distribution of funds among the states.

2005 — TEA LU (H.R.3)

New Programs Continue:

- Highway Safety Improvement Program
- Construction of Ferry Boats and Facilities
- Projects of National and Regional Significance
- Freight Intermodal Connectors (Sec 1303)
- High Risk Rural Safety Improvement Program (Sec. 1403)
- Dedicated Truck Lanes

3. Federal Transp. Reauthorization Highway and Transit

2005 — TEA LU (H.R.3)

New Programs Continue:

- Pedestrian and Cyclist Equity (Sec. 1120)
 - Safe Routes to School
 - Non-Motorized Pilot
- Highways for Life Program
- A Congestion Relief set-aside (Sec. 1201)
- Commonweath of Puetro Rico Highway Program

3. Federal Transp. Reauthorization Highway and Transit

2005 — TEA LU (H.R.3)

A large number of Commissions and grants to various organizations for studies

- Wildlife Vehicle Collision Reduction Study National Commission on Future of Interstate Highway System
- Bicycle and Pedestrian Safety Grants (Sec. 1123)
- Road Safety (Sec. 1123)

3. Federal Transp. Reauthorization Highway and Transit

- 2005 TEA LU (H.R.3)
 - Funding levels above what the House passed last year but still below Senate passed bill
 - Demonstration projects to be determined
 - Minimum Guarantee to reach 95% by 2009 !!!
 - When will a bill be enacted ?????

Now that we see what has happened to federal-aid transportation programs

What do we want for the future?

- There are a number of issues that <u>must be</u> <u>discussed</u> for future reauthorizations:
 - Revenue Options
 - Program Structure and Project Eligibility
 - Jurisdiction and Roles

- Revenue options -
 - Revenue available through the Highway Trust Fund and existing level of General Funds is not adequate to meet the documented highway and transit needs.
 - User fees

- Revenue options -
 - Fuel Tax:
 - Should remain the core of the Highway Trust Fund.
 - Administrative procedures already in place.
 - Has lost purchasing power not effectiveness.
 - Fuel Tax Myths:
 - Fuel economy will erode revenues NO
 - Alternative fuels and hybrid vehicles will erode revenues - NO

- Revenue options -
 - Bonding
 - An state and local funding option not a federal option.
 - Tolls and Congestion Pricing
 - An option for specific situations and special circumstances
 - A state and local funding option not a federal option

- Program Structure and Project Eligibility -
 - Program categories and projects have expanded so that the Federal Program is everything to everyone
 - The current programs are funding projects that include federal funds for: sidewalks, local parking garages, recreational bike and pedestrian trails, local city streets, air conditioning in buildings, museums,

- Program Structure and Project Eligibility -
 - Federal aid should be directed to projects that are truly of national/regional importance. State and local governments should fund state and local projects.
 - Apportionment and allocation of federal funds is too focused on the Highway Minimum
 Guarantee or Minimum Return of Highway Trust
 Fund Contributions.

- Program Structure and Project Eligibility
 - Focus on Core National Programs
 - Safety Component
 - Minimum Return

- Jurisdiction and Roles
 - Identify who is responsible for infrastructure and activity.
 - Avoid unnecessary requirements, overly prescriptive regulations and processes and duplication
 - Leading to a focused Federal-aid Program and a return of responsibility and funding

- to the state and local governments also known as **Devolution or Turnback**
- Highway
 - Focus on the National Highway System approximately 170,000 miles
 - With a few exceptions that may include high cost bridges, safety and a minimum guarantee
 - Remaining program returned to state and local responsibility

- Transit
 - Primarily a state and local responsibility
 - Minimum Return would financially benefit lowa
 - There will continue to be controversy over the National role in providing public transit services New York or Washington DC's Metro.

Devolution or Turnback:

- Reduce federal user fees
 - Provide an opportunity for states to increase user fees to maintain program
- Reduce federal involvement to a much smaller system
 - Focus or restrict the federal role.

Obstacles

- Historically it is very difficult to eliminate federal programs or activities
- Congressional interest in transportation funding
- Federal agencies concern over their reduced role and authority
- Interest groups would have to deal with individual states and local governments

Transportation Funding

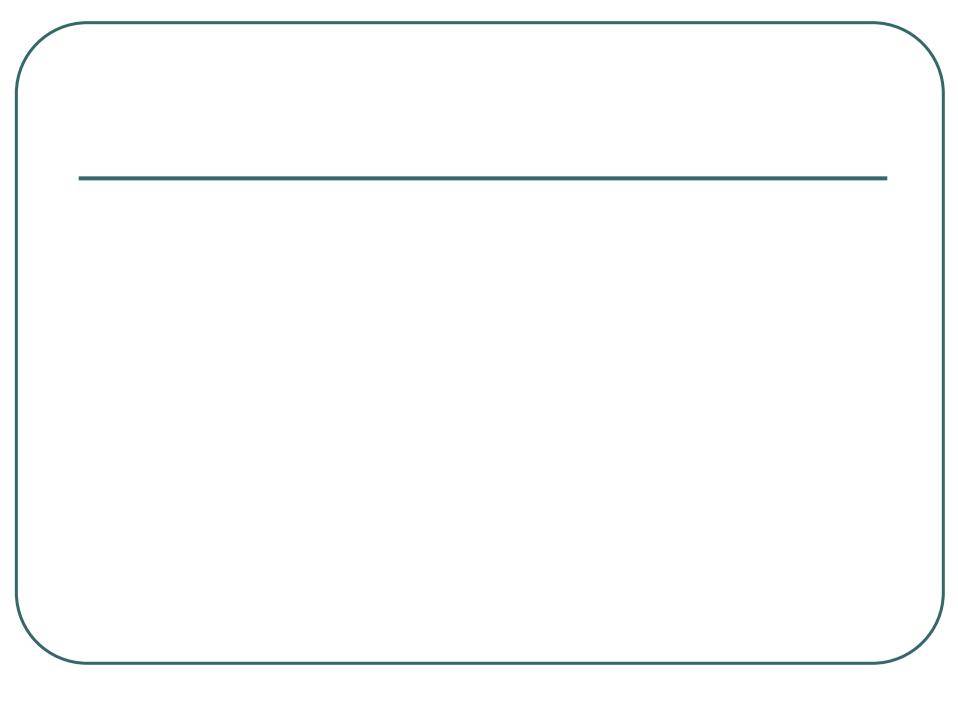
- Conclusion
 - Federal-aid programs have become too cumbersome – trying to be all things to all people.
 - Viewed by many people as "free money"
 - Time to focus the federal-aid programs on our "National Priorities"

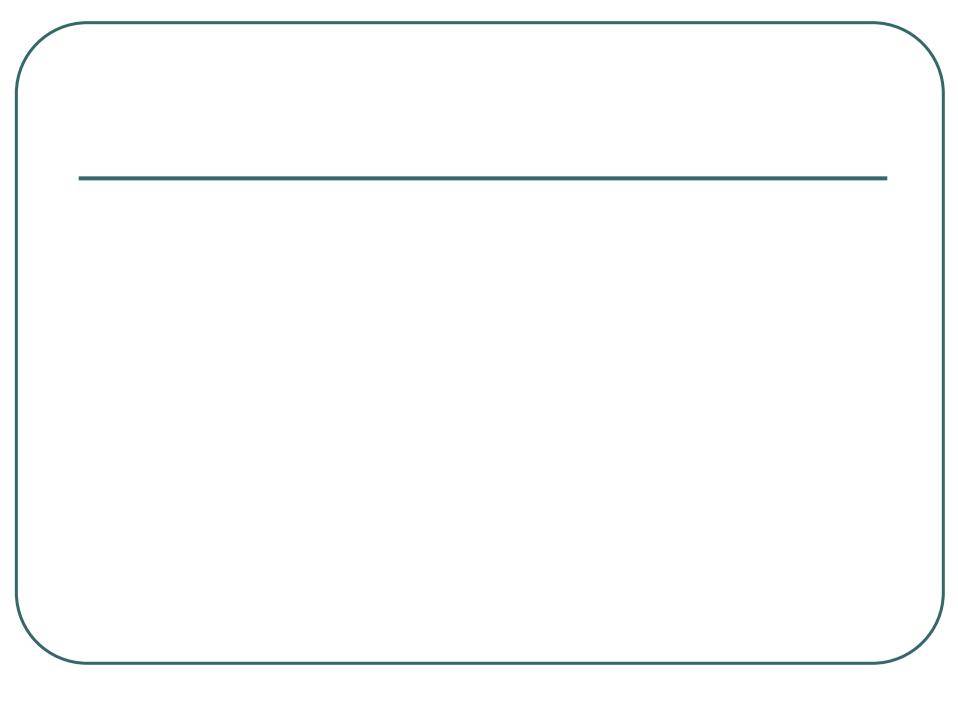
Transportation Funding

Questions ????

Transportation Funding

Thank You





Earmarks

- 1982 10 projects \$389 million
- 1987 131 projects –
- 1991 -

Highways

- Interstate
 - Other National Highway System routes
 - Federal Aid highways