Federal-Aid Financing For Transportation Facilities

Federal Highway Administration Georgia Division

Max Azizi March 3, 2006

Source of Funds

- Highway Trust Funds are the source of funds for all Federal-Aid Highway Programs
 - Gas Tax (18.4 cents/gallon)
 - 15.44 cents Highway account
 - 2.86 cents Mass Transit account
 - Diesel Tax (24.4 cents/gallon)
 - 21.44 cents Highway account
 - 2.86 cents Mass Transit account
 - Truck Sales

Authorization

- The most crucial step in financing the Federal-Aid Highway Program is Authorization.
 - Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (1991)
 - Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (1998)
 - SAFETEA-LU (2005)

Authorization

• Authorization is upper limit of funding.

- ISTEA: \$155 billion
- TEA-21: \$218 billion
- SAFETEA-LU: \$284 billion

Obligation Authority

- A legislative process to control Federal spending.
- Establishes the total amount of funds that may be obligated in one year.
- Revenue Aligned Budget Authority (RABA)

Federal Highway Administration Programs

- Interstate Maintenance
- National Highway System
- Surface Transportation Program
- Congestion Mitigation Air Quality Program
- Bridge Program
- Safety Program
- Earmarks

Interstate Maintenance (IM)

- Provides funding for resurfacing, restoring, rehabilitation and reconstruction on Interstate routes.
- May be used for construction of HOV lanes.
- May not be used on toll roads, or construction of additional Single Occupant Vehicle lanes.

National Highway System (NHS)

 Provides funding for improvements to rural and urban roads that are part of the NHS including the Interstate System and connections to major Intermodal terminals.

Surface Transportation Program (STP)

- Provides funding that maybe used by states or locals for projects on Federal Aid highways.
- Transportation Enhancement (TE)
 - 10% of the State's STP funds.
 - Provides funding to state and localities for transportation related improvements <u>on all public roads</u>, regardless of functional classifications and for cultural, aesthetic and environmental aspects of transportation system.
- Livable Community Initiatives (LCI)

Congestion Mitigation Air Quality Improvement Program (CMAQ)

• Provides funding for projects and programs in air quality non-attainment areas for ozone, carbon monoxide, and particulate mater (PM 10 and PN 2.5) that reduce transportation emissions.

Bridge Program

 Provides funding to states and localities for bridge improvements <u>on all public roads</u>, regardless of functional classifications.

Safety Program

- New core program introduced by SAFETEA-LU.
- Provides funding for projects and programs that improve traffic safety <u>on all public</u> <u>roads</u>.
- Funds may be used on any public road and publicly owned bicycle and pedestrian pathway or trail.

Earmarks

- Transportation projects identified by Congress.
- Two types: Authorization earmarks and Appropriation earmarks
- High priority projects included in these groups.

SAFTEA-LU Earmarks

- High Priority Projects
 - 232 Projects in Georgia (\$345 million)
 - Secured by all 15 members of Georgia delegation
- Transportation Improvement Projects
 - 18 Projects in Georgia (\$55 million)
 - Secured by Senators
 - 11 Recommended by the Governor
- Most projects locally sponsored
- Require 20% local match funds
- Only 20% of funds available each year
- GDOT/FHWA regional informational meetings

Federal Share

- Funds provided under Title 23 require state or local matching funds
- The ratio of Federal to state/local is 80/20

Reimbursable Program

Not a grant program
No cash up front
Reimbursable program

Federal Functional Classification

 Roads classified as local and minor rural collector are eligible for Transportation Enhancement funds.

Federal Requirements

 Utilizing FHWA funds in any phase of a project requires meeting the provisions of Title 23 in all aspects of the project.

Questions?