



Transportation Funding in Florida presented to FTP SIS Steering Committee

presented by

Jim Wood, Florida Department of Transportation Dan Cashin, Florida Department of Transportation

Transportation Funding Overview

2015 TRANSPORTATION TAX SOURCES – PRIMARY* DISTRIBUTION AND USE General revenue service STATE SOURCES charges, administrative charges, refunds, credits, exemptions, collection allowance and other FUEL AVIATION INITIAL RENTAL CAR minor transfers are omitted. **USE TAX** SALES TAX **FUELS TAX** BASE FEE REG. FEE TITLE FEE SURCHARGE See graphs following each 7.3 ¢/GAL 13.3 ¢/GAL BY WEIGHT \$225 \$2 section for a more detailed distribution of revenues. LOCAL SOURCES 71% 16% 13% \$100 \$32 \$93 Ś2 80% FEDERAL SOURCES LEVIED BY STATE HIGHWAY USER FEES CONSTIT. COUNTY TOURISM & TRADE 2.86 ¢/GAL FUEL TAX FUEL TAX EDUCATION TRUST FUNDS 2 C/GAL 1 C/GAL CAPITAL OUTLAY FUND SALES TAX 18.4 c/GAL 12% HIGHWAY STATE 15.44 ¢/GAL ALTERNATY. TRANSPORTATION SAFETY OPERATING GENERAL FUND FUEL TAX FUEL TAX (b) TRUST FUND TRUST FUND 1 C/GAL 0 ¢/GAL HWY. VEH. TRUCK 2 ¢/GAL STATE BD. OF ADMIN USE TAX TIRE TAX (BOND DEBT SERVICE) BY WEIGHT BY WEIGHT 15% (a) REVENUE SHARING **FUND FOR MUNICIPALITIES** FEDERAL HIGHWAY INDIVIDUAL COUNTY 1 C/GAL TRUST FUND TRANSPORTATION LOCAL OPTION AIRPORT AND AIRWAY UNDERGROUND TRUST FUNDS TRUST FUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND MASS TRANSIT HIGHWAY TRUST FUND ACCOUNT ACCOUNT 6 ¢/GAL A 1 C/GAL MUNICIPALITIES **AVIATION USER FEES** TRUST FUND **FUELS TAX** 7.5% PLUS LEVIED BY COUNTY (VARIES BY \$4.00/FLIGHT TYPE AND SEGMENT USE) NINTH-CENT REMAINDER **FUEL TAX** 1 ¢/GAL CHARTER CO. & WAYRILL INTL. DEP/ REGIONAL TRANS. ARR, TAX SYSTEM SURTAX 6.25% \$17.70 AIRPORT TRANSIT RAIL WATER PORT HIGHWAY 0.5% - 1% PROGRAMS PROGRAMS PROGRAMS PROGRAMS PROGRAMS **FUEL TAX** 11 ¢/GAL (a) Excluding revenues for mobility 2000 Initiative ---> EXCLUSIVE HIGHWAY USE ----> FROM FUEL USE TAX --> DISTRIBUTION PERCENTAGES VARY BY VEHICLE TYPE — · → \$21 TO STTF, \$47 FIRST \$200M TO STTF AFTER THE REST TO GR



Overview

- Short-term outlook
 - » Record state work program
 - » Diverse revenue base
- Long-term outlook
 - » Significant unfunded needs
 - » Declining value of gas tax
 - » Uncertainty over future federal role
- Key question: how should FTP vision and goals change investment priorities moving forward?



Today's Presentation

- How does the FTP impact (and address) funding?
- Transportation funding in Florida
- Implications for the FTP



How Does the FTP Impact Funding?

- Establishes policy framework for expenditure of state and federal transportation funds flowing through FDOT's work program
- Provides guidance to other transportation partners for developing and implementing policies, plans, and projects



How Have Prior FTPs Addressed Funding?







- Defined principles to guide FDOT and partner investment decisions
- Provided guidance for statewide programs and investment priorities
 - » from Interstate Highway System to Florida Intrastate Highway System to Strategic Intermodal System
- Recognized importance of programs and partnerships for addressing regional and local transportation needs
- Defined implementation activities
 - » e.g., collaborating with MPOs to document long-term funding needs and gaps in a consistent manner



Role of the Steering Committee

- Consider implications of FTP vision and policy framework for transportation investment needs
- Suggest principles to guide transportation partners in establishing future investment strategies and priorities



Florida's Transportation System

| Component | Owner/Operator | <u>Facilities</u> |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| State Highways | State of Florida | 12,099 centerline miles; 6,783 bridges |
| Local Roads | Local governments | 107,674 centerline miles; 5,091 bridges |
| Other Public Roads | Federal government, others | 2,315 centerline miles; 290 bridges |
| Public Transit | Local governments/agencies | 30 urban and 23 rural transit systems |
| Rail | Private sector and state | 2,753 railway miles, 143 miles state-owned |
| Seaports | Local agencies | 15 deepwater seaports |
| Waterways | Federal & state governments | 3,475 miles of shipping, intracoastal & inland routes |
| Aviation | Local agencies | 19 commercial airports 110 general aviation public use airports 651 private use general aviation airports |
| Spaceports | Special District | 2 spaceports; 10 launch facilities |



Transportation Funding Framework

- Local
- Federal
- State
- User fees
- Private sector



Local Funding: Sources

Motor fuel taxes

- Constitutional and Legislative Motor Fuel Taxes
 (3 cents for counties, 1 cent for cities)
- » Local Option Fuel Taxes (1-12 cents)

Optional sales taxes

- » Local Government Infrastructure Surtax (0.5% or 1%)
- » Charter County and Regional Transportation System Surtax (up to 1%)

General government contributions

» Property tax, development tax, etc.

Local fees

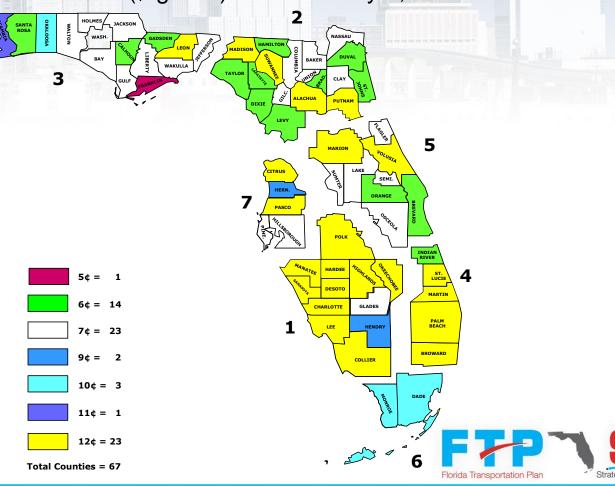
» Impact fees, permits, etc.



Local Option Fuel Taxes

Locally Imposed Motor Fuel Taxes

Tax Rates (¢/gallon) as of January 1, 2015



Local Funding: Uses

- Local government transportation expenditures (\$7.5B in FY 2013) roughly comparable to state-level expenditures
- Local government primary source of funding for
 - » Local roads and streets
 - » Local transit systems
 - Locally owned airports, seaports, etc.

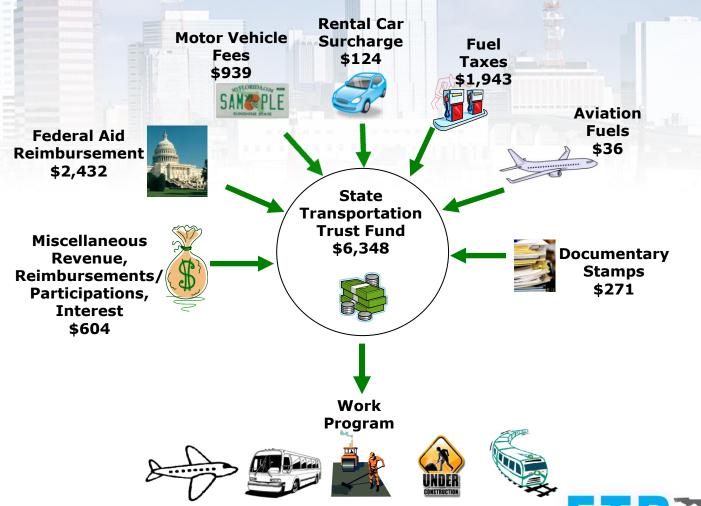


Federal Funding: Sources

- Federal Highway Trust Fund (Highways and Transit)
- Federal Aviation Trust Fund (Aviation)
- Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund (Harbors and channels)
- Inland Waterways Trust Fund (Inland and intracoastal waterways)
- Federal Rail Administration



State Transportation Trust Fund Receipts FY 2014 (\$Millions)





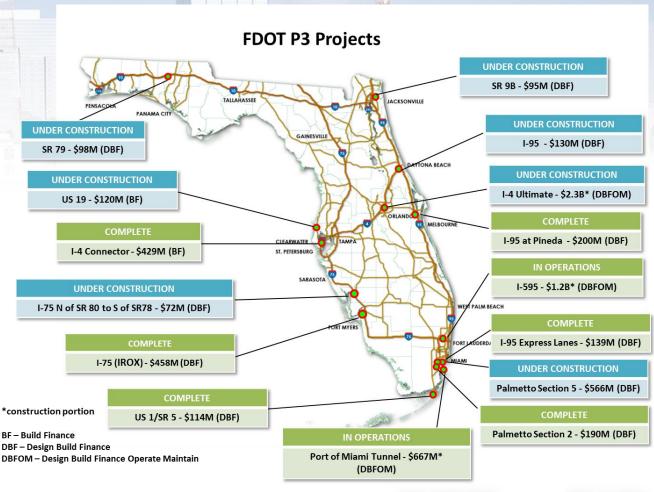
User Fees

- Tolls-- \$1.4B generated in FY 2013 statewide, including
 - » Florida Turnpike Enterprise and other FDOT owned and operated toll facilities
 - » Local expressway and bridge authorities
 - » County toll roads and bridges
 - » Revenues generally support improvement projects in the local area where the tolls are collected
- Transit and passenger rail fares
 - * \$289M generated by transit agencies statewide in FY 2013
- Additional fees
 - » E.g., airport passenger facility charges



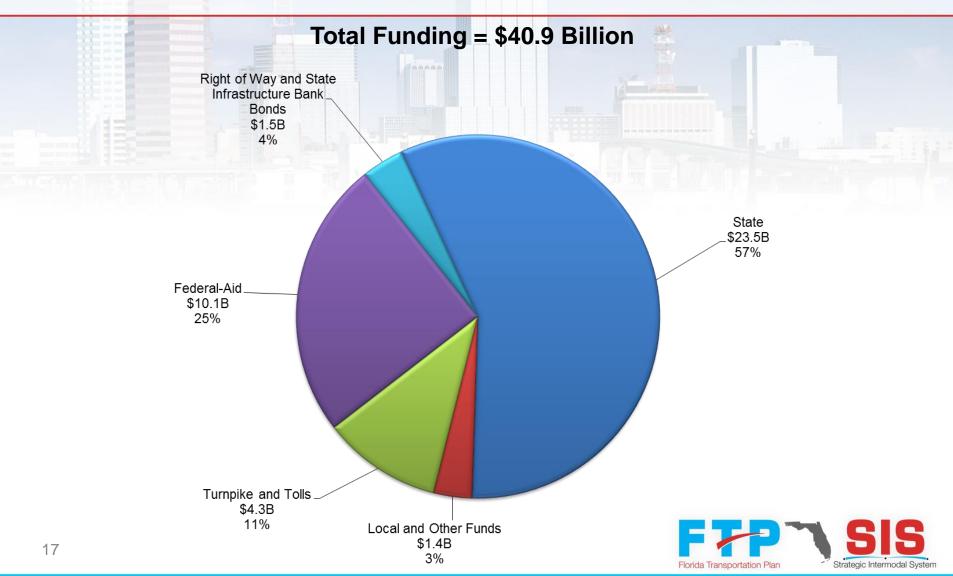
Private Funding and Private/Public Partnerships

- Private
 investments
 in privately
 owned
 facilities
 (e.g., rail)
- Private/public partnerships (P3)

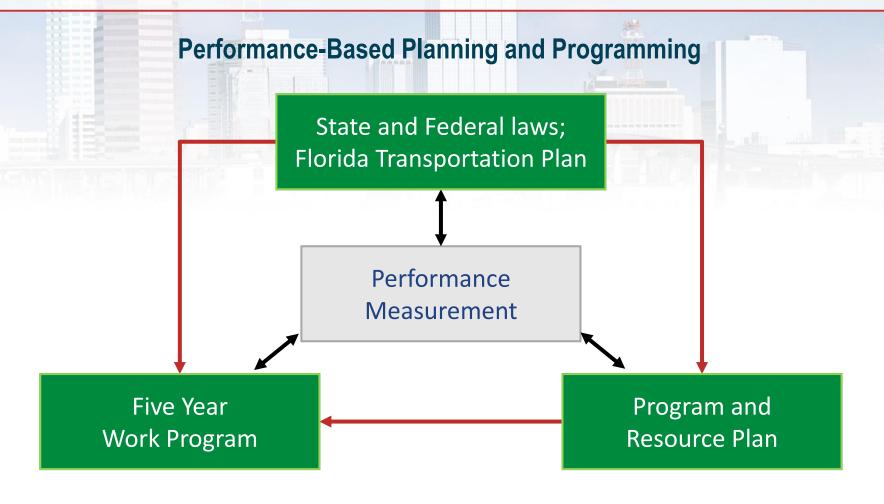




FDOT 5-Year Tentative Work Program FY 2016-2020



Framework for Investment Decisions





State Investment Priorities

- Safety (all programs)
- Preserve our investments need based with statutorily defined objectives
 - » Bridge
 - » Resurfacing
 - » Maintenance
- Statutory allocation requirements
- Transportation system capacity
 - » Strategic Intermodal System (SIS)
 - » Arterials and other non-SIS projects

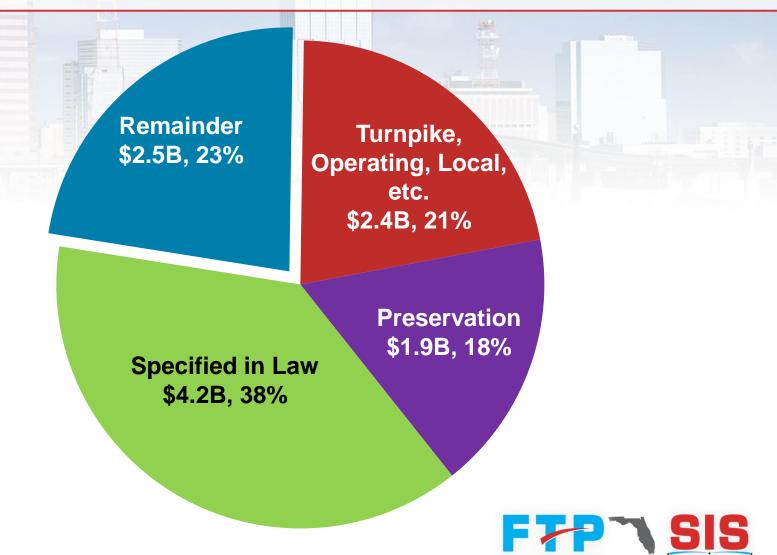


State Statutory Requirements Impacting Resource Allocation (Examples)

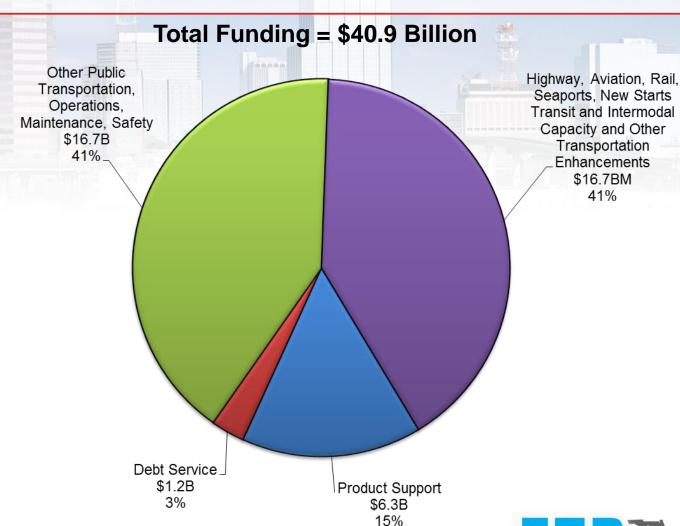
- At least 15% of most state revenues are for "public transportation" (i.e., non-highway projects)
- State portion of local option fuel tax
 - » County Incentive Grant Program, Small County Outreach Program
- Documentary Stamps statutory allocations
 - State Economic Enhancement and Development Trust Fund (Department of Economic Opportunity)
 - » New Starts Transit Program, Small County Outreach Program, Strategic Intermodal System, Transportation Regional Incentive Program, Florida Rail Enterprise
- Motor vehicle title fees
 - » Seaport Investment Program, Transportation Disadvantaged Trust Fund, Small County Outreach Program, strategic transportation projects, projects to facilitate access to the Turnpike system



Statewide Resource Allocation, FY 2015



FDOT 5-Year Tentative Work Program FY 2016-2020



What's Happening with the Fuel Tax?

Vehicle miles traveled still below pre-recession peak

Vehicles are becoming more fuel efficient

Motor fuel consumption is declining

Percent change, 2007-2013





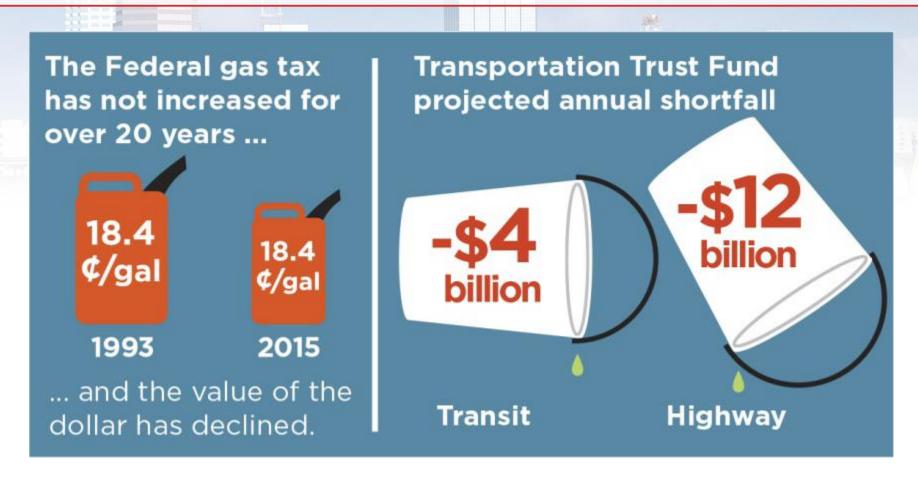




U.S.



State of the Federal Highway Trust Fund



Source: USDOT, Beyond Traffic



Summary

- State benefits from diverse transportation revenue base
 - » Indexing of state motor fuel tax
 - » Comparatively small federal share of program
 - » Comparatively large share for tolling
 - » Leadership in public/private partnerships
- Local resources significant but vary by jurisdiction
- Future challenges
 - » Declining value of motor fuel tax
 - Increasing number of statutory funding allocation requirements
 - Potential for future increases in construction and right of way costs



Implications of the FTP Vision

Changing investment needs

- » Freight, trade, logistics
- » Travel choices (e.g., transit, bicycling, walking)
- » System operations and management
- » Technology and innovation

Changing opportunities

- » Market-based funding (e.g., managed lanes, express transit)
- » Public/private and state/local partnerships
- » More opportunities for revenue generation (e.g., solar highways)



2060 Florida Transportation Plan

- Pursue greater choices and flexibility for raising and investing sustainable transportation resources
- Establish clear priorities for future transportation investments
- Reduce the cost of providing and operating transportation facilities
- Develop and carry out a public education program to demonstrate the positive impact of transportation improvements



Questions for the Steering Committee

- What are the implications of the FTP vision and policy framework for transportation resources and investment needs?
- What principles should guide transportation partners in establishing future investment strategies and priorities?



FloridaTransportationPlan.com



Review Our Previous Plans

Florida Transportation Plan

SIS Strategic Plan



About Us

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) is updating the Florida Transportation Plan (FTP) and the Strategic Intermodal System (SIS) Policy Plan. The FTP defines Florida's future transportation vision and identifies goals, objectives, and strategies to accomplish that vision. The FTP is the statewide long-range transportation plan for all of Florida. The SIS Policy Plan identifies policies for planning and implementing Florida's Strategic Intermodal System, the statewide high-priority network of transportation facilities critical to Florida's economic competitiveness.



Recent News

Florida's Transportation Visioning Summit took place on December 17, 2014 in Orlando. More than 200 people participated