



METROPOLITAN
TRANSPORTATION
COMMISSION

Joseph P. Bort MetroCenter
101 Eighth Street
Oakland, CA 94607-4700
TEL 510.817.5700
TDD/TTY 510.817.5769
FAX 510.817.5848
E-MAIL info@mtc.ca.gov
WEB www.mtc.ca.gov

Agenda Item 5a

Memorandum

TO: Bay Area Partnership Board

DATE: January 25, 2016

FR: Randy Rentschler, Director of Legislation & Public Affairs

W. I. 1131

RE: Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act

Fast Action by Congress to Sustain Federal Transportation Funding

On December 4, 2015, just a day after approval by Congress, President Obama signed H.R. 22, the FAST Act (Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act), establishing funding levels and federal policy for our nation's highways and public transit systems for fiscal years (FY) 2016 through FY 2020. The bill authorizes \$305 billion in spending over five-years, \$281 billion from the Highway Trust Fund, plus \$24 billion from the General Fund.

Relative to FY 2015, the FAST Act boosts transit funding by 10 percent in FY 2016, while highway funding is increased by 5 percent. Thereafter, the annual growth rate for both highways and transit is slightly above 2 percent. In lieu of raising the gas tax to close the gap between annual expenditures and annual revenue deposited in the Highway Trust Fund (HTF), the bill is paid for by a variety of budgetary sleights of hand that enable a transfer to the HTF of approximately \$70 billion in General Fund revenue. (Once transferred to the HTF, those funds are no longer considered General Fund revenue and are included within the \$281 billion referenced above.) The federal gas tax is a flat rate of 18.4 cents per gallon and has not been raised since 1993.

For the San Francisco Bay Area, the FAST Act will provide a modest increase both in roadway and transit funding as is further outlined in Attachment 3 to this memo. Relative to FY 2015 funding levels, the FAST Act provides the region with approximately \$30 million more in transit formula funding in FY 2016, with the bump ramping up to \$64 million by FY 2020. With respect to highway formula funding, the FAST Act provides the region approximately \$1 million in FY 2016 over FY 2015 levels, rising to \$12 million by FY 2020.

Highway Funding

Over the five-year period, with respect to the Bay Area's share of highway formula funding, we estimate approximately \$807 million in Surface Transportation Program (STP) and Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ) funding—the two sources of flexible federal highway funds that come directly to the Bay Area for decision. These funds are used for the region's One Bay Area Grant Program (OBAG), the second cycle of which was approved in November. If we extrapolate the FAST Act, plus a 2 percent growth rate through FY 2022 (the final year of the OBAG 2 programming cycle), funding would be up by approximately \$72 million.

Transit Funding

Receiving the largest boost of any formula program is the State of Good Repair (SGR) Program (Section 5337, Federal Transit Administration (FTA) funds), increased almost 16 percent in FY 2016, plus almost 2 percent annual growth thereafter. This is good news for the Bay Area because of our tremendous transit capital replacement needs and because we receive a larger share of this program than any of the federal transit formula programs (8 percent of the nationwide amount vs. 4 percent for other programs). As shown on Attachment 3, the bill provides the region with approximately \$1 billion in 5337 SGR funds over the five-year period. This includes a \$27 million increase over FY 2015 funding levels in FY 2016, rising to a \$41 million boost by FY 2020.

With respect to Urbanized Area funding (Section 5307 FTA funds), the other major transit formula program, the FAST Act provides the Bay Area approximately \$1.1 billion over the five-year period. This includes a \$4 million increase over FY 2015 funding levels in FY 2016, rising to a \$22 million boost by FY 2020.

For a summary of the key aspects of the bill prepared by MTC staff, see Attachment 1. National, statewide and Bay Area funding estimates are shown in Attachments 2 and 3. The actual funding levels for the region will not be known until funds are apportioned each year, as the Bay Area's share of transit and highway funds changes slightly based on formula factors that vary year to year.

RR:rl

J:\COMMITTEE\Partnership\BOARD\2016 Partnership Board\5a_FAST Act Update.docx

MTC OVERVIEW OF FAST ACT

MAJOR FUNDING PROGRAM CHANGES

Federal Transit Administration

Capital Investment Grants

The FAST Act provides a 21 percent boost in Capital Investment Grant funding (Section 5309 FTA Funds), the major federal funding source for transit expansion projects, commonly known as New Starts. Funding is increased from \$1.9 billion in FY 2015 to \$2.3 billion per year for FY 2016 through FY 2020. It is important to note, however, that since the New Starts program is funded by the General Fund, each year's actual funding level will be determined in the annual appropriations bill.

New Starts is a high priority program for the Bay Area as it provides a key funding source for two major rail expansion projects currently under construction — BART to Silicon Valley (Phase 1 to Berryessa) and San Francisco Central Subway, both of which have Full Funding Grant Agreements from FTA. The next generation of Bay Area projects to be seeking New Starts funding are Caltrain Downtown Extension (DTX) project and BART Silicon Valley (Phase 2 to Santa Clara). In addition to these rail extensions, the region also has two Core Capacity projects that are seeking New Starts funding — BART's automated train control project as well as Caltrain electrification.

The Bay Area also has several smaller projects seeking funding under the program's "Small Starts" category for projects seeking less than \$75 million with a total construction cost below \$300 million, including San Francisco Municipal Transportation Authority's Van Ness Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) line. The FAST Act does not specify the share of funds to be used for major fixed guideway extensions, Small Starts or Core Capacity. This will be dealt with on an annual basis in each year's appropriations bill.

With respect to policy changes, the FAST Act removes all references to "policies and land use patterns that promote public transportation," a factor that has guided the FTA's scoring of projects in recognition of the strong relationship between land use and transit ridership. The bill also reduces from 80 percent to 60 percent the share that New Starts funds can comprise in the total budget for a New Fixed Guideway Project, but leaves it at 80 percent for Small Starts and Core Capacity Projects.

Bus and Bus Facilities

The FAST Act maintains the Bus and Bus Facilities (Section 5339 FTA funds) formula-based program at flat FY 2015 funding levels in FY 2016 — growing just 1.7 percent per year through the duration of the bill. Unfortunately, due to an increase in an annual set-aside for states, the funding distributed directly to operators declines so the region will see a 7 percent cut in bus formula funding in FY 2016, eventually catching up to FY 2015 funding levels by FY 2019. The bill restores a competitive Bus and Bus Facilities program that was eliminated by MAP 21, providing \$268 million per year in FY 2016, reaching \$344 million in FY 2020. Of this total, \$55 million is reserved each year for "low or no emission" vehicle purchases or related facilities and equipment, a program in which Bay Area operators should compete well.

Enhanced Mobility of Seniors & Individuals with Disabilities

The FAST Act provides \$263 million for the Enhanced Mobility of Seniors & Individuals with Disabilities formula program (Section 5310 FTA funds) in FY 2016, a modest increase over FY 2015, growing at about 2 percent per year through the duration of the bill. The bill also creates a new pilot program for "innovative coordinated access and mobility," with an emphasis on technology,

funded at \$2 million in FY 2016, reaching \$3.5 million in FY 2020 for the “transportation disadvantaged that improve the coordination of transportation services and nonemergency medical transportation services.” The region’s share of this program will grow from \$4.4 million in FY 2016 to \$4.8 million in FY 2020.

Federal Highway Administration

Surface Transportation Block Grant Program

The FAST Act changes the name of the longstanding Surface Transportation Program to the Surface Transportation Block Grant Program (STBGP). Other than repealing a report requirement that states submit to the Secretary of the Department of Transportation on their use of the funds, the STBGP will function much the same as STP. Congress responded to the calls by regional and local agencies to increase the share of funds suballocated on the basis of population by increasing it from 50 percent to 51 percent in FY 2015, growing by 1 percent each year to 55 percent by 2020).

The bill expands STBGP project eligibility to include, at the request of a state, administrative and subsidy costs related to providing a state with federal credit assistance under TIFIA (Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act) and costs associated with the creation and operation of a public-private partnership (P3) office to assist in the design, implementation and oversight of transit or highway P3 projects. Notably, funds may be used to pay a stipend to “unsuccessful private bidders to offset their proposal development costs, if necessary to encourage robust competition in public-private partnership procurements.”

California is slated to receive approximately \$4.7 billion in STBGP funds, of which the Bay Area will receive approximately \$463 million.

Transportation Alternatives Program

The FAST Act incorporated the House bill’s language with respect to the Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP), turning it into a set-aside of the Surface Transportation Block Grant Program — just as the former “Transportation Enhancements” program was a 10 percent set-aside of STP prior to MAP 21. Rather than receiving a percentage of STBGP funds, the share of TAP funds is specified in the bill at \$835 million in the bill’s first two years, rising to \$850 million for the final three years. The bill makes no eligibility changes to TAP, but allows MPOs to spend 50 percent of their share of TAP funds (50% are distributed on the basis of population) on any STP-eligible project. In California, TAP funds are incorporated into the state’s Active Transportation Program — limited to projects that improve bicycle and pedestrian safety and access — so this provision would not apply absent a change in state law.

California is slated to receive approximately \$349 million over the five-year period, of which the Bay Area will receive approximately \$30 million in formula funds, with the potential to receive additional TAP funds from the statewide competitive portion.

Congestion Mitigation & Air Quality

The FAST Act makes no significant changes to the CMAQ program affecting the Bay Area, a significant victory given restrictive language included in both the House and Senate-approved bills that would have required a large portion of the region’s CMAQ funds to be spent on diesel engine retrofit or replacement rather than variety of bicycle, pedestrian and transit improvements currently funded within the region’s OBAG program. In response to a coordinated lobbying effort to preserve flexibility led by MTC, this language was removed in the final conference report.

California is slated to receive approximately \$2.4 billion over the five-year period, of which the Bay Area will receive approximately \$371 million.

National Highway Freight Program

The FAST Act establishes the first ever federal highway program focused on freight, the National Highway Freight Program. Funds are distributed so that each state's share is equivalent to its share of the overall federal highway program. The bill would establish a National Highway Freight Network consisting of:

- The primary highway freight system (defined as the 41,518-mile primary freight network established pursuant to MAP 21)
- Critical rural freight corridors
- Critical urban freight corridors
- Portions of the Interstate system not designated as part of the primary highway freight system

States, including California, that have over 2 percent of the US total of mileage on the National Highway Freight Network are required to spend their annual freight funding on projects on the primary highway freight system, critical rural freight corridors, or critical urban freight corridors. Up to 10 percent of a state's total freight apportionment may be spent on intermodal or freight rail projects.

The bill requires the Administrator of the Federal Highway Administration to redesignate the Primary Highway Freight System five years after enactment of the FAST Act, and every five years thereafter. Notably, for urbanized areas with a population greater than 500,000, the MPO, in consultation with the state, may designate (at any time) a public road within its borders as a critical urban freight corridor if it meets the following criteria:

- Is located in an urbanized area
- Connects an intermodal facility to the primary highway freight system, the Interstate system or an intermodal freight facility
- Is located within a corridor of a route on the primary highway freight system and provides an alternative highway option important to goods movement
- Serves a major freight generator, logistics center, or manufacturing and warehouse industrial land
- Is important to the movement of freight within the region, as determined by the MPO or the state.

Building on the new emphasis on performance measures in federal law, the law requires the FHWA Administrator to submit a report to Congress that describes the conditions and performance of the National Highway Freight Network within two years of enactment and biennially thereafter.

With respect to project eligibility, the bill enumerates 23 different types of projects, including, not strictly construction projects but also intelligent transportation systems (ITS) projects, railway-highway grade separation, truck parking facilities, real time traffic and multimodal transportation information systems, traffic signal optimization, ramp metering and environmental and community mitigation for freight movement.

California is slated to receive approximately \$582 million in NHFP funds over the five years.

Nationally Significant Freight and Highway Projects Program

The bill establishes a new discretionary (competitive) program for projects of national or regional significance. The goals of the program are to:

- Improve the safety, efficiency and reliability of the movement of freight and people
- Generate national or regional economic benefits and increase U.S. global competitiveness
- Reduce highway congestion and bottlenecks
- Improve connectivity between modes of freight transportation
- Enhance the resilience of critical highway infrastructure and help protect the environment
- Improve roadways vital to national energy security
- Address impact of population growth on movement of people and freight

It establishes a minimum grant award of \$25 million. Eligible applicants are states, MPOs serving an urbanized area with a population greater than 200,000, a unit or group of local government(s), a political subdivision of a state or local government, a special district, a port authority, a federal land management agency applying jointly with a state and a tribal government.

The bill requires the DOT Secretary to reserve 25 percent of these funds each year for projects located in “rural areas,” defined as outside of an urbanized area with a population greater than 200,000.

Funding for freight rail or intermodal projects or projects to facilitate intermodal transfer or access into a freight rail, water or intermodal facility is capped at \$500 million over the 5-year lifetime of the bill.

Nationally, the program receives \$800 million FY 2016, growing to \$1 billion by FY 2020. As this is a competitive program, we cannot predict how much funding California or the Bay Area will receive. However, it seems reasonable to assume the state would receive at least 10 percent of the funds, equivalent to \$450 million over the five-year period.

OTHER PROGRAM CHANGES

Metropolitan Planning

The bill makes changes to the provisions related to a requirement added in MAP 21 that MPO boards include a representative of public transit operators to clarify that a board member may satisfy that requirement while also serving as a representative of a local jurisdiction. This is consistent with MTC’s interpretation of the intent of the original statute, but in 2014, the Federal Transit Administration had issued a policy guidance suggesting that it would take a different view.

With respect to the metropolitan planning process, the bill requires consideration of resiliency and responsiveness to natural disasters, emphasizes intermodal transfer facilities, intercity bus services and facilities, public ports and tourism. The bill also authorizes an MPO to develop a congestion management plan that considers regional goals to reduce vehicle miles traveled during peak times and improve job access to low income areas. The bill clarifies that “private transportation” includes consideration of intercity bus operators and employer-based commuting programs.

Project Delivery

The FAST Act includes a separate “subtitle” focused on “Acceleration of Project Delivery,” consisting of 18 individual sections. Of particular interest to California, which has its own rigorous California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), is a new section named “Program for eliminating duplication of environmental reviews” designed to allow a state to substitute one or more state

environmental laws for the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The program is limited to five states. Participation in the program is at the discretion of the DOT Secretary, who has 120 days to approve or reject an application.

The general thrust of the other project delivery provisions is to require greater coordination, timely review and accountability by federal agencies responsible for reviewing environmental documents. The act includes these additional changes:

- Exempts a “common post-1945 concrete or steel bridge or culvert” from individual historic preservation review.
- Encourages the use of programmatic mitigation plans and planning documents in environmental review.
- Allows the use of an errata sheet when a minor change needs to be made to an environmental document.
- Requires the DOT Secretary to develop, within 18 months, a searchable database of projects requiring an environmental analysis or permit.
- Establishes a new “At Risk Project Preagreement Authority” option — similar to a “letter of no prejudice” for sponsors of federal highway-funded projects to begin preliminary engineering work before a project receives its official authorization to proceed. Federal reimbursement of such expenditures would therefore be at their own risk.

Public-Private Partnerships/Innovative Finance

The FAST Act reduces funding for Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (TIFIA) from \$1 billion in MAP 21 to \$275 million in FY 2016, reaching \$300 million in FY 2020. The bill also broadened TIFIA flexibility to include transit-oriented development (TOD) as well as groups of projects, and lowers the cost threshold to \$10 million for intelligent transportation system, rural, and TOD projects.

The act establishes a new National Surface Transportation and Innovative Finance Bureau within the DOT to provide assistance and communicate best practices related to the use of TIFIA and public-private partnerships. The Bureau will administer the TIFIA program, the Railroad Rehabilitation and Improvement Financing Program and the new Nationally Significant Freight and Highway Projects Program.

Regional Infrastructure Demonstration Program

The bill establishes a new program to assist local governments interested in obtaining funding under TIFIA, providing \$11.7 million in grants for local entities that wish to serve as “regional infrastructure accelerators.” In evaluating applications by regional entities, the Secretary is required to consider geographic diversity, existence of a plan to evaluate and promote innovative financing methods, including TIFIA, and other methods of incorporating private capital into financing of transportation projects, and to increase transparency with respect to infrastructure project analysis.

Tolling Provisions

The bill makes a number of changes related to express lane provisions, starting with replacing all references to “state agencies” with “public authorities” in recognition that many toll roads are operated by entities other than the state. The bill retains the strict performance standard that requires facilities maintain a minimum average operating speed of 45 miles per hour during the morning or evening peak hour periods 90 percent of the time over a consecutive 180-day period, but provides a formal process for a state to seek a waiver from sanctions if such waiver is in the best interest of the traveling public and the public authority is meeting all conditions in a plan to improve performance.

In the event that a facility is failing the performance standard, the bill requires the public authority to submit a plan to the DOT Secretary within 180 days, and requires the Secretary to provide written notice within 60 days as to whether or not the plan will be approved or disapproved. Annual updates must be provided regarding steps taken to bring the facility into compliance with federal standards until the facility is no longer considered “degraded.” The bill also adds new provision requiring that for any express lane on the Interstate System, the public authority consult with the MPO concerning the placement and amount of tolls on the facility.

Finally, the bill revises the Interstate System Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Pilot Program — established in 1998 by the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA 21), the only program that allows tolling of existing free lanes — to open it up to three more states by establishing a deadline by which states with provisionally approved applications must complete their environmental review and execute a toll agreement with the DOT Secretary. The program is limited to three projects on the Interstate system in three separate states, but those states with preliminary approval (Virginia, Missouri and North Carolina) have not moved forward with their projects.

Electric Vehicles

The Fast Act requires the DOT Secretary to designate national electric vehicle (EV) charging and hydrogen, propane, and natural gas fueling corridors that identify the near and long term need for and location of charging and fueling infrastructure at strategic locations along major national highways to improve the mobility of passenger and commercial vehicles using these technologies. The bill requires the DOT Secretary to solicit nominations from state and local officials, incorporate existing corridors designated by a state or group of states and consider demand for and location of existing charging and alternative fuel fueling stations and infrastructure. The bill requires the corridors to be updated at least every 5 years.

Intelligent Transportation Systems

In recognition of the important role that technology plays in addressing our transportation challenges, the FAST Act includes a separate “Innovation” title, referred to as the “Transportation for Tomorrow” act within the bill. Comprised of 28 different sections, the key highlights include:

- A new Technology and Innovation Deployment Program, funded at \$68 million per year, to accelerate the deployment of new technology and innovations and analyze Federal, State, and local cost savings, project delivery time improvements, reduced fatalities, and congestion impacts.
- A new Advanced Transportation and Congestion Management Technologies Deployment Program, funded at \$60 million per year, to provide competitive grants to develop model deployment sites for large scale installation and operation of advanced transportation technologies to improve safety, efficiency, system performance, and infrastructure return on investment. The program receives estimated to fund between 5 - 10 grants per year will be awarded to deploy a wide array of ITS and technology strategies to reduce congestion, improve safety, improve access and mobility and for other purposes
- New eligibility for installation of vehicle-to-infrastructure (V2I) communication equipment within all major highway formula programs.

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED FY 2016 - FY 2020 APPORTIONMENTS UNDER THE CONFERENCE REPORT FOR H.R. 22 (FAST ACT)
(before post-apportionment set-asides; before penalties; before sequestration)

<u>State</u>	<u>National Highway Performance Program</u>	<u>Surface Transportation Block Grant Program</u>	<u>Surface Transportation Block Grant Set-aside</u>	<u>STBGP set-aside: Recreational Trails Program</u>	<u>Highway Safety Improvement Program¹</u>	<u>Railway-Highway Crossings Program</u>	<u>CMAQ Program</u>	<u>Metropolitan Planning</u>	<u>National Freight Program</u>	<u>Apportioned Total</u>
Alabama	2,376,361,706	1,097,004,461	78,896,756	8,748,935	236,195,156	24,330,066	59,168,350	15,967,692	121,553,595	4,018,226,717
Alaska	1,503,781,098	718,552,415	26,037,733	7,639,610	158,980,298	5,875,000	142,730,532	11,775,386	80,297,146	2,655,669,218
Arizona	2,147,423,362	988,132,635	78,276,298	9,674,315	221,178,085	14,232,640	269,067,379	30,388,778	116,757,939	3,875,131,431
Arkansas	1,607,942,773	745,575,898	49,066,419	7,469,845	156,208,950	20,071,508	63,867,523	8,922,553	83,012,548	2,742,138,017
California	10,032,529,736	4,680,460,102	348,533,054	28,780,945	1,017,592,522	82,135,958	2,406,968,478	259,831,965	582,360,087	19,439,192,847
Colorado	1,551,723,500	717,263,564	53,082,555	7,958,260	153,203,318	16,901,928	219,373,417	27,465,980	85,169,004	2,832,141,526
Connecticut	1,443,708,482	679,950,379	39,938,814	4,811,080	151,404,555	6,858,117	229,462,021	23,967,260	80,053,845	2,660,154,553
Delaware	496,202,821	229,975,469	14,156,949	4,528,400	48,521,072	5,875,000	60,484,623	9,253,879	26,924,907	895,923,120
Dist. of Col.	470,709,734	219,454,356	12,195,967	4,125,490	45,726,707	5,875,000	52,393,838	9,217,352	25,381,753	845,080,197
Florida	5,941,963,917	2,705,025,195	243,828,684	13,012,660	606,260,363	45,169,660	70,524,881	107,524,898	301,452,866	10,034,763,124
Georgia	3,875,854,455	1,768,517,600	161,444,393	8,700,685	382,921,031	41,978,401	352,419,474	40,348,671	206,462,334	6,838,647,044
Hawaii	500,535,140	231,913,045	13,935,211	4,802,320	48,996,506	5,875,000	53,726,281	9,082,235	26,926,286	895,792,024
Idaho	866,282,379	404,714,029	19,728,220	8,552,800	85,528,204	9,440,855	66,459,820	8,408,240	45,751,097	1,514,865,644
Illinois	4,123,876,556	1,920,627,025	140,251,892	7,626,485	397,169,878	54,903,394	571,015,544	88,612,583	225,960,873	7,530,044,230
Indiana	2,871,811,259	1,320,397,663	109,577,683	6,008,545	275,857,166	38,973,030	244,368,633	27,181,674	152,440,729	5,046,616,382
Iowa	1,526,483,408	708,028,829	46,567,136	6,874,085	139,482,074	27,867,925	58,583,584	10,300,997	78,741,326	2,602,929,364
Kansas	1,169,655,487	529,893,154	46,815,208	6,921,250	96,395,244	31,834,886	49,356,983	10,115,488	60,478,139	2,001,465,839
Kentucky	2,069,399,597	964,860,478	60,095,307	7,121,975	207,763,160	19,107,932	71,052,946	13,155,793	106,478,496	3,519,035,684
Louisiana	2,190,747,622	1,031,006,011	53,818,117	7,588,215	218,848,636	21,326,525	59,367,620	22,326,957	112,213,621	3,717,243,324
Maine	549,831,819	257,810,653	10,167,646	7,213,705	53,693,191	6,582,903	53,406,737	9,566,644	29,398,243	977,671,541
Maryland	1,720,287,778	801,532,358	56,680,701	5,618,100	176,329,080	12,252,028	278,496,367	36,012,403	95,552,765	3,182,761,580
Massachusetts	1,702,044,620	795,871,003	54,408,841	5,933,645	173,661,471	12,915,481	328,935,103	46,682,210	96,251,660	3,216,704,034
Michigan	3,086,113,481	1,410,826,586	121,535,796	14,269,775	298,166,762	40,147,155	383,836,647	53,778,384	167,704,024	5,576,378,610
Minnesota	1,962,199,235	895,343,991	73,853,714	12,080,240	183,424,213	31,686,920	167,142,445	23,745,210	104,162,389	3,453,638,357
Mississippi	1,502,678,157	694,934,335	47,833,049	6,809,620	146,668,877	18,071,378	58,188,668	8,831,084	77,530,046	2,561,545,214
Missouri	2,930,021,224	1,361,232,668	92,464,802	8,316,995	291,937,491	29,282,725	122,254,691	26,993,513	151,454,999	5,013,959,108
Montana	1,255,899,859	596,885,189	22,292,144	8,033,525	127,751,982	9,931,647	77,214,136	9,336,478	65,714,307	2,173,059,267
Nebraska	884,154,786	406,738,554	28,754,988	6,086,935	77,788,335	19,141,020	53,359,463	8,607,293	46,230,825	1,530,862,199
Nevada	1,041,993,321	490,970,097	25,364,784	6,789,750	108,350,519	5,875,000	168,924,348	17,047,817	57,884,877	1,923,200,513
New Hampshire	488,611,388	225,027,009	13,327,163	6,339,720	47,689,319	5,875,000	53,676,922	8,209,724	26,324,334	875,080,579
New Jersey	2,806,132,562	1,319,668,095	85,477,526	6,133,785	288,160,588	19,446,681	539,887,810	64,650,906	158,611,189	5,288,169,142
New Mexico	1,130,385,201	526,604,737	30,524,463	7,149,155	115,497,479	8,426,741	59,194,902	8,358,885	58,816,373	1,944,957,936
New York	4,677,462,506	2,207,697,185	135,421,899	11,022,780	480,086,376	32,650,619	950,148,294	129,690,662	265,994,763	8,890,175,084
North Carolina	3,144,133,283	1,452,032,821	112,020,820	8,067,800	310,584,885	34,099,450	265,823,391	30,207,918	166,840,945	5,523,811,313
North Dakota	753,047,236	354,251,121	16,441,719	5,659,405	62,844,994	19,710,413	54,564,460	8,719,304	39,667,849	1,314,906,501
Ohio	3,928,985,930	1,824,957,754	135,726,256	8,359,255	385,043,377	45,670,089	496,650,436	60,159,150	213,763,215	7,099,315,462
Oklahoma	1,979,115,272	913,387,352	64,578,848	8,935,415	189,178,013	27,795,502	60,969,525	13,427,750	101,609,004	3,358,996,681
Oregon	1,521,199,507	713,261,770	38,737,565	8,050,765	151,414,631	15,352,693	100,622,605	18,798,716	79,823,401	2,647,261,653
Pennsylvania	4,855,148,248	2,289,554,983	131,796,500	9,956,330	497,738,628	34,510,276	542,002,878	67,361,097	261,852,454	8,689,921,394
Rhode Island	658,302,206	312,863,154	12,014,144	4,325,170	66,293,092	5,875,000	54,097,893	9,644,009	34,882,187	1,158,296,855
South Carolina	2,086,003,038	959,077,862	75,208,107	6,056,100	206,278,685	22,412,713	67,942,582	16,357,904	107,214,664	3,546,551,655
South Dakota	854,802,691	399,820,770	21,723,862	5,685,965	81,332,795	12,377,837	63,623,418	9,177,110	45,082,063	1,493,626,511
Tennessee	2,561,993,534	1,185,914,351	86,342,787	8,203,065	255,862,973	25,004,299	192,121,822	24,964,842	135,164,833	4,475,572,506
Texas	10,405,747,969	4,796,861,080	386,229,769	19,974,110	1,045,444,157	95,314,806	853,873,808	127,107,637	551,341,597	18,281,894,933
Utah	1,056,323,551	494,290,615	25,699,346	7,809,260	107,518,924	8,284,541	67,009,421	16,828,893	55,337,562	1,839,102,113
Vermont	602,560,063	285,462,690	11,059,348	5,140,050	60,181,283	5,875,000	61,440,092	10,886,721	32,310,882	1,074,916,129
Virginia	3,045,494,695	1,410,966,389	105,090,102	7,635,805	310,093,080	23,775,236	284,843,416	39,262,078	162,484,018	5,389,644,819
Washington	2,020,299,085	946,763,254	54,926,192	9,431,350	199,880,956	21,597,324	191,656,459	38,026,024	107,873,727	3,590,454,371
West Virginia	1,343,440,590	634,976,638	29,170,897	6,555,375	136,815,682	10,465,627	74,286,181	8,840,081	70,028,323	2,314,579,394
Wisconsin	2,298,754,936	1,050,636,233	86,723,415	10,838,770	221,924,721	30,086,071	142,099,729	23,743,184	120,305,648	3,985,112,707
Wyoming	778,983,972	370,509,324	11,356,411	7,372,380	79,524,025	5,875,000	54,045,958	8,210,346	40,957,220	1,356,834,636
Apportioned Total	116,399,144,775	54,048,082,929	3,799,200,000	420,800,000	11,585,393,509	1,175,000,000	12,022,732,534	1,717,082,358	6,246,586,977	207,414,023,082

¹ Reflects \$3,500,000 takedown for safety-related programs for each fiscal year.

ESTIMATED FTA APPORTIONMENTS/ALLOCATIONS BY STATE PER YEAR

	FY 15	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20
State	State Total	State Total	State Total	State Total	State Total	State Total
Alabama.....	\$ 52,838,746	\$ 53,895,400	\$ 54,882,913	\$ 55,938,294	\$ 56,975,799	\$ 58,082,843
Alaska.....	\$ 44,509,181	\$ 51,625,429	\$ 52,586,431	\$ 53,606,720	\$ 54,555,033	\$ 55,609,594
American Samoa.....	\$ 825,834	\$ 830,951	\$ 838,295	\$ 846,118	\$ 854,176	\$ 862,408
Arizona.....	\$ 107,526,627	\$ 109,929,569	\$ 112,124,626	\$ 114,481,119	\$ 117,005,463	\$ 119,470,089
Arkansas.....	\$ 30,744,551	\$ 31,650,538	\$ 32,281,902	\$ 32,956,660	\$ 33,585,909	\$ 34,292,591
California.....	\$ 1,253,984,980	\$ 1,317,468,210	\$ 1,343,523,066	\$ 1,371,406,841	\$ 1,399,901,100	\$ 1,428,800,364
Colorado.....	\$ 111,531,891	\$ 114,618,713	\$ 116,920,877	\$ 119,391,655	\$ 122,239,166	\$ 124,818,533
Connecticut.....	\$ 157,663,159	\$ 166,747,877	\$ 169,453,629	\$ 172,171,163	\$ 175,543,758	\$ 178,524,502
Delaware.....	\$ 24,593,444	\$ 25,309,286	\$ 25,701,073	\$ 26,092,624	\$ 26,603,153	\$ 27,042,819
District of Columbia.....	\$ 168,198,179	\$ 199,737,485	\$ 203,238,336	\$ 206,883,698	\$ 210,465,763	\$ 214,222,831
Florida.....	\$ 360,848,078	\$ 370,830,314	\$ 378,287,718	\$ 386,278,461	\$ 393,569,020	\$ 401,881,816
Georgia.....	\$ 174,055,051	\$ 183,012,059	\$ 186,581,763	\$ 190,380,254	\$ 194,509,592	\$ 198,474,317
Guam.....	\$ 1,353,130	\$ 1,366,494	\$ 1,385,726	\$ 1,406,210	\$ 1,427,308	\$ 1,448,864
Hawaii.....	\$ 41,053,996	\$ 42,177,804	\$ 43,033,630	\$ 43,960,581	\$ 45,307,477	\$ 46,277,457
Idaho.....	\$ 23,242,376	\$ 24,198,622	\$ 24,647,159	\$ 25,127,247	\$ 25,567,579	\$ 26,069,692
Illinois.....	\$ 537,023,178	\$ 574,434,635	\$ 585,480,846	\$ 597,240,902	\$ 609,101,428	\$ 621,263,354
Indiana.....	\$ 87,621,924	\$ 89,514,098	\$ 91,340,644	\$ 93,302,797	\$ 95,799,196	\$ 97,858,794
Iowa.....	\$ 38,625,980	\$ 39,618,960	\$ 40,423,483	\$ 41,287,628	\$ 42,829,880	\$ 43,747,990
Kansas.....	\$ 34,721,200	\$ 35,647,051	\$ 36,359,895	\$ 37,123,575	\$ 38,031,055	\$ 38,833,884
Kentucky.....	\$ 51,536,663	\$ 52,622,836	\$ 53,664,547	\$ 54,781,805	\$ 55,940,231	\$ 57,109,859
Louisiana.....	\$ 59,629,607	\$ 61,355,354	\$ 62,580,348	\$ 63,890,686	\$ 65,058,832	\$ 66,425,793
Maine.....	\$ 30,348,165	\$ 32,222,947	\$ 32,840,133	\$ 33,500,527	\$ 34,314,921	\$ 35,003,493
Maryland.....	\$ 230,324,429	\$ 240,125,310	\$ 244,171,732	\$ 248,283,480	\$ 252,138,184	\$ 256,597,797
Massachusetts.....	\$ 339,311,761	\$ 359,729,860	\$ 365,677,024	\$ 371,687,458	\$ 377,572,975	\$ 384,082,886
Michigan.....	\$ 131,602,215	\$ 133,673,157	\$ 136,425,114	\$ 139,382,241	\$ 142,597,929	\$ 145,691,410
Minnesota.....	\$ 101,583,605	\$ 106,375,143	\$ 108,481,379	\$ 110,741,154	\$ 113,535,596	\$ 115,897,694
Mississippi.....	\$ 28,244,679	\$ 29,251,670	\$ 29,815,340	\$ 30,417,129	\$ 31,135,281	\$ 31,769,726
Missouri.....	\$ 94,320,943	\$ 97,989,234	\$ 99,942,315	\$ 102,028,634	\$ 104,260,944	\$ 106,439,219
Montana.....	\$ 19,129,871	\$ 20,189,160	\$ 20,547,538	\$ 20,930,711	\$ 21,513,897	\$ 21,920,038
N. Mariana Islands.....	\$ 811,990	\$ 816,885	\$ 823,922	\$ 831,416	\$ 839,135	\$ 847,021
Nebraska.....	\$ 23,591,337	\$ 24,436,766	\$ 24,902,865	\$ 25,401,365	\$ 25,867,517	\$ 26,389,450
Nevada.....	\$ 57,172,866	\$ 58,568,600	\$ 59,745,130	\$ 61,010,636	\$ 62,094,164	\$ 63,408,583
New Hampshire.....	\$ 15,671,744	\$ 16,348,701	\$ 16,655,446	\$ 16,984,448	\$ 17,279,946	\$ 17,623,298
New Jersey.....	\$ 573,263,437	\$ 600,206,411	\$ 610,554,099	\$ 621,157,490	\$ 630,788,783	\$ 642,180,359
New Mexico.....	\$ 43,810,139	\$ 45,479,144	\$ 46,375,940	\$ 47,339,618	\$ 48,338,006	\$ 49,341,315
New York.....	\$ 1,342,157,884	\$ 1,444,263,279	\$ 1,470,596,038	\$ 1,498,180,729	\$ 1,523,909,156	\$ 1,552,716,390
North Carolina.....	\$ 114,759,873	\$ 116,782,034	\$ 119,136,874	\$ 121,659,719	\$ 124,046,200	\$ 126,683,975
North Dakota.....	\$ 13,689,174	\$ 14,500,492	\$ 14,754,249	\$ 15,025,978	\$ 15,536,147	\$ 15,826,002
Ohio.....	\$ 174,852,836	\$ 179,927,728	\$ 183,526,137	\$ 187,376,240	\$ 190,956,911	\$ 194,964,160
Oklahoma.....	\$ 47,171,865	\$ 49,690,521	\$ 50,502,207	\$ 51,368,977	\$ 52,170,951	\$ 53,079,553
Oregon.....	\$ 93,960,863	\$ 98,155,574	\$ 100,089,189	\$ 102,160,155	\$ 104,230,003	\$ 106,381,040
Pennsylvania.....	\$ 387,365,825	\$ 413,084,498	\$ 420,935,822	\$ 429,280,566	\$ 438,670,071	\$ 447,340,760
Puerto Rico.....	\$ 67,260,623	\$ 68,960,340	\$ 70,403,091	\$ 71,970,086	\$ 74,078,304	\$ 75,705,729
Rhode Island.....	\$ 36,370,777	\$ 37,669,483	\$ 38,224,248	\$ 38,764,678	\$ 39,263,151	\$ 39,875,752
South Carolina.....	\$ 46,830,050	\$ 47,871,638	\$ 48,819,578	\$ 49,830,587	\$ 50,819,486	\$ 51,881,824
South Dakota.....	\$ 15,500,616	\$ 16,615,357	\$ 16,877,303	\$ 17,157,454	\$ 17,499,311	\$ 17,794,271
Tennessee.....	\$ 85,414,174	\$ 87,455,463	\$ 89,210,411	\$ 91,091,850	\$ 92,833,519	\$ 94,795,606
Texas.....	\$ 415,592,412	\$ 418,547,079	\$ 427,069,295	\$ 436,204,251	\$ 444,293,604	\$ 453,806,215
Utah.....	\$ 70,692,671	\$ 72,409,921	\$ 73,855,775	\$ 75,411,205	\$ 76,951,916	\$ 78,567,470
Vermont.....	\$ 8,370,585	\$ 8,993,579	\$ 9,149,649	\$ 9,316,920	\$ 9,830,307	\$ 10,013,037
Virgin Islands.....	\$ 1,843,783	\$ 1,858,440	\$ 1,887,738	\$ 1,919,754	\$ 1,946,186	\$ 1,979,038
Virginia.....	\$ 161,234,228	\$ 164,111,816	\$ 167,491,647	\$ 171,144,995	\$ 175,630,030	\$ 179,443,568
Washington.....	\$ 231,768,948	\$ 244,940,420	\$ 249,771,733	\$ 254,951,297	\$ 261,144,863	\$ 266,532,075
West Virginia.....	\$ 24,824,408	\$ 25,763,816	\$ 26,230,110	\$ 26,729,734	\$ 27,796,756	\$ 28,331,742
Wisconsin.....	\$ 80,216,787	\$ 82,142,223	\$ 83,785,699	\$ 85,552,786	\$ 88,028,303	\$ 89,887,719
Wyoming.....	\$ 10,937,600	\$ 11,597,917	\$ 11,808,489	\$ 12,033,228	\$ 12,253,695	\$ 12,489,441
Source: Federal Transit Administration courtesy of Eno Center for Transportation						

Estimate of Bay Area Formula Funding from FAST Act, H.R. 22

(Dollars in millions)

Attachment 3

Highway Formula Funding

	FY 2015	FY 2016	-	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
STP	\$ 83	\$ 82	\$ 86	\$ 90	\$ 94	\$ 98
CMAQ	\$ 67	\$ 69	\$ 70	\$ 71	\$ 73	\$ 74
Subtotal STP/CMAQ	\$ 143	\$ 156	\$ 162	\$ 167	\$ 177	\$ 179
TAP	\$ 5	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ 6
Grand Total	\$ 148	\$ 162	\$ 168	\$ 173	\$ 183	\$ 185
Change from FY 2015	--	\$ 14	\$ 20	\$ 25	\$ 35	\$ 37

5-Year Total	Increase over OBAG 2 (FY 2017-2022)
FY 2016-2020	
\$ 450	\$ 46
\$ 357	\$ 26
\$ 807	\$ 72
\$ 30	--
\$ 837	--

Transit Formula Funding

	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Urbanized Area 5307 (inc. 5340)	\$ 208	\$ 212	\$ 216	\$ 221	\$ 225	\$ 230
State of Good Repair (5337)	\$ 171	\$ 198	\$ 202	\$ 205	\$ 209	\$ 212
Bus Formula (5339)	\$ 13	\$ 12	\$ 12	\$ 13	\$ 13	\$ 13
Subtotal Transit Capital Program Funds	\$ 393	\$ 423	\$ 431	\$ 439	\$ 447	\$ 456
Seniors & Disabled (large UAs)	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 5
Non-Urbanized Area (inc. 5340)	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 2
Total	\$ 399	\$ 429	\$ 437	\$ 445	\$ 454	\$ 462
Change from FY 2015	--	\$ 30	\$ 38	\$ 46	\$ 55	\$ 64

5-Year Total	Increase over Transit Capital Program (3 Year)
FY 2016-2020	
1,105	\$ 10
1,027	\$ 80
64	\$ 3
2,588	87
23	--
8	--
2,620	--
\$ 233	

Notes:

(1) MTC's STP/CMAQ estimates are revised from MTC's Legislation Committee memo dated December 2015 to reflect additional "take downs" by Caltrans for State Planning & Research.

(2) Estimates for OBAG 2 period are extrapolations of FAST Act for FY 2021 and FY 2022 at a 2% annual growth rate.

Source: FHWA & FTA Apportionment Tables provided as part of conference report