Transportation Funding in California

2018

California Department of Transportation
Division of Transportation Planning
Transportation Economics Branch
Disclaimer

This guide provides an overview of transportation funding sources and apportionments to entities and programs. The information stated in this document should not be used for accounting purposes, as some figures are drawn from sources with varying accounting practices. Any stated financial figures are subject to change. The latest version of this document can be viewed online at http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/tpp/offices/eab/fundchrt.html
# Table of Contents

An Overview of the Transportation System .................................................................................... 1
The Transportation System’s Decision Makers ............................................................................... 2
Transportation Funding Sources ...................................................................................................... 4
State Funding Initiatives .................................................................................................................. 7
Federal and State Transportation Programming .............................................................................. 9

# List of Charts and Tables

A Simplified Overview of Transportation Funding ........................................................................ 11
Fuel Excise Tax .................................................................................................................................. 12
Overview of Senate Bill 1 .................................................................................................................. 13
State and Federal Highway Funding .............................................................................................. 14
STIP Funding Distribution .............................................................................................................. 15
Price-based Excise Tax .................................................................................................................... 16
State Sales and Use Tax and Diesel Fuel Sales Tax ...................................................................... 17
Public Transportation Account ...................................................................................................... 18
Proposition 1B .................................................................................................................................. 19
Local Street and Road Funding ....................................................................................................... 20
County Transportation Sales Tax Measures .................................................................................. 21
Transit and Rail Operations Funding ............................................................................................ 22
Transit and Rail Capital Funding ................................................................................................... 23
Cap-and-Trade: Sustainable Communities Funding Programs .................................................... 24
Cap-and-Trade and High Speed Rail Funding .............................................................................. 25
Active Transportation Program ..................................................................................................... 26
State General Aviation Funding .................................................................................................... 27
Non-Motorized Transportation Funding ...................................................................................... 28
State Toll Bridge & Seismic Retrofit Funding .............................................................................. 29
Transportation Planning Funds ..................................................................................................... 30
Motor Vehicle Fees ........................................................................................................................ 31
Federal-Aid Highway Programs ................................................................................................... 32
Federal-Aid Transit Programs ........................................................................................................ 33
Tribal Government Transportation Funding .................................................................................. 34
California Highway/Transit Funding ............................................................................................. 35
An Overview of the Transportation System

California’s transportation network consists of streets, highways, railways, airports, seaports, bicycle routes, and pedestrian pathways. This network provides people and businesses the ability to access destinations and move goods, services, and information throughout the State. Construction, operation, and maintenance responsibilities are shared amongst state, regional, and local governments. Moreover, funding for these activities comes from federal, State, and local taxes, fees and assessments, and private investments. This collaborative effort results in a well-integrated transportation network that provides mobility for nearly 39.8 million people, while helping California sustain its position as the world’s fifth largest economy.

The State Highway System and Local Roadways and Streets

Over 26 million licensed drivers in California travel hundreds of billions of miles, annually, on public roads throughout the State. The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) is responsible for approximately 51,280 lane miles of interstate freeways and State Routes known as the State Highway System (SHS). Caltrans also inspects hundreds of public and special use airports and heliports (Chart 17) and maintains over 13,000 state bridges (Chart 19).

Metropolitan planning organizations and regional transportation planning agencies are responsible for planning, coordinating, and financing local transportation projects. Regional agencies and local governments operate and maintain approximately 335,200 lane miles of public roads and streets.

Public Transit

Over 400 transit operators serve over one billion riders in California annually. These operators provide services such as fixed-route buses, dial-a-ride programs, local and express commuter services, and paratransit. Local governments, regional agencies, and federal and State agencies operate or finance public bus or rail service (Charts 12 and 13). Commuter rail service such as Metrolink, Caltrain, and heavy rail systems like BART operate in large urban areas, servicing daily commuters and inter-regional travelers. In addition, local and regional transit agencies operate five light rail systems, providing regional service for daily commuters. Caltrans funds three intercity routes: the Pacific Surfliner, the San Joaquin, and the Capitol Corridor. These three routes are managed by local joint power authorities.

Other Modal Services

State, regional, local, and private entities operate and maintain airports, seaports, railways, ferry terminals, bicycle routes, and pedestrian pathways. These modes provide Californians options to travel long or short distances. California’s economy relies on the network to move people and goods through the air, water, rail, or roadway. The State exported $172 billion in goods in 2017. Moreover, nearly 20 percent of U.S. imported goods travel through California’s ports, highways, and railways.
The Transportation System’s Decision Makers

Federal, State, tribal, regional, and local government entities guide and fund the transportation network through coordination, planning, construction, operation, and maintenance activities.

Federal Level
The President and Congress enhance the nation’s transportation network by creating national policies and allocating funds to states. This effort is carried forward through the Fixing America’s Surface Transportation (FAST) Act (2015) authorization and various programs such as the Build Utilizing Investments to Leverage Development (formerly known as the Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery), the Infrastructure for Rebuilding America (formerly known as the Fostering Advancements in Shipping and Transportation for the Long-term Achievement of National Efficiencies), and the Surface Transportation Block Grant Program (formerly known as the Transportation Alternatives Program). The United States Department of Transportation (U.S. DOT) implements and enforces regulations and allocates funds to state, regional, and local agencies. The U.S. DOT is comprised of agencies that are responsible for specific transportation themes such as highways, transit, aviation, safety, and other emphasis areas. Caltrans partners with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the Federal Transit Administration (FTA), the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), and other federal agencies.

State Level
At the State level, transportation is a coordinated effort among the California State Legislature (Legislature), California State Transportation Agency (CalSTA), California Transportation Commission (CTC), and Caltrans.

California State Legislature
The Legislature signifies its transportation initiatives and spending priorities by establishing policies and financial resources through state statutes such as the Revenue and Taxation Code, the Streets and Highways Code, and the Government Code. The Governor and Legislature appropriate funds for the transportation network through the annual budget. The Legislature has the authority to designate transportation resources statutorily. For more information visit: http://www.legislature.ca.gov/.

California State Transportation Agency
CalSTA’s mission is to “develop and coordinate the policies and programs of the State’s transportation entities to achieve the state’s mobility, safety and air quality objectives from its transportation system.” CALSTA oversees the Board of Pilot Commissioners, California Highway Patrol, California Transportation Commission, Caltrans, Department of Motor Vehicles, New Motor Vehicle Board, High-Speed Rail Authority, and the Office of Traffic Safety. For more information visit: http://www.calsta.ca.gov/.

California Transportation Commission
CTC consists of 11 appointed voting members and two non-voting ex-officio members. The Governor appoints nine members, and the Senate Rules Committee and the Speaker of the Assembly each appoint one member. CTC’s responsibilities include 1) programing and allocating state and federal funds for the construction of various modes such as highway, passenger rail and transit improvements throughout California, 2) advising and assisting the Secretary of Transportation and the Legislature regarding state policies and plans for state transportation programs, and 3) aiding in the development of State and Federal legislation and adopting policies to implement enacted laws. For more information visit: http://www.catc.ca.gov/.
Caltrans
Caltrans plans, designs, constructs, and maintains the SHS to account for motor vehicles and active transportation modes. This effort involves nominating interregional capital improvement projects to the CTC for construction. Caltrans also collaborates and partners with public and private entities such as the federal, state, regional, tribal governments, and Amtrak to advance the transportation network. For more information visit: http://www.dot.ca.gov/.

Tribal Governments
There are 109 federally recognized tribes, and many non-recognized tribes, residing in the State that have transportation needs. Tribal governments establish plans and policies that are used to prioritize projects through tribal transportation improvement plans, making them eligible for federal funding (Chart 24). Tribes often leverage funding by collaborating with the state, regional, or local planning agencies on projects of mutual interest through their planning processes, and long-range transportation planning documents.

Regional Level
Metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs), regional transportation planning agencies (RTPAs), and local governments maintain public streets and roads and allocate resources to the SHS. These entities collaborate with federal and State agencies to meet transportation mandates and implement the objectives of policymakers on behalf of the public.

Metropolitan and Regional Planning Organizations
Under federal law (Title 23 United States Code Section 134), there are 18 MPOs in California with populations greater than 50,000. The State of California has designated 26 RTPAs with populations less than 50,000 people (CA Government Code Section 29532 et. seq.). These regional agencies are responsible for planning, coordinating, and administering federal, state, and local funds that enhance their region’s multimodal transportation network. Each agency is responsible for developing an overall work program (an annual document), a regional transportation plan (a 20-year planning and programming document), and a regional transportation improvement program (a 5-year financial document) that is included in Caltrans’ State Transportation Improvement Program. For more information visit: http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/tpp/offices/orip/rtp/index_files/2010%20RTPGuidelines_Jan2011_Technical_Change.pdf.

Local Government Level
As of 2013, California has 482 incorporated cities and 58 counties; each local government has authority over its roads, streets, and land-uses within its jurisdictional boundary. Local governments and transit operators nominate transportation projects for funding to their metropolitan or regional transportation planning organizations. County transportation authorities are responsible for developing expenditure plans for self-imposed, voter-approved, local sales tax measures.
Transportation Funding Sources

California’s transportation network receives funding from federal, State, local governments, and private revenue sources (Chart 1). Federal, State, and local revenues are collected through: 1) user fees and taxes, 2) property access charges, and 3) subsidies. Regional and local governments provide half of California’s transportation funding, whereas, the federal and State government each provide roughly a quarter of the remaining amount. Caltrans’ Division of Budgets reports that the State’s motor vehicle fees and taxes, alone, will generate approximately $16 billion in transportation revenues for Fiscal Year (FY) 2018-19 (Chart F, 2018-19 California Transportation Financing Package). The passage of the Road Repair and Accountability Act (2017), also known as California Senate Bill (SB) 1, is expected to provide California over $5 billion in additional funding annually by increasing the motor fuel excise tax rate and creating new fee mechanisms.

### Transportation Funding Sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>User Taxes and Fees</th>
<th>Property Related Charges</th>
<th>Subsidies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Federal and State gasoline or diesel taxes</td>
<td>• Property taxes</td>
<td>• Sales taxes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Vehicle weight fees (debt service)</td>
<td>• Benefits assessment districts</td>
<td>• General Funds provided by federal, State, and local governments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Tolls</td>
<td>• Developer fees</td>
<td>• Externalized Costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Public transit fare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority: Introduction to Transportation Funding

#### Federal Funds

**Federal Fuel Excise Tax:** The Internal Revenue Service collects this tax—18.4¢/gallon gasoline and 24.4¢/gallon diesel fuel—and deposits it into the Highway Trust Fund (HTF).

- Approximately 85 percent of the HTF account goes into the Highway Account. FHWA appropriates funding to each state for specific purposes (Chart 22).

- The remaining 15 percent of the HTF account goes into the Transit Account. The FTA allocates this funding to regional agencies and local transit providers in each state for specific transit purposes (Chart 23).

- California receives most of its federal tax contributions through the Federal Obligation Authority (OA).


#### State Funds

**State Fuel Excise Tax:** Effective November 1, 2017, California collects 41.7¢/gallon excise tax on gasoline and 36¢/gallon on diesel fuel—generating approximately $6.9 billion for FY 2017-18. State Fuel Excise Tax revenues (Chart 2) are shared between the State Highway Account (SHA) and the Road Maintenance & Rehabilitation Account (RMRA), Highway Users’ Tax Account and local entities, according to a statutory formula (Chart 4), while also relieving the state of transportation general obligation bond debt service.
The excise tax on gasoline is comprised of two taxes:

- The State’s base excise tax was raised by 12¢/gallon, fixing this rate at 30¢/gallon until 2020 as outlined by SB 1. Thereafter, this rate will be adjusted annually for inflation. Cities and counties receive approximately 36 percent of this revenue, with the remaining 64 percent going to the SHA and RMRA.

- The price-based excise tax as of March 1, 2017 is 11.7¢/gallon. Revenue is first used to backfill weight fees, debt services, and loan repayments. Any remaining funds are allocated among local roadways (44 percent), new construction projects (STIP, 44 percent), and highway maintenance and operations (SHOPP, 12 percent). This rate will change to a fixed rate of 17.3¢/gallon on July 1, 2019, and annually adjusted for inflation starting in 2020.

The State’s diesel excise tax was raised by 20¢/gallon with the passage of SB 1, fixing this rate at 36¢/gallon. This rate will adjust for inflation beginning in 2020.

**State Sales Tax:** The State sales tax on gasoline was eliminated on July 1, 2010; however, diesel fuel is subjected to the sales and use tax. With the passage of SB 1, starting on November 1, 2017, the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration (formerly collected by the California Board of Equalization) collects a 13 percent of sales and use tax on diesel fuel. About 10.5 percent of these tax revenues\(^1\) applies to public transportation funding, which is portioned out for the following transportation purposes (Charts 6 and 7):

- 4.75 is split equally between the state and local transit agencies through the Public Transportation Account (PTA). This account provides revenue for state and local transit purposes as outlined in the Transportation Development Act (TDA).

- 0.5 percent is dedicated to the State Rail Assistance Program. This program provides funding to intercity and commuter rail agencies for operating and capital projects.

- 5.25 percent is dedicated to the State Transit Assistance (STA) fund for local transit operation and capital purposes.

**Truck Weight Fees:** The State collects commercial vehicle fees based on weight, generating approximately $1.1 billion a year. The California Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) calculates weight fees based on the gross weight of commercial vehicles. These fees are deposited into the SHA and then transferred to the Transportation Debt Service Fund to pay for transportation bond debt (Chart 6).

**Proposition 1B Bonds:** The Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, and Port Security Bond Act of 2006 (Proposition 1B) authorized the state to sell $19.9 billion in general obligation bonds for transportation projects. This Act provides California funding for congestion relief, goods movement facilitation, air quality improvement, and safety and security enhancements to improve the transportation network (Chart 9).

\(^1\) https://www.cdtfa.ca.gov/formspubs/l504.pdf
**Motor Vehicle License and Other Fees:** The state collects vehicle license, registration, and driver license fees. These revenues are allocated to the California Highway Patrol (CHP) and DMV for traffic law enforcement and regulations (Chart 21). In addition, a portion of SB 1 revenues funds transit capital projects. For more information on California’s transportation funding structure visit: [www.catc.ca.gov/reports/annualreports.htm](http://www.catc.ca.gov/reports/annualreports.htm).

**Local and Other Funds**
Various local funding sources provide additional revenues for numerous transportation purposes.

**Local Sales Tax Measures (Self-Help Counties):** Counties can adopt a sales tax increase for transportation programs. The passage of a local sales tax measure requires 2/3 of local voter approval, generally lasting 20 to 30 years (Chart 11).

- Twenty-four counties have implemented sales tax measures for their transportation needs
  - Napa’s Measure T began on July 2018
- Four Transit Authorities have approved permanent local tax measures

**TDA of 1971:** This act is funded by the Local Transportation Fund (LTF) and the STA fund. Revenues for the LTF are generated from a 0.25 percent general statewide sales tax for local transportation purposes. STA funds are derived from the statewide sales tax on diesel fuel (Charts 7 and 8).

**Transit Fares:** Provided approximately $1.8 billion for local transit systems in 2016.

**Local General Funds and Other Local Funds:** Includes property taxes, developer fees, street assessments, bonds, fines, and forfeitures (Chart 10).
State Funding Initiatives

In 2017, California and six other states took legislative action to revise their motor vehicle fuel tax or fee rates. California, specifically, passed Senate Bill 1—the Road Repair and Accountability Act (SB 1), which raised its excise motor fuel tax rates by 12 cents per gallon for gasoline and 20 cents per gallon for diesel on November 1, 2017. Moreover, California will begin indexing the excise tax rate for inflation by July 1, 2020. In the absence of indexing, the purchasing power of this fixed tax erodes over time due to inflation. To further exacerbate matters, increased vehicle fuel efficiency and alternative fuel usage reduce fuel tax revenues, while the cost to operate and maintain the SHS continues its trend upward.

Before SB 1, the last increase to the 18 cents per gallon state base excise tax (AB x8 6 and SB 70) on gasoline was in 1994. When accounting for inflation, this base tax (currently 18 cents) would need to be raised by 12 cents per gallon to achieve the same purchasing power as in 1994 based on the California Consumer Price Index (CPI). If the state price base excise tax on gasoline had been continuously indexed since 1994, the cumulative potential extra revenue from indexing this rate would have an absolute value of roughly $20 billion based on a period from 1994-2017.

CA Dept. of Finance (n.d.). Consumer Price Index – Calendar Year averages: from 1950: CPI-U.
California Senate Bill 1 – the Road Repair and Accountability Act of 2017
California Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr., legislators, various agencies, and transportation stakeholders worked together to pass SB 1 to address some of the State’s financial needs for transportation. SB 1 provides additional funding for existing transportation programs, while creating new initiatives. The Governor’s Budget proposal estimates that SB 1 will generate approximately $5.4 billion annually. Effective November 1, 2017, and adjusted for inflation starting 2020, SB 1 increases the excise motor fuel rate by:

- Increasing the gasoline excise tax by an additional $0.12 per gallon
- Increasing the diesel fuel excise tax by $0.20 per gallon
- Increasing the sales tax on diesel fuel by 4 percent

In addition to the excise tax increases (Chart 2), the Legislature created two new fees that generate additional revenues for California’s transportation system (Chart 3). The first of which, is the new Transportation Improvement Fee, effective January 1, 2018. This additional registration fee is based on the market value of a vehicle, and ranges from $25-$175 (Chart 3). The second fee is the Road Improvement Fee, which requires zero-emission vehicle owners to pay $100 per vehicle for newly purchased models beginning in 2020 (Chart 3).

Under Article XIX of the California Constitution, revenues raised from taxes and fees must be spent on transportation improvement efforts. In addition, SB 1 mandates organizations implement strict cost savings and accountability practices such as streamlining their environmental process, identifying specific performance measures, and improving transportation investment reporting accuracy.

California Road Charge Pilot Program
As required by Senate Bill 1077 (2014), the State assessed the potential for mileage-based revenue collection, as an alternative to the gas tax system, to preserve and maintain road and highway infrastructure. An alternative revenue funding mechanism may be necessary given the expected future reduction in fuel excise revenue as vehicles become more fuel efficient and emit less pollution.

The CTC assembled a 15-member Road Charge Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) to develop recommendations for the design of a Road Charge Pilot Program. To date, this pilot was the largest road charge pilot completed in the nation, with a nine-month duration and more than 5,000 vehicles reporting over than 37 million miles driven, through six different reporting methods (manual to high technology options). In December of 2017, CalSTA submitted its findings from this effort to the Legislature, the CTC, and the TAC. In short, this effort proved that the functionality of a road charge revenue mechanism is possible, but further research is needed to determine if it can be implemented given ever changing technology, innovation, and adoption feasibility. For additional information on the pilot program and ongoing research efforts, visit: www.CaliforniaRoadChargePilot.com
Federal and State Transportation Programming

Federal and State governments allocate revenue by programming funds for policy initiatives.

**Federal Programming**
Congress authorizes the federal government to spend its transportation revenue on programs that support public policy interests for a given amount of time—typically a five to six year period. An authorization sets the maximum amount of funding that can be appropriated to such programs each FY. Congress reviews appropriation bills to allocate funding for all federal agencies, departments, and programs annually, providing the legal authority for federal agencies to spend money during the upcoming FY on administered programs. The federal government can only allocate up to the maximum amount identified in the authorization for the upcoming year. The FHWA and the FTA are the main recipients of federal transportation funding; funds are allocated to each state based on various program requirements.

*Current Federal Authorization: Fixing America’s Surface Transportation Act*
President Barack Obama signed into law the FAST Act on December 4, 2015, allocating $305 billion for transportation purposes over a five-year span (Federal Fiscal Year 2016-2020). The FAST Act focuses on improving the nation’s surface transportation infrastructure and enhancing the safety of this network. In addition, the passage of the FAST Act resulted in several changes to programs that FHWA and FTA administer (Charts 22 and 23). For additional information visit: [http://transportation.house.gov/fast-act/](http://transportation.house.gov/fast-act/).

**State Programming**
Similar to federal programming, the Legislature dictates how State revenues are spent on the transportation network. The Legislature appropriates State funding for specific purposes each year.

*State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP):* Funds new construction projects that add capacity to the transportation network. STIP consists of two components, Caltrans’ Interregional Transportation Improvement Program (ITIP) and regional transportation planning agencies’ Regional Transportation Improvement Program. STIP funding is a mix of state, federal, and local taxes and fees (Chart 5).

*State Highway Operation and Protection Program (SHOPP):* Provides funds for pavement rehabilitation, operation, and safety improvements on state highways and bridges.

*Local Assistance Program:* Caltrans administers more than $1 billion annually in federal and State funding to over 600 cities, counties, and regional agencies. The program provides entities with the opportunity to improve their transportation infrastructure or provide additional services.

*Public Transportation Account (PTA) according to Transportation Development Act (TDA):* The PTA primarily supports the STA, intercity rail, and transit capital improvements. The STA program disburses funding to transportation entities based on a formula that is dependent on an area’s population and transit operator revenues. These entities then redistribute funding to transit operators within their region for purposes such as operating assistance, capital acquisition and improvement, and transit services (Chart 8).

*Proposition 1B: Transportation Bonds:* As mentioned above, these projects focus on improving State highways and local roads, transit networks, passenger rail, freight mobility, and air quality. In partnership with the CTC, Caltrans is responsible for administering a majority of the
Proposition 1B funds. Roughly, three-fourths of Proposition 1B projects are complete or under construction. Projects include SH O P P, Trade Corridors Improvement Fund program, State Route 99, intercity passenger rail, local transit, and seismic retrofitting of local bridges and overpasses (Chart 9). For more information visit: http://www.bondaccountability.dot.ca.gov/bondacc/.

**Cap and Trade:** Assembly Bill 32 (2006) requires the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. In order to meet this goal, the California Air Resources Board (ARB) adopted “cap-and-trade.” This market mechanism policy places a “cap” on entities responsible for 85 percent of the State’s GHG emissions. As part of the cap-and-trade program, ARB conducts quarterly auctions and sells emission allowances that is intended to generate billions of dollars in state revenue over multiple years. Proceeds from these auctions are deposited into the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. One of the three appropriations for SB 862 (2014) is the Sustainable Communities and Clean Transportation investment category. This appropriation dedicates 60 percent of Cap-and-Trade revenue as continuous appropriations for High Speed Rail (HSR) (Chart 15), Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities, Transit and Intercity Rail Capital Program, and Low Carbon Transit Operations Program (Charts 14 and 15). The remaining 40 percent of funds is available for the Legislature to direct toward future objectives through annual budget act appropriation (see detailed revenue allocation breakdown in the chart below).

The creation of a carbon market also allows businesses, who emit less than their allowance, the ability to sell them to others in a secondary market. Businesses that need extra allowances to make up for their shortfall to reduce GHGs can purchase them from entities that do not use their entire allotment. Businesses face steep fines if their allotment is exceeded. Business sectors that purchase allowances generally include heavy industrial, electricity and natural gas producers (stationary sources) and transportation services (mobile sources).

**Active Transportation Program (ATP):** In response to the Federal Transportation Alternatives Program, the State’s ATP was created on September 26, 2013, with the passage of California Senate Bill 99 (Chapter 359, Statutes of 2013), and California Assembly Bill (AB) 101 (Chapter 354, Statutes of 2013). Millions of federal and State dollars are allocated to the ATP each year (Chart 16). This program funds safe routes to school, pedestrian, bicycle, and trail projects. Furthermore, disadvantaged communities must receive at least 25 percent of the program’s funding (Chart 16). The CTC is responsible for adopting guidelines and programming projects, while Caltrans is responsible for administering the program. For more information visit: http://www.catc.ca.gov/programs/ATP.htm.

---

**SB 862 Cap-and-Trade Revenue Allocation**

- **High Speed Rail (HSR), 25%**
- **Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities (AHSC), 20%**
- **Transit and Intercity Rail Capital, 10%**
- **Low Carbon Transit Operations, 5%**
- **Annual Budget Act Appropriation, 40%**

Transportation Funding Charts and Tables
A Simplified Overview of Transportation Funding

* SB 1 established new revenue mechanisms and rate increases (see narrative on p. 8 and Chart 3). This portion of the diagram only signifies newly created fees based on the passage of SB 1 (2017). Revenues from these fees are allocated to state entities and programs.

** State base excise tax also pays for Refunds and Transfers Account as well as Aeronautics Account.

Transportation Economics Branch / Division of Transportation Planning / California Department of Transportation / 12/2018
Price at the pump includes federal and state excise taxes as well as applicable state and local sales taxes.

*Tax rates identified reflect established SB 1 (2017) increases. The gasoline and diesel fuel excise taxes will be adjusted for inflation starting July 1, 2020. SB 1 also increased the sales tax rate for diesel fuel, see Chart 6.

**A large portion of the price-based excise tax goes to SHA to backfill diverted weight fees. Resources are then allocated to SHPO, STIP and Local Streets and Roads.

***See Chart 3 for more information

Transportation Economics Branch
Division of Transportation Planning
California Department of Transportation
12/2018
Overview of Senate Bill 1

Chart 3

Diesel Sales & Use Tax Revenues—$3.53 billion over 10 years
Source: a 4% base Fuel Tax Swap rate increase & adjusting it through the California Consumer Price Index (CPI), starting in 2020

Diesel Excise Tax Revenues—$7.27 billion over 10 years
Source: a 20 cent increase

New Excise Gas Tax Revenues—$24.82 billion over 10 years
Source: 12¢ base increase that occurred on 11/1/17; 17.3¢ fixed excise by 7/1/19; and adjusting the rate through the California CPI, starting 2020

Transportation Improvement Fee (TIF) Revenues—$16.35 billion over 10 years
Source: a registration fee increase that ranges from $25 to $175 that depends on market value of vehicle

Road Improvement Fee (RIF) Revenues—$191 million over 10 years
Source: an annual $100 registration fee will be applied to zero-emission vehicles model year 2020 or newer, starting 7/1/2020. Fees will be adjusted annually based on the California CPI.

Accelerated Loan Repayment from General Fund to Transportation—$706 million by 2020

Public Transportation Account (PTA) – to fund transit & intercity & commuter rail operating programs
Road Maintenance & Rehabilitation Account (RMRA) - to fund prioritized road maintenance & rehab projects
State Highway Account (SHA) - to fund Highway projects
Trade Corridors Enhancement Account (TCEA) - to fund corridor projects

Road Maintenance & Rehabilitation Account (RMRA) - to fund prioritized road maintenance & rehab projects
State Highway Account (SHA) - to fund Highway projects
Highway Users’ Tax Account (HUTA) - to fund various corridors’ projects and road rehab and maintenance projects

Road Maintenance & Rehabilitation Account (RMRA) - to fund prioritized road maintenance & rehab projects
State Highway Account (SHA) - to fund Highway projects
Public Transportation Account (PTA) – to fund Transit and Intercity Rail Capital program as well as State Transit Assistant programs

Road Maintenance & Rehabilitation Account (RMRA) – to fund basic road maintenance and rehab and critical safety projects and other transportation initiatives

Public Transportation Account (PTA) - to fund climate change planning, Transit & Intercity Capital program
State Highway Account (SHA) – to fund highway and local street and road maintenance
Highway Users Tax Account (HUTA) – to pay for local streets and roads expenditures
1. Assembly Bill 105 (Fuel Tax Swap) directs revenues from the Truck Weight Fees to pay transportation bond debt service and loans to the General Fund.

2. The Fuel Tax Swap was originally enacted in 2010 as ABX8 6/SB 70 and re-enacted in 2011 through AB 105 in response to Propositions 22 and 26 (2010). The Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Act of 2017 (SB 1) replaces the Fuel Tax Swap with a permanent 17.3¢ per gallon rate on July 1, 2019.
STIP Funding Distribution
Chart 5
State/Region, North/South Splits & County Shares

STIP Funds (State & Federal)

Caltrans 25%  
SB 45 (1997)  
S&H § 164  
SB1**

ITIP* (Interregional Transp. Improvement Program)

60% (min)  
S&H § 164

40% (max)

Subject to N/S Split

15% Min.  
Intercity Passenger Rail

85% Max.  
IRRS Outside Urban Areas

North Counties

South Counties

Subject to County Share  
- County Population (75%)  
- St. Hwy Mileage (25%)

RTIP (Regional Transp. Improvement Program)

40%  
S&H § 188

60%

N/S Split

**SB1 provides stable funding to the State Transportation Improvement Program over the next 10 years. For more information, visit https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=201720180SB1

---

*For more information on the ITIP, visit http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/transprog/ocip/final_2018_itip/final_2018_itip.pdf
The Fuel Tax Swap was first enacted in 2010 (Assembly Bill (AB) x8-6 and Senate Bill (SB) 70). Due to conflicts created by the passage of Propositions 22 and 26 by voters, the Legislature reenacted the Fuel Tax Swap through AB 105 (2011). The Fuel Tax Swap eliminated the sales tax on gasoline and replaced it with the price-base excise tax. The California Board of Equalization (BOE) is required to adjust this rate annually. The passage of AB 105 also authorized the redirection of weight fees from the SHA to the General Fund to pay off obligation bond debt service for specified voter-approved transportation bonds. This chart only reflects funding based on the price-based portion of the excise tax.

The passage of SB 1 eliminates the fuel tax swap revenue neutrality adjustment made by the Board of Equalization. This rate will be fixed at 17.3¢/gal. effective 7/1/19 and adjusted for inflation every year after by the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration.

The allocation structure of AB 105 (2011) will remain in place. Weight fee revenues from the SHA can still be used to pay down transportation debt services and loans in the Transportation Debt Service Fund.
**State Sales and Use Tax Rate**

**Chart 7**

- **California Statewide Base Sales and Use Tax**
  - 7.25%
  - **TDA**
    - (Gov.Code §29530)
  - (R&T §6051)
  - (R&T §7202/ 6051.2/6051.6)

1/4%
- **Local Transp. Funds (LTF)**
  - (PUC § 99230-251)

5%
- **State Retail Sales Tax Fund**
  - (R&T §7102)

2%
- **Local General Funds**

---

**Statewide Diesel Fuel Sales Tax Rate Allocation**

- **Existing Rate**
  - **State Base Sales Tax on Diesel Fuel**
    - (4.75%)
    - **R&T §7102(a)(3)**
  - **State Sales Tax on Diesel Fuel**
    - (1.75%)
    - **R&T §6051.8 (a)**

- **SB 1 Rate Increase Allocation**
  - **SB 1 State Sales Tax Increase on Diesel Fuel (4%)**
    - **R&T §6201.8**
  - **State Sales Tax Increase (3.5% of 4%)**

**PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNT (PTA)**

**STATE TRANSIT ASSISTANCE (STA) temporarily held in PTA**

*Two funding sources within TDA law

**SB 1 increased the sales tax on diesel fuel by 4% on 11/1/17. PTA receives 0.5% and STA receives 3.5% of this SB 1 rate increase. Total Diesel Sales Tax rates is 13% as of 11/1/2017.*
Table: Proposition 1B
Chart 9
(Authorizes $19.9 Billion in General Obligation Bonds)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account/Program</th>
<th>Available (Billions)</th>
<th>Committed (Billions)</th>
<th>Allocation Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corridor Mobility Improvement Account (CMIA)</td>
<td>$4.50</td>
<td>$4.50</td>
<td>• Performance improvements on highly congested travel corridors&lt;br&gt;• Projects are nominated by Caltrans &amp; MPOs/RTPAs&lt;br&gt;• CTC develops guidelines and approves projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Transp. Modernization, Improvement &amp; Service Enhancement and Intercity Rail Improvement</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
<td>• Public Transportation Projects&lt;br&gt;• Intercity Rail Improvements ($400M)&lt;br&gt;• Funds allocated by formula to local agencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Ports Infrastructure, Security, and Air Quality Improvement</td>
<td>$3.10</td>
<td>$3.10</td>
<td>• Multimodal Improvements along federal trade corridors ($2B)&lt;br&gt;• Freight emission reductions along trade corridors ($1B ARB)&lt;br&gt;• Grants for port, harbor, ferry terminals security ($100M)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STIP Funding Augmentation</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>• Deposited in Transportation Facilities Account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Streets and Road Improvement, Congestion Relief, and Traffic Safety</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>$1.95</td>
<td>• Allocated by Legislature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Route 99 Improvements</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>$0.99</td>
<td>• Corridor's safety, operational enhancements, rehabilitation or capacity improvements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State-Local Partnership Program</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>$0.98</td>
<td>• State matching funds for local projects (5-year program)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transit System Safety, Security, and Disaster Response</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>$0.93</td>
<td>• Allocated by Legislature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highway Safety, Rehabilitation, and Preservation</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
<td>• Augments SHOPP funding (CTC)&lt;br&gt;• Includes $250M for Traffic light synchronization projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highway-Railroad Crossing Safety</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
<td>• High-priority grade separation and RR crossings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Bus Retrofit &amp; Replacement</td>
<td>$0.20</td>
<td>$0.20</td>
<td>• Reduction of air pollution &amp; child exposure to diesel exhaust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Bridge Seismic Retrofit</td>
<td>$0.13</td>
<td>$0.13</td>
<td>• Provides the 11.5% required match for federal Bridge Program</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information visit [http://www.bondaccountability.dot.ca.gov/bondacc/](http://www.bondaccountability.dot.ca.gov/bondacc/)
Local Street and Road Funding
Chart 10

REVENUES

- State Fuel Excise Tax
  - Local Subvention
  - Additional increase by SB 1
- Federal Aid
- State Aid
- Price-based Excise Tax
  SB 1 eliminates fuel swap*
  Price fixed at 17.3¢/gal. on 7/1/19
- Local General Funds
- Other Local Funds
- County Sales Tax Measures
- Local Transportation Funds (TDA)

CITY/COUNTY ROAD FUNDS

EXPENDITURES

- Maintenance
- New Construction
  Reconstruction
- Engineering & Administration
- Right of Way
- Other
- MASS TRANSIT

Revenues and expenditures reported in the State Controller, Annual Reports of Financial Transactions:
- Streets and Roads
- Transit Operators
- Transportation Planning Agencies
* See Road Repair and Accountability Act of 2017 (SB 1)
Article XIIIIB of the State Constitution provides the authority and requirements for the imposition of local sales tax measures subject to voter approval.

*Starting on 7/1/18, Napa imposes a one-half of one percent transactions and use tax for 25 years (Measure T). This tax will fund local street and road improvements and will be implemented once the Flood Protection tax (Measure A) expires in 2018.
Transit and Rail Operations Funding
Chart 12

**REVENUES**

- PTA Funds & FRA Grants
- Fed Transit Grants (Rural Areas) FTA Sec. 5311
- State Transit Assistance (STA) from TDA
- County LTFs from TDA (1/4% General Sales Tax)
- County Sales Tax Measures
- Other Local Funds Fares/Property Tax Private/Joint Development
- Cap-and-Trade Auction Proceeds Sustainable Communities and Clean Transportation Investment Category Only (See Chart 13)
- Road Repair and Accountability Act of 2017 (SB1)* Revenue from Diesel Sales Tax Increase

**EXPENDITURES**

- Intercity Rail Program Intercity Passenger Rail & Feeder Bus Operations
- Rural Transit Agencies/Operators
- Rural Bus Service
- Transit Operations
- Transit Planning
- High Speed Rail
- Low Carbon Transit

---

*See Rebuild CA
http://rebuildingca.ca.gov/transit.html

Transportation Economics Branch
Division of Transportation Planning
California Department of Transportation
12/2018

22
In addition, Section 104(d)(2) of Fed Hwy Act (Title 23 US Code) provides funding for railway/highway crossing hazard elimination in existing and potential high-speed rail corridors.
The enactment of AB 32, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, requires the California Air Resources Board to establish a regulatory market-based program. Since 2013, this program sets a “cap” or limit on the amount of greenhouse gas emissions that electric and large industrial plants can produce. Effective January 1, 2015, fuel distributors and suppliers were subjected to the “cap.” The “cap” limitation is approximately reduced by 3% per year to reach the state’s 2020 greenhouse gas reduction target. The California Legislature and Governor appropriate the collected auction proceeds, known as the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF), to State agencies for designated purposes. These appropriations are classified by three categories: 1) Transportation and Sustainable Communities Funding, 2) Clean Energy and Energy Efficiency Funding, and 3) Natural Resources and Waste Diversion. This chart only illustrates the Transportation and Sustainable Communities Funding. In addition, the remaining 40% is available for appropriation by state Legislature. Cap and Trade program has been extended to 2030 on July 25, 2017 (AB 398, Chapter 135) Please visit the California Air Resources Board’s website for more information at http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/capandtrade/auctionproceeds/ggrfprogrampage.htm#Transportation.

1. The enactment of AB 32, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, requires the California Air Resources Board to establish a regulatory market-based program. Since 2013, this program sets a “cap” or limit on the amount of greenhouse gas emissions that electric and large industrial plants can produce. Effective January 1, 2015, fuel distributors and suppliers were subjected to the “cap.” The “cap” limitation is approximately reduced by 3% per year to reach the state’s 2020 greenhouse gas reduction target. The California Legislature and Governor appropriate the collected auction proceeds, known as the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF), to State agencies for designated purposes. These appropriations are classified by three categories: 1) Transportation and Sustainable Communities Funding, 2) Clean Energy and Energy Efficiency Funding, and 3) Natural Resources and Waste Diversion. This chart only illustrates the Transportation and Sustainable Communities Funding. In addition, the remaining 40% is available for appropriation by state Legislature. Cap and Trade program has been extended to 2030 on July 25, 2017 (AB 398, Chapter 135) Please visit the California Air Resources Board’s website for more information at http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/capandtrade/auctionproceeds/ggrfprogrampage.htm#Transportation.

Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program: funds “sustainable community” initiatives such as transit oriented developments. This program will receive 20% of future proceeds—half of this amount must be spent on affordable housing projects.

Low Carbon Transportation: incentive program that funds clean vehicles and equipment projects, research on alternative fuels, and workforce training. This program receives an annual appropriation.

Low Carbon Transit Operations Program: funds bus and rail service projects that target disadvantage communities, reduce greenhouse gases, and improve mobility. This program will receive 5% of future proceeds.

High-Speed Rail: covers the Phase I blended system linking San Francisco to Los Angeles/Anaheim. This program receives 25% of auction proceeds, commenced in 2015-16.

Transit and Intercity Rail Capital Program: in coordination with the California State Transportation Agency, this program funds bus and rail capital improvement projects that target disadvantage communities, expand rail systems, reduce greenhouse gases, improve safety, and enhance connectivity to high-speed rail. This program will receive 10% of future proceeds.

High-Speed Rail Authority

Cap-and-Trade: Sustainable Communities Funding

Caltrans

ARB

Strategic Growth Council

Chart 14
Cap-and-Trade and High Speed Rail Funding
Chart 15

High Speed Rail Authority Allocation

Federal Railroad Administration Funding

Caltrans

Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund
Transportation and Sustainable Communities Funding

Low Carbon Transit Operations Program

State Controller Allocation

Transit and Intercity Rail Capital (TIRCP) Program*

CalSTA Award Announcement

High Speed Rail

Federal Railroad Administration Funding

Commuter Rail

Transportation and Sustainable Communities Funding

Urban Rail

Intercity Rail

Other Transit

*State Controller Reimbursement only applies to TIRCP program
Active Transportation Program

Chart 16

Revenue Sources

State Resources
- State Highway Account
- Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account (SB 1)

Federal Transportation Alternatives Program Resources
- Federal Highway Account of the Highway Trust Fund
- Transportation Alternatives Program (Safe Routes to School included)
- Surface Transportation Program
- Highway Safety Improvement Program (CA has kept this as a separate program)
- Transportation Recreational Trails (non-motorized percentage appropriated to ATP and remaining to Dept. of Parks and Recreation)
- Other Federal Aid

Program Distribution

Funding Percentage Distribution

50%

Statewide Competitive Program
CTC awards active transportation projects. Disadvantaged communities must receive at least 25% of the funds.

Urban Regions
Metropolitan planning organizations (200,000 or more people) receive funding based on population. The funds are distributed based on a regional competitive process. Disadvantaged communities must receive at least 25% of the funds. There are additional statutory requirements that apply to the Southern California Association of Governments.

Small Urban and Rural Regions
CTC awards active transportation projects to small urban (population of 5,001 to 200,000) and rural regions (population less than 5,000). Disadvantaged communities must receive at least 25% of the funds.

Active Transportation Program
SB 99, Chapter 359 (2013) and AB 101, Chapter 354 (2013) funds non-infrastructure and infrastructure projects that encourages people to use active transportation modes.

3. Ibid
4. Ibid
5. See Road Repair & Accountability Act of 2017, Chapter 5, Sec. 36, Chapter 2, sub 20329 9a)
State General Aviation Funding
Chart 17

18¢/gal Gen Av Gas Tax
[R&T § 7360]

2¢/gal GA Jet Fuel Tax
[R&T §7392]

Federal Aid
(FAA Planning Grants to Airports)

Local Airport Loan Account
(Loan Repayments & Interest)
PUC § 21602(e)

Aeronautics Account
[PUC § 21680 & R&T §8352.3]

State Operations
Division of Aeronautics:
Aviation Planning
Aviation Engineering
Environmental
Airport/Heliport Safety/Permits
Airport Noise Regulation

PTA
($30,000/Year)
Aero. Planning
(PUC § 21682.5)

Local Assistance
(Cities, Counties, Airport & Community Services Dist).
AIP Matching Grants
Annual Grants ($10,000 per Airport)
A&D Grants

Local Airport Loans
Bicycle/pedestrian projects are eligible for funding from federal programs: Transportation Alternatives Program/Transportation Enhancement Activities, Better Utilizing Investments to Leverage Development Transportation Discretionary Grants, Associated Transit Improvement, Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program, Highway Safety Improvement Program, National Highway Performance Program/National Highway System, Surface Transportation Program, Recreational Trails Program, Safe Routes to School, Fed Lands Hwy & Bridge programs, etc.

The State’s Environmental Enhancement Mitigation program and county sales tax measures also provide funding for non-motorized transportation projects.

Note: The green boxes represent funding sources and the blue boxes represent fund administrators. Cities and counties are fund recipients.

*Bicycle/pedestrian projects are eligible for funding from federal programs: Transportation Alternatives Program/Transportation Enhancement Activities, Better Utilizing Investments to Leverage Development Transportation Discretionary Grants, Associated Transit Improvement, Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program, Highway Safety Improvement Program, National Highway Performance Program/National Highway System, Surface Transportation Program, Recreational Trails Program, Safe Routes to School, Fed Lands Hwy & Bridge programs, etc.

The State’s Environmental Enhancement Mitigation program and county sales tax measures also provide funding for non-motorized transportation projects.
Seismic Retrofit

$3 Toll Surcharge
- Identify and retrofit bridges to the latest safety standards

$1 Regional Measure 2
- Funds projects listed in the “Regional Traffic Relief Plan”
- Toll Bridge Seismic Retrofit Program

$5 Toll Charge (one-way) breakdown for S.F. Bay Area Bridges
(Excluding Congestion Pricing or Multi-axle Charges)

$1 Base Toll
- Funds operation, toll facility maintenance, administration costs
- Remaining funds are used on Regional Measure 1 debt service

Seismic Retrofit
$3 Toll Surcharge
- Identify and retrofit bridges to the latest safety standards

Toll Bridge Seismic Retrofit Account
- Funds are used to fund the Toll Bridge Seismic Retrofit Program that identifies and retrofits bridges to the latest safety standards (S&H § 188.1/188.5)

CALTRANS*
- Owns and operates state-owned bridges
- Oversees Toll Bridge Seismic Retrofit Program

Bay Area Toll Authority (BATA/MTC)
- Responsible for planning, financing, coordinating agency, and administering toll revenue and joint oversight of construction

Other Funds
Federal Highway Bridge Program

SHA
PTA
RMRA

S&H § 188.5
SB 1**

S&H § 31000-31020

*Caltrans collects tolls and is responsible for the maintenance and capital improvements on all state-owned toll bridges (reimbursed by BATA). Assembly Bill 144 (Chapter 71, 2005) provided additional funding of $3.6 billion from BATA for the Toll Bridge Seismic Retrofit Program. **SB1 provides additional funding for bridges and culverts repairs and maintenance under Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account.
*The remaining 25% of the SP&R funds are used for research.

Transportation Economics Branch
Division of Transportation Planning
California Department of Transportation
12/2018
Vehicle Registration and Drivers License Fees
- Registration
- Driver License
- Off-Hwy Vehicle
- CHP Hwy Patrol Fee
- Transportation Improvement Fee (SB 1) – effective 1/1/2018
- Zero Emission Vehicles Road Improvement fee (SB1) – effective 7/1/2020
  (Vehicle Code Sec. 9250.8 & 9250.13)

Motor Vehicle License Fees
- (0.65% in-lieu property tax)∗
  (R&T Code§11050,11051,11052)

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCOUNT
(Vehicle Code Sec. 42270)

Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account

State Highway Account

Public Transportation Account

Motor Vehicle License Fee Account
(R&T Code Sec. 11001)

Motor Vehicle Account
(Vehicle Code Sec. 42270)

AIR RESOURCES
BOARD
(Vehicle Code Sec. 42271)
Dept. of Justice
Other Agencies

CHP
(Vehicle Code Sec. 42271 (c))

DMV
(Vehicle Code Sec. 42271 (b))

Road Maint./Rehab. & Projects

Solutions for Congested Corridor

- Transit & Intercity Capital Program
- State Assistance Program

Local General Funds
R & T Code Sec. 11005 and
Government Code Sec 30061(e)
& 29553

Road Maint./Rehab. & Projects

Zero Emission Vehicles Road Improvement Fee (SB1) – effective 7/1/2020

State Highway Account
(Vehicle Code Sec. 42273/5)

In 1998, the Legislature began a series of reductions in the statutory—2% vehicle license fee (AB 2797, Chapter 322) down to 0.65%—effective January 2005.
## Federal-Aid Highway Programs

### Chart 22

Fixing America’s Surface Transportation Act (FAST Act)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Description/Provisions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>National Highway Performance Program</strong></td>
<td>Provides support for the condition and performance of the National Highway System (NHS), for the construction of new facilities on the NHS, and to ensure that investments of Federal-aid funds in highway construction are directed to support progress toward the achievement of performance targets established in a State’s asset management plan for the NHS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surface Transportation Block Grant Program</strong></td>
<td>Promotes flexibility in State and local transportation decisions and provides flexible funding to best address State and local transportation needs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Highway Safety Improvement Program</strong></td>
<td>Achieve a significant reduction in traffic fatalities and serious injuries on all public roads, including non-State-owned public roads and roads on tribal lands. The HSIP requires a data-driven, strategic approach to improving highway safety on all public roads that focuses on performance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Railway-Highway Crossings Program</strong></td>
<td>Provides funds for safety improvements to reduce the number of fatalities, injuries, and crashes at public railway-highway grade crossings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Congestion Mitigation &amp; Air Quality (CMAQ)</strong></td>
<td>Provide a flexible funding source to State and local governments for transportation projects and programs to help meet the requirements of the Clean Air Act. Funding is available to reduce congestion and improve air quality for areas that do not meet the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for ozone, carbon monoxide, or particulate matter (nonattainment areas) and for former nonattainment areas that are now in compliance (maintenance areas).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Metropolitan Planning (PL) Funds</strong></td>
<td>Establishes a cooperative, continuous, and comprehensive framework for making transportation investment decisions in metropolitan areas. Program oversight is a joint Federal Highway Administration/Federal Transit Administration responsibility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Technology and Innovation Deployment Program</strong></td>
<td>Funds efforts to accelerate the implementation and delivery of new innovations and technologies that result from highway research and development to benefit all aspects of highway transportation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>National Highway Freight Program</strong></td>
<td>Improve the efficient movement of freight on the National Highway Freight Network (NHFN) and support several goals, including: • investing in infrastructure and operational improvements that strengthen economic competitiveness, reduce congestion, reduce the cost of freight transportation, improve reliability, and increase productivity; • improving the safety, security, efficiency, and resiliency of freight transportation in rural and urban areas; • improving the state of good repair of the NHFN; • using innovation and advanced technology to improve NHFN safety, efficiency, and reliability; • improving the efficiency and productivity of the NHFN; • improving State flexibility to support multi-State corridor planning and address highway freight connectivity; and • reducing the environmental impacts of freight movement on the NHFN. [23 U.S.C. 167 (a), (b)]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Federal-Aid Transit Programs

**Chart 23**

### Fixing America’s Surface Transportation Act (FAST Act)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Description/Provisions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Sections 5303, 5304, 5305**  
(Metropolitan & Statewide and Nonmetropolitan Planning) | Provides funding and procedural requirements for multimodal transportation planning in metropolitan areas through a cooperative, continuous, and comprehensive planning process. The result of this process includes long and short-range planning and programming of transportation investment priorities. |
| **Section 5311 & Section 5307**  
(Rural & Urbanized Area) | Provides funding to public transit systems in rural areas and Urbanized Areas (UZA) for public transportation capital, planning, job access and reverse commute projects, as well as operating expenses in certain circumstances. |
| **Section 5309**  
(Fixed Guideway Capital Investment Grants) | Provides grants for new and expanded rail, bus rapid transit, and ferry systems that reflect local priorities to improve transportation options in key corridors. |
| **Section 5310**  
(Elderly and Disability Transit) | A formula program to fund transportation services for the elderly and people with disabilities. Allocation is made on the basis of the number of elderly and people with disabilities in each state. Projects that were once eligible for the New Freedom Program (Section 5317) qualify for this program. |
| **Section 5311**  
(Rural Area) | Provides formula grants for capital and operating services for rural and small urban public transportation systems located in areas with a population less than 50,000. In addition, FTA Section 5311(b)(3) provides funding to assist in the design and implementation of training and technical assistance projects and other support services to meet the needs of transit operators in non-urbanized areas. Section 5311(c) provides federally recognized tribes with funding for capital, operating, planning, and administrative expenses for public transit projects that meet the growing needs of rural tribal communities. Projects that were once eligible for the Job Access and Reverse Commute Program (Section 5316) qualify for this program. |
| **Section 5337**  
(State of Good Repair) | Funds are dedicated to repairing and upgrading the nation’s rail transit systems along with high-intensity urban transit systems that use high-occupancy vehicle lanes, including bus rapid transit (BRT). |
| **Section 5329(e)**  
(State Safety Oversight Program) | A program that provides funding to oversee the safety of public transportation as it pertains to heavy rail, light rail, buses, ferries, and streetcars. |
| **Section 5339**  
(Bus and Bus Facilities & Low and No Emission Bus Program) | Provides capital funding to replace, rehabilitate and purchase buses and related equipment and to construct bus-related facilities. Provides funding through a competitive process to States and transit agencies to purchase or lease low or no emission transit buses and related equipment, or to lease, construct, or rehabilitate facilities to support low or no emission transit services. |
| **Section 5312**  
(Mobility on Demand (Mod) & Public Transportation Innovation) | Funds projects that promote innovative business models and products to deliver high quality, seamless and equitable mobility options for all travelers. |

Tribal Government
Transportation Funding
Chart 24

**Federal Highway Administration Programs**

**Funding Source**

Highway Account

1. **Tribal Transportation Program**
   - Provides access to basic community services to enhance the quality of life for tribal communities. This program replaces the Indian Reservation Roads program.

2. **Federal Lands Transportation Program**
   - Provides funding for projects that provide access to or within federal or tribal land.

3. **Federal Lands Access Program**
   - Provides funding to improve access to transportation facilities that are located on or adjacent to, or that provide access to federal or tribal land.

4. **Federal Lands Planning Program**
   - Provides funding for transportation planning activities on federal lands or tribal facilities, similar to the Statewide and Metropolitan transportation planning funding.

**Federal Transit Administration Programs**

**Funding Source**

Mass Transit Account

**Program**

Public Transportation on Indian Reservations

**Description**

Provides funding for capital, operating, planning, and administrative expenses for public transit projects for rural tribal communities.

Note: While all federally recognized tribes can participate in the Tribal Transportation Program (TTP), only those with a tribal transportation plan and a transportation improvement plan are eligible to receive TTP funds.

For more information on the FTA program visit http://www.fta.dot.gov/grants/13094_3553.html

Transportation Economics Branch
Division of Transportation Planning
California Department of Transportation
12/2018
### Sources of Revenue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount (in millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Federal Revenues</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal funds to State Highway</td>
<td>4,627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Funds to Transit Operators</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total For Federal Highway &amp; Transit</strong></td>
<td>6,127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Funds - High Speed Rail</td>
<td>1,996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>State Revenues</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight Fees</td>
<td>1,015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base Excise Tax</td>
<td>2,882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Sales Tax/ Swap Excise</td>
<td>1,755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diesel Sales Tax</td>
<td>616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total for State</strong></td>
<td>6,268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Local Revenues</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDA (1/4% from BOE)</td>
<td>1,601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales Tax Measures</td>
<td>5,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTPA Revenues</td>
<td>2,151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transit Revenues</td>
<td>2,951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street &amp; Road Revenues</td>
<td>4,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>16,026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td>30,417</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Federal Share includes Highway and Transit Funding only

*Last year of complete data available for Cities and Special Districts; for more information, please visit State Controller’s website at https://bythenumbers.sco.ca.gov/browse?category=Raw+Data