

FEDERAL POLICY UPDATE: WILL THERE BE AN INFRASTRUCTURE PACKAGE?

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AGENDA

The Administration's Infrastructure Package

- State of the Union
- The DOT Leaked draft

Does Congress have a plan?

- The Problem Solvers Caucus
- Senate Environment and Public Works
- House Transportation & Infrastructure Committee

Updates



STATE OF THE UNION



 Axios and Politico released a leaked draft of an administrative principles relating to transportation

Big Picture

- Doesn't deal with funding source
- Based on \$200 Billion of spending
- Defines Infrastructure broadly
- Fits with what we've heard before –BUT weights priorities



50% of the funds go to projects that leverage state, local or private funds.

- Federal funding up to 20% of projects
- Rewards states that put forth higher match with public or private funding

Judged on ability to plan for (and pay for) maintenance and repair.
William Golding

Lord of the Flies

- Response:
 - Step towards devolution



- 25% to Rural Grant Program.
 - 80% as block grants to governors (not DOTs)
 - Expansive definition of infrastructure
 - 20% to rural performance grants based on states rural investment plans.

Response

- 25% = 50 billion
- Mixed about choice to go to Governor vs. DOT



- 10% to Transformative Projects.
 - Run out of Commerce Department
 - Judged on ability to improve economic development



Response:

- 10%= 20 Billion or 2 Billion a year (Bigger than TIGER but not huge)
- Through Commerce Department raises questions about ability to judge



Existing Programs

- 7.05% to existing credit programs.
- 5% Federal Capital Financing Fund
- Private Activity Bonds (2.95%)

Response

- Need direct investment.
- Helpful on the edges





NEW FUNDING?

DJ Gibbons- White House Lead on Infrastructure

"Repurposing"

- Transit small starts and new starts +
- Amtrak +
- What else? (TIGER) =
- ~42 Billion over 10 years



Did say- won't touch formula funding



CONGRESS





SENATE INFRASTRUCTURE BILL

- Chairman Barrasso Environment and Public Works Committee
- Not Bi-Partisan
- Expect it to be:
 - \$25 Billion dollar bill over 5 years,
 - Extend FAST Act for a few years
 - Focus on streamlining environmental regulations





HOUSE TRANSPORTATION & INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE



- Retiring- feels can be more effective
- Worried about Devolution
- Wants to focus on fixing Highway Trust Fund



THE PROBLEM SOLVERS CAUCUS

- Made up of equal numbers Democrats and Republicans
- Infrastructure working group:
- Co- Chairs: Reps. Esty (D-CT) and Katko (R-NY)
- Reps Faso (R-NY), Lipinski (D- IL), Rosen (D-NV),
 Smucker(R-PA), Suozzi (D-NY) Welch (D-VT)





THE PROBLEM SOLVERS CAUCUS

Main Agreements on Surface Transportation

- Find sustainable funding, options include:
 - Raising gas tax and index to inflation,
 - Excise taxes on petroleum and other fuels
 - Fees on electric vehicles
 - Create freight tax (similar to air freight tax)
 - Transition to Vehicle Miles Traveled fee

Improve Financing options

Increase TIFIA, RIF (railroads), etc.





WHERE DOES THAT LEAVE US?

President Trump's proposal DOA?

Among proponents of infrastructure momentum to talking about a Highway Trust Fund solution

- President Trump, Chairman Shuster, Problem- Solvers ALL open to talking about gas tax increase
- No one wants to lead.

Lessons for Bicycling and walking stakeholders

- Issue of funding may be used as a reason not to fund biking and walking
- A step closer to devolution?



DEVOLUTION OF THE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

Devolution

- Federal Program should only do what is federal- i.e. interstate commerce
- States and localities should do the rest.

Secretary Chao

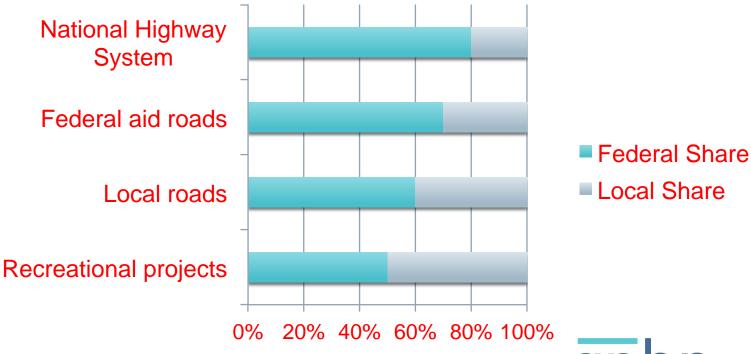
Under President George HW Bush's DOT authored National Transportation plan arguing for 50% federal/ 50% local split

Connections to Heritage foundation has pushed for this



DEVOLUTION IN CONGRESS

Early version of the FAST Act included funding scheme which lowered federal match for most roads



Disclaimer: I am reproducing this from memory. I am 100% sure on local roads percentages, less sure on names of road categories



DEVOLUTION IN CONGRESS

Transportation Empowerment Act of 2015 (not current)

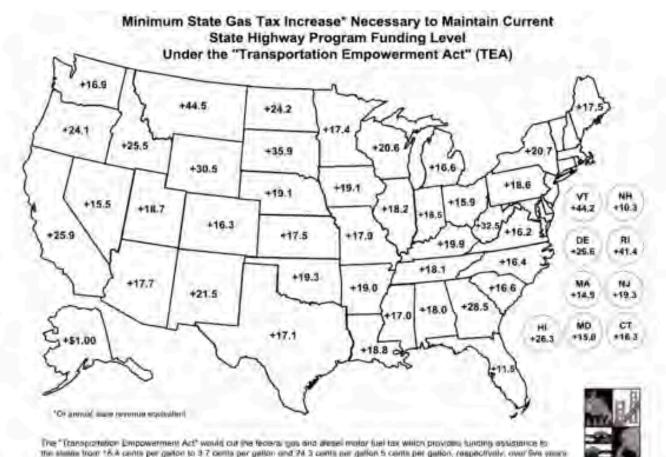
- Reduces federal gas tax to 3.7 cents per gallon
 - Used only for major projects used for interstate commerce (interstate, etc.)
 - Eliminates Transportation Alternatives, CMAQ, Metro planning, etc.
- Cosponsored by 51Rs in House, 6 Rs in Senate

Problem:

- Every state gets more in federal transportation \$\$ than they pay in gas tax
- Because Highway Trust Fund includes transfers from general fund



THE COST TO DEVOLUTION





TRANSPORTATION.

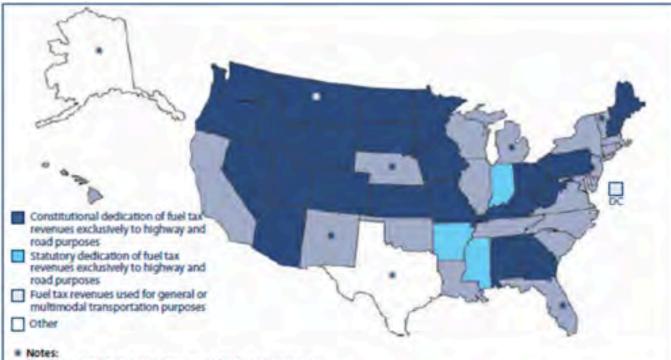
SERVING CHES

Expertise for Active Transportation

ing smile transportation departments.

Marionally, on average, federal funds provide 52% of the annual qualital investment made in highway and bridge intriovements.

DEVOLUTION



- The Alaska constitution prohibits any dedication of revenues.
- The Michigan constitution dedicates motor fuel taxes and vehicle registration taxes to transportation purposes. At least 90 percent must be used for roads, streets and bridges, and the balance for comprehensive transportation purposes as defined by law.
- The Montana constitution requires highway user fee revenues including fuel taxes to be used as authorized by the legislature for specific road and bridge funding purposes. Such revenue may, however, be appropriated for other purposes by a three-fifths vote of the members of each house of the legislature.
- Nebraska statute generally dedicates fuel tax and other revenues to highway construction and maintenance, with limited exceptions including transit aid.
- The Texas constitution restricts use of fuel taxes to roadways and administration of traffic laws; a quarter of the revenues, however, are allocated to the Available School Fund.
- Florida, New Mexico and Vermont use fuel tax revenues mostly for transportation purposes, with limited exceptions (see State Profiles).
 Sources: NCSL-AASHTO Survey Data, 2010 2011; original research using Westlaw: Puentes and Prince, 2003; and Sundeen and Reed, 2006.

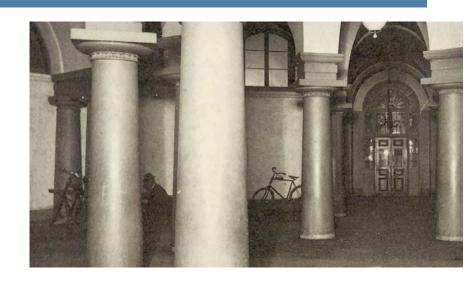
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UPDATES

New Legislation

Bicycle Commuter Benefit



Changes to AASHTO Structure



HR 4241: TRANSPORTATION ACCESS AND SYSTEM CONNECTIVITY ACT

- First step towards a connectivity performance measure- measuring how well does our transportation system connect residents to daily destinations- work, school, health care and groceries.
- Introduced by 4 members of the House Transportation & Infrastructure Committee-

Reps. Esty (D-CT), R.Davis (R-IL), Lipinski (D-IL), Comstock (R-VA)







HR 4241: TRANSPORTATION ACCESS AND SYSTEM CONNECTIVITY ACT

- Creates a pilot project to provide access data to:
 - 5 States and
 - 10 Metropolitan planning organizations (6 in MPOs with a population of <200,000)

US DOT would:

- Determine competitive process to pick States and MPOs
- Purchase and provide data
- Report to Congress how data effects changes in transportation
- Fund data purchase from administrative funds



WHAT IS ACCESSIBILITY DATA?

Mobility Data:

- Travel speed
- Level of service
- # of vehicles / persons pass through

Measured through a certain point

Access Data:

- Autos: Road Network
- Transit: Routes, stations
- Bike/ped: facilities and conditions

Ability to travel between any origin and any destination.



ACCESSIBILITY EXAMPLE – NON WORK ACCESS IN NORTHERN VA

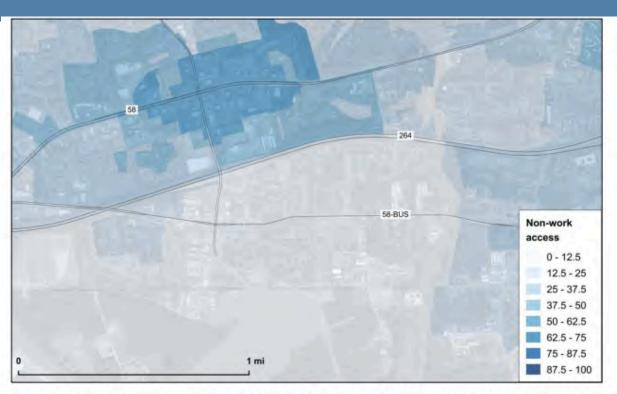
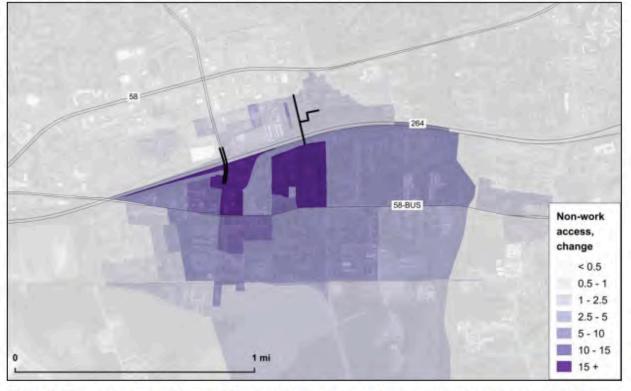


Figure 7. Existing non-work accessibility along the Norfolk-Virginia Beach Expressway, showing a hard break from north to south.



ACCESSIBILITY EXAMPLE – NON WORK ACCESS IN NORTHERN VA



Pedestrian projects increase walkability access for over 67,438 ppl to over 33,498 non-work destinations (within 3 miles)

Figure 8. Changes in non-work accessibility resulting from new pedestrian connections along the Norfolk-Virginia Beach Expressway.

Office of intermodal Planning and Investment State Smart Transportation Initiative

HR 4241: TRANSPORTATION ACCESS AND SYSTEM CONNECTIVITY ACT

What would this mean for bicycling and walking?

- Provides access data for states, and communities.
- Allows communities to creates a bike-ability score
- Can help communities:
 - Build and complete networks
 - Avoid decisions that block accessibility

Harder for bicycling-

Where is biking allowed vs. where are most ppl comfortable biking



BICYCLE COMMUTER BENEFIT





Photo credit: Matt Ainsley



AASHTO POLICY FORUM

Made up of councils on each mode including:

- Active Transportation Council
- Aviation Council
- Special Committee on Freight
- Highways and Streets Council
- Public Transportation Council
- Rail Council
- Water Council



AASHTO: ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION COUNCIL

- Chair: Secretary Leslie Richards (PA)
- Vice-Chair: Toks Omishakin (TN)

Steering Committee

- Rob Bedenbaugh, P.E. (SC)
- Ken Brubaker, P.E. (CO)
- Barb Chamberlain (WA)
- Ben Ehreth (ND)
- Charles Glass (MD)
- Kevin Marshia, P.E. (VT)
- Milly Ortiz (IA)
- Commissioner Victoria Sheehan (NH)
- Karla Sutliff (CA)





COUNCIL ON ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION

Council on Active Transportation shall:

- address issues related to bicycle, pedestrian, and other active transportation modes, including non-motorized access to the multimodal network,
- provide input on related policy issues and cross-cutting/multimodal issues to the Transportation Policy Forum,
- provide direction and assignments to the committees related to active transportation, and review and approve applicable technical documents on behalf of the association,
- promote and encourage technology and knowledge transfer by member states, and shall make recommendations regarding needed research,
- review and provide input on proposed federal policies of national concern,
- and identify key policy areas for review and discussion by the Transportation Policy Forum.



Thank you

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