

## Appendix F

### Source of Funds

The following are descriptions of fund sources that have been identified through the federal transportation acts and through state legislative action for transportation projects in Washington.

#### Federal

The following are descriptions of fund sources identified in FAST, however, some of these fund sources have been revised or discontinued with the new act.

Better Utilizing Investments to Leverage Development (BUILD): Discretionary Grant program, which provides a unique opportunity for the USDOT to invest in road, rail, transit, and port projects that promise to achieve national objectives

Bridge (BR): The Local Bridge Program provides assistance for eligible bridges on public roads. The state prioritizes and programs state and local bridges for funding. Due to the federal bridge program discontinuation, local bridge projects are funded by HIP, NHPP, and STBG. Maybe reflected in STIP under HIP(BR), NHPP(BR) or STBG(BR).

Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2021 (CRRSA) - Enacted on December 27, 2020, appropriated additional funds for Highway Infrastructure Programs (HIP). Funds may be obligated for activities eligible under 23 USC 133(b). Funds must be obligated by September 30, 2024, or the funds lapse.

- CRSSA(UL) - Urban Large - Urbanized areas greater than 200,000: Funding for areas with a population over 200,000 is distributed to the Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPO) that contain this population group (BFCG, PSRC, RTC and SRTC) were allocated CRSSA funds for prioritization and selection.

Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ): The CMAQ category addresses congestion mitigation and air quality improvement in non-attainment and/or maintenance areas of the state. Funds are distributed to non-attainment and maintenance areas based on their population and the severity of air quality non-attainment. The MPO prioritizes and programs projects for funding.

Demonstration Projects (DEMO): Demonstration projects are identified through appropriation bills approved by Congress.

Ferry Boat Program (FBP): Provides funding for the construction of ferryboats and ferry terminal facilities, based on a nationwide formula. The FAST Act modified the formula, giving greater weight to the number of passengers carried by ferry systems.

High Priority Projects (DEMO): The High Priority Projects program provides designated funding for specific projects identified by Congress in 23 U.S.C. 117. The designated funding can only be used for the project as described in the law, [1601(a)]. Discontinued.

Highway Infrastructure Program (HIP): The 2019 Omnibus bill and the 2020 Department of Transportation Appropriations Act provided additional funds apportioned as the STBG program (23 CFR 133(d)) for road and bridge projects. The 2019 funds must be obligated by September 30, 2022, and the 2020 funds must be obligated by September 30, 2023, or the funds lapse.

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- Eligible activities – only construction of highways, bridges, and tunnels per 23 USC 133 (b)(1)(A). Construction includes design and right of way that directly relates to the construction of the roadway project. (23 USC (a)(4)) HIP funds are not eligible to be utilized on:
  - Rural minor collectors or local access,
  - Transportation alternatives, ferries, transit, etc.
  - Transportation planning and studies.
    - HIP(UL) - Urban Large - Urbanized areas greater than 200,000: Funding for areas with a population over 200,000 is distributed to the Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPO) that contain this population group (BFCG, PSRC, RTC and SRTC) are allocated HIP funds for prioritization and selection.
    - HIP: WSDOT projects. WSDOT prioritizes and programs these projects.

Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP): In FAST, the objective of the core safety program continues to 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. These funds are made available to all state and local agencies and tribal nations within Washington and can be applied to all public roadways. The state prioritizes and programs state and local projects based upon the Strategic Highway Safety plan approved by the Governor in 2006 and updated in 2019, called Target Zero. This program has a set-aside for the railway/highway crossing program.

- Safe Routes to Schools (HSIP(SR)): The planning, design, and construction of infrastructure-related projects on any public road or any bicycle or pedestrian pathway or trail within two-miles of K-12 schools that will substantially improve the ability of students to walk and bicycle to school. Also, may include activities to encourage walking and bicycling to school. The state prioritizes and programs safe routes to schools projects for funding.

Infrastructure For Rebuilding America (INFRA): Provides discretionary funding to nationally and regionally significant freight and highway projects that align with the program goals to:

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

National Highway Freight Program (NHFP): Established by the FAST Act to improve the efficient movement of freight on US highways that are part of the National Highway Freight Network (NHFN). The program provides funding in support of the following goals:

- Invest in infrastructure and operational improvements that strengthen economic competitiveness, reduce congestion, reduce cost of freight transportation, improve reliability, and increase productivity.

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- Improve the safety, security, efficiency, and resiliency of freight transportation in rural and urban areas.
- Improve the state of good repair of the NHFN.
- Using advanced technology and innovation, improve NHFN safety, efficiency, and reliability.
- Improve efficiency and productivity of the NHFN.
- Improve state flexibility to support multi-state corridor planning and address highway freight connectivity.
- Reduce environmental impacts of freight movement on the NHFN.

National Highway Performance Program (NHPP): 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. Provides funding for projects including: construction, reconstruction, resurfacing, restoration, rehabilitation, and preservation of highways and bridges, including bridges on a non-NHS Federal-aid highway (If Interstate System and NHS Bridge Condition provision requirements are satisfied), or operational improvement of segments of the National Highway System. The enhanced National Highway System (NHS) is composed of rural and urban roads serving major population centers, international border crossings, intermodal transportation facilities, and major travel destinations. It includes the Interstate System, all principal arterials (including some not previously designated as part of the NHS) and border crossings on those routes, highways that provide motor vehicle access between the NHS and major intermodal transportation facilities, and the network of highways important to U.S. strategic defense (STRAHNET) and its connectors to major military installations.

Surface Transportation Block Grant (STBG): This program provides flexible funding that may be used by WSDOT and localities for projects to preserve and improve the conditions and performance on any Federal-aid highway, bridge and tunnel projects on any public road, pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure, and transit capital projects, including intercity bus terminals. The STBG program includes sub-allocated funds based on population and flexible funds for use anywhere. STBG funds are divided into the following categories:

- Regional STBG (STBG(UL), STBG(US), STBG(R), etc.): MPOs and county lead agencies are allocated STBG funds for prioritization and selection. The allocations are based on population areas as follows:
  - STBG(UL) - Urban Large - Urbanized areas greater than 200,000
  - STBG(US) - Urban Small - Areas greater than 5,000 but no more than 200,000
  - STBG(R) – Rural - Areas of 5,000 or less
  - For use anywhere in the state
- WSDOT's STBG (STBG): A portion of the STBG funds that can be used anywhere, are for state highway system preservation and interstate reconstruction. WSDOT prioritizes and programs these projects.

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Transportation Alternatives (TAP): This program is a set-aside of STBG funds. Provides funding for programs and projects defined as transportation alternatives, including on and off-road pedestrian and bicycle facilities, infrastructure projects for improving non-driver access to public transportation and enhanced mobility, community improvement activities, environmental mitigation, and safe routes to school projects. A set-aside for the Recreational Trails Program is provided. MPOs and RTPOs are allocated TAP funds for prioritization and selection. The allocations are based on population areas as follows:

- TAP(UL) - Urban Large - Urbanized areas greater than 200,000
- TAP(US) - Urban Small - Areas greater than 5,000 but no more than 200,000
- TAP(R) – Rural - Areas of 5,000 or less
- For use anywhere in the state.
- Safe Routes to Schools (TAP(SR)): The planning, design, and construction of infrastructure-related projects on any public road or any bicycle or pedestrian pathway or trail within two-miles of K-12 schools that will substantially improve the ability of students to walk and bicycle to school. Also, may include activities to encourage walking and bicycling to school. The state prioritizes and programs safe routes to school projects for funding.

TIFIA - The Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (TIFIA) program provides Federal credit assistance in the form of direct loans, loan guarantees, and standby lines of credit to finance surface transportation projects of national and regional significance.

FTA Section 5307 – Urbanized Area Formula Grants: These funds are apportioned by a formula to each urbanized area, and are available for planning, capital, and operating assistance. Where they exist, the transportation management area (TMA) and the designated recipient determine the programming of these funds. WSDOT is the designated recipient for the Asotin, Bellingham, Bremerton, Longview, Marysville, Mount Vernon, Olympia, Walla Walla, Wenatchee, and Yakima urbanized areas. Job Access and Reverse Commute (JARC) program activities, which focused on providing services to low-income individuals to access jobs, are now eligible under the Urbanized Area Formula Program; this includes operating assistance with a 50 percent local match for job access and reverse commute activities. In addition, the urbanized area formula for distributing funds now includes the number of low-income individuals as a factor.

FTA Section 5307(h) – Passenger Ferry Grant Discretionary Program - provides competitive funding for projects that support passenger ferry systems in urbanized areas. These funds constitute a core investment in the enhancement and revitalization of public ferry systems in the Nation’s urbanized areas. Funds are awarded based on factors such as the age and condition of existing ferryboats, terminals, and related infrastructure; benefits to riders, such as increased reliability; project readiness; and connectivity to other modes of transportation

FTA Section 5309 Capital Investment Grants: This discretionary program provides funding for fixed guideway investments such as new and expanded rapid rail, commuter rail, light rail, streetcars, bus rapid transit, and ferries, as well as corridor-based bus rapid transit investments that emulate the features of rail. There are four categories of eligible projects under the CIG program: New Starts, Small Starts, Core Capacity, and Programs of Interrelated Projects.

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FTA Section 5310 - Enhanced Mobility of Seniors and Individuals with Disabilities: This program is intended to enhance mobility for seniors and persons with disabilities by providing funds for programs to serve the special needs of transit-dependent populations beyond traditional public transportation services and Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) complementary paratransit services. Projects selected for funding must be included in a locally developed, coordinated Public Transit-Human Service Transportation Plan, and included in the RTPO program in their respective area. WSDOT administers the small urban and rural funds through a competitive grant program and programs Section 5310 projects in a statewide grouping in the STIP. Funds apportioned to large urbanized areas are programmed by the respective MPO. In the case of the Seattle Urbanized area, WSDOT administers the funds on behalf of the Puget Sound Regional Council.

FTA Section 5311 – Rural Area Formula Grants: These formula funds are apportioned to each state, and eligible activities include planning, Rural Transit Assistance Program (RTAP), intercity bus programs, state administration, and both capital and operating assistance. WSDOT administers these funds through a competitive grant program serving the general public in rural areas of the state and programs all Section 5311 projects in a statewide grouping in the STIP. Job Access and Reverse Commute (JARC) program activities, which focused on providing services to low-income individuals to access jobs, are now eligible under the rural formula program. This includes operating assistance with a 50 percent local match for job access and reverse commute activities. In addition, the formula now includes the number of low-income individuals as a factor.

FTA Section 5312 - Mobility on Demand (MOD) Sandbox Program: Funds projects that promote innovative business models to deliver high quality, seamless and equitable mobility options for all travelers.

FTA Section 5337 - State of Good Repair: This program is dedicated to repairing and upgrading the nation's rail transit systems along with high-intensity motor bus systems that use high-occupancy vehicle lanes, including bus rapid transit (BRT). Projects are limited to replacement and rehabilitation, or capital projects required to maintain public transportation systems in a state of good repair. Under this law, grantees will be required to establish and use an asset management system to develop capital asset inventories and condition assessments, and report on the condition of their system as a whole.

FTA Section 5339 - Bus and Bus Facilities: This program provides funding through a statutory formula to replace, rehabilitate and purchase buses and related equipment and to construct bus-related facilities. Formula funds in large urbanized areas are programmed by the designated recipient. WSDOT suballocates the small urban formula funds to the small urban transit agencies who are responsible for programming the funding. WSDOT administers the statewide portion of the funds through a competitive process with priority given to projects serving rural areas. The statewide funds are programmed by WSDOT in a statewide grouping in the STIP.

FTA Section 5339(b) – Bus and Bus Facilities Discretionary Program: Provides funding through a competitive allocation process to replace, rehabilitate and purchase buses and related equipment and to construct bus-related facilities. The competitive allocation provides funding for

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major improvements to bus transit systems that would not be achievable through formula allocations. Funds are programmed by the recipient.

FTA Section 5339(c) – Low or No-Emission Vehicle Program: The Low or No Emission Competitive program provides funding to state and local governmental authorities for the purchase or lease of zero-emission and low-emission transit buses as well as acquisition, construction, and leasing of required supporting facilities. Under the FAST Act, \$55 million per year is available until fiscal year 2020. Funds are programmed by the recipient.

FTA Discretionary: Other discretionary/competitive FTA awards.

Federal Lands and Tribal Transportation Programs: FAST continues to acknowledge the importance of access to federal and tribal lands and creates a unified program for Federal lands transportation facilities, Federal lands access transportation facilities, and tribal transportation facilities.

- Tribal Transportation Program (TTP): Funds projects that improve access to and within Tribal lands. This program adds new set asides for tribal bridge projects and tribal safety projects. Maybe reflected in STIP as IRR.
- Federal Lands Transportation Program (WFL): Funds projects that improve access within the Federal estate, such as national forests and national recreation areas, on infrastructure owned by the Federal government. This program combines the former Park Roads and Refuge Roads programs and adds three new Federal land management agency (FLMA) partners.
- Federal Lands Access Program (WFL): Funds projects that improve access to the Federal estate on infrastructure owned by States and local governments. Replacing and expanding the Forest Highways program, projects providing access to any Federal lands are eligible for this new comprehensive program.

Department of Defense (DOD): Transportation projects are sometimes funded through Department of Defense rather than FHWA.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): CDBG program funds are primarily for low and moderate-income communities, to partially pay for projects advocating for the interests of a low-income neighborhood, such as providing new street infrastructure and supporting neighborhood revitalization. These grants are awarded through Washington State Department of Commerce.

Discretionary: All other unidentified federal fund sources.

### State

Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT): Funding provided by WSDOT to local agencies. These funds can be from the Transportation Budget, Public Transportations' Consolidated Grant Program, the Regional Mobility Program, or from other WSDOT administered state grant programs. (See below for Safe Routes to Schools (SRTS) and Pedestrian/Bike Program).

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Transportation Improvement Board (TIB): An independent state agency that provides state funding through a share of the statewide gas tax, for street construction and maintenance to cities and counties.

- Urban Arterial Program (UAP): funds roadway projects that improve safety and mobility.
- Urban Corridor Program (UCP): funds roadway projects with multiple funding partners that expand capacity.
- Sidewalk Program (SP): funds sidewalk projects that improve safety and connectivity.
- Small City Arterial Program (SCAP): funds small city (under 5,000 population) projects that improve safety and roadway conditions.
- Small City Preservation Program (SCPP): funds small city (under 5,000 population) projects for rehabilitation and in some cases partners with WSDOT or county paving projects.

Connecting Washington Account (CWA): 2015 CWA package is a \$16 billion investment over the next 16 years that includes state and local projects.

County Road Administration Board (CRAB): An independent state agency that provides state funding through a share of the statewide gas tax, for county roadway projects and the county owned ferry system.

- Rural Arterial Program (RAP): funds improvements on the county existing rural arterial road network.
- County Arterial Preservation Program (CAPP): funds pavement preservation projects of a county's existing paved arterial road network.
- The County Ferry Capital Improvement Program (CFCIP): offers financial assistance for major capital improvements to the four county-operated ferry systems.

Public Works Trust Fund (PWTF): A low-interest loan program for local governments to fund needed infrastructure improvements, administered by the Public Works Board by the Washington State Department of Commerce.

Freight Mobility Strategic Investment Board (FMSIB): An independent state agency that provides state funds for freight mobility and freight mitigation projects along strategic freight corridors.

Pedestrian and Bicycle Program (Ped/Bike Program): This program's objective is to improve the transportation system to enhance safety and mobility for people who chose to walk or bike. The state prioritizes and programs projects.

Safe Routes to School (SRTS): This program is to enable and encourage children, including those with disabilities, to walk and bicycle to school; to make walking and bicycling to school safe and more appealing; and to facilitate the planning, development and implementation of projects within two-miles of K-12 schools that will improve safety, and reduce traffic, fuel consumption and air pollution in the vicinity of schools. The state prioritizes and programs projects.

Other State Funding Sources (OTHER): All other unidentified state fund sources.