IIJA/BIL Funding Analysis

The INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT AND JOBS ACT (IIJA), currently referred to as the **BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE** LAW (BIL), establishes a number of programs for funding infrastructure that are available to ADOT. The IIJA/ BIL Funding Analysis provides an overview of these Federal programs, their requirements, as well as other funding sources.

HISTORICAL FUNDING FISCAL YEAR '21

IS GENERATED **FROM**

- —Vehicle registrations
- -Vehicle titles
- Vehicle license taxes (VLT)
- —Fuel and motor carrier taxes
- Capital grants/contributions

APPROXIMATELY

is distributed to counties and cities

to other state agencies **37**%

ADOT's annual operating budget in FY 21.



The **FEDERAL AID HIGHWAY PROGRAM** (**FAHP**) is a primary source of funding for ADOT infrastructure projects.

The core **FAHP** programs include the:

NHPP

National Highway Performance Program

STBGP

Surface Transportation Block Grant Program

* Federal Highway Administration

HSIP

Highway Safety Improvement Program

CMAO

Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality

Under IIJA/BIL, it is anticipated that annual funding will increase to \$1 billion – with the largest increases being in NHPP, STBGP, and HSIP.

Additional programs include the new **Carbon** Reduction Program and the Promoting Resilient **Operations for Transformative, Efficient and Cost Saving Transportation (PROTECT).**

ARIZONA HAS HISTORICALLY RECEIVED \$700-800 MILLION FAHP ANNUALLY.

LOCAL/REGIONAL FUNDING

The Highway User Revenue Fund (HURF) includes collections from:







USE-FUEL TAXES

GASOLINE MVD REGISTRATION **FEES & OTHER VARIOUS FEES**

MOTOR CARRIER TAXES

FISCAL YEAR '21 REVENUE & SOURCES

REVENUES WERE OVER

\$1.6B

50.5%

19% 30.5%

STATE HIGHWAY FUND

STATE HIGHWAY FUNDS are further split with

of those funds going to

the Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG) and Pima Association of Governments (PAG).

CENT

Sales tax has been approved by voters in both Maricopa and Pima Counties.



IN FY21, revenues from these taxes are deposited into the **REGIONAL AREA ROAD FUND** (**RARF**) to provide funding for highways and local streets in Maricopa County.

56% 33% 11% STATE HIGHWAY **PUBLIC MAJOR** SYSTEM TRANSPORTATION ARTERIALS

FUND



Revenues from these taxes are used by the **REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY (RTA)**

to provide funding for highways and local streets in Pima County. The Pima County half-cent tax revenues are not included in the ADOT funding analysis as the expenditures tend to be spot improvements within the larger system.

FEDERAL DISCRETIONARY FUNDS

ADOT has pursued and been successful with discretionary grants but they are not included in future revenue projections as they are competitive and not guaranteed.

Major programs include:

National Infrastructure Project Assistance Program (MEGA)

Infrastructure for Rebuilding America Grant Program (INFRA) Rebuilding American
Infrastructure Sustainability
and
Equity Grant Program
(RAISE)

Competitive Bridge Investment Program

Rural Surface Transportation Program (Rural)

Common financing options are:

TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE AND INNOVATION ACT (TIFIA)

Provides federal assistance in the form of direct loans, loan guarantees, and standby lines of credit to finance surface transportation projects of national and regional significance. The program permits repayment over a term of up to 35 years after a project's substantial completion.



STATE
INFRASTRUCTURE BANKS
(SIB)

Much like a private bank, gives states the capacity to make more efficient use of its transportation funds and significantly leverage Federal resources by attracting non-Federal public and private investment. Arizona established NHS ACT SIB's in 1996 and 1997 with a total of \$46 million in the program.



GRANT ANTICIPATION REVENUE VEHICLES (GARVEE)

A type of security (debt instrument) issued to advance the upfront funding of monies that are anticipated from a specific source. In the case of transportation finance, Arizona has utilized 13 GARVEE Bonds over the last 22 years to accelerate Federal expenditures to fund projects.



DECREASED TAX REVENUE

NCREASED COSTS

HIGHWAY USER REVENUE FUND

is generated from fuel tax, vehicle registrations, and other sources that may decrease due to reduced travel (COVID, remote work), more efficient vehicles, or quicker transition to electric vehicles.

THE REGIONAL AREA ROAD FUND

is generated from sales tax that may decrease if overall economic activity were to decrease. RARF currently expires at the end of 2025 and would need to be renewed to continue the funding.

INFLATION & RISING CONSTRUCTION COSTS

can also increase the cost of projects. **ADOT has seen a 56% increase in construction cost over the past five years.** The same amount of funding does not go as far as it did.

