

Transportation 101

Moving People and Goods



Overall Transportation Funding

How much is being invested in transportation today?

- In 2006, highway and transit investment nationally totaled \$221 billion from federal, state and local sources
- 2007-09 Washington State Transportation Budget: \$7.53 billion for the biennium
- Combined county, city and transit investment statewide from local sources: over \$3 billion annually

The Infrastructure Deficit

What is Needed Nationwide?

AASHTO estimates annual modal investment needed:

- Highways and Transit \$187 billion
- Freight Rail (public and private) \$12 billion
- Intercity Passenger Rail \$3.3 billion

FAA estimates \$8-10 billion for Air Traffic Control improvements alone over the next 10 years

Washington Transportation Plan

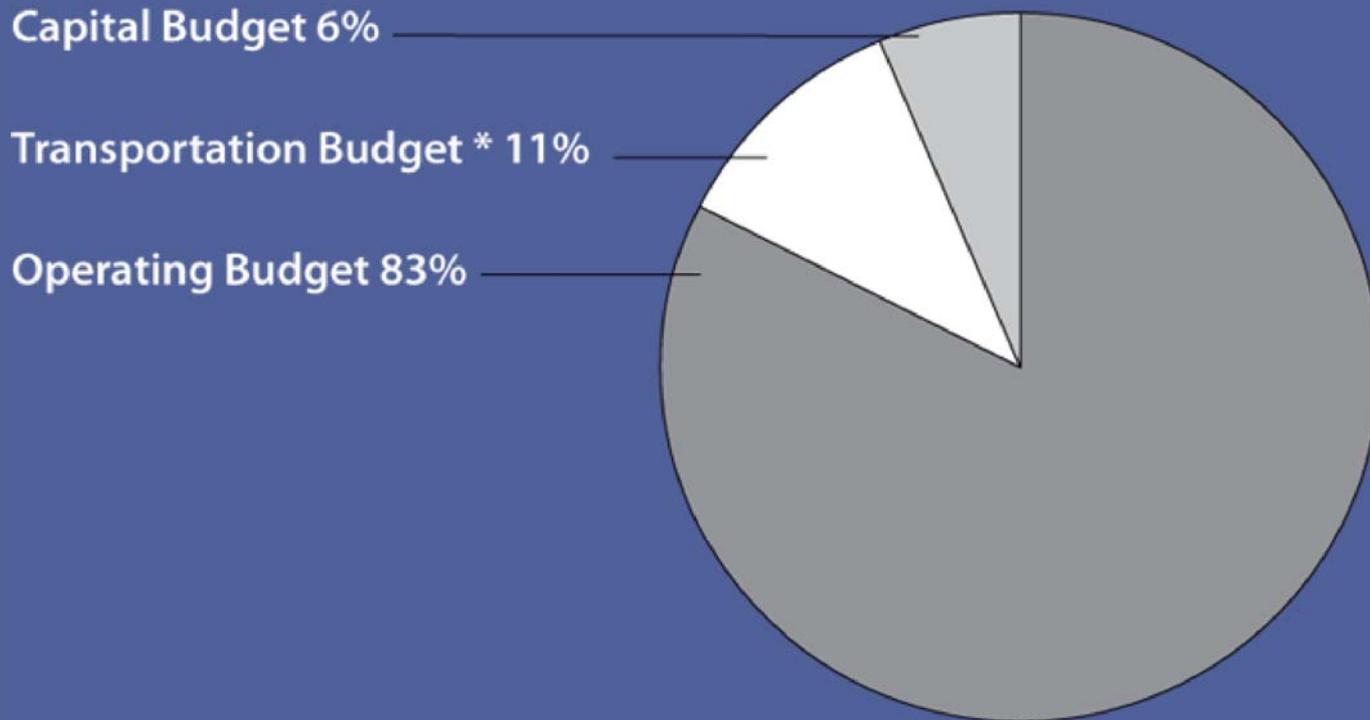
- The Pacific Northwest has the same infrastructure challenges as the nation
- The Washington Transportation Plan (WTP) is a comprehensive 20-year look at statewide transportation needs and investment priorities
- Addresses all levels of government
- Looks at private sector needs, investment, and actions

2007 - 2026 Washington Transportation Plan



- Identifies a need to invest over \$67 billion over the 20 years ... (2005 dollars)
- \$38 billion of which is unfunded
- Does not include all local transit needs

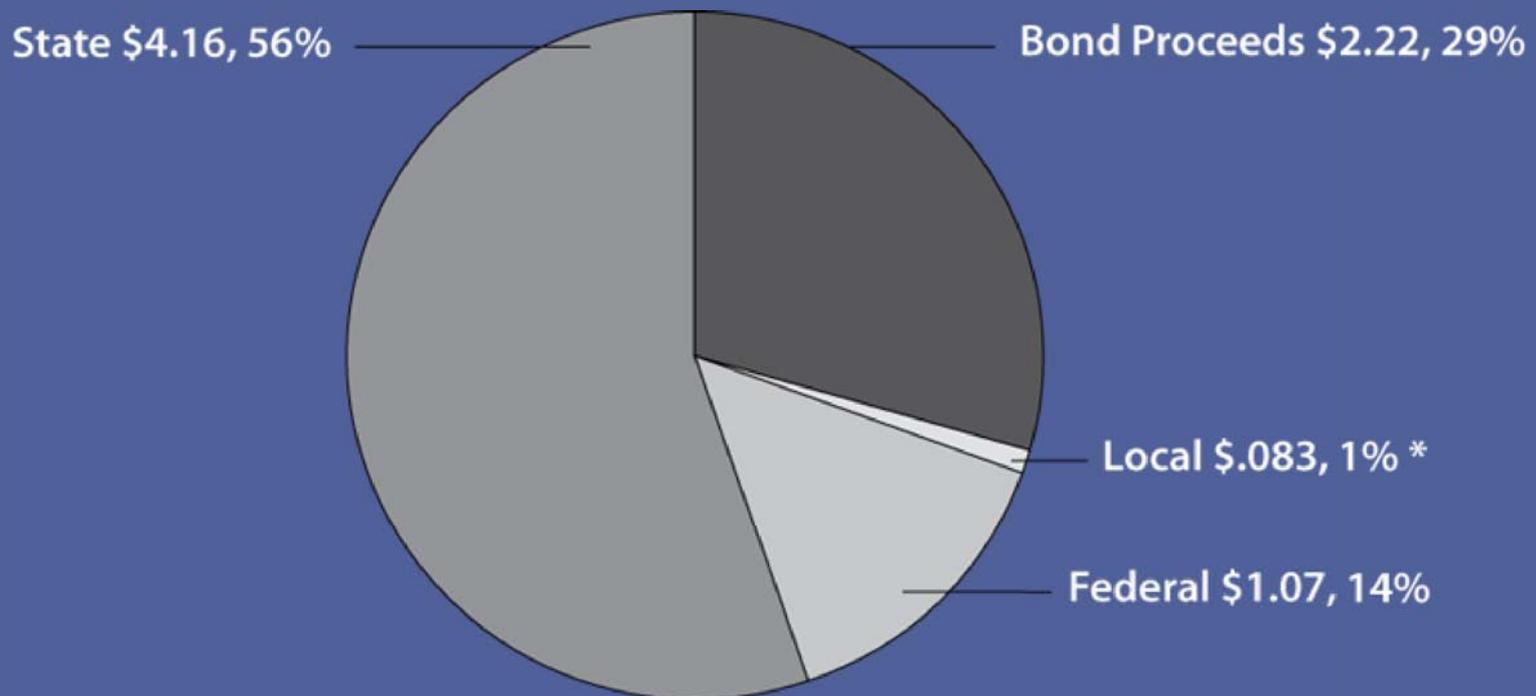
2007-09 State Budget (\$71.0 Billion)



*The Transportation Budget includes funding for Washington State Patrol and Department of Licensing

Where Does Transportation Money Come From?

2007-09 Transportation Budget (in Billions)

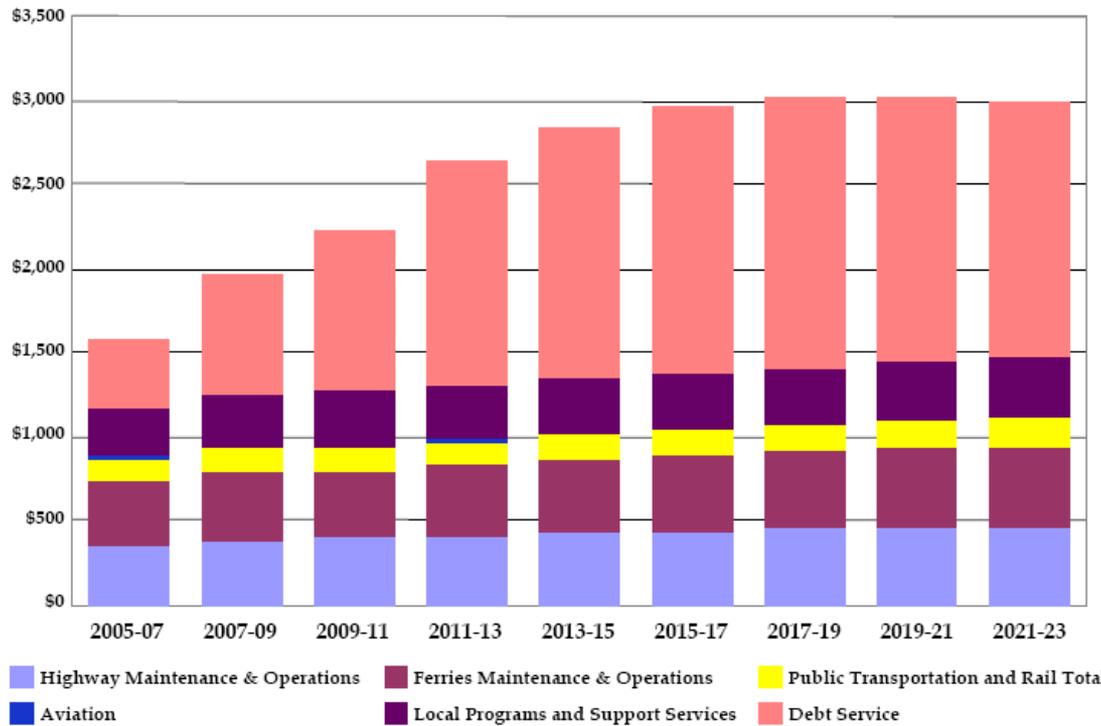


* payments for contracted work

Debt Service Takes a Growing Share of State Transportation Budget

**Figure ES.5 WSDOT Capital Budget and 16-Year Financial Plan
Operating Uses of Funds**

Millions of Nominal Dollars



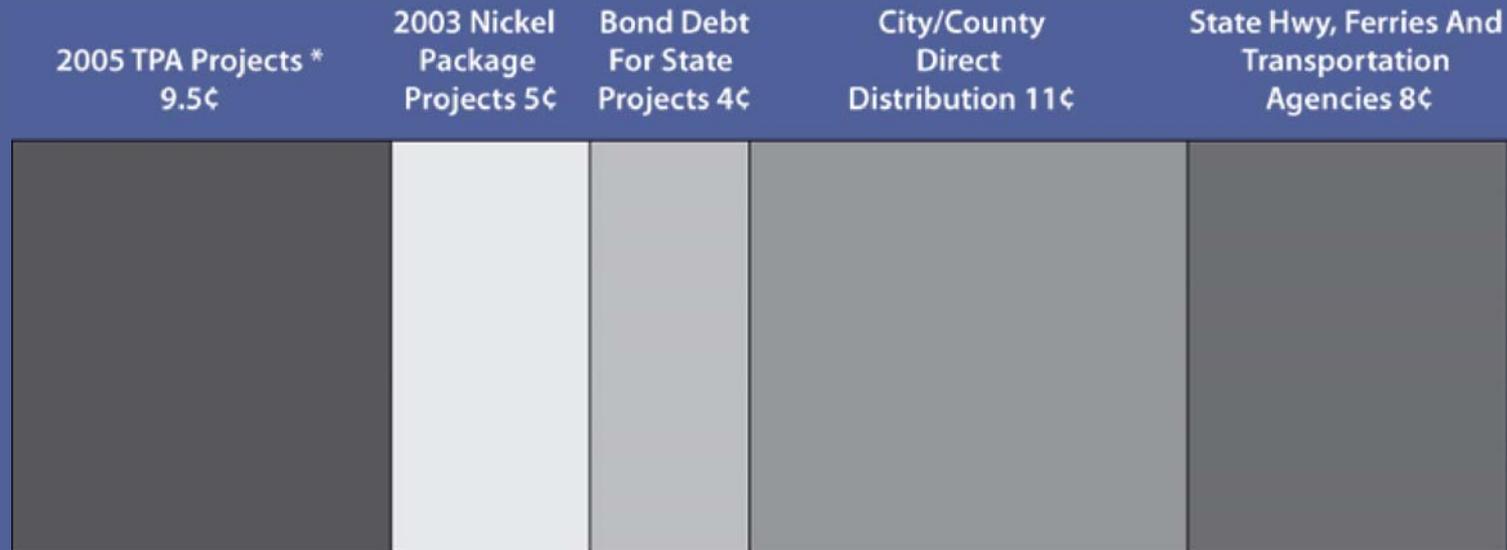
Source: Department of Transportation 2007 to 2009 Operating Budget Request and 16-Year Financial Plan, August 30, 2006.

Major State And Federal Transportation Fund Sources



- Federal gas tax –18.4¢ per gallon
- State gas tax – 37.5¢
- State car and truck weight fees
- Ferry fares – about 68% of operating costs

Where Does The State Gas Tax Money Go?



37.5¢ Washington State gas tax (July 1, 2008)

* 8.5¢ of TPA revenue funds state highway projects; 1¢ goes to counties and cities for road and street improvements

City Transportation

- Cities and towns have 16,421 miles of streets
- 70% of cities' transportation funding comes from local revenue sources, largely sales tax
- 11% of cities' transportation revenue is federal funds
- 19% of cities' transportation revenue comes from state
 - primarily 2.96¢ of state gas tax
 - also grants from Transportation Improvement Board

County Transportation

- Counties have 39,900 miles of roads in unincorporated areas
- About 62% of counties' transportation funding is locally generated, primarily from the county road share of the property tax
- 11% of counties' transportation revenue is federal funds
- About 27% of counties' transportation funding comes from state revenues
 - 4.92¢ of gas tax
 - grants and distributions from County Road Administration Board
 - grants from Transportation Improvement Board

Transit Agencies



- 28 operating transit agencies
- Most local transit service revenue comes from:
 - Locally-approved sales tax
 - Fare box receipts
 - Federal grants
- State money mostly limited to special needs transit and CTR programs

Ports

- 75 port districts in 33 of 39 counties
- Ports can engage in both transportation and economic development
 - Marine shipping
 - Airports
 - Industrial infrastructure
 - Marinas
- Port revenue comes from user fees, leases, property tax and federal grants



Current WTP Investment Priorities

Because it is unlikely that the state will generate enough money to meet all the unfunded needs, the Transportation Commission adopted these priorities for future investment:

- Preservation
- Safety
- Economic Vitality
- Mobility
- Environmental Quality and Health

#1: PRESERVATION

- Fundamental transportation investment is system preservation
- Preservation is the foundation for other investment guidelines



New cable median barrier along I-5 helped prevent this semi truck from crossing the median.

WSDOT snow removal crews faced record snow and avalanche conditions last winter at Snoqualmie Pass.

#2: SAFETY

Safety of the traveling public is the state's highest priority



#3: ECONOMIC VITALITY



- Basic user benefits (reduced operating and production costs, reduced passenger and freight delay and reduced accidents)
- Jobs from project construction and the multiplier effect
- Economic productivity increases
- Local or regional economic development

#4: MOBILITY

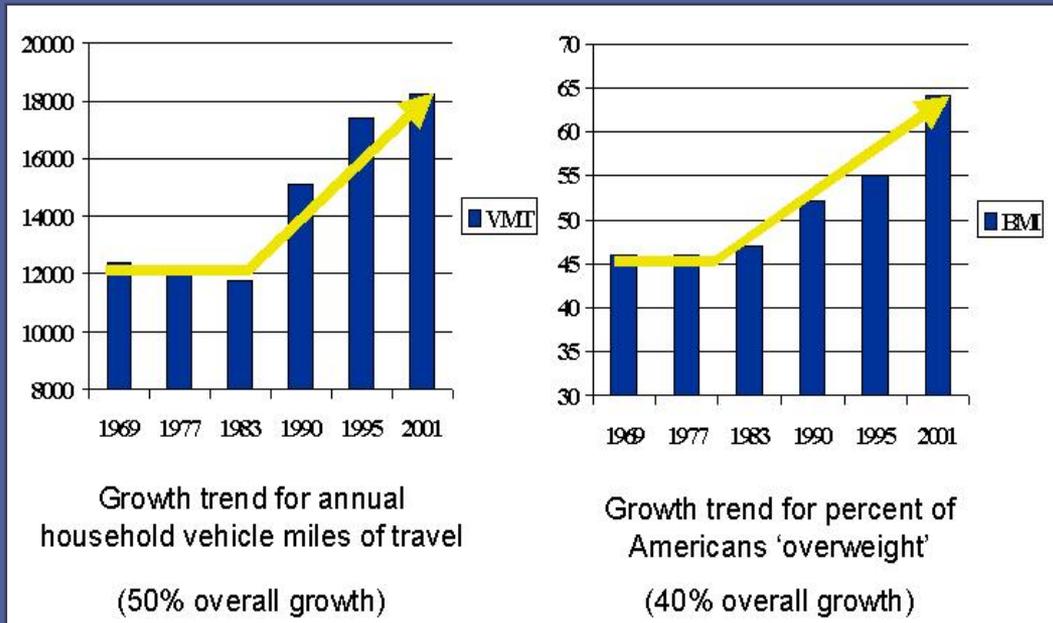
- Provide connectivity and reliability to work, to customers, to friends, to activities, to shopping
- Reduce congestion on our most heavily traveled highways with transit and traffic management programs



#5: ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY & HEALTH



- Transportation systems affect the natural environment and our own health
- Compare growth in Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) with growth in obesity



There is No One Single Answer

many modes, plans and strategies



- Tolling Studies I and II
- Rail Capacity and Needs Analysis
- Long-term revenue strategies
- Highway System Plan
- Ferry System/Funding Plans
- Public Transportation Plan
- Long-Term Air Transportation Study
- State Bike-Pedestrian Plan

Updating the Washington Transportation Plan for 2030

A transportation system for 2030

- Almost 1.7 million more people in the state
- An older population; 20% over 65 years old
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 25% below 1990 levels
- Declining gas tax revenue

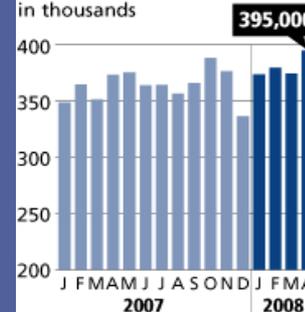


BUS RIDERSHIP UP, GAS SALES DOWN

As gas prices have increased, gas sales have decreased and bus ridership has gone up. In April, King County Metro Transit saw more daily bus boardings, on average, than at any time in its history.

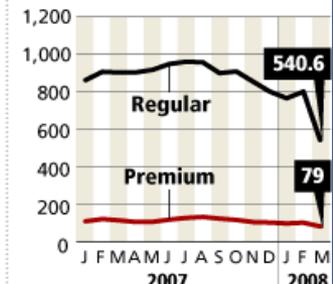
Bus ridership

Average weekday boardings, in thousands



Washington gas sales*

Statewide, in thousands of gallons sold per day



Sources: King County Metro Transit, Energy Information Administration

*Refinery sales through retail outlets
SEATTLE P-I

Time To Look At New Solutions and Approaches



- Technology
- Innovation
- Efficiencies
- Partnerships

Technology And Efficiency



Two toll facilities currently operating:

- Tacoma Narrows Bridge
- SR 167 High Occupancy Toll (HOT) Lanes Pilot Project

When To Use Tolling:

- To help pay for construction
- To optimize system performance, such as with an HOV/Tolled Express Lane
- Doesn't divert traffic to other routes

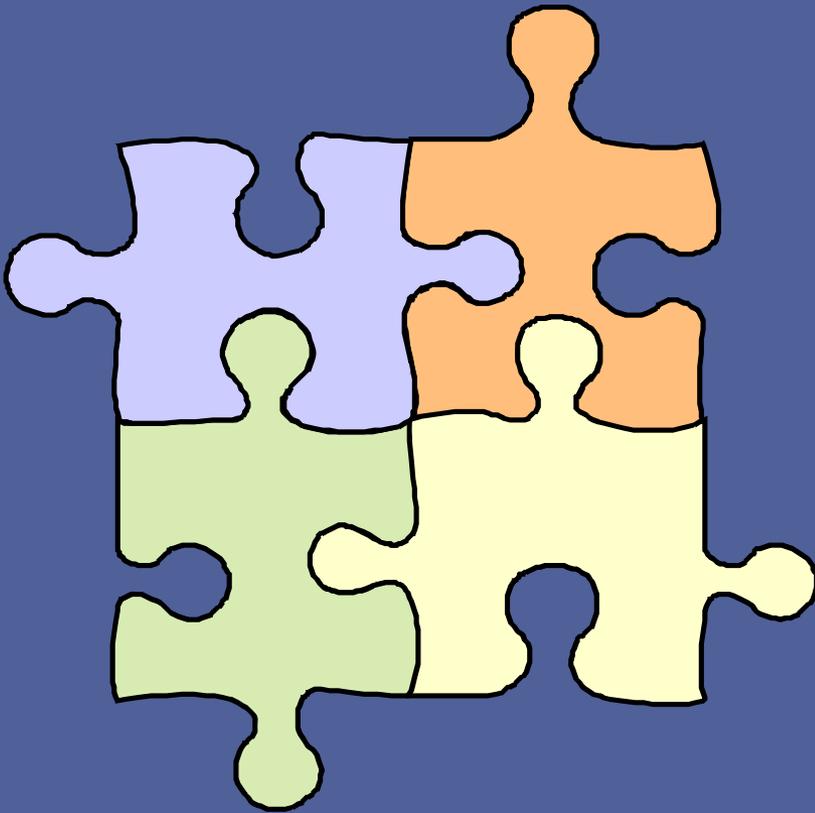


Innovation

- Use technology to manage the system
- Provide travelers information on alternative routes
- Ramp metering improves traffic flow
- Remove accidents quickly



Partnerships



Stronger and more consistent partnerships among levels of government, and between governments and the private sector, are needed to develop and deliver transportation improvements and operations.

Innovation And Partnerships



Railex

Shipping perishable produce
cross-country in 4 to 5 days



Examples Of Partnerships

- Port of Tacoma, Fife and I-5 improvements
- The Grape Line
- Columbia River Crossing



Washington Transportation Plan 2011 – 2030 Update

Current Activities

- Establish Advisory Group
- Finalize WTP planning process
- Develop a WTP vision for 2030
- Begin public outreach

Next Year

- Continue WTP Public Outreach
- Draft WTP Policy Recommendations
- Draft 2011- 2030 WTP and seek public comment
- Adopt 2011-2030 WTP

The End

