Road Work Ahead: Connecticut's Transportation Infrastructure Challenge

### PRESENTATION OVERVIEW

- Part I: Connecticut Transportation Funding Basics
- Part II: Connecticut's Transportation Challenge
- Part III: Policy Options for Future Investment



### PARTI: THE BASICS



#### QUICK FACTS:

- Separate fund dedicated to transportation
- Law directs specified revenue sources to fund
- Constitutional lockbox requires that these sources be deposited in STF and used for transportation purposes

#### **Revenue Breakdown**



Source: OFA FY 19 est.

#### **TRANSPORTATION SPENDING**



### PARTII: THE CHALLENGE



#### AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS INFRASTRUCTURE GRADES



### SYSTEM AGE

### 50%

portion of road network that is over 55 years old



portion of rated bridges that are 48+ years old 5

Metro North line bridges that are 100+ years old



### 40+

Annual hours lost to congestion per person in urban centers 10%

State routes that are currently over capacity 3%

Increase in vehicle miles traveled from 2013 to 2016





Total value of lost time and wasted fuel annually



Total annual cost to drivers from deficient roads and bridges



Increase in future costs due to deferred maintenance



#### "Connecticut's Bold Vision for a Transportation Future"

#### **30-YEAR PLAN**



#### **5-YEAR RAMP-UP**



### **MAJOR POLICY CHANGES**

2015-Present



### FOUR-YEAR STF OUTLOOK



### TRENDS | GROWTH DISPARITY

#### FY 19-22 (projected)



**Revenue Change** 







### **TRENDS** | GAS TAX SUSTAINABILITY

#### Gas Tax Rate Changes Since 1990 ~39¢(1/1/97) 25 ¢ (7/1/00) Cents per Gallon 18.4 ¢ (10/1/93) Federal Connecticut

### THE CHALLENGE

While recent legislative actions have funded the "Let's Go!" ramp-up and stabilized the STF through 2023, without additional funding, the state will have to reduce its transportation spending in the future.

### PART III: POLICY OPTIONS

### **POLICY OPTIONS**

- Use of Non-STF Resources for Transportation
- Gas Tax Increase
- Transportation-Related Fee Increases
- Mileage-Based User Fees
- Public-Private Partnerships (P3s)
- State Infrastructure Bank





#### **QUICK FACTS**

- DOT has evaluated several tolling options
- Currently, the Value Pricing Pilot (VPP) program is the state's most viable option
- Tolling requires both legislative and federal approval and must be done in accordance with federal law
- Bills passed committee in 2017 & 2018 but were not voted on by either chamber



#### **VPP PROGRAM**

- Allows participating states to toll on existing federal-aid highways in order to manage congestion
  - Connecticut qualifies for an exemption under the program
- Tolling under this program must (1) be all-electronic, (2) be implemented in congested areas & (3) use congestion pricing
- Congestion Pricing ≠ Dynamic Pricing

### THE TOLLING DEBATE

#### **ARGUMENTS FOR**



Direct user fee (users pay/users benefit)







Captures money from out-of-state drivers



**Economic Inequity** 



Significantly improves congestion



Comparatively expensive to collect



# **Top 10 FAQs**



### Doesn't federal law prohibit states from tolling?



# Do we have to do congestion pricing?



### Won't we lose federal funding if we impose tolls?



# What can states use toll revenue for?



# Can we put tolls only at the border?



## How many gantries will there be?



# Who sets toll rates?



Can we give toll discounts to state residents?



### How much revenue will tolls bring in annually?





### QUESTIONS

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For further research, the Library Research Guide is available here.

