

APPENDIX F – Federal Funding Sources

Federal-aid Highway Funding

1. Appalachia Development (ADHS) – The Appalachia Development Highway System Program continues funding for the construction of the Appalachian corridor highways in 13 states to promote economic development and to establish a State-Federal framework to meet the needs of the region.
2. Bridge (BR) – The Highway Bridge Program provides funding to enable states to improve the condition of their highway bridges through replacement, rehabilitation, and systematic preventive maintenance.
3. Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ) – The Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program provides funding for projects and programs in air quality nonattainment and maintenance areas for ozone, carbon monoxide (CO), and particulate matter (PM-10, PM-2.5) which reduce transportation related emissions.
4. Federal Lands Highway Program (FLHP) – The FLHP provides funding for transportation on federally managed lands such as national park roads and parkways, Public Lands Highways (discretionary and Forest Highways), and Refuge Roads programs.
5. High Priority Projects (HPP) – The US Congress has identified and allocated a specific amount of money for specific projects considered to be a high priority. These dollars are in addition to formula and other allocated dollars.
6. Interstate Maintenance (IM) – The IM program provides funding for resurfacing, restoring, rehabilitating, and reconstruction (4R) most routes on the Interstate System.
7. National Highway System (NHS) – The program provides funding for improvements to rural and urban roads that are part of the NHS, including the Interstate System and designated connections to major intermodal terminals. Under certain circumstances NHS funds may also be used to fund transit improvements in NHS corridors.
8. Surface Transportation Program (STP) – The STP provides flexible funding that may be used by states and localities for projects on any Federal-aid highway, including the NHS, bridge projects on any public road, transit capital projects, and intracity and intercity bus terminals and facilities.
9. National Highway Performance Program (NHPP) – The NHPP provides funding on roadways designated on the National Highway System supporting progress toward the achievement of national performance goals for improving infrastructure condition, safety, congestion reduction, system reliability, or freight movement.
10. Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) – The HSIP provides funding to achieve a significant reduction in traffic fatalities and serious injuries on all public roads.

11. State Planning and Research (SPR) – The SPR provides funding for the planning of future roads highway programs and local public transportation systems and the planning of the financing of such programs and systems, including metropolitan and statewide planning.
12. Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP) – The TAP funding is for activities considered under the Transportation Alternatives which include the construction, planning, and design of pedestrian and trail facilities; safety-related infrastructure; and Safe Routes to School (SRTS) program. Other project categories include historic preservation and rehabilitation of historic transportation facilities; vegetation management practices, environmental mitigation activities, projects that reduce vehicle-caused wildlife mortality, and the recreational trails program.

Federal-aid Transit Funding

1. **Planning Programs, Sections 5303, 5304, 5305** – Provides planning funds for State Departments of Transportation for Statewide Planning.
2. **Transit Urbanized Area Formula Program, Section 5307** – Formula funding program that provides grants for Urbanized Areas (UZA) for public transportation capital investments (and operating expenses in areas under 200,000 population) from the Mass Transit Account of the Highway Trust Fund.
3. **Bus Facility and Bus Programs, Sections 5309 and 5318** – Provides funding for the acquisition of buses for fleet/service expansion and bus related facilities such as maintenance facilities, bus rebuilds, and passenger shelters. These funds are allocated to specific projects at the discretion of Congress.
4. **Capital Investment Grants “New Starts,” Section 5309** – This Section 5309 program provides funding primarily for Major Fixed Guideway Capital Investment projects (New Starts) and Capital Investment Grants of \$75 million or less (Small Starts).
5. **Enhanced Mobility of Seniors and Individuals with Disabilities, Section 5310** – Provides funding to states for the purpose of assisting private nonprofit groups in meeting the transportation needs of older adults and people with disabilities when the transportation service provided is unavailable, insufficient, or inappropriate to meeting these needs. The program aims to improve mobility for seniors and individuals with disabilities by removing barriers to transportation service and expanding transportation mobility options.
6. **Transit Funds for Areas Other Than Urbanized Areas, Section 5311** – Provides capital and operating assistance for rural and small urban public transportation systems.
7. **Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ)** – The Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program provides funding for projects and programs in air quality nonattainment and maintenance areas for ozone, carbon monoxide (CO), and particulate matter (PM-10, PM-2.5) which reduce transportation related emissions.
8. **Preventive Maintenance Project Type** – Provides funding for preventive maintenance based on grant programs that have a capital component.
9. **State of Good Repair, Section 5337** – Provides capital assistance for maintenance, replacement, and rehabilitation projects of high-intensity fixed guideway and bus systems to help transit agencies maintain assets in a **state of good repair**.
10. **Bus and Bus Facilities Formula, Section 5339** – Provides funding to replace, rehabilitate and purchase buses and related equipment and to construct bus-related facilities including technological changes or innovations to modify low or no emission vehicles or facilities.

Federal-aid Phases

Planning (PP) – Once a proposal is funded for project planning, detailed studies and analyses are conducted to evaluate the need for the project, to establish the scope and location of proposed transportation facilities and to obtain environmental approvals.

Engineering (PE) – Engineering projects involve detailed environmental studies and preliminary and final design. Having been through a detailed analysis based on the information from the Project Planning phase, these projects are candidates for future addition to the Construction Program.

Right-of-Way (ROW) – This funding is to provide the necessary land for the project or to protect corridors for future projects.

Construction (CON) – This last stage includes the costs of actually building the designed facility.

Other - This funding is to provide for Utilities or Transit Related projects.

Total – This is the sum of any funding shown for Planning, Engineering, Right of-Way, and Construction.

Federal-Aid – This is the amount of the total that will utilize federal funding.