



TRADE



TRANSPORTATION ALTERNATIVES SPENDING REPORT

FISCAL YEARS 1992–2022
AUGUST 2023

Prepared by Transportation Alternatives Data Exchange
This report supersedes all previously published editions.



ABOUT TrADE



The Transportation Alternatives Data Exchange (TrADE) is operated by Rails-to-Trails Conservancy (RTC). TrADE helps stakeholders at the federal, state and local levels understand and make effective use of the Transportation Alternatives Set-Aside (TASA) program. TASA provides funding from the federal government for projects that expand travel choice, strengthen the local economy, improve quality of life and protect the environment. Eligible projects include most activities historically funded as “Transportation Enhancements,” (TE) the Recreational Trails Program (RTP) and the Safe Routes to School (SRTS) program. TrADE provides transparency, promotes best practices, and provides citizens, professionals and policymakers with information and access to funding data.

From 1996 to 2013, TrADE operated as the National Transportation Enhancements Clearinghouse, as a partnership between RTC and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA).

For more information, visit trade.railstotrails.org.

Acknowledgments

This report was written and produced by Katie Harris and Torsha Bhattacharya, Ph.D., reviewed by Kevin Mills, edited by Amy Kapp and designed by Joe LaCroix. Data collection and table and figure production were undertaken by Tif Mulally, Ph.D. The report was produced for TrADE at RTC.

Data for this report come from FHWA’s Financial Management Information System (FMIS) and from state departments of transportation (DOT) staff. This report utilizes early data from FMIS and may differ slightly from final federal reports. This publication would not be possible without information provided by staff from state DOTs to the TrADE team. Though states are not contractually required to provide this information, their voluntary participation has been essential to the success of the data exchange in creating openness and transparency and promoting best practices.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
INTRODUCTION.....	3
TRANSPORTATION ALTERNATIVES ELIGIBILITIES	11
UPDATING THE TRADE DATABASE	14
SPENDING ANALYSIS	16
FUNDING LOSSES	25
PROGRAM ANALYSIS	31
CONCLUSION.....	38

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



The Transportation Alternatives Set-Aside (TASA) is the largest dedicated source of funding for trails, walking and bicycling in the United States. Since 1991, this program, formerly known as Transportation Enhancements (TE), has transformed the landscape of the country. While projects in several categories (including eligibilities such as historic preservation and highway beautification) are eligible for funding from this program, the consistent leading priority in TE/Transportation Alternatives (TA) investment since the program’s inception has been the improvement of conditions for walking and bicycling. In large part due to this dedicated funding, the United States now boasts more than 40,000 miles of multiuse trails and thousands of improved street facility projects that support biking and walking. Investment in active transportation infrastructure—such as sidewalks, bike lanes and trail networks—improves communities by connecting people to each other, creating economic vitality and promoting healthy outdoor mobility. This investment also saves money and decreases roadway congestion while reducing pollution and health care costs.¹

The impact of TASA is poised to grow substantially, in part thanks to changes brought about by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL)¹ approved by Congress in November 2021. While the BIL impacts will be measured for years to come, the opportunities the law provides for states and communities are already being realized. In addition to increasing the funding for TASA by an average of 70% over the course of five years, the BIL also closes loopholes that over the past decade have prevented TA funding from reaching its maximum potential.

Since the inception of TE, passed in 1991, through its transformation into TA in 2012, Rails-to-Trails Conservancy (RTC) has monitored for more than 30 years how these funds have been invested and the projects that have been built. This annual “Transportation Alternatives Spending Report” is an important tool for states, regions and active transportation professionals to understand and strengthen the program, thus improving the efficiency and impact of the investments made.

¹Also known as the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In this report, we provide a look at the history of TA programs and examine how recent changes are supporting state and local decision-makers and advocates in getting eligible projects funded.

- A total of \$1.38 billion was apportioned to the states for the TA program in fiscal year (FY) 2022, in contrast to \$850 million in FY 2021.
- A total of \$779.12 million was obligated to TA projects in FY 2022, in contrast to \$4.4 billion in TA application requests in FY 2020.²
- The transfer rate (TASA funds being moved away from the TASA program and into other projects) was 1.1%, compared to the FY 2021 transfer rate of 16%. This rate is significantly lower due to a Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) prohibition on inter-program transfers for FY 2022.
- Obligation rates were 60% of apportioned funds, with the rate staying steady from FY 2021.
- Approximately \$540 million of TE/TA/TASA funds was reimbursed in FY 2022, marking the completion of projects and the return of up-front funds to local communities.

WHAT WE MEAN BY TRANSPORTATION ALTERNATIVES (TA)

(A Note on the Difference Between TE, TAP and TASA)

Transportation Enhancements, or TE, was the first dedicated source of federal funding for walking and biking. When Congress passed the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA), the legislation brought together roads, railroads, transit and other modes of transportation—including walking and biking—under one umbrella. Under ISTEA, Congress created TE, and ensured that funding would be available for bicycle and pedestrian transportation and for the preservation and enhancement of many of the nation’s scenic and historic assets.

The Transportation Alternatives Program, or TAP, was the next iteration of TE. The Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act, known as MAP-21, was signed into law in 2012 with legislative language that recast many of the TE activities as Transportation Alternatives (TA). MAP-21 also consolidated the Safe Routes to School program and the Recreational Trails Program to create the TAP.

The Transportation Alternatives Set-Aside, or TASA, was the next iteration. The Fixing America’s Surface Transportation Act, or FAST Act, was signed into law in 2015, eliminating TAP and replacing it with a set-aside of Surface Transportation Block Grant (STBG) program funding for TA. Eligible uses for these set-aside funds include all projects and activities previously eligible under TAP.

The difference between TAP and TASA is the structure by which funds are delivered. Under TAP, the funds came through a stand-alone program, and with TASA, the funds are a set-aside of the STBG program.

In this report, Transportation Alternatives, or the acronym TA, refers to the projects within the categories of eligibility, regardless of the delivery mechanisms for these funds. TA, therefore, encompasses both the stand-alone program (TAP) of MAP-21 and the set-aside (TASA), which began with the FAST Act.

² The FY 2021 application requests statistic was not available from FHWA at the time of publication; therefore the FY 2020 application requests statistic is used for comparison.

INTRODUCTION

The passage of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) in 2021 was an important milestone for trails, walking and biking infrastructure in the United States. The legislation ushers in a new era for funding that will help communities across the nation continue the progress of the last several decades in making our country a safer place to walk and bike. Building on the solid foundation of Transportation Alternatives (TA) funding and projects—including Transportation Enhancements (TE), the Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP) and the Transportation Alternatives Set-Aside (TASA), the BIL increases the amount of funding available in the program overall. In addition, the BIL fixes the most problematic aspect of TASA, which has been inter-program transfers. This is a vital time for states to take advantage of new opportunities for funding TA projects.

FIGURE 1: TRANSPORTATION ALTERNATIVES KEY MILESTONES: FROM ISTEA TO BIL



INTRODUCTION

Following six years of implementation of the Fixing America’s Surface Transportation (FAST) Act of 2015, the BIL provides states with a nearly 70% increase to TA on average over the course of five years and a new opportunity to help meet the unprecedented demand for trails and other walking and biking infrastructure. The BIL also limits fund transferability out of TA; allows states to use up to 5% of their TA funds for technical assistance programs; and provides states with flexibility to average match requirements across the state, as opposed to requiring each project to meet the 20% federal match requirement. These changes to TA could be vital to creating and completing active transportation networks and to ensuring equity in the funding and development of TA projects.

COMMON ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS REPORT

ARRA:	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act	RTP:	Recreational Trails Program
BIL:	Bipartisan Infrastructure Law	SAFETEA-LU:	Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users of 2005
CMAQ:	Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality	SRTS:	Safe Routes to School
DOT:	Department of Transportation	STBG:	Surface Transportation Block Grant
FAST Act:	Fixing America’s Surface Transportation Act of 2015	STP:	Surface Transportation Program
FHWA:	Federal Highway Administration	TA:	Transportation Alternatives
FMIS:	Financial Management Information System	TAP:	Transportation Alternatives Program
FY:	Fiscal Year	TASA:	Transportation Alternatives Set-Aside
ISTEA:	Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991	TE:	Transportation Enhancements
MAP-21:	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act of 2012	USDOT:	U.S. Department of Transportation
MPO:	Metropolitan Planning Organization		

INTRODUCTION

SPENDING ANALYSIS

From fiscal year (FY) 1992 through FY 2022, Congress apportioned \$22.52 billion to the states for TE, TAP and TASA projects, as shown in Figure 2. During that time, approximately \$1.9 billion was lost to transfers and another \$3.02 billion was lost to rescissions. The Transportation Alternatives Data Exchange (TrADE) national project database shows that state departments of transportation (DOTs) have programmed a cumulative total of 40,443 TE/TAP/TASA projects from FY 1992 through FY 2022. (This does not include canceled projects or projects with no federal money.) A financial summary for FY 2022 follows in Figure 3.

The federal aid project funding cycle is successfully completed when federal dollars are dispersed to the project sponsor. Both the obligation and reimbursement rates are key performance measures for project implementation. The cumulative obligation rate for TE/TAP/TASA (FY 1992 to FY 2022) is 70%. The cumulative reimbursement rate for TE/TAP/TASA (FY 1992 to FY 2022) is 65%.

FIGURE 2: CUMULATIVE TE/TAP/TASA FINANCIAL SUMMARY, FYS 1992–2022



INTRODUCTION



LESSONS FROM FY 2022

FY 2022 was the first year of the BIL implementation. States are using available remaining TAP funds from previous funding bills while concurrently using available TASA funds. Because of the increase in overall funding available through the BIL, there is substantially more funding available within TASA. This report gives the first indication of how states are responding to this increase in the TA program. One thing is clear: Because of the increased funding, states now have a golden opportunity to make significant progress on the backlog of active transportation projects. To account for the increase in the overall apportionment, states will need to obligate funds at increased levels.

One of the most notable changes is that inter-program transfers are restricted under the BIL. For FY 2022, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) prohibited such transfers and, going forward, transfers will be limited to instances where states demonstrate to FHWA that demand for TASA-eligible projects is insufficient. After nearly a decade of a high number of transfers, this policy change in the BIL limits the use of TASA funds outside the authorizing legislation's original intentions, which will greatly benefit trails, walking and biking projects.

CUMULATIVE IMPACT AND UNMET DEMAND

Over more than 30 years, the TA program has obligated more than \$22 billion for 40,443 projects across the country to create infrastructure for walking and biking, preserve historic transportation assets, protect environmental assets and more.

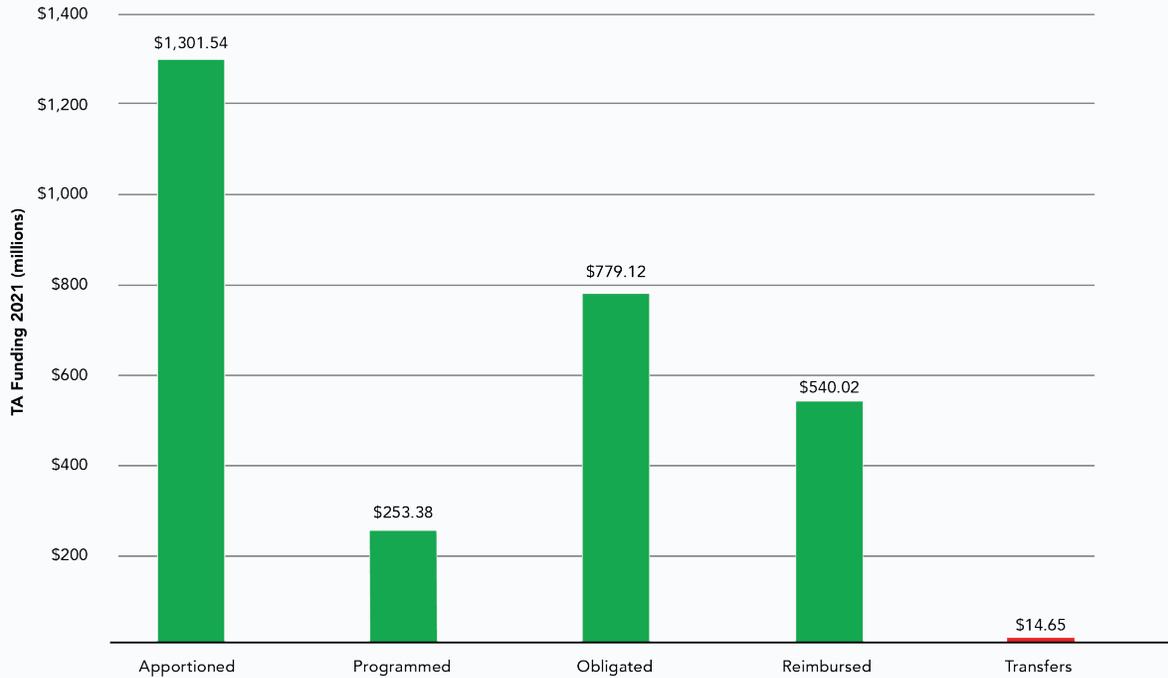
Communities of all sizes and across diverse geographies are using the transformative power of these investments now more than ever. In urban and suburban areas, there is burgeoning demand for safe streets for all users, protected bicycle lanes, multiuse pathways and trails, and streetscaping that invites foot traffic and enlivens main streets. Rural communities also seek more investment in active transportation projects as they plan multiuse trails and other facilities that improve economic vitality and health outcomes in the communities.

Despite the increase in overall apportionment through the BIL, the available funds are not keeping up with the demand. For comparison, in 2020, \$4.4 billion was requested, but only \$1.38 billion was allocated in FY 2022.³

³ The FY 2021 application requests statistic was not available from FHWA at the time of publication; therefore the FY 2020 application requests statistic is used for comparison.

INTRODUCTION

FIGURE 3: TE/TAP/TASA FINANCIAL SUMMARY, FY 2022



AMBITIOUS PROJECTS FOR CONNECTIVITY

Communities across the country are acknowledging the need for interconnected active transportation networks. These projects have the potential to transform communities for the better, in a myriad of ways, from mobility justice to carbon reduction to public health outcomes. They are ambitious projects, and with strategic investment that prioritizes filling critical gaps to advance interconnected active-transportation networks, the projects have the potential to yield tremendous positive outcomes. Here’s the hitch: Even with the increase in funding through the BIL, the pipeline of projects needed to complete these networks far exceeds current funding allocations. TE/TAP/TASA is foundational for funding trails, biking and walking projects. In fact, many of these active transportation networks are based on foundational infrastructure that exists because of TA funding. But in order for these networks to proceed from plans to reality, and for communities to reap the benefits, resources will increasingly need to be prioritized to ensure that people walking and biking can get where they want to go safely and conveniently. To enact ambitious plans and build transformational interconnected networks, the goal needs to become how to pay for necessary connections in a reasonable time period.ⁱⁱ

INTRODUCTION

BIL REVIEW

There were several impactful policy changes to TA in the BIL, which Congress passed in November 2021. The BIL authorizes significantly more money for TA over the course of five years, and the law contains several critical policy changes that will help to ensure program success and equitable access to funds.

MORE FUNDING AVAILABLE

The BIL provides states with a nearly 70% increase to TA on average over the next five years and a new opportunity to help meet the unprecedented demand for trails and for other walking and biking infrastructure. A total of \$1.38 billion was apportioned to TA projects in FY 2022, in contrast to \$850 million in FY 2021. With annual increases each year under the BIL, by 2026 the annual apportionment will be \$1.49 billion.

States need to consider the potential of the 70% average TA increase in the context of the positive impact the increase could have for projects in their communities, and also in the context of the capacity and readiness of agencies and entities—state DOTs as well as metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs)—to effectively make the most of the opportunity.

LIMITS ON TRANSFERS

The newest iteration of TA requires states to conduct a competitive process before transferring funds out to other programs and did not allow for any inter-program transfers in FY 2022. TRADE data from previous years showed the negative impact of transfers, which resulted in \$1.5 billion being transferred out of TA for other uses since 2012. The BIL closed this decade-old loophole, promising a return to a clear expectation that TA funds should be used for TA eligibilities. All states are now expected to run competitive grant programs to obligate TA funds for TA-eligible projects.

INTERAGENCY VS. INTER-PROGRAM TRANSFERS

There are two types of transfers of TE/TAP/TASA funds: interagency and inter-program transfers.

Interagency transfers: Interagency transfers are a frequently used mechanism in which TE/TAP/TASA funds from a state DOT are transferred to federal agencies to administer projects. In Western states, the federal government directly maintains a large amount of land; thus, transfers to the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM) or National Park Service (NPS) to administer projects are not uncommon. Since interagency transfers must still be used for TE/TAP/TASA-eligible projects, this type of transfer is encouraged because funding allocated for TE/TAP/TASA is used in alignment with its intended purposes.

Inter-program transfers: In contrast, inter-program transfers allow funding to be transferred to another Federal-aid Highway Program (FAHP) and used for non-TE/TAP/TASA eligibilities. For example, a transfer of funds to the National Highway Performance Program (NHPP) means that former TE/TAP/TASA funding could be used to build a freeway. Inter-program transfers are problematic, because the funds intended for TE/TAP/TASA use are redirected for a use that is out of alignment with the intended purposes. Fortunately, the BIL closed this decade-old loophole, and no inter-program transfers occurred in FY 2022.

INTRODUCTION



NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR EQUITY

Two new aspects of TASA have the potential to make the process more equitable for communities accessing TA funds. First, states may now use up to 5% of their annual TA allocation to “provide technical and application assistance” and to offset administrative costs of TA. TRADE is aware of at least one state that is using this provision to initiate technical assistance, but more information is needed to assess the nature or prevalence of its use.

Additionally, a change to the matching requirement could provide relief for low-income communities struggling to meet the often-elusive matching dollars to unlock TA. Previously, states were required to meet a 20% match for all projects. The new law now allows states to average a 20% match across their full portfolio of TA projects.

States have the opportunity to assess equity needs and use this flexibility to adjust match rates based upon community needs and access to capital. Combined with new or

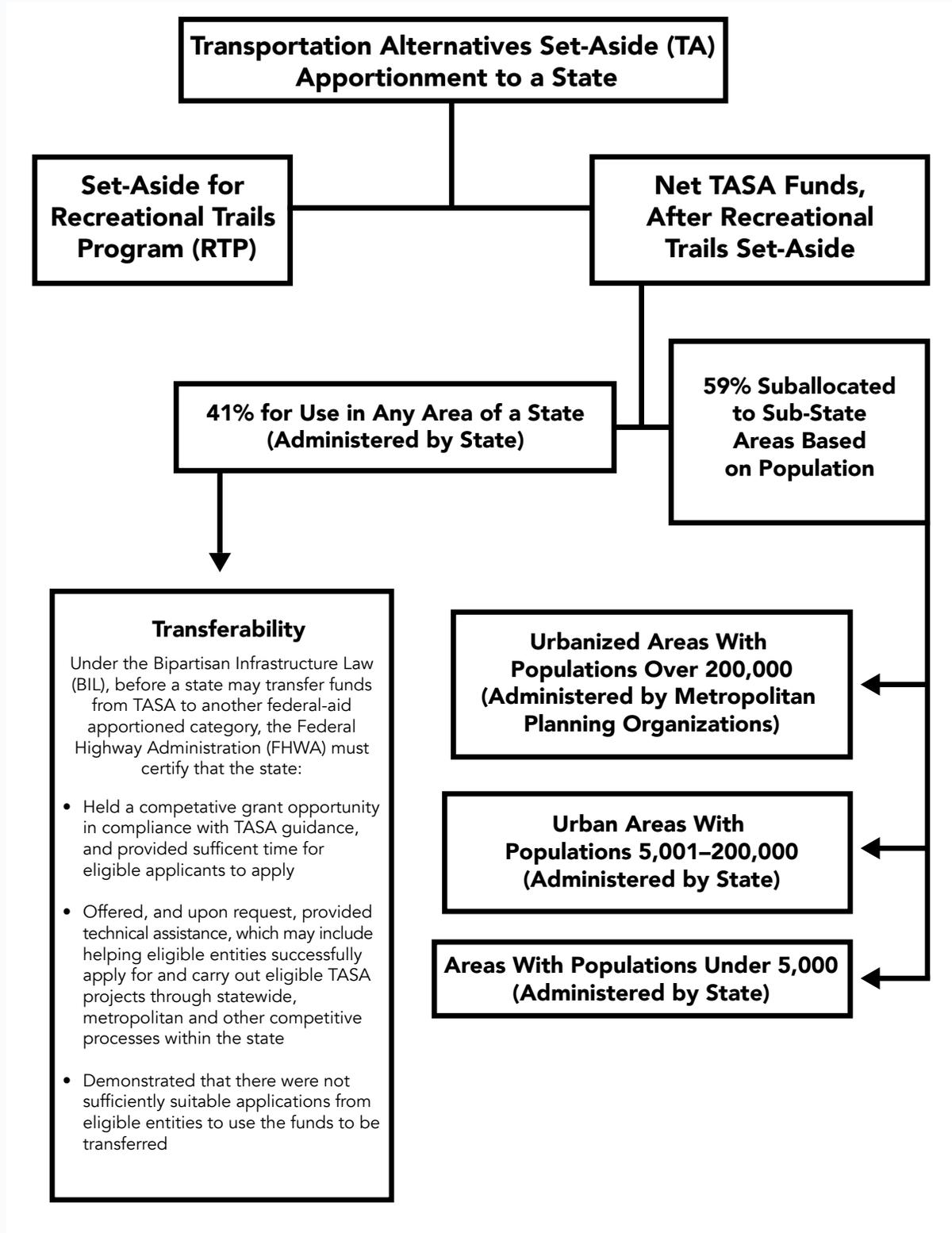
increased technical assistance programs, communities that may have previously struggled to meet the TA matching requirement may become more able to access funds to improve the safety and quality of life of their residents.

ADDITIONAL TA CHANGES

Among additional policy changes are updates to suballocations—the process through which MPOs serving populations of 200,000 or more people are given responsibility for a share of TA. This portion of funds has increased from 50% to 59%. The guidance also clarifies that TA may be used for trail maintenance in the same manner as the Recreational Trails Program (RTP).

States are now able to transfer funds into TA from sources like the Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) and the Carbon Reduction Program (CRP), and certain states are beginning to take advantage of this flexibility.

FIGURE 4: DISTRIBUTION OF TRANSPORTATION ALTERNATIVES SET-ASIDE FUNDS WITHIN STATES



TRANSPORTATION ALTERNATIVES ELIGIBILITIES

A Transportation Alternative (TA) is any activity related to surface transportation that fits one or more of these 10 categories. In addition, projects eligible under the Recreational Trails Program (RTP) and Safe Routes to School (SRTS) program qualify.^{vi}



Pedestrian and Bicycle Facilities: Providing new or reconstructed sidewalks, walkways, curb ramps, bike lane striping, paved shoulders, bike parking, bus racks, off-road trails, bike and pedestrian bridges, and underpasses



Safe Routes for Non-Drivers: Creating access and accommodation for children, older adults and individuals with disabilities



Conversion of Abandoned Railway Corridors to Trails: Acquisition of railroad rights-of-way; planning, design and construction of multiuse trails and rail-with-trail projects



Scenic Turnouts and Overlooks: Construction of scenic turnouts, overlooks and viewing areas

^{vi} The planning, designing or construction of boulevards in the right-of-way of former Interstate System routes or other divided highways is also eligible; photos courtesy of Transportation Alternatives Data Exchange (TrADE).

Transportation Alternatives Spending Report | Fiscal Years 1992 – 2022
TRANSPORTATION ALTERNATIVES ELIGIBILITIES



Outdoor Advertising Management: Conducting billboard inventories and removing illegal and nonconforming billboards



Historic Preservation and Rehabilitation of Historic Transportation Facilities: Restoration of railroad depots, bus stations and lighthouses; rehabilitation of rail trestles, tunnels, bridges and canals; and more



Vegetation Management: Improving roadway safety; preventing invasive species; providing erosion control



Archaeological Activities: Undertaking projects related to impacts from implementation of highway construction projects

Transportation Alternatives Spending Report | Fiscal Years 1992 – 2022
TRANSPORTATION ALTERNATIVES ELIGIBILITIES



Stormwater Mitigation: Addressing stormwater management with pollution prevention and abatement activities; preventing water pollution related to highway construction or due to highway runoff



Wildlife Management: Reduction of vehicle-caused wildlife mortality; restoration and maintenance of connectivity among terrestrial or aquatic habitats



Recreational Trails Program: Construction and maintenance of recreational trails, trailside and trailhead facilities; acquisition of easements; assessment of trail conditions; producing publications and educational programs; and more



Safe Routes to School Program: Improving sidewalks, traffic calming, and pedestrian and bicycle crossings; providing on-/off-street bicycle facilities; implementing traffic diversion improvements; creating secure bicycle parking facilities; and more

UPDATING THE TrADE DATABASE

This report uses data collected and maintained by the Transportation Alternatives Data Exchange (TrADE), previously known as the National Transportation Enhancements Clearinghouse (NTEC), at Rails-to-Trails Conservancy (RTC). Beginning in 1993, RTC developed a database of funded Transportation Enhancements (TE) projects by state. As NTEC, this project listing was managed and updated annually from 1996 to 2013 under successive cooperative agreements with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). Data for this edition were collected between January and March 2023.

Data for this report come from FHWA's Financial Management Information System (FMIS) and state department of transportation (DOT) staff. FMIS provides the cumulative and fiscal year (FY) activity for funding available, obligated and reimbursed in every state. This report utilizes early data from FMIS and may differ slightly from final federal reports. States are required to report obligations and reimbursements through FMIS. Additionally, state DOTs provide TrADE with project data, including project name, activity type, location and funding levels. This allows analysis of the distribution of funding by federal category and of state match rates for federal funding. Though states are not contractually required to provide this information, their voluntary participation has been essential to the success of the data exchange in creating openness and transparency and in promoting best practices.

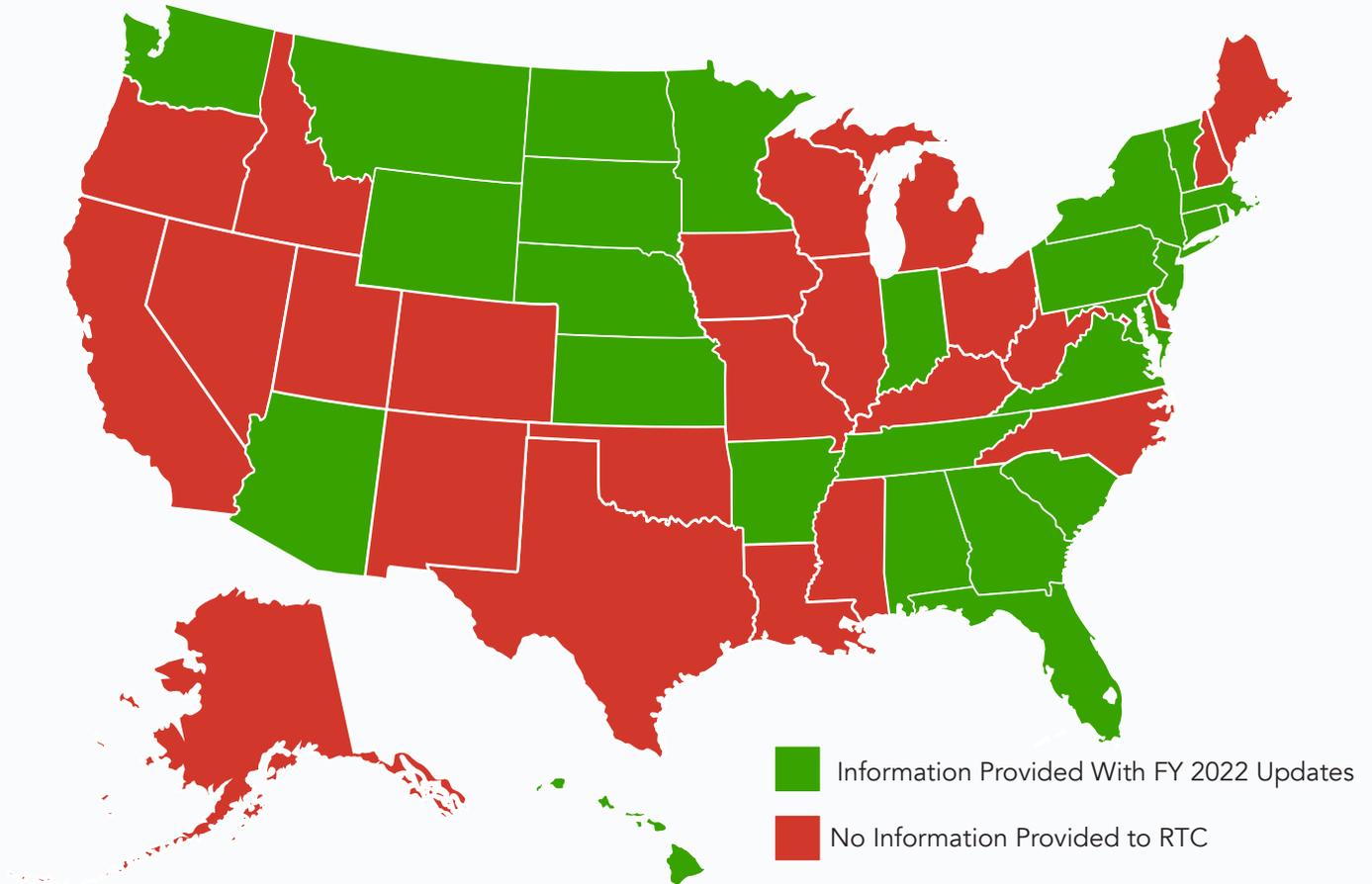
The national list of programmed TE, Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP) and Transportation Alternatives Set-Aside (TASA) projects contains 40,443 projects selected from FY 1992 to FY 2022. The database also contains 743 programmed projects for future years (FY 2023 to FY 2028). Combined, the list contains a total of 41,186 projects. However, charts and tables in this report do not include future-year projects or projects that were not reported by state DOTs to TrADE. The national TE/TAP/TASA project list can be viewed online at railstotrails.org/policy/trade/search/. Because the TrADE database of projects is the only existing repository for information on TE, TAP and TASA projects nationwide, the participation of each state DOT is crucial for the accuracy and completeness of this information. During the most recent data collection for this report, 26 states provided updated programming information, as shown in Figure 5.⁴

For more on the historical differences between the various Transportation Alternatives (TA) funding mechanisms between 1992 and 2023—including Transportation Enhancements (TE), the Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP) and the Transportation Alternatives Set-Aside (TASA)—go to page 2.

⁴ A list of state department of transportation (DOT) Transportation Alternatives Coordinators can be viewed at rtc.li/fhwa-state-contacts.

UPDATING THE TRADE DATABASE

FIGURE 5: STATE PARTICIPATION



SPENDING ANALYSIS

This chapter provides a summary of spending on Transportation Enhancements (TE), Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP) and Transportation Alternatives Set-Aside (TASA) funds from fiscal years (FYs) 1992 through 2022. Federal funding for surface transportation follows a multistep process, and TASA is a reimbursement program in which the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) compensates states for project costs as they are incurred.

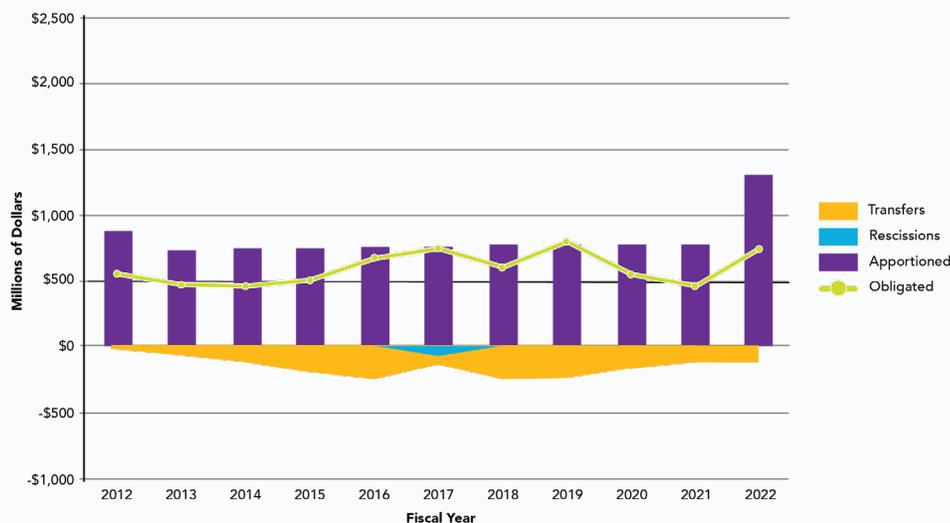
The key steps of this cycle are:

- **Apportionment:** FHWA apportions funds to each state, as determined by a formula in the federal legislation. Under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL), 59% is suballocated to areas within a state, based on population.
- **Programming:** State departments of transportation (DOTs) and metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs) select projects to receive funding. MPOs are able to program projects only in metropolitan areas with populations of 200,000 or more.
- **Obligation:** FHWA commits to reimburse states for the federal share of the project cost (typically up to 80%).
- **Reimbursement:** FHWA reimburses states for work completed.

Available funding amounts may be reduced through rescissions, lapsing and transfers. Through federal legislation, a rescission cancels a specified amount of unobligated funds that have already been apportioned. Lapsing applies to Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act of 2012 (Map-21)-era funds, and these funds can disappear as though they never existed.⁵

Funding levels at each phase of this cycle, as well as reductions in funding, serve as key benchmarks that provide an overview of TE/TAP/TASA—from the apportionment of funds through project reimbursement. Figure 6 shows a national overview of the funding amounts by phase from the last decade (FY 2012 through FY 2022).

FIGURE 6: APPORTIONMENTS, OBLIGATIONS, TRANSFERS AND RESCISSIONS BY YEAR, FYS 2012–2022



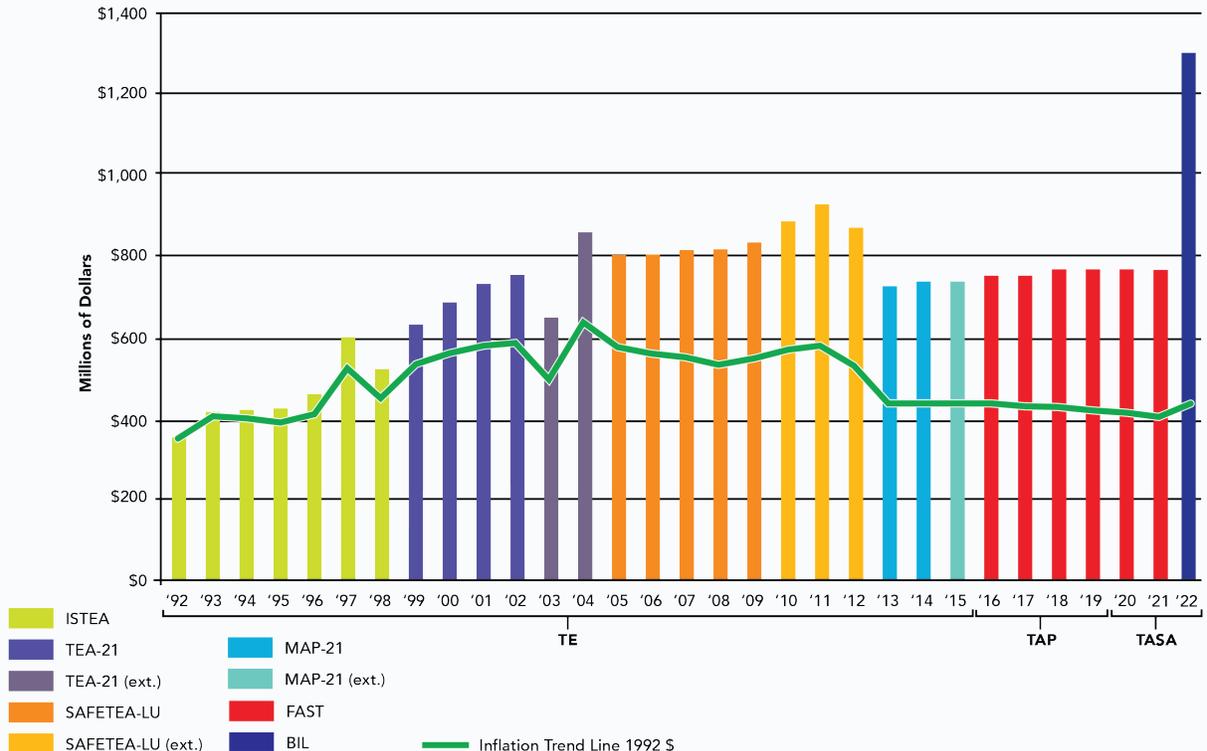
SPENDING ANALYSIS

APPORTIONMENTS

Apportionment is the first step of the funding process, where funds are distributed across the country. From FY 1992 through FY 2022, TE, TAP and TASA apportionments included the following:

- **TE:** Over the 21 years (FY 1992 through FY 2012) of TE, the cumulative apportioned funding provided to states was \$14.27 billion. The remaining unobligated balance is \$79.3 million. States had the ability to deobligate and reobligate funding for projects, which reset the period of fund availability—causing the unobligated TE balance to fluctuate.
- **TAP:** Over the three years (FY 2013 through FY 2015) of TAP, cumulative funding apportioned to states was \$2.2 billion.
- **TASA:** Over the six years (FY 2016 through FY 2021) of TASA, cumulative funding apportioned to states was \$4.5 billion. This does not include \$85 million off the top for the Recreational Trails Program (RTP) for each of the five years of the Fixing America’s Surface Transportation Act of 2015. The remaining unobligated balance is \$2.5 billion.
- **TE + TAP + TASA:** The cumulative apportioned funding for TE, TAP and TASA (FY 1992 through FY 2022) is \$22.52 billion. The national apportionments by year are shown in Figure 7.

FIGURE 7: TE/TAP/TASA APPORTIONMENTS BY YEAR, FYS 1992–2022



SPENDING ANALYSIS

OBLIGATIONS

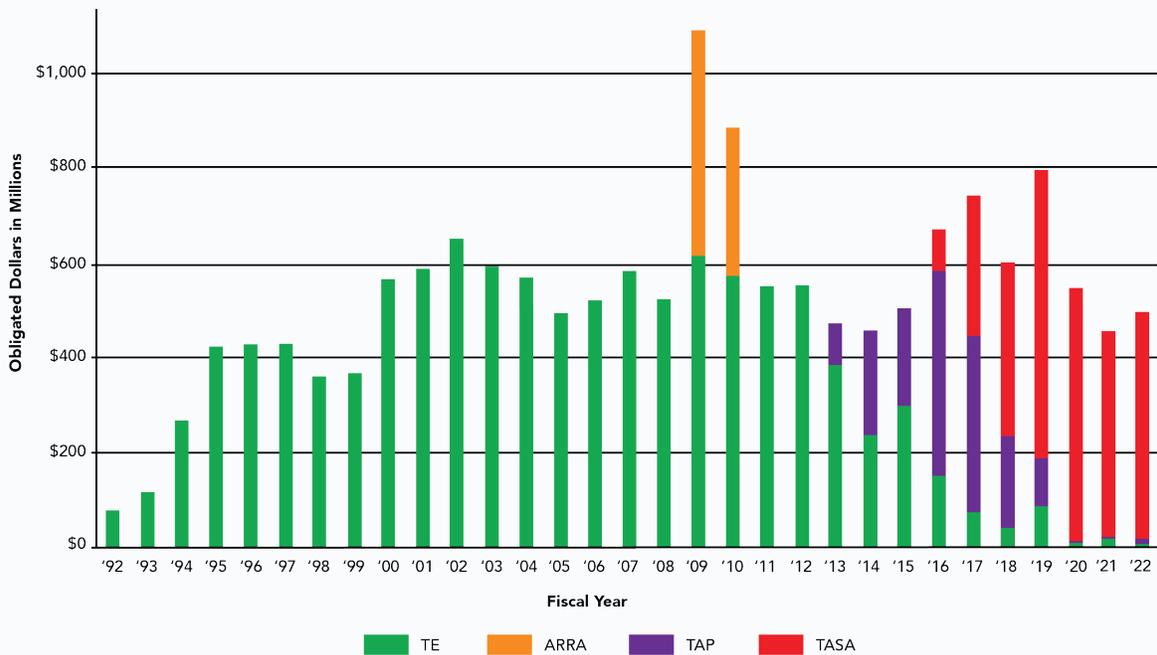
Obligations represent a significant step in the project implementation process, during which FHWA commits to reimburse states for the federal share of the cost of selected projects. Figure 8 shows the amounts obligated by year. This analysis examines overall obligation rates, recent trends in obligation and obligation rates for suballocated funds. Of note, the highest obligations occurred in FY 2009 and FY 2010 because of American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) dollars being used in addition to TAP funds.

OBLIGATION RATES BY FISCAL YEAR

This report analyzes obligation rates in two ways. The first method is to compare cumulative obligation rates to the cumulative apportionment. This rate is one indicator of how state DOTs and MPOs direct TE/TAP/TASA funds to eligible projects; though it is important to recognize that the entire apportionment amount may not be available due to annual obligation limitations. Over the course of 30 years, 70% of apportionments have been obligated on TE/TAP/TASA projects nationwide.

The second method, shown in Table 1, is to compare the obligated amount to the apportionment in a particular fiscal year. Table 1 shows the unobligated TE/TAP/TASA balances. This amount shows how much of the year’s apportionment has been obligated. This amount can vary between years, and some states have two-year funding cycles. As seen in Table 1, states are able to obligate more than 100% of one year’s apportionment by reaching back to obligate funds apportioned from previous years.

FIGURE 8: TE/TAP/TASA FUNDING OBLIGATED BY YEAR, FYS 1992–2022



SPENDING ANALYSIS

RECENT TRENDS IN OBLIGATION

While the cumulative obligation rate is a useful measure, a state-by-state analysis of recent trends (i.e., past six years) in obligation rates provides further insight into TE/TAP/TASA spending by state DOTs and MPOs.

- **TE:** During FY 2022, \$9.6 million in TE funds was obligated, a decrease from FY 2021 (\$12 million). The unobligated TE balance was \$79.3 million, down from \$225 million the year prior. As noted previously, the unobligated TE balance will continue to fluctuate as states deobligate and reobligate funds.
- **TAP:** In FY 2022, \$10.3 million in TAP funds was obligated, compared to \$4.06 million in FY 2021. The unobligated TAP balance was \$26.5 million, down approximately \$10 million from FY 2021's unobligated balance of \$37 million.
- **TASA:** For FY 2022, the national obligation amount for TASA was \$477.7 million, up from \$443 million in FY 2021. This indicates that last year, states were focused on using remaining TE and TAP funds as well as obligating the newer TASA funds. A total of \$2.5 billion was unobligated in FY 2022.
- **TE + TAP + TASA:** In FY 2022, the combined obligation rate for TE, TAP and TASA was 59.9%, staying nearly even with 59.9% in FY 2021. One possible explanation for why the rate remained nearly the same is that some states accept applications every other year. States may have projects in the pipeline, but they may not have obligated funds in FY 2022. In those cases, we would expect to see an increase in obligations in FY 2023.

Unobligated Funding: While FY 2022 resulted in a decrease in the unobligated TE balance and the unobligated TAP balance—as states continued to spend TE and TAP funds (which are no longer being apportioned) or as TAP funds lapsed (disappeared as though they never existed)—the unobligated TASA balance increased. The TE/TAP/TASA combined unobligated balance at the conclusion of FY 2021 was \$2.6 billion. State-specific unobligated balances at the close of FY 2022 are reported in Table 1.

TA OBLIGATIONS BY AREA

TAP and TASA funds are partially suballocated to large, urbanized areas within a state based on population. For census-designated urbanized areas with a population greater than 200,000, the FAST Act designates the local MPO to administer a competitive process to select projects for TASA funds in the region. Table 2 shows the FY 2022 obligation amounts for TAP and TASA projects, and the rates, as compared to the FY 2022 apportionment.

State DOTs are responsible for administering a process to select projects for funds suballocated to small and medium-size areas (with population under 5,000, and between 5,001 and 200,000, respectively), as well as any area funds that can be used for projects throughout the state. Under the BIL, the suballocation to areas with populations between 5,001 and 200,000 will be further divided into areas with populations of 5,001 to 50,000 and of 50,001 to 200,000.

TABLE 1: UNOBLIGATED FUNDS AS OF FY 2022

State	2022 Apportionment	Obligation Rate	Total Available Remaining	Obligation/Total Available Remaining	TE Unobligated Balance	TAP Unobligated Balance	TASA Unobligated	TASA-BIL Unobligated
Alabama	\$26,985,132	42.3%	\$71,185,751.49	16.0%	\$412,056.97	\$811,068.14	\$29,342,623.01	\$29,586,931.74
Alaska	\$9,513,302	10.6%	\$19,827,187.06	5.1%	\$106,408.57	\$107,421.93	\$7,904,450.23	\$10,701,093.00
Arizona	\$26,900,025	34.3%	\$65,950,293.12	14.0%	\$943,367.43	\$1,100,301.62	\$28,676,042.62	\$25,031,268.00
Arkansas	\$17,041,625	48.5%	\$35,769,896.53	23.1%	\$92,953.00	\$170,629.93	\$9,983,771.12	\$16,889,413.00
California	\$117,947,407	118.7%	\$381,341,035.07	36.7%	\$1,306,758.85	\$4,721,124.84	\$115,196,776.27	\$86,045,037.93
Colorado	\$18,420,774	67.6%	\$56,630,587.14	22.0%	\$-	\$-	\$25,639,421.14	\$18,546,643.00
Connecticut	\$14,671,395	36.8%	\$35,204,484.25	15.3%	\$3,370,199.52	\$422,657.19	\$12,224,890.39	\$16,193,590.11
Delaware	\$5,220,371	14.3%	\$10,512,961.99	71%	\$-	\$39,594.31	\$3,736,063.16	\$5,781,281.50
D.C.	\$4,525,944	58.4%	\$20,250,501.48	13.1%	\$-	\$9,704.50	\$13,055,578.52	\$4,290,880.00
Florida	\$81,603,720	56.7%	\$176,261,109.96	26.3%	\$1,915,311.31	\$1,555,413.00	\$55,959,211.55	\$72,063,493.00
Georgia	\$54,042,469	26.1%	\$122,484,434.88	11.5%	\$4,109,276.16	\$1,194,327.55	\$41,368,186.65	\$63,921,811.00
Hawaii	\$5,182,695	23.3%	\$16,511,281.42	7.3%	\$6,929,310.54	\$-	\$9,111,171.65	\$6,190,855.00
Idaho	\$7,561,463	80.3%	\$15,267,630.67	39.8%	\$34,577.45	\$249.52	\$5,275,907.61	\$3,919,101.34
Illinois	\$46,957,100	83.2%	\$153,585,393.91	25.4%	\$1,462,816.77	\$549,593.72	\$38,374,851.91	\$37,571,544.34
Indiana	\$37,895,313	60.0%	\$79,858,669.27	28.4%	\$1,073,856.58	\$189,159.56	\$14,733,742.08	\$33,568,088.40
Iowa	\$16,146,057	12.1%	\$40,747,044.41	4.8%	\$570,224.79	\$69,737.40	\$20,724,768.85	\$16,482,357.00
Kansas	\$16,233,419	66.4%	\$37,682,432.27	28.6%	\$-	\$120,880.56	\$10,826,125.64	\$15,913,455.58
Kentucky	\$20,613,006	62.1%	\$56,857,164.30	22.5%	\$1,696,709.20	\$379,903.26	\$20,554,394.87	\$20,970,063.57
Louisiana	\$18,614,618	43.7%	\$49,026,594.38	16.6%	\$73,775.33	\$1,443,027.37	\$21,553,046.18	\$17,311,765.46
Maine	\$4,255,791	137.1%	\$15,720,056.84	37.1%	\$45,162.25	\$-	\$5,974,463.60	\$3,809,462.52
Maryland	\$19,301,240	52.5%	\$59,916,075.97	16.9%	\$631,635.77	\$105,081.74	\$27,025,067.52	\$22,331,559.06
Massachusetts	\$18,596,747	67.1%	\$47,181,477.97	26.5%	\$7,281,665.21	\$895,199.17	\$15,700,363.18	\$16,171,604.24
Michigan	\$41,670,334	59.0%	\$93,099,399.09	26.4%	\$998,944.48	\$289,880.76	\$21,371,725.47	\$45,859,655.74
Minnesota	\$25,757,672	77.6%	\$41,593,965.51	48.0%	\$-	\$-	\$10,337,331.00	\$10,421,201.73
Mississippi	\$16,552,849	116.9%	\$53,226,425.00	36.4%	\$528,547.00	\$396,770.00	\$8,666,673.00	\$16,271,267.00
Missouri	\$31,378,234	12.6%	\$86,908,691.77	4.6%	\$446,417.16	\$5,852,878.09	\$40,206,853.20	\$34,776,489.49
Montana	\$8,335,662	46.9%	\$14,705,878.11	26.6%	\$-	\$13,089.50	\$4,112,798.03	\$6,667,753.87
Nebraska	\$10,205,648	34.8%	\$36,127,004.11	9.8%	\$331,818.02	\$158,335.19	\$20,491,991.06	\$11,923,511.00
Nevada	\$9,184,016	117.6%	\$30,405,815.04	35.5%	\$431,086.11	\$-	\$13,032,385.00	\$6,570,168.00
New Hampshire	\$5,179,907	68.1%	\$9,381,920.76	37.6%	\$587,432.02	\$3,213.48	\$2,018,680.18	\$3,834,837.91
New Jersey	\$28,808,303	87.4%	\$140,503,002.46	17.9%	\$280,745.59	\$23,043.00	\$31,523,685.05	\$34,266,453.00
New Mexico	\$10,921,584	48.7%	\$23,486,018.01	22.6%	\$704,173.29	\$82,645.12	\$8,743,926.23	\$8,298,877.52
New York	\$45,807,798	38.6%	\$136,054,664.41	13.0%	\$12,092,038.94	\$220,956.43	\$59,959,252.41	\$50,134,334.00
North Carolina	\$37,757,876	45.4%	\$120,031,277.62	14.3%	\$1,936,637.00	\$1,863,451.00	\$56,522,414.30	\$34,921,994.00
North Dakota	\$6,114,043	68.8%	\$12,201,225.41	34.5%	\$-	\$-	\$1,705,374.67	\$6,089,825.98
Ohio	\$45,567,043	82.0%	\$96,380,472.20	38.7%	\$247,665.04	\$-	\$28,155,078.70	\$30,882,566.60
Oklahoma	\$22,314,802	55.2%	\$55,650,436.60	22.1%	\$5,393,915.06	\$0.04	\$17,627,051.71	\$24,615,853.26
Oregon	\$13,729,550	143.5%	\$45,832,836.98	43.0%	\$0.01	\$3,131.11	\$20,563,856.20	\$5,542,169.08
Pennsylvania	\$44,482,851	78.8%	\$178,772,089.37	19.6%	\$94,136.62	\$44,042.02	\$87,304,510.49	\$50,807,235.19
Rhode Island	\$4,491,863	117.0%	\$14,935,921.06	35.2%	\$-	\$229,194.36	\$6,887,153.01	\$1,597,597.00
South Carolina	\$25,431,509	44.6%	\$51,575,141.92	22.0%	\$1,479,793.24	\$11,330.39	\$12,948,159.25	\$27,196,283.00
South Dakota	\$7,849,206	121.0%	\$35,159,145.23	27.0%	\$-	\$-	\$23,234,189.47	\$2,424,061.78
Tennessee	\$29,356,545	27.4%	\$71,223,020.97	11.3%	\$3,995,321.80	\$1,033,858.58	\$29,109,129.24	\$32,969,849.00
Texas	\$129,180,413	20.5%	\$309,603,223.68	8.6%	\$5,342,189.04	\$824,519.98	\$107,186,802.27	\$152,702,282.00
Utah	\$9,424,051	29.6%	\$33,088,471.99	8.4%	\$79,865.95	\$189,092.03	\$19,056,389.68	\$11,049,412.85
Vermont	\$4,283,014	60.5%	\$11,991,719.98	21.6%	\$536,710.12	\$35,097.76	\$4,628,027.94	\$4,370,816.00
Virginia	\$35,430,387	41.3%	\$104,540,844.56	14.0%	\$1,019,384.90	\$758,305.42	\$30,736,671.56	\$52,646,470.00
Washington	\$19,213,554	167.6%	\$52,193,032.32	61.7%	\$148,588.28	\$238,525.20	\$8,845,430.94	\$11,788,771.47
West Virginia	\$10,401,898	102.5%	\$29,031,640.62	36.7%	\$10,182,653.17	\$140,266.78	\$5,913,762.20	\$10,508,990.65
Wisconsin	\$29,818,320	19.7%	\$71,315,082.90	8.2%	\$329,710.32	\$215,522.68	\$29,369,326.84	\$33,881,423.00
Wyoming	\$4,665,818	72.2%	\$9,510,507.93	35.4%	\$55,514.66	\$-	\$1,474,570.74	\$4,584,114.48
Total	\$1,301,544,363	59.9%	\$3,536,300,939.99	22.0%	\$79,299,353.52	\$26,512,224.23	\$1,244,674,117.59	\$1,270,895,563.39

SPENDING ANALYSIS

MPOs are responsible for selecting projects for their suballocated funds. Table 3 shows FY 2022 obligations of TA funds by state, separated into MPO-allocated funds and state-allocated funds. Unless the state allows subgrants, the state agency remains responsible for the administration of all funds as the agency to which funds are allocated. Five states—Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont and Wyoming—do not have large MPOs that qualify for suballocated TA funds. Historical apportionments by state are available online at railstotrails.org/policy/trade/states.

As shown in Table 3, for FY 2022, the national obligation rate for MPOs was lower than for state agencies, at 54% and 67% respectively. In FY 2021, these rates for MPOs and state agencies were at 54% and 62% respectively.

REIMBURSEMENTS

The final stage of the project funding cycle is reimbursement. FHWA reimburses states for projects as they are completed. This process can be long; and when projects are stalled or are not separated into phases, there can be a significant period between obligation and reimbursement. Reimbursements do not occur until the project is complete on the ground and has been inspected.

The reimbursement rate indicates the percentage of obligated funds that were reimbursed. Within a fiscal year, differences in reimbursement rates can occur for various reasons, some of which may be inconsequential matters of timing. Therefore, when looked at alone, reimbursement rates are insufficient benchmarks for the funding analysis. A low reimbursement rate together with a high obligation rate in recent years could indicate that many projects in that state are ongoing. A high reimbursement rate together with a low obligation rate in recent years could indicate that few new projects are being implemented and older projects are being completed. Reimbursement rates should be interpreted in the context of the whole funding process. Consequently, the cumulative reimbursement rate is a more accurate portrayal of overall project implementation over time. The cumulative reimbursement amount for FY 1992 to FY 2022 was \$14.58 billion, and the rate was 65%. Table 4 has the state-specific and national cumulative amounts for all the program benchmarks.

- **TASA:** In FY 2022, the national reimbursement rate for TASA was 61% of the amount obligated. In comparison, in FY 2021, the reimbursement rate for TASA was 62.5%.
- **TE + TAP + TASA:** The cumulative (FY 1992 to FY 2022) reimbursement rate nationally was 92% of obligations and 65% of apportionments.

TABLE 2: TA OBLIGATIONS BY LARGE URBANIZED AREA SUBALLOCATION, FY 2022

State	Apportionment	TAP Obligations	Rate	TASA Obligations	Rate	TAP + TASA Obligations	Rate
Alabama	\$2,817,964	\$(148)	-0%	\$369,547.04	13%	\$369,399	13%
Alaska	\$929,549	\$(103,598)	-11%	\$(65,704.56)	-7%	\$(169,303)	-18%
Arizona	\$5,520,479	\$52,671	1%	\$(47,150.00)	-1%	\$5,521	0%
Arkansas	\$1,143,684	\$-	0%	\$(14,809.00)	-1%	\$(14,809)	-1%
California	\$29,369,072	\$(442,290)	-2%	\$11,727,900.44	40%	\$11,285,610	38%
Colorado	\$3,427,027	\$-	0%	\$2,462,062.00	72%	\$2,462,062	72%
Connecticut	\$3,434,766	\$-	0%	\$989,427.91	29%	\$989,428	29%
Delaware	\$766,461	\$-	0%	\$121,047.09	16%	\$121,047	16%
D.C.	\$1,231,199	\$(9,705)	-1%	\$1,100,234.71	89%	\$1,090,530	89%
Florida	\$19,117,976	\$(11,440)	-0%	\$(14,535.00)	-0%	\$(25,975)	-0%
Georgia	\$7,088,178	\$-	0%	\$(78,891.46)	-1%	\$(78,891)	-1%
Hawaii	\$430,568	\$-	0%	\$-	0%	\$-	0%
Idaho	\$444,567	\$-	0%	\$-	0%	\$-	0%
Illinois	\$10,299,707	\$339,115	3%	\$943,358.31	9%	\$1,282,473	12%
Indiana	\$5,356,490	\$8,530	0%	\$8,051.02	0%	\$16,581	0%
Iowa	\$1,019,457	\$-	0%	\$147,593.05	14%	\$147,593	14%
Kansas	\$1,879,834	\$-	0%	\$196,062.02	10%	\$196,062	10%
Kentucky	\$2,143,913	\$(10,510)	-0%	\$515,199.20	24%	\$504,689	24%
Louisiana	\$2,447,481	\$31,123	1%	\$1,720,186.04	70%	\$1,751,309	72%
Maine	\$157,978	\$-	0%	\$203,001.19	128%	\$203,001	128%
Maryland	\$4,170,589	\$(209)	-0%	\$161,994.60	4%	\$161,785	4%
Massachusetts	\$4,988,658	\$6,934	0%	\$303,784.22	6%	\$310,718	6%
Michigan	\$6,884,136	\$-	0%	\$4,828,015.33	70%	\$4,828,015	70%
Minnesota	\$4,037,397	\$-	0%	\$-	0%	\$-	0%
Mississippi	\$119,264	\$6,009	1%	\$324,068.00	29%	\$330,077	29%
Missouri	\$4,523,673	\$157,924	3%	\$671,105.47	15%	\$829,029	18%
Montana	\$0	\$-	0%	\$-	0%	\$-	0%
Nebraska	\$1,453,327	\$-	0%	\$965,640.69	66%	\$965,641	66%
Nevada	\$2,220,618	\$748,821	34%	\$1,811,309.71	82%	\$2,560,130	115%
New Hampshire	\$319,286	\$653	0%	\$112,209.59	35%	\$112,862	35%
New Jersey	\$7,738,236	\$36,007	0%	\$14,621,225.18	189%	\$14,657,232	189%
New Mexico	\$1,154,468	\$177,555	15%	\$1.00	0%	\$177,556	15%
New York	\$10,881,080	\$132,677	1%	\$4,113,492.00	38%	\$4,246,169	39%
North Carolina	\$5,233,080	\$458,289	9%	\$(395,195.00)	-8%	\$63,094	1%
North Dakota	\$0	\$-	0%	\$-	0%	\$-	0%
Ohio	\$8,384,750	\$-	0%	\$1,849,040.20	22%	\$1,849,040	22%
Oklahoma	\$2,632,595	\$-	0%	\$1,578,494.20	60%	\$1,578,494	60%
Oregon	\$2,013,528	\$29,206	1%	\$1,663,791.77	83%	\$1,692,998	84%
Pennsylvania	\$8,274,994	\$(2,483)	-0%	\$11,447,230.78	138%	\$11,444,748	138%
Rhode Island	\$1,097,248	\$-	0%	\$635,193.69	58%	\$635,194	58%
South Carolina	\$3,057,672	\$-	0%	\$2,360,399.69	77%	\$2,360,400	77%
South Dakota	\$0	\$-	0%	\$-	0%	\$-	0%
Tennessee	\$3,732,985	\$248,657	7%	\$604,377.53	16%	\$853,034	23%
Texas	\$25,567,954	\$252,632	1%	\$8,978,952.59	35%	\$9,231,585	36%
Utah	\$1,923,896	\$-	0%	\$1,865,207.01	97%	\$1,865,207	97%
Vermont	\$0	\$-	0%	\$-	0%	\$-	0%
Virginia	\$6,404,578	\$1,315,568	21%	\$4,564,259.61	71%	\$5,879,827	92%
Washington	\$3,309,065	\$4,728	0%	\$786,587.26	24%	\$791,315	24%
West Virginia	\$178,277	\$5,896	3%	\$5,383.00	3%	\$11,279	6%
Wisconsin	\$3,430,359	\$(132,540)	-4%	\$3,330,825.38	97%	\$3,198,285	93%
Wyoming	\$0	\$-	0%	\$-	0%	\$-	0%
Total	\$223,758,063	\$3,300,071	1.47%	\$87,469,973.50	39%	\$90,770,045	41%

TABLE 3: TA OBLIGATIONS BY LARGE URBANIZED AREA SUBALLOCATION AND STATE ALLOCATION, FY 2022

State	Apportionment			Obligation			Rate		
	MPO	State	Total	MPO TAP + TASA	State TAP + TE + TASA	Total	MPO	State	Total
Alabama	\$5,642,045	\$21,343,087	\$26,985,132	\$1,303,865	\$10,708,177	\$11,412,136	46%	50%	42%
Alaska	\$1,985,535	\$7,527,767	\$9,513,302	\$2,440,105	\$1,247,194	\$1,007,938	263%	17%	11%
Arizona	\$11,104,422	\$15,795,603	\$26,900,025	\$8,597,329	\$1,392,420	\$9,233,832	156%	9%	34%
Arkansas	\$2,643,841	\$14,397,784	\$17,041,625	\$694,106	\$6,868,632	\$8,266,218	53%	48%	49%
California	\$56,159,577	\$61,787,830	\$117,947,407	-\$2,470,459	\$93,975,617	\$139,989,719	-9%	152%	119%
Colorado	\$6,911,149	\$11,509,625	\$18,420,774	\$2,758,562	\$8,480,048	\$12,444,523	81%	74%	68%
Connecticut	\$6,481,313	\$8,190,082	\$14,671,395	\$4,224,901	\$2,456,329	\$5,401,515	125%	30%	37%
Delaware	\$1,652,030	\$3,568,341	\$5,220,371	-\$111,345	\$253,296	\$744,796	-15%	7%	14%
D.C.	\$2,670,307	\$1,855,637	\$4,525,944	\$651,344	\$1,553,435	\$2,643,965	53%	84%	58%
Florida	\$37,217,524	\$44,386,196	\$81,603,720	\$2,888,920	\$33,314,780	\$46,285,534	15%	75%	57%
Georgia	\$17,542,942	\$36,499,527	\$54,042,469	\$7,103,112	\$14,189,861	\$14,110,970	79%	39%	26%
Hawaii	\$1,803,830	\$3,378,865	\$5,182,695	-\$1,606,075	\$1,209,255	\$1,209,255	-194%	36%	23%
Idaho	\$995,184	\$6,566,279	\$7,561,463	\$107,015	\$4,125,588	\$6,072,371	24%	63%	80%
Illinois	\$20,194,182	\$26,762,918	\$46,957,100	\$23,176,791	\$30,372,951	\$39,064,942	225%	113%	83%
Indiana	\$10,288,102	\$27,607,211	\$37,895,313	\$835,583	\$16,111,901	\$22,719,046	16%	58%	60%
Iowa	\$2,068,612	\$14,077,445	\$16,146,057	\$2,134,325	\$784,486	\$1,961,079	209%	6%	12%
Kansas	\$3,814,741	\$12,418,678	\$16,233,419	\$720,544	\$9,532,648	\$10,784,520	38%	77%	66%
Kentucky	\$4,304,476	\$16,308,530	\$20,613,006	\$915,850	\$12,367,596	\$12,792,523	43%	76%	62%
Louisiana	\$4,954,371	\$13,660,247	\$18,614,618	\$619,367	\$3,386,282	\$8,129,552	25%	25%	44%
Maine	\$385,446	\$3,870,345	\$4,255,791	\$74,715	\$5,393,405	\$5,834,073	47%	139%	137%
Maryland	\$8,314,177	\$10,987,063	\$19,301,240	\$4,820,788	\$8,603,898	\$10,126,936	116%	78%	52%
Massachusetts	\$9,362,613	\$9,234,134	\$18,596,747	\$528,293	\$5,724,601	\$12,482,613	11%	62%	67%
Michigan	\$13,816,179	\$27,854,155	\$41,670,334	\$4,354,746	\$18,125,421	\$24,589,078	63%	65%	59%
Minnesota	\$7,594,649	\$18,163,023	\$25,757,672	\$1,664,122	\$12,015,731	\$19,982,862	45%	66%	78%
Mississippi	\$2,266,817	\$14,286,032	\$16,552,849	\$1,761,510	\$18,944,275	\$19,352,557	157%	133%	117%
Missouri	\$8,987,588	\$22,390,646	\$31,378,234	\$2,434,861	\$1,684,232	\$3,957,014	54%	8%	13%
Montana	-	\$0	\$8,335,662	\$0	\$3,912,237	\$3,912,237	0%	0%	47%
Nebraska	\$3,017,294	\$7,188,354	\$10,205,648	-\$123,028	\$2,586,517	\$3,552,158	-8%	36%	35%
Nevada	\$4,701,441	\$4,482,575	\$9,184,016	\$524,458	\$6,935,573	\$10,803,262	24%	155%	118%
New Hampshire	\$724,577	\$4,455,330	\$5,179,907	\$78,122	\$2,186,341	\$3,525,189	24%	49%	68%
New Jersey	\$15,270,854	\$13,537,449	\$28,808,303	\$6,927,449	\$7,717,094	\$25,172,751	90%	57%	87%
New Mexico	\$2,415,893	\$8,505,691	\$10,921,584	\$823,439	\$4,615,421	\$5,316,711	71%	54%	49%
New York	\$21,357,696	\$24,450,102	\$45,807,798	\$3,208,897	\$11,974,483	\$17,666,812	30%	49%	39%
North Carolina	\$10,218,824	\$27,539,052	\$37,757,876	-\$408,100	\$15,827,844	\$17,130,456	-8%	57%	45%
North Dakota	-	\$0	\$6,114,043	\$0	\$4,208,528	\$4,208,528	0%	0%	69%
Ohio	\$16,007,718	\$29,559,325	\$45,567,043	\$567,131	\$28,109,850	\$37,342,827	7%	95%	82%
Oklahoma	\$5,324,004	\$16,990,798	\$22,314,802	\$1,281,031	\$10,188,320	\$12,309,145	49%	60%	55%
Oregon	\$4,174,654	\$9,554,896	\$13,729,550	\$2,127,532	\$14,760,250	\$19,702,081	106%	154%	144%
Pennsylvania	\$16,306,391	\$28,176,460	\$44,482,851	\$6,591,622	\$22,585,100	\$35,062,066	80%	80%	79%
Rhode Island	\$2,397,241	\$2,094,622	\$4,491,863	\$2,880,000	\$2,277,603	\$5,256,102	262%	109%	117%
South Carolina	\$6,053,786	\$19,377,723	\$25,431,509	\$3,237,044	\$7,216,961	\$11,349,496	106%	37%	45%
South Dakota	-	\$0	\$7,849,206	\$0	\$8,128,319	\$9,500,894	0%	0%	121%
Tennessee	\$7,430,525	\$21,926,020	\$29,356,545	\$1,728,902	\$7,193,642	\$8,051,727	46%	33%	27%
Texas	\$50,079,955	\$79,100,458	\$129,180,413	\$12,182,834	\$15,896,599	\$26,529,458	48%	20%	21%
Utah	\$4,124,223	\$5,299,828	\$9,424,051	\$1,837,516	\$736,508	\$2,791,715	96%	14%	30%
Vermont	-	\$0	\$4,283,014	\$0	\$2,591,835	\$2,591,835	0%	0%	61%
Virginia	\$12,643,212	\$22,787,175	\$35,430,387	\$2,298,705	\$8,302,663	\$14,633,085	36%	36%	41%
Washington	\$6,773,030	\$12,440,524	\$19,213,554	\$675,127	\$25,825,351	\$32,197,914	20%	208%	168%
West Virginia	\$371,832	\$10,030,066	\$10,401,898	\$232,981	\$10,651,803	\$10,663,082	131%	106%	103%
Wisconsin	\$6,903,652	\$22,914,668	\$29,818,320	\$3,860,108	\$2,717,378	\$5,879,182	113%	12%	20%
Wyoming	-	\$0	\$4,665,818	\$0	\$3,317,212	\$3,367,240	0%	0%	72%
Total	\$445,458,454	\$824,838,166	\$1,301,544,363	\$121,154,644	\$553,285,492	\$779,115,517	54%	67%	60%

TABLE 4: STATE TE/TAP/TASA PROGRAM BENCHMARKS, FYS 1992–2022

State	Apportioned	Available	Programmed	Obligated	Reimbursed
Alabama	\$2,098,028,385	\$464,011,952	\$309,305,655	\$308,943,387	\$295,516,567
Alaska	\$220,118,431	\$207,256,676	\$162,008,572	\$165,248,659	\$161,928,244
Arizona	\$387,459,668	\$438,745,350	\$209,276,060	\$302,622,163	\$283,668,202
Arkansas	\$271,745,518	\$242,655,965	\$184,522,139	\$180,438,365	\$160,805,329
California	\$1,823,541,968	\$2,203,428,953	\$1,256,730,299	\$1,548,741,879	\$1,327,898,284
Colorado	\$288,456,268	\$325,575,931	\$177,512,311	\$240,079,185	\$228,714,443
Connecticut	\$253,465,787	\$229,533,060	\$200,744,965	\$167,227,548	\$142,849,486
Delaware	\$92,844,493	\$110,153,745	\$80,196,458	\$93,343,694	\$90,451,184
D.C.	\$79,130,381	\$94,450,589	\$51,548,858	\$62,743,142	\$71,242,570
Florida	\$1,287,709,916	\$1,413,770,328	\$1,145,724,726	\$1,141,421,296	\$1,043,307,528
Georgia	\$796,999,784	\$752,162,852	\$367,436,860	\$497,156,307	\$452,537,186
Hawaii	\$114,336,427	\$122,967,114	\$104,118,397	\$89,768,602	\$81,527,831
Idaho	\$135,818,696	\$119,736,804	\$108,473,123	\$101,310,099	\$92,692,119
Illinois	\$745,209,504	\$938,476,678	\$844,877,906	\$621,330,490	\$557,079,135
Indiana	\$548,513,433	\$680,251,036	\$490,226,572	\$562,319,128	\$523,011,203
Iowa	\$261,245,329	\$283,390,396	\$327,727,835	\$213,737,685	\$209,897,401
Kansas	\$260,718,424	\$324,423,747	\$264,299,615	\$254,178,133	\$238,759,716
Kentucky	\$329,146,558	\$378,622,450	\$245,267,212	\$281,853,822	\$261,090,406
Louisiana	\$296,446,304	\$284,115,660	\$270,477,344	\$183,071,359	\$183,223,228
Maine	\$86,684,270	\$100,751,275	\$104,101,161	\$77,737,347	\$74,320,210
Maryland	\$301,453,788	\$348,744,700	\$326,308,911	\$222,748,837	\$203,663,992
Massachusetts	\$306,396,635	\$345,576,251	\$223,119,569	\$265,682,241	\$225,292,426
Michigan	\$647,383,949	\$731,257,491	\$651,625,397	\$582,176,482	\$545,225,171
Minnesota	\$393,719,689	\$411,431,789	\$432,311,243	\$362,457,446	\$363,075,305
Mississippi	\$261,768,736	\$341,129,892	\$220,134,651	\$233,962,812	\$209,810,389
Missouri	\$472,556,884	\$525,008,378	\$270,369,117	\$368,150,848	\$358,170,429
Montana	\$153,758,961	\$151,196,709	\$140,236,717	\$130,783,381	\$126,894,575
Nebraska	\$173,330,011	\$171,789,158	\$112,027,473	\$121,052,405	\$126,027,970
Nevada	\$150,555,972	\$154,932,535	\$119,123,730	\$114,436,021	\$110,479,891
New Hampshire	\$93,678,828	\$94,386,206	\$99,066,312	\$80,890,332	\$75,776,195
New Jersey	\$441,822,423	\$625,514,685	\$227,564,802	\$295,916,897	\$239,621,231
New Mexico	\$189,082,176	\$177,234,448	\$224,306,619	\$138,992,308	\$124,097,642
New York	\$847,011,396	\$843,460,824	\$621,952,915	\$556,078,133	\$521,359,935
North Carolina	\$586,804,286	\$662,927,416	\$607,958,167	\$457,451,144	\$408,140,689
North Dakota	\$198,256,005	\$104,823,751	\$80,181,035	\$85,682,960	\$83,897,046
Ohio	\$799,174,549	\$747,964,987	\$597,010,277	\$621,314,706	\$574,388,761
Oklahoma	\$352,408,112	\$321,780,292	\$164,664,652	\$212,372,069	\$194,831,924
Oregon	\$230,023,696	\$244,490,259	\$181,344,489	\$192,124,694	\$163,980,218
Pennsylvania	\$646,052,413	\$937,604,865	\$646,685,281	\$605,401,975	\$563,732,773
Rhode Island	\$84,471,952	\$110,845,068	\$266,194,484	\$85,456,262	\$76,280,931
South Carolina	\$377,098,760	\$341,571,293	\$208,398,947	\$239,073,272	\$214,340,223
South Dakota	\$138,384,938	\$110,379,330	\$68,138,300	\$77,648,535	\$71,022,614
Tennessee	\$451,078,926	\$504,930,894	\$378,729,076	\$355,775,046	\$336,685,523
Texas	\$2,052,894,711	\$1,646,904,425	\$1,208,910,215	\$1,006,997,714	\$926,752,265
Utah	\$151,283,122	\$176,652,187	\$109,845,145	\$125,654,016	\$121,769,285
Vermont	\$83,365,079	\$102,109,985	\$78,021,982	\$77,934,418	\$72,538,698
Virginia	\$624,947,556	\$654,250,292	\$460,041,443	\$436,844,998	\$402,513,362
Washington	\$317,440,020	\$340,614,649	\$297,821,115	\$261,363,895	\$242,010,425
West Virginia	\$159,739,479	\$207,297,298	\$103,256,399	\$144,791,962	\$121,919,214
Wisconsin	\$569,391,690	\$408,255,499	\$242,198,174	\$227,073,102	\$211,632,850
Wyoming	\$91,775,737	\$108,709,913	\$84,785,805	\$89,953,433	\$86,241,593
Total	\$21,973,831,773	\$22,368,256,026	\$16,356,908,508	\$15,869,514,636	\$14,582,693,813

FUNDING LOSSES

There are three primary ways in which Transportation Enhancements (TE), Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP) and Transportation Alternatives Set-Aside (TASA) funding can be prevented from being used for TE/TAP/TASA-eligible activities: transfers, lapsing and rescissions.

In this section, we discuss the three mechanisms that can prevent funding from being used and recent trends for each mechanism. However, to understand these mechanisms and trends fully, it is also important to understand how funding is distributed through contract authority.

CONTRACT AUTHORITY

Most federal transportation programs, including TE and TA, are contract authority programs, a one-step congressional process: The authorizing legislation—such as the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL)—sets policy and maximum funding levels, and then funds are simply distributed to state departments of transportation (DOTs) with no further legislative action needed.

This is in contrast to the vast majority of federal programs funded through appropriated budget authority, a two-step congressional process: (1) Authorizing legislation sets policy and maximum funding levels, but then (2) yearly funding levels are decided through the annual congressional budget and appropriations process. Funding is decided annually, but with uncertainty until a spending bill is passed by Congress, and with volatility in funding amounts from year to year.

Transportation planners and engineers consider the one-year-at-a-time approach to have too much uncertainty to enable completion of future infrastructure projects that may take multiple years to plan, design and build. To deal with this uncertainty, contract authority allows transportation funding to bypass the messy yearly appropriations debate in Congress over funding levels and for the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) to distribute funds to the states.

However, Congress does not always have enough money to fully reimburse the total amount of surface transportation funding apportioned to the states. At times, Congress even chooses to limit overall federal expenditures. To ensure that it is able to reimburse states, Congress limits the total amount that states can spend (obligate). This is called an obligation limitation, obligation ceiling or obligation authority—the terms are interchangeable. Congress does not limit states on a program-by-program basis; rather, Congress limits each state as a whole, allowing states to make decisions about how they wish to spend their funding.

In practice, Congress passes an obligation limitation every year. Consequently, over the course of many years, states have accumulated funds apportioned to them that they cannot use because of the obligation limitation in addition to having available funding that was not obligated. This is where transfers, lapsing and rescissions come in.

TRANSFERS

There are two types of transfers of TE/TAP/TASA funds that determine how transferred funds can be used: inter-program transfers and interagency transfers.

FUNDING LOSSES

The legislative language in the Fixing America’s Surface Transportation (FAST) Act and in the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century (MAP-21) Act allowed states to make inter-program transfers, moving up to 50% of their TA funds to other Federal-aid Highway Programs (FAHPs), after the Recreational Trails Program (RTP) set-aside. A state could only transfer the funds designated for use in any area of the state, and could not transfer suballocated funds such as those available to metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs). (See Figure 3 for details.) Additionally, states may transfer funds from any other Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) program into TE/TAP/TASA, and TASA projects are eligible under the Surface Transportation Block Grant (STBG) program without a transfer.

For TE funding, transfers were allowed beginning with the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) for fiscal year (FY) 1999. States could make inter-program transfers of up to 25% of the portion of the annual TE funding that is above the state’s FY 1997 TE apportionment level. States are also permitted to make interagency transfers of TE funds to the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) under the requirements of Chapter 53 of Title 49, United States Code. There is no limit on the amount that can be transferred to the FTA; however, the transferred funds must be used for TE-eligible activities. Currently, these TE provisions are largely unused, though in FY 2021 Maryland used the interagency transferability provision to transfer \$1.1 million to the National Park Service (NPS) (Table 5). The funds were used for resurfacing the towpath of the Chesapeake & Ohio (C&O) Canal National Historical Park—a key piece of the eastern end of the Great American Rail-Trail® and an economic driver for surrounding communities—ensuring the towpath can continue to be

enjoyed by hundreds of thousands of users each year.

The shift in allowable transfers under MAP-21 opened the door for states to greatly increase the amount of inter-program transfers, with \$1.6 billion (about 21%) of the apportioned dollars in total transfers since the passage of MAP-21 in 2012. Indeed, the vast majority of transfers (\$1.6 billion) have occurred in the last 10 years, since the passage of MAP-21. The total transfers between FY 1992 and FY 2022 equate to \$1.9 billion. Only \$192 million was transferred in the first two decades of the program prior to the passage of MAP-21.

However, this trend has changed with the BIL, under which transfers are extremely limited. States are required to demonstrate a robust competitive process and offer technical assistance to eligible entities applying for and implementing TA funds. In FY 2022, FHWA prohibited transfers while states were establishing their TASA programs. Requests to transfer funds must be certified by FHWA, and in FY 2022, no states submitted documentation that met the law’s requirements. This ensured that TA funds stayed channeled toward their intended purpose of the TE/TA eligibilities.

LAPSING FUNDS

Funds that are rescinded are returned from the states to the federal government. In contrast, funds that have lapsed are not returned to the federal government, but disappear and are unavailable for any use, as though they never existed.

For most transportation programs, funding is available to be obligated for four fiscal years—the year funds were apportioned plus three additional fiscal years. Many states obligate funding on a two-year cycle to maximize funds. Programs are able to carry over some unobligated funds every

FUNDING LOSSES

year without having the funds lapse. The amount that states can carry over is equal to the total apportionments for the previous three years. Unobligated amounts above the carryover limit lapse, starting with the oldest program first.

These rules apply to most transportation programs—including the Surface Transportation Program (STP)/Surface Transportation Block Grant (STBG) program. STP/STBG is the most versatile funding source, typically used to build roads, bridges and highways; however, trails, bike lanes and sidewalks are also eligible under the program. As the program is the most flexible federal source for building infrastructure, states take great care and attention not to let STP/STBG funds lapse. States can prevent lapsing by either spending (obligating) funds or transferring funds to another program where funds won't lapse.

What about TE, TAP and TASA funds? Will they lapse?

- TE funds were legally part of the STP. With states taking care not to let STP funds lapse, TE funds also were unlikely to lapse.
- TAP funds from MAP-21 are not part of the STP. If states were not careful to obligate or transfer funds, TAP funds will lapse within four years of apportionment.
- TASA funds from the FAST Act are a set-aside of the STBG program and are therefore part of the STBG program. With states being careful not to let STBG funds lapse, TASA funds also are unlikely to lapse.

No states allowed funding to lapse in FY 2022.

RESCISSIONS

From time to time, Congress takes back some—but not all—unobligated federal transportation money from states. Unobligated balances occur if a state does not obligate dollars apportioned to it. While obligation limitations can contribute to unobligated balances, states have discretion to obligate at a higher or lower rate than the overall obligation limitation for any given program, including TA.

Since 1992, 14 rescissions have impacted TE/TAP/TASA funds. The first and only rescission to impact TASA funds specifically was enacted in 2017. The rescission applied to all contract authority funds under Chapter 1 of Title 23, United States Code. This chapter contains the FAHP and several smaller programs subject to the rescission, including TE, TAP and TASA funds. Additional rescissions were scheduled in the FAST Act to impact FY 2018 and FY 2019 funds, but these rescissions were eventually repealed.

Unobligated funds were rescinded proportionally by program. For example, if TA made up 10% of a state's unobligated funds, 10% of the amount to be rescinded to Congress was required to come from TA. In contrast, previous TE rescissions gave states the autonomy to select from which programs to rescind unobligated funds. This practice often led to a greater percentage of rescissions coming from unobligated TE funds than from the total of unobligated funds for transportation programs across the board.

Currently, there are no rescissions scheduled under the BIL, but Congress retains the authority to authorize a rescission. States must proactively obligate funds to projects in order to avoid this funding loss.

FUNDING LOSSES

INTERAGENCY TRANSFERS

Interagency transfers are a frequently used mechanism to transfer funds from a state DOT to federal agencies to administer TE/TAP/TASA-eligible projects. In Western states, the federal government directly maintains a large amount of land; thus, transfers to the U.S. Forest Service (FS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM) or NPS to administer projects are not uncommon. Several agencies, including FS, have become more proactive about applying for TA funding to build multiuse trails and other eligible projects on federally managed lands. Other agencies like FTA and Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) often use these transfers to fund pedestrian and bicycle access to transit. Since interagency transfers must still be used for TE/TAP/TASA-eligible projects, this type of transfer is encouraged and has become more common in recent years.

In FY 2022, interagency transfers amounting to \$14.63 million were made to federal agencies for TE/TAP/TASA-eligible activities. Table 5 indicates the breakout by state and agency. In comparison, FY 2021 saw \$7.7 million in interagency transfers and FY 2020 saw \$16 million in interagency transfers.

INTER-PROGRAM TRANSFERS

In contrast to interagency transfers, inter-program transfers allow funding to be transferred to another FAHP and to be used for non-TE/TAP/TASA eligibilities. For example, a transfer of funds to the National Highway Performance Program (NHPP) means that former TE/TAP/TASA funding could be used to build a freeway.

Most inter-program transfers from TE/TAP/TASA have been to STBG, which is the most flexible program with a wide range of eligibilities. Theoretically, a transfer to the STBG program could be used to construct a bike lane or a sidewalk, as both are STBG eligibilities. While some states use funds transferred to STBG to support walking and biking infrastructure, such usage is exceedingly rare. Apart from a few states, most states almost exclusively use STBG funds to build roads, bridges and highways, which are not TE/TA-eligible projects.

Under the BIL, states are required to demonstrate a robust competitive process and are required to offer technical assistance to eligible entities applying for and implementing TA funds.^{vi} In FY 2022, FHWA prohibited transfers while states were establishing their programs. Requests to transfer funds must be certified by FHWA, and in FY 2022 no states submitted documentation that met the law's requirements. As a result, no inter-program transfers were made in FY 2022. This is noteworthy, because it means that all the funding allocated for TE/TAP/TASA use remains available for its intended purposes.

FUNDING LOSSES

TABLE 5: INTERAGENCY TRANSFERS OF TE/TAP/TASA, FY 2022

State	Interagency Transfers					Total
	TE	TAP	TASA	TASA-BIL	To Fund	
Arkansas			\$407,083	\$298,917	FTA	\$706,000
California	\$0	\$0	\$(106,849)		FTA	\$(106,849)
Georgia	\$0		\$2,720,000		FTA	\$2,720,000
Hawaii	\$0	\$8,697	\$457,303		FTA	\$466,000
Illinois			\$2,000,000		FTA	\$2,000,000
Maryland	\$850,000	\$0	\$2,720,000		FTA	\$3,570,000
Maryland			\$1,147,776		NPS	\$1,147,776
Minnesota				\$228,000	BIA	\$228,000
New Mexico	\$0	\$48,913	\$677,327		FTA	\$726,240
Texas			\$2,911,792		FTA	\$2,911,792
Washington	\$0	\$0		\$258,000	FTA	\$258,000
Subtotals						
BIA	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$228,000		\$228,000
FTA	\$850,000	\$57,610	\$11,786,655	\$556,917		\$13,251,183
NPS	\$0	\$0	\$1,147,776	\$0		\$1,147,776
Total by Funding Source	\$850,000	\$57,610	\$12,934,431	\$784,917		\$14,626,959

FUNDING LOSSES

TABLE 6: INTER-PROGRAM TRANSFERS OF TE/TAP/TASA, FY 2022

	Inter-Program Transfers								Total
	TE	To Fund	TAP	To Fund	TASA	To Fund	TA-SA-BIL	To Fund	
State									\$0
Total									\$0
CMAQ	\$0		\$0		\$0				
HSIP	\$0		\$0		\$0				
NHPP	\$0		\$0		\$0				
STBG	\$0		\$0		\$0				
STP	\$0		\$0		\$0				
BRIDGE PROGRAM - 85% ON/OFF	\$0		\$0		\$0				
INTERSTATE MAINT S-LU EXT	\$0		\$0		\$0				
Total by Funding Source	\$0		\$0		\$0				
Total by Transfer Type									

PROGRAM ANALYSIS

This chapter presents major findings from the self-reported programming data collected from state departments of transportation (DOTs). The funding levels represented in this section are programming numbers, not obligations. These numbers are obtained through a voluntary survey of state DOTs. Prior to 2013, this report had full representation from states, and thus the report provided a complete picture. This current analysis includes new data submitted by 26 states.

THE PROJECT LIST

Programmed projects are those approved to receive funding by individual states.⁶ The Transportation Alternatives Data Exchange (TrADE) project database now spans 31 fiscal years of Transportation Enhancements (TE), Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP) and Transportation Alternatives Set-Aside (TASA) programming. Table 4 indicates that the cumulative level of programming for fiscal year (FY) 1992 through FY 2022 is \$16.36 billion, representing 74% of all apportionments.

Future Programming: The programming data also show that six states have selected projects for future fiscal years. The database now has 743 programmed projects worth \$420 million in federal funding. The future programming data suggest that there are projects in the design and development stages planned for future years; however, the actual federal funding level of these projects will be higher because some projects do not yet have funding levels fixed.

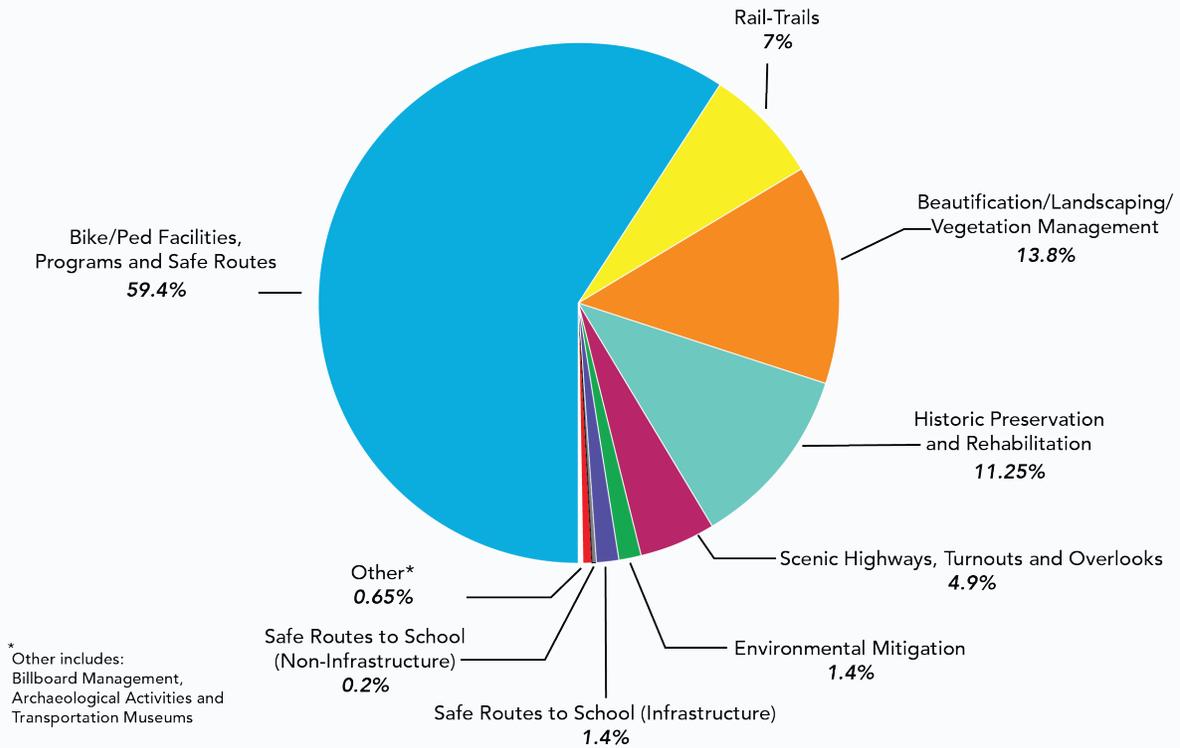
FINDINGS BY ELIGIBILITY

Over the years, as TE evolved into TAP and then TASA, the categories of eligible projects changed as well. For the purpose of comparison, this analysis groups similar TE, TAP and TASA eligibilities. For instance, the TE activity titled “pedestrian and bicycle facilities” was combined with the TAP/TASA eligibility of the same name. Also, “landscaping and other scenic beautification” was combined with “vegetation management.” While acknowledging that there are differences between these eligibilities, the categories are similar enough that grouping them serves the purpose of identifying the types of projects being funded. Figure 9 illustrates the distribution of funding by eligibility through FY 2022.

⁶ Project lists from individual states can be found in the Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) published by each state to provide the public with information on capital expenditures related to transportation.

PROGRAM ANALYSIS

FIGURE 9: DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL FUNDING BY TE/TAP/TASA ELIGIBILITY GROUPING, FYS 1992–2022



To see Figure 9 for an individual state, visit railstotrails.org/policy/trade/states.

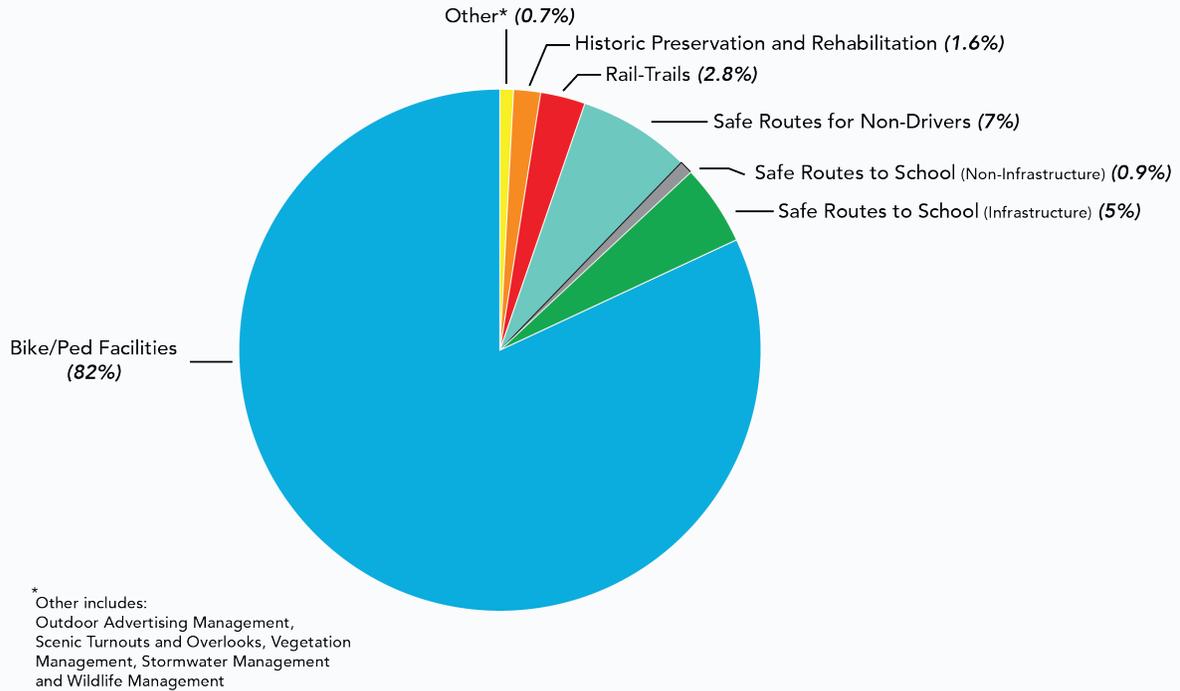
The percentages have shifted only slightly from previous years, and the ranking of eligibility categories in order of expenditures has not changed. Pedestrian and bicycle facilities still account for the majority of all programmed funding at 59.4%. Beautification continues to be the second-largest category of spending at 13.8%. Historic preservation and rehabilitation of transportation structures is the third-largest category, with 11.25% of programmed funding. Rail-trails, while a specific type of pedestrian and bicycle facility, are categorized separately and account for 7% of funding, followed by the category of scenic highways, turnouts and overlooks, with 4.9% of all programmed funding.

The remaining categories—including environmental management, billboard management, archaeology and transportation museums, and safe routes to school—received only very small shares of the total combined TE, TAP and TASA funding from FY 1992 through FY 2022.

PROGRAM ANALYSIS

Figure 10 illustrates the distribution of funding across seven selected categories, including safe routes to school, over the last nine fiscal years (post-Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act of 2012, known as MAP-21). The pedestrian and bicycle facilities category continues to receive the greatest portion of funding, with 82% of Transportation Alternatives (TA) funding. Percentages for most categories shifted only slightly in comparison to past years. Compared with last year, safe routes for nondrivers funding stayed steady at \$196 million, and funding for rail-trails increased (from \$67 million to \$79 million). Pedestrian and bicycle facilities funding increased from \$2.08 billion to \$2.30 billion, and safe routes to school infrastructure funding increased from \$121 million to \$142 million.

FIGURE 10: DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL FUNDING BY TA ACTIVITY, FYS 2014–2022



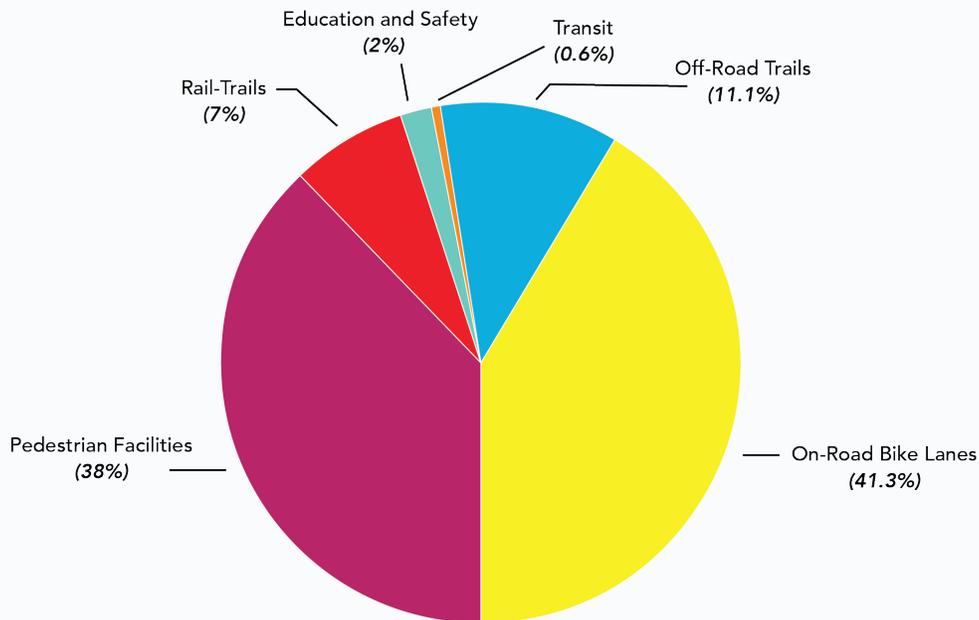
PROGRAM ANALYSIS

BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN PROJECT SUBTYPES

Because bicycle and pedestrian facilities comprise the majority of programmed TE, TAP and TASA funding, TRADE also tracks funding of subtypes within this activity. The subtypes are: pedestrian facilities, off-road trails, on-road bike lanes, rail-trails, transit, and education and safety.

Figure 11 depicts the distribution of federal programmed funding between the bicycle and pedestrian subtypes. The percentages shifted only slightly from last year, and the order of distribution did not change. On-road bicycle lanes (41.3%) and pedestrian facilities (38%) received the highest and second-highest shares of programmed funding across these categories, followed by off-road trails (11.1%) and rail-trails (7%).

FIGURE 11: DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDING ACROSS PROJECTS WITH DESIGNATED BIKE AND PEDESTRIAN SUBTYPES, FYS 1992–2022



PROGRAM ANALYSIS

FUTURE PROGRAMMING

States programmed 743 projects for future years (FY 2023 to FY 2028), though these are subject to change. The total federal dollar amount for these projects is \$420 million. Bicycle and pedestrian projects and safe routes for nondrivers projects together account for 87%—a large majority—of future programmed projects. The next-largest categories are safe routes to school infrastructure projects and noninfrastructure projects, together accounting for 7% of the total. Recreational trails and rail-trails account for 5% each. While data on future programming provide an interesting glimpse into future projects that are slated for funding, data are not an accurate indicator of future trends, as most states did not report future programming of TASA funds.

AVERAGE FEDERAL AWARDS AND MATCH RATES

Project-level data provide important insight into typical TE/TAP/TASA projects across the country. Table 7 shows that as of FY 2022, the average federal project award was \$1.03 million, ranging from \$184,484 in Nebraska to \$5.64 million in Connecticut.

The Federal-aid Highway Program (FAHP) requires that federal funds be matched with monies from another source. These funds from other sources are often referred to as the nonfederal share of project costs, or the nonfederal match. In most cases, the federal government can reimburse no more than 80% of the eligible costs of an FAHP project, including TE/TAP/TASA projects. At a minimum, 20% of the funding must come from nonfederal sources, including state or local dollars. Recreational Trails Program (RTP) funds are an exception; other federal dollars can be used to provide the match on RTP projects, and RTP dollars can be used to provide part of the match on trails projects funded from other federal sources.

Cumulatively, the average national match rate was 27.43%. As in previous years, this rate surpassed the federal share required under Section 120 of Title 23, United States Code. Table 7 shows that 38 states had a match rate higher than 20%, and 17 of these states had a rate higher than the national average, with Maryland having the highest average match rate at 52.75%.

Overall, this higher national match rate is attributable to state policies that encourage or require a higher nonfederal share, project sponsors voluntarily providing more funding than required or the state choosing not to use federally approved procedures for reducing or eliminating the required nonfederal share.

With TE, the ratios were allowed to vary on a project-to-project basis as long as the program as a whole reflected the 20% match rate. However, this was not the case between 2012 and 2021 under the Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act and MAP-21. Both surface transportation bills required a match. However, most Western states are eligible for a sliding scale that allows a higher federal share (up to 95% in Nevada) based on the proportion of federal lands within a state. States eligible for the sliding scale include Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

The BIL includes a change to the match requirements that gives states flexibility to vary the match on a project-to-project basis, as long as the average meets a state's nonfederal match. This change could help provide more equitable access to TA funds, particularly for low-income communities that may have difficulties fulfilling high match requirements.

TABLE 7: INTER-PROGRAM TRANSFERS OF TE/TAP/TASA, FY 2022

State	Project Count	Total Federal Awards	Average Federal Award	Matching Funds	Match Rate
Alabama	1,781	\$368,838,373.00	\$207,096.00	\$84,612,096.00	18.66%
Alaska	498	\$180,258,837.00	\$361,966.00	\$22,737,124.00	11.20%
Arizona	509	\$217,187,030.00	\$426,694.00	\$59,311,855.00	21.45%
Arkansas	879	\$195,307,494.00	\$222,193.00	\$84,857,579.00	30.29%
California	1,917	\$1,267,635,331.00	\$661,260.00	\$761,980,818.00	37.54%
Colorado	730	\$184,313,399.00	\$252,484.00	\$81,534,517.00	30.67%
Connecticut	278	\$222,287,114.64	\$5,644,592.91	\$55,901,952.12	20.09%
Delaware	278	\$83,896,608.00	\$301,786.00	\$45,765,216.00	35.30%
D.C.	146	\$52,398,351.00	\$358,893.00	\$11,356,931.00	17.81%
Florida	3,782	\$1,196,833,294.00	\$119,243.58	\$110,948,669.00	8.48%
Georgia	921	\$399,529,273.00	\$1,219,312.67	\$104,959,953.00	20.81%
Hawaii	57	\$106,234,397.00	\$4,516,796.00	\$31,567,268.00	22.91%
Idaho	208	\$109,821,245.00	\$527,987.00	\$15,557,128.00	12.41%
Illinois	962	\$737,257,849.00	\$766,380.00	\$215,677,869.00	22.63%
Indiana	774	\$498,046,576.00	\$643,471.00	\$176,561,333.00	26.17%
Iowa	1,324	\$379,483,230.00	\$286,619.00	\$266,916,029.00	41.29%
Kansas	649	\$276,155,351.50	\$1,383,952.10	\$150,325,267.00	35.25%
Kentucky	940	\$247,110,212.00	\$262,883.00	\$72,607,506.00	22.71%
Louisiana	548	\$215,212,599.00	\$392,724.00	\$27,505,596.00	11.33%
Maine	492	\$114,077,226.00	\$682,988.17	\$42,551,521.00	27.17%
Maryland	433	\$352,783,834.00	\$2,526,650.15	\$393,830,378.00	52.75%
Massachusetts	431	\$242,375,199.00	\$1,621,541.55	\$73,298,533.00	23.22%
Michigan	2,129	\$705,394,291.93	\$977,746.32	\$343,000,193.62	32.72%
Minnesota	1,044	\$466,317,874.00	\$1,045,218.12	\$315,278,046.00	40.34%
Mississippi	512	\$233,145,848.81	\$1,395,738.23	\$47,627,116.12	16.96%
Missouri	1,041	\$277,544,406.00	\$266,613.00	\$118,003,056.00	29.83%
Montana	925	\$140,232,517.00	\$691,995.14	\$36,616,613.00	20.71%
Nebraska	650	\$119,914,683.00	\$184,484.00	\$62,564,890.00	34.29%
Nevada	264	\$129,497,251.00	\$490,520.00	\$45,932,277.00	26.18%
New Hampshire	263	\$91,830,994.00	\$349,167.00	\$30,040,126.00	24.65%
New Jersey	559	\$271,059,099.00	\$484,900.00	\$81,770,480.00	23.18%
New Mexico	627	\$208,090,816.00	\$670,231.08	\$65,668,405.00	23.99%
New York	756	\$659,994,081.00	\$873,008.00	\$399,320,363.00	37.70%
North Carolina	1,303	\$570,307,430.00	\$437,688.00	\$137,364,396.00	19.41%
North Dakota	409	\$85,664,820.00	\$503,963.50	\$30,923,002.00	26.52%
Ohio	1,252	\$649,574,885.57	\$1,066,503.11	\$201,663,592.55	23.69%
Oklahoma	434	\$164,664,652.00	\$379,412.00	\$40,717,259.00	19.83%
Oregon	344	\$187,351,618.00	\$1,252,781.33	\$70,941,925.00	27.47%
Pennsylvania	1,261	\$671,269,481.67	\$2,048,263.55	\$132,761,082.78	16.51%
Rhode Island	288	\$154,347,548.00	\$3,094,746.00	\$34,921,514.00	18.45%
South Carolina	884	\$197,127,492.00	\$2,315,396.50	\$87,767,637.00	30.81%
South Dakota	288	\$73,232,693.50	\$891,239.25	\$33,545,400.97	31.42%
Tennessee	901	\$446,900,860.75	\$3,084,249.55	\$105,231,673.75	19.06%
Texas	951	\$1,268,272,802.00	\$1,333,620.00	\$336,261,174.00	20.96%
Utah	268	\$112,856,588.00	\$421,107.00	\$29,819,148.00	20.90%
Vermont	485	\$80,016,874.50	\$597,269.11	\$24,544,875.10	23.47%
Virginia	1,072	\$471,590,271.00	\$439,916.00	\$368,228,684.00	43.85%
Washington	1,083	\$305,023,553.71	\$1,420,825.13	\$170,559,388.71	35.86%
West Virginia	647	\$107,842,132.00	\$166,680.00	\$28,495,591.00	20.90%
Wisconsin	761	\$229,989,549.00	\$302,220.00	\$63,866,681.00	21.73%
Wyoming	505	\$88,664,897.00	\$958,098.00	\$21,576,177.00	19.57%
Total	40,443	\$16,814,762,833.58	\$1,031,433.57	\$6,355,375,905.72	27.43%

PROGRAM ANALYSIS

Each state DOT establishes its own guidelines and requirements for providing the nonfederal share of project costs. Some states require local sponsors to provide a share of project costs, though the amount required varies by state. In some states, projects are considered more competitive if applicants can provide a match greater than 20%. Also, some states, like Maryland, require a match greater than 20% to make funding available to more projects. In other states (e.g., Florida, New Jersey), toll credits supplement sponsor contributions to meet nonfederal share requirements. By working across state agencies to fund TA projects, the Pennsylvania DOT depends upon state-generated Department of Conservation and Natural Resources funds to meet the match requirement, eliminating the match as a barrier for project sponsors. This approach has made funding more accessible to communities across Pennsylvania.

All states are allowed by law to count the value of donations (i.e., cash, land, materials or services) toward the nonfederal share. While some states recognize these in-kind donations as part of the nonfederal share, others do not. State-specific policies can be found on the TrADE website: railstotrails.org/policy/trade/states.

States report nonfederal share information in different ways. Some states report the entire nonfederal share of project costs, while others (e.g., Florida) report only the portion of the nonfederal share that the sponsor actually pays and not the portion supplied by toll credits. Some states report the value of in-kind donations, while others do not. On a project level, nearly 70% of all projects since 1992 have had a match rate of greater than 20%.

PROGRAMMING ANALYSIS CAVEATS

Every effort was made to collect accurate project-level data from states. However, there are a few inconsistencies in the dataset.

For example, for 23 states, the programming figures are lower than actual obligations. Possible reasons for this could include the following:

- Older project data were not completely reviewed or updated (for instance, some states report an inability to track older, Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA)-era projects).
- The project data provided by state DOTs did not include all selected projects.

Additionally, six states have programming totals that are higher than their available balances—the amount available before obligations were made in FY 2022. Possible reasons for this include the following:

- States program more than their apportionments, with the expectation that some projects will be dropped or that some work bids will come in lower than the initial cost estimate.
- Older project data were not updated, especially for canceled projects.
- Future-year projects that are in the engineering or design phases are included with current projects.
- States may combine a project with other federal or state funding but not differentiate these in their data submission.

CONCLUSION

In the 30 years since the landmark Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) legislation ushered in a multimodal approach to federal transportation funding, states have, over time, increasingly separated out into two distinct groups: 1) states with a long-standing commitment to Transportation Enhancements (TE), Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP) and now Transportation Alternatives Set-Aside (TASA) projects; and 2) states that are divesting from TE/TAP/TASA through transfers, inactivity or allowing funds to lapse. The first year of implementation under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) includes indications that some states may renew their commitment to implement TE/TAP/TASA, given new restrictions on transfers. An examination of the programmed spending performance of individual states indicates that many states continue to exhibit a commitment to use these funds to expand travel choice, strengthen the local economy, enhance quality of life and protect the environment.

OBLIGATIONS

In fiscal year (FY) 2022, the combined obligation rate for TE, TAP and TASA was 60%, seeing barely any change from the FY 2021 combined obligation rate. States must continue to actively obligate funds at a higher rate to spend down the high available balances and meet the growing demand for safe places to walk and bike, particularly considering the 70% average increase to TA under the BIL.

LOOKING AHEAD

Since 1992, TE/TAP/TASA has provided more than \$16.4 billion in project awards to support the development and implementation of thousands of trail and active transportation projects in hundreds of communities. Despite the positive impact of Transportation Alternatives (TA) and a 70% funding increase in recent legislation, the amount of funds available is not nearly enough to satisfy the demand across the United States, and many TA-eligible projects go unfunded each year.

In the fall of 2021, the BIL was passed. The legislation was important for TA because it received a 70% average increase over the next five years, providing states with a new opportunity to address some of the unprecedented demand for trail and active transportation projects across the country.

States are more likely to benefit from this increased funding when they have a pipeline of projects to be funded. Having projects in the pipeline increases the speed at which a state can obligate funds, particularly when program changes result in more available funding.

Alongside the 70% average increase in funds, the BIL allows states to use up to 5% of funds for the creation and implementation of TA technical assistance programs, which may help communities with the greatest needs and with limited capacity to effectively access TA funds.

CONCLUSION

The BIL also increases the share of funds suballocated to substate areas based on population from 50% to 59%. In addition, greater flexibility for matching funds may allow states to average the match rate across all projects rather than applying the same match rate across a state. Finally, the latest iteration of TA makes it more difficult to transfer funds away from the program, instead channeling money toward the program’s intended purpose.

Since the inception of dedicated TE/TAP/TASA programs, states have been able to make smart investments in trails, walking and biking with strong, proven returns including creating jobs and improving access to recreation and active transportation opportunities. This new guidance marks a significant shift in TE/TAP/TASA, and the continuation of TASA under the BIL has the potential to increase access to safe and convenient walking and biking facilities across the country.

NOTES

- ⁱ Torsha Bhattacharya, Ph.D.; Kevin Mills, J.D.; and Tiffany Mulally, Ph.D., *Active Transportation Transforms America: The Case for Increased Public Investment in Walking and Biking Connectivity* (Washington, D.C.: Rails-to-Trails Conservancy, 2019), [rtc.li/atta-2019](#).
- ⁱⁱ Mary Ellen Koontz, “New Guidance for Transportation Alternatives: Transformative Funding for Trails, Walking and Biking,” *TrailBlog*, April 7, 2022, [rtc.li/new-guidance](#).
- ⁱⁱⁱ U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration, “Transportation Alternatives Set-Aside Implementation Guidance as Revised by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act,” Gloria M. Shepherd, March 30, 2022, [rtc.li/fhwa-ta-guidance2022](#).
- ^{iv} Ibid.
- ^v Ibid.
- ^{vi} Ibid.
- ^{vii} U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration, “Sliding Scale Rates in Public Lands States: Rates Effective March 17, 1992,” Peter J. Basso, March 17, 1992, [rtc.li/fhwa-directives](#).



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