

MARYLAND'S CONSOLIDATED TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM

The Consolidated Transportation Program (CTP) is Maryland's six-year capital budget for transportation projects. The Capital Program includes major and minor projects for the Maryland Department of Transportation ("MDOT" or "Department"), its transportation business units – the Maryland Aviation Administration (MAA), Maryland Port Administration (MPA), Motor Vehicle Administration (MVA), State Highway Administration (SHA), Maryland Transit Administration (MTA) – and related authorities to the Department, including the Maryland Transportation Authority (MDTA) and the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA).

In this document, you will find a Project Information Form (PIF) for every major project, which includes project details, financial information and construction status as well as a list of minor capital projects. MDOT works together with residents, local jurisdictions, and local and State elected officials to include projects in the CTP that preserve investments, enhance transportation services, and improve accessibility throughout the State. In order to help Maryland's citizens review this document, the CTP includes a summary of the Department's financing and budgeting process and instructions for reading PIFs.

MDOT ensures nondiscrimination and equal employment in all programs and activities in accordance with Title VI and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. If you need more information or special assistance for persons with disabilities or limited English proficiency, contact MDOT's Office of Diversity and Equity at **410-865-1397**.

For the hearing impaired, Maryland Relay 711.

For further information about this document or to order a hard copy, please contact Ms. Melinda Gretsinger at the Maryland Department of Transportation, Office of Planning and Capital Programming toll free at 1-888-713-1414, or locally at 410-865-1288. This document also is available online at: www.ctp.maryland.gov.

For more information on Maryland transportation, please visit us on the web at www.mdot.maryland.gov.

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MARYLAND'S CONSOLIDATED TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM

The Maryland Department of Transportation (“MDOT” or “Department”) is pleased to present the State’s six-year capital investment program for transportation, the FY 2016-2021 Consolidated Transportation Program (CTP).

The CTP is the capital budget outlook and a key part of the State Report on Transportation (SRT) that MDOT publishes each year. The SRT contains three important documents: the Maryland Transportation Plan (MTP), the Consolidated Transportation Program (CTP), and the annual Attainment Report (AR) on Transportation System Performance. MDOT last updated the MTP, a 20-year vision for Maryland’s transportation system, and released it in January 2014. The MTP is updated every four to five years through an extensive outreach effort with the public, local jurisdictions, and state agencies to ensure it reflects the needs and priorities of Marylanders. To learn more, visit the MTP website at www.mdot.maryland.gov/MTP. The CTP contains projects and programs across the Department. It includes capital projects that are generally new, expanded or significantly improved facilities or services that may involve planning, environmental studies, design, right-of-way acquisitions, construction, or the purchase of essential equipment related to the facility or service.

ESTABLISHING PRIORITIES

This year’s CTP reflects the priorities of the Department as embodied in the goals outlined in the MTP, our mission, and the results we aim to achieve. These priorities must address federal and state requirements; local government mandates, interests, and concerns; and customer needs. The mission of the Department of Transportation is to be a customer-driven transportation leader that delivers safe, efficient, intelligent and exceptional transportation solutions in order to connect our customers to life’s opportunities.

While the existing revenues will go a long way towards addressing many needs, MDOT recognizes that these revenues cannot address every need. Consequently, MDOT will use these resources strategically and efficiently to ensure that transportation investments address the Department’s mission and goals, as well as the Department wide results we strive to achieve, including, to:

- Facilitate economic opportunity in Maryland;
- Provide a safe and secure transportation experience;
- Provide exceptional customer service;
- Provide an efficient, well connected transportation experience;
- Use resources wisely;
- Deliver transportation solutions and services of great value;
- Communicate effectively with our customers;
- Be a good neighbor;
- Be a good steward of our environment; and
- Be fair and reasonable to our partners.

Facilitate Economic Opportunity in Maryland

Maryland’s transportation system is essential to the State’s economy. An efficient transportation system provides a competitive advantage to businesses in a regional, national and global marketplace. Transportation directly impacts the viability of a region as a place that people want to live, work and raise families, all critical to attracting a competent workforce. Transportation infrastructure provides value, and investing in Maryland’s transportation system creates jobs and supports Maryland industries and businesses. MDOT works to ensure its investments support a healthy and competitive state economy. It will do this by undertaking projects that improve access to jobs as well as improve freight and commodity flows and the movement of goods and services in and through Maryland.

The Hogan-Rutherford Administration has declared Maryland “Open for Business” and has challenged MDOT to facilitate economic opportunity and to help create jobs. To do this, MDOT must focus on fixing our highways and bridges and addressing congestion issues all around the State by employing efficient and innovative transportation solutions. Toward that end, this year’s CTP adds several new projects to address long-standing transportation issues across the State. Cost savings and reallocation have allowed the Department to be in the fortunate position to move these projects forward to address many of the State’s needs and invest public dollars in the most efficient and cost effective way while supporting economic development and creating or supporting jobs.

Freight

Freight activity in Maryland and throughout the East Coast is expected to double by 2030. Maryland’s location at the crossroads of the I-95 corridor and significant rail and marine corridors means that the infrastructure in Maryland is critical to the state, regional, and national economy. As much of Maryland’s freight network is shared with passenger or vehicle operations, both freight and passenger growth will exacerbate already congested infrastructure throughout the State. The resulting chokepoints create significant challenges for freight and passenger movement in the region. It is imperative that MDOT work with local and state officials and freight stakeholders to plan and facilitate the necessary improvements to accommodate freight demand and allow for the cost-effective and safe movement of goods by all modes.

To meet these needs, MDOT is taking an aggressive approach to implement multimodal freight solutions in Maryland and the greater multi-state region. Through planning activities, MDOT is working to cultivate partnerships with neighboring states, freight stakeholders and non-profits. MDOT also participates in freight efforts regionally with groups such as the I-95 Corridor Coalition. Please refer to the CTP Freight Summary Section on page FRT-1 of the CTP. *In addition the 2015 Strategic Goods Movement Plan is on MDOT’s website at www.mdot.maryland.gov.*

Transit-Oriented Development (TOD)

Transit can be most efficient and effective when it serves to connect relatively dense clusters of houses, jobs, and destinations. A development that is “transit-oriented” typically comprises a mixture of land uses configured and oriented to maximize visibility and access to the transit station. TOD projects design street networks and parking to ensure the safety and comfort of pedestrians and bicyclists, while ensuring efficient traffic flow to automobiles, buses and carpoolers. TOD can help ensure that Maryland

residents achieve maximum benefit for their investment in transit and related transportation infrastructure. By helping to increase transit ridership, TOD can help reduce highway congestion, pollution, and sprawl for the benefit of all Maryland residents.

MDOT works with state, local and private partners to support TOD through: pre-development planning, policy and program support; joint development partnerships; infrastructure investments; and other project support. MDOT has an active program of TOD planning and joint-development projects, spanning multiple jurisdictions and station types. MDOT also works with other agencies and local jurisdictions to help identify additional TOD opportunities and promote transit-supportive land-use policies. *More information on TOD can be found on MDOT’s website.*

Provide a Safe & Secure Transportation Infrastructure

MDOT will not compromise on our commitment to continually improve the safety and security of our customers and partners in everything we do. It is critical that we commit to safety and security in our designs, in our construction, as well as how we operate and maintain the State’s transportation system. We promote a culture of safety in our business practices and educate our traveling public on good safety behavior and practices. The Department works with our federal and local law enforcement partners on a daily basis to constantly evaluate and implement measures to reduce the vulnerability of Maryland citizens and facilities. With federal and state investments, progress is being made on a variety of fronts.

Reducing highway fatalities and serious injuries on all public streets and highways is a priority of the Department. Despite increases in vehicle miles traveled, reported traffic crashes declined in Maryland to 442 in 2014, the lowest since 1948. This continues the trend seen between 2012 and 2013 when there were 45 less fatalities (a 9% decrease from 511 fatalities in 2012.) The State Highway Administration is continuing its tradition of using data and other techniques to identify, and then systematically address safety concerns that arise from congestion and operational issues.

Recent investments to enhance public safety and security include projects at BWI Marshall Airport to create state-of-the-art passenger security screening areas between Concourses B and C and between Concourses D and E. These projects are providing for a post-security connection between concourses A, B and C, as well as between concourses D and E (the International Terminal).

On June 25, 2015, Governor Larry Hogan announced construction funding for MD 404 from US 50 to the Denton Bypass, which includes widening of MD 404 from a two-lane road to a four-lane divided highway with a median to improve safety for a length of 11.3 miles. Procurement is anticipated to begin in Winter 2015/2016 with a construction start in Spring 2017 using one Design-Build contract. This is one example of how we are prioritizing important safety projects around the State.

Provide an Efficient, Well Connected Transportation Experience

MDOT will provide an easy, reliable transportation experience throughout the system including enhancing connections and developing world class transportation facilities and services. The users of Maryland highways face some of the nation's worst congestion. This fact has stifled economic development across the State. The Hogan-Rutherford Administration intends to change that and has directed MDOT to address long-standing congestion issues by initiating projects statewide that will serve to increase mobility and move traffic more efficiently. Construction of new highway capacity to accommodate travel has not kept pace with demand.

Congestion results when traffic demand approaches or exceeds the available capacity of the highway network. Traffic demands fluctuate significantly depending on the season of the year, the day of the week, and even the time of day. Further, the capacity, often mistaken as constant, can change because of weather, work zones, traffic incidents, or other non-recurring events. This means MDOT has to be vigilant and flexible and provide solutions that fit the nature of the problem in any given corridor. Projects within this CTP are intended to provide Maryland with the best possible solutions for the current situation and fit within the appropriate context for the problems they are trying to address.

Use Resources Wisely

MDOT receives resources from our customers and they expect excellent products and services in return. In order to better serve our customers, MDOT must maximize the value of every dollar we spend. MDOT continues to place a high priority on allocating funds toward system preservation. The CTP reflects significant investments in the bridge program, road and runway resurfacing, rail car overhauls and replacements, bus replacements, and general facility rehabilitation, replacement and upkeep.

A key focus area is the condition of bridges across Maryland. SHA continues to make significant progress in reducing the number of structurally deficient

bridges (bridges are safe but need repairs/replacement) on the State's highway system to ensure safe travel for Maryland motorists and users of our system. Over the last few years, SHA has reduced the number of structurally deficient bridges from 81 in April of 2014 to 69 in April of 2015, a 15% decrease and one of the lowest percentages (3%) of any State DOT in the United States. In addition, SHA spent more than \$287 million in FY 2015 on resurfacing roads, a 12% increase over FY 2014.



On the transit side, the MTA is continuing to invest in Automatic Vehicle Location (AVL) systems to obtain a more accurate picture of bus performance. MTA is also developing an Asset Management Plan, which will analyze asset information currently collected to provide insight into long term maintenance and capital replacement needs.



Deliver Transportation Solutions and Services of Great Value

MDOT will deliver transportation solutions on time and within budget. We will use strategies to ensure that the transportation solution meets the needs of our customers and eliminates unnecessary costs.

Transit

In June 2015 Governor Larry Hogan announced \$135 million in targeted investments to transform and improve transit throughout the Baltimore metropolitan area. The multi-phase plan will create an interconnected transit system, known as BaltimoreLink, and includes redesigning the entire local and express bus systems throughout the Baltimore Region and adding 12 new high-frequency, color-coded bus routes, CityLink, that improve connections to jobs and other transit modes. The BaltimoreLink system will deliver a unified transit network and includes renaming existing Maryland Transit Administration (MTA) modes: LocalLink (Local Bus), Light RailLink, Metro SubwayLink and MobilityLink to create an interconnected transit system. Other key elements of the BaltimoreLink system include transitways, transit hubs and transit signal priority.

A major component of the BaltimoreLink system is CityLink that will improve reliability and better connect riders to Amtrak, Commuter Bus lines, Light RailLink, MARC commuter trains, Metro SubwayLink and other services in Baltimore and the surrounding suburbs. In Baltimore City, new CityLink routes will run every 10 minutes during peak periods and every 15 minutes during the midday. The new CityLink buses will be specially branded and travel on color-coded routes with easy-to-read signage and detailed maps that will make the system easier to use. The CityLink bus routes, Light RailLink and Metro SubwayLink will form an interconnected, one-transfer system. On the new system, a rider will be able to get from any stop to any other stop with only one transfer.



Our plan will provide more people access to 745,000 jobs through an interconnected transit system:

- Over 130,000 more jobs will be accessible via high-frequency transit compared to the existing network – a 36.7% increase
- 205,000 more people will have access to high-frequency transit compared to the existing network – a 34% increase
- 30,000 more people will have access to transit by increasing the service area by approximately 18 square miles

To learn more about BaltimoreLink, visit the MDOT website.

In order to be more transparent and open, MTA posted a Transit Performance Improvement Plan on its website focusing on on-time performance, reliability and farebox recovery, which will be updated quarterly.

For more information, visit www.mta.maryland.gov/mta-performance-improvement

MDOT is currently implementing a Public-Private Partnership (P3) delivery method for the Purple Line. The Purple Line is a 16-mile light rail line that will extend from Bethesda in Montgomery County to New Carrollton in Prince George's County. It will provide a direct connection to the Metrorail Red, Green and Orange lines; at Bethesda, Silver Spring, College Park, and New Carrollton. The Purple Line will also connect to MARC, Amtrak, and local bus services.

A shortlist of four proposer teams was selected in January 2014, the Request for Proposals was released in July 2014, and P3 proposals were submitted and are currently under review. The expected outcome of the P3 process will be a 35-year, performance-based agreement between MDOT/MTA and the selected private partner. The private partner, also referred to as the concessionaire, will be responsible for key aspects of final design, construction, financing, operations, and maintenance of the Purple Line asset over the agreement term. In addition to state transportation funds, the Purple Line is funded with federal funds, local contributions, and investments by the private partner. *For more information, visit www.purplelinemd.com.*

Highway

MDOT is developing a Practical Design Strategy that is called Practical Transportation which takes the concept of Practical Design and applies it to more than the design of highway projects. The goal of Practical Design is to assess the value of an individual project to meet the specific purpose and needs of the project in the context of its surrounding environment considering project costs, the physical environment and the community. In addition to developing an approach on new projects, MDOT is also evaluating projects currently in the pipeline to identify Practical Transportation solutions that improve the quality of life (live, work, learn, and play) of the citizens of Maryland, and all users of the transportation system and support economic development. MDOT is also working to develop an engineering policy that incorporates Transportation Design Solutions into MDOT workflows.

Be a Good Neighbor

As the owner of statewide transportation facilities, MDOT must work with our neighbors to find solutions that work for our customers and is sensitive to our neighbors. This includes examining all of the modes of travel including flying, driving, riding transit and even freight coming into the port.

One way to connect better and work with our neighbors is to provide better bicycle and pedestrian connections. MDOT works to provide safe infrastructure so that people can choose to walk or bike to meet their daily

needs. Working with local partners to support walking and bicycling is an essential element of Cycle Maryland initiatives. Promoting biking and walking as transportation modes holds many benefits for Maryland residents, including the potential to reduce congestion and emissions associated with auto-travel, while promoting activity for a healthier Maryland. Several recent studies have also highlighted strong rates of economic return that bicycle and pedestrian projects can have, supporting job-creation, tourist activity and cost-savings for household transportation budgets.

MDOT seeks to integrate accommodations for walking and bicycling into all appropriate projects, and has several programs specifically directing additional funding to walking and biking. This CTP includes over \$200 million for bicycle and pedestrian supportive projects. These investments include continued commitment for the Bikeways Program that supports local bicycle transportation projects, providing necessary funding to implement the Statewide Trails Plan and the Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan.



Be a Good Steward of our Environment

MDOT will be accountable to our customers for the wise use of limited resources and our impacts on the environment when designing, building, operating and maintaining Maryland's transportation system. MDOT's commitment to Environmental Stewardship is one aspect of a larger commitment to use innovative and forward-looking strategies to ensure our transportation system protects our natural, cultural and community resources.

By coordinating land-use, transportation, and resource planning with partners in other agencies and local governments, MDOT helps to ensure that the investments made will meet multiple needs for the citizens of Maryland. Using the State's Green Infrastructure Plan and Chesapeake Bay Restoration priorities as a guide, MDOT agencies are minimizing negative impacts and using project mitigation to support the State's broader conservation goals. To help decrease pollution from entering our waterways, the CTP supports a three-pronged approach. Retrofitting older parts of the transportation network with the latest stormwater management technology; restoring natural filters through stream restoration, forest establishment and wetland creation; and adopting protective operational practices will move the State closer to meeting mandated water quality targets.

MDOT is working to reduce air emissions and managing energy consumption related to the transportation industry. These issues are being addressed by continued efforts to provide alternatives to traveling by single occupant vehicles. MDOT uses a variety of Travel Demand Management (TDM) strategies to support alternatives to driving alone and limit emissions from the transportation sector. TDM efforts can also help reduce congestion, lower commuting costs, and improve air quality. Some of these efforts are: carpooling, car sharing, transit, teleworking, and variable pricing infrastructure.

MDOT is implementing these strategies in cooperation with our partners in the metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs), the Maryland Department of the Environment, local governments, and the private and not-for-profit sectors.



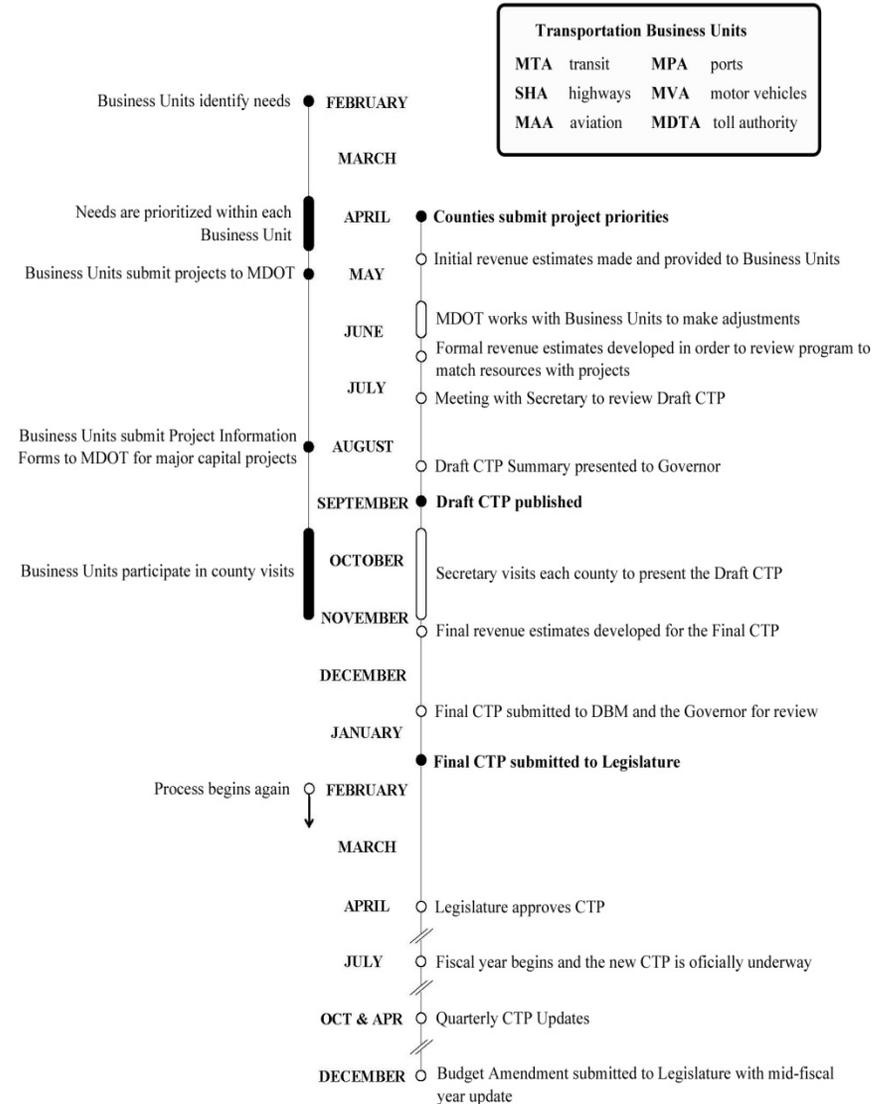
Process for CTP Development

The CTP takes nearly a full year to create through the collaboration and work of MDOT staff with state, regional and local elected officials. Each year, local jurisdictions are encouraged to submit priority project(s) to the State by April. It is important for MDOT to hear from local jurisdictions to facilitate collaboration on state and local needs. MDOT uses the following criteria to identify projects and programs that respond to the State's transportation priorities.

These criteria include:

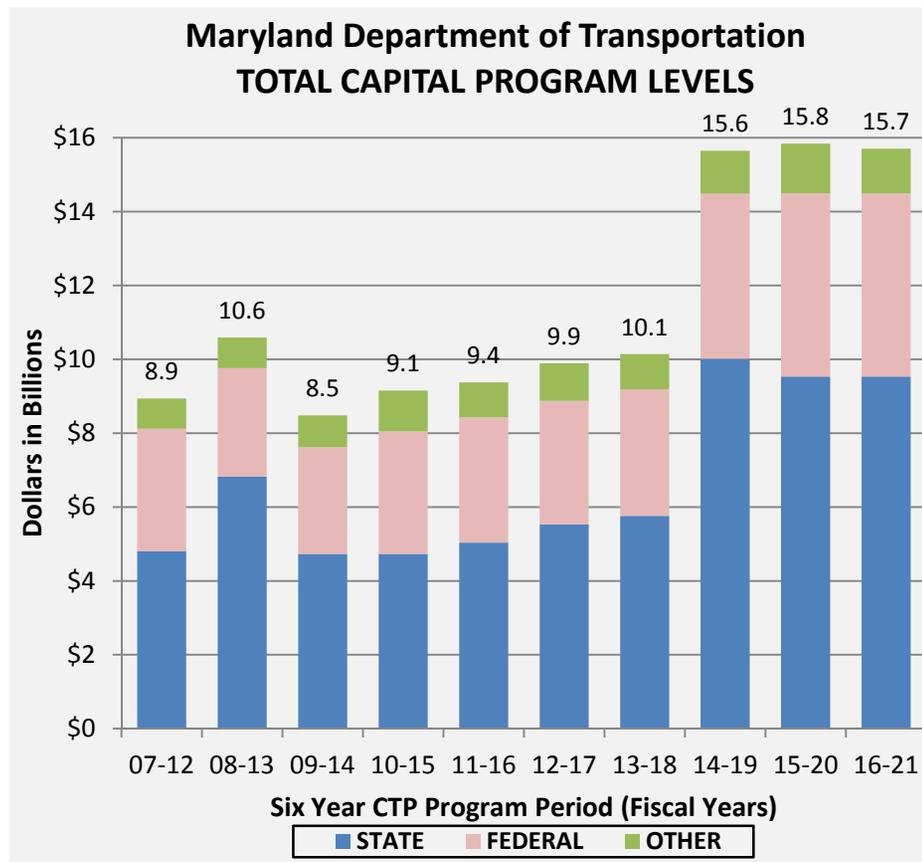
- Meets all federal and other legal mandates (e.g. Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) compliance, Positive Train Control (PTC), Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations to maintain airport permits);
- Supports the Department's program priorities and MTP goals (safety, system preservation, economic development, etc.);
- Meets all federal match requirements to maximize federal revenue sources;
- Supports state plans and objectives;
- Supports existing project commitments and upholds intergovernmental agreements;
- Is the single top priority within a local priority letter;
- Is consistent with local plans; and
- Is included in the regional Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) long-range plan (if the project is located within an MPO boundary).

CTP Development Process
Maryland Department of Transportation - January 2016



FINANCING MARYLAND'S TRANSPORTATION PRIORITIES

In developing the CTP and establishing funding levels, MDOT must account for state and local economic growth, fluctuations in state transportation revenue, and allocations of federal funding. The State's Transportation Trust Fund supports MDOT investments through a dedicated account. The Transportation Infrastructure Investment Act of 2013 (Transportation Act) phases in a variety of revenue increases, which will provide funding that will enable MDOT to address important capital and operating needs including congestion relief, safety improvements, transit availability; and maintain the competitiveness of the Port of Baltimore and the BWI Marshall Airport.



State Revenue Projections

As Maryland's economy continues to recover, the new revenues provided by the Transportation Act are a welcome "shot in the arm" enabling MDOT to ready Maryland's transportation network for the 21st century. Total projected revenues amount to \$28.5 billion for the six-year period. This estimate is based on the revenue sources used by MDOT and includes bond proceeds and federal funds that will be used for operating, capital and debt payment expenses. The projection does not assume any future State tax or fee increases beyond those changes enacted to date. Funds to accommodate the Governor's pledge to restore local Highway User Revenues have been reserved, pending legislation.

Pertinent details are as follows:

- **Opening Balance:** MDOT's goal is to transition to a \$150 million fund balance over the program period to accommodate working cash flow requirements throughout the year.
- **Motor Fuel Tax:** This revenue is projected to be \$6.8 billion over the six-year period. As of January 1, 2016, the motor fuel taxes were 32.6 cents per gallon gasoline and the 33.35 cents per gallon diesel fuel. These rates include the revenue components provided by the Transportation Act. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) effect is estimated to average 2.4 cents per gallon over the program period. Since federal legislation enabling states to require internet sellers to collect sales taxes did not pass by December 1, 2015, the sales and use tax equivalent rate applied to motor fuel increases to 4% effective January 1, 2016 and to 5% effective July 1, 2016. The sales and use tax equivalent rate effective January 1, 2016 is 8.0 cents per gallon. The sales and use tax is estimated to average 12.2 cents per gallon.
- **Motor Vehicle Titling Tax:** This source is projected to yield \$5.1 billion. The titling tax of 6 percent of the fair market value of motor vehicles, less an allowance for trade-in vehicles, is applied to new and used vehicles sold and to vehicles of new residents. This revenue source follows the cycle of auto sales with periods of decline and growth. Following the recent national down cycle, vehicle sales have stabilized and titling tax revenues are starting to recover. It is projected that this six-year planning period will follow a normal business cycle around an underlying upward trend.

- **Motor Vehicle Registration/Miscellaneous, and Other Fees:** These fees are projected to generate \$3.7 billion. This forecast assumes revenues will increase an average of 1.5 percent every two-year cycle.
- **Corporate Income Tax:** The transportation share of corporate income tax revenues is estimated to be \$939 million. Legislation enacted during the 2011 session of the General Assembly altered the portion of the State's 8.25 percent corporate income tax that MDOT receives. MDOT's share will be 16.6 percent for fiscal years 2014-2016, and 14.6 percent for each fiscal year thereafter.
- **Federal Aid:** This source is projected to contribute \$5.5 billion for operating and capital programs. This amount does not include \$618 million received directly by the WMATA. The majority of federal aid is capital; only \$570 million is for operating assistance. Since federal aid supports a significant portion of the capital program, a more detailed discussion of federal aid assumptions is presented in the next section of this summary.
- **Operating Revenues:** These revenues are projected to provide a six-year total of \$2.8 billion, with \$1.1 billion from MTA, \$305 million from MPA, and \$1.4 billion from MAA. MTA revenues primarily include rail and bus fares, which will be indexed to inflation beginning in fiscal year 2015, as provided by the Transportation Act. MPA revenues include terminal operations, the World Trade Center, and other Port related revenues. MAA revenues include flight activities, rent and user fees, parking, airport concessions, and other aviation-related fees.
- **Bond Proceeds:** It is projected that \$3.5 billion of bonds will be sold in the six-year period. The level of bonds that could be issued is dependent on the net revenues of MDOT. This level of bonds is affordable within the financial parameters used by MDOT.
- **Other Sources:** The remaining sources are projected to provide \$176 million. These sources include earned interest from trust funds, reimbursements, and miscellaneous revenues.

FEDERAL AID ASSUMPTIONS

Enacted in December 2015, the Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act re-authorized federal funding for highway, transit and other multimodal projects through September 30, 2020. The FAST Act includes some policy changes, a new focus on freight and provides funding certainty

for five full years through September 2020 including built-in inflation from existing funding levels.

The bill focuses on freight establishing a new formula program for freight, increases some flexibility in spending by converting certain funds into block grants, and streamlines certain functions by eliminating duplications and creating some pilot programs. Authorization does not mean appropriation. While Congress authorized a five year transportation bill, each year, Congress must then appropriate the funds through the federal budget process, which can be at lower amounts than authorized. For FFY 16, Congress has appropriated the transportation bill at the authorized amounts. Maryland is expected to receive approximately \$610 million in FY 2016 inflated up to \$666 million in FY 2020 in highway formula funding and \$240 million in FY 2016 inflated up to \$257 million in FY 2020 in transit formula funding.

Federal aid, representing 19 percent of the total funding in Maryland's Transportation Trust Fund (TTF), supports the multimodal investments in the State's FY 2016 - FY 2021 Consolidated Transportation Program (CTP).

Highways and Transit

Most of the federal funds received by MDOT come from the Federal Highway Trust Fund (FHTF), which provides transportation investment for projects in the following areas: highways and transit, multimodal freight, safety and security, system preservation, bike and pedestrian, and congestion mitigation.

The CTP allocates these federal funds to projects in the program based on reasonable assumptions of authorization given the FAST Act. MDOT expects to have approximately \$593 million in highway formula funding and \$160 million in transit formula funding in FFY 2016 for MDOT projects. The Purple Line has received strong ratings from the Federal Transit Administration and is moving through the process to be eligible for New Starts funding. The FFY 2016 Consolidated Appropriations Act supports the Obama Administration's request for \$900 million for Maryland's Purple Line, with \$100 million set aside for the Purple Line if the Full Funding Grant agreement is signed in FFY 2016.

Federal highway program funds authorized and apportioned to the states are subject to annual ceilings, which determine how much of the authorized money can be obligated in any given year. This ceiling is referred to as Obligation Authority (OA) and is imposed by Congress annually in response to prevailing economic policy. Since FFY 2004, OA has ranged from 84 percent to 95 percent. The OA level received in FFY 2015 was 94.0

percent. Given that Congress has passed a long term bill with inflation built in, this CTP assumes an OA level of 94.0 percent for FFY 2016 and an OA level of 90.0 percent for FY 2017 through 2021.

Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority — WMATA

The Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA) is expected to receive a significant allocation of FAST Act federal formula funds for bus and rail preservation activities. In FFY 2016, the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Region expects to receive approximately \$360 million under the FAST Act and if fully appropriated, would represent an increase of 8 percent over current levels. This amount is distributed between WMATA, the Potomac and Rappahannock Transportation Commission (PRTC) and the Maryland Transit Administration (MTA) subject to an agreement that, if consistent with the prior year, would leave WMATA with approximately \$310 million in formula funding. Additionally, FFY 2016 funding of \$148.5 million is provided through the 2008 Passenger Rail Investment and Improvement Act (PRIIA) that authorizes federal funding of up to \$1.5 billion over 10 years. The combined federal funding of more than \$458.5 million is a critical complement to WMATA's largest single source of funding - the \$1.3 billion in combined operating and capital subsidies provided by the region's State and local jurisdictions each year. The region's jurisdictions created WMATA through an interstate compact as an agency of the State of Maryland, the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Virginia. The jurisdictions demonstrate their commitment by providing more than 40 percent of the funding for WMATA's \$3.1 billion annual budget.

MDOT's first priority for WMATA is to fix the existing system by prioritizing safety and state of good repair investments. To this end, this CTP includes a total of \$300 million (\$50 million each year in FFY 2016 through 2021) as Maryland's matching contribution required by the federal PRIIA legislation. To date, the signatory parties have fulfilled their promise by providing funds to match federal grants provided from FFY 2010 through FFY 2015. In FY 2016 through FY 2021, federal grants are expected to provide \$2.9 billion in funding to WMATA's capital program. This compares with \$3.2 billion in State and local funding in FY 2016 through FY 2021, combining annual pay-as-you-go contributions of \$2.2 billion and \$1 billion in proceeds from debt issuances wherein State and Local governments agree to cover debt service payments,

The Federal Transit Administration's (FTA) 2014 audit of WMATA's financial management and procurement practices and the resulting drawdown restrictions on WMATA's federal aid have impacted the agency's ability to deliver on its capital projects. Additionally, the fatal Smoke Incident at the

L'Enfant Plaza station in January 2015 and subsequent FTA Safety Management Inspection report yielded recommendations that will require additional investment to address safety deficiencies. The FFY 2015 Consolidated Appropriations Act requires future funding for WMATA to be tied to their ability to successfully address the audit findings and that system safety projects receive highest priority when allocating funding. Consistent with this direction, MDOT will work with WMATA and regional partners to ensure that safety and state of good repair projects are prioritized and that WMATA implements adequate controls and properly manages and accounts for every taxpayer dollar it receives.



Aviation

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), through the Airport Improvement Program (AIP), is authorized to provide federal entitlement and discretionary funding for airport projects. The MAA estimates annual AIP entitlement funding will range from \$3.5 million to \$4.0 million for the BWI Marshall Airport during the six-year period. Entitlement funding is calculated using enplanement and cargo-based formulas for the BWI Marshall Airport and adjusted based on the airport's authority to collect Passenger Facility Charges (PFC). The MAA received \$16.9 million of entitlement and discretionary AIP funding in FFY 2015 toward the Runway Safety Area, Standard and Pavement Improvement program, plus \$2.6 million of Voluntary Airport Low Emissions (VALE) funding for PC Air and 400 Hz power on terminal passenger boarding bridges. The MAA received \$30 million of federal discretionary funds in FFY 2014, and \$21 million in FFY 2013. The MAA received \$16.9 million of entitlement and discretionary AIP funding in FFY 2015 toward the Runway Safety Area, Standard and Pavement Improvement program, plus \$2.6 million of Voluntary Airport Low Emissions (VALE) funding for PC Air and 400 Hz power on terminal passenger boarding bridges.

Port of Baltimore

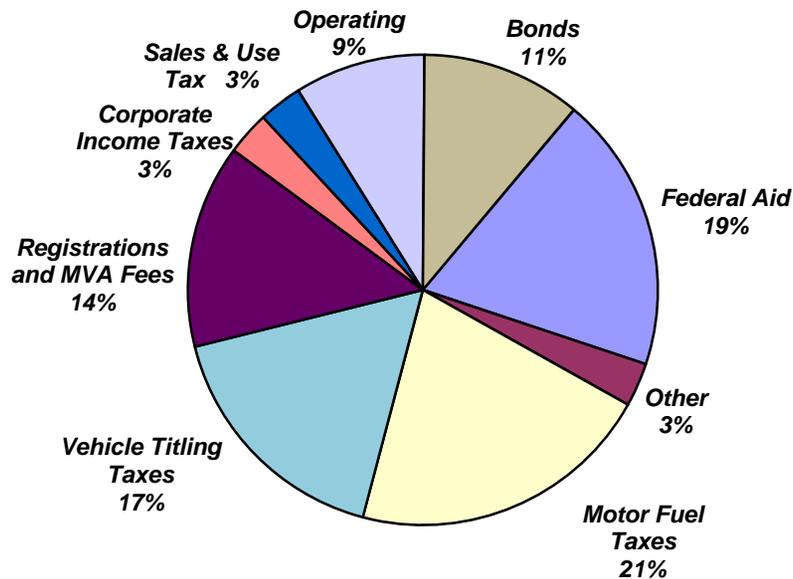
The Water Resources Reform and Development Act (WRRDA) reauthorization bill, enacted by Congress in May 2014, authorizes U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) projects. This bill includes the authorization for funding to dredge Maryland's 135 miles of federal navigation channels leading into the Port of Baltimore. This legislation is necessary to support high priority projects such as maintaining deepened navigation channels and harbor maintenance, as well as key dredge placement projects such as Poplar Island and Mid-Chesapeake Bay Island. MDOT continues to work with the Maryland Congressional Delegation to ensure this critical funding is available to maintain access to the thriving Port of Baltimore.



WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM...

Maryland's transportation system is funded through several dedicated taxes and fees, federal aid, operating revenues, and bond sales, which are assigned to the Transportation Trust Fund. This fund is separate from the State's General Fund, which pays for most other State government operations and programs. MDOT's customers pay user fees for transportation infrastructure and services through motor fuel taxes, vehicle titling taxes, registration fees, operating revenues, and corporate income taxes. The motor fuel tax and vehicle titling tax are two of the largest sources of MDOT revenue. Operating revenues include transit fares and usage fees generated at the Port of Baltimore and BWI Marshall Airport. In addition to collecting revenue within the State, Maryland also receives federal aid for its transportation program. These federal funds must be authorized by a congressional act. The United States Congress enacted federal surface transportation authorizing legislation the, FAST Act, in December 2015, which provides investment in transportation infrastructure through FFY 2020.

Where The Money Comes From

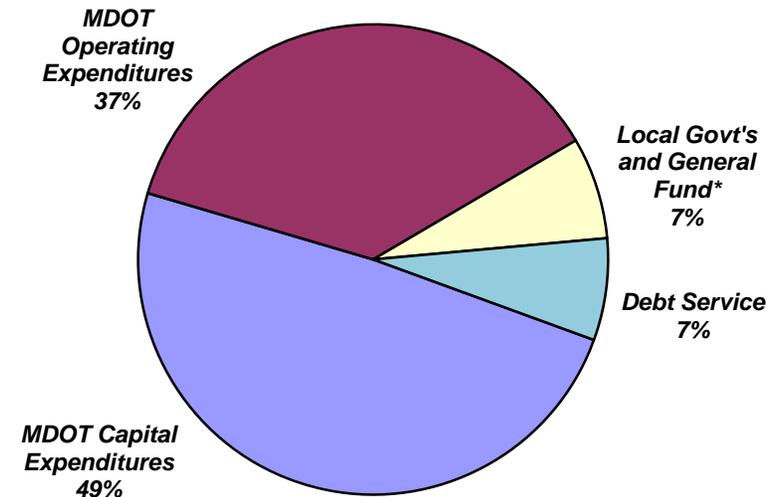


Total projected Trust Fund revenues amount to \$28.5 billion for the six-year period covered by this CTP. These amounts incorporate estimates for the additional revenues provided by the Transportation Infrastructure Investment Act of 2013 and are based on the assumption that the economy will continue along a moderate growth scenario for the next six years.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES...

The MDOT program is fiscally constrained, meaning that the list of projects is tied to estimates of future revenue. The Trust Fund supports operation and maintenance of State transportation systems, administration, debt service, and capital projects. A portion of these funds is directed to the General Fund and a share is also dispersed among Maryland's counties and Baltimore City for local transportation needs. After operating costs, debt service, and local distributions, the remaining money goes toward funding capital projects. This document, Maryland's CTP, is the six-year capital budget for all State transportation projects. This FY 2016 - 2021 CTP totals about \$15.7 billion, \$14.5 billion of which comes through the Trust Fund and \$1.2 billion from "Other" fund sources, including local contributions, WMATA direct funding, PFC airport fees, etc.

Where The Money Goes



*Includes local HUR restoration, pending legislation

Capital Expenditures

FY 2016-2021 CTP SUMMARY (\$ MILLIONS)					
	STATE FUNDS	FEDERAL AID	OTHER*	TOTAL	PERCENT OF TOTAL
TSO	254.8	78.5	1.0	334.3	2.1
MVA	132.3	1.6	0.0	133.9	0.9
MAA **	429.0	44.9	165.3	639.2	4.1
MPA	898.4	11.0	0.0	909.4	5.8
MTA	1,484.1	1,910.0	349.9	3,744.0	23.8
WMATA	963.4	0.0	617.9	1,581.3	10.1
SHA	5,373.5	2,910.5	79.5	8,363.4	53.3
TOTAL	9,535.5	4,956.5	1,213.5	15,705.4	100.0

Note: Figures may not add perfectly due to rounding.

* Funds not received through the Trust Fund. Includes some funds from Maryland Transportation Authority (MDTA), Passenger Facility Charges (PFC), Customer Facility Charges (CFC) and federal funds received directly by WMATA.

** Projects using non-trust fund financing sources are included in the total.

TSO – Transportation Secretary’s Office

MVA – Motor Vehicle Administration

MAA – Maryland Aviation Administration

MPA – Maryland Port Administration

MTA – Maryland Transit Administration

WMATA – Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority

SHA – State Highway Administration

EVALUATING OUR PERFORMANCE

In 2000, the Maryland General Assembly passed a bill requiring MDOT to develop an Annual Attainment Report (AR) on Transportation System Performance. The main objectives of the AR are:

- to report on progress toward achieving the goals and objectives in the MTP and the CTP;
- to establish performance indicators that quantify achievement of these objectives; and
- to set performance targets.

The performance measures were developed and will continue to be developed and updated periodically in a collaborative effort between the Secretary’s Office, the transportation business units, and, every 4-5 years, with the AR-Advisory Committee. These performance measures were last updated January 2014. The AR documents how MDOT is achieving its goals and objectives based on performance indicators and helps Maryland citizens assess improvements to its transportation system.

Since 1996, MDOT has undertaken Managing for Results (MFR) as part of the budget process. MFR is a strategic planning, performance measurement, and budgeting process that emphasizes use of resources to achieve measurable results, accountability, efficiency, and continuous improvement in state government programs.

The FAST Act requires the Secretary, in consultation with states, metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs), and other stakeholders, to establish performance measures in the areas listed below. USDOT continues to establish measures. The emphasis areas are:

- Pavement condition on the Interstate System and on the remainder of the National Highway System (NHS);
- Performance of the Interstate System and the remainder of the NHS;
- Bridge condition on the NHS;
- Fatalities and serious injuries (both number and rate per vehicle mile traveled) on all public roads;
- Traffic congestion;
- On-road mobile source emissions; and
- Freight movement on the Interstate System.

MDOT expects to be working with USDOT, the regional MPOs, and other stakeholders to respond to these new requirements once the regulations and guidance are promulgated and demonstrate the effectiveness of MDOT’s programs. To the extent these measures can be combined they will, but MDOT may be required to develop multiple reporting and metrics to address these requirements.

HOW TO READ THIS DOCUMENT

The Maryland Department of Transportation (MDOT) is organized into transportation business units responsible for different modes of travel. Projects in the Consolidated Transportation Program (CTP) are listed under the transportation business unit responsible for the project's delivery.

For each major project, there is a Project Information Form (PIF). Each PIF contains a description of the project, its status, its justification, its compliance status with smart growth, and a brief explanation of how it fits with the goals of the Maryland Transportation Plan (MTP). It also shows any significant change in the project since the previous year's CTP, as well as the funding for the project over the six-year cycle. The information in each PIF is meant to provide a general description of the project along with some specifics such as alignments, status of environmental permitting, or alternatives under study.

Funding Phases

Planning – 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 – 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 – This funding is to provide the necessary land for the project or to protect corridors for future projects.

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

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.

Construction does not begin until a project receives necessary environmental permits, the State meets air and water quality requirements and the contracts are bid. PIFs can include specific facilities and corridor studies that examine multimodal solutions to transportation needs. One example is the I-270/US15 multimodal corridor study, which is evaluating highway and transit improvements in Montgomery and Frederick counties.

The CTP also contains information on minor projects. These projects are smaller in scope and cost. They also can include road resurfacing, safety improvements, and sidewalk and bicycle trail construction. Following this introduction is an explanation of some of the significant changes from last year's CTP. This section lists major projects added to the CTP or projects that have advanced to a new stage of development. It also lists changes in construction schedules and projects removed from the CTP. The CTP also includes information regarding the economic trends and assumptions and future revenue projects that inform the capital programming process.

		POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCE:				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FEDERAL <input type="checkbox"/> GENERAL <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER					
PHASE	TOTAL		CURRENT YEAR	BUDGET YEAR	PROJECT CASH FLOW				SIX YEAR TOTAL	BALANCE TO COMPLETE	
	ESTIMATED COST (\$000)	EXPEND THRU 2012			FOR PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY						
					2013	20142015.....2016.....		2017.....
Planning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Engineering	77,892	55,392	6,500	6,300	3,200	2,700	1,900	1,900	22,500	0	0
Right-of-way	20,565	13,365	900	800	2,800	700	1,000	1,000	7,200	0	0
Construction	388,776	277,976	11,000	9,600	19,000	25,700	22,300	23,200	110,800	0	0
Total	487,233	346,733	18,400	16,700	25,000	29,100	25,200	26,100	140,500	0	0
Federal-Aid	129,621	73,221	13,500	1,600	5,400	13,200	10,900	11,800	56,400	0	0