

APPENDIX F – Federal Funding Sources

Federal-aid Highway Funding

1. **Appalachian Development Highway System (ADHS)** – The Appalachian Development Highway System Program continues funding for the construction of the Appalachian corridor highways in 13 states to promote economic development and to establish a State-Federal framework to meet the needs of the region.
2. **Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ)** – The Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program provides funding for projects and programs in air quality nonattainment and maintenance areas for ozone, carbon monoxide (CO), and particulate matter (PM-10, PM-2.5) which reduce transportation related emissions.
3. **Surface Transportation Program (STP)** – The STP provides flexible funding that may be used by states and localities for projects on any Federal-aid highway, including the NHS, bridge projects on any public road, transit capital projects, and intracity and intercity bus terminals and facilities.
4. **National Highway Performance Program (NHPP)** – The NHPP provides funding on roadways designated on the National Highway System supporting progress toward the achievement of national performance goals for improving infrastructure condition, safety, congestion reduction, system reliability, or freight movement.
5. **Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP)** – The HSIP provides funding to achieve a significant reduction in traffic fatalities and serious injuries on all public roads.
6. **State Planning and Research (SPR)** – The SPR provides funding for the planning of future roads highway programs and local public transportation systems and the planning of the financing of such programs and systems, including metropolitan and statewide planning.
7. **Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP)** – The TAP funding is for activities considered under the Transportation Alternatives which include the construction, planning, and design of pedestrian and trail facilities; safety-related infrastructure; and Safe Routes to School (SRTS) program. Other project categories include historic preservation and rehabilitation of historic transportation facilities; vegetation management practices, environmental mitigation activities, projects that reduce vehicle-caused wildlife mortality, and the recreational trails program.
8. **Special Federal Appropriations (SFA)** – The SFA are a combination of Congressionally Designated Projects or Discretionary Programs. These are not formula based funding and allocated to a particular project through designation or competitive selection.

Federal-aid Transit Funding

1. **Planning Programs, Sections 5303, 5304, 5305** – Provides planning funds for State Departments of Transportation for Statewide Planning.
2. **Transit Urbanized Area Formula Program, Section 5307** – Formula funding program that provides grants for Urbanized Areas (UZA) for public transportation capital investments (and operating expenses in areas under 200,000 population) from the Mass Transit Account of the Highway Trust Fund.
3. **Bus Facility and Bus Programs, Sections 5309 and 5318** – Provides funding for the acquisition of buses for fleet/service expansion and bus related facilities such as maintenance facilities, bus rebuilds, and passenger shelters. These funds are allocated to specific projects at the discretion of Congress.

4. **Capital Investment Grants “New Starts,” Section 5309** – This Section 5309 program provides funding primarily for Major Fixed Guideway Capital Investment projects (New Starts) and Capital Investment Grants of \$75 million or less (Small Starts).
5. **Enhanced Mobility of Seniors and Individuals with Disabilities, Section 5310** – Provides funding to states for the purpose of assisting private nonprofit groups in meeting the transportation needs of older adults and people with disabilities when the transportation service provided is unavailable, insufficient, or inappropriate to meeting these needs. The program aims to improve mobility for seniors and individuals with disabilities by removing barriers to transportation service and expanding transportation mobility options.
6. **Transit Funds for Areas Other Than Urbanized Areas, Section 5311** – Provides capital and operating assistance for rural and small urban public transportation systems.
7. **Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ)** – The Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program provides funding for projects and programs in air quality nonattainment and maintenance areas for ozone, carbon monoxide (CO), and particulate matter (PM-10, PM-2.5) which reduce transportation related emissions.
8. **Preventive Maintenance Project Type** – Provides funding for preventive maintenance based on grant programs that have a capital component.
9. **State of Good Repair, Section 5337** – Provides capital assistance for maintenance, replacement, and rehabilitation projects of high-intensity fixed guideway and bus systems to help transit agencies maintain assets in a **state of good repair**.
10. **Bus and Bus Facilities Formula, Section 5339** – Provides funding to replace, rehabilitate and purchase buses and related equipment and to construct bus-related facilities including technological changes or innovations to modify low or no emission vehicles or facilities.

Federal-aid Phases

Project Planning (PP) – This funding is the initial phase of project development where the need and feasibility of a project is documented and scoping is broad and involves the public.

Preliminary Engineering and Final Design (PE/FD) – This funding provides for projects including preliminary and final design. These funds involve detailed environmental studies and engineering to obtain NEPA are under preliminary design. Design activities following preliminary design involve the preparation of final construction plans and are under final design.

Right-of-Way (RW) – This funding provides for acquisition of necessary rights-of-way in which a project will be constructed or to protect corridors for future project construction.

Construction (CO) – This funding provides for the building and implementation of the designed facility and may include costs associated with relocating utilities as well.

Other - This funding provides for transit project expenditures. It also can provide for a variety of non-capital highway project-related expenditures, most often associated with ongoing technology, intelligent transportation systems, and monitoring.

Total – This is the sum of any funding shown for preliminary engineering and final design, right-of-way, construction, and other funding.

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