

## The Facts on Florida Transportation Funding

- The Florida Department of Transportation estimates that implementation of the new CAFE standards will have a significant impact on the state's ability to raise adequate revenue in support of its transportation system. As a result, the Department expects a decrease in fuel tax receipts of \$1.484 billion during the Five-year Work Program period and \$4.340 billion through fiscal year 2018/19.
- Since November of 2006, the Department's funding has been reduced by \$5.3 billion dollars due to reductions in traditional transportation and documentary stamp revenue sources. Also, during the 2008 and 2009 Legislative Sessions, action was taken resulting in a sweep of over \$1 billion in funds which had been allocated to the STTF and reallocated to GR to help during the current budget crisis. These actions resulted in a cash loss to the work program of \$6.3 billion and \$9.9 billion in project commitments through 2015.
- In FY 93/94, FDOT reached a peak of 11,125 FTEs and had a budget of \$2.7 billion. The budget peaked in FY 06/07 at \$9.1 billion and was managed by 7,547 FTEs. For the current fiscal year, there are 7,428 FTEs managing a budget of \$6.6 billion.
- The motor fuel tax rate in Florida is currently 18.6¢ per gallon (this is adjusted annually by the percentage change in the consumer price index).
- It costs the average driver in Florida \$28.01 each month to support the state's share of the transportation system (State Highway System, airports, seaports, and transit systems).
- Every dollar invested in the state's transportation system returns \$5.00 in user benefits and additional productivity to the Florida economy.
- The Department's Work Program will increase gross state product by over \$11 billion in increased productivity. This is above and beyond the short-term stimulus of capital spending.
- The most recent estimate of unfunded needs associated with just the Strategic Intermodal System (SIS) is more than \$2 billion per year.
- Employment in the construction industry in Florida reached a peak of 686,700 in June of 2006. This number dropped to a low of 354,800 in January of 2010. Currently, there are 361,500 people employed in the construction industry. This accounts for roughly one-third of the 1.1 million who are currently unemployed in Florida.
- Florida's unemployment rate through October 2010 is 11.9%.

- According to the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), every \$1 billion invested in transportation infrastructure creates 30,000 jobs; 10,300 construction oriented jobs; 4,675 supporting industries' jobs; and 15,094 induced employment jobs.
- There is slightly more than \$4.0 billion in unrealized transportation revenue available to county governments that have not implemented the full level of local motor fuel taxes and/or local discretionary sales surtaxes.
- Florida continues to be a “donor state” in spite of the Equity Bonus program included in the SAFETEA-LU legislation enacted in 2005. For federal fiscal year 2008, Florida received a 79¢ rate of return on each dollar contributed to the Highway Account of the HTF and 63¢ on each dollar contributed to the Mass Transit Account. Florida’s historic rate of return from the HTF since 1956 is 86¢. Florida has effectively contributed more than \$5 billion to other states over this period.
- Traffic delays in major Florida cities cost the average motorist \$620 annually.
- Congestion along key highway corridors such as I-4 and I-95 is making it difficult for businesses to meet just-in-time delivery schedules.
- More than 65 percent of all urban interstate lane-miles in Florida are moderately or highly congested during peak periods.
- Drivers in the Miami and Orlando metropolitan areas each lose an average of 33 hours annually due to congestion.
- Inefficient landside access to seaports and airports and congestion on truck routes is increasing the cost of shipping goods in Florida.
- Since 1984, the number of lane miles added to the State Highway System has increased 23.2% while the Daily Vehicle Miles Traveled on the System has increased 83.3%. Another way of saying this is that traffic has increased 3.6 times faster than the size of the highway system.