## Budget and Funding Update ACEC-ODOT Partnering Conference

## Travis Brouwer, Assistant Director for Revenue, Finance and Compliance Oregon Department of Transportation May 21, 2024



# **State Highway Fund Structural Funding Challenges**



### **Future Fuels Tax Revenue Decline**

 The average driver consumes almost 25% less fuel per year than 10 years ago. At today's rate, that's over \$40 less per year in gas tax paid per vehicle.



## **Reliance on Few Sources of Revenue**

• Oregon does not utilize inflationresistant funding mechanisms to support transportation system needs.



## **Rigid Statutory Structure**

- About 75% of fees collected by DMV go to local governments, construction projects, and other programs and can't be spent on delivering DMV services.
- Only about 2% of additional taxes and fees raised by HB 2017 went to state highway maintenance and operations.

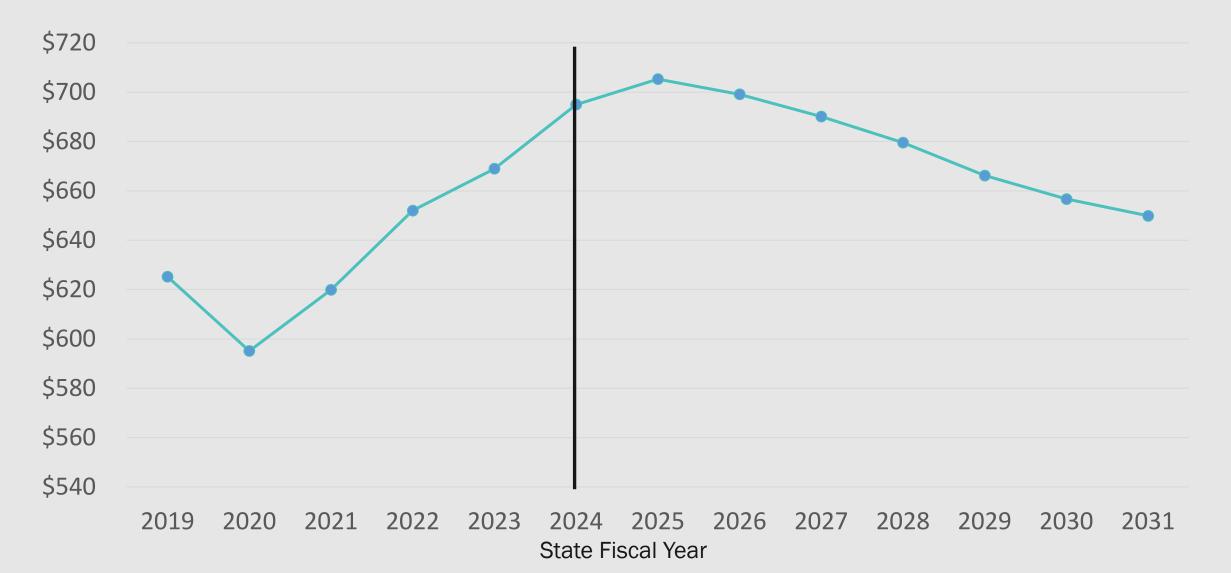


## **Rise of Record Inflation**

- Since 2017, the National Highway Construction Cost Index has increased by over 80%.
- Equipment costs have increased about 25% in the past four years.
- Paint costs have increased over 30% in the last four years.

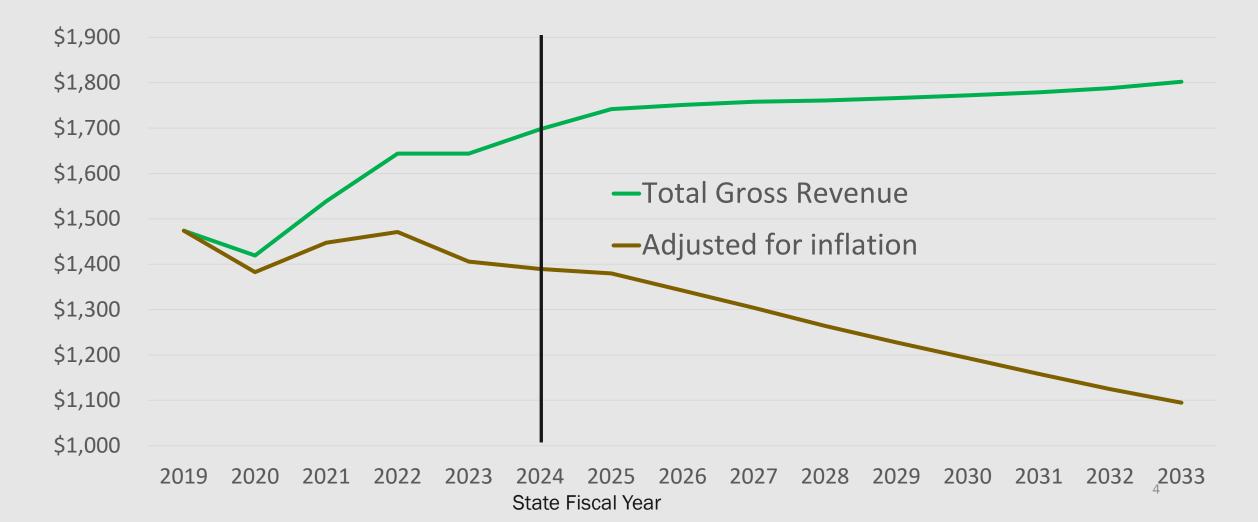
# **Fuels Tax Revenues Are Going to Decline**

**Oregon Motor Fuels Tax Forecast (October 2023), In millions of nominal dollars** 



# Inflation Will Dramatically Impact the State Highway Fund

Total Gross State Highway Fund Forecast (October 2023), In Millions of Dollars



# A Tale of Two Budgets



## **Transportation Projects & Programs**

Dedicated federal & state funds for:

- Construction projects
- Grant programs



## Maintenance & Agency Operations

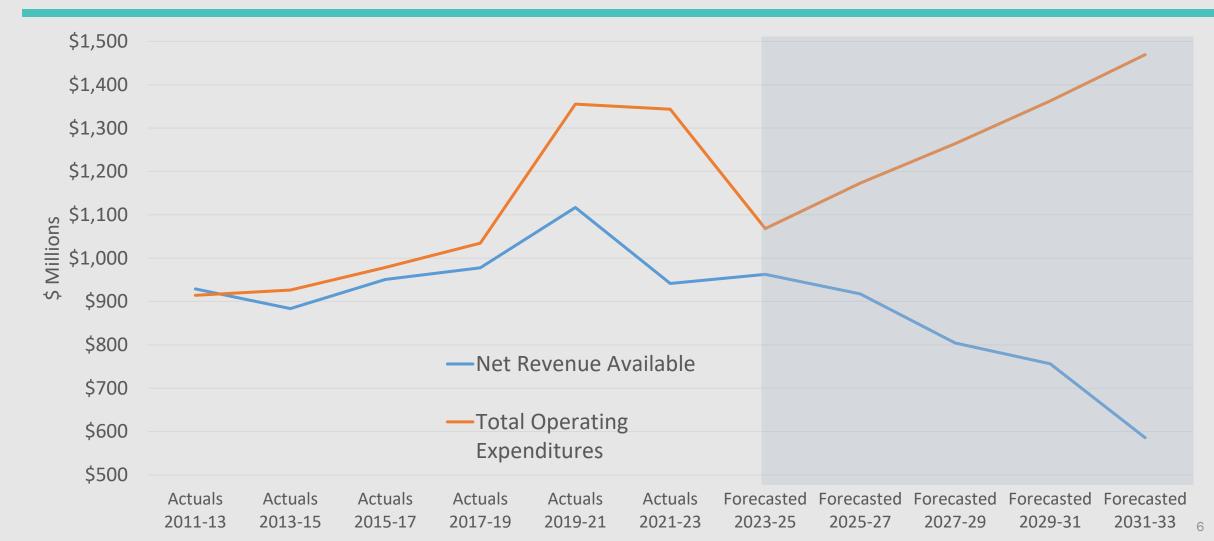
State Highway Fund dollars available to run the agency:

- Road maintenance
- DMV, Commerce & Compliance Division

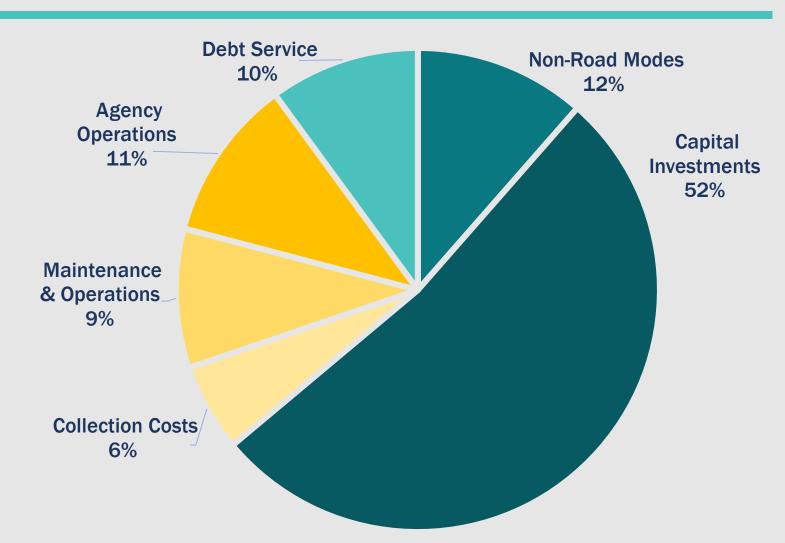
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- Central services like IT, HR, finance
- Project delivery overhead

# ODOT Faces a Large and Growing Gap on the O&M Side of Our Budget



## 2023-25 ODOT Legislative Budget \$6.1 Billion in Expenditures



#### **Capital Investments**

Preservation (bridges, pavements, signals), Safety Improvements, System Enhancements

#### Non-Road Modes

Public Transportation, Rail, Transportation Safety

## **Debt Service**

Debt service payments from all funding sources

#### **Agency Operations**

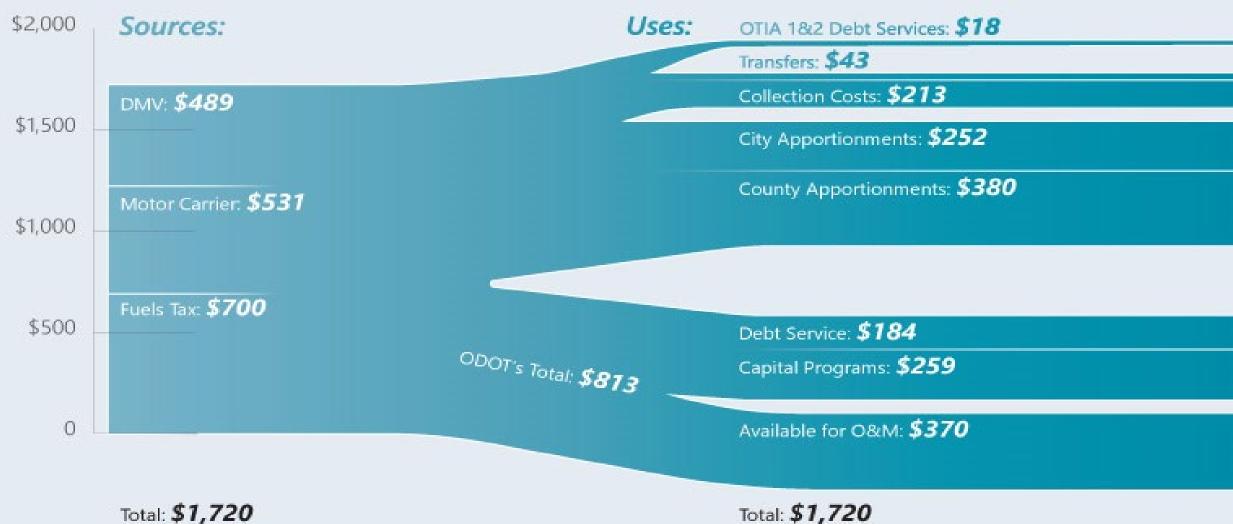
- Staff and support for daily operation, indirect costs
  - Maintenance & Operations Staff, equipment, and materials

## **Collection Costs**

Fuels Tax, Commerce & Compliance, DMV

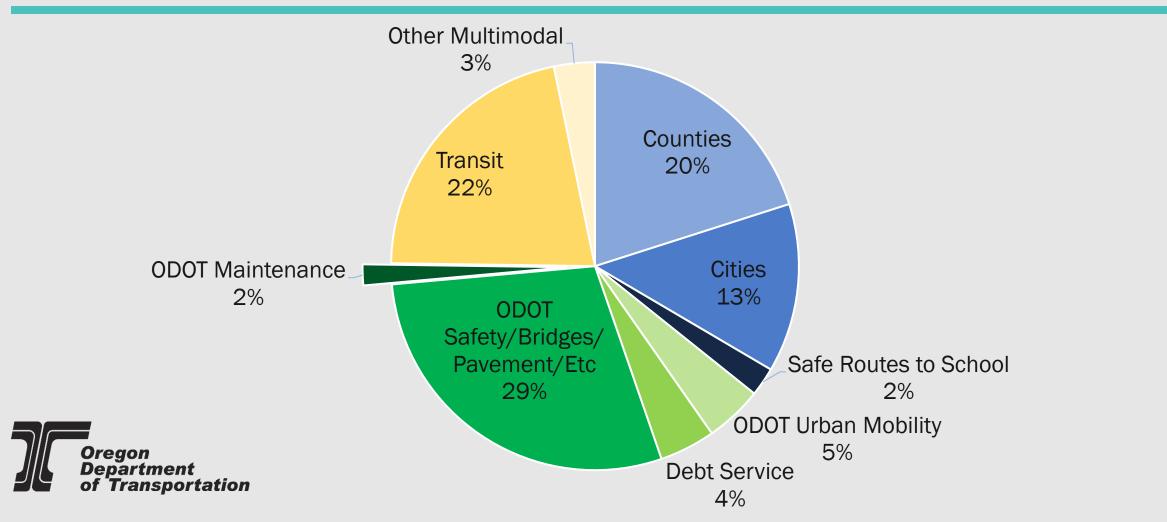
# **State Highway Fund Sources and Uses**

2023-2025 Annual Average in Millions



# **HB 2017 Funding Distribution**

Forecast for FY 2025; \$658 million total projected revenue



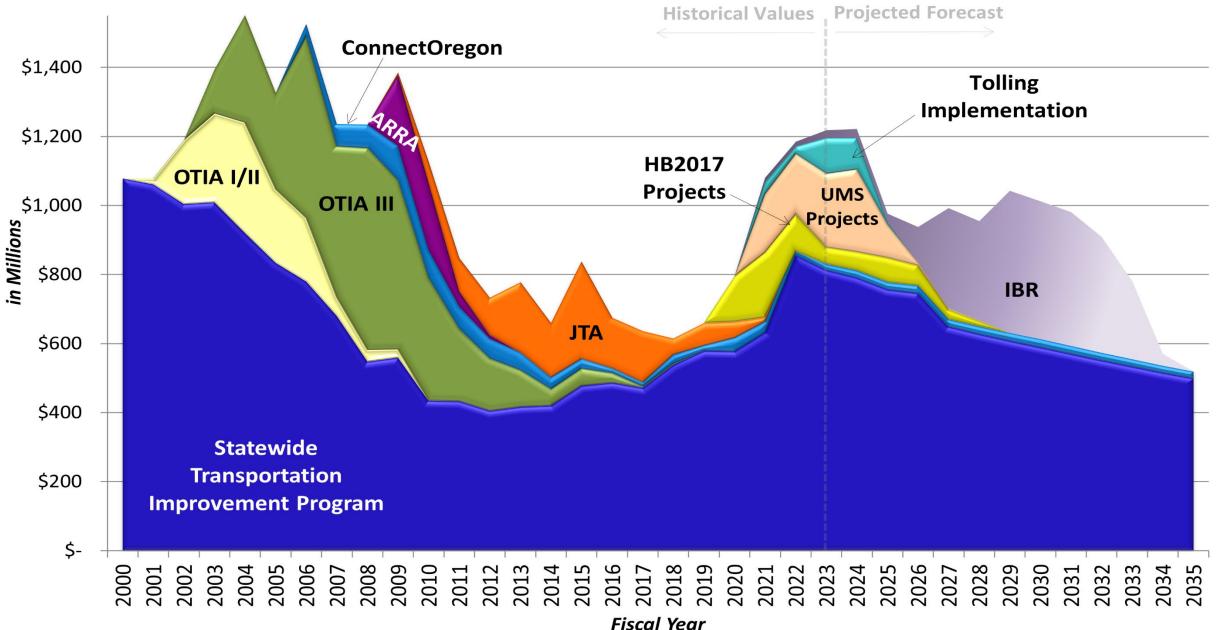
# **Construction Costs Have Risen Rapidly**

Nationwide highway construction costs increased more than 80% since beginning of 2017

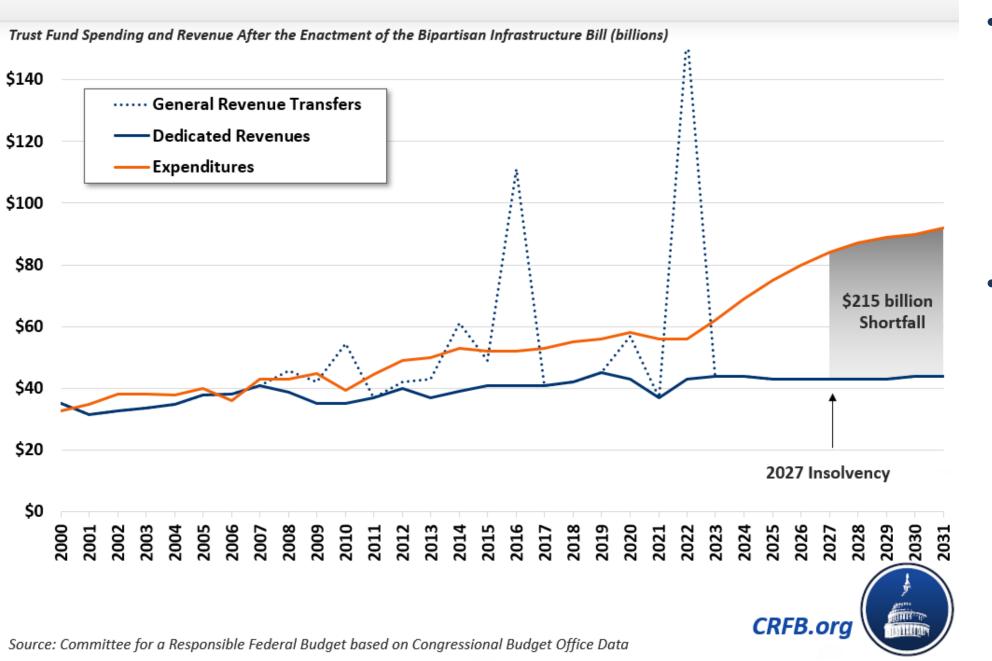
#### Increase Since Q1 2017 90% Increase since Q1 2017 80% 70% 60% 50% 40% 30% 20% 10% 0% Q3 Q1 Q3 Q1 Q3 Q1 Q3 Q1 Q3 Q1 Q3 Q1 Q1 10 Increase

National Highway Construction Cost Index

## ODOT Construction Programs Adjusted for Inflation Baseline Year 2023



## **Highway Trust Fund Faces Shortfall After 2027**



- Federal Highway Trust Fund faces \$40+ billion annual shortfall in 2027 and beyond
- Federal highway and transit
  funding could fall
  by about half
  without
  additional
  General Fund
  transfers

# **A More Diversified Revenue Portfolio**

Sufficient and sustainable funding is key to maintaining and modernizing our transportation system

