ABOUT THE TRANSPORTATION INVESTMENT ADVOCACY CENTER (TIAC)

The Transportation Investment Advocacy Center™ (TIAC) is a first-of-its kind, dynamic education program and Internet-based information resource designed to help private citizens, legislators, organizations and businesses successfully grow transportation investment at the state and local levels through the legislative and ballot initiative processes.

The TIAC website, www.transportationinvestment.org, helps transportation investment advocates to mount successful campaigns. It exists to put in one place—and promote the sharing of—strategies… sample political and communications tools… legislative and ballot initiative language… and information on where to obtain professional campaign advice, research and help. To receive free, regular email updates from the TIAC, subscribe on the Blog (www.transportationinvestment.org/blog).

TIAC staff produces regular research reports and analyses, hosts an annual workshop in Washington, D.C. (scheduled for July 13, 2016), and holds ongoing webinars for transportation investment advocates featuring case studies, best practices, and the latest in political and media strategies. State and local chamber of commerce executives, state legislators, state and local transportation officials, “Better Roads & Transportation” group members, industry and labor executives, and leaders of state and local chapters of national organizations who have an interest in transportation development programs are welcomed to participate.

The Center’s program of work is also guided by a Transportation Investment Advocates Council, a national network of business professionals and public officials who share a common interest in building support for transportation infrastructure investments in their state or local community—roads, bridges, public transit, pedestrian walkways and cycling paths, airports, waterways, ports and rail facilities.

TIAC is a project of the American Road and Transportation Builders Association’s “Transportation Makes America Work!”™ (TMAW) and supported through voluntary contributions and sponsorships.

To become a sponsor or to make a contribution, contact TIAC Manager Carolyn Kramer (ckramer@artba.org, or at 202-289-4434). Also contact Ms. Kramer if you have questions or comments about any reports or case studies published through the TIAC, or would like more information on the program and the Council.
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

New Developments

State Transportation Funding Legislation

- Forty-four bills in 23 states have been considered in the 2016 regular legislative session to increase transportation funding.
- Two states already have transportation funding-related measures on the Nov. 8, 2016 general election ballot.
- Gas tax increases have been proposed in eight state legislatures: Alaska, Hawaii, Ind., Minn., Mo., N.M., S.C., and Vt.
- Alternative fuel fees have been proposed in three state legislatures: Ky., N.H. and Tenn.
- Lawmakers are discussing plans to introduce legislation to increase transportation funding in Ala., Ark., Calif., Colo., and N.J.
- A bill in Rhode Island to charge a user fee on large commercial trucks has passed the legislature and is currently pending Gov. Gina Raimondo's (D) approval. The legislation, backed by Gov. Raimondo, will generate $1.1 billion over the next 10 years through a combination of tolls and bonds in order to improve the state's bridges.

Statewide Ballot Initiatives

- No ballot measures were introduced this month.

Activity Status Year-to-Date

State Transportation Funding Legislation

- Legislation has not yet been approved this year.

Statewide Ballot Initiatives

- PENDING Nov. 8, 2016: New Jersey ballot measure to constitutionally dedicate all motor fuel and petroleum products gross receipts taxes solely for transportation purposes.
- PENDING Nov. 8, 2016: Nevada proposal that, if approved, would permit counties to index their local fuel taxes to inflation.

Anticipated Total Statewide Funding Approved Year-to-Date: $0
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

STATE FUNDING LEGISLATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bills Introduced</th>
<th>Bills Passed</th>
<th>Bills Pending</th>
<th>Bills Failed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

STATE FUNDING INITIATIVES

Several measures are in varying stages. View state breakdown for more info.

BALLOT MEASURES 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State &amp; Local Funds Approved To Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2016 STATE TRANSPORTATION FUNDING INITIATIVES

- New Recurring Revenue Approved
- One-Time Revenue Approved
- Initiative Pending
- Initiative Failed
- Non-Funding Legislation Approved
- Ballot Measure Pending

Several measures are in varying stages. View state breakdown for more info.
2016 STATE TRANSPORTATION FUNDING BILLS

ALASKA

Senate Bill 132/ House Bill 249
Increase taxes on motor fuels. If approved, it would generate approximately $49 million annually. Alaska does not have a dedicated transportation fund, or require motor fuel taxes be used for transportation purposes. A fiscal analysis stated that all but $0.2 million would be used for “the special aviation fuel account, the special watercraft fuel account, and the special highway fuel tax account”.

Bill Status
Pending
Introduced at the request of Gov. Bill Walker (I) Jan. 19, 2016. Both bills referred to their house’s transportation committee for review.

FLORIDA

Senate Bill 786
Directs the Southern States Energy Board and Office of Energy to create and administer a program to assess mileage-based user taxes for battery-operated electric vehicles.

Bill Status
Pending
Prefiled Nov. 9, 2015 by Sen. Maria Sachs (D- District 34) and referred to the Regulated Industries; Finance and Tax; and Appropriations committees Jan. 12, 2016.

HAWAII

House Bill 1486
Legislation to shift the state tax on motor fuel from the amount sold to the price of fuel per gallon, by instituting a tax of either 17 cents-per-gallon or a percentage (not yet determined) of the wholesale price of gasoline.

Bill Status
Pending
Introduced January 29, 2015 by Rep. Kyle Yamashita (D-District 12) and was passed by the House March 6 12-6. HB 1486 was sent to the Senate Ways and Means Committee.

House Bill 1490
Proposes the creation of a no-interest loan revolving fund, which would be used to provide loans for public-private partnerships for transit development.

Bill Status
Pending
Introduced Jan. 29, 2015 and referred to the EDB, WAL and FIN Committees. On Dec. 17 it was determined that HB1490 will carry over into the 2016 Regular Session.

IDAHO

Senate Bill 1230
Would remove 5 percent distributed to the Idaho State Police from the Highway Distribution Account funding formula. If approved, this measure would return $16.7 million to the transportation account.

Bill Status
Pending
Introduced Jan. 29 by the Idaho Senate Transportation
2016 STATE TRANSPORTATION FUNDING BILLS

Committee, and approved by the Transportation Committee 7-3 on Feb. 4. SB 1230 now goes to the Senate floor.

Senate Bill 67
Measure to distribute local income tax revenue reserves to local governments, with 75 percent earmarked for transportation. If approved, an estimated $313 million would be distributed to local governments for transportation.

**Bill Status**
Pending
Introduced by Sen. Brandt Hershman (R-Buck Creek) on Jan. 5, 2016. Passed the Senate Feb. 3 and was sent to the House for consideration.

**KENTUCKY**

**Senate Bill 27**
Bill to require owners of plug-in electric vehicles to pay an annual $100 registration and renewal vehicle fee.

**Bill Status**
Pending

**House Bill 309**
Legislation to permit public-private partnerships in order to develop and finance public roads and bridges.

**Bill Status**
Pending
HB 309 was introduced in the House on Jan. 27, 2016 and referred to the House Appropriations and Revenue Committee, where it was passed Feb. 9 and sent to the House floor.

**INDIANA**

**House Bill 1001**
Legislation to increase taxes on motor fuels and motor carrier surcharge and ties them to inflation; increase the state cigarette tax; allow counties to increase their motor vehicle license excise surtax and wheel tax; decrease the tax rate for non-corporate taxpayers from 2019-2025; and transfers the state’s excess reserves to the local road and bridge matching grant fund and the state highway fund.

**Bill Status**
Pending
Introduced Jan. 11, 2016 by Rep. Ed Soliday (R- District 4) and passed by the Senate Feb. 3 with a vote of 61-36, with Democratic senators the majority opposition to the proposal. The bill is now pending consideration from the Senate.

**Senate Bill 333**
Would direct excess state reserves over 11.5 percent of general revenue appropriations to the State Highway Fund, with an initial transfer of $50 million from the interest earnings of the Next Generation Trust Fund.

**Bill Status**
Pending
Introduced Jan. 7, 2016 by Sen. Carlin Yoder (R- District 12) and passed by the Senate on Feb. 3. Currently pending consideration by the House.

**Senate Bill 338**
Proposal to transfer up to $250 million of the state’s excess reserves in FY 2017 to provide counties with funding for local road, street or bridge improvements, or road safety expenditures.

**Bill Status**
Failed
Introduced Jan. 7, 2016 by Sen. Lanane and referred to the Senate Committee on Tax & Fiscal Policy. Bill failed to advance and did not make the Senate’s crossover deadline of Feb. 3.
2016 STATE TRANSPORTATION FUNDING BILLS

MASSACHUSETTS

House Bill 3877
Bill would authorize cities and counties to create special transportation finance districts, which would be given the ability to levy an additional local property tax in order to generate revenue for transportation projects (in conjunction with the Massachusetts Department of Transportation and MBTA).

Bill Status
Pending
Introduced Nov. 25, 2015 by Rep. William Straus (D-Mattapoisett) and referred to the committee on transportation.

MICHIGAN

Senate Bill 627
Proposal to permit public-private-partnerships for the creation of toll roads on state highways.

Bill Status
Pending
Introduced Dec. 1, 2015 by Sen. Mike Kowall (R-White Lake Township) and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

MINNESOTA

House File 4
Proposal from House and Senate Republicans to utilize a budget surplus, various bonds, and an existing sales tax on auto parts, car rentals, and leases in order to generate $7 billion over a 10 year period for transportation funding.

Bill Status
Pending
Introduced by Rep. Tim Kelly (R-District 21A) Jan. 8, 2015. Passed by the House April 21 73-59 and sent to the Senate, where it was passed with amendments on May 1. The House refused to concur the changes, and a conference committee was created to discuss a compromise. On May 18 the 2015 regular session adjourned, with the agreement to keep the conference committee on HF 4 open in order to reconsider when the 2016 session begins.

Senate File 87
- 6.5% sales tax on motor fuel purchases, in addition to the state's current 28.5 cents-per-gallon motor fuel tax, which would generate an estimated $580 million annually;
- Floor in place on the motor fuels sales tax to prevent the sales tax from generating less than 10 cents-per-gallon;
- A 1 cent general sales tax in the seven-county metropolitan region (new in two counties, increasing by ¾ of a cent in five counties), producing an estimated $251.3 million in revenue dedicated primarily to transit development, with $40 million annually reserved for bicycle and pedestrian projects;
- An increase in annual vehicle registration fees for $125 million in funding for roads and bridges;
- A motor vehicle lease tax, to generate an estimated $32 million per year primarily for transit;
- $200 million per year for four years in trunk highway bonds to be used for the state's Corridors of Commerce program;
- An additional $200 million in trunk highway bonds (dispersed over four years) for transportation economic development;
- $567 million in General Obligation (GO) bonds for local roads bridges; and
- The implementation of a public-private partnership pilot program.

As the taxes are implemented, recurring revenue from the Senate's plan is estimated to generate $800 million in 2016, then increase to $1.09 billion in 2017, $1.109 billion in 2018 and $1.125 billion in 2019.

Bill Status
Pending
### 2016 STATE TRANSPORTATION FUNDING BILLS

**Missouri**

**House Bill 1381**  
Proposal to increase the state motor fuel taxes by 2 cents-per-gallon, for an estimated $160 million per year.  
**Bill Status**  
Pending  

**House Bill 1581**  
Legislation to increase the state gasoline tax by 7 cents-per-gallon (from 17 to 24 cents-per-gallon) and diesel by 8 cents-per-gallon. If approved by lawmakers, this bill would go to the ballot for voter approval. If approved on the ballot, the measure would generate an estimated $600 million per year.  
**Bill Status**  
Pending  

**Senate Bill 645**  
Proposal to redirect a portion of the state’s 3 percent sales and use tax on motor vehicle purchases to the State Road Fund. Once fully phased in over five years, 0.5 percent will be deposited.  
**Bill Status**  
Pending  

**Senate Joint Resolution 18**  
Proposal to increase the state motor fuel tax by 3.5 cents-per-gallon on diesel and 1.5 cent-per-gallon on all other fuels.  
**Bill Status**  
Pending  
Pre-filed by Sen. Rob Schaaf (R- District 34) on Dec. 1, 2015.

**Nebraska**

**Legislative Research 318**  
Bill to authorize a study of the state and local roads systems, including the needs, current funding, potential funding sources, and restrictions on funding.  
**Bill Status**  
Pending  
Introduced May 14, 2015 and referred to the Transportation and Telecommunications Committee for review in the 2016 legislative session.

**Senate Bill 623**  
Measure to increase the tax on motor fuel by 1.5 cents-per-gallon and on diesel by 3.5 cents-per-gallon beginning Oct. 2016.  
**Bill Status**  
Pending  

**Legislative Bill 960**  
Would transfer $150 million from the state’s Rainy Day Fund in order to create a transportation infrastructure bank. The bank would enable three state transportation infrastructure programs to accelerate construction. The
2016 STATE TRANSPORTATION FUNDING BILLS

Bill would also authorize the Nebraska Department of Roads to utilize design-build project delivery to accelerate complex projects with higher costs.

Bill Status
Pending
Introduced by Sen. Jim Smith (R- Papillion) Jan. 14, 2016 and referred to the Appropriations Committee. The first hearing is scheduled for Feb. 16.

NEVADA

Assembly Bill 191
Proposal to put on the 2016 ballot a measure that, if approved, would permit counties to index their local fuel taxes to inflation.

Bill Status
Pending Voter Approval
Introduced Feb. 23, 2015 and passed by the Senate May 18. The Assembly passed the bill May 28, and Gov. Brian Sandoval approved the request June 5. The measure will appear on the Nov. 2016 ballot.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

House Bill 1602
Legislation to charge a $150 road usage fee on non-commercial vehicles built after 1983. Motor vehicle owners paying this fee would receive a credit based on how much state gas tax would have been paid for every 13,500 miles, based off the vehicle’s EPA mileage rating. Electric vehicles pay the full fee.

Bill Status
Failed
Introduced Jan. 6, 2016 by a bipartisan group of sponsors and referred to the Public Works and Highways Committee. On Jan. 19, the Committee unanimously voted to establish a study on whether a road usage fee, being proposed in House Bill 1602, will be feasible for the state to carry out.

House Bill 1568
Would require alternative fuel vehicles to prepay road toll fees at the time of registration.

Bill Status
Failed
Introduced Jan. 6, 2016 and was reported favorable by the Public Works and Highways Subcommittee with a vote of 15-0 on Feb. 10.

NEW JERSEY

Assembly Concurrent Resolution 1
Proposal to constitutionally dedicate all motor fuel and petroleum products gross receipts taxes to transportation purposes.

Bill Status
Pending Voter Approval
Introduced Dec. 14, 2015 by Assembly Speaker Vincent Prieto (D- District 32) and passed the Assembly Judiciary Committee 6-0 on Dec. 17. Will appear before voters on the Nov. 2016 ballot.

NEW MEXICO

Senate Bill 7
Legislation to gradually divert the state’s motor vehicle excise tax revenue from the general fund over a period of four years, generating an estimated $160 million per year.
2016 STATE TRANSPORTATION FUNDING BILLS

**Bill Status**
Pending
Prefiled by Sen. Carroll Leavell (R-Jal) on Dec. 15.

**House Bill 272**
Would redistribute the entire state motor vehicle excise tax from the general fund to the State Road Fund (50 percent) and the Local Governments Road Fund (50 percent) beginning July 1, 2018.

**Bill Status**
Pending
Introduced by Reps. Cathrynn Brown (R-District 55) and Jason Harper (R-District 57) on Jan. 28, 2016. Passed by Transportation and Public Works Committee on Feb. 2 and referred to the Ways and Means Committee, where the legislation was tabled.

**House Bill 199**
Measure to gradually redistribute the motor vehicle excise tax (MVEX) from the general fund to the state road fund over a period of four years, until 100 percent of the MVEX is being deposited into the state road fund beginning July 1, 2019.

**Bill Status**
Pending
Introduced by Rep. Rick Little (R-District 53) on Jan. 22, 2016. Passed by Transportation and Public Works Committee on Feb. 2 and referred to the Ways and Means Committee, where the legislation was tabled.

**Senate Bill 284**
Legislation to increase taxes on gasoline and special fuels by 10 cents-per-gallon, with annual indexing to CPI beginning April 30, 2025.

**Bill Status**
Pending

---

**OREGON**

**House Bill 4055**
Proposal to increase transportation funding through a combination of bonds, a local gas tax increase in Portland, raising license and registration fees, and increased the truck weight mile tax.

**Bill Status**
Pending

**RHODE ISLAND**

**Senate Bill 997 SUB A**
Tolls for commercial trucks for bridge work.

**Bill Status**
Pending
Introduced June 16, 2015 and passed by the Senate Finance Committee June 23. The Senate passed SB 997 SUB A on June 23.

**Senate Bill 2246/House Bill 7409**
“RhodeWorks” proposal from Gov. Gina Raimondo (D) to charge a user fee on large commercial trucks in order to repair and maintain the state’s bridges. The state would also leverage $300 million in federal GARVEE bonds. If approved, the legislation would increase transportation funding by $1.1 billion over the next 10 years, including an estimated $45 million per year in tolls.

**Bill Status**
Pending Governor’s Approval
Introduced Jan. 28, 2016 and referred to the House and Senate Finance Committees. The House Finance Committee approved the bill 14-4 on Feb. 9, with the Senate Finance Committee following shortly after with a vote of 8-2. The House approved H7409 on Feb. 10 with a vote of 52-21, with the Senate following on Feb. 11 with a vote of 24-11.
2016 STATE TRANSPORTATION FUNDING BILLS

SOUTH CAROLINA

House Bill 3579
"SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE REFORM AND TAX RELIEF ACT": Proposal to halt new road construction until 2020; grant SC DOT the ability to transfer certain state roads to interested counties, which would then receive $1 million for the project; lower both the road tax and user fee on gasoline by 10 cents-per-gallon; increase the motor vehicle sales tax by $200; and impose a tax on the price of wholesale gasoline (not to exceed 16 cents-per-gallon).

Bill Status
Pending
Introduced by Rep. Gary Simrill (R- York) Feb. 11, 2015 and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, where it was passed April 16 87-20. The senate approved H.3579 for Special Order on May 12, but a three week long filibuster by Sen. Tom David (R-Beaufort) prevented further action. The House voted on June 17 84-9 to revive the sine die resolution to permit a special session, but the Senate refused to consider the bill until a budget has been approved.

Senate Bill 523
Legislation to increase the state excise tax rate on special fuels.

Bill Status
Failed
Introduced on Jan. 28, 2016. The Senate Transportation Committee voted against the bill 4-3 on Feb. 8.

TENNESSEE

Senate Bill 1435
Appropriates $261 million from excess state tax revenues over collected in fiscal year 2014–2015 to the department of transportation to be used for backlog transportation road projects.

Bill Status
Pending
Introduced Jan. 12, 2016 in the Senate and the House and assigned to each chamber's Finance, Ways & Means Committee.

House Bill 1444
Proposal to reallocate the state sales tax on tire sales from the General Fund to the highway fund.

Bill Status
Pending

Senate Bill 1451
Legislation to increase registration fees for hybrid-electric passenger motor vehicles by $75, and electric passenger motor vehicles by $150.

Bill Status
Pending

SOUTH DAKOTA

Senate Bill 110
Measure to increase the state excise tax rate on special fuels.

Bill Status
Failed
Introduced on Jan. 28, 2016. The Senate Transportation Committee voted against the bill 4-3 on Feb. 8.
2016 STATE TRANSPORTATION FUNDING BILLS

**Senate Bill 2093 / House Bill 2407**
Would permit public-private partnership agreements for major transportation construction projects.

**Bill Status**
*Pending*
Introduced in the House and the Senate on Jan. 21, 2016. Passed second consideration in the Senate on Jan. 25 and was referred to the Senate Transportation and Safety Committee. Assigned to the Transportation Subcommittee in the House for review.

**VERMONT**

**House Bill 621**
Increases the state gas tax by 2 cents-per-gallon, with one cent used to support public transit-related projects/activities and the other cent used to fund the Department of Public Safety for the State Police. None of the revenue generated by this bill would be used for highways or bridges.

**Bill Status**
*Pending*
Introduced Jan. 22, 2016 by Rep. Curt McCormack (D-Burlington) and referred to the Committee on Transportation.

**WEST VIRGINIA**

**House Bill 4222**
Renewal of legislation to keep tolls on the Turnpike.

**Bill Status**
*Pending*
Introduced by Del. Marty Gearheart (R-District 27) on Jan. 26, 2016 and referred to the House Roads & Transportation Committee, where it was recommended ‘do pass’ and sent to the House Finance Committee for further review.

**WISCONSIN**

**Assembly Bill 210**
Proposal to permit counties to institute an additional local option sales tax of 0.5 percent in order to fund street and highway maintenance. If the county chooses to pursue this tax, they must receive voter approval.

**Bill Status**
*Pending*
Introduced May 8, 2015 and passed by the Assembly Committee on Transportation with amendments on Dec. 10 with a vote of 14-0. AB 210 was sent to the Committee on Rules, which will consider the bill on Feb. 9, 2016.

**Assembly Bill 468**
Measure to restore indexing the motor fuel tax rate to inflation, as reported by the Consumer Price Index.

**Bill Status**
*Pending*
Introduced Oct. 30, 2015 and referred to the Ways and Means Committee.
### TIMELINE- PASSED RECURRING STATE HIGHWAY FUNDING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>MEASURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 6, 2012</td>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>Voters approved Issue 1, a half-cent sales tax increase to cover a $1.3 billion bond issue for roads and bridges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 15, 2013</td>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>Governor Mead signed a bill into law that raises the state's gas tax by 10 cents-per-gallon beginning July 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 25, 2013</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Governor McDonnell signed into law an overhaul of the transportation funding system which scraps the gas tax, raises the sales tax, creates a tax on wholesale gas and diesel and charges registration fee for hybrid, electric and alternative-fuel vehicles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 1, 2013</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Gov. John Kasich signed on April 1 a two-year, $7.6 billion transportation and public safety budget bill that also allows the state to use toll revenue from the Ohio Turnpike for projects beyond the 241-mile toll road's borders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 16, 2013</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>Gov. Martin O’Malley signed legislation to increase the state’s gas tax. The bill raises taxes on gasoline in stages over four years—with a roughly 4-cent increase on July 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 24, 2013</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>On July 24, the state legislature voted to override Governor Deval Patrick’s veto of an $800 million transportation finance bill. As a result, on July 31 the gas tax increased by 3 cents, from 21 to 24 cents per gallon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 25, 2013</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>The comprehensive transportation package approved in November 2013 will provide an additional $2.3 to $2.4 billion for Pennsylvania highways, bridges, rail, airports, transit, and bike/pedestrian facilities. The legislation eliminates the state retail gas tax paid at the pump and removes the cap on the Oil Company Franchise Tax that is charged at the wholesale level.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| April 29, 2013| Vermont       | State gas tax increased 5.9 cents-per-gallon. The hike includes a new 2 percent assessment on the price of gasoline while slightly decreasing the per-gallon tax by 0.8 cents. It is estimated that by FY 2016 the tax could amount to a net hike of 6.5 cents. Diesel tax was also increased by 3 cents-per-gallon over two
In addition to the approved $11 million bonds, it is anticipated that $32 million will be generated in FY 2016 for transportation infrastructure funding.

Gov. Maggie Hassan signed legislation to raise the New Hampshire gasoline and diesel fuel taxes by 4 cents-per-gallon. The tax will go into effect July 1 and had bipartisan political and business community support. The new gas tax will be 22 cents-per-gallon and the new diesel tax will be 23.6 cents-per-gallon. The tax will fund highway improvements for the next two years, and then half the tax will be earmarked to pay off $200 million in debt for Interstate 93 expansions. The tax will expire in 20 years after the debt is paid off.

Starting July 2015, the state gas tax will increase by 1-cent, a move that House Finance Committee Chairman Raymond Gallison says will produce an estimated $4.8 million a year. Subsequently the gas tax will be revisited every two years to reflect increases based on the rate of inflation.

In 2013, the Texas legislature approved a measure to redirect half of the revenue generated from oil and gas taxes away from the state’s general Rainy Day Fund, to be deposited into the State Highway Fund. Once in the Fund, the approximately $1.2 to $1.7 billion per year would be used to fund construction and maintenance on public roads. Voters approved this measure November 2014.

Legislation to increase the state gas tax by 10 cents-per-gallon and increase oversized/overweight vehicle permit fees. The companion bills are estimated to generate an estimated $200 million per year for transportation infrastructure funding.

A 6 cents-per-gallon state gas tax increase, an additional 1 percent to the motor vehicle excise tax, and to raise license plate fees by 20 percent. Counties will also be allowed to increase property taxes for local transportation funding. SB 1 is anticipated to generate over $80 million for state and county highway and bridge investment.
Legislation to increase the state gas tax by 5 cents-per-gallon, create a 12 percent tax on the statewide average wholesale price of motor fuel to replace the flat gas tax in the future (once AWP reaches $2.45/gallon), and permit counties to seek voter approval for a 1/4-cent sales and use tax increase for local transportation projects. A fiscal note estimates the bill could generate $101,625,500 for the Transportation Fund in the first two years.

A bill to increase the state gas tax by 7 cents-per-gallon, raise vehicle registration fees, and institute a fee on electric and hybrid cars in order to generate new funding for the state's roads and bridges. Additionally, a ‘surplus eliminator’ included in House Bill 312a would apportion half of any General Fund surplus for transportation in the next two fiscal years.

Legislation to eliminate a 4 percent sales tax on motor fuel (half of which was not used for transportation), increase the flat excise tax on gasoline to 26 cents-per-gallon (from 7.5 cents-per-gallon, excluding the 4 percent sales tax), index the new state gas tax to the Consumer Price Index (ending July 2018) and the Corporate Average Fuel Economy, and increase several transportation-related taxes and fees.

Nebraska legislators voted on May 14 to override the Governor’s veto and approve a 6 cents-per-gallon state gas tax increase, for $76.2 million annually once fully implemented.

An 11.9 cents-per-gallon gas tax increase—gradually implemented beginning August 1 and fully applied on July 1, 2016—and an increase in transportation-related fees, including those for overweight vehicles. The bill will also permit Sound Transit residents to vote on a plan to increase taxes for an additional $15 billion in order to expand the region’s light rail system.

Increase in both gasoline and diesel taxes to 26.3 cents-per-gallon, with indexing to inflation starting in 2022. Additional increases to vehicle registration fees, alternative fuel and electric vehicle fees, and General Fund transfers were included in the bill.
### PASSED STATE HIGHWAY FUNDING INITIATIVES—TIMELINE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>MEASURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 1, 2015</td>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>Legislation to increase several Department of Motor Vehicle fees—including late fees, the motor vehicle document fee, license reinstatement fees, temporary tags, and oversize/overweight vehicle fees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov 3, 2015</td>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>Two-pronged proposal to dedicate $2.5 billion per year from the state general sales tax to the state’s transportation fund, starting in 2018 and ending in 2033; and commit 35 percent of motor vehicle sales tax revenue over $5 billion a year starting in 2020 and expiring in 2030, expected to generate an estimated $432 million in the first year. Voters approved this measure in the Nov. 3 election.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 18, 2015</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Legislation eliminating Highway Fund transfers to the General Fund; increasing DMV fees, with quadrennial adjustments for inflation on certain fees; increasing the state Highway Use Tax on out-of-state motor vehicle purchases; eliminating the ‘noncommercial leaking petroleum-UST cleanup fund’; and permitting municipalities to increase their vehicle sales tax.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>