



# State Transportation Funding Trends

Pennsylvania Senate Transportation Committee

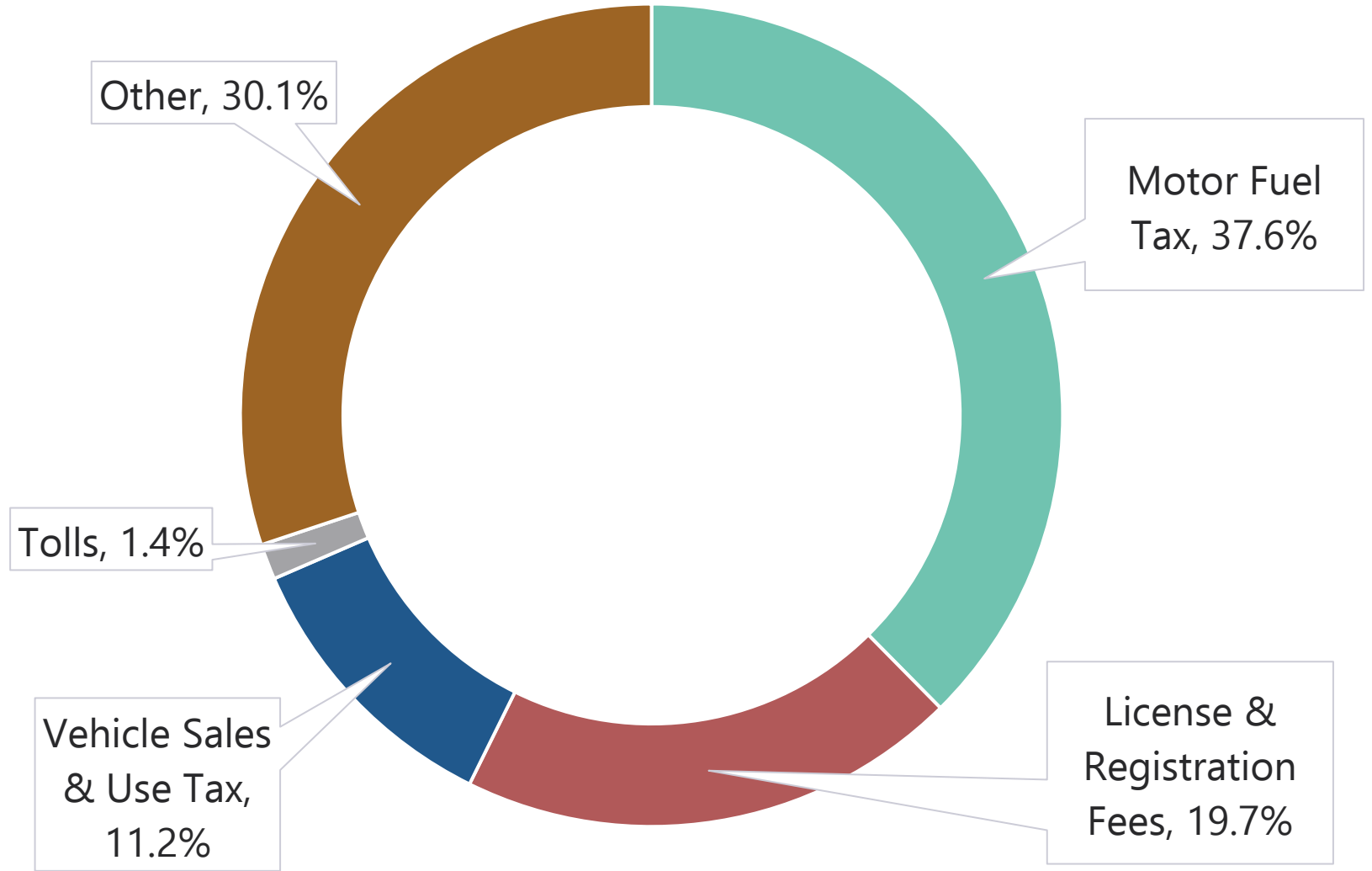
Douglas Shinkle, Transportation Program Director, NCSL

Sep 17, 2024

# State Transportation Revenue Sources

(2023)

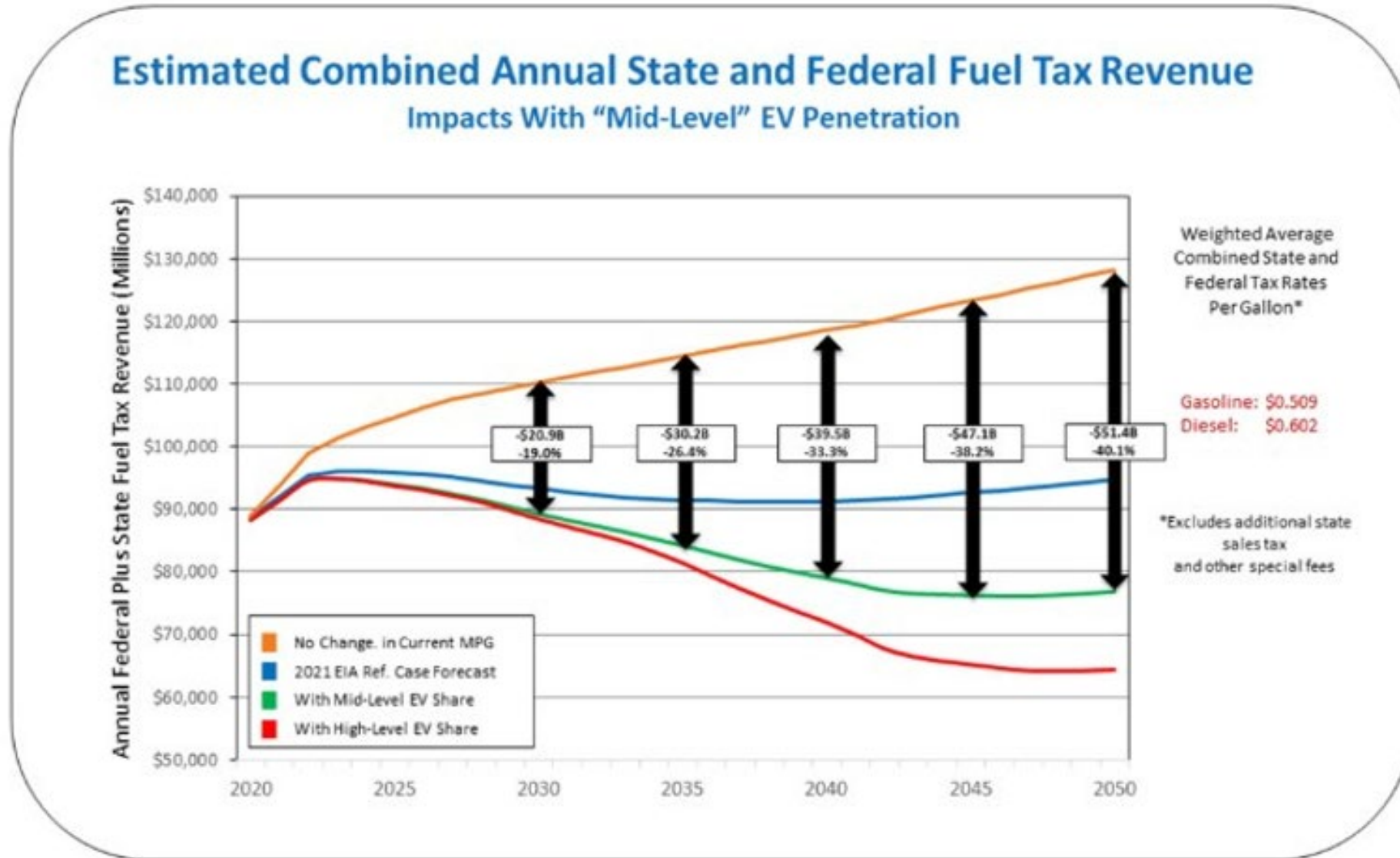
Motor Fuel Taxes comprised 41.1% of state transportation revenue in 2016, compared to 37.6% in 2023.



Source: National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO)



# Combined Fuel Tax Revenue



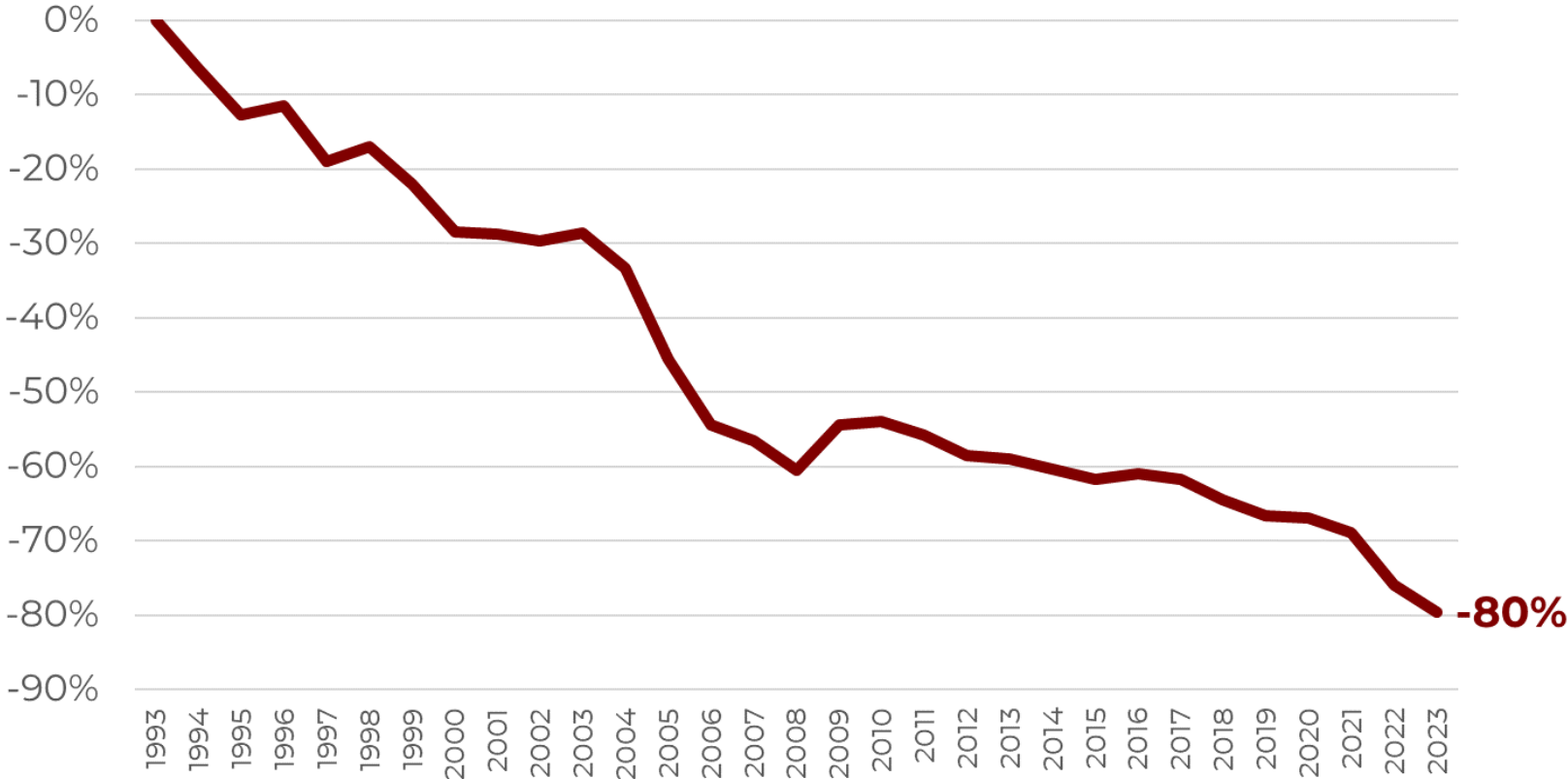
Sources: Reason Foundation, U.S. Energy Information Administration, Bloomberg New Energy Finance,



# Dwindling Gas Tax

## Purchasing Power of Federal Gas Tax Has Fallen Dramatically Because of Inflation and Fuel-Efficiency Gains

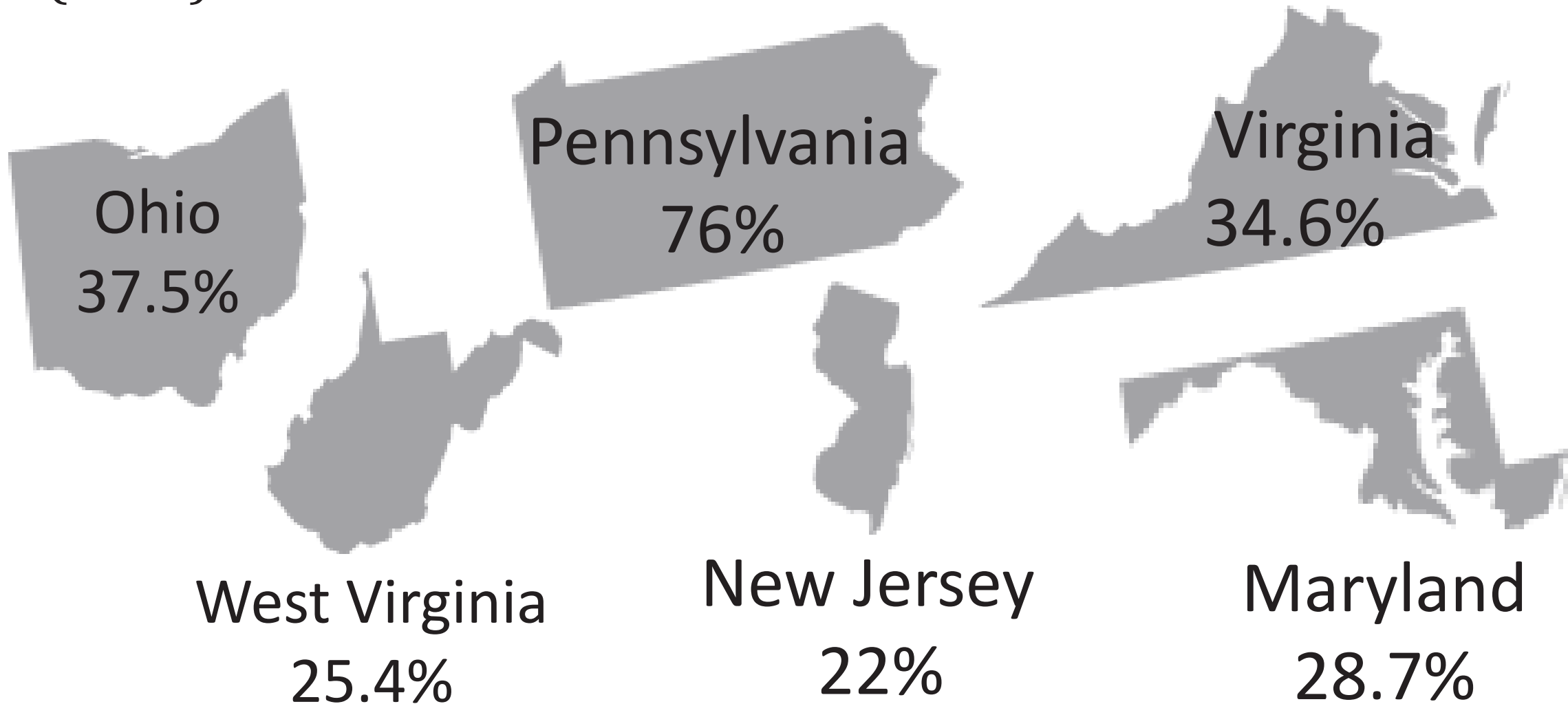
Cumulative Decline Since Last Federal Gas Tax Increase in 1993



**Source:** Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy (ITEP) analysis of data from the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and Energy Information Administration (EIA).



# Total Percentage of Transportation Fund Revenue from Gas Tax (FY23)



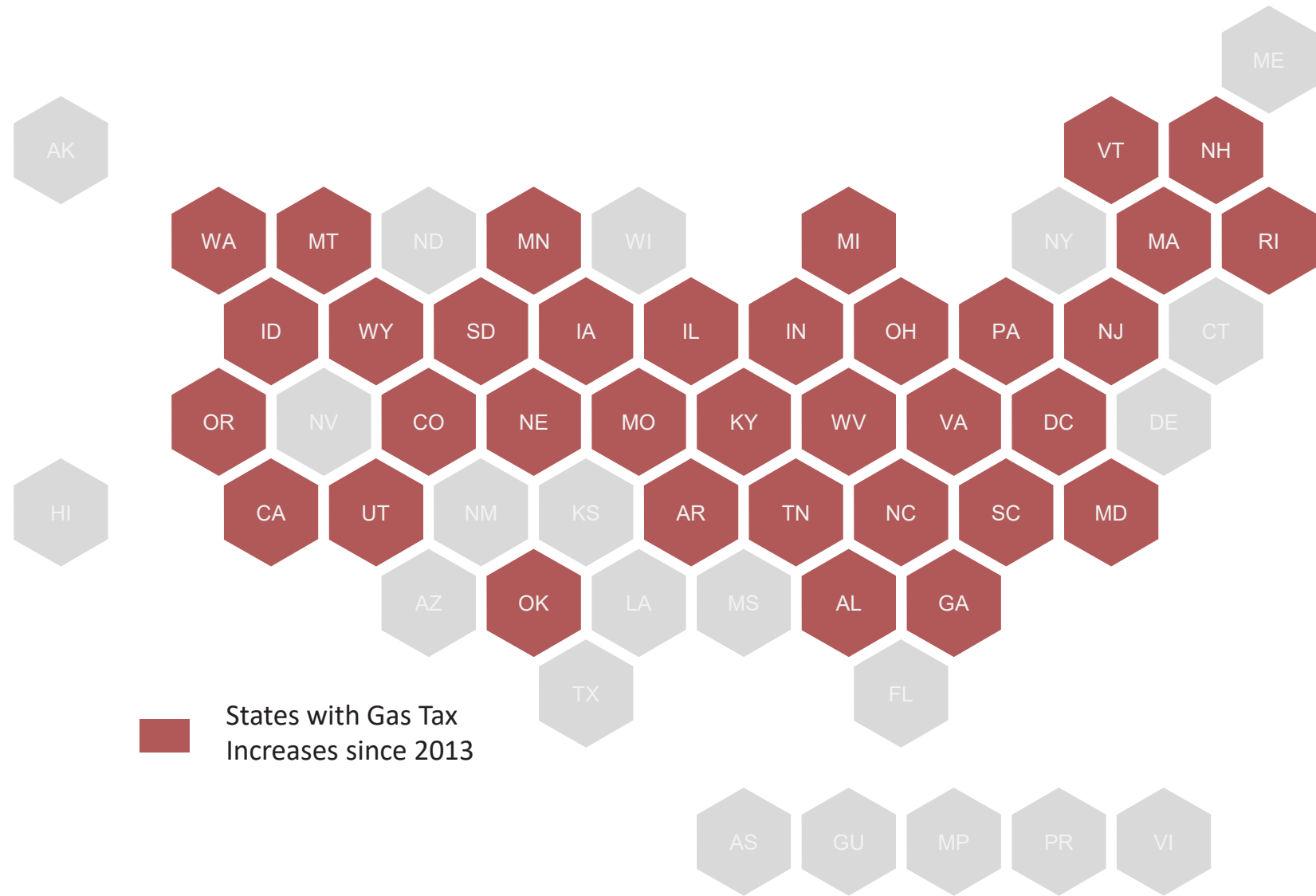
Source: FY23 estimates from National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO).



# State Gas Tax Changes

## State Actions

- Since 2013, 34 states & D.C. have increased their gas tax.
- 24 states & D.C. have indexed or variable-rate gas taxes.



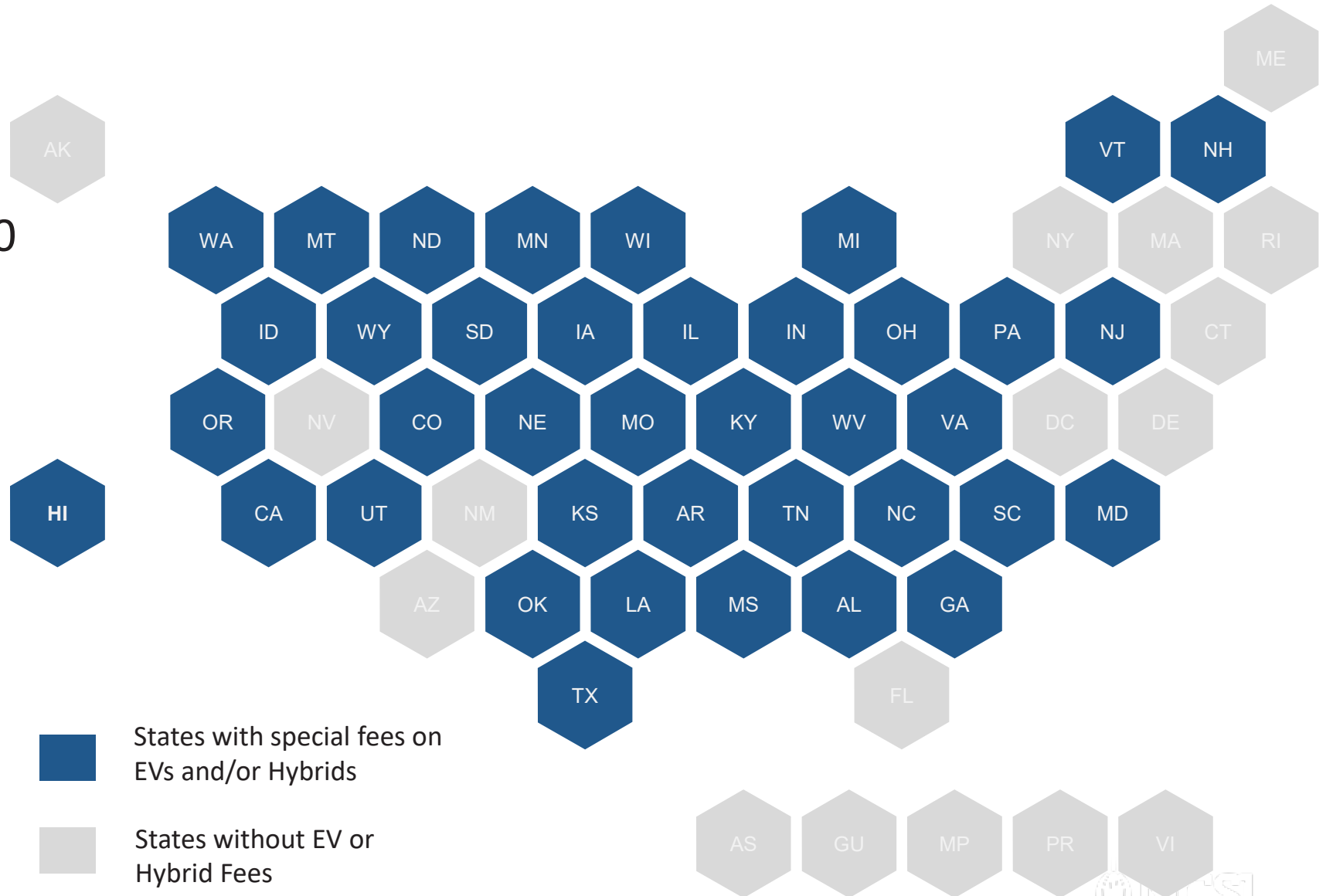
# State Transportation Funding Sources

- Fuel Taxes
- Sales Taxes on Fuel
- Vehicle Registration
- Weight Fees
- Traffic Camera Fees
- Tolls
- General Funds
- Interest Income
- Inspection Fees
- Advertising
- Impact Fees
- License of Permit Fees
- Weight-Distance Tax
- Loan Fees
- State Lottery
- Excise Taxes
- Ad Valorem Taxes
- Sales Tax
- Oil Company Taxes
- Fares
- Logo Signing
- Situs Tax
- Rail Service Fees
- Toll Road Leases
- Use Tax
- Fines
- Tobacco Tax
- Rail Regulation Fees
- Corporate Taxes
- Container Fees
- Land Sales
- Advertising Revenue
- Service Payments
- Contractor's Tax
- Oil Tax
- Investment Income
- Surcharge Fees
- Payroll Tax
- Right-of-way
- Service Concessions
- Loan Repayment
- Mass-Transit Tax
- MBUF/RUC/VMT Fees
- Highway Litter Control Fund
- Mineral Royalties
- Short-term Lease/Borrowing
- Parking Meters
- Casino Revenue
- Hotel Revenue
- Delivery Fees
- TNC Fees (Uber/Lyft)
- EV Charging Fees
- Vehicle or Rental Car Sales Tax
- Documentary Stamp Revenue
- Boarding Funding Obligations

# State Electric Vehicle (EV) & Plug-In Hybrid Fees

## State Actions

- 39 states have EV annual registration fees.
- EV fees range: lowest at \$50 (Colorado, Hawaii, South Dakota) to the highest at \$290 (New Jersey by 2028).
- 22 states have plug-in hybrid fee.
- Hybrid fees range: lowest at \$50 (Indiana, Kansas, Arkansas) to the highest at \$150 (Ohio).

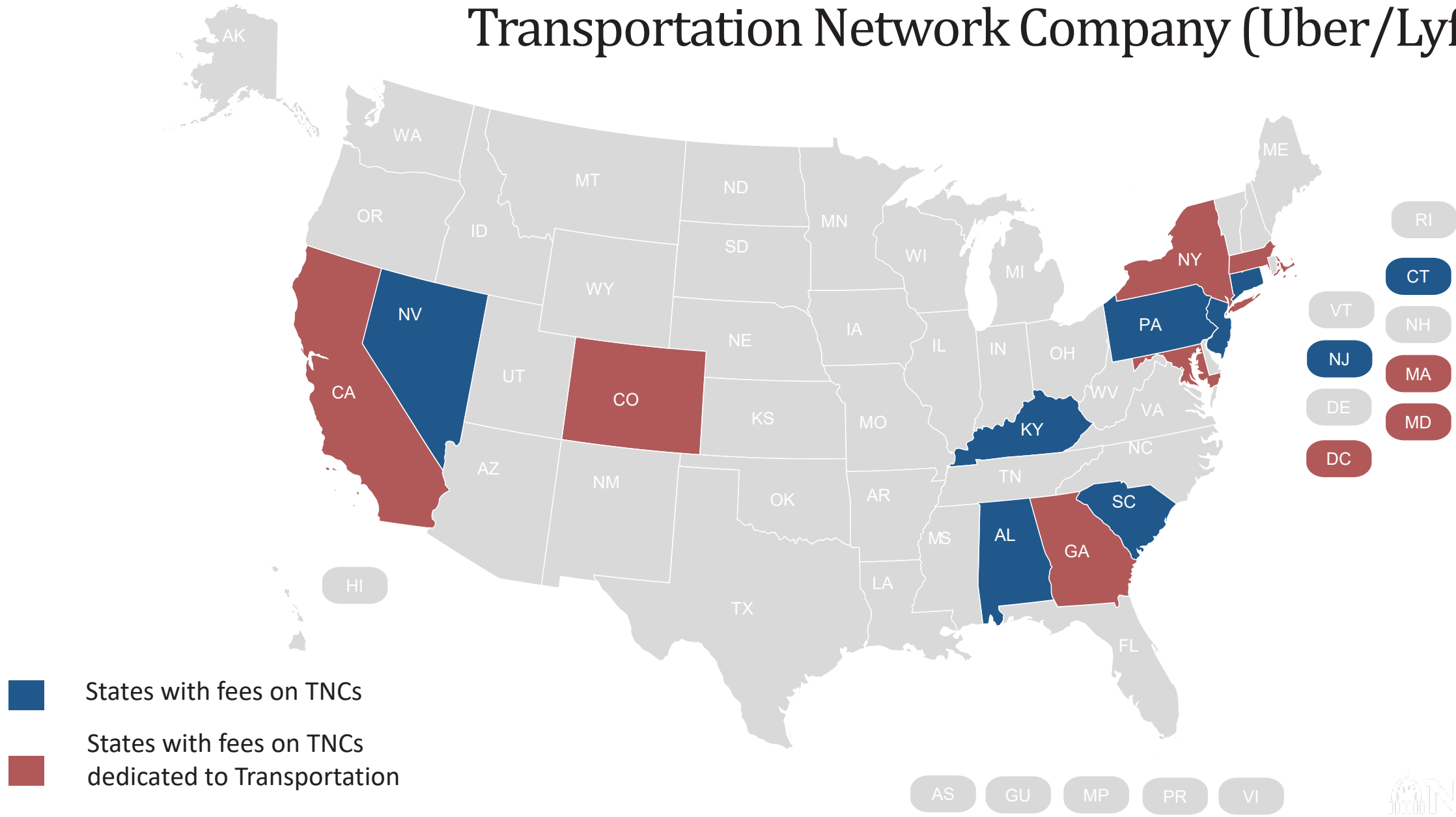








# Transportation Network Company (Uber/Lyft) Fees



# Infrastructure Investments and Jobs Act (IIJA)

Commonly called the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL)



The [IIJA](#), also known as the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, authorizes \$1.2 trillion for transportation and infrastructure related projects.

- Funding available through FY 2026, though a few programs, taxes and fees are authorized through FY 2034.
- Funding largely distributed through new and existing federal programs. Annual funding amounts and distribution requirements differ for each program.
- \$500 billion specifically allocated for “new” programs and projects.
- Authorized over 100 grant programs for the Department of Transportation.

The [Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Grant Programs](#) webpage and the [BIL Launchpad](#) offer additional resources, funding breakdowns and information about each program.

# IIJA Competitive Grant Programs

## Five-year Funding Amounts

- [All Stations Accessibility Program](#)
  - \$1.75 Billion
  - Non-Federal Cost Share: 20% for State and Local Governments
- [Bridge Investment Program](#)
  - \$12.2 Billion
  - Non-Federal Cost Share: 20% State and Local Governments
- [Federal-State Partnership for Intercity Passenger Rail Grants](#)
  - \$36 Billion
  - Non-Federal Cost Share: 40% for States and other eligible entities
- [National Infrastructure Project Assistance \(Megaprojects\)](#)
  - \$5 Billion
  - Non-Federal Cost Share: 40% for States and other eligible entities
- [Port Infrastructure Development Program](#)
  - \$2.25 Billion
  - Non-Federal Cost Share: 20% for States and other eligible entities



# NCSL Transportation Funding Resources

- **NCSL Alternative Transportation User Fees Foundation Partnership** - <https://www.ncsl.org/transportation/ncsl-alternative-transportation-user-fees-foundation-partnership>
- **State Road Usage Charge Toolkit**- <https://www.ncsl.org/research/transportation/state-road-user-charge-pilot-results-and-legislative-action.aspx>
- **Recent Legislative Actions Likely to Change Gas Taxes**- <https://www.ncsl.org/research/transportation/2013-and-2014-legislative-actions-likely-to-change-gas-taxes.aspx>
- **Variable Rate Gas Taxes**- <https://www.ncsl.org/research/transportation/variable-rate-gas-taxes.aspx>
- **Electric Vehicle and Plug-in Hybrid Fees** - <https://www.ncsl.org/research/energy/new-fees-on-hybrid-and-electric-vehicles.aspx>
- **Transportation Funding and Finance State Bill Tracking Database**- <https://www.ncsl.org/research/transportation/ncsl-transportation-funding-finance-legis-database.aspx>



NCSL LEGISLATIVE  
**SUMMIT**  
**BO5TON**

CELEBRATING 50 YEARS | **AUG 4-6, 2025**





# Thank you for joining today!



Doug Shinkle  
Director of Transportation Program  
Douglas.Shinkle@NCSL.ORG  
303-521-6359



[www.ncsl.org](http://www.ncsl.org)



@NCSLorg



Denver  
7700 East First Place,  
Denver CO 80230

Washington D.C.

444 North Capitol Street, N.W.  
Suite 515,  
Washington, D.C. 20001