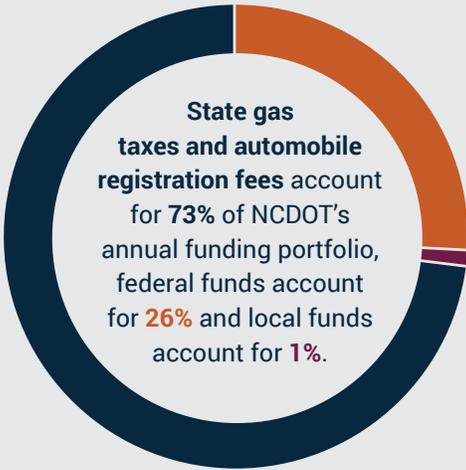




Facts & Figures



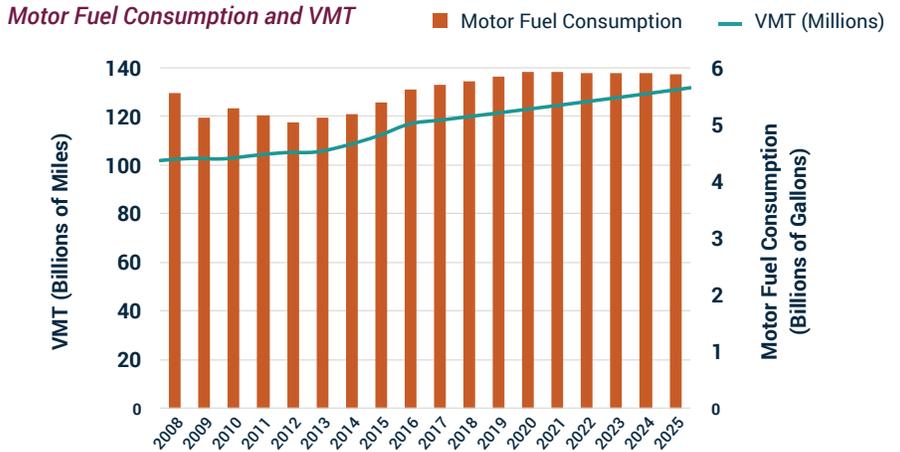
NCDOT's 2017 budget provides 48.5% for construction, 28.3% for maintenance of roads & bridges and 23.2% for debt service, administration and NCDOT departments.

Vehicles miles traveled (VMT) in North Carolina is projected to surpass the U.S. average and reach 130 billion by 2025 and 183 billion by 2050. VMT describes the measure of total annual miles traveled by the population in the state.

Fuel usage in North Carolina is projected to reach nearly 6 billion gallons by 2020. Then it will start to decline, consistent with national trends. This will decrease the revenue collected from gas sales tax.

Transportation Funding Sources and Expenses

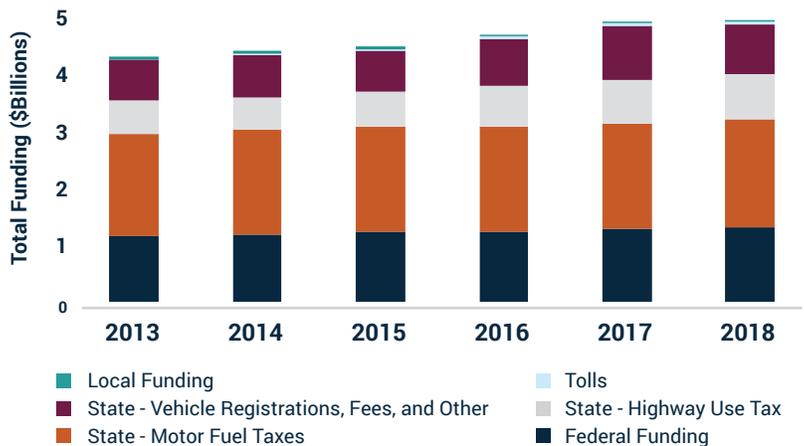
Despite rising vehicle miles traveled, fuel usage is expected to be flat...



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) 2017

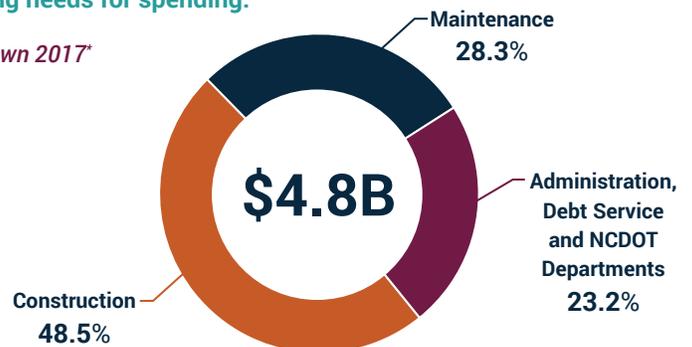
...leading to total funding growth slowing down...

Funding Sources Breakdown (2013-2018)*



...despite growing needs for spending.

Spending Breakdown 2017*



*Source: North Carolina DOT Annual Reports 2013-2017



Key trends that influence current transportation funding landscape:

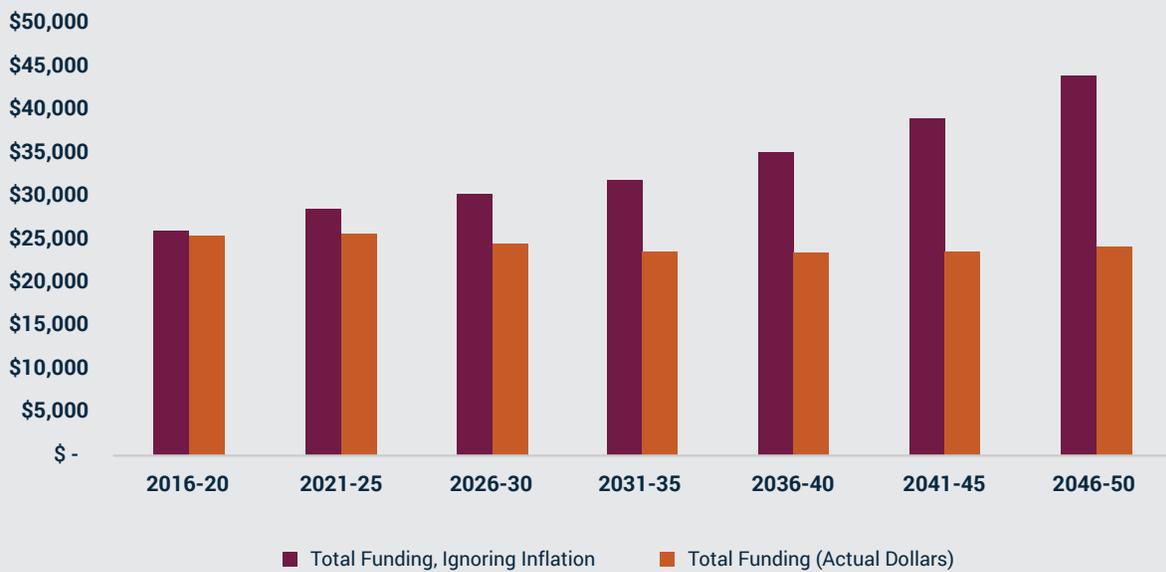
- Increased vehicle travel due to population and employment growth will increase maintenance spending needs.
- As newer vehicles are designed to use less fuel, fuel tax collections will decrease.
- Other risks to fuel taxes include shifts towards an economy where more people use shared transport options like Uber, Lyft and public transit because more people choose to live in urban areas.
- Potential economic downturns can change funding sources.

Potential opportunities for enhancements in transportation revenues:

- Adjusting state taxes and fees to make up for decreases in fuel taxes and shifts toward the shared economy.
- Using public-private partnerships and existing tolling facilities to offset declining revenues.
- Developing mileage-based user fees (fees users are charged based on number of miles driven) to better link travel demand with transportation funding.

From experience we know a number of factors—such as inflation—cause a gallon of gas to cost more today than it did 30 years ago. Similarly inflation plus other types of uncertainty—such as the number of electric and driverless cars—will affect how much funding is available to address NC’s future transportation needs. As this graph indicates inflation alone could reduce NCDOT’s buying power by over 40% by 2050. Left unchecked this would strain NCDOT’s ability to maintain or expand the transportation system. NC Moves 2050 will provide NCDOT a chance to explore funding opportunities which could help bridge this gap.

North Carolina Transportation Funding Sources



Learn more at ncmoves.gov

For information about the NC Moves 2050 Plan:

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