# FUNDING

# POTENTIAL INFRASTRUCTURE FUNDING SOURCES

Federal, state, and local government agencies invest billions of dollars every year in the nation's transportation system. Only a fraction of that funding is used to develop policies, plans, and projects to improve conditions for bicyclists and pedestrians. Even though appropriate funds are available, they are limited and often hard to find. Desirable projects sometimes go unfunded because communities may be unaware of a fund's existence or may apply for the wrong type of grant. In addition, there is competition between municipalities for the limited available funds.

Whenever federal funds are used for bicycle and pedestrian projects, a certain level of State and/or local matching funding is generally required. State funds are often available to local governments on similar terms. Almost every implemented active transportation or complete street program and infrastructure in the United States has had more than one funding source and it often takes a good deal of coordination to pull the various sources together.

According to the publication by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), *An Analysis of Current Funding Mechanisms for Bicycle and Pedestrian Programs at the Federal, State and Local Levels,* where successful local bicycle infrastructure programs exist, there is usually an active transportation coordinator with extensive understanding of funding sources. Cities such as Seattle, Portland, and Tucson are prime examples. City staff are often in a position to develop a competitive project and detailed proposal that can be used to improve conditions for bicyclists and pedestrians within their jurisdictions. Some of the following information on federal and state funding sources was derived from the previously mentioned FHWA publication.

Table 6-1 identifies potential funding opportunities that may be used from design to maintenance phases of projects. Due to trends in Low Impact Development (LID) and stormwater retention street designs, funding sources for these improvements not only increase the chances for first and last mile improvements, but can also be incorporated into streetscape and development projects. The funding sources are arranged into federal, State, local, and private categories. The right side of the table lists both typical and atypical approaches to address each funding source. Many funding sources can be accessed through atypical project approaches such as including an urban forestry, LID, or culture and history component.



### TABLE 6-1: FUNDING SOURCES

FINDING, FRAMING AN	D FUNDING A PROJECT	FUNDING USES									
	FUNDING ORIGIN		pical oaches	Implementation	First and Last Mile	Atypical Approaches					
FUNDING SOURCE		CIP Development	Maintenance and Operations			Urban Forestry	Back to Nature	Low Impact Development	Culture and History		
Federal Funding Sources											
Land and Water Conservation Fund (LCWF)	U.S. National Park Service/ California Department of Parks and Recreation	•					•	•			
Urban Community Forestry Program	U.S. National Park Service	•				•					
Surface Transportation Program (STP)	Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)/ –	•		•	•			•			
Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP)	Caltrans	•		•	•			•			
Transportation Alternative Program (TAP)	Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)	•		•	•			•			
Recreational Trails Program	Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)/ Regional agency may also contribute	•		•	•		•	•			
EPA Brownfields Clean Up and Assessments	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	•		•	•			•			
Sustainable Communities Planning Grant and Incentive Program					•						
Urban Revitalization and Livable Communities Act	U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)			•	•						
Community Development Block Grants		•			•		•		•		
ACHIEVE, Communities Putting Prevention to Work, Pioneering Communities	Center for Disease Control and Prevention				•		•				

FINDING, FRAMING AN	D FUNDING A PROJECT	FUNDING USES									
		Typical Approaches			Atypical Approaches						
FUNDING SOURCE	FUNDING ORIGIN	CIP Development	Maintenance and Operations	Implementation	First and Last Mile	Urban Forestry	Back to Nature	Low Impact Development	Culture and History		
Urban and Community Forest Program	Department of Agriculture,	•		•		•	•	•			
Community Forest and Open Space Conservation	Forest Service	•		•		•	•	•			
Choice Neighborhoods Implementation Grants	Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Public and Indian Housing	•		•	٠		•	•			
Safe Routes to School, Mini- grants	National Center for Safe Routes to School and Caltrans	•		•	٠						
Metropolitan and Statewide and Nonmetropolitan Transportation Planning		•		•	٠			•			
Urbanized Area Formula Grants		•	•		•			•			
Bus and Bus Facilities Formula Grants	Federal Transit	•			•						
Enhanced Mobility of Seniors and Individuals with Disabilities	Administration (FTA)	•	•		٠						
Formula Grants for Rural Areas		•	•		•						
TOD Planning Pilot Grants		•	•		•			•			

FINDING, FRAMING AN	ID FUNDING A PROJECT					FUNDING	USES			
		Typical Approaches				Atypical Approaches				
FUNDING SOURCE	FUNDING ORIGIN	CIP Development	Maintenance and Operations	Implementation	First and Last Mile	Urban Forestry	Back to Nature	Low Impact Development	Culture and History	
State Funding Sources										
Land and Water Conservation Fund (LCWF)		•			•		•	•		
Statewide Park Program Prop 84 Round 2		•		•	•					
Recreational Trails Program	California Department of	•	•	•	•		•	•		
Proposition 117 - Habitat Conservation		•		•		•	•	•		
Nature Education Facilities	Parks and Recreation (DPR)	•	•				•		•	
Watershed Program		•		•			•	•		
Stormwater Flood Management Prop. 1E		•		•	•	•	•	•		
Roberti-Z'Berg-Harris (RZH) Grant Program - Prop 40		•	•		•	•	•	•		
Aquatic Center Grants	Department of Boating and Waterways	•								
Community Based Transportation Planning, Environmental Justice and Transit Planning		•			•			•		
Active Transportation Planning Grants (ATP)	California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)	•		•	•			•		
Regional Improvement Program		•			•			•		
Safe Routes to School Programs(SR2S)		•			•			•		

FINDING, FRAMING AN	D FUNDING A PROJECT					FUNDING	USES			
		Typical Approaches		Atypical Approaches						
FUNDING SOURCE	FUNDING ORIGIN	CIP Development	Maintenance and Operations	Implementation	First and Last Mile	Urban Forestry	Back to Nature	Low Impact Development	Culture and History	
Traffic Safety Grants	California Office of Traffic Safety	•		•	•					
Local Partnership Program - Competitive and Formulaic	California Transportation Commission (SB 1 funds)		•	•				•		
Coastal Conservancy Grants	California Coastal Conservancy	•			•	•	•	•	•	
Non-point Source Pollution, Watershed Plans, Water Conservation (Props 13, 40, 50 and 84)	State Water Resources Control Board	•	•			•		•		
Sustainable Communities Planning, Regional SB 375	Strategic Growth Council/ Dept of Conservation	•			•	•	•	•	•	
Environmental Enhancement and Mitigation (EEMP)	California Natural Resources Agency and Caltrans	•					•	•		
California River Parkways and Urban Streams Restoration Grant	California Natural Resources Agency/ Department of Water Resources	•	•		•		•	•		
Strategic Growth Council Urban Greening Program	California Natural Resources Agency	•		•		•	•	•		
California Cap and Trade Program	Cal EPA, Air Resources Board	•		•	•	•	•			
Urban Forestry Program (Leafing Out, Leading Edge and Green Trees Grants)	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)	٠		•		•				

FINDING, FRAMING AND FUNDING A PROJECT			FUNDING USES									
		Typical Approaches				Atypical Approaches						
FUNDING SOURCE	FUNDING ORIGIN	CIP Development	Maintenance and Operations	Implementation	First and Last Mile	Urban Forestry	Back to Nature	Low Impact Development	Culture and History			
Local Funding Sources												
Special Habitat Conservation Programs				•		•	•	•				
Special Parks and Recreation Bond Revenues	Regional MPOs/Local Cities	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			
Special Transportation Bonds and Sales Tax Initiatives *		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			
Advertising Sales/Naming Rights **		•	•		•	•			•			
Community Facilities District (CFD) **	-			•								
Infrastructure Financing District (IFD) **	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			
Facilities Benefit Assessment District (BFA)	-			•	•							
Easement Agreements/ Revenues **	Local Jurisdictions	•	•	•		•						
Equipment Rental Fees **		•	•		•		•		•			
Facility Use Permits Fees		•	•		•		•		•			
Fees and Charges/ Recreation Service Fees		•	•		•		•		•			
Food and Beverage Tax **		•	•		•		•		•			

\* Measure A Sales Tax

\*\* Not currently available in City of Goleta

FINDING, FRAMING AN	D FUNDING A PROJECT	FUNDING USES									
		Typical Approaches				Atypical Approaches					
FUNDING SOURCE	FUNDING ORIGIN	CIP Development	Maintenance and Operations	Implementation	First and Last Mile	Urban Forestry	Back to Nature	Low Impact Development	Culture and History		
General Fund****		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
General Obligation Bonds **	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
Intergovernmental Agreements		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
Lease Revenues		•	•		•	•	•	•	•		
Mello Roos Districts	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠		
Residential Park Improvement Fees **		•		•	•	•	•	•	•		
Park Impact Fees	- Local Jurisdictions	•		•	•	•	•	•	•		
Traffic Impact Fees		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
In-Lieu Fees	-	•		•	•	•	•	•	•		
Pouring Rights Agreements		•			•	•	•	•	٠		
Private Development Agreements		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠		
Surplus Real Estate Sale Revenues		•			•	•	•	•	•		

\*\* Not currently available in City of Goleta

\*\*\*\* Property Tax is split 50/50 with the County of SB

FINDING, FRAMING AN	D FUNDING A PROJECT					FUNDING	USES		
		Typical Approaches			Atypical Approaches				
FUNDING SOURCE	FUNDING ORIGIN	CIP Development	Maintenance and Operations	Implementation	First and Last Mile	Urban Forestry	Back to Nature	Low Impact Development	Culture and History
Revenue Bond Revenues		•	•		•	•	•	•	•
Sales Tax Revenues ***		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Transient Occupancy Tax Revenues	Local Jurisdictions	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Wastewater Fund Reserves			•		•	•		•	
Utility Taxes		•	•		•	•	•	•	•
Business Improvement Districts (BID) **				•					
Maintenance Assessment Districts (MAD)	Non-profits, Business			•					
Property Based Improvement Districts (PBID) Landscape Maintenance District (LMD)	Organizations or City			•					
Various Sports Field Grants	Various Agencies, Foundations and Corporations	•	•	•	•				
Community Health Initiatives	Kaiser Permanente	•		•	•			•	
America's Historical Planning Grants	National Endowment for the Humanities	•		•					•

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\*\*\* Split 30/70 with County of Santa Barbara

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		Typical Approaches				Atypical Approaches					
FUNDING SOURCE	FUNDING ORIGIN	CIP Development	Maintenance and Operations	Implementation	First and Last Mile	Urban Forestry	Back to Nature	Low Impact Development	Culture and History		
Corporate Sponsorships		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
Private Sector Partnerships	Private Corporations	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
Non-Profit Partnerships	Non-Profit Corporations	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
Foundation Grants	Private Foundations	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
Private Donations		•	•	٠	•	٠	٠	•	•		
Irrevocable Remainder Trusts	Private Individuals	•	•	•				•	•		
Targeted Fund-raising Activities	Local Jurisdictions	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		