



FAST ACT RESCISSION

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FAST Act rescission

- Rescission basics
- FAST Act rescission
- Exempted and impacted funding categories
- Why does it matter?
- Anticipated impact
- What have we done?
- Plan for the future
- Impact on Transportation Alternatives



Rescission basics

- Legislation enacted by Congress that cancels the availability of budget authority (e.g., contract authority (CA) or apportionment) before that authority would otherwise expire
- Does not affect obligation authority (OA)
- Used to reduce spending
- Rescissions have been implemented in the past



FAST Act rescission

- \$7.569 billion of unobligated CA
- Virginia's share will be based on unobligated apportionment balances as of September 30, 2019
- Will be applied and funds taken on July 1, 2020
- Reduces unobligated balances in eligible funding categories
- Congressional action would be required to eliminate or change the rescission



FAST Act rescission – exempted categories*

- In general, does not apply to least flexible fund sources
 - Safety
 - Rail
 - STP/STBG funds suballocated by population (i.e., RSTP, STP 5k<200k, STP<5k)
 - Earmarks
 - Other allocated funds, grants, or loans (e.g., TIGER, INFRA, BUILD, TIFIA)

*Not all inclusive



FAST Act rescission – impacted categories*

- In general, impacts larger, more flexible and widely used fund sources
 - STP/STBG Flexible
 - NHPP
 - CMAQ and CMAQ Set-Aside
 - NHFP
- Also impacts some required and special programs
 - Enhancement and Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP)
 - TAP Statewide
 - TAP suballocated by population
 - State Planning and Research (SPR)
 - Metropolitan Planning (PL)

*Not all inclusive



Why does this rescission matter?

- Nationwide amount is large
- Calculation and application is very prescriptive
- Likely to require VDOT budget and program adjustments if amounts exceed unbudgeted apportionment
- Ultimately reduces flexibility in programming and obligation of federal funds
- Wide impacts, including:
 - Obligation strategy and planning
 - August Redistribution approach
 - Projects if budget adjustments are required



What is the anticipated impact?

- Projecting approximately \$60 million unobligated balance as of September 30, 2019
- This figure will be basis for FHWA's rescission calculation
- Down from \$194 million unobligated balance on September 30, 2018
- Actual rescission amount difficult to project
 - Calculation based on nationwide figures as of September 30, 2019
 - Most states focusing heavily on reducing balances
 - If insufficient balances remain to reach required \$7.569 billion, apportionments available on October 1, 2019 could be impacted



What is the anticipated impact?

- Largest impacts to funding categories with large unobligated balances relative to Virginia's overall share
 - Transportation Alternatives program projected to have greatest exposure
 - Within Transportation Alternatives, unobligated balance reduced from \$46 million on September 30, 2018 to projected \$30 million on September 30, 2019
- Rescission amounts likely to require future VDOT budget adjustments in Transportation Alternatives program
 - Current funding commitments to projects in SYIP anticipated to be maintained
 - Pause or reduction in budget allocations may be necessary to absorb the impact and maintain current commitments



What have we done?

- Support legislative efforts to eliminate or change rescission
- Mitigate impacts
 - Outreach to localities and MPOs
 - Significant collaboration in VDOT to identify additional obligation opportunities, advance phases for obligation
 - Focus on maximizing obligations in rescission eligible categories
 - Reduce unobligated balances to \$0 where possible
 - For other sources, reduce unobligated balances to amounts equal to or less than unbudgeted amounts
 - For Transportation Alternatives, obligate all available funds to reduce impacts as much as possible



Plan for the future

- Continue to support efforts to repeal
- FHWA will release official rescission amounts some time after October 2019
- Assess any needed adjustments in FY 2021 budget update
- Obligation strategy and planning
- August Redistribution approach
- FAST Act ends in September 2020





FAST ACT RESCISSION IMPACT ON TRANSPORTATION ALTERNATIVES

Julie Brown, Director, Local Assistance Division

Transportation Alternatives Policies/Processes Impacting Rescission

Federal

- Very prescriptive rescission rules
- TAP eligibility requirements inflexible
- Federal obligations by project phase; state allocations per project

State

- Project typically smaller and some allocations reserved for small localities
- Approximately \$20 million per year available; \$10 million population based
- CTB Policy/Typical project progression 4 years to CN Phase
- Significant unobligated allocations pending CN phase (70% of allocations for CN)



Transportation Alternatives – Rescission Overview

Potential Impacts

Estimated impact as high as \$46 million

Plan of Action Developed to Mitigate Impacts

- Early decision to hold current funding commitments harmless
- Communicate potential impact to stakeholders
 - ✓ Local Governments, MPOs, CTB
- Identify Strategies to Minimize Effect of Rescission
 - ✓ Ensure estimates & schedules up-to-date baseline and strategic planning
 - ✓ Identify additional allocation needs
 - ✓ Identify opportunities for phase advancements for new obligations
 - ✓ Prioritize obligation opportunities using available balances



Priorities

Approach

- Additional obligation for phases underway
- Ensuring current schedules for phase starts met
- Additional obligation to award/advertisement
- Advancing project phases for obligation (generally advertisement)
- Funding "swaps" reducing local commitment

Complicating Factors

- MPO funding
- Population-based allocations
- Uncertain schedules



Rescission Summary

Results

- Evaluated approximately 400 projects (active and recently finalized) for funding transfers, modifications, and phase acceleration
- Provided summary and detailed list of transfers to CTB members
- Projected unobligated balance now approximately \$30 million

What's Next?

- Evaluate impact to current/future application cycle(s)/ focus on retaining commitment of funds on active projects
- Stakeholder outreach
- Potential policy modifications to improve program effectiveness

What if Rescission is Repealed?

Priority to restore donated funds to donor districts

