

Fast Facts

2019

HIGHWAYS, ROADS and BRIDGES

Roadways		Route Miles
	Interstate	1,251
	Freeway	1,951
	Non-Freeway Trunkline	7,717
	National Highway System (NHS)	6,472
	Non-Trunkline NHS	1,216
	Federal-Aid Highways	36,662

Source: Highway Performance Management System (HPMS).

- There were 101.7 billion Annual Vehicle Miles of Travel (AVMT) for all roads (2017).
 - 54.3 billion AVMT on trunkline roads.
 - 47.4 billion AVMT on non-trunkline roads.
- Michigan's 122,032 miles of public roads are:
 - 10th largest in the nation.
 - 28th largest state highway system.
- Michigan's local roads are the nation's:
 - 4th largest county road system.
 (89,468 route miles as of 2017 FHWA statistics)
 - 22st largest city street system.
 (21,200 route miles as of 2017 FHWA statistics)

		MDOT	Area (SFT)	Local	Area (SFT)
Bridges	Highway Bridges	4,538	51,258,955	6,635	18,326,104
	Railroad Bridges	125	862,815	251	1,128,766
	Pedestrian Bridges	137	454,915	56	59,833
	Other Bridges	11	49,354	7	491,812
	Total Bridges	4,811	52,725,395	7,007	20,006,515

Note: Excludes bridges less than 20 feet long and those currently under construction or not yet let for construction.

Mackinac Bridge:

- Passenger vehicle \$2 per axle or \$4 per car
- All others \$5 per axle
- Blue Water Bridge:
- Cars \$3, extra axles \$3
- Trucks and buses \$3.25 per axle

International Bridge:

Cars - \$3.50, all others vary



According to the Rails to Trails Conservancy, Michigan leads the nation in miles of open nonmotorized trails, with approximately 178 trails totaling 2,754 miles.

 There are 24 proposed trail projects totaling 228 additional miles.

CARPOOL LOTS

- There are 264 carpool lots in Michigan, including 23 public-private partnerships (18 of these locations are in Meijer parking lots near highways).
- MDOT continues its efforts to provide bike racks at carpool lots, and to attract transit service to lots where appropriate.

LOCAL TRANSIT SYSTEMS

MDOT provides about 39 percent of funding for local bus transit system through the Comprehensive Transportation Fund (CTF). This consists of 81 agencies ranging from city and county-level transit systems to multi-county authorities and one fixed guided-way system. MDOT also provides support for 38 specialized transportation service providers, the Michivan van pool program, two intercity bus carriers, and four marine passenger systems.

 Local, state, and federal investments in local transit services are projected to contribute nearly \$700 million in economic and other benefits to Michigan communities in FY 2019.



- Ridership increased more than 3.4 percent in FY 2018.
 - *The Wolverine:* operates three daily round-trips between Pontiac, Mich., and Chicago, III.
 - **The Blue Water:** operates a single daily roundtrip between Port Huron, Mich., and Chicago, Ill.
 - **The Pere Marquette:** operates a single daily round-trip between Grand Rapids, Mich., and Chicago, Ill.
- Revenue from the three routes totaled about \$32 million in FY 2018.
- There are 22 active passenger stations in Michigan, 12 of which are multi-modal, serving passenger rail as well as intercity bus and transit.
- The Amtrak Thruway bus service provides connections between Amtrak routes and communities around Michigan. There is an Amtrak Thruway link between the Blue Water and Wolverine services that connects in Toledo, Ohio, with long-distance routes to the east coast.

Fast Facts

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- The most recent comprehensive freight data (from 2014) shows that Michigan's transportation infrastructure moved 479 million tons of freight, valued at roughly \$861.5 billion at that time.
- 65 percent of all freight tonnage is carried on trunkline, 73 percent by value.
- MDOT assists 26 railroads carrying more than 101.9 million tons of freight per year. Four of the 26 are major freight railroads.
- Cargo ports handle approximately 70 million tons of freight annually.
- Air accounted for less than 1 percent of the tonnage moved through 18 commercial airports.



- Aviation contributes more than \$22 billion annually to the Michigan economy according to data provided by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).
- 605 million pounds of cargo moved by air.
- MDOT administers funds used for capital projects at the 90 highest priority airports.
- Nationwide, Detroit Metropolitan Airport was ranked 18th in total passengers for 2017.



Michigan road users pay for a 122,000-mile road system through user fees on vehicles and fuel. These fees also pay for much of the cost of public transit not covered by fares and local taxes. The fees cannot be diverted to nontransportation uses.

- For the typical Michigan car owner driving an average of 15,000 miles a year, the total state and federal road-user fees are \$435 a year. That's \$1.19 a day, or 2.9 cents per auto mile.
- For a typical 80,000-pound long-distance truck covering 81,000 miles a year, the total road-user fee is \$9,050 a year, or 11.19 cents per truck mile.

REGISTRATION FEES

- Most car and light-truck registration fees are based on the list price for each model set by the manufacturer. The fee for a new car is 0.6 percent of the list price. The fee falls by 10 percent in each of the next three years, so after a car is four years old the rate is 0.44 percent. The average fee for cars of all ages and prices is about \$135 per year.
- Truck registration fees are based on the maximum weight of the truck and its cargo. The fee is roughly 2.5 cents per pound per year. For a standard 80,000-pound five-axle truck, the annual fee is \$1,992. Farm, logging, and dairy truck owners pay greatly reduced fees of \$20 to about \$200 per year.
- Electric car and plug-in hybrid owners pay annual surtaxes of \$135 and \$47, respectively, to compensate for non-payment of the road-use fee on gasoline. Manufacturer and dealer plates cost \$10 per year. Permanent trailer plates cost \$75 for a small trailer and \$300 for a semi-trailer. Motorcycle plates are \$23. Governments, charities, and buses receive discount plates.
- Owners of most classes of vehicles pay additional taxes of \$5.75 to the Secretary of State and \$2.25 to the Michigan State Police on top of transportation fees.

Vehicles registered in Michigan (2018 figures; most current data available):

Passenger vehicles	7,413,553	
Commercial vehicles	445,034	
Motorcycles	246,342	
Trailers	2,947,022	

Fast Facts



FUEL TAXES

Taxes on Motor Fuels (2018 figures; in dollars per gallon)

	Gasoline	Diesel Fuel
Michigan fuel tax for roads and transit	\$0.259	\$0.263
Michigan 6 percentsales tax (<i>as of Jan. 2019</i>) <i>for schools, revenue sharing, and transit</i>	\$0.099	\$0.155
Michigan environmental tax for underground tank cleanup	\$0.009	\$0.009
Federal highway fuel tax for federal-aid roads	\$0.154	\$0.214
Federal transit fuel tax for big-city transit systems	\$0.029	\$0.029
Federal underground tank tax for underground tank cleanup	\$0.001	\$0.001
Total taxes per gallon at January 2018 fuel prices for calculation of sales tax	\$0.591	\$0.663

STATE REVENUE

The Michigan Transportation Fund (MTF) receives road user fees, which are restricted by the state Constitution and are distributed to road and transit agencies through a formula in Act 51 of 1951.

State highways				
• 83 county road commissions				
• 531 villages and cities	20%			
 81 public transit agencies and statewide public transportation 				
opproximate Annual MTF Revenues (FY 2019)				
Vehicle registration taxes Gasoline taxes	\$1.215 million			
Diesel fuel taxes				
Other	\$49 million			

Total revenue......\$2.968 million

Plus 4.65 percent of automotive-related sales tax revenue for the CTF of around \$95 million.

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Deductions are taken "off the top" of the MTF to support Secretary of State offices and the Michigan Department of Treasury for revenue collection.

MICHIGAN STATE REVENUE PACKAGE

The MTF grew by \$600 million in 2017 from increased fuel and vehicle fees. Beginning in October 2018, income-tax revenue is expected to be credited to the MTF:

- 2019...... \$150 million
- 2020...... \$325 million
- 2021 and beyond...... \$600 million

In addition, sales-tax revenue from internet sales tax will be credited to the MTF for two years:

- 2019......\$114 million
- 2020...... \$143 million

These amounts will be distributed to road agencies only, not to public transit agencies.

COST OF ROAD



2019

Roadway construction costs are typically based on standard design characteristics, materials, and the type of work performed.

Estimated Average Cost Per Lane Mile by Major Work Type for Various Networks (2018 figures; in millions)

	Work Type		
	Reconstruction	Rehabilitation	Average R&R
Combined Statewide	\$2.71	\$0.67	\$1.12
Freeway	\$3.45	\$0.82	\$1.48
Non-Freeway	\$1.78	\$0.55	\$0.79
Statewide Urban	\$2.40	\$0.75	\$1.14
Statewide Rural	\$1.53	\$0.46	\$0.60

Material Cost for Construction (2018)

Material	Cost
Hot Mix Asphalt (HMA) per Ton	\$71.53
Concrete per Square Yard	\$37.04
Structural Steel per Pound	\$1.35
Reinforcement Steel per Pound	\$1.04