Missouri’s Aviation System:

Over 250 airfields in the state, ranging from private grass strips to large commercial service airports.

119 public use airports in the state.

Of those 119 public use airports, 106 are publicly owned, public use airports that are eligible to receive federal and/or state funds.

- 76 of those 106 airports are part of the National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS) and are eligible to receive federal Airport Improvement Program (AIP) funds.
- The remaining 30 airports are part of our state system and are only eligible for state Aviation Trust Funds (ATF).
- On average, the Aviation program totals $30-35 million per year. Over the past 2 years, funding has greatly increased. In federal fiscal year (FFY) 2023, MoDOT received $65.3 million in federal funds and $7.2 million in state ATF funds. In federal fiscal year (FFY) 2022, $43.6 million in federal funds and $5.7 million in state ATF funds were received. Airport needs always far exceed the funds available.
- The aviation section spent $32.5 million in fiscal year 2023. This is less than the record amount of $47.2 million in fiscal year 2022 in state and federal funds assisting airports in completing capital and planning projects across the state. The decrease was due to construction timing starts of several large projects.

Project Prioritization:

FAA Order 5090.5 outlines the development of the national Airports Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). This Order includes a formula to prioritize projects.

Projects are prioritized from the runway centerline out. Projects such as pavement maintenance and runway lighting score higher than access roads or hangar taxi lanes.

Safety needs are of the highest priority, so obstruction removal scores high.

Expansion projects (longer runways, new facilities) are low scoring and very difficult to fund.

Airport Projects: We complete projects such as airfield pavement maintenance, lighting projects, obstruction removal, and some expansion.

Federal Funding:

There are several different funding sources for airports in Missouri. There are three AIP funding sources available, all of which typically have a 10% local match: State Apportionment, Discretionary/Supplemental, and Non-Primary Entitlement. There are also three BIL funding sources with different local match requirements: BIL AIG Allocated 10% local match, BIL ATP 5% local match and BIL AIG Competitive no local match.

State Apportionment

Funds distributed per formula established by federal law. The formula is based upon the proportions of both the land area of each state to the total land area of all states, and the population of each state to the population of all states. MoDOT received $4.5 million in state apportionment funds in FFY 2021 and $66,000 in FFY 2022. State Fiscal 2023 will not be available until federal fiscal year end.

These funds are used for the highest scoring projects.

Discretionary/Supplemental

Once apportionment funds are applied to highest scoring projects, the next highest scoring projects can compete for discretionary funds.
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MoDOT applies for these funds on an airport’s behalf. We compete for these funds on a national level, so the amount received each year varies.

- In FFY 2019, $8.9 million was received in discretionary funds.
- In FFY 2020, $31.7 million was received in discretionary funds.
- In FFY 2021, $26.8 million was received in discretionary funds.
- In FFY 2022 $21.2 million was received in discretionary funds.
- In FFY 2023 $26.5 million was received in discretionary funds.

Non-Primary Entitlement

Every NPIAS airport that can demonstrate needed airfield improvements is eligible to receive non-primary entitlement funds (NPE).

Needed airfield improvements are reflected in each NPIAS airport’s 5-year CIP. The CIP must be submitted to MoDOT annually. So long as the CIP identifies sufficient airfield needs, the airport will receive $150,000 in NPE per year.

- NPE funds have a 4-year life and must be placed under subgrant within that time period or are considered expired. NPIAS airports can “bank” these funds so they can complete larger projects.
- MoDOT typically receives these funds late in the FFY, which places airports at a disadvantage, because a year of their 4-year life has already nearly elapsed.
- This and BIL Allocated are the only available source of funds for revenue-generating projects such as hangars and fuel facilities.

BIL AIG (Airport Improvement Grant) Allocated

Every NPIAS airport that can demonstrate needed airfield improvements is eligible to receive BIL AIG Allocated.

Needed airfield improvements are reflected in each NPIAS airport’s 5-year CIP. The CIP must be submitted to MoDOT annually. So long as the CIP identifies sufficient airfield needs, the airport will receive between $110,000 to $763,000 per year, based on airport activity and size. Missouri airports were allocated $11.1M in fiscal year 2023, $10.8M in fiscal year 2023 and $11.1M in fiscal year 2022.

- BIL AIG Allocated funds have a four-year life and must be placed under subgrant within that time period or are considered expired. NPIAS airports can “bank” these funds so they can complete larger projects.
- This and NPE are the only available sources of funds for revenue-generating projects such as hangars and fuel facilities.

BIL ATP (Airport Terminal Program)

These funds are used for airport terminal construction or rehabilitation. The Airport Sponsors apply for funds and compete at a national level. When the project selection is made MoDOT Administers the projects. Fiscal year 2022 was the first year for this program and airports that MoDOT aids were awarded $5.26 million and in 2023 $6.76 million.

BIL FCT (Federal Control Tower) AIG Competitive

These funds are used for reconstruction or rehabilitation of sponsor owned air traffic control towers and are highly competitive. Fiscal year 2022 was the first year for this program and airports that MoDOT aids were awarded $1.8 million. There were no funds awarded in 2023.

State Funding:

The Aviation Trust Fund (ATF) is a dedicated revenue stream that receives all aviation fuel tax proceeds up to $10 million/year. Jet fuel sales taxes and excise taxes on aviation gas are deposited into the ATF.

The fund has been significantly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Deposits averaged $5.4 million/year between Calendar Year 2016 and Calendar Year 2019. In Calendar Year 2020, we received $3.7 million in ATF deposits and started recovering in 2021 with $4.1M in ATF deposits. The fund continues to recover. In 2022, $7.2 million was received.

These funds are used to support MoDOT’s Aviation Section and are also used for projects at both NPIAS and non-NPIAS airports.

- We use the same project prioritization formula for projects using the ATF, but we are also mindful of the fact that for the 30 non-NPIAS airports in the state, the ATF is the only revenue stream available to them.
- There is a 10% local match required when using ATF funds.
- Section 305.230 RSMo outlines eligible projects using ATF funds.
- We cannot use the ATF for revenue-generating projects, but we can use these funds for the air service program, which allows for the issuance of grants to Missouri’s nine commercial service airports for promotion of new and expanded routes,
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marketing, etc. Air service grants can be issued when over $4.5 million is deposited into the ATF in the prior calendar year.

Local Involvement:

MoDOT Aviation works closely with airport sponsors (cities and counties) to identify project needs and to prioritize projects. There is frequent contact with sponsors through meetings and telephone calls to ensure projects are going smoothly and that any issues are addressed.

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