

The federal legislation gave State DOTs the flexibility to develop their own application guidelines for their state SRTS programs. To help, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)

provided guidance to State DOTs regarding the distribution and tracking of funds. With these

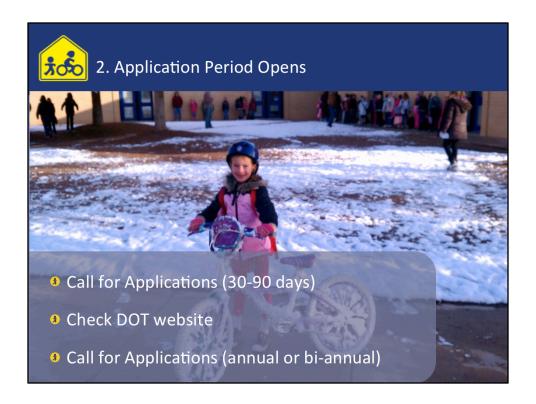
tools in hand, each State DOT has developed their own methods to distribute the SRTS funds.

As such, there is considerable variation in process from state to state, and each state is in charge

of its own program. The SRTS National Partnership created a memo (web page) about best

practices states can utilize in establishing their programs, and a memo (PDF file) on the

importance of non-infrastructure elements in Safe Routes to School programs.



Your state Safe Routes to School program may initiate a Call for Applications during a prescribed period of time, usually between 30-90 days. The program should make their

application form and guidelines available on a central website, along with directions for

completing the application, and may even provide trainings to potential applicants to assist with

the application process. A Call for Applications may take place annually or every two years.

Some state SRTS programs will not set a period of time for application submittal, but will

instead have an open, or rolling, application period. In other words, local applicants can apply

whenever they wish, and the department will consider funding requests on a caseby-case basis,

and based on available federal SRTS funding. In some states, there is not a Call for Applications

at all, but instead a statewide consultant(s) is available to provide technical assistance and

possibly other resources such as planning, design, printed materials and incentive



Each state SRTS program is subject to their state DOTs process for expending federal transportation funds, and this could mean that the SRTS coordinator is not the only decisionmaker.

The amount of time between receipt of an application for funding and the award notice

can vary widely. Some states have been able to award funds within weeks, and in other states it

has taken up to one or two years. In some states, a diverse advisory committee with representatives from health, education, transportation, and enforcement agencies and advocacy

groups will have developed the application guidelines, and that committee is also the selection

committee, reviewing, ranking and approving applications from local communities.

The SRTS

National Partnership considers this a best practice. In other states, regional committees will

review and grade applications and submit lists to the state to finalize awards, especially in larger

population states due to the sheer number of SRTS funding requests received. In many states,

however, an internal committee of DOT staff members and/or board members, or



Once a state has awarded funds for a project or program, another process begins. This process

requires the DOT and the applicant to make sure that the federal SRTS funds are spent in

compliance with federal regulations such as **Title 23, United State Code**, and the National

Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The state DOT will work with the local transportation

agency, school district or other applicant to complete all required steps, which usually are in

three phases: design, right-of-way, and construction; includes adding projects to the Statewide

Transportation Improvement Program (STIP), and can take up to a year or more to complete.

State, tribal, and local governments, schools and school districts, and private nonprofit

organizations are eligible for federal SRTS funds, although states often restrict the types of

recipients. In some cases a non-profit organization will be the lead applicant on the SRTS



Construction and Programs Begin

On the date that a Notice to Proceed is issued by the state, and no earlier, the obligated SRTS

project and/or program can begin. The federal-aid program operates as a "reimbursable"

program," and the Federal Highway Administration only reimburses states for costs actually

incurred. The state will receive reimbursement for the federal share when the project or

program is completed, and it will reimburse the local applicant for the amount expended. In

some states the local applicant may have to front the cost of project design, construction or

programs. In other states, though, the DOT will conduct some or all of the design and construction of projects, thereby relieving the applicant from expending funds.



Safe Routes to School: Section 1404

- 70 90% for infrastructure/ 10-30% for non-inf.
- ♣ Projects must be within 2 miles of school
- * K-8 grades are eligible
- ★ Each state receives at least \$1M per year
- State SRTS coordinator in each state





Guiding principles of the Safe Routes to School federal program: http://www.saferoutespartnership.org/state/state-resources/guidingprinciples

http://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/saferoutes/overview/legislation.cfm

Safe Routes to School Federal Program - State of the States As of March 31, 2012											
											This chart details each state's progress on implementing the federal Safe Routes to School program. All dollar figures cited are as of March 31, 2012.
 State SRTS Coordinators are required within each State DOT. State Coordinators administer the program and provide leadership to SRTS. 											
 State Advisory Committee, which are not required by law, often help craft the application process, promote the program to communities, and review grant 											
applications to ensure a responsible and effective use of the federal funds.											
 Announced colums measure the amount of funding each state has announced for local grants and statewide spending—not including administrative expenses. 											
These are the funds that will ultimately help local communities create safer routes to school.											
Obligated columns reflect the amount that the state has expended or contracted to expend on Safe Routes to School, including local grants, statewide											
spending, and administrative expenses. Obligation is important as it demonstrates what level of funding has been or will soon be spent to date to build											
infrastructure projects, support non-infrastructure activities, and implement the program.											
State	SRTS State Coordinator in Place?	Advisory Committee	Funding Available (FY05- Mar FY12)*	Total announced**	Percent Announced	Change in amount announced since prior	Total obligated*	Percent Obligated	Change in amount obligated		
	in Place?		Mar FY12)			quarter			since prior quarter		
ALABAMA	Yes	Yes	\$16,031,114	\$14,286,240	89%	\$0	\$10,307,697	64%	\$3,078,913		
ALASKA	Yes	No	\$8,011,447	\$2,669,717	33%	\$1,531,596	\$4,990,000	62%	\$0		
ARIZONA	Yes	Yes	\$20,327,361	\$12,479,000		\$0	\$5,834,940	29%	\$452,378		
ARKANSAS	Yes	Yes	\$10,228,027	\$6,774,235	66%	\$1,500,000	\$5,889,999	58%	\$232,829		
CALIFORNIA	Yes	Yes	\$126,614,749	\$157,514,967	124%	\$0	\$60,248,825	48%	\$4,760,723		
COLORADO	Yes	Yes	\$15,636,964	\$12,492,533		\$2,650,000	\$7,549,769	48%	\$103,978		
CONNECTICUT	Yes	Yes	\$12,180,870	\$5,767,324		\$0	\$4,852,499	40%	\$277,000		
DELAWARE	Yes	Yes	\$7,678,540	\$3,223,667	42%	\$50,881	\$4,980,621	65%	\$68,782		
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	Yes	Yes	\$7,673,717	\$4,010,209		\$0	\$4,392,500	57%	\$0		
FLORIDA	Yes	No	\$53,699,629	\$86,361,408		\$121,044	\$44,524,264	83%	\$2,535,213		
GEORGIA	Yes	Yes	\$31,483,174	\$20,059,080		\$0	\$10,389,435		\$0		
HAWAII	Yes	No	\$7,655,878	\$922,580		\$373,447	\$2,046,624	27%	\$198,900		
IDAHO	Yes	Yes	\$7,566,892	\$5,125,770		\$0	\$4,828,593	64%	\$308,765		
ILLINOIS	Interim	Yes	\$43,483,761	\$43,832,069		\$21,792,998	\$11,542,824	27%	\$1,602,015		
INDIANA	Yes	Yes	\$21,622,589	\$18,633,885	86%	\$0	\$5,468,561	25%	\$272,352		
IOWA	Yes	Yes	\$10,629,022	\$9,925,661	93%	\$1,262,885	\$7,020,016	66%	\$85,852		
KANSAS	Yes	Yes	\$10,262,665	\$8,611,074		\$0	\$4,929,052	48%	(\$35,139)		
KENTUCKY	Yes	Yes	\$13,966,431	\$11,057,692	79%	\$1,531,527	\$5,706,509	41%	\$96,995		
LOUISIANA	Yes	Yes	\$15,789,571	\$10,960,261	69%	\$0	\$6,861,732	43%	\$174,720		
MAINE	Interim	Yes	\$7,719,833	\$5,568,594	72%	\$199,094	\$3,184,798	41%	\$204,704		
MARYLAND	Yes	Yes	\$18,442,052	\$16,972,302	92%	\$0	\$14,219,214	77%	\$0		
MASSACHUSETTS	Yes	Yes	\$20,147,171	\$6,517,020	32%	\$1,424,022	\$11,697,753	58%	\$314,993		
MICHIGAN	Yes	Yes	\$34,119,716	\$27,294,725	80%	\$3,158,823	\$21,672,148	64%	\$1,262,108		

Some state totals look off balance; that may be because they get funds in, and report expenditures out, but those two figures may not line up exactly, making their percentages look off balance.

Total announced is the sum of each state's total announced, except for those states that have awarded more than 100% of available funds. In these cases, the figure used is total funding available.

Find this chart on our state section:

http://www.saferoutespartnership.org/state/stateofstates



State	SRTS State Coordinator in Place?	Advisory Committee	Funding Available (FY05- Mar FY12)*	Total announced***	Percent Announced	Change in amount announced since prior quarter	Total obligated*	Percent Obligated	Change in amount obligated since prior quarter
MINNESOTA	Yes	Yes	\$17,216,121	\$15,206,670	88%	\$0	\$7,055,087	41%	\$374,436
MISSISSIPPI	Yes	Yes	\$11,370,615	\$9,344,660	82%	\$479,191	\$4,232,705	37%	\$750,052
MISSOURI	Yes	Yes	\$19,449,511	\$17,830,549	92%	\$0	\$9,330,202	48%	\$1,331,396
MONTANA	Yes	Yes	\$7,689,445	\$5,953,379	77%	\$1,729,827	\$4,698,825	61%	\$54,526
NEBRASKA	Yes	Yes	\$7,679,400	\$5,249,704	68%	\$252,530	\$3,549,289	46%	\$419,651
NEVADA	Yes	Yes	\$9,703,736	\$2,209,127	23%	\$0	\$5,484,183	57%	\$0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Yes	Yes	\$7,540,683	\$5,227,898	69%	\$0	\$2,260,540	30%	\$213,001
NEW JERSEY	Yes	Yes	\$28,929,259	\$15,195,900	53%	\$0	\$10,595,427	37%	\$321,161
NEW MEXICO	Yes	Yes	\$7,996,947	\$3,710,787	46%	\$0	\$2,936,894	37%	(\$608)
NEW YORK	Yes	No	\$58,227,267	\$27,956,276	48%	\$0	\$21,121,586	36%	\$386,686
NORTH CAROLINA	Yes	No	\$28,342,591	\$10,205,335	36%	\$481,141	\$7,366,167	26%	\$853,709
NORTH DAKOTA	Yes	Yes	\$7,607,961	\$6,744,540	89%	\$1,203,678	\$4,685,353	62%	\$290,545
OHIO	Yes	Yes	\$37,351,693	\$33,920,000	91%	\$0	\$11,943,876	32%	\$582,834
OKLAHOMA	Yes	Yes	\$12,701,475	\$6,454,970	51%	\$0	\$6,086,300	48%	\$0
OREGON	Yes	Yes	\$12,100,739	\$12,653,513	105%	\$0	\$7,954,585	66%	\$786,045
PENNSYLVANIA	Yes	Yes	\$38,117,174	\$21,079,402	55%	\$66,066	\$7,456,718	20%	\$624,445
RHODE ISLAND	Yes	Yes	\$7,730,047	\$4,650,000	60%	\$50,000	\$2,776,078	36%	\$12,000
SOUTH CAROLINA	Yes	Yes	\$14,370,354	\$5,152,000	36%	\$0	\$7,218,918	50%	\$0
SOUTH DAKOTA	Interim	Yes	\$7,668,404	\$3,317,615	43%	\$0	\$2,211,202	29%	\$81,112
TENNESSEE	Yes	Yes	\$19,664,832	\$10,980,530	56%	\$2,144,278	\$6,248,627	32%	\$439,649
TEXAS	Yes	Yes	\$82,962,514	\$79,901,883	96%	\$0	\$38,243,028	46%	\$2,353,179
UTAH	Yes	Yes	\$10,697,991	\$10,692,292	100%	\$0	\$8,860,620	83%	\$241,724
VERMONT	Yes	Yes	\$7,894,119	\$5,465,338		\$0	\$4,429,992	56%	\$226
VIRGINIA	Yes	Yes	\$24,448,735	\$18,077,842	74%	\$6,018,950	\$15,377,393	63%	\$550,440
WASHINGTON	Yes	Yes	\$20,799,509	\$21,133,086	102%	\$0	\$10,848,490	52%	\$1,476,342
WEST VIRGINIA	Yes	Yes	\$7,623,907	\$6,769,087	89%	\$0	\$5,463,204	72%	\$1,501
WISCONSIN	Yes	Yes	\$18,092,564	\$13,617,768	75%	\$0	\$11,112,297	61%	\$207,794
WYOMING	Yes	Yes	\$7,540,765	\$7,605,095		\$997,599	\$6,210,911	82%	\$113,909
TOTAL ***			\$1,062,489,531	\$812,504,273	76%	\$49,019,577	\$498,896,869	47%	\$28,461,834

http://www.saferoutespartnership.org/state/stateofstates



TRANSPORTATION ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM

http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/safetealu/factsheets/transenh.htm

Program Purpose

To strengthen the cultural, aesthetic, and environmental aspects of the Nation's intermodal transportation system.

Statutory References

SAFETEA-LU Section(s): 1113, 1122, 6003

Funding

A State's TE funding is derived from a setaside from its annual Surface Transportation Program apportionment. For 2005, the amount setaside for TE will be 10 percent of the State's STP apportionment (after application of the setaside for the State Planning and Research program). After 2005, the TE setaside will be 10% or the amount set aside for TE in the State in 2005, whichever is greater. [1113(c)]

Eligible Use of Funds [1122]

All previous TE eligibilities continue and are restated in SAFETEA-LU. New items are:

clarification of the eligibility of acquisition of historic battlefields as a



TE includes 12 eligibility categories: these first two are primary categories for Safe Routes to School and bicycling and walking.

http://www.enhancements.org/12 activities.asp



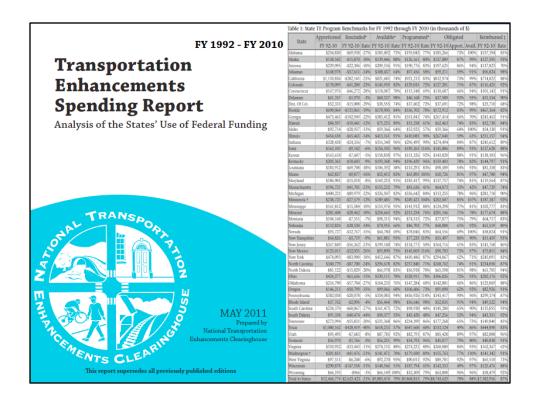
http://www.enhancements.org/12_activities.asp



http://www.enhancements.org/12 activities.asp



http://www.enhancements.org/12_activities.asp



You can find this report and more about TE at: http://www.enhancements.org/index.asp

The clearinghouse also has a staff person on duty whose job it is to help you get information about TE in your state! http://www.enhancements.org/contacts.asp

There are also TE contacts in each state DOT/FHWA division: http://www.enhancements.org/contacts search.asp?type=FHWA