Appalachian Regional Development Initiative Workshop



U.S. Department of Transportation



USDOT mission

To serve the United States by ensuring a fast, safe, efficient, accessible and convenient transportation system that meets our vital national interests and enhances the quality of life of the American people, today and into the future.

DOT Agencies

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2012 Discretionary Grant Programs

- 11 transportation grant programs
- About \$210 million currently available in 2012 (more possible)
- Projects that work to improve safety, maintain a state of good repair, and make communities more livable.
- Visit the FHWA Discretionary Grant Programs website.
- http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/discretionary
- Submit the applications electronically to the local FHWA division office by the due date.
- Watch carefully around November 2011.

TCSP

- Transportation, community and system preservation
- Grants for planning, implementation, and research
- Grants to state, local and tribal governments and metro planning organizations
- Grants to plan and implement strategies that
 - improve the efficiency of the transportation system
 - reduce environmental impacts of transportation,
 - reduce the need for future public investments,
 - ensure efficient access to jobs, services, trade centers,
 - examine development patterns
 - encourage private sector development patterns to achieve these goals.

TCSP

Project Selection Criteria

- Livability Address livability from a highway perspective such as operational improvements and traffic calming,
- State of Good Repair Improve system condition
- Safety Improve the safety of transportation facilities
- Project completion Can be expeditiously completed
- State priorities Applicants other than the State should coordinate with the State DOT to ensure prioritization
- Leveraging of funding Commitment of other funding
- Amount of TCSP funding Modest sized requests
- National Distribution Geographic, urban and rural

TCSP

- As much as \$61,000,000 possibly available in 2012
- Federal share is 80 percent
- FHWA Point of Contact
 Wesley Blount
 Office of Human Environment
 202-366-0799
 - wesley.blount@dot.gov
- Submit applications to FHWA Division office in state capital
- Watch for news in November 2011



National Scenic Byways Program

- Recognizes roads having outstanding scenic, historic, cultural, natural, recreational, and archaeological qualities.
- Supports projects that manage and protect these intrinsic qualities, interpret these qualities for visitors, and improve visitor facilities along byways.
- Grants to States and tribes to implement projects on highways designated as National Scenic Byways; All-American Roads; America's Byways®; State scenic byways; or Indian tribe scenic byways
- Grants to plan, design, and develop a State or Indian tribe scenic byway program.

National Scenic Byways Program

Project Selection Criteria

- Livability: Demonstrate a livability component in relation to the byway and the traveler
- Greatest Strategic Benefits: Provide the greatest long-term strategic benefits for the byway traveler
- State, Indian Tribe and Byway Priorities
- Project Benefits: Benefits the traveler by managing the byways intrinsic qualities, shape the byway's story, interpret the story, or improve visitor facilities along the byway
- Critical Needs: Priority consideration to meeting critical needs on National Scenic Byways and All-American Roads
- Funding Expenditures: Progress made on previous grants.
- Ready to Go: Can begin soon after authorization
- Leverage Other Funding: Private or other public funding

National Scenic Byways Program

- As much as \$43,500,000 is possibly available for 2012
- Federal share is 80 percent
- FHWA Point of Contact

Gary Jensen
Office of Planning, Environment, and Realty
202-366-2048
gary.jensen@dot.gov

- Submit applications to FHWA Division office in state capital
- Watch for news in November 2011

Transportation Enhancement Projects

- Provision of pedestrian and bicycle facilities
- Provision of pedestrian and bicycle safety and education activities
- Acquisition of scenic or historic easements and sites
- Scenic or historic highway programs including tourist and welcome centers
- Landscaping and scenic beautification
- Historic Preservation

Transportation Enhancement Projects

- Rehabilitation and operation of historic transportation buildings, structures, or facilities
- Conversion of abandoned railway corridors to trails
- Control and removal of outdoor advertising
- Archaeological planning and research
- Environmental mitigation of highway runoff pollution, reduce vehicle-caused wildlife mortality, maintain habitat connectivity
- Establishment of transportation museums

Transportation Enhancement ProjectsCheck with Your Own State

- Using West Virginia as an example......
- About \$5-6 million per year
- Intent to Apply December 15, 2011
- Applications February 15, 2012
- Average size \$250-300,000
- \$400,000 starts to be too big
- WVDOT Contact Rebecca Davison Telephone 304-558-9600

Recreational Trails ProjectsCheck with Your Own State

- Using West Virginia as an example......
- About \$1.5 million per year
- Intent to Apply December 15, 2011
- Applications February 15, 2012
- Average size Typically under \$50,000
- \$100,000 maximum but recommend lower
- WVDOT Contact Ryan Burns
 Telephone 304-558-9297

Safe Routes to School ProjectsCheck with Your Own State

- Using West Virginia as an example......
- About \$1.1 million per year
- Intent to Apply December 15, 2011
- Applications February 15, 2012
- Average size Typically \$75,000-100,000
- \$100,000 starts to be less competitive
- WVDOT Contact Ryan Burns
 Telephone 304-558-9297

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2011 Tiger III Grants

- Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery
- Discretionary grants for projects that will have a significant impact on the Nation, a metropolitan area or a region.
- \$528 million available in 2011
- At least \$140 million shall be for projects in rural areas.
- Federal share is generally 80 percent
- Size of grants:
 - Minimum \$10 million, except \$1 million in rural areas
 - Maximum \$200 million

2011 Tiger III Grants

- Eligible Projects
 - Highway or bridge projects
 - Public transportation projects
 - Passenger and freight rail projects
 - Port Infrastructure
- Eligible Applicants
 - State and local governments
 - Transit agencies
 - Tribal Governments
 - Collaborations of above



2011 Tiger III Grants

- Final applications due October 31st
 - ☐ Must have submitted a pre-application by 10/3/11
- Selection Criteria published in the Federal Register
- Extensive Technical Assistance webinars and Frequently Asked Questions at www.dot.gov/tiger

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Successful Tiger Grants

Winning Tiger I and II projects in the ARC Region

- Appalachian Regional Short Line Rail project WV, KY, TN
- National Gateway Freight Rail Corridor PA, WV, OH, MD
- Crescent Corridor Intermodal Freight Rail Project TN, AL
- West Virginia Route 10 widening and reconstruction
- Ranson—Charles Town Corridor Revitalization (Planning)
- Randolph County Housing & Transportation Plan (Planning)

Keys to a winning TIGER application

- Put yourself in the shoes of the person reading the grant.
- Be realistic. TIGER is super competitive. 2600 applications. Only able to fund 3 percent of applications.
- Be clear in terms of project description and what the funding will be used for.
- Follow the outline in the Notice of Funding Availability
- Be responsive. Meet minimum eligibility requirements. Respond to criteria in the Notice.
- Be ready. Projects that can move get priority.

Keys to a winning TIGER application

- Be ready. Projects that can move get priority.
- Be leveraged. Find other sources of funding.
- Be connected. Connect project to national and regional travel.
- Be independent. Project needs to demonstrate benefits on its own.
- Bang for the buck
- Multimodal
- Link to national priorities safety, state of good repair, economic competitiveness, livability, and sustainability

Unsuccessful TIGER applications

- Resurfacing projects
- Research without deployment
- Parking facilities
- Cruise ship terminals
- Museums
- Economic development that displaced jobs elsewhere
- Large projects not looking at other funding sources
- Right of way acquisition