

233 South Wacker Drive Suite 800 Chicago, Illinois 60606

312 454 0400 www.cmap.illinois.gov

CMAQ Project Selection Committee

Annotated Agenda
Thursday, December 12, 2013
2:00 p.m.
Teleconference # 800-747-5150, Access Code 3867454

Cook County Conference Room 233 S. Wacker Drive, Suite 800 Chicago, Illinois

1.0 Call to Order 2:00 p.m.

- 2.0 Agenda Changes and Announcements
- 3.0 Approval of Minutes—October 24, 2013 ACTION REQUESTED: Approval

4.0 Program Monitoring

4.1 Programming Project Status Sheets

The recurring report on the programming status of active and deferred projects and the line item changes since the last meeting of the Project Selection Committee is presented in a new format and is attached.

ACTION REQUESTED: Information

4.2 Obligation Goal

An update on CMAQ obligations for federal fiscal year (FFY) 2014 is presented in a new format and is attached. ACTION REQUESTED: Discussion

4.3 Quarterly Transit Expenditure Update

Staff has completed the analysis of 3rd Quarter 2013 transit expenditures. An update will be given. ACTION REQUESTED: Information

5.0 Project Changes

5.1 Lake County – Aptakisic Rd Adaptive Traffic Control (TIP ID 10-12-0003) and Gilmer/Hawley/IL176 Adaptive Traffic Control (TIP ID 10-12-0004)

The sponsor requested combining the construction funds for these projects under TIP ID 10-12-0003, which were individually authorized by FHWA in January 2013 and locally let jointly in June 2013. In October 2013, Lake County DOT requested that FHWA withdraw the authorization from 10-12-0004 and re-authorize those funds for 10-12-0003. As there was no net change in CMAQ funding, and the scope of both projects is being completed, staff undertook this change as an administrative modification.

ACTION REQUESTED: Information

5.2 North Chicago – Sheridan Road Multi-Use Path (TIP ID 10-13-0015)

The sponsor requested the transfer of \$1,544 from Phase 2 Engineering to Phase 1 Engineering for ROW plats and legals. Staff undertook this change as an administrative modification.

ACTION REQUESTED: Information

5.3 IEPA – Chicago Area Diesel Retrofit Program/Chicago Area Clean School Bus Initiative (TIP ID 13-09-0003)

The sponsor requested that leased vehicles be eligible for retrofit, providing that the lease period is at least as long as the period for which the retrofit must be used (currently 5 years). Staff undertook this as an administrative modification.

ACTION REQUESTED: Information

6.0 CMAQ Program Process Evaluation and Transformation

The findings of the review of project ranking processes and criteria used by other metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs) will be reviewed. A summary memo is attached.

ACTION REQUESTED: Discussion

7.0 MAP-21

An update will be provided on any newly available information related to MAP-21 and changes to the CMAQ program. Interim program guidance was released on November 12 and is attached.

ACTION REQUESTED: Information

8.0 2014 Meeting Schedule

Meeting dates and due dates for change requests to be considered at each meeting have been scheduled for calendar year 2014.

February 13, 2014 (changes due 1/30/14)

April 3, 2014 (changes due (3/20/14)

May 15, 2014 (changes due (5/1/14)

July 17, 2014 (changes due 7/10/14)

August 28, 2014 (changes due (8/14/14)

October 23, 2014 (changes due 10/9/14)

December 18, 2014 (changes due 12/4/14)

ACTION REQUESTED: Approval of the 2014 meeting dates.

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10.0 Public Comment

This is an opportunity for comments from members of the audience. The amount of time available to speak will be at the chair's discretion. It should be noted that the exact time for the public comment period will immediately follow the last item on the agenda.

11.0 Next Meeting

The committee's next meeting is scheduled for February 13, 2014 at 2:00 p.m.

12.0 Adjournment

CMAQ Pro	<u>iect Selectic</u>	on Committee	<u>Meml</u>	ers:

Ross Patronsky, Chair	Mark Pitstick	Jeffery Schielke
Chris Schmidt	Mike Rogers	Chris Snyder
Luann Hamilton	Ç	•



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DRAFT MINUTES

CMAQ Project Selection Committee

Tuesday, October 24, 2013 2:00 p.m. **CMAP Offices**

Committee Members

Ross Patronsky, Chair (CMAP), Bruce Carmitchel (IDOT),

Keith Privett (CDOT), Mark Pitstick (RTA), Tom Rickert

(Counties), Mike Rogers (IEPA)

Staff Present:

Present:

Patricia Berry, Kama Dobbs, Jesse Elam, Doug Ferguson

Others Present:

Bruce Christensen, Chalen Daigle (via phone), John Donovan, Terry Heffron, David Johnson, Brian Plum, Christopher Schmidt, Chris Staron, David Tomzik, Tom Vander Woude, Tom Weaver, Tammy Wierciak (via phone), John Yonan,

Barbara Zubek

1.0 Call to Order

Committee Chairman Patronsky called the meeting to order at 2:01 p.m.

2.0 **Agenda Changes and Announcements**

None

3.0 Approval of Minutes – September 10, 2013

Mr. Patronsky distributed a corrected draft of the minutes. On a motion by Mr. Carmitchel and a second by Mr. Rickert, the minutes of the September 10, 2013 meeting were approved as presented.

4.0 **Program Monitoring**

Programming Project Status Sheets

Ms. Dobbs reported that the programming status of active projects and the line item changes since the last meeting of the Project Selection Committee includes changes to projects as a result of the October status updates. She reported that the majority of those changes were to federal fiscal years.

4.2 Obligation Goal

Ms. Dobbs reported that the obligation goals report reflects the status of funds at the end of federal fiscal year 2013. She reported that as shown in the report, the FFY 2013 obligation goal was exceeded by just over \$17 million and noted that the Obligation

Report Brochure illustrates this. She stated that in December, both reports would be reset for FFY 2014 and that previous comments from members regarding additional information, such as the number of project phases obligated would be included at that time.

4.3 Semi-annual project status update

Ms. Dobbs distributed a memo containing more details about the responses to the semi-annual status updates. She provided an overview of the requested updates and the responses received. She concluded that the updates are proving to be a useful tool for the committee, implementers and staff. Mr. Rickert stated that the information requested on the updates is appropriate, that staff does a good job working with implementers to track project status and that the results of the updates along with the line item reports presented earlier give the committee good information that is needed to make programming decisions.

5.0 Project Changes

5.1 Hillside – Butterfield Rd from Wolf Rd to Mannheim Rd (TIP ID 04-12-0002)

Mr. Patronksy clarified the limits of the requested scope change. On a motion by Mr. Privett and a second by Mr. Rickert, the scope change was approved.

5.2 Melrose Park - North Ave Commuter Bicycle Path from Mannheim Rd to Thatcher Ave (TIP ID 04-08-0001)

On a motion by Mr. Carmitchel and a second by Mr. Rogers, the scope change was approved.

5.3 Administrative Modifications

Mr. Patronsky reported that staff made the attached administrative modifications to reinstate \$2,184,000 total (\$1,747,000 federal) to three deferred project phases for FFY 2014.

6.0 FFY 2014-2018 CMAQ Program

Mr. Ferguson reported that the CMAP Board and MPO Policy Committee adopted the FFY 2014-2018 program. He stated that FHWA is currently reviewing project eligibility and that once the eligibility determination is made, sponsors will be notified of project approval and informed of the mandatory initiation meeting scheduled for December 6, 2013 at IDOT District 1 in Schaumburg. He added that additional meetings for transit and direct emissions reduction sponsors and CDOT would be scheduled in the near future. These meetings will be held downtown Chicago.

7.0 CMAQ Program Process Evaluation and Transformation

Mr. Elam reported that the CMAP Fiscal Year 2014 Comprehensive Budget includes a project to review the CMAQ program process and recommend improvements. He stated that staff would like to conduct individual interviews with committee members to discuss their thoughts on the future programming and management of CMAQ projects. Mr. Rickert expressed concern about the schedule contained in the memo included with the agenda. He stated that with only one committee meeting scheduled in December he was concerned that the review would be entirely staff driven and would impact the way the committee does business. He suggested that the implementers and committee members be involved in the

review. Mr. Elam stated staff intends to discuss how other MPOs program CMAQ and the results of the individual interviews at the committee's December meeting to start the conversation. Mr. Rickert stated that other county staff suggested a peer review of other MPOs and consideration of the role of the GO TO 2040 focus groups, funding allocations to private entities and the analytic techniques used to evaluate project applications to be sure that we don't accidentally create a process that doesn't serve the region. Mr. Elam noted that staff's intention is to provide information to the decision makers, not to make a decision. Mr. Privett stated that several years ago when we compared our process to others', we found that ours was messier but that the end result was a more balanced program. He added that he remembers the days of fighting about the air quality benefits of projects and does not want to return there. In response to a question from Mr. Tomzik, Mr. Elam added that ultimately the end result will prepare a process for the next call for CMAQ projects. Mr. Rogers stated that he agrees with Mr. Privett and Mr. Rickert, and was worried about how the GO TO 2040 Focus Groups would affect the selection of projects that benefit air quality the most, but that the use of separate project categories has worked and resulted in good programs.

7.0 MAP-21

Mr. Donovan had nothing new to report on regulations or guidance related to CMAQ.

8.0 2014 Meeting Schedule

Mr. Patronsky requested that the committee review the tentative meeting dates for calendar year 2014 and work with Ms. Dobbs to identify potential schedule conflicts. Mr. Privett noted that the proposed dates in February, August and December were close to holidays and may be problematic. Mr. Pitstick added that the April date was at the start of spring break for some school districts. Mr. Patronsky stated that the dates are influenced by the IDOT letting schedule and TIP change deadlines for Transportation Committee meetings, but that staff would investigate the identified conflicts.

9.0 Other Business

None.

10.0 Public Comment

None.

11.0 Next Meeting

The committee's next meeting is scheduled for Thursday, December 12, 2013 at 2:00 p.m.

12.0 Adjournment

On a motion by Mr. Rogers and a second by Mr. Privett, the meeting adjourned at 2:30 p.m.



CMAQ Program Summary - 2014 - 2018

Includes obligations through November 25, 2013

TIP ID	Sponsor	Brief Description	Phase	CMAQ \$ (Fed)	Increases*	Withdrawals*	Obligations*	Balance
2014								
11-12-0006	Algonquin	Randall Rd Pedestrian Crossing from Golden Eagle Dr to Stonegate Rd	ROW	\$320,000				\$320,000
09-12-0005	Batavia	Pedestrian Crossings Various (8) Locations along IL 31 and IL 25	CONST	\$419,200	\$11,200 T			\$430,400
07-12-0004	Burnham	Burnham Greenway Trail from State St to Brainard and Burnham	CONST	\$3,161,600	\$0			\$3,161,600
08-10-0018	Burr Ridge	Madison St at 79th St	ENG2	\$132,800				\$132,800
01-03-0002	CDOT	Stony Island Ave from Midway Plaisance to US 12/US 20/95th St	CONST	\$4,352,000		\$320,000	Т	\$4,032,000
01-03-0004	CDOT	Roosevelt Rd from Western Ave to US 41/Lake Shore Dr	ENG	\$638,400		\$538,400	0	\$100,000
01-05-0002	CDOT	41st St Bicycle-Pedestrian Bridge	ENG2	\$880,000				\$880,000
01-06-0005	CDOT	Walk to Transit - Pedestrian Improvements to Intersections near CTA Rail Stations	ENG1	\$188,000				\$188,000
01-06-0005	CDOT	Walk to Transit - Pedestrian Improvements to Intersections near CTA Rail Stations	ENG2	\$372,000				\$372,000
01-12-0002	CDOT	Arterial VMS Traveler Information System, Phase I	ENG	\$172,000				\$172,000
01-12-0003	CDOT	Chicago Bike Sharing Program - Startup	IMP	\$3,000,000				\$3,000,000
01-12-0005	CDOT	Arterial Detection System Improvements	IMP	\$140,800				\$140,800
01-12-0005	CDOT	Arterial Detection System Improvements	IMP	\$140,800				\$140,800
01-12-0005	CDOT	Arterial Detection System Improvements	IMP	\$412,000				\$412,000

^{*}Increase, Withdrawal and Obligation codes can be found at the end of this report.

Lines highlighted and shown in italics represent line item status as of prior PSC meeting.

TIP ID	Sponsor	Brief Description	Phase	CMAQ \$ (Fed)	Increases*	Withdrawals*	Obligations*	Balance
01-12-0006	CDOT	US 41/Lakeshore Dr and Columbus Dr from Monroe Dr to US 41/Waldron Dr (1600 S)	ENG	\$124,000				\$124,000
Previously pr	ogrammed in FFY 2013		ENG	\$124,000				\$124,000
01-12-0006	CDOT	US 41/Lakeshore Dr and Columbus Dr from Monroe Dr to US 41/Waldron Dr (1600 S)	IMP	\$820,000				\$820,000
01-12-0007	CDOT	IL 19/Irving Park Rd from Western Av to US 41/Lake Shore Dr	ENG	\$122,000				\$122,000
Previously pr	ogrammed in FFY 2013		ENG	\$122,000				\$122,000
01-12-0007	CDOT	IL 19/Irving Park Rd from Western Av to US 41/Lake Shore Dr	IMP	\$806,000				\$806,000
01-94-0045	CDOT	Bike Parking	ENG	\$480,000	\$257,523 T			\$737,523
01-94-0092	CDOT	BIKE FAC-CHICAGO-STREETS FOR CYCLING/BIKE 2015 Plan Implementation	IMP	\$23,360,000	\$77,315 T		\$2,000,000	O \$21,437,315
16-14-0001	СТА	Bus Improvement, Purchase and Install up to 32 Hybrid Engines on 60' Articulate Buses	IMP	\$4,056,000				\$4,056,000
10-06-0003	Deerfield	Deerfield Rd Sidewalk	CONST	\$302,492	\$84,172 C	\$84,172	Т	\$302,492
03-12-0005	Des Plaines	Ballard Rd from Bender Rd to Good Av	ROW	\$40,000				\$40,000
03-12-0005	Des Plaines	Ballard Rd from Bender Rd to Good Av	ENG2	\$20,000				\$20,000
03-12-0011	Des Plaines	Des Plaines - Pedestrian Refuge Medians	CONST	\$144,800		\$73,414	S	\$71,386
08-12-0004	DuPage County DOT	55th St/CH 35 from Dunham Rd to Clarendon Hills Rd and 55th St at Main St	ROW	\$148,000				\$148,000
08-12-0004	DuPage County DOT	55th St/CH 35 from Dunham Rd to Clarendon Hills Rd and 55th St at Main St	ENG2	\$80,000				\$80,000
08-12-0004	DuPage County DOT	55th St/CH 35 from Dunham Rd to Clarendon Hills Rd and 55th St at Main St	ENG2	\$104,000	\$52,000 T			\$156,000
			ENG2	\$104,000				\$104,000
08-12-0006	DuPage County DOT	Fabyan Pkwy/Washington St at Roosevelt Rd	CONST	\$5,600,000	\$800,000 C			\$6,400,000
			CONST	\$5,600,000	\$1,287,000			\$6,887,000

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TIP ID	Sponsor	Brief Description	Phase	CMAQ \$ (Fed)	Increases*	Withdrawals*	Obligations*	Balance
08-12-0011	DuPage County DOT	DuPage Co Central Signal System - Phase I	ENG2	\$80,000	\$0			\$80,000
08-12-0011	DuPage County DOT	DuPage Co Central Signal System - Phase I	CONST	\$636,000				\$636,000
08-12-0012	DuPage County DOT	DuPage Co Central Signal System - Phase II	ENG2	\$80,000				\$80,000
08-12-0012	DuPage County DOT	DuPage Co Central Signal System - Phase II	CONST	\$596,800				\$596,800
09-12-0009	Elgin	Elgin CBD Bike Racks Program	ENG2	\$8,000				\$8,000
08-12-0003	Elmhurst	IL 56/Butterfield Rd at York St	ENG1	\$112,000				\$112,000
02-12-0006	Evanston	Dempster St from Fowler Av to Ridge Av	ENG2	\$51,000				\$51,000
02-14-0001	Evanston	Dodge Av Protected Bike Lane from Church St to Howard St	CONST	\$480,000				\$480,000
08-14-0002	FPD of DuPage County	Winfield Mounds Segment - West Branch Regional Trail	ENG2	\$189,200				\$189,200
12-12-0004	Frankfort	St Francis Rd Multi-Use Trail	ENG2	\$12,000				\$12,000
12-12-0004	Frankfort	St Francis Rd Multi-Use Trail	CONST	\$118,000	\$12,000 T			\$130,000
08-14-0003	Glen Ellyn	Glen Ellyn Signalized Pedestrian Crossing Improvements	CONST	\$150,700				\$150,700
10-14-0003	Highland Park	Robert McClory Bike Path from Roger Williams Av to Roger Williams Av	ENG2	\$9,600				\$9,600
10-14-0003	Highland Park	Robert McClory Bike Path from Roger Williams Av to Roger Williams Av	CONST	\$77,800				\$77,800
12-12-0002	Homer Glen	Homer Glen Community Trail - South Extension	ENG2	\$31,000				\$31,000
02-12-0001	IDOT	IL 68/Dundee Rd at Landwehr Rd	ROW	\$96,000				\$96,000
02-12-0005	IDOT	IL 68/Dundee Rd at Pfingsten Rd	ROW	\$160,000				\$160,000
03-12-0001	IDOT	IL 68/E Dundee Rd at S Barrington Rd	ROW	\$96,000			\$6,000 O	\$90,000
			ROW	\$96,000				\$96,000

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TIP ID	Sponsor	Brief Description	Phase	CMAQ \$ (Fed)	Increases*	Withdrawals*	Obligations*	Balance
03-12-0002	IDOT	IL 59 at W Bartlett Rd	ROW	\$96,000				\$96,000
03-12-0003	IDOT	IL 62/Algonquin Rd at Barrington Rd	ROW	\$80,000				\$80,000
03-12-0006	IDOT	Barrington Rd at Bode Rd	ROW	\$64,000				\$64,000
03-12-0007	IDOT	IL 68/Dundee Rd at North Wilke Rd	ROW	\$64,000				\$64,000
03-12-0008	IDOT	IL 68/Dundee Rd at Kennicott Av	ROW	\$56,000				\$56,000
03-12-0009	IDOT	IL 19/Irving Park Rd at IL 59	ROW	\$56,000				\$56,000
03-12-0014	IDOT	IL 68/Dundee Rd at McHenry Rd/Wheeling Rd	ROW	\$160,000				\$160,000
03-12-0015	IDOT	IL 68/Dundee Rd at IL 83	ROW	\$160,000				\$160,000
03-14-0004	IDOT	Cumberland Circle Improvement at Golf Rd/State St/Wolf Rd/Broadway St	ROW	\$80,000				\$80,000
06-12-0004	IDOT	Pulaski Rd at 115th St	ROW	\$160,000				\$160,000
06-12-0005	IDOT	IL 43/Harlem Av at 151st St	ROW	\$160,000				\$160,000
08-12-0002	IDOT	IL 38/Roosevelt Rd at Ardmore Av	ROW ROW	\$160,000 <i>\$160,000</i>			\$160,000 O	\$0 \$160,000
08-12-0013	IDOT	IL 59 at IL 38 (north ramps)	ROW	\$80,000				\$80,000
09-10-0016	IDOT	IL 47 at Plato Rd	ROW	\$160,000				\$160,000
09-12-0003	IDOT	IL 47/72/Higgins Rd at US 20	CONST	\$1,400,000	\$1,240,000 C	;		\$2,640,000
09-12-0007	IDOT	IL 47/72 at US 20	CONST	\$1,000,000	\$600,000 C	;		\$1,600,000
10-12-0005	IDOT	IL 68/Dundee Rd at Buffalo Grove Rd	ROW	\$160,000				\$160,000
12-12-0005	IDOT	US 6/Southwest Hwy at Gougar Rd	ROW	\$160,000				\$160,000
12-12-0006	IDOT	US 30/Lincoln Hwy at I-55 Ramps	CONST	\$800,000	\$346,000 C	;		\$1,146,000
12-12-0010 Previously pre	IDOT ogrammed in FFY 2013	US 6/Southwest Hwy at Parker Rd	ROW ROW	\$160,000 \$160,000	\$32,000 C		\$160,000 O	\$32,000 \$192,000

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TIP ID	Sponsor	Brief Description	Phase	CMAQ \$ (Fed)	Increases*	Withdrawals*	Obligations*	Balance
13-10-0005	IEPA	Norfolk Southern Railway Co Switchyard Diesel Locomotive Retrofit Project	IMP	\$3,380,000	\$12,324,000 C			\$15,704,000
Previously pr	rogrammed in FFY 2013		IMP	\$3,380,000	\$12,324,000			\$15,704,000
13-14-0001	IEPA	Chicago Area Green Fleet Grant Program	IMP	\$1,000,000				\$1,000,000
09-06-0068	Kane County DOT	Burlington Rd at IL 47 - Roundabout	CONST	\$856,000	\$1,000,000 C	\$8,000	U	\$1,848,000
09-08-0002	Kane County DOT	Kirk Rd at Douglas Rd	CONST	\$720,000				\$720,000
09-12-0010	Kane County DOT	Kane County Bike Rack Program	IMP	\$67,200				\$67,200
09-12-0014	Kane County DOT	Stearns Rd/CH 37 from Randall Rd to Kane/DuPage County Line	CONST	\$1,628,600				\$1,628,600
05-14-0001	LaGrange	LaGrange Stone Av Metra Station Area Pedestrian Access Improvements	CONST	\$308,100				\$308,100
10-00-0129	Lake County DOT	Hart Rd at US 14/W Northwest Hwy	ROW	\$659,000				\$659,000
10-08-0031	Lake County DOT	Washington St/CH A22 at CN/Metra Crossing	CONST	\$16,939,000				\$16,939,000
10-10-0002	Lake County DOT	Washington St Bike Path (sidepath)	CONST	\$624,480		\$166,601	Т	\$457,879
			CONST	\$624,480		\$107,373		\$517,107
			CONST	\$624,480		\$59,228		\$565,252
10-12-0001	Lake County DOT	Lake St from Washington St to Belvidere Rd	ENG2	\$49,100				\$49,100
10-14-0008	Lake County DOT	IL 120/Belvidere Rd from IL 134/Main St to US 45	CONST	\$1,837,000				\$1,837,000
10-14-0010	Lake County DOT	Lake Cook/Braeside Shuttle Bug Service	IMP	\$212,000				\$212,000
10-12-0002	Lake Forest	Bicycle Parking Facility adjacent to Lake Forest Train Station	ENG1	\$2,080		\$2,080	S	\$0
Previously pr	rogrammed in FFY 2013		ENG1	\$2,080		\$2,080		\$0
10-12-0002	Lake Forest	Bicycle Parking Facility adjacent to Lake Forest Train Station	CONST	\$41,600				\$41,600
02-12-0003	Lincolnwood	Touhy Av Overpass (Skokie Valley Bike Trail)	ENG1	\$88,000	\$53,520 C			\$141,520

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TIP ID	Sponsor	Brief Description	Phase	CMAQ \$ (Fed)	Increases*	Withdrawals*	Obligations*	Balance
03-12-0010	Mount Prospect	Golf Rd Alt. 3 Regional Bike Route	ENG1	\$8,000				\$8,000
03-12-0010	Mount Prospect	Golf Rd Alt. 3 Regional Bike Route	ENG2	\$12,000				\$12,000
03-12-0012	Niles	Cleveland St Crosswalks from Waukegan Rd to Caldwell Av	ENG1	\$8,000			\$7,996 O	\$4
03-12-0012	Niles	Cleveland St Crosswalks from Waukegan Rd to Caldwell Av	CONST	\$94,000				\$94,000
10-13-0015	North Chicago	N Chicago Lakefront Bike Path	ENG1	\$16,506				\$16,506
10-13-0015	North Chicago	N Chicago Lakefront Bike Path	ENG2	\$28,320				\$28,320
04-12-0007	Northlake	Northwest Av from Grand Av to North Av	ENG2	\$57,200				\$57,200
04-12-0001	Oak Park	Madison St from Home Av to Lombard Av	ENG1	\$52,000				\$52,000
04-12-0001	Oak Park	Madison St from Home Av to Lombard Av	ENG2	\$32,000				\$32,000
04-12-0005	Oak Park	Bike Parking along North Blv from Marion St to Forest Av and at Parking Lots at the CTA Oak Park Blue Line Station	ENG2	\$20,000				\$20,000
04-12-0005	Oak Park	Bike Parking along North Blv from Marion St to Forest Av and at Parking Lots at the CTA Oak Park Blue Line Station	ENG2	\$20,000				\$20,000
04-12-0005	Oak Park	Bike Parking along North Blv from Marion St to Forest Av and at Parking Lots at the CTA Oak Park Blue Line Station	CONST	\$60,000				\$60,000
04-12-0005	Oak Park	Bike Parking along North Blv from Marion St to Forest Av and at Parking Lots at the CTA Oak Park Blue Line Station	CONST	\$168,000				\$168,000
04-13-0015	Oak Park	Chicago Av at Lombard Av HAWK Signal	ENG2	\$10,000				\$10,000
09-12-0008	Oswego	Mill Rd Multi-use Path	CONST	\$190,400	\$73,479			\$263,879

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TIP ID	Sponsor	Brief Description	Phase	CMAQ \$ (Fed)	Increases*	Withdrawals*	Obligations*	Balance
17-12-0001	Pace	I-90 Corridor Enhanced Markets	ENG1	\$1,000,000				\$1,000,000
Previously pr	rogrammed in FFY 2013		ENG1	\$1,000,000				\$1,000,000
17-12-0001	Pace	I-90 Corridor Enhanced Markets	ENG2	\$2,000,000				\$2,000,000
17-12-0001	Pace	I-90 Corridor Enhanced Markets	CONST	\$12,500,000				\$12,500,000
17-12-0001	Pace	I-90 Corridor Enhanced Markets	IMP	\$12,500,000				\$12,500,000
17-12-0002	Pace	Regional Rideshare Program	IMP	\$400,000				\$400,000
17-12-0003	Pace	Transit Diesel Engine Retrofits 2012-2016	IMP	\$2,280,000				\$2,280,000
17-12-0004	Pace	I-55 Corridor Market Enhancement	IMP	\$719,250				\$719,250
17-14-0001	Pace	Pedestrian Infrastructure Improvements along Pace Bus Routes	CONST	\$1,200,000				\$1,200,000
17-14-0002	Pace	Regional Bus on Shoulders, I-55 from Kedzie to Lake Shore Dr	ENG2	\$80,000				\$80,000
17-14-0002	Pace	Regional Bus on Shoulders, I-55 from Kedzie to Lake Shore Dr	CONST	\$855,920				\$855,920
17-14-0003	Pace	Milwaukee Av Arterial Rapid Transit Project	ENG1	\$409,745				\$409,745
06-06-0061	Palos Heights	Cal Sag Greenway Bike Trail from IL 83 to 127th St	CONST	\$1,521,000				\$1,521,000
06-14-0001	Palos Heights	Palos Heights sidewalks to Pace Buses	ENG2	\$73,500				\$73,500
06-14-0001	Palos Heights	Palos Heights sidewalks to Pace Buses	CONST	\$422,700				\$422,700
07-14-0009	Park Forest	Bicycle Lanes and Way-Finding Signs on Lakewood Blv, Indianwood Blv, Orchard Dr and Blackhawk Dr	ENG2	\$8,586				\$8,586
07-14-0009	Park Forest	Bicycle Lanes and Way-Finding Signs on Lakewood Blv, Indianwood Blv, Orchard Dr and Blackhawk Dr	CONST	\$94,454				\$94,454
07-14-0009	Park Forest	Bicycle Lanes and Way-Finding Signs on Lakewood Blv, Indianwood Blv, Orchard Dr and Blackhawk Dr	IMP	\$5,000				\$5,000

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TIP ID	Sponsor	Brief Description	Phase	CMAQ \$ (Fed)	Increases*	Withdrawals*	Obligations*	Balance
03-14-0005	Rolling Meadows	Golf Rd (IL 58) from IL 53/I-290 to New Wilke Rd Transit Access Improvements	ENG2	\$120,000				\$120,000
03-14-0005	Rolling Meadows	Golf Rd (IL 58) from IL 53/I-290 to New Wilke Rd Transit Access Improvements	CONST	\$853,500				\$853,500
02-06-0035	Skokie	Gross Point Rd from Old Orchard Rd to Golf Rd	ENG2	\$32,000				\$32,000
02-12-0002	Skokie	Skokie Valley Trail from Oakton St to Village Limits	CONST	\$544,000	\$251,630 C			\$795,630
02-12-0004	Skokie	Old Orchard Rd from Skokie Blv to Gross Point Rd	ROW	\$33,000				\$33,000
02-12-0004	Skokie	Old Orchard Rd from Skokie Blv to Gross Point Rd	CONST	\$428,000				\$428,000
02-14-0002	Skokie	Main St from Lincoln Av to McCormick Blv	ENG2	\$32,000				\$32,000
07-10-0001	Tinley Park	183rd St at Oak Park Ave	ROW	\$320,000				\$320,000
07-10-0001	Tinley Park	183rd St at Oak Park Ave	ENG2	\$144,000				\$144,000
07-13-0019	Tinley Park	Oak Park Av Complete Streets	CONST	\$744,000				\$744,000
10-06-0065	Waukegan	Waukegan/North Chicago Lake Front Bike Path	ENG1	\$165,140				\$165,140
10-06-0065	Waukegan	Waukegan/North Chicago Lake Front Bike Path	CONST	\$800,000	\$117,600 C	\$917,600	Т	\$0
			CONST	\$800,000	\$117,600			\$917,600
08-12-0008	Wheaton	Sign the Wheaton Bicycle Network	ENG2	\$14,400				\$14,400
08-12-0008	Wheaton	Sign the Wheaton Bicycle Network	CONST	\$129,760				\$129,760
12-08-0003	Will County Department of Highways	Laraway Rd at Cedar Rd	CONST	\$2,433,600	\$720,000 T			\$3,153,600
130 line ite	ms in 2014 totalling:			\$130,789,133	\$18,052,439	\$2,110,267	\$2,333,996	\$144,397,309
2015								
11-12-0006	Algonquin	Randall Rd Pedestrian Crossing from Golden Eagle Dr to Stonegate Rd	CONST	\$2,600,000		\$90,000	Т	\$2,510,000

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Lines highlighted and shown in italics represent line item status as of prior PSC meeting.

Sponsor	Brief Description	Phase	CMAQ \$ (Fed)	Increases*	Withdrawals*	Obligations*	Balance
Aurora	Station BIv Extension to IL 59 Commuter Parking Lot	ENG2	\$100,000				\$100,000
Aurora	Station Blv Extension to IL 59 Commuter Parking Lot	CONST	\$1,506,000				\$1,506,000
CDOT	CDOT-Lakefront Trail-Navy Pier Flyover	CONST	\$7,200,000				\$7,200,000
CDOT	41st St Bicycle-Pedestrian Bridge	CONST	\$187,771				\$187,771
CDOT	Union Station Transportation Center	CONST	\$15,788,000				\$15,788,000
CDOT	Bike Parking	IMP	\$1,520,000	\$441,890 T			\$1,961,890
CDOT	BIKE FAC-CHICAGO-STREETS FOR CYCLING/BIKE 2015 Plan Implementation	ENG	\$2,400,000				\$2,400,000
CDOT	IL 50/Cicero Ave from US 14/Peterson Ave to Lexington Ave	CONST	\$8,108,000				\$8,108,000
Cook County DOTH	Old Orchard Rd from Harms to Skokie Blvd (new limits E of I-94/Edens Expy to W of IL 41/Skokie Blvd	CONST	\$800,000	\$0			\$800,000
Des Plaines	Ballard Rd from Bender Rd to Good Av	CONST	\$346,400				\$346,400
DuPage County DOT	55th St/CH 35 from Dunham Rd to Clarendon Hills Rd and 55th St at Main St	CONST	\$664,000				\$664,000
DuPage County DOT	55th St/CH 35 from Dunham Rd to Clarendon Hills Rd and 55th St at Main St	CONST	\$1,120,000				\$1,120,000
Elgin	Elgin CBD Bike Racks Program	CONST	\$68,800				\$68,800
Evanston	Dempster St from Fowler Av to Ridge Av	CONST	\$717,000				\$717,000
FPD of DuPage County	Winfield Mounds Segment - West Branch Regional Trail	CONST	\$1,861,724				\$1,861,724
FPD of Will County	DuPage River Trail - Segment 5	ENG2	\$68,000				\$68,000
FPD of Will County	DuPage River Trail - Segment 5	CONST	\$1,232,000				\$1,232,000
	Aurora Aurora CDOT CDOT CDOT CDOT CDOT CDOT CDOT CDOT COok County DOTH Des Plaines DuPage County DOT DuPage County DOT Elgin Evanston FPD of DuPage County FPD of Will County	Aurora Station Blv Extension to IL 59 Commuter Parking Lot Station Blv Extension to IL 59 Commuter Parking Lot CDOT CDOT CDOT CDOT-Lakefront Trail-Navy Pier Flyover CDOT 41st St Bicycle-Pedestrian Bridge CDOT Union Station Transportation Center Bike Parking CDOT BIKE FAC-CHICAGO-STREETS FOR CYCLING/BIKE 2015 Plan Implementation CDOT IL 50/Cicero Ave from US 14/Peterson Ave to Lexington Ave Cook County DOTH Old Orchard Rd from Harms to Skokie Blvd (new limits E of I-94/Edens Expy to W of IL 41/Skokie Blvd Des Plaines Ballard Rd from Bender Rd to Good Av DuPage County DOT 55th St/CH 35 from Dunham Rd to Clarendon Hills Rd and 55th St at Main St Elgin Elgin CBD Bike Racks Program Evanston Dempster St from Fowler Av to Ridge Av EPD of DuPage County DuPage River Trail - Segment 5	Aurora Station Blv Extension to IL 59 Commuter Parking Lot Aurora Station Blv Extension to IL 59 Commuter Parking Lot CDOT CDOT CDOT-Lakefront Trail-Navy Pier Flyover CDOT 41st St Bicycle-Pedestrian Bridge CONST CDOT Bike Parking IMP CDOT Bike FAC-CHICAGO-STREETS FOR CYCLING/BIKE 2015 Plan Implementation CONST CDOT IL 50/Cicero Ave from US 14/Peterson Ave to Lexington Ave Cook County DOTH Old Orchard Rd from Harms to Skokie Blvd (new limits E of I-94/Edens Expy to W of IL 41/Skokie Blvd Des Plaines Ballard Rd from Bender Rd to Good Av CONST CUPage County DOT S5th St/CH 35 from Dunham Rd to Clarendon Hills Rd and 55th St at Main St CUPage County DOT S5th St/CH 35 from Dunham Rd to Clarendon Hills Rd and 55th St at Main St CUPage County DOT S5th St/CH 35 from Dunham Rd to Clarendon Hills Rd and 55th St at Main St CONST Elgin Elgin CBD Bike Racks Program CONST Evanston Dempster St from Fowler Av to Ridge Av CONST Regional Trail EPD of Will County DuPage River Trail - Segment 5 ENG2	Aurora Station Blv Extension to IL 59 Commuter ENG2 \$100,000 Aurora Station Blv Extension to IL 59 Commuter CONST \$1,506,000 Aurora Station Blv Extension to IL 59 Commuter CONST \$1,506,000 CDOT CDOT-Lakefront Trail-Navy Pier Flyover CONST \$7,200,000 CDOT 41st St Bicycle-Pedestrian Bridge CONST \$187,771 CDOT Union Station Transportation Center CONST \$15,788,000 CDOT Bike Parking IMP \$1,520,000 CDOT Bike FAC-CHICAGO-STREETS FOR ENG \$2,400,000 CDOT BIKE FAC-CHICAGO-STREETS FOR CYCLING/BIKE 2015 Plan Implementation CDOT IL 50/Cicero Ave from US 14/Peterson CONST \$8,108,000 Ave to Lexington Ave Cook County DOTH Old Orchard Rd from Harms to Skokie Blvd (new limits E of I-94/Edens Expy to W of IL 41/Skokie Blvd Des Plaines Ballard Rd from Bender Rd to Good Av CONST \$346,400 Des Plaines Ballard Rd from Bender Rd to Good Av CONST \$346,400 DuPage County DOT 55th St/CH 35 from Dunham Rd to Clarendon Hills Rd and 55th St at Main St Elgin Elgin CBD Bike Racks Program CONST \$688,800 Evanston Dempster St from Fowler Av to Ridge Av CONST \$717,000 EPD of DuPage County Winfield Mounds Segment - West Branch CONST \$1,861,724 Regional Trail	Station Blv Extension to IL 59 Commuter Parking Lot Aurora Station Blv Extension to IL 59 Commuter CONST \$1,506,000 Parking Lot CDOT CDOT-Lakefront Trail-Navy Pier Flyover CONST \$7,200,000 CDOT 41st St Bicycle-Pedestrian Bridge CONST \$187,771 CDOT Union Station Transportation Center CONST \$15,788,000 CDOT Bike Parking IMP \$1,520,000 \$441,890 T CDOT Bike Parking IMP \$1,520,000 \$441,890 T CDOT Bike Parking IMP \$1,520,000 \$441,890 T CDOT BIKE FAC-CHICAGO-STREETS FOR CYCLING/BIKE 2015 Plan Implementation CONST \$8,108,000 CYCLING/BIKE 2015 Plan Implementation CONST \$8,108,000 Ave to Lexington Ave CONST \$8,000,000 SO DOT IL 50/Cicero Ave from US 14/Peterson Ave to Lexington Ave CONST \$800,000 \$0 DOT IL 41/Skokie Bivd (new limits E of I-94/Edens Expy to W of IL 41/Skokie Bivd (new limits E of I-94/Edens Expy to W of IL 41/Skokie Bivd CONST \$346,400 DOUPage County DOT Soth St/CH 35 from Dunham Rd to CONST \$446,400 DOUPage County DOT Clarendon Hills Rd and 55th St at Main St Elgin Elgin CBD Bike Racks Program CONST \$68,800 Evanston Dempster St from Fowler Av to Ridge Av CONST \$717,000 Poupage County Winfield Mounds Segment - West Branch Regional Trail PD of Will County DuPage River Trail - Segment 5 ENG2 \$68,000	Aurora Station BIv Extension to IL 59 Commuter Parking Lot Aurora Station BIv Extension to IL 59 Commuter Parking Lot Aurora Station BIv Extension to IL 59 Commuter Parking Lot CDOT CDOT-Lakefront Trail-Navy Pier Flyover CONST \$1,506,000 CDOT 41st St Bicycle-Pedestrian Bridge CONST \$187,771 CDOT Union Station Transportation Center CONST \$187,771 CDOT Union Station Transportation Center CONST \$15,788,000 CDOT Bike Parking IMP \$1,520,000 \$441,890 T CDOT BIKE FAC-CHICAGO-STREETS FOR CYCLING/BIKE 2015 Plan Implementation CDOT BIKE FAC-CHICAGO-STREETS FOR CYCLING/BIKE 2015 Plan Implementation CDOT LI SO/Cicero Ave from US 14/Peterson CONST \$8,108,000 CDOT Ave to Lexington Ave COOK County DOTH Did Orchard Rd from Harms to Skokie Bivd (new limits E of 1-94/Edens Expy to W of IL 41/Skokie Bivd CDOP Station Ballard Rd from Bender Rd to Good Av CONST \$346,400 CDUPage County DOT Station For Dunham Rd to Clarendon Hills Rd and 55th St at Main St CONST \$664,000 Clarendon Hills Rd and 55th St at Main St CONST \$68,800 Evanston Dempster St from Fowler Av to Ridge Av CONST \$717,000 EPD of DuPage County Winfield Mounds Segment - West Branch Regional Trail EPD of Will County DuPage River Trail - Segment 5 ENG2 \$68,000	Aurora Station Blv Extension to IL 59 Commuter Parking Lot CONST \$1,506,000 Station Blv Extension to IL 59 Commuter Parking Lot CONST \$1,506,000 Station Blv Extension to IL 59 Commuter Parking Lot CONST \$1,506,000 Station Construction Cons

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TIP ID	Sponsor	Brief Description	Phase	CMAQ \$ (Fed)	Increases*	Withdrawals*	Obligations*	Balance
04-12-0002	Hillside	Butterfield Rd from Wolf Rd to Mannheim Rd	ROW	\$640,000				\$640,000
04-12-0002	Hillside	Butterfield Rd from Wolf Rd to Mannheim Rd	CONST	\$452,000				\$452,000
12-12-0002	Homer Glen	Homer Glen Community Trail - South Extension	CONST	\$360,000				\$360,000
03-12-0001	IDOT	IL 68/E Dundee Rd at S Barrington Rd	CONST	\$480,000				\$480,000
03-12-0002	IDOT	IL 59 at W Bartlett Rd	CONST	\$480,000				\$480,000
03-12-0003	IDOT	IL 62/Algonquin Rd at Barrington Rd	CONST	\$400,000				\$400,000
03-12-0004	IDOT	IL 59/Sutton Rd at Stearns Rd	ROW	\$160,000				\$160,000
03-12-0004	IDOT	IL 59/Sutton Rd at Stearns Rd	CONST	\$1,200,000				\$1,200,000
03-12-0006	IDOT	Barrington Rd at Bode Rd	CONST	\$320,000				\$320,000
03-12-0007	IDOT	IL 68/Dundee Rd at North Wilke Rd	CONST	\$320,000				\$320,000
03-12-0008	IDOT	IL 68/Dundee Rd at Kennicott Av	CONST	\$280,000				\$280,000
03-12-0009	IDOT	IL 19/Irving Park Rd at IL 59	CONST	\$280,000				\$280,000
03-12-0014	IDOT	IL 68/Dundee Rd at McHenry Rd/Wheeling Rd	CONST	\$800,000				\$800,000
03-12-0015	IDOT	IL 68/Dundee Rd at IL 83	CONST	\$680,000				\$680,000
06-12-0002	IDOT	IL 43/Harlem Av at 143rd St	ROW	\$160,000				\$160,000
06-12-0004	IDOT	Pulaski Rd at 115th St	CONST	\$680,000				\$680,000
06-12-0005	IDOT	IL 43/Harlem Av at 151st St	CONST	\$640,000				\$640,000
07-12-0001	IDOT	IL 394 at Sauk Trail	CONST	\$540,000				\$540,000
08-00-0008	IDOT	IL 53 from North Ave/IL 64 to St Charles Rd	CONST	\$209,000				\$209,000
08-12-0002	IDOT	IL 38/Roosevelt Rd at Ardmore Av	CONST	\$400,000				\$400,000

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TIP ID	Sponsor	Brief Description	Phase	CMAQ \$ (Fed)	Increases*	Withdrawals*	Obligations*	Balance
08-12-0007	IDOT	IL 59 at IL 38 (south ramps)	CONST	\$320,000				\$320,000
08-12-0013	IDOT	IL 59 at IL 38 (north ramps)	CONST	\$560,000				\$560,000
09-10-0016	IDOT	IL 47 at Plato Rd	CONST	\$2,400,000				\$2,400,000
10-12-0005	IDOT	IL 68/Dundee Rd at Buffalo Grove Rd	CONST	\$2,000,000				\$2,000,000
12-12-0005	IDOT	US 6/Southwest Hwy at Gougar Rd	CONST	\$800,000	\$400,000 C			\$1,200,000
12-12-0010	IDOT	US 6/Southwest Hwy at Parker Rd	CONST	\$2,400,000	\$400,000 C			\$2,800,000
13-14-0001	IEPA	Chicago Area Green Fleet Grant Program	IMP	\$1,000,000				\$1,000,000
13-14-0002	IEPA	Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad Locomotive Fuel Conversion	IMP	\$3,066,000				\$3,066,000
09-12-0006	Kane County DOT	Fabyan Pkwy/CH 8 at Kaneville Rd/CH 84	ENG2	\$112,000				\$112,000
09-12-0011	Kane County DOT	Fabyan Pkwy/CH 8 at Kirk Rd/CH 77	ROW	\$280,000				\$280,000
09-12-0011	Kane County DOT	Fabyan Pkwy/CH 8 at Kirk Rd/CH 77	ENG2	\$356,000				\$356,000
09-14-0003	Kane County DOT	CAD Integration to Various PSAPs in Kane County	IMP	\$386,400				\$386,400
09-14-0005	Kane County DOT	Randall Rd Transit Infrastructure Improvements	ENG2	\$95,300				\$95,300
10-12-0001	Lake County DOT	Lake St from Washington St to Belvidere Rd	CONST	\$491,040				\$491,040
02-12-0003	Lincolnwood	Touhy Av Overpass (Skokie Valley Bike Trail)	ENG2	\$88,000				\$88,000
04-14-0002	Maywood	Maywood Train Station Facility	ENG2	\$232,000				\$232,000
11-96-0007	McHenry County Conservation District	BIKE FAC-MCHENRY CONSERVATION DISTRICT-WOODSTOCK CRYSTAL LAKE BIKEWAY	CONST	\$419,200				\$419,200
18-14-0003	Metra	Install engine/generator set for hotel power	IMP	\$4,000,000				\$4,000,000
03-12-0010	Mount Prospect	Golf Rd Alt. 3 Regional Bike Route	CONST	\$272,000				\$272,000

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TIP ID	Sponsor	Brief Description	Phase	CMAQ \$ (Fed)	Increases*	Withdrawals*	Obligations*	Balance
08-13-0015	Naperville	Washington St Corridor Centralized Traffic Management System; Washington St from Warrenville Rd to Royce Rd	CONST	\$127,000				\$127,000
10-13-0015	North Chicago	N Chicago Lakefront Bike Path	CONST	\$249,040				\$249,040
04-12-0007	Northlake	Northwest Av from Grand Av to North Av	CONST	\$629,600				\$629,600
04-12-0001	Oak Park	Madison St from Home Av to Lombard Av	CONST	\$372,000				\$372,000
04-13-0015	Oak Park	Chicago Av at Lombard Av HAWK Signal	CONST	\$136,000				\$136,000
17-12-0001	Pace	I-90 Corridor Enhanced Markets	IMP	\$10,360,350				\$10,360,350
17-12-0003	Pace	Transit Diesel Engine Retrofits 2012-2016	IMP	\$480,000				\$480,000
17-14-0003	Pace	Milwaukee Av Arterial Rapid Transit Project	IMP	\$9,178,288				\$9,178,288
07-14-0010	Park Forest	Install CNG Facilities in Park Forest and Homewood; Purchase CNG Refuse Haulers	IMP	\$2,505,000				\$2,505,000
02-06-0035	Skokie	Gross Point Rd from Old Orchard Rd to Golf Rd	CONST	\$446,000				\$446,000
02-14-0002	Skokie	Main St from Lincoln Av to McCormick Blv	CONST	\$424,000				\$424,000
07-10-0001	Tinley Park	183rd St at Oak Park Ave	CONST	\$1,600,000				\$1,600,000
10-06-0065	Waukegan	Waukegan/North Chicago Lake Front Bike Path	ENG2	\$84,800				\$84,800
12-12-0003	Will County Department of Highways	Bell Rd/CH 16 at 143rd St/CH 37	CONST	\$10,384,000				\$10,384,000
71 line item	ns in 2015 totalling:			\$112,022,713	\$1,241,890	\$90,000		\$113,174,603
2016								
08-10-0018	Burr Ridge	Madison St at 79th St	CONST	\$1,831,700				\$1,831,700

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TIP ID	Sponsor	Brief Description	Phase	CMAQ \$ (Fed)	Increases*	Withdrawals*	Obligations*	Balance
01-06-0005	CDOT	Walk to Transit - Pedestrian Improvements to Intersections near CTA Rail Stations	CONST	\$2,460,000				\$2,460,000
01-06-0005	CDOT	Walk to Transit - Pedestrian Improvements to Intersections near CTA Rail Stations	IMP	\$100,000				\$100,000
01-12-0002	CDOT	Arterial VMS Traveler Information System, Phase I	IMP	\$1,141,200				\$1,141,200
01-12-0004	CDOT	Chicago Area Alternative Fuel Deployment Project, Phase 2	IMP	\$10,400,000				\$10,400,000
01-12-0005	CDOT	Arterial Detection System Improvements	IMP	\$140,800				\$140,800
01-12-0005	CDOT	Arterial Detection System Improvements	IMP	\$140,800				\$140,800
03-11-0020	Cook County DOTH	Lake Cook Rd at 3 IBuffalo Grove Rd, Weiland Rd and IL 83/McHenry Rd.	CONST	\$2,974,000				\$2,974,000
03-11-0020	Cook County DOTH	Lake Cook Rd at 3 IBuffalo Grove Rd, Weiland Rd and IL 83/McHenry Rd.	CONST	\$4,185,000				\$4,185,000
03-11-0020	Cook County DOTH	Lake Cook Rd at 3 lBuffalo Grove Rd, Weiland Rd and IL 83/McHenry Rd.	CONST	\$5,113,000				\$5,113,000
16-14-0001	СТА	Bus Improvement, Purchase and Install up to 32 Hybrid Engines on 60' Articulate Buses	IMP	\$4,056,000				\$4,056,000
03-96-0021	DuPage County DOT	Elgin-O'Hare/Thorndale Av and I-290 Interchange	CONST	\$34,000,000				\$34,000,000
08-12-0003	Elmhurst	IL 56/Butterfield Rd at York St	ROW	\$349,920				\$349,920
08-12-0003	Elmhurst	IL 56/Butterfield Rd at York St	ENG2	\$128,000				\$128,000
02-12-0001	IDOT	IL 68/Dundee Rd at Landwehr Rd	CONST	\$480,000				\$480,000
02-12-0005	IDOT	IL 68/Dundee Rd at Pfingsten Rd	CONST	\$640,000				\$640,000
03-14-0004	IDOT	Cumberland Circle Improvement at Golf Rd/State St/Wolf Rd/Broadway St	CONST	\$2,800,000				\$2,800,000
06-12-0002	IDOT	IL 43/Harlem Av at 143rd St	CONST	\$400,000				\$400,000

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TIP ID	Sponsor	Brief Description	Phase	CMAQ \$ (Fed)	Increases*	Withdrawals*	Obligations*	Balance
13-12-0003	IEPA	Illinois Clean Diesel Engine Repowers	IMP	\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000	Т	\$0
13-12-0003	IEPA	Illinois Clean Diesel Engine Repowers	IMP	\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000	Т	\$0
13-12-0003	IEPA	Illinois Clean Diesel Engine Repowers	IMP	\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000	Т	\$0
13-12-0003	IEPA	Illinois Clean Diesel Engine Repowers	IMP	\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000	Т	\$0
13-14-0001	IEPA	Chicago Area Green Fleet Grant Program	IMP	\$1,000,000				\$1,000,000
13-14-0002	IEPA	Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad Locomotive Fuel Conversion	IMP	\$7,342,392				\$7,342,392
09-12-0006	Kane County DOT	Fabyan Pkwy/CH 8 at Kaneville Rd/CH 84	CONST	\$1,083,100				\$1,083,100
09-12-0011	Kane County DOT	Fabyan Pkwy/CH 8 at Kirk Rd/CH 77	CONST	\$3,846,000				\$3,846,000
09-14-0004	Kane County DOT	Randall Rd Adaptive Signal Control from Huntley Rd to Big Timber Rd	CONST	\$80,000				\$80,000
09-14-0004	Kane County DOT	Randall Rd Adaptive Signal Control from Huntley Rd to Big Timber Rd	IMP	\$750,700				\$750,700
09-14-0005	Kane County DOT	Randall Rd Transit Infrastructure Improvements	CONST	\$1,240,000				\$1,240,000
09-96-0017	Kane County DOT	Longmeadow Pkwy at Randall Rd	CONST	\$767,600				\$767,600
10-00-0129	Lake County DOT	Hart Rd at US 14/W Northwest Hwy	CONST	\$2,300,000		\$236,083	Т	\$2,063,917
			CONST	\$2,300,000				\$2,300,000
07-03-0012	Lan-Oak Park District	Lansing Greenway Connection from Grand Illinois Trail to Thom Creek Trail	CONST	\$323,014				\$323,014
02-12-0003	Lincolnwood	Touhy Av Overpass (Skokie Valley Bike Trail)	CONST	\$1,256,000				\$1,256,000
04-14-0002	Maywood	Maywood Train Station Facility	CONST	\$990,000				\$990,000
18-14-0001	Metra	Purchase Components to Repower F40PH/F40PHM Locomotives	IMP	\$8,800,000				\$8,800,000
08-13-0014	Naperville	Washington St from Warrenville Rd to Royce Rd Adaptive Signal Control	CONST	\$102,000				\$102,000
17-12-0002	Pace	Regional Rideshare Program	IMP	\$400,000				\$400,000

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TIP ID	Sponsor	Brief Description	Phase	CMAQ \$ (Fed)	Increases*	Withdrawals*	Obligations*	Balance
17-12-0003	Pace	Transit Diesel Engine Retrofits 2012-2016	IMP	\$1,132,800				\$1,132,800
17-14-0001	Pace	Pedestrian Infrastructure Improvements along Pace Bus Routes	CONST	\$1,200,000				\$1,200,000
06-06-0061	Palos Heights	Cal Sag Greenway Bike Trail from IL 83 to 127th St	ROW	\$40,000				\$40,000
06-06-0061	Palos Heights	Cal Sag Greenway Bike Trail from IL 83 to 127th St	CONST	\$1,823,000				\$1,823,000
07-14-0010	Park Forest	Install CNG Facilities in Park Forest and Homewood; Purchase CNG Refuse Haulers	IMP	\$405,000				\$405,000
10-06-0065	Waukegan	Waukegan/North Chicago Lake Front Bike Path	CONST	\$365,744				\$365,744
43 line item	ns in 2016 totalling:			\$110,587,770		\$4,236,083		\$106,351,687
2017								
08-00-0020	Aurora	Eola Rd from 83rd St/Montgomery Rd to 87th St	CONST	\$4,080,000				\$4,080,000
01-12-0004	CDOT	Chicago Area Alternative Fuel Deployment Project, Phase 2	IMP	\$10,400,000				\$10,400,000
01-12-0008	CDOT	Build new Washington/Wabash Station on Loop Elevated to replace Randolph/Wabash and Madison/Wabash	CONST	\$39,273,000				\$39,273,000
01-94-0092	CDOT	BIKE FAC-CHICAGO-STREETS FOR CYCLING/BIKE 2015 Plan Implementation	IMP	\$5,600,000				\$5,600,000
03-14-0003	Cook County DOTH	Elmhurst Rd and Touhy Av/IL 72	CONST	\$11,450,000				\$11,450,000
10-14-0004	IDOT	IL 120 at Hainesville Rd	ROW	\$64,000				\$64,000
13-14-0002	IEPA	Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad Locomotive Fuel Conversion	IMP	\$12,262,966				\$12,262,966
10-14-0006	Lake County DOT	IL 137/Sheridan Rd from IL 173/21st St to Grand Av	CONST	\$2,955,000				\$2,955,000
10-14-0009	Lake County DOT	Waukegan Rd from Casimir Pulaski Dr to Norman Dr South	CONST	\$1,544,000				\$1,544,000
11-03-0018	McHenry County DOT	Randall Rd at Algonquin Rd Intersection Improvement and Signal Interconnect	CONST	\$10,583,000				\$10,583,000

^{*}Increase, Withdrawal and Obligation codes can be found at the end of this report.

Lines highlighted and shown in italics represent line item status as of prior PSC meeting.

TIP ID	Sponsor	Brief Description	Phase	CMAQ \$ (Fed)	Increases*	Withdrawals*	Obligations*	Balance
18-14-0002	Metra	Repower F40PHM Locomotives	ENG	\$160,000				\$160,000
18-14-0002	Metra	Repower F40PHM Locomotives	IMP	\$3,840,000				\$3,840,000
07-14-0010	Park Forest	Install CNG Facilities in Park Forest and Homewood; Purchase CNG Refuse Haulers	IMP	\$415,000				\$415,000
02-14-0003	Skokie	Church St Bike Lane from Linder Av to McCormick Blv	ENG2	\$32,000				\$32,000
14 line item	ns in 2017 totalling:			\$102,658,966				\$102,658,966
2018								
03-14-0002	Cook County DOTH	Touhy Av and UPRR	CONST	\$23,289,000				\$23,289,000
08-12-0003	Elmhurst	IL 56/Butterfield Rd at York St	CONST	\$1,025,920				\$1,025,920
Previously pro	ogrammed in FFY 2016		CONST	\$1,025,920				\$1,025,920
10-14-0004	IDOT	IL 120 at Hainesville Rd	CONST	\$320,000				\$320,000
13-14-0002	IEPA	Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad Locomotive Fuel Conversion	IMP	\$11,586,750				\$11,586,750
10-14-0005	Lake County DOT	Cedar Lake Rd from Rollins Rd to Hart Rd	CONST	\$800,000				\$800,000
10-14-0007	Lake County DOT	IL 83 from IL 173 to Millstone Dr	CONST	\$1,498,000				\$1,498,000
07-14-0010	Park Forest	Install CNG Facilities in Park Forest and Homewood; Purchase CNG Refuse Haulers	IMP	\$421,000				\$421,000
07-14-0010	Park Forest	Install CNG Facilities in Park Forest and Homewood; Purchase CNG Refuse Haulers	IMP	\$430,000				\$430,000
02-14-0003	Skokie	Church St Bike Lane from Linder Av to McCormick Blv	CONST	\$440,000				\$440,000
9 line items	s in 2018 totalling:			\$39,810,670				\$39,810,670

^{*}Increase, Withdrawal and Obligation codes can be found at the end of this report.

Lines highlighted and shown in italics represent line item status as of prior PSC meeting.

TIP ID	Sponsor	Brief Description	Phase	CMAQ \$ (Fed)	Increases*	Withdrawals*	Obligations*	Balance
267 line it	ems in 2014 - 20	018 totalling:		\$495.869,252	\$19.294.329	\$6.436.350	\$2.333.996	\$506.393.235

Increases Codes Withdrawn Codes Awards/Obligations Codes

C - Committee I - Internal

C - Project Complete D - Phase Deferred

F - Final Voucher/FTA Grant Closed M - Modified Project Agreement O - Obligated

R - Reinstated T - Transfer

O - Obligation Remainder S - Sponsor Request T - Phase Transfer

U - Unknown (predates tracking)
X - Project Transfer

^{*}Increase, Withdrawal and Obligation codes can be found at the end of this report. Lines highlighted and shown in italics represent line item status as of prior PSC meeting.



CMAQ Program Summary - Deferred Projects

Includes obligations through November 25, 2013

TIP ID	Sponsor	Brief Description	Phase	Net CMAQ \$ (Fed)	Fund Status	Obligations*	Active Balance in Program	Deferred Funds Not Programmed
2002								
01-01-0011	CDOT	CDOT-New Resident/Student Bike Marketing Program	ENG	\$119,085	Sub. Phase Def.	\$119,085 I	F \$0	\$0
01-98-0080	CDOT	CDOT Peterson Ave from Cicero to Ridge Signal Interconnect	ENG1	\$189,618	Sub. Phase Def.	\$174,160 N	M \$15,458	\$0
10-02-0007	Lake Zurich	Lake Zurich-US 12/Rand Road at Ela Road	ENG1	\$42,617	Sub. Phase Def.	\$42,721 N	M (\$104)	\$0
3 line items	in 2002 totalling:			\$351,320		\$335,966	\$15,354	\$0
2003								
01-01-0011	CDOT	CDOT-New Resident/Student Bike Marketing Program	ENG	\$120,000	Sub. Phase Def.	\$120,040 I	F (\$40)	\$0
01-01-0013	CDOT	CDOT-Bike Transit Connection	ENG2	\$159,461	Sub. Phase Def.	\$159,461 N	И \$0	\$0
07-01-0004	Chicago Heights	City of Chicago Heights-Old Plank Road Trail Extension from Western to Euclid	ENG1	\$57,550	Sub. Phase Def.	\$57,750 N	M (\$200)	\$0
3 line items	in 2003 totalling:			\$337,011		\$337,251	(\$240)	\$0
2005								
01-05-0001	CDOT	Safe Routes to School Program - Citywide	ENG1	\$150,400	Sub. Phase Def.	\$150,400 N	М \$0	\$0
1 line items	in 2005 totalling:			\$150,400		\$150,400	\$0	\$0
2006								
01-04-0002	CDOT	35th St Bicycle-Pedestrian Bridge	ENG1	\$829,322	Sub. Phase Def.	\$829,322 M	M \$0	\$0
1 line items	in 2006 totalling:			\$829,322		\$829,322	\$0	\$0
2007								
01-06-0002	CDOT	43rd St Bicycle-Pedestrian Bridge	ENG1	\$563,422	Sub. Phase Def.	\$563,422 N	M \$0	\$0

^{*}Obligation codes can be found at the end of this report.

TIP ID	Sponsor	Brief Description	Phase	Net CMAQ \$ (Fed)	Fund Status	Obligations*		Active Balance in Program	Deferred Funds Not Programmed
07-06-0058	FPD of Cook County	Thorn Creek Bicycle Trail Completion	ENG1	\$380,480	Sub. Phase Def.	\$377,530	М	\$2,950	\$0
11-06-0032	McHenry	Miller Rd/Bull Valley Rd at N. Front St and Green St	ENG1	\$89,360	Sub. Phase Def.	\$89,360	0	\$0	\$0
3 line items	in 2007 totalling:			\$1,033,262		\$1,030,312		\$2,950	\$0
2008									
09-08-0005	Carpentersville	IL 31 at Huntley Rd	ENG1	\$237,600	Sub. Phase Def.	\$237,025	0	\$575	\$0
01-01-0011	CDOT	CDOT-New Resident/Student Bike Marketing Program	IMP	\$174,600	Sub. Phase Def.	\$174,600	0	\$0	\$0
01-08-0001	FPD of Cook County	North Branch Bicycle Trail Extension (East Segment)	ENG1	\$359,000	Sub. Phase Def.	\$352,562	0	\$6,438	\$0
07-08-0001	Hazel Crest	S Kedzie Ave from 167th St to 172nd St	ENG1	\$47,178	Sub. Phase Def.	\$47,178	М	\$0	\$0
10-00-0128	Lake County DOT	Roberts Rd at River Rd	ENG1	\$218,000	Sub. Phase Def.	\$217,300	М	\$700	\$0
11-06-0032	McHenry	Miller Rd/Bull Valley Rd at N. Front St and Green St	ENG2	\$295,800	Sub. Phase Def.	\$273,176	M	\$22,624	\$0
04-08-0001	Melrose Park	North Ave Commuter Bicycle Path from Mannheim Rd to Thatcher Ave	ENG1	\$55,835	Sub. Phase Def.	\$55,835	0	\$0	\$0
06-06-0061	Palos Heights	Cal Sag Greenway Bike Trail from IL 83 to 127th St	ENG1	\$680,000	Sub. Phase Def.	\$488,494	М	\$191,506	\$0
8 line items	in 2008 totalling:			\$2,068,013		\$1,846,170		\$221,843	\$0
2009									
01-97-0086	CDOT	CDOT-Near West Side Signal Interconnect	ENG	\$974,000	Sub. Phase Def.	\$916,000	М	\$58,000	\$0
09-09-0006	Elgin	Elgin Bikeway Plan Route 1 NE Quadrant	ENG2	\$101,400	Reinstated	\$101,381	0	\$19	\$0
09-09-0007	Elgin	Elgin Bikeway Plan Route 4 SW Quadrant	ENG1	\$180,099	Sub. Phase Def.	\$180,099	0	\$0	\$0
3 line items	in 2009 totalling:			\$1,255,499		\$1,197,480		\$58,019	\$0
2010									
11-09-0006	Crystal Lake	Main St and Crystal Lake Ave Railroad Crossings	ENG1	\$72,000	Sub. Phase Def.	\$71,760	М	\$240	\$0

^{*}Obligation codes can be found at the end of this report.

TIP ID	Sponsor	Brief Description	Phase	Net CMAQ \$ (Fed)	Fund Status	Obligations*	•	Active Balance in Program	Deferred Funds Not Programmed
09-08-0003	Kane County DOT	Main St at Nelson Lake Rd	ENG1	\$80,000	Sub. Phase Def.	\$80,000	0	\$0	\$0
09-09-0010	Kane County DOT	Huntley Rd at Galligan Rd	ENG1	\$80,000	Sub. Phase Def.	\$80,000	0	\$0	\$0
09-09-0013	Kane County DOT	IL 64 from Randall Rd to Burlington Rd	ENG2	\$240,000	Sub. Phase Def.	\$240,000	0	\$0	\$0
07-08-0010	Riverdale	CSXT Barr Rail Yard Switch Engine Retrofit	IMP	\$2,925,000	Sub. Phase Def.	\$2,925,000	M	\$0	\$0
12-10-0001	Romeoville	135th St Metra Parking Lot	ENG1	\$340,000	Sub. Phase Def.	\$292,400	0	\$47,600	\$0
6 line items	in 2010 totalling:			\$3,737,000		\$3,689,160		\$47,840	\$0
2011									
02-10-0001	Lincolnwood	Lincolnwood Union Pacific (UP) Rail Line/Weber Spur Bike/Multiuse Trail	ENG1	\$56,000	Sub. Phase Def.	\$55,941	М	\$59	\$0
02-10-0002	Lincolnwood	Lincolnwood Commonwealth Edison (ComEd) Utility ROW / Skokie Valley Bike/Multiuse Trail	ENG1	\$56,000	Sub. Phase Def.	\$56,000	M	\$0	\$0
2 line items	in 2011 totalling:			\$112,000		\$111,941		\$59	\$0
2012									
09-08-0005	Carpentersville	IL 31 at Huntley Rd	ENG2	\$190,400	Deferred			\$0	\$190,400
01-01-0013	CDOT	CDOT-Bike Transit Connection	IMP	\$810,912	Sub. Phase Def.	\$796,000	М	\$14,912	\$0
01-02-0027	CDOT	Cicero Ave Smart Corridor	ENG	\$733,000	Sub. Phase Def.	\$497,228	М	\$235,772	\$0
01-05-0001	CDOT	Safe Routes to School Program - Citywide	ENG2	\$292,000	Sub. Phase Def.	\$298,400	0	(\$6,400)	\$0
01-06-0005	CDOT	Walk to Transit - Pedestrian Improvements to Intersections near CTA Rail Stations	ENG2	\$320,000	Sub. Phase Def.	\$320,000	0	\$0	\$0
01-97-0088	CDOT	87th St from Pulaski Rd to I-94/Dan Ryan Ewy	ENG1	\$200,000	Deferred			\$0	\$200,000
07-06-0058	FPD of Cook County	Thorn Creek Bicycle Trail Completion	ENG2	\$304,400	Sub. Phase Def.	\$295,712	0	\$8,688	\$0
07-09-0003	Hazel Crest	Commuter Parking along Park Av from 167th St to 171st St	ENG1	\$20,880	Sub. Phase Def.	\$20,880	М	\$0	\$0

^{*}Obligation codes can be found at the end of this report.

TIP ID	Sponsor	Brief Description	Phase	Net CMAQ \$ (Fed)	Fund Status	Obligations*		Active Balance in Program	Deferred Funds Not Programmed
09-09-0010	Kane County DOT	Huntley Rd at Galligan Rd	ENG2	\$135,960	Sub. Phase Def.	\$135,960	0	\$0	\$0
09-09-0013	Kane County DOT	IL 64 from Randall Rd to Burlington Rd	CONST	\$477,882	Sub. Phase Def.	\$477,883	М	(\$1)	\$0
10-00-0128	Lake County DOT	Roberts Rd at River Rd	ENG2	\$471,461	Sub. Phase Def.	\$471,461	0	\$0	\$0
04-08-0002	Northlake	Grand Ave Sidewalk from Northwest Ave to Rhodes Ave	ENG1	\$140,000	Sub. Phase Def.	\$99,737	0	\$40,263	\$0
08-05-0005	Oak Brook	Oak Brook Employment Area Distributor Service	ENG	\$50,000	Sub. Phase Def.	\$36,890	0	\$13,110	\$0
06-06-0061	Palos Heights	Cal Sag Greenway Bike Trail from IL 83 to 127th St	ENG2	\$440,000	Deferred			\$0	\$440,000
09-10-0002	Sleepy Hollow	Bike Path along Sleepy Hollow Road from Thorobred Lane to Dundee Township Bird Sanctuary Trail Head	ENG1	\$9,600	Sub. Phase Def.	\$9,600	0	\$0	\$0
15 line items	s in 2012 totalling:			\$4,596,495		\$3,459,751		\$306,344	\$830,400
2013									
01-01-0011	CDOT	CDOT-New Resident/Student Bike Marketing Program	IMP	\$1,186,315	Reinstated	\$1,006,372	0	\$179,943	\$0
01-02-0027	CDOT	Cicero Ave Smart Corridor	CONST	\$2,187,000	Reinstated			\$2,187,000	\$0
01-04-0002	CDOT	35th St Bicycle-Pedestrian Bridge	ENG2	\$649,637	Sub. Phase Def.	\$649,637	М	\$0	\$0
01-04-0002	CDOT	35th St Bicycle-Pedestrian Bridge	CONST	\$7,261,042	Reinstated	\$8,656,819	0	(\$1,395,777)	\$0
01-08-0007	CDOT	79th St from IL 50/Cicero Ave to Ashland Ave	ENG2	\$440,000	Sub. Phase Def.	\$68,636	М	\$371,364	\$0
07-01-0004	Chicago Heights	City of Chicago Heights-Old Plank Road Trail Extension from Western to Euclid	ENG2	\$65,000	Sub. Phase Def.	\$59,026	0	\$5,974	\$0
07-06-0058	FPD of Cook County	Thorn Creek Bicycle Trail Completion	CONST	\$4,922,400	Reinstated	\$4,074,327	М	\$848,073	\$0
09-08-0003	Kane County DOT	Main St at Nelson Lake Rd	ENG2	\$55,000	Sub. Phase Def.	\$54,446	0	\$554	\$0
09-09-0010	Kane County DOT	Huntley Rd at Galligan Rd	ROW	\$248,000	Sub. Phase Def.	\$248,000	0	\$0	\$0

^{*}Obligation codes can be found at the end of this report.

TIP ID	Sponsor	Brief Description	Phase	Net CMAQ \$ (Fed)	Fund Status	Obligations*	Active Balance in Program	Deferred Funds Not Programmed
10-02-0007	Lake Zurich	Lake Zurich-US 12/Rand Road at Ela Road	ENG2	\$86,000	Reinstated	\$86,150	O (\$150)	\$0
02-10-0001	Lincolnwood	Lincolnwood Union Pacific (UP) Rail Line/Weber Spur Bike/Multiuse Trail	ENG2	\$52,000	Sub. Phase Def.	\$51,954	O \$46	\$0
02-10-0002	Lincolnwood	Lincolnwood Commonwealth Edison (ComEd) Utility ROW / Skokie Valley Bike/Multiuse Trail	ENG2	\$56,000	Sub. Phase Def.	\$55,982	O \$18	\$0
06-06-0061	Palos Heights	Cal Sag Greenway Bike Trail from IL 83 to 127th St	ROW	\$66,000	Reinstated	\$66,000	O \$0	\$0
09-10-0002	Sleepy Hollow	Bike Path along Sleepy Hollow Road from Thorobred Lane to Dundee Township Bird Sanctuary Trail Head	ENG2	\$9,600	Sub. Phase Def.	\$9,600	M \$0	\$0
09-10-0002	Sleepy Hollow	Bike Path along Sleepy Hollow Road from Thorobred Lane to Dundee Township Bird Sanctuary Trail Head	CONST	\$105,600	Reinstated	\$105,600	M \$0	\$0
07-06-0002	University Park	Cicero Ave Shared Use Path	ENG1	\$60,000	Reinstated	\$60,000	O \$0	\$0
16 line item	s in 2013 totalling:			\$17,449,594		\$15,252,549	\$2,197,045	\$0
2014								
09-08-0005	Carpentersville	IL 31 at Huntley Rd	ROW	\$260,000	Deferred		\$0	\$260,000
01-01-0011	CDOT	CDOT-New Resident/Student Bike Marketing Program	IMP	\$2,000,000	Deferred		\$0	\$2,000,000
01-05-0001	CDOT	Safe Routes to School Program - Citywide	CONST	\$692,000	Deferred		\$0	\$692,000
01-05-0001	CDOT	Safe Routes to School Program - Citywide	CONST	\$629,600	Deferred		\$0	\$629,600
01-06-0002	CDOT	43rd St Bicycle-Pedestrian Bridge	ENG2	\$868,578	Deferred		\$0	\$868,578
01-06-0004	CDOT	Walk Chicago-Pedestrian Encouragement Program	IMP	\$160,000	Deferred		\$0	\$160,000
01-06-0005	CDOT	Walk to Transit - Pedestrian Improvements to Intersections near CTA Rail Stations	CONST	\$528,000	Deferred		\$0	\$528,000

^{*}Obligation codes can be found at the end of this report.

TIP ID	Sponsor	Brief Description	Phase	Net CMAQ \$ (Fed)	Fund Status	Obligations*	Active Balance in Program	Deferred Funds Not Programmed
01-06-0074	CDOT	Chicago Diesel Fleet Retrofit Project	IMP	\$1,118,000	Deferred		\$0	\$1,118,000
01-06-0074	CDOT	Chicago Diesel Fleet Retrofit Project	IMP	\$672,800	Deferred		\$0	\$672,800
01-06-0074	CDOT	Chicago Diesel Fleet Retrofit Project	IMP	\$1,739,000	Deferred		\$0	\$1,739,000
01-08-0003	CDOT	Signal Controller Upgrade and Timing Program	IMP	\$1,920,000	Reinstated		\$1,920,000	\$0
01-08-0007	CDOT	79th St from IL 50/Cicero Ave to Ashland Ave	CONST	\$5,020,000	Deferred		\$0	\$5,020,000
01-09-0002	CDOT	Weber Spur Trail UPRR from Devon/Springfield to Elston/Kimberly	ENG1	\$1,307,000	Reinstated		\$1,307,000	\$0
01-09-0002	CDOT	Weber Spur Trail UPRR from Devon/Springfield to Elston/Kimberly	ENG2	\$2,133,000	Deferred		\$1,573,000	\$560,000
01-09-0005	CDOT	Traffic Management Center Integrated Corridor Management	IMP	\$1,520,000	Deferred		\$0	\$1,520,000
01-97-0086	CDOT	CDOT-Near West Side Signal Interconnect	CONST	\$1,692,000	Deferred		\$0	\$1,692,000
01-97-0088	CDOT	87th St from Pulaski Rd to I-94/Dan Ryan Ewy	CONST	\$1,670,000	Deferred		\$0	\$1,670,000
01-97-0088	CDOT	87th St from Pulaski Rd to I-94/Dan Ryan Ewy	CONST	\$1,338,000	Deferred		\$0	\$1,338,000
01-97-0093	CDOT	95th St from Western Ave to US 41/Ewing Ave	CONST	\$4,360,000	Deferred		\$0	\$4,360,000
01-97-0093	CDOT	95th St from Western Ave to US 41/Ewing Ave	CONST	\$3,460,000	Deferred		\$0	\$3,460,000
01-98-0080	CDOT	CDOT Peterson Ave from Cicero to Ridge Signal Interconnect	CONST	\$2,301,182	Deferred		\$0	\$2,301,182
07-01-0004	Chicago Heights	City of Chicago Heights-Old Plank Road Trail Extension from Western to Euclid	CONST	\$849,450	Deferred		\$0	\$849,450
01-03-0019	Chicago Park District	Lakefront Trail Expansion, Ardmore Ave to Sheridan Rd	ENG1	\$300,000	Deferred		\$0	\$300,000
01-05-0005	Chicago Park District	Jackson Park/59th St Bicycle Path	CONST	\$578,000	Deferred		\$0	\$578,000

^{*}Obligation codes can be found at the end of this report.

TIP ID	Sponsor	Brief Description	Phase	Net CMAQ \$ (Fed)	Fund Status	Obligations*	Active Balance in Program	Deferred Funds Not Programmed
05-09-0002	Cicero	Cicero Rail Yard Switch Engine Retrofit	IMP	\$1,820,000	Deferred		\$0	\$1,820,000
09-09-0006	Elgin	Elgin Bikeway Plan Route 1 NE Quadrant	CONST	\$388,000	Reinstated		\$388,000	\$0
09-09-0007	Elgin	Elgin Bikeway Plan Route 4 SW Quadrant	ENG2	\$143,801	Deferred		\$0	\$143,801
01-08-0001	FPD of Cook County	North Branch Bicycle Trail Extension (East Segment)	ENG2	\$239,000	Reinstated	\$230,290 O	\$8,710	\$0
01-08-0001	FPD of Cook County	North Branch Bicycle Trail Extension (East Segment)	CONST	\$3,402,000	Deferred		\$0	\$3,402,000
01-08-0001	FPD of Cook County	North Branch Bicycle Trail Extension (East Segment)	CONST	\$2,390,000	Deferred		\$0	\$2,390,000
07-08-0001	Hazel Crest	S Kedzie Ave from 167th St to 172nd St	ENG2	\$7,618	Deferred		\$0	\$7,618
07-09-0003	Hazel Crest	Commuter Parking along Park Av from 167th St to 171st St	ENG2	\$11,440	Deferred		\$0	\$11,440
07-09-0003	Hazel Crest	Commuter Parking along Park Av from 167th St to 171st St	CONST	\$189,760	Deferred		\$0	\$189,760
09-11-0013	Kane County	Arterial Management Center	CONST	\$854,940	Reinstated	\$855,200 O	(\$260)	\$0
09-08-0003	Kane County DOT	Main St at Nelson Lake Rd	CONST	\$1,120,000	Reinstated		\$1,120,000	\$0
09-09-0010	Kane County DOT	Huntley Rd at Galligan Rd	CONST	\$1,058,840	Reinstated		\$1,058,840	\$0
10-00-0128	Lake County DOT	Roberts Rd at River Rd	CONST	\$6,858,539	Reinstated		\$6,858,539	\$0
02-10-0001	Lincolnwood	Lincolnwood Union Pacific (UP) Rail Line/Weber Spur Bike/Multiuse Trail	ROW	\$4,800,000	Deferred		\$0	\$4,800,000
02-10-0001	Lincolnwood	Lincolnwood Union Pacific (UP) Rail Line/Weber Spur Bike/Multiuse Trail	CONST	\$688,000	Deferred		\$0	\$688,000
02-10-0002	Lincolnwood	Lincolnwood Commonwealth Edison (ComEd) Utility ROW / Skokie Valley Bike/Multiuse Trail	CONST	\$704,000	Deferred		\$0	\$704,000
11-06-0032	McHenry	Miller Rd/Bull Valley Rd at N. Front St and Green St	CONST	\$1,556,440	Reinstated		\$1,556,440	\$0

^{*}Obligation codes can be found at the end of this report.

TIP ID	Sponsor	Brief Description	Phase	Net CMAQ \$ (Fed)	Fund Status	Obligations*	Active Balance in Program	Deferred Funds Not Programmed
04-08-0001	Melrose Park	North Ave Commuter Bicycle Path from Mannheim Rd to Thatcher Ave	ENG2	\$59,165	Deferred		\$0	\$59,165
04-08-0002	Northlake	Grand Ave Sidewalk from Northwest Ave to Rhodes Ave	ENG2	\$140,000	Deferred		\$0	\$140,000
08-05-0005	Oak Brook	Oak Brook Employment Area Distributor Service	IMP	\$910,000	Deferred		\$0	\$910,000
06-06-0061	Palos Heights	Cal Sag Greenway Bike Trail from IL 83 to 127th St	CONST	\$71,000	Reinstated		\$71,000	\$0
06-06-0061	Palos Heights	Cal Sag Greenway Bike Trail from IL 83 to 127th St	CONST	\$326,000	Reinstated		\$326,000	\$0
07-08-0010	Riverdale	CSXT Barr Rail Yard Switch Engine Retrofit	IMP	\$1,575,000	Reinstated		\$1,575,000	\$0
12-10-0001	Romeoville	135th St Metra Parking Lot	ENG2	\$440,000	Deferred		\$0	\$440,000
04-00-0010	Schiller Park	Des Plaines River Rd Continuous Left Turn Lane from River St to Winona	ENG2	\$24,000	Deferred		\$0	\$24,000
04-00-0010	Schiller Park	Des Plaines River Rd Continuous Left Turn Lane from River St to Winona	CONST	\$320,000	Deferred		\$0	\$320,000
07-96-0003	University Park	University Parkway Bike Facility and Intersection Improvement at Governors Highway	CONST	\$334,800	Deferred		\$0	\$334,800
07-96-0003	University Park	University Parkway Bike Facility and Intersection Improvement at Governors Highway	CONST	\$1,325,200	Deferred		\$0	\$1,325,200
52 line item	s in 2014 totalling:			\$68,874,153		\$1,085,490	\$17,762,269	\$50,026,394
2015								
09-08-0005	Carpentersville	IL 31 at Huntley Rd	CONST	\$2,636,800	Deferred		\$0	\$2,636,800
01-08-0004	CDOT	City of Chicago Bicycle Fleet Program	IMP	\$80,000	Deferred		\$0	\$80,000

^{*}Obligation codes can be found at the end of this report.

TIP ID	Sponsor	Brief Description	Phase	Net CMAQ \$ (Fed)	Fund Status	Obligations*	Active Balance in Program	Deferred Funds Not Programmed
10-02-0007	Lake Zurich	Lake Zurich-US 12/Rand Road at Ela Road	CONST	\$275,400	Deferred		\$0	\$275,400
10-02-0007	Lake Zurich	Lake Zurich-US 12/Rand Road at Ela Road	CONST	\$323,783	Deferred		\$0	\$323,783
04-08-0001	Melrose Park	North Ave Commuter Bicycle Path from Mannheim Rd to Thatcher Ave	CONST	\$1,108,000	Deferred		\$0	\$1,108,000
04-08-0002	Northlake	Grand Ave Sidewalk from Northwest Ave to Rhodes Ave	CONST	\$1,693,000	Deferred		\$0	\$1,693,000
12-10-0001	Romeoville	135th St Metra Parking Lot	CONST	\$812,000	Deferred		\$0	\$812,000
12-10-0001	Romeoville	135th St Metra Parking Lot	CONST	\$2,840,000	Deferred		\$0	\$2,840,000
07-06-0002	University Park	Cicero Ave Shared Use Path	ENG2	\$14,000	Deferred		\$0	\$14,000
07-06-0002	University Park	Cicero Ave Shared Use Path	CONST	\$184,800	Deferred		\$0	\$184,800
10 line item	s in 2015 totalling:			\$9,967,783		\$0	\$0	\$9,967,783
2016								
11-09-0006	Crystal Lake	Main St and Crystal Lake Ave Railroad Crossings	CONST	\$938,000	Deferred		\$0	\$938,000
09-09-0007	Elgin	Elgin Bikeway Plan Route 4 SW Quadrant	CONST	\$2,397,000	Deferred		\$0	\$2,397,000
2 line items	in 2016 totalling:			\$3,335,000		\$0	\$0	\$3,335,000
125 line iter	ms totalling:			\$114,096,852		\$29,325,792	\$20,611,483	\$64,159,577

Net CMAQ \$ (Fed) - Includes the initial amount of CMAQ funding programmed for the line item, plus any increases and less any withdrawals that are not related to the line item's deferral.

Fund Status - Indicates if the CMAQ \$ are currently deferred or have been reinstated for the line item. A status of "Sub. Phase Def." means that a subsequent phase of the project was deferred.

Obligations - The federal CMAQ funds authorized by FHWA/FTA for the line item.

Active Balance inProgram - The balance of funds yet to be authorized on line items with partial obligations and reinstated line items that have not yet had an authorization. This balance represents what is available for federal authorization in the CMAP TIP.

Deferred Funds Not Programmed - The balance of deferred funds that have not been reinstated.

Awards/Obligations Codes

F - Final Voucher/FTA Grant Closed

M - Modified Project Agreement

O - Obligated

^{*}Obligation codes can be found at the end of this report.

FFY	• •		igated or Currently tionment Programmed		Deferred Funds Not Unprogrammed Programmed Balance		Jnprogrammed Balance Minus Deferrals	Obligation Goal		Current FFY Obligations to Date		Obligations Needed to Meet Goal	
2014	\$	188,485,990	\$	165,234,386	\$	50,856,794	\$ 23,251,604	\$ (27,605,190)	\$	138,600,323	\$ 3,419,486	\$	135,180,837
2015	\$	105,413,338	\$	113,174,603	\$	9,967,783	\$ (7,761,265)	\$ (17,729,048)	\$	145,988,364			
2016	\$	105,413,338	\$	106,351,687	\$	3,335,000	\$ (938,349)	\$ (4,273,349)	\$	145,988,364			
2017	\$	105,413,338	\$	102,658,966	\$	-	\$ 2,754,372	\$ 2,754,372		TBD			
2018	\$	105,413,338	\$	39,810,670	\$	-	\$ 65,602,668	\$ 65,602,668		TBD			
	\$	610,139,342	\$	527,230,312	\$	64,159,577	\$ 82,909,030	\$ 18,749,453	\$	430,577,051	\$ 3,419,486	\$	427,157,565

Current as of 11/30/2013

Federal Unobligated or Apportionment:

Amount apportioned to the state based on CMAQ distribution formula and Congressional appropriation. Northeastern Illinois is allocated 95.21% of the state apportionment; however the full apportionment is used for a programming mark. FFY 2014 includes the unobligated balance from prior years, with funds currently in Advanced Construction considered to be obligated. FFY 2015-2018 apportionments are estimates based upon the current apportionment. See calculation below. Source: FHWA FMIS database.

Currently Programmed:

Net amounts programmed (withdrawn and obligated funds not included) on active and reinstated project phases. FFY 2014 includes balance

amounts from prior years. Source: CMAQ database

Deferred Funds Not

Programmed:

Deferred funds for project phases that have not demonstrated readiness for the reinstatement of funds. FFY 2014 includes funds deferred from

prior years. Source: CMAQ database

Unprogrammed Balance:

For current year, unobligated less currently programmed, excluding deferred line items; for future years, apportionment less currently

programmed. This balance represents the funds that are available to program as of the current date.

Unprogrammed Balance Minus Deferrals:

For current year, unobligated less currently programmed, including deferred line items; for future years, apportionment less currently

programmed, including deferred line items.

Obligation Goal:

Goals to obligate the apportioned amount plus a fraction of the unobligated balance to achieve a zero unobligated balance over four years.

Source: August 28, 2012 CMAQ Project Selection Committee meeting.

Current FFY Obligations to

Obligations (Federal Authorizations) through the "current as of" date. Projects in advance construction are included as obligations. Source:

CMAQ database

Obligations Needed to

Obligation Goal less Current FFY Obligations to Date.

Meet Goal:

Date:

Current Year Unobligated Balance Calculations:

FFY 2014 Federal Apportionment	\$ 105,413,338	
Prior Years' Unobligated Balance	\$ 194,986,108	(+)
	\$ 300,399,446	_
Advanced Constrution (All Years)	\$ 111,913,456	(-)
	\$ 188,485,990	_



233 South Wacker Drive Suite 800 Chicago, Illinois 60606

312 454 0400 www.cmap.illinois.gov

MEMORANDUM

To: CMAQ Project Selection Committee

From: CMAP Staff

Date: December 5, 2013

Re: CMAQ Transit Project Expenditure Updates – 3rd Calendar Quarter of 2013

Staff conducted the 3rd quarter of 2013 Transit Project Expenditure Update. This effort is intended to track transit project expenditures after each project has been obligated. Of the 57 transit projects reported on this quarter, 9 are complete, but not closed out. Eleven projects have not expended any CMAQ funds yet. The table below summarizes the agencies' responses and provides federal dollars expended, unexpended balances, and the percent of obligated CMAQ funds expended on each agency's projects (excluding completed projects) to show the degree to which active projects are yet to be undertaken.

Summary of CMAQ Transit Project Expenditures Updates – 3rd Quarter 2013

Agency	# of Projects	# of completed projects (but not closed)	# of new "close outs"	# of Active Projects w/ zero expendi -tures	Combined % expended on incomplete projects	Federal Dollars expended on incomplete projects	Remaining Balance on incomplete Projects (Federal Dollars)	# "stalled- unclear" projects
RTA	8	0	0	2	10.9%	5,151,653	42,146,931	0
CTA	13	0	0	2	36.3%	7,907,321	13,892,620	0
Metra	14	2	0	6	30.9%	4,495,692	10,052,362	0
Pace	11	3	0	1	80.6%	54,104,870	13,062,358	0
CDOT	11	4	0	0	14.3%	16,281,107	97,462,893	0
Totals	57	9	0	11		87,940,643	176,617,164	0

No projects are stalled at this time.

###

December, 2013 1 | Page

CMAQ Cost Change Request Form

Project Identification

Please provide the project identification exactly as it appears in the CMAQ Program. The current Program Summary Report can be found on the CMAQ Program Management and Resources page of the CMAP website (http://www.cmap.illinois.gov/cmaq/program-management-resources).

TIP ID	10-12-0004	Sponsor	Lake County				
Project Lo	cation Description	Gilmer/Hawley/	Gilmer/Hawley/IL176 Adaptive Traffic Control				
TIP ID	10-12-0003	Sponsor Lake County					
Project Lo	cation Description	Aptakisic Rd Ada	aptive Traffic Control				

Currently Programmed Funding

Please provide the current programmed funding for all phases, regardless of the fund source used/programmed for that phase. The FFY and costs for CMAQ line items must match the <u>current CMAQ Program</u>, including any previously approved cost changes. All other line items should match the <u>TIP</u>, however phases not included in the TIP (for example locally funded engineering) should also be included here.

Please complete the table that is appropriate for the type of project. Please insert additional rows in the table (right-click and select "Insert" > "Insert Rows Below") if more than one fund source is being used for a phase, or if funding is "staged" in multiple federal fiscal years.

10-12-0004

Phase	Starting FFY	Programmed Total Cost (\$000's)	Programmed Federal Cost (\$000's)	Programmed Federal Share (%)	Federal Fund Source	Phase Accomplished*
ENG1						
ENG 2						
ROW						
CONST	2013	1291	1033	80	CMAQ	
CE						
Total	2013	1291	1033	80		

^{*}Definitions of accomplishment can be found in the CMAQ Programming and Management Policies.

10-12-0003

Phase	Starting FFY	Programmed Total Cost (\$000's)	Programmed Federal Cost (\$000's)	Programmed Federal Share (%)	Federal Fund Source	Local Match Fund Source	Phase Accomplished*
ENG1							
ENG 2							
ROW							
CONST	2013	488	391	80	CMAQ		
CE							
Total	2013	488	391	80			

^{*}Definitions of accomplishment can be found in the **CMAQ Programming and Management Policies**.

Current Costs (Actual and Estimates) and Schedule

Please enter the actual costs included in the most recent Engineer's Estimate for every phase of the project and the current project schedule. For accomplished phases, enter the actual cost and date of federal authorization or grant approval.

Please complete the table that is appropriate for the type of project. Please insert additional rows in the table if more than one fund source is being used for a phase, or if funding is "staged" in multiple federal fiscal years.

10-12-0004

Phase	Starting FFY	Current Total Cost (\$000's)	Current Federal Cost (\$000's)	Current Federal Share (%)	Federal Fund Source	Local Match Fund Source	Actual or Anticipated federal authorization date*
ENG1							
ENG 2							
ROW							
CONST	2013	0	0		CMAQ		
CE							
Total	2013	0	0				

10-12-0003

Phase	Starting FFY	Current Total Cost (\$000's)	Current Federal Cost (\$000's)	Current Federal Share (%)	Federal Fund Source	Local Match Fund Source	Actual or Anticipated federal authorization date*
ENG1							
ENG 2							
ROW							
CONST	2013	1779	1424	80	CMAQ		1/22/13
CE							
Total	2013	1779	1424	80			

^{*}For the construction phase, enter the letting date. For other phases, the authorization date is typically the date the Local Agency Agreement is executed by IDOT Central Office. For phases not using federal funds, enter the estimated completion date of the phase.

Requested Cost Increase

Please enter the additional CMAQ funds requested (difference between currently programmed funds and current cost estimate).

Please complete the table that is appropriate for the type of project. Please insert additional rows in the table if more than one fund source is being used for a phase, or if funding is "staged" in multiple federal fiscal years.

10-12-0004

Phase	Starting FFY	Additional Total Cost (\$000's)	Additional Federal CMAQ Funds(\$000's)	Revised Federal Share (%)
ENG1				
ENG 2				
ROW				
CONST	2013	-1291	-1033	0
CE				
Total	2013	-1291	-1033	0

10-12-0003

Phase	Starting FFY	Additional Total Cost (\$000's)	Additional Federal CMAQ Funds(\$000's)	Revised Federal Share (%)
ENG1				
ENG 2				
ROW				
CONST	2013	1291	1033	80
CE				
Total	2013	1291	1033	80

Reason for Request

Briefly describe the reason for the increased cost (this information will be used to develop the PSC agenda
Request moving \$1291 total and \$1033 federal from 10-12-0004 to 10-12-0003. The projects have been
combined under one state job number (C-75-001-13) and one federal project number (CMM-4003-(150)).

State and Federal Project Information

State and/or Federal identification must be provided below or via an attached Project Program Information (PPI) Form or Local Agency Agreement for Federal Participation (BLR 5310).

Select One.
X State/Federal Project or Grant Numbers Provided Below
Most recently approved PPI Form Attached
Local Agency Agreement Attached

Enter TBD if numbers have not yet been assigned by IDOT or the FTA.

Phase	State Job Number	Federal Project Number	FTA Grant Number
	X-00-000-00	XXX-0000(000)	IL-XX-XXXX-XX
ENG1	P-		
ENG 2	D-		
ROW	R-		
CONST	C-75-001-13	CMM-4003(150)	
ENG			
IMP			

Additional Comments
Provide any additional information that may assist CMAP staff and the PSC with consideration of this request
·
Use this space to explain any entries above that were left blank, or to clarify any of your above responses.

Additional Comments

Submit this completed form and any requested attachments to your Planning Liaison (PL) for review and submittal to CMAP. For sponsors noted as exceptions to PL review in the procedure above, please submit to the project contact for transmittal to CMAP.

For the submittal procedures that apply to this form, see the <u>CMAQ Scope and Cost</u> <u>Change Request Procedures</u> document.

CMAQ Cost Change Request Form

Project Identification

Please provide the project identification exactly as it appears in the CMAQ Program. The current Program Summary Report can be found on the CMAQ Program Management and Resources page of the CMAP website (http://www.cmap.illinois.gov/cmaq/program-management-resources).

TIP ID	10-13-0015	Sponsor	North Chicago	
Project Location Description		Sheridan Road Multi-Use Path (between 24 th Street and MLK Jr Dr.)		

Currently Programmed Funding

Please provide the current programmed funding for all phases, regardless of the fund source used/programmed for that phase. The FFY and costs for CMAQ line items must match the <u>current CMAQ Program</u>, including any previously approved cost changes. All other line items should match the <u>TIP</u>, however phases not included in the TIP (for example locally funded engineering) should also be included here.

Please complete the table that is appropriate for the type of project. Please insert additional rows in the table (right-click and select "Insert" > "Insert Rows Below") if more than one fund source is being used for a phase, or if funding is "staged" in multiple federal fiscal years.

Phase	Starting FFY	Programmed Total Cost (\$000's)	Programmed Federal Cost (\$000's)	Programmed Federal Share (%)	Federal Fund Source	Local Match Fund Source	Phase Accomplished*
ENG1	2014	\$20.7	\$16.56	80%	CMAQ	N Chicago	
ENG 2	2014	\$35.4	\$28.32	80%	CMAQ		
ROW							
CONST	2015	\$283.0	\$226.4	80%	CMAQ	N Chicago	
CE	2015	\$28.3	\$22.64	80%	CMAQ	N Chicago	
Total		\$367.4	\$293.92	80%			

^{*}Definitions of accomplishment can be found in the CMAQ Programming and Management Policies.

Phase	Starting FFY	Total Cost	Programmed Federal Share (%)		Phase Accomplished*
ENG					
IMP					
Total					

^{*}Definitions of accomplishment can be found in the CMAQ Programming and Management Policies.

Current Costs (Actual and Estimates) and Schedule

Please enter the actual costs included in the most recent Engineer's Estimate for every phase of the project and the current project schedule. For accomplished phases, enter the actual cost and date of federal authorization or grant approval.

Please complete the table that is appropriate for the type of project. Please insert additional rows in the table if more than one fund source is being used for a phase, or if funding is "staged" in multiple federal fiscal years.

Phase	Starting FFY	Current Total Cost (\$000's)	Current Federal Cost (\$000's)	Current Federal Share (%)	Federal Fund Source	Local Match Fund Source	Actual or Anticipated federal authorization date*
ENG1	2014	\$22.244	\$17.795	80%	CMAQ	N Chicago	02/14
ENG 2	2014	\$33.856	\$27.085	80%	CMAQ	N Chicago	12/14
ROW							
CONST	2015	\$283.0	\$226.4	80%	CMAQ	N Chicago	07/15
CE	2015	\$28.3	\$22.64	80%	CMAQ	N Chicago	07/15
Total		\$367.4	\$293.9	80%	_		

^{*}For the construction phase, enter the letting date. For other phases, the authorization date is typically the date the Local Agency Agreement is executed by IDOT Central Office. For phases not using federal funds, enter the estimated completion date of the phase.

Phase	Starting FFY	Current Total Cost (\$000's)	Current Federal Cost (\$000's)	Current Federal Share (%)	Federal Fund Source	Local Match Fund Source	Actual or Anticipated FTA Grant approval date*
ENG							
IMP							
Total							

^{*}Some non-traditional projects (such as the purchase of bicycle racks) may be ENG/IMP projects processed through IDOT. For these projects, enter the federal authorization date.

Requested Cost Increase

Please enter the additional CMAQ funds requested (difference between currently programmed funds and current cost estimate).

Please complete the table that is appropriate for the type of project. Please insert additional rows in the table if more than one fund source is being used for a phase, or if funding is "staged" in multiple federal fiscal years.

Phase	Starting FFY	Additional Total Cost (\$000's)	Additional Federal CMAQ Funds(\$000's)	Revised Federal Share (%)
ENG1	2014	\$1.544	\$1.235	
ENG 2	2014	-\$1.544	-\$1.235	
ROW				
CONST	2015	\$0	\$0	
CE	2015	\$0	\$0	
Total		\$0	\$0	

Phase	Starting FFY	Additional Total Cost (\$000's)	Additional Federal CMAQ Funds (\$000's)	Revised Federal Share (%)
ENG				
IMP				
Total				

	for Request	sed cost (this information will	he used to develop the PSC agenda)	
Briefly describe the reason for the increased cost (this information will be used to develop the PSC agenda) ROW plats & legals to be moved from Phase II to Phase I Engineering.				
NOW plats	NOW plats & legals to be moved from rhase if to rhase i Engineering.			
State and/o	d Federal Project Inforr or Federal identification must cal Agency Agreement for Fed	be provided below or via an at	ttached Project Program Information (PPI)	
Select One				
	ederal Project or Grant Numb			
	ecently <i>approved</i> PPI Form Att	ached		
Local A	gency Agreement Attached			
Enter TBD i	if numbers have not yet been	assigned by IDOT or the FTA.		
Phase	State Job Number	Federal Project Number	FTA Grant Number	
	X-00-000-00	XXX-0000(000)	IL-XX-XXXX-XX	
ENG1	P-TBD			
ENG 2	D-			
ROW	R-			
CONST	C-			
ENG				
IMP				
Provide and Use this sp This segme	ace to explain any entries aboent was previously part of the	•		

Submit this completed form and any requested attachments to your Planning Liaison (PL) for review and submittal to CMAP. For sponsors noted as exceptions to PL review in the procedure above, please submit to the project contact for transmittal to CMAP.

For the submittal procedures that apply to this form, see the <u>CMAQ Scope and Cost</u> <u>Change Request Procedures document.</u>

CMAQ Scope Change Request Form

Project Identification

Please provide the project identification exactly as it appears in the CMAQ Program. The current Program Summary Report can be found on the CMAQ Program Management and Resources page of the CMAP website (http://www.cmap.illinois.gov/cmaq/program-management-resources).

TIP ID	13-09-0003	Sponsor	Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Project Lo	cation Description	Regional	

Revised Project Scope

Briefly describe the nature of the scope change requested (for example, "Extend the south limit from 1st St. to 3rd St. to provide connectivity to existing multi-use path on 3rd St." or "Purchase 2013 model year trucks instead of the requested 2012 model year trucks."

The Illinois EPA is currently implementing a CMAQ grant through which we extend grants for the purchase and installation of diesel engine idling and exhaust emissions reduction equipment to school districts and private businesses providing school student transportation services that own the buses and agree to operate the equipment for a minimum of five (5) years. We are requesting the ability to extend grants to public and private schools and school districts and businesses providing school transportation services that either own or lease buses and would commit to operate the emissions control equipment for a minimum of five years. The requested change will not alter the program's costs or the projected emissions reduction benefits.

Changes to Location/Limits

If the scope change involves changes to the location and/or limits of the project, complete the following table and attach a map sufficient to accurately locate this project in a GIS system.

Name of Street or Facility to be Improved	Marked Route #	
North/West Reference Point/Cross St/Intersection	Marked Route #	Municipality & County
South/East Reference Point/Cross St/Intersection	Marked Route #	Municipality & County
Other Project Location Information		

Changes to Emissions Benefit Analysis

Complete the appropriate table for the project type and provide additional attachments if required, or check below to indicate that the scope change will not change the emissions benefits of the project.

The proposed scope change will not affect the emissions benefits of the project.	Skip to the Changes
to Project Schedule section of this form.	

BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN FACILITIES
Miles of existing bicycle/pedestrian facilities intersecting the proposed facility: Identify intersecting facilities:
Trip attractors linked directly to the proposed facility. For a pedestrian facility, identify transit service to which direct access is provided.
Indicate safety and attractiveness improvements – see Bicycle/Pedestrian Task Force memo.
Off-Street Bicycle Facility - Provide traffic volumes, speeds and percent trucks on adjacent roadway.
BICYCLE PARKING & ENCOURAGEMENT
Number of New Bicycle Spaces Racks: Lockers: Other:
COMMUTER PARKING
Project Location: ☐ City Of Chicago ☐ Suburban
Net Number Of New Vehicle Spaces: Net Number Of New Bicycle Spaces:
Utilization Rate: New Lot Existing Lot (Indicate Actual Utilization): Percent
Existing Parking Spaces And Price:
SPACES at \$ PER (hr/day/mo) SPACES at \$ PER (hr/day/mo)
SPACES at \$PER(hr/day/mo) SPACES at \$PER(hr/day/mo)
Line-Haul Trip Length (One-Way Miles to the Nearest Tenth):
If line haul trip length is not a milepost figure, provide basis for value provided:
COMMUTER PARKING STRUCTURES
NET GAIN IN SPACES AVAILABLE TO TRANSIT USERS – deduct spaces removed within 1,800 feet of
project site from gain
PROPOSED DAILY FEE TO BE CHARGED
WALKING DISTANCE TO STATION PLATFORM – distance in feet from center of parking facility site to nearest edge of transit staging area.
BUS SERVICE AVAILABILITY – number of bus routes currently serving the transit facility.
BICYCLE PARKING AVAILABILITY – number of bicycle parking spaces built in conjunction with the parking facility, separated by racks vs. lockers or spaces within the parking structure.
SIGNAL INTERCONNECTS
Project Length (miles):
Distance between the last two signals at both ends of the project (miles): North/West End:
Show the location of all signals on the map South/East End:
Posted Speed (miles per hour – for each segment):
Current Traffic Volume (ADT – Indicate year for each segment):
If project is part of a transit signal priority (TSP) corridor, give name:
TRAFFIC FLOW IMPROVEMENTS
Attach updated "After Improvement" Input Module Worksheets
Type of Project (Check One) Intersection Improvement Bottleneck Elimination

Project Length (Miles – Bottleneck Elimination and Multiple Intersections Only):		
Posted Speeds (Miles Per Hour For Each Street):		
Current Traffic Volume For Each Street (ADT – Indicate Year):		
Are pedestrian or bicycle facilities to be added as part of this project? \Box Yes \Box No		
If "Yes" is checked, and the scope change involves these facilities, complete the section on pedestrian/bicycle facilities.		
Do queues currently clear on the major street at signalized intersections in the pm peak period? \Box Yes \Box No		

TRANSIT PROJECTS				
Project Type (Check One): ☐ System Start-Up ☐ Transfer ☐ Service & Equipment ☐ Facility				
Auto Trips Elim	ninated Per Day (Round Trips):			
Length Of Auto	Trips Eliminated (One-Way M	iles To T	he Nearest Tenth):	
	erted Per Day (Round Trips):			
Line-Haul Leng	th Of Diverted Trips (One-Way	Miles T	o The Nearest Tenth):	
Project Life (Ye			·	
Provide basis fo	or parameters used to estimate	e benefi	ts (e.g., ridership, auto occupancy, trip leng	th. See
instructions):				
	ONS REDUCTION			
			group of vehicles (type, engine, technology	
Vehicle Type:			Refuse Hauler 🔲 Short Haul 🔲 Long Hau	
(select one)	-	_	/ehicle \square On-Highway \square City/County Ve	hicle
	☐ Passenger Locomotive [
	☐ Class 2b (8,501 - 10,000 lb	s.)	☐ Class 3 (10,001 - 14,000 lbs.)	
Vehicle Size:	☐ Class 4 (14,001 - 16,000 lb	=	☐ Class 5 (16,001 - 19,500 lbs.)	
(check one)	☐ Class 6 (19,501 - 26,000 lb	-	☐ Class 7 (26,001 - 33,000 lbs.)	
(circon circy	☐ Class 8a (33,001 - 60,000 I	lbs.)	\square Class 8b (60,001 and over)	
	X School Bus		☐ Transit Bus	
Horsepower	$\square \ 0 \square \ 1 \square \ 3 \square \ 6$	□ 1:		□ 175
(check one)	\square 300 \square 600 \square 750 \square 10	000 🗆 12	200□ 2000□ 3000	
Current Fuel Type: ☐ LPG ☐ LNG ☐ CNG ☐ Biodiesel 100 ☐ Biodiesel 20 ☐ Biodiesel 10				
(check one) ☐ Biodiesel 5 ☐ E85 ☐ Diesel, 3,400 ppm sulfur ☐ Diesel, 500 ppm sulfur				
Model Year (all	Model Year (all vehicles in a group should have the same model year):			
	Before project: Fuel Consumed (gallons per year of current fuel type for all vehicles in the group			
combined):				
	· -	ar of cur	rent fuel type for all vehicles in the group	
	gallons			
Before project Annual Vehicle Miles/vehicle in group: miles				
	lours/vehicle in group: h		maile a	
	nnual Vehicle Miles/vehicle in		miles	
Annual Idling Hours/vehicle in group: hours Technology to be Applied # veh Technology to be Applied # veh				
Diesel Oxidation		# VCII	Recalibration	# VCII
	Catalyst + Closed Crankcase		Exhaust Gas Recirculation + Diesel	
Ventilation	•		Particulate Filter	
Diesel Particulat	e Filter	Χ	Selective Catalytic Reduction	
Hybrid Electric Replacement with Diesel Emissions Control Devices				
Particulate Filter				
Partial Flow Filter Other: Direct-Fired Heater (Idle Reduction) X Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) Replacement Engine Repower				
Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) Replacement Engine Repower Lean NOx Catalyst/Diesel Particulate Filter Engine Replacement				
Post-Implementation				
Fuel Type (select one): ☐ Biodiesel 5 ☐ E85 ☐ Diesel, 3,400 ppm sulfur ☐ Diesel, 500 ppm sulfur				
, 5.5. 1, pe (5010			and only) \square Emulsion \square Electricity	
Diesel Vehicle Replacement Applicants				
Expected remaining life of vehicles being replaced (years):				
Total Number of Vehicles (all groups combined): vehicles				

Changes to Project Schedule

Please provide the starting federal fiscal year (FFY) for every phase (use the appropriate phases for your project) and the anticipated date of federal authorization (or letting date for the Construction phase). For phases that are not federally funded, indicate the date that contracts will be executed or in-house work will begin in the Anticipated Authorization column. The FFY begins on October 1 and ends September 30 of each year

Phase	Starting FFY	Anticipated Authorization
ENG1		
ENG2		
ROW		
CONST		

Phase	Starting FFY	Anticipated Authorization
ENG		
IMP		

Additional Comments

request. Use this space to explain any entries above that were left blank, or to clarify any of your above		
responses.		

Submit this completed form and any requested attachments to your Planning Liaison (PL) for review and submittal to CMAP. For sponsors noted as exceptions to PL review in the procedure above, please submit to the project contact for transmittal to CMAP.

For the submittal procedures that apply to this form, see the <u>CMAQ Scope and</u> <u>Cost Change Request Procedures</u> document.



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312 454 0400 www.cmap.illinois.gov

MEMORANDUM

To: CMAQ Project Selection Committee

From: CMAP Staff

Date: December 5, 2013

Re: Review of project ranking processes and criteria used by other MPOs

As part of its FY 2014 staff work plan, CMAP is reviewing how it carries out the staff functions associated with the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement program (CMAQ).¹ One task in this review is to benchmark CMAP's current procedures by investigating the criteria and methods the staff of other metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs) use to rank and select projects. While federal law emphasizes cost-effectiveness and projects that reduce fine particulate matter emissions, it also gives considerable latitude to metropolitan areas in their choice of criteria and ranking methods.

Our review suggests that it is quite typical for MPOs to employ a point system by which to consider a variety of criteria, qualitative and quantitative, together on the same scale. These point-based rankings are then combined with committee deliberation to produce the recommended program of projects. Shifting to a multi-criteria point system to evaluate projects should be considered for the CMAQ program at CMAP.

Current ranking methods used by CMAP

CMAP currently uses the cost-effectiveness of volatile organic compound (VOC) removal (or fine particulate matter removal for direct emissions reduction projects) as the criterion to rank projects for the staff-recommended program. Within each project category, such as bicycle facilities, traffic flow improvements, etc., projects are ranked from highest to lowest cost-effectiveness. Staff also reports the projects' performance on other measures, including

¹ See the FY 14 work plan under the Performance-Based Programming Core Program.

² For example, an evaluation system might have a maximum of 50 points available for congestion reduction, 10 points for safety, and 40 points for project readiness. In this system, a project that improves safety a great deal would still rank lower than one that reduces congestion a relatively small amount. Other distributions of points would produce different results. Note that the points do not need to add up to 100.

reduction in trips and vehicle miles traveled (VMT), but these measures are not used to rank projects for the staff-recommended program.

Through the GO TO 2040-focused programming approach, CMAP has initiated the use of additional criteria to evaluate projects. For instance, in the FY 2014 – 18 CMAQ cycle the Regional Transportation Operations Coalition (RTOC) evaluated highway projects based on the travel time index, crash rate, and planning time index in the corridors where the project was proposed. However, these scores were only used to decide which projects to recommend to the Project Selection Committee; they were not actually used to rank projects in the staff program. The Bicycle and Pedestrian Task Force scored projects using a different set of factors, including population and employment near the facility, transit boardings near the facility, etc. Likewise, this scoring was not used to rank projects in the staff-recommended program, but was provided as guidance from the modal focus groups to the Project Selection Committee.

Summary of findings from other MPOs

Our review of how competitive CMAQ processes operate in other regions suggests that many MPOs:

- Use a point system that allows multiple criteria to be evaluated on the same scale, so that the total project score is a composite of scores on the individual criteria.
- Consider project benefits beyond air quality.
- Combine quantitative evaluations for some criteria with qualitative evaluations for others and use different criteria for different types of projects.
- Link planning to programming by awarding points to, or reserving eligibility for, projects that fulfill priorities from local plans or the regional plan.
- Focus CMAQ investment in urban centers or livable communities, either by awarding points to projects in certain places or by establishing set-asides for them.

Details on other MPOs' ranking procedures

This review is not a complete census of CMAQ programs, but instead it highlights examples of programming at other MPOs for CMAP to consider.³ To organize the review, staff examined the extent to which other MPOs considered benefits in the following areas: congestion relief, safety, reliability, accessibility, system preservation, and livability. The last area is multifaceted, but it is assumed here to include economic development and environmental protection. Criteria used

³ While many MPOs program CMAQ funds, not all have competitive processes for awarding funding. Of those with competitive programs, not all had their criteria available on their websites. In addition, some MPOs combine their programming processes for CMAQ and local Surface Transportation Program funds, while others operate a standalone CMAQ program. This review is confined to competitive programs with clearly stated selection criteria, including those with combined STP/CMAQ programs, and mostly focuses on larger MPOs that are peers for CMAP.

by MPOs to evaluate practical factors, such as project readiness, were also investigated under "programming criteria" below. Particular examples of criteria from other MPOs are hyperlinked in the text below.

Project Benefits

Congestion Relief

In line with an overarching purpose of the CMAQ program, criteria related to congestion mitigation are used by many MPOs and typically receive a significant emphasis. This takes various forms, including quantitative prediction of congestion relief, targeting projects to corridors with heavy congestion, and using a qualitative assessment of planning factors.

- In its evaluation of highway projects, the Metropolitan Council, the MPO for the Minneapolis-St. Paul region, reserves 350 points out of 1,100 possible for congestion mitigation. Out of this, 150 points are available based on whether the project benefits a currently congested roadway, as measured by the existing volume-to-capacity ratio. Its evaluation of transit expansion projects also considers whether the project benefits a congested roadway, although the weight is lower.
- The Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission (DVRPC), the MPO for the Philadelphia region, combines VMT reduction with emissions reduction in its evaluation of CMAQ projects. A project must either reduce emissions by X or reduce VMT by Y to achieve a given number of points. The maximum number of points available in that area is 15 out of 100 total.
- Besides a quantitative estimate of the change in vehicle hours traveled, the Houston-Galveston Area Council (H-GAC), the MPO for the Houston region, also considers qualitative planning factors, including whether roadway projects relieve bottlenecks, fill gaps in the network, and include certain intelligent transportation systems (ITS) components. Houston also notes the "importance" of the highway facility, including NHS routes, major corridors, and intermodal connectors.

Safety

Several MPOs and DOTs evaluate the safety benefits of highway projects and, less frequently, bicycle/pedestrian projects.

- The Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission, the MPO for the Pittsburgh region, reserves up to 21 points out of 237 total possible for safety improvements. The Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission uses a semi-quantitative scoring system in which evaluation categories are assigned weights, which are then multiplied against qualitative assessments of low (1 point), medium (2 points), and high (3 points) to determine the score.
- The Houston-Galveston Area Council incorporates safety and security measures into a number of its "planning factors", which are mode-specific criteria that, for transit and non-ITS roadway projects, account for 50% of a project's score (the benefit-cost analysis represents the remaining 50%). Safety and security measures account for 20 points of

- the 100 possible points for the roadway planning factors; specific criteria include evacuation routes and high crash risk sites for highway projects.
- MPOs in North Carolina allocate a small number of points, equivalent to 2% of the score, to projects that improve bicycle and pedestrian safety. Likewise, H-GAC asks project sponsors for narrative information about how a project would reduce collisions with bicycles and awards 10 points out of 100 to that category.

Although it has not been seen in a CMAQ evaluation, safety can also be evaluated for transit projects. For example, the Federal Transit Administration New Starts/Small Starts program scoring criteria evaluate crash reduction benefits from transit investments as a function of the decrease in automobile use.

Reliability

Travel time reliability has come to be seen as an important aspect of system performance, both for highway and transit users. Most congestion analyses focus on average conditions in peak periods rather than conditions on "bad days." Methods of predicting reliability benefits are still under development, and reliability has not been integrated into CMAQ/STP project selection methodologies to the extent that other criteria have been. However, some examples are as follows:

- As part of its modal planning factors, the Houston-Galveston Area Council has specific
 criteria for ITS/operations projects, which have a major impact on reliability. These
 criteria include qualitative evaluations of system redundancy, system migration and
 expandability, integration and information sharing, incident and event management,
 and system lifecycle and maintenance issues.
- The Cincinnati MPO awards points to freight projects if they can show a potential improvement in improvement to on-time deliveries. The application requests documentation of the existing on-time delivery problem and an explanation of how the project will improve the reliability of freight arrivals and/or departures.
- Two MPOs in Virginia (Hampton Roads Transportation Planning Organization and Richmond Area Metropolitan Planning Organization) include the potential for improvement in transit system reliability in their project ranking criteria. In both Hampton Roads and Richmond, the reliability measure accounts for up to 25 points out of 100 total possible for non-expansion, non-rolling stock projects and is scored qualitatively.

Accessibility and Connectivity

Transportation accessibility typically refers to the ability to reach destinations within a certain time, while connectivity indicates the ease with which a traveler can physically get between two places or two modes. Where it is included in CMAQ evaluations, these are typically assessed qualitatively.

- The Southwest Washington Regional Transportation Commission, the MPO for Vancouver, Washington, includes access management, providing up to 6 points of the 110 total possible points for criteria such as non-traversable medians, reduced access points, and elimination of at-grade crossings.
- The Houston-Galveston Area Council's planning factors for bicycle and pedestrian projects reserve 45 points out of 100 possible for connectivity measures, including barrier elimination, land use connections, pedestrian and bicycle facility connections, and transit connections. Similarly, H-GAC's planning factors for "Livable Centers Initiative" projects also provide 45 points out of 100 total for connectivity.

System Preservation and Operations

Although it is less common, some MPOs do take system preservation and operations into account when developing their CMAQ programs. The CMAQ program is not intended to fund routine maintenance, and so this consideration generally takes note of existing geometric deficiencies, long-term maintenance costs, or the existence of a maintenance plan for a project.

- The Southwest Washington Regional Transportation Commission includes existing geometric conditions such as pavement and shoulder width for a maximum of 6 points out of the 110 total points.
- Anchorage Metro Area Transportation Solutions, the MPO for Anchorage, Alaska, notes
 the operations and maintenance costs associated with project, and awards more points
 for projects with lower operations and maintenance costs.
- In its evaluation of highway ITS projects, the Houston-Galveston Area Council provides
 points for the existence of a formal maintenance plan. Further, H-GAC provides for up
 to 15 points in the transit capital planning factors for documentation on a project's
 maintenance plan.

Livability

Livability has many aspects and can be defined in many ways. CMAP staff is currently working on a research project in FY 2014 to investigate livability performance metrics for the transportation system. Here livability is interpreted to include environmental protection and economic development. Land use objectives are often considered part of livability; these are discussed below under "Linking Planning to Programming."

Economic Development

MPOs frequently evaluate the economic benefits of CMAQ-funded projects. Typically the evaluation is judgment-based, with points given for how well a project would support employment growth or real estate development.

• The Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission reserves up to 15 points out of 237 total possible points for "sustainable development benefits." The Commission allocates a weight of 5 to that category, and then multiplies that weight by qualitative scores of "high" (3 points), "medium" (2 points), or "low" (1 point) to determine total points in that category.

- The Indianapolis MPO provides a small number of points (2 out of 100) for projects expected to create or retain jobs in "core communities," which it defines as an area where an special economic development district is already in place (a tax increment finance district, airport development district, empowerment zone, etc.).
- The Southwest Washington Regional Transportation Commission reserves a maximum of 25 points out of 110 total points for economic development criteria, including employment growth, providing or improving access to employers, providing or improving access to freight generators, and the leveraging of private partner funds.

The review did not find a CMAQ program that uses economic impact software to compare the economic impacts of candidate projects. However, NCDOT evaluates the economic impact of each project in its state highway program using commercial modeling software; some of the projects in NCDOT's annual highway program are smaller in cost and scope than typical CMAQ-funded highway projects in the Chicago region.⁴ This example may be worth more investigation.

Environmental Protection

As one the CMAQ program's primary objectives, air quality improvements are considered in the evaluation criteria for all MPOs with competitive programs that we reviewed. Occasionally MPOs go beyond air quality to consider other environmental benefits or impacts.

- The Southwest Washington Regional Transportation Commission encourages best practices by providing a maximum of 10 points of 110 possible for the use of various sustainable features, including LED lighting, reuse of pavement and materials, and lowimpact development to reduce stormwater runoff.
- The Cincinnati MPO has a goal to "Protect and Enhance the Environment" as part of its combined CMAQ/STP program. Among other things, projects are ranked by whether they reduce transportation's impact on water quality and noise levels.

Other Livability Criteria

A number of other livability criteria have been considered by MPOs. The Anchorage MPO, Metropolitan Council, and Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission all include measures of environmental justice in their evaluations of CMAQ projects. The Houston MPO's planning factors for transit and Livable Centers Initiative projects include measures of access to underserved populations and design quality.

Linking Planning to Programming

Many MPOs include some measure of a project's consistency with local or regional plans as an evaluation criterion for the CMAQ program. Generally they either interpret plan consistency as

⁴ See https://connect.ncdot.gov/projects/planning/Pages/StrategicPrioritization.aspx, Prioritization 2.0 Final Scores and Data

an eligibility requirement or include it as an evaluation criterion. Examples are highlighted in the following paragraphs.

- Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission asks applicants to identify which goals from the regional long-range plan or local comprehensive plan that their projects implement. It also requires CMAQ projects to be located within congested sub-corridors identified through the agency's Congestion Management Process (CMP).
- The Denver Region Council of Governments (DRCOG) has a process for establishing
 Designated Urban Centers to help implement its Metro Vision 2035 plan. Projects within
 these centers may receive additional points on CMAQ applications worth 5% of the total
 score.
- Puget Sound Regional Council uses its point system to guide both CMAQ and STP funding to Designated Regional Growth Centers from its VISION 2040 and the Regional Economic Strategy, including supporting manufacturing and industrial centers. The assessment is mostly qualitative and judgment-based, with examples given of projects that score in the low, medium, or high categories rather than firm rules for assigning points.
- The Indianapolis MPO awards a small number of points for best practices in the comprehensive plan in the municipality where the project is located. For instance, half a point is awarded for each plan component, such as supporting mixed-use and higher density development, encouraging new growth in existing centers, designing pedestrian-friendly communities, etc.
- In its evaluation of transit expansion projects for "Development Framework Implementation," the Metropolitan Council awards up to 100 points (out of 1,600) for projects that support planned 2030 land uses, population, and employment in the project corridor. The Metropolitan Council also uses CMAQ funding to reward achievement of non-transportation regional planning goals, in that it allows up to 100 points for a community's progress made toward affordable housing goals.
- Portland Metro, the MPO for the Portland, OR, region, combines its STP and CMAQ programs into a regional flexible funding program. The current policy framework directs these blended funds to the following three purposes: (1) regional programs for a variety of purposes, including transit-oriented development and transportation system management; (2) community investment funds for active transportation, complete streets, and green economy/freight initiatives; and (3) a regional economic opportunity fund targeted to small-scale projects.

Programming Criteria

A number of other relevant factors, in addition to their benefits, may come into play in prioritizing projects. Several MPOs prioritize projects that provide more than the standard 20% local match for a project, along with projects that have completed preparation work and are ready for construction. Additionally, some MPOs emphasize the use of CMAQ funds as gap

financing – that is, selecting projects that would not be built but for CMAQ funds. Several cases are highlighted in the following paragraphs.

- Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission sets aside 29 points out of the 100 possible for project readiness, sponsor capacity, and local contribution. Project readiness and sponsor capacity are evaluated qualitatively, with projects being assigned a "high", "medium", or "low" score.
 - To demonstrate project readiness, applicants are asked to develop a project timeline with implementation milestones and to complete a project readiness checklist.
 - To demonstrate sponsor capacity, applicants provide a narrative describing their past experience – particularly in projects using federal funds – as well as the relative roles of project partners and a demonstration that matching funds have been secured.
 - On the local contribution criterion, projects that provide a larger local match receive more points, helping to leverage greater levels of investment for the overall CMAQ program.
- The Cincinnati MPO docks a small number of points from applicants with a history of requesting cost increases of more than 25% or project phases that have not started in the year for which they were programmed.
- The Denver Region Council of Governments awards 15% of the available points to projects that are particularly innovative or unique, with the intent to help test the project concept.
- The Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission provides up to 15 points for projects grouped together in a corridor, up to 15 points for projects that bring non-traditional funding to TIP, and up to 15 points for increased non-federal funding share.

Conclusion

While the requirement to improve air quality is common to all CMAQ programs, there is considerable variation in the other criteria MPOs use in programming this fund source. However, it is quite typical for MPOs to employ a point system by which to consider a variety of factors, qualitative and quantitative, together on the same scale. CMAP staff currently uses the cost-effectiveness of VOC removal as its criterion for ranking projects. Shifting to a multicriteria point system to evaluate projects should be considered for the CMAQ program at CMAP. Additional criteria have been used by the modal focus groups at CMAP to help evaluate projects; these or similar criteria could be converted to a point system for project evaluation. This has the potential to enhance the committee decision-making process with a systematic way to consider a wider range of project benefits as well as to further clarify the relationship between the CMAQ program and GO TO 2040.

Action Requested: Discussion

The Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ) Improvement Program Under the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act

INTERIM PROGRAM GUIDANCE

November 12, 2013

The guidance contained in this document is intended to be nonbinding, except insofar as it references existing statutory requirements. In this guidance document, the use of mandatory language such as "shall," "must," "required," or "requirement" is only used to reflect statutory or regulatory mandates and does not create new requirements. This guidance does not create or confer any rights for or on any person and should not be construed as rules of general applicability and legal effect.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Congesting Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program (CMAQ) was created under the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) of 1991¹, and reauthorized under the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21)², the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU)³, and, most recently, the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21).⁴ Through Fiscal Year (FY) 2012, the CMAQ program has supported nearly 28,000 transportation projects across the country, accounting for nearly \$30 billion in transportation investments since its inception in 1992.

This guidance replaces the October 2008 edition and provides information on the CMAQ program, including:

- Authorization levels and apportionment changes specific to the MAP-21
- Flexibility and transferability provisions available to States
- Geographic area eligibility for CMAQ funds
- Project eligibility information
- Project selection processes
- Program administration
- Annual reporting
- Performance management

The guidance has been prepared by the Air Quality and Transportation Conformity Team in Federal Highway Administration's (FHWA) Office of Natural Environment, in cooperation with the Federal Transit Administration's (FTA) Office of Planning and Environment.

II. PROGRAM PURPOSE

The purpose of the CMAQ program is to fund transportation projects or programs that will contribute to attainment or maintenance of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone, carbon monoxide (CO), and particulate matter (both PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}).⁵

The CMAQ program supports two important goals of the U.S. Department of Transportation (Department): *improving air quality and relieving congestion*. While these goals are not new elements of the program, they were strengthened in the SAFETEA-LU and further bolstered in provisions added to the MAP-21.

¹ Sec. 1008, Pub. L. 102-240 (December 18, 1991).

² Sec. 1110, Pub. L. 105-178 (June 9, 1998),

³ Sec. 1808, Pub. L. 109-59 (August 10, 2005).

⁴ Sec. 1113, Pub. L. 112-141, (July 6, 2012).

⁵ PM₁₀ refers to particulate matter 10 microns or less in diameter; PM_{2.5} refers to 2.5 microns or less.

Reducing pollution and other adverse environmental effects of transportation projects and transportation system inefficiency have been long-standing objectives of the Department. The strategic plans for the Department and for the FHWA both include initiatives specifically focused on reducing air pollution from transportation sources. The CMAQ program provides funding for a broad array of tools to accomplish these goals. By choosing to fund or sponsor a CMAQ project, a State or local government, transit agency, or other eligible project sponsor can improve air quality and make progress toward achieving attainment status and ensuring compliance with the transportation conformity provisions of the Clean Air Act (CAA).

Growing highway congestion continues to rise at a faster rate than transportation investments. Reducing congestion is a key objective of the Department, and one that has gathered increasing importance in the past several years. The costs of congestion can be an obstacle to economic activity. In addition, congestion can hamper quality of life through diminished air quality, lost personal time, and other negative factors.

Since some congestion relief projects also reduce idling, the negative emissions impacts of "stop and go" driving, and the number of vehicles on the road, they have a corollary benefit of improving air quality. Based on their emissions reductions, these types of projects are eligible for CMAQ funding. The Department believes State and local governments can simultaneously reduce the costly impacts of congestion while also improving air quality.

III. AUTHORIZATION LEVELS UNDER THE MAP-21

A. Authorization Levels

The MAP-21 covers FY 2013 and FY 2014. Total apportioned Federal-aid highway program authorization is \$37.40 billion for FY 2013 and just under \$37.8 billion for FY 2014.⁷ Table 1 shows the MAP-21 CMAQ levels by fiscal year. The CMAQ funds will be apportioned to States each year based upon a modified process established in the legislation and codified at 23 U.S.C. 104 (See Section V discussion of Apportionment).

⁶ 42 U.S.C. 7506 (Section 176(c) of the CAA). The CAA (42 U.S.C. 7401–7671q) consists of Pub. L. 84-159, 69 Stat. 322 (July 14, 1955); and subsequent amendments.

⁷ Sec. 1101, Pub. L. 112-141 (July 6, 2012). Section 149(m) of title 23, United States Code, states that "[a] State may obligate funds apportioned under section 104(b)(2) [of Title 23]..." FHWA has interpreted the reference to section 104(b)(2), which is the Surface Transportation Program, as a drafting error. Under prior law, section 104(b)(2) was the funding authorization for the CMAQ program, and MAP-21 placed CMAQ funding in section 104(b)(4). The FHWA intends to apply section 149(m) as though the reference read "funds apportioned under section 104(b)(4)..."

TABLE 1

MAP-21 CMAQ LEVELS		
Fiscal Year Amount		
FY 2013	\$2.20 Billion (actual)	
FY 2014	\$2.23 Billion (estimated)	

B. Transferability of CMAQ Funds

Since transportation and environmental program priorities fluctuate, States have been able to transfer a limited amount of their CMAQ apportionment. The MAP-21 changed the transfer provisions for CMAQ considerably, as the legislation amended 23 U.S.C. 126, Uniform transferability of Federal-aid highway funds. 8 Prior to MAP-21, State transfer of CMAQ funds to other elements of the Federal-aid highway program was subject to a specific statutory process that served to limit such annual transfer flexibility to approximately 20 percent of a State's overall CMAQ funds (the percentage varied somewhat by State). Through MAP-21, the unique transfer process required for CMAQ has been removed, and the standard provisions of 23 U.S.C. 126 now apply, i.e. subject to certain adjustments, up to 50 percent of apportioned program funds can be transferred each year from program funds eligible for transfer. For CMAQ, the apportioned funds eligible for transfer will not include the statutory PM_{2.5} priority set-aside, which is discussed later in the guidance (Section V.C.). This interpretation gives meaning to both the statutory transfer language in Section 126 and to the PM_{2.5} priority established by Congress in 23 U.S.C. 149(k). This safeguarding of PM_{2.5} set-aside funds from transfer does not affect the ability of a State to transfer up to 50 percent of its CMAQ funds to another apportioned program.

The FHWA's Chief Financial Officer will issue a detailed memorandum covering these and other transfer provisions encompassing the full Federal-aid highway program, including guidance on program-specific transfer requirements, limitations, process and logistics, and other factors associated with Federal-aid transfer.

IV. COST-EFFECTIVENESS AND PRIORITY USE OF CMAQ FUNDS

The SAFETEA-LU directed States and Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) to give priority to cost-effective projects, including diesel retrofits and congestion-mitigation efforts that also produced an air quality benefit. The MAP-21 continues and expands the focus on efficiency and cost-effective project selection. The new legislation also calls for the Department, in consultation with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), to develop a series of graphs or tables that illustrate the cost-effectiveness of a cross section of

⁸ 23 U.S.C. 126(a), as amended by Sec. 1509, Pub. L. 112-141 (July 6, 2012).

⁹ 23 U.S.C. 149(g), as amended by Sec. 1113(b)(5), Pub. L. 112-141 (July 6, 2012).

eligible project types. ¹⁰ These tables are intended to inform States, MPOs, and other project sponsors on the air quality benefits derived from a variety of project types compared to the investment required. The tables are intended to be a resource for State and local planners as they consider CMAQ investments and the emissions reduction needs in the areas covering their programs.

A number of other resources are available to assist with development of the cost-effectiveness tables. In 2009, the FHWA published <u>SAFETEA-LU 1808</u>: <u>CMAQ</u> <u>Evaluation and Assessment</u>, ¹¹ a two-phase progress report on the program that was required by Section 1808 of the legislation. The EPA released a guidance document, <u>The Cost Effectiveness of Heavy-Duty Diesel Retrofits and Other Mobile Source Emission Reduction Projects and Programs</u>, ¹² which provides cost-effectiveness data on diesel engine retrofit technologies and other CMAQ-eligible activities. In addition, the Transportation Research Board published <u>The Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program</u>: <u>Assessing 10 Years of Experience</u> in 2002, providing estimates of costs, changes in vehicle miles travelled (VMT), emission reductions, and other benefits. Private industry provides a variety of other cost-effectiveness studies and graphics that focuses on specific service sectors, such as heavy-duty diesel equipment, alternative fuels, and others.

While no single cost-effectiveness document or table is required to establish State or local programs, project selection should reflect the positive cost-effectiveness relationships highlighted in these guidance documents. State and local transportation programs that implement a broad array of these cost-effective measures may record a more rapid rate of progress toward their clean air goals, since many of these endeavors generate immediate benefits. Local procedures that elevate the importance of these efforts in project selection—and rate them accordingly—may accelerate the drive to air quality attainment. Based on MAP-21, States and other sponsors are expected to record cost-effectiveness analyses in their CMAQ annual reports to the extent they have been providing such information. ¹⁴

In addition to the MAP-21 priority on cost-effectiveness, Section 176(c) of the CAA requires that the FHWA and FTA ensure timely implementation of transportation control measures (TCMs) in applicable State Implementation Plans (SIPs). These and other CMAQ-eligible projects identified in approved SIPs should receive funding priority.

The FHWA recommends that States and MPOs develop their transportation/air quality programs using complementary measures that provide alternatives to single-occupant vehicle (SOV) travel while improving traffic flow through operational strategies and balancing supply and demand through pricing, parking management, regulatory, or other

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¹⁰ 23 U.S.C. 149(i)(2), as amended by Sec. 1113(b)(6)), Pub. L. 112-141 (July 6, 2012).

¹¹ See, http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/air_quality/cmaq/research/.

¹² See, http://www.epa.gov/cleandiesel/publications.htm.

¹³ See, http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=10350.

¹⁴ 23 U.S.C. 149(i)(1)(A), as amended by Sec. 1113(b)(6)).

¹⁵ 42 U.S.C. 7506(c)(2)(B) (Section 176 of the CAA).

means.

V. ANNUAL APPORTIONMENT PROCESS FOR CMAQ FUNDS

A. State Federal-aid Apportionment

The MAP-21 establishes that for the apportioned Federal-aid highway program, the combined total for each State in FY 2013 shall equal the combined total apportioned for that State for FY 2012. In FY 2014, a similar process will be followed with the exception that no State shall receive less than 95 percent of the estimated tax payments in that State that were provided to the Highway Trust Fund. ¹⁶

B. CMAQ Apportionment

Under ISTEA, TEA-21, and SAFETEA-LU, funding apportionments for each State were calculated based on a formula for weighted populations in ozone and CO nonattainment and maintenance areas. Unlike previous legislation, MAP-21 does not contain a specific statutory distribution formula for CMAQ apportionment. Under 23 U.S.C. 104(b)(4), as amended by Section 1105 of MAP-21, CMAQ apportionments are determined using a ratio of the State's FY 2009 CMAQ funding relative to the State's total apportioned Federal-aid for that year. The resulting ratio applies to both FY 2013 and FY 2014 CMAQ apportionments. The FY 2009 apportionment was calculated with the statutory formula from SAFETEA-LU. Therefore, the weighting factors from SAFETEA-LU, shown in Table 2, have been carried forward through MAP-21's use of the 2009 apportionments to set the FY 2013 and 2014 apportionments. The CMAQ apportionment for FY 2013 is \$2.20 billion; for FY 2014, apportionment is estimated at \$2.23 billion.¹⁷

TABLE 2

SAFETEA-LU CMAQ APPORTIONMENT FACTORS					
POLLUTANT	CLASSIFICATION AT THE TIME OF ANNUAL APPORTIONMENT	WEIGHTING FACTOR			
Ozone (O3) or (CO)	Maintenance (these areas had to be previously eligible as nonattainment areas - See Section VI.)	1.0			
Ozone	Subpart 1 ("Basic") ¹⁸	1.0			
Ozone	Marginal	1.0			
Ozone	Moderate	1.1			

¹⁶ 23 U.S.C. 104(c), as amended by Sec. 1105(a), Pub. L. 112-141 (July 6, 2012).

¹⁷ 23 U.S.C. 104(b)(4), as amended by Sec. 1105(a), Pub. L. 112-141 (July 6, 2012).

¹⁸ Subpart 1 classification carried under SAFETEA-LU since removed by EPA rulemaking, see 77 FR 28424 (May 14, 2012), available at http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2012-05-14/pdf/2012-11232.pdf#page=2.

Ozone	Serious	1.2	
Ozone	Severe	1.3	
Ozone	Extreme	1.4	
CO	Nonattainment	1.0	
Ozone and CO	Ozone nonattainment or maintenance and CO nonattainment or maintenance	1.2 x O ₃ factor	
All States – minimum apportionment	1/2 of 1 percent total annual apportionment of CMAQ funds	N/A	

C. Priority Set-aside for PM_{2.5} Areas

Any State that has a PM_{2.5} nonattainment or maintenance area—including those with approved SIPs that identify on-road mobile sources as insignificant for regional transportation conformity—is required under MAP-21 to invest a portion of its CMAQ funding in projects that reduce PM_{2.5} directly or its precursors. More specifically, an amount equal to 25 percent of the funds attributable to PM_{2.5} nonattainment in each of the affected States must be used for projects targeting PM_{2.5} reductions in those nonattainment and maintenance areas. In addition, the legislation highlights diesel retrofits as a primary example of such related projects. Since MAP-21 removed the CMAQ apportionment formula that was in prior legislation—the primary means of establishing the weighted population that would be used in part to calculate the 25 percent—the FHWA is proposing a weighting factor for PM_{2.5} through a rulemaking and public comment process. If this process leads to a final rule, FHWA plans on using the PM_{2.5} weighting factor developed during that rulemaking for set-aside determinations made after the effective date of the final rule.

The pollutant weightings in Table 2 reflect the last statutory apportionment factors, i.e. the SAFETEA-LU formula. Please see the following section on State Flexibility and minimum apportionment considerations for further discussion.

D. State Flexibility: Mandatory—Flexible CMAQ Funding

Prior to MAP-21, each State was guaranteed a minimum of one-half percent of the year's total CMAQ program funding, regardless of whether the State had any nonattainment or maintenance areas. The minimum apportionment provision of SAFETEA-LU and past transportation authorizations has been eliminated under MAP-21, and replaced with a section on State Flexibility. However, MAP-21's use of FY 2009 apportionments as the basis for FY 2013 and FY 2014 apportionments results in each State still receiving a minimum amount of funding. For both FY 2013 and 2014, States that received the

¹⁹ 23 U.S.C. 149(k), as amended by Sec. 1113(b)(6), Pub. L. 112-141 (July 6, 2012).

²⁰ 23 U.S.C. 149(k), as amended by Sec. 1113(b)(6), Pub. L. 112-141 (July 6, 2012).

²¹ 23 U.S.C. 149(d), as amended by Sec. 1113(b)(3), Pub. L. 112-141 (July 6, 2012).

minimum apportionment in FY 2009 under Section 104(b)(2)(d) as in effect on the day before enactment of MAP-21 and have designated nonattainment or maintenance areas for ozone or CO, will be able to use a portion of their CMAQ funding for any project eligible under either the CMAQ program or under the Surface Transportation Program (STP) at 23 U.S.C. 133. The flexible portion is determined by multiplying the ratio described in 23 U.S.C. 149(d)(2)(B) by the CMAQ amount apportioned to the State under 23 U.S.C. 104(b)(4) after deduction of the PM_{2.5} set-aside.²² This ratio is, essentially, the amount of FY 2009 CMAQ funding each State was permitted to spend on projects eligible under the STP bears to the total amount of CMAQ funding apportioned for that State under 23 U.S.C. 104(b)(2) as in effect on September 30, 2012.²³ States that have no ozone or CO nonattainment or maintenance areas will be able to use all their CMAQ funds for either CMAQ- or STP-eligible projects.²⁴

Under past authorizations, the FHWA Office of Planning, Environment, and Realty and the Budget Division have identified annual apportionments of CMAQ funds as either *mandatory* or *flexible*. All funding was considered mandatory for States with weighted populations vielding one-half percent or more of the authorized funds (based on the table above). Prior to MAP-21 enactment, annual CMAQ funding apportioned through the application of 23 U.S.C. 104(b)(2)(B) and 104(b)(2)(C) had to be used for projects in nonattainment/maintenance areas. States with weighted populations yielding at least some apportioned value but less than one-half percent of the authorized funds received both mandatory and flexible funds to reach the minimum apportionment. For example, if a State's weighted population yielded two-tenths of 1 percent of the total authorized funds, it would receive two-tenths of 1 percent of the national funds as mandatory funds, and three-tenths of 1 percent as flexible funds. Thus, in this example, 40 percent of the State's funds would be mandatory and 60 percent would be flexible.

For States with no areas applicable to the apportionment table, their one-half percent is all flexible funding. These flexible funds can be used anywhere in the State for projects eligible for either CMAQ or the STP. The FHWA reports the breakdown of mandatory and flexible funds by State in its fiscal year apportionment documentation, i.e. the supplemental tables. 25

As noted earlier, the specific CMAQ statutory apportionment formula in SAFETEA-LU was not carried forward under MAP-21. While State apportionments have been set using the 2009 levels as a base, the fine PM portion and the State flexibility considerations must be addressed through an assessment of all relevant criteria pollutants in each State. However, with the exception of the PM_{2.5} values, these weights will be used to address the State Flexibility covering former minimum apportionment areas, since 23 U.S.C. 149(d)(3), as amended by MAP-21, requires the FHWA to factor in any changes in nonattainment and maintenance area designation. Consequently, the FY 2009 weighted nonattainment and maintenance area populations have been or will continue to be updated

²² 23 U.S.C. 149(d)(2)(A), as amended by Sec. 1113(b)(3), Pub. L. 112-141 (July 6, 2012).

²³ 23 U.S.C. 149(d)(2)(B), as amended by Sec. 1113(b)(3), Pub. L. 112-141 (July 6, 2012). ²⁴ 23 U.S.C. 149(d)(1), as amended by Sec. 1113(b)(3), Pub. L. 112-141 (July 6, 2012).

²⁵ See http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/legsregs/directives/notices/n4510758/n4510758t14.htm.

to reflect changes in these designations for FY 2013 and FY 2014; the 2009 factors have been used because MAP-21 uses this fiscal year as the basis for the calculation. Unlike past apportionments, however, the update of the FY 2009 basis for the purposes of State Flexibility in minimum apportionment will not include revised population—only the changes in nonattainment and maintenance designations for the pollutants that applied in 2009.

E. Apportionments and State Allocation

With the exception of the PM_{2.5} priority set-aside, the State may use its CMAQ funds in any ozone, CO, or PM nonattainment or maintenance area. Except for the PM_{2.5} set-aside, a State is under no statutory obligation to allocate CMAQ funds in the same way they have been apportioned at the Federal level—either directly prior to MAP-21, or by reference via the 2009 apportionments under MAP-21. State departments of transportation (State DOT) are encouraged to consult affected MPOs and air quality agencies to determine regional and local CMAQ priorities and work with them to allocate funds accordingly.

F. Federal Share and State/Local Match Requirements

The Federal share for most CMAQ projects, generally, has been 80 percent. An exception to the Federal share requirement was provided via the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007. This legislation amended 23 U.S.C. 120, *Federal share payable*, to provide temporary flexibility for States to use a 100 percent Federal share on all CMAQ projects. This flexibility was carried forward with each of the SAFETEA-LU extensions, but was not continued under the MAP-21. Consequently, as of October 1, 2012, Federal share requirements for CMAQ revert to the standard provisions of 23 U.S.C. 120. It should be noted that States are able to program a full, 100 percent Federal share for a select few project types listed under 23 U.S.C. 120(c). This section sets a priority for safety projects, although there are a number listed that also provide the potential for emissions reduction, including roundabouts, carpool/vanpool projects, traffic signalization, and others.²⁶

The FHWA publishes a detailed manual, outlining the options and requirements for cost sharing, accounting structure and allowable costs as a matching share, and a host of other factors surrounding the financial elements of project implementation. Additional guidance on matching requirements for Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) funded grants and subgrants can be found in *Non-Federal Matching Requirements*²⁷.

VI. GEOGRAPHIC AREAS THAT ARE ELIGIBLE TO USE CMAQ FUNDS

A. Eligible Areas

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²⁶ 23 U.S.C. 120(c)(1).

²⁷ See http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/legsregs/directives/policy/memonfmr20091229.htm

The CMAQ funds may be invested in all ozone, CO, and PM nonattainment and maintenance areas, including former areas where the NAAQS has been revoked. Funds also may be used for projects in proximity to nonattainment and maintenance areas if the **benefits will be realized primarily within the nonattainment or maintenance area.** The delineation of an area considered "in proximity" should be discussed with the FHWA and FTA field offices and elevated to headquarters if necessary. The FHWA issued a *Federal Register* notice²⁸ discussing this policy in 2002.

B. Maintenance Areas

The CMAQ funds may be invested in maintenance areas that have approved maintenance plans under CAA section 175A (42 U.S.C. 7505a) and 23 U.S.C. 149(b)). In States with ozone or CO maintenance areas but no nonattainment areas, mandatory CMAQ funds must be used in the maintenance areas.

C. Flexible Funds in PM Areas

While States may use flexible CMAQ funding anywhere and for any CMAQ- or STP-eligible project, the FHWA encourages States and MPOs to evaluate the cost-effectiveness and benefits to public health of targeting flexible CMAQ funding to projects that reduce PM. Examples of such projects include implementing a diesel retrofit or idle reduction program, constructing freight/intermodal transfer facilities, traffic signalization, Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) projects that reduce congestion, treating dirt or gravel roads, and purchasing street sweeping equipment.

²⁸ See http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2002-01-16/pdf/02-1164.pdf.

VII. PROJECT ELIGIBILITY PROVISIONS

A. Project Eligibility: General Conditions

Each CMAQ project must meet three basic criteria: it must be a transportation project, it must generate an emissions reduction, ²⁹ and it must be located in or benefit a nonattainment or maintenance area. ³⁰ In addition, all Federal—aid projects—CMAQ is no exception—must be included in the MPO's current transportation plan and Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) (or the current Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) in areas without an MPO).³¹ In nonattainment and maintenance areas, the project also must meet the conformity provisions contained in section 176(c) of the CAA and the transportation conformity regulations. Lastly, all CMAQ-funded projects need to complete National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seg.) (NEPA) requirements and satisfy the basic eligibility requirements under titles 23 and 49 of the United States Code.

The following should guide CMAQ eligibility decisions:

1. Capital Investment

The CMAQ funds may be used to establish new or expanded transportation projects or programs that reduce emissions, including capital investments in transportation infrastructure, congestion relief efforts, vehicle acquisitions, diesel engine retrofits, or other capital projects.

2. Operating Assistance

There are several general conditions for operating assistance eligibility under the CMAQ program:

- a. Operating assistance is limited to new transit, commuter and intercity passenger rail services, intermodal facilities, travel demand management strategies. including traffic operation centers, inspection and maintenance programs, and the incremental cost of expanding these services.
- b. In using CMAQ funds for operating assistance, the intent is to help start up viable new transportation services that can demonstrate air quality benefits and eventually cover costs as much as possible. Other funding sources should supplement and ultimately replace CMAQ funds for operating assistance, as these projects no longer represent additional, net air quality benefits but have become part of the baseline transportation network. The provisions in 23 U.S.C. 116 place

³⁰ 23 U.S.C. 149(b). ³¹ 23 U.S.C. 134 and 135.

²⁹ See discussion of the term "emissions reduction" in Section VII(A)(3).

³² 40 CFR Part 93, Subpart B.

responsibilities for maintenance of transportation facilities on the States. Since facility maintenance is akin to operations, a time-limited period of CMAQ assistance provides adequate incentive and flexibility while not creating a pattern of excessive or even perpetual support.

- c. Operating assistance includes all costs of providing new transportation services, including, but not limited to, labor, fuel, administrative costs, and maintenance.
- d. When CMAQ funds are used for operating assistance, non-Federal share requirements still apply.
- e. With the focus on start-up, and recognizing the importance of flexibility in the timing of financial assistance, the 3 years of operating assistance allowable under the CMAQ program may now be spread over a longer period, for a total of up to 5 sequential years of support. Grantees who propose to use CMAQ funding for operating support may spread the third year amount (an amount not to exceed the greater of year 1 or year 2) across an additional 2 years (i.e. years 4 and 5). This will provide an incremental, taper-down approach, while other funding is used for a higher proportion of the operating costs as needed. See Table 3 for examples of possible funding allocations. At the conclusion of the 5-year period, operating costs would have to be maintained with non-CMAQ funding. It is anticipated that this may enable a transition to more independent system operation. The amounts, which apply to years 1 and/or 2, are established at the discretion of the State or local sponsor.

Table 3 – Example Allocations of CMAQ Funds for Operating Assistance								
Example	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total		
Α	\$300	\$300	\$200	\$50	\$50	\$900		
В	300	300	100	100	100	900		
С	100	400	200	100	100	900		

Eligible activities that used CMAQ funds for operating support in FY 2012, as described in the 2008 CMAQ Program Guidance, and that had not received operating assistance for three fiscal years as of September 30, 2012, may continue to receive operating assistance under MAP-21, transitioning into the 5-year schedule described above. The number of prior years of operating assistance will determine which year of the 5-year cycle applies in FY 2013.

Except as noted in this paragraph, activities that already have received 3 years of operating support under prior authorizations of the CMAQ program are not considered to be in a start-up phase and are not eligible for the expanded assistance period. Those transportation uses expressly eligible for CMAQ funding under SAFETEA-LU sections 1808(g)-(k) and certain provisions in appropriations acts are eligible for CMAQ dollars for an additional 5 years

consistent with this Section. The maximum allowable assistance level and the 5-year time period described above will apply.

f. Elements of operating assistance prohibited by statute or regulation are not eligible for CMAQ participation, regardless of their emissions or congestion reduction potential.

3. Emission Reduction

Air quality improvement is defined by several distinct terms in 23 U.S.C. 149. These terms include contribution to attainment, reduction in pollution, air quality benefits, and others. For purposes of this guidance, *emission reduction* represents this group of terms. CMAQ-funded projects or programs must reduce CO, ozone precursors (NO_x and VOCs), PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, or PM precursor (e.g., NO_x) emissions from transportation; these reductions must contribute to the area's overall clean air strategy and can be demonstrated by the emissions reduction analysis that is required under this guidance. ³³ States and MPOs also may consider the ancillary benefits of eligible projects, including greenhouse gas reductions, congestion relief, mobility, safety, or other elements, when programming CMAQ funds, though such benefits do not alone establish eligibility.

4. Planning and Project Development

Activities in support of other Title 23-eligible projects also may be appropriate for CMAQ investments. All phases of eligible projects—not only construction—are eligible for CMAQ funding, For example, studies that are part of the project development pipeline (e.g., preliminary engineering) under NEPA are eligible for CMAQ support. General studies that fall outside specific project development do not qualify for CMAQ funding. Examples of such ineligible efforts include major investment studies, commuter preference studies, modal market polls or surveys, transit master plans, and others. These activities are eligible for Federal planning funds.

B. Projects Ineligible for CMAQ Funding

The following projects are ineligible for CMAQ funding:

- 1. Light-duty vehicle scrappage programs.
- 2. Projects that add new capacity for SOVs are ineligible for CMAQ funding unless construction is limited to high-occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes. ³⁴ This HOV lane eligibility includes the full range of HOV facility uses authorized under 23 U.S.C 166, such as high-occupancy toll (HOT) and low-emission vehicles.
- 3. Routine maintenance and rehabilitation projects (e.g., replacement-in-kind of track or

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³³ See 23 U.S.C. 149(b).

³⁴ 23 U.S.C. 149(c)(3), as amended by Sec. 1113(b)(2), Pub. L. 112-141 (July 6, 2012).

other equipment, reconstruction of bridges, stations, and other facilities, and repaving or repairing roads) are ineligible for CMAQ funding as they only maintain existing levels of highway and transit service, and therefore do not reduce emissions. (See previous section covering eligibility for operational support.) Other funding sources, such as STP and FTA's Urbanized Area Formula Program (49 U.S.C. 5307), are available for such activities.

- 4. Administrative costs of the CMAQ program may not be defrayed with program funds, e.g., support for a State's "CMAQ Project Management Office" is not eligible.
- 5. Projects that do not meet the specific eligibility requirements of Titles 23 and 49, United States Code, are ineligible for CMAQ funds.
- 6. Stand-alone projects to purchase fuel.
- 7. Models and Monitors—Acquisition, operation, or development of models or monitoring networks are not eligible for CMAQ funds. As modeling or monitoring emissions, traffic operations, travel demand or other related variables do not directly lead to an emissions reduction, these activities or acquisitions are not eligible. Such efforts may be appropriate for Federal planning funds.
- 8. Litigation costs surrounding CMAQ or other Federal-aid projects.

C. Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)

In a PPP, a private or non-profit entity's resources replace or supplement State or local funds and possibly a portion of the Federal-aid in a selected project. ³⁶ The PPP component of CMAQ has evolved into a critical element of the program, as private sector involvement in such activities as freight and diesel retrofits has grown considerably.

Partnerships should have a legally binding, written agreement in place between the public agency and the private or non-profit entity before a CMAQ-funded project may be implemented. These agreements should be developed under relevant Federal and State law and should specify the intended use for CMAQ funding; the roles and responsibilities of the participating entities; and how the disposition of land, facilities, and equipment will be carried out should the original terms of the agreement be altered (e.g., due to insolvency, change in ownership, or other changes in the structure of the PPP).

Public funds should not be invested where a strong public benefit cannot be demonstrated. Consequently, CMAQ funds should be devoted to PPPs that benefit the general public by clearly reducing emissions, not for financing marginal projects. Consistent with the planning and project selection provisions of the Federal-aid highway program, the FHWA considers it essential that all interested parties have full, open, and timely access to the project selection process.

There are several other statutory restrictions and special provisions on the use of CMAQ funds in PPPs.³⁷ Eligible costs under this section should not include costs to fund an

³⁵ 23 U.S.C. 166.

³⁶ 23 U.S.C. 149(f), as amended by Sec. 1113(b), Pub. L. 112-141 (July 6, 2012).

³⁷ 23 U.S.C. 149(f)(2), as amended by Sec. 1113(b), Pub. L. 112-141 (July 6, 2012).

obligation imposed on private sector or non-profit entities under the CAA or any other Federal law. However, if the private or non-profit entity clearly is exceeding its obligations under Federal law, CMAQ funds may be used for that incremental portion of the project.

Eligible non-monetary activities that satisfy the non-Federal match requirements under the partnership provisions include the following:

- Ownership or operation of land, facilities, or other physical assets
- Construction or project management
- Other forms of participation approved by the Department.

Sharing of total project costs, both capital and operating, is a critical element of a successful public-private venture, particularly if the private entity is expected to realize profits as part of the joint venture. State and local officials are urged to consider a full range of cost-sharing options when developing a PPP, including a larger State/local match.

D. Costs and other Regulatory Requirements

The CMAQ projects must comply with other applicable Federal requirements, including those affecting determinations of eligible project costs. All Federal projects must conform to the appropriate cost principles for Federal-aid. Most CMAO projects are subject to 2 CFR Part 225—also known as OMB Circular A-87—the cost principles for State, local, and Indian tribal governments.³⁸ These principles focus on determining the allowable costs for the subject government entities and also provide a discussion of the relationship between appropriate costs and the purpose of the program.

Sponsors also should be familiar with the general cost and accounting components of 49 CFR Part 18, which provides direction on administering Federal grants to State and local governments.

E. Programmatic Eligibility

The MAP-21 provides flexibility for States and MPOs to conduct a technical assessment of the program of CMAO projects under review that fulfills the requirement for an emissions reduction demonstration.^{39°} This technical assessment is fully optional and can include the full program as listed in the TIP or a subset of that full program. The technical methods are at the discretion of the MPO but can include modeling or other contemporary tools generally found acceptable by professionals in the field. If the assessment is successful in demonstrating an emissions reduction, no further analysis will need to be provided by the MPO for those projects included, and these efforts can proceed to CMAQ obligation. However, emissions reductions also should be demonstrated for CMAO projects not

³⁸ <u>See</u> http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/fedreg/2005/083105_a87.pdf. ³⁹ 23 U.S.C. 149(j), as amended by MAP-21 sec. 1113(b)(6), Pub. L. 112-141 (July 6, 2012).

included in the selected subset covered by the technical assessment.

F. Eligible Projects and Programs

Eligibility information is provided below. Not all possible requests for CMAO funding are covered—this section provides examples of general project types that may be eligible for CMAQ funds.

1. Diesel Engine Retrofits & Other Advanced Truck Technologies

The MAP-21 continues the emphasis SAFETEA-LU placed on diesel engine retrofits and the various types of projects that fall under this broad category. 40 These efforts are defined as vehicle replacement, repowering (replacing an engine with a cleaner diesel engine, alternative fuels, etc.), rebuilding an engine, or other technologies determined by the EPA as appropriate for reducing emissions from diesel engines. This latter point, highlighting developing technologies, establishes a degree of flexibility and a need for periodic adjustment in the definition by the EPA. The legislation defines retrofit projects as applicable to both on-road motor vehicles and non-road construction equipment; the latter must be used in Title 23 projects based in nonattainment or maintenance areas for either PM or ozone.⁴¹

The MAP-21 expands the prior focus created by the SAFETEA-LU. Specifically for PM_{2.5} areas, diesel retrofits are called out as eligible projects in the Priority Consideration section. 42 Similarly, such efforts are again highlighted in the discussion of the PM_{2.5} priority set-aside, and emphasized again in the closely related section on construction vehicles and equipment. 43

More than 13 million diesel engines make up the legacy fleet operating in the U.S. The vast majority of these power on-road heavy-duty and medium-duty trucks, locomotives, and off-road construction equipment—all of which may be eligible for CMAQ funding.

There are a number of specific project types in the diesel retrofit area for which CMAO funds are eligible. Assuming all other CMAQ criteria are met, eligible projects could include diesel engine or full vehicle replacement; full engine rebuilding and reconditioning; and purchase and installation of after-treatment hardware, including particulate matter traps and oxidation catalysts, and other technologies; and support for heavy-duty vehicle retirement programs. Project agreements involving replacements for either engines or full vehicles should include a provision for disposal or destruction of the engine block, verification that the engine is no longer contributing emissions in the nonattainment or

⁴⁰ 23 U.S.C. 149(b)(8).

⁴² 23 U.S.C. 149(g)(3), as amended by, Sec. 1113(b)(5), Pub. L. 112-141 (July 6, 2012).

⁴³ 23 U.S.C. 149(k), as amended by Sec. 1113(b)(6), Pub. L. 112-141 (July 6, 2012).

maintenance area, or for other processes at the State's discretion that track the retirement of the vehicle or engine in accordance with the State's or sub-grantee's program⁴⁴. The MAP-21 provided one change to the approach in establishing eligibility for emissions control equipment. After-treatment and other on-board control devices are restricted to those EPA or the California Air Resources Board (CARB) verified and/or technologies as defined in section 791 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16131).⁴⁵

A strong component of the SAFETEA-LU focus on diesel retrofits, construction vehicles and equipment also are eligible under MAP-21. Eligible acquisitions or retrofits would be for those capital items used for highway construction projects in PM2.5 nonattainment or maintenance areas. Equipment or vehicles used predominantly in a maintenance role would not qualify. These would include loaders or backhoes in yard or depot work, tractors assigned to mowing or other median maintenance, impactors or rollers involved in routine work, such as pothole repair, and others.

The CMAQ funds may be used to purchase and install emission control equipment on school buses. (Such projects, generally, should be administered by FHWA; see Transit Improvements, below). In addition, although CMAQ funds should not be used for the initial purchase of conventionally fueled airport parking lot shuttles, funds may be used for purchase and installation of after treatment hardware or repowering (with a hybrid drive train, for example).

Refueling is not eligible as a stand-alone project, but is eligible if it is required to support the installation of emissions control equipment, repowering, rebuilding, or other retrofits of non-road engines.

In addition to equipment and technology, outreach activities that provide information exchange and technical assistance to diesel owners and operators on retrofit options are eligible investments. These projects could include the actual education and outreach program, construction or acquisition of appropriate classroom buildings, and other efforts to promote the use of retrofit technologies.

Non-road mobile source projects also are eligible for CMAQ funding. Most notably, a considerable amount of CMAQ support has been directed to locomotive retrofit and the acquisition of clean locomotives, such as railyard switchers and shunters that fit the generator-set criterion (See Freight and Intermodal, Section VII. F. 4). The FHWA acknowledges that diesel retrofit projects may include non-road mobile source endeavors, which traditionally have been outside the Federal-aid process. However, the MAP-21 clarifies CMAQ eligibility for non-road diesel retrofit projects. Areas that fund these projects are not required to take credit for the projects in the transportation conformity process. For areas that want to take credit,

⁴⁴ Note that if a replacement project does not require the permanent destruction of the replaced vehicle or engine, it is not eligible to receive emission reduction credit in a SIP or conformity determination in accordance with EPA policy and guidance (http://www.epa.gov/otaq/stateresources/transconf/policy.htm#retrofit).

⁴⁵ 23 U.S.C. 149(b)(8)(A)(ii), as amended by Sec. 1113(a)(4), Pub. L. 112-141 (July 6, 2012).

the EPA developed guidance for estimating diesel⁴⁶ retrofit emission reductions and for applying the credit in the SIP and transportation conformity processes.

Transportation projects that are part of an effort associated with EPA's Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA) also may be eligible. Federal field offices, State DOTs, and other local sponsors should consult with the nearest EPA Regional Office on projects that feature DERA elements or mutual funding with CMAQ.

In addition to retrofit projects, upgrading long-haul heavy-duty diesel trucks with EPA and/or CARB verified advanced technologies, such as idle reduction devices, cab and trailer aerodynamic fixtures, and single-wide or other efficient tires, has been demonstrated by the EPA's Smart Way Transport Partnership Program to reduce NO_x emissions and save fuel. These strategies also are eligible for CMAQ support. Such projects funded directly by CMAQ that involve the private sector should be part of a PPP, as discussed in Section VII.C.

Many diesel retrofit projects involve private sector participation. Although standard match rates established in 23 U.S.C. 120 apply to these efforts. States and local governments are encouraged to seek a higher non-Federal match from those participants that ultimately will own the equipment. An even 50-50 split share between the Federal CMAQ and all other sources has been a frequent compromise for many past projects in this arena.

2. Idle Reduction

Idle reduction projects that reduce emissions and are located within, or in proximity to and primarily benefiting, a nonattainment or maintenance area are eligible for CMAQ investment. (The geographic requirement mainly applies to off-board projects, i.e., truck stop electrification (TSE) efforts.) However, if CMAQ funding is used for an on-board project (i.e. auxiliary power units, direct fired heaters, etc.) the vehicle—usually a heavyduty truck—should travel within, or in proximity to and primarily benefiting, a nonattainment or maintenance area. Idle reduction devices are verified by the EPA.

There have been several instances where operating assistance funds have been requested for TSE services. The CMAO funding for TSE projects has been limited to capital costs (i.e. deployment of TSE infrastructure). Operating assistance for TSE projects should not be funded under the CMAQ program since TSE projects generate their own revenue stream and therefore should be able to cover all operating expenses from the accumulated revenue.

Commercial idle reduction facilities cannot be located within rest areas of the Interstate right-of-way (ROW).⁴⁷ The SAFETEA-LU initially provided for these facilities in the ROW. However, this provision was removed with the SAFETEA-LU Technical

⁴⁶ <u>See</u> http://www.epa.gov/otaq/stateresources/transconf/policy.htm#retrofit.
⁴⁷ 23 U.S.C. 111(b).

Corrections Bill that followed.

3. Congestion Reduction & Traffic Flow Improvements

Traffic flow improvements may include the following:

a. Traditional Improvements

Traditional traffic flow improvements, such as the construction of roundabouts, HOV lanes, left-turn or other managed lanes, are eligible for CMAQ funding provided they demonstrate net emissions benefits through congestion relief.

b. Intelligent Transportation Systems

ITS projects, such as traffic signal synchronization projects, traffic management projects, and traveler information systems, can be effective in relieving traffic congestion, enhancing transit bus performance, and improving air quality. The following have the greatest potential for improving air quality:

- Regional multimodal traveler information systems
- Traffic signal control systems
- Freeway management systems
- Electronic toll-collection systems
- Transit management systems
- Incident management programs.

The FHWA has provided a lengthier <u>discussion of the benefits</u>⁴⁸ associated with various operational improvements.

c. Value/Congestion Pricing

Congestion pricing is a market-based mechanism that allows tolls to rise and fall depending on available capacity and demand. Tolls can be charged electronically, thereby eliminating the need for full stops at tollbooths. In addition to the benefits associated with reducing congestion, revenue is generated that can be used to pay for a wide range of transportation improvements, including Title 23-eligible transit services in the newly tolled corridor.

Parking pricing can include time-of-day parking charges that reflect congested conditions. These strategies should be designed to influence trip-making behavior and may include charges for using a parking facility at peak periods, or a range of employer-based parking cash-out policies that provide financial incentives to avoid parking or driving alone. Parking pricing integrated with other pricing strategies is

⁴⁸ See http://ops.fhwa.dot.gov/program areas/programareas.htm.

encouraged.

Pricing encompasses a variety of market-based approaches such as:

- **HOT lanes**, or High Occupancy Toll lanes, on which variable tolls are charged to drivers of low-occupancy vehicles using HOV lanes, such as the "FasTrak" Lanes on I-15 in San Diego and the recently converted I-394 in Minneapolis in which prices vary dynamically every 2 minutes based on traffic conditions.
- New variably tolled express lanes on existing toll-free facilities, such as the "91 Express Lanes" on State Route 91 in Orange County, CA.
- Variable tolls on existing or new toll roads, such as on the bridges and tunnels operated by the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey.
- **Network-wide or cordon pricing**, such as implemented in Stockholm, London, and Singapore.
- **Usage-based vehicle pricing**, such as mileage-based vehicle taxation being explored by the State of Oregon, or pay-per-mile car insurance.

As with any eligible CMAQ project, value pricing should generate an emissions reduction. Marketing and outreach efforts to expand and encourage the use of eligible pricing measures may be funded indefinitely. Eligible expenses for reimbursement include, but are not limited to: tolling infrastructure, such as transponders and other electronic toll or fare payment systems; small roadway modifications to enable tolling, marketing, public outreach, and support services, such as transit in a newly tolled corridor. Innovative pricing approaches yet to be deployed in the U.S. also may be supported through the <u>Value Pricing Pilot Program.</u> 49

Operating expenses for traffic operating centers (TOCs) are eligible for CMAQ funding if they can be shown to produce air quality benefits, and if the expenses are incurred from new or additional capacity. The operating assistance parameters discussed in Section VII.A.2 apply.

Projects or programs that involve the purchase of integrated, interoperable emergency communications equipment are eligible for CMAQ funding.

4. Freight/Intermodal

Projects and programs targeting freight capital costs—rolling stock or ground infrastructure—are eligible provided that air quality benefits can be demonstrated. Freight projects that reduce emissions fall generally into two categories: primary efforts that target emissions directly or secondary projects that reduce net emissions.

Successful primary projects could include new diesel engine technology or retrofits of

⁴⁹ See http://ops.fhwa.dot.gov/tolling pricing/value pricing/index.htm.

vehicles or engines. See discussion in Section VII.F.1. Eligibility under CMAQ is not confined to highway projects, but also applies to nonroad mobile freight projects such as rail.

Secondary projects reduce emissions through modifications or additions to infrastructure and the ensuing modal shift. Support for an intermodal container transfer facility may be eligible if the project demonstrates reduced diesel engine emissions when balancing the drop in truck VMT against the increase in locomotive or other non-highway activity. Intermodal facilities, such as inland transshipment ports or near/on-dock rail, may generate substantial emissions reductions through the decrease in miles traveled for older, higher-polluting heavy-duty diesel trucks. This secondary, indirect effect on truck traffic and the ensuing drop in diesel emissions help demonstrate eligibility.

The transportation function of these freight/intermodal projects should be emphasized. Marginal projects that support freight operations in a very tangential manner are not eligible for CMAQ funding. Warehouse handling equipment, for example, is not an eligible investment of program funds. Warehouses, themselves, or other similar structures, such as transit sheds, bulk silos or other permanent, non-mobile facilities that function more as storage resources are not eligible. However, equipment that provides a transportation function or directly supports this function is eligible, such as railyard switch locomotives or shunters that fall into the generator-set or other clean engine category. Similarly, large-scale container gantry cranes, or other heavy-duty container handling equipment that is a clear link in the intermodal process can be eligible as well. Also, on the ground operations side of aviation, the purchase or retrofit of airport handling equipment can be eligible, including baggage handlers, aircraft tow motors, and other equipment that plays a role in this intermodal link.

5. Transportation Control Measures (TCM)

Most of the TCMs included in Section 108 of the CAA, listed below, are eligible for CMAQ funding. We would note that one particular CAA TCM, created to encourage removal of pre-1980 light-duty vehicles, is specifically excluded from CMAQ eligibility. ⁵⁰

- i. Programs for improved public transit;
- ii. Restriction of certain roads or lanes to, or construction of such roads or lanes for use by, passenger buses or HOV;
- iii. Employer-based transportation management plans, including incentives;
- iv. Trip-reduction ordinances;
- v. Traffic flow improvement programs that reduce emissions;
- vi. Fringe and transportation corridor parking facilities serving multiple-occupancy vehicle programs or transit service;

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⁵⁰ 23 U.S.C. 149(b)(1)(A)(i)

- vii. Programs to limit or restrict vehicle use in downtown areas or other areas of emission concentration particularly during periods of peak use;
- viii. Programs for the provision of all forms of high-occupancy, shared-ride services;
- ix. Programs to limit portions of road surfaces or certain sections of the metropolitan area to the use of non-motorized vehicles or pedestrian use, both as to time and place;
- x. Programs for secure bicycle storage facilities and other facilities, including bicycle lanes, for the convenience and protection of bicyclists, in both public and private areas;
- xi. Programs to control extended idling of vehicles;
- xii. Reducing emissions from extreme cold-start conditions;
- xiii. Employer-sponsored programs to permit flexible work schedules;
- xiv. Programs and ordinances to facilitate non-automobile travel, provision and utilization of mass transit, and to generally reduce the need for SOV travel, as part of transportation planning and development efforts of a locality, including programs and ordinances applicable to new shopping centers, special events, and other centers of vehicle activity; and
- xv. Programs for new construction and major reconstructions of paths, tracks, or areas solely for the use by pedestrian or other non-motorized means of transportation when economically feasible and in the public interest.

6. Transit Improvements

Many transit projects are eligible for CMAQ funds. The general guideline for determining eligibility is whether the project increases transit capacity and would likely result in an increase in transit ridership and a potential reduction in congestion. As with other types of CMAQ projects, there should be a quantified estimate of the project's emissions benefits accompanying the proposal.

The FTA administers most transit projects. For such projects, after the FTA determines a project eligible, CMAQ funds will be transferred, or "flexed," from the FHWA to the FTA, and the project will be administered according to the appropriate FTA program requirements. Certain types of eligible transit projects for which FTA lacks statutory authority, such as diesel retrofit equipment for public school bus fleets, may be the responsibility of the State or other eligible project sponsor and are administered by FHWA.

a. Facilities

New transit facilities (e.g., lines, stations, terminals, transfer facilities) are eligible if they are associated with new or enhanced public transit, passenger rail, or other similar services. Routine maintenance or rehabilitation of existing facilities is not eligible, as it does not reduce emissions. However, rehabilitation of a facility may be eligible if the vast majority of the project involves physical improvements that will increase transit service capacity. In such cases there should be supporting

documentation showing an expected increase in transit ridership that is more than minimal. If the vast majority of the project involves capacity enhancements, other elements involving refurbishment and replacement-in-kind also are eligible.

b. Vehicles and Equipment

New transit vehicles (bus, rail, or van) to expand the fleet or replace existing vehicles are eligible. Transit agencies are encouraged to purchase vehicles that are most cost-effective in reducing emissions. Diesel engine retrofits, such as replacement engines and exhaust after-treatment devices, are eligible if certified or verified by the EPA or California Air Resources Board (CARB). See discussion in Section VII.F.1. Routine preventive maintenance for vehicles is not eligible as it only returns the vehicles to baseline conditions. Other than diesel engine retrofits, other transit equipment may be eligible if it represents a major systemwide upgrade that will significantly improve speed or reliability of transit service, such as advanced signal and communications systems.

c. Fuel

Fuel, whether conventional or alternative fuel, is an eligible expense only as part of a project providing operating assistance for new or expanded transit service under the CMAQ program. This includes fuels and fuel additives considered diesel retrofit technologies by the EPA or CARB. Purchase of alternative fuels is authorized in some States based on the continuation of a series of exemptions for uses expressly eligible for CMAQ funding under SAFETEA-LU section 1808(k) and certain provisions in subsequent appropriations acts. The maximum allowable assistance level and time limitation described in Section VII.A.2.will apply.

d. Operating Assistance

Operating assistance to introduce new transit service or expand existing transit service is eligible. The eligibility applies regardless of the size of the urbanized area (UZA) or whether a particular grantee is or was previously authorized to use funding under Chapter 53 of Title 49 U.S.C. for operating assistance. For a detailed discussion of operating assistance eligibility, including the changes brought about by MAP-21, please see Section VII.A.2 above.

e. Transit Fare Subsidies

The CMAQ funds may be used to subsidize regular transit fares in an effort to prevent the NAAQS from being exceeded, but only under the following conditions: The reduced or free fare should be part of a comprehensive areawide program to prevent such an anticipated exceedance. For example, "Ozone Action" programs vary in scope around the country, but they generally include actions that individuals and employers can take, and they are aimed at all major sources of air pollution, not just transportation. The subsidized fare should be available to the general public and may

not be limited to specific groups. It may only be offered during periods of elevated pollution when the threat of exceeding the NAAQS is greatest; e.g., it is not intended for the entire high-ozone season. The fare subsidy proposal should demonstrate that the responsible local agencies will combine the reduced or free fare with a robust marketing program to inform SOV drivers of other transportation options. Because the fare subsidy is not strictly a form of operating assistance, it would not be subject to the 5-year limit.

7. Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities and Programs

Bicycle and pedestrian facilities and programs are included as a TCM in section 108(f)(1)(A) of the CAA (42 U.S.C. 7408(f)(1)(A)). The following are eligible projects:

- Constructing bicycle and pedestrian facilities (paths, bike racks, support facilities, etc.) that are not exclusively recreational and reduce vehicle trips.
- Non-construction outreach related to safe bicycle use.
- Establishing and funding State bicycle/pedestrian coordinator positions for promoting and facilitating nonmotorized transportation modes through public education, safety programs, etc. (Limited to one full-time position per State).

Bicycle and pedestrian programs that are not supported under 23 CFR Part 652, *Pedestrian and Bicycle Accommodations and Projects*, also are not eligible for CMAQ funding. For example, under 23 CFR 652.9(b)(3), a non-construction bicycle project does not include salaries for administration, maintenance costs, and other items akin to operational support under 23 CFR 652.9(b)(3), and, therefore, these are not allowable CMAQ costs.

Additional activities related to bicycle and pedestrian programs can be supported by other elements of the Federal-aid highway program. These efforts are described at the FHWA's <u>Bicycle and Pedestrian Programs Web site.</u>⁵¹

8. Travel Demand Management

Travel demand management (TDM) encompasses a diverse set of activities that focus on physical assets and services that provide real-time information on network performance and support better decisionmaking for travelers choosing modes, times, routes, and locations. Such projects can help ease congestion and reduce SOV use—contributing to mobility, while enhancing air quality and saving energy resources. Similar to ITS and Value Pricing, today's TDM programs seek to optimize the performance of local and regional transportation networks. The following activities are eligible if they are explicitly aimed at reducing SOV travel and associated emissions:

- Fringe parking
- Traveler information services

⁵¹ See http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/bicycle_pedestrian/.

- Shuttle services
- Guaranteed ride home programs
- Carpools, vanpools
- Traffic calming measures
- Parking pricing
- Variable road pricing
- Telecommuting/Teleworking
- Employer-based commuter choice programs.

The CMAQ funds may support capital expenses and, as discussed in Section VII.A.2, up to 5 years of operating assistance to administer and manage new or expanded TDM programs. Marketing and outreach efforts to expand use of TDM measures may be funded indefinitely, but only if they are broken out as distinct line items.

Eligible telecommuting activities include planning, preparing technical and feasibility studies, and training. Construction of telecommuting centers and computer and office equipment purchases should not be supported with CMAQ funds.

9. Public Education and Outreach Activities

The goal of CMAQ-funded public education and outreach activities is to educate the public, community leaders, and potential project sponsors about connections among trip making and transportation mode choices, traffic congestion, and air quality. Public education and outreach can help communities reduce emissions and congestion by inducing drivers to change their transportation choices. More important, an informed public is likely to support larger regional measures necessary to reduce congestion and meet CAA requirements.

A wide range of public education and outreach activities is eligible for CMAQ funding, including activities that promote new or existing transportation services, developing messages and advertising materials (including market research, focus groups, and creative), placing messages and materials, evaluating message and material dissemination and public awareness, technical assistance, programs that promote the Tax Code provision related to commute benefits, transit "store" operations, and any other activities that help forward less-polluting transportation options.

Using CMAQ funds, communities have disseminated many transportation and air quality public education messages, including maintain your vehicle; curb SOV travel by trip chaining, telecommute and use alternate modes; fuel properly; observe speed limits; don't idle your vehicle for long durations; eliminate "jack-rabbit" starts and stops; and others.

Long-term public education and outreach can be effective in raising awareness that can lead to changes in travel behavior and ongoing emissions reductions; therefore, these activities may be funded indefinitely.

10. Transportation Management Associations

Transportation Management Associations (TMAs) are groups of citizens, firms, or employers that organize to address the transportation issues in their immediate locale by promoting rideshare programs, transit, shuttles, or other measures. The TMAs can play a useful role in brokering transportation services to private employers.

Subject to applicable cost principles under 2 CFR Part 225, CMAQ funds may be used to establish TMAs provided that they reduce emissions. Eligible expenses include TMA start-up costs and up to 5 years of operating assistance as discussed in Section VII.A.2. Eligibility of specific TMA activities is addressed throughout this guidance.

11. Carpooling and Vanpooling

Eligible activities can be divided into two types of costs: *marketing* (which applies to both carpools and vanpools) and *vehicle* (which applies to vanpools only).

a. Carpool/vanpool marketing covers existing, expanded, and new activities designed to increase the use of carpools and vanpools, and includes purchase and use of computerized matching software and outreach to employers. Guaranteed ride home programs are also considered marketing tools. Marketing costs may be funded indefinitely.

b. Vanpool vehicle capital costs include purchasing or leasing vans for use in vanpools. Eligible operating costs, limited to 5 years as set forth in Section VII.A.2, empty-seat subsidies, maintenance, insurance, administration, and other related expenses. Prorated cost sharing plans that establish grant proportions for undefined shares of capital and operating costs need to be broken down to the specific components or line items that establish the capital-operating shares.

The CMAQ funds should not be used to buy or lease vans that would directly compete with or impede private sector initiatives. States and MPOs should consult with the private sector prior to using CMAQ funds to purchase vans, and if private firms have definite plans to provide adequate vanpool service, CMAQ funds should not be used to supplant that service.

In accordance with 23 U.S.C. 120(c)(1), carpooling and vanpooling activities may be supported with up to 100 percent Federal funding, under certain limitations.

12. Carsharing

The MAP-21 specifically highlights carsharing projects in the amended section

on traffic demand. 52 These efforts involve the pooling of efficient, low-emission vehicles, provided to travelers who have occasional need for a vehicle but not the constant, daily necessity that demands ownership. As with any CMAQ project, sponsors need to demonstrate an emissions reduction from the carsharing program. If a programwide emissions reduction cannot be demonstrated, CMAQ funding may be available to support vehicle costs under Alternative Fuels and Vehicles eligibility, discussed in Section VII.F.17.

13. Extreme Low-Temperature Cold Start Programs

Projects intended to reduce emissions from extreme cold-start conditions are eligible for CMAQ funding. Such projects include retrofitting vehicles and fleets with water and oil heaters and installing electrical outlets and equipment in publicly owned garages or fleet storage facilities.

14. Training

States and MPOs may use Federal-aid funds to support training and educational development for the transportation workforce. Such activities are subject to applicable cost principles in 2 CFR Part 225. The FHWA encourages State and local officials to weigh the air quality benefits of such training against other cost-effective strategies detailed elsewhere in this guidance before using CMAQ funds for this purpose. Training funded with CMAQ dollars should be directly related to implementing air quality improvements and be approved in advance by the FHWA Division office.

15. Inspection/Maintenance (I&M) Programs

Funds under the CMAQ program may be used to establish either publicly or privately owned I&M facilities. Eligible activities include construction of facilities, purchase of equipment, I&M program development, and one-time start-up activities, such as updating quality assurance software or developing a mechanic training curriculum. The I&M program must constitute new or additional efforts, existing funding (including inspection fees) should not be displaced, and operating expenses are eligible for 5 years as discussed in Section VII.A.2.

States or other sponsors planning new or expanded I&M programs that incorporate other elements of a State's vehicle administrative function, e.g. registration, safety inspection, titling, etc., must remove these line items from the CMAQ project. These tasks are not linked to the CMAQ purpose and are, therefore, not allowable costs.

Privately Owned I&M Facilities

⁵² 23 U.S.C. 149(b)(7), as amended by Sec. 1113(b)(7), Pub. L. 112-141 (July 6, 2012).

In States that rely on privately owned I&M facilities, State or local I&M program-related administrative costs may be funded under the CMAQ program as in States that use public I&M facilities. However, CMAQ support to establish I&M facilities at privately owned stations, such as service stations that own the equipment and conduct emission test-and-repair services, requires a PPP.

The establishment of "portable" I&M programs, including remote sensing, is also eligible under the CMAQ program, provided that they are public services, reduce emissions, and do not conflict with statutory I&M requirements or EPA regulations.

16. Innovative Projects

State and local organizations have worked with various types of transportation services to better meet the travel needs of their constituents. These innovative projects also may show promise in reducing emissions, but do not yet have supporting data. The FHWA has supported and funded some of these projects as demonstrations to determine their benefits and costs. Such innovative strategies are not intended to bypass the definition of basic project eligibility, but seek to better define the projects' future role in strategies to reduce emissions.

For a project or program to qualify as an innovative project, it should be defined as a transportation project and be expected to reduce emissions by decreasing VMT, fuel consumption, congestion, or by other factors. The FHWA encourages States and MPOs to creatively address their air quality problems and to consider new services, innovative financing arrangements, PPPs, and complementary approaches that use transportation strategies to reach clean air goals.

Given the untried nature of these innovative projects, before-and-after studies should be completed to determine actual project impacts on air quality as measured by net emissions reduced. These assessments should document the project's immediate impacts in addition to long-term benefits. A schedule for completing the study should be a part of the project agreement. Completed studies should be submitted to the FHWA Division office within 3 years of implementation of the project or 1 year after the project's completion, whichever is sooner.

17. Alternative Fuels and Vehicles

The FHWA issued a memorandum in April 2011, covering the relationship between the required emissions reduction benefits of alternative fuel vehicles and the associated cost principles at 2 CFR Part 225. ⁵³ Essentially, this guidance illustrates the cost-benefit relationship between different vehicle types and functions and the air quality benefit provided as a cost basis under the CMAQ program. The memorandum, outlining the requirements in 23 U.S.C. 149, supports eligibility only for the incremental cost, limited to the marginal emissions-reducing elements of the alternative fuel vehicles that are acquired

⁵³ Memorandum is at the following link:

through PPPs or that are purchased by public sponsors.

Program funds may be used to support projects involving the alternative or renewable fuels defined in the Energy Policy Act of 1992⁵⁴ or the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007.⁵⁵ All standard eligibility criteria apply. Aside from fuel acquisitions that are part of a transit operating support effort, stand-alone purchase of any fuel—alternative or otherwise—is not an eligible CMAQ cost. However, the few exceptions provided by Section 1808(k) of SAFETEA-LU continue under MAP-21, subject to the limitation on operating assistance as described in Section VII.A.2.

Generally, CMAQ support for alternative fuel vehicle projects can be broken into the following areas:

Infrastructure

Except as noted below, establishing publicly owned fueling facilities and other infrastructure needed to fuel alternative-fuel vehicles is an eligible expense, unless privately-owned fueling stations are in place and reasonably accessible. Fueling facilities can dispense one or more of the alternative fuels identified in section 301 of the 1992 Energy Policy Act or biodiesel, or provide recharging for electric vehicles. Additionally, CMAQ funds may support converting a private fueling facility to support alternative fuels through a public-private partnership agreement. In accordance with 23 U.S.C. 149(c)(2), and 23 U.S.C. 111, regarding the prohibition of commercial activities in the Interstate ROW, CMAQ-funds may be used to establish or support refueling facilities within the Interstate ROW, providing these services are offered at no charge.

Non-transit Vehicles

The CMAQ funds may be used to purchase publicly-owned alternative fuel vehicles, including passenger vehicles, service trucks, street cleaners, and others. However, only publicly owned vehicles providing a dominant transportation function can be fully funded, such as paratransit vans, incident management support vehicles, refuse haulers, and others. Costs associated with converting fleets to run on alternative fuels are also eligible. When non-transit vehicles are purchased through PPPs, only the cost difference between the alternative fuel vehicles and comparable conventional fuel vehicles is eligible. Such vehicles should be fueled by one of the alternative fuels identified in section 301 of the 1992 Energy Policy Act or biodiesel.

Eligible projects also include alternatives to diesel engines and vehicles. Alternative fuel vehicle projects that are implemented as diesel retrofits and involve the replacement of an operable engine—not standard fleet turnover—would be eligible for full Federal

⁵⁴ 42 U.S.C. 13211. (Energy Policy Act of 1992, Sec. 301, Pub. L. 102-486 (October 24, 1992)).

⁵⁵ 42 U.S.C. 7545(o)(1) (Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, Sec. 201, Pub. L. 110-140 (December 19, 2007)).

participation, i.e. an 80 percent Federal share of the full vehicle cost.

Hybrid Vehicles

Although not defined by the Energy Policy Act of 1992 as alternative fuel vehicles, certain hybrid vehicles that have lower emissions rates than their non-hybrid counterparts may be eligible for CMAQ investment. Hybrid vehicle models that are in part the focus of State legislation addressing HOV exemptions for alternative fuel and low emissions vehicles are considered eligible for CMAQ support. Other hybrid vehicles will be assessed on a case specific basis, as there is no specific EPA regulation available to rate the lower emissions and energy efficiency advantages of the models involved.

Projects involving heavier vehicles, including refuse haulers and delivery trucks, also may be appropriate for program support. Eligibility should be based on a comparison of the emissions projections of these larger candidate vehicles and other comparable models.

VIII. PROJECT SELECTION PROCESS-GENERAL CONDITIONS

Proposals for CMAQ funding should include a precise description of the project, providing information on its size, scope, location, and timetable. Also, an assessment of the project's expected emission reduction benefits should be completed prior to project selection to better inform the selection of CMAQ projects (See below).

A. Air Quality Analysis

1. Quantitative Analyses

Quantified emissions benefits (i.e., emissions reductions) and disbenefits (i.e., emissions increases) should be included in all project proposals, except where it is not possible to quantify emissions benefits (see Qualitative Assessment, Section VII(A)(2) below). Benefits and disbenefits should be included for all pollutants for which the area is in nonattainment or maintenance status and should include appropriate precursor emissions. Benefits should be listed in a consistent fashion (i.e., kg/day) across projects to allow accurate comparison during the project selection process. Net benefits from all emissions sources involved should be included in the analysis. For example, in analyzing a commuter rail project, net benefits would include emissions reductions from the auto trips avoided, and emissions increases tied to locomotive operation.

State and local transportation and air quality agencies conduct CMAQ-project air quality analyses with different approaches, analytical capabilities, and technical expertise. Section 149(h) of title 23, United States Code, encourages State DOTs and MPOs to consult with State and local air quality agencies in nonattainment and maintenance areas

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⁵⁶ U. S. Department of Energy, Alternative Fuels Data Center, <u>available at http://www.afdc.energy.gov/laws/matrix/incentive.</u>

about the estimated emission reductions from CMAQ proposals. However, while no single method is specified, every effort should be taken to ensure that determinations of air quality benefits are credible and based on a reproducible and logical analytical procedure.

2. Qualitative Assessment

Although quantitative analysis of air quality impacts is expected for almost all project types, an exception will be made when it is not possible to accurately quantify emissions benefits. In these cases, qualitative assessments based on reasoned and logical determinations that the projects or programs will decrease emissions and contribute to attainment or maintenance of a NAAQS are acceptable.

Public education, marketing, and other outreach efforts, which can include advertising alternatives to SOV travel, employer outreach, and public education campaigns, may fall into this category. The primary benefit of these activities is enhanced communication and outreach that is expected to influence travel behavior and thus air quality.

3. Analyzing Groups of Projects

In some situations, it may be more appropriate to examine the impacts of comprehensive strategies to improve air quality by grouping projects. For example, transit improvements coupled with demand management to reduce SOV use in a corridor might best be analyzed together. Other examples include linked signalization projects, transit improvements, marketing and outreach programs, and ridesharing programs that affect an entire region or corridor.

4. Tradeoffs

As noted above, emissions benefits should be calculated for all pollutants for which an area is in nonattainment or maintenance status. Some potential projects may lead to benefits for one pollutant and increased emissions for another, especially when the balance involves precursors such as NO_x and VOC. States and MPOs should consult with relevant air agencies to weigh the net benefits of the project.

IX. PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

A. Project Selection—MPO and State Responsibilities

Title 23, United States Code, protects State sovereignty in implementing the Federal-aid highway program. ⁵⁷ In addition, 23 U.S.C. 145 emphasizes that Title 23 provides for a federally assisted State program. Consequently, all projects in the Federal-aid highway program, including those supported with CMAQ funds, are selected by the State or the State

⁵⁷ 23 U.S.C. 145.

in conjunction with the MPO.

To ensure that projects deemed most effective in reducing motor vehicle emissions and congestion are programmed for early implementation in the TIP, MPOs, State DOTs, and transit agencies should develop CMAQ project selection processes in accordance with the metropolitan and/or statewide planning process under 23 U.S.C. 134 and 135. The selection process should involve State and/or local transportation and air quality agencies. This selection process provides an opportunity for States and/or local agencies to present a case for the selection of eligible projects that will best use CMAQ funding to meet the requirements and advance the goals of the Clean Air Act.

The CMAQ project selection process should be transparent, in writing, and publicly available. The process should identify the agencies involved in rating proposed projects, clarify how projects are rated, and name the committee or group responsible for making the final recommendation to the MPO board or other approving body. The selection process should also clearly identify the basis for rating projects, including emissions benefits, cost-effectiveness, and any other ancillary selection factors such as congestion relief, greenhouse gas reductions, safety, system preservation, access to opportunity, sustainable development and freight, reduced SOV reliance, multimodal benefits, and others. At a minimum, projects should be identified by year and proposed funding source.

Close coordination is encouraged between the State and MPO to ensure that CMAQ funds are used appropriately and to maximize their effectiveness in meeting the CAA requirements. While the program of projects is being developed, the State or MPO should consult with FHWA and FTA to resolve any questions about eligibility. This will ensure that the projects programmed for CMAQ funding in the TIP are all eligible.

States and MPOs should fulfill this responsibility so that nonattainment and maintenance areas are able to make good-faith efforts to attain and maintain the NAAQS by the prescribed deadlines. State DOTs and MPOs should consult with State and local air quality agencies to develop an appropriate project list of CMAQ programming priorities that will have the greatest impact on air quality. In developing this list, MPOs and States should evaluate the cost-effectiveness of the projects and give priority consideration to those that will create the greatest emissions reductions for the least cost, especially in those areas designated nonattainment or maintenance for PM_{2.5}. The MAP-21 calls out diesel retrofits as one type of cost-effective project to which priority consideration shall be given. The EPA has conducted a study of the cost-effectiveness of diesel retrofits in reducing PM, NO_x, and VOC emissions. In addition, the National Academy of Science's Transportation Research Board has evaluated the cost-effectiveness of other CMAQ eligible projects, with a focus on NO_x and HC reductions. The CMAQ Program: Assessing Ten Years of Experience Superience Superi

Information on the cost-effectiveness of CMAQ-eligible projects can be used as a guidepost

⁵⁸ 23 U.S.C. 149(g)(3), as amended by Sec. 1113(b)(5), Pub. L. 112-141 (July 6, 2012).

⁵⁹ See http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=10350.

in evaluating the different types of projects under consideration by an MPO or State. However, cost-effectiveness ultimately will depend on local conditions and project specific factors that affect emission reductions and costs. As noted earlier in this guidance, the FHWA and FTA, in consultation with EPA, are developing cost-effectiveness tables and other graphic representations of these relationships to aid States and other project sponsors in selecting the most efficient mix of CMAQ projects.

B. Federal Agency Responsibilities and Coordination

1. Eligibility Determinations

The FTA determines the eligibility of transit projects, and the FHWA determines the eligibility of all other projects. The FHWA, FTA, and EPA field offices should establish and maintain a consultation and coordination process to review CMAQ funding proposals. While the eligibility determination is not made jointly, every effort should be made to satisfy the concerns raised by the agencies' field offices. The FHWA or FTA field offices may request additional information from the State or MPO to help determine eligibility. The consultation process should provide for timely review and handling of CMAQ funding proposals. The FHWA and FTA headquarters offices are available to consult with their field offices on eligibility determinations.

2. Program Administration

The FHWA Division offices and the FTA Regional offices are responsible for administering the CMAQ program. In general, the FHWA transfers funds to FTA to administer CMAQ-funded transit projects. In cases where the FTA lacks statutory authority (e.g., school bus fleets), the FHWA will administer the transit project. For projects that involve transit and non-transit elements, such as park-and-ride lots and intermodal passenger projects, the administering agency is decided on a case-by-case basis. All other projects are administered by the FHWA.

3. Tracking Mandatory/Flexible and PM_{2.5} Set-aside Funds

The FHWA's Chief Financial Officer has established accounting codes in the Fiscal Management Information System (FMIS) to track State investments of CMAQ funds in the mandatory and flexible spending areas, and the set-aside spending for the MAP-21 PM_{2.5} priority. States and other sponsors are encouraged to accurately reflect these CMAQ obligations as they record project data in the FMIS or provide information that ultimately populates the system.

C. Annual Reports

States should prepare annual reports detailing how CMAQ funds have been invested. The CMAQ reporting is not only useful for the FHWA, the FTA, and the general public, but the development and maintenance of a cumulative database of all CMAQ projects by the Secretary is

required by MAP-21. In addition, more recent annual reports will be key in supporting case studies for the CMAQ Outcomes Study, a major research effort designed to gauge the impact of the program, and also required by the statute. ⁶⁰ The CMAQ annual reports should be submitted through the Web-based CMAQ Tracking System. ⁶¹

The FHWA Division offices, State DOTs, and MPOs should develop a process for entering and approving the data in a timely manner. This report should be approved by the FHWA Division office by the first day of March following the end of the previous Federal fiscal year (September 30) and cover all CMAQ obligations for that fiscal year. Thus, State DOTs and MPOs should report the data early enough that the Division office has time to review and comment on the report. The report as entered into the CMAQ Tracking System should include:

- 1. A list of projects funded under CMAQ, in seven main project categories:
 - *Transit:* facilities, vehicles, equipment, and related activities, operating assistance for new transit service, etc. Include all transit projects whether administered by the FTA or the FHWA.
 - *Shared Ride:* vanpool and carpool programs and parking for shared-ride services.
 - *Traffic Flow Improvements:* traffic management and control services, signalization projects, ITS projects, intersection improvements, and construction or dedication of HOV lanes.
 - *Demand Management:* trip reduction programs, transportation management plans, flexible work schedule programs, vehicle restriction programs.
 - *Pedestrian/Bicycle*: bikeways, storage facilities, promotional activities.
 - *I/M and other TCMs*: projects not covered by the above categories.
 - *STP/CMAQ:* projects funded with the flexible funds provided in those States receiving the minimum apportionment.

For reporting purposes, obligations for all CMAQ-eligible phases (beginning with the NEPA process) should be reported for the project they support.

- 2. The amount of CMAQ funds <u>obligated</u> or <u>deobligated</u> for each project during the Federal fiscal year. Enter deobligations as a negative number. (Do not include Advance Construction funds, as these are not obligations of Federal CMAQ funds. Such projects should be reported later when converted to CMAQ funds.)
- 3. A quantitative analysis. Given the emphasis MAP-21 places on cost-effectiveness and performance measurement, quantitative assessment should be provided whenever possible. In addition, to the extent this information has been provided historically, a cost-effectiveness assessment for each reported project should be projected as well. Emissions benefits (and disbenefits) should be developed for each project from project-level analyses. Emissions estimates may be derived from EPA's MOVES model, CARB's EMFAC model, and AP-42, among others. Report

⁶⁰Sec. 1113(c), Pub. L. 112-141 (July 6, 2012).

⁶¹ See http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/air_quality/cmaq/reporting/.

projected emissions benefits expected to occur in the first year that a project is fully operational, in kilograms reduced per day. Benefits should be reported the first time a project is entered into the system, and only then to avoid double counting of benefits. (Because funds may be obligated for a project over several years, an individual CMAQ project may show up in reports for multiple years.) Additionally, all pollutants for which the area is in nonattainment or maintenance status, regardless of which pollutant contributed to the area's weighted population for apportionment, should be addressed. Emissions benefits for deobligations or projects funded with flexible funds (STP/CMAQ) should not be entered.

- 4. Public-private partnerships and experimental pilot projects should be identified in the system. Transmit electronic versions of completed before-and-after studies for experimental pilot projects to the Division offices.
- 5. Other requested information: MPO, nonattainment/maintenance area, project description.
- 6. Optional information: TIP, State and/or FMIS project numbers—highly recommended. Other optional information includes: greenhouse gas emission reductions, cost-effectiveness, safety, congestion relief, and other ancillary benefits.

D. Performance Plan

The MAP-21 established a requirement in 23 U.S.C. 149(l) for a CMAQ performance plan covering MPOs that serve a TMA⁶² of one million or more population and that represent a nonattainment or maintenance area. In addition, performance measures and target setting for emissions and traffic congestion reduction for the CMAQ program will be established through a rulemaking process. The CMAQ performance plan will be completed and updated biennially and will include:

- 1. Baseline levels for traffic congestion and on-road mobile source emissions for which the area is in nonattainment or maintenance;
- 2. A progress report on achievements in reaching performance targets described in 23 U.S.C. 150(d);
- 3. A description of the projects identified for CMAQ funding and a projection of how these projects will contribute to achieving the emission and traffic congestion reduction targets developed pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 150(d);⁶³ and
- 4. A separate report assessing the progress of the projects under the previous

⁶² 23 U.S.C. 134(k).

^{63 23} U.S.C. 149(1)(1).

plan in achieving the air quality and congestion targets of the previous plan. 64

The biennial performance plan will be submitted with the CMAQ annual report for that year. Reports will be turned in to the FHWA Division Office through the State DOT. Further guidance on FHWA's approach to performance management will be provided as the rulemaking process covering changes under MAP-21 continues.

⁶⁴ 23 U.S.C. 149(l)(2).