2023 Local Agency Program (LAP) Discretionary Grant Symposium

October 30, 2023

Presented by

Federal Highway Administration Georgia Division and the Georgia Department of Transportation

1



Meet the FHWA Georgia Division Discretionary Grant Team



Shain Eversley
Grants Coordinator



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Program Management Analyst



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Realty Officer and Local Programs Coordinator



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Community Planner

Agenda



GDOT LAP Program

Updates







ARC Grants Dashboard Presentation



FHWA Discretionary Grant Program Overview



Safe Roads and Streets for All (SS4A)



Discretionary Award Process and Best Practices

3

Definition of Common Terms

- Discretionary Award means an award in which the Federal awarding agency, in keeping with specific statutory authority that enables the agency to exercise judgment ("discretion"), selects the recipient and/or the amount of Federal funding awarded through a competitive process or based on merit of proposals. A discretionary award may be selected on a non-competitive basis, as appropriate.
- ➤ Grant Agreement means a legal instrument of financial assistance between a Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity and a non-Federal entity that, consistent with 31 U.S.C. 6302, 6304:
- ➤ Obligation of Funds The authorization of federal funding upon completion of required activities to warrant approval in FMIS (State/ Non-State Pass Through) or DELPHI (Direct Recipients).
- ➤ Grant Execution The full execution of the grant agreement via signature by all required parties.

Definition of Common Terms

- FMIS Federal Funds Management Information System (FMIS) is the accounting system used to obligate and reimburse FHWA funds awarded to or passed-through State DOTs.
- ➤ **DELPHI** –USDOT accounting system used to obligate and reimburse funds to Non-State DOT entities.
- Direct Recipient/ Non-State DOT Recipient Non-federal entity that is not a State DOT that receives a federal grant award.
- GDOT Project Manager GDOT primary point of contact to facilitate project delivery and provide oversight for GDOT passthrough projects.
- > FHWA Point of Contact (POC) Primary point of contact for grant agreement implementation, amendments, and reporting.
- ➤ FHWA Discretionary Grant Team Member FHWA Division primary contact for grant agreement coordination and execution before passing responsibility to the FHWA POC for implementation after agreement execution.

5





Local Administered Project – LAP Program

Malik Al-Kush - LAP Coordinator Office of Program Control - OPC



The GDOT Program

Locally Sponsored Projects



Discretionary Grants



Congressionally Directed Spending

Regulations for Driveway and Encroachment Control





7



LAP Certification

Key Ingredients To Success:

- √ Full-time Responsible Charge $\underline{\textit{and}}$ Alternate Full-time Responsible Charge
- ✓ Procurement Plan or Procurement Adoption Letter
- ✓ Title VI Plan or Agreement
- ✓ 5 Training Certificates ROW, PDP, LAP, Title VI, and Procurement
- √ All training must be complete prior to submitting LAP Certification documentation for LAPCC review

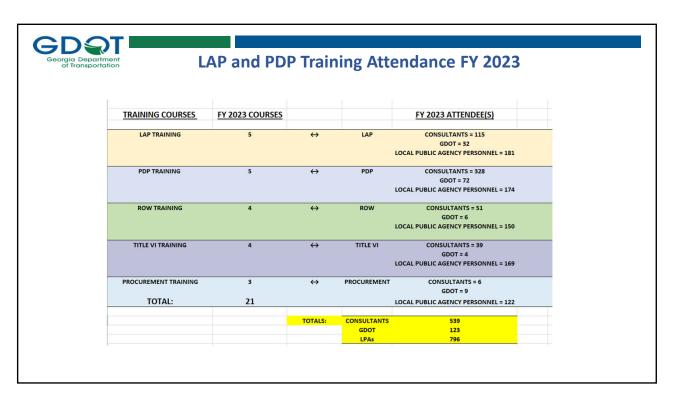


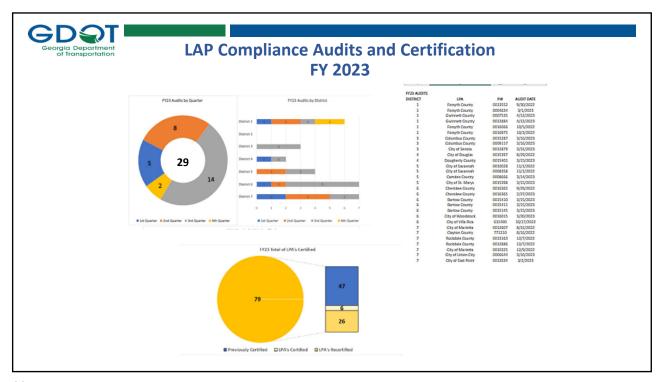
Local Administered Projects and Program Site - LAPPS

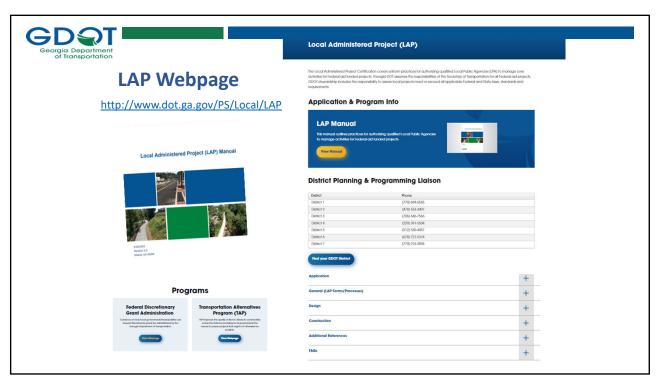
<u>LAPPS web application streamlines the LAP application review and approval timeline:</u>

- SME Review Periods 5 days
- LAP Application Approval 30 days from LPA Submission
- Soft Testing in Process
- Coordinating with GDOT IT for Full Launch in Early 2024
- User Guide Under Development

9









FHWA Discretionary Grants Administration Webpage

FHWA Discretionary Grants Administration

The federal Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) includes discretionary grants that can be administered in one of two ways:

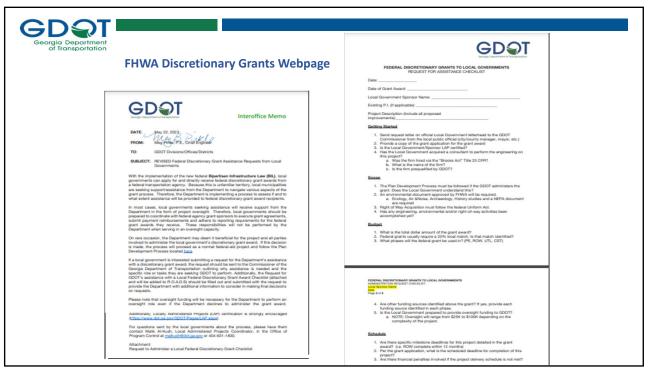
- 1. Administered by local governments directly
- 2. Local municipalities can petition state Departments of Transportation to administer the grant(s) on their behalf.

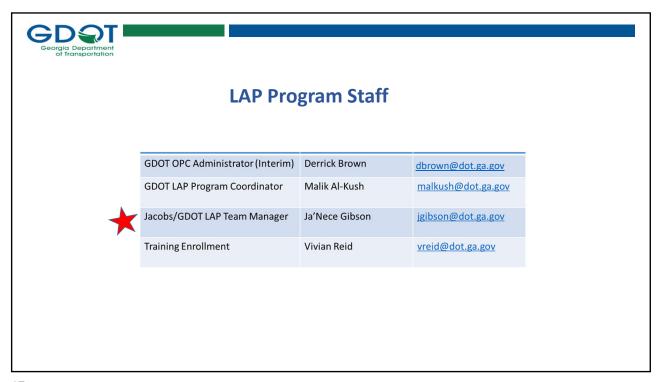
For Georgia municipalities that request the Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOI) to administer their grants, GDOI has implemented a request process. Once municipality requests have been reviewed and approved, the GDOI-administered Discretionary Grant projects will be regarded as normal federal-aid process projects and will follow the GDOI Plan Development Process.

13















DISCLAIMER

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BIL Highway Provisions

- Funds highway programs for five years (FY 22-26)
- \$350.8 B (FY 22-26) for highway programs
 - \$303.5 B in Contract Authority (CA) from the Highway Trust Fund (HTF)
 - \$47.3 B in advance appropriations from the General Fund (GF)
- · More than a dozen new highway programs, including
 - Formula: resilience, carbon reduction, bridges and electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure
 - Discretionary: bridges, EV charging infrastructure, rural projects, resilience, wildlife crossings, and reconnecting communities
- Focus on safety, bridges, climate change, resilience, and project delivery
- More opportunities for local governments and other non-traditional entities to access new funding
- \$90 B transfer (GF->HTF) to keep the HTF Highway Account solvent for years

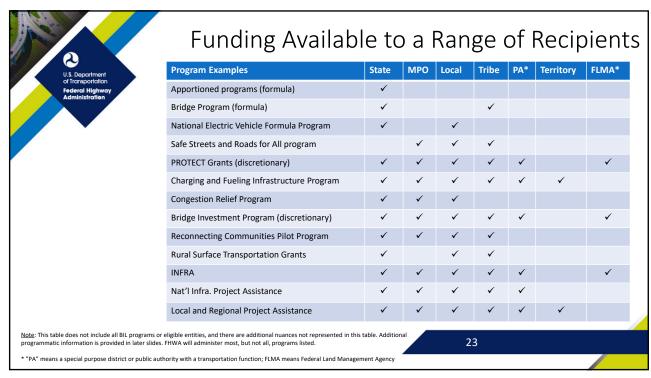
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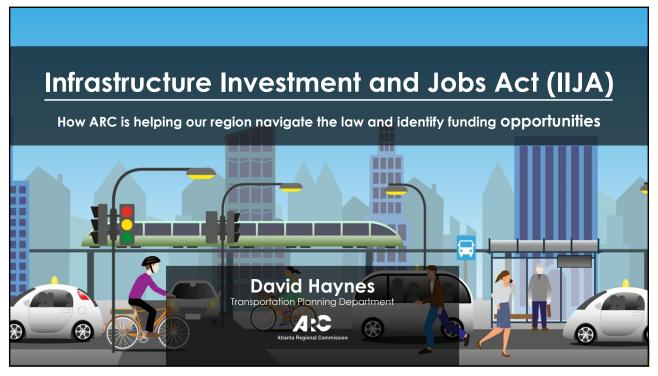


Includes \$567.1 B (All DOT Modes) Over FY 22-26

Program	Contract Authority (CA) (\$ B, FY 22-26)	Advance appropriations (\$ B, FY 22-26)
Federal Aviation Administration		25.0
Federal Highway Administration	303.5	47.3
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration	4.5	0.7
Federal Railroad Administration / Amtrak		66.0
Federal Transit Administration	69.9	21.3
Maritime Administration		2.3
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	5.1	1.6
Office of the Secretary		19.0
Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Admin.		1.0
Total	383.0	184.1

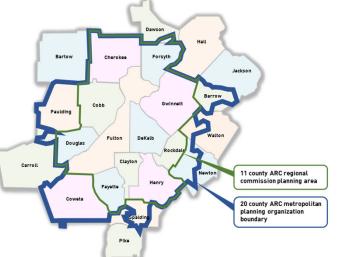
Note: Table does not include amounts that BIL authorizes subject to [future] appropriation





Role of the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO)

- ARC serves as the federally required MPO for a 20-county region (defined by Census urbanized area) of over 5 million people
- For urban areas greater than 50,000 people, the MPO develops 1) a 20+ year Metropolitan Transportation Plan (RTP) and 2) a four-year Transportation Improvement Program (TIP)
- MTP must be multimodal, fiscally constrained, and meet air quality conformity requirements
- Current MTP includes about \$168 billion of projects and programs through 2050
- Our "clients" are all the state, regional and local agencies which build, operate and maintain transportation infrastructure and services



<u> Arc</u>

25

Relevance of IIJA Programs to the Atlanta Region

HIGH RELEVANCE

236

LOW OR NO RELEVANCE

166

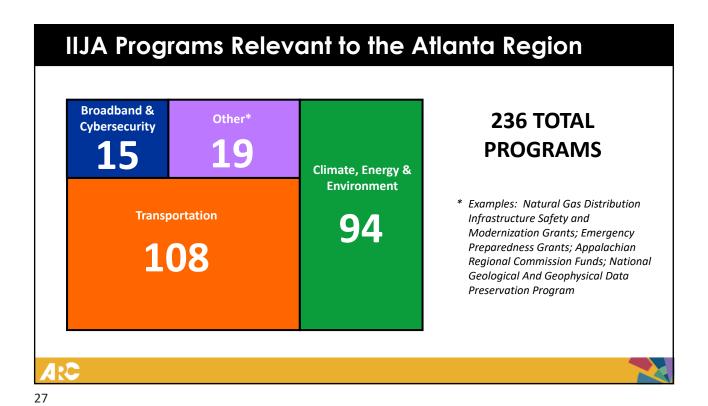
Examples: tribal, ferry, rural, mining, and marine programs; programs directed to specific agencies or geographic areas

402 TOTAL PROGRAMS*



* The number of distinct programs is subject to change as funding opportunities are announced. Each program's relevance to the region may also change as guidance and details on administration priorities become available.

ARC



Broadband & Other 11 (\$2.8 Billion)

Transportation

Transportation

(\$211 Billion)

Climate, Energy & Environment

82 (\$114 Billion)

\$332 billion

Key Administration Objectives

EQUITY

CLIMATE CHANGE

WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT



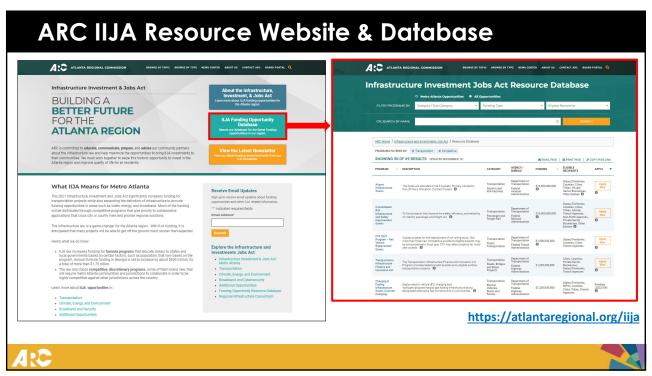


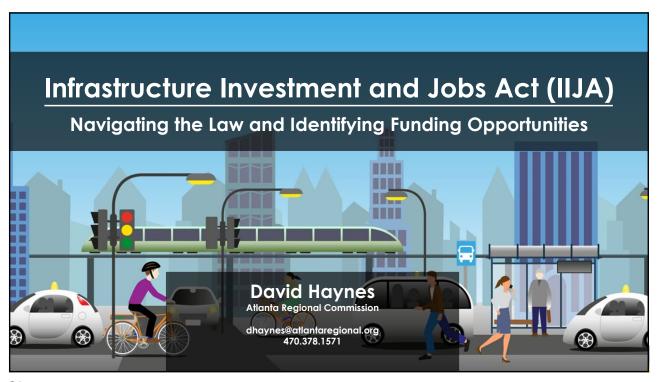


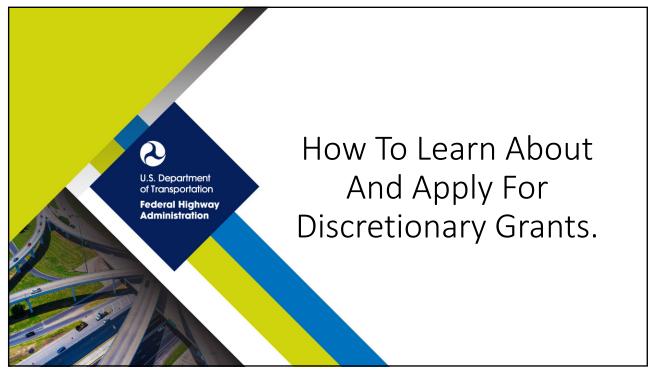
ARC constantly reinforces to our local governments that a project submitted for virtually any discretionary program is going to have to "check all the boxes" to be competitive

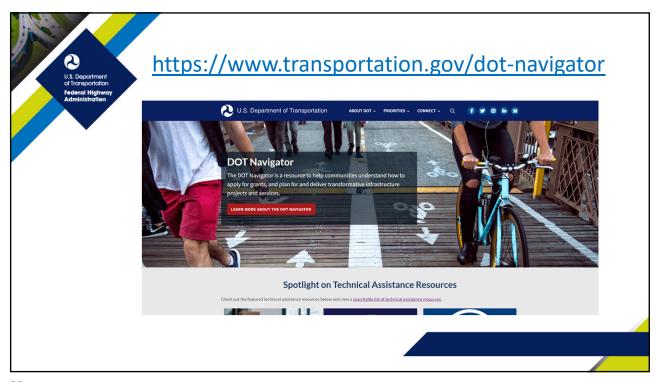
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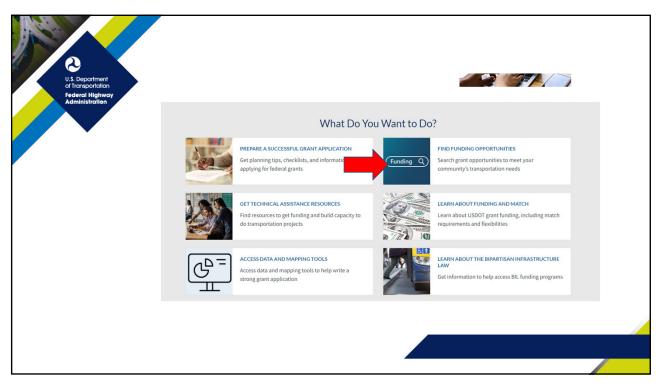
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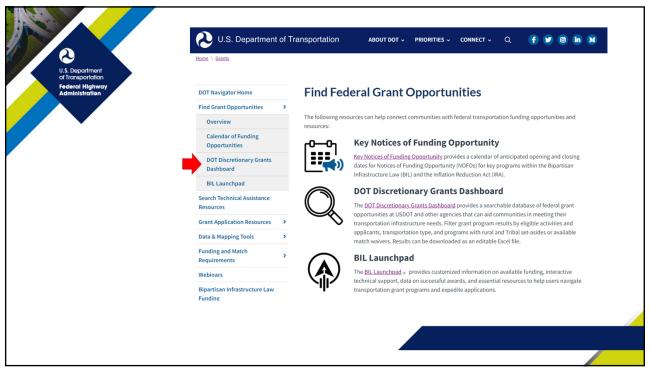


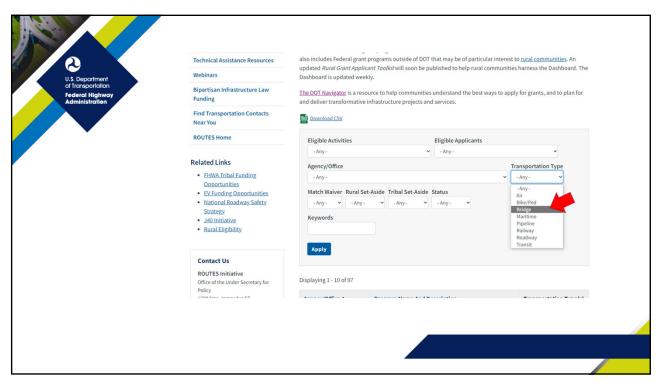


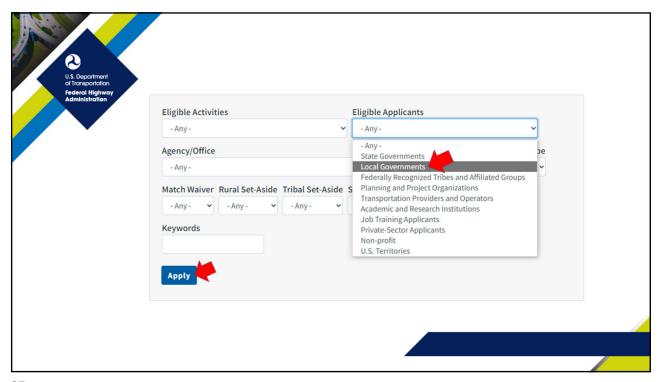


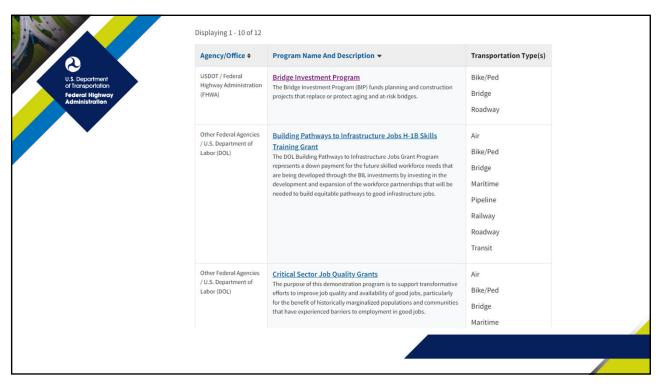


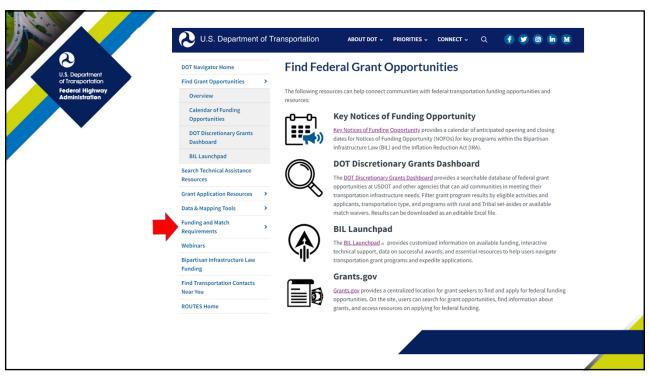


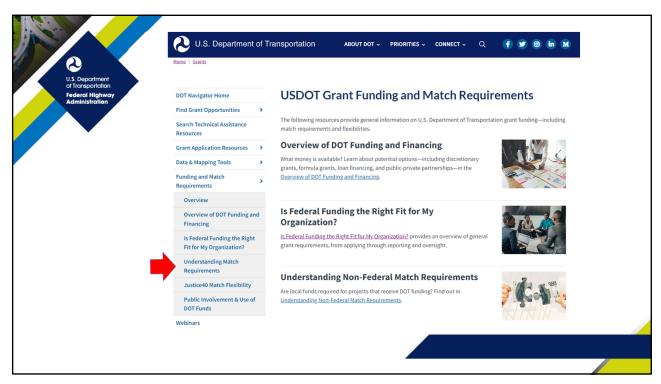


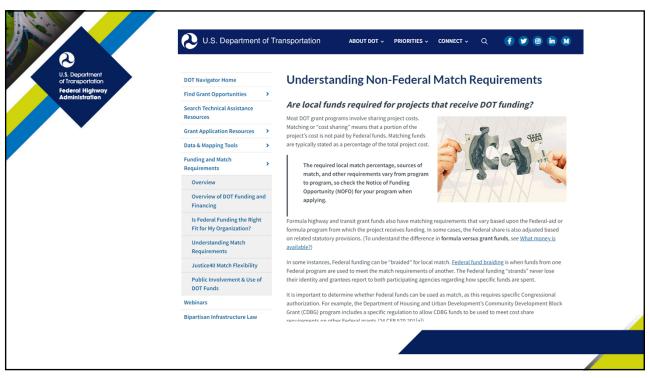


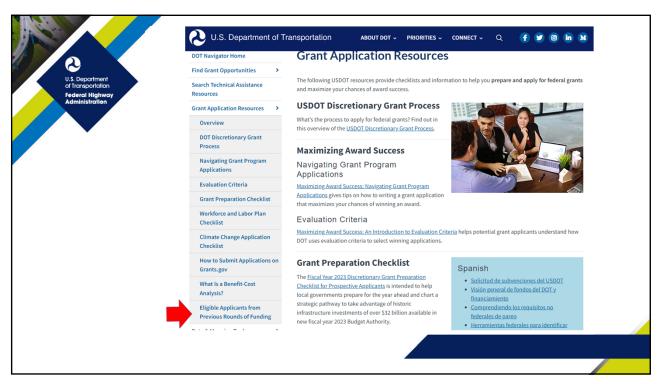


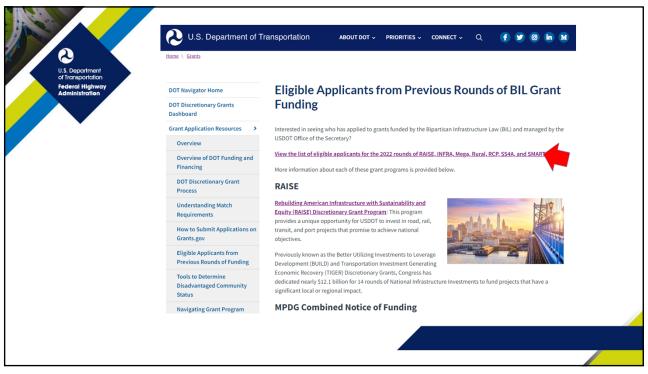


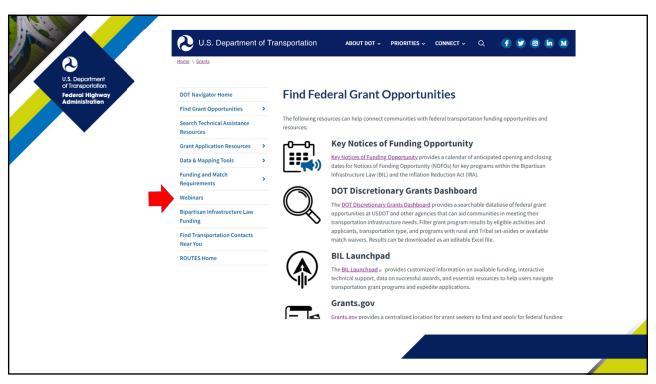


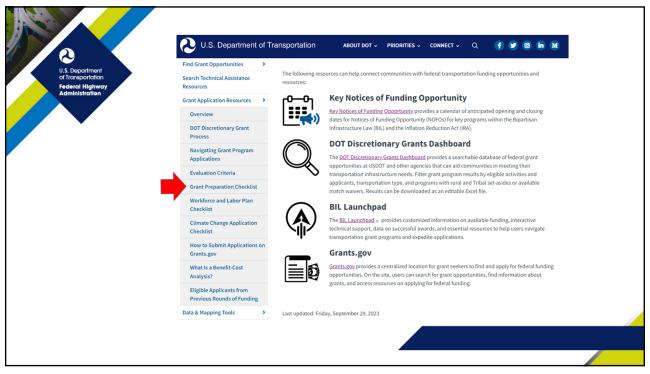


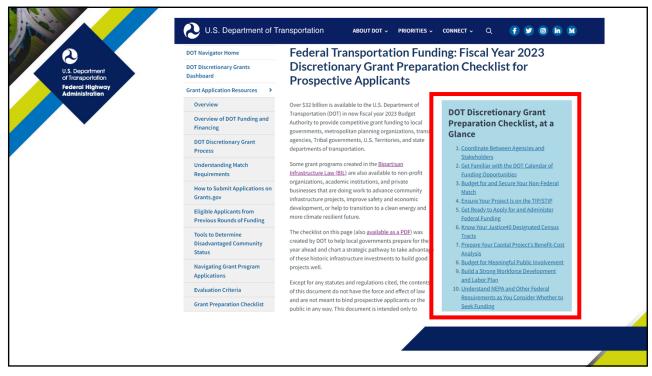




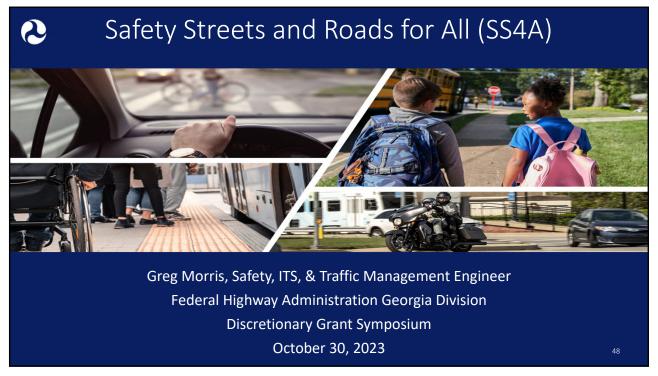














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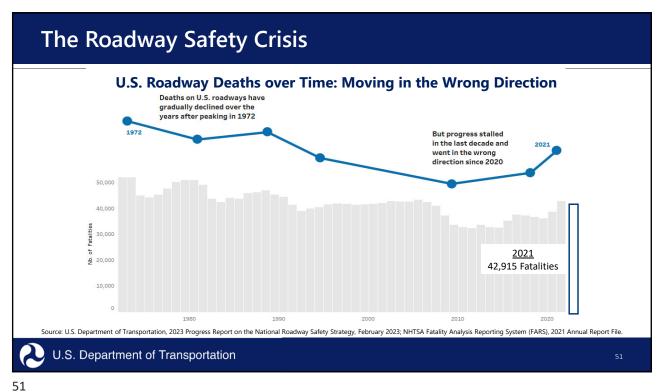
Overview

- National Roadway Safety Strategy
- Safe System Approach
- SS4A Program
- FY 2022 Awards
- FY 2023 SS4A Program
- Resources and Reminders
- Questions



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50



National Roadway Safety Strategy (NRSS)

U.S. DOT's comprehensive approach to significantly reducing serious injuries and deaths on our Nation's highways, roads, and streets.

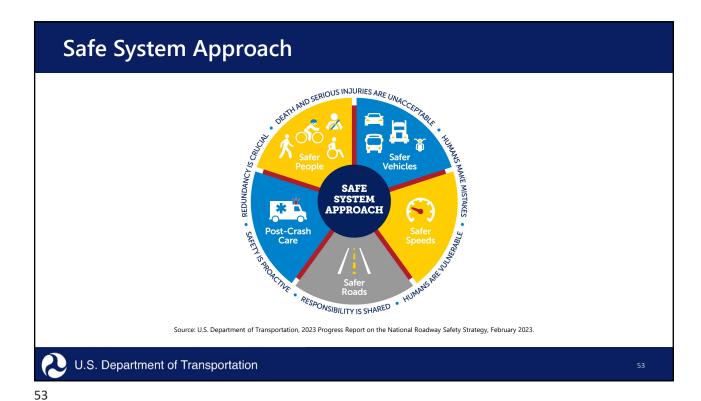
- Sets a vision and goal for the safety of the Nation's roadways
- Adopts the Safe System Approach principles to guide our safety actions
- **❖** Identifies new priority actions and notable changes to existing practices and approaches that target our most significant and urgent problems, and are, therefore, expected to have the most substantial impact.
- www.transportation.gov/NRSS



Source: NHTSA



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Safe Streets and Roads for All

Key program that supports the National Roadway Safety Strategy



Funding supports local initiatives to prevent death and serious injury on roads and streets, commonly referred to as "Vision Zero" or "Toward Zero Deaths" Initiatives.

\$1 billion in annual funding, FY22-26

Source: Gorodenkoff - stock.adobe.com

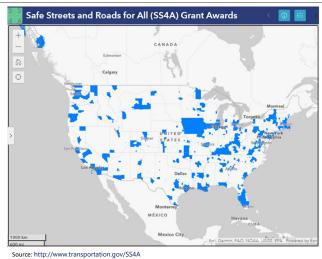
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54

Safe Streets and Roads for All

- 511 communities were selected for FY 2022 grants
 - 474 Action Plan Grants
 - 37 Implementation Grants
- More than \$800 million total
- Funds will improve roadway safety planning for over half the nation's population





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55

Types of FY 2022 SS4A Grants

- Action Plan Grant
 - Developing a comprehensive safety action plan (Action Plan)
 - Conduct supplemental action planning activities in support of an existing comprehensive safety action plan
- Implementation Grant:
 - Carrying out projects and strategies identified in an Action Plan.
 - Supplemental planning activities: conducting planning, design, and development activities for projects and strategies identified in an Action Plan.



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Selection Criteria – Implementation Grants

- Safety Impact
- Equity, Engagement and Collaboration
- Effective Practices and Strategies
- Climate Change and Sustainability and Economic Competitiveness
- Additional Consideration: Project Readiness
- Additional Consideration: Funds to Underserved Communities



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57

57

Atlanta, Georgia: \$30,000,000 Implementation

This project will **improve safety for all users with a focus on pedestrians, bicyclists, and other vulnerable users** on Central Avenue and Pryor Street in downtown Atlanta.

Project Highlights:

- · Parallel one-way streets in downtown Atlanta
- · Road diet reducing motor vehicle lanes and adding bicycle lanes, buffer areas
- Bicycle lanes, crosswalk improvements, other pedestrian accommodations, and signal coordination strategies.
- Supports the Vision Zero Plan



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58

SS4A FY23



Notice of Funding Opportunity closed on July 10, 2023.



Applications are currently being reviewed.



Additional resources about SS4A can be found at

https://www.transportation.gov/grants/ SS4A



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5

59

SS4A Overview: Eligibility

Eligible Applicants

- Metropolitan planning organization (MPOs)
- Political subdivision of a State or territory
- Federally recognized Tribal government
- Multijurisdictional groups comprised of the above

Eligible Activities

- Develop a Comprehensive Safety Action Plan
 - O Develop or complete an Action Plan
 - Conduct supplemental planning
 - Carry out demonstration activities
- Implement projects and strategies identified in an Action Plan, including planning, design, and development activities for <u>projects</u> and strategies identified in an Action Plan.



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60

General Information

- Applications must be submitted via Valid Eval, an online submission proposal system used by USDOT.
- "Action Plan Grants" renamed "Planning and Demonstration Grants," and may include demonstration activities.
- · Updated definition of underserved communities
 - Any Tribal land;
 - · Any territory; or
 - USDOT Equitable Transportation Community Explorer <u>or</u> Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool



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6

61

Planning and Demonstration Grants include, but are not limited to

Action Plan

- Develop or complete a Comprehensive Safety Action Plan
- 8 components to an Action Plan

Supplemental Planning

- Topical safety plans
- Road safety audits
- Additional safety analysis and data collection
- Targeted equity assessments
- Follow-up stakeholder engagement

Demonstration Activities

- Feasibility studies using quick-build strategies
- Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Device (MUTCD) engineering studies
- Pilot programs for behavioral or operational activities
- Pilot programs for new technology



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62

Implementation Grants

- Implementation Grants applications must fund projects and strategies identified in an Action Plan that address a roadway safety problem.
- Behavioral, operational, and infrastructure safety activities are all eligible.
- · Applicants must have an qualifying Action Plan in place to apply for implementation
- Implementation applications may also include supplemental planning and demonstration activities.

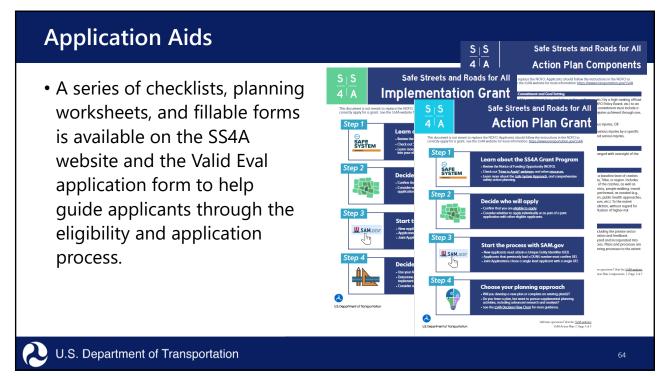


Source: FHWA



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63



Friendly Advice and Reminders

- The SS4A program will consider one application per applicant, and applicants may only apply for one type of grant.
- To apply for an Implementation Grant, applicants must have an existing Action Plan that meets NOFO requirements.
- Applicants are responsible for using the Self-Certification Eligibility Worksheet to determine that they meet the NOFO requirements to apply for an Implementation Grant.
- Multiple Planning and Demonstration Grant applications that cover the same geographic area will be flagged as potentially duplicative and potentially will not be selected.
- DOT encourages including supplemental planning and demonstration projects in all applications.



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65

SS4A Website

www.transportation.gov/grants/SS4A





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66

Questions?

Greg Morris

Safety, ITS, & Traffic Management Engineer
Federal Highway Administration – Georgia Division

greg.morris@dot.gov



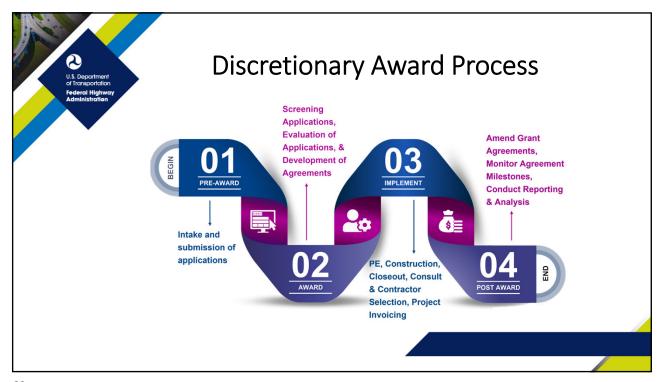
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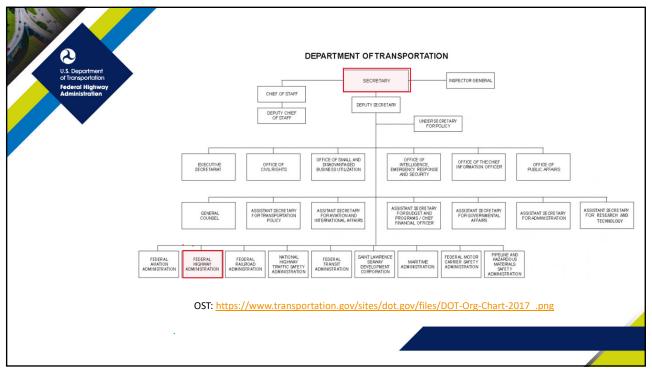
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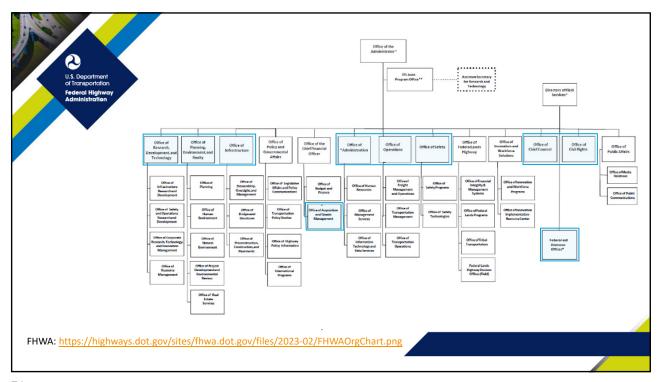
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Discretionary Process and Best Practices





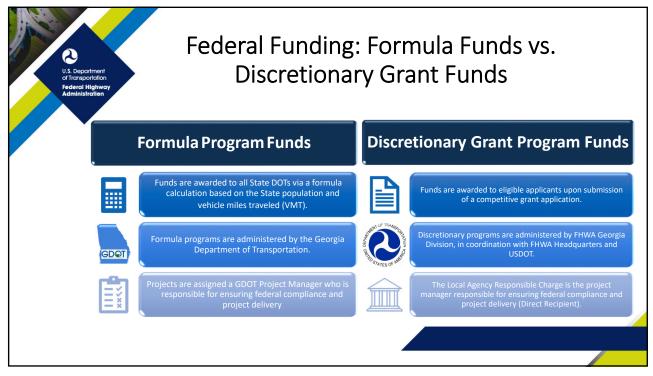






Discretionary Funds and Responsibilities

73





Discretionary Grant Administration Direct Recipient vs. Pass-Through

Direct Recipient

- Local agency Responsible Charge has the sole responsibility of coordinating project delivery, ensuring federal compliance, and submitting appropriate documentation for billing.
- Consultants may be hired to perform project delivery; however, they cannot be the Responsible Charge and must be procured in compliance with federal requirements.
- Applicable Federal, State, and Local program requirements apply.
- FHWA point of contact provides oversight of federal requirements but does not serve the role of Project Manager.

GDOT Pass-Through

- Requires GDOT approval and an administration fee.
- A GDOT Project Manager is assigned to coordinate and ensure project delivery, federal compliance, and billing.
- Applicable Federal, State, and Local program requirements apply. (This may be more restrictive based on the State's Stewardship and Oversight agreement with FHWA).
- FHWA point of contact provides project oversight in accordance with the State Stewardship and Oversight agreement.

75



Required Coordination

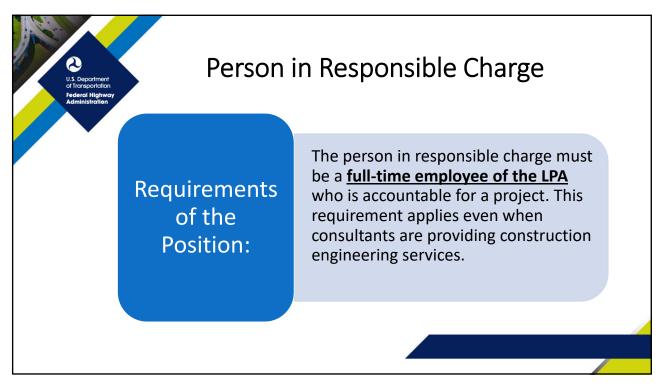
GDOT Assistance (On State System)

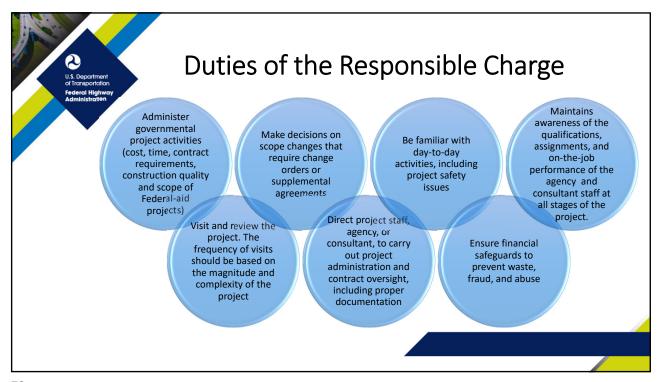
- GDOT will be involved in all projects occurring on the State system.
- All State policies and standards will be applicable to work done on the State system.
- Local program maintains full responsibility for all federal implementation and funding requirements.

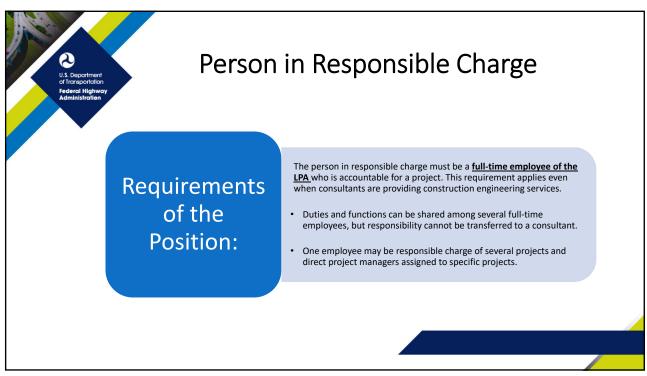
GDOT Pass-through

- Funding allocated to GDOT through FMIS.
- GDOT maintains responsibility for federal funds and project management.











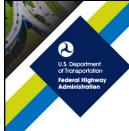
Discretionary Award Best Practices



Coordinate Between Agencies and Stakeholders

- Ensure that finance, procurement, planning, and public works departments are working in alignment to submit grant applications, successfully execute grant agreements, and deliver projects.
- Establish early and continuous coordination between local government and community stakeholders and with regional and state or other third-party implementation partners to ensure that projects are set up for success.

81



Discretionary Award Best Practices



Be Aware of Internal Processes, Requirements, and Timelines.

- Does the project require a STIP/TIP amendment?
- Does the BOC/City Council need to approve the grant agreement?
- Are budget approvals in place to support the grant award match requirements?
- Are there external partners to coordinate with (i.e.; GDOT, railroads, and local utility companies)?



Discretionary Award Best Practices



Do Not Expend Funds Prior to Grant Agreement Execution.

- Ensure the grant award agreement is fully executed and funding is authorized prior to taking any project action that incur reimbursable costs.
- Expending local funding on project activities prior to an executed agreement precludes all expenditures prior to execution from being counted as non-federal share match.

83



Discretionary Award Best Practices



Include All Applicable Requirements Within the Project Scope to Ensure Compliance.

- Identify all internal, State, and Federal requirements that apply to the project and include these as milestones within the project scope and timeline to ensure compliance.
- Compliance with applicable regulations for Non-State Entities.



Discretionary Award Best Practices



Ensure Obligation/Authorization Of Federal Funds Prior To Incurring Costs For Federal Reimbursement.

- Funding Obligation/Authorization is required in addition to grant agreement execution.
- Ensure receipt of federal funding obligation/authorization in FMIS or DELPHI for each project phase, prior to incurring costs.

85



Deadlines

- Discretionary Grant obligation and expenditure deadlines are defined for each program within the Transportation Act (BIL) language and cannot be extended without a change of law.
- Schedule deadlines cannot exceed obligation or expenditure deadlines. Costs incurred beyond the schedule deadline will be ineligible for reimbursement.



Resources for Education

 Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) and Federal Requirements – Guidance for Local and Tribal Agencies (dot.gov)

Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) and Federal Requirements - Guidance for Local & Tribal Agencies (dot.gov)

- FHWA's Federal-aid Essentials for Local Public Agencies https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/federal-aidessentials/essentials.cfm
- GDOTs LAP Certification Program https://www.dot.ga.gov/GDOT/Pages/LAP.aspx
- Grants.gov Community Blog

https://grantsgovprod.wordpress.com

- National Highway Institute https://www.nhi.fhwa.dot.gov/
- Delphi elnvoicing Training
 ESC: Delphi elnvoicing System Grantee Training

87



Resources for Technical Assistance

- Rural and Tribal Assistance Pilot Program (will open again in FFY24)
 - The Rural and Tribal Assistance Pilot Program is a no-match grant program with the goal of funding early-stage development assistance for rural and tribal infrastructure projects.

https://www.transportation.gov/grants/rcnprogram/reconnecting-communities-institute-rci

- Thriving Communities (TCP) (Open Now due Nov. 15th)
 - TCP provides technical assistance, planning, and capacity building support to teams of community partners that may lack the staffing or technical expertise to scope, fund, and develop infrastructure projects that advance broader community goals.

https://www.transportation.gov/grants/thriving-communities

