



Fresno Council
of Governments

Surface Transportation Block Grant (STBG) Program

GUIDELINES

September 2019

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OVERVIEW

On December 4, 2015, President Obama signed Public Law 114-94, the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST Act). In the FAST Act and its predecessor Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century (MAP-21) the Surface Transportation Program (STP) is one of the cornerstones for transportation funds distributed to regions. Fresno Council of Governments (COG), acting in its role as a Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO), is programming future federal transportation revenues that will come to the Fresno region. Surface Transportation Block Grant (STBG) funds are reimbursable federal aid funds, subject to the requirements of Title 23, United States code. Eligible costs include preliminary engineering, right-of-way acquisition, capital costs, and construction costs associated with an eligible activity. These guidelines describe the policy, standards, criteria, and procedures developing, managing and adopting of Fresno COG's STBG program.

Once projects have been approved by the MPO, they must be included in the Federal Transportation Improvement Program (FTIP) prior to federal reimbursement.

PROGRAM PURPOSE

The STBG program provides flexible funding that localities may use for projects to preserve and improve conditions and performance on any Federal-aid highway, bridge and tunnel projects on any public road, pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure, and transit capital projects, including intercity bus terminals. STBG promotes flexibility in local transportation decisions and provides flexible funding to best address regional and local transportation needs.

PROGRAM SCHEDULE

Once the Fresno COG Policy Board approves projects, they must be included in the Federal Transportation Improvement Program (FTIP) prior to federal reimbursement. The 2019-2020 STBG call for projects will cover a four-year program of projects in the FTIP (covering federal fiscal years 2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23, and 2023/24). The following schedule lists the major milestones for developing and adopting the 2019/20 STBG call for projects and related FTIP and air quality conformity determination processes:

Programming subcommittee convenes to review scoring criteria and call information	July – August 2019
Guidelines, criteria and application packet to TTC/PAC for approval	September 13, 2019
Guidelines, criteria and application packet to COG Policy Board for adoption/initiates call for projects	September 26, 2019
Call for Projects Workshop for member agencies	October 2, 2019
Regional bid project submittals DUE	December 6, 2019
STBG scoring committee convenes	January 21, 2020
COG Policy Board approves recommended projects	February 27, 2020
Lifeline project submittals DUE	February 28, 2020
FTIP submittal to Caltrans	October – December 2020

FUNDING

DISTRIBUTION

STBG funds are distributed and split among Fresno COG local agencies by formula known as lifeline funds, and competitive funds, known as regional bid. The Regional bid funding is competitive based on the scoring criteria and evaluated by the scoring committee. The regional bid process is further outlined in these guidelines. The lifeline concept is aimed at system preservation, given the high number of road miles maintained within the County, considerable truck traffic circulating within the system and connectivity. The FAST Act requires both system preservation and connectivity to be consideration factors. Lifeline funding is distributed to Fresno COG local agencies based on population and can be used at the agency's discretion. Lifeline projects are evaluated to ensure projects adhere to the requirements and guidelines of the regional STBG program

MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

Most federal projects require a local match of 11.47%. Title 23 U.S.C allows toll credits to be included for federal-aid highway projects, which provides local agencies up to 100% in federal reimbursement for participating work. STBG lifeline funds may be used in the form of toll credits.

AUTHORIZATION TO PROCEED AND REIMBURSEMENT

Project applicants must comply with the provisions of Title 23 of the U.S.C., as well as with processes and procedures contained in the Caltrans Local Assistance Procedures Manual and the Master Fund Transfer Agreement with Caltrans. All guidance and procedures are available in the Local Assistance Procedures Manual at <https://dot.ca.gov/programs/local-assistance/guidelines-and-procedures/local-assistance-procedures-manual-lapm>.

ELIGIBILITY

STBG funding is available to Fresno COG local agencies – cities within Fresno County and Fresno County.

ELIGIBLE STBG PROJECTS (Title 23 USC Section 133)

1. **Eligible Projects and Activities:**

- Location of Projects (23 U.S.C. 133(c)): STBG projects may not be undertaken on a road functionally classified as a local road or a rural minor collector unless the road was on a Federal-aid highway system on January 1, 1991, except-
 - (1) For a bridge or tunnel project (other than the construction of a new bridge or tunnel at a new location);
 - (2) For a project described in 23 U.S.C. 133(b)(4)-(11) and described below under "Eligible Activities" (b)(4) through (11);
 - (3) For transportation alternatives projects described in 23 U.S.C. 101(a)(29) before enactment of the FAST Act (these are described in 23 U.S.C. 133(h) and in separate TA Set-Aside guidance.); and
 - (4) As approved by the Secretary.
- Eligible Activities (23 U.S.C. 133(b)): Subject to the location of projects requirements in paragraph (a), the following eligible activities are listed in 23 U.S.C. 133(b):
 - (1) Construction, as defined in 23 U.S.C. 101(a)(4), of the following:
 - i. Highways, bridges, and tunnels, including designated routes of the Appalachian development highway system and local access roads under 40 U.S.C. 14501;
 - ii. Ferry boats and terminal facilities eligible under 23 U.S.C. 129(c);
 - iii. transit capital projects eligible under chapter 53 of title 49, United States Code;
 - iv. Infrastructure-based intelligent transportation systems capital improvements, including the installation of vehicle-to-infrastructure communication equipment;
 - v. Truck parking facilities eligible under Section 1401 of MAP-21 (23 U.S.C. 137 note); and
 - vi. Border infrastructure projects eligible under Section 1303 of SAFETEA- LU (23 U.S.C. 101 note).

- (2) Operational improvements and capital and operating costs for traffic monitoring, management, and control facilities and programs. Operational improvement is defined in 23 U.S.C. 101(a)(18).
- (3) Environmental measures eligible under 23 U.S.C. 119(g), 328, and 329, and transportation control measures listed in Section 108(f)(1)(A) (other than clause (xvi) of that section) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7408(f)(1)(A)).
- (4) Highway and transit safety infrastructure improvements and programs, including railway-highway grade crossings.
- (5) Fringe and corridor parking facilities and programs in accordance with 23 U.S.C. 137 and carpool projects in accordance with 23 U.S.C. 146. Carpool project is defined in 23 U.S.C. 101(a)(3).
- (6) Recreational trails projects eligible under 23 U.S.C. 206, pedestrian and bicycle projects in accordance with 23 U.S.C. 217 (including modifications to comply with accessibility requirements under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.)), and the Safe Routes to School Program under Section 1404 of SAFETEA-LU (23 U.S.C. 402 note).
- (7) Planning, design, or construction of boulevards and other roadways largely in the right-of-way of former Interstate System routes or other divided highways.
- (8) Development and implementation of a State asset management plan for the National Highway System (NHS) and a performance-based management program for other public roads.
- (9) Protection (including painting, scour countermeasures, seismic retrofits, impact protection measures, security countermeasures, and protection against extreme events) for bridges (including approaches to bridges and other elevated structures) and tunnels on public roads, and inspection and evaluation of bridges and tunnels and other highway assets.
- (10) Surface transportation planning programs, highway and transit research and development and technology transfer programs, and workforce development, training, and education under chapter 5 of title 23, United States Code.
- (11) Surface transportation infrastructure modifications to facilitate direct intermodal interchange, transfer, and access into and out of a port terminal.
- (12) Projects and strategies designed to support congestion pricing, including electronic toll collection and travel demand management strategies and programs.
- (13) Upon request of a State and subject to the approval of the Secretary, if Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (TIFIA) credit assistance is approved for an STBG-eligible project, then the State may use STBG funds to pay the subsidy and administrative costs associated with providing Federal credit assistance for the projects.
- (14) The creation and operation by a State of an office to assist in the design, implementation, and oversight of public-private partnerships eligible to receive funding under title 23 and chapter 53 of title 49, United States Code, and the payment of a stipend to unsuccessful private bidders to offset their proposal development costs, if necessary to encourage robust competition in public-private partnership procurements.
- (15) Any type of project eligible under 23 U.S.C. 133 as in effect on the day before the FAST Act was enacted. Among these are:

- i. Replacement of bridges with fill material;
- ii. Training of bridge and tunnel inspectors;
- iii. Application of calcium magnesium acetate, sodium acetate/formate, or other environmentally acceptable, minimally corrosive anti-icing and deicing compositions for bridges (and approaches to bridges and other elevated structures) and tunnels;
- iv. Projects to accommodate other transportation modes continue to be eligible pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 142(c) if such accommodation does not adversely affect traffic safety;
- v. Transit capital projects eligible for assistance under chapter 53 of title 49, United States Code, including vehicles and facilities (publicly or privately owned) that are used to provide intercity passenger bus service;
- vi. Approach roadways to ferry terminals to accommodate other transportation modes and to provide access into and out of the ports;
- vii. Transportation alternatives previously described in 23 U.S.C. 101(a)(29) and described in 23 U.S.C. 213;
- viii. Projects relating to intersections having disproportionately high accident rates, high levels of congestion (as evidenced by interrupted traffic flow at the intersection and a level of service rating of "F" during peak travel hours, calculated in accordance with the Highway Capacity Manual), and are located on a Federal-aid highway;
- ix. Construction and operational improvements for any minor collector if the minor collector and the project to be carried out are in the same corridor and in proximity to an NHS route; the construction or improvements will enhance the level of service on the NHS route and improve regional traffic flow; and the construction or improvements are more cost-effective, as determined by a benefit-cost analysis, than an improvement to the NHS route;
- x. Workforce development, training, and education activities discussed in 23 U.S.C. 504(e);
- xi. Advanced truck stop electrification systems. Truck stop electrification system is defined in 23 U.S.C. 101(a)(32);
- xii. Installation of safety barriers and nets on bridges, hazard eliminations, projects to mitigate hazards caused by wildlife;
- xiii. Electric vehicle and natural gas vehicle infrastructure in accordance with 23 U.S.C. 137;
- xiv. Data collection, maintenance, and integration and the costs associated with obtaining, updating, and licensing software and equipment required for risk-based asset management and performance based management, and for similar activities related to the development and implementation of a performance based management program for other public roads;
- xv. Construction of any bridge in accordance with 23 U.S.C. 144(f) that replaces any low water crossing (regardless of the length of the low water crossing); any bridge that was destroyed prior to January 1, 1965; any ferry that was in existence on January 1, 1984;

or any road bridge that is rendered obsolete as a result of a Corps of Engineers flood control or channelization project and is not rebuilt with funds from the Corps of Engineers. Not subject to the Location of Project requirement in 23 U.S.C. 133(c); and

xvi. Actions in accordance with the definition and conditions in 23 U.S.C. 144(g) to preserve or reduce the impact of a project on the historic integrity of a historic bridge if the load capacity and safety features of the historic bridge are adequate to serve the intended use for the life of the historic bridge. Not subject to the Location of Project requirement in 23 U.S.C. 133(c).

2. **Applicability of Planning Requirements (23 U.S.C. 133(d)(5)):** Projects must be identified in the Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP)/Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) and be consistent with the Long-Range Statewide Transportation Plan and the Metropolitan Transportation Plan(s). When obligating sub-allocated funding (discussed below), the State must coordinate with relevant metropolitan planning organizations (MPO) or rural planning organizations (23 U.S.C. 133(d)(3)). Programming and expenditure of funds for projects shall be consistent with 23 U.S.C. 134 and 135.

STBG projects for eligible planning purposes must be reflected in the statewide SPR work program or Metropolitan Unified Planning Work Program. Further, these projects must be in the STIP/TIP unless the State DOT or MPO agree that they may be excluded. (23 CFR 420.119(e))

3. **Applicability of 23 U.S.C. 217(i) for Bicycle Projects:** 23 U.S.C. 217(i) requires that bicycle facilities “be principally for transportation, rather than recreation, purposes.” However, 23 U.S.C. 133(b)(6) and 133(h) list “recreational trails projects” as eligible activities under STBG. Therefore, the requirement in 23 U.S.C. 217(i) does not apply to recreational trails projects (including for bicycle use) using STBG funds. Section 217(i) continues to apply to bicycle facilities other than trail-related projects, and Section 217(i) continues to apply to bicycle facilities using other Federal-aid highway program funds (e.g., NHPP, Highway Safety Improvement Program, and Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program). The transportation requirement under Section 217(i) is applicable only to bicycle projects; it does not apply to any other trail use or transportation mode.

REGIONAL BID PROJECT SELECTION PROCESS

In administering a competitive selection process, FCOG will use a scoring committee to assist in evaluating project applications. The scoring committee will prioritize and rank all eligible, submitted applications based on the approved scoring criteria. The scoring committee’s project recommendations will be presented to Fresno COG’s TTC/PAC and Policy Board for approval.

STBG SCORING COMMITTEE REPRESENTATION

1. Westside Cities
2. Eastside Cities
3. Fresno Council of Governments
4. Fresno-Clovis Metropolitan Area (rotates between Clovis and Fresno representatives)
5. Fresno County
6. Caltrans
7. Transit (Rotates among Fresno Area Express, Clovis Transit and Fresno County Rural Transit Agency)

PROJECT APPLICATION

STBG project applications will be available at: <https://www.fresnocog.org/project/regional-surface-transportation-program/>. Agencies may submit a maximum of 10 projects for consideration in the STBG Regional Bid process.

CONTACT AND SUBMITTAL INFORMATION

Please submit regional bid applications by noon, Friday, December 6, 2019 and lifeline applications by noon, Friday, February 28, 2020. For regional bid funds, please send eight hardcopies and one electronic copy of each application. For lifeline funds please send two hardcopies and one electronic copy of each application. All correspondence should be mailed to:

Fresno Council of Governments
Attention: Jennifer Soliz; STBG Call for Projects
2035 Tulare Street, Suite 201
Fresno, CA 93721

For further information on eligible projects, submittal of applications or other questions related to the STBG program, please contact Jennifer Soliz at (559) 233-4148 ext. 223.

CONTINGENCY PROJECT LIST

Fresno COG will adopt a list of projects that is financially constrained with the amount of STBG funding available for programming the regional bid program. In addition, Fresno COG will include a list of contingency projects, ranked in priority order based on the project's evaluation score. Fresno COG intends to fund projects on the contingency list should there be additional funding available. This contingency list will be in effect only until the adoption of the next programming cycle.

OBLIGATION REQUIREMENTS

Federal requirements (FAST ACT) - STBG, CMAQ, and Federal Transit Administration (FTA) funds (among other programs) must be obligated within four years of apportionment. Funds not obligated are lost to the state.

State requirements (AB-1012) – STBG and CMAQ funds must be obligated within three years of apportionment. Funds not obligated are lost to the region.

Regional requirements – Fresno COG requires regional deadlines for obligation, award and invoicing, to expedite project delivery and ensure funds are not lost to the region.

PROJECT DELIVERY

Lifeline and regional bid projects must be delivered in the programmed year specified and within the programming years of the 2020 FTIP (covering federal fiscal years 2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23, and 2023/24). If regional bid projects are delayed due to unforeseen circumstances, projects, at any phase, may be pushed out. If the project is delayed more than two FTIP cycles, the project will be programmed based on financial capacity and at COG's discretion. To avoid the region losing any Federal or State funds, the "use it or lose it" requirements of AB 1012 place local governmental agencies in a position that they must be able to deliver their projects on time; that is, they must be able to meet their project delivery schedules as proposed and as programmed within the Federal Transportation Improvement Program (FTIP).

Because project delivery is so important, the *STBG Scoring Committee* may take into consideration – as a part of a project's "subjective" evaluation score – local agency's ability to deliver projects in a timely manner (i.e. past performance/current ability to deliver projects rapidly).

Each agency must be able to assure that its project(s) can be delivered in a timely fashion. Therefore, **each application must be accompanied by a formal council/board/district resolution stating that each project will meet project delivery schedules and that staff be directed to ensure that projects are promptly delivered. Also included with each project application should be a financial plan and project submittal checklist.** A "sample" Resolution has been prepared to assist producing the required resolution(s) and the financial plan and project submittal checklist are included in the STBG application packet.

For projects that have been awarded in the regional bid program and received points in the construction ready and/or expedited project delivery categories, the following delivery rules apply:

- Projects must be obligated in the requested programming year and must be within the first 2 years of

the programming cycle (FY 2020/21 or FY 2021/22)

- No extension requests will be considered
- If construction cannot be obligated by the awarded programming year, regional bid funding will be de-obligated and replaced with the agency’s lifeline funding (if available) or local funds
- De-obligated funding will be awarded to the next available project on the contingency list

FTIP AMENDMENTS

Federal regulations require adherence to the projects and schedules contained within the adopted FTIP. Amendments are used to make necessary changes to projects within the FTIP. Amendment procedures are available in Fresno COG’s FTIP document at <https://www.fresnocog.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/FINAL-2019-FTIP-UPDATE.pdf>.

STBG SCORING CRITERIA

General intent: Fresno COG’s STBG program shall be aimed toward approving projects that emphasize existing system preservation. Other factors set forth in the FAST Act guidelines that are important and are emphasized include: system integration and connectivity; safety and security; accessibility, mobility, and efficiency; energy conservation; environmental protection; and support for economic development activities.

Max 40	Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Replacement (Preservation)	
	Applicant should explain how the project addresses preservation of existing infrastructure. Describe current condition of roads/assets and how the project will improve current condition, including estimated lifespan, if applicable.	
	Range Factors	Transit
		<p><u>High impact:</u> Urgent asset replacement not the result of deferred maintenance; Assets are 20 percent above Federal Transit Administration’s mileage/age requirements, and cost-effective vehicle rehabilitation.</p> <p><u>Medium impact:</u> Normal asset replacement as provided for in the Short Range Transit Plan; Examined case by case but on average:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bus 12 years • Van 4 years • Tools and Equipment 10 years • Service vehicle 7 years • Facility must be examined case by case <p><u>Low impact:</u> Rehabilitation to prolong useful life. Federal Transit Administration will not allow rehabilitation that prolongs the life less than 40 percent which determines the minimum.</p>
		Roads:
	Range Factors	<p><u>High impact:</u> Poor/failed condition - based on pavement management analysis demonstrating a project on road to be failed or in poor condition; Pavement condition below 50, typically requires treatments that address structural adequacy and/or reconstruction.</p> <p><u>Medium impact:</u> At risk condition – based on pavement management analysis demonstrating a project on road to be in poor to fair condition; Pavement condition is between 50 and 70 to be considered at risk. Typically requires overlay treatments.</p> <p><u>Low impact:</u> Good to excellent condition – based on pavement management analysis demonstrating a project on a road to be in good to excellent condition with project to prolong useful life. Pavement condition is above 70. Typically requires treatment for preventative maintenance such as chip seals and slurry seals.</p>
		Bicycle/Pedestrian:
		<p><u>High impact:</u> Poor/failed condition – new or optimal project for bicycle/pedestrian facilities in very poor to poor condition.</p> <p><u>Medium impact:</u> At risk condition – facilities in poor to fair condition.</p> <p><u>Low impact:</u> Good to excellent condition – facilities in fair to good condition with project to prolong useful life.</p>

Max 10	Safety/Security Applicant should explain how the project addresses safety and/or security issues and demonstrate how the project improvements will remedy potential safety hazards. Include data to clearly demonstrate these issues.	
	Range Factors	Transit <u>High impact:</u> Passenger or employee safety/security, such as: lighting in high security area, handrails, equipment or assets safety/security project (such as projects which reduce violence threats on bus or at transfer points). <u>Medium impact:</u> Lighting in low security area, bus turnouts, maintenance yard fences, <u>Low impact:</u> Projects such as revenue collection security project.
	Range Factors	Roads: <u>High impact:</u> Projects such as high occupancy vehicle (HOV) enforcement areas, grade separations, median barrier when crossover median accidents are an issue, geometric improvements, shoulders, curve corrections, new signals, drainage improvements, sight & distance improvements, profile grade improvements. <u>Medium impact:</u> Widening, auxiliary lanes, left-turn pockets, minor shoulder widening. <u>Low impact:</u> Signage, restriping, intersection improvements.
	Range Factors	Bicycle/Pedestrian: <u>High impact:</u> Commuter available bike paths/lanes, curb cuts, resolve conflict between modes, routes to school sites. <u>Medium impact:</u> Recreational bike paths/lanes, general sidewalk improvements. <u>Low impact:</u> Striping, signage.
Max 5	Air Quality Applicant should explain how the project would have a positive benefit on air quality and incorporate transportation control measures (TCM).	
	Range Factors	<u>High impact:</u> Reduces emissions. Incorporates highly effective transportation control measure (TCM) and/or significantly reduces emissions. <u>Medium impact:</u> Air quality neutral. Incorporates moderately effective TCM and/or moderately reduces emissions. <u>Low impact:</u> Project does not include a TCM and/or does not increase or reduce emissions and/or increases vehicle emissions.
Max 10	Congestion Relief / System Expansion Applicant should explain how the project relieves congestions and/or expands the current infrastructure system without negatively effecting conformity requirements.	
		SYSTEM EXPANSION (All modes):
	Range Factors	<u>Current needs:</u> Meets a demonstrated high demand of current needs, (must be able to meet conformity requirements). <u>Future needs:</u> Meets a projected demand of future needs, (must be able to meet conformity requirements). <u>Economic enhancement:</u> Supports economic enhancement efforts or improves system continuity; enables multi-modal connections/transportation.
		CONGESTION RELIEF:
	Range Factors	Transit <u>High impact:</u> Significantly reduces transit vehicle crowding, increases service capacity significantly, transportation control deficiency plan measure, increases service reliability significantly. Interconnect or fare coordination project, bus turnouts at major intersections, intermodal facility accommodating major transfers, reduces travel time. <u>Medium impact:</u> Increases service reliability in a minor capacity, interconnect or fare coordination project, general bus turnouts, and intermodal facility accommodating major transfers.

		<u>Low impact:</u> Increases passenger comfort or convenience, bike racks.
	Range Factors	<p>Roads:</p> <p><u>High impact:</u> Transportation control deficiency plan measure, signal coordination of multiple (>3) signals, gap closure projects, traffic operations system, left-turn pockets or other intersection improvements.</p> <p><u>Medium impact:</u> HOV lanes, auxiliary lanes, signalization.</p> <p><u>Low impact:</u> New signal where none currently exists and is warranted by volume or delay, ramp metering with HOV bypasses (when shown not to adversely affect surface streets).</p>
	Range Factors	<p>Bicycle/Pedestrian:</p> <p><u>High impact:</u> Transportation control deficiency plan measure, facility that will primarily serve commuters and/or school sites, sidewalks where none exist.</p> <p><u>Medium impact:</u> Mixed use bicycle/pedestrian facility (recreation & commuter), usable sidewalk segments including upgrades and new installations.</p> <p><u>Low impact:</u> Bicycle/pedestrian facility primarily for recreational use, signage.</p>
Max 10	Cost Benefit Ratio	
	Please reference analysis guidance on application. Projects will be evaluated on a relative basis, i.e. how they compare to each other.	
	Range Factors	Project annual safety, operational, and maintenance benefits divided by annualized project cost.
Max 5	Congestion Management Plan (CMP)	
	Please reference map to find CMP information.	
	Range Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One point for Congestion Management-Plan eligible projects. <p>Up to four additional points for congestion and collision rate levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two points for projects located on a roadway where the peak hour average speed is less than 15 mph. One point for projects located on a roadway where the peak hour average speed is between 15 and 25 mph. Two points for projects located on a roadway with a collision rate that is in the top 10 percent. One point for projects located on a roadway with a collision rate that is in the top 25 percent, but not the top 10 percent.
Max 10	Subjective Evaluation	
	The subjective evaluation category allows the scorer the flexibility to decide that some aspect of the project that was not considered in prior criteria should be given consideration. The items listed under the subjective category are examples only and the list is not meant to be all-inclusive of what might be considered under subjective evaluation.	
	Range Factors	<p>The scorer may consider other important factors including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritization by the project's sponsor, as assigned by the member agency. Projects that minimize prime farmland losses, unique farmland, farmland of statewide importance and farmland of local importance. Projects that support sustainable communities strategies. Projects that leverage other funds. Projects that address economic impacts such as connectivity, multimodal access, corridor concerns, freight/commodity movement and growth management.
Max 4	Construction-Ready Projects	
	Project is requesting construction funding only and is committed to the delivery requirements as described in the guidelines. Projects requesting points in this category will go through a Caltrans screening process.	
	4 points	Project requesting funds for construction only in the first year (2020/21) of the FTIP. PE and ROW documentation should be included in application packet.
	2 points	Project requesting funds for construction only in the second year (2021/22) of the FTIP. PE and ROW documentation should be included in application packet.

6 points	Expedited Project Delivery	
	6 points	Project is committed to the expedited project delivery schedule, programmed within the first two years of the FTIP, and its subsequent delivery requirements. No documentation is required. All phases of project may be programmed.
100 Total Points Available		
Potential Point Reductions		
-5 points	Constrained in Regional Transportation Plan (RTP)	
	Range Factors	Project will receive point reduction if the project is <u>NOT</u> on the “constrained project list” in the RTP.