FY19 CONSOLIDATED RAIL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS (CRISI) GRANTS

Webinar

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Agenda

- FY19 CRISI Program Overview
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- Best Practices
 - Project Narrative
 - Statement of Work (SOW)
 - Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA)
 - Environmental Readiness
- 4 Recap & Reminders
- **5** Q&A



Grant Purpose

 To fund projects that improve the safety, efficiency, and/or reliability of intercity passenger and freight rail systems

CRISI – Recent & Upcoming Funding Opportunities

Authorization & Appropriations (M)

	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	
Authorization	\$98	\$190	\$230	\$255	\$330	
Appropriation	tion — \$68		\$592.5	\$255	TBD	

Status of Funding Opportunities

Year	Available Funding (M)	Status			
FY17	\$65	V	Announced awards February 2019		
FY18 (PTC)	\$250		Announced awards August and December 2018		
FY18	\$318	\overline{A}	Announced awards June 2019		
FY19	\$244	<u></u>	NOFO published August 19, 2019 / Applications due October 18, 2019		

Eligible Applicants

- State entities
- Public agencies or publicly chartered authorities
- Local governments
- Amtrak or other intercity passenger rail carrier
- Class II or III railroads
- Any rail carrier or equipment manufacturer in partnership with at least one state entity, public agency, and/or local government
- The Transportation Research Board (TRB)
- A university transportation center engaged in rail-related research
- A non-profit labor organization

Eligible Project Criteria

- Wide Range of Rail Capital Projects
 - Congestion mitigation
 - Ridership growth facilitation
 - Enhancements to multimodal connections
 - Improvements to short-line or regional railroad infrastructure
- Railroad Safety Technology
- Track, Station and Equipment Improvements for Intercity Passenger Rail
- Grade Crossing Improvements
- Rail Line Relocation and Improvement
- Regional, State, Corridor Planning and Environmental Analyses
- Safety Programs and Institutes
- Research, Workforce Development, and Training

At least 25% of funds reserved for rural projects

Non-Federal Match Requirements

- Federal share of total costs shall not exceed 80 percent
- First 20 percent of non-Federal match is limited to cash contributions
- In-kind contributions will be accepted beyond the first 20 percent

Average matching percent of selected projects in FY18 round was 57%

Selection Preferences for Matching Funds

- 50 percent or greater non-Federal match
- Non-Federal shares consisting of funding from multiple sources, demonstrating broad participation and cost sharing from affected stakeholders

Evaluation Criteria

- Technical Merit: Readiness, private sector participation, consistency with planning documents
- Project Benefits: Effects on system performance, safety, integration with other modes, ability to meet demand

Selection Criteria

- Preference for higher matching funds from multiple sources, maximized net benefits, and private sector participation
- Key Departmental Objectives:
 - Supporting Economic Vitality
 - Leveraging Federal Funding
 - Preparing for Future Operations/Maintenance Costs
 - Innovative Approaches to Safety and Project Delivery
 - Accountability

NOFO Overview and How to Apply

What is a NOFO?

Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO)

A Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO):

- Announces the grant opportunity
- Contains details about the application requirements and procedures to request Federal funding for eligible projects

What information is in a NOFO?

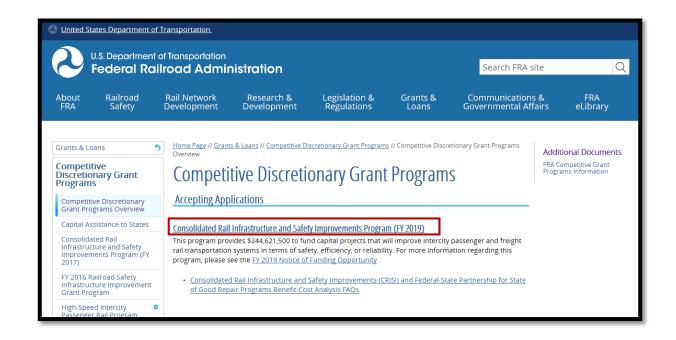
Key Parts of a NOFO

- Program summary
- Key Dates
- Addresses
- FRA Contact Information
- Table of Contents
 - Program Description
 - Federal Award Information
 - Eligibility Information
 - Application and Submission Information
 - Application Review Information
 - Federal Award Administration Information
 - Federal Awarding Agency Contacts

Where do I start?

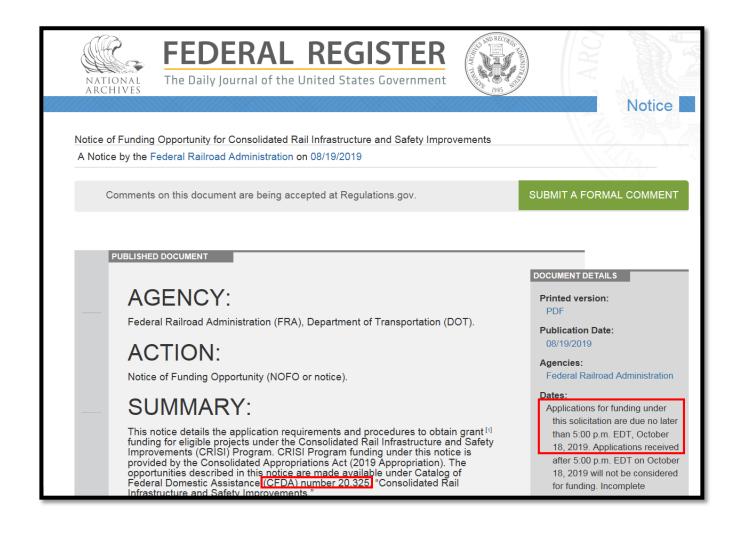
Check the FRA **Discretionary Competitive Grant Program** webpage

https://www.fra.dot.gov/grants



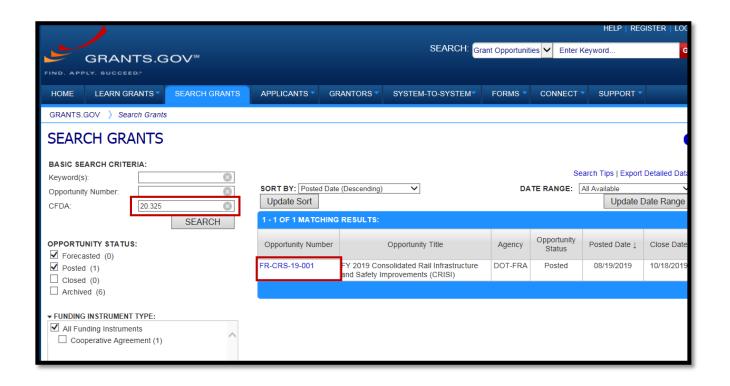
Click on the link to access the NOFO

Where is the FY 19 CRISI Program NOFO?



Where do I find "How to Apply" information?

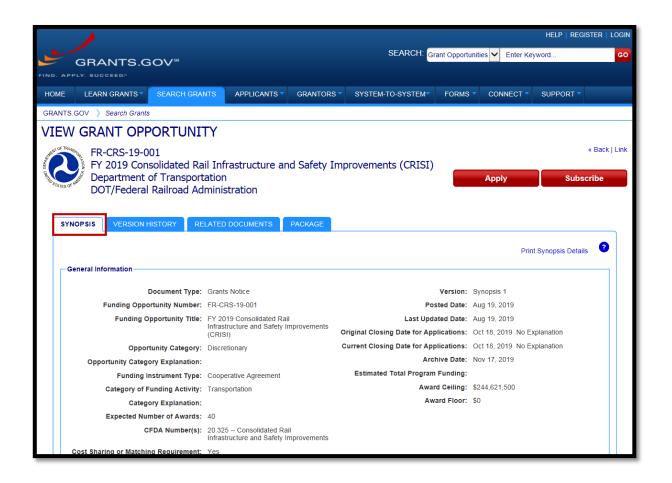
Search grants on **Grants.gov**:



Click on the **Opportunity Number** to see the Synopsis

What is the Synopsis?

Summary information about the grant opportunity in Grants.gov:



How do I Apply?

Key Steps

- Obtain a Dun and Bradstreet number (DUNS)
- Register early in the Federal government's System for Award Management (SAM)
 - NOTE: SAM registration can take up to 2 weeks
- For Grants.gov, complete an **Authorized Organization Representative profile** and create a username and password
- Submit an application addressing all requirements outlined in the NOFO

What do I include in my application?

Required Documents

- Project Narrative
- Statement of Work
- Environmental Compliance Documentation
- Benefit- Cost Analysis

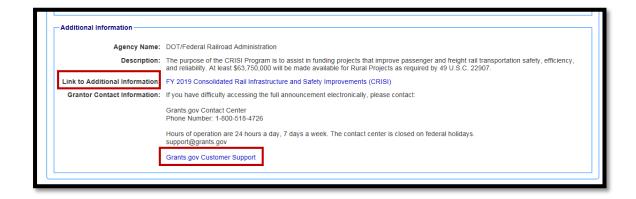
What forms are required?

Required Forms

- SF424 (Application for Federal Assistance)
 - *Either*: SF 424A or 424C- Budget info for Non-Construction OR Construction
 - *Either*: SF 424B or 424D Assurances for Non-Construction OR for Construction
- FRA's Additional Assurances and Certifications
- SF LLL: Disclosure of Lobbying Activities

Where do I find additional information and help?

Additional information about the grant opportunity in Grants.gov at the bottom of the Synopsis page:



Application Review and Selection Process

1. Intake and Eligibility

Each application is reviewed for completeness and eligibility to determine which applications move to the evaluation stage



3. Selection

Final funding decisions are made by taking into account the evaluation and selection criteria outlined in the NOFO



2. Evaluation

Each complete and eligible application is evaluated by a panel of DOT subject matter experts using criteria outlined in the NOFO



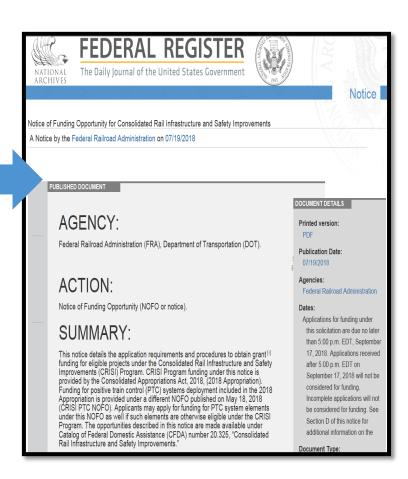
4. Announcement

FRA press release announces selections approximately 4 to 5 months following application due date



Best Practices – Helpful Hints

- Read the Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) completely and carefully to understand the criteria for eligibility and selection, and what information each application must include
- FRA has identified three primary areas where applications not selected for funding typically demonstrate deficiencies:
 - Project Narrative
 - Statement of Work (SOW)
 - Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA)





- I. Cover Page
- II. Project Summary
- III. Project Funding
- IV. Applicant Eligibility
- V. Project Eligibility
- VI. Detailed Project Description
- VII. Project Location
- VIII. Evaluation & Selection Criteria
- IX. Project Implementation & Management
- X. Environmental Readiness

- ☑ Structure your project narrative in accordance with the outline specified in the NOFO
- ✓ Include all elements identified in the outline
- ✓ Follow the instructions for each element
- ☑ Adhere to 25-page limit

Project Narrative Outline

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✓ Indicate if an application for the project has been submitted previously to another Federal grant program – include the program and year

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- Briefly describe the project in 4 to 6 sentences, its anticipated benefits, and the transportation challenges the project will address
- ☑ Think of this section of the application as your elevator pitch for the project to the DOT Secretary and FRA Administrator

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- ☑ Only include eligible costs
- ☑ Specify each source of non-Federal match
- ✓ Provide details about in-kind match
- ✓ Indicate public- vs. private-sector match
- ✓ Describe the non-Federal funding arrangements
- ☑ Attach funding commitment letters
- ✓ Identify if the proposed match will not be available until a certain date or if funds must be spent by a deadline

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- ☑ Thoroughly discuss the transportation challenges and benefits
- ✓ Include data to support project benefits
- ☑ Describe how project components are related and will be sequenced
- ✓ Include photographs or diagrams
- Identify all host railroads, operators, and beneficiaries

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- ☑ Identify cities, counties, and states where project is located
- ☑ Include a map of the project
- ☑ Identify railroad mileposts
- ✓ For grade crossing projects, include the U.S. DOT National Highway-Rail Crossing Inventory number

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- ✓ Include a separate section in the project narrative focused on how the project meets each of the evaluation and selection criteria
- ☑ DO NOT rely solely on the contents of the "detailed project description" section to satisfy this requirement it is OK to repeat key points in this section
- Quantify benefits whenever possible

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- ☑ Highlight applicant's past experiences managing and overseeing similar projects, including FRA- or DOT-funded projects
- ☑ Describe expected arrangements for project contracting, contract oversight, change-order management, risk management, and conformance with Federal requirements for progress reporting

Project Narrative Outline

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Document environmental work, either initiated or completed

Best Practices – Statement of Work

Best Practices - Statement of Work (SOW)

Federal Railroad Administration

U.S. Department of Transportation August 30, 2016 (final)

CAPITAL COST ESTIMATING

GUIDANCE FOR
PROJECT SPONSORS

- ☑ Utilize FRA's Standard Cost Categories as a way to organize the scope of work and budget
 - https://www.fra.dot.gov/Elib/Document/16647
- ☑ Ensure consistency among the project narrative, statement of work, benefitcost analysis, and other application materials

FRA MAIN WORKSHEET										
Grantee Name			Today's Date							8/28/14
Project Name and Location: Rail Project A, Two cities with rural in-between			Yr of Base Year \$							2014
Current Phase : Final Design, Ready to Procure Construction			Yr of Revenue Ops							2017
			Base Year Dollars							YOE Dollars
Standard Cost Category		Unit	Quantity	Without Contingency (X000)	Allocated Contingency (X000)	TOTAL (X000)	Unit Cost (X000)	Percent of Construction Cost	Percent of Total Project Cost	Total (X000) (from Inflation Worksheet)
10	Guideway & Track Elements	Lineal Miles of Guideway	105	1,520,000	140,000	1,660,000	15,810	69%	52%	1,718,100
10.010	Guideway: At-grade exclusive right-of-way	Lineal Miles of Guideway	100	550,000	50,000	600,000	6,000			
10.020	Guideway: At-grade semi-exclusive (allows cross-traffic)	Lineal Miles of Guideway		0		0				
10.030	Guideway: At-grade in mixed traffic	Lineal Miles of Guideway		0		0				
10.040	Guideway: Aerial structure	Lineal Miles of Guideway		0		0				
10.041	Bridges	Lineal Miles of Guideway		0		0				
10.042	Viaduct	Lineal Miles of Guideway		0		0				
10.043	Other Structure	Lineal Miles of Guideway		0		0				
10.044	Unspecified	Lineal Miles of Guideway		0		0				
10.050	Guideway: Built-up fill	Lineal Miles of Guideway		0		0				
10.060	Guideway: Underground cut & cover	Lineal Miles of Guideway		0		0				
10.061	Cut & Cover Guideway Soft Soils	Lineal Miles of Guideway		0		0				
10.062	Cut & Cover Guideway Hard Soils	Lineal Miles of Guideway		0		0				
10.063	Cut & Cover Guideway Vent Soft Soils	Lineal Miles of Guideway		0		0				
10.064	Cut & Cover Guideway Vent Hard Soils	Lineal Miles of Guideway		0		0				
10.065	Unspecified	Lineal Miles of Guideway		0		0				

Best Practices - Scope, Schedule & Budget

- ☑ Organize the scope of work into discrete and logically sequenced tasks
- ✓ Provide appropriate timing for tasks
- ✓ Identify the deliverables required to communicate progress and completion of tasks to FRA
- ☑ Check the budget to ensure numbers are consistent with cost information submitted in forms and other areas of the application

STATEMENT OF WORK

[insert applicant/grantee name]
[insert project name]
[insert NOFA name]

I. BACKGROUND

<u>Instructions</u>: The "Background" section of the SOW is intended to provide a consistent frame of reference to the applicable solicitation and funding source of all grants/cooperative agreements awarded funding by the FRA. This section also provides high-level overview information regarding the project and applicant/grantee. Approximately 3-4 paragraph in length.

II. OBJECTIVE

<u>Instructions</u>: The "Objective" section of the SOW is intended to provide a clear description of the underlying transportation problem that the project will address; the work that will be accomplished under the grant/cooperative agreement; the end-state of the project, and the public benefits that the project is intended to achieve.

III. PROJECT LOCATION

<u>Instructions</u>: The "Project Location" section of the SOW is intended to provide information related to the geographic scope of the project, as well as to identify important related intercity corridors or service. The project location should be specific and detailed. Planning projects should note where the project is likely to be deployed.

IV. DESCRIPTION OF WORK

<u>Instructions</u>: The "Description of Work" section breaks the scope of work for the project into discrete and delineable tasks. If the FRA funded-project is part of a larger effort, describe that larger effort, but link tasks specifically to the FRA-funded portion of the project. Be clear regarding the work to be done in each task and be sure tasks can be linked to deliverables and timelines. Use the guidance below to develop this section.

Task 1: Detailed Project Work Plan, Budget, and Schedule

Task I generally includes the following activities/deliverables: the Grantee will prepare a Detailed Project Work Plan, Budget, and Schedule for the follow-on tasks, which may result in a revised statement of work. The project work plan will describe, in detail, the activities and steps necessary to complete the tasks outlined in the statement of work. The work plan will also include information about the project management approach (including team organization, team decision-making, roles and responsibilities and interaction with FRA), as well as address quality assurance and quality control procedures. In addition, the work plan will include the project schedule (with grantee and agency review durations), a detailed project budget, and an environmental class of action recommendation memorandum (if applicable). If the Grantee

Best Practices – Benefit-Cost Analysis

BCA – Overview of Steps

- Specify your project's <u>base case</u>, <u>alternate case</u>, and <u>timeline</u>
- Show how your project's <u>alternate case</u> will result in specific effects (i.e., <u>project benefits</u>)
- Break down those effects into the smallest subelements possible
- Assign values to the effects using USDOT's BCA Guidance
- Calculate results and Discount to Base Year

BCA - Scope of Analysis

- The <u>base case</u> reflects the status quo i.e., the world as it exists today
- The <u>alternate case</u> (i.e., "build scenario") is the proposed project
 - An application for final design or construction should present a single project
 - Multiple projects need multiple analyses
 - Avoided costs of alternatives not taken are NOT benefits
- The timeline must be appropriate for the proposed project
 - Match the useful life of the project, but not longer than 30 years
 - Projects with useful life beyond 30 years will have residual value (stations in particular) → Calculate with straight line depreciation

BCA - Scope of Analysis

- Examine ONLY the differences between the <u>base case</u> and <u>alternate case</u>.
- These differences should reflect realistic projections.

Examples:

- Intercity passengers will likely change modes if their station is unavailable, while commuters are more likely to divert to another nearby station
- Host railroads will impose speed/weight restrictions before shutting down completely
- Rolling stock will have residual value at the end of its useful life



BCA – Benefits & Costs

- The *marginal* effects of the alternate case are the <u>project</u> benefits
 - Marginal effects are sometimes undesirable consequences, which should be shown as negative dollar amounts
- The total cost of constructing the project as well as operating and maintaining (O&M) it for the full timeline are the project costs
 - O&M costs on new equipment and infrastructure are costs
 - Reductions to existing O&M costs are regarded as project benefits
 - Residual value for remaining useful life is a benefit, NOT subtracted from costs

BCA – Development

- Break down effects into the smallest possible sub-elements
- Provide documentation for inputs and growth rates.

Example: Replacing a bridge might result in...

- Removal of slow orders, improving travel speed (travel time savings)
- Reduced wait time at the approaches (travel time savings and emissions)
- Decreased delays at nearby sidings along the corridor (travel time savings and emissions)
- Reduced operations and maintenance costs



BCA – Modal Diversion

- Modal diversion is a marginal choice; ONLY count marginal benefits
- New/induced users value the service less than existing users (Follow USDOT'S BCA Guidance)
- Avoided rail-to-highway diversion benefits could involve:
 - Increased pavement and bridge damage
 - Increased harmful emissions
 - Increased congestion on highways
 - Decreased safety
- Avoiding passenger revenue losses are <u>transfers</u>, NOT <u>benefits</u>



BCA – Guidelines Recap

For FY19 CRISI grant applications:

- ✓ Document your assumptions in as much detail as possible
- ✓ If the project has separable elements, report benefits and costs of each sub-project separately
- ☑ If your BCA includes modal diversion, include YOUR passenger counts and Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT)
- ☑ Must include an unlocked Excel spreadsheet that clearly shows your calculations and discounting







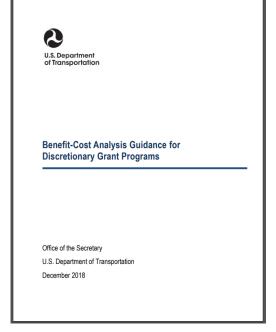


BCA – Guidance / Online Resources

Follow USDOT's BCA
 Guidance, available at:
 https://www.transportation.gov/office-policy/transportation-policy/benefit-cost-analysis-guidance

 For rail-specific examples on how to apply the BCA Guidance, refer to FRA's BCA FAQ available at:

https://www.fra.dot.gov/eLib/Details/L19367





Consolidated Rail Infrastructure and Safety Improvements and Federal-State Partnership for State of Good Repair Programs Benefit-Cost Analysis FAQs

Q: Does every CRISI Project Track require a BCA?

Yes. Applications for all projects submitted for CRISI must demonstrate the costs and benefits of funding for FRA to evaluate the degree to which the project will maximize the net benefits and laverage the Federal investment to be made. The focus and level of detail of cost-benefit comparison will vary by track. Tracks 1 = 3 should demonstrate the benefits of the proposed project — each track consecutively requires more details, beginning with, at the minimum, a qualitative description of the benefits for Track 1 (Planning), and progressing to a quantitative Benefit Cost-Analysis for FD/Construction projects eligible for Track 3. In some cases, Track 1 and Track 2 applications may include development or improvement of quantitative Benefit-Cost Analyses. Track 4 project applications should include analysis of the benefits and costs at a level of complexity consistent with project scope.

Q: Are there different BCA requirements for the CRISI, Federal-State Partnership for State of Good Repair, BUILD, and INFRA programs?

Yes, Like the BLJILD and INFRA programs, BCA's for Federal-State Partnership for State of Good Repair projects are not allowed to include strictly private benefits in their analysis and must rely on only public benefits for justification. CRIS applications may consider both public and private benefits relative to project costs. Applicants may discuss private and public benefits separately in the BCA narrative if they wish, but all benefits should be included together in the BCA calculations.

Q: How should I treat fares and freight fees in my BCA?

Faires and freight fees are covered under Section 7.2 of the BCA guidance document. As a summary, increases in Tare revenue either from raising prices or from increased ridership are transfers from the riders to the operators and are NOT to be included as benefits. The same applies to increased revenue via freight fees. These topics may be necessary to cover in the project narrative, for example to explain how the operator might cover increases in OBM costs, but they should not be covered nor included in calculations in the BCA.

Best Practices – Environmental Readiness

Environmental Readiness - NEPA

The environmental process, most commonly referred to as NEPA,* is required of all FRA-grant funded projects to document and substantiate our agency's decision to implement the project

- Submit with your CRISI grant application an approved NEPA document, if available and applicable from FRA, FTA, or FHWA
- If there is no previous NEPA documentation associated with the project, you are encouraged to consider the following in the grant application to the best of your knowledge:
 - Known project location and/or possible impacts to the human (e.g., historic, protected populations, noise and vibration) or natural (e.g., wetlands, air, species/habitat, floodplains) environment
 - Anticipated permitting needs (e.g., construction, Clean Water Act Section 404) or coordination/consultation (e.g., State Historic Preservation Officer)

* The National Environmental Policy Act

Environmental Readiness - NEPA

 Rely on FRA's experience and expertise to determine the type of NEPA and level of documentation and coordination appropriate for your project contact our experts!

Helpful Information Available on FRA's Website

- FRA & NEPA Documentation: https://www.fra.dot.gov/Page/P1149
- FRA Recommended Trainings & Environmental Resources: https://www.fra.dot.gov/Page/P1152

This web page provides links to recorded webinars, trainings, and other resources that will be of assistance in preparing NEPA documents for rail projects



Recap & Reminders

- Always read the NOFO carefully
- Determine what a "successful" project will look like
- Use the checklist with the application requirements in the NOFO as you complete your application
- Address all of the evaluation and selection criteria on which you will be rated
 - By clearly and directly responding to the criteria, your application will be easier to read and evaluate
 - Don't bury key points!



Recap & Reminders

- Verify that all budget figures match corresponding figures cited in different parts of your application package – such as the cover sheet, SOW, Project Narrative, and various forms
 - Numbers in columns and rows should add up properly in budget tables
 - Only include project costs that are expected to be incurred after grant selection
- Name key partners, indicate in-place agreements, and include letters of support
- Have an objective "cold reader" i.e., an individual unfamiliar with the grant application review your final document before submission

Grant Lifecycle and Approximate Timeframes



6 to 12 months 2 to 4 years 1 to 3 months

Grant Agreement (NGA):

- Scope, schedule, and budget
- Performance measures

Terms and Conditions

NEPA Requirements

Grant Administration

- Meetings with FRA
- Quarterly Progress and Financial Reports
- Invoicing schedule of eligible expenses per NGA
- Invoice and Deliverable Reviews

Monitoring

- · Routine monitoring
- Annual monitoring reviews/Site visits

Final Invoice

Financial reconciliation

Final Performance Report

 Documentation of results, outcomes, and public benefits

THANK YOU

Points of Contact:

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BCA: Nate Vomocil

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Environmental Readiness: Andrea Martin

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To learn more about FRA Competitive Discretionary Grant Programs, visit: https://www.fra.dot.gov/grants