



## Spring 2010 SRTS Program Tracking Brief

*The SRTS Program Tracking Brief is prepared by the National Center for Safe Routes to School to provide information about State SRTS programs. The quarterly Brief provides a snapshot and brief analysis of a key trend across all State programs.*

### Spring 2010 Snapshot: SRTS Programs growth picks up

The National Safe Routes to School Program saw a resurgence of growth during between 1/1/10 and 3/31/10. The amount of SRTS spending State programs announced during the quarter was \$39.7 million, which was four times and 1.8 times larger than the funding announced during winter and fall 2009 quarters respectively. This brings the total funding States have announced to \$466.9 million,<sup>1,2</sup> or 74% of the \$627.2 million<sup>2</sup> available.<sup>3</sup> Schools that have or will benefit from these announced funds grew by six percent over the quarter to 6,836.<sup>3</sup>

The spring quarter saw a slight increase in the number of States that have announced 50 percent or more of their funding apportionments to local programs and statewide efforts. Fifty-three percent of the States (27/51) have announced awards that account for more than 75 percent of their funding apportionment, up from 47 percent the previous quarter. Almost 22 percent (11/51) have announced awards for 51 to 75 percent of their available funding, up from 20 percent last quarter. Twenty percent of States (10/51) have announced awards for 26 and 50 percent of their funds and 6 percent of States (3/51) have made funding announcements that involve 11 to 25 percent of their apportionment.

The end of March marked six months that the national SRTS Program had operated under a series of Continuing Resolutions (CR). To better gauge how the CR have affected State programs, the State SRTS Coordinators were asked if the CR positively, negatively or had little/no impact on their program. Fifty-five percent of States (22 of 40 States that responded) indicated the CR had little to no impact on how they were implementing their State program. Five of these States cited the CR were not an issue since they were still working with the 2005-2009 funds. Forty five percent (18/40) of States reported that the small pots of incremental funding that the CU provided had negatively impacted their program. States indicated that these small increments make program planning difficult. Several States reported holding or delaying future application cycles due to the uncertainty of funding continuation and amounts. A few States mentioned the CRs have caused delays in infrastructure projects moving forward. As a result, these States are holding funds in reserve to cover cost increases in project already awarded, especially for preliminary and construction engineering.

Although no State Coordinator indicated the CR has had an overall positive impact on their State program, several Coordinators, who had to delay future funding application cycles, did mention how they were able to use the delays productively, including providing an opportunity to emphasize the planning nature of the program, and to discuss what communities and schools can do to support SRTS without funding.

While some States have held or delayed activities, as a whole State SRTS Programs continue to move through their application funding cycles. By quarter's end, 61 percent of States (31/51) had made awards for their third, fourth or fifth funding cycles or had a rolling application process. The map on page two displays the most recently funded application cycle for each State.

### Key Points

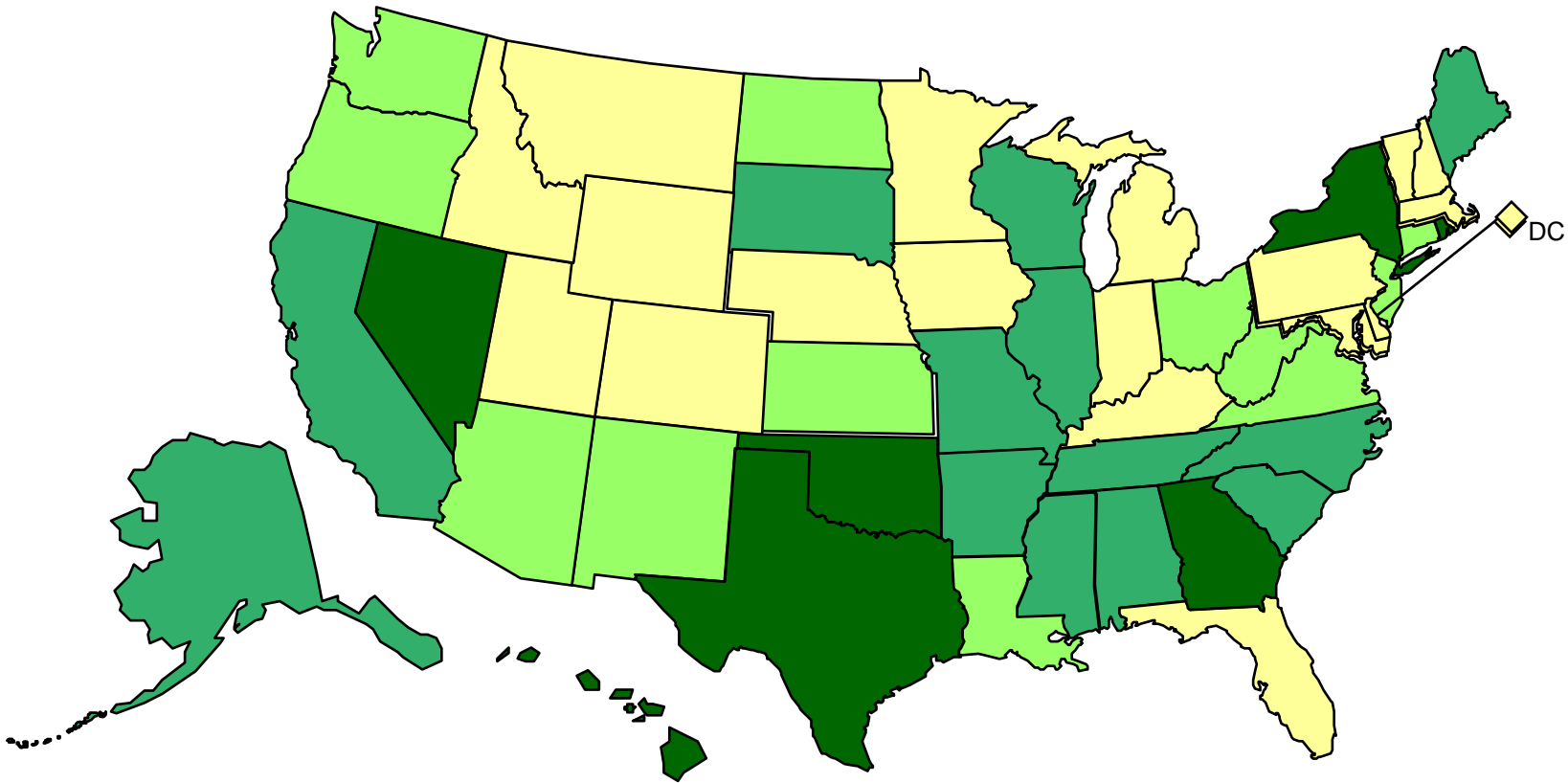
- Approximately \$466.9 million has been announced for SRTS programs.<sup>1,2</sup>
- At least 6,836 schools have benefited or will benefit from funds announced by State SRTS Programs.<sup>3</sup>
- States announced \$39.7 million in funding for local and/or statewide SRTS programs during the quarter.
- The impacts on States Programs operating under Continuing Resolution are mixed.

<sup>1</sup> This amount does not include state-level program administration costs, such as salaries for State Coordinators, office expenses, printing, travel, etc.

<sup>2</sup> The \$466.9 million and \$627.2 million include the funds announced by states and funds available to states through the original SAFETEA-LU legislation, the funding rescissions and 179-day Continuing Resolution that expired 3/28/10.

<sup>3</sup> This number is a conservative estimate because states can report the number of schools or number of programs that were selected to receive SRTS funds or state-funded SRTS activities. For states that report the number of local programs funded, those programs may involve numerous schools.

# Safe Routes to School: Application Funding Cycles Completed by State Programs *(as of March 31, 2010)*



State Funding Cycle Status Funding awards made for:	Percent of States (number)
4 <sup>th</sup> , 5 <sup>th</sup> or Rolling cycle	38% (19)
3 <sup>rd</sup> cycle	24% (12)
2 <sup>nd</sup> cycle	25% (13)
1 <sup>st</sup> cycle	14% (7)

## Safe Routes to School State Program Status Table – January 1 to March 31, 2010

State	SRTS funded schools/ programs <sup>1</sup>	Percent of funds announced based on funds appropriated [\$ millions] <sup>2</sup>	Funding announced <sup>3</sup> to local programs	Statewide spending announced <sup>4</sup>	Percent of funds announced based on funds requested [\$ millions] <sup>5</sup>	Percent of applications selected <sup>6</sup>
Alabama	80	86% [\$9.5]	\$7,587,771	\$615,000	59% [\$13.8]	73% [47/64]
Alaska	73	27% [\$5.3]	\$715,851	\$700,851	N/A	100% [6/6]
Arizona	70	31% [\$12.0]	\$3,700,000	N/A	33% [\$11.3]	44% [71/161]
Arkansas	47	100% [\$6.2]	\$4,593,265	\$1,679,134	60% [\$10.0]	56% [50/90]
California	219	>100% [\$67.8]	\$87,039,750 <sup>7</sup>	\$4,101,617	25% [\$269.0]	27% [219/806] <sup>8</sup>
Colorado	413	92% [\$9.2]	\$8,436,003	N/A <sup>9</sup>	34% [\$25.0]	47% [107/227]
Connecticut	32	79% [\$7.3]	\$5,100,000	\$667,324	49% [\$11.7]	29% [14/39]
Delaware	24	46% [\$5.1]	\$2,058,657	\$263,681	N/A <sup>10</sup>	100% [24/24] <sup>10</sup>
D.C.	15	57% [\$5.1]	\$571,615	\$2,348,745	N/A <sup>11</sup>	100% [15/15]
Florida	1000	>100%[\$31.0]	\$53,630,036 <sup>12</sup>	\$260,460	N/A	N/A [240/N/A] <sup>13</sup>
Georgia	25	27% [\$18.7]	\$4,978,979	\$4,000	22% [23.0]	20% [13/65]
Hawaii	5	11% [\$5.1]	\$363,246	\$185,887	42% [\$1.3]	45% [5/11]
Idaho	150	88% [\$5.1]	\$4,332,834	\$200,000	69% [\$6.5]	64% [85/133]
Illinois	284	89% [\$23.3]	\$22,039,071	N/A	21% [\$105.6]	20% [284/1420] <sup>14</sup>
Indiana	162	80% [\$12.7]	\$10,157,623 <sup>15</sup>	N/A	33% [\$31.2] <sup>16</sup>	34% [65/190] <sup>17</sup>
Iowa	66	>100% [\$6.4]	\$6,070,927	\$840,908	19% [\$35.7]	29% [73/256]
Kansas	55	73% [\$6.3]	\$4,562,719	N/A	34% [\$13.5]	40% [42/105] <sup>18</sup>
Kentucky	126	>100% [\$8.4]	\$9,276,165 <sup>19</sup>	\$250,000	43% [\$8.1] <sup>20</sup>	35% [32/91]
Louisiana	45	71% [\$9.4]	\$6,559,143	\$143,200	60% [\$11.1]	62% [32/52]
Maine	33	84% [\$5.1]	\$4,000,000	\$260,000	39% [\$11.0]	49% [33/68]
Maryland	270	82% [\$11.3]	\$8,452,176 <sup>21</sup>	\$774,000	45% [\$20.4]	81% [63/78]
Massachusetts	287 <sup>22</sup>	23% [\$11.9]	N/A <sup>22</sup>	\$2,692,908 <sup>23</sup>	N/A <sup>22</sup>	100% [287/287] <sup>22</sup>
Michigan	57	76% [\$20.2]	\$11,764,304	\$3,602,938	71% [\$21.5]	97% [57/59]
Minnesota	115	74% [\$10.2]	\$7,300,000	\$217,000	9% [\$81.0]	23% [92/400]
Mississippi	77	88% [\$6.8]	\$5,586,569	\$400,364	32% [\$18.8]	46% [30/65] <sup>24</sup>
Missouri	158	87% [\$11.3]	\$9,525,720	\$382,400	26% [\$37.7]	46% [105/230]
Montana	52	25% [\$5.1]	\$1,270,090	N/A	55% [\$2.3]	61% [33/54]
Nebraska	77	88% [\$5.1]	\$4,410,808	\$93,587 <sup>25</sup>	17% [25.8]	21% [53/255]
Nevada	248	70% [\$2.3] <sup>26</sup>	\$1,594,971 <sup>27</sup>	N/A	27% [\$5.9]	92% [11/12]
New Hampshire	111	76% [\$5.1]	\$3,817,145	\$48,889	40% [\$9.6]	97% [84/87]
New Jersey	192	85% [\$16.8]	\$13,570,160	\$775,740	12% [\$120.0]	19% [104/537]
New Mexico	44	28% [\$5.3]	\$645,981	\$833,992	84% [\$0.7] <sup>28</sup>	74% [25/34]
New York	181	83% [\$33.4]	\$27,499,133	\$457,143	48% [\$58.3]	40% [70/176]
North Carolina	126	45% [\$16.5]	\$6,560,763	\$850,000	25% [\$21.3] <sup>29</sup>	35% [49/141]
North Dakota	129	63% [\$5.1]	\$3,218,492	N/A	23% [\$13.9]	26% [35/136]
Ohio	338	>100% [\$21.8]	\$21,000,000	\$1,100,000	74% [\$30.0]	91% [262/287]
Oklahoma	38	45% [\$7.5]	\$3,047,000	\$325,270	47% [\$7.2]	48% [19/40]
Oregon	80	>100% [\$7.1]	\$6,933,700	\$263,169	53% [\$13.5]	66% [48/73]
Pennsylvania	126	91% [\$22.2]	\$18,168,351	\$2,037,282	36% [\$56.8]	41% [75/181]
Rhode Island	35	37% [\$5.1]	\$1,868,789	N/A	25% [\$7.6]	39% [13/33]
South Carolina	26	60% [\$8.6]	\$5,000,000	\$152,000	47% [\$11.0]	45% [25/55]
South Dakota	25	28% [\$5.1]	\$1,417,449	N/A	45% [\$3.2]	73% [11/15]
Tennessee	55	53% [\$11.6]	\$6,185,850	N/A	31% [\$19.8]	31% [36/115]
Texas	525	53% [\$47.7]	\$24,678,953	\$939,830	37% [\$69.0]	68% [244/360]
Utah	46	>100% [\$6.4]	\$6,262,180	\$878,636	52% [\$13.8]	57% [58/102]
Vermont	60	73% [\$5.1]	\$3,593,661	\$120,000	69% [\$5.4]	61% [63/104]
Virginia	30	40% [\$14.8]	\$5,839,126	\$64,500	42% [\$14.2]	67% [50/75]
Washington	32	88% [\$12.2]	\$10,517,000	N/A	22% [\$47.0]	22% [32/143]
West Virginia	67	98% [\$5.1]	\$4,981,987	N/A	65% [\$7.6]	52% [47/90]
Wisconsin	250	66% [\$10.7]	\$6,910,779	\$208,600	22% [\$32.6]	29% [82/282]
Wyoming	53	92% [\$5.1]	\$4,658,053	\$53,000	50% [\$9.5]	84% [41/49]
<b>Total</b>	<b>approx 6,836</b>	<b>74% [\$627.2]<sup>30</sup></b>	<b>\$437,075,355<sup>31</sup></b>	<b>\$29,792,055</b>	<b>34% [\$1,375.6]<sup>32</sup></b>	<b>44% [3,661/8,378]<sup>33</sup></b>

## Detailed Notes and Comments:

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<sup>1</sup> **SRTS Funded Schools or Programs:** shows the number of schools in the State that are receiving SRTS funds or state-funded SRTS activities. If the number of schools is not known, the number of SRTS programs is used. This number typically is an estimate because many funding recipients conduct programs in numerous schools. Funds typically are awarded through a competitive process, but in some instances the State may directly select local programs to fund.

<sup>2</sup> **Percent of spending based on funds apportioned** shows the percent of SRTS federal funds each state has announced. The percent is calculated by summing the values in the table's Funding Announced and Statewide Spending columns and dividing by the number in [brackets] in this column. The bracketed number is the federal SRTS dollars apportioned to the state after the yrs 2006 and 2009 funding rescissions and includes the 179-day Continuing Resolution that expired 3/28/2010.

<sup>3</sup> **Funding Announced** includes the amounts that State SRTS Programs have announced they will spend on specific local SRTS projects or programs. This does not identify funds that have actually been dispersed. It also does not include the amounts that a State has committed to making available through its application process.

<sup>4</sup> **Statewide Spending** includes funds that State SRTS Programs have announced they will spend on statewide SRTS activities. These are typically funds provided to statewide organizations or agencies that will conduct SRTS-related encouragement, education, enforcement, or training. These are funds that are directly intended to reach target audiences; the category does not include State SRTS Program administrative costs, such as Coordinator salary, office expenses, travel, printing, etc.

<sup>5</sup> **Percent of funds awarded based on funds requested** shows the percent of SRTS funds each state has announced relative to the total dollar amount of SRTS funds requested, which is shown in [brackets]. The percent is calculated by summing the values in the table's Funding Announced and Statewide Spending columns and dividing by the number that appears in [brackets] in this column.

<sup>6</sup> **Percent of Applications Selected** shows the percent of applications each state selected to receive funding and the number of applications selected to receive funding divided by the number of applications requesting National SRTS Program funding. The numbers presented only include application numbers for funding cycle(s) that have been closed and funds announced. A difference may exist between the Number of Applications Selected and the number of Schools Receiving SRTS because applications can contain activities and projects that encompass multiple schools.

<sup>7</sup> California has announced funding for the entire amount (\$71.9M) it received under the post rescission 2009 SAFETEA-LU federal legislation and a 179-day Continuing Resolution that expired 3/28/2010. The \$87M reported on the tracking report included this \$71.9M plus funds they anticipate receiving in the future.

<sup>8</sup> This percent and number of applications selected are based on the \$87.5M California awarded rather than the number of applications selected if they had awarded \$71.9M.

<sup>9</sup> On the previous quarter's Tracking Brief, the statewide spending for CO was \$1,454,811. To more accurately categorize the activity, this amount was moved to the Funding Announced to Local Programs column.

<sup>10</sup> Delaware usually receives two requests per school: One request for planning followed later by a formal application for implementation. Therefore there is no requested funding amount to report. The application numbers reflect all programs including those requesting initial planning assistance.

<sup>11</sup> D.C offers planning assistance and SRTS activities but there is no requested funding amount to report.

<sup>12</sup> Florida has announced funding for the entire amount (\$31.0M) it received under the post rescission 2009 SAFETEA-LU federal legislation and a 179-day Continuing Resolution that expired 3/28/2010. The \$53.6M reported includes the \$31.0M plus expected funds they have programmed through FY 2013.

<sup>13</sup> The total number of applications received is unknown. Florida has a decentralized application process that allows each Florida DOT District to receive and review the applications from their district. The Districts forward only the selected applications to DOT headquarters for approval.

<sup>14</sup> Illinois can select individual projects/activities listed within an application so their process involved selecting 284 projects to fund from 1420 project/activities reviewed.

<sup>15</sup> This amount includes the cancellation of 3 local program from IN's previous funding cycles.

<sup>16</sup> The \$31.2M includes 3 project applications subsequently withdrawn and the amount requested during Indiana's special call for non-infrastructure applications during Oct. and Nov. of 2008.

<sup>17</sup> The 190 number accounts for the cancellation of 3 local programs from the 2006, 2007 and 2009 funding cycles.

<sup>18</sup> Number does not reflect the total number of applications received or selected for each of Kansas' funding cycles.

<sup>19</sup> Kentucky has announced funding for the entire amount (\$8.4M) it received under the post rescission 2009 SAFETEA-LU federal legislation and a 179-day Continuing Resolution that expired 3/28/2010. The \$9.5M reported on the tracking report included this \$8.4M plus future SRTS funds they anticipate receiving.

<sup>20</sup> The calculated percent and funding requested only include requested and funded amounts since 2008. Since they began tracking funding requested amounts, KY has awarded \$3,496,043.

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<sup>21</sup> This amount reflects funds returned to the state program from local programs.

<sup>22</sup> Massachusetts' SRTS program is currently conducting education, encouragement, enforcement, and evaluation activities at 287 schools. At least 35 of these schools have also been selected for infrastructure assessments. The State announced its SRTS program and then selected these initial participating schools based on criteria to ensure distribution between different populations, parts of the state, and urban, rural, and suburban locations.

<sup>23</sup> Massachusetts funds reflect actual expenditures.

<sup>24</sup> The number of applications awarded was reduced from 34 to 30 due to four projects returning their funds.

<sup>25</sup> Due to a reporting adjustment, the statewide funding announced amount report for Nebraska is less than what was reported on the 4th qrt 2009 brief.

<sup>26</sup> Nevada had to use 68% of its \$5.6M in SRTS funds to cover part of the 2009 rescission, leaving \$1.8M in funding. The 179-day Continuing Resolution apportioned \$476,991 to NV. Nevada obligated nearly all its transportation dollars and did not have enough funding remaining to cover the total amount of the rescission allocated to Nevada. All transportation programs subject to the rescission with any funds remaining were zeroed out (including SRTS).

<sup>27</sup> The amount reflects funds that Nevada has obligated, rather than announced.

<sup>28</sup> The percent and amount of funding does not include funds the NM SRTS Program is using for a 2 year pilot program in the state nor does it include funds used for SRTS engineering assistance available to all funded communities.

<sup>29</sup> The 25% is calculated using NC's competitive grants only: total awarded was \$5,314,346 and total requested was \$21,343,518. An additional \$1,246,417 was awarded through NC's Division Fund program, which is non-competitive.

<sup>30</sup> The percent and cumulative dollar values only include up to the amount of each state's apportionment in the SAFETEA-LU federal legislation after the 2006 and 2009 rescissions and the 179-day Continuing Resolution that expired 3/28/2010.

<sup>31</sup> The column total calculation only includes funding announced up to, but not exceeding, the amount available to states through the SAFETEA-LU legislation, two rescissions and the Continuing Resolution that expired March 28, 2010. Six states have announced funding beyond their apportionments and the funding announced values that appear in the table for each of the six states reflect this amount. The amount each of these six states contributed to the cumulative column total is those states' apportioned amount minus their statewide spending.

<sup>32</sup> This percent only includes states where the funding announced, statewide spending, and the amount of funding requested were known and provided.

<sup>33</sup> Total only includes number of applications received and selected for funding cycles where the number of applications received and number of applications selected were known.