







Spring 2013 SRTS Program Tracking Brief

The SRTS Program Tracking Brief is prepared by the National Center for Safe Routes to School to provide a quarterly snapshot and brief analysis of the National Safe Routes to School Program in each state.

Snapshot: States continue awarding SAFETEA-LU funds and developing Transportation Alternatives Programs

In July 2012, new transportation legislation, MAP-21, was enacted that no longer provides dedicated funding for SRTS and places SRTS under a new program called the Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP). The SRTS funding under the SAFETEA-LU legislation, enacted in 2005, can continue to be awarded as long as funds remain.

Between January 1 and March 31, 2013, State SRTS programs² announced \$35.2 million³ in SAFETEA-LU funds for local and statewide SRTS activities. Five states have announced awards using TAP funds, which are not included in this report. The \$35.2 million announced figure brings the total amount of SRTS spending announced to \$918 million, which is 80 percent of the \$1.147 billion apportioned to states under SAFETEA-LU. Since the federal Program's inception through the end of the quarter, states have obligated 58 percent (\$662.2 m/\$1.147 b) of their funding apportionment, and 72 percent (\$662.2 m/\$918 m)⁴ of announced funding.

The number of schools or local programs that have benefited or will benefit from the federal SRTS Program increased by 203 during the quarter, bringing the total number of schools involved with the Program to 14,066.⁵

The number of states that have awarded 50 percent or more of their funding apportionments increased to 46, up from 44 states during the previous quarter. Of these 46 states, 26 have announced awards for 75 percent or more of their apportioned funds; 20 states have awarded 50 to 74 percent; four states have announced awards for 25 to 49 percent; and one state has announced awards for 11 percent of its funds.

During the first quarter, states funded roughly 40 percent of the 453 project applications reviewed, which is less than the 47 percent (5,987/12,769) of the total applications that states funded since the inception of federal SRTS Program.⁶ States have been able to meet 41 percent⁷ of the \$2.24 billion requested in applications for SRTS activities.

Fifteen State SRTS Programs announced the awarding of funds for local or statewide SRTS efforts during the first quarter of 2013. The map on page two displays the most recently funded application cycle by state. As of March 31, 86 percent (44/51) of the states had made awards for at least three funding cycles or had a rolling application process. Of the six states in their second funding cycles, three have announced awarding more than fifty percent of their apportioned funds.

Key Points

• States announced \$35.2 million in SAFETEA-LU funding for local and/or statewide SRTS programs during the quarter. Five states have announced awards using TAP funds (not included in this report).

- At least 14,066 schools have benefited or will benefit from funds announced by State SRTS Programs.
- Of the \$1.147 billion apportioned to states under SAFETEA-LU, \$918 million have been announced for local and statewide SRTS activities since the federal Safe Routes to School Program began.

¹ Projects eligible under TAP, including SRTS projects, also are eligible under the Surface Transportation Program.

² D.C. is considered a state, as it receives funds and is subject to the same program requirements and restrictions as states.

³ Amount reflects state-announced funding during the quarter. It does not include funding that states may have announced that exceed the apportionment available to the states through 3/31/2013.

⁴ \$662.2 million is the amount obligated as of 3/31/2013 as reported in FHWA's FMIS database.

⁵ This figure 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, such programs may involve numerous schools.

⁶ Each application for funding may include more than one school. Therefore, the number of applications received is not directly indicative of the number of schools that apply for or receive SRTS funding.

⁷ This number only includes states where the amount of funding requested and amount awarded was known and reported.

Safe Routes to School: Application Funding Cycles Completed

by State Programs (as of March 31, 2013)

State Funding Cycle Status Funding awards made for*:	Percent of States (number)			
4 th , 5 th or Rolling cycle	78.4% (40)			
3 rd cycle	7.8% (4)			
2 nd cycle	13.7% (7)			

^{*}A funding cycle can encompass multiple years of funding



SRTS State Program Status – Cumulative SAFETEA-LU Spending Activity through March 31, 2013

Demonstration de						
01.11	SRTS funded	Percent of funds announced based	Funding _{.3}	Statewide	Percent of funds announced	Percent of
State	schools/	on funds available	announced ³ to local	spending	based on funds	applications
	programs ¹	[\$ millions] ²	programs	announced ⁴	requested	selected ⁶
Alabama	167	100% [\$17.3]	\$16,222,767	\$1,185,188	[\$ millions] ⁵ 47% [\$36.9]	54% [108/200]
Alaska	116	34% [\$8.5]	\$2,504,889	\$425,323	N/A ⁷	82% [27/33]
Arizona	203	77% [\$22.0]	\$16,800,000	\$245,000	34% [\$50.6]	51% [128/250]
Arkansas	56	62% [\$11.0]	\$6,301,845	\$472,390	27% [\$25.5]	57% [92/162]
California	3,279	100% [\$137.2]	\$153,413,350 ⁸	\$4,101,617	32% [\$428.9]	31% [356/1138]
Colorado	691	74% [\$16.9]	\$12,342,533	\$150,000	34% [\$37.2]	54% [152/279]
Connecticut	64	75% [\$13.1]	\$8,200,000	\$1,592,534	57% [\$17.3]	38% [20/52]
Delaware	41	52% [\$8.1]	\$4,156,915	\$109, 226	N/A	100% [70/70]9
D.C.	31	52% [\$8.1]	\$771,615	\$3,451,993	N/A ¹⁰	100% [70/70]
Florida	1,085	100% [\$58.2]	\$68,628,794 ¹¹	\$1,075,257	N/A	N/A [235/N/A] ¹²
Georgia	418	60% [\$34.1]	\$16,309,080	\$4,050,000	90% [22.6]	37% [45/122] ¹³
Hawaii	6	11% [\$8.1]	\$792,163	\$130,417	48% [\$1.9]	55% [6/11]
Idaho	180	64% [\$8.0]	\$4,925,770	\$200,000	65% [\$7.9]	69% [103/150]
Illinois	512	93% [\$47.0]	\$41,545,829	\$2,286,240	34% [\$129.6]	29% [512/1795] ¹⁴
Indiana	331	95% [\$23.4]	\$21,862,987 ¹⁵	\$400,000 ¹⁶	41% [\$54.8] ¹⁷	44% [140/318] ¹⁸
lowa	96	87% [\$11.4]	\$8,801,741	\$1,123,920	20% [\$48.6]	28% [99/359]
Kansas	136	90% [\$11.0]	\$9,926,074	\$25,000	43% [\$23.2]	47% [91/195] ¹⁹
Kentucky	127	75% [\$15.1]	\$11,057,692	\$250,000	100% [\$8.1] ²⁰	44% [71/161]
Louisiana	88	81% [\$17.0]	\$13,607,161	\$143,200	62% [\$22.3]	51% [65/128]
Maine	190	71% [\$8.2]	\$5,000,000	\$773,768	23% [\$25.6]	36% [42/118]
Maryland	290	85% [\$19.9]	\$15,372,302	\$1,600,000	65% [\$26.0]	83% [81/98]
Massachusetts	605 ²¹	52% [\$21.8]	N/A	\$12,001,910 ²²	N/A	88% [554/633]
Michigan	141	86% [\$36.9]	\$22,651,852	\$8,941,983 ²³	77% [\$41.1]	84% [157/188]
Minnesota	264	63% [\$18.6]	\$11,365,611	\$417,731	13% [\$88.2]	28% [147/521]
Mississippi	87	85% [\$12.2]	\$9,122,440	\$1,256,720	23% [\$45.9]	44% [44/99]
Missouri	239	85% [\$21.0]	\$17,390,249	\$440,300	18% [\$96.4]	42% [177/422]
Montana	93	73% [\$8.2]	\$5,152,049	\$901,330	33% [\$18.5]	71% [112/158]
Nebraska	98	64% [\$8.2]	\$5,119,704	\$130,000	19% [\$27.3]	26% [61/233]
Nevada	260	85% [\$10.4]	\$6,637,831 ²⁴	N/A	100% [\$8.8]	96% [26/27]
New Hampshire	143	66% [\$8.0]	\$5,261,667	\$48,889	58% [\$9.1] ²⁵	85% [108/127]
New Jersey	348	71% [\$31.3]	\$19,268,960	\$3,026,970	14% [\$156.0]	19% [129/688]
New Mexico	66	67% [\$8.5]	\$4,581,584	\$1,129,203	71% [\$7.6]	81% [43/53]
New York	308 ²⁶	84% [\$63.0]	\$52,500,000	\$652,143		46% [134/291]
North Carolina	180	38% [\$30.7]	\$10,784,129	\$850,000	55% [\$21.3]	38% [56/148]
North Dakota	136	84% [\$8.0]	\$6,744,540	N/A	30% [\$22.2]	29% [60/204]
Ohio	525	100% [\$40.4]	\$48,000,000 ²⁷	\$1,300,000	61% [\$66.2]	95% [440/463]
Oklahoma	71	47% [\$13.7]	\$6,129,700	\$325,270	59% [\$11.0]	58% [35/60]
Oregon	155	100% [\$13.0]	\$12,057,797 ²⁸	\$863.427 ²⁹	56% [\$23.2]	83% [104/125]
Pennsylvania	110 ³⁰	52% [\$41.3]	\$18,292,955	\$2,944,985	37% [\$56.9]	46% [91/197]
Rhode Island	46	57% [\$8.2]	\$4,100,000 ³¹	\$550,000	38% [\$12.1]	44% [25/57]
South Carolina	26	33% [\$15.5]	\$5,000,000	\$152,000	47% [\$11.0]	45% [25/55]
South Dakota	33 ³²	80% [\$8.1]	\$5,500,000	\$1,000,000	67% [\$7.9]	76% [35/46]
Tennessee	119	63% [\$21.3]	\$12,339,649	\$1,097,525	30% [\$45.1]	32% [73/231]
Texas	853	89% [\$90.1]	\$77,226,038	\$2,675,845	54% [\$147.0]	80% [484/604]
Utah	74	99% [\$11.5]	\$9,228,069	\$1,814,205	37% [\$29.8]	46% [61/132]
Vermont	75	65% [\$8.4]	\$4,800,000	\$665,338	67% [\$8.2]	63% [85/135]
Virginia	228	68% [\$26.5]	\$17,050,842	\$1,065,000	78% [\$23.2]	71% [146/207]
Washington	129	94% [\$22.5]	\$20,133,086	\$1,000,000	23% [\$90.0]	21% [55/267]
West Virginia	76	94% [\$8.1]	\$7,578,468	N/A	31% [\$21.9]	44% [69/156]
Wisconsin	357	70% [\$19.5]	\$16,797,741	\$208,600	21% [\$65.6]	30% [143/483]
Wyoming	113	97% [\$8.0]	\$7,670,095	\$68,000	46% [\$16.7]	79% [74/94]
Total	14,066	80% [\$1,146.5] ³³	\$846,325,163 ³⁴	\$71,518,447	41% [\$2,242] ³⁵	47%[5,987/12,769] ³⁶

¹ **SRTS Funded Schools or Programs**: shows the number of schools in the State that have or 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.

² Percent of funds announced based on funds available shows the percent of SRTS federal funds each state has announced relative to the total funds available to that State through the federal SRTS program. 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 states under SAFETEA LU through 9/30/2012.

³ 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.

⁴ 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, etc.

⁵ Percent of funds announced 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 except for states where the sum of the announced and statewide spending exceeds that state's apportionment. For these states the percentage calculation is based on funding announced up to but not exceeding the apportionment amount.

⁶ **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.

Alaska has funded nearly all the valid applications the state has received for funding.

⁸ California has announced funding for the entire amount (\$137.2M) the state has been apportioned through the federal SRTS program through 9/30/2012.

⁹ Delaware usually receives two requests per school: One request for planning, which is typically followed by a formal application for project implementation. Therefore, there is no requested funding amount to report. The number of applications figure reflects all programs including those requesting initial planning assistance.

D.C offers planning assistance and SRTS activities, yet there is no requested funding amount to report.

¹¹ Florida has announced funding for the entire amount (\$58.2M) the state has been apportioned through the federal SRTS program through 9/30/2012.

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.

¹³ The 45 applications GA funded were received during GA's application cycle 1 and 2. Non-Infrastructure programs are developed on an on-going basis with rolling admission and GA SRST Resource Center-provided support.

¹⁴ Illinois can select individual projects/activities listed within an application so their process involved selecting 512 projects to fund from 1,795 projects/activities reviewed.

15 This amount accounts for the cancellation of 8 local programs from IN's previous funding cycles, as well as funding

announced during the 1st quarter 2013.

¹⁶ During the 1st quarter 2013 IN awarded \$200,000 to the state health department to conduct for statewide noninfrastructure activities.

¹⁷ The \$54.8 million includes 8 projects that have been cancelled since the establishment of Indiana's program in 2006.

¹⁸ These 140 applications include 8 local program cancelations and the 318 received applications include the cancellation of the 8 local programs from all the funding cycles.

¹⁹ This figure does not reflect the total number of applications received or selected for each of Kansas' funding cycles.

²⁰ The calculated percentage and funding requested only include requested and funded amounts since 2008.

²¹ Massachusetts' SRTS program is currently conducting education, encouragement, enforcement, and evaluation activities at 605 partner schools. Twenty eight of these schools located in diverse urban, rural, and suburban communities, have received infrastructure project funds.

²² Massachusetts' funds reflect actual expenditures as of 3/31/2013.



- ²³ The updated statewide funding figure reflects the initiation of a contract with the Michigan Fitness Foundation for FY 2013 and 2014.
- ²⁴ This amount reflects funds that Nevada has obligated, rather than announced. Funds that have been obligated mean that a project agreement has been executed and this is deemed a contractual obligation of the Federal Government for the payment of the Federal share of the cost of the project.
- ²⁵ The percentage of funding announced and funding requested reflect amounts provided through 9/30/2012. Starting with the 3rd quarter 2012, the amount of funding requested was no longer tracked.
- ²⁶ In January 2013, NY announced a second round of SRTS funding for 64 project sponsors. This funding is expected to benefit an additional 139 schools in 10 diverse regions across the state.
- ²⁷ Ohio has announced funding for the entire amount (\$40.4M) the state has been apportioned through the federal SRTS
- program through 9/30/2012.

 This figure reflects the funding amount that Oregon expended (rather than announced) on infrastructure and noninfrastructure projects through March 31, 2013.
- ²⁹ This figure reflects the funding amount that Oregon expended (rather than announced) on statewide projects through
- ³⁰ The number of schools involved in funded SRTS programs in PA decreased from 135 to 110 between the December 2012 and March 2013. One project that would benefit 37 schools was put on indefinite hold given the project sponsor's inaction. In January 2013, PA announced funding to benefit 11 schools; thus, the total number of schools expected to benefit from SRTS funds in PA was 110 as of March 31, 2013.
- ³¹ The two funding cycles held by Rhode Island account for approximately five years of funding.
- ³² The number of schools benefitting from SRTS funding in SD decreased from 47 to 33 between 4th quarter 2012 and 1st quarter 2013. Previously, SD counted the number of schools that applied to receive funding. Currently, the state counts the schools that expect to benefit from announced funding.
- ³³ The percentage calculation and cumulative dollars apportioned only include dollar values up to the amount of each state's apportionment in the federal SRTS program through 9/30/2012.
- The column total value is based on a calculation that only includes funding announced up to, but not exceeding, the amount available to states through the federal SRTS program through 9/30/2012. Four states have announced funding beyond their apportionments and the funding announced values that appear in the table for each of these states reflect the amounts announced.
- ³⁵ This percent only includes states where the funding announced and/or statewide spending and the amount of funding requested were provided.
- ³⁶ Totals include only the number of applications received and selected for funding cycles where the number of applications received and number of applications selected were known and reported.











Summer (April - June) 2013 SRTS Program Tracking Brief

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Snapshot: States continue awarding SAFETEA-LU funds and developing Transportation Alternatives Programs

In July 2012, transportation legislation, MAP-21, was enacted that no longer provides dedicated funding for SRTS and places SRTS under a program called the Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP). The SRTS funding under the SAFETEA-LU legislation, enacted in 2005, can continue to be awarded as long as funds remain.

Between April 1 and June 30, 2013, State SRTS programs² announced \$27.5 million³ in SAFETEA-LU funds for local and statewide SRTS activities. Four states have announced awards using TAP funds, which are not included in this report. The \$27.5 million announced figure brings the total amount of SRTS spending announced to \$945.4 million, which is 82 percent of the \$1.147 billion apportioned to states under SAFETEA-LU. Since the federal Program's inception through the end of the quarter, states have obligated 62 percent (\$712.2 m/\$1.147 b) of their funding apportionment, and 75 percent (\$712.2 m/\$918 m)⁴ of announced funding.

The number of schools or local programs that have benefited or will benefit from the federal SRTS Program increased by 524 during the quarter, bringing the total number of schools involved with the Program to 14,590.⁵

The number of states that have awarded 50 percent or more of their funding apportionments remained at 46 this quarter. Of these 46 states, 27 have announced awards for 75 percent or more of their apportioned funds, and 19 states have awarded 50 to 74 percent. Four states have announced awards for 25 to 49 percent, and one state has announced awards for 11 percent of its funds.

During this quarter, states funded roughly 57 percent of the 507 project applications reviewed, which is more than the 47 percent (6,274/13,276) of the total applications that states funded since the inception of federal SRTS Program.⁶ States have been able to meet 41 percent⁷ of the \$2.3 billion requested in applications in SRTS funding.

Fourteen State SRTS Programs announced the awarding of funds for local or statewide SRTS efforts during this quarter. The map on page two displays the most recently funded application cycle by state. As of June 30, 88 percent (45/51) of the states had made awards for at least three funding cycles or had a rolling application process. Of the six states in their second funding cycles, three have announced awarding more than fifty percent of their apportioned funds.

Key Points

• States announced \$27.5 million in SAFETEA-LU funding for local and/or statewide SRTS programs during the quarter. Four states have announced awards using TAP funds (not included in this report).

- At least 14,590 schools have benefited or will benefit from funds announced by State SRTS Programs.
- Of the \$1.147 billion apportioned to states under SAFETEA-LU, \$945.4 million have been announced for local and statewide SRTS activities since the federal Safe Routes to School Program began.

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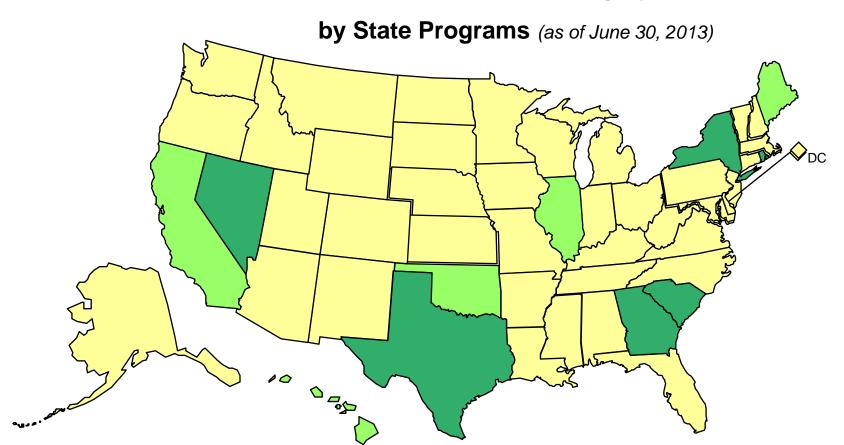
⁴ \$712.2 million is the amount obligated as of 6/30/2013 as reported in FHWA's FMIS database.

⁵ This figure 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, such programs may involve numerous schools.

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Safe Routes to School: Application Funding Cycles Completed



State Funding Cycle Status Funding awards made for*:	Percent of States (number)			
4th, 5th or Rolling cycle	78.4% (40)			
3 rd cycle	9.8% (5)			
2 nd cycle	11.8% (6)			

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SRTS State Program Status – Cumulative SAFETEA-LU Spending Activity through June 30, 2013

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State	SRTS funded schools/ programs ¹	Percent of funds announced based on funds available [\$ millions] ²	Funding announced ³ to local programs	Statewide spending announced ⁴	Percent of funds announced based on funds requested [\$ millions] ⁵	Percent of applications selected ⁶
Alabama	167	100% [\$17.3]	\$16,222,767	\$1,185,188	47% [\$36.9]	54% [108/200]
Alaska	116	34% [\$8.5]	\$2,504,889	\$425,323	N/A ⁷	82% [27/33]
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Minnesota	313	63% [\$18.6]	\$15,165,611	\$1,116,731	16% [\$104.4]	30% [190/623]
Mississippi	110	85% [\$12.2]	\$10,706,857	\$1,256,720	23% [\$51.0]	44% [54/124]
Missouri	282	85% [\$21.0]	\$20,998,212	\$1,213,618	21% [\$107.4]	37% [213/573]
Montana	93	73% [\$8.2]	\$5,152,049	\$901,330	33% [\$18.5]	71% [112/158]
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New Hampshire	143	66% [\$8.0]	\$5,312,867	\$48,889	58% [\$9.1] ²⁶	85% [108/127]
New Jersey	348	71% [\$31.3]	\$19,268,960	\$3,026,970	14% [\$156.0]	19% [129/688]
New Mexico	66	67% [\$8.5]	\$4,581,584	\$1,129,203	71% [\$7.6]	81% [43/53]
New York	308	84% [\$63.0]	\$52,500,000	\$652,143		46% [134/291]
North Carolina	184	38% [\$30.7]	\$11,229,710	\$4,970,410	76% [\$21.3]	95% [146/154]
North Dakota	142	84% [\$8.0]	\$7,396,540	N/A	29% [\$25.3]	29% [64/222]
Ohio	525	100% [\$40.4]	\$48,000,000 ²⁷	\$1,300,000	61% [\$66.2]	95% [440/463]
Oklahoma	71	47% [\$13.7]	\$6,129,700	\$325,270	59% [\$11.0]	58% [35/60]
Oregon	155	100% [\$13.0]	\$12,057,797 ²⁸	\$863.427 ²⁹	56% [\$23.2]	83% [104/125]
Pennsylvania	127 ³⁰	52% [\$41.3]	\$18,331,271	\$3,044,985	38% [\$56.9]	52% [113/219]
Rhode Island	46	57% [\$8.2]	\$4,100,000 ³¹	\$550,000	38% [\$12.1]	44% [25/57]
South Carolina	26	33% [\$15.5]	\$5,000,000	\$152,000	47% [\$11.0]	45% [25/55]
South Dakota	33 ³²	80% [\$8.1]	\$5,500,000	\$1,000,000	67% [\$7.9]	76% [35/46]
Tennessee	119	63% [\$21.3]	\$12,339,649	\$1,097,525	30% [\$45.1]	32% [73/231]
Texas	853	89% [\$90.1]	\$77,226,038	\$2,675,845	54% [\$147.0]	80% [484/604]
Utah	74	99% [\$11.5]	\$9,228,069	\$1,814,205	37% [\$29.8]	46% [61/132]
Vermont	75	65% [\$8.4]	\$4,800,000	\$665,338	67% [\$8.2]	63% [85/135]
Virginia	551	68% [\$26.5]	\$21,306,884	\$1,065,000	68% [\$33.1]	72% [177/245]
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West Virginia	76	94% [\$8.1]	\$7,578,468	N/A	31% [\$21.9]	44% [69/156]
Wisconsin	357	70% [\$19.5]	\$16,797,741	\$208,600	21% [\$65.6]	30% [143/483]
Wyoming	113	97% [\$8.0]	\$7,670,095	\$68,000	46% [\$16.7]	79% [74/94]
Total	14,590	82% [\$1,146.5] ³³	\$868,160,399 ³⁴	\$77,211,175	41% [\$2,300] ³⁵	47%[6,274/13,276] ³⁶

¹ **SRTS Funded Schools or Programs**: shows the number of schools in the State that have or 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.

² Percent of funds announced based on funds available shows the percent of SRTS federal funds each state has announced relative to the total funds available to that State through the federal SRTS program. 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 states under SAFETEA LU through 9/30/2012.

³ 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.

⁴ 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, etc.

⁵ Percent of funds announced 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 except for states where the sum of the announced and statewide spending exceeds that state's apportionment. For these states the percentage calculation is based on funding announced up to but not exceeding the apportionment amount.

⁶ **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.

Alaska has funded nearly all the valid applications the state has received for funding.

⁸ California has announced funding for the entire amount (\$137.2M) the state has been apportioned through the federal SRTS program through 9/30/2012.

⁹ Delaware usually receives two requests per school: One request for planning, which is typically followed by a formal application for project implementation. Therefore, there is no requested funding amount to report. The number of applications figure reflects all programs including those requesting initial planning assistance.

D.C offers planning assistance and SRTS activities, yet there is no requested funding amount to report.

¹¹ Florida has announced funding for the entire amount (\$58.2M) the state has been apportioned through the federal SRTS program through 9/30/2012.

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.

¹³ These 45 applications GA funded were received during GA's application cycle 1 and 2. Non-Infrastructure programs are developed on an on-going basis with rolling admission and GA SRTS Resource Center-provided support.

¹⁴ Illinois can select individual projects/activities listed within an application so their process involved selecting 512 projects to fund from 1,795 projects/activities reviewed.

15 This announced funding amount accounts for the cancellation of 11 local programs from IN's previous funding

cycles, as well as funding announced during the 2nd quarter 2013.

During the 2nd quarter 2013 IN awarded \$200,000 to the state health department to conduct for statewide noninfrastructure activities.

¹⁷ The \$53.5 million includes 11 projects that have been cancelled since the establishment of Indiana's program in 2006.

¹⁸ These 140 applications include 11 local program cancelations and the 318 received applications include the cancellation of the 11 local programs from all the funding cycles.

¹⁹ This figure does not reflect the total number of applications received or selected for each of Kansas' funding cycles.

²⁰ The calculated percentage and funding requested only include requested and funded amounts since 2008.

²¹ Massachusetts' SRTS program is currently conducting education, encouragement, enforcement, and evaluation activities at 605 partner schools. Twenty eight of these schools located in diverse urban, rural, and suburban communities, have received infrastructure project funds.

²² Massachusetts' funds reflect actual expenditures as of 3/31/2013.



- ²³ Michigan reports that 16 schools were awarded mini grants during the 1st quarter 2013. Of these 16 schools, 12 schools began programming efforts, two have pending contracts; and two required Michigan's assistance in identifying a fiduciary.
- ²⁴ The updated statewide funding figure reflects the initiation of a contract with the Michigan Fitness Foundation for FY 2013 and 2014.
- ²⁵ This amount reflects funds that Nevada has obligated, rather than announced. Funds that have been obligated mean that a project agreement has been executed and this is deemed a contractual obligation of the Federal Government for the payment of the Federal share of the cost of the project.
- The percentage of funding announced and funding requested reflect amounts provided through 9/30/2012. Starting with the 3rd quarter 2012, the amount of funding requested was no longer tracked.
- ²⁷ Ohio has announced funding for the entire amount (\$40.4M) the state has been apportioned through the federal SRTS program through 9/30/2012.

 This figure reflects the funding amount that Oregon expended (rather than announced) on infrastructure and non-
- infrastructure projects through March 31, 2013.
- ²⁹ This figure reflects the funding amount that Oregon expended (rather than announced) on statewide projects through March 31, 2013.
- ³⁰ Considering all benefiting schools, 22 schools were preliminarily selected to receive funding during the 2nd quarter 2013, yet five had previously received funding from PA's program, bringing the total number of benefiting schools in PA to 127.
- ³¹ The two funding cycles held by Rhode Island account for approximately five years of funding.
- ³² The number of schools benefitting from SRTS funding in SD decreased from 47 to 33 between 4th quarter 2012 and 1st quarter 2013. Previously, SD counted the number of schools that applied to receive funding. Currently, the state counts the schools that expect to benefit from announced funding.
- ³³ The percentage calculation and cumulative dollars apportioned only include dollar values up to the amount of each state's apportionment in the federal SRTS program through 9/30/2012.
- The column total value is based on a calculation that only includes funding announced up to, but not exceeding, the amount available to states through the federal SRTS program through 9/30/2012. Four states have announced funding beyond their apportionments and the funding announced values that appear in the table for each of these states reflect the amounts announced.
- ³⁵ This percent only includes states where the funding announced and/or statewide spending and the amount of funding requested were provided.
- Totals include only the number of applications received and selected for funding cycles where the number of applications received and number of applications selected were known and reported.











Fall (July – September) 2013 SRTS Program Tracking Brief

The SRTS Program Tracking Brief is prepared by the National Center for Safe Routes to School to provide a quarterly snapshot and brief analysis of the National Safe Routes to School Program in each state.

Snapshot: States continue awarding SAFETEA-LU funds and transition to distributing Transportation Alternatives Program funds

In July 2012, transportation legislation, MAP-21, was enacted that no longer provides dedicated funding for SRTS and places SRTS under a program called the Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP). The SRTS funding under the SAFETEA-LU legislation, enacted in 2005, can continue to be awarded as long as funds remain.

Between July 1 and September 30, 2013, State SRTS programs² announced \$14.7 million³ in SAFETEA-LU funds for local and statewide SRTS activities. Five states have announced awards using TAP funds, which are not included in this report. The \$14.7 million announced brings the total amount of SRTS spending announced to \$960.1 million, which is 84 percent of the \$1.147 billion apportioned to states under SAFETEA-LU. Since the federal Program's inception through the end of the quarter, states have obligated 64 percent (\$738.4 m/\$1.147 b) of their funding apportionment, and 77 percent (\$738.4 m/\$960.1 m)⁴ of announced funding.

The number of schools or local programs that have benefited or will benefit from the federal SRTS Program increased by 219 during the quarter, bringing the total number of schools involved with the Program to 14,809.⁵

The number of states that have awarded 50 percent or more of their funding apportionments remained at 46 this quarter. Of these 46 states, 28 have announced awards for 75 percent or more of their apportioned funds, and 18 states have awarded 50 to 74 percent. Four states have announced awards for 25 to 49 percent, and one state has announced awards for 11 percent of its funds.

During this quarter, states funded roughly 42 percent of the 205 project applications reviewed, which is slightly lower than the overall 47 percent funding rate of total applications received by states (6,361/13,481) since the inception of the federal SRTS Program.⁶ States have been able to meet 41 percent⁷ of the \$2.3 billion requested in applications in SRTS funding.

Nine State SRTS Programs announced the awarding of funds for local or statewide SRTS efforts during this quarter. The map on page two displays the most recently funded application cycle by state. As of September 30, 90 percent (46/51) of the states had made awards for at least three funding cycles or had a rolling application process. Of the five states in their second funding cycles, all have announced awarding more than fifty percent of their apportioned funds.

Key Points

• States announced \$14.7 million in SAFETEA-LU funding for local and/or statewide SRTS programs during the quarter. Five states have announced awards using TAP funds (not included in this report).

- At least 14,809 schools have benefited or will benefit from funds announced by State SRTS Programs.
- Of the \$1.147 billion apportioned to states under SAFETEA-LU, \$960.1 million have been announced for local and statewide SRTS activities since the federal Safe Routes to School Program began.

¹ Projects eligible under TAP, including SRTS projects, also are eligible under the Surface Transportation Program.

² D.C. is considered a state, as it receives funds and is subject to the same program requirements and restrictions as states.

³ Amount reflects state-announced funding during the quarter. It does not include funding that states may have announced that exceed the apportionment available to the states through 9/30/2013.

⁴ \$738.4 million is the amount obligated as of 9/30/2013 as reported in FHWA's FMIS database.

⁵ This figure 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, such programs may involve numerous schools.

⁶ Each application for funding may include more than one school. Therefore, the number of applications received is not directly indicative of the number of schools that apply for or receive SRTS funding.

⁷ This number only includes states where the amount of funding requested and amount awarded were known and reported.

Safe Routes to School: Application Funding Cycles Completed

by State Programs (as of September 30, 2013)

State Funding Cycle Status Funding awards made for*:	Percent of States (number)			
4th, 5th or Rolling cycle	80.3% (41)			
3 rd cycle	9.8% (5)			
2 nd cycle	9.8% (5)			

^{*}A funding cycle can encompass multiple years of funding



SRTS State Program Status – Cumulative SAFETEA-LU Spending Activity through Sept 30, 2013

State	SRTS funded schools/ programs ¹	Percent of funds announced based on funds available [\$ millions] ²	Funding announced ³ to local programs	Statewide spending announced ⁴	Percent of funds announced based on funds requested [\$ millions] ⁵	Percent of applications selected ⁶
Alabama	167	100% [\$17.3]	\$16,222,767	\$1,185,188	47% [\$36.9]	54% [108/200]
Alaska	116	34% [\$8.5]	\$2,504,889	\$425,323	N/A ⁷	82% [27/33]
Arizona	203	77% [\$22.0]	\$16,800,000	\$245,000	34% [\$50.6]	51% [128/250]
Arkansas	56	83% [\$11.0]	\$8,700,000	\$472,390	30% [\$31.0]	54% [116/214]
California	3,279	100% [\$137.2]	\$153,413,350 ⁸	\$4,101,617	32% [\$428.9]	31% [356/1138]
Colorado	691	74% [\$16.9]	\$12,342,533	\$150,000	34% [\$37.2]	54% [152/279]
Connecticut	64	75% [\$13.1]	\$8,200,000	\$1,592,534	57% [\$17.3]	38% [20/52]
Delaware	42	57% [\$8.1]	\$4,567,478	\$109, 226	N/A	100% [70/70] ⁹
D.C.	32	57% [\$8.1]	\$771,615	\$3,837,761	N/A ¹⁰	100% [32/32]
Florida	1,085	100% [\$58.2]	\$68,628,794 ¹¹	\$1,075,257	N/A	N/A [235/N/A] ¹²
Georgia	418	60% [\$34.1]	\$16,309,080	\$4,050,000	90% [22.6]	37% [45/122] ¹³
Hawaii	6	11% [\$8.1]	\$792,163	\$130,417	48% [\$1.9]	55% [6/11]
Idaho	180	64% [\$8.0]	\$4,925,770	\$200,000	65% [\$7.9]	69% [103/150]
Illinois	512	93% [\$47.0]	\$41,545,829	\$2,286,240	34% [\$129.6]	29% [512/1795] ¹⁴
Indiana	321	93% [\$23.4]	\$21,672,203 ¹⁵	\$200,000	41% [\$53.5] ¹⁶	44% [140/318] ¹⁷
Iowa	102	87% [\$11.4]	\$8,806,651	\$1,123,920	18% [\$54.4]	26% [105/401]
Kansas	160	94% [\$11.0]	\$10,206,224	\$170,000	43% [\$24.4]	47% [101/215] ¹⁸
Kentucky	127	75% [\$15.1]	\$11,057,692	\$250,000	100% [\$8.1] ¹⁹	44% [71/161]
Louisiana	118	81% [\$17.0]	\$18,210,704	\$143,200	60% [\$30.8]	48% [86/179]
Maine	190	71% [\$8.2]	\$5,000,000	\$773,768	23% [\$25.6]	36% [42/118]
Maryland	429	99% [\$19.9]	\$18,165,178	\$1,600,000 ²⁰	76% [\$26.0]	97% [95/98]
Massachusetts	630 ²¹	70% [\$21.8]	N/A	\$15,285,631 ²²	N/A	75% [590/782]
Michigan	153	86% [\$36.9]	\$22,651,852	\$9,085,238 ²³	77% [\$41.1] ²⁴	84% [157/188]
Minnesota	313	63% [\$18.6]	\$15,165,611	\$1,116,731	16% [\$104.4]	30% [190/623]
Mississippi	110	85% [\$12.2]	\$10,706,857	\$1,256,720	23% [\$51.0]	44% [54/124]
Missouri	282	85% [\$21.0]	\$20,998,212	\$1,213,618	21% [\$107.4]	37% [213/573]
Montana	93	73% [\$8.2]	\$5,152,049	\$901,330	33% [\$18.5]	71% [112/158]
Nebraska	98	64% [\$8.2]	\$5,119,704	\$130,000	19% [\$27.3]	26% [61/233]
Nevada	260	85% [\$10.4]	\$6,637,831 ²⁵	N/A	100% [\$8.8]	96% [26/27]
New Hampshire	143	77% [\$8.0]	\$6,084,475 ²⁶	\$48,889	58% [\$9.1] ²⁷	85% [108/127]
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South Carolina	26	33% [\$15.5]	\$5,000,000	\$152,000	47% [\$11.0]	45% [25/55]
South Dakota	41	91% [\$8.1]	\$6,389,155	\$1,000,000	67% [\$7.9]	76% [35/46]
Tennessee	138	75% [\$21.3]	\$14,441,294	\$1,600,000	32% [\$50.2]	35% [88/255]
Texas	853	89% [\$90.1]	\$77,226,038	\$2,675,845	54% [\$147.0]	80% [484/604]
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Total	14,809	84% [\$1,146.5] ³⁵	\$876,071,422 ³⁶	\$84,027,309	41% [\$2,306] ³⁷	47%[6,361/13,481] ³⁸



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- ¹¹ Florida has announced funding for the entire amount (\$58.2M) the state has been apportioned through the federal SRTS program through 9/30/2012.
- 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.
- ¹³ These 45 applications GA funded were received during GA's application cycle 1 and 2. Non-Infrastructure programs are developed on an on-going basis with rolling admission and GA SRTS Resource Center-provided support.
- ¹⁴ Illinois selects individual projects/activities listed within an application so the state's process involved selecting 512
- projects to fund from 1,795 projects/activities reviewed.

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- ¹⁷ These 140 applications include 11 local program cancelations and the 318 received applications include the cancellation of the 11 local programs from all the funding cycles.
- ¹⁸ This figure does not reflect the total number of applications received or selected for each of Kansas' funding cycles.
- ¹⁹ The calculated percentage and funding requested only include requested and funded amounts since 2008.
- ²⁰ Maryland does not calculate figures that exclude program coordinator salary, expenses, travel, or printing. Instead, the state divides infrastructure from non-infrastructure announcements.
- ²¹ Massachusetts' SRTS program is currently conducting education, encouragement, enforcement, and evaluation activities
- ²² Massachusetts' funds reflect infrastructure and non-infrastructure expenditures excluding administrative costs as of 9/30/2013.



² Percent of funds announced based on funds available shows the percent of SRTS federal funds each state has announced relative to the total funds available to that State through the federal SRTS program. 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 states under SAFETEA LU through 9/30/2012.

- ²³ The updated statewide funding figure reflects the initiation of a contract with the Michigan Fitness Foundation for FY 2013 and 2014. Moreover, during the 3rd quarter 2013, Michigan DOT commenced contracts with three network partners to conduct outreach, an SRTS planning processes, and to integrate SRTS concepts into the annual Michigan Association of Planning conference.
- ²⁴ Michigan has recently transitioned to soliciting applications using MAP-21 funds. Remaining SAFETEA-LU funds are being reserved for non-infrastructure activities, including the Michigan Fitness Foundation's work, network partners, as well as mini and micro grants.
- ²⁵ This amount reflects funds that Nevada has obligated, rather than announced. Funds that have been obligated mean that a project agreement has been executed and this is deemed a contractual obligation of the Federal Government for the payment of the Federal share of the cost of the project.
- ²⁶ This figure reflects an update from the previous quarter, rather than an additional amount of funding announced.
- ²⁷ The percentage of funding announced and funding requested reflect amounts provided through 9/30/2012. Starting with the 3^{rd} quarter 2012, the amount of funding requested was no longer tracked.
- ²⁸ In September 2013, New Jersey's SRTS program authorized \$2,203,914.84 for the state's eight Transportation Management Associations to operate New Jersey's non-infrastructure program.
- ²⁹ Ohio has announced funding for the entire amount (\$40.4M) the state has been apportioned through the federal SRTS program through 9/30/2012.
- ³⁰ This figure reflects the funding amount that Oregon expended (rather than announced) on infrastructure and non-infrastructure projects through 9/30/2013.
- ³¹ This figure reflects the funding amount that Oregon expended (rather than announced) on statewide projects through 9/30/2013.
- ³² Considering all benefiting schools, 22 schools were preliminarily selected to receive funding during the 2nd quarter 2013, yet five had previously received funding from PA's program, bringing the total number of benefiting schools in PA to 127
- ³³ This figure reflects an adjusted amount announced in June 2013.
- ³⁴ The two funding cycles held by Rhode Island account for approximately five years of funding.
- ³⁵ The percentage calculation and cumulative dollars apportioned only include dollar values up to the amount of each state's apportionment in the federal SRTS program through 9/30/2012.
- ³⁶ The column total value is based on a calculation that only includes funding announced up to, but not exceeding, the amount available to states through the federal SRTS program through 9/30/2012. Four states have announced funding beyond their apportionments and the funding announced values that appear in the table for each of these states reflect the amounts announced.
- ³⁷ This percentage only includes states where the funding announced and/or statewide spending and the amount of funding requested were provided.
- ³⁸ Totals include only the number of applications received and selected for funding cycles where the number of applications received and number of applications selected were known and reported.











Winter (Oct - Dec) 2013 SRTS Program Tracking Brief

The SRTS Program Tracking Brief is prepared by the National Center for Safe Routes to School to provide a quarterly snapshot and brief analysis of the Safe Routes to School-related funding activity in each state.

Snapshot: States award SAFETEA-LU funds and begin leveraging MAP-21 funds

This is the first tracking report that documents both quarterly SAFETEA-LU funding activity and all MAP-21 funding activity since July 2012, when MAP-21, the current transportation legislation, was enacted. MAP-21 no longer provides dedicated funding for SRTS and places SRTS under a program called the Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP)¹. The SRTS funding under the SAFETEA-LU legislation, enacted in 2005, can continue to be awarded as long as funds remain.

MAP-21 Funding Activity (July 2012 – December 2013)

From July 2012 through December 2013, nine states announced \$37.4 million in MAP-21 funds for local and statewide SRTS activities. State-defined SRTS projects were announced using funding from MAP-21 sources such as the Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP), the Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP), and the Surface Transportation Program (STP). An estimated 781 schools have benefited or will benefit from MAP-21 funds.

SAFETEA-LU Funding Activity (October 2013 – December 2013)

Between October 1 and December 31, 2013, eight states² announced \$3.9 million³ in SAFETEA-LU funds for local and statewide SRTS activities. The \$3.9 million announced brings the total amount of announced SAFETEA-LU-drawn SRTS spending to \$964 million, which is 84 percent of the \$1.147 billion apportioned to states under SAFETEA-LU. Since the federal Program's inception through the end of the quarter, states have obligated 65 percent (\$750.9 m/\$1.147 b) of their funding apportionment, and 78 percent (\$750.9 m/\$964 m)⁴ of announced funding. An estimated 14,862 schools have benefited or will benefit from SAFETEA-LU funds.

The total number of schools or local programs that have benefited or will benefit from federal SRTS funds announced by State SRTS Programs increased by 834 during the quarter, bringing the total number of schools involved with the Program to 15,643.⁵

The map on page two displays State-announced SRTS funding using (1) MAP-21 funds from July 2012 through December 2013; (2) SAFETEA-LU funds from October 2013 through December 2013; (3) both MAP-21 and SAFETEA-LU funds. States that reported no funding activity during the quarter and States that did not respond to requests for information are also depicted on the map on page two.

Key Points

 Nine states announced \$37.4 million in MAP-21 funding for local and statewide SRTS projects from July 2012 through December 2013. Eight states announced \$3.9 million in SAFETEA-LU funding for local and statewide SRTS projects from October 2013 through December 2013.

- At least 15,643 schools have benefited or will benefit from funds announced by State SRTS Programs.
- Of the \$1.147 billion apportioned to states under SAFETEA-LU, \$964 million have been announced for local and statewide SRTS activities since the federal Safe Routes to School Program began.

¹ Projects eligible under TAP, including SRTS projects, also are eligible under the Surface Transportation Program.

² D.C. is considered a state, as it receives funds and is subject to the same program requirements and restrictions as states.

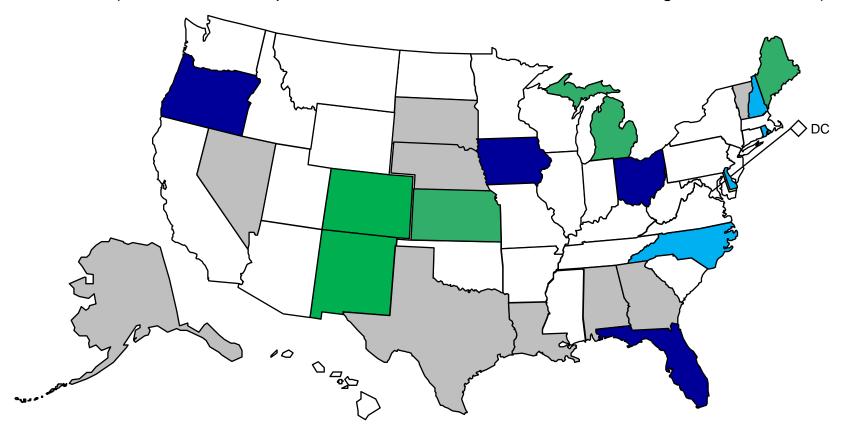
³ Amount reflects state-announced funding during the quarter. It does not include funding that states may have announced that exceed the apportionment available to the states through 12/31/2013.

⁴ \$750.9 million is the amount obligated as of 12/31/2013 as reported in FHWA's FMIS database.

⁵ This figure 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, such programs may involve numerous schools.

Safe Routes to School Funding Activity by State

(MAP-21 since inception & SAFETEA-LU from October 2013 through December 2013)



Funding Sources Used to Announce SRTS Project Awards	Percent of States (r	number)
MAP-21 ONLY (Jul 2012 through Dec 2013)	7.8% (4)	
SAFETEA-LU (Oct 2013 through Dec 2013)	7.8% (4)	
BOTH SAFETEA-LU and MAP-21	9.8% (5)	
Unknown funding activity	17.6% (9)	
No funding activity reported this quarter	58.8% (30)	



MAP-21 spending since inception & SAFETEA-LU spending from October 2013 through December 2013

		SAFETEA-LU Funding				MAP-21 Funding		
State	Funded schools/ programs ¹	Percent of funds announced based on SAFETEA-LU funds available [\$ millions] ²	Funding announced ³ to local programs	Statewide spending announced ⁴	Funded schools/ programs	Funding announced to local programs	Statewide spending announced	
Alabama	167	100% [\$17.3]	\$16,222,767	\$1,185,188	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	
Alaska	116	34% [\$8.5]	\$2,504,889	\$425,323	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	
Arizona	203	77% [\$22.0]	\$16,800,000	\$245,000				
Arkansas	56	83% [\$11.0]	\$8,700,000	\$472,390				
California	3,279	100% [\$137.2]	\$153,413,350 ⁵	\$4,101,617	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	
Colorado	701	74% [\$16.9]	\$12,342,533	\$200,000	97	\$1,517,000		
Connecticut	64	75% [\$13.1]	\$8,200,000	\$1,592,534				
Delaware	42	57% [\$8.1]	\$5,744,087	\$109, 226				
D.C.	32	57% [\$8.1]	\$771,615	\$3,837,761				
Florida	1,085	100% [\$58.2]	\$68,628,794 ⁶	\$1,075,257	310	\$19,666,003		
Georgia	418	60% [\$34.1]	\$16,309,080	\$4,050,000	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	
Hawaii	6	11% [\$8.1]	\$792,163	\$130,417				
Idaho	180	64% [\$8.0]	\$4,925,770	\$200,000				
Illinois	512	93% [\$47.0]	\$41,545,829	\$2,286,240				
Indiana	321	93% [\$23.4]	\$21,672,203 ⁷	\$200,000		****		
lowa	102	87% [\$11.4]	\$8,806,651	\$1,123,920	5	\$406,600		
Kansas	198	96% [\$11.0]	\$10,341,224	\$170,000	8	\$815,100		
Kentucky	127	75% [\$15.1]	\$11,057,692	\$250,000	Links access	Links access	Links are	
Louisiana	118	81% [\$17.0]	\$18,210,704	\$143,200	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	
Maine	192	75% [\$8.2]	\$5,379,400	\$773,768	24	\$5,690.881	\$450,000	
Maryland Massachusetts	429 630 ⁹	99% [\$19.9]	\$18,165,178 N/A	\$1,600,000 ⁸ \$13,212,972 ¹⁰				
Michigan	155	70% [\$21.8] 86% [\$36.9]	\$22,651,852	\$9,183,860 ¹¹	5	\$891,332		
Minnesota	313	63% [\$18.6]	\$15,165,611	\$1,116,731		φ091,332 		
Mississippi	110	85% [\$12.2]	\$10,706,857	\$1,256,720				
Missouri	282	85% [\$21.0]	\$20,998,212	\$1,213,618				
Montana	93	73% [\$8.2]	\$5,152,049	\$901,330				
Nebraska	98	64% [\$8.2]	\$5,119,704	\$130,000	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	
Nevada	260	85% [\$10.4]	\$6,637,831 ¹²	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	
New Hampshire	143	100% [\$8.0]	\$8,021,267 ¹³	\$48,889				
New Jersey	348	78% [\$31.3]	\$19,268,960	\$5,230,885 ¹⁴				
New Mexico	67	75% [\$8.5]	\$5,205,718	\$1,129,203	1	\$195,000		
New York	308	84% [\$63.0]	\$52,500,000	\$652,143				
North Carolina	186	55% [\$30.7]	\$11,229,710	\$5,543,725				
North Dakota	142	84% [\$8.0]	\$7,396,540	N/A				
Ohio	525	100% [\$40.4]	\$48,000,000 ¹⁵	\$1,300,000	303	\$7,200,000		
Oklahoma	71	47% [\$13.7]	\$6,129,700	\$325,270				
Oregon	155	100% [\$13.0]	\$13,885,540 ¹⁶	\$863.427 ¹⁷	28	\$368,368 ¹⁸	\$194,394 ¹⁹	
Pennsylvania	127 ²⁰	52% [\$41.3]	\$18,333,271 ²¹	\$3,044,985				
Rhode Island	50	60% [\$8.2]	\$4,356,811 ²²	\$550,000				
South Carolina	26	33% [\$15.5]	\$5,000,000	\$152,000				
South Dakota	41	91% [\$8.1]	\$6,389,155	\$1,000,000	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	
Tennessee	138	75% [\$21.3]	\$14,523,023	\$1,600,000				
Texas	853	89% [\$90.1]	\$77,226,038	\$2,675,845	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	
Utah	74	99% [\$11.5]	\$9,228,069	\$1,814,205				
Vermont	75	65% [\$8.4]	\$4,800,000	\$665,338	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	
Virginia	551	68% [\$26.5]	\$21,306,884	\$1,065,000				
Washington	147	99% [\$20.0]	\$19,613,991 ²³	\$1,000,000				
West Virginia	76	94% [\$8.1]	\$7,578,468	N/A				
Wisconsin	357	70% [\$19.5]	\$16,797,741	\$208,600				
Wyoming	113	97% [\$8.0]	\$7,670,095	\$68,000				
Total	14,862	84% [\$1,146.2] ²⁴	\$879,403,559 ²⁵	\$84,597,246	781	\$36,750,284 ²⁶	\$644,394	

- ¹ SRTS Funded Schools or Programs: shows the number of schools in the State that have or are receiving SRTS funds or statefunded 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.
- ² Percent of funds announced based on funds available shows the percent of SRTS federal funds each state has announced relative to the total funds available to that State through the federal SRTS program. 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 states under SAFETEA_LU through 9/30/2012.
- ³ 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.
- 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, etc.
- ⁵ California has announced funding for the entire amount (\$137.2M) the state has been apportioned through the federal SRTS program through 9/30/2012.
- ⁶ Florida has announced funding for the entire amount (\$58.2M) the state has been apportioned through the federal SRTS program through 9/30/2012.
- This announced funding amount accounts for the cancellation of 11 local programs from IN's previous funding cycles.
- ⁸ Maryland does not calculate figures that exclude program coordinator salary, expenses, travel, or printing. Instead, the state divides infrastructure from non-infrastructure announcements.
- Massachusetts' SRTS program is currently conducting education, encouragement, enforcement, and evaluation activities at 630 partner schools.
- ¹⁰ Massachusetts' funds reflect infrastructure and non-infrastructure expenditures excluding administrative costs as of 12/31/2013. This figure reflects the cancellation of one infrastructure project.
- This figure reflects the continuation of a contract with the Michigan Fitness Foundation for FY 2013 and 2014.
- ¹² This amount reflects funds that Nevada has obligated, rather than announced. Funds that have been obligated mean that a project agreement has been executed and this is deemed a contractual obligation of the Federal Government for the payment of the Federal share of the cost of the project.
- ¹³ This figure is more than the amount apportioned to the state of NH. Project cancellations are expected to nullify the difference.
- ¹⁴ In September 2013, New Jersey's SRTS program authorized \$2,203,914.84 for the state's eight Transportation Management Associations to operate New Jersey's non-infrastructure program.
- ¹⁵ Ohio has announced funding for the entire amount (\$40.4M) the state has been apportioned through the federal SRTS program through 9/30/2012.
- ¹⁶ This figure reflects the funding amount that Oregon expended (rather than announced) on infrastructure and non-infrastructure projects through 9/30/2013. This figure reflects the funding amount that Oregon expended (rather than announced) on statewide projects through 9/30/2013.
- ¹⁸ In Oregon, local SRTS projects funded using MAP-21 monies will be reserved for non-infrastructure activities only.
- ¹⁹ This figure reflects funding announced to conduct statewide outreach and technical assistance.
- ²⁰ Considering all benefiting schools, 22 schools were preliminarily selected to receive funding during the 2nd quarter 2013, yet five had previously received funding from PA's program, bringing the total number of benefiting schools in PA to 127.
- ²¹ This figure reflects an adjusted amount announced in June 2013.
- ²² The three funding cycles held by Rhode Island account for approximately six years of funding.
- ²³ This figure reflects an adjusted amount announced in December 2013.
- ²⁴ The percentage calculation and cumulative dollars apportioned only include dollar values up to the amount of each state's apportionment in the federal SRTS program through 9/30/2012.
- The column total value is based on a calculation that only includes funding announced up to, but not exceeding, the amount available to states through the federal SRTS program through 9/30/2012. Four states have announced funding beyond their apportionments and the funding announced values that appear in the table for each of these states reflect the amounts announced.
- The column total includes funding activity using various MAP-21 sources (e.g., TAP, HSIP, STP, CMAQ), which applies to statewide spending as well.











Spring (Jan – Mar) 2014 SRTS Program Tracking Brief

The SRTS Program Tracking Brief is prepared by the National Center for Safe Routes to School to provide a quarterly snapshot and brief analysis of the Safe Routes to School-related funding activity in each state.

Snapshot: States focus on SAFETEA-LU awards this quarter

This tracking report documents both SAFETEA-LU and MAP-21 funding activity that states reported to have occurred from January through March 2014. MAP-21 no longer provides dedicated funding for SRTS and places SRTS under a program called the Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP)¹. The SRTS funding under the SAFETEA-LU legislation, enacted in 2005, can continue to be awarded as long as funds remain.

Not all states are able to identify projects under TAP- or other MAP-21-derived funding that will benefit schools. It is assumed that schools will benefit from MAP-21 funds in states where spending of MAP-21 funds is unknown and where state contacts did not know whether MAP-21 funds are benefiting schools.

MAP-21 Funding Activity (January 2014 - March 2014)

From January through March 2014, one state announced \$1.26 million in MAP-21 funds for local and statewide SRTS activities. State-defined SRTS projects can use funding from MAP-21 sources such as the Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP), the Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP), and the Surface Transportation Program (STP). To date, an estimated 783 schools have benefited or will benefit from MAP-21 funds.

SAFETEA-LU Funding Activity (January 2014 – March 2014)

Between January 1 and March 31, 2014, six states² announced \$29.5 million³ in SAFETEA-LU funds for local and statewide SRTS activities. The \$29.5 million announced brings the total amount of announced SAFETEA-LU-drawn SRTS spending to \$994 million, which is 87 percent of the \$1.147 billion apportioned to states under SAFETEA-LU. Since the federal Program's inception through the end of the quarter, states have obligated 68 percent (\$775.5 m/\$1.147 b) of their funding apportionment, and 78 percent (\$775.5 m/\$994 m)⁴ of announced funding. An estimated 14,941 schools have benefited or will benefit from SAFETEA-LU funds.

The total number of schools or local programs that have benefited or will benefit from federal SRTS funds announced by State SRTS Programs increased by 101 during the quarter, bringing the total number of schools involved with the Program to 15,724.⁵

The map on page two displays state-announced SRTS funding using (1) MAP-21 funds from January through March 2014; (2) SAFETEA-LU funds from January through March 2014; and (3) both MAP-21 and SAFETEA-LU funds during the same time period. States that reported no funding activity during the quarter and states that did not respond to requests for information are also depicted on the map on page two.

Key Points

- One state announced \$1.26 million in MAP-21 funding for local and statewide SRTS projects from January through March 2014. Six states announced \$29.5 million in SAFETEA-LU funding for local and statewide SRTS projects from January through March 2014.
- At least 15,724 schools have benefited or will benefit from funds announced by State SRTS Programs.
- Of the \$1.147 billion apportioned to states under SAFETEA-LU, \$994 million have been announced for local and statewide SRTS activities since the federal Safe Routes to School Program began.

¹ Projects eligible under TAP, including SRTS projects, also are eligible under the Surface Transportation Program.

² D.C. is considered a state, as it receives funds and is subject to the same program requirements and restrictions as states.

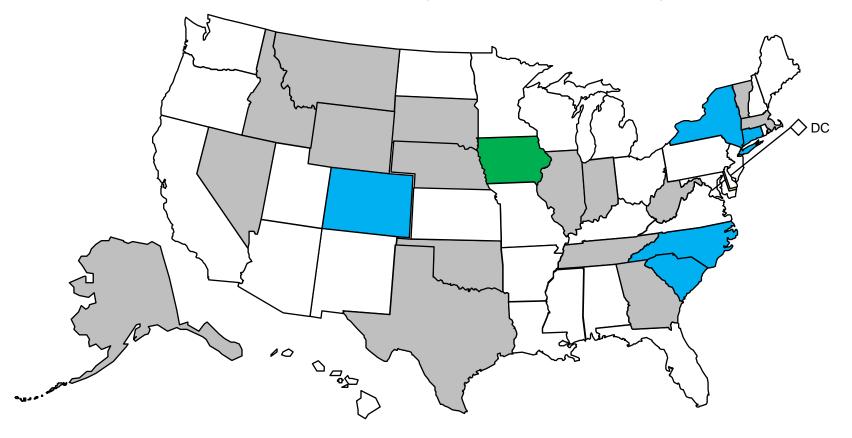
³ Amount reflects state-announced funding during the quarter. It does not include funding that states may have announced that exceed the apportionment available to the states through 3/31/2014.

⁴ \$775.5 million is the amount obligated as of 3/31/2014 as reported in FHWA's FMIS database.

⁵ This figure 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, such programs may involve numerous schools.

Safe Routes to School Funding Activity by State

(MAP-21 & SAFETEA-LU funding activity from January through March 2014)



Funding Sources Used to Announce SRTS Project Awards	Percent of States (r	number)
MAP-21 ONLY	0% (0)	
SAFETEA-LU ONLY	9.8% (5)	
BOTH SAFETEA-LU and MAP-21	2.0% (1)	
Reported no funding activity this quarter	56.9% (29)	
Unknown	31.3% (16)	



Cumulative MAP-21 & SAFETEA-LU spending activity through March 2014

State			SAFETEA	MAP-21 Funding				
Alaska 116 349, [\$8.5] \$2,504,889 \$425,323 UNK UNK UNK UNK Arizona 203 77% [\$22.0] \$16,800,000 \$2472,330 R.NFA R.NFA R.NFA R.NFA Arizona 203 77% [\$22.0] \$16,800,000 \$472,330 R.NFA R.NFA R.NFA R.NFA California 3,279 100% [\$137.2] \$153,413,350" \$4,101,617 R.NFA R.NF	State	schools/	Percent of funds announced based on SAFETEA-LU funds available	Funding announced ³ to local	spending	schools/	Funding announced to local	Statewide spending announced
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Note. "UNK" = Unknown; "R-NFA" = Reported no funding activity.



- ¹ **SRTS Funded Schools or Programs**: shows the number of schools in the State that have or 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.
- ² **Percent of funds announced based on funds available** shows the percent of SRTS federal funds each state has announced relative to the total funds available to that State through the federal SRTS program. 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 states under SAFETEA_LU through 9/30/2012.
- ³ **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.
- ⁴ **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, etc.
- ⁵ California has announced funding for the entire amount (\$137.2M) the state has been apportioned through the federal SRTS program through 9/30/2012.
- ⁶ Florida has announced funding for the entire amount (\$58.2M) the state has been apportioned through the federal SRTS program through 9/30/2012.
- ⁷ This announced funding amount accounts for the cancellation of 11 local programs from IN's previous funding cycles.
- ⁸ Maryland does not calculate figures that exclude program coordinator salary, expenses, travel, or printing. Instead, the state divides infrastructure from non-infrastructure announcements.
- ⁹ Massachusetts' SRTS program is currently conducting education, encouragement, enforcement, and evaluation activities at 630 partner schools
- schools.

 10 Massachusetts' funds reflect infrastructure and non-infrastructure expenditures excluding administrative costs as of 12/31/2013. This figure reflects the cancellation of one infrastructure project.
- ¹¹ This figure reflects the continuation of a contract with the Michigan Fitness Foundation for FY 2013 and 2014.
- ¹² Missouri is not tracking MAP-21-derived funds that are spent to conduct SRTS-related activities.
- ¹³ This amount reflects funds that Nevada has obligated, rather than announced. Funds that have been obligated mean that a project agreement has been executed and this is deemed a contractual obligation of the Federal Government for the payment of the Federal share of the cost of the project.
- ¹⁴ Previously, New Hampshire reported the number of SRTS funding awards announced. After a review of the State's awarded projects, it was determined that 71 NH-based schools have or will benefit from SRTS funding.
- ¹⁵ This figure is more than the amount apportioned to the state of NH. Project cancellations are expected to nullify the difference.
- ¹⁶ In September 2013, New Jersey's SRTS program authorized \$2,203,914.84 for the state's eight Transportation Management Associations to operate New Jersey's non-infrastructure program.
- ¹⁷ This figure reflects the addition of SRTS awards announced in January 2014.
- ¹⁸ Ohio has announced funding for the entire amount (\$40.4M) the state has been apportioned through the federal SRTS program through 9/30/2012.
- ¹⁹ This figure reflects the funding amount that Oregon expended (rather than announced) on infrastructure and non-infrastructure projects through 9/30/2013.
- ²⁰ This figure reflects the funding amount that Oregon expended (rather than announced) on statewide projects through 9/30/2013.
- ²¹ In Oregon, local SRTS projects funded using MAP-21 monies are reserved for non-infrastructure activities only.
- ²² This figure reflects funding announced to conduct statewide outreach and technical assistance.
- ²³ Considering all benefiting schools, 22 schools were preliminarily selected to receive funding during the 2nd quarter 2013, yet five had previously received funding from PA's program, bringing the total number of benefiting schools in PA to 127.
- ²⁴ This figure reflects an adjusted amount announced in June 2013.
- ²⁵ The three funding cycles held by Rhode Island account for approximately six years of funding.
- ²⁶ This figure reflects an adjusted amount announced in December 2013.
- ²⁷ The percentage calculation and cumulative dollars apportioned only include dollar values up to the amount of each state's apportionment in the federal SRTS program through 9/30/2012.
- ²⁸ The column total value is based on a calculation that only includes funding announced up to, but not exceeding, the amount available to states through the federal SRTS program through 9/30/2012. Five states have announced funding beyond their apportionments and the funding announced values that appear in the table for each of these states reflect the amounts announced.
- ²⁹ The column total includes funding activity using various MAP-21 sources (e.g., TAP, HSIP, STP, CMAQ), which applies to statewide spending as well.











Summer (Apr - Jun) 2014 SRTS Program Tracking Brief

The SRTS Program Tracking Brief is prepared by the National Center for Safe Routes to School to provide a quarterly snapshot and brief analysis of the Safe Routes to School-related funding activity in each state.

Snapshot: States surpass \$1 billion in SAFETEA-LU awards and ramp up MAP-21 funding

This tracking report documents both SAFETEA-LU and MAP-21 funding activity that states reported to have occurred from April through June 2014. MAP-21 no longer provides dedicated funding for SRTS and places SRTS under a program called the Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP)¹. The SRTS funding under the SAFETEA-LU legislation, enacted in 2005, can continue to be awarded as long as funds remain.

The information in this report represents only those states with reporting systems that make it possible to discern which schools would benefit from TAP- or other MAP-21-derived funding. It is assumed that schools will benefit from MAP-21 funds in states where spending of MAP-21 funds is unknown and where state contacts did not know whether MAP-21 funds are benefiting schools.

MAP-21 Funding Activity (April 2014 - June 2014)

From April through June 2014, seven states announced \$14.5 million in MAP-21 funds for local and statewide SRTS activities. State-defined SRTS projects can use funding from MAP-21 sources such as the Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP), the Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP), and the Surface Transportation Program (STP). To date, an estimated 1,355 schools in 12 states have benefited or will benefit from MAP-21 funds.

SAFETEA-LU Funding Activity (April 2014 – June 2014)

Between April 1 and June 30, 2014, six states² announced \$9.5 million³ in SAFETEA-LU funds for local and statewide SRTS activities, which brings the total amount of announced SAFETEA-LU-drawn SRTS spending to \$1 billion, or 87.5 percent of the \$1.147 billion apportioned to states under SAFETEA-LU. Since the federal Program's inception through the end of the quarter, states have obligated 70 percent (\$800.7 m/\$1.147 b) of their funding apportionment, and 80 percent (\$800.7 m/\$1b)⁴ of announced funding. An estimated 15,102 schools have benefited or will benefit from SAFETEA-LU funds.

The total number of schools or local programs that have benefited or will benefit from federal SRTS funds announced by state SRTS Programs increased by 733 during the quarter, bringing the total number of schools involved with the Program to 16,457.⁵

The map on page two displays state-announced SRTS funding using (1) MAP-21 funds from April through June 2014; (2) SAFETEA-LU funds from April through June 2014; and (3) both MAP-21 and SAFETEA-LU funds during the same time period. States that reported no funding activity during the quarter and states that did not respond to requests for information are also indicated on the map on page two.

Key Points

- Seven states announced \$14.5 million in MAP-21 funding for local and statewide SRTS projects from April through June 2014. Six states announced \$9.5 million in SAFETEA-LU funding for local and statewide SRTS projects from April through June 2014.
- At least 16,457 schools have benefited or will benefit from funds announced by state SRTS Programs.
- Of the \$1.147 billion apportioned to states under SAFETEA-LU, \$1 billion have been announced for local and statewide SRTS activities since the federal Safe Routes to School Program began.

¹ Projects eligible under TAP, including SRTS projects, also are eligible under the Surface Transportation Program.

² D.C. is considered a state, as it receives funds and is subject to the same program requirements and restrictions as states.

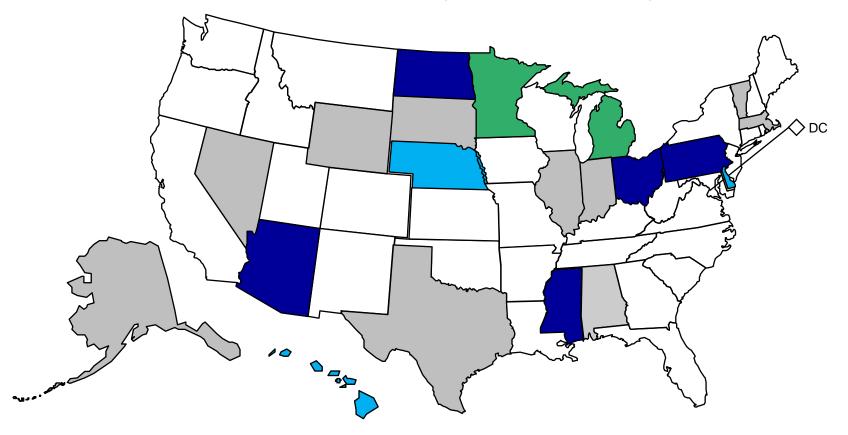
³ Amount reflects state-announced funding during the quarter. It does not include funding that states may have announced that exceed the apportionment available to the states through 6/30/2014.

⁴ \$800.7 million is the amount obligated as of 6/30/2014 as reported in FHWA's FMIS database.

⁵ This figure 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, such programs may involve numerous schools.

Safe Routes to School Funding Activity by State

(MAP-21 & SAFETEA-LU funding activity from April through June 2014)



Funding Sources Used to Announce SRTS Project Awards	Percent of States (number)		
MAP-21 ONLY	9.8% (5)		
SAFETEA-LU ONLY	5.9% (3)		
BOTH SAFETEA-LU and MAP-21	3.9% (2)		
Reported no funding activity this quarter	60.8% (31)		
Unknown	19.6% (10)		



Cumulative SAFETEA-LU & MAP-21 spending activity through June 2014

		SAFETEA-LU Funding				MAP-21 Funding			
State	Funded schools/ programs ¹	Percent of funds announced based on SAFETEA-LU funds available [\$ millions] ²	Funding announced ³ to local programs	Statewide spending announced ⁴	Funded schools/ programs	Funding announced to local programs	Statewide spending announced		
Alabama	167	100% [\$17.3]	\$16,222,767	\$1,185,188	UNK	UNK	UNK		
Alaska	116	34% [\$8.5]	\$2,504,889	\$425,323	UNK	UNK	UNK		
Arizona	203	77% [\$22.0]	\$16,800,000	\$245,000	N/A ⁵	\$1,400,000	R-NFA		
Arkansas	56	83% [\$11.0]	\$8,700,000	\$472,390	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA		
California	3,279	100% [\$137.2]	\$153,413,350 ⁶	\$4,101,617	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA		
Colorado	752	88% [\$16.9]	\$14,703,602	\$200,000	97	\$1,517,000	R-NFA		
Connecticut	66	89% [\$13.1]	\$10,040,100	\$1,592,534	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA		
Delaware	42	77% [\$8.1]	\$6,114,544	\$109, 226	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA		
D.C.	34	57% [\$8.1]	\$771,615	\$3,837,761	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA		
Florida	1,085	100% [\$58.2]	\$68,628,794 [']	\$1,075,257	310	\$19,666,003	R-NFA		
Georgia	418	60% [\$34.1]	\$16,309,080	\$4,050,000	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA		
Hawaii	29	44% [\$8.1]	\$3,419,571	\$130,417	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA		
Idaho	180	64% [\$8.0]	\$4,925,770	\$200,000	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA		
Illinois	512	93% [\$47.0]	\$41,545,829	\$2,286,240	UNK	UNK	UNK		
Indiana	321	93% [\$23.4]	\$21,672,203 ⁸	\$200,000	UNK	UNK	UNK		
lowa	104	93% [\$11.4]	\$9,516,284	\$1,123,920	7	\$1,546,895	\$123,504		
Kansas	198	96% [\$11.0]	\$10,341,224	\$170,000	8	\$815,100	R-NFA		
Kentucky	127	75% [\$15.1]	\$11,057,692	\$250,000	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA		
Louisiana	118	81% [\$17.0]	\$18,210,704	\$143,200	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA		
Maine	192	75% [\$8.2]	\$5,379,400	\$773,768	24	\$5,690.881	\$450,000		
Maryland	429	99% [\$19.9]	\$18,165,178	\$1,600,000 ⁹	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA		
Massachusetts	630 ¹⁰	70% [\$21.8]	N/A	\$13,212,972 ¹¹	UNK	UNK	UNK		
Michigan	155	92% [\$36.9]	\$24,631,989	\$9,183,860 ¹²	55	\$1,340,266	R-NFA		
Minnesota	416	92% [\$18.6]	\$15,982,611	\$1,116,731	42	\$5,145,800	R-NFA		
Mississippi	98 ¹³	98% [\$12.2]	\$10,706,857	\$1,256,720	2	\$498,500	R-NFA		
Missouri	282	85% [\$21.0]	\$20,998,212	\$1,213,618	R-NFA ¹⁴	R-NFA	R-NFA		
Montana	93	73% [\$8.2]	\$5,152,049	\$901,330	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA		
Nebraska	98	64% [\$8.2]	\$7,219,704	\$130,000	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA		
Nevada	260	85% [\$10.4]	\$6,637,831 ¹⁵	N/A	UNK	UNK	UNK		
New Hampshire	71 ¹⁶	100% [\$8.0]	\$8,007,402 ¹⁷	\$48,889	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA		
New Jersey	348	78% [\$31.3]	\$19,268,960	\$5,230,885	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA		
New Mexico	67	75% [\$8.5]	\$5,205,718	\$1,129,203	1	\$195,000	R-NFA		
New York	316	99% [\$63.0]	\$61,619,733 ¹⁸	\$652,143	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA		
North Carolina	202	55% [\$30.7]	\$17,229,710	\$7,043,725	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA		
North Dakota	142	84% [\$8.0]	\$7,396,540	N/A	4	\$733,551	R-NFA		
Ohio	525	100% [\$40.4]	\$48,000,000 ¹⁹	\$1,300,000	735	\$11,200,000	\$100,000		
Oklahoma	71	47% [\$13.7]	\$6,129,700	\$325,270	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA		
Oregon	155	100% [\$13.0]	\$13,885,540 ²⁰	\$863.427 ²¹	28	\$368,368 ²²	\$194,394 ²³		
Pennsylvania	127 ²⁴	52% [\$41.3]	\$18,333,271	\$3,044,985	N/A	\$2,220,160	R-NFA		
Rhode Island	50	60% [\$8.2]	\$4,356,811 ²⁵	\$550,000	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA		
South Carolina	26	33% [\$15.5]	\$5,000,000	\$152,000	R-NFA R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA R-NFA		
	41	91% [\$8.1]	\$6,389,155	\$1,000,000	UNK	UNK	UNK		
South Dakota	138				R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA		
Tennessee	853	82% [\$21.3]	\$14,523,023	\$2,940,113	UNK	UNK	UNK		
Texas Utah	74	89% [\$90.1]	\$77,226,038	\$2,675,845	R-NFA	R-NFA			
		99% [\$11.5]	\$9,228,069	\$1,814,205			R-NFA		
Vermont	75 551	65% [\$8.4]	\$4,800,000	\$665,338	UNK	UNK	UNK		
Virginia	551	68% [\$26.5]	\$21,306,884	\$1,065,000	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA		
Washington	147	99% [\$20.0]	\$19,613,991 ²⁶	\$1,000,000	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA		
West Virginia	76	94% [\$8.1]	\$7,578,468	N/A	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA		
Wisconsin	357	70% [\$19.5]	\$16,797,741	\$208,600	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA		
Wyoming	113	97% [\$8.0]	\$7,670,095	\$68,000	UNK	UNK	UNK		
Total	15,101	88% [\$1,146.2] ²⁷	\$907,689,908 ²⁸	\$95,422,808	1,355	\$52,337,524 ²⁹	\$867,898		

Note. "UNK" = Unknown; "R-NFA" = Reported no funding activity.



- ¹ **SRTS Funded Schools or Programs**: shows the number of schools in the State that have or 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.
- ² **Percent of funds announced based on funds available** shows the percent of SRTS federal funds each state has announced relative to the total funds available to that State through the federal SRTS program. 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 states under SAFETEA_LU through 9/30/2012.
- ³ **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.
- ⁴ **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, etc.
- ⁵ Dozens of schools located within the jurisdiction of the Pima Association of Governments have or will benefit from MAP-21 funding in Arizona.
- ⁶ California has announced funding for the entire amount (\$137.2M) the state has been apportioned through the federal SRTS program through 9/30/2012.
- ⁷ Florida has announced funding for the entire amount (\$58.2M) the state has been apportioned through the federal SRTS program through 9/30/2012
- ⁸ This announced funding amount accounts for the cancellation of 11 local programs from IN's previous funding cycles.
- ⁹ Maryland does not calculate figures that exclude program coordinator salary, expenses, travel, or printing. Instead, the state divides infrastructure from non-infrastructure announcements.
- ⁹ Massachusetts' SRTS program is currently conducting education, encouragement, enforcement, and evaluation activities at 630 partner schools.
- ¹¹ Massachusetts' funds reflect infrastructure and non-infrastructure expenditures excluding administrative costs as of 12/31/2013. This figure reflects the cancellation of one infrastructure project.
- ¹² This figure reflects the continuation of a contract with the Michigan Fitness Foundation for FY 2013 and 2014.
- 13 After removing projects whose awards have been rescinded, a total of 98 SAFETEA-LU benefiting schools remain.
- ¹⁴ Missouri is not tracking MAP-21-derived funds that are spent to conduct SRTS-related activities.
- ¹⁵ This amount reflects funds that Nevada has obligated, rather than announced. Funds that have been obligated mean that a project agreement has been executed and this is deemed a contractual obligation of the Federal Government for the payment of the Federal share of the cost of the project.
- ¹⁶ Previously, New Hampshire reported the number of SRTS funding awards announced. After a review of the State's awarded projects, it was determined that 71 NH-based schools have or will benefit from SRTS funding.
- ¹⁷ This figure is more than the amount apportioned to the state of NH. Project cancellations are expected to nullify the difference.
- This figure reflects the addition of SRTS awards announced in January 2014.
- ¹⁹ Ohio has announced funding for the entire amount (\$40.4M) the state has been apportioned through the federal SRTS program through 9/30/2012.
- ²⁰ This figure reflects the funding amount that Oregon expended (rather than announced) on infrastructure and non-infrastructure projects through 9/30/2013.
- This figure reflects the funding amount that Oregon expended (rather than announced) on statewide projects through 9/30/2013.
- ²² In Oregon, local SRTS projects funded using MAP-21 monies are reserved for non-infrastructure activities only.
- ²³ This figure reflects funding announced to conduct statewide outreach and technical assistance.
- ²⁴ Considering all benefiting schools, 22 schools were preliminarily selected to receive funding during the 2nd quarter 2013, yet five had previously received funding from PA's program, bringing the total number of benefiting schools in PA to 127.
- ²⁵ The three funding cycles held by Rhode Island account for approximately six years of funding.
- ²⁶ This figure reflects an adjusted amount announced in December 2013.
- ²⁷ The percentage calculation and cumulative dollars apportioned only include dollar values up to the amount of each state's apportionment in the federal SRTS program through 9/30/2012.
- The column total value is based on a calculation that only includes funding announced up to, but not exceeding, the amount available to states through the federal SRTS program through 9/30/2012. Six states have announced funding beyond their apportionments and the funding announced values that appear in the table for each of these states reflect the amounts announced.
- ²⁹ The column total includes funding activity using various MAP-21 sources (e.g., TAP, HSIP, STP, CMAQ), which applies to statewide spending as well.











Fall (July - September) 2014 SRTS Program Tracking Brief

The SRTS Program Tracking Brief is prepared by the National Center for Safe Routes to School to provide a quarterly snapshot and brief analysis of the Safe Routes to School-related funding activity in each state.

Snapshot: States continue shift toward MAP-21 funding announcements

This tracking report documents both SAFETEA-LU and MAP-21 funding activity that states reported to have occurred from July through September 2014. MAP-21 no longer provides dedicated funding for SRTS and places SRTS under a program called the Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP)¹. The SRTS funding under the SAFETEA-LU legislation, enacted in 2005, can continue to be awarded as long as funds remain.

The information in this report represents only those states with reporting systems that make it possible to discern the number of schools that would benefit from TAP- or other MAP-21-derived funding. It is assumed that schools will benefit from MAP-21 funds; however, there is no way to capture such information in this report.

The total number of schools or local programs that have benefited or will benefit from federal SRTS funds announced by state SRTS Programs increased by 509 during the quarter, bringing the total number of schools involved with the Program to 16,966.² See below for information about MAP-21 and SAFETEA-LU funding activity.

MAP-21 Funding Activity (July 2014 - September 2014)

From July through September 2014, eight out of 39 reporting states announced \$126.2 million³ in MAP-21 funds for local and statewide SRTS activities. State-defined SRTS projects can use funding from MAP-21 sources such as the Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP), the Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP), and the Surface Transportation Program (STP). To date, an estimated 1,720 schools in 19 out of 39 reporting states have benefited or will benefit from MAP-21 funds.

SAFETEA-LU Funding Activity (July 2014 – September 2014)

Between July 1 and September 30, 2014, seven out of 39 reporting states⁴ announced \$11.8 million⁵ in SAFETEA-LU funds for local and statewide SRTS activities, which brings the total amount of announced SAFETEA-LU-drawn SRTS spending to \$1.01 billion, or 88.5 percent of the \$1.147 billion apportioned to states under SAFETEA-LU. Since the federal Program's inception through the end of the quarter, states have obligated 72 percent (\$831.1 m/\$1.147 b) of their funding apportionment, and 82.3 percent (\$831.1 m/\$1.01 b)⁶ of announced funding. An estimated 15.246 schools have benefited or will benefit from SAFETEA-LU funds.

The map on page two displays state-announced SRTS funding using (1) MAP-21 funds from July through September 2014; (2) SAFETEA-LU funds from July through September 2014; and (3) both MAP-21 and SAFETEA-LU funds during the same time period. States that reported no funding activity during the quarter and states that did not respond to requests for information are also indicated on the map on page two.

Key Points

- Eight out of 39 reporting states announced \$126.2 million in MAP-21 funding for local and statewide SRTS projects from July through September 2014. Seven out of 39 reporting states announced \$11.8 million in SAFETEA-LU funding for local and statewide SRTS projects from July through September 2014.
- At least 16,966 schools have benefited or will benefit from funds announced by state SRTS Programs.
- Of the \$1.147 billion apportioned to states under SAFETEA-LU, \$1.01 billion have been announced for local and statewide SRTS activities since the federal Safe Routes to School Program began.

¹ Projects eligible under TAP, including SRTS projects, also are eligible under the Surface Transportation Program.

² This figure 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.

³ This figure includes \$117 million announced from CA's ATP, which combines MAP-21 and state funding sources.

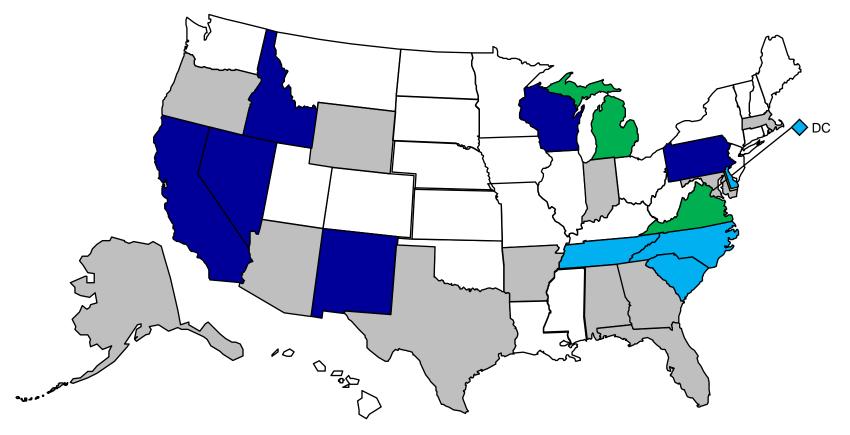
⁴ D.C. is considered a state, as it receives funds and is subject to the same program requirements and restrictions as states.

⁵ Amount reflects state-announced funding during the quarter. It does not include funding that states may have announced that exceed the apportionment available to the states through 9/30/2014.

⁶ \$831.1 million is the amount obligated as of 9/30/2014 as reported in FHWA's FMIS database.

Safe Routes to School Funding Activity by State

(July – September 2014)



Funding Sources Used to Announce SRTS Project Awards	Percent of States (number)		
MAP-21 ONLY	11.8% (6)		
SAFETEA-LU ONLY	9.8% (5)		
BOTH SAFETEA-LU and MAP-21	3.9% (2)		
Reported no funding activity this quarter	51% (26)		
Unknown	23.5% (12)		



Cumulative SAFETEA-LU & MAP-21 spending activity through September 2014

	Cumulative SAFETEA-LU & MAP-21 spending activity through September 2014						
	SAFETEA-LU Funding				MAP-21 Funding		
State	Funded schools/ programs ¹	Percent of funds announced based on SAFETEA-LU funds available [\$ millions] ²	Funding announced ³ to local programs	Statewide spending announced ⁴	Funded schools/ programs	Funding announced to local programs	Statewide spending announced
Alabama	167	100% [\$17.3]	\$16,222,767	\$1,185,188	UNK	UNK	UNK
Alaska	116	34% [\$8.5]	\$2,504,889	\$425,323	UNK	UNK	UNK
Arizona	203	77% [\$22.0]	\$16,800,000	\$245,000	N/A ⁵	\$1,400,000	R-NFA
Arkansas	56	83% [\$11.0]	\$8,700,000	\$472,390	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA
California	3,279	100% [\$137.2]	\$153,413,350 ⁶	\$4,101,617	100	\$117,000,000 ⁷	\$900,000
Colorado	752	88% [\$16.9]	\$14,703,602	\$200,000	97	\$1,517,000	R-NFA
Connecticut	66	89% [\$13.1]	\$10,040,100	\$1,592,534	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA
Delaware	43	79% [\$8.1]	\$6,276,189	\$109, 226	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA
D.C.	34	83% [\$8.1]	\$771,615	\$5,989,885 ⁸	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA
Florida	1,085	100% [\$58.2]	\$68,628,794 ⁹	\$1,075,257	310	\$19,666,003	R-NFA
Georgia	418	60% [\$34.1]	\$16,309,080	\$4,050,000	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA
Hawaii	29	44% [\$8.1]	\$3,419,571	\$130,417	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA
Idaho	180	64% [\$8.0]	\$4,925,770	\$200,000	N/A	\$251,343	R-NFA
Illinois	512	93% [\$47.0]	\$41,545,829	\$2,286,240	UNK	UNK	UNK
Indiana	321	93% [\$23.4]	\$21,672,203 ¹⁰	\$200,000	UNK	UNK	UNK
lowa	104	93% [\$11.4]	\$9,516,284	\$1,123,920	7	\$1,546,895	\$123,504
Kansas	198	96% [\$11.0]	\$10,341,224	\$170,000	8	\$815,100	R-NFA
Kentucky	127	75% [\$15.1]	\$11,057,692	\$250,000	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA
Louisiana	118	81% [\$17.0]	\$18,210,704	\$143,200	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA
Maine	192	75% [\$8.2]	\$5,379,400	\$773,768	24	\$5,690,881	\$450,000
Maryland	429	99% [\$19.9]	\$18,165,178	\$1,600,000 ¹¹	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA
Massachusetts	630 ¹²	70% [\$21.8]	N/A	\$13,212,972 ¹³	UNK	UNK	UNK
Michigan	155	92% [\$36.9]	\$24,633,489	\$9,183,860 ¹⁴	55	\$1,439,869	R-NFA
Minnesota	416 98 ¹⁵	92% [\$18.6]	\$15,982,611	\$1,116,731	42	\$5,145,800	R-NFA
Mississippi	282	98% [\$12.2] 85% [\$21.0]	\$10,706,857 \$20,998,212	\$1,256,720	R-NFA ¹⁶	\$498,500 R-NFA	R-NFA R-NFA
Missouri Montana	93	73% [\$8.2]	\$5,152,049	\$1,213,618 \$901,330	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA
Nebraska	98	64% [\$8.2]	\$7,219,704	\$130,000	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA
Nevada	346	73% [\$10.4]	\$6,637,831 ¹⁷	\$1,000,000	3	\$26,000	\$221,170
New Hampshire	71 ¹⁸	100% [\$8.0]	\$8,007,402	\$48,889	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA
New Jersey	348	78% [\$31.3]	\$19,268,960	\$5,230,885	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA
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North Carolina	202	84% [\$30.7]	\$17,369,710	\$8,543,725	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA
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Oklahoma	71	47% [\$13.7]	\$6,129,700	\$325,270	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA
Oregon	155	100% [\$13.0]	\$13,885,540 ²¹	\$863.427 ²²	28	\$368,368 ²³	\$194,394 ²⁴
Pennsylvania	127 ²⁵	52% [\$41.3]	\$18,333,271	\$3,044,985	N/A	\$3,725,160	R-NFA
Rhode Island	50	60% [\$8.2]	\$4,356,811 ²⁶	\$550,000	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA
South Carolina	29	33% [\$15.5]	\$5,000,000	\$152,000	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA
South Dakota	41	91% [\$8.1]	\$6,389,155	\$1,000,000	UNK	UNK	UNK
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Vermont	75	65% [\$8.4]	\$4,800,000	\$665,338	UNK	UNK	UNK
Virginia	577	88% [\$26.5]	\$22,131,068	\$1,315,000	11	\$3,500,000	R-NFA
Washington	147	99% [\$20.0]	\$19,613,991 ²⁷	\$1,000,000	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA
West Virginia	76	94% [\$8.1]	\$7,578,468	N/A	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA
Wisconsin	357	70% [\$19.5]	\$16,797,741	\$208,600	351	\$1,763,814	\$981,600
Wyoming	113	97% [\$8.0]	\$7,670,095	\$68,000	UNK	UNK	UNK
Total	15,246	89% [\$1,146.2] ²⁸	\$914,542,887 ²⁹	\$100,324,932	1,720	\$176,483,284 ³⁰	\$2,970,668
		= Reported no funding a					

Note. "UNK" = Unknown; "R-NFA" = Reported no funding activity.



- ¹ SRTS Funded Schools or Programs: shows the number of schools in the State that have or 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.
- ² Percent of funds announced based on funds available shows the percent of SRTS federal funds each state has announced relative to the total funds available to that State through the federal SRTS program. 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 states under SAFETEA_LU through 9/30/2012.
- ³ 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.
- ⁴ 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, etc.
- ⁵ Dozens of schools located within the jurisdiction of the Pima Association of Governments have or will benefit from MAP-21 funding in
- ⁶ California has announced funding for the entire amount (\$137.2M) the state has been apportioned through the federal SRTS program through 9/30/2012.
- ⁷ MAP-21 and State of California funding were combined into the CA Active Transportation Program (ATP). SRTS projects were awarded a combined ATP total of \$117 million.
- ⁸ This figure reflects the amount that Washington, D.C. obligated as of 7/23/2014.
- ⁹ Florida has announced funding for the entire amount (\$58.2M) the state has been apportioned through the federal SRTS program through 9/30/2012.
- ¹⁰ This announced funding amount accounts for the cancellation of 11 local programs from IN's previous funding cycles.
- ¹¹ Maryland does not calculate figures that exclude program coordinator salary, expenses, travel, or printing. Instead, the state divides infrastructure from non-infrastructure announcements.
- ⁹ Massachusetts' SRTS program is currently conducting education, encouragement, enforcement, and evaluation activities at 630 partner schools.
- ¹³ Massachusetts' funds reflect infrastructure and non-infrastructure expenditures excluding administrative costs as of 12/31/2013. This figure reflects the cancellation of one infrastructure project.
- ¹⁴ This figure reflects the continuation of a contract with the Michigan Fitness Foundation for FY 2013 and 2014.

 ¹⁵ After removing projects whose awards have been rescinded, a total of 98 SAFETEA-LU benefiting schools remain.
- ¹⁶ Missouri is not tracking MAP-21-derived funds that are spent to conduct SRTS-related activities.
- ¹⁷ This amount reflects funds that Nevada has obligated, rather than announced. Funds that have been obligated mean that a project agreement has been executed and this is deemed a contractual obligation of the Federal Government for the payment of the Federal share of the cost of the project.
- ¹⁸ Previously, New Hampshire reported the number of SRTS funding awards announced. After a review of the State's awarded projects, it was determined that 71 NH-based schools have or will benefit from SRTS funding.
- ¹⁹ This figure reflects the addition of SRTS awards announced in January 2014.
- ²⁰ Ohio has announced funding for the entire amount (\$40.4M) the state has been apportioned through the federal SRTS program through 9/30/2012.
- ²¹ This figure reflects the funding amount that Oregon expended (rather than announced) on infrastructure and non-infrastructure projects through 9/30/2013.
- ²² This figure reflects the funding amount that Oregon expended (rather than announced) on statewide projects through 9/30/2013.
- ²³ In Oregon, local SRTS projects funded using MAP-21 monies are reserved for non-infrastructure activities only.
- ²⁴ This figure reflects funding announced to conduct statewide outreach and technical assistance.
- ²⁵ Considering all benefiting schools, 22 schools were preliminarily selected to receive funding during the 2nd quarter 2013, yet five had previously received funding from PA's program, bringing the total number of benefiting schools in PA to 127.
- The three funding cycles held by Rhode Island account for approximately six years of funding.
- This figure reflects an adjusted amount announced in December 2013.
- ²⁸ The percentage calculation and cumulative dollars apportioned only include dollar values up to the amount of each state's apportionment in the federal SRTS program through 9/30/2012.
- The column total value is based on a calculation that only includes funding announced up to, but not exceeding, the amount available to states through the federal SRTS program through 9/30/2012. Six states have announced funding beyond their apportionments and the funding announced values that appear in the table for each of these states reflect the amounts announced.
- ³⁰ The column total includes funding activity using various MAP-21 sources (e.g., TAP, HSIP, STP, CMAQ), which applies to statewide spending as well.











Winter (October - December) 2014 SRTS Program Tracking Brief

The SRTS Program Tracking Brief is prepared by the National Center for Safe Routes to School to provide a quarterly snapshot and brief analysis of the Safe Routes to School-related funding activity in each state.

Snapshot: States announce modest amounts of SAFETEA-LU and MAP-21 funding

This tracking report documents both SAFETEA-LU and MAP-21 funding activity that states reported to have occurred from October through December 2014. MAP-21 no longer provides dedicated funding for SRTS and places SRTS under a program called the Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP)¹. The SRTS funding under the SAFETEA-LU legislation, enacted in 2005, can continue to be awarded as long as funds remain.

The information in this report represents only those states with reporting systems that make it possible to discern the number of schools that would benefit from TAP- or other MAP-21-derived funding. It is assumed that schools will benefit from MAP-21 funds; however, there is no way to fully capture all schools that are likely to benefit.

The total number of schools or local programs that have benefited or will benefit from federal SRTS funds announced by state SRTS Programs increased by 200 during the quarter, bringing the total number of schools involved with the Program to 17,166.² See below for information about MAP-21 and SAFETEA-LU funding activity.

MAP-21 Funding Activity (October 2014 – December 2014)

From October through December 2014, four out of 36 reporting states announced \$6.4 million in MAP-21 funds for local and statewide SRTS activities. To date, an estimated 1,833 schools in 19 out of 36 reporting states have benefited or will benefit from MAP-21 funds.

SAFETEA-LU Funding Activity (October 2014 - December 2014)

Between October 1 and December 31, 2014, six out of 36 reporting states³ announced \$8.2 million⁴ in SAFETEA-LU funds for local and statewide SRTS activities, which brings the total amount of announced SAFETEA-LU-drawn SRTS spending to \$1.02 billion, or 89.2 percent of the \$1.147 billion apportioned to states under SAFETEA-LU. Since the federal Program's inception through the end of the quarter, states have obligated 73 percent (\$839.3 m/\$1.147 b) of their funding apportionment, and 82 percent (\$839.3 m/\$1.02 b)⁵ of announced funding. An estimated 15.333 schools have benefited or will benefit from SAFETEA-LU funds.

The map on page two displays state-announced SRTS funding using (1) MAP-21 funds from July through September 2014; (2) SAFETEA-LU funds from October through December 2014; and (3) both MAP-21 and SAFETEA-LU funds during the same time period. States that reported no funding activity during the quarter and states that did not respond to requests for information are also indicated on the map on page two.

Key Points

- Four out of 36 reporting states announced \$6.4 million in MAP-21 funding for local and statewide SRTS projects from October through December 2014. Six out of 36 reporting states announced \$8.2 million in SAFETEA-LU funding for local and statewide SRTS projects from October through December 2014.
- At least 17,166 schools have benefited or will benefit from funds announced by state SRTS Programs.
- Of the \$1.147 billion apportioned to states under SAFETEA-LU, \$1.02 billion have been announced for local and statewide SRTS activities since the federal Safe Routes to School Program began.

¹ Projects eligible under TAP, including SRTS projects, also are eligible under the Surface Transportation Program.

² This figure 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.

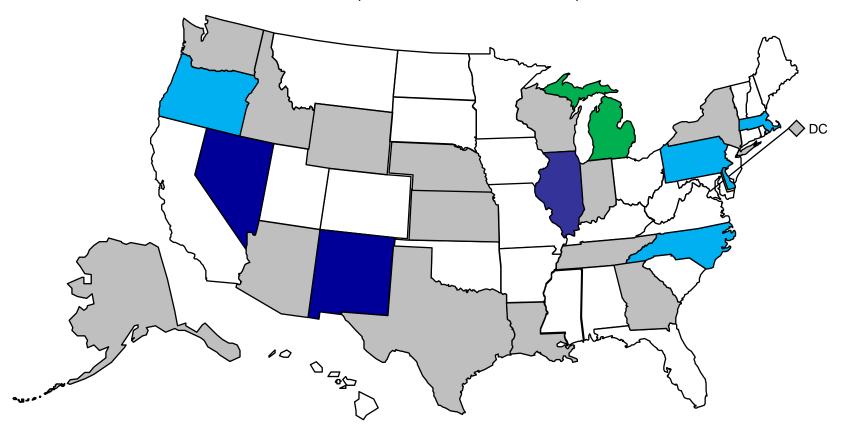
³ D.C. is considered a state, as it receives funds and is subject to the same program requirements and restrictions as states.

⁴ Amount reflects state-announced funding during the quarter. It does not include funding that states may have announced that exceed the apportionment available to the states through 12/31/2014.

⁵ \$839.3 million is the amount obligated as of 12/31/2014 as reported in FHWA's FMIS database.

Safe Routes to School Funding Activity by State

(October – December 2014)



Funding Sources Used to Announce SRTS Project Awards	Percent of States (number)		
MAP-21 ONLY	5.9% (3)		
SAFETEA-LU ONLY	9.8% (5)		
BOTH SAFETEA-LU and MAP-21	2.0% (1)		
Reported no funding activity this quarter	52.9% (27)		
Unknown	29.4% (15)		



Cumulative SAFETEA-LU & MAP-21 spending activity through December 2014

	Jamaia		MAP-21 spending activity thro					
	SAFETEA-LU Funding				MAP-21 Funding			
State	Funded schools/ programs ¹	Percent of funds announced based on SAFETEA-LU funds available [\$ millions] ²	Funding announced ³ to local programs	Statewide spending announced ⁴	Funded schools/ programs	Funding announced to local programs	Statewide spending announced	
Alabama	167	100% [\$17.3]	\$16,222,767	\$1,185,188	UNK	UNK	UNK	
Alaska	116	34% [\$8.5]	\$2,504,889	\$425,323	UNK	UNK	UNK	
Arizona	203	77% [\$22.0]	\$16,800,000	\$245,000	N/A ⁵	\$1,400,000	R-NFA	
Arkansas	56	83% [\$11.0]	\$8,700,000	\$472,390	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
California	3,279	100% [\$137.2]	\$153,413,350	\$4,101,617	100	\$117,000,000 ⁶	\$900,000	
Colorado	752	88% [\$16.9]	\$14,703,602	\$200,000	97	\$1,517,000	R-NFA	
Connecticut	66	89% [\$13.1]	\$10,040,100	\$1,592,534	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
Delaware	43	79% [\$8.1]	\$6,276,764	\$109, 226	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
D.C.	34	83% [\$8.1]	\$771,615	\$5,989,885 ⁷	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
Florida	1,085	100% [\$58.2]	\$68,628,794	\$1,075,257	310	\$19,666,003	R-NFA	
Georgia	418	60% [\$34.1]	\$16,309,080	\$4,050,000	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
Hawaii	29	44% [\$8.1]	\$3,419,571	\$130,417	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
Idaho	180	64% [\$8.0]	\$4,925,770	\$200,000	N/A	\$251,343	R-NFA	
Illinois	512	93% [\$47.0]	\$41,545,829	\$2,286,240	101	\$5,922,059	UNK	
Indiana	321	93% [\$23.4]	\$21,672,203 ⁸	\$200,000	UNK	UNK	UNK	
Iowa	104	93% [\$11.4]	\$9,516,284	\$1,123,920	7	\$1,546,895	\$123,504	
Kansas	198	96% [\$11.0]	\$10,341,224	\$170,000	8	\$815,100	R-NFA	
Kentucky	127	75% [\$15.1]	\$11,057,692	\$250,000	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
Louisiana	118	81% [\$17.0]	\$18,210,704	\$143,200	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
Maine	192	75% [\$8.2]	\$5,379,400	\$773,768	24	\$5,690,881	\$450,000	
Maryland	429	99% [\$19.9]	\$18,165,178	\$1,600,0009	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
Massachusetts	675 ¹⁰	73% [\$21.8]	N/A	\$15,991,797 ¹¹	UNK	UNK	UNK	
Michigan	155	92% [\$36.9]	\$24,633,489	\$9,183,860 ¹²	56	\$1,896,942	R-NFA	
Minnesota	416	92% [\$18.6]	\$15,982,611	\$1,116,731	42	\$5,145,800	R-NFA	
Mississippi	98 ¹³	98% [\$12.2]	\$10,706,857	\$1,256,720	2	\$498,500	R-NFA	
Missouri	282	85% [\$21.0]	\$20,998,212	\$1,213,618	R-NFA ¹⁴	R-NFA	R-NFA	
Montana	93	73% [\$8.2]	\$5,152,049	\$901,330	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
Nebraska	98	64% [\$8.2]	\$7,219,704	\$130,000	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
Nevada	346	73% [\$10.4]	\$6,637,831 ¹⁵	\$1,000,000	3	\$26,000	\$221,170	
New Hampshire	71 ¹⁶	100% [\$8.0]	\$8,007,402	\$48,889	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
New Jersey	348	78% [\$31.3]	\$19,268,960	\$5,230,885	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
New Mexico	67	75% [\$8.5]	\$5,205,718	\$1,129,203	1	\$195,000	R-NFA	
New York	316	99% [\$63.0]	\$61,619,733	\$652,143	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
North Carolina	202	84% [\$30.7]	\$17,869,710	\$8,543,725	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
North Dakota	142	84% [\$8.0]	\$7,396,540	N/A	4	\$733,551	R-NFA	
Ohio	525	100% [\$40.4]	\$48,000,000	\$1,300,000	735	\$11,200,000	\$100,000	
Oklahoma	71	47% [\$13.7]	\$6,129,700	\$325,270	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
Oregon	155	100% [\$13.0]	\$16,581,415 ¹⁷	\$1,210,244 ¹⁸	28	\$368,368 ¹⁹	\$194,394 ²⁰	
Pennsylvania	127 ²¹	56% [\$41.3]	\$20,247,919	\$3,044,985	N/A	\$3,725,160	R-NFA	
Rhode Island	83	60% [\$8.2]	\$4,356,811 ²²	\$550,000	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
South Carolina	29	33% [\$15.5]	\$5,000,000	\$152,000	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
South Dakota	41	91% [\$8.1]	\$6,389,155	\$1,000,000	11	R-NFA ²³	R-NFA	
Tennessee	167	82% [\$21.3]	\$14,523,023	\$2,940,113	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
Texas	853	89% [\$90.1]	\$77,226,038	\$2,675,845	UNK	UNK	UNK	
Utah	74	99% [\$11.5]	\$9,228,069	\$1,814,205	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
Vermont	84	65% [\$8.4]	\$4,800,000	\$665,338	UNK	UNK	UNK	
Virginia	577	88% [\$26.5]	\$22,131,068	\$1,315,000	11	\$3,500,000	R-NFA	
Washington	147	99% [\$20.0]	\$19,613,991 ²⁴	\$1,000,000	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
West Virginia	76	94% [\$8.1]	\$7,578,468	N/A	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
Wisconsin	357	70% [\$19.5]	\$16,797,741	\$208,600	351	\$1,763,814	\$981,600	
Wyoming	113	97% [\$8.0]	\$7,670,095	\$68,000	UNK	UNK	UNK	
Total	15,333	89% [\$1,146.2] ²⁵	\$919,653,414 ²⁶	\$103,450,574	1,833	\$182,862,416 ²⁷	\$2,970,668	
	•	- Poported no funding a		\$103,450,574	1,033	\$102,002,410	\$2,970,000	

Note. "UNK" = Unknown; "R-NFA" = Reported no funding activity.



- ¹ SRTS Funded Schools or Programs: shows the number of schools in the State that have or 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.
- ² Percent of funds announced based on funds available shows the percent of SRTS federal funds each state has announced relative to the total funds available to that State through the federal SRTS program. 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 states under SAFETEA_LU through 9/30/2012.
- ³ 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.
- ⁴ 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, etc.
- ⁵ Dozens of schools located within the jurisdiction of the Pima Association of Governments have or will benefit from MAP-21 funding in
- ⁶ MAP-21 and State of California funding were combined into the CA Active Transportation Program (ATP). SRTS projects were awarded a combined ATP total of \$117 million.
- ⁷ This figure reflects the amount that Washington, D.C. obligated as of 7/23/2014.
- ⁸ This announced funding amount accounts for the cancellation of 11 local programs from IN's previous funding cycles.
- ⁹ Maryland does not calculate figures that exclude program coordinator salary, expenses, travel, or printing. Instead, the state divides infrastructure from non-infrastructure announcements.
- Massachusetts' SRTS program is currently conducting education, encouragement, enforcement, and evaluation activities at 675 partner
- ¹¹ Massachusetts' funds reflect infrastructure and non-infrastructure expenditures excluding administrative costs as of 12/31/2014. This figure reflects the cancellation of one infrastructure project.
- ¹² This figure reflects the continuation of a contract with the Michigan Fitness Foundation for FY 2015.
- ¹³ After removing projects whose awards have been rescinded, a total of 98 SAFETEA-LU benefiting schools remain.
- ¹⁴ Missouri is not tracking MAP-21-derived funds that are spent to conduct SRTS-related activities.
- ¹⁵ This amount reflects funds that Nevada has obligated, rather than announced. Funds that have been obligated mean that a project agreement has been executed and this is deemed a contractual obligation of the Federal Government for the payment of the Federal share of the cost of the project.
- ¹⁶ Previously, New Hampshire reported the number of SRTS funding awards announced. After a review of the State's awarded projects, it was determined that 71 NH-based schools have or will benefit from SRTS funding.

 17 This figure reflects the first discount of th
- This figure reflects the funding amount that Oregon expended (rather than announced) on infrastructure and non-infrastructure projects through 12/31/2014.
- ¹⁸ This figure reflects the funding amount that Oregon expended (rather than announced) on statewide projects through 12/31/2014.
- ¹⁹ In Oregon, local SRTS projects funded using MAP-21 monies are reserved for non-infrastructure activities only.
- ²⁰ This figure reflects funding announced to conduct statewide outreach and technical assistance.
- ²¹ Considering all benefiting schools, 22 schools were preliminarily selected to receive funding during the 2nd quarter 2013, yet five had previously received funding from PA's program, bringing the total number of benefiting schools in PA to 127.
- The three funding cycles held by Rhode Island account for approximately six years of funding.
- ²³ South Dakota-based projects were submitted and recommended for funding in November 2014. Most of these projects will be approved by the state's Transportation Commission on January 29th, 2015.
- ²⁴ This figure reflects an adjusted amount announced in December 2013.
- ²⁵ The percentage calculation and cumulative dollars apportioned only include dollar values up to the amount of each state's apportionment in the federal SRTS program through 9/30/2012.
- The column total value is based on a calculation that only includes funding announced up to, but not exceeding, the amount available to states through the federal SRTS program through 9/30/2012. Six states have announced funding beyond their apportionments and the funding announced values that appear in the table for each of these states reflect the amounts announced.
- ²⁷ The column total includes funding activity using various MAP-21 sources (e.g., TAP, STP, HSIP), which applies to statewide spending as well.











Spring (January - March) 2015 SRTS Program Tracking Brief

The SRTS Program Tracking Brief is prepared by the National Center for Safe Routes to School to provide a quarterly snapshot and brief analysis of the Safe Routes to School-related funding activity in each state.

Snapshot: States ramp up MAP-21 funding and continue awarding SAFETEA-LU funds

This tracking report describes both SAFETEA-LU and MAP-21 funding activity that states reported to have occurred from January through March 2015. Unlike SAFETEA-LU, MAP-21 does not provide dedicated funding for SRTS and places SRTS under a program called the Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP)¹. The SRTS funding under the SAFETEA-LU legislation, enacted in 2005, can continue to be awarded as long as funds remain.

According to state SRTS Programs, the total number of schools expected to benefit from SAFETEA-LU or MAP-21 or both funding sources increased by 240 during the quarter. This brings the total number of schools involved with SRTS to 17.406.² See below for information about MAP-21 and SAFETEA-LU funding activity.

MAP-21 Funding Activity (January 2015 – March 2015)

From January through March 2015, seven out of 37 reporting states³ announced \$54.7 million in MAP-21 funds for local and statewide SRTS activities. Among the 37 states that provided funding information: 18 states were able to specify the number of schools that benefited from MAP-21 funding; four states announced MAP-21 funding for SRTS projects, but were unable to specify the number of benefiting schools; and 15 states reported not have to funded SRTS projects using MAP-21 funds. To date, an estimated 1,943 schools in 21 out of 37 reporting states are expected to benefit from MAP-21 funds. It is assumed that additional schools have and will benefit from MAP-21 funding; however, there is no way to fully capture all schools that are likely to benefit

SAFETEA-LU Funding Activity (January 2015 – March 2015)

Between January 1 and March 31, 2015, five out of 37 reporting states announced \$8.4 million⁴ in SAFETEA-LU funds for local and statewide SRTS activities, which brings the total amount of announced SAFETEA-LU-drawn SRTS spending to \$1.03 billion, or 89.9 percent of the \$1.147 billion apportioned to states under SAFETEA-LU. Since the federal Program's inception through the end of the quarter, states have obligated 75 percent (\$857.1 m/\$1.147 b) of their funding apportionment, and 83 percent (\$857.1 m/\$1.03 b)⁵ of announced funding. An estimated 15,463 schools have benefited or will benefit from SAFETEA-LU funds.

The map on page two displays state-announced SRTS funding using (1) MAP-21 funds from January through March 2015; (2) SAFETEA-LU funds from January through March 2015; and (3) both MAP-21 and SAFETEA-LU funds during the same time period. States that reported no funding activity during the quarter and states that did not respond to requests for information are also indicated on the map on page two.

Key Points

- According to state SRTS Programs, at least 17,406 schools have benefited or will benefit from SAFETEA-LU or MAP-21 or both sources of funding.
- Seven out of 37 reporting states announced \$54.7 million in MAP-21 funding for local and statewide SRTS projects from January through March 2015. Five out of 37 reporting states announced \$8.4 million in SAFETEA-LU funding for local and statewide SRTS projects from January through March 2015.
- Of the \$1.147 billion apportioned to states under SAFETEA-LU, \$1.03 billion have been announced for local and statewide SRTS activities since the federal Safe Routes to School Program began.

¹ Projects eligible under TAP, including SRTS projects, also are eligible under the Surface Transportation Program.

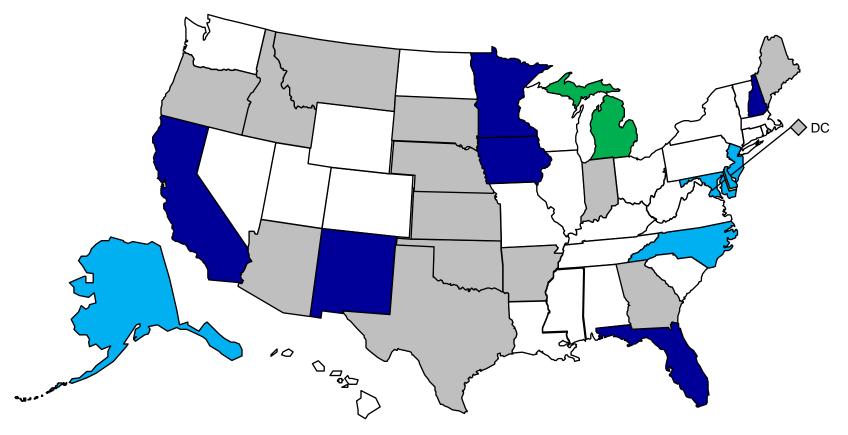
² This figure is a conservative estimate because states can report the number of schools or number of programs that were selected to receive SRTS funds or state funded SRTS activities.

³ D.C. is considered a state, as it receives funds and is subject to the same program requirements and restrictions as states.

⁴ Amount reflects state-announced funding during the quarter. It does not include funding that states may have announced that exceed the apportionment available to the states through 3/31/2015.

⁵ \$857.1 million is the amount obligated as of 3/31/2015 as reported in FHWA's FMIS database.

(January – March 2015)



Funding Sources Used to Announce SRTS Project Awards	Percent of States (number)		
MAP-21 ONLY	11.8% (6)		
SAFETEA-LU ONLY	9.8% (5)		
BOTH SAFETEA-LU and MAP-21	2.0% (1)		
Reported no funding activity this quarter	49.0% (25)		
Unknown	27.5% (14)		



Cumulative SAFETEA-LU & MAP-21 spending activity through March 2015

	SAFETEA-LU & MAP-21 spending activity to							
			-LU Funding	MAP-21 Funding				
State	Funded schools/ programs ¹	Percent of funds announced based on SAFETEA-LU funds available [\$ millions] ²	Funding announced ³ to local programs	Statewide spending announced ⁴	Funded schools/ programs	Funding announced to local programs	Statewide spending announced	
Alabama	167	100% [\$17.3]	\$16,222,767	\$1,185,188	UNK	UNK	UNK	
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Wyoming	113	97% [\$8.0]	\$7,670,095	\$68,000	UNK	UNK	UNK	
		90% [\$1,146.2] ²⁵	\$927,818,372 ²⁶	\$103,647,460	1,943	\$237,436,438 ²⁷		

Note. "UNK" = Unknown; "R-NFA" = Reported no funding activity.



¹ **SRTS Funded Schools or Programs**: shows the number of schools in the State that have or 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.

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³ **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.

⁴ **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, etc.

⁵ Dozens of schools located within the jurisdiction of the Pima Association of Governments have or will benefit from MAP-21 funding in Arizona.

⁶ MAP-21 and State of California funding were combined into the CA Active Transportation Program (ATP). SRTS projects were awarded a combined ATP total of \$159.4 million.

⁷ This figure reflects the amount that Washington, D.C. obligated as of 7/23/2014.

⁸ This figure includes \$6,291,655 that Florida has awarded in FY 2015.

⁹ This announced funding amount accounts for the cancellation of 11 local programs from IN's previous funding cycles.

¹⁰ Maryland does not calculate figures that exclude program coordinator salary, expenses, travel, or printing. Instead, the state divides infrastructure from non-infrastructure announcements.

⁹ Massachusetts' SRTS program is currently conducting education, encouragement, enforcement, and evaluation activities at 675 partner schools.

¹² Massachusetts' funds reflect infrastructure and non-infrastructure expenditures excluding administrative costs as of 12/31/2014. This figure reflects the cancellation of one infrastructure project.

¹³ This figure reflects the continuation of a contract with the Michigan Fitness Foundation for FY 2015.

14 After removing projects whose awards have been rescinded, a total of 98 SAFETEA-LU benefiting schools remain.

¹⁵ Missouri is not tracking MAP-21-derived funds that are spent to conduct SRTS-related activities.

¹⁶ This amount reflects funds that Nevada has obligated, rather than announced. Funds that have been obligated mean that a project agreement has been executed and this is deemed a contractual obligation of the Federal Government for the payment of the Federal share of the cost of the project.

¹⁷ Previously, New Hampshire reported the number of SRTS funding awards announced. After a review of the State's awarded projects, it was determined that 71 NH-based schools have or will benefit from SRTS funding.

¹⁸ This figure reflects the funding amount that Oregon expended (rather than announced) on infrastructure and non-infrastructure projects through 12/31/2014.

¹⁹ This figure reflects the funding amount that Oregon expended (rather than announced) on statewide projects through 12/31/2014.

²⁰ In Oregon, local SRTS projects funded using MAP-21 monies are reserved for non-infrastructure activities only.

²¹ This figure reflects funding announced to conduct statewide outreach and technical assistance.

²² Considering all benefiting schools, 22 schools were preliminarily selected to receive funding during the 2nd quarter 2013, yet five had previously received funding from PA's program, which means that a total of 137 are expected to benefit from SRTS funding in PA.

²³ The three funding cycles held by Rhode Island account for approximately six years of funding.

²⁴ This figure reflects an adjusted amount announced in December 2013.

²⁵ The percentage calculation and cumulative dollars apportioned only include dollar values up to the amount of each state's apportionment in the federal SRTS program through 9/30/2012.

²⁶ The column total value is based on a calculation that only includes funding announced up to, but not exceeding, the amount available to states through the federal SRTS program through 9/30/2012. Six states have announced funding beyond their apportionments and the funding announced values that appear in the table for each of these states reflect the amounts announced.

²⁷ The column total includes funding activity using various MAP-21 sources (e.g., TAP, STP, HSIP), which applies to statewide spending as well.











Summer (April - June) 2015 SRTS Program Tracking Brief

The SRTS Program Tracking Brief is prepared by the National Center for Safe Routes to School to provide a quarterly snapshot and brief analysis of the Safe Routes to School-related funding activity in each state.

Snapshot: SRTS awards under MAP-21 more than double those under SAFETEA-LU

This tracking report describes both SAFETEA-LU and MAP-21 funding activity that states reported to have occurred from April through June 2015. Unlike SAFETEA-LU, MAP-21 does not provide dedicated funding for SRTS and places SRTS under a program called the Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP)¹. The SRTS funding under the SAFETEA-LU legislation, enacted in 2005, can continue to be awarded as long as funds remain.

According to state SRTS Programs, the total number of schools expected to benefit from SAFETEA-LU or MAP-21 or both funding sources increased by 345 during the quarter. This brings the total number of schools involved with SRTS to 17.751.² See below for information about MAP-21 and SAFETEA-LU funding activity.

MAP-21 Funding Activity (April 2015 – June 2015)

From April through June 2015, six out of 37 reporting states³ announced \$19.5 million in MAP-21 funds for local and statewide SRTS activities. Among the 37 states that provided funding information: 18 states were able to specify the number of schools that benefited from MAP-21 funding; five states announced MAP-21 funding for SRTS projects, but were unable to specify the number of benefiting schools; and 14 states reported not to have funded SRTS projects using MAP-21 funds. To date, an estimated 2,033 schools in 21 out of 37 reporting states are expected to benefit from MAP-21 funds. It is assumed that additional schools have and will benefit from MAP-21 funding; however, there is no way to fully capture all schools that are likely to benefit.

SAFETEA-LU Funding Activity (April 2015 – June 2015)

Between April 1 and June 30, 2015, six out of 37 reporting states announced \$7.9 million⁴ in SAFETEA-LU funds for local and statewide SRTS activities, which brings the total amount of announced SAFETEA-LU-drawn SRTS spending to \$1.04 billion, or 91 percent of the \$1.147 billion apportioned to states under SAFETEA-LU. Since the federal Program's inception through the end of the quarter, states have obligated 76 percent (\$875.1 m/\$1.147 b) of their funding apportionment, and 84 percent (\$875.1 m/\$1.04 b)⁵ of announced funding. An estimated 15,718 schools have benefited or will benefit from SAFETEA-LU funds.

The map on page two displays state-announced SRTS funding using (1) MAP-21 funds from April through June 2015; (2) SAFETEA-LU funds from April through June 2015; and (3) both MAP-21 and SAFETEA-LU funds during the same time period. States that reported no funding activity during the quarter and states that did not respond to requests for information are also indicated on the map on page two.

- According to state SRTS Programs, at least 17,751 schools have benefited or will benefit from SAFETEA-LU or MAP-21 or both sources of funding.
- Six out of 37 reporting states announced \$19.5 million in MAP-21 funding for local and statewide SRTS projects, and six states announced \$7.9 million in SAFETEA-LU funding for local and statewide SRTS projects from April through June 2015.
- Of the \$1.147 billion apportioned to states under SAFETEA-LU, \$1.04 billion have been announced for local and statewide SRTS activities since the federal Safe Routes to School Program began.

¹ Projects eligible under TAP, including SRTS projects, also are eligible under the Surface Transportation Program.

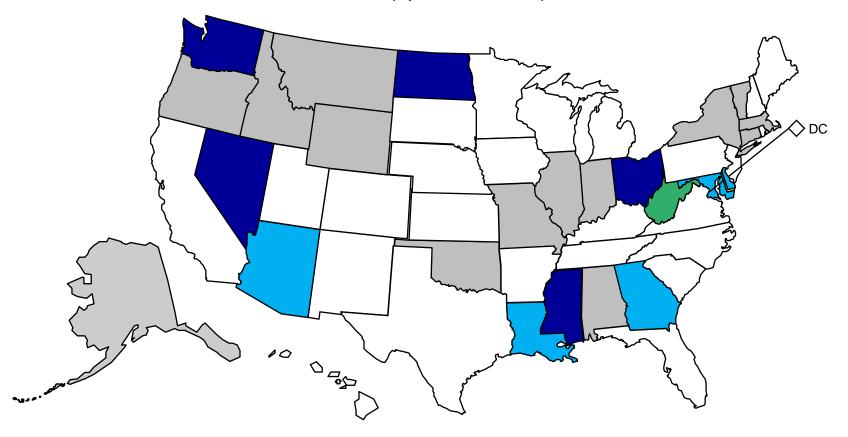
² This figure is a conservative estimate because states can report the number of schools or number of programs that were selected to receive SRTS funds or state funded SRTS activities.

³ D.C. is considered a state, as it receives funds and is subject to the same program requirements and restrictions as states.

⁴ Amount reflects state-announced funding during the quarter. It does not include funding that states may have announced that exceed the apportionment available to the states through 6/30/2015.

⁵ \$875.1 million is the amount obligated as of 6/30/2015 as reported in FHWA's FMIS database.

(April – June 2015)



Funding Sources Used to Announce SRTS Project Awards	Percent of States (number)
MAP-21 ONLY	9.8% (5)
SAFETEA-LU ONLY	9.8% (5)
BOTH SAFETEA-LU and MAP-21	2.0% (1)
Reported no funding activity this quarter	51% (26)
Unknown	27.5% (14)



Cumulative SAFETEA-LU & MAP-21 spending activity through June 2015

	SAFETEA-LU & MAP-21 spending activity t				MAP-21 Funding			
			-LO Funding	MAP-21 Funding				
State	Funded schools/ programs ¹	Percent of funds announced based on SAFETEA-LU funds available [\$ millions] ²	Funding announced ³ to local programs	Statewide spending announced ⁴	Funded schools/ programs	Funding announced to local programs	Statewide spending announced	
Alabama	167	100% [\$17.3]	\$16,222,767	\$1,185,188	UNK	UNK	UNK	
Alaska	204	38% [\$8.5]	\$2,604,161	\$622,209	UNK	UNK	UNK	
Arizona	203	77% [\$22.0]	\$16,800,000	\$245,000	25	\$2,400,000	R-NFA	
Arkansas	56	83% [\$11.0]	\$8,700,000	\$472,390	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
California	3,279	100% [\$137.2]	\$153,413,350	\$4,101,617	153	\$159,360,000 ⁵	\$900,000	
Colorado	752	88% [\$16.9]	\$14,703,602	\$200,000	97	\$1,517,000	R-NFA	
Connecticut	66	89% [\$13.1]	\$10,040,100	\$1,592,534	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
Delaware	47	80% [\$8.1]	\$6,297,268	\$109, 226	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
D.C.	41	100% [\$8.1]	\$771,615	\$8,142,009 ⁶	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
Florida	1,085	100% [\$58.2]	\$68,628,794	\$1,075,257	310	\$25,957,658 ⁷	R-NFA	
Georgia	537	60% [\$34.1]	\$16,309,080	\$4,050,000	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
Hawaii	29	44% [\$8.1]	\$3,419,571	\$130,417	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
Idaho	180	64% [\$8.0]	\$4,925,770	\$200,000	N/A	\$251,343	R-NFA	
Illinois	512	93% [\$47.0]	\$41,545,829	\$2,286,240	101	\$5,922,059	UNK	
Indiana	321	93% [\$23.4]	\$21,672,203 ⁸	\$200,000	UNK	UNK	UNK	
Iowa	104	93% [\$11.4]	\$9,516,284	\$1,123,920	7	\$1,546,895	\$123,504	
Kansas	198	96% [\$11.0]	\$10,341,224	\$170,000	8	\$815,100	R-NFA	
Kentucky	127	75% [\$15.1]	\$12,045,447	\$250,000	N/A ⁹	N/A ¹⁰	R-NFA	
Louisiana	133	100% [\$17.0]	\$20,960,704	\$209,707	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
Maine	192	75% [\$8.2]	\$5,379,400	\$773,768	24	\$5,690,881	\$450,000	
Maryland	429	99% [\$19.9]	\$18,165,178	\$1,600,000 ¹¹	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
Massachusetts	675 ¹²	73% [\$21.8]	N/A	\$15,991,797 ¹³	UNK	UNK	UNK	
Michigan	169	93% [\$36.9]	\$25,124,505	\$9,183,860 ¹⁴	95	\$4,494,074	R-NFA	
Minnesota	416	92% [\$18.6]	\$15,982,611	\$1,116,731	42	\$5,145,800	R-NFA	
Mississippi	98 ¹⁵	98% [\$12.2]	\$10,706,857	\$1,256,720	23	\$498,500	R-NFA	
Missouri	282	85% [\$21.0]	\$20,998,212	\$1,213,618	R-NFA ¹⁶	R-NFA	R-NFA	
Montana	93	73% [\$8.2]	\$5,152,049	\$901,330	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
Nebraska	98	64% [\$8.2]	\$7,219,704	\$130,000	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
Nevada	450	73% [\$10.4]	\$6,637,831 ¹⁷	\$1,000,000	20	\$146,000	\$221,170	
New Hampshire	71 ¹⁸	100% [\$8.0]	\$8,007,402	\$48,889	N/A	\$3,253,465	R-NFA	
New Jersey	348	98% [\$31.3]	\$25,574,750	\$5,230,885	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
New Mexico	67	75% [\$8.5]	\$5,205,718	\$1,129,203	1	\$266,770 ¹⁹	R-NFA	
New York	316	99% [\$63.0]	\$61,619,733	\$652,143	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
North Carolina	202	90% [\$30.7]	\$19,137,510	\$8,543,725	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
North Dakota	142	84% [\$8.0]	\$7,396,540	N/A	7	\$726,229	R-NFA	
Ohio	531	100% [\$40.4]	\$48,000,000	\$1,300,000	741	\$15,100,000	\$100,000	
Oklahoma	71	47% [\$13.7]	\$6,129,700	\$325,270	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
Oregon	155	100% [\$13.0]	\$16,581,415 ²⁰	\$1,210,244 ²¹	28	\$368,368 ²²	\$194,394 ²³	
Pennsylvania	137 ²⁴	56% [\$41.3]	\$20,247,919	\$3,044,985	N/A	\$3,725,160	R-NFA	
Rhode Island	115	60% [\$8.2]	\$4,356,811 ²⁵	\$550,000	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
South Carolina	29	58% [\$15.5]	\$7,000,000	\$2,000,000	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
South Dakota	41	91% [\$8.1]	\$6,389,155	\$1,000,000	11	R-NFA	R-NFA	
Tennessee	167	82% [\$21.3]	\$14,523,023	\$2,940,113	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
Texas	853	89% [\$90.1]	\$77,226,038	\$2,675,845	UNK	UNK	UNK	
Utah	74	99% [\$11.5]	\$9,228,069	\$1,814,205	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
Vermont	84	65% [\$8.4]	\$4,800,000	\$665,338	UNK	UNK	UNK	
Virginia	577	88% [\$26.5]	\$22,131,068	\$1,315,000	23	\$5,751,495	R-NFA	
Washington	147	99% [\$20.0]	\$19,613,991 ²⁶	\$1,000,000	24	\$11,770,000	N/A	
West Virginia	76	97% [\$8.1]	\$7,818,468	N/A	R-NFA	R-NFA ²⁷	240,000	
Wisconsin	357	70% [\$19.5]	\$16,797,741	\$208,600	351	\$1,763,814	\$981,600	
Wyoming	113	97% [\$8.0]	\$7,670,095	\$68,000	UNK	UNK	UNK	
		91% [\$1,146.2] ²⁸	\$933,815,551 ²⁹			\$256,705,662 ³⁰		
Total	15,718		ativity: "N/A" = Not an	\$105,561,967	2,033	\$256,705,662	\$3,368,651	



- ¹ SRTS Funded Schools or Programs: shows the number of schools in the state that have or 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.
- ² Percent of funds announced based on funds available shows the percent of SRTS federal funds each state has announced relative to the total funds available to that state through the federal SRTS program. 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 states under SAFETEA LU through 9/30/2012.
- ³ 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.
- ⁴ 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, etc.
- ⁵ MAP-21 and State of California funding were combined into the CA Active Transportation Program (ATP). SRTS projects were awarded a combined ATP total of \$159.4 million.
- ⁶ This figure reflects the amount that Washington, D.C. obligated as of 7/31/2014.
- ⁷ This figure includes \$6,291,655 that Florida has awarded in FY 2015.
- ⁸ This announced funding amount accounts for the cancellation of 11 local programs from IN's previous funding cycles.
- ⁹ Kentucky does not track the individual schools impacted by SRTS projects.
- ¹⁰ In Kentucky SRTS projects are eligible to receive TAP funding, yet the State does not track funding allocated toward SRTS vs. other TAP-funded projects.
- ¹¹ Maryland does not calculate figures that exclude program coordinator salary, expenses, travel, or printing. Instead, the state divides infrastructure from non-infrastructure announcements.
- ⁹ Massachusetts' SRTS program is currently conducting education, encouragement, enforcement, and evaluation activities at 675 partner schools.
- ¹³ Massachusetts' funds reflect infrastructure and non-infrastructure expenditures excluding administrative costs as of 12/31/2014. This figure reflects the cancellation of one infrastructure project.
- This figure reflects the continuation of a contract with the Michigan Fitness Foundation for FY 2015.
- ¹⁵ After removing projects whose awards have been rescinded, a total of 98 SAFETEA-LU benefiting schools remain.
- ¹⁶ Missouri is not tracking MAP-21-derived funds that are spent to conduct SRTS-related activities.
- ¹⁷ This amount reflects funds that Nevada has obligated, rather than announced. Funds that have been obligated mean that a project agreement has been executed and this is deemed a contractual obligation of the Federal Government for the payment of the Federal share of the cost of the project.
- ¹⁸ Previously, New Hampshire reported the number of SRTS funding awards announced. After a review of the State's awarded projects. it was determined that 71 NH-based schools have or will benefit from SRTS funding.
- ¹⁹ Though New Mexico announced no new funding, there are two ongoing MAP-21-funded SRTS champion positions: Las Cruces and Carlsbad, each with \$51,264 and \$47,676 in MAP-21 funding, respectively.
- ²⁰ This figure reflects the funding amount that Oregon expended rather than announced on infrastructure and non-infrastructure projects through 12/31/2014.
- ²¹ This figure reflects the funding amount that Oregon expended rather than announced on statewide projects through 12/31/2014.
- ²² In Oregon, local SRTS projects funded using MAP-21 monies are reserved for non-infrastructure activities only.
- ²³ This figure reflects funding announced to conduct statewide outreach and technical assistance.
- ²⁴ Considering all benefiting schools, 22 schools were preliminarily selected to receive funding during the 2nd quarter 2013, yet five had previously received funding from PA's program, which means that a total of 137 are expected to benefit from SRTS funding in PA.
- The three funding cycles held by Rhode Island account for approximately six years of funding.
- ²⁶ This figure reflects an adjusted amount announced in December 2013.
- ²⁷ The WV DOH uses a construction, planning, and design of infrastructure project categorization to create systems that provide safe routes for non-drivers, including children, older adults, and individuals with disabilities to access daily needs.
- ²⁸ The percentage calculation and cumulative dollars apportioned only include dollar values up to the amount of each state's apportionment in the federal SRTS program through 9/30/2012.
- The column total value is based on a calculation that only includes funding announced up to, but not exceeding, the amount available to states through the federal SRTS program through 9/30/2012. Eight states have announced funding beyond their apportionments and the funding announced values that appear in the table for each of these states reflect the amounts announced.
- ³⁰ The column total includes funding activity using various MAP-21 sources (e.g., TAP, STP, HSIP), which applies to statewide spending as well.











Fall (July - September) 2015 SRTS Program Tracking Brief

The SRTS Program Tracking Brief is prepared by the National Center for Safe Routes to School to provide a quarterly snapshot and brief analysis of the Safe Routes to School-related funding activity in each state.

Snapshot: State are completing SAFETEA-LU awards and transitioning to MAP-21 funding

This tracking report describes both SAFETEA-LU and MAP-21 funding activity that states reported to have occurred from July through September 2015. Unlike SAFETEA-LU, MAP-21 does not provide dedicated funding for SRTS and places SRTS under a program called the Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP)¹. SRTS funding under the SAFETEA-LU legislation, enacted in 2005, can continue to be awarded as long as funds remain.

According to state SRTS Programs, the total number of schools that have benefitted or will benefit from SAFETEA-LU or MAP-21 or both funding sources increased by 70 during the quarter. This brings the total number of schools involved with SRTS to 17.821.² See below for information about MAP-21 and SAFETEA-LU funding activity.

MAP-21 Funding Activity (July 2015 - September 2015)

From July through September 2015, five out of 38 reporting states³ announced \$8.1 million in MAP-21 funds for local and statewide SRTS activities. Among the 38 states that provided funding information: 19 states were able to specify the number of schools that benefited from MAP-21 funding; five states announced MAP-21 funding for SRTS projects, but were unable to specify the number of benefiting schools; and 14 states reported not to have funded SRTS projects using MAP-21 funds. To date, an estimated 2,069 schools in 21 out of 38 reporting states have benefited or will benefit from MAP-21 funds. It is assumed that additional schools have and will benefit from MAP-21 funding; however, there is no way to fully capture all schools that are likely to benefit.

SAFETEA-LU Funding Activity (July 2015 - September 2015)

Between July 1 and September 30, 2015, four out of 38 reporting states announced \$4.8 million⁴ in SAFETEA-LU funds for local and statewide SRTS activities, which brings the total amount of announced SAFETEA-LU-drawn SRTS spending to \$1.04 billion, or 91 percent of the \$1.147 billion apportioned to states under SAFETEA-LU. Since the federal Program's inception through the end of the quarter, states have obligated 79 percent (\$903.1 m/\$1.147 b) of their funding apportionment, and 87 percent (\$903.1 m/\$1.04 b)⁵ of announced funding. An estimated 15,752 schools have benefited or will benefit from SAFETEA-LU funds.

Funding Map

The map on page two displays state-announced SRTS funding using (1) MAP-21 funds from July through September 2015; (2) SAFETEA-LU funds from July through September 2015; and (3) both MAP-21 and SAFETEA-LU funds during the same time period. States that reported no funding activity during the quarter and states that did not respond to requests for information are also indicated on the map on page two.

- According to state SRTS Programs, at least 17,821 schools have benefited or will benefit from SAFETEA-LU or MAP-21 or both sources of funding.
- Five out of 38 reporting states announced \$8.1 million in MAP-21 funding for local and statewide SRTS projects, and four states announced \$4.8 million in SAFETEA-LU funding for local and statewide SRTS projects from July through September 2015.
- Of the \$1.147 billion apportioned to states under SAFETEA-LU, \$1.04 billion have been announced for local and statewide SRTS activities since the federal Safe Routes to School Program began.

¹ Projects eligible under TAP, including SRTS projects, also are eligible under the Surface Transportation Program.

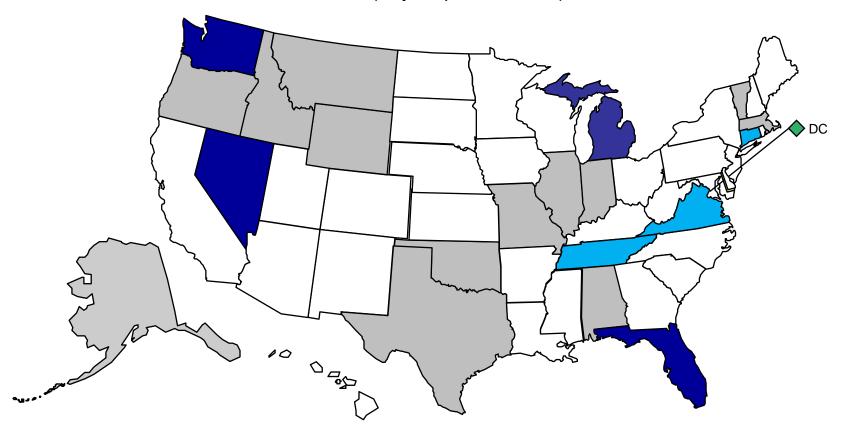
² This figure is a conservative estimate because states can report the number of schools or number of programs that were selected to receive SRTS funds or state funded SRTS activities.

³ D.C. is considered a state, as it receives funds and is subject to the same program requirements and restrictions as states.

⁴ Amount reflects state-announced funding during the quarter. It does not include funding that states may have announced that exceed the apportionment available to the states through 9/30/2015.

⁵ \$903.1 million is the amount obligated as of 9/30/2015 as reported in FHWA's FMIS database.

(July-September 2015)



Funding Sources Used to Announce SRTS Project Awards	Percent of States (number)			
MAP-21 ONLY	7.8% (4)			
SAFETEA-LU ONLY	5.9% (3)			
BOTH SAFETEA-LU and MAP-21	2.0% (1)			
Reported no funding activity this quarter	58.8% (30)			
Unknown	27.5% (13)			



Cumulative SAFETEA-LU & MAP-21 spending activity through September 2015

	Cumulat	IVE SAI LIEA-LU C	x IVIAC-Z I SPEIIU	rough September 2015			
		SAFETEA	-LU Funding	MAP-21 Funding			
State	Funded schools/ programs ¹	Percent of funds announced based on SAFETEA-LU funds available [\$ millions] ²	Funding announced ³ to local programs	Statewide spending announced ⁴	Funded schools/ programs	Funding announced to local programs	Statewide spending announced
Alabama	167	100% [\$17.3]	\$16,222,767	\$1,185,188	UNK	UNK	UNK
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Idaho	180	64% [\$8.0]	\$4,925,770	\$200,000	N/A	\$251,343	R-NFA
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Indiana	321	93% [\$23.4]	\$21,672,203 ⁹	\$200,000	UNK	UNK	UNK
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Kentucky	127	75% [\$15.1]	\$12,045,447	\$250,000	N/A ¹⁰	N/A ¹¹	R-NFA
Louisiana	133	100% [\$17.0]	\$20,960,704	\$209,707	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA
Maine	192	75% [\$8.2]	\$5,379,400	\$773,768 \$1,600,000 ¹²	24 R-NFA	\$5,690,881 R-NFA	\$450,000 R-NFA
Maryland Massachusetts	429 675 ¹³	99% [\$19.9] 73% [\$21.8]	\$18,165,178 N/A	\$1,600,000 \$15,991,797 ¹⁴	UNK	UNK	UNK
Michigan	169	93% [\$36.9]	\$25,124,505	\$9,183,860 ¹⁵	98	\$5,118,039	R-NFA
Minnesota	416	92% [\$18.6]	\$15,982,611	\$1,116,731	42	\$5,145,800	R-NFA
Mississippi	98 ¹⁶	98% [\$12.2]	\$10,706,857	\$1,256,720	23	\$498,500	R-NFA
Missouri	282	85% [\$21.0]	\$20,998,212	\$1,213,618	R-NFA ¹⁷	R-NFA	R-NFA
Montana	93	73% [\$8.2]	\$5,152,049	\$901,330	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA
Nebraska	98	64% [\$8.2]	\$7,219,704	\$130,000	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA
Nevada	450	73% [\$10.4]	\$6,637,831 ¹⁸	\$1,000,000	20	\$166,000	\$221,170
New Hampshire	71 ¹⁹	100% [\$8.0]	\$8,007,402	\$48,889	N/A	\$3,253,465	R-NFA
New Jersey	348	98% [\$31.3]	\$25,574,750	\$5,230,885	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA
New Mexico	67	75% [\$8.5]	\$5,205,718	\$1,129,203	1	\$266,770 ²⁰	R-NFA
New York	316	99% [\$63.0]	\$61,619,733	\$652,143	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA
North Carolina	202	90% [\$30.7]	\$19,137,510	\$8,543,725	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA
North Dakota	142	84% [\$8.0]	\$7,396,540	N/A	7	\$726,229	R-NFA
Ohio	531	100% [\$40.4]	\$48,000,000	\$1,300,000	741	\$15,100,000	\$100,000
Oklahoma	71	47% [\$13.7]	\$6,129,700	\$325,270	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA
Oregon	155	100% [\$13.0]	\$16,581,415 ²¹	\$1,210,244 ²²	28	\$368,368 ²³	\$194,394 ²⁴
Pennsylvania	137 ²⁵	56% [\$41.3]	\$20,247,919	\$3,044,985	N/A	\$3,725,160	R-NFA
Rhode Island	115	60% [\$8.2]	\$4,356,811 ²⁶	\$550,000	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA
South Carolina	29	58% [\$15.5]	\$7,000,000	\$2,000,000	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA
South Dakota	41	91% [\$8.1]	\$6,389,155	\$1,000,000	11	R-NFA	R-NFA
Tennessee	200	95% [\$21.3]	\$17,240,184	\$2,940,113	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA
Texas	853	89% [\$90.1]	\$77,226,038	\$2,675,845	UNK	UNK	UNK
Utah	74	99% [\$11.5]	\$9,228,069	\$1,814,205	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA
Vermont	84	65% [\$8.4]	\$4,800,000	\$665,338	UNK	UNK	UNK
Virginia	577	92% [\$26.5]	\$23,071,646	\$1,315,000	23	\$5,751,495	R-NFA
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Wyoming	113	97% [\$8.0]	\$7,670,095	\$68,000	UNK	UNK	UNK
Total	15,752	91% [\$1,146.2] ²⁹ = Reported no funding a	\$937,473,290 ³⁰	\$106,709,817	2,069	\$262,649,627 ³¹	\$5,558,668



- ¹ SRTS Funded Schools or Programs: shows the number of schools in the state that have or 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.
- ² Percent of funds announced based on funds available shows the percent of SRTS federal funds each state has announced relative to the total funds available to that state through the federal SRTS program. 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 states under SAFETEA LU through 9/30/2012.
- ³ 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.
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- ⁵ MAP-21 and State of California funding were combined into the CA Active Transportation Program (ATP). SRTS projects were awarded a combined ATP total of \$159.4 million.
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- This figure reflects the continuation of a contract with the Michigan Fitness Foundation for FY 2015.
- ¹⁶ After removing projects whose awards have been rescinded, a total of 98 SAFETEA-LU benefiting schools remain.
- ¹⁷ Missouri is not tracking MAP-21-derived funds that are spent to conduct SRTS-related activities.
- ¹⁸ This amount reflects funds that Nevada has obligated, rather than announced. Funds that have been obligated mean that a project agreement has been executed and this is deemed a contractual obligation of the Federal Government for the payment of the Federal share of the cost of the project.
- ¹⁹ Previously, New Hampshire reported the number of SRTS funding awards announced. After a review of the State's awarded projects, it was determined that 71 NH-based schools have or will benefit from SRTS funding.
- ²⁰ Though New Mexico announced no new funding, there are two ongoing MAP-21-funded SRTS champion positions: Las Cruces and Carlsbad, each with \$51,264 and \$47,676 in MAP-21 funding, respectively.
- ²¹ This figure reflects the funding amount that Oregon expended rather than announced on infrastructure and non-infrastructure projects through 12/31/2014.
- ²² This figure reflects the funding amount that Oregon expended rather than announced on statewide projects through 12/31/2014.
- ²³ In Oregon, local SRTS projects funded using MAP-21 monies are reserved for non-infrastructure activities only.
- ²⁴ This figure reflects funding announced to conduct statewide outreach and technical assistance.
- ²⁵ Considering all benefiting schools, 22 schools were preliminarily selected to receive funding during the 2nd quarter 2013, yet five had previously received funding from PA's program, which means that a total of 137 are expected to benefit from SRTS funding in PA. ²⁶ The three funding cycles held by Rhode Island account for approximately six years of funding.
- ²⁷ This figure reflects an adjusted amount announced in December 2013.
- ²⁸ The WV DOH uses a construction, planning, and design of infrastructure project categorization to create systems that provide safe routes for non-drivers, including children, older adults, and individuals with disabilities to access daily needs.
- ²⁹ The percentage calculation and cumulative dollars apportioned only include dollar values up to the amount of each state's apportionment in the federal SRTS program through 9/30/2012.
- The column total value is based on a calculation that only includes funding announced up to, but not exceeding, the amount available to states through the federal SRTS program through 9/30/2012. Eight states have announced funding beyond their apportionments and the funding announced values that appear in the table for each of these states reflect the amounts announced.
- The column total includes funding activity using various MAP-21 sources (e.g., TAP, STP, HSIP), which applies to statewide spending as well.











Winter (October - December) 2015 SRTS Program Tracking Brief

The SRTS Program Tracking Brief is prepared by the National Center for Safe Routes to School to provide a quarterly snapshot and brief analysis of the Safe Routes to School-related funding activity in each state.

Snapshot: States continue transition to MAP-21 funding

This tracking report describes both SAFETEA-LU and MAP-21 funding activity that states reported to have occurred from October through December 2015. Unlike SAFETEA-LU, MAP-21 does not provide dedicated funding for SRTS and places SRTS under a program called the Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP)¹. SRTS funding under the SAFETEA-LU legislation, enacted in 2005, can continue to be awarded as long as funds remain.

According to 39 state SRTS Programs, the total number of schools that have benefitted or will benefit from SAFETEA-LU or MAP-21 or both funding sources increased by 1,028 during the quarter. This brings the total number of schools involved with SRTS to 18.849.² See below for information about MAP-21 and SAFETEA-LU funding activity.

MAP-21 Funding Activity (October 2015 – December 2015)

From October through December 2015, four out of 39 reporting states³ announced \$169 million in MAP-21 funds for local and statewide SRTS activities. Among the 39 states that provided funding information: 20 states were able to specify the number of schools that benefited from MAP-21 funding; four states announced MAP-21 funding for SRTS projects, but were unable to specify the number of benefiting schools; and 15 states reported not to have funded SRTS projects using MAP-21 funds. To date, an estimated 2,143 schools in 22 out of 39 reporting states have benefited or will benefit from MAP-21 funds. It is assumed that additional schools have and will benefit from MAP-21 funding; however, there is no way to fully capture all schools that are likely to benefit.

SAFETEA-LU Funding Activity (October 2015 – December 2015)

Between October 1 and December 31, 2015, four out of 39 reporting states announced \$4.8 million⁴ in SAFETEA-LU funds for local and statewide SRTS activities, which brings the total amount of announced SAFETEA-LU-drawn SRTS spending to \$1.05 billion, or 92 percent of the \$1.147 billion apportioned to states under SAFETEA-LU. Since the federal Program's inception through the end of the quarter, states have obligated 79 percent (\$909.3 m/\$1.147 b) of their funding apportionment, and 87 percent (\$909.3 m/\$1.05 b)⁵ of announced funding. An estimated 16,706 schools have benefited or will benefit from SAFETEA-LU funds.

Funding Map

The map on page two displays state-announced SRTS funding using (1) MAP-21 funds from October through December 2015; (2) SAFETEA-LU funds from October through December 2015; and (3) both MAP-21 and SAFETEA-LU funds during the same time period. States that reported no funding activity during the quarter and states that did not respond to requests for information are also indicated on the map on page two.

- According to state SRTS Programs, at least 18,849 schools have benefited or will benefit from SAFETEA-LU or MAP-21 or both sources of funding.
- Four out of 39 reporting states announced \$169 million in MAP-21 funding for local and statewide SRTS projects, and four states announced \$4.8 million in SAFETEA-LU funding for local and statewide SRTS projects from October through December 2015.
- Of the \$1.147 billion apportioned to states under SAFETEA-LU, \$1.05 billion have been announced for local and statewide SRTS activities since the federal Safe Routes to School Program began.

¹ Projects eligible under TAP, including SRTS projects, also are eligible under the Surface Transportation Program.

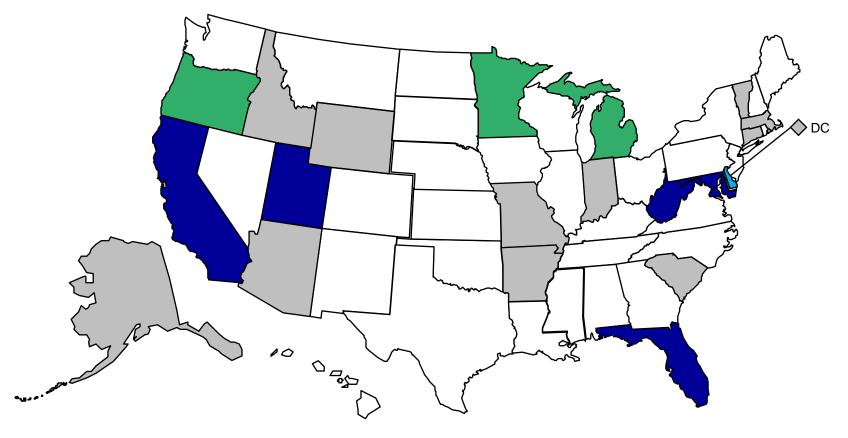
² This figure is a conservative estimate because states can report the number of schools or number of programs that were selected to receive SRTS funds or state funded SRTS activities.

³ D.C. is considered a state, as it receives funds and is subject to the same program requirements and restrictions as states.

⁴ Amount reflects state-announced funding during the quarter. It does not include funding that states may have announced that exceed the apportionment available to the states through 12/31/2015.

⁵ \$909.3 million is the amount obligated as of 12/31/2015 as reported in FHWA's FMIS database.

(October – December 2015)



Funding Sources Used to Announce SRTS Project Awards	Percent of States (number)
MAP-21 ONLY	9.8% (5)
SAFETEA-LU ONLY	2.0% (1)
BOTH SAFETEA-LU and MAP-21	5.9% (3)
Reported no funding activity this quarter	58.8% (30)
Unknown	23.5% (12)



Cumulative SAFETEA-LU & MAP-21 spending activity through December 2015

		SAFETEA	-LU Funding	<u> </u>	MAP-21 Funding			
State	Funded schools/ programs ¹	Percent of funds announced based on SAFETEA-LU funds available [\$ millions] ²	Funding announced ³ to local programs	Statewide spending announced ⁴	Funded schools/ programs	Funding announced to local programs	Statewide spending announced	
Alabama	167	100% [\$17.3]	\$16,222,767	\$1,185,188	UNK	UNK	UNK	
Alaska	204	38% [\$8.5]	\$2,604,161	\$622,209	UNK	UNK	UNK	
Arizona	203	77% [\$22.0]	\$16,800,000	\$245,000	25	\$2,400,000	R-NFA	
Arkansas	56	83% [\$11.0]	\$8,700,000	\$472,390	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
California	3,279	100% [\$137.2]	\$153,413,350	\$4,101,617	153	\$215,000,000 ⁵	\$103,600,000	
Colorado	752	88% [\$16.9]	\$14,703,602	\$200,000	97	\$1,517,000	R-NFA	
Connecticut	66	90% [\$13.1]	\$10,040,100	\$1,808,532 ⁶	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
Delaware	47	80% [\$8.1]	\$6,329,134	\$109, 226	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
D.C.	42	100% [\$8.1]	\$771,615	\$9,037,961 ⁷	R-NFA	R-NFA	\$186,925	
Florida	1,085	100% [\$58.2]	\$68,628,794	\$1,075,257	310	\$28,928,137 ⁸	\$1,803,092	
Georgia	537	60% [\$34.1]	\$16,309,080	\$4,050,000	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
Hawaii	29	44% [\$8.1]	\$3,419,571	\$130,417	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
Idaho	180	64% [\$8.0]	\$4,925,770	\$200,000	N/A	\$251,343	R-NFA	
Illinois	512	93% [\$47.0]	\$41,545,829	\$2,286,240	101	\$5,922,059	UNK	
Indiana	321	93% [\$23.4]	\$21,672,203 ⁹	\$200,000	UNK	UNK	UNK	
lowa	104	93% [\$11.4]	\$9,516,284	\$1,123,920	7	\$1,546,895	\$123,504	
Kansas	198	96% [\$11.0]	\$10,341,224	\$170,000	8	\$815,100	R-NFA	
Kentucky	127	75% [\$15.1]	\$12,045,447	\$250,000	N/A ¹⁰	N/A ¹¹	R-NFA	
Louisiana	133	100% [\$17.0]	\$20,960,704	\$209,707	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
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Wyoming	113	97% [\$8.0]	\$7,670,095	\$68,000	UNK	UNK	UNK	
Total	16,706	92% [\$1,146.2] ²⁹	\$942,049,379 ³⁰	\$106,980,171	2,143	\$326,067,936 ³¹	\$110,807,566	



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Spring (January - March) 2016 SRTS Program Tracking Brief

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Snapshot: States award modest amounts of funding during the quarter

This tracking report describes both SAFETEA-LU and MAP-21 funding activity that states reported to have occurred from January through March 2016. Unlike SAFETEA-LU, MAP-21 does not provide dedicated funding for SRTS and places SRTS under a program called the Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP). SRTS funding under the SAFETEA-LU legislation, enacted in 2005, can continue to be awarded as long as funds remain.

According to 39 state SRTS Programs, the total number of schools that have benefitted or will benefit from SAFETEA-LU or MAP-21 or both funding sources increased by 11 during the quarter. This brings the total number of schools involved with SRTS to 18.860.² See below for information about MAP-21 and SAFETEA-LU funding activity.

MAP-21 Funding Activity (January 2016 - March 2016)

From January through March 2016, five out of 33 reporting states³ announced \$2.2 million in MAP-21 funds for local and statewide SRTS activities. Among the 33 states that provided funding information: 18 states were able to specify the number of schools that benefited from MAP-21 funding; five states announced MAP-21 funding for SRTS projects, but were unable to specify the number of benefiting schools; and 10 states reported not to have funded SRTS projects using MAP-21 funds. To date, an estimated 2,152 schools in 22 out of 33 reporting states have benefited or will benefit from MAP-21 funds. It is assumed that additional schools have and will benefit from MAP-21 funding; however, there is no way to fully capture all schools that are likely to benefit.

SAFETEA-LU Funding Activity (January 2016 - March 2016)

Between January 1 and March 31, 2016, four out of 33 reporting states announced \$3.2 million⁴ in SAFETEA-LU funds for local and statewide SRTS activities, which brings the total amount of announced SAFETEA-LU-drawn SRTS spending to \$1.05 billion, or 92 percent of the \$1.147 billion apportioned to states under SAFETEA-LU. Since the Federal Program's inception through the end of the quarter, states have obligated 79 percent (\$909.3 m/\$1.147 b) of their funding apportionment, and 87 percent (\$909.3 m/\$1.05 b)⁵ of announced funding. An estimated 16,708 schools have benefited or will benefit from SAFETEA-LU funds.

Funding Map

The map on page two displays state-announced SRTS funding using (1) MAP-21 funds from January through March 2016; (2) SAFETEA-LU funds from January through March 2016; and (3) both MAP-21 and SAFETEA-LU funds during the same time period. States that reported no funding activity during the quarter and states that did not respond to requests for information are also indicated on the map on page two.

- According to state SRTS Programs, at least 18,860 schools have benefited or will benefit from SAFETEA-LU or MAP-21 or both sources of funding.
- Five out of 33 reporting states announced \$2.2 million in MAP-21 funding for local and statewide SRTS projects, and four states announced \$3.2 million in SAFETEA-LU funding for local and statewide SRTS projects from January through March 2016.
- Of the \$1.147 billion apportioned to states under SAFETEA-LU, \$1.05 billion have been announced for local and statewide SRTS activities since the Federal Safe Routes to School Program began.

¹ Projects eligible under TAP, including SRTS projects, also are eligible under the Surface Transportation Program.

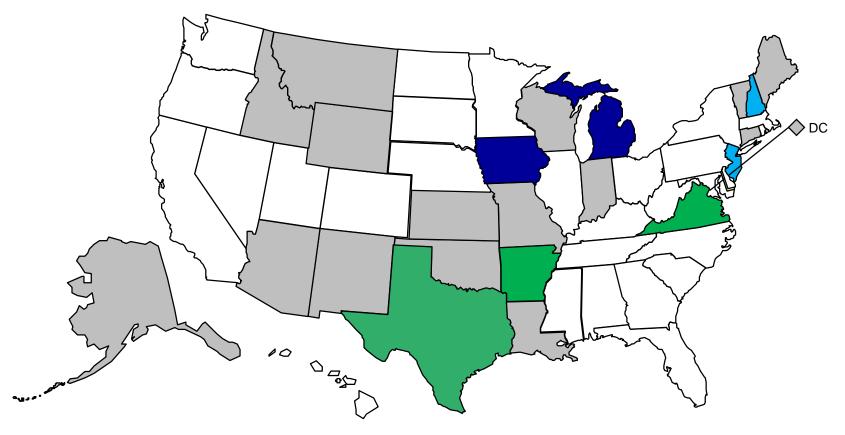
² This figure is a conservative estimate because states can report the number of schools or number of programs that were selected to receive SRTS funds or state funded SRTS activities.

³ D.C. is considered a state, as it receives funds and is subject to the same program requirements and restrictions as states.

⁴ Amount reflects state-announced funding during the quarter. It does not include funding that states may have announced that exceed the apportionment available to the states through 3/31/2016.

⁵ \$909.3 million is the amount obligated as of 3/31/2016 as reported in FHWA's FMIS database.

(January – March 2016)



Funding Sources Used to Announce SRTS Project Awards	Percent of States (number)
MAP-21 ONLY	3.9% (2)
SAFETEA-LU ONLY	3.9% (2)
BOTH SAFETEA-LU and MAP-21	5.9% (3)
Reported no funding activity this quarter	51% (26)
Unknown	35.3% (18)



Cumulative SAFETEA-LU & MAP-21 spending activity through March 2016

	Cumulative SAFETEA-LU & MAP-21 spending activity through March 2016							
		SAFETEA	-LU Funding		MAP-21 Funding			
State	Funded schools/ programs ¹	Percent of funds announced based on SAFETEA-LU funds available [\$ millions] ²	Funding announced ³ to local programs	Statewide spending announced ⁴	Funded schools/ programs	Funding announced to local programs	Statewide spending announced	
Alabama	167	100% [\$17.3]	\$16,222,767	\$1,185,188	UNK	UNK	UNK	
Alaska	204	38% [\$8.5]	\$2,604,161	\$622,209	UNK	UNK	UNK	
Arizona	203	77% [\$22.0]	\$16,800,000	\$245,000	25	\$2,400,000	R-NFA	
Arkansas	56	83% [\$11.0]	\$9,907,262	\$472,390	N/A	\$190,240	R-NFA	
California	3,279	100% [\$137.2]	\$153,413,350	\$4,101,617	153	\$215,000,000 ⁵	\$103,600,000	
Colorado	752	88% [\$16.9]	\$14,703,602	\$200,000	97	\$1,517,000	R-NFA	
Connecticut	66	90% [\$13.1]	\$10,040,100	\$1,808,532 ⁶	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
Delaware	47	80% [\$8.1]	\$6,329,134	\$109, 226	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
D.C.	42	100% [\$8.1]	\$771,615	\$9,037,961	R-NFA	R-NFA	\$186,925	
Florida	1,085	100% [\$58.2]	\$68,628,794	\$1,075,257	310	\$28,928,137 ⁷	\$1,803,092	
Georgia	537	60% [\$34.1]	\$16,309,080	\$4,050,000	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
Hawaii	29	44% [\$8.1]	\$3,419,571	\$130,417	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
Idaho	180	64% [\$8.0]	\$4,925,770	\$200,000	N/A	\$251,343	R-NFA	
Illinois	512	93% [\$47.0]	\$41,545,829	\$2,286,240	101	\$5,922,059	UNK	
Indiana	321	93% [\$23.4]	\$21,672,203 ⁸	\$200,000	UNK	UNK	UNK	
Iowa	104	93% [\$11.4]	\$9,516,284	\$1,123,920	7	\$1,546,895	\$180,971	
Kansas	198	96% [\$11.0]	\$10,341,224	\$170,000	8	\$815,100	R-NFA	
Kentucky	127	75% [\$15.1]	\$12,045,447	\$250,000	N/A ⁹	N/A ¹⁰	R-NFA	
Louisiana	133	100% [\$17.0]	\$20,960,704	\$209,707	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
Maine	192	75% [\$8.2]	\$5,379,400	\$773,768	24	\$5,690,881	\$450,000	
Maryland	429	99% [\$19.9]	\$18,165,178	\$1,600,000 ¹¹	6	\$826,000	R-NFA	
Massachusetts	675 ¹²	73% [\$21.8]	N/A	\$15,991,797 ¹³	UNK	UNK	UNK	
Michigan	169	93% [\$36.9]	\$25,124,505	\$9,327,19214	167	\$7,028,482	\$390,000	
Minnesota	416	94% [\$18.6]	\$16,282,611	\$1,116,731	42	\$6,845,800	R-NFA	
Mississippi	98 ¹⁵	98% [\$12.2]	\$10,706,857	\$1,256,720	23	\$498,500	R-NFA	
Missouri	282	85% [\$21.0]	\$20,998,212	\$1,213,618	R-NFA ¹⁶	R-NFA	R-NFA	
Montana	93	73% [\$8.2]	\$5,152,049	\$901,330	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
Nebraska	98	64% [\$8.2]	\$7,219,704	\$130,000	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
Nevada	450 73 ¹⁸	73% [\$10.4]	\$6,637,831 ¹⁷	\$1,000,000	20	\$166,000	\$221,170	
New Hampshire	348	100% [\$8.0] 98% [\$31.3]	\$8,007,402	\$48,889	N/A	\$3,253,465 R-NFA	R-NFA R-NFA	
New Jersey	67	75% [\$8.5]	\$25,574,750 \$5,205,718	\$7,000,000 \$1,129,203	R-NFA 1	\$266,770 ¹⁹	R-NFA	
New Mexico New York	316	99% [\$63.0]	\$61.619.733	\$652.143	R-NFA	R-NFA ²⁰	R-NFA	
North Carolina	202	90% [\$30.7]	\$19,137,510	\$8,543,725	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
North Dakota	142	84% [\$8.0]	\$7,396,540	N/A	7	\$726,229	R-NFA	
Ohio	531	100% [\$40.4]	\$48,000,000	\$1,300,000	741	\$15,100,000	\$100,000	
Oklahoma	71	47% [\$13.7]	\$6,129,700	\$325,270	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
Oregon	1,109	100% [\$13.0]	\$20,825,638 ²¹	\$1,337,266 ²²	28	\$368,368 ²³	\$194,39424	
Pennsylvania	137 ²⁵	56% [\$41.3]	\$20,247,919	\$3,044,985	N/A	\$3,725,160	R-NFA	
Rhode Island	115	60% [\$8.2]	\$4,356,811 ²⁶	\$550,000	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
South Carolina	29	58% [\$15.5]	\$7,000,000	\$2,000,000	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
South Dakota	41	91% [\$8.1]	\$6,389,155	\$1,000,000	11	R-NFA	R-NFA	
Tennessee	200	95% [\$21.3]	\$17,240,184	\$2,940,113	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	
Texas	853	89% [\$90.1]	\$77,226,038	\$2,675,845	1	\$315,508	R-NFA	
Utah	74	99% [\$11.5]	\$9,228,069	\$1,814,205	7	\$1,780,485	\$75,000	
Vermont	84	65% [\$8.4]	\$4,800,000	\$665,338	UNK	UNK	UNK	
Virginia	577	92% [\$26.5]	\$23,071,646	\$1,515,000	23	\$5,751,495	\$200,000	
Washington	147	99% [\$20.0]	\$19,613,99127	\$1,000,000	33	\$17,070,000	\$200,000	
West Virginia	76	97% [\$8.1]	\$7,818,468	N/A	R-NFA	R-NFA ²⁸	\$240,000	
Wisconsin	357	70% [\$19.5]	\$16,797,741	\$208,600	351	\$1,763,814	\$981,600	
Wyoming	113	97% [\$8.0]	\$7,670,095	\$68,000	UNK	UNK	UNK	
Total	16,708	92% [\$1,146.2] ²⁹	\$943,256,641 ³⁰	\$108,949,286	2,152	\$327,982,782 ³¹	\$111,065,033	
	•	" = Reported no funding			_,	+ · , - 3 - , · - -	+,500,000	



¹ **SRTS Funded Schools or Programs** shows the number of schools in the state that have or 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.

² **Percent of funds announced based on funds available** shows the percent of SRTS federal funds each state has announced relative to the total funds available to that state through the federal SRTS program. 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 states under SAFETEA_LU through 9/30/2012.

³ **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.

⁴ **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, etc.

⁵ MAP-21 and State of California funding were combined into the CA Active Transportation Program (ATP). SRTS projects were awarded a combined ATP total of \$215 million.

⁶ This statewide funding figure reflects funding of non-infrastructure projects only.

⁷ This figure includes \$6,291,655 that Florida has awarded in FY 2015.

⁸ This announced funding amount accounts for the cancellation of 11 local programs from IN's previous funding cycles.

⁹ Kentucky does not track the individual schools impacted by SRTS projects.

¹⁰ In Kentucky SRTS projects are eligible to receive TAP funding, yet the State does not track funding allocated toward SRTS vs. other TAP-funded projects.

¹¹ Maryland does not calculate figures that exclude program coordinator salary, expenses, travel, or printing. Instead, the state divides infrastructure from non-infrastructure announcements.

⁹ Massachusetts' SRTS program is currently conducting education, encouragement, enforcement, and evaluation activities at 675 partner schools.

¹³ Massachusetts' funds reflect infrastructure and non-infrastructure expenditures excluding administrative costs as of 12/31/2014. This figure reflects the cancellation of one infrastructure project.

¹⁴ This figure reflects the continuation of a contract with the Michigan Fitness Foundation for FY 2016.

¹⁵ After removing projects whose awards have been rescinded, a total of 98 SAFETEA-LU benefiting schools remain.

¹⁶ Missouri is not tracking MAP-21-derived funds that are spent to conduct SRTS-related activities.

¹⁷ This amount reflects funds that Nevada has obligated, rather than announced. Funds that have been obligated mean that a project agreement has been executed and this is deemed a contractual obligation of the Federal Government for the payment of the Federal share of the cost of the project.

¹⁸ Previously, New Hampshire reported the number of SRTS funding awards announced. After a review of the State's awarded projects, it was determined that 71 NH-based schools have or will benefit from SRTS funding.

¹⁹ Though New Mexico announced no new funding, there are two ongoing MAP-21-funded SRTS champion positions: Las Cruces and Carlsbad, each with \$51,264 and \$47,676 in MAP-21 funding, respectively.

²⁰ Though New did not announce new projects during the 1st quarter of 2016, the State uses funding for projects previously announced as billing for the progression of those projects are received.

²¹ This figure reflects the funding amount that Oregon expended rather than announced on infrastructure and non-infrastructure projects through 12/31/2014.

²² This figure reflects the funding amount that Oregon expended rather than announced on statewide projects through 12/31/2015.

²³ In Oregon, local SRTS projects funded using MAP-21 monies are reserved for non-infrastructure activities only.

²⁴ This figure reflects funding announced to conduct statewide outreach and technical assistance.

²⁵ Considering all benefiting schools, 22 schools were preliminarily selected to receive funding during the 2nd quarter 2013, yet five had previously received funding from PA's program, which means that a total of 137 are expected to benefit from SRTS funding in PA.

²⁶ The three funding cycles held by Rhode Island account for approximately six years of funding.

²⁷ This figure reflects an adjusted amount announced in December 2013.

²⁸ The WV DOH uses a construction, planning, and design of infrastructure project categorization to create systems that provide safe routes for non-drivers, including children, older adults, and individuals with disabilities to access daily needs.

²⁹ The percentage calculation and cumulative dollars apportioned only include dollar values up to the amount of each state's apportionment in the federal SRTS program through 9/30/2012.

³⁰ The column total value is based on a calculation that only includes funding announced up to, but not exceeding, the amount available to states through the federal SRTS program through 9/30/2012. Eight states have announced funding beyond their apportionments and the funding announced values that appear in the table for each of these states reflect the amounts announced.

³¹ The column total includes funding activity using various MAP-21 sources (e.g., TAP, STP, HSIP), which applies to statewide spending as well.











Summer (April - June) 2016 SRTS Program Tracking Brief

The SRTS Program Tracking Brief is prepared by the National Center for Safe Routes to School to provide a quarterly snapshot and brief analysis of the Safe Routes to School-related funding activity in each state.

Snapshot: For first time, states award SAFETEA-LU and MAP-21 funding in equal measure

This tracking report describes both SAFETEA-LU and MAP-21 funding activity that states reported to have occurred from April through June 2016. Unlike SAFETEA-LU, MAP-21 did not provide dedicated funding for SRTS and placed SRTS under a program called the Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP). And as of December 2015, the FAST Act replaced TAP with a set-aside of Surface Transportation Block Grant (STBG) program funding for transportation alternatives (TA). As SRTS remains an eligible funding activity under this new funding program, future tracking reports will include FAST Act-funded SRTS programming.

According to 36 state SRTS Programs, the total number of schools that have benefitted or will benefit from SAFETEA-LU or MAP-21 or both funding sources increased by 175 during the quarter. This brings the total number of schools involved with SRTS to 19,035. See below for information about MAP-21 and SAFETEA-LU funding activity.

MAP-21 Funding Activity (April 2016 – June 2016)

From April through June 2016, five out of 36 reporting states² announced \$6.3 million in MAP-21 funds for local and statewide SRTS activities. Among the 36 states that provided funding information: 20 states were able to specify the number of schools that benefited from MAP-21 funding; four states announced MAP-21 funding for SRTS projects, but were unable to specify the number of benefiting schools; and 12 states reported not to have funded SRTS projects using MAP-21 funds. To date, an estimated 2,260 schools in 24 out of 36 reporting states have benefited or will benefit from MAP-21 funds. It is assumed that additional schools have and will benefit from MAP-21 funding; however, there is no way to fully capture all schools that are likely to benefit.

SAFETEA-LU Funding Activity (April 2016 – June 2016)

From April through June 2016, three out of 36 reporting states announced \$6 million³ in SAFETEA-LU funds for local and statewide SRTS activities, which brings the total amount of announced SAFETEA-LU-drawn SRTS spending to \$1.06 billion, or 92 percent of the \$1.147 billion apportioned to states under SAFETEA-LU. Since the Federal Program's inception through the end of the quarter, states have obligated 81 percent (\$923.2 m/\$1.147 b) of their funding apportionment, and 87 percent (\$923.2 m/\$1.06 b)⁴ of announced funding. An estimated 16,775 schools have benefited or will benefit from SAFETEA-LU funds.

Funding Map

The map on page two displays state-announced SRTS funding using (1) MAP-21 funds from April through June 2016; (2) SAFETEA-LU funds from April through June 2016; and (3) both MAP-21 and SAFETEA-LU funds during the same time period. States that reported no funding activity during the quarter and states that did not respond to requests for information are also indicated on the map on page two.

- According to state SRTS Programs, at least 19,035 schools have benefited or will benefit from SAFETEA-LU or MAP-21 or both sources of funding.
- Five out of 36 reporting states announced \$6.3 million in MAP-21 funding for local and statewide SRTS
 projects and three states announced \$6 million in SAFETEA-LU funding for local and statewide SRTS projects
 from April through June 2016.
- Of the \$1.147 billion apportioned to states under SAFETEA-LU, \$1.06 billion have been announced for local and statewide SRTS activities since the Federal Safe Routes to School Program began.

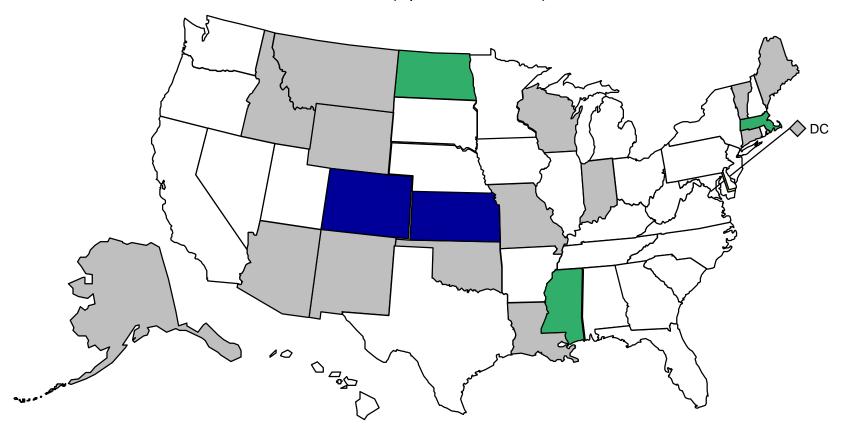
¹ This is a conservative estimate because states often report the number of programs that were selected to receive SRTS funds or state funded SRTS activities.

² D.C. is considered a state, as it receives funds and is subject to the same program requirements and restrictions as states.

³ Amount reflects state-announced funding during the quarter. It does not include funding that states may have announced that exceed the apportionment available to the states through 6/30/2016.

⁴ \$923.2 million is the amount obligated as of 6/30/2016 as reported in FHWA's FMIS database.

(April – June 2016)



Funding Sources Used to Announce SRTS Project Awards	Percent of States (number)
MAP-21 ONLY	3.9% (2)
SAFETEA-LU ONLY	0.0% (0)
BOTH SAFETEA-LU and MAP-21	5.9% (3)
Reported no funding activity this quarter	60.8% (31)
Unknown	29.4% (15)



Cumulative SAFETEA-LU & MAP-21 spending activity through June 2016

		SAFETEA	-LU Funding	MAP-21 Funding			
State	Funded schools/ programs ¹	Percent of funds announced based on SAFETEA-LU funds available [\$ millions] ²	Funding announced ³ to local programs	Statewide spending announced ⁴	Funded schools/ programs	Funding announced to local programs	Statewide spending announced
Alabama	167	100% [\$17.3]	\$16,222,767	\$1,185,188	UNK	UNK	UNK
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Utah	74	99% [\$11.5]	\$9,228,069	\$1,814,205	7	\$1,780,485	\$75,000
Vermont	84	65% [\$8.4]	\$4,800,000	\$665,338	UNK	UNK	UNK
Virginia	577	92% [\$26.5]	\$23,071,646	\$1,515,000	23	\$5,751,495	\$200,000
Washington	147	99% [\$20.0]	\$19,613,99128	\$1,000,000	33	\$17,070,000	\$200,000
West Virginia	76	97% [\$8.1]	\$7,818,468	N/A	R-NFA	R-NFA ²⁹	\$240,000
Wisconsin	357	70% [\$19.5]	\$16,797,741	\$208,600	351	\$1,763,814	\$981,600
1000110111							
Wyoming	113	97% [\$8.0]	\$7,670,095	\$68,000	UNK	UNK	UNK



¹ SRTS Funded Schools or Programs shows the number of schools in the state that have or 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.

² Percent of funds announced based on funds available shows the percent of SRTS federal funds each state has announced relative to the total funds available to that state through the federal SRTS program. 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 states under SAFETEA_LU through 9/30/2012.

³ 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.

⁴ 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, etc.

⁵ MAP-21 and State of California funding were combined into the CA Active Transportation Program (ATP). SRTS projects were awarded a combined ATP total of \$215 million.

⁶ Colorado funded 7 infrastructure and 14 non-infrastructure projects using MAP-21 funds during the quarter.

⁷ This statewide funding figure reflects funding of non-infrastructure projects only.

⁸ This figure includes \$6,291,655 that Florida has awarded in FY 2015.

⁹ This announced funding amount accounts for the cancellation of 11 local programs from IN's previous funding cycles.

¹⁰ Kentucky does not track the individual schools impacted by SRTS projects.

11 In Kentucky SRTS projects are eligible to receive TAP funding, yet the State does not track funding allocated toward SRTS vs. other TAP-funded projects.

12 Maryland does not calculate figures that exclude program coordinator salary, expenses, travel, or printing. Instead, the state divides infrastructure from non-infrastructure announcements.

⁹ Massachusetts' SRTS program is currently conducting education, encouragement, enforcement, and evaluation activities at 675 partner schools.

¹⁴ Massachusetts' funds reflect infrastructure and non-infrastructure expenditures excluding administrative costs as of 12/31/2014. This figure reflects the cancellation of one infrastructure project.

¹⁵ This figure reflects the total amount of MAP-21-derived funding that Massachusetts obligated as of June 30, 2016.

¹⁶ This figure reflects the continuation of a contract with the Michigan Fitness Foundation for FY 2016.

¹⁷ After removing projects whose awards have been rescinded, a total of 98 SAFETEA-LU benefiting schools remain.

¹⁸ Missouri is not tracking MAP-21-derived funds that are spent to conduct SRTS-related activities.

¹⁹ This amount reflects funds that Nevada has obligated, rather than announced. Funds that have been obligated mean that a project agreement has been executed and this is deemed a contractual obligation of the Federal Government for the payment of the Federal share of the cost of the project.

²⁰ Previously, New Hampshire reported the number of SRTS funding awards announced. After a review of the State's awarded projects, it was determined that 71 NH-based schools have or will benefit from SRTS funding.

²¹ Though New did not announce new projects during the 1st quarter of 2016, the State uses funding for projects previously announced as billing for the progression of those projects are received.

²² This figure reflects the funding amount that Oregon expended rather than announced on infrastructure and non-infrastructure projects through 12/31/2014.

²³ This figure reflects the funding amount that Oregon expended rather than announced on statewide projects through 12/31/2015.

²⁴ In Oregon, local SRTS projects funded using MAP-21 monies are reserved for non-infrastructure activities only.

²⁵ This figure reflects funding announced to conduct statewide outreach and technical assistance.

²⁶ Considering all benefiting schools, 22 schools were preliminarily selected to receive funding during the 2nd quarter 2013, yet five had previously received funding from PA's program, which means that a total of 137 are expected to benefit from SRTS funding in PA. ²⁷ The three funding cycles held by Rhode Island account for approximately six years of funding.

²⁸ This figure reflects an adjusted amount announced in December 2013.

²⁹ The WV DOH uses a construction, planning, and design of infrastructure project categorization to create systems that provide safe routes for non-drivers, including children, older adults, and individuals with disabilities to access daily needs.

³⁰ The percentage calculation and cumulative dollars apportioned only include dollar values up to the amount of each state's apportionment in the federal SRTS program through 9/30/2012.

31 The column total value is based on a calculation that only includes funding announced up to, but not exceeding, the amount available to states through the federal SRTS program through 9/30/2012. Eight states have announced funding beyond their apportionments and the funding announced values that appear in the table for each of these states reflect the amounts announced.

³² The column total includes funding activity using various MAP-21 sources (e.g., TAP, STP, HSIP), which applies to statewide spending as well.















Fall (July - September) 2016 SRTS Program Tracking Brief

The SRTS Program Tracking Brief is prepared by the National Center for Safe Routes to School to provide a quarterly snapshot and brief analysis of the Safe Routes to School-related funding activity in each state.

Snapshot: States move toward MAP-21 and FAST Act funding sources

This tracking report describes SRTS-related SAFETEA-LU, MAP-21, and FAST Act funding activity that states reported to have occurred from July through September 2016. Unlike SAFETEA-LU, MAP-21 did not provide dedicated funding for SRTS and placed SRTS under a program called the Transportation Alternatives (TAP). And as of December 2015, the FAST Act replaced TAP with a set-aside of Surface Transportation Block Grant (STBG) program funding for transportation alternatives (TA).

According to 37 state SRTS Programs, the total number of schools that have benefitted or will benefit from some combination of SAFETEA-LU, MAP-21, FAST Act funding sources increased by 343 during the quarter. This brings the total number of schools involved with SRTS to 19,378.¹ See below for information about SAFETEA-LU, MAP-21, and FAST Act funding activity.

SAFETEA-LU Funding Activity (July 2016 - September 2016)

From July through September 2016, two out of 37 reporting states² announced \$1.9 million³ in SAFETEA-LU funds for local and statewide SRTS activities, which brings the total amount of announced SAFETEA-LU-drawn SRTS spending to \$1.06 billion, or 92 percent of the \$1.147 billion apportioned to states under SAFETEA-LU. Since the Federal Program's inception through the end of the quarter, states have obligated 82 percent (\$941.7 m/\$1.147 b) of their funding apportionment, and 89 percent (\$941.7 m/\$1.06 b)⁴ of announced funding. An estimated 16,822 schools have benefited or will benefit from SAFETEA-LU funds.

MAP-21 Funding Activity (July 2016 - September 2016)

From July through September 2016, three out of 37 reporting states announced \$7 million in MAP-21 funds for local and statewide SRTS activities. Among the 37 states that provided funding information: 20 states were able to specify the number of schools that benefited from MAP-21 funding; four states announced MAP-21 funding for SRTS projects, but were unable to specify the number of benefiting schools; and 13 states reported not to have funded SRTS projects using MAP-21 funds. To date, an estimated 2,368 schools in 24 out of 37 reporting states have benefited or will benefit from MAP-21 funds. It is assumed that additional schools have and will benefit from MAP-21 funding; however, there is no way to fully capture all schools that are likely to benefit.

FAST Act Funding Activity (July 2016 - September 2016)

From July through September 2016, one out of 37 reporting states announced \$5.3 million⁵ in FAST Act funds for local and statewide SRTS activities. The remaining states reported not having announced FAST Act funds for SRTS activities. To date, an estimated 188 schools in one out of 37 reporting states have benefited or will benefit from FAST Act funds. As with MAP-21 funding, it is assumed that additional schools have and will benefit from FAST Act funding; however, there is no way to fully capture all schools that are likely to benefit.

Funding Map

The map on page two displays state-announced SRTS funding using (1) SAFETEA-LU funds from July through September 2016; (2) MAP-21 funds from July through September 2016; and (3) FAST Act funds during the same time period. States that reported no funding activity during the quarter and states that did not respond to requests for information are also indicated on the map on page three.









- According to state SRTS Programs, at least 19,378 schools have benefited or will benefit from SAFETEA-LU, MAP-21, FAST Act, or some combination of these funding sources.
- Three out of 37 reporting states announced \$7 million in MAP-21 funding for local and statewide SRTS projects; two states announced \$1.9 million in SAFETEA-LU funding for local and statewide SRTS projects; and one state announced \$5.3 million in FAST Act funding from July through September 2016.
- Of the \$1.147 billion apportioned to states under SAFETEA-LU, state SRTS programs announced \$1.06 billion to benefit local and statewide SRTS activities since the Federal Safe Routes to School Program began.

¹ This is a conservative estimate because some states are only able to report the number of projects that they funded, whereas multiple schools often benefit from a single project.

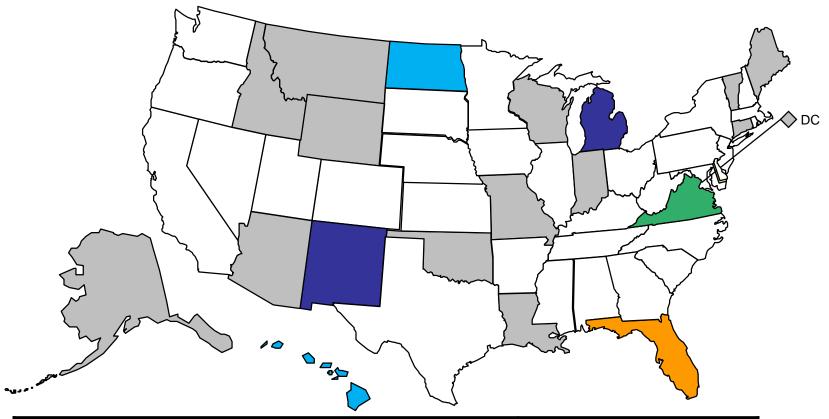
² D.C. is considered a state, as it receives funds and is subject to the same program requirements and restrictions as states.

³ Amount reflects state-announced funding during the quarter. It does not include funding that states may have announced that exceeds the apportionment available to the states through 9/30/2016.

⁴ \$941.7 million is the amount obligated as of 9/30/2016 as reported in FHWA's FMIS database.

⁵ This \$5.3 million figure is precisely one half of \$10.6 million that Florida DOT announced to fund local SRTS projects using a combination of FAST Act and MAP-21 funds.

(July – September 2016)



Funding Sources Used for Announced SRTS Project Awards	Percent of States (number)
MAP-21 ONLY	3.9% (2)
SAFETEA-LU ONLY	3.9% (2)
BOTH SAFETEA-LU and MAP-21	2.0% (1)
BOTH MAP-21 and FAST ACT	2.0% (1)
Reported no funding activity this quarter	60.8% (31)
Unknown	27.5% (14)







Cumulative SAFETEA-LU, MAP-21, FAST Act Spending Activity through September 2016

State		SAFETEA-LU Funding				MAP-21 Funding			FAST Act Funding		
State							I IIIAI ZIII UIIAI	'' '		TAOT ACTION	, <u>.</u>
Alaska 204 38% [\$6.5] \$2,604.161 \$622.209 UNK Arizona 203 77% \$122.01 \$16.800.000 \$245.000 25 \$2,400.000 R.NFA	State	schools/	funds announced based on SAFETEA-LU funds available	announced ³ to local	spending	schools/	announced to local	spending	schools/	announced to local	Statewide spending announced
Arizona 203 77% \$22.0 \$16,800,000 \$245,000 25 \$2,400,000 R.NFA UNK UNK UNK UNK Arixansas 56 38% \$11.01 \$9,907.262 \$472,390 N/A \$190,240 R.NFA R	Alabama			\$16,222,767			_				R-NFA
Arkansas	Alaska			\$2,604,161			•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•	
California 3,279 100% [\$137.2] \$153,413,550 \$4.101,617 153 \$215,000,000\$ \$103,600,000 R.NFA R.NFA R.NFA R.NFA Colorado 752 88% [\$16.9] \$14,703,602 \$200,000 292 \$2,499,4376 R.NFA R.	Arizona										
Colorado				+-,,	7 7		+, -				
Connecticut 66 99% [513.11 \$10,040,100 \$1,808,532' R-NFA				. , ,			+ -,,	' ' '			
Delaware											
D.C. 42 100% [\$8.1] \$771,615 \$9.037,961 R-NFA R-NFA \$186,925 UNK UNK UNK UNK Florida 1,085 100% [\$58.2] \$568,628,794 \$1,075,257 310 33,3251,4438 \$2,755,592 188 \$4,323,305 \$952,500 \$60% [\$34.1] \$16,309,080 \$4,050,000 R-NFA R-NFA											
Florida											
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Hawaii 32								<u> </u>			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Idaho				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·							
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Iowa											
Kansas							• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				
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Minnesota 416 94% [\$18.6] \$16,282,611 \$1,116,731 42 \$6,845,800 R-NFA R-NFA R-NFA R-NFA Mississippi 9818 99% [\$12.2] \$10,706,857 \$1,356,720 30 \$1,476,000 R-NFA R-NF	Massachusetts	742 ¹⁴	73% [\$21.8]	N/A	\$21,760,232 ¹⁵	UNK	R-NFA	\$3,562,92916		R-NFA	
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LONG 1621 L1000/1940/4LL949/00/000 L913/0/000 L741 L945/100/000 L9100/000 LD NEA LD NEA LD NEA	Ohio	531	100% [\$40.4]	\$48,000,000	\$1,300,000	741	\$15,100,000	\$130,000	R-NFA R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA R-NFA
Oklahoma 71 47% [\$13.7] \$6,129,700 \$325,270 R-NFA R-NFA R-NFA UNK UNK UNK				. , ,			· · · · · ·	+,			



	SAFETEA-LU Funding				MAP-21 Funding			FAST Act Funding		
State	Funded schools/ programs 24	Percent of funds announced based on SAFETEA-LU funds available [\$ millions] ²⁵	Funding announced ²⁶ to local programs	Statewide spending announced ²⁷	Funded schools/ programs	Funding announced to local programs	Statewide spending announced	Funded schools/ programs	Funding announced to local programs	Statewide spending announced
Oregon	1,109	100% [\$13.0]	\$20,825,638 ²⁸	\$1,337,266 ²⁹	28	\$368,368 ³⁰	\$194,394 ³¹	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA
Pennsylvania	137 ³²	56% [\$41.3]	\$20,247,919	\$3,044,985	N/A	\$3,725,160	R-NFA	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rhode Island	115	60% [\$8.2]	\$4,356,811 ³³	\$550,000	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA
South Carolina	29	58% [\$15.5]	\$7,000,000	\$2,000,000	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA
South Dakota	41	91% [\$8.1]	\$6,389,155	\$1,000,000	11	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA
Tennessee	200	95% [\$21.3]	\$17,240,184	\$2,940,113	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA
Texas	853	89% [\$90.1]	\$77,226,038	\$2,675,845	1	\$315,508	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA
Utah	74	99% [\$11.5]	\$9,228,069	\$1,814,205	7	\$1,780,485	\$75,000	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA
Vermont	84	65% [\$8.4]	\$4,800,000	\$665,338	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK
Virginia	577	92% [\$26.5]	\$24,071,646	\$1,563,000	29	\$6,987,477	\$200,000	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA
Washington	147	99% [\$20.0]	\$19,613,991 ³⁴	\$1,000,000	33	\$17,070,000	\$200,000	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA
West Virginia	76	97% [\$8.1]	\$7,818,468	N/A	R-NFA	R-NFA ³⁵	\$240,000	R-NFA	R-NFA	R-NFA
Wisconsin	357	70% [\$19.5]	\$16,797,741	\$208,600	351	\$1,763,814	\$981,600	UNK	UNK	UNK
Wyoming	113	97% [\$8.0]	\$7,670,095	\$68,000	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK
Total	16,822	92% ³⁶	\$945,085,609 ³⁷	\$114,995,721	2,368	\$336,571,700 ³⁸	\$113,468,581	188	\$4,323,305	\$952,500



- ⁵ MAP-21 and State of California funding were combined into the CA Active Transportation Program (ATP). SRTS projects were awarded a combined ATP total of \$215 million.
- ⁶ Colorado funded 7 infrastructure and 14 non-infrastructure projects using MAP-21 funds during previous quarter.
- ⁷ This statewide funding figure reflects funding of non-infrastructure projects only.
- ⁸ This figure includes \$6,291,655 that Florida has awarded in FY 2015.
- ⁹ This funding figure, the FAST Act statewide figure and the MAP-21 figures in Florida's row are four parts of a \$10.6 million announcement Florida DOT made using a combination of MAP-21 and FAST Act funds. Thus, Florida DOT reported \$5.3 million in MAP-21 funds for SRTS projects and \$5.3 million in FAST Act funds for local and statewide SRTS projects.

 ¹⁰ This announced funding amount accounts for the cancellation of 11 local programs from IN's previous funding cycles.
- ¹¹ Kentucky does not track the individual schools impacted by SRTS projects.
- ¹² In Kentucky SRTS projects are eligible to receive TAP funding, yet the State does not track funding allocated toward SRTS vs. other TAP-funded projects.
- ¹³ Maryland does not calculate figures that exclude program coordinator salary, expenses, travel, or printing. Instead, the state divides infrastructure from non-infrastructure announcements.
- ⁹ Massachusetts' SRTS program is currently conducting education, encouragement, enforcement, and evaluation activities at 675 partner schools.
- ¹⁵ Massachusetts' funds reflect infrastructure and non-infrastructure expenditures excluding administrative costs as of 12/31/2014. This figure reflects the cancellation of one infrastructure project.
- ¹⁶ This figure reflects the total amount of MAP-21-derived funding that Massachusetts obligated as of June 30, 2016.
- ¹⁷ This figure reflects the continuation of a contract with the Michigan Fitness Foundation for FY 2016.
- ¹⁸ After removing projects whose awards have been rescinded, a total of 98 SAFETEA-LU benefiting schools remain.
- ¹⁹ Missouri is not tracking MAP-21-derived funds that are spent to conduct SRTS-related activities.
- ²⁰ This amount reflects funds that Nevada has obligated, rather than announced. Funds that have been obligated mean that a project agreement has been executed and this is deemed a contractual obligation of the Federal Government for the payment of the Federal share of the cost of the project.
- ²¹ Previously, New Hampshire reported the number of SRTS funding awards announced. After a review of the State's awarded projects, it was determined that 71 NH-based schools have or will benefit from SRTS funding.
- ²² Though New York did not announce new projects during the 1st quarter of 2016, the State uses funding for projects previously announced as billing for the progression of those projects are received.
- ²³ New York announced a funding opportunity which included SRTS among the several eligible categories through a competitive process, the total of which equaled \$98.7 million. The total amount dedicated to SRTS is unknown.
- ²⁴ **SRTS Funded Schools or Programs** shows the number of schools in the state that have or 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.
- ²⁵ **Percent of funds announced based on funds available** shows the percent of SRTS federal funds each state has announced relative to the total funds available to that state through the federal SRTS program. 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 states under SAFETEA LU through 9/30/2012.



¹ **SRTS Funded Schools or Programs** shows the number of schools in the state that have or 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.

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³ **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.

⁴ **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, etc.



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²⁸ This figure reflects the funding amount that Oregon expended rather than announced on infrastructure and non-infrastructure projects through 12/31/2014.

²⁹ This figure reflects the funding amount that Oregon expended rather than announced on statewide projects through 12/31/2015.

³⁰ In Oregon, local SRTS projects funded using MAP-21 monies are reserved for non-infrastructure activities only.

³¹ This figure reflects funding announced to conduct statewide outreach and technical assistance.

³² Considering all benefiting schools, 22 schools were preliminarily selected to receive funding during the 2nd quarter 2013, yet five had previously received funding from PA's program, which means that a total of 137 are expected to benefit from SRTS funding in PA.

³³ The three funding cycles held by Rhode Island account for approximately six years of funding.

³⁴ This figure reflects an adjusted amount announced in December 2013.

³⁵ The WV DOH uses a construction, planning, and design of infrastructure project categorization to create systems that provide safe routes for non-drivers, including children, older adults, and individuals with disabilities to access daily needs.

³⁶ The percentage calculation and cumulative dollars apportioned only include dollar values up to the amount of each state's apportionment in the federal SRTS program through 9/30/2012.

³⁷ The column total value is based on a calculation that only includes funding announced up to, but not exceeding, the amount available to states through the federal SRTS program through 9/30/2012. Though eight states have announced funding beyond their federal apportionments, each state's row under the "SAFETEA-LU Funding" heading shows the total amount of SAFETEA-LU funding states announced to local and statewide SRTS projects.

³⁸ The column total includes state funding activity using MAP-21 sources under which SRTS projects are eligible funding activities (i.e., TAP, STP, HSIP, CMAQ). The adjacent column total for statewide spending also includes funding from various MAP-21 sources.