

Corridor ID Program: Implementing Process Improvements for Steps 1 and 2

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Panelists



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Agenda



Introductions

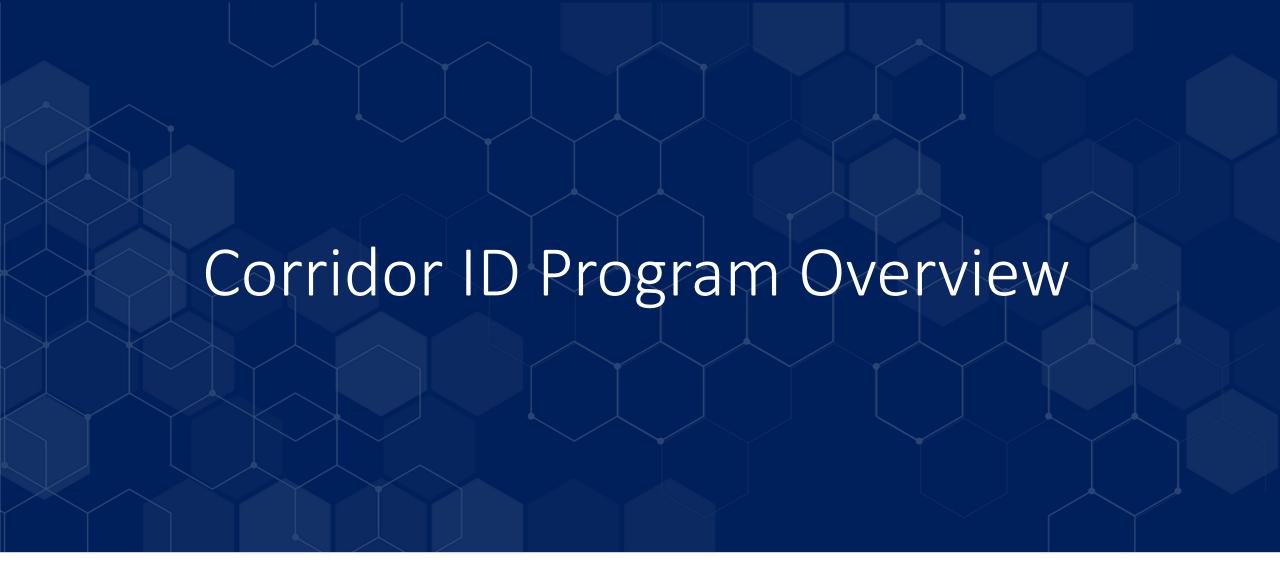
Program Overview

Steps 1 and 2 Process Overview

Steps 1 and 2 Policy Updates

Next Steps

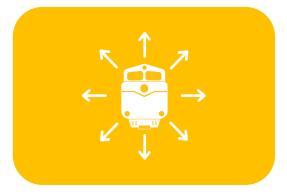
Q&A



Why Is Corridor ID Important?



Partnership with corridor sponsors to develop a strategic plan for improving/ expanding passenger rail in America



Provides sustained support of selected corridors through the Planning and Project Development stages



Projects in the Project
Pipeline fully developed
through the CID Program
will benefit from priority
selection under the
Federal-State Partnership
National Program

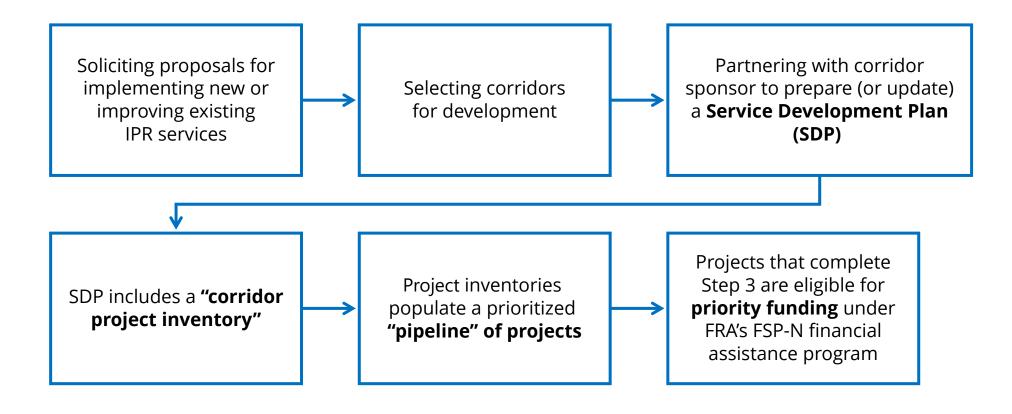


show the untapped potential investment—
we can show how continued investment in passenger rail will result in tangible benefits nationwide



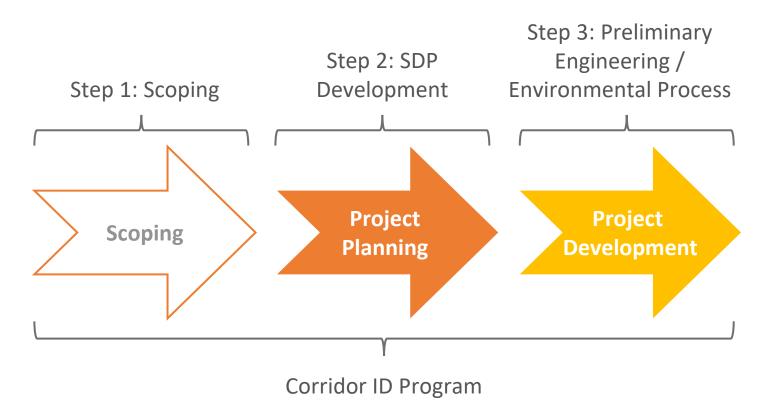
Corridor ID Program Overview

Corridor ID creates a foundational framework for identifying and developing new or improved intercity passenger rail (IPR) services. Under the program, FRA is:





Corridor ID Program = Development Stages for Passenger Rail Programs



Each step will have a separate grant agreement

For more information on the funding levels and activities for each step, you can refer to the CID Webinars located: railroads.dot.gov/webinars



Overview of FY22 Selections



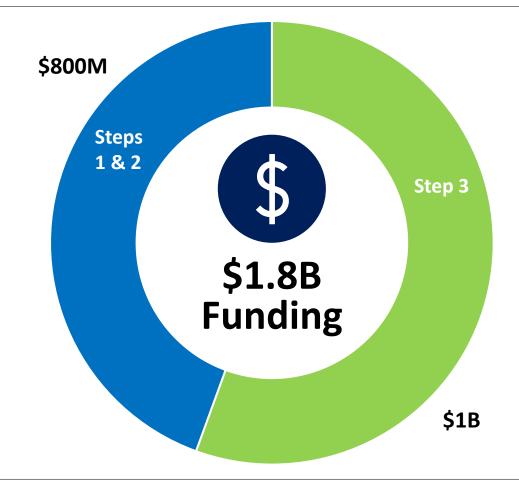


CID Funding Availability and Allocation

FRA is authorized to use up to 5% of FSP. Appropriation for FSP is \$36 billion, which allows for up to \$1.8 billion (plus annual appropriations)

Step 1 and Step 2 Funding Allocation

- For Corridors already selected; includes funding reserved for Corridors selected under future funding notices (next NOFO planned for 2025).
- For the development and refinement of intercity passenger rail systems planning analytical tools and models.



Step 3 Funding Allocation

- Four categories of selections:
 - New high-speed rail
 - New conventional rail
 - Extensions to existing service
 - Improvements to existing service
- Funding allocated evenly between the four categories
- Allocation is at the sole discretion of FRA; may change depending on how corridors progress through the program and depends on future appropriations.



CID Steps 1 + 2 Obligation Status as of October 21, 2024







3 Remaining Step 1 Obligations



Step 2 Obligation



2 Total Projects in Step 2

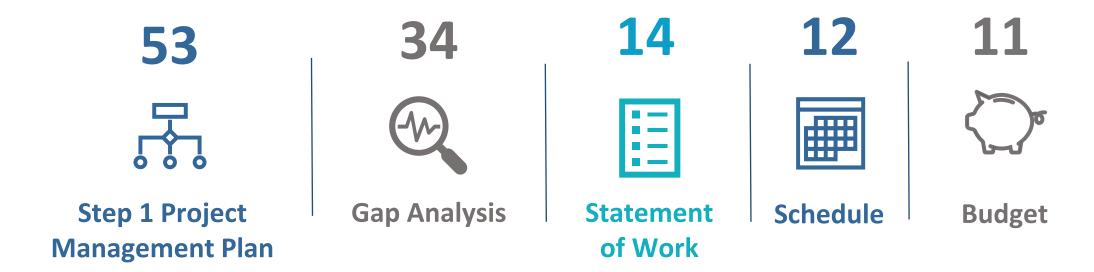


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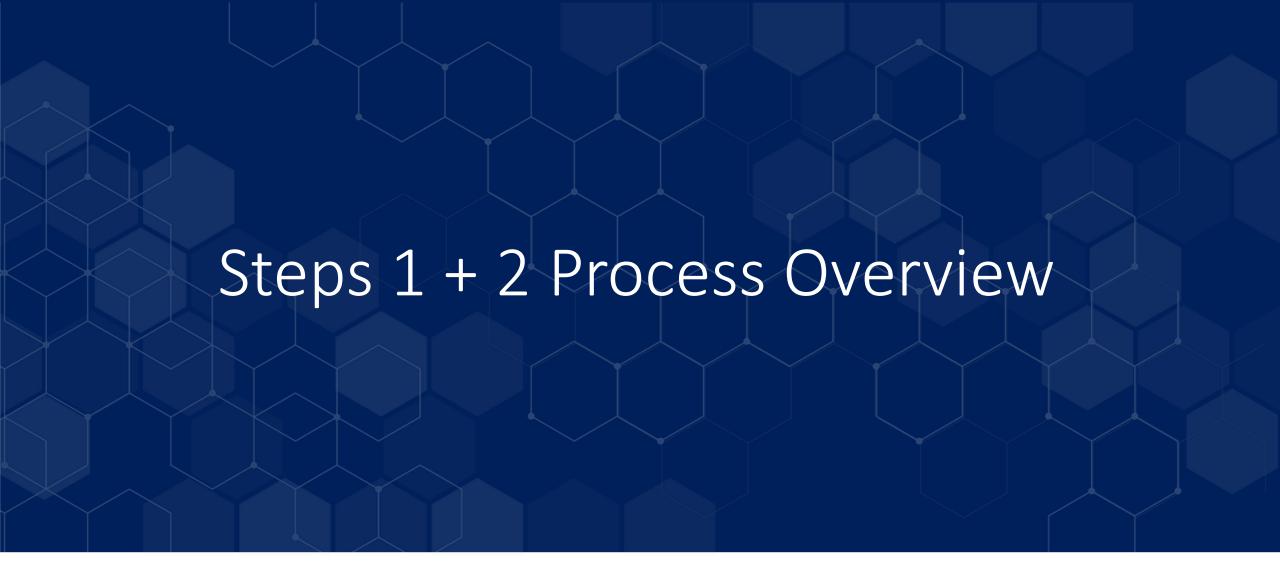
Step 3 Obligation



CID Step 1 Deliverables Received as of October 21, 2024









Step 1 Deliverables



Step 1 Project Management Plan

Dictates how the Sponsor will manage their Step 1 grant



Gap Analysis

Opportunity to highlight and review any previous planning work done on the corridor that could count towards the Service Development Plan (SDP)



Statement of Work

Detailed instructions on how the Sponsor will complete the Service Development Plan in Step 2



Schedule

Describes how long the Sponsor anticipates it will take to complete the Service Development Plan



Budget

Detailed break down on what roles and number of hours are required to complete the Service Development Plan



Step 1 Process + Timeline

Corridor ID is Sponsor-driven. FRA will meet the Sponsors where they are.

Obligate Step 1

Step 1 PMP

Gap Analysis

Statement of Work, Schedule, Budget

Obligate Step 2

- 1–3 months for completion and approval of Step 1 Attachment 2 grant agreement
- <1-2 months to complete and gain approval
- <1–3 months to complete and gain approval
- 2–9 months for completion and approval of deliverables
- 1–3 months for completion and approval of Step 2
 Attachment 2

SOW, Schedule, and Budget Best Practices



Statement of Work

- New contingency task in v3 of the SDP SOW
 - 10% contingency
- SOWs should align with the Gap Analysis results
- SOWs will be tailored to the needs of the corridor



Schedule

- Reflect the potential iterative reviews of some analyses
- Allow for adequate FRA review
- Prioritize stakeholder coordination
- Factor in concurrent tasks
- Schedule reflects input from stakeholders
- Breakout by subtasks



Budget

- Break out costs by subtask
- Provide a breakout of labor hours and roles for each subtask
- Factor in anticipated (future) labor rates in the budget

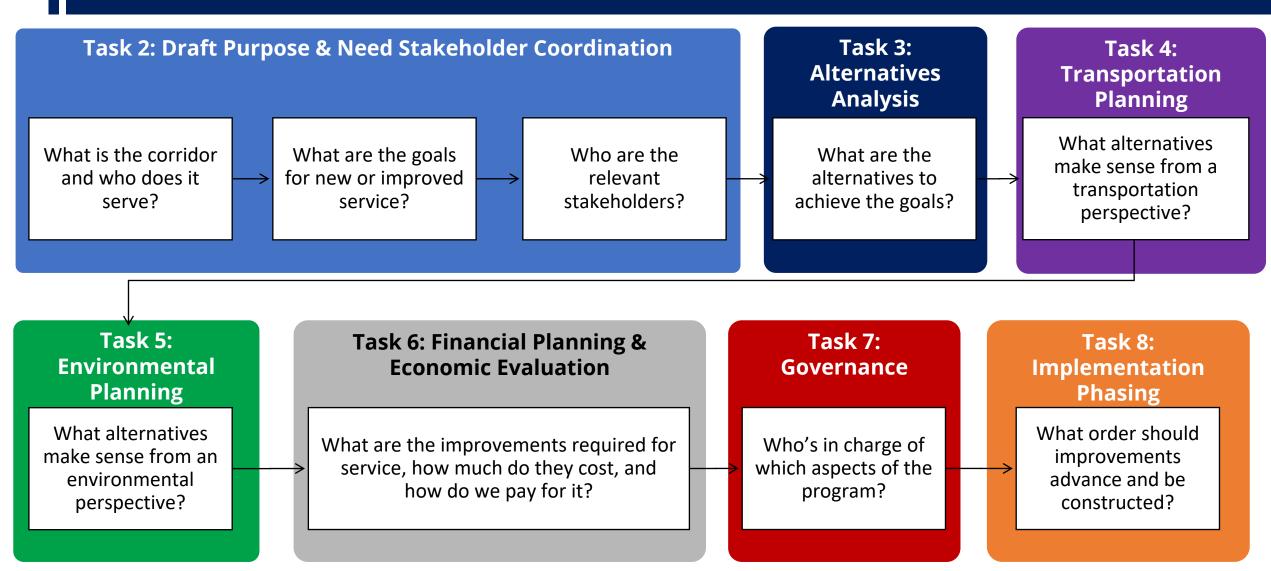


Service Development Plans—Why is the SDP Important?

- Statutorily Required 49 USC 25101(d)
- Creates a Planning Framework Lays groundwork for the next stage of development:
 - Relationship-building
 - Improved project delivery timeframes
 - On-the-ground outcome benefits
- **Demonstrates Feasibility** Corridor sponsor's strategic plan for improving, expanding, or initiating a corridor, and identifies:
 - An operating plan
 - A capital plan
 - An investment case
- Organizational Tool Develops consistency through standardizing analyses and processes to achieve similar set of outcomes across various corridors



Service Development Plans Answer Important Questions



Service Development Plan Draft SOW Framework

Task 1: Project Administration **Project** Management Plan **Closeout Report**

Task 2: Draft P&N & Stakeholder Coordination

Task 3: **Alternatives Analysis**

Task 4: **Transportation Planning**

Task 5: **Environmental Planning**

Task 6: Financial Planning &

Task 7: Governance Structure

Task 8: Implementation **Phasing**

Task 9: Service **Development Plan**

Draft Purpose & Need

Route Options

Data Collection

Public Engagement **Financial Planning**

Corridor Governance Report

Phased Implementation Plan

Service **Development** Plan

Stakeholder **Engagement Plans**

Service Options

Operations Analysis

Agency Coordination Economic **Evaluation Analysis**

Market Analysis

Investments Packages

Ridership and Revenue **Forecasting**

Environmental Concerns **Analysis**

Station Area and Access Analysis

> Conceptual **Engineering**

Capital Cost Estimation

Labor & Fleet Planning

Operating & Maintenance Costing

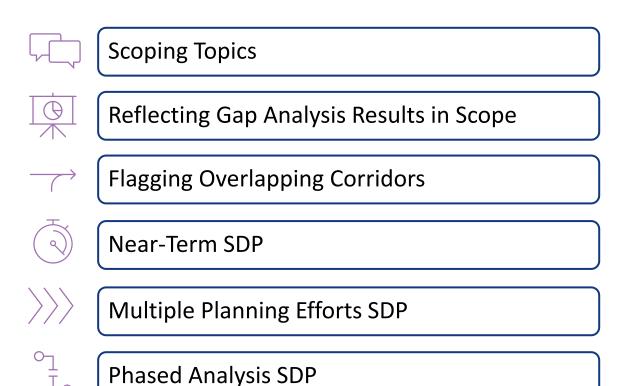




Updates and Improvements to the CID Program

- FRA is proactively addressing concerns from Sponsors to help them move faster through the CID Program.
- At FRA's Rail Program Delivery
 Workshop in July, FRA announced
 the following updates and
 improvements to the CID Program.







Scoping Topics

- Scoping Topics are intended to be an individualized collaboration exercise specific to your corridor's needs.
- FRA and the Sponsor will utilize the Scoping Topics to facilitate discussions aimed at better understanding the corridor.
- FRA and the Sponsor will also review previous planning efforts and how they might impact the successful completion of the SDP in Step 2.
- Topics may require meetings between the Sponsor and their key stakeholders.



Background



Goals



Stakeholders



Current Efforts



Potential Challenges



Feasibility



Financial Considerations



Advancing Completed Components in the Statement of Work, Schedule, and Budget

- In cases where FRA and the Sponsor agree that prior planning efforts fulfill necessary SDP components:
 - The subtask language in the Statement of Work (SOW) is modified to require a summary of the planning materials required in the SDP.
 - The schedule will reflect a small amount of time to complete the summary.
 - The budget will reflect a small amount of funds (if any) to complete the summary.

EXAMPLE

Subtask 2.5 Public Coordination Plan requirement was satisfied by the document entitled "City Coordination Plan" submitted under task 2.1 of Step 1 of the CID Program, Review of Existing Planning Materials. Recipient will complete a summary of the document in the Service Development Plan.

• Deliverable: Summary of "City Coordination Plan".

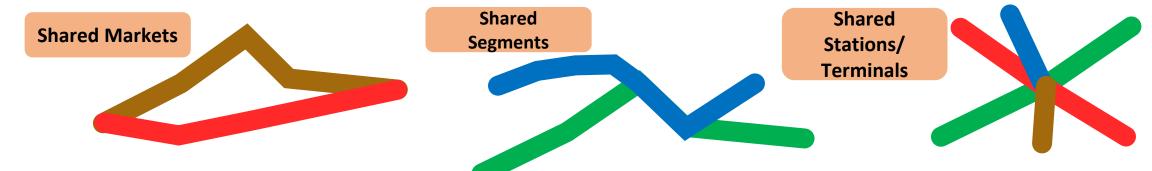
Subtask	Start Date	End Date	Lead
2.5 Public Coordination Plan Summary	MM/DD/ YYYY	MM/DD/ YYYY	Planner

	Project Manager	Planner	Budget
2.5 Public Coordination Plan Summary	#	#	\$####



Showcasing Overlapping Corridors / Terminal Areas

• **During Step 1**, Sponsors should identify **roles and responsibilities** related to the geographic overlap and concurrence on **frequencies and initial schedules**



Early during Step 1

(i.e., before the SOW), Sponsors and FRA should flag potential overlaps.

Sponsors and FRA agree on initial service objectives and potential horizon years between the various corridors.

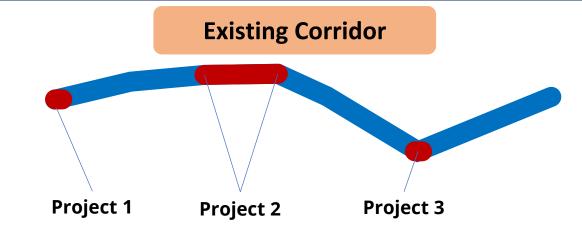
Sponsors and FRA agree on an approach to address overlaps between the various corridors and their respective SOWs.

Sponsors completes SOW, Schedule, and Budget and references other corridors/SOWs as appropriate.



Advancement of Capital Project Options into Step 3

- Existing corridors may have projects that are ready to advance to Step 3 based on previous service development planning work or a comparable planning effort
- These projects are documented in Step 2 in a Near-Term SDP, which is done in addition to the standard corridor-wide SDP



During Step 1,

Sponsors flag potential projects to FRA.

FRA reviews projects and accompanying planning materials.
FRA measures the projects against the CID Program readiness criteria.

If readiness criteria are met, FRA may approve one, or more, of the projects to move into Step 3. Sponsor continues with Step 1 process and completes SOW, Schedule, and Budget that includes Near-Term SDP subtask.



Applying Readiness Criteria for Advancement of Capital Project Options into Step 3

- 1. Corridor Sponsor has the support of participant stakeholders (identified in the SDP)
 - ✓ State leadership, participant state leadership, host railroads, and other participant stakeholders and funding partners
 - ✓ Letters of support / documentation indicating stakeholders are generally supportive of the proposal and will participate in the corridor's advancement
- 2. Governance structure and institutional capacity exists to implement and maintain on-going service
 - ✓ Structure is inclusive of all required parties; all parties are active participants in structure
 - ✓ Corridor sponsor(s) demonstrates adequate institutional capacity to advance the corridor into the Project Development phase

- 3. Funding is identified for implementation and on-going operations support
 - ✓ Corridor Sponsor provides evidence that funding is likely to be available by the time the Corridor (or Corridor Implementation Phase) enters the Implementation Stage of the FRA Project Lifecycle
 - ✓ Sponsor provides FRA with a description of the terms and types of funding expected to be committed, such as state bonds, loans, future federal funding, along with projected timeframe for the commitment
- 4. There is a defined stand-alone benefit for the Corridor (or Corridor Implementation Phase)



Near-Term SDP—Advancement of Capital Project Options into Step 3

 Existing corridors may have projects that are ready to advance to Step 3 based on previous service development planning work or a comparable planning effort

Project 1 Project 2 Project 3

Existing Corridor

Sponsor enters Step 2 and begins work on Step 2 PMP and the Near-Term SDP.

FRA approves Near-Term SDP with an initial project inventory; Sponsor develops Step 3 Attachment 2 for said projects and continues to work on the corridor-wide SDP.

Sponsor enters Step 3 and begins PE/NEPA work on approved projects and continues work on the corridor-wide SDP.



Near-Term SDP—Advancement of Capital Project Options into Step 3

- For existing corridors with approved Step 3
 projects, the Near-Term SDP will be
 completed after the Step 2 Project
 Management Plan. Near-Term SDP should
 include:
 - A summary of previous planning work that demonstrates sufficient planning is completed for projects advancing into Step 3.
 - How the corridor and projects align with SDP requirements under 49 USC 25101(d).



Description of the corridor.



Proposed service improvements.



Sponsors and other entities involved in carrying out projects.



Potential service benefits associated with the projects.



A financial plan for delivering the projects.



An initial project inventory to include the phasing of projects and related service changes.



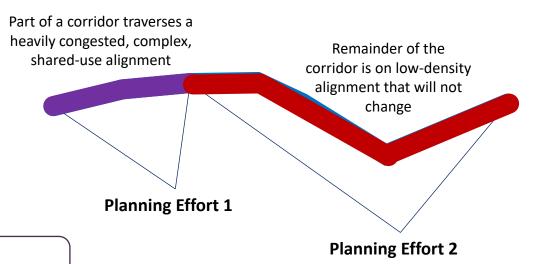
Multiple Planning Efforts for Existing Corridors

- Two or more distinct planning efforts for a single existing corridor may be determined in Step 1.
- Planning efforts must have:
 - Defined, non-duplicative scope of work for each effort
 - Clear description of how the distinct efforts are to be coordinated between key stakeholders
 - Outcomes that do not conflict with the longer-term implementation of the corridor

During the gap analysis, FRA or Sponsor can flag potential, distinct planning efforts Sponsor, FRA, and other key stakeholders agree to an approach of multiple planning efforts

Sponsor's SOW, schedule, and budget reflect the multiple planning efforts occurring in Step 2

Example Existing Corridor



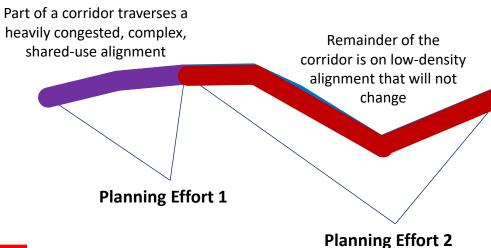


Multiple Planning Efforts for Existing Corridors

 If two or more distinct planning efforts for a single existing corridor were determined in Step

1, the SDP will look like this: Task 1 & 2 Planning Effort 1 Planning Effort 2 Planning Effort 3 Tasks 3-8 Tasks 3-8 Tasks 3–8 Task 9 (SDP) U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Railroad Administration

Example Existing Corridor



Each planning effort may result in individual project inventories that maybe advanced into Step 3 prior to completing the corridorwide SDP.

Phased SDP Analysis for New Conventional Corridors

 During service planning in Step 2, Sponsors may decide to implement their New
 Conventional Rail Corridor in phases; they may request to focus more detailed service planning efforts on an initial phase and minimize analysis on subsequent phases.

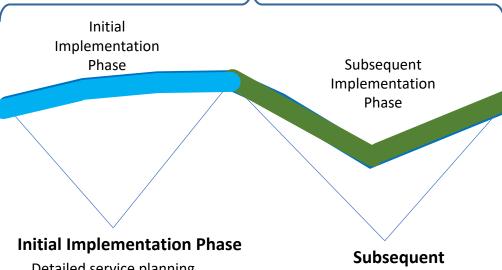
Sponsor initiates Step 2 SDP

After completing some Step 2 analysis, sponsor may identify a phased implementation scheme focusing on an initial phase

Sponsor completes SDP focusing on a more detailed initial phase and provides less detail on a subsequent phase SDP project inventory focuses on the initial implementation phase and subsequent phases would be further developed in future SDPs required by the program

Example New Corridor

High-level service planning is required for entire corridor



Detailed service planning analysis effort required

Subsequent Implementation Phase

Less-complex transportation analysis required (to be revisited when ready to implement next phase or after 5 years)



Service Development Plan Variations



Near-Term SDP

- For existing corridors
 with planned projects
 that meet the program's
 readiness criteria.
- Step 1: Projects are identified and agreed on.
- Step 2: Sponsor documents projects and summarizes the planning effort early in the Step 2 SOW to create an initial corridor project inventory.



Multiple Planning Efforts SDP

- For existing corridors or expansions that have two or more distinct planning efforts.
- Step 1: Sponsors and stakeholders agree to multiple planning efforts.
- Step 2: Multiple efforts are coordinated and advanced. Completion of each individual effort can populate corridor project inventory.

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Phased Analysis SDP

- For new corridors, sponsors may develop a phased analysis focusing on an initial phase after initiating the SDP.
- Step 2: Sponsor develops corridor project inventory for initial phase while also identifying major needs for the entire corridor.
- Post Initial SDP: Sponsor will assess later phases in more detail through subsequent SDPs.



Corridor-Wide SDP

 For all corridors, the "standard" SDP is intended to culminate the analysis and outputs of the SDP process resulting in a complete corridor project inventory.





Upcoming Materials

Near-Term:

- Scoping Topics
- Revised SDP Draft SOW Framework
 - Incorporation of Near-Term Service
 Development Plan subtask (if applicable)
 - Clarifications in O&M and Capital Cost Estimating
 - Restructuring Benefit Cost Analysis to Economic Evaluation
 - Inclusion of Contingency
- Draft Near-Term SDP Annotated Outline and Project Inventory Template
- Draft Service Development Plan Annotated Outline









Upcoming Materials

Long-Term:

- FY 2025 CID Program Annual Report to Congress
- CID Program CY 2025 NOFO
- Standard methodologies
- Additional technical and process-oriented guidance documents



U.S. Department of Transportation

Federal Railroad Administration

Report to Congress:

Fiscal Year 2025 Corridor Identification and Development Project Pipeline Report

Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), (Pub. L. 117-58)







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