AGENDA
EAST-WEST GATEWAY COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
EXECUTIVE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 2018 – 2:00 PM

1. CALL TO ORDER

2. APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF MARCH 20, 2018

3. DISCUSSION ITEMS

A. Where We Stand 7th Edition, Update 6: Population Trends - - Mary Rocchio

4. ACTION ITEMS

A. Approval of the FY 2019 Unified Planning Work Program and authorization to enter into agreements with funding agencies for the work identified in the UPWP - - Royce Bauer

B. Modifications of the FY 2018-2021 Transportation Improvement Program (TIP), *Connected2045*, and the Related Air Quality Conformity Determination – Requested by Illinois Sponsors - - Josh Schwenk

C. Regional Security Expenditures - - Nick Gragnani

5. OTHER BUSINESS

6. ADJOURNMENT

NEXT MEETING DATE: TUESDAY, MAY 22, 2018

EAST-WEST GATEWAY
Council of Governments

Creating Solutions Across Jurisdictional Boundaries

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James M. Wild

Memo to: Board of Directors

From: Staff

Subject: Project Notifications

Date: April 10, 2018

Attached is the Project Notification list for March 2018. The compiled list is a result of the weekly list of projects from the Missouri State Clearinghouse for comments. The listing contains a summary table which includes grant applications, announcements, and public notices. If you have any questions regarding this attachment, please contact Carol Lawrence in the Community Planning department.

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Template Project Reviews for East-West Gateway Council of Governments
March 2018

JURISDICTION	APPLICANT	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	FEDERAL AGENCY	FEDERAL GRANT/LOAN	FUNDING: STATE, LOCAL/OTHER	TOTAL
St. Charles County	Youth In Need, Inc. #1809015	Education and Prevention Grants to Reduce Sexual Abuse of Runaway, Homeless and Street Youth Youth In Need's Street Outreach Program	HHS	$185,815	Applicant: $20,646	$206,461
St. Charles County	Youth In Need, Inc. #1809016	Basic Center Grant Youth In Need's Basic Center Shelter Program	HHS	$200,000	Applicant: $22,222	$222,222
City of St. Louis	City of St. Louis #1809018	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Projects of Regional and National Significance Law Enforcement and Behavioral Health Partnership: STL CARES (Community Assessment and Referral for Enduring Stability)	HHS	$329,939	Applicant: $131.955	$461,894
City of St. Louis	Places for People #1809021	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Projects of Regional and National Significance Better HIV and Health Integration as a Vehicle for Empowerment (B-HHIVE)	HHS	$455,809		$455,809
City of St. Louis	Places for People #1809023	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Projects of Regional and National Significance The "3-2-1" Project	HHS	$497,356	Other: $256,525	$753,881
St. Charles County	Youth In Need, Inc. #1809024	Head Start Early Head Start	HHS	$829,997	Applicant: $207,499	$1,037,496
Franklin County	Foundations for Franklin County, Inc. #1809027	Drug-Free Communities Support Program Grants HOPE DFC Application	HHS	$125,000	Other: $137,386	$262,386

MINUTES

EAST-WEST GATEWAY COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
EXECUTIVE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
March 20, 2018

Members Present
Tom Curran, St. Louis County, MO, *Chair*
Darius Chapman, City of East St. Louis, IL
David Courtway, Jefferson County, MO
Gary Elmestad, St. Charles County, MO
Norman Etling, St. Clair County Highway
Maurice Falls, City of St. Louis, MO
Kevin Jemison, IDOT
Curtis Jones, IDOT
Pat Kelly, St. Louis County Municipal League
Edie Koch, Monroe County, IL
Hart Nelson, St. Louis Regional Chamber
Stephanie Leon Streeter, St. Louis County, MO
Bill Schnell, MoDOT
Jessica Mefford-Miller, Metro Transit
Jonathan Zimmerman, Franklin County, MO

Others in Attendance
Luke Sapa, City of St. Louis, MO

EWGCOG Staff:
Jim Wild, Staci Alvarez, Jerry Blair, Joyce Collins-Catling, Larry Grither, Bonnie Harper, Ryan Hatch, Paul Hubbman, Dan Hutti, Frank Johnson, Jason Lange, Carol Lawrence, Brian Marler, Maureen McCarthy, Marcie Meystrik, Christopher Michael, Anna Musial, Rachael Pawlak, John Posey, Himmer Soberanis, Josh Schwenk, Leah Watkins

CALL TO ORDER

The Executive Advisory Committee was called to order by Tom Curran, Chair. He introduced and welcomed Darius Chapman, the new representative from the City of East St. Louis.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF FEBRUARY 20, 2018 MEETING

Motion was made by Mr. Etling, seconded by Mr. Kelly, to approve the minutes of the February 20, 2018 meeting. Motion carried, all voting aye.

DISCUSSION ITEMS

I-270 Bridge over the Mississippi River Study
Cindy Stafford, IDOT, presented an overview of the study for the proposed replacement of the Chain of Rocks Bridge on I-270 over the Mississippi River connecting Madison County, Illinois and St. Louis, Missouri. Ms. Stafford noted that IDOT is the study lead. She pointed out that they are nearing completion of Phase I, Preliminary Engineering & Environmental Studies, and are anticipating approval very soon. Phase II, Contract Plan Preparation & Land Acquisition is funded and anticipated to be completed in three years. Finally, Phase III, Construction is currently not funded. Ms. Stafford indicated that the bridge replacement is mostly due to the structure's age, inadequate shoulders, safety issues, and costly repairs. The result of numerous public comment sessions identified safety as the main public concern due to high crash and fatality numbers. A new bridge and approaches is estimated to cost $225 million, but that estimate may change once Phase II design is completed.

Poplar Street Bridge "Slide" and Ramp Improvements
Michelle Forneris, MoDOT, gave an update of the upcoming slide of the Poplar Street Bridge. Ms. Forneris gave details on how the slide will occur pointing out that this will be the second longest bridge slide in the United States. The slide is scheduled for the weekend of March 30th to April 1 with two more weekends expected for full closure to set joints at future dates. Five lanes eastbound are expected to be open by the end of November 2018, with project completion in Spring 2019.

Draft Fiscal Year 2019 Unified Planning Work Program
Jim Wild, EWGCOG, gave a briefing on the Draft FY 2019 UPWP. He noted that this is an item presented to the Board each year. The UPWP lays out the scope of planning work that EWGCOG and other agencies in the region will undertake over a 12 month period beginning July 1st of each year. It is a requirement of Metropolitan Planning Organization of the U.S. DOT and details the scope of work for funding contracts. This year's UPWP is approximately $9.7 million, but a majority of the funding is passed through to other organizations; in-house cost is approximately $979,000. The draft document is being provided as information and any questions/comments are welcomed and will be addressed. Document has been forwarded to Federal, State and local partner agencies/organizations and the public involvement period will close April 16th. Staff will present a final document in April.

ACTION ITEMS

Amendment to the FY 2018 Unified Planning Work Program: revision to 2.03 Transportation Improvement Program and Monitoring, 2.12 Great Streets Charrette - Illinois, and the addition of 2.14 MetroLink System-Wide Security Assessment, Phase I & Phase II
Jim Wild, EWGCOG, summarized staff's recommendation to revise work elements 2.03 Transportation Improvement Program and Monitoring to include the internal development of a TIP database application rather than a consultant developed database and 2.12 Great Streets Charrette - Illinois to make a schedule adjustment to the push back the completion of portions of the project due to a delay in funding from the State of Illinois. He also summarized the addition of work element 2.14 MetroLink System-Wide Security Assessment, Phase I & Phase II to conduct a security assessment of the MetroLink system as directed by the Board last October.

Motion approving the recommendation was made by Ms. Mefford-Miller, seconded by Mr. Zimmerman. Motion carried, all voting aye.

Consultant Selection for the MetroLink System-Wide Security Assessment
Marcie Meystrik, EWGCOG, summarized staff's recommendation to authorize the Executive Director to negotiate a contract with WSP USA, Inc. in an amount not to exceed $400,000 to conduct Phase I of a system-wide security assessment of MetroLink. The selection committee was made up of representatives from the City of St. Louis, St. Louis County, St. Clair County, Metro, and Council staff. Chairman Curran noted this is Phase I of a $3.6 million project and that Phase II will be pursued once Phase I recommendations are known.

Motion approving the recommendation was made by Mr. Nelson, seconded by Mr. Falls. Motion carried, all voting aye.

Modification of the FY 2018-2021 Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) *Connected*2045, and the Related Air Quality Conformity Determination – Requested by IDOT
Josh Schwenk, EWGCOG, summarized that the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT), Missouri Department of Transportation (MoDOT), and Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis (TRRA) have requested modifications to the FY 2018-2021 TIP, *Connected2045,* and related Air Quality Conformity Determination. In all, they are requesting to add one new project, modify two existing projects, and add five scoping projects.

The projects are summarized below:

TIP #	Sponsor	Action	Description
5672-16	IDOT	Modify	Multi-State - - Martin Luther King Jr. Bridge (Illinois Ave. / FAP799) – MLK Bridge in East St. Louis - - Bridge deck sealing
5985-16	IDOT	Modify	Replacement of bridge built in 1950– design – utility relocation – joint replacement and overlay on bridges built in 1999
6853A-18	MoDOT	Scoping	Jefferson - - MO 30 – West of Ottomeyer Road - - Slide Repair
6853B-18	MoDOT	Scoping	Multi-County - - I-44 – Crawford County line to I-70 - - Replacement of structural signs
6853C-18	MoDOT	Scoping	St. Charles - - MO 94 – Independence Road to Wolfrum Road - - Add J-turns
6853D-18	MoDOT	Scoping	St. Charles - - MO N – I-64 to Point Prairie Road at Jackson Road - - Environmental Study
6853E-18	MoDOT	Scoping	Multi-County - - I-270 – Riverview Boulevard interchange - - Modify interchange configuration
6885-18	TRRA – MoDOT	Add	Multi-State - - Merchants Bridge Improvement – Over Mississippi River - - Railroad bridge rehabilitation/ replacement

Chairman Curran asked for clarification on how funding for the Merchants Bridge project being added to the TIP relates to the project's previous applications for funding through the FASTLANE, TIGER, and INFRA grant programs. Mr. Schwenk responded that the project is still pursuing an INFRA grant, but in order to demonstrate that there is a commitment on the part

of the railroads a Railroad Rehabilitation and Improvement Financing loan had to be approved and the project added to the TIP.

Mr. Elmestad expressed concerns from St. Charles County as they relate to adjustments to J-turns and safety upgrades. He asked if MoDOT staff could meet with St. Charles County.

Motion approving the recommendation was made by Mr. Schnell, seconded by Mr. Elmestad. Motion carried, all voting aye.

Regional Security Expenditures
Jim Wild, EWGCOG, summarized staff's recommendation to authorize the expenditure of funds from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Hospital Preparedness grant programs allowing the Executive Director to enter into contracts with the recommended consultants.

Action	Description	Amount
Purchase	University of Missouri Fire Rescue Training - Swiftwater and Flood Boat Rescue Training	$10,600
Purchase	JMG Logistics, LLC - EMS Strike Team Leader Training	$12,860
Sub-award	Madison County, Illinois to install a video downlink receiver at the Illinois State Police communication tower site in Collinsville, Illinois	$112,500

Motion approving the recommendation was made by Mr. Courtway, seconded by Mr. Elmestad. Motion carried, all voting aye.

OTHER BUSINESS

Mr. Elmestad asked if Aaron Young could stay in touch with staff at St. Charles County regarding watershed planning. He would also like for the St. Louis area to push to be a part of the VW Settlement.

ADJOURNMENT

Motion to adjourn the meeting was made by Mr. Zimmerman, seconded by Mr. Falls. Motion carried, all voting aye.

Respectfully submitted,

James M. Wild
Secretary, Board of Directors

EAST-WEST GATEWAY
Council of Governments

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Erika Kennett
Illinois Department of Commerce
and Economic Opportunity
Patrick McKenna
Missouri Department of
Transportation
John Nations
Bi-State Development
Executive Director
James M. Wild

Memo to: Board of Directors

From: Staff

Subject: Where We Stand 7th Edition, Update 6: Population Trends

Date: April 11, 2018

The seventh edition of Where We Stand (WWS), released in 2015, assesses the health and competitiveness of the St. Louis region by comparing St. Louis among the 50 most populous metropolitan areas in the United States. Periodically, East-West Gateway releases shorter reports known as Where We Stand Updates to analyze specific issues in greater depth and/or update the standing of St. Louis based on new data.

Staff will present on a new Where We Stand Update, covering recent population trends. According to the latest Census population estimates, the St. Louis Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) dropped from the 20th largest to the 21st, having been surpassed by Baltimore. Although the region did experience a slight increase in population between 2016 and 2017, its growth rate over the last several years has slowed. Part of the trend toward lower growth is attributable to the aging of the region; we now have fewer births and more deaths. Within the EWG region, St. Charles County had the largest growth. Four counties experienced population declines.

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WHERE WE STAND

Where We Stand tracks the health of the St. Louis region among the 50 most populous MSAs.[1] These metro areas, known as the peer regions, are our domestic competition and provide a consistent yardstick to gauge "Where We Stand."

This update provides the population estimates for July 2017 with the components of change over the last year and since 2010 for the peer regions as well as for the counties of the St. Louis MSA.

7th Edition, Update 7 **April 2018**

Population Change, 2016 to 2017

According to the Population Estimates released March 22, 2018 by the U.S. Census Bureau, the St. Louis MSA saw an increase in total population of an estimated 556 people (0.02 percent change) from July 2016 to July 2017. The Baltimore MSA experienced slightly higher growth (0.26 percent), adding 7,147 residents and bumping St. Louis from a ranking of 20th most populous MSA in 2016 to 21st in 2017.

From 2016 to 2017, half of the 50 most populous regions (the peer regions) had less than 1 percent growth in population. The region with the largest growth rate was Austin, with an increase of 2.7 percent. Austin is now the 31st most populous region, moving from a ranking of 32nd in 2016 and 35th in 2010.

Of the 10 regions with the largest growth rates, eight are less populous than St. Louis. Among those regions are Charlotte, Orlando, and San Antonio, which also rank right behind St. Louis as the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th most populous regions in 2017. If St. Louis continues its slow population growth and these regions continue their high rates of growth, they will surpass St. Louis by 2025.

In 2017, St. Louis remains one of the largest Midwest regions with over 2.8 million residents. Two of the Midwest peer regions (Chicago and Cleveland) along with Pittsburgh had small population losses last year.

This report provides additional data on the components of the population change for the peer regions over the past year along with population change tables for a slightly longer time period, 2010 to 2017. The last page homes in more specifically on what is happening within the St. Louis region by providing data on population change by county for the St. Louis MSA.

The St. Louis MSA continues to see slow and steady population change. While slow population gain does not result in substantial economic gains, it does not come with the costs and uncertainty of planning for a rapidly changing population. The data in this report provide a snapshot in time of population change for St. Louis and the peer regions over the last year and since 2010. They should be considered along with other data compiled as part of the Where We Stand series, available at www.ewgateway.org/research-center/where-we-stand/.

1 MSAs (Metropolitan Statistical Areas) are geographic entities delineated by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). MSAs are areas with "at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more population, plus adjacent territory that has a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by commuting ties."

Population

2017

1	**New York**	**20,320,876**
2	Los Angeles	13,353,907
3	Chicago	9,533,040
4	Dallas	7,399,662
5	Houston	6,892,427
6	Washington, D.C.	6,216,589
7	Miami	6,158,824
8	Philadelphia	6,096,120
9	Atlanta	5,884,736
10	Boston	4,836,531
11	Phoenix	4,737,270
12	San Francisco	4,727,357
13	Riverside	4,580,670
14	Detroit	4,313,002
15	Seattle	3,867,046
16	Minneapolis	3,600,618
Peer Average		**3,596,525**
17	San Diego	3,337,685
18	Tampa	3,091,399
19	Denver	2,888,227
20	Baltimore	2,808,175
21	**St. Louis**	**2,807,338**
22	Charlotte	2,525,305
23	Orlando	2,509,831
24	San Antonio	2,473,974
25	Portland	2,453,168
26	Pittsburgh	2,333,367
27	Sacramento	2,324,884
28	Las Vegas	2,204,079
29	Cincinnati	2,179,082
30	Kansas City	2,128,912
31	Austin	2,115,827
32	Columbus	2,078,725
33	Cleveland	2,058,844
34	Indianapolis	2,028,614
35	San Jose	1,998,463
36	Nashville	1,903,045
37	Virginia Beach	1,725,246
38	Providence	1,621,122
39	Milwaukee	1,576,236
40	Jacksonville	1,504,980
41	Oklahoma City	1,383,737
42	Memphis	1,348,260
43	Raleigh	1,335,079
44	Richmond	1,294,204
45	Louisville	1,293,953
46	New Orleans	1,275,762
47	Hartford	1,210,259
48	Salt Lake City	1,203,105
49	Birmingham	1,149,807
50	**Buffalo**	**1,136,856**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

Population Change

Percent change, 2016-2017

1	**Austin**	**2.7**
2	Raleigh	2.3
3	Orlando	2.3
4	Las Vegas	2.2
5	Dallas	2.0
6	Charlotte	2.0
7	San Antonio	2.0
8	Jacksonville	1.9
9	Phoenix	1.9
10	Nashville	1.8
11	Tampa	1.8
12	Seattle	1.7
13	Columbus	1.6
14	Atlanta	1.5
15	Salt Lake City	1.4
16	Houston	1.4
17	Sacramento	1.3
18	Denver	1.3
19	Riverside	1.3
20	Portland	1.2
21	Minneapolis	1.2
22	Indianapolis	1.1
23	Washington, D.C.	1.1
24	Kansas City	1.1
25	Richmond	0.9
26	Miami	0.8
27	Oklahoma City	0.8
United States		**0.7**
28	Louisville	0.7
29	Boston	0.6
30	San Diego	0.6
31	Cincinnati	0.6
32	San Francisco	0.6
33	San Jose	0.4
34	New Orleans	0.4
35	Providence	0.3
36	Philadelphia	0.3
37	Baltimore	0.3
38	Birmingham	0.3
39	Memphis	0.2
40	New York	0.2
41	Los Angeles	0.2
42	Buffalo	0.2
43	Detroit	0.2
44	Virginia Beach	0.1
45	**St. Louis**	**0.0**
46	Hartford	0.0
47	Milwaukee	0.0
48	Cleveland	-0.1
49	Chicago	-0.1
50	**Pittsburgh**	**-0.3**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

Components of Change, 2016 -2017

Relative to the peer regions, St. Louis is an older region with a median age of 39.2, compared to 37.9 for the nation. Similar to other regions with older populations, such as Pittsburgh, Tampa, and Cleveland, St. Louis can expect to see more deaths than births (natural change) than younger regions.

Net migration is the combination of people moving into and out of the region, both from other countries and within the United States. Overall, the region experienced a small loss in population due to net out-migration.

International migration was positive for St. Louis, adding a net of about 4,000 people to the region. Domestic migration was negative, leading to a net population decline of about 9,800.

Although Baltimore swapped rankings with St. Louis, the Baltimore MSA did not experience substantial population growth itself. Baltimore ranked 37th in 2017 with a one-year population increase of 0.3 percent. The region saw a slight increase due to natural change. The region's net migration was essentially zero with net international in-migration of about 9,000 being cancelled out by a net out-migration of about the same number of domestic migrants.

Natural Change

Births minus deaths as a percent of 2016 population, 2016-2017

1	**Salt Lake City**	**1.0**
2	Houston	0.9
3	Austin	0.8
4	Dallas	0.8
5	Washington, D.C.	0.7
6	San Antonio	0.7
7	Riverside	0.6
8	Raleigh	0.6
9	San Diego	0.6
10	Minneapolis	0.6
11	San Jose	0.6
12	Atlanta	0.6
13	Denver	0.6
14	Columbus	0.6
15	Seattle	0.6
16	Oklahoma City	0.5
17	Phoenix	0.5
18	Los Angeles	0.5
19	Nashville	0.5
20	Indianapolis	0.5
21	Charlotte	0.5
22	Kansas City	0.5
23	Las Vegas	0.5
24	Memphis	0.5
25	New York	0.5
26	Chicago	0.5
27	Virginia Beach	0.5
28	Orlando	0.4
29	Portland	0.4
30	San Francisco	0.4
31	Sacramento	0.4
32	Milwaukee	0.4
United States		**0.4**
33	Jacksonville	0.4
34	New Orleans	0.4
35	Richmond	0.3
36	Cincinnati	0.3
37	Louisville	0.3
38	Baltimore	0.3
39	Boston	0.3
40	Miami	0.3
41	Philadelphia	0.2
42	**St. Louis**	**0.2**
43	Detroit	0.2
44	Birmingham	0.2
45	Providence	0.1
46	Cleveland	0.1
47	Hartford	0.1
48	Buffalo	0.0
49	Tampa	0.0
50	**Pittsburgh**	**-0.2**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

Net Migration

Percent of 2016 population, 2016-2017

1	**Austin**	**1.9**
2	Orlando	1.9
3	Tampa	1.8
4	Las Vegas	1.7
5	Raleigh	1.7
6	Jacksonville	1.6
7	Charlotte	1.5
8	Phoenix	1.4
9	Nashville	1.3
10	San Antonio	1.3
11	Dallas	1.2
12	Seattle	1.1
13	Columbus	1.0
14	Atlanta	0.9
15	Sacramento	0.9
16	Portland	0.8
17	Denver	0.7
18	Riverside	0.6
19	Indianapolis	0.6
20	Minneapolis	0.6
21	Richmond	0.6
22	Kansas City	0.6
23	Miami	0.6
24	Houston	0.5
25	Salt Lake City	0.5
26	Louisville	0.4
27	Washington, D.C.	0.4
28	Boston	0.4
United States		**0.3**
29	Oklahoma City	0.3
30	Cincinnati	0.3
31	Providence	0.2
32	San Francisco	0.2
33	Buffalo	0.2
34	Philadelphia	0.1
35	Birmingham	0.1
36	New Orleans	0.0
37	San Diego	0.0
38	Baltimore	0.0
39	Detroit	0.0
40	Hartford	-0.1
41	Cleveland	-0.1
42	Pittsburgh	-0.2
43	**St. Louis**	**-0.2**
44	New York	-0.2
45	Memphis	-0.2
46	San Jose	-0.3
47	Virginia Beach	-0.3
48	Los Angeles	-0.3
49	Milwaukee	-0.4
50	**Chicago**	**-0.6**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

Net Domestic Migration

Percent of 2016 population, 2016-2017

1	**Austin**	**1.5**
2	Las Vegas	1.4
3	Tampa	1.3
4	Raleigh	1.3
5	Jacksonville	1.3
6	Charlotte	1.3
7	Phoenix	1.1
8	San Antonio	1.0
9	Nashville	1.0
10	Orlando	1.0
11	Dallas	0.8
12	Columbus	0.6
13	Atlanta	0.6
14	Sacramento	0.6
15	Seattle	0.6
16	Portland	0.6
17	Riverside	0.5
18	Denver	0.4
19	Kansas City	0.4
20	Indianapolis	0.4
21	Richmond	0.3
22	Minneapolis	0.2
23	Louisville	0.2
24	Salt Lake City	0.2
25	Cincinnati	0.1
26	Oklahoma City	0.0
27	Birmingham	0.0
Peer Average		**-0.1**
28	Houston	-0.2
29	Providence	-0.2
30	Buffalo	-0.2
31	New Orleans	-0.3
32	Philadelphia	-0.3
33	Detroit	-0.3
34	**St. Louis**	**-0.4**
35	Washington, D.C.	-0.4
36	Baltimore	-0.4
37	Memphis	-0.4
38	Pittsburgh	-0.4
39	Boston	-0.4
40	Cleveland	-0.4
41	San Diego	-0.5
42	Virginia Beach	-0.5
43	San Francisco	-0.5
44	Hartford	-0.6
45	Milwaukee	-0.6
46	Miami	-0.8
47	Los Angeles	-0.8
48	Chicago	-0.9
49	New York	-1.0
50	**San Jose**	**-1.3**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

Net International Migration

Percent of 2016 population, 2016-2017

1	**Miami**	**1.3**
2	San Jose	1.0
3	Orlando	0.9
4	New York	0.8
5	Boston	0.7
6	Washington, D.C.	0.7
7	San Francisco	0.7
8	Houston	0.6
9	Seattle	0.6
10	Hartford	0.5
11	Los Angeles	0.5
12	San Diego	0.5
13	Tampa	0.5
14	Dallas	0.4
15	Austin	0.4
16	Providence	0.4
17	Philadelphia	0.4
18	Minneapolis	0.4
19	Columbus	0.4
20	Atlanta	0.4
21	Buffalo	0.3
United States		**0.3**
22	Raleigh	0.3
23	Sacramento	0.3
24	Las Vegas	0.3
25	Baltimore	0.3
26	Detroit	0.3
27	Chicago	0.3
28	Nashville	0.3
29	Salt Lake City	0.3
30	New Orleans	0.3
31	Richmond	0.3
32	Jacksonville	0.3
33	Oklahoma City	0.3
34	Portland	0.3
35	Phoenix	0.3
36	San Antonio	0.3
37	Charlotte	0.3
38	Denver	0.2
39	Cleveland	0.2
40	Milwaukee	0.2
41	Louisville	0.2
42	Indianapolis	0.2
43	Virginia Beach	0.2
44	Cincinnati	0.2
45	Pittsburgh	0.2
46	Kansas City	0.2
47	Riverside	0.2
48	**St. Louis**	**0.1**
49	Memphis	0.1
50	**Birmingham**	**0.1**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

Population Change, 2010 to 2017

Not much change is expected over a one-year time period. Therefore, looking over a longer period of time can provide a better indication of what is happening. The tables on this page provide the change in population for the peer regions from 2010 to 2017. For St. Louis, the ranking in population change over this time period is the same among the peers as it was for 2016 to 2017, 45th.

The region had a small increase in population from 2010 to 2017, 0.7 percent. Despite the region's growth, Baltimore, Denver, and Tampa surpassed St. Louis in total population over this seven-year period.

In total, the U.S. population grew by 5 percent from 2010 to 2017. Most of the growth in the national population occurred in the South and the West portions of the country. As shown on Figure 1, population growth in the Midwest and Northeast only accounted for about 14 percent of the growth between 2010 and 2017.

Among the peer regions, the nine regions with the largest population growth rates are in the South, followed by four regions in the West.

Figure 1: Percent of U.S. Population Growth

By Region, 2010 to 2017

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Population

2010

1	**New York**	**19,566,480**
2	Los Angeles	12,828,961
3	Chicago	9,461,541
4	Dallas	6,426,231
5	Philadelphia	5,965,693
6	Houston	5,920,486
7	Washington, D.C.	5,636,361
8	Miami	5,566,299
9	Atlanta	5,286,743
10	Boston	4,552,596
11	San Francisco	4,335,573
12	Detroit	4,296,317
13	Riverside	4,224,965
14	Phoenix	4,193,129
15	Seattle	3,439,806
Peer Average		**3,348,967**
16	Minneapolis	3,348,858
17	San Diego	3,095,342
18	**St. Louis**	**2,787,763**
19	Tampa	2,783,469
20	Baltimore	2,710,603
21	Denver	2,543,592
22	Pittsburgh	2,356,291
23	Portland	2,226,001
24	Charlotte	2,216,992
25	Sacramento	2,149,144
26	San Antonio	2,142,516
27	Orlando	2,134,399
28	Cincinnati	2,114,686
29	Cleveland	2,077,271
30	Kansas City	2,009,338
31	Las Vegas	1,951,269
32	Columbus	1,902,001
33	Indianapolis	1,888,090
34	San Jose	1,836,940
35	Austin	1,716,320
36	Virginia Beach	1,676,817
37	Nashville	1,670,883
38	Providence	1,601,210
39	Milwaukee	1,555,954
40	Jacksonville	1,345,598
41	Memphis	1,324,827
42	Oklahoma City	1,252,991
43	Louisville	1,235,706
44	Hartford	1,212,398
45	Richmond	1,208,087
46	New Orleans	1,189,859
47	Buffalo	1,135,617
48	Raleigh	1,130,489
49	Birmingham	1,128,056
50	**Salt Lake City**	**1,087,808**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

Population Change

Percent change, 2010-2017

1	**Austin**	**23.3**
2	Raleigh	18.1
3	Orlando	17.6
4	Houston	16.4
5	San Antonio	15.5
6	Dallas	15.1
7	Charlotte	13.9
8	Nashville	13.9
9	Denver	13.5
10	Phoenix	13.0
11	Las Vegas	13.0
12	Seattle	12.4
13	Jacksonville	11.8
14	Atlanta	11.3
15	Tampa	11.1
16	Miami	10.6
17	Salt Lake City	10.6
18	Oklahoma City	10.4
19	Washington, D.C.	10.3
20	Portland	10.2
21	Columbus	9.3
22	San Francisco	9.0
23	San Jose	8.8
24	Riverside	8.4
25	Sacramento	8.2
26	San Diego	7.8
27	Minneapolis	7.5
28	Indianapolis	7.4
29	New Orleans	7.2
30	Richmond	7.1
31	Boston	6.2
32	Kansas City	6.0
United States		**5.5**
33	Louisville	4.7
34	Los Angeles	4.1
35	New York	3.9
36	Baltimore	3.6
37	Cincinnati	3.0
38	Virginia Beach	2.9
39	Philadelphia	2.2
40	Birmingham	1.9
41	Memphis	1.8
42	Milwaukee	1.3
43	Providence	1.2
44	Chicago	0.8
45	**St. Louis**	**0.7**
46	Detroit	0.4
47	Buffalo	0.1
48	Hartford	-0.2
49	Cleveland	-0.9
50	**Pittsburgh**	**-1.0**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

Components of Population Change, 2010 to 2017

The tables on this page display the components of change for the peer regions from 2010 to 2017. The 0.7 percent growth for the St. Louis region was due to net positive gains in natural change and international migration.

Over the seven-year period, there were about 60,200 more births than deaths in the region, or about 2.2 percent of the region's 2010 population.

Net international migration was also positive with more people moving into the region from other countries than moving out to other countries. The region experienced a net increase of 27,700 people due to international migration.

This net gain was offset by a net out-migration of domestic residents. About 67,600 more people moved out of the St. Louis MSA to other parts of the United States than moved into the region from other parts of the country.

Migration therefore accounted for a net decline of about 39,900 from the region's total population. This is about 1.4 percent of the region's 2010 population.

Natural Change

Births minus deaths as a percent of 2010 population, 2010-2017

1	**Salt Lake City**	**8.2**
2	Houston	7.4
3	Austin	7.1
4	Dallas	6.5
5	Washington, D.C.	6.1
6	Raleigh	5.6
7	San Jose	5.6
8	Riverside	5.6
9	San Antonio	5.6
10	San Diego	5.4
11	Atlanta	5.3
12	Denver	5.2
13	Minneapolis	5.1
14	Phoenix	4.9
15	Los Angeles	4.9
16	Seattle	4.7
17	Columbus	4.7
18	Oklahoma City	4.4
19	Las Vegas	4.4
20	Nashville	4.3
21	Indianapolis	4.2
22	Charlotte	4.1
23	Memphis	4.0
24	Kansas City	4.0
25	New York	4.0
26	Virginia Beach	3.9
27	Orlando	3.9
28	Chicago	3.9
29	San Francisco	3.7
30	Portland	3.7
31	Sacramento	3.6
32	Jacksonville	3.2
United States		**3.2**
33	Milwaukee	3.1
34	New Orleans	3.1
35	Cincinnati	2.8
36	Richmond	2.8
37	Baltimore	2.7
38	Miami	2.6
39	Boston	2.5
40	Louisville	2.3
41	Philadelphia	2.2
42	**St. Louis**	**2.2**
43	Birmingham	1.9
44	Detroit	1.7
45	Hartford	0.9
46	Providence	0.8
47	Cleveland	0.7
48	Tampa	0.5
49	Buffalo	0.1
50	**Pittsburgh**	**-1.0**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

Net Migration

Percent of 2010 population, 2010-2017

1	**Austin**	**15.9**
2	Orlando	13.7
3	Raleigh	12.3
4	Tampa	10.5
5	San Antonio	9.8
6	Charlotte	9.8
7	Nashville	9.5
8	Houston	9.0
9	Dallas	8.6
10	Jacksonville	8.6
11	Las Vegas	8.5
12	Denver	8.2
13	Miami	8.1
14	Phoenix	8.0
15	Seattle	7.7
16	Portland	6.5
17	Atlanta	6.0
18	Oklahoma City	6.0
19	San Francisco	5.3
20	Columbus	4.7
21	Sacramento	4.6
22	Richmond	4.3
23	Washington, D.C.	4.2
24	New Orleans	4.0
25	Boston	3.8
26	San Jose	3.3
27	Indianapolis	3.2
28	Riverside	2.9
29	Minneapolis	2.5
30	Salt Lake City	2.5
31	Louisville	2.5
32	San Diego	2.5
United States		**2.3**
33	Kansas City	2.0
34	Baltimore	1.0
35	Providence	0.5
36	Cincinnati	0.2
37	Pittsburgh	0.1
38	Birmingham	0.1
39	Buffalo	0.1
40	Philadelphia	0.0
41	New York	-0.1
42	Los Angeles	-0.7
43	Virginia Beach	-1.0
44	Hartford	-1.1
45	Detroit	-1.3
46	**St. Louis**	**-1.4**
47	Cleveland	-1.6
48	Milwaukee	-1.8
49	Memphis	-2.3
50	**Chicago**	**-3.1**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

Net Domestic Migration

Percent of 2010 population, 2010-2017

1	**Austin**	**13.1**
2	Raleigh	9.8
3	Charlotte	8.0
4	San Antonio	7.9
5	Nashville	7.5
6	Tampa	7.4
7	Orlando	7.3
8	Denver	6.5
9	Jacksonville	6.5
10	Phoenix	6.3
11	Las Vegas	6.1
12	Dallas	5.8
13	Portland	4.8
14	Houston	4.6
15	Oklahoma City	4.2
16	Seattle	3.6
17	Atlanta	3.6
18	Sacramento	2.3
19	Richmond	2.3
20	Columbus	2.3
21	New Orleans	2.1
22	Riverside	1.9
23	Indianapolis	1.6
24	Louisville	1.0
25	Kansas City	0.8
26	Salt Lake City	0.5
27	San Francisco	0.5
Peer Average		**0.1**
28	Minneapolis	0.0
29	Birmingham	-0.6
30	Cincinnati	-1.0
31	Pittsburgh	-1.0
32	Miami	-1.1
33	San Diego	-1.2
34	Washington, D.C.	-1.2
35	Boston	-1.2
36	Baltimore	-1.4
37	Providence	-2.1
38	Buffalo	-2.2
39	**St. Louis**	**-2.4**
40	Philadelphia	-2.5
41	Memphis	-3.1
42	Virginia Beach	-3.1
43	Cleveland	-3.1
44	Milwaukee	-3.3
45	Detroit	-3.3
46	Los Angeles	-3.9
47	San Jose	-4.0
48	Hartford	-4.4
49	Chicago	-5.1
50	**New York**	**-5.6**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

Net International Migration

Percent of 2010 population, 2010-2017

1	**Miami**	**9.2**
2	San Jose	7.2
3	Orlando	6.4
4	New York	5.5
5	Washington, D.C.	5.4
6	Boston	5.0
7	San Francisco	4.9
8	Houston	4.4
9	Seattle	4.1
10	San Diego	3.6
11	Hartford	3.2
12	Los Angeles	3.2
13	Tampa	3.1
14	Dallas	2.9
15	Austin	2.9
16	Providence	2.6
17	Raleigh	2.5
18	Philadelphia	2.5
19	Minneapolis	2.5
20	Atlanta	2.5
21	Columbus	2.4
22	Las Vegas	2.4
23	Baltimore	2.4
United States		**2.3**
24	Sacramento	2.3
25	Buffalo	2.3
26	Jacksonville	2.1
27	Virginia Beach	2.1
28	Richmond	2.1
29	Salt Lake City	2.0
30	Detroit	2.0
31	Nashville	2.0
32	New Orleans	1.9
33	Chicago	1.9
34	San Antonio	1.9
35	Oklahoma City	1.8
36	Charlotte	1.8
37	Denver	1.8
38	Phoenix	1.7
39	Portland	1.7
40	Indianapolis	1.6
41	Louisville	1.5
42	Cleveland	1.5
43	Milwaukee	1.5
44	Cincinnati	1.3
45	Pittsburgh	1.2
46	Kansas City	1.1
47	Riverside	1.0
48	**St. Louis**	**1.0**
49	Memphis	0.8
50	**Birmingham**	**0.6**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

St. Louis MSA by County

Since 2010, the population increase in the St. Louis MSA was mostly due to the following: International migration to St. Louis County, followed by city of St. Louis, St. Charles County, and St. Clair County. Larger natural increases in St. Charles and St. Louis counties, as well as in the city of St. Louis.
St. Charles County is the only county in the region that saw a substantial increase in net domestic migration. However, people moving from St. Louis County account for a large majority of the net in-migration seen in St. Charles County.

These increases were mostly countered by net out-migration, predominantly from St. Louis County, the city of St. Louis, St. Clair County, and Madison County. Population decline in the state of Illinois as a whole is a factor that affects population trends in the St. Louis region. Since 2010, Illinois has had the largest absolute decline in population of the 50 states. It is one of three states, along with West Virginia and Vermont, that have seen declines in population over this period. All of the Illinois counties in the EWG region, with the exception of Monroe County, have experienced population loss since 2010. The statewide trend appears to be affecting counties in the St. Louis region.

Population Change
St. Louis MSA by County, 2016 to 2017

County	2016 Population	Population Change (percent change)	Natural Change (births minus deaths)	Net International Migration	Net Domestic Migration	2017 Population
Bond	16,841	0.6	-21	10	118	16,948
Calhoun	4,859	-0.5	-20	3	-8	4,833
Clinton	37,565	0.1	67	-1	-17	37,614
Jersey	21,945	0.0	-15	18	-5	21,941
Macoupin	45,653	-0.5	-142	3	-65	45,446
Madison	265,598	-0.1	217	109	-488	265,428
Monroe	33,878	0.6	43	-5	183	34,097
St. Clair	263,120	-0.2	668	50	-1,360	262,479
Franklin	102,754	0.6	209	16	357	103,330
Jefferson	223,413	0.2	459	73	-126	223,810
Lincoln	55,186	1.8	297	17	680	56,183
St. Charles	390,795	1.2	1,742	582	2,397	395,504
St. Louis	998,216	-0.1	1,487	2,207	-5,188	996,726
Warren	33,815	1.7	124	-1	435	34,373
City of St. Louis	313,144	-1.4	1,273	951	-6,741	308,626
St. Louis MSA	2,806,782	0.0	6,388	4,032	-9,828	2,807,338
EWG Region	2,590,918	0.0	6,098	3,983	-10,966	2,590,000

East-West Gateway (EWG) Region

The last line on both tables shows the totals for the EWG region, which includes the seven counties and the city of St. Louis highlighted in light green.

From 2010 to 2017, the population of the region increased by about 18,600. Natural increases resulted in a net increase of about 57,600, accounting for 68 percent of the growth in population. This was offset by a net out-migration of about 38,000 residents.

The U.S. Census Bureau estimates that the EWG region saw an average population increase of about 3,700 people per year from 2010 to 2015 and small population decreases of about 800 people each year for the past two years.

Conclusion

Since 2010, the St. Louis MSA has experienced slow and steady population gains. A few of the peer regions have experienced greater gains, leading to St. Louis moving from the 18th most populous U.S. region in 2010 to the 21st in 2017.

Population Change
St. Louis MSA by County, 2010 to 2017

County	2010 Population	Population Change (percent change)	Natural Change (births minus deaths)	Net International Migration	Net Domestic Migration	2017 Population
Bond	17,768	-4.6	-76	78	-830	16,948
Calhoun	5,089	-5.0	-37	16	-237	4,833
Clinton	37,762	-0.4	582	-1	-716	37,614
Jersey	22,985	-4.5	-222	118	-948	21,941
Macoupin	47,765	-4.9	-760	24	-1,584	45,446
Madison	269,328	-1.4	2,561	723	-7,114	265,428
Monroe	32,957	3.5	356	-47	852	34,097
St. Clair	270,063	-2.8	6,488	1,067	-15,235	262,479
Franklin	101,492	1.8	1,822	83	1	103,330
Jefferson	218,728	2.3	5,146	442	-342	223,810
Lincoln	52,560	6.9	2,088	109	1,462	56,183
St. Charles	360,495	9.7	14,504	3,708	16,918	395,504
St. Louis	998,882	-0.2	14,686	14,675	-31,276	996,726
Warren	32,518	5.7	981	-31	924	34,373
City of St. Louis	319,371	-3.4	12,050	6,702	-29,435	308,626
St. Louis MSA	2,787,763	0.7	60,169	27,666	-67,560	2,807,338
EWG Region	2,571,316	0.0	57,613	27,353	-65,631	2,590,000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

EAST-WEST GATEWAY
Council of Governments

Creating Solutions Across Jurisdictional Boundaries

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To receive future WWS Updates,
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Title VI: East-West Gateway Council of Governments (EWG) hereby gives public notice that it is the policy of the agency to assure full compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987, Executive Order 12898 on Environmental Justice, and related statutes and regulations in all programs and activities. Title VI requires that no person in the United States of America, on the grounds of race, color, or national origin, shall be excluded from the participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program or activity for which EWG receives federal financial assistance. Any person who believes they have been aggrieved by an unlawful discriminatory practice under Title VI has a right to file a formal complaint with EWG. Any such complaint must be in writing and filed with EWG's Title VI Coordinator within one hundred eighty (180) calendar days following the date of the alleged discriminatory occurrence. For more information, or to obtain a Title VI Nondiscrimination Complaint Form, please see EWG's website at www.ewgateway.org/titlevi or call (314) 421-4220 or (618) 274-2750.

Grant Funding Sources: The work that provided the basis of this publication was supported, in part, by a grant provided from the U.S. Department of Transportation through the Missouri Department of Transportation and the Illinois Department of Transportation. The opinions, findings, and conclusions expressed in this publication are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the Missouri Highways and Transportation Commission, the Illinois Department of Transportation, the Federal Highway Administration, or the Federal Transit Administration.

EAST-WEST GATEWAY
Council of Governments

Creating Solutions Across Jurisdictional Boundaries

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Memo to: Board of Directors

From: Staff

Subject: Approval of the FY 2019 Unified Planning Work Program and authorization to enter into agreements with funding agencies for the work identified in the UPWP

Date: April 11, 2018

The draft FY 2019 Unified Planning Work Program (UPWP) was provided to the Board of Directors at the March meeting. During the past month, we have discussed the document with the Missouri and Illinois funding agencies and participating jurisdictions/entities. As the result of the comments received, three substantive changes were made to the document. The changes are shown on the attached pages. The proposed final version is available for your review at http://www.ewgateway.org/upwp-2019.

The document describes all anticipated activities of the Council for the period July 1, 2018 - June 30, 2019. It also serves as the scope of work for our planning agreements for the transportation planning funds through MoDOT and IDOT. Some of the activities funded by other sources such as EPA, FEMA, ASPR, and FTA are currently underway and will carry over to the next period and others will start at various times during the year depending on funding availability. The overall budget contained in the document is $21,788,423 as shown on page xvi of the FY2019 Funding Summary Chart. The new funding is anticipated to be $9,700,073. Approximately $2,721,000 of the new funding is projected to be expended either by, or on behalf of, other agencies in our region.

Staff Recommendation: Staff recommends approval of the proposed Unified Planning Work Program for fiscal year 2019 and that the Executive Director be authorized to negotiate and execute funding agreements and subrecipient awards as outlined in the document.

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The East-West Gateway Council of Governments

The East-West Gateway Council of Governments (East-West Gateway, EWG, or the Council) provides a forum for local governments of the bi-state St. Louis area to work together to solve problems that cross jurisdictional boundaries. The geographic region that East-West Gateway has served since 1965 is the 4,500 square miles encompassed by the City of St. Louis; Franklin, Jefferson, St. Charles, and St. Louis counties in Missouri; Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair counties in Illinois.

East-West Gateway is the metropolitan planning organization (MPO) for the area, which means that the federal government and the states have vested legal authority and responsibility in the agency for developing and adopting plans for the region's surface transportation system. Any transportation project within the boundaries of the eight member counties that will be wholly or partially funded with federal dollars must be contained in plans that are formally adopted by the Board of Directors.

Transportation planning is not simply an exercise in design and engineering. It requires understanding and addressing the complex relationship between mobility and the region's economy, community, and ecology. Its final product is an evolving transportation investment strategy to serve the region's economic vitality and broad quality of life goals. For that reason, the tools of planning – many of which are referenced later in this document – include population and employment estimates, land use and transportation facility inventories and maps, environmental quality assessments, computer models of existing and future travel patterns, and activities to engage interest groups and community residents in setting priorities.

Consistent with federal regulations and the agency's role as the MPO, East-West Gateway is committed to delivering a performance-driven, outcome-based transportation planning and programming process. The regional long-range transportation plan, *Connected2045*, adopted in 2015, anticipated federal performance management requirements by including performance measures and desired outcomes. Its update, due in 2019, will further refine the agency's overall investment strategy by including additional, updated performance measures along with quantifiable targets. Moreover, East-West Gateway updated the selection criteria for projects funded through suballocated surface transportation block grant funds. These new evaluation criteria are derived from federal, state, and regional goals and allow the region to move towards achieving its desired transportation outcomes through improved, targeted investments.

East-West Gateway's designation as a regional council of governments (COG) means that the agency has the civic responsibility to set the table for cooperative planning and problem-solving among and between any of its member local governments who believe that they can accomplish better things by working together than by acting separately. Although much of this cooperative planning takes place among the eight major jurisdictions of the region, it is not uncommon to find

several small cities and towns clustered around a community betterment initiative at East-West Gateway. These initiatives address issues as diverse as environmental quality, public safety, workforce development, access to jobs, economic development, community planning, and others that might be of interest to members of the Board of Directors.

LONG-RANGE TRANSPORTATION PLANNING
2.19

Activities:

1. Produce update of the RTP, including a State of the System report.

2. Continue to make presentations on the current RTP.

3. Consult with regional transportation planning partners regarding long-range planning needs, policies, and programs, including performance-based planning.

~~3.~~4. Cooperate with planning partners to continue developing a performance management program based on federal legislation and guidance.~~.~~

~~4.~~5. Refine the planning framework based on changes in federal legislation (e.g. FAST Act), as well as state and local conditions.

~~5.~~6. Continue development of a performance management program based on federal legislation and guidance.

~~6.~~7. Research best practices used by other metropolitan areas to develop and communicate long-range transportation plans, including visualization methods and use of new technologies, and apply where applicable.

~~7.~~8. Conduct outreach to groups and organizations to create awareness of the long-range transportation planning process; solicit public input on regional transportation needs and issues.

~~8.~~9. Participate in relevant agency and partner initiatives and projects, such as those related to freight, sustainability, economic development, and bicycle/pedestrian and incorporate into the RTP process where applicable.

~~9.~~10. Participate in statewide planning, performance management, and project priority setting processes in both Illinois and Missouri.

~~10.~~11. Maintain agency-wide database to include current data necessary to support evaluation of transportation system performance.

~~11.~~12. Continue to refine performance management framework to integrate management and operations, ITS, transit, bicycle, pedestrian, accessibility, paratransit, safety, freight, economic development, climate change impacts, and sustainability issues.

~~12.~~13. Establish or update, as applicable, FAST Act performance targets through data collection and coordination with IDOT, MoDOT, and other planning partners.

~~13.~~14. Develop a periodic system performance report for the RTP in consultation with federal and state partners.

LONG-RANGE TRANSPORTATION PLANNING
2.19

~~14.~~15. As necessary, assist in evaluating and refining TIP project evaluation criteria based on federal and state performance management guidance, as well as metropolitan transportation plan, *Connected2045*.

~~15.~~16. Work with regional, state, and federal partners to implement the recommendations of the *St. Louis Region Emerging Transportation Technology Strategic Plan.*

~~16.~~17. Participate in AMPO working groups, committees, symposia, and conferences dedicated to long-range transportation planning, performance management, emerging transportation technologies and other areas of importance to East-West Gateway.

~~17.~~18. Provide consultation to and coordinate meetings with transportation planning partners.

~~18.~~19. Create and provide program / project educational / informational materials, as needed.

Products/Outcomes:

A. RTP draft and final documents *(March and June 2019)*

B. RTP related presentations to Board, EAC, and supporting committees *(ongoing)*

C. Data necessary to support RTP update and ongoing performance measurement program *(ongoing)*

D. Performance management program *(ongoing)*

E. FAST Act Performance target setting *(ongoing)*

F. Refined planning framework and analytical/evaluation methods for evaluating transportation needs and the broader economic, community, and ecological impacts of alternative transportation investments *(ongoing)*

G. Presentations to interested groups and agencies *(ongoing)*

H. Public engagement related to RTP update *(ongoing)*

AIR QUALITY COORDINATION
2.32

Products/Outcomes:

A. Agendas, presentations, and proceedings for air quality committees, subcommittee, and consultation group meetings *(ongoing)*

B. Updated technical work and files on all transportation control measure-related SIP and Conformity Determination issues and updates *(ongoing)*

~~B.~~C. Website updates to reflect outcomes from AQAC and IACG meetings (as needed, ongoing)

~~C.~~D. Weekly, monthly and special reports on ozone concentrations to participating agencies *(ongoing)*

~~D.~~E. Web based, color-coded calendar, which graphically displays the AQI ozone data on a monthly basis for the ozone season *(July 1, 2018 to October 31,2018 and March 1, 2019 to June 30, ~~2000~~2019)*

~~E.~~F. An ozone database and updated postings on the EWG website *(ongoing)*

Estimated Costs:

Federal:

EPA

MoDNR-FY18/FY19	$20,912
IEPA FY19	35,000
Subtotal	$55,912

State:

MoDNR	23,582
	23,582
TOTAL	$79,494

EAST-WEST GATEWAY
Council of Governments

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Memo to: Board of Directors

From: Staff

Subject: Modification of the FY 2018-2021 Transportation Improvement Program (TIP), *Connected2045*, and the Related Air Quality Conformity Determination – Requested by IDOT

Date: April 11, 2018

The Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) has requested a modification to the FY 2018-2021 TIP, *Connected2045*, and related Air Quality Conformity Determination. They are requesting to add one new project.

Illinois New Project

IDOT has requested to add one new project to the TIP. This project is located in a portion of Jersey County that is within the East-West Gateway Metropolitan Planning Area and therefore must be included in the TIP. Funding for this project is coming from bid savings from other projects.

This project is summarized below:

New Project - Illinois					
Sponsor / TIP #	**Title – Limits**	**Description of Work**	**County**	**Federal Cost**	**Total Cost**
IDOT / 6804X-18	IL 111/IL 267 – Madison County line to 0.5 miles north of Madison County line	Resurfacing	Jersey	$201,440	$251,800
			TOTAL:	**$201,440**	**$251,800**

Staff Recommendation: Staff recommends that the FY 2018-2021 TIP, *Connected2045*, and related Air Quality Conformity Determination be revised to add one project as summarized above and detailed in the attachment. This project is exempt with respect to air quality in accordance with federal regulations (40 CFR 93.126).

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Amendment # **0118-057**
TIP # **6804X-18**
Sponsor # **C-98-203-18**

PROJECT SPONSOR: **IDOT**

ACTION REQUESTED: Revise FY 2018 of the FY 2018-2021 TIP to add a project

TITLE: **IL 111/IL 267**

LIMITS: Madison County line to 0.5 miles north of Madison County line

DESCRIPTION: Resurfacing

COUNTY: Jersey

FUNDING SOURCE: National Highway Performance Program (NHPP)

	Federal	Match	Total
PE	$0	$0	$0
ROW	$0	$0	$0
Implementation	$201,440	$50,360	$251,800
Total	$201,440	$50,360	$251,800

AIR QUALITY CONFORMITY: Exempt – Pavement resurfacing and/or rehabilitation (§ 93.126)

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Approval

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and Economic Opportunity
Patrick McKenna
Missouri Department of
Transportation
John Nations
Bi-State Development
Executive Director
James M. Wild

Memo to: Board of Directors

From: Staff

Subject: Regional Security Expenditures

Date: April 11, 2018

Staff is requesting authorization to expend funds in support of regional security that will improve the region's disaster preparedness and response capabilities. Funding will come from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) grant program. Attachment A summarizes this purchases totaling **$169,975**. Also attached is a summary description of all budgeted expenditures from the UASI grants (Attachment B).

1. **International Association of Bomb Technicians and Investigators Training** -We are requesting approval to send six regional law enforcement bomb technicians to the International Association of Bomb Technicians and Investigators (IABTI) training in Reno, Nevada on June 17, 2018 through June 22, 2018. The IABTI training provides updated information on the latest technology being used to create numerous types of explosive devices. This includes bomb disposal techniques, Improvised Explosive Device (IED) technology, bombing trends and post blast analysis. The course will address significant bombing events that have occurred around the world to include investigations and case studies. By reviewing actual incidents and case studies the bomb technicians' knowledge is enhanced thus improving their response capabilities in the region. Total cost will not exceed **$11,160**, which covers the costs for course registration, airfare, hotel and meals for six bomb technicians.

2. **Portable Gateway Repeater Systems** – We are requesting approval to purchase five Portable Gateway Repeater devices for the region's Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) teams. These field deployable devices extend the range of portable radio systems, and are able to bridge communications between different first responder radio systems - allowing interoperability among disparate radio systems. They can be used to interconnect municipal, state and federal radios, public safety and military radios, land-line and satellite telephones, 700Mhz, 800Mhz, UHF, VHF, VoIP devices, and cell phones within minutes of deployment. The equipment will be housed within waterproof portable mobile cases. One device will be given to each of the region's five USAR teams. Total cost will not exceed **$57,769**.

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3. **Percussion Actuated Non-electric (PAN) Disrupters Device** – We are requesting approval to purchase six Percussion Actuated Non-electric (PAN) Disrupter devices for the St. Louis Metro Bomb Team. The PAN Disrupters are explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) tools which are designed to remotely disable and render-safe improvised explosive devices (IEDs) without causing the IED to explode. The device uses standard commercial blank shotgun shells with a special modified projectile (usually water) to open a suspicious package and disrupt the explosive firing sequence. Total cost will not exceed **$36,270**.

4. **Law Enforcement Crisis Response Throw Phone Systems –** We are requesting approval to purchase three Crisis Response Throw Phone Systems for the Franklin County and Jefferson County Sherriff's Departments and the St. Louis County Police Department. The Crisis Response Throw Phones are used by the tactical response teams during hostage or crisis negotiations. These phones handle all forms of telephone contact, i.e., traditional copper-dial tone lines and cell phones. They digitally record the event and keep law enforcement command staff and tactical personnel aware of exactly what is occurring in the barricaded area. Total cost will not exceed **$64,776**.

The purchases described in this memo are being made in accordance with the agency's procurement policy.

Staff Recommendation: Staff recommends that the Board approve the expenditure of funds as follows:

- for the costs associated with course registration, airfare, hotel and meals to send six regional law enforcement bomb technicians to the International Association of Bomb Technicians and Investigators training in Reno, Nevada on June 17, 2018 through June 22, 2018 in an amount not to exceed **$11,160**;

- for the purchase of eight ICRI-E tactical repeater/bridge communications interoperability devices from Communications Applied Technology in an amount not to exceed **$57,769**;

- for the purchase of six Percussion Actuated Non-electric (PAN) Disrupter devices from Concept Development Corporation in an amount not to exceed **$36,270**;

- for the purchase of a crisis response rescue phone from Rescue Phone, Inc. in an amount not to exceed **$26,490**; and

- for the purchase of two crisis response throw phone from the Enforcement Technology Group, Inc. in an amount not to exceed **$38,286**.

for a total amount not to exceed **$169,975** from the UASI grant program.

ATTACHMENT A

Expenditures for Equipment and Services
April 9, 2018

Vendor	Description	Jurisdiction/Agency	Quantity	Cost
Emergency Response Training (UASI)				
St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department	International Association of Bomb Technicians & Investigators Training	St. Louis City	2	$3,720
St. Louis County Police Department		St. Louis County	2	$3,720
St. Charles County		St. Charles County	2	$3,720
Emergency Response Equipment (UASI)				
Communications-Applied Technology (Reston, VA)	Portable Gateway Repeater Systems	Regional	5	$57,769
Concept Development Corporation (Fountain Hills, AZ)	Percussion Actuated Non-electric (PAN) Disrupters	St. Louis City, St. Louis County, St. Charles County	6	$36,270
Rescue Phone, Inc. (Crofton, MD)	Crisis Response Rescue Phone	Franklin County	1	$26,490
Enforcement Technology Group, Inc. (Milwaukee, WI)	Crisis Response Throw Phones	St. Louis County, Jefferson County	2	$38,286
			TOTAL EXPENDITURES	**$ 169,975.00**

Total UASI Expenditures: $169,975

ATTACHMENT B
Cumulative Budgeted Expenditures for Major Projects under Urban Areas Security Initiative through Fiscal Year 2016

		Total Budgeted	Prior amount approved by EWG Board	This request	Remaining to be approved
Critical Response Teams					
A key goal under the UASI Strategy is to strengthen our critical response teams. We have largely accomplished this goal with hazardous materials and heavy rescue equipment and training. These teams are capable of responding to terrorist attacks, industrial accidents or natural disasters like earthquakes and tornadoes. Another element of critical response includes medical supplies for mass casualty incidents. The MCI trailers represent the first stage of meeting this need for the EMS community. Also included is equipment for Incident Management Teams that will consist of emergency responders from all disciplines. These mobile teams are activated to support emergency responders managing an event where the event continues over many hours or days.	Hazmat / HR	$18,792,753	$18,367,521	$57,769	$425,232
	Mass Casualty	1,172,980	1,091,753	0	81,227
	Incident Management Teams	2,355,312	2,211,194	0	144,118
Law Enforcement Tactical Team Equipment					
There are 7 law enforcement tactical response units in the region which need communications, tactical lights and personal protective equipment. Three of the teams will receive tactical vehicles and Metro Air Support will receive a helicopter and other equipment to support response to a variety of terrorist incidents.	Misc equipment:	9,402,894	8,901,758	101,046	501,136
	Tactical vehicles:	4,514,819	4,514,819	0	0
Interoperable Communications					
A variety of projects come within the description of Interoperable Communications. Radio caches, satellite phones and video conferencing and the Land Mobile Radio Communications Plan are included, as well as a microwave tower backbone system.	Radios, phones, video conf. etc:	8,758,026	8,579,774	0	178,252
	Microwave system:	9,338,047	9,188,047	0	150,000
	Radio Plan:	694,300	674,300	0	$20,000
The Virtual EOC					
The virtual EOC strengthens regional collaboration on a day to day basis through a web based interactive network that links the region's eight EOC's and numerous other users for planning, preparing for and responding to an incident. In future years we hope to add a robust Geographic Information System capability.		5,278,534	5,278,534	0	0

ATTACHMENT B
Cumulative Budgeted Expenditures for Major Projects under Urban Areas Security Initiative through Fiscal Year 2016

	Total Budgeted	Prior amount approved by EWG Board	This request	Remaining to be approved
Emergency Patient Tracking	$2,422,320	$2,422,320	$0	$0
Patient Tracking allows emergency medical services and hospitals to rapidly enter data about a patient into a secure wireless web-based tracking system. The data includes identification, triage condition and transport information and allows the hospitals to balance patient loads and provide information to families.				
Universal ID Project This system provides a uniform identification card for fire, law enforcement and volunteers with credential information embedded in the card.	557,812	557,812	0	0
Expand Public Health Capabilities Local public health agencies are working to prepare the region and protect citizens and first responders in the event of bioterrorism and natural diseases. Work is underway to establish an automated syndromic surveillance system for the early detection of naturally occurring or man made disease outbreaks.	2,942,741	2,764,402	0	178,339
Mass Casualty Equipment, Medical Supplies and Software for Hospitals Hospitals are preparing the region for a response to a medical surge or mass casualty incident (MCI) by staging emergency response trailers that are equipped with medical supplies, cots and bedding at selected hospitals for deployment anywhere in the St. Louis region. In addition, the hospitals will dispense medicine to employees, their families and patients in the event of a large-scale bioterrorist or naturally occurring illness. The hospitals have software that will help with the dispensing of this medicine and the management of an MCI when it occurs.	2,296,305	2,177,244	0	119,061
Disaster Incident Management System for Hospitals and Tactical Response The disaster incident management software system provides a tactical incident management capability for hospitals and response teams that includes federally required forms and plans. For the hospital systems it also includes a regional bed tracking capability.	$2,351,808	$2,270,308	$0	$81,500

ATTACHMENT B
Cumulative Budgeted Expenditures for Major Projects under Urban Areas Security Initiative through Fiscal Year 2016

	Total Budgeted	Prior amount approved by EWG Board	This request	Remaining to be approved
Terrorism Early Warning Center The TEW is operated by the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department and the St. Louis County Police Department and serves as a central clearinghouse for information and intelligence to help detect and prevent acts of terrorism.	$ 3,834,597	$3,288,721	$0	$545,876
Citizen Preparedness This program includes Citizen Emergency Response Teams and other similar teams designed to educate the public about disaster preparedness and train them to assist their neighbors. Expenditures include equipment and training to help citizens learn to respond to hazards as part of a team in their neighborhood or workplace, and public information. The program also includes the sheltering project which brings generators and shelters into the region to protect citizens who need shelter.	2,738,666	2,667,466	0	71,200
Regional Coordination Planning Includes regional emergency coordination planning, mutual aid improvements, public information and enhancements to critical infrastructure protection.	1,024,051	1,024,051	0	0
Exercises A regional Full Scale Exercise (FSE) will be held during the second quarter of 2016. The FSE scenario will be terrorist based involving a mass casualty incident and will involve regional hospitals, public health, fire and law enforcement agencies.	471,500	371,500	0	100,000
Training Most disciplines have received and will continue to attend training activities to enhance their skills. Included are heavy rescue, hazmat, incident management teams, law enforcement, public health and hospitals.	4,342,008	4,118,529	11,160	223,479
Totals:	$83,289,473	[1] $80,470,053	$169,975	$2,819,420

[1] This total represents the sum of UASI funds awarded for equipment and contractual obligations for fiscal years 2003 - 2017. The schedule represents the cumulative amount spent, from both open and closed grants, on major projects since the inception of the Homeland Security Grant Program.