Florida Division Administrator Federal Highway Administration

of Transportation

State Conservationist

Natural Resources Conservation

Service

Introduction

The ETDM process is designed to accomplish the streamlining objectives identified in Section 1309 of the Transportation Efficiency Act for the 21st Century. The ETDM Process creates linkages between land use, transportation, and environmental resource planning initiatives, through early, interactive agency involvement. In implementing the ETDM process, all ETAT agencies are responsible for reviewing and commenting on transportation improvements consistent with their respective agencies statutory and regulatory authority. Process objectives include effective/timely decision making without comprising environmental quality, full and early public and agency participation, integrating NEPA reviews with issuance of project permitting and implementing meaningful dispute resolution mechanisms. The results of the ETDM process include concurrent actions and approvals, interactive planning, efficiency gained from technology, and ultimately better transportation decisions. The tables below identify the information available from the project's purpose and need, to technical reports and environmental documents. The tables also identify the agency's review responsibilities from project planning through compliance with NEPA and permit approvals, to construction and maintenance. The tables have been divided into three basic phases of a transportation project: planning, programming, and project development. Program and project efficiency is gained by two environmental screening events that occur at the transportation planning and programming phases. The Planning and Programming Screens apply only to major capacity improvement projects, including roadway widenings, new roadways, new rail systems and bridge projects.

Planning Screen

In Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) areas, the Planning Screen will occur on capacity improvements contained in the Long Range Transportation Needs Plan and prior to the development of the MPO Long Range Transportation Plan with the exception of the Florida Intrastate Highway System (FIHS) facilities. FIHS facilities will be screened during the development of the FIHS Cost Feasible Plan, by FDOT, for both the MPO and non-MPO areas. FDOT staff are responsible for uploading the FIHS project information into the ETDM Database.

The table below identifies the information available to the NRCS during the Planning Screen (via the ETDM database). The table also addresses FHWA/FDOT and the NRCS ETAT representative review and coordination responsibilities. The review will take place on the interactive ETDM Web site and all comments will be entered directly into the ETAT review database.

ETDM Database (MPO, FDOT, FGDL)	FHWA/FDOT Responsibilities	NRCS Responsibilities
 □ Purpose and Need □ Project limits and logical termini □ Mobility Alternatives □ NRCS plans and programs □ Demographics (Community Impact Assessment) □ GIS Data Sets: Agency specific GIS database FNAI element occurrence CARL Projects National Wetlands Inventory polygons 100 Year Flood Plains 	□ In MPO areas, assist in developing the Purpose and Need Statement and establishing logical termini □ In non-MPO areas, FDOT in consultation with FHWA establishes Purpose and Need Statement and logical termini. □ In MPO and non-MPO areas, establish Purpose and Need for FIHS projects □ Ensure project information is available for ETAT review	 □ Review, comment and accept Purpose and Need for project □ Review, comment and accept logical termini □ Review, comment and accept mode choice and mobility alternatives (demand management, transit, highways) □ Review and comment on order of magnitude of impact □ Identify significant environmental resource issues □ Identify affected Farmlands

E	TDM Database (MPO, FDOT, FGDL)	FH	WA/FDOT Responsibilities		NRCS Responsibilities
	TNC Ecological Resource		ETDM Coordinator will		Input agency plans and programs that
	Conservation Areas	C	consult and resolve project		affect the project area
l	 Potential habitat for species 	i	ssues, where feasible		Identify need for future agency
	 Species locations (FNAI and 		Produce the Planning Summary		involvement and anticipated agency
	WILDOBS)	I	Report which will comprise the		coordination and consultation
l	- Ecosystem Management Areas	f	ollowing key components:		Identify resource management
	- Streams with 303(d) impaired	_	- Project Description		policies, goals and objectives
	waters	-	- Purpose and Need		Identify recommended course of
1	- Wetlands		statement		action to preserve and protect
1	Areas targeted for habitat	-	- Agency comments, issues		resources
1	conservation		and recommendations for		Evaluate potential secondary and
l l	Historical/Archaeological Sites		potential direct impacts	l	cumulative impacts
	- Areas within coastal barrier	-	- System-wide GIS mapping		Provide Project Recommendations
	resource area		depicting social, cultural,		Submit comments electronically
	- FDEP Watershed Planning &		and natural resources		within 45 calendar days of
	Coordination Water Quality Data	-	 Potential secondary and 		notification
	US Census Bureau, Census Block		cumulative impact issues		The Planning Summary Report will
	Groups, 1990		and recommendations		be made available to the ETAT
1	Coast Zone Construction Control	-	- Summary of public	1	representatives through the ETDM
1	Line (per FDEP)		involvement comments	l	Web site.
l	Best available Aerial Photos or			1	
	DOQQs				
0	Secondary and Cumulative Impact GIS			1	
100	Data Sets:				
	Existing Land Use Map				
	Future Land Use Map			1	
	Maps of approved population and				
1	employment projections by TAZ or				
	Census Track data – Density and				
	growth maps	i		1	•
	 Location and type of approved 			1	
	developments, including DRIs				
	(Regional Planning Council or				*
	Local Governments)				
	Delineated urban service area				27
1	boundaries (MPO or Local Planning				
	Agency)				
1	 Existing and future roadway 				
1	network, Needs Plan (MPO or				
1	FDOT)				
1	 Location of existing and proposed 				
1	public lands and conservation				
1	easements (WMDs or RPC)				
1	Existing and proposed Mitigation				
1	Areas (Resource Agencies)				
	Defined neighborhoods (MPO or				
	Local Government)				***************************************

Programming Screen

The Programming Screen will be performed annually on bridge projects contained in the Annual Bridge Repair and Replacement Report and on major capacity improvement projects contained in the MPO's list of priority projects prior to inclusion into FDOT's Five-Year Work Program with the exception of the FIHS facilities. The FIHS facilities for MPO and non-MPO areas will be screened during FDOT's development of the FIHS Ten-Year Plan. FDOT staff will be responsible for uploading the FIHS project information into the ETDM database. Major capacity improvements and bridge projects located on the State Highway System in rural areas will also undergo review prior to inclusion into FDOT's Five-Year Work Program.

The Programming Screen will initiate the Intergovernmental Coordination and Review Process (ICAR), formerly the Advance Notification (AN) process. The subsequent table identifies the information available to the NRCS during the Programming Screen (via the ETDM database). The table also addresses FHWA/FDOT and the NRCS ETAT representative review and coordination responsibilities. The review will once again take place on the interactive ETDM Web site, and all comments will be entered directly into the ETAT review database.

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ETDM Database (MPO, FDOT,FGDL)	FHWA/FDOT Responsibilities Distribute ICAR to Review and comment on ICAR			
☐ Intergovernmental Coordination and		- 1		
Review Process	agencies including all NRCS assigns project manager	- 1		
☐ Coastal Zone Consistency	ETAT representatives NRCS becomes Cooperating	- 1		
Determination	Determine Level of NEPA Agency, as appropriate			
□ LGCP Consistency	Environmental	ation		
☐ Goals of the State	Documentation (Class of on adequacy of corridor-wide Action Determination) resource inventory			
□ Clean Air Act Conformity	,			
Designation	Tto tie it and committee project	î l		
□ NRCS plans and programs	mpacts of 1 time and conque			
☐ Demographics (Community Impact	Establish an Farmlands.	_		
Assessment)	interdisciplinary project Review and comment on Class of team	Ν		
☐ GIS Data Sets:	1101011			
 Agency specific GIS database 	Teview project combination of writing			
 Fish and Wildlife Conservation 	Farmlands using electronic Local Government Comprehens version of Form AD-1006. Plans and Statewide goals and	IVE		
Commission Management Areas	□ Produce Programming objectives			
 FNAI Element Occurrence 	l a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a	roject		
 CARL Projects 	Summary Report which Initiate agency analysis of the property will comprise the concepts and possible typical	loject		
 National Wetlands Inventory 	following key components: sections			
polygons	- Project Description	and		
 100 Year Flood Plains 	- Purpose and Need general mitigation needed based			
 TNC Ecological Resource 	statement the statutory responsibility of th			
Conservation Areas	- Class of Action NRCS			
 Potential habitat for species 	Determination	3) if		
 Species locations (FNAI and 	System-wide mapping farmlands are impacted	- /		
WILDOBS)	depicting social, Perform project scoping activiti	es		
 Ecosystem Management Areas 	cultural, and natural based on review of ETDM datal			
 Streams with 303(d) impaired 	resources and project information and			
waters	- Agency comments, identifying required technical st	udies		
Wetlands	issues, and prior to the beginning of the pro			
 Areas targeted for habitat 	recommendations for development phase			
conservation	potential direct	ary of		
 Areas within coastal barrier 	impacts community issues, and public			
resource area	concerns			

ETDM Database (MPO, FDOT, FGDL)	FHWA/FDOT Responsibilities	NRCS Responsibilities
 FDEP Watershed Planning & Coordination Water Quality Data Best available Aerial Photos or DOQQs 	 Preliminary outline of the Project Development scope Dispute resolution issues Summary of public involvement comments 	□ Participate in dispute resolution, if necessary, to assist the ETDM Coordinator in identifying solutions to project concerns. Participate in ETAT Review Committee, as needed, to review and resolve conflicts at an informal local level Submit comments electronically within 45 calendar days □ The Programming Summary Report will be made available to the ETAT representatives through the ETDM Web site.

Project Development Documentation

During project development, the NRCS will assist the FDOT in compliance with the Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1981 (7USC 4201) to satisfy NEPA and permit issues and concerns so that the resultant approvals are acceptable to all parties and received concurrently. The table below identifies the reports and coordination responsibilities for FDOT, FHWA and the NRCS ETAT representative. Project development studies or environmental documents may require the development and maintenance of a project Web site. The ETDM interactive database will have links to the project development Web sites for agencies to continue their electronic reviews.

For federally funded major transportation capacity improvement projects, which do not individually or cumulatively have a significant environmental effect on the human and natural environment a Categorical Exclusion (CE) will be prepared. The CE level of conceptual engineering, environmental analysis and public involvement will be documented in technical support studies and be of sufficient detail to support the CE determination. For those major transportation capacity improvement projects that do not qualify for a Categorical Exclusion, an Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement will be completed, in compliance with the CEQ regulations implementing NEPA and 23 CFR 771. For non-federally funded major transportation capacity improvement projects requiring a State Environmental Impact Report (SEIR) will follow the same process used for federal documents.

	FDOT	FHWA	NRCS ETAT Reviews
	*	Preliminary Alternatives Analyses	S
0 0 0	Develop and analyze alternatives Assess major impacts of all alternatives Consult with NRCS regarding potential impacts and Best Management Practices (BMPs) for mitigation	□ Participate in development of alternatives	Review and comment on preliminary alternatives and analysis Accept alternatives under consideration

STER	FDOT	bast.	FHWA		NRCS ETAT Reviews	
0.000	Technical Reports					
0	Complete technical studies as defined by ETAT and scope of services, such as: - Wetland Evaluation Report (WER) - Cultural Resource Assessment (CRA) - Endangered Species Biological Assessment (ESBA) - Farmland Assessment, if required.		Review and comment on technical reports	0 0	Within 30 calendar days of notification, review and comment on technical reports Provide technical assistance, as needed. For projects determined to be CEs, permits will be issued upon completion and acceptance of technical studies and issuance of Location and Design Concept Acceptance (LDCA)	
			EA/DEIS	-		
0 0 0	Incorporate WER, CRA, ESBA and other technical reports into Environmental Document Complete EA/DEIS and submit to NRCS for review Apply for project permits	0	Review and approve EA/DEIS with comments incorporated (30 calendar days) Publish Notice of availability of DEIS in Federal Register		Review and comment on draft EA/ DEIS within 30 calendar days of notification Review and comment permit issues	
-			Public Hearing			
0 0 0	Identify opportunities, constraints and feasibility of Joint Public Notice and Hearing, if appropriate Hold Public Hearing Prepare transcript and certification	0	Attend hearing and participate as necessary	0 0	Attend joint public hearing and participate as necessary Provide technical assistance on public hearing topics to satisfy NEPA and permitting requirements	
F	Trepare transcript and contineation		FONSI/FEIS			
0 0 0 0	Document decisions in FONSI and FEIS Complete FONSI/FEIS and submit to NRCS for review Respond to comments Obtain project permits concurrent with NEPA approval	0 0 0 0	Review FEIS or FONSI Approve FONSI or FEIS Publish notice of FEIS availability in FR Issue Record of Decision	0	Review FONSI or FEIS and concur within 30 calendar days on NEPA and permit compliance	
	Final Design					
0	Environmental reevaluation and consultation with NRCS and FHWA on any major design modifications	0 0	Approve Environmental Reevaluation Participate in reviews to monitor implementation of EA or FEIS commitments	0	Consult with FDOT on design modification and project mitigation measures to assure commitment compliance with EA/FONSI or FEIS	

FDOT	FHWA	NRCS ETAT Reviews
	Construction and Maintenance	e
For those projects not subject to 373.4137, F.S., the following applies: Monitor implementation of mitigation measures as required by permit Correct deficiencies found as required by permit Prepare periodic reports on mitigation activities and provide to resource agencies	☐ Monitor implementation and status of mitigation efforts and sites	Review periodic reports, field reviews and consult with FDOT on mitigation success, as necessary WMD will furnish written concurrence of final mitigation success within 60 calendar days when requested by FDOT

Engineering Information

The level of engineering detail required to obtain permits during the NEPA process is a critical element in the new ETDM Process. In the new ETDM process both NEPA documents and permit applications will be developed using conceptual engineering information supported by required technical studies. An important efficiency of the ETDM process is the development, through interagency coordination and consultation, of one set of engineering and environmental data to satisfy both the NEPA process and the Federal and State regulatory environmental permitting process, concurrently; thereby, eliminating duplication and delay and maintaining production schedules. Utilizing one set of engineering and environmental data and concurrent processing, and with the specified information provided below, permits will be issued by the permitting agencies which provide special conditions outlining the estimated water quality, water quantity, and floodplain encroachment volumes required to meet agency technical review requirements.

Information Available during Project Development

Stormwater performance based calculations (i.e., existing/proposed land use, percent of impervious and pervious surface; water quality requirements; estimated pond volumes; water quantity discharge, drainage area and drainage maps; and estimated floodplain encroachment volume). Culvert analysis, may be required in those cases where FDOT proposes to extend a culvert, replace a bridge with a culvert, or replace a ditch with a culvert. Culverts will be designed with minimum headloss and flow capacity will be maintained. An option would be to include a condition in the permit that "the new structure will be designed to operate as well or better then the existing structure," with regards to drainage.

	Preliminary Pond Siting Report
	Location Hydraulics Report
	Delineation of wetlands and other surface waters
	Threatened and Endangered Species Report
	Wetlands Evaluation Report (identifies impacts to wetlands and other surface waters
	and evaluates proposed mitigation)
	Geotechnical Report (Soil Types, Groundwater Conditions)
	Plan view of alternatives/alignments
	Typical sections
	Existing topography
	Avoidance and minimization
	Type of control structure
	Estimated Outfall locations
	Special basin requirements
	SHPO letter
Inforn	nation Not Available during Project Development
	Complete set of construction plans
	Profile and grade
	Detailed cross sections
	Pipe size
	Final drainage details (control structure details)
	Final drainage calculations
	Maps, Plans, or details requiring design survey

Benefits of Concurrent Process

Listed b	elow are many benefits associated with obtaining construction permits at the end of the Project Development Phase:
	Acquisition of right-of-way can begin earlier and may relieve production constraints
	Third party challenges will be determined earlier and can be addressed more effectively and efficiently
	Agency comments can be addressed earlier, including more substantive comments related to project design issues.
	Eliminates time delays between NEPA approval and permitting issuance which will help production
	Allows FDOT to build a more reliable, efficient and cost feasible work program
	Builds trust between agencies
	Avoidance and minimization opportunities are maximized through early coordination

Permits Obtained during Project Development

The level of conceptual engineering and project information to be supplied during the Project Development phase is sufficient to meet the State Permit Agencies (WMD/FDEP) requirements for "reasonable assurance" that state water resources, and interest criteria are protected. This will be accomplished through early involvement and interagency coordination and consultation. By providing this information to the permit agencies earlier in the project development phase and applying for construction permits during the Project Development phase, FDOT will be able to request and receive the WRP or ERP contained in Chapter 373, Part IV, F.S., Sovereign Submerged Lands contained in Chapter 253, F.S., and Coastal Construction Control Line permits contained in Chapter 62B-33, F.A.C. The issuance of the Water Quality Certification will then allow the Federal permit agencies such as the Corps of Engineers and the U.S. Coast Guard to issue their respective permits concurrent with NEPA. The duration of each permit will be of sufficient length to allow the FDOT to complete the necessary project production phases and begin construction, (i.e. ten years or longer).

Environmental Reevaluation and Permits

Each project is reevaluated, in consultation with FHWA, by FDOT, prior to advancing to the next phase of project development. During the reevaluation phase consultation with permit and resource agencies will occur where major design changes effecting the permit have occurred, or where permits, whose effective date may expire prior to project construction have been identified and a time extension in permit duration is needed that will allow for construction to be completed, or where commitments are being implemented or require change.