

Overview of the Federal Aid Highway Program

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Overview

- USDOT/FHWA Organization
- Federal Laws and Regulations
- Roles and Responsibilities
- Federal Funding
- R.O.U.T.E.S. Initiative
- One Federal Decision

Overview of USDOT



Office of the Secretary of Transportation (OST)



Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)



Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)



NHTSA

Office of the Inspector General (OIG)

Administration (NHTSA)

National Highway Traffic Safety



PHMSA - Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

RITA - Research and Innovative



Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA)



Federal Railroad Administration (FRA)



Federal Transit Administration (FTA)



Maritime Administration (MARAD)



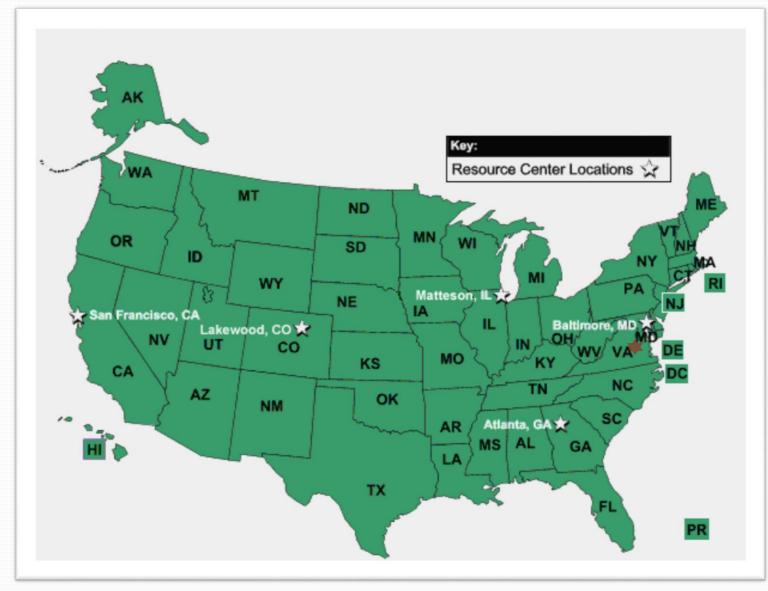
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation (SLSDC)

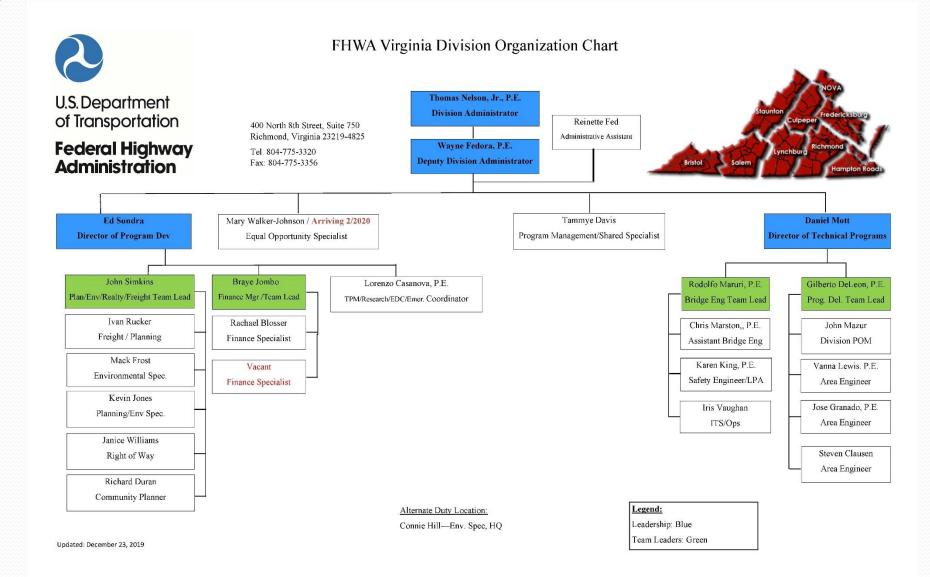
Technology Administration



Surface Transportation Board (STB)

FHWA Field Offices





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Fundamentals and Responsibilities Laws and Regulations

- Title 23 USC Code (23 USC)
- 23 Code of Federal Regulations (23 CFR)
- National Environmental Policy Act (EPA), Clean Air Act (CAA)...
- Occupational Safety & Health Act (OSHA), American with Disabilities Act (ADA)...
- State Laws and Regulations
- FHWA's Directives and Policy

Characteristics of the Federal-aid Highway Program

- Federally Assisted, State Administered
- Requires States to have a Highway Agency
- Reimbursable Program Not A Grant
- Funding tied to categories of roads
- States Pay For Maintenance
- Matching Requirements
- Contract Authority

Roles & Responsibilities under the FAHP

FHWA Role

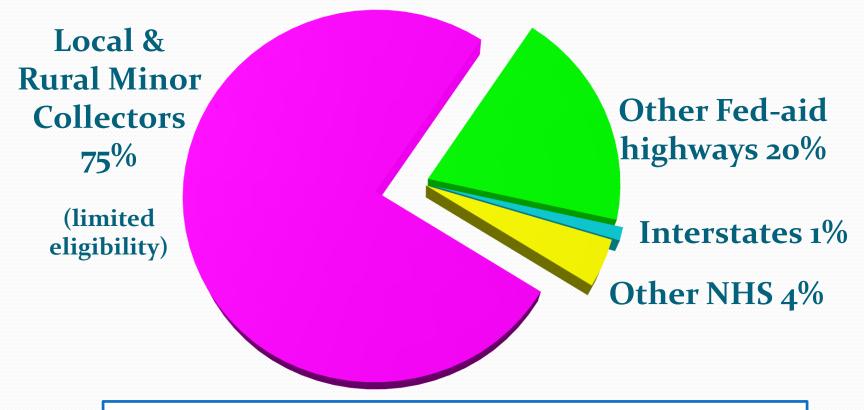
- Review and approve State proposals
- Issue standards and best practices for initiating and managing projects
- Provide oversight and guidance on projects
- Reimburse States for eligible
 expenses

State Role

- Develop a Statewide 20-yr Plan in coordination with Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs)
- Develop, plan, design, initiate and construct projects
- Maintain and operate highways
- Provide oversight to LPA Projects

Partnership

Functional Classification Eligibility for Federal Financial Assistance



4 Million Miles of Public Roads Total

About 90 percent of the FAHP consists of the following "core" programs:

- National Highway Performance Program (NHPP);
- Surface Transportation Block Grant Program (STBG);
- Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP);
- Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement (CMAQ) Program; and
- National Highway Freight Program (NHFP).

Virginia 2020 Apportionment (\$) under FAST Act

FY 2020 FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY PROGRAM APPORTIONMENTS UNDER FIXING AMERICA'S SURFACE TRANSPORTATION (FAST) ACT

(before post-apportionment set-asides; before penalties; before sequestration)

State	National Highway Performance Program	Surface Transportation Block Grant Program	Highway Safety Improvement Program	Railway- Highway Crossings Program	Congestion Mitigation & Air Quality Improvement	Metropolitan Planning	National Highway Freight Program	Apportioned Total
Virginia	630,756,761	315,701,430	64,143,588	4,889,748	58,893,491	8,154,467	38,482,756	1,121,022,241

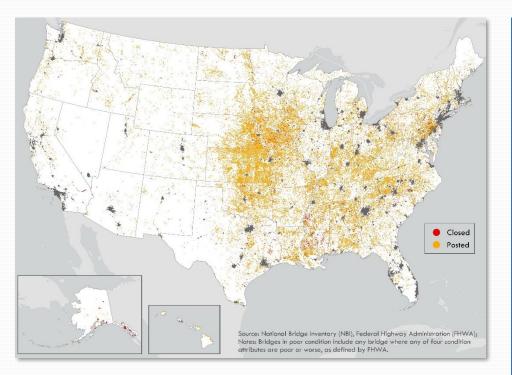


R.O.U.T.E.S.

www.transportation.gov/rural

Rural Transportation Challenges

19% of Americans live in rural areas, but 69% of our nation's total lane-miles are in rural areas



Posted = 53,924

Closed = 3,290

Safety

- The fatality rate per 100 million vehiclemiles traveled is 2.1 times greater in rural areas
- 46% of highway fatalities occur on rural roads

Infrastructure Condition

- 80% of closed bridges and 90% of posted bridges are in rural areas
- Detours required by a closed or posted bridge are 3 times longer in rural areas

Traffic and Usage

- 44% of rural passenger vehicle traffic are urban residents traveling to destinations outside their urban home
- 47% of truck VMT occurs in rural areas

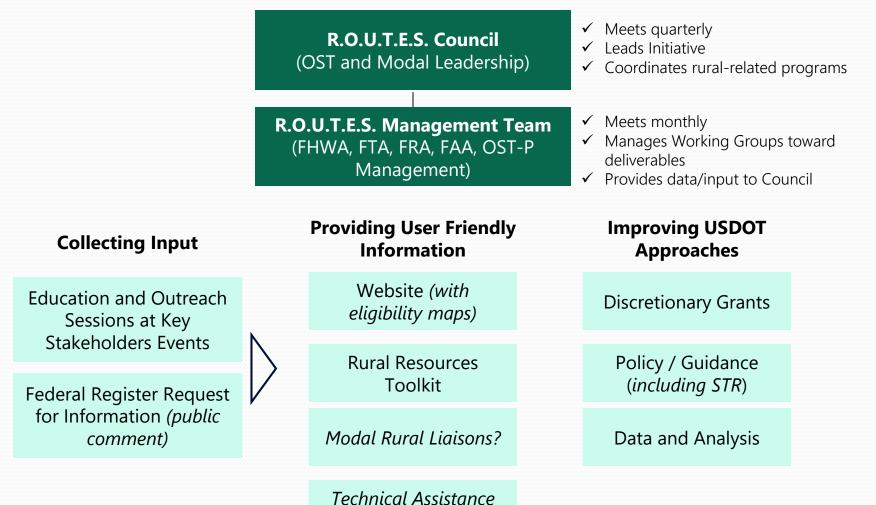
The R.O.U.T.E.S. Initiative

Rural Opportunities to Use Transportation for Economic Success

R.O.U.T.E.S. is a new USDOT initiative that will...

- 1. Collect input from stakeholders on the benefits rural projects offer for safety and economic outcomes, as well as the type and degree of assistance rural projects require
- 2. Provide user-friendly information to rural communities to enhance understanding about USDOT's infrastructure grant options
- 3. Improve USDOT's data-driven approaches to better assess needs and benefits of rural transportation infrastructure projects

Organizational Structure



cnnical Assistan Program? 6 discretionary grant programs at FHWA may fund capital infrastructure projects to improve the safety, condition, and usage of infrastructure

INFRASTRUCTURE (CAPITAL) DISCRETIONARY GRANT PROGRAMS*	FY19 FUNDING*	
Nationally Significant Federal Lands and Tribal Projects	FY18 - \$300,000,000 FY19 - \$25,000,000	
Tribal Transportation Program Safety Fund	\$9,900,000	
Advanced Transportation and Congestion Management Technologies Deployment	\$60,000,000	
Accelerated Innovation Deployment (AID) Demonstrations	\$10,000,000	
Surface Transportation System Funding Alternatives (STSFA)	\$20,000,000	
Competitive Highway Bridge Rehabilitation / Replacement Program	FY18 - \$225,000,000 FY19 - Formula	

INFRASTRUCTURE (CAPITAL) FINANCE PROGRAMS

Grant Anticipation Revenue Vehicles (GARVEE Bonds)

Section 129 Loans

^{*}FY19 unless otherwise noted. Based on the most recent, publicly-available data, Notices of Funding Opportunity, and inputs from OST-B.

USDOT Discretionary Grant Program Analysis

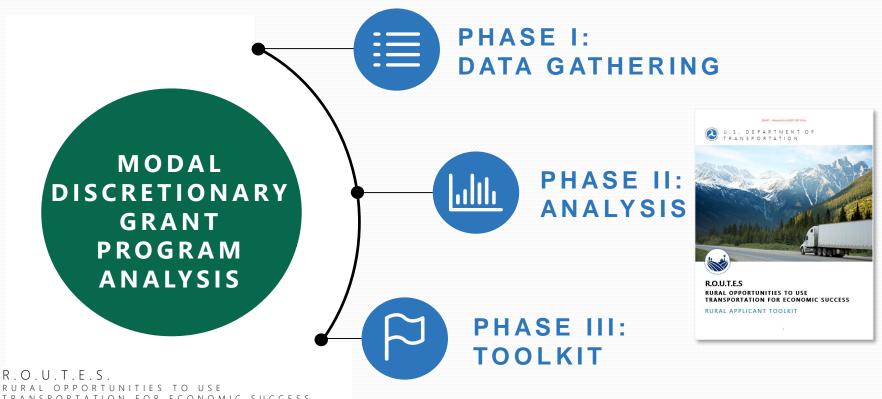
OST-P is reviewing USDOT discretionary grant programs to understand how the Department is serving rural communities through investments in infrastructure condition, safety, and usage

THE VISION

Understand the infrastructure needs of rural areas and how the Department can better meet those needs through discretionary grant program funding

THE GOAL

Conduct a current state analysis of up to four fiscal years of modal discretionary grant program data



RURAL OPPORTUNITIES TO USE TRANSPORTATION FOR ECONOMIC SUCCESS

One Federal Decision

One Federal Decision Background

- E.O. 13807 Establishing Discipline and Accountability in the Environmental Review and Permitting Process for Infrastructure Projects issued on August 15, 2017
- Requires major infrastructure projects be processed as "One Federal Decision"
 - Multiple Authorizations by Federal Agencies
 - EIS
 - Reasonable Availability of Funds
- Sets goal for completing environmental reviews and authorization decisions to an agency average of not more than 2 years from publication of NOI
- DOES NOT replace current laws and regulations

Key Aspects of One Federal Decision

- Develop single Permitting Timetable for the necessary environmental review and authorization decisions;
- Prepare single EIS;
- Sign single record of decision (ROD);
- Issue all necessary authorization decisions within 90 days of ROD issuance
- Performance accountability reporting

FHWA OFD Projects

- U.S. Route 58/220 Bypass to North Carolina State Line Limited-Access Study (Virginia)
- I-495/I-270 Managed Lanes Study (Maryland)
- Allston I-90 Multimodal Project (Massachusetts)
- I-285 Top End Express Lanes (Georgia)
- I-526 Lowcountry Corridor West Improvements (South Carolina)
- Route 5 Buffalo Skyway (New York)

Questions

