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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. The US Forest Service will participate in the ETDM process as a cooperating agency when National Forest Service Lands are to be affected or potentially affected by a proposed major transportation improvement.

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 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 USFS during the Planning Screen (via the ETDM database). The table also addresses FHWA/FDOT and the USFS 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.

FTDM Database (MPO, FDOT, FGDI)		FHWA/FDOT Responsibilities			USFS Responsibilities		
, a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a	Project limits and logical termini Mobility Alternatives USFS plans and programs Demographics (Community Impact Assessment) Example GIS Data Sets: Strategic Habitat Conservation Habitat and Land Cover Biodiversity Hot Spots Critical Wildlife Designations Priority Wetlands Habitat USFS Roads and Trails USFS Management Areas FNAI Element Occurrence CARL Projects National Wetlands Inventory polygons 100 Year Flood Plains TNC Ecological Resource Conservation Areas Potential habitat for species Species locations (FNAI and WILDOBS) Ecosystem Management Areas Streams with 303(d) impaired waters Wetlands Areas targeted for habitat conservation Historical/Archaeological Sites Areas within coastal barrier resource area FDEP Watershed Planning & Coordination Water Quality Data	0 0	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 ETDM Coordinator will consult and resolve project issues, where feasible Produce the Planning Summary Report which will comprise the following key components: Project Description Purpose and Need statement Agency comments, issues and recommendations for potential direct impacts System-wide GIS mapping depicting social, cultural, and natural resources Potential secondary and cumulative impact issues and recommendations	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Identify the need for specific-use permits and/or easement across national forest land 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 endangered species habitat or sensitive lands. Input agency plans and programs that affect the project area Identify need for future agency involvement and anticipated agency coordination and consultation Identify resource management policies, goals and objectives Identify recommended course of action to preserve and protect resources Evaluate potential secondary and cumulative impacts Provide Project Recommendations Submit comments electronically within 45 calendar days of notification The Planning Summary Report will be made available to the ETAT representatives through the ETDM		
d	WILDOBS) - Ecosystem Management Areas - Streams with 303(d) impaired waters - Wellands - Areas targeted for habitat conservation - Historical/Archaeological Sites - Areas within coastal barrier		 Purpose and Need statement Agency comments, issues and recommendations for potential direct impacts System-wide GIS mapping depicting social, cultural, and 	0 0 0	policies, goals and objectives Identify recommended course of action to preserve and protect resources Evaluate potential secondary and cumulative impacts Provide Project Recommendations Submit comments electronically within 45 calendar days of		
0	 FDEP Watershed Planning & Coordination Water Quality Data US Census Bureau, Census Block Groups, 1990 Coastal Zone Construction Control Line (per FDEP) Best available Aerial Photos or DOQQs Secondary and Cumulative Impact 		comulative impact issues	O	The Planning Summary Report will be made available to the ETAT		
	Example GIS Data Sets: - Existing Land Use Map - Future Land Use Map - Maps of approved population and employment projections by						

ETDM	Database (MPO, FDOT, FGDL)	FHWA/FDOT Responsibilities	USFS Responsibilities
	TAZ or Census Track data		
	Density and growth maps		
7/2	Location and type of approved		
	developments, including DRis		
	(Regional Planning Council or		
ľ	Local Governments)		
-	Delineated urban service area		
	boundaries (MPO or Local		
l	Planning Agency)		
	Existing and future roadway		
l	network, Needs Plan (MPO or		
l	FDOT)		
100	Location of existing and	17	
l	proposed public lands and		
l	conservation easements		
l	(WMDs or RPC)		
77.0	Existing and proposed		
l	Mitigation Areas (Resource		
I	Agencies)		
777.0	Defined neighborhoods (MPO		
	or Local Government)		

Programming Screen

The Programming Screen will be performed annually on major capacity improvement projects in the MPO's list of priority projects prior to inclusion into the 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.

The Programming Screen begins the Intergovernmental Coordination and Review (ICAR) process, which begins what was formerly the Advance Notification (AN) process. The ICAR process applies only to major transportation capacity improvement projects (as described in the Master Agreement) that are subject to the EDTM process. The ICAR process is initiated by the FDOT District Office by notifying all ETAT members that the Programming Screen has been uploaded with project related information and is ready for ETAT review. Distribution of the Programming Screen ICAR notice is accomplished by FDOT utilizing the Environmental Screening Tool(EST). Once all ETAT members, including central units of State government, which may have plans, programs or projects affected by the proposed transportation action have received the electronic notice, they begin their review of the proposed transportation action by viewing the Programming Screen and providing technical advice, assistance and comment.

Issuance of the electronic notice for the Programming Screen begins a 45 day comment period, to allow for the distribution, discussion and receipt of agency responses consistent with the Programming Screen and ICAR review. All ETAT members comments, advice and recommendations regarding the proposed transportation project and its potential environmental effects are made through the Programming Screen. These comments are used by the FDOT and FHWA to make early NEPA and Permit related decisions regarding project impacts, project alternatives, environmental mitigation and technical study needs.

ETDM Database (MPO, FDOT, FGDL)	FHWA/FDOT Responsibilities	USFS Responsibilities	
EFDM Database (MPO, FDOT, FGDL) Intergovernmental Coordination and Review Process Coastal Zone Consistency Determination LGCP Consistency Goals of the State Clean Air Act Conformity Designation USFS plans and programs Demographics (Community Impact	FHWA/FDOT Responsibilities Distribute ICAR to agencies including all ETAT representatives Determine Level of NEPA Environmental Documentation (Class of Action Determination) Publish Notice of Intent for EIS Apply for Special Use	USFS Responsibilities Review and comment on ICAR USFS assigns project manager USFS becomes Cooperating Agency, as appropriate Agree through formal documentation on adequacy of corridor-wide resource inventory Review and comment on project impacts: quantity and types of wetlands, protected species and	
Assessment) **D Example GIS Data Sets: - Strategic Habitat Conservation - Habitat and Land Cover - Biodiversity Hot Spots - Critical Wildlife Designations (FWC) - Priority Wetlands Habitat - Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission Management Areas - USFS Roads and Trails - USFS Management Areas - FNAI Element Occurrence - CARL Projects	Permit as needed Establish an interdisciplinary project team Consult with USFS on Section 7 as necessary Produce Programming Summary Report which will comprise the following key components: Project Description Purpose and Need statement Class of Action	cultural resources. Review and comment on Class of Action Initiate agency analysis of the project concepts and possible typical sections Identify all permitability issues and general mitigation needed based on the stantatory responsibility of the USFS Perform project scoping activities based on review of ETDM databases and project information and identifying required technical studies	

ETDM Database (MPO, FDOT, FGDL)	FHWA/FDOT Responsibilities	USFS Responsibilities
National Wetlands Inventory polygons 100 Year Flood Plains TNC Ecological Resource Conscrvation Areas	Determination - System-wide mapping depicting social, cultural, and natural resources	prior to the beginning of the project development phase Review and comment on summary of community issues, and public concerns
 Potential habitat for species Species locations (FNAI and WILDOBS) Ecosystem Management Areas Streams with 303(d) impaired waters Wetlands Areas targeted for habitat conservation Areas within coastal barrier resource area FDEP Watershed Planning & Coordination Water Quality Data Best available Aerial Photos or DOOOs 	 Agency comments, issues, and recommendations for potential direct impacts Proliminary 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 of notification The Programming Summary Report will be made available to the ETAT representatives through the ETDM Web site.

Project Development and Environment Documentation

During project development, the USFS will assist the FDOT in compliance with USFS's proprietary and regulatory laws and rules cited in Appendix A including: Organic Administrative Act of 1897; Forest Highways Act of 1958; Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960; Wilderness Act of 1964; National Forests Roads and Trails Act of 1964; National Historic Preservation Act of 1966; Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968; National Environmental Policy Act of 1969; Endangered Species Act of 1973; Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974; National Forest Management Act of 1976; Clean Air Act of 1977; Clean Water Act of 1977; 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, to satisfy NEPA, and will coordinate resource permitting (ERP, WRP) processing, as applicable, to state of Florida laws and/or Federal regulations so that projects are acceptable to all parties and receive NEPA approval and permits concurrently.

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 and made available for review by the USFS ETAT representative. 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. Non-federally funded major transportation capacity improvement projects requiring a State Environmental Impact Report (SEIR) will follow the same process used for federal documents.

The table below identifies the reports and coordination responsibilities for FDOT, FHWA and the USFS 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.

200	FDOT	100	FHWA	8 559	USFS ETAT Reviews		
	Preliminary Alternatives Analyses						
000	Develop and analyze alternatives Assess major impacts of all alternatives Consult with USFS regarding potential impacts and Best Management Practices (BMPs) for mitigation	D	Participate in development of alternatives	0 0 0	Review and comment on preliminary alternatives and analysis Accept alternatives under consideration Accepts to update all the easement deeds		
		•	Technical Reports				
7	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) Consult with USFS on project involvement and Special Use Permit for National Forest Lands	D	Review Technical Reports	0 0 0	Review and comment on ESBA and-CRA and Tribal Consultation-as appropriate. Provide technical assistance, as needed Coordinate on Special Use Permit for National Forest Lands		

100	FDOT	97	FHWA		USFS ETAT Reviews
			EA/DEIS		
0 0	Incorporate technical reports into Environmental Document Complete EA/DEIS and submit to USFS for review Apply for project permits Apply for Special Use Permit on National Forest Lands	0	Review and approve EA/DEIS with comments incorporated (30 calendar days) Publish Notice of availability of DEIS in Federal Register	םם	Review and comment on EA or DEIS Provide reviews within 30 calendar days of receipt of information
1			Public Hearing		
**************************************	Identify opportunities, constraints and feasibility of Joint Public Notice and Hearing, if appropriate Hold Public Hearing Prepare transcript and certification	D	Attend hearing and participate as necessary	ם	Attend joint public hearing and participate as necessary or conduct simultaneous public hearing for obtaining concurrent permits/NEPA approval and/or issue formal public notice Provide technical assistance on public hearing topics to satisfy permitting requirements
			FONSI/FEIS	-	
9 9	Document decisions in FONSI and FEIS Complete FONSI/FEIS and submit to USFS for review Respond to comments Obtain project permits concurrent with NEPA approval	0000	Review FEIS or FONSI Approve FONSI or FEIS Publish notice of FEIS availability in FR Issue Record of Decision Final Design	0	within 30 calendar days of notification on NEPA and permit compliance Issue Special Use Permit with stipulations as appropriate
	Environmental reevaluation and	0	Approve Environmental	۵	Consult with FDOT on design
	consultation with USFS and FHWA on any major design modifications. Consult and agree to construction stipulations with USFS. Agrees to sign construction stipulations submitted by USFS prior to any construction activities. Provide R/W maps and Logal description to USFS for easement deeds to be updated and recorded.	C	Reevaluation Participate in reviews to monitor implementation of EA or FEIS commitments	0	modification and project mitigation measures to assure commitment compliance with EA/FONSI or FEIS Update and record all easement deeds for FDOT construction projects.
			truction and Maintenance		An W C & MORON ANTICO 1 1 1
	measures as required by permit Correct deficiencies found as required by permit	C	Monitor implementation and status of mitigation efforts and sites, as appropriate	U	Consult with FDOT on mitigation success, as necessary

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.

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/PDEP) 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.