

National Association of County Engineers

"The Voice of County Road Officials" Florida Association of County Engineers and Road Superintendents June 29, 2023

NACE Members

- County/Parish Engineers
- Public Works Directors
- Road Managers/Supervisors
- Highway Superintendents
- Traffic Engineers
- Land Surveyors
- Highway Department CAO's
- Bridge Engineersand their staffs





NACE COMMITTEES

- Emergency Preparedness
- Pavement Preservation
- Safety & Technology
- Structures and Environment
- Unpaved Roads
- Awards
- Constitution & Bylaws
- Corporate Services
- Legislative
- Membership



Member States

North East Indiana Michigan – 100% New Jersey New York Ohio South East Alabama – 100% Florida Kentucky Maryland Mississippi Tennessee Georgia North Central
Illinois – 100%South Central
Iowa – 100%Minnesota – 100%KansasMontanaLouisianaNo. DakotaMissouriSo. Dakota – 100%NebraskaWisconsin – 100%OklahomaWyomingTexas

Western

Arizona **California – 100%** Colorado Idaho Oregon **Washington – 100%** Utah









NACE Legislative Priorities

- Permit and Approval Process Streamlining
- Increased Federal Funding for Locals
- Highway Trust Fund Solvency
- Direct Funding for Locals
- Streamlined Grant Application Process
- Safety





Advocacy

Representing county engineers and professional road managers nationally.

- NACE Legislative Priorities
- Influencing Policy makers and key stakeholders
- Testimony before Congress
- Visits on Capitol Hill and legislative fly-ins
- Regular communications with legislators and agencies concerning NACE priorities and proposed legislation
- Participation in the NACo Committee (Transportation; Environment, Energy & Land Use) and Resolutions Process







2023 NACE Fly-In

February 9, 2023

- USDOT (Office of the Secretary)
- House T&I (Majority)
- White House
- Member Offices





CABT Local Bridge Study: The Impacts of Heavier Trucks on Local Bridges

The Impacts of Heavier Trucks on Local Bridges

March, 2023

Con	tri	bu	to	rs

Rick Bailey County Commissioner Johnson County, Texas

Brian Keierleber, P.E. County Engineer Buchanan County, Iowa

Roger D. Mingo, P.E. Principal R.D. Mingo and Associates Josh Harvill, P.E. County Engineer Chambers County, Alabama

> Thomas Klasner, P.E. County Engineer Jersey County, Illinois

Matthew Muir Director of Policy and Technology Coalition Against Bigger Trucks "There are 474,266 local bridges in the U.S. Our research found that **87,455 of those structures would be "at risk" of needing to be replaced or strengthened to accommodate heavier configurations, nearly 1 in 5**...A conservative estimate of the cost of replacing or strengthening those at-risk bridges would be as much as **\$78.4 billion** depending on the weight of the truck."

Thank you to county engineer contributors!

So What's new since we last spoke??

- Republicans Control the House (Democrats still control the Senate and White House). With control comes subpoena powers, which will dominate investigations and sometimes the news cycle.
- Divided Government Makes passing Non-crucial legislation with even a remote amount of partisanship near impossible to pass.
- New Speaker is Kevin McCarthy (R-CA) But at what cost?
- New Investigations with House Transportation & Infrastructure Committee (Environmental Regulations, Implementation of IIJA).
- Officially in a Presidential Election Cycle.



BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW: WHAT TO EXPECT IN FY 2023

- **Quicker rollouts of notices of funding** than FY 2022
 - USDOT FY 2023 RAISE NOFO just released on 11/30
- New programs in FY 2023
 - USDOT PROTECT Program, Charging and Refueling Infrastructure Grants
- With new programs largely in place, a shifting focus to improving regulations and processes
 - Especially in the U.S. House



FY 2023 Omnibus: USDOT Appropriations

\$29 billion discretionary
+ \$78 billion mandatory
+ \$37 billion BIL approps
\$144 BILLION in total
budgetary resources for
USDOT in FY 2023

2.4% increase from FY 2022

	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
TOTAL, U.S. DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION			
Regular Appropriations	25,487.2	27,100.5	28,896.3
Contract Authority	62,058.6	76,740.5	78,353.4
Mandatory EPF	28.3	28.3	28.3
IIJA Advance Appropriations	0.0	36,835.6	36,810.6
IIJA Mandatory GF Funding	0.0	20.0	20.0
Total Budget Authority	87,574.1	140,725.0	144,108.6

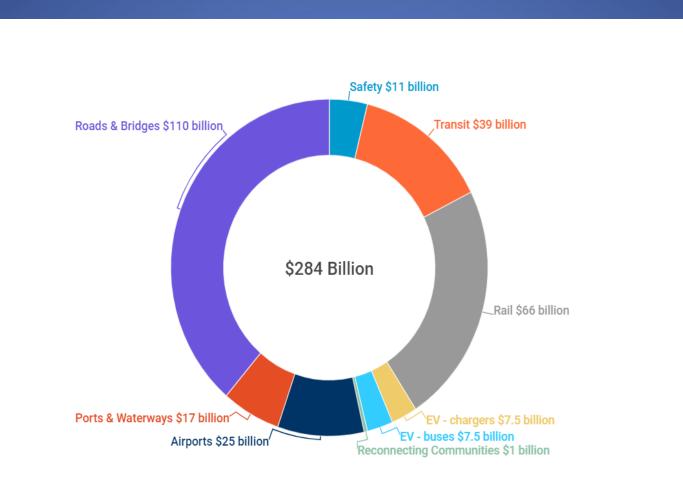
THE INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT & JOBS PLAN

On August 10, the U.S. Senate passed the Infrastructure Investments and Jobs Act (IIJA) in a 69-30 vote. The bipartisan infrastructure legislation would provide \$973 billion over five years from FY 2022 through FY 2026, including \$550 billion in new investments for all modes of transportation, water, power and energy, environmental remediation, public lands, broadband and resilience.

Above baseline investments for sectors addressed in IIJA include:

Transportation: \$284 billion Water: \$55 billion Broadband: \$65 billion Energy & Power: \$73 billion Environmental remediation: \$21 billion Western water infrastructure: \$8.3 billion Resiliency: \$46 billion

INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT AND JOBS ACT BREAKDOWN OF TRANSPORTATION-RELATED FUNDS



Courtesy: NACo

Bipartisan Infrastructure Law

Funds highway programs for five years (FY 22-26)

- \$350.8 B (FY 22-26) for highway programs \$303.5 B in Contract Authority (CA) from the Highway Trust Fund (HTF)
- \$47.3 B in advance appropriations from the General Fund (GF)

More than a dozen new highway programs, including

- Formula: resilience, carbon reduction, bridges and electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure
- **Discretionary:** bridges, EV charging infrastructure, rural projects, resilience, wildlife crossings, and reconnecting communities

Focus on safety, bridges, climate change, resilience, and project delivery

- More opportunities for local governments and other non-traditional entities to access new funding
- \$90 B transfer (General Fund -> Highway Trust Fund) to keep the HTF Highway Account solvent for years

Funding Available to a Range of Recipients

Program Examples	State	MPO	Local	Tribe	PA *	Territory	FLMA*
Apportioned programs (formula)	\checkmark						
Bridge Program (formula)	\checkmark			\checkmark			
National Electric Vehicle Formula Program	\checkmark		✓				
Safe Streets and Roads for All program		\checkmark	✓	\checkmark			
PROTECT Grants (discretionary)	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark		✓
Charging and Fueling Infrastructure Program	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	
Congestion Relief Program	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓				
Bridge Investment Program (discretionary)	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark		✓
Reconnecting Communities Pilot Program	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓	\checkmark			
Rural Surface Transportation Grants	\checkmark		✓	\checkmark			
INFRA	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark		✓
Nat'l Infra. Project Assistance	\checkmark	✓	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark		
Local and Regional Project Assistance	\checkmark	~	√	\checkmark	√	\checkmark	

Source: USDOT

THE INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENTS & JOBS ACT Major Provisions for Counties

- Creates a new, \$40 billion Bridge Investment Program that off-system bridges would be eligible for to repair, replacement and rehabilitation.
- Codifies elements of the Trump Administration's "One Federal Decision" that would require one federal agency to be responsible for issuing a decision resulting from a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review, among other reforms, such as limiting the allowable number of pages for a decision
- Increases project cost thresholds for categorical exclusions, thereby making more projects eligible for streamlining
- Authorizes \$3.5 billion for the Weatherization Assistance Program in FY 2022
- Includes \$5 billion over five years for a new grant program to support activities that reduce the likelihood and consequence of impacts to the electric grid due to extreme weather, wildfire and natural disaster
- Establishes a new competitive grant program for local governments to address and eliminate at-grade rail crossings
- Establishes a new State and Local Cybersecurity grant program
- Private Activity Bonds (PABs): additional authorization of \$15 Billion

Surface Transportation Reauthorization: Highways, Transit & Rail Programs

Surface Transportation Block Grant (STBG) Program

- Increases the off-system bridge set-aside. Under the bill, not less than 20 percent of a state's STBG allocation would need to be spent on bridges that are located off of the Federal-aid HWY system (up from 15 percent under current law).
- Increases the off-system bridge set-aside | \$5.18 billion over five years
- Creates a new set-aside for transportation projects in rural areas.
- Creates a new population tranche for STBG suballocated funds (new category is for areas with a population of 50,000 to 200,000).
- Increases the amount of funding set aside for the Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP) and increases the minimum percentage of TAP funding that is sub-allocated on the basis of population.
- Adds new eligibilities to STBG, including construction of wildlife crossing structures, electric vehicle charging infrastructure and vehicle-to-grid infrastructure, installation and deployment of intelligent transportation technologies, projects that facilitate intermodal connections between emerging transportation technologies, resilience features, cybersecurity protections, etc.

Changes to Surface Transportation Block Grant Program (STBG)

Topics	Changes
Eligible projects	 Adds several new types of eligible projects, including: EV charging infrastructure protective features to enhance resilience wildlife crossing projects
Off-system bridges	 Increases off-system bridge set-aside Adds eligibility to include replacing a low water crossing with a bridge
Sub- allocation	 Population categories for sub-allocation split into smaller ranges: < 5,000 [NEW] 5,000 – 49,999 [NEW] 50,000 – 200,000 > 200,000 Requires States to consult with RTPOs and MPOs for urbanized areas with 50,000-200,000 pop. before using certain suballocated funding
Rural Areas	 Permits States to use up to 15% of funds for eligible projects or maintenance on non-Federal aid highways in rural areas, and up to 5% for certain barge landing, dock and waterfront infrastructure projects

What is the BIP?

- The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) established a new program, the Bridge Investment Program (BIP) under 23 U.S.C. 124
- In addition, BIL designated funding for FY22 through FY26 for this program
- BIL established two funding categories within BIP: Large Projects (Large Bridge Projects) and Other than Large Projects (Bridge Projects)
- For FY22-FY26, a third funding category was added: Planning Grants (Division J, Title VIII of BIL)

Source: USDOT

Surface Transportation Reauthorization: Highways, Transit & Rail Programs FY 2022 – FY 2026 Highlights for Counties:

CREATES NEW BRIDGE INVESTMENT PROGRAM (BIP)

- Counties could apply directly to USDOT for the competitive portion of the BIP to carry out small and large bridge projects. Eligible projects would be defined as those meeting the following goals, including:
- Reducing the number of bridges already in poor condition or those that are in fair condition but are at risk of falling into poor condition in the next three years
- Reducing the number of bridges and the amount of individual vehicle miles traveled (VMT) over bridges in poor or vulnerable condition, as well the VMT over bridges that do not meet current design standards or that have weight restrictions
- The federal share for projects would be no more than 50 percent for large projects (defined as those costing more than \$100 million) and no more than 80 percent for any other project. Off-system bridges would be eligible.
- While states would receive the BIP formula funds, the bill would create a 15 percent set-aside within the program to address off-system bridges, much like STBG.

Courtesy: NACo

BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW: BRIDGE FORMULA PROGRAM IN FY 2023

- **\$5.5 BILLION** in formula funds to state DOTs annually through FY 2026
- Each state will receive at least \$45 MILLION annually, making **at least \$6.75 MILLION** available for off-system bridges annually in all 50 states
- <u>Creates new, 15% off-system bridge set-aside</u> within state formula funds

MEMORANDUM

Subject: ACTION: Bridge Formula Program (BFP) Implementation Guidance	Date: January 14, 2022
From: Hari Kalla Associate Administrator, Office of Infrastructure /s/	In Reply Refer To: HIF-1
To: Division Administrators	

Purpose

This memorandum provides background, guidance on Administration priorities and use of Federal-aid highway formula funding, eligibilities, fund information, and definitions for the implementation of the Bridge Replacement, Rehabilitation, Preservation, Protection, and Construction Program (hereafter, Bridge Formula Program (BFP)) as established in title VIII of division J of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, enacted as the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, Public. Law 117-58 (Nov. 15, 2021).

Background

The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) appropriates \$5,500,000,000 for the BFP under the Highway Infrastructure Program for each of Fiscal Years (FY) 2022 through 2026. Funds are distributed to the States¹ by a statutory formula (after set-asides for Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) administration and operations and Tribal transportation facility bridges). The statute requires that the apportionments be adjusted so that each State receives no less than \$45,000,000 each fiscal year. Additionally, 15 percent of each State's distributed funds are set aside for use on off-system bridges.

Funds made available under the BFP, except as otherwise provided, are to be administered as if apportioned under chapter 1 of title 23, United States Code (U.S.C.). Further, since any project funded under the BFP is to be treated as a project on a Federal-aid highway, Davis-Bacon wage requirements apply to all projects funded with BFP funds.

The FHWA Notice N4510.867 (<u>https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/legsregs/directives/notices/</u>) provides more information on the distribution of FY 2022 funds and applicable statutory requirements. For FY 2023 through 2026 funds, please revisit FHWA's Notices website at the appropriate future time.

Guidance on Administration Priorities and Use of Federal-aid Highway Formula Funding

On December 16, 2021, FHWA issued guidance ("Policy on Using Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Resources to Build a Better America", hereafter "Policy") that serves as an overarching framework to prioritize the use of BIL resources on projects that will Build A Better America. That Policy is available on FHWA's BIL implementation website at the following URL: https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/bipartisan-infrastructure-law/building_a_better_america-policy_framework.cfm

the Federal share for costs reimbursed with BFP funds under this program for an offsystem highway bridge owned by a county, town, township, city, municipality or other local agency, or federally-recognized Tribe⁵ shall be
100 percent. The FHWA encourages States to take advantage of this opportunity to use 100 percent Federal funds for off-system highway bridges.

States are required to set aside 15 percent of their BFP funding to address off-system bridge needs. There is no provision authorizing States to reduce the minimum 15 percent setaside amount, and the 15 percent set-aside is a minimum, not a maximum."

--Jan.2022 FHWA BFP implementation guidance

Formula Funds For County Roads..... Bridge Formula Program (BFP) Questions and Answers (Last Updated December 23, 2022)

The Federal share for costs reimbursed with BFP funds for an off-system bridge owned by a county, town, township, city, municipality or other local agency, or federally-recognized Tribe shall be 100 percent. "Off-system bridge" is defined as highway bridge located on a public road, other than a bridge on a Federal-aid highway. "Federal-aid highway" is defined as a public highway eligible for assistance under chapter 1 of title 23, U.S.C., other than a highway functionally classified as a local road or rural minor collector.

Therefore, the 100 percent Federal share under the BFP is only applicable to a highway bridge that is: (1) owned by a county, town, township, city, municipality or other local agency, or federally-recognized Tribe, and (2) located on a public road that is functionally classified as a local road or rural minor collector.

BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW: OFF-SYSTEM BRIDGES UNDER THE BIL

PROGRAM	FAST ACT FY 21	FY 23 FUNDING	TOTAL In Fy 23	% CHANGE FROM FY21
Bridge Formula Program off-system bridge set-aside	N/A	\$796 million	¢1 001	1200/
Surface Transportation Block Grant Program off-system bridge set-aside	\$776.5 million	\$1.035 billion	\$1.831 billion	130% increase

Eligible Applicants

- 1. A State or a group of States;
- 2. A metropolitan planning organization that serves an urbanized area (as designated by the Bureau of the Census) with a population over 200,000;
- 3. A unit of local government or a group of local governments;
- 4. A political subdivision of a State or local government;

- 5. A special purpose district or a public authority with a transportation function;
- 6. A Federal land management agency;
- 7. A Tribal government or a consortium of Tribal governments; and
- 8. A multistate or multijurisdictional group of entities as described above in 1-7.

BIL AWARD Size/Cost Share

Planning Grants

- No maximum or minimum award size
 - Bridge Project Grants
- Total project costs cannot exceed \$100 million
- Minimum award of \$2.5 million
- Maximum award amount of up to 80% of total project costs

- Large Bridge Project Grants
- Total project costs of greater than \$100 million
- Minimum award of \$50 million
- Maximum award amount of up to 50% of total project costs

Maximum Federal Share

- Cannot exceed Federal share for the project under 23 U.S.C. 120
- Cannot exceed 90% for off-system bridges

BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW: SAFE STREETS AND ROADS FOR ALL GRANTS SCAN TO ACCESS THE NOFO

NOFO OVERVIEW

Purpose: To provide local and tribal governments and MPOs with grants to support implementation of local safety initiatives that prevent death and serious injury on roads and streets

\$1.18 billion AVAILABLE NOW through 7/10/23!



APPLICATIONS DUE 5:00 PM ET, JULY 10TH

Safe Streets and Roads for ...

NOFO AVAILABLE AMOUNT (MAY INCLU...

\$1.18 billion

AGENCY

U.S. Department of Transportati...

SUB-AGENCY

Office of the Secretary

DESCRIPTION

Supports the implementation of local safety initiatives to prevent death and serious injury on roads and streets

SPECIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

NOTICE OF FUNDING OPPORTUNITY Notice of Funding Opportunity

DEADLINE TO APPLY

7/10/2023

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Program makes significantly more awards each year than other USDOT discretionary grant programs
 - Funded every complete Action Plan application in FY 2022
- Can bundle projects addressing different concerns
- Expedited grant agreement execution process w/in 12 mos. of award announcement
- Funds must be expended within 5 years
- Applications must be submitted through Valid Eval, not grants.gov
 - Still requires use of UEI, which can take several weeks to obtain register now through SAM.gov

BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW: SAFE STREETS FOR ALL PROGRAM

PURPOSE

Provides local and tribal governments and MPOs with grants to support implementation of local safety initiatives that prevent death and serious injury on roads and streets FUNDING + MATCH OVER 5 YEARS \$6 BILLION FED COST SHARE

ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES

- Develop or update a Comprehensive Safety Action Plan
- Conduct planning, design, and development activities in support of an Action Plan
- Carry out projects and strategies identified in an Action Plan

STATES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THIS PROGRAM; ONLY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND MPO's

80 PERCENT

	PLANNING & DEMONSTRATION GRANTS	IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS	
Eligible Entities	 Local governments MPOs Group of the above 	 Local governments MPOs Group of the above 	
Min. / Max. Award	 Minimum award = \$100,000 Maximum award = \$10 million 	 Minimum award = \$2.5 million Maximum award = \$25 million 	
Federal Cost Share	• 80%	• 80%	
Eligible Projects	 Developing a comprehensive safety action plan or Action Plan (pg. 6) Supplemental planning activities (must have AP in place if only seeking to fund supplementals) 	 Carrying out infrastructure, behavioral or operational activities identified in the Action Plan directly related to the addressing the safety problem(s) identified in the application and Action Plan Supplemental planning activities 	
Special Considerations	 Prioritizes rural areas Defines rural as "jurisdictions outside an Urban Area (UA) or located within Urban Areas with populations fewer than 200,000" 		

CHANGES FROM FY 2022 NOFO

- Applications are submitted through Valid Eval instead of Grants.gov.
- **Planning and Demonstration Grants replaced Action Plan Grants** with a number of substantive changes throughout the NOFO:
 - Section A further clarifies eligible planning and demonstration activities
 - Section B.3 changed the expected minimum and maximum award range to \$100,000 to \$10 million
 - Section B.4 has a longer expected period of performance under certain circumstances
 - Section C.3 has changed eligibility requirements and allows applicants currently developing a comprehensive safety action plan to request additional funding for planning and demonstration
 - Section E has a revised selection criteria requirement for the "Additional Safety Context" narrative, which is now expected to be between 1 and 2 pages

CHANGES FROM FY 2022 NOFO

- Implementation Grants had the following substantive changes:
 - Section B.3 changed the expected minimum and maximum award range from \$2.5 million to \$25 million
 - Section E selection criteria were refined, and a fifth selection criterion specifically for applicants who bundle planning and supplemental planning was added
 - Section E award selection considerations were expanded to include rural areas, whether the applicant is identified as a priority community within the Federal Thriving Communities Network, requests less than \$10 million, and selections that support diversity amongst the award recipients, in addition to project readiness and percent of funds to underserved communities
- Updated the definition of an underserved community, with different tools to determine whether a U.S. Census tract is an underserved community

SUBGRANTS

Planning and Demonstration grants can be used to...

- Develop a comprehensive safety action plan (Action Plan)
- Supplement planning activities: conducting planning, design and development activities for projects and strategies identified in an Action Plan

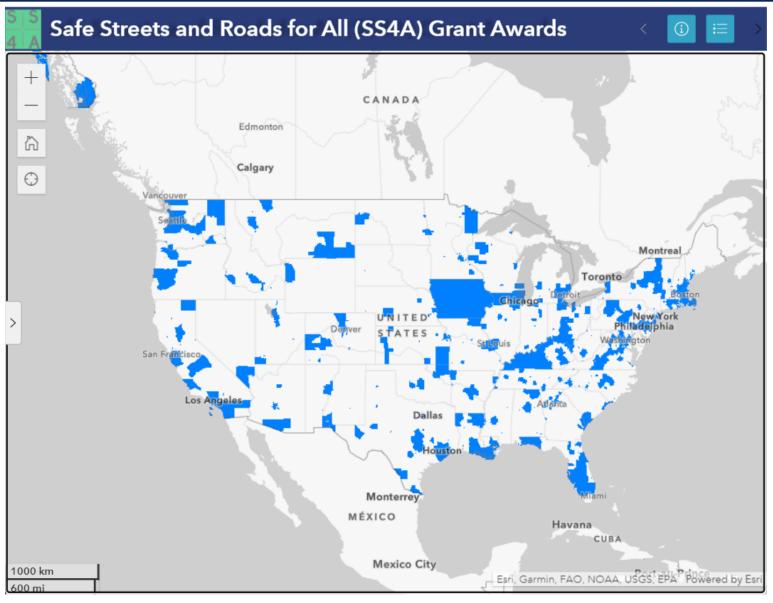
Implementation grants can be used to...

- Carry out projects and strategies identified in an Action Plan
- Supplement planning activities: conducting planning, design and development activities for projects and strategies identified in an Action Plan.

Safe Streets and Roads for All

- 510 communities were selected for FY 2022 grants
 - 473 Action Plan Grants
 - 37 Implementation Grants
- More than \$800 million total
- Funds will improve roadway safety planning for over half the nation's population

http://www.transportation.gov/SS4A





County-Specific Awards

County-led Action Plan County-led Implementation Awards (103) Awards (8) 60/40 rural/urban split 3 of 8 projects are rural Federal award range \$60K-\$2M

Broad geographic distribution

Mix of systemic and location-specific projects – Federal award range of \$2.9M-\$28.9M

\$124 million in awards going to county-led implementation projects

Success in the First Round of Funding

- For Action Plan Grants, all complete, eligible applications received an award
- For Implementation Grant Awards, many recipients were:
 - Highly rated across all the selection criteria
 - Aligned well with the goals of the program: effective, lower-cost, data-driven interventions that will address serious injuries and fatalities across a wide geographic network
 - Providing benefits for multiple types of road users:
 - Over 90% improve the safety of people walking
 - Over 80% improve the safety of people biking
 - Over 2/3 will provide safety benefits to public transit users and/or persons with disabilities



BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW: REBUILDING AMERICA'S INFRASTRUCTURE WITH SUSTAINABILITY & EQUITY (RAISE) GRANTS

Purpose: Provides flexible, direct funding for a variety of surface transportation infrastructure projects; <u>administered by USDOT – OST</u>

\$15 BILLION OVER FIVE YEARS\$1.5 BILLION TOTAL IN FY 2022FY23FY23 DIVISON J
AUTHORIZATION\$1.5 billion\$1.5 billion

ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES

- Highway, bridge, culvert, and transit projects
- Airport surface transportation projects
- Port projects...and more!
- 80% federal cost share (can be increased at the discretion of USDOT if project is in a rural or historically disadvantaged community or an area of persistent poverty)

Carbon Reduction Program (Formula)

Establishes a Carbon Reduction Program to reduce transportation emissions. Eligible projects include the construction, planning, and design of on-road and off-road trail facilities for pedestrians and bicyclists, advanced transportation and congestion management technologies, the deployment of infrastructure-based intelligent transportation systems capital improvements and the installation of vehicle to infrastructure communications equipment, and the development of a carbon reduction strategy, among others.

Purpose	Provide funding for projects to reduce transportation emissions or the development of carbon reduction strategies.
Funding	\$6.4 B (FY 22-26) in Contract Authority from the HTF
Recipients	States (including DC)
Distribution formula	 Apportioned to States by formula 65% of funds are suballocated (reserved for use in certain areas of the State, based on population)
Other key provisions	 Requires State, in consultation with MPOs, to develop (and update at least every 4 years) a carbon reduction strategy and submit it to DOT for approval. DOT must certify that a State's strategy meets the statutory requirements.



BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW: BUILDING RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE & COMMUNTIES GRANT PROGRAM

Purpose: To provide funding to states and localities to implement pre-disaster mitigation activities that reduce risk and disaster costs, and increase the resilience of critical infrastructure lifelines that strengthen state and local cybersecurity infrastructure; administered by DHS – FEMA; must apply through the state

\$1 BILLION OVER FIVE YEARS

ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES

- Capability and capacity-building activities
- Cost-effective mitigation projects designed to increase resilience and public safety;
- Financial assistance to reimburse the recipient and subrecipient for eligible indirect costs, as well as direct and other administrative costs (capped)
- 75% 90% max federal cost share



BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW: FLOOD MITIGATION GRANT PROGRAM

Purpose: To provide funding to states and localities to reduce or eliminate the risk of repetitive flood damage to buildings and structures insured under the National Flood Insurance Program; <u>administered by DHS – FEMA; must apply through the state</u>

\$3.5 BILLION OVER FIVE YEARs

\$800 MILLION TOTAL IN FY

2022 (thanks to additional FY22 appropriations)

ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES

- Project scoping (previously advance assistance)
- Projects that address community flood risk to reduce NFIP premiums
- Technical assistance
- Planning sub-applications for the flood hazard component of state, local, territory, and tribal Hazard Mitigation Plans and plan updates
- 75% federal cost share (up to 100%)

BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW: RURAL PROGRAM SET-ASIDES

Program	Mode	Rural Definition	Set- Aside	Rural Funding
RAISE	OST	Outside UA >200,000	50%	\$7.5 billion
INFRA	OST	Outside UA >200,000	25%	\$3.5 billion
CRISI	FRA	Outside UA >50,000	25%	\$2.5 billion
Rural Surface Transportation Grants (NEW)	OST	Outside UA >200,000	100%	\$2 billion
Ferry Service for Rural Communities (NEW)	FTA	Outside UA >50,000	100%	\$2 billion
Railroad Crossing Elimination Program (NEW)	FRA	Undefined	20%	\$1.1 billion
PROTECT (NEW)	FHWA	Outside UA >200,000	25%	\$350 million
Bus & Bus Facility	FTA	Outside UA >50,000	15%	\$351 million
Wildlife Crossing Pilot Program (NEW)	FHWA	Undefined	60%	\$350 million
SMART (NEW)	OST	Outside UA >50,000	30%	\$300 million
ATTIMD	FHWA	Undefined	20%	\$60 million
Rural & Tribal Infrastructure Advancement (NEW)	OST	Outside UA >150,000	100%	\$10 million
		Discretio	nary Total	\$20 billion





Surface Transportation Reauthorization: Highways, Transit & Rail Programs FY 2022 – FY 2026 Highlights for Counties:

ADDRESSES THE MANUAL ON UNIFORM TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES (MUTCD)

- Allows counties to determine local roadway design. The MUTCD would be updated to remove the requirement that local roads must be built to state standards, allowing for counties and other local governments to use the FHWA-approved roadway design of their choice. The IIJA would also create new standards to facilitate the rollout of EV charging stations.
- Requires USDOT to update the MUTCD. The required update would provide for the protection of vulnerable road users, testing and integrating automated vehicle technology, the installation of electronic traffic. It would also incorporate recommendations issued by the National Committee on Uniform Traffic Control Devices that have not yet been incorporated.
- Requires first update to provide for protection of vulnerable road users to the greatest extent possible, among other specified elements

CODIFIES THE RURAL OPPORTUNITIES TO USE TRANSPORTATION FOR ECONOMIC SUCCESS (ROUTES) COUNCIL

ROUTES, an initiative of the previous administration, seeks to address disparities in rural transportation. Under IIJA, USDOT would be required to create an internal ROUTES Council tasked with providing technical assistance to rural areas for grant applications, researching and developing strategies to resolve rural transportation issues; and gathering information from stakeholders.

Courtesy: NACo

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION REAUTHORIZATION

EXPEDITES EVALUATIONS FOR PROJECTS WITHIN AN OPERATIONAL RIGHT-OF-WAY

• Federal agencies would be required to provide, at minimum, a preliminary review of applications for projects within an operational right-of-way within 45 days of submission. Other deadlines would also be created, and federal agencies not meeting a prescribed timeline would be subject to reporting requirements.

INCREASES COST THRESHOLDS ELIGIBLE FOR CATEGORICAL EXCLUSIONS

- Small projects, the threshold would increase from \$5 million to \$6 million
- Large projects, it would increase from \$30 million to \$35 million, thereby making more projects eligible.

ESTABLISHES A NEW CULVERT REMOVAL, REPLACEMENT AND RESTORATION GRANT PROGRAM

- <u>Counties could apply directly to USDOT</u> for a new competitive grant program to carry out eligible projects that replace, remove or repair culverts that would improve or restore fish passage for certain fish, with a priority given those species who are endangered or at risk of becoming endangered, or projects that address freshwater runoff that impact certain marine life.
- USDOT would be required to provide technical assistance to underserved communities. The section would authorize \$800 million annually, with a federal share of no more than 80 percent.

New Discretionary Program: Rural Surface Transportation Grants \$2 BILLION OVER FIVE YEARS

A rural area would be defined as "an area outside an urbanized area with a population over 200,000." Eligible counties could apply directly to USDOT for these funds to carry out a wide variety of highway and bridge projects that increase connectivity, improve safety, and facilitate the movement of goods and people at a federal cost share of 80 percent. Counties could also bundle projects.

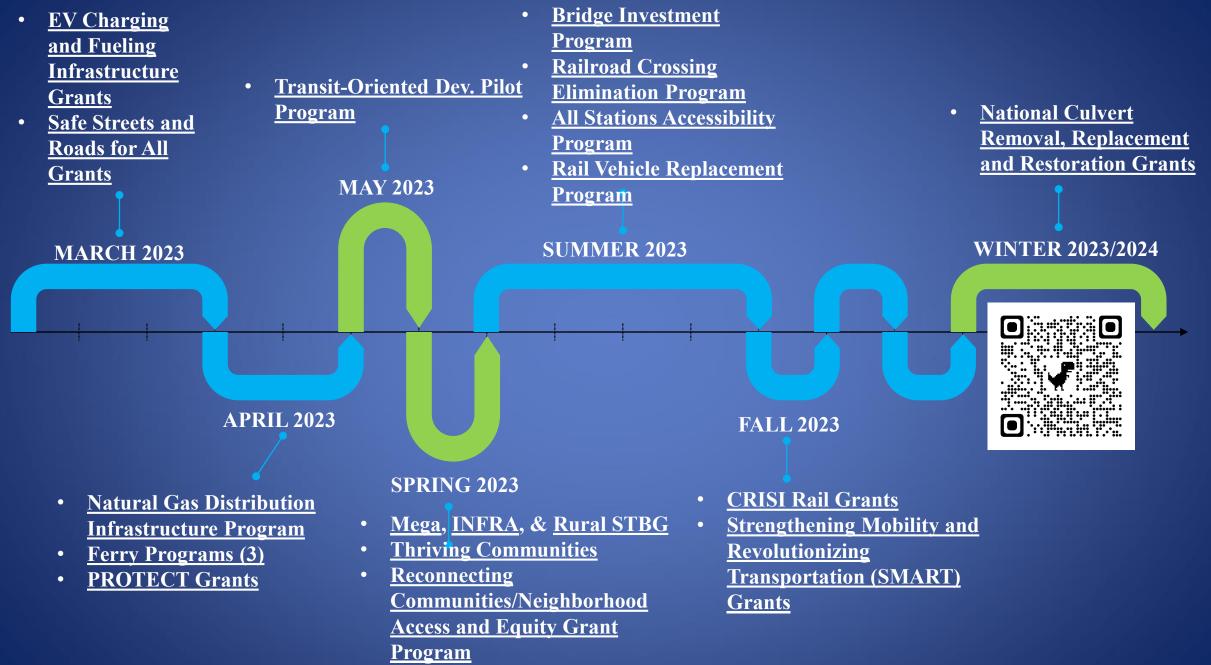
Purpose	Improve and expand the surface transportation infrastructure in rural areas to increase connectivity, improve the safety and reliability of the movement of people and freight, and generate regional economic growth and improve quality of life.
Funding	\$2 B (FY 22-26) in Contract Authority from the HTF
Eligible entities	State
	Regional transportation planning organization (RTPO)
	Local government
	Tribal government
Eligible projects	Highway, bridge, or tunnel projects eligible under NHPP, STBG or the Tribal Transportation Program
	Highway freight project eligible under NHFP
	Highway safety improvement project
	Project on a publicly-owned highway or bridge improving access to certain facilities that support the economy of a rural area
	Integrated mobility management system, transportation demand management system, or on-demand mobility services
Other key provisions	 Sets aside each FY: ≤10% for grants to small projects (<\$25M); 25% for designated routes of the ADHS; and 15% for projects in States with higher than average rural roadway lane departure fatalities

New Discretionary Program: Wildlife Crossings Pilot Program

Purpose	Support projects that seek to reduce the number of wildlife-vehicle collisions, and in carrying out that purpose, improve habitat connectivity
Funding	• \$350 M (FY 22-26) in Contract Authority from the HTF
Eligible entities	 State highway agency (or equivalent) MPO Local government Regional transportation authority Special purpose district or public authority with a transportation function Indian Tribe Federal land management agency
Eligible projects	Projects to reduce wildlife-vehicle collisions
Other key provisions	 Sets aside not less than 60% of grant funds for projects in rural areas Provision related to pilot program requires: study of methods to reduce wildlife-vehicle collisions; workforce development and technical training courses with; standardized methodology for collecting and reporting spatially accurate wildlife collision and carcass data for the NHS; and guidance on evaluating highways for potential mitigation measures to reduce wildlife-vehicle collisions and increase habitat connectivity.

New Discretionary Program: PROTECT Grants

Planning, resilience improvements, community resilience and evacuation routes, and at-risk coastal infrastructure			
\$1.4 B (FY 22-26) in Contract Authority from the HTF			
State (or political subdivision of a State)			
• MPO			
Local government			
Special purpose district or public authority with a transportation function			
Indian Tribe			
Federal land management agency (applying jointly with State(s))			
Different eligibilities apply for at-risk coastal infrastructure grants			
Highway, transit, intercity passenger rail, and port facilities			
Resilience planning activities, including resilience improvement plans, evacuation planning and preparation, and capacity-building			
Construction activities (oriented toward resilience)			
Construction of (or improvement to) evacuation routes			
 Higher Federal share if the eligible entity develops a resilience improvement plan (or is in a State or area served by MPO that does) and the State or MPO incorporates it into its long-range transportation plan 			
May only use up to 40% of the grant for construction of new capacity			
New Discretionary Program: Charging and Fueling Infrastructure			
Deploy electric vehicle (EV) charging and hydrogen/propane/natural gas fueling infrastructure along designated alternative fuel corridors and in communities			
\$2.5 B (FY 22-26) in Contract Authority from the HTF			
State or political subdivision of a State			
• MPO			
Local government			
Special purpose district or public authority with a transportation function			
Indian Tribe			
Territory			
Acquisition and installation of publicly accessible EV charging or alternative fueling infrastructure			
Operating assistance (for the first 5 years after installation)			
Acquisition and installation of traffic control devices			
Requirement to redesignate alternative fuel corridors and establish a process to regularly redesignate these corridors			
 Set-aside (50%) to install EV charging and alternative fueling infrastructure on public roads or in other publicly accessible locations, such as parking facilities at public buildings, schools, and parks 			



SURFACE TRANSPORTATION REAUTHORIZATION <u>Streamlining</u>

- Codification of One Federal Decision Creates new environmental review procedures and requirements for major projects. Under the bill, DOT is required to develop a schedule consistent with an agency average of two years to complete an EIS and requires accountability to the public when milestones are missed. Environmental documents under this section are limited to 200 pages unless a review is of unusual scope and complexity. The Secretary of DOT is directed to work with relevant Federal agencies to adopt appropriate categorical exclusions to facilitate project delivery.
- Efficient Implementation of NEPA for Federal Lands Management Projects Allows for a Federal land management agency to more efficiently satisfy NEPA obligations by relying upon an environmental document previously prepared by FHWA. The bill allows for a Federal Land Management Agency to use the CEs promulgated in the implementing regulations of the FHWA if the use of the CE would not otherwise conflict with the implementing regulations of the project sponsor.
- Surface Transportation Project Delivery Program Written Agreements Extends the time period for a State to have an
 agreement to assume the responsibilities under NEPA, from a term of not more than 5 years, to allow for any State that
 has participated in a program under this section for at least 10 years, to have a term of 10 years.
- Developing a two-year timeline for completing environmental reviews on major projects—defined as a project requiring multiple reviews, permits or studies
- Issuing any related authorizations no later than 90 days following a record of decision issuance
- Limiting reviews to 200 pages
- Requiring federal agencies to identify existing categorical exclusions that, if also applied by another agency, would have the potential to expedite project delivery

WATERS OF THE U.S. RULE (WOTUS): IMPACTS ON COUNTY TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Final rule released Jan 2023, 2nd rulemaking anticipated late 2023/early 2024
- Ongoing rulemaking creates uncertainty for local projects and increases the risk of litigation
- Exclusions:
 - Water-filled depressions created in dry land incidental to construction activity and pits excavated in dry land for the purpose of obtaining fill, sand or gravel
 - **Ditches (including roadside ditches)** that are "excavated wholly in and draining only dry land and that do not carry a relatively permanent flow of water" are specifically excluded
- **But, what does "relatively permanent" mean?** A permanent water connection to traditionally navigable waters, thereby excluding channels through which water flows intermittently or ephemerally, or channels that periodically provide drainage for rainfall.
- On 4/6/23, President Biden vetoed the U.S. Congress' vote to overturn the Administration's WOTUS rule
- House will vote to override veto on Tuesday, 4/17, but does not have 2/3 necessary
- UPDATE: MAY 25 Supreme Court rules in favor of Sackett v. EPA

Surface Transportation Reauthorization: Highways, Transit & Rail Programs

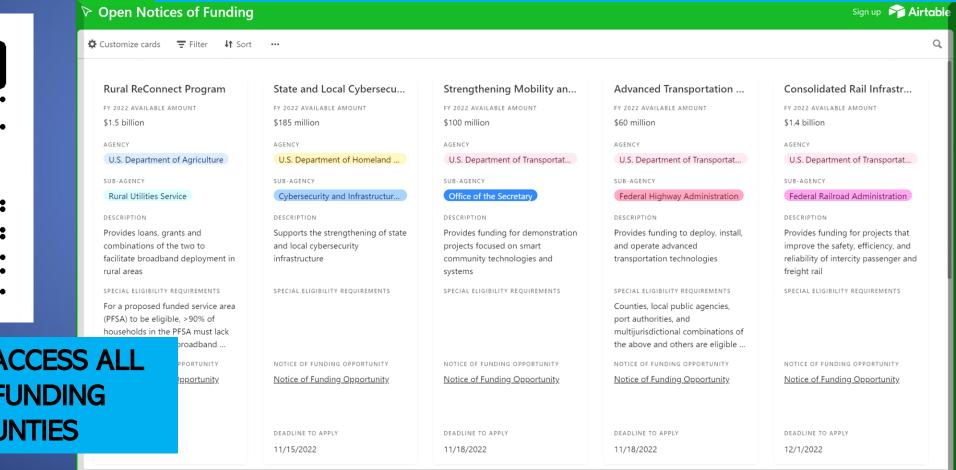
National Motor Vehicle Per-Mile User Fee Pilot

Directs the Secretary of DOT, in coordination with the Secretary of the Treasury, to establish a pilot program to demonstrate a national motor vehicle per-mile user fee. In carrying out the pilot program, the Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall provide different methods that volunteer participants can choose from to track motor vehicle miles traveled, solicit volunteer participants from all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, ensure an equitable geographic distribution by population among volunteer participants, and include commercial vehicles and passenger motor vehicles. For the purposes of the pilot program, the Secretary of the Treasury shall establish, on an annual basis, per-mile user fees for passenger motor vehicles, light trucks, and medium- and heavy-duty trucks, which amount may vary between vehicle types and weight classes to reflect estimated impacts on infrastructure, safety, congestion, the environment, or other related social impacts.

BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW: OPEN FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES



COUNTIES ARE ELIGIBLE FOR BILLIONS AVAILABLE NOW!





SCAN THE QR CODE TO ACCESS ALL CURRENT & FUTURE BIL FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR COUNTIES

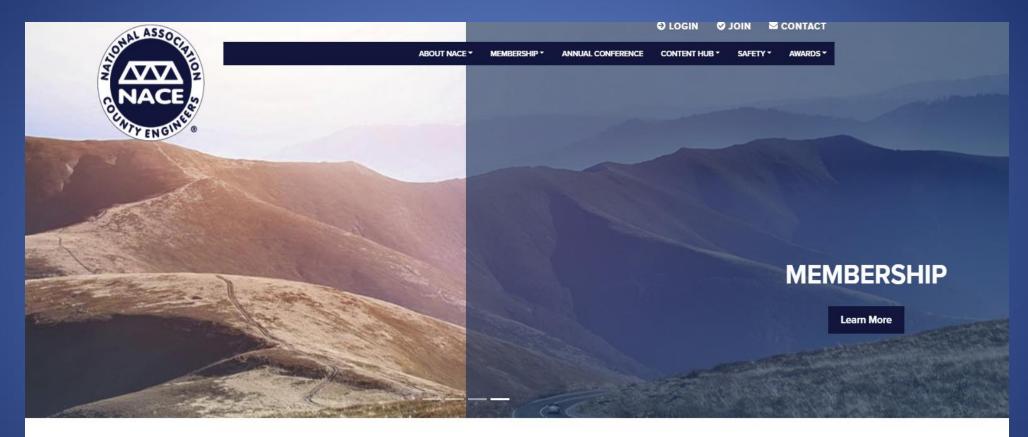
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Brand New Website!





THANK YOU!

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