

# 2020 Annual Transportation Policy Institute

Day One

July 14-17, 2020



# Introduction to the Transportation Policy Institute

## Speakers:

**Dan Lauf, Interim Director**  
**Energy, Infrastructure & Environment Division**  
**National Governors Association Center for Best Practices**

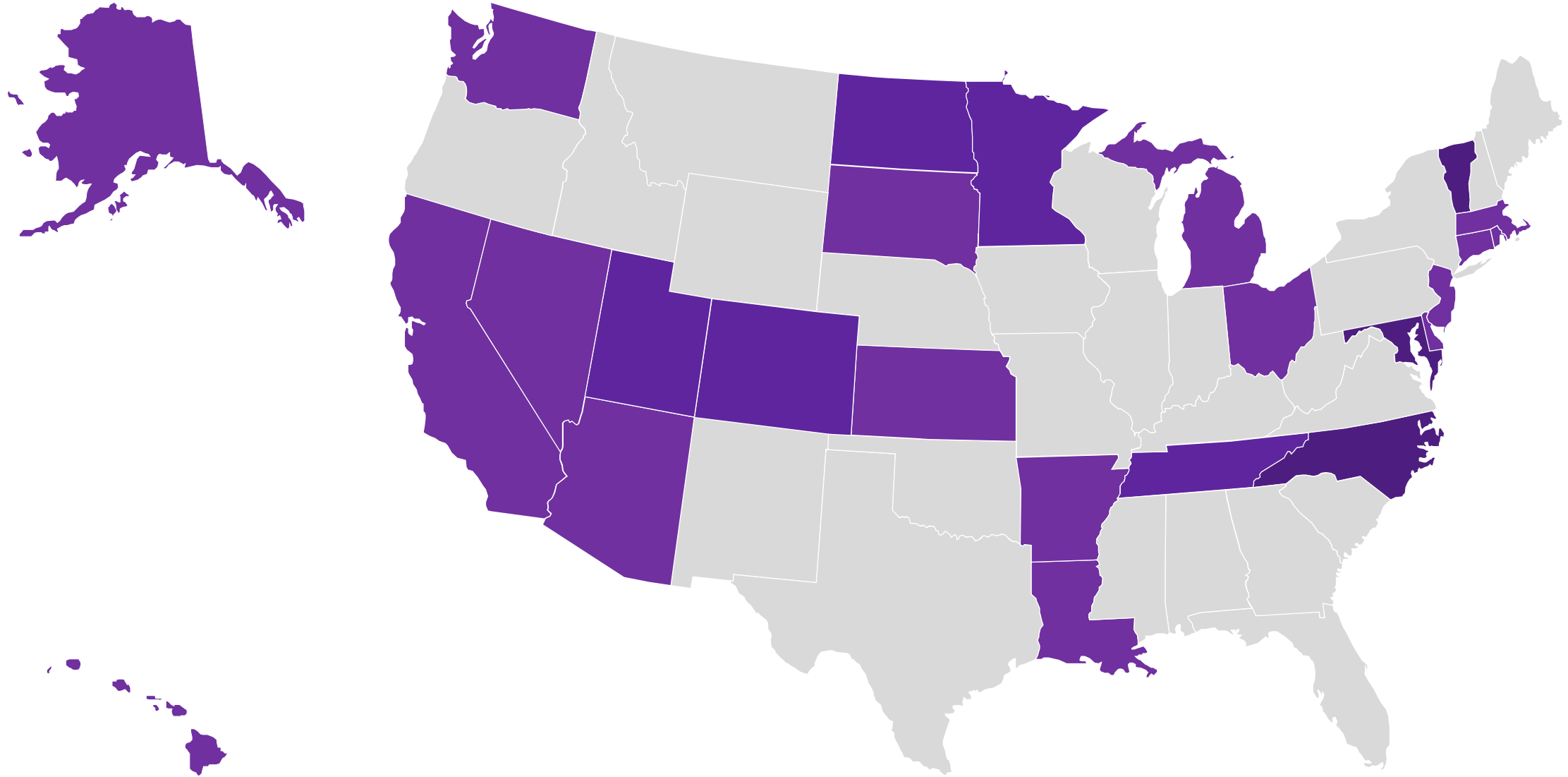


**Jake Varn, Policy Analyst**  
**National Governors Association Center for Best Practices**



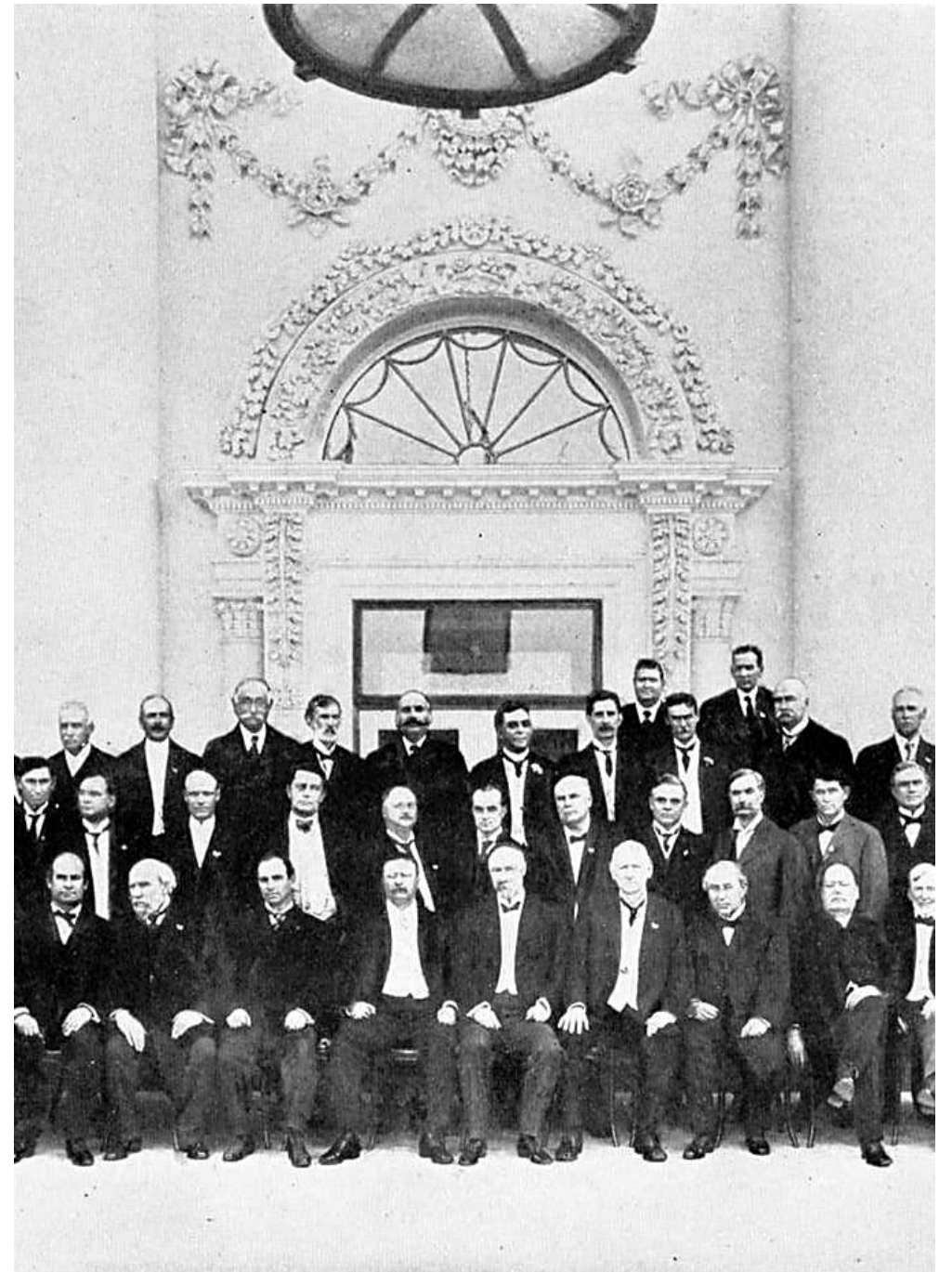
# Geography of State Participants

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# What is NGA?

Founded in 1908, the National Governors Association is the nonpartisan organization of the nation's 55 governors. Through NGA, governors share best practices, address issues of national and state interest and share innovative solutions that improve state government and support the principles of federalism.





# About NGA

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## Government Relations

- Collective voice of governors in DC
- Builds consensus on federal issues
- National policy focus

## Center for Best Practices

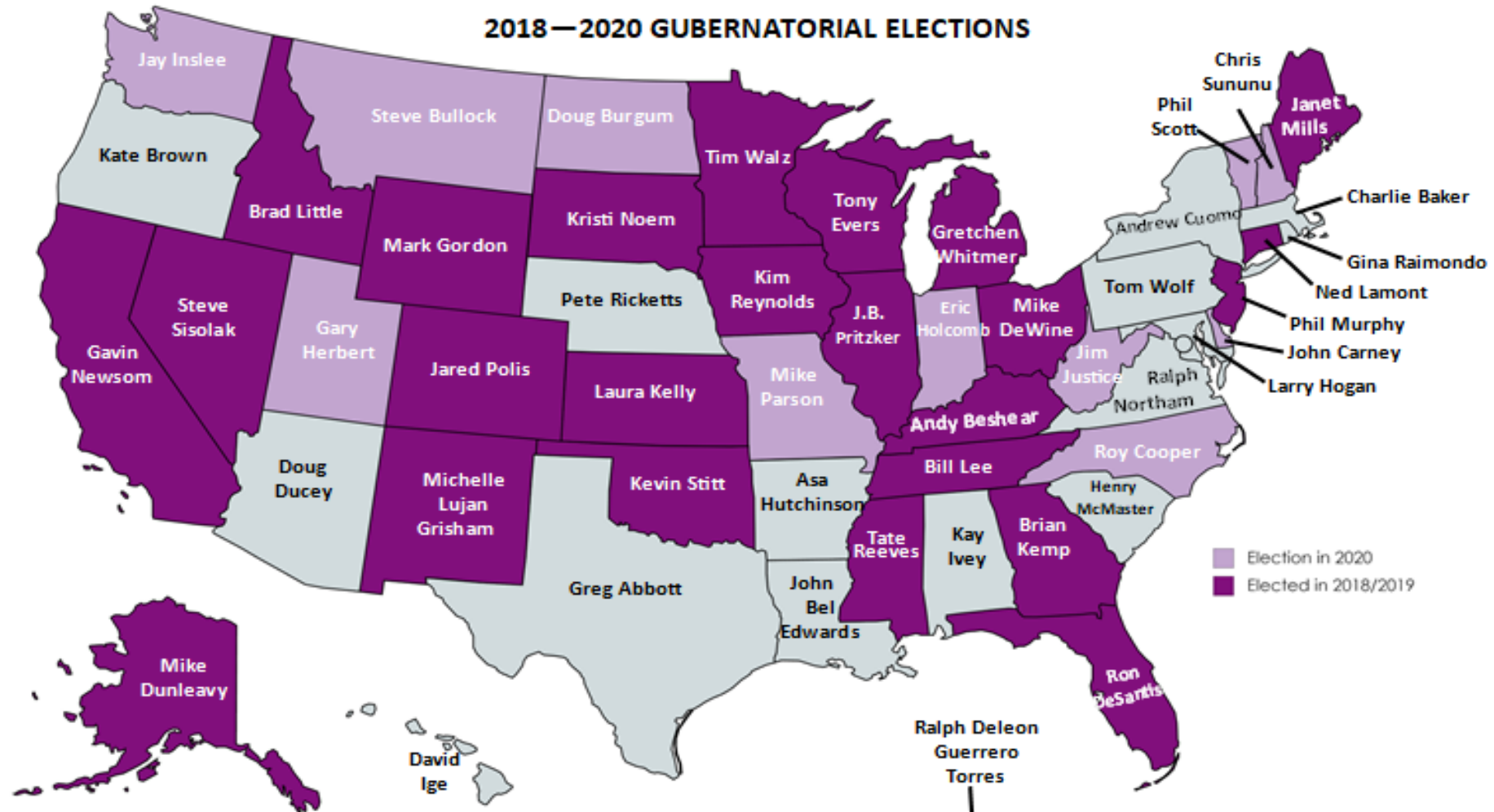
- Comparative policy shop for state level efforts
- Provide governors and staff technical assistance and policy guidance

## Consulting

- Internal management consultants
- Training and advice for governors, chiefs of staff, legal counsels, policy directors, schedulers, and spouses

# STATES AND TERRITORIES

## 2018—2020 GUBERNATORIAL ELECTIONS



Election in 2020  
 Elected in 2018/2019



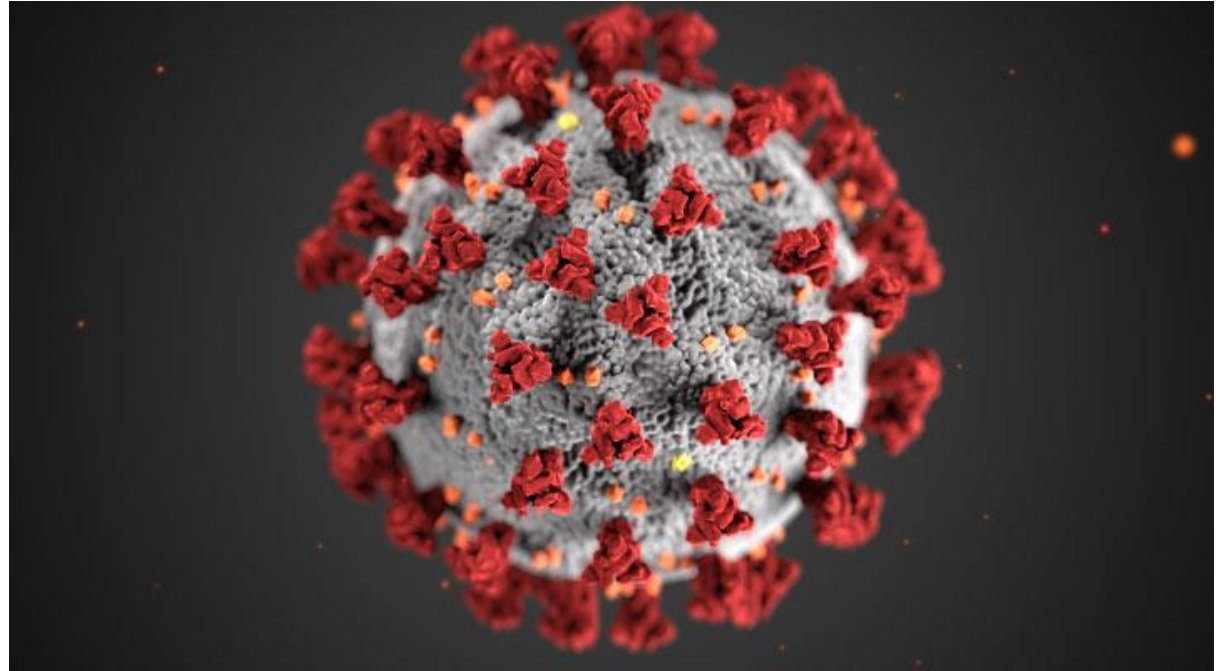
Created with mapchart.net ©



# COVID-19 Infrastructure Resources

## Governors' COVID-19 Resource Library Memos:

- Testing and PPE
- Essential Infrastructure
- Cybersecurity
- Concurrent Disasters
- Relief for Businesses
- Reopening and Long-Term Recovery
- Economic Recovery
- Continuity of Operations

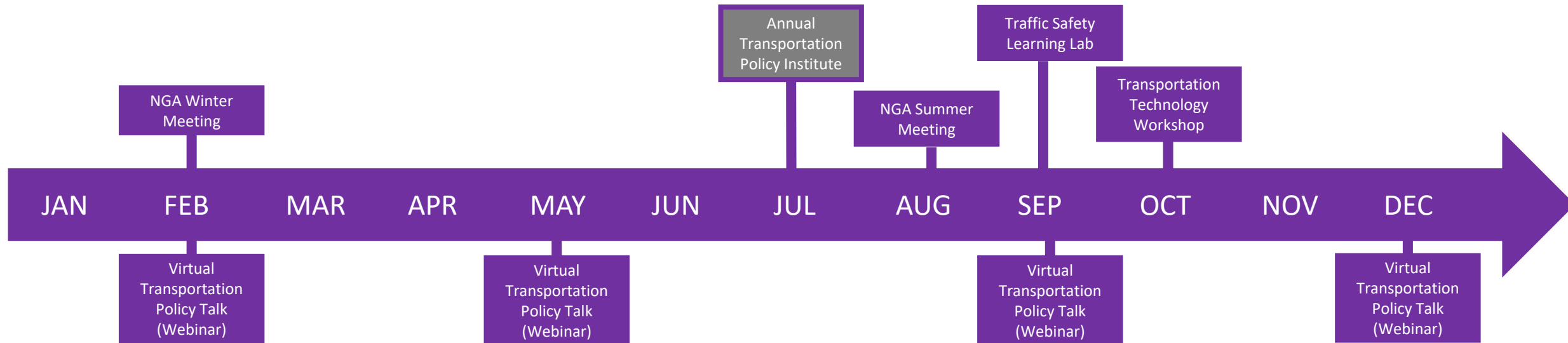


## Webinar: Impacts of COVID-19 on Transportation and Revenue

More at: [www.nga.org/coronavirus](http://www.nga.org/coronavirus)

# 2020 TIMELINE FOR NGA'S TRANSPORTATION POLICY LEARNING NETWORK

The National Governors Association's Center for Best Practices (NGA Center) launched a new **Transportation Learning Network** in the Fall of 2018, to help governors and their staff explore new approaches and share lessons learned in the rapidly evolving world of transportation policy. The activities of the Network will include an annual Transportation Policy Institute for governors' policy advisors, quarterly webinars, policy tools and guidance and in-depth technical assistance through workshops, retreats, learning labs and policy academies.



## TRANSPORTATION TECHNOLOGY WORKSHOP



NGA will convene a Transportation Technology Workshop to explore how emerging technologies will advance alongside existing technologies and what policy and regulatory changes are needed for states.

## ANNUAL TRANSPORTATION POLICY INSTITUTE



The Annual Transportation Policy Institute gathers states for peer-to-peer exchanges, strategy sessions and discussions with thought-and-technology leaders on a diverse set of transportation policy issues around electrification, automation and mobility as well as various regulatory, revenue, financing, safety and planning issues.

## TRANSPORTATION ADVISORY COUNCIL



The NGA Center will convene a small group of subject matter experts to inform the work of the Transportation Learning Network, from various public, private, academic and civil society organizations

# Transportation Policy Institute Agenda

Day 1 - Tuesday	
1:00 - 1:15 pm (ET)	Introduction
1:15 - 2:00 pm	State Roundtable and Policy Updates
2:00 - 3:00 pm	State Transit Strategies and Best Practices During COVID-19

Day 2 - Wednesday	
3:00 - 3:15 pm (ET)	Introduction
3:15 - 3:45 pm	Intersection of Public Health & Transportation
3:45 - 4:15 pm	Intersection of Education & Transportation
4:15 - 4:45 pm	Intersection of Broadband & Transportation
4:45 - 5:00 pm	Closing Discussion

Day 3 - Thursday	
1:00 - 2:00 pm (ET)	Avoiding the COVID-19 Impacts on Traffic Congestion
2:00 - 3:00 pm	Interagency Coordination to Support Transportation Electrification

Day 4 - Friday	
1:00 - 2:00 pm (ET)	Emergency Response, Mitigation, and Transportation Resilience
2:00 - 3:00 pm	Federal Developments / Opportunities for Funding and Financing
3:00 - 3:30 pm	Closing Discussion



# State Questions

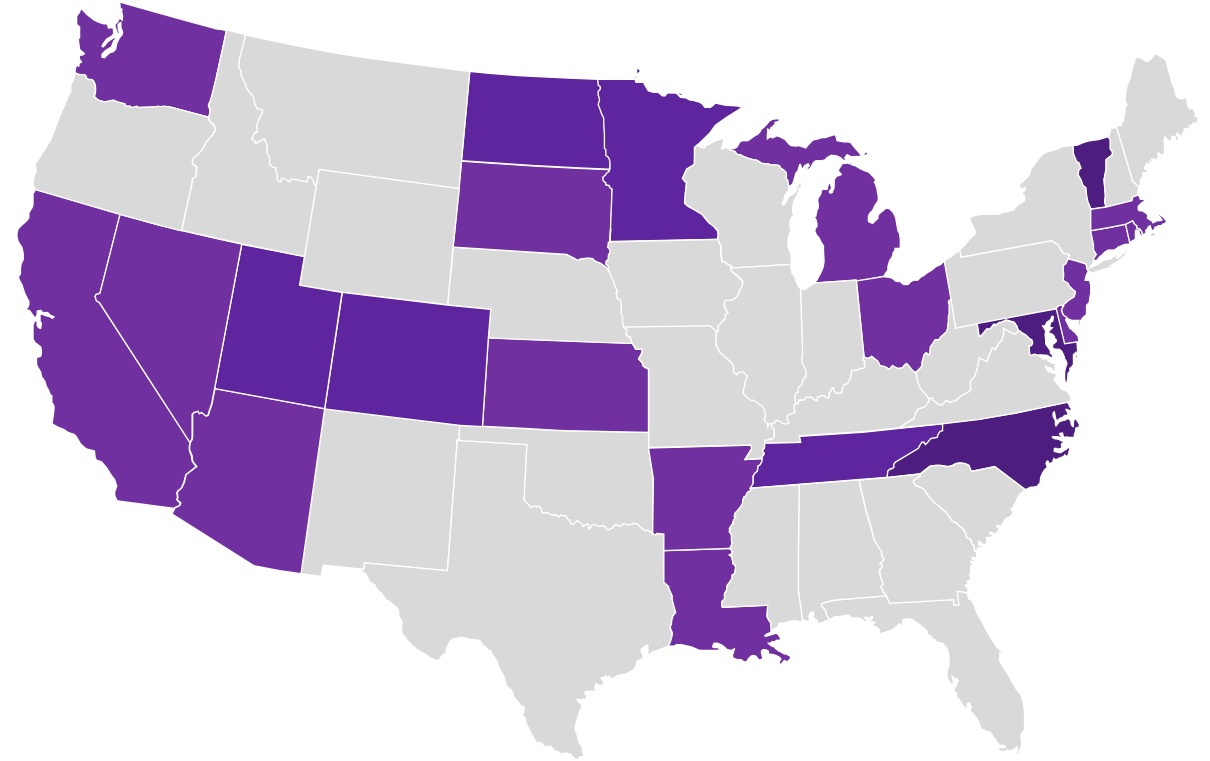
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1. What was one of your state's top transportation successes in the past year?

2. How is COVID-19 impacting your state's transportation priorities?

3. What is one transportation challenge you anticipate your state facing in 2021?

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# Transit Strategies and Best Practices During COVID-19

## Moderator:

**Jake Varn**  
Policy Analyst, National Governors Association



# Transit Strategies and Best Practices During COVID-19

## Discussion Framework

1. Best practices for public health and maintaining essential service
2. Strategies to cushion financial impact of COVID-19 on transit systems
3. Best practices for planning for “return to work” and “reopening”

# 2020 Annual Transportation Policy Institute

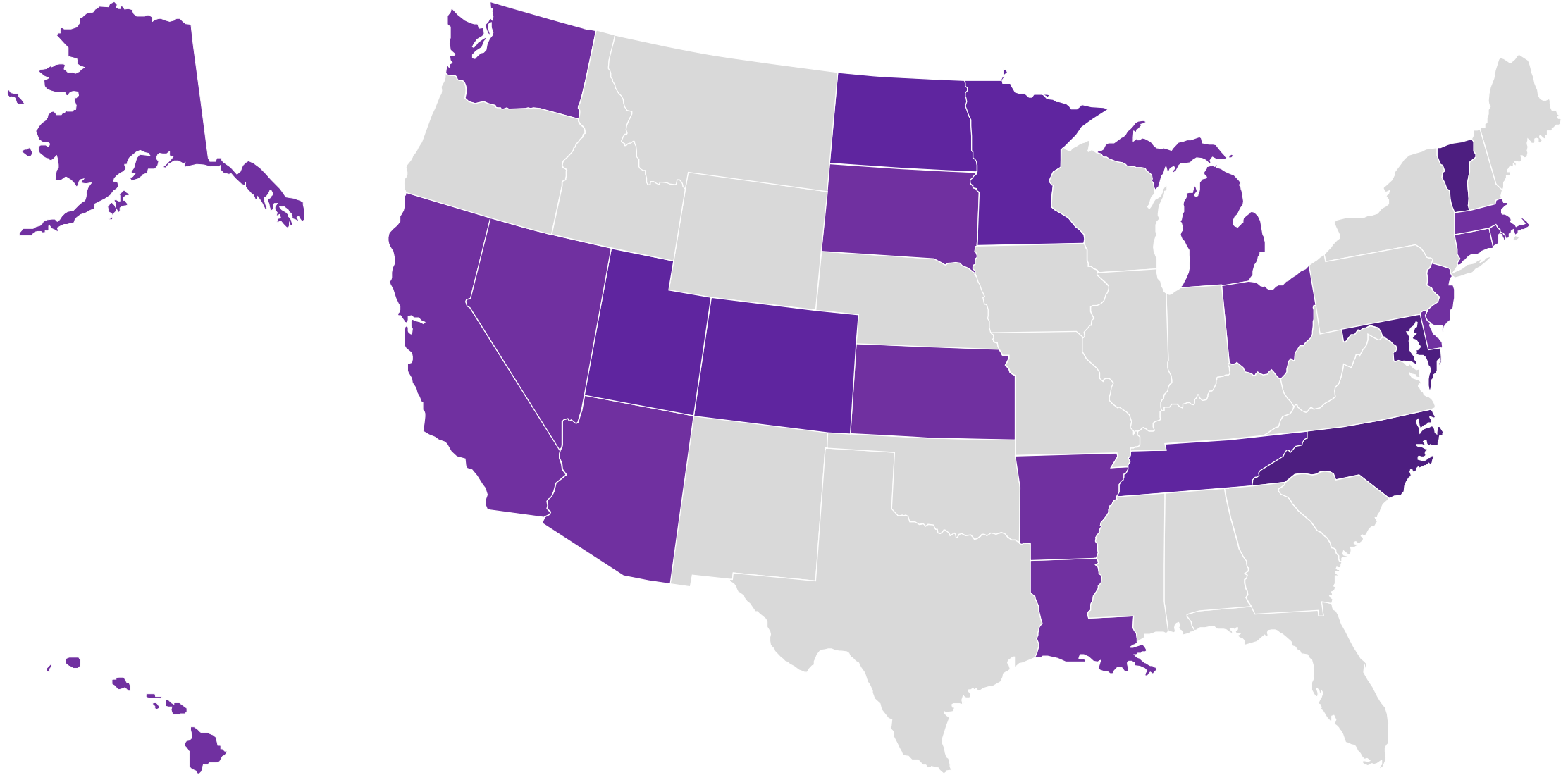
Day Two

July 14-17, 2020



# Geography of State Participants

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# Intersection of Public Health & Transportation

## Speakers:

**Leslie Meehan**

**Director of the Office of Primary Prevention, Tennessee  
Department of Health**



**Renee Autumn Ray**

**Strategy and Innovation Leader, Conduent Transportation**





# Partners: Transportation and Health



Department of  
**Health**

**Leslie Meehan, MPA AICP**  
*Director, Office of Primary Prevention*  
Tennessee Department Of Health

Dr. John Vick – TN Department of Health  
Mike Thompson – TN Department of Health  
Laura Sandt – UNC Highway Research Center, PI  
NCHRP 20-112/Report 932  
*Research Roadmap for Transportation and Public Health*



## Acknowledgements



# Health Matters

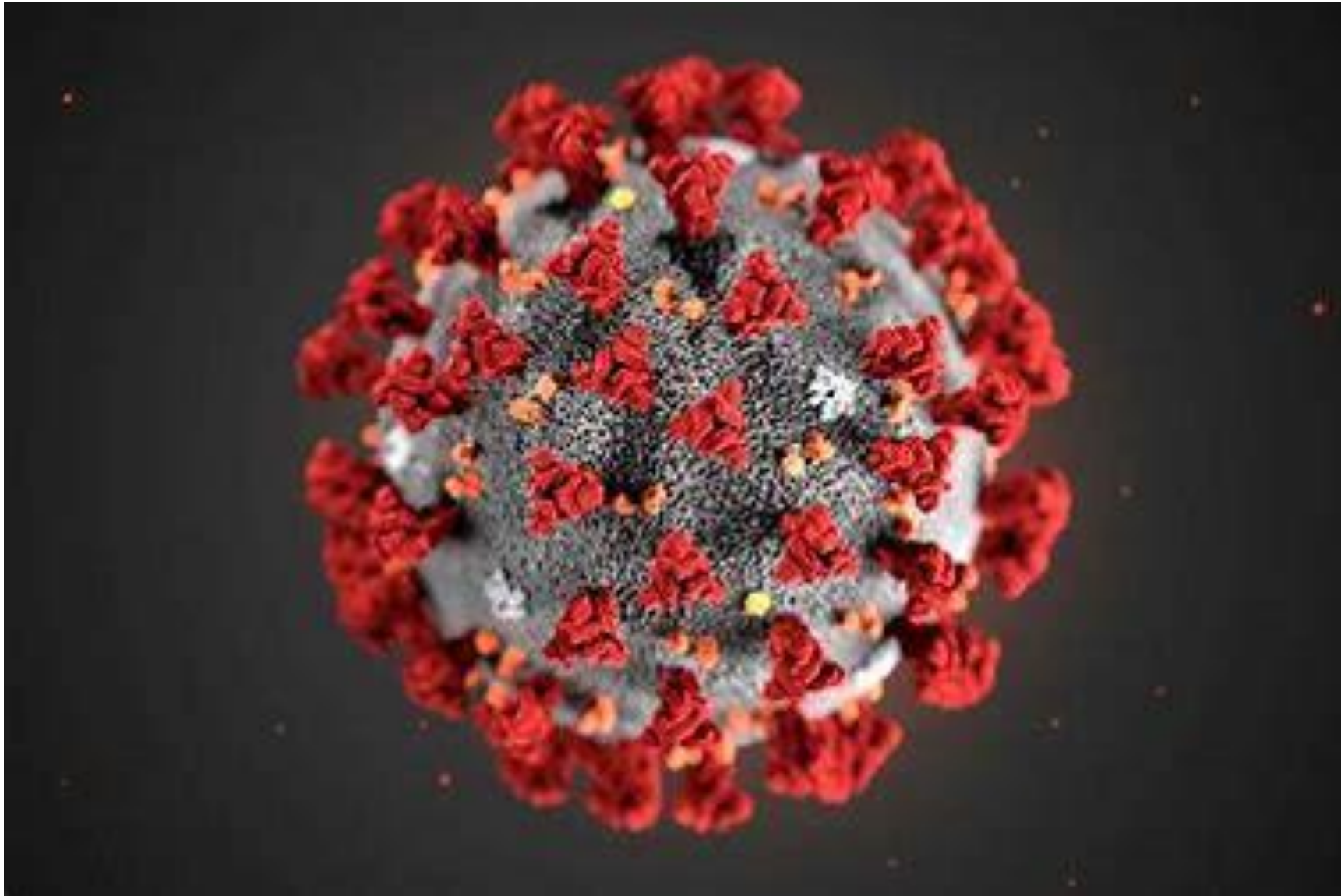
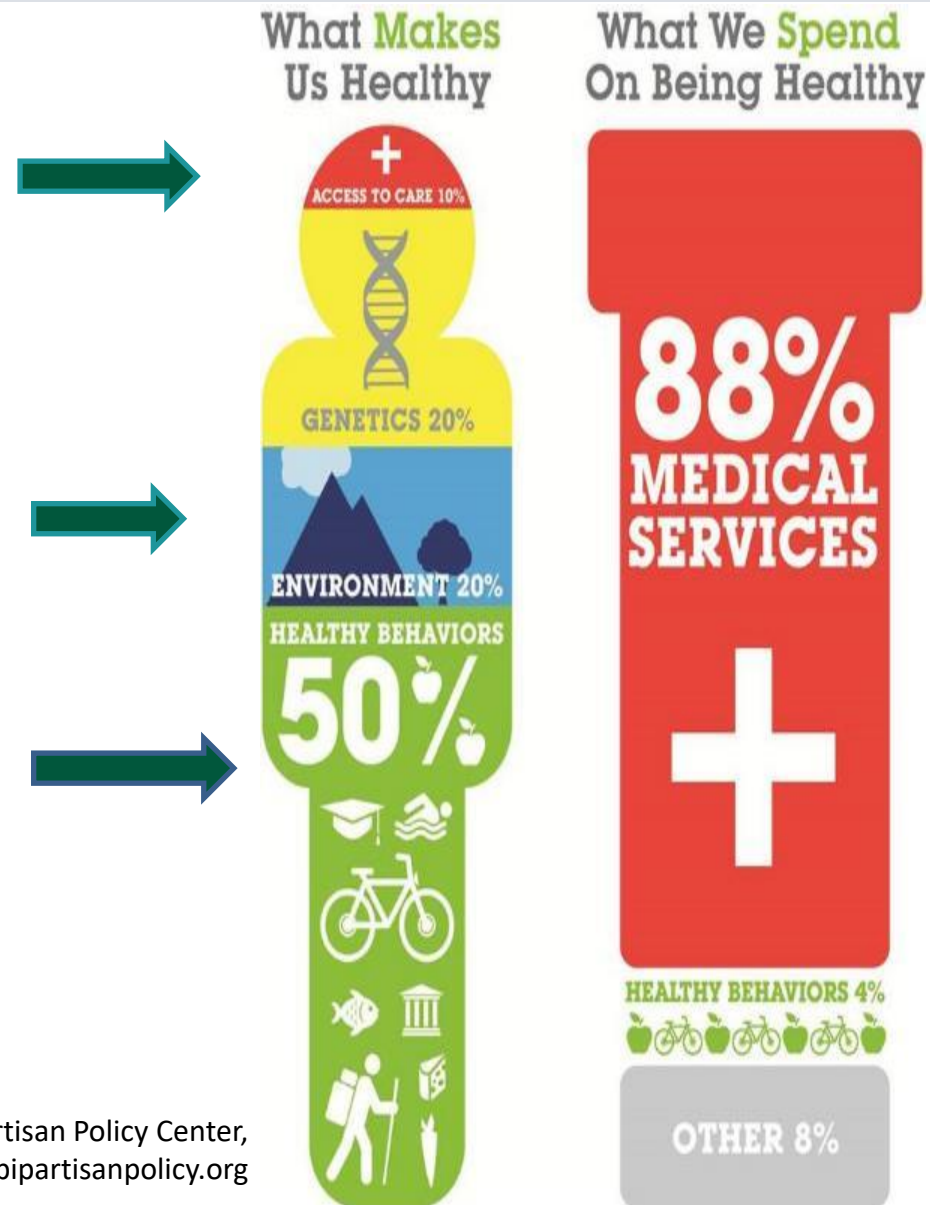


Photo: New Scientist

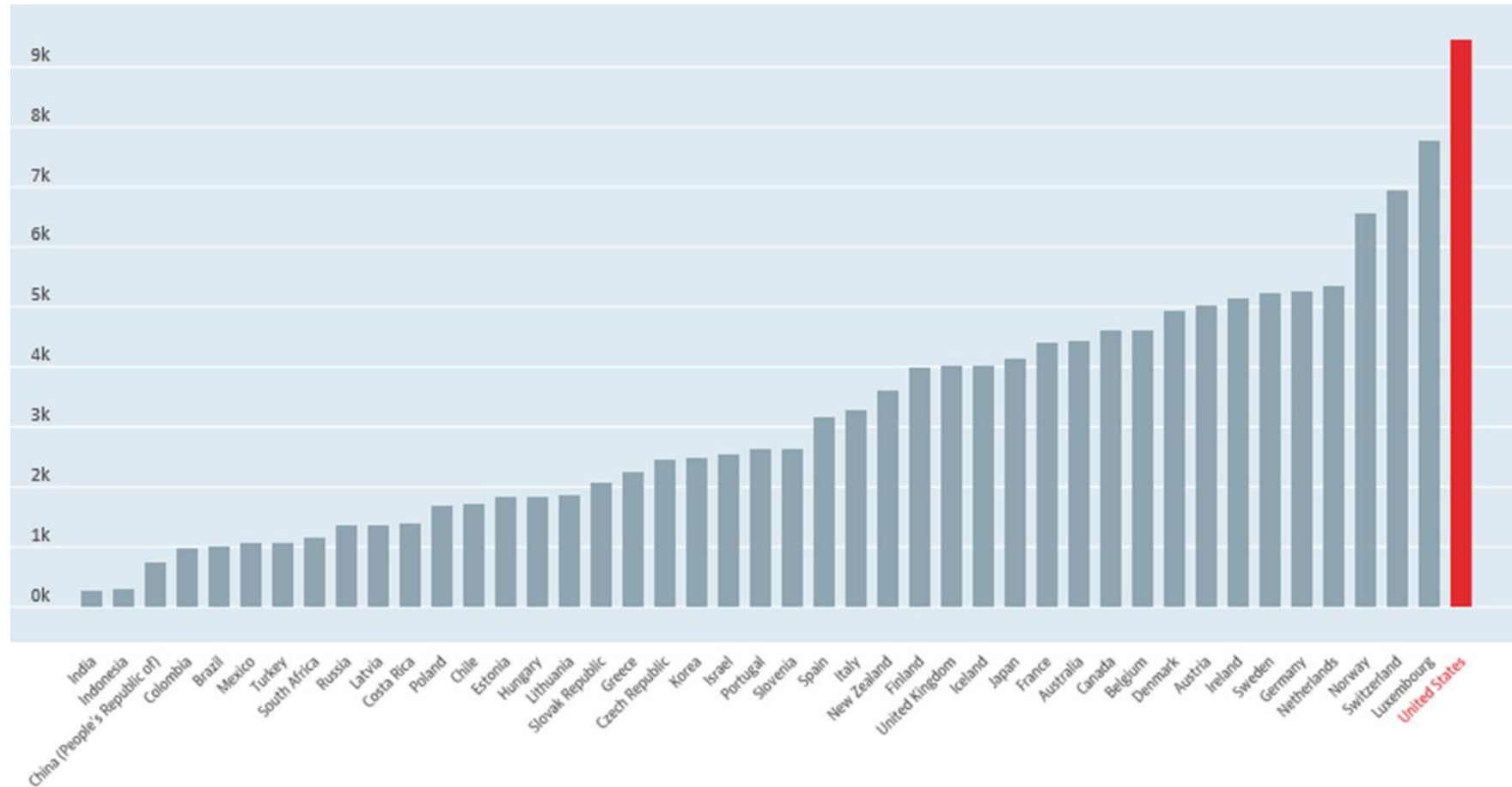


# Allocating Resources



Source: Bipartisan Policy Center,  
<https://bipartisanpolicy.org>

# Allocating Resources



Source: Health expenditure and financing: Health expenditure indicators OECD (2016), Health spending (indicator). doi: 10.1787/8643de7e-en

# Allocating Resources

## 2019 Federal Expenditures

Health and Human Services - \$101B  
Transportation - \$76B



Source: Office of Management and Budget



An aerial photograph of a city, likely St. Louis, Missouri. The Mississippi River flows through the center of the image. To the left of the river is the large, red and blue stadium of the St. Louis Cardinals. The city skyline is visible with various skyscrapers and buildings. The text "What are the ways that transportation impacts health, and is impacted by health?" is overlaid in white, sans-serif font across the middle of the image.

What are the ways that  
transportation impacts  
health, and is impacted by  
health?

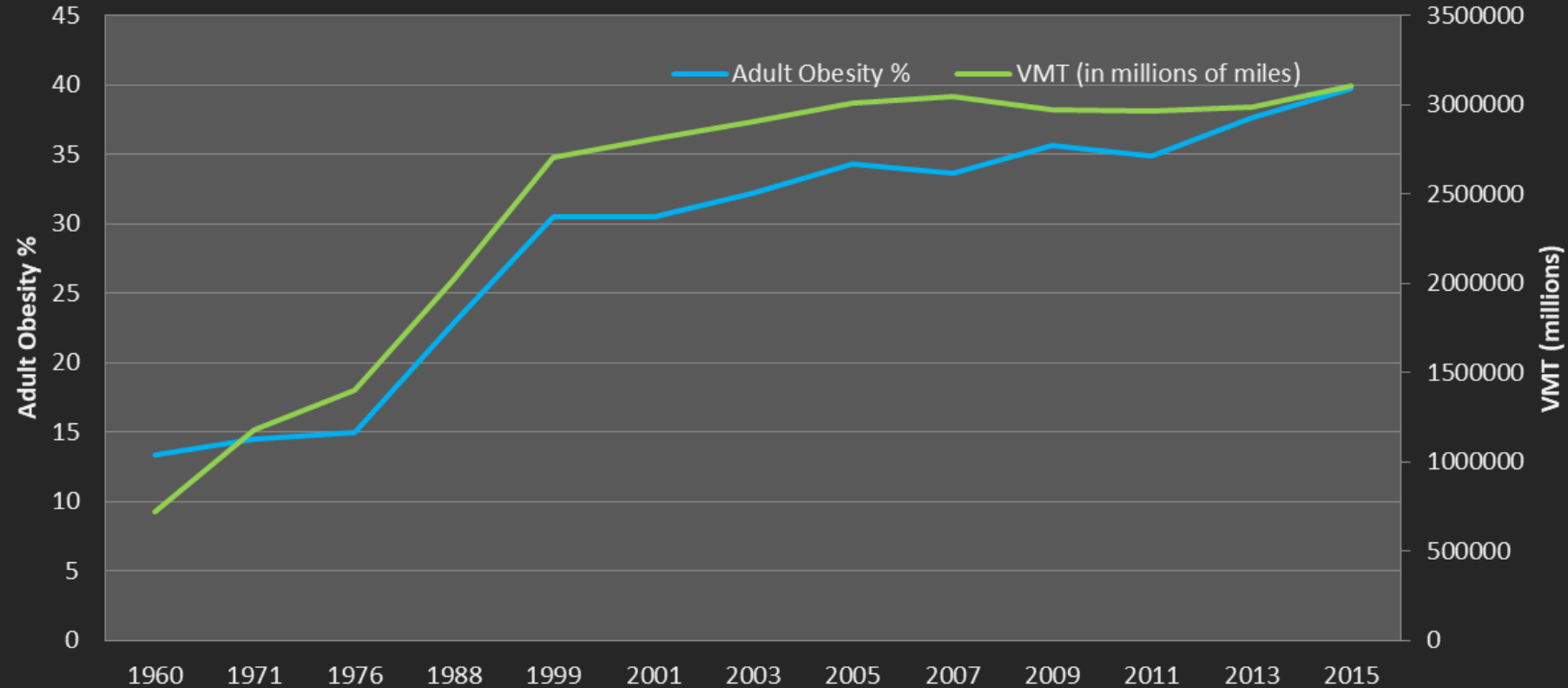


# Pathways to health





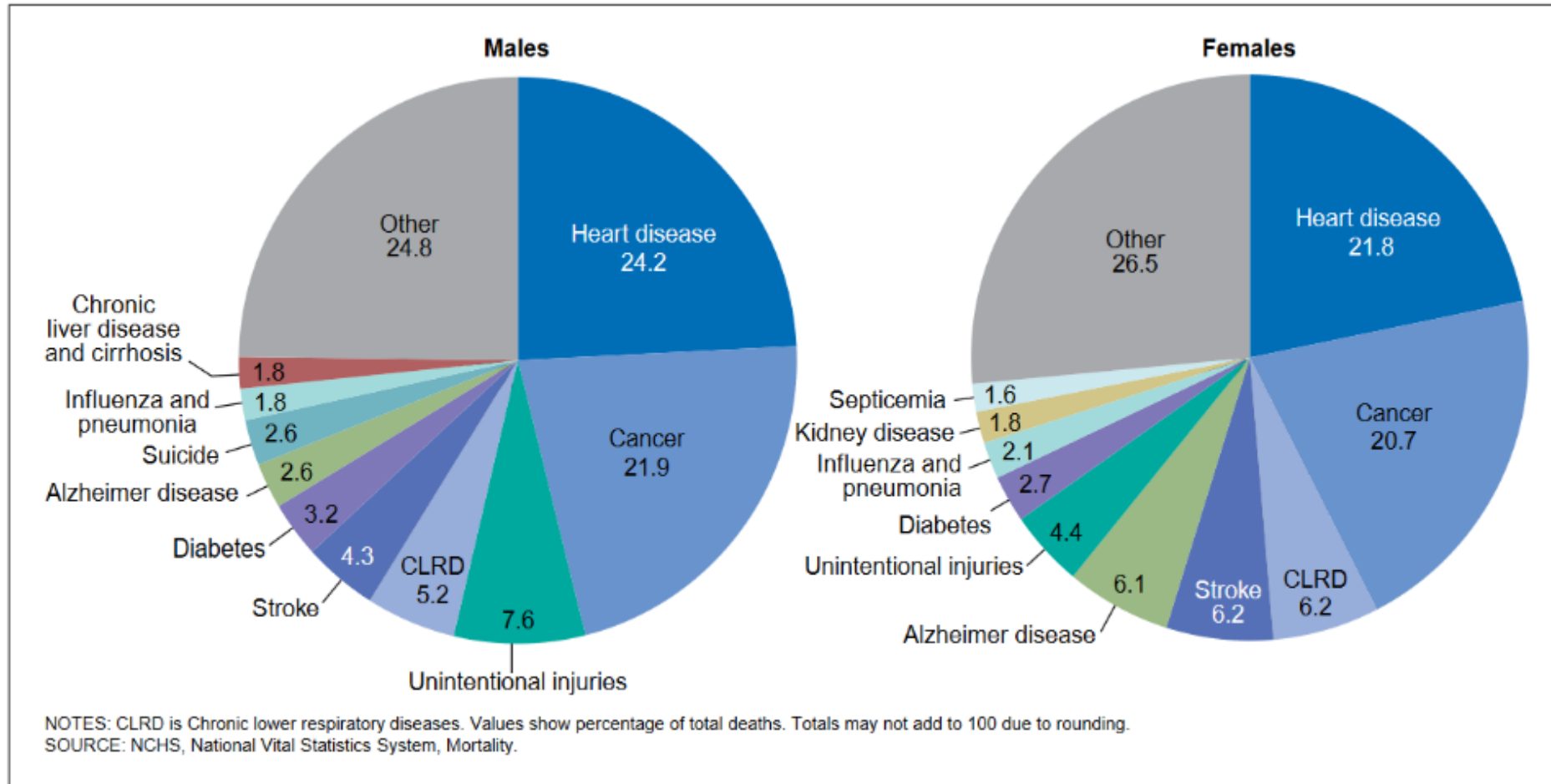
# Obesity Prevalence and Vehicle Miles Travelled in the U.S. 1960-2016



Obesity Data Source: [https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/hestat/obesity\\_adult\\_13\\_14/obesity\\_adult\\_13\\_14.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/hestat/obesity_adult_13_14/obesity_adult_13_14.htm)

VMT Data Source: <https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/statistics/2016/vmt421c.cfm>

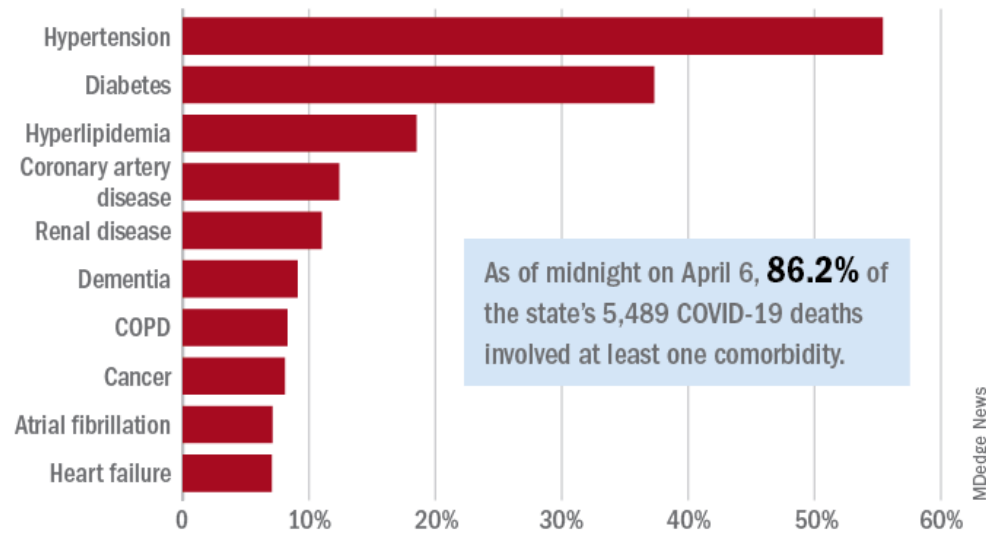
# Heart disease remains the top killer of Americans



**Figure 1. Percent distribution of the 10 leading causes of death, by sex: United States, 2017**

# Heart Disease and COVID-19 Fatalities

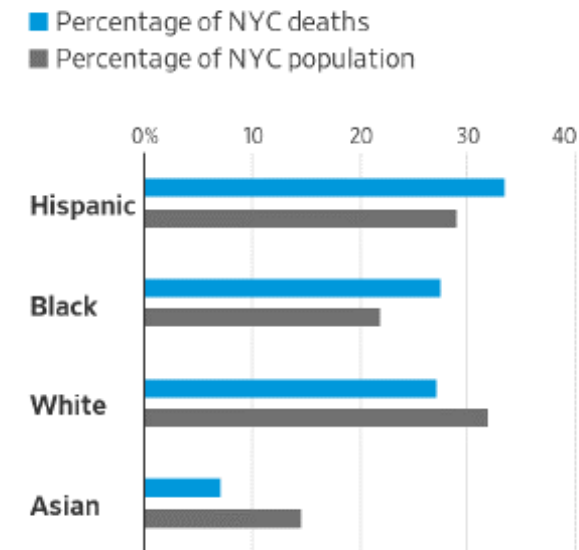
Leading comorbidities among COVID-19 deaths in New York



Note: Data reported on a daily basis by hospitals, nursing homes, and other health care facilities.

Source: New York State Department of Health

Covid-19 deaths vs. population in New York City, by race/ethnicity



Note: As of April 6

Source: New York City Department of Health

Credit: Laura Sandt, PBIC, UNC

# Mobility & Accessibility & Health



# Active Transportation







# Chronic Disease

## People who drive to work are fatter and less healthy

**Study:** Commuting by public transportation instead of by car increased energy expenditures equivalent to the loss of one pound of body fat per six weeks.

(Morabia et al., 2010)

**Study:** In Charlotte, NC, commuting by light rail is associated with an average -1.18 reduction in Body Mass Index and an 81% reduced odds of becoming obese over time.

(MacDonald et al., 2010)



# Chronic Disease

## Physical Activity + Street Design

**The presence of sidewalks increases physical activity and pedestrian safety.**

(Florida Department of Transportation, 2009; Federal Highway Administration, 1987)

**People who live in neighborhoods with sidewalks are 47% more likely to be active at least 30 minutes a day.**

(Sallis et al., 2009)

**Street furniture, active uses, and windows along building facades increase pedestrian activity.**

(Ewing et al., 2016)

**Building protected bike lanes increases physical activity, ridership, and safety.**

(NACTO, 2016; Parker et al., 2013; Monsere et al., 2014)



# Crashes: Public Health Priority



Photo: WSMV.com

# Crashes: Public Health Priority

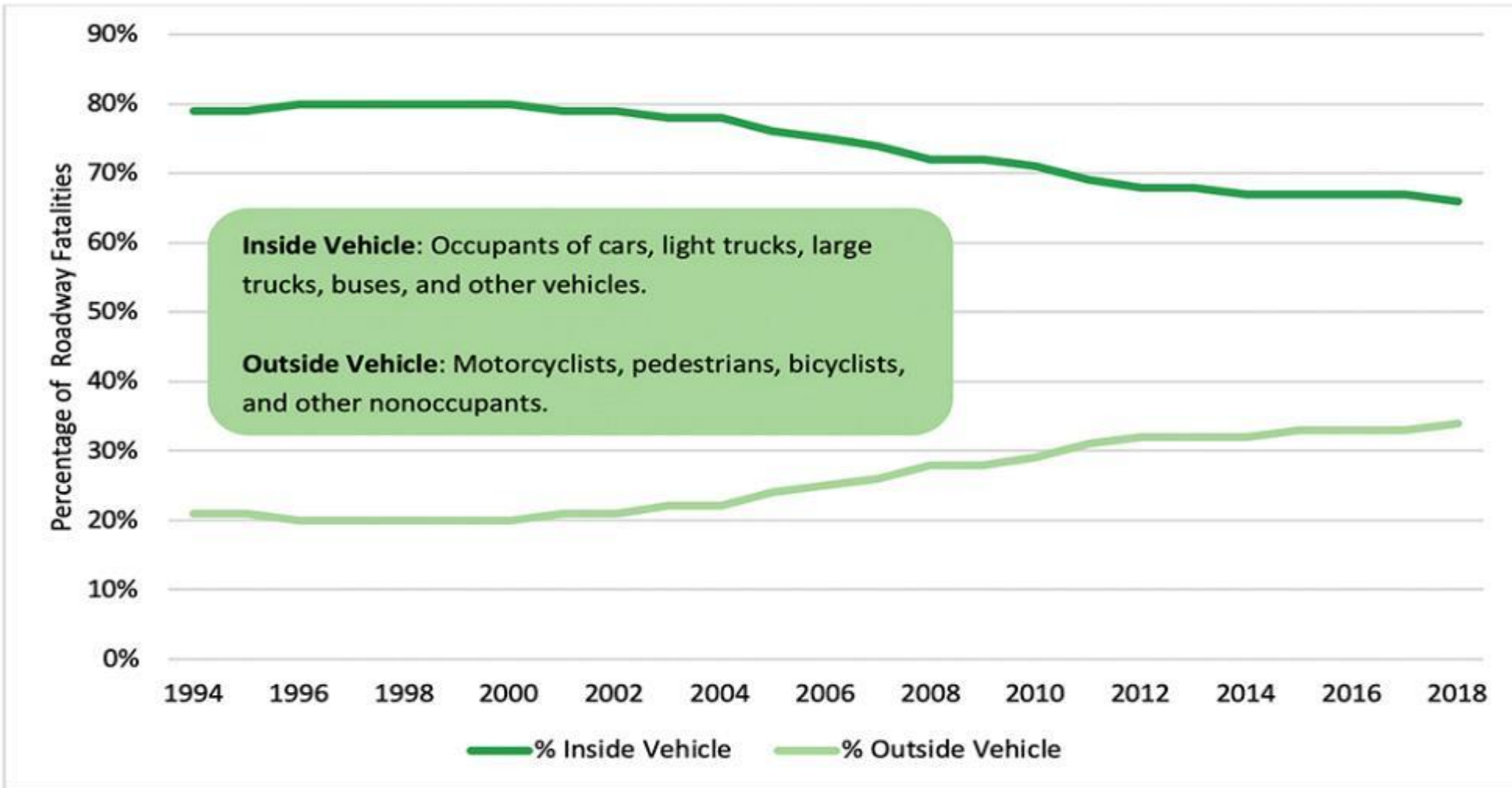


PHOTO: LEHIGHVALLEYLIVE.COM

Source: Pedestrian and Bicycle Information Center (PBIC) with data from Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS)

# Congestion: Public Health Priority



Vanderbilt.edu





# Commute Time

**Long commutes are harmful to your physical and mental health**

(Hoehner et al., 2012; Hilbrecht et al., 2014)

**Longer commutes are associated with:**

- ✓ **Reduced physical activity**
- ✓ **Increased body mass index**
- ✓ **Higher blood pressure**
- ✓ **Lower levels of life satisfaction**
- ✓ **Increased sense of pressure**
- ✓ **Divorce rates**

# Infectious Disease



Photo: City Limits



# Infectious Disease



Photo:why.org



Photo:sciencenewsforstudents.com

# Driving Alone: Equity Implications

**1/3 of Americans do not drive**



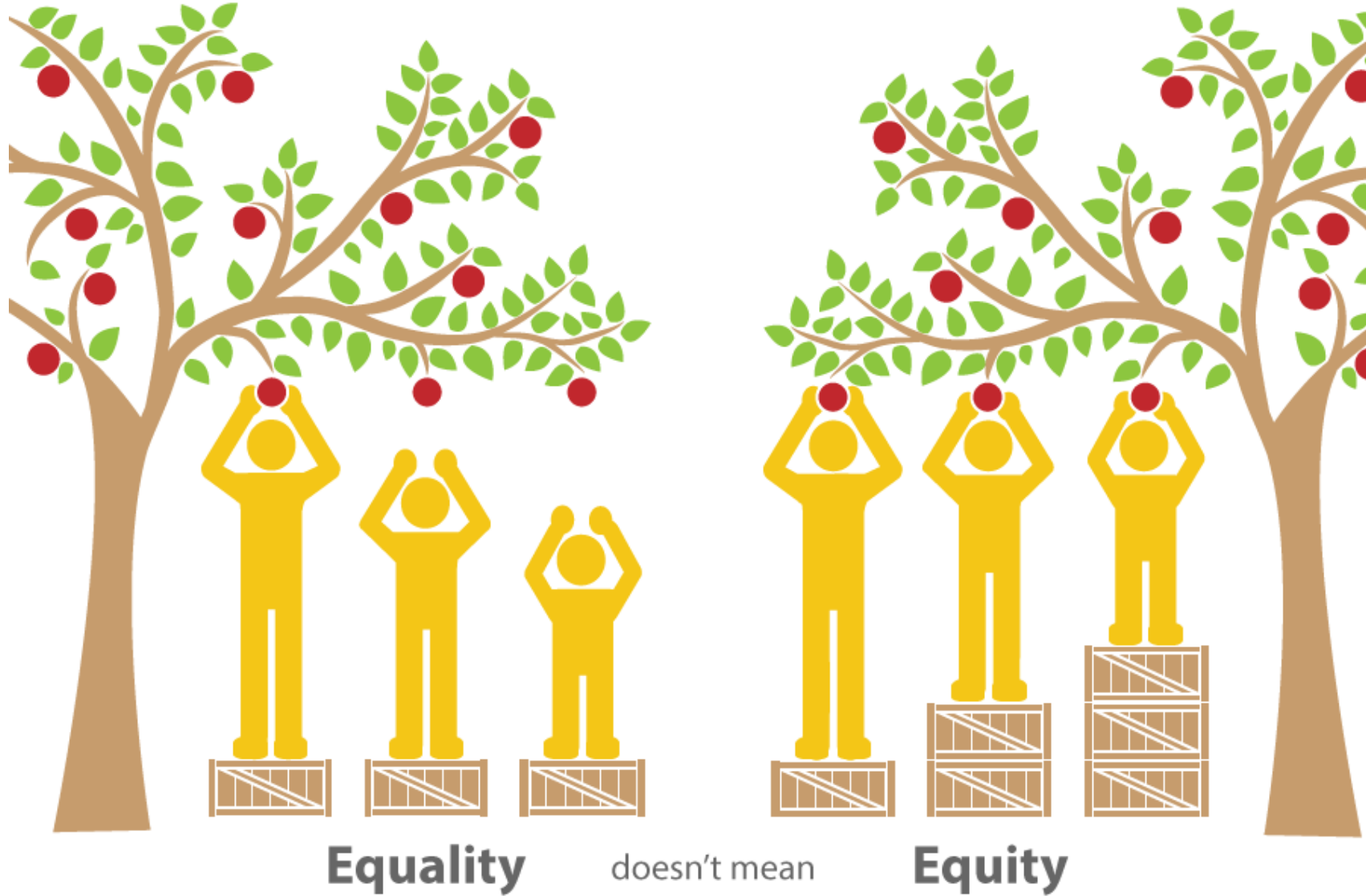
"Drive" IMBD



"The Fast and Furious" Vanity Fair



# Equity





# Triple Pandemic: Coronavirus Economy Inequity



# Transportation and Inequity

- Structural racism within transportation systems has contributed to large disparities in transportation access and safety:
  - Redlining practices and legacies
  - Zoning and land use
  - Highway placement
  - Traffic enforcement/policing
  - Transportation planning/engagement practices
  - Allocation of transportation resources



Realities are different....





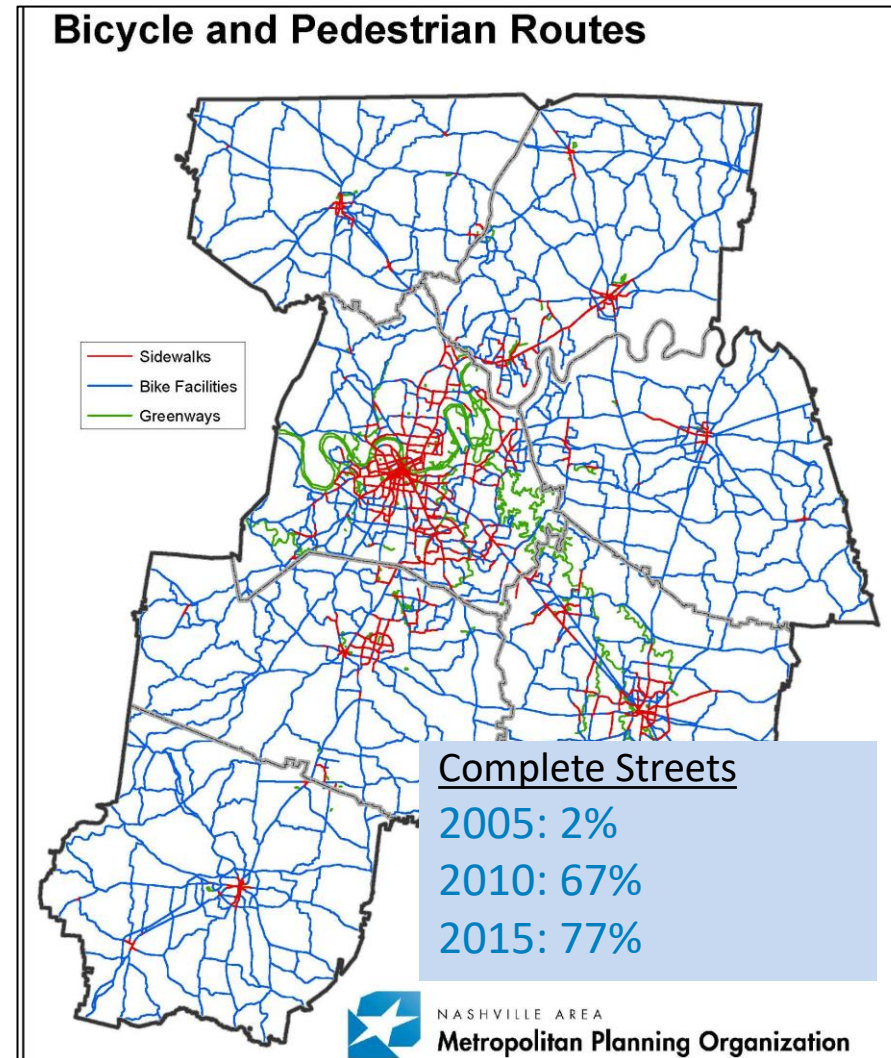
A large concrete arch bridge spans a deep valley. The bridge has multiple tall, white, A-frame-like arches supporting the roadway. The surrounding landscape is covered in trees with vibrant autumn foliage in shades of red, orange, and yellow. The sky is a clear, pale blue. The text "How can Transportation and Health Partner?" is overlaid in the center of the image.

# How can Transportation and Health Partner?

# Transportation: Addressing Health

## Nashville Area MPO:

- Policy to support health
- Project Prioritization
- Funding for Active Transportation
- Health-focused Household Travel Survey
- Integrated Transport and Health Impact Model
- Scenario Planning
- Economic Impact Modeling
- Health Impact Assessments





# Data Collection

## Transportation, Physical Activity and Health Data Collection and Analysis

### Middle Tennessee Transportation and Health Study



- Welcome
- About the Study
- Invited to Join?
- Report Travel
- FAQs
- Materials
- Contact Us

**Step 1**

Invited to join? Complete a Household Questionnaire.

[Start Here](#)

**Step 2**

Record your travel on your assigned day using your travel log.

[Learn More...](#)

**Step 3**

After your travel date, please report your travel information.

[Report Travel](#)

**Step 4**

If selected, complete the additional Health Survey.

[Take Health Survey](#)

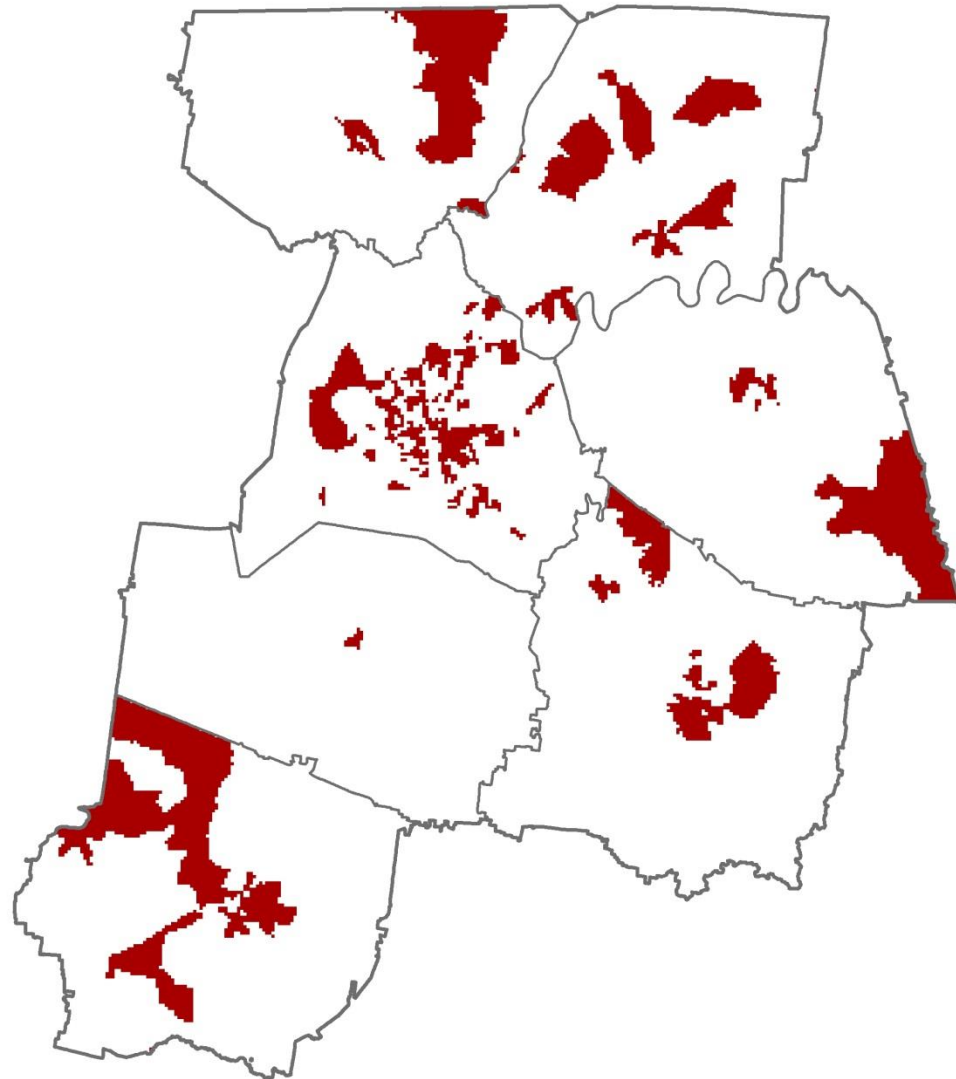
**Welcome!** The Middle Tennessee Transportation and Health Study is sponsored by the **Nashville Metropolitan Planning Organization**, the **Clarksville Urbanized Area Metropolitan Planning Organization**, and the **Tennessee Department of Transportation**. If you have received a participation letter, please [Start Here](#) to begin the survey.



Every day, thousands of people move through the middle Tennessee region—in cars, on buses, by foot, on bikes. To plan for the projects of *tomorrow*, we need to understand how you travel *today*. Your participation in this important survey will help improve the future of transportation for all of us.

TN

# Project Prioritization

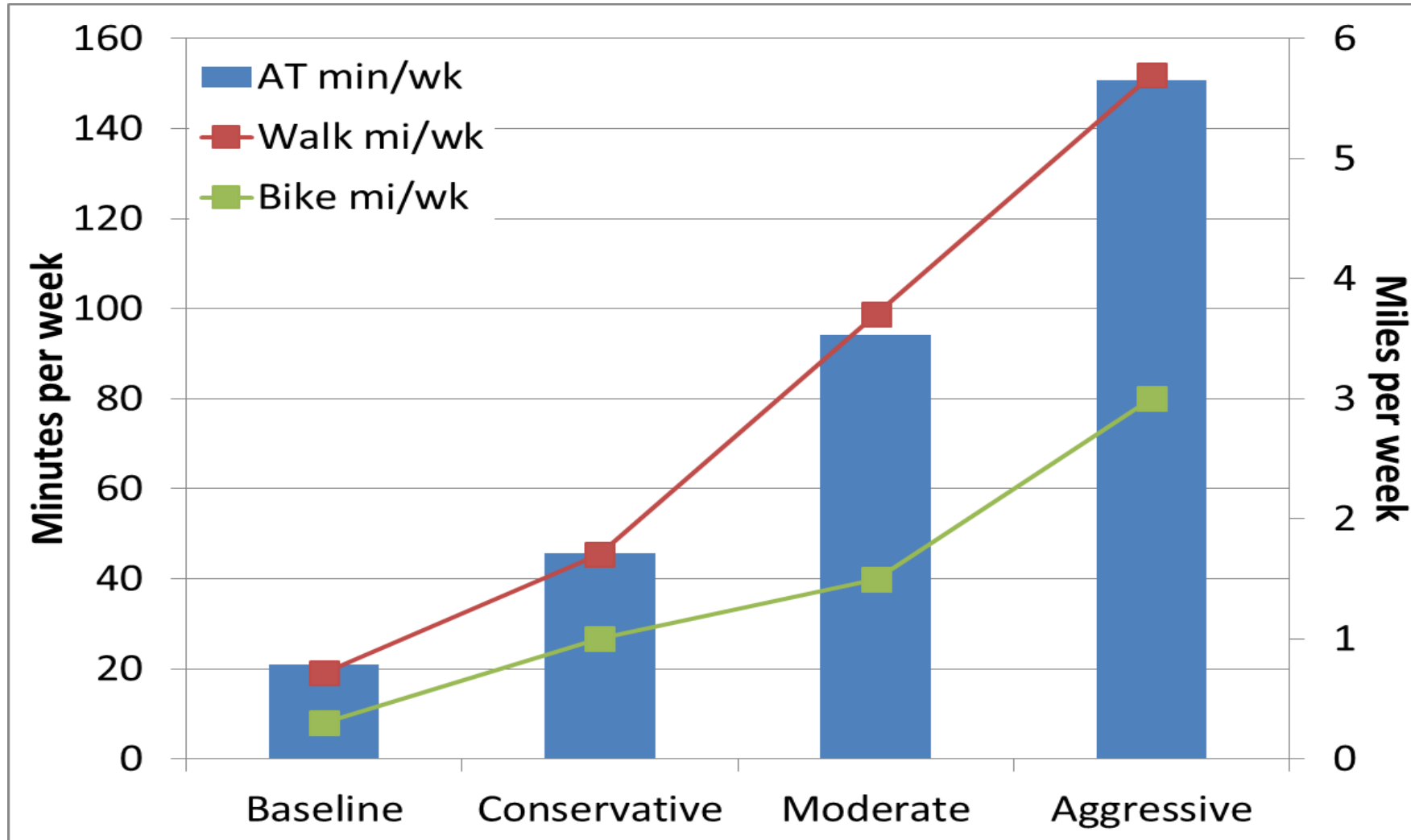


## Health Priority Areas

3 out of 4:

- Poverty
- Unemployment
- Carless Household
- Aging (over age 65)

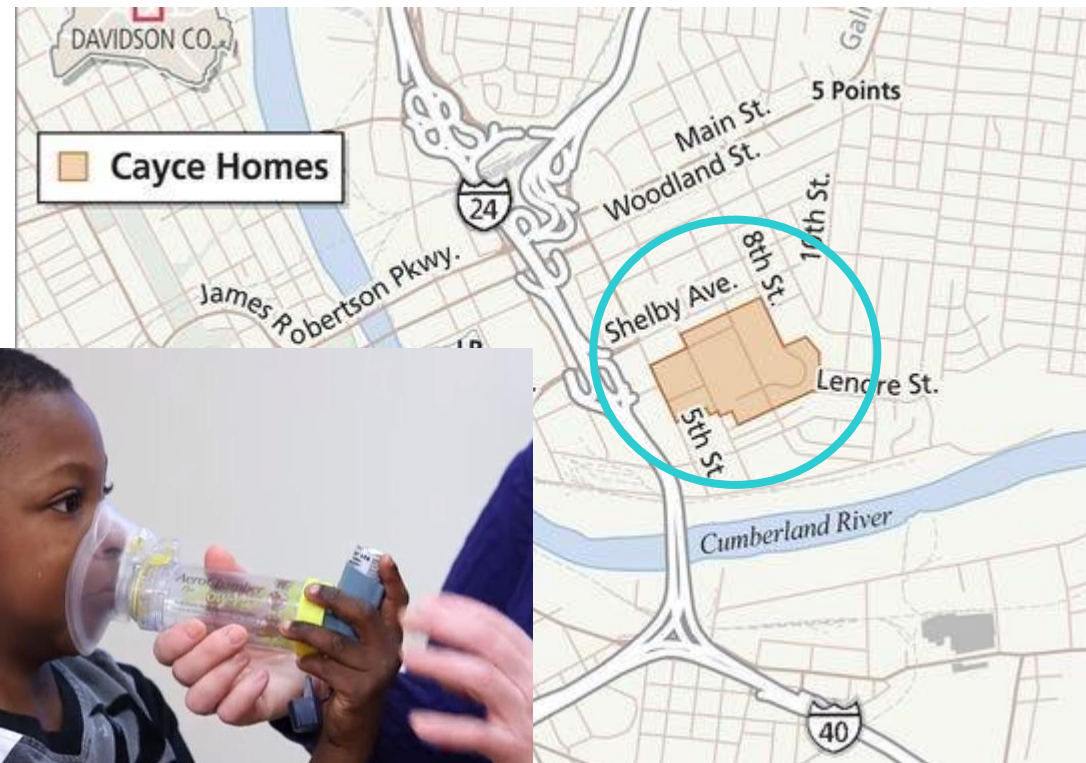
# Models



# Research

## Tennessee Departments of Health and Transportation currently studying:

- Pediatric Asthma rates in children who live near high-volume roadways
- Cancer mortality rates in patients who live furthest from a direct route to a cancer treatment facility





# Communication and Education





# Communications Guidebook NCHRP 25-25 Task 105

Communication Techniques		Policy Planning	Long Range Planning	Programming	Corridor Planning	Project Development	Implementation and Operations	Monitoring and Performance Management	Collaboration Attributes <sup>®</sup>			
									Shared Interests	Level of commitment	Participant Stability / Continuity	Decision-making influence
INFORM/EDUCATE/ COMMUNICATE	Conferences	◐	◐		◐	◐	◐		*			
	Communication with elected officials	●	◐	◐	◐	◐			*			■
	Expert interviews	◐	◐		◐	◐		◐	*			
	Interdisciplinary networking events	◐	◐		◐	◐			■		*	
	Knowledge transfer / research	●	◐		◐	◐		●	■	*		
	Surveys		◐		◐	◐		◐	*			
	Training / Cross-Training	◐	◐		◐	◐			■	■		
	Transportation and health tools/data (e.g. THT, H+T Index, THRIVE, Sustainable Communities Index, etc.)	◐	●	◐	●	●		◐	■	■		

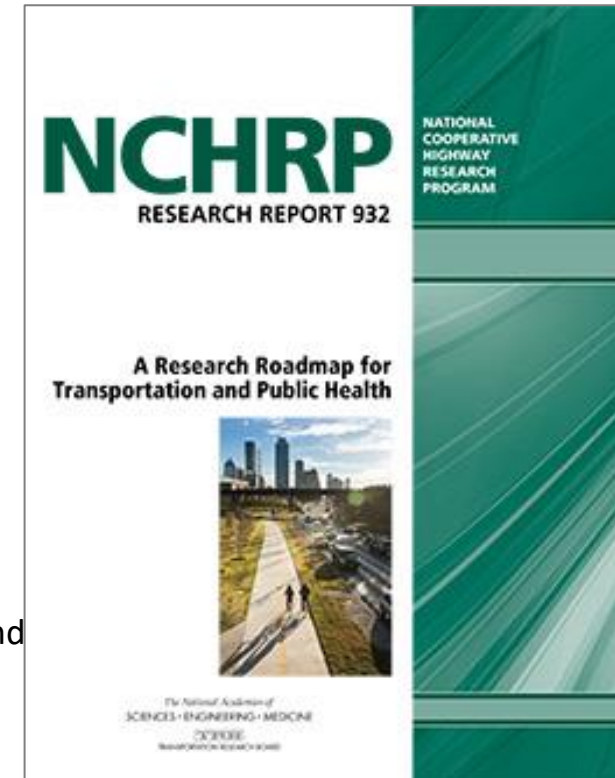
Inform. Coordinate. Collaborate.

# Research Roadmap NCHRP Report 932

## Project scope

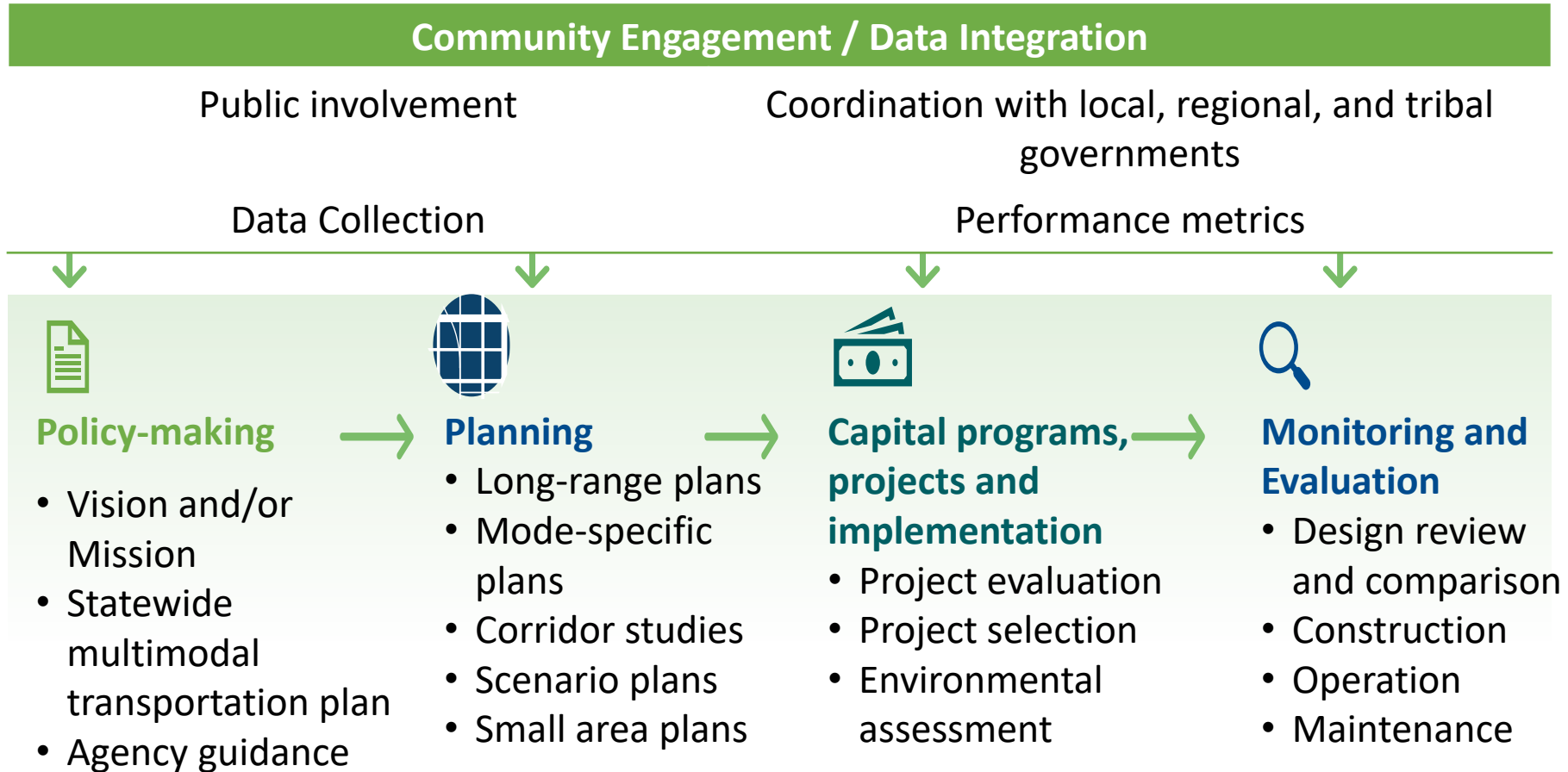
- Objectives:
  - Develop a **holistic and strategic research roadmap**
  - Identify evidence to support **practical and useful information**, and implementable tools, **for state DOTs** and partners
- Research products:
  - 10-year strategic roadmap:
    1. Synthesis of Best Practices for Including Health Outcomes in Transportation Project Prioritization
    2. Data Sources for Establishing Health Outcome Performance Measures for Transportation Projects
    3. Practices and Recommendations in Reporting and Integrating Pedestrian and Bicycle Non-Fatal Injury Data Systems\*
    4. A Guidebook for Considering the Public Health Impacts of Public Transportation Decisions
    5. Effect of Demographic Change on Travel Behavior and Health
    6. Evaluating and Integrating Emerging Data Sources to Support Transportation and Health Planning and Operations

\*Selected for funding in NCHRP FY2021 program



# Research roadmap

Framed around key transportation agency processes and practices



Credit: Laura Sandt, PBIC, UNC

# DOTs: Institutionalizing Health

- Executive or legislative policy approaches
- Intra-department (MOUs)
- Data sharing
- Decision-making tools
- Health performance targets
- Datacollection including



Credit: Laura Sandt, PBIC, UNC



# Get Involved

**TRB – AME 70 Committee on Transportation and Public Health**  
Mid-Year Meeting July 29<sup>th</sup> 11-1pm EDT

*All people deserve safe ways to access their communities.*



# THANK YOU



**Contact: Leslie Meehan**  
**Office of Primary Prevention**  
**[leslie.meehan@tn.gov](mailto:leslie.meehan@tn.gov)**



# Intersection of Public Health and Transportation

National Governors Association  
Governors' Advisors Transportation Policy Institute

July 15, 2020

Renee Autumn Ray



[LinkedIn.com/in/reneeautumnray](https://www.linkedin.com/in/reneeautumnray)

# COVID-19 Accelerated Pace of Change

- Traditional revenue sources declining
- Increased demand for healthcare and transportation services
  - People will outlive their ability to drive up to 10 years
- Systemic changes to policy, funding, infrastructure
  - 2018, 73% added capacity, 20% repair, 3% design





# Health in All Policies

- Project prioritization or administrative changes
- Safety improvements for walking and biking
  - Nashville went from 2% to 77%
- Technology and innovation
  - HAWK signals
  - Diverging diamond interchanges



# Leverage HHS, VA Funds

- Align regulations across rural transit, human services, and Medicaid transportation
- Use HHS funds as FTA match for 5310, 5311, 5311 (c) (1) (b)
- Pilot and expand food delivery in agency vehicles



# CONDUENT

Transportation



# Intersection of Education & Transportation

## Speaker:

**Jake Varn**  
**Policy Analyst, National Governors Association**





# Intersection of Education & Transportation

## Overlaps

- State-Owned Fleets
- Safe-Routes to School
- Transportation Demand Management
- Land-Use Planning
- COVID Impacts and Travel Behaviors



# Intersection of Education & Transportation

## State-Owned Fleets and Electrification

- 15 states recently [signed an MOU](#) accelerate Truck and Bus Electrification
- Today, there are nearly 500,000 school buses in America
  - As of [2018](#), less than 1% are currently EVs
- Current Electric Bus models promise life cost savings of [\\$170,000](#) in reduced fuel and maintenance costs



# Intersection of Education & Transportation

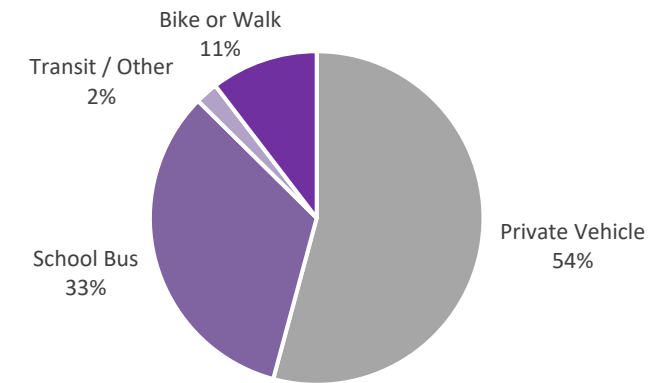
## Safe-Routes to School / Transportation Demand Management (TDM)

- Traffic Management
  - ~14% of car trips during morning rush hour are for school travel
- Protected Bicycle Lanes and Pedestrian Paths
  - Students biking and walking to school has dropped from 48% in 1969 to 10% in 2017.

### Resources:

- [Safe Routes to School Partnership](#)
- U.S. DOT [SRTS program](#)
- District DOT: [goDCgo](#)
- Arlington Public School: [ASP Go!](#) (TDM)

Travel to School (2017 National Household Travel Survey)





# Intersection of Education & Transportation

## Land-Use Planning

- In 1969, 41% of students lived within 1 mile of school, [as of 2009](#), that number has dropped to 31%.
- Of the nation's 50+ million K-12 students, over 6.4 million attend a public school within 800 feet of a major roadway

Source: Kingsley, Samantha L et al. "Proximity of US schools to major roadways: a nationwide assessment." *Journal of exposure science & environmental epidemiology* vol. 24,3 (2014): 253-9. doi:10.1038/jes.2014.5





# Intersection of Education & Transportation

## COVID Impacts and Travel Behaviors

- Student transportation in state reopening plans
  - In-person class schedules
  - Bus retrofits
  - Driver safety and student screening
  - Cost implications and redesigned routes
    - School walking zones
- State School Reopening Plans for School Buses: [www.the74million.org/article/roadmap-to-reopening-school-buses/](http://www.the74million.org/article/roadmap-to-reopening-school-buses/)
- <https://www.edweek.org/ew/articles/2020/07/08/solving-the-student-transportation-conundrum.html>

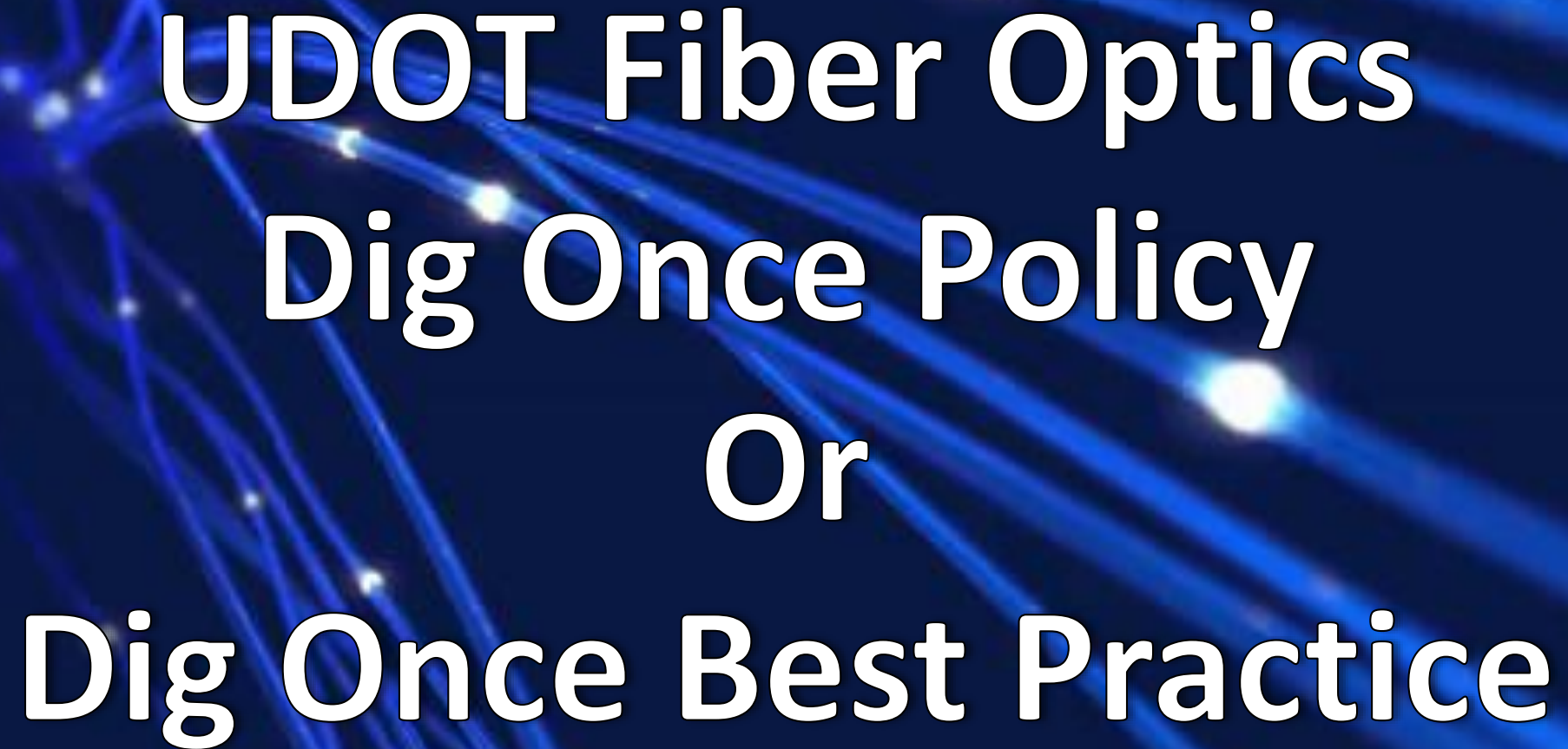


# Intersection of Broadband & Transportation

## Speaker:

**Lynne Yocom**  
Fiber Optics Manager, Utah Department of Transportation





# UDOT Fiber Optics Dig Once Policy Or Dig Once Best Practice

Lynne Yocom UDOT Fiber Optics Manager

# UDOT Best Practice

- UDOT does not have a Dig Once Policy.
  - Why Not
    - Barrier to Innovation
    - Coordination Issues
    - Costs
- UDOT does support Dig Once Best Practice and Public Private Partnering
  - Supports installing conduit and fiber optics in road projects where it makes sense.
  - Supports planning and assisting with fiber and conduit with municipalities, counties and other public/private stakeholders.
  - Supports transparency with right of way access for fiber and conduit and other broadband devices.



# Extent of the UDOT Network

2,780 miles of fiber optics.

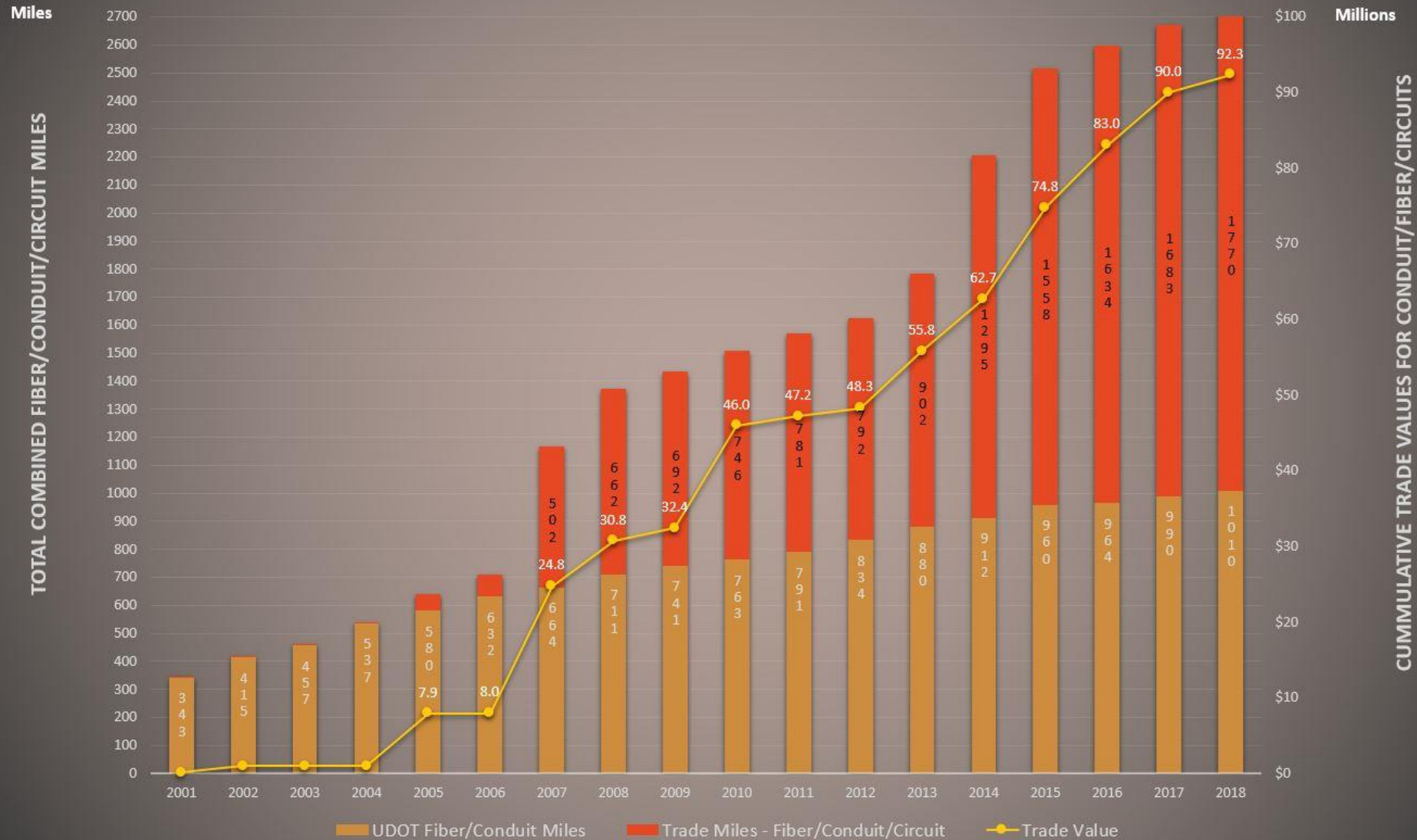
- 1010 miles UDOT
- PPP (Public, Private, Partnership) fiber 1,770 miles
  - St. George connection is with a pipeline for 300 miles not a road. South Central Fiber Circuits 312 miles connect Cedar City, Bryce Canyon, Kanab, Parowan and Beaver.

Utah Interstate Miles 978

- Interstate Fiber Miles 495 fiber miles 51%
- I-15 400 miles with 313 fiber miles 78%
- I-215 29 miles with 29 fiber miles 100%
- I-80 197 miles with 97 fiber miles 50%
- I-84 120 miles with 26 fiber miles 31%
- I-70 232 miles with 30 fiber miles 13%

Note - Percentages calculated are for road miles and do not include the rural fiber circuit trades of 612 miles.

## UDOT's Fiber Optic Network 18 Years



# 18 Years

# State Laws and Rules

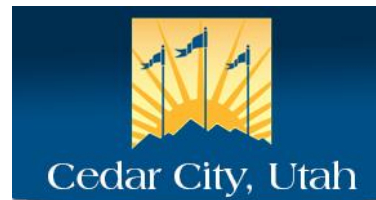
- Utah Code 72-7-108
- Rule R907-64
- Rule R907-65

# Federal Laws

- United States Code – USC - TITLE 23—HIGHWAYS - CHAPTER 5- RESEARCH, TECHNOLOGY, AND EDUCATION - §514. Goals and purposes - (b) Purposes 4) to promote the innovative use of private resources in support of intelligent transportation system development;
- The 1998 FHWA policy change allowing states to accommodate longitudinal access of utilities within interstate rights-of- way;
- The 1996 Telecommunications Act authorizing states to enter into agreements with telecom companies;
- [Rural Interstate Corridor Communications Study Report to States](#) 2009



# Cities - Counties - Special Services



## Trade Partners

# Telecoms



# Trade Partners



# State Agencies



Utah Governor's Office *of*  
Economic Development  
BUSINESS • TOURISM • FILM

## Trade Partners









# CONST













# Links

- Utah Code 72-7-108 - <https://le.utah.gov/xcode/Title72/Chapter7/72-7-S108.html>
- R907-64 – <https://rules.utah.gov/publicat/code/r907/r907-064.htm>
- R907 – 65 – <https://rules.utah.gov/publicat/code/r907/r907-065.htm>
- R930 – <https://rules.utah.gov/publicat/code/r930/r930-007.htm>
- <https://horrocks.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=096d0a7dd31a4be289b9623935308fc9>





# Fiber Highway

**“Data surpassed oil in value last year.  
Data is the most valuable asset on earth.”**

Britney Kiser - The Great Hack Trailer Netflix <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iX8GxLP1FHo>

**The goal is to connect every road.  
We need to think of fiber as just another part of the road.**

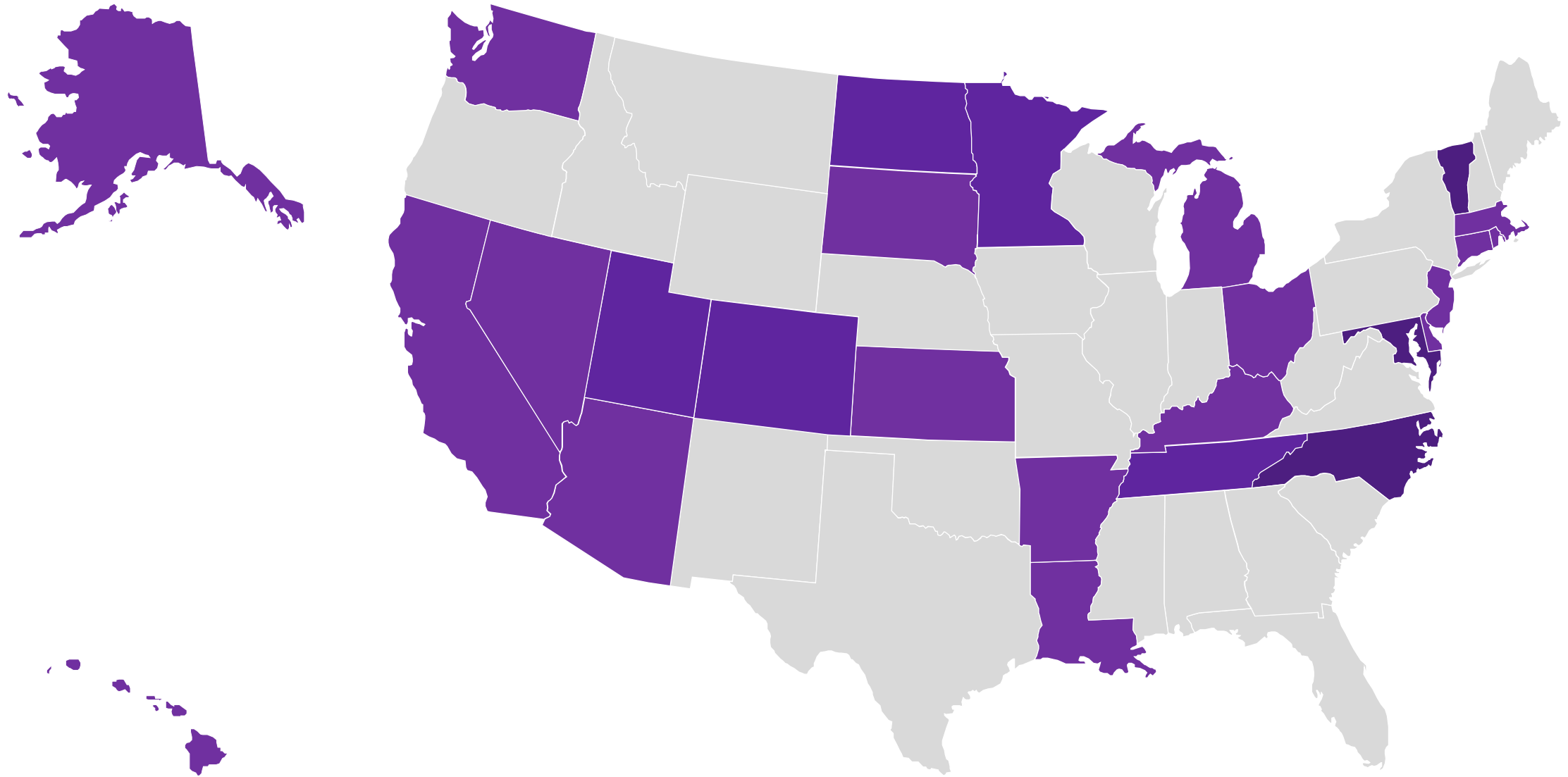
# 2020 Annual Transportation Policy Institute

Day Three

July 14-17, 2020



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# Transportation Policy Institute Agenda

Day 1 - Tuesday	
1:00 - 1:15 pm (ET)	Introduction
1:15 - 2:00 pm	State Roundtable and Policy Updates
2:00 - 3:00 pm	State Transit Strategies and Best Practices During COVID-19

Day 2 - Wednesday	
3:00 - 3:15 pm (ET)	Introduction
3:15 - 3:45 pm	Intersection of Public Health & Transportation
3:45 - 4:15 pm	Intersection of Education & Transportation
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1:00 - 2:00 pm (ET)	Avoiding the COVID-19 Impacts on Traffic Congestion
2:00 - 3:00 pm	Interagency Coordination to Support Transportation Electrification

Day 4 - Friday	
1:00 - 2:00 pm (ET)	Emergency Response, Mitigation, and Transportation Resilience
2:00 - 3:00 pm	Federal Developments / Opportunities for Funding and Financing
3:00 - 3:30 pm	Closing Discussion

# Avoiding the COVID-19 Impacts of Traffic Congestion

## Speakers:

**Adie Tomer**  
Fellow, Brookings Institute



**Beth Osborne**  
Director, Transportation for America

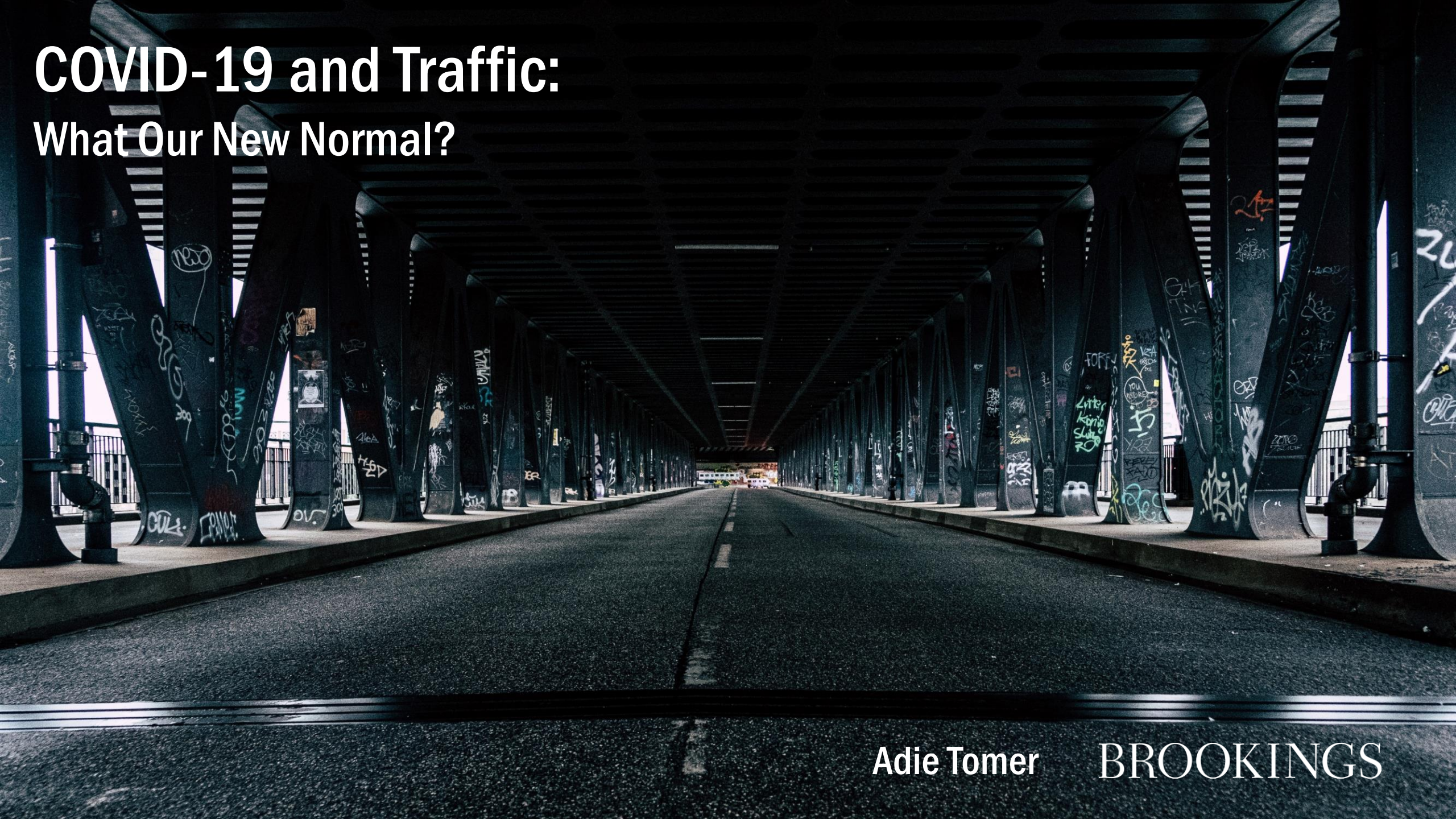


**Brianne Eby**  
Senior Policy Analyst, Eno Center





# COVID-19 and Traffic: What Our New Normal?

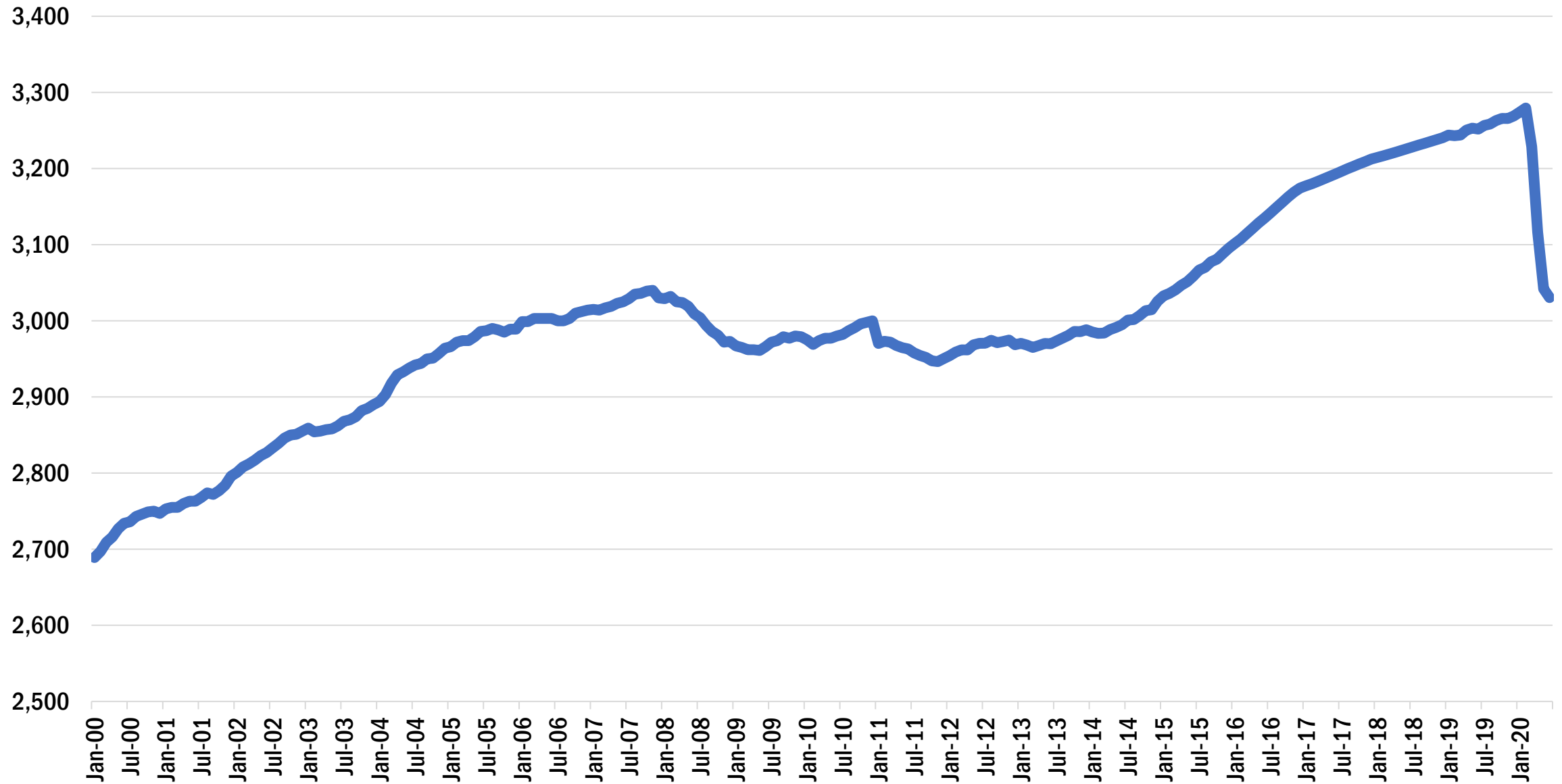


Adie Tomer

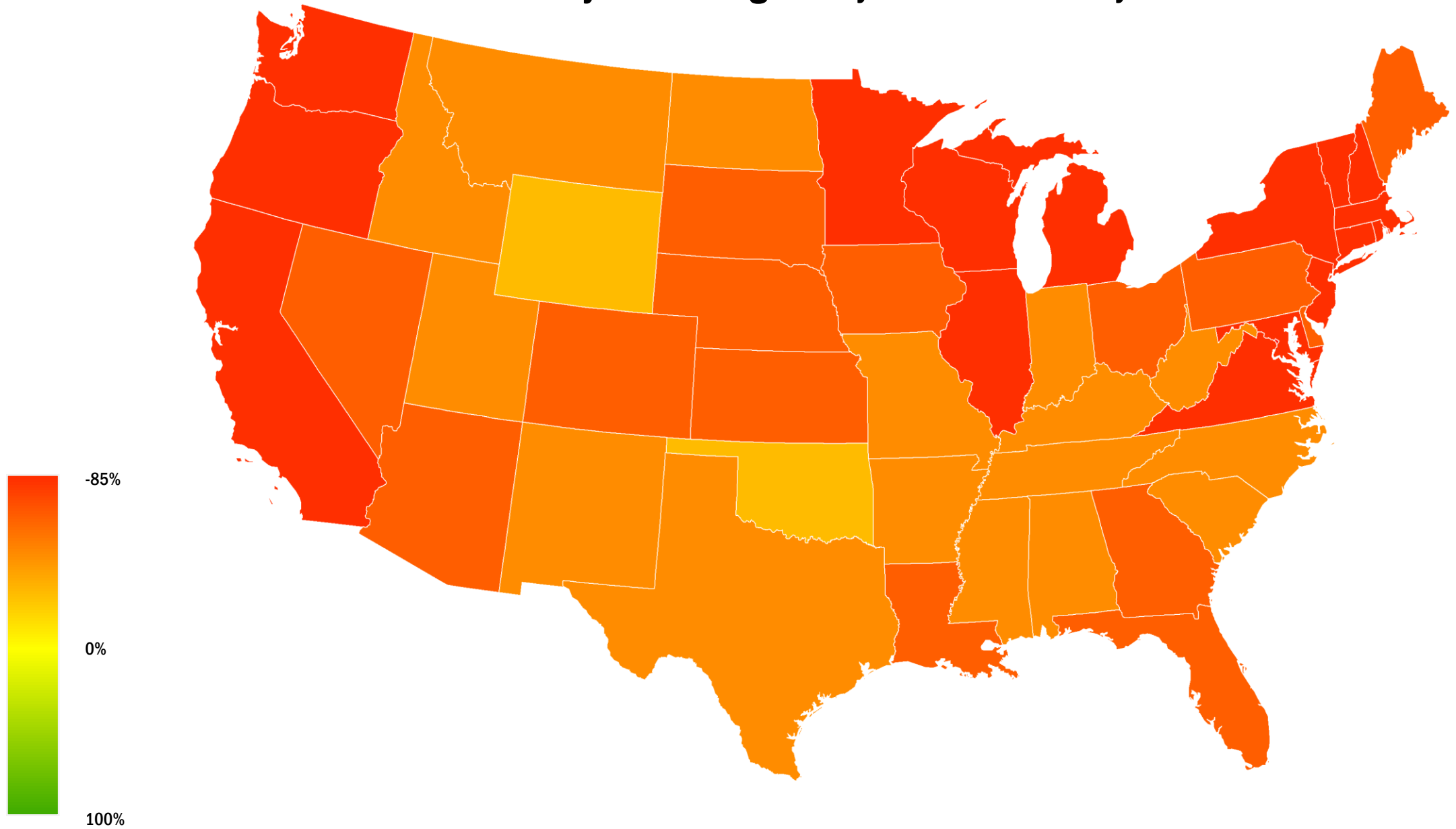
BROOKINGS



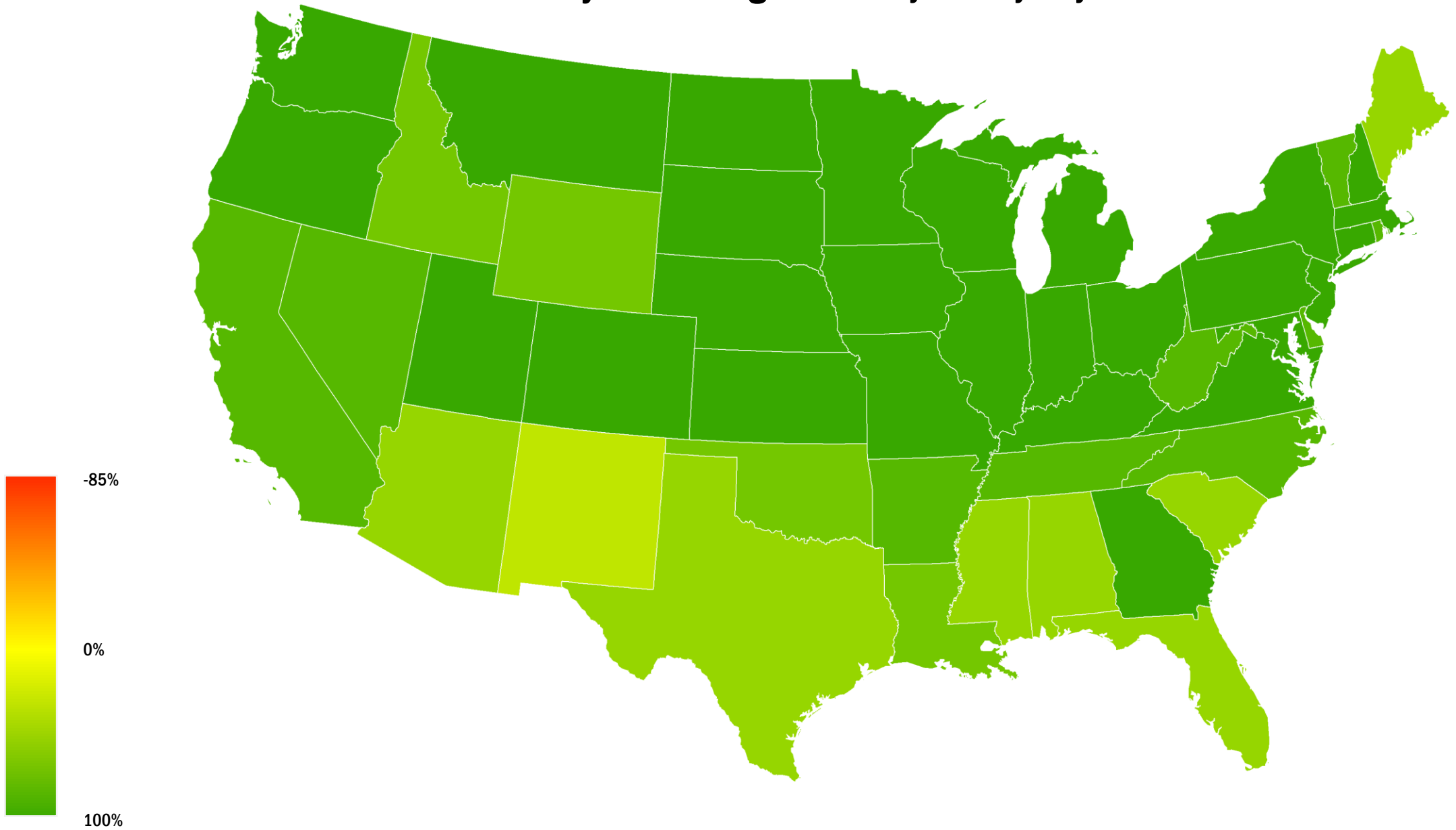
## Annual Vehicle-Distance Traveled (Billion Miles)



## Weekly VMT Change: Early March – Mid May



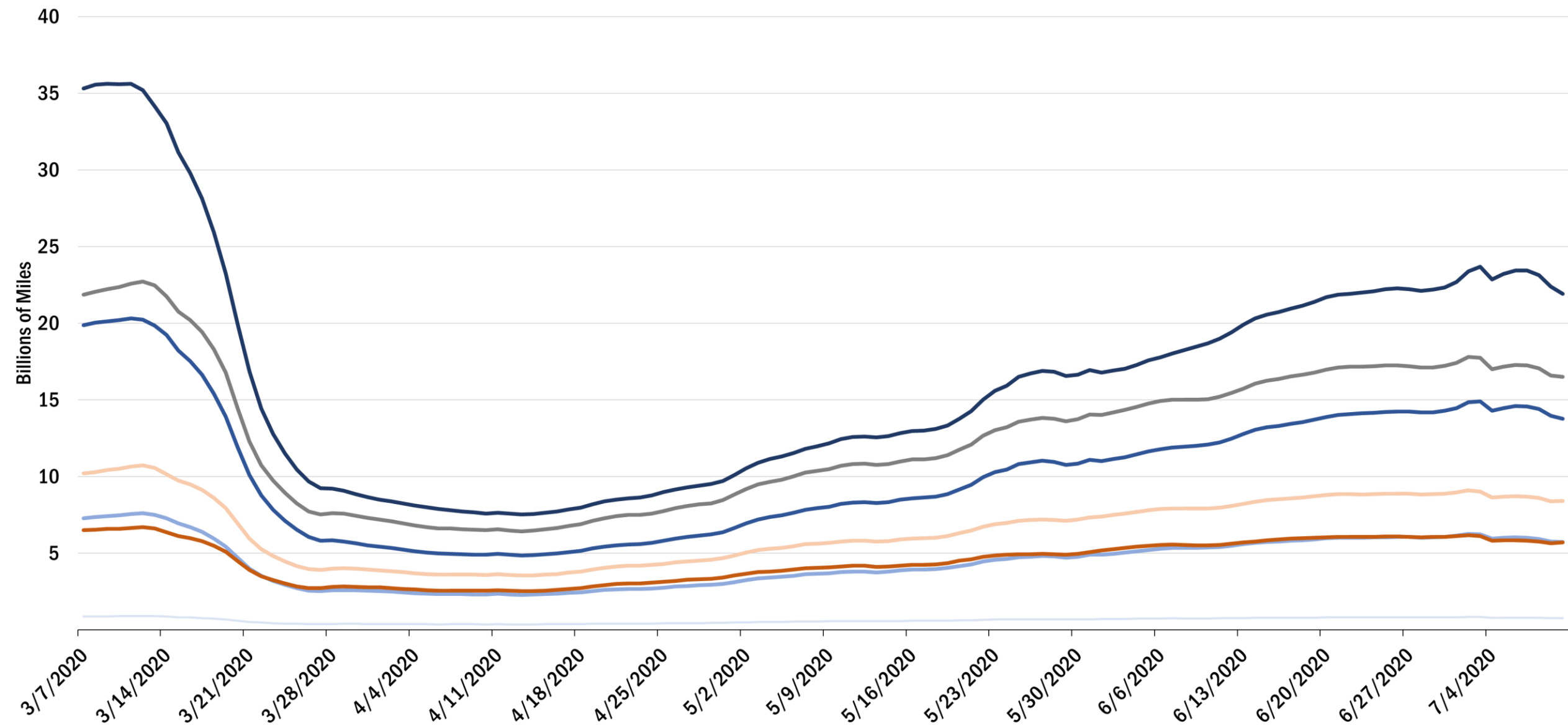
## Weekly VMT Change: Mid May – Early July





# Weekly VMT, Total Miles

Urban Cores Mature Suburbs Emerging Suburbs Exurbs Small Metro Micropolitan Rural



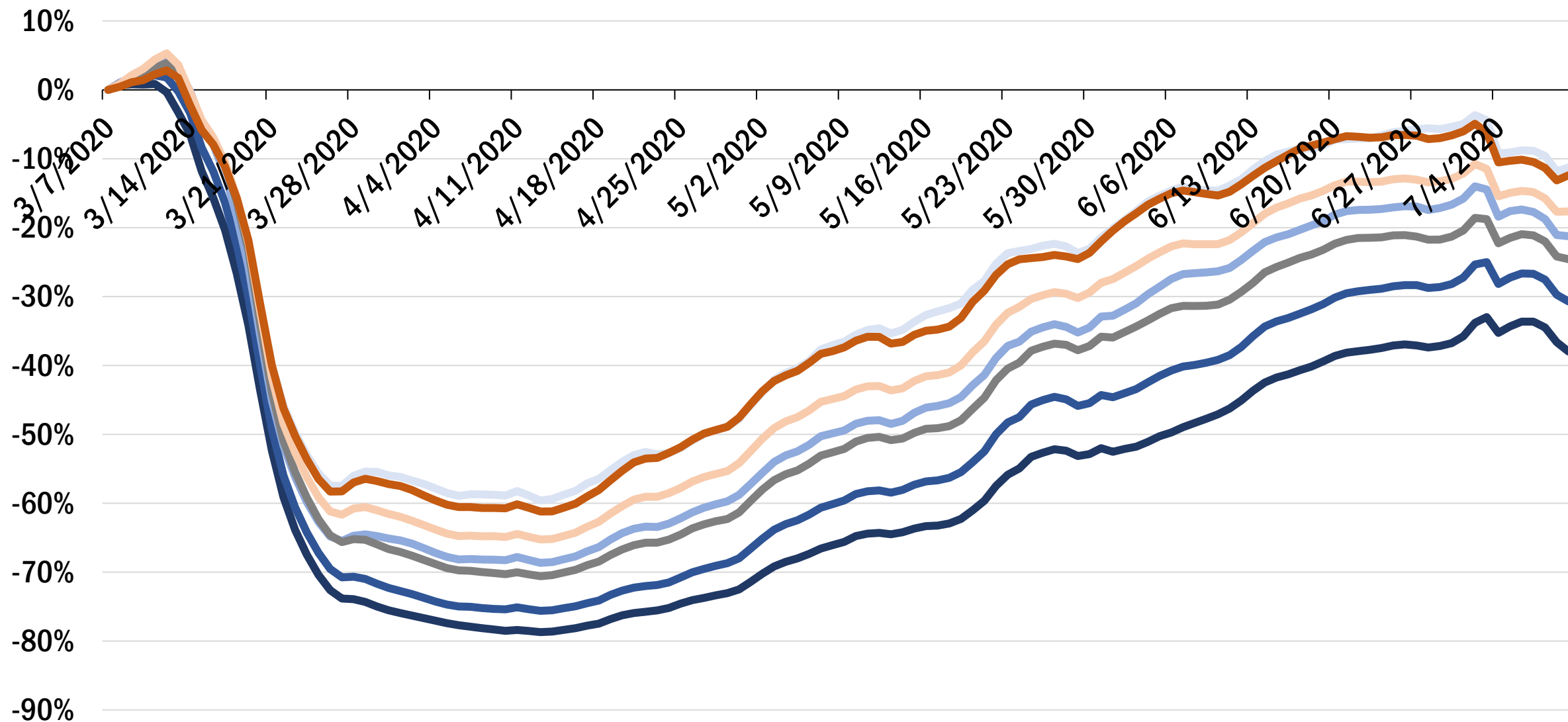
## Weekly VMT: Change Since March 1st

Urban Cores

Mature Suburbs

Emerging Suburbs

Exurbs



## Stay-at-Home Orders



## Information Jobs

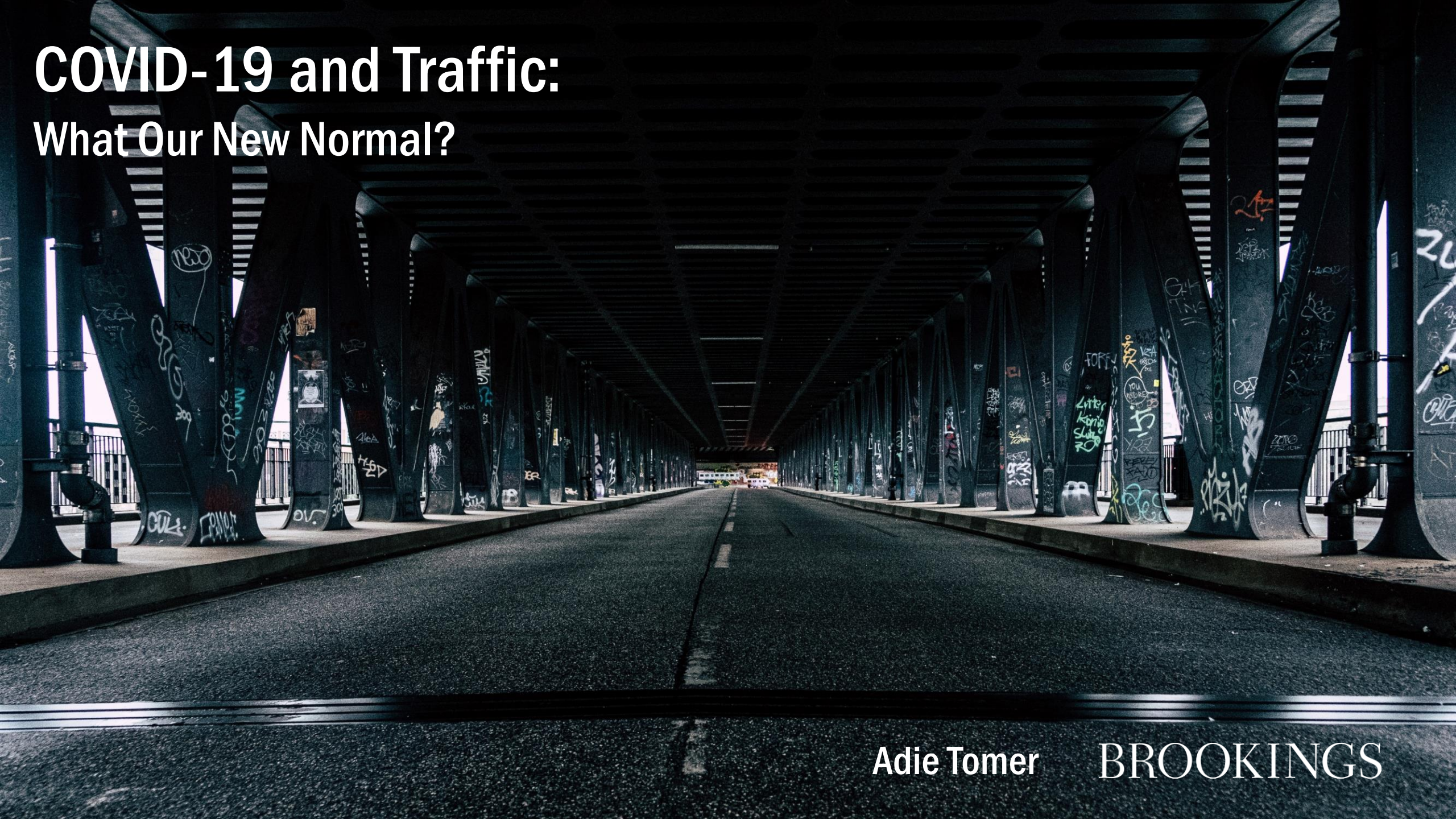


## Voting Patterns





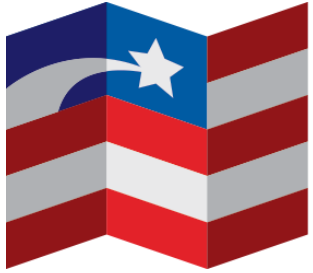
# COVID-19 and Traffic: What Our New Normal?



Adie Tomer

BROOKINGS

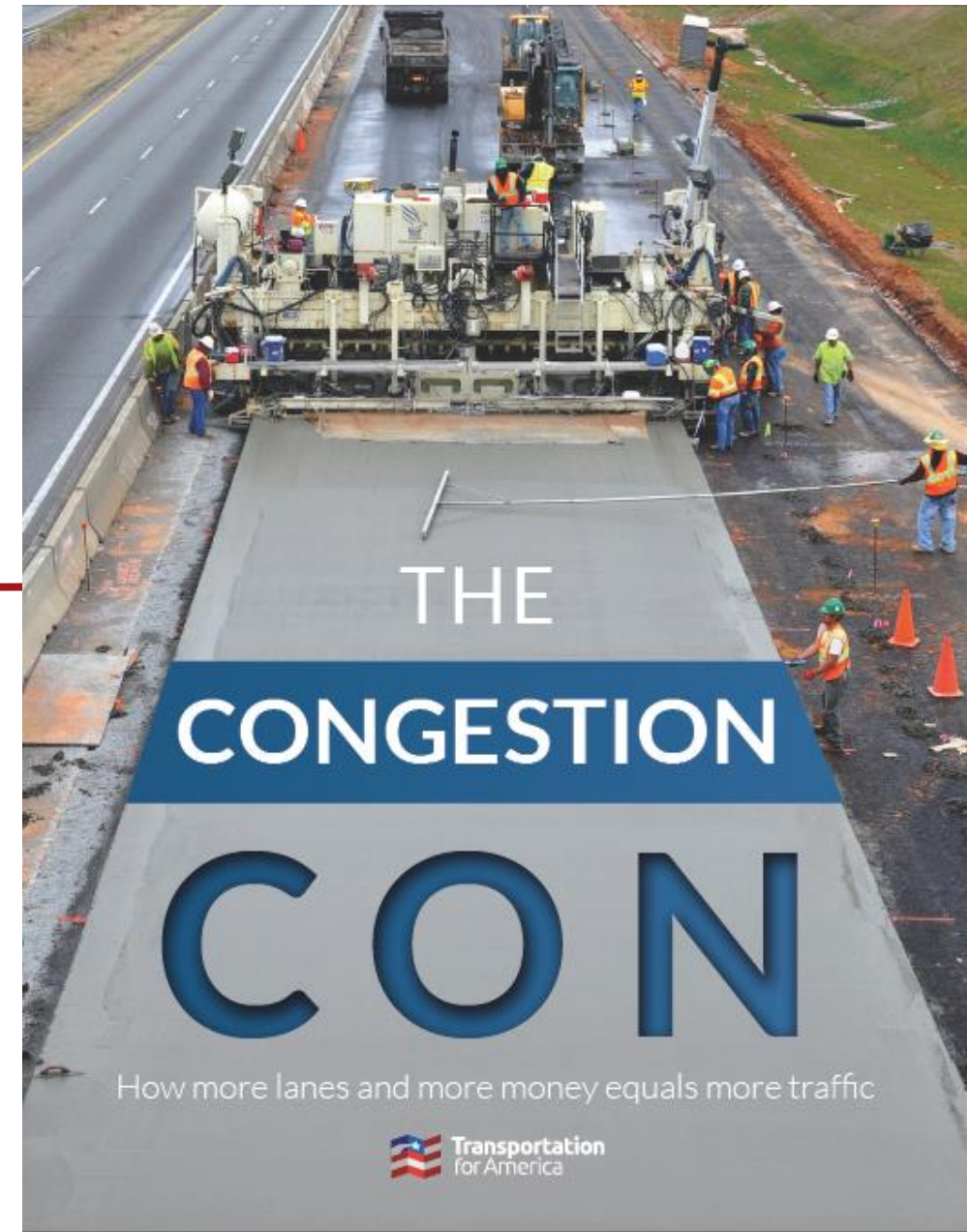




# Transportation for America

## Governors' Advisors Transportation Policy Institute

Beth Osborne, Director  
July 16, 2020

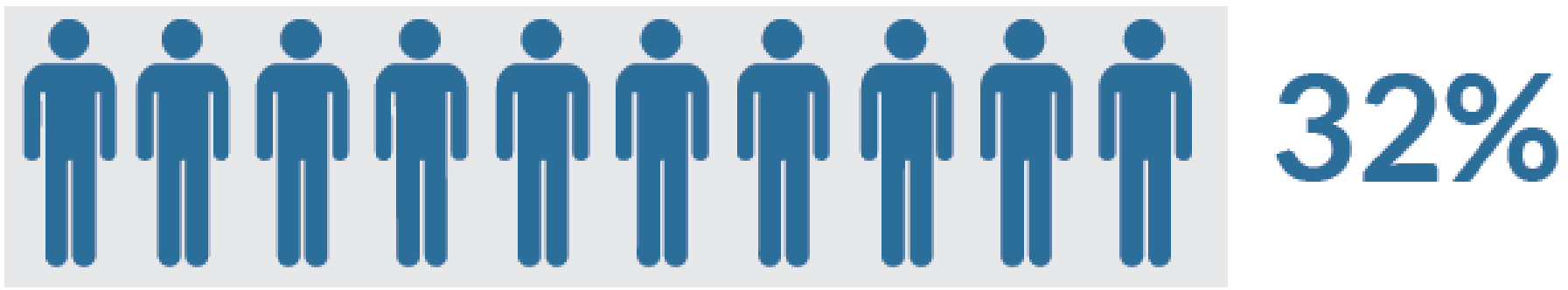
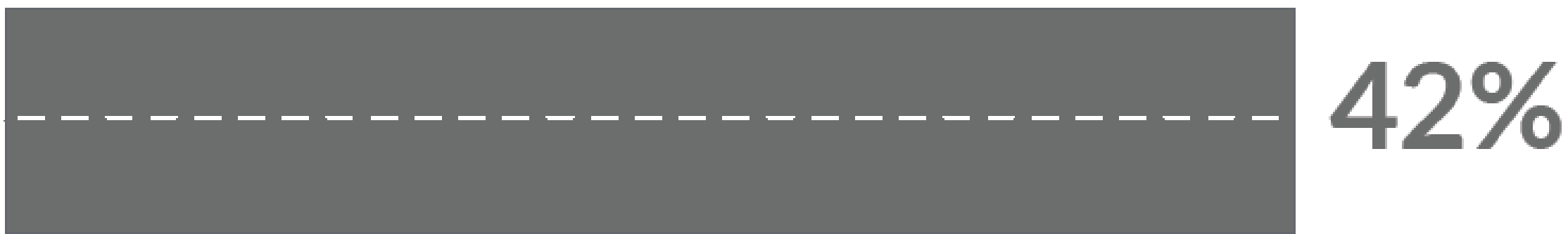


100 largest urbanized areas (1993-2017)

- Annual hours of delay (TTI Urban Mobility)
- Population (TTI)
- Lane-miles of freeway (FHWA)
- Other: VMT, travel time to work



We have expanded roads at a faster rate than population growth



*Growth in freeway lane-miles and population growth in the largest 100 urbanized areas from 1993-2017.*

# Adding capacity is failing to produce results

Freeway capacity grew faster than population, yet delay exploded



42%



32%



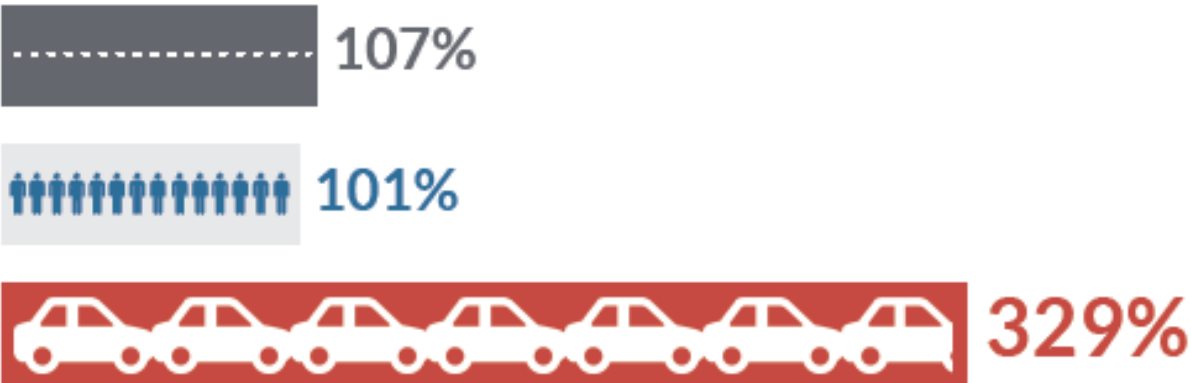
144%

*Change in freeway lane-miles, population growth, and annual hours of delay in the largest 100 urbanized areas from 1993-2017. Delay is defined as extra time spent traveling at congested rather than free-flow speeds. While FHWA only provides data on lane-miles of freeway, TTI's delay metrics capture both freeways and arterial roads.*

# Our “solutions” for congestion are completely disconnected from solving the problem

Expand freeways *equivalent* to population growth = **More delay.**  
Expand freeways *faster* than population growth = **More delay.**  
Expand freeways *with slow/no* population growth = **More delay.**

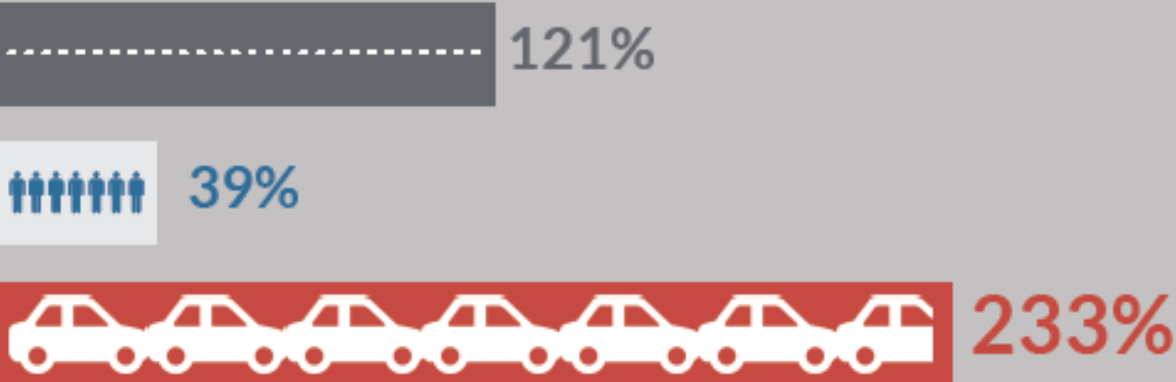
## Nashville, TN



## San Diego, CA



## Pensacola, FL





## Omaha, NE



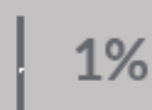
## Boise, ID



## Jackson, MS



## Buffalo, NY



Change in freeway lane-miles, population growth, and annual hours of delay in the largest 100 urbanized areas from 1993-2017. Delay is defined as extra time spent traveling at congested rather than free-flow speeds.

# Why is congestion growing?

Miles driven per person grew by 20 percent in the largest 100 urbanized areas

1993 - 21 miles per day



2017 - **25** miles per day



# The way we build communities creates congestion

New development along a highway produces more traffic and requires more left turns, each one a potentially dangerous conflict. This creates more delay, leading to more widenings.





# What share of the biggest travel time increases are actually the result of:

**People just driving farther?**

vs.

**Actual increases in delay?**

Poughkeepsie, NY 9.73 min increase



Stockton, CA 9.36 min increase



Bridgeport, CT 9.19 min increase



Allentown, PA 7.56 min increase



Worcester, MA 7.51 min increase



Cape Coral, FL 7.32 min increase



Boston, MA 7.11 min increase



Raleigh, NC 6.33 min increase



Austin, TX 6.11 min increase



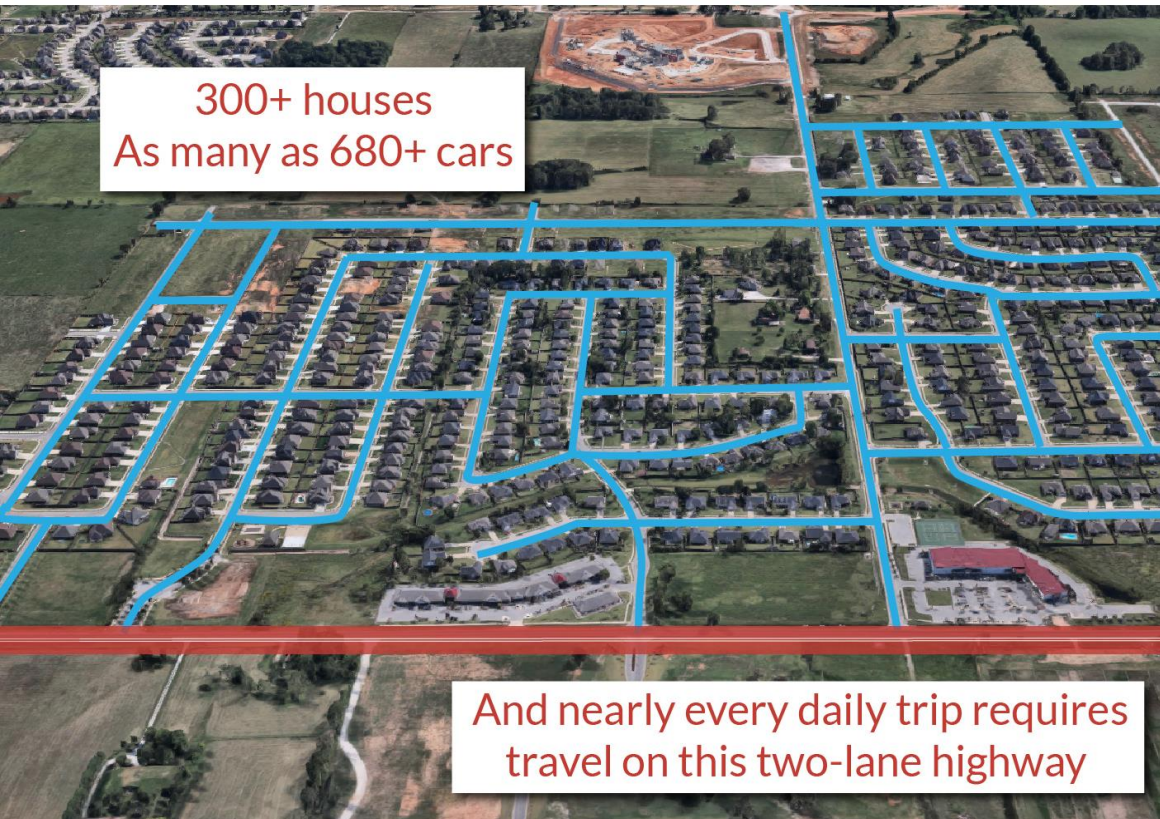
Honolulu, HI 6.03 min increase



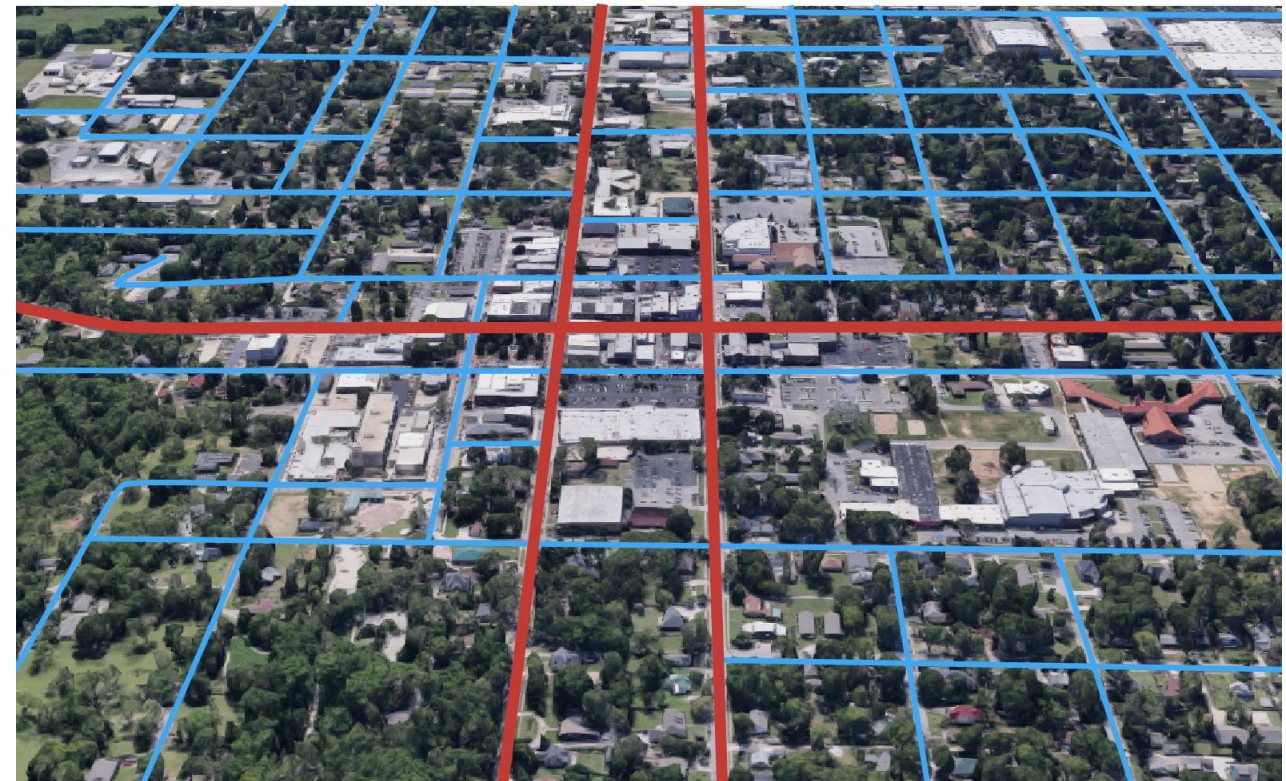


# Road network design contributes to the problem

Our current approach to land use and transportation in suburban areas is **perfectly calibrated** to produce ever-increasing congestion



But a mix of destinations throughout a connected street network *manages* congestion by dispersing trips, improving access, and allowing for shorter *and* fewer trips





# Highway widenings can make congestion worse

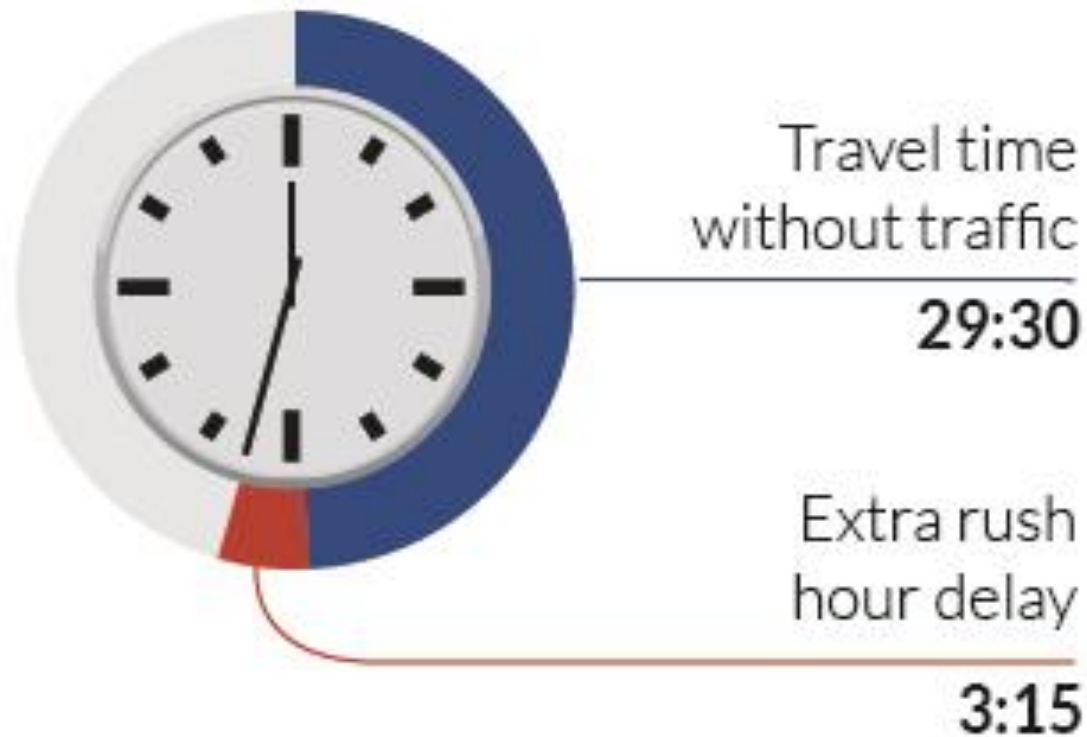




# Eliminating congestion is the wrong goal

## Poughkeepsie, NY

**"Better"** congestion according to TTI  
Total peak travel time: **32:45**



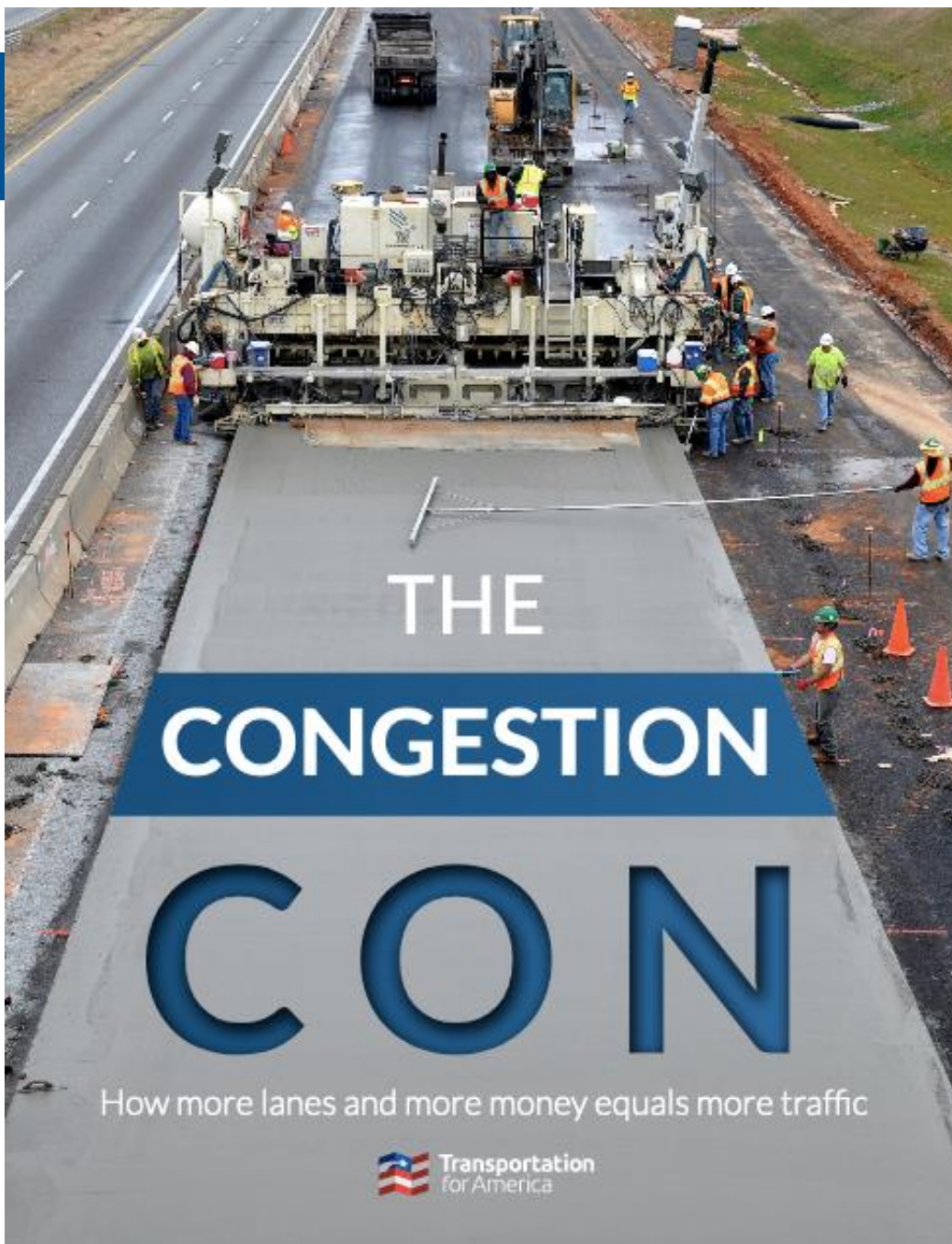
## New Orleans, LA

**"Worse"** congestion according to TTI  
Total peak travel time: **24:31**



## Policy recommendations

1. Update 100 year old approach to land use, cluster development, focus on infill, and design for people.
2. Reorient transportation programs around access, as opposed to reacting to bottlenecks and congestion.
3. Favoring maintenance over new roads and having a plan for maintaining anything new that is built.
4. Make short trips walkable by making them safe.
5. Remove restrictions on pricing to help manage demand.



@t4america



[www.t4america.org](http://www.t4america.org)

<http://t4america.org/maps-tools/congestion-con/>





## Brianne Eby

Senior Policy Analyst,  
Eno Center for Transportation

# Congestion pricing...

...can take a variety of shapes

...is a proven, viable, and effective tool

...requires bold leadership



# Principles for Developing a Viable Program to Advance Sustainability and Equity Goals (1)

1. Situate the policy within a clear vision and purpose
2. Ensure a rational nexus between revenue and spending
3. Improve mobility options to provide choices
4. Create fair programs
5. Build strong cross-sector partnerships



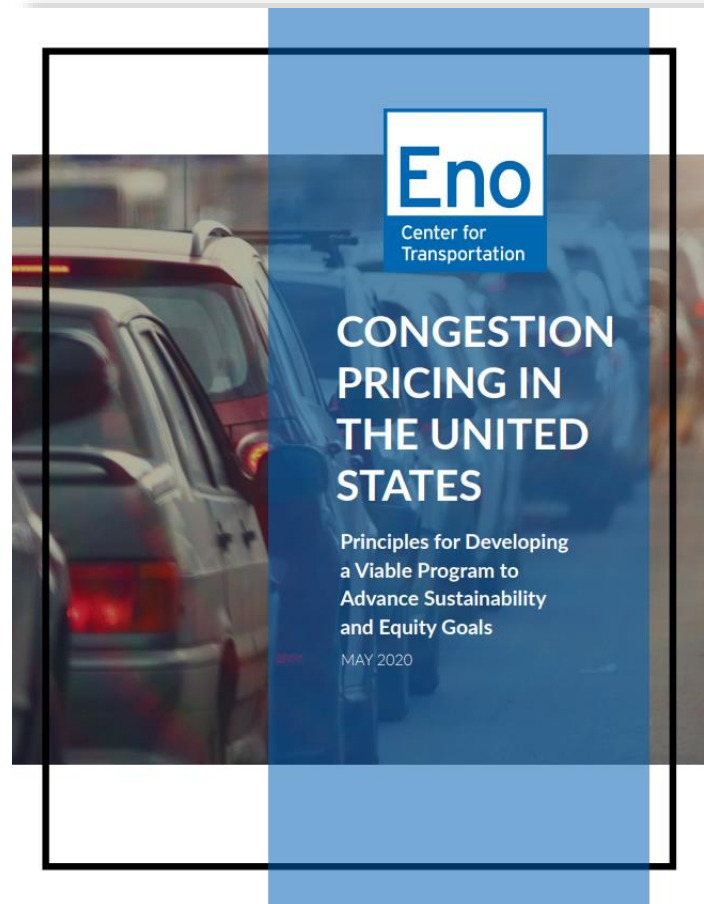
# Principles for Developing a Viable Program to Advance Sustainability and Equity Goals (2)

6. Communicate transparently and strategically
7. Build a strong foundation first
8. Commit to transparency with performance targets
9. Limit exemptions to essential services
10. Be nimble

# More information

beby@enotrans.org

[enotrans.org/eno-resources/enocongestionpricing/](https://enotrans.org/eno-resources/enocongestionpricing/)



# Interagency Impact of Transportation Sector Electrification

## Speakers:

**Dan Lauf**

**Program Director, National Governors Association, Center for Best Practices**



**Chris Nelder**

**Manager, Rocky Mountain Institute**



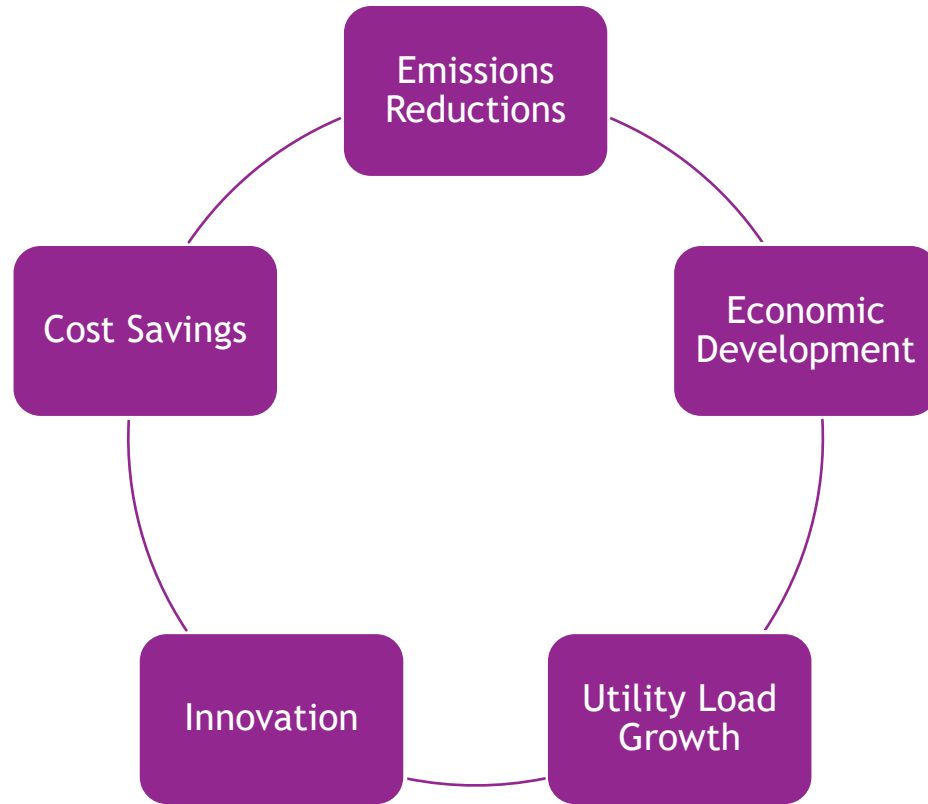
**Dr. Will Toor,**

**Executive Director, Colorado Energy Office**





# Multiple Reasons for Governors' Interest in Transportation Electrification





WHITE PAPER

## Transportation Electrification: States Rev Up



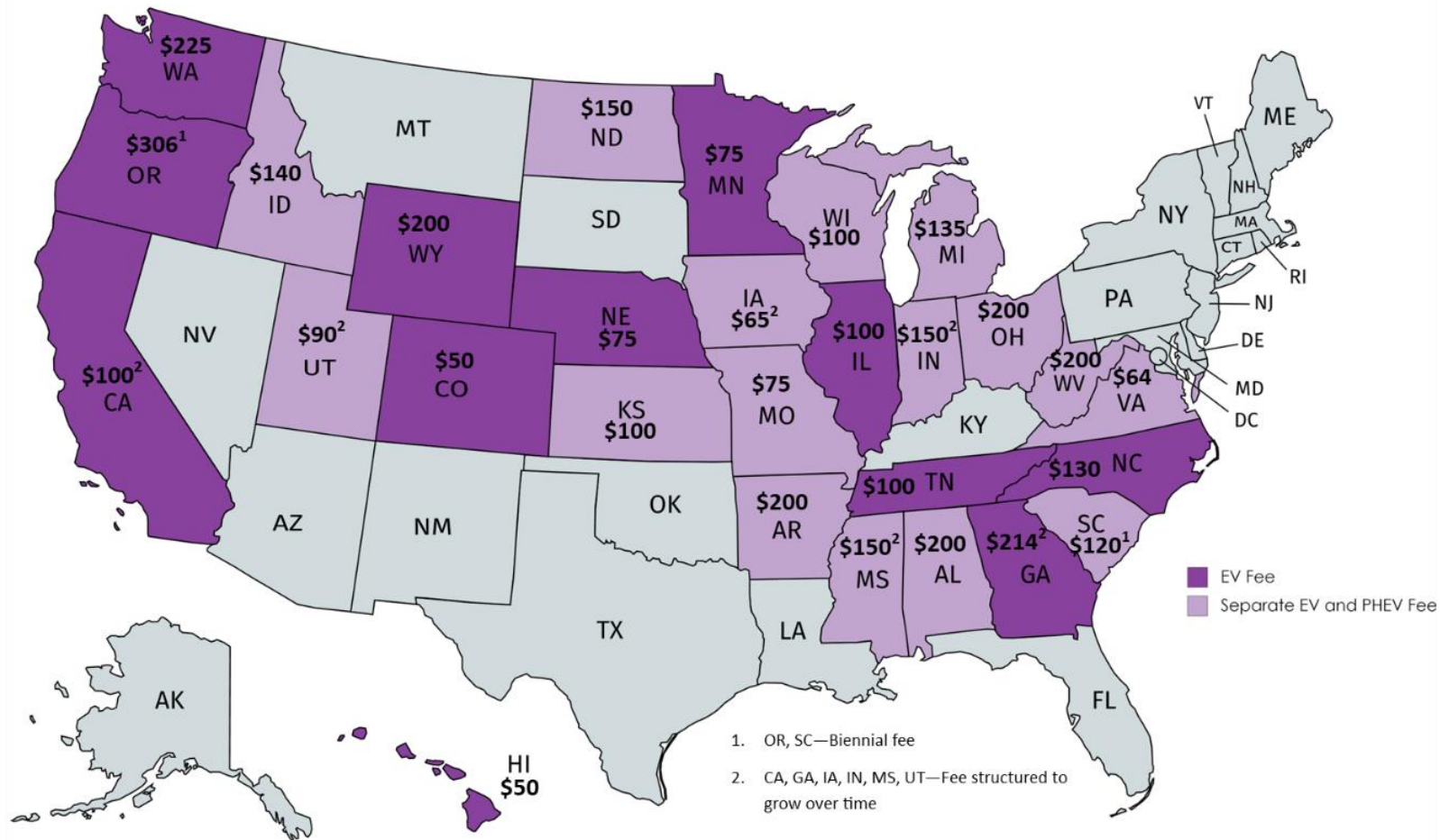
WHITE PAPER

## Planning for State Transportation Revenue in a Coming Era of Electric Vehicles

# EV White Papers



# Annual EV Registration Fees by State





# Matrix of Transportation Revenue Policy Options

	Motor Fuel Tax	Mileage-Based User Fees	General Registration Fees	Sales Tax	Fuel Neutral Fees or Taxes	Electric Vehicle Fees
<b>Usage and Mileage</b>	Accounts for usage and mileage.	Accounts for mileage.	Does not account for usage and mileage.	Does not account for usage and mileage.	Can account for usage, requires specific design to account for mileage.	Does not account for usage and mileage.
<b>Fuel Efficiency</b>	Encourages fuel efficiency.	Requires specific design to encourage fuel efficiency.	Requires specific design to encourage fuel efficiency.	Does not consider fuel efficiency.	Encourages fuel efficiency.	Requires specific design to encourage fuel efficiency.
<b>Cost Distribution</b>	Costs are spread over time.	Costs are spread over time.	Costs are upfront.	Costs are disassociated and spread over time.	Costs can be spread over time.	Costs are upfront.
<b>Policy Considerations</b>	Susceptible to inflation and long-term trends in fleet efficiency and electrification.	Majority of states have not studied how to enact an MBUF system.	Annual upfront fees affect the affordability of car ownership for lower-income households.	Obscures connection to transportation systems and competes with other policy objectives that rely on sales taxes.	EV charging fees require further testing to account for usage and avoid fare evasion.	Discourages EV adoption and requires additional design to support EV-specific infrastructure.



# Interagency Impact of Transportation Sector Electrification

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**Executive Director, Colorado Energy Office**



# PLANNING FOR EV CHARGING INFRASTRUCTURE

**Chris Nelder**

Manager, Vehicle-Grid Integration  
Rocky Mountain Institute

*National Governors Association  
Governors' Advisors Transportation Policy Institute – July 16, 2020*





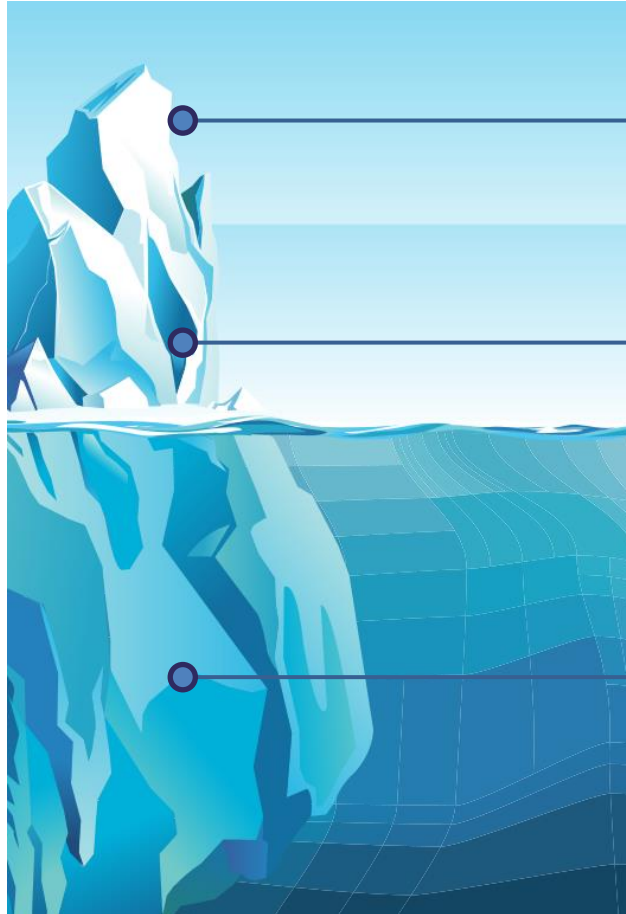
# REDUCING EV CHARGING INFRASTRUCTURE COSTS

- Our report is the first-ever compilation of EV charging infrastructure costs at the component level.
- Based on literature, utility filings, and 24 original interviews conducted under NDA with utilities, hardware providers, software providers, EVSPs, transit agencies, states, laboratories, contractors, and consultancies.
- Found that “soft costs” are some of the largest and most unpredictable costs for EVSPs (electric vehicle service providers).
- Soft costs are poorly understood, very hard to quantify, and almost entirely undocumented in the literature.



# COST ASSESSMENT

Procurement costs can be anticipated.  
It's the unseen soft costs that can sink a project.



## Procurement

- Charger Hardware
- Managed Charging Capability
- Contracts
- Software
- Grid Hosting Capacity
- Make-Ready Infrastructure

## Requirements

- Payment System
- Measurement Standards Compliance
- ADA Compliance and Parking Requirements
- Dual Plug Types for DCFC
- Open Standards

## Soft Costs

- Communication Between Utilities and EVSPs
- Future-Proofing
- Easement Processes
- Complex Codes
- Complex and Inconsistent Permitting Processes

# REDUCING SOFT COSTS

## What can government do?



At the **federal** level, requirements for ADA compliance and building permitting can be clarified and standardized.



At the **state** level, permitting & utility interconnection can be streamlined (e.g., CA AB 2188) and ADA compliance can be clarified.



At the **municipal** level, building and planning departments can standardize codes and permitting requirements across jurisdictions, offer simple checklists for required documentation, and offer online permits.



# PUBLIC DCFC RATE DESIGN ISSUES

- Public DCFC are critical parts of the network.
- Therefore it is critical that tariffs support public DCFC infrastructure. But **most existing tariffs are not designed for DCFC operators and are not suitable:**
  - Use punishing, non-coincident demand charges
  - Do not accurately reflect the true cost of service
  - Are not consistent across utilities
  - Lack appropriate price signals for effective integration of EVs onto the grid
- DCFC utilization varies by host type, and increasing utilization eases issues with demand charges.

**→ We need tariffs that create a better business case for DCFC owners & operators.**

# DCFC RATE DESIGNS COMPARED



*DCFC Rate Design Study (Sept 2019)*

We compared:

- **Three tariffs:**

- Xcel Energy's S-EV
- PG&E's EV-Large S
- RMI's DCFC

- **Three load profiles:**

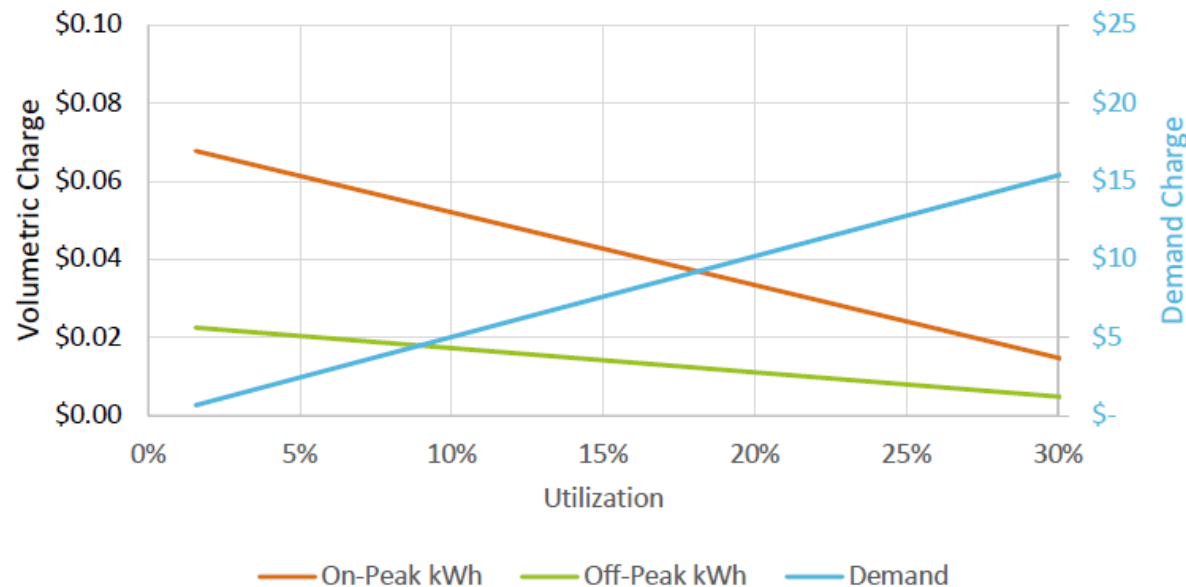
- Public DCFC charging depot with two dual-port 50 kW chargers
- Public DCFC charging depot with two dual-port 150 kW chargers
- Transit bus depot with 25, 100-kW chargers

- **Three utilization rates** on public DCFCs: 5%, 10%, and 30%

**Goal: Meet or beat gasoline parity at \$0.09/mile.**

# DCFC RATE DESIGNS COMPARED RMI'S PROPOSAL

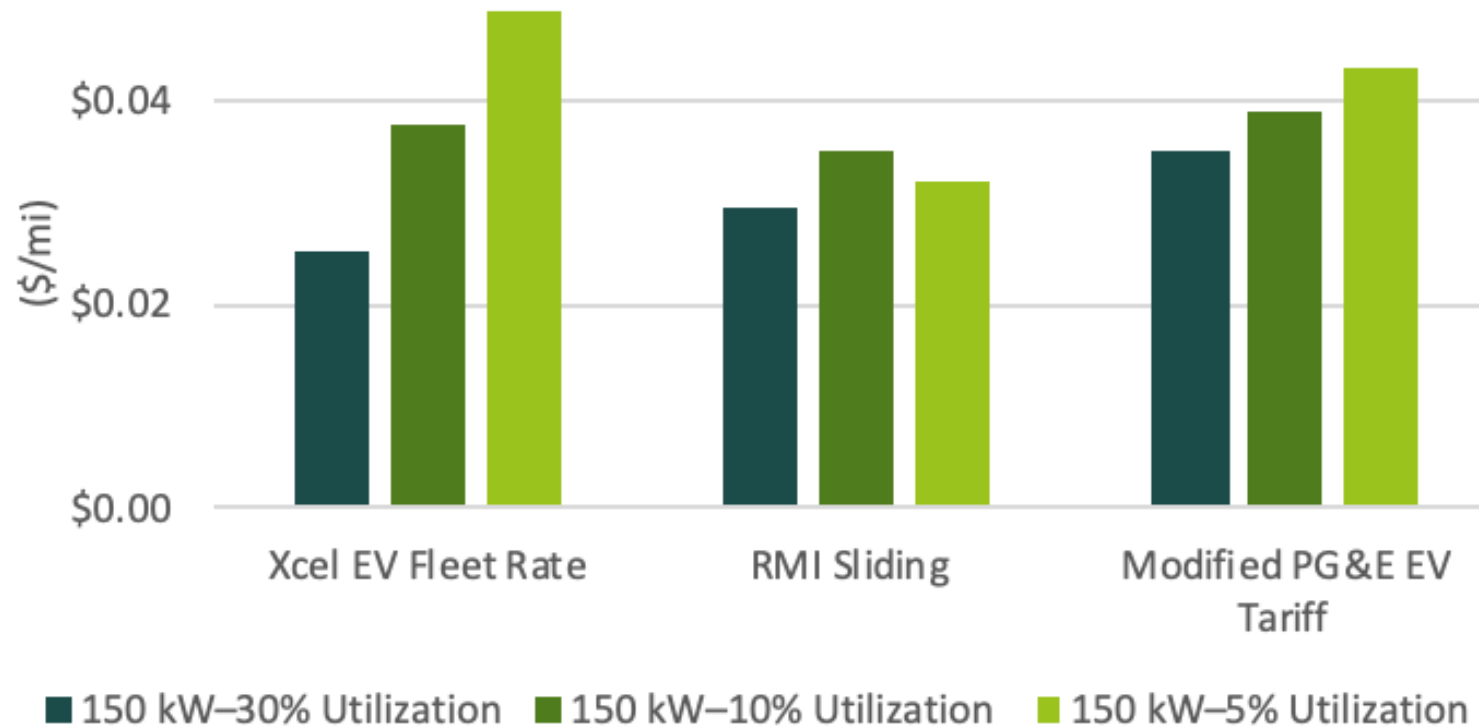
- Charges scale *as a function of utilization rates*.
- Fixed monthly charge: \$34.40/mo.
- Two-tier ToU rate:
  - On-peak (9 am – 9 pm) Decreases from \$0.068 to \$0.007
  - Off-peak (9 pm – 9 am) Decreases from \$0.022 to \$0.002
- Demand charge: Increases from \$0.677 to \$17.622/kW



# DCFC RATE DESIGNS COMPARED

## PUBLIC 150 KW DCFC

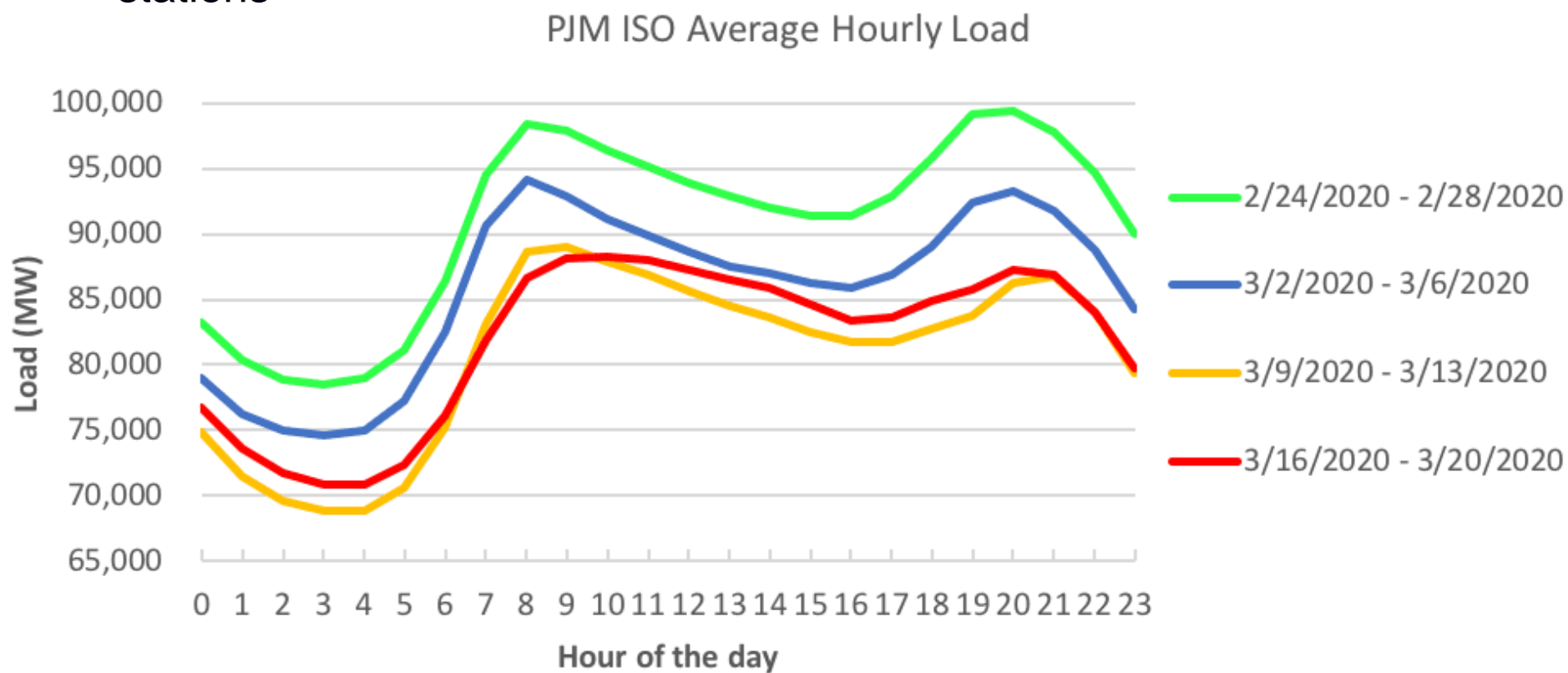
RMI tariff produces the *most consistent cost per mile* and the cheapest cost at 5% and 10% utilizations





# COVID-19: OPPORTUNITY AND THREAT

- Load curves flattened nationwide in lockdown
- Total electricity demand fell with reduced business activity
- Grids now have excess capacity that could accommodate charging stations





**Thank you!**



Transforming global energy use to create a clean, prosperous, and secure low-carbon future.

# Interagency Impact of Transportation Sector Electrification

## SPEAKERS:

**DAN LAUF**  
PROGRAM DIRECTOR, NATIONAL GOVERNORS  
ASSOCIATION, CENTER FOR BEST PRACTICES



**CHRIS NELDER**  
MANAGER, ROCKY MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE



**DR. WILL TOOR,**  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, COLORADO ENERGY OFFICE





# 2020 Annual Transportation Policy Institute

Day Four

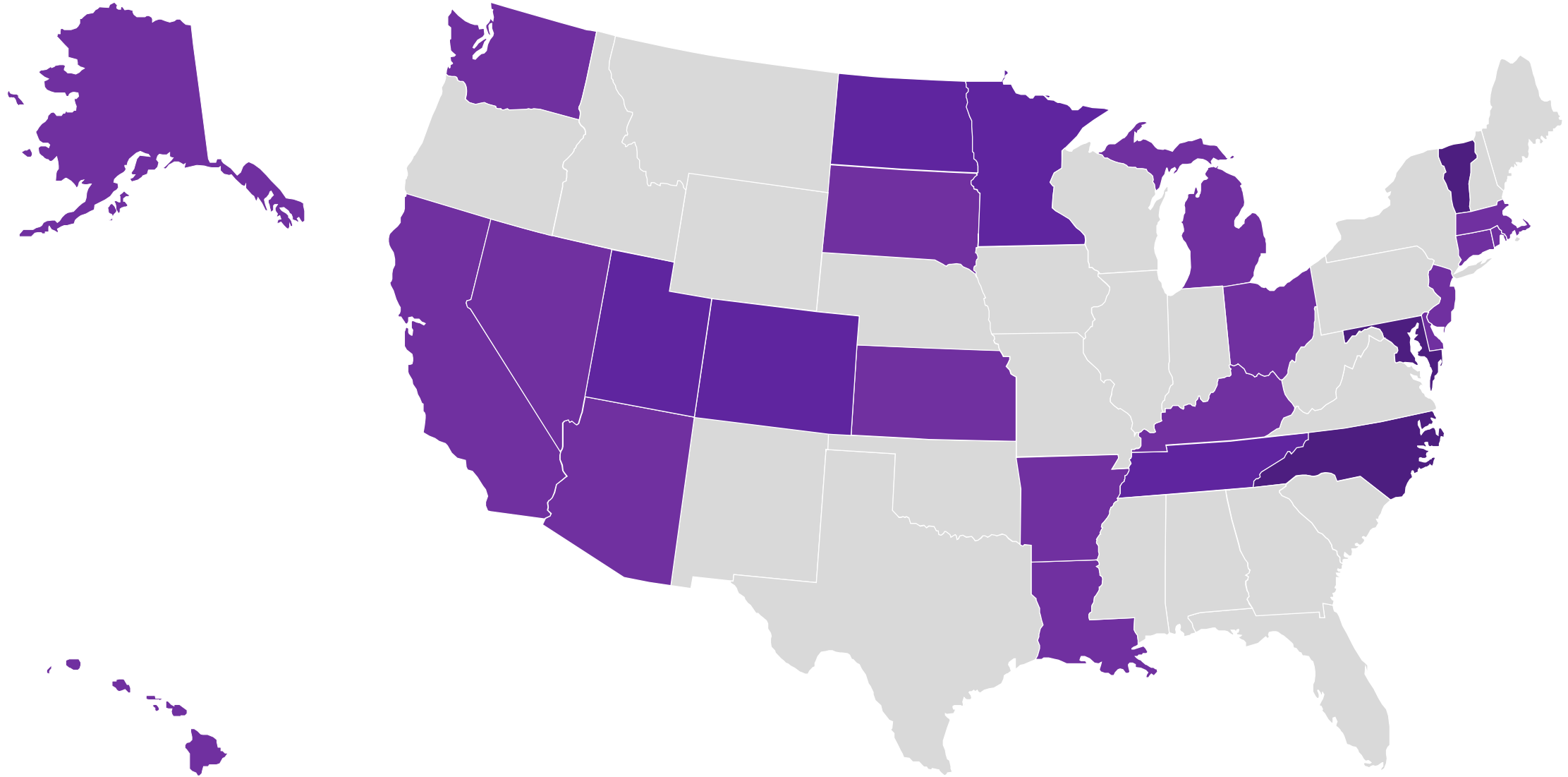
July 14-17, 2020





# Geography of State Participants

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# Emergency Response, Mitigation, and Resilience

## Speakers:

**Laura Lightbody**  
Project Director, Pew Charitable Trust



**Dr. Shawn Wilson**  
Secretary, Louisiana Department of Transportation and  
Development



# How NGA Defines Resilience

Resilience is the ability to:

*Withstand disasters better;  
Respond and recover more quickly; and  
Excel under new conditions*



# Trending: State Resilience Offices

**COLORADO** – Colorado Resiliency Office

**FLORIDA** – Chief Resilience Officer

**OREGON** – State Resilience Officer

**NEW JERSEY** – Governor's Office of Recovery and Rebuilding; Energy Resilience Bank

**NORTH CAROLINA** – NC Office of Recovery and Resiliency (ReBUILD NC)

**VIRGINIA** – Secretary of Natural Resources also serves as the state's Chief Resilience Officer



# State Resilience Assessment & Planning Tool (**SRAP Tool**)

The tool is based on existing frameworks and assessments targeting other sectors and local governments

Governors' staff and state officials provide answer questions in the following categories:

1. Establishing Effective Governance
2. Evaluating and Mitigating Risk
3. Assessing Vulnerabilities to Critical Infrastructure
4. Mitigating Economic Consequences and Financing Resilience
5. Strengthening Community Ties

Outputs include quantitative and qualitative results

Piloted by three states in 2018: Idaho, Maryland, and Oregon

Public version to be released summer, 2020

# Emergency Response, Mitigation, and Resilience

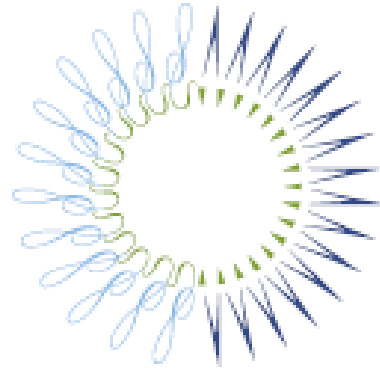
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Secretary, Louisiana Department of Transportation and  
Development





THE  
**PEW**  
CHARITABLE TRUSTS

**Laura Lightbody, Project Director**

**Pew's flood-prepared communities initiative**

**Friday, July 17, 2020**



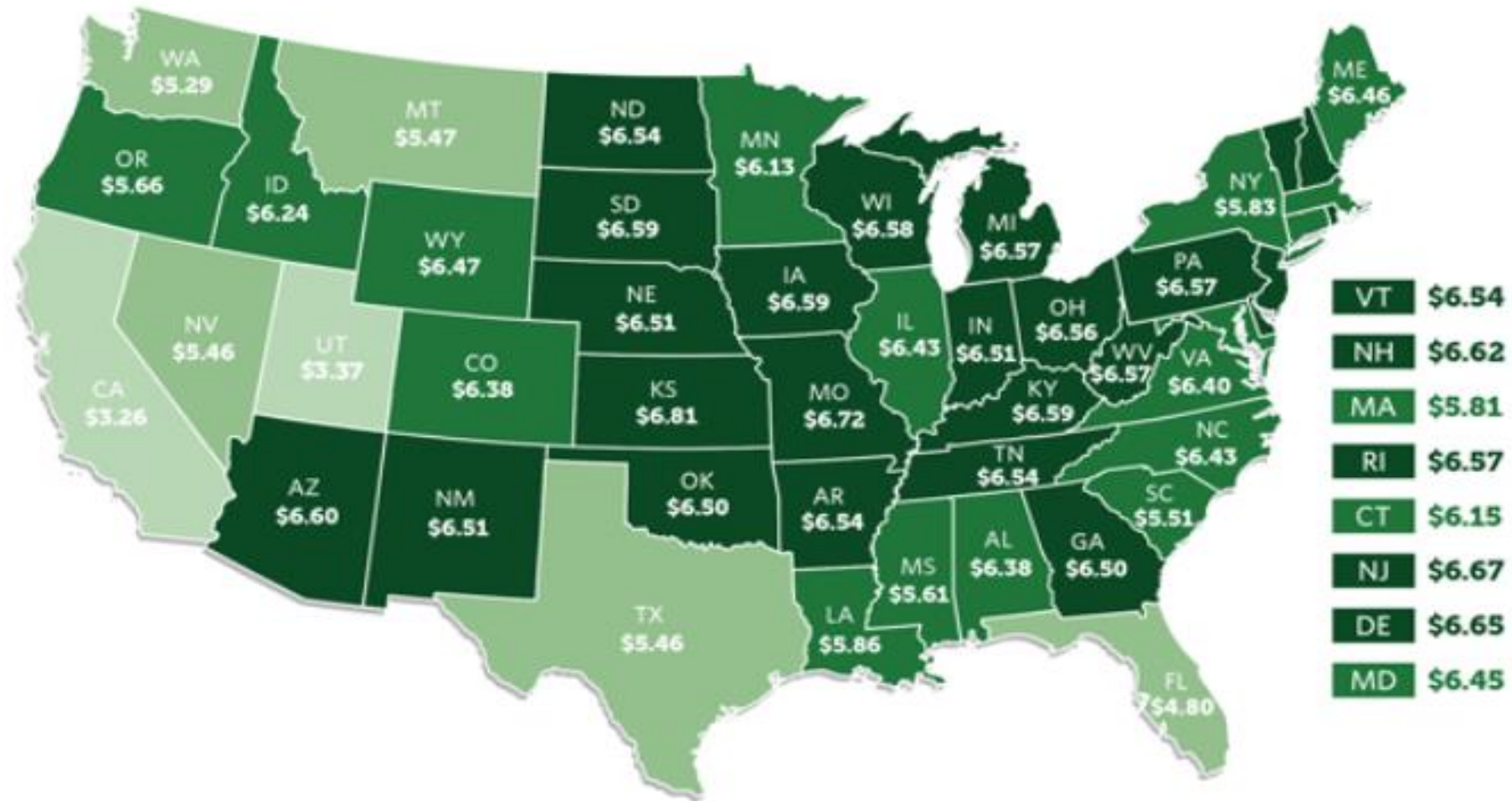


# Reduce impact of flood-disasters on communities and environment



# Return on Investment From Mitigation Activities Varies by State

Money saved on average per dollar spent for select federal mitigation programs, 1993-2016







When it comes to mitigation, there's  
*no one-size-fits-all solution.*

**Mitigation Matters provides 13  
state and local examples of  
policy spurring flood mitigation  
activities**

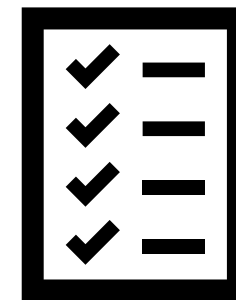
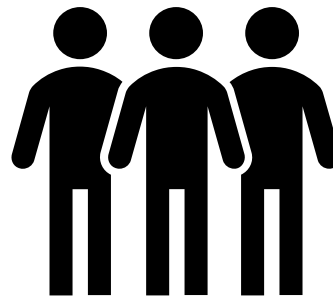


# Minnesota

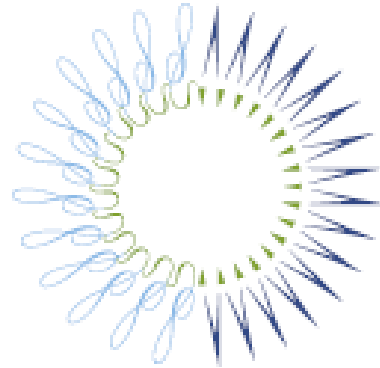
The North Star State renovates roads, bridges  
after successive floods



# States taking action



“Decisions made in the 60’s to pave over streams, add roads, and build houses in the floodplain have led to a lot of the problems today that we are working to undo. Now that we have a greater understanding of our future risks, the City is using every tool we have to make this not only a place where people want to be, but one that is resilient for our residents.” —  
Raleigh Stormwater Management



THE  
**PEW**  
CHARITABLE TRUSTS

**Thanks!**

**Email: [lightbody@pewtrusts.org](mailto:lightbody@pewtrusts.org)**

**[Pewtrusts.org/mitigationmatters](https://pewtrusts.org/mitigationmatters)**

# Emergency Response, Mitigation, & Resilience

Shawn D. Wilson, Ph.D.  
Secretary

 @onevisionary

Jul 17, 2020



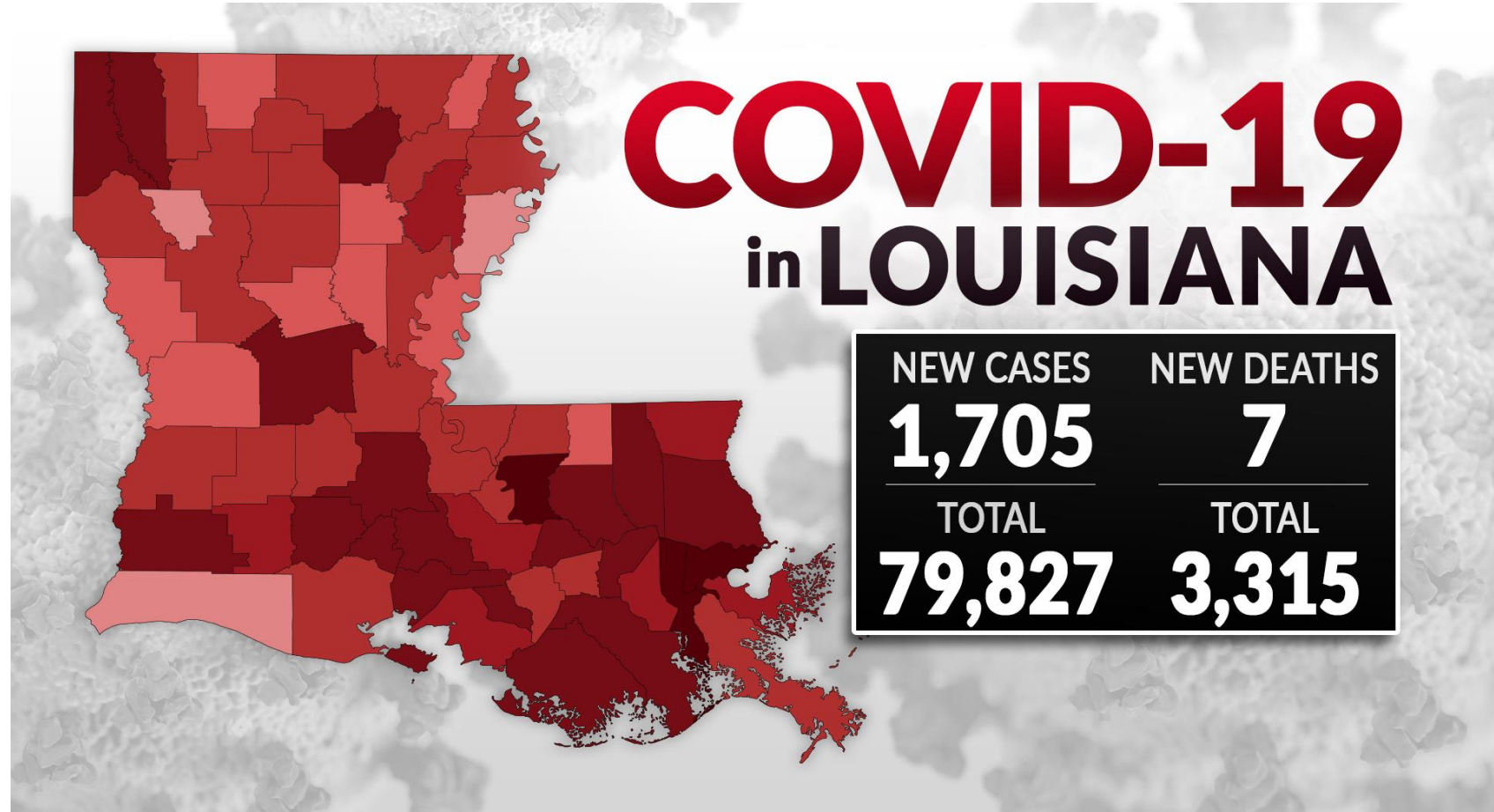
# The Great Floods of 2016

March (500 year flood)      August (1,000 year flood)

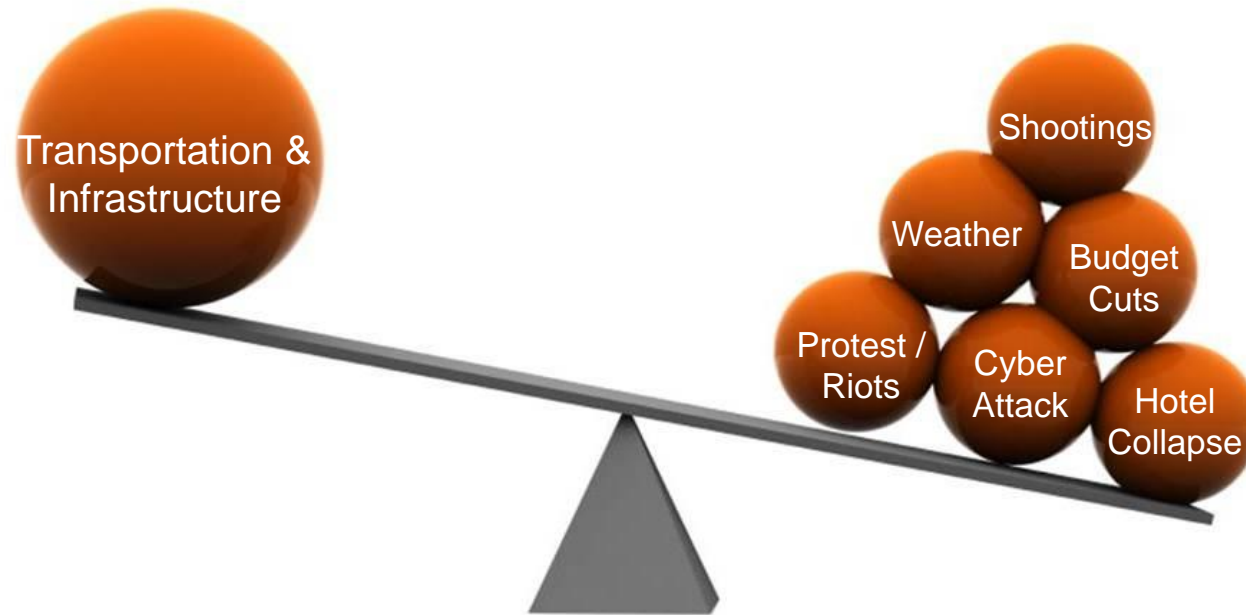


145,000 homes      \$10B in damages

# 26 Disasters in 4 years



# The Uncontrollable Tipping Point







# LOUISIANA WATERSHED INITIATIVE

- May 2018, Governor John Bel Edwards established the Council on Watershed Management to develop and implement a statewide floodplain management program based on watersheds
- Coordinated effort by multiple state agencies to reduce flood risk

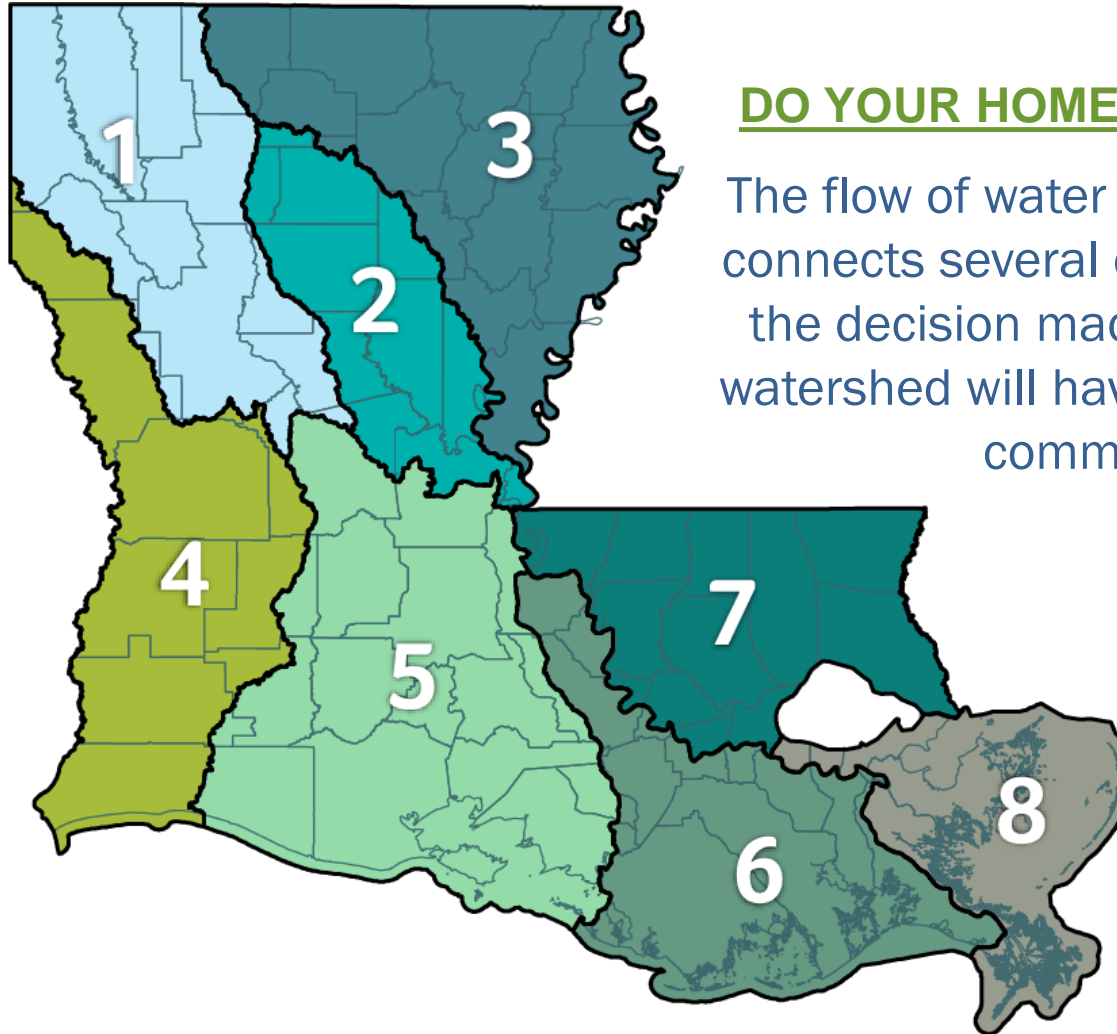


- The Watershed Initiative represents unprecedented levels of coordination and collaboration, bringing together experts in the public and private sector throughout the state; government agencies at the city, parish, state and federal levels; research institutions; and nonprofit organizations.





## Watershed Regions



### DO YOUR HOMEWORK UPFRONT

The flow of water within a watershed connects several communities – and the decision made in one part of a watershed will have impacts on other communities.

Flooding is not only a function of total rainfall, but also land use, policy and infrastructure decisions made by a variety of governing authorities

# Intra Agency Resiliency Actions

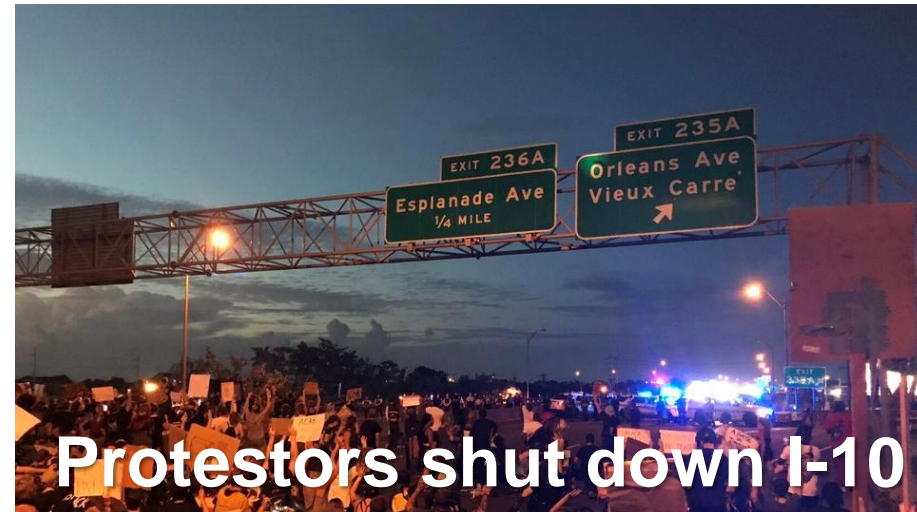
- Re-defined coach bus contract reducing cost and increasing efficiency
- Developed a web based Situation Report for ESF-3 to improve timeliness and accuracy of district readiness before and during an incident.
- Purchased snow/ice removal equipment
- Designed and constructed a dedicated, modern, stand-alone ESF-3 emergency operations center
- Fostered legislation that would allow DOTD CDL drivers to drive school buses under a state or federal declaration
- Upgraded technology within the ESF-1 EOC allowing for more accurate information

# Intra Agency Resiliency Actions

- Created and implemented an Information Cell that consolidates information from ESF-1 and ESF-3 and builds reports during an incident.
- Acquired 250 AT&T *FirstNet* Smart Phones to sustain communications
- Seven hundred megahertz radios were reprogrammed to allow DOTD District personnel to communicate directly with Parishes during events
- ESF-3 developed a plan to have District to District support during events
- ESF-1 now has the capability to display live GIS information for coach Buses utilizing contractor mapping

# Managing Multiple Disasters

## Friday, June 5<sup>th</sup>, 2020





# A New applications of Emergency Support Functions

## ESF 1

- Helped to coordinate transportation for Persons Under Investigation (PUI) from locations in Orleans and Jefferson Parishes to LDH/DCFC Isolations Sites at three Louisiana State Parks.
- Provided a transportation team member to staff the Medical Surge Station (MSS) that is located at the Morial Convention Center.

## ESF 3

- Assisted with engineering support and traffic control devices for traffic control at the MSS.
- Provided engineering support and traffic control devices for numerous field testing sites.
- Located and coordinated portable light sets to be used at the various sites.

## How have these changes for COVID?

- ESF-1 is tasked with providing transportation to approximately 45,000 Critical Transportation Needs (CTNs). Due to the presents of COVID-19 and the requirement to social distance on transportation assets, our capacity is diminished to approximately 50% of the pre-COVID planning numbers.

# The New Normal

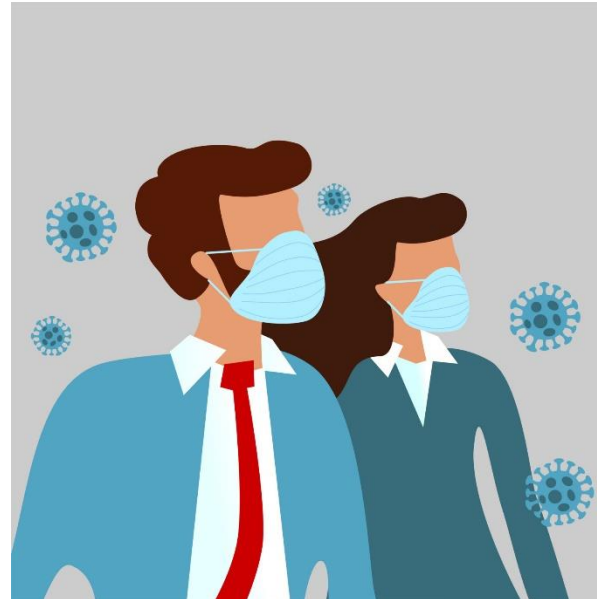


## Cost to respond to COVID

- Labor: \$152,189.47
- Equipment: \$32,352.07
- Materials/Goods: \$122,832.15
- Contract Work: \$511.20
- Total \$307,884.89

## Implemented policies

- PPE to all employees
- Social Distancing
- Workforce Capacity



# Demand is Greater than Capacity

## Bridge & Highway Backlog

2016 \$13.9 Billion

Current \$14.6 Billion

*An increase of nearly \$200 Million per year*

## Program Expenditures

<u>Program</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2020</u>
Highway Priority Program	\$38.2 M .27% of backlog	\$45.9 M .31% of backlog
Port Priority Program	\$19.7M	\$39.4M
Flood Control	\$8.9M	\$20M

# While you are on your journey...

- Leave your institution better than how you found it
- Stay focused on the mission
- Invoke practical innovation
- Satisfy political mandate
- Ensure safety for the public



“At the end of your journey, your To-Do list will be greater than your accomplishments.”

Shawn Wilson, Ph.D.  
Secretary



# Federal Developments and Opportunities for Funding and Financing

## Speakers:

**Susan Howard**

**Program Director for Transportation Finance and Director of the BATIC Institute, AASHTO**



**Neil Ohlhausen**

**Legislative Associate, National Governors Association**



**Andy Winkler**

**Associate Director of Infrastructure, Bipartisan Policy Center**





# Federal Developments and Opportunities for Funding and Financing

**Susan Howard**

Program Director for Transportation Finance and Director, The BATIC Institute



# ABOUT THE BATIC INSTITUTE

## Mission

- To promote *public sector capacity building* in the analysis, understanding, and use of *transportation finance* techniques through a program of training, education, and outreach to all State Departments of Transportation and their local partner agencies

## Focus Areas

- Financing Tools
- Revenue Initiatives
- Public-Private Partnerships

<http://www.financingtransportation.org/>



# FUNDING VERSUS FINANCING

- Funding: Revenue sources generated at the Federal, state, and local levels used for transportation investment needs
  - Examples: Taxes, fees, user charges, capturing enhanced property values
- Financing: Tools to leverage transportation funding and revenue sources
  - Allows project sponsor to raise high up-front costs needed to build projects
  - Expedites implementation of needed transportation improvements





# FINANCING TOOLS TO ACCELERATE PROJECT DELIVERY

- General obligation or revenue bonds
- GARVEE bonds
- Private Activity Bonds (PABs)
- TIFIA federal credit assistance
- State infrastructure banks (SIBs)
- Public-private partnerships (PPPs or P3s)



# DEVELOPMENTS IN BONDING

- Ballot Initiatives
  - Maine voters approved a \$105m bond issue for highways, bridges, harbor, and freight
- Federal Legislative Efforts
  - H.R. 2, Moving Forward Act
  - America Infrastructure Bonds Act of 2020 (Senate)



# DEVELOPMENTS IN BONDING

- State Legislative Efforts
  - New Mexico: \$75m in transportation bonds
  - Oklahoma: \$200m in bonds for the Oklahoma Capitol Improvement Authority for construction projects



# TIFIA

## Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 1998

- Long-term repayment period
  - Up to 35 years
  - Can be deferred for five years following substantial completion
- Finance up to 33% of eligible project cost





# TIFIA

## Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 1998

- Rural Project Initiative
  - Outside a Census-defined urbanized area of population greater than 150,000
  - Project costs between \$10 million and \$100 million
  - TIFIA can finance up to 49% of eligible project costs
  - Fixed rate at  $\frac{1}{2}$  Treasury rate
  - USDOT can cover borrower fees



# TIFIA

## Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 1998

- TIFIA State Infrastructure Banks (SIBs)
  - A Rural Projects Fund can be established (FAST Act) within a SIB and capitalized with a TIFIA loan to provide financing to rural surface transportation infrastructure projects
- New Jersey Infrastructure Bank (NJIB) and a few other states have expressed interest



# DEVELOPMENTS IN TRANSPORTATION FUNDING

- Vehicle Miles Traveled/Mileage Based User Fee
  - State Pilot Programs
  - National Pilot (included in House and Senate Reauthorization proposals)







# DEVELOPMENTS IN TRANSPORTATION FUNDING

- Value Capture
  - Set of techniques linking transportation networks and land values and other location-based economic activities
  - Focus of USDOT
  - Applicable to most development scenarios
  - Used by several states currently: California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Massachusetts, Missouri, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Virginia, and D.C.



# THANK YOU!

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BIPARTISAN POLICY CENTER

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[bipartisanpolicy.org](http://bipartisanpolicy.org)



## KEY ADMINISTRATION ACTIONS



ACTION	DATE	SUMMARY
Executive Order 13807	August 2017	Introduced "One Federal Decision," including a single permitting schedule, single EIS, single ROD, and all related agency approvals within 90 days of ROD issuance.
DOT Final Rule on NEPA and Sec. 4(f)	October 2018	FRA, FTA, and FHWA jointly issued this rule to conform their NEPA-implementing regulations to MAP-21 and the FAST Act, e.g., by allowing the use of each agencies' CEs.
CEQ Proposed Rule on NEPA Implementing Regulations	January 2020	CEQ's proposed rulemaking would significantly revise its regulations implementing NEPA, with revisions to almost every section. If finalized, these changes would cover all major federal actions.
Executive Order 13927	June 2020	To facilitate a speedy post-COVID-19 economic recovery, E.O. 13927 directed federal agencies to expedite infrastructure projects using NEPA, CWA, and ESA emergency authorities.
CEQ Final Rule on NEPA Implementing Regulations	July 2020	CEQ's final rulemaking mirrors much of its proposed rule—embedding "One Federal Decision" into CEQ's NEPA implementing regulations, establishing new time and page limits, and limiting studied environmental effects to those "reasonably foreseeable" and "causally related." The final rule becomes effective September 14, 2020 but could be subject to congressional review by the 117th Congress.



- S. 2302, the America's Transportation Infrastructure Act
  - Passed the Senate EPW Committee in July 2019
  - Codifies the bipartisan components of "One Federal Decision"
  - Encourages federal agencies to complete reviews within 2 years and authorization decisions for major projects within 90 days of a ROD
  - Require DOT to work with other federal agencies to identify and adopt CEs
  - Encourage MPOs and SDOTs to use social media and other web-based tools to boost public participation
- H.R. 2, the INVEST in America/Moving Forward Act
  - Passed the House in July 2020
  - Codifies DOT's "Every Day Counts" initiative to provide technical assistance and education on speeding up project delivery
- H.R. 7130, the One Federal Decision Act
  - Introduced by T&I Minority to codify the bipartisan components of "One Federal Decision" included in S. 2302



- 1. Codify and optimize "One Federal Decision"**
- 2. Reauthorize FAST-41**
- 3. Pilot innovative practices for environmental reviews**
- 4. Promote and expand NEPA delegation/assignment**
- 5. Increase data collection and transparency**
- 6. Revisit the "critical corridors" model**

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# Thank You!

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For resources visit [NGA.org/Center](https://nga.org/Center) & [NGA.org/bestpractices/divisions/eie](https://nga.org/bestpractices/divisions/eie)



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