

2008 Quick Reference Guide





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Chapter 1 Introduction

This guide provides a quick reference to program information about Florida's Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) Process. This guide includes the following:

- Introduction
- Summary of the ETDM Process
- Discussion of ETDM Benefits
- Update on the Status of the ETDM Agreements
- Discussion of Agency Funding
- Performance Management
- List of ETDM Contacts
- List of ETDM Publications

The information contained in this guide is the most current information available at the date of publication. The information will be updated annually.



Chapter 2 ETDM Process Summary

2.1 Background

Florida's ETDM Process was developed by the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) in partnership with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) in response to the Congress's "Environmental Streamlining" initiatives as embodied in two pieces of federal legislation: the Intermodal Systems and Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) and the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21).

ETDM is the result of FDOT reexamining the entire environmental review process for transportation projects from the very early stages of planning through project development and permitting. Working in partnership with the FHWA, FDOT invited federal and state agency heads to come together in a "summit" in February 2000 to ask for their support in reexamining the transportation planning and environmental review process in Florida. By use of a collaborative multi-agency working group FDOT redefined how transportation projects would be planned, reviewed, and subsequently permitted. Ultimately, 23 federal, state, and regional agencies helped to develop and, by mutual agreement, actively participate in the ETDM Process and its supporting technology system. The ETDM Process meets the streamlining objectives Congress outlined in TEA-21. The following are some key features of this process:

- Effective and timely decision making without compromising environmental quality
- Early National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) reviews/approvals
- Integrating the NEPA environmental review with permitting considerations
- Integrating land use, resource and transportation planning
- Early and continuous agency and public participation
- Meaningful dispute resolution mechanisms
- Problem solving and collaborative decision making at the project level
- Updated GIS data to assist transportation and environmental reviews and decisions
- Project comments and decision-making history is contained in a Project Diary
- Performance measures
- Project solutions that are accepted by the resource agencies and the public

Ultimately, the fundamental goal of the ETDM Process is to improve transportation decision making in a way that preserves and protects the natural, cultural, and built environments in Florida. In December 2005, FHWA determined that Florida's ETDM program is consistent with federal legislation pursuant to the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU) and grandfathered Florida's process. Florida remains the only state in the union to have a "grandfathered" program that satisfies SAFETEA-LU, per the December 13, 2005, FHWA "grandfathering" letter. The letter from Ysela Llort to FDOT Districts, dated December 15, 2005, fully implemented the ETDM Process statewide for all "major capacity projects" to satisfy SAFETEA-LU requirements. Both of these documents can be found via the ETDM library (See Chapter 8).

The primary environmental requirements identified under Section 6002 of SAFETEA-LU and the core elements of ETDM that satisfy these requirements are identified in **Table 1**.



SAFETEA-LU Requirement	ETDM Process Components
Identification of the Project Lead Agency and Participating Agencies and definition of agency roles in the process	ETDM Agreements, ETDM Planning and Programming Manual, and EST Programming Summary Report
Participating Agency Invitation and review deadlines	The ETDM Agreements and EST Planning and Programming Screening events
Cooperating Agencies	ETDM Agreements, ETDM Planning and Programming Manual, and EST Programming Summary Report
Project Initiation	ETDM Planning and Programming Manual, and EST Programming Screen Summary Report
Administrative and Policy Procedures	ETDM Planning and Programming Manual and Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Manual
Purpose and Need	EST Planning and Programming screening events
Range of Alternatives	EST Planning and Programming screening events
Comment Deadlines	ETDM Agreements, and ETDM and PD&E Manuals
Coordination and Scheduling	ETDM Agreements and PD&E Manual
Methodologies and Level of Detail	PD&E Manual and technical studies
Performance Measurement	ETDM Agreements and Planning and Programming Manual
Issue Resolution	ETDM Agreements and Planning and Programming Manual
Assistance to State Agencies	ETDM Agreements and agency funding
Limitation on Claims	PD&E Manual

Table 1: SAFETEA-LU Requirements and Components

Additionally, ETDM is recognized by several national agencies as an exemplary process. It is a model for other states, and is recognized as a best practice by the Federal Highway Administration, the Transportation Research Board, and American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) Center for Environmental Excellence. The FDOT Environmental Management Office is continually being asked by FHWA to participate in peer exchanges with other states to present Florida's ETDM Process and discuss streamlining initiatives.

The ETDM Process begins with two opportunities for early project review and screening by all participating agencies: the "Planning Screen" and the "Programming Screen." During these screening events, participating review agencies work together to review and provide information to FDOT regarding the potential environmental effects a proposed transportation project may have on surrounding resources. The agency comments received during the Planning Screen help FDOT and Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) to determine the feasibility of including the proposed projects in their Long Range Transportation Plans. The Programming Screen occurs when projects are being considered for funding in the FDOT Work Program. Agency input during the Programming Screen is more detailed.

The intent of these screening events is to:

- Integrate land use, resource, and transportation planning early in the decision-making process.
- Use interagency collaboration and coordination to provide specific information on important environmental issues of concern by the agencies related to transportation projects.







- Provide that avoidance, minimization and mitigation can be known and considered early in planning and during the PD&E Phase.
- Eliminate fatally flawed projects from additional study.
- Reduce the need to study "non-issues" in future phases.

Environmental reviews and communication among the agency participants and the public is assisted through the Environmental Screening Tool (EST). The EST is an Internet-accessible interactive database and mapping application. The EST integrates resource and project data from multiple sources into one standard format and provides quick and standardized analyses of the effects of a proposed project on natural, cultural, and community resources. It provides utilities to input and update information about transportation projects and community characteristics, perform standardized analyses, report comments by the ETAT representatives, and provide read-only information to the public. Its database maintains the project record throughout the life cycle of the project.

The public has access to information about the ETDM Process and individual projects through the ETDM Public Access Site at http://etdmpub.fla-etat.org/. The information is organized under "Tabs" across the top portion of the welcome page: Welcome, General Information, Project Diary, Project Effects and ETDM Maps. Many important elements of the ETDM program and individual projects are contained within this site.

2.2 ETDM Process Overview

The ETDM Process includes three project production phases: Planning, Programming, and PD&E. The ETDM Process brings agency and community interaction forward into the early stages of transportation planning though the use of two screening events. The screening events, known as the Planning Screen and the Programming Screen, engage agencies and the affected community earlier than in the traditional planning process, and promote more efficient interaction between FDOT and those agencies and the public. Information and recommendations from the agencies and the public as a result of these screening events are summarized and provide the basis for technical studies, if recommended, preliminary and engineering designs performed during the PD&E Phase.

The Planning Screen occurs in conjunction with development of cost-feasible plans by Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) or FDOT. Project information is reviewed by agencies with planning, regulatory, or resource management jurisdiction over environmental resources that may be affected by the project. The project is also reviewed by the federally recognized Native American tribal governments that have agreed to participate in the ETDM Process. These participants provide comments to

ETDM Participants

- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
- Federal Highway Administration
- Federal Transit Administration
- Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
- Florida Department of Community Affairs
- Florida Department of Environmental Protection
- Florida Department of State
- Florida Department of Transportation
- Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
- Florida Metropolitan Planning Organization Advisory Council
- The Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida
- National Marine Fisheries Service
- National Park Service
- Natural Resources Conservation Service
- Northwest Florida Water Management District
- The Seminole Tribe of Florida
- South Florida Water Management District
- Southwest Florida Water Management District
- St. Johns River Water Management District
- Suwannee River Water Management District
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- U.S. Coast Guard
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Forest Service





project planners about the potential effects that a project might have on resources protected or managed by that agency. This initial screening of planned projects allows participants to review project Purpose and Need Statements and comment on the potential effects of projects on environmental and community resources very early in the planning process. Potential effects of proposed projects are evaluated and documented in the EST. In urban areas, MPOs provide input about the effects of a project on the community or neighborhoods surrounding the project. FDOT provides input about community or sociocultural effects for projects on the Florida Intrastate Highway System and projects in non-MPO areas of the state. At this early stage of planning, the information provided by agencies and the public helps identify project configurations that would avoid or minimize adverse effects on Florida's natural or human environments. In the case of known unavoidable effects, agencies provide commentary on suggested alternatives or mitigation measures. This information is used by project planners to alter project cost estimates; and in some cases, the project priority might change based on cost feasibility due to adverse effects. Some projects might not advance due to adverse effects. The interrelationships between land use, ecosystem management, community values, and mobility plans are considered through integrated agency planning. Key recommendations and conclusions regarding potential project effects are provided in the Planning Summary Report. This report provides information that helps planners to stage transportation priorities in long-range transportation plans and is available electronically to ETDM participants and the public.

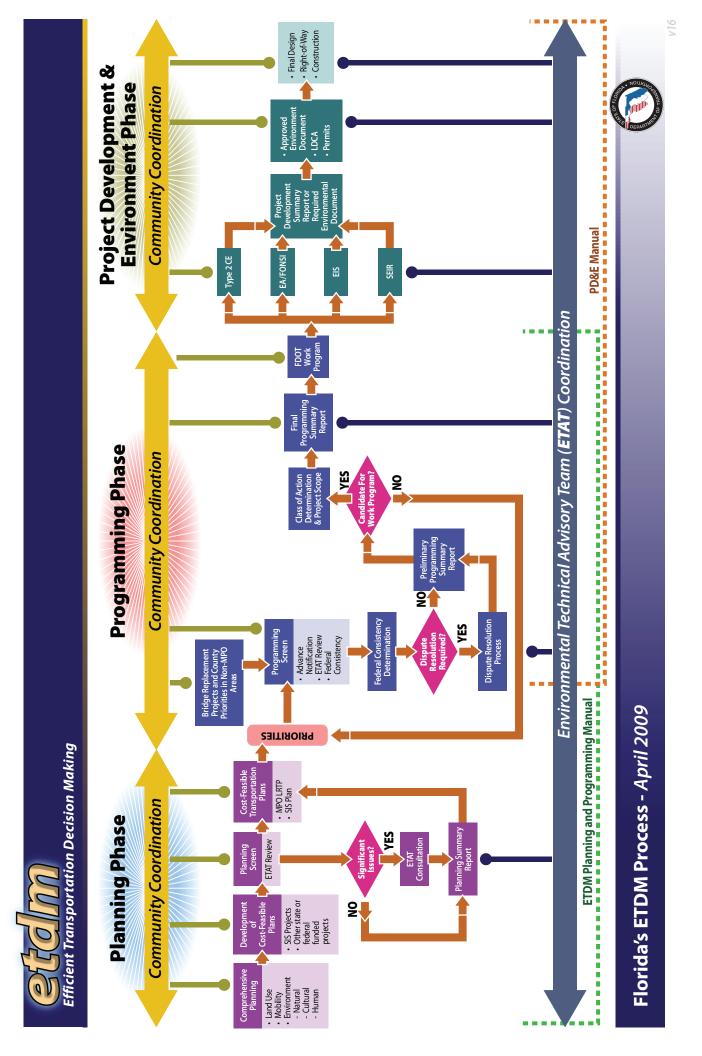
The Programming Screen occurs before projects are funded in the FDOT Five-Year Work Program. Input about the potential effects to environmental and community resources is the basis for "agency scoping" to facilitate compliance with federal and state environmental laws. If potential dispute issues are identified, FDOT may initiate the Dispute Resolution Process before the project is programmed into the FDOT Five-Year Work Program. Potential disputes may also be identified through the public involvement process and require resolution prior to the project being advanced into the design or construction phase of the Work Program. Lead agencies decide on a Class of Action Determination for each priority project, which is summarized along with potential project effects, preliminary project concepts, reasonable project alternatives, and scoping recommendations in the Programming Summary Report.

Agency/tribal government interaction and mutual problem solving occur throughout the life of a project to ensure that transportation decisions are balanced with effects on natural, cultural, and community resources; land use decisions; and other resource goals or objectives. This is accomplished through an Environmental Technical Advisory Team (ETAT), consisting of planning, regulatory, and resource agencies, as well as participating federally recognized Native American tribal governments. An ETAT has been established for each of the seven geographic FDOT Districts. Each agency and tribal government appoints a representative or representatives that are responsible for coordinating and performing all actions to satisfy their responsibility with respect to the planning and development of transportation projects. The ETAT representatives have authority and responsibility to coordinate internally and represent their agencies' positions. The role of the ETAT representatives changes from advisory during the Planning and Programming Phases to coordination during the PD&E Phase and environmental permitting.

Environmental reviews and communication among the participants and the public are assisted through the EST. The EST is an Internet-accessible interactive database and mapping application. The EST integrates resource and project data from multiple sources into one standard format and provides quick and standardized analyses of the effects of a proposed project on natural, cultural, and community resources. It provides utilities to input and update information about transportation projects and community characteristics, performs standardized analyses, report comments by the ETAT representatives, and provides read-only information to the public. Its database maintains the project record throughout the life cycle of the project.

The ETDM Process Diagram is provided on the following page (Figure 1).







Chapter 3 ETDM Benefits

Florida has realized a wide variety of benefits from the implementation of the ETDM Process. The benefits are both tangible and intangible. The ETDM Process has improved the planning of transportation projects, the process for conducting environmental reviews, and the development of projects that meet NEPA and permitting requirements, in the following ways:

- Improved agency coordination and consultation
- The ETDM Process is a voluntary program. Agencies view themselves as partners and team members who are seeking to resolve project issues early and meet mutual interagency goals and objectives.
- ETDM allows for early mitigation opportunities; early Purpose and Need Statements; and early range of alternatives to be developed, reviewed, and accepted prior to project development.
- Interagency relationships, communication and trust have greatly improved.
- Availability and access to agency technical experts, when needed, at FDOT's request is a major benefit of ETDM.
- Improved long-range transportation planning and selection of project priorities
- Focused evaluations during PD&E Phase
- Better project scopes of services have resulted, where unnecessary technical studies are eliminated, thereby saving time and money.
- Early screening of projects has identified and eliminated projects that are "fatally flawed."
- Improved Dispute Resolution Process
- Enhanced coordination within FDOT
- Enhanced coordination and problem solving with participating agencies and tribal governments
- Mutually acceptable performance measures that are monitored
- Early identification of environmental issues
- Enhanced coordination to ensure compliance with SAFETEA-LU
- Due to early interagency coordination there has been a reduction in the number of project reasonable alternatives being carried forward for study.
- Less costly environmental studies and documentation
- Better access to information
- Shortened project delivery
- The EST provides project details, GIS analyses, agency comments, commitments, recommendations, project summaries, decision history, etc., all of which is stored, tracked, and managed electronically, leading to a substantial reduction in paperwork.
- The public has continuous input throughout the ETDM Process through public outreach initiatives and a public ETDM Web site.





Table 2 shows the number of screening events that occurred through December 2008. Some projects went through both Planning and Programming Screens in the same time period, so the number of Planning Screens plus the number of Programming Screens is higher than the total number of screening events.

Table 2: Number of Screening Events (through December 2008)

Total Screening Events	340
Projects with Planning Screen	187
Projects with Programming Screen	161

A survey conducted in April 2007 of FDOT Districts indicated that the ETDM Process has resulted in an estimated cost savings of approximately \$15.2 million and a cumulative time savings of more than 38 years.¹ The results of the survey are summarized in **Table 3**. The cost and time estimates are conservative estimates of the tangible benefits of the ETDM Process. **Table 4** describes specific benefits of the ETDM Process that led to the cost and time savings, along with their frequency by project, as identified by the survey.

Table 3: Summary of Benefits as of April 2007

Summary of Benefits	
Total ETDM Projects now in Project Development and Environment (PD&E) or later phase	47
Estimated Cost Savings	\$15.17 M
Estimated Time Savings (Years)	38 years
Number of ETDM Projects Showing an ETDM Benefit	50

¹ The Districts were asked to provide these numbers on short notice. The instructions were to provide conservative estimates that they felt comfortable with. The Cost Savings estimates may or may not have a direct correlation to the estimated Time Savings. The information provided here is an excerpt from a report submitted to the Executive Board in July 2007 detailing the District responses identifying project screening benefits realized from engaging in the ETDM Process.





Table 4: Benefits Reported by FDOT Districts (Ordered by # of Projects Reported)

Benefit of Using ETDM Process	# of Projects Reported
ETAT coordination and involvement in project was early and continuous, allowing for project to stay on schedule	22
ETAT provided early issue identification and coordination on issue resolution, thereby avoiding project time delays	11
ETAT technical reviews and comments on project studies were timely or expedited	10
Reduced number of alternatives	8
Scope of environmental technical studies was reduced or need for study eliminated	7
Number of late project issues was reduced or eliminated, thereby avoiding late project time delays	7
Project was dropped from further study	6
Project scope and design concept was modified	6
Amount of interagency conflicts was reduced or eliminated, thereby avoiding project time delays	5
ETAT was available to assist on project issues and field reviews, thereby avoiding project time delays	3
Project delivery time and production schedule was expedited due to ETAT technical assistance on project	3
ETAT assistance allowed for focused technical studies, thereby reducing unnecessary study and saving time	3
ETAT participated in cooperative problem-solving, allowing for project to stay on schedule	3
Downgraded project Class of Action	3
ETAT cooperation, upon requests, reduced time review periods and expedited project delivery	2
Duplication of project information and technical studies was reduced or eliminated, thereby reducing unnecessary study and saving time	2
ETAT assisted in reducing the number of project alternatives for additional study	1
ETAT cooperation and working relationships contributed to problem solving on project, thereby avoiding project time delays	1
ETAT assisted in expediting project permits	1

The following are a few examples of specific projects where the ETDM Process has facilitated cost and time savings:

- District 1 reported that ETDM aided in changing Class of Action for #8668 from EA to CE, resulting in a reduction of scope and budget.
- District 1 was able to reduce the US 41 PD&E (#3254) Class of Action from EA to CE, a direct result of the coordination initiated in the Programming Screen between FDOT and USFWS. This resulted in an acceleration of the project and reduction of overall cost to FDOT.
- District 2 utilized ETDM for increased early coordination with the ETAT regulatory agencies, resulting in an increase in efficiency and savings of time.
- ETAT review of District 3's Pensacola Bay Bridge (I-10) replacement following the 2005 hurricanes allowed sufficient coordination to take place early to document the agencies' concerns, incorporate their needs into the scope of work for the consultants, and allow a lower Class of Action.
- District 3 used ETDM to expedite communication with FHWA to submit and receive approval of the Class of Action for the S.R. 123 PD&E.





- The Flagler Bridge PD&E was completed on schedule as a Type 2 Categorical Exclusion (CE), with estimated savings of \$637,000 and 36 months over potential EIS Class of Action (District 4).
- ETAT comments assisted in scoping a more focused Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for Las Olas Bridge, saving an estimated \$20,000 (District 4).
- District 4 obtained a Programmatic CE Class of Action for ETDM #9691, which potentially could have been a Type 2 CE, with estimated savings of at least \$200,000.
- ETDM reduced the Class of Action on the Sunrise Key Bridge replacement (ETDM #9891) to a Programmatic CE from a potential Type 2 CE, saving at least \$250,000 (District 4).
- On a District 5 Public Private Partnership project, the developer's consultant indicated that ETAT comments saved both time and money by identifying the need to raise the Tomoka River Bridge, early in project development. Early identification of this issue saved potentially 1,000 or more staff hours related to the cost of finding this out later during permitting.
- Districts 4 and 6 in South Florida utilized ETDM to expedite the review and production of the I-95 Managed Lanes Pilot Project: 95 Express. The EST allowed the Districts to distribute information quickly, provide continuous coordination, and receive agency review comments in a timely manner. Additionally, ETDM allowed the agencies to narrow the range of required technical studies, reduce the scope of the technical studies, and achieve an early and clear Class of Action Determination. The PD&E Phase (Type 2 CE) was completed in 114 days. The traditional 45-day review period was reduced to 14 days, and the Advance Notification review period was 40 days. This accelerated project schedule was made possible by the enhanced coordination and information obtained through the EST. The ETDM Process assisted in streamlining the AN process for projects, including direct coordination with the State Clearinghouse. Continues to be of great benefit.
- Project #3174 was quickly processed with the information obtained from the EST; and District 6 was able to complete the PD&E (Type 2 CE), obtaining LDCA in 114 days. ETDM aided in the reduction of the scope of PD&E studies - more realistic assessment of the Class of Action, which resulted in lower actions; eliminated the need for technical studies (District 6).
- District 7 found that use of ETDM resulted in better Purpose and Need Statements and coordination with the resource agencies.
- Turnpike has noted that ETDM takes advantage of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers SAJ-92 program, which allows for a regional general permit to be issued if ETDM screening has occurred.





Chapter 4 ETDM Agreements Status

The ETDM Agreements between FHWA, FDOT, and the other participating agencies serve as a catalyst for agency participation in the ETDM Process. Currently, there are three separate agreements employed within the ETDM Program: the Master Agreement, Agency Operating Agreement, and Funding Agreement. All three agreements contribute to the successful maintenance and operation of the ETDM Process, with the leading agreement being the Funding Agreement. Each participating agency negotiates the terms and conditions of its agreements based on the agency's regulatory and statutory requirements and funding resource needs. **Table 5** provides a list of the agencies participating in the ETDM Process and the current status of each agency's ETDM Agreements.

Agency Name	Agency Operating Agreement	Master Agreement	Funding Agreement	
Federal Highway Administration and Federal Transit Administration (FHWA/FTA)	02/12/03 – 02/11/10 New AOA in progress	Not Required	Not Required	
Florida Department of State, State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	10/20/03 – 11/30/11	10/20/03 – 11/30/11	10/20/03 – 11/30/11	
Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP)	11/17/04 – 12/31/11	11/17/04 –12/31/11	Cancelled	
Florida Department of Community Affairs (FDCA)	12/18/03 – 10/31/10	12/18/03 –10/31/10	12/18/03 – 10/31/10	
Florida Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services (FDACS)	05/14/04 – 09/19/11	05/14/04 – 09/19/11	05/14/04 – 9/19/11	
Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission (FFWCC)	06/01/09 10/31/10 06/01/09		06/01/09 – 10/31/10	
National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)	06/28/04 – 07/24/11	06/28/04 – 07/24/11	06/28/04 – 7/24/11	
National Park Service (NPS)	08/11/05 - indefinite	08/11/05 – indefinite	08/11/05 - 08/11/08 No new Funding Agreement required	
Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)	01/15/03 – indefinite	01/15/03 – indefinite	Not Required	
Northwest Florida Water Management District (NWFWMD)	07/11/03 – Indefinite*	07/11/03 – Indefinite*	07/11/03 – 06/30/14	
Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD)	09/29/04 – 9/30/11	09/29/04 – 9/30/11	09/29/04 – 09/30/11	
South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD)	09/29/04 – 5/14/12	09/29/04 – 5/14/12	10/01/04 – 05/14/12	
St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD)	Agreement cancelled, continued participation	Agreement cancelled, continued participation	Agreement cancelled, continued participation	
Suwannee River Water Management District (SRWMD)	09/29/04 -09/30/11	09/29/04 – 09/30/11	10/01/04 – 09/30/11	

Table 5: ETDM Agency Agreements





Agency Name	Agency Operating Agreement	Master Agreement	Funding Agreement	
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE)	12/09/04 –12/09/09 New AOA in progress			
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)	04/18/03 – 11/23/13	4/18/03 – 11/23/13	04/18/03 – 11/23/13	
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)	10/20/03 – 01/22/14*	10/20/03 – 01/22/14*	10/20/03 – 01/22/14	
U.S. Forest Service (USFS)	05/24/04 – 08/07/11	05/24/04 – 08/07/11	05/24/04 – 08/07/11	
U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)	06/08/09 – Indefinite	Not Required	Not Required	

Table 5: ETDM Agency Agreements (continued)

* This agency currently holds a merged Agency Operating Agreement and Master Agreement called an Agency Operating Agreement.

Currently, FDOT has agreements in place with 18 agencies. These agreements are negotiated prior to expiration, and the Funding Agreement may be modified based on budget availability, agency requests for positions or resource needs to address project activities or workload associated with the ETDM Process. The Funding Agreement also governs with regard to the period of performance.





Chapter 5 Funding

All funding agreements are tri-party agreements, which have been mutually developed among the ETAT agency, FDOT and FHWA to support the fulfillment of the terms and conditions of the ETDM Agreements. **Table 6** provides a list of agencies that receive funding, the contact name for that agency, and the number of full-time equivalent positions funded by FDOT and FHWA. **Table 7** provides the history of each agency's encumbered funds from fiscal year 2003/2004 through fiscal year 2008/2009, while **Table 8** provides the history of the funds spent by each agency from fiscal year 2003/2004 through fiscal year 2008/2009. **Table 9** provides an overview of total ETDM costs through December 2008.

Table 6: Agency Funded Positions

Agency	Contacts	Staffing
Federal Highway Administration and Federal Transit Administration (FHWA/FTA)	G. Hadley/ Kathy Kendall	0.0
Florida Department of State, State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	B. Yates	3.0
Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP)	S. Mann	0.0
Florida Department of Community Affairs (FDCA)	W. Banning	1.0
Florida Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services (FDACS)	D. Hardin	0.0
Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission (FFWCC)	S. Sanders	2.0
National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)	M. Croom	2.0
National Park Service (NPS)	A. Barnett	0.0
Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)	R. Robbins	0.0
Northwest Florida Water Management District (NWFWMD)	R. Bartel	1.5
Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD)	P. O'Neil	2.0
South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD)	T. Waterhouse	0.5
St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD)	T. Miller	0.0
Suwannee River Water Management District (SRWMD)	J. Dinges	0.5
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE)	B. Barron	3.5
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)	J. Wrublik	3.0
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)	H. Mueller	2.0
U.S. Forest Service (USFS)	K. O'Bryan	1.0
U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)	S. Coast Guard (USCG) B. Dragon	
Total Funded Positions	22.0 Full-Time Equi	valent Positions



Agency	FY 03/04	FY 04/05	FY 05/06	FY 06/07	FY 07/08	FY 08/09
FDACS	\$22,500	\$18,000	\$5,000	\$7,000	\$7,000	
FDCA	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$120,657	\$127,896	\$157,770	\$133,900
FDEP		\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	
FFWCC	\$11,976		\$200,000	\$212,000	\$424,720	\$439,050
NMFS		\$249,338	\$256,144	\$289,765	\$304,122	
NPS			\$87,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	
NWFWMD	\$125,000	\$180,000	\$186,320	\$195,636	\$205,417	\$150,000
SFWMD		\$600,000	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$600,000	
SHPO	\$156,000	\$150,000	\$243,950	\$240,950	\$240,950	\$243,950
SJRWMD		\$600,000	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$600,000	
SRWMD		\$85,000	\$85,000	\$175,000	\$183,550	\$192,522
SWFWMD		\$600,000	\$600,000	\$650,000	\$682,500	\$716,625
USACOE		\$527,000	\$543,000			
USEPA	\$216,672	\$222,634	\$241,470	\$250,542	\$258,691	\$287,235
USFS	\$3,000	\$3,000		\$23,000	\$77,913	
USFWS	\$238,095	\$238,095	\$347,439	\$362,966	\$383,827	\$396,244
TOTALS	\$873,243	\$3,773,067	\$4,315,980	\$3,937,755	\$4,329,460	\$2,559,526

In FY 07/08 and FY 08/09 FDOT worked closely with six agencies to substantially reduce their funding based on budget shortfalls, program reviews, and anticipated agency needs. The SJRWMD elected to continue on a limited basis in the ETDM Process without a formal agreement or funding. It is anticipated that funding adjustments to the encumbered funds of these agencies will be completed by the end of 2009. As an outcome of this review and by mutual agreement with each agency, the resource funding needs of the ETAT agencies was decreased by \$5,256,468.50 and the level of staffing needs was decreased from 36 to 22. Recent surveys and discussions with the ETAT agencies and FDOT Districts have confirmed that these reductions have not negatively impacted agency participation and the ETDM program continues to function well. All agencies are fully participating in the ETDM Process. Unspent funds are "rolled forward" to future years to cover future program funding needs.

Agency	FY 03/04	FY 04/05	FY 05/06	FY 06/07	FY 07/08	FY 08/09
FDACS		\$2,999				
FDCA	\$26,383	\$115,458	\$138,521	\$106,915	\$134,425	\$89,871
FDEP						
FFWCC		\$10,340	\$213,944	\$181,064	\$187,875	\$144,985
NMFS		\$236,394	\$184,524	\$283,276	\$338,639	\$175,045
NPS						
NWFWMD	\$58,966	\$64,939	\$131,588	\$153,268	\$38,643	\$39,199
SFWMD					\$29,716	\$8,875
SHPO		\$138,860	\$140,783	\$124,727	\$133,457	\$72,853
SJRWMD				\$57,511	\$386,531	
SRWMD		\$19,333	\$77,079	\$104,819	\$149,451	\$13,364
SWFWMD		\$36,650	\$406,214	\$328,394	\$290,795	\$98,182
USACOE			\$60,496	\$122,015	\$259,112	\$253,857
USEPA		\$141,439	\$202,963	\$233,656	\$242,913	
USFS				\$8,779	\$36,767	
USFWS	\$104,570	\$173,580	\$280,872	\$334,210	\$350,567	\$271,590
TOTALS	\$189,919	\$939,992	\$1,836,984	\$2,038,634	\$2,578,891	\$1,167,821

Table 8: Agency Expenditures of ETDM Funds

Note: The amounts shown in FY 08/09 do not reflect all expenditures for the current fiscal year, and a more complete accounting will be available during the next reporting period.

The participating agencies have done an excellent job of managing their funds. In many instances, the agencies have voluntarily reduced their budget and not spent the full amount of encumbered funds.

Table 9:	ETDM Costs	per Year ((as of December 31,	. 2008)

FY	Program Support	Agency	EST	FGDL	Total
7/00-6/01	\$550,012.00				\$550,012.00
7/01-6/02	\$406,778.00		\$313,837.00	\$380,250.00	\$1,100,865.00
7/02-6/03	\$559,330.00		\$201,581.00	\$413,250.00	\$1,174,161.00
7/03-6/04	\$681,528.41	\$189,919.33	\$423,746.69	\$434,250.00	\$1,729,444.43
7/04-6/05	\$447,412.71	\$939,992.16	\$476,842.59	\$479,250.00	\$2,343,497.46
7/05-6/06	\$522,257.56	\$1,836,985.01	\$683,374.05	\$503,250.00	\$3,545,866.62
7/06-6/07	\$488,065.27	\$2,038,634.35	\$663,493.42	\$528,750.00	\$3,718,943.04
7/07-6/08	\$585,472.34	\$2,578,891.51	\$785,895.04	\$555,000.00	\$4,505,258.89
7/08-12/08	\$405,154.10	\$863,265.98	\$266,780.00	\$582,750.00	\$2,117,950.08
TOTAL	\$4,646,010.39	\$8,447,688.34	\$3,815,549.79	\$3,876,750.00	\$20,785,998.52

Note: The totals reflect ETDM costs through December 31, 2008 for Agency and Program Development expenditures over the last nine fiscal years.





Chapter 6 Performance Management

6.1 Performance Goals and Measures

The ETDM Performance Management Program uses various performance measures to monitor the ETDM Process. An ETDM Performance Management Task Team established these performance measures. Additionally, a Performance Management Plan is maintained that outlines a series of tasks that are essential for an effective Performance Management Program.

Table 10 summarizes the goals, performance measures and indicators established by the ETDM Performance Management Task Team for monitoring program performance.

Goal 1	Improve interagency coordination and dispute resolution			
ID	Performance Measure	Performance Indicator	Evaluation Criteria	
		Green	100-85 percent of reviews completed within review period (45 days, or 60 days if ETAT member requests a time extension)	
1.1	ETAT review for Planning and Programming Screens within the review period (45 days, or 60 days if ETAT member requests a time extension)	Yellow	84-75 percent of reviews completed within review period (45 days, or 60 days if ETAT member requests a time extension)	
		Red	Less than 75 percent of reviews completed within review period (45 days, or 60 days if ETAT member requests a time extension)	
	Florida Department of Transportation response to comments, inquiries, and requests for 1.2 information within 30 calendar days (exclusive of responses provided to ETATs through the Summary Reports)	Green	100-85 percent of responses provided within 30 days	
1.2		Yellow	84-75 percent of responses provided within 30 days	
		Red	Less than 75 percent of responses provided within 30 days	
1.3	Number of projects in Formal Dispute Resolution	None*	None*	
		Green	100-85 percent of dispute resolutions completed within 120 days	
1.4	Percentage of dispute resolutions completed within 120 days (120 days includes Formal Dispute Resolution)	Yellow	84-75 percent of dispute resolutions completed within 120 days	
		Red	Less than 75 percent of dispute resolutions completed within 120 days	
	Review of all environmental documents, technical reports, and permit pre-applications	Green	100-85 percent of reviews completed within 30 days	
1.5	within 30 or 45 calendar days, as appropriate (allowing 45 days for review of Draft	Yellow	84-75 percent of reviews completed within 30 days	
	Environmental Impact Statements [DEIS] and 30 days for all others).	Red	Less than 75 percent of reviews completed within 30 days	

Table 10: ETDM Performance Goals, Measures and Indicators

*None refers to those Performance Measures that track the number of outcomes, rather than evaluating performance based on evaluation criteria.



Goal 2	2 Integrate ETDM into project delivery				
ID	Performance Measure	Performance Indicator	Evaluation Criteria		
2.1	 Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) processing time between Notice of Intent (NOI) date and Record of Decision (ROD) date per District and statewide Number of projects processed within 36 months Number of projects processed within 37-54 months Number of projects processed in more than 54 months 	TBD*	TBD*		
2.2	 Environmental Assessment (EA)/Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) processing time between date initiated (Notice to Proceed date, Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Phase kick-off meeting, other date specified by District) and Location Design Concept Acceptance (LDCA) Number of projects processed within 30 months Number of projects processed within 31-36 months Number of projects processed in more than 36 months 	TBD*	TBD*		
2.3	 Type 2 Categorical Exclusion (CE) processing time between date initiated (Notice to Proceed date, Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Phase kick-off meeting, other date specified by District) and LDCA Number of projects processed within 25 months Number of projects processed within 26-30 months Number of projects processed in more than 30 months 	TBD*	TBD*		
2.4	Percentage of ETDM projects that have completed the Project Development and Environment (PD&E) phase that meet proposed schedule	TBD*	TBD*		

* **TBD** refers to those Performance Measures that lack sufficient baseline data to establish evaluation criteria and produce a performance indicator. These will be tracked for two years and then re-evaluated for appropriate criteria. It is anticipated that in 2009 the Districts will generate the data needed as part of the ETDM Performance Management Program and 2009 Quality Assurance Review.



Goal 2	Integrate ETDM into project delivery				
ID	Performance Measure	Performance Indicator	Evaluation Criteria		
		Green	100-85 percent of Planning Summary Reports published within 60 days		
2.5	Percentage of Planning Summary Reports published within 60 days	Yellow	84-75 percent of Planning Summary Reports published within 60 days		
		Red	Less than 75 percent of Planning Summary Reports published within 60 days		
		Green	100-85 percent of Programming Summary Reports published within 60 days		
2.6	Percentage of Programming Summary Reports published within 60 days	Yellow	84-75 percent of Programming Summary Reports published within 60 days		
		Red	Less than 75 percent of Programming Summary Reports published within 60 days		
Goal 3	Develop environmental stew	ardship through pr	otection of environmental resources		
ID	Performance Measure	Performance Indicator	Evaluation Criteria		
3.1	Number of Class of Actions (COAs) resulting in EIS per District and statewide	None*	None*		
3.2	Number of COAs resulting in EA/FONSI per District and statewide	None*	None*		
3.3	Number of COAe regulting in Turne 2 CE per				
5.5	Number of COAs resulting in Type 2 CE per District and statewide	None*	None*		
		None* Green	None* ETDM project data are very useful or useful		
3.4					
	District and statewide	Green	ETDM project data are very useful or useful ETDM project data are neutral or somewhat		
	District and statewide	Green Yellow	ETDM project data are very useful or useful ETDM project data are neutral or somewhat useful		
	District and statewide	Green Yellow Red	ETDM project data are very useful or useful ETDM project data are neutral or somewhat useful ETDM project data are not useful		

Table 10: ETDM Performance Goals, Measures and Indicators (continued)

*None refers to those Performance Measures that track the number of outcomes, rather than evaluating performance indicators or performance criteria.





Chapter 7 ETDM Contacts

Early and continuous involvement and coordination among the ETAT is a key component to the success of the ETDM Process. Through the ETAT, the ETDM Process fosters a team approach to identifying transportation solutions that are responsive to environmental and cultural preservation goals and to community livability objectives. Early coordination and consultation among the FDOT, MPOs, and other ETDM participants improve the mutual awareness and understanding of mobility needs and environmental protection, which continues through each phase of the ETDM Process. The ETDM team for FDOT, shown in **Table 11**, includes ETDM Coordinators, Community Liaison Coordinators (CLCs) and Environmental Management Office (EMO) Liaisons, as well as technical support provided by EMO and consultant staff.

Table 11: ETDM Key Contacts

Technical Support				
ETDM Help Desk	Phone: (850) 414-5334 E-mail: <u>help@fla-etat.org</u>			
Peter McGilvray, Technology Resource Manager Environmental Management Office 605 Suwannee Street (Burns Building), Mail Station 37 Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0450	Phone: (850) 414-5330 E-mail: <u>Peter.Mcgilvray@dot.state.fl.us</u>			
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Chris Sands URS Corporation Southern 1625 Summit Lake Drive, Suite 200 Tallahassee, Florida 32317	Phone: (850) 414-5334 E-mail: <u>Chris_Sands@urscorp.com</u>			
FDOT District 1				
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Pete McGilvray, EMO Liaison Environmental Management Office 605 Suwannee Street (Burns Building), Mail Station 37 Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0450	Phone: (850) 414-5330 E-mail: <u>Peter.Mcgilvray@dot.state.fl.us</u>			
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Thomas Hill, CLC Coordinator FDOT Jacksonville Urban Office 2198 Edison Avenue, MS 2812 Jacksonville, Florida 32204	Phone: (904) 360-5680 E-mail: <u>Thomas.Hill@dot.state.fl.us</u>			
Joshua Boan, EMO Liaison Environmental Management Office 605 Suwannee Street (Burns Building), Mail Station 37 Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0450	Phone: (850) 414-5266 E-mail: <u>Joshua.Boan@dot.state.fl.us</u>			





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Chapter 8 ETDM Publications

A number of documents have been developed to describe and support the ETDM Process. These documents can be found on the EST Public Access Web site at http://etdmpub.fla-etat.org/. Table 12 provides the title and a brief description of some of the documents. All the documents listed in Table 12 can be found in the ETDM Library by accessing the ETDM Public Access Web site, and then selecting "ETDM Library" under the General Information tab, as illustrated below. Instructions for finding specific documents in the ETDM Library are also provided below.

Table 12: ETDM Publications

Document	Description
ETDM Quick Reference Guide	The 2008 ETDM Quick Reference Guide provides a "quick reference" to program information about Florida's ETDM Process. This guide includes the updated ETDM Process Summary and Diagram, the status of the ETDM Agency Agreements, Agency Funding History, key ETDM Contacts, and a list of ETDM Publications as of December 2008.
Quality Assurance Plan	As part of the FDOT Quality Assurance/Quality Control program, EMO prepares an annual plan to address its core functional areas. Once every three years, this plan addresses the ETDM Program, incorporating elements from the ETDM Performance Management Program.
Cultural Resource Management Handbook	This handbook provides guidelines and standards for planning and performing cultural resource investigations, and is used by FDOT and cultural resource consultants that provide services on behalf of FDOT. The handbook is a companion to Chapter 12 of the FDOT PD&E Manual and contains procedures needed to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and Chapter 267, Florida Statutes.
Environmental Screening Tool Handbook	This handbook provides instructions for using the Environmental Screening Tool, the interactive Web- based application that supports the ETDM Process.
ETDM Agreements	The ETDM Agreements between FHWA, FDOT, and the participating agencies serve as a catalyst for participation in the ETDM Process. Currently there are three separate agreements employed within the ETDM Program: the Master Agreement, the Agency Operating Agreement and the Funding Agreement. All three agreements contribute to the successful maintenance and operation of the ETDM Process. However, only the Master Agreements and Agency Operating Agreements are available on the ETDM Public Access Web site. The Funding Agreements are only available by request.
ETDM Dispute Resolution Brochure	The ETDM Dispute Resolution Brochure identifies the goals of the ETDM Dispute Resolution Process and describes the two phases of that process. Additionally, the brochure provides a list of triggers that could initiate the Dispute Resolution Process.
ETDM Funded Positions Reference Manual	This ETDM Funded Positions Reference Manual provides an overview of the ETDM Process, the Dispute Resolution Process, and the three types of ETDM Agreements: Master Agreement, Agency Operating Agreement, and Funding Agreement. It also includes a discussion of the invoicing procedures and the necessary forms and progress reports established to support the operations of the funded positions, and related policy decisions by FHWA and FDOT.
ETDM Performance Management Plan	The ETDM Performance Management Plan describes the data collection needs, collection techniques, performance measures, reporting systems, and other critical mechanisms necessary to evaluate the ETDM Process. The Plan also illustrates the benefits of collecting, monitoring, and reporting on performance measures, such as the ability to continuously monitor program area performance and promote successes.
ETDM Process Brochure	The ETDM Process Brochure describes how the ETDM Process provides resource agencies and the public access to project plans and information about potential effects of proposed transportation projects on Florida's resources. It also provides an overview of the EST.







Table 12: ETDM Publications (continued)

Document	Description
ETDM Planning and Programming Manual	This manual provides direction for involvement of environmental and regulatory agencies and the affected community early in the transportation planning and project delivery process. Procedures for obtaining and documenting input from interested parties are described, as well as the methodology for documenting commitments and recommendations made by FDOT for proposed transportation projects. The manual provides transportation planners, project analysts, and project managers with information to use in planning and developing projects in compliance with all applicable federal and state environmental laws. The manual can be used throughout each phase of major transportation improvement project delivery: Planning, Programming, and PD&E.
ETDM Progress Report No. 1	This report documents the state of development of the ETDM Process for the period of February 2000 through August 2001.
ETDM Progress Report No. 2	This report documents the state of development of the ETDM Process for the period of August 2001 to April 2002, and discusses refinements and changes for that period.
ETDM Progress Report No. 3	This report provides an update for Florida's ETDM Process for the period of April 2002 through September 2006. It documents major accomplishments and issues during that period, and includes a discussion of the path forward for the ETDM Process in Florida.
Performance Management Practitioner's Guide	This handbook details the performance measures derived from the following sources: Agency Agreements, PD&E Baseline Survey, the ETDM Performance Management Plan, and various performance reports that exist within the ETDM program. It also details the requirements for enhancing the EST to support data collection, analysis, and reporting needed to evaluate the performance measures.
Project Development and Environment Manual	This manual provides the procedures by which transportation projects are developed by FDOT. It is intended to aid project analysts and managers with an understanding of all aspects of the project development process and its requirements, including technical areas in engineering and environmental documentation, as well as public involvement.
Public Involvement Handbook	This manual provides specific techniques, ideas, and examples to help FDOT project managers and engineers, consultants, Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs), and other transportation partners fulfill both the letter and the spirit of FDOT's public involvement policy adopted in September 2001.
Sociocultural Effects Handbook	This handbook provides guidance and assistance to the FDOT and all others involved in conducting Sociocultural Effects (SCE) Evaluations. The handbook describes the process for analyzing the potential sociocultural effects of a transportation action on a community, assessing the degree of effect this action may have, and determining if mitigation and/or avoidance measures are warranted.





ETDM Public Access Web Site

Following are illustrations of the ETDM Public Access Site welcome page and how to access the ETDM Library.



the ETDM Library

Agency Jurisdiction Matrix Annual Reports **ETDM Acronyms** ETDM Glossary **ETDM Guidance** ETDM Library **ETDM Manuals ETDM Overview** LRTP Adoption Schedule Project Release Schedule



How to Find Documents in the ETDM Library

To find specific documents or documents related to a specific topic, select a category from the Category pulldown menu, and/or type in the document or topic name (or a portion of the name) in the Keywords field, then

click "Search." Click Mame to sort the list of documents. Click the button to view a PDF version of

the list of ETDM Library documents, or click the button to print the list.

ETDM Library			PDF			
Keywords:	Category: - All Categories	Search				
Library Documents						
	Name_+	Category	Publication Date			
District 5 ETAT Meeting M	lay 16-17 2006 - Meeting Summary	Meetings	June 9 2006			
Sociocultural Effects Hand	book - Glossary	Handbooks	Nov 2005			
2005 FDOT Funded Positions Reference Manual		Manuals	2005			
2006 FDOT Funded Positions Reference Manual		Manuals	January 2006			
2006 Project Release Sche	edule	Schedule	January 26, 2006			
A1 Typical Roadway Section	2005	Reports	August 2006			
Accomplishing Cultural Res	ources Evaluations	Reports	March 2004			
Advance Pay Request Forr	m	Forms				

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