House Appropriations Transportation Subcommittee Hearing

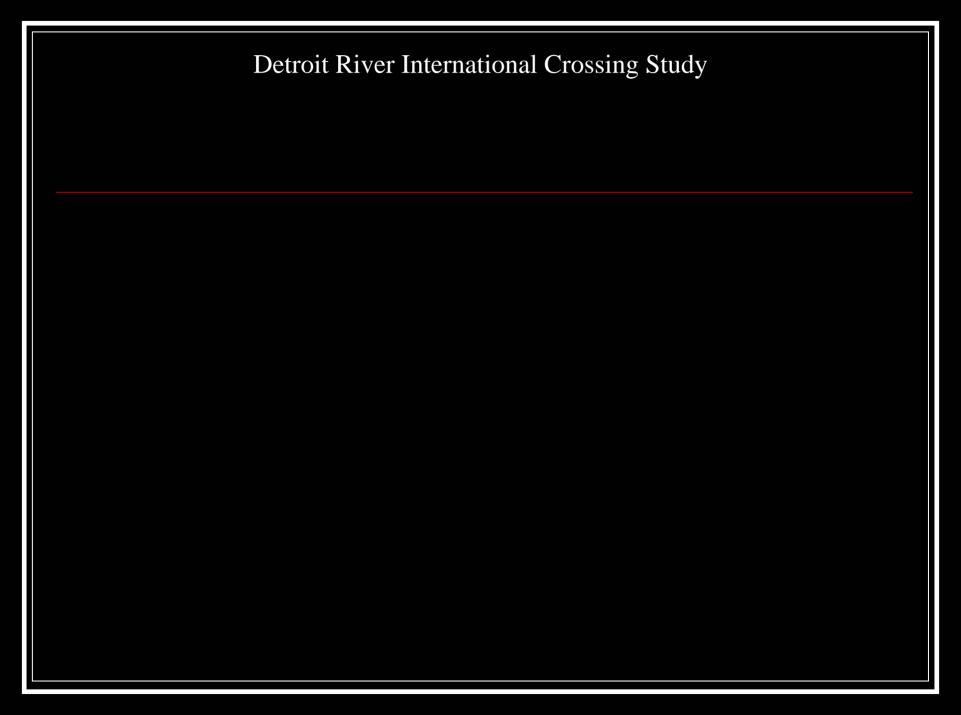
June 26, 2008

Detroit River International Crossing (DRIC) Study



Presentation Outline

- Introductory Comments
 - ► Ronald K. DeCook MDOT, Director of Governmental Affairs
- Video
 - Kirk T. Steudle MDOT, Department Director
- Additional Comments
 - Dave Wresinski MDOT, Project Planning Division Administrator
 - James J. Steele FHWA, Michigan Division Administrator
 - Joseph Corradino The Corradino Group, DRIC Consultant



Dave Wresinski, Administrator

Project Planning Division, MDOT

Businesses/Organizations Supporting the DRIC Project

- Detroit Regional Chamber
- Ontario Chamber of Commerce
- Alliance of Automobile Manufacturers
 - General Motors
 - Ford Motor Company
 - Chrysler LLC

- BMW Group
- Toyota
- Volkswagen of America
- Canadian Automotive Partnership Council
- National Association of Manufacturers
- Canadian Vehicle Manufacturer's Association

Businesses/Organizations Supporting the DRIC Project

- Michigan Manufacturer's Association
- Can/Am Business Trade Organizations
- Automotive Parts Manufacturers Association
- Canadian Manufacturers & Exporters
- Automation Alley
- Ontario Trucking Association
- Michigan Association of Counties
- SE Michigan Council of Governments
- Oakland County Road Commission

Businesses/Organizations Supporting the DRIC Project

- United Auto Workers
- MAGNA International
- Mich-Can International Bridge Company
- City of Detroit Planning Commission
- Gateway Communities Development Collaborative
- Southwest Detroit Business Association
- Many Michigan Legislators

James Steele, Administrator

FHWA Michigan Division

DRIC Background

In Fall of 2000, Representatives of MDOT, FHWA, Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Transport Canada met in Windsor, Ontario to review current traffic trends at the Detroit-Windsor corridor.

DRIC Background

Outgrowth:

- In the 2015-2020 period, projections showed that the existing crossing would become congested.
- We agreed that we needed to study the issue.
- August 2001 an international planning study was initiated.
- Study concluded there was a need for 10 lanes in the corridor.
- In 2004 the DRIC environmental process began.

Purpose of DRIC Project

To provide safe, efficient and secure movement of people and goods across the U.S.-Canadian border in the Detroit River area to support the economies of Michigan, Ontario, Canada and the U.S.

To support the mobility needs of national and civil defense and protect the homeland.

DRIC Status

- Draft EIS circulated February 29, 2008
- Original comment period ended April 29, 2008
- Received comments from 60 commenters
- FHWA extended the comment period 30 days, to May 29, 2008
- Received comments from 38 commenters

DRIC Status

- Comments were received on:
 - Traffic Projections
 - Specific impacts to neighborhoods and existing businesses
 - Air Quality
 - Noise
 - Request for 6 month extension of comment period
 - FHWA reviewed and found no basis for an extension

DRIC Status

- Currently MDOT, FHWA and consultants reviewing comments and developing responses.
 - In some cases, looking at alternatives to see if adjustments can be made to minimize impacts.
- Canadians announced their selected crossing location and plaza site on June 18, 2008.
 - In agreement with U.S. technical analysis and evaluation.

DRIC Status

 U.S. will announce the preferred alternative in the FEIS, to be circulated in September of 2008.

- After the FEIS is circulated, a Record of Decision (ROD) will be issued which details the selected alternative.
 - ROD is expected in December 2008

Traffic

- A lot has been said about the traffic projection for the DRIC project.
- In the planning process, a project is designed for a period of time – generally 20-30 years.
- This forecast is based on long-range assumptions about population trends, traffic growth, business climates, and economic facts, etc., and is predicted for a corridor.
 - It is not a year-by-year traffic analysis.

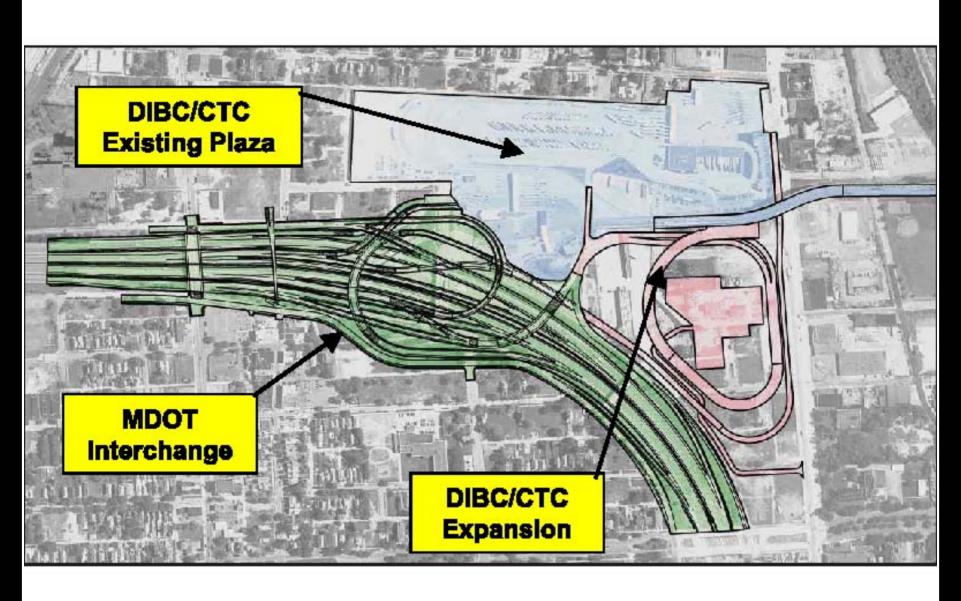
Traffic

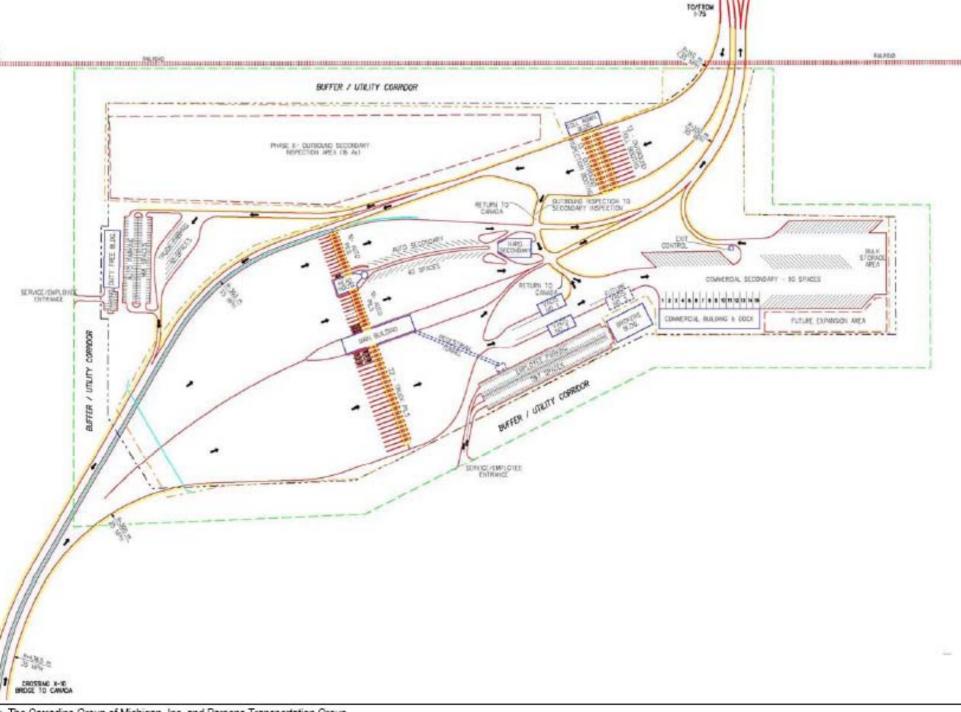
- The process we followed is industry standard, and has been reviewed by FHWA and industry experts several times.
- When we get to a project we become more site specific and develop projections for specific routes & facilities. However, these are based on free flow of traffic on the facility.

Traffic

- We do not have free flow on an international bridge.
- A border crossing acts as a system; when one part backs up, the rest of the system begins to back up also.
- Choke points are:
 - Inspection process
 - Both primary and secondary for both passenger cars and trucks
 - Toll Collections







The Corradino Group of Michigan, Inc. and Parsons Transportation Group

Toll Credits

- To receive a Toll Credit you must establish a Maintenance of Effort (MOE) for a 3-5 year period.
- The MOE then becomes the floor on which facility expenditures are evaluated.
 - FY funds expended MOE = Toll Credit

Toll Credits

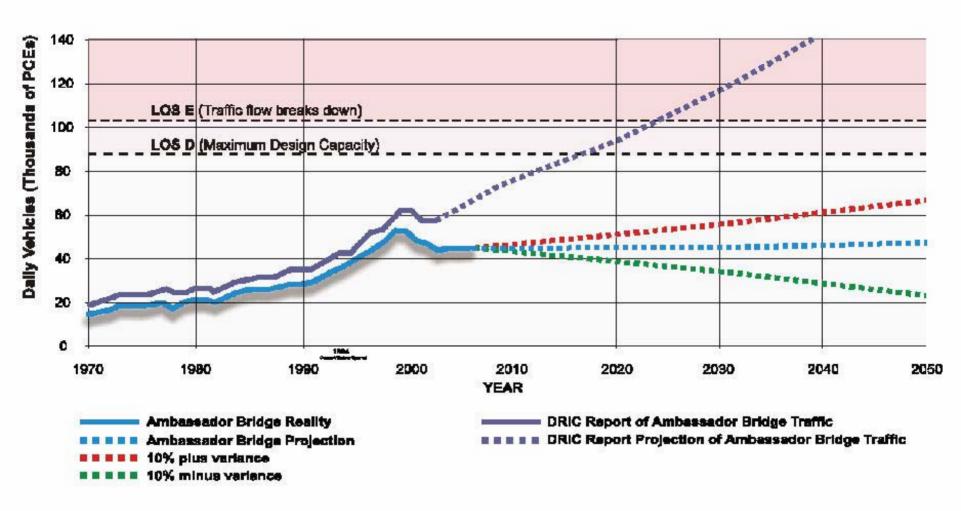
- Now with Toll Credits, a state can use them to supplement matching federal funds.
 - Typical project 80% federal funds + 20% state/local funds
 - With Toll Credits, a project can be 100% federal funds
- However, there is no new money. The state simply uses its existing federal funds in a different manner.

Joseph Corradino, DRIC Consultant

The Corradino Group



DRIC Report versus AMBASSADOR BRIDGE Actual



Detroit River International Crossing Study Questions/Comments?