Senate Committee Hearing

August 15, 2008

Detroit River International Crossing (DRIC) Study



Presentation Outline

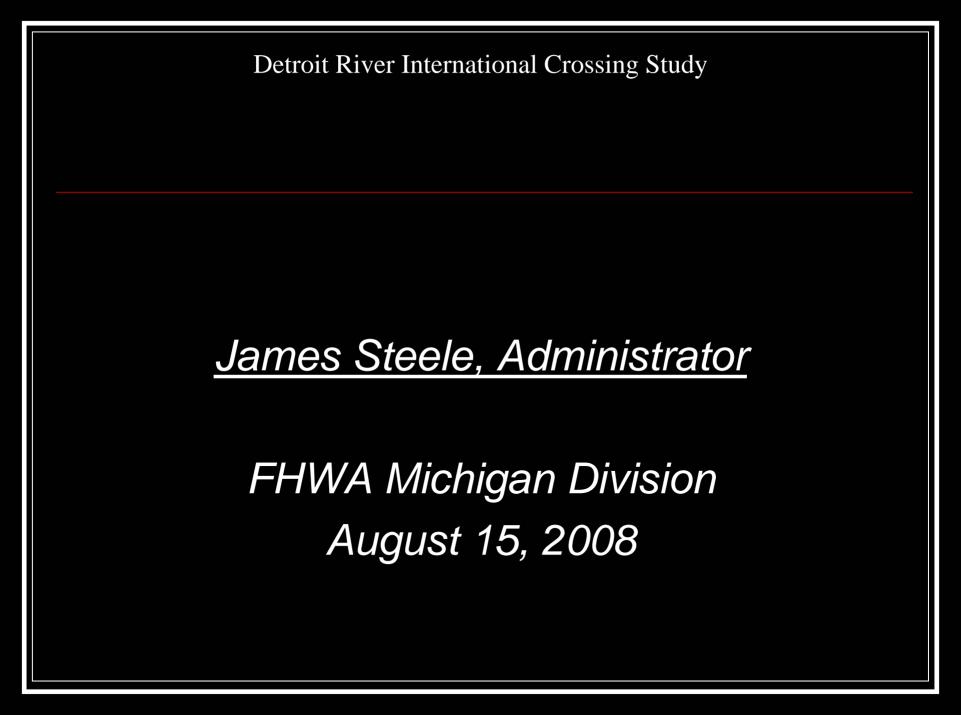
Introductory Comments

Ronald K. DeCook – MDOT, Director of Governmental Affairs

Additional Comments

James J. Steele – FHWA, Michigan Division Administrator Ron DeCook – MDOT, Director of Government Affairs Mohammed Alghurabi – DRIC Project Manager

Source: The Consuling Group of Michigan, Inc.



In the fall of 2000, representatives of the **Canadian Federal Government (Transport** Canada) and the U.S. Federal Government (Federal Highway Administration) along with representatives of Michigan DOT and Ontario Ministry of Transportation met in Windsor, Ontario, to review current traffic and future traffic needs in the Detroit-Windsor corridor.

DRIC Background

Outcome from that meeting:

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



DRIC is a Bi-National Undertaking

Led by the U.S. Department of Transportation/Federal Highway Administration and Transport Canada. We are assisted by the Michigan Department of Transportation and the Ontario Ministry of Transportation.







U.S. Government Involvement

In March 2007, senior representatives of the U.S. State Department, Department of Homeland Security, Department of Commerce, General Services Administration, Department of Transportation, the Federal Highway Administration, and the Customs and Border Protection Agency met in Washington, D.C. to discuss the DRIC project.

- They affirmed that the U.S. Government will work in a coordinated way to ensure:
 - Safety and security of transportation users, the public, transportation infrastructure, and crossing operations
 - Facilitation of legitimate movement of trade and people
 - Protection of the national economy
 - Maximized value and economic benefits over the life of the crossing
 - Adequate, reliable, and sustainable capacity for the life of the crossing
 - A crossing system and chosen governance structures acceptable to the United States, Canada, Michigan, and Ontario

- During the meeting, participants discussed and concurred with the following points:
 - U.S. <u>Department of Transportation</u> will take the leadership role in advancing planning and implementation of the important transportation project
 - The <u>Department of State</u> is the lead agency for the DRIC Presidential Permitting process
 - The Agencies will work together to support the goals related to their respective responsibilities
 - Cooperating Agencies will have the opportunity to review and comment on issues related to the development of a DRIC governance structure to ensure compatibility with their roles and responsibility pertaining to the crossing.
 - USDOT, in its capacity as group lead, will communicate with Transport Canada and the Michigan Department of Transportation.

MDOT Role

USDOT/FHWA, building on its historic partnership with MDOT through the Federal-Aid Highway Program has asked Michigan DOT to be its agent in the study and project development.

Together FHWA and MDOT, in concert with Transport Canada and Ontario Ministry of Transport, have undertaken the study know as the Detroit River International Crossing or DRIC.

The Federal Highway Administration is the lead agency for the development of the DRIC Environmental Impact Statement. The following are cooperating agencies.

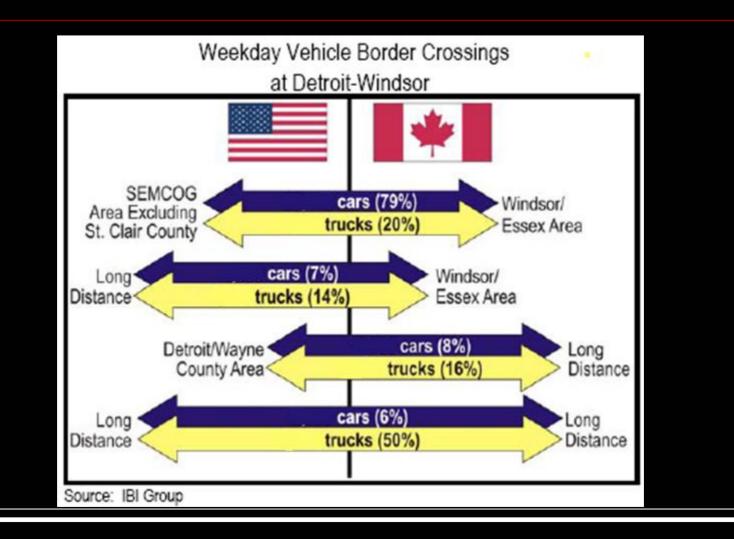
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- U.S. General Services Administration
- U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
- U.S. Coast Guard
- U.S. Department of State



GS۸

A lot has been said about the local aspects of the project. However, approximately 80% of the traffic is destined to point outside of Michigan as shown on the next two slides.

Composition of Border Traffic

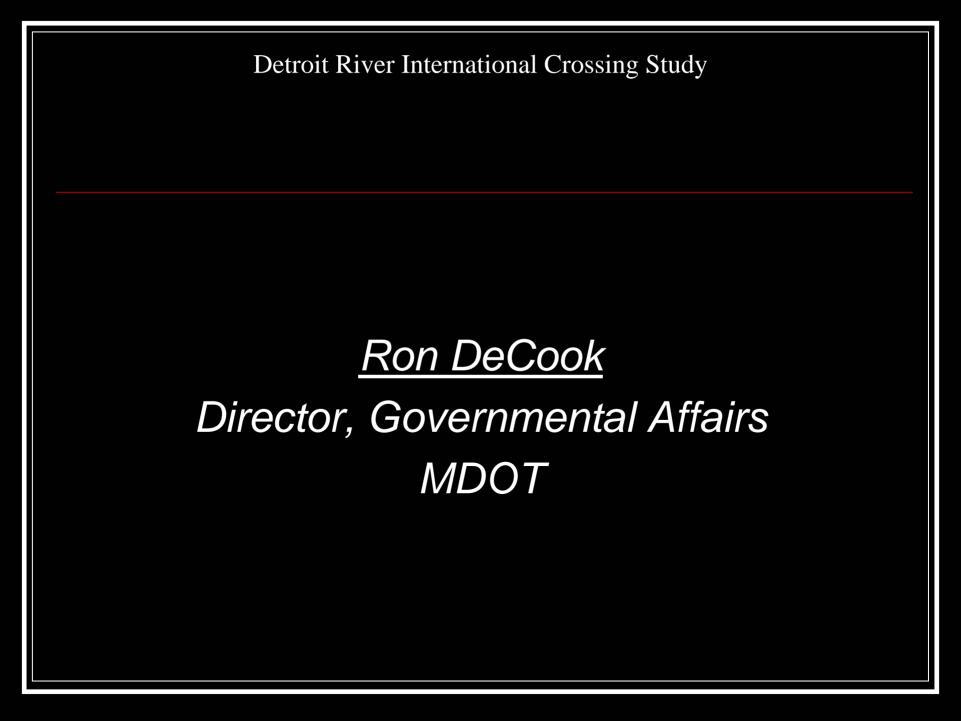


International Trade Shipped by Truck Using the Detroit Border Crossing

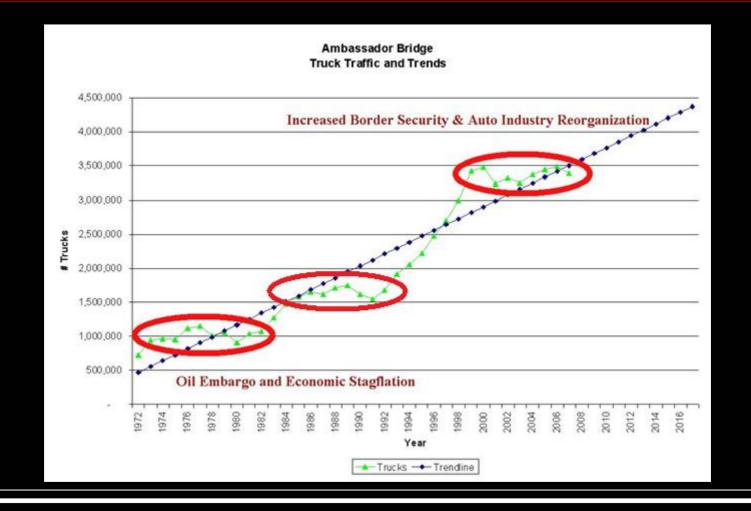


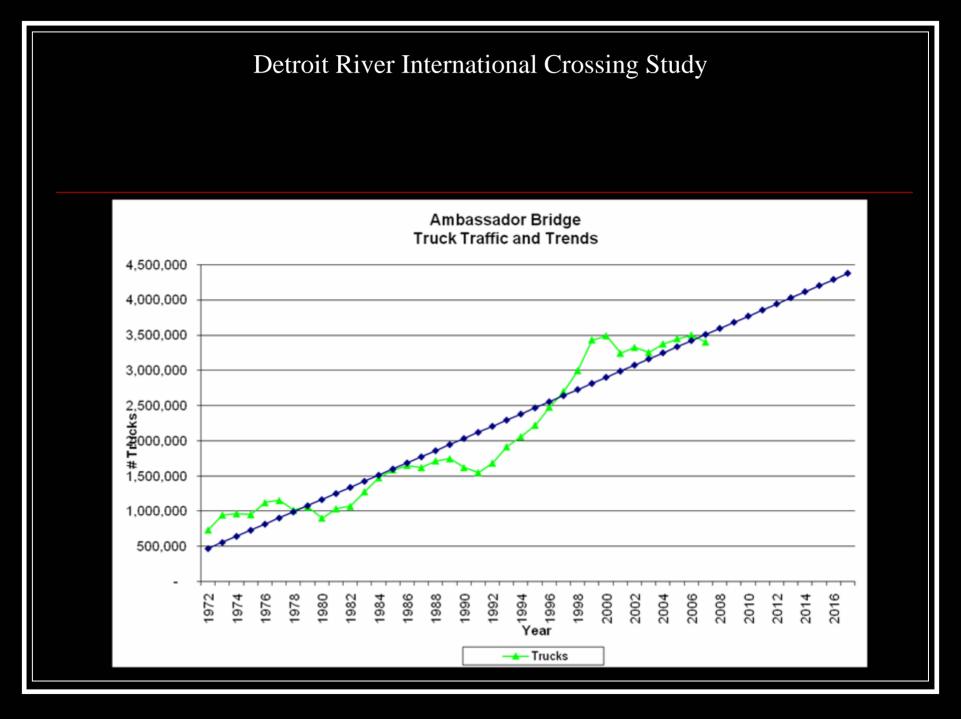
Purpose of DRIC Project

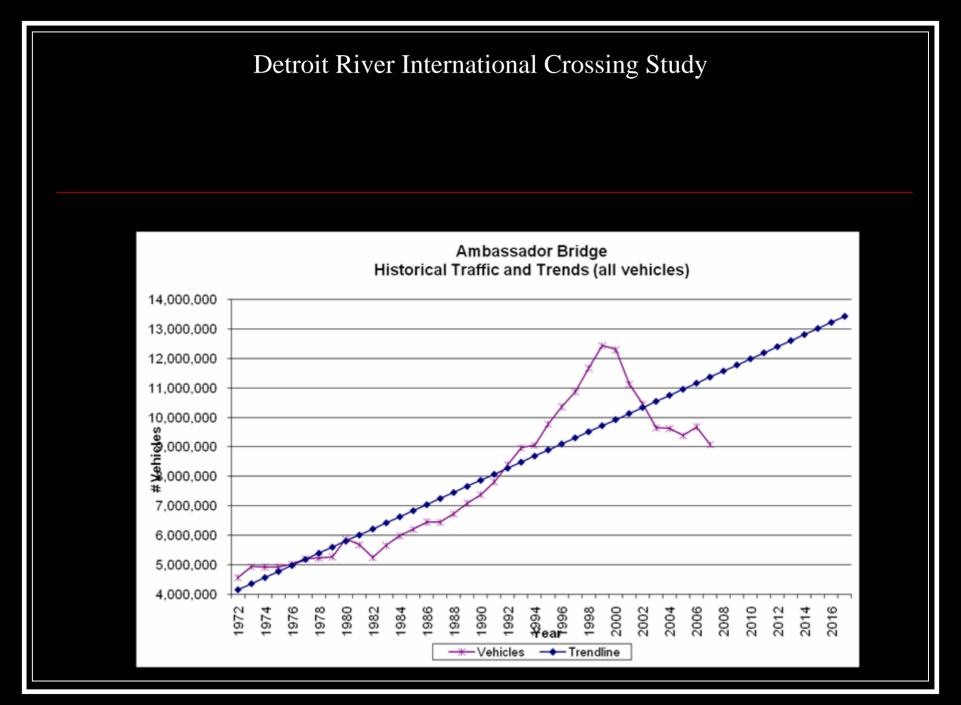
To provide safe, efficient and secure movement of people and goods across the U.S.-Canadian border in the Detroit River area to support the economies of U.S., Canada, Michigan and Ontario.

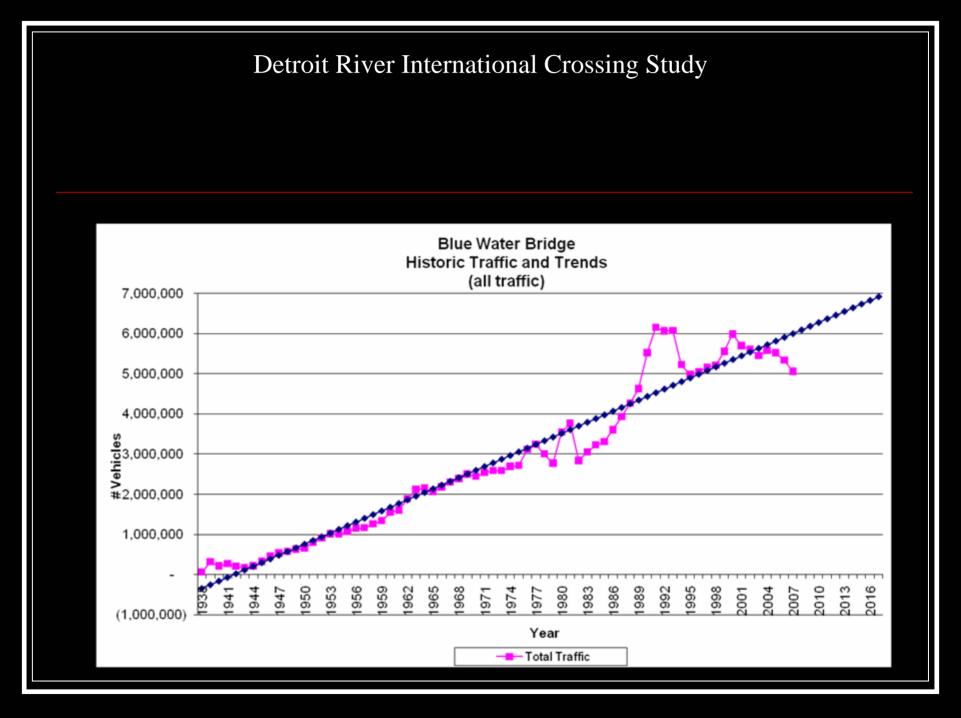


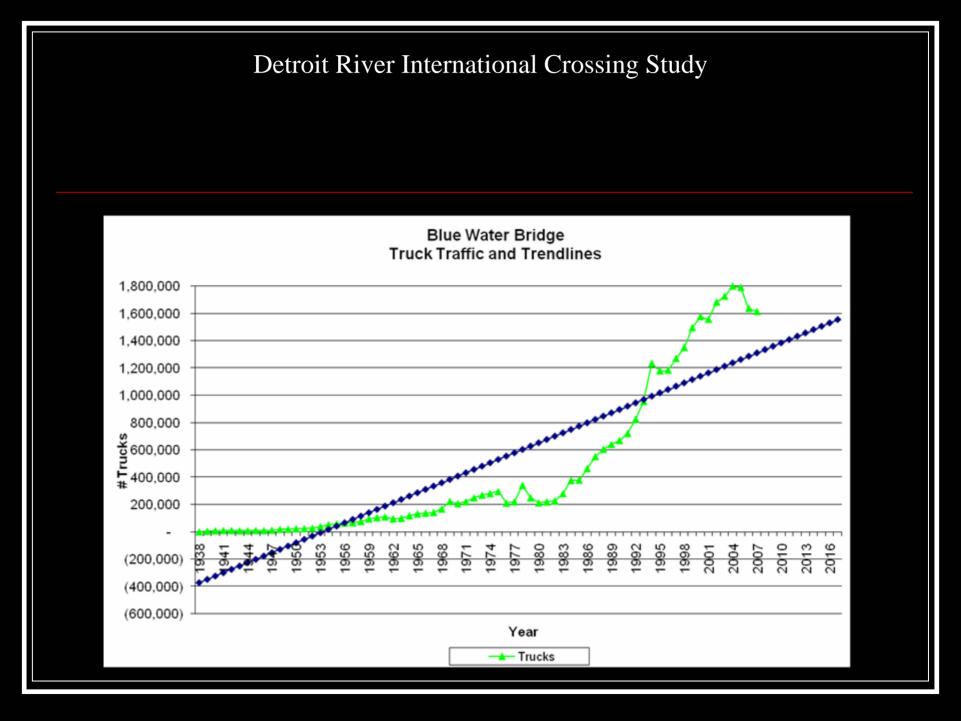
Traffic Trends

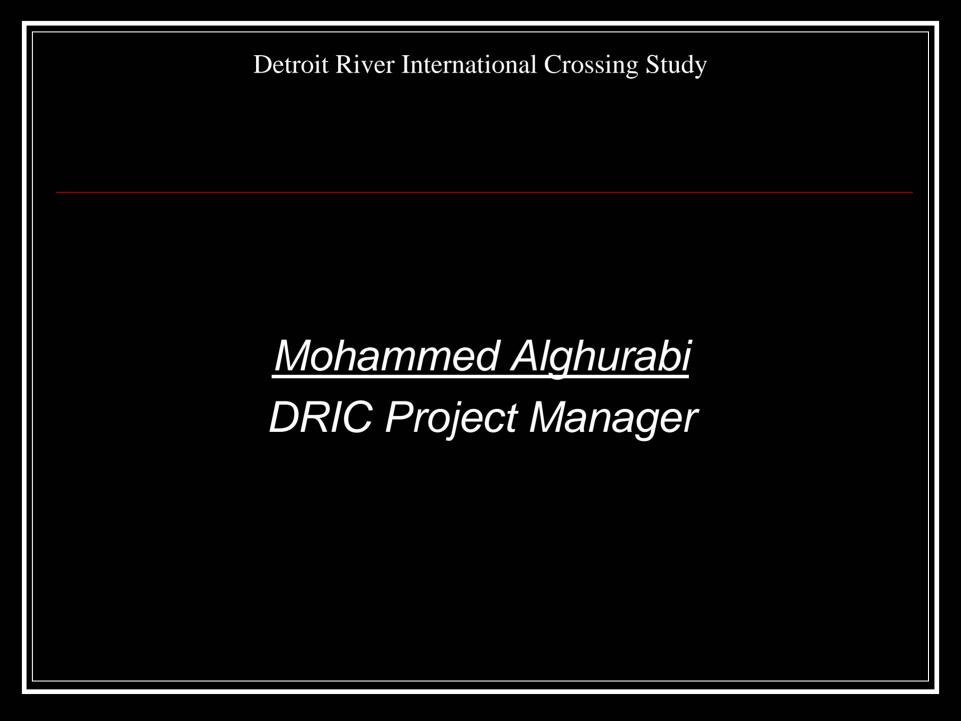












DRIC Status

- 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

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 late 2008.

30 days after the FEIS is circulated, a Record of Decision (ROD) may be issued which details the selected alternative.

ROD is expected in early 2009

Study Cost

80% of project cost come from various federal funds; 20% from State Trunkline Funds

Total cost of the DRIC environmental study - \$33.3 M

- Federal share \$26.6 M
- State share \$6.7 M

Cost-to-date - \$28.1 M

- Federal funds \$22.5 M
- State funds \$5.6 M

