Federal Functional Classification System Change Request

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)

Texas Department of Transportation

Transportation Planning and Programming Division

<u> Last revision date</u>: 11/1/2024



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Acronyms

FC	Functional Classification							
FFCS	Federal Functional Classification System (FC)							
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency							
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration							
МРО	Metropolitan Planning Organization							
NHS	National Highway System							
PE	Preliminary Engineering							
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure							
STIP	Statewide Transportation Improvement Program							
STRAHNET	Strategic Highway Network							
TIP	Transportation Improvement Program							
TPP	Transportation Planning and Programming Division							
TxDOT	Texas Department of Transportation							

1. Scope and Application

This document provides a description of Federal Functional Classification System (FFCS) concepts and the Texas Department of Transportation's (TxDOT) Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for requesting Functional Classification (FC) changes. The main purpose of this SOP is to standardize the request submittal process for a FC change to TxDOT's Transportation Planning and Programming Division (TPP) for approval by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). The procedures described in this document apply to all FC changes on all public roadways including the TxDOT-maintained highway network and locally maintained roadways requested by TxDOT Districts or Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPO) in Texas.

The Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1973 required the use of FC to update and modify the federal-aid highway system, a requirement that is still effective today. Under federal statutes and regulations, state transportation agencies have the primary responsibility for designating and updating public roadway FC in rural and urban areas to clearly define the role each element of the roadway network plays in serving various travel needs. Figure 1 below provides the rationale for why FC changes are generally needed.

Figure 1. Reasons to Seek a FC Change

Why are FC changes necessary?



- 1. To reflect new functional uses of roadways.
- 2. To update the role each element of the roadway network plays in serving various travel needs.
- 3. To ensure that the roadway's design, speed, capacity, and relationship to existing and future land use development accurately reflect the intended use of the roadways.
- 4. To determine eligibility for federal funding to construct and maintain roadways.
- 5. To set or adjust roadway system performance, benchmarks, and targets for preservation, mobility, and safety.

2. What are the Functional Classifications?

A roadway segment's FC defines the role that it plays in serving our local communities, long-distance travel, and freight needs by connecting people and goods through the roadway network. A roadway is assigned one of seven possible Functional Classifications within a hierarchy based on the primary function that it serves as shown in Table 1 below:

Table 1. Hierarchy of Functional Classifications

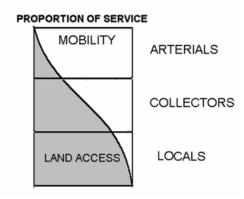
Function Classification	Hierarchy of Roadways	Statewide Planning Map Color
1	Interstate	
2	Principal Arterial – Other Freeways and Expressways	
3	Principal Arterial – Other	
4	Minor Arterial	
5	Major Collector	
6	Minor Collector	
7	Local	

Table 1 provides the color associated with each FC on the TxDOT Statewide Planning Map (https://www.txdot.gov/projects/planning/statewide-planning-map.html), which is the official record of FC in Texas. Figure 3 on the next page shows an image from the Statewide Planning Map indicating FCs for Interstate and Major Collector roadways.

Roadways generally serve one of two primary travel functions: (1) Access; or (2) Mobility. The three roadway components of the Functional Classification system - Arterials, Collectors, and Local - are distinguished by whether they serve an access or mobility function, or both. As illustrated in Figure 2,

arterials serve a mobility function by providing fewer entry and exit points to enable long-distance travel, while local roadways serve an access function by providing opportunities to directly access land uses. Collectors balance both access and mobility needs. These distinctions are important because, under federal regulations, the National Highway System (NHS) consists of interconnected urban and rural principal arterials and highways that serve specific facilities and interstate and interregional travel. In addition, federal-aid highways are defined as highways on the NHS, highways on the Interstate System, and public roads not classified as local Source: Virginia Department of roads or rural minor collectors.

Figure 2. Access and Mobility



Transportation, Functional Classification Comprehensive Guide, 2014.

Figure 3 on the next page illustrates this concept. The Interstate roadway, marked with blue lines, serves a mobility function, providing for through movement. The Major Collector roadways, marked with magenta lines, offer a compromise between mobility and access, providing a way for traffic to pass through, and, at the same time, access to and between land use activities.

Figure 3. Map showing FC for Interstate (blue line) and Major Collector (magenta line) roadways



3. When Do FC Changes Occur?

Under federal law, TxDOT is charged with ensuring that the FC of the state's roadways are kept up to date. TxDOT Districts and MPOs request updates to the FC system as the roadway system and land use developments change over time. TxDOT's oversight of the FC system involves seeking federal approval for FC changes due to changes in the transportation network and/or land use patterns. These changes are generally triggered when:

- (1) New roadways are built or extended
- (2) Existing roadways are realigned or reconstructed (includes added capacity projects)
- (3) Traffic patterns or volumes change
- (4) Land use patterns change

While FC changes will typically take effect after these triggering events, FC change requests associated with highway projects should be submitted in advance of construction, as clarified in Section 5 below.

4. What Should I Do Before Requesting a FC Change?

Prior to making a request for a FC change, it is important to consider **system continuity**, (see Figure 4 on the next page). This will support the roadway system's operating as an interconnected network channeling traffic in both directions from arterials to collectors to locals and back again. General guidelines for maintaining system continuity include:

- A roadway's FC should not transition to a different FC unless doing so at an intersection or where it meets another roadway where traffic may enter or exit.
- A roadway may not receive a FC above Local unless traffic volumes can support the need.

The Concept of System Continuity



According to FHWA, a basic and important tenet of the FC network is the need for SYSTEM CONTINUITY, i.e., a higher classified road should not end at a lower classified road. So, when the need to make a FC change is triggered, attention should be given to the subject road and its relationship to intersecting, adjacent, and/or nearby functionally classified roadways.

5. When is the Ideal Time to Request a FC Change?

FC changes should be addressed when a project first appears in the Transportation Improvement Program (TIP). In the case of project development, the ideal time to request a FC change is at least four (4) years before construction or when the preliminary engineering (PE) phase of a new location project is listed or grouped in the Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP).

At this stage, the project is considered consistent with the TxDOT and MPO long-range plans and is programmed for funding, including federal highway aid. If a federally funded project is let for construction without an approved FC change, TxDOT may be considered to have misappropriated federal funds, which places the agency at risk of consequences or penalties.

As noted above, changes in land use, traffic patterns, and traffic volumes, regardless of the presence of a roadway project, may also warrant an FC change. Districts and MPOs are strongly encouraged to periodically review land use and roadway network function and work with TPP to make any necessary updates.

6. How Do I Submit a FC Change Request?

To ensure federal funds are used appropriately and in compliance with the law, please remember the following when preparing an FC change request:

- For FC changes involving federally funded projects, requests must be submitted to TPP and approved by FHWA <u>before</u> a project is let for construction. Plan ahead and allow a minimum of six months for this to be processed. A federally funded project that involves a FC change should not, under any circumstances, be allowed to let without prior FC approval by FHWA. Doing so could be considered misappropriation of federal funds and subject TxDOT to consequences or penalties.
- Do <u>not</u> submit changes for the sole purpose of making a roadway eligible for federal funding. The basis for FC is roadway <u>function</u> (i.e., access and mobility), and <u>not</u> to establish funding eligibility.
- If a roadway is eligible for FHWA federal highway aid, it will <u>not</u> be eligible for Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) federal disaster recovery funds.

NHS and STRAHNET Modifications and FC Change Requests

FC changes may affect a segment of the National Highway System (NHS) or Strategic Highway Network (STRAHNET). FHWA establishes the basic roles and responsibilities that they and State DOTs have in the NHS, STRAHNET and FC modification processes. While similar, FC, NHS, and STRAHNET designations differ in three fundamental ways:

- 1. A functional classification is applied to all public roads.
- The NHS designation is only applied to functionally classified Principal Arterials or intermodal facilities.
- 3. STRAHNET assets may be located on roadways of any functional classification.



Any FC change request that will affect the NHS or STRAHNET will need to address the FC change and NHS / STRAHNET updates separately but simultaneously. In making changes to FC, the District (and MPO, as applicable) should first determine if the change will affect the NHS or STRAHNET. If so, the District should coordinate the FC change and NHS / STRAHNET updates with TPP and FHWA. In this way, all parties will understand the procedures and documents (including maps) necessary for approvals and the extent to which they can be bundled and submitted together.

- For TxDOT District-led FC change requests, coordinate with the corresponding MPO as applicable, before routing the requests to the TPP Division.
- For MPO-led FC change requests, the corresponding TxDOT District must review for concurrence and completeness of supporting documents before routing to the TPP Division.
- It is the District's responsibility to ensure that both District-led and MPO-led FC change requests are consistent and accurate (i.e., not subject to any conflicting FC requests), and address, through documentation, the criteria established for a FC change before submitting it to the TPP Division.

Required steps to submitting a complete FC change request (shown in Figure 5 on the next page) include:

1. The MPO (if MPO-driven FC change request) or the District (if District-driven FC change request) prepares a complete FC change request package. The FC change request package must include a FC Change Request Form 2373 that is approved (through DocuSign) by the District TP&D, along with all required supporting documentation. For additional road segments associated

Through TPP FC@txdot.gov TxDOT District MPO Submits submits verified complete package package to Within MPO boundaries to TxDOT district Statewide Planning Branch Roadway Statewide Subject Planning to FC Branch Change reviews and submits to **FHWA** for approval TxDOT District submits Outside of complete package to MPO Statewide Planning boundarie: Branch Through TPP FC@txdot.gov

Figure 5. Steps to Submitting a Complete FC Change Request

with the same FC change request, please use the Form 2373 Additional Attachment Form. On the TPP FC SharePoint platform, these and additional supporting documentation are available.

The supporting documentation to accompany FC Change Request Form 2373 includes an official TxDOT FC map from the TPP Roadway Inventory Branch (in coordination with the MPO, if applicable). To request an official TPP FC map, please go to Map Request. Note that the production of a map may require at least three weeks. Prior to requesting the official TxDOT FC map, the District (and MPO, if applicable) should produce a map in PDF format that shows the impacted area with legends describing the current FC and any proposed FC changes for all requested roadway segments, as well as, urban boundaries, current developments, and traffic data, as applicable.

FC Change Request Form 2373 includes Table templates where FC change information should be provided. Along with details about the roadway name, segment distance and end points, existing and proposed FC, and project information, the Table template asks for the rationale for the FC change. For the rationale, choose a category from the drop-down list and, in the space below, provide a brief rationale for the FC change request stating how the road is or will be serving an Access and/or Mobility function. Consider how the road will be serving an Access or Mobility function in the near future. Will the road serve more of an access function, providing opportunities to directly access new developments (e.g., shopping centers, office complexes, and apartment complexes or subdivisions)? Will the road provide for more mobility, limiting factors that constrain through-movement (e.g., railroad crossings, traffic signals, and access points)? Or, will the road improve both mobility and access? An example rationale is provided below:

FM 1171 will improve east-west mobility and connectivity in southwest Denton County, while also providing access to the Texas Motor Speedway.

2. The District emails the FC Change Request package (for both MPO-driven and District-driven FC change requests) to the TPP Division's Statewide Planning Branch, which processes all FC change requests. Send the email to: TPP FC@txdot.gov with a subject line that reads "[Name] District / [MPO Name] FC Change Request – [Route Name]". For example, the subject line for an email from a District-driven FC change request could read "Dallas District FC Change Request – FM 1171", and the subject line for an MPO-driven FC change request could read "Rio Grande Valley Metropolitan Planning Organization FC Change Request – West Boulevard".

The body of the email must provide the information from the Table template on the associated FC Change Request Form 2373, including the justification and context for the FC change requested. The justification needs to be brief, but comprehensive enough for TPP's Statewide Planning Branch to fully understand the context. Please make sure that the justification provided in the email is well-supported and considers traffic volume, connectivity, safety, development plans, multimodal considerations, access, mobility, and alignment with regional and local transportation plans so that FHWA can make an informed decision regarding the FC change request.

Once a signed FC Change Request Form 2373 is submitted to <u>TPP_FC@txdot.gov</u>, it will go through the following steps:

- (1) TPP's Statewide Planning Branch will add the request to the Division's FC tracking database and <u>dashboard</u>. They will acknowledge receipt of the FC Change Request Form 2373 within two (2) business days.
- (2) TPP's Statewide Planning Branch will process the FC Change Request Form 2373 and notify the corresponding TxDOT District within two (2) weeks that either:
 - Additional documentation or clarification is needed; or
 - All required documentation has been provided, TPP Division concurs with the requested FC, and the request will be forwarded to FHWA.

If the FC Change Request Form 2373 has not been approved (through DocuSign) by the District TP&D, TPP's Statewide Planning Branch will request that the District submit a signed version before processing the request for FHWA approval.

- (3) TPP Division prepares and submits a request memo with supporting documentation to FHWA.
- (4) Once FHWA approves the change and notifies TxDOT, TPP Statewide Planning Branch will forward the FHWA approval notification to the requesting District (and MPO, if applicable) and TPP's Data Management Section.
- (5) TPP's Statewide Planning Branch will update the Division's FC tracking log and dashboard.
- (6) TPP's Data Management Section will update the <u>Statewide Planning Map</u>, which is the official record of FC for Texas.
- (7) TxDOT Districts will update <u>TxDOTCONNECT</u>, if applicable, based on the approved FC change.

For reference, the Appendix provides images of the FC Change Request Form 2373, TPP's FC Change Request Letter to FHWA, and a FC Change Request Package Example.

7. Additional Resources

Please visit the links provided below to learn more about FC and how to submit a FC change request or a request to assign an FC to a new roadway.

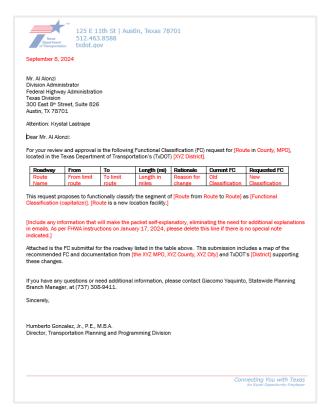
- TxDOT Resources:
 - o Statewide Planning Map
 - o TxDOT.gov FC Change Requests Page
 - TPP Map Request
 - o Roadway Inventory Data
 - o TPP FC SharePoint (includes SOP, FC Change Request Form 2373, Form 2373 Additional Attachment Form, and other documents)
 - o <u>TPP Functional Classification Training Presentation</u>
 - o Standard Operating Procedure
 - o FC Checklist (Form 2373)
 - o Form 2373 Additional Segments Attachment
 - o FAQ
 - o FC Change Request Tracker Dashboard
- FHWA Guidelines:
 - o Highway Functional Classification Concepts, Criteria, and Procedures
- Federal Regulations:
 - o 23 CFR § 470.103 (Definitions)
 - o 23 CFR § 470.105 (Urban area boundaries and highway functional classification)
 - 23 CFR § 470.107 (Federal-aid highway systems)

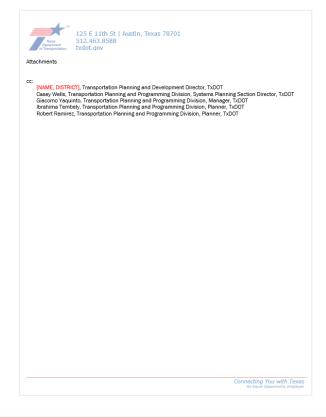
Appendix: FC Change Request Form 2373

Functional Classification Change Request	Functional Classification Change Request - Checklist (Form 2373) Section 3: FC Change Request Package Items and Requirements For FC Changes within MPO boundaries, the MPO submits the FC change request package to the corresponding TNOTO District. The FC change request package mugt include the items listed below as
Checklist (Form 2373)	applicable upon submittal. The corresponding TxDOT District then submits the complete package to
Introduction:	IPP_FC@txdot.gov.
This form is intended for TxOOT Districts who submit a Functional Classification (FC) change outside of a Metropolizen Planning Organization (MPO) boundary or work with an MPO to address an FC change within an MPO boundary. TxOOT Districts should complete, sign, and include this form as a cover to the submittal package when requesting an FC change to the Transportation Planning and Programming Division (TPP). Exh section lists the required items to be included in all FC change requests within and outside of MPO boundaries. Requests will only be reviewed and processed by TPP once all required items have been submitted.	For FC Change coutside MPO boundaries, TxDOT District staff submits an FC change request package to the TPP Division. The FC change request package <u>must</u> include the items listed below as applicable upon submittal to <u>TPP FC@txdot.org</u> . Select items included in your FC change request package.
Additional resources:	A list of changes (see Table 1 for a template of the required information)
	Rationale for each FC change (as indicated in the Table 1 template)
For more information on FC and to download the required documents, please visit the Transportation Planning and Programming TPP FC Sharepoint platform.	Draft District or MPO map(s) clearly depicting proposed change(s)
For questions or comments, please contact the TPP Division at <u>TPP_FC@ltxdol.onv</u> . The TPP Statewide Planning Branch will monitor this Inbox and respond to questions or comments. If you do not receive an initial response acknowledging receipt of the FC submittal package within two (2) business days, please contact the TPP Statewide Planning Branch Manager or the TPP Systems Planning Section Director.	Current development (aerial photo, <u>Google Street View</u>) Land use
Ter Statewide Hamming Dranch Manager of the Ter Systems Hamming Section Director.	Major traffic generator(s)
A copy of this Checklist, signed by the Transportation Planning and Development Director (TPAD) for each TxDOT District, must be included with your FC change request package. A signature line (DocuSign) is included at the end of Section 3.	Roadway(s) for which a FC change is being requested and most current AADT Existing roadways with associated FC hierarchy and most current AADT
Section 1: Cause of Functional Classification change request	Official TPP FC Map (to request map, click here)
FC changes may occur in one or more of the following scenarios. Please select all that apply to your request.	Official FFF To Map (to request map, circk nete)
New roadway(s) built or extended Traffic patterns or volumes change	Letter of support from city or county or MPO resolution (other backup documents such as meeting minutes or agendas can be included)
Existing roadway(s) realigned or reconstructed Land use patterns change	FC change request email to TPP FC@txdot.gov
Section 2: FC Change within or outside MPO boundary FC changes may occur in one of the following scenarios. Please select which applies to your request.	In addition to the items listed above, the following information are <u>required</u> for FC changes on proposed or upgraded roads. Select items included in your FC change request package, along with supporting documentation.
FC change within MPO boundary	
FC change outside MPO boundary	Outside MPO Latest approved STIP entry Within MPO Latest approved STIP entry boundary:
	UTP entry TIP (MTP or UTP) entry
	Estimated open to traffic date Estimated open to traffic date
	Estimated let date Estimated let date
	Is the FC change associated to a project already included in the STIP / TIP or UTP? Yes No
	If you answered yes to the previous question, enter the corresponding CSJ(s) on the following line. You may include this information as an attachment if more space is needed.
Clear Form	
Form 2373 Rev. 5/28/2024	2 Form 2373 Rev. 5/28/2024

	Existing FC						
	Existing FC						
	Existing 10		Proposed FC	Length (mi)			
	and the second s		Choose an item	Length (mi)			
	Choose an item	Ľ	Choose an Item				
	Project Information						
1	(if applicable): 350 character limit						
	Rationale for FC change		Choose an item				
	Detailed justification and conte			est mobility and connectivity in southwest			
	the FC change requested:	xt ror	benton county, while also providing acc	Denton County, while also providing access to the Texas Motor Speedway.)			
	350 character limit						
Map ID	Roadway		From	То			
	Existing FC		Proposed FC	Length (mi)			
	Choose an item	•	Choose an item				
	Project Information			•			
2	(if applicable):						
	350 character limit						
	Rationale for FC change		Choose an item				
	Detailed justification and conte	xt for	(Example: FM 1171 will improve east-w Denton County, while also providing acc	est mobility and connectivity in southwest tess to the Texas Motor Speedway.)			
	the FC change requested:						
350 character limit							
				request, please click the link			
or <u>additi</u>	onal table(s) as an attacl	ıme	nt.				
ote: Exa	mples on how to fill out this	table	e are included in the SOP, include	ed in the TPP FC SharePoint page.			
		st pa	ckage and concur with the recom	mendation(s). All required			
	s are included. *&D Approval						

Appendix: TPP FC Request Letter to FHWA (TPP prepares)





Appendix: FC Request Package Example

Package Order

- 1. TPP FC Change Request Letter to FHWA (produced by TPP Statewide Planning staff)
- 2. TxDOT FC Change Map (produced by TPP Data Management staff upon District request)
- 3. Supporting Documents (Google Map, Statewide Planning Map, TIP, STIP, District/MPO Map, MPO Meeting Minutes)

Docusign Envelope ID: 311993C7-7551-4847-BD51-C62057897351 **Federal Functional Classification System Change Request IH 20 Frontage Roads** (East of Park Springs Blvd.) **TxDOT Fort Worth District**

Docusign Envelope ID: 311993C7-7551-4847-BD51-C62057897351



Mr. Al Alonzi Division Administrator Federal Highway Administration Texas Division 300 East Eighth Street, Suite 826 Austin, TX 78701

Attention: Krystal Lastrape

Dear Mr. Alonzi:

For your review and approval is the following Functional Classification (FC) request for IH 20 Frontage Roads (East of Park Springs Blvd.) in Tarrant County within the North Central Texas Council of Governments (NCTCOG), located in the Texas Department of Transportation's (TXDOT) Fort Worth District.

Roadway	From	То	Length (mi)	Rationale	Current FC	Requested FC
IH 20 Frontage Road Westbound (new segment)	0.2 miles east of Park Springs Blvd.	0.2 miles west of SH 157	1.4	Improves access and mobility	NA	Proposed Major Collector
IH 20 Frontage Road Eastbound (new segment)	0.5 miles east of Park Springs Blvd.	S. Bowen Road	0.5	Improves access and mobility	NA	Proposed Major Collector

This request proposes to functionally classify:

- IH 20 Frontage Road Westbound (new segment) from 0.2 miles east of Park Springs Blvd. to 0.2 miles west of SH 157 as Proposed Major Collector.
 IH 20 Frontage Road Eatbound (new segment) from 0.5 miles east of Park Springs Blvd. to S. Bowen Road as Proposed Major Collector.

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Mr. Al Alonzi

September 16, 2024

The IH 20 Frontage Roads (East of Park Springs Blvd.) are new facilities connecting existing frontage roads to the east and west, classified as Major Collectors. The new frontage roads will improve mobility by serving as an alternate route and enhancing residential access.

Attached is the FC submittal for the roadways listed in the table above. This submission includes a map of the recommended FC and documentation from the NCTCOG and TxDOT's Fort Worth District supporting these changes.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact Giacomo Yaquinto, Statewide Planning Branch Manager, at (737) 308-9411.

Sincerely,

Humberto Genzalez Ir, P.E.

Humberto Gonzalez, Jr., P.E., M.B.A.
Director, Transportation Planning and Programming Division

Attachments

- 1. Supporting Documentation
- cc: Ricardo Gonzalez, P.E., Fort Worth, Transportation Planning and Development, Director, TxDOT

Casey Wells, Transportation Planning and Programming Division, Systems Planning

Casey Wells, Iransportation Planning and Programming Division, Systems Planning Section Director, TXDOT
Glacomo Yaquinto, Transportation Planning and Programming Division, Statewide Planning Branch Manager, TxDOT
Ibrahima Tembely, Transportation Planning and Programming Division, Planner, TXDOT
Robert Ramirez, Transportation Planning and Programming Division, Planner, TxDOT

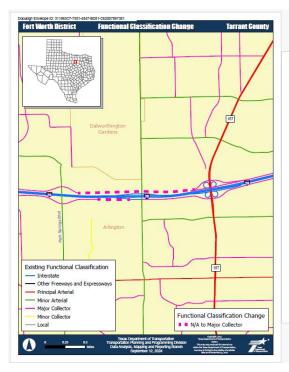
Supporting Documentation

- 1. TxDOT Functional Classification Change Map

- Supporting Documentation
 TIP Project Page
 MTP Mobility 2045 Project Page
- MIP Mobility 2043 Project Page
 STIP Project Page
 NOTCOG Map
 Regional Transportation Council Meeting Minutes
 Traffic Data

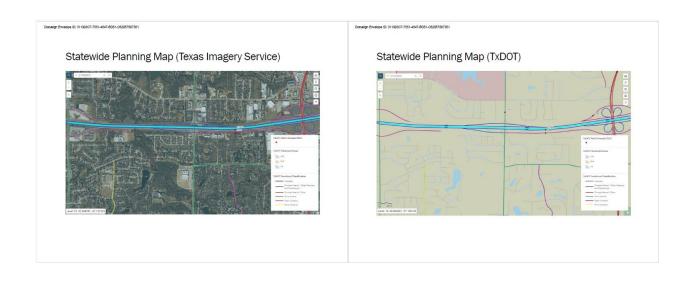
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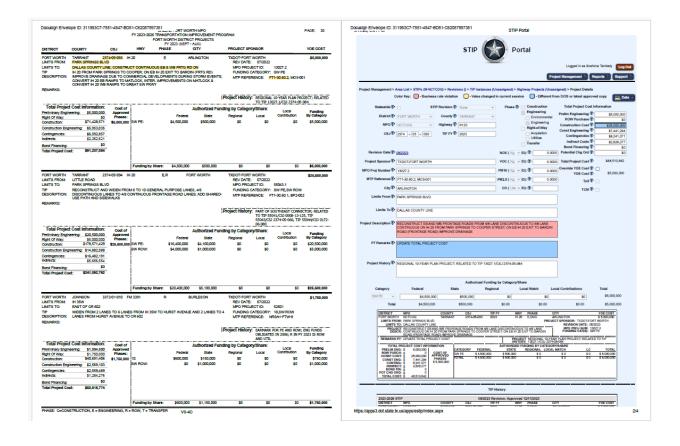


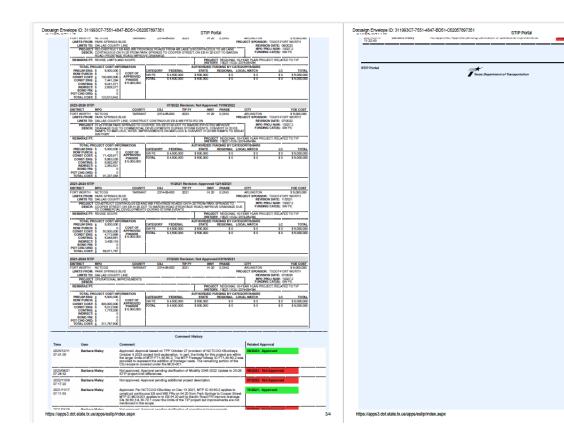


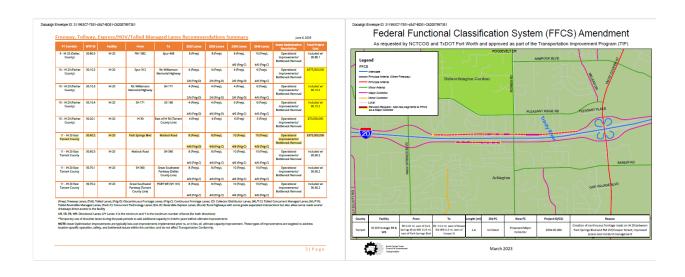
Google Map (existing conditions)











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REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION COUNCIL

The Regional Transportation Council (RTC) met on March 9, 2023, at 1:00 pm in the Transportation Council Room. The following members or representatives were present Daniel Alemán Jr., Dennis Bailey, Rick Bailey, Elizabeth Beck, Gyna Bivens, Alan Blaylock, Ceason Cliemens, Jorga Clemon (representing Ron Jensen), Dianne Costa, Michael Crain, Theresa Daniel, Janet DeFuy, Michael Evans, Gary Fickes, George Fuller, Raul Gonzalez, Barry Gordon, Rick Grady, Lane Grayson, Moly Haddad, Clay Lewis Jankins, Brandon Jones, Pham Long (representing) Jim Ross), B. Adam McGough, Cara Mendelson, Ed Moore, Raj Narayanan, Omar Narvasez, Manny Raminez, David Salazar, Chris Schulmeister, Jeremy Tompkins, Oscar Trevino, William Tsao, Duncan Webb, Chad West, and Michele Wong Krause.

Others present at the meeting included: Vickie Alexander, Micah Baker, Thomas Bamonte, Berrien Barks, Natalia Bettger, Alberta Blair, David Boski, Jason Brown, Laura Cadena, Jack Carr, Molly Carroll, Curt Cassdy, Lori Clark, Dina Colavossi, Will Conway, Jeff Coulter, Carroll Carroll, Carroll Carroll, Carroll Carroll, Carroll Carroll, Carroll Carroll, Carroll Carroll, Ca

- <u>Opportunity for Public Comment on Today's Agenda</u>: This item allows members of the public an opportunity to comment on agenda items. Regional Transportation Council Chair Duncan Webb asked if there were any public comments. No members of the public chose to speak at the meeting or provide written comments.
- Approval of February 9, 2023, Minutes: The minutes of the February 9, 2023, meeting were approved as submitted in Electronic Item 2. Rick Grady (M); Theresa Daniel (S). The motion passed unanimously.
- 3. Consent Agenda: There were no items on the Consent Agenda.
- 4. <u>Orientation to Agenda/Director of Transportation Report</u>: Michael Morris briefly highlighted that he was called to a Dallas City Council and Dallas Area Rapid Transit (DART) Board meeting to mediate regarding oosts differences of approximately \$30 million regarding the DART Silver Line rail. Michael mentioned the Federal Transit Administration Low or No Emissions Grant since there is a deadline approaching April 13, 2023. He announced the public meeting date for the US 78 Technology Lane Hearing 13, 2023. The atmounteed the pulson-meeting date to meeting the state of the partnership with Ceason on March 10, 2023, and expressed appreciation for the partnership with Ceason Clemens and Texas Department of Transportation and RTC Chair Duncan Webb's Collaboration. The Transportation Development Credit (TDC) Annual Report with detiprovided in Electronic Item 4.1, was noted. The completion of phase 2 of the COVID. related Transit Program was mentioned. Regional Transportation Council members were reminded of the Medal of Honor Museum luncheon on March 20, 2023. Michael

highlighted that there were a significant number of safety items on the agenda. He highlighted Round 5 of the Fiscal Year 2024 – 2025 Metropolitan Transportation Poil Bundle with an application deadline of 5:00 pm. May 31, 2023. Addition details provi at www.nctoog.org/poilicy/bundle. The remaining items were not presented.

at www.nctoog.org/toolloy/bundle. The remaining items were not presented.

5. Federal Functional Classification System Amendments: Dan Lamers requested Regional Transportation Council (RTC) approval of 44 new amendments to the currently approved Federal Functional Classification System (FFCS), as well as provided an update on the status of the series of FFCS amendments previously approve between 2013 and 2022. While inclusion in the FFCS is based on a roadway's purpose and functioning capabilities, it is also used to determine eligibility for federal funding. North Central Texas Council of Governments (NCTCOS) staff is working with Texas Department of Transportation (TaDCT) on the 44 amendments of which 28 amendments are within the TADCT Dallas District, 14 amendments are within the TADCT Fort Worth are within the TADCT To Tallas District, 14 amendments are within the TADCT To Tallas District, 14 amendments are within the TADCT To Tallas District, 14 amendments of within 28 amendments are needed to resolve the current Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) exceptions and the out-of-cycle updates require an amendment. The Regional Transportation Council (RTC) previously approved a series of 28 FFCS amendments in 2013, 2018, 2020, and 2022, of which 5 were approved by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). Re cancelled by local governments, and 15 pending FHWA approval. These amendments involve the construction of new roadways and improvement of existing roadways that are included in the courted 2023 – 2020 Transportation improvements of the 15 pending amendments are with sworth and improvement of existing roadways that are included in the costol of feeways/realignment will carry recommended FFCS designation. This agenda lem will be brought back to the RTC for further action to implement these projects.

A motion was made to approve the 44 amendments to the Federal Functional

A motion was made to approve the 44 amendments to the Federal Functional Classification System and transmit the approved amendments to the Texas Depart Transportation and Federal Highway Administration. Clay Lewis Jenkins (M); Dianr Costa (S). The motion passed unanimously.

Costa (s). In emotion passed unaminously.

6. Roadway Safety Plan: Sonya Landrum requested Regional Transportation Council (RTC) approval of the newly developed Regional Roadway Safety Plan including analysis, High Injury network, recommended countermeasures, and next steps. A Roadway Safety Plan provides a framework for identifying, naalyzing, and prioritizing roadway Safety improvements on local roads. It serves as a guide to identify crash factors which contribute to a high number of statal and serious liquies. Appropriate safety projects and countermeasures are then selected. The overall goal is to eliminate fatal crashes by 2050. The Systemic Safety Analysis approach, which his plan is based on, evaluates crash risk across an entire roadway system instead of managing risk at specific locations. This method helps identify what types of roadways and roadway anarcetristics produce fatal and serious injuries in the future. The goals for roadway safety are to eliminate fatal crashes from all modes of travel by 2050, prioritize safety in roadway project selection and provide guidance on countermeasure development to partner agencies, prioritize safety in roadway project selection and provide guidance on countermeasure development to partner agencies, prioritize safety in roadway project selection and provide guidance on countermeasure development. roadway project selection and provide guidance on countermeasure developm partner agencies, prioritize safety in roadway project selection and provide gui

countermeasure development to partner agencies, work with partners to foster a culture of safety that utilizes the safe systems approach; and develop behavioral and educational countermeasures to address dangerous driving behaviors, implement a proactive approach to roadway safety to identify problems before they occur, and work with police to effectively enforce traffic rules and traffic management professionals to improve quick clearance strategies. The Systemic Safety Analysis approach evaluates risk across an entire roadway system versus managing risk at specific locations. Eight crash types or "emphasis areas" were identified in this analysis as having produced a high number of fatal and serious injuries. However, it is also height to identify roadways that have. It history of a high number of fatal and serious injuries known as a High Injury Network. The instead of the use of the proprietize safety improvements in the region and be used in the province safety interpretation. Analysis approach identifies potential countermeasures for each of the eight emphasis areas. Safety ountermeasures can be any action undertaken to decrease the risk of a crash occurring or to reduce the severity of a crash. Countermeasures may involve employed to the countermeasure safety projects, programs, and policies by developing a list of high-priority safety improvement projects scheduled for implementation. This considers to high-priority safety improvement projects scheduled for implementation. This considers to this high-crash locations and system-wide analysis. Note that this step will occur after the Roadway Safety Plan is completed. RTC regionwide safety program funding summary for Fiscal Year 2024 through 2026 includes funding for 8lke/Pedestrain Education and Enforcement -1.5 million, and 4 million for other safety Pedestray 2023. Safety Plan February 2023, respectively. STCT recommended RTC approval of the Roadway Safety Plan and Appendices are scheduled for publication in April 2023. Additional details presented in El countermeasure development to partner agencies, work with partners to foster a culture of

A motion was made to approve the newly developed Roadway Safety Plan and direct staff to incorporate the recommendations, including projects, programs, and policies, into future metropolitan transportation plans and other regional planning documents, as appropriate. Oscar Trevino (M), Dianne Costa (3). The motion passed unanimously.

Oscar Trevino (M): Dianne Costa (5). The motion passed unanimously.

7. Federal and State Legislative Update: Rebekah Gongora provided an update on federal, and State legislative actions related to transportation and air quality issues affecting the Dallas-Fort Worth area. Transportation issues continue to be a focus for both the United States Congress and the Texas Legislature. A federal update on the President's Fiscal Year 2024 budget plan is expected Thursday, March 9, 2023. A recent Senate Commerce, Seinece, and Transportation organizational hearing addressed arial to a step. The House Transportation organizational hearing addressed railroad safety. The House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee addressed Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) reauthorization and general aviation issues. Texas Legislature dates of interest. January 10, 2023 – 88th Session of the Texas Legislature convened: March 10, 2023 - 88th regular session; and June 18, 2023 - the last day the Governor can sign or veto bills. Rebekah provided information on Bills of Interest regarding transportation funding. House Bill (HB) 3418 proposed a vehicle mileage user fee pilot program. HB 3812 would establish the Texas Infrastructure Fund grant program. House Joint Resolution (14R): 144 would authorize new uses of the State Highway Fund. Bills of Interest regarding Electric Vehicles (EVs) related

transportation funding include HB 2027 which proposes a \$1.200 tax on new EVs. HB 2028 proposes a \$300 electric vehicle (EV) recovery tax. HB 2199 proposes an additional \$400/\$200 fee for the registration of an EV. HB 3802 creates a tax on EV charging per kilowat hour. EV-related bills of interest include HB 2191 develops plans for the EV charging infrastructure though 2040, sets standards for public EV chargers by requiring that all EV chargers must be registered, maintained, and inspected by the Texas Department of Licensing and Registration: requires that EV charging prices and fees must be disclosed, and changes the existing EV state rebate to an incentive. HB 2236 prohibits the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) from accepting certain federal funds and using state money for EV programs or plans. HB 3014 exempts EVs from emissions inspections. Senate Bill (SB) 1001/HB 3343; SB 1002/HB 3500; SB 1732 regulates EV supply equipment, operation of and standards for EV charging stations. Bills of interest to tolling include HB 2326/HB 3828 - proposes cessation of tolls after bond requirements are met. SB 1423 would prohibit tolls on a portion of H 635. HB 3522 would require non-tolled frontage roads adjacent to certain toll projects. Bills of interest to themporary tags, include the use of metal plates insisted of paper tags, harsher penalties for fraudulent tags, and a study on temporary tags. Bills of interest on other miscellaneous transportation topics such as air quality top provide afternative fuels, smissions. Texas Emissions Reduction Plan (TERP) changes, and tire disposal. Regarding safety, speed limits, reckless driving, which is after bond representation being discussed include broadband and high-speed rail.

- 8. Latest Transportation Performance Metrics for the Dallas-Fort Worth Region Latest Transportation Performance Metrics for the Dallas-Fort Worth Region; Michael Morris presented the latest congestion performance metrics related to the mobility success of the Dallas-Fort Worth (DFW) region. The data presented demonstrates the congestion levels in the DFW region over time. In 2008, there were 6.2 million people in the DFW region and by 2019 there were approximately 7.4 million people, an increase of 1.1 million people in eleven years with congestion levels that only increased by 3 percentage points during that timeframe. Michael noted that the region's aggressive rail system, dynamically priced managed lane system, and a public-private partnership that funded \$7 billion in projects making it possible for the Regional Transportation Council to fund another \$57 billion in projects all contribute to the small increase in congestion. The most recent information indicates the DFW region is the 14th most congested region in the United States (US). Michael provided examples of the 19th most ongested region in the country in comparison to that of Dallas-Fort Worth.
- 9. Dallas-Fort Worth High-Speed Transportation Connections Study. Phase Two: Brendon Wheeler provided an update on coordination efforts with the Federal Railroad Administration and Federal Transit Administration to advance this project through the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process and introduce next steps in Phase 2, including conceptual and preliminary engineering of a high-speed rail comfort openerally along Interstate Highway (IH) 30 to support environmental analysis and documentation for the NEPA process. Following the substantial completion of Phase 1 activities. He Reiginal Transportation Council adopted policy P22-01 (Policy support to advance High-Speed Rail in the Dallas-Fort Worth High-Speed Transportation Connections Study into Phase 2 NEPA process; in February of 2022. The objective of this study is to evaluate high-speed dransportation alignments and technology) to connect Phase 2 NEPA process) in February or 2u.22. Ine Objective of this study is to evaluate high-speed transportation alternatives (both alignments and technology) to connect Dallas-Fort Worth to other proposed high-performance passenger systems in the state, enhance and connect the Dallas-Fort Worth regional transportation system, and obtain federal environmental approval of the viable alternative. Phase 2 activities for pre-NEPA activities include conceptual engineering by reducing station and alignment alternative with continued coordination with federal partners on structure of process and with Texas

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Department of Transportation, local governments, and stakeholders; this pre-NEPA effort is expected to last approximately six-to-nine months. Phase 2 NEPA activities include preliminary engineering, environmental documentation, financial and project management plans, public and agency engagement. The anticipated class of action is an Environmental Assessment with the goal of receiving a Finding of No Significant impact within 12 months of NEPA mitabion.

- Assessment with the goal of receiving a Finding of No Significant Impact within 12 months of NEPA initiation.

 10. Major Source Emissions Fee Requirements (Section 185) and the Start of 2023
 Ozone Season: Chris Klaus provided an update on air quality topics, including a summary of potential federal requirements for stationary source fees resulting from recent reclassification and the start of the 2023 ozone season. As of March 1, 2023, the start of ozone season has begun and the region is in violation of two ozone violating from recent reclassification and the start of the 2023 ozone season. As of March 1, 2023, the start of ozone season has begun and the region is in violation of two ozone violation standards, an older standard that was established in 2008 and a newer standard established in 2015. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) reclassified the Dallas-Fort Worth (DFW) ozone nonattainment deadline. Adamment will be based on ozone monitor values for years ozone ozone anomatainment area from serious to severe on November 7, 2022, with a July 20, 2027, attainment deadline. Adamment will be based on ozone monitor values for years ozone connectration) is equal to or less than 75 parts per billion (ppb). The Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA) Section 185 fee is an annual penalty imposed if an area fails to meet its severe attainment deadline. The fee applies to major sources of ozone procursor emissions located in the 2008 standard of sozone nonattainment area which include nitrogen oxides (NOx) and volatile organic compounds (VOC). If the region does not attain the 2008 ozone standard by July 20, 2027, the fee may begin in 2028. If the Texas Commission of Environmental Quality (TCEG) does not impose the fee, the EPA will impose the fee with interest and revenue is not returned to the state. The fee is required each year after the missed attainment deadline until the area is redesignated as attainment by the EPA for the 2008 standard. The fee is charged annually on the sort actual ozone precursor emissions that
- 11. Status Report on Vehicle Temporary Tags and Fraudulent Emissions Testing: Chris Klaus provided an update on improper vehicle inspections and vehicle registrations involving temporary tags and highlighted recent legislative efforts that aim to reduce their prevalence. There continues to be significant fraudulent vehicle registrations in the form of

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ficitious paper tags as well as improper vehicle inspections. Vehicles utilizing these fraudulent paper tags have been used to conceal crimes and to circumvent proper emissions inspections, leading to a significant toss of revenue at a state, country, and local level, exploits vehicle purchaser, risks to efficer safety, bought, sold and used in crimes to conceal identity in all 50 states. Chris highlighted that by clean scanning or hooking up a vehicle that will pass an annual vehicle emissions test in place of a vehicle that would otherwise fail, inspection facilities are able to do hundreds of fraudulent emissions tests a day, oftentimes without even having the cowner's vehicle present, creating a potentially large air quality impact. Texas supported phost criminal activity in 2021. The estimated revenue lost is at least \$160 million (state, country, and local) which includes improper vehicle inspections, follous registrations, costs associated with serious/fatal crashes where a vehicle displayed a temporary tag, up to \$80 million in previously vetoed funds that could be used to fund initiatives such as an emissions enforcement program, putting junks/as/age cars back on the road and loss of revenue to the motor vehicle Crime Prevention Authority from a portion of a vehicle registration. Lastly there has been at least one police officer fatality resulting from pursuit of a vehicle that had a fraudulent paper tag that had been photocopied and used over 200 limses. Legislatively, a bill has been proposed to eliminate the paper tag altogether. Other bills have been proposed in support of returning fees collected by residents back to counties for implementation of regional air quality and transportation initiatives. Electronic Item 11 contained details as presented.

- Progress Reports: Regional Transportation Council attendance was provided in Electronic Item 12.1 and Surface Transportation Technical Committee attendance in Electronic Item 12.2.
- 13. Other Business (Old or New): Gary Fickes, Commissioner, Tarrant County thanked the Regional Transportation Council members who were able to attend the 13th annual Tarrant Transportation Summit on February 17, 2023. He mentioned there were great speakers, including Michael Morris, and over 650 people in attendance.
- 14. Future Agenda Items: There was no discussion on this item.
- Next Meeting: The next meeting of the Regional Transportation Council is scheduled for 1:00 pm, Thursday, April 13, 2023, in the Transportation Council Room of the North Central Texas Council of Governments.

The meeting adjourned at 2:58 p.m.