

# INTRODUCTIONS



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A quote on showing up: "True learning begins when we set ego aside and lay down what we think we already know, then listen with an open heart and mind, learning how others have walked the path."



# PRESENTATION OUTLINE - 3 INTERACTIVE SESSIONS

#### Part 1: The Foundation

- History of the TTP
- Overview of TTP Regulations "Cliff's Notes" Style
- TTP Director's Required Systems for Success

#### Part 2: Inventory, LRTP, and GIS

- What is the Inventory and why is it so important
- What should be in the Long Range Transportation Plan
- How can GIS be a Powerful Tool for YOU TTP Examples

#### Part 3: Contracting, TTIP, TTP Reporting, and CM

- Contracting Overview Are you in the right Contract Model
- What is the Transportation Improvement Program
- Responsible TTP Reporting (BIA and FHWA)
- Navigating Construction Management



## Part 1 – "The Foundation"

History of the TTP

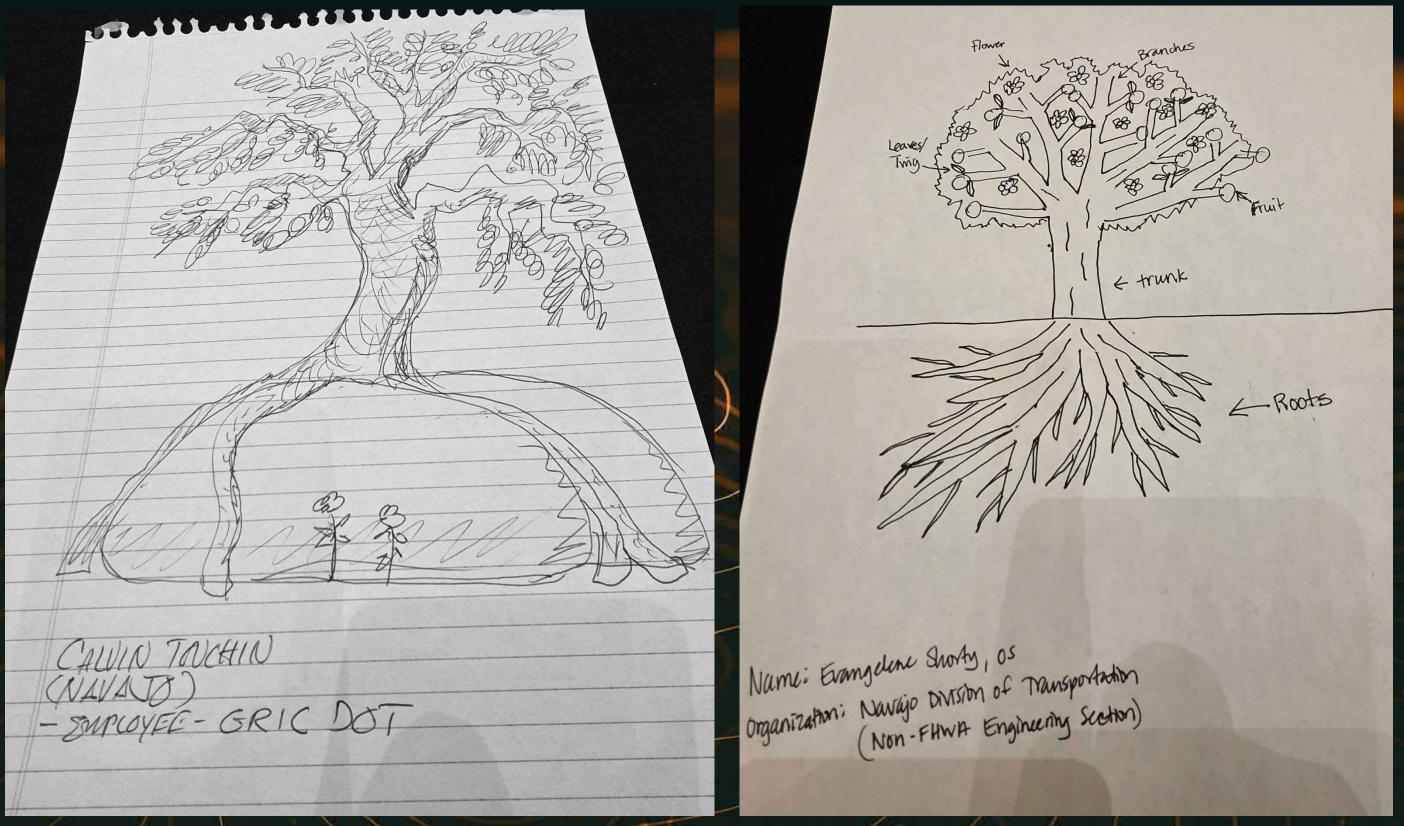
Regulations

> TTP Systems for Success

"Without strong roots, no tree stands tall. A solid foundation is what allows us to grow, weather storms, and reach new heights."



# Results of the Tree Founding Exercise: "Roots"

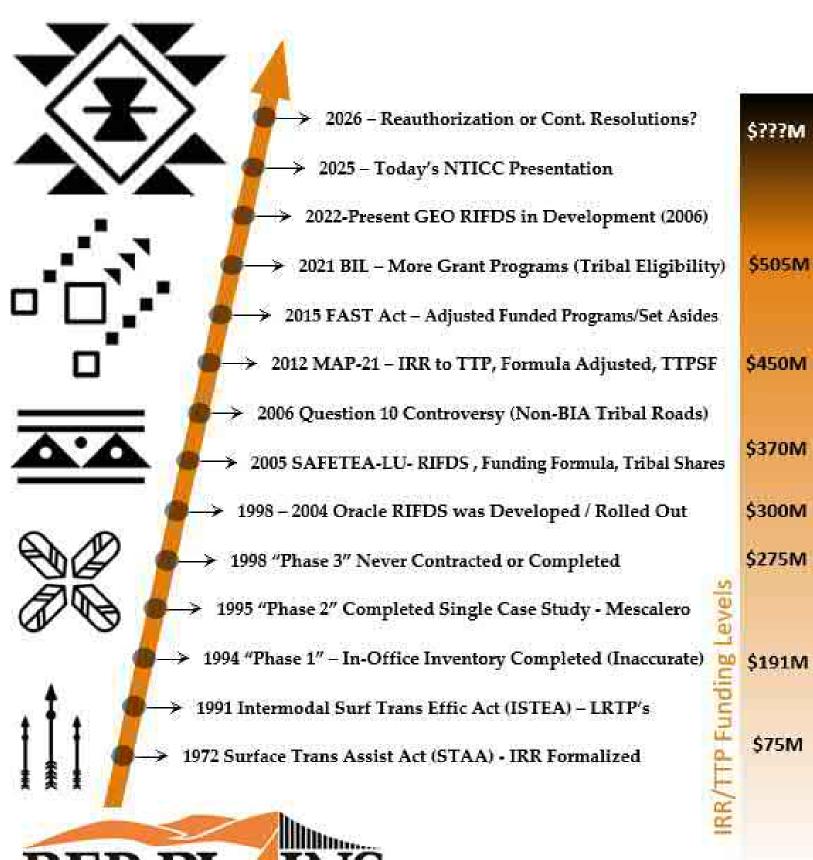






#### TIMELINE OF IRR/ EVENTS





#### REFLECTION:

- All of the Tribes Nationally in the IRR/TTP Program are funded at approximately 1% of the Overall Transportation Budgets for the United States.
- 2. RIFDS hosts approximately 160K miles of roads (or 3.8%) of the Roadway Network in the US, approximately 4.2M miles.
- 3. BIA and Tribally Owned Roads total approximately 58K miles or 1.4% of the national total.

#### **DID YOU KNOWS**

- Prior to SAFTEA-LU the BIA Regional Road Engineers and Staff were mostly responsible for the implementation of the IRR/TTP
  - Made funding decisions and prioritized projects regionally for Tribes
  - Used internal BIA Staff and IDIQC Consultants to complete Inventory and LRTP Updates
- In 1998 Phase 3 (True on the Ground Inventory of all IRR/TTP Eligible Roads) was proposed to be completed by a Consultant working with BIA-DOT for \$1.2M with a proposed schedule of 3 Years to complete.
- Early 2000's 638 Contracting became more prevalent
- 2009 and forward saw FHWA Program Agreements and BIA Gov-2-Gov Contracts (PAs and G2Gs)
- > 2025 Office of Self Governance SG and 477 Agreements

#### **TAKEAWAYS**

- The Program has steadily grown in funding and influence within BIA and FHWA, with Tribe's gaining significant influence and eligibility for many grants and funding historically unavailable to Tribes. TRIBES NOW DELIVER THE PROGRAM
- Many Federal and Tribal Champions of years past are responsible...



#### CLIFF'S NOTES VERSION OF TTP REGULATIONS – 25CFR Part 170 – "THE TTP Rulebook"

- General Purpose: Implements the Tribal Transportation Program (TTP) (formerly IRR) and how Tribes, BIA, and FHWA plan, fund, deliver, and report projects. It's the regulatory companion to 23 U.S.C. §202 (the statute) and was last comprehensively updated by the Nov. 7, 2016 final rule.
- Subpart A Policies & Applicability (170.1–170.7)
  - States the scope, policies, and definitions, and when other federal requirements (Title 23, NEPA, etc.) apply.
  - Bottom line: TTP lives in a Title 23 world with tribal self-determination interwoven.
- Subpart B Policy & Eligibility (170.100–170.138)
  - Consultation & coordination expectations with Tribes, States, MPOs/RTPOs.
  - > What's eligible vs. not (see Appendix A for allowable uses).
  - Also covers cultural site/area entry roads, seasonal routes, housing access, toll/ferry/airport facilities, recreation & trails, TTP Safety (TTP-S), transit facilities, and the TTP Coordinating Committee.
  - Use this subpart to answer "can we spend TTP on XYZ?" quickly.



# <u>CLIFF'S NOTES VERSION OF TTP REGULATIONS – 25CFR Part 170 – "THE TTP Rulebook"</u> (continued)

- Subpart C Funding (170.200–170.240)
  - Tells how funds are determined and distributed, ties to the statutory formula for Tribal shares, planning funds, supplemental funds, timing, flexible financing, and annual data reporting.
  - If the question is "how our share is calculated & when we see it," it's here (and in 23 U.S.C. §202).
- Subpart D Planning, Design & Construction (170.400–170.514)
  - Planning: Defines the LRTP purpose & content: 20-year horizon; define needs/strategies; ties the LRTP to the NTTFI (inventory). TTIP and TTPTIP sections spell out how projects advance and how to handle public involvement & hearings.
  - Inventory (NTTFI): Defines the National Tribal Transportation Facility Inventory and exactly how to add proposed facilities (the QA submission package) and update inventory; includes access road length rules and required attachments. This is your "gateway to eligibility."
  - Environmental & Design: Cross-references NEPA/23 CFR 771 (including CEs) and lays out design standards (see Appendix B), exceptions, and PS&E approvals. Use this to navigate clearances and standards flexibly but defensibly.
  - > TTP Bridge: eligibility, availability, and inspection/reporting requirements.

# <u>CLIFF'S NOTES VERSION OF TTP REGULATIONS – 25CFR Part 170 – "THE TTP Rulebook"</u> (continued)

- Subpart E Service Delivery (170.600–170.627)
  - Funding notices, contingencies, and the delivery options menu: ISDEAA 638 contracts, Self-Governance compacts, direct FHWA Program Agreements, use of force account, procurement & Indian preference, contract support costs, waivers, and accepting non-TTP funds via agreement.
  - > This is the "who does the work and under what instrument" playbook.
- Subpart F Oversight & Accountability (170.700–170.704)
  - National business plan, program reviews, and what the Secretaries may review/monitor—your audit/ compliance lens.
- Subpart G Maintenance (170.800–170.805)
  - Identifies funds available for maintenance and an Appendix list of eligible maintenance activities. Handy when defending maintenance use in budgets.
- Subpart H Reporting, Preference, Departments (170.910–170.942)
  - Public/info reporting, Indian/Tribal employment preference, and what a Tribal transportation department can fund/do. Use this to set internal policy and respond to data requests.



# <u>CLIFF'S NOTES VERSION OF TTP REGULATIONS – 25CFR Part 170 – "THE TTP Rulebook"</u> "If you remember only 7 things"

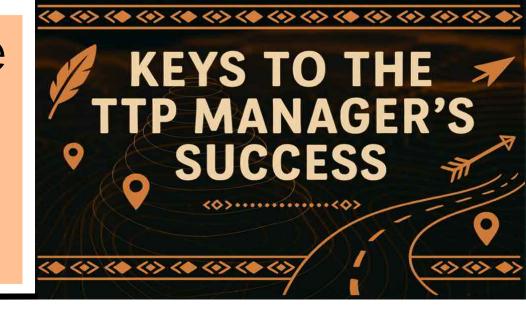
- 1. Purpose: Part 170 is the operational rulebook for TTP under 23 U.S.C. §202.
- 2. "Eligible Use Check" lives in Subpart B Appendix A; when in doubt, start there.
- 3. Money: shares & timing in Subpart C; statute controls the formula & set-asides.
- 4. Plan First: NTTFI → LRTP → TTIP → Projects with public involvement rules spelled out.
- 5. Inventory is the "Gate": if it's not in the NTTFI, it generally isn't fundable; Transportation Facilities must be open to the public and meet eligibility requirements §170.442–447.
- 6. Contracting: Pick your delivery path: 638 / Self-Gov / FHWA PA / BIA, plus force account and procurement rules in Subpart E.
- 7. Maintenance, Safety, Bridges: All have dedicated sections—you can point to them quickly (Subpart G, §§170.127–130, §§170.510–514).

We will get into some details later for each project type you are navigating





Whether new to your role or a veteran, these are the key areas of focus to successfully support your Tribe in the oversight and implementation of the TTP Program:





Understand your Tribal Politics



Develop a Good LRTP



Know your Role and Authority Level



Set Transportation Safety Goals



Know your TTP Contracting Mechanism



What are TTP Maintenance Needs



Develop Solid Inventory and GIS-AMS



Set & Manage Budgets/Seek Funding



Understand Tribe's Development Plans



Reporting and Compliance



You are not alone! Understand your capacities and seek help. Know your BIA or FHWA POC and develop strong relationships with other TTP Directors and Consultants.



#### TTP PLANNING AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT 101

Your reference and "how to" resource for managing your TTP Program

- BIA https://www.bia.gov/bia/ois/division-transportation
- FHWA https://highways.dot.gov/federal-lands/programs-tribal
- <u>TTP Program Delivery Guide https://highways.dot.gov/federal-lands/programs-tribal/guide/tribal-transportation-program-delivery-guide</u>
- <u>TTP Regulations Federal Register 25 CFR part 170 -</u> <u>https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-25/chapter-l/subchapter-H/part-170?toc=1</u>
- Allowable Uses of TTP Funds <a href="https://highways.dot.gov">https://highways.dot.gov</a> sites > files > <a href="mages">images</a>
- Funding Opportunities <a href="https://highways.dot.gov/federal-lands/programs-tribal/funding-opportunities">https://highways.dot.gov/federal-lands/programs-tribal/funding-opportunities</a>
- ROW Regulations <a href="https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-25/chapter-l/subchapter-H/part-169?toc=1">https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-25/chapter-l/subchapter-H/part-169?toc=1</a>
- TTP Environmental <a href="https://highways.dot.gov/federal-lands/programs-tribal/environment">https://highways.dot.gov/federal-lands/programs-tribal/environment</a>





## OVERVIEW of Part 2 – The Planning

> The Inventory

Long Range Transportation Plan

> GIS

658.14

"When the community gathers all voices, well-informed knowledge, good data, and shared wisdom...decisions become stronger and implementation becomes easier as the tribe moves in unity"

#### **INVENTORY DEFINITIONS**

- > (RIFDS) Roads Inventory Field Data System:
  - The Oracle database designed in the early 2000's housed by BIA-DOT in Albuquerque, New Mexico containing the inventory condition coding by Region, Agency, Tribe, Route, and Section Number.
  - ➤ It houses PDF and image files that are considered the "required attachments" for the inventory at 3 different levels: Tribe, Route, and Section.
  - ➤ It is designed specifically to enable the Calculation of Funding to determine TTP Tribal Shares via the Relative Need Distribution Factor of Cost to Construct, Population (NAHASDA), and Vehicles Miles Traveled historically.
- >(NTTFI) National Tribal Transportation Facility Inventory:
  - ➤ All Transportation Facilities that are eligible for assistance under the TTP.



#### INVENTORY DEFINITIONS



#### ➤ NTTFI Eligibility Requirements:

- Transportation facilities and roads that provide transportation within, and to and from, Tribal Lands that are considered open to the public.
- If not on Tribal Lands, then they provide primary access to and from Tribal Lands and do not extend 15 miles beyond the Tribal Lands Boundary or past the next equal or greater functional classification roadway intersection.
- ➤ Owned / Maintained by the BIA or Tribe. If owned/maintained by others, then the Tribe must obtain a letter of acknowledgement from the jurisdiction allowing the facility to be added to the Tribe's Inventory.
- The facility must be a multi-purpose road and if residential in nature must service three (3) or more homes. (No Private Driveways)
- Any public transportation facility on Tribal Lands critical to supporting the movement of goods and services for the purposes of supporting tribal economic development.
- > Proposed Roads are eligible but must be feasible to construct.

#### INVENTORY DEFINITIONS



#### ➤ Open to the Public:

- ➤ With Federal Funding (US Tax Payers Funding) the Tribe is declaring if it adds a road onto the inventory that the road is open to the general public. Meaning anyone can travel the roadway prism for transportation purposes. It does not grant access of the roadway into adjacent lands.
- > Ownership Coding represents Maintenance Responsibility as the Inventory is a planning level function.
  - > The NTTFI does NOT:
    - ➤ Define Roadway Ownership (Land Ownership Title and ROWs do)
    - ➤ Define Official Right of Way (Official ROW documents are managed by the roadway Owner. Example: BIA Roads ROW are maintained at the BIA Agency Offices)
    - ➤ Define Roadway Jurisdictions (Historic Boundaries and Laws, Jurisdiction Boundaries, Deputation Agreements, Law Enforcement MOAs and legal proceedings do)
  - > We do code the fields of ownership and ROW status but the NTTFI Database is for TTP program use only
  - ➤ If roads are in the inventory, the Tribe is saying that they do intend for these roads to be open to the public. They are not saying that ownership, jurisdiction, or tribal rights or sovereignty is being waived.
  - > Tribal Cultural access roads can be entered into the Inventory as Tribally owned roads and trails.
    - > They are coded in the inventory as Tribally owned roads (ownership code "2")
    - > Tribes then have the right to close those roads as needed for reasons specified in the 25 CFR 170
  - These are federal funds paid by taxpayers so the "Open to the Public" requirement is intentional, however that intention/regulation does not override Tribal Sovereignty.

#### INVENTORY UPDATE – TYPICAL SCHEDULE / CYCLE



March 15th

Tribe's Deadline to Submit in RIFDS its Recommended Inventory Update

May 15th

BIA Region's Deadline to Provide Tribe with Error and Omissions

BIA Regions typically work with Tribes on E&O June 15th

Tribe's Deadline to Address Error and Omissions and Resubmit to Region

July 15th

BIA Region's Deadline to Review and Approve to BIA-DOT, or Reject Back to Tribe

BIA-DOT typically work with Tribes on E&O September 30<sup>th</sup> BIA-DOT Sends the Tribe its "Official" Inventory Report Annually

998.95



>5704 FORMS: This is the RIFDS Coding tabulated on a form. You use the RIFDS Coding Guide to determine what fields are required and how to code the roadway based on in the field conditions assessments and administrative research.





Route Name: Spider Road Extension

0076 Route Number: 010 Section Number

35-New Mexico State:

Ownership: 2-Tribe

Federal Aid Category:

Class:

1-Add

5-Rural Loca

2-Construction Need-Other

Terrain:

Construction Need:

Surface Type: 3-Gravel/Aggregate

Shoulder Type:

Length of Section (mi):0.1 Surface Width (ft):

Shoulder Width (ft): Bridge Number:

Bridge Condition:

Bridge Length (ft): 51

**Update Action:** Grandfathered:

ADT Year:

**ROW Status:** 

Roadbed Condition: 3-Minimum Built-Up Roadbed

Level of Maintenance: 3-Limited(50-89%)

1-Tribal Resolution/Consent ROW Width (ft):

055-Taos County: Congressional District: 03

**Drainage Condition:** 2-Occasional Drainage Problems

0076 010

Shoulder Condition: 0-No Shoulder

Routes Only:

Begin Latitude: 36.414113 Begin Longitude: -105.560397 36.413179 End Latitude:

End Longitude: -105.560826 Organized Village of Kake 2023 NTTFI Inventory Update 5704 Report



Kake HS Parking Lot Route Name:

Grandfathered: Route Number:

P001

Section Number:

02-Alaska 4-Urban

Ownership:

Federal Aid Category: 1-Local Roads 9-Other Trans Fac

Class

Construction Need: 2-Construction Need-Other

5-Bituminous>2" Surface Type:

Shoulder Type:

Length of Section (mi):0.1 Surface Width (ft): Shoulder Width (ft)

Bridge Number:

**Bridge Condition** Bridge Length (ft Roadbed Condition:

Level of Maintenance: 4-Optimum(90-100%)

**ROW Status:** 1-Tribal Resolution/Consent

ROW Width (ft):

200-Prince of Wales County:

Congressional District: 01

Drainage Condition: 2-Occasional Drainage

**Shoulder Condition** 

**Routes Only:** Begin Latitude

Begin Longitude End Latitude:

End Longitude:

Parking Lots Only

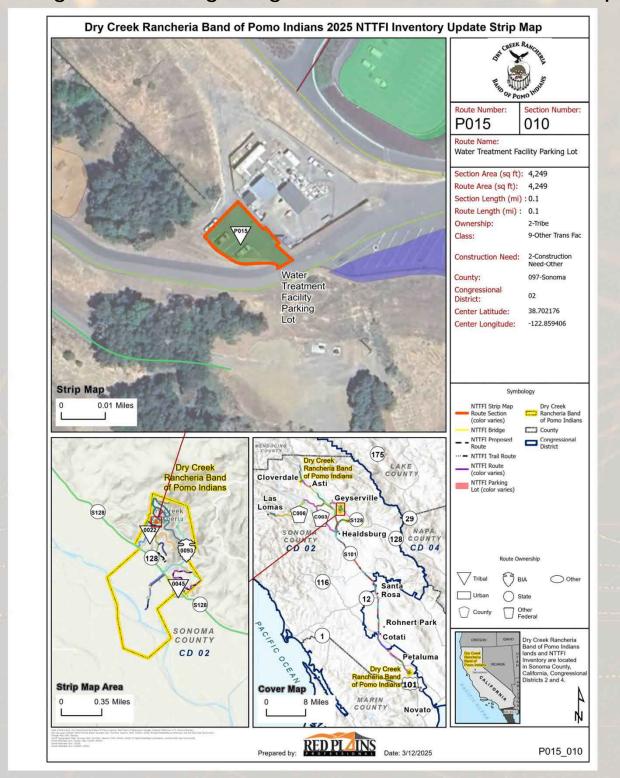
Center Latitude 56 976932 -133,9469 Center Longitude:

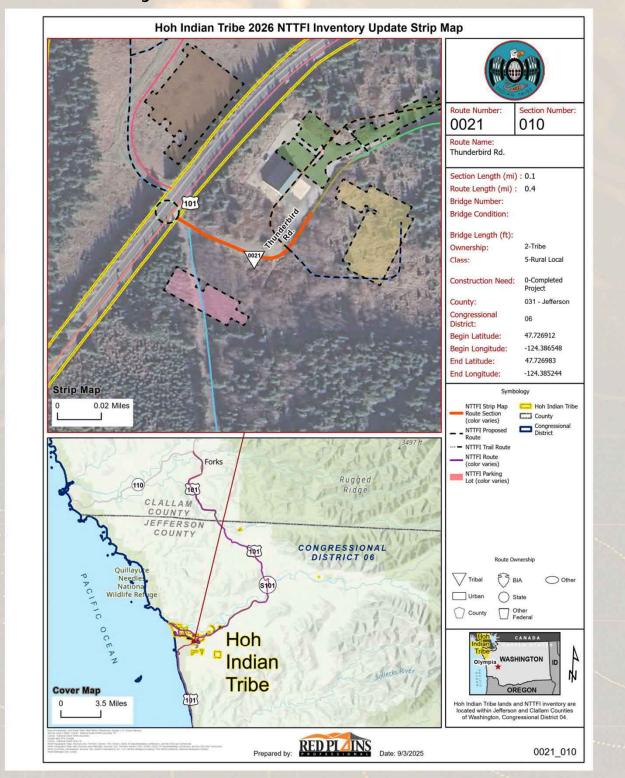
Parking Area (sq ft):





Strip Map: This is a map or series of maps that identify the transportation facilities or roads location in relation to the surrounding transportation system and the surrounding jurisdictional boundaries such as Tribal Lands, County, State, Congressional District, etc. It must provide detailed information on the route and its sectioning with beginning and ending longitude and latitude. A strip map is required for every section of road.







Field Condition Photos: During the field inventory condition assessment, photos must be taken of the facilities conditions that match the coding provided. Photos are typically taken at the start of the Route Section looking along the road from the centerline of the road. In the case of other transportation facilities, the best representative photo is recommended. For bridges you should take multiple photos including a centerline photo, and a photo capturing the structure from both the upstream and downstream sides. Proposed Roads also require a photo...if the road is planning across a field or through woods, a photo is required of the existing condition prior to road placement.



Roadway Centerline



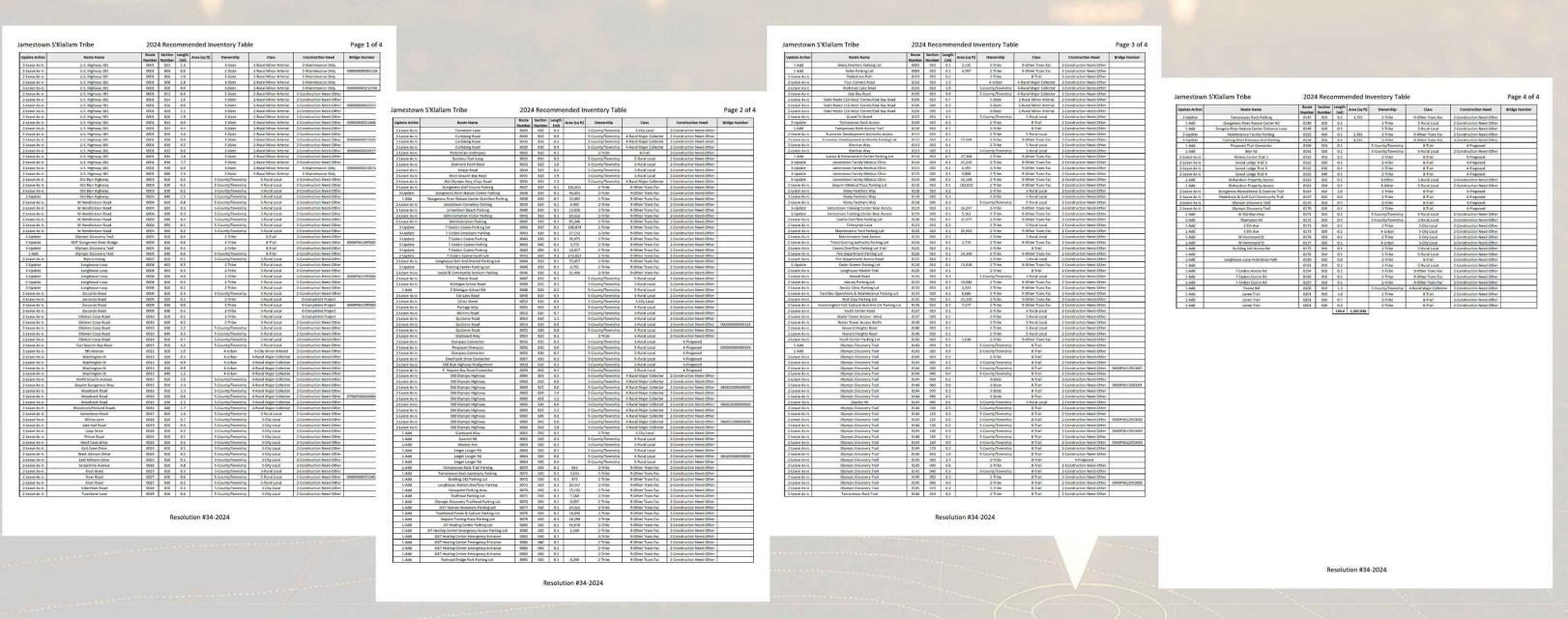
Bridge Centerline and Up Stream



**Proposed Facility** 



LRTP Support Documentation: Every route and section must be supported and identified in the Tribe's Long Range Transportation Plan. Red Plains dedicates 2 full sections of the LRTP to support the inventory and clearly lists all routes and Section in a Recommended Inventory Table (RIT) that is imbedded in the LRTP and is also attached to the Tribal Resolution.





Tribal Resolution: An approving executed Tribal Resolution is required to authorize the BIA to take most actions within the NTTFI Inventory. Actions include adding, deleting, or substantially modifying any transportation facility or NTTFI record must be completed prior to acceptance of submittals. The Tribal resolution should have a list of all transportation facilities, state that the Tribe met the requirements of the TTP program (Statement about being Open to the Public, Public Participation was completed, etc.)

#### TAOS PUEBLO GOVENOR'S OFFICE RESOLUTION NO. 2024-

TRIBAL COUNCIL RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF THE 2024 TAOS PUEBLO UPDATE TO THE NATIONAL TRIBAL TRANSPORTATION FACILITY INVENTORY (NTTFI) AND LONG RANGE TRANSPORTATION PLAN

WHEREAS, Taos Pueblo is a federally recognized and sovereign tribal government composed of the Tribal Council, Governor's Office, and Warchief's Office and has maintained governmental authority over its lands and tribal members as an autonomous entity from time immemorial until the present; and

WHEREAS, it is Taos Pueblo's intent to improve the health, safety, and welfare of its members by improving living conditions on the Pueblo and creating economic, educational, and employment opportunities, while perpetuating its cultural heritage and preserving its natural resources; and

WHEREAS, the Tribe understands the compliance required under the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 25 Part 170 in order to add to and update its National Tribal Transportation Facility Inventory (NTTFI) under the Tribal Transportation Program, formally Indian Reservation Roads Program (IRR); and

WHEREAS, 25CFRI70.443 (a) and 170.444 (b) identify the requirement for a Tribal resolution to update, delete, and add routes to the NTTFI and modify existing routes to the NTTFI and approve the LRTP; and

WHEREAS, the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), maintains the official Road/Bridge Inventory of the NTTFI; and

WHEREAS, Tribe's Recommended Inventory Table FY24 Update identifies the Route name, number, section, class, and length of routes to be added, deleted, or modified on the Nation's NTTFI; and

WHEREAS, each route to be added or modified identified in the attached LRTP Inventory Table is further defined by the required Road Inventory Field Data System (RIFDS) conditions coding and required attachment files such as; strip maps, photos, MOUs, and LRTP which have all been approved; and

WHEREAS, the Tribe is aware that the roads on the NTTFI are considered open to the public and that public access is limited to the roadway prism only, the Tribe is therefore authorizing public access within the roadway easement defined as one foot either side of the established transportation facility's driving surface; and

WHEREAS, all tribally owned roads we are revising or adding to the NTTFI are considered Tribal Cultural Access Roads as defined in the Federal Register 25CFR, Part 170 which allows the Tribe to temporarily close public access; and

WHEREAS, it is in the Tribe's interest to accept federal funds to implement NTTFI projects, and by accepting federal dollars, the Tribe declares and acknowledges that it is in no way relinquishing or abrogating its sovereign authority or jurisdiction over NTTFI roads and retains any rights of exclusive use; and

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Tribe approves the attached table and the revisions and additions to the Tribe's Inventory, the LRTP Inventory Table, all required NTTFI coding and attachments in support of the update as entered in RIFDS and the LRTP; and

NOW; THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that at a duly called meeting of the Taos Pueblo's Governor's Office, The Taos Pueblo requests the BIA approve or provide specific reasons for disapproving these routes, as noted in the attached table and also provides authority to the BIA and Red Plains Professional, Inc. to make minor edits in coordination with our Transportation Manager as required to pass these Transportation documents through to official status under this Tribal Resolution and assist in continued implementation of our Taos Pueblo Tribal Transportation Program.

#### CERTIFICATION

The same of the same of	the Update of Taos Pueblo's NTTFI and LRTP, nor's Office at a duly called meeting held on the	day of
, 2024 at which time a and abstentions.	a quorum was present, by a vote of for	opposed,
Governor	Lt. Governor	
ATTEST:		
Tribal Secretary		



If not BIA or Tribal Owned/Maintained Facility, you will need a Public Authority Letter of Acknowledgement: This is a letter from the outside jurisdiction simply stating that they authorize the Tribe to include the road/facility onto the NTTFI Federal Inventory. The letter must clearly state that the owning jurisdiction is responsible for maintenance of the facility, acknowledges that adding the facility to the inventory does not alter or change the jurisdiction authority or funding responsibility for the facility, and that should the Tribe seek to improve the facility that they must do so in full coordination with the Jurisdiction, and after improvement, the jurisdiction still holds responsibility for maintenance.

RE:

4/14/25

RE: Public Authority Letter of Acknowledgement

To Whom It May Concern:

The Nooksack Indian Tribe has identified portions of the Whatcom County roadway system listed on the attached table and maps. These essential routes are crucial to the Tribe's access to goods and services, existing and potential economic development as well as emergency evacuation and response. Tribal members use these routes for daily living and access to schools, employment, mail, shopping, healthcare, traditional and recreational activities.

Whatcom County is currently responsible for the maintenance of these roads, and has sufficient funds to meet its maintenance responsibilities if and when a road section is improved. These roads are currently open to the public and will remain open to the public after they are added to the Nooksack Indian Tribe National Tribal Transportation Facility Inventory (NTTFI), formally Indian Reservation Roads (IRR) Program. Allowing the Tribe to include these roads on the NTTFI simply allows the Tribe the opportunity to provide potential funding to future roadway improvement projects. In no way does this action render Whatcom County less responsible for the road or in any way impact roadway ownership.

Whatcom County understands the importance of these routes to the Nooksack Indian Tribe and is aware that these roads may need improvement at present and in the future to maintain public safety. If the Tribe, with full approval from Whatcom County, does perform roadway improvements to any of these sections of roadway, Whatcom County agrees to continue the required maintenance on the roads as it is presently Whatcom County's responsibility.

Therefore, in accordance with 25 CFR, Part 170, the Nooksack Indian Tribe, in conjunction with Whatcom County, is requesting that BIADOT to accept the route(s) into the NTTFI.

Sincerely,

Nooksack Indian Tribe Representative

Whatcom County Representative

Nooksack Indian Tribe Whatcom County Roads

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Route Name	Number	Number	(mi)	Ownership	Class	Bridge Number
Roberts Rd	0001	810	0.2	5-County/Township	5-Rural Local	
Roberts Rd over Anderson Creek	0001	820	0.0	5-County/Township	5-Rural Local	089078000000000
Roberts Rd	0001	830	0.3	5-County/Township	5-Rural Local	
Martin Rd	0002	810	0.2	5-County/Township		
Fazon Rd	1067	010	0.8	5-County/Township	5-Rural Local	
Sand Road	4589	010	1.5	5-County/Township	5-Rural Local	
Mission Rd	5575	010	4.2	5-County/Township	3-City Local	
Mission Rd	5575	020	1.7	5-County/Township	4-Rural Major Collector	
Mission Rd	5575	030	0.4	5-County/Township	4-Rural Major Collector	
Mission Rd	5575	040	0.2	5-County/Township	4-Rural Major Collector	
Cedarville Road	5611	010	1.4	5-County/Township	3-City Local	
Goshen Road	5614	010	1.2	5-County/Township	5-Rural Local	
Goshen Road	5614	020	0.0	5-County/Township	5-Rural Local	082475000000000
Goshen Road	5614	030	1.2	5-County/Township	5-Rural Local	
Central Road	5680	010	4.5	5-County/Township	5-Rural Local	
East Pole Road	5688	010	1.0	5-County/Township	5-Rural Local	
Northwood Road	6163	010	0.1	5-County/Township	5-Rural Local	
Northwood Road Fish Trap Creek Bridge	6163	020	0.0	5-County/Township	5-Rural Local	084593000000000
Northwood Road	6163	030	2.5	5-County/Township	5-Rural Local	
Haverstick Road	6218	010	5.5	5-County/Township	5-Rural Local	
Goodwin Road	6625	010	1.0	5-County/Township	5-Rural Local	
North Telegraph Road	6661	010	4.1	5-County/Township	5-Rural Local	
Sorenson Road	6664	010	1.2	5-County/Township	5-Rural Local	
Deming Rd	6860	010	0.8	5-County/Township	5-Rural Local	
Deming Rd	6860	020	0.0	5-County/Township	5-Rural Local	0000P10111C000
Deming Rd	6860	030	0.4	5-County/Township	5-Rural Local	
Deming Rd	6860	040	0.0	5-County/Township	5-Rural Local	083627000000000
Deming Rd	6860	050	2.4	5-County/Township	5-Rural Local	
Potter Road	8980	010	1.0	5-County/Township	5-Rural Local	
Potter Road	8980	020	0.3	5-County/Township	5-Rural Local	
Potter Road	8980	030	0.0	5-County/Township	5-Rural Local	088759000000000
Potter Road	8980	040	0.1	5-County/Township	5-Rural Local	
Potter Road	8980	050	0.0	5-County/Township	5-Rural Local	082332000000000
Potter Road	8980	060	0.8	5-County/Township	5-Rural Local	
Rutsatz Road	8990	010	4.2	5-County/Township	5-Rural Local	

An Exception, not the Rule: If a Tribe identifies a facility owned by another jurisdiction and that jurisdiction is unwilling to support the Tribe in the approval of an LOA, the Tribe can work with the BIA/DOT to get the road onto the inventory by providing proof that the facility is part of the Jurisdiction's transportation network that they are responsible to maintain.



Tribe and uploaded into RIFDS should the Tribe not perform Traffic Counts on every section road during the inventory process to provide (AADT) Average Annual Daily Traffic Volumes. The form states that the Tribe is willing to accept the default ADT values used for their VMT calculation. The (ICV) Incidental Cost Verification Form is a letter/form stating that the Tribe will accept the default incidental cost values applied in RIFDS and has not performed additional research to dispute or adjust those costs as identified in RIFDS.

June 2, 2025  RE: AADT Statement  To Whom It May Concern:  At this time, the Redding Rancheria is taking the default AADT for planning purposes only, until an actual count is taken, at such time the proper adjustment factors will be applied and submitted along with the raw count data.  Therefore, in accordance with 25 CFR, Part 170.446 (d), the Redding Rancheria is requesting the BIA DOT accept the route(s) into the NTTFI.	June 2, 2025  RE: Incidental Cost Verification Statement  To Whom It May Concern:  At this time the Redding Rancheria does not wish to participate in the submission of the Incidental Cost Verification.  Therefore, in accordance with 25 CFR, Part 170.446 (f), the Redding Rancheria is requesting the BIA DOT accept the route(s) into the NTTFI.  Sincerely,
Sincerely,  Transportation Director	Transportation Director



- ➤ Proposed Road Justification Report: This document is only required for roads that do not exist and are planned for development and construction requiring TTP funds for design, construction, and future maintenance. It is the Tribe's responsibility to document the feasibility of the proposed facility.
- > The Tribe must document and provide the following for Proposed Roads to be considered for acceptance:
  - > Land Use
  - ➤ Ownership
  - ➤ Need and Intended Outcome
  - ➤ Map of Proposed Alignment (start and termini)
  - > Anticipated Funding Source, and Fiscal Constraint Statement
  - > If not on Tribal Lands, an Letter of Acknowledgement is required by the jurisdiction/land owner
  - > Statement of willingness to grant ROW/Easement
  - ➤ Public Involvement Certification (typically part of the LRTP Process) 658.14
  - > Environmental Feasibility Analysis to Construct
  - ➤ Engineering Statement about the Feasibility to Construct
  - ➤ Identification of Post-Construction Maintenance Responsibility

### Approach to Inventory Updates



#### ➤ Why is the Inventory so Important?

- 1. If the transportation facility/road in not "Official" in RIFDS on the NTTFI Inventory, then the Tribe can not spend TTP funds on the road for any reason!
- 2. If the transportation facility/road in not "Official" in RIFDS on the NTTFI Inventory, then the Tribe can not apply for other federal grant programs!
- 3. If the transportation facility/road is not "Official" in RIFDS on the NTTFI Inventory, then the transportation facility does not qualify for federal aid in the event of a natural disaster.

#### > Why is having an accurate and up-to-date Inventory so Important?

- 1. The Inventory is not just a federal "check the box" funding requirement. The inventory should be:
  - > An accurate mapping and conditions assessment of your multimodal transportation system that helps the Tribe:
    - Accurately represent and justify their Relative Need and Tribal Share, funding requirements, and shortfalls in funding to Congress, Politicians, and the Secretary.
    - Make educated and informed decision about prioritizing the application of their limited TTP funds.
    - Perform needed Coordination, Consultation, and Collaboration with the BIA, FHWA, and all surrounding jurisdictions who share and rely on an interwoven and often shared transportation system.
    - Analyze the maintenance needs of the infrastructure as the base information for an asset management system designed to extend the life of your transportation infrastructure responsibly.
    - Provide informational clarity relative to the many other programs that depend on and interact with the Tribe's Transportation Network

### Approach to Long Range Transportation Plans



- ➤ Why is the LRTP "PROCESS" so Important?
  - ➤ According to Regulation, a Tribe must complete the Long Range Transportation Planning Process once every 5 years.
  - > It is required to support your Inventory and NTTFI RIFDS submittals
  - > If a project is not in your LRTP then it can't go on your TTIP thus restricting funding
  - The LRTP is more than just a document that sits on the shelf and "checks" a federal funding requirement! It is a powerful tool if completed properly designed to:
    - 1. Document, Formalize, and Vet the Tribe's Transportation Priorities today for the next 20 Years
    - 2. Represent a collaborative multi-perspective process with the tribal public, departments, leadership, and outside transportation stakeholders that carries weight once complete
    - 3. Be the Program Delivery Guide for you as the person responsible to implement and track you TTP Program for the next five years (minimum)
    - 4. Drive, inform, support, and simplify your annual TTIP process with a clear prioritized project listing with planning-level engineering estimates for each project
    - 5. Inform you and your Tribe about what grants and funding opportunities the Tribe should be pursuing based on relative and applicable projects (Your Plan should not be limited to your TTP Program Funding)
    - 6. Forecast transportation and traffic conditions relative to the future development plans of the Tribe and provide proactive solutions ensuring the safe and efficient function of your shared transportation network



#### Per Regulation - What "should" an LRTP include 25CFR 170.411

- (a) An evaluation of a full range of transportation modes and connections between modes such as highway, rail, air, and water, to meet transportation needs;
- >(b) Trip generation studies, including determination of traffic generators due to land use;
- >(c) Social and economic development planning to identify transportation improvements or needs to accommodate existing and proposed land use in a safe and economical fashion;
- >(d) Measures that address health and safety concerns relating to transportation improvements;
- > (e) A review of the existing and proposed transportation system to identify the relationships between transportation and the environment;
- ➤ (f) Cultural preservation planning to identify important issues and develop a transportation plan that is sensitive to Tribal cultural preservation;
- >(g) Scenic byway and tourism plans;
- > (h) Measures that address energy conservation considerations;
- >(i) A prioritized list of short- and long-term transportation needs; and
- > (j) An analysis of funding alternatives to implement plan recommendations.

\*"Should" not "Must": Unlike other parts of 25CFR Part 170, Tribes have tremendous flexibility to decide what to include in their LRTP's. Because Part 170 uses advisory (non-mandatory) language for LRTPs, Tribes have broad discretion. Our job is to use that flexibility responsibly and document why each element belongs in a sound, budget-constrained plan.

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# RED PLINS

## Components of Long Range Transportation Plans

- Executive Summary: Useful to Communicate the report findings in and expedited format
- >Introduction:
  - ➤ Provides detail on the Planning Process and Organization of the Study
  - ➤ Brings the reader into your existing physical and non-physical environment
  - ➤ Educates the reader on your Tribe, its history, its culture, its people
  - ➤ Provides historical reference to the Tribe and how it values and utilizes all forms of transportations
  - ➤ Provides the reader information relative to how your Tribe operates and functions as a society, a transportation jurisdiction, and as a Nation government
  - ➤ Establishes the framework for how the Tribe makes transportation related decisions and investments
  - ➤ Identifies and establishes who the transportation stakeholders are specific to your network
  - In general this section allows you to paint the picture of your community and how it relates to the transportation network that is so critical to its ability to survive and thrive
  - \* There is no standard format for the introduction of the LRTP. It can be as involved or vague as the Tribe feels appropriate.



#### ➤ Part 1 – Existing Conditions:

- ➤ Reviews, identifies, and illustrates the existing NTTFI Inventory in relation to the surrounding intermodal transportation system
- > Presents the existing condition assessments of the transportation network
- > Presents the existing traffic volumes and usage characteristics of the transportation network
- > Presents the analysis of gaps in connectivity and tribal areas of concerns relative to the functionality of the transportation system
- ➤ If a maintenance plan, pedestrian plan, safety plan, land use plan, or other evaluation of existing conditions is performed as part of the LRTP Update Project, that information of existing conditions should be added into this section.

#### ➤ Part 2 – Recommended Inventory:

- > This is the required section of the report that supports the Inventory Update as submitted in RIFDS
- ➤ Includes a detailed list of all Transportation Facilities and their updated conditions resulting from the Field Condition Assessments performed as part of the Inventory Update
- > Presents to statistics of the Recommended Inventory by Ownership, Classification, Surface Type



- ➤ Part 3 The Transportation Improvement Program:
  - ➤ Presents the Prioritized Project Listing: While the Annual TTIP is fiscally constrained, the LRTP is not and should contain a realistic wish list of all transportation projects the tribe would like to pursue in the next 20 Years (realistically 5-10 Years representing short- and long-term project and priorities).
    - > Includes all TTP activities that the Tribe may want to expend TTP funds on
    - ➤ The first 10-12 projects are specifically designed and written to support all administrative, planning, inventory, transit, maintenance, equipment purchases, etc. style projects
    - > Provides a detailed project description of all planned maintenance level projects and activities
    - > Provides a detailed project description of all planned improvement projects
    - > Provides a detailed project description of all new development projects
  - ➤ Planning and Planning Level Engineer's Estimates for each project identified broken down in the detailed fashion required for inputting and phasing in the TTIP.
    - > This is critical to creating an implementable transportation plan. 658.14
    - The estimates provide the transportation planner the capability to generate the next 5 years of TTIP's without significant analysis, estimating, or consulting engineer's
    - The estimates provided in the LRTP can simply be adjusted utilizing an inflation rate researched for the specific region in which the projects are located for use on future year TTIP's
    - > The planning level estimates should be as accurate as possible, but include a significant contingency (15-25%)



#### ➤ Part 4 – Funding and Implementation:

- > Presents the Tribe's available funding including:
  - > Any prior year TTP carry over funding not obligated to projects
  - > A detailed accounting and projection of the tribe's TTP Tribal Share
- > Presents a Project and Funding Matrix Table identifying all known potential funding and grant opportunities that might apply to each project on the prioritized project listing.
  - This table provides the person responsible for the TTP oversight and Grant writers with information to target grants and program applications for additional funding both within the TTP and external to it
- ➤ If a Strategic Transportation Department Development Plan is included in the scope of work, this section would include accurate and measurable goals and strategies including:
  - > Resource Mapping
  - ➤ Facility/Office Development Plans
  - ➤ Equipment Purchase Schedule and Estimates
  - > Materials Procurement Plan
  - > Etc.
- ➤ Coordination, Collaboration and Consultation Plan that identify and push communication with the surrounding transportation stakeholders, jurisdictions, involvement in RTPOs, MPOs, TTPOs, etc.

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- ➤ Optional Section for Inclusion: These are sections that historically were included in the completion of LRTP's that Tribes are either not prioritizing in the LRTP Process, are not willing to typically fund, or are developing in specialized studies outside of the LRTP Process. If completed as part of the LRTP they would be inserted between Parts 2 and 3, with their analysis supporting the decisions made when developing the Prioritized Project Listing:
  - ➤ Land Use Planning: Analysis and Mapping of current and future land uses inclusive of future proposed developments.
  - > Traffic Counting AADT Calculation per Section or Route: With the adjustments in the Tribal Shares Relative Need Formula, many Tribes are not funding traffic counts. Historically, AADT collected impacted the VMT Portion of the formula and Tribes emphasized traffic counts.
  - ➤ Trip Generation, Traffic Analysis, and Traffic Modeling: This used to one of the key components for Tribes and Planners from which to forecast and plan for future conditions. Prior to development occurring this analysis would forecast the additional trips generated by new development and provide the Tribe with solid information relative to what transportation infrastructure project needed to be complete prior to development to mitigate impacts. These are now typically being performed and funded by the Development Teams in the forms of Traffic Impact Analysis and Environmental Impact Analysis.

# LET'S REVIEW SOME TRIBAL LRTP EXAMPLES

## GIS Asset Management for Tribal Transportation Planning

➤ A GIS captures, manages, analyzes, and represents all types of data related to positions on Earth's surface.

➤ With a unique capability to analyze and integrate many types of data, GIS is a powerful tool for making sense of complex data in a spatial context, allowing for more effective planning and decision

making.







## GIS Asset Management for Tribal Transportation Planning

#### What are some specific benefits of having a GIS based AMS?

- ➤ Better data management all you data localized in one very functional format.
- More effective planning show all assets and how they relate to one another to broaden your view and understanding of what's really going on with your assets.
- Improved efficiency By using GIS to map and track assets, managers/planners can easily locate and manage assets, saving time and reducing costs associated with upgrades, maintenance, and repair.
- Improved communication GIS tools allow you to "Tell the Story" in a user friendly visual format supplemented with documents.

#### **Tribal Council**

- Can make well-informed decisions
- Can present well-supported documentation in support of Tribal Projects and Needs

### Transportation Department

- Can manage future updates and analysis easier
- Can efficiently implement TTIP
- Can effectively represent their issues to leadership and outside entities

#### **Grant Writers**

 Can use the report findings and cost estimates to seek out additional funding and easily produce grant from well-organized data

### Other Tribal Departments

- Can coordinate their project with your projects effectively
- Can potentially utilizing multiple funding sources for related projects

#### **BIA/FHWA**

- Can more easily represent your needs in Washington DC to increase TTP funding levels
- Can bring your projects forward for special consideration and funding

#### MPOs and RTPOs

 Are aware of your project needs and may provide supplemental/support funding and coordination

City, County, State DOTs

 Are aware of your project needs and may provide supplemental/support funding and coordination



## GIS Asset Management for Tribal Transportation Planning

Examples of GIS based Transportation and Utility Asset Management Systems

Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, Washington State

WEB Application LINK Removed – Tribal Data

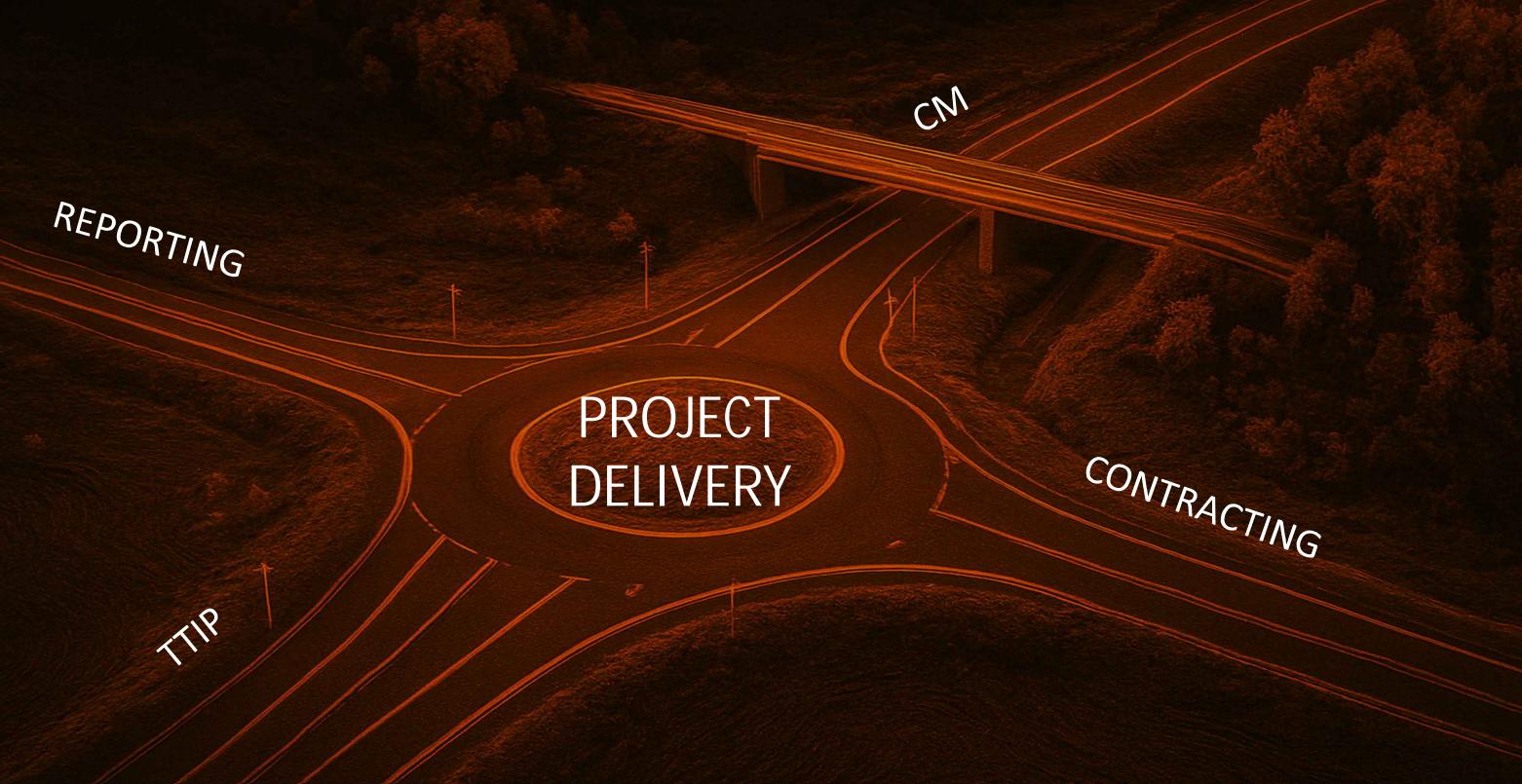
Kalispel Indian Tribe, Washington State

WEB Application LINK Removed – Tribal Data

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# OVERVIEW of Part 3 – The Projects



"A GOOD project serves the present; a GREAT project strengthens the future"



### The TTIP – Tribal Transportation Improvement Program



#### > Definition:

- The TTIP is a fiscally constrained control schedule developed annually that details your proposed expenditure of TTP and other federal funds.
- > TTIP's are the final product of your inventory and LRTP process that clearly identifies and forecasts project expenditures for the next 5 years by your program.
- > The TTIP breaks out how your funding will be spent by activity type and fiscal year. Those activities are:
  - Administration: Typically the tribe's fee to oversee the projects and manage their TTP Program. Salaries are often paid for under this category.
  - ➤ Planning: Any transportation related planning to include inventory, LRTP's, pre-engineering studies, safety planning, etc.
  - ➤ Preliminary Engineering: Any task that falls within the development of a complete PS&E packages Engineering, Geotechnical, NEPA, Survey, etc.
  - ➤ Construction: All activities related to constructing a designed improvement project.
  - ➤ Construction Engineering: All activities relative to construction management or needed redesign during the construction phase of improvement projects.
  - > Transit: All activities relative to the operation of a transit program.
  - ➤ Maintenance: All activities supporting routine and heavy maintenance on the transportation network excluding improvement projects.
- > You must understand the difference between an Improvement Project and a Maintenance Level Project.

### The TTIP - Tribal Transportation Improvement Program



- > Requirements and Application:
  - ➤ In order to place a project on your TTIP:
    - > The Transportation Facility must be on your inventory as "official"
    - > The Project must be identified in the Long Range Transportation Plan
    - The TTIP must have involved the proper public participation whether through the LRTP Process or a separate process each year.
    - > The TTIP must be approved by a Tribal Resolution
    - The BIA and FHWA have different TTIP Updating Processes, Files, and Systems
    - ➤ Depending on how your Tribe contracts the TTP Program, there are different regulations and limitation relative to the TTIP Development and Project Delivery
    - > The TTIP provides the basis for all of the required TTP Funding Expenditures and Reporting
    - ➤If the Project is not on your TTIP, you CANNOT SPEND TTP DOLLARS ON IT!
  - The ultimate purpose of the TTIP is fiscal constraint, reporting of TTP fund expenditure, and it ensures the proper TTP planning process is followed prior to fund expenditure. It provides the BIA and FHWA the ability to present TTP funding expenditures, tracking how TTP funds are being spent. Your TTIP is incorporated into State and Federal TIPs and are part of public records relative to how the TTP funds are being expended.

## TTIP Examples: BIA TTIP



MS Excel TTIP Example Removed – Tribal Data

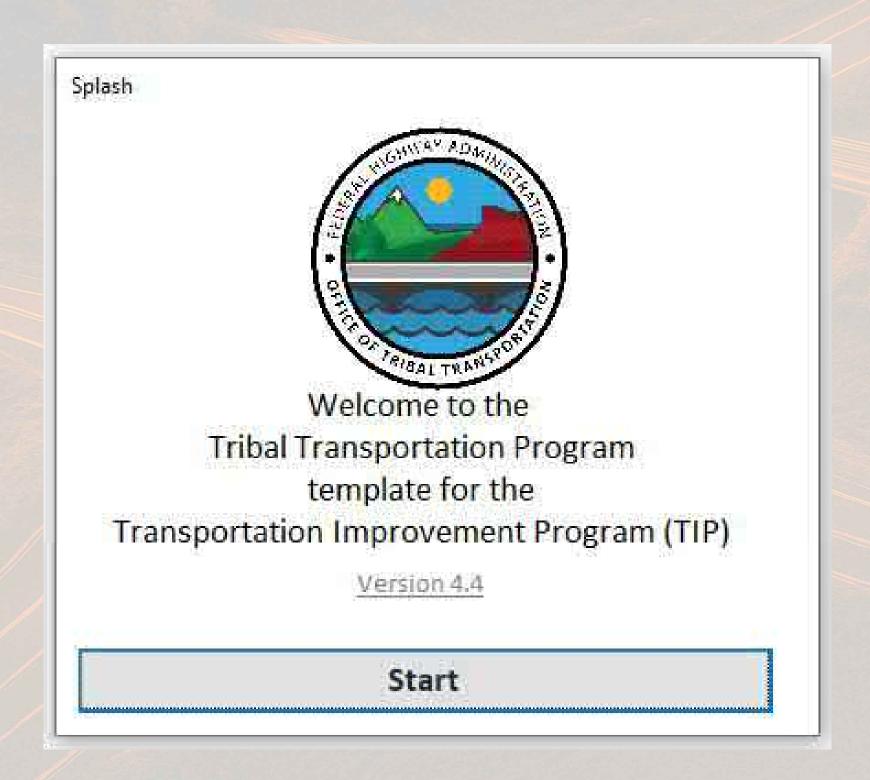
## TTIP Examples: BIA Resulting CSTIP Report "Official"



CSTIP TTIP Example Removed – Tribal Data

#### TTIP Examples: FHWA "Microsoft Access" Interactive





## TTIP Examples: FHWA "Microsoft Access" Interactive



MS Access TTIP Example Removed – Tribal Data

### TTP Contracting – Program Compliance



#### ➤ Contracting your TTP Program:

- ➤TTSGP (DOT compact) Tribe compacts directly with DOT's TTSGP office; Tribe manages the program within regs; assigned DOT POC; annual funds flow as authorized.
- FHWA Program Agreement (PA) Tribe works directly with FHWA; Tribe manages within regs; assigned FHWA POC; annual funds flow as authorized.
- ➤BIA Government-to-Government (G2G) Tribe works directly with BIA; Tribe manages within regs; assigned BIA POC; annual funds flow as authorized.
- ➤ BIA P.L. 93-638 (Title I) Project-by-project contracts; BIA retains contracting authority; COR/AOR oversees; Tribe delivers work and submits deliverables/invoices to BIA for approval and reimbursement.
- ▶ Direct Service Tribe designates BIA to administer the TTP on its behalf; BIA secures Tribal approvals and uses BIA staff/consultants to deliver.
- ➤ Force Account Tribe uses its own crews/equipment to perform construction or maintenance work.

<sup>\*</sup>Depending on how you contract your program with TTSGP, FHWA, or BIA has significant impacts on how you as the person responsible to implement the TTP need to operate.

# TTP Contracting – Tribal Procurement Policy Compliance



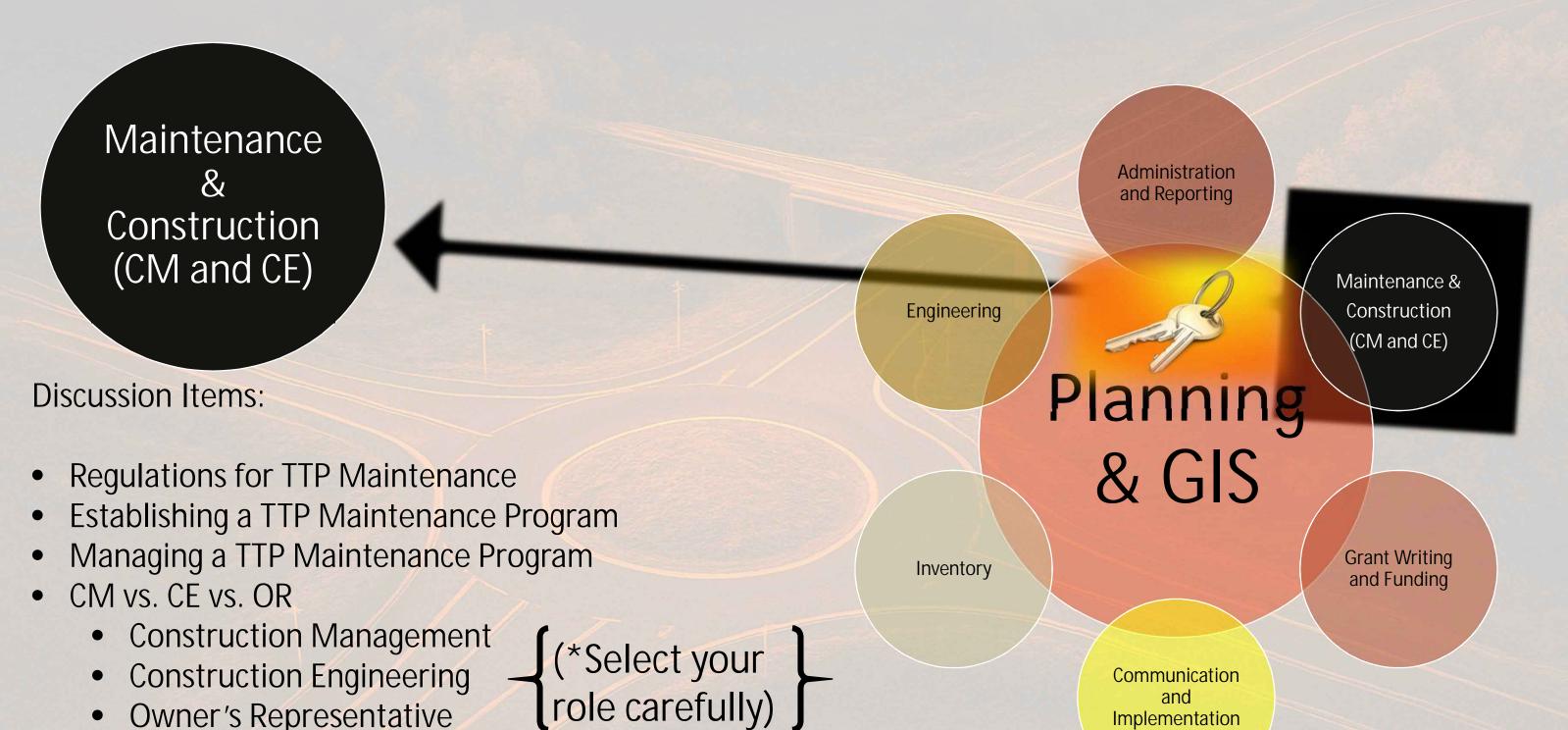
- Contracting with Consultants/Contractors (TTP):
- Know your authority.
  Confirm who can sign, dollar thresholds, required approvals, and your Tribe's accounting & procurement rules.
  These vary by Tribe and by TTP Contracting Method.
  - RFP Request for Proposals (price/best-value). Compete the project openly or among prequalified firms. Firms submit qualifications, scope, and cost. Select low bid or best value per Tribal policy.
  - > RFQ Request for Qualifications (RFQ). Compete based on qualifications/approach (no pricing up front except billable rates). Select the most qualified firm; then negotiate scope and fee.
  - Sole Source (by exception). Use a specific firm for unique expertise, continuity, emergency, or only-one-source. Requires written justification and approvals per policy.
  - On-Call / Technical Assistance / IDIQ. RFQ to prequalify one or multiple firms with established rates. Issue task orders as project needs arise—fast, flexible, within contract limits. In this scenario typically the initial RFQ is the "competitive process", then you have flexibility to assign scopes to the firm that can best complete the specific scope.

\*Good practice for any method: Document the competition or justification, check conflicts of interest, align scope of work and deliverables to milestones and carry those through in the invoicing process, and file everything for audit protection.



and

**Implementation** 



Construction Contract Management

Owner's Representative

Construction Close Out Document (Audit Protection)



#### Discussion Items:

- Regulations for TTP Maintenance
  - Maintenance vs. Improvement Knowing the Distinction
  - Maintenance means the preservation of the Tribal transportation facilities, including surface, shoulders, roadsides, structures, and such traffic-control devices as are necessary for safe and efficient utilization of the facility
- Establishing a TTP Maintenance Program
  - Maintenance Plan
    - Document and estimate current and forecasted transportation maintenance needs
    - Develop a Strategic Plan to address those needs
- Managing a TTP Maintenance Program
  - Tribal DOT establishment vs. Contracting
    - If contracting (on-call task order contracting set-up)
    - If establishing DOT
      - DOT Facility Equipment and Materials Storage
      - Task order tracking per maintenance plan



- CM vs. CE vs. OR (select your role carefully!)
  - Construction Management Incurred liability by manager
  - Construction Engineering Engineer of Record must maintain liability
  - Owner's Representative Observer and recorder (reduced liability)
- Continued...

Maintenance & Construction (CM and CE)

On Maintenance of Roads:

"Let's take care of little things while they are little." – John G. Miller



Maintenance &
Construction (CM and CE)

#### Discussion Items:

- Construction Bidding
  - Develop Bid Documents and Advertisement
    - Adhere to procurement policies of Tribe
    - Set insurance and bonding requirements
    - Establish schedule of goals
      - Contractor selection
      - Anticipated construction schedule (w/milestones)
    - Set Bid Forms
      - Bid structure needed for "apples to apples" comparison
      - Typically based on Engineer's Estimate format
      - Do / Do Not Share Engineer's Estimate
    - Provide Complete Plan Set
- Construction Contracting Set clear expectations and scope based on plans, specifications, bid package, and contractor's bid.
  - Schedule
  - Budget
  - Set insurance and bonding requirements
  - Set pay request schedule
  - Identify communication protocol set CM/CE/OR person of authority and roles
  - Establish clear penalties for deviations from Schedule and Design
- Continued...



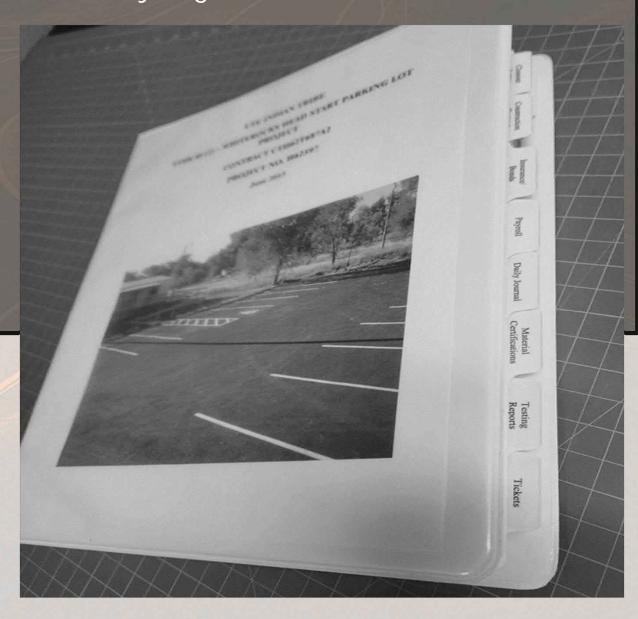
On Construction Bidding and Contracting:

"If your design or documents are not in order, you are inviting Change Orders!" – Chris Robideau



#### Discussion Items:

- Construction Close Out Binder
  - Owner/Engineer/Contractor Close Out Letter w/Checklist
  - Construction Contract
  - Bidding and Procurement Documentation
  - Submittals and Certifications
  - Construction Manager's Journal and Daily Logs
  - Critical Inspection Forms
  - Testing Reports
  - Tickets
  - Pay Applications
  - Certified Payrolls
  - As Built Construction Plans
  - Project Photo Log



Maintenance &
Construction (CM and CE)

On CM Documentation and Project Closeout:

"Two-Thirds of the earth is covered with water. The other third is covered with auditors from headquarters."

Norman Augustine

