Alternatives to the Circ Project Prioritization Methodology Prepared for Circ Task Force July 28, 2011

CCRPC staff has developed a draft methodology described below and detailed in the attached pages for prioritizing projects identified as alternatives to the Circ. This methodology is being presented as a beginning point for discussion and is open to changes and refinements.

CCRPC and the Circ Task Force seek to develop a process to rank projects identified as alternatives to the Circ Highway. CCRPC staff developed a process that is comprised of three factors as follows.

A portion of the project score is to come from CCRPCs current prioritization methodology. This methodology was developed in 2005 and uses planning factors MPOs are required to consider in their planning process, as stated in Federal legislation (ISTEA and reiterated in SAFTEA-LU). As such, this methodology captures factors that CCRPC, and the Federal government, consider important in transportation planning. The planning factors are: Economic Vitality; Safety and Security; Accessibility, Mobility and Connectivity; Environment, Energy and Quality of Life; Preservation of Existing System; and, Efficient System Management. The methodology specifies project characteristics that result in scores of High, Medium-High, Medium, Low and No Impact. A sample scoring sheet is attached.

A second portion of the score is to be based on the Purpose and Need Statement of the Circ Highway as contained in the 1986 Environmental Impact Statement (see attachment). This portion of the score is based on five factors presented in the Purpose and Need Statement as goals of the project. These factors are: Road System Hierarchy (mobility), Capacity and Level of Service (congestion), Transportation Demand (future demand), Social Demands and Economic Development, and Existing and Potential Safety Hazards. A scoring sheet detailing these factors is attached.

The third portion of the score is based on readiness of the project to proceed to construction. One goal of this process it to identify projects that can advance to construction in a timely manner. As a result, use of this factor in the scoring of projects will identify those projects that satisfy other goals and are also ready to advance quickly. A scoring sheet detailing the readiness factor is attached.

In response to concerns about how the prioritization methodology address environmental goals such as greenhouse gas reduction and reducing vehicle miles traveled, and how the methodology addresses economic development goals, also attached is a summary of factors included in the methodology that address these goals.

Project : _____

	Economic Vitality	Safety and Security
High Impact	 Projects that provide new or improved access to regional activity centers Projects that enhance freight movement on interstate or principal arterial Projects that improve airport access Projects that improve access to tourism facilities Projects that maintain existing access facilities on interstate 	 VTrans identified High Crash Location – intersection or section of roadway. Improvements might include: sight distance, alignment, pedestrian crossing, new signal, speed control Bridge <u>safety</u> improvements for bridges with sufficiency rating up to 25 Other project deemed very important to the safety of the transportation system
Medium- High Impact	 Projects that provide new or improved access to local activity centers Projects that provide access to planned future activity centers Projects that improve access facilities important to rural communities Address environmental issues that could impact economic development Projects that maintain existing access facilities on principal arterial New/expanded Park and Ride Lots 	 Improve emergency access Bridge <u>safety</u> improvements for bridges with sufficiency rating of 25.1 to 50 New median barriers, guardrail or shoulder Intersection/roadway safety improvements (sight distance, alignment, pedestrian crossing, new signal, speed control) in location with a perceived safety problem Rail grade crossing improvements and warning signs
Medium Impact	 Streetscape or bike/pedestrian improvements in regional activity centers that improve commercial attractiveness Supports mobility needs of rural community Projects that enhance freight movement on minor arterial or major collector Bicycle/pedestrian projects that encourage tourism Projects that maintain existing access facilities on minor arterial or major collector 	 Transit equipment for safety or security. For example, shelters. Bridge <u>safety</u> improvements for bridges with sufficiency ratings from 50.1–80 Repaving interstate or principal arterial Dedicated bike/pedestrian facilities Upgrading signage and pavement markings to improve safety
Low Impact	 Supports mobility needs of business or industry not in an activity center Other improvements that support tourism Other streetscape or bike/ped improvement in activity centers 	 Paving minor arterial or major collector Other safety improvements
No Impact	□ No discernable benefits	□ No discernable benefits

CCRPC Criteria (check the highest impact box for each factor)

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	Accessibility, Mobility and Connectivity	Environment, Energy and Quality of Life
High Impact	 New/expanded transit infrastructure, service or dedicated facilities for buses Bicycle /pedestrian facilities making intermodal linkages or regional connections New/expanded access to airports, freight distribution facilities, major industrial centers or regional activity centers Provides gap closure in major regional corridor, including new bridges Bridge rehab or replacement in areas with limited alternative routes 	 Traffic calming project within established neighborhood or activity center Bus replacement for vehicles beyond useful life Bicycle/pedestrian facilities within an established neighborhood or activity center Significant reduction in the quantity and improvement to the quality of water runoff Clean fuel buses/vehicles. Alternative fuel infrastructure. Transportation demand strategies, programs and incentives, including park and ride lots Projects that encourage compact land use or transit oriented design Necessary bridge improvements in areas with limited alternative routes where bridges provide critical connectivity to the community.
Medium- High Impact	 Bridge rehab or replacement on interstate or principal arterials Bicycle/pedestrian facility connecting neighborhoods Upgrade to existing access facilities to airports, freight distribution facilities, major industrial centers or regional activity centers Projects that improve connectivity and mobility for rural communities 	□ Streetscape enhancement project
Medium Impact	 Access to local activity centers Bicycle/pedestrian facility making connections within an established neighborhood or activity center Signing and informational systems (other than ITS) Improvements to interstates, freeways and principal arterials that do not provide direct access to airports, freight distribution facilities, major industrial centers or regional activity centers Provides gap closure in minor regional corridor New facilities to remove traffic from parallel congested routes Bridge rehab/replacement on minor arterial or principal collector or other rural bridges 	 Rehabilitation or reconstruction of transit vehicles or facilities that increases ridership Signal updating and interconnections Projects that remove traffic from a neighborhood within an established activity center Addresses stormwater or water quality issues associated with existing transportation system New roundabout or signal projects Necessary bridge improvements in areas with limited alternative routes.
Low Impact	 Provides gap closure in local corridor Bridge rehab/replacement to other urban bridges Improvements to minor arterials 	 Streetscape enhancement associated with another project Stormwater treatment or water quality improvements associated with another project New bike/pedestrian facility associated with another project Traffic calming associated with another project Other intersection improvements to reduce congestion Necessary bridge improvements in areas where detours would have negative impacts on businesses and/or individuals.
No Impact	□ No discernable benefits	No discernable benefits

Project : _____

	Preservation of Existing System	Efficient System Management
High Impact	 Reconstruction, resurfacing or intersection improvements for project with perceived critical need (preservation projects) Bridge structural improvements for bridges with sufficiency rating of less than 25, or in imminent danger of being closed or weight restricted Reconstruction or resurfacing of existing bike/ped facilities that are in danger of being closed due to deficiencies 	 TDM strategies, programs and incentives including new or expanded park and ride lots Increases transit service capacity and/or reliability New or improved intermodal transportation center Traffic signal interconnect or other ITS improvements Improvements to roadways, corridors or intersections with significant congestion (LOS E or F) including roundabouts Improvements to intersections accessing bicycle/pedestrian facilities serving primarily a transportation use
Medium- High Impact	 Reconstruction, resurfacing or intersection improvements for project with perceived significant need (preservation projects) Bridge structural improvements for bridges with sufficiency rating of 25 – 50, or with significant structural deficiencies Reconstruction or resurfacing of existing bike/ped facilities with significant need. Existing transit facility replacement/rehab that prolongs useful life of assets Transit vehicle replacement/rehab consistent with FTA Standards 	 Improvements to congested roadways, corridors or intersections (LOS D) including roundabouts New interchanges on limited access highways, in locations with significant congestion, to relieve congestion New signals or roundabouts where warranted Reduces congestion on congested parallel route (LOS D, E or F) Necessary bridge improvements in areas with limited alternative routes.
Medium Impact Low Impact	 Reconstruction, resurfacing or intersection improvements for project with perceived need (preservation projects) Bridge structural improvements for bridges with sufficiency raging of 50.1-75, or with moderate structural deficiencies Reconstruction or resurfacing of existing bike/ped facilities with perceived need. Necessary improvements to existing park and ride lots Addresses environmental issues impacting the existing transportation system Other improvements to the existing transportation system 	 Improvements to existing interchanges, intersections or roadways (LOS C) including roundabouts Introduces new connections between existing street patterns Improvements that reduce travel time New signal which relieves congestion Median treatments or access management Left or center turn lanes Reduces congestion on parallel route Bicycle/pedestrian facility within established neighborhood or activity center, or access improvements at existing intersections Bus station/stop amenities and shelters Traffic flow improvements
No Impact	 Transportation improvements that have an indirect benefit to the existing transportation system No discernable benefits 	 Necessary bridge improvements in areas where detours would have negative impact businesses and/or residents. No discernable benefits

Project : _____

Circ Purpose and Need Criteria (*check boxes that apply for each category*)

Road System Hierarchy (Mobility)

- □ Facilitates travel between the new North End of Burlington to I-89 and east of I-89
- □ Facilitates travel from western portion of Colchester to I-89 and east of I-89
- □ Improves access to I-89 at Exits 12 and 16.
- □ Improves mobility over the Winooski River in Colchester, Essex, Essex Junction and Williston.
- □ Improves connections between exiting I-289 and the local road network at VT117 in the southeast and VT2A in the northwest.

Capacity and Level of Service (Congestion)

- □ Roadway/intersection improvements to reduce congestion at the locations identified in the Circ EIS or in locations impacted by not constructing the Circ.
- □ ITS improvements that reduce congestion in the locations identified in the Circ EIS or in locations impacted by not constructing the Circ.
- □ Transit improvements to reduce demand in the locations identified in the Circ EIS or in locations impacted by not constructing the Circ.
- □ Bicycle and pedestrian improvements to reduce demand in the locations identified in the Circ EIS or in locations impacted by not constructing the Circ

Transportation Demand

- □ Addresses projected future traffic congestions in the locations identified in the Circ EIS or in locations impacted by not constructing the Circ.
- □ New park and ride lots that reduce congestions in the locations identified in the Circ EIS or in locations impacted by not constructing the Circ.
- □ Project increases accessibility to a designated downtown development district

Social Demands and Economic Development

- □ Improves access to businesses in the locations identified in the Circ EIS or in locations impacted by not constructing the Circ.
- □ Streetscape and traffic calming projects in the locations identified in the Circ EIS or in locations impacted by not constructing the Circ.

Existing and Potential Safety Hazards

□ Addresses existing or future safety issues in the locations identified in the Circ EIS or in locations impacted by not constructing the Circ.

Alternatives to the Circ Prioritization

Project : _____

Readiness Methodology

Project Readiness Criteria (score projects according to when construction can be implemented)

- \Box Short term (1-2 years)
- \Box Short/mid term (3 5 years)
- $\Box \quad \text{Mid term } (5 10 \text{ years})$
- \square Mid/long term (10 15 years)
- \Box Long term (more than 15 years)