

MEETING OF THE FUNDING & PROGRAMMING COMMITTEE

Thursday | November 21, 2019
Room LLA | 1:30 PM

AGENDA

I. CALL TO ORDER

II. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

III. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

August 22, 2019, meeting of the Funding & Programming Committee*

IV. TAB REPORT

V. BUSINESS

1. 2019-62: Public Comment Report for the 2020 Regional Solicitation*

2. 2019-63: Adopt 2020 Regional Solicitation Packet for Release*

VI. INFORMATION

1. Review of Streamlined TIP Amendment Policy*

IX. ADJOURNMENT

* Additional materials included for items on published agenda.

Full Packet

Minutes of the REGULAR MEETING OF THE TAC FUNDING & PROGRAMING COMMITTEE

Thursday, August 22, 2019

Committee Members Present: Paul Oehme (Chair, Lakeville), Joe MacPherson (Anoka County), Angie Stenson (Carver County), John Sass (Dakota County), Jason Pieper (Hennepin County), Kevin Roggenbuck (Ramsey County), Craig Jenson (Scott County), Emily Jorgensen (Washington County), Elaine Koutsoukos (TAB), Cole Hiniker (Metropolitan Council), Anna Flintoft (Metro Transit), Jody Carr (MnDOT Metro District), Colleen Brown (MnDOT Metro District State Aid), Mehjabeen Rahman, Mackenzie Turner Borgen (MnDOT Bike & Ped), Jen Lehmann (MVTA), Karl Keel (Bloomington), Jim Kosluchar (Fridley), Ken Ashfeld (Maple Grove), Michael Thompson (Plymouth), Jenifer Hager (Minneapolis), Anne Weber (St. Paul)

Committee Members Absent: Nancy Spooner-Mueller (DNR), Robert Ellis (Eden Prairie)

I. CALL TO ORDER

A quorum being present, Committee Chair Oehme called the regular meeting of the Funding & Programming Committee to order at 1:32 p.m. on Thursday, August 22, 2019.

II. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

It was moved by Koutsoukos to approve the agenda with item 2019-47 moved up to follow item number 2019-38. Seconded by Jorgensen. **Motion carried unanimously.**

III. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

It was moved by Brown and seconded by Pieper to approve the minutes of the July 18, 2019, regular meeting of the Funding & Programming Committee. **Motion carried unanimously.**

IV. TAB REPORT

Koutsoukos reported on the August 21, 2019, TAB meeting.

V. BUSINESS

1. Scope Change request for Scott County's CSAH 2 and CSAH 91 Roundabout

Barbeau said The City of Elko New Market was awarded \$1,792,800 in Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) funds for fiscal year 2020 as part of the 2016 HSIP Solicitation. The award, managed by Scott County, was to fund a roundabout at the intersection of County State Aid Highway (CSAH) 2 and CSAH 91. The scope consists of an unbalanced (2-lane by 1-lane) roundabout with pedestrian connections. Scott County is proposing a scope change that would extend multi-use trail construction and add decorative lighting. The project cost would increase and there is no reason to be concerned about the added elements. The question is whether federal funds can be moved to new project elements. Jenson said that Scott County does not anticipate the project coming under budget, but should a low bid come in, the federal funds could be used on the new elements. Keel said he supports the motion because it is a small amount of funding.

It was moved by Keel and seconded by MacPherson, to recommend approval of Scott County's request to change the scope of its CSAH 2 and CSAH 91 roundabout project to revise adjacent trail connections and allow HSIP funds to be used on new project elements. **Motion carried unanimously.**

2. 2019-38 2020-2023 TIP Amendment Request for Scott County's CSAH 2 and CSAH 91 Roundabout

It was moved by Keel and seconded by Thompson to recommend adoption of the 2020-2023 TIP Amendment Request for Scott County's CSAH 2 and CSAH 91 Roundabout. **Motion carried unanimously.**

3. 2019-47 2020 Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) Application for Release for Public Comment

Kaare Festvog, MnDOT, provided a brief overview of changes proposed for the Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) Solicitation. The scoring process is being changed in part to encourage bicycle and pedestrian project applications.

It was moved by Brown and seconded by Kosluchar, to recommend adoption approval of the draft 2020 HSIP application for release for public comment. **Motion carried unanimously.**

4. 2019-39 2020 Regional Solicitation Funding Categories

Steve Peterson, Metropolitan Council, shared the proposed Regional Solicitation funding categories, which include a new "Spot Mobility and Safety" category, a new Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) program, and a Unique Projects category.

Hiniker added that TAB is still in the process of defining the BRT program.

Brown asked whether the Unique Project category would include any requirement related to project feasibility, to which Peterson said that this will be determined prior to the 2020 Regional Solicitation, when a project within the category will first be selected. Koutsoukos added that Council staff will work with FHWA to determine project deliverability. Hager said that the Travel Behavior Inventory (TBI) should be included as part of the program, as opposed to competing with other unique projects. Keel asked what happens if there are no good projects, to which Peterson replied that the funding would go toward projects in the other categories.

Lehmann said that with TAB defining the BRT program, it would not go through technical review of impacts elsewhere in the Regional Solicitation; staff confirmed. She asked whether the final new market guarantee definition will go through technical review. Peterson said that TAB wants the Policy Work Group to review that again. Hiniker said that the Transit Work Group's recommendation is going to be the same regardless of what BRT program moves forward. Lehmann commented the new market guarantee definition as stated by Hiniker is different than what is shown in the packet and does not reflect feedback from suburban providers to ensure express services are eligible. She added that suburban transit providers are concerned about the lack of technical feedback, confusion over changing language, impacts on what transit elements are eligible/ineligible in each category, and the process of determining a BRT program and a new market guarantee. Lehmann questioned how concerns with the language and process will be carried forward with Funding & Programming's motion. Metropolitan Council staff responded they would be documented in the transmittal memo.

It was moved by Koutsoukos and seconded by Roggenbuck, to recommend approval of the funding categories in the 2020 Regional Solicitation, acknowledging that TAB is still determining the details of the eligibility of the categories. **Motion carried unanimously.**

5. 2019-40 2020 Regional Solicitation: Modal Funding Ranges

Peterson said that the modal funding ranges are proposed to reflect historic ranges, though 2.5% is proposed to be taken off the top for the Unique Projects category. Roggenbuck asked whether the targets are “hard targets” to which Peterson replied that while there is flexibility, the last three Regional Solicitations have seen the mid-points reflected.

It was moved by Koutsoukos and seconded by Hiniker, to recommend adoption of the historic funding ranges by mode, after setting 2.5% aside for Unique Projects, for the 2020 Regional Solicitation. **Motion carried unanimously.**

6. 2019-41 2020 Regional Solicitation: Funding Category Minimum and Maximum Funding Amounts and Inflation Factor

Peterson provided information on the maximum and minimum funding awards. This includes reducing the Multiuse Trails and Bicycle Facilities category from \$5.5 million to \$4 million. TAB wants options on how to try to accommodate large projects and an increased number of projects. Staff provides three options: 1. Allow for different maximums for projects with barriers and those without, 2. create two different trail categories (big and small projects), and 3. allow for only one project to be awarded up to \$5.5 million with the rest at the maximum of \$4 million.

For the third option, Kosluchar asked whether a \$5.5 million project would be funded regardless of whether it scored well enough to be funded, to which Peterson replied that that would not be the case. Hiniker suggested that a large project could be required to be in the top 10. Kosluchar asked whether a large project would be able to take less money, to which Peterson replied in the affirmative. MacPherson said that a fourth option could be to simply leave the maximum at \$4 million. Hiniker suggested that the maximum could be left at \$5.5 million given that 20% of the projects in the past solicitation requested at least \$5 million. Oehme suggested that two or three projects could be funded at \$5.5 million and have the other maximum be lower than \$4 million.

Lehmann stated the BRT program should be included in the minimum and maximum award table for consistency in showing all categories and questioned how the Regional Solicitation package funding ranges are impacted if a BRT program option is selected that exceeds the \$25 million to \$31 million amount that has been proposed. Metropolitan Council staff responded that if more money is allocated to transit it could potentially come from over-programming.

It was moved by Keel and seconded by Thompson, to recommend adoption of the minimum and maximum funding amounts for the 2020 regional Solicitation reflecting a decrease in the Traffic Management Technologies maximum from \$7 million to \$3.5 million; a \$1 million minimum and \$3.5 million maximum for the new Spot Mobility & Safety category; an increase in the Strategic Capacity (Roadway Expansion) maximum from \$7 million to \$10 million; an increase in the Transit Modernization minimum from \$100,000 to \$500,000; an increase in the TDM minimum from \$75,000 to \$100,000; and a decrease in the Multiuse Trails and Bicycle Facilities maximum from \$5.5 million to \$4 million with a recommendation to use the \$4 million maximum and, if another alternative is chosen, to allow one project to receive a maximum award above \$4 million but no higher than \$5.5 million. Roggenbuck asked whether the BRT category is needed in this item, to which Peterson said that the funding range is going to be decided by TAB. **Motion carried unanimously.**

Pieper asked whether inflation was going to be provided, to which Peterson replied that it is not.

7. 2019-42 2020 Regional Solicitation: Weighting of Criteria and Measures

Peterson presented proposed point-weightings of criteria and measures. Hager suggested that the new Safe Routes to School measure, Completion of Safe Routes to School Plan, could allow for local plans, given that it costs money to create a Safe Routes to School Plan.

It was moved by Roggenbuck and seconded by MacPherson, to recommend the weighting of the criteria and measures for the 2020 Regional Solicitation. **Motion carried unanimously.**

8. 2019-43 2020 Regional Solicitation Application Categories

Peterson presented changes to the scoring criteria. These include replacing the Equity “multiplier” with “bonus points,” and adding an affordable housing connection sub-measure to the Housing Performance Score measure. The bonus points would be awarded to any project that scores at least 80% in the category. Pieper expressed distaste for the term “bonus.” Amy Vennewitz, Metropolitan Council, said that this term has been used with the Policy Work Group and TAB and has not been questioned. Stenson expressed concern with potential contention related to applications that just miss the 80% threshold for bonus points. She added a suggestion of a 400-word limit for all questions within the equity measure.

Peterson presented other changes, including inclusion of public involvement in the risk assessment form, addition of a pedestrian safety measure in some Roadways categories, and inclusion of the Regional Bicycle Barriers Study and Major River Barrier Crossings in the Multiuse Trails and Bicycle Facilities scoring.

Regarding the public involvement addition to the risk assessment form, Lehmann asked who reviewed the public involvement language in the transit section and whether it makes sense to relax this in the Transit application categories as meetings aren’t typically held until funding is secured to help balance public expectations. Brown recalled the language applied to construction projects only.

Keel suggested that the Regional Solicitation is becoming more complicated, which is contrary to the goals of the 2014 update.

It was moved by Hager and seconded by Koutsoukos to recommend approval of the attached measures and scoring guidance for each application category for the 2020 Regional Solicitation with an update to Safe Route to School measure 1B (Completion of Safe Routes to School Plan) to allow for locally adopted plans or studies specifically addressing Safe Routes to School Criteria to score 50% of the available points. **Motion carried unanimously.**

9. 2019-44 2020 Regional Solicitation Policies, Qualifying criteria, and Project Eligibility

Peterson said that key changes to the Solicitation include removal of the \$10 million bridge minimum, changing the ADA transition plan requirement from “substantially working towards” to “complete,” and including a qualifying criterion requiring all Multiuse Trails and Bicycle Facilities applications to include a letter from the operator of the facility confirming that it will remove snow and ice for year-round bicycle and pedestrian use.” He added that in response to a request from a potential applicant, Council staff is reminding the committee that the Solicitation currently states that projects listed in the Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) are not eligible for Solicitation funding.

Passing along a question from a potential applicant, Koutsoukos asked whether plowing should be required on trails funded within road projects. Members were not interested in pursuing that.

Regarding whether to allow projects already in the TIP to be funded, Roggenbuck said that projects in the TIP are assumed to be fully funded. Thompson suggested that projects in the TIP should be allowed to apply.

Lehmann suggested adding a space for transit applicants to report their transit market(s) in the “Transit and Travel Demand Management (TDM) Projects Only” section of the Qualifying criteria. Hiniker said that this was not necessary, as this can be determined by checking a map. Lehmann replied that there has been discussion of qualitative assessment of transit market. Metropolitan Council staff stated the BRT program language in the Solicitation application will be updated for TAB per results of the Policy Work Group meeting.

It was moved by Roggenbuck and seconded by Hiniker to recommend to TAB adoption of the policies, qualifying criteria, and project eligibility for the 2020 Regional Solicitation with elimination of the prohibition on projects in the TIP. **Motion carried unanimously.**

10. 2019-45 2019-45: 2020 Regional Solicitation: Guaranteed Funding

Peterson stated that the draft Regional Solicitation includes a guarantee of funding at least one roadway project in each functional classification and funding at least one “new market” transit project. Lehmann commented that the definition in action transmittal 2019-45, which is different than the definition in action transmittal 2019-39, would exclude new express service to the urban core. Metropolitan Council staff distributed a revised definition of new market guarantee.

Stenson suggested that including the Bridge category as eligible to meet the functional classification requirement should be clarified.

It was moved by Hiniker and seconded by Roggenbuck to recommend to continue to fund at least one roadway project in each functional classification and to fund at least one “new market” transit project, with a the definition of “new market guarantee” to read “new market guarantee to fund at least on transit project that is outside of market areas 1 and 2 for at least one end of the project.” **Motion carried unanimously.**

11. 2019-46 2020 Regional Solicitation: Release for Public Comment

It was moved by Roggenbuck and seconded by Jenson, to recommend approval of the draft 2020 Regional Solicitation for release for public comment and that a meeting for Technical participants be scheduled to review comments and potential changes. **Motion carried unanimously.**

VI. INFORMATION

VII. OTHER BUSINESS

VIII. ADJOURNMENT

It was moved by Roggenbuck to adjourn the meeting. **Motion carried unanimously** and the meeting was adjourned.

Joe Barbeau
Recording Secretary

Transportation Advisory Board
of the Metropolitan Council of the Twin Cities

ACTION TRANSMITTAL – 2019-62

DATE: November 14, 2019
TO: TAC Funding & Programming Committee
PREPARED BY: Elaine Koutsoukos, TAB Coordinator (651-602-1717)
Steve Peterson, Manager of Highway Planning and TAC/TAC
Process (651-602-1819)
David Burns, Senior Planning (651-602-1887)
SUBJECT: 2020 Regional Solicitation Public Comment Report
REQUESTED ACTION: Recommend the acceptance of the public comments for the 2020 Regional Solicitation for Transportation Projects.
RECOMMENDED MOTION: That the Transportation Advisory Board accept the public comments for the 2018 Regional Solicitation for Transportation projects.

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE OF ACTION: Following completion of the 2018 Regional Solicitation, staff worked with the TAC Funding & Programming Committee, TAC, and TAB on updating measures and scoring guidelines for the 2020 Regional Solicitation. A draft Solicitation with approved changes was subsequently released for public review. Comments were received from 11 respondents in response to the public review period, which ended on November 8, 2019. The comments are attached to this item. Comment letters were received from 11 commenters:

1. Minnesota Valley Transit Association
2. City of Apply Valley
3. Carver County
4. Scott County
5. Washington County
6. East Metro Strong
7. Metro Transit
8. City of Minneapolis
9. City of Burnsville
10. Anoka County
11. City of Eagan

Committee members should review the comments and determine whether any changes should be made, based on the recommendations in the comments.

RELATIONSHIP TO REGIONAL POLICY: TAB develops and issues a Regional Solicitation for transportation funding.

ROUTING

TO	ACTION REQUESTED	DATE COMPLETED
TAC Funding & Programming Committee	Review & Recommend	
Technical Advisory Committee	Review & Recommend	
Transportation Advisory Board	Review & Accept	

2020 REGIONAL SOLICITATION APPLICATION UPDATE

Public Comment Report

November 2019

Overview

This public comment report summarizes the comments received for the proposed changes to the 2020 Regional Solicitation application. The draft document was released for public comment on September 18, 2019, and comments were accepted through November 8, 2019. During this time, the document was available on the Metropolitan Council’s website and through printed copies as requested.

Eleven commenters, including representatives of partner agencies provided feedback on the draft 2020 Regional Solicitation application. The comments from the 11 partner agencies are referenced in the tables on the following pages by the corresponding number shown below:

People engaged	Nearly 900
Communities and interest groups engaged	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Minnesota Valley Transit Association (MVTA) – 6 comments 2. The City of Apple Valley – 5 comments 3. Carver County – 4 comments 4. Scott County – 8 comments 5. Washington County – 3 comments 6. East Metro Strong – 4 comments 7. Metro Transit – 3 comments 8. The City of Minneapolis – 9 comments 9. The City of Burnsville – 4 comments 10. Anoka County – 4 comments 11. City of Eagan – 5 comments
Methods used	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Web announcement and web page notice GovDelivery email announcement Newsletter story Facebook Twitter
Comments received through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Email Mail

This report includes a table, categorized by the Regional Solicitation topic or proposed change, that summarizes each comment received, and for each, identifies the person/organization(s) who made the comment.

The full text of the comment letters received during the public comment period are attached after the summary table.

Comments Related to Modal Funding Ranges and Unique Project Funding

The Regional Solicitation was released for public comment with the following changes proposed related to Modal Funding Ranges, including the creation of a Unique Projects category with a 2.5% funding set-aside for the 2022 Solicitation:

	Roadways	Transit / TDM	Bicycle / Ped	Total
Modal Funding Levels	Range of 48%-68%	Range of 22%-32%	Range of 10%-20%	100% \$180M (Est)*
	<u>Range of 46%-65%</u>	<u>Range of 25%-35%</u>	<u>Range of 9%-20%</u>	
	Range of \$86M-\$122M	Range of \$40M-\$58M	Range of \$18M-\$36M	
	<u>Range of \$83M-\$117M</u>	<u>Range of \$45M-\$63M</u>	<u>Range of \$16M-\$36M</u>	
	<u>Midpoint \$100M</u>	<u>Midpoint \$54M</u>	<u>Midpoint \$26M</u>	

*Includes a 2.5% unique projects set-aside, which amounts to \$4M-\$5M

Comments received on modal funding ranges and Unique Project funding:

Comment	Comment Summary	Commenter
1	Increase roadway modal category by \$4 million and the bicycle/pedestrian modal category by \$1 million, bringing them back to their traditional proportions.	2, 3, 4, 10
2	Support the proposed additional regional funding to transit, whether through an increase to the modal funding range of transit projects or by over-programming across all modes.	1, 2, 11
3	Eliminate the proposed 2.5% set-aside for the Unique Projects category.	3
4	Supports the creation of the Unique Projects category.	2, 7
5	Redirect the \$5 million proposed for Unique projects to restore roadway and bike/pedestrian amounts; then backfill Unique projects as additional funds become available.	2
6	Recommend that highways receive a minimum of 60% of available funding, consistent with historical levels.	4

Minimum and Maximum Awards

The Regional Solicitation was released for public comment with the following changes proposed related to minimum and maximum awards:

Mode	Application Categories	Minimum Federal Award	Maximum Federal Award
Roadways	Traffic Management Technologies	\$250,000	\$7,000,000 <u>\$3,500,000</u>
	<u>Spot Mobility and Safety</u>	<u>\$1,000,000</u>	<u>\$3,500,000</u>
	Strategic Capacity (Roadway Expansion)	\$1,000,000	\$7,000,000 <u>\$10,000,000</u>
	Roadway Reconstruction/ Modernization	\$1,000,000	\$7,000,000
	Bridge Rehabilitation/Replacement	\$1,000,000	\$7,000,000
Transit / TDM	<u>Arterial Bus Rapid Transit Project</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>\$25,000,000</u>
	Transit Expansion	\$500,000	\$7,000,000
	Transit Modernization	\$100,000 <u>\$500,000</u>	\$7,000,000
	Travel Demand Management	\$75,000 <u>\$100,000</u>	\$500,000
Bicycle / Ped	Multiuse Trails and Bicycle Facilities	\$250,000	\$5,500,000 <u>\$4,000,000</u>
	Pedestrian Facilities	\$250,000	\$1,000,000
	Safe Routes to School	\$250,000	\$1,000,000

Comments received on funding minimums and maximums:

Comment	Comment Summary	Commenter
7	The proposed adjustments to the minimum and maximum project awards will have a positive impact.	10
8	The increase to the \$10 M for Roadway Expansion is inconsistent with the other categories – all categories are experiencing inflation.	8
9	One or more projects should be eligible for a \$5.5 million max in the multiuse trail application category.	2, 8
10	Support a \$10 M million maximum for bridge projects.	4

Bridge Funding Category Minimum

The Regional Solicitation was released for public comment with the \$10 million minimum set-aside for the Bridge category in total removed. The maximum award for a bridge project remains at \$7 million.

Comment received on bridge funding:

Comment	Comment Summary	Commenter
11	Support keeping the \$10 million minimum set-aside for the Bridge application category	4

Arterial Bus Rapid Transit Program and Transit New Market Guarantee

The Regional Solicitation was released for public comment with a new “Arterial Bus Rapid Transit Program” with up to \$25 million to fund large-scale regional transit projects and a total bus rapid transit funding maximum of \$32 million across all transit categories. Along with these changes, a “transit new market guarantee” was created to fund at least one project that is outside of Transit Market Areas 1 and 2 for at least one end of the project. Comments received related to the ABRT program and new market guarantee:

Comment	Comment Summary	Commenter
12	The creation of a new category specifically for Arterial Bus Rapid Transit precludes other agencies to compete for these funds. Support a broader interpretation of Bus Rapid Transit, which would allow multiple agencies to compete in this new category.	1, 4, 5, 9, 11
13	Supports the proposed Arterial BRT category.	6, 7, 8
14	The proposed \$25 million maximum for Arterial BRT projects and up to \$7 million for an additional BRT project selected through Transit Expansion of Transit Modernization categories leaves little funding for fixed route services.	1, 9, 11
15	The addition of the Arterial BRT category will reduce funding in other modal categories and limit the ability to improve the A-minor arterial roadway system, which is the primary system used by buses.	4, 10
16	Support creation of a Transit New Market guarantee.	1, 7, 8, 9, 11
17	If broader BRT is not feasible, award at least one project in Transit Expansion and at least one project in Transit Modernization to a Suburban Transit Association provider.	1, 4, 11

Long-Term Transit Operations

The Regional Solicitation was released for public comment with the following change in the qualifying requirements: “*The applicant must have the capital and operating funds necessary to implement the entire project ~~and commit to continuing the service or facility project beyond the initial three-year funding period for transit operating funds.~~*” Comments received related to long-term transit operations:

Comment	Comment Summary	Commenter
18	Reinstate the requirement that transit applicants must demonstrate financial capacity to operate projects beyond the life of awarded projects.	1, 9

Multiuse Trails and Bicycle Facilities Measures

The Regional Solicitation was released for public comment with the two changes related to scoring measures for Multiuse Trail and Bicycle Facilities:

- New Measure: In Measure 4A Deficiencies and Safety, points are awarded based on a project's place in the Regional Bicycle Barrier Crossing Study or status as a Major River Bicycle Barrier Crossing. This includes bonus points for multiple Tier 1 and 2 Crossings.
- Measure 2A Potential Usage: 50 points were shifted to the Potential Usage measure, bringing the measure up to 200 points. In the 2018 Solicitation, 50 points were given for a new measure on snow and ice control. This measure is proposed to be eliminated for 2020 and instead making snow and ice control a qualifying requirement. The 50 points are proposed to be shifted back to Potential Usage as in the 2014 and 2016 Solicitations point distribution.

Comments received related to Multiuse Trails and Bicycle Facilities:

Comment	Comment Summary	Commenter
19	Revise the new bonus point scoring added to criterion 4A (Deficiencies and Safety). Remove Part 2 scoring and bonus point option.	3
20	Revise and redistribute the 50 additional points proposed for criterion 2A Potential Usage to other measures. This measure of population and employment within 1-mile does not accurately capture facility usage in rural or rural center communities or for bicycle and pedestrian facilities that serve as the primary connection between communities.	3
21	Develop a process to update the RBTN map.	5, 6
22	Give multiuse trails that connect to an existing or future transitway station the full 200 points in the RBTN criteria.	5,6

Roadways and Spot Mobility Categories and Measures

The Regional Solicitation was released for public comment with a new "Spot Mobility" funding category meant to fund low-cost intersection improvement projects. In addition, changes were made to some of the scoring measures within the Roadways categories. Comments received related to the Roadway categories and measures:

Comment	Comment Summary	Commenter
23	The Spot Mobility category will be beneficial in allocating funding to small improvement projects that will provide significant value at lower costs	10
24	Support new emphasis given to pedestrian safety. However, 41% of scoring is still related to existing congestion and mitigation, which may counteract potential safety improvements.	6, 8
25	Safety scores based on travel speeds is counter-intuitive and has inverse relationship with crash severity and lacks context sensitivity with new state law allowing cities to set speed limits.	8
26	Consider the addition of negative points for projects that negatively impact non-motorized travel.	8
27	Scoring should be based upon new/improved pedestrian facilities, not for upgrading facilities to ADA standards.	8
28	Measures A and B in the roadway modernization/reconstruction category should both use daily person throughput	8
29	The measures have a continued focus on congestion, vehicle mobility, capacity expansion and highway investment which is counter to regional policy, climate change and greenhouse gas reduction.	8
30	There is a new roadway measure for pedestrian safety, however, most of the measures and points continue to emphasize travel time and congestion displacement.	8

General Comments

The Regional solicitation uses the results of regional studies in some of its scoring criteria and measures. General comments received, including comments related to the use of these studies and the process:

Comment	Comment Summary	Commenter
31	<p>Completed Council-led studies are used in the scoring criteria, but the results of these studies, in particular the maps, are often out-of-date. With no process to update these maps and rankings to reflect changing demographics, potential projects are unable to be considered for funding.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Add an option to allocate points for projects that meet the intent of the study map or used in the scoring criteria, specifically: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Give the at-grade intersection with the highest traffic volumes on Highway 36 the full 80 points from the PAICS and b. Roadways with a heavy commercial vehicle volume of 1,000 should receive the full 80 points from the Truck Freight Corridor study map. 2. Develop a process to update maps and investment rankings prior to each future regional solicitation, specifically including the RBTN map, Principal Arterial Intersection Conversion Study rankings, and Truck Freight Corridor Study map 	5
32	Support inclusion of the Bike Barriers Study results into the scoring	6
33	The 2020 Regional Solicitation process circumvented the role of technical committees.	4, 5



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October 30, 2019

Metropolitan Council
Transportation Advisory Board
Mayor James Hovland, TAB Chair
390 Robert Street North
Saint Paul, MN 55101

RE: 2020 Regional Solicitation Public Comment

Dear Chair Hovland and TAB Members:

As a partner in the regional transit system, the Minnesota Valley Transit Authority (MVTA) has grown to be the second largest provider in the state, with nearly three million rides annually. We are proud of our history and ability to use collaborative efforts to continue growing transit.

In coordination with the Suburban Transit Association, MVTA has been successful in lobbying for additional regional transit funding. We hope that our projects continue to be supported by the Metropolitan Council-led Regional Solicitation process as well. The Solicitation provides one of the only ways for suburban providers to meet growth projections of the Transportation Policy Plan – specifically employment growth of 50% by 2040 in the Suburban Transit Association service area (compared to 36% region-wide) and population growth of 36% (compared to 29% region-wide).

The proposed 2020 Regional Solicitation changes leave little room for fixed route, regular bus service to compete. The following bullets identify concerns with the draft Solicitation program, suggested revisions to the final 2020 application package, and areas of support.

- **Concern:** Creation of a category, specifically Arterial BRT, that is managed by one agency/transit provider is unprecedented.
Suggested revision: MVTA favors a broader interpretation of BRT that allows multiple agencies to compete for funds. If this is not feasible, MVTA requests TAB take a similar approach for suburban providers by awarding at least one project in Transit Expansion and at least one project in Transit Modernization to a Suburban Transit Association provider.

- **Concern:** The proposed \$25 million maximum for Arterial BRT projects and up to \$7 million for an additional BRT project selected through Transit Expansion or Transit Modernization categories (for a total of up to \$32 million to BRT projects) leaves little funding for fixed route, regular bus service. Based on historical distributions a little as \$8 million could remain for non-BRT projects.
Suggested revision: MVTA favors a broader interpretation of BRT that is inclusive of multiple providers, geographies, and a definition that satisfies the service intent of BRT (such as speed, reliability, use of transit advantages) so suburban transit providers could compete for the up to \$32 million set-aside to ABRT/BRT projects. MVTA also encourages TAB to reinstate the requirement that transit applicants must demonstrate financial capacity to operate projects beyond the life of awarded funds.
- **Support:** MVTA supports additional regional funding to transit whether through the proposal to increase the modal funding range of transit projects or to take an approach of over programming across all modes.
- **Support:** MVTA supports the creation of a Transit New Market guarantee.

MVTA looks forward to continuing to work together to grow and improve transit in the region. We encourage TAB to address the issues identified above in the final 2020 Regional Solicitation application package.

Respectfully,



Mayor William Droste
MVTA Board of Directors, Chair

C: Lisa Freese, TAC Chair
Paul Oehme, TAC Funding & Programming Chair
Elaine Koutsoukos, TAB Coordinator



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October 24, 2019

Mayor James Hovland, TAB Chair
 Transportation Advisory Board
 390 Robert Street North
 Saint Paul, MN 55101-1805

Subject: TAB Regional Solicitation BRT Program Feedback

Dear Chair Hovland and TAB Members,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the upcoming 2020 Regional Solicitation program. The Regional Solicitation Policy Work Group (PWG) discussed a number of complicated technical issues and was able to collaboratively and creatively fine-tune the Regional Solicitation program to best address the Region's needs in 2020. I would like to thank the members of the Policy Work Group, the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), the TAC Funding and Programming Committee and the staff for their efforts.

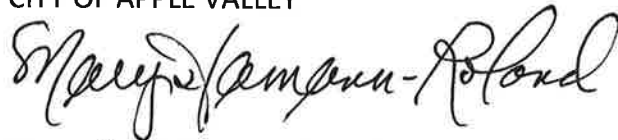
1. We support increasing the Transit Category funding by \$5 million, while maintaining the existing funding ranges of the Roadway and Bike/Pedestrian categories.
 - We propose restoring the Roadway category by \$4 million and the Bike/Pedestrian category by \$1 million.
 - Our strategic solution to increase the Transit funding category by \$5 million, is to redirect \$5 million from the Unique Projects Category for the 2020 Solicitation.
 - The 2020 Unique Projects funding category would be restored from previously allocated and unused regional solicitation project funds until fully replaced. We remain committed to the regional opportunities provided by the Unique Projects category.

2020 Regional Solicitation Comment Letter
Mayor Mary Hamann-Roland
October 24, 2019
Page 2

2. We support a \$4.0 million cap award on the Bicycle and Pedestrian category to enhance regional balance and expand the number of funded projects.
 - TAB is encouraged to include in the regional solicitation policy \$5.5 million for one large regionally significant project that scores over 800 points.

Sincerely,

CITY OF APPLE VALLEY

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Mary Hamann-Roland". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "M".

Mayor Mary Hamann-Roland
TAB Vice Chair



Randy Maluchnik
Office of County Commissioner
 Carver County Government Center
 Human Services Building
 602 East Fourth Street
 Chaska, MN 55318-1202
 Phone: 952 361-1510
 Fax: 952 361-1581

November 5, 2019

Mayor James Hovland, Chair
 Transportation Advisory Board
 Metropolitan Council
 390 Robert Street North
 Saint Paul, MN 55101-1805

SUBJECT: 2020 Regional Solicitation Public Comments

Dear Chair Hovland and TAB Members,

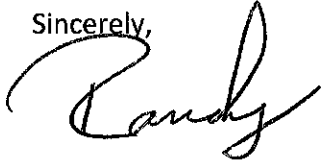
Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the 2020 Regional Solicitation application language and funding guidance for the distribution of federal transportation funds to local initiated projects for regional transportation needs. Carver County recognizes and appreciates the work put in by the members of the Policy Work Group, the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), the TAC Funding and Programming Committee, and the Metropolitan Council staff in this important area.

Carver County reviewed the proposed major changes, recognizes the potential critical impact of these changes on future funding awards, and respectfully requests consideration of the following for incorporation into the 2020 Regional Solicitation application language and funding guidance:

1. Maintain the mid-point funding ranges for the Road & Bridge Category and Bicycle and Pedestrian Category instead of decreasing the ranges for these categories by \$4 million and \$1 million, respectively. Needs in all transportation funding categories are increasing, and this change will likely eliminate funding for at least one project from each of the aforementioned categories.
2. Eliminate the 2.5% setaside for the Unique Project category. The Unique Project category bypasses the technical standards and regional vetting process developed and required as part of the regular Regional Solicitation process based on Transportation Policy Plan guidance.
3. Revise the new two-part and bonus point scoring system added to Criterion 4A. Deficiencies and Safety for the Multiuse Trails and Bicycle Facilities Category. Remove Part 2: Regional Bicycle Barrier Crossing Improvements and Major River Bicycle Barrier Crossings scoring and bonus point option. Review and consider the recommendation from the Regional Bicycle Barrier Study work group and TAC Funding & Programming.

4. Revise and redistribute the allocation of 50 additional points to Criterion 2A. Potential Usage – Existing population and employment within 1-mile in the Multiuse Trails and Bicycle Facilities Category. This measure does not accurately capture facility usage in Rural or Rural Center communities or for bicycle and pedestrian facilities that serve as the primary connection between communities. Allocating additional points to this category further disadvantages applicants outside Urban Center communities.

Sincerely,



Randy Maluchnik
Carver County Board Chair

cc: Lyndon Robjent, P.E., Public Works Director/County Engineer
Elaine Koutsoukos, Metropolitan Council, TAB Coordinator



SCOTT COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

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November 5, 2019

Mayor James Hovland, Chair
Transportation Advisory Board
Metropolitan Council
390 Robert Street
Saint Paul MN 55101

RE: 2020 Regional Solicitation Criteria Comments

Dear Chair Hovland and Members of the Transportation Advisory Board:

We appreciate the opportunity to be involved in the Transportation Advisory Board (TAB) and to be able to comment on the criteria for the 2020 regional solicitation. We have comments in two areas (shift in funds and the process utilized) that we wish to share with the Transportation Advisory Board:

1. Shifting of funds in two major categories:

A. Shifting funding away from highways and bridges which is the primary mode of travel in the region.

- i. The proposed shift of \$4 million from highways to transit is concerning. The highway system is the backbone of the overall transportation system in this region. It provides:
 1. Critical access to jobs in our region
 2. Movement of freight which keeps our economy thriving
 3. Provides access for the bus system in our region
 4. Provides the right of way for trail and walk construction increasing the pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure

Recent data shows that as our economy continues to grow, so does congestion. This demand on our highways greatly increases the needs for our stagnant regional highway system. Besides the overall metro area growth, there are still large parts of the region where vehicle travel is the only option for our residents and businesses. The Transportation Policy Plan (TPP) notes that the Regional Highway System makes up only 2,700 of the region's 17,700 miles (15%), but carries most of the region's motor vehicle traffic (80% of average daily vehicle miles traveled), and 53% of all bus miles traveled.

The regional solicitation is a key tool to leveraging funds for MnDOT, Cities and Counties to fund impactful projects on the regional system which as noted above carries the majority of our regional trips. We would request that highways receive a minimum of 60 percent of the funding available in the 2020 regional solicitation. This would be consistent with historical funding levels.

- ii. Bridges are critical elements of the regional and overall transportation system in the metro area. This region was built on rivers and to sustain our standard of living, it is critical that these bridges receive federal funds. Several of the regional bridges, especially large ones owned by Counties, are in need of replacement. We support continuing the \$10 million minimum and increasing the per project max up to \$10 million to assist local governments that have budget buster bridges in need of replacement. This would help provide sufficient funding to these large regional bridges and take pressure off the legislature to earmark funding in the local bridge replacement program, which has a current back log of deficient bridges statewide totaling \$90 million with over half of those bridges in the 7 county metropolitan area.

B. Development of a Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) program focused on Arterial BRT development resulting in the exclusion of some BRT lines in the Transportation Policy Plan from eligibility.

- i. We have concern about the ABRT program that emerged into the criteria. We feel that all BRT systems should be eligible for this program. The proposed restriction of those BRT projects, under the Met Council staff recommendation not allowing projects that have met eligibility under the new starts and small starts programs; leads to the development of the current proposal which results in an entitlement program for the Metro Transit ABRT program. We support Met Council's ABRT program to modernize existing high productivity transit routes with new technology, improved bus stops and limited stops to promote faster service.

The intent of the staff's recommendation to have access to a larger pot of money is understandable, but it should not be exclusive to only a limited set of ABRT lines. All BRT lines that are in the TPP should be able to compete for funding provided under this category, regardless of whether they are eligible for new starts or small starts funding.

- ii. There should continue to be a way for suburban bus routes to compete for new transit funding for express and fixed route service to meet demands generated by population and job growth. We support the concept of a suburban allocation. With several congested river crossing barriers, transit helps relieve congestion and assists in improving access to suburban jobs which are often sought by lower income residents, living in the central cities and first ring suburbs. While not under the purview of the TAB, we think for the suburban transit system to grow, it would be beneficial for the regionally allocated-MVST to be structured so that suburban areas are allocated a share based on population growth.

2. Process utilized in the development of the Regional Solicitation Application criteria

- A. The Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) has been set up to assist the TAB in the development of policy. TAC's membership includes City, County, Met Council, and state agencies, including representation from both Metro Transit and the suburban transit providers. These agency staff are accustomed to providing policy alternatives for their elected boards and are expected to play that role as part of the 3C process to develop policy alternatives for the Transportation Advisory Board.

Recommendations on the Arterial Bus Rapid Transit Program were taken by Metropolitan Council staff directly to TAB rather than brought through the Technical Advisory Committee process for consideration and input. As both the planning agency and the largest operating agency for the region, we see this direct communication by the Council's transportation staff as a conflict of interest and a disregard of the technical committee's role in the process. The TAC/TAB process has a long standing history at the Metropolitan Council. When staff experts of all agencies on the TAC are engaged in the process of helping the TAB develop policy, we often find a better balance.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment. The work of the Transportation Advisory Board is critical to meeting the requirements of the Metropolitan Area in distributing this nearly \$180 million of funding in 2024 and 2025. This funding has historically been put to good use by all of the recipient agencies in building a better integrated transportation system, but the process continues to become more complicated, expensive to apply, and ultimately more costly to develop and deliver federal projects for all agencies. We would offer that a major overhaul should be considered prior to the next solicitation that focuses funding into integrated regional transportation projects based on the 2040 Comprehensive Plans that are required by the Metropolitan Council.

Sincerely,



County Commissioner Barb Weckman Brekke, Chair
District 1



County Commissioner Thomas Wolf
District 2



County Commissioner Michael Beard
District 3



County Commissioner Dave Beer
District 4



County Commissioner Jon Ulrich
District 5



November 6, 2019

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Metropolitan Council, Transportation Advisory Board
 Mayor James Hovland, TAB Chair
 390 Robert Street North
 Saint Paul, MN 55101

RE: 2020 Regional Solicitation Public Comment

Dear Chair Hovland and TAB Members:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on proposed updates to the 2020 Regional Solicitation application and scoring criteria. I am responding as Chair of the Washington County Board of Commissioners and the Washington County Transportation Advisory Board (TAB) representative.

The Regional Solicitation is an important source of funding for Washington County to improve and maintain components of the regional transportation system that are within its borders. We appreciate the Transportation Advisory Board's commitment to distributing funds across the region within the guidance of Thrive MSP 2040.

Our comments on the solicitation center around three themes: process, the new arterial bus rapid transit program, and the limitations placed on projects not found on Metropolitan Council study maps.

Process

TAB has a long history of developing its policies and funding criteria around sound technical input. As an elected official I often turn to experts in the field for technical recommendations. Over the last year, I have witnessed TAB circumvent its longstanding technical committees. For example, most recommendations brought to the Regional Solicitation Policymaker Workgroup were developed and presented directly to TAB by Metropolitan Council staff without any technical or outside input, which disregards the technical committee's role in the TAB process. The Regional Solicitation process is better served when the technical committees are engaged. I would like to see all future changes to the Regional Solicitation brought through the technical committees that we have historically relied on for recommendations.

Bus Rapid Transit

The creation of a bus rapid transit funding program within the Regional Solicitation is an exciting opportunity for the region to tackle major transit investments. Washington County supports this initiative, but requests that all bus rapid transit projects be allowed to participate regardless of whether they are arterial, highway or dedicated guideway. Other regional transit projects have received significant funding through the Regional Solicitation process. For example, the Green Line Extension has received over \$20 million in Regional Solicitation funds. This is the first year that Gold Line will be eligible for Regional Solicitation funds, and Washington County is disappointed that it will not have the same opportunity simply because it will be built in a dedicated guideway rather than within an arterial road.

Technical Comments on Funding Criteria

Washington County has several technical comments on specific funding criteria. I directed staff to summarize these comments and the requested changes in the attachment. In general, the comments convey concern over how Metropolitan Council studies are being incorporated into the Regional Solicitation. The maps produced by these studies are used in the scoring criteria and have a significant impact on a project's ability to compete. However, there is currently no process to update these maps to reflect changing demographics, recent and planned investments, and new data. Washington County has made multiple requests to update the maps used in the Regional Solicitation. All requests have been denied citing the lack of process to do so. As a result, TAB is using maps created in 2017 (with data that is even older) to make 2025 transportation investment decisions. Without a process in place to update these maps prior to each solicitation, the solicitation's impact on the regional transportation system is being diminished. To remedy this situation, we have the following request with additional details provided in the attachment authored by staff.

1. Add an option to allocate points for projects that meet the intent of the study map used in scoring criteria, but were not included on the map due to study limitations or changing circumstances.
2. Develop a process to update study maps and investment rankings prior to each future regional solicitation.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. We look forward to the 2020 regional solicitation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Stanley A. Karwoski". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'S' and 'K'.

Stan Karwoski, Washington County Board Chair

Regional Bicycle Trail Network (RBTN) Map (2017)

Concern

The Regional Bicycle Trail Network (RBTN) is worth up to 200 points or 20% of the possible points in the multiuse trail funding category. Since the RBTN adoption in 2017, Washington County has requested a process for updating the RBTN based on changing demographics, recent and planned investments, and new data. Most recently, in June 2019, Washington County requested an addition to the RBTN, a new Tier 1 Alignment that parallels the Gold Line Bus Rapid Transit corridor. This new alignment would provide important bicycle connections between major activity centers and station locations. The request was denied, noting there is no process for updating the RBTN.

There are three RBTN Tier 1 alignments in Washington County, two of which are already constructed with local funds before the RBTN was adopted. The third Tier 1 alignment is a trail along County State Aid Highway (CSAH 12). It was submitted as a candidate project in the multi-use trail category through the 2018 regional solicitation. It was not selected for funding.

The majority of the RBTN in Washington County is Tier 2 alignments. Many of these alignments are under MnDOT jurisdiction. More importantly, there are no RBTN Tier 2 alignments in Washington County in population and employment centers large enough to compete with Minneapolis and Saint Paul, which is also 20% of the funding criteria.

Without a process to add/update alignments to the RBTN, Washington County cannot compete in the multi-use trail category in the regional solicitation. No project on the current map can win based on the current funding criteria and the 2017 map. **It is critical that prior to each solicitation, any map used to score and rank projects is updated with local input.**

Request

1. Washington County requests that multiuse trail projects connecting to an existing or future transitway station receive the full 200 points in the RBTN criteria.
2. Washington County requests a process for updating the RBTN map before the 2022 Regional Solicitation.

Principal Arterial Intersection Conversion Map (2017)

Concern

The map of intersection grade-separation priorities is used to score and rank projects in the regional solicitation with up to 80 points for a high priority intersection, nearly 10% of the possible points. There were 4 intersections in Washington County included in the study, all along Highway 36, none are ranked high priority. Congestion, truck traffic, and safety hazards on Highway 36 have increased significantly since the opening of the Saint Croix River Crossing in late 2017. At the time the intersection grade-separation priority map was adopted in February 2017, the bridge had not yet opened and data was not available to capture its impact. Washington County has requested that Metropolitan Council update the intersection ranking map to include the growing impact of the Saint Croix River Crossing. This request was denied, noting there is no process for updating the map. **It is**

critical that prior to each solicitation, any map used to score and rank projects is updated with local input.

Request

1. Given the unique situation of the Saint Croix River Crossing opening post study, Washington County requests that the at-grade-intersection on Highway 36 under Washington County jurisdiction with the highest traffic volumes be given the full 80 points made possible by the Principal Arterial Intersection Conversion Study.
2. Washington County requests a process for updating the rankings in the Principal Arterial Intersection Conversion Study before the 2022 Regional Solicitation.

Truck Freight Corridor Map (2017)

Concern

The Truck Freight Corridor Study was completed in 2017 with the intent to prioritize the most significant regional truck highway corridors in the region. This study was adopted into the Metropolitan Council's 2018 Transportation Policy Plan update. A map of truck corridors from the study is used to score and rank projects in the regional solicitation, with 80, 60 and 40 points possible for projects along Tier 1, 2 or 3 truck corridors respectively. Ten points are awarded for projects that intersect a corridor, and zero points are awarded for projects not along nor intersecting a truck corridor. All roadway expansion and modernization projects funded in the Regional Solicitation in 2018 received full or partial truck corridor points with the exception of the Helmo-Bielenberg Bridge, which was funded after Washington County appealed.

There are five truck corridors in Washington County, all under MnDOT jurisdiction – I-94, I-694, I-494, and Highways 8, 36 and 61. Washington County has no plans to make improvements to these MnDOT investments beyond an interchange at Manning Ave. at this time.

Washington County requested that a few hundred yards of Century Ave. that connect I-694 to a major Fed Ex shipping distribution center to I-694 be added to the map as a truck corridor so that Century Ave improvements could compete for funding. This request was denied, noting there is no process for updating the map. At the time of its adoption there was no indication that the map would be used so rigidly for scoring such that short segments not included on the map would eliminate a project's competitiveness. **It is critical that prior to each solicitation, any map used to score and rank projects is updated with local input.**

Request

1. Washington County requests that roadways with a Heavy Commercial Annual Average Daily Traffic (HCAADT) of 1,000 or more be eligible for the full 80 points allocated to projects on the Truck Freight Corridor Study map.
2. Washington County requests a process for updating the Truck Freight Corridor Study map before the 2022 Regional Solicitation.

November 6, 2019

Metropolitan Council
 Transportation Advisory Board
 Mayor James Hovland, TAB Chair
 390 Robert Street North
 Saint Paul, MN 55101

RE: 2020 Regional Solicitation Public Comment

Dear Chair Hovland and TAB Members:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on proposed updates to the 2020 Regional Solicitation application and scoring criteria.

East Metro Strong is a partnership between Ramsey and Washington Counties, six east metro cities, and regional employers, working to improve transit and transportation choices in the east metro. Like the Metropolitan Council, we see transit not only as transportation, but as a foundation of a healthy, connected community.

The goal of the Regional Solicitation is “to meet regional transportation needs.” Those needs, of course, change over time, and we appreciate the Transportation Advisory Board’s work to update funding categories and criteria as needs change, and as we gain a better understanding of ongoing needs.

We particularly applaud the proposed new emphasis on improving pedestrian safety (Add a new pedestrian safety measure in the roadway funding categories) and overcoming barriers to bicycle connectivity (Integrate the Regional Bicycle Barriers Study).

As the TAB reviews changes to the solicitation, our primary request is that the Solicitation and its criteria fairly evaluate projects that respond to new regional needs and opportunities. We understand that the region has an interest in advancing projects related to existing Metropolitan Council ‘anticipated system’ maps. However, by their nature, these maps do not necessarily reflect changing demographics, recent and planned investments, and new data. Under current and proposed criteria, the Metropolitan Council would use maps created in 2017 (with much older data) to make 2025 investment decisions.

We highlight one negative impact of this approach—to bicycle connections to transit—in particular, and also ask that the TAB consider a broader concern with the proposed new arterial BRT category.

Regional Bicycle Trail Network Map

The Regional Bicycle Trail Network (RBTN) map is worth 20% of the possible points in the multiuse trail funding category. Since the RBTN adoption in 2017:

- The Metropolitan Council has added the Gold Line Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) to the regional Transportation Policy Plan, and
- Washington County has developed a new important new bicycle facility that serves the Gold Line corridor. The new alignment would provide important bicycle connections between major activity centers and station locations.

Given those changes, Washington County requested a process for updating the RBTN that would recognize those planned investments. The request was denied, noting there is no process for updating the RBTN.

Without a process to add/update alignments to the RBTN, the RBTN cannot perform its intended function in helping guide regional investments. In particular, although it is an adopted regional priority to use bicycles to connect to regional transit, these rules mean that bicycle facilities in the Gold Line corridor simply cannot compete in the multi-use trail category in the regional solicitation.

This is clearly contrary to the goals of Thrive 2040 overall, the goals of the Regional Solicitation in general, and the goals of the proposed changes to the Regional Solicitation in particular.

Suggestion/request

1. Multiuse trail projects connecting to an existing or future transitway station receive the full 200 points in the RBTN criteria.
2. Update the RBTN map before the 2022 Regional Solicitation.

Arterial BRT Map

We support the proposed new “arterial bus rapid transit project” funding category. Arterial Bus Rapid Transit has proven to be a cost-effective way to provide high-quality service to more people, which then leads to substantial increases in ridership.

Metro Transit plans to update its current planned aBRT system map. While that update will not be complete before the 2020 solicitation, we want to ensure that it is complete in time for the 2022 solicitation, and that a variety of potential types and locations of corridors are examined. These should include, for example, Century Avenue.

Thank you for your work, and for the opportunity to comment. We look forward to the 2020 Regional Solicitation.

Sincerely,



Will Schroer
Executive Director



November 6, 2019

Mayor James Hovland, Chair
Transportation Advisory Board
C/O Metropolitan Council
390 Robert Street N.
Saint Paul, MN 55101

Dear Chair Hovland:

Metro Transit appreciates the work of the Transportation Advisory Board to develop a Regional Solicitation that furthers the region's goals for transit.

Metro Transit supports the transit changes in the public comment draft, including the creation of the arterial bus rapid transit (ABRT) category which allows up to \$25 million dedicated for ABRT, up to \$7 million for other BRT projects, and the New Market Guarantee. Our experience with the METRO A Line and C Line is that speed, reliability and amenities attract new riders; we have experienced over 30 percent ridership growth in the METRO A Line corridor since its inception. This change will allow Metro Transit to continue investing in our ABRT program, which in turn strengthens our region's transit network.

The proposal to create an ABRT category will improve funding predictability, supporting growth in the ABRT network across our region. This is a significant improvement over the current process. The current process provides for limited and specific transit expansion or modernization improvements in ABRT corridors (e.g., buses, technology, bus stops, service) across multiple categories and multiple years. This means the funding becomes fragmented over projects and years. This creates uncertainty in both funding and project development/implementation timing.

The new ABRT category will allow Metro Transit to more effectively advance our ABRT program and will also provide expansion and modernization transit projects and new market projects more opportunities to secure funding. Overall, we believe this new approach will improve regional balance in transit investment throughout the metro.

Metro Transit also supports the creation of a new unique projects funding category to capture the new and evolving transportation services and facilities that support regional goals but do not fit into the existing categories of Transit Expansion, Transit Modernization or Travel Demand Management. Shared mobility services and strategic capital facility projects supporting shared mobility will reduce demand for single-occupant vehicle trips and expand transportation options for those without reliable access to automobiles.

A service of the Metropolitan Council

Regional investment in these unique projects is essential to their success. These projects often rely on multi-agency coordination and/or public-private partnerships. The broad support that is reflected through Regional Solicitation funding is a great marker for innovative projects that have a high likelihood for success.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide public comment on these important changes.

Sincerely,



Wes Kooistra
General Manager

November 6, 2019

Elaine Koutsoukos
TAB Coordinator
390 Robert St
St Paul MN 55101

Ms. Koutsoukos,

Please find attached staff level comments from the City of Minneapolis on the proposed 2020 Regional Solicitation. The City of Minneapolis welcomes the opportunity to comment on how federal transportation funds are allocated to local projects throughout the region and we appreciate the opportunity to work with Metropolitan Council staff and local partner agencies across the region to guide the Regional Solicitation process. We value the time and effort that staff from the Metropolitan Council and local partner agencies have spent attending both regular committee meetings and the policy workgroups. This work will help address deficiencies in the process, refine a process to integrate equity more directly into the application process, provide new funding opportunities, and adapt to changing transportation needs across the region.

As we submit these comments to you, we would like to call out one area of which Minneapolis is particularly supportive. We are very supportive of the proposed ABRT funding category. This new category is forward thinking and will help the region to advance rapid transit service in a reliable and systematic way. Transit moves the most people in the most efficient way possible and must be at the core of any strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions related to transportation.

The rest of the solicitation package offers new scoring opportunities that seem counter to previous solicitation packages and to regional policy. We generally feel that awarding multimodal points for upgrading facilities to ADA standards, which is required by law, is a low threshold for measuring improvements. We are also concerned that the proposed Spot Mobility category is taking a very narrow view as compared to a system-wide perspective and related scoring methodology. And lastly, it can't be overstated that construction costs are rising for all projects not only for expansion projects.

Our detailed comments are attached and if you have any questions on these, please contact me directly.

Sincerely,



Jenifer Hager
Director of Transportation Planning and Programming
Minneapolis Public Works

cc: Council Member Kevin Reich, TAB Member and Robin Hutcheson, Director of Minneapolis Public Works

Attachment: Minneapolis Regional Solicitation Comments – 2020.docx

Regional Solicitation 2024-2025

Roadways

1. Traffic Management Technologies

- None.

2. Spot Mobility

- 41% of the scoring is related to existing congestion and mitigation, which may counteract potential safety improvements, which is counter to added emphasis on pedestrian safety
- Being scored on travel speeds for safety is counter-intuitive and has an inverse relationship with crash severity and lacks context sensitivity with new state law that allows cities to set speed limits
- If a project decreases localized congestion and displaces it nearby, how is that considered? Expansion projects often induce regional VMT, regional emissions, displace congestion to other pinchpoints, etc.
- Consider negative points for projects creating and/or exacerbating barriers for non-motorized users. Some projects could trigger need for future solicitation application to mitigate expansion projects? (See equity scoring example)
- Projects should not be awarded multimodal points for upgrading facilities to ADA standards, that is required by law and is a low threshold for measuring improvements. Points should be focused on new and/or improved facilities, such as trails, medians, bumpouts, traffic control devices, etc.

3. Strategic Capacity / Expansion

- \$10M max award is inconsistent with funding in other categories. **Construction costs are increasing across all funding categories.**
- Mn GO: Build to a maintainable scale and don't overbuild. Make transportation decisions that minimize and reduce total greenhouse gas emissions. 30% reduction by 2025.
- MnDOT Transportation Asset Management Plan (2019):
 - MnDOT also expects construction costs to grow faster than revenue, resulting in lower purchasing power for the state
 - MnDOT is shifting from a builder to a maintainer of the system
 - Per capita VMT is projected to remain flat
- If a project decreases localized congestion and displaces it nearby, how is that considered? Expansion projects often induce regional VMT, regional emissions, displace congestion to other pinchpoints, etc.
- Consider negative points for projects creating and/or exacerbating barriers for non-motorized users. Some projects could trigger need for future solicitation application to mitigate expansion projects? (See equity scoring example)
- Projects should not be awarded multimodal points for upgrading facilities to ADA standards, that is required by law and is a low threshold for measuring improvements. Points should be focused on new and/or improved facilities, such as trails, medians, bumpouts, traffic control devices, etc.

4. Reconstruction/Modernization

- Usage – Measures A and B should both use daily person throughput.
- Projects should not be awarded multimodal points for upgrading facilities to ADA standards, that is required by law and is a low threshold for measuring improvements. Points should be focused on new and/or improved facilities, such as trails, medians, bumpouts, traffic control devices, etc.

5. Bridges

- None

Transit

1. Arterial Bus Rapid Transit

- Current process allows specific transit expansion or modernization improvements in ABRT corridors (i.e. buses, technology, bus stops, service) across multiple categories, and multiple years and is typically not enough resource to build ABRT. This new category creates more certainty for funding, project development, and implementation.
- A Line and C Line have very high growth in ridership and proven very popular with customers and the neighborhoods they serve.
- Removes over-competing for limited funds for transit improvements along ABRT corridors, and provides confidence to other transit projects that there are competitive categories for them to win funding.
- ABRT corridors will be guided by Network Next <https://www.metrotransit.org/network-next> in a comprehensive and public way.
- Allows for regional balance and opportunity for a variety of transit investments, with at least one transit project in a “new transit market”

2. Transit Expansion

- Allows up to \$7 million for Highway and Dedicated Guideway BRT projects throughout the region.

3. Transit Modernization

- Allows up to \$7 million for Highway and Dedicated Guideway BRT projects throughout the region.

4. Travel Demand Management

- none

Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities

1. Multiuse Trails and Bicycle Facilities

- Decreases max from \$5.5M to \$4M, in the same cycle Capacity Expansion is increased to \$10M
- Certain projects should be eligible for \$5.5M award that are critical regional barriers and/or score above a certain percentile

2. Pedestrian Facilities

- None

3. Safe Routes to School

- None

Other Notes:

- Continued focus on congestion, vehicle mobility, capacity expansion, and highway investments. Many of these are counter to regional policy, climate change, greenhouse gas reduction targets, and focus on vehicles as compared to a strong transportation system promoting transit and non-motorized connectivity.
- There was an emphasis to add a new pedestrian safety measure in the roadway funding categories to emphasize the regional need for improved pedestrian safety. However, if most of the scoring is still rewarding localized travel times and congestion displacement applicants are still compelled to scope projects that will receive funding.

Regional Solicitation 2024-2025

Roadways

1. Traffic Management Technologies

- None.

2. Spot Mobility

- 41% of the scoring is related to existing congestion and mitigation, which may counteract potential safety improvements, which is counter to added emphasis on pedestrian safety
- Being scored on travel speeds for safety is counter-intuitive and has an inverse relationship with crash severity and lacks context sensitivity with new state law that allows cities to set speed limits
- If a project decreases localized congestion and displaces it nearby, how is that considered? Expansion projects often induce regional VMT, regional emissions, displace congestion to other pinchpoints, etc.
- Consider negative points for projects creating and/or exacerbating barriers for non-motorized users. Some projects could trigger need for future solicitation application to mitigate expansion projects? (See equity scoring example)
- Projects should not be awarded multimodal points for upgrading facilities to ADA standards, that is required by law and is a low threshold for measuring improvements. Points should be focused on new and/or improved facilities, such as trails, medians, bumpouts, traffic control devices, etc.

3. Strategic Capacity / Expansion

- \$10M max award is inconsistent with funding in other categories. **Construction costs are increasing across all funding categories.**
- Mn GO: Build to a maintainable scale and don't overbuild. Make transportation decisions that minimize and reduce total greenhouse gas emissions. 30% reduction by 2025.
- MnDOT Transportation Asset Management Plan (2019):
 - MnDOT also expects construction costs to grow faster than revenue, resulting in lower purchasing power for the state
 - MnDOT is shifting from a builder to a maintainer of the system
 - Per capita VMT is projected to remain flat
- If a project decreases localized congestion and displaces it nearby, how is that considered? Expansion projects often induce regional VMT, regional emissions, displace congestion to other pinchpoints, etc.
- Consider negative points for projects creating and/or exacerbating barriers for non-motorized users. Some projects could trigger need for future solicitation application to mitigate expansion projects? (See equity scoring example)
- Projects should not be awarded multimodal points for upgrading facilities to ADA standards, that is required by law and is a low threshold for measuring improvements. Points should be focused on new and/or improved facilities, such as trails, medians, bumpouts, traffic control devices, etc.

4. Reconstruction/Modernization

- Usage – Measures A and B should both use daily person throughput.
- Projects should not be awarded multimodal points for upgrading facilities to ADA standards, that is required by law and is a low threshold for measuring improvements. Points should be focused on new and/or improved facilities, such as trails, medians, bumpouts, traffic control devices, etc.

5. Bridges

- None

Transit

1. Arterial Bus Rapid Transit

- Current process allows specific transit expansion or modernization improvements in ABRT corridors (i.e. buses, technology, bus stops, service) across multiple categories, and multiple years and is typically not enough resource to build ABRT. This new category creates more certainty for funding, project development, and implementation.
- A Line and C Line have very high growth in ridership and proven very popular with customers and the neighborhoods they serve.
- Removes over-competing for limited funds for transit improvements along ABRT corridors, and provides confidence to other transit projects that there are competitive categories for them to win funding.
- ABRT corridors will be guided by Network Next <https://www.metrotransit.org/network-next> in a comprehensive and public way.
- Allows for regional balance and opportunity for a variety of transit investments, with at least one transit project in a “new transit market”

2. Transit Expansion

- Allows up to \$7 million for Highway and Dedicated Guideway BRT projects throughout the region.

3. Transit Modernization

- Allows up to \$7 million for Highway and Dedicated Guideway BRT projects throughout the region.

4. Travel Demand Management

- none

Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities

1. Multiuse Trails and Bicycle Facilities

- Decreases max from \$5.5M to \$4M, in the same cycle Capacity Expansion is increased to \$10M
- Certain projects should be eligible for \$5.5M award that are critical regional barriers and/or score above a certain percentile

2. Pedestrian Facilities

- None

3. Safe Routes to School

- None

Other Notes:

- Continued focus on congestion, vehicle mobility, capacity expansion, and highway investments. Many of these are counter to regional policy, climate change, greenhouse gas reduction targets, and focus on vehicles as compared to a strong transportation system promoting transit and non-motorized connectivity.
- There was an emphasis to add a new pedestrian safety measure in the roadway funding categories to emphasize the regional need for improved pedestrian safety. However, if most of the scoring is still rewarding localized travel times and congestion displacement applicants are still compelled to scope projects that will receive funding.

November 8, 2019

Metropolitan Council
Transportation Advisory Board
Mayor James Hovland, TAB Chair
390 Robert Street North
Saint Paul, MN 55101

RE: 2020 Regional Solicitation Public Comment

Dear Chair Hovland and TAB Members:

As a partner in the regional transit system, the Minnesota Valley Transit Authority (MVTA) has grown to be the second largest provider in the state, with nearly three million rides annually. We are proud of the collaboration for transit that this organization has brought south of the river.

In coordination with Suburban Transit Association, MVTA has been successful in lobbying for additional regional transit funding. We hope that their projects continue to be supported by the Metropolitan Council-led Regional Solicitation process as well. The Solicitation provides one of the only ways for suburban providers to meet growth projections of the Transportation Policy Plan – specifically employment growth of 50% by 2040 in the Suburban Transit Association service area (compared to 36% region-wide) and population growth of 36% (compared to 29% region-wide).

The proposed 2020 Regional Solicitation changes leave little room for fixed route, regular bus service to compete. The following bullets identify concerns with the draft Solicitation program as raised by MVTA and supported by the City of Burnsville. Suggested revisions to the final 2020 application package and areas of support are as follows:

- **Concern:** Creation of a category, specifically Arterial BRT, that is managed by one agency/transit provider is unprecedented.
Suggested revision: The City of Burnsville favors a broader interpretation of BRT that allows multiple agencies to compete for funds. If this is not feasible, it is requested that the TAB take a similar approach for suburban providers by awarding at least one project in Transit Expansion and at least one project in Transit Modernization to a Suburban Transit Association provider.

- **Concern:** The proposed \$25 million maximum for Arterial BRT projects and up to \$7 million for an additional BRT project selected through Transit Expansion or Transit Modernization categories (for a total of up to \$32 million to BRT projects) leaves little funding for fixed route, regular bus service. Based on historical distributions as little as \$8 million could remain for non-BRT projects.
Suggested revision: The City of Burnsville favors a broader interpretation of BRT that is inclusive of multiple providers, geographies, and a definition that satisfies the service intent of BRT (such as speed, reliability, use of transit advantages) so suburban transit providers could compete for up to \$32 million set-aside to ABRT/BRT projects. The City of Burnsville also encourages TAB to reinstate the requirement that transit applicants must demonstrate financial capacity to operate projects beyond the life of awarded funds.
- **Support:** The City of Burnsville supports additional regional funding to transit whether through the proposal to increase the modal funding range of transit projects or to take an approach of over programming across all modes.
- **Support:** The City of Burnsville supports the creation of a Transit New Market guarantee.

The City of Burnsville, along with our transit provider MVTA, looks forward to continuing to work together to grow and improve transit in the region. We encourage TAB to address the issues identified above in the final 2020 Regional Solicitation application package.

Respectfully,



Melanie Mesko Lee
Burnsville City Manager

C: Lisa Freese, TAC Chair
Paul Oehme, TAC Funding & Programming Chair
Elaine Koutsoukos, TAB Coordinator

November 8, 2019

Ms. Molly Cummings, Interim Chair
Metropolitan Council
390 Robert Street North
St. Paul, MN 55101

Re: DRAFT 2020 Regional Solicitation

Dear Ms. Cummings:

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on the draft application, instructions and qualifying criteria documents for the upcoming 2020 Regional Solicitation. As you know, federal funding secured through this program is a critical component of Anoka County's highway improvement program.

First, I would like to call attention to several of the constructive and positive revisions being proposed. One of the proposed changes that will have a significant positive impact on projects in the region is the adjustment of the minimum and maximum funding amounts for each modal category. We feel Met Council staff, members of TAB and TAC, and the several subcommittees involved in the update process took a thorough look at past project applications, funding trends and current construction costs in determining the proper thresholds. We agree with proposed funding ranges.

Another item that warrants acknowledgement is the introduction of the Spot Mobility category. In the past, at-grade spot improvement projects have been overshadowed by large, glamorous interchange improvement projects. While we strongly support allocating funding to projects that address the highest needs, this new category will help allocate funding toward small improvement projects that maximize safety and operational benefits at lower costs. We are in support of the proposed changes within the Roadway category (see Table 3 below), including the renamed Roadway Expansion category (now Strategic Capacity), which now has an increased maximum award of \$10M per project.

Table 3: Regional Solicitation Funding Award Minimums and Maximums

Modal Categories	Regional Solicitation		
	Application Categories	Minimum Federal Award	Maximum Federal Award
Roadways Including Multimodal Elements	Traffic Management Technologies (Roadway System Management)	\$250,000	\$703,500,000
	Spot Mobility and Safety	\$1,000,000	\$3,500,000
	Strategic Capacity (Roadway Expansion)	\$1,000,000	\$710,000,000
	Roadway Reconstruction/ Modernization and Spot Mobility	\$1,000,000	\$7,000,000
	Bridge Rehabilitation/Replacement	\$1,000,000	\$7,000,000
Transit and TDM Projects	Arterial Bus Rapid Transit Project	N/A	\$25,000,000
	Transit Expansion	\$500,000	\$7,000,000
	Transit Modernization	\$100,500,000	\$7,000,000
	Travel Demand Management (TDM)	\$75,100,000	\$500,000
Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities	Multiuse Trails and Bicycle Facilities	\$250,000	\$5,540,000,000
	Pedestrian Facilities	\$250,000	\$1,000,000
	Safe Routes to School (Infrastructure Projects)	\$250,000	\$1,000,000

One proposed change that we are very concerned about is the proposal to reduce funding in the Roadway and Bicycle and Pedestrian Improvement categories to fund the new Arterial Bus Rapid Transit application category as shown in Table 2 (below) of the draft solicitation.

Table 2: Modal Funding Levels*

	Roadways Including Multimodal Elements	Transit and TDM	Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities	Total
Modal Funding Levels	Range of 48.46% - 68.65% Range of \$86M 83M - \$122M 117M Midpoint \$100M	Range of 22.25% - 22.35% Range of \$40M 45M - \$58M 63M Midpoint \$54M	Range of 19.9% -20% Range of \$18M 16M - \$36M Midpoint \$26M	100% \$180M (Est)*

** 2.5% (\$4M-\$5M) will be set aside for unique projects out of the total funds available, leaving the remaining funds to be distributed to the above modes within the percentage ranges shown. Amounts shown assume that some level of overprogramming will occur, but TAB will determine the exact amount as part of project selection.*

This proposed reallocation will limit our ability to improve the A Minor Arterial system, which is, as should be pointed out, the primary roadway system used by Metro Transit to provide service. It is referenced in material for the draft solicitation that the rationale for the allocation shift is to provide additional funding to the Transit and TDM to achieve more projects (i.e., \$7M for non-BRT, \$25M for ABRT, etc.). We feel this is inherently unfair. We request that the funding ranges and midpoints for each modal category remain the same as those developed in past solicitations.

Ms. Molly Cummings, Interim Chair
Page Three

We hope that you find these comments constructive and make appropriate modifications to the selection process as necessary. If you have any questions on our comments, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,



Scott Schulte, Chair

Anoka County Board of Commissioners

cc: Reva Chamblis, Met Council District 2 Member
Raymond Zeran, Met Council District 9 Member
Peter Lindstrom, Met Council District 10 Member
Susan Vento, Met Council District 11 Member



November 4, 2019

Mayor James Hovland, TAB Chair
 Transportation Advisory Board
 390 Robert Street North
 Saint Paul, MN 55101-1805

RE: 2020 Regional Solicitation Public Comment

Dear Chair Hovland and TAB Members:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the 2020 Regional Solicitation program. As a Minnesota Valley Transit Authority Joint Powers Agreement member, the City of Eagan supports efforts to secure needed funding for regional transit service. The Regional Solicitation process provides an opportunity for suburban transit providers to meet the needs of greater population and employment growth projections in suburban transit providers' service areas than in the overall region as reflected in the Transportation Policy Plan.

We are concerned that the 2020 Regional Solicitation does not allow for fixed route, regular bus service to compete for adequate funding. The primary issue is the creation of an Arterial BRT category that excludes the possibility of funding projects outside of the Metropolitan core area. We support a broader interpretation of BRT that will allow multiple service providers to more equitably compete for funds. Alternatively, we support providing the opportunity to award at least one Transit Expansion project and one Transit Modernization project to a suburban transit provider.

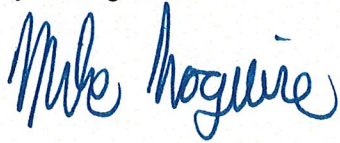
We also are concerned about the limited availability of funds for Arterial BRT projects and an additional BRT project selected under the Transit Expansion or Transit Modernization categories. Again, we favor a broader interpretation of BRT that would enable multiple transit providers to compete for project funding.

Finally, we support additional funding through increasing the modal funding range for transit projects or over-programming across all modes, as well as the creation of a Transit New Market guarantee.

We appreciate your consideration of these concerns and proposals. We encourage the formulation of strategies through the Regional Solicitation program that will promote continued growth and improvement in the regional transit system.

Respectfully,

City of Eagan

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Mike Maguire". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "M".

Mayor Mike Maguire

Transportation Advisory Board
of the Metropolitan Council of the Twin Cities

ACTION TRANSMITTAL – 2019-63

DATE: November 13, 2019

TO: TAC Funding & Programming Committee

PREPARED BY: Elaine Koutsoukos, TAB Coordinator (651-602-1717)
Steve Peterson, Manager of Highway Planning and TAC/TAC Process (651-602-1819)
Joe Barbeau, Senior Planning (651-602-1705)

SUBJECT: Release of 2020 Regional Solicitation for Transportation Projects

REQUESTED ACTION: Release of the 2020 Regional Solicitation.

RECOMMENDED MOTION: That the Transportation Advisory Board release the 2020 Regional Solicitation for Transportation Projects.

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE OF ACTION: The Regional Solicitation for Federal Transportation Projects is part of the Metropolitan Council’s federally required continuing, comprehensive, and cooperative transportation planning process for the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area. The Twin Cities Metropolitan Area selects projects for funding from two federal programs: the Surface Transportation Block Grant (STBG) Program and the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement (CMAQ) Program. Following completion of the 2018 Regional Solicitation, staff worked with the TAC Funding & Programming Committee, TAC, and TAB on updating measures and scoring guidelines. A draft Solicitation with approved changes was subsequently released for public review. The attached materials include the applications, introduction, forms, and qualifying criteria for the 2020 Regional Solicitation. Approximately \$180 million is expected to be available in this solicitation. Most of the funding is for fiscal years 2024 and 2025. The exception is for the travel demand management application, which will solicit about \$1.2 million for 2022 and 2023.

RELATIONSHIP TO REGIONAL POLICY: TAB develops and issues a Regional Solicitation for transportation funding.

ROUTING

TO	ACTION REQUESTED	DATE COMPLETED
TAC Funding & Programming Committee	Review & Recommend	
Technical Advisory Committee	Review & Recommend	
Transportation Advisory Board	Release for Public Comment	
Transportation Advisory Board	Review & Approve	
Transportation Committee	Review & Recommend	
Metropolitan Council	Approve	

Introduction to the Regional Solicitation for Transportation Projects

September 18, 2019

The Regional Solicitation is a competitive process to award for federal transportation project-funding to projects that meet regional transportation needs. The solicitation is part of the Metropolitan Council's federally-required continuing, comprehensive, and cooperative transportation planning process for the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area. The funding program and related rules and requirements are established by the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) and administered locally through collaboration with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the Federal Transit Administration (FTA), and the Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT).

The online application can be accessed at: <https://metro council.org/Transportation/Planning-2/Transportation-Funding/Regional-Solicitation.aspx>

Federal Program Overview

As authorized by the most recent federal surface transportation funding act, Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act, projects will be selected for funding as part of two federal programs: Surface Transportation Block Grant Program (STBGP) and the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement (CMAQ) Program. The Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP) was folded into STBGP in the FAST Act. It is assumed that federal funding will continue to be available in 2022-2024 and 2023-2025, but there is no money set aside at the current time with current federal legislation.

Connection to the Regional Policy

The Regional Solicitation process and criteria were overhauled in 2014 to reflect new federal guidance and regional goals. These regional goals were defined through *Thrive MSP 2040*, the regional development framework for the metropolitan area. The region's long-range transportation plan, the *2040 Transportation Policy Plan (TPP)*, was developed to meet federal requirements but also reflect and help implement the regional goals established in *Thrive*. It is useful to understand the intent behind both *Thrive* and the *TPP* to ensure that all projects funded through the Regional Solicitation meet these shared goals. These funds are intended to implement the region's transportation plan and to address local problems identified in required comprehensive plans.

While there are national goals for the region's transportation system, including the implementation of a performance-based planning approach to investments, federal legislation requires metropolitan areas to set their own goals. Projects funded through the Regional Solicitation do not need to be specifically named in the *TPP* because they must prove consistency with regional goals and policies to pass the qualifying review step of the Regional Solicitation process. In addition, the goals of the *TPP* are strongly reflected in the prioritizing criteria used to select projects shown in the following table.

Table 1: Regional Solicitation Connection to Regional Policy

Prioritizing Criteria	Thrive Outcomes	TPP Goals
Role in the Regional Transportation System and Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Prosperity – Livability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Access to Destinations – Competitive Economy
Usage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Livability – Prosperity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Access to Destinations – Competitive Economy
Equity and Housing Performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Equity – Livability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Access to Destinations – Leveraging Transportation Investments to Guide Land Use
Infrastructure Age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Stewardship – Sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Transportation System Stewardship
Congestion Reduction/Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Prosperity – Livability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Healthy Environment – Competitive Economy
Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Livability – Sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Safety and Security
Multimodal Facilities and Existing Connections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Prosperity – Equity – Livability – Sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Access to Destinations – Transportation and Land Use – Competitive Economy
Risk Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Stewardship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Transportation System Stewardship
Cost Effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Stewardship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Transportation System Stewardship

Modal Categories and Application Categories

As depicted in on the following page, the applications are grouped into three primary modal categories:

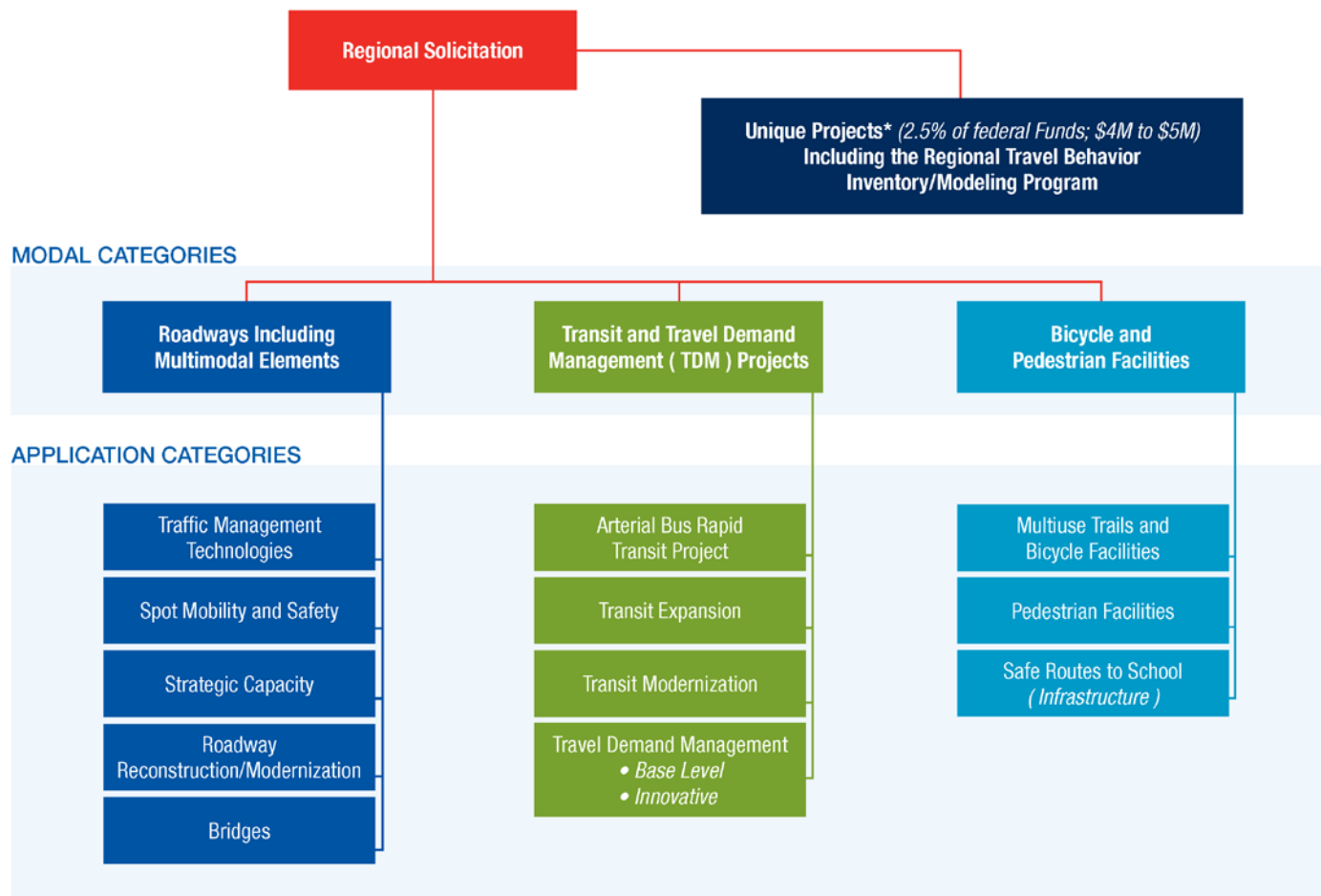
1. Roadways Including Multimodal Elements
2. Transit and Travel Demand Management (TDM) Projects
3. Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities

Each of these modal categories includes three to ~~four~~ five application categories for a total of ~~10-12~~ 11 categories. Applicants for the Regional Solicitation will select the appropriate application category for their proposed project based on the mode requiring the largest percentage of cost. For instance, a roadway reconstruction project that includes a new sidewalk would apply under the Roadway Reconstruction/ Modernization application category because the roadway improvements are the largest cost for the project. If an applicant submits a project in the incorrect application category, the application may be disqualified. It is advised that applicants contact Metropolitan Council staff prior to submission if there are any questions about which application category is the most appropriate for their project.

Figure 1: TAB-Approved Application Categories

REGIONAL SOLICITATION MODAL AND APPLICATION CATEGORIES

SEPTEMBER 2019



*Unique projects are projects that do not fit in the scoring measures for other application categories. TAB will accept applications in the 2022 Solicitation for Unique projects to be funded with federal funds in 2024 and 2025.

Funding Availability, Minimums, and Maximums

A total of approximately \$200 million in federal funds is anticipated to be available in this solicitation for program years ~~2022-2024~~ and ~~2023-2025~~. As shown in Table 2, modal funding ranges have been established by TAB, based on historic levels, to give applicants an understanding of the general funding levels available by mode. TAB reserves the right to adjust these modal funding levels depending on the amount and quality of projects submitted. ~~In addition, TAB approved allocating minimum of \$10 million to the Bridge Rehabilitation/Replacement application category, with this money coming from Roadways Including Multimodal Elements.~~ Base-level ~~2022-2024~~ and ~~2023-2025~~ TDM funding for the TMOs and Metro Transit will be taken out of the Transit and TDM category for the next solicitation. Additionally, there is \$1.2 million of TDM funding that is available for ~~2020-2022~~ and ~~2021-2023~~ for innovative projects from the previous solicitation.

Table 2: Modal Funding Levels*

	Roadways Including Multimodal Elements	Transit and TDM	Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities	Total
Modal Funding Levels	Range of 48.46% - 68.65% Range of \$86M 83M - \$122M 117M Midpoint \$100M	Range of 22.25% - 32.35% Range of \$40M 45M - \$58M 63M Midpoint \$54M	Range of 10.9% -20% Range of \$18M 16M - \$36M Midpoint \$26M	100% \$180M (Est)*

** 2.5% (\$4M-\$5M) will be set aside for unique projects out of the total funds available, leaving the remaining funds to be distributed to the above modes within the percentage ranges shown. Amounts shown assume that some level of overprogramming will occur, but TAB will determine the exact amount as part of project selection.*

Within Roadways Including Multimodal Elements, at least one project will be funded from each of the five eligible functional classifications: A-minor arterial augmentors, connectors, expanders, and relievers, as well as non-freeway principal arterials.

Within the Transit modal category, there is a new Arterial Bus Rapid Transit Project category. There is also a New Market guarantee to ensure that at least one Transit Expansion or Modernization project is funded that serves areas outside of Transit Market Area 1 and 2 from the Transportation Policy Plan for at least one end of the project. The combined maximum funding amount for bus rapid transit projects funded in the Arterial Bus Rapid Transit Project, Transit Expansion, and Transit Modernization categories will be \$32,000,000.

For the first time, 2.5% of the total available funds available will be set-aside for Unique Projects, including the Travel Behavior Inventory/Regional Travel Model. These 2024 and 2025 funds will be allocated as part of the 2022 Regional Solicitation, closer to project implementation. TAB will first approve a funding level for the Travel Behavior Inventory/Regional Travel Model and then the remaining funds will be considered for any submitted Unique Projects. TAB may elect to fund Unique Projects at an amount lower than 2.5% (approximately \$4.5 million), depending on the amount and quality of the submittals. Details on project selection and eligibility will be worked out prior to the 2022 funding cycle.

Table 3 shows the minimum and maximum federal award for application categories that applicants can apply for as part of the Regional Solicitation. The values do not account for 20 percent local match minimum that applicants must contribute to the project.

Table 3: Regional Solicitation Funding Award Minimums and Maximums

Modal Categories	Regional Solicitation		
	Application Categories	Minimum Federal Award	Maximum Federal Award
Roadways Including Multimodal Elements	Traffic Management Technologies (Roadway System Management)	\$250,000	\$7,03,500,000
	<u>Spot Mobility and Safety</u>	<u>\$1,000,000</u>	<u>\$3,500,000</u>
	<u>Strategic Capacity</u> (Roadway Expansion)	\$1,000,000	\$7,10,000,000
	Roadway Reconstruction/ Modernization and <u>Spot Mobility</u>	\$1,000,000	\$7,000,000
	Bridge Rehabilitation/Replacement	\$1,000,000	\$7,000,000
Transit and TDM Projects	<u>Arterial Bus Rapid Transit Project</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>\$25,000,000</u>
	Transit Expansion	\$500,000	\$7,000,000
	Transit Modernization	\$100,500,000	\$7,000,000
	Travel Demand Management (TDM)	\$75,100,000	\$500,000
Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities	Multiuse Trails and Bicycle Facilities	\$250,000	\$5,54,000,000
	Pedestrian Facilities	\$250,000	\$1,000,000
	Safe Routes to School (Infrastructure Projects)	\$250,000	\$1,000,000

The following pages include definitions, examples, and scoring overviews of each of the application categories.

Traffic Management Technologies

Definition: An intelligent transportation system (ITS) or similar projects that primarily benefit roadway users. Roadway System Management projects can include project elements along a continuous route (could be more than one roadway) or defined geographic area such as a downtown area. The system management project must make improvements to at least one A-minor arterial or non-freeway principal arterial as part of the project. Projects that are more transit-focused must apply in the Transit Modernization application category.

Examples of Traffic Management Technologies Projects:

- Flashing yellow arrow traffic signals
- Traffic signal retiming projects
- Integrated corridor signal coordination
- Traffic signal control system upgrades
- New/replacement detectors
- Passive detectors for bicyclists and pedestrians
- New or replacement traffic management centers
- Other emerging ITS technologies
- New or replacement traffic communication
- New or replacement closed-circuit television (CCTV) cameras
- New or replacement variable message signs and other traveler information improvements
- New or replacement detectors
- Incident management coordination
- Vehicle-to-infrastructure technology

Scoring:

Criteria and Measures	Points	% of Total Points
1. Role in the Regional Transportation System and Economy	175	16%
Measure A - Functional classification of project	50	
Measure B - Regional Truck Corridor Study tiers	50	
Measure C - Integration within existing traffic management systems	50	
Measure D - Coordination with other agencies	25	
2. Usage	125	11%
Measure A - Current daily person throughput	85	
Measure B - Forecast 2040 average daily traffic volume	40	
3. Equity and Housing Performance	100	9%
Measure A - <u>Benefits and outreach to disadvantaged populations</u> Connection to disadvantaged populations and project's benefits	<u>30</u> 50	
Measure B - Housing Performance Score/ <u>affordable housing connection</u>	<u>70</u> 50	
4. Infrastructure Age	75	7%
Measure A - Date of construction	75	
5. Congestion Reduction/Air Quality	200	18%
Measure A - Vehicle delay reduced	150	
Measure B - Kg of emissions reduced	50	
6. Safety	200	18%
Measure A - Crashes reduced	50	
Measure B – Safety issues in project area	150	
7. Multimodal Elements and Existing Connections	50	5%

Criteria and Measures	Points	% of Total Points
Measure A - Transit, bicycle, or pedestrian project elements and connections	50	
8. Risk Assessment	75	7%
Measure A- Risk Assessment Form	75	
9. Cost Effectiveness	100	9%
Measure A – Cost effectiveness (total points awarded/total project cost)	100	
Total	1,100	

Spot Mobility and Safety

Definition: An at-grade intersection or corridor-level intersection improvement project that focuses on mobility and safety (described as a Regional Mobility project under Spot Mobility in the TPP). New interchanges or projects that add new thru lane capacity (e.g., two-lane to four-lane expansions) should apply in the Strategic Capacity application category. Projects that address mobility and safety at multiple intersections on a corridor are encouraged. However, projects that propose to reconstruct the roadway for the length of the corridor should apply in the Roadway Reconstruction/Modernization application category.

Examples of Spot Mobility and Safety Projects:

- New or extended turn lanes at one or more intersections
- New intersection controls such as roundabouts or traffic signals
- Unsignalized or signalized reduced conflict intersections
- Other innovative/alternative intersection designs such as green t-intersections

Scoring:

<u>Criteria and Measures</u>	<u>Points</u>	<u>% of Total Points</u>
<u>1. Role in the Regional Transportation System and Economy</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>16%</u>
- <u>Measure A - Congestion within the Project Area, Level of Adjacent Congestion, Principal Arterial Intersection Conversion Study Priorities, or Congestion Management Safety Plan Opportunity Areas</u>	<u>100</u>	
- <u>Measure B - Regional Truck Corridor Study Tiers</u>	<u>75</u>	
<u>2. Equity and Housing Performance</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>9%</u>
- <u>Measure A - Benefits and outreach to disadvantaged populations</u>	<u>50</u>	
- <u>Measure B - Housing Performance Score / affordable housing connection</u>	<u>50</u>	
<u>3. Congestion Reduction/Air Quality</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>25%</u>
- <u>Measure A - Vehicle delay reduced</u>	<u>200</u>	
- <u>Measure B - Kg of emissions reduced</u>	<u>75</u>	
<u>4. Safety</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>25%</u>
- <u>Measure A - Crashes reduced</u>	<u>225</u>	
- <u>Measure B - Pedestrian Crash Reduction (Proactive)</u>	<u>50</u>	
<u>5 Multimodal Elements and Existing Connections</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>9%</u>
- <u>Measure A - Transit, bicycle, or pedestrian project elements & connections</u>	<u>100</u>	
<u>6. Risk Assessment</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>7%</u>
- <u>Measure A - Risk Assessment Form</u>	<u>75</u>	
<u>7 Cost Effectiveness</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>9%</u>
- <u>Measure A - Cost effectiveness (total points awarded/total project cost)</u>	<u>100</u>	
<u>Total</u>	<u>1,100</u>	

Strategic Capacity (Roadway Expansion)

Definition: A roadway project that adds thru-lane capacity (described as a Regional Mobility project under Strategic Capacity Enhancements in the TPP). Projects must be located on a non-freeway principal arterial or A-minor arterial functionally-classified roadway, consistent with the latest TAB approved functional classification map. However, A-minor connectors cannot be expanded with new thru-lane capacity with these federal funds per regional policy and must apply in the Reconstruction/Modernization and Spot Mobility application category.

Examples of Roadway Expansion Projects:

- New roadways
- Two-lane to four-lane expansions
- Other thru-lane expansions (excludes additions of a continuous center turn lane)
- Four-lane to six-lane expansions
- New interchanges with or without associated frontage roads
- Expanded interchanges with either new ramp movements or added thru lanes
- New bridges, overpasses and underpasses

Scoring:

Criteria and Measures	Points	% of Total Points
1. Role in the Regional Transportation System and Economy	210	19%
Measure A – Congestion within Project Area, Level of Adjacent Congestion, and/or Principal Arterial Intersection Conversion Study Priorities	80	
Measure B - Connection to Total Jobs, Manufacturing/Distribution Jobs, and Students	50	
Measure C - Regional Truck Corridor Study Tiers	80	
2. Usage	175	16%
Measure A - Current daily person throughput	110	
Measure B - Forecast 2040 average daily traffic volume	65	
3. Equity and Housing Performance	100	9%
Measure A - Benefits and outreach to disadvantaged populations Connection to disadvantaged populations and project's benefits, impacts, and mitigation	30 50	
Measure B - Housing Performance Score/ affordable housing connection	70 50	
4. Infrastructure Age	40	4%
Measure A - Date of construction	40	
5. Congestion Reduction/Air Quality	150	14%
Measure A - Vehicle delay reduced	100	
Measure B - Kg of emissions reduced	50	
6. Safety	150	14%
Measure A - Crashes reduced	150 120	
Measure B – Pedestrian Crash Reduction (Proactive)	30	
7. Multimodal Elements and Existing Connections	100	9%
Measure A - Transit, bicycle, or pedestrian project elements and connections	100	

8. Risk Assessment	75	7%
Measure A - Risk Assessment Form	75	
9. Cost Effectiveness	100	9%
Measure A - Cost effectiveness (total points awarded/total project cost)	100	
Total	1,100	

Roadway Reconstruction/Modernization and Spot Mobility

Definition: A roadway project that does not add thru-lane capacity, but reconstructs, reclaims, and/or modernizes a corridor with improved safety, multimodal, or, or adds new spot mobility elements (e.g., new turn lanes, traffic signal, or roundabout). Routine maintenance including mill and overlay projects are not eligible. Projects must be located on a non-freeway principal arterial or A-minor arterial functionally classified roadway, consistent with the latest TAB approved functional classification map.

Examples of Roadway Reconstruction/Modernization and Spot Mobility Projects:

- Intersection improvements, including innovative intersection designs
- Alternative intersections such as unsignalized or signalized reduced conflict intersections (one intersection or multiple intersections)
- Interchange reconstructions that do not involve new ramp movements or added thru lanes
- Turn lanes
- Two-lane to three-lane conversions (with a continuous center turn lane)
- Four-lane to three-lane conversions
- Roundabouts
- Addition or replacement of traffic signals
- Shoulder improvements
- Strengthening a non-10-ton roadway
- Raised medians, frontage roads, access modifications, or other access management
- Roadway improvements with the addition of multimodal elements
- Roadway improvements that add safety elements
- New alignments that replace an existing alignment and do not expand the number of lanes

Scoring:

Criteria and Measures	Points	% of Total Points
1. Role in the Regional Transportation System and Economy	170 105	15 10%
Measure A – Level of Congestion, Principal Arterial Intersection Conversion Study Priorities, and Congestion Management and Safety Plan Opportunity Areas	65	
Measure B - Connection to Total Jobs and Manufacturing/Distribution Jobs	40 65	
Measure C - Regional Truck Corridor Study Tiers	65 40	
2. Usage	175	16%
Measure A - Current daily person throughput	110	
Measure B - Forecast 2040 average daily traffic volume	65	
3. Equity and Housing Performance	100	9%
Measure A - Benefits and outreach to disadvantaged populations <u>Connection to disadvantaged populations and project's benefits</u>	30 50	
Measure B - Housing Performance Score/ <u>affordable housing connection</u>	70 50	
4. Infrastructure Age/Condition	150 175	14 16%
Measure A - Date of construction	50	
Measure B - Geometric, structural, or infrastructure deficiencies	100 125	
5. Congestion Reduction/Air Quality	80	7%
Measure A - Vehicle delay reduced	50	
Measure B - Kg of emissions reduced	30	
6. Safety	150 180	14 16%
Measure A - Crashes reduced	150	

Criteria and Measures	Points	% of Total Points
<u>Measure B – Pedestrian Crash Reduction (Proactive)</u>	<u>30</u>	
7. Multimodal Elements and Existing Connections	100 110	91 910%
Measure A - Transit, bicycle, or pedestrian project elements and connections	100 <u>110</u>	
8. Risk Assessment	75	7%
Measure A - Risk Assessment Form	75	
9. Cost Effectiveness	100	9%
Measure A – Cost effectiveness (total points awarded/total project cost)	100	
Total	1,100	

Bridge Rehabilitation/Replacement

Definition: A bridge rehabilitation or replacement project located on a non-freeway principal arterial or A-minor arterial functionally classified roadway, consistent with the latest TAB-approved functional classification map. Bridge structures that have a separate span for each direction of travel can apply for both spans as part of one application.

The bridge must carry vehicular traffic, but may also include accommodations for other modes. Bridges that are exclusively for bicycle or pedestrian traffic must apply under one of the Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities application categories. Rail-only bridges are not eligible for funding. Completely new bridges, interchanges, or overpasses should apply in the Roadway Expansion application category.

Examples of Bridge Rehabilitation/Replacement Projects:

- Bridge rehabilitation of 20 or more feet with a sufficiency rating less than 80 and classified as structurally deficient or functionally obsolete.
- Bridge replacement of 20 or more feet with a sufficiency rating less than 50 and classified as structurally deficient or functionally obsolete.

Scoring:

Criteria and Measures	Points	% of Total Points
1. Role in the Regional Transportation System and Economy	195	18%
Measure A - Distance to the nearest parallel bridge	100	
Measure B - Connection to Total Jobs, Manufacturing/Distribution Jobs, and post-secondary students	30	
Measure C - Regional Truck Corridor Study tiers	65	
2. Usage	130	12%
Measure A - Current daily person throughput	100	
Measure B - Forecast 2040 average daily traffic volume	30	
3. Equity and Housing Performance	100	9%
Measure A - Benefits and outreach to disadvantaged populations <u>Connection to disadvantaged populations and project's benefits, impacts, and mitigation</u>	30 <u>50</u>	
Measure B - Housing Performance Score/ <u>affordable housing connection</u>	70 <u>50</u>	
4. Infrastructure Condition	400	36%
Measure A – Bridge Sufficiency Rating	300	
Measure B – Load-Posting	100	
5. Multimodal Elements and Existing Connections	100	9%
Measure A - Transit, bicycle, or pedestrian project elements and connections	100	
6. Risk Assessment	75	7%
Measure A - Risk Assessment Form	75	
7. Cost Effectiveness	100	9%
Measure A – Cost effectiveness (total points awarded/total project cost)	100	
Total	1,100	

Arterial Bus Rapid Transit Project

Definition: An arterial bus rapid transit expansion project that is consistent with the definition in the Transportation Policy Plan (TPP). A new project can include extensions to existing or planned lines. Improvements to existing arterial BRT lines are not eligible and should apply under Transit Modernization. Highway BRT and Dedicated Guideway BRT are eligible in the Transit Expansion and Transit Modernization categories.

Scoring and Project Selection: The arterial bus rapid transit project will not be evaluated with a scored application. TAB will select the arterial BRT project concurrent with other Regional Solicitation project selections. Background information on the potential arterial BRT lines and the prioritization through Network Next will be provided by Metro Transit along with a funding recommendation for TAB decision-making.

Transit Expansion

Definition: A transit project that provides new or expanded transit service/facilities with the intent of attracting new transit riders to the system. Expansion projects may also benefit existing or future riders, but the projects will be scored primarily on the ability to attract new riders. Routine facility maintenance and upkeep and fleet replacement is not eligible. Projects that deliver elements of a new arterial bus rapid transit (BRT) line are not eligible, although projects that benefit a wide range of services and users that includes BRT lines may be eligible. If a project includes both expansion and modernization elements, it is the applicant’s discretion to choose which application category the project would best fit. However, an application can be disqualified if it is submitted to the wrong category. It is suggested that applicants contact Council staff for consultation before the application deadline to determine eligibility.

Examples of Transit Expansion Projects:

- Operating funds for new or expanded transit service
- Transit vehicles for new or expanded service
- Customer facilities along a route for new or expanded service, new transit centers or stations along a route
- Park-and-ride facilities or expansions
- Highway BRT and Dedicated Guideway BRT

Scoring:

Criteria and Measures	Points	% of Total Points
1. Role in the Regional Transportation System and Economy	100	9%
Measure A - Connection to Jobs and Educational Institutions	50	
Measure B – Average number of weekday transit trips connected to the project	50	
2. Usage	350	32%
Measure A - New Annual Riders	350	
3. Equity and Housing Performance	200	18%
Measure A - <u>Benefits and outreach to disadvantaged populations</u> Connection to disadvantaged populations and projects benefits	130 <u>150</u>	
Measure B - Housing Performance Score/ <u>affordable housing connection</u>	70 <u>50</u>	
4. Emissions Reduction	200	18%
Measure A - Total emissions reduced	200	
5. Multimodal Elements and Existing Connections	100	9%
Measure A - Bicycle and pedestrian elements of the project and connections	100	
6. Risk Assessment	50	5%
Measure A - Risk Assessment Form	50	
7. Cost Effectiveness	100	9%
Measure A – Cost effectiveness (total points awarded/total annual project cost)	100	
Total	1,100	

Transit Modernization

Definition: A transit project that makes transit more attractive to existing riders by offering faster travel times between destinations or improving the customer experience. Modernization projects may also benefit new or future riders, but the projects will be scored primarily on the benefit to existing riders. Routine facility maintenance and upkeep and fleet replacement is not eligible. Projects that deliver elements of a new arterial bus rapid transit (BRT) line are not eligible, although projects that benefit a wide range of services and users that includes BRT lines may be eligible. Projects associated wholly or in part with new service/facilities intended to attract new transit riders, such as the purchase of new buses or expansion of an existing park-and-ride, should apply in the Transit Expansion application category. If a project includes both expansion and modernization elements, it is the applicant’s discretion to choose which application category the project would best fit. Only capital expenditures are eligible for transit modernization; operating expenses are ineligible unless transit operations are expanded. Council staff can be consulted before the application deadline to determine a project’s eligibility.

Examples of Transit Modernization Projects:

- Improved boarding areas, lighting, or safety and security equipment, real-time signage;
- Passenger waiting facilities, heated facilities or weather protection
- New transit maintenance and support facilities/garages or upgrades to existing facilities
- Intelligent transportation system (ITS) measures that improve reliability and the customer experience on a specific transit route or in a specific area
- Improved fare collection systems
- Multiple eligible improvements along a route
- Highway BRT and Dedicated Guideway BRT

Scoring:

Criteria and Measures	Points	% of Total Points
1. Role in the Regional Transportation System and Economy	100	9%
Measure A - Connection to Jobs and Educational Institutions	50	
Measure B – Average number of weekday transit trips connected to the project	50	
2. Usage	325	30%
Measure A - Total existing annual riders	325	
3. Equity and Housing Performance	175	16%
Measure A - Benefits and outreach to disadvantaged populations <u>Connection to disadvantaged populations and project’s benefits</u>	105 <u>125</u>	
Measure B - Housing Performance Score / <u>affordable housing connection</u>	70 <u>50</u>	
4. Emissions Reduction	50	5%
Measure A – Description of emissions reduced	50	
5. Service and Customer Improvements	200	18%
Measure A - Project improvements for transit users	200	
6. Multimodal Facilities and Connections	100	9%
Measure A - Bicycle and pedestrian elements of the project and connections	100	
7. Risk Assessment	50	5%

Measure A - Risk Assessment Form	50	
8. Cost Effectiveness	100	9%
Measure A – Cost effectiveness (total points awarded/total project cost)	100	
Total	1,100	

Travel Demand Management (TDM)

Definition: Travel demand management (TDM) provides residents/commuters of the Twin Cities Metro Area with greater choices and options regarding how to travel in and throughout the region. Projects should reduce the congestion and emissions during the peak period. Similar to past Regional Solicitations, base-level TDM funding for the Transportation Management Organizations (TMOs) and Metro Transit will be not part of the competitive process.

Examples of TDM Projects:

- Bikesharing
- Carsharing
- Telework strategies
- Carpooling
- Parking management
- Managed lane components

Scoring:

Criteria and Measures	Points	% of Total Points
1. Role in the Regional Transportation System and Economy	200	18%
Measure A - Ability to capitalize on existing regional transportation facilities and resources	200	
2. Usage	100	9%
Measure A - Users	100	
3. Equity and Housing Performance	150	14%
Measure A - Benefits and outreach to disadvantaged populations Connection to disadvantaged populations and project's benefits, impacts, and mitigation	80 100	
Measure B - Housing Performance Score / affordable housing connection	70 50	
4. Congestion Reduction/Air Quality	300	27%
Measure A - Congested roadways in project area	150	
Measure B - VMT reduced	150	
5. Innovation	200	18%
Measure A - Project innovations and geographic expansion	200	
6. Risk Assessment	50	5%
Measure A - Technical capacity of applicant's organization	25	
Measure B - Continuation of project after initial federal funds are expended	25	
7. Cost Effectiveness	100	9%
Measure A – Cost effectiveness (total points awarded/total project cost)	100	
Total	1,100	

Multiuse Trails and Bicycle Facilities

Definition: A project that benefits bicyclists (or bicyclists and other non-motorized users). All projects must have a transportation purpose (i.e., connecting people to destinations). A facility may serve both a transportation purpose and a recreational purpose. Multiuse trail bridges or underpasses should apply in this application category instead of the Pedestrian Facilities application category given the nature of the users and the higher maximum award amount. Routine maintenance activities on a multiuse trail or bicycle facility are not eligible for funding. As defined by the FHWA, examples of routine maintenance activities include shrub and brush removal or minor drainage improvements. In order to be eligible for funding, reconstruction projects must be replacing a facility at the end of its useful life or include improvements to the facility (e.g., ADA, safety, other deficiencies). Resurfacing of a facility is eligible only if other improvements to the facility are also included in the proposed project.

Examples of Multiuse Trail and Bicycle Facility Projects:

- Multiuse trails
- Trail bridges/underpasses
- On-street bike lanes
- Filling multiple gaps, improving multiple crossings, or making other similar improvements along a trail corridor

Scoring:

Criteria and Measures	Points	% of Total Points
1. Role in the Regional Transportation System and Economy	200	18%
Measure A - Identify location of project relative to Regional Bicycle Transportation Network	200	
2. Potential Usage	200	18%
Measure A - Existing population and employment within 1 mile	150 200	
Measure B – Snow and ice control	50	
3. Equity and Housing Performance	120	11%
Measure A - Benefits and outreach to disadvantaged populations Connection to disadvantaged populations and project’s benefits, impacts, and mitigation	50 70	
Measure B - Housing Performance Score/ affordable housing connection	70 50	
4. Deficiencies and Safety	250	23%
Measure A – Gaps closed/barriers removed and/or continuity between jurisdictions improved by the project	100	
Measure B - Deficiencies corrected or safety problems addressed	150	
5. Multimodal Facilities and Existing Connections	100	9%
Measure A - Transit or pedestrian elements of the project and connections	100	
6. Risk Assessment/Public Engagement	130	12%
Measure A - Risk Assessment Form	130	
7. Cost Effectiveness	100	9%
Measure A – Cost effectiveness (total points awarded/total project cost)	100	
Total	1,100	

Pedestrian Facilities (Sidewalks, Streetscaping, and ADA)

Definition: A project that primarily benefits pedestrians as opposed to multiple types of non-motorized users. Most non-motorized projects should apply in the Multiuse Trail and Bicycle Facilities application category. All projects must relate to surface transportation. A facility may serve both a transportation purpose and a recreational purpose; a facility that connects people to recreational destinations may be considered to have a transportation purpose. Multiuse trail bridges or underpasses should apply in the Multiuse Trail and Bicycle Facilities application category instead of this application category given the nature of the users and the higher maximum awards. Routine maintenance activities on a pedestrian facility are not eligible for funding. As defined by the FHWA, examples of routine maintenance activities include shrub and brush removal or minor drainage improvements. In order to be eligible for funding, reconstruction projects must be replacing a facility at the end of its useful life or include improvements to the facility (e.g., ADA, safety, other deficiencies). Resurfacing of a facility is eligible only if other improvements to the facility are also included in the proposed project.

Examples of Pedestrian Facility Projects:

- Sidewalks
- Streetscaping
- Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) improvements
- Making similar improvements in a concentrated geographic area, such as sidewalk gap closure throughout a defined neighborhood or downtown area

Scoring:

Criteria and Measures	Points	% of Total Points
1. Role in the Regional Transportation System and Economy	150	14%
Measure A - Connection to Jobs and Educational Institutions	150	
2. Potential Usage	150	14%
Measure A - Existing population within 1/2 mile	150	
3. Equity and Housing Performance	120	11%
Measure A - <u>Benefits and outreach to disadvantaged populations</u> Connection to disadvantaged populations and project's benefits, impacts, and mitigation	50 <u>70</u>	
Measure B - Housing Performance Score/ <u>affordable housing connection</u>	70 <u>50</u>	
4. Deficiencies and Safety	300	27%
Measure A - Barriers overcome or gaps filled	120	
Measure B - Deficiencies corrected or safety problems addressed	180	
5. Multimodal Facilities and Existing Connections	150	14%
Measure A - Transit or bicycle elements of the project and connections	150	
6. Risk Assessment	130	12%
Measure A - Risk Assessment Form	130	
7. Cost Effectiveness	100	9%
Measure A – Cost effectiveness (total points awarded/total project cost)	100	
Total	1,100	

Safe Routes to School (Infrastructure Projects)

Definition: An infrastructure project that is within a two-mile radius and directly benefiting a primary, middle, or high school site.

Examples of Safe Routes to School Infrastructure Projects:

- Sidewalks benefiting people going to the school
- Multiuse trails benefiting people going to the school
- Improved crossings benefiting people going to the school
- Multiple improvements

Scoring:

Criteria and Measures	Points	% of Total Points
1. Relationship between Safe Routes to School Program Elements	250	23%
Measure A - Describe how project addresses 5 Es* of SRTS program	150 250	
<u>Measure B – Completion of Safe Routes to School Plan or local plan</u>	<u>100</u>	
2. Potential Usage	250	23%
Measure A - Average share of student population that bikes or walks	170	
Measure B - Student population within school's walkshed	80	
3. Equity and Housing Performance	120	11%
Measure A - <u>Benefits and outreach to disadvantaged populations</u> Connection to disadvantaged populations and project's benefits, impacts, and mitigation	50 70	
Measure B - Housing Performance Score/ <u>affordable housing connection</u>	70 50	
4. Deficiencies and Safety	250	23%
Measure A - Barriers overcome or gaps filled	100	
Measure B - Deficiencies corrected or safety or security addressed	150	
5. Public Engagement/Risk Assessment	130	12%
Measure A - Public engagement process	45	
Measure B - Risk Assessment Form	85	
6. Cost Effectiveness	100	9%
Measure A – Cost effectiveness (total points awarded/total project cost)	100	
Total	1,100	

* The 5 Es of Safe Routes to School include Evaluation, Engineering, Education, Encouragement, and Enforcement.

Project applicants can also “bundle” two or more projects together, ~~but they must either be to meet the funding minimum. Bundled projects must fall into one of two types:~~

- Projects located along the same corridor (e.g., filling multiple trail gaps along a trail corridor or projects at stops/stations along a transit route)
- Similar improvements within a defined neighborhood or downtown area (e.g., adding benches along the sidewalks in a downtown area)

Traffic management technologies projects are exempt from the bundling rules.

Bundling of independent projects that ~~can each meet the project minimum and~~ are not related to one another as described above are not allowed. For eligible bundled projects, when doing scoring of multiple locations, an average will be used for geographically based measures.

Applicants are encouraged to contact TAB Coordinator Elaine Koutsoukos (Elaine.koutsoukos@metc.state.mn.us; 651-602-1717) if they have questions regarding project bundling.

General Process and Rules

1. TAB selected ~~58-57~~ transportation projects as part of the ~~2016-2018~~ Regional Solicitation. An evaluation process took place in the ~~summer and fall of 2017~~ Spring and Summer of 2019 to continue to improve all aspects of the Regional Solicitation including the scoring criteria. The following are the major changes that are implemented in the ~~2018-2020~~ Regional Solicitation:
 - Required completion of an ADA transition plan as a qualifying criterion. Only substantial work toward completion of a plan was required in the last funding cycle.
 - Added a new Arterial Bus Rapid Transit Project category and created a \$32M maximum funding amount for all bus rapid transit projects awarded in the Regional Solicitation.
 - Created a Transit New Market guarantee to fund at least one Transit Expansion or Transit Modernization project that is outside of Transit Market Areas 1 and 2 for at least one end of the project.
 - Set aside 2.5% of the total available funds for Unique Projects, including the Travel Behavior Inventory/Regional Travel Model. These 2024 and 2025 funds will be allocated as part of the 2022 Regional Solicitation, closer to project implementation.
 - Adjusted the modal funding ranges to increase the transit funding range by \$5M and reduce the Roadway midpoint by \$4M and Bicycle and Pedestrian midpoint by \$1M.
 - Improved the equity scoring measure to focus less on geography and more on the benefits and outreach specific to the project.
 - Added as a qualifying criterion that Multiuse Trails and Bicycle Facilities project sponsors include a letter from the operator of the facility confirming that they will maintain trails for year-round bicycle and pedestrian use, including snow and ice control.
 - Eliminated the \$10 million minimum set-aside for the Bridge application category.
 - Added a new roadways application category, Spot Mobility and Safety, with a minimum award of \$1M and a maximum federal award of \$3.5M.
 - Change the following federal award limits:
 - Decreased the Traffic Management Technologies maximum federal award from \$7M to \$3.5M.

- Increased the Strategic Capacity (Roadway Expansion) maximum federal award from \$7M to 10M.
 - Decreased the Multiuse Trail and Bicycle Facilities maximum award from \$5.5M to \$4M
 - Increased the Transit Modernization minimum award from \$100,000 to \$500,000.
 - Increased the TDM minimum award from \$75,000 to \$100,000.
 - Began implementation of the region’s Congestion Management Process (CMP) using a new congestion measure in the roadway applications.
 - Added a new pedestrian safety measure in the roadway application categories to emphasize the regional need for improved pedestrian safety.
 - Included a new provision in the roadway Cost Effectiveness measure that allows projects that have been awarded other outside, competitive funding (e.g., state bonding, Transportation Economic Development Program, Minnesota Highway Freight Program), to reduce the total project cost for the purposes of the scoring measure by the amount of the outside funding award.
 - Added a new sub-part to the Risk Assessment measure that asks applicants about public and stakeholder involvement on the proposed project.
 - Included the Bike Barriers Study into the scoring in the Multiuse Trails and Bicycle Facilities application category and the roadways application (Multimodal Facilities and Connections measure).
2. Project sponsors must incur the cost of the project prior to repayment. Costs become eligible for reimbursement only after a project has been approved by MnDOT State-Aid and the appropriate USDOT modal agency.
 - ~~3. The construction cost of projects listed in the region’s draft or adopted TIP is assumed to be fully funded. TAB will not consider projects already listed in the draft or adopted TIP, nor the reimbursement of advanced construction funds for those projects, for funding through the solicitation process.~~
 3. Projects may apply for both the Regional Solicitation and the Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP), but projects can only be awarded funds from one of the two programs.
 4. Projects selected to receive federal funding through this solicitation will be programmed in the regional TIP in years 2022-2024 and 2023-2025, taking into consideration the applicant’s request and the TAB’s balancing of available funds.
 5. The fundable amount of a project is based on the original submittal. TAB must approve any significant change in the scope or cost of an approved project as described in the TAB’s Scope Change Policy~~scope change process memo~~.
<http://www.metrocouncil.org/Transportation/Planning-2/Transportation-Funding/Regional-Solicitation/Regional-Scope-Change-Policy.aspx>
 6. **A project will be removed from the program if it does not meet its program year.** The program year aligns with the state fiscal year. For example, if the project is programmed for 2022-2024 in the TIP, the project program year begins July 1, 2021-2023, and ends June 30, 2022-2024. Projects selected from this solicitation will be programmed in 2022-2024 and 2023-2025. The Regional Program Year Policy outlines the process to request a one-time program year extension.
[http://www.metrocouncil.org/Transportation/Planning-2/Transportation-Funding/Regional-Solicitation/TAB-Regional-Program-Year-Policy-\(PDF-154-KB\).aspx](http://www.metrocouncil.org/Transportation/Planning-2/Transportation-Funding/Regional-Solicitation/TAB-Regional-Program-Year-Policy-(PDF-154-KB).aspx)

7. Applicants for transit projects should be aware of the schedule and associated time lag for receiving federal funds for transit vehicle and transit operating projects. Applicants are encouraged to contact [Michael Hochhalter](mailto:Michael.Hochhalter@metc.state.mn.us) at the Metropolitan Council (Michael.hochhalter@metc.state.mn.us or 651-602-1961) for more details on selecting a preferred program year as part of the application given this time lag.
8. Transit projects will be given an opportunity to have their ridership projections reviewed by Council staff prior to submittal in order to determine whether the scoring methodology is sound. Any applicant wanting to have an optional review should submit draft ridership information to the TAB Coordinator two weeks prior to the application deadline.
9. The announcement of funding availability is posted on the Metropolitan Council website and emailed to local stakeholders.
10. The applicant must show that the project meets all of the qualifying requirements of the appropriate application category to be eligible to be scored and ranked against other projects. Applicants whose projects are disqualified may appeal and participate in the review and determination of eligibility at the Technical Advisory Committee Funding & Programming (TAC F&P) Committee meeting.
11. A set of prioritizing criteria with a range of points assigned is provided for each application category. The applicant must respond directly to each prioritizing criterion in order for it to be scored and receive points. Projects are scored based on how well the response meets the requirements of the prioritizing criteria and, in some cases, how well the responses compare to those of other qualifying applications in the same project application category.
12. Members of the TAC Funding and Programming Committee or other designees will evaluate the applications and prepare a ranked list of projects by application category based on a total score of all the prioritizing criteria. The TAC will forward the ranked list of projects with funding options to TAB. TAB may develop its own funding proposals. TAB will then recommend a list of projects to be included in the region's TIP ~~to receive federal funds~~ and the Metropolitan Council concurs. TAB submits the Draft TIP to the Metropolitan Council for concurrence.
13. TAB may or may not choose to fund at least one project from each application category.
14. Scoring committees have the option to recommend a deviation from the approved scoring guidance if a rationale for the deviation is provided to the TAC Funding and Programming Committee.
15. For many of the quantitative measures in the Regional Solicitation, the scoring guidance gives the top project 100% of the points and the remaining projects a proportionate share of the full points. If there is a high-scoring outlier on a particular measure, the scorer will have the option to prorate the other scores based on the second highest scoring project instead of the top project.
16. TAB will only fund a roadway or bridge project on a roadway that is spaced at least 3.5 miles away from the center point of another funded project on the same roadway (only applies to two separate applications selected in the same solicitation).
17. TAB will not fund more than one transit capital project in a transitway corridor (only applies to two separate applications selected in the same solicitation).
18. TAB will not fund more than one bicycle or pedestrian facility project in the same corridor (only applies to two separate applications selected in the same solicitation). For trails, a funded

project may be on the same trail facility as another funded project as long as the two projects serve different users and destinations.

Project Schedule

Table 4 shows the key milestones in the Regional Solicitation review, scoring, and selection process. All applications are due by 4:00 P.M. on April 16, 2020*.

Table 4: Regional Solicitation Schedule

Date	Process
2/1/2020 (Tentative)	Applicants can obtain on-line access at this time.
4/09/2020	Applicants must apply for on-line access by 4:00 P.M.
4/16/2020	Application deadline – 4:00 P.M.
4/22/2020	Qualifying reviews begin.
5/14/2020	Qualifying review completed (staff notify applicants that do not qualify).
5/21/2020	TAC F&P Committee meeting: Qualifying appeals heard.
5/25/2020	Scoring committees begin evaluating all qualified applications.
7/5/2020	Scoring completed. Staff prepares results for TAC F&P Committee meeting (7/16/20).
7/17/2020	TAC F&P releases project scores.
7/17/2020	Scores distributed to applicants; appeal period begins.
7/31/2020	Scoring appeal deadline.
8/20/2020	TAC F&P Committee meeting: Scoring appeals reviewed, funding options developed.
9/17/2020	TAC F&P considers funding options presented by staff and votes to eliminate, modify or create options and forwards them to the TAC.
10/7/2020	TAC review of funding options and recommendation to TAB.
11/18/2020	TAB approval of funding recommendations and direct staff to include them into the draft 2021-2024 TIP. Council concurrence on 12/9/2020.

*Subject to change based on TAB and Metropolitan Council approval.

Contacts

For general questions about the Regional Solicitation, please contact:

Elaine Koutsoukos, TAB Coordinator
 Metropolitan Council
 390 North Robert Street
 St. Paul, MN 55101
 (651) 602-1717

Elaine.Koutsoukos@metc.state.mn.us

[To request special accommodation for submitting Regional Solicitation applications, please email webteam@metc.state.mn.us.](mailto:webteam@metc.state.mn.us)

Technical Assistance Contacts

Table 5 provides contacts for technical assistance in providing necessary data in order to address various prioritizing criteria. Before contacting any technical expert below, please use existing local sources. Local experts in many cases are the appropriate contact for much of the data needed to respond to criteria. In some instances, it may take five or more workdays to provide the requested data. Please request data as soon as possible.

Table 5. Technical Assistance Contacts

Subject	Name	Agency	Email	Phone Number
General	Elaine Koutsoukos	TAB	Elaine.koutsoukos@metc.state.mn.us	(651) 602-1717
	Joe Barbeau	Met Council	Joseph.barbeau@metc.state.mn.us	(651) 602-1705
Traffic Volumes				
Freeways	Jason Junge	MnDOT	Jason.Junge@state.mn.us	(651) 234-7875
State Roads	Christy Prentice	MnDOT	Christy.prentice@state.mn.us	(651) 366-3844
	Gene Hicks	MnDOT	Gene.hicks@state.mn.us	(651) 366-3856
Heavy Commercial	John Hackett	MnDOT	John.Hackett@state.mn.us	(651) 366-3851
2040 Projections	Mark Filipi	Met Council	Mark.Filipi@metc.state.mn.us	(651) 602-1725
Synchro	Kevin Schwartz	MnDOT	Kevin.schwartz@state.mn.us	(651) 234-7840
Crashes	Cherzon Riley	MnDOT	Cherzon.riley@state.mn.us	(651) 234-7836
Freeway Management	Terry Haukom	MnDOT	Terry.haukom@state.mn.us	(651) 234-7980
Trunk Highway Traffic Signals				
Signal Operations	Mike Fairbanks	MnDOT	Mike.Fairbanks@state.mn.us	(651) 234-7819
Signal/Lighting Design	Michael Gerbensky	MnDOT	Michael.gerbensky@state.mn.us	(651) 234-7816
State Aid Standards	Colleen Brown	MnDOT	Colleen.brown@state.mn.us	(651) 234-7779
Bikeway/Walkway Standards	Mackenzie Turner Barga	MnDOT	Mackenzie.turnerbarga@state.mn.us	(651) 234-7879
Interchange Approvals	Michael Corbett	MnDOT	Michael.J.Corbett@state.mn.us	(651) 234-7793
Safe Routes to School	Dave Cowan	MnDOT	Dave.Cowan@state.mn.us	(651) 366-4180
Regional Bicycle Transportation	Steve Elmer	Met Council	Steven.elmer@metc.state.mn.us	(651) 602-1756

Subject	Name	Agency	Email	Phone Number
Network and Bicycle Barriers				
Housing Performance Scores	Hilary Lovelace	Met Council	hilary.lovelace@metc.state.mn.us	(651)-602-1555
Equity Measures	Heidi Schallberg	Met Council	Heidi.schallberg@metc.state.mn.us	(651)602-1721
Demographics by TAZ	Mark Filipi	Met Council	Mark.Filipi@metc.state.mn.us	(651) 602-1725
Transit Ridership	Daniel Pena	Met Council	daniel.pena@metc.state.mn.us	(651) 602-1721
Transit Funding Timeline	Michael Hochhalter	Met Council	Michael.hochhalter@metc.state.mn.us	(651) 602-1961
Emissions Data	Mark Filipi	Met Council	Mark.Filipi@metc.state.mn.us	(651) 602-1725
Principal Arterial Intersection Conversion Study	Steve Peterson	Met Council	Steven.peterson@metc.state.mn.us	(651) 602-1819
Regional Truck Highway Corridor Study	Steve Elmer	Met Council	Steven.elmer@metc.state.mn.us	(651) 602-1756
Congestion Management Safety Plan	Michael Corbett	MnDOT	Michael.J.Corbett@state.mn.us	(651) 234-7793

Qualifying Requirements

September 18, 2019

The applicant must show that the project meets all of the qualifying requirements to be eligible to be scored and ranked against other projects. All qualifying requirements must be met before completing an application. Applicants whose projects are disqualified may appeal and participate in the review and determination of eligibility at the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) Funding & Programming Committee meeting. For questions contact Elaine Koutsoukos at Elaine.Koutsoukos@metc.state.mn.us.

By selecting each checkbox, the applicant confirms compliance with the following project requirements:

All Projects

1. The project must be consistent with the goals and policies in these [adopted regional plans](#): Thrive MSP 2040 (2014), the 2040 Transportation Policy Plan (~~2015~~2018), the 2040 Regional Parks Policy Plan (~~2015~~2018), and the 2040 Water Resources Policy Plan (2015).
<https://metrocouncil.org/Planning/Projects/Thrive-2040.aspx>
 Check the box to indicate that the project meets this requirement.
2. The project must be consistent with the 2040 Transportation Policy Plan. Reference the 2040 Transportation Plan goals, objectives, and strategies that relate to the project. [Briefly list](#) the goals, objectives, strategies, and associated pages):
3. The project or the transportation problem/need that the project addresses must be in a local planning or programming document. Reference the name of the appropriate comprehensive plan, regional/statewide plan, capital improvement program, corridor study document [studies on trunk highway must be approved by the Minnesota Department of Transportation and the Metropolitan Council], or other official plan or program of the applicant agency [includes Safe Routes to School Plans] that the project is included in and/or a transportation problem/need that the project addresses. List the applicable documents and pages):
4. The project must exclude costs for studies, preliminary engineering, design, or construction engineering. Right-of-way costs are only eligible as part of transit stations/stops, transit terminals, park-and-ride facilities, or pool-and-ride lots. Noise barriers, drainage projects, fences, landscaping, etc., are not eligible for funding as a standalone project, but can be included as part of the larger submitted project, which is otherwise eligible.
 Check the box to indicate that the project meets this requirement.
5. Applicants that are not [State Aid](#) cities or counties in the seven-county metro area with populations over 5,000 must contact the MnDOT Metro State Aid Office prior to submitting their application to determine if a public agency sponsor is required.
 Check the box to indicate that the project meets this requirement.

6. Applicants must not submit an application for the same project elements in more than one funding application category.

Check the box to indicate that the project meets this requirement.

7. The requested funding amount must be more than or equal to the minimum award and less than or equal to the maximum award. The cost of preparing a project for funding authorization can be substantial. For that reason, minimum federal amounts apply. Other federal funds may be combined with the requested funds for projects exceeding the maximum award, but the source(s) must be identified in the application. Funding amounts by application category are listed below in Table 1.

Table 1: Regional Solicitation Funding Award Minimums and Maximums-

Modal Categories	Regional Solicitation		
	Application Categories	Minimum Federal Award	Maximum Federal Award
Roadways Including Multimodal Elements	Traffic Management Technologies (Roadway System Management)	\$250,000	\$73,500,000
	<u>Spot Mobility and Safety</u>	<u>\$1,000,000</u>	<u>\$3,500,000</u>
	<u>Strategic Capacity (Roadway Expansion)</u>	\$1,000,000	<u>\$710,000,000</u>
	Roadway Reconstruction/ Modernization <u>and Spot Mobility</u>	\$1,000,000	\$7,000,000
	Bridges Rehabilitation/ Replacement	\$1,000,000	\$7,000,000
Transit and TDM Projects	<u>Arterial Bus Rapid Transit Project</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>\$25,000,000</u>
	Transit Expansion	\$500,000	\$7,000,000
	Transit Modernization	\$100,500,000	\$7,000,000
	Travel Demand Management (TDM)	\$75,100,000	\$500,000
Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities	Multiuse Trails and Bicycle Facilities	\$250,000	\$5,500,000 <u>\$4,000,000</u>
	Pedestrian Facilities (Sidewalks, Streetscaping, and ADA)	\$250,000	\$1,000,000
	Safe Routes to School	\$250,000	\$1,000,000

Check the box to indicate that the project meets this requirement

8. The project must comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

Check the box to indicate that the project meets this requirement.

9. In order for a selected project to be included in the Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) and approved by USDOT, the public agency sponsor must either have ~~a~~, ~~or be substantially working towards, completing a~~ current Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) self-evaluation or transition plan that covers the public right of way/transportation, as required under Title II of the ADA. The plan must be completed by the local agency before the Regional Solicitation application deadline. For the 2022 Regional Solicitation funding cycle, this requirement may include that the plan is updated within the past five years.

The applicant is a public agency that employs 50 or more people and has ~~an a completed~~~~adopted~~ ADA transition plan that covers the public right of way/transportation. Date plan ~~adopted~~~~completed~~ by governing body and link to plan: _____

The applicant is a public agency that employs 50 or more people and does not have a completed ADA transition plan that covers the public right of way/transportation. Date plan adopted by governing body: _____ is currently working towards completing an ADA transition plan that covers the public rights of way/transportation. Date process started _____ Date of anticipated plan completion/adoption: _____

The applicant is a public agency that employs fewer than 50 people and has a completed ADA self-evaluation that covers the public rights of way/transportation. Date self-evaluation completed and link to plan: _____

The applicant is a public agency that employs fewer than 50 people and does not have a completed~~is working towards completing an~~ ADA self-evaluation that covers the public rights of way/transportation. Date process started _____ Date of anticipated plan completion/adoption: _____

(TDM Applicants Only) The applicant is not a public agency subject to the self-evaluation requirements in Title II of the ADA.

10. The project must be accessible and open to the general public.

Check the box to indicate that the project meets this requirement.

11. The owner/operator of the facility must operate and maintain the project year-round for the useful life of the improvement, per FHWA direction established 8/27/2008 and updated 6/27/2017.

Check the box to indicate that the project meets this requirement.

12. The project must represent a permanent improvement with independent utility. The term "independent utility" means the project provides benefits described in the application by itself and does not depend on any construction elements of the project being funded from other sources outside the regional solicitation, excluding the required non-federal match.

Projects that include traffic management or transit operating funds as part of a construction project are exempt from this policy.

Check the box to indicate that the project meets this requirement.

13. The project must not be a temporary construction project. A temporary construction project is defined as work that must be replaced within five years and is ineligible for funding. The project must also not be staged construction where the project will be replaced as part of future stages. Staged construction is eligible for funding as long as future stages build on, rather than replace, previous work.

Check the box to indicate that the project meets this requirement.

14. The project applicant must send written notification regarding the proposed project to all affected state and local units of government prior to submitting the application.

Check the box to indicate that the project meets this requirement.

Roadways Including Multimodal Elements

1. All roadway and bridge projects must be identified as a principal arterial (non-freeway facilities only) or A-minor arterial as shown on the latest TAB approved roadway functional classification map.

Check the box to indicate that the project meets this requirement.

2. Roadway Expansion and Reconstruction/Modernization and Spot Mobility projects only: The project must be designed to meet 10-ton load limit standards.

Check the box to indicate that the project meets this requirement.

3. **Bridge Rehabilitation/Replacement and Strategic Capacity projects only:** Projects requiring a grade-separated crossing of a principal arterial freeway must be limited to the federal share of those project costs identified as local (non-MnDOT) cost responsibility using MnDOT's "Cost Participation for Cooperative Construction Projects and Maintenance Responsibilities" manual. In the case of a federally funded trunk highway project, the policy guidelines should be read as if the funded trunk highway route is under local jurisdiction.

Check the box to indicate that the project meets this requirement.

4. **Bridge Rehabilitation/Replacement projects only:** The bridge must carry vehicular traffic. Bridges can carry traffic from multiple modes. However, bridges that are exclusively for bicycle or pedestrian traffic must apply under one of the Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities application categories. Rail-only bridges are ineligible for funding.

Check the box to indicate that the project meets this requirement.

5. **Bridge Rehabilitation/Replacement projects only:** The length of the bridge must equal or exceed 20 feet.

Check the box to indicate that the project meets this requirement.

6. **Bridge Rehabilitation/Replacement projects only:** The bridge must have a sufficiency rating less than 80 for rehabilitation projects and less than 50 for replacement projects. Additionally, the bridge must also be classified as structurally deficient or functionally obsolete.

Check the box to indicate that the project meets this requirement.

- 7. Roadway Expansion, Reconstruction/Modernization~~and Spot Mobility~~, and Bridge Rehabilitation/Replacement projects only:** All roadway projects that involve the construction of a new/expanded interchange or new interchange ramps must have approval by the Metropolitan Council/MnDOT Interchange Planning Review Committee prior to application submittal. Please contact Michael Corbett at MnDOT (Michael.J.Corbett@state.mn.us or 651-234-7793) to determine whether your project needs to go through this process as described in Appendix F of the 2040 Transportation Policy Plan.

Check the box to indicate that the project meets this requirement.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities Projects Only

- All projects must relate to surface transportation. As an example, for multiuse trail and bicycle facilities, surface transportation is defined as primarily serving a commuting purpose and/or that connect two destination points. A facility may serve both a transportation purpose and a recreational purpose; a facility that connects people to recreational destinations may be considered to have a transportation purpose.

Check the box to indicate that the project meets this requirement.

- 2. Multiuse Trails on Active Railroad Right-of-Way:** All multiuse trail projects that are located within right-of-way occupied by an active railroad must attach an agreement with the railroad that this right-of-way will be used for trail purposes.

Check the box to indicate that the project meets this requirement. (Attach agreement)

Check the box to indicate that the project is not in active railroad right-of-way.

- 3. Multiuse Trails and Bicycle Facilities projects only:** All applications must include a letter from the operator of the facility confirming that they will remove snow and ice for year-round bicycle and pedestrian use. The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency has a [resource for best practices when using salt](#).

Check the box to indicate that the project meets this requirement.

- 3.4. Safe Routes to School projects only:** All projects must be located within a two-mile radius of the associated primary, middle, or high school site.

Check the box to indicate that the project meets this requirement.

- 4.5. Safe Routes to School projects only:** All schools benefitting from the SRTS program must conduct after-implementation surveys. These include the [student travel tally form](#) and the [parent survey](#) available on the [National Center for SRTS website](#). The school(s) must submit the after-evaluation data to the National Center for SRTS within a year of the project completion date. Additional guidance regarding evaluation can be found at the [MnDOT SRTS website](#).

Check the box to indicate that the applicant understands this requirement and will submit data to the National Center for SRTS within one year of project completion.

Transit and Travel Demand Management (TDM) Projects Only

1. **Transit Expansion projects only:** The project must provide a new or expanded transit facility or service ~~(includes peak, off-peak, express, limited stop service, or dial-a-ride)~~.
 Check the box to indicate that the project meets this requirement.
2. **Transit Expansion projects only:** The applicant must have the capital and operating funds necessary to implement the entire project ~~and commit to continuing the service or facility project beyond the initial three-year funding period for transit operating funds~~.
 Check the box to indicate that the project meets this requirement.
3. **Transit Expansion and Transit Modernization projects only:** The project is not eligible for either capital or operating funds if the corresponding capital or operating costs have been funded in a previous solicitation. However, Transit Modernization projects are eligible to apply in multiple solicitations if new project elements are being added with each application. Each transit application must show independent utility and the points awarded in the application should only account for the improvements listed in the application.
 Check the box to indicate that the project meets this requirement.
4. **Transit Expansion and Transit Modernization projects only:** The applicant must affirm that they are able to implement a Federal Transit Administration (FTA) funded project in accordance with the grant application, Master Agreement, and all applicable laws and regulations, using sound management practices. Furthermore, the applicant must certify that they have the technical capacity to carry out the proposed project and manage FTA grants in accordance with the grant agreement, sub recipient grant agreement (if applicable), and with all applicable laws. The applicant must certify that they have adequate staffing levels, staff training and experience, documented procedures, ability to submit required reports correctly and on time, ability to maintain project equipment, and ability to comply with FTA and grantee requirements.
 Check the box to indicate that the project meets this requirement.
5. **Travel Demand Management projects only:** The applicant must be properly categorized as a subrecipient in accordance with [2CFR200.330](#).
 Check the box to indicate that the project meets this requirement.
6. **Travel Demand Management projects only:** The applicant must adhere to Subpart E Cost Principles of [2CFR200](#) under the proposed subaward.
 Check the box to indicate that the project meets this requirement.

Application: Regional Solicitation for Transportation Projects in 2022-2024 and 2023-2025

September 18, 2019

Complete and submit the following online application by **4:00 PM on April 16, 2020**.

For questions contact Elaine Koutsoukos at Elaine.Koutsoukos@metc.state.mn.us.

PROJECT INFORMATION

1. PROJECT NAME:
2. PRIMARY COUNTY WHERE THE PROJECT IS LOCATED: (Select from drop down list)
3. CITIES OR TOWNSHIPS WHERE THE PROJECT IS LOCATED:
4. JURISDICTIONAL AGENCY (IF DIFFERENT THAN THE APPLICANT):
5. BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION (Include location, road name/functional class, type of improvement, etc. – limit to 400 words):
6. TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (TIP) DESCRIPTION – will be used in TIP if the project is selected for funding. See MnDOT's TIP description guidance.(Link) :
7. PROJECT LENGTH (to the nearest one-tenth of a mile):

PROJECT FUNDING

8. Are you applying for competitive funds from another source(s) to implement this project? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If yes, please identify the source(s):
9. FEDERAL AMOUNT: \$
10. MATCH AMOUNT: \$ (Minimum of 20% of the project total)
11. PROJECT TOTAL: \$
12. MATCH PERCENTAGE (Minimum of 20%): (Compute the match percentage by dividing the match amount by the project total)
13. SOURCE OF MATCH FUNDS (A minimum of 20% of the total project cost must come from non-federal sources; additional match funds over the 20% minimum can come from other federal sources):
14. PROGRAM YEARS (Check all years that are feasible): <input type="checkbox"/> 2020-2022 (TDM Only) <input type="checkbox"/> 2021-2023 (TDM Only) <input type="checkbox"/> <u>2022-2024</u> <input type="checkbox"/> <u>2023-2025</u>
15. ADDITIONAL PROGRAM YEARS (Check all years that are feasible if funding in an earlier year becomes available): <input type="checkbox"/> 2019 2021 <input type="checkbox"/> 2020 2022 <input type="checkbox"/> 2021-2023

REQUIRED ATTACHMENTS

Upload a PDF for the applicable project elements listed below. Multiple files can be uploaded with the attachment link below.

Each individual attachment must be saved as an 8.5"X11"pdf and cannot be more than 15 pages in length to be considered. Only pdf files that meet the size and length limits will be accepted.

Documents to Upload Below:

1. SUMMARY:

- Applicants are required to submit a one-page project summary to be used by the scoring committees and TAB members. This one-pager may include the project name, applicant, route, a map, township/city/county where project is located, requested award amount, total project cost, before photo, project description, list of project benefits, or other pertinent information.
- ~~A photograph showing the existing conditions within the project area. If awarded funds, this photograph will be utilized in the Metropolitan Council's online mapping tool to show a before-and-after comparison of the improvement. By submitting the application, the applicant is agreeing to allow the Council to use this photograph. **If applicants wish to use a google street view, they should adhere to the copyright guidelines, on the Google website:**~~
- ~~<https://www.google.com/permissions/geoguidelines.html#streetview>.~~

2. MAPS:

- A map or concept drawing of the proposed improvements that clearly labels the beginning and end of the project, all roadways in the project area, roadway geometry, and any bicycle, pedestrian, and transit components upon completion of the project.
- All project information maps generated through the Metropolitan Council Make-A-Map web-based application completed at the beginning of the application process. Attachment/upload locations are placed throughout all appropriate web-based application forms. Attach additional maps here.

3. COORDINATION

- The applicant must include a letter of support from the agency that owns/operates the facility and/or the agency that will be operating the transit service (if different than the applicant) indicating that it is aware of and understands the project being submitted, and that it commits to operate and maintain the facility for its design life.
- If the applicant expects any other agency or competitive grant program to provide part of the local match, the applicant must include a letter or resolution from the other agency agreeing to financially participate/documentation of the competitive award.
- **For Transit Expansion projects that include service expansion only:** Applicants must provide a letter of support for the project from the transit provider that will commit to providing the service or manage the contract for the service provider.
- Transit projects including last-mile shuttle service, upload Letter of Commitment.

4. OTHER

- **For Roadway ~~Expansion, Roadway Reconstruction/Modernization, and Traffic Management Technologies (Roadway System Management)~~ projects only:** The Synchro/Highway Capacity Manual emission reduction reports including the Timing Page Report that displays input and output information. *This report must be attached within the web-based application form for Measure 5A (Congestion Reduction/Air Quality). Upload additional attachments for multiple intersection reports.*
- **For Roadway projects only:** The applicant should attach the listing of crashes, the B/C worksheet, and the crash modification factors used. These documents must be attached within the web-based application form for Measure 6A (Crashes Reduced).
- **For Bridge projects only:** The applicant should attach the latest Structure Inventory Report. These documents must be attached within the web-based application form for Measure 4B (Bridge Sufficiency Rating).
- **For Roadway projects only:** The applicant should attach documentation of any outside, competitive funding awarded to the project. This award amount can be used to reduce the total project cost for the purposes of the Cost Effectiveness scoring measure. These documents must be attached within the web-based application form for the Cost Effectiveness Measure.
- **For Transit and TDM Projects that include public/private joint-use parking facilities only:** The applicant must upload a plan for and make a commitment to the long-term management and enforcement of ensuring exclusive availability of parking to public transit users during commuting times. Federal rules require that parking spaces funded be available exclusively to transit users during the hours of transit service. In the plan, the applicant must indicate how commuter and transit parking will coexist with parking needs for joint use tenants. The entity charged with ensuring exclusive parking for transit commuters after the facility opens must be designated in the plan.
- **TDM Projects only:** Upload Project Budget (budget should include applicable costs, such as, salary, fringe benefits, overhead expenses, marketing, materials, etc.). If using a sub-vendor as part of the project, proper procurement procedures must be used after the project is awarded to select the vendor.
- **For Safe Routes to School Projects only:** The completed travel tally and parent survey results from the SRTS planning process. The travel tally form can be found on the Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT) SRTS website: http://saferoutesdata.org/downloads/SRTS_Two_Day_Tally.pdf. *The travel tally and parent survey results must be attached within the web-based application form for Measure 2A (Usage).*

Project Information Form – Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities

(To be used to assign State Project Number after project is selected)

Please fill in the following information as it pertains to your proposed project. Items that do not apply to your project, please label N/A.

COUNTY, CITY, OR LEAD AGENCY _____

ZIP CODE WHERE MAJORITY OF WORK IS BEING PERFORMED _____

APPROXIMATE BEGIN CONSTRUCTION DATE (MO/YR) _____

APPROXIMATE END CONSTRUCTION DATE (MO/YR) _____

NAME OF TRAIL/PED FACILITY: _____ (i.e., CEDAR LAKE TRAIL)

TERMINI: (Termini listed must be within 0.3 miles of any work)

From: _____

To: _____

(DO NOT INCLUDE LEGAL DESCRIPTION; INCLUDE NAME OF ROADWAY IF MAJORITY OF FACILITY RUNS ADJACENT TO A SINGLE CORRIDOR)

OR At: _____

MILES OF TRAIL (nearest 0.1 miles) _____

MILES OF TRAIL ON THE REGIONAL BICYCLE TRANSPORTATION NETWORK (nearest 0.1 miles) _____

Is this a new trail? (yes or no): _____

PRIMARY TYPES OF WORK _____

Examples: GRADE, AGG BASE, BIT BASE, BIT SURF, SIDEWALK, SIGNALS, LIGHTING, GUARDRAIL, BIKE PATH, PED RAMPS, BRIDGE, PARK AND RIDE, ETC.

BRIDGE/CULVERT PROJECTS (IF APPLICABLE)

OLD BRIDGE/CULVERT NO.: _____

NEW BRIDGE/CULVERT NO.: _____

STRUCTURE IS OVER/UNDER: _____

Project Information Form – Roadways Including Multimodal Elements

(To be used to assign State Project Number after project is selected)

Please fill in the following information as it pertains to your proposed project. Items that do not apply to your project, please label N/A.

COUNTY, CITY, OR LEAD AGENCY _____

FUNCTIONAL CLASS OF ROAD _____

ROAD SYSTEM _____ (TH, CSAH, MSAS, CO. RD., TWP. RD., CITY STREET)

ROAD/ROUTE NO. _____ (i.e., 53 FOR CSAH 53)

NAME OF ROAD _____ (Example; 1st ST., MAIN AVE)

ZIP CODE WHERE MAJORITY OF WORK IS BEING PERFORMED _____

APPROXIMATE BEGIN CONSTRUCTION DATE (MO/YR) _____

APPROXIMATE END CONSTRUCTION DATE (MO/YR) _____

TERMINI: (Termini listed must be within 0.3 miles of any work)

From: _____

To: _____
(DO NOT INCLUDE LEGAL DESCRIPTION)

OR At: _____

MILES OF SIDEWALK (nearest 0.1 miles) _____

MILES OF TRAIL (nearest 0.1 miles) _____

MILES OF TRAIL ON THE REGIONAL BICYCLE TRANSPORTATION NETWORK (nearest 0.1 miles) _____

PRIMARY TYPES OF WORK _____

Examples: GRADE, AGG BASE, BIT BASE, BIT SURF, SIDEWALK, CURB AND GUTTER, STORM SEWER, SIGNALS, LIGHTING, GUARDRAIL, BIKE PATH, PED RAMPS, BRIDGE, PARK AND RIDE, ETC.

BRIDGE/CULVERT PROJECTS (IF APPLICABLE)

OLD BRIDGE/CULVERT NO.: _____

NEW BRIDGE/CULVERT NO.: _____

STRUCTURE IS OVER/UNDER: _____

Project Information Form – Transit and TDM ~~(for Park-and-Ride and Transit Station Projects Only)~~

(To be used to assign State Project Number after project is selected)

For All Projects

Identify the Transit Market Areas that the project serves: _____

For Park-and-Ride and Transit Station Projects Only

Please fill in the following information as it pertains to your proposed project. Items that do not apply to your project, please label N/A.

COUNTY, CITY, OR LEAD AGENCY _____

ZIP CODE WHERE MAJORITY OF WORK IS BEING PERFORMED _____

APPROXIMATE BEGIN CONSTRUCTION DATE (MO/YR) _____

APPROXIMATE END CONSTRUCTION DATE (MO/YR) _____

NAME OF PARK AND RIDE OR TRANSIT STATION: _____

(i.e., MAPLE GROVE TRANSIT STATION)

TERMINI: (Termini listed must be within 0.3 miles of any work)

From: _____

To: _____
(DO NOT INCLUDE LEGAL DESCRIPTION)

OR At: _____

PRIMARY TYPES OF WORK _____

Examples: GRADE, AGG BASE, BIT BASE, BIT SURF, SIDEWALK, CURB AND GUTTER, STORM SEWER, SIGNALS, LIGHTING, GUARDRAIL, BIKE PATH, PED RAMPS, PARK AND RIDE, ETC.

Estimate of TAB-Eligible Project Costs

Fill out the scoping sheet below and provide the estimate of TAB-eligible costs for the project. Applicants are not required to fill out each row of the cost estimate. The list of project elements is meant to provide a framework to think about the types of costs that may be incurred from the project. The total cost should match the total cost reported for the project on the first page of this application. Costs for specific elements are solely used to help applicants come up with a more accurate total cost; adjustments to these specific costs are expected as the project is more fully developed. Per TAB direction, the project must exclude costs for studies, preliminary engineering, design, or construction engineering. Right-of-way costs are only eligible as part of transit stations/stops, transit terminals, park-and-ride facilities, or pool-and-ride lots. Noise barriers, drainage projects, fences, landscaping, etc., are not eligible for funding as a standalone project, but can be included as part of the larger submitted project, which is otherwise eligible.

Please use ~~2018-2020~~ cost estimates for all project elements including transit vehicle and operating costs.

It is important that applicants accurately break out costs for the project's various multimodal elements. ~~These costs will be used, in part, to help determine the score for the Multimodal Facilities scoring criterion. If no dollar amount is placed in the cost estimate form below, then it will be assumed that no multimodal elements are included with the project.~~

TAB-ELIGIBLE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT ELEMENTS/COST ESTIMATES		
Check all that apply	ITEM	COST
Specific Roadway Elements		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mobilization (approx. 5% of total cost)	\$
<input type="checkbox"/>	Removals (approx. 5% of total cost)	\$
<input type="checkbox"/>	Roadway (grading, borrow, etc.)	\$
<input type="checkbox"/>	Roadway (aggregates and paving)	\$
<input type="checkbox"/>	Subgrade Correction (muck)	\$
<input type="checkbox"/>	Storm Sewer	\$
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ponds	\$
<input type="checkbox"/>	Concrete Items (curb & gutter, sidewalks, median barriers)	\$
<input type="checkbox"/>	Traffic Control	\$
<input type="checkbox"/>	Striping	\$
<input type="checkbox"/>	Signing	\$
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lighting	\$
<input type="checkbox"/>	Turf - Erosion & Landscaping	\$
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bridge	\$
<input type="checkbox"/>	Retaining Walls	\$
<input type="checkbox"/>	Noise Wall (do not include in cost effectiveness measure)	\$
<input type="checkbox"/>	Traffic Signals	\$

<input type="checkbox"/>	Wetland Mitigation	\$
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other Natural and Cultural Resource Protection	\$
<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad Crossing	\$
<input type="checkbox"/>	Roadway Contingencies	\$
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other Roadway Elements	\$
Specific Bicycle and Pedestrian Elements		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Path/Trail Construction	\$
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sidewalk Construction	\$
<input type="checkbox"/>	On-Street Bicycle Facility Construction	\$
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pedestrian Curb Ramps (ADA)	\$
<input type="checkbox"/>	Crossing Aids (e.g., Audible Pedestrian Signals, HAWK)	\$
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pedestrian-Scale Lighting	\$
<input type="checkbox"/>	Streetscaping	\$
<input type="checkbox"/>	Wayfinding	\$
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bicycle and Pedestrian Contingencies	\$
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other Bicycle and Pedestrian Elements	\$
Specific Transit and TDM Elements		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fixed Guideway Elements	\$
<input type="checkbox"/>	Stations, Stops, and Terminals	\$
<input type="checkbox"/>	Support Facilities	\$
<input type="checkbox"/>	Transit Systems (e.g. communications, signals, controls, fare collection, etc.)	\$
<input type="checkbox"/>	Vehicles	\$
<input type="checkbox"/>	Contingencies	\$
<input type="checkbox"/>	Right-of-Way	\$
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other Transit and TDM Elements	\$
TOTAL TAB-ELIGIBLE CONSTRUCTION COSTS		\$
Transit Operating Costs		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Number of platform hours	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cost per platform hour (fully loaded costs)	\$
	Subtotal - _____	\$
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other Costs – Administration, Overhead, etc.	\$
	Total Transit Operating Costs	\$
<input type="checkbox"/>	TDM Operating Costs	\$
TOTAL TAB-ELIGIBLE TRANSIT AND TDM OPERATING COSTS		\$
TOTAL TAB-ELIGIBLE COSTS		\$

Traffic Management Technologies (Roadway System Management) – Prioritizing Criteria and Measures

September 18, 2019

Definition: An Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) or similar project that primarily benefits roadway users. Traffic Management Technology projects can include project elements along a single corridor, multiple corridors, or within a specific geographic area such as a downtown area. To be eligible, projects must make improvements to at least one A-minor arterial or non-freeway principal arterial. Projects that are more transit-focused must apply in the Transit Modernization application category.

Examples of Traffic Management Technology Projects:

- Flashing yellow arrow traffic signals
- Traffic signal retiming projects
- Integrated corridor signal coordination
- Traffic signal control system upgrades
- New/replacement detectors
- Passive detectors for bicyclists and peds
- Other emerging ITS technologies
- New/replacement traffic mgmt. centers
- New/replacement traffic communication
- New/replacement CCTV cameras
- New/replacement variable message signs & other info improvements
- Incident management coordination
- Vehicle to Infrastructure Technology

Scoring:

Criteria and Measures	Points	% of Total Points
1. Role in the Regional Transportation System and Economy	175	16%
Measure A - Functional classification of project	50	
Measure B - Regional Truck Corridor Study Tiers	50	
Measure C - Integration within existing traffic management systems	50	
Measure D - Coordination with other agencies	25	
2. Usage	125	11%
Measure A - Current daily person throughput	85	
Measure B - Forecast 2040 average daily traffic volume	40	
3. Equity and Housing Performance	100	9%
Measure A - Benefits and outreach to disadvantaged populations <u>Connection to disadvantaged populations and project's benefits</u>	30 <u>50</u>	
Measure B - Housing Performance Score / <u>affordable housing connection</u>	70 <u>50</u>	
4. Infrastructure Age	75	7%
Measure A - Upgrades to obsolete equipment	75	
5. Congestion Reduction/Air Quality	200	18%
Measure A - Congested roadway	150	
Measure B - Emissions and congestion benefits of project	50	
6. Safety	200	18%
Measure A - Crashes reduced	50	
Measure B - Safety issues in project area	150	
7. Multimodal Elements and Existing Connections	50	5%
Measure A - Transit, bicycle, or pedestrian project elements and connections	50	
8. Risk Assessment	75	7%
Measure A- Risk Assessment Form	75	
9. Cost Effectiveness	100	9%
Measure A – Cost effectiveness (total points awarded/ total project cost)	100	
Total	1,100	

1. Role in the Regional Transportation System and Economy (175 Points) – Tying regional policy (Thrive MSP2040) to the Regional Solicitation, this criterion measures the project’s ability to serve a transportation purpose within the regional transportation system and economy based on how well it fulfills its functional classification role, aligns with the Regional Truck Corridor Study, and integrates with existing traffic management systems, and provides coordination across agencies. The project must be located on at least one non-freeway principal arterial or A-minor arterial.

A. *MEASURE*: Reference the functional classification(s) that the project would serve. Investment in a higher functionally-classified roadway (i.e., the principal arterial system) serves a more regional purpose and will result in more points.

RESPONSE (Select one):

- The majority of the project funds will be invested on the principal arterial system: (50 points)
- The majority of the project funds will be invested on the A-minor arterial system: (25 points)
- The majority of the project funds will be invested on the collector or local system with some investment either on the principal arterial or A-minor arterial system: (0 points)

SCORING GUIDANCE (50 Points)

The scorer will assign points based on which of the above scores applies. Note that multiple applicants are able to score the maximum point allotment. If no applicant scores 50 points, the 25-point projects will be adjusted to 50 points, while the zero-point projects will remain at zero.

B. *MEASURE*: This criterion relies on the results of the Regional Truck Corridor Study, which prioritized all principal and minor arterials based on truck volume, truck percentage of total traffic, proximity to freight industry clusters, and proximity to regional freight terminals. (50 points)

Use the final study report for this measure:

<https://metro council.org/Transportation/Planning-2/Transit-Plans,-Studies-Reports/Highways-Roads/Truck-Freight-Corridor-Study.aspx>

RESPONSE (Select one for your project, based on the Regional Truck Corridor Study):

- The majority of the project funds will be invested on either a Tier 1, Tier 2, or Tier 3 corridor: (50 Points) Miles (to the nearest 0.1 miles) : _____
- A majority of the project funds will NOT be invested on a Tier 1, Tier 2, or Tier 3 corridor, but at least 10 percent of the funds will be invested on these corridors: (25 Points) Miles (to the nearest 0.1 miles) : _____
- No project funds will be invested on a Tier 1, Tier 2, or Tier 3 corridor: (0 Points)

SCORING GUIDANCE (50 Points)

The scorer will assign points based on which of the scores applies. Note that multiple applicants can score the maximum point allotment. If no applicant scores 50 points, the 25-point projects will be adjusted to 50 points, while the zero-point projects will remain at zero.

C. *MEASURE*: Discuss how the proposed project integrates and/or builds on existing traffic management infrastructure (examples of systems include traffic signal systems, freeway management systems, and incident management systems). (50 Points)

RESPONSE (Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

SCORING GUIDANCE (50 Points)

The applicant will describe how the project would build on other infrastructure and management systems. Prioritizing projects that complement existing infrastructure and management methods, the scorer will award the full share of points to the project that best builds on other infrastructure and management systems. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer's discretion. This response is intended to be qualitative.

- D. MEASURE: Demonstrate how the project provides or enhances coordination among operational and management systems and/or jurisdictions. (25 points)

RESPONSE (Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

SCORING GUIDANCE (25 Points)

The project that best provides or enhances coordination among operational and management systems and/or jurisdictions will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer's discretion.

2. Usage (125 Points) – This criterion quantifies the project’s potential impact by measuring the current daily person throughput and future vehicular traffic that will be served by the project. These roadway users directly benefit from the project improvements.

A. *MEASURE:* Metropolitan Council staff will calculate the current daily person throughput at one location along the A-minor arterial or non-freeway principal arterial project length using the current average annual daily traffic (AADT) volume and average daily transit ridership. If more than one corridor or location is included in the project, then the applicant should select the corridor where the most investment is being made with the project. The applicant must identify the location along the project length and provide the current AADT volume from the MnDOT 50-series maps. Reference the “Transit Connections” map for transit routes along the project. Ridership data will be provided by the Metropolitan Council staff, if public transit is currently provided on the project length. (85 points)

- Current Daily Person Throughput = (current average annual daily traffic volume x 1.30 vehicle occupancy) + average annual daily transit ridership (20197)

RESPONSE:

- Location: _____
- Current AADT volume: _____
- Existing transit routes at the location noted above: _____

Upload the “Transit Connections” map.

SCORING GUIDANCE (85 Points)

The project with highest current daily person throughput will receive the full points for the measure. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had a daily person throughput of 1,000 ~~vehicles-people~~ and the top project had a daily person throughput of 1,500 ~~peoplevehicles~~, this applicant would receive $(1,000/1,500)*85$ points or 56 points.

- B. MEASURE: Provide the forecast (2040) average daily traffic volume at the same location along the A-minor arterial or non-freeway principal arterial project length, as identified in the previous measure. The applicant may choose to use a county or city travel demand model based on the Metropolitan Council model to identify the forecast (2040) average daily traffic volume or have Metropolitan Council staff determine the forecast volume using the Metropolitan Council model and project location. Respond as appropriate to the use of one type of forecast model. (40 points)

RESPONSE:

- Use Metropolitan Council model to determine forecast (2040) ADT volume
- If checked, METC Staff will provide Forecast (2040) ADT volume

OR

RESPONSE:

- Identify the approved county or city travel demand model to determine forecast (2040) ADT volume
- Forecast (2040) ADT volume: _____

SCORING GUIDANCE (40 Points)

The applicant with the highest forecast (2040) ADT volume will receive the full points for the measure. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had a daily forecast of 28,000 vehicles and the top project had a daily forecast of 32,000 vehicles, this applicant would receive $(28,000/32,000)*40$ points or 35 points.

3. Equity and Housing Performance (100 Points) – This criterion addresses the Council’s role in advancing equity by examining how a project directly provides benefits to, or impacts (positive and negative) low-income populations, people of color, people with disabilities, youth and the elderly. The criterion evaluates whether the applicant engaged these populations to identify transportation needs and potential solutions and how the project will address these identified needs. The criterion also evaluates a community’s overall efforts to implement affordable housing and how the project improves multimodal access to affordable housing residentsthe project’s positive and negative impacts to low-income populations, people of color, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly along with outreach to those groups. The criterion also evaluates a community’s efforts to promote affordable housing.

A. MEASURE: Socio-Economic Equity

1. Sub-measure: Equity Population Engagement (0 to 20 points): A successful project is one that is the result of active engagement of low-income populations, people of color, persons with disabilities, youth and the elderly. Engagement should occur prior to and during a project’s development, with the intent to provide direct benefits to, or solve, an expressed transportation issue, while also limiting and mitigating any negative impacts. Describe and map the location of any low-income populations, people of color, disabled populations, youth or the elderly within a ½ mile of the proposed project. Describe how these specific populations were engaged and provided outreach to, whether through community planning efforts, project needs identification, or during the project development process. Describe what engagement methods and tools were used and how the input is reflected in the projects’ purpose and need and design. Elements of quality engagement include: outreach and engagement to specific communities and populations that are likely to be directly impacted by the project; techniques to reach out to populations traditionally not involved in community engagement related to transportation projects; feedback from these populations identifying potential positive and negative elements of the proposed project through engagement, study recommendations, or plans that provide feedback from populations that may be impacted by the proposed project. If relevant, describe how NEPA or Title VI regulations will guide engagement activities.

(Limit 1,400 characters; approximately 200 words):

2. Sub-measure: Equity Population Benefits and Impacts (0 to 30 points): A successful project is one that has been designed to provide direct benefits to low-income populations, people of color, persons with disabilities, youth and the elderly. All projects must mitigate potential negative benefits as required under federal law. Projects that are designed to provide benefits go beyond the mitigation requirement to proactively provide transportation benefits and solve transportation issues experienced by Equity populations.

a. (0 to 30 points) Describe the project’s benefits to low-income populations, people of color, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly. Benefits could relate to pedestrian and bicycle safety improvements; public health benefits; direct access improvements for residents or improved access to destinations such as jobs, school, health care or other; travel time improvements; gap closures; new transportation services or modal options, leveraging of other beneficial projects and investments; and/or community connection and cohesion improvements. Note that this is not an exhaustive list.

(Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

- b. (-10 to 0 points) Describe any negative impacts to low-income populations, people of color, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly created by the project, along with measures that will be taken to mitigate them. Negative impacts that are not adequately mitigated can result in a reduction in points.

(Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

Below is a list of negative impacts. Note that this is not an exhaustive list.

- Increased difficulty in street crossing caused by increased roadway width, increased traffic speed, wider turning radii, or other elements that negatively impact pedestrian access.
 - Increased noise.
 - Decreased pedestrian access through sidewalk removal / narrowing, placement of barriers along the walking path, increase in auto-oriented curb cuts, etc.
 - Project elements that are detrimental to location-based air quality by increasing stop/start activity at intersections, creating vehicle idling areas, directing an increased number of vehicles to a particular point, etc.
 - Increased speed and/or “cut-through” traffic.
 - Removed or diminished safe bicycle access.
 - Inclusion of some other barrier to access to jobs and other destinations.
 - Displacement of residents and businesses.
 - Mitigation of temporary construction/implementation impacts such as dust; noise; reduced access for travelers and to businesses; disruption of utilities; and eliminated street crossings.
 - Other
3. **Sub-measure: Bonus Points (0 to 25 points)** Those projects that score at least 80% of the maximum total points available through measures A and B will be awarded bonus points based on the geographic location of the project. These points will be assigned as follows, based on the highest-scoring geography the project contacts:
- a. 25 points to projects within an Area of Concentrated Poverty with 50% or more people of color
 - b. 20 points to projects within an Area of Concentrated Poverty
 - c. 15 points to projects within census tracts with the percent of population in poverty or population of color above the regional average percent
 - d. 10 points for all other areas

Upload the “Socio-Economic Conditions” map used for this measure.

RESPONSE (Select one, based on the “Socio-Economic Conditions” map):

- Project is located in an Area of Concentrated Poverty where 50% or more of residents are people of color (ACP50):
- Project is located in an Area of Concentrated Poverty:
- Project's census tracts are above the regional average for population in poverty or population of color:
- Project located in a census tract that is below the regional average for population in poverty or populations of color, or includes children, people with disabilities, or the elderly:

SCORING GUIDANCE (50 Points)

Each application will be qualitatively scored based on the available points for each measure and will receive the number of points awarded. If the applicant receives at least 80% of the available points, i.e., 40 points for the Roadway applications, the project will receive Bonus points as described under Measure C. If an applicant qualifies for Bonus points it will result in a Socio-Economic Equity score of more than the total points available.

~~A. **MEASURE:** Reference the "Socio-Economic Conditions" map generated at the beginning of the application process. Identify the project's location from the list below, as depicted on the map. Geographic proximity alone is not sufficient to receive the full points. In order to receive the maximum points, the response should address equitable distribution of benefits, mitigation of negative impacts, and community engagement for the populations selected. (30 Points)~~

~~Upload the "Socio-Economic Conditions" map used for this measure.~~

~~**RESPONSE** (Select one, based on the "Socio-Economic Conditions" map):~~

- ~~Project located in Area of Concentrated Poverty with 50% or more of residents are people of color (ACP50): (up to 100% of maximum score)~~
- ~~Project located in Area of Concentrated Poverty: (up to 80% of maximum score)~~
- ~~Project's census tracts are above the regional average for population in poverty or population of color: (up to 60% of maximum score)~~
- ~~Project located in a census tract that is below the regional average for population in poverty or populations of color, or includes children, people with disabilities, or the elderly: (up to 40% of maximum score)~~

~~1. (0 to 3 points) A successful project is one that has actively engaged in low income populations, people of color, children, persons with disabilities, and the elderly during the project's development with the intent to limit negative impacts on them and, at the same time, provide the most benefits. Describe how the project has encouraged or will engage the full cross-section of community in decision-making. Identify the communities to be engaged and where in the project development process engagement has occurred or will occur. Elements of quality engagement include: outreach to specific communities and populations that are likely to be directly impacted by the project; techniques to reach out to populations traditionally not involved in the community engagement related to transportation projects; residents or users identifying potential positive and negative elements of the project; and surveys, study recommendations, or plans that provide feedback from populations that may be impacted by the proposed project. If relevant, describe how NEPA or Title VI regulations will guide engagement activities.~~

(Limit 1,400 characters; approximately 200 words):

2. (0 to 7 points) Describe the project's benefits to low-income populations, people of color, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly. Benefits could relate to safety; public health; access to destinations; travel time; gap closure; leveraging of other beneficial projects and investments; and/or community cohesion. Note that this is not an exhaustive list.

(Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

3. (3 to 0 points) Describe any negative externalities created by the project along with measures that will be taken to mitigate them. Negative externalities can result in a reduction in points, but mitigation of externalities can offset reductions.

(Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

Below is a list of negative impacts. Note that this is not an exhaustive list.

- Increased difficulty in street crossing caused by increased roadway width, increased traffic speed, wider turning radii, or other elements that negatively impact pedestrian access.
- Increased noise.
- Decreased pedestrian access through sidewalk removal / narrowing, placement of barriers along the walking path, increase in auto-oriented curb cuts, etc.
- Project elements that are detrimental to location-based air quality by increasing stop/start activity at intersections, creating vehicle idling areas, directing an increased number of vehicles to a particular point, etc.
- Increased speed and/or "cut through" traffic.
- Removed or diminished safe bicycle access.
- Inclusion of some other barrier to access to jobs and other destinations.
- Displacement of residents and businesses.
- Construction/implementation impacts such as dust; noise; reduced access for travelers and to businesses; disruption of utilities; and eliminated street crossings. These tend to be temporary.
- Other

SCORING GUIDANCE (30 Points)

Each application will be scored on a 10-point scale as described below.

1. (3 points): The project(s) with the most impactful and meaningful community engagement will receive the full three points. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer's discretion.

- ~~1. (7 points) The project(s) with the most positive benefits will receive the full seven points. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer's discretion.~~
- ~~2. (3 to 0 points) The scorer will reduce the score by one point (up to three total) for each negative externality. Note that the scorer can deduct points for negatives not acknowledged in the application; the scorer will document any negatives not acknowledged in the application and the reasons for any associated point reductions. The scorer can add one to three points for successful mitigation of negative project elements based on the degree to which they are mitigated. Note that this score cannot provide more points than are deducted.~~

~~Each score from the above 10 point scale will then be adjusted to the appropriate geography.~~

~~Note: Due to the geographic adjustment to scores, it is possible that the above process will result in no project receiving the maximum allotment of points. In this case, the highest-scoring application for this measure will be adjusted to receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had 10 points and the top project had 20 points, this applicant would receive $(10/20)*30$ points or 15 points. Note also that it is possible to score negative points on this measure.~~

- B. MEASURE: Projects will be scored based on two housing measures: 1. the 2019 Housing Performance Score for the city or township in which the project is located (40 points) and 2. the project's connection to affordable housing (10 points) as described below. Metropolitan Council staff will award points to the project based on the 2017 Housing Performance Score for the city or township in which the project is located. The score includes consideration of affordability and diversification, local initiatives to facilitate affordable workforce housing development or preservation, and density of residential development. If the project is in more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on a weighted average using the percent of total funds to be spent in each jurisdiction.

Part 1 (40 points): Housing Performance Score

A city or township's housing performance score is calculated annually by the Metropolitan Council using data from four categories: new affordable or mixed-income housing completed in the last ten years; preservation projects completed in the last seven years and/or substantial rehabilitation projects completed in the last three years; housing program participation and production, and housing policies and ordinances; and characteristics of the existing housing stock. Data for the housing performance scores are updated each year by the Council, and the city or township is provided with an opportunity to review and revise the information

Council staff will use the most current housing score for each city or township. If the project is located in more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on a weighted average using the percent of total funds to be spent in each jurisdiction. If a project is located in a city or township with no allocation of affordable housing need (either there is no forecasted household growth or the area does not have land to support sewered development), the project will not be disadvantaged by this measure and the project's total score will be adjusted during scoring to remove this scoring measure.

~~If a project is located in a city or township with no allocation of affordable housing need (either there is no forecasted household growth or the area does not have land to support sewered~~

development), then the project will not be disadvantaged by this measure and the project's total score will be adjusted during scoring as a result.

RESPONSE:

- City/Township: _____
- Total Project Cost: _____
- Funds to be spent within each City/Township: _____
- Percent of total funds to be spent within City/Township: _____ (online calculation)

Part 2 (10 points): Affordable Housing Connection

This measure is a qualitative scoring measure. Describe and map any affordable housing developments— planned, under construction or existing, within ½ mile of the proposed project. The applicant should note the development stage, number of units, number of bedrooms per unit, and level of affordability using 2019 affordability limits. Also note whether the affordability is guaranteed through funding restrictions (i.e. LIHTC, 4d) or is unsubsidized, if housing choice vouchers are/will be accepted, and if there is a fair housing marketing plan required or in place.

Describe how the proposed project will improve or impact access for residents of the affordable housing locations within ½ mile of the project. This should include a description of improved access by all modes, automobiles, transit, bicycle and pedestrian access. Since residents of affordable housing are more likely not to own a private vehicle, higher points will be provided to roadway projects that include other multimodal access improvements.

RESPONSE:

(Limit 2,100 characters; approximately 300 words):

SCORING GUIDANCE (70-50 Points)

Part 1 (40 points): The applicant with the highest ~~2017-2019~~ Housing Performance Score will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had a Housing Performance Score of 55 and the top project had a Housing Performance Score of 90, this applicant would receive $(55/90) * \del{70-40} points or ~~43-24~~ points.$

Note: Metropolitan Council staff will score this measure.

Projects will use the city Housing Performance Score based on the project location. If a project is located in more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on a weighted average of the city or township scores for the project location based on the length of the project in each jurisdiction. For stand-alone roadway (intersection, bridge, underpass, and interchange) projects, a one-mile radius-buffer will be drawn around the project. If the radius-buffer enters more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on the proportionate population of the Census blocks in each jurisdiction that are all or partially located in the area within the one-mile radius-buffer.

If a project is located in a city or township with no allocation of affordable housing need (either there is no forecasted household growth or the area does not have land to support sewered development),

then the project will not be disadvantaged by this measure and the project's total score will be adjusted as a result. If this is the case, then the total points possible in the application will be ~~930-960~~ instead of 1,000. The total points awarded through the rest of the application (900 as a hypothetical example) will be divided by ~~930-960~~, then multiplied by 1,000. Therefore, a project scoring 900 out of ~~930-960~~, will equate to ~~968-938~~ points on a 1,000-point scale. If a portion of the project is located in a city with an affordable housing allocation and the other portion is located in a township with no affordable housing allocation, then a combination of the weighted average and no affordable housing methodologies should be used. This will result in a total score that will be somewhere between ~~930-960~~ and 1,000; then the score will need to be adjusted to fit a 1,000-point scale.

Part 2 (10 points): The project that best provides meaningful access to the affordable housing units will receive the full 10 points. Multiple projects may receive the highest possible score of 10 points based on this assessment. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer's discretion.

Final Score (50 points): The scores in Parts 1 and 2 will be totaled. If no application gets 50 points, the highest-scoring project will be awarded 50 points, with other projects adjusted proportionately.

Note: Metropolitan Council staff will score this measure.

4. Infrastructure Age (75 Points) – This criterion will assess the degree to which functionally obsolete infrastructure elements are being replaced and improved.

A. *MEASURE*: Describe how various equipment will be improved or replaced as part of this project relative to its age and whether it is functionally obsolete.

RESPONSE (Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

SCORING GUIDANCE (75 Points)

The project that best provides for stewardship of public funds and resource by replacing functionally obsolete equipment and finding cost-effective solutions to upgrade viable equipment will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer's discretion.

5. Congestion Reduction/Air Quality (200 Points) – This criterion measures the project’s ability to make improvements in congested corridors using speed data from the Congestion Management Process Plan. The project will also be measured based on its ability to reduce emissions.

- A. *MEASURE*: Council staff will provide travel speed data to compare the peak hour travel speed in the project area to free flow conditions on the “Level of Congestion” map. If more than one corridor or location is included in the project, then the applicant should select the corridor on which the most investment is being made with the project. The applicant must identify the corridor as part of the response. It is anticipated that the Congestion Management Process Plan will be further incorporated into the Regional Solicitation as part of the 2022 Regional Solicitation funding cycle. (150 Points)

RESPONSE:

- Corridor: _____
- Corridor Start and End Points: _____
- Free-Flow Travel Speed: _____
- Peak Hour Travel Speed: _____
- Percentage Decrease in Travel Speed in Peak Hour Compared to Free-Flow (online calculation): _____

Upload the “Level of Congestion” map used for this measure.

SCORING GUIDANCE (150 Points)

The applicant with the most congestion (measured by the largest percentage decrease in peak hour travel speeds relative to free flow conditions) will receive the full points for the measure. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the points. For example, if the application being scored showed a 5% decrease of travel speeds in the peak hour relative to free flow conditions and the top project had a 10% reduction, this applicant would receive $(5/10) * 150$ points, or 75 points.

- B. *MEASURE*: Discuss how the project will reduce emissions and congestion. The applicant should focus on any reduction in CO, NO_x, and VOC. Projects on roadways that provide relief to congested, parallel principal arterial roadways should reference the current [MnDOT Metro Freeway Congestion Report](#) and discuss the systemwide emissions and congestion impact of the proposed improvements.

RESPONSE: (Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

SCORING GUIDANCE (50 Points)

The project that is most likely to reduce emissions and congestion will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer’s discretion.

6. Safety (200 Points) – This criterion addresses the project’s ability to correct deficiencies and improve the overall safety of an existing or future roadway facility. It will assess the project’s monetized safety benefits.

A. **MEASURE:** Calculate the reduction in the total number of crashes due to improvements on the A-minor arterial or non-freeway principal arterial made by the project. The applicant must base the estimate of crash reduction on the methodology consistent with the latest MnDOT Metro District Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) application (www.dot.state.mn.us/stateaid/trafficsafety.html). Applicants should focus on the crash analysis for reactive projects.

Crash data must be obtained for the project length using the MnDOT TIS system average for calendar years ~~2013-2016~~ through ~~2015-2018~~. Crash data should include all crash types and severities, including pedestrian and bicycle crashes.

Applicants should request crash data from MnDOT as early as possible. The applicant must then attach a listing of the crashes reduced and the HSIP Benefit/Cost (B/C) worksheet (www.dot.state.mn.us/stateaid/trafficsafety.html) that identifies the resulting benefit associated with the project. As part of the response, please detail and attach the crash modification factor(s) used from FHWA’s Crash Modification Factors Clearinghouse: <http://www.cmfclearinghouse.org/>. This measure requests the monetized safety benefit of the project. The cost of the project is scored in the Cost Effectiveness criterion.

RESPONSE:

- Crash Modification Factors Used _____
- Rationale for Crash Modifications Selected (*Limit 1,400 characters; approximately 200 words*):

- Project Benefit (\$) from B/C ratio: _____
- **Total Fatal (K) Crashes:** _____
- **Total Serious Injury (A) Crashes:** _____
- **Total Non-Motorized Fatal and Serious Injury Crashes:** _____
- **Total Crashes:** _____
- **Total Fatal (K) Crashes Reduced by Project:** _____
- **Total Serious Injury (A) Crashes Reduced by Project:** _____
- **Total Non-Motorized Fatal and Serious Injury Crashes Reduced by Project:** _____
- **Total Crashes Reduced by Project:** _____

Upload Crash Modification Factors and B/C Worksheet.

SCORING GUIDANCE (50 Points)

The applicant with the highest dollar value of benefits will receive the full points for the measure. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had safety benefits of \$11,000,000 and the top project had safety benefits of \$16,000,000, this applicant would receive $(11,000,000/16,000,000)*50$ points or 34 points.

B. **MEASURE:** Discuss how the project will improve safety issues in the project area. As part of the response, the applicant may want to reference the project relative to County Highway Safety Plan or similar planning documents and what the project will specifically do to improve the safety issue.

RESPONSE (*Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words*):

SCORING GUIDANCE (150 Points)

The project that will provide the most safety benefits and alleviate identified safety concerns will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer's discretion.

7. Multimodal Elements and Existing Connections (50 Points) – This criterion measures how the project improves the travel experience, safety, and security for other modes of transportation, and addresses the safe integration of these modes. The *Transportation Policy Plan* requires that explicit consideration of all users of the transportation system be considered in the planning and scoping phase of roadway projects.

A. MEASURE: Describe how the project positively affects the multimodal system.

- Discuss any bicycle, pedestrian, or transit elements that are included as part of the project and how they improve the travel experience, safety, and security for users of these modes. Applicants should make sure that new multimodal elements described in the response are accounted for as part of the cost estimate form earlier in the application. Applicants should note if there is no transit service in the project area and identify supporting studies or plans that address why a mode may not be incorporated in the project (e.g., a bicycle system plan that locates bikeway facilities on a lower-volume parallel route).
- Describe how the proposed multimodal improvements positively affect identified alignments in the Regional Bicycle Transportation Network (RBTN) or along a regional trail, if applicable.
- Describe how the proposed multimodal improvements either provide a new, or improve an existing a Major River Bicycle Barrier Crossing (MRBBC) as defined in the 2040 Transportation Policy Plan (TPP) or an identified Regional Bicycle Barrier Improvement Area as defined in the TPP and Technical Addendum to the Regional Bicycle Barriers Study (May 2019), if applicable.
- Discuss the existing bicycle, pedestrian, and transit connections and how the project enhances these connections.
- Discuss whether the project implements specific locations identified as being deficient in a completed ADA Transition Plan.

RESPONSE (Limit 2, 800 characters; approximately 400 words) :

SCORING GUIDANCE (50 Points)

The project that most positively affects the multimodal system will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer’s discretion. The project score will be based on the quality of the improvements, as opposed to being based solely on the number of modes addressed. Points can be earned for incorporating multimodal project elements, positively affecting identified alignments in the Regional Bicycle Transportation Network (RBTN) ~~or~~ regional trail, Major River Bicycle Barrier Crossing, or Regional Bicycle Barrier,~~or~~ for making connections with existing multimodal systems, or helping to implement an ADA Transition Plan. ~~Projects do not need all of these elements to be awarded all of the points.~~

~~Scorers should make sure that new multimodal elements described in the response are accounted for on the cost estimate form earlier in the application.~~

8. Risk Assessment (75 Points) – This criterion measures the number of risks associated with successfully building the project. High-risk applications increase the likelihood that projects will withdraw at a later date. If this happens, the region is forced to reallocate the federal funds in a short amount of time or return them to the US Department of Transportation. These risks are outlined in the checklist in the required Risk Assessment.

A. **MEASURE:** Applications involving construction must complete the Risk Assessment. This checklist includes activities completed to-date, as well as an assessment of risks (e.g., right-of-way acquisition, proximity to historic properties, etc.).

RESPONSE (Complete Risk Assessment):

Please check those that apply and fill in anticipated completion dates for all projects, except for new/expanded transit service projects or transit vehicle purchases.

1) Layout (30 Percent of Points)

- Layout should include proposed geometrics and existing and proposed right-of-way boundaries
- 100% Layout approved by the applicant and all impacted jurisdictions (i.e., cities/counties that the project goes through or agencies that maintain the roadway(s)). **A PDF of the layout must be attached along with letters from each jurisdiction to receive points.**
- 50% Layout completed but not approved by all jurisdictions. **A PDF of the layout must be attached to receive points.**
- 0% Layout has not been started

Anticipated date or date of completion: _____

2) Review of Section 106 Historic Resources (20 Percent of Points)

- 100% No known historic properties eligible for or listed in the National Register of Historic Places are located in the project area, and project is not located on an identified historic bridge
- 100% There are historical/archeological properties present but determination of “no historic properties affected” is anticipated.
- 80% Historic/archeological property impacted; determination of “no adverse effect” anticipated
- 40% Historic/archeological property impacted; determination of “adverse effect” anticipated
- 0% Unsure if there are any historic/archeological properties in the project area.

Project is located on an identified historic bridge:

3) Right-of-Way (30 Percent of Points)

- 100% Right-of-way, permanent or temporary easements either not required or all have been acquired
- 50% Right-of-way, permanent or temporary easements required, plat, legal descriptions, or official map complete
- 25% Right-of-way, permanent or temporary easements required, parcels identified
- 0% Right-of-way, permanent or temporary easements required, parcels not all identified

Anticipated date or date of acquisition _____

4) Railroad Involvement (20 Percent of Points)

100% No railroad involvement on project or railroad Right-of-Way agreement is executed
(include signature page, if applicable)

50% Railroad Right-of-Way Agreement required; negotiations have begun

0% Railroad Right-of-Way Agreement required; negotiations have not begun.

Anticipated date or date of executed Agreement _____

5) Public Involvement (20 Percent of Points)

Projects that have been through a public process with residents and other interested public entities are more likely than others to be successful. The project applicant must indicate that events and/or targeted outreach (e.g., surveys and other web-based input) were held to help identify the transportation problem, how the potential solution was selected instead of other options, and the public involvement completed to date on the project.

List Dates of most recent meetings and outreach specific to this project:

- Meeting with general public: _____
- Meeting with partner agencies: _____
- Targeted online/mail outreach: _____
 - Number of respondents: _____

100% Meetings specific to this project with the general public and partner agencies have been used to help identify the project need.

75% Targeted outreach specific to this project with the general public and partner agencies have been used to help identify the project need.

50% At least one meeting specific to this project with the general public has been used to help identify the project need.

50% At least one meeting specific to this project with key partner agencies has been used to help identify the project need.

25% No meeting or outreach specific to the project was conducted, but the project was identified through meetings and/or outreach related to a larger planning effort.

0% No outreach has led to the selected of this project.

RESPONSE (Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

SCORING GUIDANCE (75 Points)

The applicant with the most points on the Risk Assessment (more points equate to less project risk) will receive the full points for the measure. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had 40 points and the top project had 70 points, this applicant would receive $(40/70)*75$ points or 43 points.

9. Cost Effectiveness (100 Points) – This criterion will assess the project’s cost effectiveness based on the total TAB-eligible project cost (not including noise walls) and total points awarded in the previous 8 criteria.

A. MEASURE:

Calculate the cost effectiveness of the project. Metropolitan Council staff will divide the number of points awarded in the previous criteria by the TAB-eligible project cost (not including noise walls). If a project has been awarded other outside, competitive funding (e.g., state bonding, Transportation Economic Development Program, Minnesota Highway Freight Program), project sponsors may reduce the total project cost for the purposes of this scoring measure by the amount of the outside funding award.

- Cost effectiveness = total number of points awarded in previous criteria/total TAB-eligible project cost (not including noise walls)

RESPONSE (This measure will be calculated after the scores for the other measures are tabulated by the Scoring Committee):

- Total Project Cost (entered in Project Cost Form): _____ (automatically calculated)
- Enter amount of Noise Walls: _____
- Enter amount of any outside, competitive funding (attach documentation of award): _____
- Points Awarded in Previous Criteria: ____ (entered by Metropolitan Council staff)

SCORING GUIDANCE (100 Points)

The applicant with the most points (i.e., the benefits) per dollar will receive the full points for the measure. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the top project received .0005 points per dollar and the application being scored received .00025 points per dollar, this applicant would receive $(.00025/.0005)*100$ points or 50 points.

The scorer for this measure will also complete a reasonableness check of the total project cost that is used for this measure. The scorer may follow up with the applicant to clarify any questions. Up to 50 percent of points awarded for this measure can be deducted if the scorer does not believe that the cost estimate is reasonable.

TOTAL: 1,100 POINTS

Spot Mobility and Safety– Prioritizing Criteria and Measures

September 18, 2019

Definition: An at-grade intersection or corridor-level intersection improvement project that focuses on mobility and safety (described as a Regional Mobility project under Spot Mobility in the TPP). New interchanges or projects that add new thru lane capacity (e.g., two-lane to four-lane expansions) should apply in the Strategic Capacity application category. Projects that address mobility and safety at multiple intersections on a corridor are encouraged. However, projects that propose to reconstruct the roadway for the length of the corridor should apply in the Roadway Reconstruction/Modernization application category.

Examples of Spot Mobility and Safety Projects:

- New or extended turn lanes at one or more intersections
- New intersection controls such as roundabouts or traffic signals
- Unsignalized or signalized reduced conflict intersections
- Other innovative/alternative intersection designs such as green t-intersections

Scoring:

Criteria and Measures	Points	% of Total Points
1. Role in the Regional Transportation System and Economy	175	16%
Measure A - Congestion within the Project Area, Level of Adjacent Congestion, Principal Arterial Intersection Conversion Study Priorities, or Congestion Management Safety Plan Opportunity Areas	100	
Measure B - Regional Truck Corridor Study Tiers	75	
2. Equity and Housing Performance	100	9%
Measure A - Benefits and outreach to disadvantaged populations <u>Connection to disadvantaged populations and project's benefits, impacts, and mitigation</u>	30 <u>50</u>	
Measure B - Housing Performance Score / <u>affordable housing connection</u>	70 <u>50</u>	
3. Congestion Reduction/Air Quality	275	25%
Measure A - Vehicle delay reduced	200	
Measure B - Kg of emissions reduced	75	
4. Safety	275	25%
Measure A - Crashes reduced	225	
Measure B - Pedestrian Crash Reduction (Proactive)	50	
5 Multimodal Elements and Existing Connections	100	9%
Measure A - Transit, bicycle, or pedestrian project elements & connections	100	
6. Risk Assessment	75	7%
Measure A - Risk Assessment Form	75	
7 Cost Effectiveness	100	9%
Measure A - Cost effectiveness (total points awarded/total project cost)	100	
Total	1,100	

1. Role in the Regional Transportation System and Economy (175 Points) – Tying regional policy (Thrive MSP2040) to the Regional Solicitation, this criterion measures the project’s ability to serve a transportation purpose within the regional transportation system and economy based on the congestion in the project area, congestion levels along the regional transportation system near the project, how it aligns with the Principal Arterial Intersection Conversion Study, Congestion Management Safety Plan IV, ~~how it connects to employment, manufacturing/distribution-related employment, and students~~, and the Regional Truck Corridor Study.

- A. **MEASURE:** Identify the level of congestion within the project area. This measure uses speed data as was used as part of the Congestion Management Process (CMP) Plan. It is anticipated that the CMP Plan will be further incorporated into the Regional Solicitation as part of the 2022 Regional Solicitation funding cycle. Also, identify the level of congestion on a parallel route and how the project area is prioritized in the Principal Arterial Intersection Conversion Study and Congestion Management Safety Plan IV. Respond to each of the ~~two~~ four sub-sections below. Projects will get the highest score of the ~~two~~ four sub-sections sections.

Congestion within Project Area:

The measure will analyze the level of congestion within the project area. Council staff will provide travel speed data on the “Level of Congestion” map. The analysis will compare the peak hour travel speed within the project area to free-flow conditions.

RESPONSE:

- Free-Flow Travel Speed: _____
- Peak Hour Travel Speed: _____
- Percentage Decrease in Travel Speed in Peak Hour Compared to Free-Flow (calculation): _____

Upload the “Level of Congestion” map used for this measure.

Congestion on adjacent Parallel Routes:

The measure will analyze the level of congestion on an adjacent parallel A-minor arterial or principal arterial to determine the importance of the roadway in managing congestion on the Regional Highway System. Council staff will provide travel speed data on an applicant-selected adjacent parallel route that is adjacent to the proposed project on the “Level of Congestion” map. The analysis will compare the peak hour travel speed on an adjacent parallel route to free-flow conditions on this same route to understand congestion levels in the area of the project, which correlates to the role that the project plays in the regional transportation system and economy. The applicant must identify the adjacent parallel corridor as part of the response. The end points of this adjacent parallel corridor must align as closely as possible to the project end points.

RESPONSE:

- Adjacent Parallel Corridor: _____
- Adjacent Parallel Corridor Start and End Points: _____
- Free-Flow Travel Speed): _____
- Peak Hour Travel Speed: _____
- Percentage Decrease in Travel Speed in Peak Hour Compared to Free-Flow (calculation): _____

Upload the “Level of Congestion” map used for this measure.

Principal Arterial Intersection Conversion Study:

The measure relies on the results of the Principal Arterial Intersection Conversion Study, which prioritized non-freeway principal arterial intersections. In addition to interchange projects, other lane expansion projects that make improvements to a low-, medium-, or high-priority intersection can also earn points in this measure.

Use the final study report for this measure: metro council.org/PAICS

RESPONSE (Select one for your project, based on the Principal Arterial Intersection Conversion Study):

- Proposed at-grade project that reduces delay at a High Priority Intersection: (100 Points)
- Proposed at-grade project that reduces delay at a Medium Priority Intersection: (90 Points)
- Proposed at-grade project that reduces delay at a Low Priority Intersection: (80 Points)
- Not listed as a priority in the study: (0 Points)

Congestion Management Safety Plan IV:

The measure relies on the results on MnDOT's Congestion Management Safety Plan IV (CMSP IV), which prioritized lower cost/high benefit, spot mobility projects on MnDOT-owned roadways. For the Regional Solicitation, only the CMSP opportunity areas on the A-minor arterial or non-freeway principal arterial systems are eligible. Principal arterial projects on the freeway system are not eligible for funding per TAB-adopted rules.

Use the final list of [CMSP IV opportunity area locations](#) as depicted in the 2040 Transportation Policy Plan (2018).

RESPONSE (Select one for your project):

- Proposed at-grade project that reduces delay at a CMSP opportunity area: (100 Points)
- Not listed as a CMSP priority location: (0 Points)

SCORING GUIDANCE (100 Points)

Due to the ~~two~~-four scoring methods, more than one project can score the maximum points. In order to be awarded points for this measure the proposed project itself must show some delay reduction in measure 3A. If the project does not reduce delay, then it will score 0 points for this measure.

Congestion within Project Area: The applicant with the most congestion within the project area (measured by the largest percentage decrease in peak hour travel speeds relative to free-flow conditions) will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored showed a 5% decrease of travel speeds in the peak hour relative to free flow conditions and the top project had a 10% reduction, this applicant would receive $(5/10)*100$ points, or 50 points. If the project covers more than one segment of speed data, the applicants can use the one that is most beneficial to their score.

Congestion on adjacent Parallel Routes: The applicant with the most congestion on an adjacent parallel route (measured by the largest percentage decrease in peak hour travel speeds relative to free-flow conditions) will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored showed a 5% decrease of travel speeds in the peak hour on the adjacent parallel route relative to free flow conditions and the top project had a 10% reduction, this applicant would receive $(5/10)*100$ points, or 50 points. Applicants can use the adjacent parallel route that is most beneficial to their score.

Principal Arterial Intersection Conversion Study: Projects will be scored based on their Principal Arterial Intersection Conversion Study priorities.

Congestion Management and Safety Plan IV: Projects will be scored based on whether their project location is in a Congestion Management and Safety Plan opportunity area.

The scorer will assess if the applicant would score highest with congestion on adjacent parallel routes part of the measure, the Principal Arterial Intersection Conversion Study part of the measure, or the CMSP IV part of the measure and give the applicant the highest of the four scores out of a maximum of 1000 points.

Note: Due to the use of multiple sub-sections, ~~two~~ multiple applicants may receive the full 100 points.

- B. **MEASURE:** This criterion relies on the results on the Truck Highway Corridor Study, which prioritized all principal and minor arterials based on truck volume, truck percentage of total traffic, proximity to freight industry clusters, and proximity to regional freight terminals. (75 points)

Use the final study report for this measure:

<https://metrocouncil.org/Transportation/Planning-2/Transit-Plans,-Studies-Reports/Highways-Roads/Truck-Freight-Corridor-Study.aspx>

RESPONSE: *(Select one for your project, based on the Regional Truck Corridor Study):*

- Along Tier 1: Miles (to the nearest 0.1 miles) : _____
- Along Tier 2: Miles (to the nearest 0.1 miles) : _____
- Along Tier 3: Miles (to the nearest 0.1 miles) : _____
- The project provides a direct and immediate connection (i.e., intersects) with either a Tier 1, Tier 2, or Tier 3 corridor:
- None of the tiers:

SCORING GUIDANCE (75 Points)

Applicants will be awarded points as assigned in the above tiers:

- Projects along Tier 1: 75 points
- Projects along Tier 2: 65 points
- Projects along Tier 3: 55 points
- Projects that provide a direct and immediate connection to a corridor: 10 points.
- None of the tiers: 0 points

If no applicant is along Tier 1, the top-scoring application(s) will be adjusted to 75 points, with the others adjusted proportionately.

Note: Due to the use of tiered scoring, multiple applications can receive the full points.

2. Equity and Housing Performance (100 Points) –

This criterion addresses the Council’s role in advancing equity by examining how a project directly provides benefits to, or impacts (positive and negative) low-income populations, people of color, people with disabilities, youth and the elderly. The criterion evaluates whether the applicant engaged these populations to identify transportation needs and potential solutions and how the project will address these identified needs. The criterion also evaluates a community’s overall efforts to implement affordable housing and how the project improves multimodal access to affordable housing residents.~~the project’s positive and negative impacts to low-income populations, people of color, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly along with outreach to those groups. The criterion also evaluates a community’s efforts to promote affordable housing.~~

A. MEASURE: Socio-Economic Equity

1. Sub-measure: Equity Population Engagement (0 to 20 points): A successful project is one that is the result of active engagement of low-income populations, people of color, persons with disabilities, youth and the elderly. Engagement should occur prior to and during a project’s development, with the intent to provide direct benefits to, or solve, an expressed transportation issue, while also limiting and mitigating any negative impacts. Describe and map the location of any low-income populations, people of color, disabled populations, youth or the elderly within a ½ mile of the proposed project. Describe how these specific populations were engaged and provided outreach to, whether through community planning efforts, project needs identification, or during the project development process. Describe what engagement methods and tools were used and how the input is reflected in the projects’ purpose and need and design. Elements of quality engagement include: outreach and engagement to specific communities and populations that are likely to be directly impacted by the project; techniques to reach out to populations traditionally not involved in community engagement related to transportation projects; feedback from these populations identifying potential positive and negative elements of the proposed project through engagement, study recommendations, or plans that provide feedback from populations that may be impacted by the proposed project. If relevant, describe how NEPA or Title VI regulations will guide engagement activities.

(Limit 1,400 characters; approximately 200 words):

2. Sub-measure: Equity Population Benefits and Impacts (0 to 30 points): A successful project is one that has been designed to provide direct benefits to low-income populations, people of color, persons with disabilities, youth and the elderly. All projects must mitigate potential negative benefits as required under federal law. Projects that are designed to provide benefits go beyond the mitigation requirement to proactively provide transportation benefits and solve transportation issues experienced by Equity populations.

- a. (0 to 30 points) Describe the project’s benefits to low-income populations, people of color, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly. Benefits could relate to pedestrian and bicycle safety improvements; public health benefits; direct access improvements for residents or improved access to destinations such as jobs, school, health care or other; travel time improvements; gap closures; new transportation services or modal options,

leveraging of other beneficial projects and investments; and/or community connection and cohesion improvements. Note that this is not an exhaustive list.

(Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

b. (-10 to 0 points) Describe any negative impacts to low-income populations, people of color, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly created by the project, along with measures that will be taken to mitigate them. Negative impacts that are not adequately mitigated can result in a reduction in points.

(Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

Below is a list of negative impacts. Note that this is not an exhaustive list.

- Increased difficulty in street crossing caused by increased roadway width, increased traffic speed, wider turning radii, or other elements that negatively impact pedestrian access.
- Increased noise.
- Decreased pedestrian access through sidewalk removal / narrowing, placement of barriers along the walking path, increase in auto-oriented curb cuts, etc.
- Project elements that are detrimental to location-based air quality by increasing stop/start activity at intersections, creating vehicle idling areas, directing an increased number of vehicles to a particular point, etc.
- Increased speed and/or “cut-through” traffic.
- Removed or diminished safe bicycle access.
- Inclusion of some other barrier to access to jobs and other destinations.
- Displacement of residents and businesses.
- Mitigation of temporary construction/implementation impacts such as dust; noise; reduced access for travelers and to businesses; disruption of utilities; and eliminated street crossings.
- Other

3. **Sub-measure: Bonus Points (0 to 25 points)** Those projects that score at least 80% of the maximum total points available through measures A and B will be awarded bonus points based on the geographic location of the project. These points will be assigned as follows, based on the highest-scoring geography the project contacts:

- a. 25 points to projects within an Area of Concentrated Poverty with 50% or more people of color
- b. 20 points to projects within an Area of Concentrated Poverty
- c. 15 points to projects within census tracts with the percent of population in poverty or population of color above the regional average percent
- d. 10 points for all other areas

Upload the “Socio-Economic Conditions” map used for this measure.

RESPONSE (Select one, based on the “Socio-Economic Conditions” map):

- Project is located in an Area of Concentrated Poverty where 50% or more of residents are people of color (ACP50):
- Project is located in an Area of Concentrated Poverty:
- Project’s census tracts are above the regional average for population in poverty or population of color:
- Project located in a census tract that is below the regional average for population in poverty or populations of color, or includes children, people with disabilities, or the elderly:

SCORING GUIDANCE (50 Points)

Each application will be qualitatively scored based on the available points for each measure and will receive the number of points awarded. If the applicant receives at least 80% of the available points, i.e., 40 points for the Roadway applications, the project will receive Bonus points as described under Measure C. If an applicant qualifies for Bonus points it will result in a Socio-Economic Equity score of more than the total points available.

B. MEASURE: Projects will be scored based on two housing measures: 1. the 2019 Housing Performance Score for the city or township in which the project is located (40 points) and 2. the project’s connection to affordable housing (10 points) as described below.

Part 1 (40 points): Housing Performance Score

A city or township’s housing performance score is calculated annually by the Metropolitan Council using data from four categories: new affordable or mixed-income housing completed in the last ten years; preservation projects completed in the last seven years and/or substantial rehabilitation projects completed in the last three years; housing program participation and production, and housing policies and ordinances; and characteristics of the existing housing stock. Data for the housing performance scores are updated each year by the Council, and the city or township is provided with an opportunity to review and revise the information

Council staff will use the most current housing score for each city or township. If the project is located in more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on a weighted average using length or population of the project in each jurisdiction. For stand-alone intersection, bridge, underpass, and interchange projects, a one-mile radius-buffer will be drawn around the project. If the radius-buffer enters more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on the proportionate population of the Census blocks in each jurisdiction that are all or partially located in the area within the one-mile radius-buffer. If a project is located in a city or township with no allocation of affordable housing need (either there is no forecasted household growth or the area does not have land to support sewer development), the project will not be disadvantaged by this measure and the project’s total score will be adjusted during scoring to remove this scoring measure.

RESPONSE: (NOTE: The below bullets vary slightly by funding category)

- City/Township: _____
- Total project cost: _____
- Length of Segment (For stand-alone projects, enter population from Regional Economy map) within each City/Township: _____
- Percent of total funds to be spent within City/Township: _____

Part 2 (10 points): Affordable Housing Access

This measure is a qualitative scoring measure. Describe and map any affordable housing developments— planned, under construction or existing, within ½ mile of the proposed project. The applicant should note the development stage, number of units, number of bedrooms per unit, and level of affordability using 2019 affordability limits. Also note whether the affordability is guaranteed through funding restrictions (i.e. LIHTC, 4d) or is unsubsidized, if housing choice vouchers are/will be accepted, and if there is a fair housing marketing plan required or in place.

Describe how the proposed project will improve or impact access for residents of the affordable housing locations within ½ mile of the project. This should include a description of improved access by all modes, automobiles, transit, bicycle and pedestrian access. Since residents of affordable housing are more likely not to own a private vehicle, higher points will be provided to roadway projects that include other multimodal access improvements.

RESPONSE:

(Limit 2,100 characters; approximately 300 words):

SCORING GUIDANCE (50 Points)

Part 1 (40 points): The applicant with the highest 2019 Housing Performance Score will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had a Housing Performance Score of 55 and the top project had a Housing Performance Score of 90, this applicant would receive $(55/90)*40$ points or 24 points.

Projects will use the city Housing Performance Score based on the project location. If a project is located in more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on a weighted average of the city or township scores for the project location based on the length of the project in each jurisdiction. For stand-alone roadway (intersection, bridge, underpass, and interchange) projects, a one-mile radius-buffer will be drawn around the project. If the radius-buffer enters more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on the proportionate population of the Census blocks in each jurisdiction that are all or partially located in the area within the one-mile radius-buffer.

If a project is located in a city or township with no allocation of affordable housing need (either there is no forecasted household growth or the area does not have land to support sewered development), the project's total score will be adjusted as a result. If this is the case, the hold-harmless method will be used: the total points possible in the application will be 960 instead of 1,000. The total points awarded through the rest of the application (900 as a hypothetical example) will be divided by 960, then multiplied by 1,000. Therefore, a project scoring 900 out of 960, will equate to 938 points on a 1,000-point scale. If a portion of the project is located in a city with an affordable housing allocation and the other portion is located in a township with no affordable housing allocation, then a

combination of the Housing Performance Score (or weighted average) and the hold-harmless method should be used. This will result in a total score that will be somewhere between 960 and 1,000; then the score will need to be adjusted to fit a 1,000-point scale. NOTE: Any community without a Housing Performance Score in 2018 will be awarded the better of its new score in 2020 and the above method. NOTE: in these cases, the raw points from Part 2 will be included in the 960-point total.

Part 2 (10 points): The project that best provides meaningful improvements to access to the affordable housing units will receive the full 10 points. Multiple projects may receive the highest possible score of 10 points based on this assessment. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer's discretion.

Final Score (50 points): The scores in Parts 1 and 2 will be totaled. If no application gets 50 points, the highest-scoring project will be awarded 50 points, with other projects adjusted proportionately.

Note: Metropolitan Council staff will score this measure.

~~A. **MEASURE:** Reference the "Socio-Economic Conditions" map generated at the beginning of the application process. Identify the project's location from the list below, as depicted on the map. Geographic proximity alone is not sufficient to receive the full points. In order to receive the maximum points, the response should address equitable distribution of benefits, mitigation of negative impacts, and community engagement for the populations selected. (30 Points)~~

~~Upload the "Socio-Economic Conditions" map used for this measure.~~

~~**RESPONSE (Select one, based on the "Socio-Economic Conditions" map):**~~

- ~~● Project located in Area of Concentrated Poverty with 50% or more of residents are people of color (ACP50): (up to 100% of maximum score)~~
- ~~● Project located in Area of Concentrated Poverty: (up to 80% of maximum score)~~
- ~~● Project's census tracts are above the regional average for population in poverty or population of color: (up to 60% of maximum score)~~
- ~~● Project located in a census tract that is below the regional average for population in poverty or populations of color, or includes children, people with disabilities, or the elderly: (up to 40% of maximum score)~~

~~1. (0 to 3 points) A successful project is one that has actively engaged in low-income populations, people of color, children, persons with disabilities, and the elderly during the project's development with the intent to limit negative impacts on them and, at the same time, provide the most benefits. Describe how the project has encouraged or will engage the full cross-section of community in decision-making. Identify the communities to be engaged and where in the project development process engagement has occurred or will occur. Elements of quality engagement include: outreach to specific communities and populations that are likely to be directly impacted by the project; techniques to reach out to populations traditionally not involved in the community engagement related to transportation projects; residents or users identifying potential positive and negative elements of the project; and surveys, study recommendations, or plans that provide feedback from populations that may be impacted by the proposed project. If relevant, describe how NEPA or Title VI regulations will guide engagement activities.~~

~~(Limit 1,400 characters; approximately 200 words):~~

2. (0 to 7 points) Describe the project's benefits to low income populations, people of color, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly. Benefits could relate to safety; public health; access to destinations; travel time; gap closure; leveraging of other beneficial projects and investments; and/or community cohesion. Note that this is not an exhaustive list.

(Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

3. (3 to 0 points) Describe any negative externalities created by the project along with measures that will be taken to mitigate them. Negative externalities can result in a reduction in points, but mitigation of externalities can offset reductions.

(Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

Below is a list of negative impacts. Note that this is not an exhaustive list.

- Increased difficulty in street crossing caused by increased roadway width, increased traffic speed, wider turning radii, or other elements that negatively impact pedestrian access.
- Increased noise.
- Decreased pedestrian access through sidewalk removal / narrowing, placement of barriers along the walking path, increase in auto-oriented curb cuts, etc.
- Project elements that are detrimental to location-based air quality by increasing stop/start activity at intersections, creating vehicle idling areas, directing an increased number of vehicles to a particular point, etc.
- Increased speed and/or "cut-through" traffic.
- Removed or diminished safe bicycle access.
- Inclusion of some other barrier to access to jobs and other destinations.
- Displacement of residents and businesses.
- Construction/implementation impacts such as dust; noise; reduced access for travelers and to businesses; disruption of utilities; and eliminated street crossings. These tend to be temporary.
- Other

SCORING GUIDANCE (30 Points)

Each application will be scored on a 10 point scale as described below.

1. (3 points): The project(s) with the most impactful and meaningful community engagement will receive the full three points. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer's discretion.
2. (7 points) The project(s) with the most positive benefits will receive the full seven points. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer's discretion.
3. (3 to 0 points) The scorer will reduce the score by one point (up to three total) for each negative externality. Note that the scorer can deduct points for negatives not acknowledged in the application; the scorer will document any negatives not acknowledged in the application and the reasons for any associated point reductions. The scorer can add one to three points for

successful mitigation of negative project elements based on the degree to which they are mitigated. Note that this score cannot provide more points than are deducted.

Each score from the above 10-point scale will then be adjusted to the appropriate geography.

Note: Due to the geographic adjustment to scores, it is possible that the above process will result in no project receiving the maximum allotment of points. In this case, the highest-scoring application for this measure will be adjusted to receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had 10 points and the top project had 20 points, this applicant would receive $(10/20) * 30$ points or 15 points. Note also that it is possible to score negative points on this measure.

B. MEASURE: Metropolitan Council staff will award points to the project based on the 2017 2019 Housing Performance Score for the city or township in which the project is located. The score includes consideration of affordability and diversification, local initiatives to facilitate affordable workforce housing development or preservation, and density of residential development. If the project is in more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on a weighted average using the length or population of the project in each jurisdiction.

The housing performance score is calculated from data in these four categories:

- New affordable or mixed-income housing completed in the last ten years;
- Preservation projects completed in the last seven years and/or Substantial rehabilitation projects completed in the last three years;
- Housing program participation and production, and housing policies and ordinances
- Characteristics of the existing housing stock.

For stand-alone intersection, bridge, underpass, and interchange projects, a one-mile radius-buffer will be drawn around the project. If the radius-buffer enters more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on the proportionate population of the Census blocks in each jurisdiction that are all or partially located in the area within the one-mile radius-buffer.

If a project is located in a city or township with no allocation of affordable housing need (either there is no forecasted household growth or the area does not have land to support sewered development), then the project will not be disadvantaged by this measure and the project's total score will be adjusted as a result.

RESPONSE:

- City/Township: _____
- Length of Segment (For stand-alone projects, enter population from Regional Economy map) within each City/Township: _____
- Housing Score: _____ (online calculation)

SCORING GUIDANCE (70 Points)

The applicant with the highest 2017 2019 Housing Performance Score will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had a Housing Performance Score of 55 and the top project had a Housing Performance Score of 90, this applicant would receive $(55/90) * 70$ points or 43 points.

Note: Metropolitan Council staff will score this measure.

Projects will use the city Housing Performance Score based on the project location. If a project is located in more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on a weighted average of the city or township scores for the project location based on the length of the project in each jurisdiction. For stand-alone

intersection, bridge, underpass, and interchange projects, a one-mile radius buffer will be drawn around the project. If the radius buffer enters more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on the proportionate population of the Census blocks in each jurisdiction that are all or partially located in the area within the one-mile radius buffer.

If a project is located in a city or township with no allocation of affordable housing need (either there is no forecasted household growth or the area does not have land to support sewer development), then the project will not be disadvantaged by this measure and the project's total score will be adjusted as a result.

If this is the case, then the total points possible in the application will be 930 instead of 1,000. The total points awarded through the rest of the application (900 as a hypothetical example) will be divided by 930, then multiplied by 1,000. Therefore, a project scoring 900 out of 930, will equate to 968 points on a 1,000-point scale.

If a portion of the project is located in a city with an affordable housing allocation and the other portion is located in a township with no affordable housing allocation, then a combination of the weighted average and no affordable housing methodologies should be used. This will result in a total score that will be somewhere between 930 and 1,000; then the score will need to be adjusted to fit a 1,000-point scale.

3. Congestion Reduction/Air Quality (275 Points) – This criterion measures the project’s ability to reduce intersection delay and emissions during peak hour conditions. In addition, it will address its ability to improve congested intersections operating at unacceptable levels of service during peak hour conditions.

- A. **MEASURE:** Conduct a capacity analysis at one or more of the intersections being improved by the roadway project using existing turning movement counts (collected within the last three years) in the weekday a.m. or p.m. peak hour and Synchro or HCM software. The analysis must include build and no build conditions (with and without the project improvements). The applicant must show the current total peak hour delay at one or more intersections and the reduction in total peak hour intersection delay at these intersections in seconds, due to the project. If more than one intersection is examined, then the delay reduced by each intersection can be added together to determine the total delay reduced by the project.

The applicant should include the appropriate Synchro or HCM full reports (including the Timing Page Report) that support the improvement in total peak hour delay and should conduct the analysis using the following:

- Under the network settings, all defaults should be used for lanes, saturation flow rates, volumes, and simulation
- Use Synchro’s automatic optimization to determine cycle, offset and splits (for traffic signals). Use the setting when assessing delay both with and without the project. This methodology will ensure that all applicants start with their signal systems optimized when determining existing delay.
- Project improvements assumed in the build condition should be reflected in the total project cost, such as additional through or turn lanes and protective left-turn phasing
- Roadway lengths for intersection approaches must be the same length for before and after scenarios
- An average weekday should be used for the existing conditions instead of a weekend, peak holiday, or special event time period that is not representative of the corridor for most of the year
- For most projects, the volumes with and without the project should be the same; however, some project types such as new roadways, new ramps, or new interchanges may have different volumes.

Total Peak Hour Delay Reduced (Seconds) = Total Peak Hour Delay Per Vehicle x Vehicles Per Hour

RESPONSE:

- Total Peak Hour Delay/Vehicle without the Project (Seconds/Vehicle): _____
- Total Peak Hour Delay/Vehicle with the Project (Seconds/Vehicle): _____
- Total Peak Hour Delay/Vehicle Reduced by the Project (Seconds/Vehicle): _____
(automatically calculated)
- Volume without the Project (Vehicles Per Hour): _____
- Volume with the Project (Vehicles Per Hour): _____
- Total Peak Hour Delay Reduced by the Project (Seconds): _____ (automatically calculated)

EXPLANATION of date of last signal retiming for signalized corridors (Limit 1,400 characters; approximately 200 words):

Upload Synchro or HCM Report

SCORING GUIDANCE (200 Points)

The applicant with the most peak hour vehicle delay reduced by the project improvement will receive the full points for the measure. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the points. For example, if the application being scored reduced delay by 5,000 seconds and the top project reduced delay by 25,000 seconds, this applicant would receive $(5,000/25,000) * 200$ points, or 40 points.

B. MEASURE: Using the Synchro or HCM analysis completed in the previous measure, identify the total peak hour emissions reduction in kilograms (CO, NO_x, VOC) due to the project. The applicant should include the appropriate Synchro or HCM reports (including the Timing Page Report) that support the improvement in total peak hour emissions. If more than one intersection is examined, then the emissions reduced by each intersection can be added together to determine the total emissions reduced by the project.

- Total Peak Hour Emissions Reduced (Kilograms) = Total Peak Hour Emissions without the project – Total Peak Hour Emissions with the Project

RESPONSE (Calculation):

- Total (CO, NO_x, and VOC) Peak Hour Emissions without the Project (Kilograms): _____
- Total (CO, NO_x, and VOC) Peak Hour Emissions with the Project (Kilograms): _____
- Total (CO, NO_x, and VOC) Peak Hour Emissions Reduced by the Project (Kilograms): _____

EXPLANATION of methodology and assumptions used (Limit 1,400 characters; approximately 200 words):

SCORING GUIDANCE (75 Points)

The applicant with the most kilograms reduced by the project improvement will receive the full points for the measure. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full. For example, if the application being scored reduced emissions by 3 kilograms and the top project reduced emissions by 5 kilograms, this applicant would receive $(3/5) * 75$ points or 45 points.

4. Safety (275 Points) – This criterion addresses the project’s ability to correct deficiencies and improve the overall safety of an existing roadway facility. It will assess the project’s monetized safety benefits.

- A. **MEASURE:** Calculate the reduction in the total number of crashes due to improvements on the A-minor arterial or non-freeway principal arterial made by the project. The applicant must base the estimate of crash reduction on the methodology consistent with the latest Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) application (www.dot.state.mn.us/stateaid/trafficsafety.html). Applicants should focus on the crash analysis for reactive projects.

Crash data must be obtained for the project length using the MnDOT TIS system average for calendar years ~~2013-2016~~ through ~~2015-2018~~. Crash data should include all crash types and severities, including pedestrian and bicycle crashes.

Applicants should request crash data from MnDOT as early as possible. The applicant must then attach a listing of the crashes reduced and the HSIP Benefit/Cost (B/C) worksheet (www.dot.state.mn.us/stateaid/trafficsafety.html) that identifies the resulting benefit associated with the project. As part of the response, please detail and attach the crash modification factor(s) used from FHWA’s Crash Modification Factors Clearinghouse: <http://www.cmfclearinghouse.org/>. This measure requests the monetized safety benefit of the project. The cost of the project is scored in the Cost Effectiveness criterion.

RESPONSE:

- Crash Modification Factors Used (Limit 700 characters; approximately 100 words):
- Rationale for Crash Modifications Selected (Limit 1,400 characters; approximately 200 words):

- Project Benefit (\$) from B/C ratio:
- Explanation of Methodology:
- Total Fatal (K) Crashes:
- Total Serious Injury (A) Crashes:
- Total Non-Motorized Fatal and Serious Injury Crashes:
- Total Crashes:
- Total Fatal (K) Crashes Reduced by Project:
- Total Serious Injury (A) Crashes Reduced by Project:
- Total Non-Motorized Fatal and Serious Injury Crashes Reduced by Project:
- Total Crashes Reduced by Project:

SCORING GUIDANCE (225 Points)

The applicant with the highest dollar value of benefits will receive the full points for the measure. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had safety benefits of \$11,000,000 and the top project had safety benefits of \$16,000,000, this applicant would receive $(11,000,000/16,000,000)*225$ points or 155 points.

- B. **MEASURE:** Discuss how the project will improve safety for pedestrians. Safety countermeasures for pedestrians can include those identified by the FHWA as part of its Safe Transportation for Every Pedestrian program or others in its Proven Safety Countermeasures (e.g., pedestrian refuge islands, raised crosswalks, pedestrian hybrid beacons, leading pedestrian intervals). More information about pedestrian

safety best practices is also available in MnDOT's *Best Practices for Pedestrian/Bicycle Safety*.

SCORING GUIDANCE (50 Points)

The project that will provide the most improvement to pedestrian safety will receive full points. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer's discretion.

5. Multimodal Elements and Existing Connections (100 Points) – This criterion measures how the project improves the travel experience, safety, and security for other modes of transportation and addresses the safe integration of these modes. The *Transportation Policy Plan* requires that explicit consideration of all users of the transportation system be considered in the planning and scoping phase of roadway projects.

A. **MEASURE:** Describe how the project positively affects the multimodal system.

- Discuss any bicycle, pedestrian, or transit elements that are included as part of the project and how they improve the travel experience, safety, and security for users of these modes. Applicants should make sure that new multimodal elements described in the response are accounted for as part of the cost estimate form earlier in the application. Applicants should note if there is no transit service in the project area and identify supporting studies or plans that address why a mode may not be incorporated in the project (e.g., a bicycle system plan that locates bikeway facilities on a lower-volume parallel route).
- Describe how the proposed multimodal improvements positively affect identified alignments in the Regional Bicycle Transportation Network (RBTN) or along a regional trail, if applicable.
- Describe how the proposed multimodal improvements either provide a new, or improve an existing a Major River Bicycle Barrier Crossing (MRBBC) as defined in the 2040 Transportation Policy Plan (TPP) or an identified Regional Bicycle Barrier Improvement Area as defined in the TPP and Technical Addendum to the Regional Bicycle Barriers Study (May 2019), if applicable.
- Discuss the existing bicycle, pedestrian, and transit connections and how the project enhances these connections.
- Discuss whether the project implements specific locations identified as being deficient in a completed ADA Transition Plan.

RESPONSE (Limit 2, 800 characters; approximately 400 words):

SCORING GUIDANCE (100 Points)

The project that most positively affects the multimodal system will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer’s discretion. The project score will be based on the quality of the improvements, as opposed to being based solely on the number of modes addressed. Points can be earned for incorporating multimodal project elements, positively affecting identified alignments in the Regional Bicycle Transportation Network (RBTN), ~~or~~ regional trail, Major River Bicycle Barrier Crossing, or Regional Bicycle Barrier, for making connections with existing multimodal systems, or helping to implement an ADA Transition Plan. Projects do not need all of these elements to be awarded all of the points. Multimodal elements for rural roadway projects may include wider shoulders that will be used by bicyclists and pedestrians. Multimodal elements for rural roadway projects may include wider shoulders that will be used by bicyclists and pedestrians.

~~Scorers should make sure that new multimodal elements described in the response are accounted for on the cost estimate form earlier in the application.~~

6. Risk Assessment (75 Points) – This criterion measures the number of risks associated with successfully building the project. High-risk applications increase the likelihood that projects will withdraw at a later date. If this happens, the region is forced to reallocate the federal funds in a short amount of time or return them to the US Department of Transportation. These risks are outlined in the checklist in the required Risk Assessment.

A. **MEASURE:** Applications involving construction must complete the Risk Assessment. This checklist includes activities completed to-date, as well as an assessment of risks (e.g., right-of-way acquisition, proximity to historic properties, etc.).

RESPONSE (Complete Risk Assessment):

Please check those that apply and fill in anticipated completion dates for all projects, except for new/expanded transit service projects or transit vehicle purchases.

1) Layout (30-25 Percent of Points)

- Layout should include proposed geometrics and existing and proposed right-of-way boundaries
- 100% Layout approved by the applicant and all impacted jurisdictions (i.e., cities/counties that the project goes through or agencies that maintain the roadway(s)). **A PDF of the layout must be attached along with letters from each jurisdiction to receive points.**
- 50% Layout completed but not approved by all jurisdictions. **A PDF of the layout must be attached to receive points.**
- 0% Layout has not been started

Anticipated date or date of completion: _____

2) Review of Section 106 Historic Resources (20-15 Percent of Points)

- 100% No known historic properties eligible for or listed in the National Register of Historic Places are located in the project area, and project is not located on an identified historic bridge
- 100% There are historical/archeological properties present but determination of “no historic properties affected” is anticipated.
- 80% Historic/archeological property impacted; determination of “no adverse effect” anticipated
- 40% Historic/archeological property impacted; determination of “adverse effect” anticipated
- 0% Unsure if there are any historic/archaeological properties in the project area.

Project is located on an identified historic bridge:

3) Right-of-Way (30-25 Percent of Points)

- 100% Right-of-way, permanent or temporary easements either not required or all have been acquired
- 50% Right-of-way, permanent or temporary easements required, plat, legal descriptions, or official map complete
- 25% Right-of-way, permanent or temporary easements required, parcels identified
- 0% Right-of-way, permanent or temporary easements required, parcels not all identified

Anticipated date or date of acquisition _____

4) Railroad Involvement (20-15 Percent of Points)

100% No railroad involvement on project or railroad Right-of-Way agreement is executed
(include signature page, if applicable)

50% Railroad Right-of-Way Agreement required; negotiations have begun

0% Railroad Right-of-Way Agreement required; negotiations have not begun.

Anticipated date or date of executed Agreement _____

5) Public Involvement (20 Percent of Points)

Projects that have been through a public process with residents and other interested public entities are more likely than others to be successful. The project applicant must indicate that events and/or targeted outreach (e.g., surveys and other web-based input) were held to help identify the transportation problem, how the potential solution was selected instead of other options, and the public involvement completed to date on the project.

List Dates of most recent meetings and outreach specific to this project:

- Meeting with general public: _____
- Meeting with partner agencies: _____
- Targeted online/mail outreach: _____
 - Number of respondents: _____

100% Meetings specific to this project with the general public and partner agencies have been used to help identify the project need.

75% Targeted outreach specific to this project with the general public and partner agencies have been used to help identify the project need.

50% At least one meeting specific to this project with the general public has been used to help identify the project need.

50% At least one meeting specific to this project with key partner agencies has been used to help identify the project need.

25% No meeting or outreach specific to the project was conducted, but the project was identified through meetings and/or outreach related to a larger planning effort.

0% No outreach has led to the selected of this project.

RESPONSE (Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

SCORING GUIDANCE (75 Points)

The applicant with the most points on the Risk Assessment (more points equate to less project risk) will receive the full points for the measure. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had 40 points and the top project had 70 points, this applicant would receive $(40/70)*75$ points or 43 points.

7. Cost Effectiveness (100 Points) – This criterion will assess the project’s cost effectiveness based on the total TAB-eligible project cost (not including noise walls) and total points awarded in the previous 8 criteria. If a project has been awarded other outside, competitive funding (e.g., state bonding, Transportation Economic Development Program, Minnesota Highway Freight Program), project sponsors may reduce the total project cost for the purposes of this scoring measure by the amount of the outside funding award.

A. MEASURE:

This measure will calculate the cost effectiveness of the project. Metropolitan Council staff will divide the number of points awarded in the previous criteria by the TAB-eligible project cost (not including noise walls).

- Cost effectiveness = total number of points awarded in previous criteria/total TAB-eligible project cost (not including noise walls)

RESPONSE (This measure will be calculated after the scores for the other measures are tabulated by the Scoring Committee):

- Total Project Cost (entered in Project Cost Form): _____ (automatically calculated)
- Enter amount of Noise Walls: _____
- Enter amount of any outside, competitive funding (attach documentation of award): _____
- Points Awarded in Previous Criteria: ____ (entered by Metropolitan Council staff)

SCORING GUIDANCE (100 Points)

The applicant with the most points (i.e., the benefits) per dollar will receive the full points for the measure. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the top project received .0005 points per dollar and the application being scored received .00025 points per dollar, this applicant would receive $(.00025/.0005)*100$ points or 50 points.

The scorer for this measure will also complete a reasonableness check of the total project cost that is used for this measure. The scorer may follow up with the applicant to clarify any questions. Up to 50 percent of points awarded for this measure can be deducted if the scorer does not believe that the cost estimate is reasonable.

TOTAL: 1,100 POINTS

Strategic Capacity (Roadway Expansion)– Prioritizing Criteria and Measures

September 18, 2019

Definition: A roadway project that adds thru-lane capacity ~~(-described as a Regional Mobility project under Strategic Capacity Enhancements in the TPP)~~. Projects must be located on a non-freeway principal arterial or A-minor arterial functionally-classified roadway, consistent with the latest TAB approved functional classification map. However, A-minor connectors cannot be expanded with new thru-lane capacity with these federal funds per regional policy ~~and must apply in the Reconstruction/Modernization and Spot Mobility application category.~~

Examples of Roadway Expansion Projects:

- New roadways
- Two-lane to four-lane expansions
- Other thru-lane expansions (excludes additions of a continuous center turn lane)
- Four-lane to six-lane expansions
- New interchanges with or without associated frontage roads
- Expanded interchanges with either new ramp movements or added thru lanes
- New bridges, overpasses and underpasses

Scoring:

Criteria and Measures	Points	% of Total Points
1. Role in the Regional Transportation System and Economy	210	19%
Measure A – Congestion within Project Area, Level of Adjacent Congestion, and-or Principal Arterial Intersection Conversion Study Priorities	80	
Measure B - Project Location Relative to Jobs, Manufacturing, and Education	50	
Measure C - Regional Truck Corridor Study Tiers	80	
2. Usage	175	16%
Measure A - Current daily person throughput	110	
Measure B - Forecast 2040 average daily traffic volume	65	
3. Equity and Housing Performance	100	9%
Measure A - Benefits and outreach to disadvantaged populations Connection to disadvantaged populations and project's benefits, impacts, and mitigation	30 50	
Measure B - Housing Performance Score / affordable housing connection	70 50	
4. Infrastructure Age	40	4%
Measure A - Date of construction	40	
5. Congestion Reduction/Air Quality	150	14%
Measure A - Vehicle delay reduced	100	
Measure B - Kg of emissions reduced	50	
6. Safety	150	14%
Measure A - Crashes reduced	150 120	
Measure B - Crashes reduced Pedestrian Crash Reduction (Proactive)	30	
7. Multimodal Elements and Existing Connections	100	9%
Measure A - Transit, bicycle, or pedestrian project elements & connections	100	
8. Risk Assessment	75	7%
Measure A - Risk Assessment Form	75	
9. Cost Effectiveness	100	9%

Measure A - Cost effectiveness (total points awarded/total project cost)	100
Total	1,100

1. Role in the Regional Transportation System and Economy (210 Points) – Tying regional policy (Thrive MSP2040) to the Regional Solicitation, this criterion measures the project’s ability to serve a transportation purpose within the regional transportation system and economy based on congestion in the project area, congestion levels along the regional transportation system near the project, how it aligns with the Principal Arterial Intersection Conversion Study, how it connects to employment, manufacturing/distribution-related employment, and students, and how it aligns with the Regional Truck Corridor Study.

A. **MEASURE:** Identify the level of congestion within the project area. This measure uses speed data as was used as part of the Congestion Management Process (CMP) Plan. It is anticipated that the CMP Plan will be further incorporated into the Regional Solicitation as part of the 2022 Regional Solicitation funding cycle. Also, identify the level of congestion on a parallel route and how the project area is prioritized in the Principal Arterial Intersection Conversion Study. Respond to each of the ~~two~~ three sub-sections below. Projects will get the highest score of the ~~two~~ three sub-sections.

Congestion within Project Area:

The measure will analyze the level of congestion within the project area. Council staff will provide travel speed data on the “Level of Congestion” map. The analysis will compare the peak hour travel speed within the project area to free-flow conditions.

RESPONSE:

- Free-Flow Travel Speed: _____
- Peak Hour Travel Speed: _____
- Percentage Decrease in Travel Speed in Peak Hour Compared to Free-Flow (calculation): _____

Upload the “Level of Congestion” map used for this measure.

Congestion on adjacent Parallel Routes:

The measure will analyze the level of congestion on an adjacent parallel A-minor arterial or principal arterial to determine the importance of the roadway in managing congestion on the Regional Highway System. Council staff will provide travel speed data on an applicant-selected adjacent parallel route that is adjacent to the proposed project on the “Level of Congestion” map. The analysis will compare the peak hour travel speed on an adjacent parallel route to free-flow conditions on this same route to understand congestion levels in the area of the project, which correlates to the role that the project plays in the regional transportation system and economy. The applicant must identify the adjacent parallel corridor as part of the response. The end points of this adjacent parallel corridor must align as closely as possible to the project end points.

RESPONSE:

- Adjacent Parallel Corridor: _____
- Adjacent Parallel Corridor Start and End Points: _____
- Free-Flow Travel Speed): _____
- Peak Hour Travel Speed: _____
- Percentage Decrease in Travel Speed in Peak Hour Compared to Free-Flow (calculation): _____

Upload the “Level of Congestion” map used for this measure.

Principal Arterial Intersection Conversion Study:

The measure relies on the results of the Principal Arterial Intersection Conversion Study, which prioritized non-freeway principal arterial intersections. In addition to interchange projects, other lane expansion projects that make improvements to a low-, medium-, or high-priority intersection can also earn points in this measure.

Use the final study report for this measure: metro council.org/PAICS

RESPONSE (Select one for your project, based on the Principal Arterial Intersection Conversion Study):

- Proposed interchange or at-grade project that reduces delay at a High Priority Intersection: (80 Points)
- Proposed at-grade project that reduces delay at a Medium Priority Intersection: (60 Points)
- Proposed at-grade project that reduces delay at a Low Priority Intersection: (50 Points)
- Proposed interchange project that reduces delay at a Medium Priority Intersection: (40 Points)
- Proposed interchange project that reduces delay at a Low Priority Intersection: (0 Points)
- Not listed as a priority in the study: (0 Points)

SCORING GUIDANCE (80 Points)

Due to the ~~two~~-~~three~~ scoring methods, more than one project can score the maximum points. In order to be awarded points for this measure the proposed project itself must show some delay reduction in measure 5A. If the project does not reduce delay, then it will score 0 points for this measure.

Congestion within Project Area: The applicant with the most congestion within the project area (measured by the largest percentage decrease in peak hour travel speeds relative to free-flow conditions) will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored showed a 5% decrease of travel speeds in the peak hour relative to free flow conditions and the top project had a 10% reduction, this applicant would receive $(5/10)*80$ points, or 40 points. If the project covers more than one segment of speed data, the applicants can use the one that is most beneficial to their score.

Congestion on adjacent Parallel Routes: The applicant with the most congestion on an adjacent parallel route (measured by the largest percentage decrease in peak hour travel speeds relative to free-flow conditions) will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored showed a 5% decrease of travel speeds in the peak hour on the adjacent parallel route relative to free flow conditions and the top project had a 10% reduction, this applicant would receive $(5/10)*80$ points, or 40 points. Applicants can use the adjacent parallel route that is most beneficial to their score.

Principal Arterial Intersection Conversion Study: Projects will be scored based on their Principal Arterial Intersection Conversion Study priorities.

The scorer will assess if the applicant would score highest with congestion on the adjacent parallel routes part of the measure or the Principal Arterial Intersection Conversion Study part of the measure and give the applicant the highest of the two scores out of a maximum of 80 points. However, all interchange projects must only use the scoring output from the Principal Arterial Intersection Conversion Study.

Note: Due to the use of multiple sub-sections, ~~two~~-~~multiple~~ applicants may receive the full 80 points.

B. Reference the “Regional Economy” map generated at the beginning of the application process. Report the existing employment, manufacturing/distribution-related employment, and post-secondary students enrolled within one mile, as depicted on the “Regional Economy” map.

RESPONSE (Data from the “Regional Economy” map):

- Existing Employment within 1 Mile: _____ (Maximum of 50 points)
- Existing Manufacturing/Distribution-Related Employment within 1 Mile: _____ (Maximum of 50 points)
- Existing Post-Secondary Students within 1 Mile: _____ (Maximum of 30 points)

Upload the “Regional Economy” map used for this measure.

SCORING GUIDANCE (50 Points)

All Census block groups that are included within or intersect the buffer area around the project will be included.

The applicant with the highest existing total employment will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had 1,000 workers within one mile and the top project had 1,500 workers, this applicant would receive $(1,000/1,500)*50$ points or 33 points.

The applicant with the highest existing manufacturing/distribution-related employment will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points equal to the existing manufacturing/distribution-related employment within one mile of the project being scored divided by the project with the highest manufacturing/distribution-related employment within one mile multiplied by the maximum points available for the measure. For example, if the application being scored had 1,000 manufacturing/distribution-related workers within one mile and the top project had 1,500 manufacturing/distribution-related workers, this applicant would receive $(1,000/1,500)*50$ points or 33 points.

The applicant with the highest number of post-secondary students will receive 30 points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the 30 points. For example, if the application being scored had 1,000 students within one mile and the top project had 1,500 students, this applicant would receive $(1,000/1,500)*30$ points or 20 points.

The scorer will assess if the applicant would score highest with the total employment part of the measure, the manufacturing/distribution employment part of the measure, or the education part of the measure and give the applicant the highest of the three scores out of a maximum of 50 points.

Note: Due to the use of multiple sub-measures, two applicants can receive the full 50 points.

C. MEASURE: This criterion relies on the results on the Truck Highway Corridor Study, which prioritized all principal and minor arterials based on truck volume, truck percentage of total traffic, proximity to freight industry clusters, and proximity to regional freight terminals. (80 points)

Use the final study report for this measure:

<https://metro council.org/Transportation/Planning-2/Transit-Plans,-Studies-Reports/Highways-Roads/Truck-Freight-Corridor-Study.aspx>

RESPONSE: (Select one for your project, based on the Regional Truck Corridor Study):

- Along Tier 1: Miles (to the nearest 0.1 miles) : _____
- Along Tier 2: Miles (to the nearest 0.1 miles) : _____

- Along Tier 3: Miles (to the nearest 0.1 miles) : _____
- The project provides a direct and immediate connection (i.e., intersects) with either a Tier 1, Tier 2, or Tier 3 corridor:
- None of the tiers:

SCORING GUIDANCE (80 Points)

Applicants will be awarded points as assigned in the above tiers:

- Projects along Tier 1: 80 points
- Projects along Tier 2: 60 points
- Projects along Tier 3: 40 points
- Projects that provide a direct and immediate connection to a corridor: 10 points.
- None of the tiers: 0 points

If no applicant is along Tier 1, the top-scoring application(s) will be adjusted to 80 points, with the others adjusted proportionately.

Note: Due to the use of tiered scoring, multiple applications can receive the full points.

2. Usage (175 Points) – This criterion quantifies the project’s potential impact by measuring the current daily person throughput and future vehicular traffic that will be served by the project. These roadway users directly benefit from the project improvements on the A-minor arterial or non-freeway principal arterial.

A. **MEASURE:** The applicant must identify the location along the project length and provide the current AADT volume from the [MnDOT 50-series maps](#) (select *Twin Cities Metro Area Street Series* under *Traffic Volume (AADT)*) and existing transit routes that travel on the road (reference “Transit Connections” map). Ridership data will be provided by the Metropolitan Council staff, if public transit is currently provided on the project length. Metropolitan Council staff will calculate the current daily person throughput at one location along the A-minor arterial or non-freeway principal arterial project length using the current average annual daily traffic (AADT) volume and average annual ridership.

- Current Daily Person Throughput = (current average annual daily traffic volume x 1.30 vehicle occupancy) + average annual daily transit ridership (~~2017~~2019)
- For new roadways, identify the estimated existing daily traffic volume based on traffic modeling.

RESPONSE:

- Location: _____
- Current AADT volume: _____
- Existing Transit Routes on the Project: _____

Transit routes that will likely be diverted to the new proposed roadway (if applicable): _____ Upload “Transit Connections” map.

SCORING GUIDANCE (110 Points)

The applicant with highest current daily person throughput will receive the full points for the measure. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had a daily person throughput of 1,000 ~~vehicles-people~~ and the top project ~~within the same functional classification~~ had a daily person throughput of 1,500 ~~vehiclespeople~~, this applicant would receive $(1,000/1,500) * 110$ points or 73 points.

B. **MEASURE:** Provide the forecast (2040) average daily traffic volume at the same location along the A-minor arterial or non-freeway principal arterial project length, as identified in the previous measure. The applicant may choose to use a county or city travel demand model based on the Metropolitan Council model to identify the forecast (2040) average daily traffic volume or have Metropolitan Council staff determine the forecast volume using the Metropolitan Council model and project location. Respond as appropriate to the use of one type of forecast model. (65 Points)

- For new roadways, identify the modeled forecast daily traffic volume

RESPONSE:

- Use Metropolitan Council model to determine forecast (2040) ADT volume
- If checked, METC Staff will provide Forecast (2040) ADT volume _____

OR

RESPONSE:

- Identify the approved county or city travel demand model to determine forecast (2040) ADT volume: _____
- Forecast (2040) ADT volume : _____

SCORING GUIDANCE (65 Points)

The applicant with the highest forecast (2040) ADT volume will receive the full points for the measure. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had a daily forecast of 28,000 vehicles and the top project had a daily forecast of 32,000 vehicles, this applicant would receive $(28,000/32,000) * 65$ points or 57 points.

3. Equity and Housing Performance (100 Points) – This criterion addresses the [Council’s role in advancing equity](#) by examining [how a project directly provides benefits to, or impacts \(positive and negative\) low-income populations, people of color, people with disabilities, youth and the elderly](#). The criterion evaluates whether the applicant engaged these populations to identify transportation needs and potential solutions and how the project will address these identified needs. The criterion also evaluates a community’s overall efforts to implement affordable housing and how the project improves multimodal access to affordable housing residents.~~the project’s positive and negative impacts to low-income populations, people of color, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly along with outreach to those groups. The criterion also evaluates a community’s efforts to promote affordable housing.~~

A. MEASURE: Socio-Economic Equity

1. Sub-measure: Equity Population Engagement (0 to 20 points): [A successful project is one that is the result of active engagement of low-income populations, people of color, persons with disabilities, youth and the elderly. Engagement should occur prior to and during a project’s development, with the intent to provide direct benefits to, or solve, an expressed transportation issue, while also limiting and mitigating any negative impacts. Describe and map the location of any low-income populations, people of color, disabled populations, youth or the elderly within a ½ mile of the proposed project. Describe how these specific populations were engaged and provided outreach to, whether through community planning efforts, project needs identification, or during the project development process. Describe what engagement methods and tools were used and how the input is reflected in the projects’ purpose and need and design. Elements of quality engagement include: outreach and engagement to specific communities and populations that are likely to be directly impacted by the project; techniques to reach out to populations traditionally not involved in community engagement related to transportation projects; feedback from these populations identifying potential positive and negative elements of the proposed project through engagement, study recommendations, or plans that provide feedback from populations that may be impacted by the proposed project. If relevant, describe how NEPA or Title VI regulations will guide engagement activities.](#)

[\(Limit 1,400 characters; approximately 200 words\):](#)

2. Sub-measure: Equity Population Benefits and Impacts (0 to 30 points): [A successful project is one that has been designed to provide direct benefits to low-income populations, people of color, persons with disabilities, youth and the elderly. All projects must mitigate potential negative benefits as required under federal law. Projects that are designed to provide benefits go beyond the mitigation requirement to proactively provide transportation benefits and solve transportation issues experienced by Equity populations.](#)

a. (0 to 30 points) [Describe the project’s benefits to low-income populations, people of color, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly. Benefits could relate to](#)

pedestrian and bicycle safety improvements; public health benefits; direct access improvements for residents or improved access to destinations such as jobs, school, health care or other; travel time improvements; gap closures; new transportation services or modal options, leveraging of other beneficial projects and investments; and/or community connection and cohesion improvements. Note that this is not an exhaustive list.

(Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

b. (-10 to 0 points) Describe any negative impacts to low-income populations, people of color, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly created by the project, along with measures that will be taken to mitigate them. Negative impacts that are not adequately mitigated can result in a reduction in points.

(Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

Below is a list of negative impacts. Note that this is not an exhaustive list.

- Increased difficulty in street crossing caused by increased roadway width, increased traffic speed, wider turning radii, or other elements that negatively impact pedestrian access.
- Increased noise.
- Decreased pedestrian access through sidewalk removal / narrowing, placement of barriers along the walking path, increase in auto-oriented curb cuts, etc.
- Project elements that are detrimental to location-based air quality by increasing stop/start activity at intersections, creating vehicle idling areas, directing an increased number of vehicles to a particular point, etc.
- Increased speed and/or “cut-through” traffic.
- Removed or diminished safe bicycle access.
- Inclusion of some other barrier to access to jobs and other destinations.
- Displacement of residents and businesses.
- Mitigation of temporary construction/implementation impacts such as dust; noise; reduced access for travelers and to businesses; disruption of utilities; and eliminated street crossings.
- Other

3. Sub-measure: Bonus Points (0 to 25 points) Those projects that score at least 80% of the maximum total points available through measures A and B will be awarded bonus

points based on the geographic location of the project. These points will be assigned as follows, based on the highest-scoring geography the project contacts:

- a. 25 points to projects within an Area of Concentrated Poverty with 50% or more people of color
- b. 20 points to projects within an Area of Concentrated Poverty
- c. 15 points to projects within census tracts with the percent of population in poverty or population of color above the regional average percent
- d. 10 points for all other areas

Upload the “Socio-Economic Conditions” map used for this measure.

RESPONSE (Select one, based on the “Socio-Economic Conditions” map):

- Project is located in an Area of Concentrated Poverty where 50% or more of residents are people of color (ACP50):
- Project is located in an Area of Concentrated Poverty:
- Project’s census tracts are above the regional average for population in poverty or population of color:
- Project located in a census tract that is below the regional average for population in poverty or populations of color, or includes children, people with disabilities, or the elderly:

SCORING GUIDANCE (50 Points)

Each application will be qualitatively scored based on the available points for each measure and will receive the number of points awarded. If the applicant receives at least 80% of the available points, i.e., 40 points for the Roadway applications, the project will receive Bonus points as described under Measure C. If an applicant qualifies for Bonus points it will result in a Socio-Economic Equity score of more than the total points available.

B. MEASURE: Projects will be scored based on two housing measures: 1. the 2019 Housing Performance Score for the city or township in which the project is located (40 points) and 2. the project’s connection to affordable housing (10 points) as described below.

Part 1 (40 points): Housing Performance Score

A city or township’s housing performance score is calculated annually by the Metropolitan Council using data from four categories: new affordable or mixed-income housing completed in the last ten years; preservation projects completed in the last seven years and/or substantial rehabilitation projects completed in the last three years; housing program participation and production, and housing policies and ordinances; and characteristics of the existing housing stock. Data for the housing performance scores are updated each year by the Council, and the city or township is provided with an opportunity to review and revise the information.

Council staff will use the most current housing score for each city or township. If the project is located in more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on a weighted average using length or population of the project in each jurisdiction. For stand-alone intersection, bridge, underpass, and interchange projects, a one-mile radius-buffer will be drawn around the project. If the radius-buffer enters more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on the proportionate population of the Census blocks in each jurisdiction that are all or partially located in the area within the one-mile radius-buffer. If a project is located in a city or township with no allocation of affordable housing need (either there is no forecasted household growth or the area does not have land to support sewer development), the project will not be disadvantaged by this measure and the project's total score will be adjusted during scoring to remove this scoring measure.

RESPONSE: (NOTE: The below bullets vary slightly by funding category)

- City/Township:
- Total project cost:
- Length of Segment (For stand-alone projects, enter population from Regional Economy map) within each City/Township:
- Percent of total funds to be spent within City/Township:

Part 2 (10 points): Affordable Housing Access

This measure is a qualitative scoring measure. Describe and map any affordable housing developments— planned, under construction or existing, within ½ mile of the proposed project. The applicant should note the development stage, number of units, number of bedrooms per unit, and level of affordability using 2019 affordability limits. Also note whether the affordability is guaranteed through funding restrictions (i.e. LIHTC, 4d) or is unsubsidized, if housing choice vouchers are/will be accepted, and if there is a fair housing marketing plan required or in place.

Describe how the proposed project will improve or impact access for residents of the affordable housing locations within ½ mile of the project. This should include a description of improved access by all modes, automobiles, transit, bicycle and pedestrian access. Since residents of affordable housing are more likely not to own a private vehicle, higher points will be provided to roadway projects that include other multimodal access improvements.

RESPONSE:

(Limit 2,100 characters; approximately 300 words):

SCORING GUIDANCE (50 Points)

Part 1 (40 points): The applicant with the highest 2019 Housing Performance Score will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had a Housing Performance Score of 55 and the top project had a Housing Performance Score of 90, this applicant would receive (55/90)*40 points or 24 points.

Projects will use the city Housing Performance Score based on the project location. If a project is located in more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on a weighted average of the city or township scores for the project location based on the length of the project in each jurisdiction. For stand-alone roadway (intersection, bridge, underpass, and interchange) projects, a one-mile radius-buffer will be drawn around the project. If the radius-buffer enters more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on the proportionate population of the Census blocks in each jurisdiction that are all or partially located in the area within the one-mile radius-buffer.

If a project is located in a city or township with no allocation of affordable housing need (either there is no forecasted household growth or the area does not have land to support sewered development), the project's total score will be adjusted as a result. If this is the case, the hold-harmless method will be used: the total points possible in the application will be 960 instead of 1,000. The total points awarded through the rest of the application (900 as a hypothetical example) will be divided by 960, then multiplied by 1,000. Therefore, a project scoring 900 out of 960, will equate to 938 points on a 1,000-point scale. If a portion of the project is located in a city with an affordable housing allocation and the other portion is located in a township with no affordable housing allocation, then a combination of the Housing Performance Score (or weighted average) and the hold-harmless method should be used. This will result in a total score that will be somewhere between 960 and 1,000; then the score will need to be adjusted to fit a 1,000-point scale. NOTE: Any community without a Housing Performance Score in 2018 will be awarded the better of its new score in 2020 and the above method. NOTE: in these cases, the raw points from Part 2 will be included in the 960-point total.

Part 2 (10 points): The project that best provides meaningful improvements to access to the affordable housing units will receive the full 10 points. Multiple projects may receive the highest possible score of 10 points based on this assessment. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer's discretion.

Final Score (50 points): The scores in Parts 1 and 2 will be totaled. If no application gets 50 points, the highest-scoring project will be awarded 50 points, with other projects adjusted proportionately.

Note: Metropolitan Council staff will score this measure.

A. ~~MEASURE:~~ Reference the "Socio-Economic Conditions" map generated at the beginning of the application process. Identify the project's location from the list below, as depicted on the map. Geographic proximity alone is not sufficient to receive the full points. In order to receive the maximum points, the response should address equitable distribution of benefits, mitigation of negative impacts, and community engagement for the populations selected. (30 Points)

Upload the "Socio-Economic Conditions" map used for this measure.

RESPONSE (Select one, based on the "Socio-Economic Conditions" map):

- Project located in Area of Concentrated Poverty with 50% or more of residents are people of color (ACP50): (up to 100% of maximum score)
- Project located in Area of Concentrated Poverty: (up to 80% of maximum score)
- Project's census tracts are above the regional average for population in poverty or population of color: (up to 60% of maximum score)
- Project located in a census tract that is below the regional average for population in poverty or populations of color, or includes children, people with disabilities, or the elderly: (up to 40% of maximum score)

1. (0 to 3 points) A successful project is one that has actively engaged in low-income populations, people of color, children, persons with disabilities, and the elderly during the project's development with the intent to limit negative impacts on them and, at the same time, provide

the most benefits. Describe how the project has encouraged or will engage the full cross-section of community in decision-making. Identify the communities to be engaged and where in the project development process engagement has occurred or will occur. Elements of quality engagement include: outreach to specific communities and populations that are likely to be directly impacted by the project; techniques to reach out to populations traditionally not involved in the community engagement related to transportation projects; residents or users identifying potential positive and negative elements of the project; and surveys, study recommendations, or plans that provide feedback from populations that may be impacted by the proposed project. If relevant, describe how NEPA or Title VI regulations will guide engagement activities.

(Limit 1,400 characters; approximately 200 words):

2. (0 to 7 points) Describe the project's benefits to low-income populations, people of color, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly. Benefits could relate to safety; public health; access to destinations; travel time; gap closure; leveraging of other beneficial projects and investments; and/or community cohesion. Note that this is not an exhaustive list.

(Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

3. (-3 to 0 points) Describe any negative externalities created by the project along with measures that will be taken to mitigate them. Negative externalities can result in a reduction in points, but mitigation of externalities can offset reductions.

(Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

Below is a list of negative impacts. Note that this is not an exhaustive list.

- Increased difficulty in street crossing caused by increased roadway width, increased traffic speed, wider turning radii, or other elements that negatively impact pedestrian access.
- Increased noise.
- Decreased pedestrian access through sidewalk removal / narrowing, placement of barriers along the walking path, increase in auto-oriented curb cuts, etc.
- Project elements that are detrimental to location-based air quality by increasing stop/start activity at intersections, creating vehicle idling areas, directing an increased number of vehicles to a particular point, etc.
- Increased speed and/or "cut through" traffic.
- Removed or diminished safe bicycle access.
- Inclusion of some other barrier to access to jobs and other destinations.
- Displacement of residents and businesses.

- Construction/implementation impacts such as dust; noise; reduced access for travelers and to businesses; disruption of utilities; and eliminated street crossings. These tend to be temporary.
- Other

SCORING GUIDANCE (30 Points)

Each application will be scored on a 10-point scale as described below.

1. (3 points): The project(s) with the most impactful and meaningful community engagement will receive the full three points. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer's discretion.
2. (7 points) The project(s) with the most positive benefits will receive the full seven points. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer's discretion.
3. (-3 to 0 points) The scorer will reduce the score by one point (up to three total) for each negative externality. Note that the scorer can deduct points for negatives not acknowledged in the application; the scorer will document any negatives not acknowledged in the application and the reasons for any associated point reductions. The scorer can add one to three points for successful mitigation of negative project elements based on the degree to which they are mitigated. Note that this score cannot provide more points than are deducted.

Each score from the above 10-point scale will then be adjusted to the appropriate geography.

Note: Due to the geographic adjustment to scores, it is possible that the above process will result in no project receiving the maximum allotment of points. In this case, the highest-scoring application for this measure will be adjusted to receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had 10 points and the top project had 20 points, this applicant would receive $(10/20) * 30$ points or 15 points. Note also that it is possible to score negative points on this measure.

— MEASURE: Metropolitan Council staff will award points to the project based on the 2017-20189 Housing Performance Score for the city or township in which the project is located. The score includes consideration of affordability and diversification, local initiatives to facilitate affordable workforce housing development or preservation, and density of residential development. If the project is in more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on a weighted average using the length or population of the project in each jurisdiction.

The housing performance score is calculated from data in these four categories:

- New affordable or mixed-income housing completed in the last ten years;
- Preservation projects completed in the last seven years and/or Substantial rehabilitation projects completed in the last three years;
- Housing program participation and production, and housing policies and ordinances
- Characteristics of the existing housing stock.

For stand-alone intersection, bridge, underpass, and interchange projects, a one-mile radius buffer will be drawn around the project. If the radius buffer enters more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on the proportionate population of the Census blocks in each jurisdiction that are all or partially located in the area within the one-mile radius buffer.

If a project is located in a city or township with no allocation of affordable housing need (either there is no forecasted household growth or the area does not have land to support sewered development), then the project will not be disadvantaged by this measure and the project's total score will be adjusted as a result.

RESPONSE:

- ~~City/Township: _____~~
- ~~Length of Segment (For stand-alone projects, enter population from Regional Economy map) within each City/Township: _____~~
- ~~Housing Score: _____ (online calculation)~~

SCORING GUIDANCE (70 Points)

~~The applicant with the highest 2017 2019 Housing Performance Score will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had a Housing Performance Score of 55 and the top project had a Housing Performance Score of 90, this applicant would receive $(55/90)*70$ points or 43 points.~~

~~Note: Metropolitan Council staff will score this measure.~~

~~Projects will use the city Housing Performance Score based on the project location. If a project is located in more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on a weighted average of the city or township scores for the project location based on the length of the project in each jurisdiction. For stand-alone intersection, bridge, underpass, and interchange projects, a one-mile radius buffer will be drawn around the project. If the radius buffer enters more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on the proportionate population of the Census blocks in each jurisdiction that are all or partially located in the area within the one-mile radius buffer.~~

~~If a project is located in a city or township with no allocation of affordable housing need (either there is no forecasted household growth or the area does not have land to support sewer development), then the project will not be disadvantaged by this measure and the project's total score will be adjusted as a result.~~

~~If this is the case, then the total points possible in the application will be 930 instead of 1,000. The total points awarded through the rest of the application (900 as a hypothetical example) will be divided by 930, then multiplied by 1,000. Therefore, a project scoring 900 out of 930, will equate to 968 points on a 1,000-point scale.~~

~~If a portion of the project is located in a city with an affordable housing allocation and the other portion is located in a township with no affordable housing allocation, then a combination of the weighted average and no affordable housing methodologies should be used. This will result in a total score that will be somewhere between 930 and 1,000; then the score will need to be adjusted to fit a 1,000-point scale.~~

4. Infrastructure Age (40 Points) – This criterion will assess the age of the roadway facility being improved. Roadway improvement investments should focus on the higher needs of an aging facility, whereas improvements to a recently reconstructed roadway does not display an as efficient use of funds.

- A. MEASURE: Identify the year of the roadway's original construction or most recent reconstruction. If the reconstruction date is used for the roadway, a full reconstruction must have been completed during the indicated year. Routine maintenance, such as an overlay or sealcoating project does not constitute a reconstruction and should not be used to determine the infrastructure age.

If construction was completed over several years, enter the segment lengths for each year. The average age will be calculated.

In order to enter information, click "Add" (in the upper right-hand corner of the page) and then click "Save". If the project length has more than one construction year, repeat the "Add" and "Save" process for each segment.

- ~~For new roadways, identify the average age of the parallel roadways from which traffic will be diverted to the new roadway.~~

RESPONSE:

- Year of original roadway construction or most recent reconstruction: _____
- Segment length: _____
- Average Age: _____ (*online calculation*)

SCORING GUIDANCE (40 Points)

The applicant with the oldest roadway will receive full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored was constructed 41 years ago and the oldest project was constructed 48 years ago, this applicant would receive $(41/48) * 40$ points or 34 points.

This measure is not applicable to new roadway projects, so the project's total score for new roadways will be adjusted as a result.

If this is the case, then the total points possible in the application will be 960 instead of 1,000. The total points awarded through the rest of the application (900 as a hypothetical example) will be divided by 960, then multiplied by 1,000. Therefore, a project scoring 900 out of 940, will equate to 957 points on a 1,000-point scale.

Note: Because of the reporting of year of construction, it is possible for multiple projects to receive the full allotment of 40 points.

5. Congestion Reduction/Air Quality (150 Points) – This criterion measures the project’s ability to reduce intersection delay and emissions during peak hour conditions. In addition, it will address its ability to improve congested intersections operating at unacceptable levels of service during peak hour conditions.

A. **MEASURE:** Conduct a capacity analysis at one or more of the intersections (or rail crossings) being improved by the roadway project using existing turning movement counts (collected within the last three years) in the weekday a.m. or p.m. peak hour and Synchro or HCM software. The analysis must include build and no build conditions (with and without the project improvements). The applicant must show the current total peak hour delay at one or more intersections (or rail crossings) and the reduction in total peak hour intersection delay at these intersections (or rail crossings) in seconds, due to the project. If more than one intersection is examined, then the delay reduced by each intersection (or rail crossing) can be added together to determine the total delay reduced by the project.

- For new roadways, identify the key intersection(s) on any parallel roadway(s) that will experience reduced delay as a result of traffic diverting to the new roadway. If more than one intersection is examined, then the delay reduced by each intersection can be added together.
- For roadway projects that include a railroad crossing, the applicant should conduct fieldwork during either the weekday a.m. or p.m. peak hour to determine the total peak hour delay reduced by the project. Applicants can also add together intersection delay reduced and railroad delay reduced, if they both will be improved by the project.

The applicant should include the appropriate Synchro or HCM full reports (including the Timing Page Report) that support the improvement in total peak hour delay and should conduct the analysis using the following:

- Under the network settings, all defaults should be used for lanes, saturation flow rates, volumes, and simulation
- Use Synchro’s automatic optimization to determine cycle, offset and splits (for traffic signals). Use the setting when assessing delay both with and without the project. This methodology will ensure that all applicants start with their signal systems optimized when determining existing delay.
- Project improvements assumed in the build condition should be reflected in the total project cost, such as additional through or turn lanes and protective left-turn phasing
- Roadway lengths for intersection approaches must be the same length for before and after scenarios
- An average weekday should be used for the existing conditions instead of a weekend, peak holiday, or special event time period that is not representative of the corridor for most of the year
- For most projects, the volumes with and without the project should be the same; however, some project types such as new roadways, new ramps, or new interchanges may have different volumes.

Total Peak Hour Delay Reduced (Seconds) = Total Peak Hour Delay Per Vehicle x Vehicles Per Hour

RESPONSE:

- Total Peak Hour Delay/Vehicle without the Project (Seconds/Vehicle): _____
- Total Peak Hour Delay/Vehicle with the Project (Seconds/Vehicle): _____
- Total Peak Hour Delay/Vehicle Reduced by the Project (Seconds/Vehicle): _____
(automatically calculated)
- Volume without the Project (Vehicles Per Hour): _____
- Volume with the Project (Vehicles Per Hour): _____

- Total Peak Hour Delay Reduced by the Project (Seconds): _____ (automatically calculated)

EXPLANATION of methodology used to calculate railroad crossing delay, if applicable, or date of last signal retiming for signalized corridors (Limit 1,400 characters; approximately 200 words):

Upload Synchro or HCM Report

SCORING GUIDANCE (100 Points)

The applicant with the most peak hour vehicle delay reduced by the project improvement will receive the full points for the measure. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the points. For example, if the application being scored reduced delay by 5,000 seconds and the top project reduced delay by 25,000 seconds, this applicant would receive $(5,000/25,000)*100$ points, or 20 points.

- B. **MEASURE:** Using the Synchro or HCM analysis completed in the previous measure, identify the total peak hour emissions reduction in kilograms (CO, NO_x, VOC) due to the project. The applicant should include the appropriate Synchro or HCM reports (including the Timing Page Report) that support the improvement in total peak hour emissions. If more than one intersection is examined, then the emissions reduced by each intersection can be added together to determine the total emissions reduced by the project.

Roadway projects that do not include new roadway segments or railroad grade-separation elements:

- Total Peak Hour Emissions Reduced (Kilograms) = Total Peak Hour Emissions without the project – Total Peak Hour Emissions with the Project

RESPONSE (Calculation):

- Total (CO, NO_x, and VOC) Peak Hour Emissions without the Project (Kilograms): _____
- Total (CO, NO_x, and VOC) Peak Hour Emissions with the Project (Kilograms): _____
- Total (CO, NO_x, and VOC) Peak Hour Emissions Reduced by the Project (Kilograms): _____

Roadway projects that are constructing new roadway segments, but do not include railroad grade-separation elements:

For new roadways, identify the key intersection(s) on any parallel roadway(s) that will experience reduced emissions as a result of traffic diverting to the new roadway (using Synchro). If more than one intersection is examined, then the emissions reduced by each intersection can be added together.

However, new roadways will also generate new emissions compared to existing conditions as traffic diverts from the parallel roadways. The applicant needs to estimate four variables to determine the new emissions generated once the project is completed on any major intersections. Those variables include: speed, vehicle mile traveled, delay, and total vehicle stops. The applicant needs to detail any assumptions used for conditions after the project is built. The variables will be used in the exact same equation used Synchro required of the other project types.

The equation below should only be used to estimate the new emissions generated by new roadways.

Enter data for Parallel Roadways and New Roadways.

Parallel Roadways

- Total Peak Hour Emissions Reduced (Kilograms) = Total Peak Hour Emissions without the project – Total Peak Hour Emissions with the Project

RESPONSE:

- Total (CO, NO_x, and VOC) Peak Hour Emissions without the Project (Kilograms): _____ (Applicant inputs number)
- Total (CO, NO_x, and VOC) Peak Hour Emissions with the Project (Kilograms): _____ (Applicant inputs number)
- Total (CO, NO_x, and VOC) Peak Hour Emissions Reduced by the Project (Kilograms): _____ (Online Calculation)

New Roadway Portion

Enter data for New Roadway.

- Cruise speed in miles per hour with the project: _____ (Applicant inputs number)
- Vehicle miles traveled with the project: _____ (Applicant inputs number)
- Total delay in hours with the project: _____ (Applicant inputs number)
- Total stops in vehicles per hour with the project: _____ (Applicant inputs number)
- Fuel consumption in gallons: _____ (Applicant inputs number)
- Total (CO, NO_x, and VOC) Peak Hour Emissions Reduced or Produced on New Roadway (Kilograms): _____
- EXPLANATION of methodology and assumptions used: (Limit 1,400 characters; approximately 200 words)

Speed = cruise speed in miles per hour

Total Travel = vehicle miles traveled

Total Delay = total delay in hours

Stops = total stops in vehicles per hour

*$K4 = 0.075283 - 0.0015892 * Speed + 0.000015066 * Speed^2$*

$K2 = 0.7329$

*$K5 = 0.0000061411 * Speed^2$*

F2 = Fuel consumption in gallons

*$CO = F2 * 0.0699 \text{ kg/gallon}$*

*$NO_x = F2 * 0.0136 \text{ kg/gallon}$*

*$VOC = F2 * 0.0162 \text{ kg/gallon}$*

Total = Total Peak Hour Emissions reduced on Parallel Roadways – (CO + NO_x + VOC)

- Total (CO, NO_x, and VOC) Peak Hour Emissions Reduced by the Project (Kilograms): _____ (calculated online)

Roadway projects that include railroad grade-separation elements:

For roadway projects that include a railroad crossing, the applicant needs to input four variables before and after the project to determine the change in emissions. Those variables include: speed, vehicle mile traveled, delay, and total vehicle stops. The applicant needs to conduct fieldwork during

either the a.m. or p.m. peak hour to determine the existing conditions and then detail any assumptions used for conditions after the project is built. The variables will be used in the exact same equation used within the software program (i.e., Synchro) required of the other project types. Therefore, the approach to calculate the kilograms emissions reduced for railroad grade-separation projects will be comparable to intersection improvement projects.

RESPONSE:

- Cruise speed in miles per hour without the project: _____ (Applicant inputs number)
- Vehicle miles traveled without the project: _____ (Applicant inputs number)
- Total delay in hours without the project: _____ (Applicant inputs number)
- Total stops in vehicles per hour without the project: _____ (Applicant inputs number)
- Cruise speed in miles per hour with the project: _____ (Applicant inputs number)
- Vehicle miles traveled with the project: _____ (Applicant inputs number)
- Total delay in hours with the project: _____ (Applicant inputs number)
- Total stops in vehicles per hour with the project: _____ (Applicant inputs number)
- Fuel consumption in gallons (F1)
- Fuel consumption in gallons (F2)
- Fuel consumption in gallons (F3)

Speed = cruise speed in miles per hour

Total Travel = vehicle miles traveled

Total Delay = total delay in hours

Stops = total stops in vehicles per hour

$$K1 = 0.075283 - 0.0015892 * Speed + 0.000015066 * Speed^2$$

$$K2 = 0.7329$$

$$K3 = 0.0000061411 * Speed^2$$

F1 (or F2 – without the project) = Fuel consumption in gallons

$$F1 = Total Travel * k1 + Total Delay * k2 + Stops * k3$$

$$F2 = Total Travel * k1 + Total Delay * k2 + Stops * k3$$

$$F3 = F1 - F2$$

$$CO = F3 * 0.0699 \text{ kg/gallon}$$

$$NO_x = F3 * 0.0136 \text{ kg/gallon}$$

$$VOC = F3 * 0.0162 \text{ kg/gallon}$$

Equation Automatically Provides Emissions Reduced:

- Total (CO, NO_x, and VOC) Peak Hour Emissions Reduced by the Project (Kilograms): _____
(Online Calculation)

EXPLANATION of methodology and assumptions used (Limit 1,400 characters; approximately 200 words):

SCORING GUIDANCE (50 Points)

The applicant with the most kilograms reduced by the project improvement will receive the full points for the measure. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full. For example, if the application being scored reduced emissions by 3 kilograms and the top project reduced emissions by 5 kilograms, this applicant would receive (3/5)*50 points or 30 points.

6. Safety (150 Points) – This criterion addresses the project’s ability to correct deficiencies and improve the overall safety of an existing or future roadway facility. It will assess the project’s monetized safety benefits.

A. **MEASURE:** Respond as appropriate to one of the two project types below.

Roadway projects that do not include railroad grade-separation elements:

Calculate the reduction in the total number of crashes due to improvements on the A-minor arterial or non-freeway principal arterial made by the project. The applicant must base the estimate of crash reduction on the methodology consistent with the latest Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) application (www.dot.state.mn.us/stateaid/trafficsafety.html). Applicants should focus on the crash analysis for reactive projects.

Crash data must be obtained for the project length using the MnDOT TIS system average for calendar years ~~2013-2016~~ through ~~2015-2018~~. Crash data should include all crash types and severities, including pedestrian and bicycle crashes.

Applicants should request crash data from MnDOT as early as possible. The applicant must then attach a listing of the crashes reduced and the HSIP Benefit/Cost (B/C) worksheet (www.dot.state.mn.us/stateaid/trafficsafety.html) that identifies the resulting benefit associated with the project. As part of the response, please detail and attach the crash modification factor(s) used from FHWA’s Crash Modification Factors Clearinghouse: <http://www.cmfclearinghouse.org/>. This measure requests the monetized safety benefit of the project. The cost of the project is scored in the Cost Effectiveness criterion.

New Roadways:

1. For new roadways, identify the parallel roadway(s) from which traffic will be diverted to the new roadway.
2. Using the crash data for 2016-2018, calculate the existing crash rate for the parallel roadway(s) identified in Step 1.
3. Identify the daily traffic volume that will be relocated from the parallel roadway(s) to the new roadway.
4. Calculate the number of crashes on the parallel roadway(s) using the existing crash rate from Step 2 and the relocated traffic volume to determine the change in number of crashes due to the relocated traffic volume. For instance, if 5,000 vehicles are expected to relocate from the existing parallel roadway to the new roadway, calculate the number of crashes related to the 5,000 vehicles.
5. Identify the average crash rate for the new roadway using MnDOT’s average crash rates by roadway type. Using the average crash rate for the new roadway, calculate the number of crashes related to the relocated traffic (i.e., the 5,000 vehicles).
6. Calculate the crash reduction factor using the existing number of crashes on the existing parallel roadway (Step 4) compared to the estimated crashes calculated for the new roadway (Step 5), due to the relocated traffic volume (i.e., the 5,000 vehicles).
7. The calculated crash reduction factor should be used in the HSIP B/C worksheet.
8. Upload additional documentation materials into the “Other Attachments” Form in the online application.

RESPONSE :

- Crash Modification Factor Used (Limit 700 characters; approximately 100 words): _____
- Rationale for Crash Modifications Selected (Limit 1,400 characters; approximately 200 words): _____
- Project Benefit (\$) from B/C ratio: _____
- Total Fatal (K) Crashes: _____
- Total Serious Injury (A) Crashes: _____
- Total Non-Motorized Fatal and Serious Injury Crashes: _____
- Total Crashes: _____
- Total Fatal (K) Crashes Reduced by Project: _____
- Total Serious Injury (A) Crashes Reduced by Project: _____
- Total Non-Motorized Fatal and Serious Injury Crashes Reduced by Project: _____
- Total Crashes Reduced by Project: _____

Roadway projects that include railroad grade-separation elements:

Since the number of observed crashes at an existing at-grade railroad crossing is minor compared to an intersection, this measure will assess crash risk exposure that exists in order to compare projects. As a proactive safety measure, railroad grade-separation projects eliminate the crash risk exposure.

- Crash Risk Exposure Eliminated = current average annual daily traffic volume x average number of daily trains at the at-grade crossing

RESPONSE (Calculation):

- Current AADT volume: _____
- Average daily trains: _____
- Crash Risk Exposure eliminated: (automatically calculated) _____

SCORING GUIDANCE (150 Points)

This measure will be considered separately for projects that do and do not include a railroad grade-separation project. As a result, two projects (one project without a railroad grade-separation project and one with a railroad grade-separation project) may receive the full points.

For projects that do not include a grade-separation project, the applicant with the highest dollar value of benefits will receive the full points for the measure. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had safety benefits of \$11,000,000 and the top project had safety benefits of \$16,000,000, this applicant would receive $(11,000,000/16,000,000)*150$ points or 103 points.

For railroad grade-separation projects, the applicant with the highest crash risk exposure eliminated due to the project will receive the full points for the measure. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored reduced 11,000 exposures and the top project reduced 16,000 exposures this applicant would receive $(11,000/16,000)*150$ points or 103 points.

B. MEASURE: Discuss how the project will improve safety for pedestrians. Safety countermeasures for pedestrians can include those identified by the FHWA as part of its Safe Transportation for Every Pedestrian program or others in its Proven Safety Countermeasures (e.g., pedestrian refuge islands,

raised crosswalks, pedestrian hybrid beacons, leading pedestrian intervals). More information about pedestrian safety best practices is also available in MnDOT's *Best Practices for Pedestrian/Bicycle Safety*.

SCORING GUIDANCE (30 Points)

The project that will provide the most improvement to pedestrian safety will receive full points. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer's discretion.

7. Multimodal Elements and Existing Connections (100 Points) – This criterion measures how the project improves the travel experience, safety, and security for other modes of transportation and addresses the safe integration of these modes. The *Transportation Policy Plan* requires that explicit consideration of all users of the transportation system be considered in the planning and scoping phase of roadway projects.

A. **MEASURE:** Describe how the project positively affects the multimodal system.

- Discuss any bicycle, pedestrian, or transit elements that are included as part of the project and how they improve the travel experience, safety, and security for users of these modes. Applicants should make sure that new multimodal elements described in the response are accounted for as part of the cost estimate form earlier in the application. Applicants should note if there is no transit service in the project area and identify supporting studies or plans that address why a mode may not be incorporated in the project (e.g., a bicycle system plan that locates bikeway facilities on a lower-volume parallel route).
- Describe how the proposed multimodal improvements positively affect identified alignments in the Regional Bicycle Transportation Network (RBTN) or along a regional trail, if applicable.
- Describe how the proposed multimodal improvements either provide a new, or improve an existing a Major River Bicycle Barrier Crossing (MRBBC) as defined in the 2040 Transportation Policy Plan (TPP) or an identified Regional Bicycle Barrier Improvement Area as defined in the TPP and Technical Addendum to the Regional Bicycle Barriers Study (May 2019), if applicable.
- Discuss the existing bicycle, pedestrian, and transit connections and how the project enhances these connections.
- Discuss whether the project implements specific locations identified as being deficient in a completed ADA Transition Plan.

RESPONSE (Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

SCORING GUIDANCE (100 Points)

The project that most positively affects the multimodal system will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer's discretion. The project score will be based on the quality of the improvements, as opposed to being based solely on the number of modes addressed. Points can be earned for incorporating multimodal project elements, positively affecting identified alignments in the Regional Bicycle Transportation Network (RBTN), ~~or~~ regional trail, Major River Bicycle Barrier Crossing, or Regional Bicycle Barrier, for making connections with existing multimodal systems, or helping to implement an ADA Transition Plan. Projects do not need all of these elements to be awarded all of the points. Multimodal elements for rural roadway projects may include wider shoulders that will be used by bicyclists and pedestrians. ~~Scorers should make sure that new multimodal elements described in the response are accounted for on the cost estimate form earlier in the application.~~

8. Risk Assessment (75 Points) – This criterion measures the number of risks associated with successfully building the project. High-risk applications increase the likelihood that projects will withdraw at a later date. If this happens, the region is forced to reallocate the federal funds in a short amount of time or return them to the US Department of Transportation. These risks are outlined in the checklist in the required Risk Assessment.

A. **MEASURE:** Applications involving construction must complete the Risk Assessment. This checklist includes activities completed to-date, as well as an assessment of risks (e.g., right-of-way acquisition, proximity to historic properties, etc.).

RESPONSE (Complete Risk Assessment):

Please check those that apply and fill in anticipated completion dates for all projects, except for new/expanded transit service projects or transit vehicle purchases.

1) Layout (30-25 Percent of Points)

- Layout should include proposed geometrics and existing and proposed right-of-way boundaries
- 100% Layout approved by the applicant and all impacted jurisdictions (i.e., cities/counties that the project goes through or agencies that maintain the roadway(s)). **A PDF of the layout must be attached along with letters from each jurisdiction to receive points.**
- 50% Layout completed but not approved by all jurisdictions. **A PDF of the layout must be attached to receive points.**
- 0% Layout has not been started

Anticipated date or date of completion: _____

2) Review of Section 106 Historic Resources (20-15 Percent of Points)

- 100% No known historic properties eligible for or listed in the National Register of Historic Places are located in the project area, and project is not located on an identified historic bridge
- 100% There are historical/archeological properties present but determination of “no historic properties affected” is anticipated.
- 80% Historic/archeological property impacted; determination of “no adverse effect” anticipated
- 40% Historic/archeological property impacted; determination of “adverse effect” anticipated
- 0% Unsure if there are any historic/archeological properties in the project area.

Project is located on an identified historic bridge:

3) Right-of-Way (30-25 Percent of Points)

- 100% Right-of-way, permanent or temporary easements either not required or all have been acquired
- 50% Right-of-way, permanent or temporary easements required, plat, legal descriptions, or official map complete
- 25% Right-of-way, permanent or temporary easements required, parcels identified
- 0% Right-of-way, permanent or temporary easements required, parcels not all identified

Anticipated date or date of acquisition _____

4) Railroad Involvement (20-15 Percent of Points)

100% No railroad involvement on project or railroad Right-of-Way agreement is executed
(include signature page, if applicable)

50% Railroad Right-of-Way Agreement required; negotiations have begun

0% Railroad Right-of-Way Agreement required; negotiations have not begun.

Anticipated date or date of executed Agreement _____

5) Public Involvement (20 Percent of Points)

Projects that have been through a public process with residents and other interested public entities are more likely than others to be successful. The project applicant must indicate that events and/or targeted outreach (e.g., surveys and other web-based input) were held to help identify the transportation problem, how the potential solution was selected instead of other options, and the public involvement completed to date on the project.

List Dates of most recent meetings and outreach specific to this project:

- Meeting with general public: _____
- Meeting with partner agencies: _____
- Targeted online/mail outreach: _____
 - Number of respondents: _____

100% Meetings specific to this project with the general public and partner agencies have been used to help identify the project need.

75% Targeted outreach specific to this project with the general public and partner agencies have been used to help identify the project need.

50% At least one meeting specific to this project with the general public has been used to help identify the project need.

50% At least one meeting specific to this project with key partner agencies has been used to help identify the project need.

25% No meeting or outreach specific to the project was conducted, but the project was identified through meetings and/or outreach related to a larger planning effort.

0% No outreach has led to the selected of this project.

RESPONSE (Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

SCORING GUIDANCE (75 Points)

The applicant with the most points on the Risk Assessment (more points equate to less project risk) will receive the full points for the measure. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had 40 points and the top project had 70 points, this applicant would receive $(40/70)*75$ points or 43 points.

9. Cost Effectiveness (100 Points) – This criterion will assess the project’s cost effectiveness based on the total TAB-eligible project cost (not including noise walls) and total points awarded in the previous 8 criteria.

A. MEASURE:

This measure will calculate the cost effectiveness of the project. Metropolitan Council staff will divide the number of points awarded in the previous criteria by the TAB-eligible project cost (not including noise walls). If a project has been awarded other outside, competitive funding (e.g., state bonding, Transportation Economic Development Program, Minnesota Highway Freight Program), project sponsors may reduce the total project cost for the purposes of this scoring measure by the amount of the outside funding award.

- Cost effectiveness = total number of points awarded in previous criteria/total TAB-eligible project cost (not including noise walls)

RESPONSE (This measure will be calculated after the scores for the other measures are tabulated by the Scoring Committee):

- Total Project Cost (entered in Project Cost Form): _____ (automatically calculated)
- Enter amount of Noise Walls: _____
- Enter amount of any outside, competitive funding (attach documentation of award): _____
- Points Awarded in Previous Criteria: ____ (entered by Metropolitan Council staff)

SCORING GUIDANCE (100 Points)

The applicant with the most points (i.e., the benefits) per dollar will receive the full points for the measure. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the top project received .0005 points per dollar and the application being scored received .00025 points per dollar, this applicant would receive $(.00025/.0005)*100$ points or 50 points.

The scorer for this measure will also complete a reasonableness check of the total project cost that is used for this measure. The scorer may follow up with the applicant to clarify any questions. Up to 50 percent of points awarded for this measure can be deducted if the scorer does not believe that the cost estimate is reasonable.

TOTAL: 1,100 POINTS

Roadway Reconstruction/Modernization and Spot Mobility – Prioritizing Criteria and Measures

September 18, 2019

Definition: A roadway project that does not add thru-lane capacity, but reconstructs, reclaims, and/or modernizes a corridor with improved safety, multimodal, or, or adds new spot mobility elements (e.g., new turn lanes, traffic signal, or roundabout). Routine maintenance including mill and overlay projects are not eligible. Projects must be located on a non-freeway principal arterial or A-minor arterial functionally-classified roadway, consistent with the latest TAB approved functional classification map.

Examples of Roadway Reconstruction/Modernization and Spot Mobility Projects:

- Intersection improvements, including innovative intersection designs
- Interchange reconstructions that do not involve new ramp movements or added thru lanes
- Turn lanes
- Two-lane to three-lane conversions (with a continuous center turn lane)
- Four-lane to three-lane conversions
- Roundabouts
- Addition or replacement of traffic signals
- Shoulder improvements
- Strengthening a non-10-ton roadway
- Raised medians, frontage roads, access modifications, or other access management
- Roadway improvements that add multimodal elements
- Roadway improvements that add safety elements
- New alignments that replace an existing alignment and do not expand the number of lanes

Scoring:

Criteria and Measures	Points	% of Total Points
1. Role in the Regional Transportation System and Economy	170105	1510%
Measure A – Level of Congestion, Principal Arterial Intersection Conversion Study Priorities, and Congestion Management and Safety Plan Opportunity Areas	65	
Measure B A - Project Location Relative to Jobs, Manufacturing, and Education	4065	
Measure C B - Regional Truck Corridor Study Tiers	6540	
2. Usage	175	16%
Measure A - Current daily person throughput	110	
Measure B - Forecast 2040 average daily traffic volume	65	
3. Equity and Housing Performance	100	9%
Measure A - Benefits and outreach to disadvantaged populations <u>Connection to disadvantaged populations and project's benefits</u>	30 50	
Measure B - Housing Performance Score <u>/ affordable housing connection</u>	70	
4. Infrastructure Age/Condition	150175	1416%
Measure A - Date of construction	50	
Measure B - Geometric, structural, or infrastructure improvements	100 125	
5. Congestion Reduction/Air Quality	80	7%
Measure A - Vehicle delay reduced	50	
Measure B - Kg of emissions reduced	30	
6. Safety	150180	1416%
Measure A - Crashes reduced	150	
<u>Measure B - Pedestrian Crash Reduction (Proactive)</u>	30	
7. Multimodal Elements and Existing Connections	100110	910%
Measure A - Transit, bicycle, or pedestrian project elements and connections	100 110	
8. Risk Assessment	75	7%
Measure A - Risk Assessment Form	75	
9. Cost Effectiveness	100	9%
Measure A – Cost effectiveness (total points awarded/total project cost)	100	
Total	1,100	

1. Role in the Regional Transportation System and Economy (170 Points) – Tying regional policy (Thrive MSP2040) to the Regional Solicitation, this criterion measures the project’s ability to serve a transportation purpose within the regional transportation system and economy based on ~~congestion levels along the regional transportation system near the project; how it aligns with the Principal Arterial Intersection Conversion Study and Congestion Management and Safety Plan IV;~~ how it connects to employment, manufacturing/distribution-related employment, and post-secondary students; and how it aligns with the Regional Truck Corridor Study.

~~A. **MEASURE:** Identify the level of congestion within the project area. This measure uses speed data as was used as part of the Congestion Management Process (CMP) Plan. It is anticipated that the CMP Plan will be further incorporated into the Regional Solicitation as part of the 2022 Regional Solicitation funding cycle. Also, identify the level of congestion on a parallel route and how the project area is prioritized in the Principal Arterial Intersection Conversion Study and the latest Congestion Management and Safety Plan. Respond to each of the three four sub-sections below. Projects will get the highest score of the four three sub-sections sections.~~

~~Congestion on Adjacent Parallel Routes:~~

~~The measure will analyze the level of congestion on an adjacent parallel A-minor arterial or principal arterial to determine the importance of the roadway in managing congestion on the Regional Highway System. Council staff will provide travel speed data on an applicant-selected parallel route that is adjacent to the proposed project on the “Level of Congestion” map. The analysis will compare the peak hour travel speed on an adjacent parallel route to free-flow conditions on this same route to understand congestion levels in the area of the project, which correlates to the role that the project plays in the regional transportation system and economy. The applicant must identify the adjacent parallel corridor as part of the response. The end points of this adjacent parallel corridor must align as closely as possible to the project end points.~~

~~**RESPONSE:**~~

- ~~• Adjacent Parallel Corridor: _____~~
- ~~• Adjacent Parallel Corridor Start and End Points: _____~~
- ~~• Free-Flow Travel Speed: _____~~
- ~~• Peak Hour Travel Speed: _____~~
- ~~• Percentage Decrease in Travel Speed in Peak Hour Compared to Free-Flow (calculation): _____~~

~~Upload the “Level of Congestion” map used for this measure.~~

~~Principal Arterial Intersection Conversion Study:~~

~~The measure relies on the results of the Principal Arterial Intersection Conversion Study, which prioritized non-freeway principal arterial intersections.~~

~~Use the final study report for this measure: metro council.org/PAICS~~

~~**RESPONSE (Select one for your project):**~~

- ~~• Proposed at-grade project that reduces delay at a High Priority Intersection: (65 Points)~~
- ~~• Proposed at-grade project that reduces delay at a Medium Priority Intersection: (55 Points)~~
- ~~• Proposed at-grade project that reduces delay at a Low Priority Intersection: (45 Points)~~
- ~~• Not listed as a priority in the study: (0 Points)~~

Congestion Management and Safety Plan IV:

The measure relies on the results on MnDOT's Congestion Management and Safety Plan IV (CMSP IV), which prioritized lower cost/high benefit, spot mobility projects on MnDOT-owned roadways. For the Regional Solicitation, only the CMSP opportunity areas on the A-minor arterial or non-freeway principal arterial systems are eligible. Principal arterial projects on the freeway system are not eligible for funding per TAB-adopted rules.

Use the final list of CMSP IV opportunity area locations as depicted in the draft 2040 Transportation Policy Plan (2018):

RESPONSE (Select one for your project):

- ~~Proposed at-grade project that reduces delay at a CMSP opportunity area: (65 Points)~~
- ~~Not listed as a CMSP priority location: (0 Points)~~

SCORING GUIDANCE (65 Points)

Due to scoring methods, more than one project can score the maximum points. In order to be awarded points for this measure the proposed project itself must show some delay reduction in measure 5A. If the project does not reduce delay, then it will score 0 points for this measure.

Congestion within Project Area: The applicant with the most congestion within the project area (measured by the largest percentage decrease in peak hour travel speeds relative to free-flow conditions) will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored showed a 5% decrease of travel speeds in the peak hour relative to free flow conditions and the top project had a 10% reduction, this applicant would receive $(5/10)*65$ points, or 33 points. If the project covers more than one segment of speed data, the applicants can use the one that is most beneficial to their score.

Congestion on Adjacent Parallel Routes: The applicant with the with the most congestion on an adjacent parallel route (measured by the largest percentage decrease in peak hour travel speeds relative to free-flow conditions) will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored showed a 5% decrease of travel speeds in the peak hour on the adjacent parallel route relative to free flow conditions and the top project had a 10% reduction, this applicant would receive $(5/10)*65$ points, or 33 points. Applicants can use the adjacent parallel route that is most beneficial to their score.

Principal Arterial Intersection Conversion Study: Projects will be scored based on their Principal Arterial Intersection Conversion Study priorities.

Congestion Management and Safety Plan IV: Projects will be scored based on whether their project location is in a Congestion Management and Safety Plan opportunity area.

The scorer will assess if the applicant would score highest with congestion on adjacent parallel routes part of the measure, the Principal Arterial Intersection Conversion Study part of the measure, or the CMSP IV part of the measure and give the applicant the highest of the three scores out of a maximum of 65 points.

Note: Due to the use of multiple sub-sections, three multiple applicants may receive the full 65 points.

B-A.MEASURE: Reference the “Regional Economy” map generated at the beginning of the application process. Report the existing employment and manufacturing/distribution-related employment, and post-secondary students enrolled within one mile, as depicted on the “Regional Economy” map.

RESPONSE (Data from the “Regional Economy” map):

- Existing Employment within 1 Mile: _____ (Maximum of ~~40-65~~ points)
- Existing Manufacturing/Distribution-Related Employment within 1 Mile: _____ (Maximum of ~~40-65~~ points)
- Existing Post-Secondary Students within 1 Mile: _____ (Maximum of ~~24-40~~ points)

Upload the “Regional Economy” map used for this measure.

SCORING GUIDANCE (~~40-65~~ Points)

All Census block groups that are included within or intersect the buffer area around the project will be included.

The applicant with the highest existing total employment will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had 1,000 workers within one mile and the top project had 1,500 workers, this applicant would receive $(1,000/1,500) * \del{40-65} points or ~~27-43~~ points.$

The applicant with the highest existing manufacturing/distribution-related employment will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points equal to the existing manufacturing/distribution-related employment within one mile of the project being scored divided by the project with the highest manufacturing/distribution-related employment within one mile multiplied by the maximum points available for the measure (30). For example, if the application being scored had 1,000 manufacturing/distribution-related workers within one mile and the top project had 1,500 manufacturing/distribution-related workers, this applicant would receive $(1,000/1,500) * \del{40-65} points or ~~27-43~~ points.$

The applicant with the highest number of post-secondary students will receive 30 points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the 30 points. For example, if the application being scored had 1,000 students within one mile and the top project had 1,500 students, this applicant would receive $(1,000/1,500) * \del{24-40} points or ~~16-27~~ points.$

The scorer will assess if the applicant would score highest with the total employment part of the measure, the manufacturing/distribution employment part of the measure, or the education part of the measure and give the applicant the highest of the three scores out of a maximum of ~~40-65~~ points.

Note: Due to the use of multiple sub-measures, two applicants can receive the full ~~40-65~~ points.

~~C-B~~. **MEASURE:** This criterion relies on the results on the Regional Truck Corridor Study, which prioritized all principal and minor arterials based on truck volume, truck percentage of total traffic, proximity to freight industry clusters, and proximity to regional freight terminals. (~~65-40~~ points)

Use the final study report for this measure:

<https://metro council.org/Transportation/Planning-2/Transit-Plans,-Studies-Reports/Highways-Roads/Truck-Freight-Corridor-Study.aspx>

RESPONSE: (Select one for your project, based on the Regional Truck Corridor Study):

- Along Tier 1: Miles (to the nearest 0.1 miles) : _____
- Along Tier 2: Miles (to the nearest 0.1 miles) : _____
- Along Tier 3: Miles (to the nearest 0.1 miles) : _____
- The project provides a direct and immediate connection (i.e., intersects) with either a Tier 1, Tier 2, or Tier 3 corridor:
- None of the tiers:

SCORING GUIDANCE (~~65-40~~ Points)

Applicants will be awarded points as assigned in the above tiers:

- Projects along Tier 1: ~~65-40~~ points
- Projects along Tier 2: ~~45-30~~ points
- Projects along Tier 3: ~~25-20~~ points
- Projects that that provide a direct and immediate connection to a corridor: 10 points.
- None of the tiers: 0 points

If no applicant is along Tier 1, the top-scoring application(s) will be adjusted to ~~65-40~~ points, with the others adjusted proportionately.

Note: Due to the use of tiered scoring, multiple applications can receive the full points.

2. Usage (175 Points) – This criterion quantifies the project’s potential impact by measuring the current daily person throughput and future vehicular traffic that will be served by the project. These roadway users directly benefit from the project improvements on the A-minor arterial or non-freeway principal arterial. For interchange reconstruction projects, the cross-street traffic volumes should be used instead of the mainline volumes.

A. **MEASURE:** The applicant must identify the location along the project length and provide the current AADT volume from the [MnDOT 50-series maps](#) (select *Twin Cities Metro Area Street Series* under *Traffic Volume (AADT)*) and existing transit routes that travel on the road (reference “Transit Connections” map). Ridership data will be provided by the Metropolitan Council staff, if public transit is currently provided on the project length. Metropolitan Council staff will calculate the current daily person throughput at one location along the A-minor arterial or non-freeway principal arterial project length using the current average annual daily traffic (AADT) volume and average annual ridership.

- Current Daily Person Throughput = (current average annual daily traffic volume x 1.30 vehicle occupancy) + average annual daily transit ridership (2017-2019)

RESPONSE:

- Location: _____
 - Current AADT volume: _____
 - Existing Transit Routes on the Project: _____
- Upload “Transit Connections” map.

SCORING GUIDANCE (110 Points)

The applicant with highest current daily person throughput will receive the full points for the measure. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had a daily person throughput of 1,000 ~~vehicles~~ people and the top project ~~within the same functional classification~~ had a daily person throughput of 1,500 ~~vehicles~~ people, this applicant would receive $(1,000/1,500) * 110$ points or 73 points.

B. **MEASURE:** Provide the forecast (2040) average daily traffic volume at the same location along the A-minor arterial or non-freeway principal arterial project length, as identified in the previous measure. The applicant may choose to use a county or city travel demand model based on the Metropolitan Council model to identify the forecast (2040) average daily traffic volume or have Metropolitan Council staff determine the forecast volume using the Metropolitan Council model and project location. Respond as appropriate to the use of one type of forecast model.

RESPONSE:

- Use Metropolitan Council model to determine forecast (2040) ADT volume
- If checked, METC Staff will provide Forecast (2040) ADT volume

OR

RESPONSE:

- Identify the approved county or city travel demand model to determine forecast (2040) ADT volume: _____
- Forecast (2040) ADT volume : _____

SCORING GUIDANCE (65 Points)

The applicant with the highest forecast (2040) ADT volume will receive the full points for the measure. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application

being scored had a daily forecast of 28,000 vehicles and the top project had a daily forecast of 32,000 vehicles, this applicant would receive $(28,000/32,000)*65$ points or 57 points.

3. Equity and Housing Performance (100 Points) – This criterion addresses the Council’s role in advancing equity by examining how a project directly provides benefits to, or impacts (positive and negative) low-income populations, people of color, people with disabilities, youth and the elderly. The criterion evaluates whether the applicant engaged these populations to identify transportation needs and potential solutions and how the project will address these identified needs. The criterion also evaluates a community’s overall efforts to implement affordable housing and how the project improves multimodal access to affordable housing residents.~~the project’s positive and negative impacts to low-income populations, people of color, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly along with outreach to those groups. The criterion also evaluates a community’s efforts to promote affordable housing.~~

A. MEASURE: Socio-Economic Equity

1. **Sub-measure:** Equity Population Engagement (0 to 20 points): A successful project is one that is the result of active engagement of low-income populations, people of color, persons with disabilities, youth and the elderly. Engagement should occur prior to and during a project’s development, with the intent to provide direct benefits to, or solve, an expressed transportation issue, while also limiting and mitigating any negative impacts. Describe and map the location of any low-income populations, people of color, disabled populations, youth or the elderly within a ½ mile of the proposed project. Describe how these specific populations were engaged and provided outreach to, whether through community planning efforts, project needs identification, or during the project development process. Describe what engagement methods and tools were used and how the input is reflected in the projects’ purpose and need and design. Elements of quality engagement include: outreach and engagement to specific communities and populations that are likely to be directly impacted by the project; techniques to reach out to populations traditionally not involved in community engagement related to transportation projects; feedback from these populations identifying potential positive and negative elements of the proposed project through engagement, study recommendations, or plans that provide feedback from populations that may be impacted by the proposed project. If relevant, describe how NEPA or Title VI regulations will guide engagement activities.

(Limit 1,400 characters; approximately 200 words):

2. **Sub-measure:** Equity Population Benefits and Impacts (0 to 30 points): A successful project is one that has been designed to provide direct benefits to low-income populations, people of color, persons with disabilities, youth and the elderly. All projects must mitigate potential negative benefits as required under federal law. Projects that are designed to provide benefits go beyond the mitigation requirement to proactively provide transportation benefits and solve transportation issues experienced by Equity populations.

a. (0 to 30 points) Describe the project’s benefits to low-income populations, people of color, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly. Benefits could relate to pedestrian and bicycle safety improvements; public health benefits; direct access improvements for residents or improved access to destinations such as jobs, school, health care or other; travel time improvements; gap closures; new transportation services or modal options, leveraging of other beneficial projects and investments; and/or community connection and cohesion improvements. Note that this is not an exhaustive list.

(Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

- b. (-10 to 0 points) Describe any negative impacts to low-income populations, people of color, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly created by the project, along with measures that will be taken to mitigate them. Negative impacts that are not adequately mitigated can result in a reduction in points.

(Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

Below is a list of negative impacts. Note that this is not an exhaustive list.

- Increased difficulty in street crossing caused by increased roadway width, increased traffic speed, wider turning radii, or other elements that negatively impact pedestrian access.
- Increased noise.
- Decreased pedestrian access through sidewalk removal / narrowing, placement of barriers along the walking path, increase in auto-oriented curb cuts, etc.
- Project elements that are detrimental to location-based air quality by increasing stop/start activity at intersections, creating vehicle idling areas, directing an increased number of vehicles to a particular point, etc.
- Increased speed and/or “cut-through” traffic.
- Removed or diminished safe bicycle access.
- Inclusion of some other barrier to access to jobs and other destinations.
- Displacement of residents and businesses.
- Mitigation of temporary construction/implementation impacts such as dust; noise; reduced access for travelers and to businesses; disruption of utilities; and eliminated street crossings.
- Other

3. **Sub-measure: Bonus Points (0 to 25 points)** Those projects that score at least 80% of the maximum total points available through measures A and B will be awarded bonus points based on the geographic location of the project. These points will be assigned as follows, based on the highest-scoring geography the project contacts:

- a. 25 points to projects within an Area of Concentrated Poverty with 50% or more people of color
- b. 20 points to projects within an Area of Concentrated Poverty
- c. 15 points to projects within census tracts with the percent of population in poverty or population of color above the regional average percent
- d. 10 points for all other areas

Upload the “Socio-Economic Conditions” map used for this measure.

RESPONSE (Select one, based on the “Socio-Economic Conditions” map):

- Project is located in an Area of Concentrated Poverty where 50% or more of residents are people of color (ACP50):
- Project is located in an Area of Concentrated Poverty:
- Project's census tracts are above the regional average for population in poverty or population of color:
- Project located in a census tract that is below the regional average for population in poverty or populations of color, or includes children, people with disabilities, or the elderly:

SCORING GUIDANCE (50 Points)

Each application will be qualitatively scored based on the available points for each measure and will receive the number of points awarded. If the applicant receives at least 80% of the available points, i.e., 40 points for the Roadway applications, the project will receive Bonus points as described under Measure C. If an applicant qualifies for Bonus points it will result in a Socio-Economic Equity score of more than the total points available.

- B. MEASURE:** Projects will be scored based on two housing measures: 1. the 2019 Housing Performance Score for the city or township in which the project is located (40 points) and 2. the project's connection to affordable housing (10 points) as described below.

Part 1 (40 points): Housing Performance Score

A city or township's housing performance score is calculated annually by the Metropolitan Council using data from four categories: new affordable or mixed-income housing completed in the last ten years; preservation projects completed in the last seven years and/or substantial rehabilitation projects completed in the last three years; housing program participation and production, and housing policies and ordinances; and characteristics of the existing housing stock. Data for the housing performance scores are updated each year by the Council, and the city or township is provided with an opportunity to review and revise the information.

Council staff will use the most current housing score for each city or township. If the project is located in more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on a weighted average using length or population of the project in each jurisdiction. For stand-alone intersection, bridge, underpass, and interchange projects, a one-mile radius-buffer will be drawn around the project. If the radius-buffer enters more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on the proportionate population of the Census blocks in each jurisdiction that are all or partially located in the area within the one-mile radius-buffer. If a project is located in a city or township with no allocation of affordable housing need (either there is no forecasted household growth or the area does not have land to support sewer development), the project will not be disadvantaged by this measure and the project's total score will be adjusted during scoring to remove this scoring measure.

RESPONSE: (NOTE: The below bullets vary slightly by funding category)

- City/Township: _____
- Total project cost: _____

- Length of Segment (For stand-alone projects, enter population from Regional Economy map) within each City/Township: _____
- Percent of total funds to be spent within City/Township: _____

Part 2 (10 points): Affordable Housing Access

This measure is a qualitative scoring measure. Describe and map any affordable housing developments— planned, under construction or existing, within ½ mile of the proposed project. The applicant should note the development stage, number of units, number of bedrooms per unit, and level of affordability using 2019 affordability limits. Also note whether the affordability is guaranteed through funding restrictions (i.e. LIHTC, 4d) or is unsubsidized, if housing choice vouchers are/will be accepted, and if there is a fair housing marketing plan required or in place.

Describe how the proposed project will improve or impact access for residents of the affordable housing locations within ½ mile of the project. This should include a description of improved access by all modes, automobiles, transit, bicycle and pedestrian access. Since residents of affordable housing are more likely not to own a private vehicle, higher points will be provided to roadway projects that include other multimodal access improvements.

RESPONSE:

(Limit 2,100 characters; approximately 300 words):

SCORING GUIDANCE (50 Points)

Part 1 (40 points): The applicant with the highest 2019 Housing Performance Score will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had a Housing Performance Score of 55 and the top project had a Housing Performance Score of 90, this applicant would receive $(55/90)*40$ points or 24 points.

Projects will use the city Housing Performance Score based on the project location. If a project is located in more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on a weighted average of the city or township scores for the project location based on the length of the project in each jurisdiction. For stand-alone roadway (intersection, bridge, underpass, and interchange) projects, a one-mile radius-buffer will be drawn around the project. If the radius-buffer enters more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on the proportionate population of the Census blocks in each jurisdiction that are all or partially located in the area within the one-mile radius-buffer.

If a project is located in a city or township with no allocation of affordable housing need (either there is no forecasted household growth or the area does not have land to support sewered development), the project's total score will be adjusted as a result. If this is the case, the hold-harmless method will be used: the total points possible in the application will be 960 instead of 1,000. The total points awarded through the rest of the application (900 as a hypothetical example) will be divided by 960, then multiplied by 1,000. Therefore, a project scoring 900 out of 960, will equate to 938 points on a 1,000-point scale. If a portion of the project is located in a city with an affordable housing allocation and the other portion is located in a township with no affordable housing allocation, then a combination of the Housing Performance Score (or weighted average) and the hold-harmless method should be used. This will result in a total score that will be somewhere between 960 and 1,000; then the score will need to be adjusted to fit a 1,000-point scale. NOTE: Any community without a Housing Performance Score in 2018 will be awarded the better of its new score in 2020 and the above method. NOTE: in these cases, the raw points from Part 2 will be included in the 960-point total.

Part 2 (10 points): The project that best provides meaningful improvements to access to the affordable housing units will receive the full 10 points. Multiple projects may receive the highest possible score of 10 points based on this assessment. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer's discretion.

Final Score (50 points): The scores in Parts 1 and 2 will be totaled. If no application gets 50 points, the highest-scoring project will be awarded 50 points, with other projects adjusted proportionately.

Note: Metropolitan Council staff will score this measure.

~~A. **MEASURE:** Reference the "Socio-Economic Conditions" map generated at the beginning of the application process. Identify the project's location from the list below, as depicted on the map. Geographic proximity alone is not sufficient to receive the full points. In order to receive the maximum points, the response should address equitable distribution of benefits, mitigation of negative impacts, and community engagement for the populations selected. (30 Points)~~

~~Upload the "Socio-Economic Conditions" map used for this measure.~~

~~**RESPONSE (Select one, based on the "Socio-Economic Conditions" map):**~~

- ~~• Project located in Area of Concentrated Poverty with 50% or more of residents are people of color (ACP50): (up to 100% of maximum score)~~
- ~~• Project located in Area of Concentrated Poverty: (up to 80% of maximum score)~~
- ~~• Project's census tracts are above the regional average for population in poverty or population of color: (up to 60% of maximum score)~~
- ~~• Project located in a census tract that is below the regional average for population in poverty or populations of color, or includes children, people with disabilities, or the elderly: (up to 40% of maximum score)~~

~~1. (0 to 3 points) A successful project is one that has actively engaged in low-income populations, people of color, children, persons with disabilities, and the elderly during the project's development with the intent to limit negative impacts on them and, at the same time, provide the most benefits. Describe how the project has encouraged or will engage the full cross-section of community in decision-making. Identify the communities to be engaged and where in the project development process engagement has occurred or will occur. Elements of quality engagement include: outreach to specific communities and populations that are likely to be directly impacted by the project; techniques to reach out to populations traditionally not involved in the community engagement related to transportation projects; residents or users identifying potential positive and negative elements of the project; and surveys, study recommendations, or plans that provide feedback from populations that may be impacted by the proposed project. If relevant, describe how NEPA or Title VI regulations will guide engagement activities.~~

~~*(Limit 1,400 characters; approximately 200 words):*~~

~~2. (0 to 7 points) Describe the project's benefits to low income populations, people of color, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly. Benefits could relate to safety; public health; access to destinations; travel time; gap closure; leveraging of other beneficial projects and investments; and/or community cohesion. Note that this is not an exhaustive list.~~

(Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

3. ~~(-3 to 0 points) Describe any negative externalities created by the project along with measures that will be taken to mitigate them. Negative externalities can result in a reduction in points, but mitigation of externalities can offset reductions.~~

(Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

~~Below is a list of negative impacts. Note that this is not an exhaustive list.~~

- ~~● Increased difficulty in street crossing caused by increased roadway width, increased traffic speed, wider turning radii, or other elements that negatively impact pedestrian access.~~
- ~~● Increased noise.~~
- ~~● Decreased pedestrian access through sidewalk removal / narrowing, placement of barriers along the walking path, increase in auto-oriented curb cuts, etc.~~
- ~~● Project elements that are detrimental to location-based air quality by increasing stop/start activity at intersections, creating vehicle idling areas, directing an increased number of vehicles to a particular point, etc.~~
- ~~● Increased speed and/or “cut through” traffic.~~
- ~~● Removed or diminished safe bicycle access.~~
- ~~● Inclusion of some other barrier to access to jobs and other destinations.~~
- ~~● Displacement of residents and businesses.~~
- ~~● Construction/implementation impacts such as dust; noise; reduced access for travelers and to businesses; disruption of utilities; and eliminated street crossings. These tend to be temporary.~~
- ~~● Other~~

SCORING GUIDANCE (30 Points)

~~Each application will be scored on a 10-point scale as described below.~~

- ~~1. (-3 points): The project(s) with the most impactful and meaningful community engagement will receive the full three points. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer’s discretion.~~
- ~~2. (7 points) The project(s) with the most positive benefits will receive the full seven points. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer’s discretion.~~
- ~~3. (-3 to 0 points) The scorer will reduce the score by one point (up to three total) for each negative externality. Note that the scorer can deduct points for negatives not acknowledged in the application; the scorer will document any negatives not acknowledged in the application and the reasons for any associated point reductions. The scorer can add one to three points for successful mitigation of negative project elements based on the degree to which they are mitigated. Note that this score cannot provide more points than are deducted.~~

~~Each score from the above 10-point scale will then be adjusted to the appropriate geography.~~

~~Note: Due to the geographic adjustment to scores, it is possible that the above process will result in no project receiving the maximum allotment of points. In this case, the highest scoring application for this measure will be adjusted to receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a~~

proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had 10 points and the top project had 20 points, this applicant would receive $(10/20)*30$ points or 15 points. Note also that it is possible to score negative points on this measure.

~~B. **MEASURE:** Metropolitan Council staff will award points to the project based on the 2017 2019 Housing Performance Score for the city or township in which the project is located. The score includes consideration of affordability and diversification, local initiatives to facilitate affordable workforce housing development or preservation, and density of residential development. If the project is in more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on a weighted average using the length or population of the project in each jurisdiction.~~

~~The housing performance score is calculated from data in these four categories:~~

- ~~— New affordable or mixed income housing completed in the last ten years;~~
- ~~— Preservation projects completed in the last seven years and/or Substantial rehabilitation projects completed in the last three years;~~
- ~~— Housing program participation and production, and housing policies and ordinances~~
- ~~— Characteristics of the existing housing stock.~~

~~For stand-alone intersection, bridge, underpass, and interchange projects, a one-mile radius-buffer will be drawn around the project. If the radius-buffer enters more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on the proportionate population of the Census blocks in each jurisdiction that are all or partially located in the area within the one-mile radius-buffer.~~

~~If a project is located in a city or township with no allocation of affordable housing need (either there is no forecasted household growth or the area does not have land to support sewer development), then the project will not be disadvantaged by this measure and the project's total score will be adjusted as a result.~~

~~**RESPONSE:**~~

- ~~● City/Township: _____~~
- ~~● Length of Segment (For stand-alone projects, enter population from Regional Economy map) within each City/Township: _____~~
- ~~● Housing Score: _____ (online calculation)~~

SCORING GUIDANCE (70 Points)

The applicant with the highest 2017 2019 Housing Performance Score will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had a Housing Performance Score of 55 and the top project had a Housing Performance Score of 90, this applicant would receive $(55/90)*70$ points or 43 points.

Note: Metropolitan Council staff will score this measure.

Projects will use the city Housing Performance Score based on the project location. If a project is located in more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on a weighted average of the city or township scores for the project location based on the length of the project in each jurisdiction. For stand-alone intersection, bridge, underpass, and interchange projects, a one-mile radius-buffer will be drawn around the project. If the radius-buffer enters more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on the proportionate population of the Census blocks in each jurisdiction that are all or partially located in the area within the one-mile radius-buffer.

If a project is located in a city or township with no allocation of affordable housing need (either there is no forecasted household growth or the area does not have land to support sewer development), then the project will not be disadvantaged by this measure and the project's total score will be adjusted as a result.

~~If this is the case, then the total points possible in the application will be 930 instead of 1,000. The total points awarded through the rest of the application (900 as a hypothetical example) will be divided by 930, then multiplied by 1,000. Therefore, a project scoring 900 out of 930, will equate to 968 points on a 1,000-point scale.~~

~~If a portion of the project is located in a city with an affordable housing allocation and the other portion is located in a township with no affordable housing allocation, then a combination of the weighted average and no affordable housing methodologies should be used. This will result in a total score that will be somewhere between 930 and 1,000; then the score will need to be adjusted to fit a 1,000-point scale.~~

4. Infrastructure Age/Condition (150-175 Points) – This criterion will assess the age of the roadway facility being improved. Roadway improvement investments should focus on the higher needs of an aging facility, whereas, improvements to a recently reconstructed roadway does not display an efficient use of funds.

- A. **MEASURE:** Identify the year of the roadway’s original construction or most recent reconstruction. If the reconstruction date is used for the roadway, a full reconstruction must have been completed during the indicated year. Routine maintenance, such as an overlay or sealcoating project does not constitute a reconstruction and should not be used to determine the infrastructure age.

If construction was completed over several years, enter the segment lengths for each year. The average age will be calculated.

In order to enter information, click “Add” (in the upper right-hand corner of the page), enter the year and click “Save”. If the project length has more than one construction year, repeat the “Add” and “Save” process for each segment.

RESPONSE:

- Year of original roadway construction or most recent reconstruction: _____
- Location(s) used: _____

SCORING GUIDANCE (50 Points)

The applicant with the oldest roadway will receive full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored was constructed 41 years ago and the oldest project was constructed 48 years ago, this applicant would receive $(41/48) * 50$ points or 43 points.

Note: Because of the reporting of year of construction, it is possible for multiple projects to receive the full allotment of 50 points.

- B. **MEASURE:** Select the geometric, structural, or infrastructure deficiencies listed below that will be improved as part of this project, as reflected in the project cost estimate. (~~100~~125 Points)

RESPONSE (Select all that apply. Please identify the proposed improvement):

- Improved roadway to better accommodate freight movements: 0-15 pts
 - **RESPONSE (Limit 700 characters; approximately 100 words):**
- Improved clear zones or sight lines: 0-10 pts
 - **RESPONSE (Limit 700 characters; approximately 100 words)**
- Improved roadway geometrics: 0-15 pts
 - **RESPONSE (Limit 700 characters; approximately 100 words)**
- Access management enhancements: 0-20 pts
 - **RESPONSE (Limit 700 characters; approximately 100 words)**
- Vertical/horizontal alignment improvements: 0-10 pts
 - **RESPONSE (Limit 700 characters; approximately 100 words)**
- Improved stormwater mitigation: 0-10 pts
 - **RESPONSE (Limit 700 characters; approximately 100 words)**
- Signals/lighting upgrades: 0-10 pts
 - **RESPONSE (Limit 700 characters; approximately 100 words)**
- Other Improvements: 0-10 pts
 - **RESPONSE (Limit 700 characters; approximately 100 words)**

SCORING GUIDANCE (~~100-125~~ Points)

Within each improvement sub-measure, the answer most responsive to the need will receive full points (e.g., the top project that improves clear zones or sight lines will receive 10 points), with each remaining project receiving a share of the full points at the scorer's discretion. It is possible for more than one project to receive maximum points for a sub-measure.

The highest-scoring application for this measure will be adjusted to receive the full ~~100-125~~ points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points equal to the points for the project being scored divided by the points assigned to the highest-scoring project multiplied by the maximum points available for the measure (100). For example, if the application being scored had 25 points and the top project had 50 points, this applicant would receive $(25/50) * \text{~~100-125~~ points}$ or ~~50-63~~ points.

5. Congestion Reduction/Air Quality (80 Points) – This criterion measures the project’s ability to reduce congestion. In addition, it will address its ability to improve congested intersections operating at unacceptable levels of service during peak hour conditions. The project will also be measured based on its ability to reduce emissions.

A. **MEASURE:** Conduct a capacity analysis at one or more of the intersections (or rail crossings) being improved by the roadway project using existing turning movement counts (collected within the last three years) in the weekday a.m. or p.m. peak hour and the Synchro or HCM software. The applicant must show the current total peak hour delay at one or more intersections (or rail crossings) and the reduction in total peak hour intersection delay at these intersections (or rail crossings) in seconds due to the project. If more than one intersection (or rail crossing) is examined, then the delay reduced by each intersection can be added together to determine the total delay reduced by the project.

- For roadway projects that include a railroad crossing, the applicant should conduct fieldwork during either the weekday a.m. or p.m. peak hour to determine the total peak hour delay reduced by the project. Applicants can also add together intersection delay reduced and railroad delay reduced, if they both will be improved by the project.

The applicant should include the appropriate Synchro or HCM full reports (including the Timing Page Report) that support the improvement in total peak hour delay and should conduct the analysis using the following:

- Under the network settings, all defaults should be used for lanes, saturation flow rates, volumes, and simulation
- Use Synchro’s automatic optimization to determine cycle, offset and splits (for traffic signals). Use the setting when assessing delay both with and without the project. This methodology will ensure that all applicants start with their signal systems optimized when determining existing delay.
- Project improvements assumed in the build condition should be reflected in the total project cost, such as additional through or turn lanes and protective left-turn phasing
- Roadway lengths for intersection approaches must be the same length for before and after scenarios
- An average weekday should be used for the existing conditions instead of a weekend, peak holiday, or special event time period that is not representative of the corridor for most of the year

Total Peak Hour Delay Reduced (Seconds) = Total Peak Hour Delay/Vehicle x Vehicles Per Hour

RESPONSE:

- Total Peak Hour Delay/Vehicle without the Project (Seconds/Vehicle): _____
- Total Peak Hour Delay/Vehicle with the Project (Seconds/Vehicle): _____
- Total Peak Hour Delay/Vehicle Reduced by the Project (Seconds/Vehicle): _____
(automatically calculated)
- Volume (Vehicles Per Hour): _____
- Total Peak Hour Delay Reduced by the Project (Seconds): _____ (automatically calculated)

EXPLANATION of methodology used to calculate railroad crossing delay, if applicable (Limit 1,400 characters; approximately 200 words):

SCORING GUIDANCE (50 Points)

The applicant with the most peak hour vehicle delay reduced by the project improvement will receive the full points for the measure. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the points. For example, if the application being scored reduced delay by 5,000 seconds and the top project reduced delay by 25,000 seconds, this applicant would receive $(5,000/25,000)*50$ points, or 10 points.

- B. **MEASURE:** Using the Synchro or HCM analysis completed in the previous measure, identify the total peak hour emissions reduction in kilograms (CO, NO_x, VOC) due to the project. The applicant should include the appropriate Synchro or full HCM reports (including the Timing Page Report) that support the improvement in total peak hour emissions. If more than one intersection is examined, then the emissions reduced by each intersection can be added together to determine the total emissions reduced by the project.

Roadway projects that do not include railroad grade-separation elements:

- Total Peak Hour Emissions Reduced (Kilograms)= Total Peak Hour Emissions without the project – Total Peak Hour Emissions with the Project

RESPONSE:

- Total (CO, NO_x, and VOC) Peak Hour Emissions without the Project (Kilograms): _____
- Total (CO, NO_x, and VOC) Peak Hour Emissions with the Project (Kilograms): _____
- Total (CO, NO_x, and VOC) Peak Hour Emissions Reduced by the Project (Kilograms): _____
(calculated online)

If more than one intersection is examined, the response should include a total of all emissions reduced.

Roadway projects that include railroad grade-separation elements:

- For roadway projects that include a railroad crossing, the applicant needs to input four variables before and after the project to determine the change in emissions. Those variables include: speed, vehicle mile traveled, delay, and total vehicle stops. The applicant needs to conduct fieldwork during either the a.m. or p.m. peak hour to determine the existing conditions and then detail any assumptions used for conditions after the project is built. The variables will be used in the exact same equation used within the software program (i.e., Synchro) required of the other project types. Therefore, the approach to calculate the kilograms emissions reduced for railroad grade-separation projects will be comparable to intersection improvement projects.

RESPONSE:

- Cruise speed in miles per hour without the project: _____ (Applicant inputs number)
- Vehicle miles traveled without the project: _____ (Applicant inputs number)
- Total delay in hours without the project: _____ (Applicant inputs number)
- Total stops in vehicles per hour without the project: _____ (Applicant inputs number)
- Cruise speed in miles per hour with the project: _____ (Applicant inputs number)
- Vehicle miles traveled with the project: _____ (Applicant inputs number)
- Total delay in hours with the project: _____ (Applicant inputs number)
- Total stops in vehicles per hour with the project: _____ (Applicant inputs number)
- Fuel consumption in gallons (F1)
- Fuel consumption in gallons (F2)
- Fuel consumption in gallons (F3)

Speed = cruise speed in miles per hour
Total Travel = vehicle miles traveled
Total Delay = total delay in hours
Stops = total stops in vehicles per hour

$$K1 = 0.075283 - 0.0015892 * \text{Speed} + 0.000015066 * \text{Speed}^2$$

$$K2 = 0.7329$$

$$K3 = 0.0000061411 * \text{Speed}^2$$

F1 (or F2 – without the project) = Fuel consumption in gallons

$$F1 = \text{Total Travel} * k1 + \text{Total Delay} * k2 + \text{Stops} * k3$$

$$F2 = \text{Total Travel} * k1 + \text{Total Delay} * k2 + \text{Stops} * k3$$

$$F3 = F1 - F2$$

$$CO = F3 * 0.0699 \text{ kg/gallon}$$

$$NO_x = F3 * 0.0136 \text{ kg/gallon}$$

$$VOC = F3 * 0.0162 \text{ kg/gallon}$$

Equation Automatically Provides Emissions Reduced:

- Total (CO, NO_x, and VOC) Peak Hour Emissions Reduced by the Project (Kilograms):
_____ (Online Calculation)

EXPLANATION of methodology and assumptions used (Limit 1,400 characters; approximately 200 words):

SCORING GUIDANCE (30 Points)

The applicant with the most kilograms reduced by the project improvement will receive the full points for the measure. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full. For example, if the application being scored reduced emissions by 3 kilograms and the top project reduced emissions by 5 kilograms, this applicant would receive (3/5)*30 points or 18 points.

6. Safety (150-180 Points) – This criterion addresses the project’s ability to correct deficiencies and improve the overall safety of a roadway facility. It will assess the project’s monetized safety benefits.

A. **MEASURE:** Respond as appropriate to one of the two project types below. (150-175 Points)

Roadway projects that do not include railroad grade-separation elements:

Calculate the reduction in the total number of crashes due to improvements on the A-minor arterial or non-freeway principal arterial made by the project. The applicant must base the estimate of crash reduction on the methodology consistent with the latest Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) application (www.dot.state.mn.us/stateaid/trafficsafety.html). Applicants should focus on the crash analysis for reactive projects.

Crash data must be obtained for the project length using the MnDOT TIS system average for calendar years ~~2013-2016~~ through ~~2015-2018~~. Crash data should include all crash types and severities, including pedestrian and bicycle crashes.

Applicants should request crash data from MnDOT as early as possible. The applicant must then attach a listing of the crashes reduced and the HSIP Benefit/Cost (B/C) worksheet (www.dot.state.mn.us/stateaid/trafficsafety.html) that identifies the resulting benefit associated with the project. As part of the response, please detail and attach the crash modification factor(s) used from FHWA’s Crash Modification Factors Clearinghouse: <http://www.cmfclearinghouse.org/>. This measure requests the monetized safety benefit of the project. The cost of the project is scored in the Cost Effectiveness criterion.

RESPONSE:

- Crash Modification Factors Used (*Limit 700 characters; approximately 100 words*): _____
- Rationale for Crash Modifications Selected (*Limit 1,400 characters; approximately 200 words*): _____
- Project Benefit (\$) from B/C ratio: _____
- Explanation of Methodology: _____
- Total Fatal (K) Crashes: _____
- Total Serious Injury (A) Crashes: _____
- Total Non-Motorized Fatal and Serious Injury Crashes: _____
- Total Crashes: _____
- Total Fatal (K) Crashes Reduced by Project: _____
- Total Serious Injury (A) Crashes Reduced by Project: _____
- Total Non-Motorized Fatal and Serious Injury Crashes Reduced by Project: _____
- Total Crashes Reduced by Project: _____

Roadway projects that include railroad grade-separation elements:

Since the number of observed crashes at an existing at-grade railroad crossing is minor compared to an intersection, this measure will assess crash risk exposure that exists in order to compare projects. As a proactive safety measure, railroad grade-separation projects eliminate the crash risk exposure.

- Crash Risk Exposure Eliminated = current average annual daily traffic volume x average number of daily trains at the at-grade crossing

RESPONSE:

- Current AADT volume: _____
- Average daily trains: _____
- Crash Risk Exposure eliminated: _____

SCORING GUIDANCE (150-150 Points)
--

This measure will be considered separately for projects that do and do not include a railroad grade-separation project. As a result, two projects (one without a railroad grade-separation project and one with a railroad grade-separation) may receive the full points.

For projects that do not include a grade-separation project, the applicant with the highest dollar value of benefits will receive the full points for the measure. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had safety benefits of \$11,000,000 and the top project had safety benefits of \$16,000,000, this applicant would receive $(11,000,000/16,000,000) * \underline{150-175}$ points or 103-120 points.

For railroad grade-separation projects, the applicant with the highest crash risk exposure eliminated due to the project will receive the full points for the measure. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored reduced 11,000 exposures and the top project reduced 16,000, this applicant would receive $(11,000 / 16,000) * \underline{150-175}$ points or 103-120 points.

B. MEASURE: Discuss how the project will improve safety for pedestrians. Safety countermeasures for pedestrians can include those identified by the FHWA as part of its Safe Transportation for Every Pedestrian program or others in its Proven Safety Countermeasures (e.g., pedestrian refuge islands, raised crosswalks, pedestrian hybrid beacons, leading pedestrian intervals). More information about pedestrian safety best practices is also available in MnDOT's *Best Practices for Pedestrian/Bicycle Safety*.

SCORING GUIDANCE (30 Points)

The project that will provide the most improvement to pedestrian safety will receive full points. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer's discretion.

7. Multimodal Elements and Existing Connections (100-110 Points) - This criterion measures how the project improves the travel experience, safety, and security for other modes of transportation and addresses the safe integration of these modes. The *Transportation Policy Plan* requires that explicit consideration of all users of the transportation system be considered in the planning and scoping phase of roadway projects.

A. MEASURE: Describe how the project positively affects the multimodal system.

- Discuss any bicycle, pedestrian, or transit elements that are included as part of the project and how they improve the travel experience, safety, and security for users of these modes. Applicants should make sure that new multimodal elements described in the response are accounted for as part of the cost estimate form earlier in the application. Applicants should note if there is no transit service in the project area and identify supporting studies or plans that address why a mode may not be incorporated in the project (e.g., a bicycle system plan that locates bikeway facilities on a lower-volume parallel route).
- Describe how the proposed multimodal improvements positively affect identified alignments in the Regional Bicycle Transportation Network (RBTN) or along a regional trail, if applicable.
- Describe how the proposed multimodal improvements either provide a new, or improve an existing a Major River Bicycle Barrier Crossing (MRBBC) as defined in the 2040 Transportation Policy Plan (TPP) or an identified Regional Bicycle Barrier Improvement Area as defined in the TPP and Technical Addendum to the Regional Bicycle Barriers Study (May 2019), if applicable.
- Discuss the existing bicycle, pedestrian, and transit connections and how the project enhances these connections.

- Discuss whether the project implements specific locations identified as being deficient in a completed ADA Transition Plan.

RESPONSE (Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

SCORING GUIDANCE (100-110 Points)

The project that most positively affects the multimodal elements system will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer's discretion. The project score will be based on the quality of the improvements, as opposed to being based solely on the number of modes addressed. Points can be earned for incorporating multimodal project elements, positively affecting identified alignments in the Regional Bicycle Transportation Network (RBTN), ~~or~~ regional trail, Major River Bicycle Barrier Crossing, or Regional Bicycle Barrier, or for making connections with existing multimodal systems or helping to implement an ADA Transition Plan. Projects do not need all of these elements to be awarded all of the points. Multimodal elements for rural roadway projects may include wider shoulders that will be used by bicyclists and pedestrians.

~~Scorers should make sure that new multimodal elements described in the response are accounted for on the cost estimate form earlier in the application.~~

8. Risk Assessment (75 Points) – This criterion measures the number of risks associated with successfully building the project. High-risk applications increase the likelihood that projects will withdraw at a later date. If this happens, the region is forced to reallocate the federal funds in a short amount of time or return them to the US Department of Transportation. These risks are outlined in the checklist in the required Risk Assessment.

- A. **MEASURE:** Applications involving construction must complete the Risk Assessment. This checklist includes activities completed to-date, as well as an assessment of risks (e.g., right-of-way acquisition, proximity to historic properties, etc.).

RESPONSE (Complete Risk Assessment):

Please check those that apply and fill in anticipated completion dates for all projects, except for new/expanded transit service projects or transit vehicle purchases.

1) Layout (30-25 Percent of Points)

- Layout should include proposed geometrics and existing and proposed right-of-way boundaries
- 100% Layout approved by the applicant and all impacted jurisdictions (i.e., cities/counties that the project goes through or agencies that maintain the roadway(s)). **A PDF of the layout must be attached along with letters from each jurisdiction to receive points.**
- 50% Layout completed but not approved by all jurisdictions. **A PDF of the layout must be attached to receive points.**
- 0% Layout has not been started

Anticipated date or date of completion: _____

2) Review of Section 106 Historic Resources (20-15 Percent of Points)

- 100% No known historic properties eligible for or listed in the National Register of Historic Places are located in the project area, and project is not located on an identified historic bridge
- 100% There are historical/archeological properties present but determination of “no historic properties affected” is anticipated.
- 80% Historic/archeological property impacted; determination of “no adverse effect” anticipated
- 40% Historic/archeological property impacted; determination of “adverse effect” anticipated
- 0% Unsure if there are any historic/archaeological properties in the project area.

Project is located on an identified historic bridge:

3) Right-of-Way (30-25 Percent of Points)

- 100% Right-of-way, permanent or temporary easements either not required or all have been acquired
- 50% Right-of-way, permanent or temporary easements required, plat, legal descriptions, or official map complete
- 25% Right-of-way, permanent or temporary easements required, parcels identified
- 0% Right-of-way, permanent or temporary easements required, parcels not all identified

Anticipated date or date of acquisition _____

4) Railroad Involvement (20-15 Percent of Points)

100% No railroad involvement on project or railroad Right-of-Way agreement is executed
(include signature page, if applicable)

50% Railroad Right-of-Way Agreement required; negotiations have begun

0% Railroad Right-of-Way Agreement required; negotiations have not begun.

Anticipated date or date of executed Agreement _____

5) Public Involvement (20 Percent of Points)

Projects that have been through a public process with residents and other interested public entities are more likely than others to be successful. The project applicant must indicate that events and/or targeted outreach (e.g., surveys and other web-based input) were held to help identify the transportation problem, how the potential solution was selected instead of other options, and the public involvement completed to date on the project.

List Dates of most recent meetings and outreach specific to this project:

- Meeting with general public: _____
- Meeting with partner agencies: _____
- Targeted online/mail outreach: _____
 - Number of respondents: _____

100% Meetings specific to this project with the general public and partner agencies have been used to help identify the project need.

75% Targeted outreach specific to this project with the general public and partner agencies have been used to help identify the project need.

50% At least one meeting specific to this project with the general public has been used to help identify the project need.

50% At least one meeting specific to this project with key partner agencies has been used to help identify the project need.

25% No meeting or outreach specific to the project was conducted, but the project was identified through meetings and/or outreach related to a larger planning effort.

0% No outreach has led to the selected of this project.

RESPONSE (Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

SCORING GUIDANCE (75 Points)

The applicant with the most points on the Risk Assessment (more points equate to less project risk) will receive the full points for the measure. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had 40 points and the top project had 70 points, this applicant would receive $(40/70)*75$ points or 43 points.

9. Cost Effectiveness (100 Points) – This criterion will assess the project’s cost effectiveness based on the total TAB-eligible project cost (not including noise walls) and total points awarded in the previous criteria.

A. **MEASURE:**

This measure will calculate the cost effectiveness of the project. Metropolitan Council staff will divide the number of points awarded in the previous criteria by the TAB-eligible project cost (not including noise walls). If a project has been awarded other outside, competitive funding (e.g., state bonding, Transportation Economic Development Program, Minnesota Highway Freight Program), project

sponsors may reduce the total project cost for the purposes of this scoring measure by the amount of the outside funding award.

- Cost-effectiveness = total number of points awarded in previous criteria/total TAB-eligible project cost

RESPONSE (This measure will be calculated after the scores for the other measures are tabulated by the Scoring Committee):

- Total Project Cost (entered in Project Cost Form): _____ (automatically calculated)
- Enter amount of Noise Walls: _____
- Enter amount of any outside, competitive funding (attach documentation of award): _____
- Points Awarded in Previous Criteria: ____ (entered by Metropolitan Council staff)

SCORING GUIDANCE (100 Points)

The applicant with the most points (i.e., the benefits) per dollar will receive the full points for the measure. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the top project received .0005 points per dollar and the application being scored received .00025 points per dollar, this applicant would receive $(.0005/.00025) * 100$ points for 50 points.

The scorer for this measure will also complete a reasonableness check of the total project cost that is used for this measure. The scorer may follow up with the applicant to clarify any questions. Up to 50 percent of points awarded for this measure can be deducted if the scorer does not believe that the cost estimate is reasonable.

TOTAL: 1,100 POINTS

Bridges – Prioritizing Criteria and Measures

September 18, 2019

Definition: A bridge rehabilitation or replacement project located on a non-freeway principal arterial or A-minor arterial functionally-classified roadway, consistent with the latest TAB-approved functional classification map. Bridge structures that have a separate span for each direction of travel can apply for both spans as part of one application.

The bridge must carry vehicular traffic but may also include accommodations for other modes. Bridges that are exclusively for bicycle or pedestrian traffic must apply under one of the Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities application categories. Rail-only bridges are not eligible for funding. Completely new bridges, interchanges, or overpasses should apply in the Roadway Expansion application category.

Examples of Bridge Rehabilitation/Replacement Projects:

- Bridge rehabilitation of 20 or more feet with a sufficiency rating less than 80 and classified as structurally deficient or functionally obsolete.
- Bridge replacement of 20 or more feet with a sufficiency rating less than 50 and classified as structurally deficient or functionally obsolete.

Scoring:

Criteria and Measures	Points	% of Total Points
1. Role in the Regional Transportation System and Economy	195	18%
Measure A - Distance to the nearest parallel bridge	100	
Measure B - Project Location Relative to Jobs, Manufacturing, and Education	30	
Measure C - Regional Truck Corridor Tiers	65	
2. Usage	130	12%
Measure A - Current daily person throughput	100	
Measure B - Forecast 2040 average daily traffic volume	30	
3. Equity and Housing Performance	100	9%
Measure A - Benefits and outreach to disadvantaged populations <u>Connection to disadvantaged populations and project's benefits, impacts, and mitigation</u>	30 <u>50</u>	
Measure B - Housing Performance Score/ <u>affordable housing connection</u>	70 <u>50</u>	
4. Infrastructure Condition	400	36%
Measure A – Bridge Sufficiency Rating	300	
Measure B – Load-Posting	100	
5. Multimodal Elements and Existing Connections	100	9%
Measure A - Transit, bicycle, or pedestrian project elements and connections	100	
6. Risk Assessment	75	7%
Measure A - Risk Assessment Form	75	
7. Cost Effectiveness	100	9%
Measure A – Cost effectiveness (total points awarded/total project cost)	100	
Total	1,100	

1. Role in the Regional Transportation System and Economy (195 Points) – Tying regional policy (Thrive MSP2040) to the Regional Solicitation, this criterion measures the project’s ability to serve a transportation purpose within the regional transportation system and economy based on how well it fulfills its functional classification role, connects to employment, post-secondary students, and manufacturing/distribution-related employment, and aligns with the Regional Truck Corridor Study tiers.

A. **MEASURE:** Address how the project route fulfills its role in the regional transportation system by measuring the diversion to the nearest parallel crossing (must be an A-minor arterial or principal arterial) if the proposed project is closed. The project itself must be located on a non-freeway principal arterial or an A-minor arterial.

RESPONSE:

- Location of nearest parallel crossing: _____
- Explanation (Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words): _____
- Distance from one end of proposed project to nearest parallel crossing (that is an A-minor arterial or principal arterial) and then back to the other side of the proposed project using non-local functionally-classified roadways: _____ (calculated by Council Staff)

SCORING GUIDANCE (100 Points)

The applicant with the furthest distance from the closest parallel A-minor arterial or principal arterial bridge ~~on~~ will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the project being scored had a distance of 8 miles and the top project was had a distance of 10 miles, this applicant would receive $(8/10)*100$ points or 80 points.

B. **MEASURE:** Reference the “Regional Economy” map generated at the beginning of the application process. Report the employment, manufacturing/distribution-related employment, and post-secondary students enrolled within one mile, as depicted on the “Regional Economy” map.

RESPONSE (Data from the “Regional Economy” map):

- Existing Employment within 1 Mile: _____ (Maximum of 30 points)
- Existing Manufacturing/Distribution-Related Employment within 1 Mile: _____ (Maximum of 30 points)
- Existing Post-Secondary Students within 1 Mile: _____ (Maximum of 18 points)

Upload the “Regional Economy” map used for this measure.

SCORING GUIDANCE (30 Points)

All Census block groups that are included within or intersect the buffer area around the project will be included.

The applicant with the highest existing total employment will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had 1,000 workers within one mile and the top project had 1,500 workers, this applicant would receive $(1,000/1,500)*30$ points or 20 points.

The applicant with the highest existing manufacturing/distribution-related employment will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points equal to the existing manufacturing/distribution-related employment within one mile of the project being scored divided by the project with the highest manufacturing/distribution-related employment within one mile multiplied by the maximum points available for the measure (20). For example, if the application being scored had 1,000 manufacturing/distribution-related workers within one mile and the top project had 1,500 manufacturing/distribution-related workers, this applicant would receive $(1,000/1,500)*30$ points or 20 points.

The applicant with the highest number of post-secondary students will receive 30 points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the 30 points. For example, if the application being scored had 1,000 students within one mile and the top project had 1,500 students, this applicant would receive $(1,000/1,500)*18$ points or 12 points.

The scorer will assess if the applicant would score highest with the total employment part of the measure, the manufacturing/distribution employment part of the measure, or the education part of the measure and give the applicant the highest of the three scores out of a maximum of 30 points.

Note: Due to the use of multiple sub-measures, two applicants can receive the full 30 points.

- C. **MEASURE:** This measure relies on the results in the Regional Truck Corridor Study, which prioritized all principal and minor arterials based on truck volume, truck percentage of total traffic, proximity to freight industry clusters, and proximity to regional freight terminals. (65 points)

Use the final study report for this measure:

<https://metro council.org/Transportation/Planning-2/Transit-Plans,-Studies-Reports/Highways-Roads/Truck-Freight-Corridor-Study.aspx>

RESPONSE (Select one for your project, based on the Regional Truck Corridor Study:

- The project is located on either a Tier 1, Tier 2, or Tier 3 corridor: (65 Points) Miles (to the nearest 0.1 miles) :
- The project provides a direct and immediate connection (i.e., intersects) with either a Tier 1, Tier 2, or Tier 3 corridor: (10 Points)
- The project is not located on a Tier 1, Tier 2, or Tier 3 corridor: (0 Points)

SCORING GUIDANCE (65 Points)

The scorer will assign points based on which of the scores applies. Note that multiple applicants can score the maximum point allotment.

2. Usage (130 Points) – This criterion quantifies the project’s potential impact by measuring the current daily person throughput and future vehicular traffic that will be served by the project. These roadway users directly benefit from the project improvements on the A-minor arterial or non-freeway principal arterial.

A. **MEASURE:** Metropolitan Council staff will calculate the current daily person throughput at one location on the A-minor arterial or non-freeway principal arterial bridge using the current average annual daily traffic (AADT) volume and average annual ridership. The applicant must identify the location along the project length and provide the current AADT volume from the [MnDOT 50-series maps](#) (select *Twin Cities Metro Area Street Series* under *Traffic Volume (AADT)*). Reference the “Transit Connections” map for transit routes along the project. Ridership data will be provided by the Metropolitan Council staff, if public transit is currently provided on the project length.

- Current Daily Person Throughput = (current average annual daily traffic volume x 1.30 vehicle occupancy) + average annual daily transit ridership (~~2019~~2017)

RESPONSE:

- Location: _____
- Current AADT volume: _____
- Existing Transit Routes on the Project: _____

Upload the “Transit Connections” map.

SCORING GUIDANCE (100 Points)

The applicant with highest current daily person throughput will receive the full points for the measure. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full. For example, if the application being scored had a daily person throughput of 1,000 ~~vehicles-people~~ and the top project had a daily person throughput of 1,500 ~~vehiclespeople~~, this applicant would receive $(1,000/1,500)*100$ points or 67 points.

B. **MEASURE:** Provide the forecast (2040) average daily traffic volume at the same location on the A-minor arterial or non-freeway principal arterial bridge, as identified in the previous measure. The applicant may choose to use a county or city travel demand model based on the Metropolitan Council model to identify the forecast (2040) average daily traffic volume or have Metropolitan Council staff determine the forecast volume using the Metropolitan Council model and project location. Respond as appropriate to the use of one type of forecast model. (30 points)

RESPONSE:

- Use Metropolitan Council model to determine forecast (2040) ADT volume
- METC Staff-Forecast (2040) ADT volume

OR

RESPONSE:

- Identify the approved county or city travel demand model to determine forecast (2040) ADT volume
- Forecast (2040) ADT volume : _____

SCORING GUIDANCE (30 Points)

The applicant with the highest forecast (2040) ADT volume will receive the full points for the measure.

Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had a daily forecast of 28,000 vehicles and the top project had a daily forecast of 32,000 vehicles, this applicant would receive $(28,000/32,000)*30$ points or 26 points.

3. Equity and Housing Performance (100 Points) – This criterion addresses the [Council’s role in advancing equity](#) by examining [how a project directly provides benefits to, or impacts \(positive and negative\) low-income populations, people of color, people with disabilities, youth and the elderly](#). The criterion evaluates whether the applicant engaged these populations to identify transportation needs and potential solutions and how the project will address these identified needs. The criterion also evaluates a [community’s overall efforts to implement affordable housing and how the project improves multimodal access to affordable housing residents](#).~~the project’s positive and negative impacts to low-income populations, people of color, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly along with outreach to those groups. The criterion also evaluates a community’s efforts to promote affordable housing.~~

A. MEASURE: Socio-Economic Equity

1. **Sub-measure: Equity Population Engagement (0 to 20 points):** [A successful project is one that is the result of active engagement of low-income populations, people of color, persons with disabilities, youth and the elderly. Engagement should occur prior to and during a project’s development, with the intent to provide direct benefits to, or solve, an expressed transportation issue, while also limiting and mitigating any negative impacts. Describe and map the location of any low-income populations, people of color, disabled populations, youth or the elderly within a ½ mile of the proposed project. Describe how these specific populations were engaged and provided outreach to, whether through community planning efforts, project needs identification, or during the project development process. Describe what engagement methods and tools were used and how the input is reflected in the projects’ purpose and need and design. Elements of quality engagement include: outreach and engagement to specific communities and populations that are likely to be directly impacted by the project; techniques to reach out to populations traditionally not involved in community engagement related to transportation projects; feedback from these populations identifying potential positive and negative elements of the proposed project through engagement, study recommendations, or plans that provide feedback from populations that may be impacted by the proposed project. If relevant, describe how NEPA or Title VI regulations will guide engagement activities.](#)

[\(Limit 1,400 characters; approximately 200 words\):](#)

2. **Sub-measure: Equity Population Benefits and Impacts (0 to 30 points):** [A successful project is one that has been designed to provide direct benefits to low-income populations, people of color, persons with disabilities, youth and the elderly. All projects must mitigate potential negative benefits as required under federal law. Projects that are designed to provide benefits go beyond the mitigation requirement to proactively provide transportation benefits and solve transportation issues experienced by Equity populations.](#)

a. [\(0 to 30 points\) Describe the project’s benefits to low-income populations, people of color, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly. Benefits could relate to pedestrian and bicycle safety improvements; public health benefits; direct access improvements for](#)

residents or improved access to destinations such as jobs, school, health care or other; travel time improvements; gap closures; new transportation services or modal options, leveraging of other beneficial projects and investments; and/or community connection and cohesion improvements. Note that this is not an exhaustive list.

(Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

b. (-10 to 0 points) Describe any negative impacts to low-income populations, people of color, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly created by the project, along with measures that will be taken to mitigate them. Negative impacts that are not adequately mitigated can result in a reduction in points.

(Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

Below is a list of negative impacts. Note that this is not an exhaustive list.

- Increased difficulty in street crossing caused by increased roadway width, increased traffic speed, wider turning radii, or other elements that negatively impact pedestrian access.
- Increased noise.
- Decreased pedestrian access through sidewalk removal / narrowing, placement of barriers along the walking path, increase in auto-oriented curb cuts, etc.
- Project elements that are detrimental to location-based air quality by increasing stop/start activity at intersections, creating vehicle idling areas, directing an increased number of vehicles to a particular point, etc.
- Increased speed and/or “cut-through” traffic.
- Removed or diminished safe bicycle access.
- Inclusion of some other barrier to access to jobs and other destinations.
- Displacement of residents and businesses.
- Mitigation of temporary construction/implementation impacts such as dust; noise; reduced access for travelers and to businesses; disruption of utilities; and eliminated street crossings.
- Other

3. Sub-measure: Bonus Points (0 to 25 points) Those projects that score at least 80% of the maximum total points available through measures A and B will be awarded bonus points based on the geographic location of the project. These points will be assigned as follows, based on the highest-scoring geography the project contacts:

- a. 25 points to projects within an Area of Concentrated Poverty with 50% or more people of color
- b. 20 points to projects within an Area of Concentrated Poverty

- c. 15 points to projects within census tracts with the percent of population in poverty or population of color above the regional average percent
- d. 10 points for all other areas

Upload the “Socio-Economic Conditions” map used for this measure.

RESPONSE (Select one, based on the “Socio-Economic Conditions” map):

- Project is located in an Area of Concentrated Poverty where 50% or more of residents are people of color (ACP50):
- Project is located in an Area of Concentrated Poverty:
- Project’s census tracts are above the regional average for population in poverty or population of color:
- Project located in a census tract that is below the regional average for population in poverty or populations of color, or includes children, people with disabilities, or the elderly:

SCORING GUIDANCE (50 Points)

Each application will be qualitatively scored based on the available points for each measure and will receive the number of points awarded. If the applicant receives at least 80% of the available points, i.e., 40 points for the Roadway applications, the project will receive Bonus points as described under Measure C. If an applicant qualifies for Bonus points it will result in a Socio-Economic Equity score of more than the total points available.

B. MEASURE: Projects will be scored based on two housing measures: 1. the 2019 Housing Performance Score for the city or township in which the project is located (40 points) and 2. the project’s connection to affordable housing (10 points) as described below.

Part 1 (40 points): Housing Performance Score

A city or township’s housing performance score is calculated annually by the Metropolitan Council using data from four categories: new affordable or mixed-income housing completed in the last ten years; preservation projects completed in the last seven years and/or substantial rehabilitation projects completed in the last three years; housing program participation and production, and housing policies and ordinances; and characteristics of the existing housing stock. Data for the housing performance scores are updated each year by the Council, and the city or township is provided with an opportunity to review and revise the information.

Council staff will use the most current housing score for each city or township. If the project is located in more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on a weighted average using length or population of the project in each jurisdiction. For stand-alone intersection, bridge, underpass, and interchange projects, a one-mile radius-buffer will be drawn around the project. If the radius-buffer enters more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on the proportionate population of the Census blocks in each jurisdiction that are all or partially located in the area within the one-mile radius-buffer. If a project is located in a city or township

with no allocation of affordable housing need (either there is no forecasted household growth or the area does not have land to support sewer development), the project will not be disadvantaged by this measure and the project's total score will be adjusted during scoring to remove this scoring measure.

RESPONSE: (NOTE: The below bullets vary slightly by funding category)

- City/Township: _____
- Total project cost: _____
- Population (For stand-alone projects, enter population from Regional Economy map) within each City/Township: _____
- Percent of total funds to be spent within City/Township: _____

Part 2 (10 points): Affordable Housing Access

This measure is a qualitative scoring measure. Describe and map any affordable housing developments— planned, under construction or existing, within ½ mile of the proposed project. The applicant should note the development stage, number of units, number of bedrooms per unit, and level of affordability using 2019 affordability limits. Also note whether the affordability is guaranteed through funding restrictions (i.e. LIHTC, 4d) or is unsubsidized, if housing choice vouchers are/will be accepted, and if there is a fair housing marketing plan required or in place.

Describe how the proposed project will improve or impact access for residents of the affordable housing locations within ½ mile of the project. This should include a description of improved access by all modes, automobiles, transit, bicycle and pedestrian access. Since residents of affordable housing are more likely not to own a private vehicle, higher points will be provided to roadway projects that include other multimodal access improvements.

RESPONSE:

(Limit 2,100 characters; approximately 300 words):

SCORING GUIDANCE (50 Points)

Part 1 (40 points): The applicant with the highest 2019 Housing Performance Score will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had a Housing Performance Score of 55 and the top project had a Housing Performance Score of 90, this applicant would receive $(55/90)*40$ points or 24 points.

Projects will use the city Housing Performance Score based on the project location. If a project is located in more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on a weighted average of the city or township scores for the project location based on the length of the project in each jurisdiction. For stand-alone roadway (intersection, bridge, underpass, and interchange) projects, a one-mile radius-buffer will be drawn around the project. If the radius-buffer enters more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on the proportionate population of the Census blocks in each jurisdiction that are all or partially located in the area within the one-mile radius-buffer.

If a project is located in a city or township with no allocation of affordable housing need (either there is no forecasted household growth or the area does not have land to support sewer development),

the project's total score will be adjusted as a result. If this is the case, the hold-harmless method will be used: the total points possible in the application will be 960 instead of 1,000. The total points awarded through the rest of the application (900 as a hypothetical example) will be divided by 960, then multiplied by 1,000. Therefore, a project scoring 900 out of 960, will equate to 938 points on a 1,000-point scale. If a portion of the project is located in a city with an affordable housing allocation and the other portion is located in a township with no affordable housing allocation, then a combination of the Housing Performance Score (or weighted average) and the hold-harmless method should be used. This will result in a total score that will be somewhere between 960 and 1,000; then the score will need to be adjusted to fit a 1,000-point scale. NOTE: Any community without a Housing Performance Score in 2018 will be awarded the better of its new score in 2020 and the above method. NOTE: in these cases, the raw points from Part 2 will be included in the 960-point total.

Part 2 (10 points): The project that best provides meaningful improvements to access to the affordable housing units will receive the full 10 points. Multiple projects may receive the highest possible score of 10 points based on this assessment. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer's discretion.

Final Score (50 points): The scores in Parts 1 and 2 will be totaled. If no application gets 50 points, the highest-scoring project will be awarded 50 points, with other projects adjusted proportionately.

Note: Metropolitan Council staff will score this measure.

~~— MEASURE: Reference the "Socio Economic Conditions" map generated at the beginning of the application process. Identify the project's location from the list below, as depicted on the map. Geographic proximity alone is not sufficient to receive the full points. In order to receive the maximum points, the response should address equitable distribution of benefits, mitigation of negative impacts, and community engagement for the populations selected. (30 Points)~~

~~Upload the "Socio Economic Conditions" map used for this measure.~~

~~RESPONSE (Select one, based on the "Socio Economic Conditions" map):~~

~~— Project located in Area of Concentrated Poverty with 50% or more of residents are people of color (ACP50): (up to 100% of maximum score)~~

~~— Project located in Area of Concentrated Poverty: (up to 80% of maximum score)~~

~~Project's census tracts are above the regional average for population in poverty or population of color: (up to 60% of maximum score)~~

~~Project located in a census tract that is below the regional average for population in poverty or populations of color, or includes children, people with disabilities, or the elderly: (up to 40% of maximum score)~~

~~— (0 to 3 points) A successful project is one that has actively engaged in low-income populations, people of color, children, persons with disabilities, and the elderly during the project's development with the intent to limit negative impacts on them and, at the same time, provide the most benefits. Describe how the project has encouraged or will engage the full cross-section of community in decision-making. Identify the communities to be engaged and where in the project development process engagement has occurred or will occur. Elements of quality engagement include: outreach to specific communities and populations that are likely to be directly impacted by the project; techniques to reach out to populations traditionally not involved in the community engagement related to transportation projects; residents or users identifying potential positive and negative elements of the project; and surveys, study recommendations, or~~

plans that provide feedback from populations that may be impacted by the proposed project. If relevant, describe how NEPA or Title VI regulations will guide engagement activities.

(Limit 1,400 characters; approximately 200 words):

- ~~— (0 to 7 points) Describe the project’s benefits to low-income populations, people of color, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly. Benefits could relate to safety; public health; access to destinations; travel time; gap closure; leveraging of other beneficial projects and investments; and/or community cohesion. Note that this is not an exhaustive list.~~

~~*(Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):*~~

- ~~— (3 to 0 points) Describe any negative externalities created by the project along with measures that will be taken to mitigate them. Negative externalities can result in a reduction in points, but mitigation of externalities can offset reductions.~~

~~*(Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):*~~

Below is a list of negative impacts. Note that this is not an exhaustive list.

- ~~— Increased difficulty in street crossing caused by increased roadway width, increased traffic speed, wider turning radii, or other elements that negatively impact pedestrian access.~~
- ~~— Increased noise.~~
- ~~— Decreased pedestrian access through sidewalk removal / narrowing, placement of barriers along the walking path, increase in auto-oriented curb cuts, etc.~~
- ~~— Project elements that are detrimental to location-based air quality by increasing stop/start activity at intersections, creating vehicle idling areas, directing an increased number of vehicles to a particular point, etc.~~
- ~~— Increased speed and/or “cut-through” traffic.~~
- ~~— Removed or diminished safe bicycle access.~~
- ~~— Inclusion of some other barrier to access to jobs and other destinations.~~
- ~~— Displacement of residents and businesses.~~
- ~~— Construction/implementation impacts such as dust; noise; reduced access for travelers and to businesses; disruption of utilities; and eliminated street crossings. These tend to be temporary.~~
- ~~— Other~~

SCORING GUIDANCE (30 Points)

Each application will be scored on a 10-point scale as described below.

- (3 points): The project(s) with the most impactful and meaningful community engagement will receive the full three points. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer's discretion.
- (7 points) The project(s) with the most positive benefits will receive the full seven points. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer's discretion.
- (-3 to 0 points) The scorer will reduce the score by one point (up to three total) for each negative externality. Note that the scorer can deduct points for negatives not acknowledged in the application; the scorer will document any negatives not acknowledged in the application and the reasons for any associated point reductions. The scorer can add one to three points for successful mitigation of negative project elements based on the degree to which they are mitigated. Note that this score cannot provide more points than are deducted.

Each score from the above 10-point scale will then be adjusted to the appropriate geography.

Note: Due to the geographic adjustment to scores, it is possible that the above process will result in no project receiving the maximum allotment of points. In this case, the highest-scoring application for this measure will be adjusted to receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had 10 points and the top project had 20 points, this applicant would receive $(10/20)*30$ points or 15 points. Note also that it is possible to score negative points on this measure.

- MEASURE: Metropolitan Council staff will award points to the project based on the 2017-20189 Housing Performance Score for the city or township in which the project is located. The score includes consideration of affordability and diversification, local initiatives to facilitate affordable workforce housing development or preservation, and density of residential development. If the project is in more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on a weighted average using the length or population of the project in each jurisdiction.

The housing performance score is calculated from data in these four categories:

- New affordable or mixed-income housing completed in the last ten years;
- Preservation projects completed in the last seven years and/or Substantial rehabilitation projects completed in the last three years;
- Housing program participation and production, and housing policies and ordinances
- Characteristics of the existing housing stock.

For stand-alone intersection, bridge, underpass, and interchange projects, a one-mile radius-buffer will be drawn around the project. If the radius-buffer enters more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on the proportionate population of the Census blocks in each jurisdiction that are all or partially located in the area within the one-mile radius buffer.

If a project is located in a city or township with no allocation of affordable housing need (either there is no forecasted household growth or the area does not have land to support sewered development), then the project will not be disadvantaged by this measure and the project's total score will be adjusted as a result.

RESPONSE:

- City/Township: _____
- Length of Segment (For stand-alone projects, enter population from Regional Economy map) within each City/Township: _____
- Housing Score: _____ (online calculation)

SCORING GUIDANCE (70 Points)

The applicant with the highest 2017-2019 Housing Performance Score will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had a Housing Performance Score of 55 and the top project had a Housing Performance Score of 90, this applicant would receive $(55/90) * 70$ points or 43 points.

Note: Metropolitan Council staff will score this measure.

Projects will use the city Housing Performance Score based on the project location. If a project is located in more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on a weighted average of the city or township scores for the project location based on the length of the project in each jurisdiction. For stand-alone intersection, bridge, underpass, and interchange projects, a one-mile radius-buffer will be drawn around the project. If the radius-buffer enters more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on the proportionate population of the Census blocks in each jurisdiction that are all or partially located in the area within the one-mile radius-buffer.

If a project is located in a city or township with no allocation of affordable housing need (either there is no forecasted household growth or the area does not have land to support sewer development), then the project will not be disadvantaged by this measure and the project's total score will be adjusted as a result.

If this is the case, then the total points possible in the application will be 930 instead of 1,000. The total points awarded through the rest of the application (900 as a hypothetical example) will be divided by 930; then multiplied by 1,000. Therefore, a project scoring 900 out of 930, will equate to 968 points on a 1,000-point scale.

If a portion of the project is located in a city with an affordable housing allocation and the other portion is located in a township with no affordable housing allocation, then a combination of the weighted average and no affordable housing methodologies should be used. This will result in a total score that will be somewhere between 930 and 1,000; then the score will need to be adjusted to fit a 1,000-point scale.

A. ~~MEASURE:~~ Reference the "Socio-Economic Conditions" map generated at the beginning of the application process. Identify the project's location from the list below, as depicted on the map. Geographic proximity alone is not sufficient to receive the full points. In order to receive the maximum points, the response should address equitable distribution of benefits, mitigation of negative impacts, and community engagement for the populations selected. (30 Points)

Upload the "Socio-Economic Conditions" map used for this measure.

RESPONSE (Select one, based on the "Socio-Economic Conditions" map):

- ~~Project located in Area of Concentrated Poverty with 50% or more of residents are people of color (ACP50): (up to 100% of maximum score)~~
- ~~Project located in Area of Concentrated Poverty: (up to 80% of maximum score)~~
- ~~Project's census tracts are above the regional average for population in poverty or population of color: (up to 60% of maximum score)~~
- ~~Project located in a census tract that is below the regional average for population in poverty or populations of color, or includes children, people with disabilities, or the elderly: (up to 40% of maximum score)~~

1. ~~(0 to 3 points) A successful project is one that has actively engaged in low-income populations, people of color, children, persons with disabilities, and the elderly during the project's development with the intent to limit negative impacts on them and, at the same time, provide the most benefits. Describe how the project has encouraged or will engage the full cross-section~~

of community in decision-making. Identify the communities to be engaged and where in the project development process engagement has occurred or will occur. Elements of quality engagement include: outreach to specific communities and populations that are likely to be directly impacted by the project; techniques to reach out to populations traditionally not involved in the community engagement related to transportation projects; residents or users identifying potential positive and negative elements of the project; and surveys, study recommendations, or plans that provide feedback from populations that may be impacted by the proposed project. If relevant, describe how NEPA or Title VI regulations will guide engagement activities.

(Limit 1,400 characters; approximately 200 words):

2. (0 to 7 points) Describe the project's benefits to low-income populations, people of color, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly. Benefits could relate to safety; public health; access to destinations; travel time; gap closure; leveraging of other beneficial projects and investments; and/or community cohesion. Note that this is not an exhaustive list.

(Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

3. (-3 to 0 points) Describe any negative externalities created by the project along with measures that will be taken to mitigate them. Negative externalities can result in a reduction in points, but mitigation of externalities can offset reductions.

(Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

Below is a list of negative impacts. Note that this is not an exhaustive list.

- Increased difficulty in street crossing caused by increased roadway width, increased traffic speed, wider turning radii, or other elements that negatively impact pedestrian access.
- Increased noise.
- Decreased pedestrian access through sidewalk removal / narrowing, placement of barriers along the walking path, increase in auto-oriented curb cuts, etc.
- Project elements that are detrimental to location-based air quality by increasing stop/start activity at intersections, creating vehicle idling areas, directing an increased number of vehicles to a particular point, etc.
- Increased speed and/or "cut through" traffic.
- Removed or diminished safe bicycle access.
- Inclusion of some other barrier to access to jobs and other destinations.
- Displacement of residents and businesses.

- Construction/implementation impacts such as dust; noise; reduced access for travelers and to businesses; disruption of utilities; and eliminated street crossings. These tend to be temporary.
- Other

SCORING GUIDANCE (30 Points)

Each application will be scored on a 10-point scale as described below.

- ~~1. (3 points): The project(s) with the most impactful and meaningful community engagement will receive the full three points. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer's discretion.~~
- ~~1. (7 points) The project(s) with the most positive benefits will receive the full seven points. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer's discretion.~~
- ~~2. (3 to 0 points) The scorer will reduce the score by one point (up to three total) for each negative externality. Note that the scorer can deduct points for negatives not acknowledged in the application; the scorer will document any negatives not acknowledged in the application and the reasons for any associated point reductions. The scorer can add one to three points for successful mitigation of negative project elements based on the degree to which they are mitigated. Note that this score cannot provide more points than are deducted.~~

Each score from the above 10-point scale will then be adjusted to the appropriate geography.

Note: Due to the geographic adjustment to scores, it is possible that the above process will result in no project receiving the maximum allotment of points. In this case, the highest-scoring application for this measure will be adjusted to receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had 10 points and the top project had 20 points, this applicant would receive $(10/20)*30$ points or 15 points. Note also that it is possible to score negative points on this measure.

~~B. MEASURE: Metropolitan Council staff will award points to the project based on the 2017 2019 Housing Performance Score for the city or township in which the project is located. The score includes consideration of affordability and diversification, local initiatives to facilitate affordable workforce housing development or preservation, and density of residential development. A one-mile radius-buffer will be drawn around the project. If the radius-buffer enters more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on the proportionate population of the Census blocks in each jurisdiction that are all or partially located in the area within the one-mile radius-buffer. (70 Points)~~

~~The housing performance score is calculated from data in these four categories:~~

- ~~— New affordable or mixed income housing completed in the last ten years;~~
- ~~— Preservation projects completed in the last seven years and/or Substantial rehabilitation projects completed in the last three years;~~
- ~~— Housing program participation and production, and housing policies and ordinances~~
- ~~— Characteristics of the existing housing stock.~~

RESPONSE:

- ~~City/Township: _____~~
- ~~Population from the "Regional Economy" map within each City/Township entered: _____~~
- ~~Housing Score: _____ (online calculation)~~

SCORING GUIDANCE (70 Points)

The applicant with the highest ~~2017~~ 2019 Housing Performance Score will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had a Housing Performance Score of 55 and the top project had a Housing Performance Score of 90, this applicant would receive $(55/90)*70$ points or 43 points.

Note: Metropolitan Council staff will score this measure.

Projects will use the city Housing Performance Score based on the project location. A one-mile radius-buffer will be drawn around the project. If the radius-buffer enters more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on the proportionate population of the Census blocks in each jurisdiction that are all or partially located in the area within the one-mile radius-buffer.

If a project is located in a city or township with no allocation of affordable housing need (either there is no forecasted household growth or the area does not have land to support sewer development), then the project will not be disadvantaged by this measure and the project's total score will be adjusted as a result.

If this is the case, then the total points possible in the application will be 930 instead of 1,000. The total points awarded through the rest of the application (900 as a hypothetical example) will be divided by 930, then multiplied by 1,000. Therefore, a project scoring 900 out of 930, will equate to 968 points on a 1,000 point scale.

If a portion of the project is located in a city with an affordable housing allocation and the other portion is located in a township with no affordable housing allocation, then a combination of the weighted average and no affordable housing methodologies should be used. This will result in a total score that will be somewhere between 930 and 1,000; then the score will need to be adjusted to fit a 1,000 point scale.

4. Infrastructure Condition (400 Points) – This criterion will assess the age and condition of the bridge facility being improved. Bridge improvement investments should focus on the higher needs of unsafe facilities. If there are two separate spans, then the applicant should take the average bridge sufficiency rating of the two spans.

A. **MEASURE:** Identify the bridge sufficiency rating, from the most recent market structure inventory report. Attach the report to the application.

RESPONSE:

- Bridge Sufficiency Rating: _____

Upload Structure Inventory Report.

SCORING GUIDANCE (300 Points)

The applicant with the lowest bridge sufficiency rating will receive the full points for the measure. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points equal to the rating for the project with the lowest bridge sufficiency rating divided by the project being scored multiplied by the maximum points available for the measure (300). For example, if the top project had a bridge sufficiency rating of 35 and the application being scored had a score of 55, this applicant would receive $(35/55) * 300$ points or 191 points.

B. **MEASURE:** Identify whether the bridge is posted for load restrictions.

RESPONSE (Check box if the bridge is load-posted):

- Load-Posted (Check box if the bridge is load-posted):

SCORING GUIDANCE (100 Points)

Applicants will receive the points shown depending on whether the bridge is load-posted. The applicant can only score 0 or 100 points for this measure.

5. Multimodal Elements and Connections (100 Points) – This criterion measures how the project improves the travel experience, safety, and security for other modes of transportation and addresses the safe integration of these modes. The *Transportation Policy Plan* requires that explicit consideration of all users of the transportation system be considered in the planning and scoping phase of roadway projects.

A. **MEASURE:** Describe how the project positively affects the multimodal system.

- Discuss any bicycle, pedestrian, or transit elements that are included as part of the project and how they improve the travel experience, safety, and security for users of these modes. Applicants should make sure that new multimodal elements described in the response are accounted for as part of the cost estimate form earlier in the application. Applicants should note if there is no transit service in the project area and identify supporting studies or plans that address why a mode may not be incorporated in the project (e.g., a bicycle system plan that locates bikeway facilities on a lower-volume parallel route).
- Describe how the proposed multimodal improvements positively affect identified alignments in the Regional Bicycle Transportation Network (RBTN) or along a regional trail, if applicable.
- Describe how the proposed multimodal improvements either provide a new, or improve an existing a Major River Bicycle Barrier Crossing (MRBBC) as defined in the 2040 Transportation Policy Plan (TPP) or an identified Regional Bicycle Barrier Improvement Area as defined in the TPP and Technical Addendum to the Regional Bicycle Barriers Study (May 2019), if applicable.
- Discuss the existing bicycle, pedestrian, and transit connections and how the project enhances these connections.
- Discuss whether the project implements specific locations identified as being deficient in a completed ADA Transition Plan.

RESPONSE (Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

SCORING GUIDANCE (100 Points)

The project that most positively affects the multimodal will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer’s discretion. The project score will be based on the quality of the improvements, as opposed to being based solely on the number of modes addressed. Points can be earned for incorporating multimodal project elements, positively affecting identified alignments in the Regional Bicycle Transportation Network (RBTN), ~~or~~ regional trail, Major River Bicycle Barrier Crossing, or Regional Bicycle Barrier, or for making connections with existing multimodal systems, or helping to implement an ADA Transition Plan. Projects do not need all of these elements to be awarded all of the points. Multimodal elements for rural roadway projects may include wider shoulders that will be used by bicyclists and pedestrians. Multimodal elements for rural roadway projects may include wider shoulders that will be used by bicyclists and pedestrians. ~~Scorers should make sure that new multimodal elements described in the response are accounted for on the cost estimate form earlier in the application.~~

6. Risk Assessment (75 Points) – This criterion measures the number of risks associated with successfully building the project. High-risk applications increase the likelihood that projects will withdraw at a later date. If this happens, the region is forced to reallocate the federal funds in a short amount of time or return them to the US Department of Transportation. These risks are outlined in the checklist in the required Risk Assessment.

- A. **MEASURE:** Applications involving construction must complete the Risk Assessment. This checklist includes activities completed to-date, as well as an assessment of risks (e.g., right-of-way acquisition, proximity to historic properties, etc.).

RESPONSE (Complete Risk Assessment):

Please check those that apply and fill in anticipated completion dates for all projects, except for new/expanded transit service projects or transit vehicle purchases.

1) Layout (30-25 Percent of Points)

- Layout should include proposed geometrics and existing and proposed right-of-way boundaries
- 100% Layout approved by the applicant and all impacted jurisdictions (i.e., cities/counties that the project goes through or agencies that maintain the roadway(s)). **A PDF of the layout must be attached along with letters from each jurisdiction to receive points.**
- 50% Layout completed but not approved by all jurisdictions. **A PDF of the layout must be attached to receive points.**
- 0% Layout has not been started

Anticipated date or date of completion: _____

2) Review of Section 106 Historic Resources (20-15 Percent of Points)

- 100% No known historic properties eligible for or listed in the National Register of Historic Places are located in the project area, and project is not located on an identified historic bridge
- 100% There are historical/archeological properties present but determination of “no historic properties affected” is anticipated.
- 100% Historic/archeological property impacted; determination of “no adverse effect” anticipated
- 40% Historic/archeological property impacted; determination of “adverse effect” anticipated
- 0% Unsure if there are any historic/archeological properties in the project area.

Project is located on an identified historic bridge:

3) Right-of-Way (30-25 Percent of Points)

- 100% Right-of-way, permanent or temporary easements either not required or all have been acquired
- 50% Right-of-way, permanent or temporary easements required, plat, legal descriptions, or official map complete
- 25% Right-of-way, permanent or temporary easements required, parcels identified
- 0% Right-of-way, permanent or temporary easements required, parcels not all identified

Anticipated date or date of acquisition _____

4) Railroad Involvement (20-15 Percent of Points)

100% No railroad involvement on project or railroad Right-of-Way agreement is executed
(include signature page, if applicable)

50% Railroad Right-of-Way Agreement required; negotiations have begun

0% Railroad Right-of-Way Agreement required; negotiations have not begun.

Anticipated date or date of executed Agreement _____

5) Public Involvement (20 Percent of Points)

Projects that have been through a public process with residents and other interested public entities are more likely than others to be successful. The project applicant must indicate that events and/or targeted outreach (e.g., surveys and other web-based input) were held to help identify the transportation problem, how the potential solution was selected instead of other options, and the public involvement completed to date on the project.

List Dates of most recent meetings and outreach specific to this project:

- Meeting with general public: _____
- Meeting with partner agencies: _____
- Targeted online/mail outreach: _____
 - Number of respondents: _____

100% Meetings specific to this project with the general public and partner agencies have been used to help identify the project need.

75% Targeted outreach specific to this project with the general public and partner agencies have been used to help identify the project need.

50% At least one meeting specific to this project with the general public has been used to help identify the project need.

50% At least one meeting specific to this project with key partner agencies has been used to help identify the project need.

25% No meeting or outreach specific to the project was conducted, but the project was identified through meetings and/or outreach related to a larger planning effort.

0% No outreach has led to the selected of this project.

RESPONSE (Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

SCORING GUIDANCE (75 Points)

The applicant with the most points on the Risk Assessment (more points equate to less project risk) will receive the full points for the measure. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had 40 points and the top project had 70 points, this applicant would receive $(40/70)*75$ points or 43 points.

7. Cost Effectiveness (100 Points) – This criterion will assess the project’s cost effectiveness based on the TAB-eligible project cost (not including noise walls) and total points awarded in the previous six criteria. If a project has been awarded other outside, competitive funding (e.g., state bonding, Transportation Economic Development Program, Minnesota Highway Freight Program), project sponsors may reduce the total project cost for the purposes of this scoring measure by the amount of the outside funding award.

A. MEASURE:

This measure will calculate the cost effectiveness of the project. Metropolitan Council staff will divide the number of points awarded in the previous criteria by the TAB-eligible project cost (not including noise walls).

- Cost effectiveness = total number of points awarded in previous criteria/total TAB-eligible project cost (not including noise walls)

RESPONSE (This measure will be calculated after the scores for the other measures are tabulated by the Scoring Committee):

- Total Project Cost (entered in Project Cost Form): _____ (automatically calculated)
- Enter amount of Noise Walls: _____
- Enter amount of any outside, competitive funding (attach documentation of award): _____
- Points Awarded in Previous Criteria: ____ (entered by Metropolitan Council staff)

SCORING GUIDANCE (100 Points)

The applicant with the most points (i.e., the benefits) per dollar will receive the full points for the measure. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the top project received .0005 points per dollar and the application being scored received .00025 points per dollar, this applicant would receive $(.00025/.0005)*100$ points or 50 points.

The scorer for this measure will also complete a reasonableness check of the total project cost that is used for this measure. The scorer may follow up with the applicant to clarify any questions. Up to 50 percent of points awarded for this measure can be deducted if the scorer does not believe that the cost estimate is reasonable.

TOTAL: 1,100 POINTS

Transit Expansion – Prioritizing Criteria and Measures

September 18, 2019

Definition: A transit project that provides new or expanded transit service/facilities with the intent of attracting new transit riders to the system. Expansion projects may also benefit existing or future riders, but the projects will be scored primarily on the ability to attract new riders. Routine facility maintenance and upkeep and fleet replacement is not eligible. Projects that deliver elements of a new arterial bus rapid transit (BRT) line are not eligible, although projects that benefit a wide range of services and users that includes arterial BRT lines may be eligible. If a project includes both expansion and modernization elements, it is the applicant’s discretion to choose which application category the project would best fit. However, an application can be disqualified if it is submitted to the wrong category. It is suggested that applicants contact Council staff for consultation before the application deadline to determine eligibility.

Examples of Transit Expansion Projects:

- Operating funds for new or expanded transit service
- Transit vehicles for new or expanded service
- Customer facilities along a route for new or expanded service, new transit centers or stations, along a route
- Park-and-ride facilities or expansions
- Highway BRT and Dedicated Guideway BRT

Scoring:

Criteria and Measures	Points	% of Total Points
1. Role in the Regional Transportation System and Economy	100	9%
Measure A - Connection to Jobs and Educational Institutions	50	
Measure B – Average number of weekday transit trips connected to the project	50	
2. Usage	350	32%
Measure A - New Annual Riders	350	
3. Equity and Housing Performance	200	18%
Measure A - <u>Benefits and outreach to disadvantaged populations</u> Connection to disadvantaged populations and projects benefits	130 <u>150</u>	
Measure B - Housing Performance Score <u>/ affordable housing connection</u>	70 <u>50</u>	
4. Emissions Reduction	200	18%
Measure A - Total emissions reduced	200	
5. Multimodal Elements and Existing Connections	100	9%
Measure A - Bicycle and pedestrian elements of the project and connections	100	
6. Risk Assessment	50	5%
Measure A - Risk Assessment Form	50	
7. Cost Effectiveness	100	9%
Measure A – Cost effectiveness (total points awarded/total annual project cost)	100	
Total	1,100	

1. Role in the Regional Transportation System and Economy (100 Points) - This criterion measures the regional significance of the project, including the project's connections to jobs and post-secondary educational institutions (as defined in Thrive MSP 2040) and the project's ability to provide regional transit system connections (measured through the number of connecting, weekday transit trips).

A. **MEASURE:** Reference the "Population/Employment" map generated at the beginning of the application process. Report the existing employment and educational institution enrollment within 1/4 mile of the project's bus stops or within 1/2 mile of the project's transitway stations. Existing employment will be measured by summing the employment located in the census blocks that intersect the 1/4-mile or 1/2-mile buffers. Enrollment at public and private post-secondary institutions will also be measured. Applications for projects that include "last mile" service provided by employers or educational institutions can get credit for the employment and enrollment, respectively, if a commitment letter is provided guaranteeing service for three years. (50 Points)

RESPONSE (Data from the "Population/Employment" map):

- Existing Employment within ¼ (bus stop) or ½ mile (transitway station) buffer: _____
- Existing Post-Secondary Enrollment within ¼ (bus stop) or ½ mile transitway station) buffer: _____
- Existing Employment outside of the ¼- or ½ mile buffer to be served by shuttle service (Letter of commitment required): _____
- Existing Post-Secondary Enrollment outside of the ¼- or ½ mile buffer to be served by shuttle service (Letter of commitment required): _____

EXPLANATION of last-mile service, if necessary (Limit 1,400 characters; approximately 200 words):

Upload the "Population/Employment" map used for this measure.

SCORING GUIDANCE (50 Points)

The applicant with the highest combined total employment and post-secondary education enrollment will receive the full points for this measure. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had 1,000 workers/students within 1/4 mile and the top project had 1,500 workers/students, this applicant would receive $(1,000/1,500) * 50$ points or 33 points. Using the Metropolitan Council model, all Census blocks that are included within or intersect the buffer area around the project will be included in the analysis.

B. **MEASURE:** Reference the "Transit Connections" map generated at the beginning of the application process. List the transit routes directly connected to the project to help determine the average weekday transit trips these connecting routes provide, as depicted on the "Transit Connections" map. Metropolitan Council staff will provide the average number of weekday trips for each connecting transit route.

Connections to planned transitway stations should be separately cited. Any transitway connection is worth 15 points.

RESPONSE (Data from the "Transit Connections" map):

- Existing transit routes directly connected to the project: _____ (35 Points)
- Planned transitways directly connected to the project (mode and alignment determined and identified in the 2040 TPP): (15 Points)

Upload the "Transit Connections" map used for this measure.

Note: Transitways offer travel time advantages for transit vehicles, improve transit service reliability, and increase the convenience and attractiveness of transit service. Transitways are defined in the 2040 Transportation Policy Plan to include commuter rail, light rail, ~~highway and arterial~~ bus rapid transit (~~dedicated, highway, and arterial~~), and modern streetcar. Eligible transitway projects are those that have a mode and alignment identified in the Current Revenue Scenario of the 2040 Transportation Policy Plan.

If the project includes construction of a park-and-ride facility, employment and eligible educational institutions only include those directly connected by the transit routes exiting the facility.

SCORING GUIDANCE (50 Points)

The applicant with route connections having the highest number of weekday trips will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had connecting ridership of 100 trips and the top project had 150 trips, this applicant would receive $(100/150)*35$ points or 23 points.

Any project with a connection to a planned transitway station should be awarded 15 points.

After each of the above scores are tabulated the top total score will be adjusted to 50 with all other projects adjusted proportionately. For example, if the top application scored 28 points, it would be adjusted to 50. A project that scored 19 points would be awarded $(19/28)*50$, or 34 points.

2. Usage (350 Points) – This criterion quantifies the project’s impact by estimating the annual new transit ridership of the project.

- A. **MEASURE:** This measure will calculate the project’s new riders. Based on the service type, estimate and provide the new annual transit ridership that is produced by the new project in the third year of service. (350 points)

NOTE: Up until two weeks prior to the application due date, applicants will be able to submit their projections to Council staff, who will advise whether the projections need to be corrected. This optional review, or lack thereof, will be made available to the scorer of this criterion. Applicants who plan to use an alternative ridership estimation methodology are strongly encouraged to do this to avoid risking a deduction in their score.

Select the service type and provide the annual transit ridership, based on the methodology listed below-

Park-and-Rides and Express Routes Projects to Minneapolis and St. Paul Only:

- Use a ~~2020 technically sound~~ forecast ~~methodology to estimate (or similar equivalent to~~ the third year of ridership) ~~from the latest park-and-ride demand estimation model to develop a ridership estimate.~~ The ~~potential demand market area ridership estimate~~ should be ~~defined using the site location criteria associated with the model and demand should be determined by the Census block groups in the market area. If possible, the applicant should use the ridership figures provided for an existing or planned facility.~~ include only new transit users and should exclude transit riders that shift from an existing facility or service. Applicants must clearly describe the methodology and assumptions used to estimate annual ridership.

~~The Metropolitan Council has developed a park-and-ride demand estimation model that provides technical data on potential new park-and-ride locations that can be a source of data for new or expanded park-and-ride projects. The data should still be reviewed for reasonableness when including in any application. The 2030 Regional Park and Ride Plan forecasts 2020 and 2030 demand to downtown Minneapolis and downtown St. Paul based on 2008 usage data. However, the park-and-ride demand estimation model allows for calculating more up-to-date demand estimation. The applicant can use data from the 2030 Plan if no other accurate data is available. Regardless, the applicant must clearly describe the methodology and assumptions used to estimate annual ridership.~~

Note: Any Express routes not going to these downtown areas should follow the peer route methodology described in the “For Urban and Suburban Local Routes and Suburb-to-Suburb Express Routes Only” section.

Transitways Projects Only:

- Use most recent forecast data (current or opening year and 2040) to estimate ridership for the third year of service. Forecast data for the transitway must be derived from a study or plan that uses data approved by Metropolitan Council staff. This includes the most up-to-date estimates from plans that have been already adopted. Describe the study or plan where the ridership is derived from and where the documentation can be found (provide weblinks, if available).

Note: Transitways offer travel time advantages for transit vehicles, improve transit service reliability, and increase the convenience and attractiveness of transit service. Transitways are defined in the 2040 Transportation Policy Plan to include commuter rail; light rail; ~~and~~ highway, dedicated, and arterial bus rapid transit; and modern streetcar. Eligible transitway projects are

those included in either funding scenarios in the 2040 Transportation Policy Plan and that have a mode and alignment identified through a local process.

Urban and Suburban Local Routes and Suburb-to-Suburb Express Routes Only:

- Use peer routes that are currently in service to develop a ridership estimate for the third year of service. Applicants must use the most recent annual ridership figures that are available. To select the peer routes, the applicant should identify routes in the same transit market area (as defined in the 2040 Transportation Policy Plan), or routes that serve locations with similar development patterns. Applicants must use the average passengers per service hour of at least three peer routes to apply a rate of ridership for the proposed service project. Additionally, describe how a peer route was selected in the response and any assumptions used.

RESPONSE:

- Service Type: _____
- New Annual Ridership (Integer Only): _____
- Assumptions Used (Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words): _____
- Describe Methodology: How Park-and-Ride and Express Route Projections were calculated, which Urban and Suburban Local Route(s) were selected, and how the third year of service was estimated (Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words): _____

SCORING GUIDANCE (350 Points)

The applicant with the highest new annual ridership will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had ridership of 1,000,000 riders and the top project had a ridership of 1,500,000 riders, this applicant would receive $(1,000,000/1,500,000)*350$ points or 233 points.

For urban and suburban local bus service and suburb-to-suburb express service, applicants should use peer routes from the same Transportation Policy Plan market area or peer routes that serve locations with similar development patterns. Points are scored based on sound methodology and clear relationship to the peer routes.

For all service types, up to 100 percent of points can be deducted if the applicant provides no methodology. If a methodology is provided, then points should only be deducted if the estimation methodology is not sound.

3. Equity and Housing Performance (175 Points) -- This criterion addresses the [Council's role in advancing equity](#) by examining [how a project directly provides benefits to, or impacts \(positive and negative\) low-income populations, people of color, people with disabilities, youth and the elderly](#). The criterion evaluates whether the applicant engaged these populations to identify transportation needs and potential solutions and how the project will address these identified needs. The criterion also evaluates a community's overall efforts to implement affordable housing and how the project improves multimodal access to affordable housing residents[the project's positive and negative impacts to low-income populations, people of color, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly along with outreach to those groups](#). The criterion also evaluates a community's efforts to promote affordable housing.

A. MEASURE: Socio-Economic Equity

1. Sub-measure: Equity Population Engagement (0 to 60 points): [A successful project is one that is the result of active engagement of low-income populations, people of color, persons with disabilities, youth and the elderly. Engagement should occur prior to and during a project's development, with the intent to provide direct benefits to, or solve, an expressed transportation issue, while also limiting and mitigating any negative impacts. Describe and map the location of any low-income populations, people of color, disabled populations, youth or the elderly within a ½ mile of the proposed project. Describe how these specific populations were engaged and provided outreach to, whether through community planning efforts, project needs identification, or during the project development process. Describe what engagement methods and tools were used and how the input is reflected in the projects' purpose and need and design. Elements of quality engagement include: outreach and engagement to specific communities and populations that are likely to be directly impacted by the project; techniques to reach out to populations traditionally not involved in community engagement related to transportation projects; feedback from these populations identifying potential positive and negative elements of the proposed project through engagement, study recommendations, or plans that provide feedback from populations that may be impacted by the proposed project. If relevant, describe how NEPA or Title VI regulations will guide engagement activities.](#)

(Limit 1,400 characters; approximately 200 words):

2. Sub-measure: Equity Population Benefits and Impacts (0 to 90 points): [A successful project is one that has been designed to provide direct benefits to low-income populations, people of color, persons with disabilities, youth and the elderly. All projects must mitigate potential negative benefits as required under federal law. Projects that are designed to provide benefits go beyond the mitigation requirement to proactively provide transportation benefits and solve transportation issues experienced by Equity populations.](#)

a. (0 to 90 points) [Describe the project's benefits to low-income populations, people of color, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly. Benefits could relate to pedestrian and bicycle safety improvements; public health benefits; direct access improvements for residents or improved access to destinations such as jobs, school, health care or other; travel time improvements; gap closures; new transportation services or modal options, leveraging of other beneficial projects and investments; and/or community connection and cohesion improvements. Note that this is not an exhaustive list.](#)

(Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

- b. (-10 to 0 points) Describe any negative impacts to low-income populations, people of color, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly created by the project, along with measures that will be taken to mitigate them. Negative impacts that are not adequately mitigated can result in a reduction in points.

(Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

Below is a list of negative impacts. Note that this is not an exhaustive list.

- Increased difficulty in street crossing caused by increased roadway width, increased traffic speed, wider turning radii, or other elements that negatively impact pedestrian access.
 - Increased noise.
 - Decreased pedestrian access through sidewalk removal / narrowing, placement of barriers along the walking path, increase in auto-oriented curb cuts, etc.
 - Project elements that are detrimental to location-based air quality by increasing stop/start activity at intersections, creating vehicle idling areas, directing an increased number of vehicles to a particular point, etc.
 - Increased speed and/or “cut-through” traffic.
 - Removed or diminished safe bicycle access.
 - Inclusion of some other barrier to access to jobs and other destinations.
 - Displacement of residents and businesses.
 - Mitigation of temporary construction/implementation impacts such as dust; noise; reduced access for travelers and to businesses; disruption of utilities; and eliminated street crossings.
 - Other
3. **Sub-measure: Bonus Points (0 to 25 points)** Those projects that score at least 80% of the maximum total points available through measures A and B will be awarded bonus points based on the geographic location of the project. These points will be assigned as follows, based on the highest-scoring geography the project contacts:
- a. 25 points to projects within an Area of Concentrated Poverty with 50% or more people of color
 - b. 20 points to projects within an Area of Concentrated Poverty
 - c. 15 points to projects within census tracts with the percent of population in poverty or population of color above the regional average percent
 - d. 10 points for all other areas

Upload the “Socio-Economic Conditions” map used for this measure.

RESPONSE (Select one, based on the “Socio-Economic Conditions” map):

- Project is located in an Area of Concentrated Poverty where 50% or more of residents are people of color (ACP50):
- Project is located in an Area of Concentrated Poverty:
- Project's census tracts are above the regional average for population in poverty or population of color:
- Project located in a census tract that is below the regional average for population in poverty or populations of color, or includes children, people with disabilities, or the elderly:

SCORING GUIDANCE (150 Points)

Each application will be qualitatively scored based on the available points for each measure and will receive the number of points awarded. If the applicant receives at least 80% of the available points, i.e., 40 points for the Roadway applications, the project will receive Bonus points as described under Measure C. If an applicant qualifies for Bonus points it will result in a Socio-Economic Equity score of more than the total points available.

- B. MEASURE:** Projects will be scored based on two housing measures: 1. the 2019 Housing Performance Score for the city or township in which the project is located (40 points) and 2. the project's connection to affordable housing (10 points) as described below.

Part 1 (40 points): Housing Performance Score

A city or township's housing performance score is calculated annually by the Metropolitan Council using data from four categories: new affordable or mixed-income housing completed in the last ten years; preservation projects completed in the last seven years and/or substantial rehabilitation projects completed in the last three years; housing program participation and production, and housing policies and ordinances; and characteristics of the existing housing stock. Data for the housing performance scores are updated each year by the Council, and the city or township is provided with an opportunity to review and revise the information

Council staff will use the most current housing score for each city or township. If the project is located in more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on a weighted average using the number of stops in each jurisdiction. If the project includes express service with no reverse commute trips, the applicant should only report the number of stops and corresponding jurisdictions in which the inbound service originates. If a project is located in a city or township with no allocation of affordable housing need (either there is no forecasted household growth or the area does not have land to support sewered development), the project will not be disadvantaged by this measure and the project's total score will be adjusted during scoring to remove this scoring measure.

RESPONSE: (NOTE: The below bullets vary slightly by funding category)

- City/Township: _____
- Total project cost: _____
- Number of stops within each City/Township: _____

- Percent of stops within City/Township: _____

Part 2 (10 points): Affordable Housing Access

This measure is a qualitative scoring measure. Describe and map any affordable housing developments— planned, under construction or existing, within ½ mile of the proposed project. The applicant should note the development stage, number of units, number of bedrooms per unit, and level of affordability using 2019 affordability limits. Also note whether the affordability is guaranteed through funding restrictions (i.e. LIHTC, 4d) or is unsubsidized, if housing choice vouchers are/will be accepted, and if there is a fair housing marketing plan required or in place.

Describe how the proposed project will improve or impact access for residents of the affordable housing locations within ½ mile of the project. This should include a description of improved access by all modes, automobiles, transit, bicycle and pedestrian access. Since residents of affordable housing are more likely not to own a private vehicle, higher points will be provided to roadway projects that include other multimodal access improvements.

RESPONSE:

(Limit 2,100 characters; approximately 300 words):

SCORING GUIDANCE (50 Points)

Part 1 (40 points): The applicant with the highest 2019 Housing Performance Score will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had a Housing Performance Score of 55 and the top project had a Housing Performance Score of 90, this applicant would receive $(55/90)*40$ points or 24 points.

Projects will use the city Housing Performance Score based on the project location. If a project is located in more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on a weighted average of the city or township scores for the project location based on the length of the project in each jurisdiction. For stand-alone roadway (intersection, bridge, underpass, and interchange) projects, a one-mile radius-buffer will be drawn around the project. If the radius-buffer enters more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on the proportionate population of the Census blocks in each jurisdiction that are all or partially located in the area within the one-mile radius-buffer.

If a project is located in a city or township with no allocation of affordable housing need (either there is no forecasted household growth or the area does not have land to support sewer development), the project's total score will be adjusted as a result. If this is the case, the hold-harmless method will be used: the total points possible in the application will be 960 instead of 1,000. The total points awarded through the rest of the application (900 as a hypothetical example) will be divided by 960, then multiplied by 1,000. Therefore, a project scoring 900 out of 960, will equate to 938 points on a 1,000-point scale. If a portion of the project is located in a city with an affordable housing allocation and the other portion is located in a township with no affordable housing allocation, then a combination of the Housing Performance Score (or weighted average) and the hold-harmless method should be used. This will result in a total score that will be somewhere between 960 and 1,000; then the score will need to be adjusted to fit a 1,000-point scale. NOTE: Any community without a Housing Performance Score in 2018 will be awarded the better of its new score in 2020 and the above method. NOTE: in these cases, the raw points from Part 2 will be included in the 960-point total.

Part 2 (10 points): The project that best provides meaningful improvements to access to the affordable housing units will receive the full 10 points. Multiple projects may receive the highest possible score of 10 points based on this assessment. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer's discretion.

Final Score (50 points): The scores in Parts 1 and 2 will be totaled. If no application gets 50 points, the highest-scoring project will be awarded 50 points, with other projects adjusted proportionately.

Note: Metropolitan Council staff will score this measure.

~~A. **MEASURE:** Reference the "Socio-Economic Conditions" map generated at the beginning of the application process. Identify the project's location from the list below, as depicted on the map. Geographic proximity alone is not sufficient to receive the full points. In order to receive the maximum points, the response should address equitable distribution of benefits, mitigation of negative impacts, and community engagement for the populations selected. (105 Points)~~

~~Upload the "Socio-Economic Conditions" map used for this measure.~~

~~**RESPONSE (Select one, based on the "Socio-Economic Conditions" map):**~~

- ~~● Project located in Area of Concentrated Poverty with 50% or more of residents are people of color (ACP50): (up to 100% of maximum score)~~
- ~~● Project located in Area of Concentrated Poverty: (up to 80% of maximum score)~~
- ~~● Project's census tracts are above the regional average for population in poverty or population of color: (up to 60% of maximum score)~~
- ~~● Project located in a census tract that is below the regional average for population in poverty or populations of color, or includes children, people with disabilities, or the elderly: (up to 40% of maximum score)~~

~~1. (0 to 3 points) A successful project is one that has actively engaged in low-income populations, people of color, children, persons with disabilities, and the elderly during the project's development with the intent to limit negative impacts on them and, at the same time, provide the most benefits. Describe how the project has encouraged or will engage the full cross-section of community in decision-making. Identify the communities to be engaged and where in the project development process engagement has occurred or will occur. Elements of quality engagement include: outreach to specific communities and populations that are likely to be directly impacted by the project; techniques to reach out to populations traditionally not involved in the community engagement related to transportation projects; residents or users identifying potential positive and negative elements of the project; and surveys, study recommendations, or plans that provide feedback from populations that may be impacted by the proposed project. If relevant, describe how NEPA or Title VI regulations will guide engagement activities.~~

~~(Limit 1,400 characters; approximately 200 words):~~

~~2. (0 to 7 points) Describe the project's benefits to low-income populations, people of color, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly. Benefits could relate to safety; public health; access to destinations; travel time; gap closure; leveraging of other beneficial projects and investments; and/or community cohesion. Note that this is not an exhaustive list.~~

(Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

3. (–3 to 0 points) Describe any negative externalities created by the project along with measures that will be taken to mitigate them. Negative externalities can result in a reduction in points, but mitigation of externalities can offset reductions.

(Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

Below is a list of negative impacts. Note that this is not an exhaustive list.

- Increased difficulty in street crossing caused by increased roadway width, increased traffic speed, wider turning radii, or other elements that negatively impact pedestrian access.
- Increased noise.
- Decreased pedestrian access through sidewalk removal / narrowing, placement of barriers along the walking path, increase in auto-oriented curb cuts, etc.
- Project elements that are detrimental to location-based air quality by increasing stop/start activity at intersections, creating vehicle idling areas, directing an increased number of vehicles to a particular point, etc.
- Increased speed and/or “cut-through” traffic.
- Removed or diminished safe bicycle access.
- Inclusion of some other barrier to access to jobs and other destinations.
- Displacement of residents and businesses.
- Construction/implementation impacts such as dust; noise; reduced access for travelers and to businesses; disruption of utilities; and eliminated street crossings. These tend to be temporary.
- Other

SCORING GUIDANCE (130 Points)

Each application will be scored on a 10-point scale as described below.

1. (3 points): The project(s) with the most impactful and meaningful community engagement will receive the full three points. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer’s discretion.
1. (7 points) The project(s) with the most positive benefits will receive the full seven points. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer’s discretion.
2. (–3 to 0 points) The scorer will reduce the score by one point (up to three total) for each negative externality. Note that the scorer can deduct points for negatives not acknowledged in the application; the scorer will document any negatives not acknowledged in the application and the reasons for any associated point reductions. The scorer can add one to three points for successful mitigation of negative project elements based on the degree to which they are mitigated. Note that this score cannot provide more points than are deducted.

Each score from the above 10-point scale will then be adjusted to the appropriate geography.

Note: Due to the geographic adjustment to scores, it is possible that the above process will result in no project receiving the maximum allotment of points. In this case, the highest-scoring application for this measure will be adjusted to receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a

proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had 10 points and the top project had 20 points, this applicant would receive $(10/20)*130$ points or 65 points. Note also that it is possible to score negative points on this measure.

~~B.—*MEASURE:* Metropolitan Council staff will award points to the project based on the 2017 2019 Housing Performance Score for the city or township in which the project’s stops are located. The score includes consideration of affordability and diversification, local initiatives to facilitate affordable workforce housing development or preservation, and density of residential development. If the project includes express service with no reverse commute trips, the applicant should only report the number of stops and corresponding jurisdictions in which the inbound service originates.~~

~~The housing performance score is calculated from data in these four categories:~~

- ~~— New affordable or mixed-income housing completed in the last ten years;~~
- ~~— Preservation projects completed in the last seven years and/or Substantial rehabilitation projects completed in the last three years;~~
- ~~— Housing program participation and production, and housing policies and ordinances~~
- ~~— Characteristics of the existing housing stock.~~

~~*RESPONSE (Affordable Housing Score completed by Metropolitan Council staff):*~~

- ~~● City/Township: _____~~
- ~~● Number of Stops within City/Township:~~
- ~~● Housing Score: _____ (online calculation)~~

SCORING GUIDANCE (70 Points)

The applicant with the highest 2017 2019 Housing Performance Score will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportional share of the full points. Note: Metropolitan Council staff will score this measure.

Projects will use the city Housing Performance Score based on the project location. If a project has stops in more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on a weighted average of the city or township scores for the project location based on the length of the project in each jurisdiction. If a project’s stops are located in a city or township with no allocation of affordable housing need (either there is no forecasted household growth or the area does not have land to support sewer development), then the project will not be disadvantaged by this measure and the project’s total score will be adjusted as a result.

If this is the case, then the total points possible in the application will be 930 instead of 1,000. The total points awarded through the rest of the application (900 as a hypothetical example) will be divided by 930, then multiplied by 1,000. Therefore, a project scoring 900 out of 930, will equate to 968 points on a 1,000-point scale.

If a portion of the project is located in a city with an affordable housing allocation and the other portion is located in a township with no affordable housing allocation, then a combination of the weighted average and no affordable housing methodologies should be used. This will result in a total score that will be somewhere between 930 and 1,000; then the score will need to be adjusted to fit a 1,000-point scale.

4. Emissions Reduction (200 Points) – This criterion measures the impact that the project’s implementation will have on air quality as measured by reductions in CO, NO_x, CO_{2e}, PM_{2.5}, and VOC emissions. Applications for transit operating, vehicle or capital funds must calculate the benefit for the third year of service.

A. **MEASURE:** The applicant must show that the project will reduce CO, NO_x, CO_{2e}, PM_{2.5}, and/or VOC due to the reduction in VMT. Calculate and provide the number of new daily transit riders and the distance from terminal to terminal in miles to calculate VMT reduction. The emissions factors will be automatically applied to the VMT reduction to calculate the total reduced emissions.

Daily VMT Reduction = New Daily Transit Riders multiplied by Distance from Terminal to Terminal

Emissions Factors

- CO reduced = VMT reduced * 2.39
- NO_x reduced = VMT reduced * 0.16
- CO_{2e} reduced = VMT reduced * 366.60
- PM_{2.5} reduced = VMT reduced * 0.005
- VOCs reduced = VMT reduced * 0.03

RESPONSE (All reductions below including total reduced emissions will automatically calculate):

- New Daily Transit Riders: _____
- Distance from Terminal to Terminal (Miles) _____

VMT Reduction _____ (online calculation)
CO Reduced _____ (online calculation)
NO_x Reduced _____ (online calculation)
CO_{2e} Reduced _____ (online calculation)
PM_{2.5} Reduced _____ (online calculation)
VOCs Reduced _____ (online calculation)
Total Emissions Reduced _____ (online calculation)

SCORING GUIDANCE (200 Points)

The applicant with the greatest daily reduction in emissions due to VMT reduction will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored reduced emissions by 3 kilograms and the top project reduced emissions by 5 kilograms, this applicant would receive (3/5)*200 points or 120 points.

Note on Deductions: For all service types, up to 100 percent of points can be deducted if the applicant provides no methodology for the Usage Measure (#2). The percent of points deducted for Emissions Reduction will be equivalent to any methodology deduction for the Usage Measure.

5. Multimodal Elements and Existing Connections (100 Points) – This criterion measures how the project improves the travel experience, safety, and security for other modes of transportation, provides strong connections, and addresses the safe integration of these modes.

- A. *MEASURE*: Discuss any bicycle or pedestrian elements that are included as part of the total project and how they improve the travel experience, safety, and security for users of these modes. Also, describe the existing bicycle and pedestrian facilities and accommodations or bicycle and pedestrian connections. Furthermore, address how the proposed project safely integrates all modes of transportation (i.e., transit, vehicles, bicyclists, and pedestrians). Applicants should also identify supporting studies or plans that address why a mode may not be incorporated into the project.

RESPONSE (Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

SCORING GUIDANCE (100 Points)

The project that results in the most comprehensive connectivity to non-motorized modes (via existing or added elements), as addressed in the required response will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer's discretion. Example improvements are listed below:

- Improves the safety and security of the pedestrian or bicyclist (e.g., pedestrian-scale lighting, removing obstructions to create safe gathering spaces, leading pedestrian signal phasing, traffic calming, bike facilities separated from pedestrians)
- Improves the quality of the travel experience (e.g., pavement improvements, public art, benches, wayfinding)
- Improves the pedestrian network near the transit stop/station
- Improves the bicycle network near the transit stop/station
- Uses roadway shoulders or MnPASS lanes for faster service
- Connects to transit stops accessible via bike
- Connects to transit stops with safe / comfortable areas for pedestrians to walk or wait

6. Risk Assessment (50 Points) - This criterion measures the number of risks associated with the project and the steps already completed in the project development process. These steps are outlined in the checklist in the required Risk Assessment.

Facility Projects:

- A. **MEASURE:** Applications involving construction must complete the Risk Assessment. This checklist includes activities completed to-date, as well as an assessment of risks (e.g., right-of-way acquisition, proximity to historic properties, etc.)

If the applicant is completing a transit application that is operations only, check the box and do not complete the remainder of the form. These projects will receive full points for the Risk Assessment.

Park-and-Ride and other transit construction projects require completion of the Risk Assessment below.

RESPONSE (Complete Risk Assessment):

Please check those that apply and fill in anticipated completion dates for all projects, except for new/expanded transit service projects or transit vehicle purchases.

1) Layout (30 Percent of Points)

- Layout should include proposed geometrics and existing and proposed right-of-way boundaries
- 100% Layout approved by the applicant and all impacted jurisdictions (i.e., cities/counties that the project goes through or agencies that maintain the roadway(s)). **A PDF of the layout must be attached along with letters from each jurisdiction to receive points.**
- 50% Layout completed but not approved by all jurisdictions. **A PDF of the layout must be attached to receive points.**
- 0% Layout has not been started

Anticipated date or date of completion: _____

2) Review of Section 106 Historic Resources (20 Percent of Points)

- 100% No known historic properties eligible for or listed in the National Register of Historic Places are located in the project area, and project is not located on an identified historic bridge
- 100% There are historical/archeological properties present but determination of “no historic properties affected” is anticipated.
- 80% Historic/archeological property impacted; determination of “no adverse effect” anticipated
- 40% Historic/archeological property impacted; determination of “adverse effect” anticipated
- 0% Unsure if there are any historic/archeological properties in the project area.

Project is located on an identified historic bridge:

3) Right-of-Way (30 Percent of Points)

- 100% Right-of-way, permanent or temporary easements either not required or all have been acquired
- 50% Right-of-way, permanent or temporary easements required, plat, legal descriptions, or official map complete
- 25% Right-of-way, permanent or temporary easements required, parcels identified

0% Right-of-way, permanent or temporary easements required, parcels not all identified

Anticipated date or date of acquisition _____

4) Railroad Involvement (20 Percent of Points)

100% No railroad involvement on project or railroad Right-of-Way agreement is executed **(include signature page, if applicable)**

50% Railroad Right-of-Way Agreement required; negotiations have begun

0% Railroad Right-of-Way Agreement required; negotiations have not begun.

Anticipated date or date of executed Agreement _____

5) Public Involvement (20 Percent of Points)

Projects that have been through a public process with residents and other interested public entities are more likely than others to be successful. The project applicant must indicate that events and/or targeted outreach (e.g., surveys and other web-based input) were held to help identify the transportation problem, how the potential solution was selected instead of other options, and the public involvement completed to date on the project.

List Dates of most recent meetings and outreach specific to this project:

- Meeting with general public: _____
- Meeting with partner agencies: _____
- Targeted online/mail outreach: _____
 - Number of respondents: _____

100% Meetings specific to this project with the general public and partner agencies have been used to help identify the project need.

75% Targeted outreach specific to this project with the general public and partner agencies have been used to help identify the project need.

50% At least one meeting specific to this project with the general public has been used to help identify the project need.

50% At least one meeting specific to this project with key partner agencies has been used to help identify the project need.

25% No meeting or outreach specific to the project was conducted, but the project was identified through meetings and/or outreach related to a larger planning effort.

0% No outreach has led to the selected of this project.

RESPONSE (Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

SCORING GUIDANCE (50 Points)

The applicant with the most points on the Risk Assessment (more points equate to less project risk) will receive the full points for the measure. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had 40 points and the top project had 70 points, this applicant would receive $(40/70)*50$ points or 29 points.

7. Cost Effectiveness (100 Points) – This criterion will assess the project’s cost effectiveness based on the total annual TAB-eligible project cost and total points awarded.

- A. *MEASURE: This measure will calculate the cost effectiveness of the project.* Metropolitan Council staff will divide the total number of points awarded in the previous criteria by the total annual TAB-eligible project cost.

Estimate and provide the annualized capital cost of the project and the annual operating cost of the project; the sum of these cost components equals the total annual project cost. The annualized project cost is derived from the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) guidelines on useful life.

Total annual project cost is the lump sum total project cost divided by the FTA “years of useful life” as listed here. As noted in the useful life table, operating costs should also be annualized. If the project has two or more components with differing years of useful life, annualize each component. If the project type is not listed in the document, use most similar project type or provide supporting documentation on useful life value used.

Applicants should include all operating and capital costs associated with implementing the entire project, even though the applicant may only be applying for part of these costs as part of the solicitation.

<u>Project Type</u>	<u>Years of Useful Life</u>
Operating funds	3
Passenger Automobile/Sedan/Minivan	4
Medium Duty Transit Buses	5
Heavy Duty Transit Buses	12
Over-the-Road Coach Buses	14
Park & Ride – Surface Lot	20
Park & Ride – Structured	50
Transit Center/Station/Platform	70
Transit Shelter	20
Light Rail Vehicles	25
Commuter Rail Vehicles	25
Land Purchase	100

RESPONSE (This measure will be calculated after the scores for the other measures are tabulated by the Scoring Committee):

- Total Annual Operating Cost: _____
- Total Annual Capital Cost of Project: _____
- Total Annual Project Cost: _____
- Assumptions Used (Limit 1,400 characters; approximately 200 words): _____
- Points Awarded in Previous Criteria: _____ (entered by Metropolitan Council staff)
- Cost effectiveness = total number of points awarded in previous criteria/total TAB-eligible annual project cost

SCORING GUIDANCE (100 Points)

The applicant with the most points (i.e., the benefits) per dollar will receive the full points for the measure. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the top project received .0005 points per dollar and the application being scored received .00025 points per dollar, this applicant would receive $(.00025/.0005)*100$ points or 50 points.

The scorer for this measure will also complete a reasonableness check of the total project cost that is used for this measure. The scorer may follow up with the applicant to clarify any questions. Up to 50 percent of points awarded for this measure can be deducted if the scorer does not believe that the cost estimate is reasonable.

TOTAL: 1,100 POINTS

Transit Modernization – Prioritizing Criteria and Measures

September 18, 2019

Definition: A transit project that makes transit more attractive to existing riders by offering faster travel times between destinations or improving the customer experience. Modernization projects may also benefit new or future riders, but the projects will be scored primarily on the benefit to existing riders. Routine facility maintenance and upkeep and fleet replacement is not eligible. Projects that deliver elements of a new arterial bus rapid transit (BRT) line are not eligible, although projects that benefit a wide range of services and users that includes arterial BRT lines may be eligible. Projects associated wholly or in part with new service/facilities intended to attract new transit riders, such as the purchase of new buses or expansion of an existing park-and-ride, should apply in the Transit Expansion application category. If a project includes both expansion and modernization elements, it is the applicant’s discretion to choose which application category the project would best fit. However, an application can be disqualified if it is submitted to the wrong category. Only capital expenditures are eligible for transit modernization; operating expenses are ineligible unless transit operations are expanded. Council staff can be consulted before the application deadline to determine a project’s eligibility.

Example of Transit Modernization Projects:

- Improved boarding areas, lighting, or safety and security equipment, real-time signage;
- Passenger waiting facilities, heated facilities or weather protection
- New transit maintenance and support facilities/garages or upgrades to existing facilities
- Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) measures that improve reliability and the customer experience on a specific transit route or in a specific area
- Improved fare collection systems
- Multiple eligible improvements along a route
- Highway BRT and Dedicated Guideway BRT

Scoring:

Criteria and Measures	Points	% of Total Points
1. Role in the Regional Transportation System and Economy	100	9%
Measure A - Connection to Jobs and Educational Institutions	50	
Measure B – Average number of weekday transit trips connected to the project	50	
2. Usage	325	30%
Measure A - Total existing annual riders	325	
3. Equity and Housing Performance	175	16%
Measure A - Benefits and outreach to disadvantaged populations <u>Connection to disadvantaged populations and project’s benefits</u>	105 <u>125</u>	
Measure B - Housing Performance Score / <u>affordable housing connection</u>	70 <u>50</u>	
4. Emissions Reduction	50	5%
Measure A – Description of emissions reduced	50	
5. Service and Customer Improvements	200	18%

Measure A - Project improvements and amenities for transit users	200	
6. Multimodal Facilities and Connections	100	9%
Measure A - Bicycle and pedestrian elements of the project and connections	100	
7. Risk Assessment	50	5%
Measure A - Risk Assessment Form	50	
8. Cost Effectiveness	100	9%
Measure A – Cost effectiveness (total points awarded/total annual project cost)	100	
Total	1,100	

1. Role in the Regional Transportation System and Economy (100 Points) - This criterion measures the regional significance of the project, including the project's connections to jobs and post-secondary educational institutions (as defined in Thrive MSP 2040) and the project's ability to provide regional transit system connections (measured through the number of connecting, weekday transit trips).

A. **MEASURE:** Reference the "Population/Employment" map generated at the beginning of the application process. Report the existing employment and educational institution enrollment within 1/4 mile of the project's bus stops or within 1/2 mile of the project's transitway stations. Existing employment will be measured by summing the employment located in the census block groups that intersect the 1/4-mile or 1/2-mile buffers. Enrollment at public and private post-secondary institutions will also be measured. Applications for projects that include "last mile" service provided by employers or educational institutions can get credit for the employment and enrollment, respectively, if a commitment letter is provided guaranteeing service for three years. (50 Points)

RESPONSE (Data from the "Population/Employment" map):

- Existing Employment within ¼ (bus stop) or ½ mile (transitway station) buffer: _____
- Existing Post-Secondary Enrollment within ¼ (bus stop) or ½ mile (transitway station) buffer: _____
- Existing Employment outside ¼- or ½ mile buffer to be served by shuttle service (Letter of commitment required): _____
- Existing Post-Secondary Enrollment outside ¼- or ½ mile buffer to be served by shuttle service (Letter of commitment required): _____

EXPLANATION of last-mile service, if necessary (Limit 1,400 characters; approximately 200 words):

Upload the "Population/Employment" map used for this measure.

SCORING GUIDANCE (50 Points)

The applicant with the highest combined total employment and post-secondary education enrollment will receive the full points for this measure. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had 1,000 workers/students within 1/4 mile and the top project had 1,500 workers/students, this applicant would receive $(1,000/1,500) * 50$ points or 33 points. Using the Metropolitan Council model, all Census block groups that are included within or intersect the buffer area around the project will be included in the analysis.

B. **MEASURE:** Reference the "Transit Connections" map generated at the beginning of the application process. List the transit routes directly connected to the project to help determine the average weekday transit trips these connecting routes provide, as depicted on the "Transit Connections" map. Metropolitan Council staff will provide the average number of weekday trips for each connecting transit route.

Connections to planned transitway stations should be separately cited. Any transitway connection is worth 15 points.

RESPONSE (Data from the "Transit Connections" map):

- Existing transit routes directly connected to the project: _____ (35 Points).
- Planned transitways directly connected to the project (mode and alignment determined and identified in the 2040 TPP): _____ (15 Points)

Upload the "Transit Connections" map used for this measure.

Note: Transitways offer travel time advantages for transit vehicles, improve transit service reliability, and increase the convenience and attractiveness of transit service. Transitways are defined in the 2040 Transportation Policy Plan to include commuter rail, light rail, ~~highway and arterial~~ bus rapid transit (~~dedicated, highway, and arterial~~), and modern streetcar. Eligible transitway projects are those that have a mode and alignment identified in the Current Revenue Scenario of the 2040 Transportation Policy Plan.

If the project includes construction of a park-and-ride facility, employment and eligible educational institutions only include those directly connected by the transit routes exiting the facility.

SCORING GUIDANCE (50 Points)

The applicant with route connections having the highest number of weekday trips will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had connecting ridership of 100 trips and the top project had 150 trips, this applicant would receive $(100/150)*35$ points or 23 points.

Any project with a connection to a planned transitway station should be awarded 15 points.

After each of the above scores are tabulated the top total score will be adjusted to 50 with all other projects adjusted proportionately. For example, if the top application scored 28 points, it would be adjusted to 50. A project that scored 19 points would be awarded $(19/28)*50$, or 34 points.

2. Usage (325 points) - This criterion quantifies the project's impact based on how many riders the improvement(s) will impact, i.e., existing riders.

A. **MEASURE:** This measure will display the existing riders that will benefit from the project. This would entail, for example, riders on a bus route with buses fitted for Wi-Fi or users boarding or alighting at a park-and-ride being improved. Ridership data will be provided by the Metropolitan Council staff.

RESPONSE:

- Existing Transit Routes on the Project: _____

SCORING GUIDANCE (325 Points)

The applicant with the highest existing annual ridership will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points equal to the existing ridership of the project being scored divided by the project with the highest existing ridership multiplied by the maximum points available for the measure (325). For example, if the application being scored had ridership of 1,000 riders and the top project had a ridership of 1,500 riders, this applicant would receive $(1,000/1,500)*325$ points or 217 points.

3. Equity and Housing Performance (175 Points) -- This criterion addresses the Council's role in advancing equity by examining how a project directly provides benefits to, or impacts (positive and negative) low-income populations, people of color, people with disabilities, youth and the elderly. The criterion evaluates whether the applicant engaged these populations to identify transportation needs and potential solutions and how the project will address these identified needs. The criterion also evaluates a community's overall efforts to implement affordable housing and how the project improves multimodal access to affordable housing residentsthe project's positive and negative impacts to low-income populations, people of color, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly along with outreach to those groups. The criterion also evaluates a community's efforts to promote affordable housing.

A. MEASURE: Socio-Economic Equity

1. Sub-measure: Equity Population Engagement (0 to 50 points): A successful project is one that is the result of active engagement of low-income populations, people of color, persons with disabilities, youth and the elderly. Engagement should occur prior to and during a project's development, with the intent to provide direct benefits to, or solve, an expressed transportation issue, while also limiting and mitigating any negative impacts. Describe and map the location of any low-income populations, people of color, disabled populations, youth or the elderly within a ½ mile of the proposed project. Describe how these specific populations were engaged and provided outreach to, whether through community planning efforts, project needs identification, or during the project development process. Describe what engagement methods and tools were used and how the input is reflected in the projects' purpose and need and design. Elements of quality engagement include: outreach and engagement to specific communities and populations that are likely to be directly impacted by the project; techniques to reach out to populations traditionally not involved in community engagement related to transportation projects; feedback from these populations identifying potential positive and negative elements of the proposed project through engagement, study recommendations, or plans that provide feedback from populations that may be impacted by the proposed project. If relevant, describe how NEPA or Title VI regulations will guide engagement activities.

(Limit 1,400 characters; approximately 200 words):

2. Sub-measure: Equity Population Benefits and Impacts (0 to 75 points): A successful project is one that has been designed to provide direct benefits to low-income populations, people of color, persons with disabilities, youth and the elderly. All projects must mitigate potential negative benefits as required under federal law. Projects that are designed to provide benefits go beyond the mitigation requirement to proactively provide transportation benefits and solve transportation issues experienced by Equity populations.

a. (0 to 75 points) Describe the project's benefits to low-income populations, people of color, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly. Benefits could relate to pedestrian and bicycle safety improvements; public health benefits; direct access improvements for residents or improved access to destinations such as jobs, school, health care or other; travel time improvements; gap closures; new transportation services or modal options, leveraging of other beneficial projects and investments; and/or community connection and cohesion improvements. Note that this is not an exhaustive list.

(Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

- b. (-10 to 0 points) Describe any negative impacts to low-income populations, people of color, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly created by the project, along with measures that will be taken to mitigate them. Negative impacts that are not adequately mitigated can result in a reduction in points.

(Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

Below is a list of negative impacts. Note that this is not an exhaustive list.

- Increased difficulty in street crossing caused by increased roadway width, increased traffic speed, wider turning radii, or other elements that negatively impact pedestrian access.
- Increased noise.
- Decreased pedestrian access through sidewalk removal / narrowing, placement of barriers along the walking path, increase in auto-oriented curb cuts, etc.
- Project elements that are detrimental to location-based air quality by increasing stop/start activity at intersections, creating vehicle idling areas, directing an increased number of vehicles to a particular point, etc.
- Increased speed and/or “cut-through” traffic.
- Removed or diminished safe bicycle access.
- Inclusion of some other barrier to access to jobs and other destinations.
- Displacement of residents and businesses.
- Mitigation of temporary construction/implementation impacts such as dust; noise; reduced access for travelers and to businesses; disruption of utilities; and eliminated street crossings.
- Other

3. **Sub-measure: Bonus Points (0 to 25 points)** Those projects that score at least 80% of the maximum total points available through measures A and B will be awarded bonus points based on the geographic location of the project. These points will be assigned as follows, based on the highest-scoring geography the project contacts:

- a. 25 points to projects within an Area of Concentrated Poverty with 50% or more people of color
- b. 20 points to projects within an Area of Concentrated Poverty
- c. 15 points to projects within census tracts with the percent of population in poverty or population of color above the regional average percent
- d. 10 points for all other areas

Upload the “Socio-Economic Conditions” map used for this measure.

RESPONSE (Select one, based on the “Socio-Economic Conditions” map):

- Project is located in an Area of Concentrated Poverty where 50% or more of residents are people of color (ACP50):
- Project is located in an Area of Concentrated Poverty:
- Project's census tracts are above the regional average for population in poverty or population of color:
- Project located in a census tract that is below the regional average for population in poverty or populations of color, or includes children, people with disabilities, or the elderly:

SCORING GUIDANCE (125 Points)

Each application will be qualitatively scored based on the available points for each measure and will receive the number of points awarded. If the applicant receives at least 80% of the available points, i.e., 40 points for the Roadway applications, the project will receive Bonus points as described under Measure C. If an applicant qualifies for Bonus points it will result in a Socio-Economic Equity score of more than the total points available.

- B. MEASURE:** Projects will be scored based on two housing measures: 1. the 2019 Housing Performance Score for the city or township in which the project is located (40 points) and 2. the project's connection to affordable housing (10 points) as described below.

Part 1 (40 points): Housing Performance Score

A city or township's housing performance score is calculated annually by the Metropolitan Council using data from four categories: new affordable or mixed-income housing completed in the last ten years; preservation projects completed in the last seven years and/or substantial rehabilitation projects completed in the last three years; housing program participation and production, and housing policies and ordinances; and characteristics of the existing housing stock. Data for the housing performance scores are updated each year by the Council, and the city or township is provided with an opportunity to review and revise the information

Council staff will use the most current housing score for each city or township. If the project is located in more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on a weighted average using the number of stops in each jurisdiction. If the project includes express service with no reverse commute trips, the applicant should only report the number of stops and corresponding jurisdictions in which the inbound service originates. If a project is located in a city or township with no allocation of affordable housing need (either there is no forecasted household growth or the area does not have land to support sewered development), the project will not be disadvantaged by this measure and the project's total score will be adjusted during scoring to remove this scoring measure.

RESPONSE: (NOTE: The below bullets vary slightly by funding category)

- City/Township: _____
- Total project cost: _____
- Number of Stops within each City/Township: _____

- Percent of Stops within City/Township:

Part 2 (10 points): Affordable Housing Access

This measure is a qualitative scoring measure. Describe and map any affordable housing developments— planned, under construction or existing, within ½ mile of the proposed project. The applicant should note the development stage, number of units, number of bedrooms per unit, and level of affordability using 2019 affordability limits. Also note whether the affordability is guaranteed through funding restrictions (i.e. LIHTC, 4d) or is unsubsidized, if housing choice vouchers are/will be accepted, and if there is a fair housing marketing plan required or in place.

Describe how the proposed project will improve or impact access for residents of the affordable housing locations within ½ mile of the project. This should include a description of improved access by all modes, automobiles, transit, bicycle and pedestrian access. Since residents of affordable housing are more likely not to own a private vehicle, higher points will be provided to roadway projects that include other multimodal access improvements.

RESPONSE:

(Limit 2,100 characters; approximately 300 words):

SCORING GUIDANCE (50 Points)

Part 1 (40 points): The applicant with the highest 2019 Housing Performance Score will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had a Housing Performance Score of 55 and the top project had a Housing Performance Score of 90, this applicant would receive $(55/90)*40$ points or 24 points.

Projects will use the city Housing Performance Score based on the project location. If a project is located in more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on a weighted average of the city or township scores for the project location based on the length of the project in each jurisdiction. For stand-alone roadway (intersection, bridge, underpass, and interchange) projects, a one-mile radius-buffer will be drawn around the project. If the radius-buffer enters more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on the proportionate population of the Census blocks in each jurisdiction that are all or partially located in the area within the one-mile radius-buffer.

If a project is located in a city or township with no allocation of affordable housing need (either there is no forecasted household growth or the area does not have land to support sewered development), the project's total score will be adjusted as a result. If this is the case, the hold-harmless method will be used: the total points possible in the application will be 960 instead of 1,000. The total points awarded through the rest of the application (900 as a hypothetical example) will be divided by 960, then multiplied by 1,000. Therefore, a project scoring 900 out of 960, will equate to 938 points on a 1,000-point scale. If a portion of the project is located in a city with an affordable housing allocation and the other portion is located in a township with no affordable housing allocation, then a combination of the Housing Performance Score (or weighted average) and the hold-harmless method should be used. This will result in a total score that will be somewhere between 960 and 1,000; then the score will need to be adjusted to fit a 1,000-point scale. NOTE: Any community without a Housing Performance Score in 2018 will be awarded the better of its new score in 2020 and the above method. NOTE: in these cases, the raw points from Part 2 will be included in the 960-point total.

Part 2 (10 points): The project that best provides meaningful improvements to access to the affordable housing units will receive the full 10 points. Multiple projects may receive the highest possible score of 10 points based on this assessment. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer's discretion.

Final Score (50 points): The scores in Parts 1 and 2 will be totaled. If no application gets 50 points, the highest-scoring project will be awarded 50 points, with other projects adjusted proportionately.

Note: Metropolitan Council staff will score this measure.

~~A. **MEASURE:** Reference the "Socio-Economic Conditions" map generated at the beginning of the application process. Identify the project's location from the list below, as depicted on the map. Geographic proximity alone is not sufficient to receive the full points. In order to receive the maximum points, the response should address equitable distribution of benefits, mitigation of negative impacts, and community engagement for the populations selected. (105 Points)~~

~~Upload the "Socio-Economic Conditions" map used for this measure.~~

~~**RESPONSE (Select one, based on the "Socio-Economic Conditions" map):**~~

- ~~● Project located in Area of Concentrated Poverty with 50% or more of residents are people of color (ACP50): (up to 100% of maximum score)~~
- ~~● Project located in Area of Concentrated Poverty: (up to 80% of maximum score)~~
- ~~● Project's census tracts are above the regional average for population in poverty or population of color: (up to 60% of maximum score)~~
- ~~● Project located in a census tract that is below the regional average for population in poverty or populations of color, or includes children, people with disabilities, or the elderly: (up to 40% of maximum score)~~

~~1. (0 to 3 points) A successful project is one that has actively engaged in low-income populations, people of color, children, persons with disabilities, and the elderly during the project's development with the intent to limit negative impacts on them and, at the same time, provide the most benefits. Describe how the project has encouraged or will engage the full cross-section of community in decision-making. Identify the communities to be engaged and where in the project development process engagement has occurred or will occur. Elements of quality engagement include: outreach to specific communities and populations that are likely to be directly impacted by the project; techniques to reach out to populations traditionally not involved in the community engagement related to transportation projects; residents or users identifying potential positive and negative elements of the project; and surveys, study recommendations, or plans that provide feedback from populations that may be impacted by the proposed project. If relevant, describe how NEPA or Title VI regulations will guide engagement activities.~~

~~(Limit 1,400 characters; approximately 200 words):~~

~~2. (0 to 7 points) Describe the project's benefits to low-income populations, people of color, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly. Benefits could relate to safety; public health; access to destinations; travel time; gap closure; leveraging of other beneficial projects and investments; and/or community cohesion. Note that this is not an exhaustive list.~~

(Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

3. (–3 to 0 points) Describe any negative externalities created by the project along with measures that will be taken to mitigate them. Negative externalities can result in a reduction in points, but mitigation of externalities can offset reductions.

(Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

Below is a list of negative impacts. Note that this is not an exhaustive list.

- Increased difficulty in street crossing caused by increased roadway width, increased traffic speed, wider turning radii, or other elements that negatively impact pedestrian access.
- Increased noise.
- Decreased pedestrian access through sidewalk removal / narrowing, placement of barriers along the walking path, increase in auto-oriented curb cuts, etc.
- Project elements that are detrimental to location-based air quality by increasing stop/start activity at intersections, creating vehicle idling areas, directing an increased number of vehicles to a particular point, etc.
- Increased speed and/or “cut-through” traffic.
- Removed or diminished safe bicycle access.
- Inclusion of some other barrier to access to jobs and other destinations.
- Displacement of residents and businesses.
- Construction/implementation impacts such as dust; noise; reduced access for travelers and to businesses; disruption of utilities; and eliminated street crossings. These tend to be temporary.
- Other

SCORING GUIDANCE (105 Points)

Each application will be scored on a 10-point scale as described below.

1. (3 points): The project(s) with the most impactful and meaningful community engagement will receive the full three points. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer’s discretion.
2. (7 points) The project(s) with the most positive benefits will receive the full seven points. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer’s discretion.
3. (–3 to 0 points) The scorer will reduce the score by one point (up to three total) for each negative externality. Note that the scorer can deduct points for negatives not acknowledged in the application; the scorer will document any negatives not acknowledged in the application and the reasons for any associated point reductions. The scorer can add one to three points for successful mitigation of negative project elements based on the degree to which they are mitigated. Note that this score cannot provide more points than are deducted.

Each score from the above 10-point scale will then be adjusted to the appropriate geography.

Note: Due to the geographic adjustment to scores, it is possible that the above process will result in no project receiving the maximum allotment of points. In this case, the highest-scoring application for this measure will be adjusted to receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had 10 points and

the top project had 20 points, this applicant would receive $(10/20)*105$ points or 53 points. Note also that it is possible to score negative points on this measure.

~~B. MEASURE: Metropolitan Council staff will award points to the project based on the 2017 2019 Housing Performance Score for the city or township in which the project's stops are located. The score includes consideration of affordability and diversification, local initiatives to facilitate affordable workforce housing development or preservation, and density of residential development. If the project includes express service with no reverse commute trips, the applicant should only report the number of stops and corresponding jurisdictions in which the inbound service originates.~~

~~The housing performance score is calculated from data in these four categories:~~

- ~~— New affordable or mixed income housing completed in the last ten years;~~
- ~~— Preservation projects completed in the last seven years and/or Substantial rehabilitation projects completed in the last three years;~~
- ~~— Housing program participation and production, and housing policies and ordinances~~
- ~~— Characteristics of the existing housing stock.~~

~~RESPONSE:~~

- ~~• City/Township: _____~~
- ~~• Number of Stops within City/Township: _____~~
- ~~• Housing Score: _____ (online calculation)~~

SCORING GUIDANCE (70 Points)

The applicant with the highest 2018 2019 Housing Performance Score will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. Note: Metropolitan Council staff will score this measure.

Projects will use the city Housing Performance Score based on the project location. If a project has stops in more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on a weighted average of the city or township scores for the project location based on the length of the project in each jurisdiction. If a project's stops are located in a city or township with no allocation of affordable housing need (either there is no forecasted household growth or the area does not have land to support sewer development), then the project will not be disadvantaged by this measure and the project's total score will be adjusted as a result.

If this is the case, then the total points possible in the application will be 930 instead of 1,000. The total points awarded through the rest of the application (900 as a hypothetical example) will be divided by 930, then multiplied by 1,000. Therefore, a project scoring 900 out of 930, will equate to 968 points on a 1,000-point scale.

If a portion of the project is located in a city with an affordable housing allocation and the other portion is located in a township with no affordable housing allocation, then a combination of the weighted average and no affordable housing methodologies should be used. This will result in a total score that will be somewhere between 930 and 1,000; then the score will need to be adjusted to fit a 1,000-point scale.

4. Emissions Reduction (50 Points) - This criterion measures the impact that the project's implementation may have on air quality by rating the potential that project's elements have to contribute to reductions in CO, NO_x, CO_{2e}, PM_{2.5}, and VOC emissions. Projects can include improvements to rolling stock; increases in travel speed and reductions in idling; and facility improvements that reduce emissions, reduce exposure, reduce congestion, and/or improve energy efficiency and use of renewable energy.

- A. Discuss how the project will reduce emissions. Examples of project elements that can reduce emissions include (note that this is not an exhaustive list):
- Improved fuel efficiency and reduced tailpipe emissions through vehicle upgrades
 - Improved ability for riders to access transit via non-motorized transportation
 - Improved accommodation of transit-oriented development walkable from transit stop(s) and/or station(s)
 - Reduced vehicle acceleration/deceleration cycles, "dead head" time, or idling time
 - Electric vehicle charging stations
 - Sustainable facility features such as energy efficient equipment, "green infrastructure" for storm water management, and use of renewable energy

Applicants are recommended to provide any data to support their argument.

SCORING GUIDANCE (50 Points)

The project that has the most benefits for reduced emissions, reduced exposures, reduced congestion, and/or improved energy efficiency will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer's discretion.

5. Service and Customer Improvements (200 Points) - Measures under this criterion assess how the overall quality of transit service is improved, and how the regional transit system will provide a better customer experience as a result of this project. Service and customer improvements include but are not limited to providing faster travel times, providing new or improved amenities or customer facilities, and improving customer interface with transit. This criterion will place particularly emphasis on travel time and reliability improvements.

A. ***MEASURE***: Discuss how the project will improve transit service to the users. Proposed improvements and amenities can include, but are not limited to the following (200 Points):

- Travel time or reliability improvements
- Improved boarding area
- Improved customer waiting facilities
- Real-time signage
- Heated facilities or weather protection
- Safety and security equipment
- Improved lighting
- ITS measures that improve reliability and the customer experience
- Transit advantages

When providing a description of improvements and amenities, provide quantitative information, as applicable. This could include number of improved customer facilities by the type of amenity, number of routes impacted, or number of riders impacted. Of particular importance is quantifying travel time and reliability improvement. Examples include time saved per route, the portion of the route along which time is saved, and ridership or frequency on this route(s).

RESPONSE (Limit 5,600 characters; approximately 800 words):

SCORING GUIDANCE (200 Points)

The applicant should describe improvements included in the project that will make transit service more attractive and improve the user experience. The project will be scored based on the quality of the responses. When possible, quantitative information on service and customer improvements will be considered in the quality of the responses. A particular emphasis will be placed on travel time or reliability improvements. Projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer's discretion.

6. Multimodal Elements and Existing Connections (100 Points) – This criterion measures how the project improves the travel experience, safety, and security for other modes of transportation, provides strong connections, and addresses the safe integration of these modes.

- A. *MEASURE*: Discuss any bicycle or pedestrian elements that are included as part of the total project and how they improve the travel experience, safety, and security for users of these modes. Also, describe the existing bicycle, and pedestrian facilities and accommodations or bicycle and pedestrian connections. Furthermore, address how the proposed project safely integrates all modes of transportation (i.e., transit, vehicles, bicyclists, and pedestrians). Applicants should also identify supporting studies or plans that address why a mode may not be incorporated into the project.

RESPONSE (Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

SCORING GUIDANCE (100 Points)

The project that results in the most comprehensive connectivity to non-motorized modes (via existing or added elements), as addressed in the required response (2,800 or fewer characters), will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer's discretion. Example improvements are listed below:

- Improves the safety and security of the pedestrian or bicyclist (e.g., pedestrian-scale lighting, removing obstructions to create safe gathering spaces, leading pedestrian signal phasing, traffic calming, bike facilities separated from pedestrians)
- Improves the quality of the travel experience (e.g., pavement improvements, public art, benches, wayfinding)
- Improves the pedestrian network near the transit stop/station
- Improves the bicycle network near the transit stop/station
- Uses roadway shoulders or MnPASS lanes for faster service
- Connects to transit stops accessible via bike
- Connects to transit stops with safe / comfortable areas for pedestrians to walk or wait

7. Risk Assessment (50 Points) –This criterion measures the number of risks associated with the project. High-risk applications increase the likelihood that projects will withdraw at a later date. If this happens, the region is forced to reallocate the federal funds in a short amount of time or return them to the US Department of Transportation. These risks are outlined in the required Risk Assessment.

- A. **MEASURE:** Applications involving construction must complete the Risk Assessment. This checklist includes activities completed to-date, as well as an assessment of risks (e.g., right-of-way acquisition, proximity to historic properties, etc.)

If the applicant is completing a transit application that is operations only, check the box and do not complete the remainder of the form. These projects will receive full points for the Risk Assessment.

Park-and-Ride and other transit construction projects require completion of the Risk Assessment below.

RESPONSE (Complete Risk Assessment):

Please check those that apply and fill in anticipated completion dates for all projects, except for new/expanded transit service projects or transit vehicle purchases.

1) Layout (30 Percent of Points)

Layout should include proposed geometrics and existing and proposed right-of-way boundaries

- 100% Layout approved by the applicant and all impacted jurisdictions (i.e., cities/counties that the project goes through or agencies that maintain the roadway(s)). **A PDF of the layout must be attached along with letters from each jurisdiction to receive points.**
- 50% Layout completed but not approved by all jurisdictions. **A PDF of the layout must be attached to receive points.**
- 0% Layout has not been started

Anticipated date or date of completion: _____

2) Review of Section 106 Historic Resources (20 Percent of Points)

- 100% No known historic properties eligible for or listed in the National Register of Historic Places are located in the project area, and project is not located on an identified historic bridge
- 100% There are historical/archeological properties present but determination of “no historic properties affected” is anticipated.
- 80% Historic/archeological property impacted; determination of “no adverse effect” anticipated
- 40% Historic/archeological property impacted; determination of “adverse effect” anticipated
- 0% Unsure if there are any historic/archaeological properties in the project area.

Project is located on an identified historic bridge:

3) Right-of-Way (30 Percent of Points)

- 100% Right-of-way, permanent or temporary easements either not required or all have been acquired
- 50% Right-of-way, permanent or temporary easements required, plat, legal descriptions, or official map complete
- 25% Right-of-way, permanent or temporary easements required, parcels identified
- 0% Right-of-way, permanent or temporary easements required, parcels not all identified

Anticipated date or date of acquisition _____

4) Railroad Involvement (20 Percent of Points)

100% No railroad involvement on project or railroad Right-of-Way agreement is executed
(include signature page, if applicable)

50% Railroad Right-of-Way Agreement required; negotiations have begun

0% Railroad Right-of-Way Agreement required; negotiations have not begun.

Anticipated date or date of executed Agreement _____

5) Public Involvement (20 Percent of Points)

Projects that have been through a public process with residents and other interested public entities are more likely than others to be successful. The project applicant must indicate that events and/or targeted outreach (e.g., surveys and other web-based input) were held to help identify the transportation problem, how the potential solution was selected instead of other options, and the public involvement completed to date on the project.

List Dates of most recent meetings and outreach specific to this project:

- Meeting with general public: _____
- Meeting with partner agencies: _____
- Targeted online/mail outreach: _____
 - Number of respondents: _____

100% Meetings specific to this project with the general public and partner agencies have been used to help identify the project need.

75% Targeted outreach specific to this project with the general public and partner agencies have been used to help identify the project need.

50% At least one meeting specific to this project with the general public has been used to help identify the project need.

50% At least one meeting specific to this project with key partner agencies has been used to help identify the project need.

25% No meeting or outreach specific to the project was conducted, but the project was identified through meetings and/or outreach related to a larger planning effort.

0% No outreach has led to the selected of this project.

RESPONSE (Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

SCORING GUIDANCE (50Points)

The applicant with the most points on the Risk Assessment (more points equate to less project risk) will receive the full points for the measure. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had 40 points and the top project had 70 points, this applicant would receive $(40/70)*50$ points or 29 points.

8. Cost Effectiveness (100 Points) – This criterion will assess the project’s cost effectiveness based on the total annual TAB-eligible project cost and total points awarded.

- A. *MEASURE: This measure will calculate the cost effectiveness of the project.* Metropolitan Council staff will divide the total number of points awarded in the previous criteria by the total annual TAB-eligible project cost.

Estimate and provide the annualized capital cost of the project and the annual operating cost of the project; the sum of these cost components equals the total annual project cost. The annualized project cost is derived from the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) guidelines on useful life.

Total annual project cost is the lump sum total project cost divided by the FTA “years of useful life” as listed here. As noted in the useful life table, operating costs should also be annualized. If the project has two or more components with differing years of useful life, annualize each component. If the project type is not listed in the document, use most similar project type or provide supporting documentation on useful life value used.

Applicants should include all operating and capital costs associated with implementing the entire project, even though the applicant may only be applying for part of these costs as part of the solicitation.

<u>Project Type</u>	<u>Years of Useful Life</u>
Operating funds	3
Passenger Automobile/Sedan/Minivan	4
Medium Duty Transit Buses	5
Heavy Duty Transit Buses	12
Over-the-Road Coach Buses	14
Park & Ride – Surface Lot	20
Park & Ride – Structured	50
Transit Center/Station/Platform	70
Transit Shelter	20
Light Rail Vehicles	25
Commuter Rail Vehicles	25
Land Purchase	100

RESPONSE (This measure will be calculated after the scores for the other measures are tabulated by the Scoring Committee):

- Total Annual Operating Cost: _____
- Total Annual Capital Cost of Project: _____
- Total Annual Project Cost: _____
- Assumptions Used (Limit 1,400 characters; approximately 200 words): _____
- Points Awarded in Previous Criteria: _____ (entered by Metropolitan Council staff)
- Cost effectiveness = total number of points awarded in previous criteria/total TAB-eligible annual project cost

SCORING GUIDANCE (100 Points)

The applicant with the most points (i.e., the benefits) per dollar will receive the full points for the measure. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the top project received .0005 points per dollar and the application being scored received .00025 points per dollar, this applicant would receive $(.00025/.0005)*100$ points or 50 points.

The scorer for this measure will also complete a reasonableness check of the total project cost that is used for this measure. The scorer may follow up with the applicant to clarify any questions. Up to 50 percent of points awarded for this measure can be deducted if the scorer does not believe that the cost estimate is reasonable.

TOTAL: 1,100 POINTS

Travel Demand Management (TDM) – Prioritizing Criteria and Measures

September 18, 2019

Definition:

~~Transportation~~ Travel Demand Management (TDM) provides residents/commuters of the Twin Cities Metro Area with greater choices and options regarding how to travel in and throughout the region. Projects should reduce the congestion and emissions during the peak period. Similar to past Regional Solicitations, base-level TDM funding for the Transportation Management Organizations (TMOs) and Metro Transit will be not part of the competitive process.

Examples of TDM Projects:

- Bikesharing
- Carsharing
- Telework strategies
- Carpooling
- Parking management
- Managed lane components

Scoring:

Criteria and Measures	Points	% of Total Points
1. Role in the Regional Transportation System and Economy	200	18%
Measure A - Ability to capitalize on existing regional transportation facilities and resources	200	
2. Usage	100	9%
Measure A - Users	100	
3. Equity and Housing Performance	150	14%
Measure A - Benefits and outreach to disadvantaged populations <u>Connection to disadvantaged populations and project's benefits, impacts, and mitigation</u>	80 <u>100</u>	
Measure B - Housing Performance Score/ <u>affordable housing connection</u>	70 <u>50</u>	
4. Congestion Reduction/Air Quality	300	27%
Measure A - Areas of Traffic Congestion and Reduction in SOV Trips	150	
Measure B - Emissions Reduction	150	
5. Innovation	200	18%
Measure A - Project innovations and geographic expansion	200	
6. Risk Assessment	50	5%
Measure A - Technical capacity of applicant's organization	25	
Measure B - Continuation of project after initial federal funds are expended	25	
7. Cost Effectiveness	100	9%
Measure A – Cost effectiveness (total points awarded/total project cost)	100	
Total	1,100	

1. Role in the Regional Transportation System and Economy (200 Points) - This criterion measures the existing regional transportation resources that can be capitalized on as part of this project.

- A. **MEASURE:** Identify the existing regional transportation facilities and resources on which the project will capitalize (transit stations, key roadways, bikeways, etc.).

RESPONSE (Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

SCORING GUIDANCE (200 Points)

The applicant will receive points based on the quality of the response. Projects that effectively use existing organization and regional infrastructure and manage congestion and use on key facilities will receive the most points. The applicant with the top score will receive full points. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points.

2. Usage (100 Points) – This criterion quantifies the project’s impact by estimating the number of direct users of the TDM by identifying the strength of its connection to target groups.

- A. **MEASURE:** Calculate and provide the number of average weekday users of the project. A direct project user is someone who will participate in the TDM program or project, and not one who receives an indirect benefit from the project. For example, if the project involves teleworking, a user would be the individual that is teleworking, not the roadway users that benefit from reduced congestion. Applicants must describe their methodology for determining the number of project users. Also, provide a description of the people/groups that will receive either direct or indirect benefits from the project.

Benefits may include:

- Access to jobs
- Reduced congestion
- Reverse commute assistance
- Ability to live car-free
- Overcoming barriers to non-traditional commuting (e.g., shift times not adhering to transit schedules; long transit trips due to transfers/timing)
- Major employers or employment areas
- Reduced transportation costs through subsidizing/incentivizing alternative modes

RESPONSE:

- Average Weekday Users: _____

RESPONSE (Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

SCORING GUIDANCE (100 Points)

The applicant will receive points based on the quality of the response and the number of average weekday users. The project that most effectively defines a targeted population and the ability to reach that population, along with the most effective benefits will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points.

Applicants that provide an unclear or unreasonable methodology will receive 0 points.

3. Equity and Housing Performance (150 Points) -- This criterion addresses the Council's role in advancing equity by examining how a project directly provides benefits to, or impacts (positive and negative) low-income populations, people of color, people with disabilities, youth and the elderly. The criterion evaluates whether the applicant engaged these populations to identify transportation needs and potential solutions and how the project will address these identified needs. The criterion also evaluates a community's overall efforts to implement affordable housing and how the project improves multimodal access to affordable housing residentsthe project's positive and negative impacts to low-income populations, people of color, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly along with outreach to those groups. The criterion also evaluates a community's efforts to promote affordable housing.

A. MEASURE: Socio-Economic Equity

1. Sub-measure: Equity Population Engagement (0 to 40 points): A successful project is one that is the result of active engagement of low-income populations, people of color, persons with disabilities, youth and the elderly. Engagement should occur prior to and during a project's development, with the intent to provide direct benefits to, or solve, an expressed transportation issue, while also limiting and mitigating any negative impacts. Describe and map the location of any low-income populations, people of color, disabled populations, youth or the elderly within a ½ mile of the proposed project. Describe how these specific populations were engaged and provided outreach to, whether through community planning efforts, project needs identification, or during the project development process. Describe what engagement methods and tools were used and how the input is reflected in the projects' purpose and need and design. Elements of quality engagement include: outreach and engagement to specific communities and populations that are likely to be directly impacted by the project; techniques to reach out to populations traditionally not involved in community engagement related to transportation projects; feedback from these populations identifying potential positive and negative elements of the proposed project through engagement, study recommendations, or plans that provide feedback from populations that may be impacted by the proposed project. If relevant, describe how NEPA or Title VI regulations will guide engagement activities.

(Limit 1,400 characters; approximately 200 words):

2. Sub-measure: Equity Population Benefits and Impacts (0 to 60 points): A successful project is one that has been designed to provide direct benefits to low-income populations, people of color, persons with disabilities, youth and the elderly. All projects must mitigate potential negative benefits as required under federal law. Projects that are designed to provide benefits go beyond the mitigation requirement to proactively provide transportation benefits and solve transportation issues experienced by Equity populations.

a. (0 to 60 points) Describe the project's benefits to low-income populations, people of color, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly. Benefits could relate to pedestrian and bicycle safety improvements; public health benefits; direct access improvements for residents or improved access to destinations such as jobs, school, health care or other; travel time improvements; gap closures; new transportation services or modal options, leveraging of other beneficial projects and investments; and/or community connection and cohesion improvements. Note that this is not an exhaustive list.

(Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

- b. (-10 to 0 points) Describe any negative impacts to low-income populations, people of color, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly created by the project, along with measures that will be taken to mitigate them. Negative impacts that are not adequately mitigated can result in a reduction in points.

(Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

Below is a list of negative impacts. Note that this is not an exhaustive list.

- Increased difficulty in street crossing caused by increased roadway width, increased traffic speed, wider turning radii, or other elements that negatively impact pedestrian access.
 - Increased noise.
 - Decreased pedestrian access through sidewalk removal / narrowing, placement of barriers along the walking path, increase in auto-oriented curb cuts, etc.
 - Project elements that are detrimental to location-based air quality by increasing stop/start activity at intersections, creating vehicle idling areas, directing an increased number of vehicles to a particular point, etc.
 - Increased speed and/or “cut-through” traffic.
 - Removed or diminished safe bicycle access.
 - Inclusion of some other barrier to access to jobs and other destinations.
 - Displacement of residents and businesses.
 - Mitigation of temporary construction/implementation impacts such as dust; noise; reduced access for travelers and to businesses; disruption of utilities; and eliminated street crossings.
 - Other
3. **Sub-measure: Bonus Points (0 to 25 points)** Those projects that score at least 80% of the maximum total points available through measures A and B will be awarded bonus points based on the geographic location of the project. These points will be assigned as follows, based on the highest-scoring geography the project contacts:
- a. 25 points to projects within an Area of Concentrated Poverty with 50% or more people of color
 - b. 20 points to projects within an Area of Concentrated Poverty
 - c. 15 points to projects within census tracts with the percent of population in poverty or population of color above the regional average percent
 - d. 10 points for all other areas

Upload the “Socio-Economic Conditions” map used for this measure.

RESPONSE (Select one, based on the “Socio-Economic Conditions” map):

- Project is located in an Area of Concentrated Poverty where 50% or more of residents are people of color (ACP50):
- Project is located in an Area of Concentrated Poverty:
- Project's census tracts are above the regional average for population in poverty or population of color:
- Project located in a census tract that is below the regional average for population in poverty or populations of color, or includes children, people with disabilities, or the elderly:

SCORING GUIDANCE (100 Points)

Each application will be qualitatively scored based on the available points for each measure and will receive the number of points awarded. If the applicant receives at least 80% of the available points, i.e., 40 points for the Roadway applications, the project will receive Bonus points as described under Measure C. If an applicant qualifies for Bonus points it will result in a Socio-Economic Equity score of more than the total points available.

- B. MEASURE:** Projects will be scored based on two housing measures: 1. the 2019 Housing Performance Score for the city or township in which the project is located (40 points) and 2. the project's connection to affordable housing (10 points) as described below.

Part 1 (40 points): Housing Performance Score

A city or township's housing performance score is calculated annually by the Metropolitan Council using data from four categories: new affordable or mixed-income housing completed in the last ten years; preservation projects completed in the last seven years and/or substantial rehabilitation projects completed in the last three years; housing program participation and production, and housing policies and ordinances; and characteristics of the existing housing stock. Data for the housing performance scores are updated each year by the Council, and the city or township is provided with an opportunity to review and revise the information

Council staff will use the most current housing score for each city or township. If the project is located in more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on a weighted average using the percent of population in each jurisdiction. If a project is located in a city or township with no allocation of affordable housing need (either there is no forecasted household growth or the area does not have land to support sewer development), the project will not be disadvantaged by this measure and the project's total score will be adjusted during scoring to remove this scoring measure.

RESPONSE: (NOTE: The below bullets vary slightly by funding category)

- City/Township: _____
- Total project cost: _____
- Population within each City/Township: _____
- Percent of population within City/Township: _____

Part 2 (10 points): Affordable Housing Access

This measure is a qualitative scoring measure. Describe and map any affordable housing developments— planned, under construction or existing, within ½ mile of the proposed project. The applicant should note the development stage, number of units, number of bedrooms per unit, and level of affordability using 2019 affordability limits. Also note whether the affordability is guaranteed through funding restrictions (i.e. LIHTC, 4d) or is unsubsidized, if housing choice vouchers are/will be accepted, and if there is a fair housing marketing plan required or in place.

Describe how the proposed project will improve or impact access for residents of the affordable housing locations within ½ mile of the project. This should include a description of improved access by all modes, automobiles, transit, bicycle and pedestrian access. Since residents of affordable housing are more likely not to own a private vehicle, higher points will be provided to roadway projects that include other multimodal access improvements.

RESPONSE:

(Limit 2,100 characters; approximately 300 words):

SCORING GUIDANCE (50 Points)

Part 1 (40 points): The applicant with the highest 2019 Housing Performance Score will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had a Housing Performance Score of 55 and the top project had a Housing Performance Score of 90, this applicant would receive $(55/90)*40$ points or 24 points.

Projects will use the city Housing Performance Score based on the project location. If a project is located in more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on a weighted average of the city or township scores for the project location based on the length of the project in each jurisdiction. For stand-alone roadway (intersection, bridge, underpass, and interchange) projects, a one-mile radius-buffer will be drawn around the project. If the radius-buffer enters more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on the proportionate population of the Census blocks in each jurisdiction that are all or partially located in the area within the one-mile radius-buffer.

If a project is located in a city or township with no allocation of affordable housing need (either there is no forecasted household growth or the area does not have land to support sewered development), the project's total score will be adjusted as a result. If this is the case, the hold-harmless method will be used: the total points possible in the application will be 960 instead of 1,000. The total points awarded through the rest of the application (900 as a hypothetical example) will be divided by 960, then multiplied by 1,000. Therefore, a project scoring 900 out of 960, will equate to 938 points on a 1,000-point scale. If a portion of the project is located in a city with an affordable housing allocation and the other portion is located in a township with no affordable housing allocation, then a combination of the Housing Performance Score (or weighted average) and the hold-harmless method should be used. This will result in a total score that will be somewhere between 960 and 1,000; then the score will need to be adjusted to fit a 1,000-point scale. NOTE: Any community without a Housing Performance Score in 2018 will be awarded the better of its new score in 2020 and the above method. NOTE: in these cases, the raw points from Part 2 will be included in the 960-point total.

Part 2 (10 points): The project that best provides meaningful improvements to access to the affordable housing units will receive the full 10 points. Multiple projects may receive the highest

possible score of 10 points based on this assessment. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer's discretion.

Final Score (50 points): The scores in Parts 1 and 2 will be totaled. If no application gets 50 points, the highest-scoring project will be awarded 50 points, with other projects adjusted proportionately.

Note: Metropolitan Council staff will score this measure.

~~A. **MEASURE:** Reference the "Socio-Economic Conditions" map generated at the beginning of the application process. Describe the project's positive benefits, and negative impacts, and mitigation(s) to minimize harm and promote equity for low-income populations; people of color; children, people with disabilities, and the elderly along with a description on how the impacted communities have been engaged.~~

~~Upload the "Socio-Economic Conditions" map used for this measure.~~

~~**RESPONSES:**~~

~~1. (20 points) A successful project is one that has actively engaged in low-income populations, people of color, children, persons with disabilities, and the elderly during the project's development with the intent to limit negative impacts on them and, at the same time, provide the most benefits. Describe how the project has encouraged or will engage the full cross-section of community in decision-making. Identify the communities to be engaged and where in the project development process engagement has occurred or will occur. Elements of quality engagement include: outreach to specific communities and populations that are likely to be directly impacted by the project; techniques to reach out to populations traditionally not involved in the community engagement related to transportation projects; residents or users identifying potential positive and negative elements of the project; and surveys, study recommendations, or plans that provide feedback from populations that may be impacted by the proposed project. If relevant, describe how NEPA or Title VI regulations will guide engagement activities.~~

~~(Limit 1,400 characters; approximately 200 words):~~

~~2. (60 points) Describe the project's positive benefits to the identified communities. Benefits could relate to safety; public health; access to destinations; travel time; gap closure; leveraging of other beneficial projects and investments; and/or community cohesion. Note that this is not an exhaustive list.~~

(Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

3. (10 to 0 points) Describe any negative externalities created by the project and measures that will be taken to mitigate them. Negative externalities can result in a reduction in points, but mitigation of externalities can offset reductions.

(Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

Below is a list of negative impacts. (Negative impacts can occur during construction/ implementation) Note that this is not an exhaustive list.

- Increased difficulty in street crossing caused by increased roadway width, increased traffic speed, wider turning radii, or other elements that negatively impact pedestrian access.
- Increased noise.
- Decreased pedestrian access through sidewalk removal / narrowing, placement of barriers along the walking path, increase in auto-oriented curb cuts, etc.
- Project elements that are detrimental to location-based air quality by increasing stop/start activity at intersections, creating vehicle idling areas, directing an increased number of vehicles to a particular point, etc.
- Increased speed and/or “cut-through” traffic.
- Removed or diminished safe bicycle access.
- Inclusion of some other barrier to access to jobs and other destinations.
- Displacement of residents and businesses.
- Construction/implementation impacts such as dust; noise; reduced access for travelers and to businesses; disruption of utilities; and eliminated street crossings. These tend to be temporary.
- Other

SCORING GUIDANCE (80 Points)

Each application will be scored as described below.

1. (20 points): The project with the most impactful and meaningful community engagement will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer’s discretion.
2. (60 points) The project with the most positive benefits will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer’s discretion.

~~3. (up to 0 points) The scorer will reduce the score by one point for each negative externality. Note that the scorer can deduct points for negatives not acknowledged in the application; the scorer will document any negatives not acknowledged in the application and the reasons for any associated point reductions. The scorer can add one to three points for successful mitigation of negative project elements based on the degree to which they are mitigated. Note that this score cannot provide more points than deducted.~~

~~Following the scoring of the above elements, each project's combined score will be determined. The top-scoring project will be adjusted to 80 points with all other projects adjusted proportionately.~~

~~B. MEASURE: Metropolitan Council staff will award points to the project based on the 2017 2019 Housing Performance Score for the city or township in which the project is located. The score includes consideration of affordability and diversification, local initiatives to facilitate affordable workforce housing development or preservation, and density of residential development. If the project is in more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on an average score of the jurisdictions.~~

~~The housing performance score is calculated from data in these four categories:~~

- ~~— New affordable or mixed income housing completed in the last ten years;~~
- ~~— Preservation projects completed in the last seven years and/or Substantial rehabilitation projects completed in the last three years;~~
- ~~— Housing program participation and production, and housing policies and ordinances~~
- ~~— Characteristics of the existing housing stock.~~

~~RESPONSE:~~

- ~~● City/Township: _____ (Cities and Townships entered by applicant)~~
- ~~● Population in each city/township: (information on the "Regional Economy" map)~~
- ~~● Housing Score: _____~~

~~Upload "Regional Economy" map.~~

~~SCORING GUIDANCE (70 Points)~~

~~The applicant with the highest 2017 2019 Housing Performance Score will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportional share of the full points. Note: Metropolitan Council staff will score this measure.~~

~~Projects will use the city Housing Performance Score based on the project location. If a project is located in more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on a weighted average of the city or township scores for the project location based on the length of the project in each jurisdiction. If a project is located in a city or township with no allocation of affordable housing need (either there is no forecasted household growth or the area does not have land to support sewer development), then the project will not be disadvantaged by this measure and the project's total score will be adjusted as a result.~~

~~If this is the case, then the total points possible in the application will be 930 instead of 1,000. The total points awarded through the rest of the application (900 as a hypothetical example) will be divided by 930, then multiplied by 1,000. Therefore, a project scoring 900 out of 930, will equate to 968 points on a 1,000-point scale.~~

~~If a portion of the project is located in a city with an affordable housing allocation and the other portion is located in a township with no affordable housing allocation, then a combination of the weighted average and no affordable housing methodologies should be used. This will result in a total score that~~

will be somewhere between 930 and 1,000; then the score will need to be adjusted to fit a 1,000-point scale.

4. Congestion Reduction/Air Quality (300 Points) – This criterion measures the project’s ability to reduce congestion during the peak period in an area or corridor. This criterion also measures the impact that the project’s implementation will have on air quality as measured by reductions in CO, NO_x, CO_{2e}, PM_{2.5}, and VOC emissions.

A. **MEASURE:** Describe the congested roadways in the geographic area of the project and how this project will address or alleviate those issues by reducing congestion and/or single occupancy vehicle (SOV) trips. (150 Points)

RESPONSE: (Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

SCORING GUIDANCE (150 Points)

The applicant with best response will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer’s discretion.

- The project is located in an area of traffic congestion served by one or more principal arterials or A-minor arterials: Up to 50 Points, plus
- The project will reduce congestion and/or SOV trips in the project area: Up to 100 Points

B. **MEASURE:** The applicant must show that the project will reduce CO, NO_x, CO_{2e}, PM_{2.5}, and/or VOC due to the reduction in VMT. Calculate and provide the number of one-way commute trips reduced and the average commute trip length to calculate VMT reduction. The emissions factors will be automatically applied to the VMT reduction to calculate the total reduced emissions. Applicants must describe their methodology for determining the number of one-way trips reduced. (200 Points)

NOTE: A “trip” is defined as the journey from origin to destination. Round trip travel is considered two trips. Using multiple modes or multiple transit routes between an origin and destination does not constitute multiple trips.

- $VMT\ reduced = \text{Number of one-way commute trips reduced} * 12.1$

(12.1 is the regional average commute trip length in miles as determined by the 2011 Travel Behavior Inventory, conducted by Metropolitan Transportation Services. You may use a number other than 12.1 if you know the commute length of your targeted market area).

Emissions Factors

- $CO\ reduced = VMT\ reduced * 2.39$
- $NO_x\ reduced = VMT\ reduced * 0.16$
- $CO_{2e}\ reduced = VMT\ reduced * 366.60$
- $PM_{2.5}\ reduced = VMT\ reduced * 0.005$
- $VOCs\ reduced = VMT\ reduced * 0.03$

RESPONSE (Emissions reduction will be automatically calculated):

- Number of One-Way Commute Trips Reduced: _____
- Average Commute Trip Length (Default 12.1): _____

RESPONSE: (Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

SCORING GUIDANCE (150 Points)

The applicant with the greatest reduction in emissions will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportional share of the full points. For example, if the top project reduced 5 kg and the application being scored reduced 4 kg, this applicant would receive $(4/5) \times 150$ points or 120 points.

Applicants that do not provide methodology will receive 0 points. If a methodology is provided, then points should only be deducted if the estimation methodology is not sound.

5. Innovation (200 Points) – This prioritizing criterion measures how well the project introduces new concepts to the region or expands to a new geographic region. Innovative TDM projects may involve the deployment of new creative strategies for the region, expand the geographic scope of a project to a new geographic area, serve populations that were previously unserved, or incorporate enhancements to an existing program.

A. **MEASURE:** Describe how the project is innovative or expands the geographic area of an existing project. (200 Points)

RESPONSE (Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

SCORING GUIDANCE (200 Points)

The applicant will receive the full points shown for each of the innovation categories based on the quality of the response. The applicant with the top score will receive full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportional share of the full points.

- Project introduces a new policy, program, or creative strategy (Up to 200 Points),
- Project replicates another project done in another region or applies research from another organization (Up to 125 Points),
- Project expands the geographic scope of an existing successful project, serves or engages a new group of people, or significantly enhances an existing program (Up to 75 Points)

A project that duplicates efforts already occurring within the same geography can be subjected to a reduced score, at the scorer's discretion, if the scorer feels it is redundant and therefore not good stewardship of public funds.

6. Risk Assessment (50 Points) - This criterion measures technical capacity of the applicant and their long-term strategy to sustain their proposed projects beyond the initial funding period.

A. **MEASURE:** Describe the technical capacity of the applicant's organization and what makes them well suited to deliver the project. (25 Points)

RESPONSE (Limit 1,400 characters; approximately 200 words):

SCORING GUIDANCE (25 Points)

The applicant will receive a maximum of the points listed below, based on the quality of their response (200 words or less). Highest scoring projects will be led by agencies with staff expertise in TDM, experience in the field, and adequate resources to deliver the project in a timely manner. The applicant with the top score will receive full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportional share of the full points. For example, if the top project had 15 points and the application being scored had 10, this applicant would receive $(10/15)*25$ points or 17 points.

- Organization has experience implementing similar projects: Up to 10 Points, plus
- Organization has adequate resources to implement the project in a timely manner: Up to 15 Points

B. **MEASURE:** Describe if the project will continue after the initial federal funds are expended. Identify potential future sources of funding, if needed, to continue the project. (25 Points)

RESPONSE (Check one):

- Project funding sources are identified and secured to continue the project past the initial funding period, and/or carry on the project to a future phase: (25 Points)
- Applicant has identified potential funding sources that could support the project beyond the initial funding period: (15 Points)
- Applicant has not identified funding sources to carry the project beyond the initial funding period: (0 Points)

RESPONSE (Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

SCORING GUIDANCE (25 Points)

The applicant will receive a maximum of the points shown below based on the quality of their response. Applicants that receive the highest scores will have a financial plan in place to continue the project after the initial funding period. The applicant with the top score will receive full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportional share of the full points. For example, if the top project had 15 and the application being scored had 0, this applicant would receive $(0/15)*25$ points or 0 points.

7. Cost Effectiveness (100 Points) –This criterion will assess the project’s cost effectiveness based on the total TAB-eligible project cost (not including noise walls) and total points awarded in the previous 6 criteria.

A. **MEASURE:** This measure will calculate the cost effectiveness of the project. Metropolitan Council staff will divide the number of points awarded in the previous criteria by the TAB-eligible project cost (not including noise walls).

- Cost effectiveness = total number of points awarded in previous criteria/total TAB-eligible project cost/

RESPONSE (This measure will be calculated after the scores for the other measures are tabulated by the Scoring Committee):

- Total Project Cost (entered in Project Cost Form): _____ (automatically calculated)
- Points Awarded in Previous Criteria: ____ (entered by Metropolitan Council staff)

SCORING GUIDANCE (100 Points)

The applicant with the most points (i.e., the benefits) per dollar will receive the full points for the measure. Remaining projects will receive a proportional share of the full points. For example, if the top project received .0005 points per dollar and the application being scored received .00025 points per dollar, this applicant would receive $(.00025/.0005)*100$ points or 50 points.

The scorer for this measure will also complete a reasonableness check of the total project cost that is used for this measure. The scorer may follow up with the applicant to clarify any questions. Up to 50 percent of points awarded for this measure can be deducted if the scorer does not believe that the cost estimate is reasonable.

TOTAL: 1,100 POINTS

Multiuse Trails and Bicycle Facilities – Prioritizing Criteria and Measures

September 18, 2019

Definition: A project that benefits bicyclists (or bicyclists and other non-motorized users). All projects must have a transportation purpose (i.e., connecting people to destinations). A facility may serve both a transportation purpose and a recreational purpose. Multiuse trail bridges or underpasses should apply in this application category instead of the Pedestrian Facilities application category given the nature of the users and the higher maximum award amount. Routine maintenance activities on a multiuse trail or bicycle facility are not eligible for funding. As defined by the FHWA, examples of routine maintenance activities include shrub and brush removal or minor drainage improvements. In order to be eligible for funding, reconstruction projects must be replacing a facility at the end of its useful life or include improvements to the facility (e.g., ADA, safety, other deficiencies). Resurfacing of a facility is eligible only if other improvements to the facility are also included in the proposed project.

Examples of Multiuse Trail and Bicycle Facility Projects:

- Multiuse trails
- Trail bridges/underpasses
- On-street bike lanes
- Filling multiple gaps, improving multiple crossings, or making other similar improvements along a trail corridor

Scoring:

Criteria and Measures	Points	% of Total Points
1. Role in the Regional Transportation System and Economy	200	18%
Measure A - Project location relative to the Regional Bicycle Transportation Network (RBTN)	200	
2. Potential Usage	200	18%
Measure A - Existing population and employment within 1 mile (potential usage)	150 200	
Measure B – Snow and ice control	50	
3. Equity and Housing Performance	120	11%
Measure A - Benefits and outreach to disadvantaged populations Connection to disadvantaged populations and project’s benefits, impacts, and mitigation	50 70	
Measure B - Housing Performance Score / affordable housing connection	70 50	
4. Deficiencies and Safety	250	23%
Measure A – Gaps closed/barriers removed and/or continuity between jurisdictions improved by the project	100	
Measure B - Deficiencies corrected or safety problems addressed	150	
5. Multimodal Facilities and Existing Connections	100	9%
Measure A - Transit or pedestrian elements of the project and connections	100	
6. Risk Assessment	130	12%
Measure A - Risk Assessment Form	130	
7. Cost Effectiveness	100	9%
Measure A – Cost effectiveness (total points awarded/total project cost)	100	
Total	1,100	

1. Role in the Regional Transportation System and Economy (200 Points) - This criterion measures the project's ability to serve a transportation purpose within the regional transportation system and economy through its inclusion within or direct connection to the [Regional Bicycle Transportation Network \(RBTN\)](#), which is based on the Twin Cities Regional Bicycle System Study (2015).

A. *MEASURE*: Reference the "Project to RBTN Orientation" map generated at the beginning of the application process. Draw the proposed trail on the map.

RESPONSE (Select one, based on the "Project to RBTN Orientation" map):

- Tier 1, Priority RBTN Corridor (200 Points)
 - Tier 1, RBTN Alignment (200 points)
 - Tier 2, RBTN Corridor (175 Points)
 - Tier 2, RBTN Alignment (175 Points)
 - Direct connection to an RBTN Tier 1 Corridor or Alignment (150 Points)
 - Direct connection to an RBTN Tier 2 Corridor or Alignment (125 Points)
- OR*
- Project is not located on or directly connected to the RBTN but is part of a local system and identified within an adopted county, city, or regional parks implementing agency plan. (50 Points)

Upload the "Project to RBTN Orientation" map used for this measure.

SCORING GUIDANCE (200 Points)

The applicant will receive the points shown in the above bullets based on the location of the project relative to the RBTN.

RBTN Projects (Tier 1/Tier 2 corridors and alignments)

To receive the available points associated with Tier 1 and Tier 2 corridors and alignments, a project must accomplish one of the following:

- Improve a segment of an existing Tier 1 or Tier 2 alignment beyond a simple resurfacing of the facility;
- Implement a currently non-existing segment of a Tier 1 or Tier 2 alignment within and along a Tier 1 or Tier 2 corridor; OR
- Connect directly to a specific Tier 1 or Tier 2 corridor or alignment of the RBTN.
* Note: if connecting to a RBTN *corridor*, the project must connect to a roadway or to the planned terminus of a trail in a way that makes possible a future connection to a potential RBTN alignment for the corridor.

Projects that include both on-RBTN and off-RBTN improvements

Projects will be scored based on the proportion of the project that is within and along a RBTN corridor or along a designated RBTN alignment as shown on the RBTN map. Specifically:

- Tier 1 projects with 50% or more of the project's length within and along a Tier 1 corridor or alignment will receive 200 points.
- Tier 2 projects with 50% or more of the project's length within and along a Tier 2 corridor or alignment will receive 175 points.
- A project with less than 50% of its length within and along a Tier 1 corridor or alignment will be considered a Tier 1 direct connection and will receive 150 points for providing the direct connection.
- A project with less than 50% of its length within and along a Tier 2 corridor or alignment will be considered a Tier 2 direct connection and will receive 125 points for providing the direct connection.
- A project with less than 50% of its length within and along a Tier 1 or Tier 2 corridor or along a Tier 1 or Tier 2 alignment, but with 50% or more of its length within and along a combined Tier 1/Tier 2 corridor or alignment will receive the number of points corresponding to the Tier level with the higher proportion of project length.

Note: If no projects meet the above criterion for 200 points, the top scoring project(s) will be adjusted to 200 points and all other project scores will be adjusted proportionately. Due to tiered scoring, it is possible that multiple projects will receive the maximum allotment of 200 points.

2. Potential Usage (200 Points) - This criterion quantifies the project’s potential usage based on the existing population and employment adjacent to the project. Metropolitan Council staff will calculate the potential usage of the project using the Metropolitan Council model.

A. **MEASURE:** Reference the “Population Summary” map generated at the beginning of the application process. Report the existing population and employment within one mile, as depicted on the “Population Summary” map.

RESPONSE (Data from the “Population Summary” map):

- Existing Population within 1 Mile (Integer Only, ~~75-100~~ Points): _____
- Existing Employment within 1 Mile (Integer Only, ~~75-100~~ points): _____

Upload the “Population Summary” map used for this measure.

SCORING GUIDANCE (150 Points)

The applicant with highest population will receive the full ~~75-100~~ points, as will the applicant with the highest number of jobs. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points for population and jobs, respectively. As an example for population, projects will score equal to the existing population within 1 mile of the project being scored divided by the project with the highest population within 1 mile multiplied by the maximum points available for the measure (75). For example, if the application being scored had 1,000 people within 1 mile and the top project had 1,500 people, this applicant would receive $(1,000/1,2,0500)*75-100$ points or 50 points.

- Existing population: ~~75-100~~ Points
- Existing employment: ~~75-100~~ Points

Using the Metropolitan Council model, all Census block groups that are included within or intersect the buffer area around the project will be included in the analysis.

The highest-scoring application for this measure will be adjusted to receive the full ~~150-200~~ points. Remaining projects will receive a proportional share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had ~~80-100~~ points and the top project had ~~140-180~~ points, this applicant would receive $(80100/140)*150-200$ points or ~~86-111~~ points.

~~B. **MEASURE:** Confirm that the applicant and/or controlling jurisdiction has a maintenance plan or other policy that mandates snow and ice control to promote year-round usage.~~

~~**RESPONSE:**~~

- ~~• Maintenance plan or policy for snow removal for year-round use (50 Points): _____~~
- ~~• No letter maintenance plan or policy for snow removal for year-round use (0 Points): _____~~

~~Include a link to and/or description of maintenance plan language. You may also upload a PDF of the maintenance plan if no link is available.~~

~~**SCORING GUIDANCE (50 Points)**~~

~~Applicants that have policy language that commits to year-round usage by controlling snow and ice on from trails will receive 50 points. Those who do not will receive zero points.~~

3. Equity and Housing Performance (120 Points) – This criterion addresses the Council’s role in advancing equity by examining how a project directly provides benefits to, or impacts (positive and negative) low-income populations, people of color, people with disabilities, youth and the elderly. The criterion evaluates whether the applicant engaged these populations to identify transportation needs and potential solutions and how the project will address these identified needs. The criterion also evaluates a community’s overall efforts to implement affordable housing and how the project improves multimodal access to affordable housing residentsthe project’s positive and negative impacts to low-income populations, people of color, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly along with outreach to those groups. The criterion also evaluates a community’s efforts to promote affordable housing.

A. MEASURE: Socio-Economic Equity

1. Sub-measure: Equity Population Engagement (0 to 30 points): A successful project is one that is the result of active engagement of low-income populations, people of color, persons with disabilities, youth and the elderly. Engagement should occur prior to and during a project’s development, with the intent to provide direct benefits to, or solve, an expressed transportation issue, while also limiting and mitigating any negative impacts. Describe and map the location of any low-income populations, people of color, disabled populations, youth or the elderly within a ½ mile of the proposed project. Describe how these specific populations were engaged and provided outreach to, whether through community planning efforts, project needs identification, or during the project development process. Describe what engagement methods and tools were used and how the input is reflected in the projects’ purpose and need and design. Elements of quality engagement include: outreach and engagement to specific communities and populations that are likely to be directly impacted by the project; techniques to reach out to populations traditionally not involved in community engagement related to transportation projects; feedback from these populations identifying potential positive and negative elements of the proposed project through engagement, study recommendations, or plans that provide feedback from populations that may be impacted by the proposed project. If relevant, describe how NEPA or Title VI regulations will guide engagement activities.

(Limit 1,400 characters; approximately 200 words):

2. Sub-measure: Equity Population Benefits and Impacts (0 to 40 points): A successful project is one that has been designed to provide direct benefits to low-income populations, people of color, persons with disabilities, youth and the elderly. All projects must mitigate potential negative benefits as required under federal law. Projects that are designed to provide benefits go beyond the mitigation requirement to proactively provide transportation benefits and solve transportation issues experienced by Equity populations.

a. (0 to 40 points) Describe the project’s benefits to low-income populations, people of color, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly. Benefits could relate to pedestrian and bicycle safety improvements; public health benefits; direct access improvements for residents or improved access to destinations such as jobs, school, health care or other; travel time improvements; gap closures; new transportation services or modal options, leveraging of other beneficial projects and investments; and/or community connection and cohesion improvements. Note that this is not an exhaustive list.

(Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

- b. (-10 to 0 points) Describe any negative impacts to low-income populations, people of color, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly created by the project, along with measures that will be taken to mitigate them. Negative impacts that are not adequately mitigated can result in a reduction in points.

(Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

Below is a list of negative impacts. Note that this is not an exhaustive list.

- Increased difficulty in street crossing caused by increased roadway width, increased traffic speed, wider turning radii, or other elements that negatively impact pedestrian access.
 - Increased noise.
 - Decreased pedestrian access through sidewalk removal / narrowing, placement of barriers along the walking path, increase in auto-oriented curb cuts, etc.
 - Project elements that are detrimental to location-based air quality by increasing stop/start activity at intersections, creating vehicle idling areas, directing an increased number of vehicles to a particular point, etc.
 - Increased speed and/or “cut-through” traffic.
 - Removed or diminished safe bicycle access.
 - Inclusion of some other barrier to access to jobs and other destinations.
 - Displacement of residents and businesses.
 - Mitigation of temporary construction/implementation impacts such as dust; noise; reduced access for travelers and to businesses; disruption of utilities; and eliminated street crossings.
 - Other
3. **Sub-measure: Bonus Points (0 to 25 points)** Those projects that score at least 80% of the maximum total points available through measures A and B will be awarded bonus points based on the geographic location of the project. These points will be assigned as follows, based on the highest-scoring geography the project contacts:
- a. 25 points to projects within an Area of Concentrated Poverty with 50% or more people of color
 - b. 20 points to projects within an Area of Concentrated Poverty
 - c. 15 points to projects within census tracts with the percent of population in poverty or population of color above the regional average percent
 - d. 10 points for all other areas

Upload the “Socio-Economic Conditions” map used for this measure.

RESPONSE (Select one, based on the “Socio-Economic Conditions” map):

- Project is located in an Area of Concentrated Poverty where 50% or more of residents are people of color (ACP50):
- Project is located in an Area of Concentrated Poverty:
- Project's census tracts are above the regional average for population in poverty or population of color:
- Project located in a census tract that is below the regional average for population in poverty or populations of color, or includes children, people with disabilities, or the elderly:

SCORING GUIDANCE (70 Points)

Each application will be qualitatively scored based on the available points for each measure and will receive the number of points awarded. If the applicant receives at least 80% of the available points, i.e., 40 points for the Roadway applications, the project will receive Bonus points as described under Measure C. If an applicant qualifies for Bonus points it will result in a Socio-Economic Equity score of more than the total points available.

- B. MEASURE:** Projects will be scored based on two housing measures: 1. the 2019 Housing Performance Score for the city or township in which the project is located (40 points) and 2. the project's connection to affordable housing (10 points) as described below.

Part 1 (40 points): Housing Performance Score

A city or township's housing performance score is calculated annually by the Metropolitan Council using data from four categories: new affordable or mixed-income housing completed in the last ten years; preservation projects completed in the last seven years and/or substantial rehabilitation projects completed in the last three years; housing program participation and production, and housing policies and ordinances; and characteristics of the existing housing stock. Data for the housing performance scores are updated each year by the Council, and the city or township is provided with an opportunity to review and revise the information

Council staff will use the most current housing score for each city or township. If the project is located in more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on a weighted average using length or population of the project in each jurisdiction. If a project is located in a city or township with no allocation of affordable housing need (either there is no forecasted household growth or the area does not have land to support sewered development), the project will not be disadvantaged by this measure and the project's total score will be adjusted during scoring to remove this scoring measure.

RESPONSE: (NOTE: The below bullets vary slightly by funding category)

- City/Township: _____
- Total project cost: _____
- Length of Segment within each City/Township: _____
- Percent of total funds to be spent within City/Township: _____

Part 2 (10 points): Affordable Housing Access

This measure is a qualitative scoring measure. Describe and map any affordable housing developments— planned, under construction or existing, within ½ mile of the proposed project. The applicant should note the development stage, number of units, number of bedrooms per unit, and level of affordability using 2019 affordability limits. Also note whether the affordability is guaranteed through funding restrictions (i.e. LIHTC, 4d) or is unsubsidized, if housing choice vouchers are/will be accepted, and if there is a fair housing marketing plan required or in place.

Describe how the proposed project will improve or impact access for residents of the affordable housing locations within ½ mile of the project. This should include a description of improved access by all modes, automobiles, transit, bicycle and pedestrian access. Since residents of affordable housing are more likely not to own a private vehicle, higher points will be provided to roadway projects that include other multimodal access improvements.

RESPONSE:

(Limit 2,100 characters; approximately 300 words):

SCORING GUIDANCE (50 Points)

Part 1 (40 points): The applicant with the highest 2019 Housing Performance Score will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had a Housing Performance Score of 55 and the top project had a Housing Performance Score of 90, this applicant would receive $(55/90)*40$ points or 24 points.

Projects will use the city Housing Performance Score based on the project location. If a project is located in more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on a weighted average of the city or township scores for the project location based on the length of the project in each jurisdiction. For stand-alone roadway (intersection, bridge, underpass, and interchange) projects, a one-mile radius-buffer will be drawn around the project. If the radius-buffer enters more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on the proportionate population of the Census blocks in each jurisdiction that are all or partially located in the area within the one-mile radius-buffer.

If a project is located in a city or township with no allocation of affordable housing need (either there is no forecasted household growth or the area does not have land to support sewered development), the project's total score will be adjusted as a result. If this is the case, the hold-harmless method will be used: the total points possible in the application will be 960 instead of 1,000. The total points awarded through the rest of the application (900 as a hypothetical example) will be divided by 960, then multiplied by 1,000. Therefore, a project scoring 900 out of 960, will equate to 938 points on a 1,000-point scale. If a portion of the project is located in a city with an affordable housing allocation and the other portion is located in a township with no affordable housing allocation, then a combination of the Housing Performance Score (or weighted average) and the hold-harmless method should be used. This will result in a total score that will be somewhere between 960 and 1,000; then the score will need to be adjusted to fit a 1,000-point scale. NOTE: Any community without a Housing Performance Score in 2018 will be awarded the better of its new score in 2020 and the above method. NOTE: in these cases, the raw points from Part 2 will be included in the 960-point total.

Part 2 (10 points): The project that best provides meaningful improvements to access to the affordable housing units will receive the full 10 points. Multiple projects may receive the highest

possible score of 10 points based on this assessment. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer’s discretion.

Final Score (50 points): The scores in Parts 1 and 2 will be totaled. If no application gets 50 points, the highest-scoring project will be awarded 50 points, with other projects adjusted proportionately.

Note: Metropolitan Council staff will score this measure.

~~A. **MEASURE:** Reference the “Socio-Economic Conditions” map generated at the beginning of the application process. Identify the project’s location from the list below, as depicted on the map. Geographic proximity alone is not sufficient to receive the full points. In order to receive the maximum points, the response should address equitable distribution of benefits, mitigation of negative impacts, and community engagement for the populations selected. (30 Points)~~

~~Upload the “Socio-Economic Conditions” map used for this measure.~~

~~RESPONSE (Select one, based on the “Socio-Economic Conditions” map):~~

- ~~● Project located in Area of Concentrated Poverty with 50% or more of residents are people of color (ACP50): (up to 100% of maximum score)~~
- ~~● Project located in Area of Concentrated Poverty: (up to 80% of maximum score)~~
- ~~● Project’s census tracts are above the regional average for population in poverty or population of color: (up to 60% of maximum score)~~
- ~~● Project located in a census tract that is below the regional average for population in poverty or populations of color, or includes children, people with disabilities, or the elderly: (up to 40% of maximum score)~~

~~1. (0 to 3 points) A successful project is one that has actively engaged in low-income populations, people of color, children, persons with disabilities, and the elderly during the project’s development with the intent to limit negative impacts on them and, at the same time, provide the most benefits. Describe how the project has encouraged or will engage the full cross-section of community in decision-making. Identify the communities to be engaged and where in the project development process engagement has occurred or will occur. Elements of quality engagement include: outreach to specific communities and populations that are likely to be directly impacted by the project; techniques to reach out to populations traditionally not involved in the community engagement related to transportation projects; residents or users identifying potential positive and negative elements of the project; and surveys, study recommendations, or plans that provide feedback from populations that may be impacted by the proposed project. If relevant, describe how NEPA or Title VI regulations will guide engagement activities.~~

~~(Limit 1,400 characters; approximately 200 words):~~

~~2. (0 to 7 points) Describe the project’s benefits to low-income populations, people of color, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly. Benefits could relate to safety; public health; access to destinations; travel time; gap closure; leveraging of other beneficial projects and investments; and/or community cohesion. Note that this is not an exhaustive list.~~

(Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

3. ~~(-3 to 0 points) Describe any negative externalities created by the project along with measures that will be taken to mitigate them. Negative externalities can result in a reduction in points, but mitigation of externalities can offset reductions.~~

(Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

Below is a list of negative impacts. Note that this is not an exhaustive list.

- ~~Increased difficulty in street crossing caused by increased roadway width, increased traffic speed, wider turning radii, or other elements that negatively impact pedestrian access.~~
- ~~Increased noise.~~
- ~~Decreased pedestrian access through sidewalk removal / narrowing, placement of barriers along the walking path, increase in auto-oriented curb cuts, etc.~~
- ~~Project elements that are detrimental to location-based air quality by increasing stop/start activity at intersections, creating vehicle idling areas, directing an increased number of vehicles to a particular point, etc.~~
- ~~Increased speed and/or “cut through” traffic.~~
- ~~Removed or diminished safe bicycle access.~~
- ~~Inclusion of some other barrier to access to jobs and other destinations.~~
- ~~Displacement of residents and businesses.~~
- ~~Construction/implementation impacts such as dust; noise; reduced access for travelers and to businesses; disruption of utilities; and eliminated street crossings. These tend to be temporary.~~
- ~~Other~~

SCORING GUIDANCE (50 Points)

Each application will be scored on a 10-point scale as described below.

1. ~~(3 points) The project(s) with the most impactful and meaningful community engagement will receive the full three points. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer’s discretion.~~
2. ~~(7 points) The project(s) with the most positive benefits will receive the full seven points. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer’s discretion.~~
3. ~~(-3 to 0 points) The scorer will reduce the score by one point (up to three total) for each negative externality. Note that the scorer can deduct points for negatives not acknowledged in the application; the scorer will document any negatives not acknowledged in the application and the reasons for any associated point reductions. The scorer can add one to three points for successful mitigation of negative project elements based on the degree to which they are mitigated. Note that this score cannot provide more points than are deducted.~~

Each score from the above 10-point scale will then be adjusted to the appropriate geography.

Note: Due to the geographic adjustment to scores, it is possible that the above process will result in no project receiving the maximum allotment of points. In this case, the highest-scoring application for this measure will be adjusted to receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had 10 points and the top project had 20 points, this applicant would receive $(10/20)*50$ points or 25 points. Note also that it is possible to score negative points on this measure.

~~B.—MEASURE: Metropolitan Council staff will award points to the project based on the 2017 2019 Housing Performance Score for the city or township in which the project is located. The score includes consideration of affordability and diversification, local initiatives to facilitate affordable workforce housing development or preservation, and density of residential development. If the project is in more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on an average score of the jurisdictions.~~

~~The housing performance score is calculated from data in these four categories:~~

- ~~— New affordable or mixed-income housing completed in the last ten years;~~
- ~~— Preservation projects completed in the last seven years and/or Substantial rehabilitation projects completed in the last three years;~~
- ~~— Housing program participation and production, and housing policies and ordinances~~
- ~~— Characteristics of the existing housing stock.~~

~~RESPONSE:~~

- ~~● City/Township: _____ (Cities and Townships entered by applicant)~~
- ~~● Length of Segment within each City/Township: _____~~
- ~~● Housing Score: _____ (online calculation)~~

SCORING GUIDANCE (70 Points)

The applicant with the highest 2017 2019 Housing Performance Score will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportional share of the full points. Note: Metropolitan Council staff will score this measure.

Projects will use the city Housing Performance Score based on the project location. If a project is located in more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on a weighted average of the city or township scores for the project location based on the length of the project in each jurisdiction. If a project is located in a city or township with no allocation of affordable housing need (either there is no forecasted household growth or the area does not have land to support sewer development), then the project will not be disadvantaged by this measure and the project's total score will be adjusted as a result.

If this is the case, then the total points possible in the application will be 930 instead of 1,000. The total points awarded through the rest of the application (900 as a hypothetical example) will be divided by 930, then multiplied by 1,000. Therefore, a project scoring 900 out of 930, will equate to 968 points on a 1,000-point scale.

If a portion of the project is located in a city with an affordable housing allocation and the other portion is located in a township with no affordable housing allocation, then a combination of the weighted average and no affordable housing methodologies should be used. This will result in a total score that will be somewhere between 930 and 1,000; then the score will need to be adjusted to fit a 1,000-point scale.

4. Deficiencies and Safety (250 Points) – This criterion addresses the project’s ability to overcome barriers or system gaps through completion of a Critical Bicycle Transportation Link, or through implementing new or improved Regional Bicycle Barrier Crossings or Major River Bicycle Barrier Crossings (MRBBC) as defined in the 2040 TPP. ~~Critical Bicycle Transportation Links encompass several types of barriers that can disrupt the connectivity of the Regional Bicycle Transportation Network (RBTN) and isolate communities and key destinations.~~ In addition to providing critical links, projects will be scored on their ability to correct deficiencies and improve the overall safety/security of an existing facility or expand safe biking opportunities with a future multiuse trail or bicycle facility.

Note: Routine maintenance activities on a multiuse trail or bicycle facility are not eligible for funding. As defined by the FHWA, examples of routine maintenance activities include shrub and brush removal or minor drainage improvements. In order to be eligible for funding, reconstruction projects must be replacing a facility at the end of its useful life or include improvements to the facility (e.g., ADA, safety, other deficiencies). Resurfacing of a facility is eligible only if other improvements to the facility are also included in the proposed project.

A. MEASURE: Bikeway Network Gaps, Physical Barriers, and Continuity of Bicycle Facilities~~Discuss how the project will close a gap and/or improve continuity or connections between jurisdictions. The applicant should include a description of gap improvements for the project.~~ (100 Points)

Note: For this criterion, applications will be given the higher of the Part 1 and Part 2 scores as described below. Applicants are encouraged to complete both Parts 1 and 2. If applicants for projects involving Tier 1 regional barriers or Major River Bicycle Barrier Crossings choose not to complete Part I, it is recommended that they first confirm with Council staff the Tier 1 or MRBBC status of the project location.

PART 1: Qualitative assessment of project narrative discussing how the project will close a bicycle network gap, create a new or improved physical bike barrier crossing, and/or improve continuity and connections between jurisdictions. Specifically, describe how the project would accomplish the following: RESPONSE (Check all that apply):

Closes a transportation network gap, and/or provides a facility that crosses or circumvents a physical barrier, and/or improve continuity or connections between jurisdictions. (0-90 Points):

Bike system gGap improvements ~~can be on or off the RBTN and~~ may include the following:

- Providing a missing link between existing or improved segments of a local transportation network or regional bicycle facility (i.e., regional trail or RBTN alignment)~~regional (i.e., RBTN) or local transportation network;~~
- Improving bikeability to better serve all ability and experience levels by:
 - Providing a safer, more protected on-street facility or off-road trail;
 - Improving safety of bicycle crossings at busy intersections (e.g., through signal operations, revised signage, pavement markings, etc.); OR
 - Providing a trail adjacent or parallel to a highway or arterial roadway or improving a bike route along a nearby and parallel~~improving a bike route or providing a trail parallel to a highway or arterial roadway along a~~ lower-volume neighborhood collector or local street.

Physical bicycle barrier crossing improvements include grade-separated crossings (over or under) of rivers and streams, railroad corridors, freeways and expressways, and multi-lane arterials, or enhanced routes to circumvent the barrier by channeling bicyclists to existing safe crossings or grade separations. Surface crossing improvements (at-grade) of major highway and rail barriers that upgrade the bicycle facility treatment or replace an existing facility at the end of its useful life may also be considered as bicycle barrier improvements. (For new barrier crossing projects, distances to the nearest parallel crossing must be included in the application to be considered for the full allotment of points under Part 1).

Examples of continuity/connectivity improvements may include constructing a bikeway across jurisdictional lines where none exists or upgrading an existing bicycle facility treatment so that it connects to and is consistent with an adjacent jurisdiction’s bicycle facility.

~~Barrier crossing improvements (on or off the RBTN) can include crossings (over or under) of rivers or streams, railroad corridors, freeways, or multi-lane highways, or enhanced routes to circumvent the barrier by channeling bicyclists to existing safe crossings or grade separations. (For new barrier crossing projects, data about the nearest parallel crossing (as described above) must be included in the application to be considered for the full allotment of points under this criterion).~~

~~**Improves continuity and/or connections between jurisdictions** (on or off the RBTN) (e.g., extending a specific bikeway facility treatment across jurisdictions to improve consistency and inherent bikeability): (10 Points)~~

RESPONSE (Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

PART 2: Regional Bicycle Barrier Crossing Improvements and Major River Bicycle Barrier Crossings

DEFINITIONS:

Regional Bicycle Barrier Crossing Improvements include crossings of barrier segments within the “Regional Bicycle Barrier Crossing Improvement Areas” as updated in the 2019 Technical Addendum to the Regional Bicycle Barriers Study and shown in the RBBS online map (insert link to forthcoming RBBS Online Map). Projects must create a new regional barrier crossing, replace an existing regional barrier crossing at the end of its useful life, or upgrade an existing barrier crossing to a higher level of bike facility treatment, to receive points for Part 2.

Major River Bicycle Barrier Crossings include all existing and planned highway and bicycle/pedestrian bridge crossings of the Mississippi, Minnesota and St. Croix Rivers as identified in the 2018 update of the 2040 Transportation Policy Plan. Projects must create a new major river bicycle barrier crossing, replace an existing major river crossing at the end of its useful life, or upgrade the crossing to a higher level of bike facility treatment, to receive points for Part 2.

Projects that construct new or improve existing Regional Bicycle Barrier Crossings or Major River Bicycle Barrier Crossings will be assigned points as follows:

- Tier 1 Regional Bicycle Barrier Crossing Improvement Area segments & any Major River Bicycle Barrier Crossings (100 Points)
- Tier 2 Regional Bicycle Barrier Crossing Improvement Area segments (75 Points)

- Tier 3 Regional Bicycle Barrier Crossing Improvement Area segments (50 Points)
- Crossings of non-tiered Regional Bicycle Barrier segments (25 Points)
- Projects that improve crossings of multiple regional bicycle barriers receive bonus points (except Tier 1 & MRBBCs) (+15 Points)

SCORING GUIDANCE (100 Points)

Project scores for Criterion 4.A will be the higher of the Part 1 and Part 2 sub-scores, to be determined as follows:

Part 1 (Qualitative Assessment): The project that best closes a bicycle network gap, provides a facility that crosses or circumvents a physical barrier, and/or improves continuity or connections between jurisdictions will receive the full 100 points. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer's discretion. Multiple projects may receive the highest possible score of 100 points based on this assessment. Projects should be compared and rated irrespective to the assigned scores they may receive under Part 2.

OR

Part 2: (Quantitative Assignment): Scorer will assign points based on the project's standing in relation to the Regional Bicycle Barrier Crossing Improvement Areas and Major River Bicycle Barrier Crossings as follows:

- Tier 1 Regional Bicycle Barrier Crossing Improvement Area segments & Major River Bicycle Barrier Crossings: (100 points)
- Tier 2 Regional Bicycle Barrier Crossing Improvement Area segments: (75 Points)
- Tier 3 Regional Bicycle Barrier Crossing Improvement Area segments: (50 Points)
- Crossings of non-tiered Regional Bicycle Barriers (i.e., barrier segments that are outside of the Regional Bicycle Barrier Crossing Improvement Areas): (25 Points)
- For projects that do not create or improve a regional or major river bicycle barrier crossing, Part 2 is not applicable and the score for Part 1 will be used as the project score for this measure.

Projects that improve crossings of multiple Regional Bicycle Barriers will receive 15 bonus points in addition to their Tier 2, Tier 3, or non-tiered regional barrier segment-based points. (This does not apply to Tier 1 barrier crossings or MRBBC projects which already receive the maximum points possible.) The applicant will receive up to 90 points if the response shows that the project closes a gap and/or crosses or circumvents a physical barrier and up to 10 points if it improves continuity and/or connections between jurisdictions. The project that most meets the intent of each the criteria will receive the maximum points (e.g., 90 points for the project that best overcomes a gap or barrier). Remaining projects will receive a portion of the maximum points based on the response. Projects that do not check the box or whose description does not fulfill the intent of the criteria, will receive 0 points.

The highest scoring application for this measure will be adjusted to receive the full 100 points. Remaining projects will receive a proportional share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had 80 points and the top project had 90 points, this applicant would receive $(80/90)*100$ points or 89 points.

- B. MEASURE: Discuss how the project will correct existing deficiencies or address an identified safety or security problem on the facility. The applicant should also include any available project site-related safety data (e.g. crash data, number of conflict points to be eliminated by the project by type of conflict (bicyclist/pedestrian, bicyclist/vehicle, pedestrian/vehicle, and vehicle/vehicle)) to

demonstrate the magnitude of the existing safety problem. Where available, use of local crash data for the project length is highly encouraged. Crashes involving bicyclists and pedestrians should be reported for ~~2011-2015~~the latest available 10-year period. As part of the response, demonstrate that the project improvements will reduce the crash potential and provide a safer environment (by referencing crash reduction factors or safety studies) and/or correct a deficiency. (150 Points)

RESPONSE (Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

SCORING GUIDANCE (150 Points)

The applicant will receive the points shown below, based on the magnitude of the deficiencies or safety issues and the quality of the improvements, as addressed in the response. The scorer will first place each project into one of the two categories below based on whether crash data is cited as part of the response. The project with the most extensive improvements will receive the full points for each category. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points as listed below.

- A. For applicants that provide actual bicycle and pedestrian crash data to demonstrate the magnitude of the existing safety problem only. Project also demonstrates that the project will reduce the crash potential and provide a safer environment and/or correct a deficiency. The project that will reduce the most crashes will receive 150 points. The other projects in this category will receive a proportional share between 76 and 150 points (i.e., a project that reduces one-half of the crashes of the top project would receive 125 points): 76 to 150 Points
- B. For applicants that do not provide actual bicycle and pedestrian crash data. However, the applicant demonstrates the project's ability to reduce the risk for bicycle and pedestrian crashes with the reduction of modal conflict points (bike/pedestrian, bike/vehicle, pedestrian/vehicle, and vehicle/vehicle), safety improvements that address these modal conflicts, or the project's ability to correct deficiencies. The top project will receive 100 points while other projects will receive a portion of the 100 points based on the quality of the project and response: 0 to 100 Points

5. Multimodal Elements and Connections (100 Points) - This criterion measures how the project improves the travel experience, safety, and security for other modes of transportation, provides strong connections, and addresses the safe integration of these modes.

- A. *MEASURE*: Discuss any transit or pedestrian elements that are included as part of the project and how they improve the travel experience, safety, and security for users of these modes. Applicants should make sure that new multimodal elements described in the response are accounted for as part of the cost estimate form earlier in the application. Also, describe the existing transit and pedestrian connections. Furthermore, address how the proposed bikeway project safely integrates all modes of transportation (i.e., bicyclists, transit, pedestrians, and vehicles). Applicants should note if there is no transit service in the project area and identify supporting studies or plans that address why a mode may not be incorporated in the project.

RESPONSE (400 words or less):

SCORING GUIDANCE (100 Points)

The project with the most comprehensive enhancements to the travel experience and safe integration of other modes, as addressed in the required response, will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer's discretion. The project score will be based on the quality of the improvements, as opposed to being based solely on the number of modes addressed. Projects that include the transit or pedestrian elements as part of the project should receive slightly more points than existing or planned multimodal facilities on parallel routes, consistent with the supporting plans and studies.

~~Scorers should make sure that new multimodal elements described in the response are accounted for on the cost estimate form earlier in the application.~~

6. Risk Assessment (130 Points) - This criterion measures the number of risks associated with the project. High-risk applications increase the likelihood that projects will withdraw at a later date. If this happens, the region is forced to reallocate the federal funds in a short amount of time or return them to the US Department of Transportation. These risks are outlined in the checklist in the required Risk Assessment.

A. **MEASURE:** Applications involving construction must complete the Risk Assessment. This checklist includes activities completed to-date, as well as an assessment of risks (e.g., right-of-way acquisition, proximity to historic properties, etc.).

RESPONSE (Complete Risk Assessment):

Please check those that apply and fill in anticipated completion dates for all projects, except for new/expanded transit service projects or transit vehicle purchases.

1) Layout (30 Percent of Points)

- Layout should include proposed geometrics and existing and proposed right-of-way boundaries
- 100% Layout approved by the applicant and all impacted jurisdictions (i.e., cities/counties that the project goes through or agencies that maintain the roadway(s)). **A PDF of the layout must be attached along with letters from each jurisdiction to receive points.**
- 50% Layout completed but not approved by all jurisdictions. **A PDF of the layout must be attached to receive points.**
- 0% Layout has not been started

Anticipated date or date of completion: _____

2) Review of Section 106 Historic Resources (20 Percent of Points)

- 100% No known historic properties eligible for or listed in the National Register of Historic Places are located in the project area, and project is not located on an identified historic bridge
- 100% There are historical/archeological properties present but determination of “no historic properties affected” is anticipated.
- 80% Historic/archeological property impacted; determination of “no adverse effect” anticipated
- 40% Historic/archeological property impacted; determination of “adverse effect” anticipated
- 0% Unsure if there are any historic/archaeological properties in the project area.

Project is located on an identified historic bridge:

3) Right-of-Way (30 Percent of Points)

- 100% Right-of-way, permanent or temporary easements either not required or all have been acquired
- 50% Right-of-way, permanent or temporary easements required, plat, legal descriptions, or official map complete
- 25% Right-of-way, permanent or temporary easements required, parcels identified
- 0% Right-of-way, permanent or temporary easements required, parcels not all identified

Anticipated date or date of acquisition _____

4) Railroad Involvement (20 Percent of Points)

100% No railroad involvement on project or railroad Right-of-Way agreement is executed
(include signature page, if applicable)

50% Railroad Right-of-Way Agreement required; negotiations have begun

0% Railroad Right-of-Way Agreement required; negotiations have not begun.

Anticipated date or date of executed Agreement _____

5) Public Involvement (20 Percent of Points)

Projects that have been through a public process with residents and other interested public entities are more likely than others to be successful. The project applicant must indicate that events and/or targeted outreach (e.g., surveys and other web-based input) were held to help identify the transportation problem, how the potential solution was selected instead of other options, and the public involvement completed to date on the project.

List Dates of most recent meetings and outreach specific to this project:

- Meeting with general public: _____
- Meeting with partner agencies: _____
- Targeted online/mail outreach: _____
 - Number of respondents: _____

100% Meetings specific to this project with the general public and partner agencies have been used to help identify the project need.

75% Targeted outreach specific to this project with the general public and partner agencies have been used to help identify the project need.

50% At least one meeting specific to this project with the general public has been used to help identify the project need.

50% At least one meeting specific to this project with key partner agencies has been used to help identify the project need.

25% No meeting or outreach specific to the project was conducted, but the project was identified through meetings and/or outreach related to a larger planning effort.

0% No outreach has led to the selected of this project.

RESPONSE (Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

SCORING GUIDANCE (130 Points)

The applicant with the most points on the Risk Assessment (more points equate to less project risk) will receive the full points for the measure. Remaining projects will receive a proportional share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had 40 points and the top project had 70 points, this applicant would receive $(40/70)*130$ points or 74 points.

7. Cost Effectiveness (100 Points) – This criterion will assess the project’s cost effectiveness based on the total TAB-eligible project cost and total points awarded in the previous 6 criteria.

A. **MEASURE:** This measure will calculate the cost effectiveness of the project. Metropolitan Council staff will divide the number of points awarded in the previous criteria by the TAB-eligible project cost (not including noise walls).

- Cost effectiveness = total number of points awarded in previous criteria/total TAB-eligible project cost (not including noise walls)

RESPONSE (This measure will be calculated after the scores for the other measures are tabulated by the Scoring Committee):

- Total Project Cost (entered in Project Cost Form): _____ (automatically calculated)
- Enter amount of Noise Walls: _____
- Points Awarded in Previous Criteria: ____ (entered by Metropolitan Council staff)

SCORING GUIDANCE (100 Points)

The applicant with the most points (i.e., the benefits) per dollar will receive the full points for the measure. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the top project received .0005 points per dollar and the application being scored received .00025 points per dollar, this applicant would receive $(.00025/.0005) * 100$ points or 50 points.

The scorer for this measure will also complete a reasonableness check of the total project cost that is used for this measure. The scorer may follow up with the applicant to clarify any questions. Up to 50 percent of points awarded for this measure can be deducted if the scorer does not believe that the cost estimate is reasonable.

TOTAL: 1,100 POINTS

Pedestrian Facilities (Sidewalks, Streetscaping, and ADA) – Prioritizing Criteria and Measures

September 18, 2019

Definition: A project that primarily benefits pedestrians as opposed to multiple types of non-motorized users. Most non-motorized projects should apply in the Multiuse Trail and Bicycle Facilities application category. All projects must relate to surface transportation. A facility may serve both a transportation purpose and a recreational purpose; a facility that connects people to recreational destinations may be considered to have a transportation purpose. Multiuse trail bridges or underpasses should apply in the Multiuse Trail and Bicycle Facilities application category instead of this application category given the nature of the users and the higher maximum awards. Routine maintenance activities on a pedestrian facility are not eligible for funding. As defined by the FHWA, examples of routine maintenance activities include shrub and brush removal or minor drainage improvements. In order to be eligible for funding, reconstruction projects must be replacing a facility at the end of its useful life or include improvements to the facility (e.g., ADA, safety, other deficiencies). Resurfacing of a facility is eligible only if other improvements to the facility are also included in the proposed project.

Examples of Pedestrian Facility Projects:

- Sidewalks
- Streetscaping
- Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) improvements
- Making similar improvements in a concentrated geographic area, such as sidewalk gap closure throughout a defined neighborhood or downtown area

Scoring:

Criteria and Measures	Points	% of Total Points
1. Role in the Regional Transportation System and Economy	150	14%
Measure A - Connection to Jobs and Educational Institutions	150	
2. Potential Usage	150	14%
Measure A - Existing population within 1/2 mile	150	
3. Equity and Housing Performance	120	11%
Measure A - Benefits and outreach to disadvantaged populations <u>Connection to disadvantaged populations and project's benefits, impacts, and mitigation</u>	50 <u>70</u>	
Measure B - Housing Performance Score/ <u>affordable housing connection</u>	70 <u>50</u>	
4. Deficiencies and Safety	300	27%
Measure A - Barriers overcome or gaps filled	120	
Measure B - Deficiencies corrected or safety problems addressed	180	
5. Multimodal Facilities and Existing Connections	150	14%
Measure A - Transit or bicycle elements of the project and connections	150	
6. Risk Assessment	130	12%
Measure A - Risk Assessment Form	130	
7. Cost Effectiveness	100	9%
Measure A – Cost effectiveness (total points awarded/total project cost)	100	
Total	1,100	

1. Role in the Regional Transportation System and Economy (150 Points) - This criterion measures the regional significance of the project, including the project’s connections to jobs, Educational Institutions, and people.

A. **MEASURE:** Reference the “Regional Economy” map generated at the beginning of the application process. Report the existing employment and educational institution enrollment within 1/2 mile of the project. Existing employment will be measured by summing the employment located in the Census block groups that intersect the 1/2-mile buffer. Enrollment at public and private post-secondary institutions will also be measured.

RESPONSE (Select all that apply, based on the “Regional Economy” map):

- Existing Employment Within One-Half Mile: _____
- Existing Post-Secondary Enrollment Within One-Half Mile: _____

Upload the “Regional Economy” map used for this measure.

SCORING GUIDANCE (150 Points)

The applicant with the highest combined total employment and post-secondary education enrollment will receive the full points for this measure. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had 1,000 workers/students within 1/2 mile and the top project had 1,500 workers/students, this applicant would receive $(1,000/1,500) * 150$ points or 100 points.

Using the Metropolitan Council model, all Census block groups that are included within or intersect the buffer area around the project will be included in the analysis.

In the case of multiple project locations, the employment and post-secondary enrollments around each length or point will be added together.

2. Potential Usage (150 Points) - This criterion quantifies the project’s potential usage based on the existing population adjacent to the project.

B. **MEASURE:** Reference the “Population Summary” map generated at the beginning of the application process. Report the existing population within 1/2-mile, as depicted on the “Population Summary” map.

RESPONSE (Data from the “Population Summary” map):

- Existing Population Within One-Half Mile: _____

Upload the “Population Summary” map used for this measure.

SCORING GUIDANCE (150 Points)

The applicant with the highest population will receive the full 150 points, as will the applicant with the highest number of jobs. Remaining projects will receive a proportional share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had 1,000 people within 1/2 mile and the top project had 1,500 people, this applicant would receive $(1,000/1,500) * 150$ points or 100 points.

Using the Metropolitan Council model, all Census block groups that are included within or intersect the buffer area around the project will be included in the analysis.

In the case of multiple project locations, population around each length or point will be added together.

3. Equity and Housing Performance (120 Points) – This criterion addresses the Council’s role in advancing equity by examining how a project directly provides benefits to, or impacts (positive and negative) low-income populations, people of color, people with disabilities, youth and the elderly. The criterion evaluates whether the applicant engaged these populations to identify transportation needs and potential solutions and how the project will address these identified needs. The criterion also evaluates a community’s overall efforts to implement affordable housing and how the project improves multimodal access to affordable housing residentsthe project’s positive and negative impacts to low-income populations, people of color, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly along with outreach to those groups. The criterion also evaluates a community’s efforts to promote affordable housing.

A. MEASURE: Socio-Economic Equity

1. Sub-measure: Equity Population Engagement (0 to 30 points): A successful project is one that is the result of active engagement of low-income populations, people of color, persons with disabilities, youth and the elderly. Engagement should occur prior to and during a project’s development, with the intent to provide direct benefits to, or solve, an expressed transportation issue, while also limiting and mitigating any negative impacts. Describe and map the location of any low-income populations, people of color, disabled populations, youth or the elderly within a ½ mile of the proposed project. Describe how these specific populations were engaged and provided outreach to, whether through community planning efforts, project needs identification, or during the project development process. Describe what engagement methods and tools were used and how the input is reflected in the projects’ purpose and need and design. Elements of quality engagement include: outreach and engagement to specific communities and populations that are likely to be directly impacted by the project; techniques to reach out to populations traditionally not involved in community engagement related to transportation projects; feedback from these populations identifying potential positive and negative elements of the proposed project through engagement, study recommendations, or plans that provide feedback from populations that may be impacted by the proposed project. If relevant, describe how NEPA or Title VI regulations will guide engagement activities.

(Limit 1,400 characters; approximately 200 words):

2. Sub-measure: Equity Population Benefits and Impacts (0 to 40 points): A successful project is one that has been designed to provide direct benefits to low-income populations, people of color, persons with disabilities, youth and the elderly. All projects must mitigate potential negative benefits as required under federal law. Projects that are designed to provide benefits go beyond the mitigation requirement to proactively provide transportation benefits and solve transportation issues experienced by Equity populations.

a. (0 to 40 points) Describe the project’s benefits to low-income populations, people of color, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly. Benefits could relate to pedestrian and bicycle safety improvements; public health benefits; direct access improvements for residents or improved access to destinations such as jobs, school, health care or other; travel time improvements; gap closures; new transportation services or modal options, leveraging of other beneficial projects and investments; and/or community connection and cohesion improvements. Note that this is not an exhaustive list.

(Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

- b. (-10 to 0 points) Describe any negative impacts to low-income populations, people of color, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly created by the project, along with measures that will be taken to mitigate them. Negative impacts that are not adequately mitigated can result in a reduction in points.

(Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

Below is a list of negative impacts. Note that this is not an exhaustive list.

- Increased difficulty in street crossing caused by increased roadway width, increased traffic speed, wider turning radii, or other elements that negatively impact pedestrian access.
 - Increased noise.
 - Decreased pedestrian access through sidewalk removal / narrowing, placement of barriers along the walking path, increase in auto-oriented curb cuts, etc.
 - Project elements that are detrimental to location-based air quality by increasing stop/start activity at intersections, creating vehicle idling areas, directing an increased number of vehicles to a particular point, etc.
 - Increased speed and/or “cut-through” traffic.
 - Removed or diminished safe bicycle access.
 - Inclusion of some other barrier to access to jobs and other destinations.
 - Displacement of residents and businesses.
 - Mitigation of temporary construction/implementation impacts such as dust; noise; reduced access for travelers and to businesses; disruption of utilities; and eliminated street crossings.
 - Other
3. **Sub-measure: Bonus Points (0 to 25 points)** Those projects that score at least 80% of the maximum total points available through measures A and B will be awarded bonus points based on the geographic location of the project. These points will be assigned as follows, based on the highest-scoring geography the project contacts:
- a. 25 points to projects within an Area of Concentrated Poverty with 50% or more people of color
 - b. 20 points to projects within an Area of Concentrated Poverty
 - c. 15 points to projects within census tracts with the percent of population in poverty or population of color above the regional average percent
 - d. 10 points for all other areas

Upload the “Socio-Economic Conditions” map used for this measure.

RESPONSE (Select one, based on the “Socio-Economic Conditions” map):

- Project is located in an Area of Concentrated Poverty where 50% or more of residents are people of color (ACP50):
- Project is located in an Area of Concentrated Poverty:
- Project's census tracts are above the regional average for population in poverty or population of color:
- Project located in a census tract that is below the regional average for population in poverty or populations of color, or includes children, people with disabilities, or the elderly:

SCORING GUIDANCE (70 Points)

Each application will be qualitatively scored based on the available points for each measure and will receive the number of points awarded. If the applicant receives at least 80% of the available points, i.e., 40 points for the Roadway applications, the project will receive Bonus points as described under Measure C. If an applicant qualifies for Bonus points it will result in a Socio-Economic Equity score of more than the total points available.

- B. MEASURE:** Projects will be scored based on two housing measures: 1. the 2019 Housing Performance Score for the city or township in which the project is located (40 points) and 2. the project's connection to affordable housing (10 points) as described below.

Part 1 (40 points): Housing Performance Score

A city or township's housing performance score is calculated annually by the Metropolitan Council using data from four categories: new affordable or mixed-income housing completed in the last ten years; preservation projects completed in the last seven years and/or substantial rehabilitation projects completed in the last three years; housing program participation and production, and housing policies and ordinances; and characteristics of the existing housing stock. Data for the housing performance scores are updated each year by the Council, and the city or township is provided with an opportunity to review and revise the information

Council staff will use the most current housing score for each city or township. If the project is located in more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on a weighted average using length or population of the project in each jurisdiction. If a project is located in a city or township with no allocation of affordable housing need (either there is no forecasted household growth or the area does not have land to support sewer development), the project will not be disadvantaged by this measure and the project's total score will be adjusted during scoring to remove this scoring measure.

RESPONSE: (NOTE: The below bullets vary slightly by funding category)

- City/Township: _____
- Total project cost: _____
- Length of Segment within each City/Township: _____
- Percent of total funds to be spent within City/Township: _____

Part 2 (10 points): Affordable Housing Access

This measure is a qualitative scoring measure. Describe and map any affordable housing developments— planned, under construction or existing, within ½ mile of the proposed project. The applicant should note the development stage, number of units, number of bedrooms per unit, and level of affordability using 2019 affordability limits. Also note whether the affordability is guaranteed through funding restrictions (i.e. LIHTC, 4d) or is unsubsidized, if housing choice vouchers are/will be accepted, and if there is a fair housing marketing plan required or in place.

Describe how the proposed project will improve or impact access for residents of the affordable housing locations within ½ mile of the project. This should include a description of improved access by all modes, automobiles, transit, bicycle and pedestrian access. Since residents of affordable housing are more likely not to own a private vehicle, higher points will be provided to roadway projects that include other multimodal access improvements.

RESPONSE:

(Limit 2,100 characters; approximately 300 words):

SCORING GUIDANCE (50 Points)

Part 1 (40 points): The applicant with the highest 2019 Housing Performance Score will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had a Housing Performance Score of 55 and the top project had a Housing Performance Score of 90, this applicant would receive $(55/90)*40$ points or 24 points.

Projects will use the city Housing Performance Score based on the project location. If a project is located in more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on a weighted average of the city or township scores for the project location based on the length of the project in each jurisdiction. For stand-alone roadway (intersection, bridge, underpass, and interchange) projects, a one-mile radius-buffer will be drawn around the project. If the radius-buffer enters more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on the proportionate population of the Census blocks in each jurisdiction that are all or partially located in the area within the one-mile radius-buffer.

If a project is located in a city or township with no allocation of affordable housing need (either there is no forecasted household growth or the area does not have land to support sewered development), the project's total score will be adjusted as a result. If this is the case, the hold-harmless method will be used: the total points possible in the application will be 960 instead of 1,000. The total points awarded through the rest of the application (900 as a hypothetical example) will be divided by 960, then multiplied by 1,000. Therefore, a project scoring 900 out of 960, will equate to 938 points on a 1,000-point scale. If a portion of the project is located in a city with an affordable housing allocation and the other portion is located in a township with no affordable housing allocation, then a combination of the Housing Performance Score (or weighted average) and the hold-harmless method should be used. This will result in a total score that will be somewhere between 960 and 1,000; then the score will need to be adjusted to fit a 1,000-point scale. NOTE: Any community without a Housing Performance Score in 2018 will be awarded the better of its new score in 2020 and the above method. NOTE: in these cases, the raw points from Part 2 will be included in the 960-point total.

Part 2 (10 points): The project that best provides meaningful improvements to access to the affordable housing units will receive the full 10 points. Multiple projects may receive the highest

possible score of 10 points based on this assessment. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer's discretion.

Final Score (50 points): The scores in Parts 1 and 2 will be totaled. If no application gets 50 points, the highest-scoring project will be awarded 50 points, with other projects adjusted proportionately.

Note: Metropolitan Council staff will score this measure.

~~A. **MEASURE:** Reference the "Socio-Economic Conditions" map generated at the beginning of the application process. Identify the project's location from the list below, as depicted on the map. Geographic proximity alone is not sufficient to receive the full points. In order to receive the maximum points, the response should address equitable distribution of benefits, mitigation of negative impacts, and community engagement for the populations selected. (30 Points)~~

~~Upload the "Socio-Economic Conditions" map used for this measure.~~

~~**RESPONSE (Select one, based on the "Socio-Economic Conditions" map):**~~

- ~~● Project located in Area of Concentrated Poverty with 50% or more of residents are people of color (ACP50): (up to 100% of maximum score)~~
- ~~● Project located in Area of Concentrated Poverty: (up to 80% of maximum score)~~
- ~~● Project's census tracts are above the regional average for population in poverty or population of color: (up to 60% of maximum score)~~
- ~~● Project located in a census tract that is below the regional average for population in poverty or populations of color, or includes children, people with disabilities, or the elderly: (up to 40% of maximum score)~~

~~1. (0 to 3 points) A successful project is one that has actively engaged in low-income populations, people of color, children, persons with disabilities, and the elderly during the project's development with the intent to limit negative impacts on them and, at the same time, provide the most benefits. Describe how the project has encouraged or will engage the full cross-section of community in decision-making. Identify the communities to be engaged and where in the project development process engagement has occurred or will occur. Elements of quality engagement include: outreach to specific communities and populations that are likely to be directly impacted by the project; techniques to reach out to populations traditionally not involved in the community engagement related to transportation projects; residents or users identifying potential positive and negative elements of the project; and surveys, study recommendations, or plans that provide feedback from populations that may be impacted by the proposed project. If relevant, describe how NEPA or Title VI regulations will guide engagement activities.~~

~~**(Limit 1,400 characters; approximately 200 words):**~~

~~2. (0 to 7 points) Describe the project's benefits to low-income populations, people of color, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly. Benefits could relate to safety; public health; access to destinations; travel time; gap closure; leveraging of other beneficial projects and investments; and/or community cohesion. Note that this is not an exhaustive list.~~

(Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

3. ~~(-3 to 0 points) Describe any negative externalities created by the project along with measures that will be taken to mitigate them. Negative externalities can result in a reduction in points, but mitigation of externalities can offset reductions.~~

(Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

Below is a list of negative impacts. Note that this is not an exhaustive list.

- ~~Increased difficulty in street crossing caused by increased roadway width, increased traffic speed, wider turning radii, or other elements that negatively impact pedestrian access.~~
- ~~Increased noise.~~
- ~~Decreased pedestrian access through sidewalk removal / narrowing, placement of barriers along the walking path, increase in auto-oriented curb cuts, etc.~~
- ~~Project elements that are detrimental to location-based air quality by increasing stop/start activity at intersections, creating vehicle idling areas, directing an increased number of vehicles to a particular point, etc.~~
- ~~Increased speed and/or “cut through” traffic.~~
- ~~Removed or diminished safe bicycle access.~~
- ~~Inclusion of some other barrier to access to jobs and other destinations.~~
- ~~Displacement of residents and businesses.~~
- ~~Construction/implementation impacts such as dust; noise; reduced access for travelers and to businesses; disruption of utilities; and eliminated street crossings. These tend to be temporary.~~
- ~~Other~~

SCORING GUIDANCE (50 Points)

Each application will be scored on a 10-point scale as described below.

1. ~~(3 points): The project(s) with the most impactful and meaningful community engagement will receive the full three points. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer’s discretion.~~
2. ~~(7 points) The project(s) with the most positive benefits will receive the full seven points. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer’s discretion.~~
3. ~~(-3 to 0 points) The scorer will reduce the score by one point (up to three total) for each negative externality. Note that the scorer can deduct points for negatives not acknowledged in the application; the scorer will document any negatives not acknowledged in the application and the reasons for any associated point reductions. The scorer can add one to three points for successful mitigation of negative project elements based on the degree to which they are mitigated. Note that this score cannot provide more points than are deducted.~~

Each score from the above 10-point scale will then be adjusted to the appropriate geography.

Note: Due to the geographic adjustment to scores, it is possible that the above process will result in no project receiving the maximum allotment of points. In this case, the highest-scoring application for this measure will be adjusted to receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had 10 points and the top project had 20 points, this applicant would receive $(10/20)*50$ points or 25 points. Note also that it is possible to score negative points on this measure.

~~B. MEASURE: Metropolitan Council staff will award points to the project based on the 2017 2019 Housing Performance Score for the city or township in which the project is located. The score includes consideration of affordability and diversification, local initiatives to facilitate affordable workforce housing development or preservation, and density of residential development. If the project is in more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on a weighted average using the length or population of the project in each jurisdiction.~~

~~The housing performance score is calculated from data in these four categories:~~

- ~~— New affordable or mixed-income housing completed in the last ten years;~~
- ~~— Preservation projects completed in the last seven years and/or Substantial rehabilitation projects completed in the last three years;~~
- ~~— Housing program participation and production, and housing policies and ordinances~~
- ~~— Characteristics of the existing housing stock.~~

~~If a project is located in a city or township with no allocation of affordable housing need (either there is no forecasted household growth or the area does not have land to support sewer development), then the project will not be disadvantaged by this measure and the project's total score will be adjusted as a result.~~

~~RESPONSE:~~

- ~~• City/Township: _____~~
- ~~• Length of Segment within each City/Township: _____~~
- ~~• Housing Score: _____ (online calculation)~~

~~SCORING GUIDANCE (70 Points)~~

~~The applicant with the highest 2017 2019 Housing Performance Score will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportional share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had a Housing Performance Score of 55 and the top project had a Housing Performance Score of 90, this applicant would receive $(55/90)*70$ points or 43 points.~~

~~Note: Metropolitan Council staff will score this measure.~~

~~Projects will use the city Housing Performance Score based on the project location. If a project is located in more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on a weighted average of the city or township scores for the project location based on the length of the project in each jurisdiction.~~

~~If a project is located in a city or township with no allocation of affordable housing need (either there is no forecasted household growth or the area does not have land to support sewer development), then the project will not be disadvantaged by this measure and the project's total score will be adjusted as a result.~~

~~If this is the case, then the total points possible in the application will be 930 instead of 1,000. The total points awarded through the rest of the application (900 as a hypothetical example) will be divided by~~

930, then multiplied by 1,000. Therefore, a project scoring 900 out of 930, will equate to 968 points on a 1,000-point scale.

~~If a portion of the project is located in a city with an affordable housing allocation and the other portion is located in a township with no affordable housing allocation, then a combination of the weighted average and no affordable housing methodologies should be used. This will result in a total score that will be somewhere between 930 and 1,000; then the score will need to be adjusted to fit a 1,000-point scale.~~

4. Deficiencies and Safety (300 Points) – This criterion addresses the project’s ability to improve the overall safety of an existing or future pedestrian facility. This includes how the project will overcome physical barriers or system gaps, correct deficiencies, and/or fix a safety problem.

~~Note: Routine maintenance activities on a pedestrian facility are not eligible for funding. As defined by the FHWA, examples of routine maintenance activities include shrub and brush removal or minor drainage improvements. In order to be eligible for funding, reconstruction projects must be replacing a facility at the end of its useful life or include improvements to the facility (e.g., ADA, safety, other deficiencies). Resurfacing of a facility is eligible only if other improvements to the facility are also included in the proposed project.~~

A. **MEASURE:** ~~Reference the “Project to RBTN Orientation” map generated at the beginning of the application process.~~ Discuss how the project will overcome barriers (i.e., bridge or tunnel), fill gaps, or connects system segments in the pedestrian network. The applicant should include a description of barriers and gap improvements for the project. If the project is crossing or circumventing a barrier (e.g., river, stream, railroad corridor, freeway, or multi-lane highway), the applicant should describe the magnitude of the barrier (number of lanes, average daily traffic, posted speed, etc.) and how the proposed project will improve travel across or around that barrier. The description should include distance to and condition of the nearest parallel crossing of the barrier, including the presence or absence of pedestrian facilities, number of lanes, average daily traffic, and posted speed limit. The description should also include details of any project elements that advance needs prioritized in an ADA Transition Plan. (120 Points)

RESPONSE (Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

~~Upload the “Project to RBTN Orientation” map.~~

SCORING GUIDANCE (120 Points)

The applicant will receive up to 120 points if the response shows that the project overcomes a physical barrier or system gap. The project that most meets the intent will receive the maximum points. Remaining projects will receive a portion of the maximum points based on the response. Projects that do not fulfill the intent of the measure will receive 0 points.

B. **MEASURE:** Discuss how the project will correct existing deficiencies or address an identified safety or security problem on the facility. The applicant should also include any available project site-related safety data (e.g. crash data, number of conflict points to be eliminated by the project by type of conflict (bicyclist/pedestrian, bicyclist/vehicle, pedestrian/vehicle, and vehicle/vehicle)) to demonstrate the magnitude of the existing safety problem. Where available, use of local crash data for the project length is highly encouraged. Crashes involving bicyclists and pedestrians should be reported for ~~2011-2015~~the latest available 10-year period. As part of the response, demonstrate that the project improvements will reduce the crash potential and provide a safer environment (by referencing crash reduction factors or safety studies) and/or correct a deficiency.

RESPONSE (Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

SCORING GUIDANCE (180 Points)

The applicant will receive the points shown below, based on the magnitude of the deficiencies or safety issues and the quality of the improvements, as addressed in the response. The scorer will first place each project into one of the two categories below based on whether crash data is cited as part of the response. The project with the most extensive improvements will receive the full points for each category. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points as listed below.

- For applicants that provide actual bicycle and pedestrian crash data to demonstrate the magnitude of the existing safety problem only. Project also demonstrates that the project will reduce the crash potential and provide a safer environment and/or correct a deficiency. The project that will reduce the most crashes will receive 180 points. The other projects in this category will receive a proportional share between 101 and 180 points (i.e., a project that reduces one-half of the crashes of the top project would receive 150 points): 101 to 180 Points
- For applicants that do not provide actual bicycle and pedestrian crash data. However, the applicant demonstrates the project's ability to reduce the risk for bicycle and pedestrian crashes with the reduction of modal conflict points (bike/pedestrian, bike/vehicle, pedestrian/vehicle, and vehicle/vehicle), safety improvements that address these modal conflicts, or the project's ability to correct deficiencies. The top project will receive 120 points based on the quality of the project and response: 0 to 120 Points

5. Multimodal Elements and Connections (150 Points-Points) - This criterion measures how the project improves the travel experience, safety, and security for other modes of transportation, provides strong connections, and addresses the safe integration of these modes.

- A. **MEASURE:** Discuss any transit or bicycle elements that are included as part of the project and how they improve the travel experience, safety, and security for users of these modes. Applicants should make sure that new multimodal elements described in the response are accounted for as part of the cost estimate form earlier in the application. Also, describe the existing transit and bicycle connections. Furthermore, address how the proposed pedestrian facility project safely integrates all modes of transportation (i.e., pedestrians, transit, bicyclists, and vehicles). Applicants should note if there is no transit service in the project area and identify supporting studies or plans that address why mode may not be incorporated into the project.

RESPONSE (Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

SCORING GUIDANCE (150 Points)

The project with the most comprehensive enhancements to the travel experience and safe integration of other modes, as addressed in the required response, will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer's discretion. The project score will be based on the quality of the improvements, as opposed to being based solely on the number of modes addressed. Projects that include the transit or bicycle elements as part of the project should receive slightly more points than existing or planned multimodal facilities on parallel routes, consistent with the supporting plans and studies.

~~Scorers should make sure that new multimodal elements described in the response are accounted for on the cost estimate form earlier in the application.~~

6. Risk Assessment (130 Points) - This criterion measures the number of risks associated with the project. High-risk applications increase the likelihood that projects will withdraw at a later date. If this happens, the region is forced to reallocate the federal funds in a short amount of time or return them to the US Department of Transportation. These risks are outlined in the checklist in the required Risk Assessment.

A. **MEASURE:** Applications involving construction must complete the Risk Assessment. This checklist includes activities completed to-date, as well as an assessment of risks (e.g., right-of-way acquisition, proximity to historic properties, etc.).

RESPONSE (Complete Risk Assessment):

Please check those that apply and fill in anticipated completion dates for all projects, except for new/expanded transit service projects or transit vehicle purchases.

1) Layout (30 Percent of Points)

- Layout should include proposed geometrics and existing and proposed right-of-way boundaries
- 100% Layout approved by the applicant and all impacted jurisdictions (i.e., cities/counties that the project goes through or agencies that maintain the roadway(s)). **A PDF of the layout must be attached along with letters from each jurisdiction to receive points.**
- 50% Layout completed but not approved by all jurisdictions. **A PDF of the layout must be attached to receive points.**
- 0% Layout has not been started

Anticipated date or date of completion: _____

2) Review of Section 106 Historic Resources (20 Percent of Points)

- 100% No known historic properties eligible for or listed in the National Register of Historic Places are located in the project area, and project is not located on an identified historic bridge
- 100% There are historical/archeological properties present but determination of “no historic properties affected” is anticipated.
- 80% Historic/archeological property impacted; determination of “no adverse effect” anticipated
- 40% Historic/archeological property impacted; determination of “adverse effect” anticipated
- 0% Unsure if there are any historic/archaeological properties in the project area.

Project is located on an identified historic bridge:

3) Right-of-Way (30 Percent of Points)

- 100% Right-of-way, permanent or temporary easements either not required or all have been acquired
- 50% Right-of-way, permanent or temporary easements required, plat, legal descriptions, or official map complete
- 25% Right-of-way, permanent or temporary easements required, parcels identified
- 0% Right-of-way, permanent or temporary easements required, parcels not all identified

Anticipated date or date of acquisition _____

4) Railroad Involvement (20 Percent of Points)

100% No railroad involvement on project or railroad Right-of-Way agreement is executed
(include signature page, if applicable)

50% Railroad Right-of-Way Agreement required; negotiations have begun

0% Railroad Right-of-Way Agreement required; negotiations have not begun.

Anticipated date or date of executed Agreement _____

5) Public Involvement (20 Percent of Points)

Projects that have been through a public process with residents and other interested public entities are more likely than others to be successful. The project applicant must indicate that events and/or targeted outreach (e.g., surveys and other web-based input) were held to help identify the transportation problem, how the potential solution was selected instead of other options, and the public involvement completed to date on the project.

List Dates of most recent meetings and outreach specific to this project:

- Meeting with general public: _____
- Meeting with partner agencies: _____
- Targeted online/mail outreach: _____
 - Number of respondents: _____

100% Meetings specific to this project with the general public and partner agencies have been used to help identify the project need.

75% Targeted outreach specific to this project with the general public and partner agencies have been used to help identify the project need.

50% At least one meeting specific to this project with the general public has been used to help identify the project need.

50% At least one meeting specific to this project with key partner agencies has been used to help identify the project need.

25% No meeting or outreach specific to the project was conducted, but the project was identified through meetings and/or outreach related to a larger planning effort.

0% No outreach has led to the selected of this project.

RESPONSE (Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

SCORING GUIDANCE (130 Points)

The applicant with the most points on the Risk Assessment (more points equate to less project risk) will receive the full points for the measure. Remaining projects will receive a proportional share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had 40 points and the top project had 70 points, this applicant would receive $(40/70)*50$ points or 29 points.

7. Cost Effectiveness (100 Points) – This criterion will assess the project’s cost effectiveness based on the total TAB-eligible project cost and total points awarded in the previous criteria.

A. **MEASURE:** This measure will calculate the cost effectiveness of the project. Metropolitan Council staff will divide the number of points awarded in the previous criteria by the TAB-eligible project cost (not including noise walls).

- Cost effectiveness = total number of points awarded in previous criteria/total TAB-eligible project cost (not including noise walls)

RESPONSE (*This measure will be calculated after the scores for the other measures are tabulated by the Scoring Committee*):

- Total Project Cost (entered in Project Cost Form): _____ (*automatically calculated*)
- Enter amount of Noise Walls: _____
- Points Awarded in Previous Criteria: ____ (entered by Metropolitan Council staff)

SCORING GUIDANCE (100 Points)

The applicant with the most points (i.e., the benefits) per dollar will receive the full points for the measure. Remaining projects will receive a proportional share of the full points. For example, if the top project received .0005 points per dollar and the application being scored received .00025 points per dollar, this applicant would receive $(.00025/.0005) * 100$ points or 50 points.

The scorer for this measure will also complete a reasonableness check of the total project cost that is used for this measure. The scorer may follow up with the applicant to clarify any questions. Up to 50 percent of points awarded for this measure can be deducted if the scorer does not believe that the cost estimate is reasonable.

TOTAL: 1,100 POINTS

Safe Routes to School Infrastructure – Prioritizing Criteria and Measures

September 18, 2019

Definition: An infrastructure project that is within a two-mile radius and directly benefiting a primary, middle, or high school site.

Examples of Safe Routes to School Infrastructure Projects:

- Sidewalks benefiting people going to the school
- Multiuse trails benefiting people going to the school
- Improved crossings benefiting people going to the school
- Multiple improvements

Scoring:

Criteria and Measures	Points	% of Total Points
1. Relationship between Safe Routes to School Program Elements	250	23%
Measure A - Describe how project addresses 5 Es* of SRTS program	250 150	
Measure B - Completion of Safe Routes to School Plan or Local Plan	100	
2. Potential Usage	250	23%
Measure A - Average share of student population that bikes or walks	170	
Measure B - Student population within school's walkshed	80	
3. Equity and Housing Performance	120	11%
Measure A - Benefits and outreach to disadvantaged populations Connection to disadvantaged populations and project's benefits, impacts, and mitigation	50 70	
Measure B - Housing Performance Score / affordable housing connection	70 50	
4. Deficiencies and Safety	250	23%
Measure A - Barriers overcome or gaps filled	100	
Measure B - Deficiencies corrected or safety or security addressed	150	
5. Public Engagement/Risk Assessment	130	12%
Measure A - Public engagement process	45	
Measure B - Risk Assessment Form	85	
6. Cost Effectiveness	100	9%
Measure A – Cost effectiveness (total points awarded/total project cost)	100	
Total	1,100	

* The 5 Es of Safe Routes to School include Evaluation, Engineering, Education, Encouragement, and Enforcement.

1. Relationship between Safe Routes to School Program Elements (250 Points) - This criterion assesses the program’s ability to integrate the Safe Routes to School Program Elements: Engineering, Education, Enforcement, Encouragement, and Evaluation (the 5 Es).

- A. **MEASURE:** Describe how the SRTS program associated with the project addresses or integrates the 5 Es. The response should include examples, collaborations or partnerships, and planned activities in the near-term (within five years) to further illustrate the incorporation of the 5Es into the SRTS program associated with the project.

MnDOT Safe Routes to School guidance defines these elements as follows:

- **Engineering** – Creating operational and physical improvements to the infrastructure surrounding schools that reduce speeds and potential conflicts with motor vehicle traffic, and establish safer and fully accessible crossings, walkways, trails, and bikeways.
- **Education** - Teaching children about the broad range of transportation choices, instructing them in important lifelong bicycling and walking safety skills, and launching driver safety campaigns in the vicinity of schools.
- **Enforcement** - Partnering with local law enforcement to ensure traffic laws are obeyed in the vicinity of the schools (this includes enforcement of speeds, yielding to pedestrians, and proper walking and bicycling behaviors) and initiating community enforcements such as a crossing guard program.
- **Encouragement** - Using events and activities to promote walking and bicycling.
- **Evaluation** - Monitoring and documenting outcomes and trends through the collection of data before and after the project(s).

RESPONSE (Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

SCORING GUIDANCE (250-150 Points)

The applicant will receive up to 50 points for each of the five sub-measures based on the program’s ability to demonstrate the incorporation of each of the 5 Es through activities completed or to be implemented in the near-term (within five years). Applicants will receive up to the full points for each element at the scorer’s discretion. The project that most meets the intent of each of the sub-measure will receive the maximum points (e.g., 50 points for the project that best meets the engineering element). Remaining projects will receive a portion of the maximum points based on the response. Projects that do not check the box or whose description does not fulfill the intent of the criteria, will receive 0 points.

- Engineering: 0-~~50~~30 Points
- Education: 0-~~50~~30 Points
- Enforcement: 0-~~50~~30 Points
- Encouragement: 0-~~50~~30 Points
- Evaluation: 0-~~50~~30 Points

The highest-scoring application for this measure will be adjusted to receive the full ~~250~~150 points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points relative to the proportion of the full points assigned to the highest-scoring project. For example, if the application being scored had 100 points and the top project had 200 points, this applicant would receive $(100/200) * \del{250} \u{150}$ points or ~~125~~75 points.

B. MEASURE: Confirm that the project is consistent with an adopted Safe Routes to School Plan.

RESPONSE:

- The project is specifically named in an adopted Safe Routes to School plan* (100 Points): _____
- The project, while not specifically named, is consistent with an adopted Safe Routes to School plan highlighting at least one of the school(s) to which it is meant to provide access (75 Points):
- The project is identified in a locally adopted transportation/mobility plan or study and would make a safety improvement, reduce traffic or improve air quality at or near a school (50 points):

- The school(s) in question do not have Safe Routes to School plan(s) (0 Points): _____

*The Minnesota Department of Transportation has a grant award program for Safe Routes to School Planning.

SCORING GUIDANCE (100 Points)

The applicant will receive 100 points if the project is named in a Safe Routes to School plan and 75 points if it is consistent with an adopted Safe Routes to School plan highlighting at least one of the school(s) to which it is meant to provide access. It will receive 50 points if it is discussed as a school-based project in a locally adopted transportation/mobility plan or study.

2. Potential Usage (250 Points) - This criterion quantifies the project’s potential impact to existing population.

- A. **MEASURE:** Average percent of student population that currently bikes, walks, or takes public transit to school, as identified on the Safe Routes to School student travel tally worksheet. Public transit usage does not refer to school buses. Public transit usage should only be considered when the bus route does not have a stop at the school (since these students must walk or bike to get to the school grounds). ~~As part of the required attachments, applicants should attach copies of all original travel tally documentation.~~ (170 Points)

RESPONSE:

- Average percent of student population: _____

SCORING GUIDANCE (170 Points)

The applicant with the highest average share of student population that currently bikes, walks, or takes public transportation to school will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had 15 percent of the students and the top project had 30 points, this applicant would receive $(0.15/0.30) * 170$ points or 85 points.

- B. **MEASURE:** ~~Population of enrolled students~~~~Student population~~ within one mile of the elementary school, middle school, or high school served by the project. Enrollment data from the impacted school(s) must be used in this response.

RESPONSE:

- Student population within one mile of the school: _____

SCORING GUIDANCE (80 Points)

The applicant with the highest student population within one mile of the school will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had 150 students and the top project had 300 points, this applicant would receive $(150/300) * 80$ points or 40 points.

3. Equity and Housing Performance (120 Points) – This criterion addresses the [Council's role in advancing equity](#) by examining [how a project directly provides benefits to, or impacts \(positive and negative\) low-income populations, people of color, people with disabilities, youth and the elderly. The criterion evaluates whether the applicant engaged these populations to identify transportation needs and potential solutions and how the project will address these identified needs. The criterion also evaluates a community's overall efforts to implement affordable housing and how the project improves multimodal access to affordable housing residents](#)~~the project's positive and negative impacts to low-income populations, people of color, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly along with outreach to those groups. The criterion also evaluates a community's efforts to promote affordable housing.~~

A. MEASURE: Socio-Economic Equity

1. **Sub-measure:** Equity Population Engagement (0 to 30 points): [A successful project is one that is the result of active engagement of low-income populations, people of color, persons with disabilities, youth and the elderly. Engagement should occur prior to and during a project's development, with the intent to provide direct benefits to, or solve, an expressed transportation issue, while also limiting and mitigating any negative impacts. Describe and map the location of any low-income populations, people of color, disabled populations, youth or the elderly within a ½ mile of the proposed project. Describe how these specific populations were engaged and provided outreach to, whether through community planning efforts, project needs identification, or during the project development process. Describe what engagement methods and tools were used and how the input is reflected in the projects' purpose and need and design. Elements of quality engagement include: outreach and engagement to specific communities and populations that are likely to be directly impacted by the project; techniques to reach out to populations traditionally not involved in community engagement related to transportation projects; feedback from these populations identifying potential positive and negative elements of the proposed project through engagement, study recommendations, or plans that provide feedback from populations that may be impacted by the proposed project. If relevant, describe how NEPA or Title VI regulations will guide engagement activities.](#)

[\(Limit 1,400 characters; approximately 200 words\):](#)

2. **Sub-measure:** Equity Population Benefits and Impacts (0 to 40 points): [A successful project is one that has been designed to provide direct benefits to low-income populations, people of color, persons with disabilities, youth and the elderly. All projects must mitigate potential negative benefits as required under federal law. Projects that are designed to provide benefits go beyond the mitigation requirement to proactively provide transportation benefits and solve transportation issues experienced by Equity populations.](#)

a. [\(0 to 40 points\) Describe the project's benefits to low-income populations, people of color, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly. Benefits could relate to pedestrian and bicycle safety improvements; public health benefits; direct access improvements for residents or improved access to destinations such as jobs, school, health care or other; travel time improvements; gap closures; new transportation services or modal options, leveraging of other beneficial projects and investments; and/or community connection and cohesion improvements. Note that this is not an exhaustive list.](#)

(Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

- b. (-10 to 0 points) Describe any negative impacts to low-income populations, people of color, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly created by the project, along with measures that will be taken to mitigate them. Negative impacts that are not adequately mitigated can result in a reduction in points.

(Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

Below is a list of negative impacts. Note that this is not an exhaustive list.

- Increased difficulty in street crossing caused by increased roadway width, increased traffic speed, wider turning radii, or other elements that negatively impact pedestrian access.
- Increased noise.
- Decreased pedestrian access through sidewalk removal / narrowing, placement of barriers along the walking path, increase in auto-oriented curb cuts, etc.
- Project elements that are detrimental to location-based air quality by increasing stop/start activity at intersections, creating vehicle idling areas, directing an increased number of vehicles to a particular point, etc.
- Increased speed and/or “cut-through” traffic.
- Removed or diminished safe bicycle access.
- Inclusion of some other barrier to access to jobs and other destinations.
- Displacement of residents and businesses.
- Mitigation of temporary construction/implementation impacts such as dust; noise; reduced access for travelers and to businesses; disruption of utilities; and eliminated street crossings.
- Other

3. **Sub-measure: Bonus Points (0 to 25 points)** Those projects that score at least 80% of the maximum total points available through measures A and B will be awarded bonus points based on the geographic location of the project. These points will be assigned as follows, based on the highest-scoring geography the project contacts:

- a. 25 points to projects within an Area of Concentrated Poverty with 50% or more people of color
- b. 20 points to projects within an Area of Concentrated Poverty
- c. 15 points to projects within census tracts with the percent of population in poverty or population of color above the regional average percent
- d. 10 points for all other areas

Upload the “Socio-Economic Conditions” map used for this measure.

RESPONSE (Select one, based on the “Socio-Economic Conditions” map):

- Project is located in an Area of Concentrated Poverty where 50% or more of residents are people of color (ACP50):
- Project is located in an Area of Concentrated Poverty:
- Project’s census tracts are above the regional average for population in poverty or population of color:
- Project located in a census tract that is below the regional average for population in poverty or populations of color, or includes children, people with disabilities, or the elderly:

SCORING GUIDANCE (70 Points)

Each application will be qualitatively scored based on the available points for each measure and will receive the number of points awarded. If the applicant receives at least 80% of the available points, i.e., 40 points for the Roadway applications, the project will receive Bonus points as described under Measure C. If an applicant qualifies for Bonus points it will result in a Socio-Economic Equity score of more than the total points available.

B. MEASURE: Projects will be scored based on two housing measures: 1. the 2019 Housing Performance Score for the city or township in which the project is located (40 points) and 2. the project’s connection to affordable housing (10 points) as described below.

Part 1 (40 points): Housing Performance Score

A city or township’s housing performance score is calculated annually by the Metropolitan Council using data from four categories: new affordable or mixed-income housing completed in the last ten years; preservation projects completed in the last seven years and/or substantial rehabilitation projects completed in the last three years; housing program participation and production, and housing policies and ordinances; and characteristics of the existing housing stock. Data for the housing performance scores are updated each year by the Council, and the city or township is provided with an opportunity to review and revise the information

Council staff will use the most current housing score for each city or township. If the project is located in more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on a weighted average using length or population of the project in each jurisdiction. If a project is located in a city or township with no allocation of affordable housing need (either there is no forecasted household growth or the area does not have land to support sewered development), the project will not be disadvantaged by this measure and the project’s total score will be adjusted during scoring to remove this scoring measure.

RESPONSE: (NOTE: The below bullets vary slightly by funding category)

- City/Township: _____
- Total project cost: _____
- Length of Segment within each City/Township: _____

- Percent of total funds to be spent within City/Township: _____

Part 2 (10 points): Affordable Housing Access

This measure is a qualitative scoring measure. Describe and map any affordable housing developments— planned, under construction or existing, within ½ mile of the proposed project. The applicant should note the development stage, number of units, number of bedrooms per unit, and level of affordability using 2019 affordability limits. Also note whether the affordability is guaranteed through funding restrictions (i.e. LIHTC, 4d) or is unsubsidized, if housing choice vouchers are/will be accepted, and if there is a fair housing marketing plan required or in place.

Describe how the proposed project will improve or impact access for residents of the affordable housing locations within ½ mile of the project. This should include a description of improved access by all modes, automobiles, transit, bicycle and pedestrian access. Since residents of affordable housing are more likely not to own a private vehicle, higher points will be provided to roadway projects that include other multimodal access improvements.

RESPONSE:

(Limit 2,100 characters; approximately 300 words):

SCORING GUIDANCE (50 Points)

Part 1 (40 points): The applicant with the highest 2019 Housing Performance Score will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had a Housing Performance Score of 55 and the top project had a Housing Performance Score of 90, this applicant would receive $(55/90)*40$ points or 24 points.

Projects will use the city Housing Performance Score based on the project location. If a project is located in more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on a weighted average of the city or township scores for the project location based on the length of the project in each jurisdiction. For stand-alone roadway (intersection, bridge, underpass, and interchange) projects, a one-mile radius-buffer will be drawn around the project. If the radius-buffer enters more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on the proportionate population of the Census blocks in each jurisdiction that are all or partially located in the area within the one-mile radius-buffer.

If a project is located in a city or township with no allocation of affordable housing need (either there is no forecasted household growth or the area does not have land to support sewered development), the project's total score will be adjusted as a result. If this is the case, the hold-harmless method will be used: the total points possible in the application will be 960 instead of 1,000. The total points awarded through the rest of the application (900 as a hypothetical example) will be divided by 960, then multiplied by 1,000. Therefore, a project scoring 900 out of 960, will equate to 938 points on a 1,000-point scale. If a portion of the project is located in a city with an affordable housing allocation and the other portion is located in a township with no affordable housing allocation, then a combination of the Housing Performance Score (or weighted average) and the hold-harmless method should be used. This will result in a total score that will be somewhere between 960 and 1,000; then the score will need to be adjusted to fit a 1,000-point scale. NOTE: Any community without a Housing Performance Score in 2018 will be awarded the better of its new score in 2020 and the above method. NOTE: in these cases, the raw points from Part 2 will be included in the 960-point total.

Part 2 (10 points): The project that best provides meaningful improvements to access to the affordable housing units will receive the full 10 points. Multiple projects may receive the highest possible score of 10 points based on this assessment. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer's discretion.

Final Score (50 points): The scores in Parts 1 and 2 will be totaled. If no application gets 50 points, the highest-scoring project will be awarded 50 points, with other projects adjusted proportionately.

Note: Metropolitan Council staff will score this measure.

~~A. **MEASURE:** Reference the "Socio-Economic Conditions" map generated at the beginning of the application process. Identify the project's location from the list below, as depicted on the map. Geographic proximity alone is not sufficient to receive the full points. In order to receive the maximum points, the response should address equitable distribution of benefits, mitigation of negative impacts, and community engagement for the populations selected. (30 Points)~~

~~Upload the "Socio-Economic Conditions" map used for this measure.~~

~~**RESPONSE (Select one, based on the "Socio-Economic Conditions" map):**~~

- ~~● Project located in Area of Concentrated Poverty with 50% or more of residents are people of color (ACP50): (up to 100% of maximum score)~~
- ~~● Project located in Area of Concentrated Poverty: (up to 80% of maximum score)~~
- ~~● Project's census tracts are above the regional average for population in poverty or population of color: (up to 60% of maximum score)~~
- ~~● Project located in a census tract that is below the regional average for population in poverty or populations of color, or includes children, people with disabilities, or the elderly: (up to 40% of maximum score)~~

~~1. (0 to 3 points) A successful project is one that has actively engaged in low income populations, people of color, children, persons with disabilities, and the elderly during the project's development with the intent to limit negative impacts on them and, at the same time, provide the most benefits. Describe how the project has encouraged or will engage the full cross-section of community in decision making. Identify the communities to be engaged and where in the project development process engagement has occurred or will occur. Elements of quality engagement include: outreach to specific communities and populations that are likely to be directly impacted by the project; techniques to reach out to populations traditionally not involved in the community engagement related to transportation projects; residents or users identifying potential positive and negative elements of the project; and surveys, study recommendations, or plans that provide feedback from populations that may be impacted by the proposed project. If relevant, describe how NEPA or Title VI regulations will guide engagement activities.~~

~~(Limit 1,400 characters; approximately 200 words):~~

~~2. (0 to 7 points) Describe the project's benefits to low income populations, people of color, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly. Benefits could relate to safety; public health; access to destinations; travel time; gap closure; leveraging of other beneficial projects and investments; and/or community cohesion. Note that this is not an exhaustive list.~~

(Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

3. ~~(-3 to 0 points) Describe any negative externalities created by the project along with measures that will be taken to mitigate them. Negative externalities can result in a reduction in points, but mitigation of externalities can offset reductions.~~

(Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

Below is a list of negative impacts. Note that this is not an exhaustive list.

- ~~Increased difficulty in street crossing caused by increased roadway width, increased traffic speed, wider turning radii, or other elements that negatively impact pedestrian access.~~
- ~~Increased noise.~~
- ~~Decreased pedestrian access through sidewalk removal / narrowing, placement of barriers along the walking path, increase in auto-oriented curb cuts, etc.~~
- ~~Project elements that are detrimental to location-based air quality by increasing stop/start activity at intersections, creating vehicle idling areas, directing an increased number of vehicles to a particular point, etc.~~
- ~~Increased speed and/or “cut-through” traffic.~~
- ~~Removed or diminished safe bicycle access.~~
- ~~Inclusion of some other barrier to access to jobs and other destinations.~~
- ~~Displacement of residents and businesses.~~
- ~~Construction/implementation impacts such as dust; noise; reduced access for travelers and to businesses; disruption of utilities; and eliminated street crossings. These tend to be temporary.~~
- ~~Other~~

SCORING GUIDANCE (50 Points)

Each application will be scored on a 10-point scale as described below.

1. ~~(3 points): The project(s) with the most impactful and meaningful community engagement will receive the full three points. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer’s discretion.~~
2. ~~(7 points) The project(s) with the most positive benefits will receive the full seven points. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer’s discretion.~~
3. ~~(-3 to 0 points) The scorer will reduce the score by one point (up to three total) for each negative externality. Note that the scorer can deduct points for negatives not acknowledged in the application; the scorer will document any negatives not acknowledged in the application and the reasons for any associated point reductions. The scorer can add one to three points for successful mitigation of negative project elements based on the degree to which they are mitigated. Note that this score cannot provide more points than are deducted.~~

Each score from the above 10-point scale will then be adjusted to the appropriate geography.

Note: Due to the geographic adjustment to scores, it is possible that the above process will result in no project receiving the maximum allotment of points. In this case, the highest-scoring application for this measure will be adjusted to receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had 10 points and the top project had 20 points, this applicant would receive $(10/20)*50$ points or 25 points. Note also that it is possible to score negative points on this measure.

~~B. MEASURE: Metropolitan Council staff will award points to the project based on the 2017 2019 Housing Performance Score for the city or township in which the project is located. The score includes consideration of affordability and diversification, local initiatives to facilitate affordable workforce housing development or preservation, and density of residential development. If the project is in more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on a weighted average using the length or population of the project in each jurisdiction.~~

~~The housing performance score is calculated from data in these four categories:~~

- ~~— New affordable or mixed-income housing completed in the last ten years;~~
- ~~— Preservation projects completed in the last seven years and/or Substantial rehabilitation projects completed in the last three years;~~
- ~~— Housing program participation and production, and housing policies and ordinances~~
- ~~— Characteristics of the existing housing stock.~~

~~RESPONSE:~~

- ~~● City/Township: _____~~
- ~~● Length of Segment within each City/Township: _____~~
- ~~● Housing Score: _____ (online calculation)~~

SCORING GUIDANCE (70 Points)

The applicant with the highest 2017 2019 Housing Performance Score will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had a Housing Performance Score of 55 and the top project had a Housing Performance Score of 90, this applicant would receive $(55/90)*70$ points or 43 points.

Note: Metropolitan Council staff will score this measure.

Projects will use the city Housing Performance Score based on the project location. If a project is located in more than one jurisdiction, the points will be awarded based on a weighted average of the city or township scores for the project location based on the length of the project in each jurisdiction. If a project is located in a city or township with no allocation of affordable housing need (either there is no forecasted household growth or the area does not have land to support sewer development), then the project will not be disadvantaged by this measure and the project's total score will be adjusted as a result.

If this is the case, then the total points possible in the application will be 930 instead of 1,000. The total points awarded through the rest of the application (900 as a hypothetical example) will be divided by 930, then multiplied by 1,000. Therefore, a project scoring 900 out of 930, will equate to 968 points on a 1,000-point scale.

If a portion of the project is located in a city with an affordable housing allocation and the other portion is located in a township with no affordable housing allocation, then a combination of the weighted average and no affordable housing methodologies should be used. This will result in a total score that

will be somewhere between 930 and 1,000; then the score will need to be adjusted to fit a 1,000-point scale.

4. Deficiencies and Safety (250 Points) - This criterion addresses the project’s ability to improve the overall safety of the proposed project area. This includes how the project will overcome physical barriers or system gaps, correct deficiencies, and/or fix a safety problem.

- A. **MEASURE:** Reference the “Project to RBTN Orientation” map generated at the beginning of the application process. Discuss how the project will overcome barriers (i.e., bridge or tunnel), fill gaps, or connects system segments in the pedestrian/bicycle network serving a K-12 school. The applicant should include a description of barriers and gap improvements for the project in context with the existing bicycle or pedestrian network serving the school(s). If the project is crossing or circumventing a barrier (e.g., river, stream, railroad corridor, freeway, or multi-lane highway), the applicant should describe the magnitude of the barrier (number of lanes, average daily traffic, posted speed, etc.) and how the proposed project will improve travel across or around that barrier. The description should include distance to and condition of the nearest parallel crossing of the barrier, including the presence or absence of bicycle and pedestrian facilities, number of lanes, average daily traffic, and posted speed limit. (100 Points)

RESPONSE (Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

Upload the “Project to RBTN Orientation” map.

SCORING GUIDANCE (100 Points)

The applicant will receive up to 100 points if the response shows that the project overcomes a physical barrier or system gap. The project that most meets the intent will receive the maximum points. Remaining projects will receive a portion of the maximum points based on the response. Projects that do not check the box or whose descriptions do not fulfill the intent of the criteria, will receive 0 points.

- B. **MEASURE:** Discuss how the project will correct existing deficiencies or address an identified safety or security problem on the facility or within the project site. Address how these improvements will make bicycling and walking to the school a safer and appealing transportation alternative. Include any available project site-related safety data (e.g. crash data, number of conflict points to be eliminated by the project by type of conflict (bicyclist/pedestrian, bicyclist/vehicle, pedestrian/vehicle, and vehicle/vehicle)) to demonstrate the magnitude of the existing safety problem. Where available, use of local crash data for the project length is highly encouraged. Crashes involving bicyclists and pedestrians should be reported for ~~2011-2015~~ **the latest available 10-year period**. As part of the response, demonstrate that the project improvements will reduce the crash potential and provide a safer environment (by referencing crash reduction factors or safety studies) and/or correct a deficiency. Qualitative data from parent surveys, other internal survey data, or stakeholder engagement supporting the safety/security improvements or deficiencies should also be addressed.

RESPONSE (Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

SCORING GUIDANCE (150 Points)

The applicant will receive points as demonstrated below, based on the magnitude of the deficiencies or safety issues and the quality of the improvements, as addressed in the response. The scorer will first place each project into one of the two categories below based on whether or not crash data or other qualitative data is cited as part of the response. Improvements that are supported by crash reduction factors, safety studies, survey data, and/or stakeholder engagement will be scored highest. The project with the most extensive improvements will receive the full points for each category below. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer's discretion.

- For applicants that provide actual bicycle and pedestrian crash data to demonstrate the magnitude of the existing safety problem only. Applicant also demonstrates that the project will reduce the crash potential and provide a safer environment and/or correct a deficiency, supported by crash reduction factors, safety studies, survey data, and/or stakeholder engagement. The project that will reduce the most crashes will receive 150 points. The other projects in this category will receive a proportionate share between 76 and 150 points (i.e., a project that reduces one-half of the crashes of the top project would receive 113 points): 76 to 150 Points
- For applicants that do not provide actual bicycle and pedestrian crash data. Note, the applicant must still demonstrate the project's ability to reduce the risk for bicycle and pedestrian crashes with the reduction of modal conflict points (bike/pedestrian, bike/car, pedestrian/car, and vehicle/vehicle), safety improvements that address these modal conflicts, or the project's ability to correct deficiencies. The top project will receive 75 points while other projects will receive a portion of the 75 points based on the quality of the project and response: 0 to 75 Points

5. Public Engagement/Risk Assessment (130 Points) - This criterion measures the planned public engagement, the number of risks associated with the project, and the steps already completed in the project development process. These steps are outlined in the checklist in the required Risk Assessment.

- A. **MEASURE:** Describe the public engagement process that will be used to include partners and stakeholders (e.g., schools, parents, law enforcement, road authorities, and other impacted community members) and build consensus during the development of the proposed project. The number and types of meetings to be held, notices or other notification distributed, stakeholder contacts, and any additional descriptive information should be included in the discussion of the engagement process. As part of the required attachments, copies of all [parent survey results](#) must also be attached to the application. The applicant should note if parent surveys were not collected as part of the SRTS planning process.

RESPONSE (Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

SCORING GUIDANCE (45 Points)

The applicant will be scored on the comprehensiveness and quality of the planned public engagement activities. Additionally, applicants with a project selected through a public engagement process should score higher than projects without this engagement step. Community support, as displayed through parent surveys and stakeholder contacts, should also be considered in the scoring. Note: parent surveys are attached for MnDOT informational purposes only.

The project with the most extensive near-term engagement process (current year through project construction year), including any completed engagement activities for the proposed project, will receive the full points. Remaining projects will receive a share of the full points at the scorer's discretion.

- B. **MEASURE:** Applications involving construction must complete the Risk Assessment. This checklist includes activities completed to-date, as well as an assessment of risks (e.g., right-of-way acquisition, proximity to historic properties, etc.).

RESPONSE (Complete Risk Assessment):

Please check those that apply and fill in anticipated completion dates for all projects, except for new/expanded transit service projects or transit vehicle purchases.

1) Layout (30 Percent of Points)

- Layout should include proposed geometrics and existing and proposed right-of-way boundaries
- 100% Layout approved by the applicant and all impacted jurisdictions (i.e., cities/counties that the project goes through or agencies that maintain the roadway(s)). **A PDF of the layout must be attached along with letters from each jurisdiction to receive points.**
- 50% Layout completed but not approved by all jurisdictions. **A PDF of the layout must be attached to receive points.**
- 0% Layout has not been started

Anticipated date or date of completion: _____

2) Review of Section 106 Historic Resources (20 Percent of Points)

- 100% No known historic properties eligible for or listed in the National Register of Historic Places are located in the project area, and project is not located on an identified historic bridge
- 100% There are historical/archeological properties present but determination of “no historic properties affected” is anticipated.
- 80% Historic/archeological property impacted; determination of “no adverse effect” anticipated
- 40% Historic/archeological property impacted; determination of “adverse effect” anticipated
- 0% Unsure if there are any historic/archaeological properties in the project area.

Project is located on an identified historic bridge:

3) Right-of-Way (30 Percent of Points)

- 100% Right-of-way, permanent or temporary easements either not required or all have been acquired
- 50% Right-of-way, permanent or temporary easements required, plat, legal descriptions, or official map complete
- 25% Right-of-way, permanent or temporary easements required, parcels identified
- 0% Right-of-way, permanent or temporary easements required, parcels not all identified

Anticipated date or date of acquisition _____

4) Railroad Involvement (20 Percent of Points)

- 100% No railroad involvement on project or railroad Right-of-Way agreement is executed **(include signature page, if applicable)**
- 50% Railroad Right-of-Way Agreement required; negotiations have begun
- 0% Railroad Right-of-Way Agreement required; negotiations have not begun.

Anticipated date or date of executed Agreement _____

5) Public Involvement (20 Percent of Points)

Projects that have been through a public process with residents and other interested public entities are more likely than others to be successful. The project applicant must indicate that events and/or targeted outreach (e.g., surveys and other web-based input) were held to help identify the transportation problem, how the potential solution was selected instead of other options, and the public involvement completed to date on the project.

List Dates of most recent meetings and outreach specific to this project:

- Meeting with general public: _____
- Meeting with partner agencies: _____
- Targeted online/mail outreach: _____
 - Number of respondents: _____

- 100% Meetings specific to this project with the general public and partner agencies have been used to help identify the project need.
- 75% Targeted outreach specific to this project with the general public and partner agencies have been used to help identify the project need.
- 50% At least one meeting specific to this project with the general public has been used to help identify the project need.
- 50% At least one meeting specific to this project with key partner agencies has been used to help identify the project need.
- 25% No meeting or outreach specific to the project was conducted, but the project was identified through meetings and/or outreach related to a larger planning effort.
- 0% No outreach has led to the selected of this project.

RESPONSE (Limit 2,800 characters; approximately 400 words):

SCORING GUIDANCE (85 Points)

The applicant with the most points on the Risk Assessment (more points equate to less project risk) will receive the full points for the measure. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the application being scored had 40 points and the top project had 70 points, this applicant would receive $(40/70)*85$ points or 49 points.

6. Cost Effectiveness (100 Points) – This criterion will assess the project’s cost effectiveness based on the total TAB-eligible project cost and total points awarded in the previous five criteria.

A. **MEASURE:** This measure will calculate the cost effectiveness of the project. Metropolitan Council staff will divide the number of points awarded in the previous criteria by the TAB-eligible project cost (not including noise walls).

- Cost effectiveness = total number of points awarded in previous criteria/total TAB-eligible project cost (not including noise walls)

RESPONSE (*This measure will be calculated after the scores for the other measures are tabulated by the Scoring Committee*):

- Total Project Cost (entered in Project Cost Form): _____ (*automatically calculated*)
- Enter amount of Noise Walls: _____
- Points Awarded in Previous Criteria: ____ (entered by Metropolitan Council staff)

SCORING GUIDANCE (100 Points)

The applicant with the most points (i.e., the benefits) per dollar will receive the full points for the measure. Remaining projects will receive a proportionate share of the full points. For example, if the top project received .0005 points per dollar and the application being scored received .00025 points per dollar, this applicant would receive $(.00025/.0005) \times 100$ points or 50 points.

The scorer for this measure will also complete a reasonableness check of the total project cost that is used for this measure. The scorer may follow up with the applicant to clarify any questions. Up to 50 percent of points awarded for this measure can be deducted if the scorer does not believe that the cost estimate is reasonable.

TOTAL: 1,100 POINTS

Information Item

DATE: November 14, 2019
TO: TAC Funding & Programming Committee
PREPARED BY: Joe Barbeau, Senior Planner (651-602-1705)
SUBJECT: Streamlined TIP Amendment Process

In April of 2014, TAB adopted the attached process for “streamlining” TIP amendment requests. The intent of this process is to reduce the amount of time and number of meetings needed to approve TIP amendments regarded as routine and in need of minimal scrutiny. In this process, requests are approved by the TAC Executive Committee and moved directly to TAB, saving one month in the approval process. Most TIP amendment requests are eligible. Ineligible requests include regionally significant projects and Regional Solicitation-funded projects going through the formal scope change process.

Consideration of updating the Streamlined TIP Amendment Process makes sense at this time for the following reasons:

- The process is five years old and has not been reviewed.
- Included in the qualifying criteria, specific to Regional Solicitation projects, is the provision that “project changes do not relate to solicitation scoring based on cost effectiveness.” Starting in 2016, the Regional Solicitation has a cost-effectiveness score determined after all other scores are calculated. This criterion is outdated.
- As of November 29, 2019, The Twin Cities area will become an attainment area for air quality. This means that an updated definition of “regionally significant” is likely to be written. It makes sense to remove the definition from the policy and simply reference the definition in the Transportation Policy Plan.
- There has been feedback from TAB members that it does not make sense for TAB to hear the details of routine amendment requests and that it might be better for these to be included on the consent agenda. However, each request should be on at least one primary agenda, so it may be appropriate to place streamlined amendment requests on TAC’s agenda.

Given the above rationale, the attached draft update makes the following key changes:

- Eliminates the separate break-out criteria for Regional Solicitation projects, since the “cost-effectiveness” language is no longer needed.
- Eliminates reference to the Minnesota Interagency Air Quality and Transportation Planning Committee, which will no longer review TIP amendment requests now that the region is going to be in air quality attainment.
- Moves requests directly to TAC, a decision made by staff. It still skips TAC Funding & Programming, which enables the one-month time saving to be retained.
- Removes the definition of “regionally significant” in order to be flexible when that definition changes.

At this time technical and policy committee members are encouraged to review the current and draft processes and suggest changes to the latter prior to bringing it through as a proposed action.

Metropolitan Council Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) Amendments: Streamlined Process

Conditions for Using a Streamlined Amendment Process

Any project that meets all of these criteria:

- 1) The federal funding for the project is from a program not administered by the Transportation Advisory Board and the Metropolitan Council.
- 2) The project is consistent with the adopted Transportation Policy Plan.
- 3) The project is not a regionally-significant project* or is a regionally-significant project currently in the TIP but is not changing the scope or any other elements that would potentially change the air quality conformity determination.

OR

For projects funded through the Transportation Advisory Board and the Metropolitan Council, any project that meets these criteria as well as criteria 2 and 3 above:

- 4) The project does not relate to a scope change before the committee.
- 5) The project changes do not relate to solicitation scoring based on cost effectiveness.

Process

The TIP amendment request is submitted as usual. Council staff will review each amendment request for these criteria. The Minnesota Interagency Air Quality and Transportation Planning Committee will, in its review of the project for air quality conformity determination, clarify if the project would be eligible for the streamlined process criterion for regional significance (#3). If the project meets the overall criteria, Met Council staff emails the request for streamlining to the TAC Executive Committee, which approves or denies the streamlined process by email. If approved, the amendment moves as an action directly to TAB. If denied, the amendment would move through the full five-committee Council process (TAC Funding & Programming Committee, TAC, TAB, Transportation Committee, and the Metropolitan Council). Information about streamlined amendments could be presented as information to the Funding and Programming Committee and TAC.

Example projects that could use this process:

- Congressional earmarks
- Projects funded through statewide programs, such as Section 5310 transit projects or Safe Routes to School (before 2017).
- Cost increases that do not affect the federal amount or project scope.

**In this context, "regionally significant" refers to the air quality conformity definition, which is: "Regionally significant project means a transportation project (other than an exempt project) that is on a facility which serves regional transportation needs (such as access to and from the area outside of the region, major activity centers in the region, major planned developments such as new retail malls, sports complexes, etc., or transportation terminals as well as most terminals themselves) and would normally be included in the modeling of a metropolitan area's transportation network, including at a minimum all principal arterial highways and all fixed guideway transit facilities that offer an alternatives to regional highway travel." [EPA Transportation Conformity Rules 93.101]*

A project is generally considered regionally significant in the Twin Cities maintenance area if:

- *It adds one or more travel lanes for over one mile,*
- *It involves the addition of an interchange, or*
- *It involves the reconfiguration of an interchange such that a movement is added or eliminated."*

[Transportation Conformity Procedures for Minnesota: A Handbook for Transportation and Air Quality Professionals, Minnesota Interagency Air Quality and Transportation Planning Committee]

Project sponsor submits TIP amendment request

Met Council TIP staff submits request for air quality & interagency reviews

Met Council TIP staff notifies TAC Executive Committee of submittals that meet streamlining criteria

TAC Executive Committee approves or denies streamlined process

Denied
(10-12 week process)

Amendment follows full five-committee Council process

Approved
(6-8 week process)

Amendment as action item at TAB

Amendment at Transportation Committee

Met Council concurrence

Amendment Process

Metropolitan Council Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) Amendments: Streamlined Process (Draft Changes)

Conditions for Using a Streamlined Amendment Process

A TIP amendment request can be streamlined if it meets all of these criteria:

- 1) The project is consistent with the adopted Transportation Policy Plan.
- 2) The project is not a regionally-significant project (as defined in the adopted Transportation Policy Plan).
- 3) The project does not relate to a formal scope change (per TAB's Scope Change Policy) before the committees.

Process

If the project meets the three criteria described above, Met Council staff prepares an action item for TAC (skipping TAC Funding and Programming). The item will be discussed at the TAC Executive Committee prior to TAC. If approved by TAC, the action item will be placed on the consent agenda for TAB, Transportation Committee, and the Metropolitan Council. Information about streamlined amendments shall be presented as information to the Funding and Programming Committee.

Draft Update