



FDOT District Five - Leesburg Operations
1405 Thomas Road
Leesburg, Florida 34748
352-315-3100

Outside Consultant
In-House Construction
Maintenance

Project Status Report as of March 22, 2018

LAKE						
SR 46 from west of US 441 to Round Lake Road (Wekiva Parkway Sections 3A and 3B)						
FIN #	238275-2-52-01, 238275-3-52-01					
CONTRACT #	T5589					
Conventional Construction						
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The project includes an at-grade intersection of U.S. 441 and State Road (S.R.) 46, with a grade separated flyover from southbound U.S. 441 to eastbound S.R. 46. The project also includes the reconstruction of S.R. 46 into a six-lane divided controlled access roadway.						
					TIME	COST
CONTRACTOR:	GLF Construction Corporation	LET DATE:	6/14/2017	ORIGINAL:	850	\$32,839,302.36
FED. AID #:	8886919A	NTP:	8/01/2017	CURRENT:	868	\$32,839,302.36
FUND TYPE	Conventional	TIME BEGAN:	10/30/2017	ELAPSED:	142	\$4,284,649.15
		WORK BEGAN:	10/30/2017	% ORIGINAL:	16.71%	13.05%
		EST. COMPLETION:	Summer 2020	% TO DATE:	16.36%	13.05%
CONTACT		PHONE		EMAIL		
CEI PROJECT ADMINISTRATOR		Scott Moffatt	C: 321-624-8861	smoffatt@rkk.com		
FDOT PROJECT MANAGER:		Eric Jaggars	O: 352-326-7715 C:352-459-9751	eric.jaggars@dot.state.fl.us		
CONTRACTOR'S PROJECT MANAGER:		Kevin Wishnacht	C: 407-955-1944	kwishnacht@glfusa.com		
CONTRACTOR'S PROJECT ENGINEER		Parna Daeimojdehi	c: 407-608-8266	pdaeimojdehi@glfusa.com		
SENIOR PROJECT ENGINEER:		Lindsey Barnwell, P.E.	C: 813-390-4598	lbarnwell@rkk.com		

LAKE AND SEMINOLE COUNTIES						
SR 429/46 from west of Old McDonald Road to east of Wekiva Park Road (Wekiva Parkway Section 6)						
FIN #	238275-7-52-01					
CONTRACT #	E5Y47					
Design Build						
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Design 5.5 miles of limited access toll road largely along the existing State Road 46 corridor from west of Old MacDonald Road to east of Wekiva Park Road. The project will include designing: an additional non-tolled, service road for local travel; a new, higher-profile bridge that is aesthetically pleasing over the Wekiva River; and, three wildlife bridges to allow animals to pass safely between the Seminole State Forest, Rock Springs Run State Reserve and Lower Wekiva River Preserve.						
					TIME	COST
CONTRACTOR:	Superior Construction Co. Southeast	LET DATE:	3/22/2017	ORIGINAL:	1,270	\$234,544,468.00
FED. AID #:	3141036P	NTP:	6/27/2017	CURRENT:	1,293	\$234,544,468.00
FUND TYPE	Design Build	TIME BEGAN:	10/18/2017	ELAPSED:	265	\$45,697,438.26
		WORK BEGAN:	10/18/2017	% ORIGINAL:	20.87%	19.48%
		EST. COMPLETION:	Early 2021	% TO DATE:	20.49%	19.48%
CONTACT		PHONE		EMAIL		
CEI PROJECT ADMINISTRATOR		Arnaldo Larrazabal	C: 786-205-2699	arnaldo.larrazabal@rsandh.com		
FDOT PROJECT MANAGER:		Rick Vallier	O: 386-943-5283 C: 386-846-4149	rick.vallier@dot.state.fl.us		
CONTRACTOR'S PROJECT MANAGER:		Jeremy Andrews	C: 904-509-0868	jandrews@superiorfla.com		
CONTRACTOR'S SUPERINTENDENT						
SENIOR PROJECT ENGINEER:		Bill Downey	C: 386-527-5281	bill.downey@rsandh.com		

Project Status Report as of March 22, 2018

LAKE						
SR 19 over Little Lake Harris Bridge # 110026						
FIN #	238319-2-52-01					
CONTRACT #	E5Y62					
Design Build						
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Design and construction of State Road (S.R.) 19 over Little Lake Harris Bridge # 11026 from Savage Circle to north of Hickory Points.						
					TIME	COST
CONTRACTOR:	Leware Construction Co. of Florida	LET DATE:	3/21/2017	ORIGINAL:	950	\$22,219,000.00
FED. AID #:	00B5025B	NTP:	6/15/2017	CURRENT:	983	\$22,226,917.66
FUND TYPE	Design Build	TIME BEGAN:	6/15/2017	ELAPSED:	277	\$6,406,963.66
		WORK BEGAN:	6/15/2017	% ORIGINAL:	29.16%	28.84%
		EST. COMPLETION:	Spring 2020	% TO DATE:	28.18%	28.83%
CONTACT		PHONE			EMAIL	
CEI PROJECT ADMINISTRATOR	David Smith	O: 352-324-6472 C: 407-948-3946			dsmith@metriceng.com	
FDOT PROJECT MANAGER:	Eric Jagers	O: 352-326-7715 C: 352-459-9751			eric.jagers@dot.state.fl.us	
CONTRACTOR'S PROJECT MANAGER:	Jeremy Welch	O:352-787-1616 C:352-516-7248			jwelch@lewarecc.com	
CONTRACTOR'S SUPERINTENDENT						
SENIOR PROJECT ENGINEER:	Bert Woerner	O: 352-324-6472 C: 407-301-4903			bertwoerner@metriceng.com	

LAKE						
SR 25 (US 27) from Boggy Marsh Road to Lake Louisa Road						
FIN #	238422-1-52-01					
CONTRACT #	T5558					
Conventional Construction						
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Widening SR 25 (U.S. 27) from Boggy Marsh Road to 1,000 feet north of Lake Louisa Road from a rural four-lane roadway to a suburban six-lane road.						
					TIME	COST
CONTRACTOR:	Ranger Construction Industries, Inc	LET DATE:	10/28/2015	ORIGINAL:	967	\$37,503,443.23
FED. AID #:	3612038P	NTP:	12/29/2015	CURRENT:	1,012	\$37,854,969.65
FUND TYPE	Conventional	TIME BEGAN:	2/15/2016	ELAPSED:	736	\$33,534,237.64
		WORK BEGAN:	2/15/2016	% ORIGINAL:	76.11%	89.42%
		EST. COMPLETION:	Spring 2019	% TO DATE:	72.73%	88.59%
CONTACT		PHONE			EMAIL	
CEI PROJECT ADMINISTRATOR	Paresh Shah	O: 352-708-6664 C: 407-202-3877			paresh.shah@metriceng.com	
FDOT PROJECT MANAGER:	Eric Jagers	O: 352-326-7715 C: 352-459-9751			eric.jagers@dot.state.fl.us	
CONTRACTOR'S PROJECT MANAGER:	Andrew McMurray	O: 407-656-9255 C: 863-559-1218			Andrew.McMurray@rangerconstruction.com	
CONTRACTOR'S SUPERINTENDENT	Ira Wilson	C: 386-527-0457			Ira.Wilson@rangerconstruction.com	
SENIOR PROJECT ENGINEER:	Bill Wages	C: 407-948-8281			bwages@metriceng.com	



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Maintenance

Project Status Report as of March 22, 2018

LAKE						
SR 25 (US 27) from CR 561 to North of O'Brien Road						
FIN #	434407-1-52-01					
CONTRACT #	T5592					
Conventional Construction						
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Milling and resurfacing, widening turn lanes, base work, shoulder treatment, drainage improvements, curb and gutter, sidewalks, signing and pavement markings, guardrail, signalization and ITS on SR 25 (US 27) from just west of CR 561 (Lake Minneola Shores/Southern Breeze Drive) to 400 feet north of O'Brien Road.						
					TIME	COST
CONTRACTOR:	D.A.B. Constructors, Inc.	LET DATE:	8/30/2017	ORIGINAL:	400	\$6,864,444.44
FED. AID #:	3612039P	NTP:	11/14/2017	CURRENT:	414	\$6,864,444.44
FUND TYPE	Conventional	TIME BEGAN:	12/14/2017	ELAPSED:	94	\$2,148,050.25
		WORK BEGAN:	12/14/2017	% ORIGINAL:	23.50%	31.29%
		EST. COMPLETION:	Early 2019	% TO DATE:	22.71%	31.29%
CONTACT		PHONE		EMAIL		
CEI PROJECT ADMINISTRATOR		Ashley Vickers	O: 352-568-7230 C: 407-463-9350	avickers@eismanrusso.com		
FDOT PROJECT MANAGER:		Karen Madrid	O: 352-326-7736 C: 352-459-2049	karen.madrid@dot.state.fl.us		
CONTRACTOR'S PROJECT MANAGER:		Mike Lemke	C: 352-601-8043	mikel@dabcon.com		
CONTRACTOR'S SUPERINTENDENT		Bruce Johnson	C: 352-453-9151	BruceJ@dabcon.com		
SENIOR PROJECT ENGINEER:		Elie Assi	O: 352-568-7230 C: 904-237-9296	eassi@eismanrusso.com		

LAKE						
CR 46A Realignment from SR 46 to North of Arundel Way (Wekiva Parkway Section 5)						
FIN #	238275-8-52-01					
CONTRACT #	T5582					
Conventional Construction						
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Design the non-tolled relocation of CR 46A out of the Seminole State Forest for 2.5 miles from north of Arundel Way to connect to State Road 429 east of Camp Challenge Road.						
					TIME	COST
CONTRACTOR:	Halifax Paving, Inc	LET DATE:	2/22/2017	ORIGINAL:	650	\$9,883,549.93
FED. AID #:	8886602A	NTP:	5/09/2017	CURRENT:	688	\$9,890,468.19
FUND TYPE	Conventional	TIME BEGAN:	6/13/2017	ELAPSED:	284	\$3,772,571.37
		WORK BEGAN:	6/13/2017	% ORIGINAL:	43.69%	38.17%
		EST. COMPLETION:	Summer 2019	% TO DATE:	41.28%	38.14%
CONTACT		PHONE		EMAIL		
PROJECT ADMINISTRATOR		Kim Navarro	O: 407-482-7829	kim.navarro@dot.state.fl.us		
CONTRACT SUPPORT SPECIALIST (CSS)		Patrick White		patrick.white@dot.state.fl.us		
CONTRACTOR'S PROJECT MANAGER:		Steve Blair	O: 386-676-0200 C: 386-547-3422	hpi-steve@cfl.rr.com		
CONTRACTOR'S SUPERINTENDENT:						
CONSTRUCTION ENGINEER		Todd Womick	O: 407-482-7833 C: 407-234-1322	todd.womick@dot.state.fl.us		



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LAKE						
SR 44 from SR 25/US 27 to US 441						
FIN #	430651-1-52-01					
CONTRACT #	E5Y73					
Construction Lump Sum						
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Milling and resurfacing of the roadway pavement, sidewalk improvements, and the addition of a raised median.						
					TIME	COST
CONTRACTOR:	D.A.B. Constructors, Inc.	LET DATE:	6/06/2017	ORIGINAL:	180	\$2,882,444.44
FED. AID #:	N/A	NTP:	8/10/2017	CURRENT:	215	\$2,974,346.84
FUND TYPE	Lump Sum	TIME BEGAN:	9/20/2017	ELAPSED:	190	\$1,930,158.84
		WORK BEGAN:	9/20/2017	% ORIGINAL:	105.56%	66.96%
		EST. COMPLETION:	Spring 2018	% TO DATE:	88.37%	64.89%
CONTACT			PHONE		EMAIL	
PROJECT ADMINISTRATOR		Karen Madrid	O: 352-326-7767		karen.madrid@dot.state.fl.us	
CONTRACTOR'S PROJECT MANAGER:		Kathy Barnes	O: 352-447-5488 C: 352-302-4413		kathrynb@dancon.com	
CONTRACTOR'S SUPERINTENDENT:		Bruce Johnson	C: 352-453-9151		BruceJ@dabcon.com	
CONSTRUCTION MANAGER		Eddie Ferris	O: 352-326-7708		eddie.ferris@dot.state.fl.us	

LAKE						
SR 25/500 (US 441) from Avenida Central/Griffin Avenue to Sumter County Line						
FIN #	432333-1-52-02					
CONTRACT #	T5584					
Construction Lump Sum						
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Milling and resurfacing of SR 25/500 (U.S. 441) in Lake County from Avenida Central/Griffin Avenue to Sumter County line.						
					TIME	COST
CONTRACTOR:	D.A.B. Constructors, Inc.	LET DATE:	3/29/2017	ORIGINAL:	130	\$1,998,888.88
FED. AID #:	8886922A	NTP:	5/24/2017	CURRENT:	254	\$2,123,136.09
FUND TYPE	Lump Sum	TIME BEGAN:	7/10/2017	ELAPSED:	252	\$1,632,687.22
		WORK BEGAN:	7/10/2017	% ORIGINAL:	193.85%	100.00%
		EST. COMPLETION:	Spring 2018	% TO DATE:	99.21%	76.90%
CONTACT			PHONE		EMAIL	
PROJECT ADMINISTRATOR		Karen Madrid	O: 352-326-7767		karen.madrid@dot.state.fl.us	
CONTRACTOR'S PROJECT MANAGER:		Kathy Barnes	O: 352-447-5488 C: 352-302-4413		kathrynb@dancon.com	
CONTRACTOR'S SUPERINTENDENT:						
CONSTRUCTION MANAGER		Eddie Ferris	O: 352-326-7708		eddie.ferris@dot.state.fl.us	



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Marion and Sumter County						
Truck Parking Availability System						
FIN #	440222-1-52-01					
CONTRACT #	E5Z15					
Construction Design Build						
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Truck Parking Availability System installation in six locations along I-75 in Marion and Sumter counties						
					TIME	COST
CONTRACTOR:	Traffic Control Devices, Inc.	LET DATE:	9/25/2017	ORIGINAL:	220	\$1,614,614.00
FED. AID #:	D517059B	NTP:	11/29/2017	CURRENT:	231	\$1,614,614.00
FUND TYPE	Design Build	TIME BEGAN:	11/29/2017	ELAPSED:	110	\$513,193.39
		WORK BEGAN:	11/29/2017	% ORIGINAL:	50.00%	31.78%
		EST. COMPLETION:	Summer 2018	% TO DATE:	47.62%	31.78%
CONTACT		PHONE		EMAIL		
FDOT PROJECT ADMINISTRATOR	Steven Fisher	O: 352-620-3019 C: 352-812-6990		steven.fisher@dot.state.fl.us		
CONTRACTOR'S PROJECT MANAGER:	Chris Gallagher	C: 321-229-0956		c.gallagher@tcd-usa.com		
CONTRACTOR'S SUPERINTENDENT:	Joey Hamil	C: 407-937-8601				
CONSTRUCTION MANAGER	Denise Larkin	O: 352-620-3007		denise.larkin@dot.state.fl.us		

SUMTER						
I-75 from South of CR 470 to South of the Turnpike						
FIN #	242626-3-52-01					
CONTRACT #	E5W11					
Design Build						
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Widen 7.6 miles of Interstate 75 (I-75) in Sumter County, including complete reconstruction of the interchange at CR 470, and reconstruction of CR 475 from south of the I-75 ramps to CR 470.						
					TIME	COST
CONTRACTOR:	D.A.B. Constructors, Inc.	LET DATE:	11/21/2014	ORIGINAL:	900	\$43,150,088.88
FED. AID #:	0751185I	NTP:	2/26/2015	CURRENT:	1,092	\$43,310,924.45
FUND TYPE	Design Build	TIME BEGAN:	2/26/2015	ELAPSED:	1,089	\$42,986,126.95
		WORK BEGAN:	2/26/2015	% ORIGINAL:	121.00%	99.62%
		EST. COMPLETION:	Early 2018	% TO DATE:	99.73%	99.25%
Project substantially complete -- awaiting final estimate						
CONTACT		PHONE		EMAIL		
CEI PROJECT ADMINISTRATOR	Elie Assi	O: 352-326-7745 C: 904-237-9296		eassi@eismanrusso.com		
FDOT PROJECT MANAGER:	Eric Jaggars	O: 352-326-7715 C: 352-459-9751		eric.jaggars@dot.state.fl.us		
CONTRACTOR'S PROJECT MANAGER:	William Gelner	O: 352-447-5488 C: 352-363-9196		wilq@dabcon.com		
CONTRACTOR'S SUPERINTENDENT						
SENIOR PROJECT ENGINEER:	Brett Pielstick	O: 904-733-1478 C: 904-591-0824		bpieilstick@eismanrusso.com		



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LAKE						
Tav-Lee Trail Extension						
FIN #	433673-1-52-01					
CONTRACT #	T5620					
Conventional Pay Item						
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Construct a multi-use trail from Wooten Park to north of Sinclair Avenue/Ruby Street in Tavares.						
					TIME	COST
CONTRACTOR:	Atlantic Civil Constructors Corp.	LET DATE:	10/25/2017	ORIGINAL:	240	\$633,984.79
FED. AID #:	D517012B	NTP:	12/26/2017	CURRENT:	241	\$633,984.79
FUND TYPE	Conventional	TIME BEGAN:	1/25/2018	ELAPSED:	53	\$194,591.46
		WORK BEGAN:	1/25/2018	% ORIGINAL:	22.08%	30.69%
		EST. COMPLETION:	Summer 2018	% TO DATE:	21.99%	30.69%
CONTACT		PHONE		EMAIL		
PROJECT ADMINISTRATOR	Frank Kelch	O: 352.326.7716		frank.kelch@dot.state.fl.us		
CONTRACTOR'S PROJECT MANAGER:	Chris Sousa	O: 407-277-8410		chris.sousa@atlantic-civil.com		
CONTRACTOR'S SUPERINTENDENT:						
CONSTRUCTION MANAGER	Eddie Ferris	O: 352-326-7708		eddie.ferris@dot.state.fl.us		



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Notable Lane Closures

Lake County:

238422-1 -- SR 25 (US 27) from Boggy Marsh Road to Lake Louisa Road

Now through October 2018 -- Two continuous inside northbound lane closures on U.S. 27 from south of Margaux Drive to north of Lake Louisa Road.

430651-1 -- SR 44 from SR 25/US 27 to US 441

Intermittent single lane closures possible in either direction mas paving continues.

434407-1 -- SR 25 (US 27) from CR 561 to north of O'Brien Road

Single inside and outside lane closures possible day or night for road widening and drainage work.

437755-1 -- Districtwide Design Build Safety Improvements

A continuous outside lane closure on westbound U.S. 441 near the intersection of Lakeshore Boulevard in Tavares will begin the week of March 26 and remain in place during construction of a new barrier wall.

Sumter County

440222-1 -- Truck Parking Availability System

No lane closures are anticipated; however, motorists will see construction work now through August 2018 at some rest areas and weigh stations along I-75 in Marion and Sumter counties.

March 27, 2018

LSMPO – Sumter County Road Report

Design Phase

C-478 Resurfacing from SR 471 to Center Hill City limits (FM#439223) (LAP) – Design kick-off on March 27,2018. Final design anticipated in July 2018.

C-575 Safety Improvements between C-476 and CR 624 (FM #436185) (LAP) – 100% design under review.

C-470 Safety Improvements between C-424 and Wilderness Drive (FM #436151) (LAP) – 100% design under review.

C -462 Safety Improvements (FM#437604) (LAP) – 100% design under review.

C-475 South widening and resurfacing from C-470 to CR 542 (FM#429944-1-58-01)(SCOP) - 100% design completed and bid documents being prepared.

C-673 Widening and resurfacing from west of US 301 to I-75 (FM#433670-1-54-01)(SCOP) – 100% design under review, completing ROW acquisition.

C-48 at Withlacoochee River Bridge Rehabilitation (FM#419058-1-54-01)(SCOP) – 100% design complete . Project anticipated to bid in June 2018.

C-476 at Withlacoochee River Bridge Rehabilitation (FM#437467-1-54-01)(SCOP) – 100% design complete . Project anticipated to bid in June 2018.

C-470 at Lake Panasoffkee Outlet Bridge Rehabilitation (FM#437465-1-54-01)(SCOP) – 90% design complete . Project anticipated to bid in June 2018.

C-48 at Jumper Creek Bridge Rehabilitation (FM#437466-1-54-01)(SCOP) – 100% design complete . Project anticipated to bid in June 2018.

C-466 Intersection Improvement Project (CR 105 to Buena Vista Boulevard) – working toward 30% design.

C-525E Phase 2 - working toward 30% design.

Bid and Construction Phase

C-48 shoulders and resurfacing project from Citrus County line to CR 616 (FM#439912)(LAP) – construction 60% complete.

C-475 North safety Improvements from SR 44 to Marion County line (FM#436149)(LAP) – Project currently out to bid.

CR-603 (Battlefield Parkway) (FPN#435495-1-54-01)(CIGP) – Bid opening in March 2018. Construction to commence April 2018.

C-468 Widening from US 301 to CR 505 – Construction 30% complete

C-501 Widening from C-468 to a point 5000 feet south – Construction underway. Utility relocations in progress.

CR 525 E (New construction) – Road construction 95% complete.

SUMTER COUNTY TRANSIT

	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	JANUARY	FEBRUARY
INVOICE AMOUNT	\$104,116.46	\$95,761.99	\$87,794.04	\$93,361.72	\$91,218.81
COMPLETED TRIPS	6,252	5,694	4,961	5,177	4,920
VEHICLE MILES	38,237	34,975	36,407	36,366	32,356
ACCIDENTS - CONTRACT STANDARD 1.4 PER 100,000 MILES	0	0	0	0	2
ON TIME PERFORMANCE - CONTRACT STANDARD 92%	95.83%	99.00%	98.67%	98.67%	99.67%
CALL HOLD TIMES	1 SECOND	2 SECONDS	1 SECOND	1 SECOND	1 SECOND
PASSENGER TRIPS PER HOUR - STANDARD 1.71	2.52	2.1	1.98	1.91	2.02
COST PER MILE - STANDARD \$2.70	\$2.73	\$2.73	\$2.41	\$2.58	\$2.82
COST PER TRIP - STANDARD \$23.22	\$17.23	\$17.41	\$18.33	\$18.64	\$18.54
COMPLIMENTS	15	19	12	14	7
COMPLAINTS	0	0	1	0	0

BOCC/SUMTER COUNTY TRANSIT DID NOT RECEIVE ANY OMBUDSMAN COMPLAINTS THIS REPORTING PERIOD.

**SUMTER COUNTY COORDINATED TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM
MONTHLY REPORT**

PERIOD COVERED: 2017-2018

	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	TOTAL	%
ONE-WAY PASSENGER TRIPS														
SCT / RIDE RIGHT	1,352	1,825	1,406	3,009	2,695	2,439	2,647	2,577					17,950	37.5%
SUMTER COUNTY YOUTH CENTER	-	1,975	1,753	2,643	2,364	1,829	1,895	1,753					14,212	29.7%
SERVICE ROUTE-ORANGE	187	185	133	167	164	209	174	171					1,390	2.9%
SERVICE ROUTE-WILDWOOD CIRCULATOR	90	80	99	93	120	119	119	118					838	1.8%
WRAP PROGRAM TRIPS	679	732	417	6	1	1	-	-					1,836	3.8%
MFCS-SENIOR TRIPS	285	358	160	334	350	364	342	301					2,494	5.2%
TOTAL	2,593	5,155	3,968	6,252	5,694	4,961	5,177	4,920	-	-	-	-	38,720	80.9%
CONTRACT PROVIDERS														
SCARC-TRIPS	1,484	1,756	945	1,294	1,132	751	776	975					9,113	19.1%
TOTAL COORDINATED SYSTEM TRIP COUNT	4,077	6,911	4,913	7,546	6,826	5,712	5,953	5,895	-	-	-	-	47,833	100.0%
PARATRANSIT BILLING CODES W/ESCORTS														
AMBULATORY IN COUNTY	3,330	6,063	4,249	6,724	5,898	4,823	5,094	5,093					41,274	81.7%
AMBULATORY OUT OF COUNTY	200	222	150	191	235	206	231	226					1,661	4.9%
WHEELCHAIR IN COUNTY	255	326	235	312	334	327	321	269					2,379	6.3%
WHEELCHAIR OUT OF COUNTY	15	35	47	59	75	28	14	18					291	0.4%
DEVIATED FIXED ROUTES COMBINED	277	265	232	260	284	328	293	289	-	-	-	-	2,228	6.8%
TOTAL	4,077	6,911	4,913	7,546	6,826	5,712	5,953	5,895	-	-	-	-	47,833	100.0%
FUNDING SOURCES														
CTD SPONSORED	1,021	1,389	1,203	2,019	1,822	1,683	1,732	1,679					12,548	26.2%
PUBLIC	1,287	3,408	2,605	3,899	3,522	2,914	3,103	2,940					23,678	49.5%
MFCS CONTRACT TRIPS	285	358	160	334	350	364	342	301	-	-	-	-	2,494	5.2%
SCARC CONTRACT SERVICE	1,484	1,756	945	1,294	1,132	751	776	975	-	-	-	-	9,113	19.1%
TOTAL	4,077	6,911	4,913	7,546	6,826	5,712	5,953	5,895	-	-	-	-	47,833	100.0%
PASSENGER TYPES														
ELDERLY (60+)	1,705	2,070	1,310	2,016	1,891	1,929	1,758	2,037	-	-	-	-	14,716	30.8%
LOW-INCOME	953	1,175	707	1,197	1,136	1,083	1,143	1,372					8,766	
DISABLED	132	188	186	242	250	246	223	183					1,650	
LOW-INCOME & DISABLED	527	623	325	485	425	493	270	366					3,514	
OTHER (SHUTTLE)	93	84	92	92	80	107	122	116					786	
CHILDREN (<15)	69	2,080	1,859	2,801	2,485	1,948	2,021	1,906	-	-	-	-	15,169	31.7%
LOW-INCOME	33	2,060	1,849	2,785	2,470	1,917	2,007	1,894					15,015	
DISABLED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	
LOW-INCOME & DISABLED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	
OTHER (SHUTTLE)	36	20	10	16	15	31	14	12					154	
DISABLED (ALL AGES)	1,759	2,102	1,234	1,676	1,526	1,121	1,103	1,246	-	-	-	-	11,767	24.6%
OTHER (16-59)	2,303	2,761	1,744	2,729	2,450	1,835	2,174	1,952	-	-	-	-	17,948	37.5%
LOW-INCOME	1,105	1,353	936	1,683	1,460	1,320	1,445	1,139					10,441	
DISABLED	143	158	103	140	143	124	104	88					1,003	
LOW-INCOME & DISABLED	957	1,133	620	809	708	258	506	609					5,600	
OTHER (SHUTTLE)	98	117	85	97	139	133	119	116					904	
TOTAL	4,077	6,911	4,913	7,546	6,826	5,712	5,953	5,895	-	-	-	-	47,833	100.0%
TRIP PURPOSE														
MEDICAL	548	639	486	602	630	575	529	517					4,526	9.5%
EMPLOYMENT	1,411	1,556	824	1,235	3,381	822	886	954					11,069	23.1%
EDUCATION/TRAINING	1,062	1,518	973	1,815	1,508	1,220	1,475	1,519					11,090	23.2%
NUTRITIONAL	548	616	400	604	629	716	647	595					4,755	9.9%
LIFE-SUSTAINING/OTHER (SCYC)	508	2,582	2,230	3,290	678	2,379	2,416	2,310					16,393	34.3%
TOTAL	4,077	6,911	4,913	7,546	6,826	5,712	5,953	5,895	-	-	-	-	47,833	100.0%
UNDUPLICATED CUSTOMERS														
UNDUPLICATED CUSTOMERS	410	486	440	376	433	342	253						2,740	
UNMET TRIP REQUEST														
UNMET TRIP REQUEST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEDICAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EMPLOYMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EDUCATION/TRAINING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NUTRITIONAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LIFE-SUSTAINING/OTHER PURPOSE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DENIAL REASON FOR UNMET TRIPS														
DENIAL REASON FOR UNMET TRIPS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LACK OF FUNDING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VEHICLE AVAILABILITY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRIVER AVAILABILITY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OUTSIDE OF SERVICE AREA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PASSENGER NO SHOWS														
PASSENGER NO SHOWS	28	32	38	45	60	53	48	51					355	
VEHICLE MILES-COORDINATED SYSTEM														
VEHICLE MILES-COORDINATED SYSTEM	40,221	45,364	34,475	40,601	37,378	38,331	38,269	34,276	-	-	-	-	308,915	
REVENUE MILES-COORDINATED SYSTEM														
REVENUE MILES-COORDINATED SYSTEM	31,661	35,499	24,355	31,556	30,400	27,178	29,040	38,273	-	-	-	-	247,963	
RIDE RIGHT VEHICLE MILES														
RIDE RIGHT VEHICLE MILES	35,773	40,231	31,538	38,237	34,975	36,407	36,366	32,356					285,883	
RIDE RIGHT REVENUE MILES														
RIDE RIGHT REVENUE MILES	28,592	31,957	22,328	29,925	28,742	25,850	27,727	36,948					232,070	

**LAKE ~ SUMTER MPO
FOR
APRIL 25, 2018**



Prepared by:

**Lake County Transit Division
2440 U.S. Highway 441/27
Fruitland Park, FL 34731
Phone: 352-323-5733
Website: RideLakeXpress.com**



**LAKE COUNTY
FLORIDA**

LAKE COUNTY CONNECTION RIDERSHIP FISCAL YEAR COMPARISON

APRIL 25, 2018
FY 17-18

Trips per Month FY 16-17

Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Total
6,511	7,049	6,971	6,879	6,663	6,307	6,409	8,341	8,152	6,383	7,326	5,067	82,158

Trips per Month FY 16-17

Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Total
7,235	6,786	6,530	7,005	7,023								34,579

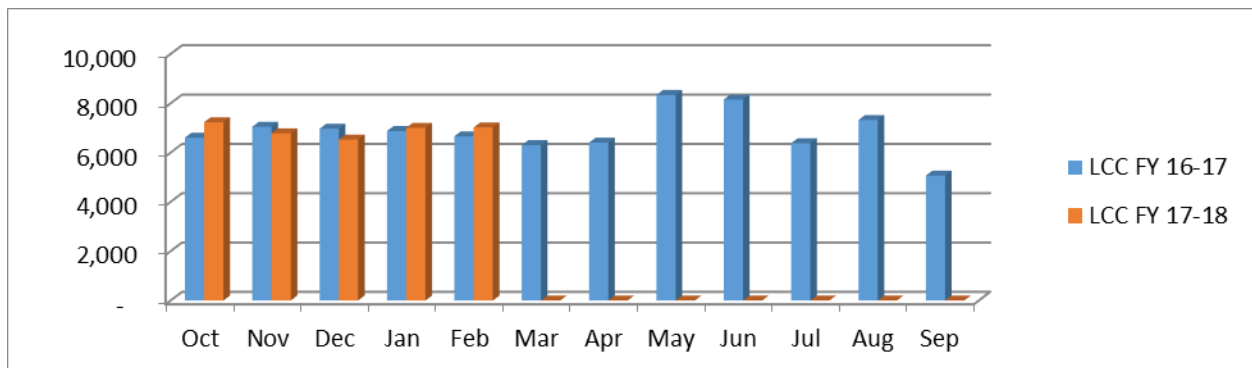
Increase

Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Total
625	-263	-441	126	360								406

Percentage Increase/Decrease

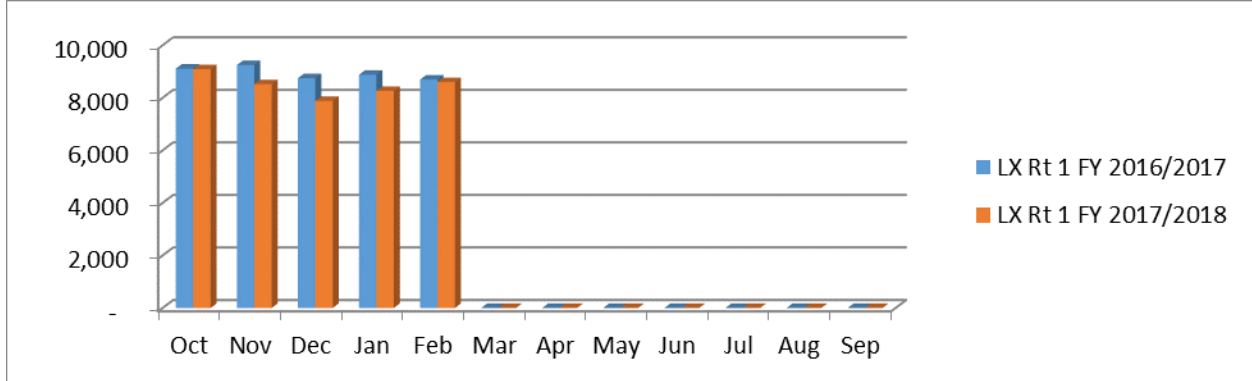
Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Total
9.45%	-3.73%	-6.33%	1.83%	5.40%								6.61%

LAKE COUNTY CONNECTION RIDERSHIP

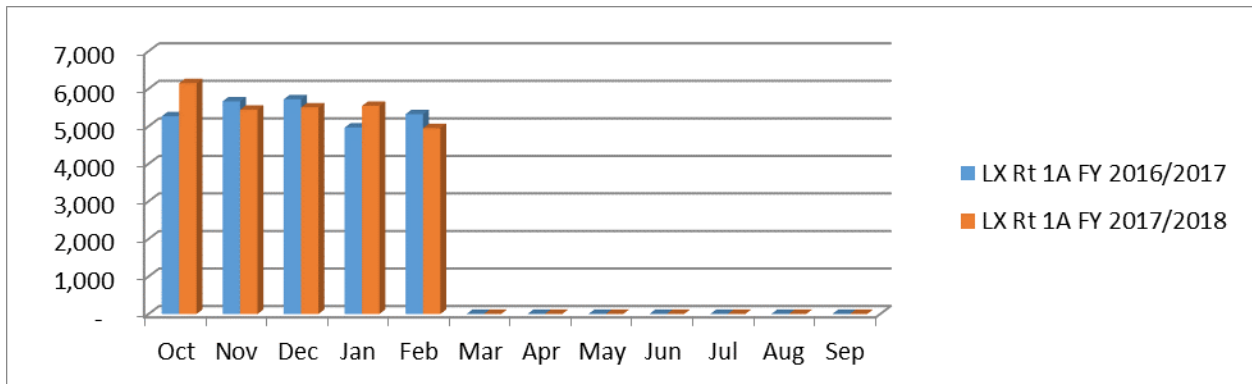


LAKEXPRESS RIDERSHIP

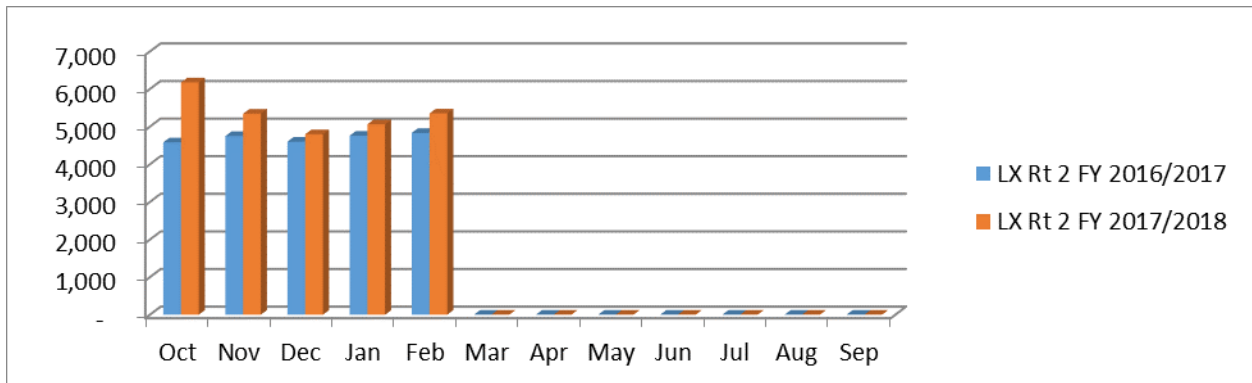
ROUTE 1



ROUTE 1A

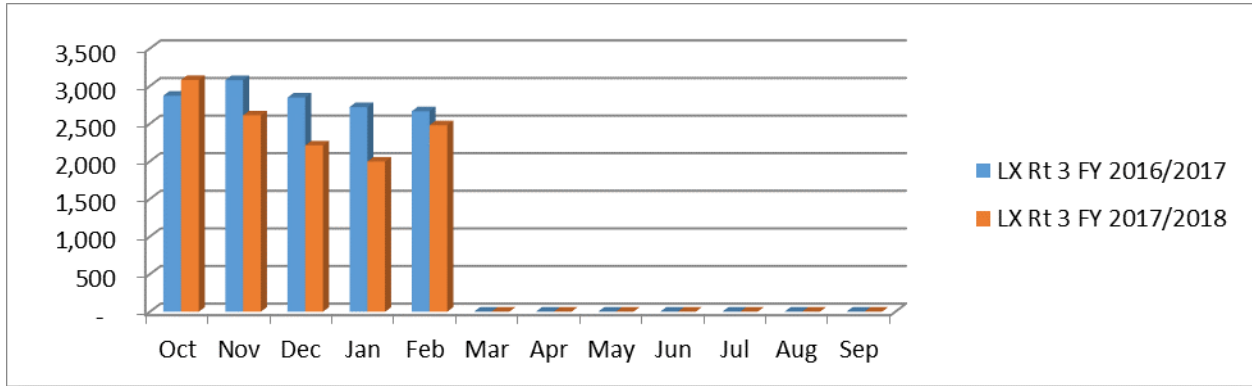


ROUTE 2

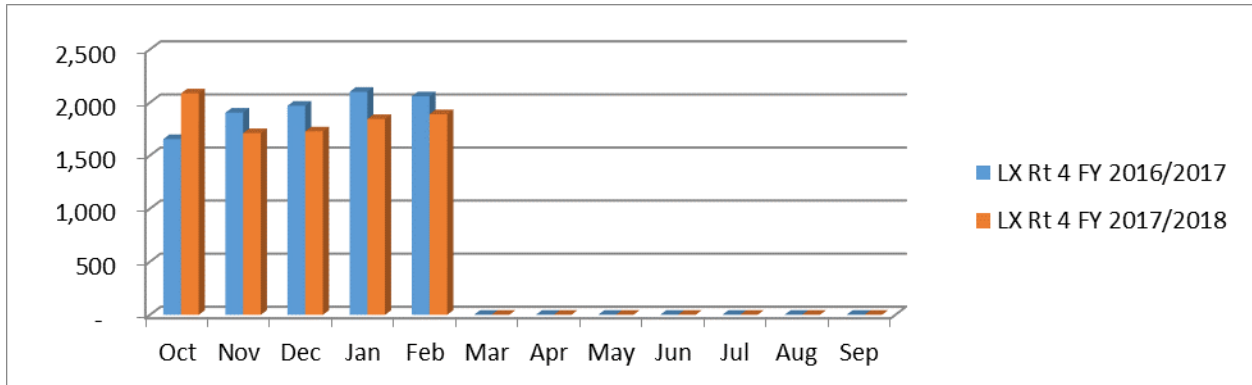


LAKEXPRESS RIDERSHIP

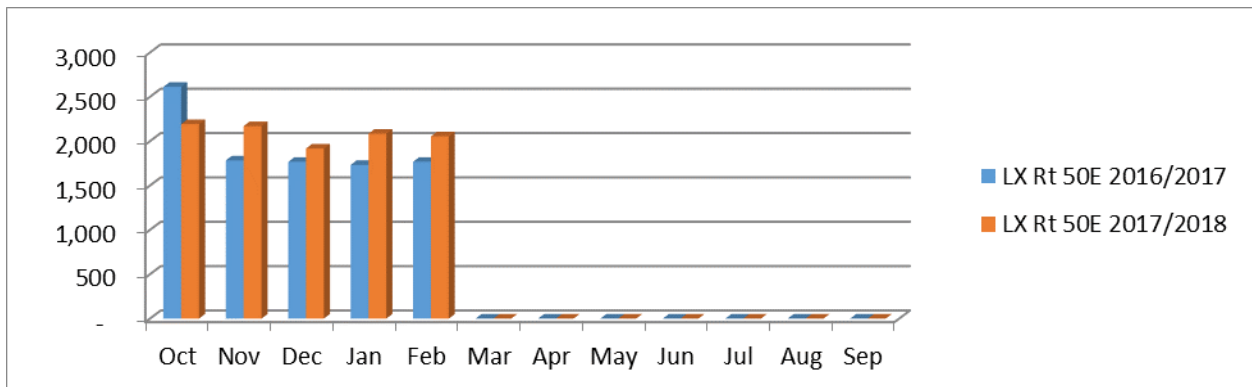
ROUTE 3



ROUTE 4

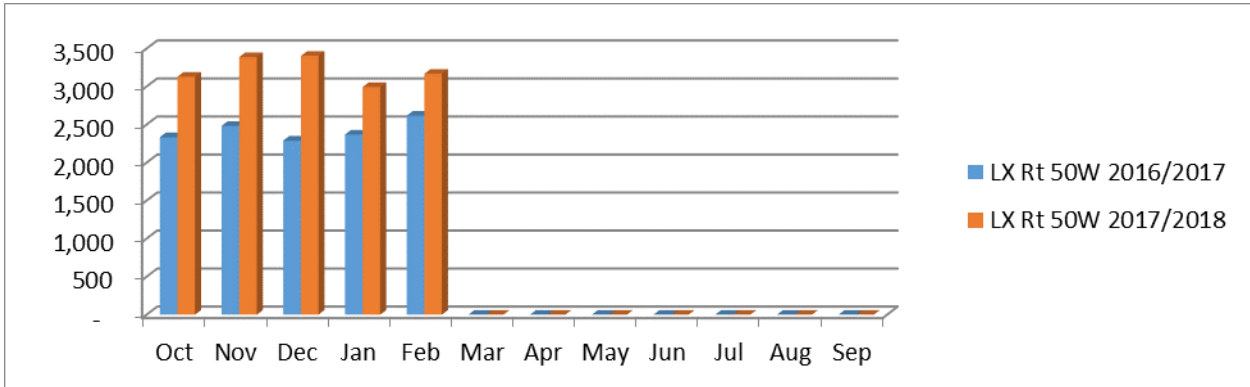


ROUTE 50 EAST

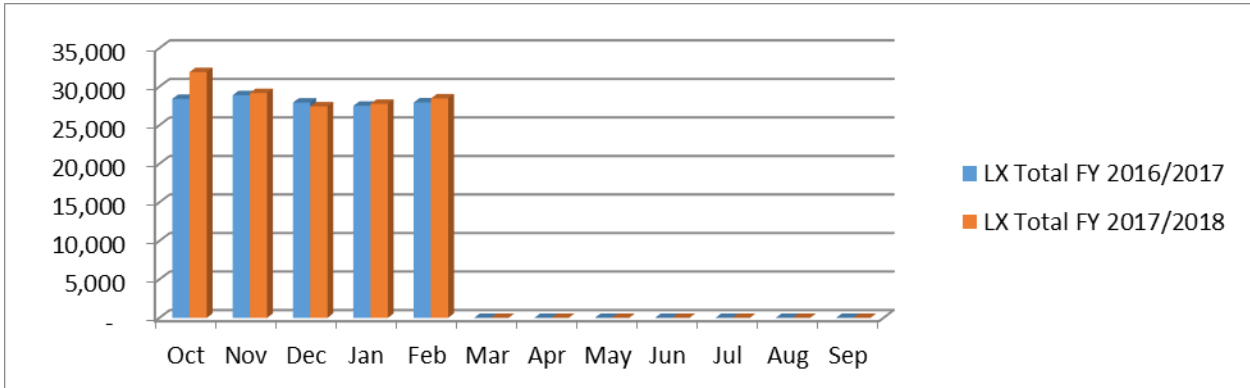


LAKEXPRESS RIDERSHIP

ROUTE 50 WEST



TOTAL LAKEXPRESS RIDERSHIP



LYNX ROUTE 55 TOTAL RIDERSHIP

Lake County Transit Division staff has not received an updated LYNX 55 Ridership Report although it has been requested.

LAKEXPRESS BUS SHELTER PROGRAM UPDATE

MUNICIPALITY	BUS SHELTERS	BUS STOP PADS
Eustis	Ardice Ave. and Ruleme St.	SR 19 & Stevens
	Eustis Public Library	SR 19 & Golflinks
	Florida Hospital Waterman	SR 19 & Chelsey (both sides)
	Lake Tech	SR 19 & Bates
	Wall St.	
Fruitland Park	Fruitland Park Public Library	
	Transit Office	
Leesburg	Citizens Blvd. Transfer Station	US Hwy. 441/27 & Rural King
	Lake-Sumter Community College	US Hwy. 441/27 & Hill St.
	Lake St & LRMC	US Hwy. 441 across from Comcast
	Martin Luther King, JR. & Walmart	US Hwy. 441 & Wilco
	US Hwy. 441 & 3 rd St.	US Hwy. 441 & Gator Harley
	Griffin Rd. & Turtle Oaks Apt	US Hwy. 441 & 44
	CR 468 & Lisa Dare Rd.	US Hwy. 441 near the Mall
	SR 27 & Leesburg High School	US Hwy. 441 & Tavares
	Griffin Rd. & Thomas Ave.	
	Hope Springs Villa on Bentley Rd.	
Lady Lake	Lady Lake Public Library	US Hwy. 441/27 South of Lemon
	US Hwy. 441 & Kohl's	US Hwy. 441/27 South of Lakeview
	US Hwy. 441 & W. Guava St.	US Hwy. 441/27 East of Lakeview
		US Hwy. 441/27 East of Lady Lake Blvd.
Mount Dora	Lincoln Ave. and Grandview St.	US Hwy. 441 & Quality Inn
	Sun Trust Bank	
	Old Hwy. 441 & Morningside	
	US Hwy. 441 & Walmart (Southbound)	
	US Hwy. 441 & Walmart (Northbound)	
	City Hall – 5 th and Baker	
Tavares	Lake County Administration Building	Main St. & Pulsifer
	Main St & Rockingham	US Hwy. 441 & Buzzard Beach
	Main St & Sinclair (Court House)	US Hwy. 441 & El Red
Umatilla	Lake County Health Department	
	North Lake Community Park	
	Umatilla Public Library	

LAKEXPRESS BUS STOP INSTALLATION PROGRAM UPDATE

- Elton Allen has completed 10 bus shelters and 20 bus stop pads which includes bus stop signs with solar lights, benches and trash cans.

VAN POOL UPDATE

- Enterprise still has two vans in Lake County.
VRide is operating one van in Lake County.

LAKE~SUMTER MPO PROJECT UPDATES – April 2018

- **US 301 Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study (Sumter County)**

US 301 is being studied from SR 44 in Wildwood south to C-470 (west) in Sumterville. The study will lead to specific operational improvements and design improvements to the interchange of US 301 and Florida's Turnpike and to the intersection of US 301 and SR 44. The study is also examining the concept of a new alignment east and south of Coleman. The planning effort is being coordinated with other Sumter County projects including the I-75/CR 514 proposed interchange and the C-470 study. Public Alternatives Meeting #2 was held in May. A public hearing on the recommended alternatives will be held in summer 2018. The preferred design alternative will be presented for public comments at the Hearing. At the end of the study in spring 2019, a recommended design alternative will be selected, and all engineering and environmental reports will be finalized. The project is funded for the design phase in FY 2019/20.

Project website: <http://us301sumter.com/>

- **I-75/CR 514 PD&E Study (Sumter County near Coleman)**

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District 5 has initiated a Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study to evaluate a new interchange near the Interstate 75 (I-75) at County Road (C.R.) 514 (Warm Springs Avenue) overpass. The project area is located approximately 4.0 miles south of the I-75 and Florida Turnpike interchange and approximately 3.5 miles north of the I-75 at C.R. 470 interchange in Sumter County. The project limits extend north and south along I-75 at C.R. 514 and along C.R. 514 from 0.5 mile west of I-75 east 0.75 mile to the C.R. 525 Extension.

C.R. 514 is a two-lane, undivided, local roadway that crosses over I-75 at the project location. The purpose of this project is to improve the existing transportation network and support regional travel demand by providing additional access to I-75 at C.R. 514. The planned Florida Crossroads Industrial Activity Center (FCIAC) will serve as an intermodal freight logistics center and distribution hub, contributing to projected future travel demand in the region. In addition, residential development is expanding from the north and east toward the project area, increasing the amount of traffic in the region. The existing transportation network facilities in the project and surrounding area will be unable to support projected future demand.

Project webpage: [http://www.cflroads.com/project/435476-1/I-75 at C R 514](http://www.cflroads.com/project/435476-1/I-75%20at%20C%20R%20514)

- **C-470 PD&E Study**

FDOT is nearing completion of a Project Development and Environment Study for C-470 in Sumter County east into Lake County across Florida's Turnpike. The study is examining future needs for the roadway through 2040. The study is also part of an initiative to have 470 in both counties designated as a state road from I-75 in Sumter County east to US 27 in Lake County. A public hearing was held in April on the recommended alternatives. The study is now in final documentation phase and concludes this month. The project is funded for the design phase in FY 2019/20.

Project webpage: http://www.cflroads.com/project/434912-1/C_-_470_PD_E_Study

- **Wekiva Parkway Project**

The Central Florida Expressway Authority is now constructing all remaining segments in Orange County and new SR 453 from Orange County into Lake County from SR 429 to SR 46. The FDOT has moved into the construction phase for segments of SR 46, SR 429, and CR 46A in Lake County.

Project Website: <http://wekivaparkway.com/fdot-projects.php>

- **Trails: Central Florida C2C Trail and Wekiva Trail**

Because of the Central Florida MPO Alliance prioritization of Regional Trails, almost all phases of the C2C Trail have received advancements of funding from FDOT for each needed phase in both counties. The FDOT recently announced forthcoming programming of the subsequent phases of each segment of the C2C. Only the segment through downtown Groveland is absent from the FDOT Work Program. Meanwhile, the Wekiva Trail has two segments out of four segments committed for construction to be complete by 2019/20. The other two segments are now in the design phase. Project website: <http://www.floridasuntrail.com/>

- **Minneola Interchange: Florida's Turnpike/North Hancock Road/Citrus Grove Road**

Florida's Turnpike Enterprise opened the new interchange at Milepost 279 in June. North Hancock Road has been opened as a four-lane roadway from the forthcoming interchange south to SR 50. North of the interchange, a two-lane North Hancock Road extends north to CR 561A. Meanwhile, an east-west connection to US 27 will be accomplished by building Citrus Grove Road as a four-lane roadway, with the eastern segment to be constructed first. Construction of the eastern portion of Citrus Grove Road is committed.

- **Lake-Orange Parkway & Schofield Road Concepts (US 27 to SR 429)**

The Central Florida Expressway Authority is preparing to start a Feasibility, Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study for the Lake / Orange Connector. The study will take a fresh look at previously studied alignment alternatives seeking to promote regional connectivity via a limited access facility.

CFX will be providing more information on this study once it gets underway. Public involvement and intergovernmental coordination will be a crucial part of this study.

Two options are being examined to construct roads between US 27 south of Clermont east to existing interchanges with SR 429. The northern corridor, Wellness Way, would connect to the New Independence Parkway interchange. The corridor to the south would connect to the Schofield Road interchange.

Project website: <https://www.cfxway.com/agency-information/plans-studies/project-studies/lake-orange-connector-study/>

- **SR 50 PD&E Study**

SR 50 is being studied from US 301 in Hernando County east to CR 33 in Mascotte. The Project Development and Environment Study is examining safety and capacity needs and will take into account the environmental issues relative to the Green Swamp and the Withlacoochee State Forest. The study commenced in January and the first public meeting was held in July. The study will conclude at the end of 2018.

Project website: http://www.cflroads.com/project/435859-1/SR_50_PD_E_Study_from_US_301_in_Hernando_County_to_CR_33_in_Lake_County

- **Complete Streets Projects**

The MPO's first Complete Streets project, SR 44 (Dixie Avenue) in Leesburg, is moving into the construction phase while a study of US 27 in Leesburg is nearing completion and design funds are being requested. The MPO and Umatilla are coordinating with FDOT to add Complete Streets elements to a SR 19 resurfacing project. Moving forward this year are studies of East Avenue in Clermont and US 301 in downtown Wildwood.

MINUTES

Lake~Sumter Metropolitan Planning Organization Citizens' Advisory Committee (CAC) Meeting

**Wednesday, November 8, 2017
Regular Meeting, 4 p.m.**

**225 West Guava Street, Suite 207
Lady Lake, Florida 32159
Phone (352) 315-0170 – Fax (352) 315-0993**

OPENING

Susy Gibson called the meeting to order at 4:03 p.m.; and confirmed the meeting was properly noticed and a quorum was present (8 voting members).

Members Present

Susy Gibson - Chair	City of Clermont
Ray San Fratello – Vice-Chair	Lake County, D2
Timothy J. Bailey	Lake County, D4
Doug Tharp	Sumter County, 1
Jerry Prince	Sumter County, 2
Regis LeClerc	Town of Lady Lake
Bob Zerbe	City of Mount Dora
Stephen Stone	City of Wildwood

Members Absent

Christina Kurtz-Clark	Lake County, D1
Bradley W. Campbell	Lake County, D3
Gregory Jones	Lake County, D5
Hal Lyons	City of Bushnell
Gerald Cobb	City of Eustis
Matt Earnest	City of Minneola
David Clutts	City of Tavares

Staff Present

T.J. Fish	Executive Director
Doris LeMay	Executive Assistant
Mike Woods	Multimodal Project Manager
Francis Franco	GIS Manager
Brian Hutt	TMS Project Manager

Others Present

Vickie Wyche	FDOT
Carol Scott	FDOT/Florida's Turnpike Enterprise
Dale Cody	Metric Engineering, Inc.

I. REPORTS

A. Florida Department of Transportation
Vickie Wyche provided updates

B. Florida's Turnpike Enterprise
Carol Scott provided updates

C. MPO Staff Reports
T.J. Fish provided a brief synopsis of the future of the Lake~Sumter MPO for Item C. Discussion Items.

II. AGENDA UPDATE

Remove Item E. Action Item from Agenda. Add Lake County Transportation Systems Management & Operations (TSM&O) Master Plan to Presentations.

III. COMMENTS FROM THE GENERAL PUBLIC ON ANY AGENDA ITEMS

None

IV. PRESENTATIONS

A. Florida Department of Transportation and Florida's Turnpike Enterprise Tentative Five-Year Work Programs for FY 2018/19-2022/23.

Vickie Wyche, FDOT presented Tentative Five-Year Work Program for FY 2018/19-2022/23.

Carol Scott, Florida's Turnpike Enterprise presented Tentative Five-Year Work Program for FY 2018/19-2022/23. Discussion continued.

B. Lake County Parks & Trails Master Plan Update

Susy Gibson requested presentation be postponed until next meeting.

C. Lake County Transportation Systems Management & Operations (TSM&O) Master Plan

Dale Cody, Metric Engineering, Inc. presented the TSM&O Master Plan. Discussion continued

V. CONSENT AGENDA

A. Approval of August 9, 2017 Meeting Minutes

Motion was made by Ray San Fratello to approve the August 9, 2017 Meeting, seconded by Jerry Prince – **motion passed 8-0.**

B. Approval of 2018 Meeting Calendar

Motion was made by Jerry Prince to approve 2018 Meeting Calendar, seconded by Regis LeClerc – **motion passed 8-0**

VI. ACTION ITEMS

A. Recommendation on Amendment to the 2017 List of Priority Projects

T.J. Fish provided a brief update on Amendment to the 2017 List of Priority Projects. Discussion continued.

Motion was made by Timothy Bailey to approve Amendment to the 2017 List of Priority Projects, seconded by Bob Zerbe – **motion passed 8-0.**

- B. Recommendation on Updates to the Public Involvement Plan to Comply with FAST Act Performance Measure Requirements**
Mike Woods provided brief explanation on Updates to the Public Involvement Plan. Discussion continued.
Motion was made Jerry Prince to accept draft Public Involvement Plan, seconded by Regis LeClerc – **motion passed 8-0.**
- C. Recommendation to Support the Addition of SR 50, from I-75 in Hernando County to US 27 in Clermont, to the Emerging Strategic Intermodal System**
T.J. Fish provided update on the Recommendation to Support the Addition of SR 50, from I-75 in Hernando County to US 27 in Clermont, to the Emerging Strategic Intermodal System. Discussion continued. T.J. Fish noted that SR 50 is policy constrained in Clermont.
Motion was made by Timothy Bailey to Support the Addition of SR 50, from I-75 in Hernando County to US 27 in Clermont, to the Emerging Strategic Intermodal System as modified and clarified, seconded by Jerry Prince – **motion passed 8-0.**
- D. Recommendation on Resolution to Address the FDOT 2018/19-2022/23 Tentative Work Program**
T.J. Fish provided a brief update on the Resolution to Address the FDOT 2018/19-2022/23 Tentative Work Program
Motion was made by Jerry Prince to approve the Resolution to Address the FDOT 2018/19-2022/23 Tentative Work Program, seconded by Timothy Baily – **motion passed 8-0.**
- E. Recommendation to Amend FYs 2017/18-2021/22 Transportation Improvement Program**
No Action Taken
- F. Recommendation to Restructure and Combine the Citizens Advisory Committee and Bicycle & Pedestrian Advisory Committee**
T.J. Fish provided a brief update on the Recommendation to Restructure and Combine the Citizens Advisory Committee and Bicycle & Pedestrian Advisory Committee. Discussion Continued.
Motion was made by Timothy Bailey to Recommend to Restructure and Combine the Citizens Advisory Committee and Bicycle & Pedestrian Advisory Committee, seconded by Jerry Prince – **Motion passed 8-0.**
- G. Election of Officers effective January 2018**
Motion was made by Jerry Prince to appoint Susy Gibson as Chair and Ray San Fratello as Vice Chair, seconded by Doug Tharp – **motion passed 8-0.**

VII. DISCUSSION ITEMS

- A. List of Priority Projects – Submittal of New Projects**
Mike Woods gave update on the List of Priority Projects.
- B. MPO Safety Initiative: Non-signalized Intersections**
Mike Woods gave update on MPO Safety Initiative.
- C. Interim Executive Director Debriefing**
T.J. Fish provided Debriefing at beginning of meeting.

VIII. PROJECT UPDATES

Project Updates are in the Agenda Package

IX. CONFIRMATION OF REPRESENTATIVE ATTENDING GOVERNING BOARD MEETING

Jerry Prince confirmed that he will be attending the Governing Board Meeting.

X. ADJOURNMENT – No further business the meeting adjourned at 5:41 p.m.

Susy Gibson, Chairman

From: Hamilton, Kayleen [<mailto:Kayleen.Hamilton@dot.state.fl.us>]
Sent: Monday, March 5, 2018 3:53 PM
To: Franco, Francis <ffranco@lakesumtermpo.com>
Cc: Woods, Michael <mwoods@lakesumtermpo.com>; LeMay, Doris <dlemay@lakesumtermpo.com>
Subject: TIP Amendments Requested

Good afternoon, Francis.

FDOT is requesting that the MPO amend its TIP as follows. Please feel free to let me know if there are any questions.

Thanks,

Kayleen Hamilton

MPO Liaison

Florida Department of Transportation

719 South Woodland Boulevard

Deland, Florida 32720

(386) 943-5550 - office

(386) 414-4639 - cell

The Florida Department of Transportation requests the following change(s) to be made to the Lake-Sumter Metropolitan Planning Organization's (MPO) Adopted Fiscal Years 2017/2018 – 2021/2022 Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) in coordination with the corresponding change(s) to the Department's Adopted Work Program. Please make sure that you put the amendment date on your cover page of the TIP document and the page of the TIP that the project is listed on.

LAKE COUNTY

Project:

FM#443240-1 South St. Clair Abrams Avenue Crossing #675192-X in the City of Tavares.

Current TIP Status:

Project phase currently is not in the Fiscal Years 2017/2018 – 2021/2022 TIP.

Proposed

Adding Phase 57 (Construction Railroad Phase) in the amount of \$217,750 in Fiscal Year 2018 with RHH (Rail Highway Crossing Hazard Devices) Funding.

Explanation:

The District received additional Rail/Highway Crossing funds and this project was selected to receive funding to replace the crossbucks with flashing lights and gates, cabinet, cable, Conduit and power. This is anticipated to increase safety by providing additional visual warnings to alert motorists and pedestrians regarding the presence of a train and creating barriers against improper crossings.

Project:

FM#443241-1 South Rockingham Avenue Crossing #621833-N in the City of Tavares.

Current TIP Status:

Project phase currently is not in the Fiscal Years 2017/2018 – 2021/2022 TIP.

Proposed

Adding Phase 57 (Construction Railroad Phase) in the amount of \$217,750 in Fiscal Year 2018 with RHH (Rail Highway Crossing Hazard Devices) Funding.

Explanation:

The District received additional Rail/Highway Crossing funds and this project was selected to receive funding to replace the crossbucks with flashing lights and gates, cabinet, cable, Conduit and power. This is anticipated to increase safety by providing additional visual warnings to alert motorists and pedestrians regarding the presence of a train and creating barriers against improper crossings.

Project:

FM#443242-1 West Third (3rd) Avenue Crossing #621810-G in the City of Mount Dora

Current TIP Status:

Project phase currently is not in the Fiscal Years 2017/2018 – 2021/2022 TIP.

Proposed

Adding Phase 57 (Construction Railroad Phase) in the amount of \$284,500 in Fiscal Year 2018 with RHH (Rail Highway Crossing Hazard Devices) Funding.

Explanation:

The District received additional Rail/Highway Crossing funds and this project was selected to receive funding to replace the crossbucks with flashing lights and gates, cabinet, cable, Conduit and power. This is anticipated to increase safety by providing additional visual warnings to alert motorists and pedestrians regarding the presence of a train and creating barriers against improper crossings.



Update of Public Engagement Documentation

Public Involvement, Limited English Proficiency, and Title VI Plans

April 2018

Public Involvement Goal

To establish an **on-going** process through which **citizen input** is **regularly** identified and **considered** in the development of MPO plans, projects, and policies.



Engaging the Public

- **Required** by Federal Law
- **Proactive and collaborative** approach to engage citizens in the planning process
- **Tracks progress** of public involvement to meet objectives



Engaging the Public

MPO Documents



Strategic Approach

Clear
Objectives



Specific
Strategies



Measure
Progress



Objective #1: Advisory Committee Involvement

To hold regular public meetings with its standing Advisory Committees and obtain their input on all documents, projects, and funding determinations prior to consideration by the LSMPO Board.

STRATEGIES

- 1.1 Ensure Advisory Committee positions are filled;
- 1.2 Post meeting notices and deliver information to Advisory Committee at least seven (7) days prior to meetings;
- 1.3 Present Advisory Committee recommendations/actions to LSMPO Board; and
- 1.4 Strive to continuously improve the Public Involvement Plan and ensure that public feedback is considered in the transportation decision making process.



Objective #2: Information Accessibility

To provide equitable public access to information regarding transportation decision making.

STRATEGIES

- 2.1 Schedule meetings and events at convenient times and locations;
- 2.2 Establish access for persons with disabilities to obtain information and participation opportunities;
- 2.3 Plan public involvement activities and events to be geographically dispersed throughout the LSMPO area;
- 2.4 Focus public involvement activities and events to target a diverse group of participants; and
- 2.5 Produce public information to be available in a format for traditionally underserved populations.



Objective #3: Feedback in the Process

To engage the public early, often, and with clarity so that the opportunities exist for public feedback in the transportation decision making process.

STRATEGIES

- 3.1 Disseminate clear, informative public information explaining MPO actions;
- 3.2 Respond to public inquiries within seven (7) working days of the date of receipt;
- 3.3 Make available meeting notices and information at least five (5) days prior to meetings;
- 3.4 Provide follow-up information to groups;
- 3.5 Promote public participation opportunities at key decision making points; and
- 3.6 Incorporate public feedback into transportation decision making.



Objective #4: Outreach Tools & Techniques

To use a variety of methods to involve and engage the public.

STRATEGIES

- 4.1 Utilize various public involvement techniques;
- 4.2 Conduct surveys on the effectiveness of public outreach techniques;
- 4.3 Enable public information accessibility in languages other than English, as appropriate, or in other means to address disabilities;
- 4.4 Employ various website tools to provide information and gather input; and
- 4.5 Utilize the website to track public interest in activities.



Objective #5: Public Input on Public Transit

To provide opportunities for the public to provide input on the Lake County Section 5307 Program of Projects (POP).

STRATEGIES

- 5.1 Request the Lake County Section 5307 POP; and
- 5.2 Include POP with the LSMPO LOPP and present at the CAC, TAC, BPAC and LSMPO Policy Board meetings in September. The public will have the opportunity to:
 - Provide input on the POP; and
 - Be involved in prioritizing of the POP for funding.

Next Steps



Following Through

Implementing Strategies & Techniques

Monitoring Progress

Documenting Engagement Activities

Improving Processes

Continuous Review & Best Practices

Action Requested

- **Move Approval:**
 - Recommend the adoption of the Public Involvement Plan (PIP), Title VI Nondiscrimination Plan, and Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Plan.



Anyone wishing to contact the MPO with **comments, questions, or complaints** regarding Title VI, please contact:

Michael Woods

Interim Executive Director & Title VI Specialist



(352) 315-0170



mwoods@LakeSumterMPO.com



Public Involvement Plan

Lake~Sumter Metropolitan Planning Organization

*Final Draft for Advisory Committee & Board Adoption
April 2018*

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For more information about the Lake~Sumter Metropolitan Planning Organization or to learn about ways to get involved, please contact:



Lake~Sumter MPO Office
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FOLLOWING BOARD APPROVAL >

ABOUT THE MPO

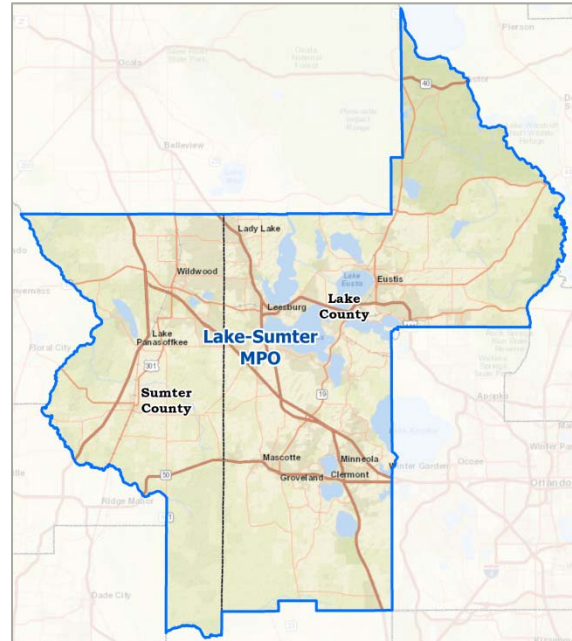
Representatives of Lake County and Sumter County governments, the fourteen (14) municipalities of Lake County, the five (5) municipalities of Sumter County, the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), Florida Central Railroad, Lake County Schools, Sumter District Schools, and the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) are involved in the transportation planning process facilitated by the Lake~Sumter Metropolitan Planning Organization (LSMPO). LSMPO's purpose is to provide effective leadership in the initiation and development of transportation plans, programs and strategies.

As the governmental body most directly responsible for the guidance of the transportation planning process, LSMPO strives to ensure recommendations comply with the goals and standards of the Federal Government, the State, Lake County, Sumter County, and the nineteen (19) incorporated jurisdictions. LSMPO functions include, but are not limited to, the preparation of the tasks required by state rule or by federal policy.

LSMPO's major annual responsibilities are to perform the tasks of preparing the Unified Planning Work Program (UPWP), the Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP), the Public Involvement Plan (PIP), the Transportation Improvement Program (TIP), the annual List of Priority Projects (LOPP), the Transportation Disadvantaged Service Plan (TDSP), and the annual LSMPO Audit Report.

As with all transportation planning legislated by federal and state laws, LSMPO is responsible for ensuring adequate representation of and compatibility among state, county, and municipal projects in the transportation planning process. This includes consideration of all modes of transportation with respect to various members of the public. For example, LSMPO incorporates into its planning efforts the needs of the elderly and persons with disabilities as outlined in the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

As part of the MPO planning process, public involvement is a major priority. Projects funded through public dollars are planned in a manner that encourages public participation and incorporates public comments into planning efforts. As a result, a responsibility is placed on MPOs to develop a plan where the opportunity for public involvement is assured. As part of that plan, a required element is the outlining of the means by which to measure the success of the public involvement activities. By strategizing public involvement techniques and then monitoring and measuring the effectiveness, better planning products emerge that genuinely capture the needs of the public.



Anyone wishing to contact the MPO with comments, questions, or complaints, please contact:



Michael Woods
Interim Executive Director
(352) 315-0170
MWoods@LakeSumterMPO.com

LESSONS LEARNED

LSMPO developed the subsequent Public Involvement Plan after careful review of the previous document originally adopted in 2012. LSMPO staff incorporated feedback provided from the last plan and also considered different methods for improving the involvement and overall public engagement process.

Insight was also drawn from reviewing other Public Involvement Plans implemented around the State of Florida. While other MPOs around the State do not have exactly the same needs or infrastructure challenges as LSMPO, the tools and strategies utilized are adaptable and applicable to LSMPO's planning and public involvement efforts.

The following list highlights key improvements included in this plan:

- This plan was simplified from previous versions to facilitate a clear understanding of involvement in the transportation planning process;
- Involvement checklists for each transportation plan make tracking progress and routine activities more efficient and effective;
- An Outreach Log was developed which helps monitor public involvement performance; and
- A section on specific objectives incorporating notification methods and tools was added to provide clear strategies for outreach.

Common Terms

To assist with understanding transportation planning terminology, here are some common terms found in this document:

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) – a federal law that requires public facilities (including transportation services) to be accessible to person with disabilities.

Limited English Proficiency (LEP) – refers to a person who is not fluent in the English language. The Lake~Sumter MPO has a LEP plan to ensure individuals with limited English skills can participate in the process.

Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) – a 20-year forecast plan required of state planning agencies and Metropolitan Planning Organizations to consider a range of factors in determining regional goals and how transportation can best meet these goals.

Title VI – The portion of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 that says no person in the U.S. can be excluded from programs or activities receiving federal financial assistance.

For more terms often used in the transportation planning process, see the Appendix C of this PIP.

HOW TO GET INVOLVED

Active public participation is critical for the transportation planning process and LSMPO offers various opportunities for involvement. This section details ways to engage and contribute collaboratively in the regional transportation planning process.

Opportunities for Participation

LSMPO will take a proactive approach to providing opportunities for the public to be involved early and with continuing involvement in all phases of the planning process. Extensive public notice of public information meetings and hearings will be undertaken as listed in the **Outreach Approach** section and access to information as listed in the **Outreach Policies** section.

Prior to the beginning of the public participation process, a database of citizens and organizations will be developed (including names, addresses, and e-mail) for contact on a continued basis to serve as a base of interested citizens for input and comment. This database will be expanded as additional citizens ask to be added, attend the informational public meetings, and provide comments. Additionally, meeting agendas for all LSMPO Board and committee meetings include an opportunity for public comment.

Advisory Committees

Advisory committees have been formed to advise the LSMPO Governing Board and staff in the preparation and review of public participation plans, transportation plans, programs, and other related matters. Each of the advisory committees provides unique contributions to the development of LSMPO's transportation plans, programs, and projects.

Technical Advisory Committee

The Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) is comprised of planners and engineers from the various local governments which make up the LSMPO partnership. Therefore, the input provided by the TAC is of a very technical nature. This may include local planning consistency, making design recommendations and verifying that all documents conform to the appropriate state and federal standards.

TAC MEETING DETAILS

The TAC typically meets on the second Wednesday of the month (unless otherwise advertised). Meetings begin at 1:30pm and take place:



Lake~Sumter MPO Board Room
225 W. Guava Street, Suite 217, Lady Lake, FL 32159

All meetings are open to the public and your participation is encouraged. Agendas are posted in advance of the meetings and are available online at www.LakeSumterMPO.com.

Note: The committee may not meet every month. Dates and times may change due to holidays or other conflicts.

Citizens' Advisory Committee

The Citizens' Advisory Committee (CAC) is comprised of interested community members representing the various local governments, local civic and services organizations, advocacy groups, and special interest representatives as required by federal and state guidelines. This committee has a special advisory role to the LSMPO because it provides a necessary communication link between the MPO and the community it serves. The committee also solicits input and recommendations from other citizen groups and interested stakeholders when reviewing transportation plans and programs.

CAC MEETING DETAILS

The Citizen's Advisory Committee typically meets on the second Wednesday of the month (unless otherwise advertised). Meetings begin at 4:00pm and take place:



Lake~Sumter MPO Board Room

225 W. Guava Street, Suite 217, Lady Lake, FL 32159

All meetings are open to the public and your participation is encouraged. Agendas are posted in advance of the meetings and are available online at www.LakeSumterMPO.com.

Note: The committee may not meet every month. Dates and times may change due to holidays or other conflicts.

Transportation Disadvantaged Coordinating Board

The Transportation Disadvantaged Coordinating Board (TDCB) is an advisory group to an MPO on para-transit issues. LSMPO has two (2) TDCBs under its purview: Lake County's TDCB and Sumter County's TDCB. The TDCB is comprised of various community groups as outlined in Florida Statutes and committee representatives are appointed by the Governing Board. The purpose of the TDCB is to develop local service needs and to provide information, advice, and direction to the Governing Board regarding the coordination of services to be provided to the transportation disadvantaged. As such the TDCB provides a forum for the needs of the transportation disadvantaged to be heard.

TDCB MEETING DETAILS

SUMTER COUNTY

The Sumter County TDCB typically meets quarterly on Tuesday afternoons (unless otherwise advertised) and take place in:



The Villages Sumter County Service Center

7375 Powell Road, Room 102, Wildwood, FL 34785

LAKE COUNTY

The Lake County TDCB meets quarterly on Monday and takes place in



Lake~Sumter MPO

225 W. Guava Street, Suite 217, Lady Lake, FL 32159

All meetings are open to the public and your participation is encouraged. Agendas are posted in advance of the meetings and are available online at www.LakeSumterMPO.com.

Note: The committee meets quarterly. Dates and times may change due to holidays or other conflicts.

Bicycle & Pedestrian Advisory Committee

The Bicycle & Pedestrian Advisory Committee (BPAC) consists of members from a broad base of professionals and concerned citizens, whose mission is to advise the Governing Board on bicycle and pedestrian issues. Also, the BPAC is to assist the Governing Board in the formulation of goals and objectives for shaping the urban and rural environments through the effective planning for bicycle and pedestrian facilities. The committee also solicits input and recommendations from other citizen groups and interested stakeholders when reviewing transportation plans and programs.

BPAC MEETING DETAILS

The Bicycle & Pedestrian Advisory Committee typically meets on select Thursdays throughout the year (unless otherwise advertised). Meetings begin at 3pm and take place:



Lake~Sumter MPO Board Room

225 W. Guava Street, Suite 217, Lady Lake, FL 32159

All meetings are open to the public and your participation is encouraged. Agendas are posted in advance of the meetings and are available online at www.LakeSumterMPO.com.

Note: The committee may not meet every month. Dates and times may change due to holidays or other conflicts.

GET THE MOST CURRENT INFORMATION

The most up-to-date information about our meetings is on the Lake~Sumter Metropolitan Planning Organization's website calendar.

You can access it through the following link:

<http://www.LakeSumterMPO.com/calendar.aspx>

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT & TRANSPORTATION PLANNING

LSMPO facilitates public involvement throughout the course of the transportation planning process. To administer this effectively, it is necessary to have a clear framework for planning partners and the public to follow. This framework is detailed in the following section including objectives and involvement steps in the planning process.

Public Involvement Plan Goal

The overall goal of the LSMPO PIP is **to establish an on-going process through which citizen input is regularly identified and considered in the development of MPO plans, projects, and policies.**

This goal is pursued through five (5) central objectives, including:

1. Advisory Committee Involvement;
2. Information Accessibility;
3. Feedback in the Process;
4. Outreach Tools and Techniques; and
5. Public Input on Public Transit.

Purpose

LSMPO is a transportation policy-making board comprised of representatives from local government and transportation authorities. LSMPO is responsible for establishing, according to federal and state laws, a continuing, cooperative, and comprehensive transportation planning process for the areas within Lake and Sumter counties; this work includes the prioritization of federal and state funded transportation projects.

The purpose of the LSMPO Public Involvement Plan (PIP) is to provide a process that ensures opportunities for the public to be involved in all phases of the LSMPO planning process. This is accomplished through the following means:

- Providing adequate notice of public participation activities;
- Providing timely notice and reasonable access to information about transportation issues and processes;
- Using visualization techniques;
- Making public information available on www.LakeSumterMPO.com;
- Holding public meetings at convenient and accessible locations and times;
- Demonstrating explicit consideration and response to public input received;
- Seeking out and considering the needs of those traditionally underserved by the existing transportation systems, such as low-income and minority individuals;
- Providing an additional opportunity for public comment, if the final plan differs significantly from the version previously made available for public comment;
- Coordinating with the statewide transportation planning public involvement and consultation processes; and
- Periodically reviewing the effectiveness of the procedures and strategies contained in the participation plan to ensure a full and open participation process.

Public participation means participation in the planning process by people (public) outside the LSMPO staff, committees, and Board members. Therefore, public refers to general citizens of the LSMPO area, including low-income and minority populations, as well as citizens representing the complete spectrum of community demographics. Public participation is an organized process of citizens taking part in the transportation planning and decision-making that affects the community. Determination of where and when LSMPO meetings will be held is distributed between the established planning Task Force areas. See **Appendix B** for maps of the MPO planning area and task force area locations.

LSMPO focuses much of its efforts to secure participation from individuals, groups, or entities that could significantly be affected by the transportation plan recommendations or could significantly influence implementation. Stakeholders include but are not limited to: the general public; low-income, minority and disabled communities; neighborhood representatives; chambers of commerce; special transportation interests such as freight shippers, transit users, bicycle and pedestrian organizations; local officials; and federal and state transportation agencies. LSMPO supports the public's right to have a strong voice in the transportation planning process. Public involvement informs and educates the public about transportation planning and creates an informed community, which in turn leads to better planning. Public involvement also engages the public and encourages meaningful feedback being incorporated into planning products.

Public Involvement and Notice for Transportation Core Products

Metropolitan planning organizations, such as the LSMPO, are charged under federal law with developing five core products:

- Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP);
- Transportation Improvement Program (TIP);
- Unified Planning Work Program (UPWP);
- Public Involvement Plan (PIP); and
- List of Priority Projects (LOPP).

Public involvement assists with the facilitation of each of the federally mandated transportation planning documents. How the public is incorporated into advancement of these plans is detailed in the next section including checklists showcasing the ways LSMPO provides notice and involves the public.

Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP)

The LRTP identifies transportation improvements necessary to maintain adequate mobility and to accommodate growth forecasted over the next twenty (20) years. The current LRTP (Transportation 2040) includes projects through the year 2040. The process includes innovative technical modeling and collaborative public engagement. Public involvement during development of the LRTP is guided by an independent and focused PIP, though strategies and tactics are coordinated with this document to ensure overall continuity.

Federal Legislation Guiding Public Involvement

FAST Act: Participation By Interested Parties

Each MPO shall provide citizens, affected public agencies, representatives of public transportation employees, public ports, freight shippers, providers of freight transportation services, private providers of transportation (including intercity bus operators, employer-based commuting programs, such as a carpool program, vanpool program, transit benefit program, parking cash-out program, shuttle program, or telework program), representatives of users of public transportation, representatives of users of pedestrian walkways and bicycle transportation facilities, representatives of the disabled, and other interested parties with a reasonable opportunity to comment on the transportation plan (23 USC 134).

As required by federal law, a formal public comment period is held prior to Board adoption, providing a structured avenue for public input. The official twenty-one (21) day public comment period for the LRTP follows the same timeline as the advisory committee review. The deadline to submit a comment is included in legal advertisements and notifications associated with the public comment period. This deadline is generally seven (7) days prior to the date Board action is scheduled.

Public notification for the public comment period takes many forms as described in the **Public Involvement Strategies** section. Public comment period notices are also sent to LSMPO's community database. Additionally, draft plan documents are available on LSMPO website and by request at least seven (7) days prior to the start of the public hearing.

Citizens unable to respond during the public comment period or attend the Governing Board meeting may submit written public comments to LSMPO during the official public comment period in three (3) additional ways: 1) via postal service, 2) via the Voice your Ideas form on the website www.LakeSumterMPO.com/voice.aspx or 3) by emailing: MWoods@LakeSumterMPO.com.

Table 1 | Long Range Transportation Plan Checklist

<i>Outreach Step</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>
Board approval of an independent LRTP PIP before outreach efforts commence	Forty-five (45) day public comment period before adoption
Execution of process laid out in the LRTP PIP, including feedback from residents conveyed to LSMPO Board & committees from outreach events & other sources	Time varies to coincide with technical work of the plan
Official public comment period, with draft plan documents available on www.LakeSumterMPO.com	At least twenty-one (21) days prior to Board action
Draft plan documents reviewed by MPO advisory committees, with opportunity for public comment at committee meetings	During the meeting cycle prior to Board action
Draft plan documents available in print, by request	At least seven (7) days before the advertised LRTP public hearing
Public hearing notices sent via e-mail to LSMPO's community database and other notifications made, per Sunshine Law	At least seven (7) days before the LRTP public hearing
A formal public hearing for citizen information and input	Prior to Board adoption
Process for submitting written public comments via postal service, website contact form at: www.LakeSumterMPO.com	In place and publicized as soon as documents are available and posted
Board vote (action item) on LRTP adoption with public comment period in advance of Board action at the meeting	First Board meeting following LRTP public hearing
Publication of adopted LRTP on www.LakeSumterMPO.com	As soon as final copies of all documents can be uploaded to website

'Not Substantial' Amendments to the LRTP

Amendments are considered as “not substantial” if they only include minor changes to project phase costs, minor changes to funding sources of previously included projects or changes to project phase initiation dates. These types of revisions do not require public review and comment and re-demonstration of fiscal constraint.

Amendments to the LRTP deemed ‘not substantial’ are reviewed by LSMPO’s advisory committees for input and recommendations prior to Board adoption. In addition to the public comment periods provided at each committee meeting, opportunities for public input are also a standard part of every Board meeting, prior to Board action. The standard Board agenda includes a public comment period prior to action items on the agenda. During the review process and following Board adoption, the proposed amendment is electronically published on: www.LakeSumterMPO.com.

Table 2 | LRTP Non-Substantial Amendments Checklist

<i>Outreach Step</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>
Proposed amendment published electronically on www.LakeSumterMPO.com	At least seven (7) days before committee review, opening public comment period
Review by LSMPO advisory committees for input and recommendations, including public comment period at committee meetings	During the meeting cycle prior to the Board action
Board vote on approval, following public comment period at the meeting	First Board meeting following advisory committee review and recommendation
Citizens unable to attend committee or Board meetings are encouraged to submit written comments via postal service, LakeSumterMPO.org contact form, or e-mail	Throughout official public comment period
Approved amendment published on LakeSumterMPO.org	As soon as final copies of document can be uploaded to the website

‘Substantial’ Amendments to the LRTP

Substantial Amendments are revisions that may involve the addition or deletion of a major project or a major change in project cost or a major change in design concept or design scope (changing termini or the number of through traffic lanes, for example). Substantial amendments require public review and comment and re-demonstration of fiscal constraint.

The following actions are potential amendments:

- Adding or deleting a federally-funded or regionally significant project, including earmarks;
- Increasing or decreasing the cost of project phases in excess of the thresholds for administrative modifications established by the FDOT. (See Appendix C for “FDOT LRTP Amendment Thresholds”); and
- Making a major change to the scope of work to an existing project. A major change would be any change that alters the original intent (e.g. a change in the number of lanes, a change in the project length more than 20%, or a change in location).

For amendments to the LRTP deemed ‘substantial,’ Lake~Sumter MPO follows a similar public involvement process to the original adoption of the plan, including a formal twenty-one (21) day public comment period after any required technical analysis and review by the organization’s advisory committees for both input and recommendations prior to Board adoption. Public notification of the public comment period for the amendment follows the approved advertisement process. During the review process and following Board adoption, the proposed amendment is electronically published on www.LakeSumterMPO.com.

Table 3 | LRTP Substantial Amendments Checklist

<i>Outreach Step</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>
Proposed amendment published electronically on www.LakeSumterMPO.com and notification of public hearing on the amendment is made as outlined above	At least seven (7) days prior to the public hearing
Review by LSMPO advisory committees for input and recommendations, including public comment period at committee meetings	During the meeting cycle prior to the Board action
Public hearing after any required technical analysis	Prior to Board adoption
Board vote on approval	First Board meeting after public hearing
Citizens unable to attend committee or Board meetings are encouraged to submit written comments via postal service, LakeSumterMPO.org contact form, or e-mail	Throughout official public comment period
Approved amendment published on www.LakeSumterMPO.com	As soon as final copies of document can be uploaded to the website

Transportation Improvement Program (TIP)

The TIP is a five (5) year plan that assigns available funding to specific projects in the near future. LSMPO develops this plan each year in cooperation with the FDOT, which includes a period of review by LSMPO advisory committees.

As required by federal law, a formal public comment period is held prior to Board adoption, providing a structured process for public input. The official public comment period for TIP follows the same timeline as the advisory committee review, with a draft document available at least twenty-one (21) days prior to Board action. The deadline to submit a comment is included in legal advertisements and notification associated with the public comment period. This deadline is generally seven (7) days prior to the date Board action is scheduled.

Public notification for the public comment period takes many forms (see **Outreach Approach** section). Public comment period notices are also sent to LSMPO’s community database. Additionally, draft plan documents are available on LSMPO’s website and in print at locations throughout the region and by request at least seven (7) days prior to the public hearing.

Citizens unable to respond during the public comment period or attend Board meeting may submit written public comments to LSMPO during the official public comment period in three (3) additional ways: 1) via postal service, 2) via the Voice your Ideas form on the website www.LakeSumterMPO.com/voice.aspx or 3) by emailing: MWoods@LakeSumterMPO.com.

Once adopted, the TIP is made available as a web-based interactive tool located on the LSMPO website: www.LakeSumterMPO.com.

Table 4 | Transportation Improvement Program Checklist

Outreach Step	Timeframe
Draft TIP project information published on www.LakeSumterMPO.org	Seven (7) days before committee review, opening public comment period
Draft TIP presented at LSMPO advisory committee meetings, with chance for public comment at the meeting	During the meeting cycle prior to Board approval
Public meeting to present draft TIP, maps, other information, with opportunity for public comment	Prior to Board approval
Board vote on approval after public comment period	Typically the first Board meeting following advisory committee review
Citizens unable to attend committee or Board meetings are encouraged to submit written comments via postal service, www.LakeSumterMPO.com/voice.aspx contact form, or e-mail	Throughout official public comment period
Plan is published on www.LakeSumterMPO.com	As soon as final copies of document can be uploaded to the website

TIP Amendments:

Amendments to the TIP are reviewed by LSMPO’s advisory committees for input. In addition to the public comment periods provided during each committee meeting, opportunities for public comment are also a standard part of each Board meeting, prior to Board action. During the review process and following Board adoption, the proposed amendment is electronically published.

Public input considered in the development and maintenance of the TIP includes the comments and recommendations of LSMPO committees and the public at large as well as input received during the public comment periods. LSMPO complies with statutory planning and programming requirements [23 U.S.C 134/49 U.S.C. 5303 (j) (1) and 23 U.S.C. 135/49 U.S.C. 5304 (g) (2)] that call for continuing consultation and coordination with partners, MPOs, and non-metropolitan local officials, and federal and state agencies.

Interagency Cooperation and Support

LSMPO actively assists local governments and transportation agencies in the development and implementation of public participation techniques for transportation planning and other related studies. For example, in the LRTP and TIP development processes, LSMPO will assist Lake County Public Transportation with their Federal Transit Administration (FTA) requirement for Section 5307 Program of Projects public involvement by including the following statement in advertisements and/or other collateral materials as appropriate:

“The MPO’s LRTP/TIP development process is being used to satisfy the public comment period requirements of FTA’s Section 5307 program. This public notice of public involvement activities and the time established for public review and comment on the LRTP/TIP will satisfy the FTA Program of Projects requirements.”

Emergency TIP Amendments

Most amendments to the TIP receive a review (as outlined in Table 5) before entering the program. Exceptions are made when an emergency amendment must be approved prior to the next Board meeting for the amended project to receive funding. In these cases, the LSMPO Chairman is authorized to approve the amendment and sign a corresponding resolution on behalf of the board without having to call an emergency meeting of the Board. The chairman’s approval of the amendment then must be provided to advisory committees as an information item and ratified at the next regularly scheduled board meeting.

Table 5 | Public Involvement Checklist for TIP Amendments

<i>Outreach Step</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>
Proposed amendment published on www.LakeSumterMPO.com	Seven (7) days prior to committee review, opening public comment period
Amendment reviewed by LSMPO advisory committees for input, with public comment periods offered at committee meetings	During the meeting cycle prior to Board approval
Board votes on approval, following public comment period	First Board meeting after committee review
Citizens unable to attend committee or Board meetings are encouraged to submit written comments via postal service, www.LakeSumterMPO.com contact form, or e-mail	Throughout official public comment period
Amendment is published on Lake SumterMPO.com	As soon as final copies of document can be uploaded to the website

Table 6 | Public Involvement Checklist for Emergency TIP Amendments

<i>Outreach Step</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>
Lake Sumter MPO Board chairman contacted about need for emergency amendment to secure funding	As soon as situation is identified by staff
Board chairman signs corresponding resolution on behalf of the Board without calling emergency session	As soon as chairman’s schedule permits
Board ratifies approval of the emergency amendment	At next regularly scheduled Board meeting
Amendment is published on www.LakeSumterMPO.com	As soon as final copies of document can be uploaded to the website

Unified Planning Work Program (UPWP)

The UPWP documents the transportation planning activities and associated budget for the LSMPO planning area. Though the document covers a two (2) year period, the UPWP is reviewed annually to refine previously identified tasks and better reflect changes in the economic climate. Prior to Board adoption, the public will be provided with the opportunity to review and comment on the draft UPWP during a twenty-one (21) day public review period. A draft is also presented to the LSMPO advisory committees for input. In addition to the public comment periods provided during each committee meeting, opportunities for public comment are also a standard part of each Board meeting prior to Board action. During this review process and following Board adoption, the UPWP is electronically published on www.LakeSumterMPO.com and is available in print, by request.

Citizens unable to attend the committee or Board meetings may submit written public comments to LSMPO during the official public comment period: 1) via postal service, 2) via the Voice your Ideas form on the website www.LakeSumterMPO.com/voice.aspx or, 3) by emailing: MWoods@LakeSumterMPO.com.

When significant public comments are received on a draft UPWP as a result of public involvement, a summary, analysis, and report on the disposition of comments shall be made part of the final UPWP. If the final UPWP differs significantly from the one made available for public comment or raises new material issues, an additional opportunity for public comment will be made available.

Table 7 | Unified Planning Work Program Checklist

<i>Outreach Step</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>
Draft plan is published on www.LakeSumterMPO.com	Seven (7) days prior to committee review, opening public comment period
Draft is presented to MPO advisory committees for input, with public comment periods offered at committee meetings	During the committee meeting cycle prior to Board approval
Board votes on approval, following public comment period at Board meeting	First Board meeting after committee review and recommendation
Citizens unable to attend committee or Board meetings are encouraged to submit written comments via postal service, www.LakeSumterMPO.com contact form, or e-mail	Throughout official public comment period
Plan is published on www.LakeSumterMPO.com	As soon as final copies of documents can be uploaded to the website

UPWP Revisions

UPWP revisions do not change the FHWA approved planning budget or the scope of the FHWA funded work task. There is no formal public comment period for UPWP revisions although revisions are coordinated with FDOT and are brought through the TAC, CAC, BPAC and LSMPO Board for approval.

The public is invited to attend and provide comments during each of these meetings at the designated place on the agenda. Revising the UPWP does not require FHWA approval; however, LSMPO will notify the FDOT District Liaison when changes are made. The FDOT Liaison will then notify FHWA and FTA.

UPWP Amendments

UPWP amendments change the FHWA approved planning budget, the scope of the FHWA work task, or add or delete a FHWA work task. LSMPO staff will submit all proposed draft UPWP amendments received or initiated by it through the TAC, CAC, BPAC advisory committees and for final LSMPO Board for approval. The public is invited to attend and provide comments during each of these meetings at the designated place on the agenda. Proposed draft amendments to the approved UPWP shall be distributed for public review and comment as described in **Outreach Approach** section.

Amending the UPWP does require FHWA approval; LSMPO will submit the approved UPWP document to FDOT and FHWA for their review and approval.

List of Prioritized Projects (LOPP)

LSMPO also has a formal process for prioritizing projects adopted in the LRTP. The end result is a document called the List of Prioritized Projects (LOPP). This document is reviewed annually and adopted by the Board. Prior to Board adoption, the public will be provided with the opportunity to review and comment on the draft LOPP during a twenty-one (21) day public review period. The draft LOPP is presented to LSMPO’s advisory committees for input and recommendations. Prior to adoption, the Board receives a report from each committee with input and/or recommendations.

Throughout the process, there are also opportunities for general public comment. In addition to public comment periods during each advisory committee meeting, public comment periods are a standard part of each Board agenda prior to any Board action. During this review process and following Board adoption, the LOPP is electronically published on www.LakeSumterMPO.com and is available in print, by request.

Citizens unable to attend the committee or Governing Board meetings may submit written public comments to LSMPO during the official public comment period: 1) via postal service, 2) via the Voice your Ideas form on the website www.LakeSumterMPO.com/voice.aspx or, 3) by emailing MWoods@LakeSumterMPO.com.

LOPP Amendments:

Amendments to the plan are reviewed by LSMPO’s advisory committees for input. In addition to the public comment periods provided during each committee meeting, opportunities for public comment are also a standard part of each Board meeting, prior to Board action. During the review process and following Board adoption, the proposed amendment is electronically published.

Table 8 | List of Prioritized Projects Checklist

<i>Outreach Step</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>
Draft LOPP published electronically on www.LakeSumterMPO.com	Twenty-one (21) days prior to Board approval, opening public comment period
Draft LOPP presented at LSMPO advisory committee meetings, with public comment during meeting	During the meeting cycle prior to Board approval
Board vote on approval, after public comment period at the meeting and consideration of committee input	First Board meeting after committee review
Citizens unable to attend committee or Board meetings are encouraged to submit written comments via postal service, www.LakeSumterMPO.com contact form, or e-mail	Throughout official public comment period
Approved Prioritized Project List published on www.LakeSumterMPO.com	As soon as final documents can be uploaded to the website

Public Involvement Plan (PIP)

The PIP is defined as part of the transportation planning work program which identifies the public involvement strategies and the outreach activities to be undertaken by the Lake~Sumter MPO. As required by federal law, a formal forty-five (45) day public comment period is held prior to Board adoption of the PIP to offer another avenue of public input. Once adopted, the plan is available on www.LakeSumterMPO.com.

PIP Amendments

The PIP can be amended at any time by providing a forty-five (45) day public comment period and the opportunity for public comment on the proposed change in the regular Board and advisory committee meeting cycle. The opportunity to comment on the proposed change will be provided at regularly scheduled and advertised meetings of the TAC, CAC, BPAC, and Governing Board. Notice of the proposed change will also be posted on the LSMPO website.

OUTREACH APPROACH

Offering a participation plan reflecting community values and benefiting all populations of the community is central to LSMPO's planning process. The following section details LSMPO's outline for an informative and inclusive outreach approach.

Public Participation Process

The LSMPO public participation process will provide the public with many opportunities to comment on transportation plans and programs including, but not limited to, the following:

- Forty-five (45) day comment period on adoption or revision of the PIP;
- Twenty-one (21) day comment period on adoption of the LRTP, UPWP, LOPP, and TIP;
- Regional Transportation Forum on key issues;
- Regional Transportation Summit to gain stakeholder input;
- Public meetings on specific transportation projects;
- LSMPO website: www.LakeSumterMPO.com;
- LSMPO social media page and feeds;
- MPO Board and committee meetings (TAC, CAC, BPAC);
- Transportation Disadvantaged Coordinating Boards (Lake & Sumter counties);
- Task Force meetings (North Lake, East Lake, South Lake, CR470 Corridor, & Public Transportation);
- Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) Process;
- Presentations to other governmental bodies (counties and municipalities); and
- Presentations to civic and community groups and organizations.

Title 23 Code of Federal Regulations, Section 450.316(b) (1), the Metropolitan Transportation Planning Process, sets forth the requirements for the public involvement process in conjunction with all aspects of transportation planning. The regulation states that the public involvement process shall provide "complete information, timely public notice, full public access to key decisions, and supports early and continuing involvement of the public in developing plans and the major planning documents" produced by LSMPO. LSMPO's public participation process and development of the TIP satisfies the federal public participation requirements for developing Federal Transit Authority, Program of Projects.



DID YOU KNOW

The Lake~Sumter MPO is an agency created under federal law to direct urban transportation planning and the allocation of federal and state funds.

It is one of over 300 MPOs nationwide and its existence guarantees state and federal transportation funding for Lake and Sumter counties.

Notification & Tools

The LSMPO employs a variety of outreach tools and techniques to reach targeted populations. These tools, combined with other activities within the context of the PIP, help make the Plan effective. The following are ongoing activities used by LSMPO staff to educate the citizens of the LSMPO area:

- Project and Plan brochures for distribution at public offices, agencies, libraries, and to post on the LSMPO website: www.LakeSumterMPO.com;
- Presentations as requested by citizen groups, public agencies, or local governmental bodies;
- Public meetings sponsored by LSMPO member jurisdictions;
- Special efforts for underserved/underrepresented;
- Efficient Transportation Decision Making Process; and
- LSMPO social media page and feeds.

Notification of meetings, comment periods or other significant events will be provided in the following manner:

- Newspaper publication notifying the public of the opportunity to review documents and provide input will be at least ten (10) days prior to the start of a public comment period. The public notice will explain where the public can view information on the proposed transportation plan or program and how they can provide input. For public meetings, as much advanced notice as possible will be provided with a minimum of one (1) week. For all LRTP, UPWP, LOPP, and TIP adoption a twenty-one (21) day public review period will be advertised. For PIP adoption or revisions a forty-five (45) day public review period will be advertised;
- Newspaper publication will be at least one (1) week prior to a meeting of the LSMPO Board and committees;
- All public notices will be published in the legal section of the regional newspapers for both counties;
- All public notices will be posted on the LSMPO website at: www.LakeSumterMPO.com and the Lake County and Sumter County websites: www.lakecountyfl.gov and www.sumtercountyfl.gov; and
- All public notices will be posted on the LSMPO social media page and feed.

LSMPO will also utilize the following techniques to disseminate information to the public:

- Information regarding meetings and events, as well as current document releases, will be placed on the LSMPO website: www.LakeSumterMPO.com;
- Social media will focus primarily on the real-time dissemination of information relevant to the transportation planning process;
- E-mail lists to direct mail information to individuals who sign up for this service;
- Public service announcements;
- Press releases for the newspaper or other widely circulated publications;
- Use of the CAC, BPAC, and TDCB for citizen outreach and community involvement;
- Informal presentation at regional sites, open houses, round table, or other community forums;
- Formal presentations at various service clubs, civic and professional groups;
- Distribution of information flyers on public transit services;

- Public surveys and comment forms;
- Public media coverage;
- Public involvement process mailing list;
- Efficient Transportation Decision Making Process; and
- Public inspection of all major documents available at locations geographically located throughout the LSMPO planning area.

Emergency or Special Meetings

The Chair may call for an emergency meeting for the purpose of acting upon emergency matters affecting the public health, safety, and welfare. Such meeting agenda shall be prepared by the Chair. The agenda and supporting documents shall be made available to the members at least one (1) day prior to the meeting. Meeting agenda shall be posted at the site of the meeting and on the LSMPO website at least twenty-four (24) hours prior to the meeting and emailed to all members. Minutes of the emergency meeting will be posted to the LSMPO website within twenty-four (24) hours of the meeting and a full review of approved items will be discussed at the next regularly scheduled Board meeting.

Public Involvement Plan Strategy & Measurement

In order to carry out an effective PIP, it is necessary to follow focused engagement methods throughout the transportation planning process. These methods are more clearly defined through a goal, strategy, and performance measurement framework which is presented in this section of the document.

Regarding performance measurement, federal regulation requires that LSMPO evaluate the effectiveness of its PIP on a regular basis. In evaluating its plan, LSMPO may determine to stop using techniques that are deemed ineffective, or to initiate the use of other innovative techniques that provide better response and more positive feedback. All communications will be monitored throughout the year. Communication effectiveness will ultimately be determined by public, business, agency, and media participation during public input sessions, committee meetings, and public events throughout the process. Performance measures are linked with each of the strategies in this section and provide the guidelines for evaluating public involvement techniques identified in the PIP. Additional methods and media outreach to Limited English Proficiency (LEP) non-English speaking populations will be developed as part of the LSMPO's LEP Program.

The following pages describe the current objectives, strategies, and measures utilized by LSMPO to solicit and encourage public involvement in the transportation planning process.

Objective #1: Advisory Committee Involvement

To hold regular public meetings with its standing advisory committees and obtain their input on all documents, projects, and funding determinations prior to consideration by the LSMPO Board.

Strategies

The following strategies and performance measures listed in **Table 9** describe the efforts pursued to support advisory committee participation and involvement:

- **Strategy 1.1:** Ensure advisory committee positions are filled;
- **Strategy 1.2:** Post meeting notices and deliver information to advisory committee at least seven (7) days prior to meetings;
- **Strategy 1.3:** Present advisory committee recommendations / actions to LSMPO Board; and
- **Strategy 1.4:** Strive to continuously improve the PIP and ensure that public feedback is considered in the transportation decision making process.

Table 9 | PIP Objective #1 Measures

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Measures</i>
1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain 80% of all committee positions filled during the course of the year.
1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure 80% of advisory committee meeting notices and information are sent at least seven (7) days prior to the meeting. • LSMPO staff members meet quarterly with the Central Florida Metropolitan Planning Organization Alliance staff members to discuss regional issues and provide that input to the advisory committees. • LSMPO staff members meet at least once per year with the Chamber of Commerce / Economic Development Council to discuss transportation issues and provide that input to the advisory committees.
1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of advisory committee recommendations or actions are logged and subsequently presented to LSMPO Board.
1.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LSMPO shall continuously evaluate public participation activities and techniques in the PIP and prepare an annual report to the LSMPO Board that will contain an evaluation of the effectiveness of the PIP. • The PIP shall be reviewed and adopted, with revisions if necessary, every three (3) years.

Objective #2: Information Accessibility

To provide equitable public access to information regarding transportation decision making.

Strategies

The following strategies and measures listed in **Table 10** strive to inform the public on the transportation planning process and offer opportunities for public comment:

- **Strategy 2.1:** Schedule meetings and events at convenient times and locations;
- **Strategy 2.2:** Establish access for persons with disabilities to obtain information and participation opportunities;
- **Strategy 2.3:** Plan public involvement activities and events to be geographically dispersed throughout the LSMPO area;
- **Strategy 2.4:** Focus public involvement activities and events to target a diverse group of participants; and
- **Strategy 2.5:** Produce public information to be available in a format for traditionally underserved populations.

Table 10 | PIP Objective #2 Measures

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Measures</i>
2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 75% of participants and invitees stated the meeting or event was held at a convenient time and location. • Attend or sponsor at least two (2) public events on a weekend. • Plan specific public meetings to be held in neighborhood facilities located within the study area. • LSMPO staff will participate in at least three (3) speaking engagements per year.
2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of disabled persons who requested accommodations are provided accommodation to meet their needs. • 100% of meetings, events and project-related information sources are accessible to persons with disabilities.
2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meetings for the LRTP, special public meetings and/or workshops are provided in at least three (3) separate areas of the LSMPO region. • At least one (1) meeting or opportunity is located in each affected area in the LSMPO region (pertains to corridor or area-specific actions).
2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of public meetings specifically designed and held for targeted and underserved groups, e.g. elderly, disabled, low-income, and other minorities. • LSMPO staff will present MPO plans or programs at a minimum of three (3) neighborhood or homeowner association meetings to obtain feedback and engage diverse communities. • At least 75% of those surveyed at the neighborhood/homeowners meetings agree that the presentation was effective in providing information and gathering input.
2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For specific geographic areas, materials are produced in other languages. • Translators are available at public meetings, events, booths, outreach activities in areas where a high proportion of the population is non-English speaking. • For specific disabled groups, materials are produced for their use, for example audio information for the visually impaired or written information for the hearing impaired.

Objective #3: Feedback in the Process

To engage the public early, often, and with clarity so that opportunities exist for public feedback in the transportation decision making process.

Strategies

The LSMPO recognizes the importance of obtaining feedback from members of the community and will pursue the following strategies and measures listed in [Table 11](#) to encourage and obtain feedback:

- **Strategy 3.1:** Disseminate clear, informative public information explaining MPO actions;
- **Strategy 3.2:** Respond to public inquiries within seven (7) working days of the date of receipt;
- **Strategy 3.3:** Make available meeting notices and information at least five (5) days prior to meetings;
- **Strategy 3.4:** Provide follow-up information to groups;
- **Strategy 3.5:** Promote public participation opportunities at key decision-making points; and
- **Strategy 3.6:** Incorporate public feedback into transportation decision making.

Table 11 | PIP Objective #3 Measures

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Measures</i>
3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annually evaluate how attendees or respondents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Heard about the meeting; ○ Are Aware of the LSMPO process and responsibilities; ○ Understand the issue(s) to be resolved; and ○ Believe public comments are incorporated in decision making.
3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75% of all responses to public inquiries are made within seven (7) working days of receipt date. • 75% of all responses to media inquiries are made within one (1) working day of receipt date.
3.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80% of public meeting notices are sent at least five (5) days prior to the meeting. • 80% of public meeting information is made available at least five (5) days prior to the meeting.
3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Involvement Summary will include a narrative describing how public comment shaped the selected alternative/decision. • LSMPO will make publications and documents available to the public at least twenty-one (21) days at locations that are ADA accessible and centrally located. • LSMPO staff will provide follow-up notices to groups in the form of meetings, flyers or update to the website.
3.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visualization tools and easy to understand graphics will be used to illustrate plans and concepts. • LSMPO staff will be available to provide project related information. • 100% of public meeting comments are logged, summarized, analyzed and distributed to applicable staff, Board and committees.
3.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A record of public comments and how they were integrated into the transportation planning process is maintained by LSMPO staff. • LSMPO staff will conduct annual surveys to evaluate public needs and recommend revisions to MPO work products.

Objective #4: Outreach Tools and Techniques

To use a variety of methods to involve and engage the public.

Strategies

The LSMPO public involvement process seeks to regularly engage the community. The following strategies and measures listed in **Table 12** seek to facilitate this process:

- **Strategy 4.1:** Utilize various public involvement techniques;
- **Strategy 4.2:** Conduct surveys on the effectiveness of public outreach techniques;
- **Strategy 4.3:** Enable public information accessibility in languages other than English, as appropriate, or in other means to address disabilities;
- **Strategy 4.4:** Employ various website tools to provide information and gather input; and
- **Strategy 4.5:** Utilize the website to track public interest in activities.

Table 12 | PIP Objective #4 Measures

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Measure</i>
4.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least three (3) separate techniques are used to involve/engage the public in decision making (e.g. ads, website, meetings). • All LSMPO announcements and meeting materials are posted to the LSMPO website at least five (5) days prior to meetings and events. • The LSMPO participates in at least two (2) community events per year.
4.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once per year, the MPO staff conducts a survey of the public on how well outreach techniques are working. • 50% of those surveyed agree that LSMPO public outreach techniques were effective in providing information and gathering input. • 50% of those surveyed agree that [a specific technique] was effective in notifying them of LSMPO actions. • The LSMPO will track rate of return for all surveys, questionnaires and/or comment forms. • 100% comments are logged, summarized and analyzed and distributed to applicable staff, Board and committees.
4.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With seventy-two (72) hour notice, LSMPO will provide meeting notices in other languages or means to accommodate disabilities. • In specific geographic areas and for specific community meetings, 100% of presentation materials are produced in a language other than English (as needed). • LSMPO staff utilize maps and other visual techniques to convey information.
4.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least three (3) separate website tools are used to involve/engage the public in decision making, for example, online surveys, online comment form, interactive calendar, online idea submissions and discussions, electronic documents available, etc. • LSMPO will attempt to use social media to provide information, capture input, and provide responses to public comment.
4.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilizing Google Translate, all pages of the LSMPO website are available in languages other than English. • Project specific web pages are developed and tracked as a method to gather public feedback.

Objective #5: Public Input on Public Transit

To provide opportunities for the public to provide input on the Lake County Section 5307 Program of Projects (POP).

Strategies

Public transportation is important for residents within Lake County and Sumter County and LSMPO facilitates ways for input on this service. The following strategies and measures listed in **Table 12** seek to enable this feedback:

- **Strategy 5.1:** Request the Lake County Section 5307 POP; and
- **Strategy 5.2:** Include POP with the LSMPO LOPP and present at the CAC, TAC, BPAC, and LSMPO Policy Board meetings in September. The public will have the opportunity to:
 - Provide input on the POP; and
 - Be involved in prioritizing of the POP for funding.

Table 12 | PIP Objective #5 Measures

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Measure</i>
5.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request annually (by June 1) Lake County Section 5307 POP for the following fiscal year. • Request annually (by August 15) a copy of the Section 5307 POP advertisement in the local newspaper.
5.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request (by August 15) a representative from Lake County Public Transit attend the September CAC, TAC, BPAC, and LSMPO Policy Board meetings when the LOPP and POP are discussed. • Request (by fourteen days prior) a representative from Lake County Public Transit attends the CAC, TAC, BPAC, and LSMPO Policy Board meetings when a TIP Amendment for public transit funding is considered.

The PIP reflects the LSMPO's commitment to honesty, integrity, and transparency throughout the planning process and active community participation. The LSMPO looks forward to sharing plan information with the public and interested stakeholders, and creating a dynamic forum for public participation, planning, and interagency collaboration

OUTREACH POLICIES

The outreach employed by LSMPO is guided by specific principles and standards. These components assist with providing a consistent experience for the public. The following section details the main policies guiding the LSMPO outreach process.

Access to Information

The LSMPO will provide the public with reasonable and timely access to technical and policy information relating to the data or content in the development of the transportation plans, programs and projects. Documents will be available for public inspection on the LSMPO website www.LakeSumterMPO.com and at the LSMPO office located at 225 West Guava Street, Suite 211, Lady Lake, FL 32159 during normal business hours. Copies of draft plans and programs will also be placed at the following locations for public review:

- Lake County Administration Building, 315 West Main Street, Tavares;
- Clermont City Hall, 685 West Montrose Blvd., Clermont;
- Leesburg Public Library, 100 East Main Street, Leesburg;
- Lady Lake Town Hall, 409 Fennell Blvd., Lady Lake; and
- Sumter County Service Center, 7375 Powell Road, Wildwood.

Public Meetings

Public information meetings will be held at various locations in the LSMPO area to inform the public of the planning process and to solicit ideas, input, and feedback. The intent of holding public informational meetings at diverse locations is to solicit broad public comments. General meeting locations will be at the LSMPO office, Lake County Administration Building, the Lake-Sumter State College, the Sumter County Service Center, and other locations such as municipal city halls and/or offices, churches, community centers, etc.

Notice of public hearings and public informational meetings will be given in accordance with and listed in the **Outreach Approach** section. A reasonable attempt will be made to notify organizations representing minority and disabled communities. Public meetings will be held at locations accessible to and at times convenient to minority and disabled residents.

Special arrangements will be made to accommodate persons with disabilities, low income, and people who do not speak English. For meetings involving individuals without transportation and the disabled, the LSMPO will schedule meetings during the time public transit and para-transit services are operating or will make special arrangements to ensure that individuals have an opportunity to access transportation to the meetings. The LSMPO will ensure that all segments of the population including LEP persons have been involved or have the opportunity to be involved in the transportation planning process. Interpreters will be provided, when advanced notice is given to accommodate non-English speaking individuals. The LSMPO LEP Plan may be reviewed at the following link: www.LakeSumterMPO.com.

Public Record of Meetings

The Sunshine Law stipulates that minutes must be taken at all public meetings. LSMPO takes minutes of meetings, distributes them to Board and committee members, posts them promptly on www.LakeSumterMPO.com, after approval, and provides written copies upon request.

Public Hearings

Public hearings are a formal process to solicit public comment on specific plans being considered by LSMPO. As a formal setting for citizen input, public hearings are recorded and summarized for the record. A summary of comments are provided to LSMPO Board members, prior to Board action. Maps and other visualization tools are displayed at public hearings to present information in a visual way.

According to the state's Sunshine Law (Section 286 of the Florida Statutes), the public must have reasonable notice of the meetings of public boards and commissions. LSMPO complies with the law's requirement that the dates and times of meetings be published at the MPO office. In addition, meetings are posted on the www.LakeSumterMPO.com electronic calendar, along with contact information and agendas when available.

Website

The LSMPO maintains an internet site providing a forum for the most current information on activities and projects, meetings, public hearings, Board meetings; downloadable plans for each citizen to review interactive maps of transportation projects; links to related sites; and several opportunities to provide commentary to the LSMPO regarding their plans and programs. Archived presentations of LSMPO and other public meetings are also provided for viewing or download. The website can be accessed at www.LakeSumterMPO.com.



E-Mail List

The LSMPO staff maintains and updates an e-mail distribution list for the purpose of informing the community about various transportation planning activities undertaken by the LSMPO. The e-mail list includes civic associations, clubs, municipal governments, newspapers, concerned citizens and all attendees to any of the transportation related public meetings held in the LSMPO area. The e-mail list is used to inform the community about scheduled TAC, CAC, BPAC, TDCB, and Governing Board meetings; future public workshops and hearings; and to provide brief updates concerning the status and progress of ongoing transportation planning activities and projects.



**We Want
Your Input!**

The Lake~Sumter MPO encourages public comment. This document is available on the Lake~Sumter website at www.LakeSumterMPO.com.

Response

Responses to questions and comments from the public concerning the public participation process, draft transportation plans, programs, or public agency consultation process will be made directly to the individual by letter, telephone call or by e-mail. A summary of comments received will be made as part of the final plan or program. The rationale for policy decisions will be available to the public in writing if requested.

Title VI (Environmental Justice)

The LSMPO will reach out to members of the low income, minority, and disabled communities as part of the transportation planning process to meet the requirements of Title VI and to better serve the community. The LSMPO will utilize the FDOT ETDM Tool to conduct socio-economic analysis of communities to determine where concentrations of Title VI groups and issues may exist.

Localized meetings to discuss transportation issues will be held periodically to encourage participation. Public notifications outlined in the **Outreach Approach** section will be conducted to attempt to get the word out about upcoming meetings and hearings. Citizens that express interest or make comments at a public meeting or hearing will be put on a mailing list to be notified of upcoming meetings. The LSMPO will hold meetings and public hearings during times when public transit and para-transit services are available for those without transportation or are disabled.

Consistent with the USDOT order on environmental justice, special efforts are undertaken to involve population segments that are traditionally underserved and/or underrepresented in Lake and Sumter counties. These efforts may include the following:

- Identify geographic locations with a high concentration of the traditionally underserved and underrepresented;
- Host traditional workshops convenient to these geographic locations and invite community leaders from these geographic locations to participate on CAC and other committees as appropriate;
- Distribute information regarding the transportation planning process and opportunities for public involvement by providing information on public transit; and
- Meet with and make presentations to organizations that represent this segment of the population.

The LSMPO Title VI Plan may be reviewed online at www.LakeSumterMPO.com.

Limited English Proficiency (LEP)

The LSMPO's Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Plan identifies the LEP populations impacted within the service area. Additionally, the plan sets the guidelines for LSMPO staff to follow to allow information and service accessibility for LEP persons. A copy of the LSMPO's LEP Plan can be found online at www.LakeSumterMPO.com.

Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE)

As a recipient of USDOT funding, LSMPO is required under 49 CFR Part 26.23 to issue a policy statement supporting Disadvantaged Business Enterprises (DBE). LSMPO is committed to this program and implementing relevant objectives throughout the public involvement process. The full policy statement can be found online at www.LakeSumterMPO.com.

Social Media

The LSMPO is committed to engaging the public in a variety of ways and understands that no single communication tool serves all populations. The LSMPO is employing social media opportunities including the use of a Facebook page along with other social media platforms such as Twitter.

The use of social media is included in the LSMPO's public involvement plan with the following goals:

- Use as an accessible resource for the public and organizations to receive consistently updated information about LSMPO;
- Use to repost important and relevant articles/postings/ideas;
- Use as a way to receive public feedback via links to surveys;
- Use to help integrate the public into more planning and allow the public to understand LSMPO's plans/projects/improvements;
- Use as a source of announcements- meetings, projects, press releases, office closures, special events, news, project announcements, website updates;
- Overall to allow more accessibility and understanding of LSMPO's mission and allow more room for constant dialogue between the organization and the public/other organizations; and
- Allow both input and output in addition to posting items, but also respond to other organization's activities.

While social media has become an essential component for public involvement and engagement, its use brings its own unique set of needs and consideration.

Considerations

While social media platforms are now standard in communication plans for private, non-profit, and public sector organizations, LSMPO recognizes that public record and public access (e.g. Government in the Sunshine) laws in Florida require a thoughtful approach. As additional guidance is provided at the state level, the organization will modify the application of social media tools, when necessary. LSMPO adheres to the following social media guidelines to ensure compliance with Florida's open government and public record laws.

Access

When social media applications provide mechanisms to restrict content access, LSMPO will allow all content to be freely visible and open to any user.

Content

LSMPO will generate much of its own social media content, using it to highlight the organization's activities and those of its partners. Other content for social media channels will be shared or repurposed from outside sources and may link to external sites. Appearance of external links does not constitute an official endorsement on behalf of the organization.

Posting Comments

LSMPO's use of social media will primarily focus on the dissemination of information relevant to the transportation planning process, with a secondary focus on obtaining input on targeted issues of importance. The LSMPO Board and advisory committee members are prohibited from engaging in an exchange or discussion of matters via social media that will foreseeably come before the Board or committee for official action.

User Comments

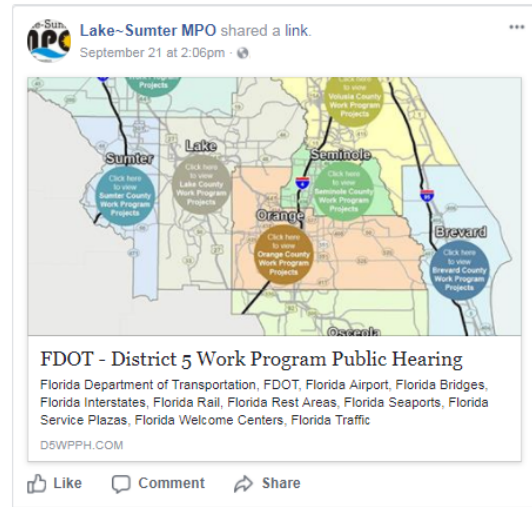
The following forms of content shall not be allowed:

- Comments not topically related to the particular social medium article being commented upon;
- Comments in support of or opposition to political campaigns or ballot measures;
- Profane language or content;
- Content that promotes, fosters, or perpetuates discrimination on the basis of race, creed, color, age, religion, gender, marital status, status with regard to public assistance, national origin, physical or mental disability or sexual orientation;
- Sexual content or links to sexual content;
- Solicitations of commerce;
- Conduct or encouragement of illegal activity;
- Information that may compromise the safety or security of the public or of private entities; or
- Content that violates a legal ownership interest of any other party.

When a feature allowing users to post a comment is activated and an "approval-required" feature exists, the organization will review all comments prior to publication. Also, when a feature allowing users to post a comment is activated and approval features do not exist, the organization will regularly monitor user comments and take appropriate action to delete inappropriate comments.

Public Records

As with electronic communication, LSMPO will post a notice on the social media site regarding Florida public records law. The LSMPO will independently track social media activity monthly. Social media records will conform with applicable public record retention schedules, as outlined in Florida Statutes. As is the case with the LSMPO website, the staff tasked with public involvement duties will be responsible for the content and upkeep of any social media sites created to promote the mission of the organization.



Please Follow Us On Any Or All
Of Our Social Media Platforms!



Like Us on Facebook:
LakeSumter-MPO



Tweet Us on Twitter:
@lakesumtermo

SUMMARY

The public involvement efforts of the LSMPO provide opportunities for the community to engage in the transportation planning process. This document establishes the basic techniques for disseminating information to the public and engaging the citizens in an interactive discussion. However, this is a continuously evolving process and next steps are summarized below.

Assessment of Public Participation Techniques

LSMPO staff will work to quantify the results of the public involvement efforts and make an annual report to the Governing Board. The annual report will give a summary of public input for the past year, and future reports will compare current results to prior years. **Appendix A** provides an outreach log which LSMPO will use to track involvement efforts and compare to prior years.

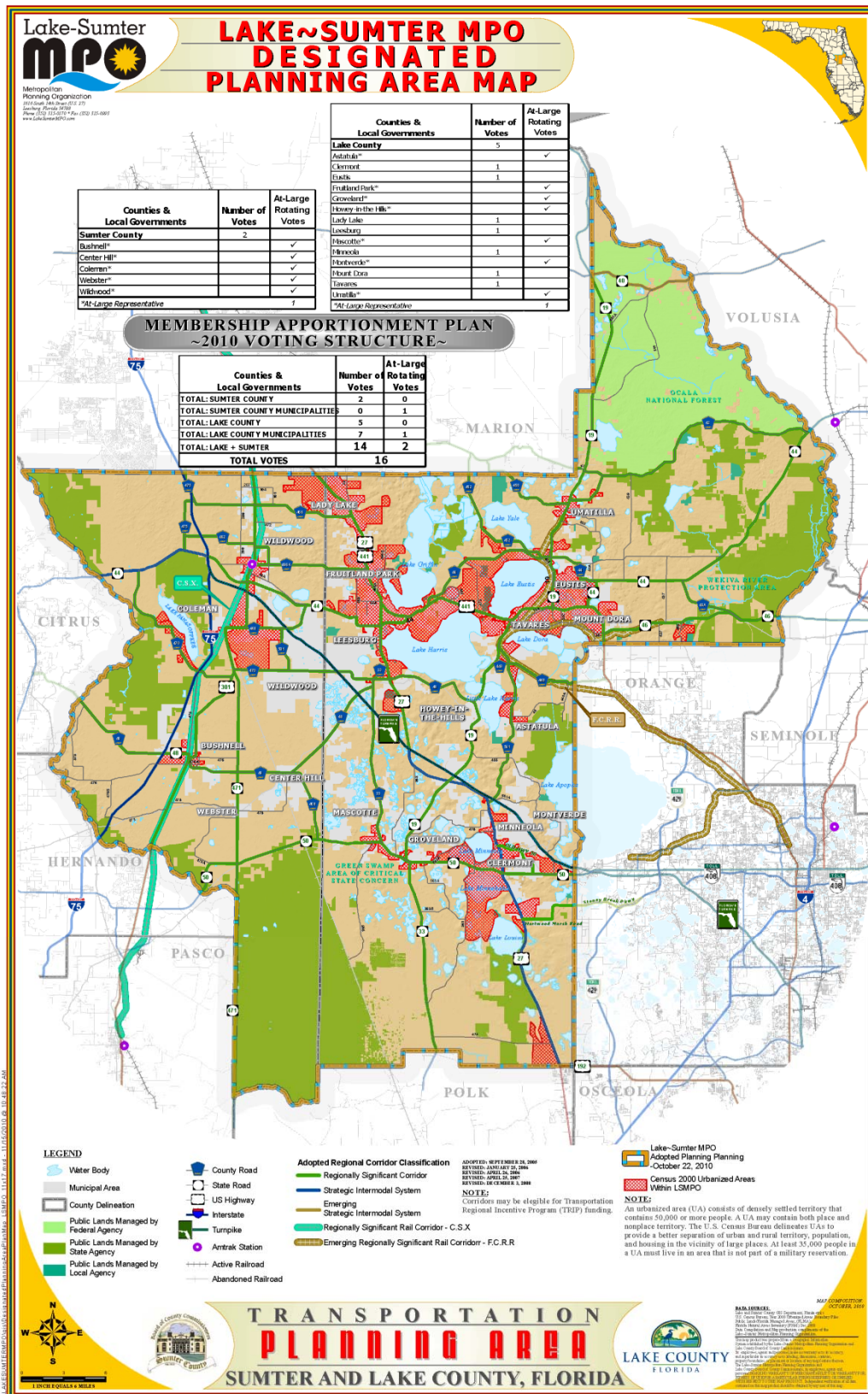
Ongoing Process Improvement

During staff meetings and debriefs, public involvement strategies are discussed in regards to improving progress toward established participation objectives. Evaluation and response are valuable components of any successful program, plan, or project. As such, the MPO can gauge the effectiveness of the PIP in order to highlight opportunities for improvement. LSMPO staff will track and measure the following list of activities in order to better gauge public input in the transportation planning process:

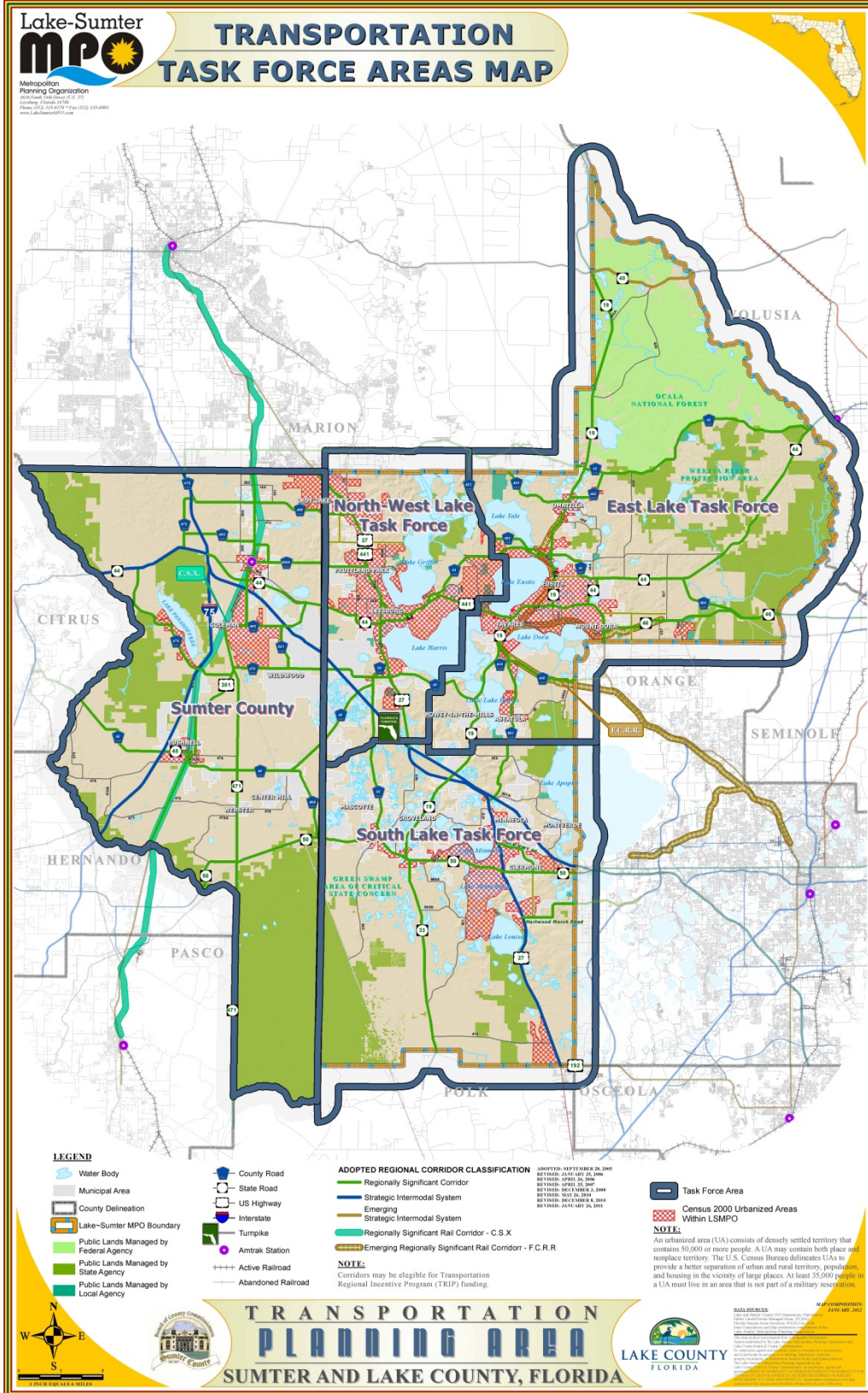
- Attendance and input at public information meetings and public hearings;
- Number of organizations and groups to which mailings are sent;
- E-mail list;
- Public Involvement Process Mailing List;
- Communications received from the public whether they use mail, e-mail, and comments at public information meetings or public hearings;
- Tracking of presentations given to public groups;
- Efficient Transportation Decision Making Process; and
- Documenting all public meetings including photos, attendance sheets meeting handouts.

In addition to these tracking and reporting efforts, the LSMPO staff will continue to research new and innovative ways to further involve the public in the LSMPO transportation planning process.

APPENDIX B: MPO PLANNING AREA AND TASK FORCE MAPS



Source: Lake~Sumter MPO



Source: Lake-Sumter MPO

APPENDIX C: TRANSPORTATION ACRONYM GUIDE

ACRONYM	NAME / TITLE
AA	Alternatives Analysis
AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
ADT	Average Daily Traffic
AE	Annual Element
AFV	Alternative Fuel Vehicle
AIA	American Institute of Architects
AICP	American Institute of Certified Planners
AMPO	Association of Metropolitan Planning Organizations
APA	American Planning Association
APTA	American Public Transit Association
APWA	American Public Works Association
ARRA	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act
ASCE	American Society of Civil Engineers
AVO	Average Vehicle Occupancy
AVR	Average Vehicle Ridership
AWT	Average Weekday Traffic
B/C	Benefit Cost Ratio
BCC	Board of County Commissioners
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BMS	Bridge Management System
BOA	Board of Adjustments
BOE	Basis of Estimate
BPAC	Bicycle and Pedestrian Advisory Committee
BRP	Bridge Replacement Program (State)
BRRP	Bridge Repair and Rehabilitation Program (State)
BRT	Bus Rapid Transit
BTS	Bureau of Transportation Statistics
CAAA	Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990
CAC	Citizens Advisory Committee

ACRONYM	NAME / TITLE
CAD	Computer Aided Drafting
CADD	Computer Aided Drafting and Design
CBD	Central Business District
CCI	Construction Cost Index
CCI	Community Characteristics Inventory
CDC	Center for Disease Control
CEI	Construction Engineering Inspection
CEMO	Central Environmental Management Office (State)
CE-NEPA	Categorical Exclusion
CFMPOA	Central Florida MPO Alliance
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CIE	Capital Improvement Element
CIGP	County Incentive Grant Program
CIP	Capital Improvement Program
CLC	Community Liaison Coordinator
CMAQ	Congestion Management and Air Quality
CMP	Corridor (or Congestion) Management Plan
CMS	Congestion Management System
CMS	Concurrency Management System
CNG	Compressed Natural Gas
CNU	Congress of New Urbanism
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CO2	Carbon Dioxide
CO2E	Carbon Dioxide Equivalents
CTC	Community Transportation Coordinator
CTD	Commission for Transportation Disadvantage
CTST	Community Traffic Safety Team
CUTR	Center for Urban Transportation Research
dB	Decibels
DBE	Disadvantaged Business Enterprise
DDHV	Directional Design Hour Volume

ACRONYM	NAME / TITLE
DDR	District Dedicated Revenue
DEIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement
DEO	Department of Economic Opportunity (FL)
DHV	Design Hour Volume
DIS	State funds for projects on the Strategic Intermodal System
DNR	Department of Natural Resources
DNS	Determination of Non-significance
DOT	Department of Transportation
DRI	Development of Regional Impact
DVMT	Daily Vehicle Miles Traveled
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAR	Evaluation and Appraisal Report
EB	Eastbound
ECFRPC	East Central Florida Regional Planning Council
EEO	Equal Opportunity Employer
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency (Federal)
ESA	Endanger Species Act
ETDM	Efficient Transportation Decision Making
F.S.	Florida Statute
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FAPA	Florida Chapter of the American Planning Association
FARS	Fatality Analysis Reporting System
FBT	Floridians for Better Transportation
FC	Functional Classification
FDEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
FDOT	Florida Department of Transportation
FEA	Final Environmental Assessment
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency

ACRONYM	NAME / TITLE
FGDL	Florida Geographical Data Library
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FIHS	Florida Interstate Highway System
FLUAM	Future Land Use Allocation Model
FMCSA	Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
FRA	Federal Railroad Administration
FSUTMS	Florida Standard Urban Transportation Modeling Structure
FTA	Federal Transit Administration
FTC	Florida Transportation Commission
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
FTE	Florida Turnpike Enterprise
FTP	Florida Transportation Plan
FY	Fiscal Year
4-R	Highway Reconstruction, Resurfacing, Restoration, and Rehabilitation
GHGs	Greenhouse Gases
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GPS	Global Positioning System
GVW	Gross Vehicle Weight
HCM	Highway Capacity Manual
HOT	High Occupancy Toll Lanes
HOV	High Occupancy Vehicles
HSR	High Speed Rail
HTF	Highway Trust Fund (U.S.)
ICE	Intergovernmental Coordination Element
INFRA	Infrastructure for Rebuilding America
ISTEA	Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act
ITE	Institute of Traffic Engineers
ITS	Intelligent Transportation System
JPA	Joint Participation Agreement
LAP	Local Agency Program

ACRONYM	NAME / TITLE
LEP	Limited English Proficiency
LGCP	Local Government Comprehensive Plan
LMY	Lane Mile Years
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
LOPP	List of Priority Projects
LOS	Level of Service
LRT	Light Rail Transit
LRTP	Long Range Transportation Plan
LSMPO	Lake~Sumter MPO
LU	Land Use
M&O	Management and Operations
MAP-21	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century
MBE	Minority Business Enterprise
MIS	Management Information Systems
MMTD	Multimodal Transportation District
MOA	Memoranda of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Milepost
MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization
MPOAC	Metropolitan Planning Organization Advisory Council
MSTU	Municipal Services Tax Unit
MUTCD	Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices
MWBE	Minority and Women's Business Enterprise
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NB	Northbound
NCHRP	National Cooperative Highway Research Program
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
NGS	United States National Geodetic Survey
NHPA	National Historical Preservation Act
NHPP	National Highway Performance Program

ACRONYM	NAME / TITLE
NHS	National Highway System
NHTSA	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
NOAA	National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration
NOX	Nitrogen Oxides
NPRM	Notice of Proposed Rule Making
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NTSB	National Transportation Safety Board
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
O-D	Origin-Destination (survey or zone)
OEO	Office of Equal Opportunity
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PCI	Pavement Condition Index
PD&E	Project Development & Environmental Study
PE	Professional Engineer
PE	Preliminary Engineering
PEA	Planning Emphasis Areas
PHF	Peak Hour Factor
PI	Public Involvement
PIO	Public Information Office (or Officer)
PL	Category of FHWA funds for MPO planning uses
PM	Project Manager
PM	Particulate Matter
PMS	Pavement Management System
PTMS	Public Transportation Facilities and Equipment Management System
PUD	Planned Unit Development
QA/QC	Quality Assurance / Quality Control
RCI	Roadway Characteristics Inventory
RFP	Request for Proposal
RFQ	Request for Qualifications

ACRONYM	NAME / TITLE
ROW	Right of Way
RPC	Regional Planning Council
RPM	Revolutions per Minute
RR	Railroad
RRR (3R)	Resurfacing, Restoration, and Rehabilitation
RTA	Regional Transit Authority
SAFETEA-LU	Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act – A Legacy for Users
SB	Southbound
SBE	Small Business Enterprise
SCE	Sociocultural Effects
SCOP	Small County Outreach Program
SD	Structurally Deficient
Section 5305(d)	Category of FTA funds for MPO planning use
SEIS	Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement
SEPA	State Environmental Policy Act
SIB	State Infrastructure Bank
SIS	Strategic Intermodal System
SOV	Single Occupancy Vehicle
SR	State Road
SRPP	Strategic Regional Policy Plan
STIP	State Transportation Improvement Program
STP	Surface Transportation Program
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TCEA	Transportation Concurrency Exception Area
TCMA	Transportation Concurrency Management Area
TD	Transportation Disadvantaged
TDCB	Transportation Disadvantaged Coordinating Board
TDM	Transportation Demand Management
TDM	Travel Demand Management
TDP	Transit Development Plan
TDSP	Transportation Disadvantaged Service Plan

ACRONYM	NAME / TITLE
TE	Transportation Enhancements
TEA-21	Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century of 1998
TIGER	Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery
TIP	Transportation Improvement Program
TMA	Transportation Management Area
TMS	Transportation Management System
TOP	Transit Operations Plan
TPO	Transportation Planning Organizations (synonym to MPO)
TRB	Transportation Research Board
TRIP	Transportation Regional Incentive Program
UA	Urbanized Area
UCF	University of Central Florida
UPWP	Unified Planning Work Program
US	United States (route)
USC	United States Code
USDOE	United States Department of Energy
USDOT	United States Department of Transportation
USFS	United States Forest Service
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
VHT	Vehicle Hours Traveled
VMS	Variable Message Sign
VMT	Vehicle Miles Traveled
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
VPH	Vehicles Per Hour
WAGES	Work and Gain Economic Self Sufficiency
WB	Westbound
WBE	Women's Business Enterprise
WPRC	Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council
YTD	Year to Date

APPENDIX D: FLORIDA LRTP AMENDMENT THRESHOLDS

Complete Excerpt of Florida LRTP Amendment Thresholds Issued March 15, 2014:

Section 1. Florida LRTP Amendment Thresholds

The guidance in this section sets the minimum thresholds for project changes that trigger an LRTP Amendment at the time of STIP approval, a STIP amendment or NEPA approval. Even if a project change does not require an amendment, an MPO may still elect to do an amendment at its option if appropriate circumstances warrant. For determining TIP/STIP/LRTP/NEPA consistency for approval of a NEPA document, please refer to Section 2. NEPA Consistency and Approval and the 2012 LRTP Expectations Letter for additional details. This document was jointly prepared by FDOT and the FHWA Florida Division.

The following acronyms are used:

- CFP – Cost Feasible Plan
- CST – Construction Phase
- FDOT – Florida Department of Transportation
- FHWA – Federal Highway Administration
- LRTP – Long Range Transportation Plan
- MPO – Metropolitan Planning Organization
- NEPA – National Environmental Policy Act
- PD&E – Project Development and Environment Phase
- PE – Preliminary Engineering Phase
- ROW – Right of Way Phase
- SIS – Strategic Intermodal System
- STIP – State Transportation Improvement Program
- TIP – Transportation Improvement Program

LRTP Amendments

Project Cost Changes that Require an LRTP Amendment

An LRTP amendment will be required for LRTP cost increases that exceed 50% of project cost and \$50 million.

When assessing project cost changes (including project costs documented in NEPA documents), the cost of the project includes the phases after the PD&E which, for purposes of this document, are Design/PE, ROW and Construction phases.

Other Changes that Require an LRTP Amendment

- A. Design Concept or Scope Changes: A major change in the project termini (e.g. expansion) or a change in a project concept(s) such as adding a bridge, addition of lanes, addition of an interchange, etc.
- B. Deleting a full project from the CFP.
- C. Adding a new project where no phases are currently listed in the CFP.
- D. Projects or Project Phase Initiation Date for projects in the CFP:
 - a. Advancing a project phase from the 3rd 5 years and the last 10 year band of the LRTP to the TIP/STIP years; advancing a project more than one 5 year band (see table with LRTP amendment examples below).

- b. Adding a phase to an existing CFP project (e.g. if ROW is funded, adding CST Phase) where (1) the new phase is funded in the TIP/STIP years/1st 5-year band of the LRTP and (2) one or more phases of a different project must be deferred to a later band or to the Needs/Illustrative List in order to demonstrate fiscal constraint.
- c. For advancing phases of minor projects, please see the LRTP Modifications section.

E. Projects or Project Phase Initiation Date for projects beyond the CFP:

- a. Moving a new project from a Needs or Illustrative List to the CFP where no phases are currently listed in the CFP.
- b. Moving new phases from a Needs or Illustrative List to an existing CFP project where (1) the new phase is funded in the TIP/STIP years/1st 5-year band of the LRTP and (2) one or more phases of a different project must be deferred to a later band or to the Needs/Illustrative List in order to demonstrate fiscal constraint.

LRTP Amendment Examples				
CFP				Needs
1 st 5-yr band TIP/STIP years	2 nd 5-yr band	3 rd 5-yr band	Last (10-yr) band	Needs/ Illustrative List
TO	←		FROM	
TO	←			FROM
	TO	←	FROM	
TO ANY BAND				← FROM

LRTP Modifications

Changes that are less significant than those above that trigger an LRTP amendment would only require a modification. These include:

- A. Design Concept or Scope Changes: A minor change in the project termini equal to or less than 10% of the total project, i.e., adjusting length for turn lane tapers.
- B. Identification of planned use of Federal funds for existing CFP projects if Federal funds are added to a project funded with only state or local funds in the adopted LRTP.
- C. Project or Project Phase Initiation Date:
 - a. Advancing a project from a 5- or 10-year band to an adjacent 5 year band beyond the TIP/STIP years/1st 5-yr band.
 - b. Adding a new phase to an existing CFP project (e.g. if ROW is funded, adding CST Phase) where the new phase is funded beyond the TIP/STIP years/1st 5-year band of the LRTP.
 - c. Adding a new phase to an existing CFP project (e.g. if ROW is funded, adding CST Phase) from a Needs or Illustrative list to the CFP where the new phase is funded beyond the TIP/STIP years/1st 5-year band of the LRTP.

- d. Adding a new phase to an existing CFP project (e.g. if ROW is funded, adding CST Phase) from a Needs or Illustrative list to the CFP where (1) the new phase is funded in the TIP/STIP years/1st 5-year band of the LRTP and (2) the added phases use new funds not contained in the LRTP Revenue Forecast to the CFP

LRTP Modification Examples				
CFP				Needs
1 st 5-yr band TIP/STIP years	2 nd 5-yr band	3 rd 5-yr band	Last (10-yr) band	Needs/ Illustrative List
TO ←	FROM			
	TO ←	FROM		
		TO ←	FROM	

Advancing Phases for Minor Projects

Projects and/or project phases of \$5 million or less can be moved from any 5-yr band to any 5-yr band by modification to the LRTP.

Background and Related Information

TIP/STIP Consistency with LRTP

TIP/STIPs are required to be consistent with LRTPs {23 CFR 450.216(k) and 23 CFR 450.324(g)}. The TIP/STIP is consistent with the LRTP when:

- A. TIP/STIP project costs are within 50% and \$50 million of projects costs shown in the LRTP.
- B. TIP/STIP initiation phase is within the first two 5-year bands of the LRTP;
- C. Project Scope (including termini, number of lanes, interchanges, etc.,) is consistent between the TIP/STIP and LRTP. Project Termini may have minor variations if there is no major scope change.

For initial STIP approval, TIPs are incorporated into the STIP unchanged {23 CFR 450.216(b)}.

NEPA Consistency and Approval

A NEPA document is consistent with the LRTP and STIP/TIP when:

- A. NEPA discussion of the project implementation reflects the planning documents in these areas: scope, cost, general funding sources, description, and logical termini.
- B. An amendment to either the LRTP or STIP/TIP is NOT needed.
- C. The limits in the NEPA document (logical termini) are addressed in the LRTP CFP or Needs Plan, regardless of the implementing constructible segments.

Modifications should occur to the STIP/TIP or LRTP prior to NEPA approval whenever possible. However, modifications may be completed after the NEPA signature in accordance with the state and MPO established planning procedures. The NEPA document must provide reasonable assurances that the changes will occur as noted in the Commitments and Recommendations Section of the NEPA document.

For the final NEPA document to be signed:

In an MPO area

- A. The project must be described within the LRTP. The description, at a minimum, must include roadway identification, termini, implementation time frame and full project cost.
- B. Ideally, all phases of the project will be funded in the LRTP CFP.
- C. At least one subsequent phase of the entire project must be in the LRTP CFP. If the next phase for the entire project is not in the CFP, then at least one segment of the project must be fully funded in the CFP through construction.
- D. The information that is then displayed in the TIP/STIP would depend on the timing of the programming for the next phase of the project implementation.

In a non-MPO area

- A. The project must be consistent with the Florida Transportation Plan.
- B. If the project is on the SIS, the SIS 10-Year CFP may be used to show the project's planned implementation. If the project is not on the SIS, other publically available long range considerations may be used to show the project's planned implementation, such as local government comprehensive plans.
- C. The project or phase of a project must be in the STIP. If funding of the project is beyond the timeframe of the STIP, the STIP must contain an informational project with a description of the subsequent phase(s) as reflected in the SIS 10 Year Plan full project cost information or other long range public planning documents.

Review and Revision of Florida LRTP Amendment Thresholds

This guidance will be reviewed and revised as needed should the state be subject to Air Quality Conformity requirements. The effectiveness of this document will be evaluated after a one-year implementation period which ends in October 2014. Revisions as agreed upon by the parties will be made as needed. This guidance sets the minimum thresholds for project changes that trigger an LRTP Amendment. Even if a project change does not require an amendment, an MPO may still elect to do an amendment at its option if appropriate circumstances warrant.

Official PDF File located Online:

<http://www.fdot.gov/planning/policy/metrosupport/lrtp/lrtpthreshhold.pdf>

APPENDIX E: FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The public involvement process requirements in 23 CFR450, Section 450.316 are described below. These requirements encourage a pro-active public involvement process and support early and continuing involvement of the public in the planning process. A reference to the section of this plan describing how the Lake~Sumter MPO meets these requirements is included following each criterion listed below.

§ 450.316 Interested parties, participation, and consultation.

(a) The MPO shall develop and use a documented participation plan that defines a process for providing individuals, affected public agencies, representatives of public transportation employees, public ports, freight shippers, providers of freight transportation services, private providers of transportation (including intercity bus operators, employer-based commuting programs, such as carpool program, vanpool program, transit benefit program, parking cash-out program, shuttle program, or telework program), representatives of users of public transportation, representatives of users of pedestrian walkways and bicycle transportation facilities, representatives of the disabled, and other interested parties with reasonable opportunities to be involved in the metropolitan transportation planning process.

(1) The MPO shall develop the participation plan in consultation with all interested parties and shall, at a minimum, describe explicit procedures, strategies, and desired outcomes for:

- (i) Providing adequate public notice of public participation activities and time for public review and comment at key decision points, including a reasonable opportunity to comment on the proposed metropolitan transportation plan and the TIP;*
- (ii) Providing timely notice and reasonable access to information about transportation issues and processes;*
- (iii) Employing visualization techniques to describe metropolitan transportation plans and TIPs;*
- (iv) Making public information (technical information and meeting notices) available in electronically accessible formats and means, such as the World Wide Web;*
- (v) Holding any public meetings at convenient and accessible locations and times;*
- (vi) Demonstrating explicit consideration and response to public input received during the development of the metropolitan transportation plan and the TIP;*
- (vii) Seeking out and considering the needs of those traditionally underserved by existing transportation systems, such as low-income and minority households, who may face challenges accessing employment and other services;*
- (viii) Providing an additional opportunity for public comment, if the final metropolitan transportation plan or TIP differs significantly from the version that was made available for public comment by the MPO and raises new material issues that interested parties could not reasonably have foreseen from the public involvement efforts;*
- (ix) Coordinating with the statewide transportation planning public involvement and consultation processes under subpart B of this part; and*
- (x) Periodically reviewing the effectiveness of the procedures and strategies contained in the participation plan to ensure a full and open participation process.*

(2) When significant written and oral comments are received on the draft metropolitan transportation plan and TIP (including the financial plans) as a result of the participation process in this section or the interagency consultation process required under the EPA transportation conformity regulations (40 CFR part 93, subpart A), a summary, analysis, and report on the disposition of comments shall be made as part of the final metropolitan transportation plan and TIP.

(3) A minimum public comment period of 45 calendar days shall be provided before the initial or revised participation plan is adopted by the MPO. Copies of the approved participation plan shall be provided to the FHWA and the FTA for informational purposes and shall be posted on the World Wide Web, to the maximum extent practicable.

(b) In developing metropolitan transportation plans and TIPs, the MPO should consult with agencies and officials responsible for other planning activities within the MPA that are affected by transportation (including State and local planned growth, economic development, tourism, natural disaster risk reduction, environmental protection, airport operations, or freight movements) or coordinate its planning process (to the maximum extent practicable) with such planning activities. In addition, the MPO(s) shall develop the metropolitan transportation plans and TIPs with due consideration of other related planning activities within the metropolitan area, and the process shall provide for the design and delivery of transportation services within the area that are provided by:

(1) Recipients of assistance under title 49 U.S.C. Chapter 53;

(2) Governmental agencies and non-profit organizations (including representatives of the agencies and organizations) that receive Federal assistance from a source other than the U.S. Department of Transportation to provide non-emergency transportation services; and

(3) Recipients of assistance under 23 U.S.C. 201- 204.

(c) When the MPA includes Indian Tribal lands, the MPO(s) shall appropriately involve the Indian Tribal government(s) in the development of the metropolitan transportation plan and the TIP.

(d) When the MPA includes Federal public lands, the MPO(s) shall appropriately involve the Federal land management agencies in the development of the metropolitan transportation plan and the TIP.

(e) MPOs shall, to the extent practicable, develop a documented process(es) that outlines roles, responsibilities, and key decision points for consulting with other governments and agencies, as defined in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this section, which may be included in the agreement(s) developed under § 450.314.

It is important to note, other components of the legislation which support 23 CFR450, Section 450.316 include:

- 450.212(a) - Public Involvement;
- 450.214 - Statewide Transportation Plan;
- 450.216 - Statewide transportation improvement program (STIP);
- 450.318(b) - Metropolitan Transportation Planning Process: Major Metropolitan Transportation Investments;
- 450.322(c) - Metropolitan Planning Process: Transportation Plan; and
- 450.324(c) - Transportation Improvement Program: General.



Limited English Proficiency Plan

Lake~Sumter Metropolitan Planning Organization

*Final Draft for Advisory Committee & Board Adoption
April 2018*

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ABOUT THE MPO

Representatives of Lake County and Sumter County governments, the fourteen (14) municipalities of Lake County, the five (5) municipalities of Sumter County, the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), Florida Central Railroad, Lake County Schools, Sumter District Schools, and the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) are involved in the transportation planning process facilitated by the Lake~Sumter Metropolitan Planning Organization (LSMPO). The Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) purpose is to provide effective leadership in the initiation and development of transportation plans, programs and strategies.

As the governmental body most directly responsible for guidance of the transportation planning process, the MPO strives to ensure that the recommendations are in keeping with the goals and standards of the Federal Government, the State, Lake County, Sumter County, and the nineteen (19) incorporated jurisdictions. The MPO functions include, but are not limited to, the preparation of the tasks required by state rule or by federal policy.

The MPO's major annual responsibilities are to perform the tasks of preparing the Unified Planning Work Program (UPWP), the Transportation Improvement Program (TIP), the annual List of Priority Projects (LOPP), Transportation Disadvantaged Service Plan (TDSP), and the annual MPO Audit Report. As with all transportation planning legislated by federal and state laws, the MPO is responsible for ensuring adequate representation of and compatibility among state, county, and municipal projects in the transportation planning process. This includes consideration of all modes of transportation with respect to various members of the public. For example, the MPO incorporates into its planning efforts the needs of the elderly and persons with disabilities as outlined in the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

As part of the MPO planning process, public involvement is given a major priority. Projects funded through public dollars are to be planned in a manner that encourages public participation and incorporates public comments into planning efforts. As a result, a responsibility is placed on MPOs to develop a plan where the opportunity for public involvement is assured. As part of that plan and involvement process, outreach will be made to connect with persons identified as Limited English Proficient. The requirements and the procedures for connecting with these populations are detailed further in this Limited English Proficiency Plan.

<p>Anyone wishing to contact the LSMPO with comments, questions, or complaints, please contact:</p>	 <p>Michael Woods Interim Executive Director & Title VI Specialist (352) 315-0170 mwoods@LakeSumterMPO.com</p>
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INTRODUCTION

The Lake~Sumter MPO is an independent yet cooperative forum for regional planning and the allocation of millions of dollars in federal transportation funding annually. The LSMPO works with the public, planning organizations, government agencies, elected officials, and community groups and also helps citizens speak with one voice to their state and federal legislators on transportation-related issues. The Limited English Proficiency Plan plays an integral role in the process. This document provides guidance for assisting LEP persons to ensure accessibility to the MPOs programs and services.

Legal Basis for Language Assistance Requirements

The Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Plan addresses Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and its implementing regulations which provide that no person in the United States shall, on the grounds of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program or activity that receives federal financial assistance.

In 1974, the U.S. Supreme Court affirmed that the failure to ensure a meaningful opportunity for national origin minorities, with limited-English proficiency, to participate in a federally funded program violates Title VI regulations. Additionally, requirements are outlined in Executive Order 13166 and directives from the U.S. Department of Justice and U.S. Department of Transportation.

Signed into law in 2000, **Executive Order 13166** ensures accessibility to programs and services to eligible persons who are not proficient in the English language by examining services provided, identifying specific needs to provide meaningful access for Limited English Proficiency (LEP) persons, and implementing a system to provide meaningful access to such services. Not only do all federal agencies have to develop LEP Plans, as a condition of receiving federal financial assistance, but recipients also have to comply with Title VI and LEP guidelines of the federal agency from which funds are provided.

The guidance identifies Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) as organizations that must follow the guidance and provides MPOs with technical assistance in assessing the size, location, and needs of the LEP population; implementing language access services; and evaluating the effectiveness of these services. The final LEP Plan should be consistent with the fundamental mission of the organization, though not unduly burdening the organization.

In order to ensure LEP individuals have meaningful access to the transportation planning process, LSMPO conducts a self-assessment in areas relevant to the development of an effective LEP Plan. This assessment includes:

- Relevant demographic information for the Lake~Sumter MPO planning area;
- Frequency of contact that the organization has with limited English proficiency persons;
- Nature or importance of programs or services deemed vital; and
- Resources and associated costs.

The Limited English Proficiency Plan works in concert with the organization's overall **Public Involvement Plan**, which identifies specific strategies for outreach and engagement; as well as the LSMPO's Title VI Nondiscrimination Plan.

LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY POLICY

It is the policy of Lake~Sumter MPO to ensure that persons with *Limited English Proficiency* are neither discriminated against nor denied meaningful access to and participation in the organization's programs and services. It is the intent of the organization that in providing language services to persons with limited English proficiency, the process achieves a balance that ensures meaningful access to programs and services while not incurring undue burdens on resources of the organization.

The Lake~Sumter MPO will respond to requests for language assistance in the manner described in this plan, which includes:

- A mechanism to provide ongoing assessment of needs, programs, and activities of target audiences, along with the organization's capacity to meet these needs using the Limited English Proficiency Plan;
- Translation of vital written materials in languages other than English where there is a significant number or percentage of persons with limited English proficiency;
- Oral language assistance to Limited English Proficiency persons for programs, where such assistance is requested and/or anticipated;
- Identified procedures and a designated representative from Lake~Sumter MPO responsible for implementing activities related to the Limited English Proficiency Plan;
- Notification of the availability of free language services to those persons in the target audience, through oral and written notice in the relevant primary language assistance activities; and
- Staff training on policies and procedures of the organization's language assistance activities.

Who is an LEP Individual?

The Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Plan applies to individuals who do not speak English as their primary language and who have a limited ability to read, speak, write, or understand English. As defined in the 2015 United States Census: American Community Survey, LEP refers to any individual who speaks a language at home other than English as their primary language, and who speak or understand English "not well" or "not at all." Individuals, who have a limited ability to read, write, speak, or understand English are LEP.

LEP Limitations

This LEP Plan applies to individuals who do not speak English as their primary language and who have a limited ability to read, speak, write, or understand English. For example, the limitations of this plan do not extend to the following individuals:

- Hearing or visual impairments – Sign language interpretation and Braille text are accommodations provided under the Americans with Disabilities Act; and
- Illiteracy, generally – The inability to speak, read, or write English and conditions that may trigger language assistance under Title VI are distinguished with a key factor. A Limited English Proficiency person cannot speak, read, or write English – but primarily speaks, reads, or writes in a language other than English.

Administration of LEP Plan

The Limited English Proficiency Plan policy and procedures are considered throughout the transportation planning process. Administration of this plan is described in the following sections.

Complaint Procedure

For persons included in a regularly encountered Limited English Proficiency (LEP) group, written notification of the opportunity to file a discrimination complaint in accordance with federal regulations shall be provided. For infrequently encountered groups, LEP persons may be advised orally of the opportunity to file a discrimination complaint pursuant to federal regulations. See **Appendix A** for complaint forms in both English and Spanish.

Designated Staff Coordinator

Lake~Sumter MPO designates **Michael Woods**, Interim Executive Director, as the individual responsible for oversight and implementation of the Limited English Proficiency Plan. Responsibilities include coordinating and facilitating delivery of related services, staff training on the plan's policies and procedures, and ongoing monitoring and assessment of the plan's effectiveness. Michael Woods can be reached at (352) 315-0170 or MWoods@LakeSumterMPO.com.



Definitions

Limited English Proficiency (LEP) – Refers to a person who is not fluent in the English language. The Lake~Sumter MPO has a LEP plan to ensure individuals with limited English skills can participate in the process.

Recipient of Federal Financial Assistance – Includes grants, training, use of equipment, donations of surplus property, and other assistance. Sub-recipients are also covered when federal funds are passed from one recipient to a sub-recipient.

Vital Communication – Any document or spoken work that contains information critical to benefits that are supported by federal funds or required by law. Guidance by the U.S. Department of Justice provides:

- A document will be considered vital if it contains information that is critical for obtaining federal services and/or benefits, or is required by law. Vital documents include, for example: applications; consent and complaint forms; notices of rights and disciplinary action; and notices advising LEP persons of the availability of free language assistance.
- Vital documents must be translated when a significant number or percentage of the population eligible to be served, or likely to be directly affected by the program/activity, needs services or information in a language other than English to communicate effectively. For many larger documents, translation of vital information contained within the document will suffice and the documents need not be translated in their entirety.
- It may sometimes be difficult to draw a distinction between vital and non-vital documents, particularly when considering outreach or other documents designed to raise awareness of rights or services. Though meaningful access to a program requires an awareness of the program's existence, we recognize that it would be impossible, from a practical and cost-based perspective, to translate every piece of outreach material into every language. Title VI does not require this of recipients of federal financial assistance, and Executive Order 13166 does not require it of federal agencies. Nevertheless, because in some circumstances lack of awareness of the existence of a particular program may effectively deny LEP individuals meaningful access, it is important for federal agencies to continually survey/assess the needs of eligible service populations in order to determine whether certain critical outreach materials should be translated into other languages.

Interpretation: The act of listening to spoken words in one language (the source) and orally translating it into another language (the target).

Translation: The replacement of a written text from one language into an equivalent written text in another language.

SELF-ASSESSMENT

As a recipient of federal funds the Lake~Sumter MPO must take reasonable steps to ensure meaningful access to the information and services it provides. As part of the MPO certification by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the Federal Transit Administration (FTA), the LEP Plan will be assessed and evaluated. Public transit is a key means of achieving mobility for many LEP persons. By providing language assistance to persons with limited English proficiency, the MPO will help to ensure that the services are safe, reliable, convenient and accessible. These efforts may attract riders who would otherwise be excluded from participating in the service because of language barriers.

LEP services can be provided in two ways: verbal interpretation and written translation of vital documents. There are four factors for consideration when deciding what reasonable steps should be taken to ensure access for LEP persons.

Four Factor Analysis

In accordance with the Executive Order, the United States Department of Transportation (USDOT) issued policy guidance in the **Federal Register, Volume 70; Number 239 on Wednesday, December 14, 2005**, concerning recipient's responsibilities to Limited English Proficiency (LEP) persons. The USDOT guidance outlines four factors recipients should apply to the various kinds of contacts they have with the public to assess language needs and decide what reasonable steps they should take to ensure meaningful access for LEP persons.

FOUR-FACTOR ANALYSIS



Factor 1: Demographics

The number and proportion of LEP persons eligible to be served and/or encountered



Factor 2: Frequency of Contact

Frequency with which LEP individuals come in contact with these programs, services or activities



Factor 3: Importance of Program

The nature and importance of the program, activity or service provided



Factor 4: Resources

The resources available and the overall cost to the MPO

The USDOT policy guidance gives recipients of federal funds substantial flexibility in determining what language assistance is appropriate based on a local assessment of the four factors listed above. The following is a self-assessment of needs in Lake County and Sumter County in relation to the four factors and the transportation planning process. The four-factor analysis will allow the MPO to be in a better position to implement cost-effective language assistance measures and to target areas and resources appropriately. The results of this assessment for LEP programs and services are detailed in the following subsections.

Factor 1: The Number and Proportion of LEP Persons Eligible to be served

The first step towards understanding the profile of individuals that could participate in the transportation planning process is a review of Census data. **Table 1** summarizes the LEP population by county and for the Lake~Sumter MPO planning area. Within the planning area, 3.83% of LEP residents over the age of five (5) years old speak English “less than very well.”

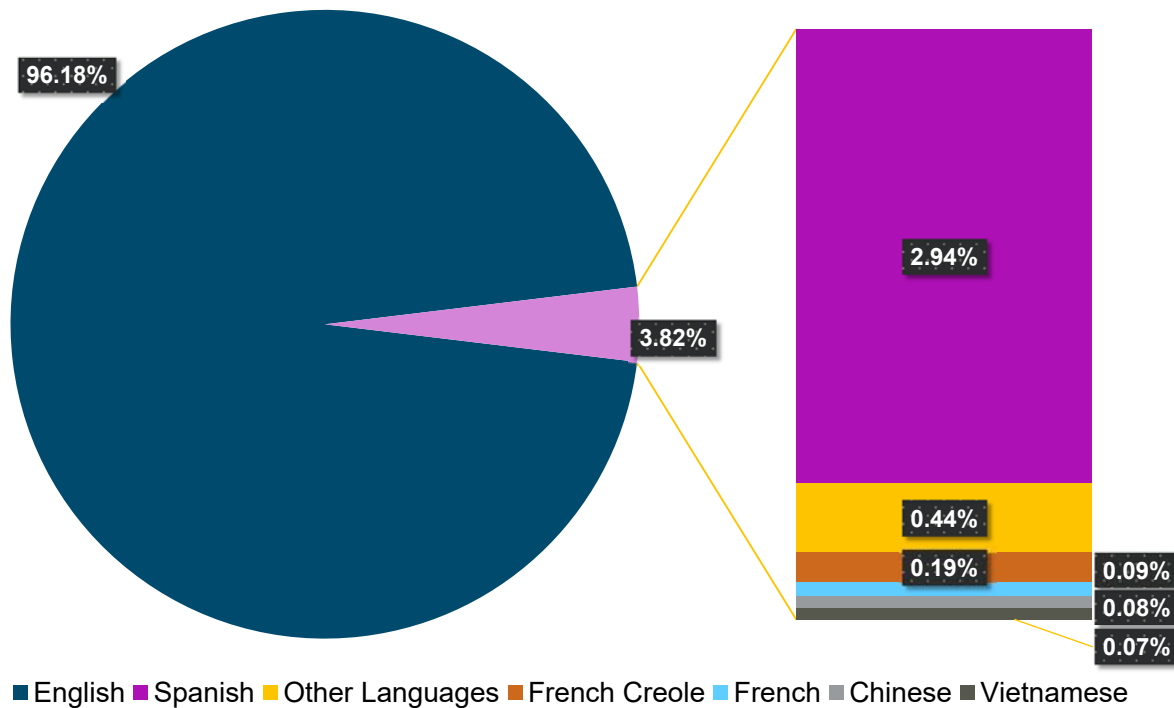
Table 1 | Persons Speaking English “Less Than Very Well” (Age 5+)

Lake County			Sumter County			Lake~Sumter MPO Planning Area		
Population	LEP Population	% of Total Population	Population	LEP Population	% of Total Population	Population	LEP Population	% of Total Population
294,600	12,746	4.33%	106,257	2,597	2.44%	400,857	15,343	3.82%

Source: US Census Bureau's American Community Survey, 2015.

Of the LEP persons within the Lake~Sumter MPO planning area, 3.33% speak Spanish at home in Lake County and 1.87% speak Spanish at home in Sumter County. Spanish is the most significant percentage of LEP persons. **Figure 1** depicts the overall summary of the Lake~Sumter MPO planning area. **Table 2** and **Table 3** provide a detailed summary of the number and percentage of LEP persons by language spoken for Lake and Sumter counties while **Table 4** summarizes the information for the Lake~Sumter MPO planning area.

Figure 1 | Summary of Languages Spoke at Home in Lake~Sumter MPO Planning Area



Source: US Census Bureau's American Community Survey, 2015.

Table 2 | Top Five Languages Spoken at Home in Lake County

<i>Language Spoken</i>	<i>Number of LEP Persons</i>	<i>% of LEP Population</i>	<i>% of Lake County</i>
Spanish	9,813	76.99%	3.33%
French Creole	580	4.55%	0.20%
French	356	2.79%	0.12%
Chinese	325	2.55%	0.11%
Portuguese	268	2.10%	0.09%
Other Languages	1404	11.02%	0.48%
Total	12,746	100%	4.33%

Table 3 | Top Five Languages Spoken at Home in Sumter County

<i>Language Spoken</i>	<i>Number of LEP Persons</i>	<i>% of LEP Population</i>	<i>% of Sumter County</i>
Spanish	1,982	76.32%	1.87%
French Creole	184	7.09%	0.17%
German	139	5.35%	0.13%
Vietnamese	64	2.46%	0.06%
Italian	45	1.73%	0.04%
Other Languages	183	7.05%	0.17%
Total	2,597	100%	2.44%

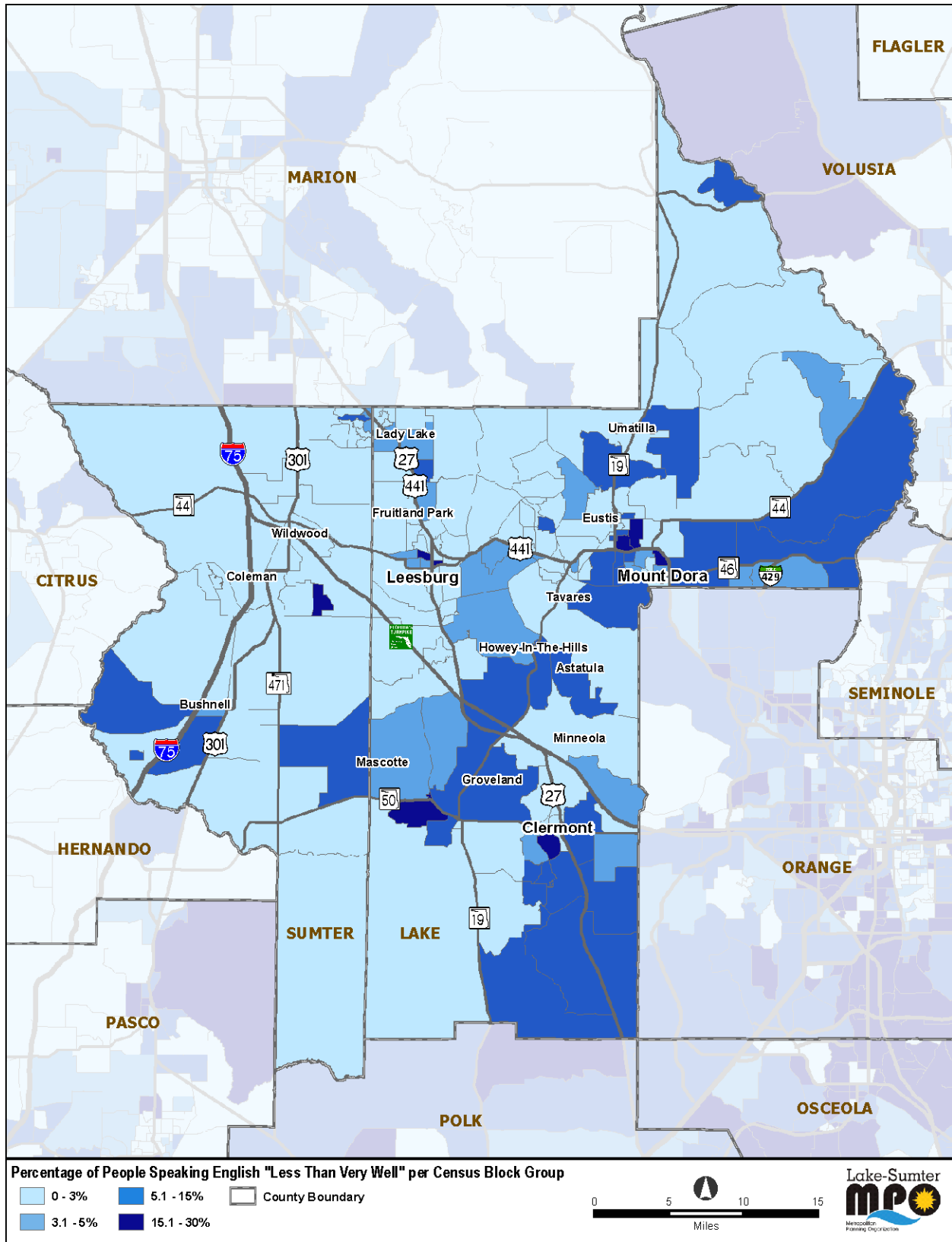
Table 4 | Top Five Languages Spoken at Home in Lake~Sumter MPO Planning Area

<i>Language Spoken</i>	<i>Number of LEP Persons</i>	<i>% of LEP Population</i>	<i>% of Lake~Sumter MPO Planning Area</i>
Spanish	11,795	76.88%	2.94%
French Creole	764	4.98%	0.19%
French	363	2.37%	0.09%
Chinese	337	2.20%	0.08%
Vietnamese	287	1.87%	0.07%
Other Languages	1,797	11.71%	0.44%
Total	15,343	100%	3.82%

Source: US Census Bureau's American Community Survey, 2015.

To demonstrate the geographic extent of the LEP populations in the region, **Figure 2** provides a visual representation. In addition to analyzing the Census data, the LSMPO consults with transit staff, community organizations, school systems, and state and local governments to better serve the LEP community.

Figure 2 | Limited English Proficiency Populations



Source: US Census Bureau's American Community Survey, 2015.

Factor 2: Frequency of Contact of LEP Persons

The results of the Census data indicate that Spanish is the most significant language spoken by the LEP population in the area served by the Lake~Sumter MPO. To date, no requests for language assistance services have been made by LEP individuals or groups to the LSMPO. The LSMPO has begun providing public notices and information flyers in both English and Spanish. The LSMPO has staff fluent in Spanish and are available for translation upon request at public meetings.

All advertisements for public meetings sponsored by the Lake~Sumter MPO will contain the following language: **“Persons who require special accommodations under the Americans with Disabilities Act or persons who require translation services, which are provided at no cost, should contact LSMPO at (352)315-0170 or by e-mail at MWood@LakeSumterMPO.com, at least three (3) business days prior to the event.”**

The LSMPO conducts regular board meetings, advisory committee meetings and public hearings throughout the year. Community outreach and the LSMPO’s website are the main sources of potential contact between the LSMPO and LEP persons.

Table 5 | Contact Administered by Lake~Sumter MPO

<i>Program / Activity</i>	<i>Frequency of Contact</i>	<i>Resources Available</i>
Board Meetings	Monthly	Bilingual employees, special assistance notice in newspaper, LEP-specific notice on all agendas, case-by-case response
Committee Meetings	Monthly	Bilingual employees, LEP-specific notice on all board agendas, case-by-case response
Community Events	Unpredictable	Bilingual employees, Spanish language brochures, Spanish language surveys, “I Speak” cards
Website	Unpredictable	Spanish language translation through Google Translate feature
Public Hearings	Annually	Bilingual employees, Spanish language brochures, Spanish language forms, notice in Spanish newspaper, “I Speak” cards

Factor 3: The Nature and Importance of the Program Service or Activity

Metropolitan planning organizations receive federal funds to develop transportation plans for a designated urban area. The planning process is guided by federal and state law, including public involvement requirements to ensure diverse public outreach, notice, and opportunities for input.

All of the Lake~Sumter MPO programs are important; however, those related to safety, public transportation, right-of-way, the environment, nondiscrimination, and public involvement are among the most important. The MPO must ensure that all segments of the population, including LEP persons, have been involved or have had the opportunity to be involved in the transportation planning process to be consistent with the goal of the Federal Environmental Justice Program and Policy. One area that has been focused on is the Transportation Disadvantaged Program. This program has been identified as a potential provider of important services for LEP persons.

The planning process does not include any direct service or program that requires vital, immediate, or emergency assistance, such as medical treatment or services for basic needs (like food or shelter). Additionally, the LSMPO does not require documents, such as completed applications, for participation. However, when determining whether materials, information, and/or notification related to an action is “vital,” the absence of direct services or application requirements is not the only consideration.



U.S. Department of Justice:

...in some circumstances lack of awareness of the existence of a particular program may effectively deny LEP individuals meaningful access, it is important for federal agencies to continually survey/assess the needs of eligible service populations in order to determine whether certain critical outreach materials should be translated into other languages.

Language assistance involving notification of services, translation of public input forms and/or surveys related to a formal public hearings, and maintenance of the Spanish language portal on www.LakeSumterMPO.com have high priority. Other activities, such as community events, optional meetings, and specialized speakers' bureau programs have a lower priority if / when resources preclude the organization from executing all language assistance options.

Factor 4: Resources Available

Given the size of the LEP population in the LSMPO area and current financial constraints, full language translations of plan documents is not considered warranted or cost feasible at this time. The LSMPO will continually evaluate its programs, services and activities to ensure that persons who may be LEP are always provided with meaningful access. The LSMPO will provide verbal and written translation if requested within a reasonable time and if within the available resources.

LANGUAGE ASSISTANCE AND IMPLEMENTATION

This section of the LEP Plan provides the implementation process used to address appropriate language needs identified and described in the **Self-Assessment** section.

LEP Implementation Goals

1. Provide meaningful access to LSMPO programs and services for Limited English Proficiency persons identified using the four-factor analysis presented in **Self-Assessment** section of the LEP Plan;
2. Identify various resources, with or without associated costs, to ensure the organization can balance meaningful access to programs and services, while not incurring undue burdens on financial resources; and
3. Complete plan updates every three (3) years and staff reviews annually to ensure resources identified remain consistent with identified needs.

Language Assistance and Translation / Interpretation Services

Engaging the LEP population within the LSMPO planning area is vital. The LSMPO implements language assistance through the following strategies and techniques:

- Staff involved with the public will provide the Census Bureau's "I Speak" language cards at workshop and public meeting sign-in tables. Staff will be able to identify language needs in order to match them with available services. These cards will be made available at the MPO Office;
- The MPO will develop partnerships with local agencies, organizations, law enforcement, colleges/universities, local school districts and social service agencies to inform LEP individuals of MPO services and the availability of language assistance;
- The MPO will begin to accommodate the cost of translating programs by providing fact sheets, flyers and brochures;
- Initiate providing Executive Summaries of major programs, such as the Unified Planning Work Program, Transportation Improvement Program, Public Involvement Plan and Long Range Transportation Plan, and any other key document available in Spanish. To accommodate the cost, the MPO will provide these summaries in formats such as fact sheets, flyers, newsletters, and brochures, capturing the significant points;
- Provide Spanish language outreach materials from other organizations including federal, state, and local transportation agencies when possible;
- The MPO is looking into the Language Line Interpreter Services and will implement in the future if it is considered a cost effective service to provide;
- The MPO has installed the Google Translate program <http://translate.google.com> on every page of the website. The use of this will allow users to view HTML content in other languages. It is understood this is not a perfect system but it will provide enough information for an LEP individual or group to make contact to the MPO for comments or questions;
- Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) allows for the identification of readily apparent effects and evaluation of the likelihood of potential sociocultural effects within a project area

during the early phases of the transportation planning process, prior to the project entering the FDOT Work Program;

- Conduct a survey of LEP persons by coordinating with local community organizations;
- Ensure public meetings have access by public transportation;
- Weigh the demand for language assistance against the MPO's financial resources;
- Will consider cost effective practices for providing language services;
- State in outreach documents that language services are available from the agency free of charge;
- Communicate through press releases, announcements at community meetings, website, signs, and handouts; and
- The MPO currently has one staff member who is fluent in Spanish.

Notifications

LSMPO will publicize the availability of Spanish interpreter services, free of charge, prior to board and committee meetings, workshops, and public hearings. Notification will be provided on the organization's website, within meeting notices, and on each agenda. When appropriate, additional notification will be provided using:

- Signage;
- Public outreach materials;
- Partner outreach materials;
- Via community-based organizations; and
- Local Spanish newspapers and publications.

The need for additional notification will be determined, in part, by the nature of the meeting or event and the degree in which such assistance is anticipated.

Standard Notification Regarding Language Assistance

As previously noted, all advertisements for public meetings sponsored by the Lake~Sumter MPO will contain the following language: "Persons who require special accommodations under the Americans with Disabilities Act or persons who require translation services, which are provided at no cost, should contact the Lake~Sumter MPO at (352)315-0170 or by e-mail MWoods@LakeSumterMPO.com, at least three (3) business days prior to the event."

Staff Training

The LSMPO will incorporate the LEP Plan into the Public Involvement Plan. Staff will be properly trained in LEP procedures so the LSMPO will be able to provide meaningful access to information and services for LEP individuals. Staff will assist in person as well as by telephone when requested.

Providing Notice to LEP Persons

It is important to notify LEP persons of services available free of charge in a language the LEP persons would understand. The LSMPO will provide meeting notifications in English and Spanish where appropriate. The MPO will state in outreach documents that language services are available.

Dissemination of the MPO Limited English Proficiency Plan

The MPO will post the LEP Plan on its website at: <http://www.LakeSumterMPO.com/>. Any person may obtain copies/translations of the plan upon request.

Additional Resources

Serving as additional resources to staff, the following organizations will be called as needed based on individual circumstances:

- American Translators Association: www.atanet.org
- National Virtual Translation Center: www.nvtc.gov

Monitoring and Updating the LEP Plan

At a minimum, the MPO will review and evaluate the plan annually to ensure compliance of federal laws and various nondiscrimination regulations. The MPO will make appropriate changes, as needed, to ensure effectiveness. For questions or concerns regarding the MPOs commitment to nondiscrimination or to request LEP services, contact Michael Woods, Title VI Specialist at (352) 315-0170 or by e-mail MWoods@LakeSumterMPO.com.

APPENDIX A: TITLE VI COMPLAINT FORMS

Form available online or printed upon request.

English Language Form:



Lake~Sumter MPO Title VI Complaint Form

Name		Daytime Phone (if available)	Evening Phone (if available)
Address (Street, P.O Box, Etc.)		City, State, Zip Code	
Name of person(s) who discriminated against you, position (if known):			
Please describe the event, occasion, place, etc. where the discrimination took place:			
Date of alleged incident:			
Discrimination on the basis of (please check):			
<input type="checkbox"/> Race	<input type="checkbox"/> Retaliation	<input type="checkbox"/> Sex	<input type="checkbox"/> Familial Status
<input type="checkbox"/> Color	<input type="checkbox"/> National Origin	<input type="checkbox"/> Age	<input type="checkbox"/> Disability
Please briefly explain the incident that triggered a Title VI violation, including the nature of the event, who was involved and any other details necessary for an investigation. (NOTE: You may use the other side of this paper and/or attach a separate document.)			
Signature		Date	

Mail to: Michael Woods, Lake~Sumter MPO, 225 W. Guava Street, Suite 211, Lady Lake, FL 32159

Email: mwoods@lakesumtermpo.com

Fax: (352)315-0993

Form available online or printed upon request.



Lake~Sumter MPO

Título VI Forma de Reclamo

Nombre de la persona discriminada		Número de teléfono diurno (si disponible)	Número de teléfono nocturno (si disponible)
Dirección de residencia (número y calle, número de departamento)		Ciudad, estado, y código postal de residencia	
Nombre de la persona que discriminó contra usted, y la posición de trabajo (si conocido):			
Describa por favor el acontecimiento, la ocasión, el lugar, etc. donde la discriminación sucedió:			
Fecha del incidente discriminatorio:			
Discrimination on the basis of (please check):			
<input type="checkbox"/> Raza	<input type="checkbox"/> Retaliación	<input type="checkbox"/> Sexo	<input type="checkbox"/> Estado Civil
<input type="checkbox"/> Color de Piel	<input type="checkbox"/> Nacionalidad	<input type="checkbox"/> Edad	<input type="checkbox"/> Impedimento Físico o Mental
Por favor explique brevemente el incidente que provocó una infracción de Título VI, incluyendo quienes participaron y cualquier otros detalles necesarios para una investigación. (Puede utilizar el otro lado de este papel y/o conectar un documento adicional.)			
Firma		Fecha	

Envíe por correo a: Michael Woods, Lake~Sumter MPO, 225 W. Guava Street, Suite 211, Lady Lake, FL 32159

Correo Electrónico: mwoods@lakesumtermpo.com

Fax: (352)315-0993

APPENDIX B: "I SPEAK" LANGUAGE IDENTIFICATION CARD

<input type="checkbox"/>	ضع علامة في هذا المربع إذا كنت تقرأ أو تتحدث العربية.	1. Arabic
<input type="checkbox"/>	Խոսողու՞մ եմք հնչու՞մ կատարե՞ք այս քառակուսու՞մ, եթե խոսու՞մ կամ կարդո՞ւմ եք հայերեն:	2. Armenian
<input type="checkbox"/>	যদি আপনি বাংলা পড়েন বা বলেন তা হলে এই বাক্সে দাগ দিন।	3. Bengali
<input type="checkbox"/>	ឈ្មួញបញ្ជាក់ក្នុងប្រអប់នេះ បើអ្នកអាន ឬនិយាយភាសា ខ្មែរ ។	4. Cambodian
<input type="checkbox"/>	Motka i kahhon ya yangin ûntûngnu' manaitai pat ûntûngnu' kumentos Chamorro.	5. Chamorro
<input type="checkbox"/>	如果你能读中文或讲中文，请选择此框。	6. Simplified Chinese
<input type="checkbox"/>	如果你能讀中文或講中文，請選擇此框。	7. Traditional Chinese
<input type="checkbox"/>	Označite ovaj kvadratić ako čitate ili govorite hrvatski jezik.	8. Croatian
<input type="checkbox"/>	Zaškrtněte tuto kolonku, pokud čtete a hovoříte česky.	9. Czech
<input type="checkbox"/>	Kruis dit vakje aan als u Nederlands kunt lezen of spreken.	10. Dutch
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mark this box if you read or speak English.	11. English
<input type="checkbox"/>	اگر خواندن و نوشتن فارسی بلد هستید، این مربع را علامت بزنید.	12. Farsi

<input type="checkbox"/>	Cocher ici si vous lisez ou parlez le français.	13. French
<input type="checkbox"/>	Kreuzen Sie dieses Kästchen an, wenn Sie Deutsch lesen oder sprechen.	14. German
<input type="checkbox"/>	Σημειώστε αυτό το πλαίσιο αν διαβάζετε ή μιλάτε Ελληνικά.	15. Greek
<input type="checkbox"/>	Make kazye sa a si ou li oswa ou pale kreyòl ayisyen.	16. Haitian Creole
<input type="checkbox"/>	अगर आप हिन्दी बोलते या पढ़ सकते हैं तो इस बक्स पर चिह्न लगाएँ।	17. Hindi
<input type="checkbox"/>	Kos lub voj no yog koj paub twm thiab hais lus Hmoob.	18. Hmong
<input type="checkbox"/>	Jelölje meg ezt a kockát, ha megérta vagy beszéli a magyar nyelvet.	19. Hungarian
<input type="checkbox"/>	Markaam daytoy nga kahon no makabasa wenno makasaoka iti Ilocano.	20. Ilocano
<input type="checkbox"/>	Marchi questa casella se legge o parla italiano.	21. Italian
<input type="checkbox"/>	日本語を讀んだり、話せる場合はここに印を付けてください。	22. Japanese
<input type="checkbox"/>	한국어를 읽거나 말할 수 있으면 이 칸에 표시하십시오.	23. Korean
<input type="checkbox"/>	ໃຫ້ໝາຍໃສ່ຊ່ອງນີ້ ຖ້າທ່ານອ່ານຫຼືປາກພາສາລາວ.	24. Laotian
<input type="checkbox"/>	Prosimy o zaznaczenie tego kwadratu, jeżeli posługuje się Pan/Pani językiem polskim.	25. Polish

<input type="checkbox"/>	Assinale este quadrado se você lê ou fala português.	26. Portuguese
<input type="checkbox"/>	Însemnați această casuță dacă citiți sau vorbiți românește.	27. Romanian
<input type="checkbox"/>	Пометьте этот квадратик, если вы читаете или говорите по-русски.	28. Russian
<input type="checkbox"/>	Обележите овај квадратикћ уколико читате или говорите српски језик.	29. Serbian
<input type="checkbox"/>	Označte tento štvorček, ak viete čítať alebo hovoriť po slovensky.	30. Slovak
<input type="checkbox"/>	Marque esta casilla si lee o habla español.	31. Spanish
<input type="checkbox"/>	Markahan itong kuwadrado kung kayo ay marunong magbasa o magsalita ng Tagalog.	32. Tagalog
<input type="checkbox"/>	ให้กาเครื่องหมายลงในช่องดำท่านอ่านหรือพูดภาษาไทย.	33. Thai
<input type="checkbox"/>	Maaka 'i he puha ni kapau 'oku ke lau pe lea fakatonga.	34. Tongan
<input type="checkbox"/>	Відмітьте цю клітинку, якщо ви читаете або говорите українською мовою.	35. Ukrainian
<input type="checkbox"/>	اگر آپ اردو پڑھتے یا بولتے ہیں تو اس خانے میں نشان لگائیں۔	36. Urdu
<input type="checkbox"/>	Xin đánh dấu vào ô này nếu quý vị biết đọc và nói được Việt Ngữ.	37. Vietnamese
<input type="checkbox"/>	באצייכנט דעם קעסטל אויב איר לייענט אדער רעדט אידיש.	38. Yiddish



Title VI Nondiscrimination Plan

Lake~Sumter Metropolitan Planning Organization

*Final Draft for Advisory Committee & Board Adoption
April 2018*

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INTRODUCTION

Representatives of Lake County and Sumter County governments, the fourteen (14) municipalities of Lake County, the five (5) municipalities of Sumter County, the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), Florida Central Railroad, Lake County Schools, Sumter District Schools, and the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) are involved in the transportation planning process facilitated by the Lake~Sumter Metropolitan Planning Organization (LSMPO). The MPO's purpose is to provide effective leadership in the initiation and development of transportation plans, programs and strategies.

As the governmental body, most directly responsible for the guidance of the transportation planning process, the MPO strives to ensure that the recommendations are in keeping with the goals and standards of the Federal Government, the State, Lake County, Sumter County, and the nineteen (19) incorporated jurisdictions. The MPO functions include, but are not limited to, the preparation of the tasks required by state rule or by federal policy.

The MPO's major annual responsibilities are to perform the tasks of preparing the Unified Planning Work Program (UPWP), the Transportation Improvement Program (TIP), the annual List of Priority Projects (LOPP), Transportation Disadvantaged Service Plan (TDSP), and the annual MPO Audit Report. As with all transportation planning legislated by federal and state laws, the MPO is responsible for ensuring adequate representation of and compatibility among state, county, and municipal projects in the transportation planning process. This includes consideration of all modes of transportation with respect to various members of the public. For example, the MPO incorporates into its planning efforts the needs of the elderly and persons with disabilities as outlined in the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

As part of the MPO planning process, public involvement is given a major priority. Projects funded through public dollars are to be planned in a manner that encourages public participation and incorporates public comments into planning efforts. As a result, a responsibility is placed on MPOs to develop a plan where the opportunity for public involvement is assured. As part of that plan and involvement process, outreach will be made in accordance with Title VI. The requirements and the procedures for following Title VI requirements are detailed further in this Title VI Plan.

PURPOSE

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 provides that no person in the United States shall, on the grounds of race, color, national origin, sex, age, disability, religion, or family status in employment and the provision of government services. The Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987 broadened the scope of Title VI coverage by expanding the definition of terms "programs or activities" to include all programs or activities of federal aid recipients, sub-recipients, and consultants, whether such programs and activities are federally assisted or not. These requirements include the establishment of a Title VI Nondiscrimination Plan, along with a regular review of its effectiveness and conformity with federal and state law.

This **Title VI Nondiscrimination Plan** works in unison with the LSMPO's **Public Involvement Plan (PIP)** and **Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Plan**, which identify specific techniques for outreach, engagement, and involvement including notification, information, and opportunities for diverse participation.

POLICY STATEMENT & RESPONSIBILITIES

The Lake~Sumter MPO assures that no person shall based on race, color, national origin, sex, age, disability, family or religious status, as provided by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987, and the Florida Civil Rights Act of 1992 be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination or retaliation under any program or activity. The Lake~Sumter MPO further assures that every effort will be made to ensure nondiscrimination in all its programs and activities, whether those programs and activities are federally funded or not. In the event the LSMPO distributes federal aid funds to another governmental entity, the MPO will include Title VI language in all written agreements and will monitor for compliance.

Objectives

- Identify and analyze relevant demographic data in Lake and Sumter counties to further the effectiveness of the Title VI Nondiscrimination Plan and to ensure that planning products analyze, mitigate, minimize, or avoid disproportionate and adverse impacts on identified minority or low income communities;
- Engage citizens and other interested parties in LSMPO activities through broad notification and proactive opportunities for full and fair participation by communities traditionally underserved in the planning process (i.e. environmental justice); and
- Comply with federal and state requirements associated with Title VI nondiscrimination and the transportation planning process.

Title VI Delegation Contacts

The Executive Director is responsible for ensuring implementation of the organization's **Title VI Nondiscrimination Plan** and provides direction to the **Title VI Specialist**. The Title VI Specialist, on behalf of the Executive Director, is responsible for the overall management and day-to-day administration of the Title VI program.

Lake~Sumter Metropolitan Planning Organization



Michael Woods

Interim Executive Director & Title VI Specialist
(352) 315-0170

Title VI Specialist Responsibilities

The Title VI Specialist is charged with the responsibility for implementing, monitoring, and ensuring the MPO's compliance with Title VI regulations. Title VI responsibilities are as follows:

- Process the disposition of Title VI complaints received by the MPO;
- Collect statistical data (race, color, sex, age, disability, or national origin) of participants in and beneficiaries of state highway programs (e.g., displaced individuals, affected citizens), and impacted communities;
- Conduct annual Title VI reviews of program areas (planning, consultant selection) to determine the effectiveness of program activities at all levels;
- Conduct Title VI reviews of consultants and other recipients of federal aid highway fund contracts administered through the MPO;
- Participate in training programs on Title VI and other related statutes for MPO employees and recipients of federal highway funds;
- Prepare a yearly report of Title VI accomplishments and goals, as required by 23 CFR 200.
- Develop Title VI information for dissemination to the public and, where appropriate, in languages other than English;
- Conduct post grant approval reviews of MPO programs and applicants (e.g., consultants, design and relocation, and persons seeking contracts with the MPO), for compliance with Title VI requirements;
- Identify and eliminate discrimination; and
- Establish procedures for promptly resolving deficiency status and reducing to writing the remedial action agreed to be necessary, all within a period not to exceed ninety (90) days.

Lake~Sumter MPO Staff

Lake~Sumter MPO staff members involved in public involvement are responsible for evaluating and monitoring compliance with Title VI requirements in all aspects of the Lake~Sumter MPO's public involvement process. These staff members will:

- Ensure that all communications and public involvement efforts comply with Title VI/LEP and environmental justice requirements;
- Develop and distribute information on Title VI programs to the public and provide information in languages other than English, as needed;
- Disseminate information to minority media and ethnic/gender related organizations, to help ensure all social, economic, and ethnic interest groups in Lake and Sumter counties;
- Include the Title VI Notice to the Public, full or abbreviated versions in relevant press releases and on the Lake~Sumter MPO website;
- Notify affected, protected groups of public meetings regarding proposed actions, and make the meetings accessible to all residents, including the use of interpreters when requested, or when a strong need for their use has been identified;
- Collect statistical information voluntarily from attendees of public meetings using zip codes if possible to track how well different segments of the population are represented; and
- Encourage Lake~Sumter MPO's committees to include representation from Title VI relevant populations.

Compliance

To ensure compliance with federal Title VI requirements, LSMPO will coordinate LEP efforts in line with the following processes and procedures.

Title VI Program Reviews

The MPO's Title VI Program reviews will be performed by the Title VI Specialist to assess the MPO's administrative procedures, staffing, and resources available for Title VI compliance. All programs will be reviewed annually to assure their effectiveness in compliance with Title VI provisions. This is in addition to the day to day monitoring. Title VI Specialist will coordinate efforts to ensure their equal participation in all programs and activities at all levels. The Title VI Specialist will conduct reviews of consultants and all other sub-recipients of FDOT's federal funds to ensure compliance with Title VI provisions.

Annual Reports

An annual report will be submitted to the FDOT District Five's Title VI Coordinator reviewing Title VI accomplishments achieved during the year. The Title VI Specialist will be responsible for coordination and preparation of the report. A Title VI Annual Report will be submitted to FDOT by June 1st of each year. The report will describe the accomplishments and changes to the program occurring during the preceding year, and will also include any changes to the goals and objectives for the upcoming year.

Post Grant Reviews

Review post grant approval procedures to ensure compliance with Title VI requirements.

Complaints

If any individual believes that she or he or any other program beneficiaries have been subjected to unequal treatment or discrimination in their receipt of benefits and/or services, or on the grounds of race, color, national origin, sex, disability age or income status s/he may exercise their right to file a complaint with the MPO. Every effort will be made to resolve complaints informally at the MPO and consultant level.



Legislation & Guidance

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 provides that no person in the United States shall, on the grounds of race, color or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under a program or activity receiving federal financial assistance.

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) addresses both social and economic impacts of environmental justice, stressing the importance of providing safe, healthful, productive, and aesthetically pleasing surroundings for all Americans. NEPA requires a systematic, interdisciplinary approach to aid in considering environmental and community factors in decision making.

The Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987 clarified Title VI to include all programs and activities of federal aid recipients, sub recipients, and contractors whether federally funded or not. It also restored broad coverage intended by Congress, covering classes such as sex, age, and disability.

The Florida Civil Rights Act of 1992 added religion and family status as protected classes.

Federal Highway Administration and the Federal Transit Administration issued a memorandum implementing Title VI requirements in metropolitan and statewide planning. The memorandum articulated that environmental justice is just as important during planning stages as it is during the project development stage.

Remedial Action

The MPO will actively pursue the prevention of Title VI deficiencies and violations and will take the necessary steps to ensure compliance with all program administrative requirements. When irregularities occur in the administration of the program's operation, corrective action will be taken to resolve Title VI issues, and reducing to writing a remedial action agreed upon to be necessary, all within a period not to exceed ninety (90) days.

- Sub-recipients placed in a deficiency status will be given a reasonable time, (not to exceed ninety (90) days after receipt of the deficiency letter), to voluntarily correct deficiencies;
- The MPO will seek the cooperation of the sub-recipient in correcting deficiencies found during the review. The MPO will also provide the technical assistance and guidance needed to aid the sub-recipient to comply voluntarily;
- When a sub-recipient fails or refuses to voluntarily comply with requirements within the time frame allotted, the MPO will submit to FDOT's Civil Rights Office and the FHWA two (2) copies of the case file and a recommendation that the sub-recipient be found in noncompliance; and
- A follow up review will be conducted within 180 days of the initial review to ensure that the sub-recipient has complied with the Title VI Program requirements in correcting deficiencies previously identified.

Limited English Proficiency (LEP)

The U.S. Supreme Court has also interpreted [Title VI](#) to prohibit conduct that has a disproportionate effect on limited English proficiency persons; as such conduct constitutes discrimination based on national origin. Executive order requires reasonable steps to ensure meaningful access. LSMPO has developed a separate, yet related, plan to provide access to programs and services in languages other than English. The [Limited English Proficiency \(LEP\) Plan](#) works in unison with the [Title VI Nondiscrimination Plan](#) and the [Public Involvement Plan \(PIP\)](#).

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION & TITLE VI RESPONSIBILITIES

Five (5) areas of the Lake~Sumter MPO's responsibilities have been recognized as applicable to Title VI regulations. These areas include:

1. Communications & Public Involvement;
2. Planning & Programming;
3. Environmental Affairs;
4. Consultant Contracts; and
5. Education and Training

The first three (3) Title VI applicable areas noted above are interrelated. However, to provide maximum clarification for this plan, these areas have been separated in this section.

Communications & Public Involvement

The Communications and Public Involvement Program Area applies to and affects the Lake~Sumter MPO's Planning & Programming and Environmental Affairs program areas. It has been treated as a separate program area for purposes of clarity, and consistent with Lake~Sumter MPO's organization. The Lake~Sumter MPO strives to have important and continuing public involvement in the transportation planning process and to encourage the public to express their ideas and values related to transportation issues. This will help support an open and effective communication channel with citizens in Lake and Sumter counties.

Opportunities for Public Comments

The Lake~Sumter MPO routinely offers three (3) different ways for citizens to comment on activities, programs, and decisions made at the Lake~Sumter MPO, including:

- **Comments are accepted at any time:** Comments are accepted via an online comment form, by phone, fax, e-mail, U.S. mail, and in person at any board or committee meeting. Contact information for all Lake~Sumter MPO staff is provided on the website, and contact information for the Lake~Sumter MPO is included in all publications produced for the Lake~Sumter MPO. The Lake~Sumter MPO makes every effort to respond to all comments received;
- **Citizen comments are requested at agency meetings:** All board and committee meetings are open to the public. Meeting dates are posted well in advance on the Lake~Sumter MPO website. Public comments and responses made during these meetings are kept on record in the official meeting summaries. The MPO maintains mailing lists, to which anyone can request to be added; and
- **Formal public comment periods for major activities:** Formal public comment and review periods are used to solicit comments on major planning and programming activities. Comment periods are highlighted in advertisements in local newspapers, Lake~Sumter MPO publications, on the website, and in various press releases. Comments can be made in person, by e-mail, by U.S. mail, fax, or telephone. The Lake~Sumter MPO will make every effort to respond to any comments received and will forward comments to other agencies when appropriate.

Strategies for Engaging Title VI Protected Groups

The Lake~Sumter MPO understands that there are important segments of the population from who input is seldom, if ever, received. To improve representation of these groups in the transportation planning process, the MPO will take the following steps:

- Public meetings should be held in locations that are accessible by public transit. Also, facilities should be compliant with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). If a targeted population is in a certain geographic area, then the meeting location should be in that area for their convenience;
- To facilitate involvement of traditionally underserved populations, community leaders, and organizations that represent these groups should be consulted about how to most effectively reach their members. Relationships with these groups should be maintained for future partnerships in the planning process;

- In addition to mainstream media organizations, advertisements, and news releases announcing public participation opportunities should be targeted to media that reaches minority and ethnic populations;
- Upon notice, deaf interpreters, translators, and Braille documents can be provided for public meetings. Notifications of opportunities for public involvement will include contact information for people needing these or other special accommodations; and
- At public meetings, MPO staff should attempt to communicate as effectively as possible. Technical jargon should be avoided and appropriate dress and conduct are important. For some meetings, it may be best to use trained facilitators or language translators to better communicate with the audience.

Strategies for Engaging Individuals with Limited English Proficiency

The Lake~Sumter MPO will intermittently examine the socio-economic characteristics of the region to understand the ethnicities, income levels, and languages that are used in this region and develop strategies to communicate with these population segments. The MPO will attempt to ensure that public notices and advertisements are published in Spanish and minority newspapers, and will maintain a list of those MPO staff members who speak a language other than English to provide points of contact for persons needing information.

Public Dissemination

The Title VI Specialist will disseminate Title VI Program information to MPO employees, sub-recipients, consultants, and beneficiaries as well as the public. Public dissemination will include the posting of public statements, inclusion of Title VI language in contracts, and publishing annually the Title VI Policy Statement in newspapers having a general circulation near proposed projects and announcements of hearings and meetings in minority publications.

In accordance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the MPO is committed to establishing and maintaining practices that will ensure meaningful access to the MPO's plans and programs by persons with Limited English Proficiency (LEP). It is the policy of the MPO to ensure that no person is denied access to plans and programs as the result of the inability or limited ability to communicate in the English language

Planning and Programming

The Lake~Sumter MPO is responsible for developing long and short range transportation plans to provide efficient transportation services to the Lake and Sumter counties. A wide-ranging transportation planning process is used, which involves guidance from various transportation planning documents.

Primary guidance is provided by:

- The Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) Regulations 23 CFR 450;
- Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century (MAP 21), reauthorizing surface transportation programs through fiscal year 2014. Each reauthorization amends the Federal Transit Laws codified in 49 USC Chapter 53. MAP 21 took effect on October 1, 2012.; and
- State and federal Clean Air Acts (CAA) and amendments.

The Lake~Sumter MPO annually updates and coordinates the MPO's future transportation improvement plans and programs. A comprehensive transportation planning process is used which incorporates input from the public in coordination with the various jurisdictions affected. Planning includes the monitoring and collection of data. Title VI responsibilities include but are not limited to:

1. Ensure that all aspects of the planning process operation comply with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964;
2. Ensure that various social, economic, and ethnic interest groups are represented in the planning process by disseminating program information to minority media and ethnic/gender related organizations and participating in roundtable meetings in predominantly minority communities;
3. Assist the Title VI Specialist in gathering and organizing the Planning section of the Annual Title VI Update Report;
4. Review the department's work program and other directives to ensure compliance with Title VI and other nondiscrimination program requirements; and
5. Attend public meetings to verify the level of participation of Title VI protected group members when offered in predominantly ethnic minority communities.

Data Collection

Statistical data on race, color, national origin, sex, age, disability, and income status of participants in and beneficiaries of federally funded program will be gathered and maintained by the Title VI Specialist. Each of the Title VI program areas will maintain data to be incorporated in the Title VI Annual Update. The data gathering process will be reviewed regularly to ensure sufficiency of the data in meeting the requirements of the Title VI program administration.

Environmental Affairs

The concept of environmental justice comprises the identification and assessment of disproportionately high and adverse effects of programs, policies, or activities on minority and low-income population groups. Regarding regional transportation planning, environmental justice considers the relative delivery of costs and benefits from transportation investment strategies and policies among different segments of society. If a disproportionate impact is recognized, a mitigation plan will be developed and implemented based on feedback from the affected population. Lake~Sumter MPO staff members are responsible for evaluating and monitoring environmental justice compliance with Title VI. Staff members will:

- Ensure Title VI environmental justice compliance;
- Analyze and make findings regarding the population affected by the action;
- Analyze and make findings regarding the impacts of planned projects on protected Title VI groups, and determine if there will be a disproportionately high and adverse impact on these groups; and
- Disseminate information to the public on the processes used and findings of any analysis, in accordance with all agency public involvement procedures, including the dissemination of information to groups representing minority media and ethnic/gender related organizations, and the use of public comment periods and public hearings, interpreters, and materials in other languages, as needed.

Consultant Services & Contracting Services

The Procurement Department of Lake County is responsible for setting policy and establishing procedures for consultant selection, negotiation, and administration of consultant contracts for the MPO. Title VI responsibilities include but are not limited to:

1. Monitor DBE program requirements;
2. Ensure that all consultant contracts administered by the MPO have the appropriate Title VI provisions included;
3. Review directives and procedures to ensure Title VI compliance; and
4. Maintain necessary data and documentation required for completion of the department's Title VI Annual Report.

Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) Program

It is Lake~Sumter MPO's policy to encourage all qualified businesses to actively participate in the procurement of all Lake~Sumter MPO sponsored contracts. The Lake~Sumter MPO does not discriminate based on race, color, sex, national origin, age, military status, or disability. The Lake~Sumter MPO has established a **Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) program** in accordance with regulations of the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT), 49 CFR, Part 26.

DBE Program Description

It is the Lake~Sumter MPO's policy to ensure that Disadvantaged Businesses (DBE) and Small Businesses (SBE) have an equal opportunity to receive and participate in USDOT assisted contracts. It is also the Lake~Sumter MPO's policy to:

- Ensure nondiscrimination in the award and administration of USDOT assisted contracts;
- Create a level playing field on which DBE/SBEs can compete fairly for USDOT-assisted contracts;
- Ensure that the DBE Program is narrowly tailored in accordance with applicable law;
- Ensure that only firms that fully meet 49 CFR, Part 26 eligibility standards are permitted to participate as DBEs;
- Help remove barriers to the participation of DBE/SBEs in USDOT assisted contracts; and
- Assist the development of firms that can compete successfully in the market place outside the DBE Program.

Education & Training

Minorities, women, veterans, individuals with a disability, and other individuals are protected by Title VI and federal and state anti-discrimination laws are provided with equal opportunity and fair treatment in all employment related decisions, including opportunities for education and training.

LSMPO Training Program

Title VI training will be made available at least annually to employees, consultants, sub-recipients, and program area specialists. The training will provide comprehensive information on Title VI provisions, application to program operations, and identification of Title VI issues and resolution of complaints. A summary of the training conducted will be reported in the MPO's Annual Report.

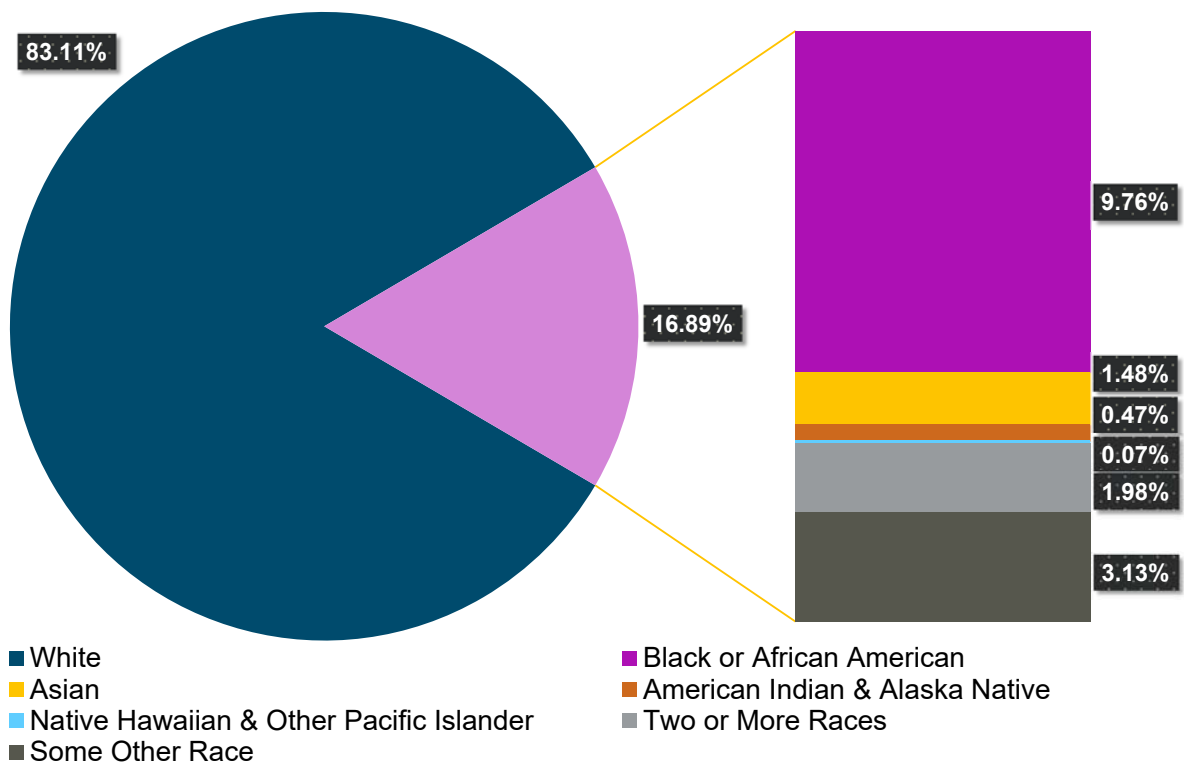
SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF LAKE~SUMTER MPO AREA

A review of the 2015 U.S. Census data, specifically the American Community Survey results, for the Lake~Sumter area was conducted to evaluate the distribution of minority populations and low-income households throughout the region. The representation for each of these groups is summarized in the following section.

Ethnic Makeup of Lake~Sumter MPO Region

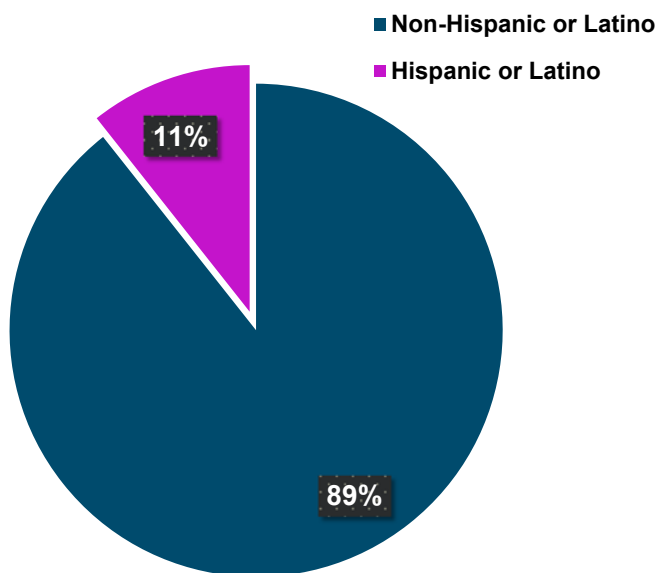
The ethnicity distribution in the Lake~Sumter MPO region is detailed in **Figure 1**. The minority population with the largest representation in the area is individuals identifying with Black or African American ethnicity, representing 10% of the population. There is some presence of individuals identifying as American Indian 3%, Asian 2%, and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 2%.

Figure 1 | Ethnic Makeup of Lake~Sumter MPO Region



Source: US Census Bureau’s American Community Survey, 2015

Figure 2 | Lake~Sumter MPO Region Hispanic or Latino Population



Regarding populations identifying with a Hispanic or Latino heritage, the Lake~Sumter MPO region has 41,590 or 11% throughout Lake and Sumter counties as demonstrated in **Figure 2**. Most of this population resides in Lake County with 36,009 residents identifying with Hispanic or Latino heritage. Of the total Hispanic or Latino group, the top heritages within this population are Mexican and Puerto Rican with both presenting 3.69% and this is followed by Cuban at 0.81%.

Source: US Census Bureau’s American Community Survey, 2015

Ethnic Breakdown and Changes Over Time for Lake~Sumter MPO Region

A comparison of the American Community Survey data from 2010-2015, shown in **Table 1**, demonstrates the changes over time for population groups in the LSMPO region. The total population has increased by 41,500 during this five (5) year span, with the minority population increasing by 3,854. The percent growth of minorities in the region for this time period is 6% increasing from 60,486 in 2010 to 64,340 in 2015. Specifically, the Black or African American population has increased the most, 3,073, in five (5) years.

Table 1 | Lake~Sumter MPO Population Group Changes Over Time

<i>LSMPO Region</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>Pop. Change</i>	<i>2010 Percent</i>	<i>2015 Percent</i>	<i>% Change</i>
White	317,076	354,722	37,646	84%	85%	12%
Black or African American	36,294	39,367	3,073	10%	9%	8%
American Indian & Alaska Native	1,375	1,590	215	0%	0%	16%
Asian	5,515	6,295	780	1%	2%	14%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	273	373	100	0%	0%	37%
Two or More Races	5,935	7,809	1,874	2%	2%	32%
Some Other Race	11,094	8,906	2,188	3%	2%	20%

Source: US Census Bureau’s American Community Survey, 2015

Table 2 | Lake County Population Group Changes Over Time

<i>Lake County</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>Pop. Change</i>	<i>2010 Percent</i>	<i>2015 Percent</i>	<i>% Change</i>
White	242,871	258,871	16,000	83%	83%	7%
Black or African American	27,189	30,316	3,127	9%	10%	12%
American Indian & Alaska Native	1,123	1,183	60	0%	0%	5%
Asian	4,986	5,519	533	2%	2%	11%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	243	332	89	0%	0%	37%
Two or More Races	4,988	6,770	1,782	2%	2%	36%
Some Other Race	10,271	7,570	-2,701	4%	2%	-26%

Source: US Census Bureau’s American Community Survey, 2015

Table 3 | Sumter County Population Group Changes Over Time

<i>Sumter County</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>Pop. Change</i>	<i>2010 Percent</i>	<i>2015 Percent</i>	<i>% Change</i>
White	74,205	95,851	21,646	86%	88%	29%
Black or African American	9,105	9,051	-54	11%	8%	-1%
American Indian & Alaska Native	252	407	155	0%	0%	62%
Asian	529	776	247	1%	1%	47%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	30	41	11	0%	0%	37%
Two or More Races	947	1,039	92	1%	1%	10%
Some Other Race	823	1,336	513	1%	1%	62%

Source: US Census Bureau’s American Community Survey, 2015

Lake & Sumter County Changes Over Time

Tables 2 and 3 display the group changes over time per county. Lake County has the most significant percentage of diverse groups with 12% of the 2015 population identifying with an ethnic group outside of White. However, Sumter County, while having the least percentage of diverse group populations has witnessed a greater overall increase in ethnic populations with an 8% increase compared to Lake County’s 6% increase when comparing 2015 datasets.

Despite these statistics, Sumter County did experience a 1% decrease within the Black or African American ethnic group population. Both counties did witness a significant increase in the Asian ethnic group population; with Lake County incurring 11% growth and Sumter County 47% growth from 2010 to 2015.

English Language Proficiency for Lake~Sumter MPO Region

The 2015 American Community Survey 5-year estimate identified over 45,149 of the counties' households, Lake and Sumter counties combined, as speaking a language other than English at home; 33.92% of this population spoke English less than very well. **Table 4** identifies the top four (4) languages spoken at home where English is not spoken very well. Where Spanish is spoken at home and English is not spoken well, this group is approximately 26.12% of the total LEP population (2.94% of MPO Population).

Table 4 | Lake~Sumter MPO LEP Populations, 2015

<i>Language Spoken</i>	<i>Speaks English "Less Than Very Well"</i>	<i>Percent Of MPO Population</i>	<i>Percent Of LEP Population</i>
Spanish	11,795	2.94%	26.12%
French Creole	764	0.19%	1.69%
French	363	0.09%	0.80%
Chinese	337	0.08%	0.75%
Vietnamese	287	1.87%	0.07%
Various Other Languages	1,797	11.71%	0.45%
Total	15,343	100%	3.83%

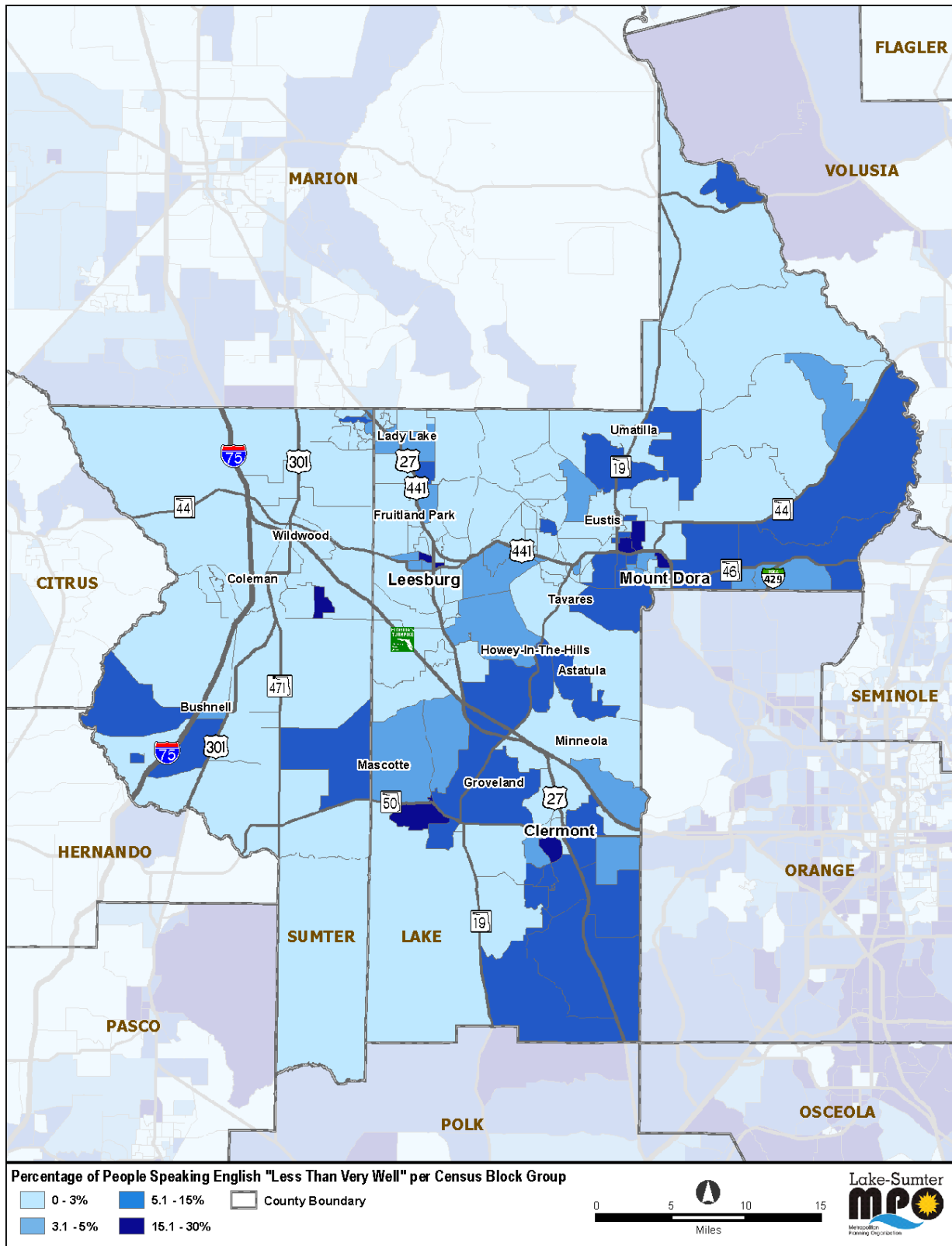
Source: US Census Bureau's American Community Survey, 2015

LSMPO Title VI Spatial Analysis

A series of maps have been developed to help better understand the spatial distribution of the populations considered under Title VI requirements. **Figure 3** through **Figure 6** illustrate limited English proficiency, household income and below poverty, Hispanic, and minority populations within the Lake and Sumter Counties.

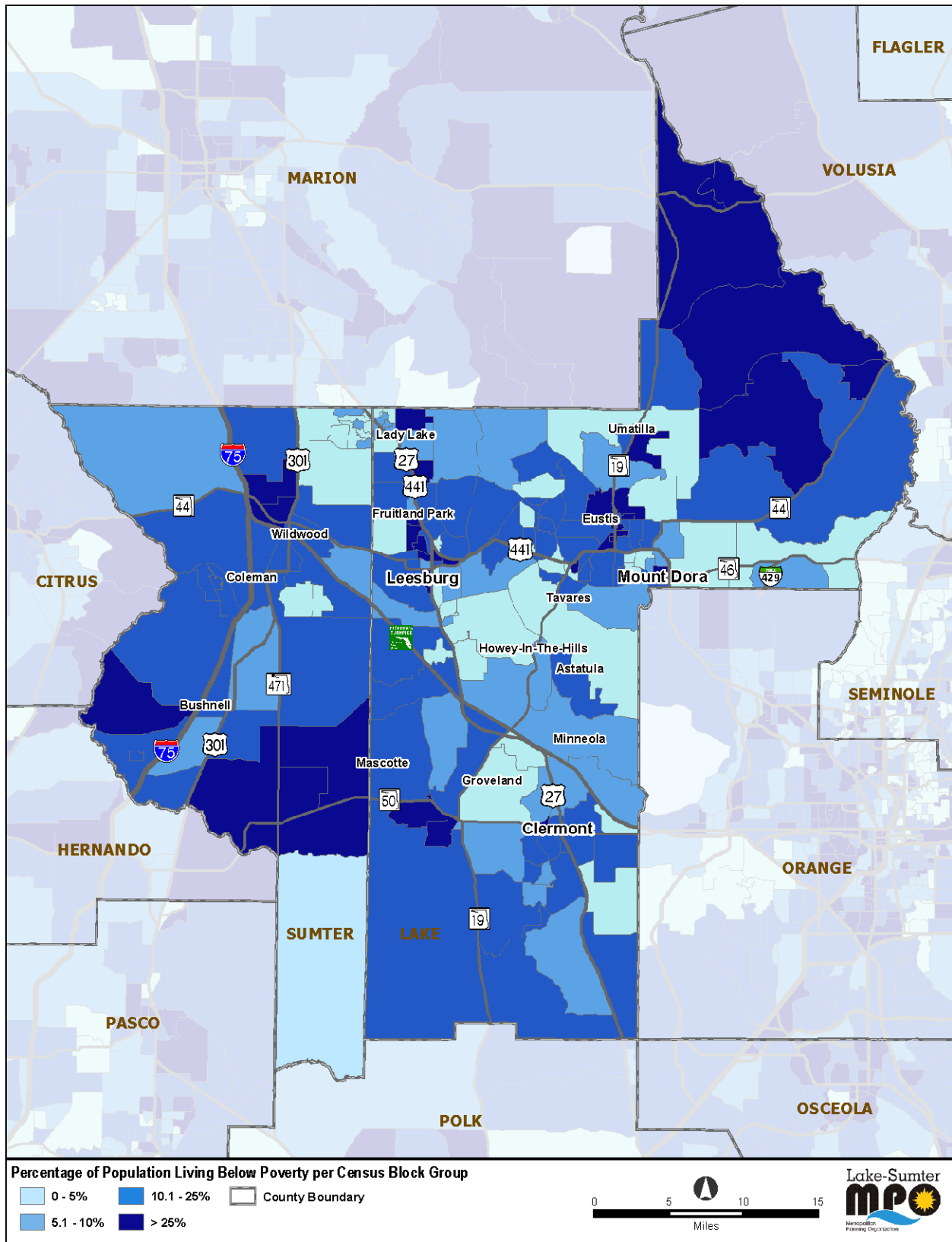
<p>Anyone wishing to contact the LSMPO with comments, questions, or complaints regarding Title VI, please contact:</p>	 <p>Michael Woods Interim Executive Director & Title VI Specialist (352) 315-0170 MWoods@LakeSumterMPO.com</p>
--	---

Figure 3 | Limited English Proficiency Populations



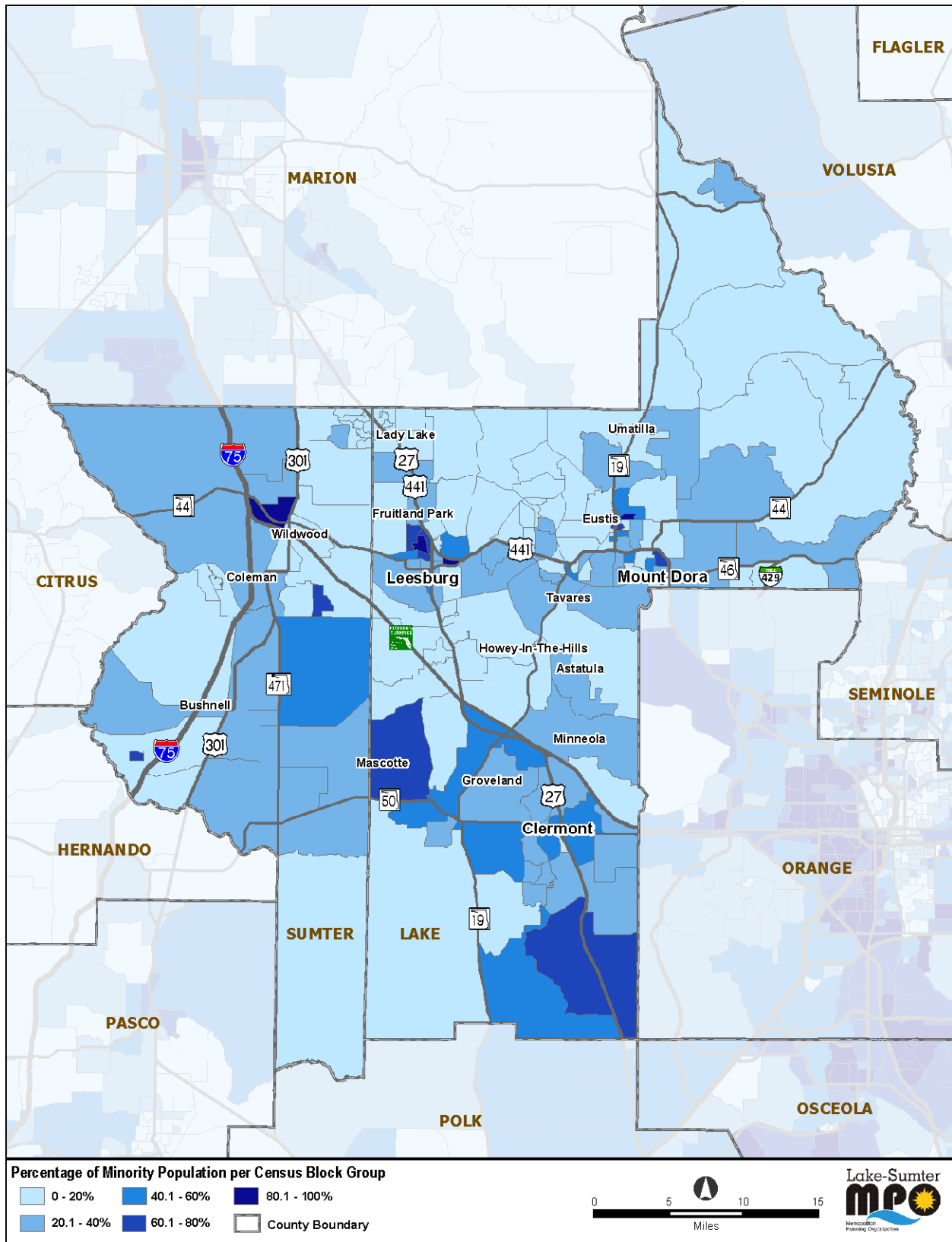
Source: US Census Bureau's American Community Survey, 2015

Figure 4 | Populations Living in Poverty



Source: US Census Bureau's American Community Survey, 2015

Figure 5 | Minority Group Populations



Source: US Census Bureau's American Community Survey, 2015

APPENDIX A: POLICY STATEMENT

Original Available
Upon Request

Lake~Sumter MPO Title VI Policy Statement

Lake~Sumter MPO assures the Florida Department of Transportation that no person shall on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, age, disability, family or religious status, as provided by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987 and the Florida Civil Rights Act of 1992 be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination or retaliation under any program or activity.

Lake~Sumter MPO further agrees to the following responsibilities with respect to its programs and activities:

1. Designate a Title VI Liaison that has a responsible position within the organization and access to the Recipient's Chief Executive Officer.
2. Issue a policy statement signed by the Chief Executive Officer, which expresses its commitment to the nondiscrimination provisions of Title VI. The policy statement shall be circulated throughout the Recipient's organization and to the general public. Such information shall be published where appropriate in languages other than English.
3. Insert the clauses of Appendix A of this agreement in every contract subject to the Acts and the Regulations
4. Develop a complaint process and attempt to resolve complaints of discrimination against sub-recipients. Complaints against the Recipient shall immediately be forwarded to the FDOT District Title VI Coordinator.
5. Participate in training offered on Title VI and other nondiscrimination requirements.
6. If reviewed by FDOT or USDOT, take affirmative action to correct any deficiencies found within a reasonable time period, not to exceed ninety (90) calendar days.
7. Have a process to collect racial and ethnic data on persons impacted by your agency's programs.

THIS ASSURANCE is given in consideration of and for the purpose of obtaining any and all federal funds, grants, loans, contracts, properties, discounts or other federal financial assistance under all programs and activities and is binding. The person whose signature appears below is authorized to sign this assurance on behalf of the Recipient.

Michael Woods
Interim Executive Director
Lake~Sumter Metropolitan Planning Organization

Date

APPENDIX B: TITLE VI ASSURANCES

Original Available
Upon Request

Lake~Sumter MPO Title VI Assurances

The Lake~Sumter Metropolitan Planning Organization (hereinafter referred to as the "Recipient"), HEREBY AGREES THAT as a condition to receiving any federal financial assistance from the U.S. Department of Transportation it will comply with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 78 Stat. 252, 42 USC 2000d-42 USC 2000d-4 (hereinafter referred to as the Act), and all requirements imposed by or pursuant to Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, Department of Transportation, Subtitle A, Office of the Secretary, part 21, Nondiscrimination in Federally Assisted Programs of the Department of Transportation-Effectuation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (hereinafter referred to as the Regulations), and other pertinent directives, to the end that in accordance with the Act, Regulations, and other pertinent directives, no person in the United States shall, on the grounds of race, color, sex, or national origin be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program or activity for which the Recipient receives federal financial assistance from the Department of Transportation, including the Federal Highway Administration, and HEREBY GIVES ASSURANCE THAT it will promptly take any measures necessary to effectuate this agreement. This Assurance is required by Subsection 21.7(a) (1) of the Regulations.

More specifically and without limiting the above general assurance, the Recipient hereby gives the following specific assurances to its Federal Aid Highway Program.

1. That the Recipient agrees that each "program" and each "facility" as defined in Subsections 21.23(e) and 21.23(b) of the Regulations, will be (with regard to a "program") conducted, or will be (with regard to a "facility") operated in compliance with all requirements imposed by, or pursuant to, the Regulations.
2. That the Recipient shall insert the following notification in all solicitations for bids for work or material subject to the Regulations made in connection with the Federal Aid Highway Program and in adapted form in all proposals for negotiated agreements

The Lake~Sumter Metropolitan Planning Organization in accordance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and 78 Stat. 252, 42 USC 2000d-d4 and Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, Department of Transportation, Subtitle A, Office of the Secretary, part 21, Nondiscrimination in federally assisted programs of the Department of Transportation issued pursuant to such Act, hereby notifies all bidders that it will affirmatively ensure that any contract entered into pursuant to this advertisement, minority business enterprises will be afforded full opportunity to submit bids in response to this invitation and will not be discriminated against on the grounds of race, color, sex, or national origin in consideration for an award.

3. That the Recipient shall insert the clauses of Appendix 1 of this Assurance in every contract subject to the Act and the Regulations.
4. That the Recipient shall insert the clauses of Appendix 2 of this Assurance, as a covenant running with the land, in any deed from the United States effecting a transfer of real property, structures, or improvements thereon, or interest therein.

5. That where the Recipient receives federal financial assistance to construct a facility, or part of a facility, the Assurance shall extend to the entire facility and facilities operated in connection therewith.
6. That where the Recipient receives federal financial assistance in the form, or for the acquisition of real property, or an interest in real property, the Assurance shall extend rights to space on, over or under such property.
7. That the Recipient shall include the appropriate clauses set forth in Appendix 3 of this Assurance, as a covenant running with the land, in any future deeds, leases, permits, licenses, and similar agreements entered into by the Recipient with other parties: (a) for the subsequent transfer of real property acquired or improved under the Federal Aid Highway Program; and (b) for the construction or use of or access to space on, over or under real property acquired, or improved under the Federal Aid Highway Program.
8. That this Assurance obligates the Recipient for the period during which federal financial assistance is extended to the program, or is in the form of, personal property, or real property or interest therein or structures or improvements thereon, in which case the Assurance obligates the Recipient or any transferee for the longer of the following periods: (a) the period during which the property is used for a purpose for which the federal financial assistance is extended, or for another purpose involving the provision of similar services or benefits; or (b) the period during which the Recipient retains ownership or possession of the property.
9. The Recipient shall provide for such methods of administration for the program as are found by the Secretary of Transportation, or the official to whom s/he delegates specific authority to give reasonable guarantee that it, other recipients, subgrantees, consultants, subconsultants, transferees, successors in interest, and other participants of federal financial assistance under such program will comply with all requirements imposed or pursuant to the Act, the Regulations, and this Assurance.
10. The Recipient agrees that the United States has a right to seek judicial endorsement with regard to any matter arising under the Act, the Regulations, and this Assurance.

THIS ASSURANCE is given in consideration of and for the purpose of obtaining any and all federal grants, loans, contracts, property, discounts or other federal financial assistance extended after the date hereof to the Recipient by the Department of Transportation under the Federal Aid Highway Program and is binding on it, other recipients, sub-grantees, consultants, sub-consultants, transferees, successors in interest and other participants in the Federal Aid Highway Program. The person or persons whose signatures appear below are authorized to sign the Assurance on behalf of the Recipient.

Michael Woods	Date
Interim Executive Director	
Lake~Sumter Metropolitan Planning Organization	

APPENDIX C: TITLE VI COMPLAINT PROCEDURE

Lake~Sumter MPO Title VI Complaint Procedure

Any person who believes that he or she, or any specific class of persons, has been subjected to discrimination or retaliation prohibited by the Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and other nondiscrimination authorities, may file a written complaint. All written complaints received by the recipient shall be referred immediately by the recipient's Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) Title VI Specialist to the FDOT's District Five Title VI Coordinator for processing in accordance with approved State procedures.

Title VI Complaint Procedure:

1. Verbal and non-written complaints received by the recipient shall initially be addressed informally by the recipient's MPO Title VI Specialist. If the issue has not been satisfactorily resolved through this informal means, or if at any time the person requests to file a formal written complaint, the recipient's MPO Title VI Specialist shall refer the Complainant to the FDOT's District Five Title VI Coordinator for processing in accordance with approved State procedures.
2. The recipient's MPO Title VI Specialist will advise the FDOT's District Five Title VI Coordinator within five (5) calendar days of receipt of the allegations.
3. The following information will be included in every notification to the FDOT's District Five Title VI Coordinator:
 - a. Name, address, and phone number of the Complainant
 - b. Name(s) and address(es) of Respondent
 - c. Basis of complaint (i.e., race, color, national origin, sex, age, disability, religion, familial status or retaliation)
 - d. Date of alleged discriminatory act(s)
 - e. Date of complaint received by the recipient
 - f. A statement of the complaint
 - g. Other agencies (state, local or federal) where the complaint has been filed
 - h. An explanation of the actions the MPO has taken or proposed to resolve the allegation(s) raised in the complaint
4. Within ten (10) calendar days, the MPO Title VI Specialist will acknowledge receipt of the allegation(s), inform the Complainant of action taken or proposed action to process the allegation(s), and advise the Complainant of other avenues of redress available, such as the FDOT's Equal Opportunity Office (EOO).
5. Within sixty (60) calendar days, the MPO Title VI Specialist will conduct and complete a review of the verbal or non-written allegation(s) and based on the information obtained, will render a recommendation for action in a report of findings to the head of the MPO.
6. Within ninety (90) calendar days of the verbal or non-written allegation(s) receipt, the MPO Title VI Specialist will notify the Complainant in writing of the final decision reached, including the proposed disposition of the matter. The notification will advise the Complainant of his/her

right to file a formal complaint with the FDOT's EEO, if they are dissatisfied with the final decision rendered by the MPO. The MPO Title VI Specialist will also provide the FDOT's District Five Title VI Coordinator with a copy of this decision and summary of findings.

7. The MPO Title VI Specialist will maintain a log of all verbal and non-written complaints received by the MPO. The log will include the following information:
 - a. Name of Complainant
 - b. Name of Respondent
 - c. Basis of Complaint (i.e., race, color, national origin, sex, age, disability, religion, familial status or retaliation)
 - d. Date verbal or non-written complaint was received by the MPO
 - e. Date the MPO notified the FDOT's District Five Title VI Coordinator of the verbal or non-written complaint
 - f. Explanation of the actions the MPO has taken or proposed to resolve the issue raised in the complaint

Note: Consistent with the organization's Title VI Nondiscrimination Policy and Complaint Processing and Procedure, LSMPO accepts written or verbal discrimination complaints related to Title VI and other nondiscrimination authorities. A standard form, titled LSMPO Title VI Discrimination Complaint Form, is available in English and Spanish, online or by request. A copy of the form is available in the appendix of this plan. This form, whether completed by the individual filing the complaint or by staff when reducing elements of a verbal complaint to writing, also serves as: (1) standard written notification transmitted to the FDOT District Five Title VI Coordinator and (2) documentation filed in the official LSMPO log of Title VI complaints.

APPENDIX D: FTA CIVIL RIGHTS ASSURANCE

Original Available
Upon Request

Lake~Sumter MPO Federal Transit Administration (FTA) Civil Rights Assurance

The Lake~Sumter Metropolitan Planning Organization HEREBY CERTIFIES THAT, as a condition of receiving Federal financial assistance under the Federal Transit Act Amendments of 1991, it will ensure that:

1. No person on the basis of race, color, or national origin will be subjected to discrimination in the level and quality of transportation services and transit related benefits.
2. The Lake~Sumter Metropolitan Planning Organization will compile, maintain, and submit in a timely manner Title VI information required by FTA Circular 4702.1 and in compliance with the Department of Transportation's Title VI regulation, 49 CFR Part 21.9.
3. The Lake~Sumter Metropolitan Planning Organization will make it known to the public that those person or persons alleging discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin as it relates to the provision of transportation services and transit related benefits may file a complaint with the Federal Transit Administration and/or the U.S. Department of Transportation.

The person or persons whose signature appears below are authorized to sign this assurance on behalf of the grant applicant or recipient.

Michael Woods
Interim Executive Director
Lake~Sumter Metropolitan Planning Organization

Date

APPENDIX E: FEDERAL HANDICAP ASSURANCE

Original Available
Upon Request

Assurance Concerning Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Handicap in Federally Assisted Programs and Activities Receiving or Benefiting from Federal Financial Assistance (United States Department of Transportation)

The Lake~Sumter Metropolitan Planning Organization (the "Recipient") AGREES THAT, as a condition to that approval or extension of any Federal financial assistance from the United States Department of Transportation to construct any facility, or to participate in or obtain any benefit from any program administered by the Department, to which the Department's regulation set forth in Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, Department of Transportation, Subtitle A, Office of the Secretary, Part 27 "Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Handicap in Programs and Activities Receiving or Benefiting from Federal Financial Assistance" (the "Regulation") applies, no otherwise qualified handicapped person shall, solely by reason of his handicap, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or otherwise be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity that receives or benefits from Federal financial assistance administered by the Department of Transportation including the Federal Transit Administration, and GIVES ASSURANCE that it will conduct any program or operate any facility so assisted in compliance with all of the requirements imposed by the Regulation, or any directive issued pursuant to that Regulation.

Michael Woods
Interim Executive Director
Lake~Sumter Metropolitan Planning Organization

Date

APPENDIX F: TITLE VI COMPLAINT FORMS

English Language Form:



Lake~Sumter MPO Title VI Complaint Form

Name		Daytime Phone (if available)	Evening Phone (if available)
Address (Street, P.O Box, Etc.)			City, State, Zip Code
Name of person(s) who discriminated against you, position (if known):			
Please describe the event, occasion, place, etc. where the discrimination took place:			
Date of alleged incident:			
Discrimination on the basis of (please check):			
<input type="checkbox"/> Race	<input type="checkbox"/> Retaliation	<input type="checkbox"/> Sex	<input type="checkbox"/> Familial Status
<input type="checkbox"/> Color	<input type="checkbox"/> National Origin	<input type="checkbox"/> Age	<input type="checkbox"/> Disability
Please briefly explain the incident that triggered a Title VI violation, including the nature of the event, who was involved and any other details necessary for an investigation. (NOTE: You may use the other side of this paper and/or attach a separate document.)			
Signature			Date

Mail to: Michael Woods, Lake~Sumter MPO, 225 W. Guava Street, Suite 211, Lady Lake, FL 32159

Email: mwoods@lakesumtermpo.com

Fax: (352)315-0993

Spanish Language Form:



Lake~Sumter MPO

Título VI Forma de Reclamo

Nombre de la persona discriminada		Número de teléfono diurno (si disponible)	Número de teléfono nocturno (si disponible)
Dirección de residencia (número y calle, número de departamento)		Ciudad, estado, y código postal de residencia	
Nombre de la persona que discriminó contra usted, y la posición de trabajo (si conocido):			
Describa por favor el acontecimiento, la ocasión, el lugar, etc. donde la discriminación sucedió:			
Fecha del incidente discriminatorio:			
Discrimination on the basis of (please check):			
<input type="checkbox"/> Raza	<input type="checkbox"/> Retaliación	<input type="checkbox"/> Sexo	<input type="checkbox"/> Estado Civil
<input type="checkbox"/> Color de Piel	<input type="checkbox"/> Nacionalidad	<input type="checkbox"/> Edad	<input type="checkbox"/> Impedimento Físico o Mental
<p>Por favor explique brevemente el incidente que provocó una infracción de Título VI, incluyendo quienes participaron y cualquier otros detalles necesarios para una investigación. (Puede utilizar el otro lado de este papel y/o conectar un documento adicional.)</p>			
Firma		Fecha	

Envíe por correo a: Michael Woods, Lake~Sumter MPO, 225 W. Guava Street, Suite 211, Lady Lake, FL 32159

Correo Electrónico: mwoods@lakesumtermpo.com

Fax: (352)315-0993



Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) Plan

Lake~Sumter Metropolitan Planning Organization

*Final Draft for Advisory Committee & Board Adoption
April 2018*

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ADOPTION RESOLUTION
FOLLOWING BOARD APPROVAL >

DBE GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

The Lake~Sumter MPO (LSMPO) supports the participation of Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) identified organizations throughout the transportation planning process. This section describes the general requirements the LSMPO will adhere to while conducting MPO operations.

Policy Statement

It is the policy of the Lake-Sumter MPO that disadvantaged businesses, as defined by 49 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 26, shall have an opportunity to participate in the performance of MPO contracts in a nondiscriminatory environment. The objectives of the Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Program are to ensure non-discrimination in the award and administration of contracts, ensure firms fully meet eligibility standards, help remove barriers to participation, create a level playing field, assist in development of a firm so it can compete successfully outside of the program, provide flexibility, and ensure narrow tailoring of the program.

The Lake-Sumter MPO, and its consultants, shall take all necessary and reasonable steps to ensure that disadvantaged businesses have an opportunity to compete for and perform the contract work of the Lake-Sumter MPO in a non-discriminatory environment.

The Lake-Sumter MPO shall require its consultants to not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, and sex in the award and performance of its contracts. This policy covers in part the applicable federal regulations and the applicable statutory references contained therein for the Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Program Plan, Chapters 337 and 339, Florida Statutes, and Rule Chapter 14-78, Florida Administrative Code.

Lake~Sumter Metropolitan Planning Organization to Adopt FDOT's Disadvantaged Enterprise Goal

For all federally funded projects that are received from FDOT, Lake~Sumter MPO agrees to adopt the DBE Program and DBE goal that has been established by FDOT. The anticipated DBE Participation Statement and the Bid Opportunity List will be completed and forwarded to FDOT for each contract that includes federal funds.

In addition, the Lake~Sumter MPO will ensure that the documentation of actual payments made to all subcontractors or subconsultants will be provided to the FDOT when the contract is complete.

Applicability

The Lake~Sumter MPO is the recipient of federal transit funds authorized by Titles I, III, V, and VI of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA), Pub. L. 102-240, or by federal transit laws in Title 49, U.S. Code, or Titles I, III, and V of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21), Pub. L. 105-178. Titles I, III, and V of the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU), Pub. L. 109-59, 119 Stat. 1144; Divisions A and B of the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21), Pub. L. 112-141, 126 Stat. 405; and the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST Act), Sec. 1109, Surface Transportation Block Grant Program.

This DBE Program is also applicable to all Lake~Sumter MPO sub-recipients. Lake~Sumter MPO sub-recipients are not anticipated to have any contracting opportunities between fiscal year FY 2018 and FY 2020 using US Department of Transportation (DOT)-assisted funding that would impact this DBE Program or the corresponding goal proposed for FY 2018 through FY 2020. Sub-recipients are required to sign annual certifications and assurances confirming their compliance with Lake~Sumter MPO and federal, state, and local regulations, as appropriate.

Nondiscrimination Requirements

The Lake~Sumter MPO will never exclude any person from participation in, deny any person the benefits of, or otherwise discriminate against anyone in connection with the award and performance of any contract covered by 49 CFR, Part 26 on the basis of race, color, sex, or national origin. In administering its DBE program, the Lake~Sumter MPO will not, directly or through contractual or other arrangements, use criteria or methods of administration that have the effect of defeating or substantially impairing accomplishment of the objectives of the DBE program with respect to individuals of a particular race, color, sex, or national origin.

Record Keeping Requirements

Maintaining quality records for the management of the LSMPO DBE plan is a top priority. LSMPO will furnish all necessary documentation and information based on the following procedures.

Uniform Report of DBE Award or Commitment and Payments

The Lake~Sumter MPO will report DBE participation to USDOT using the Uniform Report of DBE Awards or Commitments and Payments.

Bidders List

The Lake~Sumter MPO will create and maintain a bidders list consisting of information about all DBE and non-DBE firms that bid or quote on its contracting opportunities. The bidders list will include the name, address, and DBE/non-DBE status.

The Lake~Sumter MPO will collect this information by requiring prime bidders to report the names, addresses, and possibly other information of DBE subcontractors to the Lake~Sumter MPO prior to the time of bid opening or finalization of a contract agreement. For non-formal bids, such information will be required on the quotation.

Record Keeping

The Lake~Sumter MPO will require prime contractors to maintain records and documents of payments to DBEs for **three (3) years** following the performance of the contract. These records will be made available for inspection upon request by any authorized representative of the LSMPO, FDOT, or USDOT. This reporting requirement also extends to any certified DBE subcontractor.

The Lake~Sumter MPO will perform interim audits of contract payments to DBEs. The audit will review payments to DBE sub-contractors to ensure that the actual amount paid to DBE sub-contractors equals or exceeds the dollar amounts stated in the schedule of DBE participation.

The Lake~Sumter MPO will keep a running tally of actual payments to DBE firms for work committed to them at the time of the contract award. The Lake~Sumter MPO will perform interim reviews of contract payments to DBEs and will monitor payments to DBE subcontractors to ensure that the actual amount paid to DBE subcontractors equals or exceeds the dollar amounts stated in the schedule of DBE participation.

Reporting

The Lake~Sumter MPO shall keep and maintain such records as are necessary to determine the MPO's compliance with its DBE Affirmative Action Plan. The Lake~Sumter MPO will design its record keeping system to indicate:

1. The number of DBE subcontractors and suppliers used by the Lake~Sumter MPO, identifying the items of work, materials and services provided;
2. The efforts and progress being made in obtaining DBE subcontractors through local and community sources;
3. Documentation of all contracts, to include correspondence, telephone calls, newspaper advertisements, etc., to obtain DBE participation on all Lake~Sumter MPO projects; and
4. The Lake~Sumter MPO shall comply with FDOT's requirements regarding payments to subcontractors including DBEs for each month (estimate period) in which the companies have worked.

Federal Financial Assistance Agreement

The Lake~Sumter MPO has signed the following assurance, applicable to all USDOT-assisted contracts (FHWA or FTA) and their administration. When the Lake~Sumter MPO has sub-recipients, this language will appear in financial assistance agreements with such sub-recipients and will require their signature.

Federal Financial Assistance Agreement Assurance

The following language will appear in financial assistance agreements with sub-recipients:

The Lake~Sumter MPO shall not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, or sex in the award and performance of any USDOT-assisted contract or in the administration of its DBE Program or the requirements of 49 CFR, Part 26. The recipient shall take all necessary and reasonable steps under 49 CFR, Part 26 to ensure nondiscrimination in the award and administration of USDOT-assisted contracts. The recipient's DBE Program, as required by 49 CFR, Part 26 and as approved by USDOT, is incorporated by reference in this agreement.

Implementation of this program is a legal obligation and failure to carry out its terms shall be treated as a violation of this agreement. Upon notification to the Lake~Sumter MPO of its failure to carry out its approved program, the Department may impose sanction as provided for under Part 26 and may, in appropriate cases, refer the matter for enforcement under 18 U.S.C. 1001 and/or the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act of 1986 (31 U.S.C. 3801 et seq.).

Contract Assurance

The Lake~Sumter MPO will ensure that the following clause is placed in every USDOT-assisted contract and subcontract:

The contractor or subcontractor shall not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, or sex in the performance of this contract. The contractor shall carry out applicable requirements of 49 CFR part 26 in the award and administration of USDOT assisted contracts. Failure by the contractor to carryout these requirements is a material breach of this contract, which may result in the termination of this contract or such other remedy as the recipient deems appropriate.

ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

LSMPO staff will manage the administrative requirements for the DBE program with optimum performance. To facilitate an efficient and quality program, the following section describes the processes which will be followed throughout the transportation planning process.

DBE Program Updates

The Lake~Sumter MPO will continue to carry out this program until all funds from USDOT financial assistance have been expended. The Lake~Sumter MPO will provide to USDOT updates representing significant changes in the program.

Designation of Liaison Officer

The Lake~Sumter MPO will promote opportunities for disadvantaged businesses as subcontractors and suppliers for all contracts with the Lake~Sumter MPO. The MPO has appointed a DBE Liaison Officer to develop and maintain this Affirmative Action Plan in accordance with the requirements of Rule Chapter 14-78, F.A.C.

The Liaison Officer will have primary responsibility for developing, maintaining, and monitoring the MPO's utilization of disadvantaged subcontractors in addition to the following specific duties:

1. The Liaison Officer shall solicit bids from disadvantaged business subcontractors for all Lake~Sumter MPO contracts; and
2. The Liaison Officer will submit all records, reports, and documents required by the FDOT, and shall maintain such records for a period of not less than three (3) years, or as directed by any specific contractual requirements of the FDOT.

The following individual has been designated Liaison Officer with responsibility for implementing the MPO's affirmative action program in accordance with the requirements of the FDOT.

Lake~Sumter Metropolitan Planning Organization – DBE Liaison Officer



Michael F. Woods
Interim Executive Director
(352) 315-0170

Affirmative Action Methods

In order to formulate a realistic Affirmative Action Plan, the Lake~Sumter MPO has identified the following known barriers to participation by disadvantaged subcontractors, before describing its proposed affirmative action methods:

1. Lack of qualified disadvantaged subcontractors in our specific geographical areas of work;
2. Lack of certified disadvantaged subcontractors who seek to perform Lake~Sumter MPO work;
3. Lack of interest in performing on Lake~Sumter MPO contracts;
4. Lack of response when requested to bid; and
5. Limited knowledge of Lake~Sumter MPO plans and specifications to prepare responsible bid.

In view of the barriers to disadvantaged businesses stated above, it shall be the policy of the Lake~Sumter MPO to provide opportunity by utilizing the following affirmative action methods to ensure participation on the contracts with the Lake~Sumter MPO. The Lake~Sumter MPO will:

1. Provide notice to all certified DBE subcontractors in the geographical area where the work is to be subcontracted by the Lake~Sumter MPO;
2. Advertise in minority focused media concerning subcontract opportunities with the Lake~Sumter MPO;
3. Provide adequate information about the plans, specifications, and requirements of the contract, not rejecting subcontractors without sound reasons based on a thorough investigation of their capabilities;
4. Hold pre-bid meetings to apprise disadvantaged subcontractors of opportunities with the MPO; and
5. Follow up on initial solicitations of interest to DBE subcontractors to determine with certainty whether the DBE company is interested in the subcontract opportunity.

The Lake~Sumter MPO understands that this list of affirmative action methods is not exhaustive and will include additional approaches after having established familiarity with the disadvantaged subcontracting community and/or determined the stated approaches to be ineffective.

Implementation

On contracts with specific DBE goals, the Lake~Sumter MPO will make every effort to meet contract goals as stated by utilizing its affirmative action methods. On projects with no specific goals, the MPO will, as an expression of good faith, seek to utilize DBE subcontractors where work is to be subcontracted.

DBE Financial Institutions

It is the policy of the Lake~Sumter MPO to investigate the full extent of services offered by financial institutions owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals in the community, to make reasonable efforts to use these institutions, and to encourage prime contractors on USDOT-assisted contracts to make use of these institutions. The Lake~Sumter MPO has reviewed FDOT's website DBE Directory and has determined there are no listings for financial institutions owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals. The Lake~Sumter MPO will reevaluate every twelve (12) months whether DBE financial institutions are available.

Prompt Payment Mechanisms

The LSMPO will utilize reliable financial procedures in order to ensure prompt payment of services. The following describes the process elements for fulfilling financial obligations.

Prompt Payment

The Lake~Sumter MPO will include the following clause in each USDOT-assisted prime contract:

The prime contractor agrees to pay each subcontractor under this prime contract for satisfactory performance of its contract no later than thirty (30) days from the receipt of each payment the prime contractor receives from the Lake~Sumter MPO. The prime contractor agrees further to return any retainage payments to each subcontractor within thirty (30) days after the subcontractor's work is satisfactorily completed. Any delay or postponement of payment from the above referenced timeframe may occur only for good cause following written approval of the Lake~Sumter MPO. This clause applies to both DBE and non-DBE subcontracts.

Retainage

The Lake~Sumter MPO does not collect retainage payments.

Satisfactory Completion

For purposes of this section, a subcontractor's work is determined to be satisfactorily completed when all the tasks called for in the subcontract have been accomplished and documented as required by the recipient. When a recipient has made an incremental acceptance of a portion of a prime contract, the work of a subcontractor covered by that acceptance is deemed to be satisfactorily completed.

Monitoring and Enforcement

The Lake~Sumter MPO shall require in all USDOT-funded contracts language that allows it to monitor and enforce that prompt payment is, in fact, occurring on any contract that involves subcontracting. Any delay or postponement of payment among the parties may take place only for good cause with prior written approval by the Lake~Sumter MPO.

The following mechanisms are to be used in all USDOT-funded contracts to ensure prompt payment:

1. A contract clause that requires prime contractors to include in their subcontracts language providing that prime contractors and subcontractors will use appropriate alternative dispute resolution mechanisms to resolve payment disputes; and
2. A contract clause providing that the prime contractor will not be reimbursed for work performed by subcontractors unless and until the prime contractor ensures that the subcontractors are promptly paid for the work they have performed.

The Lake~Sumter MPO will bring to the attention of USDOT any false, fraudulent, or dishonest conduct in connection with the program, so that USDOT can take the steps (e.g., referral to the Department of Justice for criminal prosecution, referral to the USDOT Inspector General, action under suspension and debarment or Program Fraud and Civil Penalties rules) provided in Section 26.109. The Lake~Sumter MPO will also consider similar action under state legal authorities, including responsibility determinations in future contracts, removal of firms from the prequalified bidders and consultants' lists, or revocation of DBE certification if applicable, pursuant to Section 337.105; 337.16; and 339.0805, F.S.

DBE Directory

The Lake~Sumter MPO will utilize the DBE Directory published by the Florida Department of Transportation. A list of certified UCP DBEs is maintained by the Department's Equal Opportunity Office at <https://fdotxwp02.dot.state.fl.us/EqualOpportunityOfficeBusinessDirectory>.

Overconcentration

The Lake~Sumter MPO has not identified that overconcentration exists in the types of work that DBEs perform. The Lake~Sumter MPO will continue to monitor DBE participation and usage and will use appropriate measures designed to assist DBEs if any overconcentration areas are identified.

Business Development Programs

The Lake~Sumter MPO fosters mentoring/business development for DBEs and small businesses through the following activities:

- Regularly presenting and displaying the Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) interactive tool at various outreach events

The Lake~Sumter MPO will continue to explore opportunities to partner with USDOT's Office of Small Business and/or FDOT on future training opportunities.

Monitoring & Enforcement Mechanisms

The Lake~Sumter MPO will take the following monitoring and enforcement mechanisms to ensure compliance with 49 CFR, Part 26:

- Bring to the attention of USDOT any false, fraudulent, or dishonest conduct in connection with the program, so that USDOT can take the steps (e.g., referral to the Department of Justice for

criminal prosecution, referral to the USDOT Inspector General, action under suspension and debarment or Program Fraud and Civil Penalties rules) provided in §26.109;

- Consider similar action under its own legal authorities, including responsibility determinations in future contracts;
- Provide a monitoring and enforcement mechanism to verify that work committed to DBEs at contract award is actually performed by the DBEs; this compliance monitoring shall include the following steps:
 - The prime contractor shall provide the Lake~Sumter MPO with an accurate list of all DBEs who are or who are anticipated to be subcontractors working on the project, which list shall include the allocation of contract budget assigned to each DBE. This list shall be updated any time there is a change in the DBEs working on the project or a change in the allocation of work between or among DBEs. The prime contractor shall provide this list with a sworn certification that it is true and accurate. The Lake~Sumter MPO may request, and prime contractor shall provide, copies of any subcontracts or other contractual documentation between prime contractor and any subcontractors to confirm the scope of work for each;
 - The prime contractor shall provide to the Lake~Sumter MPO a subcontractor utilization form in its invoice package so that the Lake~Sumter MPO can verify DBE participation in the project; and
 - The prime contractor and its subcontractors shall agree to comply with any further measures that the Lake~Sumter MPO determines to be necessary or appropriate to impose for the purpose of verifying DBE participation in the project.
- Require the prime contractor to keep a running tally of actual payments to DBE firms for work committed to them at the time of contract award, verified at the time of any payment to the prime contractor for the project, and verified at the time DBE firms certify to the Lake~Sumter MPO that they have been paid, as required under the prime contractor's subcontractor agreement.

Fostering Small Business Participation

To facilitate competition by small businesses in projects, funded in part by USDOT, the Lake~Sumter MPO may unbundle projects as appropriate to help eliminate obstacles to small business participation.

Small Business Definition

The Lake~Sumter MPO uses the Small Business Administration's (SBA) definition and size standards (as it may be amended from time to time) to define a small business:

...a small business is one that is independently owned and operated, is organized for profit, and is not dominant in its field. Depending on the industry, size standard eligibility is based on the average number of employees for the preceding twelve months or on sales volume averaged over a three (3)-year period.

Set Asides

The Lake~Sumter MPO will look to coordinate with Lake and Sumter counties to assess small business participation in its USDOT-assisted contracting opportunities. This assessment may determine if implementing measures for increasing small business participation, including small business set asides, is necessary.

Mega Project

Projects that are multi-year design build or other large contracts as determined by the Lake~Sumter MPO are considered “mega projects.” Bidders on a prime contract of a mega project will specify elements of the contract or specific subcontracts that are of a size that small businesses, including DBEs, can reasonably perform. Lack of small business participation will require the bidder to provide evidence of the good faith efforts that were made. The good faith effort requirement will be the same as identified in Section 26.53— Good Faith Procedures.

Implementation

To support small businesses, the Lake~Sumter MPO collaborates with local and regional partners whose initiatives encourage forming strong partnerships with small businesses. The Lake~Sumter MPO will continue to support its partners offering technical assistance and training to those individuals pursuing entrepreneurialism. The objectives of this collaboration are to:

- Develop stronger workforce development systems;
- Support startup or expansion of new companies;
- Assist entrepreneurs and small businesses with technical assistance and assessments;
- Offer feasibility and technical assistance for small to mid-size companies;
- Increase awareness of transportation-related work opportunities in the Lake~Sumter region;
- Strengthen and develop community college programs to support small business needs; and
- Provide support to disadvantaged workers to access job training.

Additionally, the Lake~Sumter MPO will:

- Encourage prime contractors to subcontract portions of work normally done by their own forces when subcontractors submit a lower quote;
- Connect small businesses with local and regional partner resources; and
- Continue community outreach to foster small business development.

GET THE MOST CURRENT INFORMATION

The most up-to-date information about our meetings is on the Lake~Sumter Metropolitan Planning Organization’s website calendar. You can access it through the following link:

www.LakeSumterMPO.com/calendar.aspx

CERTIFICATION STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES

LSMPO is committed to providing an opportunity for DBEs to participation in the transportation planning process. To support this involvement, the LSMPO will follow the following guidance on ensuring DBE identified companies comply with certification requirements.

Unified Certification Program

It is the policy of the Lake~Sumter MPO to accept DBE certifications from agencies that have reviewed and certified the DBE firms in accordance with 49 CFR, Part 26. The Lake~Sumter MPO is not a certifying agency and will use the Florida Unified Certification Program (UCP).

For information about the certification process or to apply for certification, firms should contact FDOT's Equal Opportunity Office at: (850) 414-4747, by e-mail DBECert.Help@dot.state.fl.us, or by visiting: <https://fdotxwp02.dot.state.fl.us/EqualOpportunityOfficeBusinessDirectory/Home.aspx>.

Re-Certification

The re-certifications of firms as DBEs will be based on UCP standards and will be conducted by the certifying agency listed above.

The Lake~Sumter MPO will require all DBEs to inform it in a written affidavit, of any change in its circumstances affecting its ability to meet size, disadvantaged status, ownership, or control criteria of 49 CFR, Part 26 or of any material changes in the information provided.

The Lake~Sumter MPO will also require all owners of all DBEs to submit, on the anniversary date of their certification, a "no change" affidavit meeting the requirements of §26.83(j). The affidavit should, at a minimum, include the following language:

I swear (or affirm) that there have been no changes in the circumstances of [name of DBE firm] affecting its ability to meet the size, disadvantaged status, ownership, or control requirements of 49 CFR, Part 26. There have been no material changes in the information provided with [name of DBE firm]'s application for certification, except for any changes about which you have provided written notice to the Lake~Sumter MPO under §26.83(j).

The Lake~Sumter MPO requires DBEs to submit with the affidavit documentation of the DBE firm's size and gross receipts.

The Lake~Sumter MPO will notify all currently-certified DBE firms of these obligations in writing. This notification will inform DBE firms that to submit the "no change" affidavit; their owners must swear or affirm that they meet all regulatory requirements of Part 26, including personal net worth. Likewise, if a firm's owner knows or should know that he or she or the firm fails to meet a Part 26 eligibility requirements (e.g., personal net worth), the obligation to submit a notice of change applies.

De-Certification

The de-certification of firms as DBE's will be based on UCP standards and will be conducted by the certifying agency listed above.

Certification Appeals

Any firm or complainant may appeal the decision in a certification matter to the certifying agency listed above.

Procedures for Certification Decisions

The Lake~Sumter MPO distributes information about FDOT's website, which provides a list of UCP agencies that provide certification services and non-certification services in Florida.

Any firm or complainant may appeal the FDOT's decision in a certification matter to USDOT.

Such appeals may be sent to:



U.S. Department of Transportation - Office of Civil Rights

Certification Appeals Branch
1200 New Jersey Ave
SE West Building , 7th Floor
Washington, DC 20590

The Lake~Sumter MPO will coordinate with FDOT to promptly implement any USDOT certification appeal decisions affecting the eligibility of DBEs for its USDOT-assisted contracting (e.g., certify a firm if USDOT has determined that our denial of its application was erroneous).

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

Lake~Sumter MPO will support DBE involvement in transportation planning and ensure all federally mandated procedures are adhered to during projects.

Confidentiality

The Lake~Sumter MPO will safeguard from disclosure to third parties information that may reasonably be regarded as confidential business information, consistent with federal, state, and local law. Notwithstanding any contrary provisions of state or local law, the Lake~Sumter MPO will not release personal financial information submitted in response to the personal net worth requirement to a third party (excluding FDOT and USDOT) without the written consent of the submitter.

Consequences of Non-Compliance

In the event of a contractor's failure or refusal to comply with the terms of this program, as set forth in such contractor's contract with the Lake~Sumter MPO, the Executive Director will issue an order to:

1. Withhold payments to the contractor under the contract until the contractor complies; and/or
2. Cancel, terminate or suspend the contract, in whole or in part.

APPENDIX A: DBE POLICY STATEMENT

Original Available
Upon Request

Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Utilization

It is the policy of the Lake-Sumter MPO that disadvantaged businesses, as defined by 49 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 26, shall have an opportunity to participate in the performance of MPO contracts in a nondiscriminatory environment. The objectives of the Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Program are to ensure non-discrimination in the award and administration of contracts, ensure firms fully meet eligibility standards, help remove barriers to participation, create a level playing field, assist in development of a firm so it can compete successfully outside of the program, provide flexibility, and ensure narrow tailoring of the program.

The Lake-Sumter MPO, and its consultants shall take all necessary and reasonable steps to ensure that disadvantaged businesses have an opportunity to compete for and perform the contract work of the Lake-Sumter MPO in a non-discriminatory environment.

The Lake-Sumter MPO shall require its consultants to not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin and sex in the award and performance of its contracts. This policy covers in part the applicable federal regulations and the applicable statutory references contained therein for the Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Program Plan, Chapters 337 and 339, Florida Statutes, and Rule Chapter 14-78, Florida Administrative Code.

Hon. Tim Sullivan, MPO Board Chairman

Date

APPENDIX B: FTA FEDERAL FUNDING CLAUSE

Federal Funding Clause for FTA Grant or Stimulus Program (Goods, Services and Construction) Last Revision Date: September 2014.

Except from Section A, 26: Disadvantaged Business Enterprises (DBE), 49 CFR Part 26

Background and Applicability

The newest version on the Department of Transportation's Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) program became effective July 16, 2003. The rule provides guidance to grantees on the use of overall and contract goals, requirement to include DBE provisions in subcontracts, evaluating DBE participation where specific contract goals have been set, reporting requirements, and replacement of DBE subcontractors. Additionally, the DBE program dictates payment terms and conditions (including limitations on retainage) applicable to all subcontractors regardless of whether they are DBE firms or not.

The DBE program applies to all DOT-assisted contracting activities. A formal clause such as that below must be included in all contracts above the micro-purchase level. The requirements of clause subsection b flow down to subcontracts.

A substantial change to the payment provisions in this newest version of Part 26 concerns retainage (see section 26.29). Grantee choices concerning retainage should be reflected in the language choices in clause subsection d.

Clause Language

The following clause language is suggested, not mandatory. It incorporates the payment terms and conditions applicable to all subcontractors based in Part 26 as well as those related only to DBE subcontractors. The suggested language allows for the options available to grantees concerning retainage, specific contract goals, and evaluation of DBE subcontracting participation when specific contract goals have been established.

Disadvantaged Business Enterprises

- a. This contract is subject to the requirements of Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 26, Participation by Disadvantaged Business Enterprises in Department of Transportation Financial Assistance Programs. The national goal for participation of Disadvantaged Business Enterprises (DBE) is 10%. The agency's overall goal for DBE participation is __ %. A separate contract goal [**of __ % DBE participation has**] [**has not**] been established for this procurement.
- b. The contractor shall not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, or sex in the performance of this contract. The contractor shall carry out applicable requirements of 49 CFR Part 26 in the award and administration of this DOT-assisted contract. Failure by the contractor to carry out these requirements is a material breach of this contract, which may result in the termination of this contract or such other remedy as **{insert agency name}** deems appropriate. Each subcontract the contractor signs with a subcontractor must include the assurance in this paragraph (see 49 CFR 26.13(b)).
- c. **{If a separate contract goal has been established, use the following}** Bidders/offerors are required to document sufficient DBE participation to meet these goals or, alternatively, document adequate good faith efforts to do so, as provided for in 49 CFR 26.53. Award of

this contract is conditioned on submission of the following **[concurrent with and accompanying sealed bid] [concurrent with and accompanying an initial proposal] [prior to award]**:

1. The names and addresses of DBE firms that will participate in this contract;
2. A description of the work each DBE will perform;
3. The dollar amount of the participation of each DBE firm participating;
4. Written documentation of the bidder/offeror's commitment to use a DBE subcontractor whose participation it submits to meet the contract goal;
5. Written confirmation from the DBE that it is participating in the contract as provided in the prime contractor's commitment; and
6. If the contract goal is not met, evidence of good faith efforts to do so.

[Bidders][Offerors] must present the information required above **[as a matter of responsiveness] [with initial proposals] [prior to contract award]** (see 49 CFR 26.53(3)).

{If no separate contract goal has been established, use the following} The successful bidder/offeror will be required to report its DBE participation obtained through race-neutral means throughout the period of performance.

d. The contractor is required to pay its subcontractors performing work related to this contract for satisfactory performance of that work no later than 30 days after the contractor's receipt of payment for that work from the **{insert agency name}**. In addition, **[the contractor may not hold retainage from its subcontractors.] [is required to return any retainage payments to those subcontractors within 30 days after the subcontractor's work related to this contract is satisfactorily completed.] [is required to return any retainage payments to those subcontractors within 30 days after incremental acceptance of the subcontractor's work by the {insert agency name} and contractor's receipt of the partial retainage payment related to the subcontractor's work.]**

e. The contractor must promptly notify **{insert agency name}**, whenever a DBE subcontractor performing work related to this contract is terminated or fails to complete its work, and must make good faith efforts to engage another DBE subcontractor to perform at least the same amount of work. The contractor may not terminate any DBE subcontractor and perform that work through its own forces or those of an affiliate without prior written consent of **{insert agency name}**.

Note: Attachment B.3 contains certifications associated with the DBE Program that must be submitted in conjunction with bidder-proposer responses to the instant solicitation.

Appendix B (Continued):

Excerpt from Section B, Attachment B3: Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) Program Forms 1 and 2

ATTACHMENT B.3

FORM 1 AND 2 FOR DEMONSTRATION OF GOOD FAITH EFFORTS

[Forms 1 and 2 should be provided as part of the solicitation documents.]

FORM 1: DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS ENTERPRISE (DBE) UTILIZATION

The undersigned bidder/offeror has satisfied the requirements of the bid specification in the following manner (please check the appropriate space):

_____ The bidder/offeror is committed to a minimum of _____ % DBE utilization on this contract.

_____ The bidder/offeror (if unable to meet the DBE goal of _____%) is committed to a minimum of _____% DBE utilization on this contract and submits documentation demonstrating good faith efforts.

Name of bidder/offeror's firm: _____

State Registration No.: _____

By: _____

(Signature)

(Title)

FORM 2: LETTER OF INTENT

Name of bidder/offeror's firm: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Name of DBE firm: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Telephone: _____

Description of work to be performed by DBE firm:

The bidder/offeror is committed to utilizing the above-named DBE firm for the work described above. The estimated dollar value of this work is \$ _____.

Affirmation

The above-named DBE firm affirms that it will perform the portion of the contract for the estimated dollar value as stated above.

By _____
(Signature) (Title)

If the bidder/offeror does not receive award of the prime contract, any and all representations in this Letter of Intent and Affirmation shall be null and void.

(Submit this page for each DBE subcontractor.)

COUNTY	NAME OR DESIGNATION	FM NUMBER **DOT	PROJECT SEGMENT	PROJECT LENGTH	LRTP NUMBER	WORK DESCRIPTION	PROJECT PHASE	FUNDING SOURCES BY YEAR (\$000's)																								
								2018/19				2019/20				2020/21				2021/22				2022/23								
								State	Federal	Local	Private	State	Federal	Local	Private	State	Federal	Local	Private	State	Federal	Local	Private	State	Federal	Local	Private					
Lake	LIGHTING AGREEMENTS	4136151		0.000 mi	pg.11,22,23,24	LIGHTING	MNT	337	0	0	0	0	347	0	0	0	0	357	0	0	0	0	368	0	0	0	0	379	0	0	0	0
Sumter	LIGHTING AGREEMENTS	4136152		0.000 mi	pg.11,22,23,24	LIGHTING	MNT	37	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	0
Lake	LAKESHORE DRIVE	4397011	FROM HULL DRIVE TO HARDER ROAD/LAKE SUSAN COURT	0.800 mi	pg.11,22,23,24	SAFETY PROJECT	CST	0	0	0	0	0	0	503	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake	LAKE LOUISA ROAD	4397021	FROM NW OF GLEASON WAY TO SOUTH OF HAMMOCK RIDGE ROAD	3.290 mi	pg.11,22,23,24	SAFETY PROJECT	CST	0	0	0	0	0	0	344	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sumter	CR 478	4399121	FROM US 301 TO CR 734	9.260 mi	pg.11,22,23,24	SAFETY PROJECT	CST	0	0	0	0	0	0	993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

LAKE-SUMTER METROPOLITAN PLANNING ORGANIZATION
2018/19 - 2022/23
TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
TABLE 4C
Safety - Guardrail

COUNTY	NAME OR DESIGNATION	FM NUMBER **DOT	PROJECT SEGMENT	PROJECT LENGTH	LRTP NUMBER	WORK DESCRIPTION	PROJECT PHASE	FUNDING SOURCES BY YEAR (\$000's)																								
								2018/19				2019/20				2020/21				2021/22				2022/23								
								State	Federal	Local	Private	State	Federal	Local	Private	State	Federal	Local	Private	State	Federal	Local	Private	State	Federal	Local	Private					
Lake	FLORIDA'S TURNPIKE	4402942	FROM MP 279.0 TO MP 287.7	8.700 mi	pg.10	GUARDRAIL	CST	0	0	0	0	1,435	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake	FLORIDA'S TURNPIKE	4402952	MAINLINE LAKE CNTY MP288.7-297.7 S/B ONLY	9.376 mi	pg.10	GUARDRAIL	CST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	513	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
							PDE	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

LAKE-SUMTER METROPOLITAN PLANNING ORGANIZATION
2018/19 - 2022/23
TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
TABLE 4D
Safety - Signing and Pavement Markings

COUNTY	NAME OR DESIGNATION	FM NUMBER **DOT	PROJECT SEGMENT	PROJECT LENGTH	LRTP NUMBER	WORK DESCRIPTION	PROJECT PHASE	FUNDING SOURCES BY YEAR (\$000's)																								
								2018/19				2019/20				2020/21				2021/22				2022/23								
								State	Federal	Local	Private	State	Federal	Local	Private	State	Federal	Local	Private	State	Federal	Local	Private	State	Federal	Local	Private					
Sumter	FLORIDA'S TURNPIKE	4061103	THERMOPLASTIC FOR I-75/TPK INTCHG MODIF. (NORTHERN TERMINUS) (MP309)	0.270 mi	pg.10	SIGNING/PAVEMENT MARKINGS	CST	367	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake	CR 473	4374851	FROM TREADWAY SCHOOL ROAD TO CR 44	2.034 mi	pg.10	PAVE SHOULDERS	CST	0	558	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sumter	C-462	4376041	FROM 1,200 FEET EAST OF NORTH EAST 15th DRIVE TO 500 FEET NORTH OF COUNTY ROAD 228	0.359 mi	pg.10	PAVE SHOULDERS	CST	0	570	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

LAKE-SUMTER METROPOLITAN PLANNING ORGANIZATION
2018/19 - 2022/23
TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
TABLE 5A
Maintenance Bridges

COUNTY	NAME OR DESIGNATION	FM NUMBER **DOT	PROJECT SEGMENT	PROJECT LENGTH	LRTP NUMBER	WORK DESCRIPTION	PROJECT PHASE	FUNDING SOURCES BY YEAR (\$000's)																								
								2018/19				2019/20				2020/21				2021/22				2022/23								
								State	Federal	Local	Private	State	Federal	Local	Private	State	Federal	Local	Private	State	Federal	Local	Private	State	Federal	Local	Private					
Lake	SR 19	2383192	OVER LITTLE LAKE HARRIS BRIDGE # 110026	0.592 mi	pg.10,11	BRIDGE REPLACEMENT	DSB	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake	SR 44 BRIDGE# 110063	4295561		0.099 mi	pg.10,11	BRIDGE REPLACEMENT	ROW	30	490	0	0	0	20	1,010	0	0	0	0	358	0	0	0	0	318	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake	SR 33 BRIDGE# 110002	4338601	OVER GREEN SWAMP	0.027 mi	pg.10,11	BRIDGE REPLACEMENT	CST	0	0	0	0	670	29,275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

LAKE-SUMTER METROPOLITAN PLANNING ORGANIZATION
2018/19 - 2022/23
TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
TABLE 5C
Maintenance Landscaping

COUNTY	NAME OR DESIGNATION	FM NUMBER **DOT	PROJECT SEGMENT	PROJECT LENGTH	LRTP NUMBER	WORK DESCRIPTION	PROJECT PHASE	FUNDING SOURCES BY YEAR (\$000's)																								
								2018/19				2019/20				2020/21				2021/22				2022/23								
								State	Federal	Local	Private	State	Federal	Local	Private	State	Federal	Local	Private	State	Federal	Local	Private	State	Federal	Local	Private					
Lake	SR 46	4371141	FROM EAST OF VISTA VIEW LANE TO EAST OF ROUND LAKE ROAD	2.144 mi	pg.10,11	LANDSCAPING	CST	0	0	0	0	303	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake	SR 46	4371142	FROM WEST OF US 441 TO EAST OF VISTA VIEW LANE	2.285 mi	pg.10,11	LANDSCAPING	CST	0	0	0	0	971	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake	CR 46A	4371145	FROM SR 46 TO N OF ARUNDEL WAY	4.705 mi	pg.10,11	LANDSCAPING	CST	0	0	0	0	32	588	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake	SR 46/SR 429	4371146	FROM SR 46 TO WEKIVA RIVER RD	4.924 mi	pg.10,11	LANDSCAPING	CST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	228	2,298	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

LAKE-SUMTER METROPOLITAN PLANNING ORGANIZATION
2018/19 - 2022/23
TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
TABLE 5D
Maintenance - Routine Maintenance

COUNTY	NAME OR DESIGNATION	FM NUMBER **DOT	PROJECT SEGMENT	PROJECT LENGTH	LRTP NUMBER	WORK DESCRIPTION	PROJECT PHASE	FUNDING SOURCES BY YEAR (\$000's)																								
								2018/19				2019/20				2020/21				2021/22				2022/23								
								State	Federal	Local	Private	State	Federal	Local	Private	State	Federal	Local	Private	State	Federal	Local	Private	State	Federal	Local	Private					
Lake	VEGETATION AND	2447543	AESTHETICS AREA WIDE		pg.10,11	ROUTINE MAINTENANCE	MNT	1,411	0	0	0	1,411	0	0	0	1,411	0	0	0	1,411	0	0	0	1,411	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake	LADY LAKE	4171991	MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT		pg.10,11	ROUTINE MAINTENANCE	MNT	22	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake	LAKE PRIMARY	4181061	IN-HOUSE		pg.10,11	ROUTINE MAINTENANCE	MNT	1,705	0	0	0	1,705	0	0	0	1,764	0	0	0	1,764	0	0	0	1,764	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sumter	SUMTER PRIMARY	4181111	IN-HOUSE	0.000 mi	pg.10,11	ROUTINE MAINTENANCE	MNT	355	0	0	0	355	0	0	0	362	0	0	0	362	0	0	0	362	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake	CITY OF LEEBSBURG MOA	4231131			pg.10,11	ROUTINE MAINTENANCE	MNT	12	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake	MOA W/ MASCOTTE	4237901			pg.10,11	ROUTINE MAINTENANCE	MNT	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sumter	MOA W/WILDWOOD	4271941		0.000 mi	pg.10,11	ROUTINE MAINTENANCE	MNT	14	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake	ASPHALT REPAIR	4291571			pg.10,11	ROUTINE MAINTENANCE	MNT	345	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake	DRAINAGE REPAIR	4291762			pg.10,11	ROUTINE MAINTENANCE	MNT	614	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake	UNPAVED SHOULDER	4291801	REPAIR		pg.10,11	ROUTINE MAINTENANCE	MNT	878	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

LAKE-SUMTER METROPOLITAN PLANNING ORGANIZATION
2018/19 - 2022/23
TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
TABLE 5E
Maintenance - Miscellaneous

COUNTY	NAME OR DESIGNATION	FM NUMBER **DOT	PROJECT SEGMENT	PROJECT LENGTH	LRTP NUMBER	WORK DESCRIPTION	PROJECT PHASE	FUNDING SOURCES BY YEAR (\$000's)																							
								2018/19				2019/20				2020/21				2021/22				2022/23							
								State	Federal	Local	Private	State	Federal	Local	Private	State	Federal	Local	Private	State	Federal	Local	Private	State	Federal	Local	Private				
Sumter	I-75 (SR 93) SUMTER CO REST AREA	4386222	FROM N OF SR 50 TO S OF CR 476B	0.439 mi	PG. 10, 11	REST AREA	ENV	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

LAKE-SUMTER METROPOLITAN PLANNING ORGANIZATION
2018/19 - 2022/23
TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
TABLE 6
Bicycle/Pedestrian & Trails

COUNTY	NAME OR DESIGNATION	FM NUMBER **DOT	PROJECT SEGMENT	PROJECT LENGTH	LRTP NUMBER	WORK DESCRIPTION	PROJECT PHASE	FUNDING SOURCES BY YEAR (\$000's)																							
								2018/19				2019/20				2020/21				2021/22				2022/23							
								State	Federal	Local	Private	State	Federal	Local	Private	State	Federal	Local	Private	State	Federal	Local	Private	State	Federal	Local	Private				
Lake	SOUTH LAKE TRAIL PH IIIB	4225703	FROM SR 33 (CRITTENGEN ST) TO SILVER EAGLE RD	0.000 mi	pg.10,11	BIKE PATH/TRAIL	ROW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,510	0	0	0	0	50	1,620	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake	LAKE-WEKIVA TRAIL	4309755	FROM CR 435 TRAILHEADS TO SR 46		pg.10,11,35,36	BIKE PATH/TRAIL</																									



TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (TIP)

VARIANCE REPORT 2018/19 - 2022/23

ADD/DROP	FM NUMBER	ROADWAY	FROM	TO	IMPROVEMENT
Add	4363651	ITS ARCHITECTURE STUDY	COUNTYWIDE		ITS COMMUNICATION SYSTEM
Add	4273051	RESERVE BOX-VILLAGES	(LAKE/SUMTER) OPERATION &	SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS	FUNDING ACTION
Add	4291571	ASPHALT REPAIR			ROUTINE MAINTENANCE
Drop	4393291	LAKE URBAN AREA FY 2016/17-2017/18			TRANSPORTATION PLANNING
Drop	2404182	SR 48	FROM E OF I-75 RAMP	TO C-475 (MAIN ST)	ADD LANES & REHABILITATE PVMNT
Drop	2426263	SR 93 (I-75)	FROM C-470	TO SR 91 (FLORIDA TURNPIKE)	ADD LANES & REHABILITATE PVMNT
Drop	4301881	US 301	AT SR 44		ADD TURN LANE(S)
Drop	4383271	NATURAL DISASTER LAKE COUNTYWIDE EMERGENCY SIGN REPAIR			EMERGENCY OPERATIONS
Drop	4383273	NATURAL DISASTER LAKE OFF STATE ON FED EMERGENCY SIGN REPAIR			EMERGENCY OPERATIONS
Drop	4383274	NATURAL DISASTER LAKE OFF STATE OFF FED EMERGENCY SIGN REPAIR			EMERGENCY OPERATIONS
Drop	4383371	NATURAL DISASTER SUMTER COUNTYWIDE			EMERGENCY OPERATIONS
Drop	4383381	NATURAL DISASTER SUMTER COUNTYWIDE EMERGENCY SIGN REPAIR			EMERGENCY OPERATIONS
Drop	4383383	NATURAL DISASTER SUMTER OFF STATE ON FED EMERGENCY SIGN REPAIR			EMERGENCY OPERATIONS
Drop	4383384	NATURAL DISASTER SUMTER OFF STATE OFF FED EMERGENCY SIGN REPAIR			EMERGENCY OPERATIONS
Drop	4383385	NATURAL DISASTER SUMTER INTERSTATE EMERGENCY SIGN REPAIR			EMERGENCY OPERATIONS
Drop	4404591	LEESBURG OPERATIONS COMPLEX			FIXED CAPITAL OUTLAY
Drop	4404611	LEESBURG OPERATIONS COMPLEX			FIXED CAPITAL OUTLAY
Drop	4336701	CR 673	FROM US 301	TO I-75	RESURFACING
Drop	4344071	SR 25 (US 27)	FROM CR 561	TO N OF O'BRIEN RD	RESURFACING
Drop	4354951	BATTLEFIELD PKWY	FROM CR 476	TO SR 48	RESURFACING
Drop	4356621	SR 471	FROM S OF UNNAMED CANAL	TO S OF LITTLE WITHLACOCHEE RIVER	RESURFACING
Drop	4379881	FLORIDA'S TURNPIKE	FROM 287.761 FROM 287.761 TO 288.748 (NB&SB)	FROM 288.748 TO 297.87 (NB)	RESURFACING
Drop	4370561	SR25 (US 27)	FROM US 192	TO GREATER GROVES/GOLDEN EAGLE	LIGHTING
Drop	4398861	LIGHTING BUNDLE A	LAKE COUNTY PEDESTRIAN LIGHTING BUNDLE A		LIGHTING
Drop	4379883	FLORIDA'S TURNPIKE	FROM MP 287.761	TO MP 297.87	GUARDRAIL
Drop	4361491	CR 475	NORTH FROM SR 44	TO MARION COUNTY LINE	PAVE SHOULDERS
Drop	4361511	CR 470	FROM CR 424	TO WILDERNESS DRIVE	PAVE SHOULDERS
Drop	4361851	CR 575	FROM W CR 476	TO W CR 48	PAVE SHOULDERS
Drop	4363561	SR 19	FROM 0.230 MILES N BULLDOG WAY	TO CR 445 AND CR 445A	SIGNING/PAVEMENT MARKINGS
Drop	4427761	RAIL CROSSING 622004-V in City of Tavares	AT Mt. Homer Road/Ardice Street/Old Mt. Dora Road		RAIL CROSSING IMPROVEMENTS
Drop	4427771	RAIL CROSSING 622007-R in City of Eustis	AT Mt. Homer Road/Ardice Street/Old Mt. Dora Road	in City of Eustis	RAILROAD CROSSING
Drop	4392711	SR 471	OVER WITHLACOCHEE RIVER - BRIDGE # 180023		BRIDGE-REPAIR/REHABILITATION
Drop	4371491	SR 500 (US 441)	FROM N OF DR MARTIN LUTHER KING BLVD	TO EAGLES NEST DR	LANDSCAPING
Drop	4378591	I-75	AT CR 470 INTERCHANGE		LANDSCAPING
Drop	4143311	FIXED ROUTE GRANT SECTION 5307	LAKE-COUNTY CAPITAL FIXED ROUTE GRANT SECTION 5307	TO PURCHASE BUSES	CAPITAL FOR FIXED ROUTE
Drop	4388671	LAKE-SEC 5339	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT	FOR FIXED ROUTE	CAPITAL FOR FIXED ROUTE
Drop	4406061	GOLDEN ISLE DR	CROSSING #621818-L		RAIL SAFETY PROJECT
Drop	4335301	LAKE-UMATILLA	MUNI T-HANGAR		AVIATION REVENUE/OPERATIONAL
Drop	4387751	LAKE-LEESBURG INTL	LAND ACQUISITION		AVIATION REVENUE/OPERATIONAL

**CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS
TABLE 1**

Rank	FM Number	Project Name	From	To	Sponsor/ Location	Project Description	Funded Phase(s)	Request for New Funding	Cost Estimate	Change
1	2383943	SR 500/US 441	Perkins St	SR 44 (E Dixie Ave)	FDOT	Widen to 6 Lanes	ROW 2012/13	CST	\$7.9M	Moved from #3 to #1
2	4293561	SR 500 (US 441)	SR 44	SR 46	FDOT	Widen to 6 Lanes	PE 2013/14 ROW 2020/21	CST FY2018/19	ROW \$2.5M CST \$20.4M	Moved from #4 to #2
3	4098701	SR 44	SR 500 (US 441)	SR 44/E Orange E Ave	FDOT	Widen to 4 Lanes	ROW 2013/14	CST FY2018/19	\$22.9 M	Moved from #1 to #3
4	434912-2	CR 470 - Segment 2	TP East Ramps	Bay Rd	FDOT	Widen to 4 Lanes	ROW 2012/13	CST/FY2023	\$9.3 M	Moved from #2 to #4
5	430253-5	CR 466A Phase 3B	Poinsettia Ave	Timbertop Rd Ln	LC	Widen to 4 Lanes	ROW 2018/19	CST	\$7 M	
		Citrus Grove Rd (Phase 2)	US 27	N Hancock Rd	LC	Widen to 4 Lanes	PE 2017/18	GST	\$15M	Removed
		C-470 Sidewalk	CR 436	Outlet Bridge	SG	Sidewalk	NA	DSM	\$200-K	Removed
6	-	US 27 ATMS	SR 44	SE HWY 42	FDOT	Corridor ATMS	N/A	DSB	\$1.60 M	Advanced from #8 to #6
		Lake County ATMS New Project			LC	Central Mgmt Platform System	N/A	Equip	\$99-K	Removed
		Hartwood Marsh Rd Paved Shoulder	Hancock Rd	Orange County Line	LC	New Paved Shoulder	PE 2009/10	GST	\$2M	Removed
		C-575 Bridge over Spring Run	Bridge ID #184052		SG	Repair/Rehabilitate Bridge	STUDY 2014/15	GST	\$210-K	Removed
		South Buena Vista Blvd	N Odell Cir	South of S Odell Cir	SG	Resurfacing	N/A	BSB	\$2M	Removed
7	439223	C-478	SR 471	Center Hill City Limit	SC	Resurfacing	N/A	DSB	\$1.7 M	Advanced from #13 to #7
		C-468	US 301	CR 505	SG	Widen 4 Lanes	N/A	GST	\$8.28-M	Removed
8		CR 455	Waterbrooke	Lost Lake Rd	LC	Widen to 4 Lanes	PE 2020/21	CST	\$1.7 M	New project
9		Ridgewood Ave Roundabout	Ridgewood Ave	CR 455	LC	Roundabout	PE/ROW 2019/20	CST	\$1 M	Moved from ROW to CST
10	430975-5	Wekiva Trail Trailhead @ SR 46 (Horizontal)	SR 46		LC	Construct Trailhead	PE 2016/17	CST 2018/20	\$742K	New project
11	430975-5	Wekiva Trail Trailhead @ SR 46 (Vertical)	SR 46		LC	Construct Trailhead	PE 2016/17	CST 2018/20	\$1.8M	New project

**RIGHT OF WAY PROJECTS
TABLE 2**

Rank	FM Number	Project Name	From	To	Sponsor/ Location	Project Description	Funded Phase(s)	Request for New Funding	Cost Estimate	Change
1	4270561	SR 50 Realignment/ South Lake Trail, Phase 3	Crittenden Rd	Villa City	FDOT	Realignment	PD&E/PE 2014/15	ROW FY2018/19	\$24.4 M	Moved from #3 to #1
2	4309753	Wekiva Trail Segment 2	CR 437	Red Tail Blvd	LC	Mixed Use Trail	PE 2015/16	ROW FY2019/20	\$7 M	Moved from #1 to #2
3	4309752	Wekiva Trail Segment 1	Tremain St	CR 437	LC/MD	Mixed Use Trail	PE 2015/16	ROW FY2019/20	\$10 M	Moved from #2 to #3
4	4354711	South Sumter Connector Trail	Van Fleet Trail	Withlacoochee Trail	FDOT	Mixed Use Trail	PD&E 2016/17 PE 2018/19	ROW FY2021/22	\$9 M	
5	4301321	SR 35 (US 301)	C-470 (W)	SR 44	FDOT	Widen to 4 Lanes	PD&E 2013/14 PE 2020/21	ROW FY2022/23	TBD	Moved from #7 to #5
6	4349121	C-470 - Segment 1	CR 527	SR 91 (FL TPK)	FDOT	Widen to 4 Lanes	PD&E 2014/15 PE 2020/21	ROW FY2021/22	TBD BY FDOT	
7	4354761	CR 514 Interchange	@ I-75		FDOT	New Interchange	PD&E 2015/16 PE 2016/17	ROW FY 2019/20	TBD	Advanced from #10 to #7
		Citrus Grove Rd (Phase 1 & 2)	US 27	N Hancock Rd	LC	Widen to 4 Lanes	PE 2014/15	ROW	\$15M	Removed
8	-	CR 437 Realignment	Adair Ave	SR 44	LC	Widen to 4 Lanes	N/A	ROW	\$3 M	Moved from PE to ROW
9		CR 470 - Segment 3	Bay Rd	CR 33	FDOT	Widen to 4 Lanes	PER/PE 2009/10	ROW FY2022/23	\$155 K	Advanced from #11 to #9
10		SR 48/470 - Segment 4	CR 33	East of Palatlakaha Bridge	FDOT	Widen to 4 Lanes	PER/PE 2009/10	ROW FY2022/23	\$824 K	Advanced from #12 to #10
11	4374641	Eudora Rd Roundabout	Eudora Rd	Old/CR 19A	LC	Roundabout/Intersection Improvement	PE 2018/19	ROW	\$300K	Moved from #10 to #11
12	439048-1	East Orange Ave	Fruitwood Ave	Sunrise Ln	LC	New Sidewalk	PE 2021/22	ROW	\$120 K	Moved from PE to ROW
13	439684-1	Radio Rd (Treadway Elementary)	Silver Bluff	Treadway School Rd	LC	New Sidewalk	PE 2021/22	ROW	\$100 K	Moved from PE to ROW
14	439685-1	CR 561 (Monroe St) Astatula Elementary	Tennessee Ave	CR 48/Florida Ave	LC	New Sidewalk	PE 2021/22	ROW	\$100 K	Moved from PE to ROW
15	439686-1	CR 44 Bypass/Deland Rd (Eustis Middle School)	East Orange Ave	Cypress Grove Rd	LC	New Sidewalk	PE 2021/22	ROW	\$400 K	Moved from PE to ROW
16	439663-1	Hancock Rd (Lost Lake Elementary)	Sunburst Ln	Greater Pines Blvd	LC	New Sidewalk	PE 2021/22	ROW	\$450 K	Moved from PE to ROW
17	439683-1	Log House Rd (Pine Ridge Elementary School)	CR 561	Lakeshore Dr	LC	New Sidewalk	PE 2021/22	ROW	\$150 K	Moved from PE to ROW
18	439687-1	Lakeshore Dr (Pine Ridge Elementary School)	Cherith Ln	Oleander Dr	LC	New Sidewalk	PE 2021/22	ROW	\$100 K	Moved from PE to ROW
		Hartwood Marsh Rd	US 27	Hancock Rd	LC	Widen to 4 Lanes	PE 2016/17	ROW	\$2 M	Removed
19	435859-2, 435859-3, 435859-4, 435859-5, 435859-6	W. SR 50	US 98 (Hernando County)	CR 33 (Lake County)	FDOT	Widen to 4 Lanes	STUDY 2015/16 PE 2018/19	ROW FY 2020/21	TBD	Moved from PD&E to ROW

PE (DESIGN) PROJECTS
TABLE 3

Rank	FM Number	Project Name	From	To	Sponsor/ Location	Project Description	Funded Phase(s)	Request for New Funding	Cost Estimate	Change
1		Sumter County ITS (Phase 1)			SC	ITS	STUDY 2016/17	PE FY 18/19 CST FY 19/20	PE: \$200K CST: \$690K	
2	441710-1	Round Lake Rd Extension/CR 439	Lake/Orange County Line	SR 44	LC	New Alignment/Add Lanes	PD&E 2018/19	PE	\$2.3M	Moved from #4 to #2
		G-501	CR 466	CR 470	SC	Widen to 4 Lanes	PER 2014/15	PE	\$1.4 M	Removed
3	-	Rolling Acres Rd	US 27/US441	CR 466	LC	Widen to 4 Lanes	PD&E 2018/19	PE FY2020/21	\$2M	Moved from #2 to #3
4		US 27	SR 44	US 441	LEES	Complete Streets	STUDY 2015/16	PE FY2018/19	TBD	Advanced from #7 to #4
5		Hartwood Marsh Rd	Heritage Hills Blvd	Orange County Line	LC	Paved Shoulders	N/A	PE 2018/19	\$300 K	New project
6		CR 435	SR 46	Orange County Line	LC	Complete Streets	STUDY 2018/19	PE	\$1.2 M	New project
7	4363601	Black Bear Scenic Trail	Marion/Lake County Line	Volusia/Lake County Line	FDOT	Suntrail Project	PD&E 2019/20	PE 2023/24	TBD	Advanced from #10 to #7
8		Peninsula (Captain Haynes) Roadway Extension	Lane Park Rd	Woodlea Rd	TAV	New Roadway	STUDY 2016/17	PE	\$345 K	New project
9	439756-1	Umatilla SR 19	CR 450-A	Old Mill Stream RV Park	UMA	Complete Streets	STUDY 2016/17	PE 2018/19	TBD	Advanced from #12 to #9
10		SR 91 (FL TPK)	Minneola Interchange	CR 470	FTE	Widen to 8 Lanes	PD&E	PE	TBD	Advanced from #13 to #10
11	4349101	SR 91 (FL TPK)	CR 470	SR 25 (US 27) (N)	FTE	Widen to 8 Lanes	PD&E	PE	TBD	Advanced from #14 to #11
12	CA	SR 91 (FL TPK)	SR 35 (US 301)	CR 470	FTE	Widen to 8 Lanes	PD&E	PE	TBD	Advanced from #15 to #12
13		Picciola Rd	US 441	Sail Fish Ave	LC	New Sidewalk	STUDY 2017/18	PE	\$115 K	Moved from #8 to #13
14		Sumter County ITS (Phase 2)			SC	ITS	STUDY 2016/17	PE FY 2020/21 CST 2021/22	PE: \$400K CST: \$2.8M	New project
15		Old US 441	N Disston Avenue/E Alfred Street	N McDonald Street/Old 441	TAV/MD	Complete Streets	PER 2008	PE	\$2.1M	Moved from #11 to #15
16		Sorrento Ave	Orange Ave	Hojin St	LC	Complete Streets	STUDY	PE FY 2018/19	\$1M	Moved from #6 to #16
17		Hooks St	Hancock Rd	Hartle Rd	LC	Widen to 4 Lanes	N/A	PE	\$1.1 M	Moved from Candidate to PE
18		Hammock Ridge Roundabout	Hammock Ridge	Lakeshore Dr	LC	Roundabout Design	STUDY	PE	\$325 K	New project
19		CR 561A	CR 561	N Hancock Rd	LC	Paved Shoulders	N/A	PE	\$500 K	New project
20		Round Lake Rd Roundabout	Round Lake Rd	At Wolfbranch Rd	LC	Roundabout	N/A	PE	\$500 K	New project
21	4357231	Wellness Way	US 27	SR 429	LC	New Road, Alternative Corridor Evaluation	N/A	PE	TBD	Moved from Candidate to PE
22		Lakeshore Dr	Hammock Ridge	Hooks St	LC	New Sidewalk	N/A	PE	\$250 K	Moved from Study to PE
23		Intelligent Transportation System (ITS)			LC	Initial Deployment	N/A	PE	\$60 K	Moved from #16 to #23
24		Intelligent Transportation System (ITS)			LC	ITS Fiber Infrastructure	N/A	PE	\$876 K	Moved from #16 to #24
25		East Avenue	Grand Hwy	Minnehaha Ave	CLR	Complete Streets	STUDY 2018/19	PE	TBD	Moved from Study to PE
26		US 301	Cleveland Ave (C-466A)	Huey St (C-44A)	WW	Complete Streets	STUDY 2018/19	PE	TBD	Moved from Study to PE
27		Sumter County ITS (Phase 3)			SC	ITS	STUDY 2016/17	PE 2022/23 CST 2023/24	TBD	New project

**PD&E PROJECTS
TABLE 4**

Rank	FM Number	Project Name	From	To	Sponsor/Location	Project Description	Funded Phase(s)	Request for New Funding	Cost Estimate	Change
1	435740-1	US 27 & SR 44			FDOT	Intersection Improvement	STUDY 2013/14 PER 2014/15	PD&E 2018/19		
2		US 27	CR 561 (S)	Florida's Turnpike North Ramps	FDOT	Widen to 6 Lanes	N/A	PD&E 2018/19	TBD BY FDOT	
3		Hartle Rd/ CR 455	Magnolia Island Blvd	Hartwood Marsh Rd	LC	Widen to 4 Lanes	N/A	PD&E	\$500 K	Moved from PE to PD&E
4	441626-1	North Lake Trail	CR 450	SR 40	UMA	New Trail	STUDY	PD&E 2020/21	\$2.2M	
5		SR 44	SR 44 & Orange Ave	CR 46A	FDOT	Widen to 4 Lanes	N/A	PD&E 2018/19	TBD BY FDOT	
6		SR 19	SR 50	CR 455	FDOT	Widen to 4 Lanes	N/A	PD&E 2020/21	TBD BY FDOT	
7		Fosgate Rd Extension and Bridge	Citrus Grove Rd	Blackstill Lake Rd	FTE	New 2 Lane Road & Bridge	N/A			
		Buena Vista Blvd Rd Extension & Bridge	SR 44	CR 470	SG	New 4 Lane Road & Bridge	N/A	PD&E 2018/19	TBD by SG	Removed
8		Hartwood Marsh Rd	US 27	Savanna Ridge Ln (Proposed CR 455 Extension)	LC	New 4 Lane Road	N/A	PD&E	\$925 K	New project
9		CR 561A	CR 561	CR 455	LC	Realignment of CR 561A W/CR 561 & Roundabout	STUDY	PD&E	\$750 K	Moved from #3 to #9

**PLANNING STUDY PROJECTS
TABLE 5**

RANK	FM NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	FROM	TO	SPONSOR/LOCATION	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	FUNDED PHASE(S)	REQUEST FOR NEW FUNDING	COST ESTIMATE	NOTES
1		Webster SR 471	CR 478A	NW 10TH Ave/CR 730	WEB	Complete Streets	N/A	STUDY 2018/19	\$104k	Advanced from #3 to #1
2		Wolf Branch Innovation Blvd	CR 437	Round Lake Rd	MD	New 4 Lane Road	N/A	STUDY 2018/19	\$200k	Advanced from #4 to #2
3		Orange St & Broad St (SR 50)	Alabama Ave	Illinois St	GRV	Complete Streets	N/A	STUDY 2018/19	\$75k	Advanced from #5 to #3
4		Eustis SR 19 Complete Streets			EUS	Complete Streets	N/A	STUDY 2018/9	\$228K	Advanced from #6 to #4
5		West Main St Improvements	CR 468	US 27	LEES	Curb & Gutter, ADA Upgrade, On Street Parking	N/A	STUDY 2018/19	\$100 K	Advanced from #7 to #5
6		East Main St Improvements	Canal St	SR 44	LEES	Curb & Gutter, ADA Upgrade, On Street Parking	N/A	STUDY 2019/20	\$113 K	Advanced from #8 to #6
7		I-75 Exit 309 Sumter Scenic Byway Project			SUMTER SCENIC BYWAY/SC	Enhancement of Interstate Exit to National Cemetery	N/A	STUDY 2018/19	\$78 K	Advanced from #9 to #7
8		Lake Denham Trail	Trail Head at W Main St Leesburg	SR 50	LEES	New Trail	N/A	STUDY 2019/20	\$156K	Advanced from #10 to #8
9		SR 50 Complete Streets	CR 561 (12th St)	East Avenue	CLR	Complete Streets	N/A	STUDY FY 2018/19	\$254K	Advanced from #11 to #9
10		Tav-Dora Trail Study	Wooton Park, Tavares	Tremain St Trustle, Mount Dore	TAV, MD, LC	New Trail	N/A	STUDY		Advanced from #12 to #10

CANDIDATE PROJECTS

Rank	FM Number	Project Name	From	To	Sponsor/Location	Project Description	Funded Phase(s)	Request for New Funding	Cost Estimate	Change
		Cagan's Crossing Pedestrian Overpass			LC	New US 27 Overpass for Pedestrians	N/A	STUDY	TBD	
		Fosgate Rd Extension	Grassy Lake Rd	US 27	MIN	New Road				
		Montverde Greenway Trail Extension	Existing Greenway Trail Terminus	Stretcher Property	MON	3,042 FT Extension to Existing Trail	N/A	STUDY 2018/19	\$50 K	

PD&E = PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY
PE = PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING (DESIGN)

CST = CONSTRUCTION
ROW = RIGHT-OF-WAY

* ELIGIBILITY TO BE DETERMINED OR APPLICATION PARTIALLY COMPLETED OR NEED FOR APPLICATION TO BE DETERMINED.

REQUESTING AGENCY & LOCATION CODE:

AST = ASTATULA
BUSH = BUSHNELL
CLR = CLERMONT
EUS = EUSTIS
FP = FRUITLAND PARK
GRV = GROVELAND
HOW = HOWEY-IN-THE-HILLS
LC = LAKE COUNTY
LL = LADY LAKE
LEES = LEESBURG

LSMPO = LAKE-SUMTER MPO
MRS = MASCOTTE
MD = MOUNT DORA
MIN = MINNEOLA
MON = MONTVERDE
SC = SUMTER COUNTY
TAV = TAVARES
UMA = UMATILLA
WW = WILDWOOD



2018 List of Priority Projects

Lake~Sumter Metropolitan Planning Organization

*Draft for Advisory Committee & Board Review
April 2018*

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For more information about the Lake~Sumter Metropolitan Planning Organization or to learn about ways to get involved, please contact:



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ACRONYM	NAME / TITLE
4P	Priority Projects Programming Process
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
CAC	Citizens Advisory Committee
CLR	Clermont
CR	County Road
CST	Construction
DOT	Department of Transportation
EUS	Eustis
FDOT	Florida Department of Transportation
FTE	Florida Turnpike Enterprise
GRV	Groveland
ITS	Intelligent Transportation System
LC	Lake County
LEP	Limited English Proficiency
LEES	Leesburg
LOPP	List of Priority Projects
LRTP	Long Range Transportation Plan
LSMPO	Lake~Sumter MPO
MAS	Mascotte
MD	Mount Dora
MIN	Minneola
MON	Montverde
MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization
PD&E	Project Development & Environmental Study
PE	Preliminary Engineering
PIA	Project Information Application
PIP	Public Involvement Plan
ROW	Right of Way
SC	Sumter County
SR	State Road
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee

ACRONYM	NAME / TITLE
TAV	Tavares
TDSP	Transportation Disadvantaged Service Plan
TIP	Transportation Improvement Program
TSMO	Transportation Systems Management and Operations
UMA	Umatilla
UPWP	Unified Planning Work Program
US	United States (route)
USDOT	United States Department of Transportation
WEB	Webster
WW	Wildwood

ABOUT THE MPO

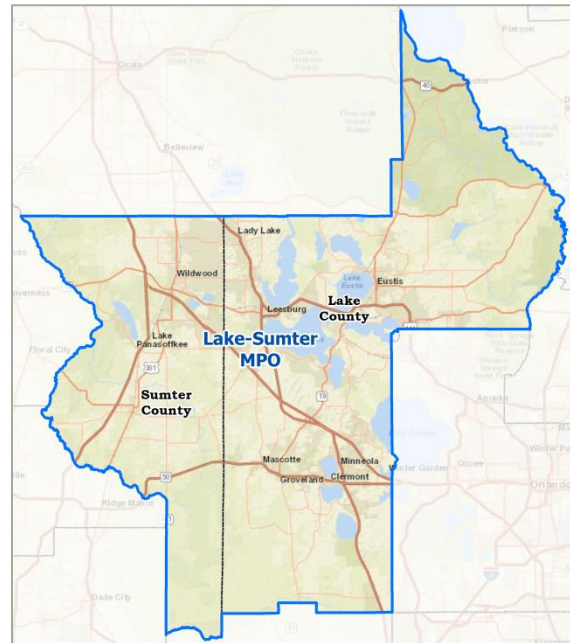
Representatives of Lake County and Sumter County governments, the 14 municipalities of Lake County, the five (5) municipalities of Sumter County, the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), Florida Central Railroad, Lake County Schools, Sumter District Schools and the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) are involved in the transportation planning process facilitated by the Lake~Sumter Metropolitan Planning Organization (LSMPO). LSMPO's purpose is to provide effective leadership in the initiation and development of transportation plans, programs and strategies.

As the governmental body most directly responsible for the guidance of the transportation planning process, LSMPO strives to ensure recommendations comply with the goals and standards of the Federal Government, the State, Lake County, Sumter County, and the 19 incorporated jurisdictions. LSMPO functions include, but are not limited to, the preparation of the tasks required by state rule or by federal policy.

LSMPO's major annual responsibilities are to perform the tasks of preparing the Unified Planning Work Program (UPWP), the Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP), the Public Involvement Plan (PIP), the Transportation Improvement Program (TIP), the annual List of Priority Projects (LOPP), the Transportation Disadvantaged Service Plan (TDSP), and the annual LSMPO Audit Report.

As with all transportation planning legislated by federal and state laws, LSMPO is responsible for ensuring adequate representation of and compatibility among state, county, and municipal projects in the transportation planning process. This includes consideration of all modes of transportation with respect to various members of the public. For example, LSMPO incorporates into its planning efforts the needs of the elderly and persons with disabilities as outlined in the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

As part of the MPO planning process, public involvement is a major priority. Projects funded through public dollars are planned in a manner that encourages public participation and incorporates public comments into planning efforts. As a result, a responsibility is placed on MPOs to develop a plan where the opportunity for public involvement is assured. As part of that plan, a required element is the outlining of the means by which to measure the success of the public involvement activities. By strategizing public involvement techniques and then monitoring and measuring the effectiveness, better planning products emerge that genuinely capture the needs of the public.



Anyone wishing to contact the MPO with comments, questions, or complaints, please contact:



Michael Woods

Interim Executive Director

(352)315-0170

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INTRODUCTION

Each year, LSMPO prepares a TIP, which contains the highway, bicycle/pedestrian, and other transportation-related projects in the LSMPO region that are programmed for funding over the next five years. This process begins with the development of a List of Priority Projects (LOPP). Each MPO is required to develop a LOPP, in coordination with the FDOT District Planning staff, and to submit the list to the District by September 1st of each year. The LOPP represents those projects that have not yet been programmed but are considered high priorities by the MPO.

After this document is approved by the LSMPO Board, it will be submitted to FDOT. FDOT will use the LOPP to select projects for funding in their FY 2019/20 - 2023/24 Tentative Five-Year Work Program. Once a project in the LOPP has been fully funded through construction in the TIP, it is taken off the list. The projects remaining on the LOPP can then be advanced to a higher priority, and new projects can be added to the list. In addition, the ranking of a project on the LOPP can be advanced more quickly if additional funds from local governments or other sources are applied to that project.

PRIORITIZATION PROCESS

LSMPO has a formal process for prioritizing projects in the LOPP. This process begins every year in the fall. Local governments are asked to submit new projects for consideration and to update existing projects on the LOPP. All projects on the LOPP must have a Priority Projects Programming Process (4P) application. This Project Information Application (PIA) is completed by the local sponsoring jurisdiction and must be submitted to FDOT for the project to be eligible for programming in FDOT's Five Year Work Program and the TIP once funding becomes available. The MPO has created an online application to aid local partners in the information-gathering process for new projects being submitted for inclusion in the LOPP. Applicants can access the application via the LSMPO website: <http://www.lakesumtermpo.com/documents/lopp.aspx>. The local sponsor agency should review and update the PIA every year and for each new phase of project development.

After the PIAs are submitted, every project undergoes a screening by MPO staff. LSMPO has developed a set of criteria to aid in project prioritizations. The following are considered during the screening:

- Completion of the PIA including detailed cost estimates;
- Consistency with the goals and objectives of the MPO's LRTP;
- Inclusion in the MPO's Cost Feasible Plan;
- Consistency with the goals, objectives, and policies of the county's and/or local municipality's comprehensive plan; and
- Support for economic vitality, community development, business functionality, and/or creation or retention of employment opportunities.

After MPO staff complete the initial review of new and existing priority projects, they create the draft LOPP for committee review. The draft LOPP is reviewed by the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) and the Citizen's Advisory Committee (CAC). Prior to adoption, the Board receives a report from each committee with input and/or recommendations. The Board has final approval of the LOPP and adopts the LOPP before submitting to FDOT. The MPO is required to submit the list to FDOT District 5 by September 1st of each year. The adopted LOPP is used by the MPO to develop its TIP.

LSMPO, in coordination with FDOT, is identifying performance measure targets for safety and travel time reliability. After the targets have been set and adopted by the MPO Board, MPO staff will identify ways to incorporate the performance measures into the prioritization criteria.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Throughout the process, there are opportunities for public comment. Prior to Board adoption, the public is provided with the opportunity to review and comment on the draft LOPP during a 21-day public review period. The public can also provide feedback during the public comment periods of each advisory committee meeting. During this review process and following Board adoption, the LOPP is electronically published on www.LakeSumterMPO.com and is available in print, by request.

Citizens unable to attend the committee or Governing Board meetings may submit written public comments to LSMPO during the official public comment period: 1) via postal service, 2) via the Voice your Ideas form on the website www.lakesumtermpo.com/voice.aspx or, 3) by emailing mwoods@LakeSumterMPO.com.

This process is outlined in Exhibit 1. Additional information on public outreach strategies and response policies can we found in the **2018 Public Involvement Plan**.

Exhibit 1 | List of Prioritized Projects (LOPP) Public Involvement Checklist

<i>Outreach Step</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>
Draft LOPP published electronically on the LSMPO website: www.LakeSumterMPO.com	21 days prior to Board approval, opening public comment period
Draft LOPP presented at LSMPO advisory committee meetings, with public comment during meeting	During the meeting cycle prior to Board approval
Board vote on approval, after public comment period at the meeting and consideration of committee input	First Board meeting after committee review
Citizens unable to attend committee or Board meetings are encouraged to submit written comments via postal service, lakesumtermpo.com contact form, or email	Throughout official public comment period
Approved Prioritized Project List published on the LSMPO website: www.LakeSumterMPO.com	As soon as final documents can be uploaded to the website

LOPP AMENDMENTS

Amendments to the plan are reviewed by LSMPO’s advisory committees for input. The public is given the opportunity to comment on LOPP amendments through the public comment periods provided during each committee meeting and Board meeting, prior to Board action. During the review process and following Board adoption, the proposed amendment is electronically published.

TITLE VI POLICY STATEMENT & RESPONSIBILITIES

The Lake~Sumter MPO assures that no person shall be excluded from participation based on race, color, national origin, sex, age, disability, family or religious status, as provided by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987 and the Florida Civil Rights Act of 1992.

in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination or retaliation under any program or activity. The Lake~Sumter MPO further assures that every effort will be made to ensure nondiscrimination in all its programs and activities, whether those programs and activities are federally funded or not. In the event the LSMPO distributes federal aid funds to another governmental entity, the MPO will include Title VI language in all written agreements and will monitor for compliance.

The Executive Director is responsible for ensuring implementation of the organization's **2018 Title VI Nondiscrimination Plan** and provides direction to the **Title VI Specialist**. The Title VI Specialist, on behalf of the Executive Director, is responsible for the overall management and day to day administration of the Title VI program.

Lake~Sumter Metropolitan Planning Organization



Michael Woods

Interim Executive Director & Title VI Specialist
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Additional information on Title VI objectives and strategies for engaging Title VI Protected Groups and Individuals can be found in the **2018 Title VI Nondiscrimination Plan**.

LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY POLICY

It is the policy of Lake~Sumter MPO to ensure that persons with limited English proficiency are neither discriminated against nor denied meaningful access to and participation in the organization's programs and services. It is the intent of the organization that in providing language services to persons with limited English proficiency, the process achieves a balance that ensures meaningful access to programs and services while not incurring undue burdens on resources of the organization.

The Lake~Sumter MPO will respond to requests for language assistance in the manner described in this plan, which includes:

- A mechanism to provide ongoing assessment of needs, programs, and activities of target audiences, along with the organization's capacity to meet these needs using the Limited English Proficiency Plan;
- Translation of vital written materials in languages other than English where there is a significant number or percentage of persons with limited English proficiency;
- Oral language assistance to Limited English Proficiency (LEP) persons for programs, where such assistance is requested and/or anticipated;
- Identified procedures and a designated representative from Lake~Sumter MPO responsible for implementing activities related to the Limited English Proficiency Plan;
- Notification of the availability of free language services to those persons in the target audience, through oral and written notice in the relevant primary language assistance activities; and
- Staff training on policies and procedures of the organization's language assistance activities.

All advertisements for public meetings sponsored by the Lake~Sumter MPO will contain the following language: “Persons who require special accommodations under the Americans with disabilities Act or persons who require translation services, which are provided at no cost, should contact the Lake~Sumter MPO at (352)315-0170 or by email mwoods@lakesumtermpo.com, at least three (3) business days prior to the event.” Additional information on engaging individuals with Limited English Proficiency can be found in **2018 Limited English Proficiency Plan**.

2018 PRIORITY PROJECTS

The 2018 priority projects are summarized in Table 1 through Table 7. An interactive map showing the limits of each project is available on the LSMPO website:

<http://www.lakesumtermpo.com/documents/lopp.aspx>.

Table 1 | Top 15 Priority Projects

Rank	FM Number	Project Name	From	To	Sponsor/ Location	Project Description	Funded Phase(s)	Request for New Funding	Cost Estimate
1	2383943	SR 500/US 441	Perkins St	SR 44 (E Dixie Ave)	FDOT	Widen to 6 Lanes	ROW 2012/13	CST	\$7.9M
2	4293561	SR 500 (US 441)	SR 44	SR 46	FDOT	Widen to 6 Lanes	PE 2013/14 ROW 2020/21	CST 2018/19	\$20.4M
3	4098701	SR 44	SR 500 (US 441)	SR 44/E Orange E Ave	FDOT	Widen to 4 Lanes	ROW 2013/14	CST 2018/19	\$22.9 M
4	4270561	SR 50 Realignment/ South Lake Trail, Phase 3	Crittenden Rd	Villa City	FDOT	Realignment	PD&E/PE 2014/15	ROW 2018/19	\$24.4 M
5	4309753	Wekiva Trail Segment 2	CR 437	Red Tail Blvd	LC	Mixed Use Trail	PE 2015/16	ROW 2019/20	\$7 M
6	4309752	Wekiva Trail Segment 1	Tremain St	CR 437	LC/MD	Mixed Use Trail	PE 2015/16	ROW 2019/20	\$10 M
7	--	Sumter County ITS (Phase 1)			SC	ITS	STUDY 2016/17	PE 2018/19 CST 2019/20	PE: \$200K CST: \$690K
8	441710-1	Round Lake Rd Extension/CR 439	Lake/ Orange County Line	SR 44	LC	New Alignment/ Add Lanes	PD&E 2018/19	PE	\$2.3M
9	--	Rolling Acres Rd	US 27/US441	CR 466	LC	Widen to 4 Lanes	PD&E 2018/19	PE 2020/21	\$2M
10	435740-1	US 27 & SR 44			FDOT	Intersection Improvement	STUDY 2013/14 PER 2014/15	PD&E 2018/19	TBD
11	--	US 27	CR 561 (S)	Florida's Turnpike North Ramps	FDOT	Widen to 6 Lanes	N/A	PD&E 2018/19	TBD
12	--	Hartle Rd/ CR 455	Magnolia Island Blvd	Hartwood Marsh Rd	LC	Widen to 4 Lanes	N/A	PD&E	\$500 K
13	--	Webster SR 471	CR 478A	NW 10TH Ave/ CR 730	WEB	Complete Streets	N/A	STUDY 2018/19	\$104k
14	--	Wolf Branch Innovation Blvd	CR 437	Round Lake Rd	MD	New 4 Lane Road	N/A	STUDY 2018/19	\$200k
15	--	Orange St & Broad St (SR 50)	Alabama Ave	Illinois St	GRV	Complete Streets	N/A	STUDY 2018/19	\$75k

PD&E | Project Development & Environmental Study
 PE | Preliminary Engineering (Design)
 ROW | Right of Way
 CST | Construction

CLR | Clermont
 EUS | Eustis
 FTE | Florida Turnpike Enterprise
 GRV | Groveland
 LC | Lake County
 LEES | Leesburg
 MAS | Mascotte
 MD | Mount Dora

MIN | Minneola
 MON | Montverde
 SC | Sumter County
 TAV | Tavares
 UMA | Umatilla
 WEB | Webster
 WW | Wildwood

Table 2 | Construction Projects

Rank	FM Number	Project Name	From	To	Sponsor/ Location	Project Description	Funded Phase(s)	Request for New Funding	Cost Estimate
1	2383943	SR 500/US 441	Perkins St	SR 44 (E Dixie Ave)	FDOT	Widen to 6 Lanes	ROW 2012/13	CST	\$7.9M
2	4293561	SR 500 (US 441)	SR 44	SR 46	FDOT	Widen to 6 Lanes	PE 2013/14 ROW 2020/21	CST 2018/19	\$20.4M
3	4098701	SR 44	SR 500 (US 441)	SR 44/E Orange E Ave	FDOT	Widen to 4 Lanes	ROW 2013/14	CST 2018/19	\$22.9 M
4	434912-2	CR 470 - Segment 2	TP East Ramps	Bay Rd	FDOT	Widen to 4 Lanes	ROW 2012/13	CST 2023	\$9.3 M
5	430253-5	CR 466A Phase 3B	Poinsettia Ave	Timbertop Rd Ln	LC	Widen to 4 Lanes	ROW 2018/19	CST	\$7 M
6	--	US 27 ATMS	SR 44	SE HWY 42	FDOT	Corridor ATMS	N/A	DSB	\$1.60 M
7	439223	C-478	SR 471	Center Hill City Limit	SC	Resurfacing	NA	DSB	\$1.7 M
8	--	CR 455	Waterbrooke	Lost Lake Rd	LC	Widen to 4 Lanes	PE 2020/21	CST	\$1.7 M
9	--	Ridgewood Ave Roundabout	Ridgewood Ave	CR 455	LC	Roundabout	PE/ROW 2019/20	CST	\$1 M
10	430975-5	Wekiva Trail Trailhead @ SR 46 (Horizontal)			LC	Construct Trailhead	PE 2016/17	CST 2018/20	\$742K
11	430975-5	Wekiva Trail Trailhead @ SR 46 (Vertical)			LC	Construct Trailhead	PE 2016/17	CST 2018/20	\$1.8M

CST | Construction

LC | Lake County

SC | Sumter County

Table 3 | Right of Way Projects

Rank	FM Number	Project Name	From	To	Sponsor/ Location	Project Description	Funded Phase(s)	Request for New Funding	Cost Estimate
1	4270561	SR 50 Realignment/ South Lake Trail, Phase 3	Crittenden Rd	Villa City	FDOT	Realignment	PD&E/PE 2014/15	ROW 2018/19	\$24.4 M
2	4309753	Wekiva Trail Segment 2	CR 437	Red Tail Blvd	LC	Mixed Use Trail	PE 2015/16	ROW 2019/20	\$7 M
3	4309752	Wekiva Trail Segment 1	Tremain St	CR 437	LC/MD	Mixed Use Trail	PE 2015/16	ROW 2019/20	\$10 M
4	4354711	South Sumter Connector Trail	Van Fleet Trail	Withlacoochee Trail	FDOT	Mixed Use Trail	PD&E 2016/17 PE 2018/19	ROW 2021/22	\$9 M
5	4301321	SR 35 (US 301)	C-470 (W)	SR 44	FDOT	Widen to 4 Lanes	PD&E 2013/14 PE 2020/21	ROW 2022/23	TBD
6	4349121	C-470 - Segment 1	CR 527	SR 91 (FL TPK)	FDOT	Widen to 4 Lanes	PD&E 2014/15 PE 2020/21	ROW 2021/22	TBD
7	4354761	CR 514 Interchange	@ I-75		FDOT	New Interchange	PD&E 2015/16 PE 2016/17	ROW 2019/20	TBD
8	--	CR 437 Realignment	Adair Ave	SR 44	LC	Widen to 4 Lanes	N/A	ROW	\$3 M
9	--	CR 470 - Segment 3	Bay Rd	CR 33	FDOT	Widen to 4 Lanes	PER/PE 2009/10	ROW 2022/23	\$155 K
10	--	CR 48/470 - Segment 4	CR 33	East of Palatlakaha Bridge	FDOT	Widen to 4 Lanes	PER/PE 2009/10	ROW 2022/23	\$824 K
11	4374641	Eudora Rd Roundabout	Eudora Rd	Old/CR 19A	LC	Roundabout/ Intersection Improvement	PE 2018/19	ROW	\$300 K
12	439048-1	East Orange Ave	Fruitwood Ave	Sunrise Ln	LC	New Sidewalk	PE 2021/22	ROW	\$120 K
13	439684-1	Radio Rd (Treadway Elementary)	Silver Bluff	Treadway School Rd	LC	New Sidewalk	PE 2021/22	ROW	\$100 K
14	439685-1	CR 561 (Monroe St) Astatula Elementary	Tennessee Ave	CR 48/Florida Ave	LC	New Sidewalk	PE 2021/22	ROW	\$100 K
15	439686-1	CR 44 Bypass/Deland Rd (Eustis Middle School)	East Orange Ave	Cypress Grove Rd	LC	New Sidewalk	PE 2021/22	ROW	\$400 K
16	439663-1	Hancock Rd (Lost Lake Elementary)	Sunburst Ln	Greater Pines Blvd	LC	New Sidewalk	PE 2021/22	ROW	\$450 K

Rank	FM Number	Project Name	From	To	Sponsor/ Location	Project Description	Funded Phase(s)	Request for New Funding	Cost Estimate
17	439683-1	Log House Rd (Pine Ridge Elementary School)	CR 561	Lakeshore Dr	LC	New Sidewalk	PE 2021/22	ROW	\$150 K
18	439687-1	Lakeshore Dr (Pine Ridge Elementary School)	Cherith Ln	Oleander Dr	LC	New Sidewalk	PE 2021/22	ROW	\$100 K
19	435859-2, 435859-3, 435859-4, 435859-5, 435859-6	W. SR 50	US 98 (Hernando County)	CR 33 (Lake County)	FDOT	Widen to 4 Lanes	STUDY 2015/16 PE 2018/19	ROW 2020/21	TBD

ROW | Right of Way

LC | Lake County

MD | Mount Dora

Table 4 | Design Projects

Rank	FM Number	Project Name	From	To	Sponsor/ Location	Project Description	Funded Phase(s)	Request for New Funding	Cost Estimate
1	--	Sumter County ITS (Phase 1)			SC	ITS	STUDY 2016/17	PE 2018/19 CST 2019/20	PE: \$200K CST: \$690K
2	441710-1	Round Lake Rd Extension/CR 439	Lake/ Orange County Line	SR 44	LC	New Alignment/ Add Lanes	PD&E 2018/19	PE	\$2.3M
3	--	Rolling Acres Rd	US 27/US441	CR 466	LC	Widen to 4 Lanes	PD&E 2018/19	PE 2020/21	\$2M
4	--	US 27	SR 44	US 441	LEES	Complete Streets	STUDY 2015/16	PE 2018/19	TBD
5	--	Hartwood Marsh Rd	Heritage Hills Blvd	Orange County Line	LC	Paved Shoulders	N/A	PE 2018/19	\$300 K
6	--	CR 435	SR 46	Orange County Line	LC	Complete Streets	STUDY 2018/19	PE	\$1.2 M
7	4363601	Black Bear Scenic Trail	Marion/Lake County Line	Volusia/Lake County Line	FDOT	Suntrail Project	PD&E 2019/20	PE 2023/24	TBD
8	--	Peninsula (Captain Haynes) Roadway Extension	Lane Park Rd	Woodlea Rd	TAV	New Roadway	STUDY 2016/17	PE	\$345 K
9	439756-1	Umatilla SR 19	CR 450-A	Old Mill Stream RV Park	UMA	Complete Streets	STUDY 2016/17	PE 2018/19	TBD
10	--	SR 91 (FL TPK)	Minneola Interchange	CR 470	FTE	Widen to 8 Lanes	PD&E	PE	TBD
11	4349101	SR 91 (FL TPK)	CR 470	SR 25 (US 27) (N)	FTE	Widen to 8 Lanes	PD&E	PE	TBD
12	--	SR 91 (FL TPK)	SR 35 (US 301)	CR 470	FTE	Widen to 8 Lanes	PD&E	PE	TBD
13	--	Picciola Rd	US 441	Sail Fish Ave	LC	New Sidewalk	STUDY 2017/18	PE	\$115 K
14	--	Sumter County ITS (Phase 2)			SC	ITS	STUDY 2016/17	PE 2020/21 CST 2021/22	PE: \$400K CST: \$2.8M
15	--	Old US 441	N Disston Ave/ E Alfred St	N McDonald St/ Old 441	TAV/MD	Complete Streets	PER 2008	PE	\$2.1M
16	--	Sorrento Ave	Orange Ave	Hojin St	LC	Complete Streets	STUDY	PE 2018/19	\$1M
17	--	Hooks St	Hancock Rd	Hartle Rd	LC	Widen to 4 Lanes	N/A	PE	\$1.1 M
18	--	Hammock Ridge Roundabout	Hammock Ridge	Lakeshore Dr	LC	Roundabout Design	STUDY	PE	\$325 K
19	--	CR 561A	CR 561	N Hancock Rd	LC	Paved Shoulders	N/A	PE	\$500 K

Rank	FM Number	Project Name	From	To	Sponsor/ Location	Project Description	Funded Phase(s)	Request for New Funding	Cost Estimate
20	--	Round Lake Rd Roundabout	Round Lake Rd	at Wolfbranch Rd	LC	Roundabout	N/A	PE	\$500 K
21	4357231	Wellness Way	US 27	SR 429	LC	New Road, Alternative Corridor Evaluation	N/A	PE	TBD
22	--	Lakeshore Dr	Hammock Ridge	Hooks St	LC	New Sidewalk	N/A	PE	\$250 K
23	--	Intelligent Transportation System (ITS)			LC	Initial Deployment	N/A	PE	\$60 K
24	--	Intelligent Transportation System (ITS)			LC	ITS Fiber Infrastructure	N/A	PE	\$876 K
25	--	East Ave	Grand Hwy	Minnehaha Ave	CLR	Complete Streets	STUDY 2018/19	PE	TBD
26	--	US 301	Cleveland Ave (C-466A)	Huey St (C-44A)	WW	Complete Streets	STUDY 2018/19	PE	TBD
27	--	Sumter County ITS (Phase 3)			SC	ITS	STUDY 2016/17	PE 2022/23 CST 2023/24	TBD

PE | Preliminary Engineering (Design)

CLR | Clermont

FTE | Florida Turnpike Enterprise

LC | Lake County

LEES | Leesburg

MD | Mount Dora

SC | Sumter County

TAV | Tavares

UMA | Umatilla

Table 5 | PD&E Projects

Rank	FM Number	Project Name	From	To	Sponsor/ Location	Project Description	Funded Phase(s)	Request for New Funding	Cost Estimate
1	435740-1	US 27 & SR 44			FDOT	Intersection Improvement	STUDY 2013/14 PER 2014/15	PD&E 2018/19	TBD
2	--	US 27	CR 561 (S)	Florida's Turnpike North Ramps	FDOT	Widen to 6 Lanes	N/A	PD&E 2018/19	TBD
3	--	Hartle Rd/ CR 455	Magnolia Island Blvd	Hartwood Marsh Rd	LC	Widen to 4 Lanes	N/A	PD&E	\$500 K
4	441626-1	North Lake Trail	CR 450	SR 40	UMA	New Trail	STUDY	PD&E 2020/21	\$2.2M
5	--	SR 44	SR 44 & Orange Ave	CR 46A	FDOT	Widen to 4 Lanes	N/A	PD&E 2018/19	TBD
6	--	SR 19	SR 50	CR 455	FDOT	Widen to 4 Lanes	N/A	PD&E 2020/21	TBD
7	--	Fosgate Rd Extension and Bridge	Citrus Grove Rd	Blackstill Lake Rd	FTE	New Roadway and Bridge	N/A	PD&E	TBD
8	--	Hartwood Marsh Rd	US 27	Savanna Ridge Ln (Proposed CR 455 Extension)	LC	New 4 Lane Road	N/A	PD&E	\$925 K
9	--	CR 561A	CR 561	CR 455	LC	Realignment of CR 561A W/CR 561 & Roundabout	STUDY	PD&E	\$750 K

PD&E | Project Development & Environmental Study

FTE | Florida Turnpike Enterprise

GRV | Groveland

LC | Lake County

UMA | Umatilla

Table 6 | Planning Study Projects

Rank	FM Number	Project Name	From	To	Sponsor/ Location	Project Description	Funded Phase(s)	Request for New Funding	Cost Estimate
1	--	Webster SR 471	CR 478A	NW 10th Ave/ CR 730	WEB	Complete Streets	N/A	STUDY 2018/19	\$104k
2	--	Wolf Branch Innovation Blvd	CR 437	Round Lake Rd	MD	New 4 Lane Road	N/A	STUDY 2018/19	\$200k
3	--	Orange St & Broad St (SR 50)	Alabama Ave	Illinois St	GRV	Complete Streets	N/A	STUDY 2018/19	\$75k
4	--	Eustis SR 19 Complete Streets			EUS	Complete Streets	N/A	STUDY 2018/19	\$228K
5	--	West Main St Improvements	CR 468	US 27	LEES	Curb & Gutter, ADA Upgrade, On Street Parking	N/A	STUDY 2018/19	\$100 K
6	--	East Main St Improvements	Canal St	SR 44	LEES	Curb & Gutter, ADA Upgrade, On Street Parking	N/A	STUDY 2019/20	\$113 K
7	--	I-75 Exit 309 Sumter Scenic Byway Project			SUMTER SCENIC BYWAY/ SC	Enhance Interstate Exit to National Cemetery	N/A	STUDY 2018/19	\$78 K
8	--	Lake Denham Trail	Trail Head at W Main St Leesburg	SR 50	LEES	New Trail	N/A	STUDY 2019/20	\$156K
9	--	SR 50 Complete Streets	CR 561 (12th St)	East Avenue	CLR	Complete Streets	N/A	STUDY FY 2018/19	\$254K
10		Tav-Dora Trail Study	Wooton Park, Tavares	Tremain St Trestle, Mount Dora	TAV, MD, LC	New Trail	N/A	STUDY	TBD

CLR | Clermont
 EUS | Eustis
 GRV | Groveland
 LC | Lake County
 LEES | Leesburg
 MD | Mount Dora
 SC | Sumter County

Table 7 | Candidate Projects

Project Name	From	To	Sponsor/ Location	Project Description	Funded Phase(s)	Request for New Funding	Cost Estimate
Cagan's Crossing Pedestrian Overpass			LC	New US 27 Overpass for Pedestrians	N/A	STUDY	TBD
Fosgate Rd Extension	Grassy Lake Rd	US 27	MIN	New Road			
Montverde Greenway Trail Extension	Existing Greenway Trail Terminus	Stretcher Property	MON	3,042 FT Extension to Existing Trail	N/A	STUDY 2018/19	\$50 K

LC | Lake County
 MIN | Minneola
 MON | Montverde

MPO Citizens Advisory Committees in FDOT District 5:

Florida Statute

[Title XXVI](#)
PUBLIC
TRANSPORTATION

[Chapter 339](#)
TRANSPORTATION FINANCE AND
PLANNING

[View Entire
Chapter](#)

339.175 Metropolitan planning organization.—

(e)1. Each M.P.O. shall appoint a citizens' advisory committee, the members of which serve at the pleasure of the M.P.O. The membership on the citizens' advisory committee must reflect a broad cross-section of local residents with an interest in the development of an efficient, safe, and cost-effective transportation system. Minorities, the elderly, and the handicapped must be adequately represented.

1. MetroPlan Orlando: Community Advisory Committee

- Number of Members: **31** voting members, **2** non-voting members
- **15** Geographically appointed members from jurisdictions,
 - **9** county, **6** municipal (2 largest municipalities in each county)
- **18** MetroPlan appointments
 - **10** multimodal advocates, **3** underserved, **2** Transportation Disadvantaged, **1** Business Community, **2** non-voting Alternates
- Same meeting schedule as MetroPlan Board

2. River to Sea TPO: Citizens Advisory Committee

- Number of Members: **30** members, **2** non-voting advisors
- Each elected official on the TPO Board appoints **1** CAC member, plus **1** member each from: Volusia County School Board, Flagler County School Board, Flagler County Transit (CTC), and Votran (CTC).
- Same meeting schedule as TPO Board

3. Space Coast TPO: Citizens Advisory Committee

- Number of Members: **24** members and **24** alternates appointed by local jurisdictions.
- **10** county appointments, **13** municipal appointments, **1** Canaveral Port Authority appointment.
- Same meeting schedule as TPO Board

4. Polk TPO: Advisors Network

- Number of Members: **130**.
The TPO established the Adviser Network to serve as an alternate mechanism for citizen involvement. The objective is to increase public involvement (especially by members of minority and low income households). The Adviser Network provides a less formal, more extensive structure for soliciting public participation and comment. Members can participate in the planning process through 8 different mediums. The Advisors Network meets **4** times per year.

5. Ocala TPO: Citizens Advisory Committee

- Number of Members: up to **16** members
- CAC members are interviewed by TPO staff and then recommended to the TPO Board for approval.
- Same meeting schedule as TPO Board

BYLAWS OF THE LAKE~SUMTER MPO CITIZENS' ADVISORY COMMITTEE (CAC)

The citizens of the area shall be involved in the transportation planning process by the establishment of a Citizens' Advisory Committee. The purpose shall be to seek reaction to planning proposals and to provide comment with respect to the concerns of various segments of the population in regard to their transportation needs. It shall be the function of the CAC to:

1. Assist the MPO in the formulation of goals and objectives for shaping the urban environment.
2. Conduct public information programs.

3. Provide an effective citizens' review of transportation proposals that emerge through the transportation planning process.
4. Assist in other functions as deemed desirable by the MPO or TAC.
5. Review the List of Priority Projects.
6. Review the Long Range Transportation Plan
7. Review the five-year Transportation Improvement Program.
8. Provide recommendation to the MPO Governing Board.

MEMBERSHIP APPOINTMENT, QUALIFICATION, AND TERMS OF OFFICE

A. Each voting and non-voting member of the MPO Governing Board shall appoint a CAC representative. The School Superintendents from Lake County and Sumter County shall each appoint in writing one (1) representative to serve on the committee. The appointments should reflect a broad cross section of local residents with an interest in the development of an efficient, safe, and cost-effective transportation system. Minorities, the elderly, and the handicapped must be adequately represented.

B. Voting members of the Committee (CAC) shall not be elected officials or directly involved in transportation planning in Lake County.

C. A representative of FDOT District Five shall be a liaison to the CAC.

D. The term of office for a CAC representative shall be for two (2) years with all terms ending in the month of December. Terms shall be staggered with half ending December 31st of an odd year and half ending December 31st of an even year so approximately one-half (1/2) of the Lake~Sumter MPO Bylaws February 2017 terms end each year. If a vacancy occurs mid-term for any reason, the reappointment will complete that particular unexpired term.

Term expirations will be as follows:

December 31-Odd year	December 31-Even year
Lake County D1	Lake County D2
Lake County D3	Lake County D4
Lake County D5	Sumter County (1)

Astatula	Sumter County (2)
Bushnell	Center Hill
Coleman	Clermont
Eustis	Fruitland Park
Groveland	Howey-in-the-Hills
Lady Lake	Leesburg
Mascotte	Minneola
Montverde	Mount Dora
Tavares	Umatilla
Wildwood	Webster
Lake County Schools	Sumter County Schools

E. If any member of the CAC fails to attend three (3) consecutive meetings, the member will be notified, as will the member government, that a fourth (4th) consecutive absence will result in automatic vacancy. At that point, the elected body must take action to re-appoint.

F. Any vacancies in membership shall be filled through a process acceptable to the member government and acted upon by the local governing body. Such appointment shall be documented with the MPO in the form of minutes from the meeting at which the appointment was made.

G. A chair and vice-chair shall be elected at the last scheduled meeting of each year and shall serve a term of one year, starting with the January meeting.

MEETINGS

A. Regular meetings of the CAC shall be held on a day and time agreed upon annually by the Committee. Regular meeting dates and times may be changed by action of the Committee (CAC) to accommodate holidays and/or other reasons.

B. Special meetings may be called by the Chair, the Vice-Chair or the CAC. Reasonable notice must be provided to the members and alternates for special meetings.

C. Six (6) of the voting members on the Committee (CAC) shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

D. Notices and tentative agendas shall be sent to members and alternates seven (7) days prior to the regular meeting dates, and shall be made available to the public at least four (4) days in advance of the meeting. Agenda changes may be made at any meeting by two-thirds (2/3) vote of the CAC; no additions may be made after the four (4) day notice. Items not on the agenda may be discussed at a meeting, but official action on the matter shall be re-scheduled for the next available meeting, provided that all agenda changes are made in accordance with the MPO Public Participation Policy.

E. Minutes shall be kept of all meetings.

F. Meetings will be open to the public and press.

G. If the Bylaws do not address a particular issue that comes before the Board, and if the statute that the CAC is operating under does not cover said item, then Robert's Rule of Order shall take precedence.

RESPONSIBILITIES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE CAC

A. The Committee (CAC), composed of citizens from the study area who represent the various segments of the populace, should actively represent all segments of the general public and their concern in the transportation planning process.

B. The Committee (CAC) shall be charged with the following:

1. Recommendations to the MPO Governing Board regarding general plan proposals and specific projects designed to implement plans.
2. Determination of the effect of a plan or project, as proposed, upon the various segments of the population.
3. Based on its findings, the CAC shall note the plans or projects that appear to be harmful or helpful to segments of the population. These recommendations and findings shall be transmitted in report form to the MPO Governing Board for consideration.
4. The CAC may hold public meetings to elicit public reaction and to determine the degree of acceptance that a plan or project proposal

may have by all segments of the public, regardless of color, creed, religion, age, sex, or national origin.

C. The CAC shall transmit to the MPO Governing Board, in written form, the findings of all public information programs, citizen comments on study recommendations, and other representative concerns expressed by the general public regarding the transportation planning process.

D. Members of the CAC shall not express their individual and/or personal views as those of the CAC, unless the CAC has, through a majority vote of those members present at a meeting, expressed such opinions.

SUBCOMMITTEES

A. Subcommittees may be designated by the CAC as necessary to investigate and report on specific subject areas of interest to the Committee (CAC). These may include but are not limited to:

1. Airports
2. Highways
3. Mass Transit/Public Transportation
4. Transportation of "transportation disadvantaged" groups
5. Directions for future growth

B. Subcommittees may be designated as necessary to deal with administrative and legislative procedures related to the CAC. These may include:

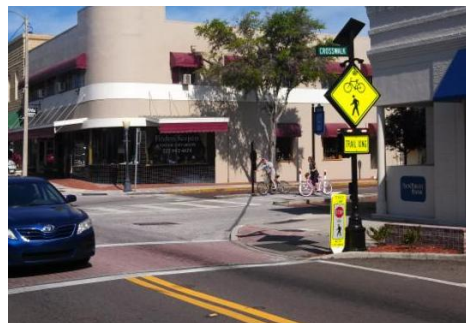
1. Administrative matters
2. Bylaws

From: Landis Evans + Partners <info@landisevans.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 21, 2018 11:49 AM
To: Woods, Michael
Subject: New RRFB Interim Approval - Find out what's changed



NEW Interim Approval of RRFBs, but we're not back at square one

Late yesterday, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) released a new interim approval for the use of Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacons (RRFBs). This however is **not** a reinstatement of the previous interim approval (IA).



Several changes have been made to the IA standards, including:

- RRFBs can now be used with Trail crossing warning signs (W11-15), in addition to the Pedestrian crossing (W11-2) and School (S1-1) crossing signs.
- Units are now allowed to be mounted below an overhead-mounted warning sign.
- The wig-wag flashing pattern for RRFBs specified in the original IA has been replaced with a specific flashing pattern: Left-Right-Left-Right-Both-Both. Specific timing for the sequence included in the IA.
 - **Existing RRFBs should be reprogrammed** to meet the new IA specifications, during maintenance or replacement.
 - The flashing sequence should restart each time a pedestrian is detected (either passively or with a push button) including when the RRFBs are already flashing or immediately after the RRFBs have ceased flashing.
- Automatic signal dimming devices should be used to reduce glare during nighttime conditions.

Additionally, if speech pushbutton information is used with the RRFB, Accessible Pedestrian Features must now be included:

- A locator tone shall be provided.
- A "Yellow lights are flashing" message shall be spoken twice.
- If a speech pushbutton information message is used, the device shall not use vibrotactile or percussive indications.

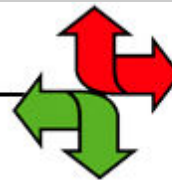
The IA, however, is still requiring agencies to inform FHWA of RRFB installations, seek approval, and maintain an inventory of installed units.

In July 2008, FHWA initially approved the use of RRFBs to improve pedestrian safety at mid-block crossings and unsignalized intersections. The original IA was rescinded at the end of last year; this new IA represents a widespread interest in reviving the crossing treatment. Landis Evans will continue to keep its clients and partners up-to-date on this and other transportation news.

FHWA Memorandum

FHWA Policy Memorandums

Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD)



[Resources](#) > [Interim Approvals Issued by FHWA](#)

Interim Approval 21 – Rectangular Rapid-Flashing Beacons at Crosswalks

[PDF Version](#), 544KB

You may need the [Adobe® Reader®](#) to view the PDFs on this page.



U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration

Memorandum

Subject: **INFORMATION:** MUTCD – Interim Approval for Optional Use of Pedestrian-Actuated Rectangular Rapid-Flashing Beacons at Uncontrolled Marked Crosswalks (IA-21)

Date: March 20, 2018

From: Martin C. Knopp
Associate Administrator
for Operations

In Reply
Refer To: HOTO-1

To: Federal Lands Highway Division Directors
Division Administrators

Purpose: The purpose of this memorandum is to issue an Interim Approval for the optional use of Rectangular Rapid-Flashing Beacons (RRFB) as pedestrian-actuated conspicuity enhancements for pedestrian and school crossing warning signs under certain limited conditions. Interim Approval allows interim use, pending official rulemaking, of a new traffic control device, a revision to the application or manner of use of an existing traffic control device, or a provision not specifically described in the *Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways* (MUTCD). State and local agencies must request and receive permission to use this new Interim Approval, designated IA-21, from the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A.10 of the MUTCD before they can use the RRFB, even if prior approval had been given for Interim Approval 11 (IA-11), now terminated. The issuance of this new Interim Approval does not reinstate IA-11 either in whole or in part.

Background: The Florida Department of Transportation has requested that the FHWA issue an Interim Approval to allow the use of RRFBs as pedestrian-actuated conspicuity enhancements to supplement standard pedestrian and school crossing warning signs at uncontrolled marked crosswalks. The RRFB does not meet the current standards for flashing warning beacons as contained in the 2009 edition of the MUTCD, Chapter 4L, which requires a warning beacon to be circular in shape and either 8 or 12 inches in diameter, to flash at a rate of approximately once per second, and to be located no less than 12 inches outside the nearest edge of the warning sign it supplements. The RRFB uses rectangular-shaped high-intensity light-emitting-diode (LED)-based indications, flashes rapidly in a combination wig-wag and simultaneous flash pattern, and may be mounted immediately adjacent to the crossing sign.

Research on the RRFB: The City of St. Petersburg, Florida, experimented with the RRFB at 18 pedestrian crosswalks across uncontrolled approaches and submitted its final report in 2008. In addition to "before" data, the city collected "after" data at intervals for one year at all 18 sites and for two years at the first two implemented sites. For the first two sites, the city collected data for overhead and ground-mounted pedestrian crossing signs supplemented with standard circular yellow flashing warning beacons, for comparison purposes, before the RRFBs were installed. The data showed

higher motorist yielding rates at crosswalks where the RRFBs had been installed in comparison to lower rates for standard warning beacons. The higher yielding rates were sustained even after two years of operation, and no identifiable negative effects were found. The St. Petersburg data also showed that drivers exhibit yielding behavior much farther in advance of crosswalks with RRFBs than with standard circular yellow flashing warning beacons.

In addition to the St. Petersburg locations, experimentation with RRFBs was also conducted at other uncontrolled marked crosswalks in Florida and other States. Data from locations other than St. Petersburg was limited, but did show results similar to those found in St. Petersburg.

The Texas Transportation Institute (TTI) conducted a Federally funded research project¹ that developed and tested a new flash pattern for the RRFB that was shown to be at least as effective as the flash pattern that was initially tested in St. Petersburg, Florida, and that showed that mounting the RRFB unit above the sign was at least as effective as mounting the RRFB unit below the sign. In this project, the results were generally favorable, however there was a wide range of yielding rates, with some as low as 19 percent. This broad range indicates that there might be certain factors or characteristics of locations at which the RRFB might not be effective.

A separate project² conducted by TTI examined data from multiple projects to determine various factors that influenced driver yielding rates at RRFB locations. In this project, the researchers found that intersection configuration, presence of a median refuge, crossing distance, approach to the crossing, and one-way vs. two-way traffic significantly affected the rate of driver yielding. Additional factors including posted speed limit, mounting of the beacons (overhead or roadside), and the type of crossing and sign—Pedestrian (W11-2) or School (S1-1) sign compared with the Trail Crossing (W11-15) sign—were also significant.

FHWA Evaluation of Results: The Office of Transportation Operations reviewed the available data in 2008 and considered the RRFB to be highly successful for the applications tested (uncontrolled marked crosswalks). The RRFB offers significant potential safety and cost benefits because it achieves high rates of compliance at a low relative cost in comparison to other more restrictive devices that provide comparable results, such as full midblock signalization or pedestrian hybrid beacons.

The FHWA granted interim approval status to the RRFB on July 16, 2008, and designated that action as Interim Approval 11 (IA-11).

The FHWA was later informed that the concept of the RRFB had been patented by a private company. Because patented traffic control devices are not allowed to be included in the MUTCD, are not allowed to be given interim approval status, and are not allowed to be a part of an official experiment, the FHWA terminated Interim Approval 11 on December 21, 2017.

The FHWA has confirmed that the patents on the RRFB device that was the subject of Interim Approval 11 have been expressly abandoned and the concept of the RRFB is now in the public domain. Because of this action, the RRFB is once again eligible for interim approval status and the FHWA is issuing this new Interim Approval for the RRFB.

Interim Approval 11 (IA-11) remains terminated. Agencies that previously had been approved to use RRFBs under IA-11 are not covered by this new Interim Approval to install new RRFBs. If agencies that had approval under IA-11 wish to continue to install new RRFBs, then they must submit a new request to the FHWA and agree to comply with the terms and conditions of IA-21.

This Interim Approval does not create a new mandate compelling installation of RRFBs, but will allow agencies to install this traffic control device, pending official MUTCD rulemaking, to provide a degree of enhanced pedestrian safety at uncontrolled marked crosswalks.

Conditions of Interim Approval: The FHWA will grant Interim Approval for the optional use of the RRFB as a pedestrian-actuated conspicuity enhancement to supplement standard pedestrian crossing or school crossing signs at uncontrolled marked crosswalks to any jurisdiction that submits a written request to the Office of Transportation Operations. A State may request Interim Approval for all jurisdictions in that State. Jurisdictions using RRFBs under this Interim Approval must agree to the following:

- Comply with the Technical Conditions detailed in this memorandum;
- Maintain an inventory list of all locations at which the RRFB is installed; and
- Comply with all the conditions as listed in Paragraph 18 of Section 1A.10 of the MUTCD.

In addition, any agency that receives this approval must acknowledge agreement with the following:

- That an agency will furnish its list of locations where implemented if requested by FHWA;
- That FHWA has the right to rescind this Interim Approval at any time; and
- That issuance of this Interim Approval does not guarantee that the provisions, either in whole or part, will be adopted into the MUTCD.

1. General Conditions:

- a. Each RRFB unit shall consist of two rapidly flashed rectangular-shaped yellow indications with an LED-array-based light source, and shall be designed, located, and operated in accordance with the detailed requirements specified below.
- b. The use of RRFBs is optional. However, if an agency opts to use an RRFB under this Interim Approval, the following design and operational requirements shall apply, and shall take precedence over any conflicting provisions of the MUTCD for the approach on which RRFBs are used:

2. Allowable Uses:

- a. An RRFB shall only be installed to function as a pedestrian-actuated conspicuity enhancement.
- b. An RRFB shall only be used to supplement a post-mounted W11-2 (Pedestrian), S1-1 (School), or W11-15 (Trail) crossing warning sign with a diagonal downward arrow (W16-7P) plaque, or an overhead-mounted W11-2, S1-1, or W11-15 crossing warning sign, located at or immediately adjacent to an uncontrolled marked crosswalk.
- c. Except for crosswalks across the approach to or egress from a roundabout, an RRFB shall not be used for crosswalks across approaches controlled by YIELD signs, STOP signs, traffic control signals, or pedestrian hybrid beacons.
- d. In the event sight distance approaching the crosswalk at which RRFBs are used is less than deemed necessary by the engineer, an additional RRFB may be installed on that approach in advance of the crosswalk, as a pedestrian-actuated conspicuity enhancement to supplement a W11-2 (Pedestrian), S1-1 (School), or W11-15 (Trail) crossing warning sign with an AHEAD (W16-9P) or distance (W16-2P or W16-2aP) plaque. If an additional RRFB is installed on the approach in advance of the crosswalk, it shall be supplemental to and not a replacement for the RRFBs at the crosswalk itself.

3. Sign/Beacon Assembly Locations:

- a. For any approach on which RRFBs are used to supplement post-mounted signs, at least two W11-2, S1-1, or W11-15 crossing warning signs (each with an RRFB unit and a W16-7P plaque) shall be installed at the crosswalk, one on the right-hand side of the roadway and one on the left-hand side of the roadway. On a divided highway, the left-hand side assembly should be installed on the median, if practical, rather than on the far left-hand side of the highway.
- b. An RRFB unit shall not be installed independent of the crossing warning signs for the approach that the RRFB faces. If the RRFB unit is supplementing a post-mounted sign, the RRFB unit shall be installed on the same support as the associated W11-2, S1-1, or W11-15 crossing warning sign and plaque. If the RRFB unit is supplementing an overhead-mounted sign, the RRFB unit shall be mounted directly below the bottom of the sign.

4. Beacon Dimensions and Placement in the Sign Assembly:

- a. Each RRFB shall consist of two rectangular-shaped yellow indications, each with an LED-array-based light source. The size of each RRFB indication shall be at least 5 inches wide by at least 2 inches high.
- b. The two RRFB indications for each RRFB unit shall be aligned horizontally, with the longer dimension horizontal and with a minimum space between the two indications of at least 7 inches, measured from the nearest edge of one indication to the nearest edge of the other indication.
- c. The outside edges of the RRFB indications, including any housings, shall not project beyond the outside edges of the W11-2, S1-1, or W11-15 sign that it supplements.
- d. As a specific exception to Paragraph 5 of Section 4L.01 of the 2009 MUTCD, the RRFB unit associated with a post-mounted sign and plaque may be located between and immediately adjacent to the bottom of the crossing warning sign and the top of the supplemental downward diagonal arrow plaque (or, in the case of a supplemental advance sign, the AHEAD or distance plaque) or within 12 inches above the crossing warning sign, rather than the recommended minimum of 12 inches above or below the sign assembly. (See the example photo that is shown below.)

5. Beacon Flashing Requirements:

- a. When actuated, the two yellow indications in each RRFB unit shall flash in a rapidly flashing sequence.
- b. As a specific exception to the requirements for the flash rate of beacons provided in Paragraph 3 of Section 4L.01, RRFBs shall use a much faster flash rate and shall provide 75 flashing sequences per minute. Except as provided in Condition 5f below, during each 800-millisecond flashing sequence, the left and right RRFB indications shall operate using the following sequence:

The RRFB indication on the left-hand side shall be illuminated for approximately 50 milliseconds.
Both RRFB indications shall be dark for approximately 50 milliseconds.

The RRFB indication on the right-hand side shall be illuminated for approximately 50 milliseconds.
Both RRFB indications shall be dark for approximately 50 milliseconds.

The RRFB indication on the left-hand side shall be illuminated for approximately 50 milliseconds.
Both RRFB indications shall be dark for approximately 50 milliseconds.

The RRFB indication on the right-hand side shall be illuminated for approximately 50 milliseconds.
Both RRFB indications shall be dark for approximately 50 milliseconds.

Both RRFB indications shall be illuminated for approximately 50 milliseconds.
Both RRFB indications shall be dark for approximately 50 milliseconds.

Both RRFB indications shall be illuminated for approximately 50 milliseconds.
Both RRFB indications shall be dark for approximately 250 milliseconds.

- c. The flash rate of each individual RRFB indication, as applied over the full flashing sequence, shall not be between 5 and 30 flashes per second to avoid frequencies that might cause seizures.
- d. The light intensity of the yellow indications during daytime conditions shall meet the minimum specifications for Class 1 yellow peak luminous intensity in the Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) Standard J595 (Directional Flashing Optical Warning Devices for Authorized Emergency, Maintenance, and Service Vehicles) dated January 2005.
- e. To minimize excessive glare during nighttime conditions, an automatic signal dimming device should be used to reduce the brilliance of the RRFB indications during nighttime conditions.
- f. Existing RRFB units that use the flashing sequence that was specified in the Interim Approval 11 memorandum and a subsequent interpretation (the RRFB indication on the left-hand side emits two slow pulses of light after which the RRFB indication on the right-hand side emits four rapid pulses of light followed by one long pulse of light) should be reprogrammed to the flash pattern specified above in Condition 5b as part of a systematic upgrading process, such as when the units are serviced or when the existing signs are replaced.

6. Beacon Operation:

- a. The RRFB shall be normally dark, shall initiate operation only upon pedestrian actuation, and shall cease operation at a predetermined time after the pedestrian actuation or, with passive detection, after the pedestrian clears the crosswalk.
- b. All RRFB units associated with a given crosswalk (including those with an advance crossing sign, if used) shall, when actuated, simultaneously commence operation of their rapid-flashing indications and shall cease operation simultaneously.
- c. If pedestrian pushbutton detectors (rather than passive detection) are used to actuate the RRFB indications, a Push Button To Turn On Warning Lights (R10-25) sign shall be installed explaining the purpose and use of the pedestrian pushbutton detector.
- d. The duration of a predetermined period of operation of the RRFBs following each actuation should be based on the procedures provided in Section 4E.06 of the 2009 MUTCD for the timing of pedestrian clearance times for pedestrian signals.
- e. The predetermined flash period shall be immediately initiated each and every time that a pedestrian is detected either through passive detection or as a result of a pedestrian pressing a pushbutton detector, including when pedestrians are detected while the RRFBs are already flashing and when pedestrians are detected immediately after the RRFBs have ceased flashing.
- f. A small pilot light may be installed integral to the RRFB or pedestrian pushbutton detector to give confirmation that the RRFB is in operation.

7. Accessible Pedestrian Features:

- a. If a speech pushbutton information message is used in conjunction with an RRFB, a locator tone shall be provided.
- b. If a speech pushbutton information message is used in conjunction with an RRFB, the audible information device shall not use vibrotactile indications or percussive indications.
- c. If a speech pushbutton information message is used in conjunction with an RRFB, the message should say, "Yellow lights are flashing." The message should be spoken twice.

Any questions concerning this Interim Approval should be directed to Mr. Duane Thomas at duane.thomas@dot.gov.



Figure 1. Example of an RRFB dark (left) and illuminated during the flash period (center and right) mounted with W11-2 sign and W16-7P plaque at an uncontrolled marked crosswalk.

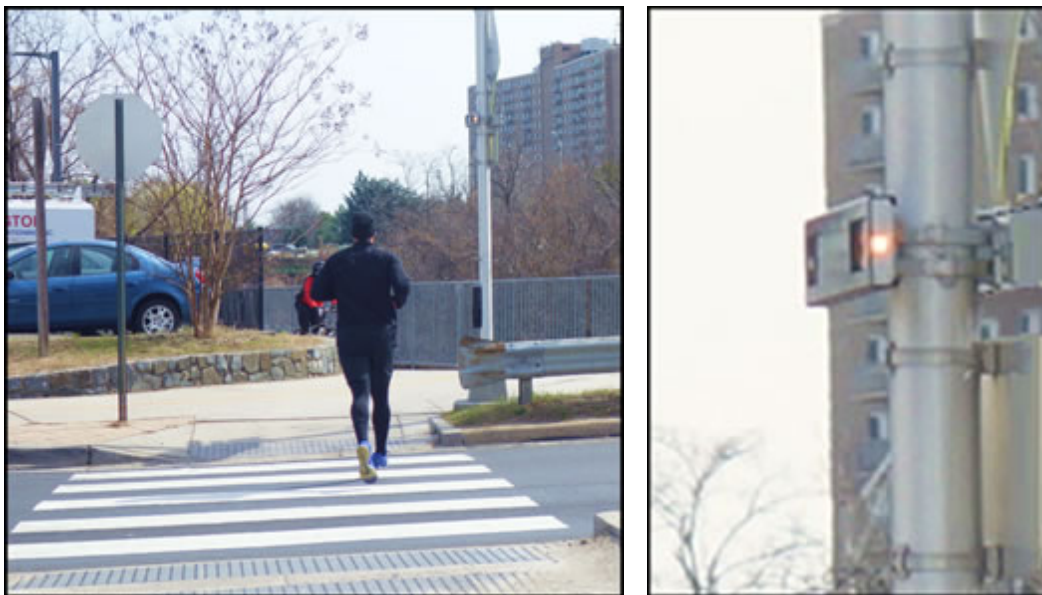


Figure 2. View of pilot light to pedestrian at shared-use path crossing with median refuge. Enlargement of pilot light at right.

Figure 3. Example of pedestrian pushbutton and R10-25 sign with pilot light for pedestrian actuation.



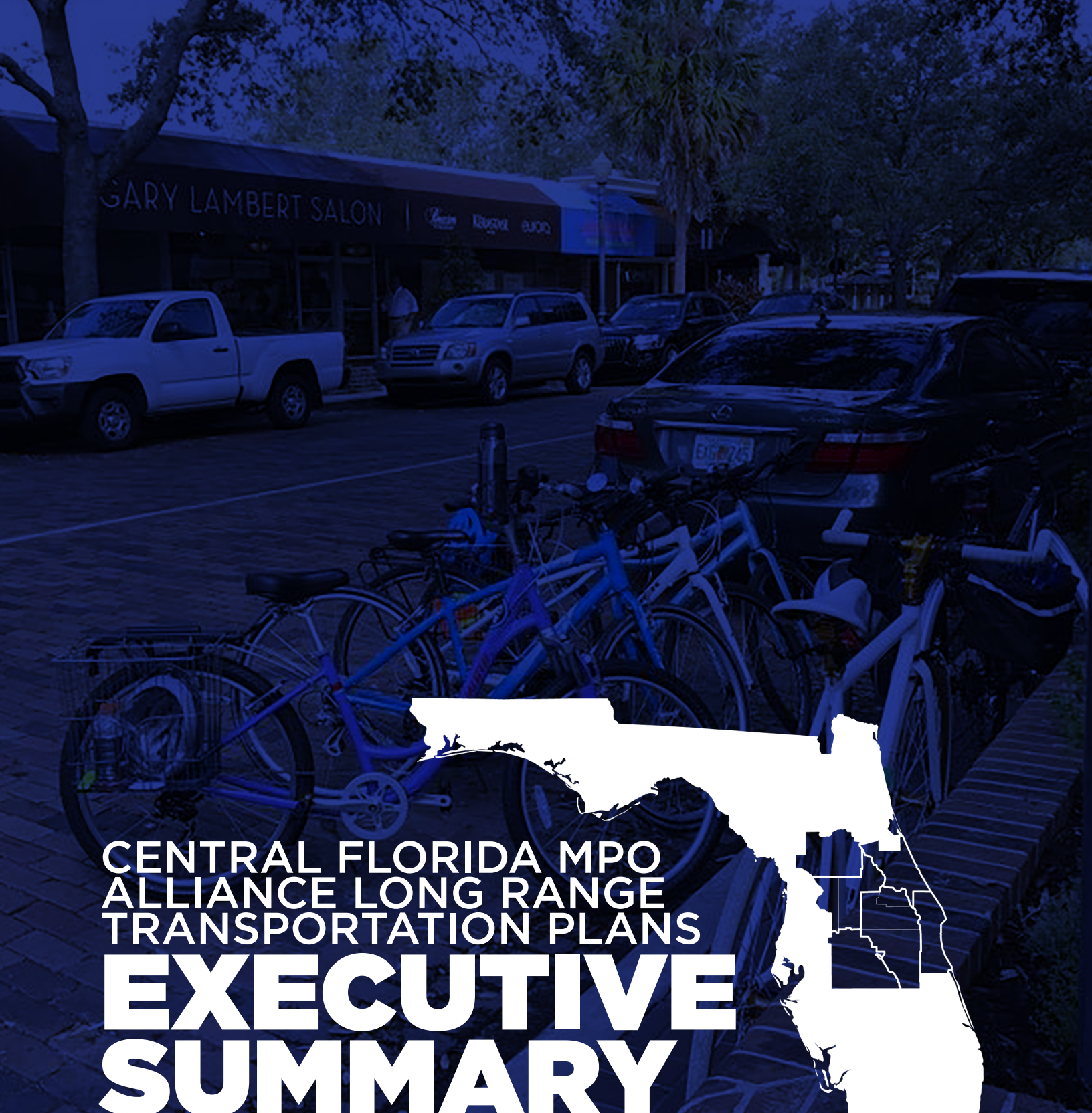
cc:

Associate Administrators
Chief Counsel
Chief Financial Officer
Directors of Field Services
Director of Technical Services

1 Fitzpatrick, K., R. Avelar, M. Pratt, M. Brewer, J. Robertson, T. Lindheimer, and J. Miles. *Evaluation of Pedestrian Hybrid Beacons and Rapid Flashing Beacons*. Report No. FHWA-HRT-16-040, pp. 88-106. Texas Transportation Institute, College Station, Texas. July 2016. <https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/publications/research/safety/16040/index.cfm> [Return to Note 1]

2 Fitzpatrick, K., M. Brewer, R. Avelar, and T. Lindheimer. *Will You Stop for Me? Roadway Design and Traffic Control Device Influences on Drivers Yielding to Pedestrians in a Crosswalk with a Rectangular Rapid-Flashing Beacon*. Report No. TTI-CTS-0010. Texas A&M Transportation Institute, College Station, Texas. June 2016. <https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/publications/research/safety/16040/index.cfm> [Return to Note 2]

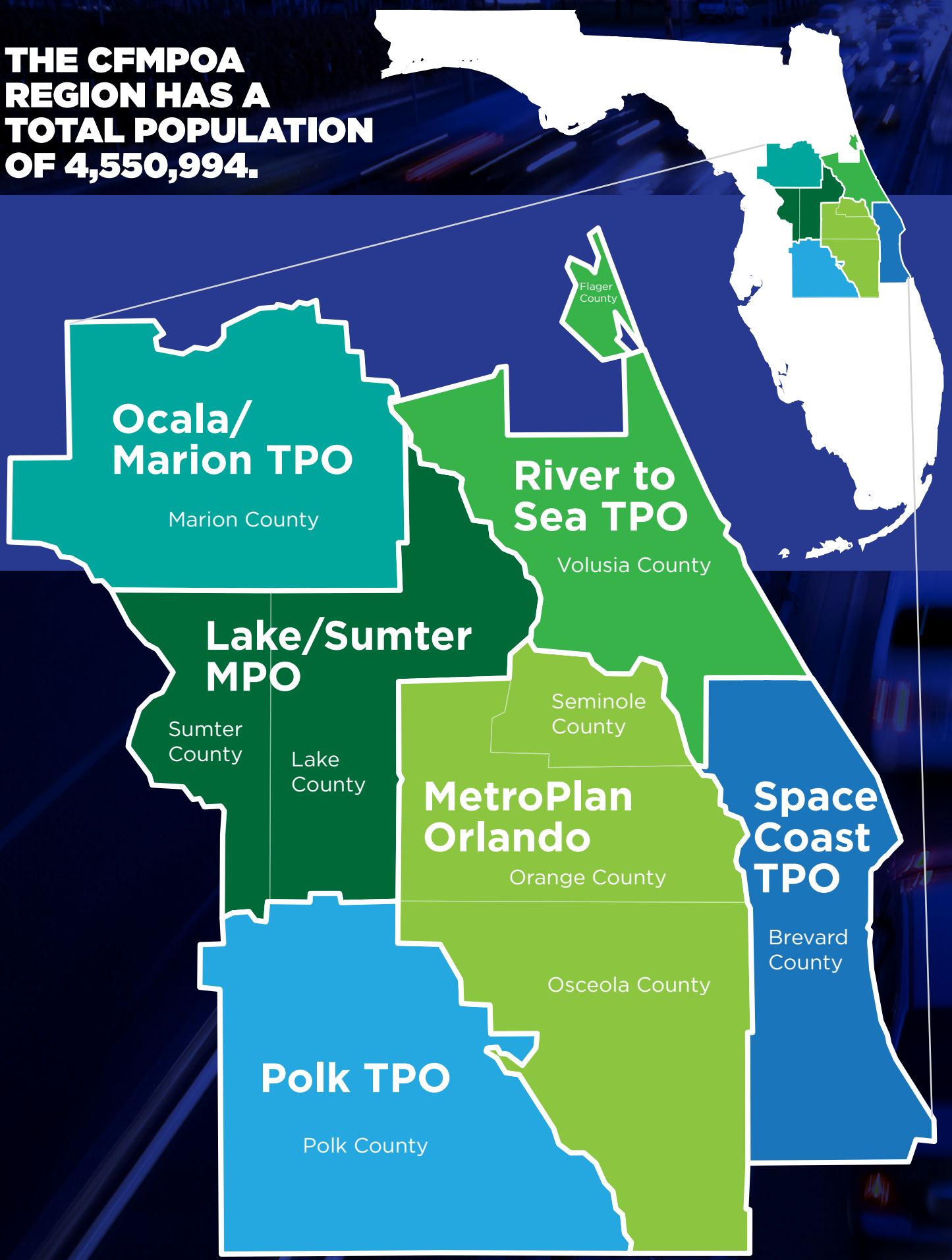




CENTRAL FLORIDA MPO ALLIANCE LONG RANGE TRANSPORTATION PLANS **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**



**THE CFMPOA
REGION HAS A
TOTAL POPULATION
OF 4,550,994.**





Transportation is a central component of our daily lives. It affects everyone and plays a critical role in our quality of life now and in the future. The transportation decisions we make today will have a direct impact on the economy of our region as well as the health and happiness of our residents and visitors. Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPO), or Transportation Planning Organizations (TPO), work with local governments to prioritize and fund the transportation improvements that will shape our future.

What is the Central Florida MPO Alliance?

Started in 1997, the Central Florida Metropolitan Planning Organization Alliance (CFMPOA) is a coalition of six MPOs and TPOs in Central Florida committed to addressing transportation challenges in the larger Central Florida area. The CFMPOA is served by an 18 member policy board with three members from each of the following member organizations:

Lake-Sumter Metropolitan Planning Organization;

MetroPlan Orlando;

Ocala/Marion County Transportation Planning Organization;

Polk County Transportation Planning Organization;

Space Coast Transportation Planning Organization; and

River to Sea Transportation Planning Organization.

The CFMPOA is a forum for information on projects of regional significance, and it establishes legislative priorities to address the region's transportation needs.

What is a Long Range Transportation Plan?

A Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) establishes the vision for a dynamic multi-modal transportation system with goals and policies. It identifies current and future needs based on population projections and travel demand within an MPO/TPO area. LRTPs guide decisions on the expenditure of federal and state transportation funds for highway, public transportation, freight, pedestrian and bicycle projects for the next 20 years. LRTPs are developed with a reliance on input from the public to help identify and prioritize these multimodal transportation projects. MPOs and TPOs then estimate the available revenue in the 20-year planning period to create a cost feasible plan and an unfunded needs plan.

Creating a Shared Vision for Central Florida

The Alliance is a forum for information on projects of regional significance, and it establishes legislative priorities to address the region's transportation needs. The MPOs and TPOs that make up the CFMPOA are continually looking for ways to work together to improve regional coordination and planning. Each year, the Alliance adopts a List of Priority Projects. This section describes the regional trail, transit, and highway project highlights from the 2018 List. The full List can be found on the CFMPOA website (www.CFMPOA.org).

Regional Trails

Alliance members have been working together to secure funding to fill the Central Florida gaps of the Coast to Coast Connector trail (a 250-mile trail from St. Petersburg to Titusville) through the Florida Shared-Use Nonmotorized (SUN) Trail Network. This year's priority list includes:

69 miles of trail fully funded through construction

Request for design, right-of-way, and construction funding for nearly **200 additional miles** of trail network



Dale Street Trail Groundbreaking (Edgewater) 1st Groundbreaking for a SUN Trail project

Transit

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) launched the Central Florida MPO Alliance Regional Transit Study, in coordination with the CFMPOA, to develop a 50-year vision for mobility on a regional scale, emphasizing how to address gaps in the regional connectivity across public transportation modes. The 2018 transit priorities include:

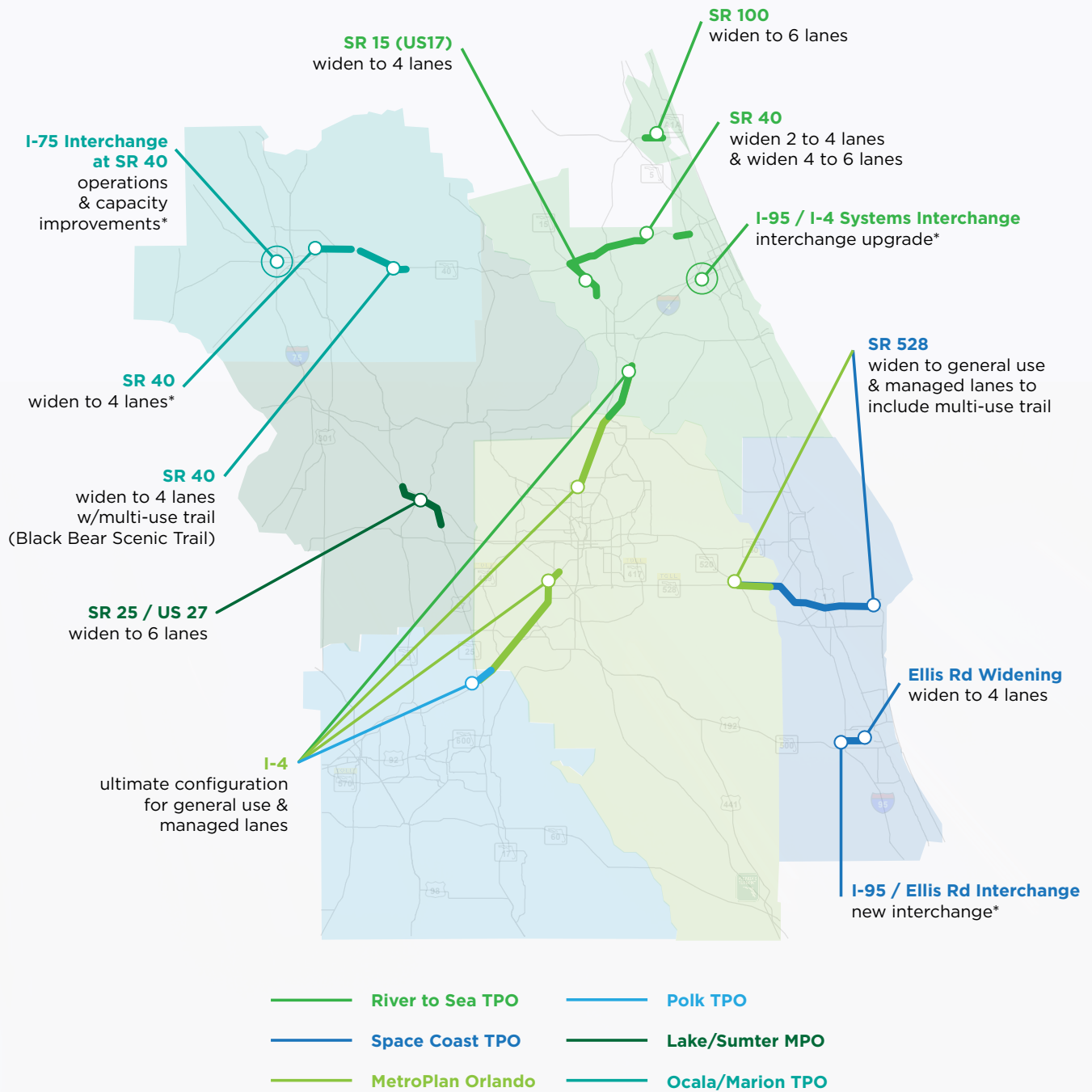
- **SunRail Phase II & III**
- **US 192 & SR 50 Bus Rapid Transit**
- **Lymmo Expansion**
- **Brightline**



Central Florida commuters bike to and from their SunRail stations.

Highway

The CFMPOA's priority list includes more than 100 miles of Strategic Intermodal System (SIS) facilities. Requested improvements include widening, operational improvements, managed lanes, and the addition of multi-use trails. Three SIS projects are fully funded through construction.



*Project is funded through construction

OVERVIEW OF 2040 LRTPS FOR THE CENTRAL FL REGION

The remainder of this document summarizes the 2040 LRTPs for each of the six CFMPOA member organizations. In the 2040 LRTP update, the MPOs and TPOs in Central Florida focused on:



Shifting away from adding roadway capacity and **increasing mode choice**



Increased use of **technology & operations** solutions



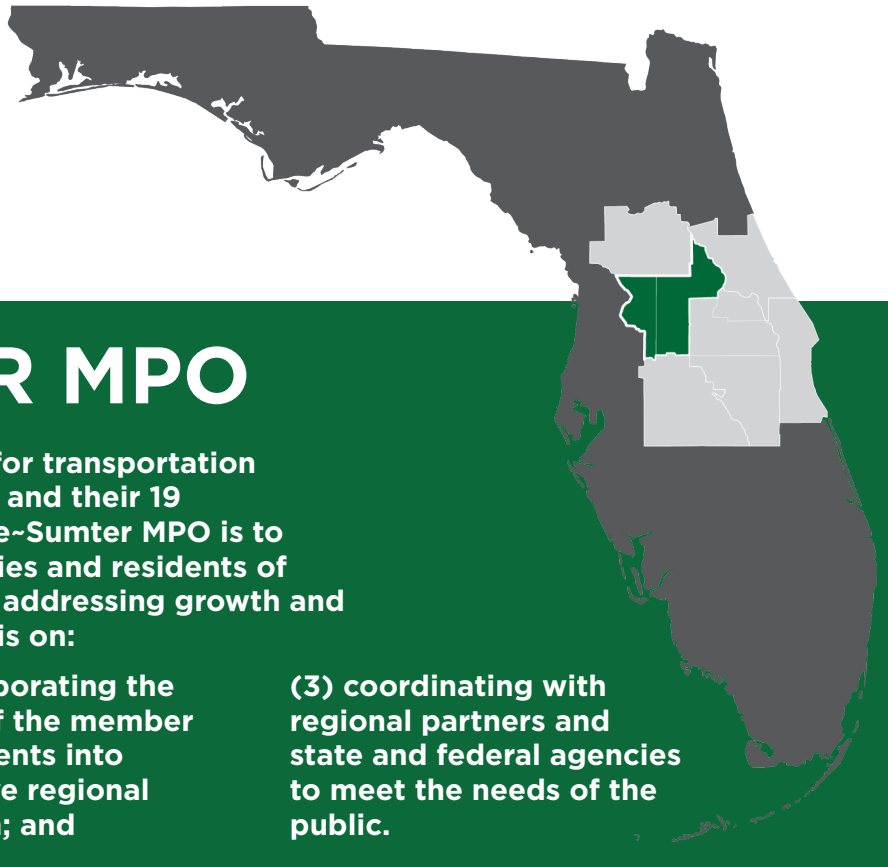


**Balancing
development**
with environmental
preservation



Incorporating
**performance
measures** into
planning





LAKE-SUMTER MPO

The Lake~Sumter MPO is responsible for transportation planning in Lake and Sumter Counties and their 19 municipalities. The mission of the Lake~Sumter MPO is to provide the local governments, agencies and residents of Lake and Sumter counties a forum for addressing growth and transportation issues, with an emphasis on:

(1) planning a regional, multi-modal transportation network that balances accessibility and mobility;

(2) incorporating the visions of the member governments into a cohesive regional approach; and

(3) coordinating with regional partners and state and federal agencies to meet the needs of the public.

Long Range Planning

Transportation 2040, the Lake~Sumter MPO's LRTP, represents the culmination of a multi-level partnership between local, state, and federal policy-makers and the citizens, business owners, and stakeholders who are most impacted by transportation decisions. This document is used as a tool in the planning process to assist in addressing the region's needs as the area continues to grow and develop.

PLAN OVERVIEW

The MPO developed Transportation 2040 in compliance with the current federal legislation at the time of adoption, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century (MAP-21). The plan is also compliant with the Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act, which currently governs MPO activities. In keeping with MAP-21, planning for this LRTP incorporated a number of new elements that brought more information to the decision-making process, for both the MPO and the public. MPO staff enhanced its performance-based planning practice for this LRTP and expanded its use of contemporary planning tools, such as scenario planning, to inform policy and other types of decisions.

Throughout development of this LRTP, the MPO engaged in extensive outreach with an eye toward making public participation convenient by taking advantage of opportunities where our residents, visitors and local business people were already gathering. The MPO sought out opportunities to interact with people who traditionally have been only minimally involved in the continuous, comprehensive, cooperative (3C) planning process.

regional planning

public involvement

advancing mobility options

Promoting Regional Transportation Partnerships

ALTERNATIVE TRANSPORTATION

An important addition to this update of the L RTP is the inclusion of a listing of programs that are tied to alternative transportation strategies for mobility in the MPO planning area. These programs include the following emphasis areas:

- Regional Trails;
- Complete Streets;
- Safe Routes to School;
- Sidewalks; and
- Transportation System Management and Operations.

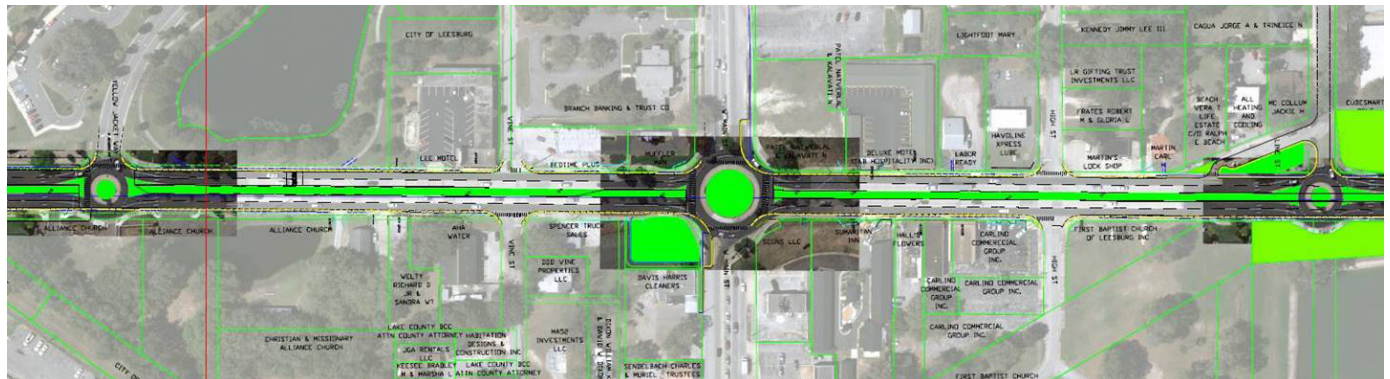
Each program is tied to a list of projects, a policy, or regional master plan adopted by the MPO. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) and the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) puts a high level of importance on these types of programs and projects, requiring their inclusion in our planning process.

Transportation 2040 addresses the challenge of meeting needs in the face of fiscal constraints. The plan balances multiple modes of transportation while considering social impacts, the natural environment, and enhancement of the economy. Furthermore, the plan respects the visions of the Lake-Sumter MPO's two counties and 19 municipalities.

ONGOING AND RECENTLY COMPLETED PROJECTS



CR 561 and CR 455 Roundabout (Lake County) - Through an FDOT Local Agency Program (LAP) project, Lake County recently constructed a roundabout at CR 561 and CR 455. The existing stop-controlled intersection had a 61% higher crash rate than the Florida state average. There have been no reported crashes since the roundabout opened in 2015.



US 27 Complete Streets (Leesburg) - LSMPO is pursuing three roundabouts along U.S. 27 at Line Street, Main Street and Yellow Jacket Drive. The roundabouts were recommended during a recently conducted planning study and will replace existing traffic signals to improve safety and overall traffic flow along US 27.



SR 50 Realignment (Groveland) - LSMPO is working with FDOT to design a new four-lane truck route realignment of SR 50 around the City of Groveland to enhance safety, livability and walkability within the City. The project will include a portion of the South Lake Trail which is part of the Coast to Coast Connector.

METROPLAN ORLANDO

MetroPlan Orlando leads transportation planning efforts in Orange, Osceola, and Seminole counties— an area larger than the state of Delaware. We coordinate closely with elected officials, industry experts, and the community to shape a future system that offers travel options. As the metropolitan planning organization for Central Florida, we also set priorities and determine how federal and state transportation dollars are spent in the region. MetroPlan Orlando’s vision is to create a regional transportation system that safely and efficiently moves people and goods through a variety of options that support the region’s vitality.

Long Range Planning

MetroPlan Orlando’s LRTP offers a plan to shape our rapidly growing three-county region. The current 2040 Plan was adopted by the MetroPlan Orlando Board in 2015, after extensive technical planning and public outreach. It provides for \$15.1 billion worth of investment divided roughly in half between transit and road projects.

The plan takes into account the explosive growth expected in our part of Central Florida in the next 20 years. During that time, population of the three-county area is expected to swell by more than 1 million people, and jobs are expected to increase by almost 60%.

REGIONAL COORDINATION

MetroPlan Orlando works closely with neighboring metropolitan planning organizations and agency partners on projects requiring larger geographic coordination. These are just a few examples.

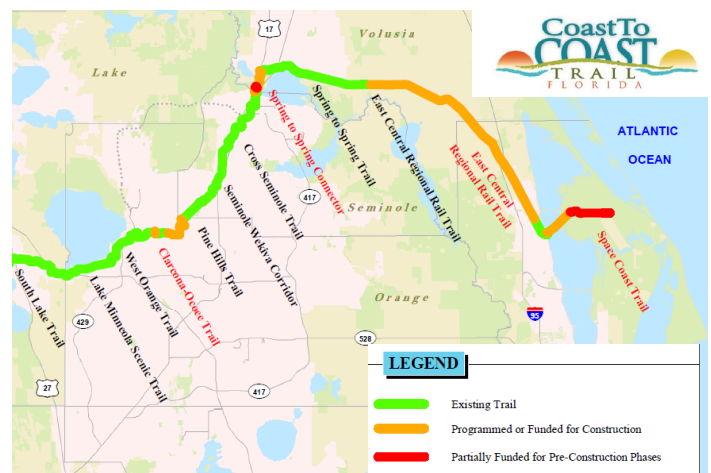
Central Florida Regional Freight and Goods Movement Study

The Central Florida Regional Freight Mobility Study assessed freight needs, future growth, and set forth recommendations for freight planning. The study examined the types of goods coming to and through the region, where they come from, how freight moves and identified freight deficiencies and opportunities in the transportation system. Results showed more than 200 million tons of freight flow through our region each year. About 95% of our goods move by truck.

As freight growth continues, opportunities exist to improve: 1) capacity and congestion; 2) community impacts (e.g., air quality, safety); and 3) institutional and regulatory bottlenecks. MetroPlan Orlando is working with the statewide MPO Advisory Council and FDOT to program projects that address the physical and operational freight needs of our transportation system.

Coast to Coast Connector

The Coast to Coast Connector will provide a continuous 275-mile multi-use trail from the Gulf of Mexico to the Atlantic Ocean. About 75% of the connector exists or is funded for construction. Funding is programmed for the two gaps in MetroPlan Orlando’s service area: the 4.5-mile Orange Gap and the 0.8-mile Seminole/Volusia Gap. The connector will link to several existing trails, including: West Orange Trail, Clarcona-Ocoee Trail, Pine Hills Trail, Seminole-Wekiva Trail, and Rinehart Trail.



Coast to Coast Connector through Central Florida

TRANSFORMATIONAL PROJECTS

While the 2040 Plan contains many projects, some are transformational for the three-county region. Foremost among these are the I-4 Ultimate, Wekiva Parkway, SunRail expansion, and the Orlando International Airport's Intermodal Terminal.

Wekiva Parkway This \$1.7 billion parkway completes a beltway around metropolitan Orlando, with a 25-mile toll road through parts of Orange, Seminole, and Lake counties. It is expected to be complete in 2021, relieving congestion on US 441, SR 46, I-4, and other local roads. Much of the parkway travels through the environmentally sensitive Wekiva River Basin, so 3,400 acres have been set aside for conservation.

I-4 Ultimate The \$2 billion public/private partnership covers 21 miles in Orange and Seminole counties. New express lanes with variable tolling will give drivers the choice of a faster commute. Traffic flow is expected to improve in all lanes, as a result. The funding partnership will allow the road to be completed much sooner than if only public funds were used. After the road opens (expected in 2021) the team of private companies will assume responsibilities for operations and maintenance.

SunRail Expansion The 61.5-mile commuter rail line is designed to connect Orange, Osceola, Seminole and Volusia counties with 17 stations. The line currently runs from DeBary to Sand Lake Road in Orange County. Phase 2 South is expected to open in 2018, running through Osceola County to Poinciana. Funding is being sought for Phase 2 North, from DeBary to DeLand, and for Phase 3, a link to the Orlando International Airport.

Orlando International Airport's Intermodal Terminal Facility The 500,000-square-foot facility consists of a dual-platform, 4-track passenger rail system, an automated people mover and accommodations for future rail projects, like Brightline. Brightline will connect the Orlando International Airport with downtown West Palm Beach, Ft. Lauderdale, and Miami via express trains. Construction is also under way to increase capacity at the airport's North Terminal to 45 million passengers annually. A new South Airport Complex is currently in the preliminary design phase.

-  I-4 Ultimate
-  Wekiva Parkway
-  SunRail (with phase 3 connection to airport)
-  OIA Intermodal Terminal Facility
-  All Aboard Florida / Brightline
-  Osceola County Expressway Master Plan
-  US 192 Bus Rapid Transit



OCALAMARIONTPO.ORG



OCALA/MARION TPO

The Ocala/Marion County Transportation Planning Organization's (TPO) planning area includes Marion County and the incorporated cities of Belleview, Dunnellon, and Ocala. The purpose of the TPO is to provide a forum for a coordinated, comprehensive, and continual transportation planning process. This process is critical in providing a safe, effective, and cost efficient transportation system.

Long Range Planning

Ocala/Marion TPO's LRTP is a comprehensive, multimodal "blueprint" developed to meet the transportation needs of Marion County over the next 25 years. The Cost Feasible Plan includes \$1.1 billion in transportation funding through 2040. Highway capacity and interchanges/overpasses account for approximately 78% of the total cost. Transit capital and operations, multiuse trails and sidewalks, and ITS/corridor management account for the remaining 22% of the plan.

ROADWAY PROJECTS

Based on the prioritization of the Needs Assessment and the availability of revenues through 2040, a total of \$870.7 million of roadway construction projects are funded through the 2040 LRTP. Below are highlights from some of the key projects included in the Cost Feasible Plan.

NE 25th Avenue and NE 36th Avenue

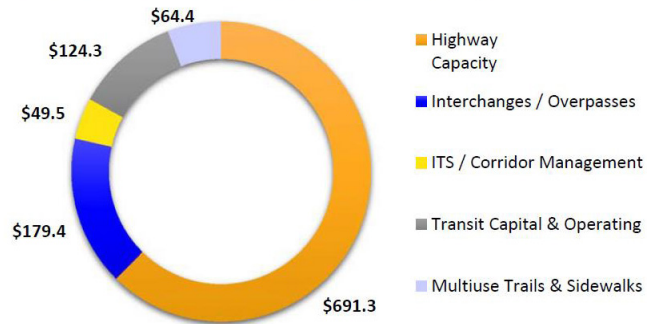
Widening of these two north/south roads between NE 14th Street and NE 35th Street from 2 to 4 lanes will provide additional north/south capacity. These projects also include grade separated crossings of the CSX line.

SR 40

As part of the Emerging Strategic Intermodal System (SIS) east of SR 326, the widening of SR 40 east of CR 314 will improve regional access from Central Florida to I-95 and Florida's East Coast.

NW 49th Street

This new east/west connection will extend from NW 35th Avenue across I-75 to NW 44th Avenue. Providing connectivity to the commercial and



TOTAL COST OF ALL PROJECTS \$1.1 BILLION

Cost Feasible Project Funding (\$millions)

industrial land uses, this project along with the new interchange at I-75 will allow quicker and easier access for freight and businesses.

NW/SW 44th Avenue

Filling in the gaps of the 44th Avenue corridor between SR 200 to US 27 will provide a continuous multi-lane parallel corridor to I-75.

Marion Oaks Manor Extension

Constructing a new East/West connection with an overpass over I-75 will provide additional travel options for the Marion Oaks Community and relieves congestion on CR 484.

SR 200

Widening the remainder of SR 200 south of CR 484 will provide better regional connection between Ocala and Inverness.

US 301

Widening to four lanes between CR 42 to SE 143rd Pl. will complete the final two lane gap between Wildwood and Belleview.

In addition to funding capacity projects in the LRTP, all of the local fuel tax revenues have been set aside for maintenance activities. This results in a total of \$371.9 million dollars in local fuel tax revenues being set aside for maintenance and operational needs.

ITS AND CORRIDOR MANAGEMENT PROJECTS

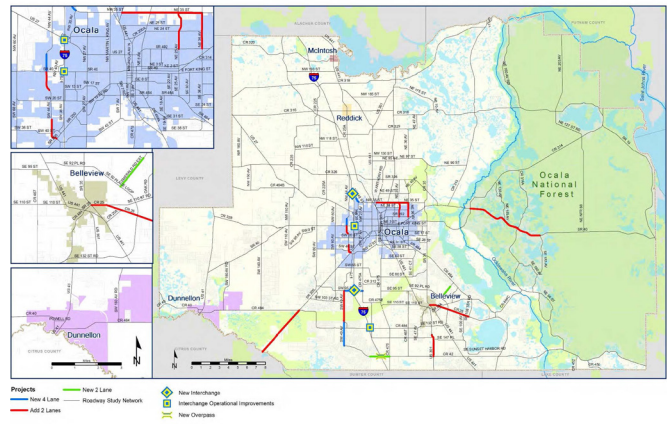
Because Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) and Corridor Management projects typically provide a lower cost solution to addressing congestion while optimizing existing available capacity, all ITS and Corridor Management projects identified in the Needs Assessment have been funded in the Cost Feasible Plan. The plan includes improvements to 148 existing signalized intersections. An additional \$12.1 million of federal Transportation Management Area (TMA) revenues have been set aside for ITS implementation on future corridors or other Congestion Management Process (CMP) related projects.

TRANSIT SERVICE IMPROVEMENTS

Service improvements were considered for all existing SunTran routes that would reduce the headway to 30 minutes. However, due to limited funding, service improvements included in the Cost Feasible Plan are limited to reducing the frequency to 45 minutes on four routes. In addition to these service improvements, the Cost Feasible Plan also includes continued operation of the existing fixed route and ADA service and \$2.41 million for ADA bus shelter accessibility improvements.

WALK/BIKE AND MULTIUSE TRAIL PROJECTS

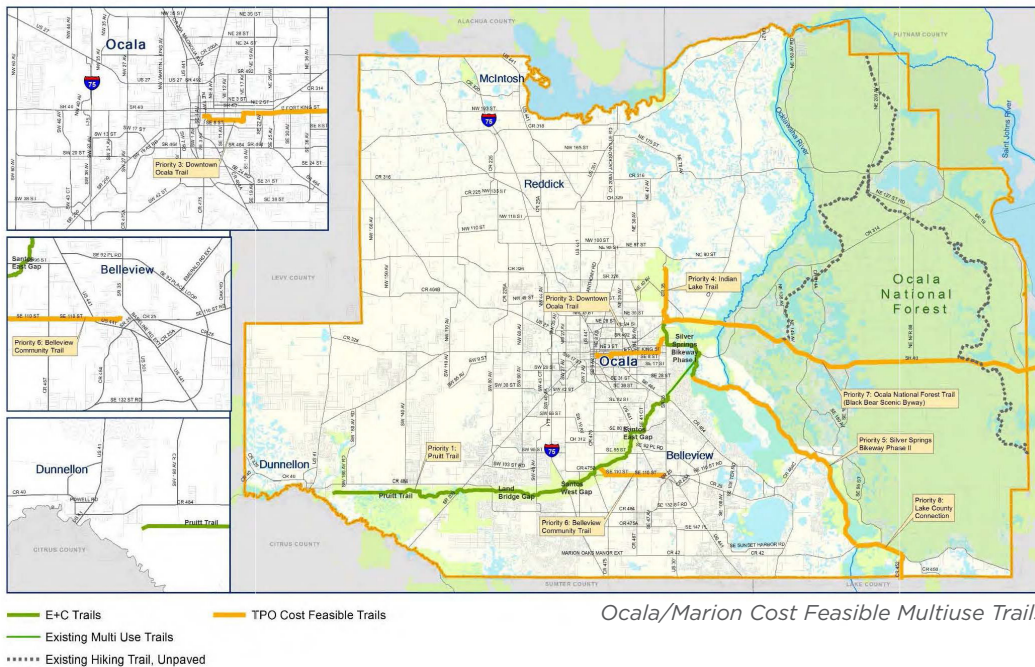
Prioritization and implementation for the multiuse trails identified in the Needs Assessment were based on the priorities



Ocala/Marion TPO 2021-2040 Cost Feasible Roadway Projects

established through the annual Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) update. The trails shown on the map represent those on which the TPO has been focused through statewide coordination to construct the Heart of Florida Loop Trail as well as trails within Marion County that provide connections to the Heart of Florida Loop Trail and destinations within the county. To fund those trails in the LRTP, \$6.1 million in state revenue and \$42.4 in federal revenue have been set aside.

In addition to the above funding of multiuse trails, the LRTP allocates \$16.5 million in federal Transportation Alternatives revenues for priority projects identified in the Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan. On-road bicycle and pedestrian improvements will be completed in conjunction with the roadway capacity projects included in the Cost Feasible Plan.



Ocala/Marion Cost Feasible Multiuse Trails



POLK TPO

The Polk TPO is Polk County’s MPO, responsible for coordinating transportation planning within Polk County and providing connectivity to the adjacent counties. The TPO’s goal is to develop and maintain an integrated multi-modal transportation system to provide safe travel for all users, the efficient movement of goods and services, and to promote livable communities and economic activity.

Long Range Planning

Momentum 2040 represents the Long Range Transportation Plan for Polk County through the planning horizon year of 2040. The term “Momentum” is representative of both the mobility provided by the transportation system in the plan and more importantly the progress and advancement of growing economic opportunities and quality of life provided to the residents and visitors in Polk County. Polk County has a strong heritage of industries supported by a robust transportation network and the Momentum 2040 Plan represents the next chapter in our County’s future.



Momentum 2040 Public Involvement

KEY THEMES

The Momentum 2040 Plan embodies five key themes that influence the allocation of resources and initiatives undertaken in the plan:

Safe Transportation Network

Many urban areas of our county have roadway designs that do not address the needs of the communities they serve. The TPO’s Complete Streets program, Neighborhood Mobility Audits, and Bicycle and Pedestrian Safety Action Plans seek to retrofit these corridors and target safety partnerships to improve safety.

Protect and Enhance Communities

The plan fundamentally was based on the assumption that transportation projects should not include any fatal flaws in the form of significant adverse impacts to the environment or communities. Both the Complete Streets program and Neighborhood Mobility Audit improvements will enhance our local communities.

Efficient Transportation Network

Overall, much of the transportation network in Polk County is relatively congestion free. This plan seeks to prioritize roadway projects that provide the greatest benefit to efficient travel in the County.

Support Economic Development

The plan includes both funded capacity projects and unfunded “Illustrative Projects” that seek to enhance our economic competitiveness. Funded projects include Interstate 4 managed lanes and improvements to US 27. Unfunded Illustrative Projects include the Central Polk Parkway and expansion of SunRail into Polk County.

Preserve the Existing System Enhancements

Our transportation heritage has left us an inheritance in the form of a robust roadway network.

We are responsible for preserving this network for future generations and enhancing the system in a cost effective fashion. The Congestion Management Process will continue its cost effective strategies of implementing strategic intersection improvements that can delay or eliminate the need for major roadway expansion projects; as well as adding multimodal and safety improvements to otherwise routine roadway resurfacing projects.

SIGNIFICANT CHALLENGES

The Momentum 2040 Plan builds upon the previous plan adopted in December 2010 titled the 2035 Mobility Vision Plan and many of the projects identified in that plan continue their path to implementation in this plan. It is important to note that significant challenges influence the Momentum 2040 Plan.

Safety Concerns

Our community, similar to other communities in Florida, is confronted by frequent fatality and severe injury crashes that are not compatible with our community expectations. This plan makes significant investments in funding safety improvements to support a movement “Toward Zero Fatalities.”

Growth and Demand

Our strategic location in Central Florida, robust highway network, and recent strong industry growth makes Polk County well positioned as we emerge from the Great Recession with significant growth. It is forecasted that the population in Polk County will grow by nearly 400,000 persons and nearly 190,000 employees. This will place significant demand on our highway network, especially in northeast Polk County.



Central Florida Intermodal Logistics Center



Panther Point Regional Multi-Use Trail



RIVER TO SEA TPO

The River to Sea Transportation Planning Organization (TPO) is responsible for carrying out the urban transportation planning and programming process for the designated planning area which includes: Volusia County, Beverly Beach, Flagler Beach and portions of the cities of Palm Coast and Bunnell, as well as portions of unincorporated Flagler County. It includes two urbanized areas, the Palm Coast - Daytona Beach - Port Orange Urbanized Area in the east and the Deltona Urbanized Area to the west.

Long Range Planning

The next 25 years will bring very real challenges for local communities, including an aging population, increasing concerns over urban sprawl, and a significantly less predictable environmental picture. By developing an LRTP, the River to Sea TPO and its members strive to identify the mobility needs of our planning area and to develop a strategic approach to planning for the future. Projects selected for inclusion in the 2040 LRTP are intended to reflect the vision and goals of the planning area and its member governments. This Vision states that:

Our transportation system will provide a safe and accessible range of options that enhance existing communities while providing mobility in a fiscally responsible, energy efficient, and environmentally compatible manner. This integrated system will support economic development, allowing for the effective movement of all people, goods, and services necessary to maintain and enhance our quality of life.

BALANCED TRANSPORTATION OPPORTUNITIES

Major highway projects reflected in the 2040 LRTP were selected to support the vision and goals of the long range plan. Projects were evaluated using factors such as the future demand for travel, economic development, safety, land use, connectivity and importance to freight movement. Although highway capacity projects comprise the largest funding category, the River to Sea TPO recognizes that people complete their trips in a variety of ways and the LRTP allocates funding to create a balanced set of transportation options for the future.

Bicycle & Pedestrian Projects: The River to Sea TPO has a long standing commitment to improve opportunities for people to walk and bike. Approximately \$31 million in funding is allocated in the LRTP to construct bike paths, trails and sidewalks throughout the planning area. In addition, support from the TPO helped the St. Johns River to Sea Loop Trail receive priority designation, thus securing state funds of up to \$8 million each year to complete the multi-use trail network.



Dale Street Trail Ribbon Cutting (Edgewater) 1st opening for a SUN Trail funded project

Local Initiatives: Approximately \$38 million in funding is allocated for local initiative projects such as complete streets retrofits, roundabouts, major technology improvements, climate change adaptation and other improvements that support the goals of the plan. This category of

funding recognizes that improvements to the transportation system come in many forms. These projects help to support communities in addressing their specific needs.



2017 White Cane & Pedestrian Safety Day (held in Daytona Beach at the intersection of Nova and Beville Roads)

Public Transit: The River to Sea TPO recognizes that existing transit funds are limited to supporting only the continuation of existing service. Approximately \$31 million in funding is allocated to support local transit providers in both Volusia and Flagler Counties in addition to federal transit funding. The LRTP also supports the continued implementation of SunRail service including the anticipated completion of Phase II, north from the DeBary station to the DeLand Amtrak station.

Traffic Operations: The 2040 LRTP also reflects the River to Sea TPO's commitment to preserving and enhancing the existing transportation infrastructure by allocating funds to support transportation systems management and operations projects. The plan allocates roughly \$41 million for projects that improve traffic operations, safety and efficiency.

PROGRESSIVE PLANNING

The River to Sea TPO chooses to be proactive in preparing for the changing environment. Two areas of particular importance to the TPO are: resiliency planning and advancing new technologies.

The River to Sea TPO planning area is shaped by the presence of water; the Atlantic Ocean, Intracoastal Waterway, St. Johns River and numerous canals, springs and lakes weave through our communities. In planning, it's important that we monitor, predict and prepare for changes as severe weather events become more commonplace in future years. The River to Sea TPO is preparing for potential events by conducting infrastructure risk assessments, coordinating with local agencies, reviewing transportation plans and developing adaptation and resiliency strategies.

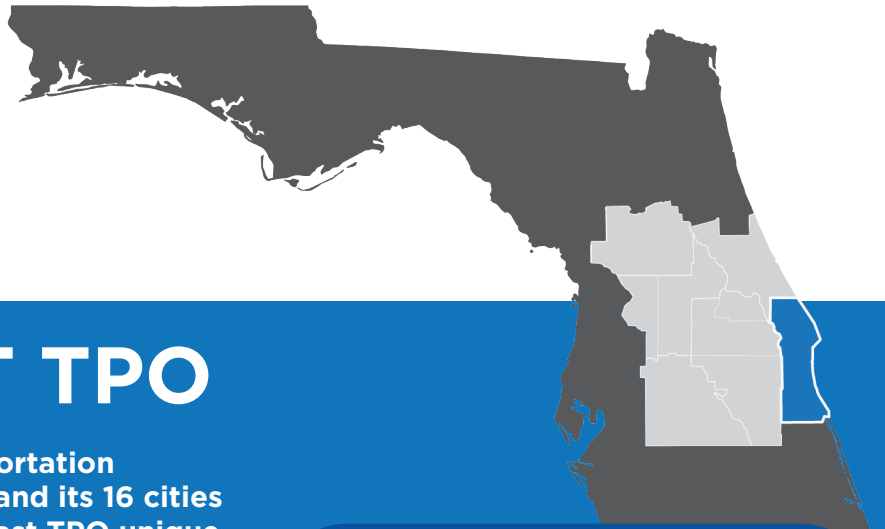
Advances in technology have changed our lives in many ways over the past few decades. From personal computing to smart phones, the way people interact and share information has transformed our society. More recently, we've seen technology advancements such as traffic signals that adapt to changing congestion and automated vehicles, begin to re-shape the transportation industry. Through planning and by funding technology focused projects, the River to Sea TPO is working to keep pace with the changes that will improve the safety and efficiency of our transportation system.

INCLUSIVE & TRANSPARENT PLANNING

The River to Sea TPO planning area includes a diverse population of almost 600,000 residents and our outreach programs include efforts to reach and involve representatives from all walks of the community in ways that are meaningful and measurable. Before, during and after the development of the 2040 LRTP, the River to Sea TPO put forth a comprehensive effort to ensure that all planning and decision making was inclusive and transparent. This included attending and presenting at a variety of public events, using social media to promote planning efforts, meeting with local businesses, and reaching out to advocacy groups, students and seniors. The River to Sea TPO welcomes input and involvement and works to ensure our activities are accessible to all members of the community.



2035 Long Range Transportation Plan Make Your Mark event held at Daytona State College in Deltona



SPACE COAST TPO

The Space Coast TPO provides transportation planning services for Brevard County and its 16 cities and towns. What makes the Space Coast TPO unique is the diverse transportation modes that it considers and includes in its LRTP. The SCTPO “quintimodal” modes include: roads, air, seaport, spaceport and transit.

Long Range Planning

The Space Coast TPO is largely defined by one word, Space. The Space program has been the primary economic driver for Brevard County since the 1960’s. In prior LRTP updates, the TPO was focused on the continued growth of the local and regional transportation system. Through the years, projects focused on accommodating vehicles through adding new roadways and increasing the capacity of existing facilities.

The most recent update, 2040, looks beyond the transportation system to consider how the system should and could synergize sustainable economic development, foster differing development patterns to improve quality of life and mitigate impacts on the environment.

The update process was broken into five phases:

PHASE I: GATHERING INPUT:

Public Workshops, surveys, compilation of a “meta plan”, a synthesis of local, regional and state planning initiatives influencing the 2040 LRTP.

PHASE II: SCENARIO PLANNING:

A process where the public and stakeholders weighed in on possible outcomes. Response to the scenarios informed the Vision, which charts a very different future for transportation investments and development patterns.

PHASE III: VISIONING:

“Who do we want to be?”

PHASE IV: CORRIDOR PLANNING:

Identifying Needs by corridors to achieve the Vision

PHASE 1

INPUT

Workshops	Transit Development Plan
Public Safety	Pedestrian/Bicycle/Trail
Metaplan	Mobility Plan
Local Comprehensive Plans	Regional Freight Study
Intelligent Transportation Systems	2035 LRTP
Complete Streets	Countywide Safety Analysis

PHASE 2

SCENARIO PLANNING

Keeping the Trend
Connected Communities
Connecting the Port Centers
High Tech Lifestyles



PHASE 3

VISION

Reaching beyond to 2060
Goals
Economic Development
Travel mode options
Balance of nature and development



PHASE 4

CORRIDOR PLANNING


Application of vision to corridors
Identification of Needs



PHASE 5

COST FEASIBLE PLAN

Application of Revenue Forecast to Needs List
Identification of Policies needed to reach vision by 2060



PHASE V: COST FEASIBLE PLAN AND BEYOND:

The final step was crafting a plan that respects the investment initiatives under way by the TPO and begins the transition, in close coordination with partners, towards investments aligning with the Vision.

One of the most useful results from the 2040 update are the Corridor Summary Tables. The tables are the end result of all of the phases. They display all projects, both funded and unfunded, time period, costs, and reference documents in an easy to read format. These tables have proven to be an invaluable quick reference tool in the years that have followed plan adoption.

The overall approach of Corridor Planning in the LRTP has carried over into the yearly Congestion Management System that is called the State of the System Report. This has become a way to track the progress towards reaching the goals in the LRTP which will be useful information to have in preparation for the 2045 LRTP update. (State of the system link - <http://spacecoasttpo.com/category/state-of-the-system/>)

Sample Corridor Table

CLEARLAKE DRIVE/ SR 524						
From: SR 520		Functional Classification: Urban Minor Arterial				
To: E Industry Road		Corridor Length: 8.0 miles				
Community: Cocoa						
CORRIDOR PROJECTS						
Period	Project Type	Facility	From	To	Description	Net Cost*
2021-2035	Highway Capacity	Clearlake Rd.	Michigan	Industry Rd	Widen to 4 lanes	\$8,311
		SR 524	I-95 Interchange (South)	Industry Rd	Widen to 4 lanes	\$17,433
Total:						\$25,744
ITS Program	ITS	SR 501	SR 520	SR 528	ITS improvements	\$559
Multimodal Program	Bike/Ped	Clearlake Rd	2600' E of E Industry Rd	King Street	Designated Bike Lane	\$366
		Clearlake Rd	400' S of W King St	Range/ Pluckebaum Rd	Paved Shoulder	\$68
		Friday Rd	Highway 524	2300' south of Highway 524	Paved Shoulder	\$48
		Cox Rd	SR 524	600' north of W King Street	Sidewalk	\$218
		La Marche Dr	Otterbein Ave	Michigan Ave	Sidewalk	\$50
	Complete Streets	Michigan	Range	Clearlake	Complete Street	TBD
Unfunded	Transit	West Cocoa Circulator			New fixed route service	\$300

*Cost estimates reflect publicly funded capital costs in \$000's YOY. Estimated costs for Program and Unfunded projects are represented in present day dollars.

REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

- Space Coast Bicycle and Pedestrian Mobility Plan (2013)
- Space Coast TPO Complete Streets Evaluation Methodology (2014)
- Space Coast TPO ITS Master Plan (2014)
- Space Coast Area Transit Development Plan (2012)

CORRIDOR LOCATION MAP



HOW TO GET INVOLVED

The individual MPOs and TPOs in Central Florida are gearing up to begin updating their LRTPs for the 2045 horizon year. There will be opportunities to provide input on each of the new plans. Be on the lookout for outreach events in your area. In the meantime, stay up to date on CFMPOA activities at their website: www.CFMPOA.org. The CFMPOA hosts quarterly meetings that are open to the public and include opportunities for public comment. Exact dates and times for future CFMPOA meetings can be found on the website.





National Complete Streets Coalition



Smart Growth America
Improving lives by improving communities



The Best Complete Streets Initiatives of 2017

Acknowledgments

Smart Growth America is the only national organization dedicated to researching, advocating for, and leading coalitions to bring better development to more communities nationwide. From providing more sidewalks to ensuring more homes are built near public transportation or that productive farms remain a part of our communities, smart growth helps make sure people across the nation can live in great neighborhoods. Learn more at <http://www.smartgrowthamerica.org/>.

The National Complete Streets Coalition, a program of Smart Growth America, seeks to fundamentally transform the look, feel, and function of the roads and streets in our communities, by changing the way most roads are planned, designed, and constructed. Complete Streets policies direct transportation planners and engineers to consistently design with all users in mind. More at <http://www.smartgrowthamerica.org/complete-streets/>.

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Cover photos courtesy of City of Bonita Springs and Victor Gibbs.

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Introduction

In 2004, Complete Streets was just an idea. Working to build transportation networks across the United States that would better serve everyone—regardless of age, ability, gender, race, or ethnicity—sure felt like pushing a boulder up a hill.

But in the intervening years, Complete Streets has transformed from a nascent idea into a national movement. In 2005, 35 communities adopted Complete Streets policies. **Today, 1,348 Complete Streets policies have been passed in communities across the United States**, in rural areas, small towns, mid-sized suburbs, and big cities. Complete Streets are now known for bringing more transportation choices to vulnerable users, spurring economic development, reducing traffic fatalities and injuries, providing more recreation options for people, and improving public health outcomes.

Even with all the progress on the policy front, the last 10 years have also taught us that merely passing these policies will not do enough to truly improve our streets for everyone—especially the most vulnerable.

Between 2006 and 2016, the proportion of people biking to work nationwide increased by approximately 25 percent, and cities are increasingly focused on promoting walkability and access to transit as a means to attract talent and investment. People of color and Hispanic origin as well as people from low-income households bicycle with increasing regularity across the United States. Furthermore, bicycling by black Americans increased far more quickly than in any other group, nearly doubling between 2001 and 2009.¹ The demand for transportation choices—like public transit, ride share, and bike shares—continues to grow.

However, more pedestrians and cyclists, especially people of color, older adults, and low-income people, are being killed at alarming rates.

In 2017, 5,984 were people killed while walking. The National Complete Street Coalition's 2016 Dangerous by Design report showed that people of color and older adults are over 50 percent more likely to be stuck and killed while walking in the United States.² Similarly, fatality rates for Hispanic and black bicyclists are 23 to 30 percent higher than for white bicyclists.³

My first awakening to these disparities also came back in 2004 when I was living by myself for the first time in Seattle's Capitol Hill neighborhood. Capitol Hill was Seattle's densest neighborhood, with multifamily buildings next to some of the city's first craft coffee shops and music clubs that hosted bands like Nirvana and Pearl Jam before they ever "made it." This was also the first place I lived where I could walk, bike, or bus to wherever I needed to go. I had grown up in Seattle's Rainier Valley, one of the city's most diverse and most low-income communities, marked by broken sidewalks and streetlights, unsafe streets, and a lack of access to healthcare and affordable food. I learned then that Capitol Hill, which was predominately white and higher income than Rainier Valley, was afforded better infrastructure and amenities than the neighborhood where I grew up.

Over these last few years, it became clear to our Steering Committee and the greater movement overall that we couldn't just talk about equity and implementation—we needed to walk it, if even just metaphorically.

The circumstances are far different in 2018 than they were in 2004. Chronic disease is rising. Automated vehicles are coming. Income and racial inequities are growing. Revitalization is bringing new amenities to places, but also displacing long-term residents. Seattle's Rainier Valley is now home to neighborhoods that have been quickly revitalized and now have the infrastructure that I never had growing up. However, housing prices have reached all time highs, forcing many of the people that would benefit the most from safer streets to move farther away to find affordable neighborhoods.

Complete Streets can help provide safer transportation choices, address chronic disease, and help local economies grow in equitable ways without displacement. The National Complete Streets Coalition's Steering Committee adopted our first strategic plan in 2016. It responded to this shifting environment by emphasizing two goals – **getting more places to implement Complete Streets and ensuring that the Coalition included equity in all of its work.**

Following the adoption of the plan, the Steering Committee updated the ideal elements of a Complete Streets policy to further prioritize implementation and equity. This new policy framework includes elements such as project selection criteria, considering the impacts of transportation projects on vulnerable communities, community engagement, and a greater emphasis on binding legislation.

Beginning in 2018, we will evaluate all new Complete Streets policies using this framework. No longer will it be sufficient to pass a Complete Street policy without a plan for implementation. No longer will it be possible to pass a robust policy that doesn't also consider how to more equitably distribute the benefits of safer streets.

Because of this change to our policy framework and to give communities time to adjust, we are not ranking policies this year. But we do want to celebrate the exemplary Complete Streets initiatives that are transforming policy into practice and creating places for people. As we transition to the new framework for grading policies, this report highlights a handful of the communities, people, and places that are embracing implementation and equity in their Complete Streets efforts. We hope that these stories will not only provide inspiration, but also spur other communities into action so that in 10 more years we are celebrating tangible and lasting changes to our streets, with the benefits extending to everyone.



Sincerely,



Emiko Atherton
Director, National Complete Streets Coalition

Key Implementation Steps for Complete Streets Initiatives



Adopt a Complete Streets Policy.

Adopting a policy formally establishes a jurisdiction's commitment to Complete Streets. The strongest Complete Streets policies call for the key implementation steps below.



Restructure or revise related procedures, plans, regulations, and other processes.

These processes should make accommodating all users on every project a routine part of transportation planning and operations. This could include incorporating Complete Streets checklists or other tools into decision-making processes.



Develop new design policies and guides.

Communities may also elect to revise existing design guidance to reflect the current state of best practices in transportation design, or they may adopt national or state-level recognized design guidance.



Offer workshops and other training opportunities.

These trainings should educate transportation staff, community leaders, and the general public so that everyone understands the importance of the Complete Streets vision. Trainings could focus on Complete Streets design and implementation, community engagement, and/or equity.



Create a committee to oversee implementation.

The committee should include both external and internal stakeholders as well as representatives from advocacy groups, underinvested communities, and vulnerable populations such as people of color, older adults, children, low-income communities, non-native English speakers, those who do not own or cannot access a car, and those living with disabilities.



Create a community engagement plan.

The plan should incorporate equity by targeting advocacy organizations and underrepresented communities. The best community engagement plans use innovative outreach strategies that don't require people to alter their daily routines to participate. This report highlights initiatives that excel in community engagement, even if they do not have a formal engagement plan.



Implement Complete Streets projects.

After taking other key implementation steps, jurisdictions can incorporate a Complete Streets approach into all transportation projects as routine practice. In doing so, they can work toward creating a comprehensive transportation network that is safe, reliable, comfortable, convenient, affordable, and accessible for all people who use the street.

Best Complete Streets Initiative Profiles

Location: Baltimore, MD

Initiative: Complete Streets Champion Ryan Dorsey



Councilman Ryan Dorsey introduces Baltimore's Complete Streets ordinance at a City Council Meeting. Photo courtesy of Bikemore.

Councilman Ryan Dorsey, in collaboration with the advocacy organization Bikemore, drafted a groundbreaking Complete Streets ordinance for the City of Baltimore. The Complete Streets ordinance, if adopted, will introduce stringent, binding requirements to proactively reduce disparities in community engagement, project delivery, and performance measurements. The proposed ordinance is the result of a yearlong stakeholder engagement process that has built a broad coalition of supporters to oversee the adoption and implementation of this ambitious ordinance.

Baltimore has implemented three of the seven key implementation steps that lead to lasting, successful Complete Streets initiatives:



Throughout his tenure as a City Councilman for District 3 in Baltimore, MD, Ryan Dorsey has focused on passing policies that address the root causes of disparities in health, income, and access to resources. Baltimore’s transportation system plays a key role in perpetuating these disparities. For decades, the city has prioritized investment in street improvements that predominantly benefit white suburban commuters, leaving behind communities of color, low-income neighborhoods, and people who depend on walking, biking, or riding public transit to get around the city.

Baltimore passed a Complete Streets resolution back in 2010, but the policy was non-binding, had no enforceable steps for implementation, and didn’t address equity in any capacity. Councilman Dorsey recognized that a more equitable distribution of investments in Baltimore’s transportation system required a stronger, binding Complete Streets ordinance designed to specifically prioritize underserved communities. He teamed up with Bikemore, an organization that advocates for policies to support walkable, bikeable, mixed-use neighborhoods.¹ Together, Councilman Dorsey and Bikemore drafted a new Complete Streets ordinance that sets binding equity requirements. They also launched an ambitious outreach effort to build a broad coalition to support the ordinance’s passage and implementation.

Building a coalition

To successfully pass an ordinance with strong, binding requirements for equity, Councilman Dorsey and Bikemore knew they would need widespread support from a broad coalition. Beginning in 2016, they kicked off a campaign to craft the language of the ordinance and advocate for its adoption. They attended over 50 stakeholder meetings resulting in a strong coalition that includes dozens of local, community-based organizations and national partners.



Coalition members in support of Baltimore’s Complete Streets ordinance. Image courtesy of Bikemore.

Setting the stage for Complete Streets implementation



Councilman Ryan Dorsey.
 Photo courtesy of Bikemore.

In July of 2017, Councilman Dorsey formally introduced Council Bill 17-0102 to the Baltimore City Council. The ordinance calls for the development of a Complete Streets design and implementation manual that includes processes for prioritizing, designing, and delivering Complete Streets projects on different types of streets. It also outlines a community engagement process to specifically empower disenfranchised voices by requiring the city to proactively identify and overcome barriers to engagement related to race, income, age, disability, language proficiency, and vehicle access. To ensure that underserved communities are prioritized when choosing which projects to fund, the bill also mandates an equity gap analysis that examines how proposed projects will impact vulnerable communities. Finally, the bill establishes an annual reporting requirement that includes crash data, transit on-time performance, commute times for multiple transportation options, how often people use different modes of transportation, and new Complete Streets projects, all of which must be reported separately by race, income, vehicle access, and location. By including binding requirements for equity

throughout the project selection, development, implementation, and evaluation processes as well as requiring extensive data collection, Baltimore's ordinance could create the foundation for a Complete Streets program where equity is consistently at the forefront.

Lessons learned

Adopting a Complete Streets policy is the first step to embedding a Complete Streets approach in routine transportation planning. Getting this initial step right can set the stage for better processes and projects. With Council Bill 17-0102, Councilman Dorsey, Bikemore, and their entire coalition have set an ambitious new precedent for how to craft equitable Complete Streets policies, processes, and programs. Equity is more than just a policy goal in Baltimore's proposed ordinance; it is the core requirement of the city's entire Complete Streets program from initial concept to final evaluation. The ordinance is a first step toward correcting systemic underinvestment in transportation infrastructure in communities of color. By patiently building a strong, broad coalition, Councilman Dorsey and Bikemore were able to introduce more ambitious, stringent equity requirements that might not otherwise have been politically viable.

Baltimore's Complete Streets ordinance embodies the themes of equity and implementation in the National Complete Streets Coalition's new and improved policy framework. Other jurisdictions can and should adapt and build upon the model of community engagement used to draft Baltimore's ordinance, as well as their primary focus on reducing safety and accessibility disparities by embedding equity considerations into every step of the program.

For more information, visit <http://www.baltimorecompletestreets.com/>

Location: Las Cruces, NM

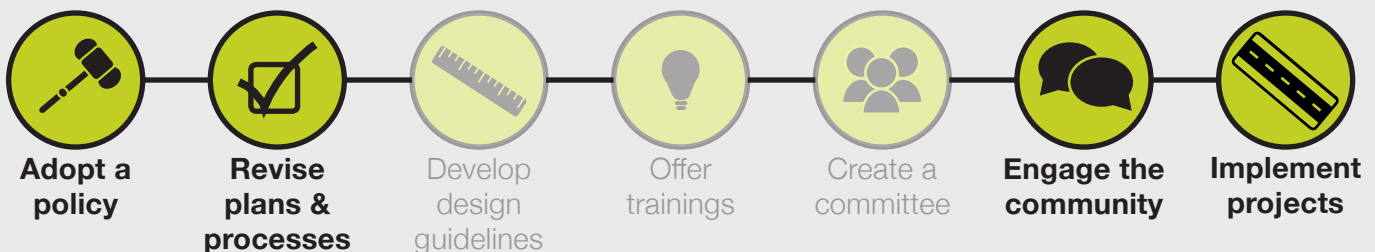
Initiative: Downtown Master Plan



View of Plaza de Las Cruces. Photo courtesy of Victor Gibbs.

The City of Las Cruces, NM is one of many cities across the U.S. creating a more mixed-use, accessible, and walkable community. The key to its success? A Downtown Master Plan championed by local residents, business people, elected officials, and city staff that recognizes the strong connection between land use and transportation. Originally adopted back in 2004 and updated in 2013, and again in 2016, the Downtown Master Plan is a living document that reflects the community's vision. This plan was crucial to the city's adoption of a form-based code and advancement of Complete Streets initiatives, including a recent flagship project, Plaza de Las Cruces.

Las Cruces has implemented four of the seven key implementation steps that lead to lasting, successful Complete Streets initiatives:



In the late 20th century, a period marked by nationwide urban redevelopment, the City of Las Cruces made planning decisions that resulted in expansive parking lots, low density development, and high-speed, one-way streets. Many community members refer to this as one of the worst mistakes in Las Cruces' history because it wiped out the city center. Motivated to bring "heart" back to the downtown area, the community worked hard to create a more walkable and accessible community by implementing their Complete Streets policy and Downtown Master Plan.

Implementing Complete Streets

Las Cruces' Complete Streets policy, adopted in 2009, calls for considering Complete Streets when “developing, modifying, and updating city plans, manuals, rules, and regulations and programs.” This stipulation helped the city drive implementation and inform its Downtown Master Plan, which reflects Complete Streets principles and embodies the importance of meaningfully integrating land use and transportation.

The Las Cruces Downtown Master plan has undergone several updates over the years to keep it current and ensure it reflects the desires of the community. The most recent update in 2016 involved five consecutive days of community discussions followed by several open houses over the next few months to refine the recommendations. This plan is impactful due to its focus on creating safe and convenient streets that serve people and not just cars. Specifically, the plan calls for road diets,¹ converting one-way streets into two-way streets (a switch that slows car traffic and encourages more foot traffic), adding wider sidewalks, bike amenities, and a public plaza. These are all considerations that will make it safer and easier for residents of Las Cruces to get to the places they want to go, whether by foot, bike, transit, or car.



Las Cruces regulating plan. Image courtesy of City of Las Cruces and PlaceMakers, LLC.

Form-based code: a tool for people-scaled development

Instead of continuing to rely on its conventional zoning codes and regulations, Las Cruces' Downtown Master Plan laid the foundation for the city to adopt a form-based code in 2016. A form-based code, an alternative to a conventional zoning code, is one tool that cities can use to support mixed-use development and encourage more walkable, diverse communities.² Rather than focusing on what happens inside of buildings, form-based codes focus on the physical form of buildings

(like height, window coverage, how close buildings are to sidewalks, etc.) to create a streetscape that matches the community's vision. One of the impacts of the Las Cruces code is that it no longer mandates the creation of new parking spaces for new businesses, effectively eliminating parking minimums.

Creating accessible public spaces

The city implemented a major part of the Downtown Master Plan's vision in 2016 with the opening of Plaza de Las Cruces, a public gathering space located in the center of the town. In addition to creating a community plaza, the project also narrowed the travel lanes and widened the sidewalks along surrounding streets which has strengthened access to the plaza and the transportation network as a whole. To further ensure the plaza is accessible, the new form-based code will require development around the plaza to be a dense mix of housing and retail spaces. The plaza project is creating space that people want to go to and making sure that people can actually get there.



Opening day at Plaza de Las Cruces. Photo courtesy of Victor Gibbs.

Lessons learned

The story of Las Cruces is a great example of Complete Streets implementation. Instead of simply adopting a strong Downtown Master Plan and letting it sit on a shelf, the city engaged the community to regularly update the plan and ensure it reflected the vision of the community. Since then, the content of the plan has allowed the city to adopt a better zoning code and build projects that people want to use and can easily access.

For more information, visit <http://www.lascrucesdowntownplan.org/>

Location: Québec City, Quebec

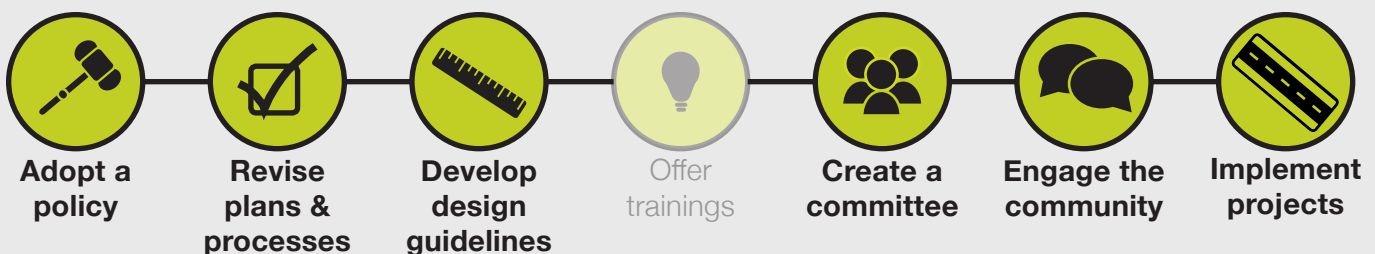
Initiative: Complete Streets Prioritization Tool



Avenue Cartier in the heart of Québec City's art district. Photo courtesy of Ville de Québec.

Québec City plans to transform a quarter of its streets into Complete Streets to make it easier for people to get around by walking, biking, and taking public transit, especially in socially and economically underserved neighborhoods. To help decide which streets and public spaces to prioritize for Complete Streets redesigns, the city developed a planning tool that uses information about people and places to predict where Complete Streets will have the greatest benefits to public health and overall quality of life. This unique tool helps the city work with the public to choose and design the most impactful Complete Streets projects.

Québec City has implemented six of the seven key implementation steps that lead to lasting, successful Complete Streets initiatives:



The Historic District of Old Québec is an UNESCO World Heritage Site that dates back over 400 years. As a result of its historic designation, Québec City retains much of its original, narrow street network, which naturally supports walking. However, there's still a range of improvements that can make that experience even better such as resiliency to snow and ice, wider sidewalks, and accessibility for people with disabilities. To further improve comfort and safety for those walking and biking in and around Old Québec, the city adopted a Complete Streets policy in March 2017 based on three principles: creating green streets, encouraging active transportation, and designing with harsh winters in mind. The Complete Streets policy also set a goal of transforming 25 percent of the street network into Complete Streets.

Identifying opportunities and defining priorities for Complete Streets

Guided by its commitment to Complete Streets, Québec City created a design and mapping tool to help identify which streets to prioritize for Complete Streets improvements. To develop the tool, the city invested funds from its annual operating budget and partnered with researchers from Laval University. The tool examined 11 criteria related to Complete Streets, including tree cover, transit options, bike networks, pedestrian circulation, social and economic disparities, security, and degree of street connectivity. Using this information, the tool ranked streets on a scale from one to 10 then mapped the results. By identifying streets that rank poorly and gaps in the network, Québec City prioritized the places that most need redesigns to improve public health, increase tree cover, and promote walking and biking year-round. The city also used the tool to explore which design components would create the greatest potential benefit.

Québec City designed the tool to make it simple to use and understand, even for people without specialized knowledge, to encourage more participation in the planning process. Displaying the results visually through color-coded maps helped the city communicate its priorities with different audiences. The city also designed the tool to be flexible, so the tool can easily add or remove data to reflect new priorities in a changing city.

“By clearly showing that not all streets present the same level of interest for investing time, energy, and financial resources into their redesign, the effort deployed will be proportional to the streets’ potential role in creating an integrated network for active transportation options and improvements to the well-being of its residents as well as the natural and built environments.”

-Peter Murphy, Urban Designer, Québec City



Results of Québec City’s prioritization analysis. Streets in red offer the most potential for integrating the city’s Complete Streets approach, followed by those in orange and yellow. Streets in blue and green offer a relatively lower potential. Image courtesy of Francis Marleau-Donais / UMRsu.

Once the city identified the streets with the greatest potential for change, these streets underwent a second, more complex analysis. The city formed a standing committee composed of transportation, engineering, planning, urban design, and environmental professionals to conduct this second analysis. The committee examined 30 additional criteria including land use, mixed-use zones, community and health services, heat islands, grocery stores and restaurants, access to schools, and parks and recreational facilities, among others. The committee also conducted public outreach to build further consensus on the mapping tool's results and proposed street designs. Depending on the project, the committee used online surveys, design workshops, and open house presentations.

Implementing the tool

Québec City tested the tool on a study area in downtown to demonstrate that it could accurately identify streets with high potential for Complete Streets redesigns. To further validate and improve this process, the city launched several pilot projects, intentionally chosen to encompass a wide variety of street projects at different scales and cost levels.



Rue Saint-Ambroise before and after Complete Streets improvements.
 Image courtesy of SADU / Ville de Québec.

One of these pilot projects occurred on Rue Saint-Ambroise, an important connector street with access to schools, parks, bicycle paths, and neighborhood services. Québec City used its mapping tool to determine which street improvements would most effectively improve conditions for people walking and biking

on Rue Saint-Ambroise. The standing committee then reviewed the project with the 30 additional Complete Streets indicators and consulted with the community using an online survey. Reflecting the street's role as an important connector, the city planned to widen sidewalks, reduce the length of pedestrian crossings, add trees and planters, relocate utility poles to decrease obstacles, and build a small park. The project successfully decreased vehicle speeds and dedicated more space to support walking and biking.

Lessons learned

Québec City's innovative Complete Streets approach shows how cities can use data-based decision-making tools for transparent, rational, and equitable results. By mapping priorities and using other visual planning tools, Québec City improved communication between transportation professionals and the community. The tool provided a starting point for a conversation about which streets to prioritize based on data that was then supplemented and informed by people's lived experiences of the streets. Communities should consider using a similar tool as one component of a broader strategy to use limited public resources most effectively. In that context, Québec has developed a powerful tool that will help guide their efforts to improve quality of life for everyone and create an integrated, accessible street network.

For more information, visit <http://www.ville.quebec.qc.ca/>

Location: Florida

Initiative: FDOT Design Manual



Context-sensitive street typology. Image courtesy of FDOT.

Communities across Florida are consistently named the most dangerous places to walk in the U.S.¹ However, the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) has taken that ranking seriously and worked hard to lay the groundwork for safer, more accessible communities in Florida. In 2017, FDOT revised the FDOT Design Manual to help transportation engineers and planners better consider community context when planning and designing state roads. For example, it allows state engineers to design for lower speeds in busier, more urban areas. The manual guides FDOT staff in picking the best road design for different types of environments, such as urban, rural, or suburban, and makes sure FDOT puts “the right road in the right place.”

Florida has implemented all seven key implementation steps that lead to lasting, successful Complete Streets initiatives:



FDOT has taken several steps over the years to implement the Complete Streets policy it adopted in 2014. In 2015, FDOT worked with Smart Growth America to put together a Complete Streets Implementation Plan.² The goal of this plan was to ensure that future transportation decisions and investments address the needs of all users and reflect community goals and context. Revising the FDOT Design Manual to support Complete Streets was a part of the original implementation plan and was necessary to move Complete Streets forward in Florida.

What's in the design manual?

The new design manual describes how FDOT will consider land use when making decisions about planning and road design. It increases design flexibility and considerations for people walking, bicycling, using transit, and driving, as well as freight. Design flexibility allows engineers to choose from a menu of design options so they can better adjust the road design to the needs of a community.



Image courtesy of FDOT.

One important component of the new manual is that it calls for lower design speed on roads. Design speed is a physical parameter that sets, among other things, how fast drivers feel comfortable driving on a particular road. Specifically, the manual allows for the use of lower design speeds on streets in more urban communities. Given that speed is a major factor in the seriousness of crashes—at 20 mph, 93 percent of pedestrians survive being hit by a car versus just 40 percent at 40 mph—this is a significant and important change.³ The manual also includes components that support quality of life and economic development, such as wider sidewalks, on-street parking, and road diets⁴ to give more road space to non-car transportation.

What's the difference between design speed and posted speed limit?

Design speed is the maximum speed at which a vehicle *should* operate with respect to roadway geometry, topography, adjacent land use, and the functional classification of the road. FDOT's Design Manual uses design speed to determine the appropriate physical shape of a road. A lower design speed allows for narrower lanes, bicycle shared lane markings, mid-block crossings, on-street parking, and roadway curves that can influence operating speeds, making it a critical tool for Complete Streets. Influencing the vehicular operating speed required a change in the way that Florida roadways are designed.

The posted **speed limit** is the maximum speed at which a vehicle can *legally* operate. The posted speed limit reflects the anticipated or actual operating speeds on a road, which are determined by a traffic engineering study. Using the Context Classification in FDOT's new design manual should result in a posted speed limit that is consistent with the design speed.

Updating the decision-making process

Over the years, FDOT has worked to better incorporate Complete Streets and land use into its everyday operations and decision making. One example of this is its context classification process. Context classifications cue staff and others to design roads that are appropriate for different types of communities, reflecting the idea that there is no one formula for a Complete Street. The context classifications describe the general characteristics of the land use, development patterns, and roadway connectivity. These characteristics then help guide decision makers to the types of uses and users that will likely utilize the roadway. To institutionalize context classification, FDOT now requires its chief transportation planners in each district to approve the context classification of each project.

Context Zones	Context Classification	Description
Rural	C1	Natural
	C2	Rural
Rural Town	C2T	Rural Town
Suburban	C3R	Suburban Residential
	C3C	Suburban Commercial
Urban	C4	General Urban Residential
	C5	Urban Center
Urban Core	C6	Urban Core

Context classifications. Image courtesy of FDOT.

The draft of the design manual was made available in April 2017 and some district offices have already started using it, stating that they appreciate the flexibility that it offers. The manual was only officially adopted in January 2018, but its new, more tailored approach is sure to have a positive impact on Complete Streets across Florida.

Lessons learned

Complete Streets implementation relies on using the best and latest state-of-the-practice design standards and guidelines to maximize design flexibility. Revising the design manual was a necessary step to make streets safer for people in Florida. Overcoming this hurdle will make it easier for FDOT to better match the right design to the right road going forward. By designing roads that are more appropriate for the community they're in, FDOT hopes to improve safety, economic development, and quality of life in Florida.

For more information, visit <http://www.FLcompletestreets.com/>

Location: Philadelphia, PA Initiative: Philly Free Streets



Philly Free Streets 2017. Photo courtesy of Darren Burton.

In 2017, Philly Free Streets took over one of the streets Philadelphia prioritized through its Vision Zero program. They temporarily closed it to cars and opened it up for residents to stroll and explore by foot and bike for one day. The ten-mile, car-free route gave participants an opportunity to experience streets as public spaces designed for people. In collaboration with Philly’s Vision Zero program, the event served as an opportunity for people to share their thoughts for their streets and transportation system while also supporting community organizations and businesses along the corridor.

Philadelphia has implemented six of the seven key implementation steps that lead to lasting, successful Complete Streets initiatives:



Strong partnerships means strong programs

Philly Free Streets 2017 was a one-day event in October where the city temporarily closed a 10-mile stretch of streets to cars, and opened it up for residents to stroll and explore by foot and bike. The City of Philadelphia's Office of Transportation & Infrastructure Systems operated the event with support from the Knight Foundation, and Niantic, the creator of Pokémon GO. The city also intentionally partnered with community leaders like Mural Arts Philadelphia and members of North Philadelphia's Fairhill neighborhood who co-led the planning process for the event, as well as the design and installation of the pop-up pedestrian plazas, parklets, and murals.

Building community in the middle of the street

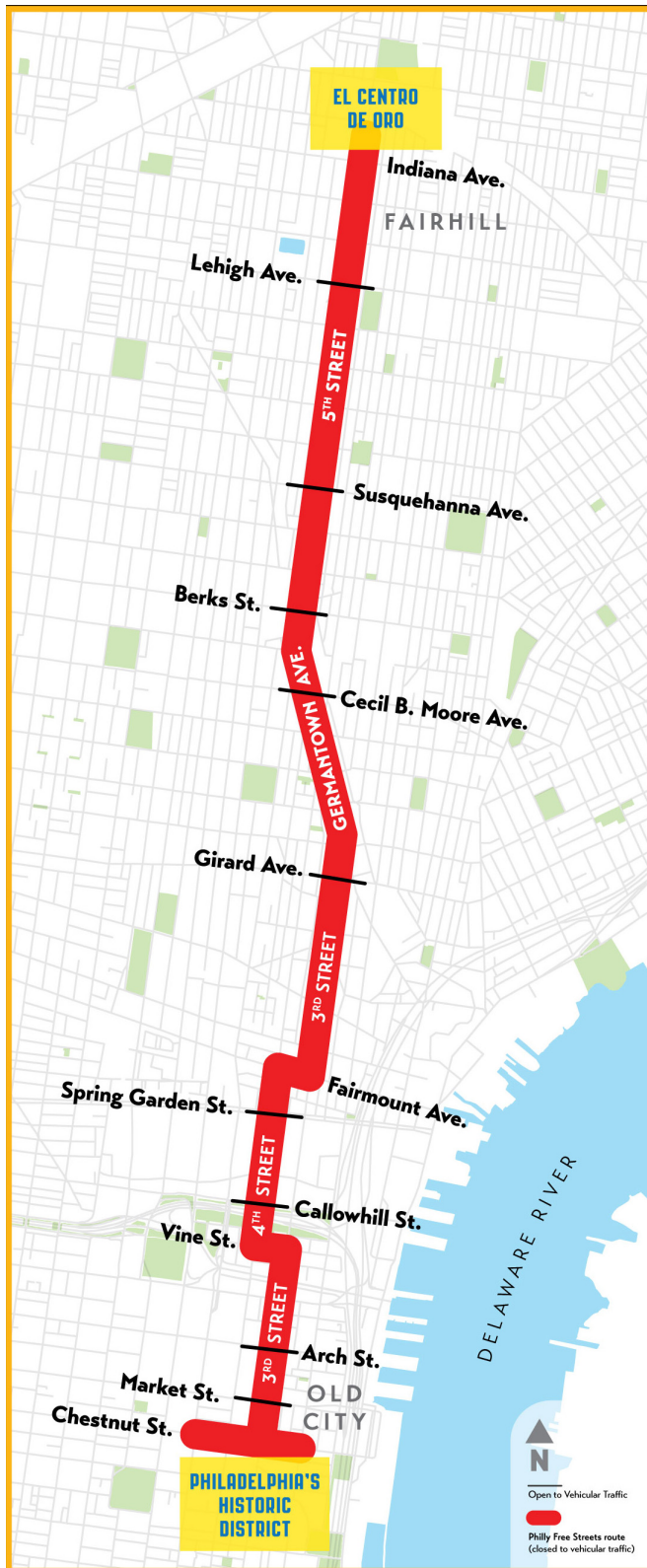
Community events like Philly Free Streets provide opportunities for people to meet their neighbors, and experience their home in a way they never have before. In Philadelphia, the organizers intentionally provided opportunities for people to share their desires for their streets and transportation system at large. For example, participants were invited to use pop-up pedestrian plazas and parklets—small “parks” that replace parking spaces along the sidewalk—that demonstrated the possibility for a more even distribution of street space between cars and people.

The City of Philadelphia's Office of Transportation & Infrastructure Systems houses their Office of Complete Streets. Philadelphia was the first U.S. city to hire a Complete Streets Director.

The event attracted more than 40,000 participants, 10,000 of which used the Pokémon GO platform to explore the history and culture of the neighborhood along the route. Pokémon GO is a game you can play by downloading a free app on your smartphone. The game uses your phone's camera and GPS location to create an augmented reality where you embark on scavenger hunts, while also exploring parks and landmarks in the real world.



Pop-up pedestrian plaza at Philly Free Streets 2017. Photo courtesy of Liz Lankenau.



Philly Free Streets 2017 route map. Image courtesy of City of Philadelphia.

Elevating Vision Zero

This year's car-free route took advantage of a corridor that connects Philadelphia's Historic District and El Centro de Oro, a hub of the city's Latino culture due to its bustling Latino-owned shops and community organizations. One of the main reasons the corridor was selected is because it is a Vision Zero priority corridor that sees higher rates of serious traffic crashes.

Philadelphia is one of more than 30 U.S. cities that have committed to Vision Zero—the goal of eliminating traffic fatalities and severe injuries in a certain timeframe—and the city has adopted a strategy to reach that goal. Selecting this particular corridor gave organizers an opportunity to talk with residents about the importance of Philadelphia's Vision Zero program.

Lessons learned

This program is redefining streets as community spaces, at least temporarily, by promoting active transportation and using unique methods, like Pokémon GO, to engage a large group of participants in discussions around Philly's history, culture, and transportation network. By partnering with Philadelphia's Vision Zero program, Philly Free Streets is helping lead the conversation about dangerous roads and engaging residents in that discussion.

You can stay tuned for Philly Free Streets 2018 program updates via their website or on social media:

- Twitter at [@PhillyFreeSts](https://twitter.com/PhillyFreeSts)
- Instagram at [@PhillyFreeStreets](https://www.instagram.com/PhillyFreeStreets)
- Facebook at [@PhillyFreeStreets](https://www.facebook.com/PhillyFreeStreets)

For more information, visit <http://www.PhillyFreeStreets.com/>

Location: Warsaw, MO

Initiative: Warsaw Riverfront Trails



Warsaw Riverfront Trails. Photos courtesy of Warsaw.

Warsaw, MO is a rural community with a population of just over 2,100 residents, but that small size didn't stop it from successfully launching transformative Complete Streets and Safe Routes to School programs. Thanks to two decades of persistent, strategic funding applications, strong partnerships, and supportive leadership, Warsaw gradually created a comprehensive mixed-use trail system along its waterfront with connections to the downtown core, historic sites, and recreational facilities throughout the region. Prior to building out its trail network, Warsaw, like many places in rural America, had difficulty competing for public and private investment. Today, this trail system is an iconic destination that attracts visitors, private developers, and new residents to the town. Warsaw is now scaling up efforts to extend Complete Streets connections throughout the town's street network and to surrounding communities.

Warsaw has implemented five of the seven key implementation steps that lead to lasting, successful Complete Streets initiatives:



Warsaw, MO sits along the Osage River between two of Missouri's biggest lakes. The town formally adopted a Complete Streets ordinance in 2016, but it has been working to improve multimodal connectivity and revitalize its waterfront for more than two decades. In 2006, Warsaw developed a Trail Masterplan that outlines its vision for a comprehensive trail network with connections between Warsaw's downtown and its string of waterfront parks. The network also connects to regional recreation facilities (including a mountain bike trail system, golf course, and sports complex with baseball fields) as well as historic landmarks such as Drake Harbor, the Lewis and Clark route, and the Truman Dam visitors' center. Through collaboration with the Missouri Department of Transportation (MoDOT), Warsaw's trail network also integrates with on-street bicycle facilities and Safe Routes to School sidewalk improvements.

Today, just 12 years later, the plan is within 1,200 feet of completion and will form the backbone of additional on-street connections in and around Warsaw as the town scales up its Complete Streets program. The trail network has helped strengthen Warsaw's identity and attracted over \$4.5 million in private investment. New coffee shops, restaurants, and bicycle shops now thrive downtown, and these investments have created new jobs opportunities for the community. In addition to serving as a vital asset for recreation, Warsaw's trail network and Complete Streets improvements have become an economic engine for the small community.

Planning, partnerships, and personnel

Despite its small size and limited budget, Warsaw successfully implemented its extensive trail network and kicked off a broader Complete Streets program by using a “three P's” approach: planning, partnerships, and personnel.

Warsaw developed its 2006 Trail Masterplan through a collaborative **planning** process between town staff, community members, and landscape architecture students from Drury University. These groups conducted visioning exercises to develop a rough concept plan for the trail network that engineers later refined. Having an established plan and vision for the entire network made Warsaw more competitive for state and federal grants. The collaborative process got community members excited about the project and gave internal staff clear direction for how to build out its network. Warsaw's planning efforts also facilitated public and private investment near the trails for everything from historic building restoration projects to new entertainment and recreation facilities.

To make the waterfront trail network and on-street Complete Streets connections a reality, Warsaw curated strong **partnerships** with local, state, and federal agencies, including MODOT and the US Army Corps of Engineers. Due to Warsaw's proximity to the Truman Dam, the Corps of Engineers owns a great deal of waterfront property in and around the town, and they lease many of these properties to Warsaw for its recreational facilities. These include Warsaw's golf course, baseball sports complex, mountain bike system, and historic Drake Harbor, all of which connect to the waterfront trail network. The Corps of Engineers was a valuable partner throughout the planning and construction processes by authoring strong letters of endorsement to support grant applications.

MODOT was another instrumental partner in creating on-street connections to the trail network. When MODOT planned to repave State Highway 7 that runs through Warsaw, the town advocated for the addition of buffered bike lanes along the route to extend access to the trail network. MODOT also collaborated with Warsaw to implement sidewalk improvements as part of Warsaw's Safe Routes to School initiative, which also feeds directly into the trail network.

Finally, Warsaw took steps to empower town **personnel** to get their hands dirty implementing projects on the ground. The town held trainings for its Parks Department staff to equip them with the skills they'd need to construct and maintain their own trail projects. In addition to building skills, these trainings shifted the internal culture at Warsaw's Parks Department by giving staff members a sense of pride and responsibility over these projects and helping them understand the value they bring to the community. These trainings also made it far easier for the town to fund and implement small-scale projects by providing additional staff time and labor to satisfy grant requirements, and Warsaw saved time and money that might otherwise have been spent on outside contractors.

"A thousand feet at a time"

Even with the three P's approach, large grants for big-ticket projects remained out of reach for the small town because of strenuous matching fund requirements. Warsaw got around this by going after smaller pots of funding to gradually build out its network in 1,000 to 1,200 foot increments. Thanks to the three P's approach and persistent efforts by town staff, Warsaw successfully secured more than 45 grants over the course of two decades to support planning studies, downtown façade and streetscape improvements, and bicycle and pedestrian projects. In total, these grants brought over \$9 million in federal funds and almost \$2 million in state funds to Warsaw. These grants came from a variety of programs, including TAP (Transportation Alternative Program), RTP (Recreational Trails Program), and CDBG (Community Development Block Grant). Warsaw also went after creative sources of funding such as water preservation grants from the Missouri Department of Natural Resources.

Moving forward, Warsaw will continue pursuing state and federal funding to build out the on-street portion of its bicycle and pedestrian network. By formally adopting a Complete Streets ordinance, Warsaw hopes to collaborate with private developers to improve its street network to support walking and biking. The town is also submitting applications for TIGER funding to convert four major downtown streets into Complete Streets.

Embracing Complete Streets

When Warsaw first began building its trail network back in 1997, "multimodal" was a brand new concept to the community. At first, people weren't enthusiastic about bicycle and pedestrian projects. By gradually building out trail network connections to regional attractions and recreational facilities that people already used, Warsaw demonstrated the value of having walking and biking facilities. Now that the project has strong support from the community, Warsaw has gradually shifted its focus toward providing on-street connections to the network beginning with the Highway 7 bike lanes and Safe Routes to School sidewalk and crosswalk improvements.

"We've created a sense of pride here for the community. When people come here, they're amazed with what we have." -Randy Pogue, Administrator and Planner, Warsaw

Today, the waterfront trail network is a staple of community life in Warsaw. The town holds events and festivals along the trails that draw attendees from within and beyond the area, and many people moving to the town cite the trail system as a driving factor behind their decision to relocate to Warsaw.

Lessons Learned

Warsaw's long-term commitment to Complete Streets proves that you don't need to be a big city to implement a successful Complete Streets program. Other small towns can learn from Warsaw's success by implementing the same strategies, including laying the groundwork through strong planning efforts, curating partnerships with other agencies, and empowering their personnel through trainings. Taking these steps will make rural places more competitive for state and federal funding and help them follow Warsaw's lead by implementing Complete Streets projects incrementally. With patience, persistence, and commitment from elected leaders and town staff, other communities like Warsaw can harness Complete Streets as a tool for revitalization and economic development.

For more information, visit <http://www.welcometowarsaw.com/>

Location: Stoneham, MA

Initiative: Complete Streets Champion Erin Wortman



Visitors describe their routes through the Town Center.



Sharing design ideas for Stoneham Square.



Visual Preference Voting.



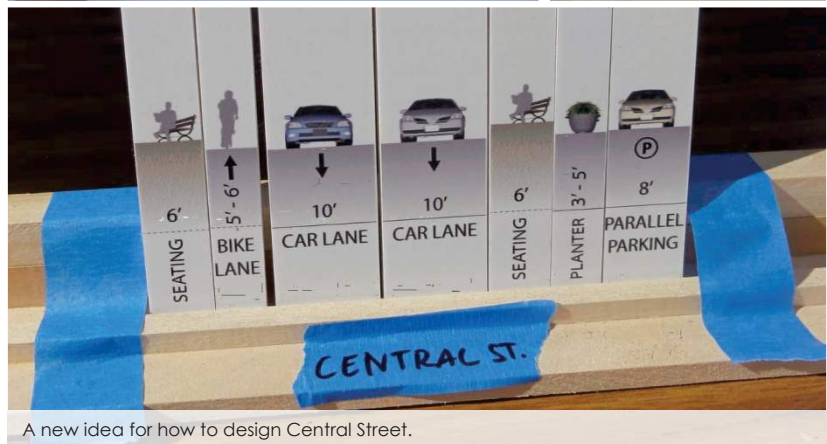
Commenting on goals.



A visitor votes.



Common routes.

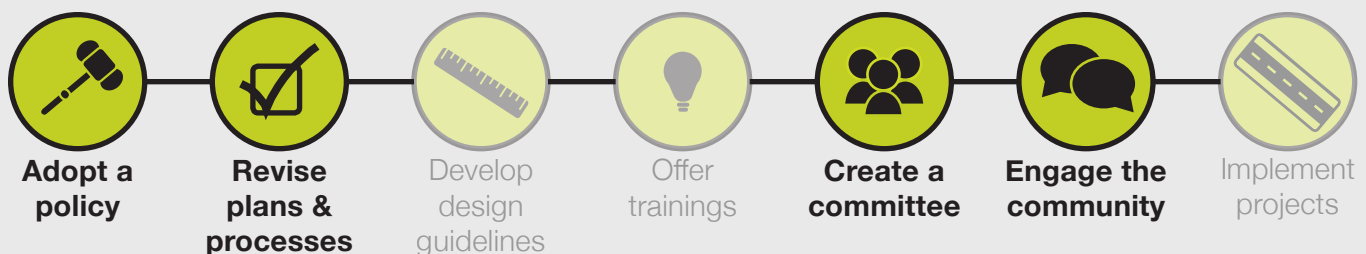


A new idea for how to design Central Street.

Design charette at the Town Common Farmer's Market. Photo courtesy of Town of Stoneham.

Erin Wortman goes above and beyond to address the needs of some of the most vulnerable people who use the road in Stoneham, MA. As the town's Director of Planning and Community Development, Ms. Wortman consistently prioritizes safety, mobility, and accessibility for seniors through plans, community engagement efforts, and direct improvements to the transit system. Her leadership leads to better quality of life for older adults by making it easier for them to reach medical appointments and advocate for themselves at public meetings and workshops.

Stoneham has implemented four of the seven key implementation steps that lead to lasting, successful Complete Streets initiatives:



Working with MassDOT

In 2016, the Massachusetts Department of Transportation (MassDOT) launched its statewide Complete Streets Funding Program to provide grants for towns and cities to send staff to Complete Streets trainings, adopt Complete Streets policies, develop prioritization plans, and implement local Complete Streets projects.¹ In just two years, this initiative had a huge impact on the advancement of Complete Streets throughout the state. As of early 2018, 146 municipalities in Massachusetts adopted Complete Streets policies, and 90 completed prioritization plans. The program also directly funded 68 Complete Streets projects and indirectly contributed to countless more.



Photo courtesy of Erin Wortman.

Local leaders throughout Massachusetts are taking advantage of this innovative program to advance Complete Streets in their towns and cities, including Erin Wortman, Director of Planning and Community Development in the Town of Stoneham, a Boston suburb with about 20,000 residents. Under Ms. Wortman's leadership, Stoneham focuses on improving safety, mobility, and accessibility for one of the most vulnerable and least represented groups of people who use the street: older adults. In Massachusetts, people over the age of 65 are almost three times as likely to be struck and killed by cars while walking compared to younger people.²

Overcoming barriers

Ms. Wortman oversees the Stoneham Transportation Advisory Committee (STAC), which hosts monthly public meetings and Complete Streets working groups to collect input on everything from where people want bicycle parking to which transit improvements they care about. In the past, even though nearly a quarter of Stoneham residents are seniors, this group was the least represented in the town's public engagement efforts because of difficulty traveling to public meetings. Additionally, seniors' transportation needs were consistently not being met. A regional survey of 17 communities found that Stoneham had the worst transportation gaps for older adults. To make the transportation planning process more inclusive, Erin decided to host meetings in the places where older adults already spend time so it would be easier for them to participate. She began holding the monthly STAC meetings at the Stoneham Senior Center instead of Town Hall.

One transportation challenge that came up consistently for seniors was access to healthcare. To address this problem, Ms. Wortman helped the town's Council of Aging secure funding from MassDOT to purchase a new van. They now use this van to provide on-demand shuttle service to help seniors get to and from medical appointments.

Planning for an age-friendly future

With support from MassDOT's Complete Streets Funding Program, Ms. Wortman oversaw Stoneham's adoption of a Complete Streets policy and the development of a prioritization plan. This plan pays particular attention to improving connectivity between the places where older adults live and spend time, and it also addresses safe routes to schools, better access to public transit, and increased parking for bicycles. In addition, through her work with STAC, Ms. Wortman helped extend the hours of service for one of Stoneham's most heavily used bus routes, which benefits people of all ages. Her leadership has been instrumental in creating a safer, more equitable, and more accessible transportation network in Stoneham that allows older adults to age in place.

“An ongoing local conversation is how the community can address the ever-growing need for seniors to maintain their quality of life and retain their independence...We need to be intentionally better. Every planning process in Stoneham has a daytime engagement component held at the Stoneham Senior Center, a familiar and central location. It's important to invite and include seniors, healthcare providers and institutional representatives to meetings and forums to have an open needs assessment discussion, brainstorm ideas and identify solutions for all on an ongoing basis. Planning must be deliberate, thoughtful, and clear with our efforts. By purposefully including the most underrepresented, we are not only providing more information and platforms to the public but also encouraging people to participate and work together on finding solutions for all rather than the few.”

-Erin Wortman, Director of Planning and Community Development, Stoneham

Lessons learned

Other champions of Complete Streets throughout the country can benefit from the example set by Erin Wortman. Ms. Wortman's leadership demonstrates how much can be achieved by paying attention to the unique needs of vulnerable populations, then taking targeted steps to address the specific challenges they face. Whether it's difficulty accessing healthcare, schools, jobs, shops, or even public meetings, Ms. Wortman has shown how strong leadership and forward thinking can lead to a safer, more accessible transportation system that supports mobility for people of all ages and abilities.

For more information, visit <http://www.stoneham-ma.gov/>

Location: Bloomfield, NJ Initiative: VELO Bloomfield



Photo courtesy of VELO Bloomfield.

Based in Bloomfield, NJ (18 miles from New York City), VELO is a media and advocacy organization that informs and educates the public and policymakers on how to make the streets of Northern New Jersey safer for people, regardless of gender, age, race, disability, and/or socioeconomic status. VELO’s approach to equity includes raising the profile of transportation issues to policy and decision makers in working class, Latinx, and African-American communities. VELO excels in their community engagement efforts by not requiring people to alter their daily routines to participate. Since their launch, they have championed Complete Streets implementation, particularly in the immediate Bloomfield area, and amplified the voices of community members around transportation policies.

VELO has implemented three of the seven key implementation steps that lead to lasting, successful Complete Streets initiatives:



What is VELO Bloomfield?

VELO Bloomfield was founded in 2016 by environmental biologist Dr. Charles Sontag and Lark Lo, who runs VELO's daily operations. The name VELO comes from the French word for bicycle, *vélo*. VELO is funded by donations, community memberships, and the Partners for Health Foundation, which supports strategies to address unmet community needs among vulnerable populations.

VELO connects people to information about how to reduce car dependence, and improve conditions for walking, biking, and using public transit in communities that have been historically underserved. America's history of systemic discrimination and exclusion based on race and income extends to decisions made about transportation and cannot be ignored. Communities of color, especially African Americans, bore the brunt of discriminatory government policies that made funds for transportation improvements in their neighborhoods hard to receive; the effects are still being felt today. Reflecting this fact, The National Complete Streets Coalition defines equity in Complete Streets as intentionally prioritizing the communities that have been disproportionately impacted by past transportation policies and practices. In our new policy grading framework (**see Appendix B**), jurisdictions are now required to include equity in Complete Streets policies and plans.

Through gradual changes, educational campaigns for all people that use the road, and targeted outreach VELO is working to make streets, and the transportation system more broadly, safe, convenient, reliable, affordable, accessible—regardless of race, ethnicity, religion, income, gender identity, sexual orientation, immigration status, age, ability, languages spoken, or level of access to a personal vehicle.

Making a tangible difference

Since its launch in 2016, VELO has led several notable campaigns that have made streets in North Jersey safer for the people who rely on them to get around. VELO successfully advocated for a four-way stop sign on an intersection (Watsessing and Grove) that connects the walkable community of Halcyon Park to the New Jersey Transit Hudson-Bergen Light Rail.¹ Prior to the stop sign installation, the intersection was more dangerous due to high-speed traffic and a large number people crossing to access the light rail and nearby schools.² For years residents of Bloomfield advocating for safety improvements were told that it was a county road so nothing could be fixed. After an investigation, VELO discovered that the road was indeed under Bloomfield's jurisdiction.³

The “Don't Drive Like a Scary Monster” campaign during Halloween put the onus on drivers instead of children in regards to safety during trick-or-treating, when the streets are filled with young children and parents walking. A few years ago Streetsblog also emphasized the importance of not shaming people who walk but instead placing responsibility first and foremost on those driving a two-ton motor vehicle.⁴ VELO also produced a pledge from North Jersey mayors and policymakers to spend the same amount on infrastructure in communities of color and working-class communities as spent on predominately white and middle-class communities. The blog for VELO Bloomfield has reached communities that have not traditionally been looped into urban planning conversations related to Complete Streets. Within the blog, VELO also created the Cycle Tracks zine, which encouraged people to write about their experiences not traveling in cars.⁵



Photo courtesy of VELO Bloomfield.

“Complete Streets are NOT just a stop sign, a crosswalk or a sign that says slow down. Complete Streets is a holistic approach to traffic (and people are part of traffic) that uses different solutions depending on what a community needs to make the streets of a town accessible, comfortable and safe for everyone who uses them.” -Lark Lo, Co-founder, VELO



Lark Lo with Mayor Michael Venezia and artist Papa Tall at Bloomfield bike depot’s mural unveiling. Photo courtesy of Owen Proctor / NorthJersey.com.

VELO also helped connect a local artist in Bloomfield to paint a mural at the town’s bike depot in collaboration with Bloomfield Parking Authority and the New Jersey Bike Walk Coalition. Papa Tall, the artist, moved to the United States from Senegal two decades ago and turned the depot’s previously blank walls into a message representing “love and family on the road.” Anyone who lives in Bloomfield can sign up for a membership with the bike depot which provides secure, covered bike storage.

Lessons learned

We asked co-founder Lark Lo what others could learn from VELO:

“Because of VELO people understand what Complete Streets are, we are educating the public on what TIGER Grants are, we also have brought the conversation of equity to the forefront of Essex County. Transportation is an equity issue. If you can’t walk home, if you can’t get to work, then your life choices are limited. Freedom of movement is the cornerstone of Civil Rights. Our work has made people from Montclair to Bloomfield to Newark ask questions like, ‘What is the pedestrian level of service?’ at urban planning meetings. We’ve elevated the conversation of transportation. While all changes are collaborative efforts via community, municipal, and county levels, our community is getting changes more quickly, such as making the intersection (Watsessing and Grove) safer.

“What transportation advocates can learn from VELO is the community will champion Complete Streets and multi-modality if they know what it is. Equity is something that can be part of the conversation between planners and politicians if they know someone is paying attention and reporting on the issue. Speak in common language and make an effort to be engaging.

“If you can’t move, what is the difference between you and someone with an ankle bracelet? We punish people by preventing their movement. Accessible streets for people of all ages, all ability levels, all genders, and all races from urban Essex to suburban Essex using the media is our goal.”

VELO Bloomfield is breaking down the barriers to community engagement by creating a one-stop shop website and point of contact for transportation issues in Bloomfield and surrounding neighborhoods, thus making it accessible for people to get information that will affect their lives. Whether it’s signing a petition for a safer county road, posting the next open house meeting for the regional transportation plan, or co-hosting a workshop at the neighborhood bicycle depot, VELO is pursuing equitable Complete Streets and using simple but effective tactics to reach audiences that may not otherwise have been engaged with transportation planning issues.

For more information, visit <http://www.velomynameis.org/>

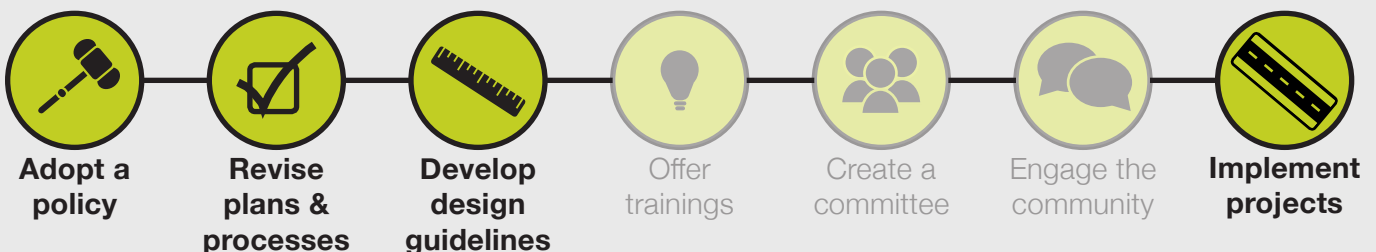
Location: Bonita Springs, FL Initiative: Downtown Improvements Project



Aerial view of new roundabout. Photo courtesy of City of Bonita Springs.

Motivated to improve accessibility and safety in its downtown area, the City of Bonita Springs, FL worked with the both the community and private sector to create a more people-friendly downtown area. Through its Downtown Improvements Project, the city created a better connected street network for people walking, biking, and taking transit. The city also incentivized development that promotes job growth and affordable housing.

Bonita Springs has implemented four of the seven key implementation steps that lead to lasting, successful Complete Streets initiatives:



In 2016, Smart Growth America’s Dangerous by Design report ranked the Cape Coral-Fort Myers metro area as the most dangerous area in the country for people walking.¹ Bonita Springs, a small city within the Cape Coral-Fort Myers area, is surrounded by communities with residents who walk or bike out of necessity. Part of the motivation for this project is that the city wanted to create an area that was safer and more accessible to people biking and walking.

After unanimously adopting a Complete Streets policy in 2014, the Bonita Springs’ City Council began work on several of their Complete Streets initiatives, including the Downtown Improvements Project. A collaborative effort of the City Council, city staff, consultants, and residents of Bonita Springs, the project combined an environmentally-friendly street redesign with an economic development incentives program.

True to its Complete Streets policy which states that “all road projects should be designed to accommodate all users,” Bonita Springs Downtown Improvements Project prioritizes the safety of all users equally and creates a more connected transportation network. The new street network has bike lanes, and two new roundabouts, which research shows are safer than intersections with stop signs or signals.² The new roundabouts, on-street parking, trees, and stamped concrete (a road treatment that makes the road feel like cobblestone) all contribute to slowing traffic. More than just a traffic calming technique, trees provide environmental benefits, like air filtration, and shade which creates a more enjoyable environment for walking.



Photo courtesy of City of Bonita Springs.

Creating a walkable community

The city improved the downtown area for people who walk by adding wider sidewalks and additional benches near sidewalks. Adding benches is a simple measure cities can take to encourage older adults in particular to walk to their destination by providing a guaranteed place to rest along the way. A local bridge which connects the north and south banks of the downtown area was also widened by three feet, allowing for the construction of two nine-foot wide sidewalks over the bridge. In all, the project made it easier for residents and people from surrounding communities to walk to places within Bonita Springs.

Beyond street design

The comprehensive Downtown Improvements Project went beyond a basic street redesign and included environmentally sustainable components and incentives for developers. Fulfilling the “green infrastructure” requirement laid out in Bonita Springs’ Complete Streets policy, the project included innovative, sustainable stormwater treatment like pervious pavers for on-street parking which help reduce pollution from stormwater runoff and relieve pressure on the storm sewer system.

The city also provided incentives for the economic redevelopment of the downtown area. For example, the city paid incentives to businesses who created new jobs in the downtown area, or improved their landscaping or revamped the building facade—improvements that make it more enjoyable for people walking or biking. The city also gave rent subsidies for business who located in downtown Bonita Springs during the construction. The zoning code, which was approved by Bonita Springs’ Local Planning Agency and City Council, also incentivizes developers to include landscaping, public art, public space, affordable housing, and sustainable construction methods within their upcoming development projects.

Lessons learned

In a county that was recently ranked the most dangerous in the country for people walking and biking, Bonita Springs is making an effort to turn things around for its community. The City Council, city staff, consultants, and residents of Bonita Springs worked together to implement multi-faceted Complete Streets project that created a more connected street network for people walking, biking, and taking transit, and incentivized smart development.

For more information, visit <http://www.bonitaspringsdowntownimprovements.com/>

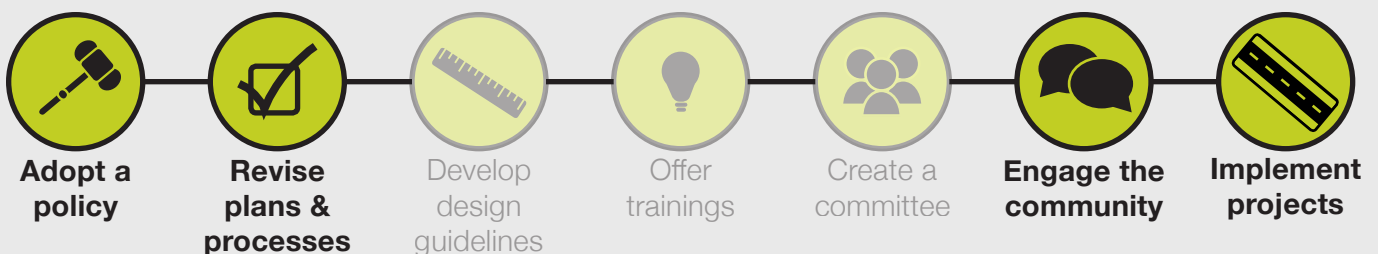
Location: Alexandria, VA Initiative: King Street Project



King Street after Complete Streets improvements. Photos courtesy of City of Alexandria.

The City of Alexandria, VA took advantage of a routine street resurfacing project on a section of King Street as an opportunity to make significant Complete Streets improvements on a section of this main corridor. The city’s community feedback process and pre-project evaluation data helped it set project goals that influenced the final design, like the addition of more crosswalks, buffered bike lanes, and updated bus stops. Most importantly, after finishing construction, the city took the time to evaluate the project’s impact and better understand if it achieved its goals—building support for future improvements elsewhere.

Alexandria has implemented four of the seven key implementation steps that lead to lasting, successful Complete Streets initiatives:



King Street is a major thoroughfare in the City of Alexandria's transportation network and over the years, the city has worked on updating portions of the corridor with Complete Streets improvements to create a safer and more accessible road. This particular project updated a section of King Street that serves a local high school, several churches, a recreation center, a healthcare center, and many neighborhoods with single family homes. In the last decade, an average of seven crashes a year have happened on this road—a number that the city hoped to reduce through this project.

The pre-project evaluation

Alexandria routinely evaluates resurfacing projects for basic Complete Streets needs, which includes updating ramps and restriping crosswalks to ensure people walking can safely access the street regardless of age and ability. And since this particular street was slotted for additional bicycle infrastructure in the city's Pedestrian and Bicycle Master Plan, the street was also evaluated for additional multimodal improvements which can include adding bike lanes, new crosswalks, and updating intersection signaling.

The comprehensive pre-project evaluation for King Street included:

- Counting the number of pedestrian, bicycles, and vehicles
- Measuring the traffic speeds and delay on King Street and nearby streets
- Collecting safety data like crashes and their severity
- Reaching out to the community to gather feedback



King Street before Complete Streets improvements. Photos courtesy of City of Alexandria.

Using community feedback

As part of the community feedback process, which included several public meetings and surveys, the city staff learned that residents had growing safety concerns for people biking and walking and that they wanted better and more accessible intersections and bus stops.

That community feedback and pre-project evaluation data was then used to inform the project's goals. Project goals included:

- 1) Improving the safety and convenience for all street users
- 2) Providing facilities for people who walk, bike, ride transit, or drive cars
- 3) Implementing City Council adopted plans and policies

Based on the community feedback and project goals, the final project design included the following roadway improvements, a road diet,¹ more crosswalks, buffered bike lanes, updated bus stops, and a reduction of the speed limit to 25 mph.

Now that the project is complete, how did it affect the community?

It's been a year since the completion of the project and the impact has been immense. In the first year of implementation there have been zero traffic crashes, down from an annual average of seven. Along most of the corridor, the average vehicle speeds were reduced by 18 percent. Traffic delay at one of the intersections has slightly increased in the morning peak hour, while the other intersections along the corridor have seen minimal or no additional changes to delay. And post-project studies indicate that nearby streets have not seen an increase in traffic either, which was an original concern from several residents.

Lessons learned

Because it took the time to evaluate the project before and after implementation, the city can say with certainty that it has created a much safer corridor for all users and modes between Alexandria's West End and Old Town Alexandria. Evaluation is a key piece of Complete Streets that should not be overlooked; it is essential to understanding if transportation projects have achieved their goals, communicating the results (and hopefully benefits) to the public, and building public support for future projects.

For more information, visit <http://www.alexandria.gov/kingstreet/>

Location: Rochester, NY

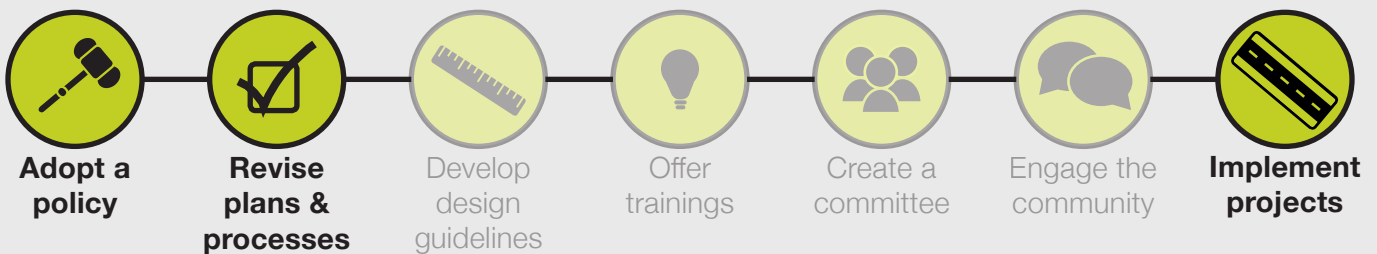
Initiative: Inner Loop East Transformation Project



Inner Loop East Transportation Project site plan. Image courtesy of City of Rochester and Stantec.

Through the Inner Loop East Transformation Project, the City of Rochester, NY is reimagining its street network by putting people and place before cars. Thanks to a TIGER grant and broad support from the community, Rochester is converting an outdated urban expressway into a walkable, bikeable Complete Streets boulevard. The project reconnects the neighborhoods once divided by the expressway and works toward achieving the goals set forth in the city’s Complete Streets ordinance and Master Plan.

Rochester has implemented three of the seven key implementation steps that lead to lasting, successful Complete Streets initiatives:



The Inner Loop East Transformation Project is the culmination of a broader Complete Streets initiative in Rochester, NY. The city formally established its commitment to Complete Streets in 2011 by adopting a Complete Streets ordinance. The ordinance pledged to “create an interconnected network of transportation facilities which accommodate all modes of travel.” Three years later,

the city revised its Center City Master Plan to support this commitment to Complete Streets, re-envisioning downtown Rochester as “an urban community of lively streets and public spaces that provided a desirable place to live and work.”¹ By taking these steps, the city has made it easier to implement Complete Streets improvements on the ground and identify which corridors need to change to realize this vision. Rochester recognized that the Inner Loop, a major car-oriented bypass dug into the ground, was inconsistent with the city’s new vision and decided it was time for a change.

The Inner Loop: a brief history



Photos courtesy of City of Rochester.

Like many cities around the country, Rochester experienced rapid, sprawling growth in the aftermath of World War II. Suburbanization created new travel patterns with an increasing number of commuters driving into and out of the downtown core. In an effort to mitigate congestion, the city carved a series of trenches through its downtown. This ring of sunken bypasses formed the Inner Loop, a project that was hailed as innovative at the time. Unfortunately, like most urban highway systems, the Inner Loop ultimately stifled downtown development, disconnected neighborhoods, and made it more difficult for people to walk, bike, and ride public transit into downtown.

The Inner Loop transformation: a better future

To create better street connectivity downtown and create new opportunities for development and active transportation, Rochester is filling in a 4,500-foot stretch of the Inner Loop to create a new Complete Streets boulevard at street level. Thanks to broad support from a range of stakeholders, including neighborhood groups, business associations, and real estate developers, Rochester successfully applied for a federal TIGER grant to help fund the transformation. The TIGER grant covers 80 percent of the cost of the \$21 million project, supplemented by smaller matching contributions from the state and city governments. Construction began in November 2014 and ended in December 2017.

In addition to filling in a portion of the six-lane sunken expressway, the project also converts the existing surface-level streets that run alongside the Inner Loop into green space and land for redevelopment. In all, the city is eliminating 12 lanes of roadway designed exclusively for high-speed traffic, freeing up 5.7 acres of land for mixed-use development along a new, walkable boulevard. The redesigned corridor includes landscaping, protected cycle tracks, wide sidewalks, and frequent crosswalks. This design also reconnects nearby residential neighborhoods to the East

End, a vibrant downtown district, by restoring the portions of the street grid formerly blocked off by the Inner Loop.

As a result of this transformation, Rochester expects to see many important benefits including improved traffic safety, increased public and private investment, job creation, and reduced maintenance costs. The project will also support healthy living and sustainability by providing connected infrastructure to support walking and biking.



Photo courtesy of City of Rochester.

Lessons learned

Retrofitting outdated, car-oriented infrastructure is a common challenge to Complete Streets implementation, particularly in places that experienced rapid suburbanization after World War II. Towns and cities around the country can learn from Rochester's example to reshape their own urban expressways as people-oriented Complete Streets. This innovative project demonstrates that with broad community support and a bold vision for change, it is possible to reimagine major car-centric highways as vibrant public spaces with broad benefits for health, safety, mobility, connectivity, and economic vitality.



Newly constructed protected bike lane with street trees. Photo courtesy of Stantec and City of Rochester.

For more information, visit <http://www.cityofrochester.gov/InnerLoopEast/>

Location: South Bend, IN Initiative: Smart Streets



Smart Streets improvements on St. Joseph Boulevard. Photo courtesy of City of South Bend.

Years of prioritizing moving cars as quickly as possible turned South Bend’s downtown streets into high-speed thoroughways that were unsafe for all people who use the road. To turn its downtown into a place where people would feel comfortable walking, biking, shopping, and spending time, South Bend, IN launched the Smart Streets initiative. Over the course of three years, this initiative transformed seven major roads from one-way, high-speed thoroughways into two-way Complete Streets. The city also introduced several roundabouts, intelligent traffic signals, and countless streetscape improvements for pedestrians, bicyclists, and local businesses. Thanks to these changes, South Bend’s downtown has seen about \$100 million in new investment.

South Bend has implemented four of the seven key implementation steps that lead to lasting, successful Complete Streets initiatives:



In the early 1970's, the City of South Bend converted its downtown street grid into a network of one-way roads to move traffic as quickly as possible from one end of the city to the other. Like other cities at the time, South Bend thought these four-lane, one-way thoroughfares would help manage traffic congestion more efficiently, especially during peak commuting hours. Instead, these roads created a downtown where cars raced past at 50 miles per hour and where people didn't feel safe or comfortable walking, biking, or window-shopping. But today, South Bend is pursuing smarter ways to improve traffic without sacrificing safety, walkability, and economic growth through their Smart Streets initiative.

A smarter, safer South Bend

The Smart Streets initiative makes it easier for people to safely share the street regardless of age, ability, or mode of transportation. The project converted seven key downtown routes from one-way, four-lane speedways into two-way Complete Streets. The redesigned streets include a variety of traffic calming measures and streetscape improvements, such as landscaped medians, street trees, curb extensions, raised crosswalks, protected cycle tracks, bus shelters, and pedestrian-scale LED lighting. The project also improves both safety and traffic efficiency by replacing three major downtown intersections with roundabouts.

True to its name, the Smart Streets initiative makes use of innovative new technologies to improve traffic flow on South Bend's streets. Certain intersections in the project area are now equipped with traffic signals that use thermal technology to detect cars and people walking or biking. These intelligent traffic lights adjust signal timing based on real-time information to reduce congestion. The project also introduces other "smart" interventions, such as embedding LED lights directly into the pavement to improve visibility at major crosswalks and make it safer for people to cross the street. The new Smart Streets also have porous pavement in the new parallel parking lanes to absorb stormwater and reduce flooding in the street.



Main Street before and after Smart Streets. Photo courtesy of City of South Bend.

Construction on the Smart Streets initiative began in 2014 and was officially completed in June 2017. Thanks to these improvements, South Bend has successfully converted its downtown from a high-speed, car-centric thoroughway to a downtown destination that supports walking, biking, and local businesses.



St. Joseph Boulevard before and after Smart Streets. Photo courtesy of City of South Bend.

Leading the way to smarter streets

Reconfiguring so many major routes through downtown South Bend was no small feat. Pulling off change on this scale required strong leadership from both city staff and elected leaders. The South Bend Department of Public Works and Department of Community Investment worked together closely, and the initiative received strong, vocal support from Mayor Pete Buttigieg. The mayor worked with city staff to win over the support of local residents and business owners, touting Smart Streets as an important investment in South Bend's future and explaining the advantages in understandable terms: fewer crashes, higher property values, and increased sales.

**“It’s slower and that’s the point. No great downtown is a through-way.”
 -Mayor Pete Buttigieg, South Bend**

To kick off Smart Streets, the city invested an initial \$1.4 million from its Major Moves budget, a statewide program to fund improvements to Indiana's road network.¹ With these funds, the city was able to quickly launch its first few one-way to two-way conversion projects while still seeking additional funds. Ultimately, the Common Council of South Bend approved a \$25 million bond to fund the remainder of the Smart Streets initiative. The city plans to repay these bonds with increased revenue from property taxes thanks to new investment. Already the Smart Streets initiative has attracted about \$100 million in new investment downtown. Thanks to these interventions and all the benefits brought about by the initiative, the program has expanded beyond downtown South Bend with road diets, bike lanes, and public transit improvements planned throughout the city.

Lessons learned

South Bend's Smart Streets initiative shows that with strong leadership, other cities and towns can fundamentally reconfigure their road networks to create safer, more attractive places for people to walk, bike, shop, and live. In the words of Mayor Buttigieg, “No great downtown is a through-way,” so don't be afraid to create destinations that put people before cars by slowing down traffic and investing in place.

For more information, visit <http://www.smartstreets.southbendin.gov/>

Conclusion

In our last annual policy report, *The Best Complete Streets Policies of 2016*, we celebrated the adoption of more policies in 2016 than in any previous calendar year. These policies also received the highest overall scores in the history of Complete Streets. We created the policy framework used to grade those policies over a decade ago when the Complete Streets movement was just beginning to gain traction. But between then and now, the Complete Streets movement has evolved and advanced. The time had come to shift our focus from passing policies to putting them into practice and making sure they benefit the most vulnerable people who use the streets. The National Complete Streets Coalition's new policy framework calls for more binding, specific implementation steps and establishes equity as an important objective. Moving forward, we will grade all policies adopted in 2018 or later using this new framework.

This year, as we transition to using the new framework, we wanted to highlight communities around the country that have already taken great strides to address equity and implementation through their Complete Streets initiatives. We received many strong nominations for the Best Complete Streets initiatives, but the 12 communities highlighted in this report go above and beyond in engaging the community, embedding Complete Streets in their routine transportation planning processes, and implementing innovative projects. Congratulations to these 12 communities and champions, and thank you to every community that passed a Complete Streets policy in 2017. We look forward to working with all of you to continue advancing the Complete Streets movement with stronger, more binding policies that set the stage for equity and implementation.

Appendix A includes grades for all policies passed in or before 2017, scored using our original policy framework. **Appendix B** is the new Complete Streets policy framework. All policies adopted beginning in 2018 will be graded according to this new rubric.

Endnotes

Introduction

1. <http://www.peopleforbikes.org/blog/assumption-busters-surprising-facts-about-ethnicity-race-income-bicycles/>
2. <http://www.smartgrowthamerica.org/dangerous-by-design/>
3. https://www.bikeleague.org/sites/default/files/equity_report.pdf

Baltimore, MD: Complete Streets Champion Ryan Dorsey

1. <http://www.bikemore.net/>

Las Cruces, NM: Downtown Master Plan

1. http://www.safety.fhwa.dot.gov/road_diets/
2. <http://www.formbasedcodes.org/definition/>

Florida: FDOT Design Manual

1. <http://www.smartgrowthamerica.org/dangerous-by-design/>
2. <http://www.fdot.gov/roadway/CSI/CSIPlan.shtm/>
3. <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S000145751200276X/>
4. http://www.safety.fhwa.dot.gov/road_diets/

Stoneham, MA: Complete Streets Champion Erin Wortman

1. <http://www.masscompletestreets.com/>
2. <http://www.smartgrowthamerica.org/dangerous-by-design/>

Bloomfield, NJ: VELO Bloomfield

1. <http://www.velomynameis.org/2017/11/02/v-is-for-a-victory-a-4-way-stop-sign-on-watsessing-and-grove/>
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3. <http://www.velomynameis.org/2017/10/19/watsessing-avenue-is-under-bloomfields-jurisdiction/>
4. <http://www.usa.streetsblog.org/2016/11/01/pedestrian-shaming-an-annual-rite-of-halloween/>
5. <http://www.velomynameis.org/2017/03/18/cycle-tracks/>

Bonita Springs, FL

1. <http://www.smartgrowthamerica.org/dangerous-by-design/>
2. <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/publications/research/safety/00067/000675.pdf>

Alexandria, VA: King Street Project

1. http://www.safety.fhwa.dot.gov/road_diets/

Rochester, NY: Inner Loop East Transformation Project

1. <http://www.cityofrochester.gov/CenterCity/>

South Bend, IN: Smart Streets

1. <http://www.majormoves.in.gov/>



Appendix A: Complete Streets Policy Grades

For an explanation of the methodology used to grade policies adopted in or before 2017, consult <http://www.smartgrowthamerica.org/resources/the-best-complete-streets-policies-of-2016/>.

Agency	State	Policy name	Type	Year	Population	Intent		Users and modes		Projects		Exceptions		Connectivity		Jurisdiction		Flexibility		Context		Metrics		Implementation		Total score
						Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	
Statewide policies																										
California Department of Transportation	CA	Deputy Directive 64-R1	State internal policy	2008	37,253,956	5	6.0	4	16.0	5	12.0	2	6.4	5	2.0	2	3.2	2	1.6	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	71.2
State of California	CA	The Complete Streets Act (AB 1358)	State legislation	2008	37,253,956	5	6.0	5	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	2	3.2	2	1.6	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	44.8
Colorado Department of Transportation	CO	Bicycle and Pedestrian Policy	State internal policy	2009	5,029,196	5	6.0	0	0.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	0	0.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	61.2
State of Colorado	CO	Colorado Statutes 43-1-120 (HB 1147)	State legislation	2010	5,029,196	5	6.0	0	0.0	5	12.0	3	9.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	27.6
Connecticut Department of Transportation	CT	Policy No. Ex- 31	State internal policy	2014	3,574,097	3	3.6	4	16.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	3	4.8	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	62.4
State of Connecticut	CT	Public Act 09-154 (SB 735)	State legislation	2009	3,574,097	5	6.0	4	16.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	62.8
Washington, DC Department of Transportation	DC	Departmental Order 06-2010 (DDOT Complete Streets Policy)	State internal policy	2010	601,723	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	0	0.0	2	1.6	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	66.4
Delaware Department of Transportation	DE	Complete Streets Policy	State internal policy	2009	897,934	3	3.6	2	8.0	0	0.0	5	16.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	35.6
State of Delaware	DE	Executive Order No. 6	State executive order	2009	897,934	1	1.2	4	16.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	0	0.0	5	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	39.2
Florida Department of Transportation	FL	Complete Streets Policy	State policy	2014	18,801,310	1	1.2	5	20.0	3	7.2	0	0.0	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	45.6
State of Florida	FL	Florida Statute 335.065 (Bicycle & Pedestrian Ways)	State legislation	1984	18,801,310	5	6.0	0	0.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	23.2
Georgia Department of Transportation	GA	Complete Streets Design Policy	State internal policy	2012	9,687,653	5	6.0	4	16.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	62.4
State of Hawaii	HI	Act 054 (SB 718)	State legislation	2009	1,369,301	1	1.2	4	16.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	0	0.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	59.6
State of Illinois	IL	Public Act 095-065 (SB0314)	State legislation	2007	12,830,632	3	3.6	0	0.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	32.4
Indiana Department of Transportation	IN	Complete Streets Policy	State internal policy	2014	6,483,802	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	3	12.0	74.4
Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development	LA	Complete Streets Policy	State internal policy	2010	4,533,372	3	3.6	4	16.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	72.0
Massachusetts Department of Transportation	MA	Healthly Transportation Policy Directive	State internal policy	2013	6,547,629	5	6.0	2	8.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	5	2.0	5	4.8	3	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	80.8
State of Massachusetts	MA	Bicycle-Pedestrian Access Law (Chapter 90E)	State legislation	1996	6,547,629	3	3.6	0	0.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	28.4
Maryland Department of Transportation State Highway Administration	MD	SHA Complete Streets Policy	State internal policy	2012	5,773,552	1	1.2	4	16.0	3	7.2	3	9.6	5	2.0	2	3.2	3	2.4	0	0.0	5	4.0	1	4.0	49.6
State of Maryland	MD	Maryland Trans. Code Ann. Title 2 subtitle 602	State legislation	2010	5,773,552	3	3.6	0	0.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	28.0
Maine Department of Transportation	ME	Complete Streets Policy	State internal policy	2014	1,328,361	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	74.4
Michigan Department of Transportation	MI	State Transportation Commission Policy on Complete Streets	State internal policy	2012	9,883,640	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	67.2
Michigan Department of Transportation	MI	State Transportation Commission Policy on Complete Streets	State internal policy	2012	9,883,640	3	3.6	2	8.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	2	3.2	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	51.2
State of Michigan	MI	Public Act 135 of 2010 (HB6151)	State legislation	2010	9,883,640	1	1.2	5	20.0	3	7.2	1	3.2	5	2.0	3	4.8	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	54.4
Minnesota Department of Transportation	MN	MnDOT Policy OP004 and Technical Memorandum No 13-17-TS-06	State internal policy	2013	5,303,925	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	67.2
Minnesota Department of Transportation	MN	MnDOT Policy OP004	State internal policy	2016	5,303,925	5	6.0	5	20.0	2	7.2	1	3.2	5	2.0	2	3.2	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	65.6
State of Minnesota	MN	Sec 52, Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 174.75	State legislation	2010	5,303,925	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	64.0
State of Missouri	MO	House Concurrent Resolution 23	State resolution	2011	5,988,927	1	1.2	5	20.0	2	7.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	26.0
Mississippi Department of Transportation	MS	Bicycle and Pedestrian Policy	State internal policy	2010	2,967,297	1	1.2	1	4.0	5	12.0	2	6.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	31.6
North Carolina Department of Transportation	NC	Complete Streets Policy	State internal policy	2009	9,535,483	3	3.6	4	16.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	5	2.0	2	3.2	2	1.6	5	8.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	70.4
New Jersey Department of Transportation	NJ	Policy No. 703	State internal policy	2009	8,791,894	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	80.8
State of New Mexico	NM	Senate Memorial 35	State internal policy	2017	2,059,179	1	1.2	4	16.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17.2
State of New Mexico	NM	House Memorial	State internal policy	2017	2,059,180	1	1.2	4	16.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17.2
NDOT Complete Streets Policy	NV	NDOT Complete Streets Policy	State policy	2017	2,700,551	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	20.0	94.4
State of New York	NY	Highway Law Section 331 (Bill S. 5411)	State legislation	2011	19,378,102	3	3.6	4	16.0	3	7.2	1	3.2	0	0.0	3	4.8	0	0.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	1	4.0	46.8
State of Oregon	OR	ORS 366.514	State legislation	1971	3,831,074	5	6.0	1	4.0	3	7.2	1	3.2	0	0.0	3	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	25.2
Pennsylvania Department of Transportation	PA	PennDOT Design Manual 1A (Appendix J: Bicycle and Pedestrian Checklist)	State internal policy	2007	12,702,379	5	6.0	3	12.0	5	12.0	3	9.6	5	2.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	56.8
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	PR	Senate Bill 1857	State legislation	2010	3,725,789	1	1.2	4	16.0	5	12.0	2	6.4	0	0.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	54.8
State of Rhode Island	RI	Rhode Island General Laws Title 31 Chapter 31-18: Pedestrians	State legislation	2005	1,052,567	3	3.6	0	0.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	0	0.0	3	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	33.2
State of Rhode Island	RI	Rhode Island General Laws Title 24 Chapter 24-16: Safe Access to Public Roads	State legislation	2012	1,052,567	1	1.2	4	16.0	3	7.2	2	6.4	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	46.8
South Carolina Department of Transportation	SC	Commission Resolution	State resolution	2003	4,625,364	3	3.6	0	0.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20.4
Tennessee Department of Transportation	TN	Bicycle and Pedestrian Policy	State internal policy	2010	6,346,105	5	6.0	1	4.0	3	7.2	1	3.2	5	2.0	2	3.2	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	36.0
Tennessee Department of Transportation	TN	Multimodal Access Policy TCA 4-3-2303	State internal policy	2015	6,346,105	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	61.6
Texas Department of Transportation	TX	Accommodations	State internal policy	2011	25,145,561	3	3.6	2	8.0	3	7.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	21.2
Utah Department of Transportation	UT	Inclusion of Active Transportation, UDOT 07-117	State policy	2013	2,763,885	3	3.6	0	0.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	3	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	26.4
Virginia Department of Transportation	VA	Accommodations	State internal policy	2004	8,001,024	5	6.0	1	4.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	50.8
State of Vermont	VT	Act 0-34 (H.198)	State legislation	2011	625,741	3	3.6	4	16.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	56.4
State of Washington	WA	Chapter 67, 2011 Laws	State legislation	2011	6,724,540	1	1.2	2	8.0	3	7.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.2	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	30.0
State of West Virginia	WV	Complete Streets Act (SB 158)	State legislation	2013	1,852,994	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	5	2.0	3	4.8	3								

Agency	State	Policy name	Type	Year	Population	Intent		Users and modes		Projects		Exceptions		Connectivity		Jurisdiction		Flexibility		Context		Metrics		Implementation		Total score	
						Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points		Points
Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho (Boise, ID area)	ID	Complete Streets Policy	MPO internal policy	2009	n/a	1	1.2	4	16.0	3	7.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.6	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	34.0	
Champaign-Urbana Urbanized Area Transportation Study (Champaign, IL area)	IL	Complete Streets Policy	MPO policy	2012	n/a	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	0	0.0	2	3.2	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	63.6	
Bloomington/Monroe County Metropolitan Planning Organization (Bloomington, IN area), IN	IN	Complete Streets Policy	MPO internal policy	2009	n/a	5	6.0	5	20.0	3	7.2	5	16.0	5	2.0	3	4.8	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	72.0	
Evansville Metropolitan Planning Organization (Evansville, IN area)	IN	Complete Streets Policy	MPO policy	2012	n/a	3	3.6	1	4.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	63.2	
Indianapolis Metropolitan Planning Organization (Indianapolis, IN area)	IN	Complete Streets Policy	MPO policy	2014	2014.03.05	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	1	4.0	78.4	
Madison County Council of Governments (Anderson, IN area), IN	IN	Complete Streets Policy	MPO internal policy	2010	n/a	5	6.0	5	20.0	3	7.2	5	16.0	5	2.0	3	4.8	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	68.0	
Northwestern Indiana Regional Planning Commission (Portage, IN area)	IN	Resolution 10-05	MPO resolution	2010	n/a	1	1.2	4	16.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17.2	
Northwestern Indiana Regional Planning Commission (Portage, IN area)	IN	Complete Streets Guidelines	MPO internal policy	2010	n/a	1	1.2	3	12.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	48.8	
Lawrence-Douglas County Metropolitan Planning Organization (Lawrence County, KS area)	KS	Resolution	MPO resolution	2011	n/a	1	1.2	1	4.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.2	2	1.6	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	34.0	
Frankfort City/Frankfort Elberta Area Schools, MI	MI	Complete Streets and Safe Routes to School Joint Resolution	MPO resolution	2011	n/a	1	1.2	4	16.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	32.4	
Region 2 Planning Commission (Jackson, MI area)	MI	Resolution	MPO resolution	2006	n/a	3	3.6	4	16.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	34.0	
Traverse City Area Transportation and Land Use Study (Traverse City, MI area)	MI	Resolution No. 13-1	MPO resolution	2013	n/a	1	1.2	4	16.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	32.4	
Twin Cities Area Transportation Study (Benton Harbor/St. Joseph area, MI)	MI	Complete Streets Policy	MPO policy	2012	n/a	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	3	4.8	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	69.6	
Rochester-Olmsted Council of Governments (Rochester, MN area)	MN	Resolution No. 11-1	MPO policy	2011	n/a	5	6.0	5	20.0	3	7.2	1	3.2	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	58.4	
St. Cloud Area Planning Organization	MN	Resolution 2011-09	MPO resolution	2011	n/a	1	1.2	4	16.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17.2	
Capital Area Metropolitan Planning Organization (CAMPO), MO	MO	Livable Streets Policy	MPO policy	2017	n/a	5	6.0	0	0.0	2	4.8	5	16.0	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	59.2	
Columbia Area Transportation Study Organization (Columbia, MO area)	MO	Policy Resolution	MPO resolution	2014	n/a	1	1.2	4	16.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17.2	
Mid America Regional Council (Kansas City, MO area)	MO	Complete Streets Policy	MPO policy	2012	n/a	3	3.6	5	20.0	2	4.8	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	3	2.4	5	8.0	5	4.0	3	12.0	72.8	
Mississippi Gulf Coast MPO, MS	MS	Complete Streets Policy	MPO policy	2015	n/a	3	3.6	1	4.0	3	7.2	1	3.2	0	0.0	3	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	34.8	
Greensboro Urban Area MPO, NC	NC	Complete Streets Policy	MPO policy	2015	n/a	3	3.6	3	12.0	5	12.0	2	6.4	5	2.0	3	4.8	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	59.2	
Winston-Salem Urban Area Metropolitan Planning Organization (Winston-Salem, NC area), NC	NC	Complete Streets Policy	MPO policy	2013	n/a	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	62.4	
Fargo-Moorhead Metropolitan Council of Governments, ND	ND	Complete Streets Policy Statement	MPO internal policy	2010	n/a	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	64.8	
Las Cruces Metropolitan Planning Organization (Las Cruces, NM area)	NM	Resolution 08-10	MPO resolution	2008	n/a	3	3.6	3	12.0	5	12.0	2	6.4	0	0.0	2	3.2	2	1.6	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	50.8	
Mid-Region Council of Governments of New Mexico	NM	R-11-09	MPO resolution	2011	n/a	1	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	13.2	
Santa Fe Metropolitan Planning Organization (Santa Fe, NM area), NM	NM	Resolution 2007-1	MPO resolution	2007	n/a	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	38.8	
Carson City Regional Transportation Commission, NV	NV	Complete Streets Policy	MPO policy	2014	n/a	5	6.0	3	12.0	5	12.0	2	6.4	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	70.4	
Regional Transportation Commission of Southern Nevada (Las Vegas, NV area), NV	NV	Policy for Complete Streets	MPO policy	2012	n/a	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	52.4	
Binghamton Metropolitan Transportation Study (Broome and Tioga County MPO)	NY	Complete Streets Policy	MPO policy	2016	n/a	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	20.0	95.2	
Miami Valley Regional Planning Commission (Dayton, OH area)	OH	Regional Complete Streets Policy	MPO policy	2011	n/a	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	88.0	
Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission (Columbus, OH area), OH	OH	Complete Streets Policy	MPO internal policy	2010	n/a	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	3	9.6	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	77.6	
Northeast Ohio Area-wide Coordinating Agency (Cleveland, OH area)	OH	Regional Transportation Investment Policy	MPO internal policy	2003	n/a	5	6.0	2	8.0	3	7.2	2	6.4	0	0.0	3	4.8	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	42.8	
Toledo Metropolitan Area Council of Governments (Toledo, OH area), OH	OH	Complete Streets Policy	MPO policy	2014	n/a	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	88.8	
Lancaster County Transportation Coordinating Committee, PA	PA	Complete Streets Policy Statement and Elements of a Complete Streets Program in Lancaster County	MPO policy	2014	n/a	3	3.6	2	8.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	38.8	
Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County, TN	TN	Executive Order No. 40	MPO executive order	2010	n/a	3	3.6	4	16.0	5	12.0	2	6.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	50.0	
Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County, TN	TN	Executive Order #031	MPO executive order	2016	n/a	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	82.4	
Alamo Area Metropolitan Planning Organization (San Antonio, TX area)	TX	Resolution Supporting a Complete Streets Policy	MPO resolution	2009	n/a	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	50.4	
Brownsville Metropolitan Planning Organization, TX	TX	MPO Resolution Supporting a "Complete Streets" policy	MPO resolution	2013	n/a	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	0	0.0	2	1.6	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	50.4	
Wasatch Front Regional Council (Salt Lake City, UT area)	UT	Complete Streets Vision, Mission, and Principles	MPO policy	2013	n/a	3	3.6	5	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	2	3.2	2	1.6	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	42.4	
Spokane Regional Transportation Council, WA	WA	Policy for Safe and Complete Streets	MPO policy	2012	n/a	1	1.2	5	20.0	3	7.2	3	9.6	5	2.0	3	4.8	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	64.8	
La Crosse Area Planning Committee (La Crosse, WI area), WI	WI	Resolution 7-2011	MPO resolution	2011	n/a	1	1.2	3	12.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	4.0	1	4.0	44.4	
Morgantown Monongalia Metropolitan Planning Organization (Morgantown, WV area), WV	WV	Resolution No. 2008-02	MPO resolution	2008	n/a	1	1.2	2	8.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	4.8	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	34.0	
County policies																											
Alameda County, CA	CA	Complete Streets Policy	County policy	2012	1,510,271	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	3	9.6	5	2.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	60.0	
Marin County, CA	CA	Best Practice Directive for Inclusion of Multi-Modal Elements into Improvement Projects	County internal policy	2007	252,409	3	3.6	2	8.0	5	12.0	2	6.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	30.0	
Napa County, CA	CA	Resolution No. 2013-01	County resolution	2013	136,484	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	77.6	
Sacramento County, CA	CA	Ordinance No. STA 04-01	County tax ordinance	2004	1,418,788	3	3.6	2	8.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	28.4	
San Diego County, CA	CA	Transnet Tax Extension (Proposition A)	County tax ordinance	2004	3,095,313	5	6.0	2	8.0	3	7.2	5	16.0	0	0.0	3	4.8	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	52.4	
Solano County, CA	CA	Resolution No. 2016-116	County resolution	2016	413,334	3	3.6	4	16.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	56.0	

Agency	State	Policy name	Type	Year	Population	Intent		Users and modes		Projects		Exceptions		Connectivity		Jurisdiction		Flexibility		Context		Metrics		Implementation		Total score
						Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	
La Plata County, CO	CO	Resolution No 2007-33	County resolution	2007	51,334	1	1.2	4	16.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	29.2
Lee County, FL	FL	Resolution No. 09-11-13	County resolution	2009	618,754	5	6.0	1	4.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	0	0.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	66.0
Manatee County, FL	FL	Resolution R-16-036	County resolution	2016	322,833	1	1.2	5	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	21.2
Miami-Dade County, FL	FL	Resolution R-995-14	County resolution	2014	2,496,435	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	55.2
Polk County, FL	FL	Complete Streets Policy	County policy	2012	602,095	1	1.2	3	12.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	45.6
Cobb County, GA	GA	Complete Streets Policy	County internal policy	2009	688,078	3	3.6	4	16.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	34.0
DeKalb County, GA	GA	Policy	County resolution	2014	691,893	3	3.6	4	16.0	3	7.2	2	6.4	0	0.0	2	3.2	3	2.4	5	8.0	5	4.0	0	0.0	50.8
Rockdale County, GA	GA	R-2015-07	County resolution	2015	85,215	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	2	1.6	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	81.6
Honolulu County, HI	HI	Bill No. 26 (2012)	County legislation	2012	953,207	1	1.2	4	16.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	0	0.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	77.2
Kauai, HI	HI	Resolution No. 2010-48 Draft 1	County resolution	2010	67,091	5	6.0	4	16.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	0	0.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	48.4
Maui County, HI	HI	Resolution	County resolution	2012	154,834	1	1.2	4	16.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	21.2
Ada County Highway District, ID	ID	Resolution No. 895	County policy	2009	392,365	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	0	0.0	2	1.6	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	62.4
Cook County, IL	IL	Ordinance	County legislation	2011	5,194,675	3	3.6	4	16.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	77.6
Cook County, IL	IL	Complete Streets Policy	County internal policy	2009	5,194,675	3	3.6	4	16.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	39.6
DuPage County, IL	IL	Healthy Roads Initiative	County resolution	2004	916,924	1	1.2	0	0.0	3	7.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.6	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	18.0
Lake County, IL	IL	Policy on Infrastructure Guidelines for Non-motorized Travel Investments	County policy	2010	703,462	3	3.6	3	12.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	3	12.0	68.4
Johnson County, KS	KS	Resolution No. 04-11-11	County resolution	2011	544,170	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	36.4
Baltimore County, MD	MD	Resolution 126-13	County policy	2013	805,029	3	3.6	4	16.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	0	0.0	5	4.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	86.6
Montgomery County, MD	MD	County Code Chapter 49, Streets and Roads	County legislation	2014	971,777	5	6.0	5	20.0	3	7.2	4	12.8	5	2.0	3	4.8	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	64.8
Prince George's County, MD	MD	Complete Green Streets Policy (County Code Sec. 23-615)	County legislation	2013	863,420	5	6.0	3	12.0	3	7.2	1	3.2	0	0.0	3	4.8	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	45.2
Genesee County Parks & Recreation Commission, MI	MI	Complete Streets Reslution #009-10	County resolution	2010	425,790	1	1.2	5	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	23.2
Grand Traverse County Road Commission, MI	MI	Resolution 13-08-03	County resolution	2013	89,986	1	1.2	4	16.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	24.4
Ingham County Road Commission, MI	MI	Resolution #085-10	County resolution	2010	280,895	1	1.2	4	16.0	3	7.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	27.6
Jackson County, MI	MI	Resolution	County resolution	2006	160,248	3	3.6	4	16.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	34.0
Macomb County, MI	MI	Resolution R14-137	County policy	2014	840,978	1	1.2	4	16.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	48.0
Clay County, MN	MN	Resolution 2011-49	County resolution	2011	58,999	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	60.0
Hennepin County, MN	MN	Resolution No. 09-0058R1	County resolution	2009	1,152,425	1	1.2	5	20.0	3	7.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.2	2	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	41.2
Hennepin County, MN	MN	Complete Streets Policy	County policy	2009	1,152,425	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	81.6
Wilkin County, MN	MN	Resolution	County resolution	2011	6,576	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	0	0.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	74.6
Jackson County, MO	MO	Resolution #17963	County resolution	2012	674,158	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	47.2
St. Louis County, MO	MO	Bill No. 238, 2013	County legislation	2014	998,954	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	2	1.2	3.2	2	1.6	5	8.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	56.0	
Dawson County, MT	MT	Resolution No. 2014-28	County policy	2014	8,966	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	5	2.0	3	4.8	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	3	12.0	88.8
Camden County, NJ	NJ	Complete Streets Policy	County resolution	2013	513,657	3	3.6	3	12.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	46.8
Essex County, NJ	NJ	Resolution	County resolution	2012	783,969	3	3.6	3	12.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	46.8
Hudson County, NJ	NJ	Resolution 278-5-2012	County resolution	2012	634,266	3	3.6	1	4.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	44.4
Mercer County, NJ	NJ	Resolution	County resolution	2012	366,513	3	3.6	3	12.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	42.8
Middlesex County, NJ	NJ	Resolution 12-1316-R	County resolution	2012	809,858	1	1.2	4	16.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	29.2
Monmouth County, NJ	NJ	Resolution	County resolution	2010	630,380	3	3.6	3	12.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	52.0
Passaic County, NJ	NJ	Resolution 201410106	County resolution	2014	501,226	3	3.6	1	4.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	3	4.8	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	40.8
Somerset County, NJ	NJ	Resolution 16-743	County resolution	2016	323,444	3	3.6	3	12.0	0	0.0	4	12.8	0	0.0	2	3.2	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	38.0
Bernaillo County, NM	NM	Complete Streets Ordinance	County legislation	2015	662,564	1	1.2	4	16.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	0	0.0	5	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	52.0
Doña Ana County, NM	NM	Resolution 09-114	County resolution	2009	299,233	5	6.0	4	16.0	5	12.0	2	6.4	5	2.0	0	0.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	64.8
Allegheny County Planning Board, NY	NY	Complete Streets Policy	County resolution	2010	48,946	5	6.0	4	16.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	3	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	24.0
Cattaraugus County Planning Board, NY	NY	Complete Streets Policy	County resolution	2009	80,317	1	1.2	4	16.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	22.0
Chautauque County, NY	NY	Resolution 122-15	County resolution	2015	134,905	1	1.2	3	12.0	0	0.0	1	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	24.4
Dutchess County, NY	NY	Resolution NO. 2016244	County resolution	2016	297,488	5	6.0	4	16.0	2	4.8	5	16.0	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	84.8
Erie County, NY	NY	Resolution	County resolution	2008	919,040	3	3.6	4	16.0	3	7.2	1	3.2	0	0.0	2	3.2	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	35.6
Essex County, NY	NY	Complete Streets Policy	County policy	2012	39,370	1	1.2	4	16.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	2	3.2	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	48.0
Nassau County, NY	NY	Resolution	County resolution	2013	1,339,532	3	3.6	3	12.0	0	0.0	1	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20.4
Orange County, NY	NY	Complete Streets Policy	County policy	2017	372,813	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	5	2.0	5										

Agency	State	Policy name	Type	Year	Population	Intent		Users and modes		Projects		Exceptions		Connectivity		Jurisdiction		Flexibility		Context		Metrics		Implementation		Total score
						Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	
Albany, CA	CA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2013	18,536	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	3	9.6	5	2.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	1	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	64.0
American Canyon, CA	CA	Resolution 2012-72	City policy	2012	19,454	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	75.2
Antioch, CA	CA	Resolution No. 2012/57	City resolution	2012	102,372	3	3.6	3	12.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	1	4.0	61.6
Atherton, CA	CA	Resolution	City resolution	2012	6,914	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	65.6
Azusa, CA	CA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2011	43,361	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	2	1.6	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	76.8
Baldwin Park, CA	CA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2011	75,390	5	6.0	4	16.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	88.8
Belmont, CA	CA	Resolution	City resolution	2013	25,835	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	77.6
Belvedere, CA	CA	Resolution No. 2015-33	City resolution	2015	2,068	5	6.0	1	4.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	56.8
Berkeley, CA	CA	Resolution 65.978-N.S.	City policy	2012	112,580	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	79.2
Brentwood, CA	CA	Resolution	City resolution	2012	51,481	3	3.6	3	12.0	5	12.0	3	9.6	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	54.4
Burlingame, CA	CA	Resolution No. 77-2012	City resolution	2012	28,806	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	67.2
Calistoga, CA	CA	Resolution No. 2013-003	City resolution	2013	5,155	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	80.0
Campbell, CA	CA	Resolution	City resolution	2013	39,349	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	80.0
Clayton, CA	CA	Resolution No. 02-2013	City resolution	2013	10,897	3	3.6	3	12.0	5	12.0	3	9.6	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	54.4
Colma, CA	CA	Resolution No. 2012-41	City resolution	2012	1,792	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	77.6
Concord, CA	CA	Resolution No. 12-89	City resolution	2012	122,067	3	3.6	3	12.0	5	12.0	3	9.6	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	54.4
Coltari, CA	CA	Resolution 2013-05	City resolution	2013	7,265	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	81.6
Daly City, CA	CA	Resolution	City resolution	2012	101,123	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	2	8.0	72.8
Darwinville, CA	CA	Resolution No. 5-2013	City resolution	2013	42,033	3	3.6	3	12.0	5	12.0	3	9.6	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	54.4
Dixon, CA	CA	Complete Streets Resolution	City resolution	2016	18,351	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	3	9.6	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	69.6
Dublin, CA	CA	Resolution No. 199-12	City policy	2012	46,036	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	72.0
East Palo Alto, CA	CA	Resolution No. 4359	City resolution	2012	28,155	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	75.2
Emeryville, CA	CA	Resolution No. 13-03	City policy	2013	10,080	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	1	4.0	76.0
Fairfax, CA	CA	Resolution No. 2527	City resolution	2008	7,441	1	1.2	3	12.0	3	7.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20.4
Foster City, CA	CA	Resolution 2012-63	City resolution	2012	30,567	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	77.6
Fremont, CA	CA	Resolution No. 2013-32	City resolution	2013	214,089	3	3.6	3	12.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	74.4
Gilroy, CA	CA	Resolution 2012-	City resolution	2012	48,821	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	84.8
Gilroy, CA	CA	Resolution 2012-	City resolution	2012	48,821	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	3	9.6	5	2.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	73.6
Half Moon Bay, CA	CA	Resolution No. C-58-12	City resolution	2012	11,324	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	75.2
Hayward, CA	CA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2013	144,186	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	2	1.6	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	80.8
Healdsburg, CA	CA	Resolution No. 128-2012	City resolution	2012	11,254	1	1.2	5	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	42.4
Hercules, CA	CA	Resolution No. 13-008	City resolution	2013	24,060	3	3.6	3	12.0	5	12.0	3	9.6	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	54.4
Huntington Beach, CA	CA	Living Streets Policy	City policy	2012	19,553	5	6.0	4	16.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	88.8
Hillstrborough, CA	CA	Resolution No. 12	City resolution	2012	10,825	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	67.2
Huntington Park, CA	CA	Resolution No. 2012-18	City policy	2012	58,114	5	6.0	4	16.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	88.8
Larkspur, CA	CA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2012	11,926	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	71.2
Livermore, CA	CA	Resolution 2013-007	City policy	2013	80,968	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	0	0.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	3	12.0	80.8
Los Altos Hills, CA	CA	Complete Streets Policy (Resolution 8-13)	City policy	2013	7,922	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	3	9.6	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	60.8
Los Altos, CA	CA	Resolution 2015-41	City resolution	2015	28,976	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	77.6
Martinez, CA	CA	Resolution No. 12	City resolution	2012	35,824	3	3.6	3	12.0	5	12.0	3	9.6	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	54.4
Menlo Park, CA	CA	Resolution No. 61-23	City resolution	2013	32,026	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	75.2
Mill Valley, CA	CA	Resolution	City resolution	2013	13,903	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	80.0
Millbrae, CA	CA	Resolution	City resolution	2013	21,532	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	77.6
Monte Sereno, CA	CA	Resolution No. 3497	City resolution	2012	3,341	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	77.6
Moraga, CA	CA	Resolution No. 93-2015	City resolution	2015	16,016	3	3.6	3	12.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	78.4
Newark, CA	CA	Resolution 10074	City policy	2013	42,573	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	72.0
Newport, CA	CA	Resolution	City resolution	2007	51,904	1	1.2	5	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	21.2
Oakland, CA	CA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2013	390,724	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	3	9.6	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	81.6
Oakland, CA	CA	Ordinance No. 13153	City legislation	2013	390,724	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	40.4
Oakley, CA	CA	Resolution No. XX-13	City resolution	2013	35,432	5	6.0	3	12.0	5	12.0	3	9.6	5	2.0	3	4.8	0	0.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	1	4.0	62.4
Ojai, CA	CA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2012	7,461	1	1.2	4	16.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	2	3.2	3	2.4	5	8.0	5	4.0	3	12.0	60.8
Ontario, CA	CA	Resolution NO. 2016-095	City resolution	2016	163,924	1	1.2	5	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	23.2
Orinda, CA	CA	Resolution No. 67-12	City resolution	2012	17,643	3	3.6	3	12.0	5	12.0	3	9.6	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	54.4
Pacific, CA	CA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2012	37,234	1	1.2	3	12.0	3	7.2	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	67.2
Petaluma, CA	CA	Resolution No. 2016-004 N.C.S.	City resolution	2016	57,941	5	6.0	5	20.0	3	7.2	5	16.0	5	2.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	75.2
Piedmont, CA	CA	Resolution No. 106-12	City policy	2012	10,667	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	69.6
Pittsburg, CA	CA	Resolution No. 13-11920	City resolution	2013	63,264	3	3.6	3	12.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2											

Agency	State	Policy name	Type	Year	Population	Intent		Users and modes		Projects		Exceptions		Connectivity		Jurisdiction		Flexibility		Context		Metrics		Implementation		Total score
						Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	
Middletown, CT	CT	Ordinance No. 05-16	City legislation	2016	47,648	3	3.6	4	16.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	50.8
New Haven, CT	CT	Complete Streets Order	City resolution	2008	129,585	1	1.2	4	16.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	46.8
Portland, CT	CT	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	8,732	5	6.0	3	12.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	3	2.4	5	8.0	5	4.0	2	8.0	70.4
South Windsor, CT	CT	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	25,709	3	3.6	5	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	49.6
Stamford, CT	CT	Chapter 251, Article XII	City legislation	2015	129,643	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	0	0.0	3	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	58.8
West Hartford, CT	CT	Resolution Adopting a Complete Streets Policy	City resolution	2015	63,268	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	94.4
Auburndale, FL	FL	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2012	13,507	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	45.6
Bartow, FL	FL	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2012	17,298	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	45.6
Bonita Springs, FL	FL	Resolution	City resolution	2014	43,914	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	0	0.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	65.6
Cape Canaveral, FL	FL	Resolution No. 2011-09	City resolution	2011	9,912	3	3.6	4	16.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	2	3.2	2	1.6	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	46.4
Cape Coral, FL	FL	Resolution 124-15	City resolution	2015	154,305	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	68.8
Casselberry, FL	FL	Resolution 16-2902	City resolution	2016	26,241	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	20.0	84.0
Cocoa Beach, FL	FL	Resolution No. 2011-24	City resolution	2011	11,231	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	63.2
Cocoa, FL	FL	Resolution No. 2011-060	City resolution	2011	17,140	5	6.0	4	16.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	2	3.2	2	1.6	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	48.8
Davenport, FL	FL	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2012	2,888	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	45.6
Delray Beach, FL	FL	Complete Streets Policy, GA-50, REV.0	City policy	2016	60,522	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	92.8
Dundee, FL	FL	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2012	3,717	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	45.6
Eagle Lake, FL	FL	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2012	2,255	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	45.6
Fort Lauderdale, FL	FL	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2013	165,521	5	6.0	3	12.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	5	2.0	5	8.0	2	1.6	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	85.6
Fort Meade, FL	FL	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2012	5,626	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	45.6
Fort Myers, FL	FL	Resolution	City resolution	2011	62,298	1	1.2	2	8.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	36.4
Frostproof, FL	FL	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2012	2,992	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	45.6
Grant-Valkaria, FL	FL	Resolution No. 07-2011	City resolution	2011	3,850	3	3.6	4	16.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	61.6
Haines City, FL	FL	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2012	20,535	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	45.6
Highland Park, FL	FL	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2012	230	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	45.6
Hillcrest Heights, FL	FL	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2012	254	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	45.6
Inverness, FL	FL	Resolution 2016-06	City resolution	2016	7,210	3	3.6	4	16.0	2	4.8	1	3.2	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	52.0
Inverness, FL	FL	Resolution No. 2017-10	City resolution	2017	7,210	1	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4.4
Lake Alfred, FL	FL	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2012	5,015	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	45.6
Lake Hamilton, FL	FL	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2012	1,231	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	45.6
Lake Wales, FL	FL	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2012	14,225	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	45.6
Lakeland, FL	FL	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2012	97,422	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	45.6
Longwood, FL	FL	Resolution 15-1376	City resolution	2015	13,657	5	6.0	5	20.0	3	7.2	0	0.0	5	2.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	69.6
Miami, FL	FL	Resolution No. 09-00274	City resolution	2009	399,457	1	1.2	4	16.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	24.4
Mulberry, FL	FL	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2012	3,817	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	45.6
Naples, FL	FL	Resolution 15-13719	City resolution	2015	19,537	5	6.0	4	16.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	2	3.2	3	2.4	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	69.6
Orange City, FL	FL	Resolution 643-11	City resolution	2011	10,599	3	3.6	4	16.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	0	0.0	2	3.2	2	1.6	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	47.6
Palm Bay, FL	FL	Resolution No. 2011-22	City policy	2011	103,190	3	3.6	4	16.0	3	7.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	38.0
Polk City, FL	FL	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2012	1,562	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	45.6
Punta Gorda, FL	FL	Resolution 3047-13	City resolution	2013	16,641	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	68.4
Rockledge, FL	FL	Resolution	City resolution	2011	24,926	3	3.6	4	16.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.2	2	1.6	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	44.4
Satellite Beach, FL	FL	Resolution NO 948	City resolution	2014	10,109	5	6.0	2	8.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	2	1.6	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	57.6
St. Petersburg, FL	FL	Resolution 2015-40	City resolution	2015	244,769	3	3.6	5	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	63.6
St. Petersburg, FL	FL	Administrative Policy #020400	City policy	2015	244,769	1	1.2	5	20.0	3	7.2	3	9.6	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	80.0
Tampa, FL	FL	Resolution No. 2814	City resolution	2012	335,709	1	1.2	4	16.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	0	0.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	35.6
Titusville, FL	FL	Resolution No. 15-2011	City resolution	2011	43,761	5	6.0	4	16.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.2	2	1.6	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	46.8
Winter Haven, FL	FL	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2012	33,874	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	45.6
Winter Park, FL	FL	Resolution No 2083-11	City resolution	2011	27,852	3	3.6	4	16.0	12	12.0	4	12.8	0	0.0	2	3.2	3	2.4	5	8.0	5	4.0	2	8.0	69.2
Americus, GA	GA	Resolution Adopting a Complete Streets Policy	City resolution	2016	17,041	1	1.2	3	12.0	3	7.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	27.6
Athens-Clarke County, GA	GA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2012	115,425	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	0	0.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	68.8
Brunswick, GA	GA	Ordinance No. 1048	City legislation	2017</																						

Agency	State	Policy name	Type	Year	Population	Intent		Users and modes		Projects		Exceptions		Connectivity		Jurisdiction		Flexibility		Context		Metrics		Implementation		Total score
						Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	
Spirit Lake, IA	IA	Resolution No. 2014-51	City resolution	2014	4,840	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	75.2
Urbandale, IA	IA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	39,463	1	1.2	0	0.0	3	7.2	1	3.2	0	0.0	2	3.2	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	25.2
Waterloo, IA	IA	Resolution 2013-474	City policy	2013	68,406	5	6.0	5	20.0	3	7.2	4	12.8	5	20.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	2	8.0	80.0
West Des Moines, IA	IA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2015	56,609	1	1.2	0	0.0	3	7.2	1	3.2	0	0.0	2	3.2	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	21.2
Windsor Heights, IA	IA	Resolution 16-0749	City resolution	2016	4,860	1	1.2	4	16.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	20.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	62.4
Coeur d'Alene, ID	ID	Resolution 09-02	City policy	2009	44,137	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	51.2
Hailey, ID	ID	Ordinance No. 1116	City legislation	2012	7,960	5	6.0	4	16.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	0	0.0	3	4.8	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	63.6
McCall, ID	ID	Resolution 11-20	City resolution	2011	2,991	3	3.6	4	16.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	2	3.2	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	50.4
Sandpoint, ID	ID	Resolution	City policy	2010	7,365	5	6.0	4	16.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	54.4
Algonquin, IL	IL	Resolution No. 2014-R-28	City policy	2014	30,046	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	68.8
Arlington Heights, IL	IL	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2013	75,101	5	6.0	2	8.0	5	12.0	2	6.4	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	20.0	69.6
Bartlett, IL	IL	Resolution 2017-70-R	City resolution	2017	41,208	5	6.0	4	16.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	0	0.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	3	12.0	76.8
Bartlett, IL	IL	Resolution 2017-70-R	City resolution	2017	41,208	5	6.0	4	16.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	0	0.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	3	12.0	76.8
Bensenville, IL	IL	Ordinance No. 9-2016	City legislation	2016	18,352	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	2	3.2	3	2.4	5	8.0	5	4.0	2	8.0	68.8
Berwyn, IL	IL	Ordinance No. 11-40	City legislation	2011	56,657	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	0	0.0	2	3.2	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	73.2
Bloomington, IL	IL	Ordinance No. 2016-87	City legislation	2016	76,610	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	0	0.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	0	0.0	5	4.0	1	4.0	68.4
Blue Island, IL	IL	Ordinance	City legislation	2011	23,706	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	1	4.0	76.0
Brookfield, IL	IL	Resolution 2016-1038	City resolution	2016	18,978	5	6.0	3	12.0	0	0.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	72.8
Calumet City, IL	IL	Resolution #17-9	City resolution	2017	37,042	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	96.0
Calumet City, IL	IL	Ordinance No. 16-1145	City legislation	2016	7,835	5	6.0	2	8.0	5	12.0	2	6.4	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	81.4
Canton, IL	IL	Complete Streets Proclamation	City internal policy	2013	14,704	1	1.2	5	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	21.2
Carbondale, IL	IL	Resolution No. 2015-R-12	City resolution	2015	25,902	3	3.6	2	8.0	0	0.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	0	0.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	44.8
Chicago Heights, IL	IL	Resolution No. 2013-43	City policy	2013	30,276	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	1	4.0	60.8
Chicago, IL	IL	Safe Streets for Chicago	City internal policy	2006	2,695,598	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	39.6
DeKalb, IL	IL	Complete Streets Policy, Policy Number 02-01	City policy	2016	43,862	5	6.0	5	20.0	3	7.2	2	6.4	5	2.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	68.8
Des Plaines, IL	IL	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2011	58,364	5	6.0	4	16.0	5	12.0	2	6.4	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	0	0.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	74.4
Evanston, IL	IL	Resolution 6-R-14	City policy	2014	74,486	5	6.0	4	16.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	60.8
Evanston, IL	IL	Complete and Green Streets Policy	City policy	2017	74,486	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	20.0	94.4
Forest Park, IL	IL	Resolution	City resolution	2011	14,167	3	3.6	4	16.0	5	12.0	2	6.4	0	0.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	4.0	3	12.0	57.2
Franklin Park, IL	IL	Ordinance Number 1718-G-22	City legislation	2017	18,333	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	0	0.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	3	12.0	87.6
Glen Carbon, IL	IL	Resolution No. 2015-3	City resolution	2015	12,934	1	1.2	2	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	34.4
Hoffman Estates, IL	IL	Resolution	City resolution	2011	51,895	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	0	0.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	64.4
Lakeview, IL	IL	Resolution No. 14-R-11	City resolution	2014	6,017	5	6.0	4	16.0	4	12.8	5	16.0	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	68.4
Lansmont, IL	IL	Resolution	City resolution	2011	16,000	1	1.2	3	12.0	6	7.2	5	16.0	5	2.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	70.4
Midlothian, IL	IL	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	14,819	5	6.0	2	8.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	3	12.0	72.0
Normal, IL	IL	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	52,497	3	3.6	3	12.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	73.6
North Chicago, IL	IL	Access Unlimited: A Compact Complete Streets Policy Guide	City internal policy	2014	32,374	3	3.6	3	12.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	2	3.2	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	58.4
Oak Lawn, IL	IL	Resolution No. 14-13-25	City policy	2014	56,690	3	3.6	5	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	5	4.0	1	4.0	52.0
Oak Park, IL	IL	Complete Streets Policy	City legislation	2012	51,878	5	6.0	4	16.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	5	2.0	0	0.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	3	12.0	80.0
Park Forest, IL	IL	Resolution	City resolution	2015	21,975	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	92.8
Peoria, IL	IL	Ordinance 17-260	City legislation	2015	115,007	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	92.8
Plainfield, IL	IL	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2015	39,581	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	5	4.0	3	12.0	88.0
Richton Park, IL	IL	Ordinance NO. 1616	City legislation	2016	13,646	3	3.6	0	0.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	5	2.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	88.0
Riverdale, IL	IL	Resolution	City resolution	2012	13,549	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	0	0.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	56.4
Savoy, IL	IL	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2017	7,280	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	3	12.0	86.4
Skokie, IL	IL	Resolution 16-3-R-1929	City resolution	2016	64,784	5	6.0	3	12.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	2	8.0	76.0
South Chicago Heights, IL	IL	Resolution NO. 2016-R-2	City resolution	2016	4,139	5	6.0	3	12.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	5	2.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	83.2
Steger, IL	IL	Resolution No. 1096	City resolution	2016	9,570	5	6.0	3	12.0	2	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	46.8
Summit, IL	IL	Resolution No. 17-R-02	City resolution	2017	11,054	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	5	2.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	91.2
Tinley Park, IL	IL	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2012	56,703	3	3.6	5	20.0	3	7.2	0	0.0	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4			

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Agawam, MA	MA	Resolution 2016-12	City resolution	2016	28,438	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	20.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	90.4
Arlington, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy and Guidelines	City policy	2016	42,844	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	20.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	81.6
Ashland, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	16,593	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	20.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	87.2
Ayer, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	7,427	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	20.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	20.0	95.2
Barnstable, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	5,398	5	6.0	5	20.0	2	4.8	4	12.8	5	20.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	81.6
Bedford, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	13,320	5	6.0	5	20.0	2	4.8	4	12.8	5	20.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	80.0
Berlin, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2017	2,866	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	20.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	92.8
Beverly, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2015	39,502	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	20.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	83.2
Billerica, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2017	40,243	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	20.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	79.2
Braintree, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2017	35,744	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	20.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	87.2
Bridgewater, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	26,563	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	20.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	20.0	96.8
Brockton, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2014	93,810	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	2	6.4	5	20.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	76.0
Brockton, MA	MA	Ordinance Amending Chapter 20 Streets and Sidewalks of the Revised Ordinance of the City of Brockton	City legislation	2016	93,810	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	5	20.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	20.0	100.0
Brookfield, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2017	3,390	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	20.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	20.0	95.2
Brookline, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	58,732	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	20.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	20.0	96.8
Buckland, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	1,902	5	6.0	5	20.0	2	4.8	4	12.8	5	20.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	85.6
Burlington, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	105,162	3	3.6	4	16.0	3	7.2	4	12.8	5	20.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	76.0
Camden, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2017	21,562	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	20.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	91.6
Charlton, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	12,981	5	6.0	5	20.0	2	4.8	4	12.8	5	20.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	81.6
Chester, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2017	33,802	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	20.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	84.8
Cheshire, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	3,235	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	20.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	92.8
Chester, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	1,337	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	5	20.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	96.0
Clarksburg, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	1,702	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	20.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	92.8
Clinton, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	13,606	5	6.0	5	20.0	2	4.8	4	12.8	5	20.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	84.0
Colrain, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	1,671	5	6.0	5	20.0	2	4.8	4	12.8	5	20.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	85.6
Dalton, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	6,756	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	20.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	92.8
Dartmouth, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	34,032	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	20.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	91.2
Dedham, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2017	24,729	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	20.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	83.2
Devens, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2017	1,840	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	20.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	20.0	94.4
Dighton, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	7,086	5	6.0	5	20.0	2	4.8	1	3.2	5	20.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	59.4
Dunstable, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	3,179	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	5	20.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	94.4
Eastham, MA	MA	Selection Policy on Complete Streets	City policy	2016	4,956	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	20.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	90.4
Easthampton, MA	MA	Complete Streets Administrative Policy for the City of Easthampton	City policy	2016	16,053	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	20.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	91.2
Easton, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	23,112	5	6.0	5	20.0	2	4.8	1	3.2	5	20.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	74.4
Egremont, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	1,225	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	20.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	92.8
Everett, MA	MA	Resolution	City resolution	2014	41,667	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	69.6
Fall River, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2017	88,857	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	20.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	88.0
Fitchburg, MA	MA	Executive Order, Complete Streets Policy	City executive order	2016	40,318	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	20.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	88.0
Framingham, MA	MA	Policy on Complete Streets	City policy	2015	68,318	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	20.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	3	12.0	84.8
Gardner, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	20,228	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	5	20.0	2	3.2	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	81.6
Georgetown, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2017	8,183	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	20.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	92.8
Gloucester, MA	MA	Mayor's Memorandum Establishing a Safe and Accessible Streets Policy	City legislation	2016	28,789	5	6.0	5	20.0	0	0.0	5	16.0	5	20.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	78.4
Granville, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	1,566	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	20.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	91.2
Great Barrington, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2017	7,104	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	20.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	92.8
Greenfield, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	17,456	5	6.0	5	20.0	2	4.8	4	12.8	5	20.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	84.0
Groton, MA	MA	Policy #16-02 Complete Streets	City policy	2016	10,646	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	20.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	91.2
Groveland, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	6,459	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	70.4
Hanson, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	10,209	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	5	20.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	94.4
Harvard, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2017	6,520	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	20.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	91.2
Hinsdale, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	2,032	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	20.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	87.2
Holden, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy for the Town of Holden	City policy	2017	17,346	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	20.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	85.6
Holyoke, MA	MA	Section 78-58 - Complete Streets	City legislation	2014	39,880	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	20.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	61.6
Hubbardston, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	4,382	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	20.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	92.8
Hudson, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	19,063	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	20.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	81.6
Hull, MA	MA	Complete Street Policy	City policy	2016	10,293	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	5	20.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	20.0	98.4
Lancaster, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	8,055	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	20.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	5	4.0	3	12.0	87.2
Lawrence, MA	MA	City Charter 4.9 Notice	City legislation	2015	76,377	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	2	6.4	5	20.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	81.6
Leicester, MA	MA	Complete Street																								

Agency	State	Policy name	Type	Year	Population	Intent		Users and modes		Projects		Exceptions		Connectivity		Jurisdiction		Flexibility		Context		Metrics		Implementation		Total score
						Weighted Points	Points	Weighted Points	Points	Weighted Points	Points	Weighted Points	Points	Weighted Points	Points	Weighted Points	Points	Weighted Points	Points	Weighted Points	Points	Weighted Points	Points	Weighted Points	Points	
Norton, MA	MA	Complete Street Policy	City policy	2017	19,031	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	92.8
Norwell, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2015	9,279	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	87.2
Oak Bluffs, MA	MA	Complete Street Policy	City policy	2017	4,527	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	88.8
Orange, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	7,839	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	90.4
Orford, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	13,708	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	91.3
Palmer, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	12,140	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	87.2
Peabody, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	51,251	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	87.2
Pittsfield, MA	MA	Complete Street Policy	City policy	2017	44,737	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	88.8
Plymouth, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2013	56,468	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	2	6.4	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	78.4
Plymouth, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	56,468	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	94.4
Reading, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2014	24,747	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	87.2
Rockland, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	17,489	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	87.2
Rutland, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	7,973	5	6.0	5	20.0	2	4.8	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	85.6
Salem, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2014	41,340	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	87.2
Salisbury, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	8,283	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	87.2
Sandisfield, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	915	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	92.8
Sandwich, MA	MA	Complete Street Policy	City policy	2017	20,675	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	84.8
Scituate, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	18,133	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	91.2
Sharon, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2017	17,612	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	92.0
Sherborn, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	4,119	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	20.0	98.8
Shirley, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	7,211	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	82.4
Shrewsbury, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	35,608	5	6.0	5	20.0	2	4.8	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	85.6
Somerset, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	18,165	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	94.4
Somerville, MA	MA	Chapter 12, Article VII	City legislation	2014	75,754	5	6.0	4	16.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	2	3.2	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	64.8
South Hadley, MA	MA	Complete Streets Administrative Policy for the town of South Hadley	City policy	2016	17,514	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	91.2
Spencer, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2015	11,688	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	84.8
Springfield, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2015	153,060	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	92.8
Stockbridge, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2017	1,947	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	5	4.0	3	12.0	84.8
Stoneham, MA	MA	Complete Street Policy	City policy	2017	21,437	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	94.4
Stoughton, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2014	26,962	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	86.4
Stow, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	6,590	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	87.2
Sunderland, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	3,787	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	92.0
Swampscott, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	13,787	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	87.2
Taunton, MA	MA	Policy on Complete Streets	City policy	2016	55,874	5	6.0	5	20.0	2	4.8	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	5	4.0	3	12.0	80.0
Templeton, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2017	8,013	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	3	4.8	3	2.4	5	8.0	5	4.0	2	8.0	77.6
Tewksbury, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2017	28,961	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	87.2
Tisbury, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2017	3,949	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	20.0	94.4
Topshfield, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	6,085	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	87.2
Townsend, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	8,926	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	20.0	87.2
Tyngsborough, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	11,292	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	3	4.8	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	81.6
Upton, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	7,542	5	6.0	5	20.0	2	4.8	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	81.6
Wakefield, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2017	24,932	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	88.8
Wales, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	1,838	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	20.0	95.2
Waterloo, MA	MA	A Resolution Establishing a Complete Streets Policy	City resolution	2017	31,915	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	3	12.0	86.4
West Boylston, MA	MA	Policy on Complete Streets	City policy	2016	7,669	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	94.4
West Brookfield, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2017	3,701	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	88.8
West Springfield, MA	MA	Ordinance	City legislation	2016	28,391	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	92.8
West Stockbridge, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	1,306	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	92.8
West Tisbury, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2017	2,740	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	90.4
Westford, MA	MA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	21,951	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	84.8
Westwood, MA	MA	Policy on Complete Streets	City policy	2015	14,618	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0															

Agency	State	Policy name	Type	Year	Population	Intent		Users and modes		Projects		Exceptions		Connectivity		Jurisdiction		Flexibility		Context		Metrics		Implementation		Total score
						Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	
East Lansing, MI	MI	Ordinance No. 1277	City legislation	2012	48,579	1	1.2	4	16.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	58.0
Escanaba, MI	MI	Resolution	City resolution	2011	12,616	1	1.2	4	16.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17.2
Fenton Charter Township, MI	MI	Resolution No. 2011-25	City resolution	2011	15,552	1	1.2	4	16.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17.2
Ferndale, MI	MI	Ordinance No. 1101	City legislation	2010	19,900	1	1.2	4	16.0	3	7.2	5	16.0	5	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	46.4
Flint, MI	MI	Resolution No. 2009-10	City resolution	2009	102,434	1	1.2	4	16.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	19.2
Fremont, MI	MI	Resolution R-11-08	City resolution	2011	4,081	1	1.2	4	16.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17.2
Garfield Charter Township (Grand Traverse County), MI	MI	Resolution 2013-01-T	City resolution	2013	13,840	1	1.2	4	16.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	24.4
Genesee Charter Township, MI	MI	Resolution #11-13	City resolution	2011	21,581	1	1.2	5	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	23.2
Gibraltar, MI	MI	Resolution No. 011-001	City resolution	2011	4,656	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	0	0.0	3	2.4	0	0.0	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	41.2
Gladstone, MI	MI	Ordinance No. 586	City legislation	2012	4,973	3	3.6	4	16.0	3	7.2	4	12.8	0	0.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	51.6
Grand Blanc Charter Township, MI	MI	Complete Streets Resolution	City resolution	2012	37,508	1	1.2	5	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	23.2
Grand Haven, MI	MI	Complete Streets Resolution	City resolution	2011	10,412	1	1.2	4	16.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17.2
Grand Rapids, MI	MI	Resolution	City resolution	2011	188,040	1	1.2	1	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	9.2
Hamburg Township, MI	MI	Resolution	City resolution	2011	21,165	1	1.2	4	16.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17.2
Hamtramck, MI	MI	Resolution 2010-120	City resolution	2010	22,423	1	1.2	4	16.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17.2
Hancock, MI	MI	Ordinance No. 287	City legislation	2014	461	3	3.6	5	20.0	3	7.2	4	12.8	5	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	49.6
Holland, MI	MI	Resolution	City resolution	2011	33,051	1	1.2	4	16.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20.4
Houghton, MI	MI	Ordinance	City legislation	2010	7,709	3	3.6	4	16.0	3	7.2	4	12.8	0	0.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	51.6
Ironwood, MI	MI	Resolution No. 490	City legislation	2011	5,387	3	3.6	4	16.0	3	7.2	4	12.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	40.0
Ishpeming, MI	MI	Resolution 2011-01	City policy	2011	6,470	3	3.6	4	16.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	0	0.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	54.8
Jackson, MI	MI	Resolution	City resolution	2006	33,534	3	3.6	4	16.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	34.0
Jonesville, MI	MI	Complete Streets Program Policy	City policy	2010	2,258	3	3.6	4	16.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.6	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	41.2
Kalamazoo, MI	MI	Resolution Supporting the Development of Complete Streets Policies	City resolution	2016	74,262	1	1.2	4	16.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17.2
Kingsley, MI	MI	Resolution 01-2013	City resolution	2013	1,480	1	1.2	4	16.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	24.4
Kinross Township, MI	MI	Resolution 2011-11	City resolution	2011	7,561	1	1.2	4	16.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17.2
Lake Isabella, MI	MI	Resolution	City resolution	2011	1,681	1	1.2	4	16.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17.2
Lansing Township, MI	MI	Ordinance	City legislation	2011	8,126	1	1.2	4	16.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	58.0
Lansing, MI	MI	Ordinance No. 1145	City legislation	2009	114,297	1	1.2	4	16.0	3	7.2	0	0.0	5	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	30.4
Lathrup Village, MI	MI	Ordinance No. 421-11	City legislation	2011	4,075	3	3.6	3	12.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	0	0.0	3	2.4	0	0.0	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	46.8
Leslie, MI	MI	Ordinance No. 202	City legislation	2012	1,851	5	6.0	4	16.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	76.8
Lincoln, MI	MI	Resolution	City resolution	2010	1,121	1	1.2	4	16.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17.2
Long Lake Township, MI	MI	Resolution	City resolution	2013	8,662	1	1.2	4	16.0	2	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	29.2
Ludington, MI	MI	Resolution	City resolution	2011	8,076	1	1.2	4	16.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17.2
Mackinaw City, MI	MI	Resolution	City resolution	2010	806	1	1.2	4	16.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17.2
Manistique, MI	MI	Resolution	City resolution	2010	3,097	1	1.2	4	16.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	21.2
Marquette Township, MI	MI	Resolution	City resolution	2011	603	1	1.2	4	16.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17.2
Marquette, MI	MI	Complete Streets Guiding Principles	City policy	2011	21,355	3	3.6	3	12.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	44.0
Meridian Charter Township, MI	MI	Ordinance 2012-06	City legislation	2012	39,688	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	4.0	3	12.0	72.0
Middleville, MI	MI	Resolution 15-11	City resolution	2015	3,319	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	68.0
Midland, MI	MI	Complete Streets Policy	City internal policy	2010	41,863	3	3.6	1	4.0	3	7.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.6	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	24.4
Milford Township, MI	MI	Resolution	City resolution	2011	9,561	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	0	0.0	3	4.8	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	46.0
Mount Pleasant, MI	MI	Ordinance No. 996	City legislation	2015	26,016	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	69.6
Mundy Charter Township, MI	MI	Resolution No. 10-13	City resolution	2010	15,082	1	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1.2
Muskegon, MI	MI	Resolution	City resolution	2011	2,355	1	1.2	4	16.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17.2
Muskegon, MI	MI	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2014	172,188	1	1.2	4	16.0	0	0.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	40.0
Newberry, MI	MI	Resolution	City resolution	2011	1,519	1	1.2	4	16.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17.2
North Muskegon, MI	MI	Resolution 2013-137	City resolution	2013	3,786	1	1.2	5	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	21.2
Northville, MI	MI	Complete Streets Resolution	City resolution	2011	5,970	1	1.2	5	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	25.2
Norton Shores, MI	MI	Resolution	City resolution	2013	23,994	1	1.2	4	16.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	24.4
Norway, MI	MI	Ordinance #402	City legislation	2012	2,845	5	6.0	4	16.0	3	7.2	4	12.8	5	2.0	0	0.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	60.0
Novi, MI	MI	Resolution	City resolution	2010	55,224	1	1.2	4	16.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0												

Agency	State	Policy name	Type	Year	Population	Intent		Users and modes		Projects		Exceptions		Connectivity		Jurisdiction		Flexibility		Context		Metrics		Implementation		Total score
						Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	
Falcon Heights, MN	MN	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2011	5,321	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	56.0
Fergus Falls, MN	MN	Resolution No. 141-2012	City resolution	2012	13,138	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	0	0.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	62.4
Frazee, MN	MN	Resolution 0813-12A	City resolution	2012	1,350	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	0	0.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	62.4
Golden Valley, MN	MN	Resolution 11-3	City resolution	2011	20,371	3	3.6	4	16.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	21.6
Hawley, MN	MN	Resolution 16-67A	City resolution	2016	4,474	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	57.6
Hopkins, MN	MN	Legislative Policy 8-1	City policy	2013	17,591	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	77.6
Hutchinson, MN	MN	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2015	1,220	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	72.8
Independence, MN	MN	Resolution No. 10-0413-03	City resolution	2010	3,504	1	1.2	5	20.0	3	7.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.2	2	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	37.2
Independence, MN	MN	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2011	3,504	3	3.6	2	8.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	52.0
Jackson, MN	MN	Complete Street Policy	City policy	2015	3,299	3	3.6	2	8.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	0	0.0	2	1.6	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	54.4
Maple Plain, MN	MN	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2013	1,768	1	1.2	2	8.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	2	1.6	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	48.8
Maplewood, MN	MN	Living Streets Policy	City policy	2013	38,018	1	1.2	0	0.0	3	7.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	27.6
Minneapolis, MN	MN	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	382,578	5	6.0	5	20.0	2	4.8	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	85.6
New Hope, MN	MN	Resolution	City resolution	2011	20,339	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	1	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	43.2
New Hope, MN	MN	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2011	20,339	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	3	12.0	84.0
New Ulm, MN	MN	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	13,522	3	3.6	4	16.0	2	4.8	0	0.0	5	2.0	0	0.0	2	1.6	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	40.0
Northfield, MN	MN	Resolution 2012-017	City resolution	2012	20,007	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	5	2.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	83.2
Otterfield, MN	MN	Resolution 2013-02	City resolution	2013	572	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	0	0.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	66.4
Parkers Prairie, MN	MN	Resolution 13-06	City resolution	2013	1,011	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	0	0.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	66.4
Piestone, MN	MN	Resolution	City resolution	2011	4,317	3	3.6	6	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	0	0.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	74.0
Red Wing, MN	MN	Resolution No. 6196	City resolution	2011	16,459	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	69.2
Rochester, MN	MN	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2009	106,769	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	0	0.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	74.4
St. Cloud, MN	MN	Resolution 2011-11-164	City resolution	2011	65,842	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	0	0.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	74.4
St. Paul, MN	MN	Resolution No. 09-213	City resolution	2009	285,068	1	1.2	5	20.0	3	7.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	32.4
Stewartville, MN	MN	Resolution 2010-32	City resolution	2010	5,916	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	0	0.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	66.4
Worthington, MN	MN	Resolution Establishing a Complete Streets Policy	City resolution	2013	12,764	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	0	0.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	66.4
Anderson, MO	MO	Livable Streets Policy	City policy	2016	1,961	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	61.6
Belton, MO	MO	Resolution R2012-03	City resolution	2012	23,116	1	1.2	2	8.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	0	0.0	2	3.2	2	1.6	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	54.0
Blue Springs, MO	MO	Resolution	City resolution	2011	52,575	1	1.2	4	16.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	0	0.0	2	3.2	2	1.6	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	62.0
Clayton, MO	MO	Bill No. 6294	City legislation	2012	15,939	1	1.2	4	16.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	5	2.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	79.2
Columbia, MO	MO	Ordinance 018097	City legislation	2004	108,500	3	3.6	0	0.0	5	12.0	3	4.8	5	2.0	3	4.8	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	44.0
Crystal City, MO	MO	Ordinance	City legislation	2010	4,855	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	5	2.0	5	8.0	2	1.6	5	8.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	83.2
DeSoto, MO	MO	Bill No. 45-08 (Amending Municipal Code Section 41.0.02)	City legislation	2008	6,400	5	6.0	4	16.0	5	12.0	2	6.4	0	0.0	3	4.8	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	57.2
Elsberry, MO	MO	Resolution 2010-002	City resolution	2010	1,934	1	1.2	5	20.0	3	7.2	0	0.0	5	2.0	0	0.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	42.4
Ferguson, MO	MO	Code	City legislation	2008	1,677	3	3.6	4	16.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	52.0
Festus, MO	MO	Resolution No. 3924 1/2	City policy	2010	11,602	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	2	6.4	5	2.0	5	8.0	2	1.6	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	75.2
Florissant, MO	MO	Bill No. 9162	City legislation	2016	52,158	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	82.4
Grandview, MO	MO	Resolution 2011-24	City resolution	2011	24,475	1	1.2	4	16.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	0	0.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	64.4
Herculaneum, MO	MO	Ordinance No. 33-2010	City legislation	2010	3,468	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	5	8.0	2	1.6	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	74.4
Independence, MO	MO	Resolution 5672	City resolution	2011	116,830	1	1.2	4	16.0	3	7.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.2	2	1.6	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	41.2
Kansas City, MO	MO	Resolution No. 110069	City resolution	2011	459,787	1	1.2	2	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9.2
Kansas City, MO	MO	Committee Substitute for Ordinance No. 170949	City legislation	2017	459,787	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	91.2
Lee's Summit, MO	MO	Resolution No. 10-17	City policy	2010	91,364	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	1.6	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	72.8
Pageade, MO	MO	Bill No. 2015-13	City legislation	2015	3,304	1	1.2	4	16.0	2	4.8	0	0.0	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	1.6	5	8.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	35.2
Peculiar, MO	MO	Ordinance No. 1298	City legislation	2010	5,484	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	1.6	5	8.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	64.0
Pleville, MO	MO	Ordinance 16-11, Livable Streets	City legislation	2016	791	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	69.6
Rolla, MO	MO	Complete Streets Policy	City resolution	2017	19,559	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	83.2
Southwest City, MO	MO	Livable Streets Policy	City policy	2017	970	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	61.6
Springfield, MO	MO	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2014	159,498	3	3.6	4	16.0	5	12.0	3	9.6	5	2.0	0	0.0	2	1.6	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	68.8
St. Louis, MO	MO	Board Bill No. 7	City legislation	2010	319,294	1	1.2	4	16.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	49.6

Agency	State	Policy name	Type	Year	Population	Intent		Users and modes		Projects		Exceptions		Connectivity		Jurisdiction		Flexibility		Context		Metrics		Implementation		Total score
						Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	
Jaffrey, NH	NH	Complete Streets Resolution	City resolution	2017	5,457	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	76.0
Keene, NH	NH	R-2011-28	City resolution	2011	23,409	1	1.2	5	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	28.4
Keene, NH	NH	Resolution 2015-40	City resolution	2015	23,409	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	2	6.4	0	0.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	70.8
Lebanon, NH	NH	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2017	13,151	5	6.0	4	16.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	87.2
Petersborough, NH	NH	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2017	6,284	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	94.4
Portsmouth, NH	NH	Policy 2013-01	City policy	2013	21,233	5	6.0	4	16.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	0	0.0	3	4.8	3	2.4	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	82.0
Swanzey, NH	NH	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2015	7,230	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	68.0
Troy, NH	NH	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	2,145	5	6.0	4	16.0	2	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.2	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	40.4
Walpole, NH	NH	Complete Streets Policy	City resolution	2017	3,734	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	20.0	80.0
Winchester, NH	NH	Complete Streets Policy	City resolution	2017	4,341	3	3.6	2	8.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	2	3.2	3	2.4	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	20.0	66.4
Asbury Park, NJ	NJ	Resolution 2015-358	City resolution	2015	16,116	3	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	32.8
Atlantic City, NJ	NJ	Resolution No. 917	City resolution	2012	39,558	3	3.6	3	12.0	3	7.2	4	12.8	0	0.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	51.6
Bay Head, NJ	NJ	Resolution No. 2016-27	City resolution	2016	968	3	3.6	4	16.0	3	7.2	1	3.2	0	0.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	33.2
Bedminster Township, NJ	NJ	Resolution 2012-097	City resolution	2012	8,165	1	1.2	3	12.0	3	7.2	1	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	23.6
Bergenfield, Borough of, NJ	NJ	Resolution 13-278	City resolution	2013	26,764	1	1.2	2	8.0	3	7.2	1	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	19.6
Bloomfield, NJ	NJ	2011 Resolution - Establishing a Complete Streets	City resolution	2011	47,315	1	1.2	3	12.0	3	7.2	4	12.8	5	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	35.2
Bordertown Township, NJ	NJ	Resolution #2014-174-24	City resolution	2014	11,367	3	3.6	3	12.0	3	7.2	1	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	26.0
Bound Brook, NJ	NJ	Resolution 15-102	City resolution	2015	10,402	3	3.6	3	12.0	3	7.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	22.8
Bridgewater, NJ	NJ	Resolution 10-02-286	City resolution	2017	44,484	3	3.6	3	12.0	3	7.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20.0
Brigantine, NJ	NJ	Resolution 2013-120	City resolution	2013	9,450	5	6.0	4	16.0	3	7.2	4	12.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	58.0
Buena Borough, NJ	NJ	Resolution No. 148-14	City resolution	2014	4,603	1	1.2	2	8.0	0	0.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	20.8
Burlington, NJ	NJ	Resolution No. 248-2016	City resolution	2016	9,920	5	6.0	4	16.0	3	7.2	4	12.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	48.4
Caldwell, NJ	NJ	Resolution 4-100	City resolution	2014	7,822	5	6.0	4	16.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	5	2.0	2	3.2	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	73.6
Califon, NJ	NJ	Resolution	City resolution	2012	1,076	1	1.2	4	16.0	3	7.2	4	12.8	0	0.0	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	51.6
Camden, NJ	NJ	Resolution	City resolution	2013	77,344	1	1.2	4	16.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	5	2.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	74.4
Cape May, NJ	NJ	Resolution No. 189-08-2012	City resolution	2012	3,607	3	3.6	4	16.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	0	0.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	58.8
Chatham Borough, NJ	NJ	Resolution No. 12-195	City resolution	2012	8,962	1	1.2	4	16.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	5	4.0	3	12.0	70.4
Cherry Hill Township, NJ	NJ	Resolution 2013-03-09	City policy	2014	71,045	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	3	4.8	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	65.6
Chester Township, NJ	NJ	Resolution 2013-58	City resolution	2013	7,838	1	1.2	3	12.0	3	7.2	1	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	23.6
Cranford Township, NJ	NJ	Resolution 2013-293	City resolution	2013	22,625	1	1.2	4	16.0	3	7.2	2	6.4	5	2.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	60.0
Denville, NJ	NJ	Resolution 10-239	City resolution	2010	16,635	1	1.2	3	12.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	25.2
Dover, NJ	NJ	Resolution 092-2012	City resolution	2012	18,157	1	1.2	4	16.0	3	7.2	2	6.4	5	2.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	52.4
Downe Township, NJ	NJ	Resolution R-97-2013	City resolution	2013	1,585	5	6.0	4	16.0	3	7.2	4	12.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	58.0
East Amwell, NJ	NJ	Resolution 52-15	City resolution	2015	4,013	5	6.0	2	8.0	3	7.2	1	3.2	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	33.6
East Orange, NJ	NJ	Resolution 1199	City resolution	2013	64,270	3	3.6	4	16.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	55.2
East Windsor, NJ	NJ	Resolution R2014-086	City resolution	2014	27,190	1	1.2	5	20.0	3	7.2	2	6.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	34.8
Egg Harbor City, NJ	NJ	Resolution No. 177-2012	City resolution	2012	4,243	3	3.6	4	16.0	3	7.2	1	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	30.0
Elizabeth, NJ	NJ	Resolution of the Municipal Council of the City of Elizabeth to Establish a Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2014	124,969	1	1.2	4	16.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	48.8
Emerson, NJ	NJ	Resolution	City resolution	2010	7,401	1	1.2	4	16.0	5	12.0	3	9.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	38.8
Ewing Township, NJ	NJ	Resolution 14R-170	City resolution	2014	35,790	1	1.2	5	20.0	3	7.2	1	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	39.6
Fair Haven, NJ	NJ	Resolution No. 2012-140	City resolution	2012	6,121	3	3.6	3	12.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	48.8
Fanwood, Borough of, NJ	NJ	Resolution 14-03-63	City resolution	2014	7,318	5	6.0	4	16.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	0	0.0	2	3.2	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	72.4
Far Hills, NJ	NJ	Resolution No. 14-139	City resolution	2014	919	1	1.2	3	12.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	30.4
Flemington, NJ	NJ	Resolution 2013-181	City resolution	2013	4,581	1	1.2	4	16.0	3	7.2	1	3.2	0	0.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	50.8
Fort Lee Borough of, NJ	NJ	Resolution 2012-6	City resolution	2012	35,345	1	1.2	5	20.0	0	0.0	1	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	24.4
Franklin, NJ	NJ	Resolution 2014-61	City resolution	2014	18,820	3	3.6	5	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	2	3.2	2	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	38.4
Freehold Borough, NJ	NJ	Resolution	City resolution	2012	12,052	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	46.0
Frenchtown, NJ	NJ	Resolution 2011-36	City resolution	2011	1,373	1	1.2	2	8.0	3	7.2	1	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	19.6
Garfield, NJ	NJ	Resolution 14-330	City resolution	2014	30,487	5	6.0	3	12.0	3	7.2	4	12.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	44.4
Gibbsboro, NJ	NJ	Resolution 2016-5-81	City resolution	2016	2,274	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0</			

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Montgomery Township, NJ	NJ	Resolution	City resolution	2012	22,258	5	6.0	1	4.0	3	7.2	1	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.6	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	30.0
Montvale, NJ	NJ	Resolution No. 44-2013	City resolution	2013	7,844	5	6.0	4	16.0	3	7.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	34.0
Moorestown, NJ	NJ	Resolution 99-2015	City resolution	2015	20,726	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	20.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	49.6
Morristown, NJ	NJ	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2012	18,411	3	3.6	3	12.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	20.0	3	4.8	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	53.6
Nelson, NJ	NJ	Resolution 2010-96	City resolution	2010	3,232	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	60.0
New Brunswick, NJ	NJ	Complete Streets Policy	City internal policy	2012	55,181	1	1.2	3	12.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	20.0	2	3.2	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	67.6
New Milford, NJ	NJ	Resolution 2014-152	City resolution	2014	16,341	1	1.2	0	0.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13.2
New Providence, NJ	NJ	Resolution	City resolution	2013	12,171	1	1.2	4	16.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	42.0
Newark, NJ	NJ	Resolution	City resolution	2012	277,140	1	1.2	4	16.0	3	7.2	4	12.8	5	20.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	45.6
North Wildwood, NJ	NJ	Resolution	City resolution	2012	4,041	1	1.2	2	8.0	3	7.2	1	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	19.6
Northfield, NJ	NJ	Resolution 182-2015	City resolution	2015	8,624	1	1.2	2	8.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.6	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	38.0
Northvale, NJ	NJ	Resolution 2013-17	City resolution	2013	4,640	5	6.0	4	16.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	22.0
Ocean City, NJ	NJ	Resolution	City resolution	2011	11,701	3	3.6	3	12.0	0	0.0	4	12.8	5	20.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	44.8
Orange Township, NJ	NJ	Resolution 204-2011	City resolution	2011	30,134	1	1.2	2	8.0	3	7.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	16.4
Pemberton Township, NJ	NJ	Complete Streets Resolution No.## 2016	City resolution	2016	27,912	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	55.2
Pennington, Borough of, NJ	NJ	Resolution 2014 - 6.10	City resolution	2014	2,585	1	1.2	4	16.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	19.2
Perth Amboy, NJ	NJ	R-575-12/13	City resolution	2013	50,814	1	1.2	3	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	25.2
Plainsboro Township, NJ	NJ	Resolution 19-223	City resolution	2013	22,999	1	1.2	2	8.0	3	7.2	2	6.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	22.8
Pleasantville, NJ	NJ	Resolution 2010-96	City resolution	2010	20,249	1	1.2	2	8.0	3	7.2	4	12.8	5	20.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	35.6
Point Pleasant Beach, NJ	NJ	Resolution 2013-0730/1A	City resolution	2013	4,665	3	3.6	3	12.0	3	7.2	2	6.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	22.0
Point Pleasant, NJ	NJ	Ordinance	City legislation	2011	18,392	3	3.6	3	12.0	3	7.2	4	12.8	5	20.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	52.0
Princeton, NJ	NJ	Resolution	City resolution	2012	28,572	1	1.2	4	16.0	3	7.2	4	12.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	37.2
Ramsey, NJ	NJ	Resolution No. 159-2017	City resolution	2017	14,473	0	0.0	2	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10.4
Randolph Township, NJ	NJ	Resolution No. 157-12	City resolution	2012	25,734	1	1.2	5	20.0	3	7.2	1	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	31.6
Raritan, Borough of, NJ	NJ	Resolution	City resolution	2011	6,881	1	1.2	2	8.0	3	7.2	4	12.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	29.2
Raritan, Township of, NJ	NJ	Resolution 13-30	City resolution	2013	22,185	1	1.2	2	8.0	3	7.2	1	3.2	5	20.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	48.8
Red Bank, NJ	NJ	Resolution No. 10-195	City resolution	2010	12,206	3	3.6	3	12.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	20.0	2	3.2	3	2.4	0	0.0	1	4.0	1	4.0	52.0
Ridgewood, NJ	NJ	Resolution	City resolution	2011	24,958	1	1.2	2	8.0	0	0.0	2	6.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	15.6
River Edge, NJ	NJ	Resolution 12-241	City resolution	2012	11,340	1	1.2	2	8.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	24.4
Robbinsville, NJ	NJ	Resolution 2014-145	City resolution	2014	13,642	1	1.2	3	12.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	30.4
Roselle, NJ	NJ	Resolution 2013-232	City resolution	2013	21,085	5	6.0	4	16.0	3	7.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	34.0
Rutherford, Borough of, NJ	NJ	Resolution	City resolution	2011	18,061	1	1.2	5	20.0	3	7.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	28.4
Salem Bright, Borough of, NJ	NJ	Resolution 208-2013	City resolution	2013	6,331	3	3.6	3	12.0	3	7.2	1	3.2	4	12.8	0	0.0	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	36.0
Seacacus, NJ	NJ	Complete Streets Policy	City resolution	2013	16,264	3	3.6	3	12.0	6	12.0	1	3.2	5	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	47.2
Somers Point, NJ	NJ	Resolution No. 171 of 2012	City resolution	2012	10,795	1	1.2	2	8.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.6	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	30.8
Somerville, NJ	NJ	Resolution 15-0908-316	City resolution	2015	12,098	1	1.2	4	16.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17.2
South Brunswick, NJ	NJ	Resolution 2014-189	City resolution	2014	43,417	1	1.2	5	20.0	3	7.2	1	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	31.6
South Orange, NJ	NJ	Resolution 2012-224	City policy	2012	16,198	1	1.2	3	12.0	3	7.2	4	12.8	5	20.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	49.6
Summit, NJ	NJ	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2014	21,457	5	6.0	4	16.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	0	0.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	66.0
Tenafly, NJ	NJ	Resolution R14-143	City resolution	2014	14,488	1	1.2	4	16.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	42.0
Tom's River, NJ	NJ	Resolution	City resolution	2012	91,239	1	1.2	4	16.0	3	7.2	4	12.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	37.2
Trenton, NJ	NJ	Resolution No. 12-121	City resolution	2012	84,913	5	6.0	4	16.0	3	7.2	5	16.0	5	20.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	78.4
Union City, NJ	NJ	Resolution Establishing a Complete Streets Policy	City resolution	2013	66,455	1	1.2	4	16.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	32.4
Vineland, NJ	NJ	Resolution	City resolution	2011	60,724	1	1.2	2	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	25.6
Voorhees Township, NJ	NJ	Resolution No. 90-16	City resolution	2016	29,131	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	20.0	2	3.2	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	64.0
West Orange Township, NJ	NJ	Resolution 13-02	City resolution	2013	46,207	1	1.2	2	8.0	3	7.2	1	3.2	5	20.0	2	3.2	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	31.2
West Windsor, NJ	NJ	Resolution 2010-R175	City resolution	2010	27,165	3	3.6	4	16.0	5	12.0	2	6.4	5	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	35.2
Westfield, NJ	NJ	Resolution 314 of 2013	City resolution	2013	30,316	1	1.2	4	16.0	3	7.2	1	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	27.6
Westhampton, NJ	NJ	Resolution No. 101-12	City resolution	2012	8,813	3	3.6	3	12.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	20.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	48.8
Wildwood, NJ	NJ	Resolution	City resolution	2013	5,325	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	47.6
Winslow, NJ	NJ	Resolution 2016-387	City resolution	2016	39,499	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	20.0	2	3.2	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	64.0
Woodbine, NJ	NJ	Resolution 12-112-2012	City resolution	2012	2,472	1	1.2	2	8.0	3	7.2	1	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	19.6
Woodbridge, NJ	NJ	Resolution	City policy	2011	99,585	5	6.0	4	16.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	20.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	63.2
Woodbury, NJ	NJ	Resolution 12-200	City resolution	2012	10,174	1	1.2	1	4.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	36.4
Woodstown, NJ	NJ	Resolution 2016-44	City resolution	2016	3,505	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	20.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	52.0
Woolwich, NJ	NJ	Resolution R-2013-148	City resolution	2013	10,200	1	1.2	1	4.0	3	7.2	1	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	15.6
Albuquerque, NM	NM	O-14-27	City legislation	2015	545,852	1	1.2	4	16.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	0	0.0					

Agency	State	Policy name	Type	Year	Population	Intent		Users and modes		Projects		Exceptions		Connectivity		Jurisdiction		Flexibility		Context		Metrics		Implementation		Total score
						Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	Points	Weighted points	
Islip, NY	NY	Resolution	City resolution	2010	18,689	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	39.6
Jamestown, NY	NY	Ordinance	City legislation	2012	31,146	1	1.2	1	4.0	3	7.2	5	16.0	0	0.0	2	3.2	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	38.0
Johnsburg, NY	NY	Resolution No. 124	City resolution	2012	2,370	5	6.0	4	16.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	41.6
Kingston, NY	NY	Resolution	City resolution	2010	23,893	1	1.2	4	16.0	3	7.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	40.4
Lake George, NY	NY	Resolution No. 208	City resolution	2012	906	1	1.2	4	16.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	39.6
Lake Luzerne, NY	NY	Resolution No. 48 of 2012	City resolution	2012	1,227	5	6.0	4	16.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	41.6
Lewis, NY	NY	Resolution	City resolution	2011	854	1	1.2	3	12.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	32.4
Lewisboro, NY	NY	Policy	City policy	2011	12,411	3	3.6	5	20.0	3	7.2	1	3.2	5	2.0	3	4.8	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	56.8
Little Falls, NY	NY	Resolution No. 59	City resolution	2014	1,587	1	1.2	2	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	13.2
Malone, NY	NY	Resolution No. 73-2012	City resolution	2012	14,545	1	1.2	2	8.0	0	0.0	4	12.8	0	0.0	2	3.2	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	39.6
Massena, NY	NY	L.L. No. 1-2017	City legislation	2017	12,883	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	0	0.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	86.4
Moers, NY	NY	Resolution #18-2017	City resolution	2017	3,592	3	3.6	4	16.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	41.6
New Rochelle, NY	NY	Resolution	City resolution	2012	77,062	1	1.2	4	16.0	5	12.0	3	9.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	49.2
North Hempstead, NY	NY	Complete Streets Policy Guide	City policy	2011	226,322	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	72.0
Ogdensburg, NY	NY	Ordinance #3 of 2014	City legislation	2014	11,344	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	92.8
Rochester, NY	NY	Ordinance	City legislation	2011	210,565	5	6.0	4	16.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	53.6
Rye, City of, NY	NY	Resolution	City resolution	2013	15,720	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	0	0.0	2	1.6	5	8.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	68.0
Saratoga Springs, NY	NY	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2012	26,596	5	6.0	4	16.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	64.0
Saugerties, NY	NY	Resolution No. 19/2014	City resolution	2014	3,971	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	3	4.8	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	75.6
Silver Creek, NY	NY	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2014	2,656	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	2	3.2	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	66.0
Sleepy Hollow, NY	NY	Resolution	City resolution	2016	9,870	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	40.4
Sodus Point, NY	NY	Complete Streets Policy Resolution	City resolution	2015	900	1	1.2	3	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13.2
Ticonderoga, NY	NY	Resolution #158-2016	City resolution	2016	5,042	1	1.2	5	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	21.2
Troy, NY	NY	Resolution No. 4	City resolution	2013	50,129	1	1.2	3	12.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	33.2
Troy, NY	NY	City Code Chapter 271 - Complete Streets	City legislation	2014	50,129	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	91.2
Utica, NY	NY	Ordinance Adopting a Complete Streets Policy to be Added as Section 2-31 Complete Streets Policy	City legislation	2016	62,235	5	6.0	4	16.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	61.6
Valley Stream, NY	NY	Resolution 151-13	City resolution	2013	37,511	1	1.2	4	16.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	18.8
Village of Dannemora, NY	NY	Resolution No. 17-12-20-01	City resolution	2017	3,936	3	3.6	4	16.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	5	8.0	2	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	47.2
Village of Fort Edward, NY	NY	Resolution No. 45	City resolution	2012	3,375	1	1.2	4	16.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	39.6
Warrensburg, NY	NY	Subdivision Regulations, Sec 178-20	City legislation	2013	4,094	1	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	4.8	2	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9.6
Watertown, NY	NY	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2017	4,470	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	92.8
Watkins, NY	NY	Resolution #63	City resolution	2014	13,157	5	6.0	5	20.0	3	7.2	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	75.6
White Plains, NY	NY	Resolution	City resolution	2013	56,853	5	6.0	5	20.0	0	0.0	1	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	33.2
Whitestown, NY	NY	Complete Streets Policy	City resolution	2017	18,667	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	35.6
Yonkers, NY	NY	An Ordinance Creating a New Article XVI Entitled Complete Streets Policy of Chapter 103 of the Code of the City of Yonkers Entitled Streets and Sidewalks	City legislation	2016	195,976	5	6.0	4	16.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	64.8
Yonkers, NY	NY	An Ordinance Creating a New Article XVI Entitled Complete Streets Policy of Chapter 103 of the Code of the City of Yonkers Entitled Streets and Sidewalks	City legislation	2016	195,976	5	6.0	4	16.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	0	0.0	2	1.6	5	8.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	66.4
Akron, OH	OH	Ordinance No. 156-2017	City legislation	2017	199,110	3	3.6	4	16.0	3	7.2	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	3	2.4	5	8.0	5	4.0	1	4.0	63.2
Bowling Green, OH	OH	Resolution No. 3594	City resolution	2015	30,028	1	1.2	5	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	22.8
Cleveland, OH	OH	Ordinance No. 798-11	City legislation	2011	396,815	1	1.2	4	16.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	0	0.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	53.2
Columbus, OH	OH	Resolution	City resolution	2008	787,033	1	1.2	4	16.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	29.2
Columbus, OH	OH	Ordinance No. 1987-2008	City legislation	2008	787,033	5	6.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	4.8	3	4.8	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	15.2
Dublin, OH	OH	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2010	141,527	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	5	2.0	0	0.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	72.0
Hilliard, OH	OH	Resolution 12-R-14	City resolution	2012	28,435	5	6.0	4	16.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	3	4.8	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	52.8
Liberty Township, OH	OH	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2014	21,982	1	1.2	4	16.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	51.2
Lima, OH	OH	Resolution 05-16	City resolution	2016	38,771	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	68.8
Nelsonville, OH	OH	Resolution 2199	City resolution	2017	5,392	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	96.0
Newark, OH	OH	Resolution 11-3A	City resolution	2011	47,573	1	1.2	0	0.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	26.0
Oberlin, OH	OH	Resolution No. R15-04 CMS	City resolution	2015	8,286	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	2	8.0	60.8
Piqua, OH	OH	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2013	20,522	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	3	9.6	5	2.0	3	4.8	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	82.4
Riverside, OH	OH	Resolution No. 14-R-1918	City policy	2014	25,201	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	1		

Agency	State	Policy name	Type	Year	Population	Intent		Users and modes		Projects		Exceptions		Connectivity		Jurisdiction		Flexibility		Context		Metrics		Implementation		Total score
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Anderson, SC	SC	Policy	City resolution	2009	26,686	3	3.6	2	8.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.6	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	37.2
Camden, SC	SC	Resolution	City resolution	2011	6,838	5	6.0	2	8.0	3	7.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	36.4
Columbia, SC	SC	Resolution No. R2010-054	City resolution	2010	129,272	3	3.6	2	8.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	27.6
Conway, SC	SC	Unified Development Ordinance, Article 7 – Streets and Circulation	City legislation	2011	17,103	5	6.0	3	12.0	0	0.0	5	16.0	5	2.0	3	4.8	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	43.2
Greenville, SC	SC	Resolution 2008-49	City resolution	2008	58,409	3	3.6	2	8.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	27.6
Greenwood, SC	SC	Resolution R2015-35 Resolution Adopting a Complete Streets	City resolution	2012	23,222	3	3.6	2	8.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	27.6
Myrtle Beach, SC	SC	Policy	City resolution	2015	27,109	1	1.2	5	20.0	3	7.2	0	0.0	5	2.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	65.6
Ninety-Six, SC	SC	Resolution	City resolution	2012	1,998	1	1.2	2	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20.4
North Myrtle Beach, SC	SC	Ordinance	City legislation	2009	13,752	5	6.0	4	16.0	0	0.0	3	9.6	5	2.0	3	4.8	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	50.4
Spartanburg, SC	SC	Resolution	City resolution	2006	37,013	1	1.2	0	0.0	2	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6.0
Sioux Falls, SD	SD	Resolution No. 53-15	City resolution	2015	153,888	5	6.0	3	12.0	0	0.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	48.4
Chattanooga, TN	TN	City Code II Ch. 32, Art. XIV	City legislation	2014	167,674	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	0	0.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	83.2
East Ridge, TN	TN	Resolution No. 2456	City resolution	2015	20,979	1	1.2	2	8.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	2	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	44.8
Kingsport, TN	TN	Resolution	City resolution	2011	48,205	1	1.2	3	12.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	25.2
Knoxville, TN	TN	Resolution No. 267-09	City resolution	2009	178,874	1	1.2	4	16.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	34.8
Knoxville, TN	TN	Ordinance No. O-204-2014	City legislation	2014	178,874	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	3	12.0	88.8
Memphis, TN	TN	An Order Establishing a Complete Streets Policy for the City of Memphis	City executive order	2013	646,889	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	2	3.2	2	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	57.6
Austin, TX	TX	Resolution No. 020418-40	City resolution	2002	790,390	5	6.0	0	0.0	3	7.2	5	16.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	29.2
Austin, TX	TX	Complete Streets Ordinance	City legislation	2014	790,390	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	88.8
Brownsville, TX	TX	Resolution No. 2012-056	City resolution	2012	175,023	3	3.6	4	16.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	48.8
Dallas, TX	TX	Resolution 16-0173	City resolution	2016	2,368,139	5	6.0	5	20.0	2	4.8	4	12.8	0	0.0	5	8.0	2	1.6	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	81.2
Fort Worth, TX	TX	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	741,206	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	91.2
Houston, TX	TX	Executive Order No. 1-15	City executive order	2013	2,099,451	1	1.2	5	20.0	3	7.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	2	8.0	51.6
San Antonio, TX	TX	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2011	1,327,407	1	1.2	4	16.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	0	0.0	2	1.6	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	40.8
San Marcos, TX	TX	Chapter 74, Sec. 74.002	City legislation	2013	44,894	5	6.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	16.0	0	0.0	2	3.2	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	39.6
Weatherford, TX	TX	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2017	25,250	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	20.0	92.8
Salt Lake City, UT	UT	Ordinance No. 4-10	City legislation	2010	186,440	5	6.0	1	4.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	5	2.0	0	0.0	5	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	44.0
Salt Lake City, UT	UT	Executive Order on Complete Streets	City executive order	2007	186,440	5	6.0	1	4.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	35.6
Charlottesville, VA	VA	Resolution	City resolution	2010	43,475	5	6.0	5	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	39.0
Charlottesville, VA	VA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2014	43,475	1	1.2	2	8.0	6	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	4.0	3	12.0	68.0
Norfolk, VA	VA	Ordinance No. 46.207	City legislation	2016	242,803	5	6.0	4	16.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	88.8
Richmond, VA	VA	Resolution No. 2014-R172-170	City resolution	2014	204,214	1	1.2	4	16.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	5	2.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	82.4
Roanoke, VA	VA	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2008	97,032	5	6.0	4	16.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	0	0.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	3	12.0	76.8
Virginia Beach, VA	VA	Complete Streets Administrative Directive	City internal policy	2014	437,994	5	6.0	4	16.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	62.4
Aberdeen, WA	WA	Ordinance NO 6591	City legislation	2016	16,896	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	75.2
Airway Heights, WA	WA	Ordinance C-720	City legislation	2010	6,114	1	1.2	5	20.0	3	7.2	4	12.8	5	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	55.2
Algona, WA	WA	Ordinance NO 1129-16	City legislation	2016	3,014	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	84.0
Anacortes, WA	WA	Ordinance NO 2880	City legislation	2012	15,788	5	6.0	3	12.0	0	0.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	43.2
Auburn, WA	WA	Ordinance NO 6616	City legislation	2016	70,180	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	5	8.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	63.2
Battle Ground, WA	WA	Resolution No. 15-04	City resolution	2015	17,571	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	84.0
Bellevue, WA	WA	Ordinance NO 6308	City legislation	2016	122,363	5	6.0	5	20.0	2	4.8	4	12.8	5	2.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	64.0
Bellingham, WA	WA	Ordinance NO 2016-09-032	City resolution	2016	80,885	3	3.6	5	20.0	3	7.2	1	3.2	5	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	35.0
Bingen, WA	WA	Ordinance NO 2013-07-617	City resolution	2013	712	3	3.6	4	16.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	44.0
Bothell, WA	WA	Resolution NO 1352	City resolution	2016	33,505	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	80.0
Bremerton, WA	WA	Ordinance	City resolution	2012	37,729	5	6.0	3	12.0	0	0.0	4	12.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	34.8
Burien, WA	WA	Ordinance No. 589	City legislation	2011	33,313	5	6.0	3	12.0	3	7.2	1	3.2	5	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	30.4
Burien, WA	WA	Ordinance No. 589	City legislation	2011	33,313	5	6.0	2	8.0	3	7.2	1	3.2	5	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	24.4
Burlington, WA	WA	Ordinance 1792	City legislation	2013	8,388	1	1.2	5	20.0	0	0.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	44.0
Carnation, WA	WA	Ordinance NO 877	City legislation	2016	1,786	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	81.6
Cle Elum, WA	WA	Ordinance NO 1455	City legislation	2016	1,872	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	2	3.2	3	2.4	5	8.0					

Agency	State	Policy name	Type	Year	Population	Intent		Users and modes		Projects		Exceptions		Connectivity		Jurisdiction		Flexibility		Context		Metrics		Implementation		Total score
						Weighted points	points	Weighted points	points	Weighted points	points	Weighted points	points	Weighted points	points	Weighted points	points	Weighted points	points	Weighted points	points	Weighted points	points	Weighted points	points	
Moxee, WA	WA	Ordinance No. 764	City legislation	2016	3,308	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	72.8
Naches, WA	WA	Ordinance No. 712	City legislation	2016	795	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	68.0
North Bonneville, WA	WA	Ordinance Number 1069	City legislation	2016	956	5	6.0	5	20.0	2	4.8	0	0.0	5	2.0	2	3.2	2	1.6	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	65.6
Ocean Shores, WA	WA	Ordinance No. 916	City legislation	2012	5,569	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	84.8
Olympia, WA	WA	Ordinance No. 7037	City legislation	2016	46,478	1	1.2	5	20.0	2	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	30.8
Pasco, WA	WA	Resolution No. 3725	City resolution	2016	59,781	5	6.0	4	16.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	65.6
Pomeroy, WA	WA	Ordinance 885	City legislation	2016	1,425	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	2	3.2	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	58.4
Port Townsend, WA	WA	Ordinance No. 3155	City legislation	2016	9,113	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	0	0.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	74.8
Redmond, WA	WA	the Streets	City legislation	2007	54,144	3	3.6	2	8.0	3	7.2	1	3.2	5	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	24.0
Renton, WA	WA	Ordinance No. 5517	City legislation	2009	90,927	5	6.0	5	20.0	3	7.2	4	12.8	0	0.0	3	4.8	5	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	54.8
Republic, WA	WA	Ordinance #2016-04	City legislation	2016	1,073	5	6.0	4	16.0	0	0.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	27.2
Ridgefield, WA	WA	Resolution No. 495	City resolution	2015	4,763	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	5	2.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	91.2
Rosalia, WA	WA	Resolution No. 16-06	City resolution	2016	550	1	1.2	5	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	21.2
Ruston, WA	WA	Ordinance No. 1487	City legislation	2016	749	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	88.0
Seattle, WA	WA	Bridging the Gap	City tax ordinance	2006	608,660	5	6.0	4	16.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	0	0.0	2	1.6	5	8.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	56.8
Seattle, WA	WA	Ordinance No. 122386	City legislation	2007	608,660	5	6.0	4	16.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	0	0.0	2	1.6	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	52.8
Sedro-Woolley, WA	WA	Ordinance	City legislation	2010	10,540	5	6.0	0	0.0	3	7.2	1	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	16.4
Spokane, WA	WA	Resolution No. 2010-0018	City resolution	2010	208,916	1	1.2	2	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	21.2
Spokane, WA	WA	Ordinance	City legislation	2011	208,916	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	2	6.4	5	2.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	62.4
Sunnyside, WA	WA	Complete Streets Ordinance	City legislation	2015	15,858	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	57.6
Tacoma, WA	WA	Resolution No. 37916	City resolution	2009	198,397	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	49.2
Tieton, WA	WA	Ordinance No. 716	City legislation	2016	1,191	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	76.0
Toppenish, WA	WA	Ordinance No. 2015-14	City legislation	2015	8,949	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	57.6
Tukwila, WA	WA	Ordinance No. 2222	City legislation	2009	19,107	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	2	3.2	2	1.6	5	8.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	64.0
Twisp, WA	WA	Ordinance No. 709	City legislation	2016	919	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	3	4.8	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	72.0
Union Gap, WA	WA	Ordinance No. 2876	City legislation	2015	6,047	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	0	0.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	80.8
Vancouver, WA	WA	Ordinance No. M-4203	City legislation	2017	161,791	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	20.0	96.8
Waitsburg, WA	WA	Ordinance NO 2016-1037	City legislation	2016	1,217	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	0	0.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	67.2
Walla Walla, WA	WA	Resolution NO 2016-127	City resolution	2016	31,731	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	20.0	88.0
Wapato, WA	WA	Ordinance NO 1306	City legislation	2015	4,997	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	57.6
Wenatchee, WA	WA	Ordinance NO 2016-24	City legislation	2016	31,925	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	5	16.0	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	20.0	100.0
West Richland, WA	WA	Ordinance NO 15-16	City legislation	2016	11,811	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	2	3.2	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	68.8
White Salmon, WA	WA	Ordinance No. 2013-03-913	City legislation	2013	2,224	5	6.0	4	16.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	39.2
Wilbur, WA	WA	Ordinance 573	City legislation	2016	884	5	6.0	4	16.0	0	0.0	1	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	29.2
Winthrop, WA	WA	Ordinance NO 683	City legislation	2016	394	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	3	4.8	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	72.0
Yakima, WA	WA	Ordinance No. 2016-013	City legislation	2016	91,067	5	6.0	4	16.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	5	8.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	67.2
Appleton, WI	WI	Complete Streets Policy	City policy	2016	72,623	3	3.6	2	8.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	4	16.0	66.4
Franklin, WI	WI	Resolution	City resolution	2013	35,481	3	3.6	5	20.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	0	0.0	3	4.8	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	50.0
Grand Chute, WI	WI	Resolution TBR-13-2013	City resolution	2013	20,919	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	0	0.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	2	8.0	64.4
La Crosse, WI	WI	Ordinance No. 4627	City legislation	2011	51,320	1	1.2	5	20.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	3	4.8	2	1.6	0	0.0	5	4.0	3	12.0	60.8
La Crosse, WI	WI	Green Streets Ordinance, Sec. 40-14	City legislation	2016	51,320	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	72.8
Madison, WI	WI	Resolution No. 09-997	City resolution	2009	233,209	1	1.2	4	16.0	3	7.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	24.4
Manitowoc, WI	WI	Resolution NO. 084	City resolution	2012	33,736	3	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5.6
New Richmond, WI	WI	Resolution #021701	City resolution	2017	8,375	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	1	3.2	5	2.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	5	8.0	5	4.0	1	4.0	71.2
Oriskany, WI	WI	Resolution No. 25-2012	City resolution	2012	17,736	1	1.2	4	16.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	5	2.0	2	3.2	5	4.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	71.2
West Salem, WI	WI	Resolution No. 2, 11	City resolution	2011	4,799	5	6.0	5	20.0	5	12.0	2	6.4	5	2.0	0	0.0	5	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	54.4
Belmont, WV	WV	Resolution Providing for Complete Streets	City resolution	2011	903	1	1.2	3	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	21.2
Cairo, WV	WV	Ordinance	City legislation	2011	281	1	1.2	2	8.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	50.0
Elizabeth, WV	WV	Ordinance	City legislation	2011	823	1	1.2	2	8.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	50.0
Elienburg, WV	WV	Ordinance	City legislation	2011	363	1	1.2	2	8.0	5	12.0	4	12.8	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	8.	

Appendix B: Complete Streets Policy Framework

Beginning in 2018, the National Complete Streets Coalition will use the following framework to grade all new Complete Streets policies.

The Elements of a Complete Streets Policy

Effective 2018



Smart Growth America
Improving lives by improving communities



National Complete Streets Coalition



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Elements of a Complete Streets Policy | Effective 2018

The National Complete Streets Coalition (NCSC) previously identified 10 elements of a comprehensive Complete Streets policy to help communities develop and implement policies and practices that ensure streets are safe for people of all ages and abilities, balance the needs of different modes, and support local land uses, economies, cultures, and natural environments.

The Complete Streets movement has since evolved from when it first began over a decade ago to focus far more on implementation and equity. In response to these changes, in 2017 the Coalition updated and revised the Complete Streets policy framework to require more accountability from jurisdictions and provisions that account for the needs of the most vulnerable users. The 10 revised policy elements are based on decades of collective expertise in transportation planning and design, created in consultation with NCSC's steering committee members and a group of national stakeholders consisting of engineers, planners, researchers, and advocates.

The elements serve as a national model of best practices that can be implemented in nearly all types of Complete Streets policies at all levels of governance. For communities considering a Complete Streets policy, this resource serves as a model; for communities with an existing Complete Streets policy, this resource provides guidance on areas for improvements.

An ideal Complete Streets policy includes the following:

1. **Vision and intent:** Includes an equitable vision for how and why the community wants to complete its streets. Specifies need to create complete, connected, network and specifies at least four modes, two of which must be biking or walking.
2. **Diverse users:** Benefits all users equitably, particularly vulnerable users and the most underinvested and underserved communities.
3. **Commitment in all projects and phases:** Applies to new, retrofit/reconstruction, maintenance, and ongoing projects.
4. **Clear, accountable expectations:** Makes any exceptions specific and sets a clear procedure that requires high-level approval and public notice prior to exceptions being granted.
5. **Jurisdiction:** Requires interagency coordination between government departments and partner agencies on Complete Streets.
6. **Design:** Directs the use of the latest and best design criteria and guidelines and sets a time frame for their implementation.
7. **Land use and context sensitivity:** Considers the surrounding community's current and expected land use and transportation needs.
8. **Performance measures:** Establishes performance standards that are specific, equitable, and available to the public.
9. **Project selection criteria:** Provides specific criteria to encourage funding prioritization for Complete Streets implementation.
10. **Implementation steps:** Includes specific next steps for implementation of the policy.

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1. Vision and intent

A Complete Streets vision states a community's commitment to integrate a Complete Streets approach into their transportation practices, policies, and decision-making processes. This vision should describe a community's motivation to pursue Complete Streets, such as improved economic, health, safety, access, resilience, or environmental sustainability outcomes. The vision should acknowledge the importance of how Complete Streets contribute to building a comprehensive transportation network. This means that people are able to travel to and from their destinations in a reasonable amount of time and in a safe, reliable, comfortable, convenient, affordable, and accessible manner using whatever mode of transportation they choose or rely on.

This does not mean putting a bike lane on every street or a bus on every corridor. Rather, it requires decision-makers to consider the needs of diverse modes that use the transportation system, including but not limited to walking, biking, driving, wheeling/rolling, riding public transit, car sharing/carpooling, paratransit, taxis, delivering goods and services, and providing emergency response transportation.

12 points available:

- 3 points: The policy is clear in intent, stating firmly the jurisdiction's commitment to a Complete Streets approach, using "shall" or "must" language. This needs to be in the body of the legislation, not the "whereas" statement.
 - (1 point) – The policy states the jurisdiction "may" or "considers" Complete Streets in their transportation planning and decision-making processes.
 - (0 points) – The policy language is indirect with regard to their intent to apply a Complete Streets approach, using language such as "consider Complete Streets principles or elements."
- 2 points: mentions the need to create a complete, connected, network.
 - (0 points) No mention.
- 2 points: specifies at least one motivation or benefit of pursuing Complete Streets.
 - (0 points) No mention.
- 1 point: specifies equity as an additional motivation or benefit of pursuing Complete Streets.
 - (0 points) No mention.
- 4 points: specifies modes, with a base of four modes, two of which must be biking and walking.
 - (0 points) Policy mentions fewer than four modes and/or omits biking or walking.

2. Diverse users

Complete Streets are intended to benefit all users equitably, particularly vulnerable users and the most underinvested and underserved communities. Transportation choices should be safe, convenient, reliable, affordable, accessible, and timely regardless of race, ethnicity, religion, income, gender identity, immigration status, age, ability, languages spoken, or level of access to a personal vehicle. Which communities of concern are disproportionately impacted by transportation policies and practices will vary depending on the context of the jurisdiction. Policies are not necessarily expected to list all of these groups. For example, some communities are more racially homogeneous, but have extreme income disparities. The best Complete Streets policies will specifically highlight communities of concern whom the policy will prioritize based on the jurisdiction's composition and objectives.

9 points available:

- 5 points: The policy language requires the jurisdiction to “prioritize” vulnerable users or neighborhoods with histories of systematic disinvestment or underinvestment. This could include neighborhoods with insufficient infrastructure or neighborhoods with a concentration of vulnerable users.
 - (3 points) Policy states its intent to “benefit” the neighborhoods or vulnerable users above, as relevant to the jurisdiction.
 - (1 point) Policy mentions or considers any of the neighborhoods or users above.
 - (0 point) No mention.
- 4 points: The policy establishes an accountable, measurable definition for priority groups or places. This definition may be quantitative (i.e. neighborhoods with X% of the population without access to a vehicle or where the median income is below a certain threshold) or qualitative (i.e. naming specific neighborhoods).
 - (0 point) No mention.

3. Commitment in all projects and phases

The ideal Complete Streets policy has a strong commitment that all transportation projects and maintenance operations account for the needs of all modes of transportation and all users of the road network.

10 points available:

For municipality/county policies

- 4 points: Policy requires all new construction and reconstruction/retrofit projects to account for the needs of all modes of transportation and all users of the road network.
 - (1 point) Policy considers or mentions these projects as opportunities to apply this policy.
 - (0 points) No mention.
- 4 points: Policy requires all maintenance projects and ongoing operations, such as resurfacing, repaving, restriping, rehabilitation, or other types of changes to the transportation system to account for the needs of all modes of transportation and all users of the road network.
 - (1 point) Policy considers or mentions these projects as opportunities to apply this policy.
 - (0 points) No mention.

For state/MPO policies

- 4 points: Policy requires all new construction and reconstruction/retrofit projects receiving state or federal funding to account for the needs of all modes of transportation and all users of the road network.
 - (1 point) Policy considers or mentions these projects as opportunities to apply this policy.
 - (0 points) No mention.
- 4 points: Policy requires all maintenance projects and ongoing operations, such as resurfacing, repaving, restriping, rehabilitation, or other types of changes to the transportation system receiving state or federal funding to account for the needs of all modes of transportation and all users of the road network.
 - (1 point) Policy considers or mentions these projects as opportunities to apply this policy.
 - (0 points) No mention.

For all policies

- 2 points: Policy specifies the need to provide accommodations for all modes of transportation to continue to use the road safely and efficiently during any construction or repair work that infringes on the right of way and/or sidewalk.

4. Clear, accountable exceptions

Effective policy implementation requires a process for exceptions to providing for all modes in each project. The exception process must also be transparent by providing public notice with opportunity for comment and clear, supportive documentation justifying the exception. The Coalition believes the following exceptions are appropriate with limited potential to weaken the policy. They follow the Federal Highway Administration's guidance on accommodating bicycle and pedestrian travel and identified best practices frequently used in existing Complete Streets policies.¹

1. Accommodation is not necessary on corridors where specific users are prohibited, such as interstate freeways or pedestrian malls. Exclusion of certain users on particular corridors should not exempt projects from accommodating other permitted users.
2. Cost of accommodation is excessively disproportionate to the need or probable use. The Coalition does not recommend attaching a percentage to define "excessive," as the context for many projects will require different portions of the overall project budget to be spent on the modes and users expected. Additionally, in many instances the costs may be difficult to quantify. A percentage cap may be appropriate in unusual circumstances, such as where natural features (e.g. steep hillsides, shorelines) make it very costly or impossible to accommodate all modes. The Coalition does not believe a cap lower than 20 percent is appropriate, and any cap should always be used in an advisory rather than absolute sense.
3. A documented absence of current and future need.
4. Emergency repairs such as a water main leak that requires immediate, rapid response; however, temporary accommodations for all modes should still be made. Depending on severity of the repairs, opportunities to improve multimodal access should still be considered where possible.

Many communities have included other exceptions that the Coalition, in consultation with transportation planning and engineering experts, also feels are unlikely to create loopholes:

1. Transit accommodations are not required where there is no existing or planned transit service.
2. Routine maintenance of the transportation network that does not change the roadway geometry or operations, such as mowing, sweeping, and spot repair.
3. Where a reasonable and equivalent project along the same corridor is already programmed to provide facilities exempted from the project at hand.

In addition to defining exceptions through good policy language, there must be a clear process for granting them, preferably with approval from senior management. Establishing this within a policy provides clarity to staff charged with implementing the policy and improves transparency and accountability to other agencies and residents.

¹ https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/bicycle_pedestrian/guidance/design.cfm

8 points available:

- 4 points: Policy includes one or more of the above exceptions—and no others.
 - (2 points) Policy includes any other exceptions, including those that weaken the intent of the Complete Streets policy.
 - (0 points) No mention.
- 2 points: Policy states who is responsible for approving exceptions.
- 2 points: Policy requires public notice prior to granting an exception in some form. This could entail a public meeting or an online posting with opportunity for comment.

5. Jurisdiction

Creating Complete Streets networks is difficult because many different agencies control our streets. They are built and maintained by state, county, and local agencies, and private developers often build new roads. Individual jurisdictions do have an opportunity to influence the actions of others, through funding or development review. In the case of private developers, this may entail the developer submitting how they will address Complete Streets in their project through the jurisdiction's permitting process, with approval of the permit being contingent upon meeting the Complete Streets requirements laid out by the jurisdiction. Creating a Complete Streets network can also be achieved through interagency coordination between government departments and partner agencies on Complete Streets.

8 points available:

For municipality/county policies

- 5 points: A municipality's or county's policy requires private development projects to comply.
 - (2 points) A municipality's or county's policy mentions or encourages private development projects to follow a Complete Streets approach.
 - (0 points) No mention.

For state/MPO policies

- 5 points: A state's or Metropolitan Planning Organization's policy clearly notes that projects that address how they will account for the needs of all modes and users are prioritized or awarded extra weight for funding and/or inclusion in long-range transportation improvement plans (TIPs).
 - (2 points) A state's or MPO's policy mentions or encourages projects receiving money passing through the agency to account for the needs all modes and users.
 - (0 points) No mention.

For all policies

- 3 points: Policy specifies a requirement for interagency coordination between various agencies such as public health, housing, planning, engineering, transportation, public works, city council, and/or mayor or executive office.
 - (1 point) Policy mentions or encourages interagency coordination.
 - (0 points) No mention.

6. Design

Complete Streets implementation relies on using the best and latest state-of-the-practice design standards and guidelines to maximize design flexibility. Creating meaningful change on the ground both at the project level and in the creation of complete, multimodal transportation networks requires jurisdictions to create or update their existing design guidance and standards to advance the objectives of the Complete Streets policy.

7 points available:

- 5 points: Policy directs the adoption of specific, best state-of-the-practice design guidance and/or requires the development/revision of internal design policies and guides.
 - (1 point) Policy references but does not formally adopt specific, best state-of-the-practice design guidance.
 - (0 points) No mention.
- 2 points: Policy sets a specific time frame for implementation.
 - (0 points) No mention.

7. Land use and context sensitivity

An effective Complete Streets policy must be sensitive to the surrounding community including its current and planned buildings, parks, and trails, as well as its current and expected transportation needs. Specifically, it is critical to recognize the connection between land use and transportation. Complete Streets must be designed to serve the current and future land use, while land use policies and zoning ordinances must support Complete Streets such as by promoting dense, mixed-use, transit-oriented development with homes, jobs, schools, transit, and recreation in close proximity depending on the context. Given the range of policy types and their varying ability to address this issue, a policy, at a minimum, requires the consideration of context sensitivity in making decisions. The best Complete Streets policies will meaningfully engage with land use by integrating transportation and land use in plans, policies, and practices. The Coalition also encourages more detailed discussion of adapting roads to fit the character of the surrounding neighborhood and development, as well as the consideration of unintended consequences such as displacement of residents due to rising costs of living.

10 points available:

For municipality/county policies

- 5 points: Policy requires new or revised land use policies, plans, zoning ordinances, or equivalent documents to specify how they will support and be supported by the community's Complete Streets vision
 - (4 points) Policy requires new or revised transportation plans and/or design guidance to specify how transportation projects will serve current and future land use, such as by defining streets based not just on transportation function but on the surrounding land use.
 - (2 points) Policy discusses the connection between land use and transportation or includes non-binding recommendations to integrate land use and transportation planning.
 - (1 point) Policy acknowledges land use as a factor related to transportation planning.
 - (0 points) No mention.

For state/MPO policies

- 5 points: Policy requires new or revised long-range transportation plans and/or design guidance to specify how transportation projects will serve current and future land use such as by directing the adoption of place-based street typologies
 - (2 points) Policy discusses the connection between land use and transportation or includes non-binding recommendations to integrate land use and transportation planning.
 - (1 point) Policy acknowledges land use as a factor related to transportation planning.
 - (0 points) No mention.

For all policies

- 3 points: Policy requires the consideration of the community context as a factor in decision-making.
 - (1 points) Policy mentions community context as a potential factor in decision-making.
 - (0 points) No mention.
- 2 points: Policy specifies the need to mitigate unintended consequences such as involuntary displacement.
 - (1 points) Policy acknowledges the possibility of unintended consequences.
 - (0 points) No mention.

8. Performance measures

Communities with Complete Streets policies can measure success a number of different ways, such as miles of bike lanes, percentage of the sidewalk network completed, number of people who choose to ride public transportation, and/or the number of people walking and biking along a street. They can also measure the impact of Complete Streets on the other motivations and objectives specified in the policy, such as health, safety, economic development, resilience, etc. The best Complete Streets policies will establish performance measures in line with the goals stated in their visions. Performance measures should pay particular attention to how Complete Streets implementation impacts the communities of concern identified in the policy. By embedding equity in performance measures, jurisdictions can evaluate whether disparities are being exacerbated or mitigated. Policies should also set forth an accountable process to measure performance, including specifying who will be responsible for reporting on progress and how often these indicators will be tracked.

13 points available:

- 3 points: Policy establishes specific performance measures under multiple categories such as access, economy, environment, safety, and health.
 - (1 point) Policy mentions measuring performance under multiple categories but does not establish specific measures.
 - (0 points) No mention.
- 2 points: Policy establishes specific performance measures for the implementation process such as tracking how well the public engagement process reaches underrepresented populations or updates to policies and documents.
 - (1 point) Policy mentions measuring the implementation process but does not establish specific measures.
 - (0 points) No mention.
- 3 points: Policy embeds equity in performance measures by measuring disparities by income/race/vehicle access/language/etc. as relevant to the jurisdiction.
 - (1 point) Policy mentions embedding equity in performance measures but is not specific about how data will be disaggregated.
 - (0 points) No mention.
- 2 points: Policy specifies a time frame for recurring collection of performance measures.
 - (0 points) No mention.
- 2 points: Policy requires performance measures to be released publicly.
 - (0 points) No mention.
- 1 point: Policy assigns responsibility for collecting and publicizing performance measures to a specific individual/agency/committee.
 - (0 points) No mention.

9. Project selection criteria

A Complete Streets policy should modify the jurisdiction's project selection criteria for funding to encourage Complete Streets implementation. Criteria for determining the ranking of projects should include assigning weight for active transportation infrastructure; targeting underserved communities; alleviating disparities in health, safety, economic benefit, access destinations; and creating better multimodal network connectivity for all users. Jurisdictions should include equity criteria in their project selection process and give the criteria meaningful weight.

8 points available:

- 5 points: Policy establishes specific criteria to encourage funding prioritization for Complete Streets implementation.
 - (1 point) Policy mentions revising project selection criteria to encourage Complete Streets implementation.
 - (0 points) No mention.
- 3 points: Policy specifically addresses how equity will be embedded in project selection criteria.
 - (0 points) No mention.

10. Implementation steps

A formal commitment to the Complete Streets approach is only the beginning. The Coalition has identified key steps to implementation:

1. Restructure or revise related procedures, plans, regulations, and other processes to accommodate all users on every project. This could include incorporating Complete Streets checklists or other tools into decision-making processes.
2. Develop new design policies and guides or revise existing to reflect the current state of best practices in transportation design. Communities may also elect to adopt national or state-level recognized design guidance.
3. Offer workshops and other training opportunities to transportation staff, community leaders, and the general public so that everyone understands the importance of the Complete Streets vision. Training could focus on Complete Streets design and implementation, community engagement, and/or equity.
4. Create a committee to oversee implementation. This is a critical accountability measure, ensuring the policy becomes practice. The committee should include both external and internal stakeholders as well as representatives from advocacy groups, underinvested communities, and vulnerable populations such as people of color, older adults, children, low-income communities, non-native English speakers, those who do not own or cannot access a car, and those living with disabilities.
5. Create a community engagement plan that considers equity by targeting advocacy organizations and underrepresented communities which could include non-native English speakers, people with disabilities, etc. depending on the local context. This requires the use of outreach strategies such as holding public meetings at easily accessible times and places, collecting input at community gathering spaces, and hosting and attending community meetings and events. The best community engagement plans don't require people to alter their daily routines to participate. Outreach strategies should make use of natural gathering spaces such as clinics, schools, parks, and community centers.

15 points available:

- 3 points: Policy requires that related procedures, plans, regulations, and other processes be revised within a specified time frame.
 - (1 point) Policy mentions revising procedures, plans, regulations, and other processes.
 - (0 points) No mention.
- 3 points: Policy requires workshops or other training opportunities for transportation staff. Policy is specific about the timing and/or staff members for the training and workshops.
 - (1 point) Policy mentions workshops or other training opportunities for transportation staff.
 - (0 points) No mention.
- 3 points: Policy assigns responsibility for implementation to a new or existing

committee that includes both internal and external stakeholders that are representative of underinvested and vulnerable communities. Policy is specific about which internal and external stakeholders are/will be represented on the committee.

- (1 point) Policy assigns oversight of implementation to a specific body that may not include both internal and external stakeholders.
- (0 points) No mention.
- 6 points: Policy creates a community engagement plan with specific strategies for who, when, and how they will approach public engagement in the project selection, design, and implementation process. Policy specifically addresses how the jurisdiction will overcome barriers to engagement for underrepresented communities.
 - (3 points) Policy creates a community engagement plan with specific strategies for who, when, and how they will approach public engagement but does not address underrepresented communities.
 - (1 point) Policy mentions community engagement but does not go into detail about specific strategies.
 - (0 points) No mention.

Additional elements

While Complete Streets policies are based on the principle of connecting people and place to transportation projects, many communities add language regarding environmental best practices or placemaking directives. Though the Coalition does not score these additional elements, we encourage agencies to consider cross-referencing related initiatives.

Point values

Vision and intent	12 points
Diverse users	9 points
Commitment in all projects and phases	10 points
Exceptions	8 points
Jurisdiction	8 points
Design	7 points
Land use and context sensitivity	10 points
Performance measures	13 points
Project selection criteria	8 points
Implementation steps	15 points
Total:	100 points

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