

Local Input Points Methodology

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Strategic Transportation Investments (STI)



- Passed in 2013
- Quantitative method of distributing funds to transportation projects with local input
- MPOs and RPOs, and NCDOT Divisions submit projects
- STI, SPOT, PX.0 all variations of the same thing

Three Funding Tiers

Statewide Mobility (No Local Input)

Regional Impact (30% Local Input)

Division Needs (50% Local Input)

or Regional Tiers

(SR)

terminals)

- E.g. Projects on secondary routes

 Includes bike-ped and other transit projects (includes stations and

How the Strategic Transportation Investments Works

40% of Funds 30% of Funds 30% of Funds **Statewide Mobility** Focus → Address Significant **Regional Impact Congestion and Bottlenecks** Eligible Projects Focus → Improve • E.g. Projects on interstates **Division Needs Connectivity within Regions** Projects Programmed prior to Eligible Projects Local Input Ranking - Projects Not Selected in Focus → Address Local Needs • No bike-ped or transit projects Statewide Mobility Tier Eligible Projects No local input - E.g. Projects on US and NC - Projects Not Selected in Statewide routes

No bike-ped projects, transit

projects must span two or

more counties

P6.0 Quantitative Scoring and Local Input



Funding Category	QUANTITATIVE	LOC	LOCAL INPUT	
	Data	Division	MPO/RPO	
Statewide Mobility	Criteria such as congestion, safety, freight, lane width, cost effectiveness (varies by mode and project type)	DO%		
Regional Impact	Criteria such as congestion, safety, freight, lane width, cost effectiveness (varies by mode and project type))% 15%	15%	
Division Needs	Criteria such as congestion, safety, freight, lane width, cost effectiveness (varies by mode and project type) 50	0% 25 %	25%	

Local Input Points Methodology



- How the MPO will assign points to projects at the Regional Impact (15%) and Division Needs tiers (25%)
- Last adopted in 2018 for SPOT 5.0
- Differences between 2018 and updated draft Methodology
 - Flex Policy
 - MPO has 1900 instead of 1800 local input points
 - Scoring for each mode updated to reflect SPOT 6.0 weights and definitions
 - DCHC's qualitative scoring rubric now contains safety and sustainability criteria

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Qualitative Scoring Rubric



Criteria	Maximum Points (Highway)	Maximum Points (Non-Highway)
MTP Prioritization		
Project planned for near-term (by MTP 2040 Threshold)	2	
Project planned for mid-term (by MTP 2045 Threshold)	1	
Project planned for long-term (by MTP 2050 Threshold)	0	
Consistent with Adopted Regional or Local Plan		2
Preliminary Engineering or Engineering Study Completed or Underway		1
Project is in a high-crash area as designated by a local jurisdiction	1	1
Project reduces emissions/improves air quality	1	1
DCHC-member jurisdiction demonstrates local funding towards progress in project	1	
Project complements non-highway transportation facility	1	1
Project supports Environmental Justice Community of Concern	1	1
TOTAL MAXIMUM	7	7

Next Steps



- MPO Board will vote on releasing the local input points methodology for a 21-day public comment period in May
- MPO Board will vote on approving the methodology in June
- Policy submitted to NCDOT by July 1 for final review
- If any changes are needed, MPO Board would approve them in August
- Methodology used to score and rank Regional Impact projects in November 2021
- Methodology used to score and rank Division Needs projects in April 2022
- Final FY23-32 State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) released in August 2022