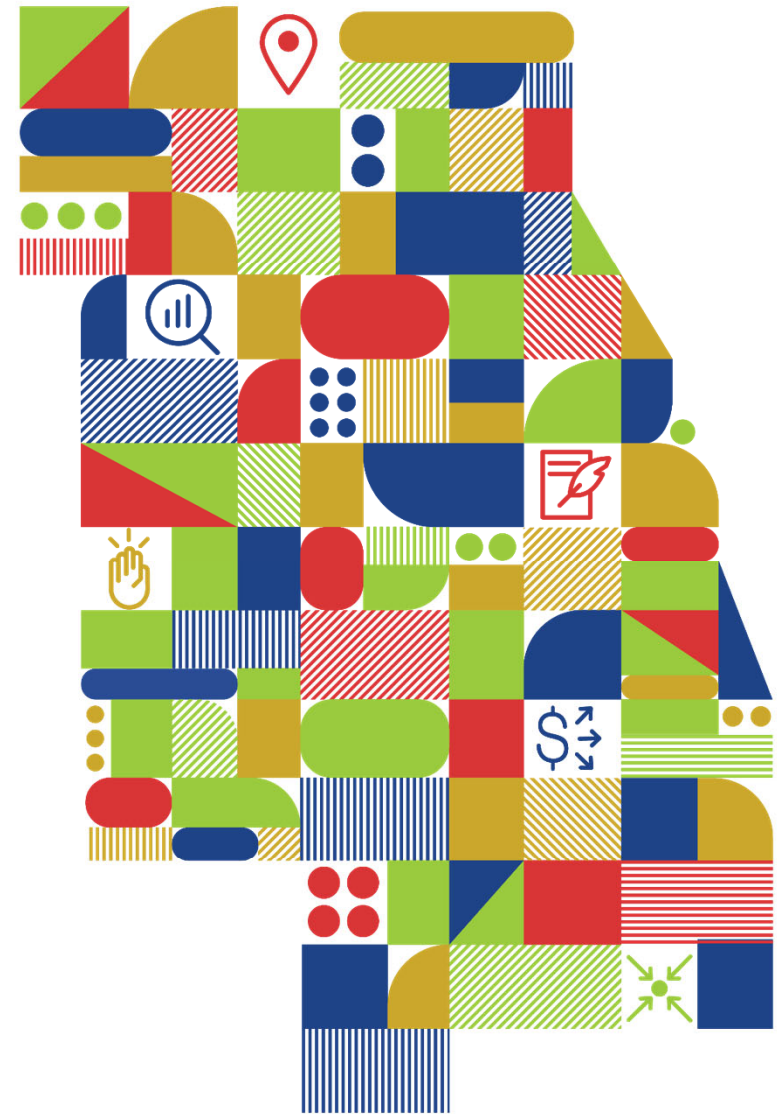




Subregional priority and programming procedures

September 24, 2020



Overview

Review staff proposals:

Subregional priority points

Program development procedures

Subregional Priority Points



Prior proposal: subregional priority

Included in the 100 point total score

Each council/CDOT can allocate 15 points, as follows:

Highest priority	5 points
2 nd priority	4 points
3 rd priority	3 points
4 th priority	2 points
5 th priority	1 points

Can allocate points outside boundaries, with justification

Maximum 5 points to a single project

Previous discussion takeaways

“Councils are not likely to prioritize City projects and the City is not likely to prioritize suburban projects”

“The total points to be allocated by each council/CDOT does not reflect the relative need, in terms of number of projects, of the subregions”

Staff position

Subregional Priority points provide a small way to capture **priorities** unique to each subregion and the City

Equal allocation of points by subregion ensures that one council's priority is no more or less important than another's

Relative **need** is already addressed in need scoring for the Shared Fund as well as in the local program allotments

Giving more priority points through scaled allocation diminishes the effect of prioritization

Discussion and questions



Program Development Procedures



Prior proposal: programming

No procedural changes from prior call for projects

Clarifying language regarding the process and fiscal constraint limitations added to the application booklet

For projects proposing “staged” construction, each stage will be evaluated as a separate application, unless the applicant requests consideration of only the overall project

Stages must meet federal and state “independent utility” and “logical termini” requirements

Staff position

Applicants should be requesting only what they need from the regional program to fill funding gaps and present the most competitive application

Staging construction on larger projects is a viable approach to secure partial funding and ensure projects continue to move forward

Proposal for minimum acceptable funding developed for discussion based on committee suggestion

Minimum Acceptable Funding

Applicants may indicate the minimum funding amount they could accept for a project phase

If all requested phases of a project cannot be fully funded, staff will refer to the minimum acceptable funding indicated in the project application

If all phases of the project can be accommodated at the minimum acceptable funding level (or higher), the project will be programmed at those levels

Full funding in later years than requested will be considered before funding at the minimum acceptable (or higher) level

Minimum Acceptable Funding

Financial commitment points will not be recalculated if a project is funded at the minimum acceptable level

Sponsor must have local or other funds available to fill the funding gap

- Must be reflected in the TIP prior to MPO approval of STP-SF in October
- If using STP-L to fill gap, funds must have been programmed in a prior STP-L funding cycle or have been actively reprogrammed according to Active Program Management policies

Minimum Acceptable Funding

Project phases funded at the minimum will not be “made whole” through active reprogramming

- Sponsors can apply for additional funding in future programming cycles
- Cost increases can be considered, however the percentage share of STP shared funds relative to the total cost will remain constant

Discussion and questions





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