

DIVISION OF PLANNING FEBRUARY, 2008



- Used a number of names in the past
 - Project Planning Report
 - Advanced Planning Study
 - Intermediate Planning Study
 - Corridor Planning Study
 - Scoping Study
 - Planning Study

- Other past study names
 - Engineering Report
 - Feasibility Study
 - Corridor Needs Study
 - Impact Study
 - Interchange Justification Study
 - Many Others



- Realized a need for more consistent naming of study types
 - To avoid confusion
 - To increase consistency
 - To use a name that reflects the study purpose and content



- A team was established to review study types and names
- Most common types of studies were analyzed for appropriate name
- Recommendations for study names were made
- Approved by Director, Division of Planning



- Six study type names were recommended
 - Feasibility Study
 - Programming Study
 - Pre-Design Scoping Study
 - Alternative Study
 - Interchange Justification Study
 - Special Study



- Feasibility Study
 - Evaluate the feasibility of proposed highway improvement
 - Generally improvement of national, statewide, or regional significance
 - Usually evaluates improvement concepts (2-lane arterial, 4-lane arterial, interstatetype facility, etc.)



- Feasibility Study (continued)
 - Generally compares benefits to costs
 - Road user benefits (travel time savings, operating cost savings, crash reduction cost savings)
 - Economic impact benefits (employment gains, new/relocated industry, increase in personal income, increase in tax revenues)
 - Economically feasible when benefits exceed costs



- Feasibility Study (continued)
 - Study products
 - Evaluation of feasibility of proposed highway improvement (do benefits exceed costs)
 - Comparison of feasibility of various alternatives, if several alternatives are being evaluated



- Programming Study
 - Purpose is to develop information that can be used for future programming documents
 - Two general types
 - Corridor Programming Study
 - Project Programming Study



- Corridor Programming Study
 - Evaluates roadway improvements, generally of regional or statewide nature
 - Identifies and prioritizes projects for future programming documents
 - Part of a long-range planning effort



- Project Programming Study
 - Usually for shorter, localized highway needs
 - Does project description meet purpose and need
 - Does project description represent a logical, constructible solution



- Programming Study (continued)
 - Abbreviated study
 - No detailed analysis of alternatives
 - Evaluate general corridor/project needs
 - Identify most likely type of improvement
 - Based on available office data, brief field visits, limited detailed analysis, per-mile costs



- Programming Study (continued)
 - Study products
 - Recommended projects for future programming purposes
 - Priorities, better project descriptions, preliminary costs



- Pre-Design Scoping Study
 - Generally done for projects that will start design in one or two years
 - Typically conducted on projects that have
 - Little or no previous planning activity
 - No public involvement
 - Little or no investigation of environmental impacts
 - No clear purpose and need



- Pre-Design Scoping Study (continued)
 - Study purpose
 - Identify issues associated with the project corridor
 - Define project goals
 - Establish or verify project termini
 - Initiate coordination with local officials and resource agencies
 - Identify potential environmental concerns
 - Initiate public involvement activities



- Pre-Design Scoping Study (continued)
 - Study products
 - Identifies community issues and restrictions that will be considered during design phase
 - Helps identify public support or opposition
 - Initiates National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process



- Alternatives Study
 - Study to evaluate alternative corridors for a proposed project
 - Corridors generally 2000 feet or more in width
 - Project that is in or being considered for Six-Year Highway Plan



- Alternatives Study (continued)
 - Comparisons of alternate corridors usually based on
 - Traffic and operational characteristics
 - Socioeconomic features
 - Costs
 - Environmental features
 - Public input



- Alternatives Study (continued)
 - Study purpose
 - Establish project goals
 - Develop alternatives that will meet these goals
 - Set screening criteria with which to evaluate the alternatives
 - Evaluate and analyze the alternatives
 - Select one or more alternative corridors to be carried forward to the design phase



- Alternatives Study (continued)
 - Study products
 - Establishment of the no-build alternative as a viable alternative and a baseline condition against which other alternatives are compared
 - Recommendation of a corridor (or corridors) in which alignment studies will be developed in the design phase



- Interchange Justification Study
 - Study to evaluate traffic, geometrics, costs, and land use issues associated with an interstate interchange
 - Applies to new or reconstructed interchanges
 - Submitted to Federal Highway
 Administration for access approval



- Interchange Justification Study (continued)
 - Study products
 - Federal Highway Administration approval of new or modified access to an interstate highway



- Special Studies
 - Studies that do not fit in any of above categories
 - Past examples
 - Access Management Study
 - Truck Parking Needs Study for interstates
 - Interstate Rest Area Study
 - Parkway Interchange Needs Study



- Special Studies (continued)
 - Study products
 - An analysis and recommendation to respond to some special need



- Summary
 - Each project is unique
 - Project Team will make final decision about tasks associated with each study type
 - Task list shows project tasks generally associated with different studies