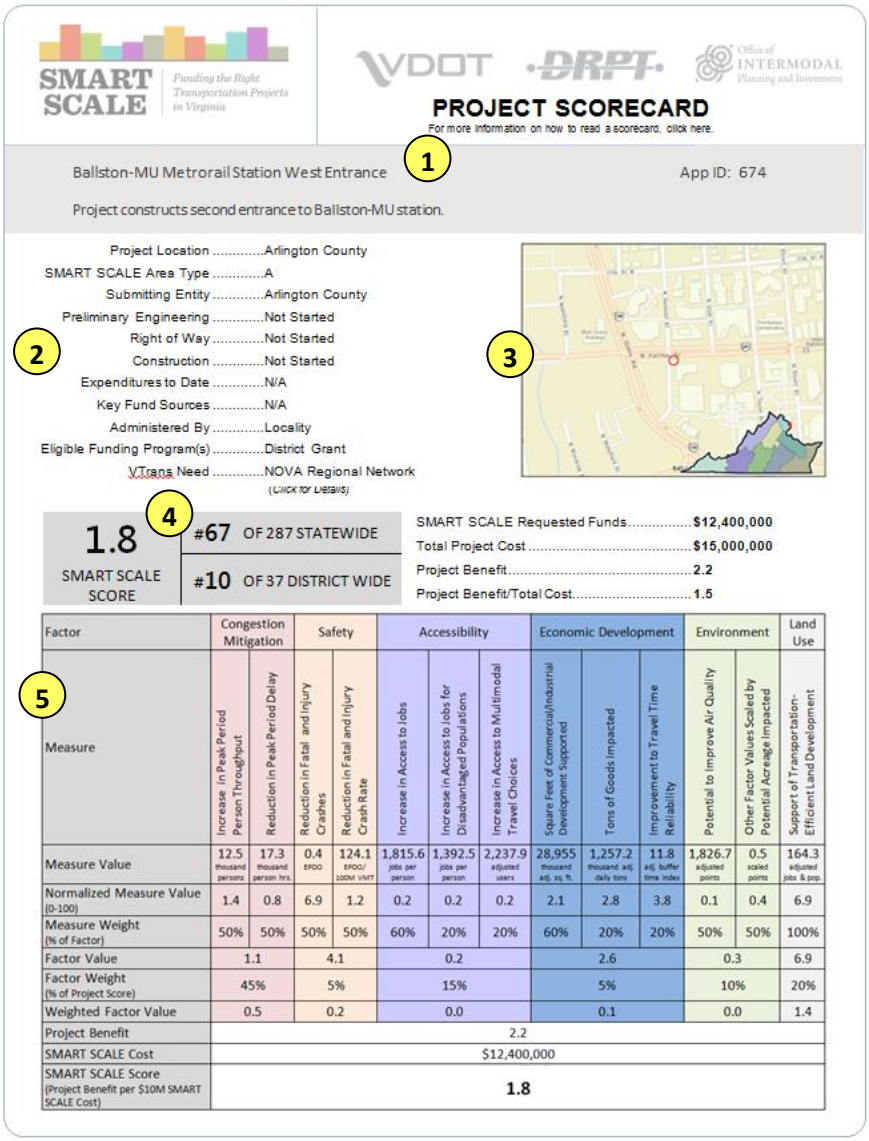
SMART SCALE | *Funding the Right Transportation Projects in Virginia*

VDOT · DRPT · Office of INTERMODAL Planning and Investment

HOW TO READ A SCORECARD

A project scorecard has been prepared for each project that has been evaluated and scored. The scorecard is intended to be a snapshot of project information and scoring. The following provides a brief overview of the information contained in the scorecard.



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PROJECT SCORECARD

For more information on how to read a scorecard, click here.

1

Ballston-MU Metrorail Station West Entrance — App ID: 674

Project constructs second entrance to Ballston-MU station.

2

Project Location .....Arlington County
SMART SCALE Area Type .....A
Submitting Entity .....Arlington County
Preliminary Engineering .....Not Started
Right of Way .....Not Started
Construction .....Not Started
Expenditures to Date .....N/A
Key Fund Sources .....N/A
Administered By .....Locality
Eligible Funding Program(s) .....District Grant
VTrans Need .....NOVA Regional Network
(Click for Details)

3

4

1.8 SMART SCALE SCORE

#67 OF 287 STATEWIDE

#10 OF 37 DISTRICT WIDE

SMART SCALE Requested Funds.....$12,400,000
Total Project Cost.....$15,000,000
Project Benefit.....2.2
Project Benefit/Total Cost.....1.5

5

Factor	Congestion Mitigation		Safety		Accessibility			Economic Development			Environment		Land Use
Measure	Increase in Peak Period Person Throughput	Reduction in Peak Period Delay	Reduction in Fatal and Injury Crashes	Reduction in Fatal and Injury Crash Rate	Increase in Access to Jobs	Increase in Access to Jobs for Disadvantaged Populations	Increase in Access to Multimodal Travel Choices	Square Feet of Commercial/Industrial Development Supported	Tons of Goods Impacted	Improvement to Travel Time Reliability	Potential to Improve Air Quality	Other Factor Values Scaled by Potential Acreage Impacted	Support of Transportation-Efficient Land Development
Measure Value	12.5 thousand persons	17.3 thousand person hrs.	0.4 EPDO	124.1 EPDO/ 100M VMT	1,815.6 jobs per person	1,392.5 jobs per person	2,237.9 adjusted users	28,955 thousand adj. sq. ft.	1,257.2 thousand adj. daily tons	11.8 adj. buffer time index	1,826.7 adjusted points	0.5 scaled points	164.3 adjusted jobs & pop.
Normalized Measure Value (0-100)	1.4	0.8	6.9	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.1	2.8	3.8	0.1	0.4	6.9
Measure Weight (% of Factor)	50%	50%	50%	50%	60%	20%	20%	60%	20%	20%	50%	50%	100%
Factor Value	1.1		4.1		0.2			2.6			0.3		6.9
Factor Weight (% of Project Score)	45%		5%		15%			5%			10%		20%
Weighted Factor Value	0.5		0.2		0.0			0.1			0.0		1.4
Project Benefit	2.2												
SMART SCALE Cost	$12,400,000												
SMART SCALE Score (Project Benefit per $10M SMART SCALE Cost)	**1.8**												

1 **Project Overview:** This high-level information includes the project name, a short description of the project, and the application ID.

2 **Project Information:** This section is used to provide brief information about the project, applicant, and funding.

3 **Project Map:** The project map helps identify the extents of the project as well as provides an indication of the location of the project within the state of Virginia.

4 **Score Summary:** This section provides the SMART SCALE Score and rank, as well as the project cost and benefit.

5 **Scoring Table:** The table displays detailed information on how the SMART SCALE Score was determined. Each factor and measure value is shown to enable the reader to follow the calculation steps as well as better understand how the project performed in each area.

How to calculate the SMART SCALE Score using the Scoring Table:

1. The *Measure Value* is determined by assessing the data and characteristics of the project, and is then normalized as a percentage of the highest *Measure Value* in that year's cohort of projects.
2. The *Normalized Measure Value* is then multiplied by the *Measure Weight*.
3. *Normalized Measure Values* are then summed to equal the *Factor Value*.
4. The *Factor Value* is then multiplied by the appropriate *Factor Weight* for the area type of the project.
5. *Project Benefit* is then calculated from the sum of the *Weighted Factor Values*.
6. The *SMART SCALE Score* is calculated by taking the *Project Benefit* and dividing by the *SMART SCALE Cost* (in tens of millions).

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Explanations of Measures Values:

- Congestion Mitigation
  - Person throughput is the projected increase in persons moving through the project limits during the peak period for future year 2025.
  - Delay is the projected reduction in cumulative time for all persons to move through the project limits for future year 2025.
- Safety
  - Reduction of fatal and injury crashes and crash rate is calculated using the Equivalent Property Damage Only (EPDO) methodology used by FHWA. This equates all crash severities on the same scale by assigning a higher weight to fatal and injury crashes than those that are property damage only.
  - Crash rate reduction is determined by the number of crashes per 100 Million Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT). This measure also uses the EPDO methodology stated in the first safety measure.
- Accessibility
  - Access to jobs is the number of jobs to which each person has access within 45 minutes (60 minutes for transit projects). The total number of jobs divided by the population equates to jobs per person.
  - Access to jobs for disadvantaged populations is calculated in the same manner as the first Accessibility measure, only for a particular subset of the population.
  - Increase to multimodal travel choices is determined by how the project supports travel choices and the connections between modes. Points are assigned based on project characteristics, and are then multiplied by the number of non-single occupancy vehicle users.
- Economic Development
  - Square Feet of Commercial and Industrial development supported uses either 50% or 100% of each development's square footage based on the proximity of the development to the project. A point value is then determined based on how the project fits with local and regional economic plans and policy, and is multiplied by the adjusted square feet of development.
  - Tons of goods impacted determines the amount of daily freight tons impacted by the project and multiplies the tonnage by a point value based on certain criteria.
  - Improvement to travel time reliability uses weather event frequency and impact as well as incident frequency and impact along with a buffer index to evaluate the improvement in travel time reliability. This value is multiplied by corridor Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) to scale the results.
- Environment
  - Potential to improve air quality uses specific criteria to assign point values to each project and multiplies them by the number of peak period non-single occupancy vehicle users.
  - The potential natural and cultural acreage impacted uses a buffer around the project limits and a weighting system based on other factor points earned by the project to determine the value.
- Land Use
  - Support for Transportation Efficient Land Development is determined by multiplying points assigned through specific criteria by the future activity density of the area and the change in density.

For more information please reference the SMART SCALE Technical Guide.