



Alternatives Evaluation Matrix Criteria

Evaluation Criteria
Traffic Operations and Safety
Safety Impacts: Provides consideration for an alternative’s physical, geometric and operational features identifying to what extent they would minimize actual or potential safety hazards.
Multi-modal Level of Service (LOS) (Pedestrian / Bicycle Facilities / Vehicle / Transit): Measures all modes of transportation such as, pedestrians, bicycles, vehicles and transit to assess the efficiency of the corridor for each alternative.
Access (Driveway): Measures access impacts to existing driveways for each alternative.
Access (I-95): Measures access impacts and or improvements at the I-95 interchange for each of the alternatives.
Project Cost
Design Phase: Compares the cost of the design phase for each alternative.
Construction: Compares each alternative based on construction costs.
Right of Way Acquisition: Addresses variations in right-of-way costs between alternatives.
Utility Relocation Cost: Measures the utility relocation cost of the alternatives. This includes potential conflicts and relocation of the utility lines that are located within the existing and/or proposed right-of-way.
Social and Economic Environment
Religious Centers: This criterion identifies whether an alternative impacts religious centers along the corridor.
Social Service Facilities/Schools/Group Care Facilities: Identifies an alternatives impact to social service facilities, schools and group care facilities along the project corridor.
Cultural Environment
Section 4(f): Measures the alternative’s potential effect on Section 4(f).
Historic Sites and Districts: Measures the degree of impact associated with existing historic sites and designated historic districts within the project corridor for each alternative.
Archaeological Sites: Measures the degree of impact of each alternative on archaeological sites.
Recreational Areas: Measures the degree of impact associated with recreational areas.
Natural Environment
Wetlands: Measures the potential effect on wetlands for each alternative.
Protected Species and Habitat: Measures the potential effect on protected species and habitat for each alternative.
Physical Environment
Parking: Measures the impacts to parking for each alternative including modifications to existing parking.
Pedestrians: Measures accessibility of sidewalk on each of the alternatives.
Air Quality: Measures the ability of an alternative to meet pre-established air quality standards.
Contamination: Measures the impact on existing or potential hazardous material sites and or generators.
Water Quality: Measures the alternative’s potential effect on water quality for any surface or subsurface water resource within the project limits.
Utility Impacts: Measures the utility impacts of the alternatives. This includes potential conflicts and relocation of the utility lines that are located within the existing and/or proposed right-of-way.