

Case Study:

Using INVEST to Better Showcase Sustainability Activities through the Long Range Transportation Plan

Kittery, ME

Lead Agency: Kittery Area Comprehensive Transportation System (KACTS)

INVEST Modules: System Planning

Link: <http://smrpc.org/index.php/programs/transportation/kacts-mpo>

KACTS is the metropolitan planning organization (MPO) for the Maine portion of the Kittery-Portsmouth and Dover-Rochester, New Hampshire urbanized areas. KACTS used the INVEST System Planning (SP) module to score their approved 2010 Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) and used the results to identify opportunities to better integrate and showcase sustainability principles in their 2014 LRTP. After drafting the 2014 LRTP, KACTS then used the SP module to evaluate the draft plan and compare the results with the 2010 LRTP.

2010 KACTS Long Range Transportation Plan

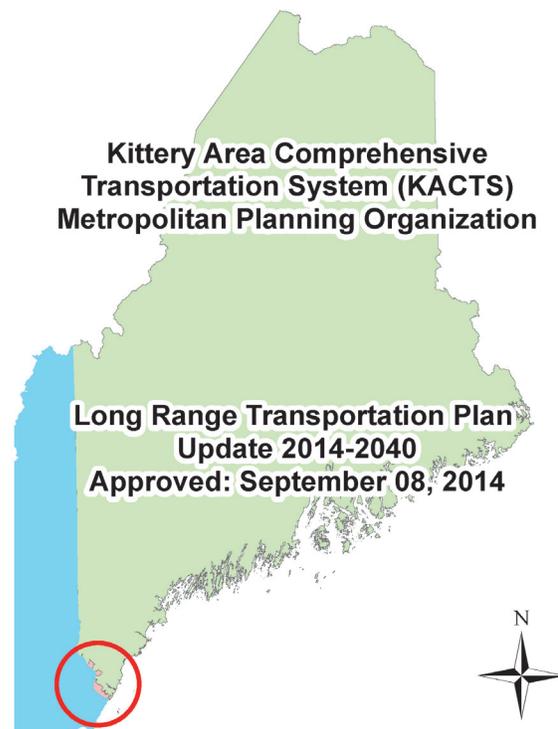
To score the 2010 KACTS, a committee was formed with representation from local municipalities, advocacy groups, Maine Department of Transportation, and the Federal Highway Administration. The committee held an all-day scoring workshop to discuss the criteria in greater detail and reach consensus on the number of points to assign to each criterion. The committee solely evaluated the content of the plan and did not award points for existing activities or programs that were

not specifically mentioned. This approach to scoring led to the 2010 LRTP receiving a total score of 17 out of 250 possible points. The scoring results highlighted numerous areas for improvement for future LRTP updates including the need for KACTS to better and more accurately reflect all of the programming that it completes every year.

Cover page of KACTS Draft 2014-2040 Long Range Transportation Plan.
(Courtesy of KACTS)

2014 KACTS Long Range Transportation Plan

KACTS utilized the results of the 2010 LRTP scoring process to guide and influence the development of the 2014 LRTP. KACTS recognized that the new plan should be more informative and useful for the public to more clearly illustrate their practices, partnerships, policies, and programs that relate to sustainability. As a result, there was a 66 point increase from the 2010 LRTP to the draft 2014 LRTP. This considerable increase in points was mainly due to a change in content from the 2010 to the 2014 LRTP. The table on the next page displays the scores from each plan and the change in scores from the 2010 LRTP to the 2014 LRTP.



Criterion	Maximum Points	2010 Plan	Draft 2014 Plan	Change
SP-01 Integrated Planning: Economic Development and Land Use	15	1	12	+11
SP-02 Integrated Planning: Natural Environment	15	0	5	+5
SP-03 Integrated Planning: Social	15	3	10	+7
SP-04 Integrated Planning: Bonus	10	0	0	0
SP-05 Access and Affordability	15	0	5	+5
SP-06 Safety Planning	15	4	10	+6
SP-07 Multimodal Transportation and Public Health	15	1	6	+5
SP-08 Freight and Goods Movement	15	2	2	0
SP-09 Travel Demand Management	15	0	4	+4
SP-10 Air Quality	15	2	11	+9
SP-11 Energy and Fuels	15	0	6	+6
SP-12 Financial Sustainability	15	0	3	+3
SP-13 Analysis Methods	15	0	0	0
SP-14 Transportation Systems Management and Operations	15	2	5	+3
SP-15 Linking Asset Management and Planning	15	2	2	0
SP-16 Infrastructure Resiliency	15	0	0	0
SP-17 Linking Planning and NEPA	15	0	2	+2
TOTAL POINTS	250	17/250	83/250	+66

Key Differences between 2010 and 2014 LRTP

As the table above shows, there were numerous criteria where the change in the score was substantial between the 2010 and 2014 LRTP. These include:

- SP-01 Integrated Planning: Economic Development and Land Use.** Although one of the major policies serving as the foundation for the 2010 LRTP focused on strengthening the connection between land use, economic development, and transportation, the plan only included high level goals and objectives in support of this policy. The 2014 LRTP goes well beyond the 2010 plan to provide specific strategies and recommendations to engage partner agencies, offer incentives for development, and establish pertinent performance measures.
- SP-03 Integrated Planning: Social.** The 2010 LRTP offers limited information pertaining to how the plan addresses and advances the community's visions and goals. In contrast, the 2014 LRTP emphasizes KACTS' proactive and integrated approach to advance a shared vision and encourage public participation from a wide range of stakeholders.
- SP-10 Air Quality.** While the 2010 LRTP included overarching goals to reduce air pollution and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, the plan did not go into detail about multimodal strategies to reduce emissions. Recognizing this gap in the 2010 LRTP, for the draft 2014 LRTP, KACTS identified a specific strategy to reduce (GHG) emissions and air pollution with specific recommendations to promote the use of alternative fuels, reduce vehicle idling, and convert waste hauler fleets to compressed natural gas and/or blended bio-diesel. The 2014 LRTP also includes a commitment to inventory, analyze, and tax GHG emissions associated with the transportation sector.

Key Outcomes of Using INVEST:

- The criteria in the SP module helped enrich and improve the Draft KACTS LRTP.
- The collaborative approach to scoring resulted in productive conversations about the LRTP as well as ways to increase the public visibility of KACTS.
- The INVEST exercise helped KACTS engage their partners more directly in the details of the planning process and the connections of specific activities to broader outcomes.
- The SP module's emphasis on performance measures was very useful in helping KACTS prepare for performance management requirements stemming from the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act.
- KACTS has recommended improvements to INVEST so that it can more appropriately consider the work of a small MPO.