

Attachment C2

Summary of Survey Results

Existing Call for Projects Process Strengths

- Technical Integrity and transparency of process
- Staff outreach and workshops
- Clear rules and application package

Existing Call for Projects Weaknesses

- Complex application is difficult, especially for small cities
- Time and cost of developing application
- Cities need more assistance in application's project performance calculations

Challenges in proposing inter-jurisdictional projects

- No specific barriers in Call process
- Local barrier most significant – a local agency must take on responsibility to lead, administer, and manage funding
- Time needed to reach local agreement is longer than Call allows

Projects that agencies would like to fund beyond Call eligibility

- Maintenance/state of good repair
- Local roadway improvements
- Storm water/beautification/landscaping and other local programs with funding shortages

Subregional Call Strengths

- Local control
- Knowledge of subregional and local needs/priorities
- Spreads funding among cities within subregion

Subregional Call Weaknesses

- Less money available per city
- Limited subregional staffing and expertise to manage Call
- Concern about how local politics may influence project selection

Call for Projects Preference (Countywide vs. Subregional Process)

- 1000 surveys sent and 34 responses received – evenly split between two options
- 12 local jurisdictions representing 55% of county population prefer existing countywide Call process, or no preference
- 13 local jurisdictions representing 11% of county population prefer subregional Call
- 64 local jurisdictions representing 34% of county population did not respond
- Seven of eight transportation partners prefer existing countywide Call process