

Measure C Steering Committee

Category/Subcategories with Definitions

Approved Steering Committee Subcategory Recommendations	Final Categories / Subcategories & Definitions – Proposed –
<p>Existing Neighborhood Roads</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Streets near homes, schools, and parks 2. Basic road maintenance and infrastructure 3. Major roads (inclusive of urban and rural) 4. Alleys, bikeways, sidewalks (repair and new) 5. Streetlights, signals, and other safety measures 6. Sidewalk and pedestrian safety 7. Traffic calming 	<p>Existing Neighborhood Roads</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Basic Infrastructure for Major, Collector, Arterial and Local Neighborhood Roads – Pothole repair, crack sealing, asphalt overlays, resurfacing, slab replacement, permeable pavement, vegetation control, curb/gutter, stormwater and drainage, shoulder grading, guardrail and barrier repair, bridge maintenance, sign and marking upkeep, litter removal, street sweeping, landscaping and beautification, snow and ice removal, ADA 2. Streetlights, Signals, Traffic Calming and Other Safety Features – Standard traffic lights, flashing signals, green arrows, pedestrian signals, out-of-service signals, guardrails, rumble strips, sign and pavement marking, speed humps, speed tables, raised crosswalks, and horizontal devices, such as chicanes, roundabouts, and curb extensions (bulb-outs) 3. Sidewalk, Alleys, Bikeways, and Pedestrian Safety – Repair and New – Sidewalks, ADA, crosswalks (marked and unmarked), traffic calming (flashing beacons, lighting, neighborhood slow zones, pedestrian over- and under crossings, pedestrian paths, walkways, bikeways, and protected bike lanes, and bicycle overcrossings
<p>Public Transportation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transit systems - urban / rural 2. Senior / veteran / youth / disability transportation 3. Carshare / vanpools / microtransit 4. Mobility hubs 5. Future transportation alternatives 6. Programs and services 7. Public transit supportive infrastructure 8. Coordinating transportation bodies 9. Mobility hubs at campuses 10. Light rail 	<p>Public Transportation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public Transit – In the urban and rural areas: buses, microtransit, carshare, carpools, vanpools, and light rail 2. Programs & Services – Expanded hours; free and/or reduced fare programs for people with disabilities, seniors, veterans, students; non-emergency medical transit; increased frequency between and among cities and communities; first and last mile connections; emergency planning; service integration (system and tech); paratransit service; community shuttles; university/college transit 3. Public Transit Supportive Infrastructure – Mobility hubs (communities, campuses), charging infrastructure, grid capacity, ADA infrastructure, sheltered and weather protective bus stops; lighting water stations; trash disposal; public restrooms; enhanced pedestrian and bicycle facilities that improve access to transit stops; optimized traffic signals for smoother traffic flow; investments in modern vehicles and technology like real time tracking and audible announcements for passengers 4. Transit Agency Coordination – Transit agency route and system coordination. 5. Future Transit Alternatives – Expanded electric public transit options; autonomous transit vehicles; hydrogen fuel cell transit vehicles
<p>Active Transportation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bike and pedestrian trail maintenance and construction 2. Accessibility improvements 3. Safe routes to school 4. SRTS specifically allowing traffic lights and lighting 	<p>Active Transportation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bike and Pedestrian Trails – Maintenance and construction 2. Safe Routes to School – Maintenance and construction, including accessibility improvements, traffic lights and lighting, and other traffic calming investments with emphasis on routes within one-half mile of a school site.

Regional Connectivity 1. Major road projects for safety improvements, congestion reduction 2. Airports 3. Grade separations 4. Policy goal: Worst first as a priority 5. Regional transit (connections to destination hubs + between and among cities)	Regional Connectivity 1. Major Roads – Safety improvements and congestion reduction on major facilities used by residents of multiple communities, with consideration given to addressing the worst roads first. 2. Airports 3. Grade Separations – Overpasses, underpasses, or interchanges creating distinct levels for roads, railways, or pedestrian pathways, allowing traffic to cross without conflict at the same level 4. Regional Transit – Connections to destinations, hubs, between and among cities and airports
Other 1. Future alternative transportation 2. Transit-oriented development 3. New technologies 4. Micro grids, battery storage, mobility hubs 5. Climate resiliency 6. Community planning	Other 1. Climate Resilience – Reduce heat, flood, air quality, and wildfire impacts on the transportation system 2. Future Transportation – Transportation electrification, microgrids, charging stations, grid capacity + battery storage, zero emission infrastructure, integration of autonomous and vertical flight vehicles, smart transportation systems leveraging AI and data for route optimization and traffic management, and other new technologies that may emerge 3. Community Planning – Community-based advisory committees informing transportation planning processes 4. TOD – Residential, commercial, and leisure spaces within walking distance of public transportation
Administration 1. Technical assistance 2. Public database of expenditures by category 3. Community engagement 4. Annual audits 5. Annual public reports 6. Grant writing staff support	Administration 1. Accountability – annual audits & reports, public database 2. Community Notification and Engagement – for plan amendments, updates, and reviews 3. Technical Assistance – grant writing to support small cities and disadvantaged unincorporated communities 4. Administrative Staffing

