

Criteria for Exceptions

Legal Exclusion: Projects where certain users are legally excluded, like controlled-access highways or pedestrian-only streets. Partial exceptions may apply to ensure projects consider all users that are not legally excluded.

Existing Parallel Facility: Projects for which there is already a parallel off-road facility, such as a multi-use path. This exception should not lead to an unreasonable detour for users to access destinations along the corridor with the project.

Lack of Transit Service: Projects where no transit routes exist or are planned may be exempt from including transit accommodations.

No Demand: Projects where there is no existing or potential/expected demand for a particular user group.

Cost-Prohibitive: If an applicant is seeking an exception based on cost, a breakdown of the project cost with and without complete streets facilities is required.

Physical Constraints: Projects where extreme topographical or natural resource constraints, or the need for excessive right-of-way acquisition, lead to disproportionate costs for including complete streets elements, or when there is a compelling reason that a complete streets element of a project must terminate prior to making a logical connection to the existing network for a particular mode.

Inconsistent with Local Plans, Visions, and/or Standards: Projects where complete streets elements are not consistent with or are otherwise precluded by local plans, visions, and/or standards.