Table 6. Example set of scoring criteria to establish feasibility of work zone ITS. (Source: FHWA)[21]

Criteria	Score
Factor 1 – Duration of work zone: Long-term stationary work will have a duration of: • >1 construction season (10 points) • 4-10 months (6 points) • <4 months; procurement and installation timeline is available prior to work starting (3 points)	
Factor 2 – Impact to traffic, businesses, other destinations, or other users (e.g., extremely long delays, high risk of speed variability, access issues) for the duration of work is expected to be: • Significant (10 points) • Moderate (6 points) • Minimal (3 points)	
Factor 3 – Queuing and Delay: Queue lengths are estimated to be: • ≥2 miles for periods ≥2 hours per day (8 to 10 points) • 1-2 miles for periods of 1-2 hours per day (6 to 8 points) • ≤1 mile, or queue length estimates are not available but pre-construction, recurring congestion exists for periods <1 hour per day (4 points)	
Factor 4 – Temporal Aspects of Traffic Impacts: Expected traffic impacts are: • Unreasonable for a time period that covers more than just peak hours (10 points) • Unreasonable during most of both morning and afternoon peak hours in either direction (6 points) • Unreasonable during most of a peak hour in either direction (3 points) • Unpredictable; highly variable traffic volumes (1 point)	
Factor 5 – Specific Issues Expected (0 to 3 points each based on judgment) • Traffic Speed Variability • Back of Queue and Other Sight Distance Issues • High Speeds/Chronic Speeding • Work Zone Congestion • Availability of Alternate Routes • Merging Conflicts and Hazards At Work Zone Tapers • Work Zone Hazards/Complex Traffic Control Layout • Frequently Changing Operating Conditions for Traffic • Variable Work Activities (That May Benefit From Using Variable Speed Limits) • Oversize Vehicles (Percent Heavy Vehicles >10%) • Construction Vehicle Entry/Exit Speed Differential Relative to Traffic • Data Collection for Work Zone Performance Measures • Unusual or Unpredictable Weather Patterns Such as Snow, Ice, and Fog	
Total Score	
If the total score is: • ≥30 – ITS is likely to provide significant benefits relative to costs for procurement • ≥10 and <30 – ITS may provide some benefits and should be considered as a treatment to mitigate impacts • <10 – ITS may not provide enough benefit as a treatment to justify the associated costs	

[21]This is not the only way or criteria that could be used. Agencies can tailor this to their needs or use their own criteria.