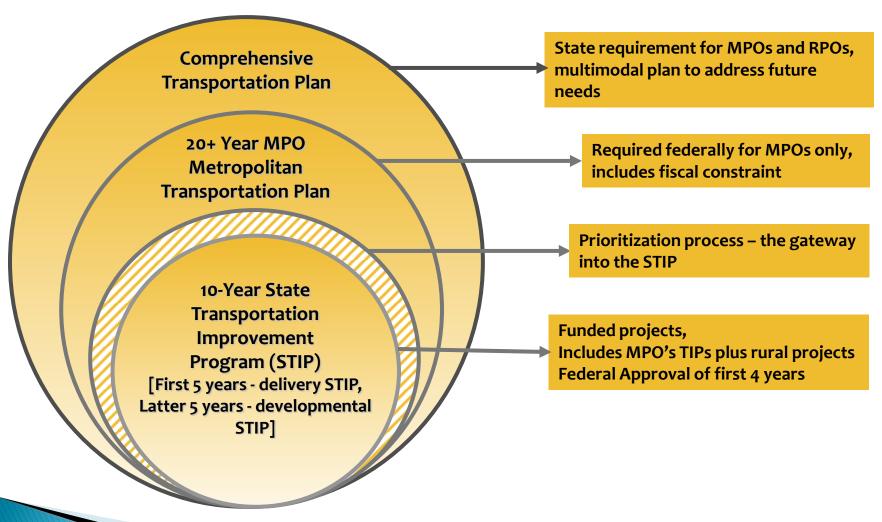


What is a Comprehensive Transportation Plan (CTP)

Transportation Planning Framework

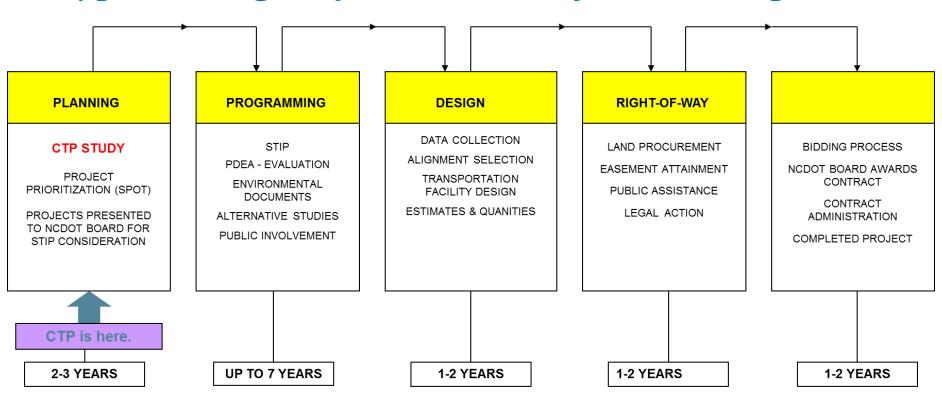
The CTP is the first step in a long planning process.



Transportation Planning Framework

(Continued)

Typical Stages of NCDOT Project Development





Plan Comparison

	Approximate Plan Horizon	Indentifies?	Fiscally Constrained	Report Required		
Comprehensive Transportation Plan	30+ Years	Existing and planned facilities	No	Yes		
Metro. Transportation Plan	20 Year Minimum	Planned facilities	Yes	Yes		
Transportation Improvement Program	7 Years	Planned facilities	Yes	No		
Collector Street Plan	30+ Years	Existing and planned facilities	No	No		



Plan Comparison (cont.)

	Who Requires?	Update Requirement	Adopted by	A/Q Conformity Required		
Comprehensive Transportation Plan	State Statute	No requirement	MPO Bd and NCDOT BOT	No		
Metro. Transportation Plan	Federal legislation	Every 4 years	MPO Bd (and FHWA)	Yes, for non- attainment & mtce.		
Transportation Improvement Program	Federal legislation	Every 2 years	MPO Bd and	3 years, for non-attainment & mtce.		
Collector Street	No requirement	No requirement	MPO Bd (local ordinance reference)	No		



Why do a CTP?

CTP will replace old Thoroughfare Plans:

Thoroughfare Plans:

- Durham, 1992;
- Chapel Hill, 1994;
- Carrboro, 1994;
- Hillsborough, 1996;
- Chatham County, 1983;
- Orange County, 1990 (not adopted).
- Local government typically use T-fare/CTP to:
 - Reserve road right-of-way in dev't review
 - · Permit certain types of uses, e.g., industrial
 - · Direct roadway design, e.g., allow speed humps



Why do a CTP? (cont.)

- State Statute § 136-66.2. "Development of a coordinated transportation system"
- Provide input to 2045 MTP that looks beyond 2045
 - CTP is not fiscally constrained
 - CTP can include facilities that are near capacity
 - CTP uses Level of Service D for highway, which is a lower capacity standard than the TRM.



What is in a CTP?

CTP = Comprehensive Transportation Plan

- It is a Long-Range multi-modal transportation plan.
- It is developed cooperatively with NCDOT and the MPO.
- The CTP emphasizes incorporating local land use plans and community and statewide goals (like Strategic Corridors).
- It is meant to be developed concurrently with the Metropolitan Transportation Plan (MTP)
- It is important to note that CTP recommendations are Concepts and any project will go through a rigorous environmental process before final alignments or designs can be determined.
- A CTP can be used in the same way as Thoroughfare Plan for local land use planning (protection of ROW, etc.)



What is in a CTP?

Maps and tables of a <u>Multimodal</u> Transportation System, including:

- Highway
- Public Transportation and Rail
- Bicycle
- Pedestrian

Recommendations

Recommends whether a transportation facility should remain as Existing, or Needs Improvement, or a new Recommended facility is needed.

Highway Categories

Categorizes highways into Freeways, Expressways, Boulevards, Other Major Thoroughfares and Minor Thoroughfares

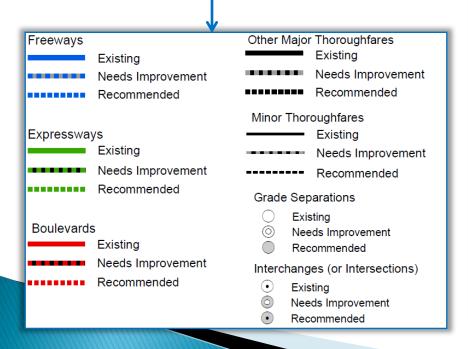


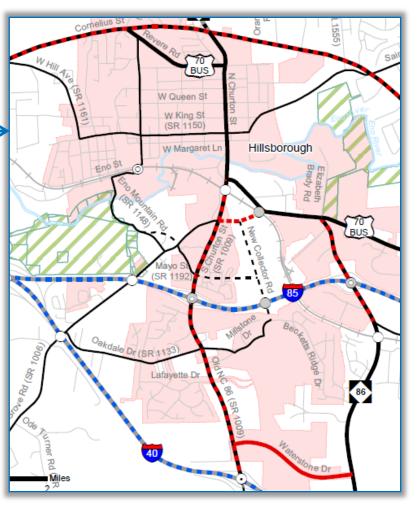
Key Products - Highways

Maps

 Shows <u>all</u> roadways that are minor thoroughfare and above, not just the ones that are to be improved

Designates roadway type







Key Products – Highways

continued)

Main Table

	Segment		Ē	2015 Existing System					2040 Proposed System						
Facility	From	То	. <u>01</u>	Dist. (mi)	Lanes	ROW	Width	Existing Capacity (vpd)	2015 Volume	2040 Volume E+C	2040 V/C	Status	Cross- Section	CTP Class	Problem Statemen
NC 751	Renaissance Pkwy	Stagecoach Rd	DurCity, Dur	0.9	2	60-90	19-24	12,700	12,000	18,777	1.5	NI	4D	Blvd	None
NC 751	I-40	Renaissance Pkwy	DurCity	0.2	2	60	24	12,700	26,618	41,544	3.3	Ex	ADQ	Maj	UAD
NC 751	I-40	Southpoint Autopark Blvd	DurCity	0.2	4	60	24	36,600	15,000	30,622	0.8	Ex	ADQ	Blvd	None
NC 751	Southpoint Autopark Blvd	NC 54	DurCity	0.8	2	60	24	12,700	15.000	30,622	2.4	NI	→ 4D	Blvd	None

• 2040 volume and volume/capacity (i.e., congestion level)

Projected future cross-section. Abides by <u>Complete Streets</u>. Remember: environmental process determines ultimate cross-section design.

<u>Other</u>

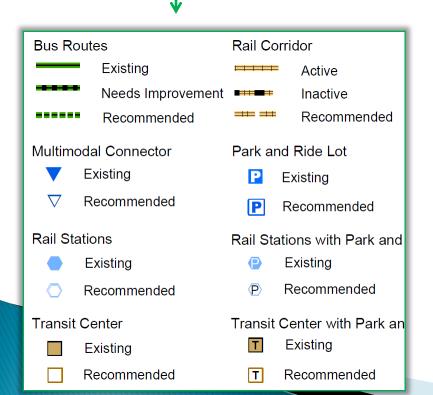
- <u>Problem statements</u> Eight Full and thirty-one minimum statements; explains why improvements are needed
- <u>Unaddressed needs</u> explains why roadway that is over capacity does not have improvements designated

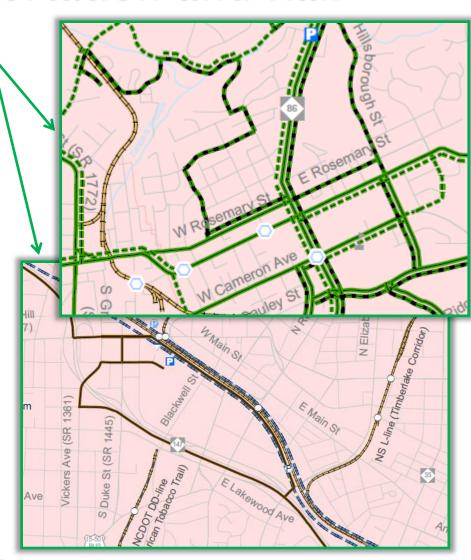
Very Thorough!



Key Products - Public Transportation and Rail

- Bus and rail maps and tables
- Designates stations, centers and park and ride

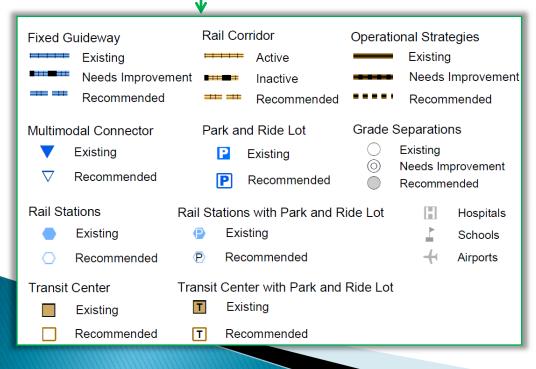






Key Products - Public Transportation and Rail

- Bus and fixed guideway maps, and tables
- Designates bus express routes, stations, centers and park and ride

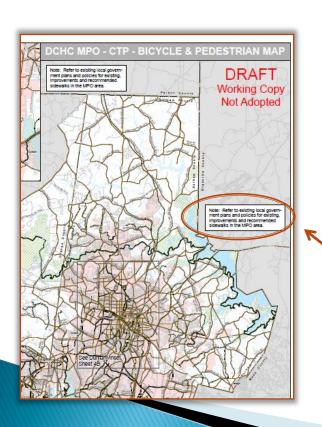


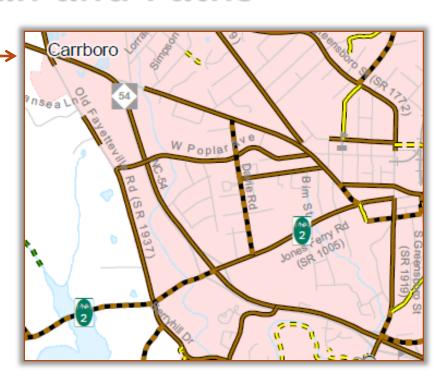




Key Products - Bike, Pedestrian and Paths

- Map
- Tables





 Future sidewalks might not be on map. A policy statement will require sidewalks.



What is Adopted?

NCDOT Board of Transportation

- Adopts only the maps
 - Shows needs improvement/recommended
 - Shows roadway type
 - Map notes: 1) Use for dedicating ROW; 2) Final location and design results from environmental review; 3) Complete Streets
- Receives link to backup information, such as tables of project segments, that can be used to evaluate the maps.



What is Adopted?

(Continued)

MPO Board

- Adopts the maps at a minimum
- Will likely adopt the full report, including:
 - Tables of project segments
 - Problem statements
 - MPO policy, e.g., Complete Streets

Local Government

- Are not required to take any action
- But, they typically endorse the CTP and include a set of comments