

GREENVILLE MPO Comprehensive Transportation Plan (CTP) Highway Map

July 2008





What are we discussing today?

- What is a Comprehensive Transportation Plan (CTP)?
- How is it related to the Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) and Transportation Improvement Program (TIP)?
- What are the benefits and products of a CTP?
- Highway Map for Greenville CTP





Relationship Between Plans

Comprehensive Transportation Plan (~ 30 Year Needs)

Long Range Transportation Plan (Minimum 20 Year Plan)

> TIP (7 Year Plan)



Plan Comparison

	Adopted by	Adopted By	Fiscally	A/Q Conformity	Approximate
	MPO TAC	NCDOT BOT	Constrained	Analysis Required	Plan Horizon
Comprehensive					
Transportation					
Plan	Yes	Yes	No	No	~30 Years
Long Range					
Transportation				Yes, for non-attainment	20 Year
Plan	Yes	No	Yes	areas	Minimum
Transportation					
Improvement				Yes, for non-attainment	
Program	Yes, MTIP	Yes, entire TIP	Yes	areas	7 Years





What is a CTP?

- 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 LRTP
- 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.
- Does not determine a pinpoint location of new roads
- Does not make a promise to build roads





Long Range Transportation Plan

- Federally mandated
- Fiscally constrained portion of Comprehensive Transportation Plan
- Updated every four years in non-attainment areas for air quality
- Must have at least a 20 year planning horizon
- Adopted by MPO TAC





Transportation Improvement Program

- Seven year planning document
- Contains funding information and schedules
- Fiscally constrained
- Entire TIP adopted by NCDOT Board of Transportation
- Metropolitan TIP adopted by MPO TAC

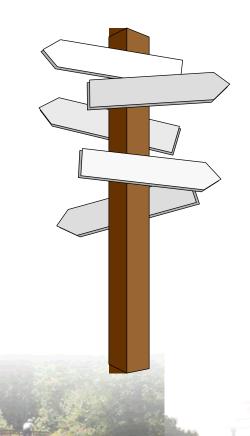




Why a Comprehensive Transportation Plan?

§ 136-66.2. Development of a coordinated transportation system and provisions for streets and highways in and around municipalities.

Each municipality, not located within a metropolitan planning organization (MPO) and each MPO, with the cooperation of the Department of Transportation, shall develop a comprehensive transportation plan that will serve present and anticipated travel demand in and around the municipality.



GREENVILLE MPO Comprehensive Transportation Plan (CTP)

Comprehensive Transportation Plan

Multimodal

- Highway
- Public Transportation and Rail
- Bicycle
- Pedestrian (future)

Recommendations

• Existing, Needs Improvement, Recommended

Highway Categories

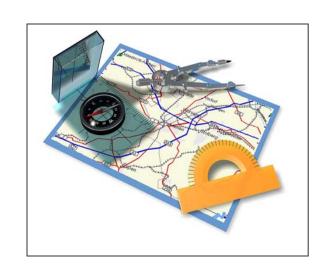
• Freeways, Expressways, Boulevards, Other Major

Thoroughfares and Minor Thoroughfares



The CTP's final products

- Adoption Sheet
- 4 Maps
 - Highway Map
 - Bicycle Map
 - •Rail and Public Transportation Map
 - Pedestrian (future)
- Technical Report







GREENVILLE MPO Comprehensive Transportation Plan (CTP)

Thoroughfare Plan Map

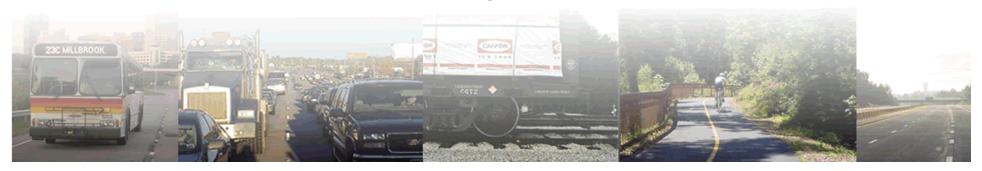
Greenville Urban Area Thoroughfare Map, adopted by BOT 2/3/05

Won't be valid after adoption of Greenville CTP Highway Map

Comprehensive Transportation Plan Highway Map

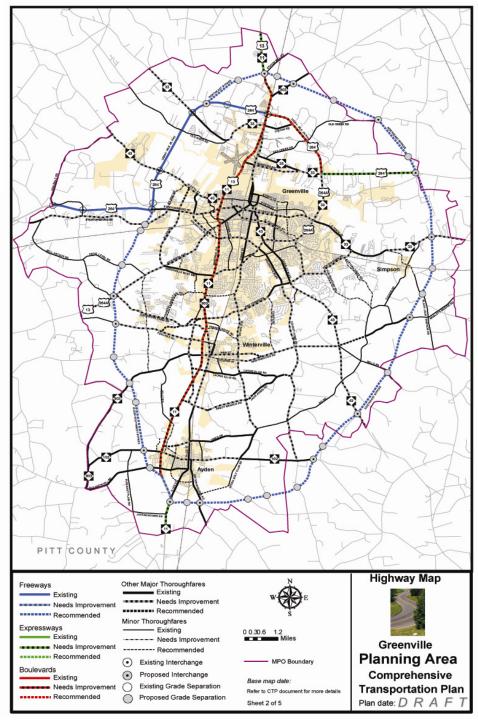
Greenville CTP Highway Map will be in the new Comprehensive Transportation Plan format

A CTP can be used in the same way as Thoroughfare Plan for local land use planning (protection of ROW, etc.)



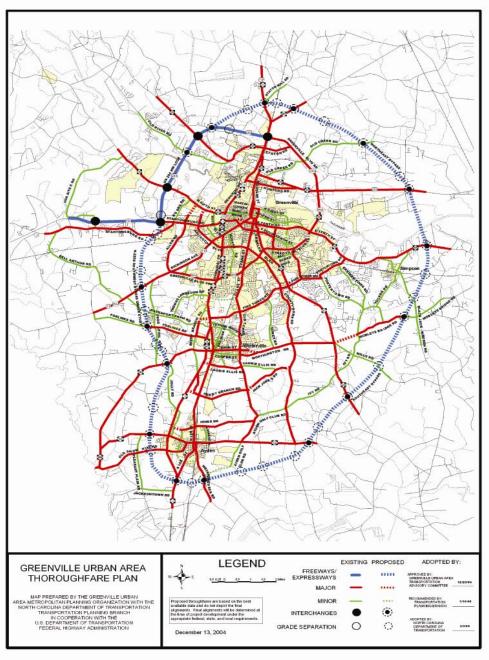
Greenville MPO CTP Highway Map (proposed)





Existing Greenville Urban Area Thoroughfare Map





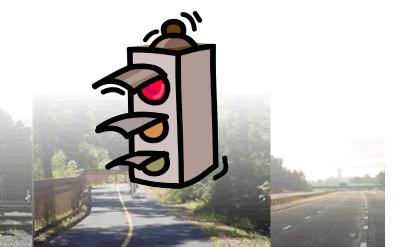


Highway Facility Classifications



- 5 Classifications
 - Freeway, Expressway,
 Boulevard, Major and
 Minor Thoroughfares
- Based on the following features:
 - Speed Limit
 - Medians
 - Access







US 74 Near Waynesville



Freeway Facility

- High mobility, low access
- 55 mph or greater
- Cross-section: Minimum 4 lanes with a median
- Connections provided only at interchanges; all cross streets are grade-separated
- Driveways not allowed
- Traffic signals not allowed
- <u>Examples</u>: US264 east of I-95, US 220, US
 52 between Lexington and Winston-Salem



US 221 (Marion Bypass)

US 220 in Rockingham County

Expressway Facility

- High mobility, low access
- 45 to 60 mph
- Cross-section: Minimum 4 lanes with a median
- Connections: Interchanges (major cross streets) and at-grade intersections (minor cross streets)
- Driveways are limited in location and number; right-in/right-out only
- Traffic signals not allowed
- Examples: US 117 north of I-40,



US 70 East of Goldsboro

Boulevard Facility

- Moderate mobility, moderate access
- 30 to 55 mph
- Cross-section: Minimum 2 lanes with a median
- Connections: At-grade intersections for most major and minor cross streets
- Driveways allowed primarily rightin/right-out; encourage consolidation and/or sharing of access
- <u>Examples</u>: US 1 in Raleigh, NC 55 (Holly Springs Bypass), NC11 in Greenville







US 441 South of Dillsboro

Major Thoroughfares

- Balanced mobility and access
- 25 to 55 mph
- Cross-section: Minimum 2 lanes, no median; includes facilities with a continuous left turn lane
- Connections: At-grade intersections
- Driveways allowed with full movements; consolidate or share connections if possible





Minor Thoroughfares



US 441 South of Dillsboro

- Balanced mobility and access
- 25 to 55 mph
- Cross-section: Minimum 2 lanes, no median; includes facilities with a continuous left turn lane
- Connections: At-grade intersections
- Driveways allowed with full movements; consolidate or share connections if possible
- <u>Examples</u>: US 64 in Siler City, NC 13 north of Ahoskie, Old River Rd in Greenville



US 13 North of Ahoskie

GREENVILLE MPO Comprehensive Transportation Plan (CTP)

Benefits of Comprehensive Transportation Plan?

- Common long range vision for multi-modal facilities between NCDOT, MPOs, RPOs and local governments.
- Better project information for Programming and Project Development.
- Better integration of transportation planning with land use planning.
- Reduced project costs associated with right-of-way and construction activities.
- Minimized impacts to property and community appearance with future road improvements.
- Stronger ties to local priorities.

