





Ephesus Church Road – Fordham Boulevard Area Transportation Impact Analysis





Public Information Meeting #3 October 5th, 2017

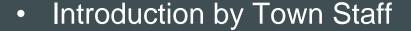


Ben Hitchings, AICP, CZO
Director of Planning and Development
Services – Town of Chapel Hill
Craig Scheffler, PE, PTOE
HNTB North Carolina, PC



Transportation Impact Analysis

Today's Presentation

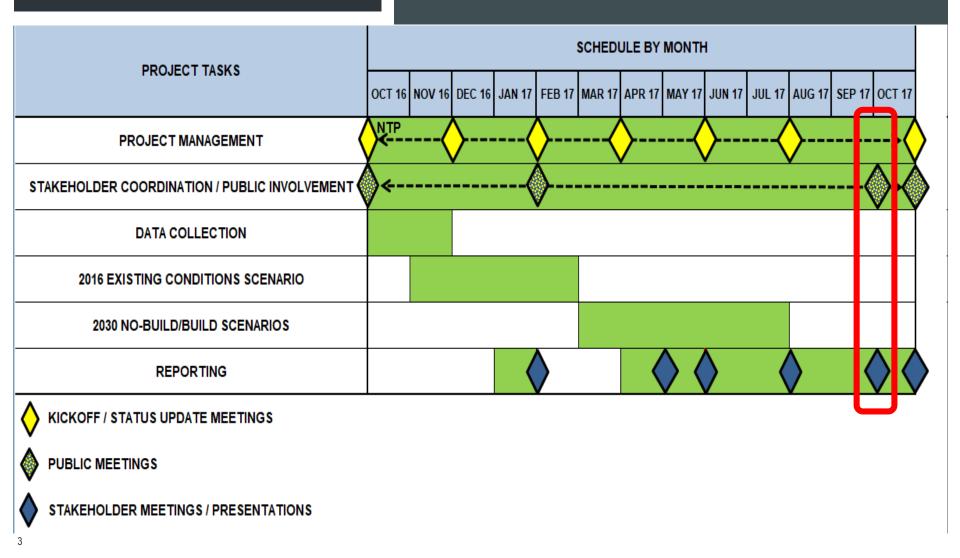


- Project Background
- 2030 "No-Build" Conditions and Results
- 2030 "Build" Conditions and Results
- 2030 "Build+Mitigation"
 Recommendations and Results
- 2030 Multi-Modal Analyses
- Superstreet Discussion
- Next Steps



Transportation Impact Analysis

Project Schedule – Where We Are At



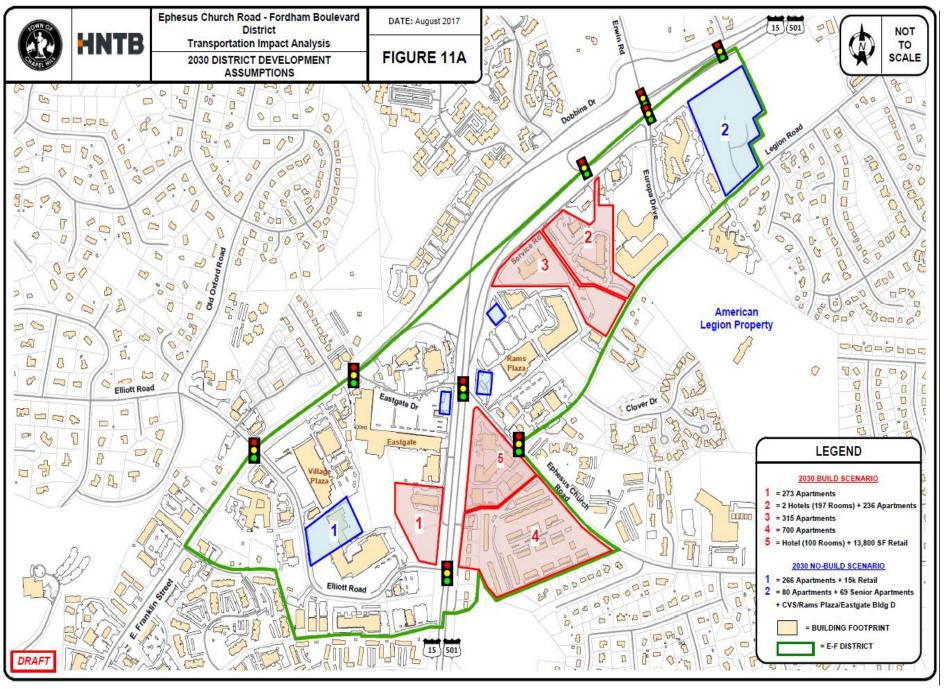
Transportation Impact Analysis

Project Background

2011 Ephesus Church Road – Fordham Boulevard Area SAP







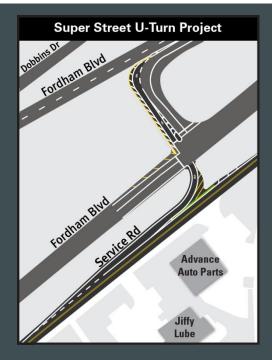
Transportation Impact Analysis

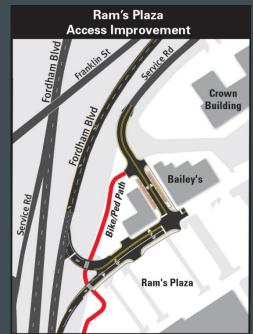
Project Background

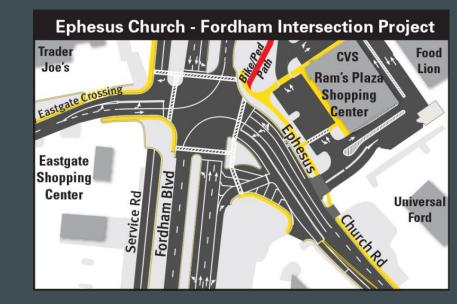
E-F Area Transportation Improvements

Completed Projects









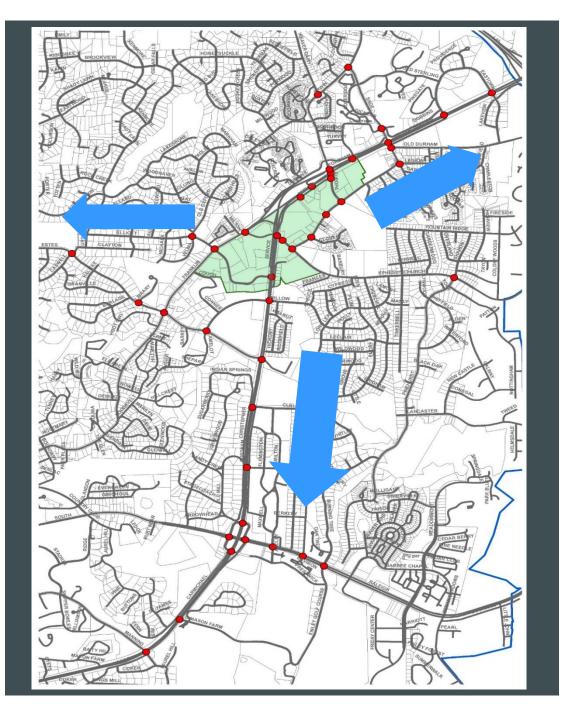
Transportation Impact Analysis

Project Background

Expanded Study Area and Methodology

"Transportation" Impacts to All Modes





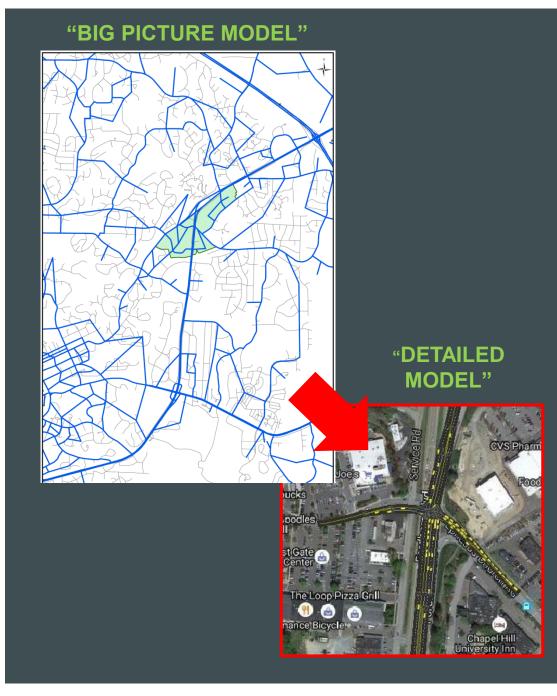
Transportation Impact Analysis

Project Background

Transportation Models



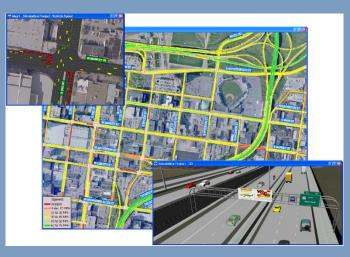




Transportation Impact Analysis

Project Background

Transportation Models







- TransModeler Software Tool
- Integrates with Triangle Regional Model
- Can Model Both Traffic and Pedestrian Networks
- Will Model Effects of Background Development Projects
- Integrated Previous Traffic Models/Studies
- To Serve as Basis for Town-wide Traffic Model

Transportation Impact Analysis

2030 "No-Build" Scenario

Assumptions

- Broad Study Area
 Development/Redevelopment

 Projects Occur
- No "New" E-F District Development
- Local Roadway Improvements from Development Projects
- No Major NCDOT/Town Projects
- Signal Retiming

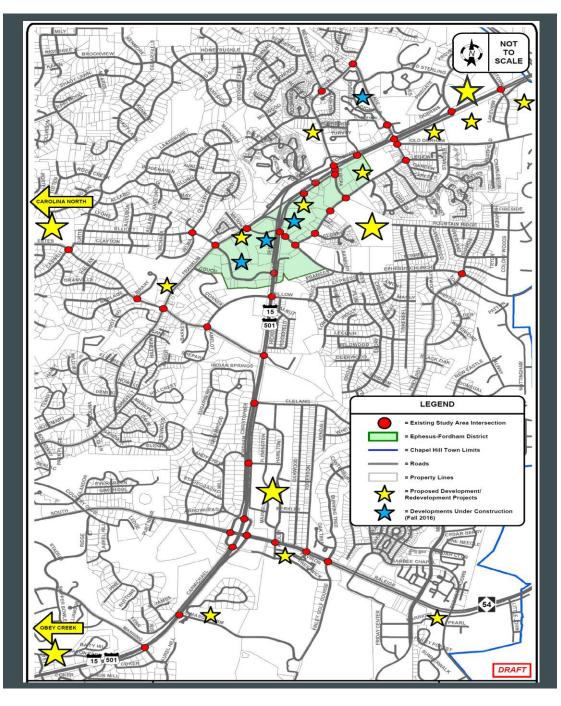


Transportation Impact Analysis

2030 "No-Build" Scenario

Background Development Assessment





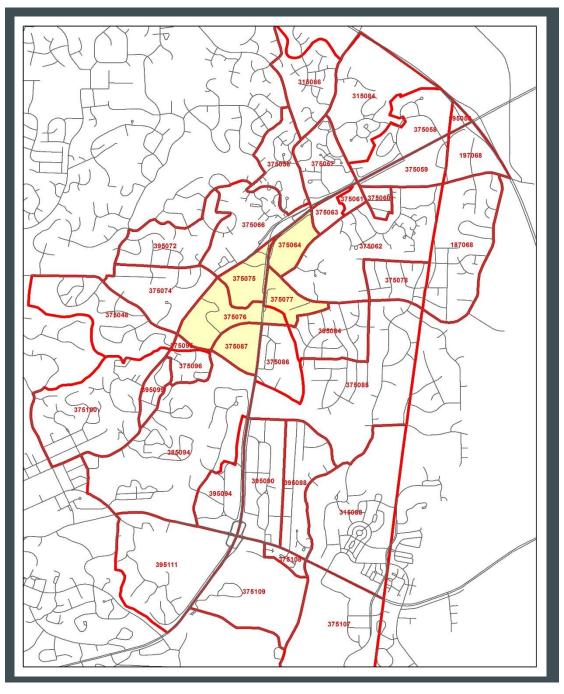
Transportation Impact Analysis

2030 "No-Build" Scenario

Sub-Area Model

Traffic Analysis Zones (TAZ)





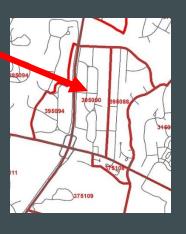
Transportation Impact Analysis

2030 "No-Build" Scenario

Sub-Area Model Modifications



Background		Data	R	Employment Data						
Development			нн	STUD_OFF	POP	IND	RET	HWY	OFF	SER
Gateway LRT** 5		Adjusted	404	0	810	5	82	69	87	584
	525	Original TRM	404	0	810	5	82	69	87	584
		Adjusted	301	0	603	0	280	35	736	378
Wegmans & SECU	1990	Original TRM	119	240	240	0	280	81	70	560
		Adjusted	1065	187	2272	10	9	9	744	312
American Legion	1993	Original TRM	843	187	1836	0	10	9	9	18
	1994	Adjusted	117	0	235	0	12	2	5	182
Greenfield Place		Original TRM	6	0	13	0	12	2	5	182
Berkshire		Adjusted	266	0	532	67	771	180	24	788
(Village Plaza)	1998	Original TRM	200	0	332	67	742	180	24	788
	2053	Adjusted	680	12	1431	25	770	66	648	164
Obey Creek		2053	Original TRM	255	21	614	25	40	28	40
Carolina North	2089	Adjusted	253	363	541	0	48	48	379	473
		Original TRM	409	573	853	0	95	95	757	946
Glen Lennox	2107	Adjusted	1649	732	3182	16	263	126	1753	358
		Original TRM	628	279	1144	16	63	88	78	268

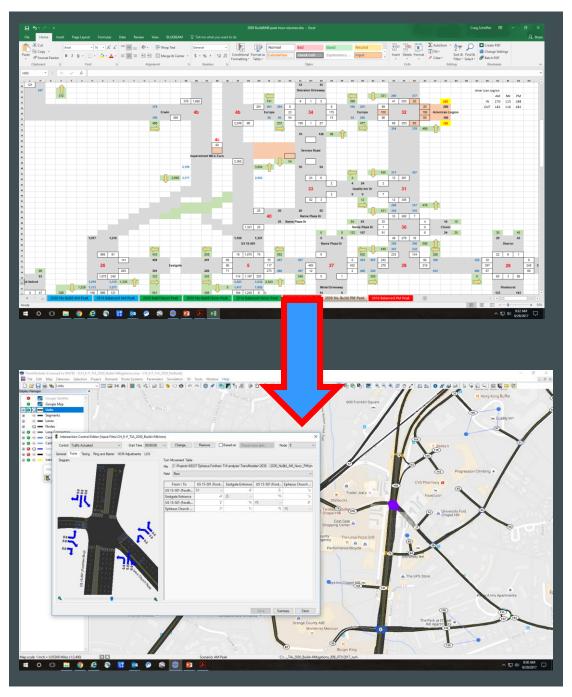


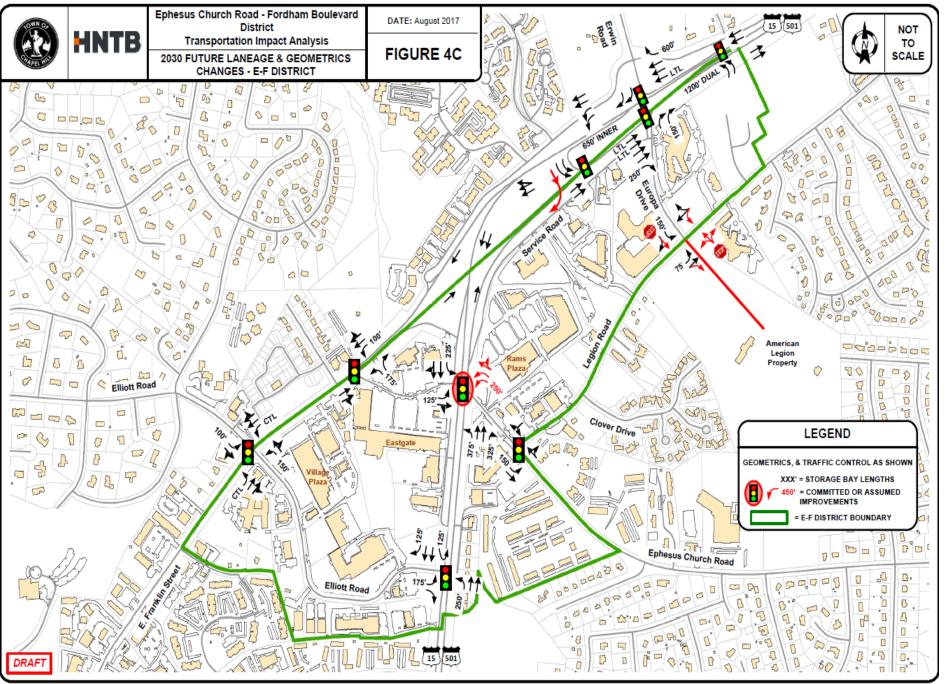
Transportation Impact Analysis

2030 "No-Build" Scenario

Model Development







Transportation Impact Analysis

2030 "No-Build" Scenario

Capacity Analysis Results

- System-wide Performance
- US 15-501 Corridor Performance
- Individual Intersection (Signal/Stop-Control/Roundabout) Performance
- Comparisons with 2016 Base Year

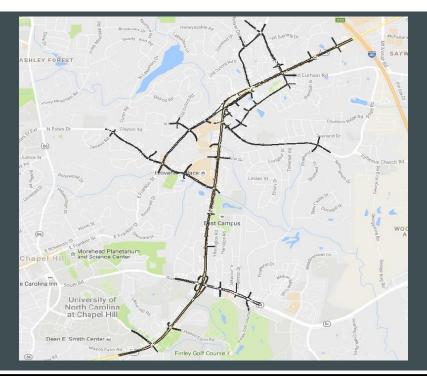


Transportation Impact Analysis

2030 "No-Build" Scenario

System Performance Measures of Effectiveness (MOEs)





	AM Peak Hour			No	on Peak H	lour	PM Peak Hour			
MOE	2030 No - Build	2016 Base Year	Δ 2016- 2030	2030 No - Build	2016 Base Year	Δ 2016- 2030	2030 No - Build	2016 Base Year	Δ 2016- 2030	
Trips Completed	16,897	14,463	16.8%	15,494	13,001	19.2%	19,096	16,871	13.2%	
Trips Queued	218	115	89.6%	76	37	105.0%	593	130	356.1%	
Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT)	29,572	25,533	15.8%	27,675	23,121	19.7%	33,014	28,481	15.9%	
Vehicle Hours Traveled (VHT)	1,398	1,134	23.3%	1,240	977	26.9%	1,840	1,420	29.6%	
Network Speed (mph)	21	22.5	-6.7%	22	23.7	-5.8%	18	20.1	-10.7%	
Network Delay (Hours)	784	605	29.6%	665	497	33.7%	1,040	821	26.6%	
Delay Per Vehicle (Seconds)	167	151	10.6%	154	138	11.9%	196	175	12.0%	

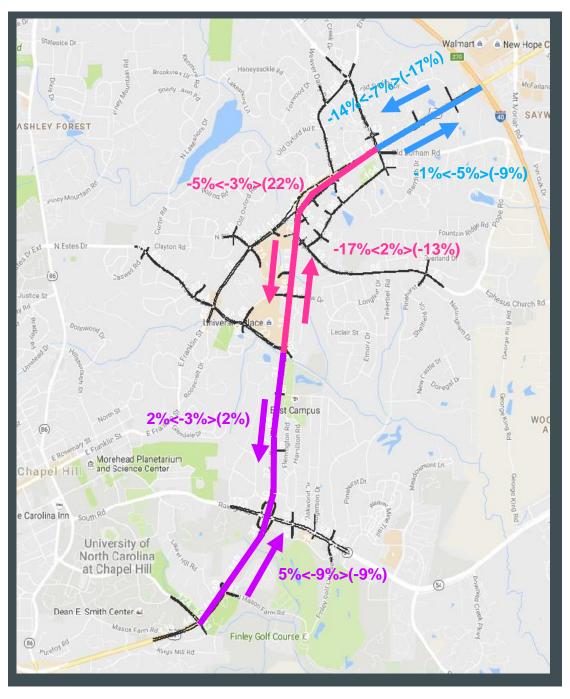
Transportation Impact Analysis

2030 "No-Build" Scenario

US 15-501 Corridor Performance MOEs

AM <Noon> (PM) Peak Hour Percent Change in Speed From 2016 Base Year





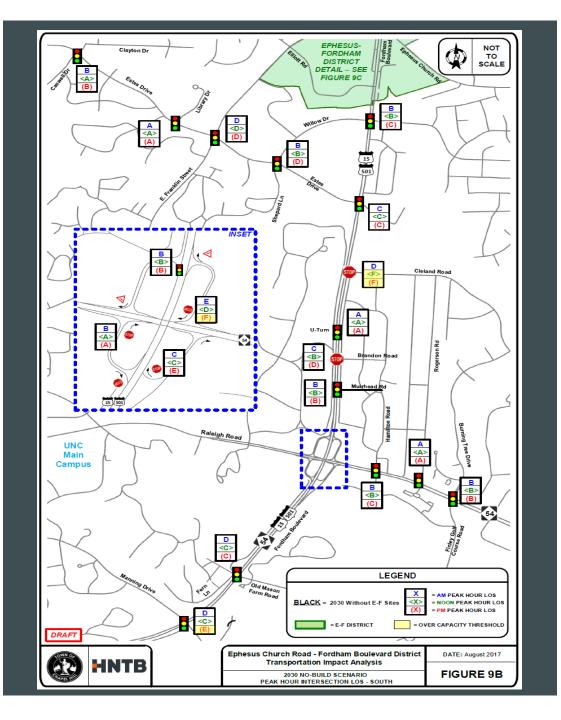
Transportation Impact Analysis

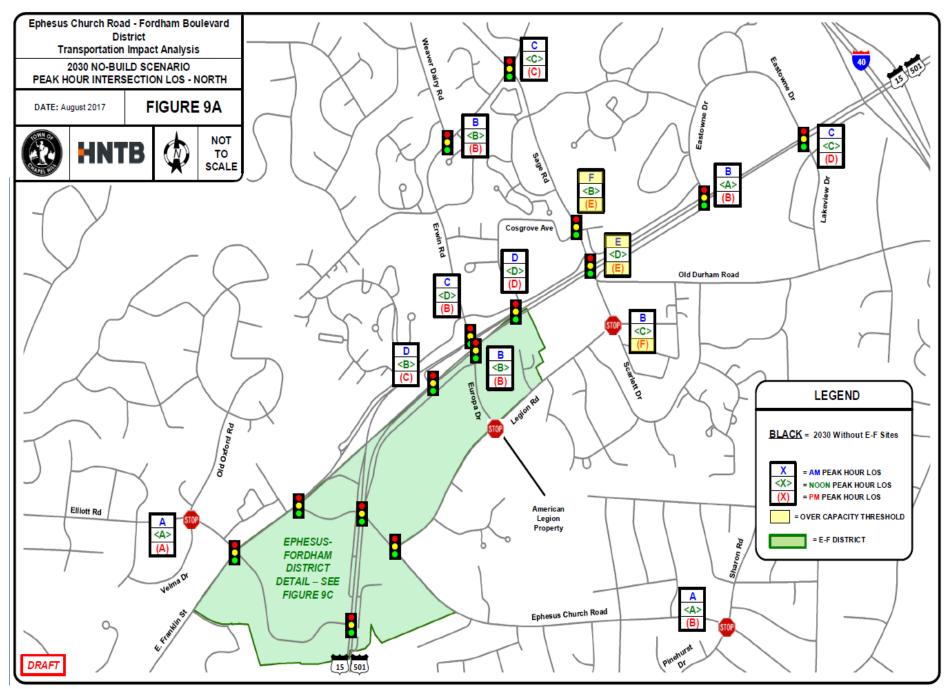
2030 "No-Build" Scenario

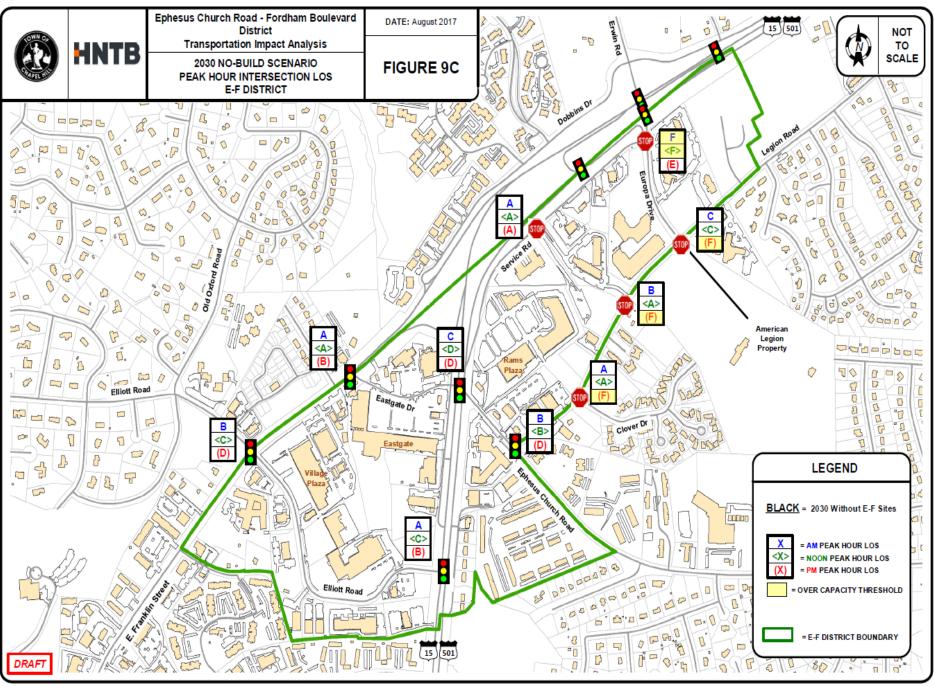
Intersection Performance MOEs

Overall Intersection Level-of-Service (LOS)









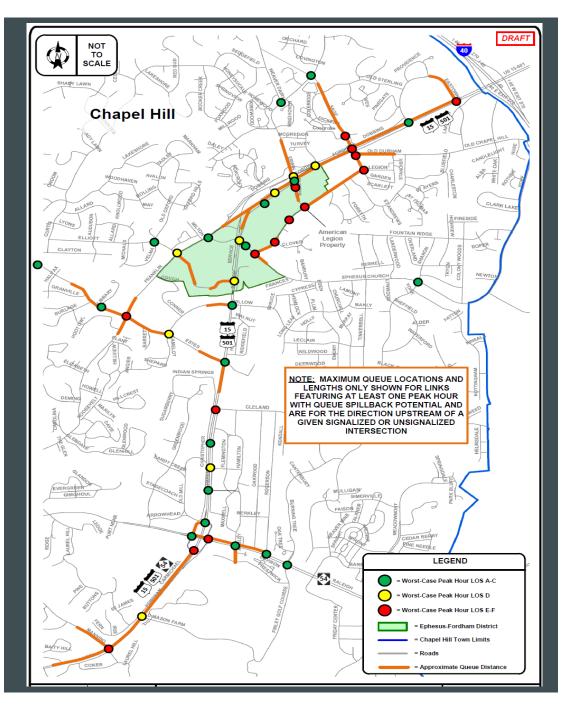
Transportation Impact Analysis

2030 "No-Build" Scenario

Intersection Performance MOEs

Queuing Analysis





Transportation Impact Analysis

2030 "Build" Scenario

Assumptions

- 5 E-F District
 Development/Redevelopment

 Projects
- Retime Traffic Signals
- Proposed New Roadways
 - Elliott Road Extension
 - Legion Road Extension
 - Public Street Between Service Road & Legion Road



Transportation Impact Analysis

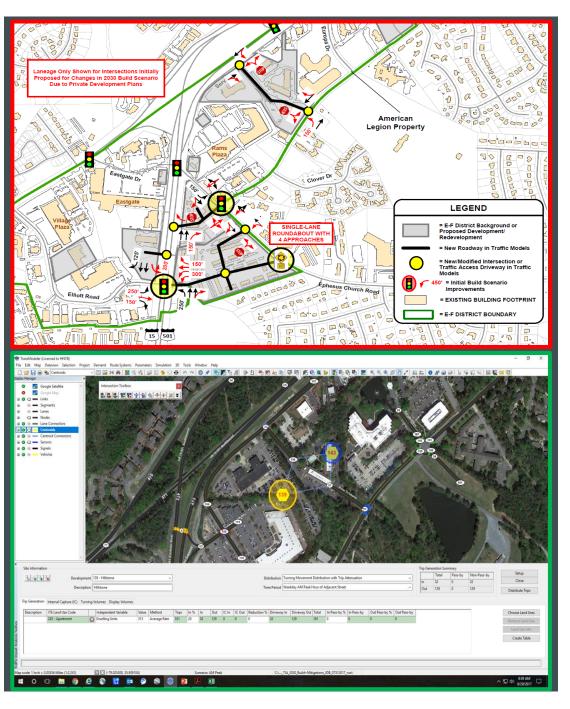
2030 "Build" Scenario

Model Development

New Roadways

New Development Traffic



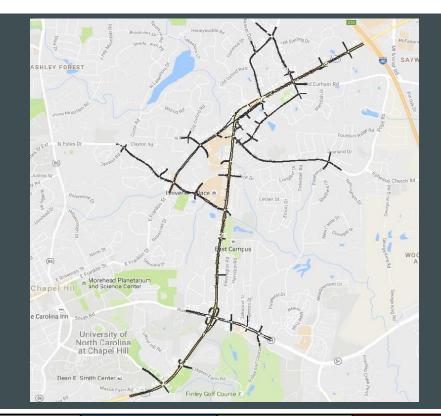


Transportation Impact Analysis

2030 "Build" Scenario

System Performance MOEs





	AM Peak Hour			Noc	n Peak H	lour	PM Peak Hour			
MOE	2030 Build	2030 No- Build	Δ No- Build to Build	2030 Build	2030 No- Build	Δ No- Build to Build	2030 Build	2030 No- Build	Δ No- Build to Build	
Trips Completed	17,901	16,897	5.9%	15,947	15,494	2.9%	20,100	19,096	5.3%	
Trips Queued	214	218	-2.1%	59	76	-22.2%	583	593	-1.8%	
Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT)	29,884	29,572	1.1%	28,249	27,675	2.1%	33,353	33,014	1.0%	
Vehicle Hours Traveled (VHT)	1,427	1,398	2.1%	1,263	1,240	1.9%	1,863	1,840	1.2%	
Network Speed (mph)	21	21	-0.3%	22	22	0.2%	18	18	-0.2%	
Network Delay (Hours)	806	784	2.8%	678	665	1.9%	1,071	1,040	3.1%	
Delay Per Vehicle (Seconds)	162	167	-3.0%	153	154	-0.9%	192	196	-2.1%	

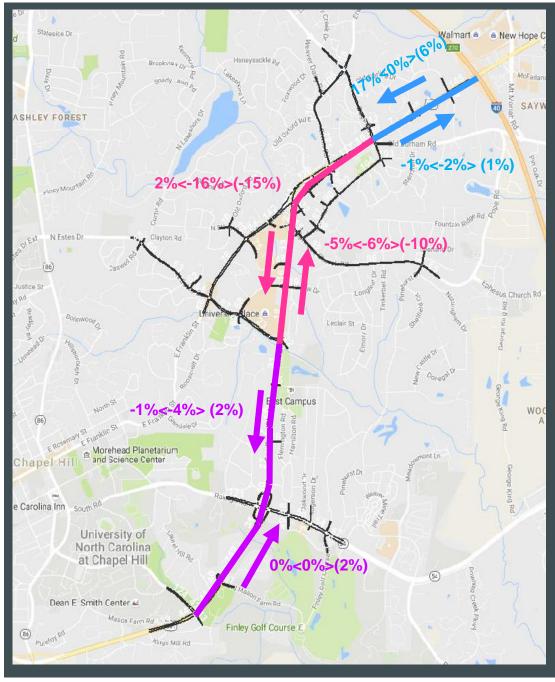
Transportation Impact Analysis

2030 "Build" Scenario

US 15-501 Corridor Performance MOEs

AM <Noon> (PM) Peak Hour Percent Change in Speed From 2030 "No-Build" Scenario





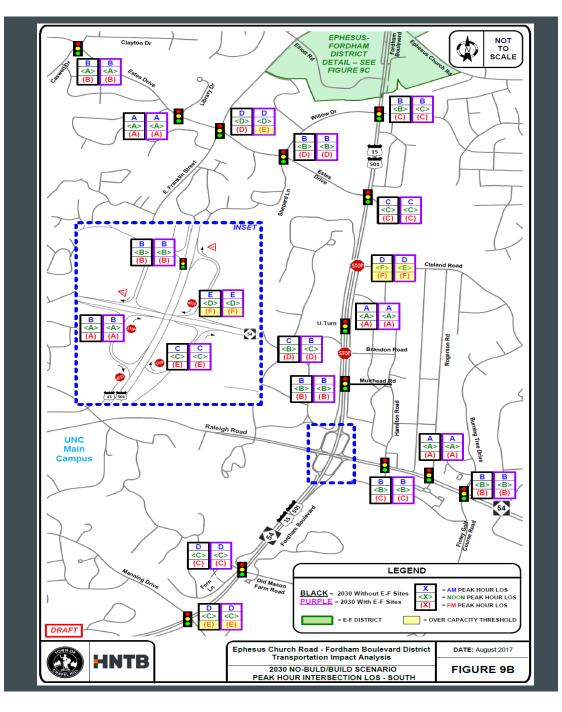
Transportation Impact Analysis

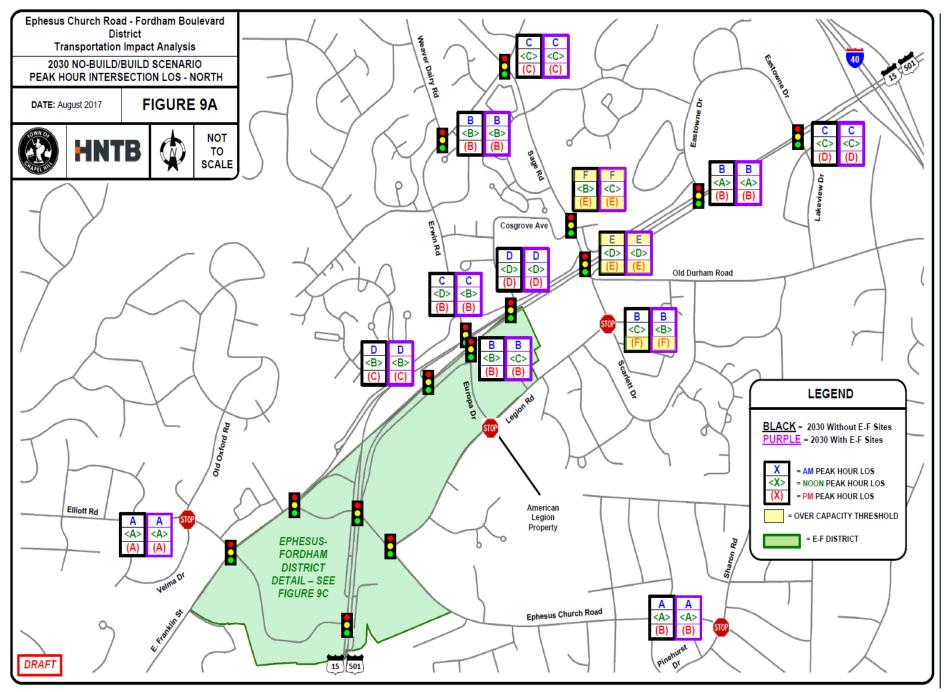
2030 "Build" Scenario

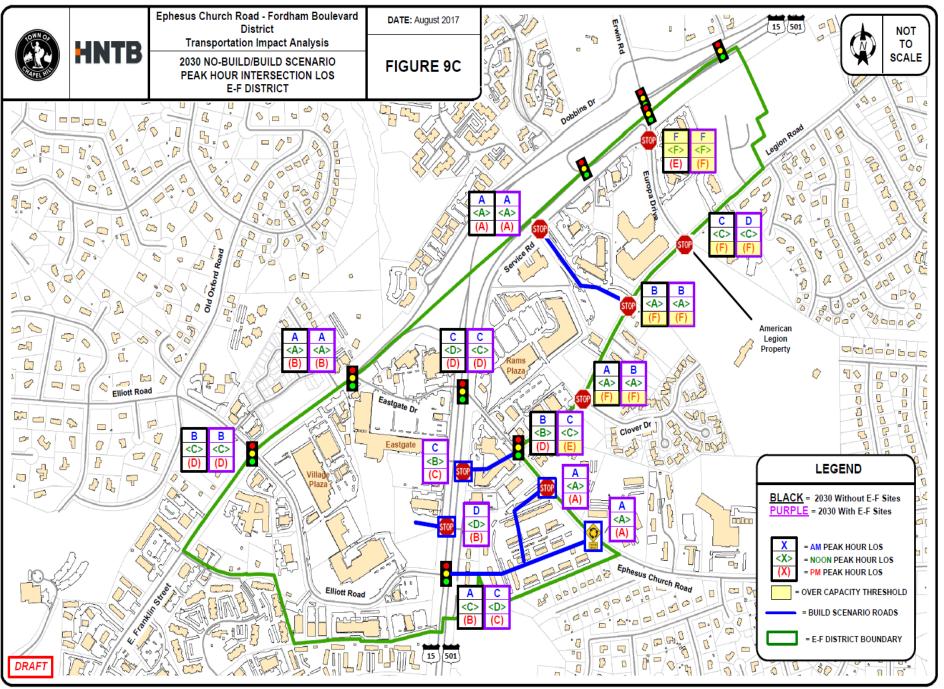
Intersection Performance MOEs

Overall Intersection LOS Comparison to 2030 "No-Build"









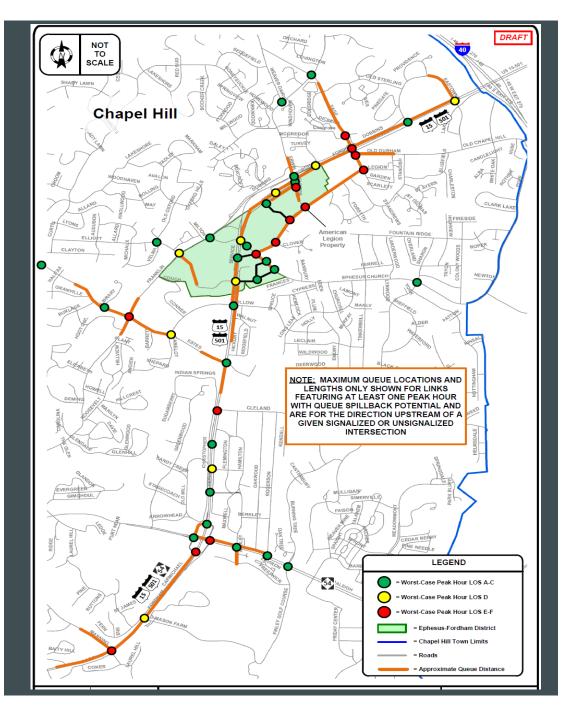
Transportation Impact Analysis

2030 "Build" Scenario

Intersection Performance MOEs

Queuing Analysis





Transportation Impact Analysis

2030 "Build+Mitigation" Scenario

Assumptions



- Identify Bottlenecks, Queuing and Critical Intersections – Visually in Simulation Runs
- Analyze Intersection Results for LOS E and F Conditions
- Consider "System" Improvements
 To Make Significant Mobility
 Improvement
- Assess Smaller Intersection Improvements For Local Congestion
- Retime Traffic Signals

Transportation Impact Analysis

2030 "Build+Mitigation" Scenario

Intersection Performance Thresholds



Table 11. Level of Service (LOS) Characteris	tics	
Level of Service Description	Per Vehicle Delay at Signal	Per Vehicle Delay at Stop Sign
LOS A		
➤ Free flow	< 10.0 sec	< 10.0 sec
Freedom to select desired speed and to maneuver is extremely high	< 10.0 Sec	10.0 500
➤ General level of comfort and convenience for motorists is excellent		
LOSB		
> Stable flow	10.0 – 20.0	10.0 – 15.0
Other vehicles in the traffic stream become noticeable	sec	sec
Reduction in freedom to maneuver from LOS A	-	
LOS C		
Stable flow Management of the control of the contr	20.0 - 35.0	15.0 – 25.0
 Maneuverability/operating speed significantly affected by other vehicles General level of comfort and convenience declines noticeably 	sec	sec
General level of comfort and convenience declines noticeably LOS D		
Figh density but stable flow		
Speed/freedom to maneuver are very restricted	35.0 - 55.0	25.0 - 35.0
General level of comfort / convenience is poor	sec	sec
Small increases in traffic will generally cause operational problems		
LOS E		
➤ Unstable flow		
Speed reduced to lower but relatively uniform value	55.0 – 80.0	35.0 – 50.0
➤ Volumes at or near capacity level	sec	sec
 Comfort and convenience are extremely poor 		
Small flow increases or minor traffic stream disturbances will cause		
breakdowns		
LOS F		
Forced or breakdown flow	> 80.0 sec	> 50.0 sec
➤ Volumes exceed roadway capacity	- 00.0 300	200.0 300
Formation of unstable queues		

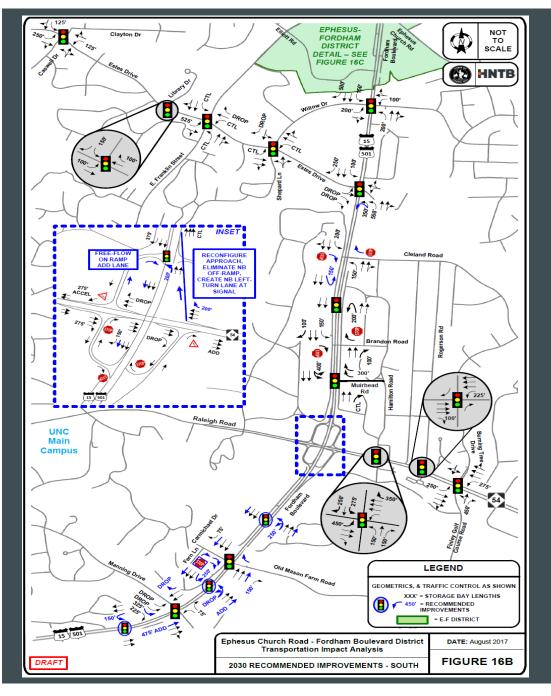
Stoppages for long periods of time because of traffic congestion

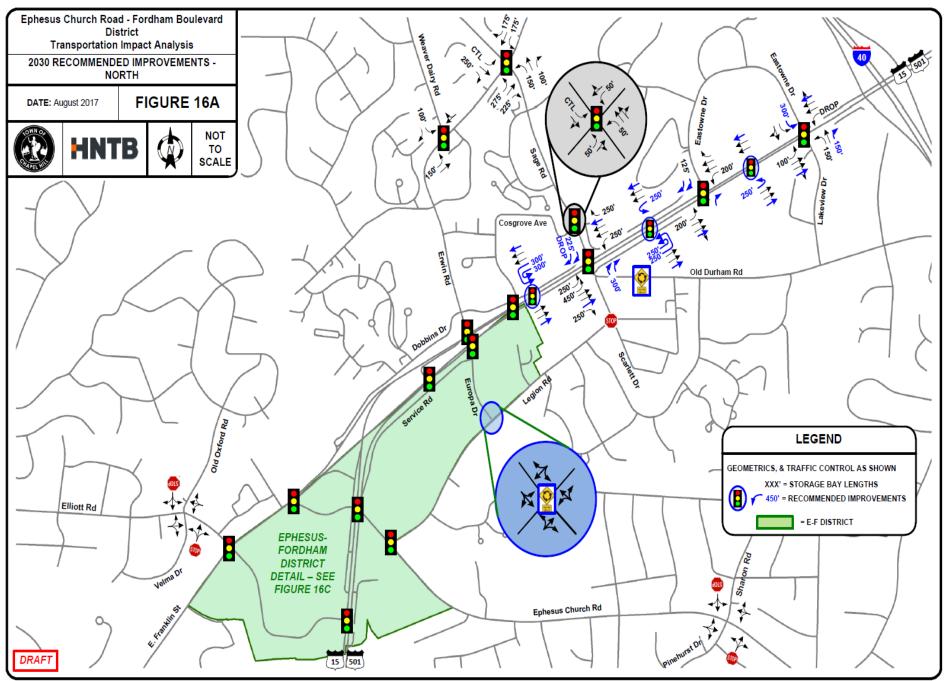
Transportation Impact Analysis

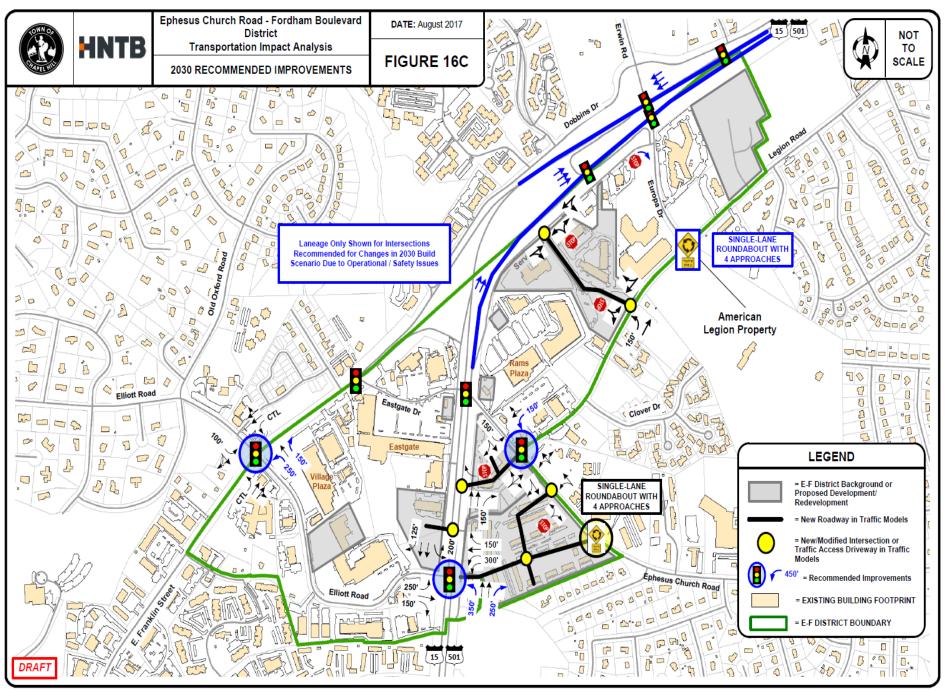
2030 "Build+Mitigation" Scenario

Recommended Improvements Tested







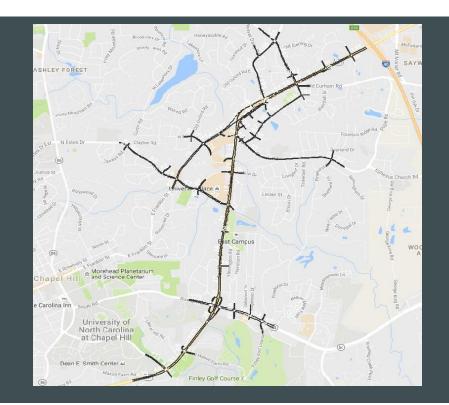


Transportation Impact Analysis

2030 "Build+Mitigation" Scenario

System Performance MOEs





	AN	l Peak Ho	ur	Noc	on Peak H	our	PM Peak Hour			
MOE	2030 Build + Imprv	2030 Build	Δ Imprv to Build	2030 Build + Imprv	2030 Build	Δ Imprv to Build	2030 Build + Imprv	2030 Build	Δ Imprv to Build	
Trips Completed	18,653	17,901	4.2%	16,207	15,947	1.6%	21,448	20,100	6.7%	
Trips Queued	2	214	-99.1%	1	59	-99.0%	4	583	-99.4%	
Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT)	31,774	29,884	6.3%	29,031	28,249	2.8%	35,573	33,353	6.7%	
Vehicle Hours Traveled (VHT)	1,193	1,427	-16.4%	1,149	1,263	-9.1%	1,482	1,863	-20.4%	
Network Speed (mph)	27	21	27.2%	25	22	13.0%	24	18	34.1%	
Network Delay (Hours)	547	806	-32.2%	557	678	-17.9%	752	1,071	-29.9%	
Delay Per Vehicle (Seconds)	105	162	-34.9%	124	153	-19.2%	126	192	-34.3%	

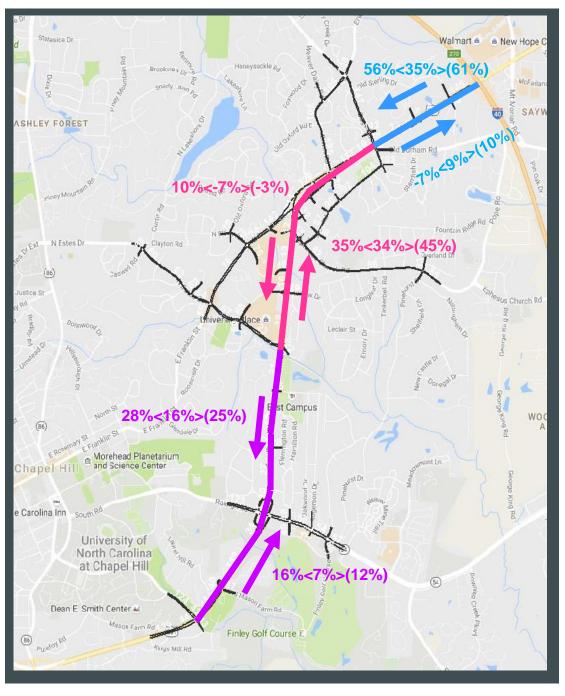
Transportation Impact Analysis

2030 "Build+Mitigation" Scenario

US 15-501 Corridor Performance MOEs

AM <Noon> (PM) Peak Hour Percent Change in Speed From 2030 "Build" Scenario





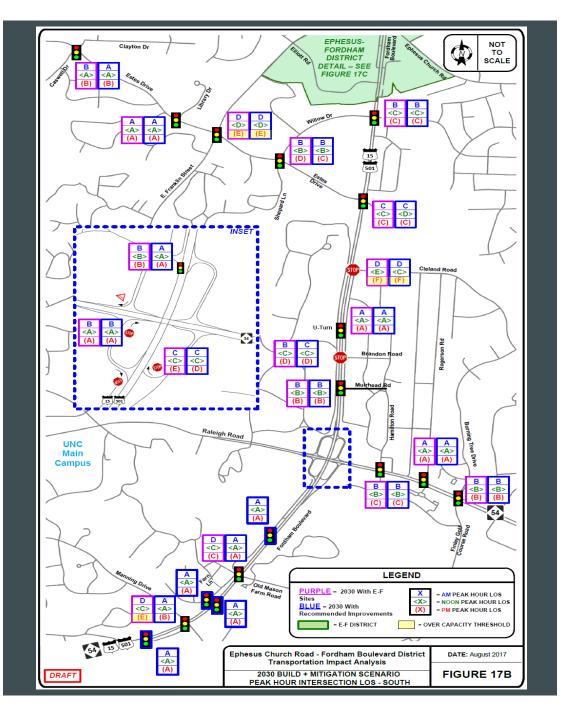
Transportation Impact Analysis

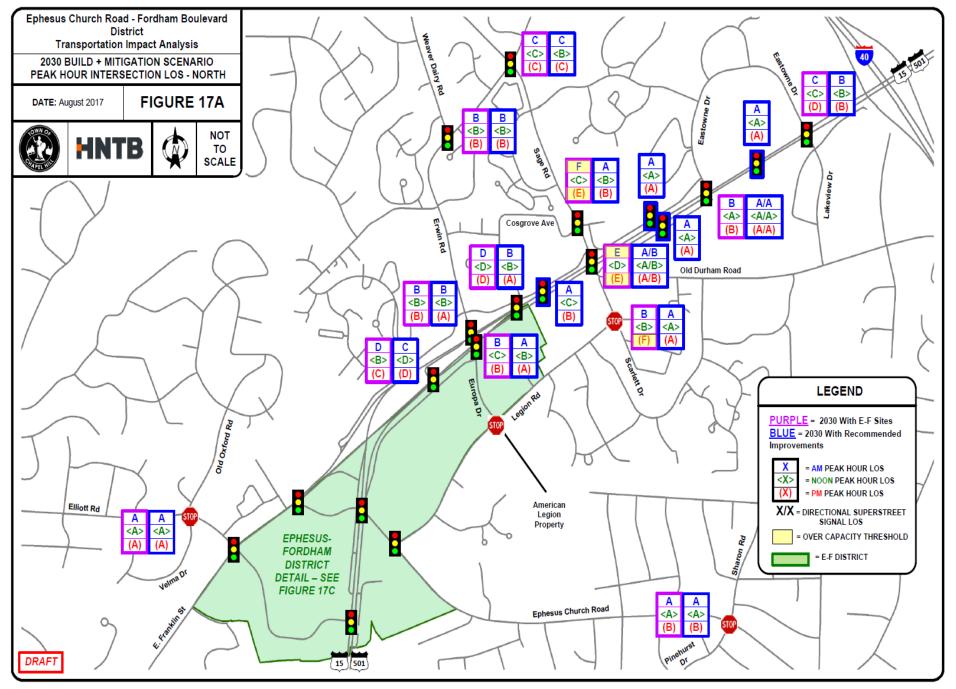
2030 "Build+Mitigation" Scenario

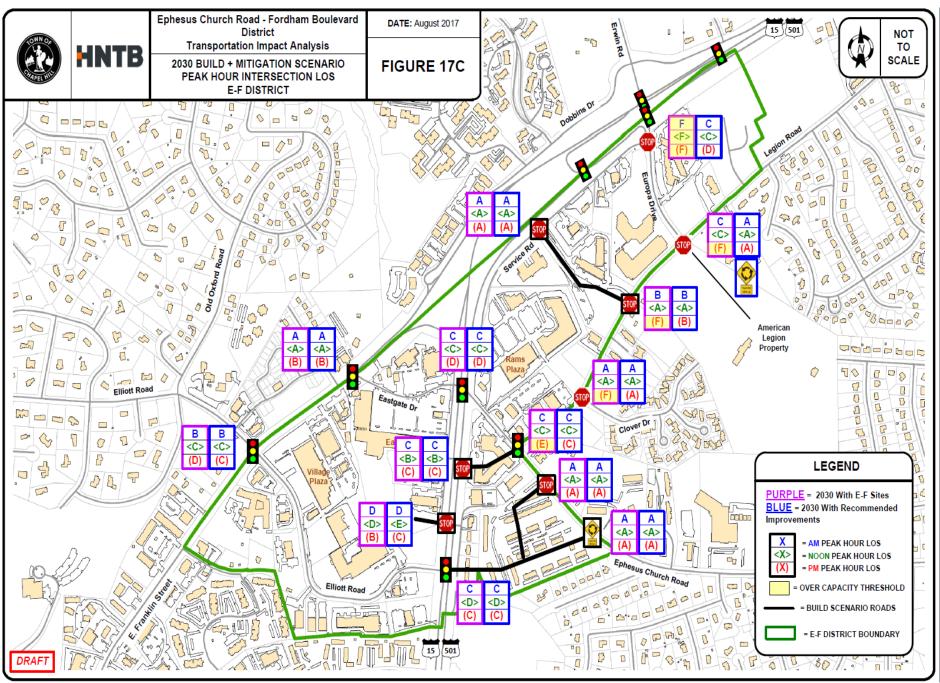
Intersection Performance MOEs

Overall Intersection LOS Comparison to 2030 "Build" Scenario









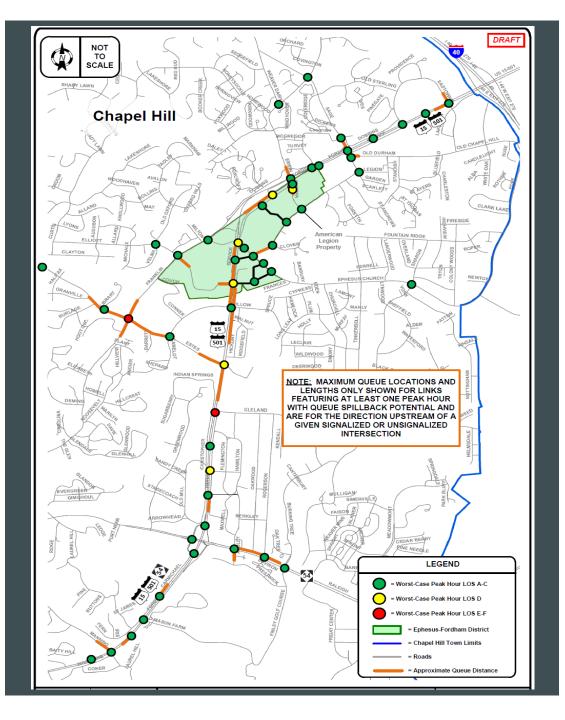
Transportation Impact Analysis

2030 "Build+Mitigation" Scenario

Intersection Performance MOEs

Queuing Analysis





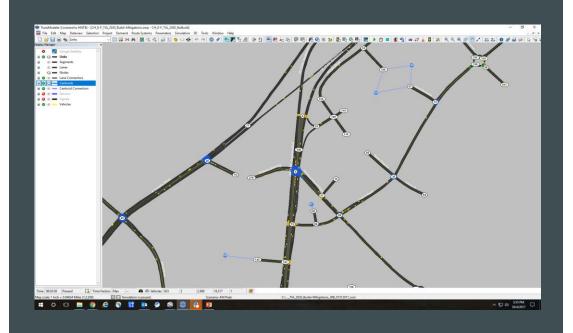
Transportation Impact Analysis

2030 Scenario Simulation Models

2030 "Build" Scenario PM Peak Model

2030 "Build + Mitigation" Scenario PM Peak Model





Transportation Impact Analysis

2030 Multi-Modal Analyses

Multi-Modal Comparative





- Assesses 4 Modes "Equally"
- Provides Quantitative Measures (Speeds, Composite Scores) And LOS
- Evaluation By Segment (Block) By Direction And Peak Hour
- Vehicle Characteristics Affect Other Modes (High Volumes/Speeds)

Transportation Impact Analysis

2030 Multi-Modal Analyses

Transit Operations

- Utilized the 2030 TRM Regional Model for Ridership Data
- Compared to 2010 TRM Base Year to Estimate Growth Factors
- 2030 Model Accounts for GoTriangle DOLRT
- No Major CHT Service Changes



Transportation Impact Analysis

2030 Multi-Modal Analyses

Transit Load/Capacity Models



- Apply TRM Growth Rate to 2016 CHT/GoTriangle Ridership Data
- CHT CL-D-DX-F-G Routes
- GoTriangle 400/405 Routes
- Analysis for Vehicular Peak Hours
- Average Boardings/Alightings and Bus Load for each bus stop = Demand
- Bus Size = Max Capacity/Service Capacity

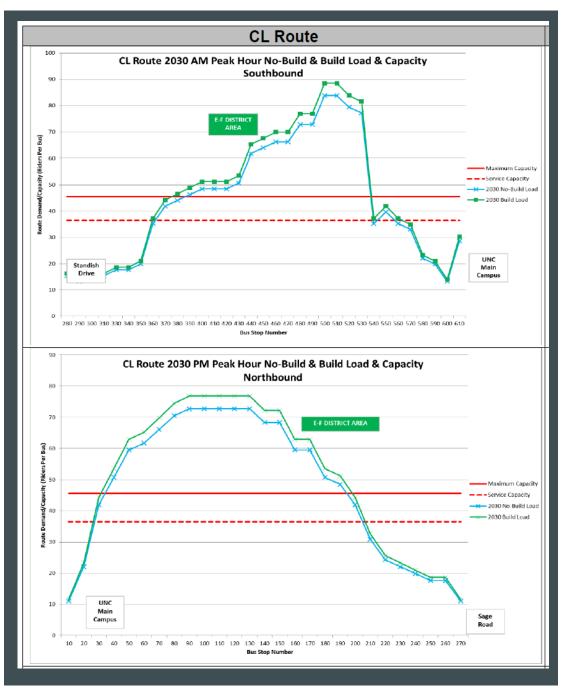
Transportation Impact Analysis

2030 "No-Build" & "Build" Scenario Results

Transit Load/Capacity Analysis

By Route/Direction/Peak Hour





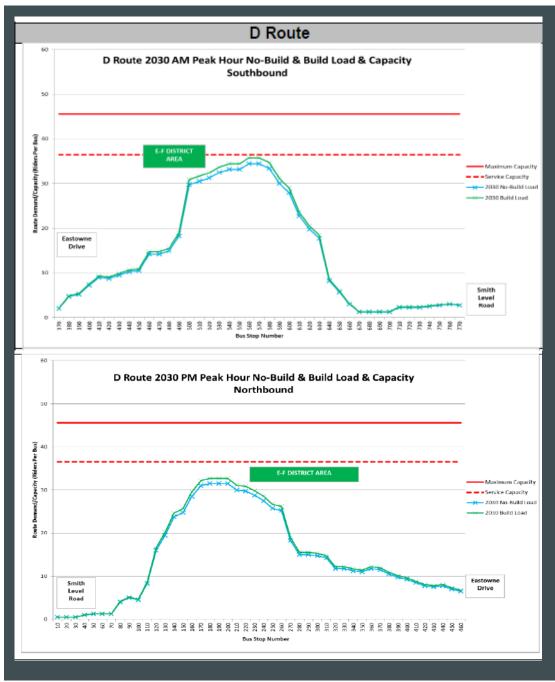
Transportation Impact Analysis

2030 "No-Build" & "Build" Scenario Results

Transit Load/Capacity Analysis

By Route/Direction/Peak Hour





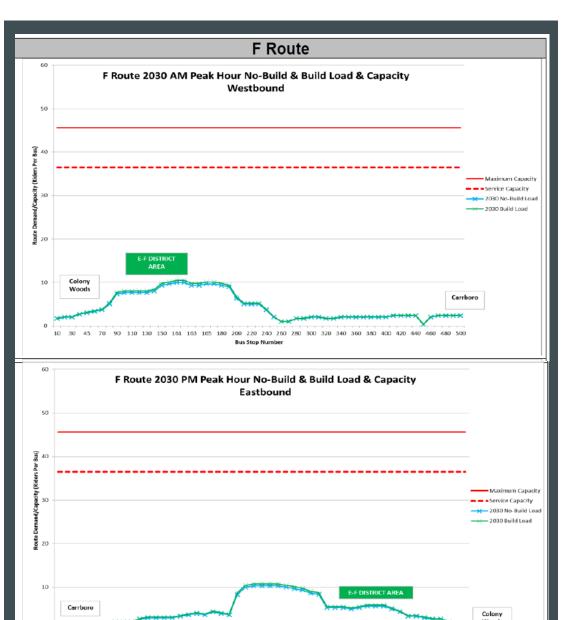
Transportation Impact Analysis

2030 "No-Build" & "Build" Scenario Results

Transit Load/Capacity Analysis

By Route/Direction/Peak Hour





Transportation Impact Analysis

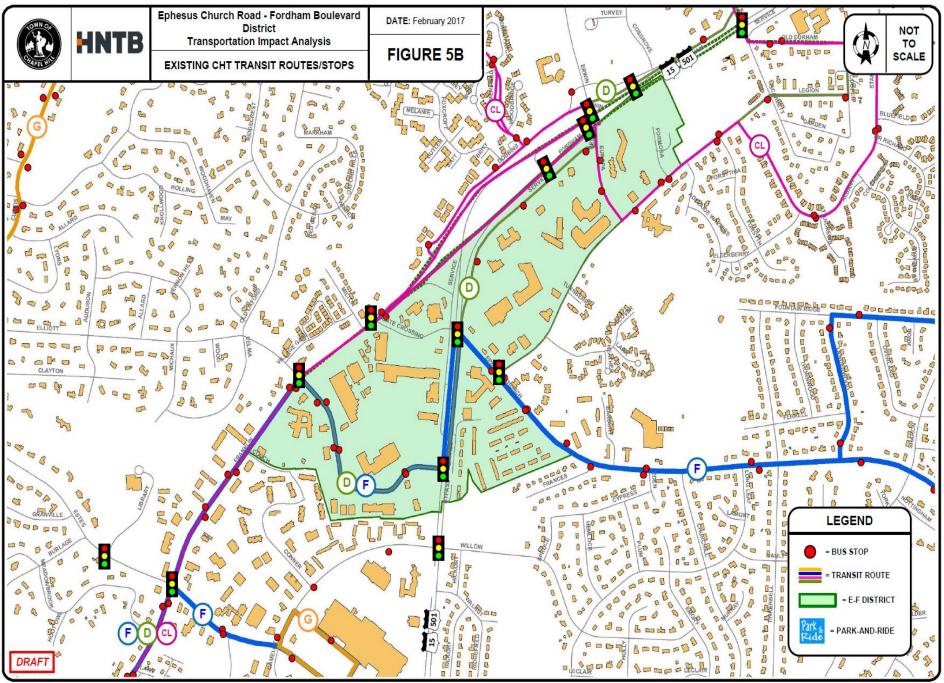
2030 Multi-Modal Analyses

Multi-Modal Comparative Models

Transit LOS

HNTB

- Bus Frequency (total buses per hour)
- Passenger Load Factor (average for all routes)
- Bus Stop Amenities (excellent, good, fair, poor)
- Bus Stop (typical, major)
- Vehicular LOS combination of general traffic and signal operations characteristics



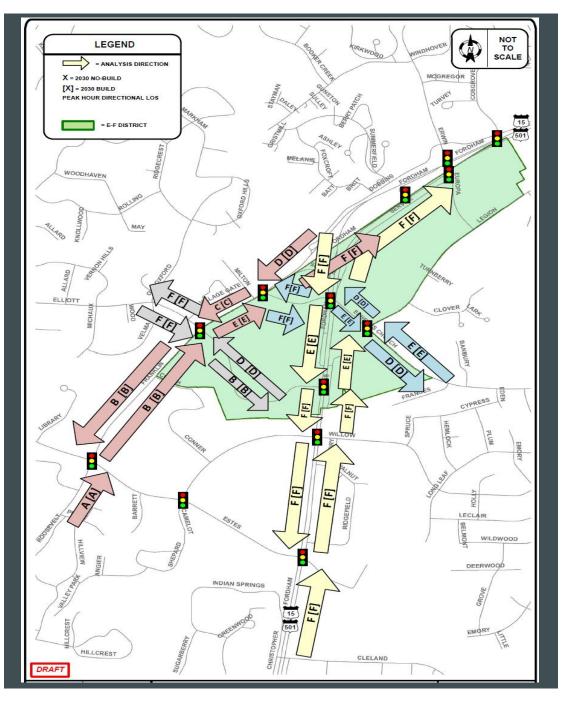
Transportation Impact Analysis

2030 "No-Build" & "Build" Scenarios

Multi-Modal LOS Results

Pedestrian/Bicycle/**Transit**





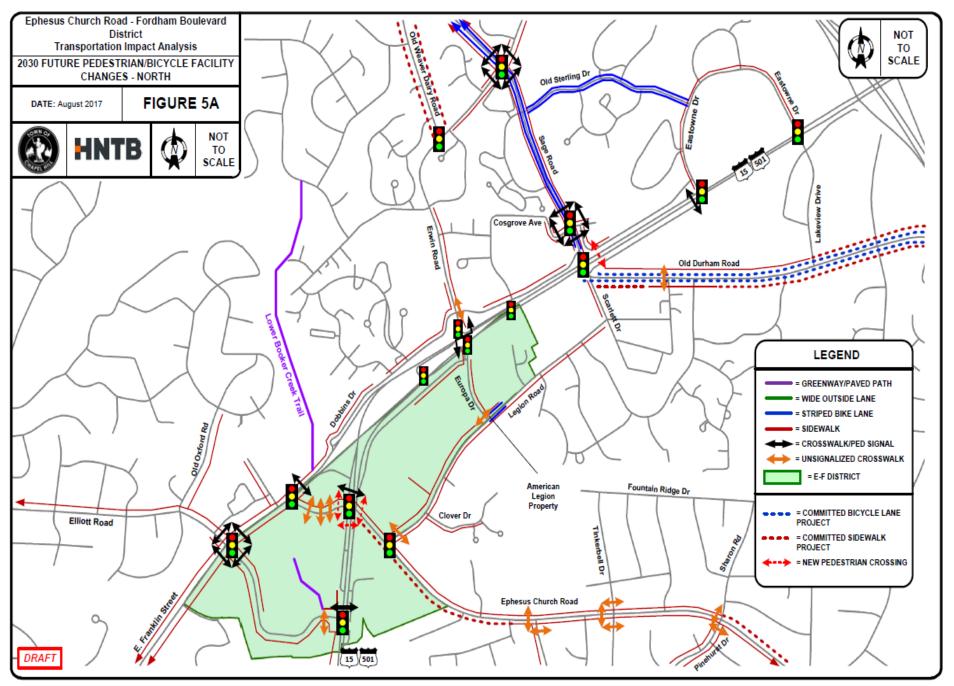
Transportation Impact Analysis

2030 Multi-Modal Analyses

Pedestrian Operations

- Assume No Major Changes in E-F District Area
- On-going Planning Activity for Town Mobility Plan
- Assume E-F District Developments will Maintain/Improve Sidewalk Connectivity & Crossings
- Only Major Change is Adjacent Traffic Volumes



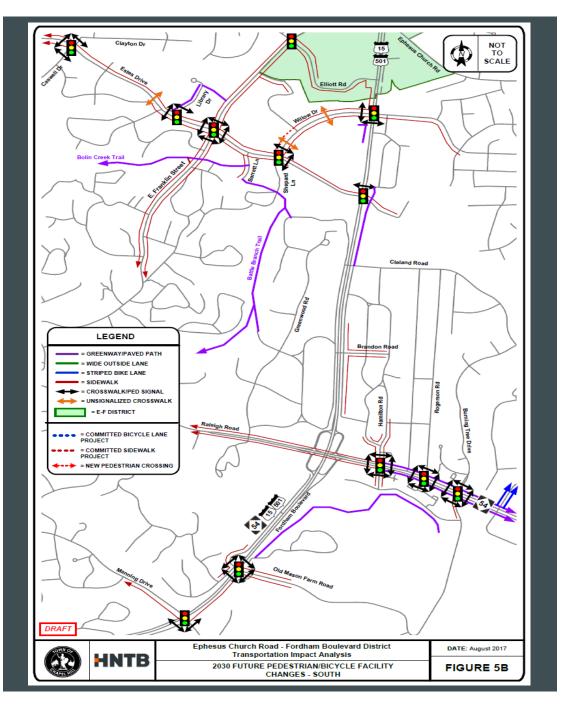


Transportation Impact Analysis

2030 Multi-Modal Analyses

> Pedestrian/Bicycle Improvements





Transportation Impact Analysis

2030 Multi-Modal Analyses

Multi-Modal Comparative Models

Pedestrian LOS

HNTB

- Sidewalk Presence (Y/N)
- Sidewalk/Roadway Separation (adjacent, typical, wide)
- Sidewalk/Roadway Protective Barrier (Y/N)
- Affected by Traffic Volume/Speeds and Other Roadway Characteristics for Each Segment
- Split into Sub-Segments if Sidewalk Changes Along a Block

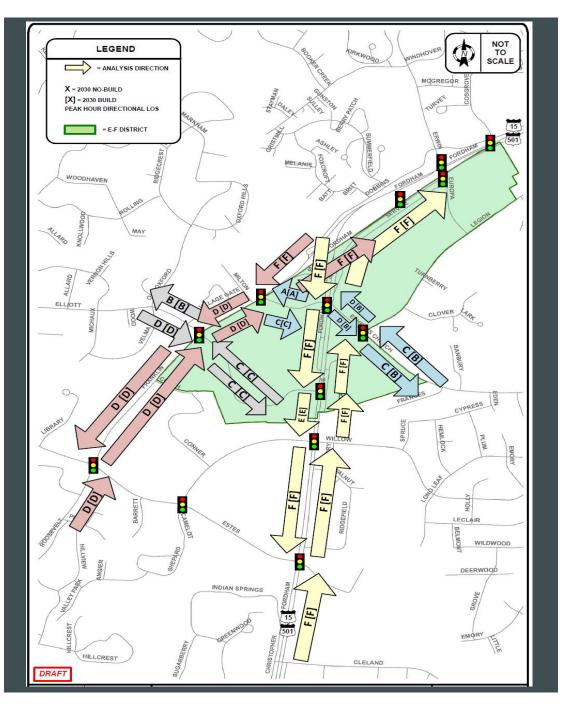
Transportation Impact Analysis

2030 "No-Build" & "Build" Scenarios

Multi-Modal LOS Results

Pedestrian/Bicycle/Transit





Transportation Impact Analysis

2030 Multi-Modal Analyses

Bicycle Operations

- Assume No Major Changes in E-F
 District Area
- On-going Planning Activity for Town Mobility Plan
- Assume E-F District Developments will Maintain/Improve Local Bicycle Connectivity
- Only Major Change is Adjacent Traffic Volumes



Transportation Impact Analysis

2030 Multi-Modal Analyses

Multi-Modal Comparative Models

Bicycle LOS



- Outside Travel Lane Width (narrow, typical, wide)
- Bicycle Pavement Condition (desirable, typical, undesirable)
- Paved Shoulder/Bike Lane (Y/N)
- Side Path (Y/N)
- Side Path Separation (Feet)
- Affected by Traffic Volume/Speeds and Other Roadway Characteristics for Each Segment

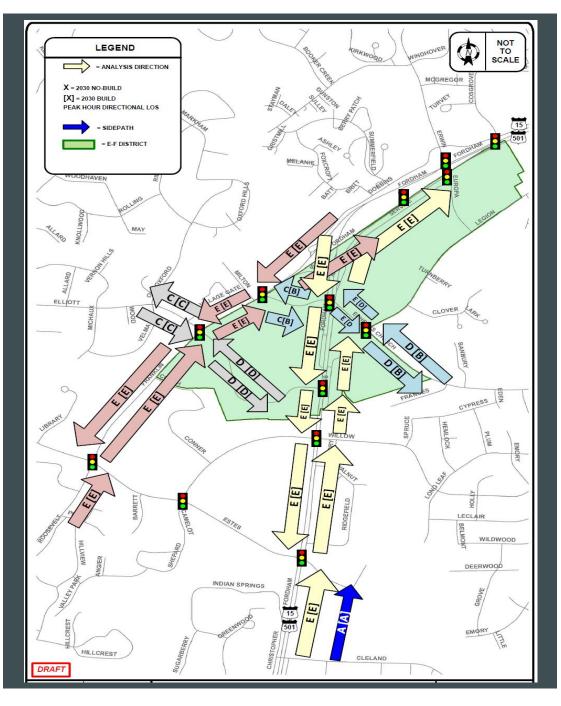
Transportation Impact Analysis

2030 "No-Build" & "Build" Scenarios

Multi-Modal LOS Results

Pedestrian/Bicycle/Transit



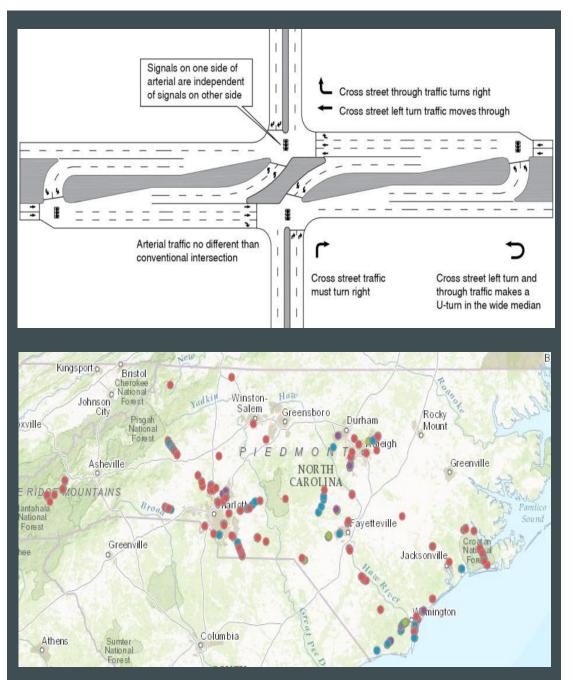


Transportation Impact Analysis

More About Superstreet Recommendations

What is it and why is it being considered?





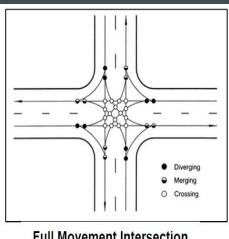
Transportation Impact Analysis

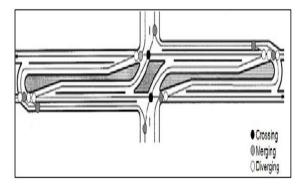
More About Superstreet Recommendations

Important Advantages

SAFETY







Full Movement Intersection
- 32 Conflict Points

Superstreet Intersection – 18 Conflict Points

- 15 To 46 Percent Total Crash Reduction
- 22 To 63 Percent Injury And Fatal Crash Reduction
- Reduce Delay
- Great Progression Through Signals
- Speed Control Less "Stop/Start"

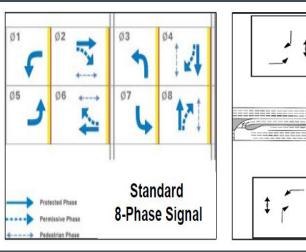
Transportation Impact Analysis

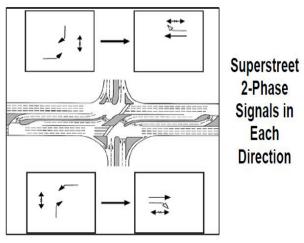
More About Superstreet Recommendations

Important Advantages

Efficiency/Mobility







- Standard Intersection 8 Signal Phases, 180 Second Cycle, 30-40% Green To Main Street
- Superstreet Intersection 2 Signal Phases, 90 Second Cycle, 60-70% Green To Main Street
- Superstreet Can Optimize Signals In <u>BOTH</u> Directions For Heavy Inbound/Outbound Traffic

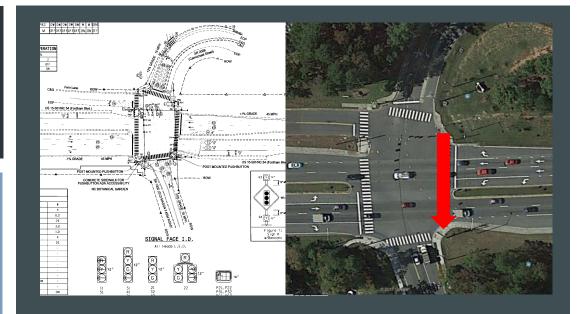
Transportation Impact Analysis

More About Superstreet Recommendations

Important Advantages

Efficiency/Mobility





- Pedestrian Crossing at Old Mason Farm = 29 seconds Walk + Flashing Don't Walk
- Equals Lost Time for 15-501
 Corridor if Side Street Traffic Would Have Gapped Out
- Can Cause Progression Problems

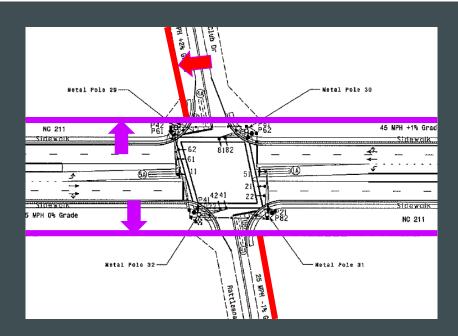
Transportation Impact Analysis

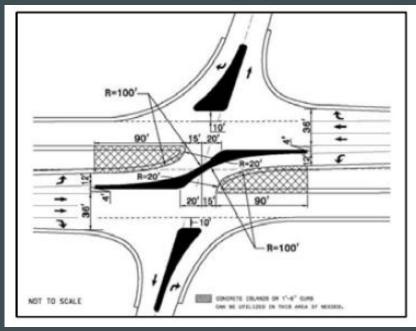
More About Superstreet Recommendations

ROW/Cost Advantages

Smaller Intersection Footprint – More Turn Lanes = More ROW Cost







Transportation Impact Analysis

More About Superstreet Recommendations

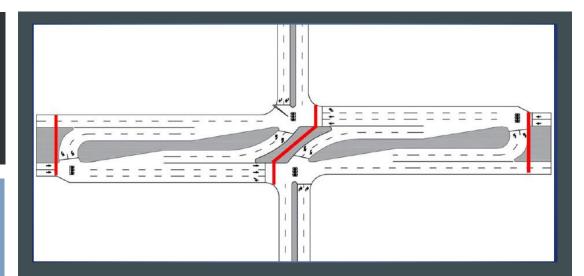
Pedestrian Advantages

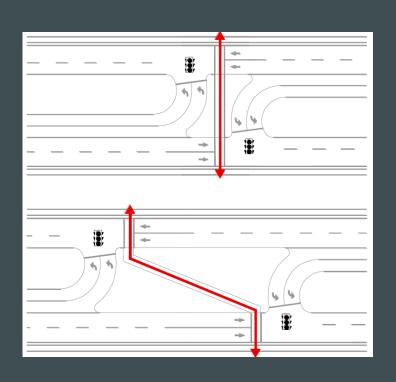
Flexible Places for Arterial Crossing

Shorter Wait Times (60 sec versus 120 sec)

Shorter Walk + Flashing Don't Walk Times







Transportation Impact Analysis

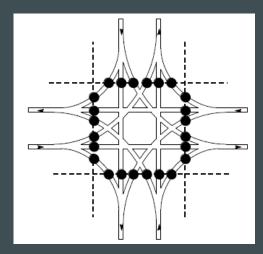
More About Superstreet Recommendations

Pedestrian Advantages

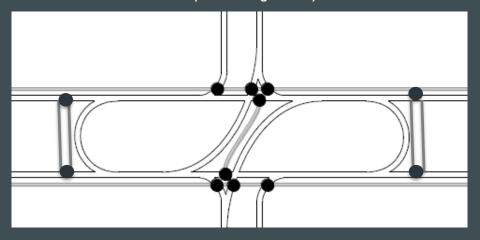
- Less Conflicts
- Only Looking at One Direction Crossing Main Street
 - Median Refuge



Conflict Points



Conventional intersection 24 points (32 including u-turns)



Superstreet intersection 12 points Including u-turns

Transportation Impact Analysis

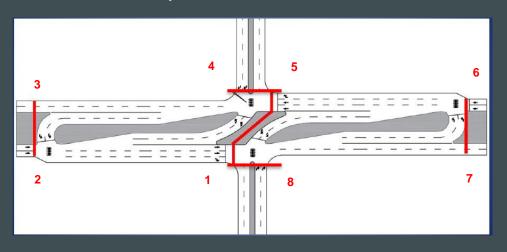
More About Superstreet Recommendations

Pedestrian Advantages



Pedestrian Routes

- Of 48 Possible Pedestrian Routes...
 - 34 Better With Superstreet
 - 8 Same With Superstreet
 - Only 6 Worse With
 Superstreet (1 To 4, 4 To 1, 4
 To 8, 5 To 8, 8 To 4, And 8
 To 5)



Transportation Impact Analysis

More About Superstreet Recommendations

Bicycle Advantages

- Conflict Point Reductions
- Smoother Traffic Flow/Less Congestion
- Opportunity to Cross at More Points at Signalized Crosswalk Connections with Refuges



Transportation Impact Analysis

More About Superstreet Recommendations

Transit Advantages

- Less Congestion = More Reliable
 Service and Headway Maintenance
- U-Turn Bulb Design Can Accommodate Truck/Bus
- No Significant Disadvantages



Transportation Impact Analysis

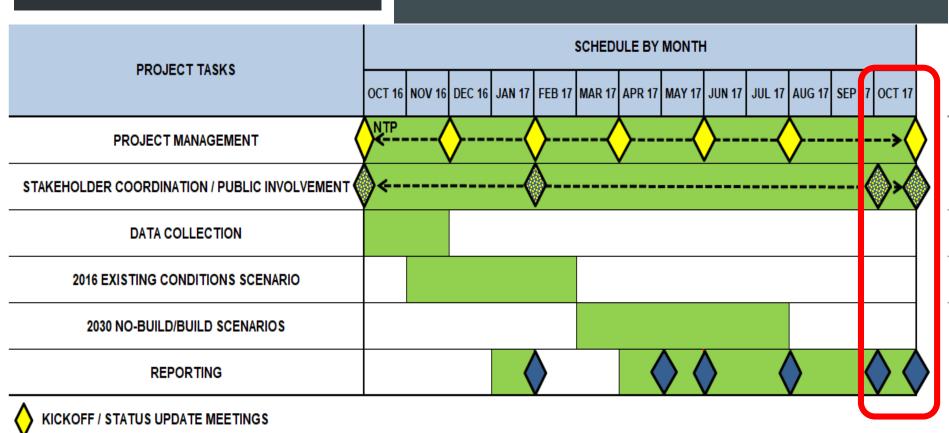
Next Steps

- Public & Stakeholder Input from Meeting and Draft Documentation
- Revisions to Documentation and Recommendations
- Transportation Adequacy Summaries for Individual E-F Development Projects
- Final Presentation to Town Council



Transportation Impact Analysis

Project Schedule – Next Steps





PUBLIC MEETINGS



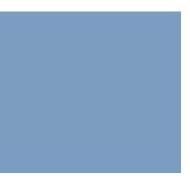
STAKEHOLDER MEETINGS / PRESENTATIONS











QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION

