



TRANSPORTATION IMPACT ANALYSIS CAROLINA NORTH DEVELOPMENT

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Town of Chapel Hill**

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VHB/Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc.**



Introduction

- A Transportation Impact Analysis (TIA) has been completed by VHB on behalf of the Town:
 - The Scope was developed
 - The Consultant was selected
 - The University funded the TIA effort
 - The University participated in the development of the TIA
 - The TIA will be finalized after this review period
- Two reports are available on the Town website
 - Draft TIA Executive Summary (+/- 50 pages)
 - Draft TIA Main Report (+/- 300 pages)



Introduction

- Future Scenario Definition
 - Two development scenarios were defined by the University:
 - An 800,000 square foot scenario for early phase analysis (2015)
 - A 3,000,000 square foot scenario as a longer-term phase of development (2025)
 - These horizon years were selected testing of impacts, but are not predictions of specific development levels for these two years.



Introduction

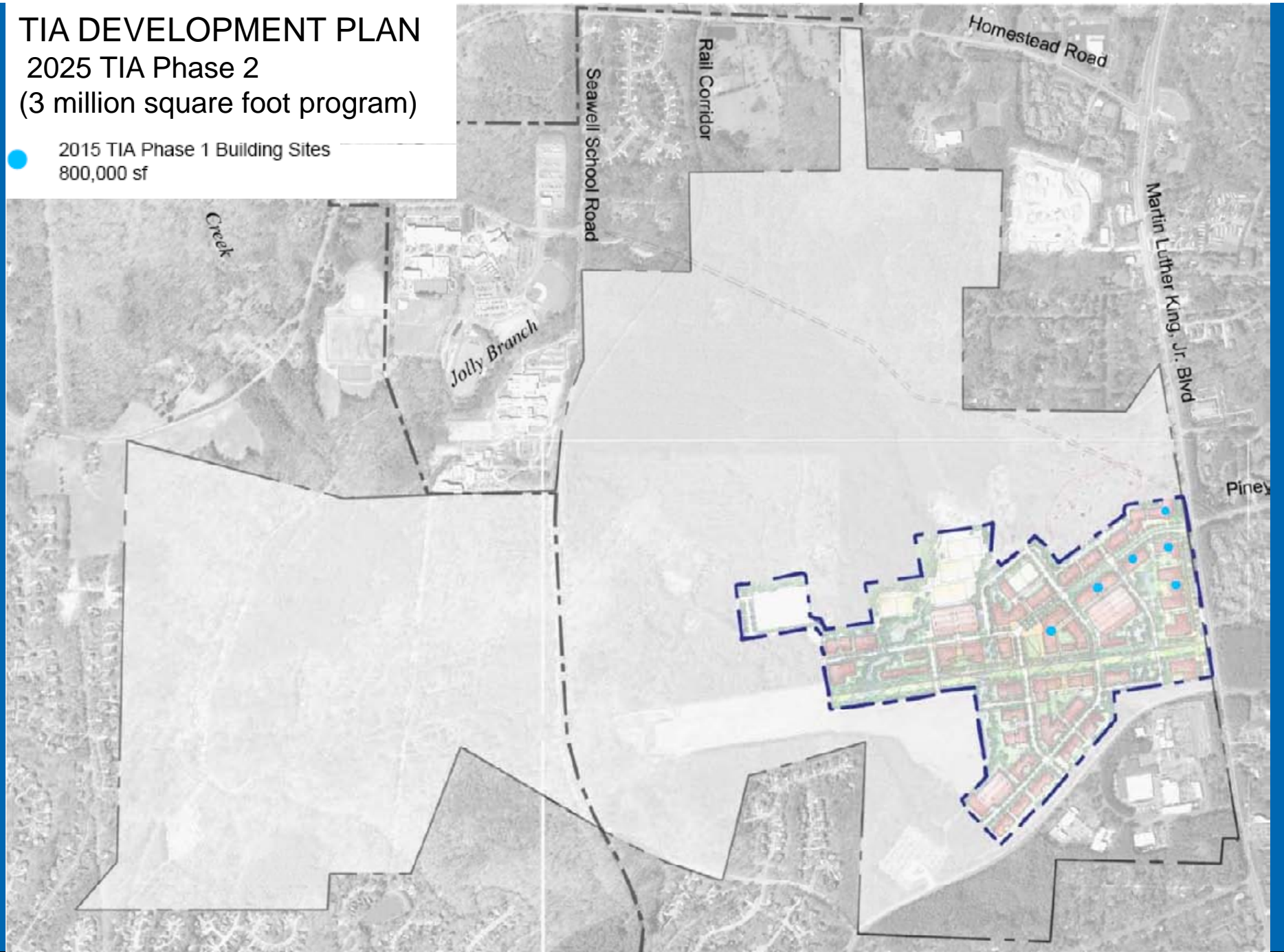
- Issues addressed by the TIA
 - Existing and future conditions assessment (without the project)
 - Trip generation, mode split, and trip distribution
 - Assessment of parking supply on transportation impacts
 - Traffic impacts (traffic operations and neighborhood impacts)
 - Transit impacts
 - Pedestrian and bicycle facility needs
 - Review of crash history near Carolina North
 - Potential mitigation measures
 - Air quality and greenhouse gas analysis

TIA DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2025 TIA Phase 2

(3 million square foot program)

● 2015 TIA Phase 1 Building Sites
800,000 sf





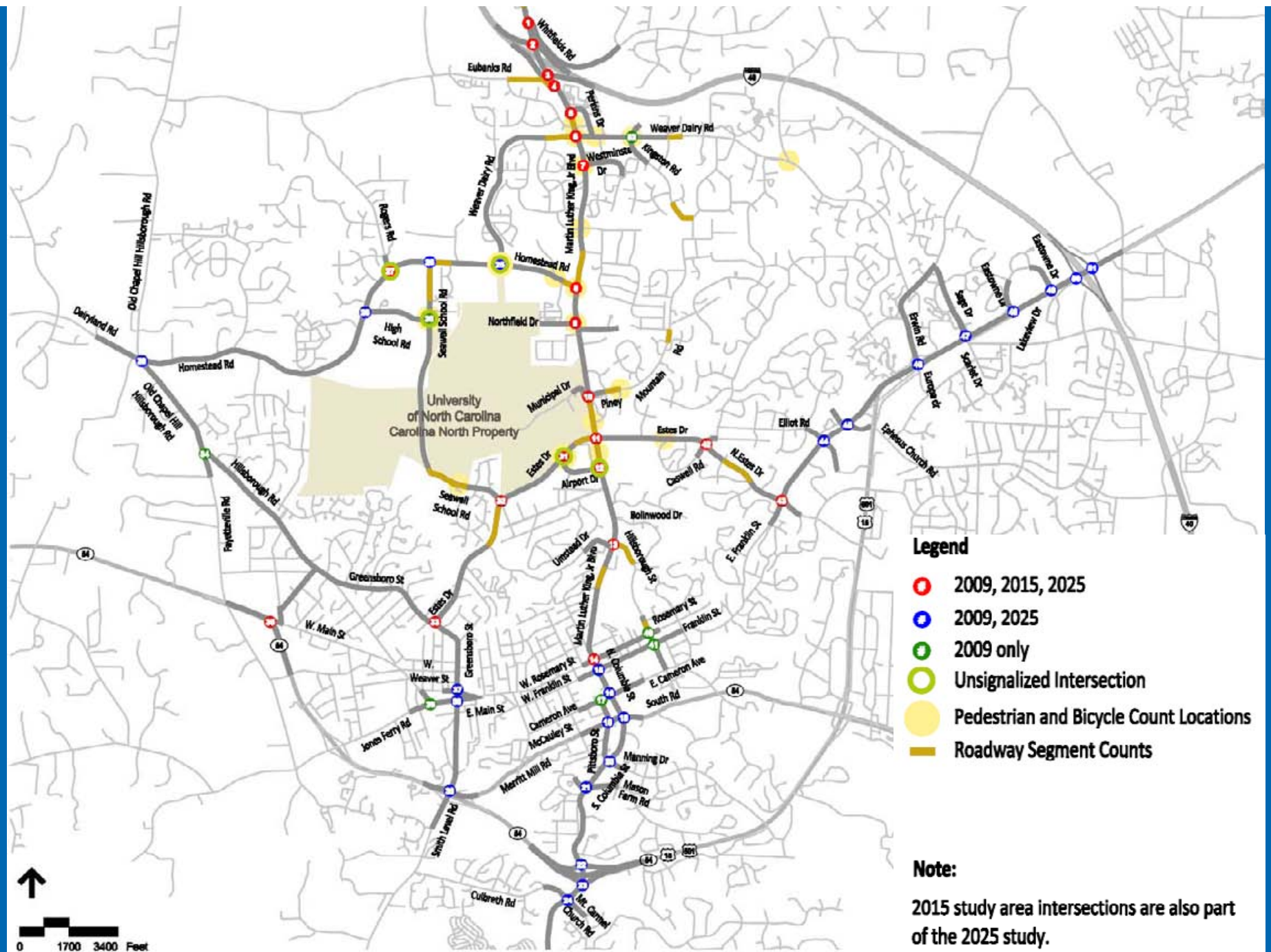
TRANSPORTATION IMPACT ANALYSIS (TIA) CAROLINA NORTH DEVELOPMENT

TIA DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Land Use	Short-Term (2015)	Longer Term Increment	Total TIA Development (2025)
Academic	410,000	870,000	1,280,000
Private*	180,000	520,000	700,000
Civic/Retail	10,000	60,000	70,000
Housing**	200,000	550,000	750,000
Health Care	0	200,000	200,000
Total	800,000	2,200,000	3,000,000

* Includes Innovation Center approved at 85,000 sf

** 1,000 gsf/unit results in 200 units for Short-Term and 750 total housing units





Existing Traffic Volumes

Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd. +/- 28,000 vpd
(near Homestead Road)

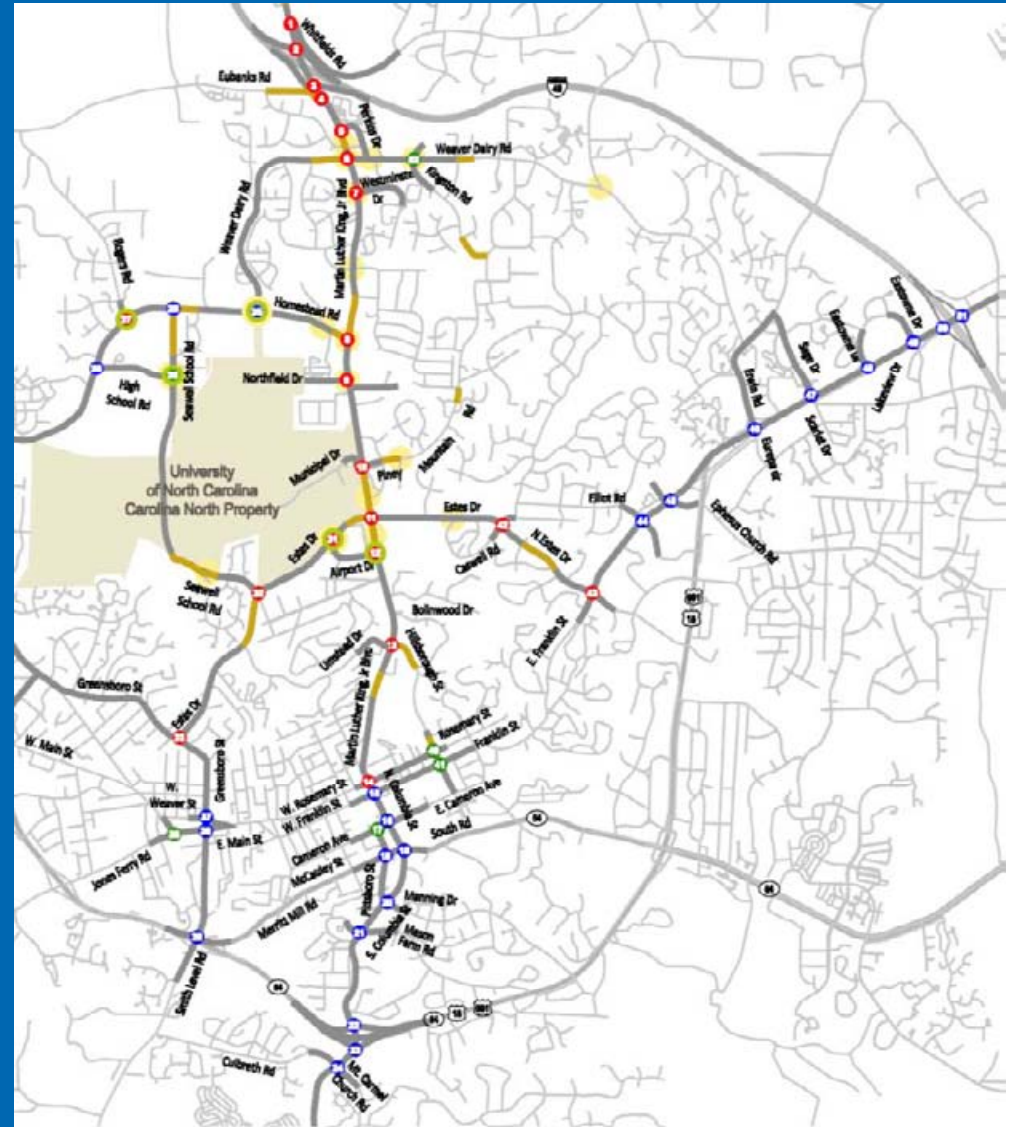
Estes Drive +/-13,000 vpd
(near Caswell Road)

Homestead Road +/- 9,500 vpd
(west of Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd)

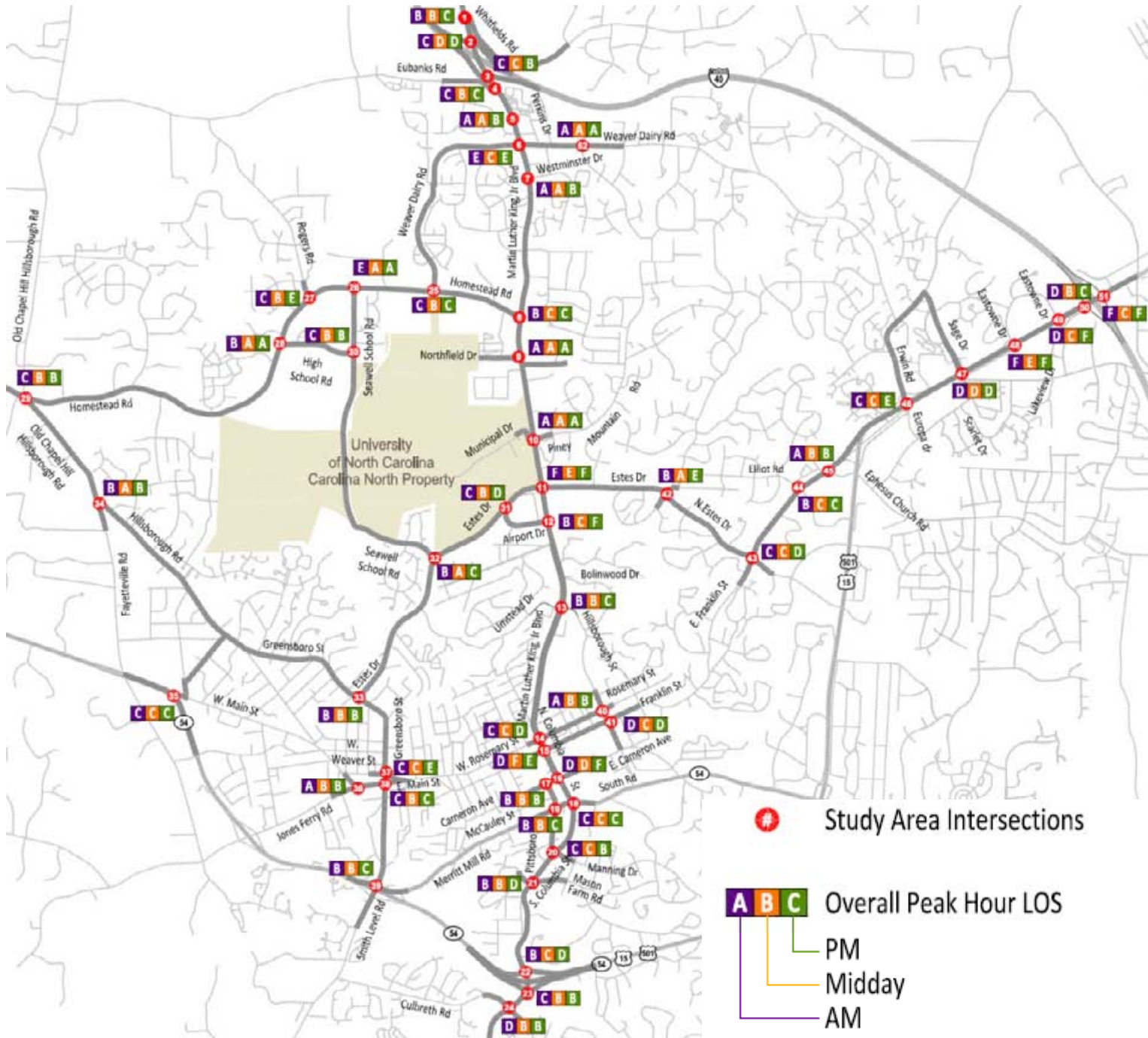
Hillsborough Street +/- 7,800 vpd
(east of Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd)

Seawell School Road +/- 4,500 vpd
(west of Martin Estes Drive)

Piney Mountain Road +/- 2,900 vpd
(east of Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd)



Existing Traffic Operations





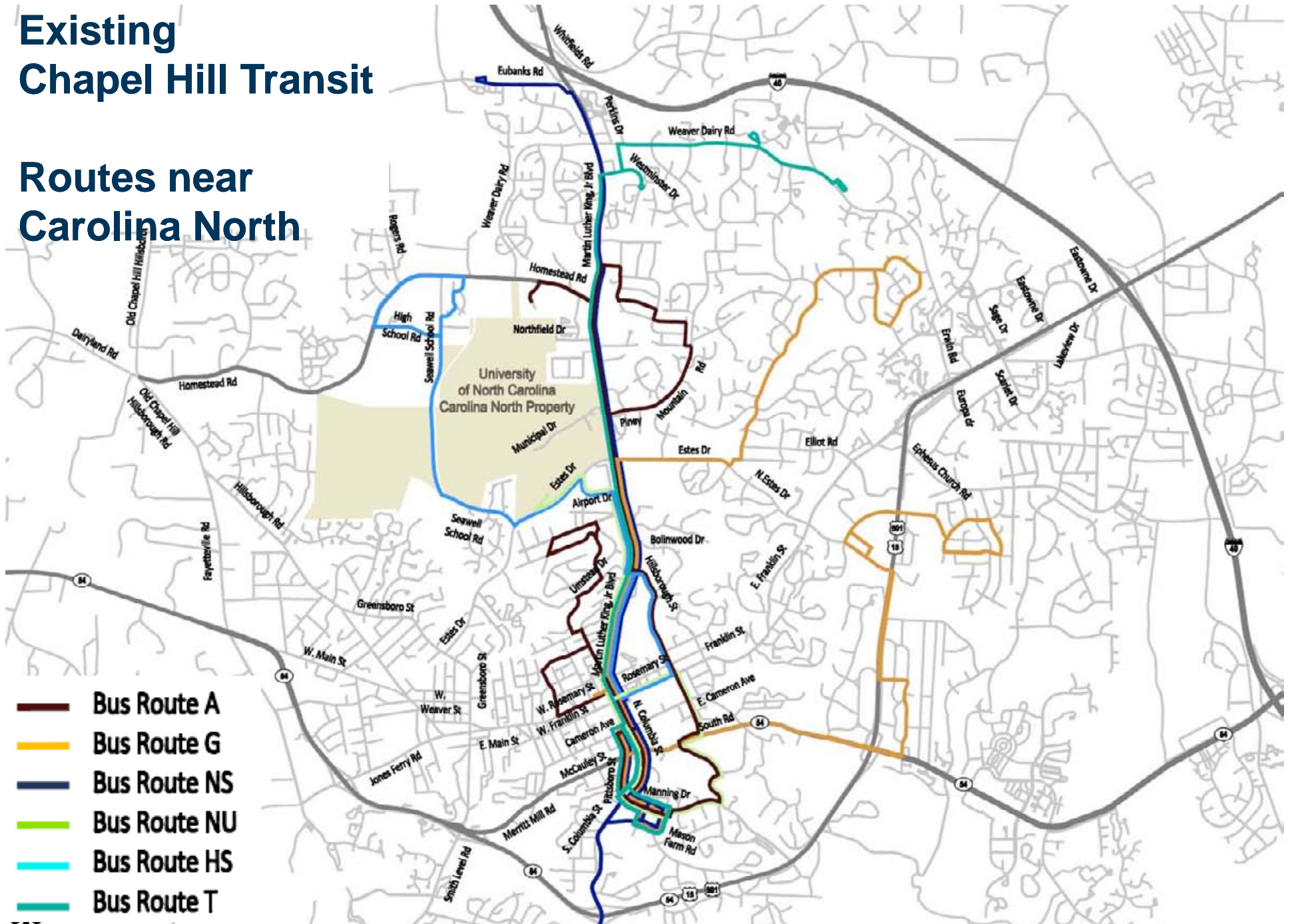
1. Eubanks Road @
2. Martin Luther King, Jr.
3. Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd
@ Northwoods Dr
4. Weaver Dairy Road @
Timberlyne Road
5. N. Estes Drive @
Halifax Road
6. N. Estes Drive @
Airport Drive
7. Estes Drive Ext @
Seawell School Road
8. Hillsborough Street @
Rosemary Street
9. Homestead Road @
Seawell School Road



Existing Conditions: Links Exceeding Town Threshold Capacity

Existing Chapel Hill Transit

Routes near Carolina North

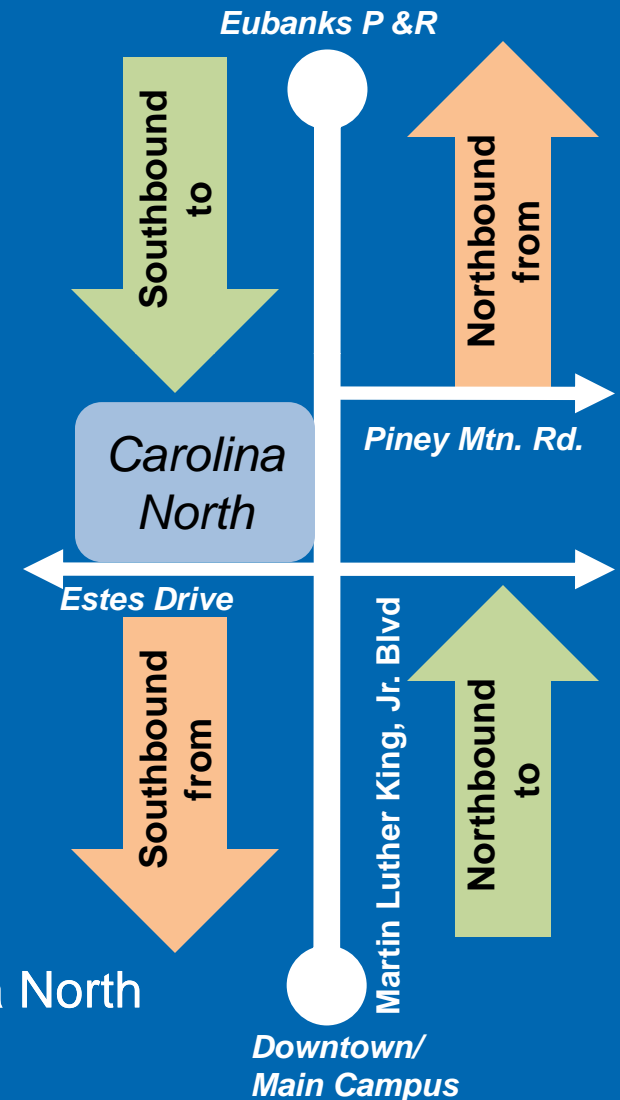




Existing Available Transit Capacity to & from Carolina North

	to CN*	from CN*
• Morning Peak Hour		
– Northbound:	510	315
– Southbound:	150	235
• Midday		
– Northbound:	315	250
– Southbound:	365	370
• Evening Peak Hour		
– Northbound:	150	105
– Southbound:	205	370

* Combined Capacity of six routes serving Carolina North





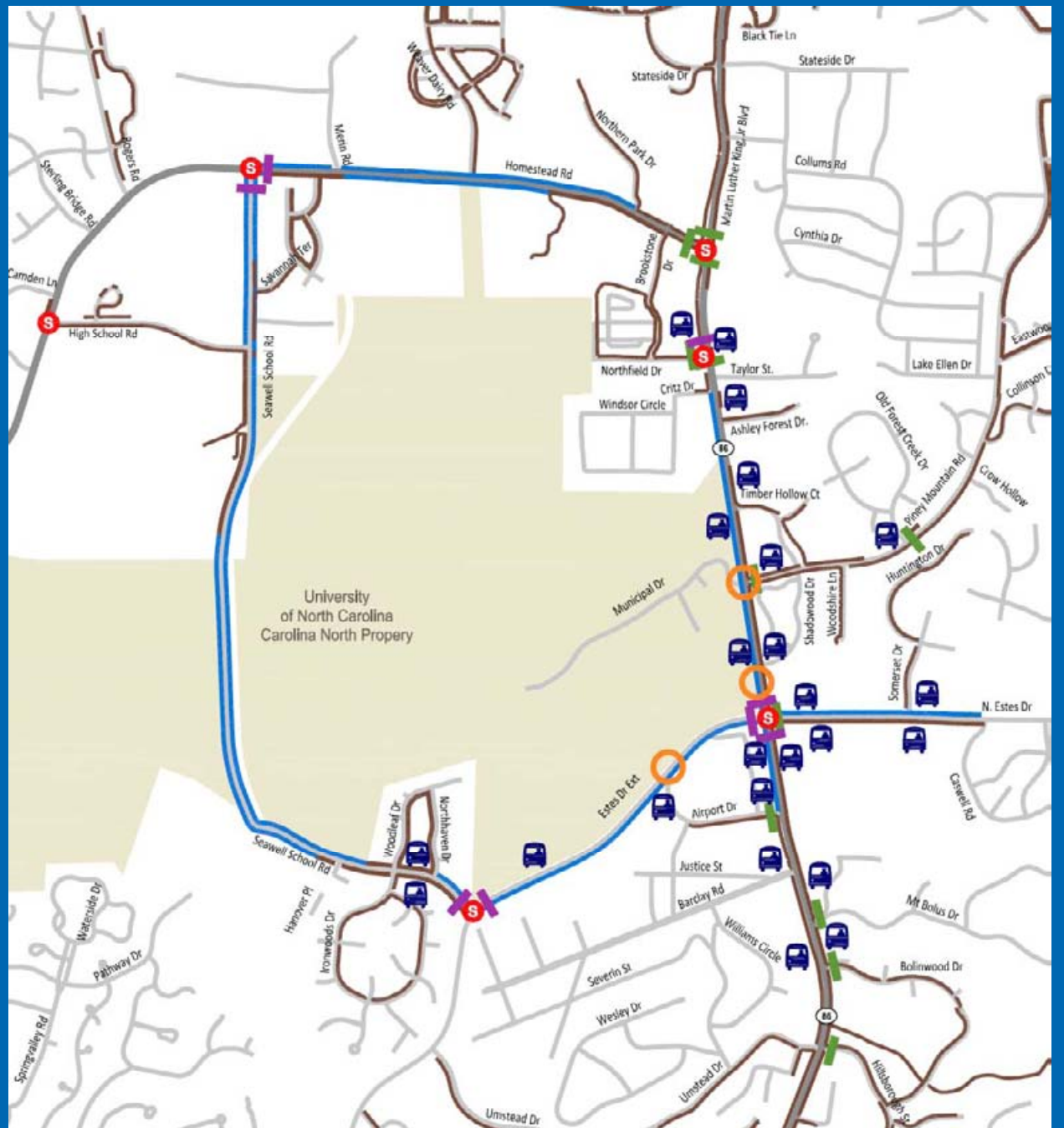
Pedestrian & Bicycle Conditions





Pedestrian Facilities

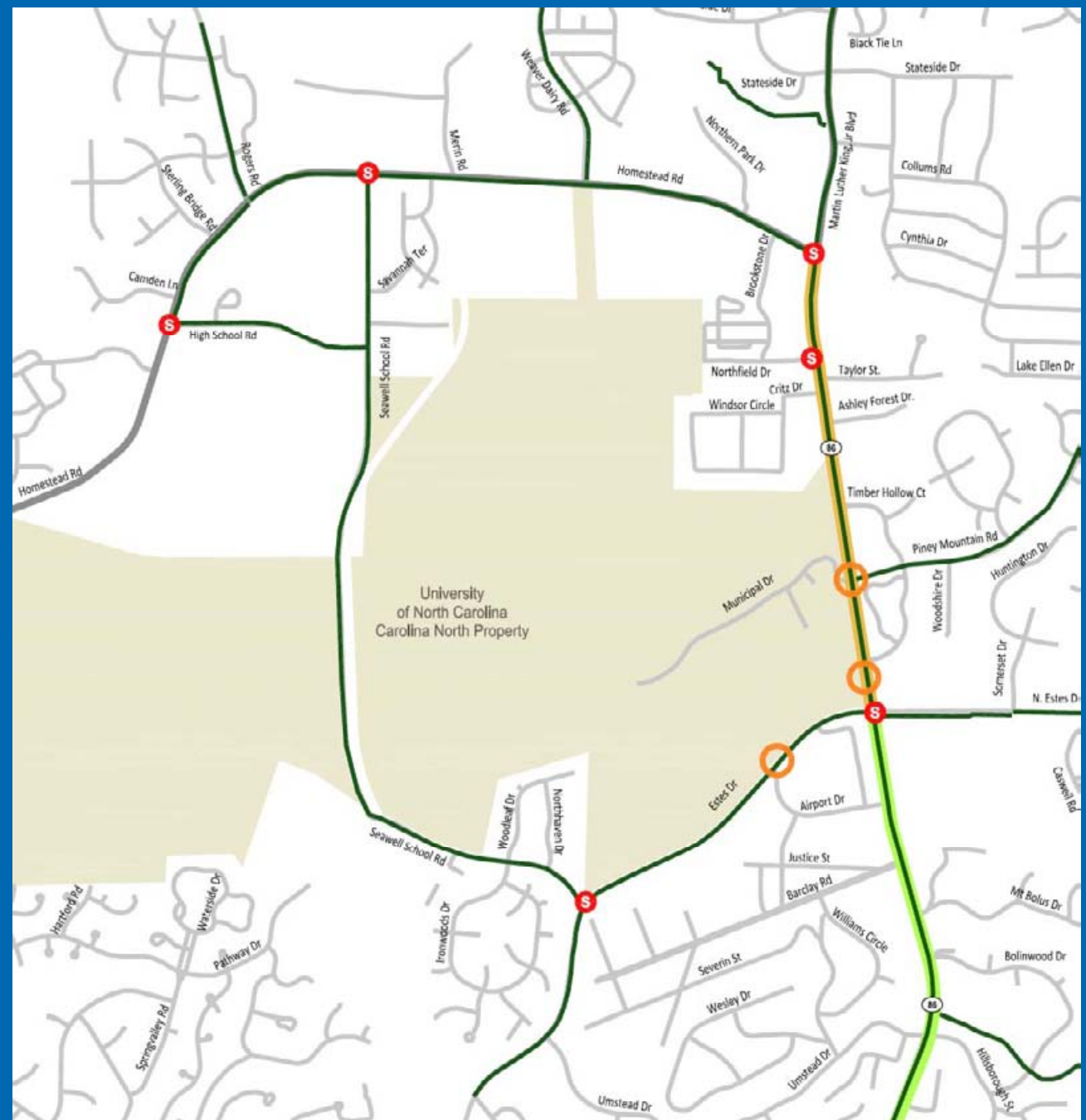
- Signalized Intersections
- Existing Sidewalk
- Existing Crosswalk
- Access Points
- Existing Bus Stop





Bicycle Facilities

- Signalized Intersections
- Existing Bicycle Network
- Existing Bicycle Network - Paved Striped Shoulders
- Existing Bicycle Network - Shared Lane Pavement Markings
- Access Points



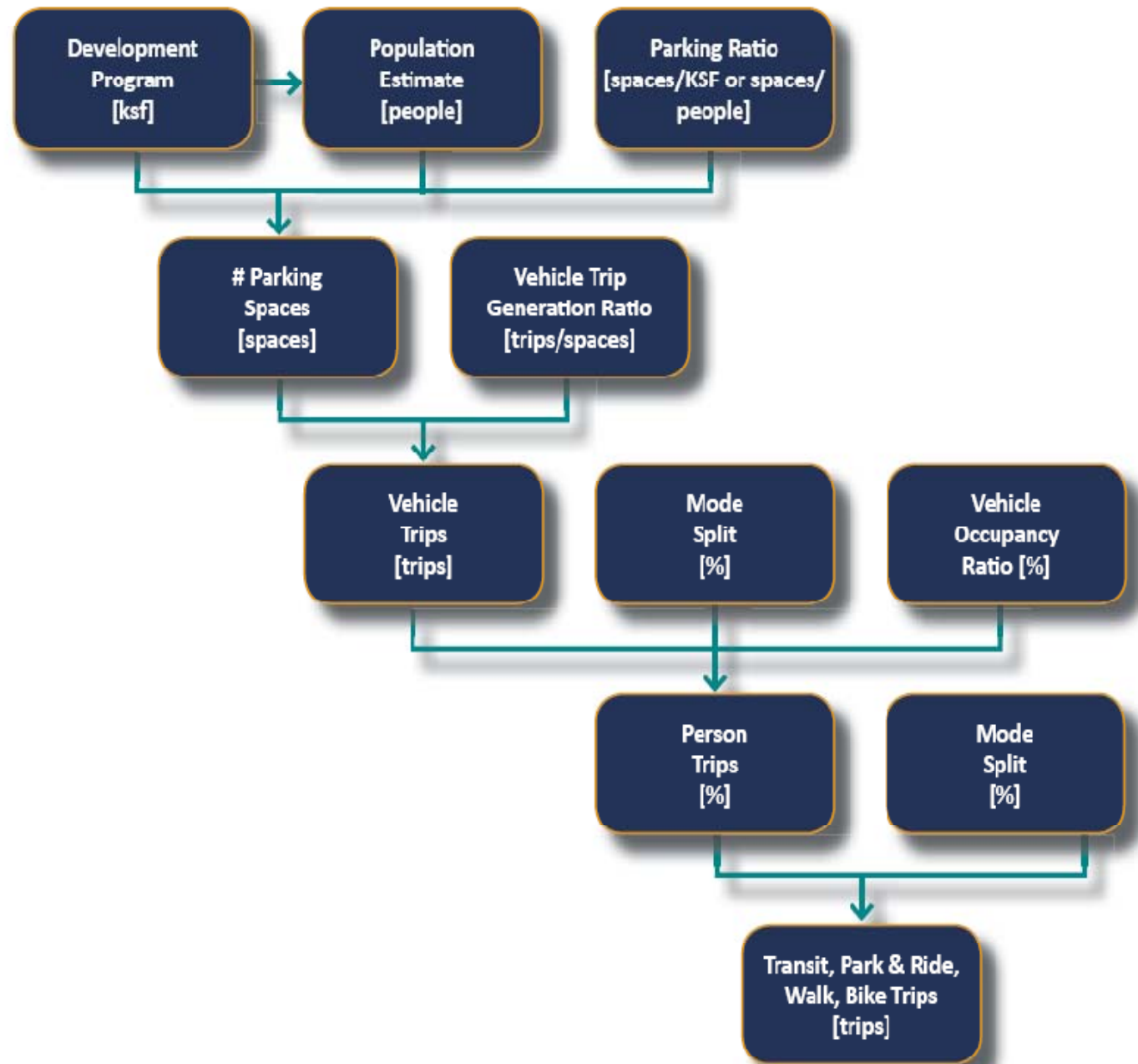


Impact Assessment

- Travel Forecasting Methodology
- Traffic Impacts
- Transit Impacts
- Pedestrian and Bicycle Facility Needs
- Potential Mitigation Measures



TRIP GENERATION METHODOLOGY





TRIP DISTRIBUTION METHODOLOGY

♦ CN Students

UNC Geo-coded
Data
[person/TAZ]

Triangle Region
Travel
Demand Model

♦ CN Employees
♦ CN Residents

Internal
Distribution Trips
[trips]

External
Distribution
[% by Gateway]

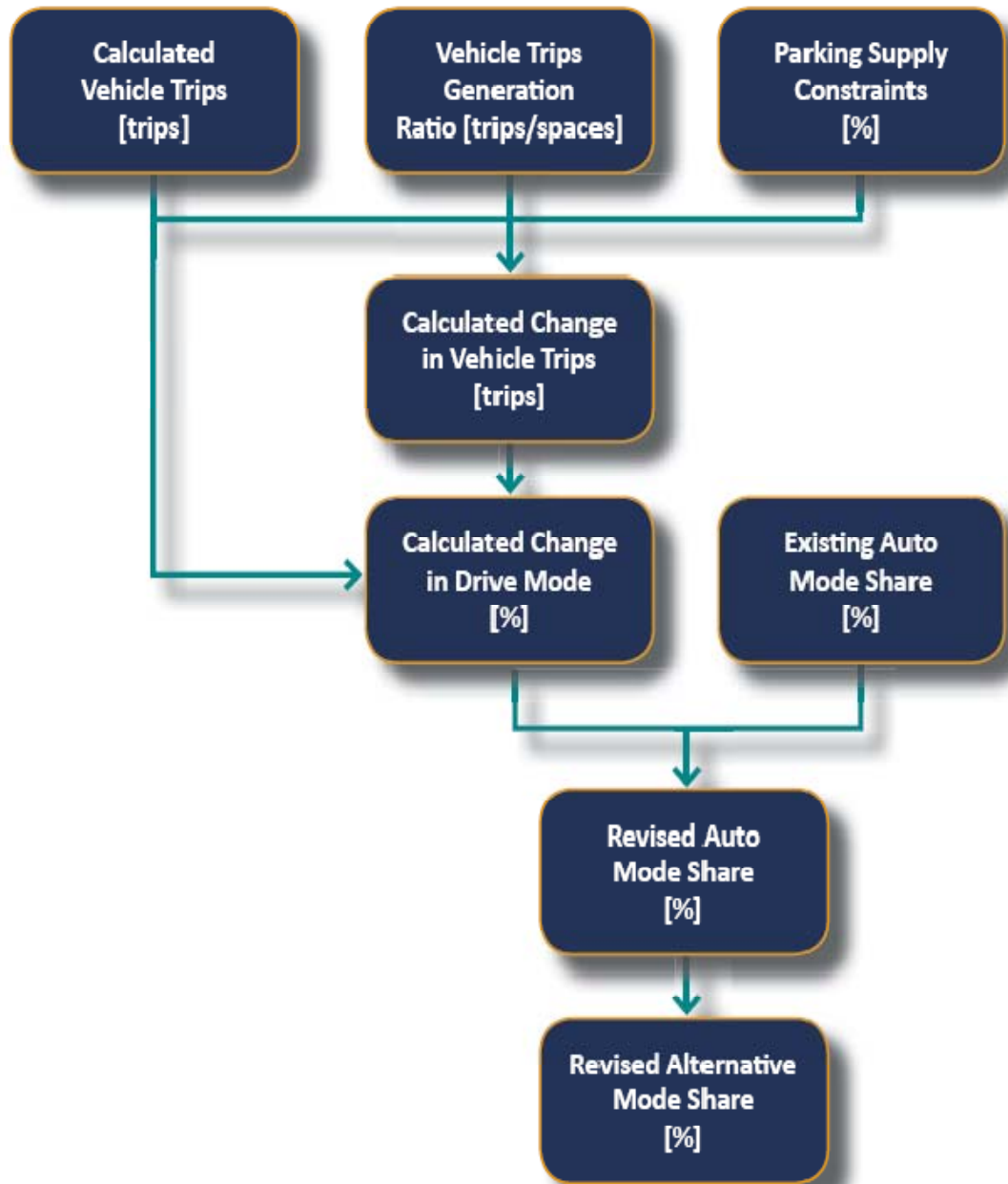
Site Generated
Trips
[trips]

Distribution
Assignment
[%]

Parking
Spaces
[spaces]



MODE SPLIT METHODOLOGY





2015 (800,000 sf) Parking Ratios

Use	Early Phase	Baseline	-10 %
University/ Employee	0.65/ employee	0.50/ employee	0.45/ employee
University/ Student	0.33/student	0.25/student	0.23/student
University/ Visitors	0.20/1,000 sf	0.20/1,000 sf	0.18/1,000 sf
Private R&D	2.65/1,000 sf	2.50/1,000 sf	2.25/1,000 sf
Housing	1.25/unit	1.25/unit	1.13/unit
Civic/Retail	1.50/1,000 sf	1.50/1,000 sf	1.35/1,000 sf
Fields	35/field	35/field	32/field
Total Spaces	1,743	1,526	1,373



2025 (3,000,000 sf) Parking Ratios

Use	Baseline	-10 % Ratio	-20 % Ratio
University/ Employee	0.50/employee	0.45/employee	0.40/employee
University/ Student	0.25/student	0.23/student	0.20/student
University/ Visitors	0.20/1,000 sf	0.18/1,000 sf	0.16/1,000 sf
Private R&D	2.50/1,000 sf	2.25/1,000 sf	2.0/1,000 sf
Housing	1.25/ unit	1.13/unit	1.00/unit
Civic/Retail	1.50/ 1,000 sf	1.35/1,000 sf	1.20/1,000 sf
Medical/Employee	0.50/employee	0.45/employee	0.40/employee
Medical/Patient -Visitor	2.50/1,000 sf	2.25/1,000 sf	2.00/1,000 sf
Fields	35/field	32/field	28/field
Total Spaces	5,834	5,254	4,668



Mode Split

2007 University and Town-wide Data

Mode	Univ. Employee	Univ. Student	Other
Drive to Site	67 %	36 %	92 %
Transit	9 %	32 %	3 %
Park & Ride	15 %	9 %	4 %
Walk/Bike	9 %	23 %	1 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %



Trip Generation

Table 5: Carolina North Trip Generation 2015 (TIA Phase One) – 800,000 sf

Trip Type	Daily	AM Peak Hour			PM Peak Hour		
		In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total
Vehicle	5,049	420	115	535	265	399	665
Park & Ride	1,248	120	22	141	65	109	174
Transit	1,941	126	84	210	124	135	259
Walk/Bike/Other	1,497	57	71	128	87	84	171
Total	9,734	722	292	1,014	542	727	1,269

Table 6: Carolina North Trip Generation 2025 (TIA Phase Two) – 3,000,000 sf

Trip Type	Daily	AM Peak Hour			PM Peak Hour		
		In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total
Vehicle	23,261	1,929	554	2,484	990	1,736	2,726
Park & Ride	4,089	398	73	471	197	355	551
Transit	6,438	416	310	726	347	417	764
Walk/Bike/Other	5,957	186	260	446	255	272	528
Total	39,746	2,929	1,197	4,127	1,788	2,781	4,569



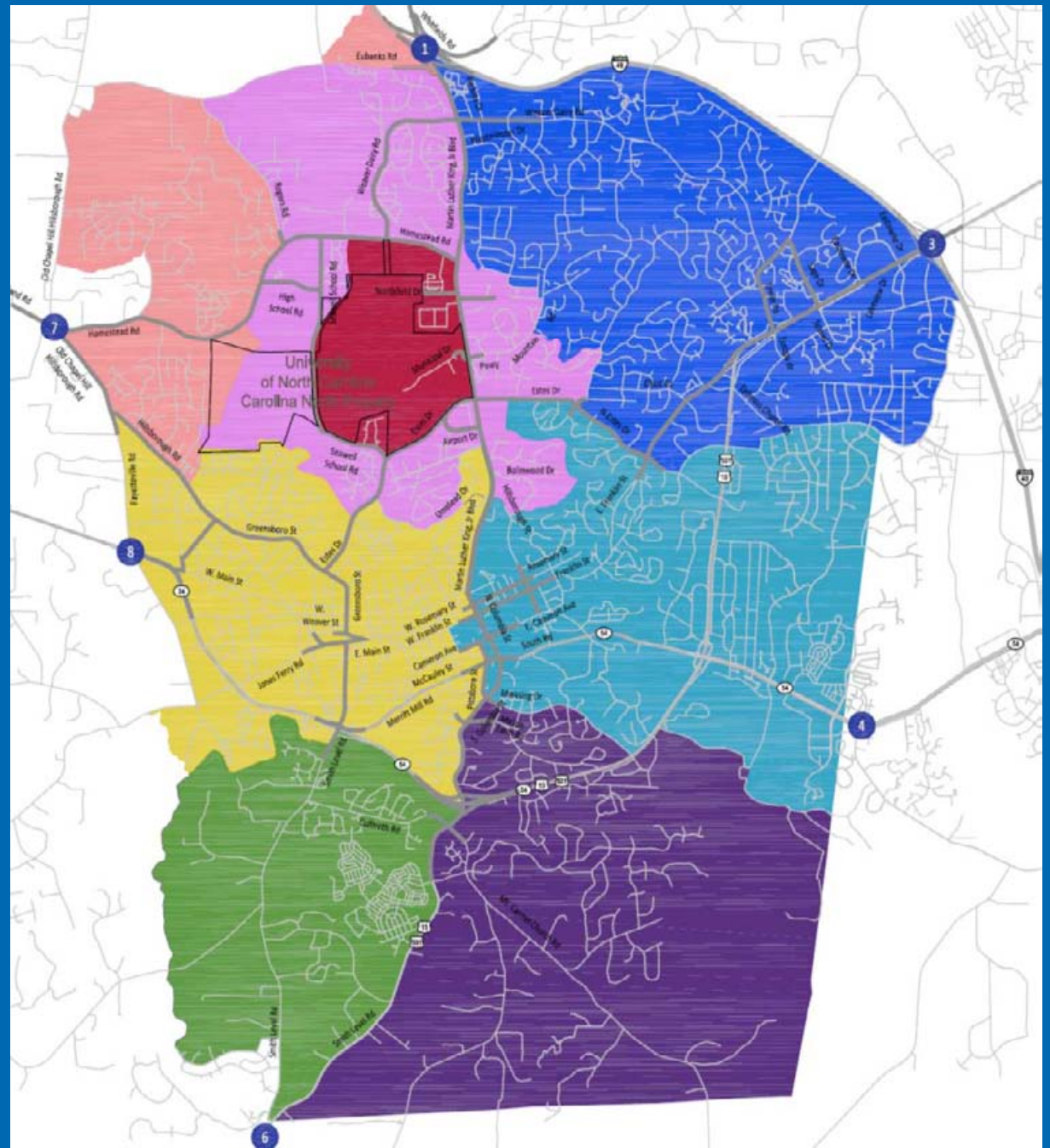
Trip Distribution

Gateway

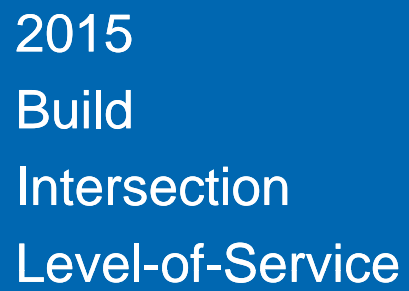
- Carolina North (1 TAZs)
- 101 (5 TAZs)
- 102 (37 TAZs)
- 103 (38 TAZs)
- 104 (27 TAZs)
- 105 (6 TAZs)
- 106 (11 TAZs)
- 200 - Adjacent Zones (12 TAZs)
- # Gateway Locations

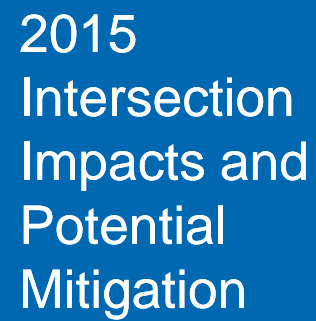
40 % within
Chapel Hill – Carrboro

60 % external to
Chapel Hill - Carrboro



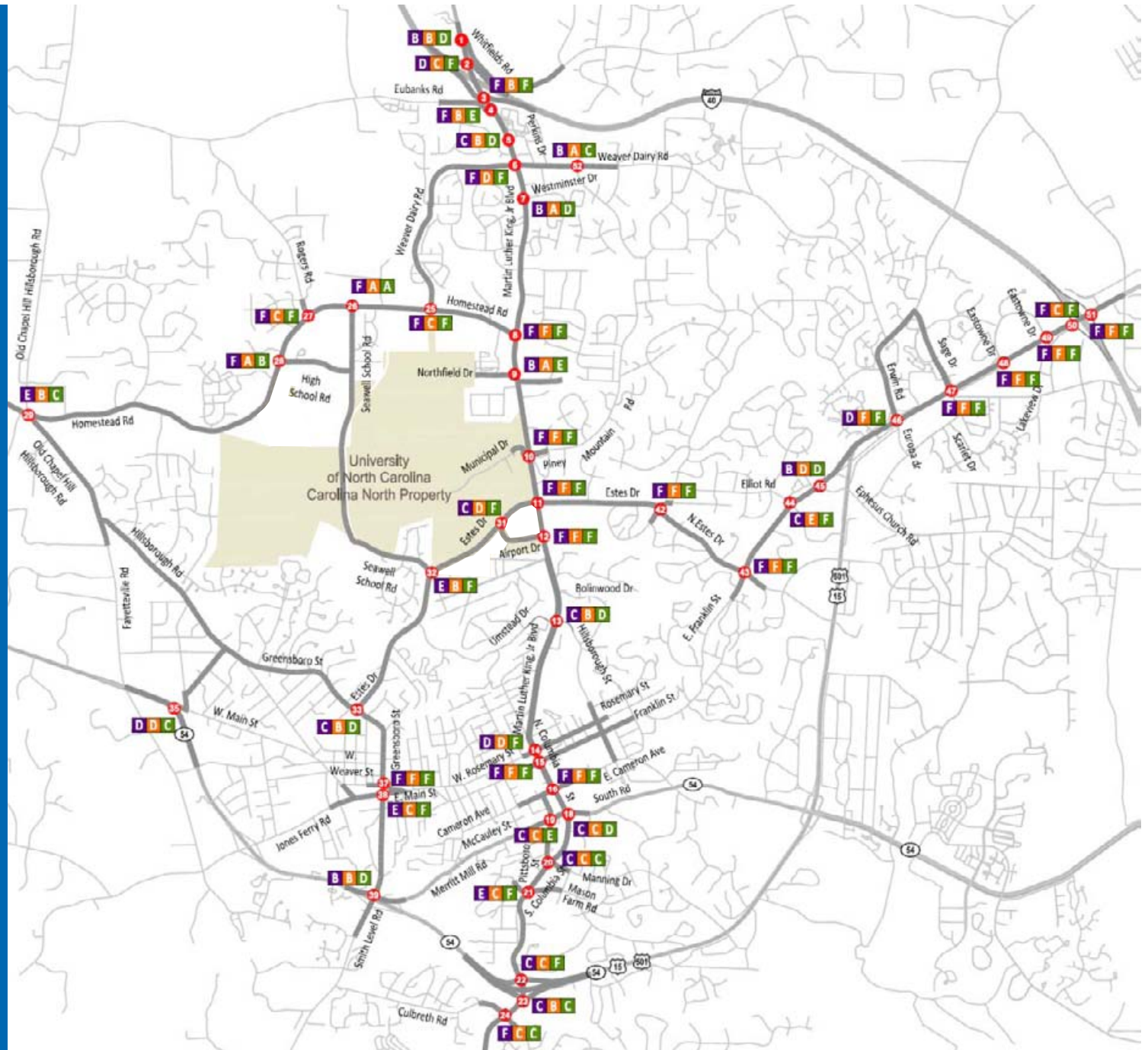








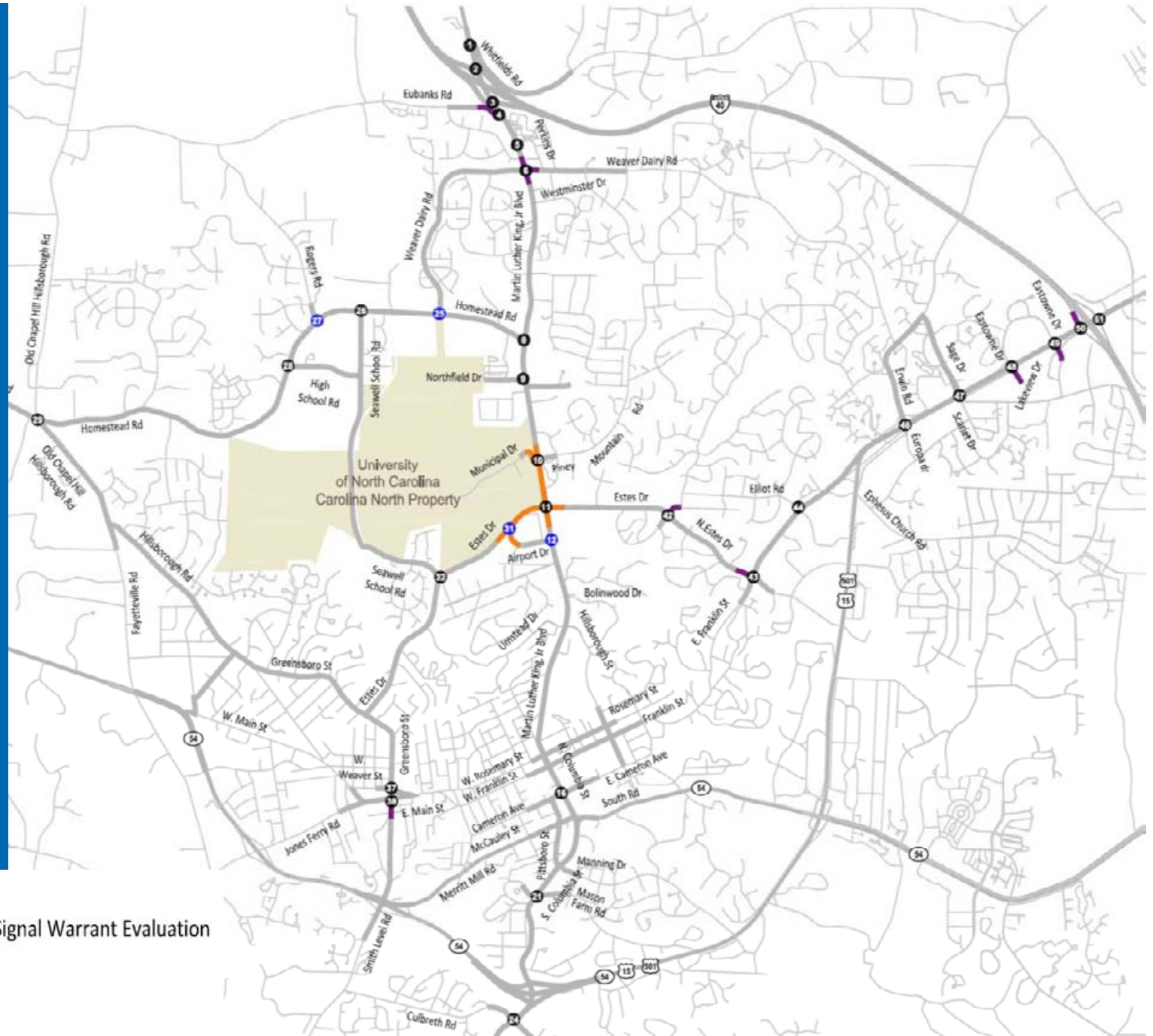
2025 Build Intersection Level-of-Service





2025 Intersection Impacts and Potential Mitigation

- # Signal Timing Improvement
- * Intersection Signalization / Signal Warrant Evaluation
- Geometric Improvement
- Substantial Reconstruction





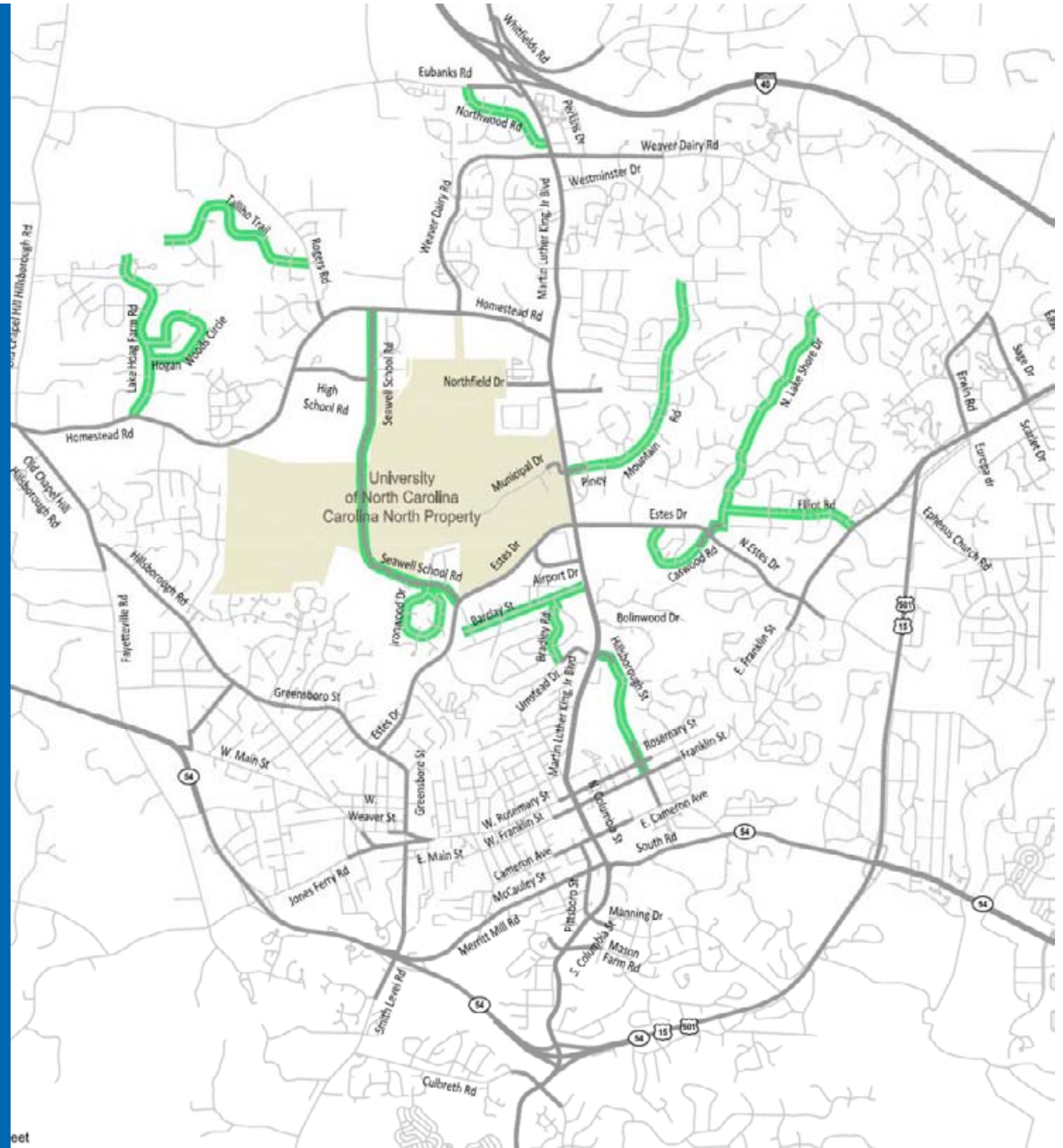
Streets Evaluated for Traffic Calming Implementation

Carolina North Traffic Expected

- Piney Mountain Road
- Hillsborough Street (Chapel Hill)
- Seawell School Road
- North Elliott/Curtis/Caswell Roads

Carolina North Traffic Possible

- Northwoods Road
- North Lakeshore Drive
- Barclay Road

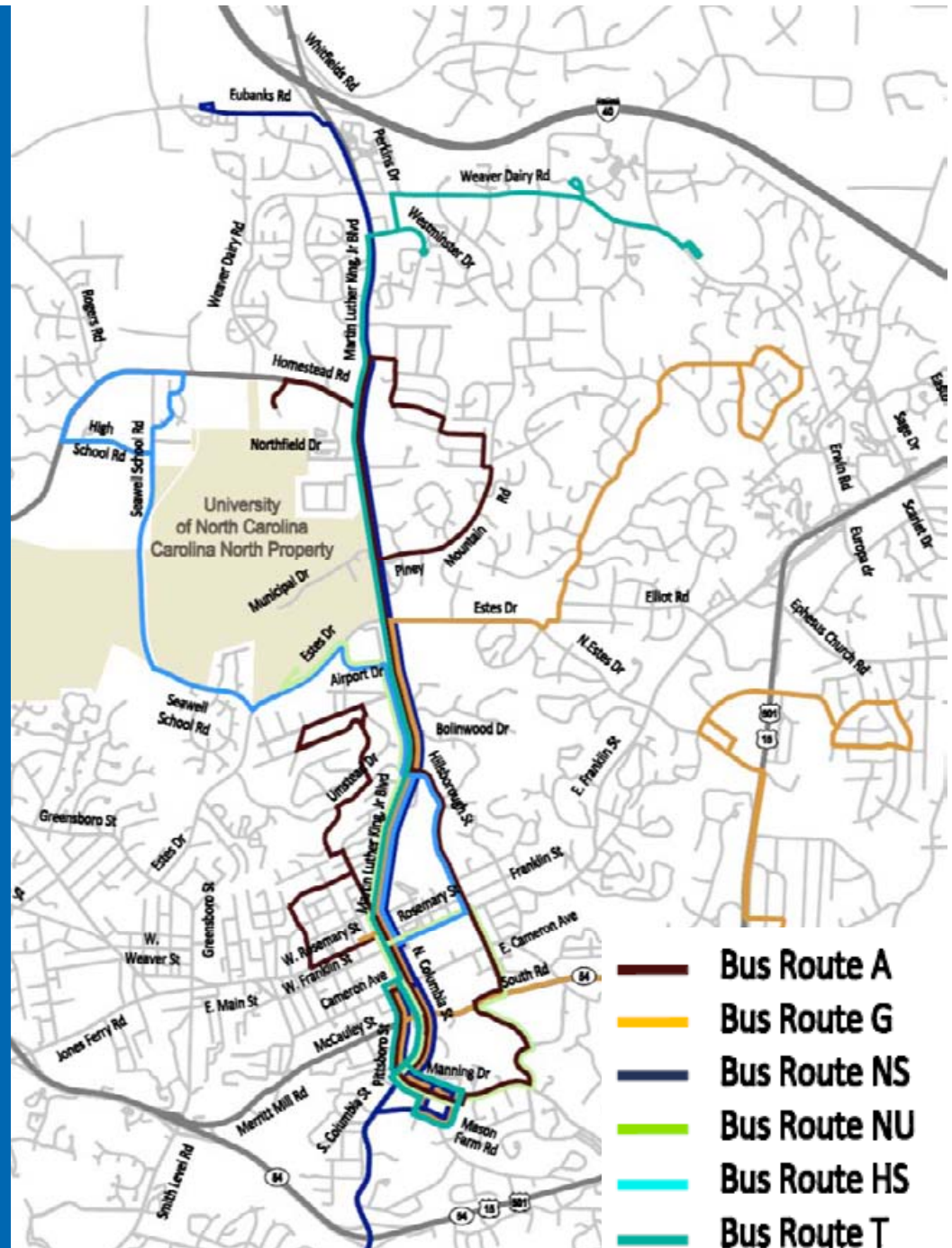




Transit Impacts

2015 (800,000 SF) Phase 1

- Route NS reaches capacity
- 2 additional vehicles needed
- 400 to 500 additional park & ride spaces needed
- Other service adjustments may be needed

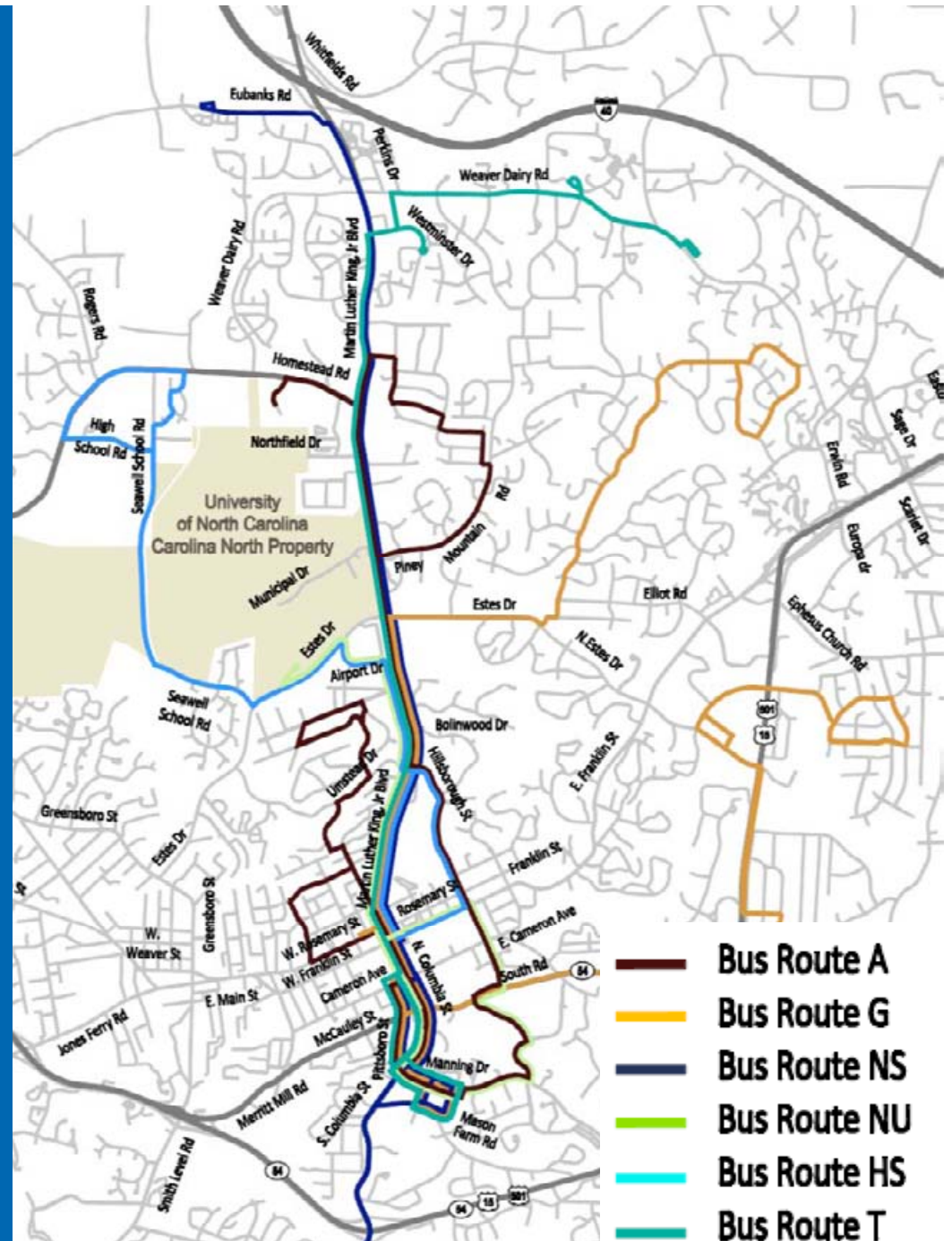




Transit Impacts







2025 (3,000,000 SF) Phase 2

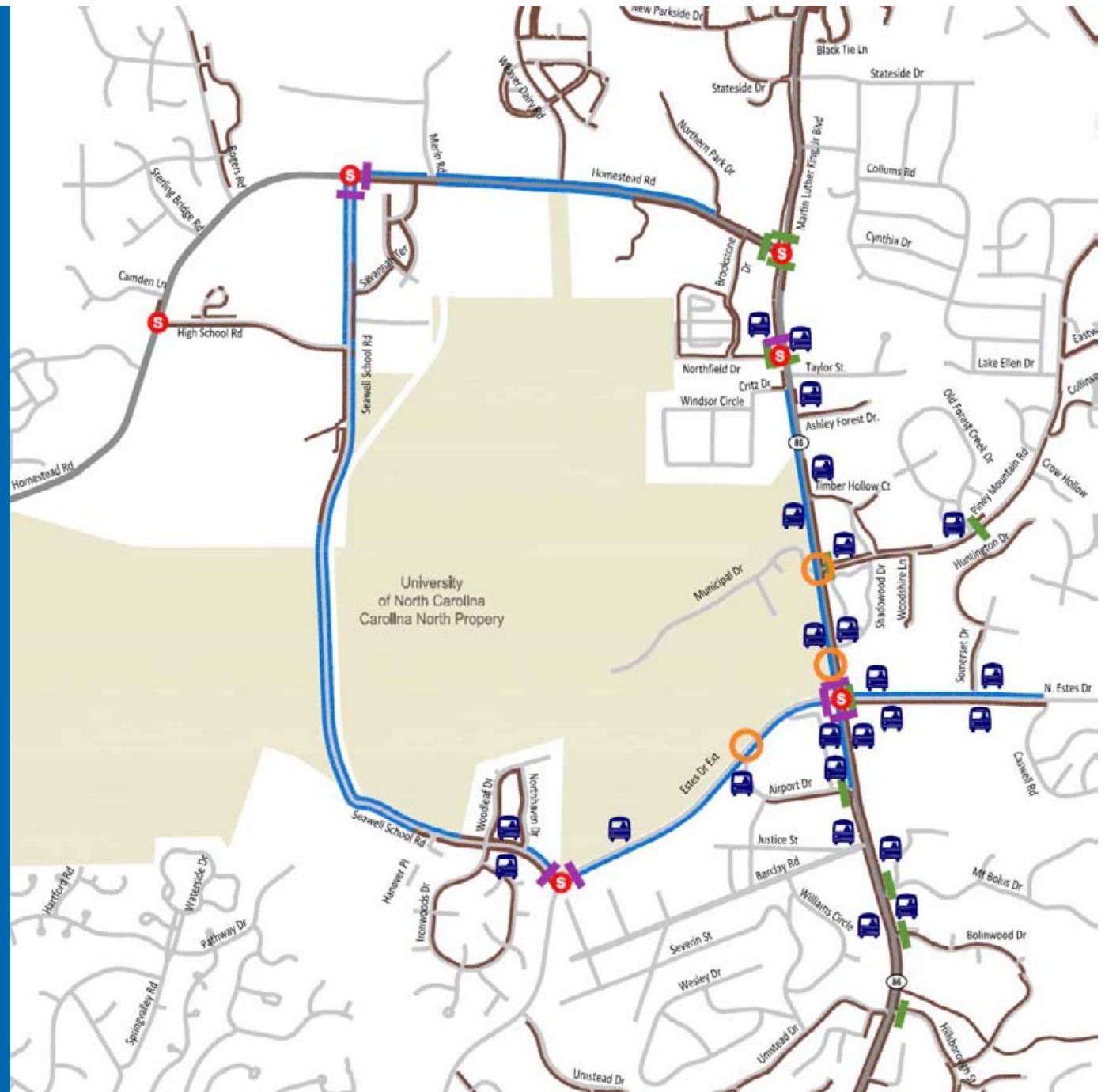
- More service needed on Routes NS, A, T, G
- +/- 10 additional vehicles needed
- Approximately 1,500 additional park & ride spaces
- Route structure may need to change





Pedestrian Facility Needs

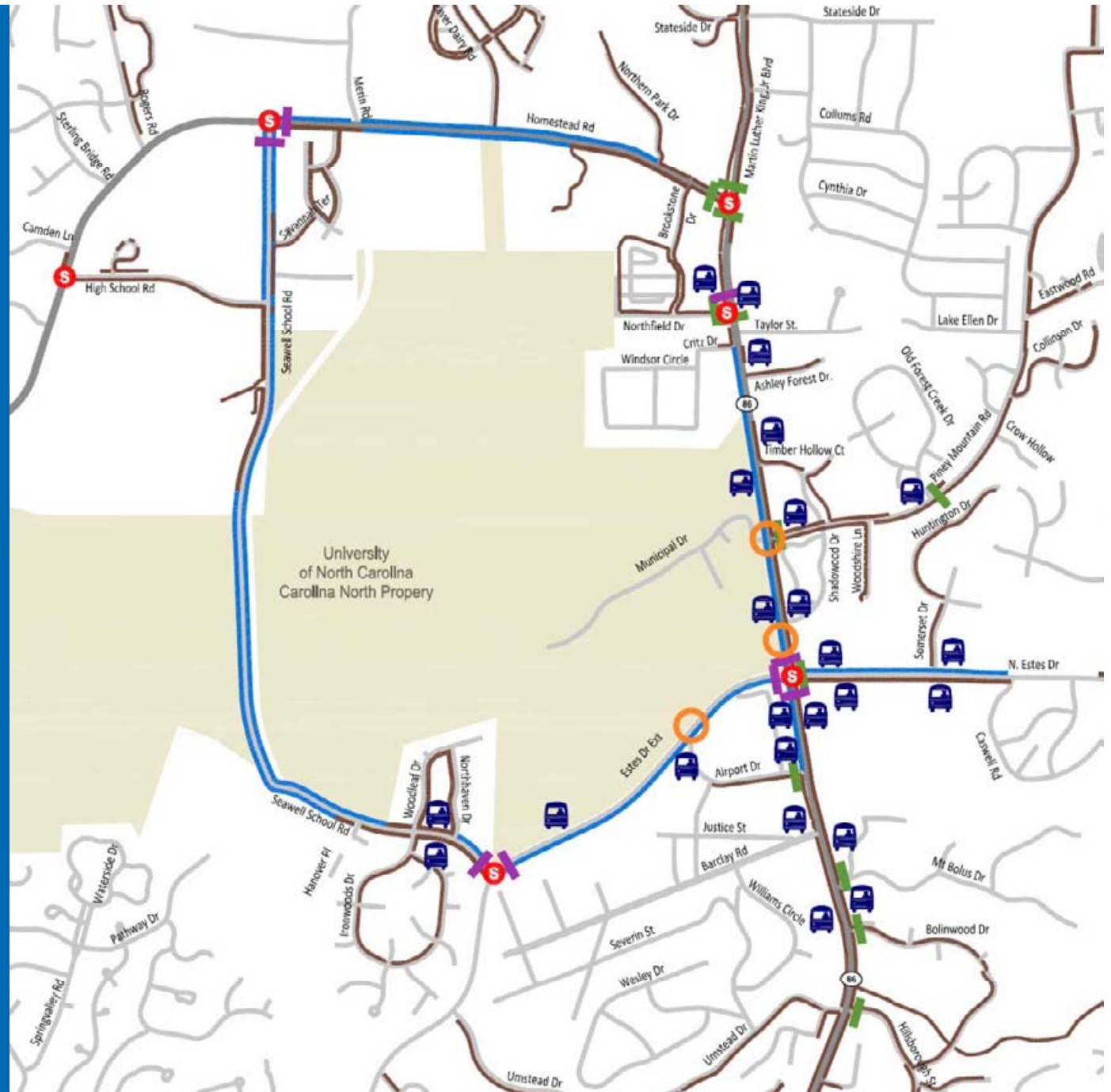
-  Signalized Intersections
-  Existing Sidewalk
-  Proposed Sidewalk
-  Existing Crosswalk
-  Proposed Crosswalk
-  Access Points
-  Existing Bus Stop





Bicycle Facility Needs

- Signalized Intersections
- Existing Sidewalk
- Proposed Sidewalk
- Existing Crosswalk
- Proposed Crosswalk
- Access Points
- Existing Bus Stop





Sensitivity Analysis

Different Parking Ratios

- TIA Phase 1 (800,000 sf)
 - Early Phase Ratios (15 % more parking)
 - Constrained Ratios (10 % less parking)
- TIA Phase 2 (3,000,000 sf)
 - Constrained Ratios (A) 10 % less parking
 - Constrained Ratios (B) 20 % less parking



Sensitivity Analysis

Different Parking Ratios

- TIA Phase 1 (800,000 sf)
 - No substantial change in traffic findings
 - Fewer park & ride spaces (reduced from 460 to 290) with early phase parking ratios
 - More park & ride spaces (increased from 460 to 570) with 10 % reduction in on-site parking
 - One additional bus needed



Sensitivity Analysis

Different Parking Ratios

- TIA Phase 2 (3,000,000 sf)
 - Site-generated volumes are reduced through study area intersections, but does not change mitigation measures
 - More park & ride spaces needed
 - Increased from 1,520 to 2,030 with 10 % reduction in on-site parking
 - Increased from 1,520 to 2,540 with 20 % reduction in on-site parking
 - More transit service needed
 - 14 additional buses in service with 10 % reduction
 - 20 additional buses in service with 20 % reduction



2015 Mitigation Summary

- Traffic Mitigation
 - Lane designation and signal system changes
 - Additional turn lane at Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd and Estes Drive
 - Signalize Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd and Airport Drive (for transit connection)
 - Signalized site access from Estes Drive aligned with Airport Drive
- Traffic Calming
 - Further exploration with neighborhoods on roadways expected to carry Carolina North traffic



2015 Mitigation Summary

- Pedestrian and Bicycle Facilities
 - Complete sidewalk network near Carolina North
 - Provide more crossing opportunities
 - Complete bicycle lane network near Carolina North
- Transit
 - Route adjustments to provide stops within the site
 - Fleet increases to support additional ridership and longer travel times
 - Signal priority & potential bus lanes on Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd.
 - Park & ride increases



2025 Mitigation Summary

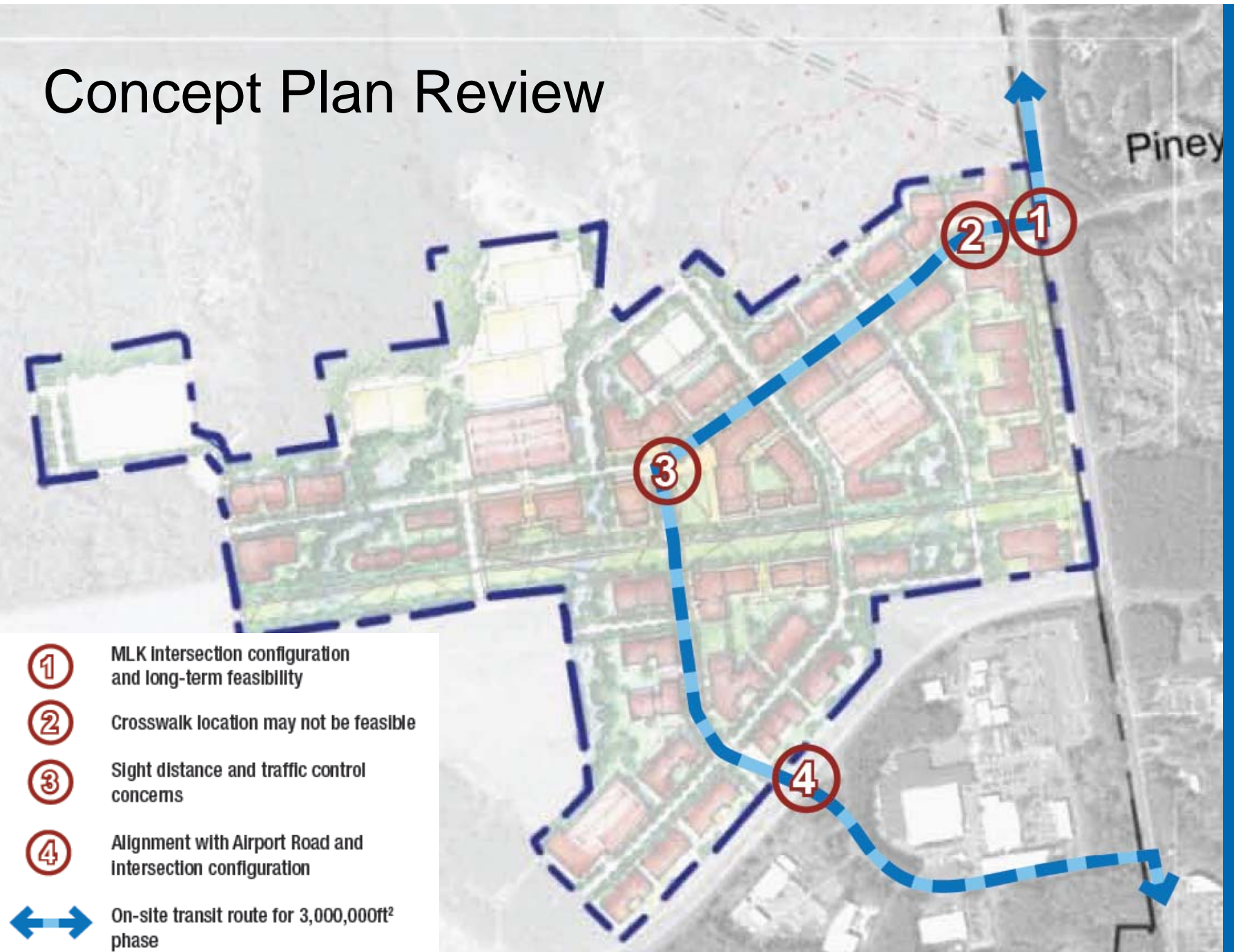
- Traffic Mitigation
 - Reconstruct Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd from north of Piney Mountain Road to south of Airport Drive
 - Reconstruct Estes Drive from west of Airport Drive to east of Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd
 - Evaluate potential signalization/roundabout at:
 - Homestead Road at Weaver Dairy Road Extension
 - Homestead Road at Rogers Road
 - Turn lane additions at several other intersections (see map)
- Traffic Calming
 - Monitor traffic conditions in residential neighborhoods for traffic calming implementation



2025 Mitigation Summary

- Pedestrian and Bicycle Facilities
 - Provide improved pedestrian and bicycle facilities with reconstruction of Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd and Estes Drive
- Transit
 - Additional route adjustments to provide stops within the site
 - Additional fleet increases to support additional ridership and longer travel times
 - Additional park & ride increases
 - Potential route restructuring to provide more direct routes to Carolina North

Concept Plan Review





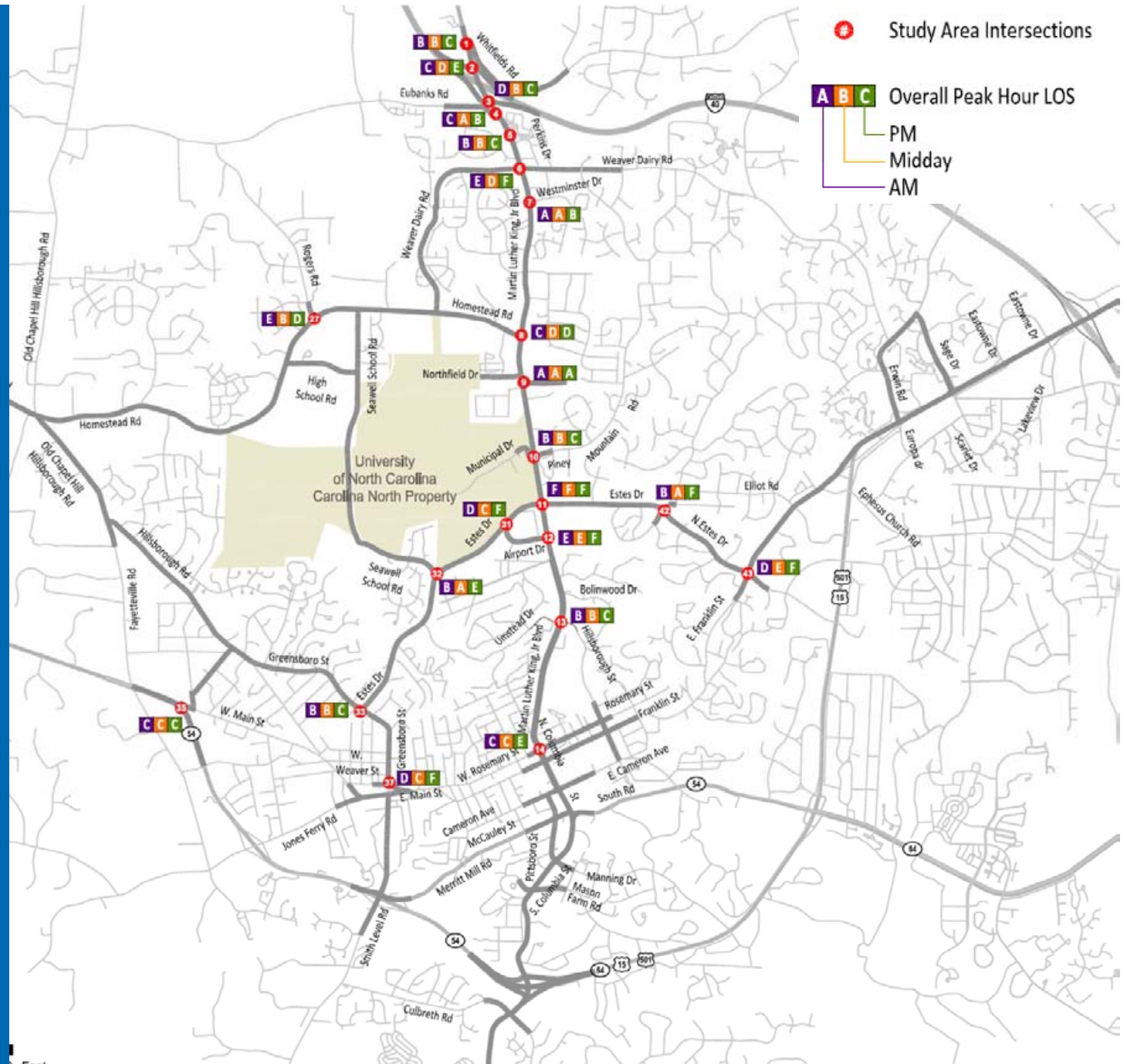
TRANSPORTATION IMPACT ANALYSIS CAROLINA NORTH DEVELOPMENT

Question and Comments



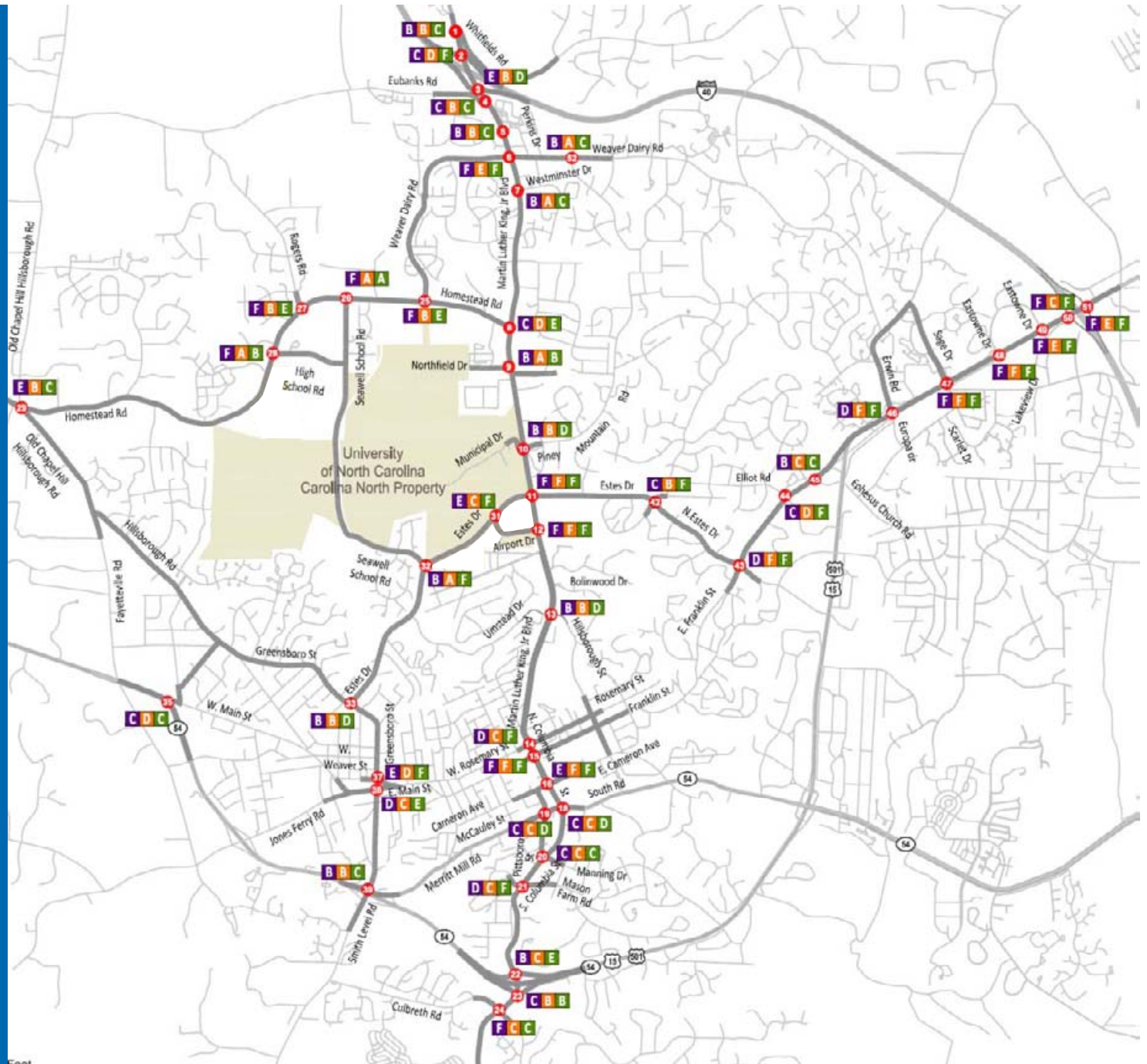


2015 No-Build Intersection Level-of-Service





2025 No-Build Intersection Level-of-Service





Air Quality/Greenhouse Gas

Pollutant	2009 Existing Condition	2015 No-Build Condition	2015 Build Condition	2015 Build with Mitigation ²	2015 "Early Phase Ratio" Build ²	2015 "Constrained Ratio" Build (10%) ²
Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂) ¹	94,096.7	114,600.3	152,322.3	152,297.1	158,427.2	152,216.3
Build vs. Mitigation Scenario Difference				-25.20	+6,104.90	-80.80 ³
Pollutant		2025 No-Build Condition	2025 Build Condition	2025 Build with Mitigation ²	2025 "Constrained Ratio" Build (10%) ²	2025 "Constrained Ratio" Build (20%) ²
Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)		112,143.1	191,460.0	191,017.6	191,157.0	190,912.0
Build vs. Mitigation Scenario Difference				-442.40	-303.00	-548.00

1 Tons per Day

2 The proposed improvements are described in Chapter 5 – *Mitigation Measures/Recommendations*.

3 Scaled based on 3 msf output due to model inconsistency

Mobile source improvements include the proposed roadway/traffic improvements and parking constraint scenarios.