The 2050 Metropolitan Transportation Plan

-- Steps and Scenarios --

John Hodges-Copple
Triangle J Council of Governments

January 2021



Outline

- From markets to investments
- The 12 steps to the 2050 Metropolitan
 Transportation Plan
- Framework for Creating Development & Mobility Investment Scenarios
 - The CommunityViz Growth Tool
- Conversation Starters



From Travel Markets to Investments

- End Points
- Activity Centers (CBDs, universities, RTP)
- Roads: type, # of lanes, parking, etc.
- Transit: frequency, span, fares, stop spacing, etc.
- Walking & Cycling: facility type, amenities, etc.

Travel Markets

Corridor & Service or Facility Features

Technology

- Traveler types (workers, shoppers, students)
- Trip purposes (commuting, shopping, school)
- Household features (income, auto ownership)
- Location (municipality, county, MPO, region)
- Path(s) that connect key locations along a corridor while minimizing impacts
- Transit: bus, BRT, LRT, FLIRT, locomotive w/coaches, etc.
- Road: signals, ramp metering, etc.



Context

The "MTP" is the foundation for other plans and studies (these are transit examples, but the context applies to roads or other modes)

- 2050 Metropolitan Transportation Plan
- County Transit Plan updates in Wake, Durham and Orange Counties
- Project Studies and Designs:
 - Commuter Rail between Wake and Durham (and maybe extending to Johnston County in initial investment and Orange County in a latter phase)
 - Relocation of GoTriangle's **Regional Transit Center**

Opportunities & challenges to consider...

- m post-COVID conditions
- ... technology change
- ... balancing transportation demand concerns with supply concerns
- ... rethinking land use, affordable housing, transit pricing and parking policies



The 2050 Metropolitan Transportation Plan

- 1. Build the Planning Tools
 - a. Community Viz Growth Allocation (TJCOG)
 - b. Triangle Region Transportation Model (ITRE-NCSU)
- 2. Determine Vision, Goals, Objectives, Performance Measures, Targets
- 3. Establish the Scenario Framework
- 4. Create the Development & Mobility Investment Foundations for Each Scenario
- 5. Adopt Population and Job Guide Targets to 2050
- 6. Analyze a "Learning Scenario" based on *Connect2045* and updated population and job data and forecasts



The 2050 Metropolitan Transportation Plan

- 7. Conduct a "Deficiency and Needs" Analysis
- 8. Refine and Use Tools to Create Detailed Scenarios
- 9. Conduct Alternatives Analysis of Scenarios
- 10. Select a Preferred Scenario
- 11. Complete 2050 MTP Report
- 12. Adopt the 2050 MTP and Demonstrate Air Quality Conformity (late 2021/early 2022)



Why: Scenarios Can Inform Decisions

- * Land Use ...
 - influences
- Travel ...
 - which is served by
- Mobility Investments

A robust analysis looks at each of these elements: land use, travel markets, and investments







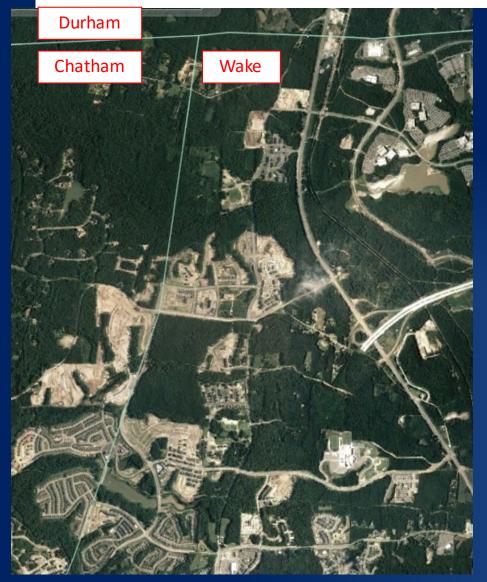








Why: An example of the importance of looking at future scenarios







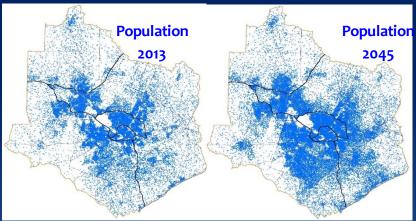
How: Beginning With The End In Mind

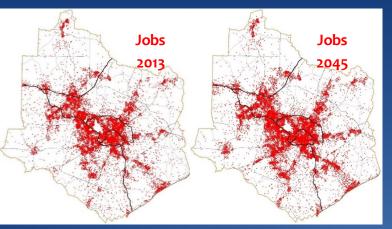
During 2021

- Creating different future growth scenarios
- Allocating growth based on the scenarios
 - Population
 - Jobs
- Evaluating the differing impacts among scenarios

Late 2021 or Early 2022

2050 MTP adopted by CAMPO and DCHC MPO



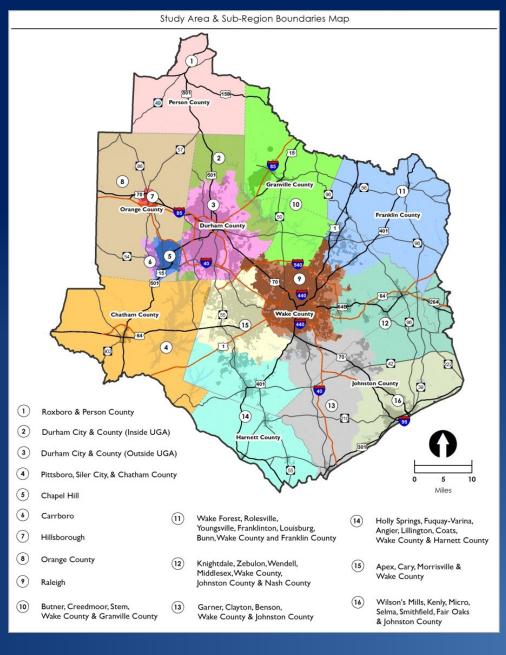


2045 MTP results: each dot is 50 jobs or people



How: the CommunityViz Growth Tool

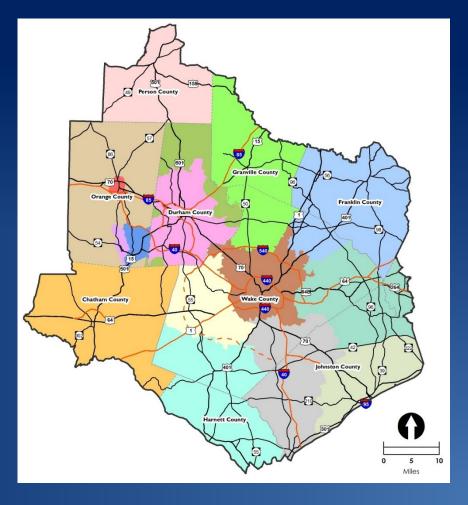
- CommunityViz is a tool to understand growth capacities and allocate future growth
- It can be used to create future development scenarios and help understand their relative impacts
- It needs 5 basic inputs





CommunityViz Bringing Consistency to a Complex Situation

- Triangle Transportation Model Study Area
 - □ 3,500 square miles
 - 700,000 parcels
 - □ 104,370 CommunityViz grid cells
- 3 MPOs
- 4 RPOs
- 4 16 Model Sub-Regions
- Local Governments Involved:
 - 4 10 counties
 - 40+ cities & towns





What CommunityViz Needs To Create a Scenario



The location of <u>features that constrain development</u>, such as water bodies, wetlands and stream buffers



The <u>type of place</u> each parcel *will become* (and the intensity of each place type for each jurisdiction)



The current <u>development status</u> of each parcel relative to its future use



The factors that will influence how attractive each parcel is for development, termed <u>land suitability</u>



The <u>types and amounts of growth</u> that will be allocated, termed "growth targets"



CommunityViz Local Guide Books & Look-Up Tables

www.tjcog.org → programs → transportation planning → metropolitan planning organization support [scroll down to CommunityViz]





Scenario Framework

"Prediction is very difficult, especially if it's about the future."

-- Nils Bohr, Nobel laureate in Physics

Connect 2050 Scenario Matrix (example from 2045 MTP)			≘ ⊆ ∮				
			Mobility Investment Foundation				
			Existing & Committed	Constrained	Moderate	Aspirational	Comprehensive Transport Plan
		Existing or Underway	This cell is the base for all scenarios				
	Foundation	Existing Zoning		✓			
	Development Fo	Community Plans			Community Plans Scenario		
	Deve	Aspirational			✓	Aspirational Scenario	
Natura Grand		Build-Out		check-marked cells			If unlimited \$ and capacity growth



The Development Foundation

-- a focus on important trip origins and destinations --

Key Hubs

Hubs	Description	Examples
Anchors	Places with the highest concentrations of jobs and services, plus places with moderate intensity and an anchor institution that can influence mobility-based policy decisions	Metropolitan CBDs Major Universities Medical Centers Research Triangle Park
Mainstays	Places with regionally significant concentrations of jobs, either outright or in comparison to their surroundings	Many mid-sized town and city centers Some suburban centers, often along major transportation corridors

REINVEST Neighborhoods — equity centered places

RE	Race/Ethnicity — the degree to which a neighborhood is home to people who are Black, Indigenous or People of Color (BIPOC).
IN	Income – the degree to which people in the neighborhood live in households with lower annual incomes.
VE	Vehicles – the degree to which households in the neighborhood report having no vehicles available
ST	Status – the degree to which a neighborhood has a specific characteristic, e.g. the # of legally-binding, affordability-restricted (LBAR) housing units



Conversation Starters

- 1. What key mobility investments should be part of one or more scenarios?
- 2. If our transportation investment decisions are to avoid being "silo-ed," what are other policy issues that should be front and center in 2050 MTP scenario discussions?
- 3. What else should we be mindful of as we consider long term investments for mobility within the Triangle?
- 4. What is most important to measure as we compare scenarios?

