Bicycle Advisory Committee

March 22, 2022





The Vision For Our Growth







Development

How We Shape:

Public Investment in Mobility

Priority
Investment
Strategy

Streets Map

Comprehensive Transportation Review (CTR) How We Shape:

Private

Investment in Mobility



Goal 5: Safe and Equitable Mobility

Objectives

Safe

Eliminate transportation-related fatalities and serious injuries to make our streets **safe for everyone.**

Equitable

Increase investment and access in our historically underinvested communities and modes of transportation to support equitable and affordable mobility options.

Connected

Increase the share of **trips made**without a car and broaden multimodal
connectivity to expand the capacity
of our transportation infrastructure.

Sustainable

Increase access to sustainable and zero carbon transportation modes and mobility options to support our Strategic Energy Action Plan.

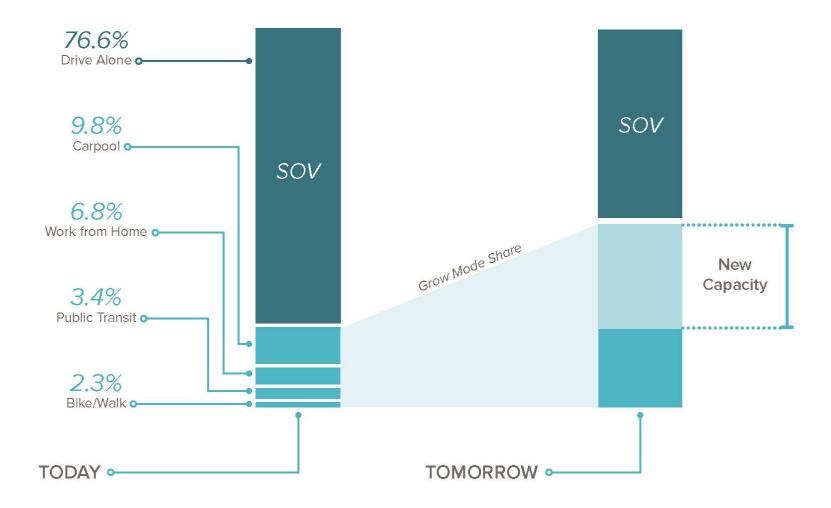
Prosperous

Prioritize transportation investments that promote economic vibrancy by **managing congestion**, connecting our workforce with opportunities, and advancing community priorities.

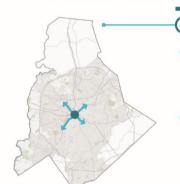
Innovative

Integrate and implement emerging transportation services, technologies, and programs that align with community goals.

TRAVEL PATTERNS AND MODE



Charlotte's Mobility Evolution



THE EARLY CITY

Trade and Tryon crossroads

- Two major Native American trading paths intersected on high ground in what would become "Uptown" in future generations
- These paths didn't follow compass directions and became the main streets for the early grid with roughly 400-foot square blocks

→ Mid 1800s Railroads

- Two main lines and two feeder lines ran through Charlotte with connections to Columbia/Charleston, Greensboro/Raleigh, Statesville, and Wilmington.
- City population doubled during the 1850s spurred by the railroads, an emerging textile industry, and a gold rush

Turn of Century Streetcar Service

- Built to unlock land to be developed in current day Dilworth and to connect first ring suburbs: Elizabeth, Wilmore, Wesley Heights, and Myers Park
- At its peak, the streetcar system had 50 operating trolley cars and 29 miles of track; service ran through 1938



Auto-Oriented Transportation

- Focus was on highway construction widening thoroughfares and building major interstates
- · I-77 built in late 1960s
- I-85 built from 1960s 70s
- I-277 built in 1980s
- I-485 started in late 1990s

THE MULTI-MODAL CITY

Investment in Multi-Modal Travel Options

- · CATS established in 1998
- · LYNX Blue Line Light Rail service begins in 2007
- Investment in regional greenway and rail trail projects like the Cross Charlotte Trail and Carolina Thread Trail
- · CityLYNX Gold Line Streetcar service begins in 2015
- Blue Line extension opens and future Silver Line approved in late 2010s
- Investment in technology, micromobility, and shared mobility (e.g., rideshare options, e-scooters, bike share, electric car charging stations)









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Why is it Important?

- Defines Street Types that establishes our multimodal vision for our streets.
- Protects the needed right-of-way for our arterial street network.
- The street-specific requirements are incorporated into the UDO, ensuring standards are required by ordinance.

Streets MapArterial Street Types

Based on adopted plans & policies

Parkways

Streets that provide efficient regional multimodal connectivity with limited direct access to adjacent land uses.

Boulevards

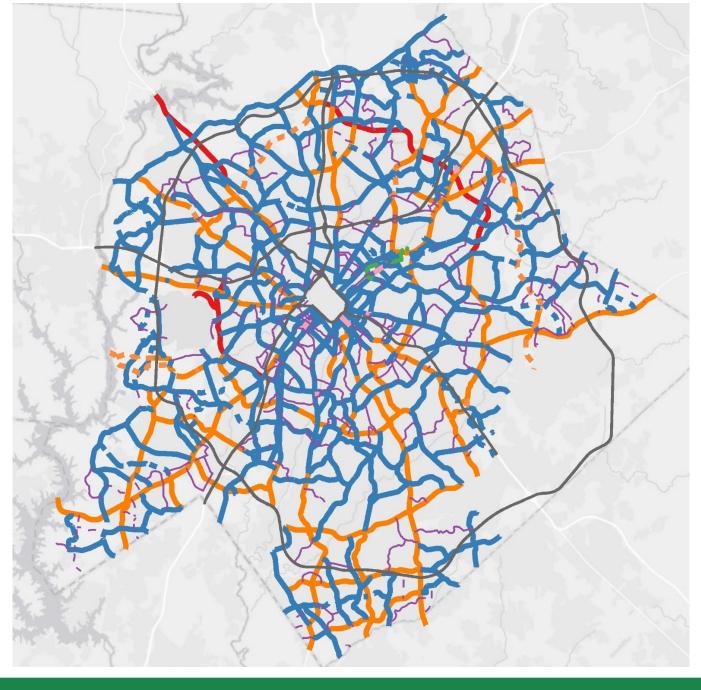
Streets that provide efficient city-wide multimodal connectivity with direct access to and supporting adjacent land uses.

Avenues

Streets that provide access between neighborhoods and activity centers in a range of land uses, balancing all modes of transportation.

Main Streets

Streets that provide multimodal access to centers of civic, social, and commercial activity, designed to provide the highest level of pedestrian comfort and support mixed use activity.



Streets Map Technical Inputs and Details

Building on Adopted Plans

Transportation Action Plan (TAP)

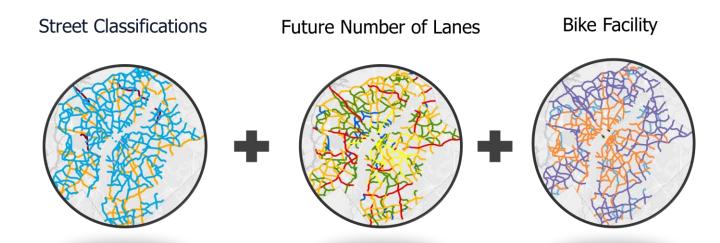
Urban Street Design Guidelines (USDG)

Charlotte Bikes

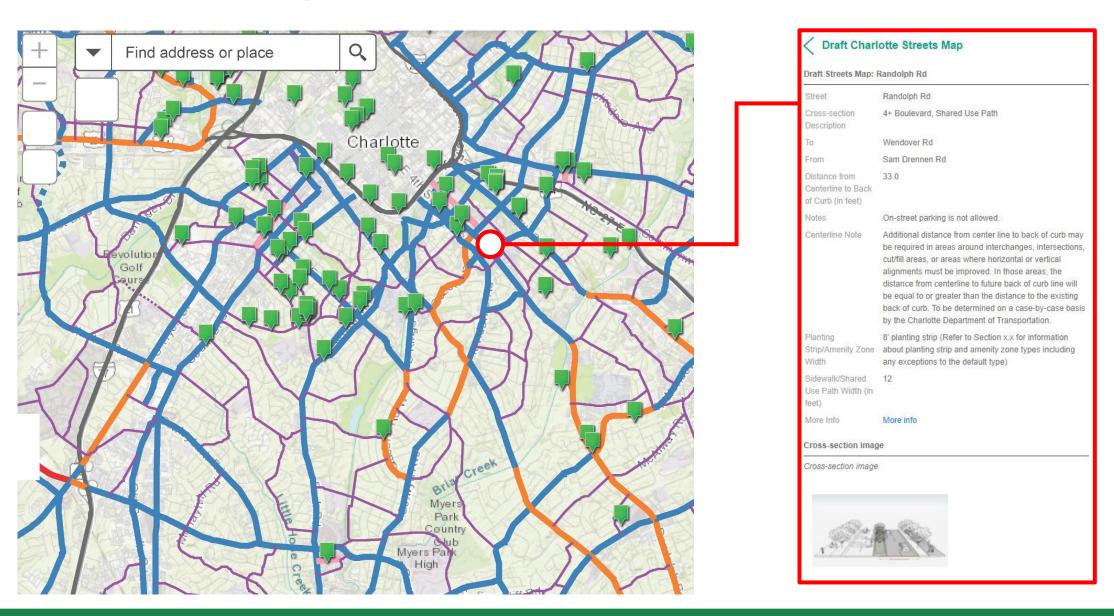
Charlotte Walks

Comprehensive Transportation Plan (CTP)

Inputs and layers



Draft: Streets Map

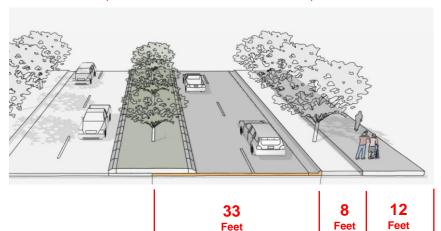


Example: Streets Map + Unified Development Ordinance

Street Map

Unified Development Ordinance

Boulevard - (4 Lanes w/Center Turn Lane)



Centerline distance to Back of Curb Planting Shared
Strip Use Path

24
Feet

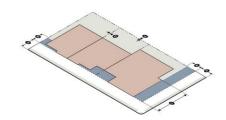
Setback

UDO Example:
Community Activity
Center

Building Siting (setback)

Charlotte UDO - First Draft October 2021

A. Building Siting Building siting standards govern the placement of buildings on lots, and are intended to ensure that development maintains compatibility with its surrounding context and the intent of the applicable zoning district.

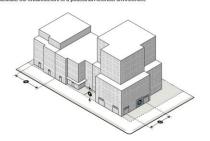


		CAC-1	CAC-2		
A	Frontage Setback Line (from future back of curb) (feet) 1,2				
	Main Street	24	24		
	4-5 Lane Avenue/Boulevard	24	24		
	6 + Lane Avenue/Boulevard	30	30		
	2-3 Lane Avenue	20	20		
	Transit Station, Off-Street Public Path, Public Park 3	5	5		
	Other - Primary	20	20		
	Secondary	16	16		
	Parkway	40	40		
	Limited Access (Measured from ROW)	10	10		
В	Frontage Build-To Zone (BTZ) (from frontage setback line) (feet) 4,5				
	Main Street	0-20	0-20		
	4-5 Lane Avenue/Boulevard	0-35	0-20		
	6 + Lane Avenue/Boulevard	0-35	0-20		
	2-3 Lane Avenue	0-35	0-20		
	Transit Station, Off-Street Public Path, Public Park	0-35	0-20		
	Other - Primary	0-35	0-20		
	Secondary	0-35	0-20		
	Parkway				
	Limited Access		,		
С	Minimum BTZ Build-To Percentage for Structure (%)				
	Main Street	80	80		
	4-5 Lane Avenue/Boulevard	60	80		
	6 + Lane Avenue/Boulevard	60	80		

Building Articulation

Charlotte UDO - First Draft

C. Building Articulation Building articulation standards govern the dimensions of building facade elements and entry features, and are intended to facilitate the enhancement of a pedestrian-oriented environment.



		CAC-1	CAC-		
A	Minimum Building Length as a Percentage of Lot Width Along Frontage (Measured at Frontage Serback Line) (%) 1				
	Main Street	60	80		
	4-5 Lane Avenue/Boulevard		60		
	6 + Lane Avenue/Boulevard		60		
	2-3 Lane Avenue		60		
	Transit Station, Off-Street Public Path, Public Park		60		
	Other - Primary		60		
	Secondary		40		
	Parkway				
	Limited Access				
В	Maximum Building Length Along a Frontage (feet) ²	400	400		
C	Maximum Building Length Along a Frontage with Additional Design Elements (feet) 2,3	600	600		
D	Maximum Blank Wall Area - Horizontal or Vertical (feet)				
	Main Street	20	20		
	4-5 Lane Avenue/Boulevard	20	20		
	6 + Lane Avenue/Boulevard	20	20		
	2-3 Lane Avenue	20	20		
	Transit Station, Off-Street Public Path, Public Park	20	20		
	Other - Primary	20	20		
	Secondary	20	20		
	Parkway	50	50		
	Limited Access	50	50		
Е	Minimum Ground Floor Height - Residential (Finished Floor Elevation to Finished Floor Elevation) (feet) 4.5,6				
	Main Street	16	16		
	4-5 Lane Avenue/Boulevard	10	12		

City of Charlotte

11-5

Part V. Centers Zoning Districts Art. 11. Community Activity Center Zoning Districts



Demonstration: Parkwood Avenue

Land Use



Place Type:

Neighborhood 2

Places that are higher density housing areas that provide a variety of housing types such as townhomes and apartments alongside neighborhood-serving shops and services



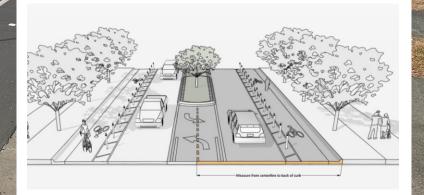
Mobility



Streets Map:

Avenue

Streets that provide access between neighborhoods and activity centers in a range of land uses, balancing all modes of transportation.



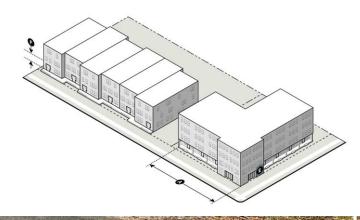
Development



Zoning:

Neighborhood 2 (N2-A, N2-B, N2-C)

Intended to accommodate a mixture of moderate to high-intensity residential development types and may also serve as a transition between less intense residential development and higher-intensity mixed-use centers.



Demonstration: Parkwood Avenue

UDO

Neighborhood 2 (N2-A, N2-B, N2-C)



Frontage Setback Line 24-30 feet (from back of curb)

Building Articulation

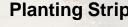




Place Type Neighborhood 2







8 feet

Sidewalk

6 - 8 feet

A THE MANAGEMENT

Travel Lanes

2 Lanes + Center Turn Lane

Planting Strip



Land Use

2940 POLICY

Place Type:

Regional Activity Center

High-density mixed-use areas, typically along transit corridors or major roadways, that provide access to goods, services, dining, office, entertainment, and residential for regional residents and visitors



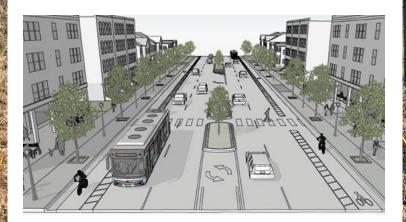
Mobility



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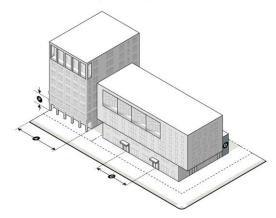
Demonstration: South Boulevard Development



Zoning:

Transit Urban Center (TOD-UC)

Of the TOD Districts, permits the greatest building heights, demands the uppermost level of site and architectural design, permits the least amount of parking, and requires the most urban form of streetscape and public realm.

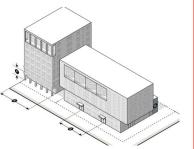


Building Articulation

Frontage Setback Line 24 feet (from back of curb)

UDO

Transit Urban Center



Demonstration: **South Boulevard**

Place Type

Regional Activity Center





Streets Map

Avenue



Sidewalk 8 feet

Planting Strip 8 feet

On-Street Parking

7 feet (from face of curb)

Buffered Bike Lane

8 feet

Travel Lanes

4 Lanes + Center Turn Lane



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Priority Investment Strategy Streets
Map

Comprehensive
Transportation
Review (CTR)

How We Shape:

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Comprehensive Transportation Review (CTR) Guidelines

Why is it Important?

- The CTR guidelines will replace the City's current Traffic Impact Study (TIS) guidelines.
- We are proposing to reduce trip thresholds and incorporate new multimodal assessments for development
- UDO will ultimately "rezone" Charlotte these guidelines are necessary to ensure we mitigate the by-right development envisioned in the UDO

Today

Traffic Impact Study Process

Focused on vehicle trip impacts

One threshold (2,500 trips)

Applied primarily in the conditional rezoning process



2040 Plan Policy

Policy 5.12

Include in the development regulations an integrated Traffic Impact Study (TIS)/Transportation Demand Management (TDM) program

to evaluate and address the multimodal transportation impacts of the development.

How do we get there?

Need new development to answer 3 questions:

What's New

1 How are we Moving People?

Multimodal Infrastructure Assessment

Simple assessment to **identify pedestrian needs** (ADA curb ramps, sidewalk gaps, pedestrian crossings)

2 How are we Reducing Trips?

Transportation Demand Management (TDM)

In high intensity & transit supportive places, **identify TDM strategies** (transit passes, on-site bike/shower facilities, transit stop enhancements)

3 How are we Managing Traffic?

Traffic Impact Studies (TIS)

Revised, intensity-based TIS trip thresholds to identify vehicular needs in our fast-growing places

How are we: Moving People & Reducing Trips?

Multimodal & TDM Assessments:

1

Context

What UDO Zoning District?

(high to low intensity)

2

Land Use

What use?

Residential Commercial Office Mixed Use 3

Scale

How Big?

(number of trips)

Defines "Tiers"
of investment
based on
context, land
use and scale

Determine investment from a defined menu of pedestrian projects and TDM Strategies

Defined Menu:

Multimodal & TDM Investment

Sidewalk Gaps

Accessible Signals







Transit Pass Program

> Bicycle Parking

Reduced Parking

CTR Development Example: 500 East Morehead

Need new development to answer 3 questions:

Example CTR Outcome

1 How are we Moving People?

Multimodal Assessment

YES – Multimodal Assessment

Fund or construct planned signal at Caldwell & Morehead (pedestrian crossing)

How are we Reducing Trips?

Transportation Demand Management (TDM)

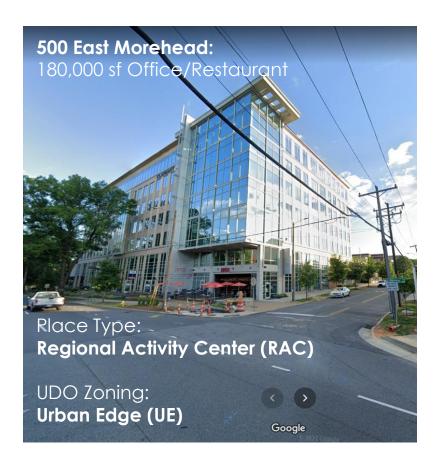
YES – TDM Assessment

TDM plan implemented by property manager (e.g. transit passes, on-site bike/shower facilities)

How are we
Managing Traffic?
Traffic Impact Studies (TIS)

NO - Traffic Impact Study

Focus is on multimodal/TDM investment in higher intensity, urban locations





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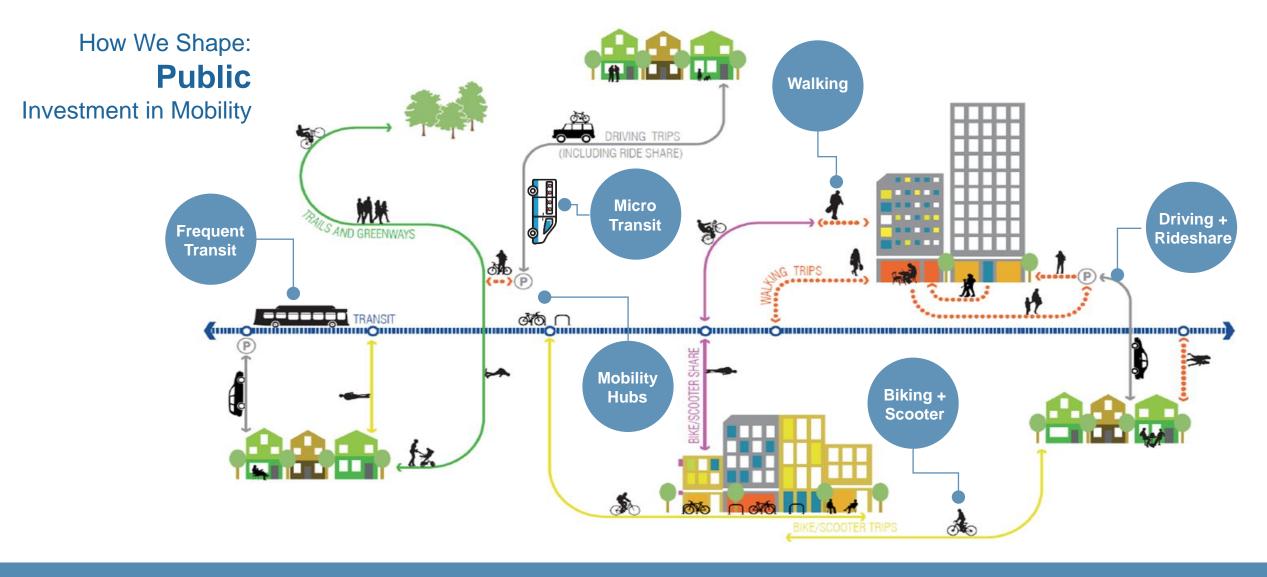
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Building a Connected Network









How We Shape: Public Investment in Mobility



Safe Equitable Connected Sustainable Prosperous Innovative

Priority Investment Strategy









Building a Connected Network











Next Steps

Committee & Council Milestones:

April:

City Council Strategy Session (policy review)

May:

- Transportation & Planning Committee (policy review)
- Release Draft of SMP

June:

- Transportation & Planning Committee (policy review)
- Public Hearing
- Council Adoption

Questions & Discussion



https://charlottenc.gov/Transportation/Charlotte-smp/Pages/default.aspx