



Comprehensive Transportation Plan



Davidson County

July 2011

Comprehensive Transportation Plan

Davidson County

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Transportation Planning Branch
N.C. Department of Transportation

In Cooperation with: Davidson County
City of Lexington
Town of Denton
Piedmont Triad Rural Planning Organization

July 2011



Wayne C. Davis, PhD, PE
Triad Planning Group Supervisor

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Executive Summary

In December of 2008, the Transportation Planning Branch of the North Carolina Department of Transportation and Davidson County initiated a study to cooperatively develop the Davidson County Comprehensive Transportation Plan (CTP), which includes the City of Lexington and the Town of Denton. This is a long range multi-modal transportation plan that covers transportation needs through 2035. Modes of transportation evaluated as part of this plan include: highway, public transportation and rail, bicycle, and pedestrian. This plan does not cover standard bridge replacements, routine maintenance, or minor operations issues. Refer to Appendix A for contact information on these types of issues.

Findings of this CTP study were based on an analysis of the transportation system, environmental screening, and public input. Refer to Figure 1 for the CTP maps, which were mutually endorsed/adopted in 2010 and 2011. Implementation of the plan is the responsibility of Davidson County, its municipalities, and NCDOT. Refer to Chapter 2 for information on the implementation process.

This report documents the recommendations for improvements that are included in the Davidson County CTP. The major recommendations for improvements are listed below. More detailed information about these and other recommendations can be found in Chapter 2.

HIGHWAY

- **I-85/US 29-52-70:** Widen to an eight-lane divided freeway from Business I-95/US 52 to Rowan County.
- **Business I-85/US 29-52-70:** Upgrade to interstate standards from the Winston-Salem MPO Boundary to I-85.
- **Business I-85/US 29-70:** Upgrade to expressway standards from the High Point MPO Boundary to US 52.
- **US 64:** Widen to a four-lane divided expressway from Davie County to Randolph County.
- **NC 8 (Lexington):** Widen to a four-lane divided boulevard from US 52 to Business I-85/US 29-64-70 (Old Winston Road Section), from West Holly Grove Road (SR 2203) to East 10th Avenue (Talbert Boulevard Section), and from East 10th Avenue to I-85 (Cotton Grove Road Section).
- **NC 8 (South):** Widen to a three-lane facility from Wrenn Road (SR 1115) to Rothrock Road (SR 2412).

- **NC 49:** Widen to a four-lane divided expressway from 0.49 miles east of Rowan County to Randolph County.
- **NC 109:** Widen to a four-lane divided facility from the High Point MPO to NC 47 in Denton.
- **NC 150:** Widen to a four-lane divided facility from the Winston-Salem MPO to Michael Road (SR 1215) and widen to a three-lane facility with center left-turn lane from 0.1 miles north of Swicegood Road (SR 1155) to Swicegood Road (SR 1155).
- **East 10th Avenue (SR 3345):** Widen to a four-lane divided facility from South Main Street (SR 3346) to Talbert Boulevard (NC 8) and upgrade to boulevard standards.
- **East Center Street (SR 1243):** Widen to a four-lane divided facility from Curry Street to Talbert Boulevard (NC 8).
- **Hargrave Road (SR 1224):** Widen to a three-lane facility with center left-turn lane from Hargrave Lane (SR 3165) to I-85.
- **South Main Street (SR 3346):** Widen to a four-lane divided facility from East 10th Avenue to Anne Lewis Drive (SR 3158) and upgrade to boulevard standards.
- **Old US 52 (SR 3010):** Widen to a three-lane facility with center left-turn lane from 0.33 miles south of the Winston-Salem MPO to US 52.
- **Southwestern Connector:**
 - **U-2545:** Construct a new four-lane divided boulevard from South Main Street (SR 3346) to Fairview Drive (SR 2212).
 - **Southwestern Connector Extension:** Construct a new two-lane facility from Fairview Drive (SR 2212) to Plaza Parkway.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

The following public transportation recommendations were developed as a part of this study:

- A fixed-route bus service route be developed through DCTS within Lexington, connecting north Lexington to southwest Lexington and the Lexington Memorial Hospital. It is also recommended that a park-and-ride lot be constructed near the Business I-85/US 64 Interchange.
- A fixed-route bus service route be developed through DCTS within Lexington, connecting northwest Lexington to south Lexington.

It is also recommended that each of these inner-city circular routes connect with the proposed intermodal connector and proposed Amtrak train stop in downtown Lexington.

- Denton Park and Ride Lot – It is recommended that a park-and-ride lot be constructed near the NC 47/NC 109 intersection in Denton.

BICYCLE

The 2005 Regional Bicycle Study, published by the Piedmont Triad Rural Planning Organization, identified seven county bicycle routes throughout Davidson County as well as connector routes. For more information on these facilities, refer to Chapter 2 of this report.

PEDESTRIAN

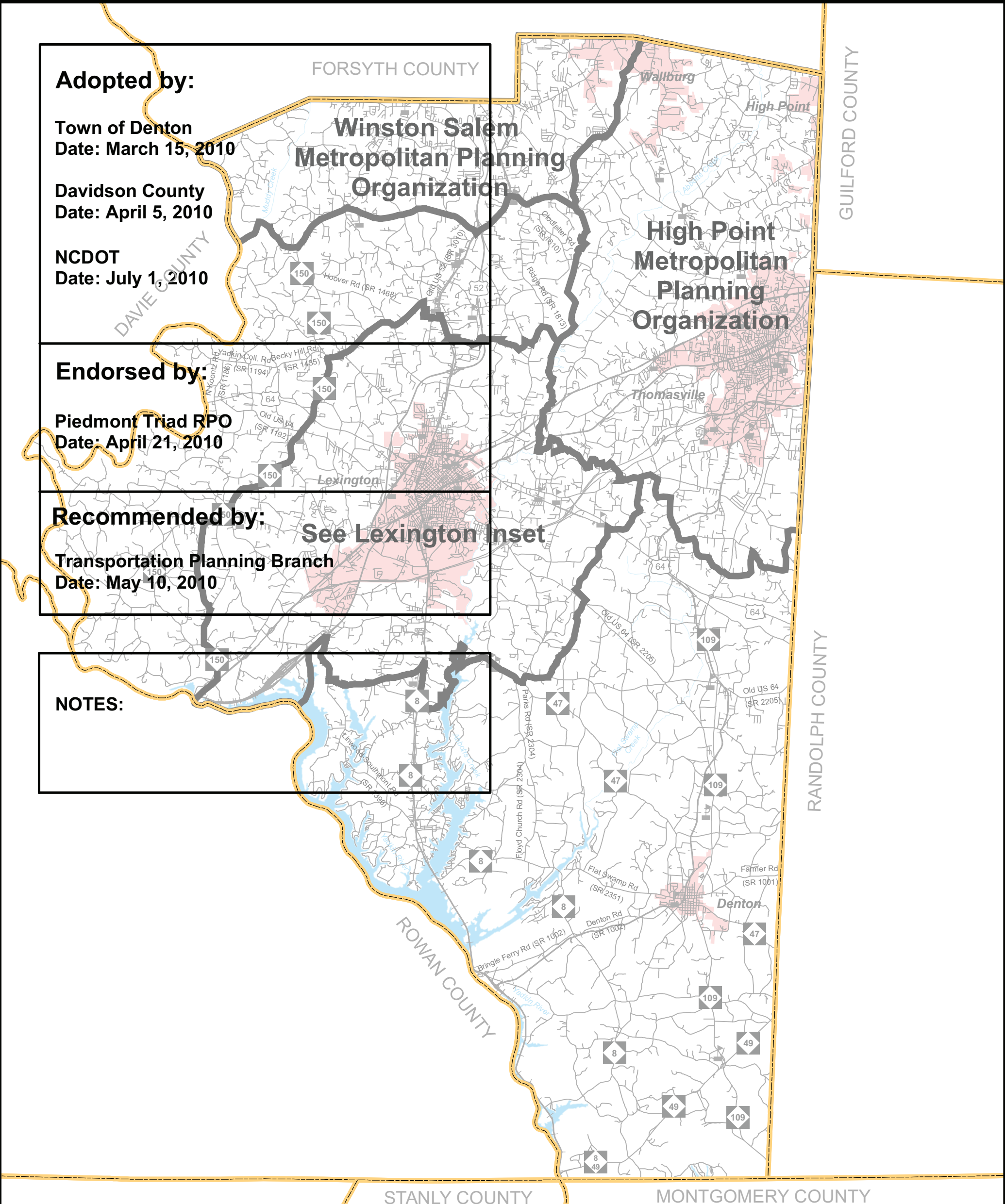
The City of Lexington, Town of Denton, and the unincorporated communities of Tyro and Welcome have recommendations of sidewalks for pedestrians. Existing sidewalks facilities were identified in the 2007 Davidson County Sidewalk Inventory published by the Piedmont Triad Rural Planning Organization. For a full listing of sidewalk recommendations, refer to Chapter 2 of this report.

Adopted by:
 Town of Denton
 Date: March 15, 2010
 Davidson County
 Date: April 5, 2010
 NCDOT
 Date: July 1, 2010

Endorsed by:
 Piedmont Triad RPO
 Date: April 21, 2010

Recommended by:
 See Lexington Inset
 Transportation Planning Branch
 Date: May 10, 2010

NOTES:



Sheet 1	Adoption Sheet
Sheet 2	Highway Map
Sheet 3	Public Transportation and Rail Map
Sheet 4	Bicycle Map
Sheet 5	Pedestrian Map

Legend

	County Boundary		Railroads
	Planning Boundary		Rivers and Streams
	Roads		Water Bodies
	Schools		Municipal Boundary

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles

Figure 1 - Sheet 1 of 5
 Base map date: September 1, 2009
 Refer to CTP document for more details

Davidson County
 North Carolina

Comprehensive Transportation Plan
 Plan date: January 8, 2010



City of Lexington

Davidson County
North Carolina

Comprehensive Transportation Plan

Plan date: September 7, 2010

- Sheet 1 Adoption Sheet
- Sheet 2 Highway Map
- Sheet 3 Public Transportation and Rail Map
- Sheet 4 Bicycle Map
- Sheet 5 Pedestrian Map

- Schools
- Roads
- Railroads
- Rivers and Streams
- Water Bodies
- Municipal Boundary
- Planning Boundary
- County Boundary

0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2 Miles

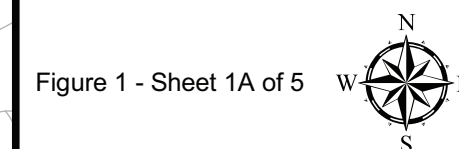


Figure 1 - Sheet 1A of 5

Base map date: December 2009

Refer to CTP document for more details

**See High Point Metropolitan
Planning Organization CTP**

Adopted by:

City of Lexington

Date: November 8, 2010

Davidson County

Date: November 8, 2010

NCDOT

Date: January 6, 2011

Endorsed by:

Piedmont Triad RPO

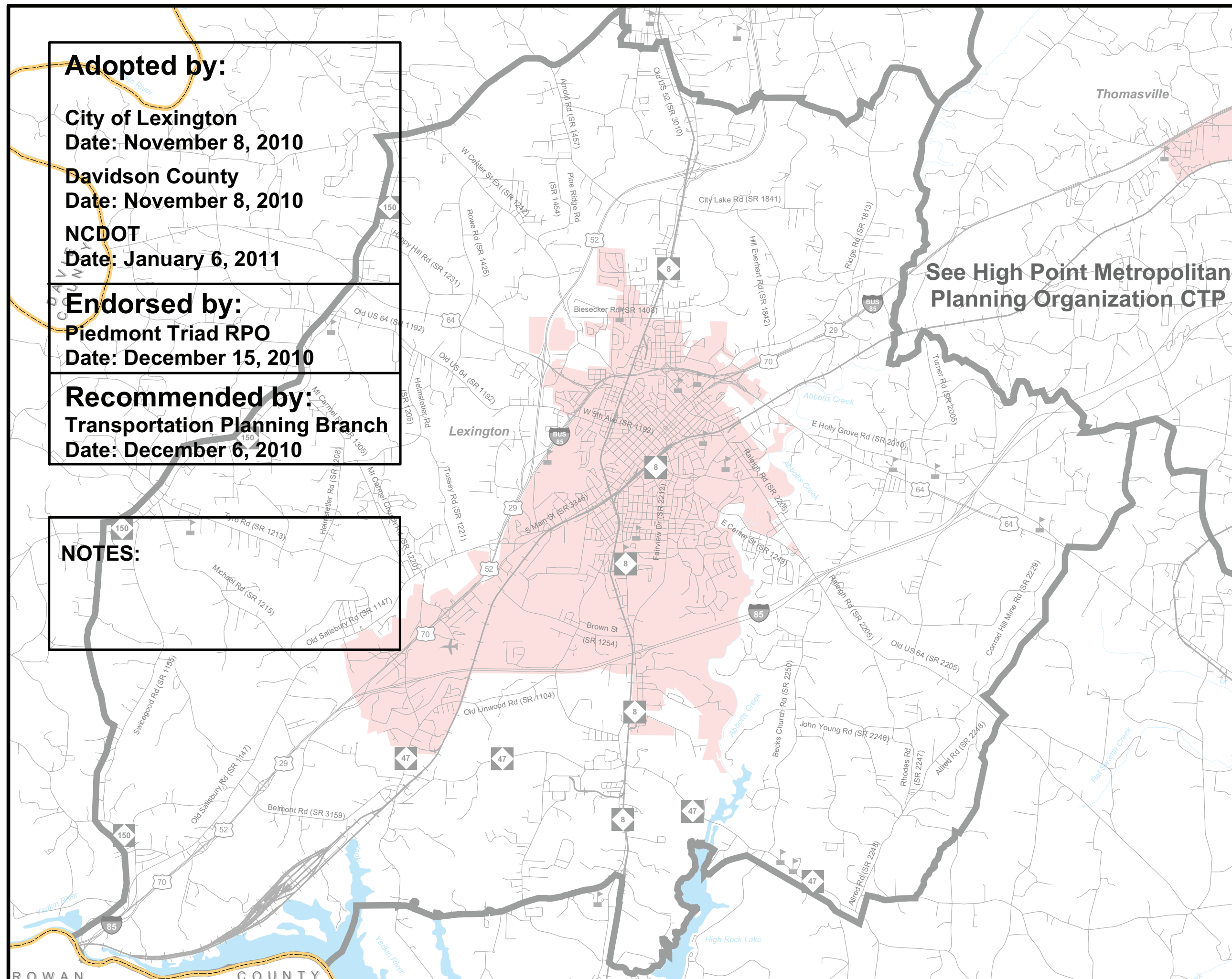
Date: December 15, 2010

Recommended by:

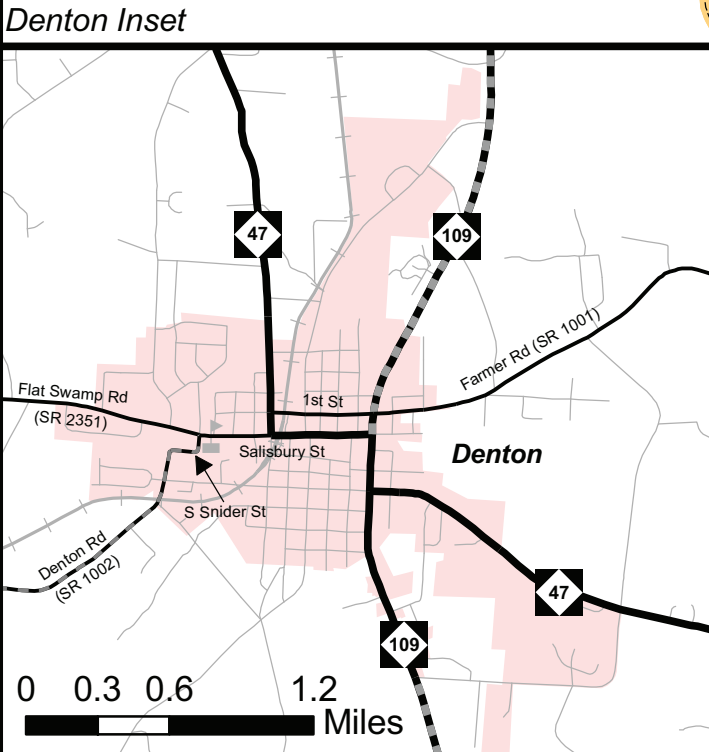
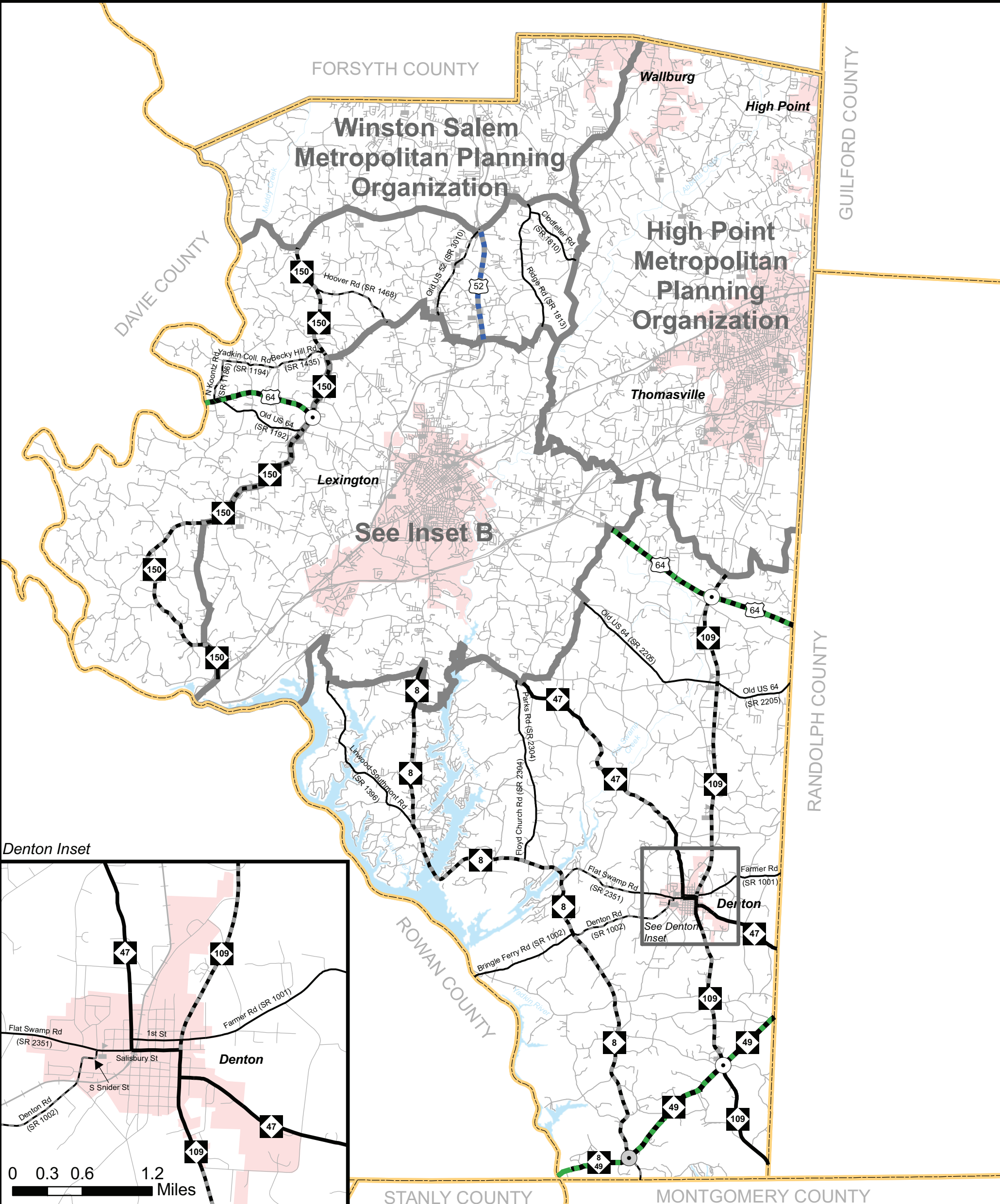
Transportation Planning Branch

Date: December 6, 2010

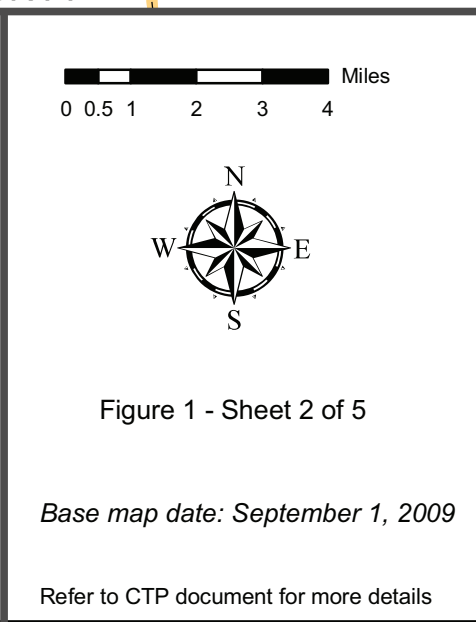
NOTES:



ROWAN COUNTY



<p>Freeways</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing: Solid blue line Needs Improvement: Dashed blue line Recommended: Dotted blue line <p>Expressways</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing: Solid green line Needs Improvement: Dashed green line Recommended: Dotted green line <p>Boulevards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing: Solid red line Needs Improvement: Dashed red line Recommended: Dotted red line 	<p>Other Major Thoroughfares</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing: Solid black line Needs Improvement: Dashed black line Recommended: Dotted black line <p>Minor Thoroughfares</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing: Solid grey line Needs Improvement: Dashed grey line Recommended: Dotted grey line <p>Interchanges and Grade Separations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Interchange: Circle with a dot Proposed Interchange: Circle with a dot and a grey border Existing Grade Separation: Circle with a white border Proposed Grade Separation: Circle with a grey border
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Highway Map



Davidson County

Comprehensive Transportation Plan

Plan date: January 8, 2010

Highway Map
(Inset A)

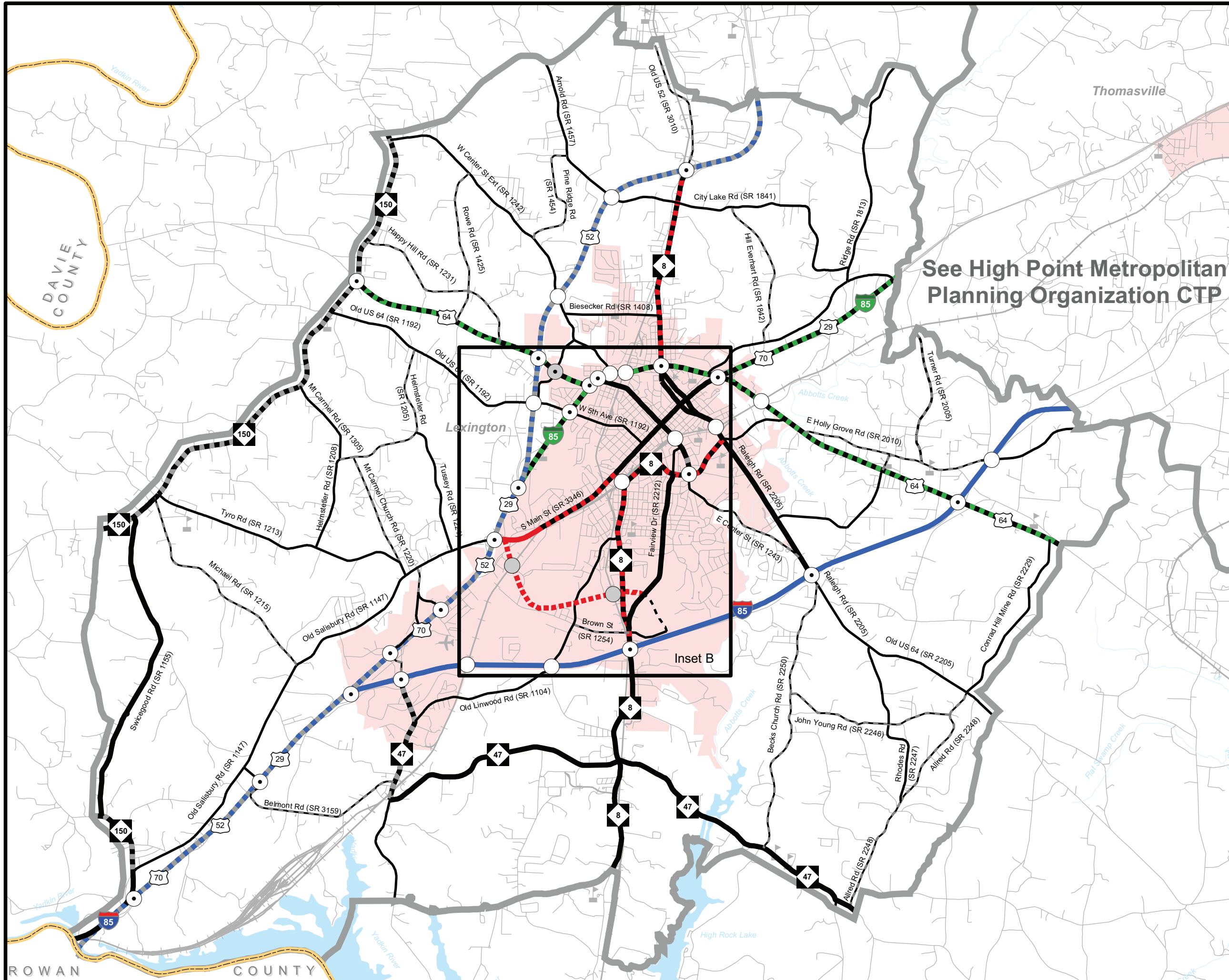


City of
Lexington

**Comprehensive
Transportation Plan**

Plan date: September 7, 2010

See High Point Metropolitan
Planning Organization CTP



Freeways
 Existing
 Needs Improvement
 Recommended

Expressways
 Existing
 Needs Improvement
 Recommended

Boulevards
 Existing
 Needs Improvement
 Recommended

Other Major Thoroughfares
 Existing
 Needs Improvement
 Recommended

Minor Thoroughfares
 Existing
 Needs Improvement
 Recommended

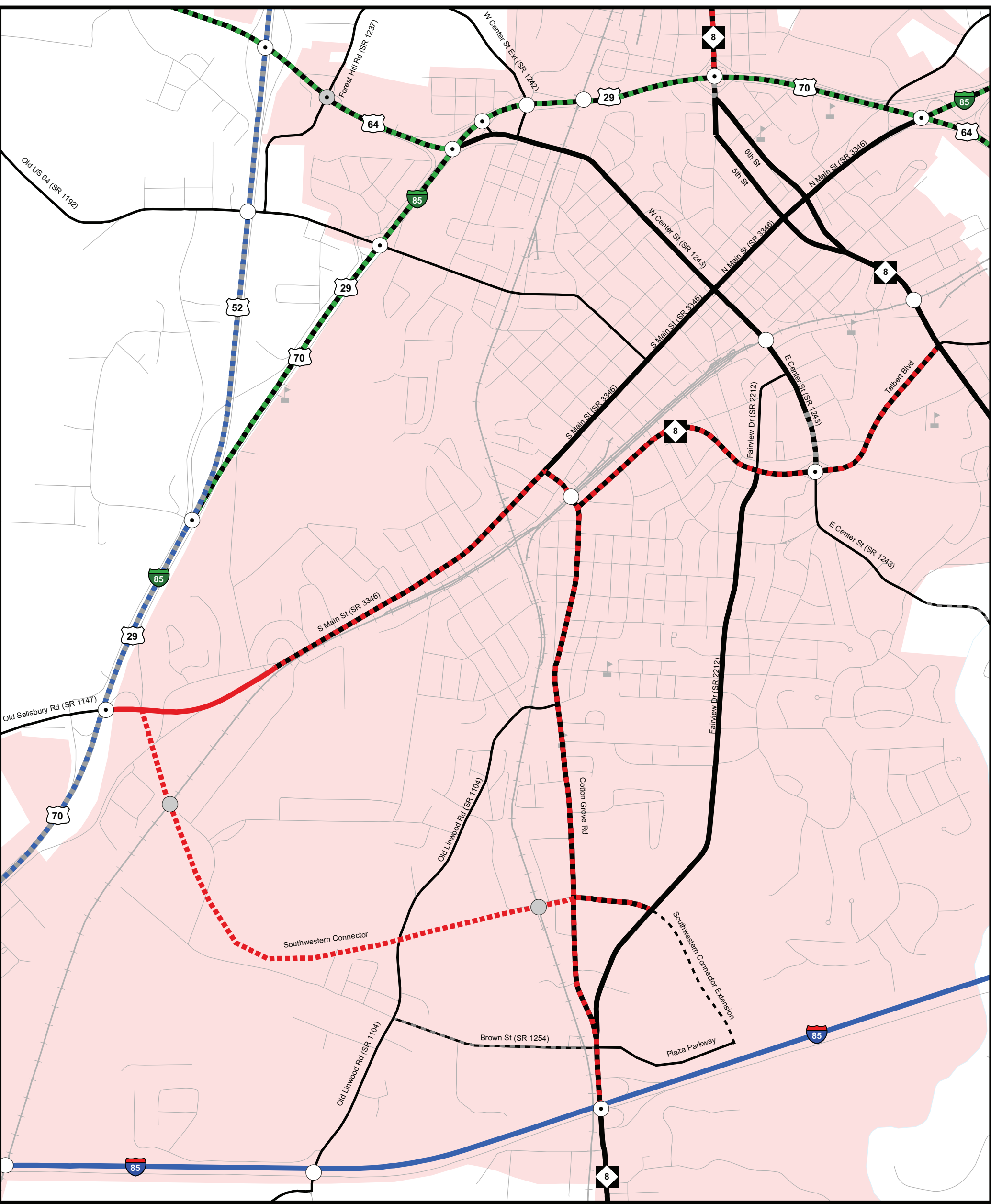
Existing Interchange
 Proposed Interchange
 Existing Grade Separation
 Proposed Grade Separation

0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2 Miles

Figure 1 - Sheet 2A of 5



Base map date: December 2009 S
Refer to CTP document for more details



<p>Freeways</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Needs Improvement Recommended <p>Expressways</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Needs Improvement Recommended <p>Boulevards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Needs Improvement Recommended 	<p>Other Major Thoroughfares</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Needs Improvement Recommended <p>Minor Thoroughfares</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Needs Improvement Recommended <p> Existing Interchange Proposed Interchange Existing Grade Separation Proposed Grade Separation </p>
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0 0.1 0.2 0.4 0.6 Miles

Figure 1 - Sheet 2B of 5

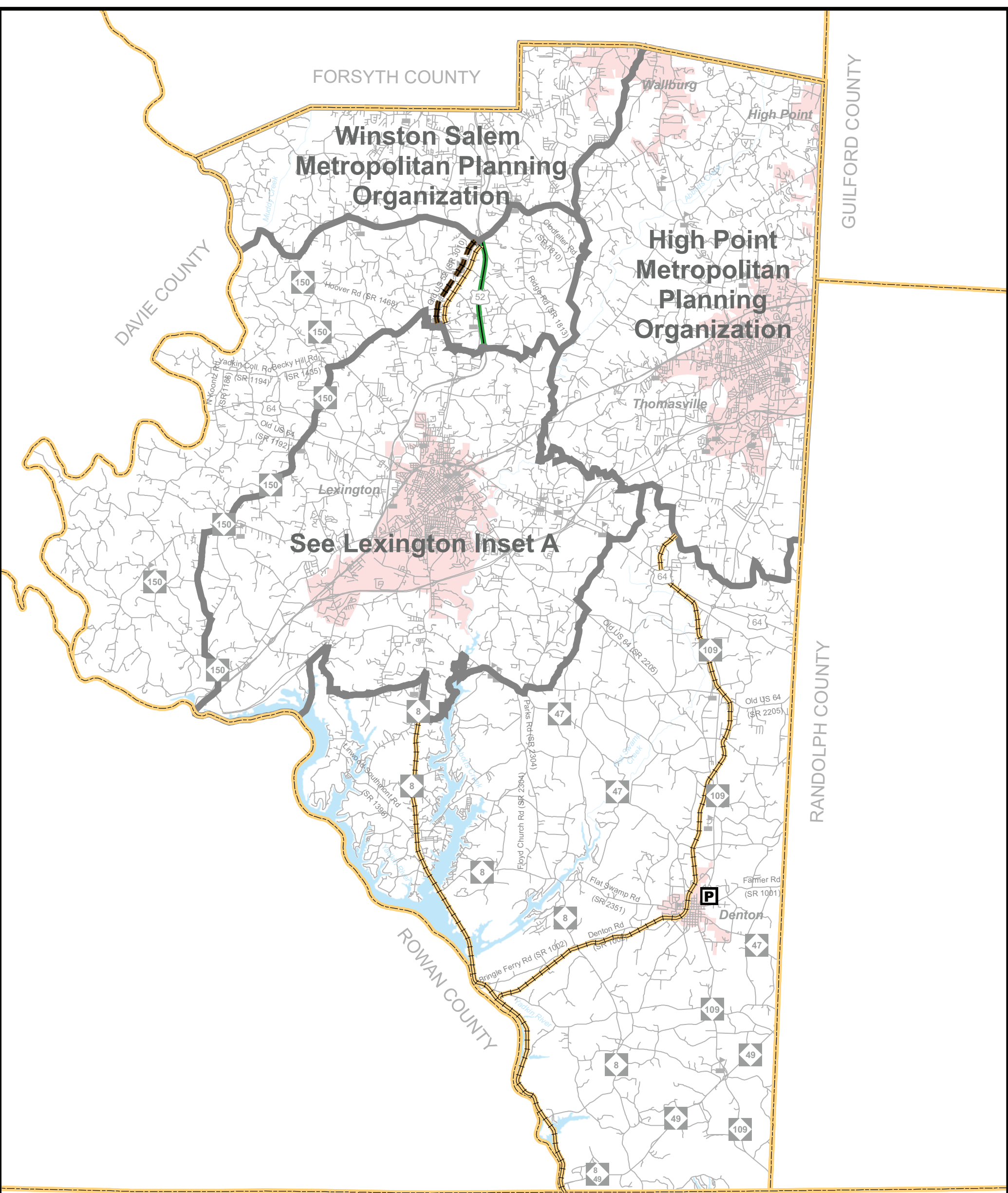
Base map date: December 2009

Refer to CTP document for more details

Highway Map (Inset B)

**City of Lexington
Comprehensive
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Plan date: September 7, 2010



Bus Routes	Rail Corridor	○ Existing Grade Separation
Existing	Active	● Proposed Grade Separation
Needs Improvement	Inactive	
Recommended	Recommended	
Fixed Guideway	High Speed Rail Corridor	Intermodal Connector
Existing	Existing	▲ Existing
Needs Improvement	Recommended	△ Recommended
Recommended		
Operational Strategies	Park and Ride Lot	Rail Stops
Existing	Existing	● Existing
Needs Improvement	Recommended	○ Recommended
Recommended		

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles

Figure 1 - Sheet 3 of 5

Base map date: September 1, 2009

Refer to CTP document for more details

Public Transportation and Rail Map

Davidson County

Comprehensive Transportation Plan

Plan date: January 8, 2010

Public Transportation and Rail Map (Inset A)

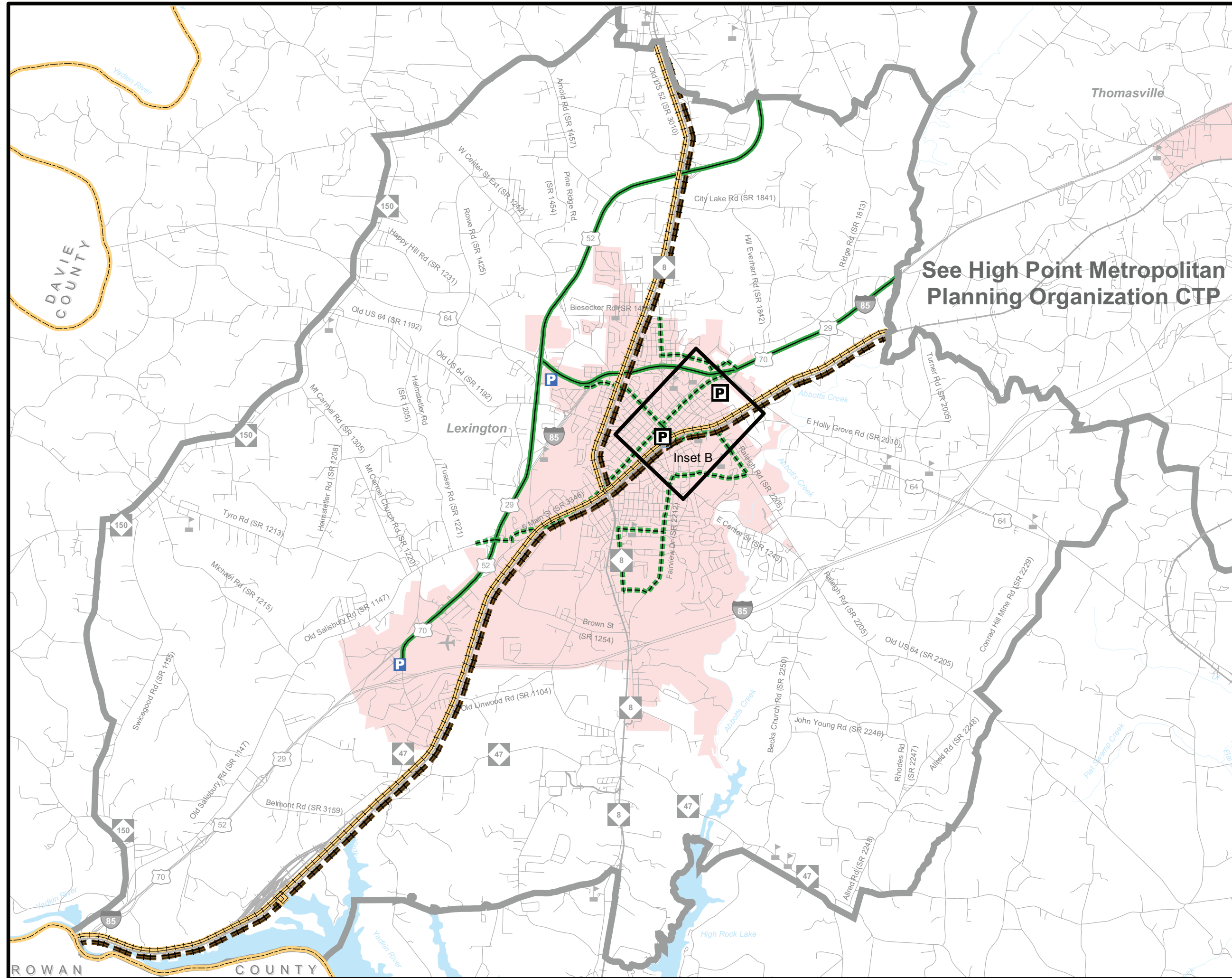


City of Lexington

Comprehensive Transportation Plan

Plan date: September 7, 2010

See High Point Metropolitan Planning Organization CTP



- Bus Routes**
- Existing
 - - - Needs Improvement
 - ⋯ Recommended

- Fixed Guideway**
- Existing
 - - - Needs Improvement
 - ⋯ Recommended

- Operational Strategies**
- Existing
 - - - Needs Improvement
 - ⋯ Recommended

- Rail Corridor**
- Active
 - - - Inactive
 - ⋯ Recommended

- High Speed Rail Corridor**
- Existing
 - - - Recommended

- Rail Stops**
- Existing
 - Recommended

- Intermodal Connector**
- ▲ Existing
 - △ Recommended

- Park and Ride Lot**
- P Existing
 - P Recommended

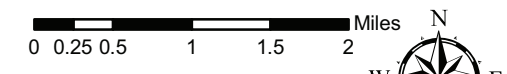


Figure 1 - Sheet 3A of 5
 Base map date: December 2009
 Refer to CTP document for more details

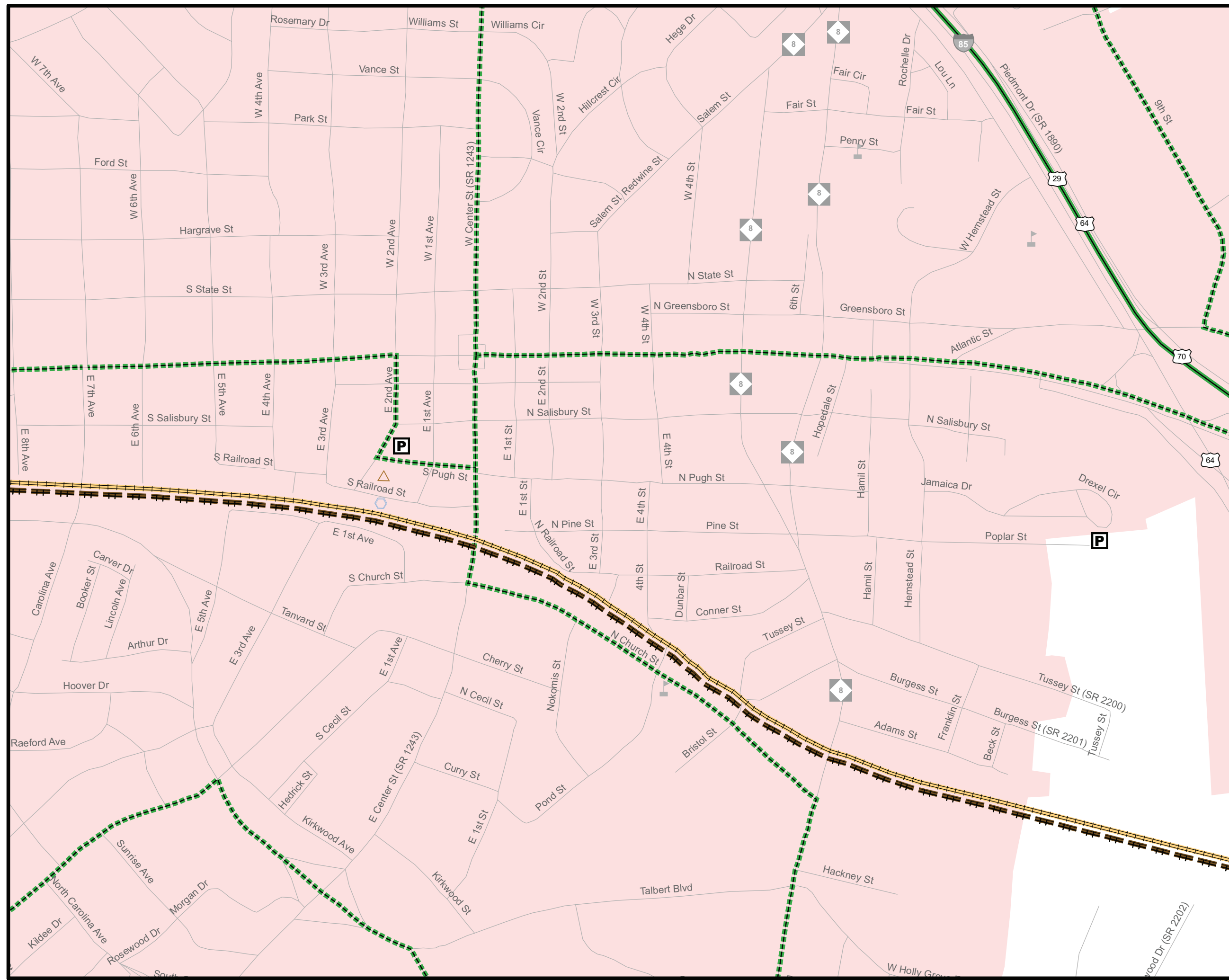
Public Transportation and Rail Map (Inset B)



City of Lexington

Comprehensive Transportation Plan

Plan date: September 7, 2010



- Bus Routes**
- Existing
 - Needs Improvement
 - Recommended

- Fixed Guideway**
- Existing
 - Needs Improvement
 - Recommended

- Operational Strategies**
- Existing
 - Needs Improvement
 - Recommended

- Rail Corridor**
- Active
 - Inactive
 - Recommended

- High Speed Rail Corridor**
- Existing
 - Recommended

- Rail Stops**
- Existing
 - Recommended

- Intermodal Connector**
- Existing
 - Recommended

- Park and Ride Lot**
- Existing
 - Recommended

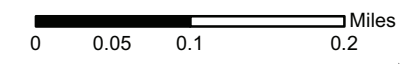
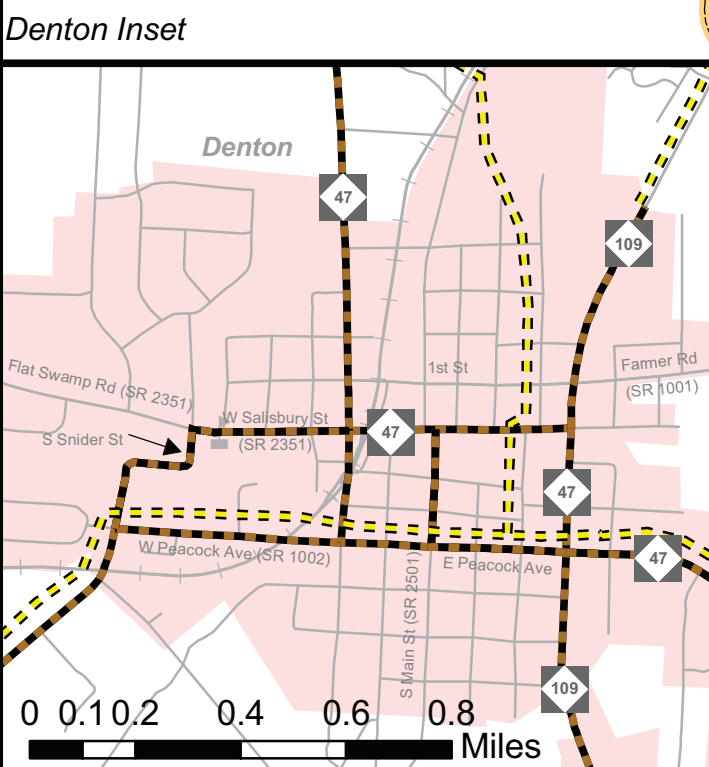
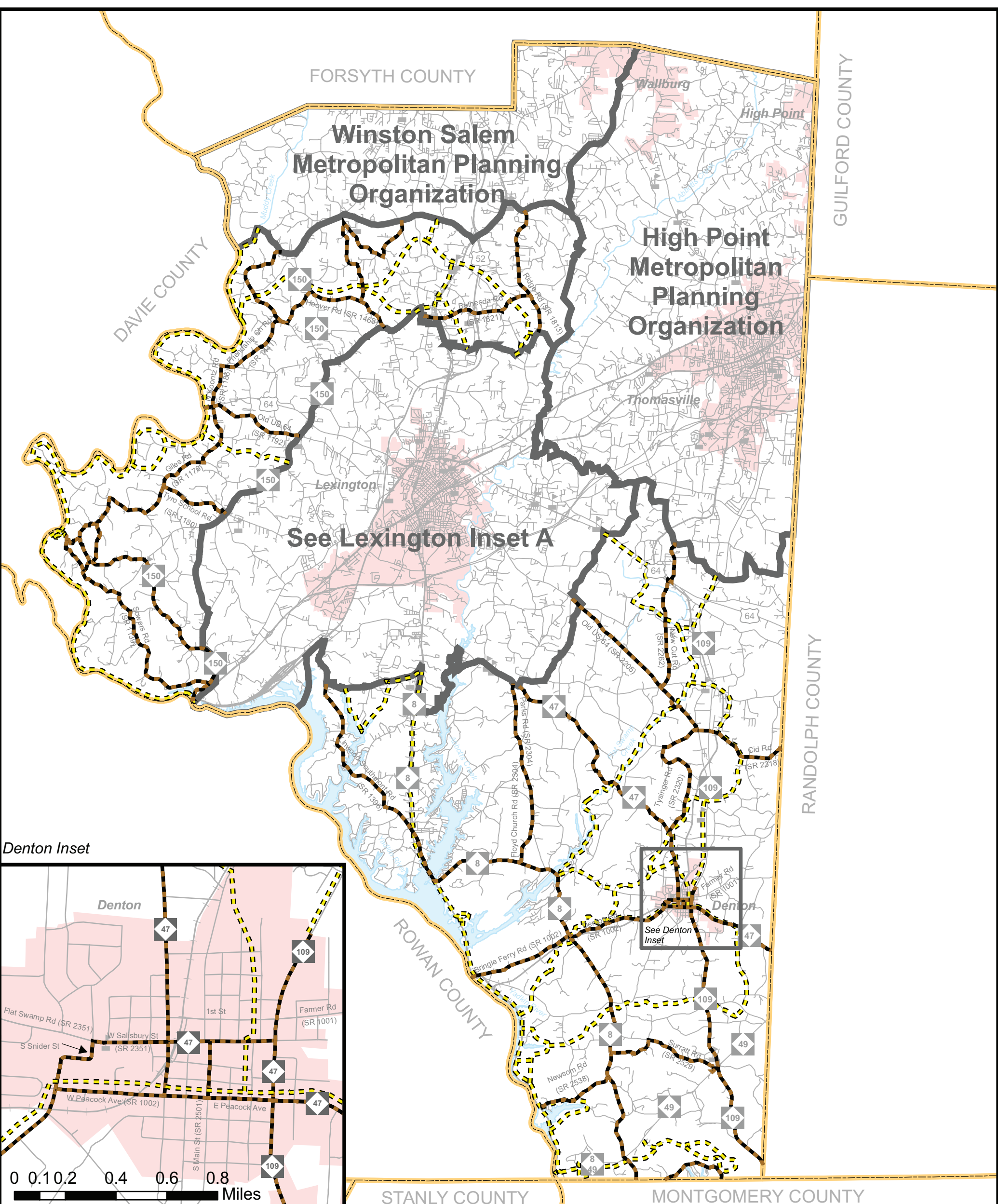


Figure 1 - Sheet 3B of 5

Base map date: December 2009
Refer to CTP document for more details



<p>On-road</p> <p>Existing: Solid brown line</p> <p>Needs Improvement: Dashed brown line</p> <p>Recommended: Dotted brown line</p>	<p>Multi-Use Paths</p> <p>Existing: Solid yellow line</p> <p>Needs Improvement: Dashed yellow line</p> <p>Recommended: Dotted yellow line</p>
<p>Off-road</p> <p>Existing: Solid green line</p> <p>Needs Improvement: Dashed green line</p> <p>Recommended: Dotted green line</p>	<p>Existing Grade Separation: White circle</p> <p>Proposed Grade Separation: Grey circle</p>

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles

Figure 1 - Sheet 4 of 5

Base map date: September 1, 2009

Refer to CTP document for more details

Bicycle Map

Davidson County

Comprehensive Transportation Plan

Plan date: January 8, 2010

Bicycle Map (Inset A)

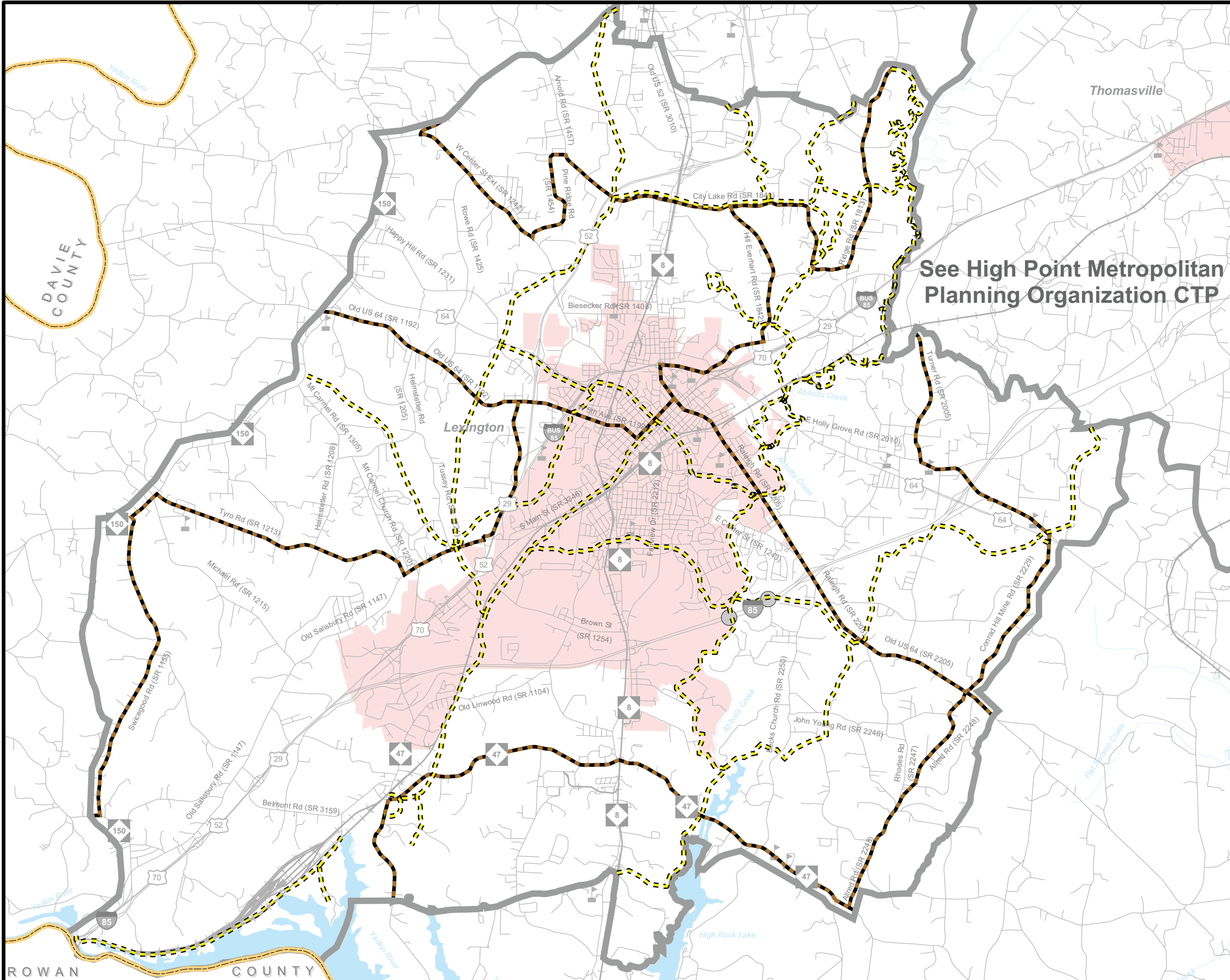


City of Lexington

Comprehensive Transportation Plan

Plan date: September 7, 2010

See High Point Metropolitan Planning Organization CTP



- On-road**
 - Existing
 - Needs Improvement
 - Recommended
- Off-road**
 - Existing
 - Needs Improvement
 - Recommended
- Multi-Use Paths**
 - Existing
 - Needs Improvement
 - Recommended
- Existing Grade Separation
- Proposed Grade Separation

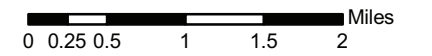
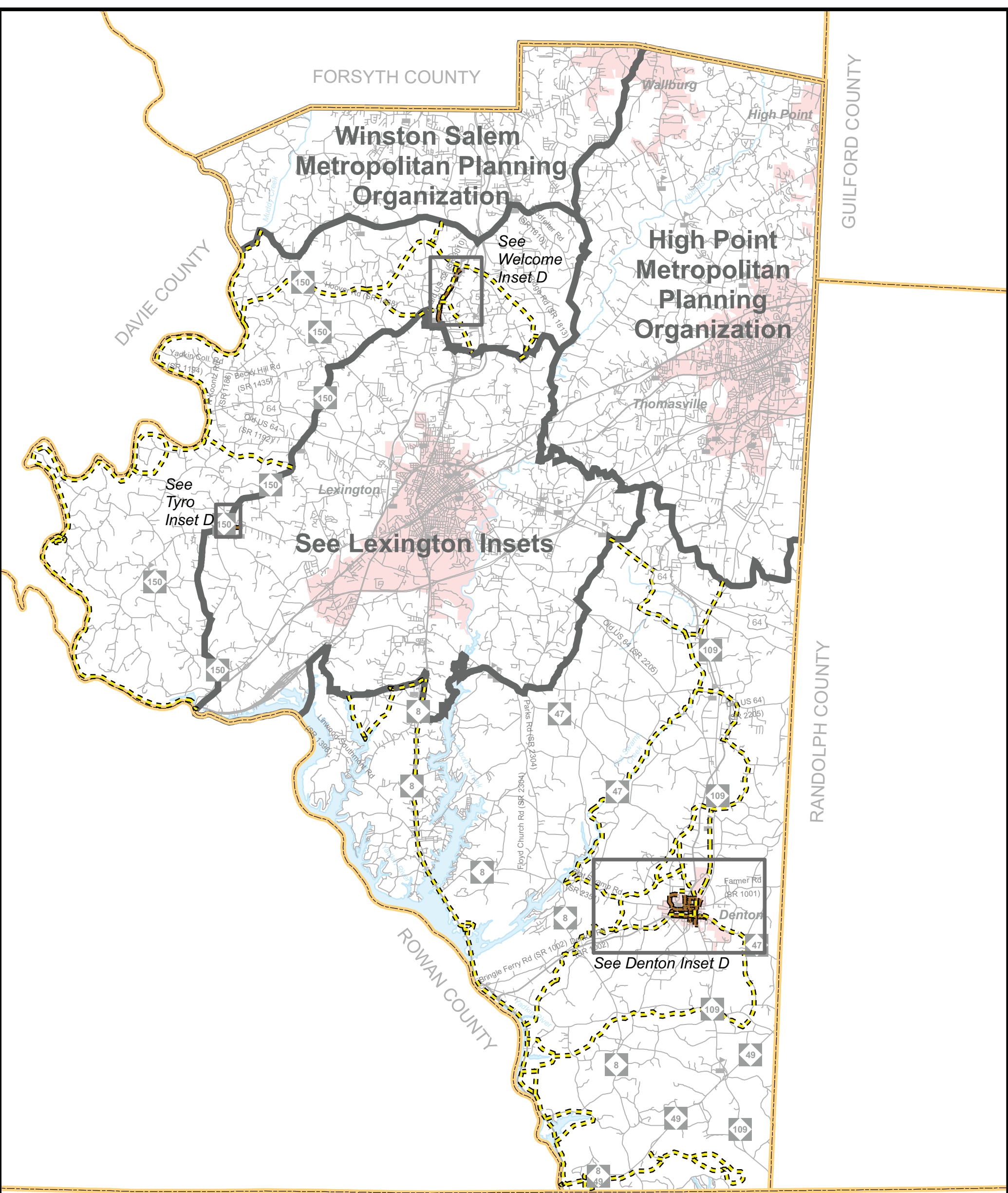


Figure 1 - Sheet 4A of 5

Base map date: December 2009

Refer to CTP document for more details



Sidewalks

- Existing
- Needs Improvement
- Recommended

Off-Road

- Existing
- Needs Improvement
- Recommended

Multi-Use Paths

- Existing
- Needs Improvement
- Recommended

- Existing Grade Separation
- Proposed Grade Separation

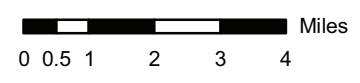


Figure 1 - Sheet 5 of 5

Base map date: September 1, 2009

Refer to CTP document for more details

Pedestrian Map



Davidson County

Comprehensive Transportation Plan

Plan date: January 8, 2010

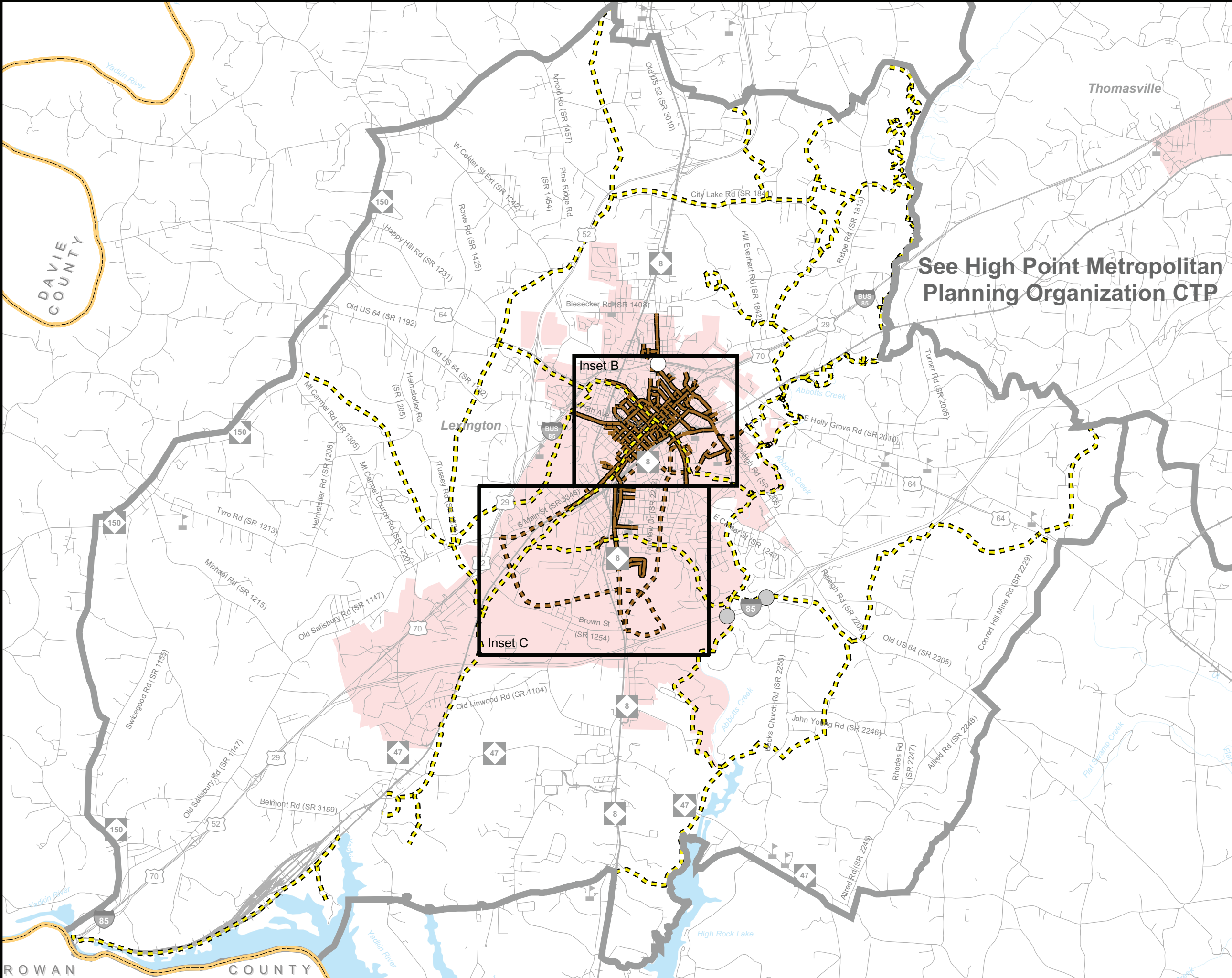
**Pedestrian Map
(Inset A)**



**City of
Lexington
Comprehensive
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Plan date: September 7, 2010

**See High Point Metropolitan
Planning Organization CTP**



- Sidewalks**
 - Existing
 - Needs Improvement
 - Recommended
- Off-road**
 - Existing
 - Needs Improvement
 - Recommended
- Multi-Use Paths**
 - Existing
 - Needs Improvement
 - Recommended
- Existing Grade Separation
- Proposed Grade Separation

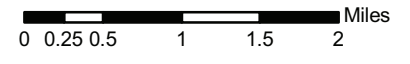


Figure 1 - Sheet 5A of 5

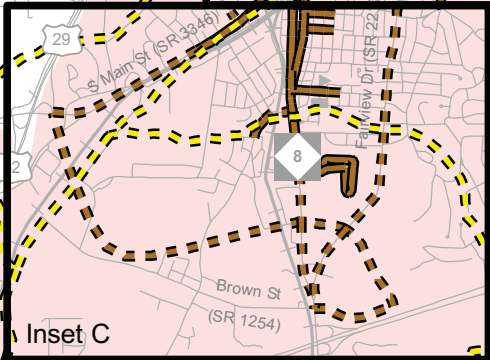
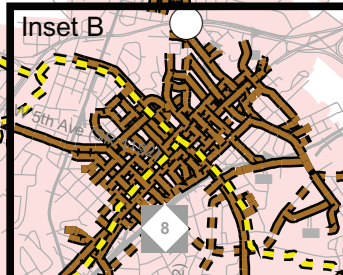
Base map date: December 2009
Refer to CTP document for more details

DAVIE COUNTY

ROWAN COUNTY

Lexington

Thomasville



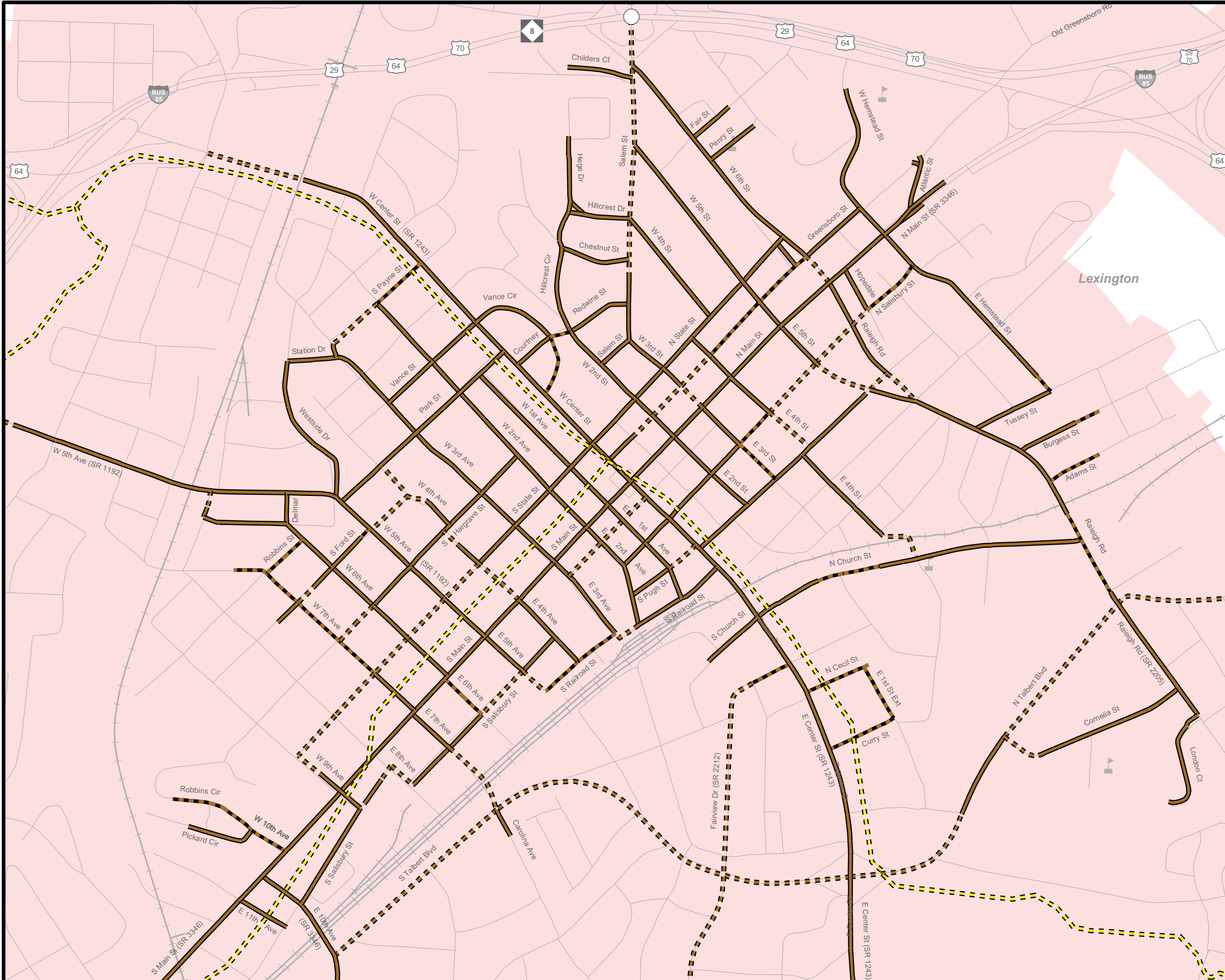
Pedestrian Map (Inset B)



City of Lexington

Comprehensive Transportation Plan

Plan date: September 7, 2010



- Sidewalks**
 - Existing
 - Needs Improvement
 - Recommended
- Off-road**
 - Existing
 - Needs Improvement
 - Recommended
- Multi-Use Paths**
 - Existing
 - Needs Improvement
 - Recommended
- Existing Grade Separation
- Proposed Grade Separation

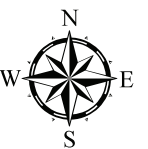


Figure 1 - Sheet 5B of 5

Base map date: December 2009
Refer to CTP document for more details

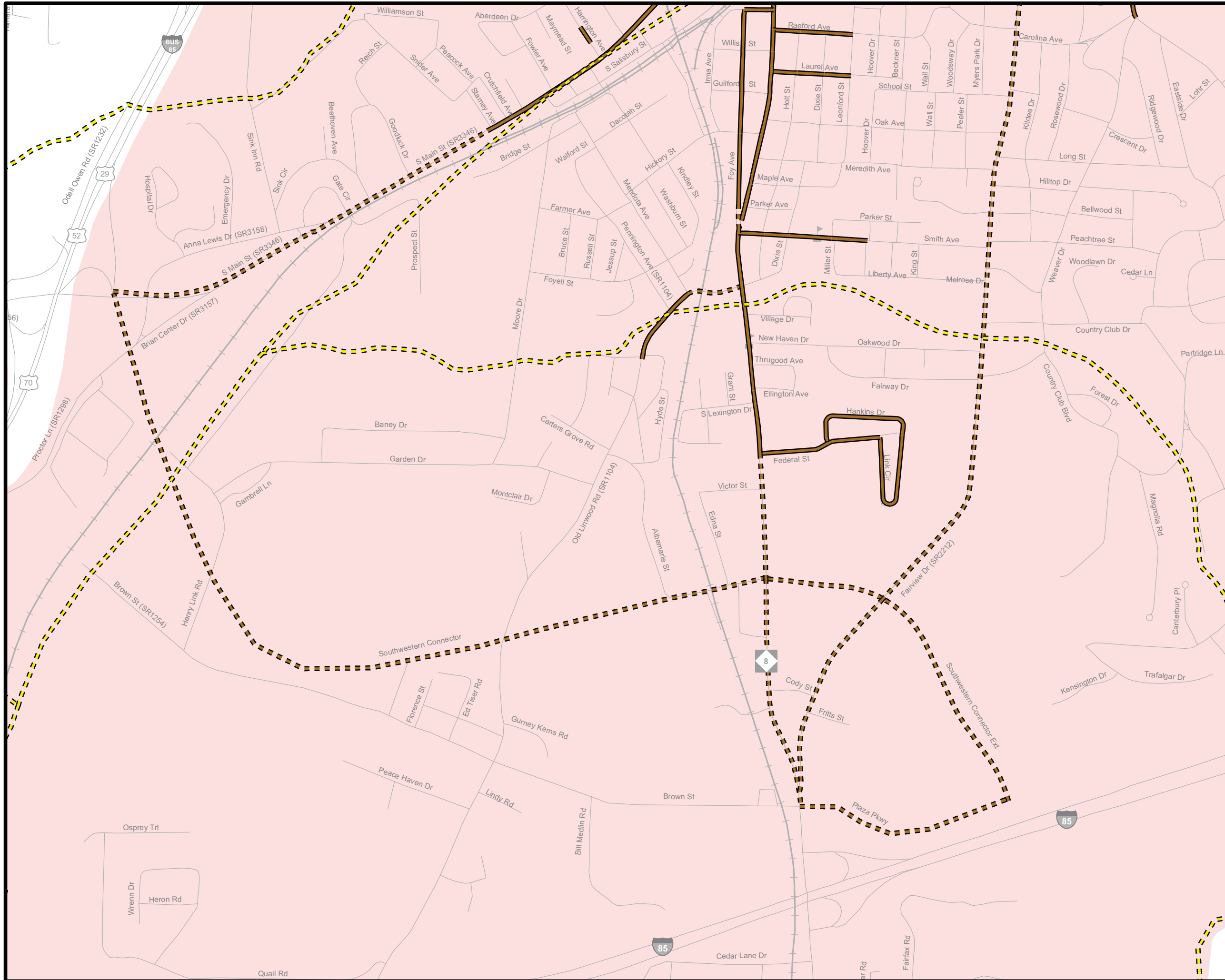
Pedestrian Map (Inset C)



City of Lexington

Comprehensive Transportation Plan

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- Sidewalks**
 - Existing
 - Needs Improvement
 - Recommended
- Off-road**
 - Existing
 - Needs Improvement
 - Recommended
- Multi-Use Paths**
 - Existing
 - Needs Improvement
 - Recommended
- Grade Separations**
 - Existing Grade Separation
 - Proposed Grade Separation

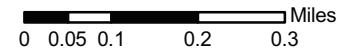
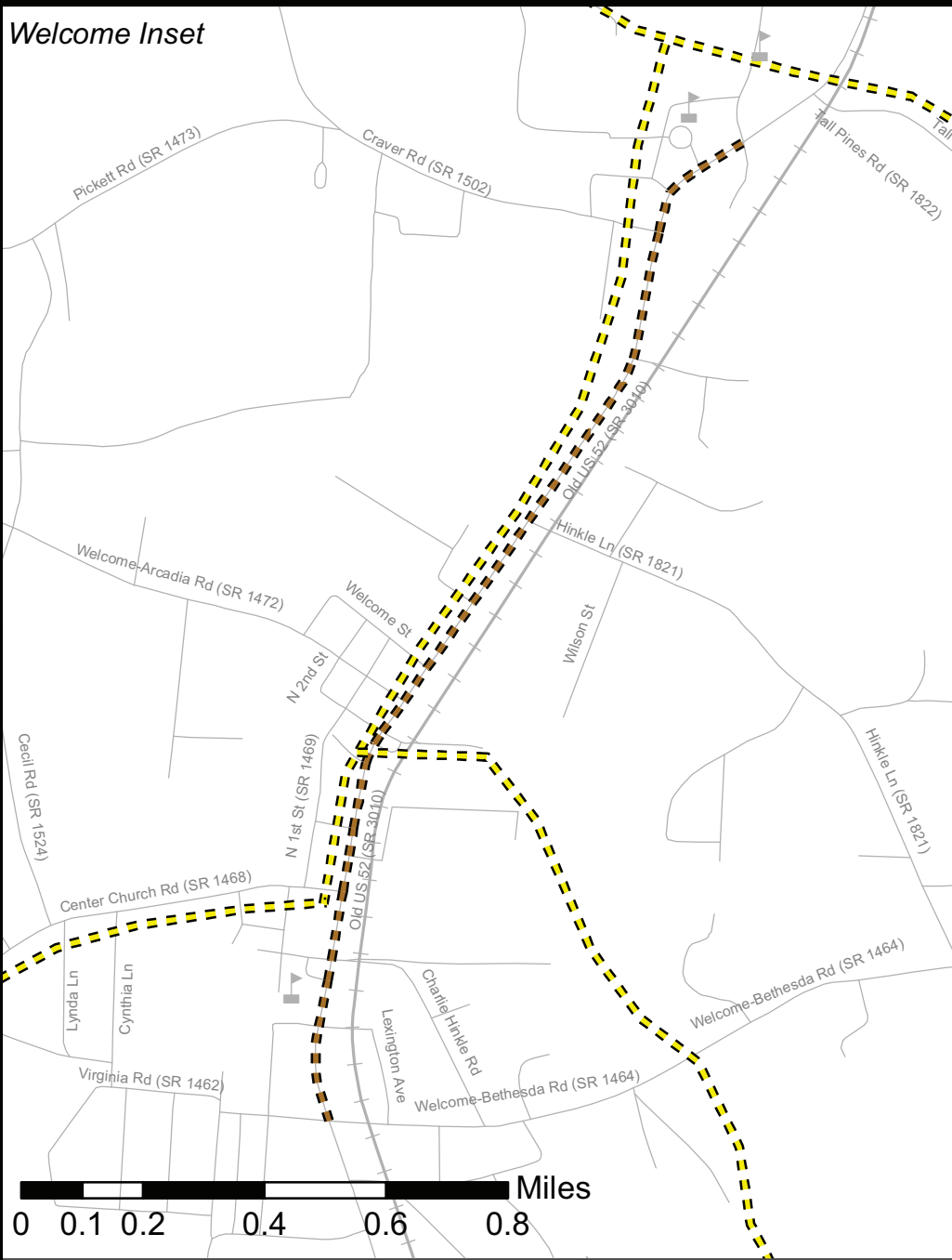


Figure 1 - Sheet 5C of 5

Base map date: December 2009
Refer to CTP document for more details

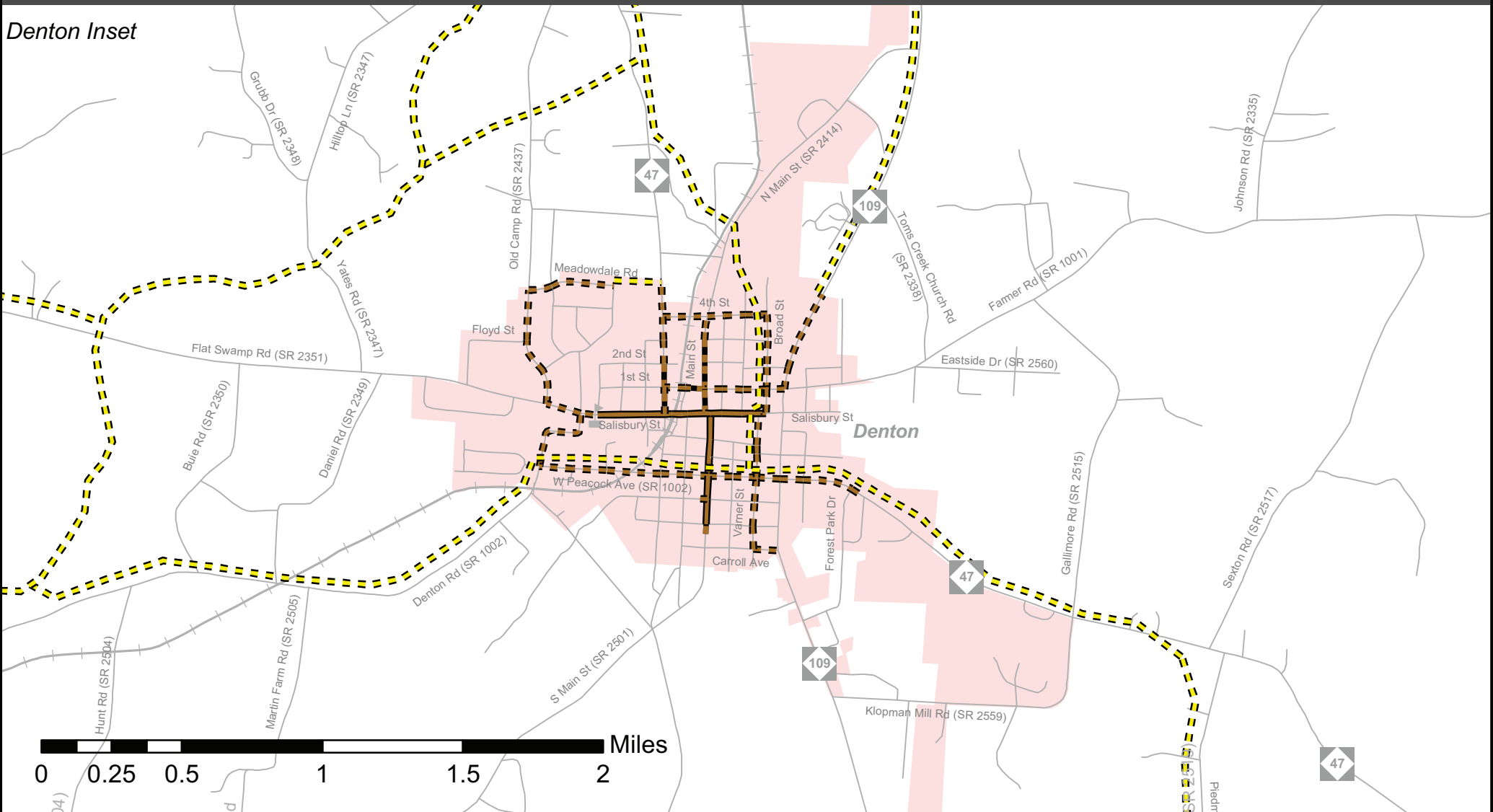
Welcome Inset



Tyro Inset



Denton Inset



<p>Sidewalks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Needs Improvement Recommended <p>Multi-Use Paths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Needs Improvement Recommended 	<p>Off-Road</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Needs Improvement Recommended <p> Existing Grade Separation Proposed Grade Separation </p>
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Figure 1 - Sheet 5D of 5
 Base map date: September 1, 2009
 Refer to CTP document for more details

**Pedestrian Map
(Inset D)**

Davidson County
**Comprehensive
Transportation Plan**
 Plan date: January 8, 2010

I. Analysis of the Existing and Future Transportation System

A Comprehensive Transportation Plan (CTP) is developed to ensure that the progressively developed transportation system will meet the needs of the region for the planning period. The CTP serves as an official guide to providing a well-coordinated, efficient, and economical transportation system for the future of the region. This document should be utilized by the local officials to ensure that planned transportation facilities reflect the needs of the public, while minimizing the disruption to local residents, businesses and environmental resources.

In order to develop a Comprehensive Transportation Plan (CTP), the following are considered:

- Analysis of the transportation system, including any local and statewide initiatives;
- Impacts to the natural and human environment, including natural resources, historic resources, homes, and businesses;
- Public input, including community vision and goals and objectives.

Analysis Methodology and Data Requirements

Reliable forecasts of future travel patterns must be estimated in order to analyze the ability of the transportation system to meet future travel demand. These forecasts depend on careful analysis of the character and intensity of existing and future land use and travel patterns.

An analysis of the transportation system looks at both current and future travel patterns and identifies existing and anticipated deficiencies. This is usually accomplished through a capacity deficiency analysis, a traffic crash analysis, and a system deficiency analysis. This information, along with population growth, economic development potential, and land use trends, is used to determine the potential impacts on the future transportation system.

Roadway System Analysis

An important stage in the development of a CTP is the analysis of the existing transportation system and its ability to serve the area's travel desires. Emphasis is placed not only on detecting the existing deficiencies, but also on understanding the causes of these deficiencies. Roadway deficiencies may result from inadequacies such as pavement widths, intersection geometry, and intersection controls; or system problems, such as the need to construct missing travel links, bypass routes, loop facilities, additional radial routes or infrastructure improvements to meet statewide initiatives.

One of those statewide initiatives is the Strategic Highway Corridor (SHC) Vision Plan adopted by the Board of Transportation on September 2, 2004 and last revised on July 10, 2008. The SHC Vision Plan represents a timely initiative to protect and maximize the mobility and connectivity on a core set of highway corridors throughout North Carolina, while promoting environmental stewardship through maximizing the use of existing facilities to the extent possible, and fostering economic prosperity through the quick and efficient movement of people and goods.

The primary purpose of the SHC Vision Plan is to provide a network of high-speed, safe, reliable highways throughout North Carolina. The primary goal to support this purpose is to create a greater consensus towards the development of a genuine vision for each corridor – specifically towards the identification of a desired facility type (Freeway, Expressway, Boulevard, or Thoroughfare) for each corridor. Individual Comprehensive Transportation Plans shall incorporate the long-term vision of each corridor. Refer to Appendix A for contact information.

In the development of the rural area of this plan, travel demand was projected from 2009 to 2035 using a trend line analysis based on Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) from 1991 to 2008. In addition, local land use plans and growth expectations were used to further refine future growth rates and patterns. The established future growth rates were endorsed by the Davidson County CTP Committee (November 2009).

In the development of the urban area (Lexington) of this plan, travel demand was projected from 2009 to 2035 using a travel demand model. Travel demand models are developed to replicate travel patterns on the existing transportation system as well as to estimate travel patterns for 2035. In addition, local land use plans and growth expectations were used to develop future growth rates and patterns. The established future growth rates were endorsed by the Lexington CTP Committee (February, 2010).

Existing and future travel demand is compared to existing roadway capacities. Capacity deficiencies occur when the traffic volume of a roadway exceeds the roadway's capacity. Roadways are considered near capacity when the traffic volume is at least eighty percent of the capacity. Refer to Figures 2 and 3 for existing and future capacity deficiencies.

Capacity is the maximum number of vehicles which have a “reasonable expectation” of passing over a given section of roadway, during a given time period under prevailing roadway and traffic conditions. Many factors contribute to the capacity of a roadway including the following:

- Geometry of the road (including number of lanes), horizontal and vertical alignment, and proximity of perceived obstructions to safe travel along the road;
- Typical users of the road, such as commuters, recreational travelers, and truck traffic;

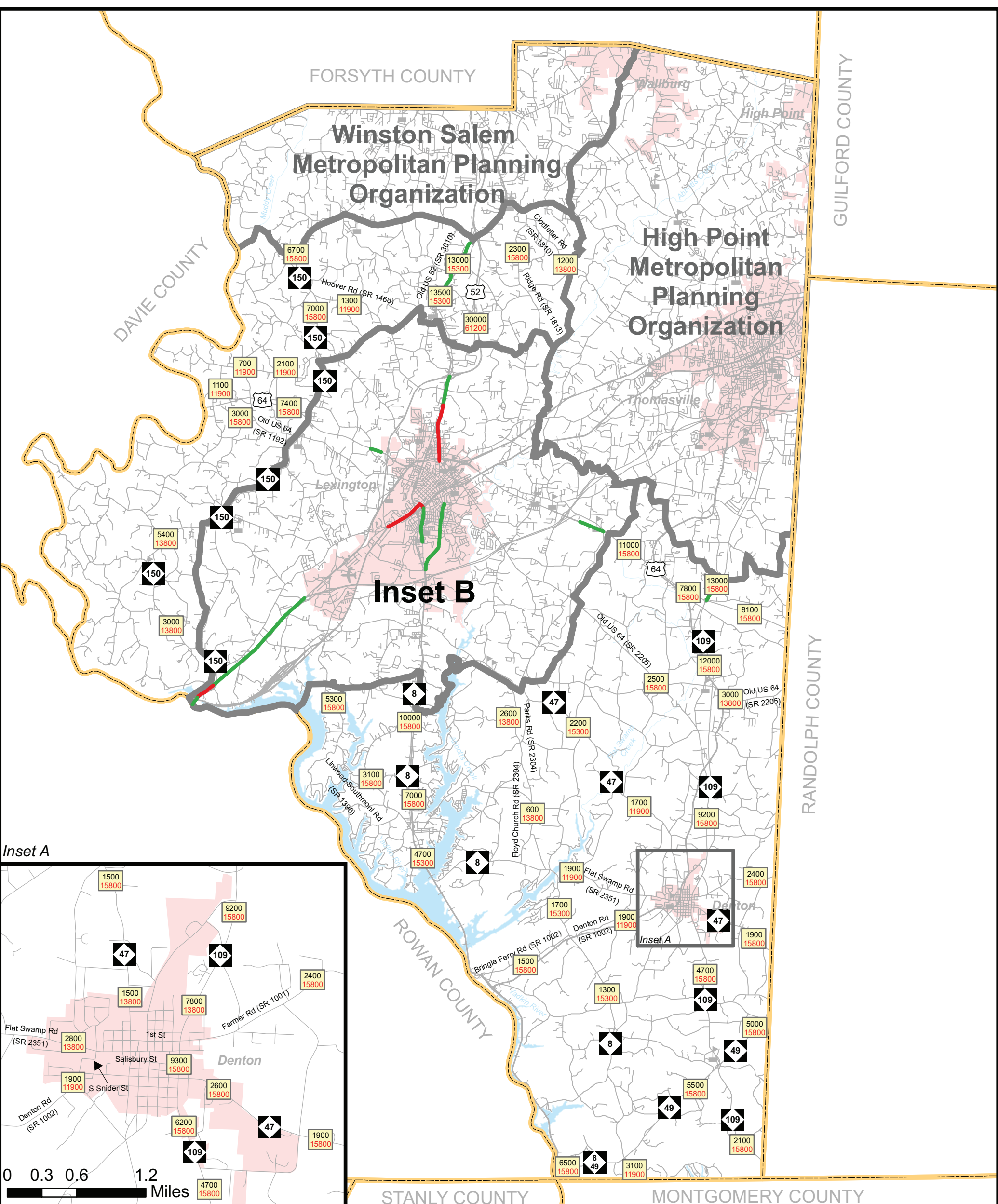
- Access control, including streets and driveways, or lack thereof, along the roadway;
- Development along the road, including residential, commercial, agricultural, and industrial developments;
- Number of traffic signals along the route;
- Peaking characteristics of the traffic on the road;
- Characteristics of side-roads feeding into the road; and
- Directional split of traffic or the percentages of vehicles traveling in each direction along a road at any given time.

The relationship of travel demand compared to the roadway capacity determines the level of service (LOS) of a roadway. Six levels of service identify the range of possible conditions. Designations range from LOS A, which represents the best operating conditions, to LOS F, which represents the worst operating conditions.

LOS D indicates “practical capacity” of a roadway, or the capacity at which the public begins to express dissatisfaction. The practical capacity for each roadway was developed based on the 2000 Highway Capacity Manual using the NCLOS Program. Recommended improvements and overall design of the transportation plan were based upon achieving a minimum LOS D on existing facilities and a LOS C for new facilities. Refer to Appendix E for detailed information on LOS.

Traffic Crash Analysis

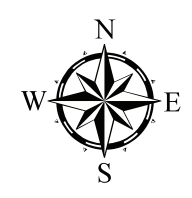
Traffic crashes are often used as an indicator for locating congestion and roadway problems. Crash patterns obtained from an analysis of crash data can lead to the identification of improvements that will reduce the number of crashes. A crash analysis was performed for the Davidson County CTP for crashes occurring in the planning area between January 1, 2007 and December 31, 2009. During this period, a total of 36 intersections were identified as having a high number of crashes as illustrated in Figure 4. Refer to Appendix F for a detailed crash analysis.



8100 2009 Volumes (AADT)
12400 2009 Capacity

- Near Capacity
- Over Capacity
- Schools
- Airports
- Roads
- Water Bodies
- Rivers and Streams
- Municipal Boundary
- Planning Boundary
- County Boundary

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles



Sheet 1 of 2

Base map date: September 1, 2009

Figure 2
2009 Volumes and
Capacity Deficiencies



Davidson County
Comprehensive
Transportation Plan

**FIGURE 2
Inset B**

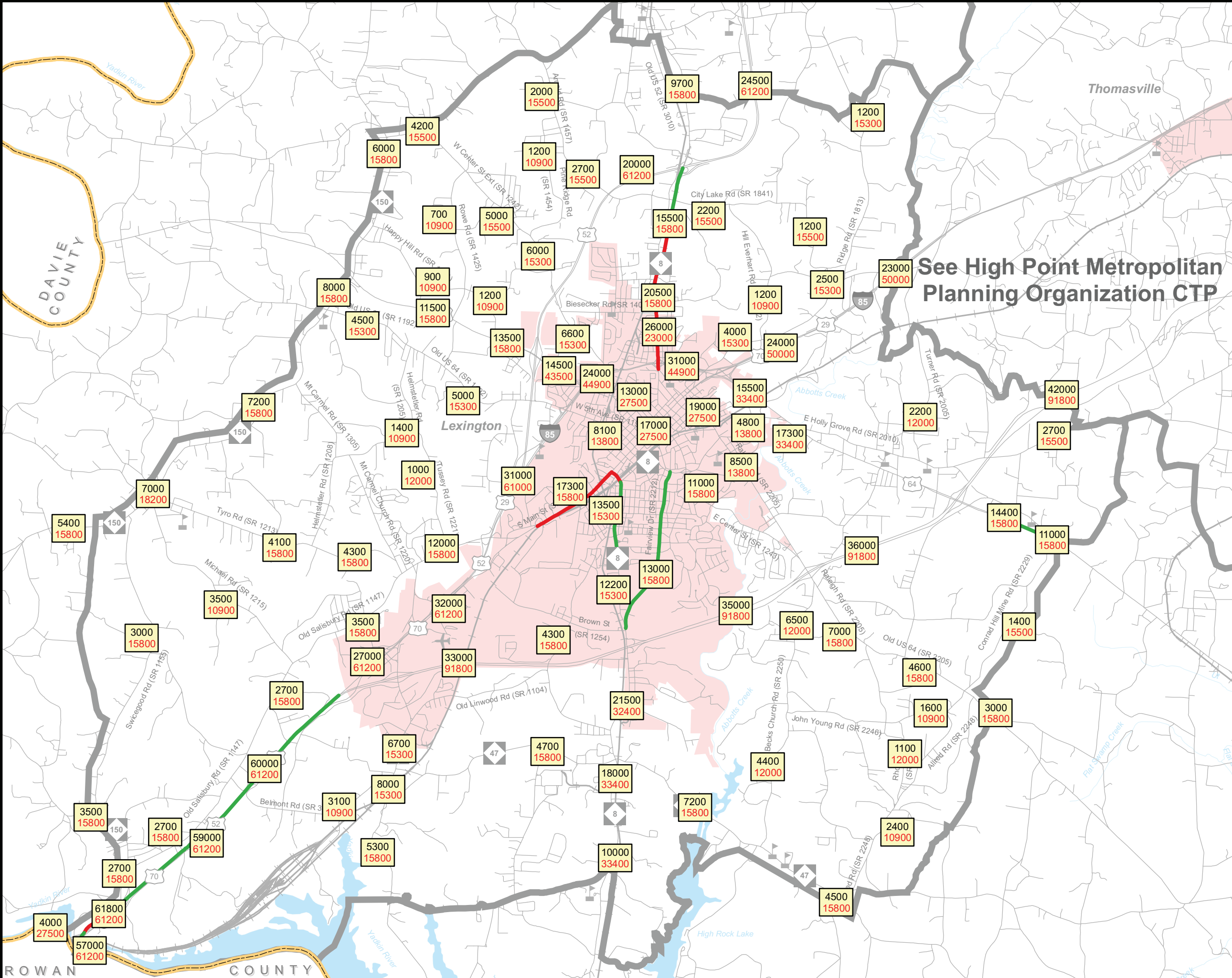
**2009 VOLUMES AND
CAPACITY DEFICIENCIES**



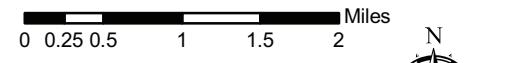
**Davidson
County**

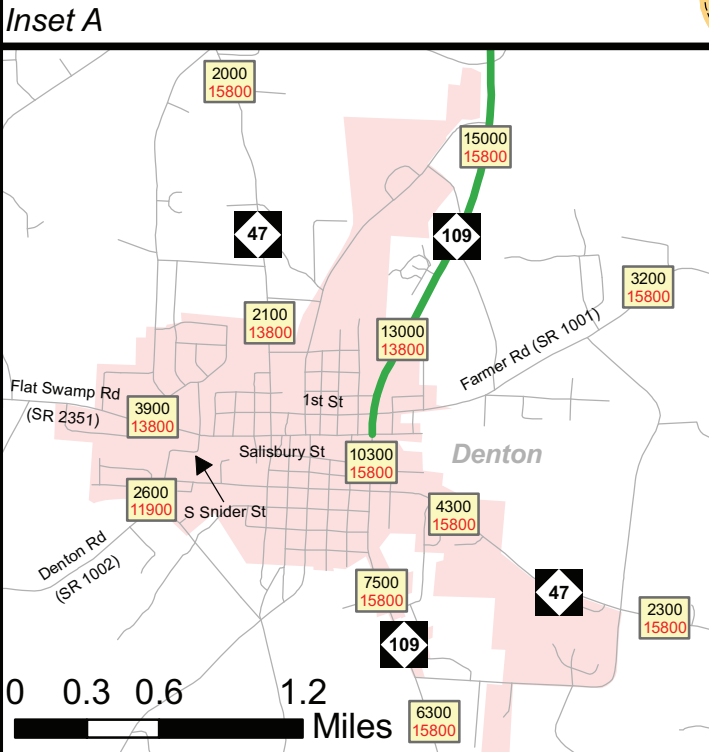
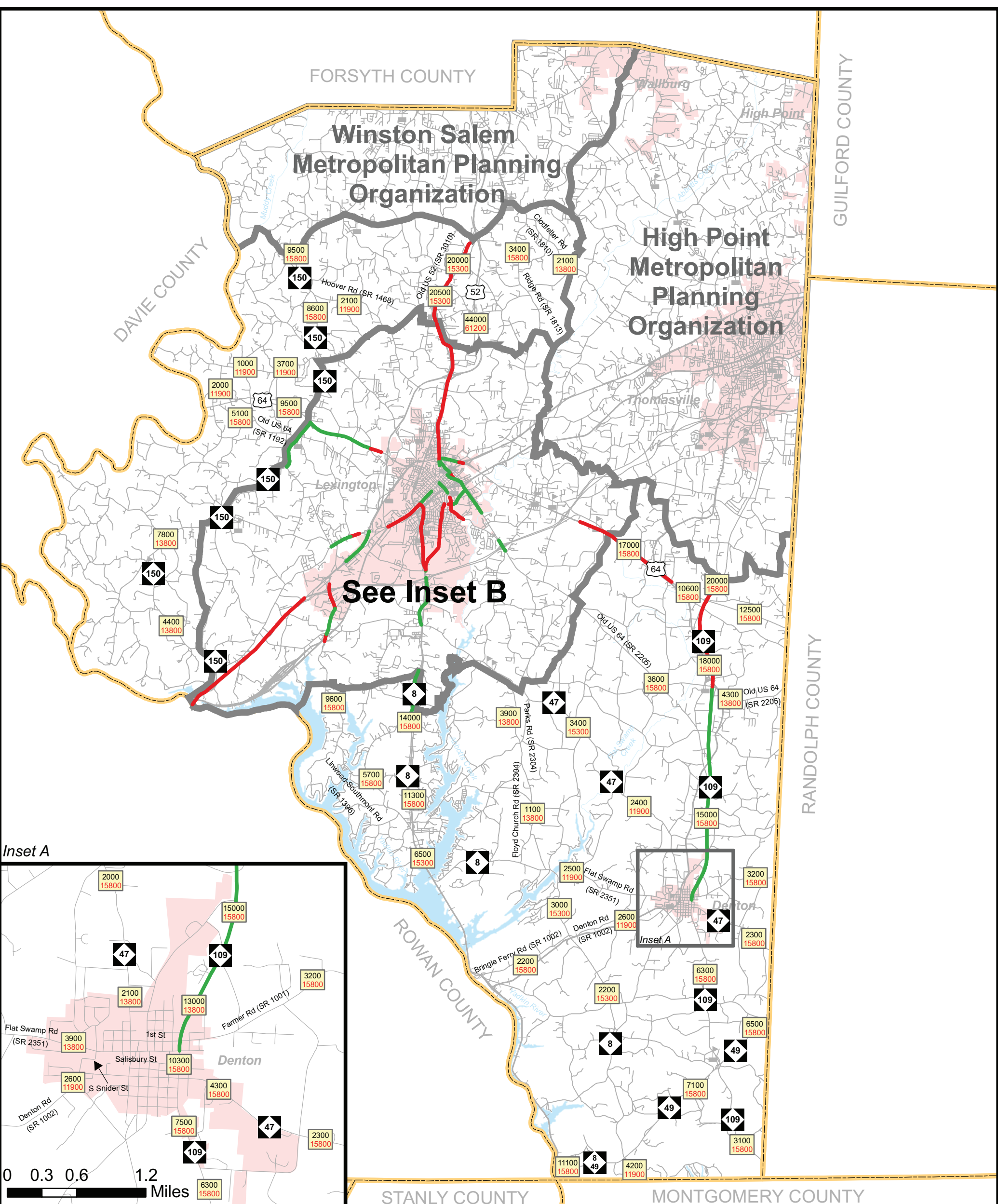
**Comprehensive
Transportation Plan**

See High Point Metropolitan
Planning Organization CTP



- Near Capacity
- Over Capacity
- 10000 2009 Volumes (AADT)
- 15800 2009 Capacity
- Schools
- Airports
- Roads
- Railroads
- Water Bodies
- Rivers and Streams
- Municipal Boundary
- Planning Boundary
- County Boundary





8100 2035 Volumes (AADT)
12400 2009 Capacity

- Near Capacity
- Over Capacity
- Schools
- Airports
- Roads
- Water Bodies
- Rivers and Streams
- Municipal Boundary
- Planning Boundary
- County Boundary

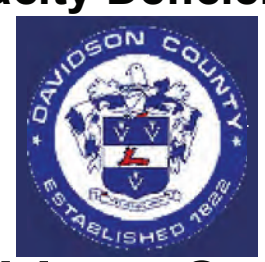
Miles
 0 0.5 1 2 3 4



Sheet 1 of 2

Base map date: September 1, 2009

Figure 3
2035 Volumes and
Capacity Deficiencies



Davidson County
Comprehensive
Transportation Plan

**FIGURE 3
Inset B**

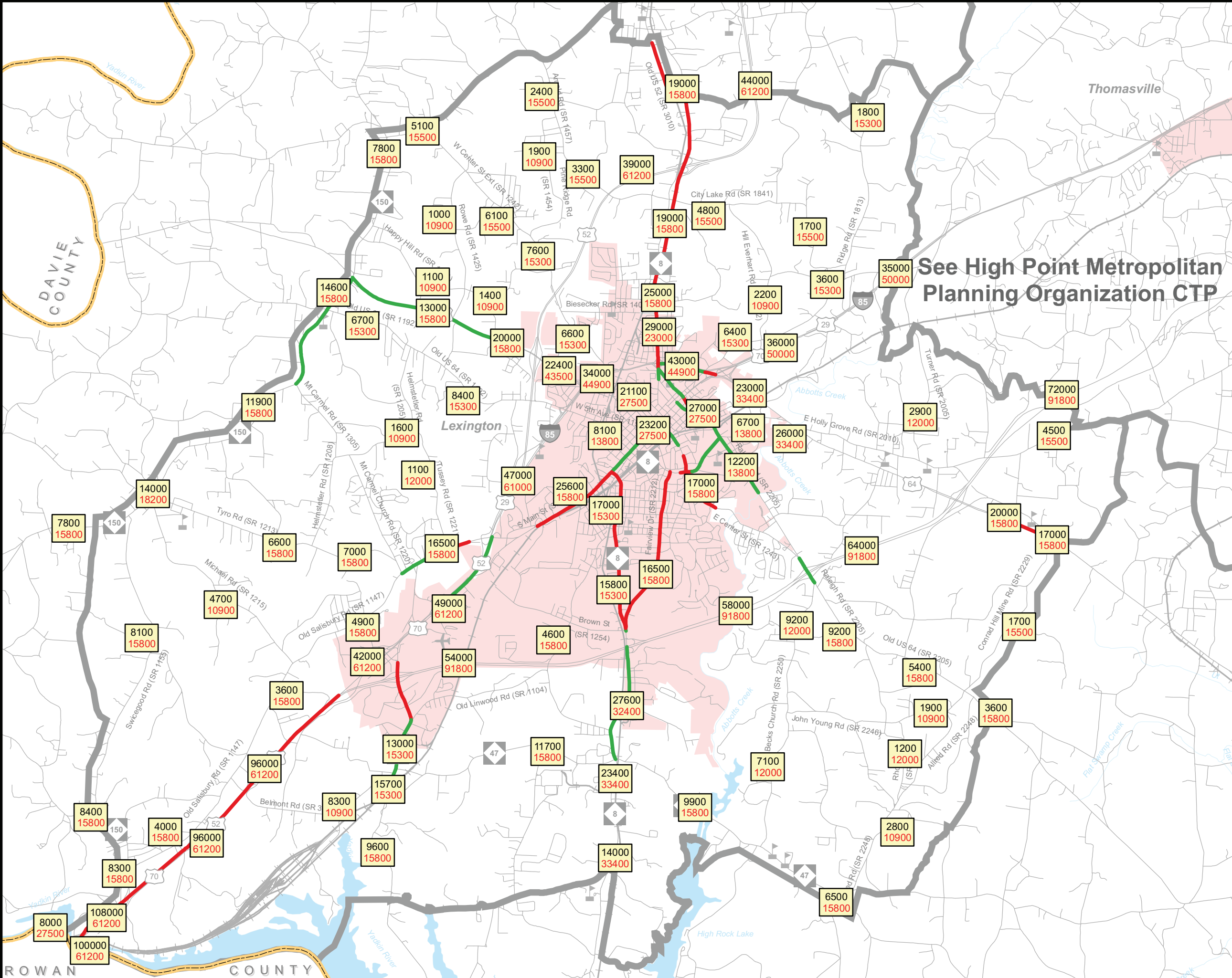
**2035 VOLUMES AND
CAPACITY DEFICIENCIES**



**Davidson
County**

**Comprehensive
Transportation Plan**

See High Point Metropolitan
Planning Organization CTP



- Near Capacity
- Over Capacity
- 10000 2035 Volumes (AADT)
- 15800 2009 Capacity
- Schools
- Airports
- Roads
- Railroads
- Water Bodies
- Rivers and Streams
- Municipal Boundary
- Planning Boundary
- County Boundary

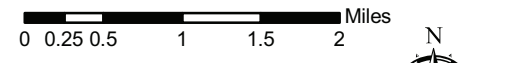
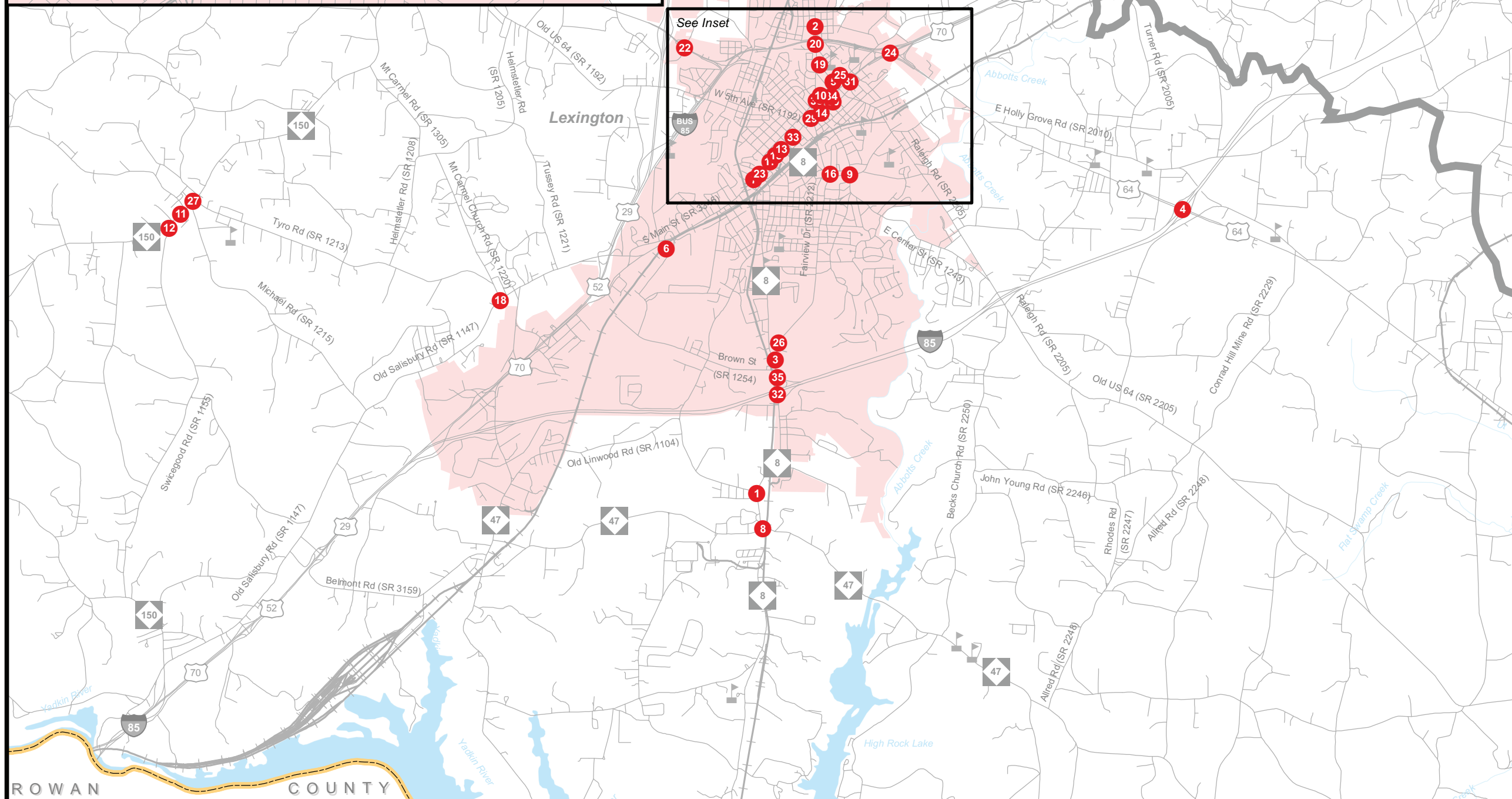
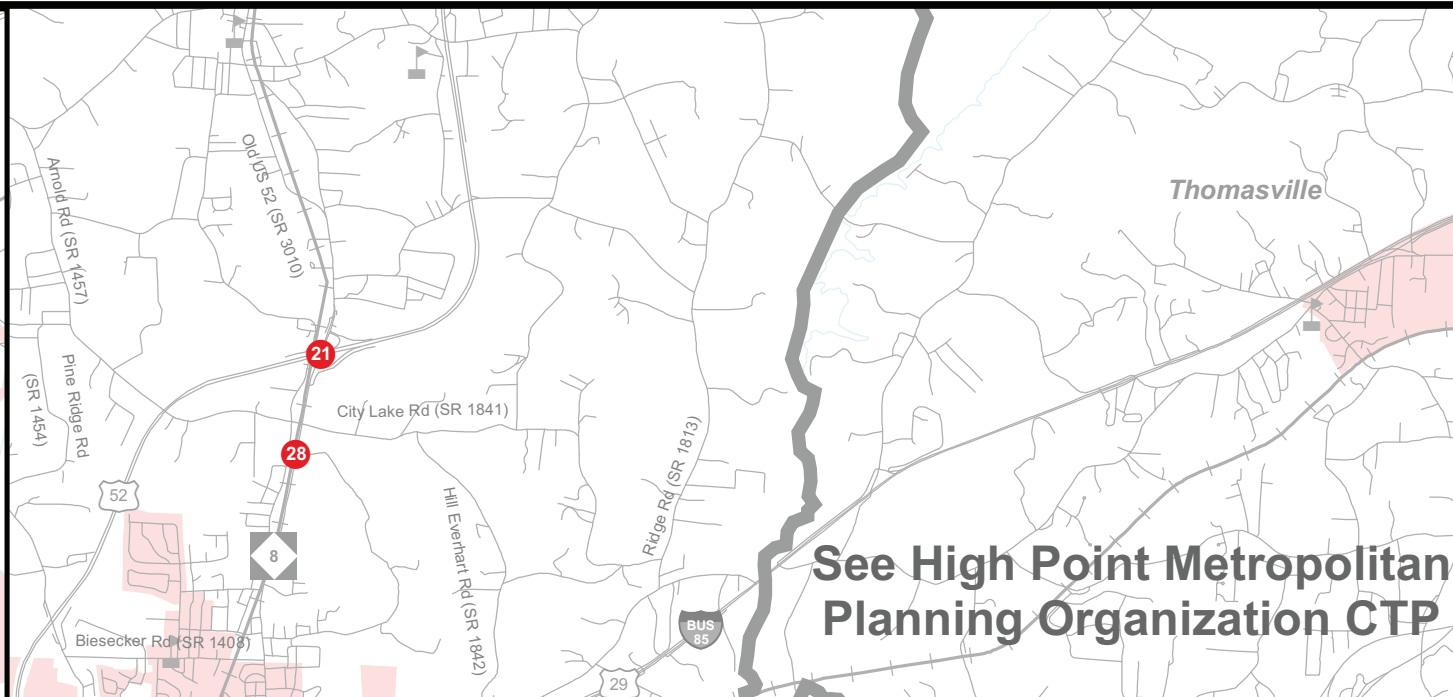
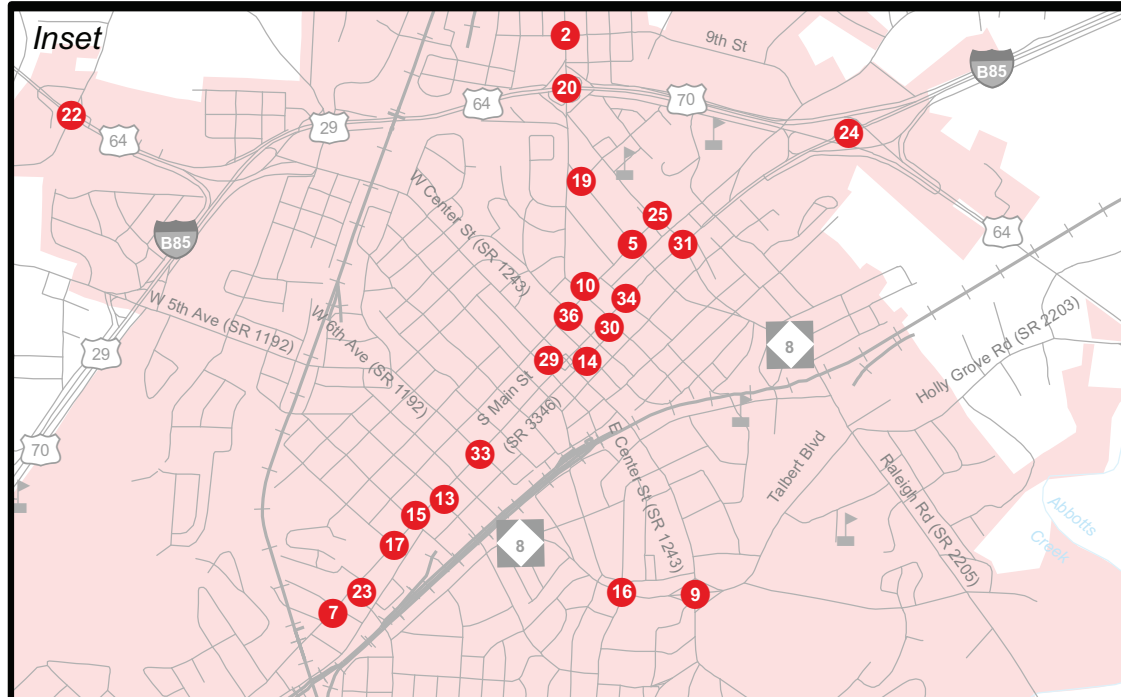


FIGURE 4

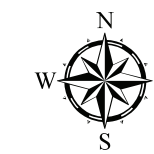
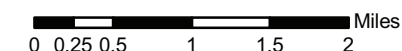
**Crash Locations
January 1, 2007 to
December 31, 2009**



**Davidson
County
Comprehensive
Transportation Plan**



- Crash Location (# Map Index)
- Schools
- Roads
- Railroads
- Water Bodies
- Rivers and Streams
- Municipal Boundary
- County Boundary



Base map date: December 2009

Refer to Appendix F document for more details

ROWAN COUNTY

See High Point Metropolitan Planning Organization CTP

See Inset

Bridge Deficiency Assessment

Bridges are a vital and unique element of a highway system. First, they represent the highest unit investment of all elements of the system. Second, any inadequacy or deficiency in a bridge reduces the value of the total investment. Third, a bridge presents the greatest opportunity of all potential highway failures for disruption of community welfare. Finally, and most importantly, a bridge represents the greatest opportunity of all highway failures for loss of life. For these reasons, it is imperative that bridges be constructed to the same design standards as the system of which they are a part.

The NCDOT Bridge Maintenance Unit inspects all bridges in North Carolina at least once every two years. Bridges having the highest priority are replaced as Federal and State funds become available. Eighty-five deficient bridges were identified within the planning area and are illustrated in Figure 5. Refer to Appendix G for more detailed information.

Public Transportation and Rail

Public transportation and rail are vital modes of transportation that give alternative options for transporting people and goods from one place to another.

Public Transportation

North Carolina's public transportation systems serve more than 50 million passengers each year. Five categories define North Carolina's public transportation system: community, regional community, urban, regional urban and intercity.

- Community Transportation - Local transportation efforts formerly centered on assisting clients of human service agencies. Today, the vast majority of rural systems serve the general public as well as those clients.
- Regional Community Transportation - Regional community transportation systems are composed of two or more contiguous counties providing coordinated / consolidated service. Although such systems are not new, the NCDOT Board of Transportation is encouraging single-county systems to consider mergers to form more regional systems.
- Urban Transportation – There are currently nineteen urban transit systems operating in North Carolina, from locations such as Asheville and Hendersonville in the west to Jacksonville and Wilmington in the east. In addition, small urban systems are at work in three areas of the state. Consolidated urban-community transportation exists in five areas of the state. In those systems, one transportation system provides both urban and rural transportation within the county.

- Regional Urban Transportation - Regional urban transit systems currently operate in three areas of the state. These systems connect multiple municipalities and counties.
- Intercity Transportation - Intercity bus service is one of a few remaining examples of privately owned and operated public transportation in North Carolina. Intercity buses serve many cities and towns throughout the state and provide connections to locations in neighboring states and throughout the United States and Canada. Greyhound/Carolina Trailways operates in North Carolina. However, community, urban and regional transportation systems are providing increasing intercity service in North Carolina.

An inventory of existing and planned fixed public transportation routes for the planning area is presented on Sheet 3 of Figure 1. The Piedmont Authority for Regional Transportation (PART) serves Davidson County with two bus routes, one to Winston Salem and another to Greensboro. There are currently two Park-and-Ride lots for these routes, one on Hargrave Road (SR 1224) near the Davidson County Airport and the other on Forest Hill Road (SR 1247) near US 64.

There are also planned bus routes for Lexington that include the construction of park-and-ride lots. These routes will be run through the Davidson County Transportation System. These routes will traverse the City of Lexington and connect with the existing Davidson County PART routes.

There is also a Park-and-Ride Lot planned on NC 109 in Denton. This Park-and-Ride Lot will serve citizens who want to share rides to other locations in and around Davidson County.

All recommendations for public transportation were coordinated with the local governments and the Public Transportation Division of NCDOT. Refer to Appendix A for contact information.

Rail

Today, North Carolina has 3,684 miles of railroad tracks throughout the state. There are two types of trains that operate in the state, passenger trains and freight trains.

The North Carolina Department of Transportation sponsors two passenger trains, the Carolinian and Piedmont. The Carolinian runs between Charlotte and New York City, while the Piedmont train carries passengers from Raleigh to Charlotte and back everyday. Combined, the Carolinian and Piedmont carry more than 200,000 passengers each year.

There are two major freight railroad companies that operate in North Carolina, CSX Transportation and Norfolk Southern Corporation. Also, there are more than 20 smaller freight railroads, known as shortlines.

An inventory of existing and planned rail facilities for the planning area is presented on Sheet 3 of Figure 1. Amtrak currently has two stops near Davidson County, one in High Point and the other in Salisbury. NCDOT has plans for an additional stop in Lexington in conjunction with high-speed rail from Washington, DC to Charlotte.

All recommendations for rail were coordinated with the local governments and the Rail Division of NCDOT. Refer to Appendix A for contact information.

Bicycles & Pedestrians

Bicyclists and pedestrians are a growing part of the transportation equation in North Carolina. Many communities are working to improve mobility for both cyclists and pedestrians.

NCDOT's Bicycle Policy, updated in 1991, clarifies responsibilities regarding the provision of bicycle facilities upon and along the 77,000-mile state-maintained highway system. The policy details guidelines for planning, design, construction, maintenance, and operations pertaining to bicycle facilities and accommodations. All bicycle improvements undertaken by the NCDOT are based upon this policy.

The 2000 NCDOT Pedestrian Policy Guidelines specifies that NCDOT will participate with localities in the construction of sidewalks as incidental features of highway improvement projects. At the request of a locality, state funds for a sidewalk are made available if matched by the requesting locality, using a sliding scale based on population.

NCDOT's administrative guidelines, adopted in 1994, ensure that greenways and greenway crossings are considered during the highway planning process. This policy was incorporated so that critical corridors which have been adopted by localities for future greenways will not be severed by highway construction.

Inventories of existing and planned bicycle and pedestrian facilities for the planning area are presented on Sheets 4 and 5 of Figure 1. The 2009 Davidson County Greenway Master Plan and the 2007 Piedmont Triad Rural Planning Organization Sidewalk Inventory were utilized in the development of these elements of the CTP.

All recommendations for bicycle and pedestrian facilities were coordinated with the local governments and the NCDOT Division of Bicycle and Pedestrian Transportation. Refer to Appendix A for contact information.

Land Use

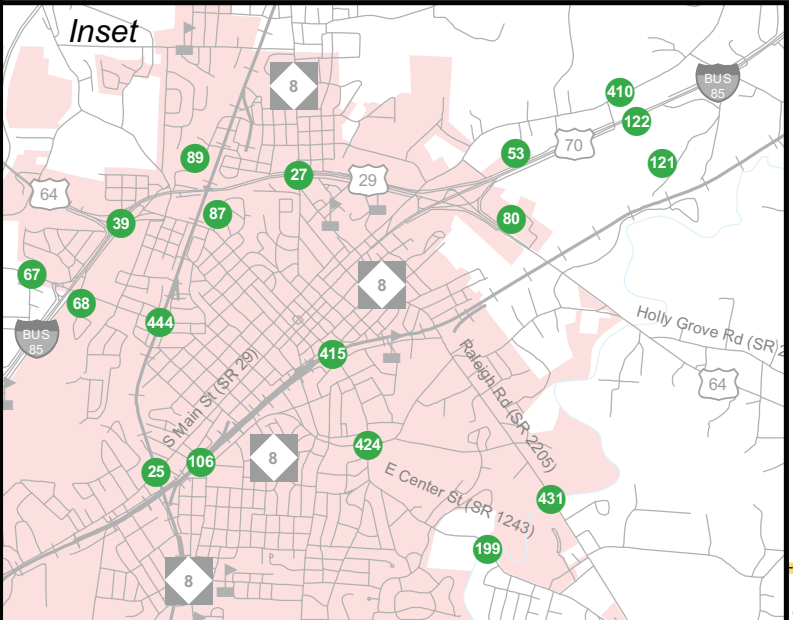
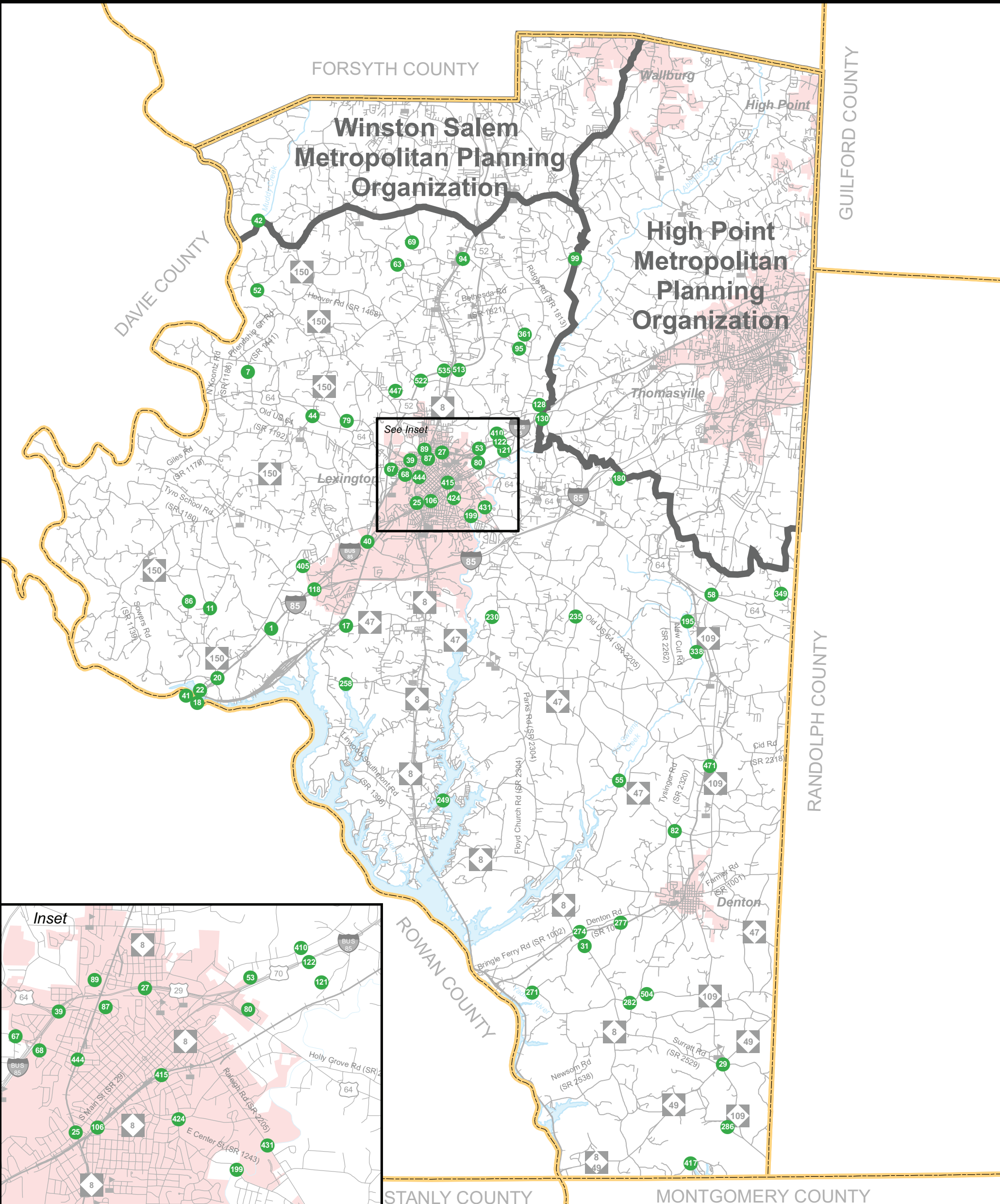
G.S. §136-66.2 requires that local areas have a current (less than five years old) land development plan prior to adoption of the CTP. For this CTP, the 2009 Davidson County Land Development Plan and the 2010 Lexington Land Development Plan were used to meet this requirement and are illustrated in Figures 6 & 7 and 6A & 7A, respectively.

Land use refers to the physical patterns of activities and functions within an area. Traffic demand in a given area is, in part, attributed to adjacent land use. For example, a large shopping center typically generates higher traffic volumes than a residential area. The spatial distribution of different types of land uses is a predominant determinant of when, where, and to what extent traffic congestion occurs. The travel demand between different land uses and the resulting impact on traffic conditions varies depending on the size, type, intensity, and spatial separation of development. Additionally, traffic volumes have different peaks based on the time of day and the day of the week. For transportation planning purposes, land use is divided into the following categories:

- Residential: Land devoted to the housing of people, with the exception of hotels and motels which are considered commercial.
- Commercial: Land devoted to retail trade including consumer and business services and their offices; this may be further stratified into retail and special retail classifications. Special retail would include high-traffic establishments, such as fast food restaurants and service stations; all other commercial establishments would be considered retail.
- Industrial: Land devoted to the manufacturing, storage, warehousing, and transportation of products.
- Public: Land devoted to social, religious, educational, cultural, and political activities; this would include the office and service employment establishments.
- Agricultural: Land devoted to the use of buildings or structures for the raising of non-domestic animals and/or growing of plants for food and other production.
- Mixed Use: Land devoted to a combination of any of the categories above.

Anticipated future land development is, in general, a logical extension of the present spatial land use distribution. Locations and types of expected growth within the planning area help to determine the location and type of proposed transportation improvements.

Davidson County primarily anticipates growth in areas designated as “Commercial and Industrial Centers.” Commercial and Industrial Centers, as depicted in Figure 7, encompass commercial and industrial land uses. These areas tend to be in or near established populated areas and are located throughout Davidson County, typically along major routes. Considerable residential, commercial, and industrial growth is expected in the northern part of Davidson County, especially between Lexington and the Forsyth County Line, as well as along primary growth corridors, which are along major routes throughout the county.



- Deficient Bridge (# Bidge Number)
- Schools
- Roads
- Railroads
- Water Bodies
- Rivers and Streams
- Municipal Boundary
- County Boundary

Miles
 0 0.375 1.5 2.25 3

N
 W E
 S

Base map date: September 1, 2009
 Refer to Appendix G for more details

FIGURE 5
Deficient Bridges

Davidson County
Comprehensive
Transportation Plan

Figure 6: Davidson County Existing Land Use

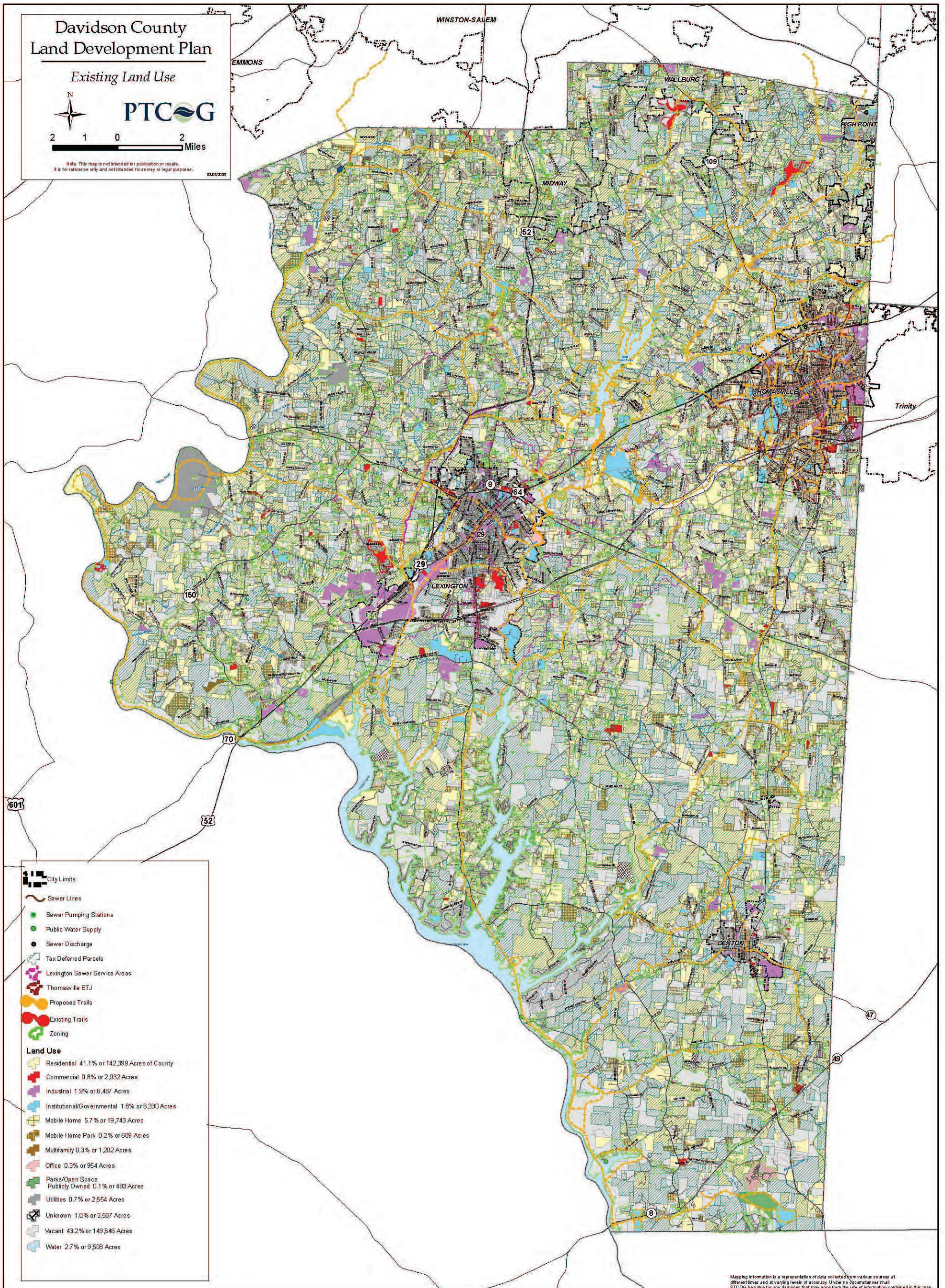
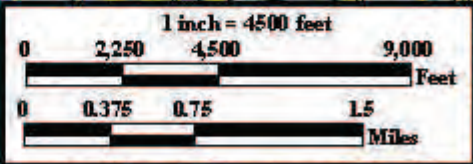
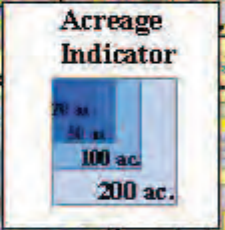
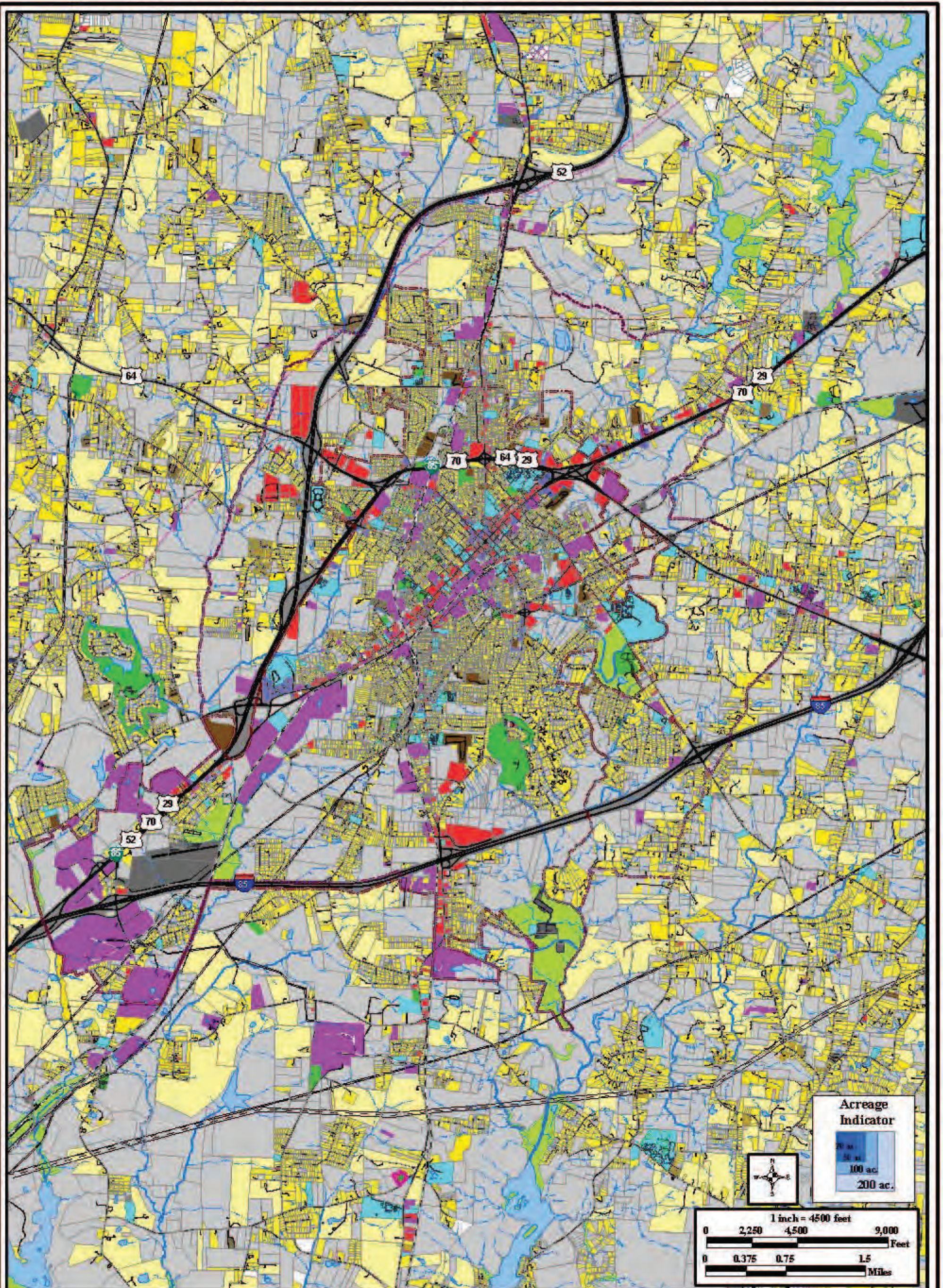


Figure 6A: Lexington Existing Land Use



City of
Lexington
Land Development Plan
Existing Land Use
Piedmont Triad
Council of Governments

Land Use Types

+10 Acres	0-10 Acres	Single-family detached (Homes on permanent foundations)
+10 Acres	0-10 Acres	Mobile Homes (1-4 homes not permanently sited)
2,3,4 Plexes		

Apartment	Industrial
Mobile home park	Recreational
Institutional	Open space
Offices	Infrastructure
Commercial	Vacant/Minimal

Base Features

City Boundaries
Potential EIJ Boundary
Road and right-of-way
Railroad and right-of-way
Major Stream
Mid-Level Stream
Minor Stream
Power Transmission Line
Natural Gas Line
Petroleum Line

Figure 7: Davidson County Proposed Land Use

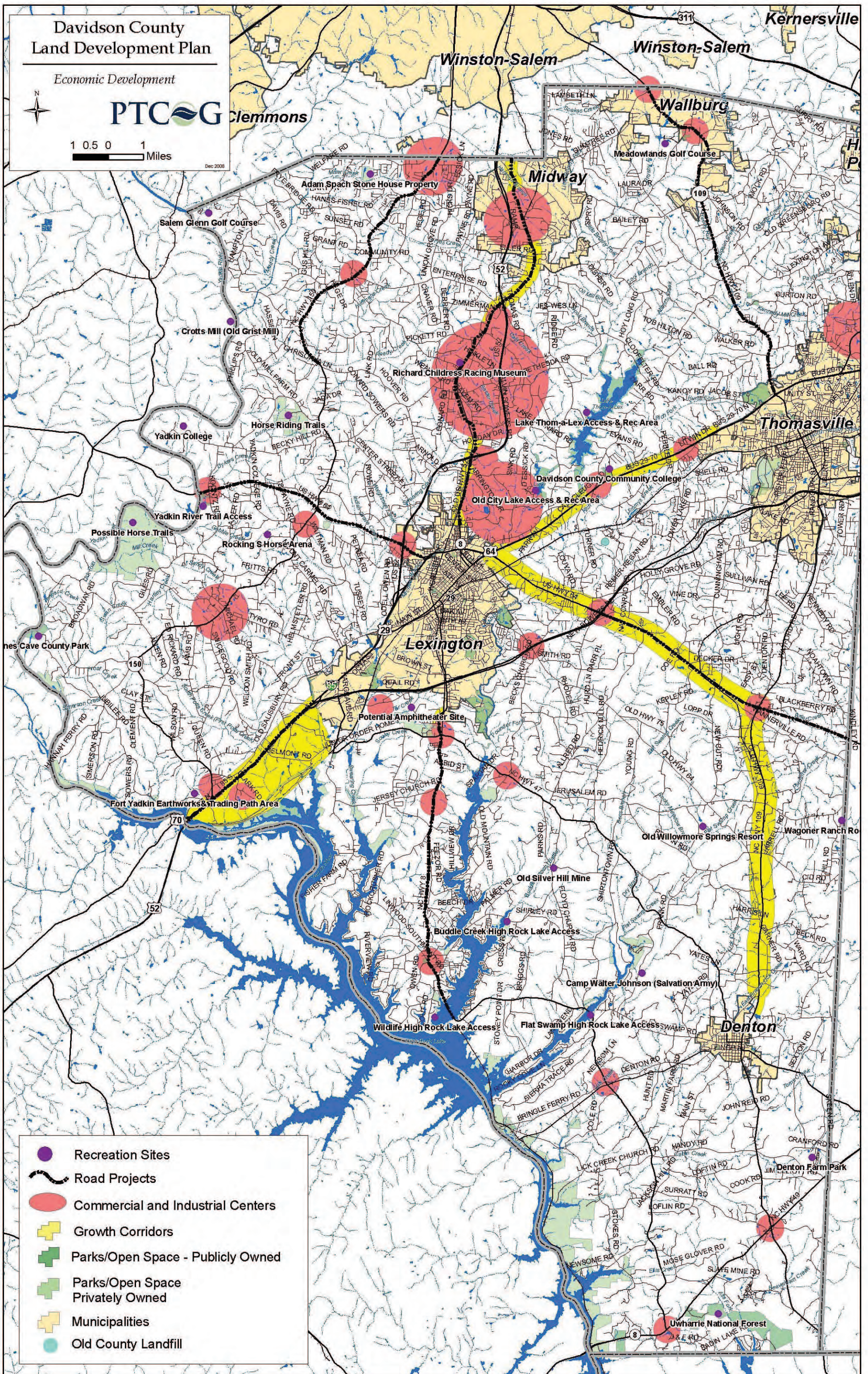
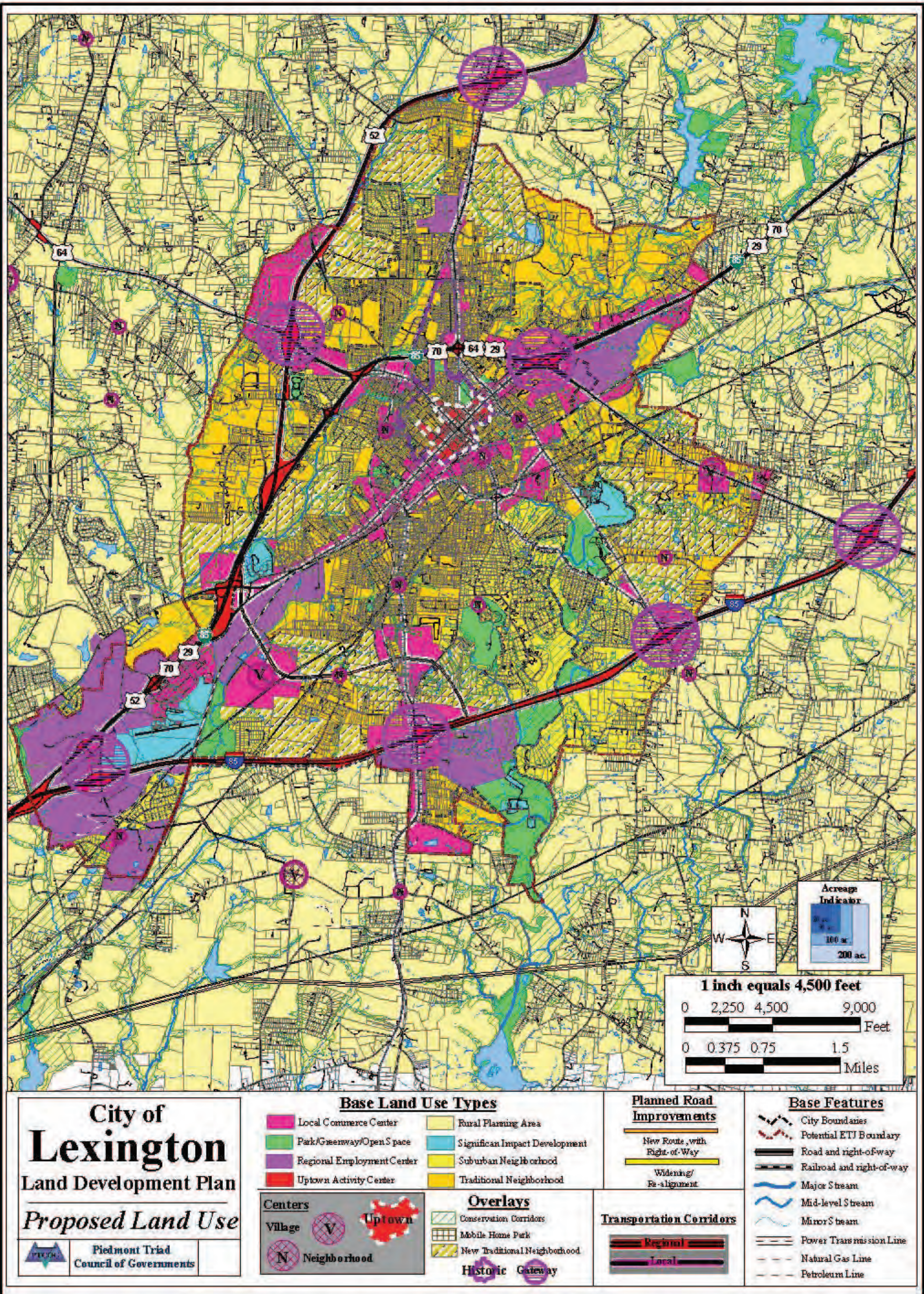


Figure 7A: Lexington Proposed Land Use



Consideration of Natural and Human Environment

In recent years, environmental considerations have come to the forefront of the transportation planning process. Section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires consideration of impacts on wetlands, wildlife, water quality, historic properties, and public lands. While a full NEPA evaluation was not conducted as part of the CTP, potential impacts to these resources were identified as a part of the project recommendations in Chapter 2 of this report. Prior to implementing transportation recommendations of the CTP, a more detailed environmental study would need to be completed in cooperation with the appropriate environmental resource agencies.

A full listing of environmental features that were examined as a part of this study is shown in the following tables utilizing the best available data. Environmental features occurring within Davidson County are shown in Figure 8.

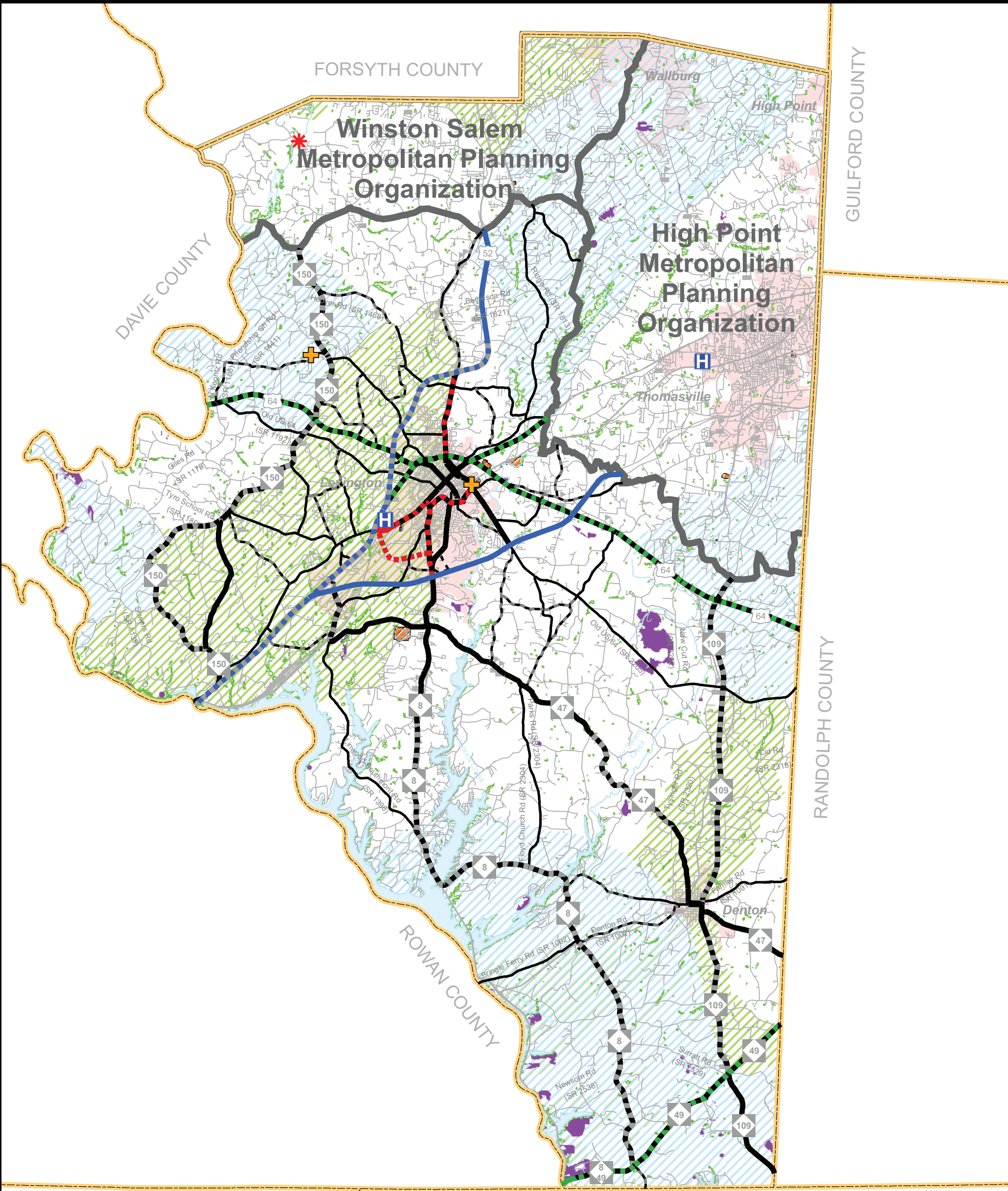
Table 1 – Environmental Features

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Airport Boundaries • Anadromous Fish Spawning Areas • Beach Access Sites • Bike Routes (NCDOT) • Coastal Marinas • Colleges and Universities • Conservation Tax Credit Properties • Emergency Operation Centers • Federal Land Ownership • Fisheries Nursery Areas • Geology (including Dikes and Faults) • Hazardous Substance Disposal Sites • Hazardous Waste Facilities • High Quality Water and Outstanding Resource Water Management Zones • Hospital Locations • Hydrography (1:24,000 scale) • Land Trust Priority Areas • National Heritage Element Occurrences • National Wetlands Inventory | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Carolina Coastal Region Evaluation of Wetland Significance (NC-CREWS) • Paddle Trails – Coastal Plain • Railroads (1:24,000 scale) • Recreation Projects – Land and Water Conservation Fund • Sanitary Sewer Systems – Discharges, Land Application Areas, Pipes, Pumps and Treatment Plants • Schools – Public and Non-Public • Shellfish Strata • Significant Natural Heritage Areas • State Parks • Submersed Rooted Vasculars • Target Local Watersheds - EEP • Trout Streams (DWQ) • Trout Waters (WRC) • Water Distribution Systems – Pipes, Pumps, Tanks, Treatment Plants, and Wells • Water Supply Watersheds • Wild and Scenic Rivers |
|--|--|

Additionally, the following environmental features were considered but are not mapped due to restrictions associated with the sensitivity of the data.

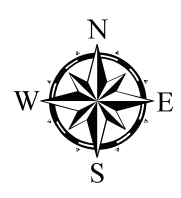
Table 2 – Restricted Environmental Features

- Archaeological Sites
- Historic National Register Districts
- Historic National Register Structures
- Macrosite Boundaries
- Managed Areas
- Megasite Boundaries



- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Hospitals | Rivers and Streams |
| Sanitation Sewer Systems - Discharges | Water Bodies |
| Hazardous Waste Facilities - Unverified Points | National Wetlands Inventory |
| County Boundary | Hazardous Substance Disposal Sites |
| Planning Boundary | Significant Natural Heritage Areas |
| Roads | Water Supply Watersheds |
| Schools | Targeted Local Watersheds |
| Railroads | Municipal Boundaries |

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles



Base map date: September 1, 2009

FIGURE 8
Environmental Features



Davidson County
Comprehensive
Transportation Plan

Public Involvement

Public involvement is a key element in the transportation planning process. Adequate documentation of this process is essential for a seamless transfer of information from systems planning to project planning and design.

The Piedmont Triad RPO requested the development of a comprehensive transportation plan for Davidson County and Lexington through a prioritized list of regional needs. A meeting was held with the Davidson County Board of Commissioners in 2008 to formally initiate the study, provide an overview of the transportation planning process, and to gather input on area transportation needs.

Throughout the course of the study, the Transportation Planning Branch cooperatively worked with the Davidson County and Lexington CTP Transportation Committees, which included a representative from each municipality, city and county staff, and the RPO, to provide information on current local plans, to develop transportation vision and goals, to discuss population and employment projections, and to develop proposed CTP recommendations. Refer to Appendix H for detailed information the goals and objectives survey and a listing of committee members.

The public involvement process included holding four public drop-in sessions in Davidson County and Lexington to present the proposed Comprehensive Transportation Plan to the public and solicit comments. The first meeting was held on January 22, 2009 at the Lexington Public Works Building; the second meeting was held on November 16, 2009 at the Denton Town Hall; the third meeting was held on December 3, 2009 at the West Davidson Public Library in Tyro; the fourth meeting was held on September 16, 2010 at the Lexington Municipal Club. Each session was publicized in the local newspaper.

A public hearing was held on April 5, 2010 during the Davidson County Commissioners meeting. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the plan recommendations and to solicit further input from the public. The rural portion of the Davidson County CTP was adopted during this meeting.

A public hearing was held on November 8, 2010 during both the Davidson County Commissioners and the Lexington City Council meetings. The purpose of these meetings was to discuss the plan recommendations and to solicit further input from the public. The Lexington portion of the Davidson County CTP was adopted during these meetings.

The Piedmont Triad RPO endorsed the rural portion of the Davidson County CTP on April 21, 2010. The North Carolina Board of Transportation voted to mutually adopt the rural portion of the Davidson County CTP on July 1, 2010.

The Piedmont Triad RPO endorsed the Lexington portion of the Davidson County CTP on December 15, 2010. The North Carolina Board of Transportation voted to mutually adopt the Lexington portion of the Davidson County CTP on January 6, 2011.

II. Recommendations

This report documents the development of the 2010 Davidson County CTP as shown in Figure 1. This chapter presents recommendations for each mode of transportation in Davidson County.

Implementation

The CTP is based on the projected growth for the planning area. It is possible that actual growth patterns will differ from those logically anticipated. As a result, it may be necessary to accelerate or delay the implementation of some recommendations found within this plan. Some portions of the plan may require revisions in order to accommodate unexpected changes in development. Therefore, any changes made to one element of the Comprehensive Transportation Plan should be consistent with the other elements.

Initiative for implementing the CTP rests predominately with the policy boards and citizens of Davidson County and its municipalities. As transportation needs throughout the State exceed available funding, it is imperative that the local planning area aggressively pursue funding for priority projects. Projects should be prioritized locally and submitted to the Piedmont Triad RPO for regional prioritization and submittal to NCDOT. Refer to Appendix A for contact information on funding. Local governments may use the CTP to guide development and protect corridors for the recommended projects. It is critical that NCDOT and local government coordinate on relevant land development reviews and all transportation projects to ensure proper implementation of the CTP. Local governments and the North Carolina Department of Transportation share the responsibility for access management and the planning, design and construction of the recommended projects.

Prior to implementing projects from the CTP, additional analysis will be necessary to meet the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) or the North Carolina (or State) Environmental Policy Act (SEPA). This CTP may be used to provide information in the NEPA/SEPA process.

The following pages contain problem statements for each recommendation, organized by CTP modal element.

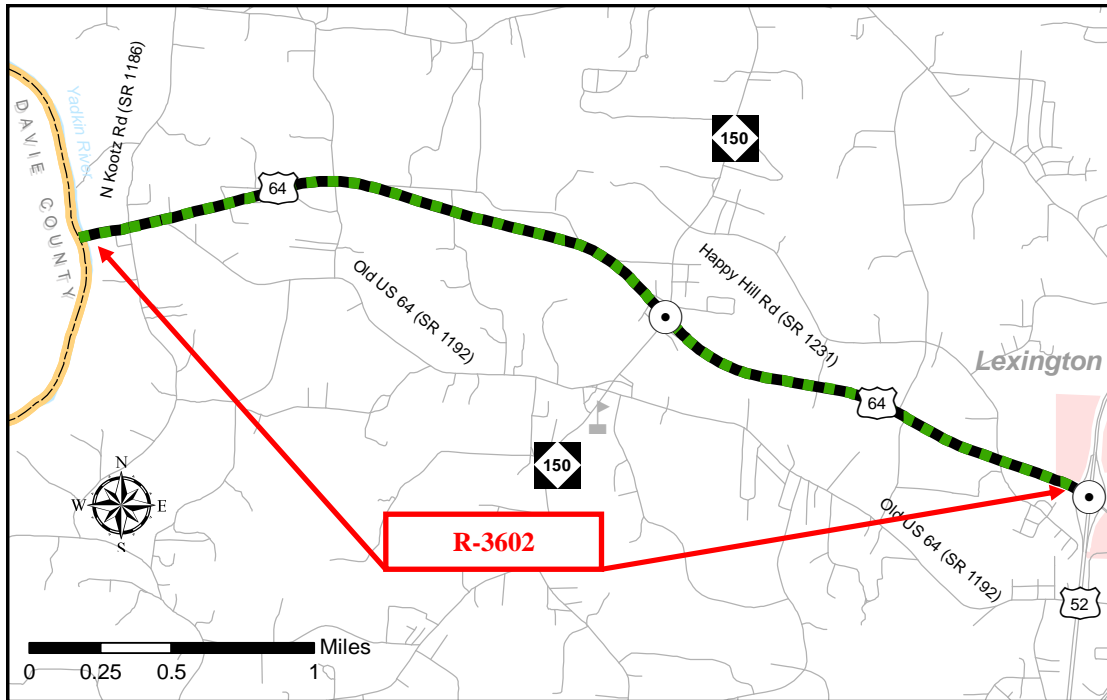
Problem Statements

HIGHWAY

US 64 Proposed improvements from US 601 in
Davie County to US 52

Local ID: R-3602

Last Updated: 7/20/2011



Identified Problem

Parts of US 64 are projected to be near or over capacity by 2035 from the Davie County Line to US 52. The primary purpose of this project is to relieve congestion on the existing facility such that a minimum of LOS D can be achieved.

Justification of Need

US 64 is a major east-west corridor in Davidson County, connecting Lexington with rural areas in the county. The facility is a vital artery in moving people and goods through North Carolina, connecting two county seats, Lexington and Mocksville, and serving as an alternative route to Interstate 40 through central North Carolina.

US 64 is currently a two-lane major thoroughfare with 12-foot lanes from Davie County to US 52. It is part of the statewide tier of the NC Multimodal Investment Network (NCMIN).

By 2035 the facility is projected to be near or over capacity from NC 150 to the US 52 Interchange based on providing a LOS D. Traffic is projected to increase from 13,500 vehicles per day (vpd) near Happy Hill Road (SR 1231) in 2009 to 20,000 vpd in 2035, compared to a capacity of 15,800 vpd.

Community Vision and Problem History

Due to US 64's close proximity to Lexington as well as the rest of the triad region, locals expect moderate growth into the future. US 64 is envisioned to be the main route from rural western Davidson County to Lexington. While other secondary routes also lead into Lexington, high traffic volumes are not intended on these routes.

There is currently a single crossing of the Yadkin River in the Western Davidson County area. This is the only crossing of the Yadkin River between Davidson and Davie County. Many residents of both Davie and Davidson County use this crossing to access jobs and other amenities.

US 64 has also been identified as an alternative to I-40 between the western part of the state and Raleigh in the US 64-NC 49 Corridor Study Report. As traffic reaches capacity on I-40, travelers will look to US 64 as a viable alternative when traveling through central North Carolina.

CTP Project Proposal

Project Description

The proposed project (Part of TIP No. R-3602) is to widen US 64 from a two-lane facility to a four-lane expressway from Davie County to US 52. Additionally, a portion of this project includes bicycle accommodations.

The proposed improvements to US 64 will help to reduce congestion between Lexington and the Davie County Line. Additionally, it will fulfill the SHC Vision Plan, which recommends US 64 be upgraded to expressway standards from Interstate 40 in Davie County to Asheboro.

Relationship to Land Use Plans

The 2009 Davidson County Land Development Plan indicates this currently rural area will remain fairly rural in nature for the foreseeable future, with the exception of anticipated commercial and industrial growth near the Davie County Line and near the US 52 Interchange. Primarily residential development is expected to occur along this corridor. In order to achieve expressway standards, access will only occur at fully controlled access interchanges or non-signalized at grade intersections.

Linkages to Other Plans and Proposed Project History

The improvement proposal for US 64 directly connects to proposed improvements of NC 150 where an interchange is recommended. The Strategic Highway Corridor (SHC) Vision Plan designates this facility as an expressway through Davidson County.

The 1994 City of Lexington Thoroughfare Plan first recommended the improvement of US 64 to a multi-lane facility. Consistent with this prior recommendation, the 2011 Davidson County CTP also recommends improvement to a multi-lane facility with partial access control as an expressway facility.

The proposal has also been identified as an alternative to I-40 between the western part of the state and Raleigh in the US 64-NC 49 Corridor Study Report.

The US 64-49 Corridor study can be viewed at the following website:
<http://www.ncdot.org/projects/us64phase1/>

Natural & Human Environmental Context

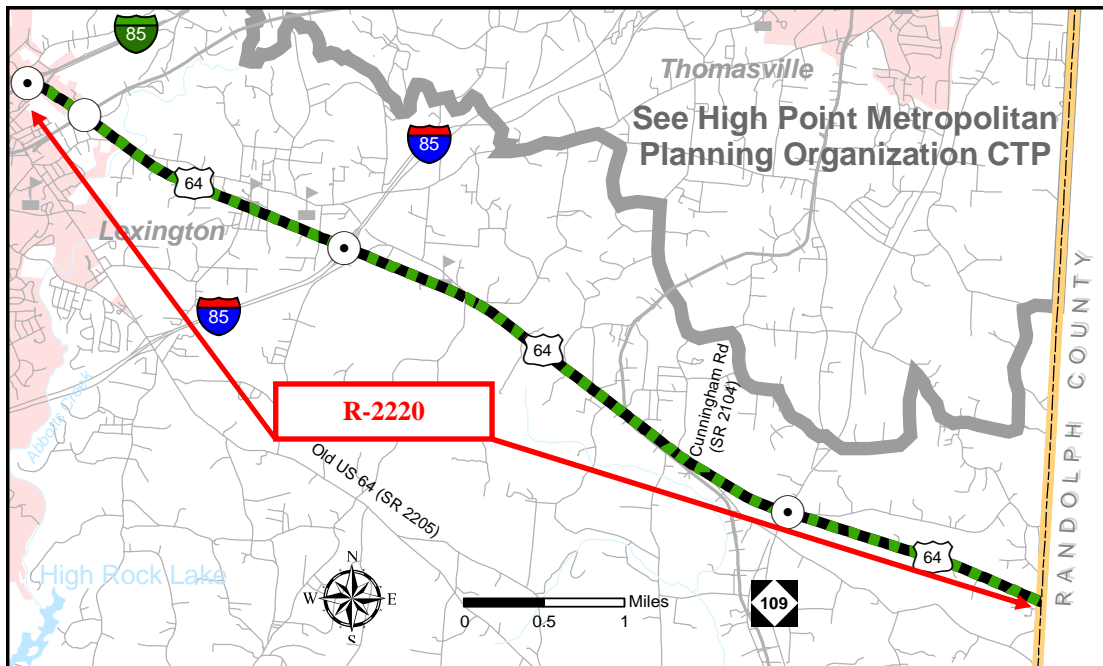
Based on available GIS data, parts of the project area are within the critical and non-critical water supply watershed. Along existing US 64 from the Yadkin River to 0.5 miles east of the Yadkin River is within the critical water supply watershed. Along existing US 64 from 0.5 miles east of the Yadkin River to NC 150 is within the non-critical water supply watershed. There is a targeted local watershed within the project area from NC 150 to US 52. Wetlands have been identified being within 200 feet of existing US 64 near Old US 64 (SR 1192), Happy Hill Road (SR 1231), and the US 52 interchange.

Multi-modal Considerations

The CTP includes recommendations for public transportation, bicycle and pedestrian facilities in Davidson County. There are specific improvements for adding bicycle lanes on US 64 from Davie County to Old US 64 (SR 1192) as well as a bicycle facility that crosses US 64 at Koontz Road (SR 1186).

Public/ Stakeholder Involvement

No significant issues associated with this project were identified during the public/stakeholder involvement process.



Problem Statement

US 64 is projected to be over capacity by 2035 from I-85 to Cunningham Road (SR 2104). The primary purpose of this project is to relieve congestion on the existing facility such that a minimum of Level of Service (LOS) D can be achieved.

Justification of Need

US 64 is a major east-west corridor in Davidson County, connecting Lexington with rural areas in the county. The facility is a vital artery in moving people and goods through North Carolina, connecting two county seats, Lexington and Asheboro, and serving as an alternative to Interstate 40 through central North Carolina.

US 64 is currently a five-lane major thoroughfare with 12-foot lanes including a center turn lane from Business I-85/US 29-70 to I-85 and a two-lane major thoroughfare with 12-foot lanes from I-85 to Randolph County. It is part of the statewide tier of the NC Multimodal Investment Network (NCMIN).

By 2035 a portion of this facility is projected to be over capacity based on providing a LOS D. Traffic from I-85 to Cunningham Road (SR 2104) is projected to increase from 11,000 vehicles per day (vpd) in 2009 to 17,000 vpd in 2035, compared to a capacity of 15,800 vpd.

Community Vision and Problem History

Due to US 64's close proximity to Lexington as well as the rest of the triad region, locals expect moderate growth into the future. US 64 is envisioned to be the main route from rural eastern

Davidson County to Lexington. US 64 is the primary route between Lexington and Asheboro, the county seats of Davidson County and Randolph County respectively. While other secondary routes also lead into Lexington, high traffic volumes are not intended on these routes.

US 64 has also been identified as an alternative to I-40 between the western part of the state and Raleigh in the US 64-NC 49 Corridor Study Report. As traffic reaches capacity on I-40, travelers will look to US 64 as a viable alternative when traveling through central North Carolina.

CTP Project Proposal

Project Description

The proposed project (TIP No. R-2220) is to convert the existing 5-lane major thoroughfare to a 4-lane expressway from Business I-85/US 29-70 to I-85 and to widen US 64 from a two-lane major thoroughfare to a four-lane expressway from I-85 to Randolph County.

The proposed improvements to US 64 will help to reduce congestion between Lexington and the Randolph County Line. Additionally, it will fulfill the SHC Vision, which recommends US 64 be upgraded to an expressway from Interstate 40 in Davie County to Asheboro.

Additionally, there were also 30 crashes with an average severity index rating of 7.29 between January 1, 2007 and December 31, 2009 at the interchange of US 64 and I-85. Improving the existing five-lane facility may reduce the amount and severity of crashes at this location.

Relationship to Land Use Plans

The 2009 Davidson County Land Development Plan indicates this currently rural area is anticipated to become a growth corridor, with commercial and industrial centers potentially developing near the US 64/NC 109 interchange. Primarily commercial and industrial development is expected to occur along this corridor. Mobility on this existing 2-lane facility can be maximized by limiting driveway access. In order to achieve expressway standards, access will only occur at fully controlled access interchanges or non-signalized at grade intersections.

Linkages to Other Plans and Proposed Project History

The improvement proposal for US 64 directly connects to proposed improvements of Business I-85/US 29-70 and NC 109, including an interchange at NC 109.

In the 2011 Randolph County CTP, US 64 is proposed to be widened to a 4-lane expressway from Davidson County to the proposed Asheboro Bypass (TIP Project R-2536). The Strategic Highway Corridor (SHC) Vision Plan designates this facility as an expressway through Davidson County.

The proposal has also been identified as an alternative to I-40 between the western part of the state and Raleigh in the US 64-NC 49 Corridor Study Report.

The US 64-49 Corridor study can be viewed at the following website:
<http://www.ncdot.org/projects/us64phase1/>

Natural & Human Environmental Context

Based on available GIS data, parts of this project are within the non-critical water supply watershed.

Multi-modal Considerations

The CTP includes recommendations for public transportation, bicycle and pedestrian facilities in Davidson County. Bicycle accommodations are recommended for US 64 from New Cut Road (SR 2262) to Cunningham Mill Road (SR 2104).

Public/ Stakeholder Involvement

No significant issues associated with this project were identified during the public/stakeholder involvement process.

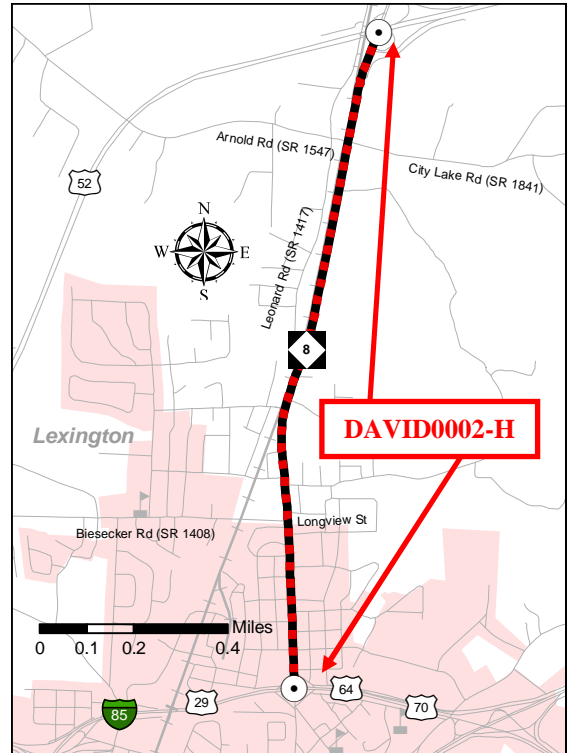
Problem Statement

NC 8 is projected to be over capacity by 2035 from US 52 to Business I-85/US 29-64-70. The primary purpose of this project is to relieve congestion on the existing facility such that a minimum of Level of Service (LOS) D can be achieved.

Justification of Need

NC 8 is a major north-south corridor in Davidson County, connecting Lexington with developing areas of the county.

NC 8 is currently a two-lane major thoroughfare with 12-foot lanes from US 52 to Leonard Road (SR 1417), a three-lane major thoroughfare with 12-foot lanes including a center left-turn lane from Leonard Road (SR 1417) to Longview Street, and a four-lane undivided major thoroughfare (two northbound lanes and one southbound lane) with 12-foot lanes with, including a center turn lane from Longview Street to Business I-85/US 29-64-70. It is part of the regional tier of the NC Multimodal Investment Network (NCMIN).



By 2035 the facility is projected to be over capacity based on providing a LOS D. Traffic near US 52 is projected to increase from 15,500 vehicles per day (vpd) in 2009 to 19,000 vpd in 2035, compared to an overall capacity of 15,800 vpd, while traffic near Business I-85/US 29-64-70 is projected to increase from 26,000 vpd in 2009 to 29,000 vpd in 2035, compared to an overall capacity of 27,500 vpd.

Community Vision and Problem History

Due to Lexington being in close proximity of the Greater Triad Region, locals expect the area will continue to grow moderately into the future. Population is expected to increase through the 2035 planning period, in large part due to new residents from the Winston Salem area.

NC 8 is the primary route into downtown Lexington from areas north, including Winston Salem. As traffic increases, the already over capacity facility will continue to break down, causing more traffic delays and possibly more crashes. While the community envisions a vibrant suburban area, the current levels of congestion make access difficult for residents and visitors.

This is the first time this deficiency has been identified on a transportation plan.

CTP Project Proposal

Project Description

The proposed project (Local ID DAVID0002-H) is to convert the existing facility to a four-lane divided boulevard from US 52 to Business I-85/US 29-64-70.

The proposed improvements to NC 8 will help to reduce congestion into and within Lexington.

Along this corridor, there were four crash locations between January 1, 2007 and December 31, 2009. Thirty-three crashes with an average severity index rating of 8.51 occurred at the intersection of NC 8 and Ninth Street, twenty-eight crashes with an average severity index rating of 4.44 occurred at the interchange of Business I-85/US 29-64-70, eleven crashes with an average severity index rating of 4.36 occurred at the interchange of US 52 and NC 8, and then crashes with an average severity index rating of 3.96 occurred at the intersection of NC 8 and Arrington Drive (SR 1846). Improving the existing facility may reduce the amount and severity of crashes at these locations.

Relationship to Land Use Plans

The 2009 Davidson County Land Development Plan indicates this currently rural to urban area is envisioned to become a growth corridor, with commercial and industrial centers potentially developing on NC 8 from US 52 to Business I-85/US 29-64-70. Existing land uses are more rural and residential in nature near US 52 and more commercial and industrial in nature near Business I-85/US 29-64-70. Primarily commercial and industrial development is expected to occur along this corridor. Mobility on this existing facility can be maximized by limiting driveway access.

Linkages to Other Plans and Proposed Project History

The improvement proposal for NC 8 directly connects to proposed improvements of Business I-85/US 29-64-70, including an upgraded interchange at this location.

The 1994 City of Lexington Thoroughfare Plan did not make any recommendations along this corridor. This was due to another project, US 52, that was under construction at the time. While the construction of US 52 diverted through-traffic off NC 8, traffic accessing Downtown Lexington has continued to increase along NC 8 and traffic conditions have worsened.

Natural & Human Environmental Context

Based on available GIS data, parts of the proposed project are within the targeted local watershed.

Multi-modal Considerations

The CTP includes recommendations for public transportation, bicycle and pedestrian facilities in Davidson County. A future bus route, to be operated by the Davidson County Transportation System, is planned to service part of this facility from Biesecker Road (SR 1408) to 9th Street. Sidewalks exist along this facility from Biesecker Road (SR 1408) to 9th Street. A sidewalk has been recommended to cross Business I-85/US 29-64-70 from 9th Street to Chestnut Street.

Public/ Stakeholder Involvement

No significant issues associated with this project were identified during the public/stakeholder involvement process.

Problem Statement

NC 8 is projected to be over capacity by 2035 from Raleigh Road (SR 2205) to I-85. The primary purpose of this project is to relieve congestion on the existing facility such that a minimum of Level of Service (LOS) D can be achieved.

Justification of Need

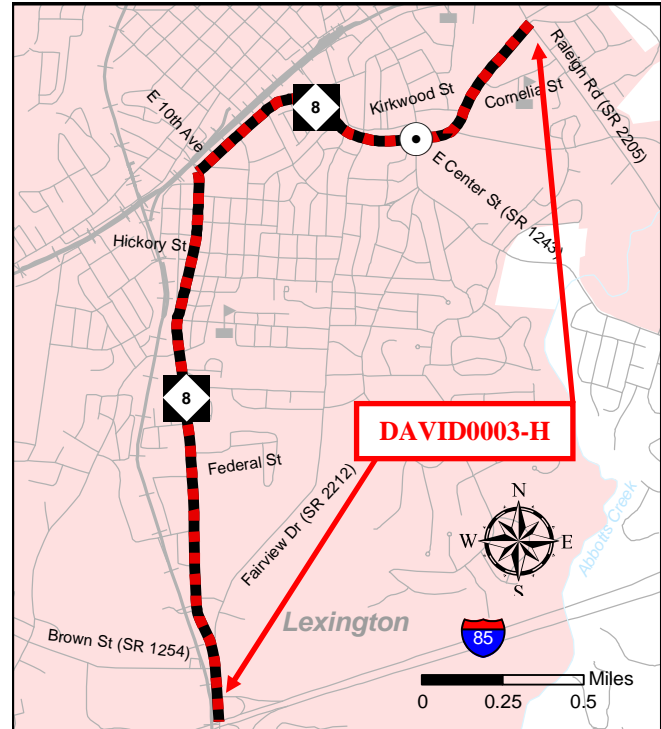
NC 8 is a major north-south corridor in Davidson County, connecting Lexington with the rural areas in the county.

The Talbert Boulevard section of NC 8 is a four-lane undivided major thoroughfare with 12-foot lanes from Raleigh Road (SR 2205) to 0.08 miles east of East Center Street (SR 1243), and a two-lane major thoroughfare with 12-foot lanes from 0.08 miles east of East Center Street (SR 1243) to 0.07 miles west of East Center Street (SR 1243), a four-lane undivided major thoroughfare with 12-foot lanes from 0.07 miles west of East Center Street (SR 1243) to Fairview Drive (SR 2212), and a four-lane undivided major thoroughfare (two westbound lanes and one eastbound lane), with 12-foot lanes, including a center turn lane from Fairview Drive (SR 2212) to East 10th Avenue (SR 3345).

The Cotton Grove section of NC 8 is currently a three-lane major thoroughfare with 12-foot lanes including a center turn lane from East 10th Avenue (SR 3345) to Hickory Street, a two-lane major thoroughfare with 12-foot lanes from Hickory Street to Fairview Drive (SR 2212), a five-lane undivided thoroughfare with 12-foot lanes including a center turn lane from Fairview Drive (SR 2212) to Brown Road (SR 1254), and a four-lane divided boulevard from Brown Road (SR 1254) to I-85. It is part of the regional tier of the NC Multimodal Investment Network (NCMIN).

By 2035 the facility is projected to be near or over capacity in several sections of NC 8 based on providing a LOS D.

- The Talbert Boulevard section near East Center Street is projected to increase from 10,000 vpd in 2009 to 14,200 vpd in 2035, compared to an overall capacity of 13,800 vpd.
- The Cotton Grove section near Old Linwood Road (SR 1104) is projected to increase from 13,500 vpd in 2009 to 17,500 vpd in 2035, compared to an overall capacity of 13,800 vpd.



Community Vision and Problem History

Due to Lexington being in close proximity to I-85, locals expect moderate growth into the future. Population is also expected to increase through the 2035 planning period, in part due to in part due to new residents from the High Point area.

There are currently two major routes that traverse downtown Lexington: NC 8 and Main Street (SR 3346). Main Street (SR 3346) from NC 8 (Fifth Street) to East Tenth Ave (SR 3345) is a typical downtown route, with many historic structures and other buildings built near the existing roadway. Main Street (SR 3346) is currently a four-lane undivided major thoroughfare. As traffic congestion builds on this route, citizens will look for an alternate route to traverse Downtown Lexington. NC 8 is only other option to do so.

This route was previously identified as deficient in the 1994 Lexington Thoroughfare Plan.

CTP Project Proposal

Project Description

The proposed project (DAVID0003-H) is to improve the existing facility to a four-lane divided boulevard from Raleigh Road (SR 2205) to I-85. This project also includes sidewalks for pedestrians.

Along this corridor, there were five crash locations between January 1, 2007 and December 31, 2009. Fourteen crashes with an average severity index rating of 8.00 occurred at the intersection of NC 8 (Cotton Grove Road) and Fairview Drive (SR 2212), Twelve crashes with an average severity index of 5.32 occurred at the intersection of NC 8 (Talbert Boulevard) and Center Street (SR 1243), Twenty crashes with an average severity index rating of 4.70 occurred at the intersection of NC 8 (Talbert Boulevard) and Fairview Drive (SR 2212), Seventeen crashes with an average severity index rating of 3.18 occurred at the intersection of I-85 and NC 8 (Cotton Grove Road), and eleven crashes with an average severity index rating of 2.35 occurred at the intersection of NC 8 (Cotton Grove Road) and Plaza Parkway.

The proposed improvements to NC 8 will help to reduce congestion and improve mobility into and within Lexington.

Relationship to Land Use Plans

The 2010 Lexington Land Use Plan indicates that both the Talbert Boulevard and Cotton Grove Road sections of NC 8 are planned for redevelopment. This area currently consists of older textile and furniture mills as well as established commercial and residential developments. Primarily industrial redevelopment is expected along the Talbert Boulevard section of NC 8 and commercial redevelopment is expected along the Cotton Grove Road section of NC 8. Mobility on this existing facility can be maximized by limiting driveway access. Future land use plan amendments and land use decisions should consider the functionality of this corridor.

Linkages to Other Plans and Proposed Project History

The improvement proposal for NC 8 directly connects to the proposed improvement of East 10th Avenue (SR 3345) and the proposed Southwestern Connector (TIP No. U-2545).

The 1994 City of Lexington Thoroughfare Plan recommends improvement of Cotton Grove Road to a 3-to-5 lane facility. Expanding upon this prior recommendation, the 2011 Davidson County CTP also recommends improvement to a multi-lane facility and specifies partial access control as a boulevard facility.

Natural & Human Environmental Context

Based on available GIS data, parts of the proposed project are within the targeted local watershed.

Multi-modal Considerations

The CTP includes recommendations for public transportation, bicycle and pedestrian facilities in Davidson County. A future bus route, to be operated by the Davidson County Transportation System, is planned to service part of this facility from Young Drive to Fairview Drive and from Smith Avenue to Lowes Boulevard. Sidewalks exist along parts of this facility from Cornelia Street to Kirkwood Street and from East 10th Avenue to Federal Street. Sidewalks have been recommended from Raleigh Road (SR 2205) to Cornelia Street, from Kirkwood Street to East 10th Avenue (SR 3345), and from Federal Street to Brown Street (SR 1254).

Public/ Stakeholder Involvement

No significant issues associated with this project were identified during the public/stakeholder involvement process.

Problem Statement

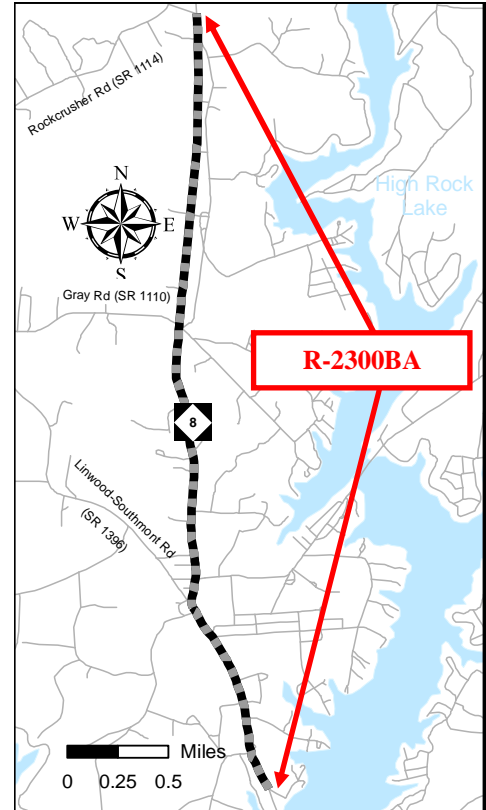
NC 8 is projected to be near capacity by 2035 from Wrenn Road (SR 1115) to Rothrock Road (SR 2412). The primary purpose of this project is to relieve congestion on the existing facility such that a minimum of Level of Service (LOS) D can be achieved.

Justification of Need

NC 8 a major north-south corridor in Davidson County, connecting Lexington with rural areas in the southern half of the county.

NC 8 is currently a two-lane major thoroughfare with 12-foot lanes from Wrenn Road (SR 1115) to Rothrock Road (SR 2412). It is part of the regional tier of the NC Multimodal Investment Network (NCMIN).

By 2035 the facility is projected to be near capacity based providing a LOS D. Traffic just south of Wrenn Road (SR 1115) is projected to increase from 7,000 vehicles per day (vpd) in 2009 to 14,000 vpd in 2035, compared to an overall capacity of 15,300 vpd.



Community Vision and Problem History

Due to NC 8 being the primary access to High Rock Lake in Davidson County, locals expect moderate growth into the future. Citizens living in this region would like this area to maintain its rural character. They would also like to access services and amenities in Lexington.

This is the first time this deficiency has been identified on a transportation plan.

CTP Project Proposal

Project Description

The proposed project (R-2300BA) is to widen the existing two-lane major thoroughfare to a three-lane major thoroughfare with a center turn lane from Wrenn Road (SR 1115) to Rothrock Road (SR 2412). This project also includes accommodations for bicycles from Linwood-Southmont Road (SR 1396) to Rothrock Road (SR 2412).

The proposed improvements to NC 8 will help to reduce congestion between Lexington and southern Davidson County.

Relationship to Land Use Plans

The 2009 Davidson County Land Development Plan indicates this currently rural area is envisioned to remain fairly rural in nature, with a small commercial and industrial center planned for south of Wrenn Road (SR 1115). Primarily residential development is expected to occur along this corridor.

This route directly accesses a growing recreational area near High Rock Lake. Being the only direct access to services and amenities in Lexington, this facility will continue to see growth into the future, causing moderate congestion.

Linkages to Other Plans and Proposed Project History

The NC 8 improvements are included in the 2009-15 STIP as Project R-2300. Sections R-2300BC and BB have been completed (from I-85 to Wrenn Road). Sections R-2300AB and AA include upgrading the existing two-lane facility by widening the lanes (from Rockrock Road to NC 49).

Natural & Human Environmental Context

Based on available GIS data, parts of proposed project are within the non-critical water supply watershed.

Multi-modal Considerations

The CTP includes recommendations for public transportation, bicycle and pedestrian facilities in Davidson County. There are specific improvements for adding bicycle lanes on NC 8 from Linwood-Southmont Road (SR 1396) to Rothrock Road (SR 2412) as well as an on-road recommendations that intersect NC 8 at Linwood-Southmont Road (SR 1396).

Public/ Stakeholder Involvement

No significant issues associated with this project were identified during the public/stakeholder involvement process.

Problem Statement

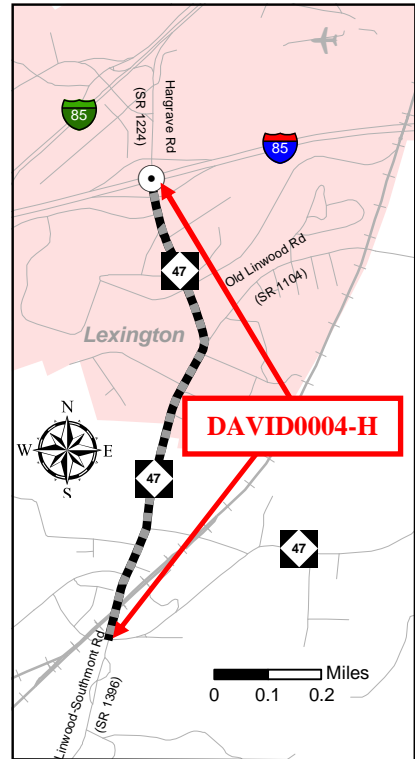
NC 47 is projected to be near or over capacity by 2035 from I-85 to Linwood-Southmont Road (SR 1396). The primary purpose of this project is to relieve congestion on the existing facility such that a minimum of Level of Service (LOS) D can be achieved.

Justification of Need

NC 47 a north-south corridor in Davidson County, connecting Lexington with Denton and rural areas in the southern half of the county.

NC 47 is currently a two-lane major thoroughfare with 12-foot lanes from 0.35 miles south of I-85 to Old Linwood Road (SR 1104), a three-lane major thoroughfare with 12-foot lanes including a center turn lane from Old Linwood Road (SR 1104) to the Lexington City Limits, and a two-lane thoroughfare with 12-foot lanes from the Lexington City Limits to Linwood-Southmont Road (SR 1396). It is part of the regional tier of the NC Multimodal Investment Network (NCMIN).

By 2035 the facility is projected to be over capacity based on providing a LOS D. Traffic just south of I-85 is projected to increase from 9,000 vehicles per day (vpd) in 2009 to 16,700 vpd in 2035, compared to an overall capacity of 15,300 vpd.



Community Vision and Problem History

Due to existing and planned industrial areas in this southern Lexington, there is expected to be moderate growth in the foreseeable future. According to the 2010 Lexington Land Use Plan, this area is envisioned to be a vital industrial employment center for Lexington and Davidson County. Access to Interstate 85 from this area is limited to NC 47, causing further demands on this two-to-three lane facility.

This route was previously identified as deficient in the 1994 Lexington Thoroughfare Plan.

CTP Project Proposal

Project Description

The proposed project (DAVID0004-H) is to widen the two-lane thoroughfare to a three-lane thoroughfare with 12 foot lanes including a center turn lane from I-85 to Linwood-Southmont Road (SR 1396).

The proposed improvements to NC 47 will help to reduce congestion between I-85 and this area of Lexington.

Relationship to Land Use Plans

The 2010 Lexington Land Use Plan indicates that this area of Lexington is currently planned for industrial and warehouse development. Several existing industrial facilities, including Hekman Warehouse and Jeld-Win Industries, are located along NC 47 near I-85. Primarily industrial development is expected along these corridors.

Industries have easy access to I-85 and the Davidson County airport from this area, further spurring anticipated industrial growth. Most of this growth will be along NC 47 from I-85 to Linwood-Southmont Road (SR 1396).

Linkages to Other Plans and Proposed Project History

The improvement proposal for NC 8 directly connects to Hargrave Road (SR 1224) improvements. These two improvements provide better access for industrial developments to I-85 and the Davidson County Airport.

The 1994 City of Lexington Thoroughfare Plan recommends improvement of NC 47 to a multi-lane facility. Consistent with this prior recommendation, the 2011 Davidson County CTP also recommends improvement to a multi-lane facility.

Natural & Human Environmental Context

Based on available GIS data, parts of the proposed project are within the targeted local watershed.

Multi-modal Considerations

The CTP includes recommendations for public transportation, bicycle and pedestrian facilities in Davidson County. There are specific improvements for adding bicycle lanes Linwood-Southmont Road (SR 1396), which intersects this project.

The existing Amtrak Railroad is recommended to be upgraded to a high-speed rail corridor from Raleigh to Charlotte. This railroad intersects NC 47 near Linwood-Southmont Road (SR 1396).

Public/ Stakeholder Involvement

No significant issues associated with this project were identified during the public/stakeholder involvement process.

Problem Statement

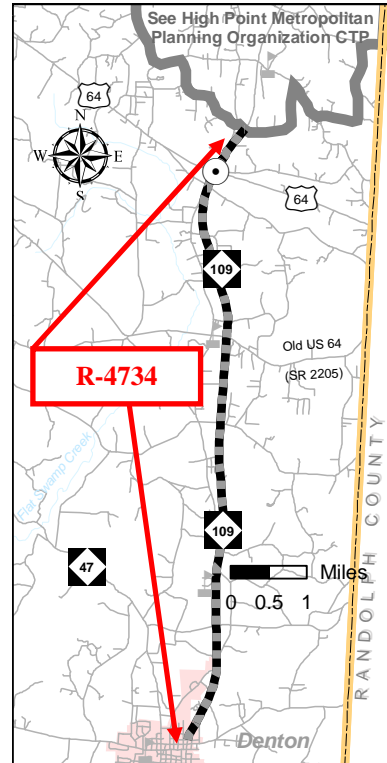
NC 109 is projected to be near or over capacity by 2035. The primary purpose of improving NC 109 is to relieve congestion on the existing facility such that a minimum of Level of Service (LOS) D can be achieved.

Justification of Need

NC 109 is a major north-south corridor in Davidson County, connecting Denton with Thomasville. NC 109 is currently a two-lane major thoroughfare with 12-foot lanes from the High Point MPO Boundary to Denton. It is part of the regional tier of the NC Multimodal Investment Network (NCMIN).

By 2035 the facility is projected to be near or over capacity based on providing a LOS D. Traffic near US 64 is projected to increase from 13,000 vehicles per day (vpd) in 2009 to 20,000 vpd in 2035, compared to an overall capacity of 15,800 vpd, and traffic near Denton is projected to increase from 9,200 vpd in 2009 to 15,000 vpd in 2035, compared to an overall capacity of 15,800 vpd.

NC 109 is also the main connection between the areas public schools. During peak times, through traffic is often delayed, especially around Denton.



Community Vision and Problem History

NC 109 is the only route that traverses eastern Davidson County, from Thomasville in the High Point MPO to Denton at NC 47. Through traffic from Thomasville to Denton is mixed with local traffic, causing delays. While the county envisions a multi-modal friendly area, especially from South Davidson High School to Denton, the current and future levels of congestion make access difficult for citizens and visitors alike. During peak times, through traffic is often delayed on sections of NC 109.

This is the first time this deficiency has been identified on a transportation plan.

CTP Project Proposal

Project Description

The proposed project (TIP No R-4734) is to widen NC 109 from a two-lane to four-lane divided facility from the High Point MPO to Denton. This project also includes accommodations for bicyclists and pedestrians. Although this project was originally classified as an other major thoroughfare, it will function as a boulevard. Subsequent updates of this plan should classify this facility as a boulevard.

The proposed improvements to NC 109 will help to reduce congestion in this area of eastern Davidson County.

Relationship to Land Use Plans

The 2009 Davidson County Land Development Plan indicates this currently rural area is envisioned to become a growth corridor, with commercial and industrial centers potentially developing near the US 64/NC 109 interchange. Primarily commercial and industrial development is expected to occur along this corridor.

Linkages to Other Plans and Proposed Project History

The improvement proposal for NC 109 directly connects to the US 64 improvements, including an interchange with US 64.

The 2011 High Point MPO Comprehensive Transportation Plan recommends improvement of NC 109 to a four-lane divided facility from I-85 to the High Point MPO Boundary. Consistent with this recommendation, the 2011 Davidson County CTP also recommends improvement to a four-lane divided facility.

Natural & Human Environmental Context

Based on available GIS data, parts of the proposed project are within the non-critical water supply watershed. Wetlands have been identified within 200 feet from existing NC 109 near John Wright Road (SR 2272), Old NC 109 (SR 2416), and North Main Street (SR 2414).

Multi-modal Considerations

The CTP includes recommendations for public transportation, bicycle and pedestrian facilities in Davidson County. There is a proposed park-and-ride lot near the intersection of NC 109 and NC 47 within Denton for commuters who wish to carpool.

There are specific improvements for adding multi-use paths along NC 109, from Cedar Springs Road (SR 2330) to the Denton town limits as well as adding bicycle lanes to NC 109 from the Denton Town Limits to NC 47. Bicycle lanes are also recommended on Cid Road (SR 2318), which intersects this project.

Sidewalks are recommended on NC 109 from the Denton town limits to NC 47.

Public/ Stakeholder Involvement

No significant issues associated with this project were identified during the public/stakeholder involvement process.

Problem Statement

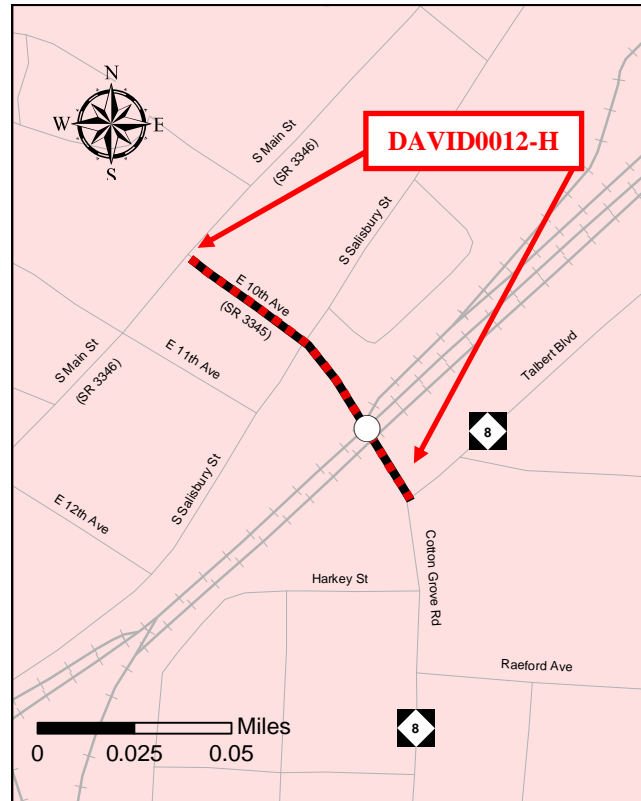
East 10th Avenue (SR 3345) is projected to be over capacity by 2035. The primary purpose this project is to relieve congestion on the existing facility such that a minimum of Level of Service (LOS) D can be achieved.

Justification of Need

East 10th Avenue (SR 3345) is a major north-south connector within Lexington, connecting NC 8 (Cotton Grove Road and Talbert Boulevard) with South Main Street (SR 3346).

East 10th Avenue (SR 3345) is currently a three-lane major thoroughfare with 12-foot lanes including a center-turn lane from South Main Street (SR 3346) to NC 8 (Talbert Boulevard).

By 2035 the facility is projected to be over capacity based providing a LOS D. Traffic is projected to increase from 17,000 vehicles per day (vpd) in 2009 to 20,500 vpd in 2035, compared to an overall capacity of 15,800 vpd.



Community Vision and Problem History

East 10th Avenue (SR 3345) is a major north-south connector that links NC 8 (Cotton Grove Road) with South Main Street (SR 3346). This is a direct connection from I-85 to downtown Lexington. All traffic is funneled through this three-lane corridor. During peak times, through traffic is often delayed due to lack of travel lanes. Traffic often backs up from the intersection of Tenth Avenue (SR 3345) and South Main Street (SR 3346) through the intersection of Tenth Avenue (SR 3345) and NC 8.

This route was previously identified as deficient in the 1994 Lexington Thoroughfare Plan.

CTP Project Proposal

Project Description

The proposed project (Local ID DAVID0012-H) is to widen East 10th Avenue (SR 3345) from a three-lane facility to a four-lane divided boulevard from the NC 8 (Talbert Boulevard) to South Main Street (SR 3346).

The proposed improvements to East 10th Avenue (SR 3345) will help to reduce congestion in this area of Lexington.

Relationship to Land Use Plans

The 2010 Lexington Land Use Plan indicates this area is planned for redevelopment. This area currently consists of older textile and furniture mills as well as established commercial developments, including restaurants and small shops. Primarily commercial and industrial development is expected to occur along this corridor.

Linkages to Other Plans and Proposed Project History

The improvement proposal for East 10th Avenue (SR 3345) directly connects to the proposed NC 8 (Talbert Boulevard and Cotton Grove Road) and South Main Street (SR 3346) improvements.

The 1994 City of Lexington Thoroughfare Plan recommends improvement of East 10th Avenue to a 5 lane facility. Consistent with this prior recommendation, the 2011 Davidson County CTP also recommends improvement to a multi-lane facility with partial access control as a boulevard facility.

Natural & Human Environmental Context

Based on available GIS data, the proposed project is within the targeted local watershed.

Multi-modal Considerations

The CTP includes recommendations for public transportation, bicycle and pedestrian facilities in Davidson County.

Sidewalks exist along East 10th Avenue (SR 3345) from NC 8 (Talbert Boulevard) to South Main Street (SR 3346).

Public/ Stakeholder Involvement

No significant issues associated with this project were identified during the public/stakeholder involvement process.

Problem Statement

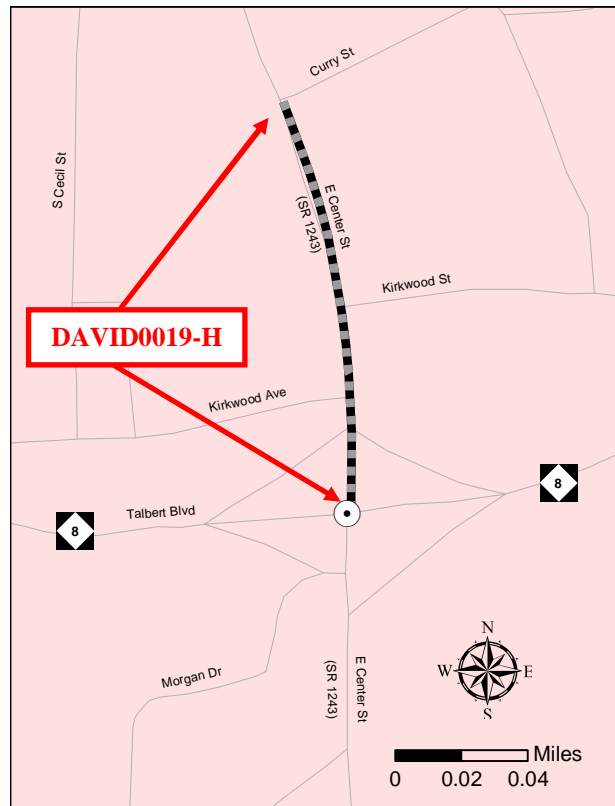
East Center Street (SR 1243) is projected to be over capacity by 2035. The primary purpose of this project is to relieve congestion on the existing facility such that a minimum of Level of Service (LOS) D can be achieved.

Justification of Need

East Center Street (SR 1243) is a major north-south corridor within Lexington, connecting downtown Lexington with NC 8 (Talbert Boulevard) and ultimately, I-85.

East Center Street (SR 1243) is currently a three-lane major thoroughfare with 12-foot lanes including a center-turn lane from NC 8 (Talbert Boulevard) to Curry Street.

By 2035 the facility is projected to be over capacity based providing a LOS D. Traffic is projected to increase from 9,500 vehicles per day (vpd) in 2009 to 18,000 vpd in 2035, compared to an overall capacity of 15,800 vpd.



Community Vision and Problem History

East Center Street (SR 1243) is a major north-south route that connects downtown Lexington with NC 8 (Talbert Boulevard) and I-85. East Center Street is a four-lane major thoroughfare from South Main Street (SR 3346) to Curry Street, then narrows from to a three-lane major thoroughfare from Curry Street to NC 8 (Talbert Boulevard). All traffic is funneled through this three-lane corridor. During peak times, through traffic is often delayed due to lack of through travel lanes. The community envisions a roadway that allows through traffic to make its way through this primarily residential area without negatively impacting the local area.

This is the first time this deficiency has been identified on a transportation plan.

CTP Project Proposal

Project Description

The proposed project (Local ID DAVID0019-H) is to widen East Center Street (SR 1243) from a three-lane facility to a four-lane divided facility from the NC 8 (Talbert Blvd) to Curry Street.

The proposed improvements to East Center Street (SR 1243) will help to reduce congestion in this area of Lexington.

Relationship to Land Use Plans

The 2010 Lexington Land Use Plan indicates this area is planned for urban residential. This area currently consists of mainly established residential neighborhoods as well as some smaller commercial development, including a neighborhood grocery store. Primarily residential and commercial development is expected to occur along this corridor.

Linkages to Other Plans and Proposed Project History

The improvement proposal for East Center Street (SR 1243) directly connects to the proposed NC 8 (Talbert Blvd) improvements, which include upgrading the urban interchange with East Center Street (SR 1243).

The 1994 City of Lexington Thoroughfare Plan did not make any recommendations along this corridor. This was due to other recommendations on NC 8 (Cotton Grove Road) and Raleigh Road (SR 2205) that the plan made. The 2011 Davidson County CTP does make recommendations for NC 8 (Cotton Grove Road), but does not make any recommendations for Raleigh Road (SR 2205). This is due to most of the existing and planned development activity in Lexington being located around East Center Street (SR 1243), NC 8 (Cotton Grove Road), and the proposed Southwestern Connector.

Natural & Human Environmental Context

Based on available GIS data, none of the natural and human environmental features examined as a part of this study were identified in the immediate vicinity of the project.

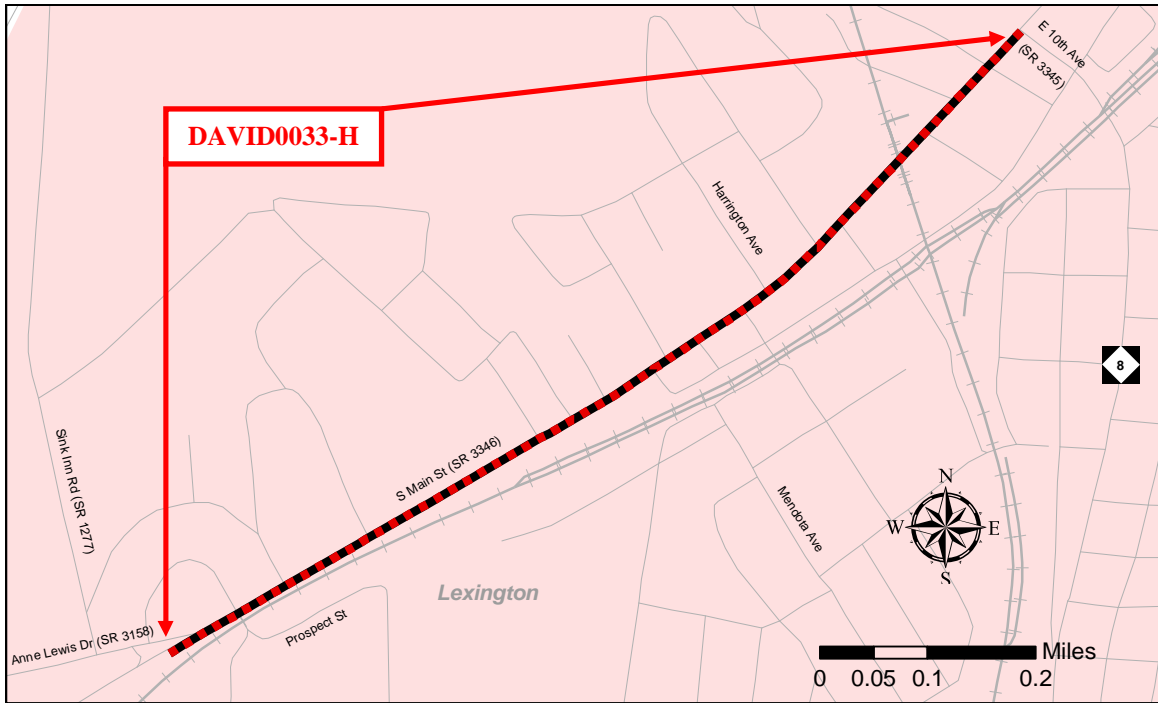
Multi-modal Considerations

The CTP includes recommendations for public transportation, bicycle and pedestrian facilities in Davidson County.

Sidewalks exist along East Center Street (SR 1243) from NC 8 (Talbert Blvd) to Curry Street.

Public/ Stakeholder Involvement

No significant issues associated with this project were identified during the public/stakeholder involvement process.



Problem Statement

South Main Street (SR 3346) is projected to be over capacity by 2035. The primary purpose this project is to relieve congestion on the existing facility such that a minimum of Level of Service (LOS) D can be achieved.

Justification of Need

South Main Street (SR 3346) is a major north-south corridor within Lexington, connecting downtown Lexington with other major arterials.

South Main Street (SR 3346) is currently a two-lane major thoroughfare with 12-foot lanes from Anne Lewis Drive (SR 3158) to Prospect Street and a three-lane major thoroughfare with 12-foot lanes including a center turn lane from Prospect Street to East 10th Avenue (SR 3345).

By 2035 the facility is projected to be over capacity based providing a LOS D. Traffic near Anne Lewis Drive (SR 3158) is projected to increase from 14,000 vehicles per day (vpd) in 2009 to 24,800 vpd in 2035, compared to a capacity of 13,800 vpd. Traffic near East 10th Avenue (SR 3345) is projected to increase from 17,300 vpd in 2009 to 25,600 vpd in 2035, compared to a capacity of 15,800 vpd.

Community Vision and Problem History

South Main Street (SR 3346) is the only major north-south route that traverses downtown Lexington and is the main connection between downtown Lexington and areas to the south. All traffic is funneled through this two-lane corridor. While the city envisions a vibrant, multi-modal community, the current and future levels of congestion make access difficult for residents and visitors alike. During peak times, through traffic is often delayed due to lack of through travel lanes.

This is the first time this deficiency has been identified on a transportation plan.

CTP Project Proposal

Project Description

The proposed project (Local ID DAVID0033-H) is to widen South Main Street (SR 3346) from a two-lane facility to a four-lane divided boulevard from the Anne Lewis Drive (SR 3158) to East 10th Avenue (SR 3345). This project also includes pedestrian facilities.

Along this corridor, there were three crash locations between January 1, 2007 and December 31, 2009. Eleven crashes with an average severity index rating of 5.71 occurred at the intersection of South Main Street (SR 3346) and Anne Lewis Drive (SR 3158), twenty-three crashes with an average severity index rating of 5.50 occurred at the intersection of South Main Street (SR 3346) and Eleventh Avenue, and twenty-one crashes with an average severity index rating of 4.17 occurred at the intersection of South Main Street (SR 3346) and East 10th Avenue (SR 3345),

The proposed improvements to South Main Street (SR 3346) will help to reduce congestion in this area of Lexington.

Relationship to Land Use Plans

The 2010 Lexington Land Plan indicates this suburban area is planned for redevelopment. This area currently consists of mainly established residential neighborhoods with limited small commercial development, including gas stations. Primarily commercial and industrial development is expected to occur along this corridor.

The CTP proposal for a boulevard facility would provide adequate mobility along the corridor as well as provide access to residents and businesses.

Linkages to Other Plans and Proposed Project History

The improvement proposal for South Main Street (SR 3346) directly connects to the proposed East 10th Avenue (SR 3345) improvements as well as the proposed Southwestern Connector (TIP No. U-2545).

The 1994 City of Lexington Thoroughfare Plan did not make any recommendations along this corridor. This was due to another project, US 52, that was under construction at the time. While the construction of US 52 diverted through-traffic off South Main Street (SR 3346), traffic accessing Downtown Lexington has continued to increase along this facility and traffic conditions have worsened.

Natural & Human Environmental Context

Based on available GIS data, the proposed project is within the targeted local watershed.

Multi-modal Considerations

The CTP includes recommendations for public transportation, bicycle and pedestrian facilities in Davidson County. There are specific improvements for adding a bus route along South Main Street (SR 3346) from Anne Lewis Drive (SR 3158) to East 10th Avenue (SR 3345).

Sidewalks exist along South Main Street (SR 3346) from East 10th Avenue (SR 3345) to Stamey Avenue and sidewalks are recommended from Stamey Avenue to Anne Lewis Drive (SR 3158). There are also recommendations for adding sidewalks along South Main Street (SR 3346) from Anne Lewis Drive (SR 3158) to Business I-85/US 29-52-70.

Public/ Stakeholder Involvement

No significant issues associated with this project were identified during the public/stakeholder involvement process.

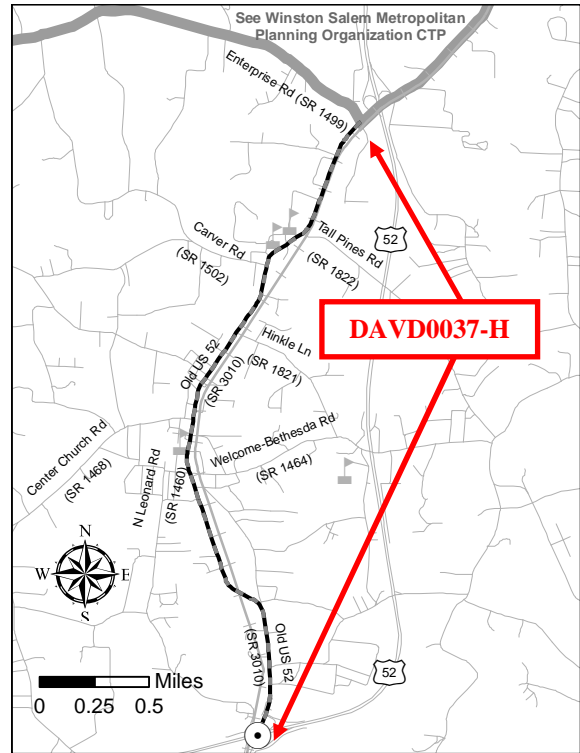
Problem Statement

Old US 52 (SR 3010) is projected to be over capacity by 2035. The primary purpose of this project is to relieve congestion on the existing facility such that a minimum of Level of Service (LOS) D can be achieved.

Justification of Need

Old US 52 (SR 3010) is a north-south corridor in northern Davidson County, connecting the community of Welcome to Lexington.

Old US 52 (SR 3010) is currently a two-lane minor thoroughfare with 11-foot lanes from Enterprise Road (SR 1499) to Tall Pines Road (SR 1822), a three-lane minor thoroughfare with 12-foot lanes including a center turn lane from Tall Pines Road (SR 1822) to Carver Road (SR 1502), a two-lane minor thoroughfare with 11-foot lanes from Carver Road (SR 1502) to Hinkle Lane (SR 1821), a three-lane minor thoroughfare with 12-foot lanes including a center turn lane from Hinkle Lane (SR 1821) to North Leonard Road (SR 1460), and a two-lane minor thoroughfare with 11-foot lanes from North Leonard Road (SR 1460) to US 52.



By 2035 the facility is projected to be over capacity based on providing a LOS D. Traffic near Carver Road (SR 1502) is projected to increase from 13,500 vehicles per day (vpd) in 2009 to 20,500 vpd in 2035, compared to an overall capacity of 15,300 vpd.

Community Vision and Problem History

The addition of US 52 in the 1990's has helped the community of Welcome with through-trips in their area. However, the close proximity of this community to the Winston Salem MPO has caused significant growth over the past 20 years. Many citizens who work in Winston Salem have chosen to move to this community, causing increased stress on the existing infrastructure. North Davidson High School, North Davidson Middle School, and Welcome Elementary School are also located in this community, causing additional stress to the existing facilities.

Old US 52 (SR 3010) is the only route that traverses the community of Welcome. All traffic is funneled through the community of Welcome, mixing through and local traffic. While the community envisions a vibrant, multi-modal friendly area, the current and future levels of congestion make access difficult for residents and visitors alike. During peak times, through traffic is often delayed due to lack of turning lanes.

This is the first time this deficiency has been identified on a transportation plan.

CTP Project Proposal

Project Description

The proposed project (Local ID DAVID0037-H) is to widen Old US 52 (SR 3010) from a two-lane major thoroughfare to a three-lane major thoroughfare with center turn lane from Enterprise Road (SR 1499) to Tall Pines Road (SR 1822), from Carver Road (SR 1502) to Hinkle Lane (SR 1821), and from North Leonard Road (SR 1460) to US 52. This project also includes pedestrian facilities.

The proposed improvements to Old US 52 (SR 3010) will help to reduce congestion between the community of Welcome and Lexington.

Relationship to Land Use Plans

The 2009 Davidson County Land Development Plan indicates this developing area is planned to be a commercial and industrial growth center. Currently, this corridor supports small businesses and three schools. Primarily commercial and industrial development is expected to occur along this corridor.

Improvement to existing Old US 52 (SR 3010) in the Welcome Community is limited due to an existing railroad on the west side of the facility and existing development on the east side of the facility.

Linkages to Other Plans and Proposed Project History

The improvement proposal for Old US 52 (3010) directly connects to the proposed US 52 and NC 8 improvements.

The 1994 City of Lexington Thoroughfare Plan did not make any recommendations along this corridor. This was due to another project, US 52, that was under construction at the time. While the construction of US 52 diverted through-traffic off Old US 52 (SR 3010), traffic accessing the community of Welcome has continued to increase along this facility and traffic conditions have worsened.

Natural & Human Environmental Context

Based on available GIS data, parts of the proposed project are within the targeted local watershed.

Multi-modal Considerations

The CTP includes recommendations for public transportation, bicycle and pedestrian facilities in Davidson County. There are recommendations for adding bicycle lanes to Welcome-Bethesda Road (SR 1464), which intersects Old US 52 (SR 3010). Sidewalks are recommended on Old US 52 (SR 3010) from Critcher Drive (SR 1564) to Welcome-Bethesda Road (SR 1464) in the community of Welcome.

Public/ Stakeholder Involvement

No significant issues associated with this project were identified during the public/stakeholder involvement process.

Interstate 85/US 29-52-70, TIP No. I-2304

Interstate 85/US 29-52-70 from Business I-85/US 29-52-70 to Rowan County is currently near or over capacity. The 2009-2015 TIP includes project I-2304 that is intended to address this problem. The project consists of widening the existing facility from a four to eight-lane freeway, including the construction of new bridges over the Yadkin River. This project is currently under construction. For additional information about this project, including the Purpose and Need, contact NCDOT's Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch.

Southwestern Connector, TIP No. U-2545

Connectivity between east and southwest Lexington is currently limited to Main Street (SR 3346) and NC 8. The 2009-2015 TIP includes project U-2545 that is intended to address this problem. The proposed project consists of constructing a four-lane divided boulevard on new location from NC 8 (Cotton Grove Road) to South Main Street (SR 3346). This project is currently in the project development phase. For additional information about this project, including the Purpose and Need, contact NCDOT's Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch.

Business I-85/US 29-52-70, TIP No. R-4750

Existing Business I-85/US 29-52-70 is currently a four-lane freeway from the Winston Salem MPO to I-85 and does not meet the future mobility needs in central North Carolina. The 2009-2015 TIP includes project R-4750 that is intended to address this problem. The project consists of upgrading the existing freeway to interstate standards from the Winston Salem MPO to I-85. This project is currently under construction. For additional information about this project, including the Purpose and Need, contact NCDOT's Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch.

Business I-85/US 29-70, TIP No. R-2808B

Business I-85/US 29-70 is currently a four-lane facility from the High Point MPO to US 52 and does not meet the future mobility needs in central North Carolina.

The proposed project (Part of TIP No. R-2808B) is to upgrade the existing facility to expressway standards from the High Point MPO to US 52.

The proposed improvements to Business I-85/US 29-70 will fulfill the SHC Vision Plan, which recommends this facility be upgraded to expressway standards from the High Point MPO to US 52.

US 64, Local ID DAVID0001-H

Based on North Carolina's vision for mobility and connectivity, US 64 from US 52 to Business I-85/US 29-64-70 does not meet the future mobility and connectivity needs in Lexington and central North Carolina.

This facility is intended to provide mobility in Lexington and, ultimately, connectivity between Mocksville and Asheboro. US 64 is part of the Strategic Highway Corridor (SHC) Vision Plan. The existing facility is currently a boulevard and is proposed to be upgraded to an expressway, including an urban interchange at Forest Hill Road (SR 1237). As development occurs along this corridor, every effort should be made to limit access in order to maintain mobility and connectivity.

NC 49, Local ID DAVID0007-H

Based on North Carolina's vision for mobility and connectivity, NC 49 from Asheboro to Charlotte does not meet the future mobility and connectivity needs in Davidson County and central North Carolina.

This facility is intended to provide mobility in Davidson County and, ultimately, connectivity between Asheboro and Charlotte. NC 49 is part of the Strategic Highway Corridor (SHC) Vision Plan. The existing facility is currently a 2-lane major thoroughfare with 12-foot lanes and is proposed to be upgraded to an expressway, including an interchange at NC 8. As development occurs along this corridor, every effort should be made to limit access in order to maintain mobility and connectivity.

NC 150, Local ID DAVID0010-H

Based on Davison County's need for mobility and connectivity, NC 150 from the Winston Salem MPO to the Tyro community does not meet the future mobility and connectivity needs in western Davidson County.

This facility is intended to provide mobility in western Davidson County and, ultimately, connectivity between the Winston Salem MPO and the Tyro community. The existing facility is currently a two-lane major thoroughfare with 12-foot lanes from the Winston Salem MPO to Tyro Road (SR 1115), a three-lane major thoroughfare with center left-turn lanes from Tyro Road (SR 1115) to 0.1 miles north of Swicegood Road (SR 1155) and a two-lane major thoroughfare with 10-foot lanes from 0.1 miles north of Swicegood Road (SR 1155) to Swicegood Road (SR 1155). NC 150 is proposed to be four-lane divided major thoroughfare from the Winston Salem MPO to Tyro Road (SR 1115) and a three-lane major thoroughfare with center left-turn lane from 0.1 miles north of Swicegood Road (SR 1155) to Swicegood Road (SR 1155).

Swicegood Road (SR 1155) provides a more direct connection from the community of Tyro to I-85/US 29-52-70. NC 150 should be rerouted onto Swicegood Road (SR 1155) from Tyro to NC 150 near I-85/US 29-52-70. Existing NC 150 from Tyro to Swicegood Road (SR 1155) near I-85/US 29-52-70 should be redesignated as a secondary route. As development occurs along this corridor, every effort should be made to limit access in order to maintain mobility and connectivity.

Hargrave Road (SR 1224), Local ID DAVID0025-H

Hargrave Road (SR 1224) from Hargrave Lane (SR 3165) to I-85 is projected to be over capacity by 2035. The primary purpose of improving Hargrave Road (SR 1224) is to relieve

congestion on the existing facility such that a minimum of Level of Service (LOS) D can be achieved.

By 2035 the facility is projected to be over capacity based providing a LOS D. Traffic on Hargrave Road (SR 1224) is projected to increase from 11,000 vehicles per day (vpd) in 2009 to 16,800 vpd in 2035, compared to an overall capacity of 13,800 vpd.

The proposed project (Local ID DAVID0025-H) is to convert the existing two-lane major thoroughfare to a three-lane minor thoroughfare with center left-turn lane from Hargrave Lane (SR 3165) to I-85.

The proposed improvements to Hargrave Road (SR 1224) will help to reduce congestion in Lexington near the Davidson County Airport.

Southwestern Connector Extension, Local ID DAVID0040-H

Connectivity between west and south Lexington is currently limited to Main Street (SR 3346) and Cotton Grove Road (NC 8). The primary purpose of this project is to provide connectivity between east and south Lexington and to provide access to existing and future shopping areas on and around Plaza Parkway.

The proposed project (DAVID0040-H) is to construct a new two-lane minor thoroughfare on a four lane right-of-way from the termini of the proposed Southwestern Connector at Fairview Drive (SR 2212) to Plaza Parkway.

Minor Widening Improvements

The following routes do not have capacity issues, but are recommended to be upgraded to two 12-foot lanes with 2-foot paved shoulders.

- **R-2300 AB/AA:** NC 8 – From Rothrock Rd (SR 2412) to NC 49
- **DAVID0005-H:** NC 47 – From Shiptontown Rd (SR 2310) to Yates Rd (SR 2347)
- **DAVID0008-H:** NC 109 – From NC 47 to Klopman Mill Rd (SR 2559) [Three 12-foot lanes]
- **DAVID0009-H:** NC 109 – From Klopman Mill Rd (SR 2559) to NC 49
- **DAVID0011-H:** NC 150 – From Swicegood Rd (SR 1155) to Old Salisbury Rd (SR 1147)
- **DAVID0013-H:** Allred Road (SR 2248) – From Raleigh Road (SR 2205) to NC 47
- **DAVID0014-H:** Badin Lake Rd (SR 2554) – From NC 49 to Montgomery County
- **DAVID0015-H:** Becks Church Road (SR 2250) – From Raleigh Road (SR 2205) to NC 47
- **DAVID0016-H:** Becky Hill Rd (SR 1435) – From Yadkin College Rd (SR 1194) to NC 150
- **DAVID0017-H:** Belmont Road (SR 3159) – From Interstate 85 to NC 47
- **DAVID0018-H:** Brown Street (SR 1254) – Old Linwood Rd (SR 1104) – NC 8
- **DAVID0020-H:** East Center Street (SR 1243) – From Lexington City Limits to Raleigh Road (SR 2205)
- **DAVID0021-H:** County School Road (SR 2783) – From US 64 to East Holly Grove Road (SR 2010)
- **DAVID0022-H:** Denton Rd (SR 1002) – From NC 8 to High Rock Rd (SR 2507)
- **DAVID0023-H:** Flat Swamp Rd (SR 2351) – From NC 8 to 0.2 miles west of Buie Rd (SR 2350)
- **DAVID0024-H:** Happy Hill Road (SR 1231) – From NC 150 to US 64

- **DAVID0026-H:** Helmstetler Road (SR 1205) – From Old US 64 (SR 1192) to Mount Carmel Road (SR 1305)
- **DAVID0027-H:** High Rock Rd (SR 2507) – From Denton Rd (SR 1002) to S. Snyder St
- **DAVID0028-H:** Hill Everhart Road (SR 1842) – From City Lake Road (SR 1841) to Greensboro Road Extension (SR 1844)
- **DAVID0029-H:** East Holly Grove Road (SR 2010) – From US 64 to Interstate 85
- **DAVID0030-H:** Hoover Rd (SR 1468) – From NC 150 to Arnold Rd (SR 1453)
- **DAVID0031-H:** John Young Road (SR 2246) – From Becks Church Road (SR 2250) to Allred Road (SR 2248)
- **DAVID0032-H:** Koontz Rd (SR 1186) – From Yadkin College Rd (SR 1194) to US 64
- **DAVID0034-H:** Michael Road (SR 1215) – From NC 150 to Old Salisbury Road (SR 1147)
- **DAVID0035-H:** Mount Carmel Church Road (SR 1220) – From Helmstetler Road (SR 1205) to Tyro Road (SR 1213)
- **DAVID0036-H:** Old Hargrave Road (SR 1222) – From Old Salisbury Road (SR 1147) to Green Needles Road (SR 1297)
- **DAVID0038-H:** Pine Ridge Road (SR 1454) – From Arnold Road (SR 1457) to West Center Street Extension (SR 1242)
- **DAVID0039-H:** Rowe Road (SR 1425) – From West Center Street Extension (SR 1242) to US 64
- **DAVID0041-H:** S Snyder St – From High Rock Rd (SR 2507) to W Salisbury St (SR 2351)
- **DAVID0042-H:** Turner Road (SR 2005) – From the High Point MPO planning area to East Holly Grove Road (SR 2010)
- **DAVID0043-H:** Yadkin College Rd (SR 1194) – From Koontz Rd (SR 1186) to Becky Hill Rd (SR 1435)

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION & RAIL

The Piedmont Authority for Regional Transportation (PART) operates two bus routes into Lexington. The Davidson County US 52 Express Route, which runs from Winston Salem on US 52 to Lexington, has 2 stops and 2 Park-and-Ride Lots. The Davidson County Business 85 Express Route, which runs from High Point on Business I-85/US 29-70, has 2 stops and 2 Park-and-Ride Lots.

- North Lexington Park-and-Ride Lot on US 64 behind Rite-Aid
- South Lexington Park-and-Ride Lot on Hargrave Road (SR 1224) near the Davidson County Airport

Lexington PART Circular Routes – The Davidson County Regional Transit Development Plan recommends that a fixed-route bus service route be developed through the Davidson County Transportation System. Two fixed bus routes are recommended to circulate throughout Lexington. The first route will connect northern Lexington to southwest Lexington and Lexington Memorial Hospital. The plan includes a recommended Park-and-Ride Lot near the Business I-85/US 64 Interchange. The second route will connect northwest Lexington and the existing northern Lexington Park-and-Ride Lot to southern Lexington. These new routes will also connect to the recommended intermodal connector on South Pugh Street, near the proposed high-speed rail corridor station. It is further recommended that a Park-and-Ride Lot be constructed near the proposed intermodal connector.

The CTP process also identified a potential location for a park and ride lot in Denton on NC 109 at NC 47. This location has been identified to service as a carpool/vanpool meeting point for commutes to different metropolitan areas outside Denton. The final location would be subject to agreements with property owners, etc.

Amtrak Rail Stop – It is recommended that a train stop be constructed at South Railroad Street along the existing Amtrak route and recommended High-Speed Rail Corridor.

BICYCLE

The 2009 Davidson County Greenway Master Plan has identified recommended greenways for bicycles and pedestrians throughout the county. These features are shown on the Bicycle and Pedestrian Maps as recommended multi-use paths.

While there is no state designated bicycle route in Davidson County, the Piedmont Triad Rural Planning Organization has identified seven county bicycle routes throughout the county as well as connector routes. The Uwharrie National Forest also contains several bicycle trails in and around the forest boundaries.

On-road bicycle facilities that have been identified as needing improvement as well as recommended multi-use paths are shown in the Bicycle Map.

In accordance with American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO), roadways identified as bicycle routes should incorporate the following standards as roadway improvements are made and funding is available:

- Curb & gutter sections require at minimum 4-ft bike lanes or 14-ft wide outside lanes.
- Shoulder sections require a minimum 4-ft paved shoulder.
- All bridges along roadways where bike facilities are recommended shall be equipped with 54” railings.

The 2009 Davidson County Greenway Master Plan identifies recommended greenways for bicycles and pedestrians throughout the county. These are shown on the Pedestrian Map as recommended multi-use paths.

PEDESTRIAN

The Piedmont Triad Rural Planning Organization completed a sidewalk inventory for the municipalities of Davidson County. These features are shown on the Pedestrian Map as existing sidewalks or sidewalks that need improvement.

The following facilities in Lexington are recommended to have sidewalks for pedestrians:

- **DAVID0003-H:** NC 8 (Cotton Grove Road), from Federal Street to Plaza Parkway
- **DAVID0001-P:** NC 8 (Raleigh Road), from North Pugh Street to NC 8 (Talbert Boulevard)
- **DAVID0003-H:** NC 8 (Talbert Boulevard), from NC 8 (Raleigh Road) to NC 8 (Cotton

- Grove Road)
- **DAVID0002-P:** East 5th Avenue from South Railroad Street to South Salisbury Street
- **DAVID0004-P:** East 7th Avenue from South Salisbury Street to South Talbert Blvd
- **DAVID0005-P:** East 8th Avenue from South Salisbury Street to South Salisbury Street
- **DAVID0006-P:** West 4th Avenue from South State Street to South Main Street (SR 3346) and from Park Street to 0.05 miles north of South Hargrave Street
- **DAVID0007-P:** West 5th Avenue (SR 1192) from Business I-85/US 29-70 to 0.07 miles west of Glenwood Drive
- **DAVID0009-P:** West 9th Avenue from South State Street to 0.05 miles north of South Main Street (SR 3346)
- **DAVID0012-P:** East 4th Street from North Salisbury Street to North Pugh Street and from Conner Street to North Church Street
- **DAVID0013-P:** East 5th Street from North Salisbury Street to Raleigh Road (SR 2205)
- **DAVID0014-P:** West 3rd Street from Greensboro Street to North Main Street (SR 3346)
- **DAVID0015-P:** West 6th Street from Greensboro Street to North Main Street (SR 3346)
- **DAVID0016-P:** West 9th Street from Hames Street to Old Winston Road (NC 8)
- **DAVID0018-P:** West Center Street (SR 1243) from Burler Street to 0.5 miles east of Market Street
- **DAVID0021-P:** Cornelia Street from Talbert Blvd (Existing NC 8) to 0.05 miles east of Talbert Blvd
- **DAVID0024-P:** Fairview Drive (SR 2212) from East Center Street (SR 1243) to NC 8
- **DAVID0025-P:** South Ford Street from 0.05 miles south of West 6th Avenue to West 7th Avenue and from West 4th Avenue to West 5th Avenue
- **DAVID0026-P:** Greensboro Street from West 4th Street to West 1st Street
- **DAVID0027-P:** South Hargrave Street from West 6th Avenue to West 7th Avenue
- **DAVID0028-P:** West Holly Grove Road (SR 2203) from Raleigh Road (SR 2205) to Edgewood Drive
- **DAVID0029-P:** Marble Alley from Center Street (SR 1243) to East 3rd Avenue
- **DAVID0030-P:** Old Linwood Road (SR 1104) from Cotton Grove Road (NC 8) to Mendota Avenue
- **DAVID0031-P:** South Payne Street from West 2nd Avenue to West 3rd Avenue
- **DAVID0032-P:** Plaza Parkway from Southwestern Connector Extension to NC 8
- **DAVID0033-P:** North Pugh Street from East 5th Street to Raleigh Road
- **DAVID0034-P:** South Pugh Street from Center Street (SR 1243) to East 1st Avenue
- **DAVID0035-P:** South Railroad Street from East 2nd Avenue to East 3rd Avenue
- **DAVID0036-P:** Raleigh Road (SR 2205) from North Pugh Street to East 5th Street
- **DAVID0038-P:** North Salisbury Street from Hopedale Street to East 4th Street
- **DAVID0039-P:** South Salisbury Street from East 4th Avenue to East 5th Avenue
- **DAVID0040-P:** Southbound Street from West 5th Avenue (SR 1192) to West 6th Avenue
- **DAVID0041-P:** South State Street from West 4th Avenue to West 9th Avenue

The following facilities in Denton are recommended to have sidewalks for pedestrians.

- **DAVID0043-P:** NC 47, from Denton Town Limits to Salisbury Street (SR 2351)
- **DAVID0005-H:** NC 47-109, from NC 109 to Forest Drive
- **R-4734:** NC 109, from Denton Town Limits to NC 47
- **DAVID0044-P:** 1st Street, from NC 47 to North Main Street (SR 2414)
- **DAVID0045-P:** 4th Street, from NC 47 to Broad Street

- **DAVID0046-P:** Broad Street, from NC 47 (Salisbury Street) to 4th Street
- **DAVID0047-P:** Carroll Avenue, from Varner Street to NC 109
- **DAVID0023-H:** High Rock Road (SR 2507), from South Snider Street to Peacock Avenue (SR 1002)
- **DAVID0048-P:** North Main Street (SR 2414), from 4th Street to 3rd Street
- **DAVID0050-P:** Meadowdale Drive (part off-road facility), from Old Camp Road (SR 2437) to NC 47
- **DAVID0051-P:** Old Camp Road (SR 2437), from Meadowdale Drive to Salisbury Street (SR 2351)
- **DAVID0052-P:** Peacock Avenue (SR 1002), from High Rock Road (SR 2507) to NC 109
- **DAVID0053-P:** Salisbury Street (SR 2351), from Old Camp Road (SR 2437) to Hulin Street
- **DAVID0036-H:** South Snider Street, from Salisbury Street (SR 2351) to High Rock Road (SR 2507)
- **DAVID0054-P:** Varner Street, from NC 47 to Carroll Avenue

The following facilities in the Tyro Community are recommended to have sidewalks for pedestrians:

- **DAVID0007-H:** NC 150, from Giles Road (SR 1183) to Swicegood Road (SR 1155)
- **DAVID0055-P:** Dragon Drive (SR 3139), from Michael Road (SR 1215) to West Davidson High School
- **DAVID0056-P:** Michael Road (SR 1215), from NC 150 to Dragon Drive (SR 3139)
- **DAVID0057-P:** Tyro School Road (SR 1180), from NC 150 to West Davidson Library

The following facility in the Welcome Community is recommended to have sidewalks for pedestrians:

- **DAVID0033-H:** Old US 52, from Critcher Drive (SR 1564) to Welcome-Bethesda Road (SR 1464)

The 2009 Davidson County Greenway Master Plan identifies recommended greenways for bicycles and pedestrians throughout the county. These are shown on the Pedestrian Map as recommended multi-use paths.

APPENDICES

Appendix A Resources and Contacts

North Carolina Department of Transportation

Customer Service Office

Contact information for other units within the NCDOT that are not listed in this appendix is available by calling the Customer Service Office or by visiting the NCDOT homepage:

1-877-DOT-4YOU

(1-877-368-4968)

<https://apps.dot.state.nc.us/dot/directory/authenticated/ToC.aspx>

Secretary of Transportation

Eugene A. Conti, Jr., Ph.D.

1501 Mail Service Center

Raleigh, NC 27699-1501

(919) 733-2520

gconti@ncdot.gov

<http://www.ncdot.org/about/leadership/secretary.html>

Board of Transportation Member

Mr. Ralph Womble

635 North Trade Street

Winston Salem, NC 27101

(336) 777-3876

rwomble@ncdot.gov

<http://www.ncdot.gov/about/board/default.html>

Highway Division Engineer

Contact the Division Engineer with general questions concerning NCDOT activities within each Division and for information on Small Urban Funds.

Mr. Pat Ivey, PE

375 Silas Creek Parkway

Winston Salem, NC 27127

(336) 703-6500

pivey@ncdot.gov

<http://www.ncdot.gov/doh/operations/division9/>

Division Project Manager

Contact the Division Project Manager with questions concerning transportation projects within each Division.

Mr. Brett Abernathy, PE, PLS
375 Silas Creek Parkway
Winston Salem, NC 27127
(336) 703-6500
jbabernathy@ncdot.gov

Division Construction Engineer

Contact the Division Construction Engineer for information concerning major roadway improvements under construction.

Mr. Keith E. Raulston, PE
375 Silas Creek Parkway
Winston Salem, NC 27127
(336) 703-6500
kraulson@ncdot.gov

Division Traffic Engineer

Contact the Division Traffic Engineer for information concerning traffic signals, highway signs, pavement markings and crash history.

Mr. J. P. Couch, PE
375 Silas Creek Parkway
Winston Salem, NC 27127
(336) 703-6500
jpcouch@ncdot.gov

Division Operations Engineer

Contact the Division Operations Engineer for information concerning facility operations.

Mr. Mike Shaffner, PE
375 Silas Creek Parkway
Winston Salem, NC 27127
(336) 703-6500
mshaffner@ncdot.gov

Division Maintenance Engineer

Contact the Division Maintenance Engineer information regarding maintenance of all state roadways, improvement of secondary roads and other small improvement projects. The Division Maintenance Engineer also oversees the District Offices, the Bridge Maintenance Unit and the Equipment Unit.

Mr. David W. Spainhour, PE
375 Silas Creek Parkway
Winston Salem, NC 27127
(336) 703-6500
dspainhour@ncdot.gov

District Engineer

Contact the District Engineer for information on outdoor advertising, junkyard control, driveway permits, road additions, subdivision review and approval, Adopt A Highway program, encroachments on highway right of way, issuance of oversize/overwidth permits, paving priorities, secondary road construction program and road maintenance.

Mr. Chris T. Corriher, PE
4770 South Main Street
Salisbury, NC 28147
(704) 639-7560
ccorriher@ncdot.gov

Transportation Planning Branch (TPB)

Contact the Transportation Planning Branch for information on long-range multi-modal planning services, including Strategic Highway Corridors.

1554 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1554
(919) 707-0900
<http://www.ncdot.gov/doh/preconstruct/tpb/>

Piedmont Triad Rural Planning Organization (RPO)

Contact the RPO for information on long-range multi-modal planning services.

Ms. Hanna Cockburn, AICP
2216 West Meadowview Rd, Suite 201
Greensboro, NC 27407-3480
(336) 294-4950
hcockburn@ptcog.org

Strategic Planning Office

Contact the Strategic Planning Office for information concerning prioritization of transportation projects.

Mr. Don Voelker

1501 Mail Service Center

Raleigh, NC 27699-1501

(919) 715-0951

djvoelker@ncdot.gov

<https://apps.dot.state.nc.us/dot/directory/authenticated/UnitPage.aspx?id=11054>

Project Development & Environmental Branch (PDEA)

Contact PDEA for information on environmental studies for projects that are included in the TIP.

1548 Mail Service Center

Raleigh, NC 27699-1548

(919) 707-6000

<http://www.ncdot.gov/doh/preconstruct/pe/>

Secondary Roads Office

Contact the Secondary Roads Office for information regarding the status for unpaved roads to be paved, additions and deletions of roads to the State maintained system and the Industrial Access Funds program.

1535 Mail Service Center

Raleigh, NC 27699-1535

(919) 733-3250

<http://www.ncdot.gov/doh/operations/secondaryroads/>

Program Development Branch

Contact the Program Development Branch for information concerning Roadway Official Corridor Maps, Feasibility Studies and the Transportation Improvement Program (TIP).

1534 Mail Service Center

Raleigh, NC 27699-1534

(919) 733-2039

<http://www.ncdot.org/planning/development/>

Public Transportation Division

Contact the Public Transportation Division for information public transit systems.

1550 Mail Service Center

Raleigh, NC 27699-1550

(919) 733-4713

<http://www.ncdot.org/transit/nctransit/>

Rail Division

Contact the Rail Division for rail information throughout the state.

1553 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1553
(919) 733-7245
<http://www.bytrain.org/>

Division of Bicycle and Pedestrian Transportation

Contact this Division for bicycle and pedestrian transportation information throughout the state.

1552 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1552
(919) 707-2600
<http://www.ncdot.gov/transit/bicycle/>

Bridge Maintenance Unit

Contact the Bridge Maintenance Unit for information on bridge management throughout the state.

1565 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1565
(919) 733-4362
http://www.ncdot.gov/doh/operations/dp_chief_eng/maintenance/bridge/

Highway Design Branch

The Highway Design Branch consists of the Roadway Design, Structure Design, Photogrammetry, Location & Surveys, Geotechnical, and Hydraulics Units. Contact the Highway Design Branch for information regarding design plans and proposals for road and bridge projects throughout the state.

1584 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1584
(919) 250-4001
<http://www.ncdot.gov/doh/preconstruct/highway/>

Other State Government Offices

Department of Commerce – Division of Community Assistance

Contact the Department of Commerce for resources and services to help realize economic prosperity, plan for new growth and address community needs.

<http://www.nccommerce.com/en/CommunityServices/>

Appendix B

Comprehensive Transportation Plan Definitions

Highway Map

For visual depiction of facility types for the following CTP classification, visit <http://www.ncdot.gov/doh/preconstruct/tpb/SHC/facility/>.

Facility Type Definitions

- **Freeways**

- Functional purpose – high mobility, high volume, high speed
- Posted speed – 55 mph or greater
- Cross section – minimum four lanes with continuous median
- Multi-modal elements – High Occupancy Vehicles (HOV)/High Occupancy Transit (HOT) lanes, busways, truck lanes, park-and-ride facilities at/near interchanges, adjacent shared use paths (separate from roadway and outside ROW)
- Type of access control – full control of access
- Access management – interchange spacing (urban – one mile; non-urban – three miles); at interchanges on the intersecting roadway, full control of access for 1,000ft or for 350ft plus 650ft island or median; use of frontage roads, rear service roads
- Intersecting facilities – interchange or grade separation (no signals or at-grade intersections)
- Driveways – not allowed

- **Expressways**

- Functional purpose – high mobility, high volume, medium-high speed
- Posted speed – 45 to 60 mph
- Cross section – minimum four lanes with median
- Multi-modal elements – HOV lanes, busways, very wide paved shoulders (rural), shared use paths (separate from roadway but within ROW)
- Type of access control – limited or partial control of access;
- Access management – minimum interchange/intersection spacing 2,000ft; median breaks only at intersections with minor roadways or to permit U-turns; use of frontage roads, rear service roads; driveways limited in location and number; use of acceleration/deceleration or right turning lanes
- Intersecting facilities – interchange; at-grade intersection for minor roadways; right-in/right-out and/or left-over or grade separation (no signalization for through traffic)
- Driveways – right-in/right-out only; direct driveway access via service roads or other alternate connections

- **Boulevards**

- Functional purpose – moderate mobility; moderate access, moderate volume, medium speed
- Posted speed – 30 to 55 mph
- Cross section – two or more lanes with median (median breaks allowed for U-turns per current NCDOT *Driveway Manual*)
- Multi-modal elements – bus stops, bike lanes (urban) or wide paved shoulders (rural), sidewalks (urban - local government option)
- Type of access control – limited control of access, partial control of access, or no control of access
- Access management – two lane facilities may have medians with crossovers, medians with turning pockets or turning lanes; use of acceleration/deceleration or right turning lanes is optional; for abutting properties, use of shared driveways, internal out parcel access and cross-connectivity between adjacent properties is strongly encouraged
- Intersecting facilities – at grade intersections and driveways; interchanges at special locations with high volumes
- Driveways – primarily right-in/right-out, some right-in/right-out in combination with median leftovers; major driveways may be full movement when access is not possible using an alternate roadway

- **Other Major Thoroughfares**

- Functional purpose – balanced mobility and access, moderate volume, low to medium speed
- Posted speed – 25 to 55 mph
- Cross section – four or more lanes without median (*US and NC routes may have less than four lanes*)
- Multi-modal elements – bus stops, bike lanes/wide outer lane (urban) or wide paved shoulder (rural), sidewalks (urban)
- Type of access control – no control of access
- Access management – continuous left turn lanes; for abutting properties, use of shared driveways, internal out parcel access and cross-connectivity between adjacent properties is strongly encouraged
- Intersecting facilities – intersections and driveways
- Driveways – full movement on two lane roadway with center turn lane as permitted by the current NCDOT *Driveway Manual*

- **Minor Thoroughfares**

- Functional purpose – balanced mobility and access, moderate volume, low to medium speed
- Posted speed – 25 to 55 mph
- Cross section – ultimately three lanes (no more than one lane per direction) or less without median
- Multi-modal elements – bus stops, bike lanes/wide outer lane (urban) or wide paved shoulder (rural), sidewalks (urban)
- ROW – no control of access

- Access management – continuous left turn lanes; for abutting properties, use of shared driveways, internal out parcel access and cross-connectivity between adjacent properties is strongly encouraged
- Intersecting facilities – intersections and driveways
- Driveways – full movement on two lane with center turn lane as permitted by the current NCDOT *Driveway Manual*

Other Highway Map Definitions

- **Existing** – Roadway facilities that are not recommended to be improved.
- **Needs Improvement** – Roadway facilities that need to be improved for capacity, safety, or system continuity. The improvement to the facility may be widening, other operational strategies, increasing the level of access control along the facility, or a combination of improvements and strategies. “Needs improvement” does not refer to the maintenance needs of existing facilities.
- **Recommended** – Roadway facilities on new location that are needed in the future.
- **Interchange** – Through movement on intersecting roads is separated by a structure. Turning movement area accommodated by on/off ramps and loops.
- **Grade Separation** – Through movement on intersecting roads is separated by a structure. There is no direct access between the facilities.
- **Full Control of Access** – Connections to a facility provided only via ramps at interchanges. No private driveway connections allowed.
- **Limited Control of Access** – Connections to a facility provided only via ramps at interchanges (major crossings) and at-grade intersections (minor crossings and service roads). No private driveway connections allowed.
- **Partial Control of Access** – Connections to a facility provided via ramps at interchanges, at-grade intersections, and private driveways. Private driveway connections shall be defined as a maximum of one connection per parcel. One connection is defined as one ingress and one egress point. These may be combined to form a two-way driveway (most common) or separated to allow for better traffic flow through the parcel. The use of shared or consolidated connections is highly encouraged.
- **No Control of Access** – Connections to a facility provided via ramps at interchanges, at-grade intersections, and private driveways.

Public Transportation and Rail Map

- **Bus Routes** – The primary fixed route bus system for the area. Does not include demand response systems.
- **Fixed Guideway** – Any transit service that uses exclusive or controlled rights-of-way or rails, entirely or in part. The term includes heavy rail, commuter rail, light rail, monorail, trolleybus, aerial tramway, included plane, cable car, automated guideway transit, and ferryboats.

- **Operational Strategies** – Plans geared toward the non-single occupant vehicle. This includes but is not limited to HOV lanes or express bus service.
- **Rail Corridor** – Locations of railroad tracks that are either active or inactive tracks. These tracks were used for either freight or passenger service.
 - Active – rail service is currently provided in the corridor; may include freight and/or passenger service
 - Inactive – right of way exists; however, there is no service currently provided; tracks may or may not exist
 - Recommended – It is desirable for future rail to be considered to serve an area.
- **High Speed Rail Corridor** – Corridor designated by the U.S. Department of Transportation as a potential high speed rail corridor.
 - Existing – Corridor where high speed rail service is provided (there are currently no existing high speed corridor in North Carolina).
 - Recommended – Proposed corridor for high speed rail service.
- **Rail Stop** – A railroad station or stop along the railroad tracks.
- **Intermodal Connector** – A location where more than one mode of transportation meet such as where light rail and a bus route come together in one location or a bus station.
- **Park and Ride Lot** – A strategically located parking lot that is free of charge to anyone who parks a vehicle and commutes by transit or in a carpool.
- **Existing Grade Separation** – Locations where existing rail facilities and are physically separated from existing highways or other transportation facilities. These may be bridges, culverts, or other structures.
- **Proposed Grade Separation** – Locations where rail facilities are recommended to be physically separated from existing or recommended highways or other transportation facilities. These may be bridges, culverts, or other structures.

Bicycle Map

- **On Road-Existing** – Conditions for bicycling on the highway facility are adequate to safely accommodate cyclists.
- **On Road-Needs Improvement** – At the systems level, it is desirable for **an existing** highway facility to accommodate bicycle transportation; however, highway improvements are necessary to create safe travel conditions for the cyclists.
- **On Road-Recommended** – At the systems level, it is desirable for **a recommended** highway facility to accommodate bicycle transportation. The highway should be designed and built to safely accommodate cyclists.

- **Off Road-Existing** – A facility that accommodates only bicycle transportation and is physically separated from a highway facility either within the right-of-way or within an independent right-of-way.
- **Off Road-Needs Improvement** – A facility that accommodates only bicycle transportation and is physically separated from a highway facility either within the right-of-way or within an independent right-of-way that will not adequately serve future bicycle needs. Improvements may include but are not limited to, widening, paving (not re-paving or other maintenance activities), and improved horizontal or vertical alignment.
- **Off Road-Recommended** – A facility needed to accommodate only bicycle transportation and is physically separated from a highway facility either within the right-of-way or within an independent right-of-way.
- **Multi-use Path-Existing** – An existing facility physically separated from motor vehicle traffic that is either within the highway right-of-way or on an independent right-of-way that serves bicycle and pedestrian traffic. Sidewalks should not be designated as a multi-use path.
- **Multi-use Path-Needs Improvement** – An existing facility physically separated from motor vehicle traffic that is either within the highway right-of-way or on an independent right-of-way that serves bicycle and pedestrian traffic that will not adequately serve future needs. Improvements may include but are not limited to, widening, paving (not re-paving or other maintenance activities), and improved horizontal or vertical alignment. Sidewalks should not be designated as a multi-use path.
- **Multi-use Path-Recommended** – A facility physically separated from motor vehicle traffic that is either within the highway right-of-way or on an independent right-of-way that is needed to serve bicycle and pedestrian traffic. Sidewalks should not be designated as a multi-use path.
- **Existing Grade Separation** – Locations where existing “Off Road” facilities and “Multi-use Paths” are physically separated from existing highways, railroads, or other transportation facilities. These may be bridges, culverts, or other structures.
- **Proposed Grade Separation** – Locations where “Off Road” facilities and “Multi-use Paths” are recommended to be physically separated from existing or recommended highways, railroads, or other transportation facilities. These may be bridges, culverts, or other structures.

Pedestrian Map

- **Sidewalk-Existing** – Paved paths (including but not limited to concrete, asphalt, brick, stone, or wood) on both sides of a highway facility and within the highway right-of-way that are adequate to safely accommodate pedestrian traffic.

- **Sidewalk-Needs Improvement** – Improvements are needed to provide paved paths on both sides of a highway facility. The highway facility may or may not need improvements. Improvements do not include re-paving or other maintenance activities but may include: filling in gaps, widening sidewalks, or meeting ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act) requirements.
- **Sidewalk-Recommended** – At the systems level, it is desirable for a recommended highway facility to accommodate pedestrian transportation **or** to add sidewalks on an existing facility where no sidewalks currently exist. The highway should be designed and built to safely accommodate pedestrian traffic.
- **Off Road-Existing** – A facility that accommodates only pedestrian traffic and is physically separated from a highway facility usually within an independent right-of-way.
- **Off Road-Needs Improvement** – A facility that accommodates only pedestrian traffic and is physically separated from a highway facility usually within an independent right-of-way that will not adequately serve future pedestrian needs. Improvements may include but are not limited to, widening, paving (not re-paving or other maintenance activities), improved horizontal or vertical alignment, and meeting ADA requirements.
- **Off Road-Recommended** – A facility needed to accommodate only pedestrian traffic and is physically separated from a highway facility usually within an independent right-of-way.
- **Multi-use Path-Existing** – An existing facility physically separated from motor vehicle traffic that is either within the highway right-of-way or on an independent right-of-way that serves bicycle and pedestrian traffic. Sidewalks should not be designated as a multi-use path.
- **Multi-use Path-Needs Improvement** – An existing facility physically separated from motor vehicle traffic that is either within the highway right-of-way or on an independent right-of-way that serves bicycle and pedestrian traffic that will not adequately serve future needs. Improvements may include but are not limited to, widening, paving (not re-paving or other maintenance activities), and improved horizontal or vertical alignment. Sidewalks should not be designated as a multi-use path.
- **Multi-use Path-Recommended** – A facility physically separated from motor vehicle traffic that is either within the highway right-of-way or on an independent right-of-way that is needed to serve bicycle and pedestrian traffic. Sidewalks should not be designated as a multi-use path.
- **Existing Grade Separation** – Locations where existing “Off Road” facilities and “Multi-use Paths” are physically separated from existing highways, railroads, or other transportation facilities. These may be bridges, culverts, or other structures.

- **Proposed Grade Separation** – Locations where “Off Road” facilities and “Multi-use Paths” are recommended to be physically separated from existing or recommended highways, railroads, or other transportation facilities. These may be bridges, culverts, or other structures.

Appendix C

CTP Inventory and Recommendations

Assumptions/ Notes:

- **Local ID:** This Local ID is the same as the one used for the Prioritization Project Submittal Tool. If a TIP project number exists it is listed as the ID. Otherwise, the following system is used to create a code for each recommended improvement: the first 4 letters of the county name is combined with a 4 digit unique numerical code followed by '-H' for highway, '-T' for public transportation, '-R' for rail, '-B' for bicycle, '-M' for multi-use paths, or '-P' for pedestrian modes. If a different code is used along a route it indicates separate projects will probably be requested. Also, upper case alphabetic characters (i.e. 'A', 'B', or 'C') are included after the numeric portion of the code if it is anticipated that project segmentation or phasing will be recommended.
- **Jurisdiction:** Jurisdictions listed are based on municipal limits, county boundaries, and MPO Metropolitan Planning Area Boundaries (MAB), as applicable.
- **Existing Cross-Section:** Listed under '(ft)' is the approximate width of the roadway from edge of pavement to edge of pavement. Listed under 'lanes' is the total number of lanes, with the letter 'D' if the facility is divided.
- **Existing ROW:** The estimated existing right-of-way is based on NCDOT Road Characteristics shapefile. These right-of-way amounts are approximate and may vary.
- **Existing and Proposed Capacity:** The estimated capacities are given in vehicles per day (vpd) based on LOS D for existing facilities and LOS C for new facilities. These capacity estimates were developed using the North Carolina Level of Service (NCLOS) Program, as documented in Chapter II.
- **Existing and Proposed AADT** (Annual Average Daily Traffic) volumes, given in vehicles per day (vpd), are estimates only based on a systems-level analysis. The '2035 AADT E+C' is an estimate of the volume in 2035 with only existing plus committed projects assumed to be in place, where committed is defined as projects programmed for construction in the 2009-15 Transportation Improvement Program (TIP). The '2035 AADT with CTP' is an estimate of the volume in 2035 with all proposed CTP improvements assumed to be in place. The '2035 AADT with CTP' is shown in bold if it exceeds the proposed capacity, indicating an unmet need. For additional information about the assumptions and techniques used to develop the AADT volume estimates, refer to Chapter II.
- **Proposed Cross-section:** The CTP recommended cross-sections are listed by code; for depiction of the cross-section, refer to Appendix D. An entry of 'ADQ' indicates the existing facility is adequate and there are no improvements recommended as part of the CTP.
- **CTP Classification:** The CTP classification is listed, as shown on the adopted CTP Maps (see Figure 1). Abbreviations are F= freeway, E= expressway, B= boulevard, Maj= other major thoroughfare, Min= minor thoroughfare.
- **Tier:** Tiers are defined as part of the North Carolina Multitmodal Investment Network (NCMIN). Abbreviations are Sta= statewide tier, Reg= regional tier, Sub= subregional tier.
- **Other Modes:** If there is an improvement recommended for another mode of transportation that relates to the given recommendation, it is indicated by an alphabetic code (H=highway, T= public transportation, R= rail, B= bicycle, and P= pedestrian).

DAVIDSON COUNTY CTP INVENTORY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

HIGHWAY																	
ID	Facility	Section (From - To)	Jurisdiction	Dist. (mi)	2009 Existing System					2035 Proposed System					CTP Classification	Other Modes	
					Cross-Section (ft) lanes	ROW (ft)	Speed Limit (mph)	Existing Capacity (vpd)	2009 AADT	2035 AADT No Build	2035 AADT with CTP	Proposed Capacity (vpd)	Rec. Cross-Section (ft)				
	I-85	High Point MPO - US 64	Davidson County	2.0	72	6	490	70	91800	42000	72000	91800	ADQ	ADQ	F	Sta	
	I-85	US 64 - Raleigh Rd (SR 2205)	Davidson County	2.2	72	6	360	70	91800	36000	64000	91800	ADQ	ADQ	F	Sta	
	I-85	Raleigh Rd (SR 2205) - NC 8	Davidson County	2.7	72	6	360	70	91800	35000	58000	91800	ADQ	ADQ	F	Sta	
	I-85	NC 8 - Old Linwood Rd (SR 1104)	Davidson County	1.1	72	6	360	70	91800	33000	54000	91800	ADQ	ADQ	F	Sta	
	I-85	Old Linwood Rd (SR 1104) - NC 47	Davidson County	2.0	72	6	360	70	91800	33000	54000	91800	ADQ	ADQ	F	Sta	
	I-85	NC 47 - US 29-52-70	Davidson County	1.0	72	6	360	70	91800	34000	54000	91800	ADQ	ADQ	F	Sta	
I-2304	I-85/US 29-52-70	US 29-52-70 - 0.4 miles north of Belmont Rd (SR 3159)	Davidson County	1.0	72	6	240	65	91800	60000	96000	103000	122400	8A	300	F	Sta
I-2304	I-85/US 29-52-70	0.4 miles north of Belmont Rd (SR 3159) - Belmont Rd (SR 3159)	Davidson County	0.4	48	4	240	65	61200	60000	96000	103000	122400	8A	300	F	Sta
I-2304	I-85/US 29-52-70	Belmont Rd (SR 3159) - Clark Rd (SR 1295)	Davidson County	1.2	48	4	210	65	61200	59000	96000	100000	122400	8A	300	F	Sta
I-2304	I-85/US 29-52-70	Clark Rd (SR 1295) - NC 150	Davidson County	1.2	48	4	210	65	61200	56000	93000	100000	122400	8A	300	F	Sta
I-2304	I-85/US 29-70/NC 150	NC 150 - Old US 29-70/NC 150	Davidson County	0.6	48	4	260	65	61200	61800	108000	108000	122400	8A	300	F	Sta
I-2304	I-85/US 52	Old US 29-70/NC 150 - Rowan County	Davidson County	0.4	48	4	260	65	61200	57000	10000	108000	122400	8A	300	F	Sta
R-2808B	Bus I-85/US 29-70	High Point MPO - Old Greensboro Rd (SR 1844)	Davidson County	0.1	48	4	260	55	50000	23000	35000	50000	4B	ADQ	E	Sta	
R-2808B	Bus I-85/US 29-70	Old Greensboro Rd (SR 1844) - US 64	Davidson County	2.6	48	4	260	55	50000	24000	36000	36500	4B	ADQ	E	Sta	
R-2808B	Bus I-85/US 29-64-70	US 64 - Old Greensboro Rd (SR 1844)	Davidson County	0.2	48	4	240	55	44900	32000	45000	43500	4B	250	E	Sta	
R-2808B	Bus I-85/US 29-64-70	Old Greensboro Rd (SR 1844) - Old NC 8	Davidson County	0.6	48	4	240	55	44900	31000	43000	42000	4B	250	E	Sta	
R-2808B	Bus I-85/US 29-64-70	Old NC 8 - W. Center St (SR 1242)	Davidson County	0.7	48	4	240	55	44900	24000	34000	44900	4B	250	E	Sta	
R-2808B	Bus I-85/US 29-64-70	W. Center St (SR 1242) - US 64	Davidson County	0.3	48	4	240	55	44900	23000	33000	27500	4B	250	E	Sta	
R-2808B	Bus I-85/US 29-70	US 64 - W 5th Ave (SR 1192)	Davidson County	0.5	48	4	240	55	44900	18000	26000	21000	4B	250	E	Sta	
R-2808B	Bus I-85/US 29-70	W 5th Ave (SR 1192) - US 52	Davidson County	1.0	48	4	240	55	44900	13000	18000	12500	4B	250	E	Sta	
R-4750	I-285/US 52/NC 8	Winston Salem MPO - Old US 52 (SR 3010)	Davidson County	5.2	48	4	350	65	61200	30000	44000	44000	4A	ADQ	F	Sta	
R-4750	I-285/US 52	Old US 52 (SR 3010) - US 64	Davidson County	3.4	48	4	175	65	61200	20000	39000	36000	4A	250	F	Sta	
R-4750	I-285/US 52	US 64 - Bus I-85/US 29-70	Davidson County	1.6	48	4	175	65	61200	19000	29000	36500	4A	250	F	Sta	
R-4750	I-285/Bus I-85/US 29-52-70	US 52 - S Main St (SR 3346)	Lexington	0.9	48	4	240	65	61200	31000	47000	52000	4A	250	F	Sta	
R-4750	I-285/Bus I-85/US 29-52-70	S Main St (SR 3346) - S Green Needles Rd (SR 1297)	Lexington	1.2	48	4	240	65	61200	31000	49000	50000	4A	250	F	Sta	
R-4750	I-285/Bus I-85/US 29-52-70	S Green Needles Rd (SR 1297) - Hargrave Rd (SR 3165)	Lexington	0.9	48	4	240	65	61200	32000	50000	50000	4A	250	F	Sta	
R-4750	I-285/Bus I-85/US 29-52-70	Hargrave Rd (SR 3165) - I-85	Lexington	0.9	48	4	240	65	61200	27000	42000	43000	4A	250	F	Sta	
R-3602	US 64	Davie County - N Koontz Rd (SR 1186)	Davidson County	0.3	24	2	100	55	15800	7500	9000	11000	4B	150	E	Sta	
R-3602	US 64	N Koontz Rd (SR 1186) - Old US 64 (SR 1192)	Davidson County	0.2	24	2	100	55	15800	7500	9100	11100	4B	150	E	Sta	
R-3602	US 64	Old US 64 (SR 1192) - NC 150	Davidson County	3.1	24	2	100	55	15800	7400	9500	11500	4B	150	E	Sta	
R-3602	US 64	NC 150 - Rowe Rd (SR 1425)	Davidson County	1.6	24	2	100	55	15800	11500	13000	20000	4B	150	E	Sta	
R-3602	US 64	Rowe Rd (SR 1425) - Happy Hill Rd (SR 1231)	Davidson County	0.7	24	2	100	55	15800	12000	13000	19500	4B	150	E	Sta	
R-3602	US 64	Happy Hill Rd (SR 1231) - 0.19 miles east of US 52/NC 8	Davidson County	0.4	24	2	100	55	15800	13500	20000	25500	4B	150	E	Sta	
R-3602	US 64	0.19 miles east of US 52/NC 8 - US 52/NC 8	Davidson County	0.2	48	4	100	45	43500	14000	20000	27500	4B	150	E	Sta	
DAVID0001-H	US 64	US 52/NC 8 - Forest Hill Rd (SR 1237)	Lexington	0.3	48	4	100	45	43500	15500	21000	17500	4B	150	E	Sta	

HIGHWAY

ID	Facility	Section (From - To)	Jurisdiction	Dist. (mi)	2009 Existing System						2035 Proposed System					CTP Classification	Other Modes
					Cross-Section (ft) lanes	ROW (ft)	Speed Limit (mph)	Existing Capacity (vpd)	2009 AADT	2035 AADT No Build	2035 AADT with CTP	Proposed Capacity (vpd)	Rec. Cross-Section	ROW (ft)			
															4		
DAVID0001-H	US 64	Forest Hill Rd - Bus I-85/US 29-70	Lexington	0.5	4	45	43500	14500	19000	50000	4B	150	E	Sta	T		
R-2220	US 64	Bus I-85/US 29-70 - W Holly Grove Rd (SR 2203)	Lexington	1.1	5	55	33400	15500	24000	50000	4B	ADQ	E	Sta			
R-2220	US 64	W Holly Grove Rd (SR 2203) - E Holly Grove Rd (SR 2010)	Davidson County	0.3	5	55	33400	17300	26500	50000	4B	ADQ	E	Sta			
R-2220	US 64	E Holly Grove Rd (SR 2010) - N County Home Rd (SR 2783)	Davidson County	1.2	5	55	33400	14400	20500	50000	4B	ADQ	E	Sta			
R-2220	US 64	N County Home Rd (SR 2783) - I-85	Davidson County	1.1	5	55	33400	13500	26000	50000	4B	ADQ	E	Sta			
R-2220	US 64	I-85 - 0.49 miles east of I-85	Davidson County	0.5	4	55	44800	14400	21000	54000	4B	ADQ	E	Sta			
R-2220	US 64	0.49 miles east of I-85 - Conrad Hill Mine Rd (SR 2229)	Davidson County	0.8	2	55	15800	14400	20500	54000	4B	ADQ	E	Sta			
R-2220	US 64	Conrad Hill Mine Rd (SR 2229) - Cunningham Rd (SR 2104)	Davidson County	2.6	2	55	15800	11000	17000	54000	4B	ADQ	E	Sta			
R-2220	US 64	Cunningham Rd (SR 2104) - NC 109	Davidson County	1.3	2	55	15800	7800	12800	38100	4B	ADQ	E	Sta			
R-2220	US 64	NC 109 - Randolph County	Davidson County	2.7	2	55	15800	8100	14700	38100	4B	ADQ	E	Sta			
DAVID0002-H	NC 8 (Old Winston Rd)	US 52 - City Lake Rd (SR 1841)	Davidson County	0.5	2	55	15800	15500	27000	44800	4C	110	B	Reg			
DAVID0002-H	NC 8 (Old Winston Rd)	City Lake Rd (SR 1841) - Leonard Rd (SR 1417)	Davidson County	1.2	2	55	15800	15500	19000	44800	4C	110	B	Reg			
DAVID0002-H	NC 8 (Old Winston Rd)	Leonard Rd (SR 1417) - Waiser Rd (SR 1412)	Davidson County	0.1	3	100	35	15800	20000	24500	4C	110	B	Reg			
DAVID0002-H	NC 8 (Old Winston Rd)	Waiser Rd (SR 1412) - Biesacker Rd (SR 1408)	Davidson County	0.4	3	60	35	15800	17400	30500	4C	110	B	Reg			
DAVID0002-H	NC 8 (Old Winston Rd)	Biesacker Rd (SR 1408) - Longview St	Lexington	0.1	3	60	35	15800	20500	31000	4C	110	B	Reg	T		
DAVID0002-H	NC 8 (Old Winston Rd)	Longview St - Bus I-85/US 29-64-70	Lexington	0.7	4	35	27500	26000	29000	38100	4C	110	B	Reg	T		
DAVID0002-H	NC 8 (Old Winston Rd)	Bus I-85/US 29-64-70 - W 6th St (NC 8 Existing NB)	Lexington	0.1	3	35	15800	24000	28000	27500	4C	110	Maj	Reg			
NC 8 SB (Salem St)		W 6th St (NC 8 Existing NB) - Salem St	Lexington	0.1	2	35	13800	10200	12000	13800	ADQ	ADQ	Maj	Reg			
NC 8 SB (W 5th St)		Salem St - N Main St (SR 3346)	Lexington	0.4	2	35	13800	7000	8800	13800	ADQ	ADQ	Maj	Reg			
NC 8 SB (E 5th St)		N Main St (SR 3346) - Pine St	Lexington	0.3	2	35	13800	10000	13500	13800	ADQ	ADQ	Maj	Reg			
NC 8 NB (Raleigh Rd)		Pine St - N Main St (SR 3346)	Lexington	0.3	2	35	13800	11000	17000	13800	ADQ	ADQ	Maj	Reg			
NC 8 NB (W 6th St)		N Main St (SR 3346) - W 5th St (NC 8 Existing SB)	Lexington	0.5	2	35	13800	10100	13500	13800	ADQ	ADQ	Maj	Reg			
NC 8 (Raleigh Rd)		Pine St - W Holly Grove Rd (SR 2203)	Lexington	0.5	4	35	27500	19000	27000	27500	ADQ	ADQ	Maj	Reg	T		
DAVID0003-H	NC 8 (Talbert Blvd)	W Holly Grove Rd (SR 2203) - 0.08 miles east of E Center St (SR 1243)	Lexington	0.8	4	35	27500	15000	22000	38100	4C	110	B	Reg	T		
DAVID0003-H	NC 8 (Talbert Blvd)	0.08 miles east of E Center St (SR 1243) - 0.07 miles west of E Center St (SR 1243)	Lexington	0.2	2	35	13800	10000	14200	38100	4C	110	B	Reg			
DAVID0003-H	NC 8 (Talbert Blvd)	0.07 miles west of E Center St (SR 1243) - Fairview Dr (SR 2212)	Lexington	0.1	4	35	27500	15000	20000	38100	4C	110	B	Reg			
DAVID0003-H	NC 8 (Talbert Blvd)	Fairview Dr (SR 2212) - E 7th Ave	Lexington	0.5	4	35	27500	15000	20000	38100	4C	110	B	Reg			
DAVID0003-H	NC 8 (Talbert Blvd)	E 7th Ave - E 10th Ave (SR 3345)	Lexington	0.4	4	35	27500	9000	11300	38100	4C	110	B	Reg			
DAVID0003-H	NC 8 (Cotton Grove Rd)	E 10th Ave (SR 3345) - Hickory St	Lexington	0.4	3	35	15800	13200	17000	38100	4C	110	B	Reg			
DAVID0003-H	NC 8 (Cotton Grove Rd)	Hickory St - Old Linwood Rd (SR 1104)	Lexington	0.4	2	35	13800	13000	17200	38100	4C	110	B	Reg	T		
DAVID0003-H	NC 8 (Cotton Grove Rd)	Old Linwood Rd (SR 1104) - Federal St	Lexington	0.4	2	60	35	13800	14500	38100	4C	110	B	Reg	T		
DAVID0003-H	NC 8 (Cotton Grove Rd)	Federal St - Proposed Southwestern Connector (NC 8)	Lexington	0.3	2	60	45	15300	13500	43500	4C	110	B	Reg	T		
DAVID0003-H	NC 8 (Cotton Grove Rd)	Proposed Southwestern Connector (NC 8) - Fairview Dr (SR 2212)	Lexington	0.5	2	60	45	15300	12200	43500	4C	110	B	Reg			
DAVID0003-H	NC 8 (Cotton Grove Rd)	Fairview Dr (SR 2212) - Brown St (SR 1254)	Lexington	0.0	5	120	45	32400	24000	43500	4C	ADQ	B	Reg			

HIGHWAY

ID	Facility	Section (From - To)	Jurisdiction	Dist. (mi)	2009 Existing System					2035 Proposed System					CTP Classification	Other Modes	
					Cross-Section (ft) lanes	ROW (ft)	Speed Limit (mph)	Existing Capacity (vpd)	2009 AADT	2035 AADT No Build	2035 AADT with CTP	Proposed Capacity (vpd)	Rec. Cross-Section	ROW (ft)			
																	CTP
DAVID0003-H	NC 8 (Cotton Grove Rd)	Brown St (SR 1254) - I-85	Lexington	0.2	60	4	120	45	43500	23000	29000	36000	43500	ADQ	ADQ	B	Reg
NC 8		I-85 - Lexington City Limits	Lexington	0.9	60	5	120	45	32400	21500	27600	30000	32400	ADQ	ADQ	Maj	Reg
NC 8		Lexington City Limits - NC 47	Davidson County	0.7	60	5	120	55	33400	18000	23400	26000	33400	ADQ	ADQ	Maj	Reg
NC 8		NC 47 - William Bell Rd (SR 2277)	Davidson County	0.5	60	5	120	55	33400	10200	14300	14500	33400	ADQ	ADQ	Maj	Reg
NC 8		William Bell Rd (SR 2277) - Wrenn Rd (SR 1115)	Davidson County	2.6	36	3	120	50	18500	10000	14000	14000	18500	ADQ	ADQ	Maj	Reg
R-2300BA		Wrenn Rd (SR 1115) - Linwood-Southmont Rd (SR 1396)	Davidson County	3.4	24	2	60	55	15300	10000	14000	14000	18500	3A	80	Maj	Reg
R-2300BA		Linwood-Southmont Rd (SR 1396) - Rothrock Rd (SR 2412)	Davidson County	1.0	24	2	60	55	15300	4700	7200	7200	18500	3A	80	Maj	Reg
R-2300		Rothrock Rd (SR 2412) - Point Harbor Rd (SR 2476)	Davidson County	1.1	24	2	60	55	15300	4400	6300	6300	15300	2A	ADQ	Maj	Reg
R-2300		Point Harbor Rd (SR 2476) - Floyd Church Rd (SR 2304)	Davidson County	2.8	20	2	60	55	15300	2200	4000	4000	15300	2A	ADQ	Maj	Reg
R-2300		Floyd Church Rd (SR 2304) - Flat Swamp Rd (SR 2351)	Davidson County	1.5	20	2	60	55	15300	2000	3600	3600	15300	2A	ADQ	Maj	Reg
R-2300		Flat Swamp Rd (SR 2351) - Bringles Ferry/Denton Rd (SR 1002)	Davidson County	1.8	20	2	60	55	15300	1700	3000	3000	15300	2A	ADQ	Maj	Reg
R-2300		Bringles Ferry/Denton Rd (SR 1002) - NC 49	Davidson County	7.8	20	2	60	55	15300	1300	2200	2200	15300	2A	60	Maj	Reg
NC 47		I-85 - 0.35 miles south of I-85	Lexington	0.4	36	3	120	45	18200	9300	17000	15500	18200	ADQ	ADQ	Maj	Reg
DAVID0004-H	NC 47	0.35 miles south of I-85 - Old Linwood Rd (SR 1104)	Lexington	0.3	22	2	120	45	15300	9000	16700	15000	18200	3A	ADQ	Maj	Reg
DAVID0004-H	NC 47	Old Linwood Rd (SR 1104) - Lexington City Limits	Lexington	0.3	36	3	120	45	18200	7000	16700	15200	18200	ADQ	ADQ	Maj	Reg
DAVID0004-H	NC 47	Lexington City Limits - Belmont Rd (SR 3159)	Davidson County	0.6	22	2	120	45	15300	6700	13000	12000	18200	3A	ADQ	Maj	Reg
DAVID0004-H	NC 47	Belmont Rd (SR 3159) - Linwood-Southmont Rd (SR 3196)	Davidson County	0.2	24	2	120	45	15300	8000	15700	13200	18200	3A	ADQ	Maj	Reg
	NC 47	Linwood-Southmont Rd (SR 3196) - NC 8	Davidson County	3.4	24	2	60	55	15800	4700	11700	7000	15800	2A	ADQ	Maj	Reg
	NC 47	NC 8 - Becks Church Rd (SR 2250)	Davidson County	2.3	24	2	60	55	15800	7200	9900	10500	15800	2A	ADQ	Maj	Reg
	NC 47	Becks Church Rd (SR 2250) - Allred Rd (SR 2248)	Davidson County	0.6	24	2	60	55	15800	4500	6500	6600	15800	2A	ADQ	Maj	Reg
	NC 47	Allred Rd (SR 2248) - Shipton Town Rd (SR 2310)	Davidson County	2.6	24	2	60	55	15300	2200	3400	3400	15300	2A	ADQ	Maj	Reg
DAVID0005-H	NC 47	Shipton Town Rd (SR 2310) - Yates Rd (SR 2347)	Davidson County	4.4	18	2	60	55	11900	1700	2400	2400	15300	2A	ADQ	Maj	Reg
	NC 47	Yates Rd (SR 2347) - Denton Town Limits	Davidson County	2.1	24	2	60	55	15800	1500	2000	2000	15800	2A	ADQ	Maj	Reg
	NC 47	Denton Town Limits - Salisbury St (SR 2351)	Denton	0.4	24	2	60	35	13800	1500	2100	2100	13800	2E	ADQ	Maj	Reg
	NC 47	Salisbury St (SR 2351) - NC 109	Denton	0.4	24	2	60	35	13800	5400	7000	7000	13800	2E	ADQ	Maj	Reg
DAVID0006-H	NC 47-109	NC 109 - NC 109	Denton	0.2	36	3	60	35	15800	9300	10300	10300	15800	3B	80	Maj	Reg
DAVID0006-H	NC 47	NC 109 - 0.12 miles east of NC 109	Denton	0.2	36	3	60	35	15800	2600	4300	4300	15800	3B	80	Maj	Reg
DAVID0006-H	NC 47	0.12 miles east of NC 109 - Denton Town Limits	Denton	0.5	24	2	60	35	13800	2600	4300	4300	13800	2E	60	Maj	Reg
DAVID0006-H	NC 47	Denton Town Limits - Randolph County	Davidson County	2.4	24	2	60	55	15800	1900	2300	2300	15300	2A	60	Maj	Reg
DAVID0007-H	NC 49	Randolph County Line - NC 109	Davidson County	2.2	24	2	150	55	15800	5000	6500	12000	54000	4B	ADQ	E	Sta
DAVID0007-H	NC 49	NC 109 - NC 8	Davidson County	4.2	24	2	150	55	15800	5500	7100	12600	54000	4B	ADQ	E	Sta
DAVID0007-H	NC 49	NC 8 - 0.49 miles west of Rowan County	Davidson County	1.9	24	2	150	55	15800	6500	11100	13100	54000	4B	ADQ	E	Sta
DAVID0007-H	NC 49	0.49 miles west of the Rowan County - Rowan County	Davidson County	0.5	48	4	150	55	38100	6500	11100	13100	54000	ADQ	ADQ	E	Sta

HIGHWAY

ID	Facility	Section (From - To)	Jurisdiction	Dist. (mi)	2009 Existing System					2035 Proposed System					CTP Classification	Other Modes
					Cross-Section (ft) lanes	ROW (ft)	Speed Limit (mph)	Existing Capacity (vpd)	2009 AADT	2035 AADT No Build	2035 AADT with CTP	Proposed Capacity (vpd)	Rec. Cross-Section	ROW (ft)		
R-4734	NC 109	High Point MPO - US 64	Davidson County	0.8	24	2	320	55	15800	13000	20000	44800	4B	ADQ	Maj	Reg
R-4734	NC 109	US 64 - Old US 64 (SR 2205)	Davidson County	2.8	24	2	320	55	15800	12000	18000	44800	4B	ADQ	Maj	Reg
R-4734	NC 109	Old US 64 (SR 2205) - Denton Town Limits	Davidson County	6.4	24	2	320	55	15800	9200	15000	44800	4B	ADQ	Maj	Reg
R-4734	NC 109	Denton Town Limits - Farmer Rd (SR 1001)	Denton	0.3	24	2	320	35	13800	7800	13000	38100	4D	ADQ	Maj	Reg
R-4734	NC 109	Farmer Rd (SR 1001) - NC 47	Denton	0.1	48	4	60	35	27500	9300	15000	38100	4D	ADQ	Maj	Reg
DAVID0008-H	NC 109	NC 47 - Klopman Mill Rd (SR 2559)	Denton	0.8	36	3	60	35	15800	6200	7900	15800	3B	ADQ	Maj	Reg
DAVID0009-H	NC 109	Klopman Mill Rd (SR 2559) - NC 49	Davidson County	4.4	22	2	60	55	15800	4700	6300	15800	2A	ADQ	Maj	Reg
DAVID0009-H	NC 109	NC 49 - Randolph County	Davidson County	3.6	24	2	100	55	15800	2100	3100	15800	2A	ADQ	Maj	Reg
DAVID0010-H	NC 150	Winston Salem MPO - Hoover Rd (SR 1468)	Davidson County	1.5	24	2	60	55	15800	6700	9500	31600	4B	ADQ	Maj	Reg
DAVID0010-H	NC 150	Hoover Rd (SR 1468) - Becky Hill Rd (SR 1435)	Davidson County	2.2	24	2	60	55	15800	7000	8600	31600	4B	ADQ	Maj	Reg
DAVID0010-H	NC 150	Becky Hill Rd (SR 1435) - US 64	Davidson County	2.2	24	2	60	55	15800	6000	8500	31600	4B	ADQ	Maj	Reg
DAVID0010-H	NC 150	US 64 - Old US 64 (SR 1192)	Davidson County	0.6	24	2	60	55	15800	8000	12000	31600	4B	ADQ	Maj	Reg
DAVID0010-H	NC 150	Old US 64 (SR 1192) - Giles Rd (SR 1183)	Davidson County	3.6	24	2	60	55	15800	7600	10800	31600	4B	ADQ	Maj	Reg
DAVID0010-H	NC 150	Giles Rd (SR 1183) - Michael Rd (SR 1215)	Davidson County	0.1	24	2	60	55	15800	7200	9800	31600	4B	ADQ	Maj	Reg
DAVID0010-H	NC 150	Michael Rd (SR 1215) - 0.1 miles north of Swicegood Rd (SR 1155)	Davidson County	0.3	38	3	60	45	18200	7000	10000	18200	ADQ	ADQ	Maj	Reg
DAVID0011-H	NC 150	0.1 miles north of Swicegood Rd (SR 1155) - Swicegood Rd (SR 1155)	Davidson County	0.1	20	2	60	45	13800	6500	9000	18200	3B	ADQ	Maj	Reg
DAVID0011-H	NC 150	Swicegood Rd (SR 1155) - Boone Cave Rd (SR 1165)	Davidson County	2.7	20	2	60	55	13800	5400	7800	15800	2A	ADQ	Maj	Reg
DAVID0011-H	NC 150	Boone Cave Rd (SR 1165) - Swicegood Rd (SR 1115)	Davidson County	3.7	20	2	60	55	13800	3000	4400	15800	2A	ADQ	Maj	Reg
DAVID0011-H	NC 150	Swicegood Rd (SR 1115) - Old Salisbury Rd (SR 1138)	Davidson County	1.0	20	2	60	55	13800	4000	6000	15800	2A	ADQ	Maj	Reg
DAVID0011-H	NC 150	Old Salisbury Rd (SR 1138) - I-85/US 29-52-70	Davidson County	0.3	24	2	60	55	15800	4000	6000	15800	ADQ	ADQ	Maj	Reg
1st St (SR 1001)		NC 109 - N Main St (SR 2414)	Denton	0.3	24	2	-	35	13800	3600	5000	13800	ADQ	60	Min	Sub
1st St		N Main St (SR 2414) - NC 47	Denton	0.1	18	2	-	35	11900	1000	1500	11900	ADQ	60	Min	Sub
W 5th Ave (SR 1192)		Bus I-85/US 29-70 - S Main St (SR 3346)	Lexington	1.1	24	2	-	35	13800	8100	9000	13800	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub
E 10th Ave (SR 3345)		S Main St (SR 3346) - Talbert Blvd (NC 8)	Lexington	0.2	36	3	-	35	15800	17000	20500	27500	4D	ADQ	Min	Sub
Allred Rd (SR 2246)		Old US 64 (SR 2205) - John Young Rd (SR 2246)	Davidson County	0.4	18	2	-	55	11900	1600	1900	15800	2A	ADQ	Min	Sub
Allred Rd (SR 2248)		John Young Rd (SR 2246) - Rhodes Rd (SR 2247)	Davidson County	1.4	18	2	-	55	11900	1500	1800	15800	2A	ADQ	Min	Sub
Allred Rd (SR 2248)		Rhodes Rd (SR 2247) - NC 47	Davidson County	1.6	18	2	-	55	11900	2400	2800	15800	2A	ADQ	Min	Sub
Arnold Rd (SR 1457)		Hoover Rd (SR 1468) - Pine Ridge Rd (SR 1454)	Davidson County	1.3	22	2	-	55	15500	2000	2400	15500	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub
Arnold Rd (SR 1457)		Pine Ridge Rd (SR 1454) - I-285/US 52/NC 8	Davidson County	0.8	22	2	-	55	15500	2700	3300	15500	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub
Arnold Rd (SR 1457)		I-285/US 52/NC 8 - Existing NC 8	Davidson County	0.9	24	2	-	55	15800	3100	3400	15800	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub
Badin Lake Rd (SR 2554)		NC 8 - Montgomery County	Davidson County	0.9	18	2	-	55	11900	3100	4200	15800	2A	ADQ	Min	Sub
Becks Church Rd (SR 2250)		Old US 64 (SR 2205) - Burkhardt Rd (SR 2246)	Davidson County	1.6	22	2	-	55	15500	6500	8900	15800	2A	ADQ	Min	Sub

HIGHWAY

ID	Facility	Section (From - To)	Jurisdiction	Dist. (mi)	2009 Existing System						2035 Proposed System						Other Modes
					Cross-Section (ft) lanes	ROW (ft)	Speed Limit (mph)	Existing Capacity (vpd)	2009 AADT	2035 AADT No Build	2035 AADT with CTP	Proposed Capacity (vpd)	Rec. Cross-Section	ROW (ft)	CTP Classification		
																2035 AADT with CTP	
DAVID0015-H	Becks Church Rd (SR 2250)	Burkhart Rd (SR 2246) - NC 47	Davidson County	2.2	22	2	55	15500	4400	7100	6900	15800	2A	60	Min	Sub	
DAVID0016-H	Becky Hill Rd (SR 1435)	Yadkin College Rd (SR 1194) - NC 150	Davidson County	2.5	18	2	55	11900	2100	3700	3700	15800	2A	60	Min	Sub	
DAVID0017-H	Belmont Blvd (SR 1133)	Old Salisbury Rd (SR 1147) - I-85/US 29-52-70	Lexington	0.3	22	2	55	15800	3100	4600	6700	15800	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub	
DAVID0018-H	Belmont Rd (SR 3159)	I-85/US 29-52-70 - NC 47	Lexington	2.4	18	2	55	11900	3100	8300	8500	15800	2A	ADQ	Min	Sub	
DAVID0019-H	Biessecker Rd (SR 1408)	W Center St Ext (SR 1242) - NC 8 (Old Winston Rd)	Lexington	1.3	24	2	35	13800	4500	7200	5700	13800	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub	
DAVID0020-H	Bringle Ferry Rd (SR 1002)	Rowan County Line - NC 8	Davidson County	3.4	24	2	55	15800	1500	2200	2200	15800	2A	60	Min	Sub B	
DAVID0021-H	Brown St (SR 1254)	Old Linwood Rd (SR 1104) - NC 8	Lexington	0.8	20	2	35	13800	4300	5900	2500	15800	2A	60	Min	Sub	
DAVID0022-H	E Center St (SR 1243)	Main St (SR 3346) - Fairview Dr (SR 2212)	Lexington	0.4	44	4	35	27500	17000	25000	23500	27500	ADQ	ADQ	Maj	Sub T	
DAVID0023-H	E Center St (SR 1243)	Fairview Dr (SR 2212) - Curry St	Lexington	0.2	44	4	35	27500	10000	18000	17500	27500	ADQ	ADQ	Maj	Sub	
DAVID0024-H	E Center St (SR 1243)	Curry St - NC 8 (Talbert Blvd)	Lexington	0.2	36	3	35	15800	9500	18000	17500	27500	4D	110	Maj	Sub	
DAVID0025-H	E Center St (SR 1243)	NC 8 (Talbert Blvd) - Lexington City Limits	Lexington	0.7	36	3	35	15800	11000	17000	16000	15800	ADQ	ADQ	Maj	Sub	
DAVID0026-H	E Center St (SR 1243)	Lexington City Limits - Raleigh Rd (SR 2205)	Lexington	1.4	20	2	45	15300	5500	9300	8800	15800	2A	60	Maj	Sub	
DAVID0027-H	W Center St (SR 1243)	Bus I-85/US 29-64-70 - W Center St Ext (SR 1242)	Lexington	0.2	44	4	35	27500	8000	12200	9600	27500	ADQ	ADQ	Maj	Sub T	
DAVID0028-H	W Center St (SR 1243)	W Center St Ext (SR 1242) - Main St (SR 3346)	Lexington	0.9	44	4	35	27500	13000	21100	15300	27500	ADQ	ADQ	Maj	Sub T	
DAVID0029-H	W Center St Ext (SR 1242)	Arnold Rd (SR 1453) - Rowe Rd (SR 1425)	Davidson County	0.8	22	2	50	15500	4200	5100	4400	15500	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub	
DAVID0030-H	W Center St Ext (SR 1242)	Rowe Rd (SR 1425) - Pine Ridge Rd (SR 1454)	Davidson County	1.2	22	2	50	15500	5000	6100	5200	15500	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub	
DAVID0031-H	W Center St Ext (SR 1242)	Pine Ridge Rd (SR 1454) - I-285/US 52/NC 8	Davidson County	0.9	24	2	45	15300	6000	7600	6200	15300	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub	
DAVID0032-H	W Center St Ext (SR 1242)	I-285/US 52/NC 8 - Biessecker Rd (SR 1408)	Lexington	0.3	24	2	45	15300	6000	7600	6200	15300	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub	
DAVID0033-H	W Center St Ext (SR 1242)	Biessecker Rd (SR 1408) - Bus I-85/US 29-64-70	Lexington	1.1	24	2	45	15300	6600	9700	7300	15300	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub	
DAVID0034-H	W Center St Ext (SR 1242)	Bus I-85/US 29-64-70 - W Center St (SR 1243)	Lexington	0.1	24	2	45	15300	7000	11100	8300	15300	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub	
DAVID0035-H	W Center St Ext (SR 1453)	NC 150 - Arnold Rd (SR 1457)	Davidson County	0.4	22	2	55	15500	5700	6900	5900	15500	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub	
DAVID0036-H	City Lake Rd (SR 1841)	Existing NC 8 - Hill Everhart Rd (SR 1842)	Davidson County	0.8	22	2	55	15500	2200	4800	2900	15500	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub	
DAVID0037-H	City Lake Rd (SR 1841)	Hill Everhart Rd (SR 1842) - Ridge Rd (SR 1813)	Davidson County	2.4	22	2	55	15500	1200	1700	1700	15500	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub	
DAVID0038-H	Clark Rd (SR 1295)	Old Salisbury Rd (SR 1147) - I-85/US 29-52-70	Davidson County	0.1	24	2	55	15800	2300								
DAVID0039-H	Clodfelter Rd (SR 1810)	SR 1813 - High Point MPO	Davidson County	2.3	20	2	55	13800	1200	2100	2100	13800	ADQ	60	Min	Sub	

HIGHWAY

ID	Facility	Section (From - To)	Jurisdiction	2009 Existing System						2035 Proposed System						
				Dist. (mi)	Cross-Section (ft) lanes	ROW (ft)	Speed Limit (mph)	Existing Capacity (vpd)	2009 AADT	2035 AADT No Build	2035 AADT with CTP	Proposed Capacity (vpd)	Rec. Cross-Section	ROW (ft)	CTP Classification	Other Modes
	Conrad Hill Mine Rd (SR 2229)	US 64 - Old US 64 (SR 2205)	Davidson County	2.5	22	2	55	15500	1400	1700	1700	15500	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub
	County Home Rd (SR 2783)	Ward Curry Rd (SR 2783) - US 64	Davidson County	0.9	22	2	55	12000	1000	1500	1500	12000	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub
DAVID0021-H	County School Rd (SR 2783)	US 64 - E Holly Grove Rd (SR 2010)	Davidson County	0.2	18	2	45	11900	2000	3100	3200	15800	2A		Min	Sub
DAVID0022-H	Denton Rd (SR 1002)	SR 2569 - NC 8	Davidson County	3.3	18	2	55	11900	1900	2600	2600	15800	2A		Min	Sub
	Fairview Dr (SR 2212)	E Center St (SR 1243) - Talbert Blvd (Existing NC 8)	Davidson County	0.4	24	2	35	13800	6700	8000	7400	13800	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub
	Fairview Dr (SR 2212)	Talbert Dr (Existing NC 8) - Proposed Southwestern Connector	Davidson County	1.7	24	2	35	13800	13000	16500	15100	13800	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub
	Fairview Dr (SR 2212)	Proposed Southwestern Connector - NC 8	Davidson County	0.5	36	3	35	15800	12000	15500	10000	15800	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub
	Farmer Rd (SR 1001)	NC 109 - Harvard St (SR 2339)	Denton	0.2	22	2	35	15500	2400	3500	3500	15500	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub
	Farmer Rd (SR 1001)	Harvard St (SR 2339) - 0.14 miles east of Harvard St (SR 2339)	Denton	0.1	24	2	35	15800	2400	3500	3500	15800	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub
	Farmer Rd (SR 1001)	0.14 miles east of Harvard St (SR 2339) - Randolph County	Davidson County	2.5	24	2	55	15800	2400	3200	3200	15800	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub
DAVID0023-H	Flat Swamp Rd (SR 2351)	NC 8 - 0.2 miles west of Buie Rd (SR 2350)	Davidson County	2.5	18	2	55	11900	1900	2500	2500	11900	2A		Min	Sub
	Flat Swamp Rd (SR 2351)	0.2 miles west of Buie Rd (SR 2350) - Denton St (SR 2437)	Davidson County	1.3	22	2	35	13800	2800	3900	3900	13800	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub
	Floyd Church Rd (SR 2304)	Holloway Ch Rd (SR 2294) - NC 8	Davidson County	3.3	24	2	55	13800	600	1100	1100	13800	2A		Min	Sub
	Forest Hill Rd (SR 1237)	W Center St Ext (SR 1242) - US 64	Lexington	0.5	18	2	35	11800	6500	9000	9000	11800	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub
	Forest Hill Rd (SR 1237)	US 64 - Old US 64 (SR 1192)	Lexington	0.5	18	2	45	12200	4000	6500	6500	12200	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub
	Green Needles Rd (SR 1297)	Old Hargrave Rd (SR 1222) - I-285/Bus I-85/US 29-52-70	Lexington	0.4	24	2	35	13800	1700	2200	1700	13800	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub
	Greensboro St Ext (SR 1844)	Bus I-85/US 29-70 - Ridge Rd (SR 1813)	Davidson County	0.9	24	2	45	15300	4000	6400	5000	15300	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub
	Greensboro St Ext (SR 1844)	Ridge Rd (SR 1813) - Hill Everhart Rd (SR 1842)	Davidson County	1.4	24	2	45	15300	2500	3600	2700	15300	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub
	Greensboro St Ext (SR 1844)	Hill Everhart Rd (SR 1842) - Bus I-85/US 29-64-70	Lexington	0.9	24	2	35	13800	2000	2600	2700	13800	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub
DAVID0024-H	Happy Hill Rd (SR 1231)	NC 150 - Rowe Rd (SR 1425)	Davidson County	1.7	18	2	55	11900	900	1100	1300	15800	2A		Min	Sub
DAVID0024-H	Happy Hill Rd (SR 1231)	Rowe Rd (SR 1425) - US 64	Davidson County	0.9	18	2	55	11900	1200	1400	1700	15800	2A		Min	Sub
	Hargrave Ln (SR 3165)	Hargrave Rd (SR 3165) - I-285/Bus I-85/US 29-52-70	Lexington	0.2	24	2	35	13800	6100	9600	7900	13800	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub
DAVID0025-H	Hargrave Rd (SR 1224)	I-85 - Hargrave Ln (SR 3165)	Lexington	0.2	24	2	35	13800	11000	16800	15400	18500	3A		Min	Sub

HIGHWAY

ID	Facility	Section (From - To)	Jurisdiction	2009 Existing System						2035 Proposed System					CTP Classification	Other Modes
				Dist. (mi)	Cross-Section (ft) lanes	ROW (ft)	Speed Limit (mph)	Existing Capacity (vpd)	2009 AADT	2035 AADT No Build	2035 AADT with CTP	Proposed Capacity (vpd)	Rec. Cross-Section	ROW (ft)		
DAVID0026-H	Helmstetter Rd (SR 1205)	Old US 64 (SR 1192) - Tussey Rd (SR 1221)	Davidson County	1.2	18	2	55	11900	1400	1600	3700	15800	2A	60	Min	Sub
DAVID0026-H	Helmstetter Rd (SR 1205)	Tussey Rd (SR 1221) - Mount Carmel Church Rd (SR 1220)	Davidson County	0.9	18	2	55	11900	1000	1400	1400	15800	2A	60	Min	Sub
DAVID0026-H	Helmstetter Rd (SR 1205)	Mount Carmel Church Rd (SR 1220) - Mount Carmel Rd (SR 1305)	Davidson County	0.2	18	2	45	11900	1600	2300	2300	15800	2A	60	Min	Sub
DAVID0026-H	Helmstetter Rd (SR 1208)	Mount Carmel Rd (SR 1305) - Tyro Rd (SR 1213)	Davidson County	1.2	18	2	45	11900	800	1100	1200	15800	2A	ADQ	Min	Sub
DAVID0027-H	High Rock Rd (SR 2507)	S Snider St - Peacock Ave (SR 1002)	Denton	0.1	18	2	55	11900	1900	2600	2600	15800	2E	60	Min	Sub B P
DAVID0027-H	High Rock Rd (SR 1002)	Peacock Ave (SR 1002) - Council Access Rd (SR 2569)	Denton	0.1	18	2	55	11900	1900	2600	2600	15800	2A	60	Min	Sub B
DAVID0028-H	Hill Everhart Rd (SR 1842)	City Lake Rd (SR 1841) - Greensboro St Ext (SR 1844)	Davidson County	2.1	18	2	55	11900	1200	2200	1500	15800	2A	60	Min	Sub
DAVID0029-H	E Holly Grove Rd (SR 2010)	US 64 - County School Rd (SR 2783)	Davidson County	1.2	20	2	45	13800	3100	4300	4200	15800	2A	60	Min	Sub
DAVID0029-H	E Holly Grove Rd (SR 2010)	County School Rd (SR 2783) - Turner Rd (SR 2005)	Davidson County	0.5	20	2	45	13800	5000	7400	7400	15800	2A	60	Min	Sub
DAVID0029-H	E Holly Grove Rd (SR 2010)	Turner Rd (SR 2005) - 0.13 miles east of I-85	Davidson County	0.8	20	2	45	13800	3000	4400	4400	15800	2A	60	Min	Sub
DAVID0029-H	E Holly Grove Rd (SR 2010)	0.13 miles east of I-85 - I-85	Davidson County	0.1	22	2	55	15500	2000	4400	4400	15500	2A	60	Min	Sub
DAVID0029-H	E Holly Grove Rd (SR 2010)	I-85 - High Point MPO	Davidson County	2.0	22	2	55	15500	2700	4500	4500	15500	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub
DAVID0030-H	Hoover Rd (SR 1468)	NC 150 - Arnold Rd (SR 1457)	Davidson County	2.7	18	2	55	11900	1300	2100	2100	15800	2A	60	Min	Sub B
DAVID0031-H	John Young Rd (SR 2246)	Becks Church Rd (SR 2250) - Rhodes Rd (SR 2247)	Davidson County	1.5	18	2	55	11900	800	900	900	15800	2A	60	Min	Sub
DAVID0031-H	John Young Rd (SR 2246)	Rhodes Rd (SR 2247) - Allred Rd (SR 2246)	Davidson County	0.9	18	2	55	11900	800	1000	1000	15800	2A	60	Min	Sub
DAVID0032-H	Koontz Rd (SR 1186)	US 64 - Yackin College Rd (SR 1194)	Davidson County	1.4	18	2	55	11900	1100	2000	2000	15800	2A	60	Min	Sub B
DAVID0032-H	Linwood-Southmont Rd (SR 1396)	NC 47 - Rockcrusher Rd (SR 1114)	Davidson County	5.2	24	2	55	15800	5300	9600	9600	15800	2A	60	Min	Sub
DAVID0032-H	Linwood-Southmont Rd (SR 1396)	Rockcrusher Rd (SR 1114) - NC 8	Davidson County	2.3	24	2	55	15800	3100	5700	5700	15800	2A	60	Min	Sub B
DAVID0032-H	N Main St (SR 3346)	Bus I-85/US 29-64/70 - Bel Air St	Lexington	0.5	60	5	35	31700	13000	22000	29000	31700	ADQ	ADQ	Maj	Sub T
DAVID0032-H	N Main St (SR 3346)	Bel Air St - 6th St (Existing NC 8 NB)	Lexington	0.1	48	4	35	27500	13000	20100	25000	27500	ADQ	ADQ	Maj	Sub T
DAVID0032-H	N Main St (SR 3346)	6th St (Existing NC 8 NB) - 5th St (Existing NC 8 SB)	Lexington	0.1	48	4	35	27500	12000	16800	20000	27500	ADQ	ADQ	Maj	Sub T
DAVID0032-H	N Main St (SR 3346)	5th St (Existing NC 8 SB) - Center St (SR 1243)	Lexington	0.4	48	4	20	22500	11500	15300	18500	22500	ADQ	ADQ	Maj	Sub T

HIGHWAY

ID	Facility	Section (From - To)	Jurisdiction	Dist.	2009 Existing System						2035 Proposed System						Other Modes	
					Cross-Section (ft) lanes	ROW (ft)	Speed Limit (mph)	Existing Capacity (vpd)	2009 AADT	2035 AADT No Build	2035 AADT with CTP	Proposed Capacity (vpd)	Rec. Cross-Section	ROW (ft)	CTP Classification			
																CTP Classification		CTP Classification
	S Main St (SR 3346)	Center St (SR 1243) - W 5th Ave (SR 1192)	Lexington	0.4	48	4	60	20	22500	11000	15600	15500	22500	ADQ	ADQ	Maj	Sub	T
	S Main St (SR 3346)	W 5th Ave (SR 1192) - E 10th Ave (SR 3345)	Lexington	0.6	48	4	60	35	27500	17000	23200	21500	27500	ADQ	ADQ	Maj	Sub	T
DAVID0033-H	S Main St (SR 3346)	E 10th Ave (SR 3345) - Prospect St	Lexington	1.1	36	3	60	35	15800	17300	25600	22500	38100	4C	110	B	Sub	T
DAVID0033-H	S Main St (SR 3346)	Prospect St - Anne Lewis Dr (SR 3158)	Lexington	0.1	24	2	60	35	13800	14000	24800	20800	38100	4C	110	B	Sub	T
	S Main St (SR 3346)	Anne Lewis Dr (SR 3158) - I-285/Bus 85/US 29-52-70	Lexington	0.7	48	4	200	35	38100	16000	26000	25500	38100	ADQ	ADQ	B	Sub	T
DAVID0034-H	Michael Rd (SR 1215)	Old Salisbury Rd (SR 1147) - NC 150	Davidson County	3.1	18	2	-	55	11900	3500	4700	5200	15800	2A	60	Min	Sub	
	Mt Carmel Rd (SR 1305)	NC 150 - Helmstetter Rd (SR 1205)	Davidson County	1.2	20	2	60	55	13800	1400	1900	1800	12000	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub	
DAVID0035-H	Mt Carmel Church Rd (SR 1220)	Tyro Rd (SR 1213) - Helmstetter Rd (SR 1205)	Davidson County	1.6	20	2	-	55	13800	2000	2600	2500	15800	2A	ADQ	Min	Sub	
DAVID0036-H	Old Hargrave Rd (SR 1222)	Old Salisbury Rd (SR 1147) - Green Needles Rd (SR 1297)	Lexington	0.3	20	2	-	35	13800	2600	3300	2500	15800	2A	ADQ	Min	Sub	
	Old Hargrave Rd (SR 1222)	Green Needles Rd (SR 1297) - I-285/Bus I-85/US 29-52-70	Lexington	1.1	22	2	-	35	13800	1900	2400	2300	13800	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub	
	Old Linwood Rd (SR 1104)	Cotton Grove Rd (NC 8) - Zane Perkins Dr	Lexington	0.4	22	2	-	35	13800	4800	5200	3600	13800	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub	
	Old Linwood Rd (SR 1104)	Zane Perkins Dr - Proposed Southwestern Connector	Lexington	0.7	22	2	-	45	15300	4400	4800	3300	15300	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub	
	Old Linwood Rd (SR 1104)	Proposed Southwestern Connector - Brown St (SR 1254)	Lexington	0.3	22	2	-	45	15300	3200	3600	7500	15300	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub	
	Old Linwood Rd (SR 1104)	Brown St (SR 1254) - I-85	Lexington	0.6	22	2	60	55	15800	4300	4600	6700	15300	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub	
	Old Linwood Rd (SR 1104)	I-85 - Owens Rd (SR 1266)	Lexington	0.1	22	2	60	55	15800	4000	4600	6700	15800	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub	
	Old Linwood Rd (SR 1104)	Owens Rd (SR 1266) - NC 47	Lexington	2.0	22	2	60	55	15800	3000	3600	4200	15800	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub	
	Old Salisbury Rd (SR 1147)	I-285/Bus I-85/US 29-52-70 - 0.29 miles north of Tussey Rd (SR 1221)	Lexington	0.3	24	2	100	55	31600	12000	16500	17000	31600	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub	T
	Old Salisbury Rd (SR 1147)	0.29 miles north of Tussey Rd (SR 1221) - Tussey Rd (SR 1221)	Lexington	0.3	24	2	-	55	15800	12000	16500	16000	15800	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub	
	Old Salisbury Rd (SR 1147)	Tussey Rd (SR 1221) - Old Hargrave Rd (SR 1222)	Lexington	0.5	24	2	-	55	15800	11500	14300	16000	15800	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub	
	Old Salisbury Rd (SR 1147)	Old Hargrave Rd (SR 1222) - Tyro Rd (SR 1213)	Lexington	0.2	24	2	-	55	15800	10000	14700	14800	15800	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub	
	Old Salisbury Rd (SR 1147)	Tyro Rd (SR 1213) - Michael Rd (SR 1215)	Lexington	2.0	24	2	-	55	15800	3500	4900	5000	15800	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub	
	Old Salisbury Rd (SR 1147)	Michael Rd (SR 1215) - Belmont Blvd (SR 1133)	Davidson County	1.5	24	2	-	55	15800	2700	3600	4100	15800	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub	
	Old Salisbury Rd (SR 1147)	Belmont Blvd (SR 1133) - Clark Rd (SR 1295)	Davidson County	1.2	24	2	-	55	15800	2200	6000	5800	15800	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub	
	Old Salisbury Rd (SR 1147)	Clark Rd (SR 1295) - NC 150	Davidson County	1.0	24	2	-	55	15800	2700	4000	5800	15800	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub	
	Old US 29-70/NC 150	I-85/US 52 - Rowan County Line	Davidson County	0.2	48	4	150	55	27500	4800	7800	4000	15800	ADQ	ADQ	Maj	Sub	

HIGHWAY

ID	Facility	Section (From - To)	Jurisdiction	Dist. (mi)	2009 Existing System					2035 Proposed System					CTP Classification	Other Modes	
					Cross-Section (ft) lanes	ROW (ft)	Speed Limit (mph)	Existing Capacity (vpd)	2009 AADT	2035 AADT No Build	2035 AADT with CTP	Proposed Capacity (vpd)	Rec. Cross-Section	ROW (ft)			
																	2035 AADT with CTP
	Old US 52 (SR 3010)	Winston Salem MPO - 0.33 miles south of Winston Salem MPO	Davidson County	0.3	48	4	200	55	31600	14000	21000	21000	ADQ	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub
DAVID00037-H	Old US 52 (SR 3010)	0.33 miles south of Winston Salem MPO - Tall Pine Rd (SR 1822)	Davidson County	0.8	22	2	100	55	15800	13000	20000	20000	3A	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub
DAVID00037-H	Old US 52 (SR 3010)	Tall Pine Rd (SR 1822) - Critcher Dr (SR 1564)	Davidson County	0.1	32	3	100	45	15300	13000	20000	20000	3A	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub
DAVID00037-H	Old US 52 (SR 3010)	Critchler Dr (SR 1564) - Carver Rd (SR 1502)	Davidson County	0.2	32	3	100	45	15300	13000	20000	20000	3B	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub
DAVID00037-H	Old US 52 (SR 3010)	Carver Rd (SR 1502) - Bethesda Rd (SR 1821)	Davidson County	0.5	24	2	100	45	15300	13500	20500	20500	3B	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub
DAVID00037-H	Old US 52 (SR 3010)	Bethesda Rd (SR 1821) - Will Lanier Rd (SR 1460)	Davidson County	0.9	32	3	100	35	15800	12500	19600	19600	3B	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub
DAVID00037-H	Old US 52 (SR 3010)	Will Lanier Rd (SR 1460) - Homer Leonard Rd (SR 1464)	Davidson County	0.2	24	2	100	35	13800	9700	19000	19000	3B	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub
DAVID00037-H	Old US 52 (SR 3010)	Homer Leonard Rd (SR 1464) - I-285/US 52/NC 8	Davidson County	1.9	24	2	100	35	13800	9700	19000	19000	3A	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub
	Old US 64 (SR 1192)	US 64 - NC 150	Davidson County	2.9	24	2	-	55	15800	3000	5100	5100	2A	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub
	Old US 64 (SR 1192)	NC 150 - Helmstetter Rd (SR 1205)	Davidson County	1.2	24	2	-	45	15300	4500	6700	6700	ADQ	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub
	Old US 64 (SR 1192)	Helmstetter Rd (SR 1205) - I-285/US 52/NC 8	Davidson County	1.9	24	2	-	45	15300	5000	8400	8400	ADQ	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub
	Old US 64 (SR 1192)	I-285/US 52/NC 8 - Bus I-85/US 29-70	Lexington	0.5	24	2	-	35	13800	8800	10300	10300	ADQ	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub
	Old US 64 (SR 2205)	Rhodes Rd (SR 2247) - Allred Rd (SR 2246)	Davidson County	1.5	24	2	-	55	15800	4600	5400	5400	ADQ	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub
	Old US 64 (SR 2205)	Allred Rd (SR 2246) - NC 109	Davidson County	5.8	24	2	-	55	15800	3000	3600	3600	ADQ	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub
	Old US 64 (SR 2205)	NC 109 - Randolph County Line	Davidson County	2.6	20	2	-	55	13800	3000	4300	4300	ADQ	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub
	Parke Rd (SR 2304)	NC 47 - Holloway Ch Rd (SR 2294)	Davidson County	2.6	24	2	-	55	15800	2600	3900	3900	2A	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub
DAVID00038-H	Pine Ridge Rd (SR 1454)	Arnold Rd (SR 1453) - W Center St Ext (SR 1242)	Davidson County	1.6	18	2	-	55	11900	1200	1900	1900	2A	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub
	Plaza Parkway	NC 8 - Southwestern Connector Ext	Lexington	0.5	24	2	-	35	15800	6000	7000	7000	ADQ	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub
	Raleigh Rd (SR 2205)	W Holly Grove Rd (SR 2203) - Lexington City Limits	Lexington	0.9	24	2	-	35	13800	8500	12200	11300	ADQ	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub
	Raleigh Rd (SR 2205)	Lexington City Limits - Ward Curry Rd (SR 2783)	Davidson County	0.4	24	2	-	45	15300	8000	12000	11000	ADQ	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub
	Raleigh Rd (SR 2205)	Ward Curry Rd (SR 2783) - E Center St (SR 1243)	Davidson County	0.6	24	2	-	45	15300	6800	10300	9500	ADQ	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub
	Raleigh Rd (SR 2205)	E Center St (SR 1243) - I-85	Davidson County	0.2	36	3	60	45	18200	11500	18100	16800	ADQ	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub
	Raleigh Rd (SR 2205)	I-85 - Becks Church Rd (SR 2250)	Davidson County	0.2	24	3	60	45	18200	13000	17100	16800	ADQ	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub
	Raleigh Rd (SR 2205)	Becks Church Rd (SR 2250) - Rhodes Rd (SR 2247)	Davidson County	1.1	24	2	-	55	15800	7200	9000	9000	ADQ	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub
	Rhodes Rd (SR 2247)	Old US 64 (SR 2205) - John Young Rd (SR 2246)	Davidson County	1.1	20	2	60	55	12000	1200	1400	1400	ADQ	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub
	Rhodes Rd (SR 2247)	John Young Rd (SR 2246) - Allred Rd (SR 2248)	Davidson County	1.2	20	2	60	55	12000	1100	1200	1200	ADQ	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub
	Ridge Rd (SR 1813)	Winston Salem MPO - Clodfelter Rd (SR 1810)	Davidson County	0.3	24	2	-	55	15800	3100	4400	4400	2A	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub
	Ridge Rd (SR 1813)	Clodfelter Rd (SR 1810) - Yokeley Rd (SR 1819)	Davidson County	4.0	24	2	-	55	15800	2300	3400	3400	2A	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub
	Ridge Rd (SR 1813)	Yokeley Rd (SR 1819) - City Lake Rd (SR 1841)	Davidson County	2.9	24	2	-	45	15300	1200	1800	1800	ADQ	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub
	Ridge Rd (SR 1813)	City Lake Rd (SR 1841) - Greensboro St Ext (SR 1844)	Davidson County	0.2	24	2	-	45	15300	3000	4100	4100	ADQ	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub

HIGHWAY

ID	Facility	Section (From - To)	Jurisdiction	2009 Existing System						2035 Proposed System						Other Modes		
				Dist. (mi)	Cross-Section (ft) lanes	ROW (ft)	Speed Limit (mph)	Existing Capacity (vpd)	2009 AADT	2035 AADT No Build	2035 AADT with CTP	Proposed Capacity (vpd)	Rec. Cross-Section	ROW (ft)	CTP Classification		Tier	
																		2035 AADT with CTP
DAVID0039-H	Rowe Rd (SR 1425)	W Center St Ext (SR 1242) - Happy Hill Rd (SR 1231)	Davidson County	1.7	18	2	60	55	11900	700	1000	1100	15800	2A	ADQ	Min	Sub	
DAVID0039-H	Rowe Rd (SR 1425)	Happy Hill Rd (SR 1231) - US 64	Davidson County	0.5	18	2	60	55	11900	400	600	600	15800	2A	ADQ	Min	Sub	
	Salisbury St (SR 2351)	Denton St (SR 2437) - High Rock Rd (SR 2507)	Denton	0.1	22	2	-	35	15300	2800	3900	3900	15300	ADQ	60	Min	Sub	P
	Salisbury St (SR 2351)	High Rock Rd (SR 2507) - Hulin St	Denton	0.1	24	2	-	35	15800	5200	6900	6900	15800	ADQ	60	Min	Sub	P
	Salisbury St (SR 2351)	Hulin St - NC 47	Denton	0.2	24	2	-	35	15800	5200	6900	6900	15800	ADQ	60	Min	Sub	P
U-2545	Southwestern Connector	S Main St (SR 3346) - Old Linwood Rd (SR 1104)	Lexington	1.5			-	-	-	-	-	10000	43500	4C	110	B	Reg	P
U-2545	Southwestern Connector	Old Linwood Rd (SR 1105) - Cotton Grove Rd (NC 8)	Lexington	0.7			-	-	-	-	-	5000	43500	4C	110	B	Reg	P
U-2545	Southwestern Connector	Cotton Grove Rd (NC 8) - Fairview Dr (SR 2212)	Lexington	0.3	24	2	-	25	11900	4000	6000	6000	38100	4C	110	Min	Sub	T
DAVID0040-H	Southwestern Connector Ext	Fairview Dr (SR 2212) - Plaza Parkway	Lexington	0.6			-	-	-	-	-	3000	15800	2E	110	Min	Sub	
DAVID0041-H	S. Snider St	Salisbury St (SR 2351) - High Rock Rd (SR 2507)	Denton	0.2	18	2	-	35	11900	1000	1500	1500	15800	2E	60	Min	Sub	B P
DAVID0042-H	Turner Rd (SR 2005)	E Holly Grove Rd (SR 2010) - Lexington PAB	Davidson County	1.8	20	2	-	55	13800	2200	2900	2900	15800	2A	60	Min	Sub	
	Tussey Rd (SR 1221)	Old Salisbury Rd (SR 1147) - Helmstetter Rd (SR 1205)	Davidson County	1.2	20	2	-	55	13800	1000	1100	1900	15800	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub	
	Tyro Rd (SR 1213)	Old Salisbury Rd (SR 1147) - Mt Carmel Church Rd (SR 1220)	Davidson County	0.2	24	2	-	55	15800	5700	8900	7700	15800	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub	
	Tyro Rd (SR 1213)	Mt Carmel Church Rd (SR 1220) - Helmstetter Rd (SR 1208)	Davidson County	1.2	24	2	-	55	15800	4300	7000	5900	15800	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub	
	Tyro Rd (SR 1213)	Helmstetter Rd (SR 1208) - NC 150	Davidson County	2.3	24	2	-	55	15800	4100	6600	4900	15800	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub	
	Ward Curry Rd (SR 2219)	Raleigh Rd (SR 2205) - County Home Rd (SR 2783)	Davidson County	1.0	22	2	-	55	15500	1100	1500	1500	15500	ADQ	ADQ	Min	Sub	
DAVID0043-H	Yadkin College Rd (SR 1194)	N Koontz Rd (SR 1186) - Becky Hill Rd (SR 1435)	Davidson County	0.8	18	2	-	55	11900	700	1000	1000	15800	2A	60	Min	Sub	B

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION AND RAIL

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION ¹								
ID	Facility/ Route	Section (From - To)	Speed Limit (mph)	Distance (mi)	Existing System		Proposed System	
					Type	Type	Type	Other Modes
DAVID0001-T	DAVIDSON COUNTY US 52 EXPRESS	Winston Salem MPO Boundary - South Lexington Park-and-Ride	Varies	13.2	Bus	Bus	--	H
DAVID0002-T	DAVIDSON COUNTY BUSINESS I-85 EXPRESS	High Point MPO Boundary - South Lexington Park-and-Ride	Varies	10.6	Bus	Bus	--	H
DAVID0003-T	LEXINGTON CIRCULAR ROUTE 1	North Lexington - Proposed Intermodal Connector/Amtrak - Southwest Lexington	Varies	9.7	--	--	Bus	H
DAVID0002-T	LEXINGTON CIRCULAR ROUTE 2	Northwest Lexington - Proposed Intermodal Connector/Amtrak - South Lexington	Varies	10.7	--	--	Bus	H

¹Only major public transportation routes and proposals are shown here. For further documentation of the public transportation system, refer to the 2010 Davidson County Regional Transit Development Plan.

RAIL												
ID	Facility/ Route	Section (From - To)	Class	Speed Limit (mph)	Distance (mi)	Existing System			Proposed System			
						Type	ROW (ft)	Trains per day	Type	ROW (ft)	Trains per day	Other Modes
73,74,75,76	Amtrak (Carolinian)	New York, NY - Charlotte	I	Varies	704	Passenger	25-100	4	Passenger	25-100	4	--
19,20	Amtrak (Crescent)	New York, NY - New Orleans, LA	I	Varies	1377	Passenger	25-100	2	Passenger	25-100	2	--
79,80	Amtrak (Piedmont)	Raleigh - Charlotte	I	Varies	173	Passenger	25-100	2	Passenger	25-100	2	--

BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN ¹

BICYCLE									
ID	Facility/ Route	Section (From - To)	Distance (mi)	Existing System		Proposed System		Other Modes	
				Cross-Section (ft)	lanes	Type	Cross-Section		
R-4734	NC 109	SR 2205 - Denton Town Limits	2.9	Concurrent with NC 109	2	see Highway Table		H P	
R-4734	NC 109	Denton Town Limits - SR 1001	0.4	Concurrent with NC 109	2	see Highway Table		H P	
DAVID0001-B	Bringle Ferry Rd (SR 1002)	Rowan County Line - NC 8	3.4	24	2	Bicycle	2A	H	

PEDESTRIAN									
ID	Facility/ Route	Section (From - To)	Distance (mi)	Existing System		Proposed System		Other Modes	
				Type	Side of Street	Type	Side of Street		
City of Lexington									
DAVID0003-H	Cotton Grove Rd (NC 8)	Federal St - Southwestern Connector	0.3	Concurrent with NC 8	see Highway Table			H	
DAVID0003-H	Cotton Grove Rd (NC 8)	Southwestern Connector - Plaza Pkwy	0.6	Concurrent with NC 8	see Highway Table			H	
DAVID0001-P	Raleigh Road (NC 8)	N Pugh St - E 5th St	0.1		Sidewalks	Both		H	
DAVID0001-P	Raleigh Road (NC 8)	0.05 miles north of Church St - Talbert Blvd (NC 8)	0.2	Sidewalks	West	Sidewalks	East	H	
DAVID0003-H	Talbert Blvd (NC 8)	Cotton Grove Rd (NC 8) - Kirkwood St	1.3	Concurrent with NC 8	(Talbert Blvd) - see Highway Table			H	
DAVID0003-H	Talbert Blvd (NC 8)	Cornelia St - Raleigh Rd (SR 2205)	0.3	Concurrent with NC 8	(Talbert Blvd) - see Highway Table			H	
DAVID0002-P	E 5th Ave	Railroad St - S Salisbury St	0.1		Sidewalks	Both			
DAVID0003-P	E 6th Ave	S Main Street (SR 3346) - S Salisbury St	0.1	Sidewalks	North	Sidewalks	South		
DAVID0004-P	E 7th Ave	S Salisbury St - S Talbert Blvd	0.1		Sidewalks	Both			
DAVID0005-P	E 8th Ave	S Salisbury St - S Salisbury St	0.1		Sidewalks	Both			
DAVID0005-P	W 4th Ave	S State St - S Main St	0.1		Sidewalks	Both			
DAVID0006-P	W 4th Ave	Hargrave St - 0.04 miles south of S Hargrave St	0.0		Sidewalks	Both			
DAVID0006-P	W 4th Ave	Park St - 0.05 miles north of S Hargrave St	0.1		Sidewalks	Both			
DAVID0007-P	W 5th Ave (SR 1192)	Bus. I-85/US 29-64-70 - 0.07 miles west of Glenwood Dr	0.1		Sidewalks	Both		H	
DAVID0008-P	W 7th Ave	S State St - 0.06 miles east of Robbins St	0.3	Sidewalks	South	Sidewalks	North		
DAVID0009-P	W 9th Ave	S State St - 0.05 miles north of S Main St	0.1		Sidewalks	Both			
DAVID0010-P	E 1st St Ext	N Cecil St - Curry St	0.1	Sidewalks	South	Sidewalks	North		
DAVID0011-P	E 3rd St	N Salisbury St - N Pugh St	0.1	Sidewalks	North	Sidewalks	South		
DAVID0012-P	E 4th St	N Salisbury St - N Pugh St	0.1		Sidewalks	Both			
DAVID0012-P	E 4th St	Conner St - N Church St	0.1		Sidewalks	Both			
DAVID0013-P	E 5th St (NC 8)	N Salisbury St - Raleigh Rd (SR 2205)	0.1		Sidewalks	Both		H	
DAVID0014-P	W 3rd St	Greensboro St - N Main St (SR 3346)	0.1		Sidewalks	Both			
DAVID0015-P	W 6th St (NC 8)	Greensboro St - N Main St (SR 3346)	0.1		Sidewalks	Both		H	
DAVID0016-P	W 9th St	Hames St - Old Winston Rd (NC 8)	0.1		Sidewalks	Both			

PEDESTRIAN

ID	Facility/ Route	Section (From - To)	Distance (mi)	Existing System		Proposed System		Other Modes
				Type	Side of Street	Type	Side of Street	
DAVID0017-P	W 10th St	S Main St (SR 3346) - 0.22 miles west of S Main St (SR 3346)	0.2	Sidewalks	North	Sidewalks	South	
DAVID0018-P	W Center St (SR 1243)	Burlier St - 0.5 miles east of Market St	0.2			Sidewalks	Both	H
DAVID0019-P	N Cecil St	E Center St (SR 1243) - E 1st St Ext	0.1	Sidewalks	East	Sidewalks	West	
DAVID0020-P	Church St	0.04 miles west of Nokomis St - 0.06 miles east of Nokomis St	0.1	Sidewalks	South	Sidewalks	North	
DAVID0021-P	Cornelia Street	Talbert Blvd (NC 8) - 0.05 miles east of Talbert Blvd (NC 8)	0.1			Sidewalks	Both	
DAVID0022-P	Courtney St	Vance St - W 2nd St	0.0	Sidewalks	South	Sidewalks	North	
DAVID0023-P	Curry St	E Center St (SR 1243) - E 1st St Ext	0.1	Sidewalks	North	Sidewalks	South	
DAVID0024-P	Fairview Dr (SR 2212)	E Center St (SR 1243) - NC 8 (Cotton Grove Rd)	2.6			Sidewalks	Both	H
DAVID0025-P	S Ford St	W 4th Ave - W 5th Ave	0.1			Sidewalks	Both	
DAVID0025-P	S Ford St	0.05 miles south of W 6th Ave - W 7th Ave	0.0			Sidewalks	Both	
DAVID0026-P	Greensboro St	W 6th St (NC 8) - W 4th St	0.2	Sidewalks	West	Sidewalks	Both	
DAVID0026-P	Greensboro St	W 4th St - W 1st St	0.2			Sidewalks	Both	
DAVID0027-P	S Hargrave St	W 6th Ave - W 7th Ave	0.1			Sidewalks	Both	
DAVID0028-P	W Holly Grove Rd (SR 2203)	Raleigh Rd (SR 2205) - Edgewood Dr	0.4			Sidewalks	Both	H
DAVID0029-H	S Main St (SR 3346)	Southwestern Connector - Stamey Ave	1.0	Concurrent with S Main St - see Highway Table				H
DAVID0029-P	Marble Alley	E Center St (SR 1243) - E 3rd Ave	0.2			Sidewalks	Both	
DAVID0030-P	Old Linwood Rd (SR 1104)	Cotton Grove Rd (NC 8) - Mendota Ave	0.1			Sidewalks	Both	H
DAVID0031-P	S Payne St	W Center St (SR 1243) - W 2nd Ave	0.1	Sidewalks	East	Sidewalks	West	
DAVID0031-P	S Payne St	W 2nd Ave - W 3rd Ave	0.1			Sidewalks	Both	
DAVID0032-P	Plaza Pkwy	Southwestern Connector Extension - NC 8	0.5			Sidewalks	Both	H
DAVID0033-P	N Pugh St	East 5th St (NC 8) - Raleigh Rd (NC 8)	0.0			Sidewalks	Both	
DAVID0034-P	S Pugh St	E Center St (SR 1243) - E 1st Ave	0.1			Sidewalks	Both	
DAVID0035-P	S Railroad St	E 2nd Ave - E 3rd Ave	0.1			Sidewalks	Both	
DAVID0035-P	S Railroad St	E 3rd Ave - E 5th Ave	0.2	Sidewalks	West	Sidewalks	Both	
DAVID0036-P	Robbins St	W 6th St - W 7th St	0.1	Sidewalks	West	Sidewalks	East	
DAVID0037-P	Salem St	W 6th St - 0.3 miles south of Chestnut St	0.4			Sidewalks	Both	
DAVID0038-P	N Salisbury St	Hemstead St - Hopedale St	0.1	Sidewalks	East	Sidewalks	West	
DAVID0038-P	N Salisbury St	Hopedale St - E 4th St	0.2			Sidewalks	Both	
DAVID0038-P	N Salisbury St	E 4th St - E 3rd St	0.1	Sidewalks	West	Sidewalks	East	
DAVID0039-P	S Salisbury St	E 5th Ave - E 6th Ave	0.1			Sidewalks	Both	
DAVID0040-P	Southbound St	5th Ave (SR 1192) - 0.02 miles north of W 6th Ave	0.0			Sidewalks	Both	

PEDESTRIAN								
ID	Facility/ Route	Section (From - To)	Distance (mi)	Existing System		Proposed System		Other Modes
				Type	Side of Street	Type	Side of Street	
U-2545	Southwestern Connector	S Main Street (SR 3346) - Fairview Dr (SR 2212)	2.5	Concurrent with SW Connector	- see Highway Table	Concurrent with SW Connector	- see Highway Table	H
DAVID0035-H	Southwestern Connector Ext	Fairview Dr (SR 2212) - Plaza Pkwy	0.6	Concurrent with SW Connector	- see Highway Table	Concurrent with SW Connector	- see Highway Table	H
DAVID0041-P	S State St	W 4th Ave - W 9th Ave	0.4	Sidewalks	East	Sidewalks	Both	
DAVID0042-P	Vance St	W Center St (SR 1243) - Courtney St	0.3	Sidewalks	East	Sidewalks	Both	
Town of Denton								
DAVID0043-P	NC 47	Denton Town Limits - 2nd St	0.2	--	--	Sidewalks	Both	HB
DAVID0043-P	NC 47	2nd St - Salisbury St (SR 2351)	0.2	Sidewalks	East	Sidewalks	West	HB
DAVID0043-P	NC 47	Salisbury St (SR 2351) - NC 109	0.4	Sidewalks	East	Sidewalks	West	HB
DAVID0005-H	NC 47-109	NC 109 - Forest Park Dr	0.3	Concurrent with NC 47-109	- see Highway Table	Concurrent with NC 47-109	- see Highway Table	HB
R-4734	NC 109	Denton Town Limits - NC 47	0.4	Concurrent with NC 109	- see Highway Table	Concurrent with NC 109	- see Highway Table	HB
DAVID0044-P	1st St (SR 1001)	NC 109 - N Main St (SR 2414)	0.3	--	--	Sidewalks	Both	H
DAVID0044-P	1st St	N Main St (SR 2414) - NC 47	0.1	Sidewalks	South	Sidewalks	North	H
DAVID0045-P	4th St	NC 47 - Broad St	0.4	--	--	Sidewalks	South	
DAVID0046-P	Broad St	4th St - NC 47	0.4	--	--	Sidewalks	Both	
DAVID0047-P	Carroll Ave	Varner St - NC 109	0.1	--	--	Sidewalks	Both	
DAVID0023-H	High Rock Rd (SR 2507)	S Snider St - Peacock Ave (SR 1002)	0.1	Concurrent with High Rock Rd	- see Highway Table	Concurrent with High Rock Rd	- see Highway Table	H
DAVID0048-P	N Main St (SR 2414)	4th St - 3rd St	0.1	--	--	Sidewalks	Both	
DAVID0048-P	N Main St (SR 2414)	3rd St - NC 47	0.3	Sidewalks	Both	--	--	
DAVID0049-P	S Main St (SR 2501)	NC 47 - James Ave	0.2	Sidewalks	East	Sidewalks	West	
DAVID0049-P	S Main St (SR 2501)	James Ave - Peacock Ave (SR 1002)	0.1	Sidewalks	Both	--	--	
DAVID0049-P	S Main St (SR 2501)	Peacock Ave (SR 1002) - Noell Ave	0.2	Sidewalks	West	Sidewalks	East	
DAVID0050-P	Meadowdale Dr	Old Camp Rd (SR 2346) - Farmbrook Dr	0.3	--	--	Sidewalks	North	
DAVID0051-P	Old Camp Rd (SR 2346)	Salisbury St (SR 2351) - Meadowdale Dr	0.4	--	--	Sidewalks	East	
DAVID0052-P	Peacock Ave (SR 1002)	High Rock Rd (SR 2507) - NC 109	0.9	--	--	Sidewalks	Both	
DAVID0053-P	Salisbury St (SR 2351)	Old Camp Rd (SR 2437) - High Rock Rd (SR 2507)	0.1	--	--	Sidewalks	Both	H
DAVID0053-P	Salisbury St (SR 2351)	High Rock Rd (SR 2507) - Hulin St	0.1	--	--	Sidewalks	Both	H
DAVID0053-P	Salisbury St (SR 2351)	Hulin St - NC 47	0.2	Sidewalks	Both	--	--	H
DAVID0036-H	S. Snider St	Salisbury St (SR 2351) - High Rock Rd (SR 2507)	0.2	Concurrent with S. Snider St	- see Highway Table	Concurrent with S. Snider St	- see Highway Table	HB
DAVID0054-P	Varner St	NC 47 - Carroll Ave	0.5	--	--	Sidewalks	Both	
Tyro Community								
DAVID0007-H	NC 150	Giles Rd (SR 1183) - Swicegood Rd (SR 1155)	0.5	Concurrent with NC 150	- see Highway Table	Concurrent with NC 150	- see Highway Table	H
DAVID0055-P	Dragon Dr (SR 3139)	Michael Rd (SR 1215) - West Davidson High School	0.3	--	--	Sidewalks	Both	
DAVID0056-P	Michael Rd (SR 1215)	NC 150 - Dragon Dr (SR 3139)	0.3	--	--	Sidewalks	Both	
DAVID0057-P	Tyro School Rd (SR 1180)	NC 150 - West Davidson Library	0.2	--	--	Sidewalks	Both	

PEDESTRIAN								
ID	Facility/ Route	Section (From - To)	Distance (mi)	Existing System		Proposed System		Other Modes
				Type	Side of Street	Type	Side of Street	
DAVID0033-H	Welcome Community Old US 52 (SR 3010)	SR 1564 - 1464	1.8	Concurrent with Old US 52		see Highway Table		H

MULTI-USE PATH								
ID	Facility/ Route	Section (From - To)	Distance (mi)	Existing System		Proposed System		Other Modes
				Type	Side of Street	Type	Cross-Section	
DAVID0001-M	NC 109	SR 2205 - Denton Town Limits	2.9	--	--	Multi-use	MA	H P
DAVID0002-M	N/A	Meadowdale Dr - NC 47	0.2	--	--	Multi-use	MA	--

Only major routes and proposals are shown here. For further documentation of bicycle and pedestrian facilities and proposals, refer to *Davidson County Bike Plan (PTRPO - 2005)*, *Davidson County Bicycle Transportation Plan (2008)*, and the *Uwharrie National Forest Trail System*

Appendix D Typical Cross Sections

Cross section requirements for roadways vary according to the capacity and level of service to be provided. Universal standards in the design of roadways are not practical. Each roadway section must be individually analyzed and its cross section determined based on the volume and type of projected traffic, existing capacity, desired level of service, and available right-of-way. These cross sections are typical for facilities on new location and where right-of-way constraints are not critical. For widening projects and urban projects with limited right-of-way, special cross sections should be developed that meet the needs of the project.

The typical cross sections were updated on December 7, 2010 to support the Department's "Complete Streets" policy that was adopted in July 2009. This guidance established design elements that emphasize safety, mobility, and accessibility for multiple modes of travel. These "typical" cross sections should be used as preliminary guidelines for comprehensive transportation planning, project planning and project design activities. The specific and final cross section details and right of way limits for projects will be established through the preparation of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documentation and through final plan preparation.

On all existing and proposed roadways delineated on the CTP, adequate right-of-way should be protected or acquired for the recommended cross sections. In addition to cross section and right-of-way recommendations for improvements, Appendix C may recommend ultimate needed right-of-way for the following situations:

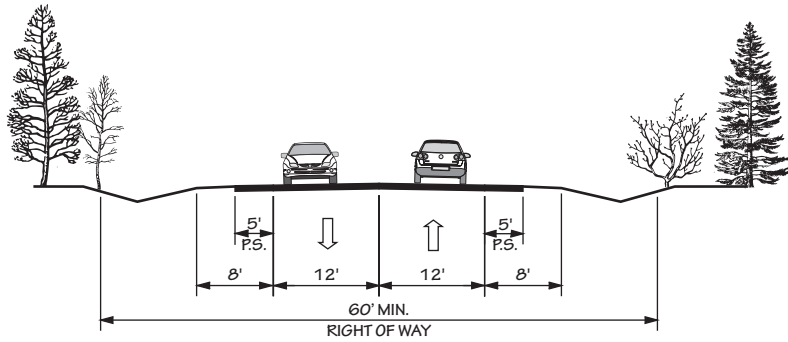
- roadways which may require widening after the current planning period,
- roadways which are borderline adequate and accelerated traffic growth could render them deficient, and
- roadways where an urban curb and gutter cross section may be locally desirable because of urban development or redevelopment.
- roadways which may need to accommodate an additional transportation mode

FIGURE 9

TYPICAL HIGHWAY CROSS SECTIONS 2 LANES

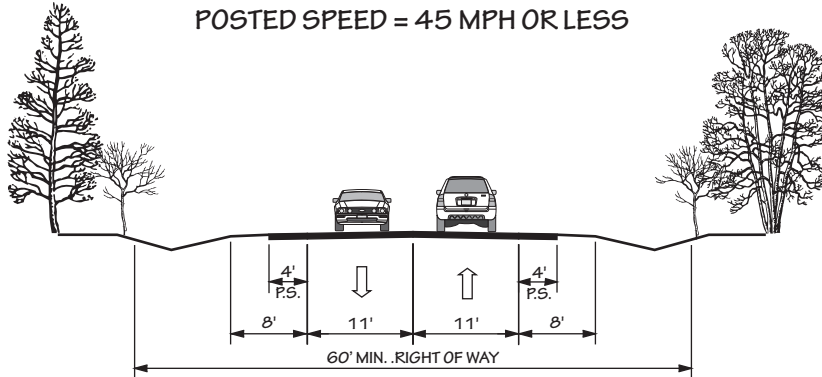
2 A

WIDE PAVED SHOULDERS
POSTED SPEED = 55 MPH



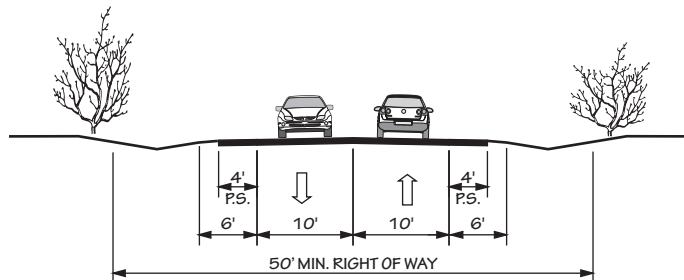
2 B

WIDE PAVED SHOULDERS
POSTED SPEED = 45 MPH OR LESS



2 C

WIDE PAVED SHOULDERS
POSTED SPEED = 35 MPH OR LESS

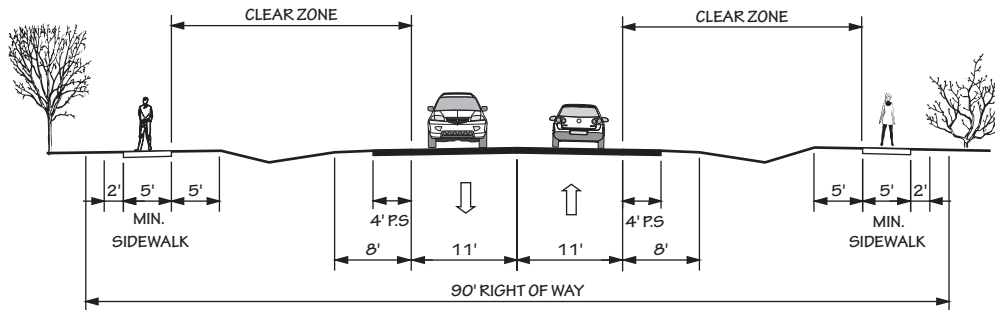


TYPICAL HIGHWAY CROSS SECTIONS

2 LANES

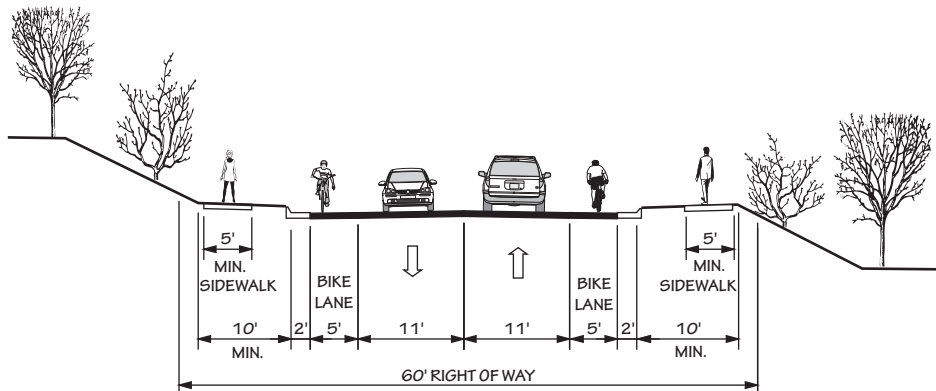
2 D

SIDEWALK PLACEMENT BEHIND A ROADWAY DITCH



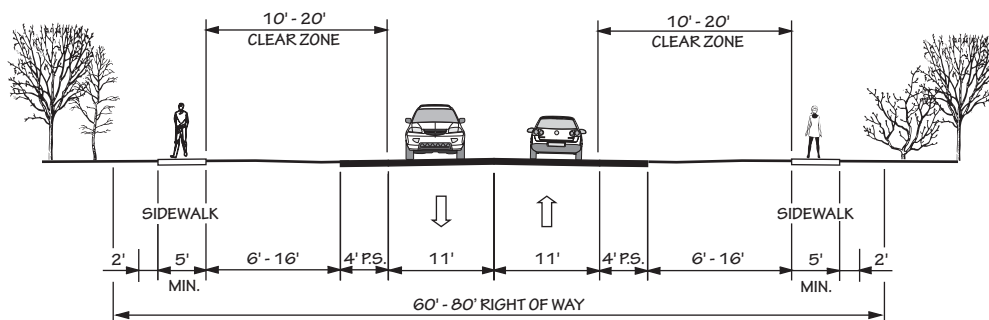
2 E

CURB AND GUTTER WITH BIKE LANES AND SIDEWALKS



2 F

BUFFERS AND SIDEWALKS WITHOUT A ROADWAY DITCH
(20 MPH TO 45 MPH)
(TYPICALLY COASTAL AREA MANAGEMENT ACT COUNTIES)

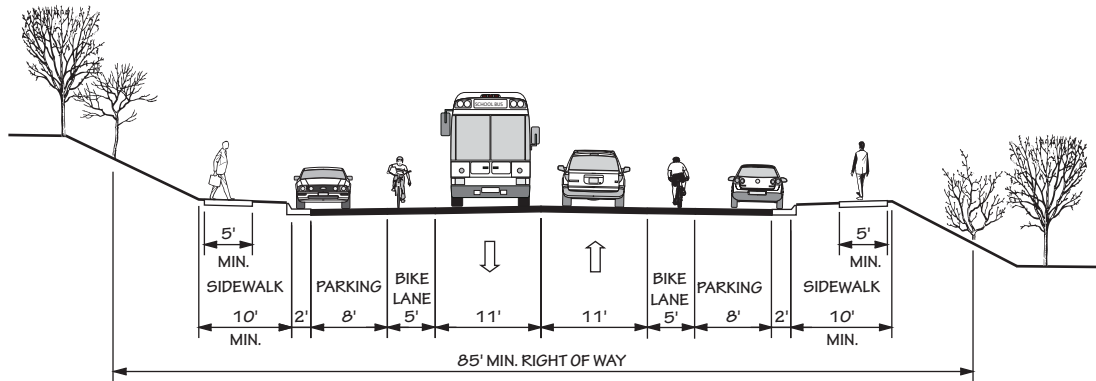


TYPICAL HIGHWAY CROSS SECTIONS

2 LANES

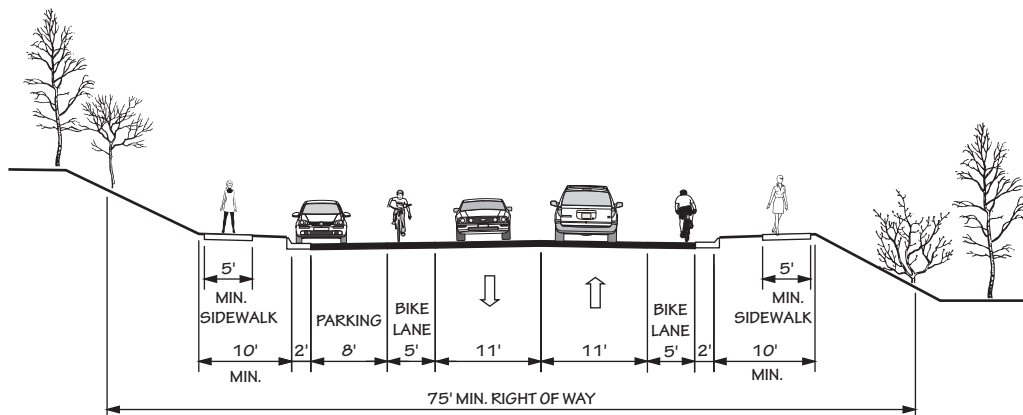
2 G

CURB & GUTTER - PARKING ON EACH SIDE



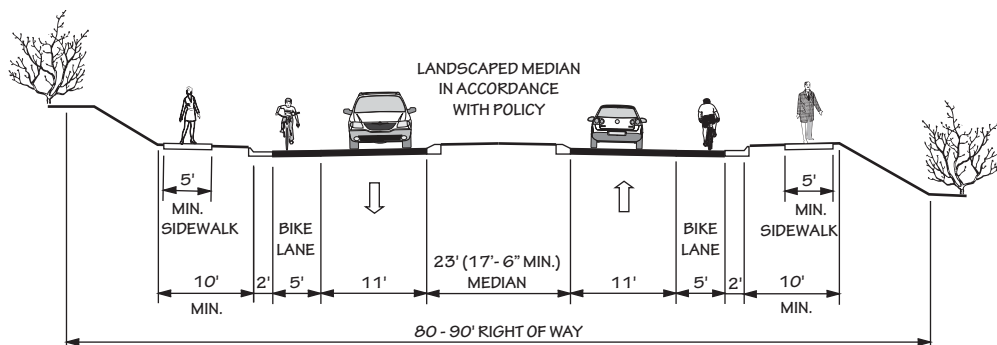
2 H

CURB & GUTTER - PARKING ON ONE SIDE



2 I

RAISED MEDIAN WITH CURB & GUTTER

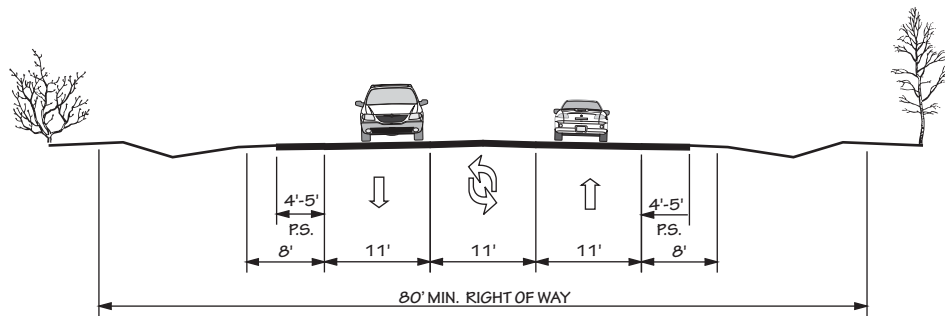


TYPICAL HIGHWAY CROSS SECTIONS

3 LANES

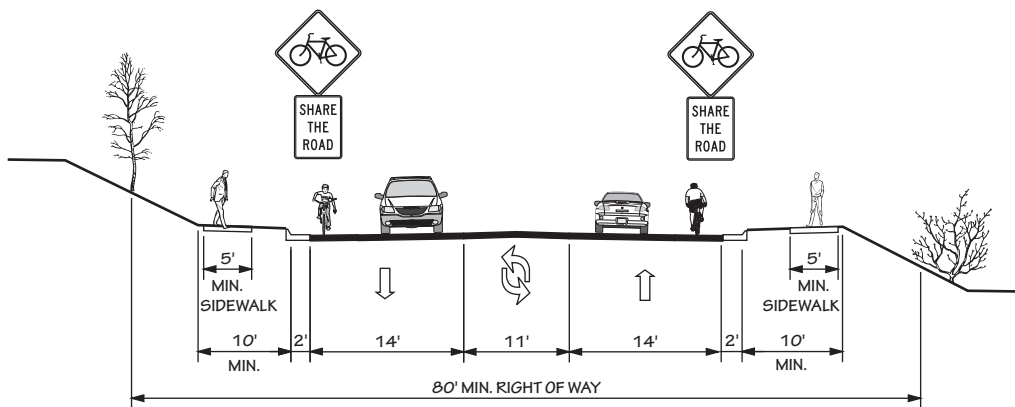
3 A

WIDE PAVED SHOULDERS



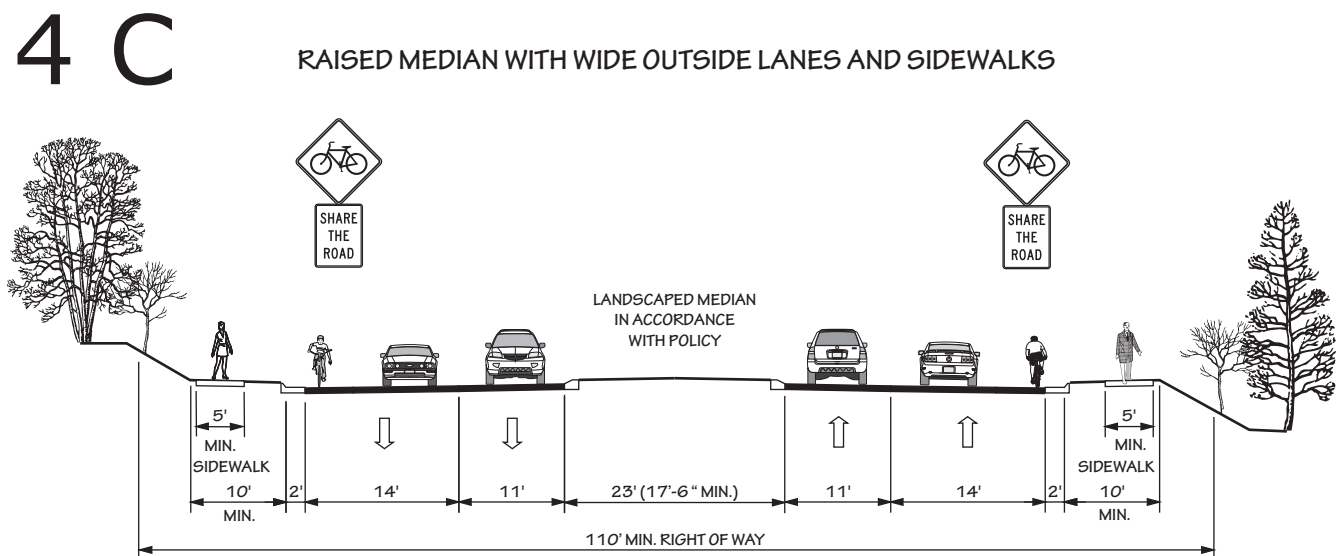
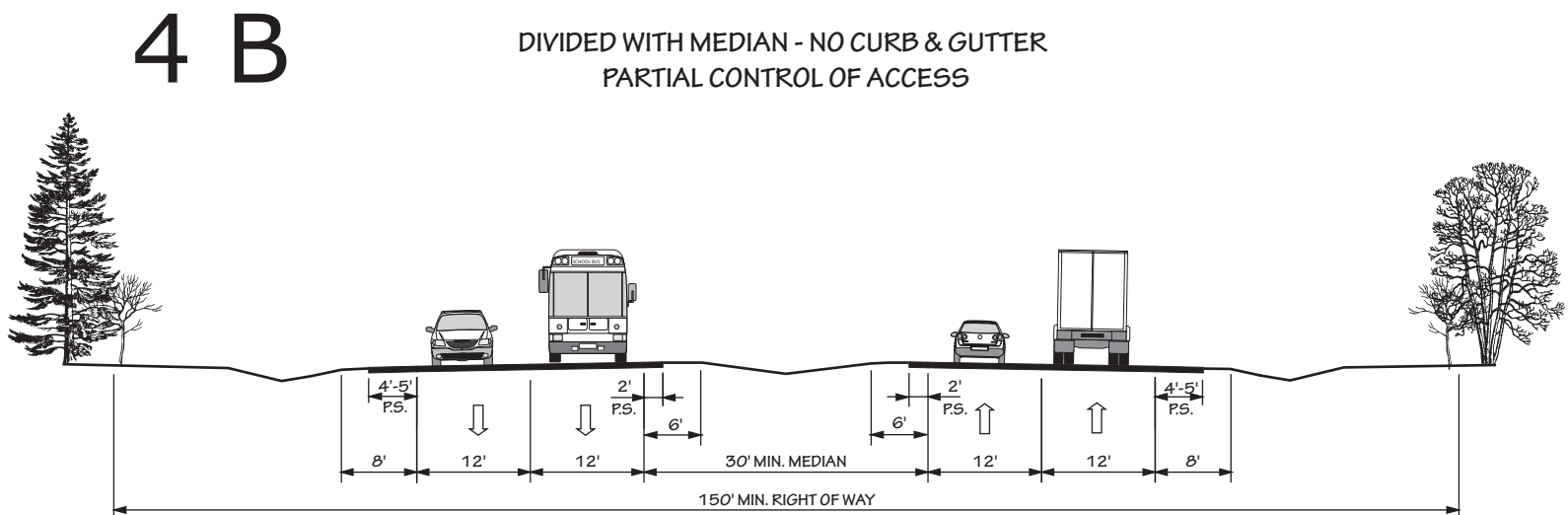
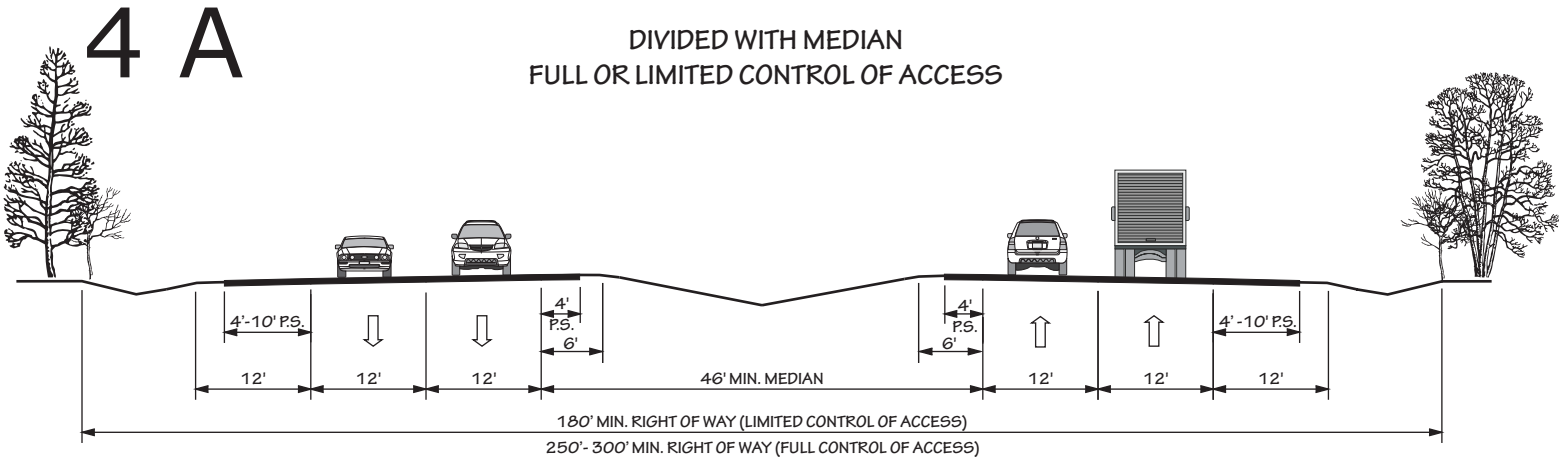
3 B

CURB & GUTTER WITH WIDE OUTSIDE LANES AND SIDEWALKS



TYPICAL HIGHWAY CROSS SECTIONS

4 LANES

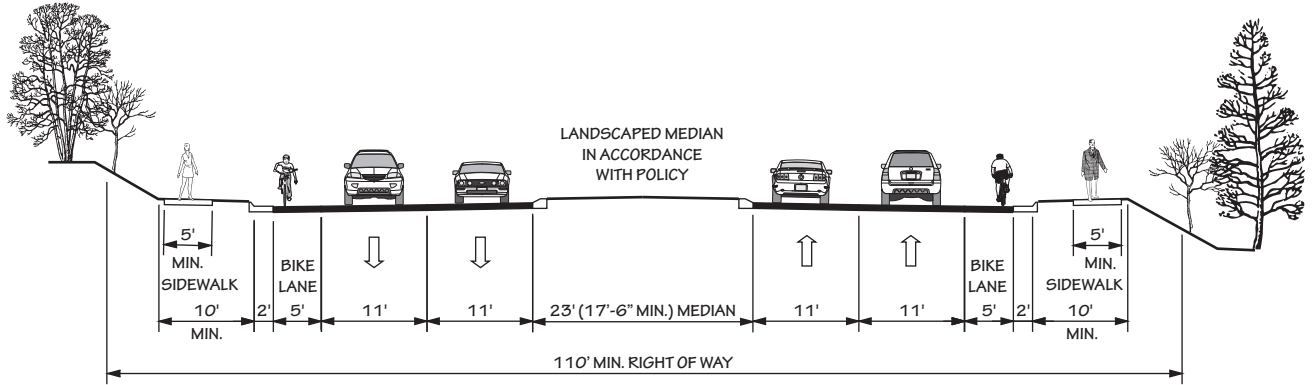


TYPICAL HIGHWAY CROSS SECTIONS

4 LANES

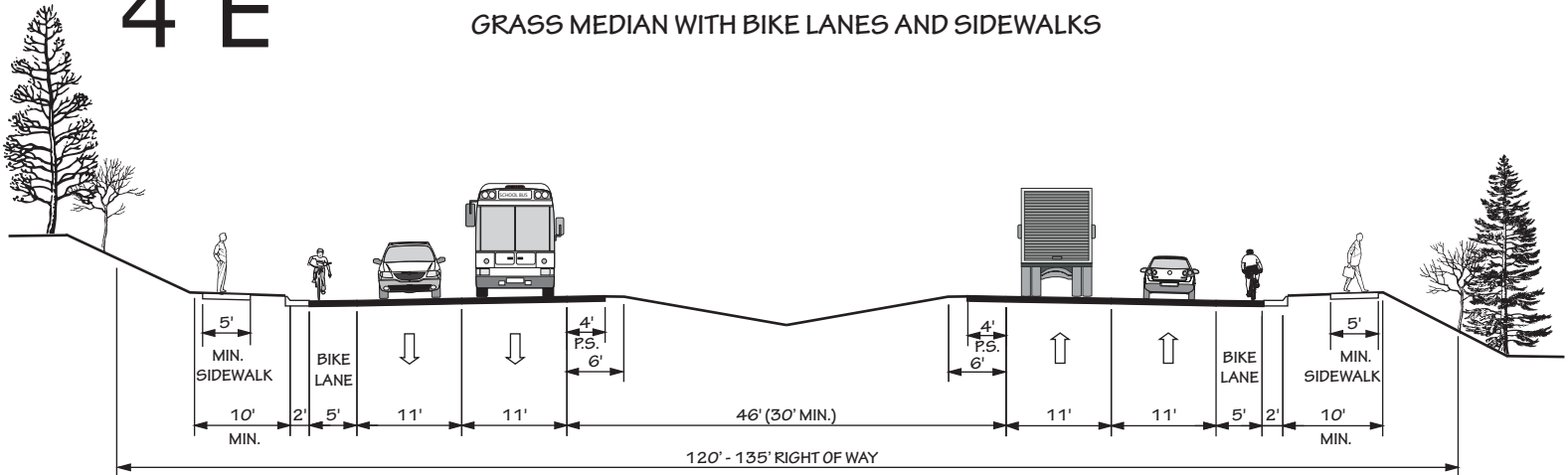
4 D

RAISED MEDIAN - CURB & GUTTER WITH BIKE LANES AND SIDEWALKS



4 E

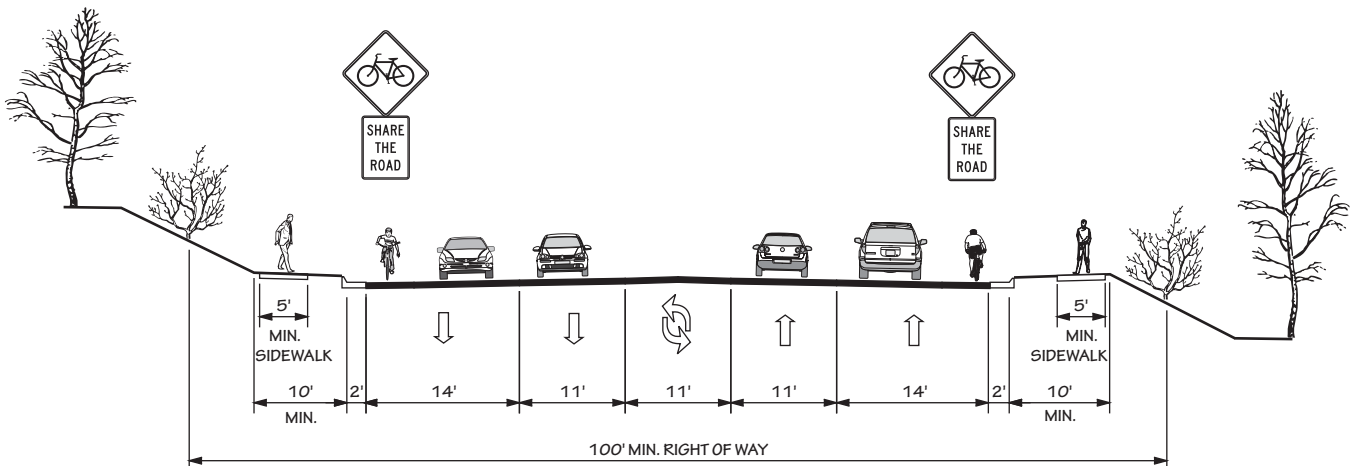
GRASS MEDIAN WITH BIKE LANES AND SIDEWALKS



5 LANES

5 A

WIDE OUTSIDE LANES

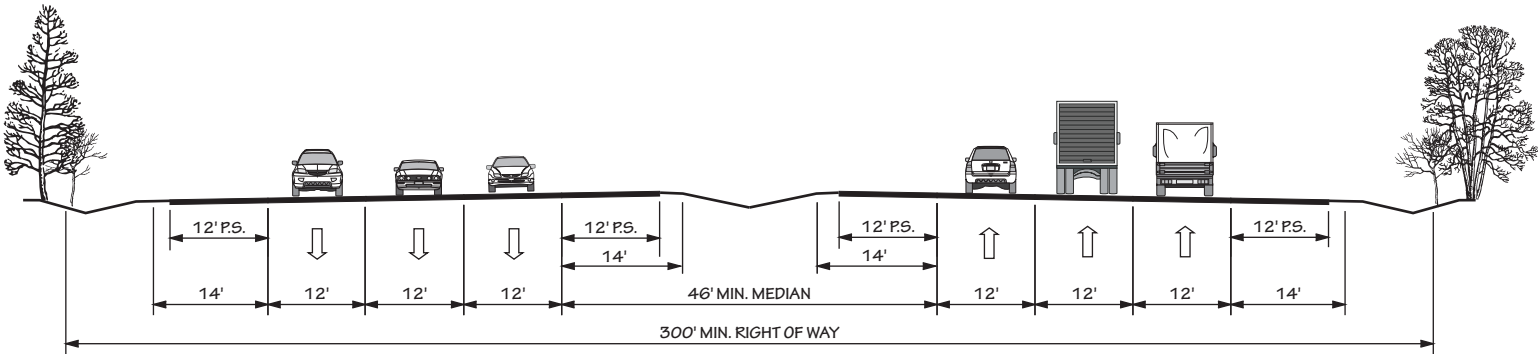


TYPICAL HIGHWAY CROSS SECTIONS

6 LANES

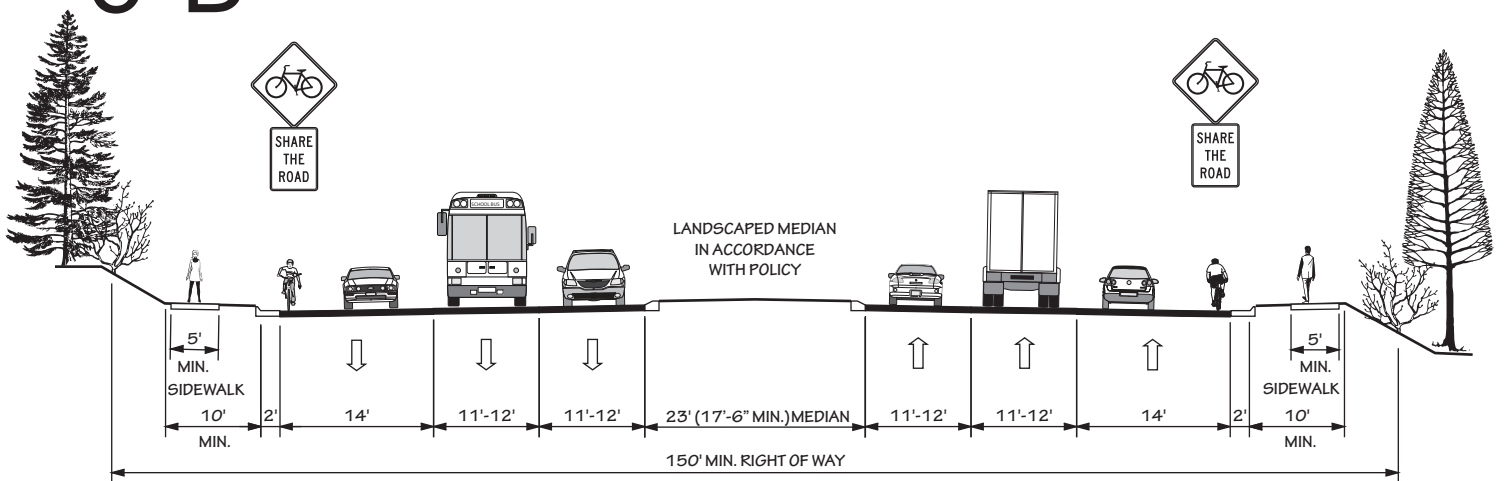
6 A

DIVIDED WITH GRASS MEDIAN



6 B

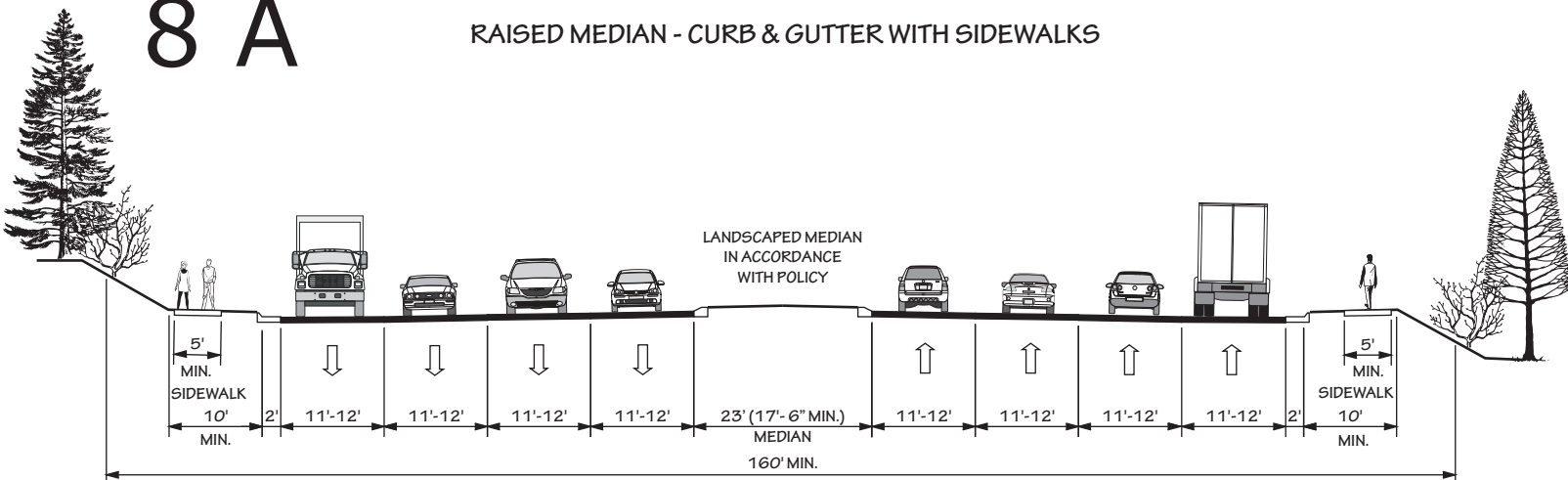
RAISED MEDIAN - CURB & GUTTER WITH WIDE OUTSIDE LANES AND SIDEWALKS



8 LANES

8 A

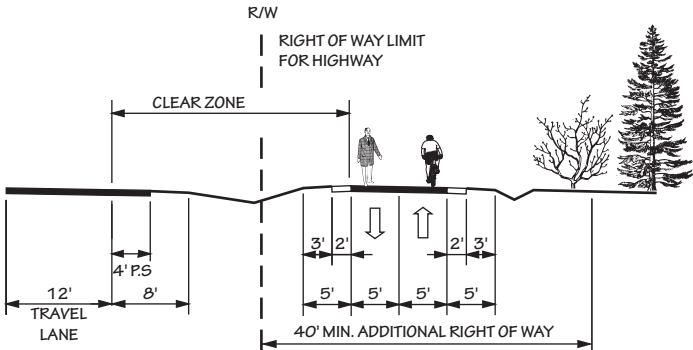
RAISED MEDIAN - CURB & GUTTER WITH SIDEWALKS



TYPICAL MULTI - USE PATH

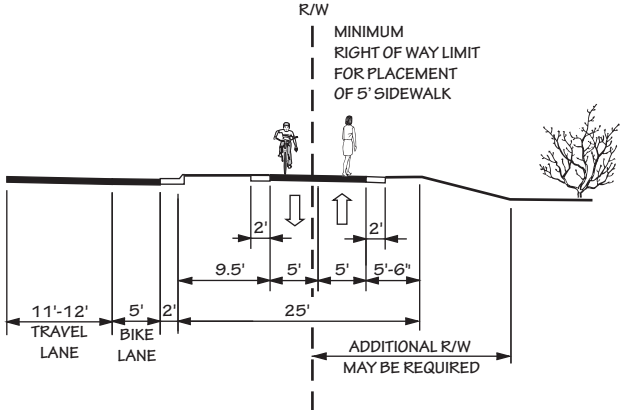
MULTI - USE PATH
ADJACENT TO RIGHT OF WAY OR SEPARATE PATHWAY

M A



MULTI - USE PATH ADJACENT TO CURB AND GUTTER

M B



Appendix E

Level of Service Definitions

The relationship of travel demand compared to the roadway capacity determines the level of service (LOS) of a roadway. Six levels of service identify the range of possible conditions. Designations range from LOS A, which represents the best operating conditions, to LOS F, which represents the worst operating conditions.

Design requirements for roadways vary according to the desired capacity and level of service. LOS D indicates “practical capacity” of a roadway, or the capacity at which the public begins to express dissatisfaction. Recommended improvements and overall design of the transportation plan were based upon achieving a minimum LOS D on existing facilities and a LOS C on new facilities. The six levels of service are described below and illustrated in Figure 10.

- **LOS A**: Describes primarily free flow conditions. The motorist experiences a high level of physical and psychological comfort. The effects of minor incidents of breakdown are easily absorbed. Even at the maximum density, the average spacing between vehicles is about 528 ft, or 26 car lengths.
- **LOS B**: Represents reasonably free flow conditions. The ability to maneuver within the traffic stream is only slightly restricted. The lowest average spacing between vehicles is about 330 ft, or 18 car lengths.
- **LOS C**: Provides for stable operations, but flows approach the range in which small increases will cause substantial deterioration in service. Freedom to maneuver is noticeably restricted. Minor incidents may still be absorbed, but the local decline in service will be great. Queues may be expected to form behind any significant blockage. Minimum average spacing is in the range of 220 ft, or 11 car lengths.
- **LOS D**: Borders on unstable flow. Density begins to deteriorate somewhat more quickly with increasing flow. Small increases in flow can cause substantial deterioration in service. Freedom to maneuver is severely limited, and the driver experiences drastically reduced comfort levels. Minor incidents can be expected to create substantial queuing. At the limit, vehicles are spaced at about 165 ft, or 9 car lengths.
- **LOS E**: Describes operation at capacity. Operations at this level are extremely unstable, because there are virtually no usable gaps in the traffic stream. Any disruption to the traffic stream, such as a vehicle entering from a ramp, or changing lanes, requires the following vehicles to give way to admit the vehicle. This can establish a disruption wave that propagates through the upstream traffic flow. At capacity, the traffic stream has no ability to dissipate any disruption. Any incident can be expected to produce a serious breakdown with extensive queuing. Vehicles are spaced at approximately 6 car lengths, leaving little room to maneuver.

- **LOS F:** Describes forced or breakdown flow. Such conditions generally exist within queues forming behind breakdown points.

Figure 10 - Level of Service Illustrations

Level of Service A



Driver Comfort: High

Maximum Density:

12 passenger cars per mile per lane

Level of Service B



Driver Comfort: High

Maximum Density:

20 passenger cars per mile per lane

Level of Service C



Driver Comfort: Some Tension

Maximum Density:

30 passenger cars per mile per lane

Level of Service D



Driver Comfort: Poor

Maximum Density:

42 passenger cars per mile per lane

Level of Service E



Driver Comfort: Extremely Poor

Maximum Density:

67 passenger cars per mile per lane

Level of Service F



Driver Comfort: The lowest

Maximum Density:

More than 67 passenger cars per mile per lane

Source: 2000 Highway Capacity Manual

Appendix F Traffic Crash Analysis

A crash analysis performed for the Davidson County CTP factored crash frequency, crash type, and crash severity. Crash frequency is the total number of reported crashes and contributes to the ranking of the most problematic intersections. Crash type provides a general description of the crash and allows the identification of any trends that may be correctable through roadway or intersection improvements. Crash severity is the crash rate based upon injuries and property damage incurred.

The severity of every crash is measured with a series of weighting factors developed by the NCDOT Division of Highways (DOH). These factors define a fatal or incapacitating crash as 47.7 times more severe than one involving only property damage and a crash resulting in minor injury is 11.8 times more severe than one with only property damage. In general, a higher severity index indicates more severe accidents. Listed below are levels of severity for various severity index ranges.

<u>Severity</u>	<u>Severity Index</u>
low	< 6.0
average	6.0 to 7.0
moderate	7.0 to 14.0
high	14.0 to 20.0
very high	> 20.0

Table 4 depicts a summary of the crashes occurring in the planning area between January 1, 2007 and December 31, 2009. The data represents locations with 10 or more crashes and/or a severity average greater than that of the state's 4.56 index. The "Total" column indicates the total number of accidents reported within 150-ft of the intersection during the study period. The severity listed is the average crash severity for that location.

Table 4 - Crash Locations

Map Index	Intersection	Average Severity	Total Crashes
1	NC 8 and Owens Rd (SR 1266)	11.25	11
2	NC 8 (Old Winston Rd) and Ninth St	8.51	33
3	NC 8 (Cotton Grove Rd) and Fairview Dr (SR 2212)	8	14
4	I-85 and US 64	7.29	30
5	NC 8 and State St	5.71	22
6	S Main St (SR 3346) and Anna Lewis Dr (SR 3158)	5.71	11
7	Eleventh Ave and S Main Street (SR 3346)	5.5	23
8	NC 8 and NC 47	5.35	17

Map Index	Intersection	Average Severity	Total Crashes
9	Center St (SR 1243) and NC 8 (Talbert Blvd)	5.32	12
10	State St and Third St	5.32	12
11	NC 150 and Tyro School Rd (SR 1180)	5.32	12
12	NC 150 and Swicegood Rd (SR 1155)	5.32	12
13	South Main St (SR 3346) and Seventh Ave	5.19	30
14	First St and N Main St (SR 3346)	4.98	13
15	Eighth Ave and S Main St (SR 3346)	4.7	14
16	Fairview Dr (SR 2212) and NC 8 (Talbert Blvd)	4.7	20
17	S Main St (SR 3346) and Ninth Ave	4.7	14
18	Salisbury Rd (SR 1147) and Tryo Rd (SR 1213)	4.7	10
19	Fair Cir and NC 8 (Fifth St)	4.7	10
20	Business I-85/US 29-64-70 and NC 8	4.44	28
21	US 52 and NC 8	4.36	11
22	US 64 and Forest Hill Rd (SR 1237)	4.17	14
23	S Main St (SR 3346) and Tenth Ave	4.17	21
24	US 29 and US 64	4.12	19
25	Sixth St and State St	3.96	15
26	Fairview Drive (SR 2212) and Lowes Blvd	3.96	10
27	NC 150 and Michael Rd (SR 1215)	3.96	10
28	NC 8 and Arrington Dr (SR 1846)	3.96	10
29	Center St (SR 1243) and Main St (SR 3346)	3.57	23
30	N Main St (SR 3346) and Second St	3.47	15
31	N Main St (SR 3346) and NC 8 (Sixth St)	3.35	22
32	I-85 and NC 8 (Cotton Grove Rd)	3.18	17
33	Fifth Ave and S Main St (SR 3346)	2.95	19
34	N Main St (SR 3346) and Third St	2.56	19
35	NC 8 (Cotton Grove Rd) and Plaza Pkwy	2.35	11
36	Second Ave and State St	2.23	12

The NCDOT is actively involved with investigating and improving many of these locations. To request a more detailed analysis for any of the locations listed in Table 4, or other intersections of concern, contact the Division Traffic Engineer. Contact information for the Division Traffic Engineer is included in Appendix A.

Appendix G

Bridge Deficiency Assessment

The Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) development process for bridge projects involves consideration of several evaluation methods in order to prioritize needed improvements. A sufficiency index is used to determine whether a bridge is sufficient to remain in service, or to what extent it is deficient. The index is a percentage in which 100 percent represents an entirely sufficient bridge and zero represents an entirely insufficient or deficient bridge. Factors evaluated in calculating the index are listed below.

- structural adequacy and safety
- serviceability and functional obsolescence
- essentiality for public use
- type of structure
- traffic safety features

The NCDOT Bridge Maintenance Unit inspects all bridges in North Carolina at least once every two years. A sufficiency rating for each bridge is calculated and establishes the eligibility and priority for replacement. Bridges having the highest priority are replaced as Federal and State funds become available.

A bridge is considered deficient if it is either structurally deficient or functionally obsolete. Structurally deficient means there are elements of the bridge that need to be monitored and/or repaired. The fact that a bridge is "structurally deficient" does not imply that it is likely to collapse or that it is unsafe. It means the bridge must be monitored, inspected and repaired/replaced at an appropriate time to maintain its structural integrity. A functionally obsolete bridge is one that was built to standards that are not used today. These bridges are not automatically rated as structurally deficient, nor are they inherently unsafe. Functionally obsolete bridges are those that do not have adequate lane widths, shoulder widths, or vertical clearances to serve current traffic demand or to meet the current geometric standards, or those that may be occasionally flooded.

A bridge must be classified as deficient in order to qualify for Federal replacement funds. Additionally, the sufficiency rating must be less than 50% to qualify for replacement or less than 80% to qualify for rehabilitation under federal funding. Deficient bridges within the planning area are listed in Table 5.

Table 5 - Deficient Bridges

Bridge Number	Facility	Feature	Condition	Local ID
1	Belmont Rd (SR1133)	I-85	Structurally Deficient	I-2304
7	Yadkin College Rd (SR 1194)	Dykers Creek	Structurally Deficient	B-4740
11	Swicegood Rd (SR 1155)	First Potts Creek	Structurally Deficient	
17	NC 47	Swearing Creek	Structurally Deficient	
18	I-85 NBL	Southern Railway	Structurally Deficient	I-2304
20	NC150 NBL	I-85/US 29-52-70	Structurally Deficient	I-2304
22	I-85 SBL	Southern Railway	Structurally Deficient	I-2304
25	S Main St (SR 3346)	Winston Salem SB RR	Functionally Obsolete	DAVD0010-H
27	NC 8	I-85 Bus/US 29-64-70	Structurally Deficient	B-3159
29	NC 49	NC 109	Structurally Deficient	DAVD0005-H
31	NC 8	Lick Creek	Structurally Deficient	R-2300
39	US64 EBL/WBL	I-85 Bus/US 29-70	Structurally Deficient	B-4497
41	I-85 SBL	US 29-70/NC150	Structurally Deficient	I-2304
42	Hampton Rd (SR 1485)	Muddy Creek	Functionally Obsolete	B-5165
44	NC150	US 64	Functionally Obsolete	DAVD0006-H
52	Old Mill Rd (SR 1445)	Reedy Creek	Structurally Deficient	B-4694
53	US 64 WBL	N Main St (SR 3346)	Functionally Obsolete	DAVD0001-H
55	NC 47	Flat Swamp Creek	Structurally Deficient	
58	NC 109	US 64	Structurally Deficient	R-4734
63	Dr. Zimmerman Rd (SR 1472)	Reedy Creek	Functionally Obsolete	
67	I-85 Bus/US 29-70 NBL	Old US 64 (SR 1192)	Structurally Deficient	R-2808B
68	I-85 Bus/US 29-70 SBL	Old US 64 (SR 1192)	Structurally Deficient	R-2808B
69	Carver Rd (SR 1502)	Reedy Creek	Functionally Obsolete	
79	Happy Hill Rd (SR 1231)	Creek	Structurally Deficient	
80	US 64 WBL	I-85 Bus US 29/70 NBL	Functionally Obsolete	R-2808B
82	NC 47	Lick Creek	Structurally Deficient	
86	Wilson Rd (SR 1158)	First Potts Creek	Structurally Deficient	
87	I-85 Bus/US 29-70 NBL	Winston Salem SB Railroad	Structurally Deficient	R-2808B
89	I-85 Bus/US 29-70 SBL	Winston Salem SB Railroad	Structurally Deficient	R-2808B
94	Tall Pines Rd (SR 1822)	Winston Salem SB Railroad	Functionally Obsolete	

Bridge Number	Facility	Feature	Condition	Local ID
95	Lake Leonard Rd (SR 1838)	Creek	Functionally Obsolete	
99	Clodfelter Rd (SR 1810)	Bushy Fork Creek	Structurally Deficient	
106	10th Ave (SR 3345)	Southern Railway	Functionally Obsolete	DAVD0007-H
118	I-85/US29-70 NBL	I-85 Bus/US29-70NBL	Structurally Deficient	
121	I-85 Bus/US 29-70 NBL	Leonard Creek	Functionally Obsolete	R-2808B
122	I-85 Bus/US 29-70 SBL	Leonard Creek	Structurally Deficient	R-2808B
128	I-85 Bus/US 29-70 SBL	Abbotts Creek	Structurally Deficient	R-2808B
130	I-85 Bus/US 29-70 NBL	Abbotts Creek	Structurally Deficient	R-2808B
180	E Holly Grove Rd (SR 2010)	Hamby Creek	Functionally Obsolete	
195	John Black Rd (SR 2263)	Flat Swamp Creek	Structurally Deficient	
199	E Center St (SR 1243)	Abbotts Creek	Structurally Deficient	B-4498
230	Beck's Church Rd (SR 2250)	Pounder Fork	Functionally Obsolete	
235	Hedrick Mill Rd (SR 2255)	Four Mile Creek	Functionally Obsolete	
249	Holloway Ch. Rd (SR 2294)	Abbotts Creek	Functionally Obsolete	
258	Jersey Church Rd (SR 1272)	Swearing Creek	Structurally Deficient	
271	Lick Creek Ch. Rd (SR 2501)	Lick Creek	Functionally Obsolete	
274	Denton Rd (SR 1002)	Lick Creek	Structurally Deficient	
277	Hunt Rd (SR 2504)	Lick Creek	Structurally Deficient	
282	Jackson Hill Rd (SR 2533)	Cabin Creek	Structurally Deficient	
286	Slate Mine Rd (SR 2545)	Beaverdam Creek	Structurally Deficient	
338	Fred Miller Rd (SR 2265)	Flat Swamp Creek	Structurally Deficient	
349	Blackberry Rd (SR 2099)	Plumbers Creek	Structurally Deficient	
361	Bud Sink Rd (SR 1837)	Creek	Structurally Deficient	
405	Old Salisbury Rd (SR 1147)	Potts Creek	Functionally Obsolete	B-4097
410	Old Greensboro Rd (SR 1844)	Leonard Creek	Structurally Deficient	

Bridge Number	Facility	Feature	Condition	Local ID
415	E Center St (SR 1243)	Southern Railway	Functionally Obsolete	B-3446
417	Badin Lake Rd (SR 2550)	Badin Lake	Structurally Deficient	
424	E Center St (SR 1243)	NC 8 (Talbert Blvd)	Structurally Deficient	
431	Old US 64 (SR 2205)	Abbotts Creek	Structurally Deficient	
444	W 5th Ave (SR 1192)	Winston Salem SB Railroad	Functionally Obsolete	
447	Pine Ridge Rd (SR 1454)	Creek	Structurally Deficient	
471	Old NC 109 (SR 2416)	Creek	Structurally Deficient	
504	Handy Rd (SR 2522)	Creek	Structurally Deficient	
513	NC 8	US 52	Functionally Obsolete	
522	Arnold Rd (SR 1457)	US 52	Functionally Obsolete	
535	Leonard Rd (SR 1417)	US 52	Functionally Obsolete	

Appendix H Public Involvement

This appendix documents the public involvement process, including steering committee members, the goals and objectives survey results, and public workshops held throughout the development of the CTP.

Listing of steering committee members

Guy Cornman – Davidson County Planning Director
 Tammy Kepley, AICP – Lexington Community Development Director
 F.E. Isenhour – Denton Town Manager
 Hanna Cockburn, AICP – Piedmont Triad Rural Planning Organization Coordinator

Goals and Objectives Survey Results

Transportation Goals

Total responses ranking each goal as 'Important' or 'Very Important', in rank order.

Goals	Responses	Percentage
Support economic growth	78	98.7%
Improve services for special needs populations	75	94.9%
Preserve community and rural character	74	93.6%
Protect the environment	73	92.4%
Increase access to regional transit service	72	91.1%
Increase access to park and ride lots	70	88.6%
Create a bicycle and pedestrian friendly community	69	87.3%
Improve automobile travel times	68	86.0%

Strategies for increasing road capacity

Total responses ranking each strategy as 'Important' or 'Very Important', in rank order.

Strategies	Responses	Percentage
Make intersection improvements like turn lanes and signal timing	76	97.4%
Build additional travel lanes on major roads	65	83.3%
Control the number and location of driveways and cross-streets accessing major roads	64	82.0%
Control to location of left turns with medians	64	82.0%

Safety concerns

68% of respondents indicated they had safety concerns about specific locations. Of those locations identified, the top five are listed below.

Rank	Location	Responses
1	US 64, in various locations	7
2	NC 109, in various locations	5
3	US 52, in various locations	3
	NC 150, in various locations	3
	Talbert Boulevard, in Lexington	3

Key transportation issues

55 respondents identified a wide range of transportation issues facing Davidson County. The top three 'themes' found in the responses are identified below.

Rank	Issue	Responses
1	Enhance alternative transportation options	34
2	Road improvements and maintenance	18
3	Traffic concerns	3

Accessibility

Total responses indicating how 'Critically' or 'Very Critically' enhanced access to specific areas and road corridors are needed, in rank order.

Areas	Responses	Percentage
Winston Salem	32	46.3%
Charlotte	29	42.0%
High Point	23	33.3%
Greensboro	20	28.9%
Triangle	13	18.8%

Roads	Responses	Percentage
US 52	33	47.8%
Interstate 85	32	46.3%
US 64	28	40.5%
Interstate 40	25	36.2%
US 311	12	17.3%
NC 49	9	13.0%

Alternative Modes

Respondents were asked about their usage and desire for more pedestrian, bicycle and transit services.

- **50.7%** of respondents walk for fitness or exercise, typically a mile.
- **21.9%** of respondents bicycle for exercise or recreation.
- **85%** of respondents indicated they would use bicycle facilities, if provided.
- **75.8%** of respondents indicated they would use a greenway or off-road trail, if provided.
- While a small number of respondents currently utilize PART express service, **33%** of users utilize the service more than once a week.
- **52.4%** of respondents indicated they would use AMTRAK service, if provided.

Public Workshop #1 at the City of Lexington Public Works Building

The first public workshop took place at the City of Lexington Public Utilities Building on January 22, 2009 from 7:00-9:00 pm. This workshop introduced the CTP process as well as what can be expected of the final plan. Over a dozen citizens were in attendance. They were divided into workgroups to help identify the needs of the different modes of transportation in the county. A main issue identified was the need for an Amtrak stop in Lexington.

Public Workshop #2 at Denton Town Hall

The second public workshop took place at Denton Town Hall on November 16, 2009 from 6:00-8:00 pm. There was a presentation that detailed the preliminary recommendations for the rural portion of the Davidson County CTP, specifically Denton. Ten citizens were in attendance. They were given the opportunity to look through the recommendations and give additional feedback if anything needed to be added, removed, or changed. Several different pedestrian facilities were identified to create a network of sidewalks within the Town of Denton.

Public Workshop #3 at West Davidson County Library

The third public workshop took place at West Davidson County Library in the Tyro community on December 3, 2009 from 6:00-8:00 pm. There was a presentation that detailed the preliminary recommendations for the rural portion of the Davidson County CTP, specifically for the communities of Tyro and Welcome. Four citizens were in attendance. They were given the opportunity to look through the recommendations and give additional feedback if anything needed to be added, removed, or changed. As part of the feedback from this public workshop, new pedestrian facilities were requested to link the West Davidson County Library and West Davidson High School to NC 150 in Tyro.

Public Workshop #4 at Lexington Municipal Club

The fourth public workshop took place at Lexington Municipal Club on September 16, 2010 from 6:00-8:00 pm. There was a presentation that detailed the preliminary recommendations for the Lexington portion of the Davidson County CTP. Eleven citizens were in attendance. They were given the opportunity to look through the recommendations and give additional feedback if anything needed to be added, removed, or changed. Part of the discussion revolved around the potential interchange at Interstate 85 and Old Linwood Road (SR 1104) and what the potential impacts would be on surrounding land use. Resulting from feedback from the city as well as the public workshop, a feasibility study will be requested to study the feasibility of this interchange.

Appendix I Existing Transportation Plans

The following CTPs or Thoroughfare Plans for areas within the County that are not included as a part of this plan are listed below and may be viewed at the following websites:

- 2009 Winston Salem CTP

<http://www.ncdot.org/doh/preconstruct/tpb/PLANNING/WSCTP.html>

- 2010 High Point CTP

<http://www.ncdot.org/doh/preconstruct/tpb/PLANNING/HighPointMPOCTP.html>

Appendix J

Additional Transportation Alternatives & Scenarios Studied

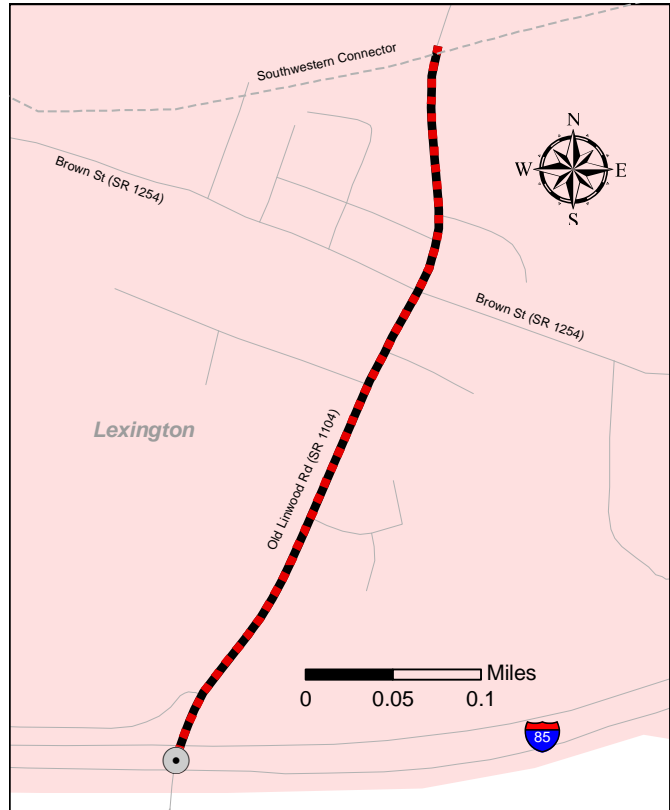
This appendix includes documentation for alternatives and scenarios that were studied but not included in the CTP.

Proposed Improvements to Old Linwood Road (SR 1104)

Access to central Lexington from Interstate 85 is restricted to one interchange at NC 8.

The project proposal is to upgrade the existing two-lane thoroughfare to a four-lane divided boulevard from the proposed Southwestern Connector to I-85, including the construction of a new interchange at Interstate 85.

The proposed improvements to Old Linwood Road (SR 1104) would provide better access to central Lexington from Interstate 85.



A feasibility study should be requested to further study this alternative. It shall be the responsibility of the City of Lexington to request this study via the Piedmont Triad Rural Planning Organization.