# MPOs and RPOs in North Carolina





















Mike Bruff, P.E Transportation Planning Branch

Alpesh Patel, P.E. Strategic Prioritization Office of Transportation



Transportation Legislative Oversight Committee April 13, 2012



















### **Items** to Discuss

What is an MPO and an RPO?

Why were they established?

How are they structured?

What areas do they cover?

What are their duties and responsibilities?

**Current Issues?** 

Strategic Prioritization.









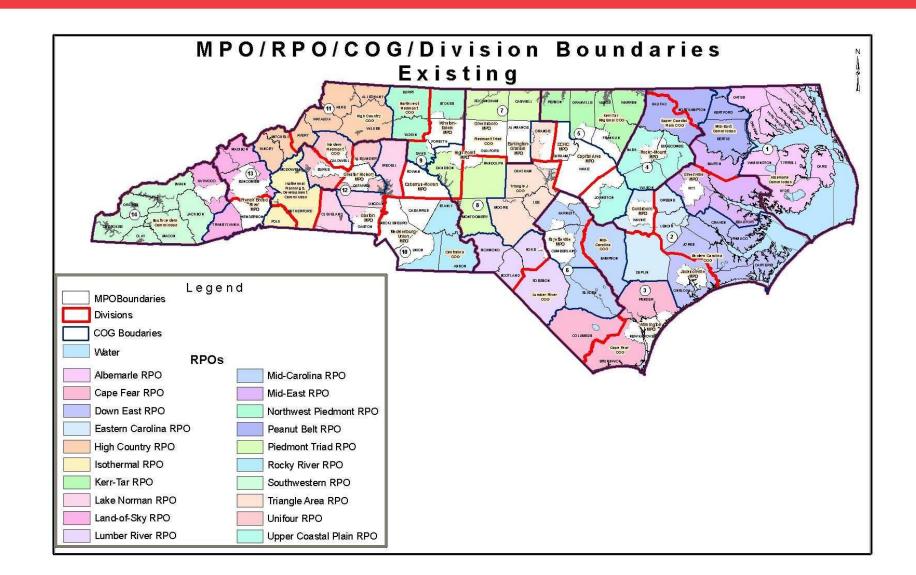




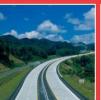
















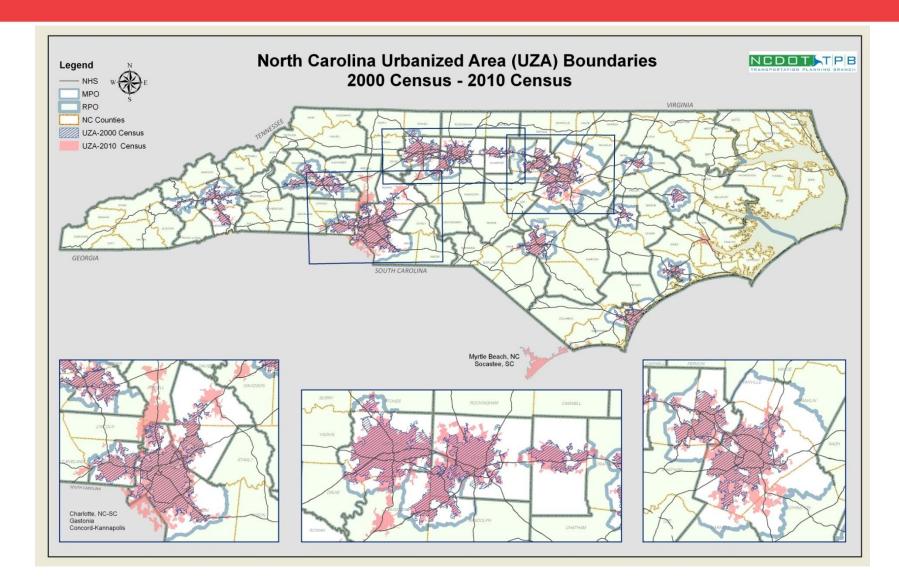




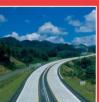


























# Relationship to Divisions

Division	RPOs	MPOs
1	Albemarle, Mid-East, Peanut Belt	none
2	Mid-East, Down East, Eastern Carolina	Greenville , <u>New Bern</u>
3	Cape Fear, Eastern Carolina, Down East, Mid-Carolina	Jacksonville, Wilmington
4	Eastern Carolina, Peanut Belt, Upper Coastal Plain	Capital Area (CAMPO), Goldsboro, Rocky Mount
5	Kerr-Tar	Capital Area (CAMPO), Durham-Chapel Hill-Carrboro (DCHC)
6	Cape Fear, Lumber River, Mid-Carolina	Capital Area (CAMPO), Fayetteville
7	Piedmont Triad, Triangle Area	Burlington-Graham, DCHC, Greensboro, High Point
8	Lumber River, Piedmont Triad, Triangle Area	DCHC, Fayetteville, High Point
9	Piedmont Triad, Northwest Piedmont	Cabarrus-Rowan, High Point, Winston-Salem
10	Rocky River	Cabarrus-Rowan, Mecklenburg-Union
11	High Country, Northwest Piedmont, Unifour	Greater Hickory
12	Lake Norman, Unifour	Gaston, Greater Hickory
13	Isothermal, High County, Land of Sky	French Broad River, Greater Hickory
14	Land of Sky, Isothermal, Southwestern	French Broad River



### **Definition of MPO**

Established for all urban areas over 50,000 in population

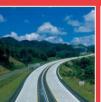
- 50,000+ population MPO
- 200,000+ population TMA
   TMA Transportation Management Area

#### Defined by the US Census

- Includes the central city and other areas that meet density criteria
- Planning area may be expanded, but not contracted

Designated by NCDOT Secretary of Transportation on behalf of Governor



















# Laws Establishing MPOs

1962 – Federal Law - Section 134(a) of Title 23 United States Code (3-C Process)

1991 - ISTEA (Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act)

1998 - TEA-21 (Transportation Equity Act – 21 Century)

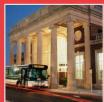
2000 – NCGS 136-200.1 MPOs recognized in State Law

2001 – NCGS 136-66.2(a) recognizes MPOs as regional planning entity for MPO area

2005 - SAFETEA-LU (Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act – Legacy for Users)



















### **Growth of MPOs**

**□**1960 7

**□**1970 13

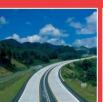
**□**1980 15

**□**1990 17

**□**2000 17

**□**2010 18\*



















# MPO Responsibilities

Carry out a Continuing, Cooperative and Comprehensive (3C) transportation planning process in cooperation with the State DOT and transit operators

Cooperatively develop, update, and approve:

- (Unified) Planning Work Program ((U)PWP)
- Transportation Plan (LRTP)
- Transportation Improvement Program (TIP)
- Air Quality Conformity

Determine responsibilities in concert with the State DOT(s) and transit operators

Carry out a proactive Public Involvement Process (PIP)



### Definition of RPO

Contiguous areas of three to fifteen counties

- Must have at least 50,000 population according to Office of State Budget and Management
- Metropolitan Planning Organizations areas shall not be included
- Not all municipalities in a proposed RPO must join the organization but the county must be a member of the RPO.



## Law Establishing RPOs

2000 - GS 136-210 through 213 directed NCDOT to study RPOs

2001 – Based on results of study, NCDOT began forming RPOs

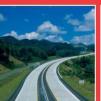
Between 2001 and 2003, 20 RPOs were established



# RPO Responsibilities

- Assist the Department in developing comprehensive transportation plans (CTP)
- Provide a forum for public participation in the transportation planning and project development processes
- Develop and prioritize projects the organization believes should be included in the STIP
- Provide transportation related information to local governments
- Other duties as determined.



















### MPO/RPO Structure

#### Transportation Advisory Committee (TAC)

- Local Elected Officials
- BOT Area Representative
- FHWA advisory non-voting member
- Tribal Governments
- Other members designated by the MOU (Memorandum of Understanding)

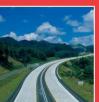
#### Technical Coordinating Committee (TCC)

- Member Government(s) Staff Representatives
- NCDOT
- FHWA
- Transit Providers
- Other Agencies

#### LPA

Designated Staff (City, County or COG)



















# Comparison of MPOs to RPOs

RPOs MPOs

Number	20		18
How Formed	area identified locally based on common transportation/ land use concerns, with agreement by all counties; minimum of three counties required; cities may join and vote per MOU; MPOs are exofficio members  chartered by Secretary of Transportation 2001-2003		area identified by US Census, includes central city and other areas that meet density criteria; planning area may be expanded, but not contracted.
Designation			designated by NC Secretary of Transportation on behalf of Governor based on population criteria by US Census and FHWA
Population Criteria	minimum 50,000 population and 3 counties		minimum 50,000; special planning requirements for areas over 200 <sup>k</sup>



















# Comparison of MPOs to RPOs

RPOs MPOs

Funding	Federal State Planning And Research Funds with 20% local match	1% takeoff from Federal Highway Trust Fund (Interstate, NHS, STP, CMAQ, Bridge); requires 20% local match
Allocation	Total \$1.9 million/year; \$84 <sup>k</sup> -\$113 <sup>k</sup> per RPO	Total \$5.7 million/year; \$188 <sup>k</sup> - \$825 <sup>k</sup> per MPO
Formula	1/2 on population from most recent OSP estimate and 1/2 on number of counties	\$130k equal distribution and remainder on population from most recent census
Organizational Structure	includes LPA, TCC, TAC; MOU, funding agreement and annual work program are required	includes LPA, TCC, TAC; MOU, funding agreement and annual work program are required
Tasks	Planning Tasks based on NC GS and includes four core duties	3C planning process as required by federal planning regulations; products include MTIP, Transportation Plan



### **Current Issues**

### Census 2010 Results (2012)

- Changes in MPO planning organization boundaries
  - Expanding MPO boundaries may "disqualify" some existing RPOs

#### Re-authorization

- Changing population thresholds for MPO designations
  - may allow some MPOs to disband

### Air Quality Standards















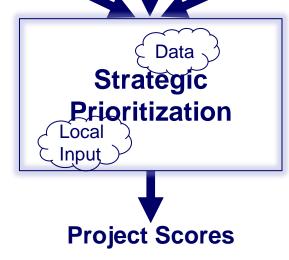




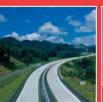
### Where do Projects Come From?

Long Range Transportation Plans Comprehensive Transportation Plans

Other Known Deficiencies



















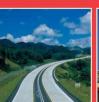


### **Local Input - Highway Projects**

#### **Local Input**

- MPO's and RPO's express their local priorities by assigning local input points to projects in their geographical area
- Many MPO's and RPOs have their own data-driven methodologies
- 1300 points
- Allow transfers between areas to highlight other highway priorities
- Rankings done after quantitative scores are known



















### P2.0 - Scoring Highway Projects (Mobility & Modernization)

**QUANTITATIVE** 

**LOCAL INPUT** 

**Tier** 

**Data** 

Division Rank MPO/RPO Rank

**Statewide** 

70%

20%

10%

Regional

**50%** 

25%

**25%** 

**Subregional** 

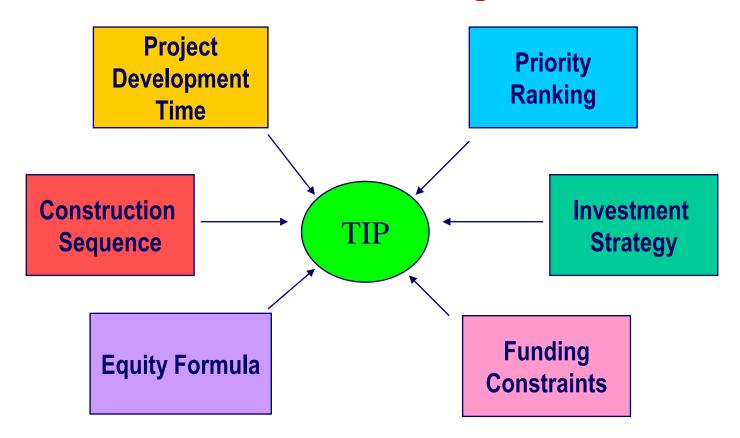
30%

30%

40%

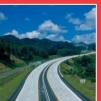


### **Factors Influencing TIP**



### **Prioritization Results ≠ Programming**



















#### **Questions?**

Mike Bruff, P.E.

Transportation Planning Branch Manager
919-707-0901

mbruff@ncdot.gov

Alpesh Patel, P.E.
Strategic Planning Office
919-707-0000

agpatel@ncdot.gov