

Congestion Management Plan Appendix



Appendix A

Identifying Congested Corridors and Hot Spots

CONGESTED CORRIDORS AND HOT SPOTS

Various criteria that primarily use traffic volume and capacity are used to select and categorize the congested corridors in Marion County. The methodology using these criteria to select congested corridors within the CMP application area is presented below. Thereafter, criteria used to identify congestion hot spots, i.e. intersections with recurring or non-recurring congestion, are also summarized.

Selection Methodology

This methodology summarizes the steps used to identify the congested roadways for the Ocala Marion CMP. As indicated earlier, the CMP road network includes all existing and committed roadway segments as identified by the 2045 LRTP.

The selection methodology consists of two main steps. First, five criteria are used to categorize the roadways into three sub-categories. The sub-categories and corresponding criteria are presented below.

Not Congested (currently or in five years without improvements) - The corridors in this category are selected based on applying the following criteria at road segment level:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Not} \\ \text{Congested} \\ \text{Corridors} \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \text{Existing or} \\ \text{Existing + 5 Years} \\ \text{Segments with} \end{array} \left(\frac{\text{Segment}^i \text{ volume}}{\text{Segment}^i \text{ maximum service volume}} \right) < \text{Segment}^i \text{ maximum service volume} \times 0.90$$

(i = 1, 2, 3, ... n)

Approaching Congestion or Minimally Congested – The corridors that are approaching congestion are analyzed at three levels. The criteria in each level of analysis are summarized below.

- Approaching Congestion: This includes corridors with segments that meet the following criteria, which are currently congested or congested in five years without improvements.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Corridors} \\ \text{Approaching} \\ \text{Congestions} \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \text{Existing or} \\ \text{Existing + 5 Years} \\ \text{Segments with} \end{array} 1.00 > \left(\frac{\text{Segment}^i \text{ volume}}{\text{Segment}^i \text{ maximum service volume}} \right) > 0.90$$

(i = 1, 2, 3, ... n)

- **Congested Today:** As summarized below, this category uses two criteria to identify the corridors that are congested today.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Corridors} \\ \text{Congested} \\ \text{Today} \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \text{Existing Segments} \\ \text{with} \end{array} 1.08 > \left(\frac{\text{Segment}^i \text{ volume}}{\text{Segment}^i \text{ capacity}} \right) \& \left(\frac{\text{Segment}^i \text{ volume}}{\text{Segment}^i \text{ maximum service volume}} \right) > 1.00$$

(i = 1, 2, 3, ... n)

- **Extremely Congested:** This category includes roadways in the 2014 E+C network that meets the following criteria are considered severely congested.







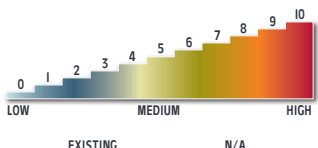




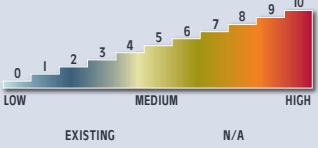




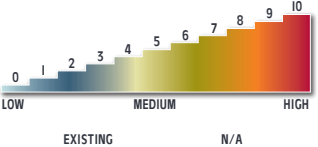









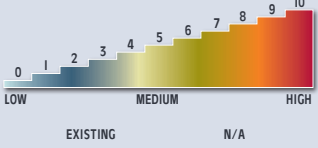








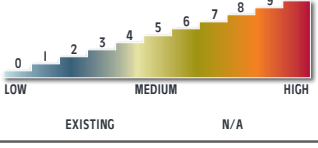
$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Extremely} \\ \text{Congested} \\ \text{Corridors} \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \text{Existing or} \\ \text{Existing + 5 Years} \\ \text{Segments with} \end{array} \left(\frac{\text{Segment}^i \text{ volume}}{\text{Segment}^i \text{ capacity}} \right) > 1.08$$












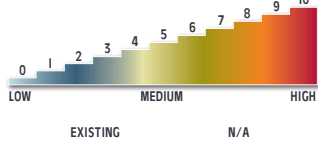











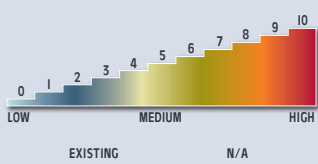













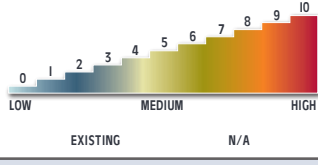













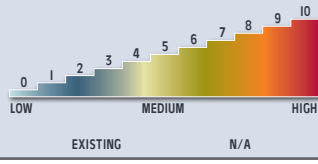














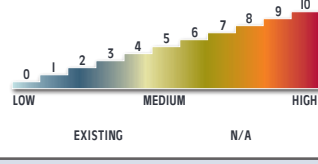













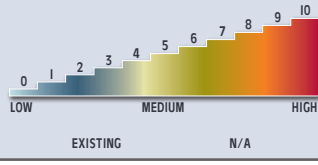
(i = 1, 2, 3, ... n)













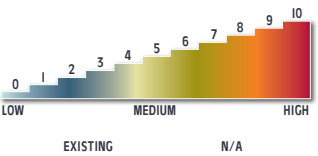












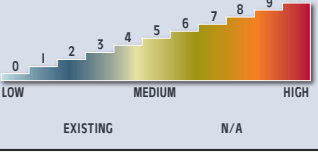












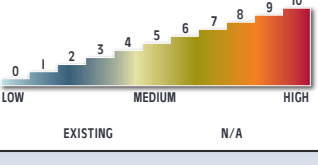












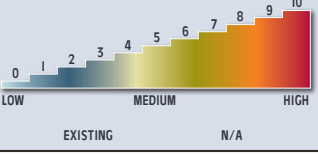












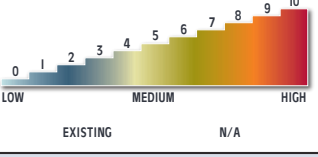








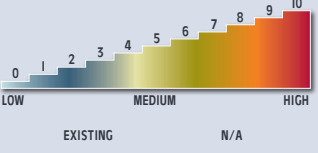
In addition to the congested roadways selected using the criteria presented above, high crash locations identified in crash data analysis reports and Mobility Management Systems Task Force recommendations of congested intersections are used to identify the congestion “Hot Spots.”













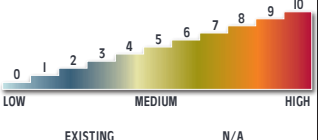














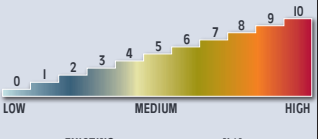












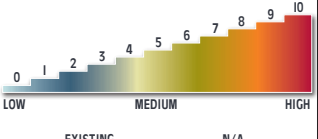












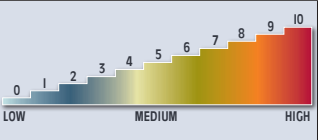















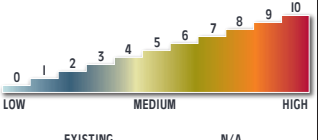





















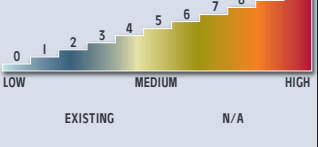
Appendix B

Congestion Mitigation
Strategies Matrix














































































































































Tier	Short-Term/Long-Term	Congestion Mitigation Strategy	Applicability to Ocala Marion TPO	Distribution of Trip Types				Potential Effectiveness	Recommendations/Comments
				Regional Traffic	Regional Access	Local Access	Local Circulation		
Tier 1: Strategies to Reduce Person Trips or Vehicle Miles Traveled	LT	1.01 Congestion Pricing: Congestion pricing can be implemented statically or dynamically. Static congestion pricing requires that tolls are higher during traditional peak periods. Dynamic congestion pricing allows toll rates to vary depending upon actual traffic conditions. The more congested the road, the higher the cost to travel on the road. Dynamic congestion pricing works best when coupled with real-time information on the availability of other routes.	Low	  	  				
	ST/LT	1.02 Alternative Work Hours: There are three main variations: staggered hours, flex-time, and compressed work weeks. Staggered hours require employees in different work groups to start at different times to spread out their arrival/departure times. Flex-time allows employees to arrive and leave outside of the traditional commute period. Compressed work weeks involve reducing the number of days per week worked while increasing the number of hours worked per day.	Low	 	 				
	ST/LT	1.03 Telecommuting: Telecommuting policies allow employees to work at home or a regional telecommute center instead of going into the office, all the time or only one or more days per week.	Med	 	 				
	ST/LT	1.04 Emergency Ride Home Programs: These programs provide a safety net to those people who carpool or use transit to work so that they can get to their destination if unexpected work demands or an emergency arises.	Med		  	  	  		
	ST/LT	1.05 Alternative Mode Marketing and Education: Providing education on alternative modes of transportation can be an effective way of increasing demand for alternative modes. This strategy can include mapping websites that compute directions and travel times for multiple modes of travel.	Med	 	 	 	 		


























































Tier	Short-Term/Long-Term	Congestion Mitigation Strategy	Applicability to Ocala Marion TPO	Distribution of Trip Types				Potential Effectiveness	Recommendations/Comments
				Regional Traffic	Regional Access	Local Access	Local Circulation		
Tier 1: Strategies to Reduce Person Trips or Vehicle Miles Traveled	ST/LT	1.06 Safe Routes to Schools Program: This program provides funding to communities to invest in pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure surrounding schools.	High	 	  	  	  		
	ST/LT	1.07 Preferential for Free Parking for HOVs: This program provides an incentive for employees to carpool with preferred of free-of-charge parking for HOVs.	Low	 	  	  	  		
	ST/LT	1.08 Negotiated Demand Management Agreements: As a condition of development approval, local governments require the private sector to contribute to traffic mitigation agreements. The agreements typically set a traffic reduction goal (often expressed as a minimum level of ridesharing participation or a stipulated reduction in the number of automobile trips).	Low	 	  	   	   		
	ST/LT	1.09 Trip Reduction Ordinance: These ordinances use a locality's regulatory authority to limit trip generation from a development. They spread the burden of reducing trip generation among existing and future developments better than Negotiated Demand Management Agreements.	Low	 	  	   	   		
	ST	1.10 Infill developments: This strategy takes advantage of infrastructure that already exists, rather than building new infrastructure on the fringes of the urban area.	High		  	   	     		
	ST/LT	1.11 Design Guidelines for Pedestrian-Oriented Development: Maximum block lengths, building setback restrictions, and streetscape enhancements are examples of design guidelines that can be codified in zoning ordinances to encourage pedestrian activity.	High		  	   	     		















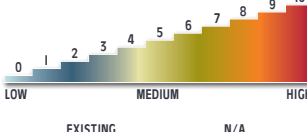












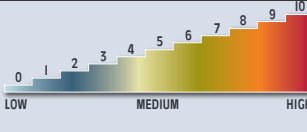
























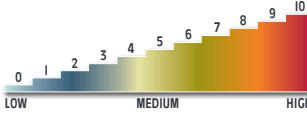
























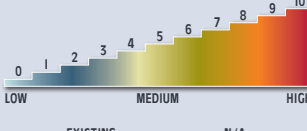
























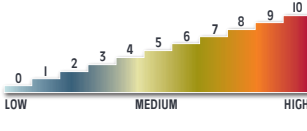

Tier	Short-Term/ Long-Term	Congestion Mitigation Strategy	Applicability to Ocala Marion TPO	Distribution of Trip Types				Potential Effectiveness	Recommendations/ Comments
				Regional Traffic	Regional Access	Local Access	Local Circulation		
Tier One	ST/LT	1.12 Mixed-Use Development: This strategy allows many trips to be made without automobiles. People can walk to restaurants and services rather than use their vehicles.	High	  	  	  	  		
Tier 2: Strategies to Shift Automobile Trips to Other Modes	ST/LT	2.01 Transit Capacity Expansion: This strategy adds new vehicles to expand transit services.	Med	  	  	  	  		
	ST/LT	2.02 Increasing Bus Route Coverage or Frequencies: This strategy provides better accessibility to transit to a greater share of the population. Increasing frequency makes transit more attractive to use.	Med	  	  	  	  		
	LT	2.03 Implementing Regional Premium Transit: Premium transit such as Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) best serves dense urban centers where travelers can walk to their destinations. Premium transit from suburban areas can sometimes be enhanced by providing park-and-ride lots.	Low	  	  	  	  		
	ST/LT	2.04 Providing Real-Time Information on Transit Routes: Providing real-time information on bus progress either at bus stops, terminals, and/or personal wireless devices makes bus travel more attractive.	Low	  	  	  	  		
	ST	2.05 Reducing Transit Fares: This relatively easy-to-implement strategy encourages additional transit use, to the extent that high fares are a real barrier to transit. However, due to the direct financial impact on the transit system operating budgets, reductions in selected fare categories may be a more feasible strategy to implement.	Low	 	 	 	 		

Tier	Short-Term/Long-Term	Congestion Mitigation Strategy	Applicability to Ocala Marion TPO	Distribution of Trip Types				Potential Effectiveness	Recommendations/Comments
				Regional Traffic	Regional Access	Local Access	Local Circulation		
Tier 2: Strategies to Shift Automobile Trips to Other Modes	LT	2.06 Provide Exclusive Bus Right-Of-Way: Exclusive right-of-way includes bus ways, bus-only lanes, and bus bypass ramps. This strategy is applied to freeways and major highways that have routes with high ridership.	Low	  	  	  	  		
	ST/LT	2.07 New Sidewalk Connections: Increasing sidewalk connectivity encourages pedestrian traffic for short trips.	Med	 	  	   	    		
	ST/LT	2.08 Designated Bicycle Lanes on Facilities or Routes: Enhancing the visibility of bicycle facilities increases the perception of safety. In many cases, bicycle lanes can be added to existing roadways through restriping.	Med	 	 	  	    		
	ST	2.09 Improved Bicycle Facilities at Transit Stations and Other Trip Destinations: Bicycle racks and bicycle lockers at transit stations and other trip destinations increase security. Additional amenities such as locker rooms with showers at workplaces provide further incentives for using bicycles.	Low	 	 	   	     		
	ST	2.10 Improved Safety of Existing Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities: Maintaining lighting, signage, striping, traffic control devices, and pavement quality and installing curb cuts, curb extensions, median refuges, and raised crosswalks can increase bicycle and pedestrian safety.	High	  	    	     	     		
	LT	2.11 Exclusive Non-Motorized ROW: Abandoned rail rights-of-way and existing parkland can be used for medium- to long-distance bicycle trails, improving safety and reducing travel times.	Med	 	  	   	    		

Tier	Short-Term/Long-Term	Congestion Mitigation Strategy	Applicability to Ocala Marion TPO	Distribution of Trip Types				Potential Effectiveness	Recommendations/Comments
				Regional Traffic	Regional Access	Local Access	Local Circulation		
Tier 2	ST/LT	2.12 Intermodal Enhancements: Coordinating modes makes movement from one mode to the other easier. These enhancements typically includes schedule modification to reduce layover time or increase the opportunity for transfers, creation of multi-modal facilities, informational kiosks, and improved amenities at transfer locations.	Med						
Tier 3: Strategies to Increase Vehicle Occupancy	LT	3.01 Ridesharing (Carpools, Vanpools, Lyft, Uber): In ridesharing programs, participants are matched with potential candidates for sharing rides. This is typically arranged/encouraged through employers or transportation management agencies, which provide ride-matching services. These programs are more effective if combined with HOV lanes, parking management, guaranteed ride home policies, and employer-based incentive programs.	Med						
	ST/LT	3.02 High Occupancy Vehicle Lanes: This increases corridor capacity while at the same time providing an incentive for single-occupant drivers to shift to ridesharing. These lanes are most effective as part of a comprehensive effort to encourage HOVs, including publicity, outreach, park-and-ride lots, rideshare matching services, and employer incentives.	Low						
	ST/LT	3.03 Park-and-Ride Lots: These lots can be used in conjunction with HOV lanes and/or express bus services. They are particularly helpful when coupled with other commute alternatives such as carpool/vanpool programs, transit, and/or HOV lanes.	Low						
	ST/LT	3.04 Employer-Landlord Parking Agreements: Employers can negotiate leases so that they pay only for parking spaces used by employees. In turn, employers can pass along parking savings by purchasing transit passes or reimbursing non-driving employees with the cash equivalent of a parking space.	Low						
	ST/LT	3.05 Parking Management: This strategy reduces the instance of free parking to encourage other modes of transportation. Options include reducing the minimum number of parking spaces required per development, increasing the share of parking spaces for HOVs, introducing or raising parking fees, providing cash-out options for employees not using subsidized parking spaces, and expanding parking at transit stations or park-and-ride lots.	Low						

Tier	Short-Term/Long-Term	Congestion Mitigation Strategy	Applicability to Ocala Marion TPO	Distribution of Trip Types				Potential Effectiveness	Recommendations/Comments
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Tier 3	LT	3.06 Managed Lanes: The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) defines managed lanes as highway facilities or a set of lanes in which operational strategies are implemented and managed (in real time) in response to changing conditions. Examples of managed lanes may include the following: high-occupancy toll (HOT) lanes with tolls that vary based on demand; exclusive bus-only lanes; HOV and clean air and/or energy-efficient vehicle lanes; and HOV lanes that could be changed into HOT lanes in response to changing levels of traffic and roadway conditions.	Low	       	       	       	       		
Tier 4: Strategies to Improve Roadway Operations	ST/LT	4.01 Dynamic Messaging: Dynamic messaging uses changeable message signs to warn motorists of downstream queues; it provides travel time estimates, alternate route information, and information on special events, weather, or accidents.	High	       	       	       	       		
	ST/LT	4.02 Advanced Traveler Information Systems (ATIS): ATIS provide an extensive amount of data to travelers, such as real-time speed estimates on the web or over wireless devices and transit vehicle schedule progress. It also provides information on alternative route options.	High	       	       	       	       		
	ST/LT	4.03 Integrated Corridor Management (ICM): This strategy, built on an ITS platform, provides for the coordination of the individual network operations between parallel facilities creating an interconnected system. A coordinated effort between networks along a corridor can effectively manage the total capacity in a way that will result in reduced congestion.	High	       	       	       	       		
	ST	4.04 Transit Signal Priority (TSP): This strategy uses technology located onboard transit vehicles or at signalized intersections to temporarily extend green time, allowing the transit vehicle to proceed without stopping at a red light.	Low	       	       	       	       		
	ST	4.05 Truck Signal Priority: This strategy gives priority to a traffic signal approach when trucks are detected. This can reduce truck travel times and potentially increases safety by reducing the number of trucks arriving at the end of the green phase, which may reduce red light running.	Med	       	       	       	       		
	ST	4.06 Traffic Signal Coordination: Signals can be pre-timed and isolated, pre-timed and synchronized, actuated by events (such as the arrival of a vehicle, pedestrian, bus or emergency vehicle), set to adopt one of several pre-defined phasing plans based on current traffic conditions, or set to calculate an optimal phasing plan based on current conditions.	High	       	       	       	       		

Tier	Short-Term/ Long-Term	Congestion Mitigation Strategy	Applicability to Ocala Marion TPO	Distribution of Trip Types				Potential Effectiveness	Recommendations/ Comments
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Tier 4: Strategies to Improve Roadway Operations	ST/LT	4.07 Channelization: This strategy is used to optimize the flow of traffic for making left or right turns usually using concrete islands or pavement markings.	High	 	 	 	 		
	ST/LT	4.08 Intersection Improvements: Intersections can be widened and lanes restriped to increase intersection capacity and safety. This may include auxiliary turn lanes (right or left) and widened shoulders.	High	 	 	 	 		
	ST/LT	4.09 Bottleneck Removal: This strategy removes or corrects short, isolated, and temporary lane reductions, substandard design elements, and other physical limitations that form a capacity constraint that results in a traffic bottleneck.	High	 	 	 	 		
	LT	4.10 Vehicle Use Limitations and Restrictions: This strategy includes all-day or selected time-of-day restrictions of vehicles, typically trucks, to increase roadway capacity.	Low	 	 				
	ST	4.11 Improved Signage: Improving or removing signage to clearly communicate location and direction information can improve traffic flow.	Med	 	 	 	 		
	ST/LT	4.12 Geometric Improvements for Transit: This strategy includes providing for transit stop locations that do not affect the flow of traffic, improve sight lines, and improve merging and diverging of buses and cars.	Low	 	 	 	 		
	ST/LT	4.13 Goods Movement Management: This strategy restricts delivery or pickup of goods in certain areas to reduce congestion.	Low			 	 		

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Tier 4: Strategies to Improve Roadway Operations	ST/LT	4.14 Freeway Incident Detection and Management Systems: This strategy addresses primarily non-recurring congestion, typically includes video monitoring and dispatch systems, and may also include roving service patrol vehicles.	N/A	     	     	 			
	ST/LT	4.15 Access Management Policies: This strategy includes adoption of policies to regulate driveways and limit curb cuts and/or policies that require continuity of sidewalk, bicycle, and trail networks.	High	     	     				
	ST/LT	4.16 Corridor Preservation: This strategy includes implementing, where applicable, land acquisition techniques such as full title purchases of future rights-of-way and purchase of easements to plan proactively in anticipation of future roadway capacity demands.	Med	     	     	     	     		
	ST/LT	4.17 Corridor Management: This strategy is applicable primarily in moderate- to high-density areas and includes strategies to manage corridor rights-of-way. The strategies range from land-use regulations to landowner agreements such as subdivision reservations, which are mandatory dedications of portions of subdivided lots that lie in the future right-of-way.	Med	     	     	     	     		
	ST/LT	4.18 Complete Streets: Routinely design and operate the entire right of way to enable safe access for all users including pedestrians, bicyclists, motorists, and transit Element that may be found on a complete street include sidewalks, bike lanes (or wide paved shoulders), special bus lanes, comfortable and accessible transit stops, frequent crossing opportunities, median islands, accessible pedestrian signals, curb extensions, and more.	High	     	     	     	     		
Tier 5: Strategies to Add Capacity	LT	5.01 Add General Purpose Travel Lanes: Increase the capacity of congested roadways through additional general purpose travel lanes (or passing lanes on rural two-lane facilities).	High						

Appendix C

Safety Mitigation Matrix

KEY SAFETY EMPHASIS AREAS FOR CMP INTEGRATION

Community Traffic Safety Program	Comprehensive Traffic Enforcement and Education Program	Motorcycle Safety Program
Community Traffic Safety teams are multidisciplinary efforts (engineering, law enforcement, education, etc.) who work together to target community specific traffic safety issues.	The Comprehensive Traffic Enforcement and Education Program involves the aggressive enforcement of traffic laws in the following priority areas: Distracted Driving, Impaired Driving, Motorcycle Safety, Occupant Protection and Child Passenger Safety, Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety, Speed/Aggressive Driving, and Teen Driving. Comprehensive projects are funded in communities with a significant number of serious injuries and fatalities that are linked to priority traffic safety areas. Focusing on enhanced enforcement and educational efforts that support critical traffic laws, these efforts will reduce crashes and save lives. Goals of the program are to increase awareness, education, and enforcement of key traffic safety laws that will contribute to a minimum 5 percent annual reduction in fatalities.	This program area addresses crashes involving motorcyclists which is a significant cause of traffic fatalities in Florida.
Potential Strategies	Potential Strategies	Potential Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase public awareness and highway traffic safety programs • Expand the network of concerned individuals to build recognition and awareness about traffic safety • Support initiatives that enhance traffic laws and regulations related to safe driving 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase public awareness of highway traffic safety programs • Expand the network of concerned stakeholders to build recognition and awareness of traffic safety • Support initiatives that enhance traffic safety laws and regulations related to safe driving • Support and promote effective law enforcement efforts related to safe driving 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect and analyze data on motorcycle crashes, injuries, and fatalities to provide local and state agencies with the best available data to make appropriate and timely decisions that improve motorcycle safety in Florida • Manage motorcycle safety activities in Florida as part of a comprehensive plan that includes centralized program planning, implementation, coordination, and evaluation to maximize the effectiveness of programs and reduce duplication of effort • Promote personal protective gear and its value in reducing motorcyclist injury levels and increasing rider conspicuity • Ensure persons operating a motorcycle on public roadways hold an endorsement specifically authorizing motorcycle operation • Promote adequate rider training and preparation to new and experienced motorcycle riders by qualified instructors at State-approved training centers • Reduce the number of alcohol, drug, and speed-related motorcycle crashes in Florida • Support legislative initiatives that promote motorcycle safety-related traffic laws and regulations • Ensure State and local motorcycle safety programs include law enforcement and emergency services components • Incorporate motorcycle-friendly policies and practices into roadway design, traffic control, construction, operation, and maintenance • Increase the visibility of motorcyclists by emphasizing rider conspicuity and motorist awareness of motorcycles • Develop and implement communications strategies that target high-risk populations and improve public awareness of motorcycle crash problems and programs

KEY SAFETY EMPHASIS AREAS FOR CMP INTEGRATION (CONTINUED)

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety Program	Public Traffic Safety Professionals Training	Speed/Aggressive Driving Program
<p>This program area addresses bicycle and pedestrian crashes which represent a disproportionate share of fatal crashes.</p>	<p>This program area seeks to improve the ability of law enforcement to implement effective traffic enforcement and accident investigation techniques.</p>	<p>Aggressive driving, as defined by State Statute, requires inclusion of at least two of the following contributing causes: speeding, unsafe or improper lane change, following too closely, failure to yield right-of-way, improper passing, and failure to obey traffic control devices.</p>
Potential Strategies	Potential Strategies	Potential Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase awareness and understanding of safety issues related to vulnerable road users • Increase compliance with traffic laws and regulations related to pedestrian and bicycle safety through education and enforcement • Develop and use a systemic approach to identify locations and behaviors prone to pedestrian and bicycle crashes and implement multidisciplinary countermeasures • Promote, plan, and implement built environments (urban, suburban, and rural) which encourage safe bicycling and walking • Support national, state, and local legislative initiatives and policies that promote bicycle and pedestrian safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase traffic safety professionals' awareness of highway safety issues • Improve traffic enforcement and detection skills • Improve crash investigation and prosecution skills • Improve detection, prosecution, and adjudication of impaired driving cases • Increase understanding of the importance of accurate data collection and analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support and promote effective law enforcement efforts to reduce aggressive driving • Support and promote effective law enforcement efforts to reduce speed-related crashes • Increase training and education on the problems of speed/aggressive driving • Identify and support initiatives that reduce instances of speeding and aggressive driving

OTHER SAFETY EMPHASIS AREAS FOR CMP INTEGRATION

Aging Road Users Program	Distracted Driving Program	Impaired Driving Program	Occupant Protection and Child Passenger Safety Program
At-risk aging road users addresses all modes of transportation. For data purposes in this emphasis area, aging road users are defined as 65-year-olds and older.	Distracted driving occurs when a driver allows any mental or physical activity to take the driver's focus off the task of driving. There are three main types of distraction: manual – taking your hands off the wheel; visual – taking your eyes off the road; and cognitive – taking your mind off driving.	Originally focused on alcohol impaired driving only, the state has expanded the focus to include drug impaired driving due to its prevalence and close association to alcohol impairment.	The goal of Florida's Occupant Protection and Child Passenger Safety Program is to improve the use of age-appropriate safety restraints to reduce traffic fatalities and serious injuries.
Potential Strategies	Potential Strategies	Potential Strategies	Potential Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage and evaluate aging road user safety, access, and mobility activities to maximize the effectiveness of programs and resources • Provide the best available data to assist with decisions that improve aging road user safety, access, and mobility • Provide information and resources regarding aging road user safety, access, and mobility • Inform public officials about the importance and need to support national, State, regional, and local policy and program initiatives which promote and sustain aging road user safety, access, and mobility • Promote and encourage practices that support and enhance aging in place (i.e., improve the environment to better accommodate the safety, access, and mobility of aging road users) • Enhance aging road user safety and mobility through assessment, remediation, and rehabilitation • Promote safe driving and mobility for aging road users through licensing and enforcement • Promote the safe mobility of aging vulnerable road users (pedestrians, transit riders, bicyclists, and other non-motorized vehicles) • Promote the value of prevention strategies and early recognition of at-risk drivers to aging road users and stakeholders • Bridge the gap between driving retirement and mobility independence (i.e., alternative transportation mobility options, public transportation, and dementia-friendly transportation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase public awareness and outreach programs on distracted driving • Encourage companies, state agencies, and local governments to adopt and enforce policies to reduce distracted driving in company and government vehicles • Support legislative initiatives that enhance distracted driving-related traffic laws and regulations • Support Graduated Driver's License (GDL) restrictions to reduce distracted driving behaviors in teen drivers • Increase law enforcement officer understanding of Florida traffic crash reporting and distracted driving data collection • Educate law enforcement, judges, and magistrates on the existing laws that can be applied to distracted driving • Deploy high-visibility enforcement mobilizations on distracted driving subject to appropriate/future legislation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve DUI enforcement • Improve prosecution and adjudication of impaired driving cases • Improve the DUI administrative suspension process • Improve prevention, public education, and training • Improve the treatment system (i.e., DUI programs, treatment providers, and health care providers) • Improve data collection and analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the Occupant Protection Resource Center which provides stakeholders with occupant protection public information and education materials, information regarding child passenger safety inspection stations, and child passenger safety technician and instructor training • Promote safety belt and child restraint use to high-risk groups through the Florida Occupant Protection Task Force • Support the national Click It or Ticket mobilization through overtime enforcement efforts targeting safety belt and child restraint use during day and nighttime hours

OTHER SAFETY EMPHASIS AREAS FOR CMP INTEGRATION (CONTINUED)

Paid Media Program	Teen Driver Safety Program	Traffic Records Program
<p>Florida's paid media plan is designed to heighten traffic safety awareness and support enforcement efforts by aggressively marketing State and national traffic safety campaigns. Each media purchase is program-specific and location and medium are selected based on the number of expected impressions, geographic location of high risk, statewide exposure benefits, available funding, and in-kind match. This focused approach to media supports education and enforcement activities around the State.</p>	<p>At-risk drivers, comprised of teen drivers who represent a disproportionate number of traffic crashes. For data purposes in this emphasis area, teen drivers are 15- to 19-year-olds.</p>	<p>This addresses Federal requirements and funding for traffic records. This emphasis area was meant to ensure traffic records aligned with the overall SHSP where possible and appropriate.</p>
Potential Strategies	Potential Strategies	Potential Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase public awareness of highway traffic safety programs and enforcement • Expand the network of concerned individuals to build recognition and awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand the network of concerned individuals to build recognition and awareness as it relates to teen driver safety and support for the Florida Teen Safe Driving Coalition • Create a safe driving culture for teen drivers through outreach and education • Support initiatives that enhance safe teen driving-related traffic laws and regulations related to safe teen driving 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and maintain complete, accurate, uniform, and timely traffic records data • Provide the ability to link traffic records data together • Facilitate access to traffic records data • Promote the use of traffic records data

Appendix D

CMP Database

Ocala Marion TPO CMP Database - September 2021

SEGMENT ID	ROAD NAME	FROM	TO	LANES (WAY)	FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION	FLOW	FOOT CLAS	DAILY SERVICE VOLUME (2011)	PEAK HOUR DIRECTIONAL SERVICE VOLUME (2011)	LANES (WAY)	DAILY SERVICE VOLUME (2011)	PEAK HOUR DIRECTIONAL SERVICE VOLUME (2011)	URBAN / RURAL	DIVIDED / UNDIVIDED	MAINTENANCE AGENCY	HHS	ADOPTED LOS (STANDARD)	2011 ADIT	2011 DAILY VMTBY	2011 DAILY LOS	GROWTH RATE	2038 ADIT	2038 DAILY VMTBY	2038 DAILY LOS
1020	SE 92 PLACE LOOP	SR 35	US 441	2	ARTERIAL	UNINTERUPED		67,720	3,157	4	67,720	3,157	Urban	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	Not Counted	N/A	N/A	1.00%	Not Counted	N/A	N/A
1020.1	CR 314	COUNTY LINE	CR 314	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		18,120	888	2	18,120	888	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	D	Not Counted	N/A	N/A	1.00%	Not Counted	N/A	N/A
1030.1	CR 325	CR 326	CR 326	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		9,270	486	2	9,270	486	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	B	2.20	0.13	B	1.00%	2.20	0.14	B
1030.4	CR 326	CR 326	CR 326	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		9,270	486	2	9,270	486	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	B	1.20	0.13	B	1.00%	1.20	0.14	B
1040.1	CR 325	CR 316	CR 316	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		9,270	486	2	9,270	486	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	B	1.20	0.13	B	1.00%	1.20	0.14	B
1050	SR 225A	US 27	US 27	2	COLLECTOR	INTERUPED		10,224	333	2	10,224	333	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	B	7.00	0.20	B	1.00%	7.00	0.22	B
1060	CR 326	CR 326	CR 326	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		9,270	486	2	9,270	486	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	B	1.20	0.13	B	1.00%	1.20	0.15	B
1070	CR 325	CR 42	CR 42	2	COLLECTOR	INTERUPED	1	12,244	634	2	12,244	634	Urban	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	11,500	0.9	C	1.00%	12,200	0.95	D
1080.1	CR 325	SE 128 PL RD	SE 128 PL RD	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		25,340	1,449	2	25,340	1,449	Urban	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	8,500	0.29	B	3.44%	10,000	0.34	B
1080.3	CR 325	SE 128 AV	SE 128 AV	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		25,340	1,449	2	25,340	1,449	Urban	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	8,500	0.29	B	3.44%	10,000	0.34	B
1080.1	CR 325	SE 135 AV	CR 464	1,449	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED	25,340	1,449	2	25,340	1,449	Urban	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	8,500	0.29	B	3.44%	10,000	0.34	B
1100.1	CR 325	SE 188 TER RD	CR 464	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		25,340	1,449	2	25,340	1,449	Urban	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	8,500	0.29	B	2.00%	7,800	0.25	B
1100.4	CR 325	SE 188 TER RD	SE 87 PL LOOP	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		25,340	1,449	2	25,340	1,449	Urban	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	8,500	0.29	B	1.00%	9,000	0.30	B
1110.4	CR 325	SE 92 PL LOOP	SE 110 ST	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		25,340	1,449	2	25,340	1,449	Urban	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	11,500	0.45	C	1.00%	12,500	0.45	C
1120	US 441	NE 28 ST	CR 254 (S)	4	ARTERIAL	INTERUPED	1	41,290	2,000	4	41,290	2,000	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Intersect Roadway	D	22,100	0.54	C	1.60%	26,200	0.59	C
1130	CR 254	US 441 (S)	SR 326	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		12,244	634	2	12,244	634	Urban	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	5,100	0.4	C	1.00%	5,400	0.42	C
1150.1	CR 354	SR 326	URBAN AREA BOUNDARY	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		25,340	1,449	2	25,340	1,449	Urban	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	8,500	0.3	B	1.00%	9,300	0.32	B
1150.2	CR 354	CR 326	URBAN AREA BOUNDARY	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		19,170	999	2	19,170	999	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	D	8,500	0.46	B	1.00%	9,300	0.49	C
1160.1	CR 354	US 441	CR 326	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		9,270	486	2	9,270	486	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	B	2,400	0.26	B	1.00%	2,400	0.28	B
1160.3	CR 354	CR 326	CR 316	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		14,130	738	2	14,130	738	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	C	2,400	0.17	B	1.00%	2,400	0.18	B
1170	CR 354	US 441	CR 325	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		25,340	1,449	2	25,340	1,449	Urban	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	Not Counted	N/A	N/A	1.00%	Not Counted	N/A	N/A
1180	CR 314	NE 7 ST	SE 1 ST	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		19,170	999	2	19,170	999	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	D	2,800	0.1	B	1.00%	2,100	0.11	B
1190.1	CR 314	SR 314 (E)	SR 40 (E)	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		19,170	999	2	19,170	999	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	D	2,800	0.1	B	6.48%	2,800	0.15	B
1200	CR 314	SR 40 (E)	CR 314A	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		19,170	999	2	19,170	999	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	D	3,200	0.17	B	1.00%	3,800	0.17	B
1210.2	CR 314	CR 314A	SR 19	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		19,170	999	2	19,170	999	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	D	Not Counted	N/A	N/A	1.00%	Not Counted	N/A	N/A
1220	CR 314	CR 464	SE 140 AV	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		19,170	999	2	19,170	999	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	D	2,800	0.14	B	1.00%	2,800	0.16	B
1230.1	CR 314A	SR 40	SR 40	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		19,170	999	2	19,170	999	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	D	5,400	0.29	B	1.00%	5,900	0.31	B
1240	CR 314A	SR 40	CR 314	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		19,170	999	2	19,170	999	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	D	2,800	0.15	B	11.28%	4,800	0.26	B
1250.2	CR 316	CR 316	CR 316	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		19,170	999	2	19,170	999	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	D	Not Counted	N/A	N/A	1.00%	Not Counted	N/A	N/A
1250.3	CR 316	NE 80 ST	NE 40	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		19,170	999	2	19,170	999	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	D	3,200	0.29	B	1.00%	3,800	0.31	B
1250.4	CR 316	CR 316	NE 90 ST	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		19,170	999	2	19,170	999	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	D	4,000	0.21	B	1.00%	4,200	0.22	B
1260	CR 316	CR 21	CR 316	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		19,170	999	2	19,170	999	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	D	3,100	0.16	B	1.00%	3,400	0.17	B
1270	CR 316	CR 22	COUNTY LINE	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		19,170	999	2	19,170	999	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	D	3,100	0.16	B	1.00%	3,100	0.17	B
1280.1	CR 316	US 27	CR 329	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		9,270	486	2	9,270	486	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	B	800	0.09	B	1.00%	900	0.10	B
1280.2	CR 316	E OF CR 225	E 75	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		9,270	486	2	9,270	486	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	B	Not Counted	N/A	N/A	1.00%	Not Counted	N/A	N/A
1290.1	CR 316	E OF CR 225	CR 329	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		9,270	486	2	9,270	486	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	B	Not Counted	N/A	N/A	1.00%	Not Counted	N/A	N/A
1300.1	CR 316	CR 254	CR 316	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		9,270	486	2	9,270	486	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	B	Not Counted	N/A	N/A	1.00%	Not Counted	N/A	N/A
1300.1	CR 316	NE 38TH AVE	US 441	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		9,270	486	2	9,270	486	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	B	1,300	0.14	B	1.00%	1,400	0.15	B
1300.3	CR 316	US 441	JACKSONVILLE RD	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		9,270	486	2	9,270	486	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	B	1,800	0.19	B	1.00%	1,900	0.20	B
1300.4	CR 316	JACKSONVILLE RD	NE 110TH AVE RD	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		9,270	486	2	9,270	486	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	B	Not Counted	N/A	N/A	1.00%	Not Counted	N/A	N/A
1300.1	CR 316	NE 110TH AVE RD	CR 316	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		19,170	999	2	19,170	999	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	D	2,800	0.15	B	8.56%	4,400	0.23	B
1310.2	CR 316	NE 110TH AVE RD	NE 110TH AVE RD	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		19,170	999	2	19,170	999	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	D	2,800	0.15	B	1.00%	2,900	0.15	B
1310.1	CR 316	NE 120 AV	NE 120 AV	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		19,170	999	2	19,170	999	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	D	1,800	0.14	B	1.00%	2,100	0.15	B
1310.1	CR 316	NE 203 AV	SR 39	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		19,170	999	2	19,170	999	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	D	2,700	0.14	B	12.76%	4,800	0.26	B
1320	CR 316	US 27	CR 329	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		9,270	486	2	9,270	486	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	B	2,000	0.22	B	2.82%	2,300	0.25	B
1340.1	CR 316	NE 80 AVE	US 441	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		19,170	999	2	19,170	999	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	D	4,800	0.25	B	4.43%	5,000	0.25	B
1340.2	CR 316	NE 80 AVE	US 441	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		19,170	999	2	19,170	999	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	D	4,800	0.25	B	4.43%	5,000	0.25	B
1350.1	CR 316	US 441	US 441	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		9,270	486	2	9,270	486	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	B	4,200	0.45	B	4.00%	4,400	0.47	B
1350.2	CR 316	US 301	US 301	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		9,270	486	2	9,270	486	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	B	4,200	0.45	B	6.28%	5,700	0.61	B
1360.1	CR 316	US 301	CR 316	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		19,170	999	2	19,170	999	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	D	4,200	0.45	B	6.28%	5,700	0.61	B
1380	CR 320	COUNTY LINE	CR 329	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		9,270	486	2	9,270	486	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	B	400	0.04	B	1.00%	400	0.04	B
1380.1	CR 320	CR 329	US 441	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		9,270	486	2	9,270	486	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	B	Not Counted	N/A	N/A	1.00%	Not Counted	N/A	N/A
1400	CR 328	SE 148 AV	CR 328	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		9,270	486	2	9,270	486	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	B	5,400	0.28	B	1.00%	6,200	0.30	B
1410.1	CR 328	SR 240 AV	E OF SR 225 AV	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		14,130	738	2	14,130	738	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	C	2,800	0.21	B	1.00%	3,000	0.21	B
1410.2	CR 328	SR 40	E OF SR 225 AV	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		14,130	738	2	14,130	738	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	C	3,200	0.23	B	1.00%	3,300	0.23	B
1420	CR 328	HWY 318	COUNTY LINE	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		9,270	486	2	9,270	486	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	B	1,400	0.15	B	1.00%	1,500	0.16	B
1430.1	CR 328	HWY 318	CR 316	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		9,270	486	2	9,270	486	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	B	2,100	0.23	B	1.00%	2,300	0.25	B
1430.2	CR 328	CR 316	CR 316	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERUPED		9,270	486	2	9,270	486	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	B	2,100	0.23	B	1.00%	2,300	0.25	B
1440.1	CR 328	CR 254	US 441	2																				

Ocala Marion TPO CMP Database - September 2021

SEGMENT ID	ROAD NAME	FROM	TO	LANES (EXIST)	FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION	FLOW	FOOT CLAS	DAILY SERVICE VOLUME (2010)	PEAK HOUR SERVICE VOLUME (2010)	LANES (EXIST)	DAILY SERVICE VOLUME (2010)	PEAK HOUR SERVICE VOLUME (2010)	URBAN / RURAL	DIVIDED / UNDIVIDED	MAINTAINING AGENCY	HHS	ADOPTED LOS AT 2040	2017 ADOT	2017 DAILY VMS	2017 DAILY LOS	GROWTH RATE	2050 ADOT	2050 DAILY VMS	2050 DAILY LOS
1940.1	CR 475A	CR 484	URBAN AREA BOUNDARY	2	ARTERIAL	UNINTERRUPTED		25,340	1,449	2	25,340	1,449	URBAN	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	6,500	0.22	B	2.12%	7,200	1,425	B
1940.2	CR 475A	URBAN AREA BOUNDARY	CR 475	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERRUPTED		14,100	788	2	14,100	788	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	6,500	0.22	B	2.12%	7,200	1,425	B
1950	CR 475A	CR 25 AV	C	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERRUPTED		9,388	482	2	9,388	482	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	C	3,500	0.36	C	13.98%	8,700	973	C
1960	CR 475A	SE 25 AV	CR 475A	2	ARTERIAL	UNINTERRUPTED	1	12,744	634	2	12,744	634	URBAN	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	3,500	0.27	C	13.98%	6,700	0.33	C
1970	CR 475A	SW 35	CR 475A	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERRUPTED		12,744	634	2	12,744	634	URBAN	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	2,400	0.35	C	1.60%	2,400	0.20	C
1980	CR 475A	CR 475A	CR 475A	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERRUPTED		14,100	788	2	14,100	788	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	C	3,800	0.37	B	1.00%	4,000	0.38	B
1990.3	CR 484	E OF HENDRIX DR	LAKEWOOD DR	2	ARTERIAL	UNINTERRUPTED		25,340	1,449	2	25,340	1,449	URBAN	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	10,400	0.34	C	3.34%	12,200	0.42	C
1990.4	CR 484	SW 140 AVE	E OF HENDRIX DR	2	ARTERIAL	UNINTERRUPTED		25,320	999	2	25,120	999	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	D	10,400	0.34	C	3.34%	12,200	0.44	C
1990.6	CR 484	SW 140 AVE	SW 120 AV	2	ARTERIAL	UNINTERRUPTED		25,340	1,449	2	25,340	1,449	URBAN	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	10,400	0.35	B	3.34%	12,200	0.42	C
2000	CR 484	SW 120 AV	SW 100 AV	2	ARTERIAL	UNINTERRUPTED		25,340	1,449	2	25,340	1,449	URBAN	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	10,400	0.35	B	3.34%	12,200	0.42	C
2000.1	CR 484	SW 100 AV	SW 80 AV	2	ARTERIAL	UNINTERRUPTED	1	12,744	634	2	12,744	634	URBAN	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	9,000	0.71	C	3.14%	10,600	0.83	C
2010	CR 484	SW 80 AV	SW 60 AV	2	ARTERIAL	UNINTERRUPTED	1	10,600	580	2	10,600	580	URBAN	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	8,100	0.86	D	3.93%	9,500	1.10	F
2060	CR 484	175 RAMP (W)	175 RAMP (E)	6	ARTERIAL	UNINTERRUPTED	1	13,800	2,214	6	13,800	2,214	URBAN	D	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	35,100	0.85	C	3.85%	45,600	0.79	C
2070	CR 484	175 RAMP (E)	CR 475A	4	ARTERIAL	UNINTERRUPTED	1	15,820	1,800	4	15,820	1,800	URBAN	D	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	D	26,200	1.08	F	6.37%	49,300	1.18	F
2080	CR 484	CR 475A	CR 475	4	ARTERIAL	UNINTERRUPTED	1	15,820	1,800	4	15,820	1,800	URBAN	D	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	D	27,000	0.76	C	4.34%	34,500	0.96	D
2090	CR 484	CR 475	CR 462	4	ARTERIAL	UNINTERRUPTED	1	15,820	1,800	4	15,820	1,800	URBAN	D	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	D	21,800	0.91	C	4.57%	27,200	0.76	C
2110	CR 484	CR 462	SE 132 ST RD	4	ARTERIAL	UNINTERRUPTED	1	15,820	1,800	4	15,820	1,800	URBAN	D	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	D	21,800	0.65	C	6.56%	32,000	0.89	C
2120.2	CR 484	SE 132 ST RD	US 441	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERRUPTED		25,340	1,449	2	25,340	1,449	URBAN	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	Not Counted	N/A	N/A	1.00%	Not Counted	N/A	N/A
2130	E FORT KING ST	SE WATULIA AVE	SE WATULIA AVE	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERRUPTED		11,232	576	2	11,232	576	URBAN	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	Not Counted	N/A	N/A	1.00%	Not Counted	N/A	N/A
2140	E FORT KING ST	SE WATULIA AVE	SE 11 AV	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERRUPTED		11,232	576	2	11,232	576	URBAN	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	Not Counted	N/A	N/A	1.00%	Not Counted	N/A	N/A
2170	E FORT KING ST	SE 11 AV	SE 11 AV	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERRUPTED	2	11,232	576	2	11,232	576	URBAN	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	6,900	0.61	D	1.00%	7,300	0.65	D
2180	E FORT KING ST	SE 11 AV	SE 22 AV	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERRUPTED	2	14,742	756	2	14,742	756	URBAN	D	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	9,400	0.84	D	3.02%	11,000	0.75	D
2190	E FORT KING ST	SE 22 AV	SW 25 AV	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERRUPTED	2	14,742	756	2	14,742	756	URBAN	D	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	9,400	0.86	D	2.44%	10,900	0.74	D
2200	E FORT KING ST	SW 25 AV	SE 30TH AVE	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERRUPTED	2	14,742	756	2	14,742	756	URBAN	D	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	9,000	0.66	D	2.58%	11,100	0.75	D
2210.4	E FORT KING ST	SE 30TH AVE	SE 36 AV	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERRUPTED	1	16,727	832	2	16,727	832	URBAN	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	6,800	0.41	C	1.00%	7,200	0.43	C
2220	E FORT KING ST	SE 36 AV	US 441	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERRUPTED	1	12,744	634	2	12,744	634	URBAN	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	6,800	0.41	C	1.00%	7,200	0.46	C
2230	CR 484	US 441	LAKEWOOD DR	2	ARTERIAL	UNINTERRUPTED	2	11,232	576	2	11,232	576	URBAN	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	12,000	0.58	F	1.79%	13,000	0.18	F
2240	CR 25	US 441	BASELINE RD	2	ARTERIAL	UNINTERRUPTED	2	15,540	768	2	15,540	768	URBAN	D	STATE	Other CMP Network Roadway	D	10,300	0.65	D	1.00%	10,800	0.69	D
2260.1	COUNTY LINE (S)	COUNTY LINE (S)	URBAN AREA BOUNDARY	4	INTERSTATE	FREEWAY		60,000	3,400	6	60,000	3,400	Rural	F	STATE	Non-Intersecting Roadway	E	85,000	1.23	F	1.77%	101,000	1.33	F
2260.2	CR 484	CR 484	URBAN AREA BOUNDARY	6	INTERSTATE	FREEWAY		113,000	5,780	6	113,000	5,780	URBAN	F	STATE	Non-Intersecting Roadway	D	85,000	0.54	C	1.77%	95,400	0.81	C
2280	CR 484	SW 200	CR 484	6	INTERSTATE	FREEWAY		113,000	5,780	6	113,000	5,780	URBAN	F	STATE	Non-Intersecting Roadway	D	102,700	0.59	D	2.81%	118,000	1.04	E
2290	CR 484	SW 200	SW 40	6	INTERSTATE	FREEWAY		113,000	5,780	6	113,000	5,780	URBAN	F	STATE	Non-Intersecting Roadway	D	102,700	0.59	D	3.62%	127,900	1.13	E
2300	CR 484	SW 40	CR 484	6	INTERSTATE	FREEWAY		113,000	5,780	6	113,000	5,780	URBAN	F	STATE	Non-Intersecting Roadway	D	102,700	0.59	D	4.80%	152,400	1.27	E
2310	CR 484	US 27	CR 484	6	INTERSTATE	FREEWAY		113,000	5,780	6	113,000	5,780	URBAN	F	STATE	Non-Intersecting Roadway	D	85,000	0.75	C	6.70%	112,900	1.04	E
2320.1	CR 484	CR 484	URBAN AREA BOUNDARY	6	INTERSTATE	FREEWAY		113,000	5,780	6	113,000	5,780	URBAN	F	STATE	Non-Intersecting Roadway	D	85,000	0.68	C	8.57%	127,400	1.03	E
2320.2	CR 484	CR 484	URBAN AREA BOUNDARY	6	INTERSTATE	FREEWAY		113,000	5,780	6	113,000	5,780	URBAN	F	STATE	Non-Intersecting Roadway	D	85,000	0.68	C	8.57%	127,400	1.03	E
2330	CR 484	CR 484	COUNTY LINE (N)	6	INTERSTATE	FREEWAY		60,000	3,400	6	60,000	3,400	Rural	F	STATE	Non-Intersecting Roadway	C	77,300	1.12	D	7.00%	108,400	1.37	F
2340.1	CR 200A	NE 20 ST	NE 8 AV	4	ARTERIAL	UNINTERRUPTED	2	10,420	1,530	4	10,420	1,530	URBAN	D	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	5,300	0.17	C	1.00%	5,600	0.18	C
2350	CR 200A / JACKSONVILLE RD	NE 28 ST	NE 28 ST	4	ARTERIAL	UNINTERRUPTED	1	17,611	1,800	4	17,611	1,800	URBAN	D	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	6,200	0.24	C	1.00%	6,600	0.26	C
2360	CR 200A / JACKSONVILLE RD	NE 35 ST	NE 35 ST	4	ARTERIAL	UNINTERRUPTED	1	18,100	1,800	4	18,100	1,800	URBAN	D	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	12,000	0.31	C	1.00%	12,400	0.33	C
2370	CR 200A / JACKSONVILLE RD	NE 35 ST	NE 49 ST	4	ARTERIAL	UNINTERRUPTED	1	12,744	634	2	12,744	634	URBAN	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	9,000	0.71	C	1.17%	9,500	0.75	C
2380	CR 200A / JACKSONVILLE RD	NE 49 ST	SW 326	2	ARTERIAL	UNINTERRUPTED	1	12,744	634	2	12,744	634	URBAN	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	7,700	0.4	C	1.00%	8,000	0.43	C
2390	CR 200A / JACKSONVILLE RD	SW 326	URBAN AREA BOUNDARY	2	ARTERIAL	UNINTERRUPTED		15,100	1,449	2	15,100	1,449	URBAN	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	10,400	0.34	B	2.14%	11,800	0.40	B
2400.3	CR 200A / JACKSONVILLE RD	URBAN AREA BOUNDARY	URBAN AREA BOUNDARY	2	ARTERIAL	UNINTERRUPTED		15,100	999	2	15,100	999	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	10,400	0.35	C	2.30%	11,800	0.62	C
2410	CR 200A / JACKSONVILLE RD	NE 101 ST	US 301	2	ARTERIAL	UNINTERRUPTED		15,100	999	2	15,100	999	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	5,600	0.20	B	1.00%	5,900	0.11	B
2420	MANAGULIA AV N	NE 4 AV	NE 4 AV	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERRUPTED		14,742	756	2	14,742	756	URBAN	D	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	6,200	0.24	C	1.00%	6,600	0.26	C
2430	MANAGULIA AV N	NE 4 AV	NE 4 AV	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERRUPTED		14,742	756	2	14,742	756	URBAN	D	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	6,200	0.24	C	1.00%	6,600	0.26	C
2450	MANAGULIA AV N	NE JACKSONVILLE RD	NE 402	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERRUPTED	2	15,479	994	2	15,479	994	URBAN	D	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	3,600	0.23	C	1.00%	3,800	0.25	C
2460	MANAGULIA AV N	NE JACKSONVILLE RD	NE 402	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERRUPTED	2	14,742	756	2	14,742	756	URBAN	D	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	Not Counted	N/A	N/A	1.00%	Not Counted	N/A	N/A
2470	MANAGULIA AV N	NE 200A	US 441	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERRUPTED	2	11,232	576	2	11,232	576	URBAN	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	1,800	0.27	C	1.00%	2,000	0.18	C
2480	MANAGULIA AV N	NE 402	NE 402	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERRUPTED	2	14,742	756	2	14,742	756	URBAN	D	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	6,200	0.24	C	1.00%	6,600	0.26	C
2510	NE 1 AV	NE 402	N MANAGULIA AV	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERRUPTED	2	18,220	1,800	2	18,220	1,800	URBAN	D	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	4,000	0.19	C	1.00%	4,300	0.19	C
2545	NE 402	NE 402	N MANAGULIA AV	4	ARTERIAL	UNINTERRUPTED	2	14,000	1,600	4	14,000	1,600	URBAN	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Intersecting Roadway	D	21,000	0.68	C	1.24%	25,400	0.69	D
2550	NE 402	NE 402	N MANAGULIA AV	4	ARTERIAL	UNINTERRUPTED	2	14,000	1,600	4	14,000	1,600	URBAN	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Intersecting Roadway	D	21,000	0.68	C	1.24%	25,400	0.69	D
2570	NE 127 ST RD	CR 314	NE 203 AV	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERRUPTED		15,100	999	2	15,100	999	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	D	700	0.04	B	1.00%	800	0.04	B
2590	NE 402	NE 19 AV	NE 8 AV	4	ARTERIAL	UNINTERRUPTED	1	10,800	2,000	4	10,800	2,000	URBAN	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Intersecting Roadway	D	21,300	0.54	C	1.92%	23,400	0.59	C
2610	NE 402	NE 25 AV	NE 19 AV	4	ARTERIAL	UNINTERRUPTED	1	10,800	2,000	4	10,800	2,000	URBAN	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Intersecting Roadway	D	20,300	0.51					

Ocala Marion TPO CMP Database - September 2021

SEGMENT ID	ROAD NAME	FROM	TO	LANES (EXIST)	FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION	FLOW	FOOT CLAS	DAILY SERVICE VOLUME (2011)	PEAK HOUR DIRECTIONAL SERVICE VOLUME (2011)	LANES (2021)	DAILY SERVICE VOLUME (2021)	PEAK HOUR DIRECTIONAL SERVICE VOLUME (2021)	URBAN / RURAL	DIVIDED / UNDIVIDED	MAINTAINING AGENCY	HHS	ADOPTED LOS (2011)	2021 ADIT	2021 DAILY VOLUME	2021 DAILY LOS	GROWTH RATE	2035 ADIT	2035 DAILY VOLUME	2035 DAILY LOS
3345.1	CR 200A	US 441	NE JACKSONVILLE RD	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	2	30,420	1,530	4	30,420	1,530	Urban	0	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	7,600	0.26	C	1.00%	8,300	0.27	C
3349	NEW 27 AV	SR 40	ARTERIAL	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	2	18,420	1,800	4	18,420	1,800	Urban	0	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	21,200	0.39	D	1.16%	23,200	0.43	D
3370	NEW 27 AV	US 27	NEW 21 ST	2	COLLECTOR	INTERMITTED	2	14,040	700	2	14,040	700	Urban	0	CITY OF Ocala	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	7,400	0.13	D	8.34%	11,800	0.84	D
3380	NEW 27 AV	NEW 21 ST	NEW 35 ST	2	COLLECTOR	INTERMITTED	2	11,232	576	2	11,232	576	Urban	0	CITY OF Ocala	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	6,100	0.14	D	8.16%	10,000	0.80	D
3390	NEW 31 ST	NEW 40 AV	NEW 38 AV	2	COLLECTOR	INTERMITTED	2	11,232	576	2	11,232	576	Urban	0	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	7,400	0.21	C	1.00%	8,000	0.23	C
3400	NEW 34 AV	US 27	NEW 21 ST	4	LOCAL	UNINTERRUPTED	2	62,770	3,357	4	62,770	3,357	Urban	0	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	Not Counted	N/A	Not Counted	N/A	Not Counted	N/A	N/A
3410	NEW 37 AV	NEW MARTIN L KING AV	NEW 35 ST	4	COLLECTOR	INTERMITTED	2	30,420	1,530	4	30,420	1,530	Urban	0	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	7,700	0.26	C	1.00%	8,000	0.26	C
3420	NEW 35 ST	NEW MARTIN L KING AV	US 441	4	COLLECTOR	INTERMITTED	2	30,420	1,530	4	30,420	1,530	Urban	0	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	14,100	0.46	D	1.00%	14,800	0.49	D
3430.2	NEW 38 ST	NE 2ND AVE	CR 200A	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERRUPTED	2	30,240	1,440	2	30,240	1,440	Urban	0	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	10,000	0.24	B	1.00%	10,500	0.24	B
3430.3	NEW 35 ST	US 441	NE 2ND AVE	4	COLLECTOR	UNINTERRUPTED	2	30,420	1,530	4	30,420	1,530	Urban	0	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	10,000	0.23	C	1.00%	10,500	0.23	C
3440	NEW 38 AV	NEW 31 ST	US 27	2	COLLECTOR	INTERMITTED	2	11,232	576	2	11,232	576	Urban	0	CITY OF Ocala	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	3,300	0.29	C	1.00%	3,400	0.30	C
3450	NEW 40 AV	NEW 31 ST	NEW 35 ST	2	COLLECTOR	INTERMITTED	2	11,232	576	2	11,232	576	Urban	0	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	1,600	0.14	C	1.00%	1,700	0.15	C
3460.1	NEW 46 AV	NEW 31 ST	SR 40	2	ARTERIAL	UNINTERRUPTED	1	16,577	850	2	16,577	850	Urban	0	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	9,100	0.24	C	1.00%	9,500	0.27	C
3470.1	NEW 44 AV	US 27	NEW 63RD ST	4	COLLECTOR	UNINTERRUPTED	2	67,770	3,357	4	67,770	3,357	Urban	0	CITY OF Ocala	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	9,100	0.23	B	1.00%	9,500	0.14	B
3470.4	NEW 44 AV	NEW 63RD ST	SR 325	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERRUPTED	2	29,340	1,469	2	29,340	1,469	Urban	0	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	9,100	0.31	B	1.00%	9,500	0.32	B
3480	NEW 50 AV	US 27	SR 40	4	ARTERIAL	UNINTERRUPTED	1	35,820	1,800	4	35,820	1,800	Urban	0	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	9,300	0.28	C	1.00%	10,400	0.29	C
3510	CR 252A	SR 40	US 27	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERRUPTED	2	29,340	1,469	4	35,820	2,158	Urban	0	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	5,100	0.19	B	1.00%	5,800	0.11	B
3530	NEW 55 ST	US 441	W ANTHONY RD	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERRUPTED	2	9,270	486	2	9,270	486	Rural	0	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	B	1,500	0.16	B	1.00%	1,600	0.17	B
3540	NEW MARTIN L KING AV	US 27	SR 40	4	ARTERIAL	UNINTERRUPTED	2	22,615	1,130	4	22,615	1,130	Urban	0	CITY OF Ocala	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	13,600	0.31	D	1.00%	14,500	0.33	D
3560	NEW MARTIN L KING AV	US 27	NEW 21 ST	4	COLLECTOR	UNINTERRUPTED	2	47,770	3,357	4	67,770	3,357	Urban	0	CITY OF Ocala	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	9,600	0.14	B	7.37%	13,700	0.30	B
3570.1	NEW MARTIN L KING AV	NEW 21 ST	NEW 35 ST	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERRUPTED	2	29,340	1,469	2	29,340	1,469	Urban	0	CITY OF Ocala	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	3,400	0.12	B	1.00%	3,500	0.12	B
3580	NEW MARTIN L KING AV	NEW 35 ST	CR 25A	2	COLLECTOR	INTERMITTED	1	13,861	693	2	13,861	693	Urban	0	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	1,400	0.26	C	1.00%	1,500	0.26	C
3590.1	CR 404	SE 110 ST	CR 464	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERRUPTED	1	29,340	1,469	2	29,340	1,469	Urban	0	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	3,400	0.19	B	1.00%	3,800	0.13	B
3610	POWELL RD	US 41	US 41	2	COLLECTOR	INTERMITTED	2	11,232	576	2	11,232	576	Urban	0	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	4,600	0.41	C	4.66%	5,800	0.52	D
3620	MAGNOLIA AVE	SR 40	SR 101 ST	4	COLLECTOR	INTERMITTED	2	36,774	1,839	4	36,774	1,839	Urban	0	CITY OF Ocala	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	4,100	0.11	C	1.00%	4,300	0.12	C
3630	SE MAGNOLIA EXT	SR 464	SE 100 ST	2	COLLECTOR	INTERMITTED	2	12,232	576	2	12,232	576	Urban	0	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	1,600	0.14	C	1.00%	1,700	0.15	C
3640	SE MAGNOLIA EXT	SR 464	SE 1 AV	2	COLLECTOR	INTERMITTED	2	12,744	634	2	12,744	634	Urban	0	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	9,000	0.71	C	1.00%	9,400	0.74	C
3700	SE 1 AV	SR 101 ST	E FORT KING ST	2	COLLECTOR	INTERMITTED	2	18,252	1,836	2	18,252	1,836	Urban	0	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	Not Counted	N/A	N/A	1.00%	Not Counted	N/A	N/A
3740	SE 1 AV	SR 40	E FORT KING ST	2	COLLECTOR	INTERMITTED	2	18,252	1,836	2	18,252	1,836	Urban	0	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	2,300	0.19	C	1.00%	2,500	0.14	C
3760.1	SE 100 AV	CR 25	SUNSET HARBOR RD	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERRUPTED	2	29,340	1,469	2	29,340	1,469	Urban	0	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	9,500	0.49	D	9.84%	10,500	0.53	D
3770	SE 108 RD	CR 45A	SE 110 ST RD	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERRUPTED	2	29,340	1,469	2	29,340	1,469	Urban	0	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	Not Counted	N/A	N/A	1.00%	Not Counted	N/A	N/A
3790	SE 11 AV	CR 45A	E FORT KING ST	2	COLLECTOR	INTERMITTED	2	11,232	576	2	11,232	576	Urban	0	CITY OF Ocala	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	3,800	0.34	C	1.00%	4,000	0.36	C
3800	SE 11 AV	SR 40	E FORT KING ST	2	COLLECTOR	INTERMITTED	2	11,232	576	2	11,232	576	Urban	0	CITY OF Ocala	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	1,000	0.12	C	1.00%	1,100	0.13	C
3810.1	SE 110 ST	CR 475	CR 467	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERRUPTED	2	14,130	706	2	14,130	706	Rural	0	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	C	Not Counted	N/A	N/A	1.00%	Not Counted	N/A	N/A
3820	SE 110 ST	CR 467	SE 110 ST	2	COLLECTOR	INTERMITTED	2	5,256	268	2	5,256	268	Urban	0	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	C	6,100	1.16	D	2.77%	7,000	1.33	D
3830.1	SE 110 ST	SR 25	SR 25	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERRUPTED	2	30,420	1,530	2	30,420	1,530	Urban	0	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	11,800	0.39	C	1.00%	12,500	0.44	C
3840.1	SE 110 ST RD	CR 25	CR 464	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERRUPTED	2	29,340	1,469	2	29,340	1,469	Urban	0	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	5,700	0.19	B	1.00%	5,900	0.20	B
3850.1	SE 110 ST RD	CR 464	CR 464	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERRUPTED	2	29,340	1,469	2	29,340	1,469	Urban	0	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	5,700	0.19	B	1.00%	6,000	0.20	B
3860	CR 464C	CR 25	SE 114TH ST RD	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERRUPTED	2	29,340	1,469	2	29,340	1,469	Urban	0	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	4,400	0.16	B	1.00%	4,600	0.16	B
3880	SE 147 AV	SR 301	SE 147 AV	4	ARTERIAL	UNINTERRUPTED	1	12,744	634	4	12,744	634	Urban	0	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	3,400	0.14	B	1.00%	3,600	0.14	B
3900.1	SE SUNSET HARBOR RD	US 441	SE 90TH AVE	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERRUPTED	2	29,340	1,469	2	29,340	1,469	Urban	0	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	4,500	0.15	B	1.00%	4,700	0.16	B
3920.2	SE SUNSET HARBOR RD	SE 101 AV	SE 101 AV	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERRUPTED	2	29,340	1,469	2	29,340	1,469	Urban	0	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	7,100	0.24	B	3.71%	8,500	0.29	B
3930	SE 46A	SE 2 AV	SE 11 AV	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	2	31,400	1,570	4	31,400	1,570	Urban	0	STATE	Other CMP Network Roadway	D	31,400	0.26	C	1.00%	31,400	0.26	C
3930.1	SE 46A	SE 11 AV	SE 22 AV	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	39,800	2,000	4	39,800	2,000	Urban	0	STATE	Other CMP Network Roadway	D	30,100	0.76	C	1.00%	31,000	0.79	C
3950	SR 46A	SE 25 AV	SE 25 AV	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	2	39,800	2,000	4	39,800	2,000	Urban	0	STATE	Other CMP Network Roadway	D	37,500	0.95	C	2.10%	42,100	1.05	F
3960	SE 27 ST	SE 30 AV	SE 30 AV	2	COLLECTOR	INTERMITTED	2	11,232	576	2	11,232	576	Urban	0	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	4,000	0.36	C	1.00%	4,200	0.37	C
4020	SE 34A	CR 42	SE 38 ST	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERRUPTED	2	18,252	989	2	18,252	989	Rural	0	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	Not Counted	N/A	Not Counted	N/A	Not Counted	N/A	N/A
4040	SE 39 AV	SE 31 ST	SE 31 ST	2	LOCAL	INTERMITTED	2	11,232	576	2	11,232	576	Urban	0	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	9,500	0.85	D	4.91%	12,000	1.07	F
4050	SE 39 AV	SR 46A	SE 31 ST	2	COLLECTOR	INTERMITTED	2	14,040	720	2	14,040	720	Urban	0	CITY OF Ocala	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	9,500	0.68	D	4.91%	12,000	1.05	D
4060	SE 32 AV	CR 46A	E FORT KING ST	2	COLLECTOR	INTERMITTED	2	11,232	576	2	11,232	576	Urban	0	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	2,300	0.27	C	1.00%	2,400	0.27	C
4070	SE 34 ST	SR 46A	SE 36 AV	2	COLLECTOR	INTERMITTED	2	11,232	576	2	11,232	576	Urban	0	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	10,800	0.96	E	6.27%	14,700	1.31	F
4080	SE 24 ST	SE 36 AV	SE 38 ST	2	COLLECTOR	INTERMITTED	2	11,232	576	2	11,232	576	Urban	0	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	10,800	0.96	E	6.27%	14,700	1.31	F
4110	E FORT KING	E FORT KING	SE 38 ST	2	COLLECTOR	INTERMITTED	2	30,420	1,530	2	30,420	1,530	Urban	0	CITY OF Ocala	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	15,800	0.44	D	1.00%	16,500	0.46	D
4130	SE 25 AV	SE 40	SE 40	4	ARTERIAL	UNINTERRUPTED	2	30,420	1,530	4	30,420	1,530	Urban	0	CITY OF Ocala	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	Not Counted	N/A	Not Counted	N/A	Not Counted	N/A	N/A
4140	SE 28 ST	SR 35	SE 24 ST	2	COLLECTOR	INTERMITTED	2	11,232	576	2	11,232	576	Urban	0	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	Not Counted	N/A	Not Counted	N/A	Not Counted	N/A	N/A
4150	SE 3 AV	US 441	SR 46A	2	COLLECTOR	INTERMITTED	2	11,232	576	2	11,232	576	Urban	0	CITY OF Ocala	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	3,700	0.31	C	1.00%	3,900	0.31	C
4160	SE 3 AV	SE MAGNOLIA AVE	SE 31 ST	2	COLLECTOR	INTERMITTED	2	11,232	576	2	11,232	576	Urban	0	CITY OF Ocala	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	1,600	0.14	C	1.00%	1,700	0.15	C
4170	SE 3 AV	SE 31 ST	SE 31 ST	2	COLLECTOR	INTERMITTED	2	11,232	57															

Ocala Marion TPO CMP Database - September 2021

SEGMENT ID	ROAD NAME	FROM	TO	LANES (EXIST)	FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION	FLOW	FOOT CLAS	DAILY SERVICE VOLUME (2021)	PEAK HOUR DIRECTIONAL SERVICE VOLUME (2021)	LANES (EXIST)	DAILY SERVICE VOLUME (2021)	PEAK HOUR DIRECTIONAL SERVICE VOLUME (2021)	URBAN / RURAL	DIVIDED / UNDIVIDED	MAINTAINING AGENCY	NHS	ADOPTED LOS ST. AWARD	2021 ADIT	2021 DAILY VMT	2021 DAILY LOS	GROWTH RATE	2026 ADIT	2026 DAILY VMT	2026 DAILY LOS
4892	SW 200	I-75	SW 32 AV	6	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	59,000	3,020	6	59,000	3,020	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	44,400	0.74	C	1.00%	46,400	0.78	C
4893	SW 200	SW 32 AV	SW 32 AV	6	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	59,000	3,020	6	59,000	3,020	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	43,100	0.69	C	1.00%	44,400	0.71	C
4900	SW 200	SW 27 AV	SW 20 ST	6	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	59,000	3,020	6	59,000	3,020	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	43,100	0.69	C	1.00%	44,400	0.72	C
4910	SW 200	SW 46A	SW 46A	6	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	59,000	3,020	6	59,000	3,020	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	39,300	0.66	C	1.00%	41,300	0.69	C
4920	SW 200	SW MARTIN L KING AV	SW 20 ST	6	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	59,000	3,020	6	59,000	3,020	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	24,800	0.49	C	1.00%	25,700	0.49	C
4940	SW 200	SW MARTIN L KING AV	SW 7 RD	6	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	59,000	3,020	6	59,000	3,020	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	27,000	0.45	C	1.00%	28,400	0.47	C
4950	SW 200	SW 7 RD	SW 7 RD	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	39,800	2,000	4	39,800	2,000	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	27,000	0.48	C	1.00%	28,400	0.71	C
4960	SW 10 ST	US 441	SW 10 ST	4	COLLECTOR	INTERMITTED	2	32,400	1,620	4	32,400	1,620	Urban	D	STATE	Other CMP Network Roadway	D	Not Counted	N/A	N/A	1.00%	Not Counted	N/A	N/A
4970	SW 10 ST	SW 10 AV	S MAGNOLIA AV	4	COLLECTOR	INTERMITTED	2	32,400	1,620	4	32,400	1,620	Urban	D	STATE	Other CMP Network Roadway	D	Not Counted	N/A	N/A	1.00%	Not Counted	N/A	N/A
5000.1	CR 326	COUNTY LINE	CR 326	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERMITTED	2	9,270	486	2	9,270	486	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	B	4,500	0.49	B	1.00%	4,700	0.51	B
4990	CR 326	US 27	CR 225A	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERMITTED	2	9,270	486	2	9,270	486	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	B	Not Counted	N/A	N/A	1.00%	Not Counted	N/A	N/A
5000.1	CR 326	SW 40TH AVE	SW 40TH AVE	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERMITTED	2	10,170	509	2	10,170	509	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	D	Not Counted	N/A	N/A	1.00%	Not Counted	N/A	N/A
5000.2	CR 326	SW 44 AV	SW 44 AV	2	ARTERIAL	UNINTERMITTED	2	12,440	624	2	12,440	624	Urban	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	Not Counted	N/A	N/A	2.00%	Not Counted	N/A	N/A
5010	CR 326	SW 44 AV	1.75 RAMP (WEST)	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	35,820	1,800	4	35,820	1,800	Urban	D	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	7,400	0.21	C	1.44%	8,000	0.22	C
5020	SW 326	1.75 RAMP (WEST)	1.75 RAMP (WEST)	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	39,800	2,000	4	39,800	2,000	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	7,400	0.20	C	1.44%	8,000	0.20	C
5030	SW 326	CR 256	CR 256	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	39,800	2,000	4	39,800	2,000	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	22,400	0.36	C	1.00%	23,600	0.39	C
5040	SW 326	CR 256	CR 256	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	39,800	2,000	4	39,800	2,000	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	13,700	0.29	C	1.36%	14,500	0.31	C
5050	SW 326	SW 40 AV	CR 35	2	ARTERIAL	UNINTERMITTED	2	15,700	830	2	15,700	830	Rural	U	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	C	7,800	0.46	B	1.00%	7,700	0.49	B
5060	SW 326	CR 35	SW 40 AV	2	ARTERIAL	UNINTERMITTED	2	14,200	1,200	2	14,200	1,200	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	4,400	0.39	B	4.93%	5,600	0.23	B
5070	SW 326	SW 40 AV	SW 40 AV	2	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	14,100	704	2	14,100	704	Urban	U	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	4,400	0.31	C	4.93%	5,600	0.40	C
5080.1	SW 35	SE 2820 PL	SW 3200 PL	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	39,800	2,000	4	39,800	2,000	Urban	D	STATE	Other CMP Network Roadway	D	12,000	0.3	C	1.00%	13,700	0.32	C
5090.1	SW 35	SE 2020 PL	LAUREL RD	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	41,700	2,100	4	41,700	2,100	Urban	D	STATE	Other CMP Network Roadway	D	26,500	0.63	C	1.00%	27,600	0.67	C
5100	SW 35	LAUREL RD	SW 46A	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	39,800	2,000	4	39,800	2,000	Urban	D	STATE	Other CMP Network Roadway	D	26,500	0.67	C	1.00%	27,600	0.70	C
5110	SW 35	SW 46A	SE 28 ST	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	39,800	2,000	4	39,800	2,000	Urban	D	STATE	Other CMP Network Roadway	D	22,500	0.57	C	3.50%	26,700	0.67	C
5120	SW 35	SE 28 ST	CARMY RD	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	39,800	2,000	4	39,800	2,000	Urban	D	STATE	Other CMP Network Roadway	D	22,500	0.57	C	3.50%	26,700	0.67	C
5130	SW 35	E FORT KING ST	E FORT KING ST	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	39,800	2,000	4	39,800	2,000	Urban	D	STATE	Other CMP Network Roadway	D	21,300	0.53	C	2.81%	24,300	0.60	C
5140	SW 35	CR 314	CR 314	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	39,800	2,000	4	39,800	2,000	Urban	D	STATE	Other CMP Network Roadway	D	21,300	0.53	C	2.81%	24,300	0.61	C
5150	SW 35	SW 40	SW 40	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	39,800	2,000	4	39,800	2,000	Urban	D	STATE	Other CMP Network Roadway	D	12,400	0.31	C	1.00%	13,200	0.33	C
5170.1	SW 40	URBAN AREA BOUNDARY	URBAN AREA BOUNDARY	2	ARTERIAL	UNINTERMITTED	2	14,200	1,200	2	14,200	1,200	Rural	U	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	C	6,900	0.26	F	2.74%	7,400	0.28	F
5170.2	SW 40	SW 140 AV	SW 140 AV	2	ARTERIAL	UNINTERMITTED	2	15,700	830	2	15,700	830	Rural	U	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	C	9,500	0.29	B	2.74%	10,200	0.28	C
5180	SW 40	SW 140 AV	CR 326	2	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	10,100	506	2	10,100	506	Rural	U	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	C	17,600	1.71	F	3.67%	21,100	2.04	F
5190	SW 40	CR 326	SW 130 AV	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	39,800	2,000	4	39,800	2,000	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	C	17,600	0.64	C	3.67%	21,100	1.72	C
5200.1	SW 40	SW 130 AV	SW 130 AV	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	39,800	2,000	4	39,800	2,000	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	C	17,600	0.64	C	3.67%	21,100	1.72	C
5200.2	SW 40	SW 80 AV	SW 80 AV	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	29,300	1,530	4	29,300	1,530	Rural	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	C	22,200	0.76	C	4.03%	27,000	0.92	C
5210	SW 40	SW 80 AV	SW 60 AV	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	39,800	2,000	4	39,800	2,000	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	C	23,000	0.75	C	1.00%	24,200	0.58	C
5220	SW 40	SW 60 AV	SW 40 AV	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	39,800	2,000	4	39,800	2,000	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	C	24,800	0.75	C	1.00%	26,000	0.75	C
5230.1	SW 40	SW 52 AV	1.75 RAMP (WEST)	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	39,800	2,000	4	39,800	2,000	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	32,800	0.81	C	2.12%	35,000	0.90	C
5240	SW 40	1.75 RAMP (WEST)	1.75 RAMP (WEST)	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	41,700	2,100	4	41,700	2,100	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	34,400	0.82	C	2.80%	38,700	0.95	C
5250	SW 40	1.75 RAMP (WEST)	SW 33 AV	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	39,800	2,000	4	39,800	2,000	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	34,400	0.82	C	2.80%	38,700	1.00	C
5260	SW 40	SW 33 AV	SW 27 AV	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	39,800	2,000	4	39,800	2,000	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	34,400	0.82	C	2.80%	38,700	1.00	C
5270	SW 40	SW 27 AV	SW MARTIN L KING AV	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	39,800	2,000	4	39,800	2,000	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	26,000	0.66	C	1.00%	27,700	0.69	C
5280	SW 40	SW MARTIN L KING AV	US 441	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	39,800	2,000	4	39,800	2,000	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	19,700	0.49	C	1.00%	20,700	0.52	C
5290	SW 40	US 441	SW 2 AV	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	2	32,400	1,620	4	32,400	1,620	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	28,600	0.70	D	3.89	30,800	0.70	D
5310	SW 40	N MAGNOLIA AV	N MAGNOLIA AV	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	2	32,400	1,620	4	32,400	1,620	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	28,600	0.69	D	1.00%	30,000	0.94	D
5330	SW 40	N MAGNOLIA AV	N MAGNOLIA AV	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	2	32,400	1,620	4	32,400	1,620	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	32,600	1.01	F	1.00%	34,300	1.06	F
5340	SW 40	N MAGNOLIA AV	SW 140 AV	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	2	32,400	1,620	4	32,400	1,620	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	32,600	1.01	F	1.00%	34,300	1.06	F
5360.1	SW 40	NE 10TH ST	NE 10TH ST	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	2	32,400	1,620	4	32,400	1,620	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	32,600	1.01	F	1.00%	34,300	1.06	F
5360.2	SW 40	NE 10TH ST	NE 11 AV	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	39,800	2,000	4	39,800	2,000	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	32,600	0.83	C	1.00%	34,300	0.86	C
5370	SW 40	NE 25 AV	NE 25 AV	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	39,800	2,000	4	39,800	2,000	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	33,100	0.79	C	1.00%	35,700	1.00	C
5400	SW 40	NE 25 AV	NE 36 AV	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	39,800	2,000	4	39,800	2,000	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	25,000	0.60	C	1.00%	26,400	0.61	C
5420	SW 40	SW 46A	SW 46A	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	39,800	2,000	4	39,800	2,000	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	23,000	0.59	C	1.00%	24,100	0.61	C
5430	SW 40	SW 46A	NE 40 ST	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	39,800	2,000	4	39,800	2,000	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	23,000	0.59	C	1.00%	24,100	0.61	C
5440.2	SW 40	NE 40TH ST	NE 40TH ST	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	41,700	2,100	4	41,700	2,100	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	23,300	0.54	C	1.00%	24,700	0.57	C
5450	SW 40	NE 40TH ST	SW 35	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	39,800	2,000	4	39,800	2,000	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	23,300	0.54	C	1.00%	24,700	0.59	C
5460.1	SW 40	SW 35	SW 326	2	ARTERIAL	UNINTERMITTED	2	24,200	1,200	2	24,200	1,200	Urban	U	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	15,400	0.64	C	3.84%	18,400	0.76	D
5470	SW 40	SW 326	CR 314	2	ARTERIAL	UNINTERMITTED	2	15,700	830	2	15,700	830	Rural	U	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	C	15,200	0.77	C	2.72%	17,000	1.11	D
5480	SW 40	CR 314	CR 314	2	ARTERIAL	UNINTERMITTED	2	15,700	830	2	15,700	830	Rural	U	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	C	14,800	1.44	F	2.48%	16,400	1.43	

Ocala Marion TPO CMP Databse - September 2021

SEGMENT ID	ROAD NAME	FROM	TO	LINES (SIN)	FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION	FLOW	FOOT CLASS	DAILY SERVICE VOLUME (2021)	PEAK HOUR DIRECTIONAL SERVICE VOLUME (2021)	LINES (SIN)	DAILY SERVICE VOLUME (2021)	PEAK HOUR DIRECTIONAL SERVICE VOLUME (2021)	URBAN / RURAL	DIVIDED / UNDIVIDED	MAINTAINING AGENCY	HHS	ADOPTED LOS ST AHEAD	2021 ADOT	2021 DAILY VOLUME	2021 DAILY LOS	GROWTH RATE	2026 ADOT	2026 DAILY VOLUME	2026 DAILY LOS
6170.1	SW 60 AV	SR 200	SW 38 ST	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	35,820	1,800	4	35,820	1,800	Urban	D	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	15,100	0.42	C	1.00%	15,900	0.44	C
6180	SW 60 AV	SW 38 ST	ARTERIAL	1	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	35,820	1,800	4	35,820	1,800	Urban	D	CITY OF Ocala	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	15,100	0.42	C	1.00%	15,900	0.44	C
6190	SW 60 AV	SW 20 ST	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	35,820	1,800	4	35,820	1,800	Urban	D	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	24,500	0.68	C	5.00%	31,000	0.87	C	
6200	SW 66 ST	SR 200	1.75	2	COLLECTOR	INTERMITTED	1	12,096	598	2	12,096	598	Urban	U	CITY OF Ocala	Other CMP Network Roadway	C	5,600	0.46	C	1.94%	6,200	0.51	C
6210	SW 66 ST	SW 27 AV	1.75	2	COLLECTOR	INTERMITTED	1	12,096	598	2	12,096	598	Urban	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	C	7,100	0.59	C	1.00%	7,200	0.62	C
6220	SW 66 ST	SW 19 AV	COLLECTOR	1	COLLECTOR	INTERMITTED	1	5,098	480	2	5,098	480	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	5,400	0.58	C	1.00%	5,700	0.61	C
6230.1	SW 7 AV	SW 46A	2	LOCAL	UNINTERMITTED	1	29,340	1,449	4	29,340	1,449	Urban	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	4,000	0.14	B	1.00%	4,200	0.14	B	
6240	SW 7 RD	SW 10 ST	2	LOCAL	UNINTERMITTED	1	29,340	1,449	4	29,340	1,449	Urban	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	4,000	0.14	B	1.00%	4,200	0.14	B	
6250	SW 80 AV	SW 100 ST	2	COLLECTOR	INTERMITTED	1	12,744	634	2	12,744	634	Urban	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	3,600	0.28	C	1.00%	3,800	0.30	C	
6360.1	SW 90 ST	SW 200	4	COLLECTOR	INTERMITTED	2	36,420	1,536	4	36,420	1,536	Urban	D	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	11,700	0.34	C	1.00%	12,300	0.40	C	
6360.3	SW 90 ST	SW 38 ST	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERMITTED	2	26,340	1,449	4	36,420	2,538	Urban	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	8,400	0.29	B	1.00%	8,800	0.17	B	
6360.4	SW 90 ST	SW 26 ST	4	COLLECTOR	UNINTERMITTED	2	26,340	1,449	4	36,420	2,538	Urban	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	8,400	0.29	C	1.00%	8,800	0.30	C	
6370	SW 95 ST	CR 475	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERMITTED	1	9,288	482	2	9,288	482	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	3,900	0.41	C	2.00%	4,000	0.48	C	
6380	CR 312	CR 475A	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERMITTED	1	19,170	999	2	19,170	999	Rural	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	D	2,700	0.14	B	1.00%	2,800	0.15	B	
6390	SW 95 ST	SW 200	4	COLLECTOR	INTERMITTED	1	35,820	1,800	4	35,820	1,800	Urban	D	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	4,000	0.15	C	1.00%	4,200	0.12	C	
6390	SW 95 ST	SW 60 AV	4	COLLECTOR	INTERMITTED	1	35,820	1,800	4	35,820	1,800	Urban	D	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	12,000	0.34	C	4.57%	15,000	0.42	C	
6390	SW 95 ST	SW 60 AV	4	COLLECTOR	INTERMITTED	1	35,820	1,800	4	35,820	1,800	Urban	D	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	12,000	0.34	C	4.57%	15,000	0.42	C	
6390	SW 95 ST	SW 49 AV	4	COLLECTOR	INTERMITTED	1	35,820	1,800	4	35,820	1,800	Urban	D	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	12,000	0.41	C	4.57%	15,000	0.51	C	
6390	SW 95 ST	1.75 SW	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERMITTED	2	29,340	1,449	4	29,340	1,449	Urban	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	12,000	0.41	C	4.57%	15,000	0.51	C	
6390	CR 40	SW BOWLING HILLS RD	2	COLLECTOR	UNINTERMITTED	1	29,340	1,449	4	29,340	1,449	Urban	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	3,500	0.12	B	1.00%	3,600	0.12	B	
6390	SW MARTIN L KING AVE	CR 46A	4	COLLECTOR	INTERMITTED	2	36,420	1,536	4	36,420	1,536	Urban	D	CITY OF Ocala	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	7,400	0.24	C	1.00%	7,800	0.26	C	
6390	SW MARTIN L KING AVE	SR 200	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	2	28,890	720	4	28,890	720	Urban	U	CITY OF Ocala	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	14,500	0.51	D	3.18%	15,900	0.58	D	
6400	US 27	COUNTY LINE (IN)	CR 46A	4	ARTERIAL	UNINTERMITTED	2	42,300	2,210	4	42,300	2,210	Rural	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	C	3,900	0.1	B	1.00%	4,700	0.21	B
6400	US 27	CR 46A	4	ARTERIAL	UNINTERMITTED	2	42,300	2,210	4	42,300	2,210	Rural	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	C	14,700	0.35	B	4.00%	19,000	0.43	B	
6410	SW 80 AV	CR 225A	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	29,300	1,530	4	29,300	1,530	Rural	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	C	14,700	0.51	C	4.00%	18,000	0.61	C	
6420	US 27	CR 225A	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	39,800	2,000	4	39,800	2,000	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	17,200	0.43	C	1.00%	18,100	0.45	C	
6430	US 27	SW 60 AV	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	39,800	2,000	4	39,800	2,000	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	17,200	0.43	C	1.00%	18,100	0.45	C	
6430	US 27	SW 49 AV	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	39,800	2,000	4	39,800	2,000	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	17,200	0.43	C	1.00%	18,100	0.45	C	
6430	US 27	SW 44 AV	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	39,800	2,000	4	39,800	2,000	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	17,200	0.43	C	1.00%	18,100	0.45	C	
6440	US 27	SW 44 AV	1.75	2	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	39,800	2,000	4	39,800	2,000	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	Not Counted	N/A	N/A	1.00%	Not Counted	N/A	N/A
6450	US 27	US 26 ST	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	39,800	2,000	4	39,800	2,000	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	Not Counted	N/A	N/A	1.00%	Not Counted	N/A	N/A	
6500	US 27	SW MARTIN L KING AVE	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	39,800	2,000	4	39,800	2,000	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	25,000	0.55	C	2.00%	25,100	0.63	C	
6510	US 27	SW MARTIN L KING AVE	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	39,800	2,000	4	39,800	2,000	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	26,000	0.72	C	1.00%	30,000	0.75	C	
6510.1	US 303	COUNTY LINE (IN)	CR 44A	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	39,800	2,000	4	39,800	2,000	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	20,500	0.51	C	1.00%	21,200	0.54	C
6520	US 303	CR 44A	2	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	2	39,800	2,000	4	39,800	2,000	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	17,400	0.73	C	1.00%	24,000	0.78	C	
6530.1	US 303	SE 147 ST	US 441	4	ARTERIAL	UNINTERMITTED	66,200	3,280	4	66,200	3,280	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	14,500	0.22	B	1.00%	15,000	0.23	B	
6540	US 303	NE JACKSONVILLE RD	4	ARTERIAL	UNINTERMITTED	4	42,300	2,210	4	42,300	2,210	Rural	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	C	15,700	0.37	B	2.00%	17,000	0.42	B	
6550	US 303	NE JACKSONVILLE RD	4	ARTERIAL	UNINTERMITTED	4	42,300	2,210	4	42,300	2,210	Rural	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	C	14,500	0.38	B	2.00%	15,000	0.43	B	
6560	US 303	CR 318	4	ARTERIAL	UNINTERMITTED	2	42,300	2,210	4	42,300	2,210	Rural	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	C	18,400	0.43	B	7.80%	26,700	0.63	B	
6590	US 41	COUNTY LINE (IN)	CR 48A	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	2	0	1,610	4	0	1,610	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	22,500	0.69	D	2.34%	25,300	0.78	D
6600	US 41	CR 48A	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	2	42,300	2,210	4	42,300	2,210	Rural	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	22,500	0.69	D	2.34%	25,300	0.78	D	
6600	US 41	SW ROBINSON RD	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	2	32,400	1,630	4	32,400	1,630	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	22,500	0.69	D	2.34%	25,300	0.77	D	
6610	US 41	SW 311 PL LN	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	41,700	2,100	4	41,700	2,100	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	22,200	0.53	C	2.52%	25,100	0.60	C	
6620	US 41	SW 110 ST	2	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	14,100	704	4	41,700	2,100	Urban	U	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	22,200	1.57	F	2.52%	25,100	0.84	C	
6630	US 41	SW 99 PL	4	ARTERIAL	UNINTERMITTED	2	24,200	1,200	4	29,800	2,400	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	22,200	0.53	C	2.52%	25,100	0.60	C	
6670	US 41	SW 80 PL	2	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	14,100	704	4	41,700	2,100	Urban	U	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	12,200	0.88	C	2.79%	13,900	0.47	C	
6680.1	US 41	SW 40	4	ARTERIAL	UNINTERMITTED	2	24,200	1,200	4	24,200	1,200	Urban	U	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	12,200	0.51	C	2.79%	13,900	0.57	C	
6680.2	US 41	URBAN AREA BOUNDARY	4	ARTERIAL	UNINTERMITTED	2	24,200	1,200	4	24,200	1,200	Urban	U	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	12,200	0.51	C	2.79%	13,900	0.57	C	
6690	US 41	COUNTY LINE (IN)	SW 35 ST	2	ARTERIAL	UNINTERMITTED	15,700	810	2	15,700	810	Rural	U	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	C	5,500	0.53	B	1.00%	5,600	0.55	B	
6700	US 441	COUNTY LINE (IN)	CR 42	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	41,700	2,100	4	41,700	2,100	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	40,300	0.96	D	1.00%	40,300	1.01	F
6710	US 441	CR 42	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	39,800	2,000	4	39,800	2,000	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	30,900	0.78	C	1.00%	40,300	1.02	C	
6720	US 441	SE 147 PL	4	ARTERIAL	UNINTERMITTED	1	39,800	2,000	4	39,800	2,000	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	Not Counted	N/A	N/A	1.00%	Not Counted	N/A	N/A	
6730.2	US 441	CR 25A	US 303	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	39,800	2,000	4	39,800	2,000	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	17,300	0.43	C	1.88%	19,000	0.48	C
6750.4	US 441	CR 25A	4	ARTERIAL	UNINTERMITTED	1	66,200	3,280	4	66,200	3,280	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	17,300	0.27	B	1.00%	18,800	0.28	B	
6760	US 441	CR 25A	4	ARTERIAL	UNINTERMITTED	1	66,200	3,280	4	66,200	3,280	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	Not Counted	N/A	N/A	1.00%	Not Counted	N/A	N/A	
6780	US 441	CR 48A	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	39,800	2,000	4	39,800	2,000	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	28,100	0.71	C	1.00%	35,100	0.84	C	
6790	US 441	SE 110 ST	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	39,800	2,000	4	39,800	2,000	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	30,400	0.77	C	1.77%	33,400	0.74	C	
6800	US 441	SW 32 RD	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	39,800	2,000	4	39,800	2,000	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	30,400	0.77	C	1.77%	33,400	0.74	C	
6800	US 441	SE 73 ST	4	ARTERIAL	INTERMITTED	1	39,800	2,000	4	39,800	2,000	Urban	D	STATE	NHS - Non-Interstate Roadway	D	27,000	0.68	C	1.00%	29,400	0.71	C	
6810	US 441	SE 52 ST	4	ARTERIAL																				

Ocala Marion TPO CMP Databse - September 2021

SEGMENT ID	ROAD NAME	FROM	TO	LANES (2021)	FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION	FLOW	PDOT CLASS	DAILY SERVICE VOLUME (2021)	PEAK HOUR DIRECTIONAL SERVICE VOLUME (2021)	LANES (2026)	DAILY SERVICE VOLUME (2026)	PEAK HOUR DIRECTIONAL SERVICE VOLUME (2026)	URBAN / RURAL	DIVIDED / UNDIVIDED	MAINTAINING AGENCY	RHS	ADOPTED LOS BY AGENCY	2021 ADOT	2021 DAILY VMSV	2021 DAILY LOS	GROWTH RATE	2026 ADOT	2026 DAILY VMSV	2026 DAILY LOS
	SW 48TH AVENUE	MARION OAKS TRS	MARION OAKS MNR	2				15,930		2	15,930		Urban	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00	0
	MARION OAKS CDR	CR 49B	MARION OAKS MNR	2				15,930		2	15,930		Urban	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00	0
	MARION OAKS MNR	MARION OAKS BLVD	MARION OAKS LN	2				15,930		2	15,930		Urban	U	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00	0
3476.2	NW 44TH AVE	US 27	1 MI SOUTH OF US 27	4	COLLECTOR	UNINTERRUPTED		67,770	3,357	4	67,770	3,357	Urban	D	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	9,100	0.13	B	1.00%	9,500	0.14	B
8200	BUENA VISTA BLVD	QUARTER CO. LINE	CR 42	4	COLLECTOR	INTERRUPTED	2	35,420	1,530	4	35,420	1,530	Urban	D	COUNTY	Other CMP Network Roadway	E	16,000	0.19	D	6.84%	22,600	0.24	D

Appendix E

Federal Regulations and CMP Resources

FEDERAL REGULATIONS

The following summarizes the requirements as per federal regulation codified as CMP in Transportation Management Areas (TMAs) (Section 450.322) - *Statewide Transportation Planning; Metropolitan Transportation Planning; Final Rule*:

- a.** The transportation planning process in a TMA shall address congestion management through a process that provides for safe and effective integrated management and operation of the multimodal transportation system.
 - » Cooperatively developed and implemented
 - » Travel reduction strategies
 - » Operational management strategies
- b.** The CMP should result in multimodal system performance measures and strategies that can be reflected in the metropolitan transportation plan and the Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP).
- c.** Acceptable levels of service may vary from area to area. Consider strategies that:
 - » Manage demand
 - » Reduce single occupant vehicle travel
 - » Improve transportation system management and operations
 - » Improve efficient service integration within and across the following modes:
 - i. Highway
 - ii. Transit
 - iii. Passenger and freight rail operations
 - iv. Non-motorized transport
 - » Where general purpose lanes are determined to be appropriate, must give explicit consideration to features that facilitate future demand management strategies.
- d.** The CMP shall be developed, established, and implemented in coordination with Transportation Systems Management (TSM) and operations activities. The CMP shall include:
 - » Methods to monitor and evaluate the performance of the multimodal transportation system
 - i. Identify the causes of congestion
 - ii. Identify and evaluate alternative strategies
 - iii. Provide information supporting the implementation of actions
 - iv. Evaluate effectiveness of implemented actions
 - » Definitions of congestion management objectives and appropriate performance measures to assess the extent of congestion and support the evaluation of the effectiveness of strategies. Performance measures should be tailored to the specific needs of an area.
 - » Establishment of a coordinated program for data collection and system performance monitoring to define the extent and duration of congestion. To the extent possible, this program should be coordinated with existing sources, including public transportation providers.

- » Identification and evaluation of the anticipated performance and expected benefits of congestion management strategies that will contribute to the more effective use and improved safety of the existing and future transportation system. Examples of strategies to consider include:
 - i. Demand management measures, including growth management and congestion pricing
 - ii. Traffic operational improvements
 - iii. Public transit improvements
 - iv. Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS)
 - v. Where necessary, additional system capacity
 - » Identification of an implementation schedule, implementation responsibilities, and possible funding sources for each strategy
 - » Implementation of a process for periodic assessment of the effectiveness of implemented strategies. Results of this assessment shall be provided to decision makers and the public to provide guidance on the selection of effective strategies for future implementation.
- f.** A TMA designated nonattainment for ozone or carbon monoxide may not program federal funds for any project that will result in a significant increase in the carrying capacity of single occupant vehicles (SOVs), with the exception of safety improvements or the elimination of bottlenecks (within the limits of the appropriate projects that can be implemented).
- g.** In TMAs designated nonattainment for ozone or carbon monoxide, the CMP shall provide an appropriate analysis of reasonable (including multimodal) travel demand reduction and operational management strategies for a corridor in which a project with a significant increase in SOV capacity is proposed to move forward with federal funds.
- h.** State laws, rules, and regulations pertaining to congestion management systems or programs may constitute the congestion management process, if FHWA and FTA find that these are consistent with the intent of this process.
- i.** Congestion management plan. An TPO serving a TMA may develop a plan that includes projects and strategies that will be considered in the TIP of such TPO. Such plan shall:
- » Develop regional goals to reduce miles traveled during peak commuting hours and improve transportation connections between areas with high job concentration and areas with high concentrations of low-income households;
 - » Identify existing public transportation services, employer based commuter programs, and other existing transportation services that support access to jobs in the region; and
 - » Identify proposed projects and programs to reduce congestion and increase job access opportunities.

In developing the CMP, the TPO shall consult with employers, private and nonprofit providers of public transportation, transportation management organizations, and organizations that provide job access reverse commute projects or job-related services to low-income individuals.

State of the System Report Tentative Schedule

January to May

- Update of roadway inventory data to support LOS analysis.
- Calculation of Non-Highway Systemwide Performance Monitoring
 - » Public Transportation
 - » Bicycle
 - » Pedestrian
 - » TDM
- Produce growth rates on county roadways using county traffic counts to perform initial LOS analysis (existing conditions +1 year and existing + 5 years)*.
- Produce preliminary growth rates on state roadways using older state traffic counts to perform initial LOS analysis (existing conditions and existing + 5 years)* .
- Provide initial LOS analysis for identifying congested corridors used to prioritize projects for funding. This analysis includes a combination of volumes based on growth rates and scheduled improvements to the transportation system.
- Existing volumes on existing network

May

- TAC meeting to review and identify potential operational issues that would not be identified through the technical screening process.
- Coordinate with goods movement stakeholders and providers to identify related needs (Note: May occur earlier).

May to June

- Receive FDOT traffic counts.
- Produce updated growth rates on state roadways using state traffic counts and revise initial LOS analysis (produced earlier in the year) based on the results of the LOS analysis.
- Screen corridors
- Select corridors for evaluation.

July

- Report to TAC and CAC the results of the corridor screening and selection.
- Report to the TAC and CAC the results from the Non-Highway System-wide Performance Monitoring (Public Transportation, Bicycle, Pedestrian, TDM, etc.).

July to August

- Identify strategies to be considered on selected corridors.
- Evaluate strategies where appropriate and make improvement or program recommendations for implementation.
- Report to the CMP TAC and CAC the recommended strategies for implementation.
- Develop priority list of CMP recommendations for adoption by the TPO Board.

September

- Finalize technical recommendations on strategy implementation.
- Program improvement recommendations in the appropriate local government CIE and identify other priority projects or programs for the TIP.
- Finalize performance monitoring summary.
- Obtain endorsement from the CMP TAC and CAC on the programmed projects in the CIE and priority projects or programs for the TIP.
- Adopt the CMP Project Priority List for use in developing the TIP during a Public Hearing of the TPO Board.

October to November

- Finalize the CMP State of the System Report.

**Note: Since FDOT state roadway traffic counts for the prior are typically released in May or June of the following year, it is necessary to use preliminary state traffic count data that is a year older for the preliminary analysis. Once the FDOT state roadway traffic count data is provided, growth rates and their associated traffic volumes can be used to update the LOS analysis.*

CMP ACTIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

The following represents recommendations and actions to enhance the congestion management process and become more efficient in the overall TPO planning process. The actions/recommendations presented below will be reviewed and considered by TPO staff and the TAC for implementation as necessary.

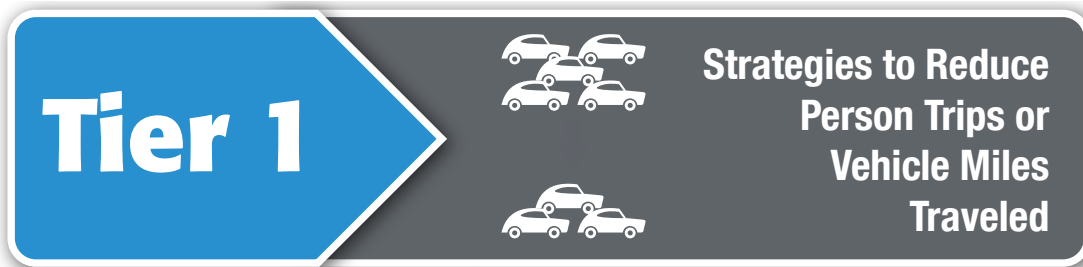
- Update the Ocala Marion TPO Congestion Management Process (CMP Steps 1 to 3) on a five-year cycle consistent with the update cycle of the LRTP. Timing of the completion of CMP updates in advance of finalizing the LRTP updates would benefit integration of CMP strategies into the LRTP. Additional updates may occur on a more frequent basis to comply with future changes in federal rules or local regulations.
- Develop a State of the System Report that documents the current conditions of the transportation system using performance measures, tracks the effectiveness of previously-implemented strategies, and evaluates trends and conditions for the multimodal transportation system in the CMP study area. The State of the System Report will include Actions 4 through 8 of the CMP which includes:
 - » **Step 4:** Collect Data/Monitor System Performance
 - » **Step 5:** Analyze Congestion Problems & Needs
 - » **Step 6:** Identify and Assess Strategies
 - » **Step 7:** Implement Selected Strategies
 - » **Step 8:** Monitor Strategy Effectiveness (combined with Step 4)
- Implementation of the selected strategies may include programming in a local government's CIP, identification of corridor studies to be done through the TPO's Unified Planning Work Program (UPWP), or longer term projects that would be included in local governments' Capital Improvements Elements (CIE) or the TPO's LRTP.
- Enhance coordination with agencies participating in the CMP by framing desirable strategy types and defining roles in implementation. This is essential, as most congestion and mobility strategies are formulated and implemented by other agencies.
- Projects from the CMP process may identify projects for inclusion in the LRTP either through the routine LRTP update cycle or through plan amendments.
- Identify and implement data collection recommendations on collecting key congestion data as well as closing any data gaps identified in this CMP.
- Perform outreach and education efforts to inform interested parties and stakeholders. These efforts may include:
 - » Maintaining CMP information on the TPO Website.
 - » Developing materials on the CMP and its benefits.
- Continue monitoring changes to federal CMP regulations and modify/update CMP to reflect new requirements.

The general schedule for the development of the CMP's State of the System Report is provided as follows. This schedule is flexible and can be changed as warranted for each update. (For example, a congested corridor identified during a CMP update, may not be warrant further evaluation if improvements are already included in the TIP.) This schedule includes opportunities for coordinating the results of the federally required CMP with the local government process used in developing the annual CIP and the annual update of the CIE of the Comprehensive Plan.

CMP TOOLBOX OF STRATEGIES

The CMP uses a strategy toolbox with multiple tiers of strategies to support the congestion strategy or strategies for congested corridors. Following an approach used by other TPOs and promoted by FHWA, the toolbox of congestion mitigation strategies is arranged so that the measures at the top take precedence over those at the bottom.

The “top-down” approach promotes the growing sentiment in today’s transportation planning arena and follows FHWA’s clear direction to consider all available solutions before recommending additional roadway capacity. The Ocala Marion CMP toolbox of strategies is divided by tiers, strategies, and specific examples.



Transportation Demand Management Strategies

These strategies are used to reduce the use of single occupant motor vehicles, as the overall objective of TDM is to reduce the miles traveled by automobile. The following TDM strategies, not in any particular order, are available for consideration in the toolbox to potentially reduce travel in the peak hours.

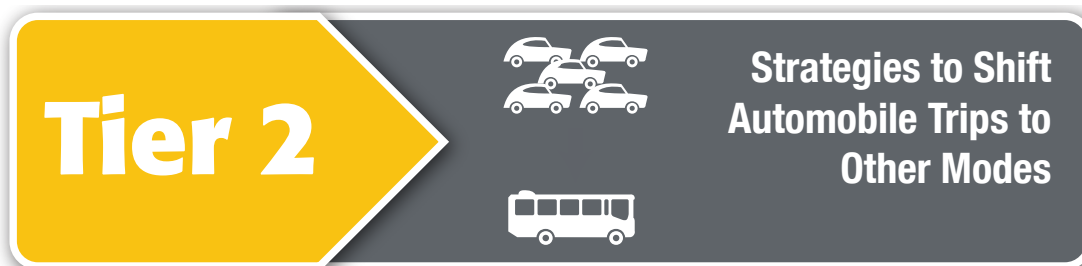
- **Congestion Pricing:** Congestion pricing can be implemented statically or dynamically. Static congestion pricing requires that tolls are higher during traditional peak periods. Dynamic congestion pricing allows toll rates to vary depending upon actual traffic conditions. The more congested the road, the higher the cost to travel on the road. Dynamic congestion pricing works best when coupled with real-time information on the availability of other routes.
- **Alternative Work Hours:** There are three main variations: staggered hours, flex-time, and compressed work weeks. Staggered hours require employees in different work groups to start at different times to spread out their arrival/departure times. Flex-time allows employees to arrive and leave outside of the traditional commute period. Compressed work weeks involve reducing the number of days per week worked while increasing the number of hours worked per day.
- **Telecommuting:** Telecommuting policies allow employees to work at home or a regional telecommute center instead of going into the office, all the time or only one or more days per week.
- **Guaranteed Ride Home Programs:** These programs provide a safety net to those people who carpool or use transit to work so that they can get to their destination if unexpected work demands or an emergency arises.
- **Alternative Mode Marketing and Education:** Providing education on alternative modes of transportation can be an effective way of increasing demand for alternative modes. This strategy can include mapping Websites that compute directions and travel times for multiple modes of travel.

- **Safe Routes to Schools Program:** This federally-funded program provides 100 percent funding to communities to invest in pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure surrounding schools.
- **Preferential or Free Parking for HOVs:** This program provides an incentive for employees to carpool with preferred of free-of-charge parking for HOVs.

Land Use/Growth Management Strategies

The strategies in this category include policies and regulations that would decrease the total number of auto trips and trip lengths while promoting transit and non-motorized transportation options.

- **Negotiated Demand Management Agreements:** As a condition of development approval, local governments require the private sector to contribute to traffic mitigation agreements. The agreements typically set a traffic reduction goal (often expressed as a minimum level of ridesharing participation or a stipulated reduction in the number of automobile trips).
- **Trip Reduction Ordinance:** These ordinances use a locality's regulatory authority to limit trip generation from a development. They spread the burden of reducing trip generation among existing and future developments better than Negotiated Demand Management Agreements.
- **Infill Developments:** This strategy takes advantage of infrastructure that already exists, rather than building new infrastructure on the fringes of the urban area.
- **Transit Oriented Developments:** This strategy clusters housing units and/or businesses near transit stations in walkable communities. By providing convenient access to alternative modes, auto dependence can be reduced.
- **Design Guidelines for Pedestrian-Oriented Development:** Maximum block lengths, building setback restrictions, and streetscape enhancements are examples of design guidelines that can be codified in zoning ordinances to encourage pedestrian activity.
- **Mixed-Use Development:** This strategy allows many trips to be made without automobiles. People can walk to restaurants and services rather than use their vehicles.



Public Transit Strategies

Two types of strategies, capital improvements and operating improvements, are used to enhance the attractiveness of public transit services to shift auto trips to transit. Transit capital improvements generally modernize the transit systems and improve their efficiency; operating improvements make transit more accessible and attractive.

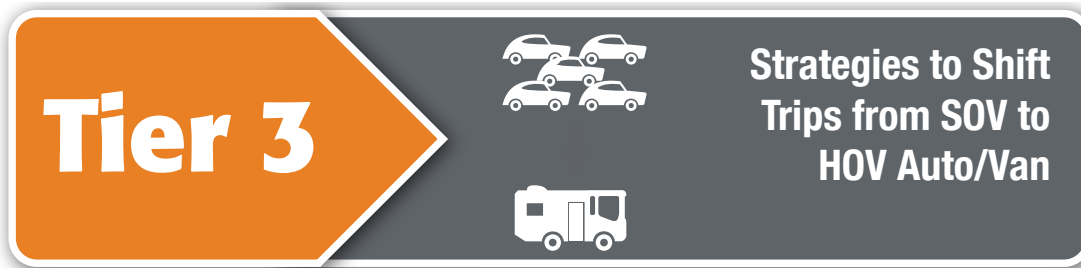
- **Transit Capacity Expansion:** This strategy adds new vehicles to expand transit services.

- **Increasing Bus Route Coverage or Frequencies:** This strategy provides better accessibility to transit to a greater share of the population. Increasing frequency makes transit more attractive to use.
- **Implementing Regional Premium Transit:** Premium transit such as Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) best serves dense urban centers where travelers can walk to their destinations. Premium regional transit from suburban areas can sometimes be enhanced by providing park-and-ride lots.
- **Providing Real-Time Information on Transit Routes:** Providing real-time information on bus progress either at bus stops, terminals, and/or personal wireless devices makes bus travel more attractive.
- **Reducing Transit Fares:** This relatively easy-to-implement strategy encourages additional transit use, to the extent that high fares are a real barrier to transit. However, due to the direct financial impact on the transit system operating budgets, reductions in selected fare categories may be a more feasible strategy to implement.
- **Provide Exclusive Bus Right-Of-Way (ROW) :** Exclusive right-of-way includes bus ways, bus-only lanes, and bus bypass ramps. This strategy is applied to freeways and major highways that have routes with high ridership.

Non-Motorized Transportation Strategies

Non-motorized strategies include bicycle, pedestrian, and multiuse path facility improvements that encourage non-motorized modes of transportation instead of single-occupant vehicle trips.

- **New Sidewalk Connections:** Increasing sidewalk connectivity encourages pedestrian traffic for short trips.
- **Designated Bicycle Facilities on Local Streets:** Enhancing the visibility of bicycle facilities increases the perception of safety. In many cases, bicycle lanes can be added to existing roadways through restriping.
- **Improved Bicycle Facilities at Transit Stations and Other Trip Destinations:** Bicycle racks and bicycle lockers at transit stations and other trip destinations increase security. Additional amenities such as locker rooms with showers at workplaces provide further incentives for using bicycles.
- **Improved Safety of Existing Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities:** Maintaining lighting, signage, striping, traffic control devices, and pavement quality and installing curb cuts, curb extensions, median refuges, and raised crosswalks can increase bicycle and pedestrian safety.
- **Exclusive Non-Motorized Right-of-Way:** Abandoned rail rights-of-way and existing parkland can be used for medium- to long-distance bicycle trails, improving safety and reducing travel times.
- **Complete Streets:** Routinely designing and operating the entire right-of-way can enable safe access for all users including pedestrians, bicyclists, motorists, and transit. Elements that may be found on a complete street include sidewalks, bike facilities, special bus lanes, comfortable and accessible transit stops, frequent crossing opportunities, median islands, accessible pedestrian signals, curb extensions, support for changing mobility technologies, and more.



Transportation Demand Management Strategies

In addition to the TDM Strategies that are included in Tier 1, additional strategies are available in Tier 3 that encourage the use of ride-sharing and other forms of HOV implementation.

- **Ridesharing (Carpools & Vanpools):** In ridesharing programs, participants are matched with potential candidates for sharing rides. This typically is arranged/encouraged through employers or transportation management agencies that provide ride-matching services. These programs are more effective if combined with HOV lanes, parking management, guaranteed ride home policies, and employer-based incentive programs.
- **High Occupancy Vehicle Lanes:** This increases corridor capacity while, at the same time, providing an incentive for single-occupant drivers to shift to ridesharing. These lanes are most effective as part of a comprehensive effort to encourage HOVs, including publicity, outreach, park-and-ride lots, rideshare matching services, and employer incentives.
- **Park-and-Ride Lots:** These lots can be used in conjunction with HOV lanes and/or express bus services. They are particularly helpful when coupled with other commute alternatives such as carpool/ vanpool programs, transit, and/or HOV lanes.
- **Employer-Landlord Parking Agreements:** Employers can negotiate leases so that they pay for parking spaces used only by employees. In turn, employers can pass along parking savings by purchasing transit passes or reimbursing nondriving employees with the cash equivalent of a parking space.
- **Parking Management:** This strategy reduces the instance of free parking to encourage other modes of transportation. Options include reducing the minimum number of parking spaces required per development, increasing the share of parking spaces for HOVs, introducing or raising parking fees, providing cash-out options for employees not using subsidized parking spaces, and expanding parking at transit stations or park-and-ride lots.
- **Managed Lanes:** FHWA defines managed lanes as highway facilities or a set of lanes in which operational strategies are implemented and managed (in real time) in response to changing conditions. Examples of managed lanes may include high-occupancy toll (HOT) lanes with tolls that vary based on demand, exclusive bus-only lanes, HOV and clean air and/or energy-efficient vehicle lanes, and HOV lanes that could be changed into HOT lanes in response to changing levels of traffic and roadway conditions.

Tier 4



Strategies to
Improve
Roadway
Operations

Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) Strategies

The strategies in ITS use new and emerging technologies to mitigate congestion while improving safety and environmental impacts. Typically, these systems are made up of many coTPOnents, including sensors, electronic signs, cameras, controls, and communication technologies. ITS strategies are sets of coTPOnents working together to provide information and allow greater control of the operation of the transportation system.

- **Dynamic Messaging:** Dynamic messaging uses changeable message signs to warn motorists of downstream queues; it provides travel time estimates, alternate route information, and information on special events, weather, or accidents.
- **Advanced Traveler Information Systems (ATIS):** ATIS provide an extensive amount of data to travelers, such as real-time speed estimates on the Web or over wireless devices and transit vehicle schedule progress. It also provides information on alternative route options.
- **Integrated Corridor Management (ICM):** This strategy, built on an ITS platform, provides for the coordination of the individual network operations between parallel facilities creating an interconnected system. A coordinated effort between networks along a corridor can effectively manage the total capacity in a way that will result in reduced congestion.
- **Transit Signal Priority (TSP):** This strategy uses technology located onboard transit vehicles or at signalized intersections to temporarily extend green time, allowing the transit vehicle to proceed without stopping at a red light.

Transportation Systems Management Strategies

Transportation Systems Management (TSM) strategies identify operational improvements to enhance the capacity of the existing system. These strategies typically are used together with ITS technologies to better manage and operate existing transportation facilities.

- **Traffic Signal Coordination:** Signals can be pre-timed and isolated, pre-timed and synchronized, actuated by events (such as the arrival of a vehicle, pedestrian, bus or emergency vehicle), set to adopt one of several pre-defined phasing plans based on current traffic conditions, or set to calculate an optimal phasing plan based on current conditions.
- **Channelization:** This strategy is used to optimize the flow of traffic for making left or right turns usually using concrete islands or pavement markings.
- **Intersection Improvements:** Intersections can be widened and lanes restriped to increase intersection capacity and safety. This may include auxiliary turn lanes (right or left) and widened shoulders.
- **Bottleneck Removal:** This strategy removes or corrects short, isolated, and temporary lane reductions, substandard design elements, and other physical limitations that form a capacity constraint that results in a traffic bottleneck.

- **Vehicle Use Limitations and Restrictions:** This strategy includes all-day or selected time-of-day restrictions of vehicles, typically trucks, to increase roadway capacity.
- **Improved Signage:** Improving or removing signage to clearly communicate location and direction information can improve traffic flow.
- **Geometric Improvements for Transit:** This strategy includes providing for transit stop locations that do not affect the flow of traffic, improve sight lines, and improve merging and diverging of buses and cars.
- **Intermodal Enhancements:** Coordinating modes makes movement from one mode to the other easier. These enhancements typically include schedule modification to reduce layover time or increase the opportunity for transfers, creation of multimodal facilities, informational kiosks, and improved amenities at transfer locations.
- **Goods Movement Management:** This strategy restricts delivery or pickup of goods in certain areas to reduce congestion.

Freeway Incident Detection and Management Strategy

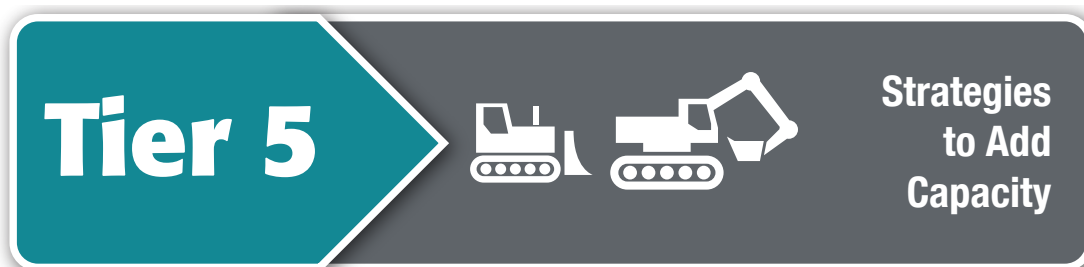
- **Freeway Incident Detection and Management Systems:** This strategy addresses primarily non-recurring congestion, typically includes video monitoring and dispatch systems, and may also include roving service patrol vehicles.

Access Management Strategy

- **Access Management Policies:** This strategy includes adoption of policies to regulate driveways and limit curb cuts and/or policies that require continuity of pedestrian, bicycle, and trail facilities.

Corridor Preservation/Management Strategies

- **Corridor Preservation:** This strategy includes implementing, where applicable, land acquisition techniques such as full title purchases of future rights-of-way and purchase of easements to plan proactively in anticipation of future roadway capacity demands.
- **Corridor Management:** This strategy is applicable primarily in moderate- to high-density areas and includes strategies to manage corridor rights-of-way. The strategies range from land-use regulations to landowner agreements such as subdivision reservations, which are mandatory dedications of portions of subdivided lots that lie in the future right-of-way.



Strategies to add capacity are the costliest and least desirable strategies and should be considered as last resort methods for reducing congestion. Strategies of cities that attempt to “build out of congestion” have not provided intended results. As such, capacity-adding strategies should be applied after determining the demand and operational management strategies identified earlier are not feasible solutions. The key strategy is to increase the capacity of congested roadways through additional general purpose travel lanes.

- Increase the capacity of congested roadways through additional general purpose travel lanes and/or managed lanes

Appendix F

CMP Public Survey Results Summary

Congestion Management Plan (CMP) Public Survey

Results Summary

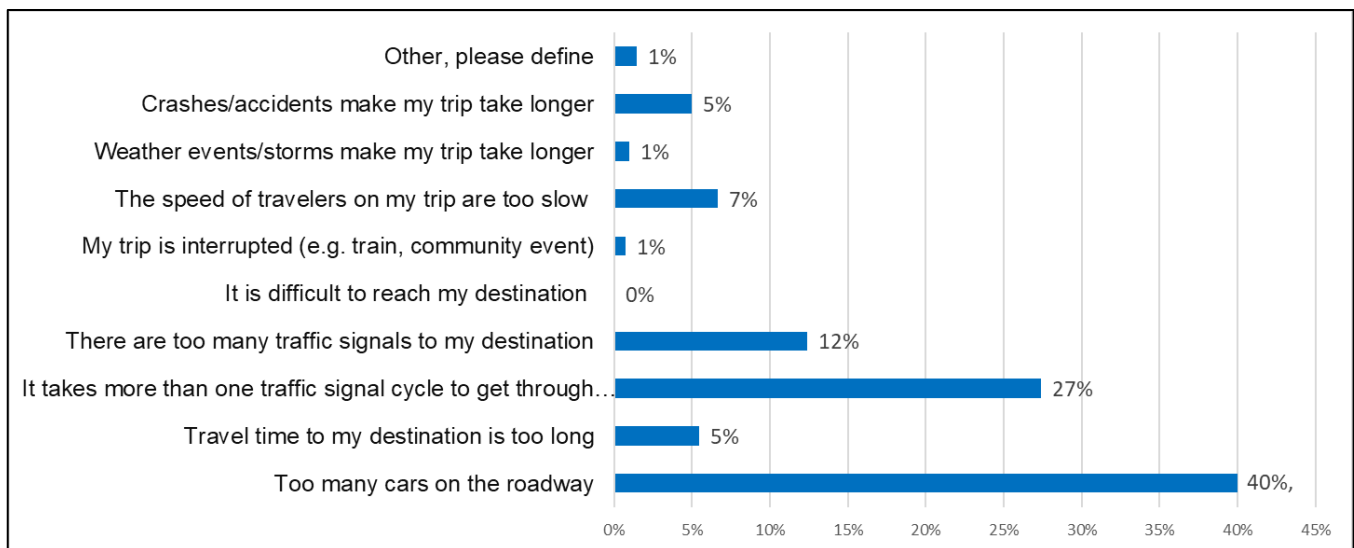
The TPO conducted an online public survey from March 1 to March 31, 2021 to gather input from the public in support of the update to the Congestion Management Plan (CMP). The survey results will be used to supplement and inform the technical analysis and improvement strategies. A total of 255 responses were submitted via the survey instrument on the TPO website. Additionally, 3 responses were sent to the TPO by email for a total of 258 survey participants. The following summarizes the results of the survey.

1. What does the term ‘congestion’ mean to you? (select up to 3)

A total of 254 responses were received. The top three most frequent selections were **‘Too many cars on the roadway’** with 168 responses or 40%; followed by **‘It takes more than one traffic signal’** with 115 responses or 27%; and **‘There are too many traffic signals to my destination’** with 52 responses or 12%.

420 selections

- 168 Too many cars on the roadway
- 23 Travel time to my destination is too long
- 115 It takes more than one traffic signal cycle to get through intersection
- 52 There are too many traffic signals to my destination
- 0 It is difficult to reach my destination
- 3 My trip is interrupted (e.g. train, community event)
- 28 The speed of travelers on my trip are too slow
- 4 Weather events/storms make my trip take longer
- 21 Crashes/accidents make my trip take longer
- 6 Other, please define

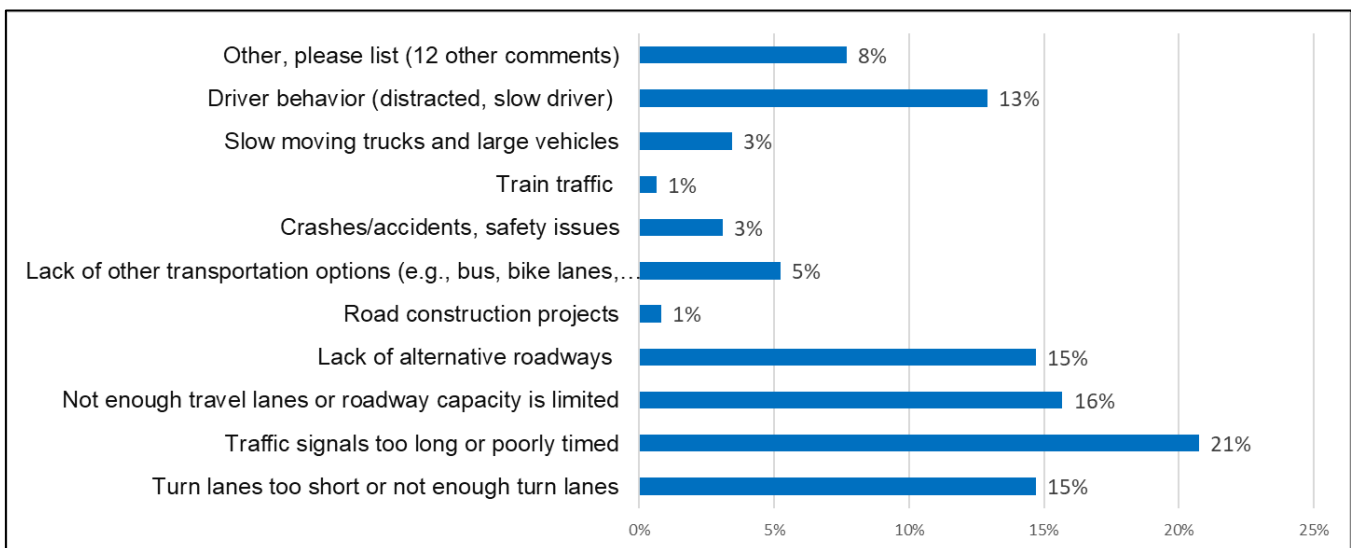


2. What do you think are the main causes of congestion in Marion County? (select up to 3)

A total of 218 responses were received. The top three most frequent causes identified were '**Traffic signals too long or poorly timed**' with 127 responses or 21%; followed by '**Not enough travel lanes or roadway capacity is limited**' with 96 responses or 16%; and '**Turn lanes too short or not enough turn lanes**' and '**Lack of alternative roadways**' both with 90 responses or 15%.

612 selections

90	Turn lanes too short or not enough turn lanes
127	Traffic signals too long or poorly timed
96	Not enough travel lanes or roadway capacity is limited
90	Lack of alternative roadways
5	Road construction projects
32	Lack of other transportation options (e.g., bus, bike lanes, sidewalks)
2	School zones
0	Weather events/storms
19	Crashes/accidents, safety issues
4	Train traffic
21	Slow moving trucks and large vehicles
79	Driver behavior (distracted, slow driver)
47	Other, please list (12 comments, 35 no response provided)



Other Comments include:

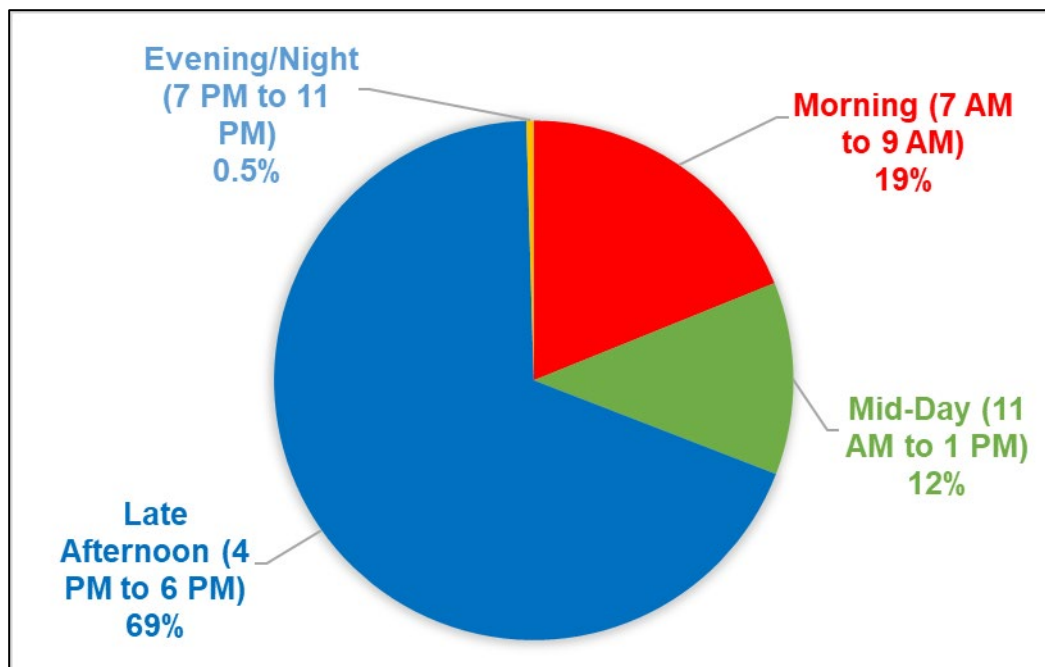
- A lot of growth in Marion County
- More people moving to the area than can be supported
- No right turn lanes or enough ROW to make a turn turn at red light
- Poorly maintained roads

- Stop permitting major housing developments
- Speed limits reassessed
- Too many cars for available roadway capacity
- Too many homes/businesses in same area
- Too many people moving to Marion County; infrastructure not kept pace
- Too many vehicles on roads
- Traffic lights not synched in Dunnellon

3. What time of day do you experience congestion the most in Marion County? (select 1)

A total of 217 responses were received. The most frequent time of day participants overwhelmingly selected was late afternoon between 4 pm to 6 pm with 149 responses or 69%.

41	Morning (7 AM to 9 AM)
26	Mid-Day (11 AM to 1 PM)
149	Late Afternoon (4 PM to 6 PM)
1	Evening/Night (7 PM to 11 PM)



4. Please list the top 3 roadway or intersection locations in Marion County where you think congestion is the worst? (list up to 3)

A total of 239 responses were received and 398 roadway or intersection/interchange locations identified. The following summarizes a list of the top 10 specific locations identified by survey participants, and the overall top 10 corridors mentioned most frequently either individually or part of an intersection or interchange.

Top 10 Locations

1. SR 200 at I-75 (34 responses)
2. SR 200 (30 responses)
3. SR 40 at U.S. 301/441/Pine Avenue (23 responses)
4. CR 484 at I-75 (17 responses)
5. SE 17th Avenue (SR 464) at U.S. 301/U.S. 441/Pine Ave (15 responses)
6. SE 17th Avenue (SR 464) at SE 25th (11 responses)
7. Maricamp Road (SR 464) at Baseline Road (SR 35) (10 responses)
8. SR 200 at 38th Court (9 responses)
9. SR 200 at SW 27th Avenue (8 responses)
10. Downtown Ocala (8 responses)

Top 10 Corridors Mentioned

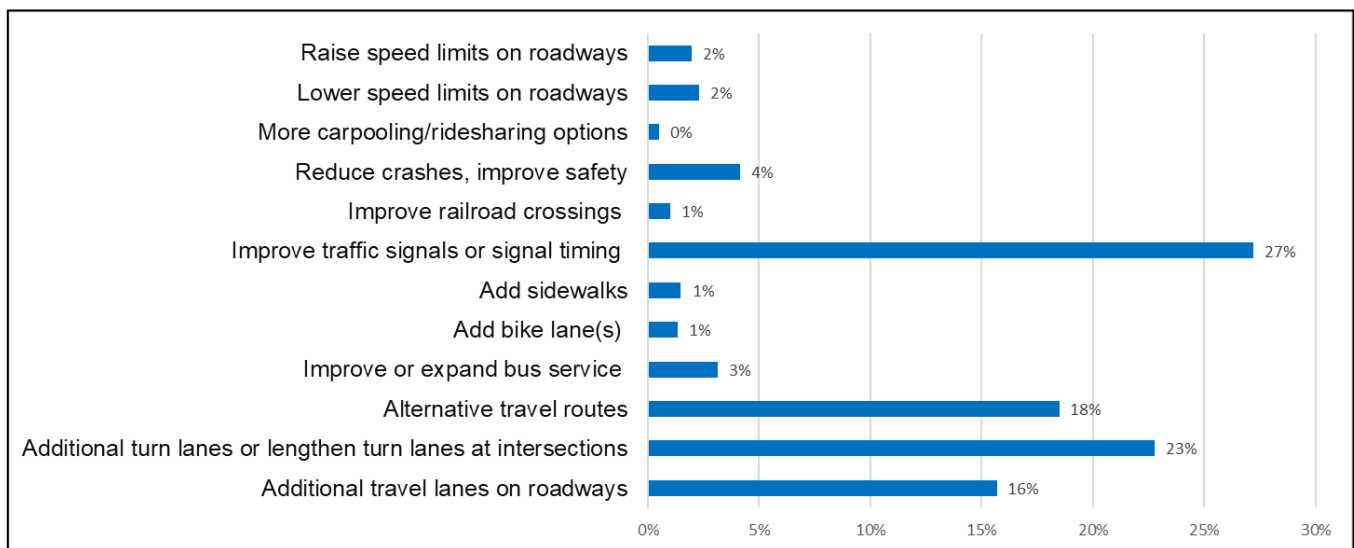
1. SR 200 (117)
2. U.S. 301/U.S. 441/Pine Avenue (61)
3. SR 40 (58)
4. SE 17th Avenue/Maricamp Road (SR 464) (47)
5. CR 484 (27)
6. U.S. 27 (23)
7. U.S. 441 (15)
8. Maricamp Road (10)
9. CR 475 (8)
10. I-75 (7)

5. What improvements should be made to improve congestion at your top 3 locations, along with other congested areas in Marion County? (select up to 3)

A total of 250 responses were received. The top three improvements recommended were '**Improve traffic signals or signal timing**' with 165 responses or 27%; followed by '**Additional turn lanes or lengthen turn lanes at intersections**' with 138 responses or 23%; and '**Alternative travel routes**' with 112 responses or 18%.

606 selections

- 95 Additional travel lanes on roadways
- 138 Additional turn lanes or lengthen turn lanes at intersections
- 112 Alternative travel routes
- 19 Improve or expand bus service
- 8 Add bike lane(s)
- 9 Add sidewalks
- 165 Improve traffic signals or signal timing
- 6 Improve railroad crossings
- 25 Reduce crashes, improve safety
- 3 More carpooling/ridesharing options
- 14 Lower speed limits on roadways
- 12 Raise speed limits on roadways



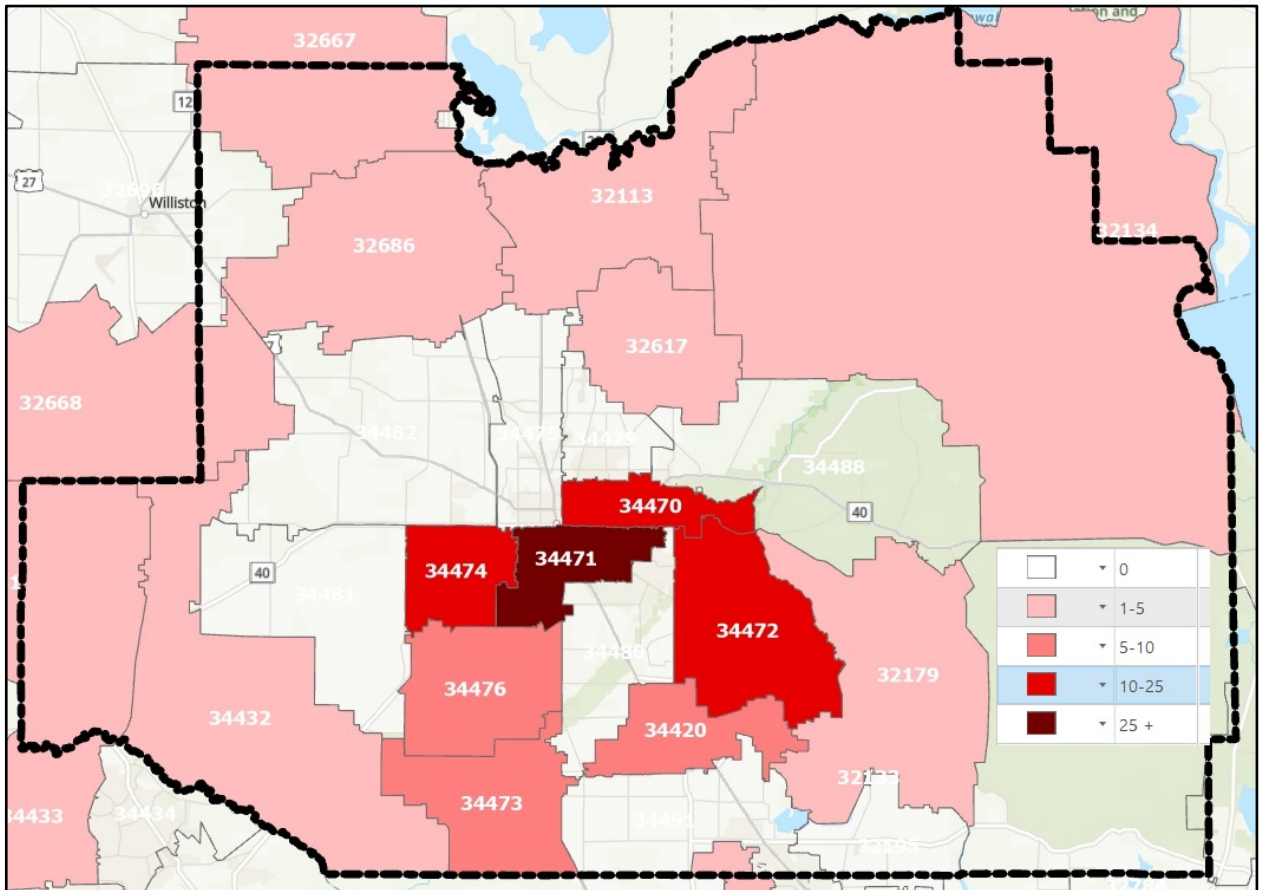
6. What mode of transportation do you use most often (select 1)

A total of 252 responses were received. The most frequent primary mode of transportation used by almost all participants is the personal automobile/truck. The three participants that selected 'other' use Marion Transit as their primary mode of transportation.

245	Personal automobile/truck
1	Bicycle
1	Walk
2	Bus
0	Wheelchair
0	Golf cart
0	Scooter
0	Electric bike/other electric transportation
0	Carpool/Rideshare
3	Other, please list
	(3) Marion Transit

7. Please provide the zip code of where you live in Marion County

A total of 158 responses were received. As displayed in the zip code map, the majority of the participants responding to this question reside in the most urbanized areas of the county, including zip codes 34471 (37), 34470 (23) and 34472 (25) and 34474 (21).

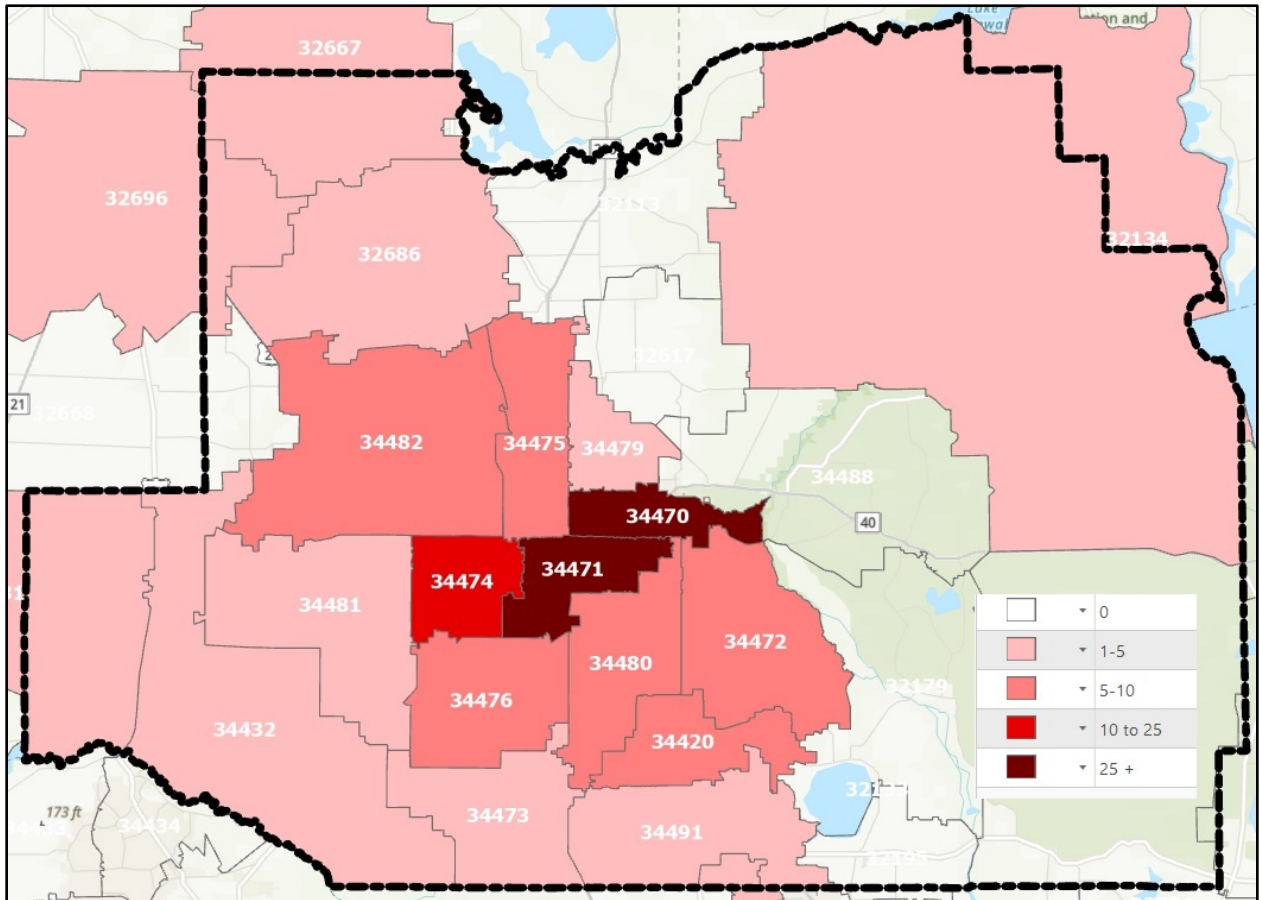


Participants by Zip Code:

2	32113	2	34431
4	32134	5	34432
1	32162	1	34433
2	32179	23	34470
1	32617	37	34471
1	32664	25	34472
1	32667	9	34473
2	32668	21	34474
5	32686	9	34476
7	34420		

8. Please provide the zip code of where you work in Marion County

A total of 213 responses were received. As displayed in the zip code map, the majority of the participants responding to this question work in the urbanized areas of the county, with the largest number in zip codes 34471 (74) and 34470 (49).



Participants by Zip Code

		49	34470
1	32134	75	34471
2	32162	6	34472
1	32611	5	34473
1	32664	11	34474
1	32667	8	34475
3	32686	10	34476
1	32696	3	34479
1	33474	6	34480
8	34420	5	34481
1	34431	7	34482
5	34432	3	34491

9. Please share any comments or opinions that were not covered in this survey

A total of 111 with additional comments were shared by the participants. The following summarizes the main topics or themes derived from the comments.

- Alternate corridors to I-75 and other major arterials
- Addition of more rail overpasses
- Addition of protected bike lanes
- Addition of turn lanes/longer turn lanes at intersections
- Back-ups on SR 200 caused by no driveways/turn lanes
- Better access management on SR 200
- Better connectivity of the roadway network
- Careless driving/speeding
- Congestion is throughout the day
- Confusing street naming
- Distracted driving
- Do not reduce travel lanes
- Driver behavior
- Growth and development in community
- Impacts of major development to roads
- Improve lighting on street network
- More golf cart access
- More law enforcement
- More maintenance of existing roads
- More sidewalks
- More transportation options
- Planned development more distributed in community
- Safety improvements at intersections
- School congestion
- Speeding and aggressive drivers
- Speed limits on major roads need to be studied
- Traffic signal timing improvements
- Widen major roadways

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