

Central Arkansas Regional Transportation Study

CARTS

ANNUAL REPORT 2012



METROPLAN

SMART PLANNING MAKES SMART PLACES.

William J Clinton
Presidential
Center

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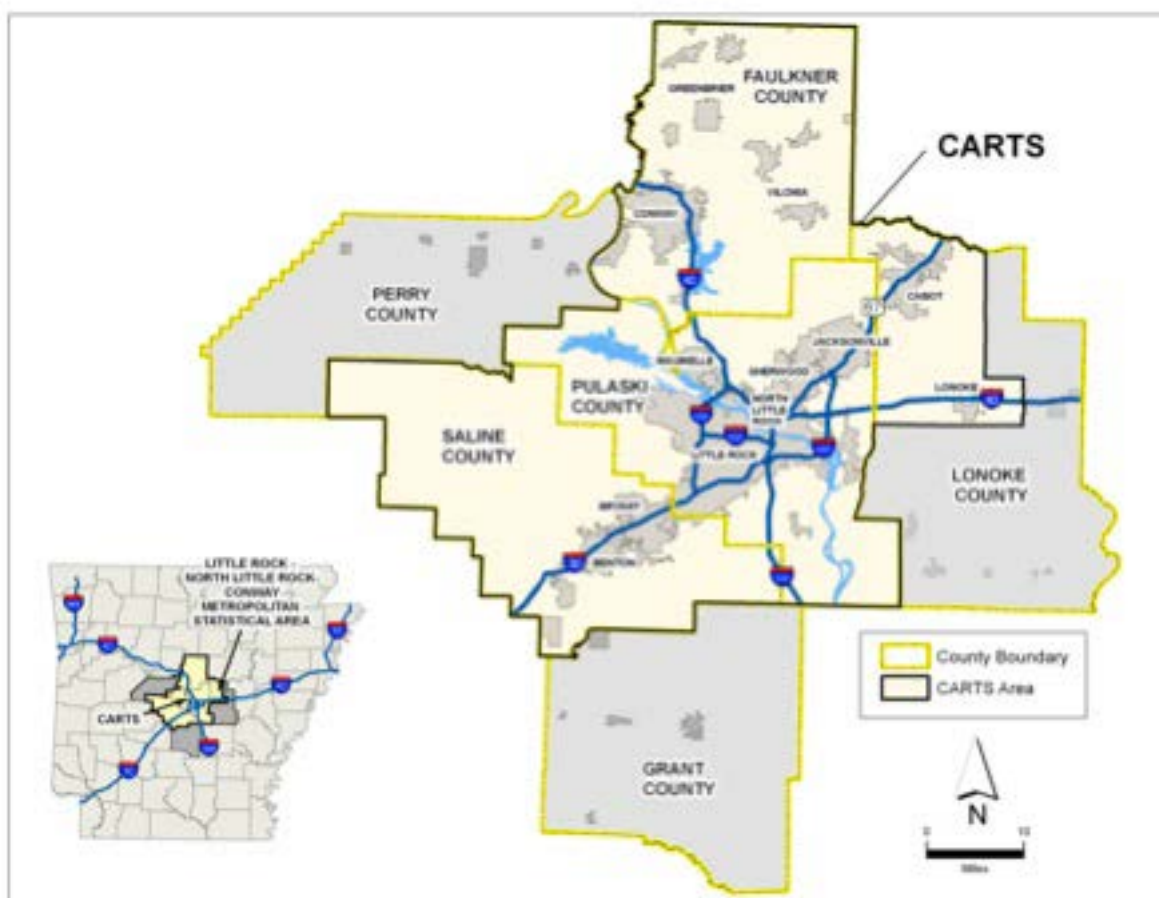
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Purpose

The Central Arkansas Regional Transportation Study (CARTS) was established by resolution of the Metroplan Board of Directors in 1992, replacing the Pulaski Area Transportation Study (PATS). The passage of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) in 1991 was the catalyst for the change. The study area increased from 319 square miles under PATS to 1,531 square miles and portions of four counties, Faulkner, Saline, Lonoke and Pulaski, under CARTS. The CARTS study area was expanded to 2459 square miles in 2011 to include all of Faulkner, Pulaski, and Saline Counties, as well as additional portions within Lonoke County. The current study area is shown in Figure 1 below. The first major product of CARTS came in 1995 with the publication of METRO 2020, the long-range metropolitan transportation plan. METRO 2020 articulated a vision for transportation development in the area for the next 25 years. METRO 2030.2, a revised version of METRO 2030 published in 2010, is the latest transportation plan for central Arkansas.

The CARTS Annual Report serves to inform cooperating agencies, public officials, community leaders, and concerned citizens of the status of current transportation issues, activities, and accomplishments of the local transportation planning process. Additionally, the report includes a variety of transportation and socioeconomic data.

FIGURE 1: CARTS STUDY AREA



Organizational Arrangements

CARTS is the cooperative effort by participating communities, transportation providers and other interested parties to develop a long-range transportation plan for the North Little Rock-Little Rock-Conway metropolitan area.

Metroplan Board

Metroplan is the designated metropolitan planning organization (MPO) under Title 23 of the United States Code (see specifically section 134 on metropolitan planning) for the LR-NLR-Conway Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) and has been since 1972. The Metroplan Board of Directors (also known as the MPO Board) consists of elected officials or delegates from general purpose political jurisdictions with a weighted vote based on each jurisdiction's population relative to the total population of all member governments. The only exceptions are the Arkansas State Highway Department (AHTD) and the Central Arkansas Transit Authority (CATA), which sit as special members on the Board for transportation issues.

2012 Metroplan Board of Directors

President Mayor Michael Watson City of Maumelle	Vice President Mayor Bill Cypert City of Cabot	Treasurer Mayor Randy Holland City of Mayflower	Secretary Mayor Jeff Arey City of Haskell
Mayor Michelle Hobbs City of Alexander	Mayor Gary Fletcher City of Jacksonville	Mayor Terry Don Robinson City of Wooster	
Mayor Bernadette Chamberlain City of Austin	Mayor Mark Stodola City of Little Rock	Mayor McKinzie "Mac" Riley City of Wrightsville	
Mayor Johnny McMahan City of Bauxite	Mayor Wayne McGee City of Lonoke	Judge Preston Scroggin Faulkner County	
Mayor David Mattingly City of Benton	Mayor Ricky Pearce City of Mount Vernon	Judge Kemp Nall Grant County	
Mayor Jill Dabbs City of Bryant	Mayor Patrick Hays City of North Little Rock	Judge Doug Erwin Lonoke County	
Mayor Harry Light City of Cammack Village	Mayor Mike Kemp City of Shannon Hills	Judge F.G. "Buddy" Villines Pulaski County	
Mayor Tab Townsell City of Conway	Mayor Joe Wise, Jr. City of Sheridan	Judge Lanny Fite Saline County	
Mayor Melton Cotton City of Greenbrier	Mayor Virginia Hillman City of Sherwood	Mr. Scott Bennett Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department	
Mr. Tom Bryant Hot Springs Village	Mayor James Firestone City of Vilonia	Ms. Betty Wineland Central Arkansas Transit Authority	
	Mayor Art Brooke City of Ward		

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Regional Planning Advisory Council

In September 1993, the Metroplan Board appointed 40 members to a newly created Transportation Advisory Council (TAC). In 2011, the Metroplan Board approved the renaming of the TAC to the Regional Planning Advisory Council (RPAC) and reconstituting all of the members. The RPAC is broadly representative of the geographic areas within central Arkansas and the various groups with an interest in transportation. The RPAC is charged by the MPO Board with developing the long-range transportation plan and with ongoing public involvement in the transportation planning process. The TAC was instrumental in developing METRO 2020, METRO 2025, METRO 2030 and the recently completed METRO 2030.2. The members of the TAC prior to reconstitution are shown in the table below.

2013 Regional Planning Advisory Council

ADAMS, Becky	Division of Health/Life Stages Branch	LATTURE, Paul	Little Rock Port Authority
BOWLES, Elizabeth	Latino Community	LEDBETTER, Mark	Faulkner County
BOWMAN, Mary Beth	City of North Little Rock	LEVY, Ed (Alt)	BACA / LR BFCC
BROWN, Bobby	City of Little Rock	LONG, Matthew	Central Arkansas Transit Authority (CATA)
CHAFFIN, Sam	City of Benton	MAJORS, Tommy	Pulaski County
CLARKE, Tom	Little Rock National Airport	McMILLAN, Gary	Lonoke County
COOK, Marcia	City of Sherwood	MEHL, (Dr.) Peter	City of Conway / UCA
COUGHLIN, Kelly (Alt)	City of Sherwood	MILLER, Pat	City of Little Rock
CUMMINGS, Charles	Trucking/Freight Interests	MITCHELL, Steve	AR State Hwy & Transportation Dept (AHTD)
DURHAM, Jim	City of Jacksonville	MONTGOMERY, Marcus (Alt)	Pualski Tech/Youth Outreach
EASTERLY, Tom	Saline County	MOODY, Kareem	Education / Youth Outreach
Vacant	Union Pacific Railroad	O'MELL, Buckley (Alt)	Business/Chamber of Commerce
FINN, Lawrence	Pulaski County	RAGSDALE, Tim	Disabilities Community
FRASIER, Coreen	Bicycle Advocacy of Central Arkansas (BACA)	RAHMAN, Mizan	City of Little Rock
FREEMAN, Robin	Saline County	RODA, Dan	City of Little Rock
GATES, Jamie	City of Conway	ROMANO, Kim (Alt)	AHTD
GREEN, David	City of Bryant	SMITH, Doris	Mainstream/disabilities community
HAMPTON, (Dr.) Sybil	City of Little Rock	STAIR, Patrick	Sierra Club
HARDIN, Bob	City of North Little Rock	STOWE, Jack	City of Maumelle
HASTINGS, Paul	City of Little Rock	SUTTON, Tom (Alt)	Little Rock National Airport
HATHAWAY, Jeff	Business/Chamber of Commerce	TAYLOR, Regina	Youth Outreach / Girl Scouts
HUNTER, Scott	Faulkner County	UEDA, Nao	Sustainability & Environment
KIDD, Lane	Arkansas Trucking Association	WILLIAMS, Mary Louise	Pulaski County
KNIGHT, Aaron	City of Conway		
LARSEN, Rodney	Saline County		
LARSON, Todd	City of North Little Rock		

Technical Coordinating Committee

The Technical Coordinating Committee (TCC) is made up of member government's technical staff or representative. The TCC is in charge of developing the unified planning work program (UPWP), Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) and providing technical support to the TAC and MPO.

2013 Technical Coordinating Committee

Voting Members

Lamont CORNWELL	City of Benton
Vacant	Union Pacific Railroad
Fred FOWLKES	City of Vilonia
Mike HOOD	City of Little Rock
Rodney LARSEN	Saline County
Matthew LONG	CATA
Tim MARVIN	City of North Little Rock
Steve MITCHELL	AHTD
Norma NAQUIN	City of Cabot
Ellen NORVELL	City of Sherwood
Paul POOL	Hot Springs Village
Mizan RAHMAN	City of Maumelle
Sherman SMITH	Pulaski County
Finley VINSON	City of Conway
Jay WHISKER	City of Jacksonville

Non-voting Members

Steven ALEXANDER	AHTD - Transit
Casey COVINGTON	CARTS Director
Gary DAL PORTO	FHWA

Designated Alternates

Lucien GILLHAM	City of Sherwood
Barbara RICHARD	Pulaski County
Kim ROMANO	AHTD
David VONDRAN	City of Conway
Robert VOYLES	City of North Little Rock

Study Area Activities and Accomplishments

1999

- Regional bikeway plan developed
- Dave Ward Drive Access Management Plan
- I-630 study completed

2000

- METRO 2025 adopted
- Metroplan received the National Award for Outstanding Leadership in Metropolitan Transportation Planning from the Association of Metropolitan Planning Organizations

2001

- Ozone Flex Program
- Rural Traffic Shed Management Study
- Regional Arterial Network Study

2002

- Incident Management Study adopted
- Intelligent Transportation System included in METRO 2025
- Regional Arterial Network (RAN) study completed by consultants

2003

- Began public outreach activities for METRO 2030
- CARTS area remained in attainment for air quality
- Consultant team chosen for METRO 2030

2004

- South Loop study initiated
- River Rail trolley system opened
- Mid-Arkansas Water Alliance requested allocations from Army Corps of Engineers for Lake Ouachita and Greer's Ferry Lake

2005

- METRO 2030 adopted
- Consultant team chosen for South Loop study
- Roadway analysis conducted for I-30 study
- CARTS remained in attainment for air quality

2006

- Revised CARTS Public Participation Plan
- Big Dam Bridge Opens
- Riverdale Traffic Study Initiated
- Alcoa Road Access Management Plan Adopted
- South Loop Feasibility Study and Environmental Analysis Conducted

2007

- CARTS Design and Access Management Standards adopted
- CARTS Public Participation Plan (revised) adopted
- CARTS Pedestrian/Bicycle Decade (1995-2005) Crash Analysis completed

2008

- I-630/I-430 Interchange Design Concept approved
- LR Airport Rail Study initiated
- Northbelt Freeway Supplemental EIS finalized by AHTD
- Conway Transit Feasibility Study initiated
- Northbelt Freeway Record-of-Decision (ROD) received

2009

- Census tract and traffic zone boundaries approved for 2010 Census
- Operation Bottleneck undertaken
- TAC decides to pursue update of METRO 2030 as METRO 2030.2
- CARTS Design and Access Management Standards amended to include "Sharrows" markings for bicycles
- I-630 Fixed Guideway Alignment Study consultant selected and scope of work developed
- CARTS Z-Card Bicycle Ride Map published
- ARRA Funded projects selected/programmed

2010

- METRO 2030.2 adopted
- Conway Transit Feasibility Study completed
- All ARRA/STP Funds successfully obligated

2011

- CARTS designated with Preferred Sustainability Status by HUD/EPA
- River Rail Phase II Study initiated
- ITS Plan updated
- North Little Rock and Conway roundabouts opened
- I-430/I-630 Phase III construction let
- RAN Status Update published
- Green Agenda adopted
- Consultant selected for travel demand model update

- Clinton Presidential Park Bridge construction initiated
 - Two Rivers Park Bridge construction completed
 - Traffic analysis zone and district delineations submitted to Census Bureau
 - CARTS study area expanded
 - CATA installed new GFI Fareboxes on all buses and streetcars
 - CATA purchased 10 new buses and 8 new Paratransit vehicles
 - CATA in final construction stages of the new trolley barn
 - CATA Paratransit staff and service expanded
 - CATA added new streetcar stop at 2nd and Rock in Little Rock
- 2012**
- Completion of widening I-40 to six lanes between Little Rock and Conway
 - Completion of widening US Hwy 67 to six lanes through Jacksonville to Cabot
 - Improvements to I-30 connecting Little Rock and North Little Rock, including widening the I-30 Arkansas River Bridge
 - Continuation of widening I-630 in Little Rock from Baptist Hospital to Fair Park Blvd.
 - Completion of widening US Hwy 64 to four lanes between Conway and Beebe
 - Continuation of widening I-30 to six lanes between Benton and Highway 70
 - Widening of US Hwy 70 to four lanes between I-30 and Hot Springs

Area Characteristics

Population

U.S. Census data provide the basis for the CARTS area population. Metroplan supplements census figures with annual population estimates to cover the period between each decennial census. Population data are used in transportation planning to estimate travel demand, identify growth areas, or define the scale of a study area.

The CARTS area is shown in Figure 1. CARTS includes that portion of the MSA (Metropolitan Statistical Area) which is officially designated by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as the urbanized area, plus the area expected to become urbanized during the 25-year planning period. During 2011, Metroplan officially enlarged the CARTS area, taking in remaining portions of Faulkner, Pulaski and Saline Counties, and expanding within Lonoke County. As a result of this expansion, total area grew from 1,531 square miles to 2,459 square miles. As a result of this expansion, Census 2010 population within CARTS grew from 621,371, or 88.8 percent of population within the six-county Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway Metropolitan Statistical Area, to 659,498, or 94.2 percent of regional population.

In 2000, the Little Rock-North Little Rock Urbanized Area had a population of 360,331, and in 2010, it was 431,388. This is a 20 percent increase in ten years. In the aftermath of Census 2010, Conway also became an urbanized area, with a population of 65,277. This included portions of Mayflower and adjacent unincorporated portions of Faulkner County. There were also urban clusters in Maumelle, Lonoke, England, and Ward.

Table 1 on the following page shows the change in population by city and county from 2010 to 2013, based on Metroplan estimates. The fastest growth was in Faulkner County, which grew by 5.5 percent. Second-fastest was Saline County, which grew by 5.4 percent, followed by Lonoke County (3.1 percent), and Pulaski County (2.0 percent). The fastest-growing city was Bryant, which grew by 12.4 percent.

FIGURE 2. CENTRAL ARKANSAS POPULATION 1980–2040

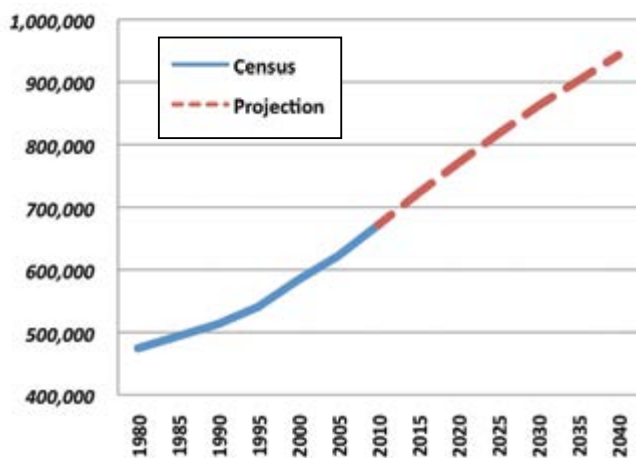
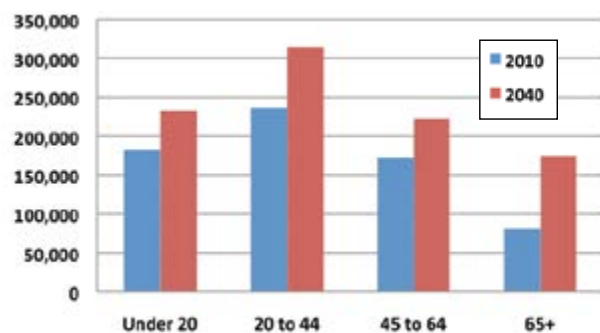


FIGURE 3. CENTRAL ARKANSAS POPULATION BY AGE GROUP 1980–2040



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TABLE 1. LR-NLR-CON MSA POPULATON CHANGE 2010-2013

Faulkner County	2010	2013	Change
Conway	58,908	62,669	6.4%
Greenbrier	4,706	5,007	6.4%
Mayflower	2,234	2,403	7.6%
Vilonia	3,815	4,161	9.1%
Wooster	860	956	11.2%
Small comm	2,245	2,461	9.6%
Unincorporated	40,469	41,861	3.4%
County Total	113,237	119,518	5.5%
Grant County	2010	2013	Change
Sheridan	4,603	4,798	4.2%
County Total	17,853	18,016	0.9%
Lonoke County	2010	2013	Change
Cabot	23,776	24,570	3.3%
Austin	2,038	2,239	9.9%
Ward	4,067	4,374	7.5%
Lonoke	4,245	4,252	0.2%
England	2,825	2,784	-1.5%
Carlisle	2,214	2,189	-1.1%
Small comm	751	749	-0.3%
Unincorporated	28,440	29,333	3.1%
County Total	68,356	70,490	3.1%
Perry County	2010	2013	Change
Perryville	1,460	1,461	0.1%
County Total	10,445	10,315	-1.2%
Pulaski County	2010	2013	Change
Little Rock	193,524	196,145	1.4%
North Little Rock	62,304	63,726	2.3%
Jacksonville	28,364	28,058	-1.1%
Sherwood	29,523	29,884	1.2%
Maumelle	17,163	17,574	2.4%
Wrightsville	2,114	2,164	2.4%
Cammack Village	768	751	-2.2%
Alexander*	236	253	7.2%
Total North of River	162,764	166,229	2.1%
Unincorporated (N)	25,410	26,987	6.2%
Total South of River	219,984	224,104	1.9%
Unincorporated (S)	23,342	24,791	6.2%
Total Unincorporated	48,752	51,778	6.2%
County Total	382,748	390,333	2.0%
Saline County	2010	2013	Change
Benton	30,681	31,768	3.5%
Bryant	16,688	18,757	12.4%
Shannon Hills	3,143	3,323	5.7%
Haskell	3,990	4,349	9.0%
Alexander*	2,665	2,680	0.6%
Traskwood	518	510	-1.5%
Bauxite	487	502	3.1%
Unincorporated	48,946	51,007	4.2%
County Total	107,118	112,896	5.4%
Hot Springs Village CDP (Unincorporated)	2010	2013	Change
In Saline County	6,046	6,329	4.7%
In Garland County	6,761	7,006	3.6%
County Total	12,807	13,335	4.1%
City of Alexander Total (County splits)	2010	2013	Change
Alexander	2,901	2,933	1.1%
4-County Region	671,459	693,237	3.2%
6-County MSA**	699,757	721,568	3.1%

*Represents portion of Alexander by county.

**Official MSA since May 2003

Housing

The region's nine largest cities issued building permits for 2,868 new housing units in 2012. This was an increase of 4 percent over 2,756 units in 2011. New single-family permits increased 24.6 percent from 2011 to 2012. New multi-family permits declined 12.1 percent. Little Rock issued the most single-family permits, with 395, followed by Benton (210) and Conway (187). In multi-family permits, North Little Rock was the leader with 488, followed by Cabot (308) and Little Rock (275). The single-family, multi-family, and total housing unit permits can be seen for 2002-2012 in Table 2 through Table 4, respectively, and is illustrated graphically in Figure 2.

Housing Unit Permits 2002-2012
Cities over 5,000 Population in Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway MSA

TABLE 2. SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSING UNIT PERMITS

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Benton	281	438	366	557	496	372	260	198	223	147	210
Bryant	235	175	138	116	110	158	115	138	157	144	143
Cabot	302	362	499	387	416	183	113	111	95	93	101
Conway	445	645	499	489	409	303	192	259	223	153	187
Hot Springs Vill.				253	299	213	80	62	68	53	45
Jacksonville	82	154	123	186	126	125	54	51	55	31	100
Little Rock	581	729	797	967	810	707	360	317	337	328	395
Maumelle	276	339	274	338	221	144	108	85	85	83	76
N. Little Rock	60	73	92	113	93	104	84	96	162	155	155
Sherwood	197	245	287	259	218	219	123	97	104	79	144
Total SF*	2,459	3,160	3,075	3,412	2,899	2,315	1,409	1,352	1,441	1,213	1,511

TABLE 3. MULTI-FAMILY HOUSING UNIT PERMITS

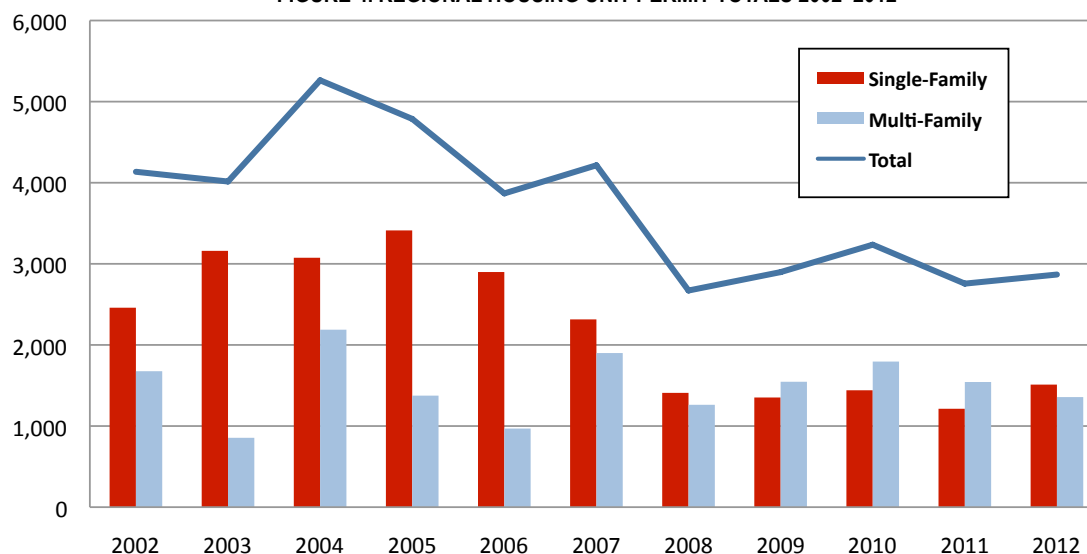
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Benton	161	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	6	0	0
Bryant	580	2	108	10	2	412	8	8	568	22	26
Cabot	200	122	52	0	152	0	0	72	55	24	308
Conway	335	80	258	1,052	222	152	741	874	736	14	144
Hot Springs Vill.				1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jacksonville	102	2	8	4	34	22	25	12	6	0	8
Little Rock	238	425	1,100	309	15	564	280	330	214	1,022	275
Maumelle	0	168	240	0	0	0	72	22	0	0	108
N. Little Rock	60	56	262	0	540	740	136	226	210	461	488
Sherwood	0	0	160	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	0
Total MF*	1,676	855	2,188	1,375	969	1,900	1,262	1,546	1,795	1,543	1,357

TABLE 4. TOTAL HOUSING UNIT PERMITS

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Single-Family	2,459	3,160	3,075	3,412	2,899	2,315	1,409	1,352	1,441	1,213	1,511
Multi-Family	1,676	855	2,188	1,375	969	1,900	1,262	1,546	1,795	1,543	1,357
Total	4,135	4,015	5,263	4,787	3,868	4,215	2,671	2,898	3,236	2,756	2,868

*Hot Springs Village SF and MF excluded from totals for lack of data pre-2005.

FIGURE 4. REGIONAL HOUSING UNIT PERMIT TOTALS 2002-2012



Employment

Table 5 gives a general overview of the labor force in the four-county area (Faulkner, Lonoke, Pulaski, and Saline) from 2002 to 2012. The labor force grew by about 11.5 percent over this period, while the number of employed persons grew more slowly, by about 8.8 percent, during the same years. The unemployment rate rose from 4.8 percent in 2002 to 7.0 percent in 2010 and 2011, then declined to 6.5 percent in 2012. The rapid rise in unemployment during the years 2009-2010 can be attributed to the Great Recession, from which the local and U.S. economies were recovering by 2012.

Figure 3 shows that, while local unemployment for 2010 reached its highest level since at least the early 1990's, it remained lower than state and U.S. averages. During the interval 2009-2010, there were nonetheless major job losses in the local manufacturing, construction, and transportation and warehousing industries. The central Arkansas region has historically tended to lag national economic recessions, but also to emerge from them more slowly than average. In line with this tendency, local job growth was slow during 2011, and only slightly faster than in 2012. Total employment in 2012 was 342,400, or still 1.6 percent below its pre-recession peak of 347,900 in 2008.

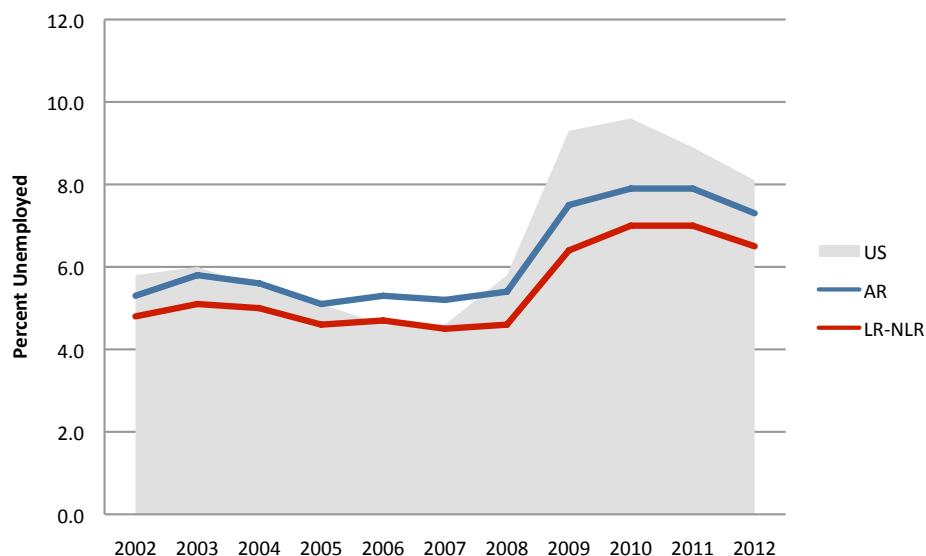
**TABLE 5. 2002-2012 LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
FOUR-COUNTY LITTLE ROCK-NORTH LITTLE ROCK-CONWAY MSA**

Year	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
2002	312,050	297,250	14,800	4.8
2003	312,325	296,250	16,075	5.1
2004	321,650	305,650	16,000	5
2005	332,800	317,600	15,200	4.6
2006	335,650	319,800	15,850	4.7
2007	339,675	324,375	15,300	4.5
2008	350,850	326,375	24,475	4.6
2009	342,675	318,200	24,475	6.4
2010	342,825	318,350	24,475	7
2011	344,100	319,625	24,475	7
2012	347,950	323,475	24,475	6.5

Arkansas Department of Workforce Services.
Latest revisions as of 6/6/2013.

Central Arkansas Regional Transportation Study 2012

FIGURE 5: UNEMPLOYMENT RATES 2002-2012



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Arkansas Department of Workforce Services.

**TABLE 6. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (THOUSANDS)
LITTLE ROCK-NORTH LITTLE ROCK-CONWAY MSA**

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total Nonfarm	320.8	323.5	328.2	332.9	340.9	346.1	347.9	338.3	337.6	338.8	342.4
Total Private	257	259.2	263.5	267.7	274.1	278.1	278.7	267.8	266.4	268	272.2
Goods Producing	44.5	43.1	42.6	43	43.9	44.4	43.7	39.4	37.1	36.9	37
Service-Providing	276.2	280.3	285.5	289.9	297.1	301.8	304.2	298.9	300.5	301.9	305.4
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	17	17.5	17.4	17.7	18.6	19.5	19.2	17.2	17	17	16.9
Manufacturing	27.5	25.7	25.2	25.3	25.3	24.9	24.4	22.2	20.2	19.9	20.1
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	68.7	68.2	68.9	69.5	70.5	70.4	69.4	65.1	64.3	65.3	67
Wholesale Trade	16.2	16.2	16.7	17.1	17.5	17.3	17.7	17.1	16.5	16	15.8
Retail Trade	35.3	34.9	35.8	36	36.2	36.6	36.4	35.1	35.7	36.5	37.4
Transportation, Warehouse, and Utilities	17.2	17	16.4	16.4	16.7	16.5	15.4	12.9	12.1	12.9	13.8
Information	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.3	9.4	9	8.4	7.9	7.6	7.3
Financial Activities	19.2	19.5	19.5	19.5	20	20.2	19.9	19.5	19	19.2	19.9
Professional and Business Services	38.7	40	41.1	41.7	43.1	43.4	43.3	41.4	43.5	43.6	43.2
Education and Health Services	39.8	41.1	42.2	43.6	45.2	46.9	48.1	49.3	50	50.4	51.9
Leisure and Hospitality	24.6	24.9	25.8	27	27.8	28.7	29.4	29.3	29.6	29.8	30.4
Other Services	12.4	12.9	13.9	14.1	14.5	14.8	15.9	15.4	14.9	15.2	15.5
Government	63.7	64.3	64.6	65.2	66.8	68	69.1	70.5	71.2	70.8	70.3

Source: Arkansas Department of Workforce Services.

Vehicle Registration

Motor vehicle registration increased by 17.03 percent, or 82,373 vehicles, between 2001 and 2010, whereas population increased by 87,614 (15.0 percent). Figure 4 depicts vehicle registration between 1997 and 2010.

FIGURE 6: MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION 1997-2010 MSA AREA

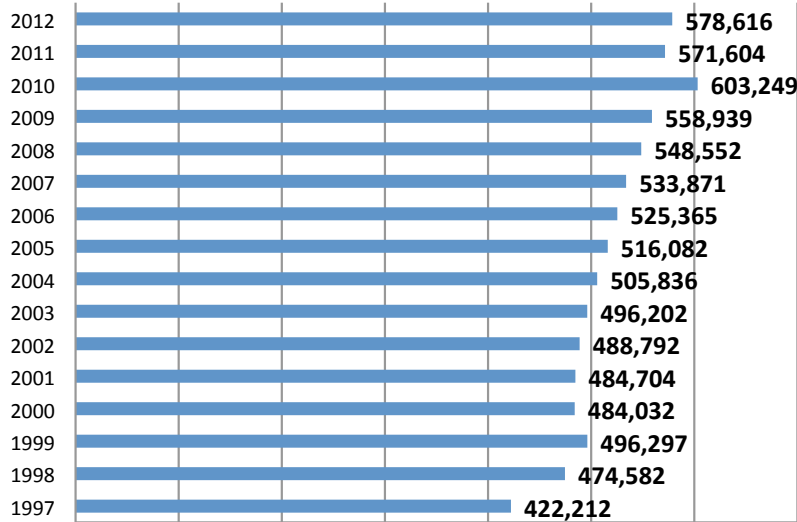


Table 7 presents the mix of registered motor vehicles 1997-2012 by county. The region as a whole saw a decline in registrations after 2010, probably reflecting the late impact of the Great Recession in Central Arkansas. All counties saw a decline in vehicle registrations during this period. The greatest decline was in Lonoke County (-7.5 percent) followed by Pulaski County (-4.9 percent). The decline was least in Faulkner County (-1.0 percent) and Saline County (-2.0 percent). Over the longer term, in the five years from 2007 to 2012, all counties showed growth. Figure 7 shows the breakdown of motor vehicles by vehicle type.

FIGURE 7: 2012 MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS BY CATEGORY

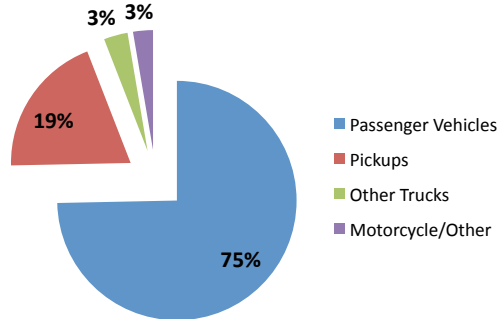


TABLE 7: MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION BY COUNTY 1997-2012

1997	33,122	21,678	193,693	33,275	17,670	13,293	58,580	18,686	764	1,020	7,843	580	2,454	1,634	15,315	2,605	54,010	37,625	275,431	55,146	422,212
1998	36,315	23,579	206,663	36,897	18,939	13,988	59,744	20,276	897	1,261	10,316	882	5,109	1,864	34,880	2,972	61,260	40,692	311,603	61,027	474,582
1999	38,359	24,556	211,750	39,063	19,475	14,475	58,978	20,888	1,005	1,188	10,014	914	5,416	2,205	44,653	3,358	64,255	42,424	325,395	64,223	496,297
2000	40,633	25,523	217,968	40,812	19,504	14,524	58,334	21,203	1,151	1,259	10,876	1,048	3,487	2,345	21,715	3,650	64,775	43,651	308,893	66,713	484,032
2001	42,111	26,161	217,290	42,091	19,665	14,946	58,138	21,604	1,202	2,263	11,111	1,046	3,204	2,271	17,914	3,687	66,182	45,641	304,453	68,428	484,704
2002	43,819	26,968	217,920	43,200	19,683	15,143	57,891	22,143	1,244	1,301	9,998	1,060	3,523	2,468	18,497	3,934	68,269	45,880	304,306	70,337	488,792
2003	45,356	27,850	218,600	44,472	20,282	15,501	57,780	22,501	1,327	1,428	10,509	1,274	3,738	2,619	18,972	3,993	70,703	47,398	305,861	72,240	496,202
2004	47,613	29,101	221,109	45,909	20,474	15,811	57,374	23,159	1,483	1,459	10,151	1,426	3,996	2,941	19,517	4,313	73,566	49,312	308,151	74,807	505,836
2005	48,795	30,053	223,490	47,686	21,050	16,053	56,904	23,523	1,730	1,495	11,300	1,624	4,294	3,196	20,201	4,688	75,869	50,797	311,895	77,521	516,082
2006	50,301	30,924	225,142	49,769	21,795	16,125	57,085	23,894	1,900	1,456	11,701	1,749	4,681	3,474	20,603	4,766	78,677	51,979	314,531	80,178	525,365
2007	51,883	32,096	228,405	51,393	21,790	16,019	55,542	24,182	2,034	1,408	12,004	1,740	4,678	4,089	21,469	5,139	80,385	53,612	317,420	82,454	533,871
2008	54,097	33,198	232,074	53,224	22,181	15,984	54,159	24,122	2,242	1,464	12,465	1,775	5,872	5,005	24,382	6,308	84,392	55,651	323,080	85,429	548,552
2009	55,042	32,746	236,785	54,120	22,623	15,526	51,753	23,947	2,495	1,437	11,862	1,822	6,729	7,040	27,653	7,359	86,889	56,749	328,053	87,248	558,939
2010	60,469	38,332	259,086	60,098	23,027	15,591	51,402	24,030	2,771	1,428	12,153	1,885	7,311	7,998	29,557	8,111	93,578	63,349	352,198	94,124	603,249
2011	61,683	38,819	261,504	61,648	23,297	15,484	50,821	23,998	3,034	1,445	12,229	1,869	2,957	2,255	7,274	3,287	90,971	58,003	331,828	90,802	571,604
2012	63,065	39,615	266,006	63,380	23,450	15,330	49,762	23,810	3,214	1,484	12,090	1,895	2,924	2,193	7,195	3,203	92,653	58,622	335,053	92,288	578,616

F= Faulkner L= Lonoke P= Pulaski S= Saline

Source: Arkansas Revenue Department, Motor Vehicle Registration Office

Congestion Management Process

In 1996, Metroplan initiated the Congestion Management System (CMS); however, the CMS has since been renamed the Congestion Management Process (CMP). Metroplan staff annually drives specific roadway segments to measure how much time is required to travel the segment. Times are compared by determining delay rate, which is the difference in the expected time to travel at the posted speed limit without stopping divided by the length of the segment compared with the actual travel time. Roadways are classified as congested when the delay rate exceeds .41 minutes per mile (min/mile) for arterials and .20 min/mile for freeways. On arterials, this is the equivalent of traveling at 40 mph when the posted speed is 55 mph. For freeways, this is the equivalent of traveling at 50 mph when the posted speed is 60 mph. The roadway segments are then rated to give some idea of how each one measures up. CMP runs are only conducted on roadway segments on the Regional Arterial Network (RAN) and area freeways. The CMP routes were not analyzed in the fall of 2010.

TABLE 8: COUNTY COMMUTING FLOWS

County of Employment	Residing in Faulkner County; Working in	Residing in Lonoke County; Working in	Residing in Pulaski County; Working in	Residing in Saline County; Working in
2009* Commuters				
Faulkner	33,560			
Lonoke		10,609		
Pulaski			168,928	
Saline				18,907
2008 Commuters				
Faulkner	33,745	225	1,930	165
Lonoke	345	10,995	1,540	50
Pulaski	12,430	16,530	169,355	23,675
Saline	75	125	2,235	20,150
2000 Commuters				
Faulkner	28,092	254	1,600	215
Lonoke	196	9,536	1,247	100
Pulaski	11,280	13,248	164,428	22,165
Saline	214	97	1,932	14,668
1990 Commuters				
Faulkner	19,560	21	1,021	63
Lonoke	121	7,975	464	29
Pulaski	6,264	8,479	161,693	16,380
Saline	38	36	1,292	11,539
1980 Commuters				
Faulkner			525	5
Lonoke		573	819	33
Pulaski			133,088	13,647
Saline			970	6,405

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

*2005-2009 ACS does not provide county to county flows; Other data sources not yet available

arkRide

arkRide is a free ride matching service provided by Metroplan, in partnership with its local jurisdictions, AHTD, CATA, and the Arkansas State Employees Association. arkRide allows users in the central Arkansas area to visit the arkRide website to find carpool service, vanpool service, transit partners, bike partners, and/or walk partners. AHTD provides 12 Park and Ride lots throughout the CARTS area, which can be used by carpoolers and vanpoolers. In August of 2011, arkRide had 53 active users registered on arkRide.com with over 172 requests for matches in the previous year.

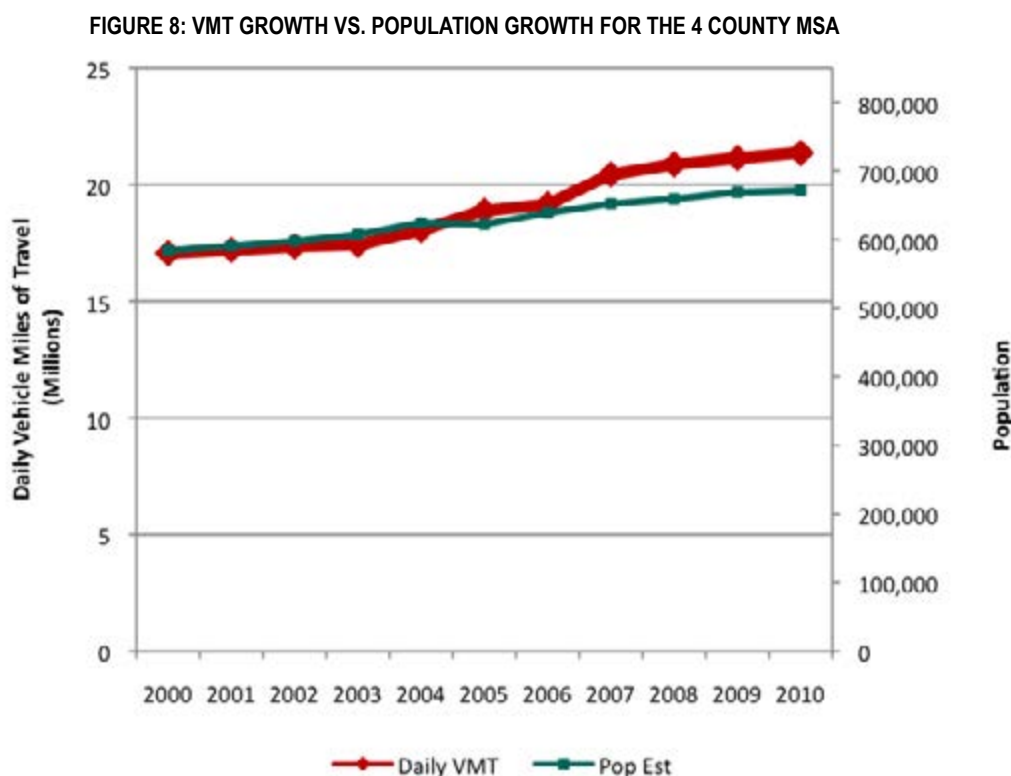
Commuting

The location of home and work is an essential element of transportation planning. The information presented in Table 7 reflects place of residence for persons employed in the CARTS area. Since Faulkner and Lonoke Counties were added to the MSA following the 1990 decennial census, the 1980 census data does not include discrete data for commuters in these counties. The 2008 commuter data show that Pulaski County remains the county with the largest number of incoming commuters. In 2008, 52,635 people commuted to Pulaski County from Faulkner, Lonoke and Saline Counties, an increase of 13 percent from 2000. Commuters from Lonoke County driving to Pulaski County to work increased 25 percent between 2000 and 2008. Commuters from Faulkner and Saline Counties to Pulaski County increased 10 percent and 7 percent, respectively.

In 2009, 33,560 people lived and worked in Faulkner County, which is up from 28,092 in 2000. Saline County saw a 29 percent increase in the number of workers remaining in the county and Lonoke County an 11 percent increase.

Vehicle Miles of Travel

The estimate of total vehicle travel is stated in terms of daily vehicle miles of travel (DVMT). Table 9 compares estimated daily VMT figures between 2002 and 2010. There has been a 23 percent increase in



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DVMT since 2002. Between 2002 and 2009, VMT increased on local roadways by 47 percent, compared to 45.5 percent for freeways/expressways (non-interstate); while interstate VMT only increased by 16 percent.

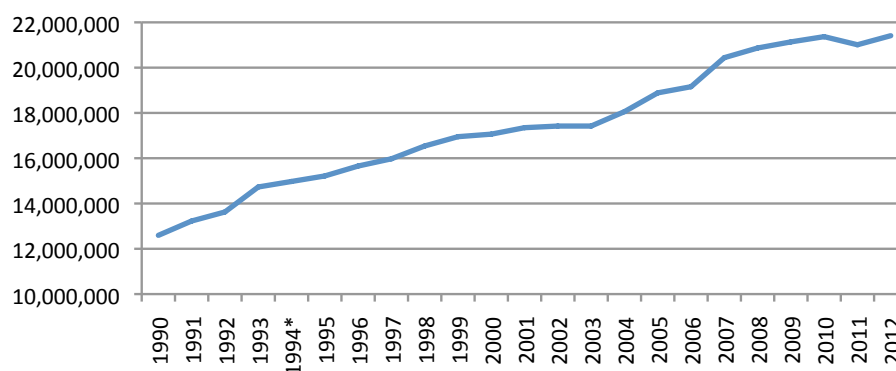
Figure 8 compares the DVMT growth to the population growth between 2004 and 2012 for the four county MSA. The DVMT for the MSA area grew 25 percent, while the population only grew 15 percent.

**TABLE 9: DAILY VEHICLE MILES TRAVELED (000)
LITTLE ROCK - NORTH LITTLE ROCK - CONWAY MSA 2004-2012**

Functional System	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Percent Change (04-12)
Interstate	7,605	7,921	7,963	8,852	8,668	8,468	8,793	8,748	8,771	15.3%
Other Freeways/ Expressways	1,009	1,028	1,058	1,222	1,194	1,341	1,379	1,394	1,319	30.7%
Other Principal Arterials	3,265	3,441	3,549	3,569	3,543	3,437	3,416	3,652	3,290	0.8%
Minor Arterials	3,015	3,224	3,252	3,308	3,875	3,963	3,910	3,983	3,873	28.5%
Collector	699	736	750	797	914	0*	0	0	0	-
Major Collector	1,012	1,046	1,048	1,094	1,172	2,310*	2,219	1,967	2,159	113.3%
Locals	1,236	1,263	1,302	1,351	1,351	1,413	1,449	1,444	1,396	12.9%
Minor Collector	215	226	232	248	150	204	196	226	202	-6.0%
Total 4-County	18,056	18,885	19,154	20,440	20,867	21,137	21,361	21,414	21,010	16.4%

*In 2009, roadways previously classified as 'Collector' were grouped into the 'Major Collector' classification

FIGURE 9: LR-NLR (4-COUNTY) TOTAL VMT TREND 1990-2012



Air Quality

FY 2011 was marked by significant uncertainty with respect to the region's future air quality status. Proactive air quality efforts included – continuation of the Ozone Action Days program and a consultant-led ozone awareness campaign, continued participation in the Arkansas Clean Cities Coalition, publication of a Regional Green Agenda, and interagency coordination of a MOA to prepare for the possibility that the Clean Air Act's (CAA's) "transportation conformity" provisions may be applied to the CARTS planning process.

National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) Compliance

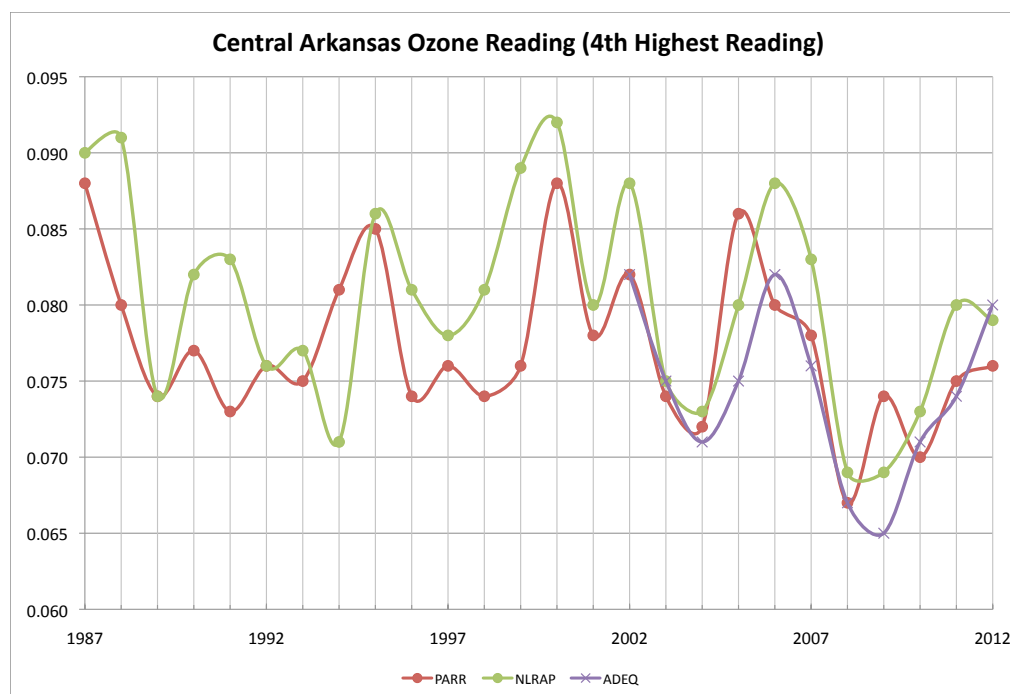
Ground-Level Ozone

Arkansas Governor Mike Beebe submitted a letter on March 10, 2009, recommending that Crittenden and Pulaski counties be designated nonattainment areas based on the latest three years of quality assured ozone monitoring data then available (2006–2008). However, on September 16, 2009, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended implementation of the ozone standards that had been issued in 2008. Those NAAQS had been promulgated by the previous EPA Administrator over the objection of the EPA's science advisors (i.e., the Ozone Review Panel of the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee or CASAC), which had unanimously recommended that the “primary” (health-based) standard be set within a range of from 0.060 to 0.070 parts per million.¹ Federal court action ensued which resulted in EPA reconsidering the 2008 ozone NAAQS.

On January 6, 2010, EPA proposed to lower the “primary” (health-based) eight-hour ozone NAAQS to a level within the range of 0.060–0.070 parts per million (ppm), and also proposed a new “secondary” (welfare-based) NAAQS to protect sensitive vegetation and forested ecosystem from the adverse effects of cumulative ozone exposures.

If the 2009–2011 ozone monitoring data is used by EPA when designating “nonattainment areas,” Central Arkansas would lose its clean air status, assuming the “primary” ozone NAAQS were lowered to a range of 0.060 to 0.070 ppm (refer to Figure 7 and Figure 8).² However, if future ozone seasons are as mild as 2008 and 2009, the three year ozone averages might be low enough to comply with a “primary” NAAQS set at 0.070 ppm. On the other hand, this analysis does not consider the risk of failing to comply with

FIGURE 10: OZONE NAAQS MONITORING TRENDS IN CENTRAL ARKANSAS ANNUAL 4TH HIGHEST 8-HOUR DAILY MAXIMUM IN PARTS PER MILLION, 1987–2012*



Sources: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality.

¹In an April 7, 2008 letter to the EPA Administrator, the CASAC Ozone Review Panel had advised ...your decision to set the primary ozone standard above this range fails to satisfy the explicit stipulations of the Clean Air Act that you ensure an adequate margin of safety for all individuals, including sensitive populations.

a new “secondary” ozone NAAQS, nor does it consider the impact of future emissions reductions that are likely to result from other federal regulatory actions that have already taken place.³ The EPA has postponed the final ruling of the eight-hour ozone NAAQS standards into FY 2012.

Particulate Matter–

The CARTS area has always been in compliance with the particulate matter standards (i.e., both the coarse “PM10” and fine “PM2.5” particulate matter). However, during FY 2010 EPA and the CASAC’s Particulate Matter Review Panel continued the required review of the 2006 PM NAAQS. The Policy Assessment, published by EPA in April 2011, provided general recommendations for consideration of lower PM standards, but did not finalize any of the recommendations

Greenhouse Gases

Although new national policies to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions were considered in the 111th Congress during FY 2010,⁴ no legislation was passed. Concurrent with the Congressional inaction, issued an “Endangerment Finding” that six key, well-mixed GHGs represent a threat to the public health and welfare of current and future generations. This finding allows EPA to regulate GHG emissions (or rather their carbon dioxide (CO₂) equivalents) collectively as a “criteria” air pollutant under the CAA. EPA also issued a “Cause or Contribute Finding” that the combined GHG emissions from new motor vehicles and engines contribute to the atmospheric concentrations of the key GHGs, and hence to the threat of climate change. Legally buttressed by these findings, on September 28, 2009, the U.S. DOT and EPA jointly proposed to establish Light-Duty Vehicle Greenhouse Gas Emission Standards and Corporate Average Fuel Economy Standards through 2016 that were scheduled to be finalized by the end of 2010. In addition to requiring large industrial facilities⁵ to begin monitoring and reporting their GHG emissions yearly, EPA proposed that when these large emission sources seek construction and operating permits in accordance with the CAA to build or significantly modify their facilities, they must demonstrate the use of best available control or retrofit technologies (BACT or BART) to minimize GHG emissions. The impact of BART regulations on the planned installation of “dry SO₂ scrubbers and low NO_x equipment” at the White Bluff coal-fired power plant near Redfield were uncertain as the fiscal year ended.⁶

Proactive Efforts

In addition to monitoring and reporting central Arkansas’ air quality status, various participating agencies coordinated via staff, consultants, advisory committees, and working groups, to undertake the following proactive air quality planning and public education activities during FY 2010.⁷

Ozone Action Days

Ozone Action Days (OAD) is an interagency program established in 1997 to increase public awareness of the health risks associated with ground-level ozone exposure and to encourage voluntary emissions reduction actions to help keep central Arkansas in attainment of NAAQS. From May through September of each year, the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) issues a daily ozone forecast. In FY 2011, the ozone season and daily forecasting were extended through October, rather than September, due to



³These include the nearby White Bluff power plant near Redfield, AR, and the not so distant Independence power station near Newark, AR. Each Entergy operated power plant has two 850 megawatt capacity generators and two coal-fired boilers which together emitted a total of 22.45 million tons of CO₂ in 2005 (Source: EPA’s eGRIDweb).

⁴Although the proposed retrofit equipment would comply with EPA’s Clean Air Visibility Rule and allow the White Bluff plant to operate beyond September 2013, the installation of the dry SO₂ scrubbers would not reduce CO₂ emissions, but would reduce NO_x emissions that could potentially contribute to ozone formation although perhaps not as much as “wet” scrubber would (refer to METRO 2030.2, Section 13: Air Quality).

⁷Refer to the Proactive Efforts section in Section 13: Air Quality of METRO 2030.2 (posted at www.metroplan.org).

unseasonably high ozone levels. Metroplan and the other OAD participating agencies continue to use a variety of methods to disseminate OAD advisories to area motorists, news media, employers, and other organizations.

In order to educate the general public, especially weekday commuters, Metroplan's OAD consultant carries out an ozone awareness campaign involving both paid and earned media coverage. The radio advertising campaign mainly used radio disc jockey ad-libs to provide the daily ozone forecast and encourage voluntary actions to help reduce ozone formation and minimize ozone-related health risks. To sign up for EPA's EnviroFlash email notifications and for other information, radio listeners were directed to visit the OAD website, www.ozoneactiondays.org. In addition, the OAD consultant assisted with the coordination of the 2011 Ditch the Keys event, which occurred in May of 2011. Ditch the Keys was a joint effort between multiple municipalities and Metroplan to kick off the ozone season by encouraging citizens of central Arkansas to ditch their keys and seek an alternative mode of transportation to work, including bicycling or transit.

In addition to providing Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement (CMAQ) funds for the OAD awareness campaign, the AHTD used their variable message boards along area freeways to notify motorists of OAD advisories. Metroplan continues to maintain the OAD website, report OAD website usage statistics, manage OAD consultant services, and coordinate OAD fax broadcasting notifications to the local news media and other organizations. The National Weather Service continues to include OAD advisories in their weather radio advisories. Various participating organizations continue to publicly display the "Ozone Action Days Alert" flag during OAD episodes; while some agencies took other proactive measures to encourage ozone awareness and actions to reduce health risks and emissions.

Clean Cities

Clean Cities is a U.S. Department of Energy and participant-sponsored public-private partnership to reduce petroleum consumption in the transportation sector by advancing alternative fuels and vehicles, idle reduction technologies, hybrid electric vehicles, fuel blends, and other measures.

Metroplan, the AHTD and other CARTS agencies continue to participate in the renamed "Arkansas Clean Cities Coalition" following the transfer in early 2009 of the Clean Cities host agency function from Metroplan to Winrock. During FY 2010, Winrock tried to broaden Clean Cities participation statewide by hosting or coordinating various meetings including an August 2009 Clean Cities Stakeholders meeting.

Green Agenda

Efforts to develop a Regional Green Agenda were formally initiated by Metroplan in 2009, at the direction of the board of directors. The Green Task Force is comprised of staff and volunteer representatives from member governments and meets on a monthly basis to guide the development of the Green Agenda. The mission of the Green Task Force is to be a leader in central Arkansas empowering communities to develop a more sustainable environment. During 2010, Metroplan staffed the Green Task Force and led a large-scale public outreach campaign, Grass Roots: Growing Our Green Agenda. The purpose of the public outreach campaign was to engage new audiences in new ways in the conversation about what should be addressed in a regional Green Agenda for central Arkansas. Over 1,000 people participated in focus groups, a youth summit, and a variety of social media tools over a 6-week period. The feedback from citizens was integrated into the fabric of the Regional Green Agenda, which is structured around four categories: movement, power, nature, and knowledge. The Regional Green Agenda was published in 2011 and can be accessed through the Metroplan website.



Transportation Plan

In order to reflect changing environmental, regulatory and programmatic concerns, the scheduled minor update of the long-range metropolitan transportation plan, METRO 2030.2 (posted at www.metroplan.org), included an update to “Section 13: Air Quality” that for the first time included information about greenhouse gases and a historical overview of ozone regulations from a local perspective.

Transportation Conformity and Interagency Coordination

Longstanding uncertainty about the region’s ozone air quality status motivated a multi-year effort to draft a memorandum of agreement (MOA) for interagency consultation in the event that the region failed to attain the ozone NAAQS. After the EPA formally proposed to lower the “primary” (health-based) NAAQS to a level within the range of 0.060-0.070 ppm, the CARTS Air Quality (CARTSAQ) Planning Group completed drafting the MOA. The draft MOA lays out the interagency consultation procedures required by Section 110 of the CAA that would be used to assure that the metropolitan transportation plan and transportation improvement program conform to the purpose of the State Implementation Plan (SIP) for air quality control. Transportation conformity requirements would significantly impact the CARTS planning process, because many, if not most, transportation projects contained in the transportation plan and TIP would have to come from a “conforming” plan and TIP. Conformity with the SIP would be determined through detailed documentation of regional planning assumptions, transportation system modeling, and regional emissions analysis that would have to be approved by both EPA and FHWA.

Components of the Transportation System

The local transportation system consists of personal transportation components; including streets and highways, private vehicles, public transportation, walkways, bikeways and airplanes; and the goods movement systems; including the trucking industry, rail systems, air freight, pipelines and waterways. The following is a brief discussion of these system components.

Streets and Highways

Local roadways represent the largest governmental investment in the transportation system and provide the highest level of mobility that exists in the urban area. The following table is the 2013 estimate of local roadway, state/US highway and interstate mileage for each jurisdiction within the CARTS area.

TABLE 10: 2010 ROADWAY MILEAGE BY JURISDICTION

Jurisdiction	Local	State	Interstate / US Hwy	Total
Alexander	18.94	2.25	0	21.19
Austin	17.7	2.53	0	20.23
Bauxite	13.83	2.89	0	16.72
Benton	225.84	13.67	8.47	247.98
Bryant	136.48	8.21	8.21	152.9
Cabot	140.39	16.71	2.77	159.87
Cammack Village	3.85	0	0	3.85
Conway	344.65	13.61	32.01	390.27
Damascus	2.21	1	1.09	4.3
Enola	5.51	6.76	0	12.27
Greenbrier	35.47	4.69	3.25	43.41
Guy	17.42	3.19	0	20.61
Haskell	28.21	3.39	1.07	32.67
Holland	12.74	7.03	0	19.77
Jacksonville	180.71	10.76	5.35	196.82
Little Rock	1,126.32	39.76	60.56	1,126.64
Lonoke	43.34	5.17	4.38	52.89
Maumelle	90.8	3.78	0	94.58
Mayflower	25.77	4.87	7.65	38.29
Mount Vernon	3.11	1.17	0	4.28
NLR	417.53	21.77	47.9	487.2
Quitman	0	0.96	0	0.96
Shannon Hills	22.34	0	0	22.34
Sherwood	157.14	11.34	3.16	171.64
Traskwood	10.34	3.17	0	13.51
Twin Groves	9.93	1.23	1.94	13.1
Vilonia	34.44	1.83	4.59	40.86
Ward	28.48	6.53	1.55	36.56
Wooster	9.83	3.24	0	13.07
Wrightsville	13.06	3.86	0	16.92
Unincorporated Area				
Faulkner Co	1,093.38	132.77	31.41	1,257.56
Lonoke Co	451.27	79.21	33.75	564.23
Pulaski Co	1,136.93	111.44	37.12	1,285.49
Saline Co	1,760.74	68.24	33.9	1,862.88
xFP*	3.2	0	0	3.2
xLP*	3.59	8.72	0.04	12.35
xPS*	1.04	0.42	0	1.46

xFP* = Faulkner/Pulaski line

xLP* = Lonoke/Pulaski line

xPS* = Pulaski/Saline line

All values are in CARTS

Source: Metroplan

Walkways and Bikeways

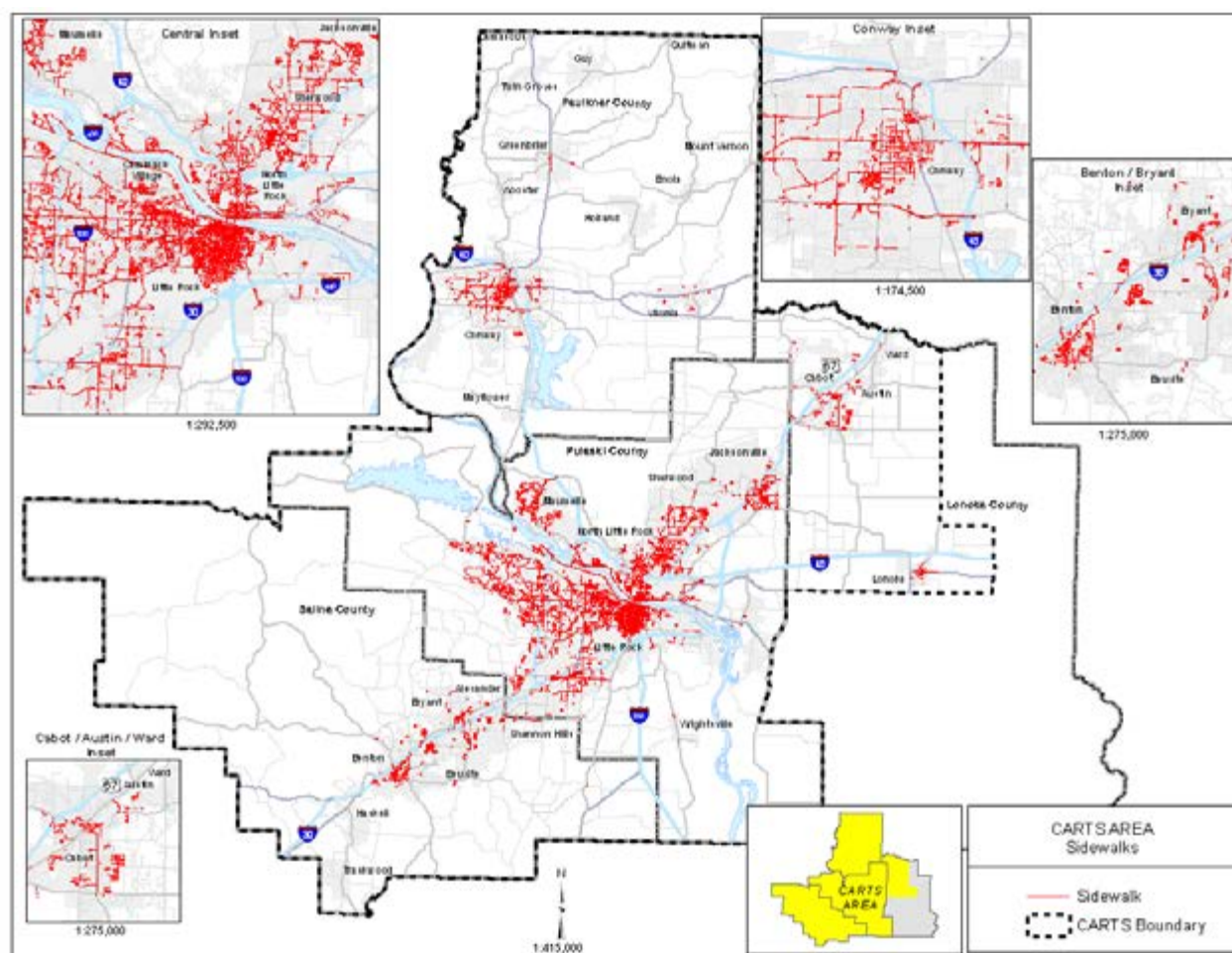
The CARTS area is home to numerous walkways and bikeways, including nearly 100 miles of bikeways and over 625 miles of sidewalks. The exact mileage is broken down in Table 11.

TABLE 11: CARTS WALKWAY AND BIKEWAY MILEAGE 2011

	Shared Path	Bike Lanes	Total
Bikeways	86.53	48.05	134.58
Sidewalks (Includes Shared Path Mileage)			1270.98

One of the most notable features of this system is the Big Dam Bridge in Little Rock. Built in 2006, the Big Dam Bridge is the longest bicycle/pedestrian bridge built explicitly for bicyclists and pedestrians. The Big Dam Bridge connects nearly 17 miles of the River Trail in Little Rock and North Little Rock, which is another defining feature of the walkway and bikeway system. At the end of FY 2011, two new additions to the River Trail System were under construction, the Two Rivers Bridge and the Rock Island Railroad Bridge. Maps of the sidewalks and bike paths in the CARTS area are shown in Figure 9 and Figure 10, respectively. With the increased focus on developing a more sustainable region, these walkways and bikeways are becoming a vital element of the CARTS area transportation system.

FIGURE 11. CARTS AREA SIDEWALKS



Crash Data

Beginning in 2000, Metroplan started collecting annual crash data from the Arkansas State Police for the four-county area. These data are useful in determining the safety of our roadway system.

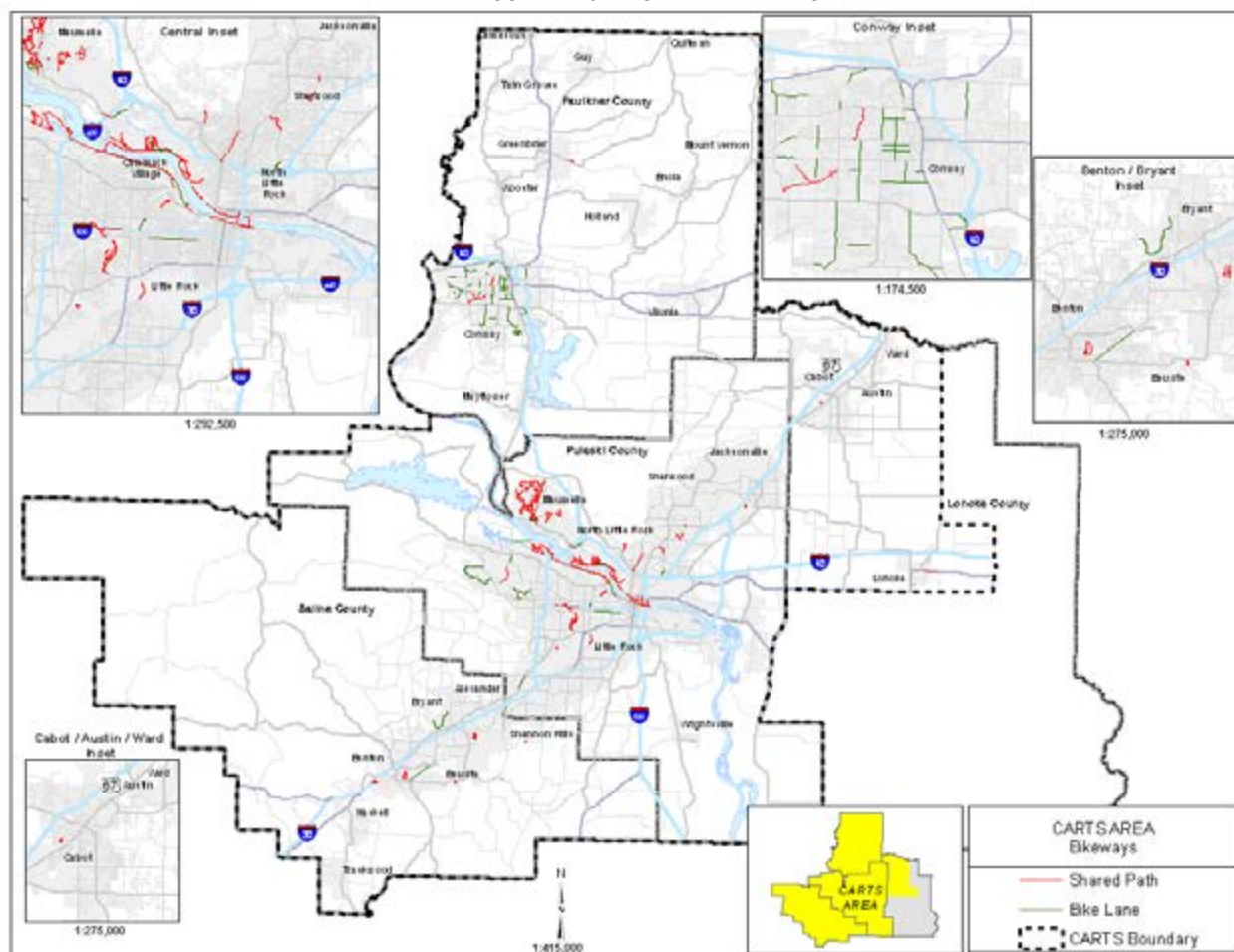
Table 13 shows the total number of crashes by severity in the four county area by year. The total number of reported crashes has decreased from 18,567 in 2005 to 18,061 in 2009. The total number of fatalities also decreased from 103 in 2005 to 102 in 2009. Table 14 through Table 18 shows the number of crashes by severity by year and county.

Not only is it important to consider vehicular crashes, it is also important to consider crashes involving pedestrians and bicyclists. Table 12 shows the number of pedestrians or bicyclists involved in crashes in the MSA for 2007 through 2009.

TABLE 12: MSA PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE CRASHES

	2009		2010		2011		Total
	Ped	Bike	Ped	Bike	Ped	Bike	
Faulkner	3	2	9	7	17	8	46
Lonoke	6	3	7	0	2	1	19
Pulaski	118	28	133	40	129	40	488
Saline	7	0	8	1	7	1	24
Total	134	33	157	48	155	50	577

FIGURE 12: CARTS AREA BIKEWAYS



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Between 2007 and 2009, a total of 575 pedestrians or bicyclists were involved in crashes with vehicles resulting in 44 fatalities, up from 29 in 2004 to 2006. The total number of pedestrian/bike crashes is down 1.7% from 585 crashes between 2004 and 2006. Crashes involving pedestrians increased from 402 crashes between 2004 and 2006 to 422 crashes between 2007 and 2009. Crashes involving bicyclists declined 16.4% from 183 crashes in 2004-2006 to 153 crashes from 2006-2008.

TABLE 13: MSA CRASHES BY SEVERITY 2007-2011

2007		Number of Crashes	Total Fatalities	# Involving Alcohol	% Involving Alcohol
	Fatal	95	103	54	57%
	Incapacitating Injury	446	-	43	10%
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	2034	-	178	9%
	Possible Injury	4656	-	180	4%
	Property Damage only	11716	-	356	3%
	Total	18,947	103	811	4%
2008		Number of Crashes	Total Fatalities	# Involving Alcohol	% Involving Alcohol
	Fatal	109	116	45	41%
	Incapacitating Injury	529	-	81	15%
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	1623	-	148	9%
	Possible Injury	3485	-	128	4%
	Property Damage only	12463	-	419	3%
	Total	18,209	116	821	5%
2009		Number of Crashes	Total Fatalities	# Involving Alcohol	% Involving Alcohol
	Fatal	93	102	29	31%
	Incapacitating Injury	533	-	69	13%
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	1,797	-	147	8%
	Possible Injury	3,111	-	152	5%
	Property Damage only	12,527	-	493	4%
	Total	18,061	102	890	5%
2010		Number of Crashes	Total Fatalities	# Involving Alcohol	% Involving Alcohol
	Fatal	84	90	28	33%
	Incapacitating Injury	596	-	81	14%
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	2,002	-	154	8%
	Possible Injury	3,442	-	114	3%
	Property Damage only	16,545	-	791	5%
	Total	22,669	90	1168	5%
2011		Number of Crashes	Total Fatalities	# Involving Alcohol	% Involving Alcohol
	Fatal	91	94	24	26%
	Incapacitating Injury	557	-	54	10%
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	1,946	-	134	7%
	Possible Injury	3,568	-	116	3%
	Property Damage only	16,600	-	803	5%
	Total	22,762	94	1131	5%

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TABLE 14: CRASHES BY COUNTY BY SEVERITY 2004

Faulkner Co.		Number of Crashes	Total Fatalities	# Involving Alcohol	% Involving Alcohol
	Fatal	12	16	3	25%
	Incapacitating Injury	106	-	11	10%
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	235	-	24	10%
	Possible Injury	745	-	35	5%
	Property Damage only	1,134	-	30	3%
	Total Crashes	2,232	16	103	-
	Pedestrian	8	1		-
	Bicyclist	7	0		-
Lonoke Co.		Number of Crashes	Total Fatalities	# Involving Alcohol	% Involving Alcohol
	Fatal	23	28	7	30%
	Incapacitating Injury	53	-	15	28%
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	221	-	27	12%
	Possible Injury	368	-	21	6%
	Property Damage only	917	-	35	4%
	Total Crashes	1,582	28	105	-
	Pedestrian	10	1		-
	Bicyclist	4	0		-
Pulaski Co.		Number of Crashes	Total Fatalities	# Involving Alcohol	% Involving Alcohol
	Fatal	56	66	25	45%
	Incapacitating Injury	265	-	59	22%
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	1,674	-	159	9%
	Possible Injury	4,013	-	149	4%
	Property Damage only	8,943	-	274	3%
	Total Crashes	14,951	66	666	-
	Pedestrian	114	10		-
	Bicyclist	50	1		-
Saline Co.		Number of Crashes	Total Fatalities	# Involving Alcohol	% Involving Alcohol
	Fatal	22	24	11	50%
	Incapacitating Injury	46	-	9	20%
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	320	-	34	11%
	Possible Injury	739	-	32	4%
	Property Damage only	1,197	-	41	3%
	Total Crashes	2,324	24	127	-
	Pedestrian	10	2		-
	Bicyclist	3	0		-

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TABLE 15: CRASHES BY COUNTY BY SEVERITY 2004

Faulkner Co.		Number of Crashes	Total Fatalities	# Involving Alcohol	% Involving Alcohol
	Fatal	12	16	3	25%
	Incapacitating Injury	106	-	11	10%
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	235	-	24	10%
	Possible Injury	745	-	35	5%
	Property Damage only	1,134	-	30	3%
	Total Crashes	2,232	16	103	-
	Pedestrian	8	1		-
	Bicyclist	7	0		-
Lonoke Co.		Number of Crashes	Total Fatalities	# Involving Alcohol	% Involving Alcohol
	Fatal	23	28	7	30%
	Incapacitating Injury	53	-	15	28%
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	221	-	27	12%
	Possible Injury	368	-	21	6%
	Property Damage only	917	-	35	4%
	Total Crashes	1,582	28	105	-
	Pedestrian	10	1		-
	Bicyclist	4	0		-
Pulaski Co.		Number of Crashes	Total Fatalities	# Involving Alcohol	% Involving Alcohol
	Fatal	56	66	25	45%
	Incapacitating Injury	265	-	59	22%
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	1,674	-	159	9%
	Possible Injury	4,013	-	149	4%
	Property Damage only	8,943	-	274	3%
	Total Crashes	14,951	66	666	-
	Pedestrian	114	10		-
	Bicyclist	50	1		-
Saline Co.		Number of Crashes	Total Fatalities	# Involving Alcohol	% Involving Alcohol
	Fatal	22	24	11	50%
	Incapacitating Injury	46	-	9	20%
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	320	-	34	11%
	Possible Injury	739	-	32	4%
	Property Damage only	1,197	-	41	3%
	Total Crashes	2,324	24	127	-
	Pedestrian	10	2		-
	Bicyclist	3	0		-

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TABLE 16: CRASHES BY COUNTY BY SEVERITY 2005

Faulkner Co.		Number of Crashes	Total Fatalities	# Involving Alcohol	% Involving Alcohol
	Fatal	12	16	3	25%
	Incapacitating Injury	106	-	11	10%
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	235	-	24	10%
	Possible Injury	745	-	35	5%
	Property Damage only	1,134	-	30	3%
	Total Crashes	2,232	16	103	-
	Pedestrian	8	1		-
	Bicyclist	7	0		-
Lonoke Co.		Number of Crashes	Total Fatalities	# Involving Alcohol	% Involving Alcohol
	Fatal	23	28	7	30%
	Incapacitating Injury	53	-	15	28%
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	221	-	27	12%
	Possible Injury	368	-	21	6%
	Property Damage only	917	-	35	4%
	Total Crashes	1,582	28	105	-
	Pedestrian	10	1		-
	Bicyclist	4	0		-
Pulaski Co.		Number of Crashes	Total Fatalities	# Involving Alcohol	% Involving Alcohol
	Fatal	56	66	25	45%
	Incapacitating Injury	265	-	59	22%
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	1,674	-	159	9%
	Possible Injury	4,013	-	149	4%
	Property Damage only	8,943	-	274	3%
	Total Crashes	14,951	66	666	-
	Pedestrian	114	10		-
	Bicyclist	50	1		-
Saline Co.		Number of Crashes	Total Fatalities	# Involving Alcohol	% Involving Alcohol
	Fatal	22	24	11	50%
	Incapacitating Injury	46	-	9	20%
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	320	-	34	11%
	Possible Injury	739	-	32	4%
	Property Damage only	1,197	-	41	3%
	Total Crashes	2,324	24	127	-
	Pedestrian	10	2		-
	Bicyclist	3	0		-

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TABLE 17: CRASHES BY COUNTY BY SEVERITY 2006

Faulkner Co.		Number of Crashes	Total Fatalities	# Involving Alcohol	% Involving Alcohol
	Fatal	12	16	3	25%
	Incapacitating Injury	106	-	11	10%
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	235	-	24	10%
	Possible Injury	745	-	35	5%
	Property Damage only	1,134	-	30	3%
	Total Crashes	2,232	16	103	-
	Pedestrian	8	1		-
	Bicyclist	7	0		-
Lonoke Co.		Number of Crashes	Total Fatalities	# Involving Alcohol	% Involving Alcohol
	Fatal	23	28	7	30%
	Incapacitating Injury	53	-	15	28%
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	221	-	27	12%
	Possible Injury	368	-	21	6%
	Property Damage only	917	-	35	4%
	Total Crashes	1,582	28	105	-
	Pedestrian	10	1		-
	Bicyclist	4	0		-
Pulaski Co.		Number of Crashes	Total Fatalities	# Involving Alcohol	% Involving Alcohol
	Fatal	56	66	25	45%
	Incapacitating Injury	265	-	59	22%
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	1,674	-	159	9%
	Possible Injury	4,013	-	149	4%
	Property Damage only	8,943	-	274	3%
	Total Crashes	14,951	66	666	-
	Pedestrian	114	10		-
	Bicyclist	50	1		-
Saline Co.		Number of Crashes	Total Fatalities	# Involving Alcohol	% Involving Alcohol
	Fatal	22	24	11	50%
	Incapacitating Injury	46	-	9	20%
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	320	-	34	11%
	Possible Injury	739	-	32	4%
	Property Damage only	1,197	-	41	3%
	Total Crashes	2,324	24	127	-
	Pedestrian	10	2		-
	Bicyclist	3	0		-

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TABLE 18: CRASHES BY COUNTY BY SEVERITY 2007

Faulkner Co.		Number of Crashes	Total Fatalities	# Involving Alcohol	% Involving Alcohol
	Fatal	12	16	3	25%
	Incapacitating Injury	106	-	11	10%
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	235	-	24	10%
	Possible Injury	745	-	35	5%
	Property Damage only	1,134	-	30	3%
	Total Crashes	2,232	16	103	-
	Pedestrian	8	1		-
	Bicyclist	7	0		-
Lonoke Co.		Number of Crashes	Total Fatalities	# Involving Alcohol	% Involving Alcohol
	Fatal	23	28	7	30%
	Incapacitating Injury	53	-	15	28%
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	221	-	27	12%
	Possible Injury	368	-	21	6%
	Property Damage only	917	-	35	4%
	Total Crashes	1,582	28	105	-
	Pedestrian	10	1		-
	Bicyclist	4	0		-
Pulaski Co.		Number of Crashes	Total Fatalities	# Involving Alcohol	% Involving Alcohol
	Fatal	56	66	25	45%
	Incapacitating Injury	265	-	59	22%
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	1,674	-	159	9%
	Possible Injury	4,013	-	149	4%
	Property Damage only	8,943	-	274	3%
	Total Crashes	14,951	66	666	-
	Pedestrian	114	10		-
	Bicyclist	50	1		-
Saline Co.		Number of Crashes	Total Fatalities	# Involving Alcohol	% Involving Alcohol
	Fatal	22	24	11	50%
	Incapacitating Injury	46	-	9	20%
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	320	-	34	11%
	Possible Injury	739	-	32	4%
	Property Damage only	1,197	-	41	3%
	Total Crashes	2,324	24	127	-
	Pedestrian	10	2		-
	Bicyclist	3	0		-

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TABLE 19: CRASHES BY COUNTY BY SEVERITY 2008

Faulkner Co.		Number of Crashes	Total Fatalities	# Involving Alcohol	% Involving Alcohol
	Fatal	12	16	3	25%
	Incapacitating Injury	106	-	11	10%
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	235	-	24	10%
	Possible Injury	745	-	35	5%
	Property Damage only	1,134	-	30	3%
	Total Crashes	2,232	16	103	-
	Pedestrian	8	1		-
	Bicyclist	7	0		-
Lonoke Co.		Number of Crashes	Total Fatalities	# Involving Alcohol	% Involving Alcohol
	Fatal	23	28	7	30%
	Incapacitating Injury	53	-	15	28%
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	221	-	27	12%
	Possible Injury	368	-	21	6%
	Property Damage only	917	-	35	4%
	Total Crashes	1,582	28	105	-
	Pedestrian	10	1		-
	Bicyclist	4	0		-
Pulaski Co.		Number of Crashes	Total Fatalities	# Involving Alcohol	% Involving Alcohol
	Fatal	56	66	25	45%
	Incapacitating Injury	265	-	59	22%
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	1,674	-	159	9%
	Possible Injury	4,013	-	149	4%
	Property Damage only	8,943	-	274	3%
	Total Crashes	14,951	66	666	-
	Pedestrian	114	10		-
	Bicyclist	50	1		-
Saline Co.		Number of Crashes	Total Fatalities	# Involving Alcohol	% Involving Alcohol
	Fatal	22	24	11	50%
	Incapacitating Injury	46	-	9	20%
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	320	-	34	11%
	Possible Injury	739	-	32	4%
	Property Damage only	1,197	-	41	3%
	Total Crashes	2,324	24	127	-
	Pedestrian	10	2		-
	Bicyclist	3	0		-

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TABLE 20: CRASHES BY COUNTY BY SEVERITY 2009

Faulkner Co.		Number of Crashes	Total Fatalities	# Involving Alcohol	% Involving Alcohol
	Fatal	12	16	3	25%
	Incapacitating Injury	106	-	11	10%
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	235	-	24	10%
	Possible Injury	745	-	35	5%
	Property Damage only	1,134	-	30	3%
	Total Crashes	2,232	16	103	-
	Pedestrian	8	1		-
	Bicyclist	7	0		-
Lonoke Co.		Number of Crashes	Total Fatalities	# Involving Alcohol	% Involving Alcohol
	Fatal	23	28	7	30%
	Incapacitating Injury	53	-	15	28%
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	221	-	27	12%
	Possible Injury	368	-	21	6%
	Property Damage only	917	-	35	4%
	Total Crashes	1,582	28	105	-
	Pedestrian	10	1		-
	Bicyclist	4	0		-
Pulaski Co.		Number of Crashes	Total Fatalities	# Involving Alcohol	% Involving Alcohol
	Fatal	56	66	25	45%
	Incapacitating Injury	265	-	59	22%
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	1,674	-	159	9%
	Possible Injury	4,013	-	149	4%
	Property Damage only	8,943	-	274	3%
	Total Crashes	14,951	66	666	-
	Pedestrian	114	10		-
	Bicyclist	50	1		-
Saline Co.		Number of Crashes	Total Fatalities	# Involving Alcohol	% Involving Alcohol
	Fatal	22	24	11	50%
	Incapacitating Injury	46	-	9	20%
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	320	-	34	11%
	Possible Injury	739	-	32	4%
	Property Damage only	1,197	-	41	3%
	Total Crashes	2,324	24	127	-
	Pedestrian	10	2		-
	Bicyclist	3	0		-

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TABLE 21: CRASHES BY COUNTY BY SEVERITY 2010

Faulkner		Number of Crashes	Total Fatalities	# Involving Alcohol	% Involving Alcohol
	Fatal	17	20	7	41%
	Incapacitating Injury	113	-	10	9%
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	273	-	20	7%
	Possible Injury	436	-	11	3%
	Property Damage Only	2,248	-	104	5%
	Total	3,087	20	152	5%
	Pedestrian	7	0	0	
	Bicyclist	8	0	0	
Lonoke		Number of Crashes	Total Fatalities	# Involving	% Involving Alcohol
	Fatal	7	8	4	57%
	Incapacitating Injury	44	-	10	23%
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	175	-	15	9%
	Possible Injury	243	-	12	5%
	Property Damage Only	1,148	-	71	6%
	Total	1,617	8	112	7%
	Pedestrian	8			
	Bicyclist	0			
Pulaski		Number of Crashes	Total Fatalities	# Involving Alcohol	% Involving Alcohol
	Fatal	46	47	12	26%
	Incapacitating Injury	336	-	46	14%
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	1,336	-	101	8%
	Possible Injury	2,451	-	80	3%
	Property Damage Only	11,451	-	529	5%
	Total	15,620	47	768	5%
	Pedestrian	124	8		
	Bicyclist	40	1		
Saline		Number of Crashes	Total Fatalities	# Involving Alcohol	% Involving Alcohol
	Fatal	16	16	5	31%
	Incapacitating Injury	103	-	14	14%
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	217	-	18	8%
	Possible Injury	311	-	10	3%
	Property Damage Only	1,684	-	72	4%
	Total	2,331	16	119	5%
	Pedestrian	9	1		
	Bicyclist	1	0		

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TABLE 22: CRASHES BY COUNTY BY SEVERITY 2011

Faulkner		Number of Crashes	Total Fatalities	# Involving Alcohol	% Involving Alcohol
	Fatal	10	11	3	30%
	Incapacitating Injury	82	-	10	12%
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	252	-	24	10%
	Possible Injury	477	-	19	4%
	Property Damage Only	2,148	-	110	5%
	Total	2,969	11	166	6%
	Pedestrian	18	0		
	Bicyclist	8	1		
Lonoke		Number of Crashes	Total Fatalities	# Involving Alcohol	% Involving Alcohol
	Fatal	11	11	5	45%
	Incapacitating Injury	45	-	6	13%
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	136	-	13	10%
	Possible Injury	199	-	10	5%
	Property Damage Only	1,006	-	70	7%
	Total	1,397	11	104	7%
	Pedestrian	2	0		
	Bicyclist	1	0		
Pulaski		Number of Crashes	Total Fatalities	# Involving Alcohol	% Involving Alcohol
	Fatal	56	58	14	25%
	Incapacitating Injury	347	-	32	9%
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	1,368	-	76	6%
	Possible Injury	2,605	-	73	3%
	Property Damage Only	11,770	-	550	5%
	Total	16,146	58	745	5%
	Pedestrian	129	14		
	Bicyclist	40	1		
Saline		Number of Crashes	Total Fatalities	# Involving Alcohol	% Involving Alcohol
	Fatal	14	14	2	14%
	Incapacitating Injury	83	-	6	7%
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	190	-	21	11%
	Possible Injury	288	-	14	5%
	Property Damage Only	1,675	-	73	4%
	Total	2,250	14	116	5%
	Pedestrian	8	0		
	Bicyclist	1	0		

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TABLE 23: CRASHES BY COUNTY BY SEVERITY 2012

Faulkner County		Number of Crashes	Total Fatalities	# Involving Alcohol
	Fatal	13	14	5
	Incapacitating Injury	95		11
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	177		22
	Possible Injury	395		34
	Property Damage Only	1716		86
	Total Crashes	2396		158
	Pedestrian	0	0	
	Bicyclist	6	0	
Lonoke County		Number of Crashes	Total Fatalities	# Involving Alcohol
	Fatal	17	20	4
	Incapacitating Injury	51		10
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	133		18
	Possible Injury	170		9
	Property Damage Only	826		52
	Total Crashes	1197		93
	Pedestrian	9	1	
	Bicyclist	6	1	
Pulaski County		Number of Crashes	Total Fatalities	# Involving Alcohol
	Fatal	53	55	14
	Incapacitating Injury	384		46
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	1034		78
	Possible Injury	2598		134
	Property Damage Only	8203		438
	Total Crashes	12272		710
	Pedestrian	150	11	
	Bicyclist	1*	1	
		*Possible undercount		
Saline County		Number of Crashes	Total Fatalities	# Involving Alcohol
	Fatal	13	13	6
	Incapacitating Injury	85		15
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	130		18
	Possible Injury	291		20
	Property Damage Only	1393		59
	Total Crashes	1912		118
	Pedestrian	4	1	
	Bicyclist	2	1	

Signal Inventory Data

Given the importance of signalized intersections to the operation of the transportation system, Metroplan periodically updates the inventory of traffic signals within the CARTS area. During 2010, CARTS area jurisdictions participated by providing requested signal data to update the previous signal inventory conducted during 2008. These data were assembled, tabulated, reviewed and included in the CARTS GIS. The location of traffic control signals inventoried in 2001, 2004, 2006, 2008, and 2010 plus those currently planned are illustrated in Figure 11. The following table provides a summary of the traffic signal inventory.

TABLE 24: 2010 CARTS TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNAL INVENTORY SUMMARY

County	City	2001	2004	2006	2010	2011	2010-2011 Net Increase	Planned
Faulkner	Conway ³	42	58	58	59	60	1	3
	Greenbrier	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	
	Mayflower ¹	2	3	3	3	3	0	0
	Vilonia ¹	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
	Unincorporated		1	2	2	3	1	0
	Subtotal	45	63	64	65	69	2	3
Lonoke	Cabot ²	11	12	16	17	17	0	1
	Lonoke ⁵	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	
	Unincorporated ⁵	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	
	Subtotal	11	12	16	17	22	0	
Pulaski	Jacksonville ⁴	13	19	19	19	19	0	0
	Little Rock	255	275	303	315	320	5	11
	Maumelle ²			4	5	6	1	1
	North Little Rock	62	74	78	80	80	0	3
	Sherwood	8	13	16	16	21	5	2
	Unincorporated	7	7	8	8	4	(4)	
	Subtotal	345	388	428	443	450	7	17
Saline	Benton	19	20	19	23	24	1	1
	Bryant	5	6	6	8	8	0	0
	Haskell		1	1	1	1	0	0
	Unincorporated ¹	1	1	1	2	2	0	0
	Subtotal	25	28	27	34	35	1	1
Total CARTS Area		426	491	535	559	576	10	22

¹ Jurisdiction did not participate in 2006 inventory.

² Jurisdiction did not participate in 2004 inventory

³ Jurisdiction did not participate in 2004 & 2006 inventory.

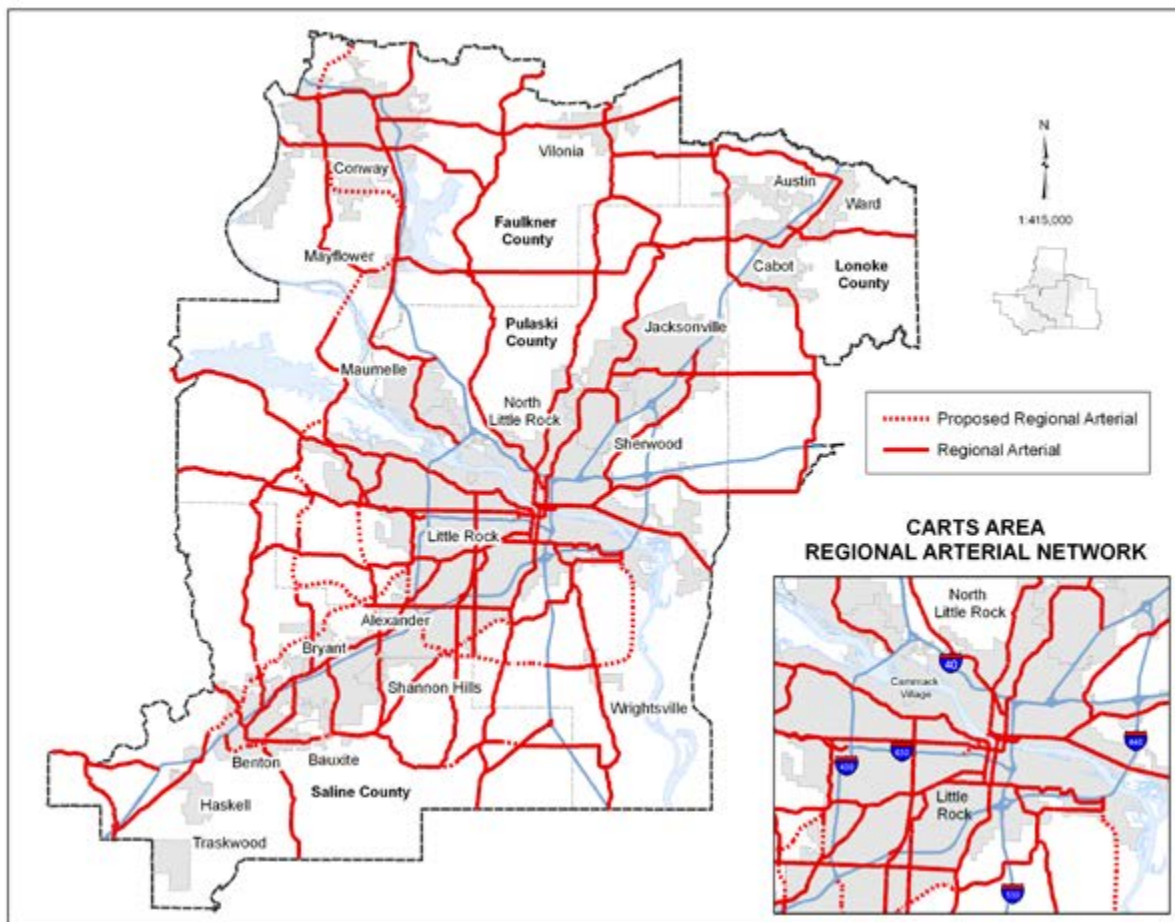
⁴ Includes signal on LRAFB.

⁵ New to CARTS Area

Regional Arterial Network (RAN)

The regional arterial network is designed to provide feasible alternatives to the area freeway network for intra-regional travel within central Arkansas. Figure 12 below depicts the RAN. In 2002, the RAN Study was completed by consultants and identifies short, mid, and long term strategies that ensure a high level of mobility on priority corridors, critical segments, and critical bridges of the RAN. The report ranks projects based on a technical scoring system that includes factors such as traffic volumes, safety, cost effectiveness, and community impact. Construction projects from this study will be implemented through the Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) and included in METRO2030 and METRO 2030.2. An update of the RAN Study is scheduled for publication in early FY 2012.

FIGURE 13: CARTS AREA REGIONAL ARTERIAL NETWORK



Central Arkansas Transit Authority (CATA)

Public transit in central Arkansas is chiefly served by the Central Arkansas Transit Authority (CATA). CATA provides fixed route, specialized (paratransit), and trolley transportation in Pulaski County. CATA has a total of 82 buses and paratransit vans, all of which are lift-equipped, which is up from 73 in 2006. Table 25 describes the type, year, and average fleet age for CATA's rolling stock.

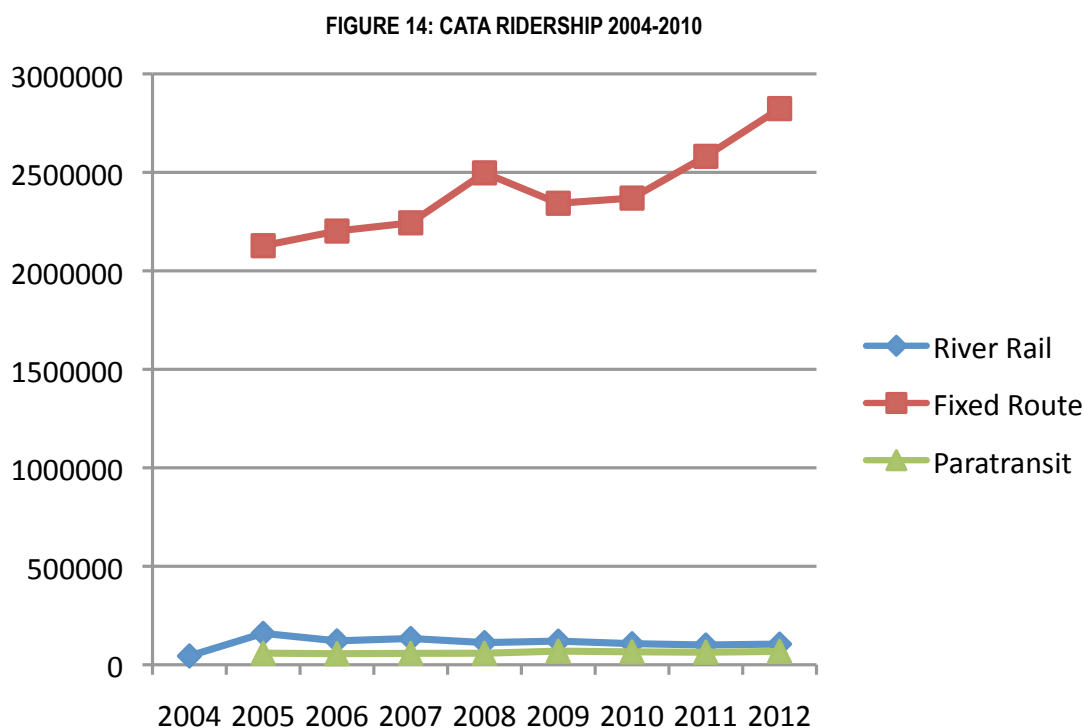
TABLE 25: CATA'S ROLLING STOCK

Bus				
Year	Make	Passengers	Length	# in fleet
	2001 Gillig	36	35	7
	2003 Gillig	32	35	9
	2004 Gillig	23	30	7
	2007 Gillig	42	40	6
	2007 Gillig	36	35	1
	2008 Gillig	36	35	5
	2008 Gillig	40	40	5
	2009 Gillig	40	40	4
	2009 Gillig	36	35	3
	2010 Gillig	36	35	8
	2010 Gillig	40	40	4
Total Bus				59
Average Fleet Age (years)				5.369
Streetcar				
Year	Make	Passengers	Length	# in fleet
	2001 Gomaco	44	49	3
	2004 Gomaco	44	49	2
Total Streetcar				5
Average Fleet Age (years)				9.508
Paratransit Vans				
Year	Make	Passengers	Length	# in fleet
Various	El Dorado	14	24	24

Source: CATA

Central Arkansas Regional Transportation Study 2012

Figure 13 shows annual ridership for the three modes of transportation provided by CATA. The fixed route service has the most riders primarily because the other two modes are very specialized. In 2005, the River Rail experienced a spike in ridership, which is due to the increased interest in the system after its opening in 2004. The River Rail has seen very little fluctuation in ridership since 2006. The fixed route service saw an 20.5% jump in ridership from 2009–2012.

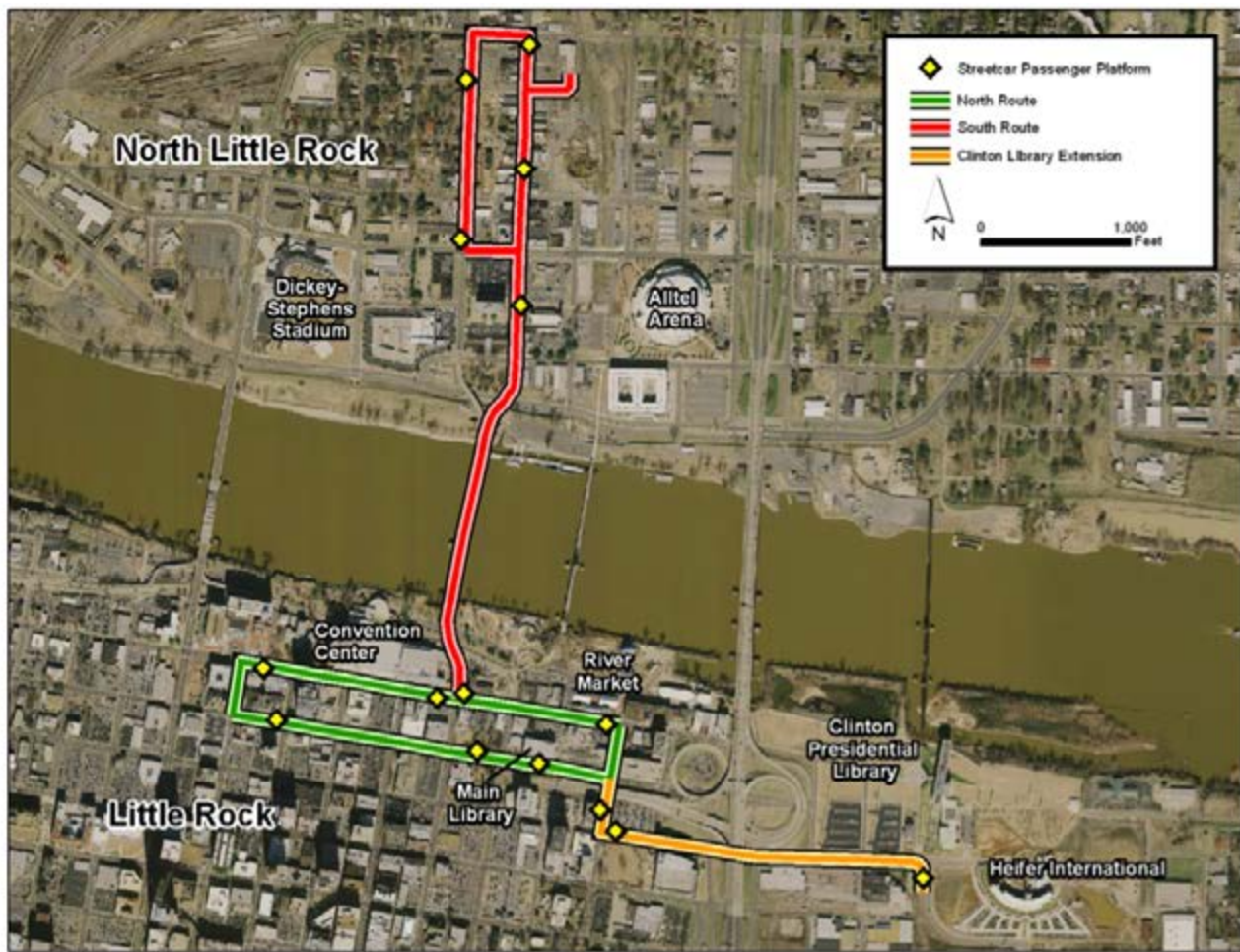


CATA is governed by a twelve member Board of Directors appointed by the local governments of Little Rock, Maumelle, North Little Rock, Pulaski County and Sherwood. Personnel include 199 full-time and 1 part-time employees. The 2013 operating budget is \$16.8 million which includes \$1.9 million for paratransit and \$1 million for River Rail. The total operating budget has increased nearly \$5.8 million since 2006, which includes \$0.6 million increase for paratransit and \$0.5 million increase for River Rail. Funding for the operating budget comes from farebox revenues (\$2.2 million), local government dues (\$11.8 million), and federal/ miscellaneous funds (\$2.7 million). CATA operates 49 buses in peak-hour service, on 22 regular fixed routes, four express routes, a demand-responsive service (Links paratransit), and 5 River Rail streetcars (3 in peak hour service and 5 total).

The River Rail Vintage Streetcar project was completed in 2004. The first phase of River Rail operated on 2.5 miles of track in Little Rock and North Little Rock. The route uses President Clinton Avenue and Second Street between Spring and River Market Avenue, and Third Street between River Market Avenue and World Avenue in Little Rock, and Main Street, Seventh Street, Maple Street, and Broadway Street in North Little Rock, with 15 stops along the route.

Figure 14 shows the route of the River Rail. As part of the River Rail Project, CATA constructed a maintenance and storage facility for the trolleys at 100 East Bishop Lindsey in North Little Rock. CATA began with three vintage rail trolley cars, and have since acquired two more. All trolleys are accessible to persons with disabilities and are air conditioned. Phase 2 of the River Rail Project, the .9 mile extension to the Clinton Presidential Library and Heifer International, was completed in February 2007 for a total of 3.4 miles of track in the River Rail system.

FIGURE 15: RIVER RAIL ROUTE SYSTEM



Airports

There are four general aviation airports and one military airbase located within the CARTS area: Conway Airport, Little Rock Air Force Base, Bill and Hillary Clinton National Airport, North Little Rock Airport, and the Saline County Airport, which are displayed in Figure 1. In addition to these airports, there are several privately owned airports and an airstrip at Camp Robinson, which are all located in the CARTS Area.

Bill and Hillary Clinton National Airport (Adams Field) is located three miles from downtown Little Rock and encompasses some 1,400 acres. The airport complex includes facilities for public parking, commercial airlines, air cargo, general aviation, and aircraft related business. Bill and Hillary Clinton National Airport is served by six major airlines with non-stop service to 16 airports, which are listed in Table 1.

River and Ports

In 2012, total enplanements at Bill and Hillary Clinton National Airport were 2,118,880; marking about a 4.66% increase from the 2011 enplanements. This slight decrease in 2010 was not experienced throughout the US, as the nation saw a 1.9% increase in passengers between 2009 and 2010 according to the Bureau of Transportation Statistics.

Central Arkansas Regional Transportation Study 2012

TABLE 26: NON-STOP SERVICE FROM LITTLE ROCK NATIONAL (AS OF JULY 2013)

Atlanta	Dallas/Fort Worth	Detroit	Memphis
Baltimore/Washington	Dallas-Love Field	Houston-Bush	New York-Newark
Charlotte	Denver	Houston-Hobby	Phoenix
Chicago-Midway	Destin	Las Vegas	
Chicago-O'Hare			

FIGURE 16: CARTS AREA AIRPORTS AND RIVER PORTS

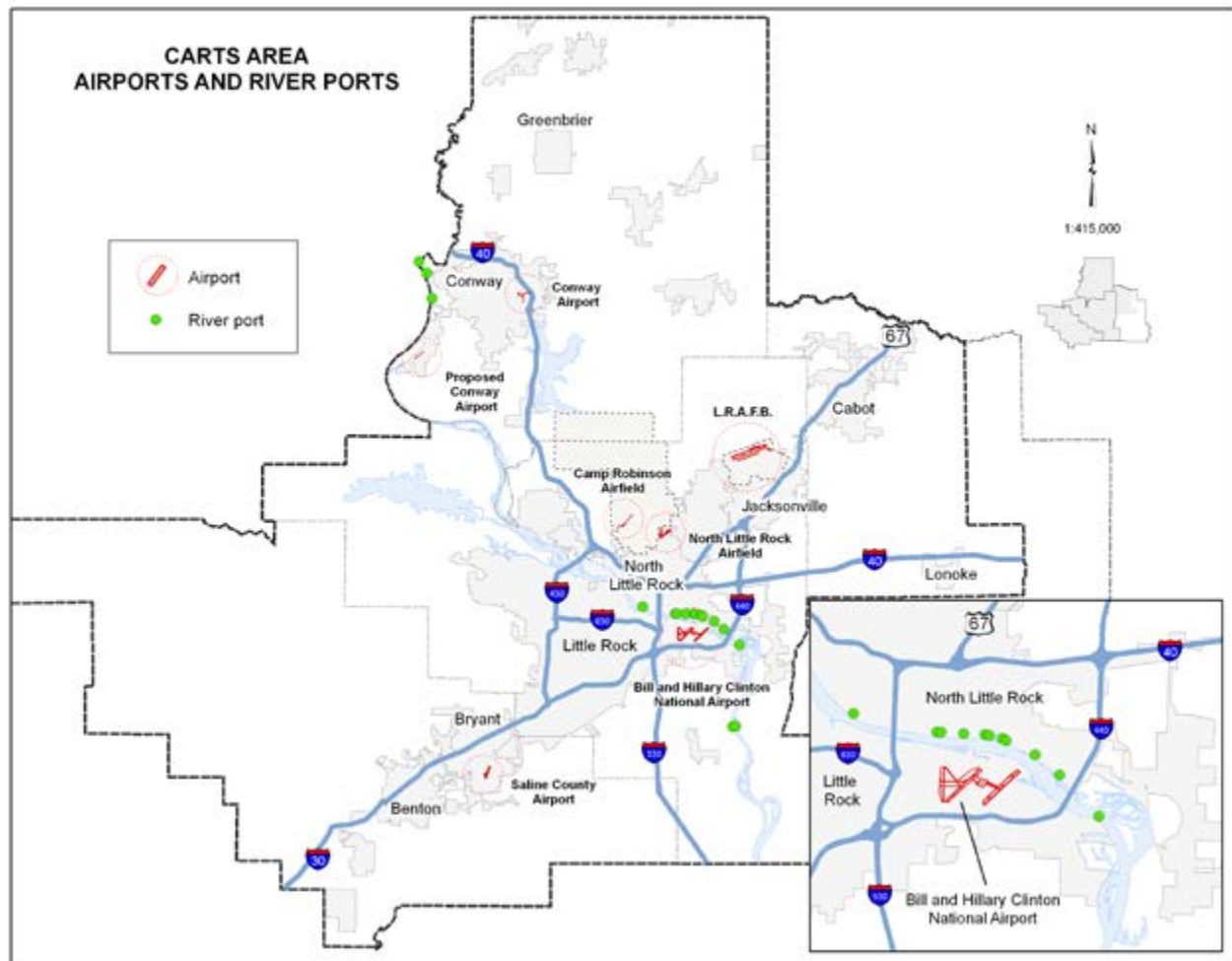
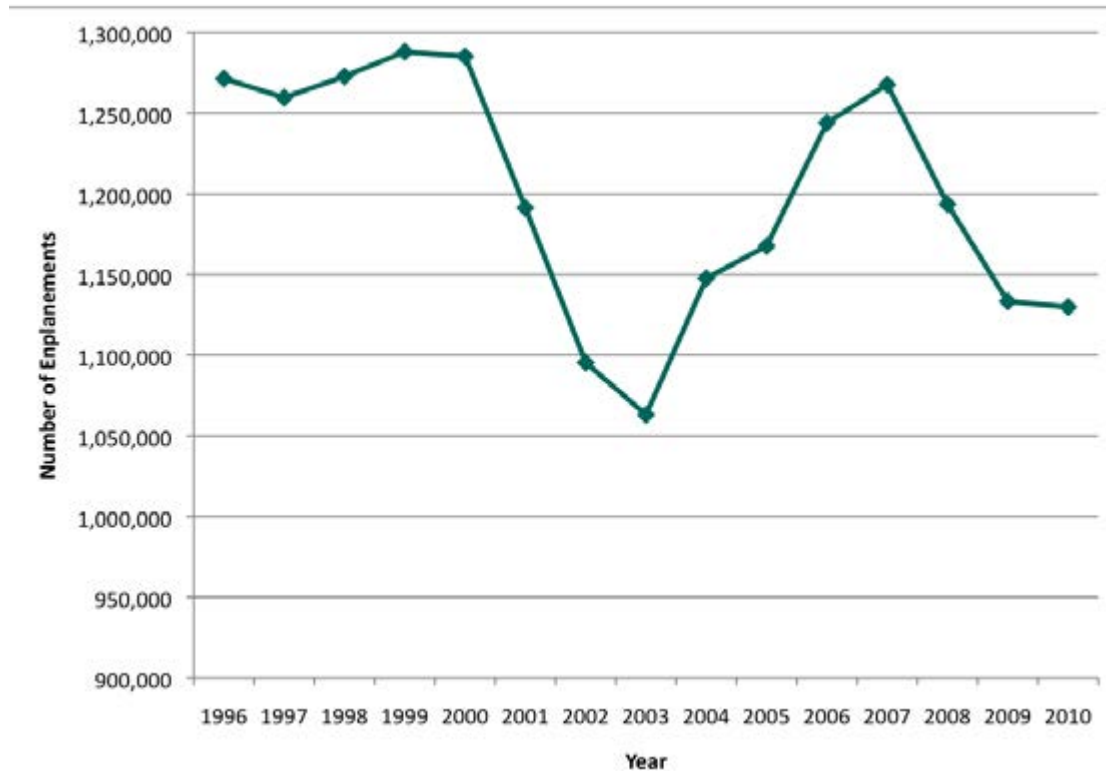


FIGURE 17: LITTLE ROCK NATIONAL AIRPORT ANNUAL ENPLANMENTS 1996-2010



The McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System provides a channel from the Mississippi River northwest to Port of Catoosa, fifteen miles east of Tulsa, Oklahoma, on the Verdigris River. The McClellan-Kerr Navigation System was opened in 1969 and consists of eighteen lock chambers that were installed at a cost of \$700 million. These locks lift barges 420 feet along the 448 mile route; individual locking heights vary from 14 to 54 feet. There are three locks located in the CARTS area, Murray Lock and Dam, David D. Terry Lock and Dam, and the Toad Suck Lock and Dam. The navigation system has a minimum depth of nine feet and a width of 250 feet.

Figure 17 shows the amount of tonnage transported on the entire McClellan – Kerr Navigation System by year from 1996 to 2008. The annual amount of tonnage has increased 3.3 percent from 11.7 million in 1996 to 12.0 million in 2008. Major commodity movements on the river include sand/gravel/rock, industrial and energy resource commodities, and others. Figure 18 depicts the percentages of these movements for 2008.

FIGURE 18: COMMODITY SHIPMENTS 1996-2010 MCCLELLAN-KERR ARKANSAS RIVER NAVIGATION SYSTEM

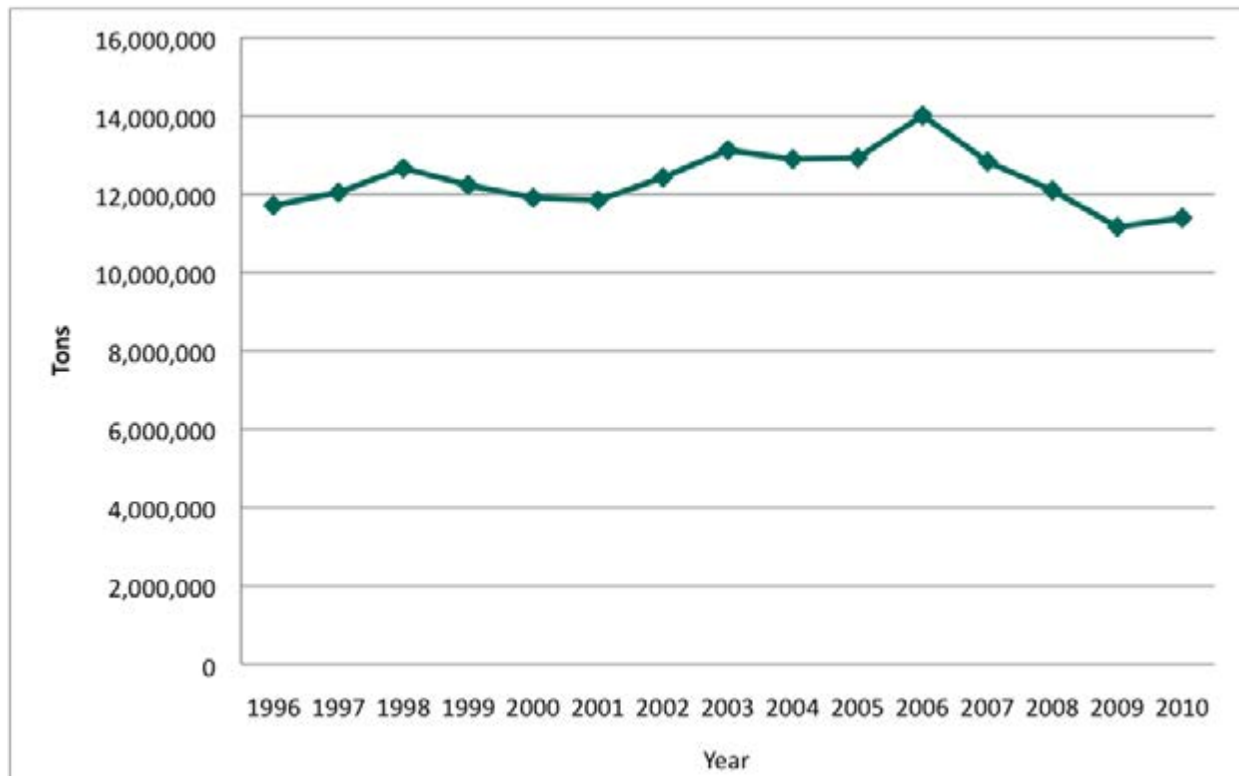
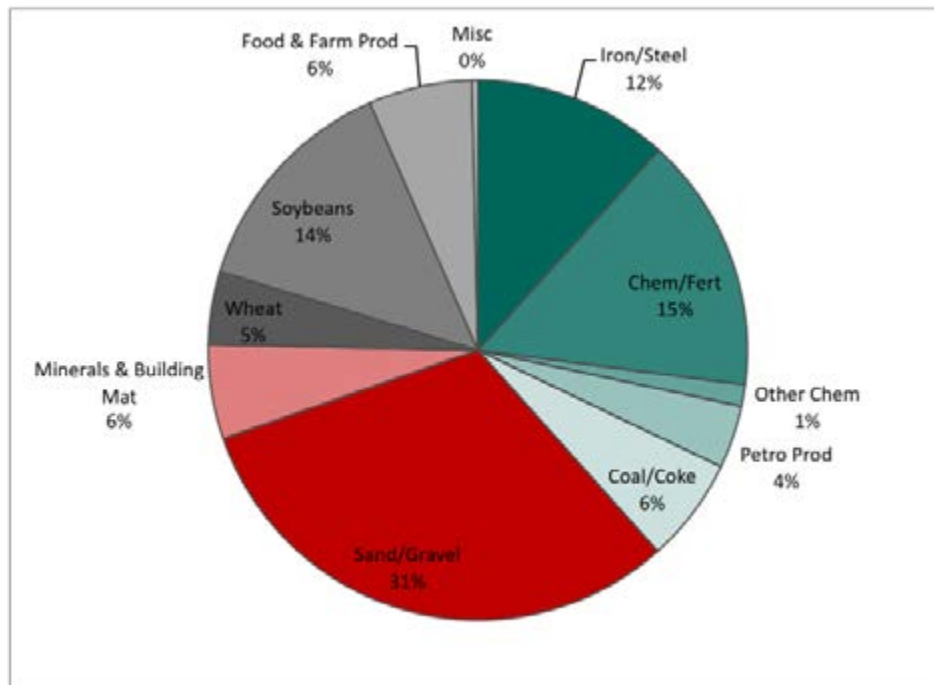


FIGURE 19: TOTAL 2010 COMMODITY SHIPMENTS BY PERCENT MCCLELLAN-KERR ARKANSAS RIVER NAVIGATION SYSTEM



There are 16 public and private ports on the Arkansas River and Cadron Creek in the CARTS area. Table 23 lists the ports in the area by name and can be located geographically in Figure 15

TABLE 27: CARTS AREA PORTS

Little Rock	North Little Rock	Conway
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pentzien Inc. Mooring • Pentzien Inc. Yard • Port of Little Rock Public Terminal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arkansas Valley Dredging Co., Inc. • Entergy Lynch Station S.F.I. Dock • Southern Farmers Association Dock • Oakley Port • Petroleum Fuel and Terminal Co. Dock • Dry Dock, Inc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sun Pipeline Company Dock • Jeffery Sand Company Dock #3 • Souter Construction Company Inc. Mooring Facility

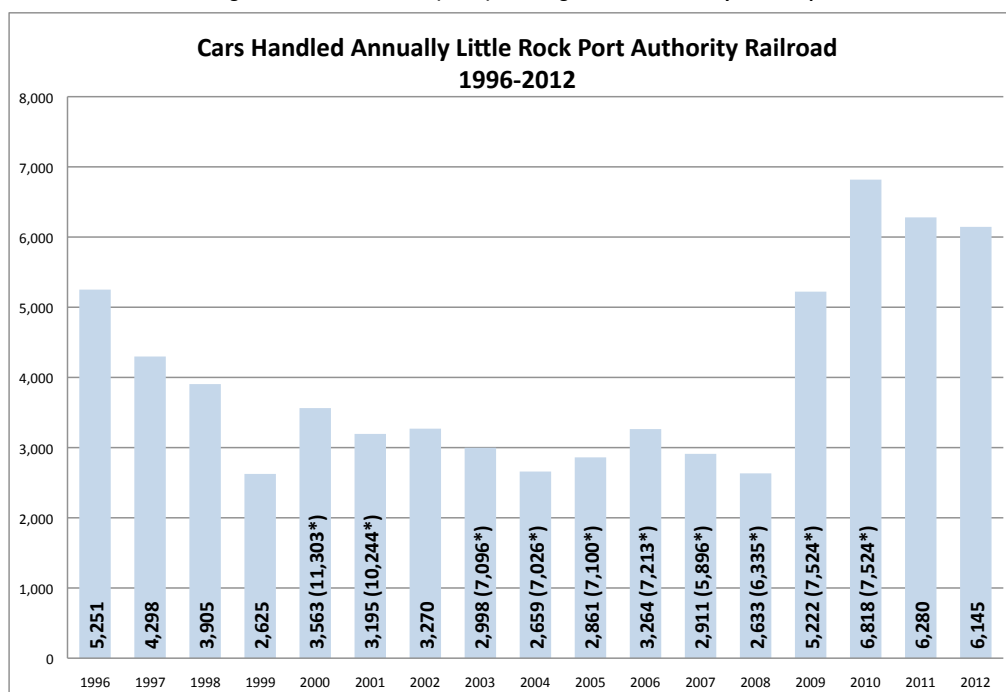
Little Rock Port

The Little Rock Port is the largest port in the area with 1,500 acres. The port includes industrial and warehousing development along with intermodal operations among rail, truck, and barge. Industrial activities that involve truck and rail access currently predominate, although barge related activity exists as well.

The Little Rock Port Authority Railroad serves 40 major industries in the Port Industrial Park. The Little Rock Port Railroad also provides service for 60% of the cargo that travels through the river terminal on 12 miles of main line track. In 2010, the Little Rock Port Authority Railroad handled 6,818 cars. Figure 19 shows the annual number of cars handled from 1996-2010. The increase in volume of cars in 2009 may partially be due to Welspun Corporation, an India-based pipe manufacturer, opening a 740-acre manufacturing facility adjacent to the Little Rock Port Authority. In 2010, Revolution Bag, a new subsidiary of Delta Plastics, started manufacturing trash bags from recycled materials in the Port Authority Industrial Park. This new production, along with continued growth of existing facilities in the complex are potentially cause for the increase in rail cars handled by the Port Authority Railroad in 2010.

FIGURE 20: CARS HANDLED ANNUALLY LITTLE ROCK PORT AUTHORITY RAILROAD 1996-2010

*Reflects Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) blocking. LR Port Authority makes up trains for BNSF.



2011: 6,280 (6,680*)

2012: 6,145 (5,870*)

Car Foreign Trade Zone-14 is located in the Port Authority Industrial Park. A Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ) is a site within the United States, in or near a US Customs port of entry, where foreign and domestic merchandise is generally considered to be in international commerce. The United States Congress created this program to stimulate international trade and thereby create jobs and investment in the US rather than abroad. The advantage to having a Foreign Trade Zone is that imported goods can be stored or processed without payment of US Customs duties until the goods are moved out of the zone at the point of retail. Little Rock is also a US Customs Port of Entry for freight and passengers with immigration officials on call.

There is extensive truck activity related to the port and adjacent industrial/warehousing operations. Truck access is provided via Fourche Dam Pike and Lindsey Road interchanges with Interstate I-440. Both of these roads have at-grade crossings with the port railroad.

Railroads and Trucking

Both Union Pacific (UP) and Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) Railroads provide service to the CARTS area. However, only Union Pacific has infrastructure within the CARTS area. Union Pacific's operational hub in Arkansas is located in North Little Rock. North Little Rock is home to the \$40 million Downing B. Jenks Locomotive Repair Shop, the largest in UP's system, and the second largest freight car classification yard in UP's system. The railroad classification yard processes approximately 1,200 cars per day. Each of the railroad lines in the area is a part of one of four subdivisions in central Arkansas, which can be seen in Figure 20.

FIGURE 21: CARTS AREA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD LINES



Because the operational hub is located in North Little Rock, Union Pacific has the most miles of track in Pulaski County, with 66, followed by Saline, Faulkner, and Lonoke for a total of 120 miles. Annually, nearly 90 million gross ton-miles are shipped through the CARTS area by rail. Table 24 summarizes this data and shows the average daily train counts on each subdivision in the CARTS area.

Central Arkansas Regional Transportation Study 2012

TABLE 28: UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE MILES AND SHIPMENTS IN THE CARTS AREA

County	Subdivision	Station	Station	Milepost	Milepost	Miles	Average Daily	Average Annual
							Train Counts	Ton-Miles (millions)
Pulaski	Hoxie	Jacks Bayou	N. Little Rock	329.16	343.6	14.44	29	18.38
	Little Rock	N. Little Rock	Bryant	343.6	358.84	15.24	20.3	7.24
	Van Buren	Palarm Creek	N. Little Rock	359.5	344.12	15.38	11.1	4
	White Bluff	Little Rock	Hensley	305.14	326.34	21.2	8.6	27.89
Saline	Little Rock	Bryant	Malvern	358.84	379.9	21.06	21	10.01
Lonokey	Hoxie	Beebe	Jacks Bayou	315.71	329.16	13.45	29	17.12
Faulkner	Van Buren	Conway	Palarm Creek	378.9	359.5	19.4	11.1	5.07
Total						120.17	69.7	89.71

Source: Union Pacific Railroad

The railroad lines run through several densely populated areas, particularly in Little Rock and North Little Rock, where grade crossings are very prevalent. Pulaski County contains 212 grade crossings, while the remaining counties have significantly fewer. Many of these grade crossings do not have any warning devices, but some of these crossings may have a grade separation between the railroad and the roadway. Gates, stop signs, and cross-bucks were the other commonly used warning devices in the CARTS area and many of these grade crossings have two types of warning devices. The number of grade crossing warning devices is listed by county in Table 25.

TABLE 29: CARTS AREA RAILROAD GRADE CROSSING WARNING DEVICES

County	None	Stop Signs	Flashers	XBucks	Xbucks/Stop	Xbucks/Yield	Cants	Gates	Gates/Cants	Bells	Total
					Signs	Signs					
Pulaski	83	17	16	22	19	1	3	40	10	1	212
Lonokey	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	14	2	0	26
Saline	11	9	0	1	3	0	0	21	0	0	45
Faulkner	5	8	2	0	9	0	1	16	2	0	43
Total	107	36	18	23	31	1	4	91	14	1	326

The CARTS area is served by five major interstate highways: I-30, I-40, I-430, I-630, and I-440. I-30 and I-40 both serve as major commercial routes carrying significant truckloads through the area. The remaining three interstates serve as connectors between I-30 and I-40. In addition, I-440 serves the Little Rock Port Authority and industrial area near Little Rock, which encourages additional truck traffic.

There are more than 60 franchised motor carriers in the CARTS area. These motor carriers provide regular route, common carrier service to destination points across the United States. Each motor carrier has local freight terminals providing daily delivery, pick-up, and drop-ship service.

Pipelines

Pipeline transportation uses transmission pipelines to transport products such as crude oil, natural gas, refined petroleum products and slurry.

Arkansas' flowable bulk system consists of natural gas, oil and product pipelines. Several large fuel storage terminals are linked to refineries by pipelines. The central Arkansas pipeline/fuel storage complex is located in North Little Rock on Central Airport Road. Figure 21 shows the location of the central Arkansas pipeline/fuel storage complex and Arkansas pipelines.

FIGURE 22. PIPELINE CORRIDORS AND FUEL STORAGE TERMINAL



Improving Area Mobility

The transportation system serving the CARTS area can be described primarily as privately owned vehicles operating on transportation facilities provided with government assistance. Because area mobility is so dependent on an adequate and safe roadway system, the traditional emphasis of the CARTS effort has been directed towards traditional roadway improvements. New efforts are being made in the areas of ITS, pedestrian and bikeway facilities and transit.

METRO 2030.2

The Metroplan Board adopted METRO 2030.2 in March of 2010. Due to several uncertainties related to air quality and transportation legislation, this plan is only a revision of METRO 2030, rather than a full five year plan update. METRO 2030.2 revisits, updates, and expands information and data for several fundamental sections of METRO 2030. METRO 2030.2 is different from the previous long range transportation plans in that it includes several new elements, such as a section on “transportation and health.”

Transportation Improvement Program (TIP)

The TIP is the tool by which projects identified in the long-range transportation plan may be advanced. It is the short-range program of transportation improvements for the CARTS area. Although the TIP identifies all area transportation improvements funded with US Department of Transportation assistance as a federal requirement, the CARTS TIP also includes many other projects funded by local sources to fully describe the extent of local transportation investments.

Intelligent Transportation Systems

Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) use information and communication technology to improve the traffic flow, mobility, economic vitality, safety, environmental impacts, and services provided to travelers. The CARTS area ITS plan was developed in the early 2000s, adopted in June of 2002, and was updated to reflect changes in the CARTS area and advanced technology in October of 2010. The CARTS ITS plan focuses on regional travel information systems, freeway and incident management systems, transit management systems, advanced traffic control systems, and highway rail intersections. These specific application areas should allow the capacity of the existing system to be maximized.

Street Fund Accounts

Revenue sources vary between jurisdictions. Expenditures also vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, but the basic categories include, personnel, maintenance and operations and capital outlays.

[illegible]

*** Additional funds to meet local goals of constructing twin arch bridge will be provided based on a cost-sharing agreement with local governments.

Job / Item Number	County	Route	Section	Log Mile	Length	Terrain / Name	Type Work	Paving Method	Carrying Out The Project	Trp Area	Est. (in \$1,000)	BR	Remarks	ENV	ER	FR	HSP	402 Safety	BOUNDARY	IM	SPTS	LOCAL	STATE	NHS	STP	FL	REC	TRAILS	RSP	STATE	100%	STP < 200K	STP > 200K	FLXK
011294	Platte	CS				McNair Bell Grade Separation	Reinforced Sanitation	Local	Local	CARIS	2013	11,183	2,830									2,297										1,956		
011295	Platte	CS				Unimproved Aynwell Creek, E-Extension (Shawnee)	Widening	Local	Local	CARIS	2014	405	81									405										924		
011296	Platte	CS				How & Ferguson (E-North-South)	New Location	State	State	CARIS	2014	6,002	3,000																		3,000		974	
011297	Franklin	CS	00	-	172	How & Ferguson (E-North-South)	New Location	State	State	CARIS	2014	6,002	3,000																		3,000		974	
011298	Franklin	CS	00	-	172	How & Ferguson (E-North-South)	New Location	State	State	CARIS	2014	6,002	3,000																		3,000		974	
011299	Franklin	CS	00	-	172	How & Ferguson (E-North-South)	New Location	State	State	CARIS	2014	6,002	3,000																		3,000		974	
011300	Franklin	CS	00	-	172	How & Ferguson (E-North-South)	New Location	State	State	CARIS	2014	6,002	3,000																		3,000		974	
011301	Franklin	CS	00	-	172	How & Ferguson (E-North-South)	New Location	State	State	CARIS	2014	6,002	3,000																		3,000		974	
011302	Franklin	CS	00	-	172	How & Ferguson (E-North-South)	New Location	State	State	CARIS	2014	6,002	3,000																		3,000		974	
011303	Franklin	CS	00	-	172	How & Ferguson (E-North-South)	New Location	State	State	CARIS	2014	6,002	3,000																		3,000		974	
011304	Franklin	CS	00	-	172	How & Ferguson (E-North-South)	New Location	State	State	CARIS	2014	6,002	3,000																		3,000		974	
011305	Franklin	CS	00	-	172	How & Ferguson (E-North-South)	New Location	State	State	CARIS	2014	6,002	3,000																		3,000		974	
011306	Franklin	CS	00	-	172	How & Ferguson (E-North-South)	New Location	State	State	CARIS	2014	6,002	3,000																		3,000		974	
011307	Franklin	CS	00	-	172	How & Ferguson (E-North-South)	New Location	State	State	CARIS	2014	6,002	3,000																		3,000		974	
011308	Franklin	CS	00	-	172	How & Ferguson (E-North-South)	New Location	State	State	CARIS	2014	6,002	3,000																		3,000		974	
011309	Franklin	CS	00	-	172	How & Ferguson (E-North-South)	New Location	State	State	CARIS	2014	6,002	3,000																		3,000		974	
011310	Franklin	CS	00	-	172	How & Ferguson (E-North-South)	New Location	State	State	CARIS	2014	6,002	3,000																		3,000		974	
011311	Franklin	CS	00	-	172	How & Ferguson (E-North-South)	New Location	State	State	CARIS	2014	6,002	3,000																		3,000		974	
011312	Franklin	CS	00	-	172	How & Ferguson (E-North-South)	New Location	State	State	CARIS	2014	6,002																						

Job / Item Number	County	Route	Section	Log Mile	Length	Terrain / Name	Type Work	Paving Method	Carrying Out The Project	Trk Area	Estimated Cost (\$1,000)	BR	Remarks	EWH	FH	HSP	40% Safety	BOUNDARY	IM	SPTS	LOCAL	STATE	NHS	STP	FL	REC	TRAILS	RSP	MATCH	STATE	100%	STP <	STP >	TXLX	
061824	Pallas	C5				McNair Bell Grade Separation	Reinforced Sanitation	Local	Local	CARIS	2013	11,183	2,297																				1,956		
061826	Pallas	C5				Universal Dental Mobile, E-Station (Shawood)	Welding	Local	Local	CARIS	2014	405	81																				924		
061828	Falmer	C5	0	-	172	New St Intersection (E-North-S)	New Location	State	State	CARIS	2014	5,002	3,000																				974		
061830	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2013	313	53																				950		
061832	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2013	313	53																					950	
061834	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2013	225	45																					1,800	
061836	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2013	225	45																					1,800	
061838	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2013	1,055	213																					859	
061840	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2014	8,123	1,628																					6,500	
061842	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2014	2,250	350																					2,000	
061844	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2014	2,250	350																					2,000	
061846	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2014	11,000	2,200																					8,800	
061848	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2013	315	75																					500	
061850	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2013	350	50																					200	
061852	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2013	350	50																					200	
061854	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2013	250	50																					200	
061856	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2013	250	50																					200	
061858	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2013	732	182																					220	
061860	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2013	732	182																					220	
061862	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	State	State	CARIS	2014	732	182																					220	
061864	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2014	732	182																					220	
061866	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2014	732	182																					220	
061868	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2014	732	182																					220	
061870	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2014	732	182																					220	
061872	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2014	732	182																					220	
061874	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2014	732	182																					220	
061876	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2014	732	182																					220	
061878	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2014	732	182																					220	
061880	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2014	732	182																					220	
061882	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2014	732	182																					220	
061884	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2014	732	182																					220	
061886	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2014	732	182																					220	
061888	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2014	732	182																					220	
061890	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2014	732	182																					220	
061892	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2014	732	182																					220	
061894	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2014	732	182																					220	
061896	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2014	732	182																					220	
061898	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2014	732	182																					220	
061900	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2014	732	182																					220	
061902	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2014	732	182																					220	
061904	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2014	732	182																					220	
061906	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2014	732	182																					220	
061908	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2014	732	182																					220	
061910	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2014	732	182																					220	
061912	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2014	732	182																					220	
061914	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2014	732	182																					220	
061916	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2014	732	182																					220	
061918	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2014	732	182																					220	
061920	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2014	732	182																					220	
061922	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2014	732	182																					220	
061924	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2014	732	182																					220	
061926	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2014	732	182																					220	
061928	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2014	732	182																					220	
061930	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2014	732	182																					220	
061932	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2014	732	182																					220	
061934	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2014	732	182																					220	
061936	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2014	732	182																					220	
061938	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2014	732	182																					220	
061940	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2014	732	182																					220	
061942	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2014	732	182																					220	
061944	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2014	732	182																					220	
061946	Waco	C5				CARIS Support Strategic Network Organization Improvement	IBD	Local	Local	CARIS	2014	732	182																					220	
061948	Waco																																		

**TABLE 32: TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
STATEWIDE FY 2012**

[illegible]

**TABLE 33: TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
TRANSIT FY 2012**

Job / Item Number	County	Route	Section	Log Mile	Length	Terrain / Name	Type Work	Providing Matching Funds	Carrying Out the Project	Tp Area	Lat Year	Estimated Cost (\$1,000)	LOCAL	100% STATE	FTA-5307	FTA-5308	FTA-5309	FTA-5310	FTA-5311	FTA-5316	FTA-5317	FY TRANSIT APPR
0091-FA	Statenide					Bus and Bus Facilities	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2013	3,750	750				3,000					2012
1101-FA	Statenide					Elderly Persons and Persons with Disabilities	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2013	1,853	378					1,514				2012
1102-FA	Statenide					Non-Utilized	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2013	18,222	7,289					10,933				2012
1103-FA	Statenide					Job Access Reverse Commute	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2013	3,023	1,209						1,814			2012
1104-FA	Statenide					New Freedom	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2013	1,623	649									974
1105-FA	Statenide					Elderly Persons and Persons with Disabilities	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2014	1,853	378					1,514				2013
1106-FA	Statenide					Non-Utilized	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2014	18,222	7,289						10,933			2013
1107-FA	Statenide					Job Access Reverse Commute	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2014	3,023	1,209									2013
1108-FA	Statenide					New Freedom	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2014	1,623	649									974
2001-FA	Statenide					Public Transit Trust Fund	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2013	3,750		3,750								2013
2002-FA	Statenide					Transit	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2015	775	775									2013
2003-FA	Statenide					Rolling Stock	Transit	Local	Local	CHARTS	2013	368	74		294							2013
2004-FA	Statenide					Bus Support Equipment Facilities	Transit	Local	Local	CHARTS	2013	71	14		57							2013
2005-FA	Statenide					Bus Support Equipment Facilities	Transit	Local	Local	CHARTS	2013	75	15		60							2013
2006-FA	Statenide					Transit Enhancement (Bus)	Transit	Local	Local	CHARTS	2013	333	67		266							2013
2007-FA	Statenide					Other Capital Items (Bus) - Prev Maint	Transit	Local	Local	CHARTS	2013	1,790	358		1,432							2013
2008-FA	Statenide					Metropolitan Planning	Transit	Local	Local	CHARTS	2013	333	67		266							2013
2009-FA	Statenide					Training	Transit	Local	Local	CHARTS	2013	19	4		15							2013
2010-FA	Statenide					Signal & Communications (Bus)	Transit	Local	Local	CHARTS	2013	20	4		16							2013
2011-FA	Statenide					Operating Assistance	Transit	Local	Local	CHARTS	2013	1,053	546		546							2013
2012-FA	Statenide					Transit Operations	Transit	Local	Local	CHARTS	2013	850	850									2013
2013-FA	Statenide					State of Good Repair - Training Room Equipment	Transit	Local	Local	CHARTS	2013	227	45									2013
2014-FA	Statenide					Bus Support Equipment Facilities	Transit	Local	Local	CHARTS	2014	368	74		294							2014
2015-FA	Statenide					Bus Support Equipment Facilities	Transit	Local	Local	CHARTS	2014	71	14		57							2014
2016-FA	Statenide					Transit Enhancement (Bus)	Transit	Local	Local	CHARTS	2014	333	67		266							2014
2017-FA	Statenide					Other Capital Items (Bus) - Prev Maint	Transit	Local	Local	CHARTS	2014	1,790	358		1,432							2014
2018-FA	Statenide					Metropolitan Planning	Transit	Local	Local	CHARTS	2014	333	67		266							2014
2019-FA	Statenide					Training	Transit	Local	Local	CHARTS	2014	19	4		15							2014
2020-FA	Statenide					Signal & Communications (Bus)	Transit	Local	Local	CHARTS	2014	20	4		16							2014
2021-FA	Statenide					Operating Assistance	Transit	Local	Local	CHARTS	2014	1,053	546		546							2014
2022-FA	Statenide					Transit Operations	Transit	Local	Local	CHARTS	2014	850	850									2014
2023-FA	Statenide					Other Capital Items (Bus) - Prev Maint	Transit	Local	Local	CHARTS	2014	414	83									2014
2024-FA	Statenide					Other Capital Items (Bus) - Prev Maint	Transit	Local	Local	CHARTS	2014	414	83									2014
2025-FA	Statenide					Elderly Persons and Persons with Disabilities	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	1,853	378					1,514				2015
2026-FA	Statenide					Non-Utilized	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	18,222	7,289					10,933				2015
2027-FA	Statenide					Job Access Reverse Commute	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	3,023	1,209						10,933			2015
2028-FA	Statenide					New Freedom	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	1,623	649									2015
2029-FA	Statenide					Public Transit Trust Fund	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	3,750		3,750								2015
2030-FA	Statenide					Transit	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	775	775									2015
2031-FA	Statenide					Rolling Stock	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	368	74		294							2015
2032-FA	Statenide					Bus Support Equipment Facilities	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	71	14		57							2015
2033-FA	Statenide					Bus Support Equipment Facilities	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	75	15		60							2015
2034-FA	Statenide					Transit Enhancement (Bus)	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	333	67		266							2015
2035-FA	Statenide					Other Capital Items (Bus) - Prev Maint	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	1,790	358		1,432							2015
2036-FA	Statenide					Metropolitan Planning	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	333	67		266							2015
2037-FA	Statenide					Training	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	19	4		15							2015
2038-FA	Statenide					Signal & Communications (Bus)	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	20	4		16							2015
2039-FA	Statenide					Operating Assistance	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	1,053	546		546							2015
2040-FA	Statenide					Transit Operations	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	850	850									2015
2041-FA	Statenide					Other Capital Items (Bus) - Prev Maint	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	414	83									2015
2042-FA	Statenide					Other Capital Items (Bus) - Prev Maint	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	414	83									2015
2043-FA	Statenide					Elderly Persons and Persons with Disabilities	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	1,853	378					1,514				2016
2044-FA	Statenide					Non-Utilized	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	18,222	7,289						10,933			2016
2045-FA	Statenide					Job Access Reverse Commute	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	3,023	1,209									2016
2046-FA	Statenide					New Freedom	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	1,623	649									2016
2047-FA	Statenide					Public Transit Trust Fund	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	3,750		3,750								2016
2048-FA	Statenide					Transit	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	775	775									2016
2049-FA	Statenide					Rolling Stock	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	368	74		294							2016
2050-FA	Statenide					Bus Support Equipment Facilities	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	71	14		57							2016
2051-FA	Statenide					Bus Support Equipment Facilities	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	75	15		60							2016
2052-FA	Statenide					Transit Enhancement (Bus)	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	333	67		266							2016
2053-FA	Statenide					Other Capital Items (Bus) - Prev Maint	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	1,790	358		1,432							2016
2054-FA	Statenide					Metropolitan Planning	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	333	67		266							2016
2055-FA	Statenide					Training	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	19	4		15							2016
2056-FA	Statenide					Signal & Communications (Bus)	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	20	4		16							2016
2057-FA	Statenide					Operating Assistance	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	1,053	546		546							2016
2058-FA	Statenide					Transit Operations	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	850	850									2016
2059-FA	Statenide					Other Capital Items (Bus) - Prev Maint	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	414	83									2016
2060-FA	Statenide					Other Capital Items (Bus) - Prev Maint	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	414	83									2016
2061-FA	Statenide					Elderly Persons and Persons with Disabilities	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	1,853	378					1,514				2016
2062-FA	Statenide					Non-Utilized	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	18,222	7,289						10,933			2016
2063-FA	Statenide					Job Access Reverse Commute	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	3,023	1,209									2016
2064-FA	Statenide					New Freedom	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	1,623	649									2016
2065-FA	Statenide					Public Transit Trust Fund	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	3,750		3,750								2016
2066-FA	Statenide					Transit	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	775	775									2016
2067-FA	Statenide					Rolling Stock	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	368	74		294							2016
2068-FA	Statenide					Bus Support Equipment Facilities	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	71	14		57							2016
2069-FA	Statenide					Bus Support Equipment Facilities	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	75	15		60							2016
2070-FA	Statenide					Transit Enhancement (Bus)	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	333	67		266							2016
2071-FA	Statenide					Other Capital Items (Bus) - Prev Maint	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	1,790	358		1,432							2016
2072-FA	Statenide					Metropolitan Planning	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	333	67		266							2016
2073-FA	Statenide					Training	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	19	4		15							2016
2074-FA	Statenide					Signal & Communications (Bus)	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	20	4		16							2016
2075-FA	Statenide					Operating Assistance	Transit	Local	Local	AI MPOs	2016	1,053	5									

**TABLE 34: TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
ILLUSTRATIVE PROJECTS FY 2012**

Illustrative Projects																																				
Job / Item Number	County	Route	Section	Log Mile	Length	Termini / Name	Type Work	Providing Matching Funds	Carrying Out The Project	Tip Area	Let Year	Estimated Cost (x \$1,000)	BR	Earmark	ENH	ER	FH	HSIP	402 Safety	BOND/IM	IM	SRTS	LOCAL	STATE	LOCAL	NHS	STP	PL	REC TRAILS	RFP	STATE MATCH	100% STATE	STP < 200K	STP > 200K	CMAQ FLEX	CMAQ AQ
Illustrative	Pulaski					Kanis Rd. at Little Maumelle River Bridges	Enhancement		State/Local	CARTS		6,500																								
Illustrative	Pulaski					Faulkner Lake Road Improvement Project (North Little Rock)	Safety		State/Local	CARTS		3,750																								
Illustrative	Pulaski	107				Hwy 107, from Bayou Metro to North of Arnold Drive	Widening		Local	CARTS		8,695																								
Illustrative	Saline					Benton Parkway, From Hwy 35 to River Street	New Interchange		Local	CARTS		19,000																								
Illustrative	Lonoke					Hwy 67 Interchange (North of Cabot)	Improvements		State	CARTS		500																								