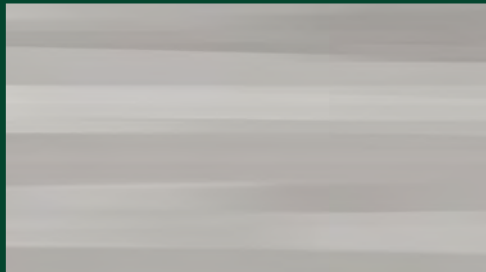
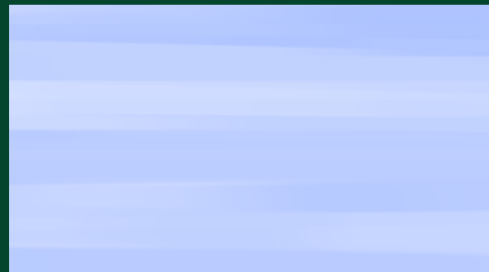


Hampton Roads Military Transportation Needs Study

2018 Update

Prepared by: U.S. COAST GUARD
Hampton Roads
Transportation Planning Organization



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July 2018

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HAMPTON ROADS MILITARY TRANSPORTATION NEEDS STUDY

2018 UPDATE



PREPARED BY:



JULY 2018

REPORT DOCUMENTATION

TITLE:

DRAFT Hampton Roads Military Transportation Needs Study:
2018 Update

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ABSTRACT

Hampton Roads is home to many U.S. military and supporting sites that are important to the defense and security of our nation. As a result of the area's large military presence, much of the local economy is driven by the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD). Defense readiness and efficient military operations require a sufficient transportation network so that cargo and personnel can be moved as quickly and safely as possible. The overall purpose of this study is to determine military transportation needs and to provide an efficient and safe transportation network for the military in Hampton Roads.

For this study, the HRTPO staff worked with many stakeholders—local military representatives, federal agencies, Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT), Hampton Roads Transit (HRT), Virginia Port Authority (VPA) and local jurisdictions—to determine transportation concerns and needs of the local military. This 2018 update to the Hampton Roads Military Transportation Needs Study provides an update to Phase I (Highway Network Analysis, September 2011) and III (Roadways Serving the Military and Sea Level Rise/Storm Surge, July 2013) using the most recent data and analysis. Based on stakeholder input, HRTPO staff identified a roadway network that includes both the Strategic Highway Network (STRAHNET) and additional roadways that serve the military sites and intermodal facilities not included in the STRAHNET. Staff reviewed this “Roadways Serving the Military in Hampton Roads” network to determine deficient locations, such as congested segments, deficient bridges, low bridge and tunnel vertical clearances, lane widths below military preferences, and segments vulnerable to flooding. The HRTPO staff will incorporate this work into future iterations of the Congestion Management Process (CMP) and the regional Long-Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) Project Prioritization Tool to assist decision makers as they select future transportation projects.

REPORT DATE

July 2018

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT & DISCLAIMERS

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT), Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), and Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT). The contents of this report reflect the views of the Hampton Roads Transportation Planning Organization (HRTPO). The HRTPO is responsible for the facts and the accuracy of the data presented herein. The contents do not necessarily reflect the official views or policies of the FHWA, VDOT or Hampton Roads Planning District Commission. This report does not constitute a standard, specification, or regulation. FHWA or VDOT acceptance of this report as evidence of fulfillment of the objectives of this planning study does not constitute endorsement/approval of the need for any recommended improvements nor does it constitute approval of their location and design or a commitment to fund any such improvements. Additional project level environmental impact assessments and/or studies of alternatives may be necessary.

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INTRODUCTION

The Hampton Roads region contains one of the largest natural harbors in the world, making the region an attractive location for military facilities. The region's military presence is comprised of 9 major military installations (including 3 joint-base complexes that span multiple locations), employing approximately 78,000 active-duty and reserve personnel and over 40,000 civilians¹. The largest military installation in the region is Naval Station Norfolk, which is the largest Naval base in the world by population. Hampton Roads is also home to dozens of other military and supporting sites with representation from all five branches of the military—Navy, Army, Air Force, Coast Guard, and Marine Corps.

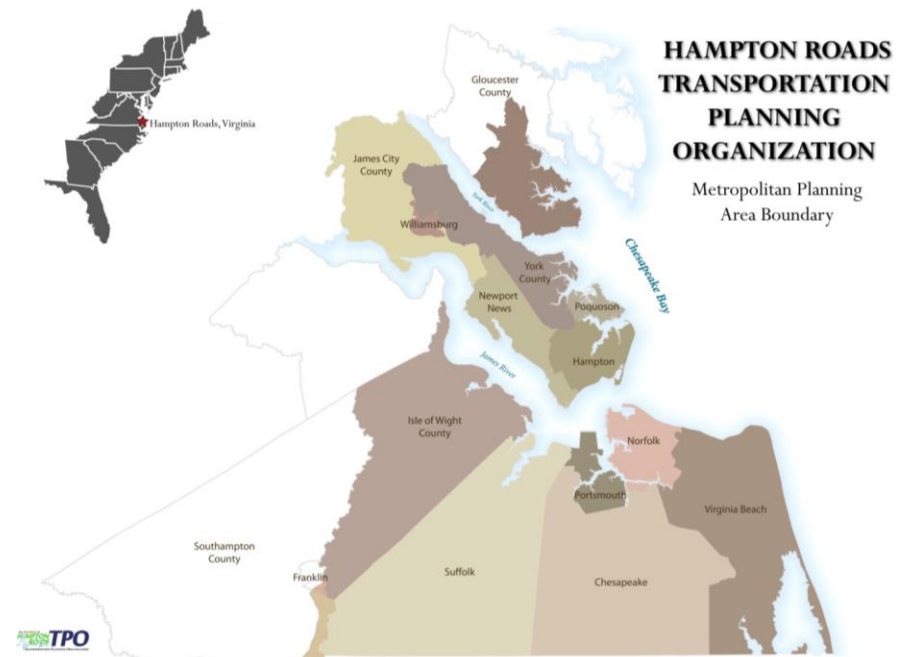
According to the Hampton Roads Chamber of Commerce, the total military population in the region is approximately 150,000² (active duty and civilian), in a regional area that has a total population of 1.7 million³. As a result of the area's large military presence, much of the local economy is driven by the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD). Efficient military operations require a transportation network that moves cargo and personnel quickly and safely. Not only does the condition of the Hampton Roads transportation network impact the future viability of the region as a military hub, but it impacts national security as well.

Late in 2009, several local military representatives told the Hampton Roads Transportation Planning Organization (HRTPO) Board that congestion and delays at bridges and tunnels hurt mission performance effectiveness and efficiency. Rear Admiral Byron E. Tobin (Retired U.S. Navy) addressed the HRTPO Board in February 2010, stating:

“...we are dependent, in large measure, upon the resources and support of this region for the efficient and successful conduct of our mission. One of the key components of that success is mobility, [which is currently impeded] because our transportation infrastructure is in decline and struggling to meet our needs.”

¹ Hampton Roads Economic Development Alliance, www.hveda.com/data-research/military, December 2017.
² Hampton Roads Chamber of Commerce, www.hamptonroadschamber.com/page/our-military, December 2017.
³ U.S. Census Bureau, HRPDC, 2016.

Map 1 – Hampton Roads Metropolitan Planning Area



In response, the HRTPO Board placed greater emphasis on military transportation planning in the region and endorsed annual military briefings by military representatives to the HRTPO Board and to the Commonwealth Transportation Board, and included a new Hampton Roads Military Transportation Needs Study in its work program (FY 2011 Unified Planning Work Program) to identify and address the transportation needs of the military in Hampton Roads.

The overall purpose of this planning effort is to determine military transportation needs and to provide an efficient and safe transportation network for the military in Hampton Roads. This update identifies the major Military and Supporting Sites and “Roadways Serving the Military in Hampton Roads”. It determines deficiencies within this roadway network in order to prioritize transportation projects and solutions that improve military travel.

The original Hampton Roads Military Transportation Needs Study was comprised of three phases:

1. Highway Network Analysis (September 2011)⁴
2. Military Commuter Survey (September 2012)⁵
3. Roadways Serving the Military and Sea Level Rise/Storm Surge (July 2013)⁶

This report updates the data and analysis contained in **Phase I (Highway Network Analysis)** and **Phase III (Roadways Serving the Military and Sea Level Rise/Storm Surge)** with the most recent data available.

The Hampton Roads Military Transportation Needs Study was developed to be an integral part of the HRTPO’s Hampton Roads Congestion Management Process⁷ (CMP). The Hampton Roads CMP is an on-going systematic process for managing congestion that provides information and analysis on multimodal transportation system performance and on strategies

to alleviate congestion and enhance the mobility of persons and goods regionwide. During this process, the HRTPO works with state and local agencies to develop these strategies and mobility options. The CMP is a federal requirement for urbanized areas over 200,000 in population. The main goals of the CMP are to reduce congestion/travel time delays, encourage the use of alternative modes of transportation, and improve air quality. The CMP is used as a guide to develop project recommendations for the Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) and the Long-Range Transportation Plan (LRTP).

⁴ [Hampton Roads Military Transportation Needs Study: Highway Network Analysis](#), HRTPO, September 2011.

⁵ [Hampton Roads Military Transportation Needs Study: Military Commuter Survey](#), HRTPO, September 2012.

⁶ [Hampton Roads Military Transportation Needs Study: Roadways Serving the Military and Sea Level Rise/Storm Surge](#), HRTPO, July 2013.

⁷ [Hampton Roads Congestion Management Process](#), HRTPO, October 2014.

HAMPTON ROADS MILITARY TRANSPORTATION NEEDS STUDY: SUMMARY OF PRIOR PHASES

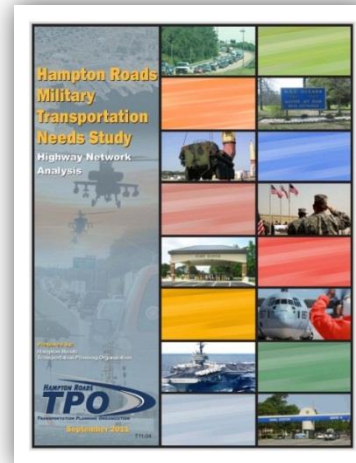
Phase I: Highway Network Analysis

Phase I of the Hampton Roads Military Transportation Needs Study was completed and approved by the HRTPO Board in September 2011. In this first phase, HRTPO staff worked with various stakeholders – local military representatives, state and federal agencies, port officials and local jurisdictions – to determine transportation concerns and needs of the local military. HRTPO staff identified a roadway network that includes both the Strategic Highway Network (STRAHNET) and additional roadways that serve the military sites and intermodal facilities not included in the STRAHNET. STRAHNET (developed by the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD)) serves as the minimum national defense public highway network needed to support a defense emergency and day-to-day military cargo movement. Staff analyzed this “Roadways Serving the Military” network to determine deficient locations, such as congested segments, deficient bridges, and inadequate geometrics. The study made numerous recommendations to address existing deficiencies and to accommodate future military travel needs, including revisions to STRAHNET designations, increasing vertical clearance of bridges and tunnels, expanding the width of highway lanes to accommodate military vehicles, rehabilitating or replacing structurally deficient bridges, extending light rail transit to Naval Station Norfolk and creating high-speed passenger rail service to Washington, D.C.

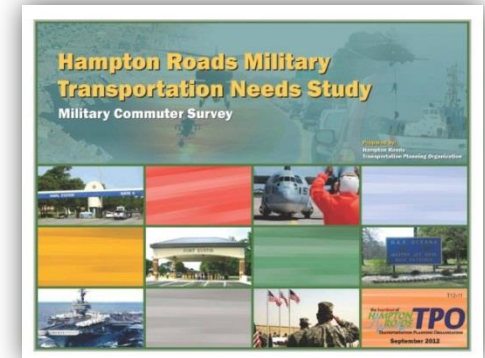
Phase II: Military Commuter Survey

The HRTPO staff continued this study with the creation of the first region-wide Military Commuter Survey, which was conducted from November 8, 2011 to February 24, 2012. Via the survey, the HRTPO collected information about the commuting experience of military personnel (active-duty, civilians, contractors, reservists and others) travelling to/from the region's military bases, receiving a total of 10,994 survey responses. The survey was developed by HRTPO staff in concert with the commands of the region's military installations and other various transportation stakeholders. The purpose of the survey was to determine the transportation challenges facing local military personnel during their daily commutes in Hampton Roads.

Phase I: Highway Network Analysis



Phase II: Military Commuter Survey



The survey was developed using Google documents and hosted on the HRTPO website. Even though survey responses were sought from all military commuters in the region, military commuters were specifically targeted who travel to/from 29 of the 38 military and supporting sites identified in Phase I of the study. These 29 military sites are the primary locations for military-related employment. The remaining 9 locations are supporting sites, such as port terminals and airports, which move military personnel and goods in the event of a national or local emergency. One benefit of hosting the survey on the HRTPO website was that thousands of military personnel who reside within Hampton Roads were introduced to the HRTPO, some learning about its metropolitan planning process and activities for the first time.

Respondents were asked to identify items such as length of morning and afternoon commutes, mode of transportation, transportation problems, and any locations of recurring trouble along their commute. The top reported transportation problems by military commuters were traffic congestion (79%), traffic backups at military gates (67%), and poor roadway maintenance (42%). At the end of the survey, respondents were asked to submit any suggestions they had regarding transportation in the region. Not

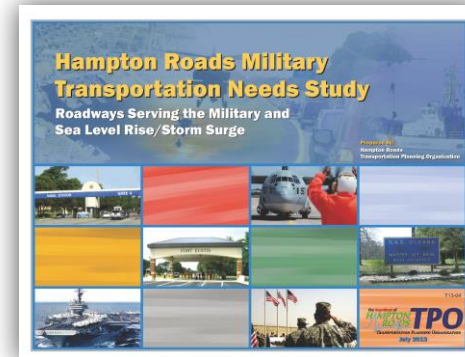
only was excellent feedback provided, but many expressed thanks for having the opportunity to communicate their transportation challenges.

Phase III: Roadways Serving the Military and Sea Level Rise/Storm Surge

The Hampton Roads region contains one of the largest natural harbors in the world, making the region an attractive location for military facilities. This coastal location also makes many of these military facilities susceptible to projected relative sea level rise and potential storm surge threats, impacting overall defense readiness. The threat of flooding is a concern for the military in the region since military operations require a transportation network that moves cargo and personnel quickly and safely.

The impacts of relative sea level rise and storm surge have been recognized along the southeast coast for many years, particularly for low-lying communities such as Hampton Roads. National, state, regional, and local organizations have participated (or are currently participating) in initiatives that address this pressing issue in order to raise awareness and develop potential solutions. Phase III builds on previous studies and related work to estimate the relative sea level rise and potential storm surge threats to the “Roadways Serving the Military” network established in phase one of the Hampton Roads Military Transportation Needs Study. In Phase I, HRTPO staff reviewed the “Roadways Serving the Military” to determine deficient locations, such as congested segments, deficient bridges, and inadequate geometrics. This third phase of the study continued the work in Phase I by determining flooding-based deficient locations along the roadway network. It expanded upon the work and methodologies developed by the Hampton Roads Planning District Commission (HRPDC) and the Virginia Institute of Marine Science (VIMS) by identifying military roadway segments vulnerable to submergence. Additionally, submergence of other local roadways that provide access to and from the “Roadways Serving the Military”, which may be vulnerable to flooding, were also identified.

[Phase III: Roadways Serving the Military and Sea Level Rise/Storm Surge](#)



Downtown Portsmouth near Naval Medical Center Portsmouth during Nor'easter in November 2009.

MILITARY INVOLVEMENT

For many years, the Hampton Roads military community has worked with the HRTPO to provide input on regional transportation studies and to participate, as non-voting members, in the HRTPO Transportation Technical Advisory Committee (TTAC). One liaison from the Navy is currently participating as a non-voting member on the HRTPO TTAC.

In May 2009, invitations were extended to all military branches in the region requesting their participation at monthly HRTPO Board meetings. Three military liaisons (U.S. Navy, U.S. Coast Guard, and U.S. Army/U.S. Air Force) are currently participating as non-voting HRTPO Board members. The invitation remains open to all interested military parties.

Local military branches have also been actively engaged with the HRTPO in military-related transportation studies. In June 2007, HRTPO staff worked with various stakeholders and completed a traffic management study⁸ requested by the U.S. Navy and the City of Norfolk that recommended solutions to decrease delays moving into and out of Naval Station Norfolk. Military representatives from the Navy, Army, Coast Guard, and Air Force worked with HRTPO staff on the original Hampton Roads Military Transportation Needs Study.

Through participation in these meetings and studies, local military representatives are engaged with VDOT, HRTPO, local communities, and various other stakeholders on a regular basis, communicating their transportation concerns and providing valuable input.

HRTPO Military Transportation Needs Study Participation

HRTPO staff obtained input from military stakeholders at various points throughout this study. Specific comments were received in September/October 2017 on the draft list of Military and Supporting Sites and Roadways Serving the Military.

The HRTPO staff would like to acknowledge and thank members from the following organizations for their input, guidance, and participation in this initiative:

- U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
- Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command Transportation Engineering Agency (SDDCTEA)
- U.S. Navy and Marine Corps
- U.S. Army
- U.S. Air Force
- U.S. Coast Guard
- Hampton Roads Military and Federal Facilities Alliance (HRMFFA)
- Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT)
- Virginia Port Authority (VPA)
- Hampton Roads Transit (HRT)
- Transportation Research Board (TRB)
- Hampton Roads jurisdictions

Hampton Roads Joint Land Use Studies (JLUS)

Several Joint Land Use Studies (JLUS) have recently been completed and begun at various military locations throughout Hampton Roads. JLUS are community-driven, cooperative, strategic planning processes among localities, states, and military installations. The goal of each JLUS is to encourage local governments to work closely with the military installations to implement measures that prevent the introduction of incompatible civilian development that may impair the continued operational utility of the military installation, and to preserve and protect the public health, safety, and welfare of those living near an active military installation.

JLUS efforts are conducted to mitigate future issues and improve coordination between military installations and surrounding Cities, Counties, and regional stakeholders. For many of these JLUS, the Hampton Roads Planning District Commission (HRPDC), on behalf and in cooperation with local Hampton Roads cities, coordinates these efforts. The HRPDC staff coordinates between localities and state and federal agencies, including the military, and acts as a sponsor for JLUS projects. HRTPO staff also participates as a regional stakeholder for all JLUS projects and provides data and technical assistance as needed.

⁸ *Naval Station Norfolk Area Traffic Management Study*, HRTPO, June 2007.

For information about specific JLUS projects in the Hampton Roads region, please use the links below.

Ongoing JLUS Projects:

- [Fort Eustis Joint Land Use Study](#)
- [Norfolk and Virginia Beach Joint Land Use Study](#)
- [Portsmouth and Chesapeake Joint Land Use Study](#)
- Hampton-Langley Joint Land Use Study – Addendum (sea level rise/flooding)

Completed JLUS Projects:

- [Hampton Roads Joint Land Use Study \(NAS Oceana, Chambers Field, NALF Fentress\)](#), 2005
- [Hampton-Langley Joint Land Use Study](#), 2010

REPORT CONTENTS

This report is organized into the following sections:

- 1) Introduction
- 2) Military Personnel and Economic Impact
- 3) Strategic Highway Network (STRAHNET)
- 4) Military and Supporting Sites
- 5) Roadways Serving the Military
- 6) Deficiencies in Roadways Serving the Military
 - a. Congested Roadways
 - b. Deficient Bridges
 - c. Vertical Clearance below Preferred Height
 - d. Lane Widths below 12 Feet
 - e. Flooding Vulnerability
- 7) Integration into the Long-Range Transportation Plan
- 8) Summary of Recommendations and Next Steps

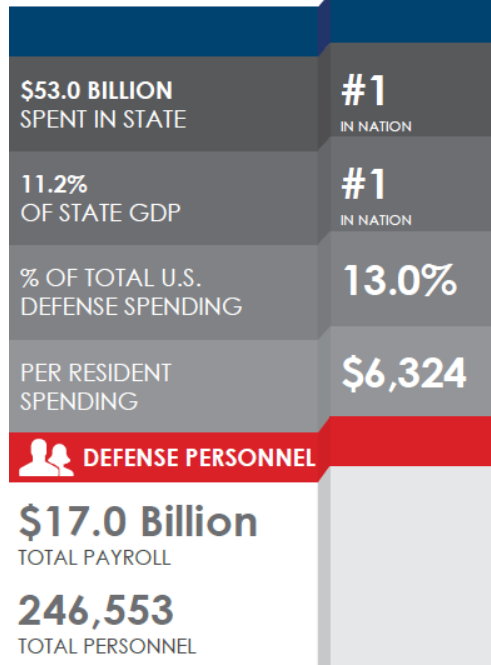


MILITARY PERSONNEL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT

VIRGINIA

According to a recent Department of Defense (DoD) report⁹ on Defense Spending by State (FY2015), Virginia was the top state in defense spending at \$53.0 Billion, which is 13% of the total U.S. defense spending (**Figures 1 and 2**). Virginia also had the largest defense spending as a share of state GDP at 11.8 percent, followed by Hawaii at 9.8 percent (**Figure 3**). Five of the top ten military personnel (includes active duty, civilian, and Reserve and National Guard) locations in Virginia are located within Hampton Roads—Norfolk, Virginia Beach, Portsmouth, Newport News, and Hampton (see Figure 1).

Fiscal Year 2015



Top Personnel Locations

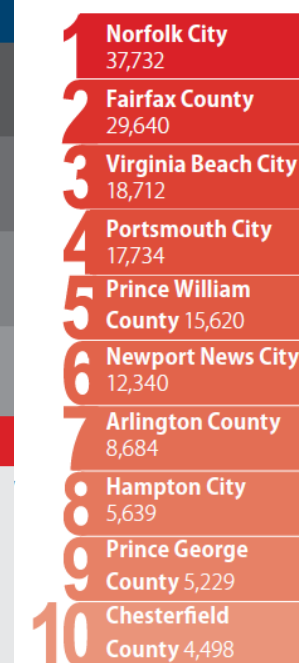


Figure 1 – Virginia Defense Spending and Personnel

Source: U.S. Department of Defense, Defense Spending by State, FY2015

⁹ *Defense Spending by State: Fiscal Year 2015*, U.S. Department of Defense, Office of Economic Adjustment, FY2015.

Figure 2 – Top 10 States by Total Defense Spending

Source: U.S. Department of Defense, Defense Spending by State, FY2015

Rank	State	Defense Spending (in billions)
1	Virginia	\$53.0
2	California	\$49.3
3	Texas	\$37.9
4	Maryland	\$20.5
5	Florida	\$17.6
6	Pennsylvania	\$12.7
7	Georgia	\$12.6
8	Washington	\$12.6
9	Alabama	\$12.2
10	Massachusetts	\$12.2
Total for Top 10 States		\$240.7
Total for United States		\$408.5

Sources: Defense Manpower Data Center and Chmura Economics & Analytics.

Figure 3 – Highest Defense Spending as a % of State GDP

Source: U.S. Department of Defense, Defense Spending by State, FY2015

Rank	State	Share of State GDP
1	Virginia	11.2%
2	Hawaii	9.8%
3	Alaska	6.1%
4	Alabama	5.9%
5	Maryland	5.7%
6	District of Columbia	5.7%
7	Mississippi	4.9%
8	Maine	4.7%
9	Kentucky	4.7%
10	Connecticut	3.8%

Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Defense Manpower Data Center, and Chmura Economics & Analytics.

HAMPTON ROADS

The Department of Defense (DoD) serves as the primary driver of the Hampton Roads economy. Hampton Roads hosts one of the largest military populations in the United States with representation from all five branches of the military—U.S. Navy, U.S. Army, U.S. Air Force, U.S. Coast Guard, and U.S. Marine Corps. This region is home for many military personnel, military families, federal civilian employees, military contractors, and numerous military veterans. According to the Hampton Roads Planning District Commission (HRPDC), the DoD supports approximately 40% of all regional employment through direct, indirect, and induced impacts¹⁰.

Approximately 76% of the military personnel in Hampton Roads are from the U.S. Navy branch (**Figure 4**). According to a recent report¹¹, the total direct impact of the U.S. Navy and Marines on the Hampton Roads economy was \$12.3 Billion in FY 2016 (10/1/15-9/30/16). It is estimated that the U.S. Navy alone owns more than 36,000 acres and more than 6,750 buildings in the area. In FY 2016, the Navy and Marines had approximately 83,183 active duty/reserve personnel and 49,961 civilian employees and a total estimated Navy “Family” of 301,322, including retired Navy, survivors, and family members in the region. The Navy and Marines active duty and civilian personnel represented about 11% of the total employment in Hampton Roads in 2016¹².

In addition to the U.S. Navy and Marines, the Hampton Roads region hosts numerous bases and installations for the U.S. Army, Coast Guard, and Air Force. **Figure 5** on the following page provides military personnel and economic impacts for some of the major military sites in Hampton Roads.

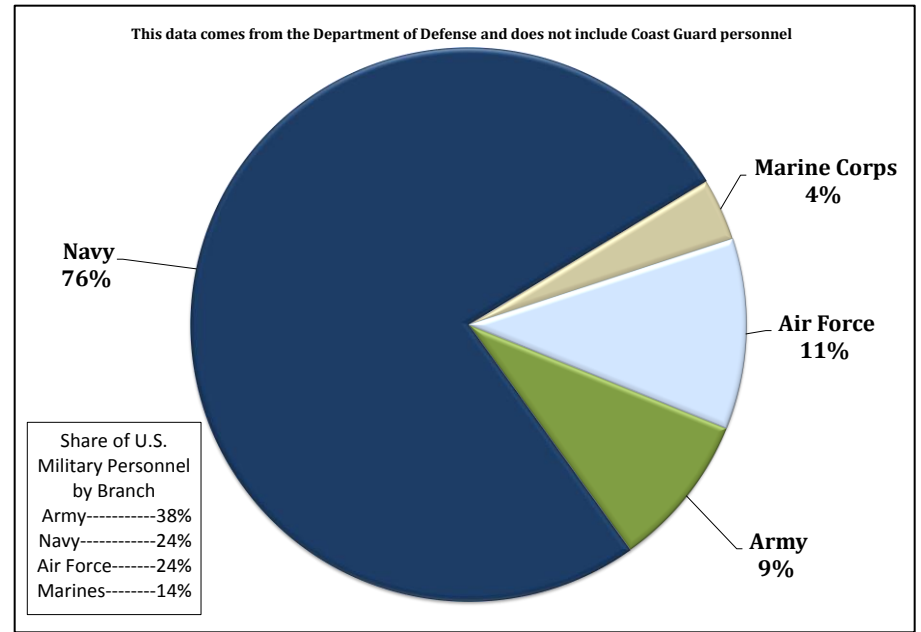


Figure 4 – Hampton Roads Military Share by Branch

Source: U.S. Department of Defense Structure Report FY2015, HRPDC Hampton Roads Benchmarking Study, October 2017.

¹⁰ *Hampton Roads Benchmarking Study*, Hampton Roads Planning District Commission, 12th Edition, October 2017.

¹¹ *Navy Region Mid-Atlantic Hampton Roads Area FY 2016 Economic Impact Report*, November 2017.

¹² *Navy Region Mid-Atlantic, Bureau of Economic Analysis, NRMA Integrated Shore Requirements Office (N5), HRPDC*, November 2017.

Figure 5 – Military Personnel and Economic Impacts of Major Military Installations in Hampton Roads (FY16)

MILITARY INSTALLATION	HIGHLIGHTS
Naval Station Norfolk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Largest Navy base in the world - 6,200 acres with special areas (Crane Island) and 12.4 miles of waterfront • 75,803 personnel (active duty, reservists, students, civilians and contractors) in FY16 • \$6.05 Billion Economic Impact to the Hampton Roads region in FY16
Naval Air Station (NAS) Oceana & Dam Neck Annex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8,500 acres of land with 4 runways • 17,366 personnel (active duty, reservists, students, civilians and contractors) in FY16 • \$1.36 Billion Economic Impact to the Hampton Roads region in FY16
Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek – Fort Story (JEBLCFS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4,000 acres of land and 7.5 miles of beachfront training area with 61 piers • 23,400 personnel (active duty, reservists, students, civilians and contractors) • \$1.16 Billion Economic Impact to the Hampton Roads region in FY16
Naval Support Activity (NSA) Hampton Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSA HR includes the HQ site (150 acres) and 6,000 acres of special areas • 11,424 personnel (active duty, reservists, students, civilians and contractors) in FY16 • \$1.0 Billion Economic Impact to the Hampton Roads region in FY16
Norfolk Naval Shipyard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 800 acres, 4 miles of waterfront, and 7 dry docks • 12,906 personnel (active duty, reservists, students, civilians and contractors) in FY16 • \$794 Million Economic Impact to the Hampton Roads region in FY16

MILITARY INSTALLATION	HIGHLIGHTS
Naval Weapons Station Yorktown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10,624 acres • 3,081 personnel (active duty, reservists, students, civilians and contractors) in FY16 • \$283 Million Economic Impact to the Hampton Roads region in FY16
Joint Base Langley-Eustis (JBLE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7,933 acres (Ft Eustis), 3,152 acres (Langley) • 20,000 personnel (active duty and civilians) • \$2.1 Billion Economic Impact to the Hampton Roads region in FY16
Fifth Coast Guard District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located in Portsmouth, Virginia • 6,148 personnel (5,338 active duty and 810 reservists)

Sources: Navy Region Mid-Atlantic Hampton Roads Area FY 2016 (10/1/15-9/30/16) Economic Impact Report, November 2017
 Joint Base Langley-Eustis, Economic Impact Analysis FY 2016
www.militarybases.us
<https://cumulis.epa.gov>
<http://www.hamptonroadschamber.com/page/our-military/>

STRATEGIC HIGHWAY NETWORK (STRAHNET)

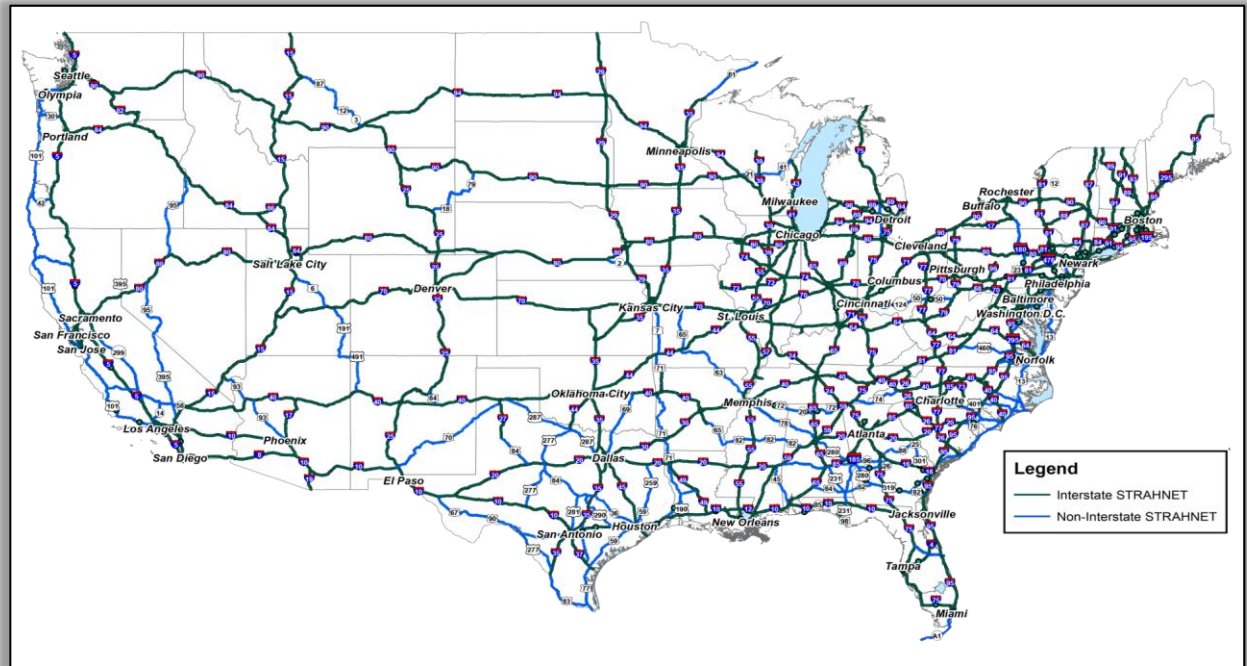
U.S. STRAHNET

The Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command Transportation Engineering Agency (SDDCTEA) is the U.S. Department of Defense's (DoD) designated agent for public highway matters, including STRAHNET and STRAHNET Connectors. As a part of DoD's Highways for National Defense program, the SDDCTEA identified STRAHNET and the Connector routes in coordination with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO), U.S. Congress, State transportation departments, military services and installations, and the ports.

The STRAHNET is a 61,000-mile system of roads (approximately 45,000 miles of Interstate and nearly 16,000 miles of other important public roadways) deemed necessary for emergency mobilization and peacetime movement of heavy armor, fuel, ammunition, repair parts, food, and other commodities to support U.S. military operations (**Map 2**).

The two primary functions of STRAHNET are¹³:

- Identify the minimum public highway infrastructure that DoD needs to fulfill its mission; then integrate these public highway needs into civil policies, plans, and programs.
- Ensure the defense readiness capability of public highway infrastructure and establish policy on how DoD uses the public highway system.



Map 2 – U.S. Strategic Highway Network (STRAHNET)

Source: Department of Defense SDDCTEA.

SDDCTEA addresses policy inquiries and provides guidance on safe and efficient DoD use of the public highway system. As needed, the SDDCTEA assists the military in highway movement problems, works to ensure highway safety, and helps guarantee the highways' readiness condition for deployment.

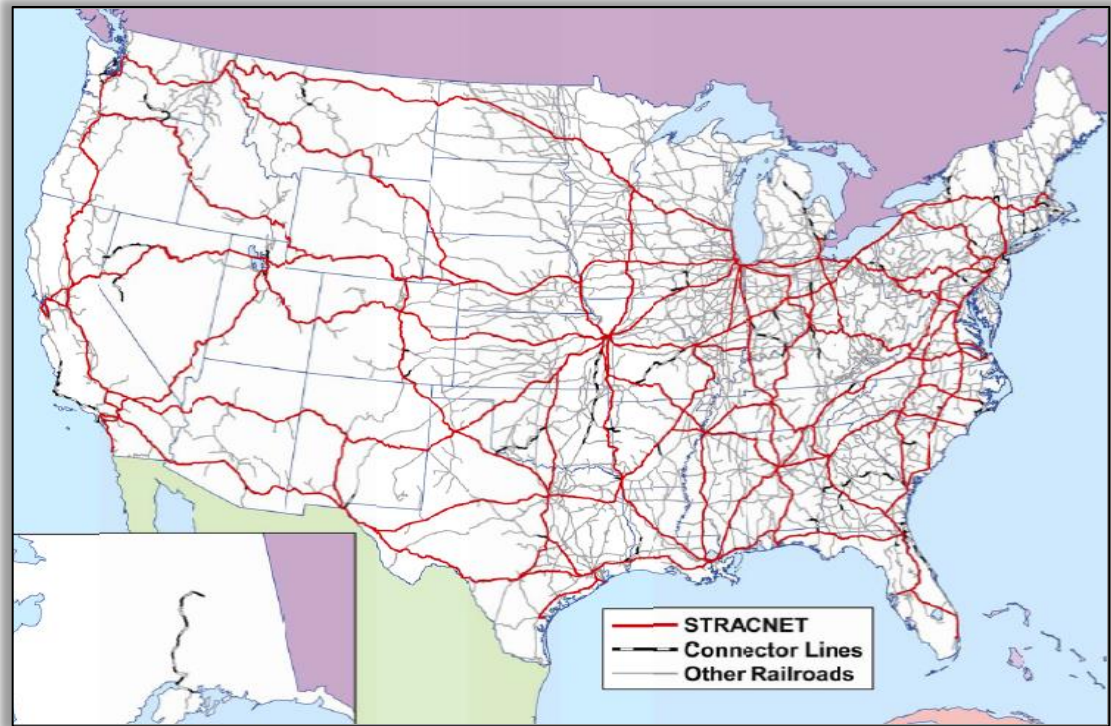
STRAHNET Connectors (approximately 1,700 miles) are additional “last mile” roadways that link over 200 important military installations and ports to the network. Together, STRAHNET and the Connectors define the total minimum defense public highway network needed to support a defense emergency. The SDDCTEA continues to work with these organizations to update and confirm the designation of STRAHNET and STRAHNET Connector routes in the National Highway System.

¹³ www.sddc.army.mil, August 2017.

U.S. STRACNET

DoD's Railroads for National Defense program, in conjunction with the U.S. Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), established the Strategic Rail Corridor Network (STRACNET) to identify DoD's minimum rail needs and to coordinate with appropriate transportation authorities. STRACNET is an interconnected and continuous rail network consisting of approximately 32,500 miles of track critical for movement of essential military equipment to ports located around the country as well as another 5,000 miles of track essential to connect 193 defense installations (**Map 3**).

The Hampton Roads region contains Norfolk Southern and CSX rail lines with STRACNET. Since these rail lines serve commercial freight transport between the Port of Virginia and local military installations, the U.S. government places a high priority of them. For this study, planning efforts were focused on STRAHNET rather than STRACNET within Hampton Roads as highway planning is the primary focus for the HRTPO.



Map 3 – U.S. Strategic Rail Corridor Network (STRACNET)

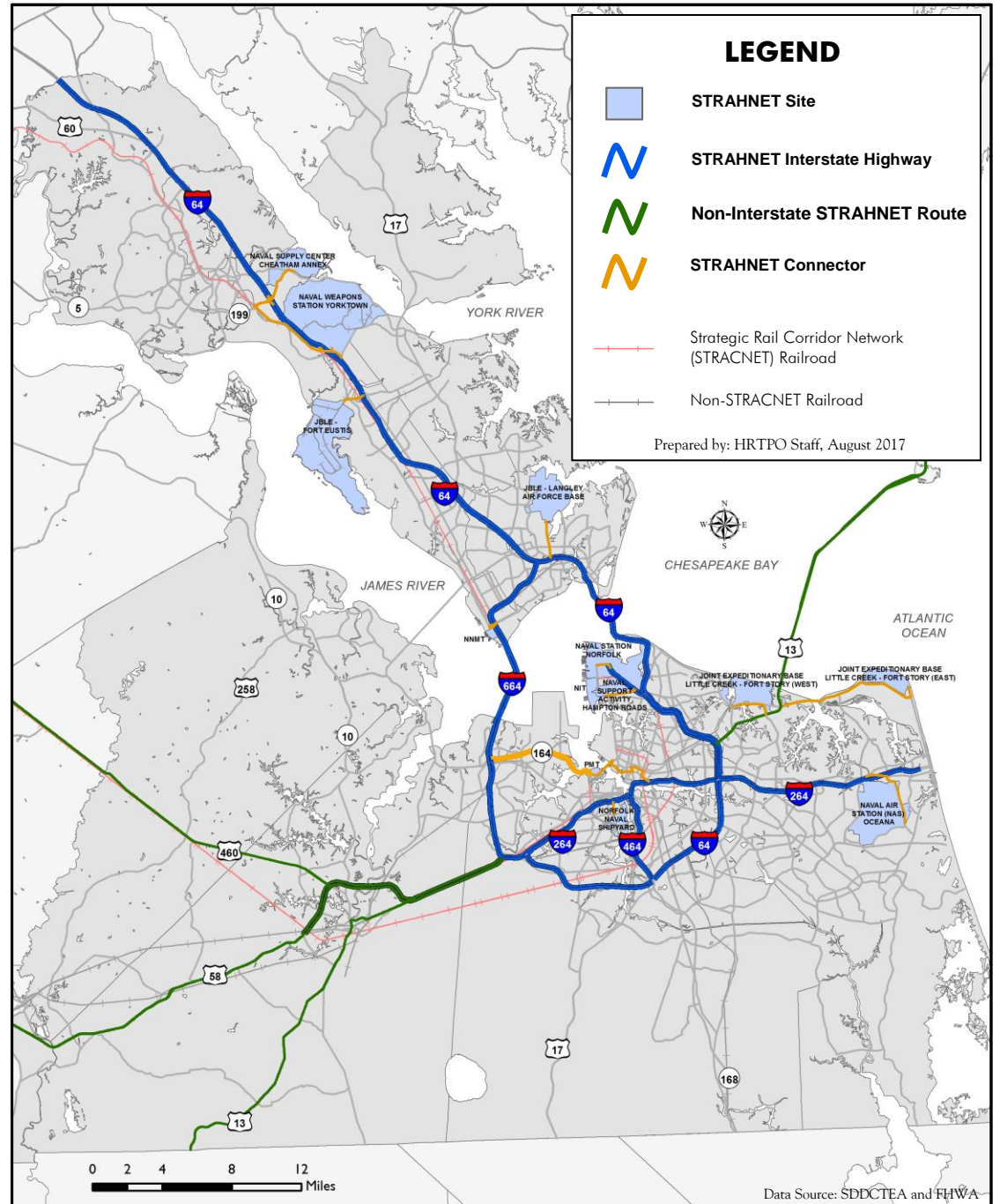
Source: U.S. Department of Defense & FRA Courtesy of SDDCTEA.

Map 4 – Strategic Highway Network (STRAHNET) – Hampton Roads

STRAHNET IN HAMPTON ROADS

For this update to the Military Transportation Needs Study, HRTPO staff obtained the latest changes to STRAHNET sites and STRAHNET from the DoD's SDDCTEA in August 2017.

The Hampton Roads region contains thirteen STRAHNET sites, consisting of major military installations and port facilities. The STRAHNET system that serves those locations consists of all Interstate highways (I-64, I-264, I-464, I-564, I-664), several non-Interstate STRAHNET routes (U.S. Routes 13, 58, 460), and STRAHNET Connectors (Map 4). Since these roadways serve as the minimum defense emergency and are used for day-to-day military cargo movement, it is important to give priority to these facilities in regional transportation planning.



MILITARY AND SUPPORTING SITES

For this study, HRTPO staff worked with local military and regional stakeholders to review and identify the major military and supporting sites in the region. These sites were first identified by stakeholders in 2011 in the initial Hampton Roads Military Transportation Needs Study - Highway Network Analysis¹⁴. In September 2017, HRTPO staff contacted all regional stakeholders to verify that all military and supporting sites were up-to-date and included.

Since the STRAHNET serves as the minimum public highway network necessary to support defense emergencies, all sites already identified within the national STRAHNET system in Hampton Roads were included. STRAHNET sites include military installation sites and intermodal port facilities deemed critical by the DoD. In addition, the region contains several other intermodal facilities that may be needed to support the military in the event of a national or local emergency. For regional planning purposes, it is important to account for all of the major military-related sites in Hampton Roads, i.e. those being accessed on a regular basis by military personnel. The military and supporting sites included in this study consist of STRAHNET sites, other intermodal facilities, and other military sites.



¹⁴ Hampton Roads Military Transportation Needs Study: Highway Network Analysis, HRTPO, September 2011.

STRAHNET SITES

STRAHNET routes and STRAHNET Connectors link over 200 important military installations and ports in the United States. Currently, there are thirteen STRAHNET sites located within Hampton Roads (See **Figure 6 and Maps 5 and 6** on pages 21-22). Note that STRAHNET sites and roadways are subject to change upon periodic DoD SDDCTEA reviews.

STRAHNET Site	Hampton Roads Jurisdiction
1. Joint Base Langley-Eustis(JBLE) - Fort Eustis	Newport News
2. Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek - Fort Story (East)	Virginia Beach
3. Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek - Fort Story (West)	Norfolk/ Virginia Beach
4. Joint Base Langley-Eustis(JBLE) - Langley Air Force Base	Hampton
5. Naval Air Station Oceana	Virginia Beach
6. Naval Supply Center Cheatham Annex	York County
7. Naval Weapons Station Yorktown	York County/ Newport News
8. Naval Station Norfolk	Norfolk
9. Naval Support Activity Hampton Roads	Norfolk
10. Norfolk Naval Shipyard	Portsmouth
11. Port of Virginia – Norfolk International Terminals	Norfolk
12. Port of Virginia – Newport News Marine Terminal	Newport News
13. Port of Virginia – Portsmouth Marine Terminal	Portsmouth

Figure 6 – STRAHNET Sites in Hampton Roads.

Source: Department of Defense SDDCTEA & Hampton Roads Military Stakeholders, September 2017.

OTHER INTERMODAL FACILITIES

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) maintains a list of National Highway System (NHS) intermodal facilities and connectors to those locations. Following the events of September 11, 2001, FHWA requested States and MPOs give priority to roadway connections for many National Highway System (NHS) Intermodal Facilities for national security issues. These intermodal facilities are able to provide military support by moving military personnel and goods in the event of a national or local emergency.

There are currently 46 NHS intermodal facilities identified within Virginia with 9 of the 46 located in Hampton Roads. In Hampton Roads, this list formed the basis for identifying additional intermodal facilities that support or have the potential to support the military. Three of the NHS intermodal facilities within Hampton Roads—Norfolk International Terminals, Newport News Marine Terminal, and Portsmouth Marine Terminal—are already included as STRAHNET sites.

Six additional intermodal facilities considered important to the military are listed in **Figure 7** and depicted in **Maps 5 and 6**.

OTHER MILITARY SITES

HRTPO staff worked with local military representatives and other stakeholders to develop a list of eighteen other DoD-related military sites within Hampton Roads (see **Figure 8 and Maps 5 and 6**). Many of these sites are Special Areas, which provide support to major military installations in the region. All of the locations are owned and operated by the DoD except for Newport News Shipbuilding, a division of Huntington Ingalls Industries. Huntington Ingalls Industries is a private company that designs, builds and maintains nuclear and non-nuclear ships for the U.S. Navy and Coast Guard and provides after-market services for military ships around the globe.

Other Intermodal Facility	Hampton Roads Jurisdiction
1. Amtrak – Newport News	Newport News
2. Chesapeake Intermodal – Norfolk Southern	Chesapeake
3. Hampton Transportation Center	Hampton
4. Lambert’s Point Docks	Norfolk
5. Newport News/Williamsburg International Airport	Newport News
6. Norfolk International Airport	Norfolk

Figure 7 – Other Intermodal Facilities in Hampton Roads.

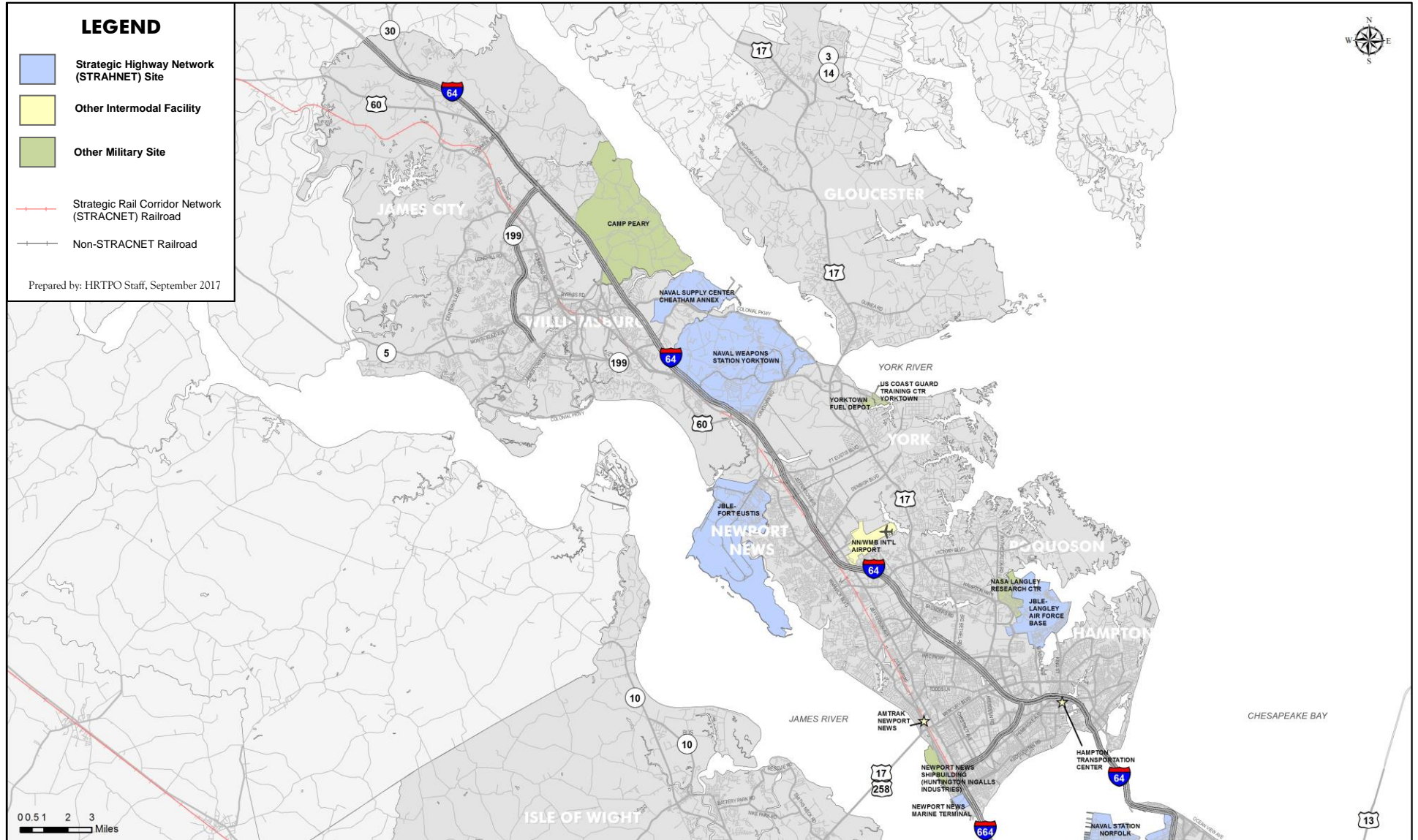
Source: FHWA & Hampton Roads Military Stakeholders, September 2017.

Other Military Site	Hampton Roads Jurisdiction
1. Camp Peary	York County
2. Camp Pendleton – Military Reservation	Virginia Beach
3. Lafayette River Annex	Norfolk
4. NASA Langley Research Center	Hampton
5. NAS Oceana Dam Neck Annex	Virginia Beach
6. Naval Auxiliary Landing Field Fentress	Chesapeake
7. Naval Medical Center Portsmouth	Portsmouth
8. Naval Support Activity Northwest Annex	Chesapeake
9. Newport News Shipbuilding – Huntington Ingalls Industries	Newport News
10. Saint Helena Annex – Norfolk Naval Shipyard	Norfolk
11. Saint Julien’s Creek Annex – Norfolk Naval Shipyard	Chesapeake
12. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – Norfolk District	Norfolk
13. U.S. Coast Guard – Atlantic Area and Fifth District (Portsmouth Federal Building)	Portsmouth
14. U.S. Coast Guard Base Portsmouth	Portsmouth
15. U.S. Coast Guard Training Center Yorktown	York County
16. Department of Defense (DoD) Suffolk Complex	Suffolk
17. Craney Island Fuel Depot	Portsmouth
18. Yorktown Fuel Depot	York County

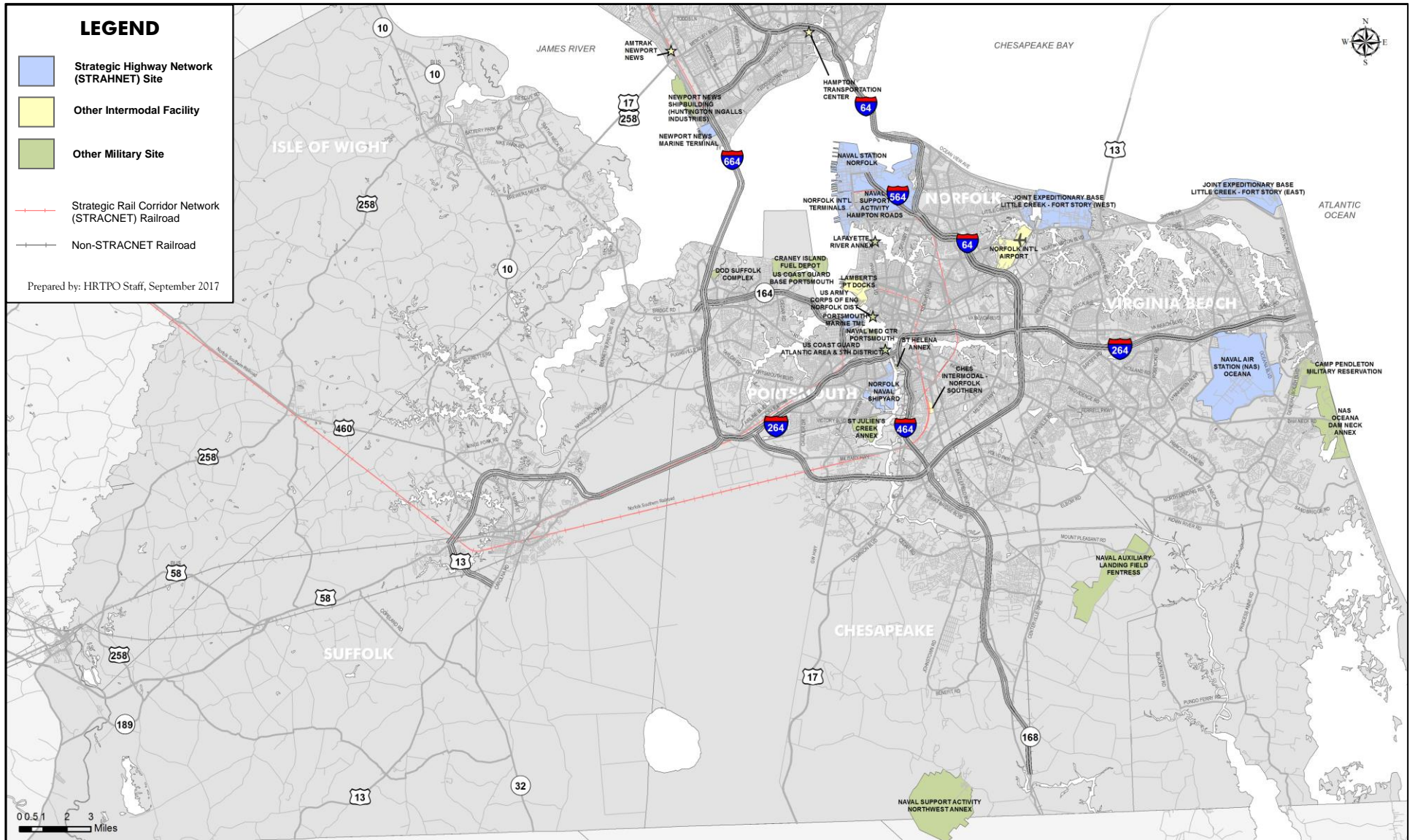
Figure 8 – Other Military Sites in Hampton Roads.

Source: Hampton Roads Military Stakeholders, September 2017.

Map 5 – Military and Supporting Sites – Hampton Roads Peninsula



Map 6 – Military and Supporting Sites – Hampton Roads Southside



ROADWAYS SERVING THE MILITARY

It is important for the region to ensure that roadways used by the military are capable of supporting day-to-day operations to and from military-related sites as well as for national defense deployment. In order to achieve this objective, a comprehensive list of “Roadways Serving the Military in Hampton Roads” must first be identified. The previous section identified all of the major military and supporting sites in Hampton Roads. This section identifies Strategic Highway Network (STRAHNET) roadways as well as non-STRAHNET roadways that serve military sites or intermodal facilities. A list of the “Roadways Serving the Military in Hampton Roads” developed in this section is included in **Appendix A**.

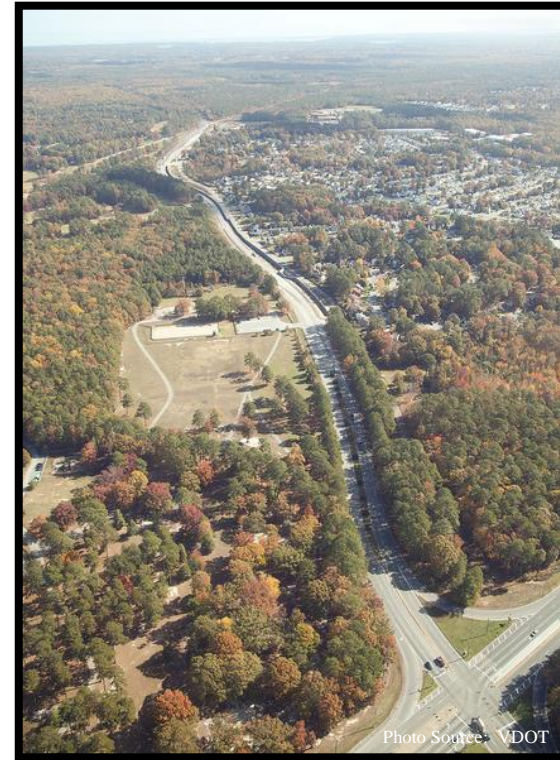
STRAHNET ROADWAYS

As stated previously, the Strategic Highway Network (STRAHNET) is the minimum public highway network, designated by FHWA in coordination with DoD, necessary to support national defense emergencies. In Hampton Roads, all Interstate highways (I-64, I-264, I-464, I-564, I-664), several U.S. Routes (13, 58, 460), and several STRAHNET Connectors, which provide access to 13 military installations and port facilities, currently comprise the STRAHNET.

Within STRAHNET, the STRAHNET Connectors provide “last mile” access to the STRAHNET sites via a single primary route. According to the Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command Transportation Engineering Agency (SDDCTEA), STRAHNET Connectors generally end at the port boundary or the installation gate used for mobilization or deployment. However, if the installation gate that is used for mobilization or deployment is usually closed, then the STRAHNET Connector is designated as the route between the primary peacetime gate and the STRAHNET. While military installations may have multiple access and egress routes, the STRAHNET Connector is generally the most direct and highest functional class roadway.

For this study, all existing STRAHNET roadways were included as part of the “Roadways Serving the Military in Hampton Roads” (See roadways colored in blue on **Maps 8 and 9**).

In March 2018, Langley Air Force Base submitted a comment to HRTPO staff that the currently designated STRAHNET Connector (La Salle



Aerial view of Fort Eustis Boulevard (Newport News/York County), which is included as one of the “Roadways Serving the Military”.

Avenue from I-64 to Langley gate) is restricted to personal-owned vehicles and commercial vehicles access the base via the Armistead Avenue/Sweeney Boulevard gate. In May 2018, the City of Suffolk suggested to HRTPO staff that the currently designated Non-Interstate STRAHNET Route 13 (Portsmouth Blvd, Constance Rd, Main St, and Carolina Rd) be replaced with the SW Suffolk Bypass (Holland Rd to Carolina Rd) since military trucks are using this route instead of traveling through downtown Suffolk. Both of these comments have been forwarded to SDDCTEA to see if the current STRAHNET designations are valid. If these STRAHNET roadways or other STRAHNET route designations change in the future, this list of “Roadways Serving the Military in Hampton Roads” will be adjusted accordingly.

NON-STRAHNET ROADWAYS SERVING MILITARY SITES OR INTERMODAL FACILITIES

This section identifies the non-STRAHNET roadways that serve STRAHNET sites, other military sites, and other intermodal facilities. Criteria used in selecting the Non-STRAHNET Roadways that serve Military Sites or Intermodal Facilities are:

- Routes that are commonly used for access/egress for commuting & daily activities, generally the most direct and highest functional class roadway
- Routes that provide access/egress to/from the main entry gate
- Routes that provide access/egress to/from other entry gates (STRAHNET currently provides one connector roadway usually to the main gate)
- Routes that are currently identified as National Highway System (NHS) Intermodal Connectors
- Routes that provide connectivity to/from STRAHNET or between Military Sites
- Routes that provide access/egress to and from locations outside of Hampton Roads for military-related travel

Non-STRAHNET roadways serving military sites or intermodal facilities are shown in red on **Maps 8 and 9**.

In September 2017, HRTPO staff requested input from military stakeholders on any potential changes to the “Roadways Serving the Military in Hampton Roads” from the original study. Based on military stakeholder comments, the following roadways were added as non-STRAHNET roadways:

- South Norfolk Jordan Bridge (Route 337) in Chesapeake and Portsmouth.
- Hampton Hwy/Magruder Blvd (Route 134) from Route 17 to Commander Shepard Blvd (South) in York County/Hampton.
- Commander Shepard Blvd from Big Bethel Rd to Wythe Creek Rd in Hampton.
- Big Bethel Rd from Hampton Hwy (Route 134) to Commander Shepard Blvd/Saunders Rd in York County/Hampton.
- Semple Farm Rd from Big Bethel Rd to Bellgrade Dr in Hampton.



Source: <http://www.i564intermodal.com>

Map 7 – I-564 Intermodal Connector Project

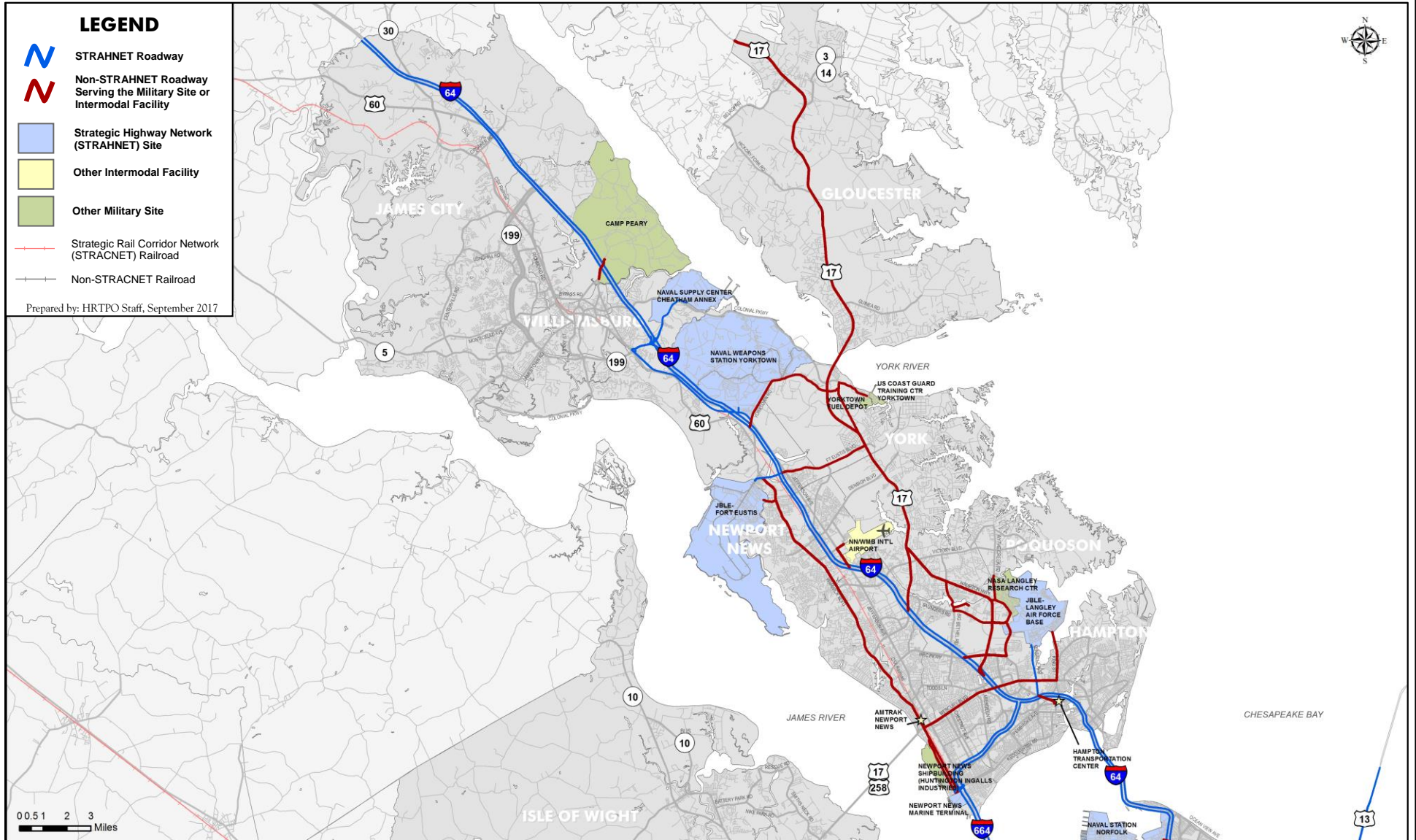
FUTURE ROADWAYS

It is important to note that the I-564 Intermodal Connector (see **Map 7**) opened to Norfolk International Terminals in 2017, but is not scheduled to open to Naval Station Norfolk until Fall 2018. Upon completion, this roadway will be added as a Non-STRAHNET Roadway Serving the Military. If the DoD SDDCTEA identifies this new roadway as a STRAHNET connector, it will be added as a STRAHNET roadway.

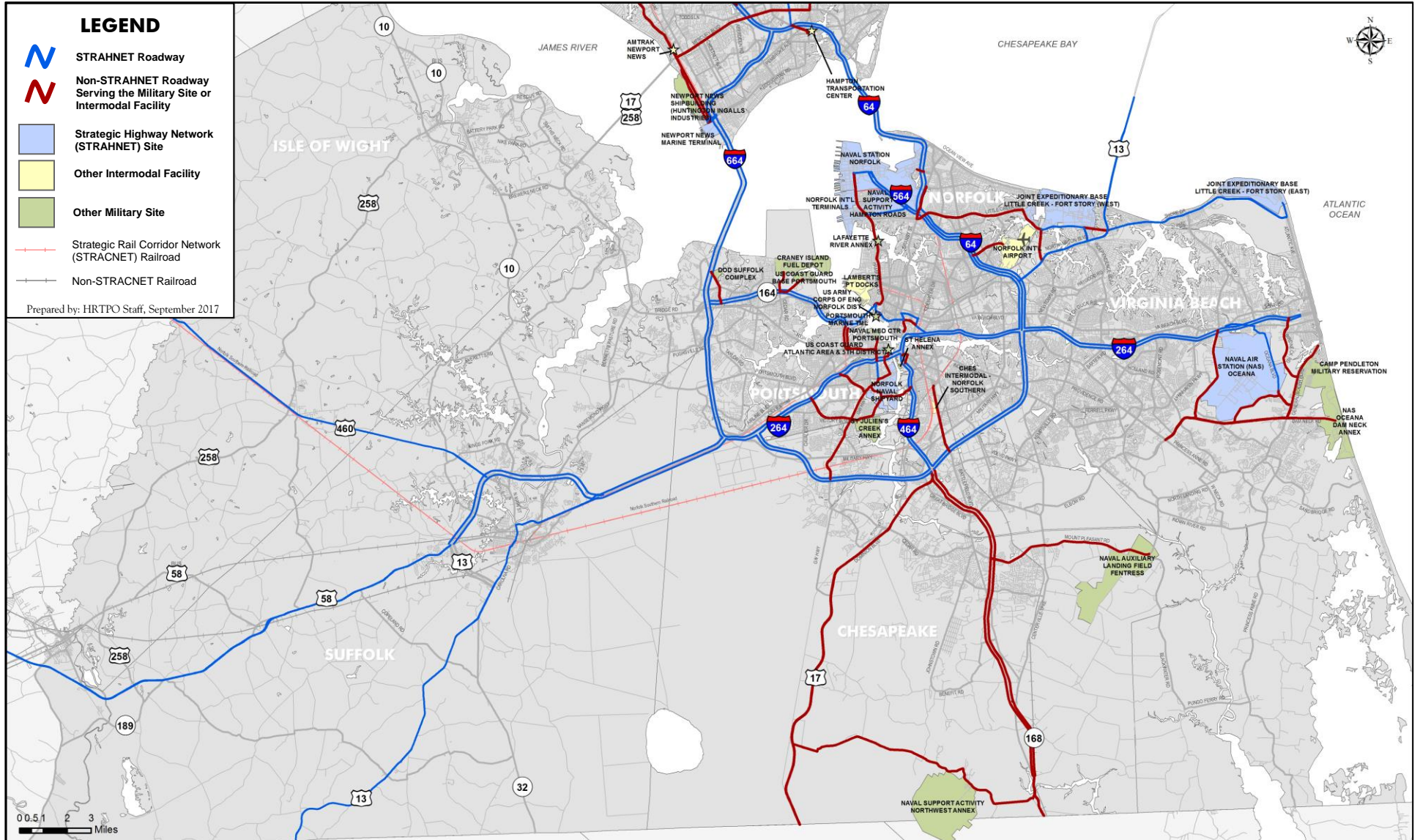
Recommendation

- Governor Terry McAuliffe signed House Bill 2 into law in 2014, which directs the Commonwealth Transportation Board (CTB) to develop and use a statewide prioritization process—SMART SCALE—to select transportation projects to be funded in Virginia. As the CTB considers possible changes to the SMART SCALE process in the future, it is recommended that a measure related to the "Roadways Serving the Military" network be added to the project evaluation methodology.

Map 8 – Roadways Serving the Military – Hampton Roads Peninsula



Map 9 – Roadways Serving the Military – Hampton Roads Southside



DEFICIENCIES IN ROADWAYS SERVING THE MILITARY

Maintenance of the "Roadways Serving the Military in Hampton Roads" network is important for emergency mobilization and peacetime movement of heavy armor, fuel, ammunition, repair parts, food and other commodities to support U.S. military operations. These roadways are also important to military commuters and the daily operations of military facilities.

The purpose of this section is to determine current deficiencies in the "Roadways Serving the Military in Hampton Roads" so that countermeasures can be developed for them to maximize mission performance and efficiency for the local military. This section identifies severely congested roadway segments, deficient bridges, bridge and tunnel vertical clearances and lane widths below military preferences, roadways vulnerable to flooding as well as other issues that may hinder the military function of this region.

CONGESTED ROADWAYS

Congestion levels for the "Roadways Serving the Military in Hampton Roads" were obtained from HRTPO's latest Congestion Management Process (CMP) document – HRTPO Annual Roadway Performance Report¹⁵. The Congestion Management Process is an on-going process that identifies, develops, evaluates, and implements transportation strategies to enhance mobility regionwide. The CMP congestion analysis determines weekday congestion levels by roadway segment for all vehicles including trucks. Roadway segment congestion levels were determined using INRIX speed data and *Highway Capacity Manual*¹⁶ (HCM) traffic volume-based level of service methods for roadways where speed data is not available.

INRIX is a private company that has deployed new technologies to collect travel time and speed data on a continuous basis throughout the nation. INRIX's primary data source is millions of GPS-enabled fleet vehicles – such as taxis, service vehicles, and long haul trucks. This data was purchased by VDOT and provided to Metropolitan Planning Organizations throughout the state.

¹⁵ [HRTPO Annual Roadway Performance Report – 2017 Edition](#), HRTPO, September 2017.

¹⁶ *Highway Capacity Manual*, Transportation Research Board, 2010.

Congestion levels for roadways in Hampton Roads with INRIX speed data are determined based on travel time index (TTI). The TTI represents the ratio of the actual travel time during the peak hour to the travel time in free-flow conditions. For example, a TTI of 1.20 means a trip that takes 20 minutes under free-flow conditions takes 24 minutes (20% longer) in the peak hour.

Congestion Levels for Roadways with Speed Data

Congestion Level		Freeway	Arterial
Low	LOW	TTI < 1.15	TTI < 1.25
Moderate	MOD	1.15 ≤ TTI < 1.3	1.25 ≤ TTI < 1.4
Severe	SEV	TTI ≥ 1.3	TTI ≥ 1.4

Congestion levels for roadways in Hampton Roads without INRIX speed data are based on traffic volumes and *Highway Capacity Manual* (HCM) level of service (LOS) methods. The HCM is a widely accepted engineering standard. The HCM describes LOS as a measure of operating conditions within a traffic stream, generally in terms of such service measures as speed and travel time, freedom to maneuver traffic interruptions, and comfort and convenience.

Level of service is measured on a scale of "A" through "F," with LOS A representing the best operating conditions and LOS F representing the worst. LOS A through D are considered acceptable operating conditions, while LOS E and F (indicated in red in upcoming maps) are considered unacceptable operating conditions with severe congestion. LOS D is the "warning" level condition where favorable conditions are on the verge of becoming unfavorable.

Congestion Levels for Roadways without Speed Data

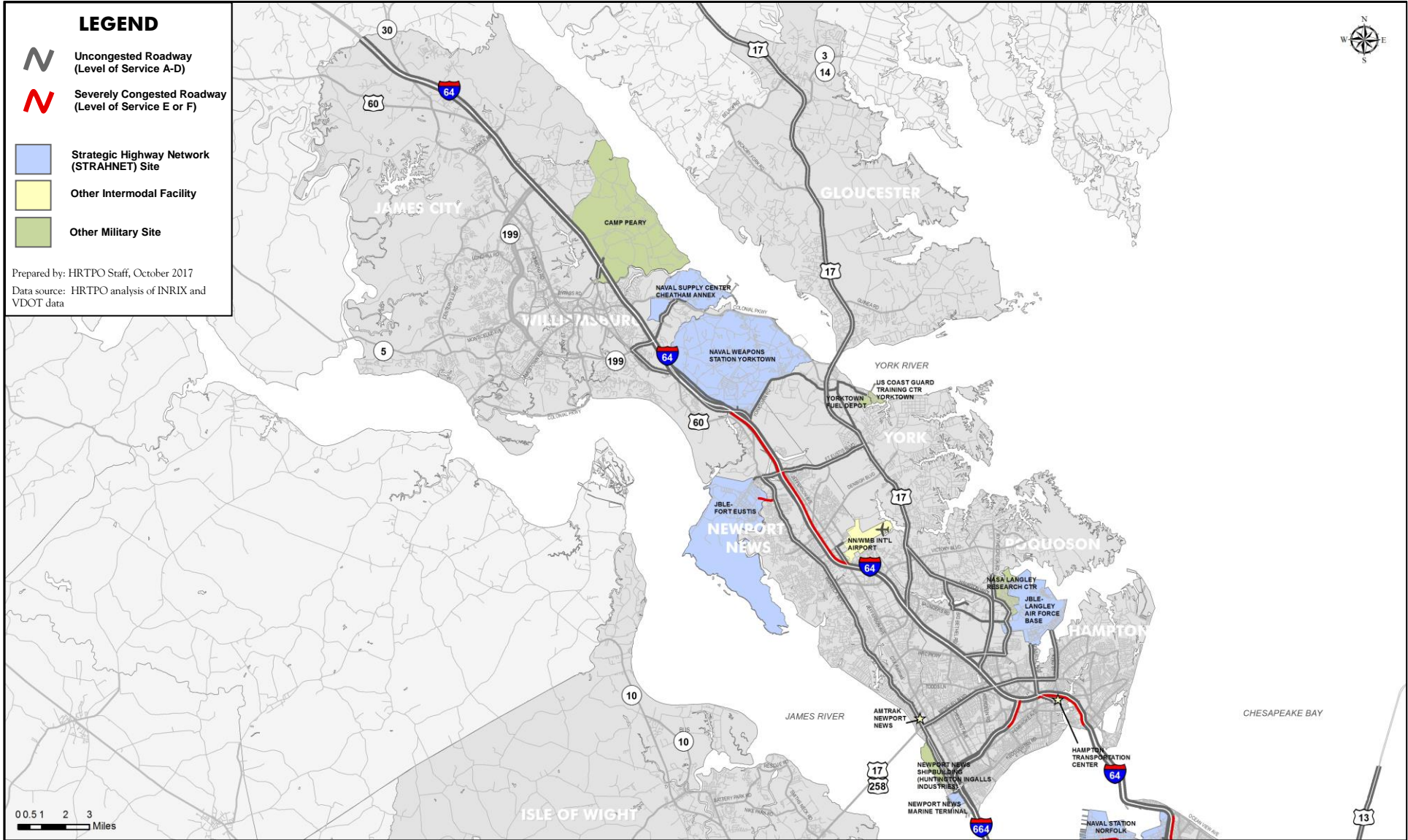
Congestion Level		HCM LOS
Low	LOW	A-C
Moderate	MOD	D
Severe	SEV	E-F

Congestion levels for “Roadways Serving the Military in Hampton Roads” are provided on **Maps 10 and 11** (2016 AM Peak) and **Maps 12 and 13** (2016 PM Peak) and in tabular form in **Appendix A**. Traffic congestion results represent the 2016 existing operating conditions for the AM and PM peak hour during a typical weekday (Tuesday-Thursday) for all vehicles. **Severely congested roadways (LOS E and F) are shown in red** and uncongested roadways (LOS A – D) are shown in dark grey.

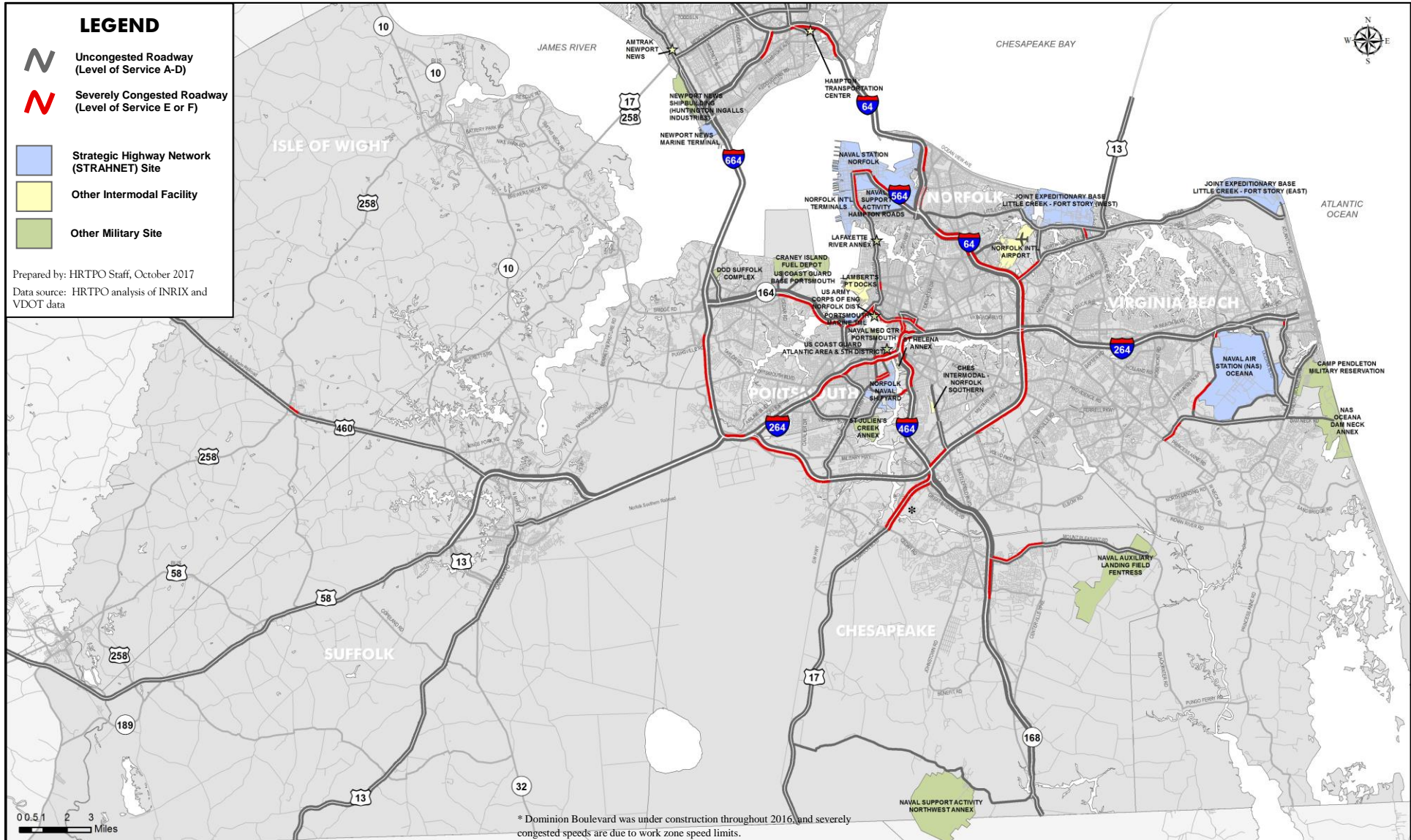
Congestion Summary

“Roadways Serving the Military in Hampton Roads” comprise a total of 2,214 lane miles. The congestion analysis shows that 6% (129 lane miles) of total lane miles were severely congested (LOS E and F) during the 2016 AM Peak. Furthermore, it shows that 12% (266 lane miles) of the total lane miles were severely congested (LOS E and F) during the 2016 PM Peak.

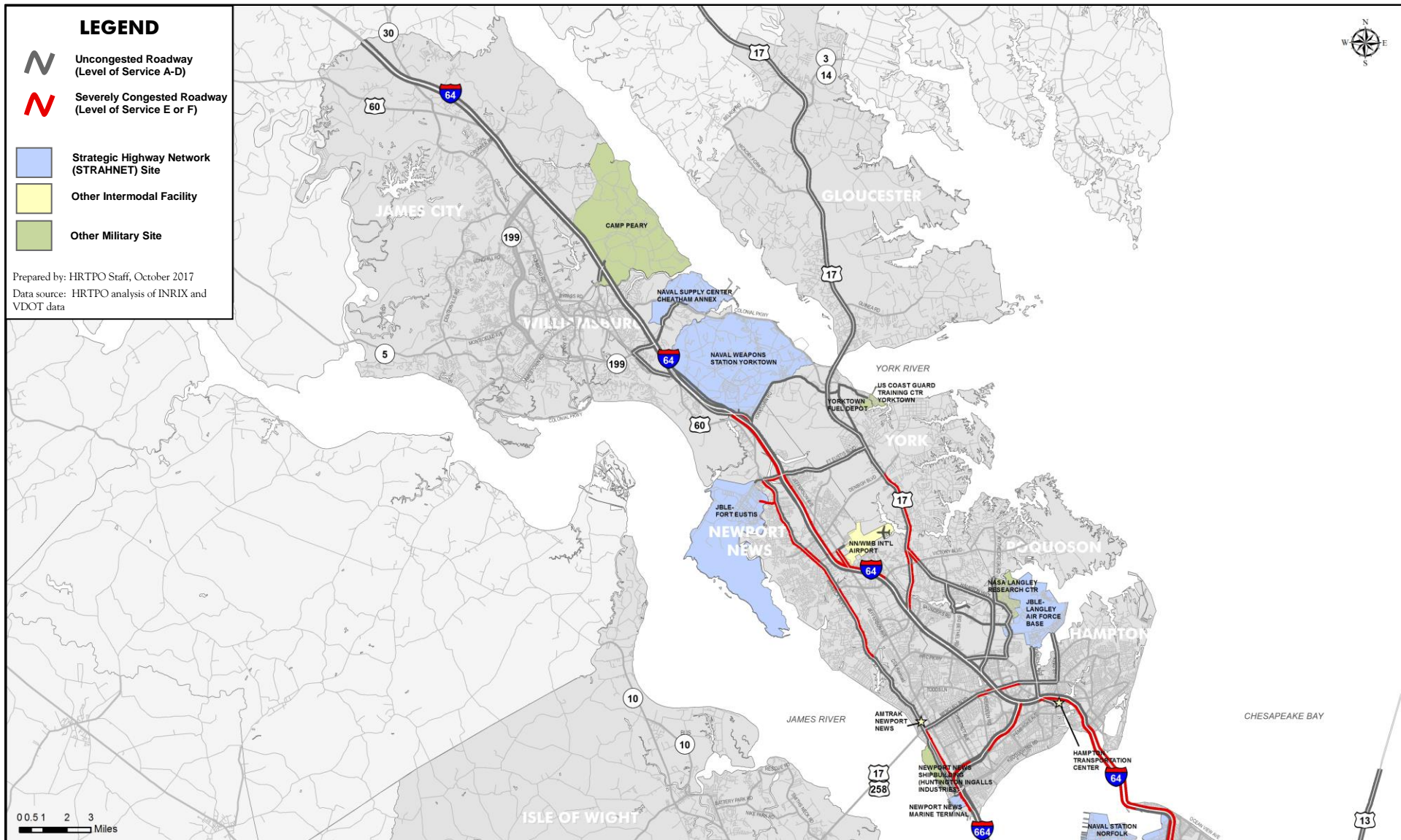
Map 10 – Severely Congested Roadways Serving the Military (2016 AM Peak) – Hampton Roads Peninsula



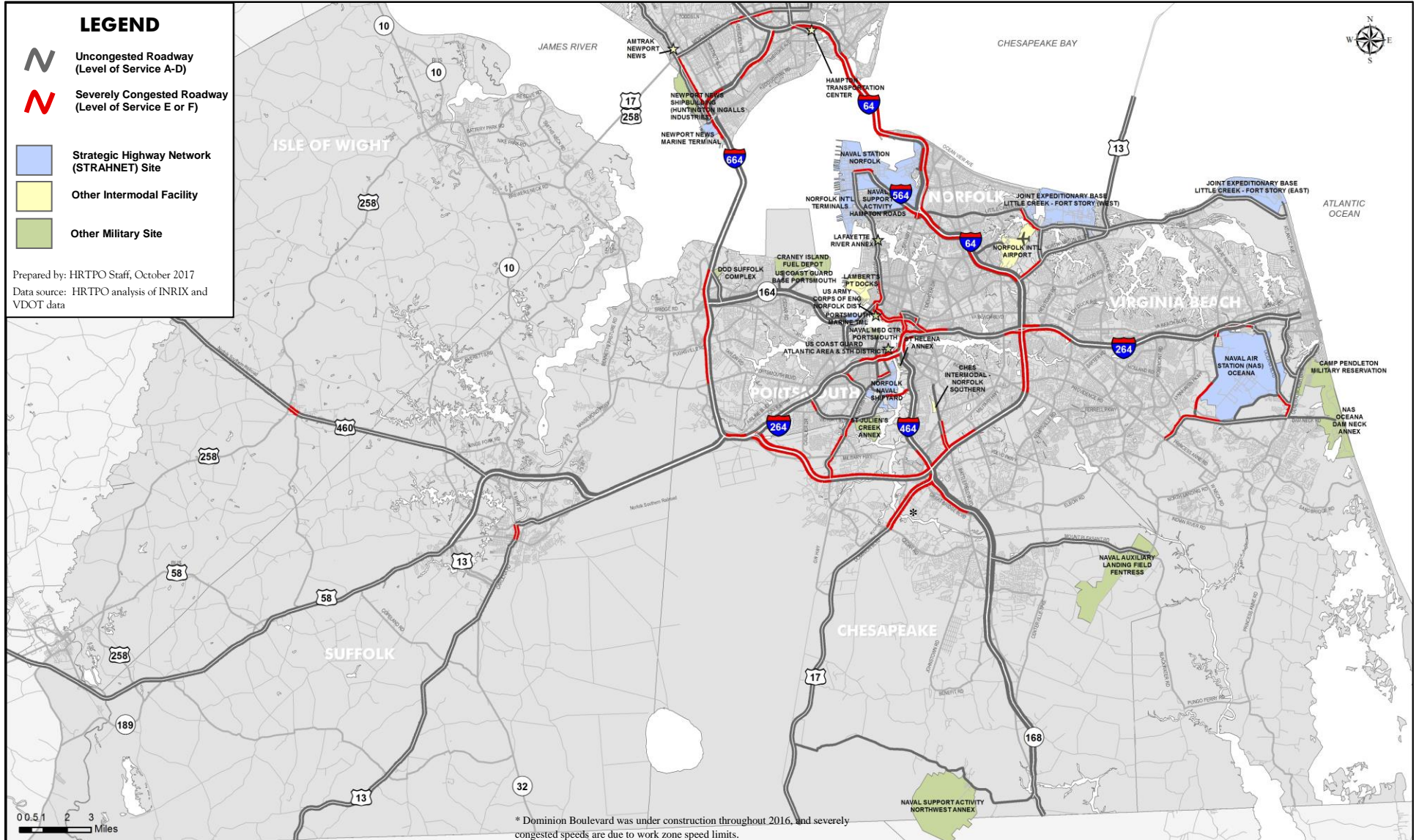
Map 11 – Severely Congested Roadways Serving the Military (2016 AM Peak) – Hampton Roads Southside



Map 12 – Severely Congested Roadways Serving the Military (2016 PM Peak) – Hampton Roads Peninsula



Map 13 – Severely Congested Roadways Serving the Military (2016 PM Peak) – Hampton Roads Southside



Roadway congestion can be reduced by either increasing capacity or lowering travel demand. The addition of roadway capacity is primarily out of the military's control; however, the military can influence and reduce the demand side. Working off-peak hours, telecommuting, ridesharing, active transportation and using public transit are several strategies which lower congestion. Recent experience in these areas has been mixed in Hampton Roads. Over 100 local military commands (with over 2,200 participants) are actively participating in travel demand management programs offered by TRAFFIX (a cooperative public service designed to promote transportation alternatives) to eliminate or shift single-occupancy automobile trips to other alternatives. However, the overall percentage of Hampton Roads commuters that drive alone to work has increased from 73% in 1990 to 82% in 2015¹⁷. According to the HRTPO's 2012 Military Commuter Survey¹⁸, 90% of the 10,994 military respondents said that they drive alone to work.

The Department of Defense (DoD) Instruction 1000.27 established a mass transit benefit program for eligible active duty military members and civilian employees. In accordance with this instruction, the Department of the Navy (DON) has implemented the Transportation Incentive Program (TIP) for employees to help reduce their daily contribution to traffic congestion and air pollution, as well as expand their commuting alternatives. Effective January 1, 2018, DON transit benefit participants are eligible for transit benefits of up to \$260 per month (parking fees not included) for specific pre-approved commuter mass transit transportation costs not to exceed actual expenses. TIP is designed to pay for mass transit (e.g. bus and rail transportation and vanpooling) costs incurred by personnel in their local commute from residence to permanent duty station throughout the Hampton Roads area. Military employees as far south as cities in North Carolina and as far north as Richmond, VA commute to our area and are active participants. Throughout the Hampton Roads region, it is estimated that over 2,500 military commuters (all DoD installations) are participating in the TIP.

Due to the prevalence of the military in Hampton Roads, in order to reduce regional congestion, the role of military leadership in increasing participation in demand reduction programs is paramount. Therefore, it is important for local military leaders and commands to modify policies

concerning work times and work location and to solidify partnerships with Hampton Roads Transit (HRT), Williamsburg Area Transit Authority (WATA), Suffolk Transit, TRAFFIX, and other regional stakeholders to increase travel options for military personnel and reduce congestion near bases and across Hampton Roads.

Recommendations

- Evaluate, develop, and apply congestion mitigation strategies to all severely congested (Level of Service E or F) "Roadways Serving the Military in Hampton Roads" in the next Hampton Roads Congestion Management Process (CMP) update.
- When evaluating projects using the Project Prioritization Tool for the Hampton Roads Long-Range Transportation Plan (LRTP), it is recommended that the HRTPO continue to take into account projects that improve severe traffic conditions on the "Roadways Serving the Military" network.
- It is recommended that local military leaders and commands modify policies concerning work times and work location and solidify partnerships with Hampton Roads Transit (HRT), Williamsburg Area Transit Authority (WATA), and other regional stakeholders to increase travel options for military personnel through travel demand management strategies such as working off-peak hours, telecommuting, ridesharing, and using public transit.
- It is recommended that all eligible military employees consider participating in the Transportation Incentive Program (TIP) to help reduce their daily contribution to traffic congestion and air pollution, as well as expand their commuting alternatives.

¹⁷ U.S. Census Bureau.

¹⁸ *Hampton Roads Military Transportation Needs Study: Military Commuter Survey*, HRTPO, September 2012.

DEFICIENT BRIDGES

Bridge data for Hampton Roads was obtained from the Virginia Department of Transportation’s (VDOT) Structure and Bridge Division (October 2017) and, for federally-maintained bridges, the Federal Highway Administration’s (FHWA) National Bridge Inventory (NBI) database (2016). All bridges are inspected on a 24-month cycle, unless conditions warrant more frequent inspections. All bridge data was downloaded from these sources in October 2017.

Definitions for structurally deficient and functionally obsolete bridges are provided below.

Structurally Deficient Bridges¹⁹ – A structurally deficient bridge is a structure with elements that need to be monitored and/or repaired. These bridges typically require more frequent inspections, maintenance and repair and eventually need to be rehabilitated or replaced to address deficiencies. In spite of these deficiencies, a structurally deficient bridge is not necessarily unsafe. Bridge inspectors will close or impose limits on bridges they feel are unsafe.

For a bridge to be classified as structurally deficient, at least one of the following conditions must be true*:

- Deck Condition Rating ≤ 4
- Superstructure Condition Rating ≤ 4
- Substructure Condition Rating ≤ 4
- Culvert Condition Rating ≤ 4
- Structural Condition Rating ≤ 2
- Waterway Adequacy Rating ≤ 2

**As of January 1, 2018, Structural Condition Rating and Waterway Adequacy Rating are not included in the structurally deficient classification definition. However, since the data used in this analysis is prior to this date, they are included in this report.*

Functionally Obsolete Bridges²⁰ – A functionally obsolete bridge is a structure that was built to geometric standards that are no longer used today. Functionally obsolete bridges may not have adequate lane widths,

¹⁹ Hampton Roads Regional Bridge Study, HRTPO, November 2012.

²⁰ Ibid.

shoulder widths, or vertical clearances for the current traffic demand on the bridge. Functionally obsolete bridges may also occasionally be flooded, or have approaches that are difficult to navigate. In spite of these geometric deficiencies, functionally obsolete bridges are not inherently unsafe. Inspectors will close or impose limits on bridges that they feel are unsafe.

For a structure to be classified as functionally obsolete, at least one of the following conditions must be true:

- Structural Condition Rating = 3
- Waterway Adequacy Rating = 3
- Deck Geometry Rating ≤ 3
- Underclearances Rating ≤ 3
- Approach Roadway Alignment Rating ≤ 3

By rule, any structure that is classified as structurally deficient cannot also be classified as functionally obsolete. Structures that have ratings that would qualify the bridge to be classified as both structurally deficient and functionally obsolete are classified as structurally deficient.

For this study, a total of 625 bridges located on “Roadways Serving the Military in Hampton Roads” (including those which span the network) were analyzed. Deficient bridges are those bridges that are classified as “Structurally Deficient” or “Functionally Obsolete”. Of the 625 bridges, 126 or 20% are currently deficient, as shown below in **Figure 9**.

Figure 9 – Summary of Deficient Bridges on Roadways Serving the Military

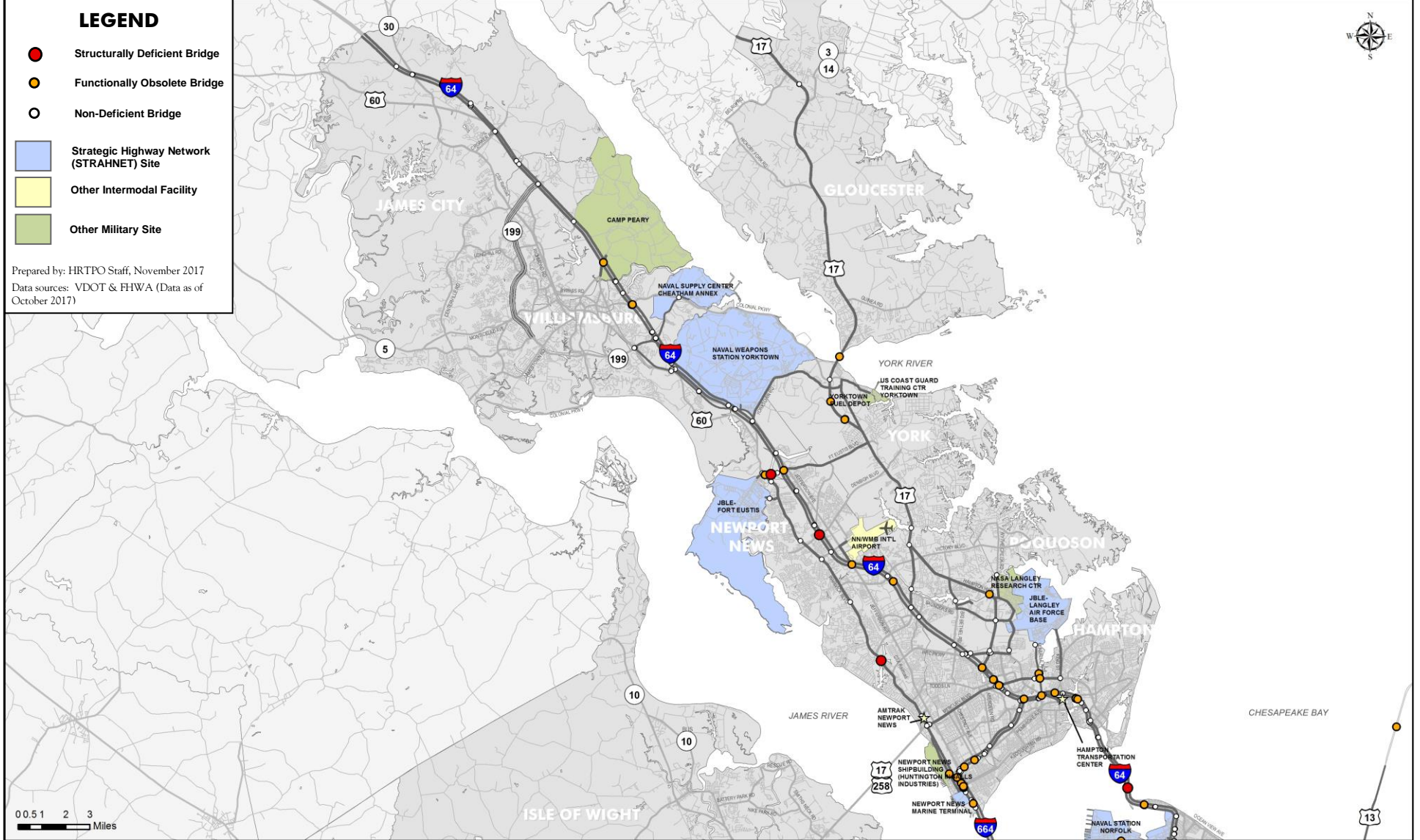
	Number	Percent
Total Bridges (on Roadways Serving the Military)	625	
Structurally Deficient Bridges	6	1%
Functionally Obsolete Bridges	120	19%
Deficient Bridges	126	20%

These deficient bridges are shown in **Maps 14 and 15** on pages 36-37. The 6 Structurally Deficient Bridges are also shown in **Figure 10** on page 38, and the 120 Functionally Obsolete Bridges are shown in **Figure 11** on pages 38-40.

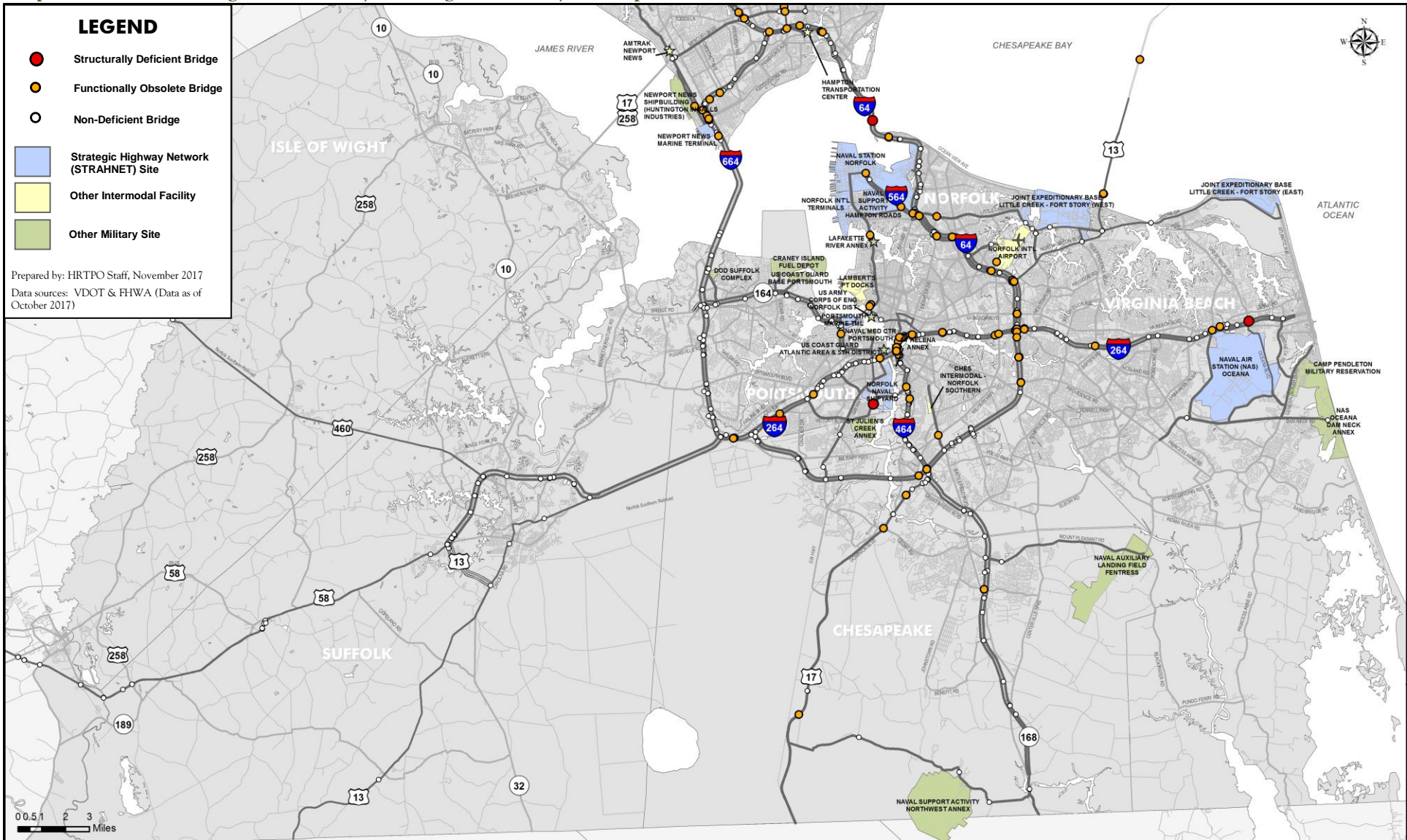
Recommendations

- Rehabilitate or replace the following Structurally Deficient bridges that are located on “Roadways Serving the Military in Hampton Roads” and do not currently have identified funding:
 - Victory Boulevard over Paradise Creek in Portsmouth (Federal ID: 21217)
 - I-264 over First Colonial Road in Virginia Beach (Federal ID: 22239)
- Closely monitor the remaining 4 Structurally Deficient bridges and give priority to these facilities for rehabilitation or replacement.
- Continue to monitor the 120 Functionally Obsolete bridges and make improvements as conditions warrant.

Map 14 – Deficient Bridges on Roadways Serving the Military – Hampton Roads Peninsula



Map 15 – Deficient Bridges on Roadways Serving the Military – Hampton Roads Southside



LEGEND

- Structurally Deficient Bridge
- Functionally Obsolete Bridge
- Non-Deficient Bridge
- Strategic Highway Network (STRAHNET) Site
- Other Intermodal Facility
- Other Military Site

Prepared by: HRTPO Staff, November 2017
 Data sources: VDOT & FHWA (Data as of October 2017)

Figure 10 – Structurally Deficient Bridges on Roadways Serving the Military

Source: VDOT, FHWA. Data as of October 2017.

Jurisdiction	Federal Structure ID	Route	FACILITY	CROSSING	Year Built	Year Reconstructed	Deficiency	Funded Project (Programmed)?
Hampton	20353	64	HAMPTON ROADS BRIDGE-TUNNEL WB	HAMPTON ROADS	1957		Superstructure Cond. = 4, Substructure Cond. = 4	
Newport News	20679	60	WARWICK BLVD	LAKE MAURY	1931	1960	Superstructure Cond. = 4	Yes
Newport News	20720	105	FORT EUSTIS BLVD	NEWPORT NEWS RESERVOIR	1960	1985	Superstructure Cond. = 4	Yes
Newport News	20727	173	DENBIGH BLVD	I-64 & CSX R/R	1965	1977	Substructure Cond. = 4	Yes
Portsmouth	21217	239	VICTORY BLVD	PARADISE CREEK	1944		Substructure Cond. = 4, Structural Cond. = 2	
Virginia Beach	22239	264	I-264	FIRST COLONIAL ROAD	1967	1986	Superstructure Cond. = 4	

Figure 11 – Functionally Obsolete Bridges on Roadways Serving the Military

Source: VDOT, FHWA. Data as of October 2017.

Jurisdiction	Federal Structure ID	Route	FACILITY	CROSSING	Year Built	Year Reconstructed	Deficiency	Funded Project (Programmed)?
James City	10498	64	I-64 WB	SIX MT ZION ROAD	1975		Underclearances = 3	
Virginia Beach	12747	13	CBBT NB	CHESAPEAKE BAY & LOOKOUT RD	1964		Deck Geometry = 2	
Virginia Beach	12750	13	CBBT NB	CHESAPEAKE BAY	1964		Deck Geometry = 3	
Virginia Beach	12752	13	CBBT NB	CHESAPEAKE BAY	1964		Deck Geometry = 3	
Virginia Beach	12753	13	CBBT SB	FISHERMAN'S INLET	1964		Deck Geometry = 3	
Virginia Beach	12754	13	CBBT NB	CHESAPEAKE BAY	1964		Deck Geometry = 3	
Virginia Beach	12755	13	CBBT NB	CHESAPEAKE BAY	1964		Deck Geometry = 3	
York	19820	17	GEORGE WASHINGTON HWY NB	YORKTOWN BATTLEFIELD TOUR ROAD	1968		Underclearances = 2	
York	19822	17	GEORGE WASHINGTON HWY SB	YORKTOWN BATTLEFIELD TOUR ROAD	1968		Underclearances = 2	
York	19824	17	COLEMAN BRIDGE	YORK RIVER & ROUTE 238	1952	1996	Underclearances = 2	
York	19838	64	I-64 EB	COLONIAL PKWY	1965		Underclearances = 3	
York	19840	64	I-64 WB	COLONIAL PKWY	1965		Underclearances = 3	
York	19855	134	MAGRUDER BLVD WB	BRICK KILN CREEK	1930		Deck Geometry = 2	Yes
York	19857	143	ROUTE 143	I-64	1965		Deck Geometry = 2	
Hampton	20316	64	I-64 EB	PEMBROKE AVENUE & HAMPTON RIVER	1958	1987	Underclearances = 2	
Hampton	20320	64	I-64	RIP RAP ROAD	1959	1984	Underclearances = 3	
Hampton	20324	64	I-64	ARMISTEAD AVENUE	1957	1986	Underclearances = 2	
Hampton	20328	664	I-664 SB RAMP	I-64 & NEW MARKET CREEK	1981		Underclearances = 3	
Hampton	20346	64	I-64 WB	PEMBROKE AVENUE & HAMPTON RIVER	1985		Underclearances = 2	
Hampton	20362	152	CUNNINGHAM DRIVE EB	I-64	1974		Deck Geometry = 3	
Hampton	20364	152	CUNNINGHAM DRIVE WB	I-64	1974		Deck Geometry = 3	
Hampton	20367	167	LASALLE AVENUE NB	NEWMARKET CREEK	1965		Deck Geometry = 3	
Hampton	20368	167	LASALLE AVENUE SB	NEWMARKET CREEK	1965		Deck Geometry = 3	
Newport News	20643		OLD OYSTER POINT ROAD	I-64	1991		Underclearances = 3	
Newport News	20647		34TH STREET EB	I-664/WARWICK BLVD/CSX R/R	1988		Underclearances = 3	
Newport News	20649		34TH STREET WB	I-664/WARWICK BLVD/CSX R/R	1988		Deck Geometry = 2	
Newport News	20651		26TH STREET	I-664 & CSX R/R	1987		Underclearances = 3	
Newport News	20653		23RD-25TH STREET	I-664/WARWICK BLVD/CSX R/R	1988		Deck Geometry = 2, Underclearances = 2	
Newport News	20661		HUNTINGTON AVENUE	FORMER SHIPYARD R/R SPUR	1899		Underclearances = 2	Yes
Newport News	20663		28TH STREET	I-664/WARWICK BLVD/CSX R/R	1980		Underclearances = 3	
Newport News	20681	60	WARWICK BLVD WB	FORT EUSTIS BLVD	1960	1985	Underclearances = 2	
Newport News	20710	64	I-64 EB	FORT EUSTIS BLVD	1965		Underclearances = 3	
Newport News	20738	664	I-664	ROANOKE AVENUE	1985		Underclearances = 3	
Newport News	20740	664	I-664	39TH STREET	1987		Underclearances = 3	
Newport News	20761	664	I-664 RAMP	TERMINAL AVENUE	1990		Underclearances = 3	

Figure 11 – Functionally Obsolete Bridges on Roadways Serving the Military (continued)

Source: VDOT, FHWA. Data as of October 2017.

Jurisdiction	Federal Structure ID	Route	FACILITY	CROSSING	Year Built	Year Reconstructed	Deficiency	Funded Project (Programmed)?
Norfolk	20764		FRONTAGE ROAD	I-264	1967		Underclearances = 3	
Norfolk	20767		ROBIN HOOD ROAD	NORFOLK WATER SUPPLY CANAL	1944	1987	Deck Geometry = 2	
Norfolk	20793	264	I-264 WB	KEMPSVILLE ROAD	1967	1992	Underclearances = 3	Yes
Norfolk	20795	264	I-264 EB	KEMPSVILLE ROAD	1967	1983	Underclearances = 2	Yes
Norfolk	20805	58	BRAMBLETON AVENUE WB	HAMPTON BLVD	1962		Underclearances = 3	
Norfolk	20813	64	I-264 EB RAMP	I-264 WB & I-64	1985		Underclearances = 3	
Norfolk	20815	64	I-64 EB	SEWELLS POINT ROAD	1965	1977	Underclearances = 2	
Norfolk	20837	64	I-64 WB	MILITARY HWY	1966		Underclearances = 3	
Norfolk	20852	64	I-64 EB	RAMP FROM NORTHAMPTON BLVD	1967	1977	Underclearances = 2	
Norfolk	20858	64	I-64 EB	NORTHAMPTON BLVD	1967	1977	Underclearances = 2	
Norfolk	20860	64	I-64 WB	NORTHAMPTON BLVD	1967	1977	Underclearances = 2	
Norfolk	20875	64	I-64 EB	VA BEACH BLVD	1968	1986	Underclearances = 2	
Norfolk	20877	64	I-64 WB	VA BEACH BLVD	1968	1992	Underclearances = 2	
Norfolk	20879	64	I-64 EB	I-264 WB	1968	1985	Underclearances = 2	
Norfolk	20881	64	I-64 WB	I-264 WB	1968	1992	Underclearances = 2	
Norfolk	20898	64	I-64 EB RAMP	I-64 WB RAMP AT TIDEWATER DR	1971		Underclearances = 3	
Norfolk	20909	64	I-64 EB	13TH VIEW STREET	1972		Underclearances = 2	
Norfolk	20911	64	I-64 WB	13TH VIEW STREET	1972		Underclearances = 2	
Norfolk	20934	165	LITTLE CREEK ROAD	TIDEWATER DRIVE	1959	2014	Underclearances = 3	
Norfolk	20947	264	I-264 WB	E BR ELIZABETH RIVER	1952	1991	Underclearances = 3	
Norfolk	20949		WATERSIDE DRIVE EB	EAST MAIN STREET	1972	1990	Underclearances = 3	
Norfolk	20953	264	I-264 EB & I-464 NB	I-264 & I-464 RAMPS	1986		Underclearances = 3	
Norfolk	20955	264	I-264 WB	I-264 & I-464 RAMPS	1988		Underclearances = 3	
Norfolk	20957	264	I-264 & I-464 RAMPS	I-264 EB	1986		Underclearances = 3	
Norfolk	20959	264	I-264 WB RAMP	I-264 WB	1988		Underclearances = 3	
Norfolk	20961	264	IBERKLEY AVENUE RAMP	EMERGENCY VEHICLE RAMP	1988		Underclearances = 3	
Norfolk	20971	264	I-264 EB	I-264 EB RAMP	1990		Underclearances = 3	
Norfolk	20973	264	I-264 RAMP	HOLT STREET & NS R/R	1990		Underclearances = 3	
Norfolk	20992	264	I-264 EB	HOLT STREET & NS R/R	1972	1990	Underclearances = 3	
Norfolk	21000	264	I-264 WB	HOLT ST & NS R/R	1972	1991	Underclearances = 3	
Norfolk	21002	264	I-264 EB	BALLENTINE AVENUE	1968		Underclearances = 3	
Norfolk	21004	264	I-264 WB	BALLENTINE AVENUE	1968		Underclearances = 3	
Norfolk	21019	337	HAMPTON BLVD SB RAMP	HAMPTON BLVD NB	1962		Underclearances = 2	
Norfolk	21021	337	ADMIRAL TAUSSIG BLVD	I-564 RAMPS	1977		Underclearances = 3	
Norfolk	21024	337	HAMPTON BLVD NB	LAFAYETTE RIVER	1970		Deck Geometry = 3	
Norfolk	21026	406	INT TERMINAL BLVD WB	I-564 & NS R/R	1975		Deck Geometry = 2	
Norfolk	21037	460	I-264 RAMP	WATERSIDE DRIVE	1990		Underclearances = 3	
Norfolk	21051	464	I-464 SB	I-264 & I-464 RAMPS	1988		Underclearances = 3	
Norfolk	21053	464	I-464 NB	BERKLEY AVENUE	1988		Deck Geometry = 2	
Norfolk	21057	464	I-464 SB	I-264 EB	1987		Underclearances = 3	
Norfolk	21065	464	I-464 SB	EMERGENCY VEHICLE RAMP	1988		Underclearances = 3	
Norfolk	21068	564	I-564 RAMP	I-64 & I-564	1990		Underclearances = 3	
Norfolk	21072	564	I-564 SB	GRANBY STREET	1972	1991	Underclearances = 3	

Figure 11 – Functionally Obsolete Bridges on Roadways Serving the Military (continued)

Source: VDOT, FHWA. Data as of October 2017.

Jurisdiction	Federal Structure ID	Route	FACILITY	CROSSING	Year Built	Year Reconstructed	Deficiency	Funded Project (Programmed)?
Portsmouth	21190		GREENWOOD DRIVE	I-264	1976		Underclearances = 3	
Portsmouth	21193		COURT STREET	I-264 WB	1951	1990	Deck Geometry = 2, Underclearances = 3	
Portsmouth	21220	264	I-264	MCLEAN AVENUE	1964	1979	Underclearances = 2	
Chesapeake	21819		BARNES ROAD	I-464	1983		Underclearances = 3	
Chesapeake	21885	168	BATTLEFIELD BLVD	MILITARY HIGHWAY	1990		Underclearances = 3	
Chesapeake	21906	190	GREAT BRIDGE BLVD	I-64	1967		Underclearances = 2	
Chesapeake	21911	664	I-664 NB	W MILITARY HWY & CSX R/R	1983		Underclearances = 3	
Chesapeake	21913	664	I-664 SB	W MILITARY HWY & CSX R/R	1983		Underclearances = 3	
Chesapeake	21932	337	POINDEXTER STREET	I-464	1980		Underclearances = 3	
Chesapeake	21941	464	I-464 NB	I-64	1967		Underclearances = 3	
Chesapeake	21943	464	I-464 SB	I-64	1967		Underclearances = 3	
Virginia Beach	22222	264	I-264	INDEPENDENCE BLVD	1967	1992	Underclearances = 2	
Virginia Beach	22232	264	I-264	LONDON BRIDGE ROAD	1967	1982	Underclearances = 3	
Virginia Beach	22255	58	VA BEACH BLVD	I-264 WB RAMP	1967		Deck Geometry = 2	
Virginia Beach	22265	64	I-64 WB	E BR ELIZABETH RIVER	1967	1992	Underclearances = 3	
Virginia Beach	22267	64	I-64 EB	E BR ELIZABETH RIVER	1967	1992	Underclearances = 3	
Virginia Beach	22285		PROVIDENCE ROAD WB	I-64	1967		Deck Geometry = 3	
Virginia Beach	22287		PROVIDENCE ROAD EB	I-64	1967		Deck Geometry = 3	
Norfolk	23059	64	I-64 HOV LANES	SEWELLS POINT ROAD	1992		Underclearances = 3	
Norfolk	23214	64	I-64 HOV LANES	I-564 & LITTLE CREEK ROAD	1992		Underclearances = 3	
Norfolk	23216	564	I-564 HOV LANES	LITTLE CREEK ROAD	1992		Deck Geometry = 2	
Norfolk	23272	64	I-64 HOV LANES	VA BEACH BLVD	1992		Underclearances = 3	
Norfolk	23304	64	I-64 HOV LANES	I-264 WB	1992		Deck Geometry = 3, Underclearances = 3	
Norfolk	23306	64	I-64 HOV LANES	I-264 EB	1992		Deck Geometry = 3, Underclearances = 3	
Norfolk	23342	64	I-64 HOV LANES	CNW R/R & CURLEW DR	1992		Deck Geometry = 3	
Hampton	25292	167	LASALLE AVENUE SB	MERCURY BLVD	1998		Deck Geometry = 2	
Hampton	25293	167	LASALLE AVENUE NB	MERCURY BLVD	1998		Deck Geometry = 2	
Chesapeake	25696		HANBURY ROAD	CHESAPEAKE EXPRESSWAY	1998		Underclearances = 3	
Newport News	25809	143	JEFFERSON AVENUE	I-64	2000		Deck Geometry = 2, Underclearances = 3	
Virginia Beach	26056	13	CBBT SB	CHESAPEAKE BAY & LOOKOUT RD	1998		Deck Geometry = 3, Underclearances = 3	
Hampton	26143	134	MAGRUDER BLVD	I-64	2004		Underclearances = 3, Approach Rdwy. Alignment = 3	
Hampton	26145	64	I-64	MERCURY BLVD	2005		Deck Geometry = 2	
Norfolk	26334	13	MILITARY HIGHWAY	I-264	2000		Deck Geometry = 2, Underclearances = 2	
Virginia Beach	26630	13	CBBT SB	CHESAPEAKE BAY	1998		Deck Geometry = 2	
Portsmouth	26653	58	MLK FREEWAY	CLEVELAND STREET & CSX R/R	2005		Underclearances = 3	
Virginia Beach	26721	13	CBBT SB	CHESAPEAKE BAY	1999		Deck Geometry = 3	
Chesapeake	27402	17	ROUTE 17	STREAM	2006		Deck Geometry = 2	
York	90003		YORKTOWN BATTLEFIELD TOUR ROAD	ROUTE 17	1959		Underclearances = 3	
Newport News	29307	664	I-664	26th St	1988		Underclearances = 3	
Chesapeake	28796		ROUTE 17 NBL	BAINBRIDGE BLVD	2014		Underclearances = 3	
Chesapeake	28795		ROUTE 17 SBL	BAINBRIDGE BLVD	2015		Underclearances = 3	
Chesapeake	28792		RTE 17 DOMINION BLVD SB	CEDAR RD	2016		Underclearances = 3	

VERTICAL CLEARANCE BELOW PREFERRED HEIGHT

This section includes “Roadways Serving the Military in Hampton Roads” with vertical clearances of bridge and tunnel structures below preferred height (e.g. bridge overpasses that carry roadways and vertical clearances inside tunnel facilities). It does not include vertical clearance restrictions due to other overhead structures, such as signs, signals, or bridges that only carry railroads, pedestrians, or bicyclists.

According to the Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command Transportation Engineering Agency (SDDCTEA), there are no separate standard bridge geometric requirements for military purposes²¹. The military expects the Strategic Highway Network (STRAHNET) to meet the design standards for the National Highway System (NHS) established by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO).

Interstate Highways with Posted Vertical Clearances Below 16 Feet

According to the SDDCTEA Information Paper²², the following vertical clearance guidelines are provided for Interstate highways and new structures on urban and rural arterials:

“...all rural Interstate highway bridges will be built to the 16-foot vertical clearance standard. In addition, a 16-foot vertical clearance route shall also be maintained throughout and/or around each urban area. Interstate bridges in urban areas not on the 16-foot vertical clearance route must have a minimum of 14 feet of vertical clearance. Any exceptions to this policy must be approved by FHWA.”

All interstate highways with vertical clearances below 16 feet along “Roadways Serving the Military in Hampton Roads” are listed in **Figure 12** and shown in red on **Map 16**.

²¹ Information Paper: Military Design Standards for the National Highway System, Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command Transportation Engineering Agency (SDDCTEA), August 31, 2000.

²² Ibid.

Non-Interstate Highways with Posted Vertical Clearances

Virginia law dictates that the maximum height for vehicles traveling on Virginia roadways is 13 feet, 6 inches. According to both the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) and the Virginia Supplement to the MUTCD, bridges shall be posted with a low clearance sign when the vertical clearance of the bridge is less than 14 feet, 6 inches, which is one foot above the statutory maximum vehicle height. The vertical clearance posted on the warning signs shall be 3 inches less than the actual vertical clearance. According to SDDCTEA, the military-preferred minimum vertical clearance for all non-Interstate STRAHNET routes is 14 feet.

As a result of Virginia law and guidance from SDDCTEA, all non-Interstate highways with posted vertical clearances below 14 feet, 6 inches along “Roadways Serving the Military in Hampton Roads”, including STRAHNET and non-STRAHNET roadways, have been identified in **Figure 13** and are shown in orange on **Map 16**.

Recommendations

- As the Hampton Roads Bridge-Tunnel is rehabilitated or new tubes are added, ensure that the vertical clearance meets or exceeds the 16-foot threshold, similar to the Monitor-Merrimac Memorial Bridge-Tunnel.
- Use a minimum vertical clearance of 14 feet, 6 inches as non-Interstate bridge and tunnel structures are replaced at the 16 locations shown in **Figure 13** on page 42.

Figure 12 – Interstate Highways with Posted Vertical Clearances below 16 Feet on Roadways Serving the Military

Jurisdiction	Federal Structure ID	Route	FACILITY	CROSSING	Posted Vertical Clearance	Funded Project (Programmed)?
Hampton	20354	64	HAMPTON ROADS BRIDGE-TUNNEL WB*	HAMPTON ROADS	13' 6"	Yes
Hampton	20340	64	HAMPTON ROADS BRIDGE-TUNNEL EB*	HAMPTON ROADS	14' 6"	Yes

*For tunnel facilities, posted vertical clearance (maximum vehicle height) is provided.

Source: VDOT, FHWA. Data as of October 2017.

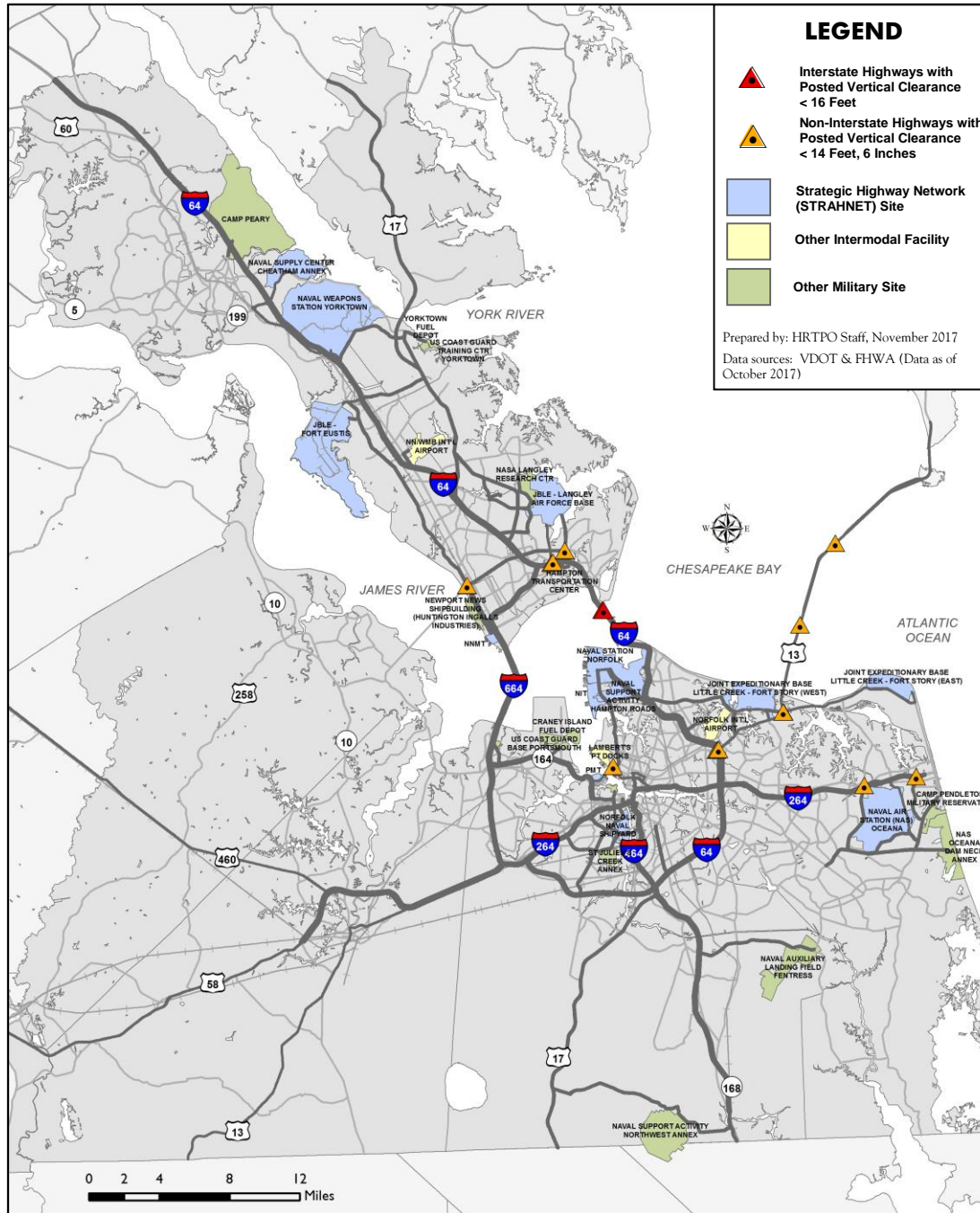
Figure 13 – Non-Interstate Highways with Posted Vertical Clearances below 14 Feet, 6 Inches on Roadways Serving the Military

Jurisdiction	Federal Structure ID	Route	FACILITY	CROSSING	Posted Vertical Clearance	Funded Project (Programmed)?
Hampton	20324	64	I-64	ARMISTEAD AVENUE	13' 8"	
Hampton	20326	64	I-64	LASALLE AVENUE	13' 6"	
Hampton	20384	258	MERCURY BLVD EB	KING ST	14' 2"	
Hampton	20386	258	MERCURY BLVD WB	KING ST	14' 2"	
Newport News	20673	17	MERCURY BLVD EB	WARWICK BOULEVARD	14' 2"	
Newport News	20675	17	MERCURY BLVD WB	WARWICK BOULEVARD	14' 2"	
Norfolk	20805	58	BRAMBLETON AVENUE WB	HAMPTON BLVD	13' 11"	
Norfolk	20856	64	I-64 EB RAMP	NORTHAMPTON BLVD	13' 10"	
Norfolk	20858	64	I-64 EB	NORTHAMPTON BLVD	14' 0"	
Norfolk	20860	64	I-64 WB	NORTHAMPTON BLVD	14' 0"	
Virginia Beach	12749	13	CBBT*	THIMBLE SHOALS CHANNEL	13' 6"	Yes
Virginia Beach	12751	13	CBBT*	CHESAPEAKE CHANNEL	13' 6"	
Virginia Beach	22213	13	NORTHAMPTON BLVD NB	SHORE DRIVE	14' 1"	
Virginia Beach	22215	13	NORTHAMPTON BLVD SB	SHORE DRIVE	14' 1"	
Virginia Beach	22232	264	I-264	LONDON BRIDGE ROAD	13' 8"	
Virginia Beach	22243	264	I-264	BIRDNECK ROAD	14' 1"	

*For tunnel facilities, posted vertical clearance (maximum vehicle height) is provided.

Source: VDOT, FHWA. Data as of October 2017.

Map 16 – Roadways Serving the Military with Vertical Clearances below Preferred Height



LANE WIDTHS BELOW 12 FEET

Average lane widths for most “Roadways Serving the Military in Hampton Roads” were obtained from the Virginia Department of Transportation²³. For some roadways, the average lane widths were verified using Google Maps. According to the Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command Transportation Engineering Agency (SDDCTEA), 12-foot lane widths for roadways are preferred if the expected military traffic includes vehicles in the Heavy Equipment Transporter System (HETS) and the Palletized Load System (PLS)²⁴. Schematic diagrams of the dimensions and weights of these vehicles are included in **Appendix B**. Roadway segments with average lane widths below 12 feet located on the “Roadways Serving the Military in Hampton Roads” were identified and shown in **Map 17** on page 45 and in **Figure 14** on pages 46-47.



U.S. Route 460 through the City Suffolk, Isle of Wight County, Windsor, and Southampton County has 10 foot lane widths.

²³ Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT), Statewide Highway Planning System (SHiPS) Database, August 2017.

²⁴ Information Paper: Military Design Standards for the National Highway System, Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command Transportation Engineering Agency (SDDCTEA), August 31, 2000.

Map 17 – Roadways Serving the Military with Lane Widths below 12 Feet

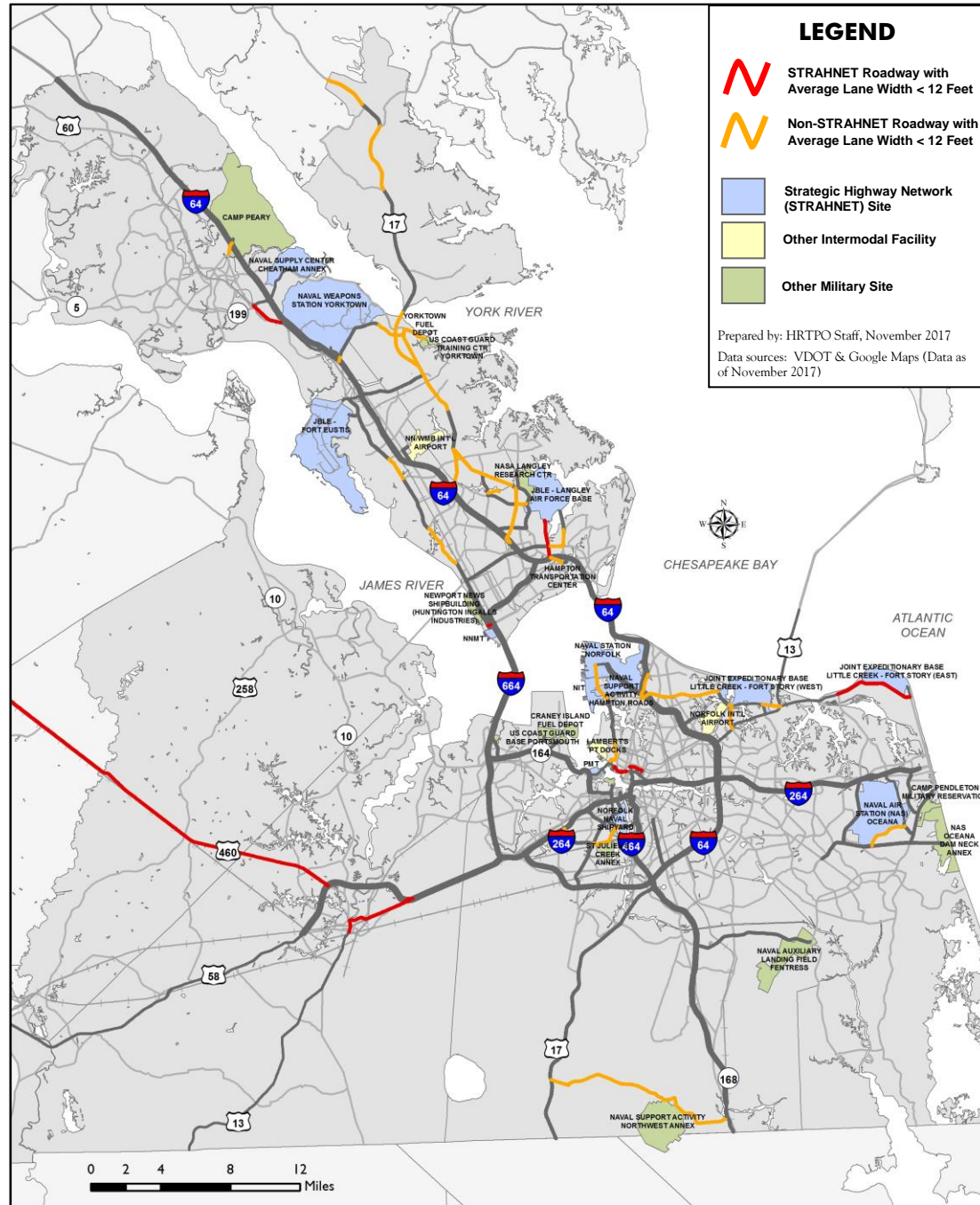


Figure 14 – Roadways Serving the Military with Lane Widths below 12 Feet

JURIS NAME	FACILITY NAME	SEGMENT FROM	SEGMENT TO	SEGMENT LENGTH (MILES)	2009 LANES	AVG LANE WIDTH	STRAHNET ROUTE?
CHES	BALLAHACK RD	GEORGE WASHINGTON HWY	OLD BATTLEFIELD BLVD	11.72	2	10	NO
GLO	RTE 17	RTE 614 (HICKORY FORK RD)	RTE 17 BUS S (MAIN ST)	4.76	4	11	NO
GLO	RTE 17	RTE 17 BUS N (MAIN ST)	RTE 606 (ARK RD)	2.38	4	11	NO
GLO	RTE 17	RTE 606 (ARK RD)	ROUTE 14	5.44	4	11	NO
GLO	RTE 17	ROUTES 33/198	MIDDLESEX CL	1.55	4	11	NO
HAM	ARMISTEAD AVE	LASALLE AVE	RIP RAP RD	0.44	4	11	NO
HAM	ARMISTEAD AVE	RIP RAP RD	PEMBROKE AVE	0.37	4	11	NO
HAM	COMMANDER SHEPARD BLVD	MAGRUDER BLVD	ARMISTEAD AVE	0.73	4	11	NO
HAM	KING ST	OLD FOX HILL RD	LITTLE BACK RIVER RD	0.54	4	10	NO
HAM	KING ST	LITTLE BACK RIVER RD	LAMINGTON RD	0.3	4	11	NO
HAM	LASALLE AVE	ARMISTEAD AVE	MERCURY BLVD	0.63	4	11	YES
HAM	LASALLE AVE	MERCURY BLVD	LANGLEY GATE	1.46	4	11	YES
HAM	MAGRUDER BLVD	SEMPLE FARM RD	COMM SHEPARD BLVD (SOUTH)	0.9	4	11	NO
HAM	MAGRUDER BLVD	COMM SHEPARD BLVD (SOUTH)	HRC PARKWAY	1.38	4	11	NO
HAM	MAGRUDER BLVD	HRC PARKWAY	I-64	0.67	4	11	NO
HAM	MERCURY BLVD	LASALLE AVE	KING ST	0.82	8	11	NO
HAM	SEMPLE FARM RD	BIG BETHEL RD	BELLGRADE DR	0.69	2	9	NO
IW	ROUTE 460	SOUTHAMPTON CL	FIRETOWER RD (RTE 644)	0.54	4	10	YES
IW	ROUTE 460	FIRETOWER RD (RTE 644)	WCL WINDSOR	5.56	4	10	YES
IW/WIND	ROUTE 460	WCL WINDSOR	ROUTE 258	0.08	4	10	YES
IW/WIND	ROUTE 460	ROUTE 258	COURT ST (RTE 610)	0.46	4	10	YES
IW	ROUTE 460	COURT ST (RTE 610)	ECL WINDSOR	0.75	4	10	YES
IW	ROUTE 460	ECL WINDSOR	SUFFOLK CL	2.35	4	10	YES
NN	26TH ST	WARWICK BLVD	HUNTINGTON AVE	0.13	2	11	YES
NN	J CLYDE MORRIS BLVD	I-64	HARPERSVILLE RD	0.6	4	11	NO
NN	J CLYDE MORRIS BLVD	HARPERSVILLE RD	YORK CL	0.19	4	11	NO
NN	WARWICK BLVD	BLAND BLVD	OYSTER POINT RD	1.39	4	11	NO
NN	WARWICK BLVD	J CLYDE MORRIS BLVD	HARPERSVILLE RD	1.07	5	11	NO
NN	WARWICK BLVD	HARPERSVILLE RD	MAIN ST	1.49	4	10	NO
NN	YORKTOWN RD	I-64	JEFFERSON AVE	0.15	4	10	NO
NOR	BRAMBLETON AVE	COLLEY AVE	BOUSH ST	0.85	6	11	YES
NOR	GRANBY ST	LITTLE CREEK RD	I-564	0.26	6	11	NO
NOR	GRANBY ST	I-564	I-64	0.18	4	10	NO
NOR	GRANBY ST	I-64	BAYVIEW BLVD	0.99	4	10	NO
NOR	HAMPTON BLVD	BRAMBLETON AVE	PRINCESS ANNE RD	0.4	4	11	NO
NOR	HAMPTON BLVD	PRINCESS ANNE RD	21ST ST	0.48	4	11	NO
NOR	HAMPTON BLVD	21ST ST	26TH ST	0.21	4	11	NO
NOR	HAMPTON BLVD	26TH ST	27TH ST	0.05	4	11	NO
NOR	HAMPTON BLVD	27TH ST	38TH ST	0.18	4	11	NO
NOR	HAMPTON BLVD	LITTLE CREEK RD	INTERNATIONAL TERMINAL BLVD	0.18	6	11	NO
NOR	HAMPTON BLVD	INTERNATIONAL TERMINAL BLVD	INTERMODAL CONNECTOR	1	6	11	NO
NOR	HAMPTON BLVD	INTERMODAL CONNECTOR	ADM TAUSSIG BLVD	0.92	6	11	NO
NOR	LITTLE CREEK RD	GRANBY ST	I-64	0.35	4	11	NO
NOR	LITTLE CREEK RD	I-64	TIDEWATER DR	0.77	6	11	NO
NOR	LITTLE CREEK RD	TIDEWATER DR	SEWELLS POINT RD	0.18	4	11	NO
NOR	LITTLE CREEK RD	SEWELLS POINT RD	CHESAPEAKE BLVD	0.53	4	11	NO
NOR	LITTLE CREEK RD	MILITARY HWY	AZALEA GARDEN RD	1.54	4	11	NO
NOR	LITTLE CREEK RD	AZALEA GARDEN RD	SHORE DR	1.1	4	10	NO
NOR	VA BEACH BLVD	MONTICELLO AVE	CHURCH ST	0.45	4	10	YES
NOR	VA BEACH BLVD	CHURCH ST	TIDEWATER DR	0.3	4	10	YES
PORT	ELM AVE	VICTORY BLVD	BURTONS POINT RD	0.3	4	10	NO
PORT	VICTORY BLVD	I-264	GREENWOOD DR	0.55	4	10	NO
PORT	VICTORY BLVD	GEORGE WASHINGTON HWY	AFTON PKWY	1.24	4	11	NO
PORT	VICTORY BLVD	AFTON PKWY	ELM AVE	0.57	4	11	NO

Source: VDOT and Google Maps, November 2017.

Figure 14 – Roadways Serving the Military with Lane Widths below 12 Feet (continued)

JURIS NAME	FACILITY NAME	SEGMENT FROM	SEGMENT TO	SEGMENT LENGTH (MILES)	2009 LANES	AVG LANE WIDTH	STRAHNET ROUTE?
SH	ROUTE 58	BUS RTE 58 W	CAMP PKWY (BUS RTE 58 E)	2.5	4	11	YES
SH	ROUTE 460	SUSSEX CL	WCL IVOR	3.72	4	10	YES
SH	ROUTE 460	WCL IVOR	ROUTE 616 (IVOR RD)	0.56	4	10	YES
SH	ROUTE 460	ROUTE 616 (IVOR RD)	ECL IVOR	0.73	4	10	YES
SH	ROUTE 460	ECL IVOR	ISLE OF WIGHT CL	3.59	4	10	YES
SUF	CONSTANCE RD	MAIN ST	WILROY RD	0.88	4	11	YES
SUF	MAIN ST	WASHINGTON ST	MARKET ST	0.15	2	10	YES
SUF	MAIN ST	MARKET ST	CONSTANCE RD	0.52	4	10	YES
SUF	PORTSMOUTH BLVD	WILROY RD	WASHINGTON ST	1.59	4	11	YES
SUF	PORTSMOUTH BLVD	WASHINGTON ST	SUFFOLK BYPASS	1.04	4	11	YES
SUF	PRUDEN BLVD	ISLE OF WIGHT CL	LAKE PRINCE DR	3.08	4	10	YES
SUF	PRUDEN BLVD	LAKE PRINCE DR	KINGS FORK RD	0.58	4	10	YES
SUF	PRUDEN BLVD	KINGS FORK RD	SUFFOLK BYPASS	1.47	4	10	YES
VB	DIAMOND SPRINGS RD	NORTHAMPTON BLVD	SHORE DR	1.32	4	11	NO
VB	HARPERS RD	DAM NECK RD	OCEANA BLVD	2.44	2	10	NO
VB	SHORE DRIVE	NORFOLK CL	DIAMOND SPRINGS RD	0.21	4	11	NO
VB	SHORE DRIVE	INDEPENDENCE BLVD	PLEASURE HOUSE RD	0.64	4	11	NO
VB	SHORE DRIVE	PLEASURE HOUSE RD	NORTHAMPTON BLVD	0.37	4	11	NO
VB	SHORE DRIVE	GREAT NECK RD	ATLANTIC AVE	4.61	4	11	YES
YC	BALLARD ST	COOK RD	COAST GUARD TRAINING CENTER	1.32	2	10	NO
YC	COOK RD	GEORGE WASHINGTON HWY	GOOSLEY RD	2.09	2	11	NO
YC	COOK RD	GOOSLEY RD	BALLARD ST	0.25	2	11	NO
YC	GEORGE WASHINGTON HWY	NEWPORT NEWS CL	VICTORY BLVD (RTE 171)	1.2	4	11	NO
YC	GEORGE WASHINGTON HWY	VICTORY BLVD (RTE 171)	HAMPTON HWY (RTE 134)	0.64	4	11	NO
YC	GEORGE WASHINGTON HWY	DARE RD	DENBIGH BLVD (RTE 173)	1.08	4	11	NO
YC	GEORGE WASHINGTON HWY	DENBIGH BLVD (RTE 173)	FORT EUSTIS BLVD (RTE 105)	1.38	4	11	NO
YC	GEORGE WASHINGTON HWY	FORT EUSTIS BLVD (RTE 105)	COOK RD	0.59	4	11	NO
YC	GEORGE WASHINGTON HWY	COOK RD	GOOSLEY RD (RTE 238)	2.52	4	11	NO
YC	GEORGE WASHINGTON HWY	GOOSLEY RD (RTE 238)	GLOUCESTER CL (COLEMAN BRIDGE)	1.06	4	11	NO
YC	GOOSLEY RD	OLD WILLIAMSBURG RD	CRAWFORD RD	0.89	2	11	NO
YC	GOOSLEY RD	CRAWFORD RD	ROUTE 17	0.3	2	11	NO
YC	GOOSLEY RD	ROUTE 17	COOK RD	0.52	2	11	NO
YC	HAMPTON HWY	ROUTE 17	VICTORY BLVD (RTE 171)	0.72	4	11	NO
YC	HAMPTON HWY	VICTORY BLVD (RTE 171)	BIG BETHEL RD (RTE 600)	1.54	4	11	NO
YC	HAMPTON HWY	BIG BETHEL RD (RTE 600)	NCL HAMPTON	1.77	4	11	NO
YC	MERRIMAC TRAIL	BUSCH GARDENS INTERCHANGE	ROUTE 199/JAMES CITY CL	1.75	4	11	YES
YC	ROUTE 143	ROUTE 132	I-64	0.6	4	11	NO

Source: VDOT and Google Maps, November 2017.

Recommendations

- Widen all roadways with average lane widths below 12 feet to a minimum of 12 feet on all “Roadways Serving the Military in Hampton Roads” in order to accommodate military vehicles (See **Figure 14** on pages 46-47). Give priority for widening lanes to the following deficient STRAHNET roadways:
 - Lasalle Avenue from Armistead Avenue to Langley Gate in Hampton*
 - Route 460/Pruden Boulevard from Sussex County line to Suffolk Bypass in Suffolk
 - 26th Street from Warwick Boulevard to Huntington Avenue in Newport News
 - Brambleton Avenue from Colley Avenue to Boush Street in Norfolk
 - Virginia Beach Boulevard from Monticello Avenue to Tidewater Drive in Norfolk
 - Route 58 from Business Route 58 West to Camp Parkway (Business Route 58 East) in Southampton County
 - Constance Road from Main Street to Wilroy Road in Suffolk**
 - Main Street from Washington Street to Constance Road in Suffolk**
 - Portsmouth Boulevard from Wilroy Road to Suffolk Bypass in Suffolk**
 - Shore Drive from Great Neck Road to Atlantic Avenue in Virginia Beach
 - Merrimac Trail from Busch Gardens Interchange to Route 199/James City County line in York County

Note that some roadway widening projects may include additional travel lanes with average lane widths below 12 feet in order to reduce congestion, right-of-way impacts, and project costs. In these cases, there needs to be a balance between competing goals of reducing congestion and minimizing travel impacts for wider vehicles.

*In March 2018, Langley Air Force Base submitted a comment to HRTPO staff that the currently designated STRAHNET Connector (La Salle Avenue from I-64 to Langley gate) is restricted to personal-owned vehicles and commercial vehicles access the base via the Armistead Avenue/Sweeney Boulevard gate. This comment has been forwarded to SDDCTEA to see if the current STRAHNET Connector is valid. As a result, they recommended that priority for widening lanes should be given to:

- Magruder Boulevard from I-64 to Commander Shepard Boulevard
- Commander Shepard Boulevard from Magruder Boulevard to Armistead Avenue

**In May 2018, the City of Suffolk suggested to HRTPO staff that the currently designated Non-Interstate STRAHNET Route 13 (Portsmouth Blvd, Constance Rd, Main St, and Carolina Rd) be replaced with the SW Suffolk Bypass (Holland Rd to Carolina Rd) since military trucks are using this route instead of traveling through downtown Suffolk. This comment has been forwarded to SDDCTEA to see if the current STRAHNET Connector is valid. If this STRAHNET change is made, then the following roadway segments with average lane widths below 12 feet would be removed from this list:

- Constance Road from Main Street to Wilroy Road in Suffolk
- Main Street from Washington Street to Constance Road in Suffolk
- Portsmouth Boulevard from Wilroy Road to Suffolk Bypass in Suffolk

FLOODING VULNERABILITY

The Hampton Roads region contains one of the largest natural harbors in the world, making the region an attractive location for military facilities. This coastal location also makes many of these military facilities susceptible to projected relative sea level rise and potential storm surge threats, impacting overall defense readiness. The “relative” sea level rise for a given area is the change in sea level relative to the elevation of the land in that same area. Along many coastal regions, relative sea level rise is best described as “the water is rising and the land is sinking”. In addition, severe storms, such as a hurricane, tropical storm, or nor’easter, cause storm surge. According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, storm surge is water that is pushed toward the shore by the force of the winds swirling around the storm. The threat of flooding from sea level rise and storm surge is a concern for the military in the region since military operations require a transportation network that moves cargo and personnel quickly and safely.

The results in this section were taken from the HRTPO study recently completed in May 2016 – *Sea Level Rise and Storm Surge Impacts to Roadways in Hampton Roads*²⁵. In this study, HRTPO staff partnered with Hampton Roads Planning District Commission staff to conduct a comprehensive GIS-based flooding vulnerability analysis for potential sea level rise and storm surge impacts to regional roadways by 2045 (the upcoming Long-Range Transportation Plan’s horizon year). Maps included in this section depict the “Roadways Serving the Military in Hampton Roads” that are vulnerable to flooding by 2045.

Given the uncertainty in how much relative sea level rise (SLR) will occur over time, current research suggests that 2.0 feet of rise could occur in Hampton Roads sometime between 2043 and 2083. With the horizon year of the next HRTPO Long-Range Transportation Plan being 2045, a conservative 2.0 foot relative sea level rise scenario was used in this analysis.

The three scenarios used in the flooding vulnerability analysis were as follows:

- 1) 2.0 foot relative sea level rise
- 2) 2.0 foot relative sea level rise + 25-year storm surge
- 3) 2.0 foot relative sea level rise + 50-year storm surge

²⁵ *Sea Level Rise and Storm Surge Impacts to Roadways in Hampton Roads*, HRTPO, May 2016.

For Scenario 2 (2.0 feet of sea level rise plus a 25-year storm surge), the water surface elevation ranged from 2.7 feet NAVD (North American Vertical Datum, 1988) to 10 feet NAVD across Hampton Roads. At Sewell’s Point in Norfolk, the water surface elevation in this scenario was approximately 8.1 feet NAVD.

For Scenario 3 (2.0 feet of sea level rise plus a 50-year storm surge) the water surface elevation ranged from 3.1 feet NAVD to 11.1 feet NAVD across the region, with a water surface elevation of approximately 8.8 feet NAVD at Sewell’s Point.

The results in this section provide an update to the study conducted by the HRTPO in July 2013 – *Hampton Roads Military Transportation Needs Study – Roadways Serving the Military and Sea Level Rise/Storm Surge*²⁶

Results

“Roadways Serving the Military” segments along the “2045 Analysis Network” that are projected to be submerged for the three relative sea level rise and storm surge scenarios are shown in red, orange, and maroon on **Maps 18-20** on pages 50-52: Additionally, six subarea maps that provide a closer view of various Hampton Roads jurisdictions are provided in **Maps 21-26** on pages 54-59:

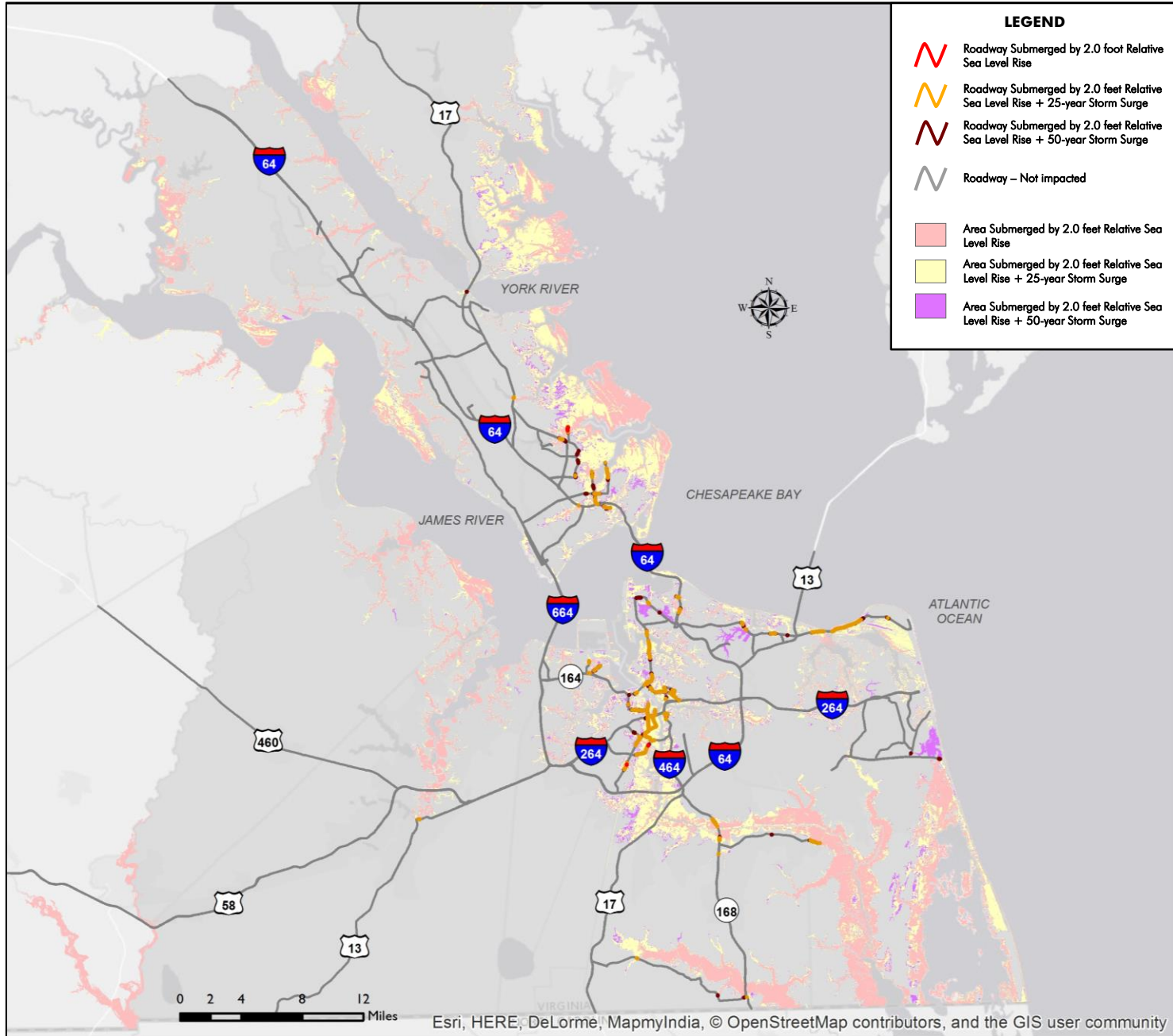
- York County/Gloucester County/James City County
- Newport News/Hampton/Poquoson
- Norfolk
- Virginia Beach
- Portsmouth/Chesapeake
- Chesapeake/Virginia Beach

As part of the HRTPO study recently completed in May 2016 – *Sea Level Rise and Storm Surge Impacts to Roadways in Hampton Roads*, HRTPO staff created an interactive map that shows the potential sea level rise and storm surge impacts to all regional roadways by 2045.

[Click here to view this interactive map.](#)

²⁶ *Hampton Roads Military Transportation Needs Study: Roadways Serving the Military and Sea Level Rise/Storm Surge*, HRTPO, July 2013.

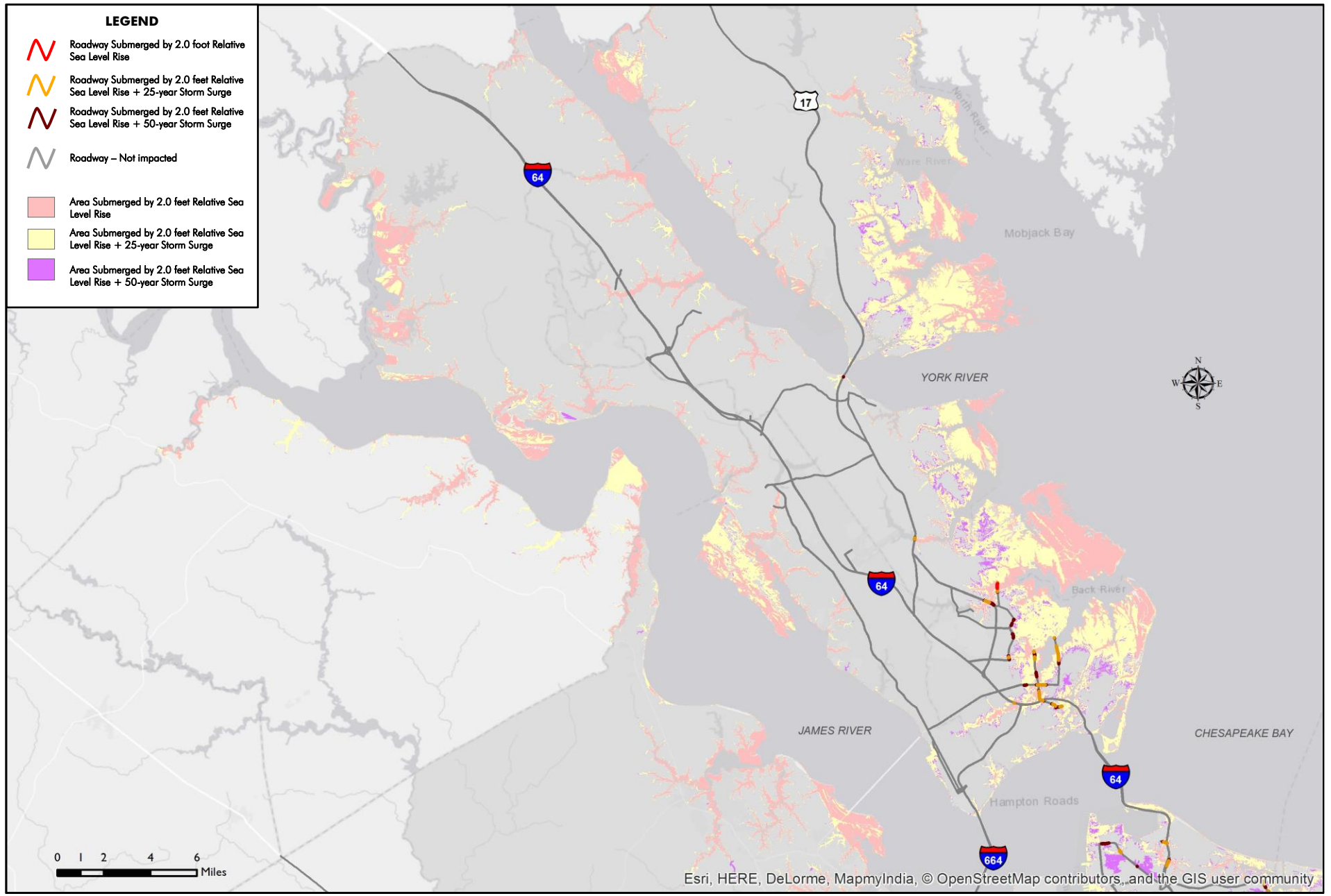
Map 18 – Potential Submergence of Roadways Serving the Military by 2045 – Hampton Roads



Prepared by: HRTPO Staff, December 2017

Data source for projected flooded areas: HRPDC Staff, October 2015

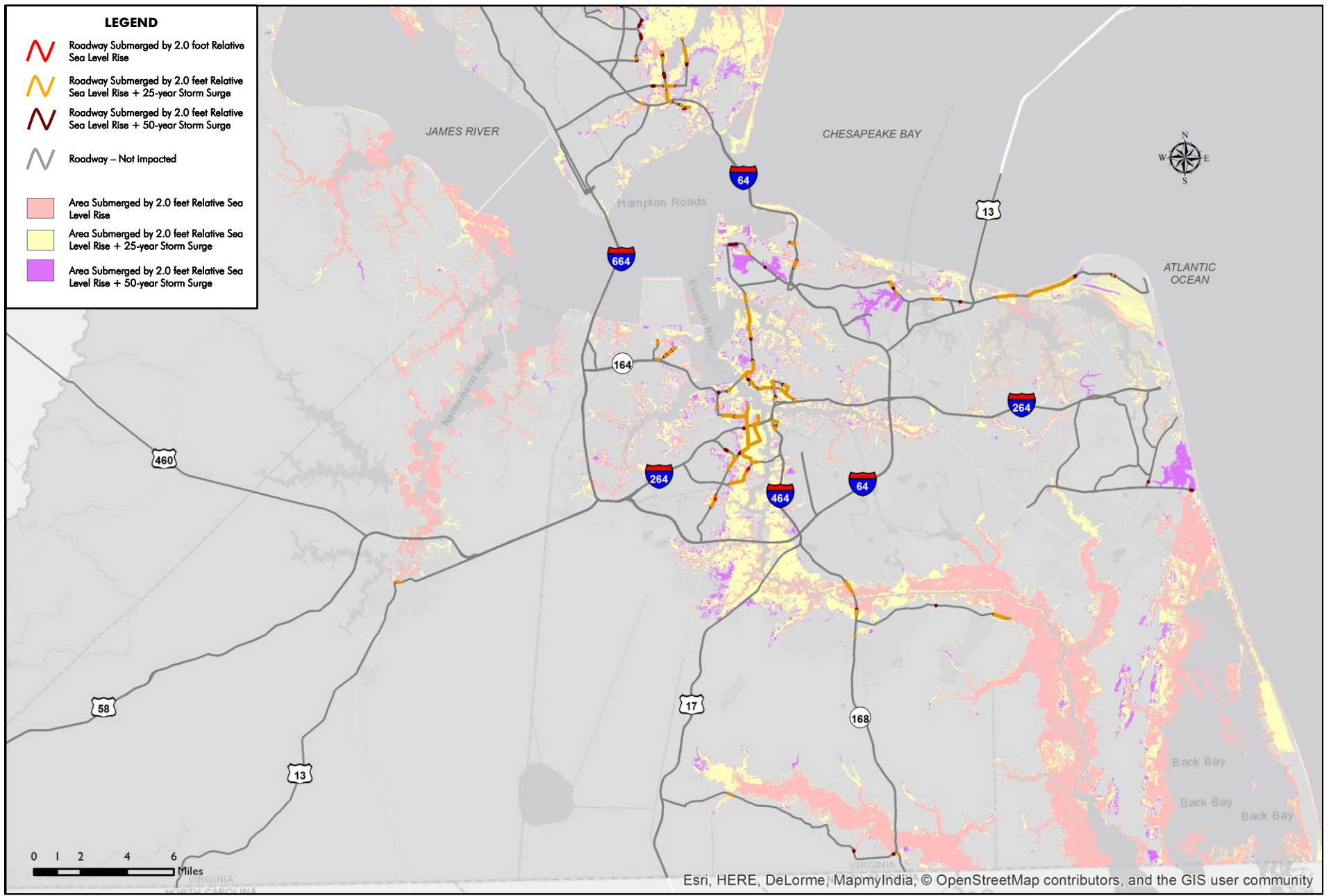
Map 19 – Potential Submergence of Roadways Serving the Military by 2045 – Hampton Roads Peninsula



Prepared by: HRTPO Staff, December 2017

Data source for projected flooded areas: HRPDC Staff, October 2015

Map 20 – Potential Submergence of Roadways Serving the Military by 2045 – Hampton Roads Southside



Prepared by: HRTPO Staff, December 2017

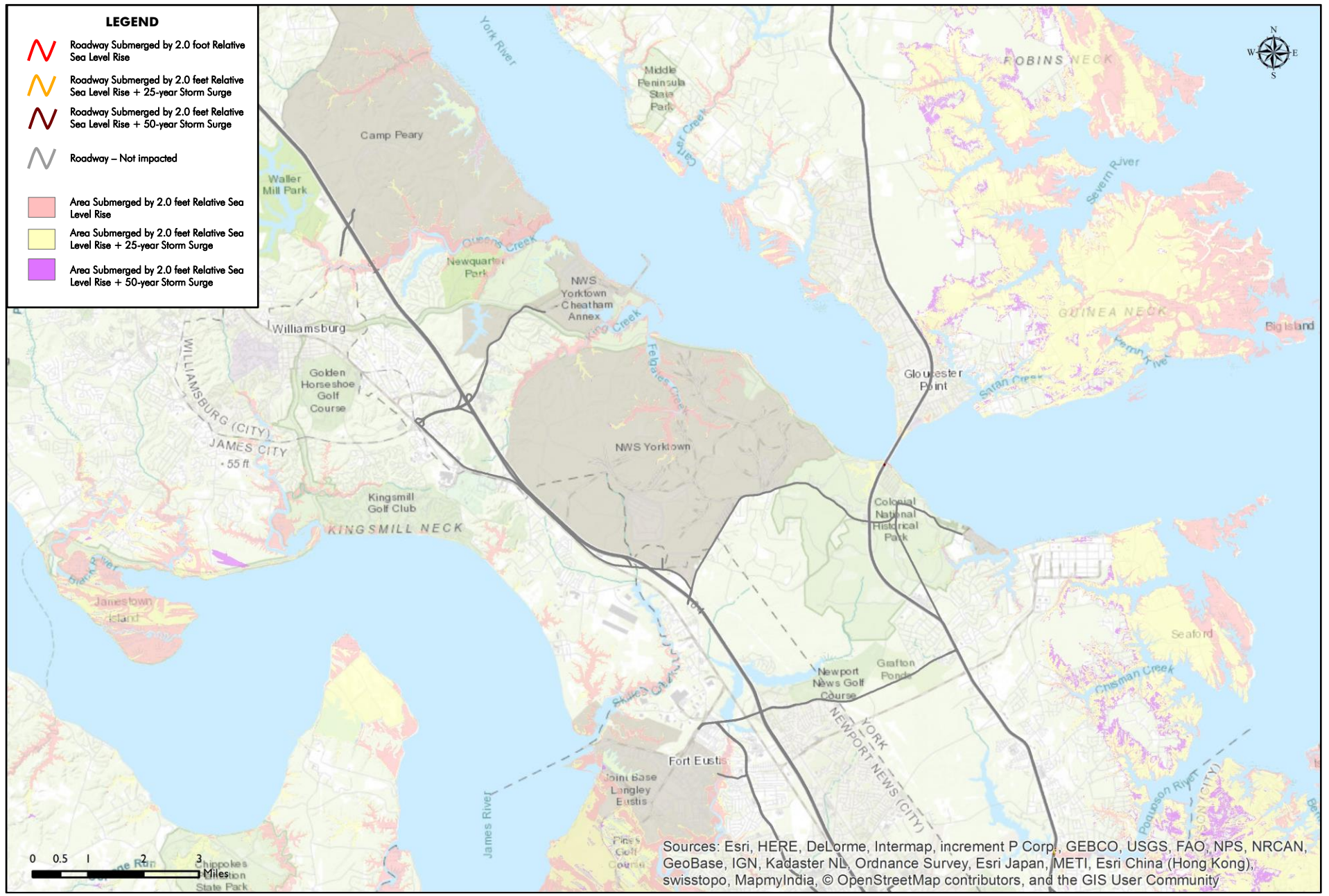
Esri, HERE, DeLorme, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community

Data source for projected flooded areas: HRPDC Staff, October 2015

SUBAREA MAPS FOR HAMPTON ROADS JURISDICTIONS

POTENTIAL SUBMERGENCE OF ROADWAYS SERVING THE MILITARY

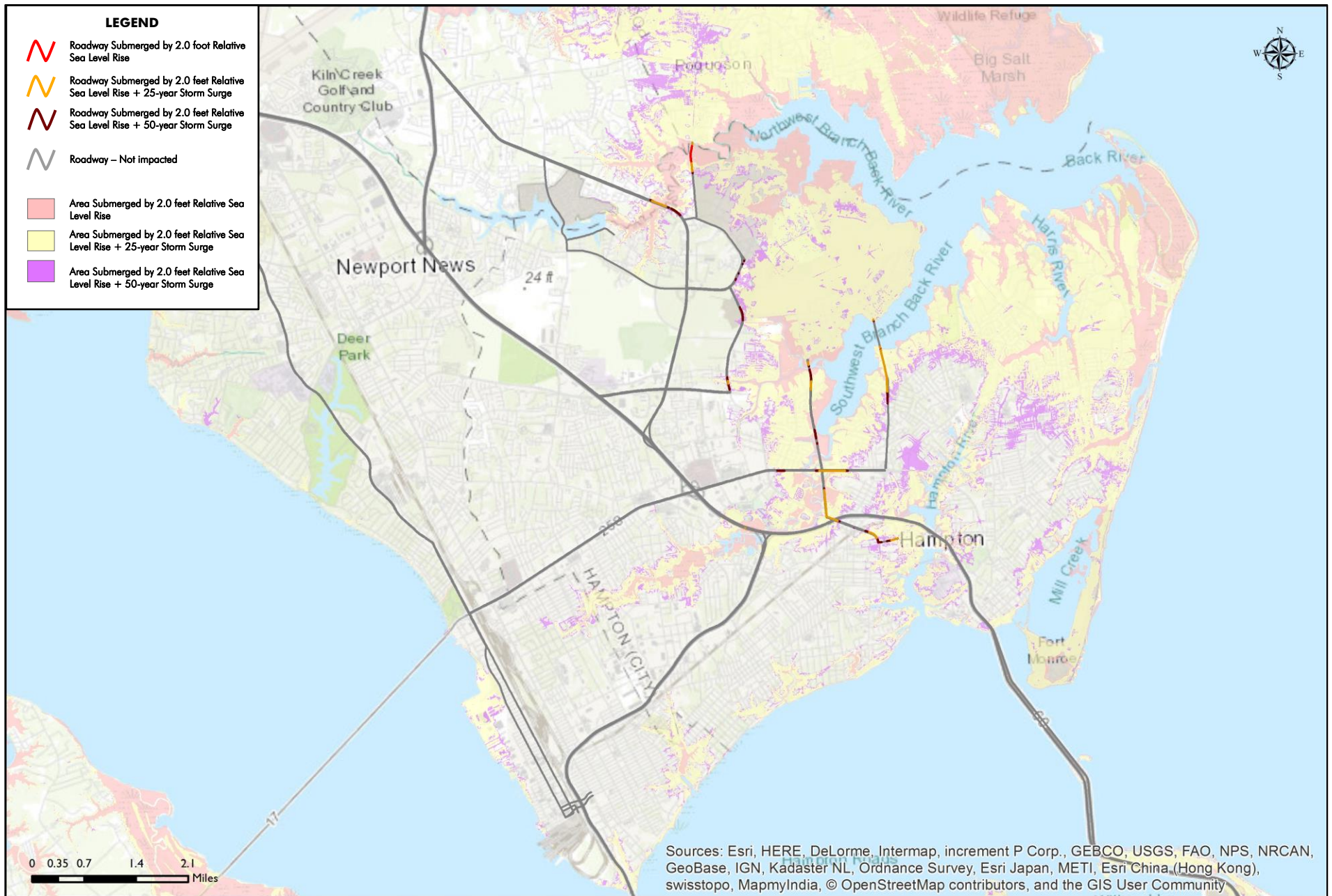
Map 21 – Potential Submergence of Roadways Serving the Military by 2045 – York County/Gloucester County/James City County



Prepared by: HRTPO Staff, December 2017

Data source for projected flooded areas: HRPDC Staff, October 2015

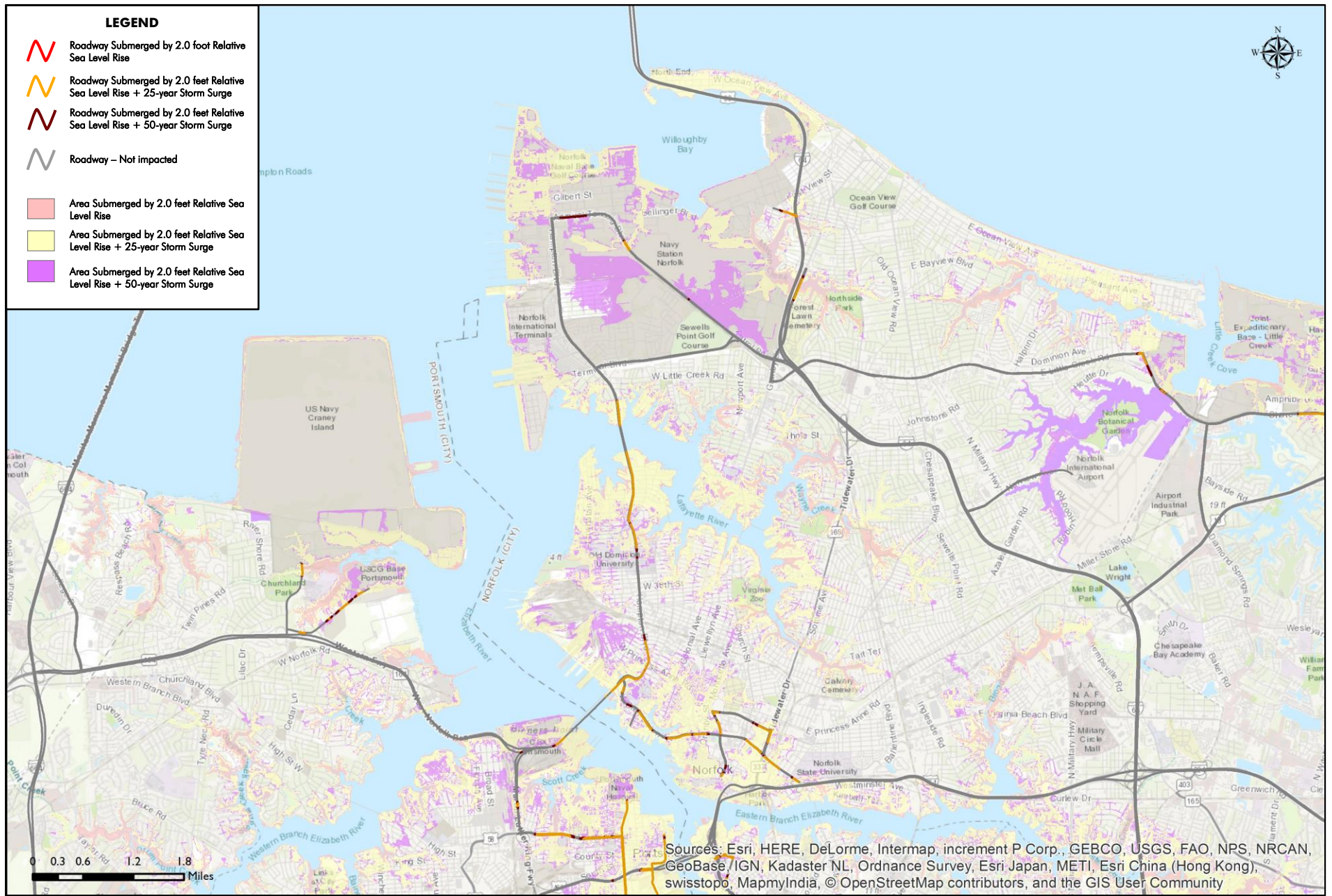
Map 22 – Potential Submergence of Roadways Serving the Military by 2045 – Newport News/Hampton/Poquoson



Prepared by: HRTPO Staff, December 2017

Data source for projected flooded areas: HRPDC Staff, October 2015

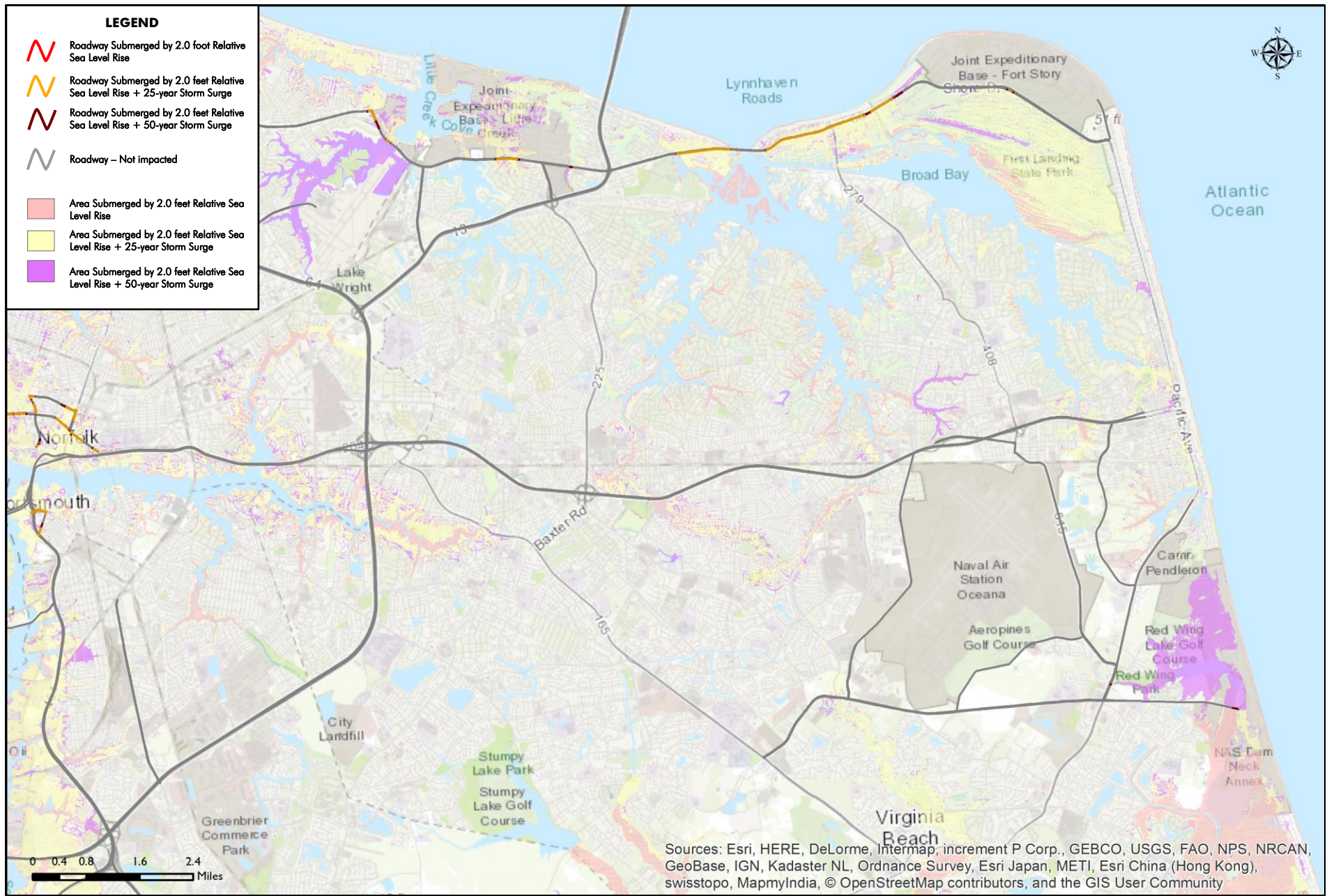
Map 23 – Potential Submergence of Roadways Serving the Military by 2045 – Norfolk



Prepared by: HRTPO Staff, December 2017

Data source for projected flooded areas: HRPDC Staff, October 2015

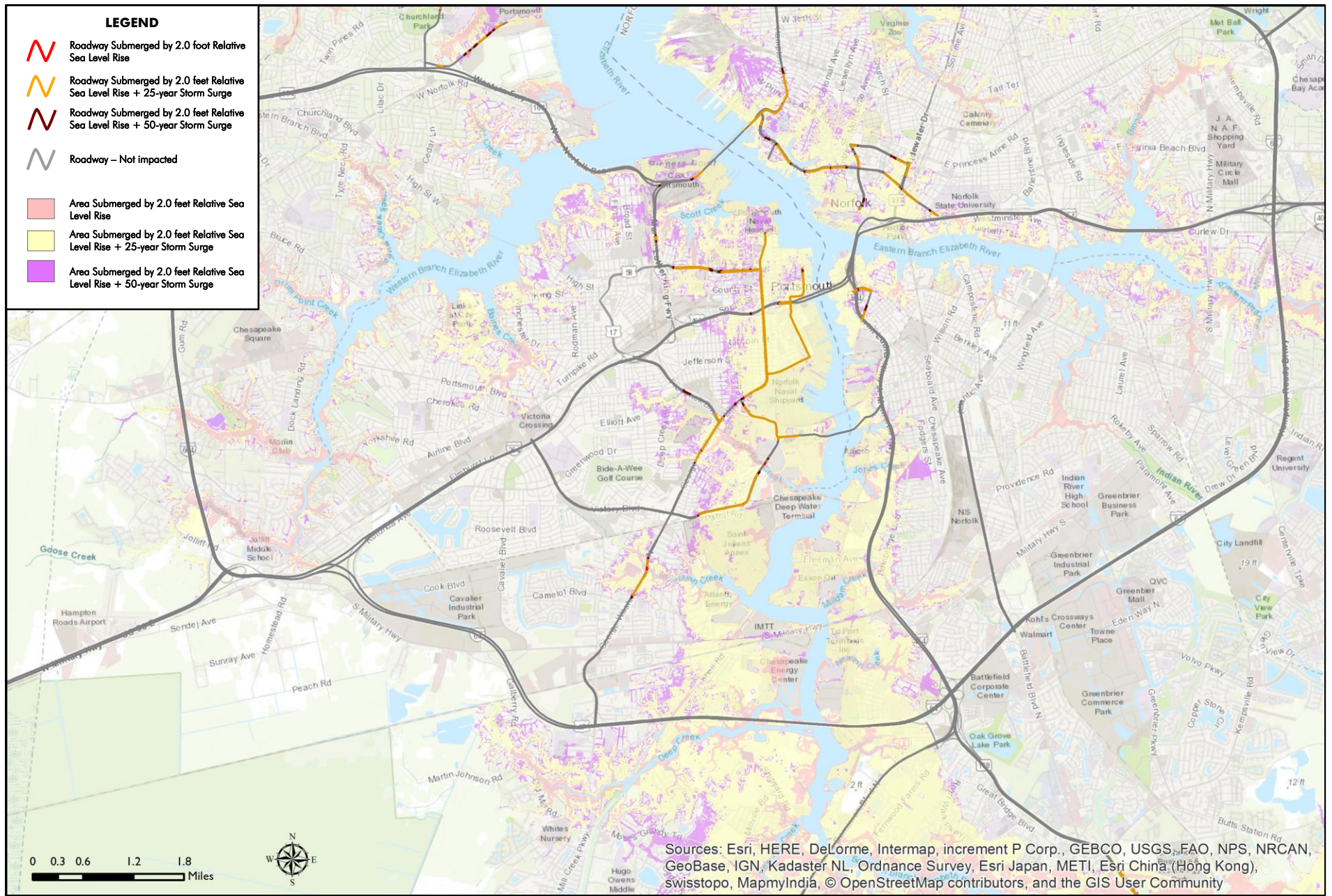
Map 24 – Potential Submergence of Roadways Serving the Military by 2045 – Virginia Beach



Prepared by: HRTPO Staff, December 2017

Data source for projected flooded areas: HRPDC Staff, October 2015

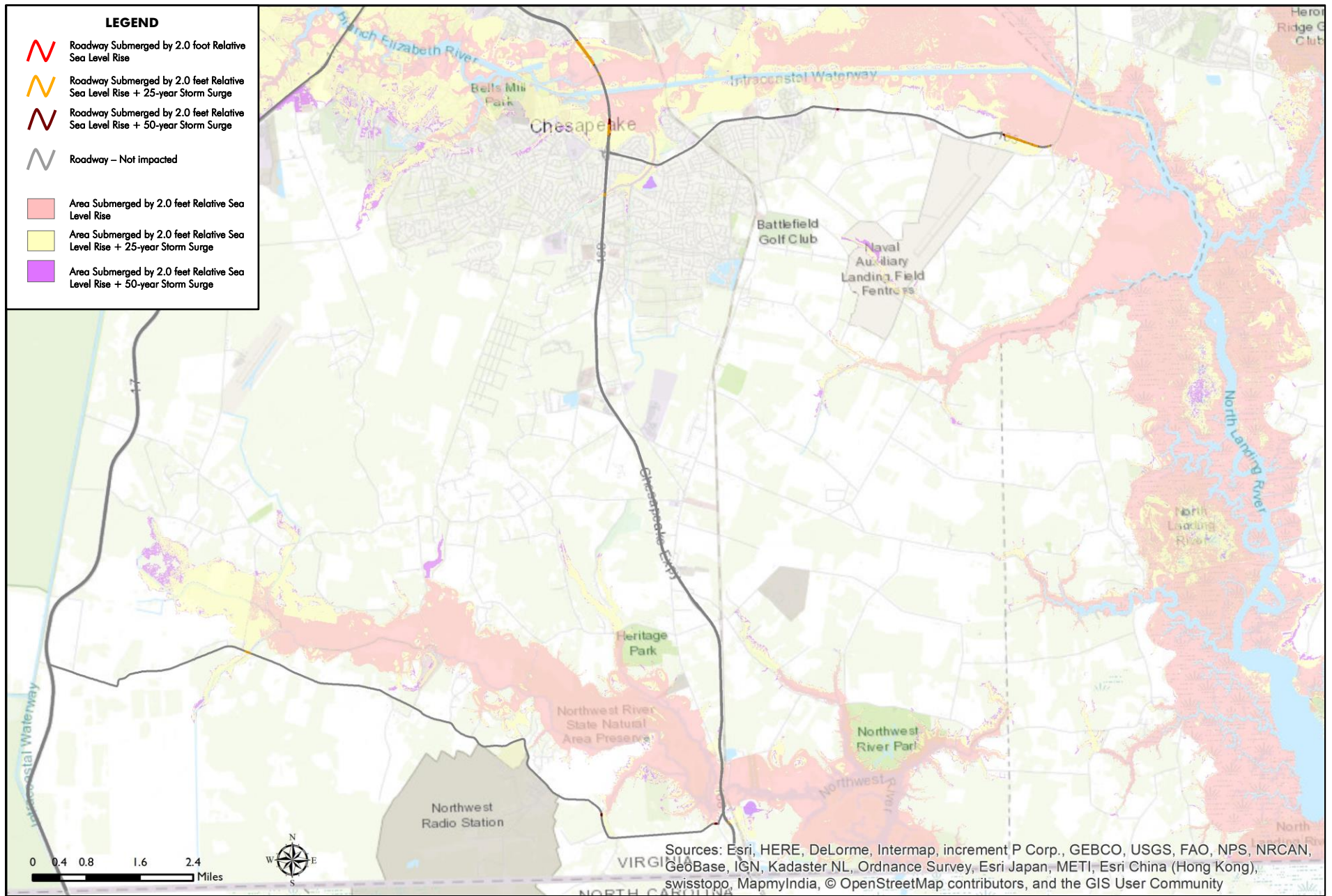
Map 25 – Potential Submergence of Roadways Serving the Military by 2045 – Portsmouth/Chesapeake



Prepared by: HRTPO Staff, December 2017

Data source for projected flooded areas: HRPDC Staff, October 2015

Map 26 – Potential Submergence of Roadways Serving the Military by 2045 – Chesapeake/Virginia Beach



Prepared by: HRTPO Staff, December 2017

Data source for projected flooded areas: HRPDC Staff, October 2015

Recommendations

- Based on the flooding vulnerability analysis presented in this section, the following recommendations are provided below:
 - It is recommended that the HRTPO Board consider relative sea level rise and potential storm surge impacts when selecting future transportation projects. New/improved roadways can be built at a higher elevation, removing the potential for flooding due to submergence.
 - It is recommended that the operators of military and supporting sites work with the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) and cities to develop detour plans for all “Roadways Serving the Military” that are projected to be submerged by 2 feet of relative sea level rise and/or storm surges by 2045 in order to move military personnel and cargo during these occurrences.
 - It is recommended that VDOT/cities consider the latest projections for relative sea level rise/storm surge when a roadway project is designed.

INTEGRATION INTO THE LONG-RANGE TRANSPORTATION PLAN

A Long-Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) is a multimodal transportation plan that is developed, adopted, and updated by an MPO through the metropolitan transportation planning process. The LRTP addresses a planning horizon of at least 20 years and includes strategies and transportation investments that lead to an integrated multimodal transportation system. The HRTPO, in partnership with local, state, federal, military, freight, transit, and citizen stakeholders, released the 2040 LRTP²⁷ in July 2016. These key stakeholders worked together to prioritize projects in order to develop a long-term investment framework for addressing the region's transportation system.

Military Consideration in Project Prioritization Tool

As part of the Hampton Roads LRTP, the HRTPO created a Project Prioritization Tool to score candidate transportation projects. This tool was developed to assist decision makers in selecting projects to be included in the 2040 LRTP. The prioritization methodology evaluates projects based on three components: Project Utility, Project Viability, and Economic Vitality. The maximum score that a candidate project can receive is 300 points (100 points per component).

Within the Economic Vitality component in the highways, highway interchanges, and bridges and tunnels categories, projects that significantly reduce travel time to major military bases receive 6 points (high), 3 points (medium) and 0 points (low). Additionally, 4 points are awarded to projects located on the STRAHNET and 3 points to those located on Non-STRAHNET "Roadways Serving the Military in Hampton Roads". Within the Economic Vitality component for fixed guideway transit projects, a maximum of 10 points is awarded to projects that provide or improve transit access for defense installations (1/4 mile or less = 10 points, between 1/4 mile and 1/2 mile = 5 points, greater than 1/2 mile = 0 points).

Recommendations

- Use the Military and Supporting Sites identified in this study update on pages 19-22 in future applications of the LRTP Project Prioritization Tool.
- Use the STRAHNET and Non-STRAHNET "Roadways Serving the Military in Hampton Roads" identified within this study update on pages 23-26 in future applications of the LRTP Project Prioritization Tool.

²⁷ 2040 Long-Range Transportation Plan, HRTPO, July 2016.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS AND NEXT STEPS

Hampton Roads is home to many U.S. military and supporting sites that are important to the defense and security of our nation. As a result of the area's large military presence, much of the local economy is driven by the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD). Defense readiness and efficient military operations require a sufficient transportation network so that cargo and personnel can be moved as quickly and safely as possible.

For this study, the HRTPO staff worked with many stakeholders—local military representatives, federal agencies, Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT), Hampton Roads Transit (HRT), Virginia Port Authority (VPA) and local jurisdictions—to determine transportation concerns and needs of the local military. This 2018 update to the Hampton Roads Military Transportation Needs Study provides an update to Phase I (Highway Network Analysis, September 2011) and III (Roadways Serving the Military and Sea Level Rise/Storm Surge, July 2013) using the most recent data and analysis. Based on stakeholder input, HRTPO staff identified a roadway network that includes both the Strategic Highway Network (STRAHNET) and additional roadways that serve the military sites and intermodal facilities not included in the STRAHNET. Staff reviewed this “Roadways Serving the Military in Hampton Roads” network to determine deficient locations, such as congested segments, deficient bridges, low bridge and tunnel vertical clearances, lane widths below military preferences, and segments vulnerable to flooding. Recommendations have been developed for these deficient locations throughout this report and are reiterated in this section.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the analysis presented in this study, the recommendations made in earlier sections are reiterated below:

Roadways Serving the Military

- Governor Terry McAuliffe signed House Bill 2 into law in 2014, which directs the Commonwealth Transportation Board (CTB) to develop and use a statewide prioritization process—SMART SCALE—to select transportation projects to be funded in Virginia. As the CTB considers possible changes to the SMART SCALE process in the future, it is

recommended that a measure related to the "Roadways Serving the Military" network be added to the project evaluation methodology.

Congested Roadways

- Evaluate, develop, and apply congestion mitigation strategies to all severely congested (Level of Service E or F) “Roadways Serving the Military in Hampton Roads” in the next Hampton Roads Congestion Management Process (CMP) update.
- When evaluating projects for the Hampton Roads Long-Range Transportation Plan (LRTP), it is recommended that the HRTPO continue to take into account projects that improve severe traffic conditions on the "Roadways Serving the Military" network.
- It is recommended that local military leaders and commands modify policies concerning work times and work location and solidify partnerships with Hampton Roads Transit (HRT), Williamsburg Area Transit Authority (WATA), and other regional stakeholders to increase travel options for military personnel through travel demand management strategies such as working off-peak hours, telecommuting, ridesharing, and using public transit.
- It is recommended that all eligible military employees consider participating in the Transportation Incentive Program (TIP) to help reduce their daily contribution to traffic congestion and air pollution, as well as expand their commuting alternatives.

Deficient Bridges

- Rehabilitate or replace the following Structurally Deficient bridges that are located on “Roadways Serving the Military in Hampton Roads” and do not currently have identified funding:
 - Victory Boulevard over Paradise Creek in Portsmouth (Federal ID: 21217)
 - I-264 over First Colonial Road in Virginia Beach (Federal ID: 22239)
- Closely monitor the remaining 4 Structurally Deficient bridges and give priority to these facilities for rehabilitation or replacement.

- Continue to monitor the 120 Functionally Obsolete bridges and make improvements as conditions warrant.

Vertical Clearances below Military Preferences

- As the Hampton Roads Bridge-Tunnel is rehabilitated or new tubes are added, ensure that the vertical clearance meets or exceeds the 16-foot threshold, similar to the Monitor-Merrimac Memorial Bridge-Tunnel.
- Use a minimum vertical clearance of 14 feet, 6 inches as non-Interstate bridge and tunnel structures are replaced at the 16 locations shown in **Figure 13** on page 42.

Lane Widths below Military Preferences

- Widen all roadways with average lane widths below 12 feet to a minimum of 12 feet on all “Roadways Serving the Military in Hampton Roads” in order to accommodate military vehicles (See **Figure 14** on pages 46-47). Give priority for widening lanes to the following deficient STRAHNET roadways:
 - Lasalle Avenue from Armistead Avenue to Langley Gate in Hampton
 - Route 460/Pruden Boulevard from Sussex County line to Suffolk Bypass in Suffolk
 - 26th Street from Warwick Boulevard to Huntington Avenue in Newport News
 - Brambleton Avenue from Colley Avenue to Boush Street in Norfolk
 - Virginia Beach Boulevard from Monticello Avenue to Tidewater Drive in Norfolk
 - Route 58 from Business Route 58 West to Camp Parkway (Business Route 58 East) in Southampton County
 - Constance Road from Main Street to Wilroy Road in Suffolk
 - Main Street from Washington Street to Constance Road in Suffolk
 - Portsmouth Boulevard from Wilroy Road to Suffolk Bypass in Suffolk
 - Shore Drive from Great Neck Road to Atlantic Avenue in Virginia Beach
 - Merrimac Trail from Busch Gardens Interchange to Route 199/James City County line in York County

Note that some roadway widening projects may include additional travel lanes with average lane widths below 12 feet in order to reduce congestion, right-of-way impacts, and project costs. In these cases, there needs to be a balance between competing goals of reducing congestion and minimizing travel impacts for wider vehicles.

Roadways Vulnerable to Flooding

- Based on the flooding vulnerability analysis presented in this section, the following recommendations are provided below:
 - It is recommended that the HRTPO Board consider relative sea level rise and potential storm surge impacts when selecting future transportation projects. New/improved roadways can be built at a higher elevation, removing the potential for flooding due to submergence.
 - It is recommended that the operators of military and supporting sites work with the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) and cities to develop detour plans for all “Roadways Serving the Military” that are projected to be submerged by 2 feet of relative sea level rise and/or storm surges by 2045 in order to move military personnel and cargo during these occurrences.
 - It is recommended that VDOT/cities consider the latest projections for relative sea level rise/storm surge when a roadway project is designed.

Update LRTP Project Prioritization Tool

- Use the Military and Supporting Sites identified in this study update on pages 19-22 in future applications of the LRTP Project Prioritization Tool.
- Use the STRAHNET and Non-STRAHNET “Roadways Serving the Military in Hampton Roads” identified within this study update on pages 23-26 in future applications of the LRTP Project Prioritization Tool.

NEXT STEPS

The HRTPO plans to continually update the Hampton Roads Military Transportation Needs Study about every five years as part of the Hampton Roads Congestion Management Process (CMP). HRTPO staff will make specific updates to this study as conditions change and warrant additional analysis. The study results can also serve as a basis for future military-related studies.

HRTPO will also continue to integrate military transportation needs into the Hampton Roads Long-Range Transportation Plan (LRTP), the blueprint from the region's multimodal transportation development. Data and analyses within this study feed directly into the LRTP process and provides military-related inputs for the Project Prioritization Tool, which is used to score transportation projects in order to assist decision makers with project selection.

Over the years, the HRTPO has developed a strong working relationship with the military. HRTPO staff plans to continue working with military stakeholders on future/ongoing military-related transportation initiatives, such as Joint Land Use Studies (JLUS) which are currently underway at several military sites across the region. These coordinated efforts will continue to strengthen the transportation planning process for both the military and the surrounding communities.

It is important for regions with a military presence to engage local military leaders and maintain a cooperative exchange of information. A partnership between the military and transportation stakeholders takes time to develop and strengthen. By providing a thorough assessment of the military's views on this vital topic to an MPO Policy Board, MPO staff can enable that Board to respond to those views.



Fort Eustis Joint Land Use Study community workshop at the Denbigh Community Center in Newport News

APPENDICES

Appendix A

Traffic Volumes, Speeds, and Congestion (Roadways Serving the Military)..... 66

Appendix B

Schematic Diagrams and Specifications for Heavy Equipment Transporter System (HETS) and Palletized Load System (PLS) Military Vehicle Examples..... 77

Appendix C

Public and Stakeholder Comments..... 80

APPENDIX A:
TRAFFIC VOLUMES, SPEEDS, AND CONGESTION
(ROADWAYS SERVING THE MILITARY)

The following tables show the results from the HRTPO's latest Congestion Management Process (CMP) document – HRTPO Annual Roadway Performance Report¹. Weekday traffic volumes have been updated from the HRTPO Congestion Management Process (CMP) database through 2016.

¹ HRTPO *Annual Roadway Performance Report – 2017 Edition*, HRTPO, September 2017.

LEGEND – TRAFFIC VOLUME, SPEED, AND CONGESTION DATA TABLES

JURIS NAME

Includes the names of each jurisdiction as shown below:

- CHES – Chesapeake
- FR – Franklin
- GLO – Gloucester County
- HAM – Hampton
- IW – Isle of Wight County
- JCC – James City County
- NN – Newport News
- NOR – Norfolk
- POQ – Poquoson
- PORT – Portsmouth
- SH – Southampton County
- SUF – Suffolk
- SUR – Surry County
- VB – Virginia Beach
- WMB – Williamsburg
- YC – York County

WEEKDAY TRAFFIC VOLUMES

These columns show the most recent weekday traffic count by roadway segment from the HRTPO Congestion Management Process (CMP) database through 2016.

SPEED

Speed data is collected by INRIX on many roadways in Hampton Roads. The yearly average speeds are calculated by direction in 15-minute intervals in the AM Peak Period (5-9 am) and the PM Peak Period (3-7 pm). These speeds represent an average of weekdays (Tuesdays-Thursdays) throughout 2016.

This column shows the slowest 15-minute average speeds that occur in each direction during each peak period.

A “-” indicates that speed data is not available for that segment.

TRAVEL TIME INDEX (TTI)

The travel time index is a measure used to analyze congestion levels. The TTI represents the ratio of travel time in the peak period to travel time in free-flow conditions. A TTI of 1.20 means a 20-minute trip in free-flow conditions takes 24 minutes in the peak period.

The average TTI is calculated by direction for each 15-minute interval in the AM and PM Peak Period. This column shows the highest of these TTIs that occur in each direction. It occurs during the same 15-minute interval as the speed shown in the previous column.

A “-” indicates that speed data is not available for that segment, so the TTI cannot be calculated.

CONGESTION LEVEL

Congestion levels are shown in these columns for the AM and PM peak hour. Congestion levels are based on the travel time index when speed data is available, or Highway Capacity Manual (HCM) level of service (LOS) methods for roadways without speed data.

Congestion levels for roadways **with** speed data are shown based on the table below:

Congestion Level		Freeway	Arterial
Low	LOW	TTI < 1.15	TTI < 1.25
Moderate	MOD	1.15 ≤ TTI < 1.3	1.25 ≤ TTI < 1.4
Severe	SEV	TTI ≥ 1.3	TTI ≥ 1.4

Congestion levels for roadways **without** speed data are shown based on the table below:

Congestion Level		HCM LOS
Low	LOW	A-C
Moderate	MOD	D
Severe	SEV	E-F

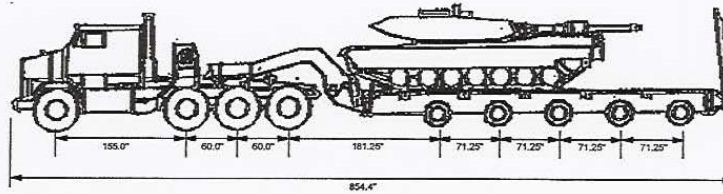
JURIS NAME	FACILITY NAME	SEGMENT FROM	SEGMENT TO	DIR	WEEKDAY TRAFFIC VOLUMES						2016 SPEED AND CONGESTION DATA														
					2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	AM PEAK PERIOD				PM PEAK PERIOD										
											SPEED (mph)		TRAVEL TIME INDEX		CONGESTION LEVEL		SPEED (mph)		TRAVEL TIME INDEX		CONGESTION LEVEL				
											NB/EB	SB/WB	NB/EB	SB/WB	NB/EB	SB/WB	NB/EB	SB/WB	NB/EB	SB/WB	NB/EB	SB/WB			
CHES	MOUNT PLEASANT RD	CHESAPEAKE EXPRESSWAY	CENTERVILLE TNPK		16,850			20,236				28	27	1.31	1.40	MOD	SEV	30	35	1.23	1.08	LOW	LOW		
CHES	MOUNT PLEASANT RD	CENTERVILLE TNPK	FENTRESS AIRFIELD RD		9,145			11,002				42	42	1.13	1.13	LOW	LOW	46	42	1.05	1.13	LOW	LOW		
CHES	OLD BATTLEFIELD BLVD	BALLAHACK RD	BATTLEFIELD BLVD				988				14	25	1.39	1.05	MOD	LOW	15	26	1.36	1.03	MOD	LOW			
CHES	POINDEXTER ST (S NORFOLK JORDAN	PORTSMOUTH CL	I-464				6,159	8,777	10,452	9,655						SEV							SEV		
CHES	ROUTE 13/58/460	SUFFOLK CL	I-664	EB	36,207	35,095	35,839	35,530	37,118	38,776						LOW		60			0.96		LOW		
				WB	36,509	35,065	35,738	35,458	36,925	38,692				60			LOW			62			0.98		LOW
GLO	RTE 17 (COLEMAN BRIDGE)	YORK CL	RTE 216 (GUINEA RD)		33,659	33,523	33,385	32,780	34,285	34,401			45	46	1.06	1.06	LOW	LOW	42	42	1.13	1.17	LOW	LOW	
GLO	RTE 17	RTE 216 (GUINEA RD)	RTE 614 (HICKORY FORK RD)			36,654			38,066			45	46	1.06	1.06	LOW	LOW	42	42	1.13	1.17	LOW	LOW		
GLO	RTE 17	RTE 614 (HICKORY FORK RD)	RTE 17 BUS S (MAIN ST)			30,279			31,708			42	45	1.18	1.09	LOW	LOW	40	44	1.23	1.13	LOW	LOW		
GLO	RTE 17	RTE 17 BUS S (MAIN ST)	RTE 17 BUS N (MAIN ST)			20,692			20,430			44	44	1.13	1.10	LOW	LOW	45	44	1.10	1.08	LOW	LOW		
GLO	RTE 17	RTE 17 BUS N (MAIN ST)	RTE 606 (ARK RD)			16,978			16,486			50	48	1.07	1.08	LOW	LOW	49	45	1.08	1.16	LOW	LOW		
GLO	RTE 17	RTE 606 (ARK RD)	ROUTE 14			12,970			12,583			56	55	1.04	1.04	LOW	LOW	56	55	1.03	1.06	LOW	LOW		
GLO	RTE 17	ROUTE 14	ROUTES 33/198			7,108			6,733			52	54	1.09	1.07	LOW	LOW	53	56	1.07	1.03	LOW	LOW		
GLO	RTE 17	ROUTES 33/198	MIDDLESEX CL			13,596			12,937			53	49	1.04	1.11	LOW	LOW	54	51	1.01	1.08	LOW	LOW		
HAM	ARMISTEAD AVE	COMMANDER SHEPPARD BLVD	HRC PARKWAY		24,285		24,797			17,882		28	26	1.30	1.33	MOD	MOD	34	32	1.07	1.10	LOW	LOW		
HAM	ARMISTEAD AVE	LASALLE AVE	RIP RAP RD		16,091		14,526			15,646		21	27	1.38	1.17	MOD	LOW	20	28	1.42	1.14	SEV	LOW		
HAM	ARMISTEAD AVE	RIP RAP RD	PEMBROKE AVE		16,396		12,014			12,841		26	21	1.14	1.39	LOW	MOD	23	24	1.28	1.22	MOD	LOW		

APPENDIX B:
SCHEMATIC DIAGRAMS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR HEAVY EQUIPMENT TRANSPORTER SYSTEM
(HETS) AND PALLETIZED LOAD SYSTEM (PLS) MILITARY VEHICLE EXAMPLES

Appendix B: Heavy Equipment Transporter System (HETS) Military Vehicle Example

- ENCLOSURE 2 -

M1070/M1000 HEAVY EQUIPMENT TRANSPORTER WITH M1A1/M1A2 TANK



AXLE NUMBER:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	TOTAL
TIRES PER AXLE: ^{1/}	2	2	2	2	8	8	8	8	8	48
EMPTY LOAD: ^{2/} (pounds (tons))	18,368 (9.2)	10,513 (5.3)	10,473 (5.2)	10,366 (5.2)	7,120 (3.6)	7,120 (3.6)	7,120 (3.6)	10,160 (5.1)	10,160 (5.1)	91,400 (45.8)
64.5-TON LOAD: ^{3/} (pounds (tons))	21,340 (10.7)	21,345 (10.7)	21,280 (10.6)	20,660 (10.3)	28,140 (14.1)	28,250 (14.1)	27,840 (13.9)	28,940 (14.5)	28,855 (14.4)	228,650 (113.3)
70-TON LOAD: ^{3/} (pounds (tons))	21,425 (10.7)	22,354 (11.2)	22,280 (11.1)	21,653 (10.8)	29,793 (14.9)	29,911 (15.0)	29,541 (14.8)	30,411 (15.2)	30,273 (15.1)	237,641 (118.8)

	M1070 Truck Tractor	M1000 Semitrailer	M1A1/M1A2 Tank
WIDTH	102"	144"	144"
HEIGHT	140"	43" (cargo bed) 143.14" (overall)	113.7" (trailer with tank: 156.7")

NOTES:
^{1/} M1070 Tire size - 16.00R20X2LT LFM
 Cross country - 55psi
 Highway - 75 psi
 M1000 Tire size - 215/75R 17.5xXTA(15S)LRH - 95 psi
^{2/} Axle loads are based on manufacturer's calculated data
^{3/} Axle loads are based on measured data

Source: SDDCTEA Information Paper: Military Design Standards for the National Highway System, August 31, 2000.

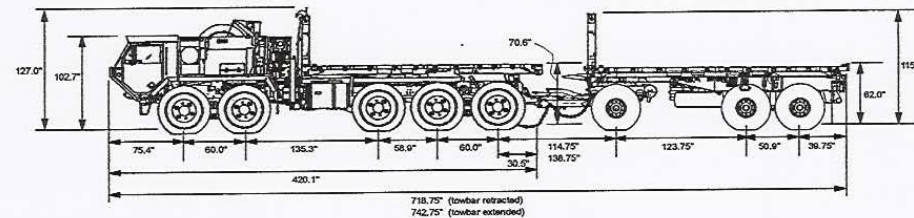
Appendix B: Palletized Load System (PLS) Military Vehicle Example

- ENCLOSURE 3 -

M1074/M1076 PALLETIZED LOAD SYSTEM

M1074 Tire size: 16.00R20XL2T
M1076 Tire size: 15.5X80R20

	Weight (pounds (tons))		Payload (pounds (tons))
	Empty	Loaded	
M1074 TRUCK	53,810 (24.9)	86,810 (43.4)	33,000 (16.5)
M1074/M1076 TRUCK TRAILER	66,435 (34.7)	135,435 (67.7)	69,000 (33.0)



AXLE NUMBER:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TIRES PER AXLE:	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
EMPTY LOAD: (pounds (tons))	15,805 (7.8)	15,981 (8.0)	6,834 (3.4)	8,072 (4.0)	7,318 (3.7)	6,422 (3.2)	4,703 (2.4)	4,500 (2.3)
GROSS LOAD: (pounds (tons))	15,826 (7.8)	16,147 (8.1)	16,233 (8.1)	19,532 (9.8)	19,272 (9.6)	17,067 (8.5)	15,949 (8.0)	15,609 (7.8)

Source: SDDCTEA Information Paper: Military Design Standards for the National Highway System, August 31, 2000.

**APPENDIX C:
PUBLIC AND STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS**

The Hampton Roads Military Transportation Needs Study: 2018 Update DRAFT report was released for HRTPO military stakeholder comment from March 26, 2018 until April 9, 2018. The DRAFT report was revised based on military stakeholder comments and released for public comment from May 2, 2018 until May 29, 2018. All public/military stakeholder and HRTPO staff responses are included in this appendix.


~~~~~  
**HRTPO Stakeholder Comment** (via email)  
~~~~~

Name: Peter Begansky (JBLE – Langley Air Force Base)
Date: March 27, 2018
Subject: RE: Hampton Roads Military Transportation Needs Study DRAFT report

Sir

I have reviewed the Hampton Roads Military Transportation Needs study and only have one major comment concerning the Connector Roads for Langley AFB.

Though the Primary Road list is La Salle Avenue, from I 64 to the La Salle Gate, this is not accessible for commercial vehicles (restricted to personal owned vehicles) and small width/height vehicles.

Armstead gate, located of the connector route, I 64 to Hwy 134 (Magruder blvd, to Gen Sheppard blvd to Armstead, or I64 to South Hampton parkway to Armstead are the primary connector routes for commercial transports supporting the base.

Based upon this, these routes (or at least one) should have a higher priority for increasing the lane width to above 12 feet.

No other issues were identified.

V/R
Peter Begansky

HRTPO Staff Response (March 28, 2018):

Thank you for reviewing the Hampton Roads Military Transportation Needs Study DRAFT report and for your comment regarding the connector roads for Langley AFB. I have forwarded your comment to Douglas Briggs with the US Army SDDC as they handle the STRAHNET designations and changes. He will be contacting you shortly to discuss this further.

~~~~~  
**HRTPO Stakeholder Comment** (via email)  
~~~~~

Name: Rick Dwyer (HRMFFA)
Date: March 27, 2018
Subject: RE: Hampton Roads Military Transportation Needs Study DRAFT report

Thanks for sharing. Think the draft looks good. Only thing I noted was on page 9 where the ongoing JLUS efforts are listed. Hampton and Langley AFB are updating the 2010 JLUS with an addendum focused on sea level rise. Don't know if they have a website set up for it. If you need additional info, you can contact Lucy Stoll in their Community Development Department, or Bruce Sturk, Director of Federal Facilities for Hampton.

Rick

HRTPO Staff Response (March 27, 2018):

Yes, thank you for that reminder, as we have also recently been in discussions with Hampton and Langley AFB regarding this effort. I will add this to the JLUS section.

~~~~~  
**HRTPO Stakeholder Comment** (via email)  
~~~~~

Name: Travis Willer (JBLE – Langley Air Force Base)
Date: March 30, 2018
Subject: RE: Hampton Roads Military Transportation Needs Study DRAFT report

Here are my comments for the HRMTNS. If there are any questions, please let me know.

* Pg 18(pg 15 of the pdf) - Map 4 - Shows STRAHNET Connector to JBLE-Langley as LaSalle Ave which is not able to receive cargo vehicles, etc. This should show the Armistead Gate with Armistead Ave and Hampton Roads Center Parkway as the STRAHNET Connectors. LaSalle Ave Gate does not have the infrastructure to regularly support military convoys and have shifted these operations to Armistead

* Pg 25(pg 22 of the pdf) - Map 8 - Corrects previous comment but calls the actual connectors Non-STRAHNET Roadways serving the Military Site. These sections of Armistead, Hampton Roads Center Parkway, McGruder Blvd, Commander Sheppard Pkwy should be shown as STRAHNET Connectors. These all service the Armistead Gate which houses the Large Vehicle Inspection Station (LVIS) and roadways capable of best supporting convoys of supplies and/or military vehicles

* Pg 38(pg 35 of the pdf) - Figure 10 - Hampton Roads Bridge Tunnel WB at top of page is shown as not having a funded project to correct deficiency but Figure 12 on page 42 shows funded projects to correct. These should be cross-checked to ensure correct information is shown

Thank you as always for the opportunity to comment on important studies such as these. We at JBLE-Langley look forward to the final report with the above noted comments.

V/r,
Travis Willer

HRTPO Staff Response (April 2, 2018):

Thank you for your review of the Hampton Roads Military Transportation Needs Study DRAFT report and for providing comments. Mr. Peter Begansky (USAF) provided a similar comment regarding STRAHNET Connectors to/from Langley (see emails below). We have contacted DoD's SDDC and they are working with Langley AFB and FHWA to get this change made. We will also review the Hampton Roads Bridge Tunnel funding information within the report to verify that is correct in each section.

Thank you again for your participation.

~~~~~  
**HRTPO Stakeholder Comment (via email)**  
~~~~~

Name: Bryan Stilley (City of Newport News, Dept. of Engineering)
Date: April 13, 2018
Subject: RE: Hampton Roads Military Transportation Needs Study DRAFT report

As I mentioned in my voicemail, staff have developed comments for the Draft but I'm not sure if they were forwarded to you. In case they weren't here they are:

- P. 12 - total personnel for JBLE is incorrect - it's about double that for both installations together.
- P. 20 - USMC Reserve Center Newport News is no longer a military site and has been turned over to the City. The City is exploring other uses for the parcel.

Figure 13 – Lists Warwick Boulevard as Warwick Road for the two Mercury Boulevard bridge crossings.

Please let me know if you have any questions or need more information.

Regards,
Bryan Stilley, PE

HRTPO Staff Response (April 13, 2018):

Thank you for your review of the DRAFT report and for submitting comments. We will review and incorporate these changes. For page 12, the JBLE total personnel was obtained from the

JBLE Economic Impact Analysis FY16 brochure (see attached). Do you have an updated total personnel number (and source)?

Also, did the USMC Reserve Center move to a different location? This is the first that I have heard of this and wanted to see if you had any more information.

Name: Bryan Stilley (City of Newport News, Dept. of Engineering)
Date: April 13, 2018
Subject: RE: Hampton Roads Military Transportation Needs Study DRAFT report

I believe that the activity was moved to one of the active stations in the area. The Corps has a presence at Naval Weapon Station Yorktown and Little Creek, those would seem likely destinations.

Our staff used the data included in the Ft. Eustis JLUS documents, which read as though there are 22,000 people on Ft. Eustis itself. I've attached the JLUS fact sheet and I'd expect there is mixing of total JBLE and 'Ft. Eustis alone' data which has led to the confusion. The full JLUS draft is available through <https://www.forteustisjlus.com>. I put more faith in the numbers from the 633rd flier than the JLUS text.

Bryan

~~~~~  
**HRTPO Stakeholder Comment (via email)**  
~~~~~

Name: Mercedes Holland (JEB Little Creek-Fort Story, CPLO)
Date: April 16, 2018
Subject: RE: Hampton Roads Military Transportation Needs Study DRAFT report

I'm sorry for missing the deadline. JEBLCFS's current direct employee population is 23,400 (it's 24,600 if you count family members living within the base). 20,000 of the 23,400 report to Little Creek. Independence Blvd in Virginia Beach is the main thru fair for a large percentage of our population. I have coordinated with the JEBLCFS and the consensus is that Independence should be considered a STRAHNET non-interstate military Route.

There is major congestion that occurs during peak military hours 6-8am and 3-5 pm on both Shore Drive and Independence. I wonder if Shore Drive should be considered a STRAHNET non-interstate route since it is critical as the only access to Fort Story and all but one gate of Little Creek. Is there still time to make this change? Thank you.

Very Respectfully,
Mercedes Holland

HRTPO Staff Response (April 16, 2018):

Thank you for your review and comment on the DRAFT report. I have updated the employee population for JEBLCFS in the report to reflect the 23,400.

Regarding STRAHNET changes, all proposed changes need to be coordinated with DoD's SDDC TEA - Doug Briggs, who will coordinate with FHWA (Mike Neathery). I have cc'd Doug Briggs on this email in order for you to coordinate with him to discuss this further. Our analysis within this report was performed on current STRAHNET designations. If changes are made to the STRAHNET within our region, future analysis in our studies will reflect the new STRAHNET routes.

Name: Mercedes Holland (JEB Little Creek-Fort Story, CPLO)
Date: April 20, 2018
Subject: RE: Hampton Roads Military Transportation Needs Study DRAFT report

Thank you so much for looking into the updates on behalf of JEBLCFS. I will be out of the country on Temporary Duty for the next 3 months. If you need any help in the meantime please work with Rhonda Murray cc'd. Thank you so much.

Very Respectfully,
Mercedes Holland

~~~~~  
**HRTPO Stakeholder Comment (via email)**  
~~~~~

Name: Carl Jackson (City of Portsmouth, Planning Dept.)
Date: May 2, 2018
Subject: RE: Hampton Roads Military Transportation Needs Study DRAFT report

Great presentation today “Military Transportation Needs”, I’m with Portsmouth, now and we’re making progress on replacing the Paradise Creek Bridge. Also I didn’t see your full list, but I hope you’ve also identified the Coast Guard, Navy Fuel Depot and Naval Medical Hospital as important military facilities (may not be STRAHNET but still relevant). And please consider analyzing transit service to all the military facilities in the area.

Thanks.

HRTPO Staff Response (May 2, 2018):

Thank you for your kind remarks. That is great news on the Victory Blvd Bridge over Paradise Creek. I will certainly make a note of that. Yes, all three of the military facilities you listed are included within the 18 “Other Military Sites” we have included within the study.

Best regards with the City of Portsmouth!

~~~~~  
**HRTPO Stakeholder Comment (via email)**  
~~~~~

Name: Robert Lewis (City of Suffolk, City Traffic Engineer)
Date: May 4, 2018
Subject: RE: Hampton Roads Military Transportation Needs Study DRAFT report

After reviewing the report presented at the May 2, 2018 meeting of HRTPO, I would like to offer the following comment on the report.

The report shows Route 13 through Downtown Suffolk, (Portsmouth Boulevard and Main Street) as a part of the system. With the completion of the Route 13 bypass around downtown Suffolk and with the bypass being limited access highway, it may be more appropriate for the new Route 13 Bypass to be the STRAHNET highway rather than the route through the downtown area.

I’m not sure who or how we would have this routing reviewed, but it may be worth consideration.

Thanks,
Robert

HRTPO Staff Response (May 9, 2018):

Thank you for your review of the DRAFT report and for submitting comments. We agree with your recommendation to remove Route 13 through Downtown Suffolk (Portsmouth Blvd and Main Street) and add the Route 13 Bypass as a Non-Interstate STRAHNET Route. We will pass this recommendation along to the DOD SDDC-TEA and FHWA for further review and consideration. We will keep you updated on any changes.

~~~~~  
**HRTPO Stakeholder Comment** (via email)  
~~~~~

Name: Tim Cross (York County, Deputy Director of Planning and Development Services)
Date: May 23, 2018
Subject: RE: Military Transportation Needs Study

I've reviewed the draft Military Transportation Needs Study and found it to be very thorough and well done. The one item that causes me some concern is the recommendation that all roadways designated as "roadways serving the military in Hampton Roads" that have average lane widths below 12' – which includes Route 17 in York County – be widened to a minimum of 12'. I see a potential conflict between this recommendation and another recommendation in the document that severely congested roadways serving the military be addressed.

Last year when working with VDOT and its consultant to scope out the Route 17 widening between Wolf Trap Road and Denbigh Boulevard, one of the options we seriously considered was going down to 11' lane widths in order to minimize the ROW impacts, reduce the project cost, and improve the benefit-cost score. Ultimately, that turned out not to be necessary and we were able to secure SMARTSCALE funding for that project. However, in future years, we will likely be looking at widening additional segments of Route 17 on both ends of the 6-lane section – north of Denbigh Blvd. and south of Route 134, and we might be looking again at 11-foot lanes. I understand the military's desire for wider lanes to accommodate certain vehicles, but if it comes down to a choice between a 4-lane Route 17 with 12' lanes and a 6-lane Route 17 with 11' lanes, I think all stakeholders – the military included – would be better off with the latter option. While I have seen convoys of large military vehicles traveling on Route 17, it has been very infrequent and is probably less common than the oversize trucks that carry modular homes, roof trusses, and such up and down the highway.

Having said all that, I don't have a specific revision to recommend to the document, but maybe some qualifying language could be added to address the issue of striking a balance between competing goals

Also, maybe I'm missing it, but in the diagrams in Appendix B, I don't see any specs regarding the width of these vehicles, which would be helpful in assessing the concern relative to lane widths.

Thanks, and have a great day.

Tim Cross

HRTPO Staff Response (May 24, 2018):

Thank you for your review of the DRAFT report and for submitting comments. This is an excellent comment. We have added the following text to the section on "Lane Widths below Military Preferences":

Note that some roadway widening projects may include additional travel lanes with average lane widths below 12 feet in order to reduce congestion, right-of-way impacts, and project costs. In these cases, there needs to be a balance between competing goals of reducing congestion and minimizing travel impacts for wider vehicles.

Additionally, the diagram for Heavy Equipment Transporter System contains a table on the bottom left of the image that shows the width of the semitrailer as 144" (12 ft), tank 144" (12 ft), and trailer with tank 156.7" (13.06 ft).

HRTPO Stakeholder Comment (via letter)



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
HAMPTON ROADS DISTRICT
1700 NORTH MAIN STREET
SUFFOLK, VIRGINIA 23434

Stephen C. Brich, P.E.
Commissioner

May 23, 2018

Michael S. Kimbrel,
Hampton Roads Transportation Planning Organization
723 Woodlake Drive
Chesapeake, Virginia 23320

Re: District Review of HRTPO Draft Transportation Studies
• DRAFT Hampton Roads Military Transportation Needs Study

Dear Mr. Kimbrel,

The Hampton Roads District Transportation Planning Office has completed a formal review of the Hampton Roads Transportation Planning Organization's (HRTPO) draft report listed above. The primary focus of this review is to ensure consistency with federal and state program requirements as identified in federal transportation code.

The *Hampton Roads Military Transportation Needs* study is a systematic review of the roadways most frequently used by the large military presence in the Hampton Roads region. These roadways include those identified by the Department of Defense as part of the Strategic Highway Network (STRAHNET) and other roadways that serve the military in this region. Several aspects of the road network are evaluated including congestion, lane width, bridge condition, and vertical clearance. The study also recommends measures to be taken in order to keep the road network serving the military efficient. The Hampton Roads District has reviewed the document and finds that it is consistent with state and federal MPO program requirements and will continue to coordinate and provide data with the HRTPO for subsequent updates. We do however have the following comments regarding the document:

- The needs noted in the report promote and align with SMARTSCALE principles.
- Is the recently completed MLK extension in consideration to be included in either STRAHNET or as a non-STRAHNET roadway serving the military?
- Does the study account for national guard services under each military branch that are also housed throughout the region?

WE KEEP VIRGINIA MOVING

Michael S. Kimbrel
May 23, 2018
Page Two

- Does the map on Page 7 (Map 1 – Hampton Roads Metropolitan Planning Area) reflect the new boundary including Franklin and Southampton?
- Is FY15 the latest available data for defense spending (Page 13)? Page 15 references FY16.
- In regards to U.S STRACNET (Page 17), does the study give consideration to the impacts that at-grade rail crossings impact military readiness?
- In regards to the I-564 Intermodal Connector Project (Page 24), what is the time frame for DoD revisions or additions to STRAHNET?
- In regards to the Severely Congested Roadways Serving the Military, have there been any significant changes from the previous report? Consider indicating changes in bridge condition as well.
- We concur with the recommendations on Page 33 and hope that all stakeholders will be privy to any mitigation strategies put in place.
- We concur with the recommendations on Page 60 and hope that all stakeholders will be privy to any mitigation strategies put in place. We also recommend a development of a subcommittee to address or further research these impacted routes.
- In Appendix A, it may be helpful to indicate the potential submergence level of the roadways such that overlap of congestion and submergence can be seen.

Other Issues

- Page 41, 2nd column, first paragraph: please revise to say "Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices"

The comments identified are preliminary in nature and provided for your review or revision as deemed appropriate. Please notify Mr. Caleb Brooks at 757-514-3708, should you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Eric L. Stringfield
Hampton Roads Transportation Planning Director

ELS/cbb

VirginiaDOT.org
WE KEEP VIRGINIA MOVING

HRTPO Staff Response (May 29, 2018):

Thank you for your review of the DRAFT report and for submitting comments. Please see our responses in the following attachment.

- The needs noted in the report promote and align with SMARTSCALE principles.
- Is the recently completed MLK extension in consideration to be included in either STRAHNET or as a non-STRAHNET roadway serving the military?
 - *This is an excellent comment as we agree that the Martin Luther King Freeway extension (Route 164) from I-264 to the Western Freeway should be added. We recommend that VDOT submit this roadway for STRAHNET consideration to the DoD USARMY SDDC Doug Briggs (douglas.e.briggs.civ@mail.mil) and FHWA Mike Neathery (mike.neathery@dot.gov). If this roadway is not added to STRAHNET, then we will include it as a non-STRAHNET Roadway Serving the Military in the future.*
- Does the study account for national guard services under each military branch that are also housed throughout the region?
 - *Yes, the Virginia Army National Guard is included within the following sites: Camp Pendleton – Military Reservation in Virginia Beach and JBLE-Langley Air Force Base in Hampton. Other Army National Guard locations are generally smaller recruiting facilities that are not included as this study primarily includes major military installations and supporting sites.*
- Does the map on Page 7 (Map 1 – Hampton Roads Metropolitan Planning Area) reflect the new boundary including Franklin and Southampton?
 - *Yes, it includes the new boundary.*
- Is FY15 the latest available data for defense spending (Page 13)? Page 15 references FY16.
 - *The DoD Defense Spending by State FY15 is currently the latest report available. The economic impact data for local military installations is primarily from the Navy Region Mid-Atlantic Hampton Roads Area report for FY16, which is the latest data available.*
- In regards to U.S STRACNET (Page 17), does the study give consideration to the impacts that at-grade rail crossings impact military readiness?
 - *This study did not specifically address impact for at-grade rail crossings on military readiness but we are open to incorporating these into future updates.*
- In regards to the I-564 Intermodal Connector Project (Page 24), what is the time frame for DoD revisions or additions to STRAHNET?
 - *The DoD and FHWA will consider STRAHNET revisions upon request as they receive them. We are not aware of a specific schedule for these STRAHNET reviews/changes; however, the DoD will periodically review them to ensure that the connections to/from STRAHNET sites are still valid. For more specific information, we recommend contacting: DoD USARMY SDDC Doug Briggs (douglas.e.briggs.civ@mail.mil) and FHWA Mike Neathery (mike.neathery@dot.gov).*
- In regards to the Severely Congested Roadways Serving the Military, have there been any significant changes from the previous report? Consider indicating changes in bridge condition as well.
 - *This is a good idea to consider for future updates.*
- We concur with the recommendations on Page 33 and hope that all stakeholders will be privy to any mitigation strategies put in place.
 - *Great, thank you.*
- We concur with the recommendations on Page 60 and hope that all stakeholders will be privy to any mitigation strategies put in place. We also recommend a development of a subcommittee to address or further research these impacted routes.
 - *Great, thank you. Our plan in doing these studies is for jurisdictional staffs to work with military installations within their localities to address these deficiencies. If developing a new subcommittee is necessary, we are open to this idea. However, we also don't want to form additional committees if these can be addressed within the organizational structure or committees we currently have.*

- In Appendix A, it may be helpful to indicate the potential submergence level of the roadways such that overlap of congestion and submergence can be seen.
 - *This idea is something to consider for future updates. However, it may be a complex issue since congestion is based on roadway segments. Potential submergence may only be a problem on a portion of that roadway segment so it may be difficult to categorize that entire segment as "flooded". This is why staff chose to leave the flooding analysis within GIS maps to show which specific roadway segments are vulnerable to flooding rather than CMP (Congestion Management Process) roadway segments.*

Other Issues

- Page 41, 2nd column, first paragraph: please revise to say "Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices"
 - *Thank you, this change has been incorporated.*