TDOT PUBLIC MEETING

KINGSPORT I-26 STUDY PUBLIC MEETING January 07, 2020



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5	TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
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7	KINGSPORT I-26 STUDY PUBLIC MEETING
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9	City of Kingsport
10	V.O. Dodd Sr. Complex
11	Eastman Foundation Conference Room
12	301 Louis Street
13	Kingsport, TN 37664
14	January 7, 2020
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18	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
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PROCEEDINGS

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MR. EBBERT: All right, ladies and gentlemen, if you-all want to take your seats, we're getting ready to get started.

Welcome, everybody. My name's Troy

Ebbert, with TDOT Long-range Planning. I appreciate
you-all being here tonight. I'll make a real quick
introduction on who's here and what we're going to
do tonight, and then I will let the consultants, Amy
and Troy, go through.

There are a lot people here from TDOT.

There's a lot of elected officials here. We really appreciate y'all being here.

There's a sign-in sheet up front. Make sure everyone's signed in when you came in. There are survey cards up there and information. I have comment sheets that I'll bring in -- they're in the car -- that you can take with you if you -- and I'll put them out here at the table. So check those out on your way out.

If you have specific comments that you would like to make about what we're looking at for I-26 on this study, this is basically the results of

our last study, from what we've been doing for the last year or so. And Matt and his team will talk more specific about what those are.

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But as far as comments, we need your information. That's why we're here tonight. Okay? We want to see if you like what we're talking about, if these are issues, if we've missed anything, and -- or if there's thing on here that have already been taken care of.

I have comment sheets up here you can take with you, you can fill out. You can take them to your friends, they can fill them out, the surveys.

Jennifer is in the back -- Jennifer, would you wave for me?

If you don't want to fill anything out and you just want to sit and talk to somebody,

Jennifer, in the back, will write down everything that you have to say about it and it will come to us automatically. You don't even have to pick up a pencil. So a really easy way, nice way to do that.

So if you have any questions, please let me know. During -- so we'll have our presentation, and then we'll have some questions afterward at some of the different boards. Okay?

1 That is Matt Meservy. He is a project 2 manager working on this project. 3 And I will kick it off to you. 4 MR. MESERVY: Okay. Thank you, Troy. MR. EBBERT: Make sure to fill out those 5 comment forms. 6 7 MR. MESERVY: I appreciate that. Okay. So we don't have a lot of time. 8 9 And I want to make sure that we give you enough time 10 to go through and mill around and look at some of 11 these exhibits and make your comments in all the 12 different ways. We can show you how many ways there 13 are to make comments. 14 But again, my name is Matt Meservy. 15 This is Amy Canfield. We're with AECOM. We're the 16 lead consultants. We have a couple of our 17 sub-consultants out in the crowd there. be -- they'll also be helping answer any questions 18 19 as you mill around these exhibit boards. 2.0 So we'll dive into the purpose of this 21 Again, so the corridor plan takes into study. 22 account some of the existing deficiencies that you 23 see today, and also some of the projected 2.4 deficiencies that you will see in the future, 25 whether it's based on modeling, forecasting, or the

1 possibility of a new development coming in. 2 We take all of that and we develop solutions to those deficiencies. And for this, this 3 project in general, we're going to be in the 20-year 4 5 timeframe. So anything within 20 years, we're looking at developing solutions for. 6 7 Corridors that we're looking at right now. This is a statewide corridor study, believe it 8 or not. We have four different interstates that 9 10 we're looking at: 11 All the way from Memphis and I-55, up to 12 Northwest Tennessee and Dyersburg on I-55. 13 The entire stretch of 75, from Georgia 14 up to Kentucky. 15 And again, 26, which is kind of why 16 we're here right now. 17 The study area for this is all of 26, so it goes from the North Carolina state line all the 18 19 way up to just south of Virginia for the I-26 corridor. It includes all the four counties that 2.0 21 you would expect: Carter, Sullivan, Unicoi, and 22 Washington. 23 As Troy mentioned, this has been an 2.4 18-month study. We're kind of coming in on the 25 downslide now. We have a couple of weeks -- or a

couple of months to go before we develop our final report, which is scheduled for March of 2020.

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But as you can see, we're in the stage three of this. So the first two stages had to do with looking at existing deficiencies and future deficiencies like they talked about.

The second step was to look at developing goals and objectives and having some performance measures that helped measure some of the -- you know, the traffic and other issues that you see.

The third step that we're in right now is developing those projects. So taking all those deficiencies, looking at ways that we can make those solutions happen.

And that's kind of where we're here today, is to show you some of the things that we've proposed, but also to get your input on what you think either we're missing or something that you, as the local residents, see that we don't see in data and through public -- other public meetings.

And then finally, the fourth step is to take those projects, vet out some of the ones that are not cost effective and don't match with the goals and objectives, and prioritize those based on

a criteria that has yet to be set, but determining what is the best project, bang for your buck.

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And that's similar to this prioritization. So we take -- if you think about it, we take a big basket full of projects, throw them in the hopper. And as it's processing, you know, some of the bad projects get dropped out, but eventually we'll get to the ones that have an effectiveness, that meet the cost benefit ratio threshold, and also actually solves that issue that you're looking at.

So some of the goals and objectives that we have established through this process and some of the performance measures, you can see -- I'm not going to go through this whole chart here -- but over on the left side, you'll see of the goals about providing efficient and reliable travel, improving safety, economic development, investment equitably throughout the corridor, and then making sure that we have not impacted the environment substantially.

We take all that into account as far as goals go and the objectives.

Performance measures. I think it would make sense -- common sense to all of you that we look at traffic operations like congestion, delay,

incidents, safety, hot spots, roadway and bridge
maintenance. Make sure that all those conditions
are in good shape. And we also look at some of the
multi-modal issues too, such as bicycle, pedestrian,
and transit.

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So with that, I'm going to hand it over to Amy, and she's going to go through the deficiencies. And then we'll come back and talk about some of the projects that we've identified at this first initial phase of this.

MS. CANFIELD: Thanks, Matt.

MR. MESERVY: Take it away.

MS. CANFIELD: Okay. So as we started here, we put together some different exhibits that discussed deficiencies, whether they're related to traffic operations, bridges, pavement, safety, and even on the freight side of things.

Everything you're going to see on the screen up here is detailed in a lot bigger text on the boards around the room. So I encourage you after the meeting to come and take a look at these boards and talk to us about, you know, your thoughts and what you see.

So to begin with here, one of the first things that we've noticed -- and we've got some

little symbols too that represent whether or not the deficiency itself was a data driven thing that we found based on traffic operations data or crash data or whether the little people symbol up there means that we heard about this from someone like you, at a previous public meeting or perhaps through an online survey that we have up on the study website right now.

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So this first one here, congestion at the I-81 interchange ramp, that was something that we've heard a lot, both found in our data and heard from the public.

Another one that we noticed while doing a field review ourselves was some visibilty issues due to a sun glare problem on I-26 near Eastern Star Road. So at certain times of the day, this can an issue.

Obviously, if you drive on this corridor, I'm sure you've seen that, and you're coming around and know that you pull on the visor or get out your sunglasses so you can see what's going on.

Congestion at State Road 381 and Highway 11 interchanges. So this is another spot where we see a lot of traffic congestion that we found -- you

know, heard both from the public to and saw some in our models.

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And then finally, we identified a traffic bottleneck location near Highway 400 and 91 interchanges. So bottleneck is if you think of, you know, driving along, nice and free flow of speed, and then you approach an area where the traffic all slows down and you get congested for a little bit of time. That's what we call a bottleneck a lot of times in traffic speak.

All right. On the safety side of things, one area where we notice a lot of crash problems was right at the beginning of Highway 26, you know, kind of as it comes down from Kingsport. So a lot of high crash rates up here. You know, potentially could be related to some roadway geometry and some animal crossing issues.

Another area where we noticed high crash rates was around the Highway 81 and US-321 interchanges. Again, these could be possibly congestion related. This is stuff we're looking into right now as we develop solutions on how to, you know, potentially rectify some of these crashes and reduce the crash rates.

We also noticed a significant number of

bicycle and pedestrian crashes on the surface roads near the Highway 91 interchange. So although there are not, you know, bicycle and pedestrians allowed on Highway 26, we did take a snapshot look at where there was interchange crossings and see if we had any issues at those crossroads. And this is one that kind of stuck out above the others as having some potential problems.

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And finally, we noticed a high crash rate due to, you know, weather, steep grades, narrow shoulders as you're riding, you know, through the more mountainous terrain there at this other end of the corridor.

All right. On the transit bike and pedestrian side of things, just generally speaking, throughout the corridor we have a lack of bicycle and pedestrian facilities, both in Kingsport and in Johnson City. There really isn't a lot when you look at those interchange areas.

And when we did our analysis, we were specifically looking at state route and US highway road crossings of I-26 to see if they had sidewalks in urban areas, did they have any kind of dedicated bicycle facility, especially if it was designated as a state bicycle route or some other major crossing.

And then we also noticed on the transit side of things that although there are transit systems that serve the various areas, there's no regional transit connection that serves people who may want to travel between Kingsport and Johnson City. So we identified that as a potential deficiency too, that that was a missing link in the transit system.

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All right. And then finally on the freight and economic development side of things. We identified a freight bottleneck between Highway 11 and Meadowview Parkway, and another one between Highway 93 and Rock Spring Road. So this is an area where we see a lot of truck traffic congestion in particular.

And on the economic development side of things, there is supposed to be a lot of employment growth projection at Highway 81 and Highway 75 interchanges.

Also, around the areas of Johnson City, not specifically in one spot, kind of just all around the I-26 corridor, we're expecting to see a significant amount of employment growth down there.

And we also identified -- we were talking to some of our truckers during our freight

outreach -- that there is not enough truck parking in the area; and specifically for overnight truck parking, is the issue.

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So now there's rules where truckers can only drive a certain number of hours and they have to get off the roads. And a lot of places, such as our rest centers and other areas, do not allow overnight truck parking. So we run into some problems where these truckers, you know, have to get off the road and there's no obvious place for them to go.

And they don't always want to be way out in the rural area if they want to be close to the city where their delivery needs to be, so that they can park and then, you know, get to work right away the next morning too.

And finally, identified another freight bottleneck down at the southern end of the corridor near Flag Pond Road and the North Carolina state line.

Again, these are all detailed on the boards around the room, so take a look and talk to us.

MR. MESERVY: Okay. So like Amy said, you're going to see a lot more detail on these

boards, but we did want to go through a little bit of the solutions and generalize them and put them in specific categories.

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So this first one talks about safety issues. You can see we've got six items listed here. We talked about the animal fencing, maybe up near the northern part of the project limits.

Advanced signage and lighting.

Obviously, lighting makes -- I think that everybody understands that lighting gives you more of a -- the ability to see where you're going a little bit better.

The advanced signage is something that we've identified when we were traveling these corridors, is that there isn't a lot of one mile ahead, two mile ahead signs, so you feel like you have to, you know, make that immediate turn if you're not familiar with the area. So we -- that's one of our recommendations.

Overhead signage and ITS. Again, that will help with a lot of the incidents. That could help. You know, help trucks could also be something like that.

Auxiliary lanes. For those of you that are not familiar with those, they are the entrance

and exit ramps. So they're the merging, the acceleration, and the deceleration as you're entering and exiting the roads.

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If you have, you know, short segments of that, you really have to -- you either gun it or you're entering that traffic flow at a slower speed than most of that, so that that hazardous situation.

Weather information systems. Again, things like the glare of the sun or other -- like fog or anything like that, would be something that we've identified from some of the reports that we've seen as far as crash stuff.

And then, as most of you know, I-26 has not been an interstate for very long, a designated interstate for very long. So the standards are not necessarily up to the current interstate standards. So one of the recommendations is to widen that inside shoulder to give you a little more safety for that.

Some of the operational side of things. So ramp cues, that was discussed a little bit about having short ramps as you exit, and how that would cue up onto the interstate facility.

So now you've got stopped traffic waiting to get off, competing with traffic that's

traveling at 55 miles per hour or faster. So you can -- I think you can do the math and see who's going to win in that. Maybe nobody.

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We've also identified a lot of weaving sections. So everybody familiar with a weaving section? When somebody's trying to enter the interstate while the other person's trying to get off, they have to share that particular segment of roadway, creating -- and I'm sure you've all experienced that, where either you have to gun it -- it's really a hit or miss, right? No pun intended when it comes to wrecks like that. But you don't know what to do.

So some of the suggestions that we've had that we've talked about would be maybe increasing the spacing between the ramps so you have longer weaving sections, that you don't feel like you're right on top of everybody.

A collector distributor system, which would be essentially adding a parallel route so all of the weaving would happen off of the interstate. But that requires a lot more, you know, right-of-way and things like that. So -- but it's another tool in the toolbox, I guess you could say.

And then finally these braided ramps,

which is something that's fairly new, but it's essentially taking the weaving section and separating the grades. So now you've got one -- you've got people entering and you've got people exiting, kind of above and below each other. So that braided ramp would eliminate the weave all together and you're not sharing that same segment of roadway.

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Again, these are potential. So all this is going to have to get into that hopper and vet out all of these things. But again, this is where we're at right now, and this is where we like to get your input on some of this.

Transit and bike and ped. So to help accommodate the proposed state bike route, we'd like to add that bicycle lane on 400 at the interchange.

As Amy mentioned too, we'd like to consider some type of commuter transit between Kingsport and Johnson City to help reduce the traffic. I know it's not -- you know, congestion is relative right now, but we -- it's a lot cheaper to do things this way as opposed to doing a major construction project to add lanes on that.

And then along those same lines, let's talk to some of the larger employers out there and

see if we can start to work on some kind of ride sharing program. Because if you can get people in van pools and car pools that are going to the same destination, they can meet at a park-and-ride lot or some other, you know, larger parking lot. That's that many cars off of the road. So there's -- the need isn't as dramatic as if everybody is traveling all at the same time.

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And then finally, just overall improving the bicycle and pedestrian accommodations along the interchanges. There's a lot of separation when you get underneath or, you know, above wherever the interchanges are, that the sidewalks stop or the bike lanes stop. So those are some of those things.

And then as far as freight, again, adding some overnight truck parking near Kingsport and Johnson City.

Installing some cameras too. Because sometimes -- if you're familiar with the TDOT SmartWay System, you can go on their website and click on any camera and you can see realtime traffic information being videod back to you.

Right now, there aren't any cameras on 26. There's one camera at the 26 and 81 interchange, and that's it. But that will help not

1 just the truckers, but it can help all of the 2 general public too as they're driving through so 3 they can help plan their trip or see if they need to think of an alternative route. 4 5 Okay. So what are the opportunities that you can get involved? Well, we talked about 6 7 having a conversation with Ms. Jennifer back there, 8 the court reporter. We have an online survey that is still 9 10 up and running. You can get that from our -- as you 11 exit. 12 We have some smaller cards that you can 13 take home with you that has the website address on 14 it. 15 You can speak to any member of the study 16 team and we'll jot that down. 17 Or you can fill out a comment sheet. 18 And I think we had one -- actually, they're out on 19 the table as you leave. You can either fill it out 2.0 and send it -- and give it to us here, or you can 21 take it home and mail it, but that would require 22 postage. 23 So it's really up to you, whatever you 2.4 want to do with that. But those are the four

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alternatives to do that.

So with that, I think we've given you a pretty good amount of time to walk around and start looking more into depth in this, and then having maybe some deeper conversations with us.

So with that, you are free to roam. Thank you again.

PUBLIC COMMENTS

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MR. STRONG: Tony Strong.

I know that it isn't applying to what they're talking about, but where 26 stops at 11-W, then you've still got a few miles of 23 to get into Scott County, Virginia. You know, it's a Tennessee road, just like the other is.

The truck traffic has increased exponentially. And when they're coming off of the ramp, they insist on using the retarders and it shakes the ground. And it's just so much traffic and so much noise.

On the right-hand side, there is no sound barrier. On the left-hand side, like, the entrance ramp to get back up to 26, it's probably got a quarter of a mile of sound barrier. So it reflects all of the traffic noise back up into our

1 neighborhood. And it's 24/7. I mean, it doesn't --2 basically, it doesn't stop. It's a continuous 3 thing. Scott County has got a lot of -- which 4 they always do -- a lot of logging going on, so the 5 chip trucks are running into the -- what is it now? 6 7 Is it Domtar now? It used to be the mill. T think it's Domtar, the paper mill. So there's a lot of 8 woodchips going in there. 9 And then there's a tremendous amount of 10 11 coal trucks. And I don't know if they're hauling it 12 to Eastman or where, but they're coming out of Scott 13 County, headed up on the 26. Just a lot of noise. 14 I don't know. 15 They can spend millions and millions and 16 millions of dollars to build a welcome center at the 17 bottom of Bays Mountain, but you go by there at any 18 time of the day or night, there's nobody there. 19 would think that they could put a sound barrier up. 2.0 Maybe. We'll have to talk to big boy Roy. 21 22 MR. MILNER: Chase Milner, RPO 23 Coordinator. 2.4 And I'm submitting comments on behalf of 25 Mayor Garland Evely. He's from Unicoi County,

1 Mayor, and as well as the Unicoi Highway 2 Superintendent. 3 Mayor Evely contacted me, told me he couldn't make this meeting, but he wanted to share 4 both the Highway Superintendent's concerns, as well 5 as the Mayor's concerns, for the lack of safety 6 access in between the north and southbound lanes of 7 the I-26 corridor in Unicoi County. 8 So specifically from, like, the Sam's 9 10 Gap state border to Erwin, so to speak. There's a 11 lack of breaks in the interstate for emergency vehicle and personnel to be able to do kind of a 12 13 cut-through from -- I quess it's the -- I say north 14 and southbound lanes, but they might be east and 15 west -- but just that there's been a request for 16 improved safety improvements by allowing emergency 17 access vehicles to break through the highway on that 18 high elevation area due to high crash activity and 19 the timing of emergency response there. 2.0 So just wanted to share that with you 21 and submit that to the record. 22 (END OF PUBLIC COMMENTS.) 23 2.4

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