Going Mobile: Managing Transportation Choices

DeWayne Carver, AICP, CNU







Introduction

- Bicyclist and bike commuter (LCI)
- Member AICP, CNU
- Prior work and research on alternative transportation
- Senior Project Manager, HPE
- Focus on New Urbanist/Walkable Communities transportation design





Content

- The Big Picture: Connectivity
- Street Level: Streets for People
- Transit
- Parking





What can transportation planning influence?

- Manage Traffic Congestion
- Increased viability for other modes of transportation
 - Walking
 - Biking
 - Transit
- Health and Fitness
- Main Street's economic health

Going Mobile MANAGING TRANSPORTATION CHOICES



The Big Picture: Connectivity





Connectivity takes many forms

- Street network
- Bike lane network
- Sidewalk network
- Transit network
- Paths and trails
- Thoroughfares





Intersections/Sq. Mi.

- Decatur, Georgia
- LEED ND standard
- Desirable conditions
- HPE

80 intersections/sq. mi.
150 intersections/sq. mi.
300-400 intersections/sq. mi.
100 intersections/sq. mi.





Key points

- Americans are getting sedentary and obese
- Moderate exercise, such as walking, more sustainable than vigorous routines
- Bicycling and walking are the most easily adopted and sustained











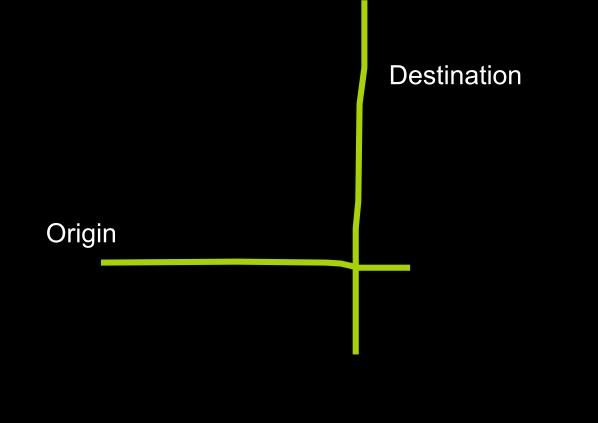




Origin

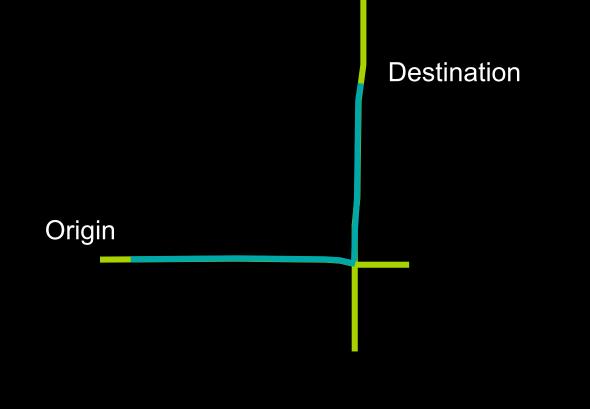






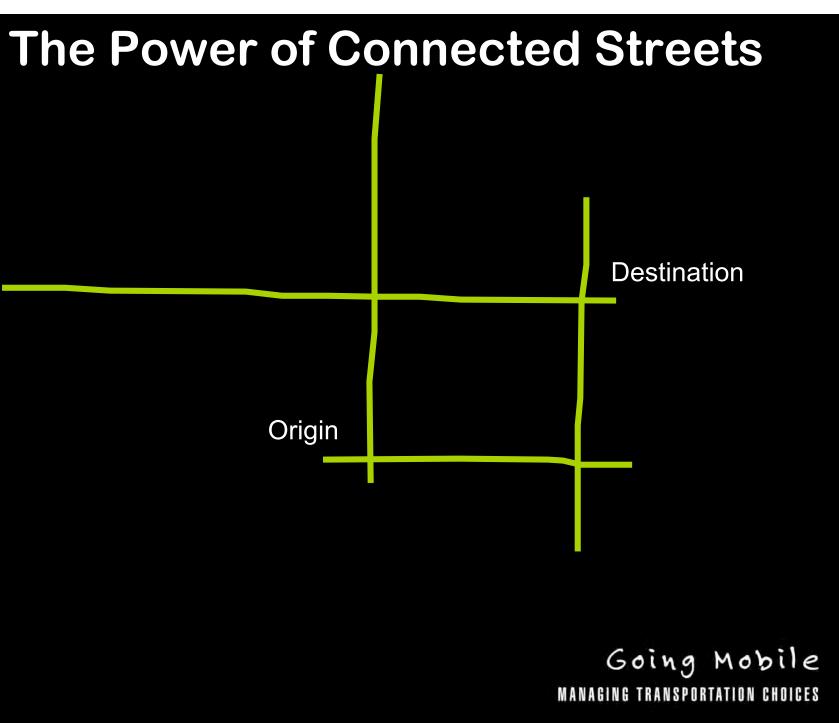




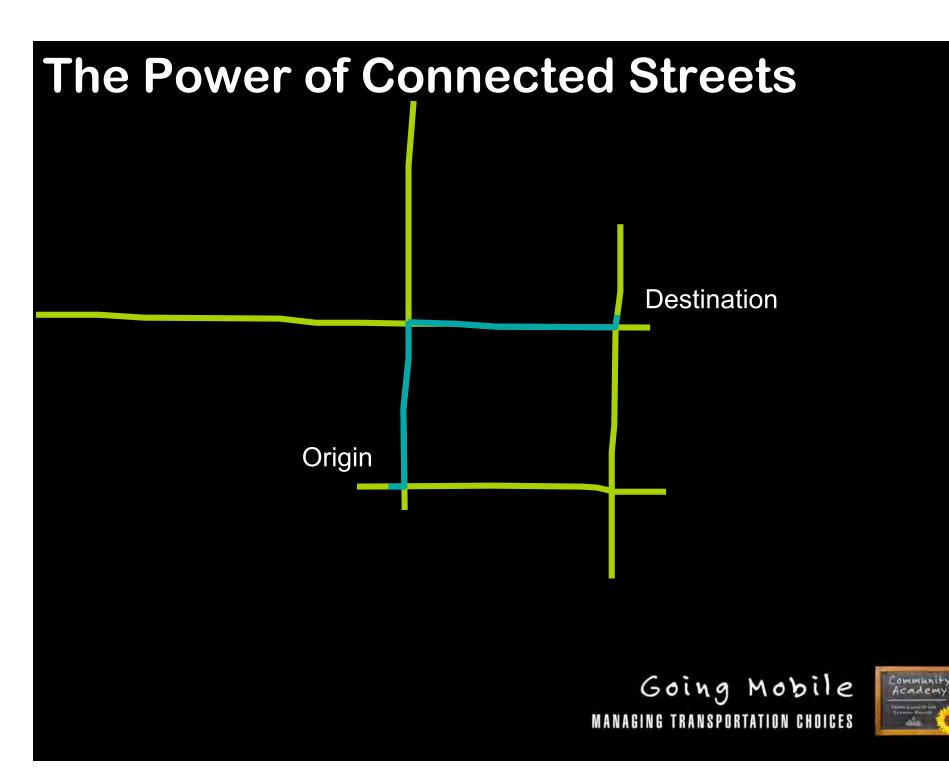


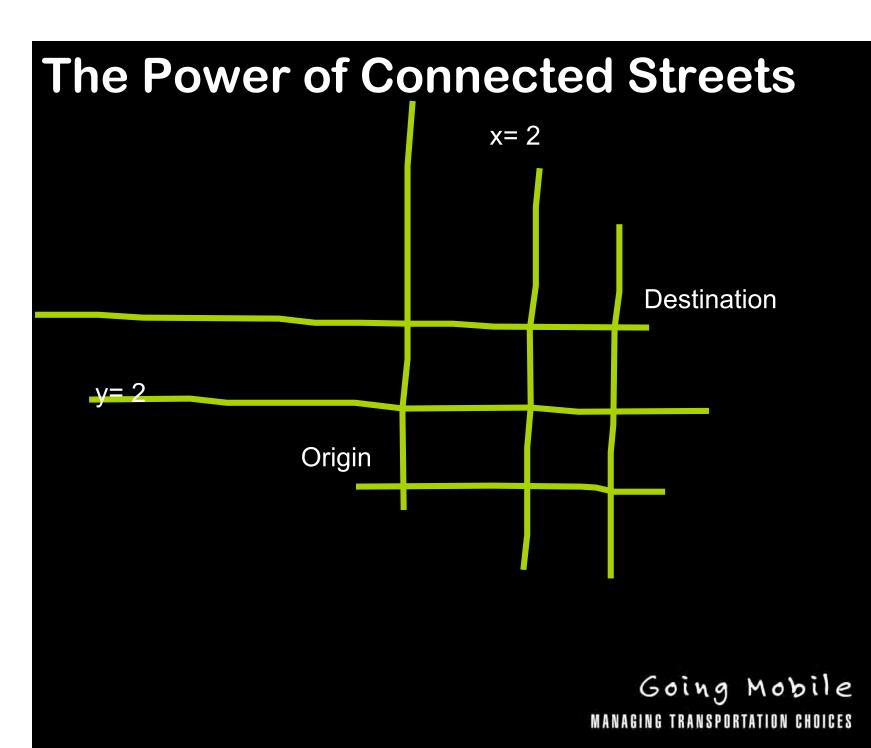




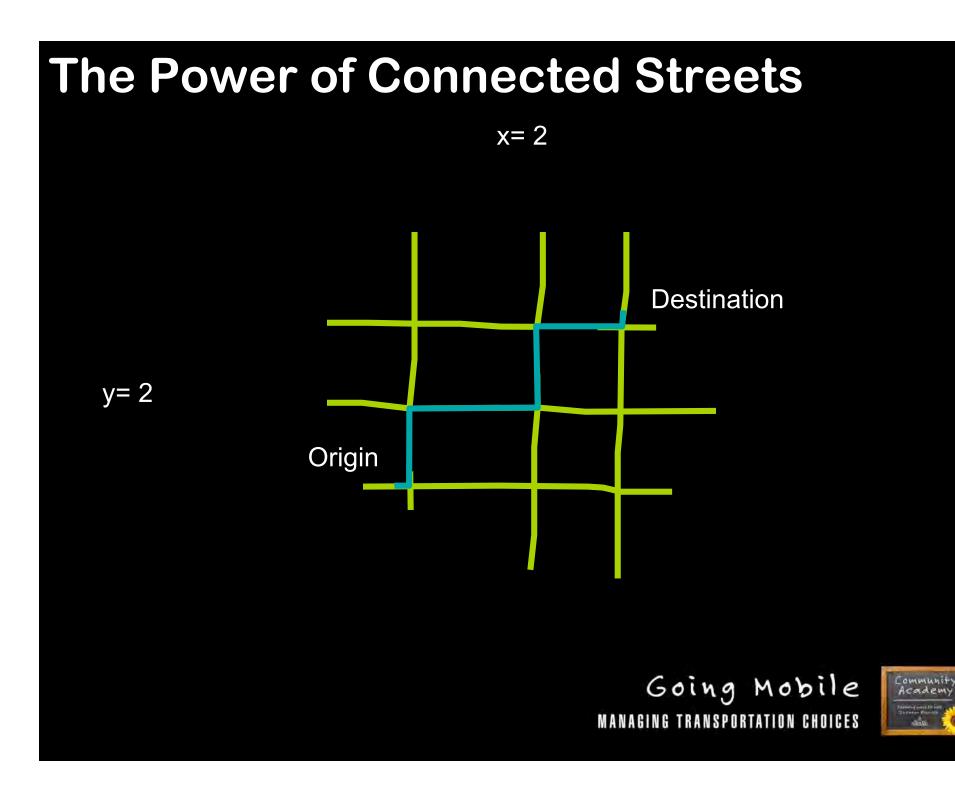


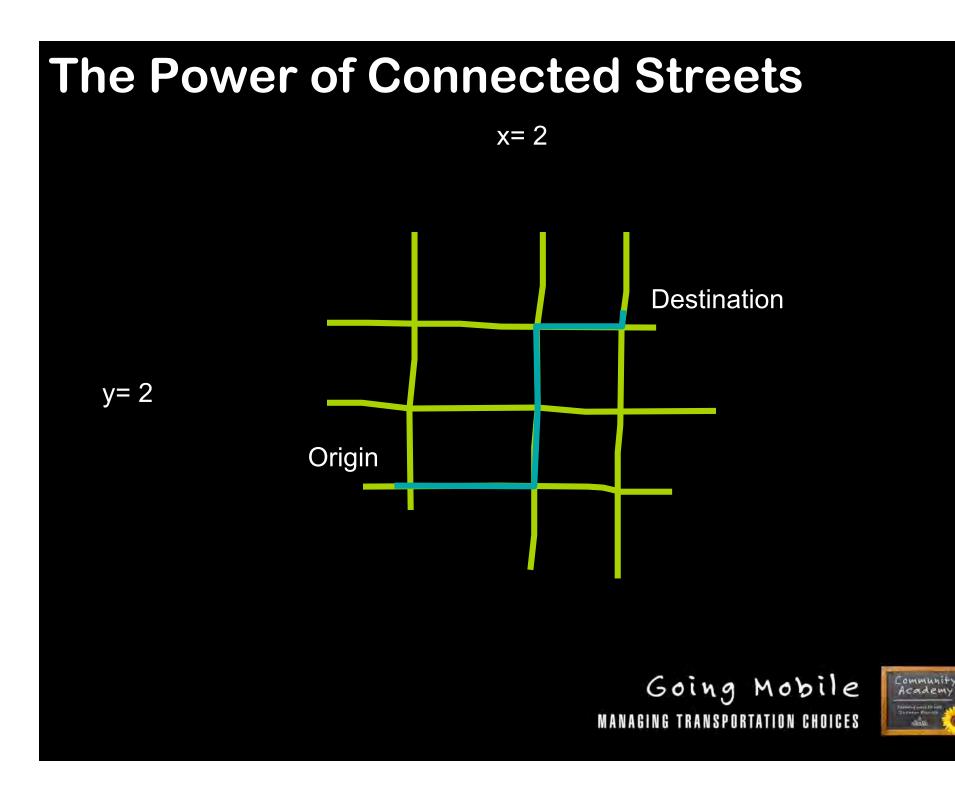


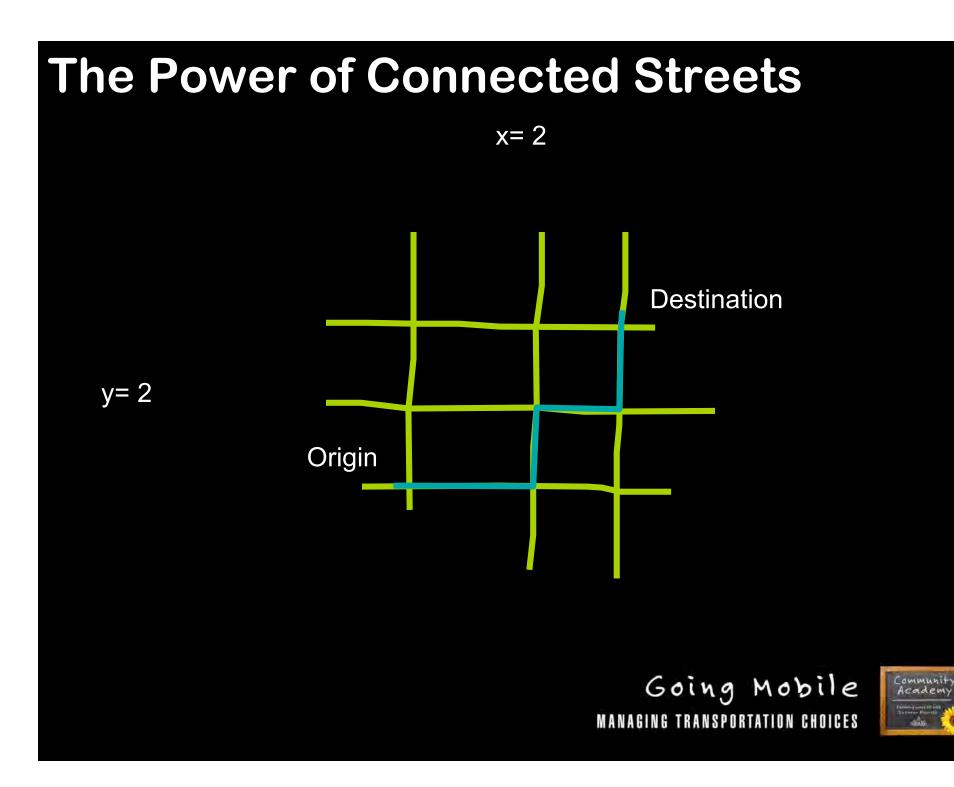


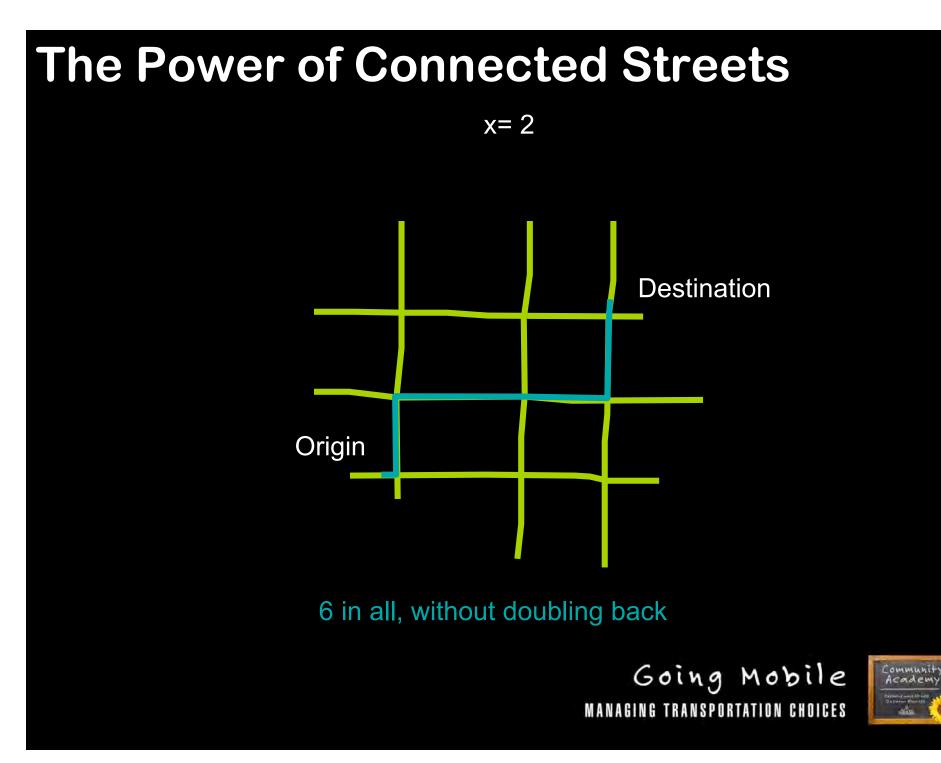










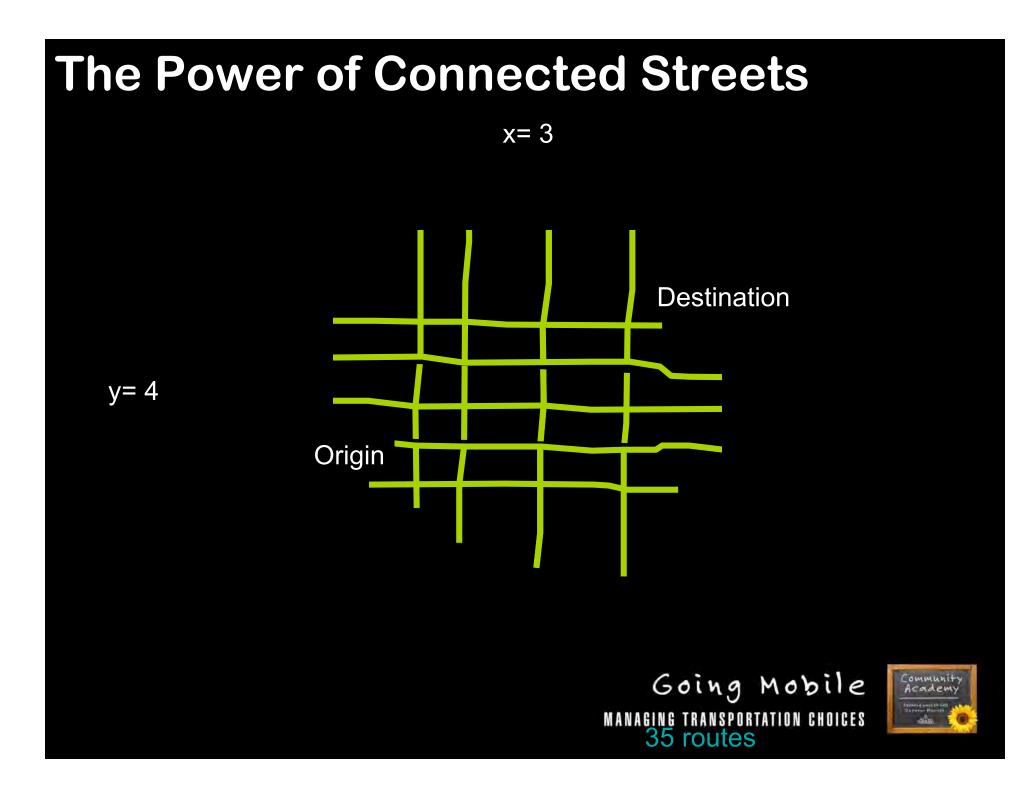


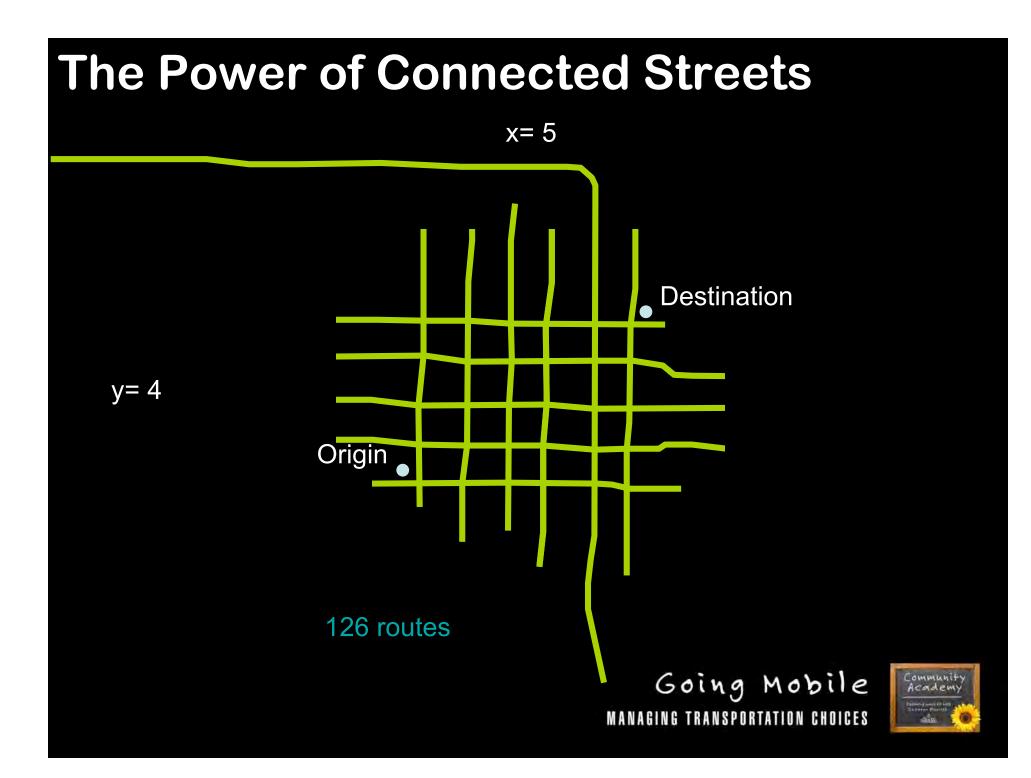


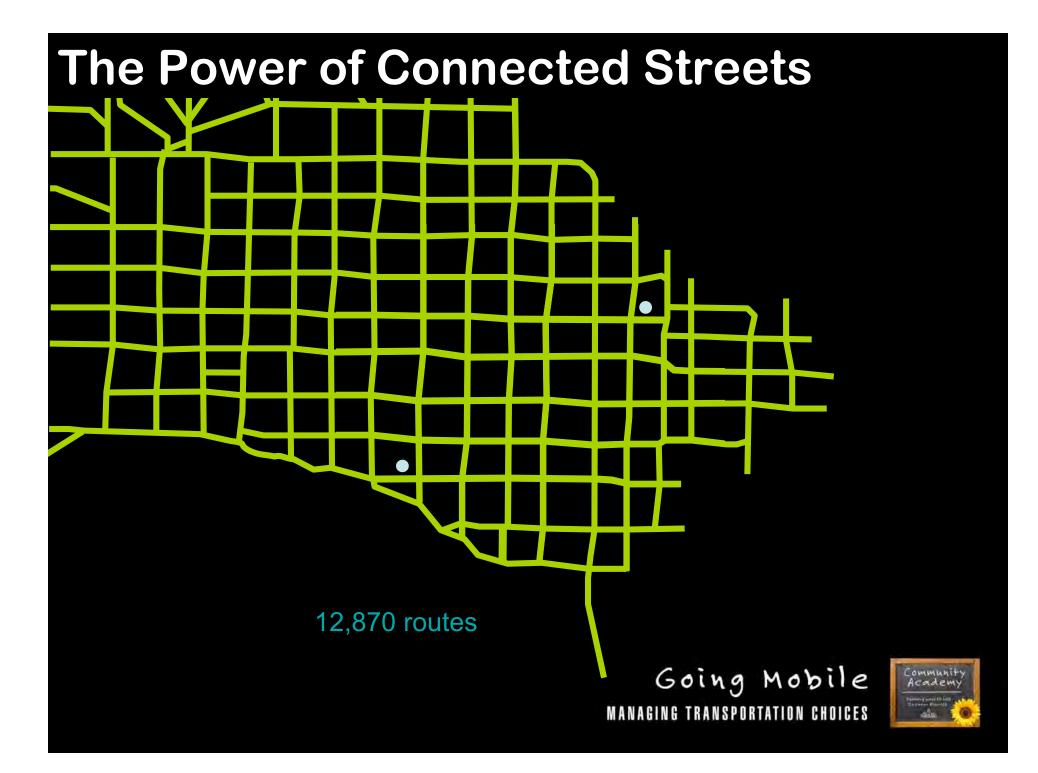
(x+y)!(x!)(y!) = # of possible routes













Connectivity

- Traditional street networks can move as much traffic as larger roads, but with fewer lanes per street
- Increased connectivity allows traffic to filter through at lower speeds
- Auto LOS is lower, but walkability and sense of place is much higher



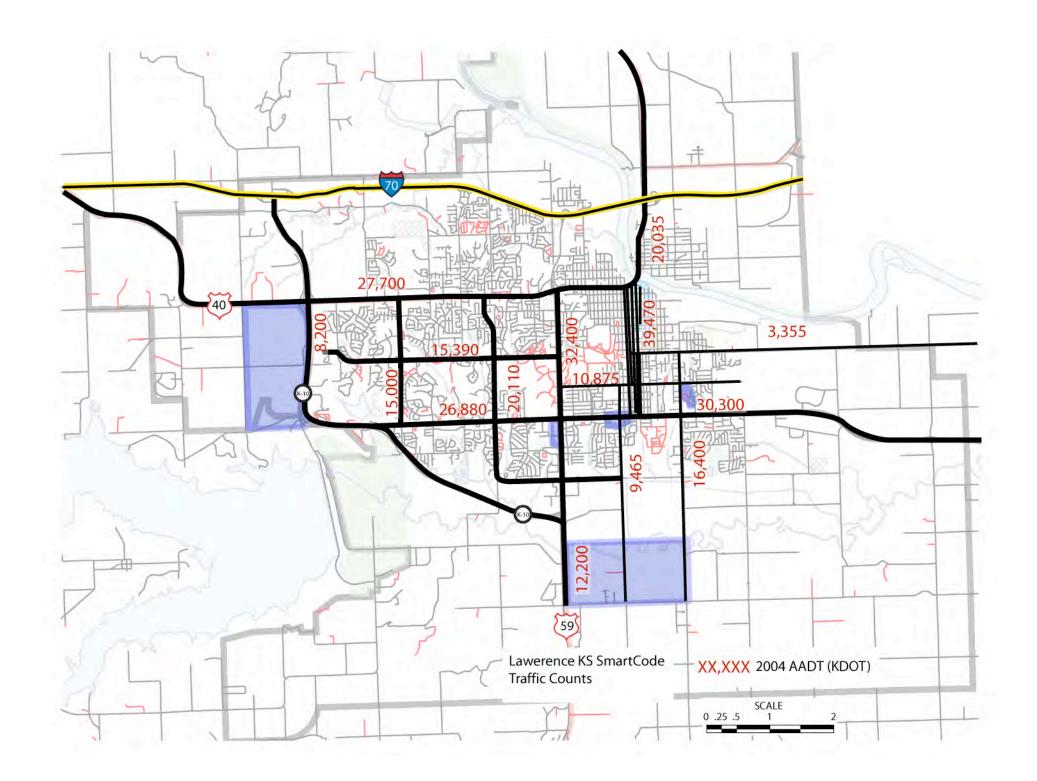


Connectivity

- North-south streets through downtown Lawrence, KS carry as much or more traffic than arterial Iowa Street
- Which street has more walkability Mass Street downtown or Iowa Street?
- Iowa carried 32,000 trips/day (average in 2004)
- Downtown streets combined carried 39,000 trips/day

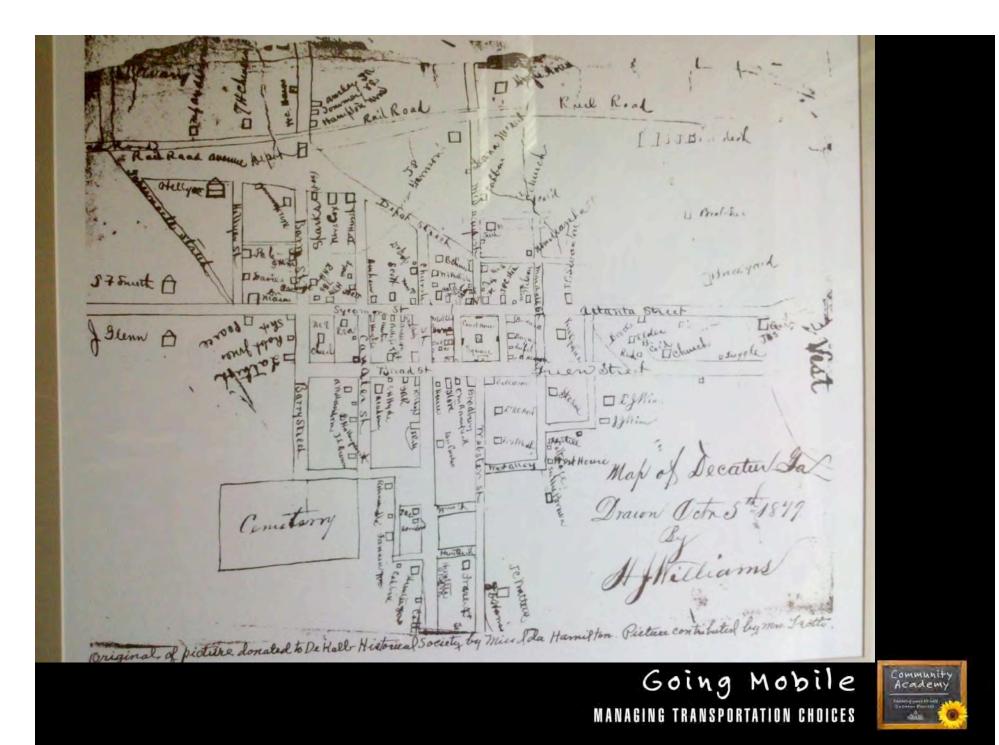












Street Level: Streets for People





What is good "walkability"?



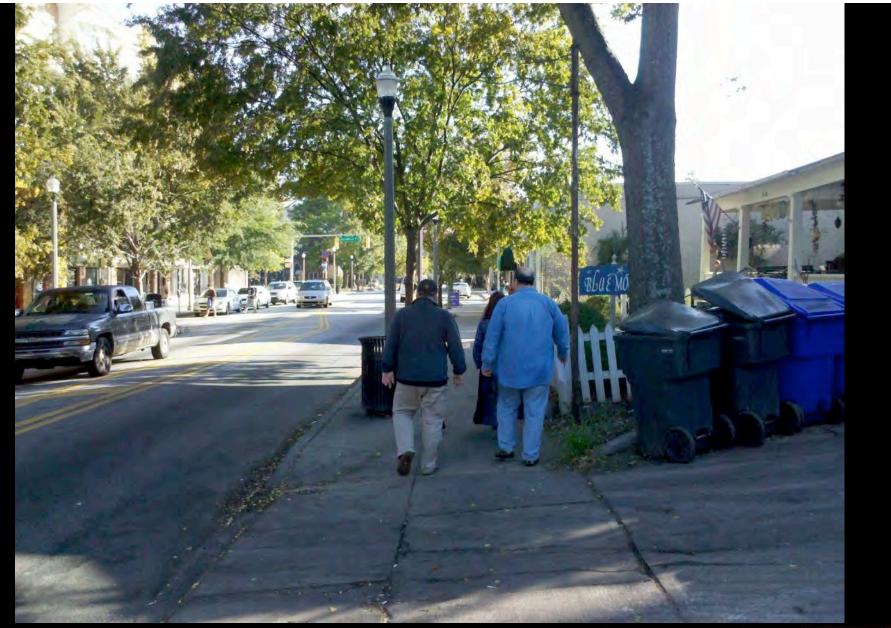


Recreation Walking

Destination Walking





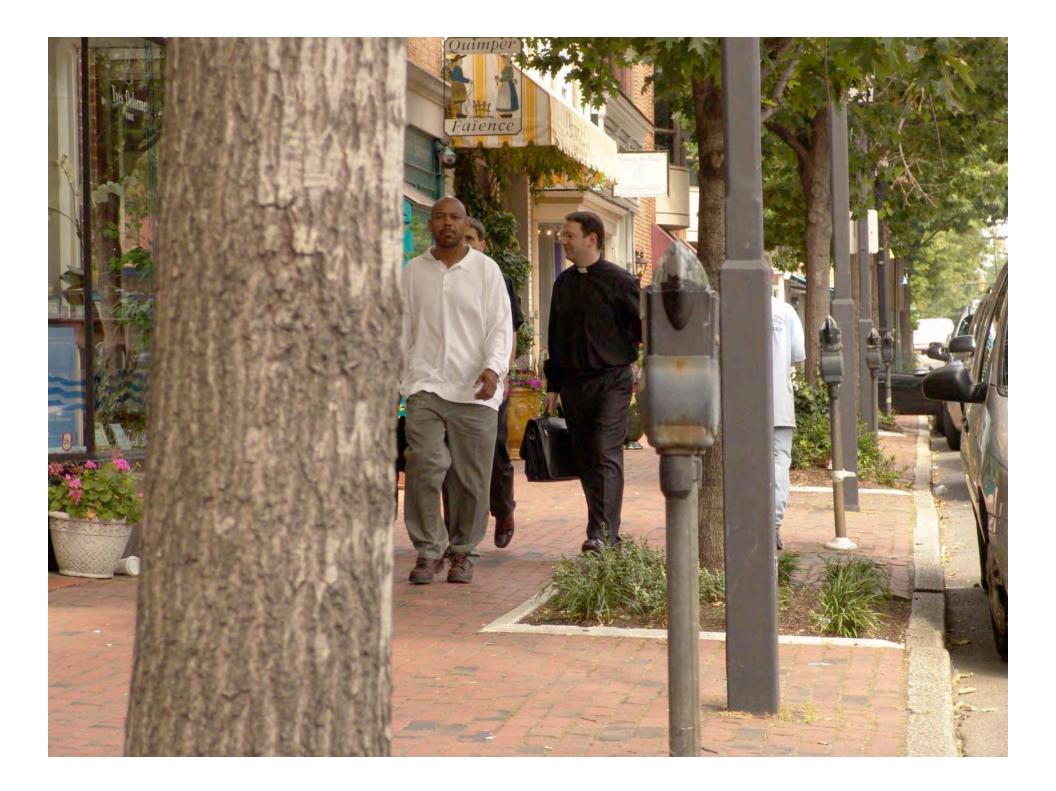


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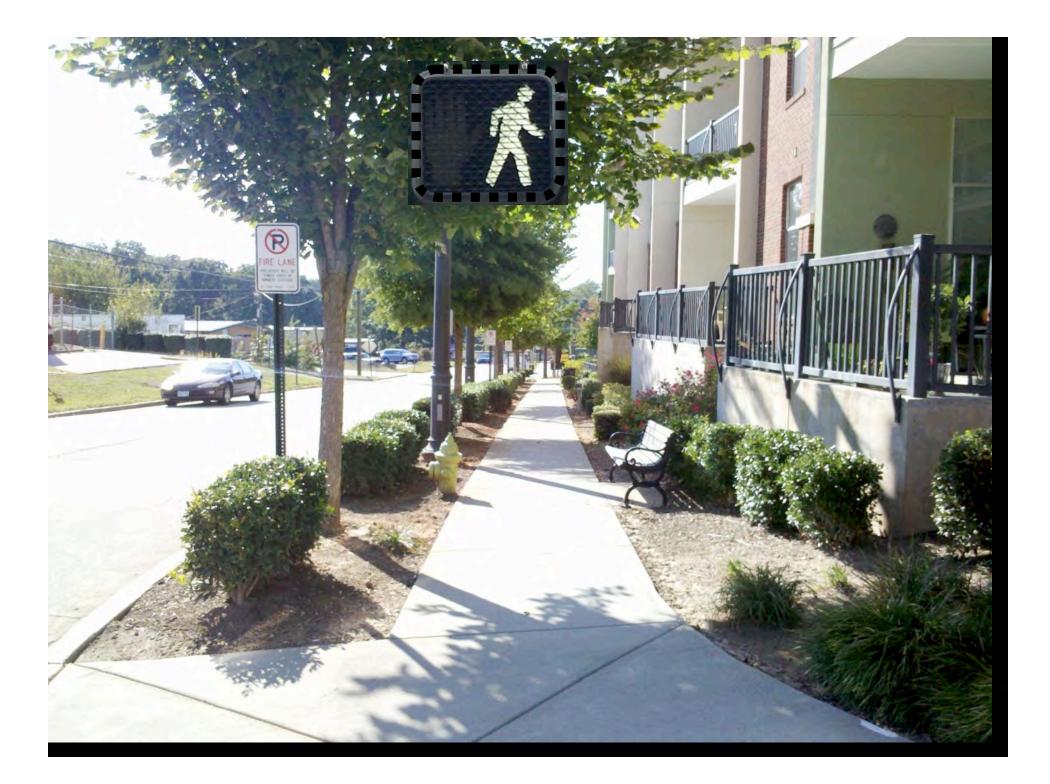


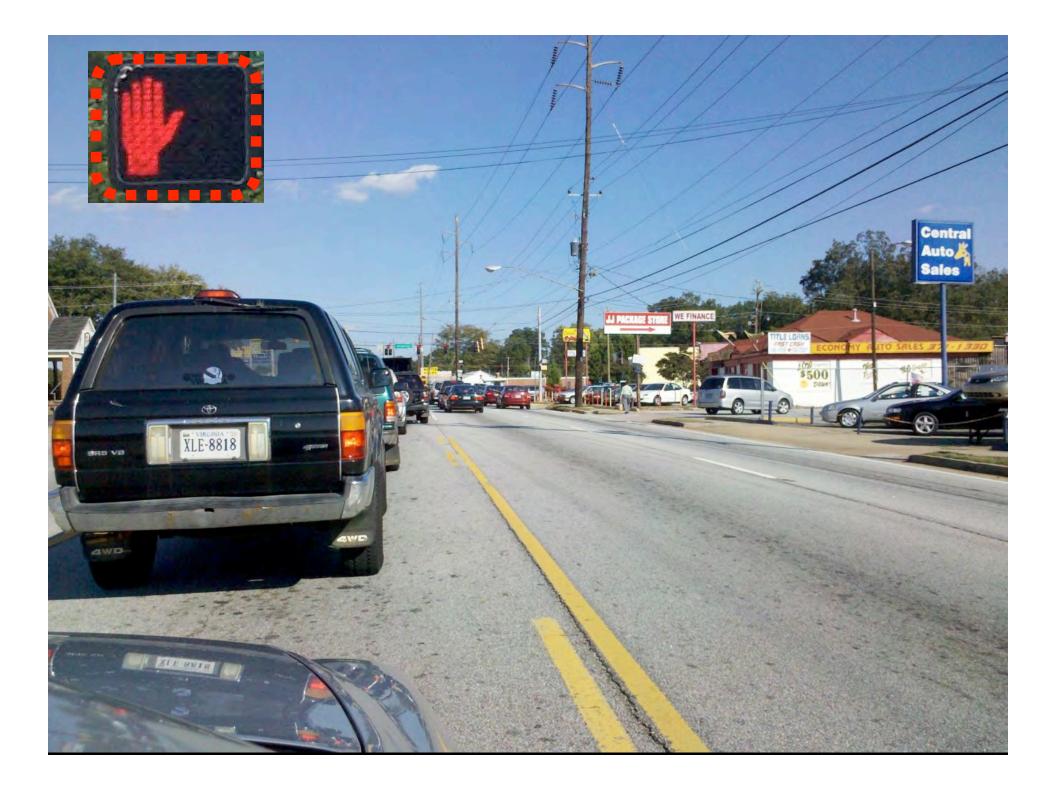










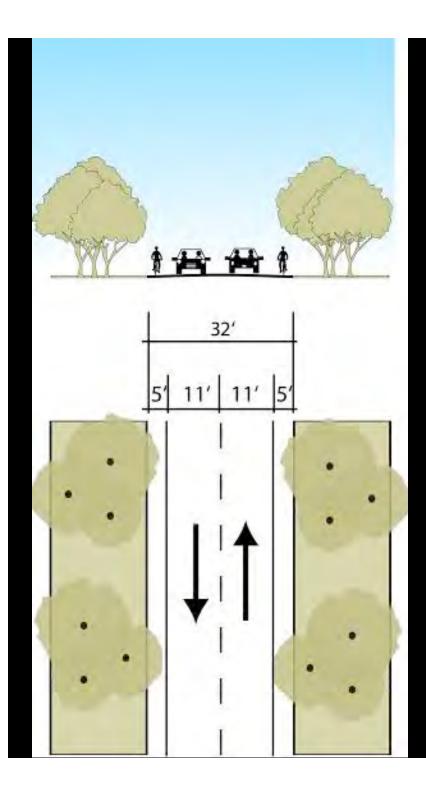


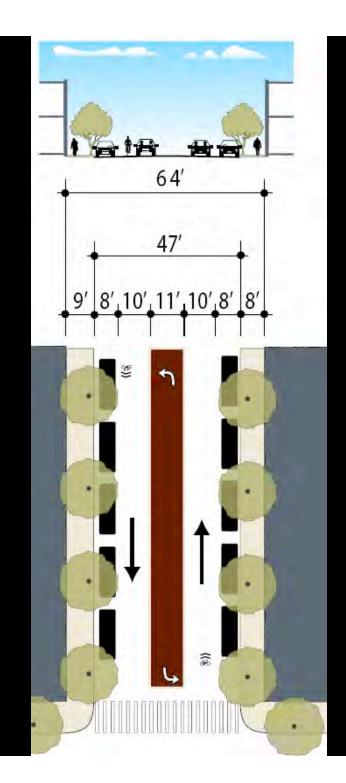


Dover, Kohl & Partners

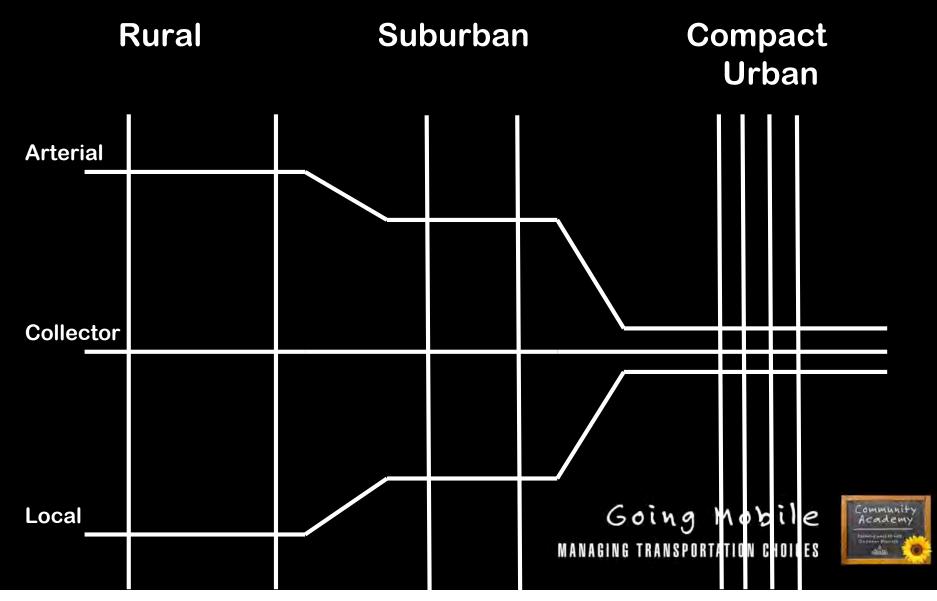








Functional classification



Context Determines Design

- Streets must reflect, not define, land use
- Walkable streets are inherently bike-able
- What does walkability mean for street design?
- Ex. Commerce Ave street trees





More Population, but Fewer Trips

In spite of increased development, traffic counts in Decatur have remained relatively unchanged. We have worked to discourage through traffic and encouraged the use of MARTA, bicycling and walking as alternatives to driving. Our efforts to increase downtown residential opportunities and develop more local retail and restaurant businesses have helped reduce the number of necessary auto trips and encouraged a "park once" opportunity within downtown Decatur. The addition of the free CLIFF shuttle system between downtown Decatur, Emory and Clifton Corridor employee centers has also reduced automobile trips.

Year	PDL*	WPDL	EPDL	Scott	Clairemont
1992	33,449	10,921	17,810	32,432	22,561
1999	42,471	11,415	13,013	33,664	17,814
2004	32,100	10,960	11,870	30,300	18,940

*PDL = Ponce de Leon Avenue (measurement taken at East Lake Drive); WPDL = W. Ponce de Leon; EPDL = E. Ponce de Leon.

Source - Georgia DOT website

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Top 10 Walkability Factors – Urban Form

- 10. Narrow Streets
- 9. Street Trees
- 8. Traffic Volumes
- 7. Sidewalks
- 6. Interconnected
 Streets

- 5. On Street Parking
- 4. Lower Traffic Speeds
- 3. Mixed Land Use
- 2. Buildings Fronting St.
- 1. Small Block Size!





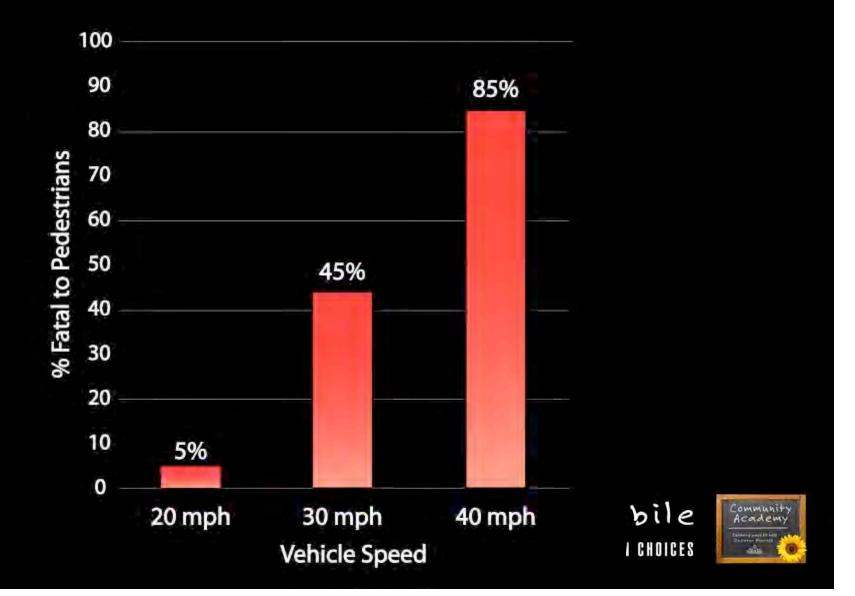
Top 3 Walkability Factors – Pedestrians

- 3. Vehicle Speed
- 2. Vehicle Speed
- 1. Vehicle Speed





Pedestrian Fatalities & Speed

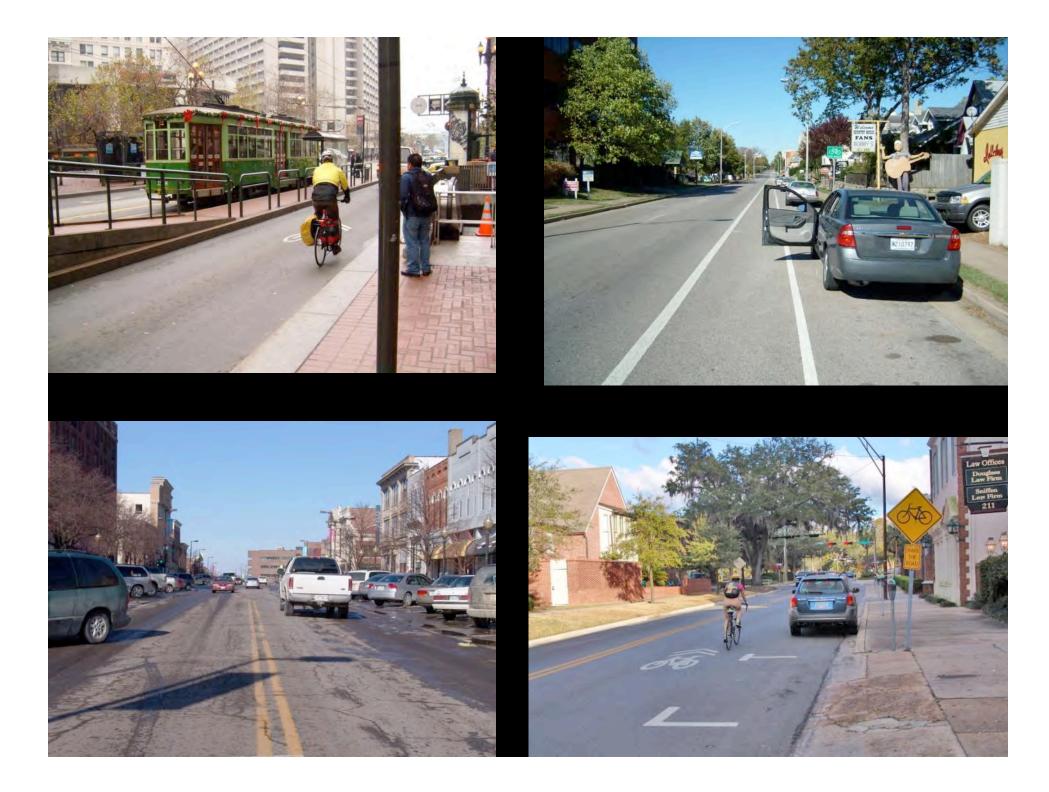


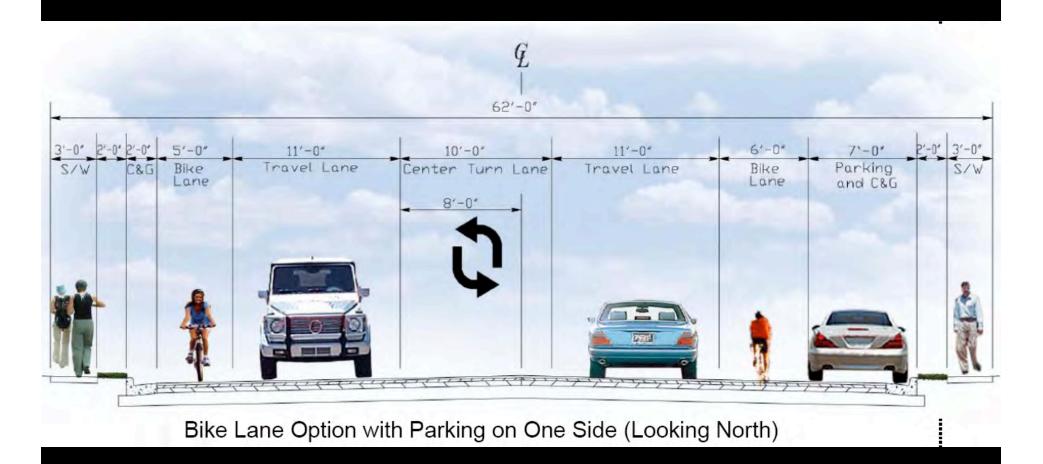
Humane Streets



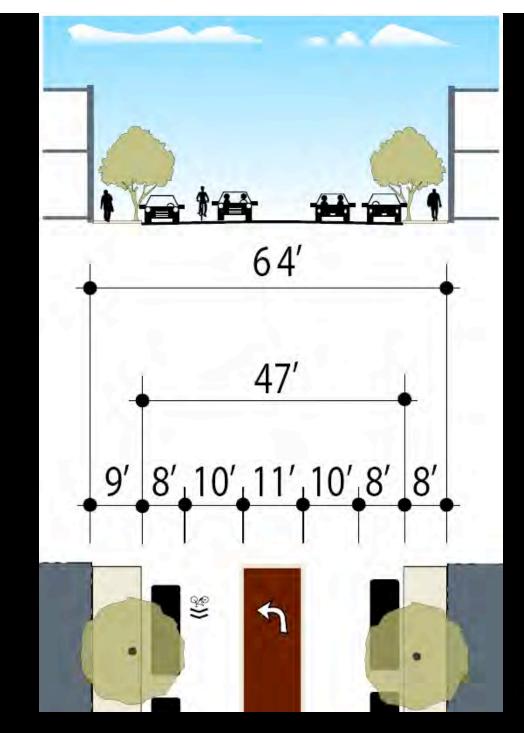


















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Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices

for Streets and Highways

2009 Edition





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Transit





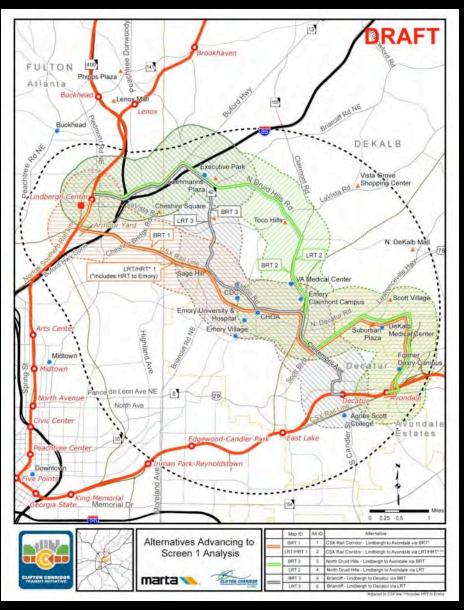
Transit

- Can also be organized by context
- Decatur has more options than most similarly-sized towns





On Marta's Drawing Board







Identifying the Characteristics of Successful Local Transit Circulator Systems in Residential Areas of Southeast Florida

> Marlo Chavarria Principal Investigator

Joel Volinski Co-Principal Investigator



December 2004





- 8 community bus programs in Broward CO Florida
- Found high correlation to population density
- Operated in support of regional transit system





Table 5.1

City	Population Density	Household Median Income	Owner HH without car	Renter HH without car	Service Frequency	Fare	Service Span	Days of Service	Contract	Pass. Per Hour	# of Connect- ing Routes
Dania Beach	3,272	\$32,043	5.4%	19.6%	40 Minutes	Free	9 am – 5 pm	M-F	Yes	7.05	7
Cooper City	3,317	\$69,995	2.1%	8.3%	60 Minutes	Free	8 am – 4 pm	M-S	No	5.48	4
Coral Springs	5,548	\$52,946	3.9%	11.5%	60 Minutes	Free	8 am – 6 pm	M-F	Yes	12.38	6
Lauderdale Manors	6,542	\$29,417	8.0%	32.9%	60 Minutes	Free	6:30 am- 6:30pm	M-F	Yes	16.0	2
Margate	5,773	\$45,697	8.0%	12.7%	60 Minutes	\$.25	7 am – 7 pm	M-S	No	11.54	9
Plantation	4,920	\$45,272	7.0%	12.0%	45 Minutes	Free	7 am – 4:30 pm	M-F	Yes	6.47	13
Miramar	4,434	\$44,786	6.8%	12.4%	60 Minutes	\$.25	6:45 am - 6:55 pm	M-F	No	7.2	8
Lauderhill	8,179	\$32,070	15.0%	20.0%	45 Minutes	Free	6:30am- 6:55 pm	M-F	Yes	22.0	13

 .833 correlation between population density and pass. per hour



- Average cost of \$2.18/trip
- \$1.98 trip for regular service
- \$17/trip for paratransit
- -.58 correlation between income and ridership





Parking





Parking

- Estimated value of one adjacent on-street space: \$200,000/year in retail sales (Bob Gibbs)
- 85% full, is full
- Use parking pricing to control turnover
- See "High Cost of Free Parking" Donald Shoup







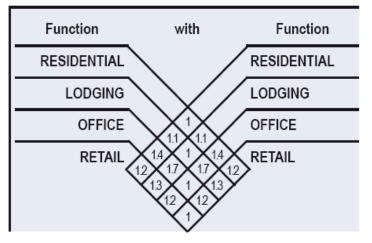


Table 1: Minimum Parking Requirements for the City of Decatur

Single-family dwellings	1 space per dwelling unit				
Townhouses / high-density single-family dwellings	1.5 spaces per unit				
High-rise residential / RMH district	1 space per unit				
Senior housing	1 space per 2.25 units				
General retail	1 space per 200 square feet				
General office including government	1 space per 400 square feet				
Restaurants	1 space per 100 square feet				
Hotels and motels	1 space per 1.25 guestrooms				
Source: Decatur Zoning Ordinance, Decatur Community Transportation Plan					

REQUIRED PARKING (See Table 10)							
	T2 T3	Τ4	T5 T6				
RESIDENTIAL	2.0 / dwelling	1.5 / dwelling	1.0 / dwelling				
LODGING	1.0 / bedroom	1.0 / bedroom	1.0 / bedroom				
OFFICE	3.0 / 1000 sq. ft.	3.0 / 1000 sq. ft.	2.0 / 1000 sq. ft.				
RETAIL	4.0 / 1000 sq. ft. 4.0 / 1000 sq. ft. 3.0 / 1000 sq.						
CIVIC	To be determined by Warrant						
OTHER	To be determined by Warrant						

SHARED PARKING FACTOR



from each building served (Section 8.1.4). Restaurants, theatres, nightclubs and similar uses can share up to 50% of their required spaces with office and retail uses not normally open during the same hours (8.1.5). Places of worship can share up to 100% of their spaces with uses that have a different peak parking demand.













