# Braddock Metro Neighborhood Study Transportation Education

October 29, 2007

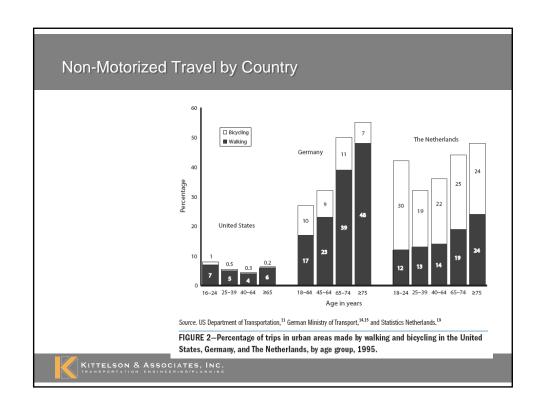




## **Presentation Overview**

- Travel Trends
- Basics of a Complete System
- Travel Characteristics in Braddock, Parker-Gray, Rosemont, & Del Ray, Old Town, Northeast Neighborhoods
- Traffic Conditions & Planned Improvements
- Transportation Resources & Their Management
  - Parking Pricing & Regulations
  - Offering Travel Options: Transit, Bicycle, Pedestrian
  - User Communication & Incentives
  - Design for Pedestrians



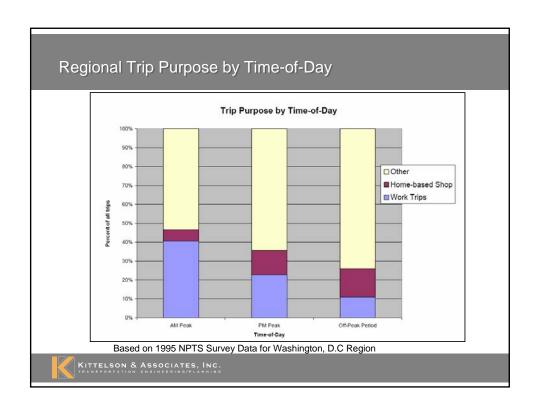


# National Trip Purpose Data

Trip Statistics by Trip Purpose, 2001 NHTS							
Trip purpose	Share of Trips	Share of Vehicle-Miles Traveled	Trip Length (miles)	Trip Duration (minutes)			
To/from work	22.1%	27.0%	12.1	22.3			
Work-related business	4.1%	8.4%	20.3	30.9			
Shopping	21.1%	14.5%	6.7	14.4			
Other family/personal business	24.7%	18.7%	7.5	15.2			
School/church	4.9%	3.7%	7.5	15.8			
Medical/dental	2.2%	2.2%	9.9	20.7			
Vacation	0.4%	1.8%	47.4	59.6			
Visit friends/relatives	6.3%	9.4%	14.9	24.4			
Other social/recreational	13.7%	13.2%	9.6	18.2			
Other	0.5%	1.0%	18.1	31.4			
All	100.0%	100.0%	9.9	18.7			

Source: Generated from the National Household Travel Survey website

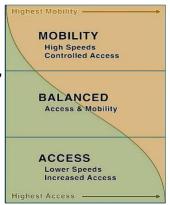








- Guides street design, speed, and access
- Creates hierarchy
- "Level of Service" is based on the automobile and truck modes
- Creates the roadway character
- Only the start of planning



Freeways

Major Arterials

Minor Arterials

Collectors

Minor Collectors

Local Streets

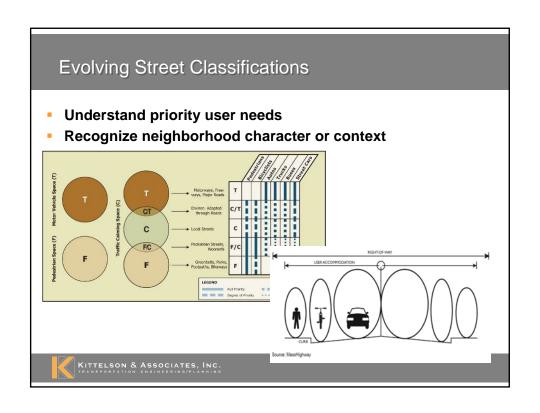


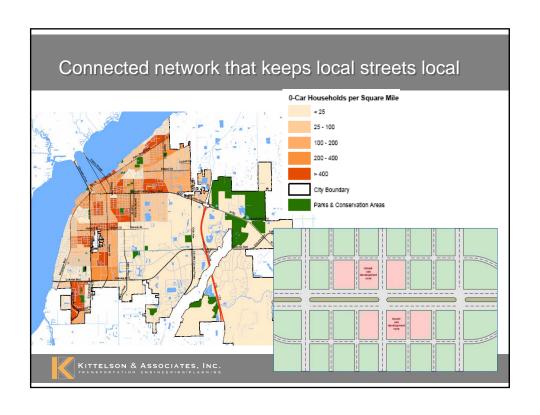
## "Great streets make great places"

 Recognizes a street as a public space...reflects community values



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# Parking in Mixed Use Areas

- Provides a Form of Access
  - Integral part of auto system (mode converter)
- Serves Various of Uses & Users
  - Priority user type matters in mixed zones
- Supports Economic Activity
  - On-street spaces generate \$75+ daily retail revenue
- Affects Livability/Quality of Life
  - Positively or negatively, depending on management/maintenance/location
- Affects Trip Making & Mode Choice
  - Excess parking can promote auto use
  - Park Once: constrained parking can result in more linked trips



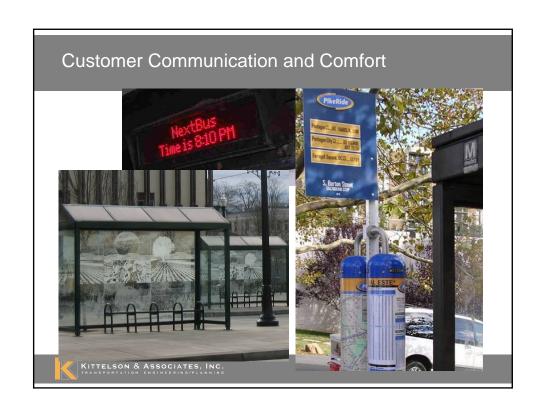




Transit Mode Comparison								
	Commuter Rail Transit	Heavy Rail Transit	Light Rail Transit	Modern Streetcar	Heritage Trolley	Dedicated Lane BRT	Express Bus	
Projected Costs per Mile	\$3-\$25 Million*	\$50-\$250 Million	\$20-\$60 Million (\$56)^	\$10-\$25 Million	\$2-\$12 Million	\$4-\$40 Million	\$1-\$2 Million	
Service Type:	Regional, Intraurban	Regional, Urban	Regional, Urban	Urban Circulator	Urban Circulator	Regional, Urban	Regional, Urbar	
Operating Speed:	30-60 MPH	50-80 MPH	20-60 MPH	8-12 MPH	8-12 MPH	20-40 MPH	15-19 MPH	
Distance Between Stations:	2-5 Miles	Urban Core >1 mile Periphery 1-5 miles	~1 Mile	0.25 Miles	0.25 Miles	0.25-2 Miles	Limited stops along normal bus routes	
Service Frequency:	20-30 Minutes	5-10 Minutes (Peak)	5-30 Minutes	8-15 Minutes	8-15 Minutes	8-20 Minutes	10-20 Minutes	
Alignment:	Generally built on existing tracks at grade street crossings	Separate Right of Way	Aligned center or side of street corridor on separate ROW	In Street with traffic, no grade separation	In Street with traffic, no grade separation	HOV lanes or separated right of way in median or on curb	In Street with traffic	
Right of Way Width:	37+ Feet	25-33 Feet	19-33 Feet (Double Track) 11-13 Feet (Single Track)	19-24 (Double Track) 11-13 (Single Track)	19-24 (Double Track) 11-13 (Single Track)	12 (Pittsburgh Single) 28 (Pittsburgh Double)	Street Width	
Turning Radius:	140-460 Feet	330 Feet	50-100 Feet	40-80 Feet	40-50 Feet	40-70 Feet	33-46 Feet	
Vehicle Length:	150-500 Feet Engines & Coaches	40-70 Feet per car, up to 10 car trains	50-80 Feet per car and up to 4 car trains	35-60 Feet	35-50 Feet	30 -50 Feet	30-50 Feet	
Typical Power Source:	Diesel	Electric	Electric	Electric	Electric	Diesel, Electric	Diesel	
FRA Compliant:	Yes	No	No	No	No	N/A	N/A	

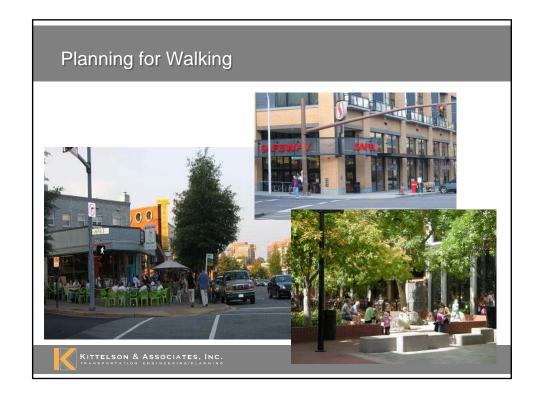




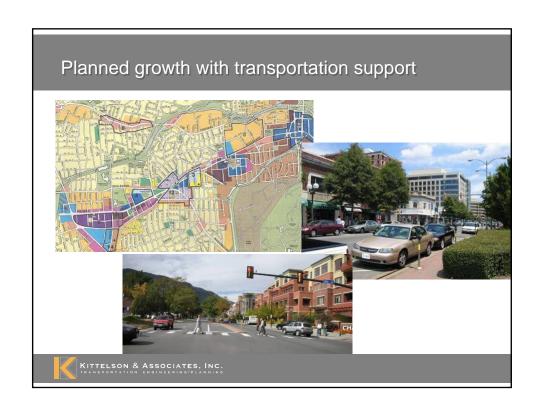












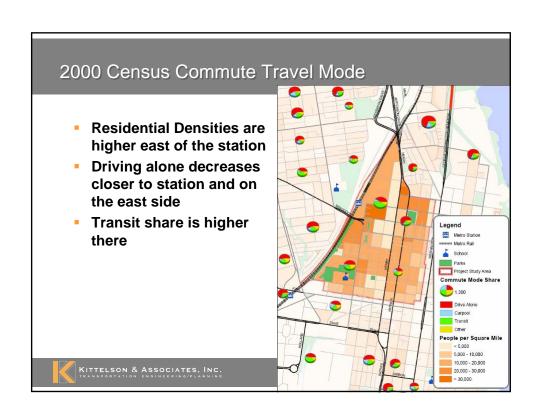
## **Current Travel Behavior Trends**

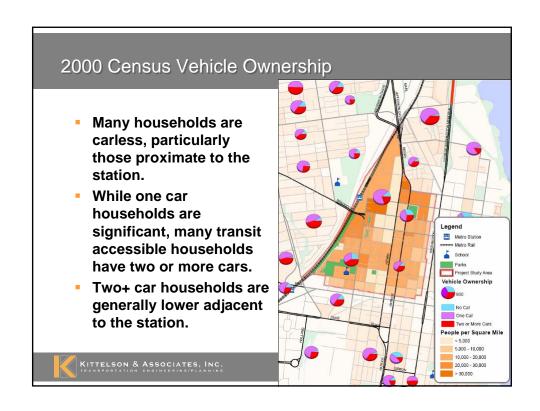
- Driving alone and transit has increased
- Carpooling is declining

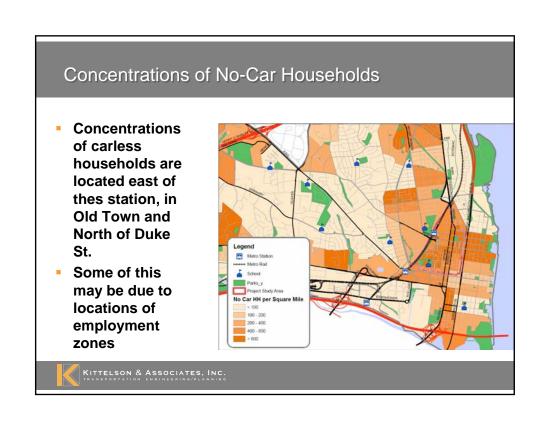
Alexandria Commute Mode Trends: 1990-2006

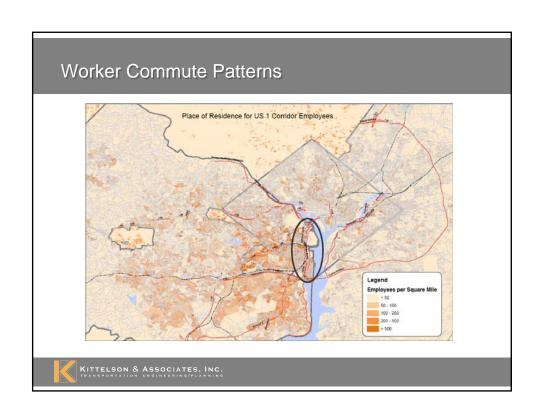
	1990	2000	2006
Total	71,809	77,190	82,548
Drive Alone	59.1%	62.8%	63.5%
Carpool	15.6%	13.2%	9.2%
Transit	17.9%	16.4%	20.5%
Other	7.4%	7.6%	6.7%

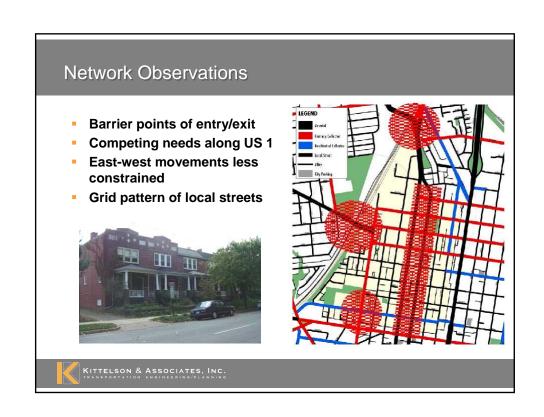


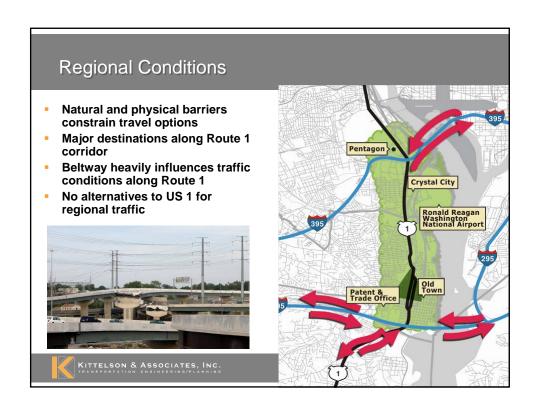








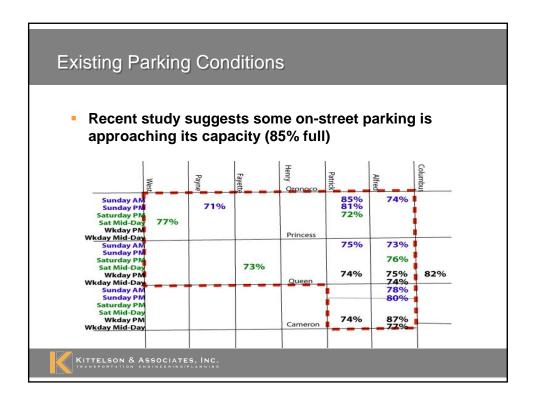






#### Effects of growth on hourly traffic flow Limited growth in Existing traffic volumes on 1000 800 US 1 in recent years Increases in demand 400 result in "peak 200 spreading" Commute periods begin earlier and end later **Growth likely will** result in a longer, **Future** less reliable peak period 800 600 400 200 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11





## Providing Adequate Parking & Access

- Achieve Greater Efficiency of the Existing Supply
  - Reduce time-stay limits (increases capacity without new spaces)
  - Provide more on-street, where possible
  - Increase meter enforcement
  - Increase permit zone enforcement
  - Promote shared parking opportunities



#### Provide Alternative Means of Access

- Increase mix of uses (converts auto trips to walking trips)
- Increase transit service
- Improve pedestrian/bicycle facilities



## Transportation Demand Management

- Usually designed to reduce work trip travel by SOV
  - Employee databases for carpooling
  - Transit incentive programs
  - Guaranteed ride home for non-auto commuters
  - Limits on employee parking availability (Petersburg story)
  - Shower, locker, bike storage facilities for employees
  - Unbundling of parking costs to tenants
  - "FlexCar" access for business-based activities
- Can also accommodate planned, non-work trips
  - FlexCar available 24/7
  - Transit passes work 24/7



## **TDM - Best Policy Practices**

- Development policies to protect & expand access
  - Flexible standards that promote integration of new and existing uses
  - Code that responds to and reflects existing character
  - Program & project options to enhance alternative modes
- Land use policies that promote mixed use
  - Reduce trip length to support ped/bike/transit trip-making
  - Enliven and revitalize Activates the street, increases safety
- Transportation policies that optimize multimodal effectiveness
  - Context-based design parameters
  - Multimodal performance standards
  - Parking standards that complement transit goals



## TDM - Existing Conditions

- Federal Public Transportation Subsidy (PTS) program
  - Offers \$105/month in commute benefits
- Transportation Management Plan (TMP)
  - Qualifying development projects contribute to TMP fund
  - Finances strategies to use public transportation, including:
    - · Discounted fare media
    - · Shuttle bus service
    - · Registration fees for car sharing
    - · Bus shelter maintenance
    - · Bicycle lockers and parking facilities
    - · Administrative costs





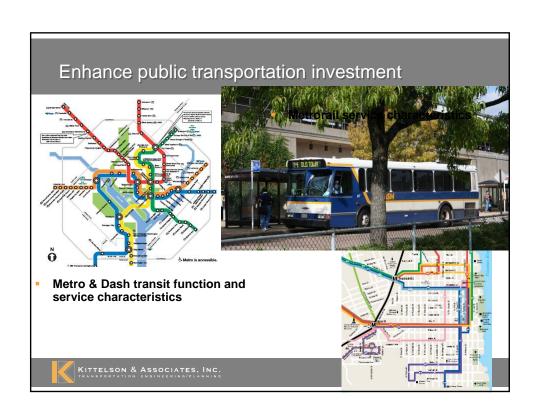
## TDM - Strategies

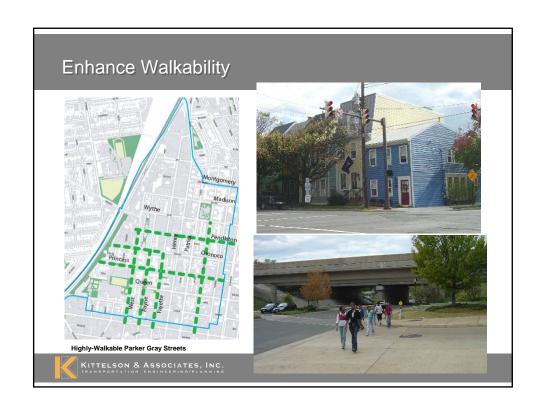
- Expand Public Transportation Subsidy
  - Private organizations also eligible
- Strengthen Transportation Management Plan Program
  - Require monitoring/reporting/refinement
- Promote "live-where-you-work" programs
  - TMP financial incentives to residents/employees with non-auto commutes
- Transportation Management Association
  - Strong business, residential, public partnership
- Promote and financially support alternative modes
  - Build on existing base of walking and bicycling

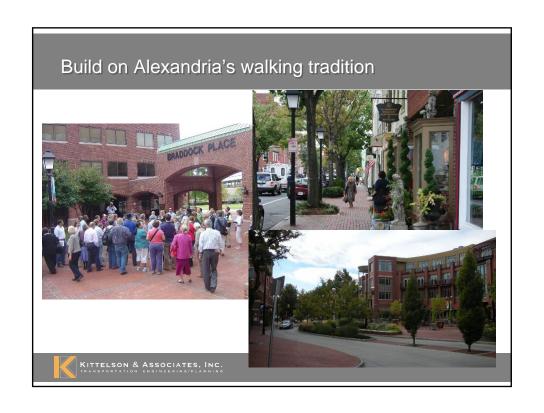




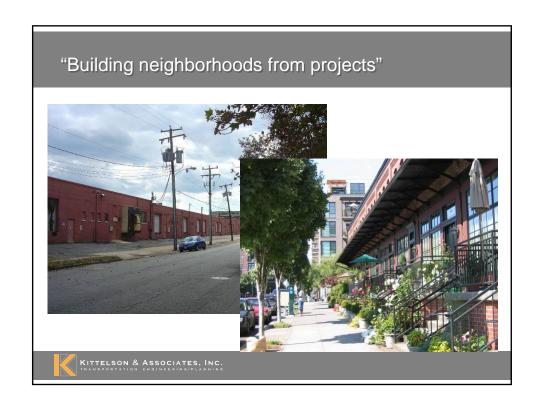












# Questions?



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