

Aligning Progressive Policy with Proactive Design



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Progressive Policy

Policy that aligns street design with community goals.

- How should streets serve our community?
- What is our measure of success?
- Where are we basing our assumptions?
- Are those assumptions correct?



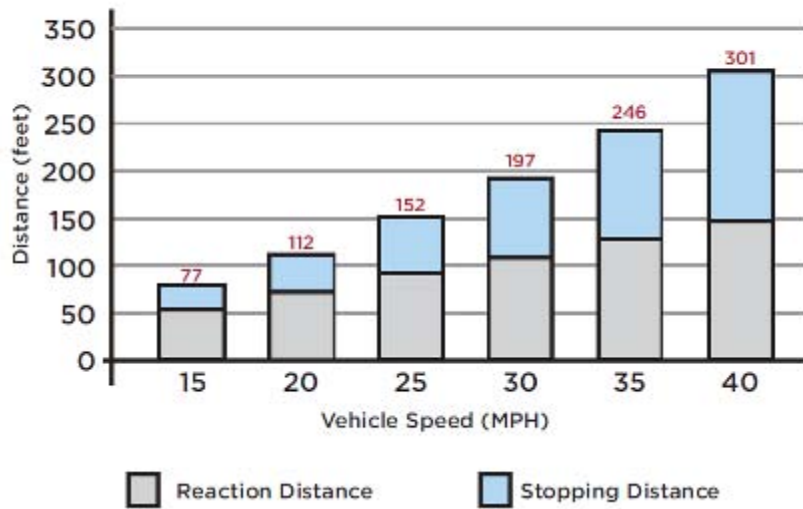
Proactive Design

Designing the street to achieve those goals.

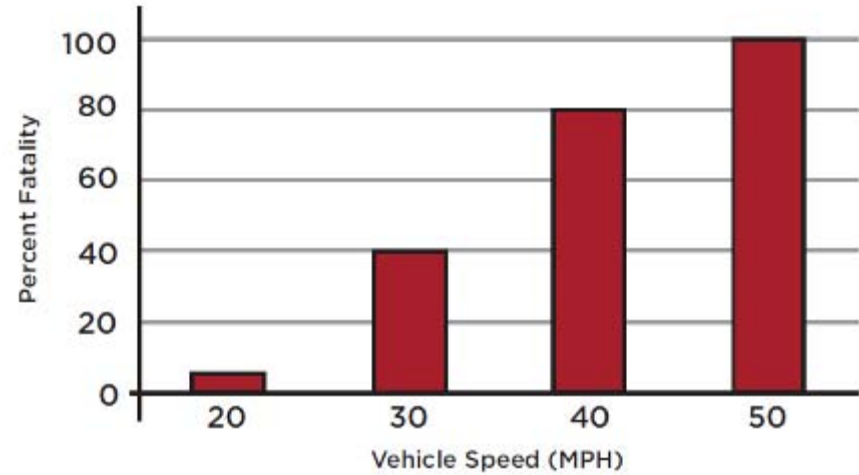
- Design proactively: design for the goal, not for the expected outcome
- Utilize a traffic toolbox in space (geometrics) and in time (signalization)

Example – Design Speed

Reaction & Stopping Distance vs. Speed



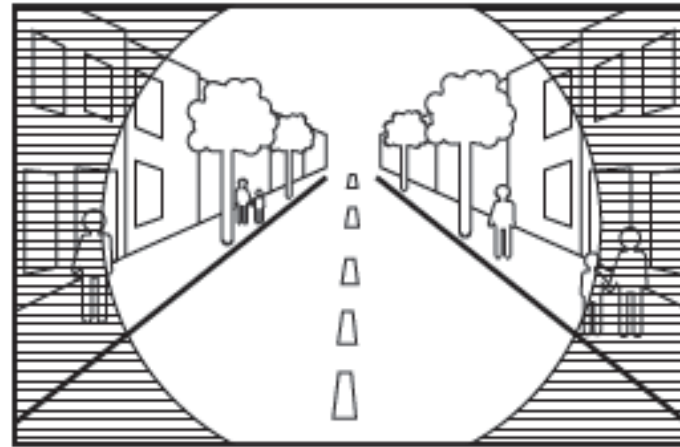
Risk of Pedestrian Fatality



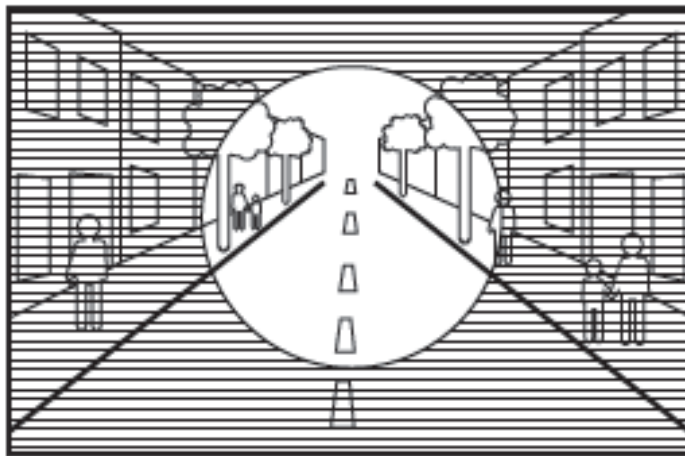
Design Speed



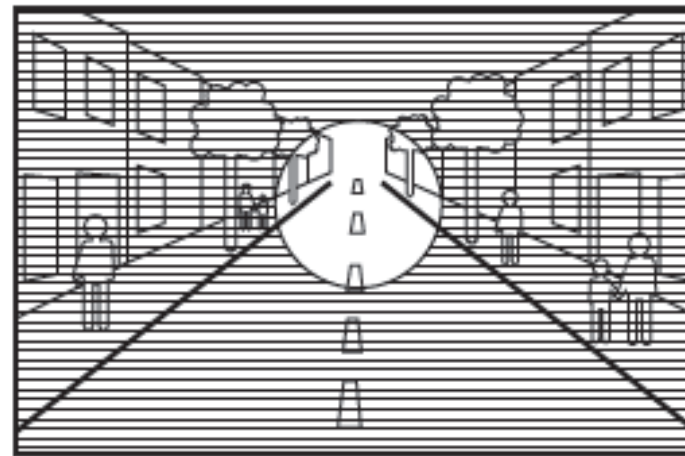
15 MPH



20 MPH



25 MPH



30 MPH

With faster speeds, field of vision becomes smaller

Design Speed

- Conventional highway design
 - Operating Speed → Design Speed → Posted Speed
- Proactive urban street design:
 - Target Speed → Design Speed → Posted Speed

Use speed reduction techniques



Chicane



Trees



Mini Roundabout

Design Speed



Curbs and sidewalks slow traffic more than speed sign

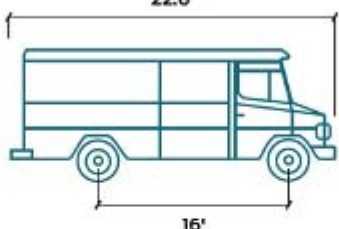
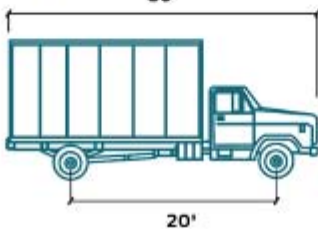
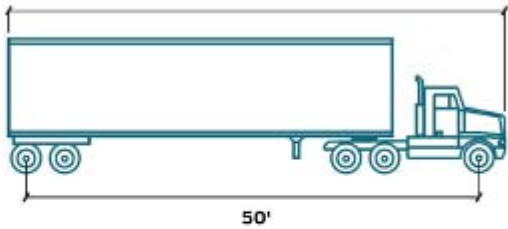
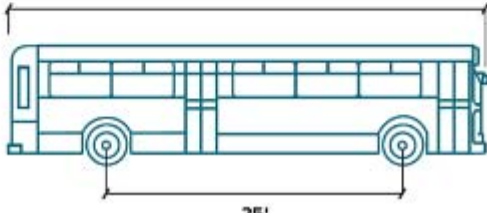
Design Speed

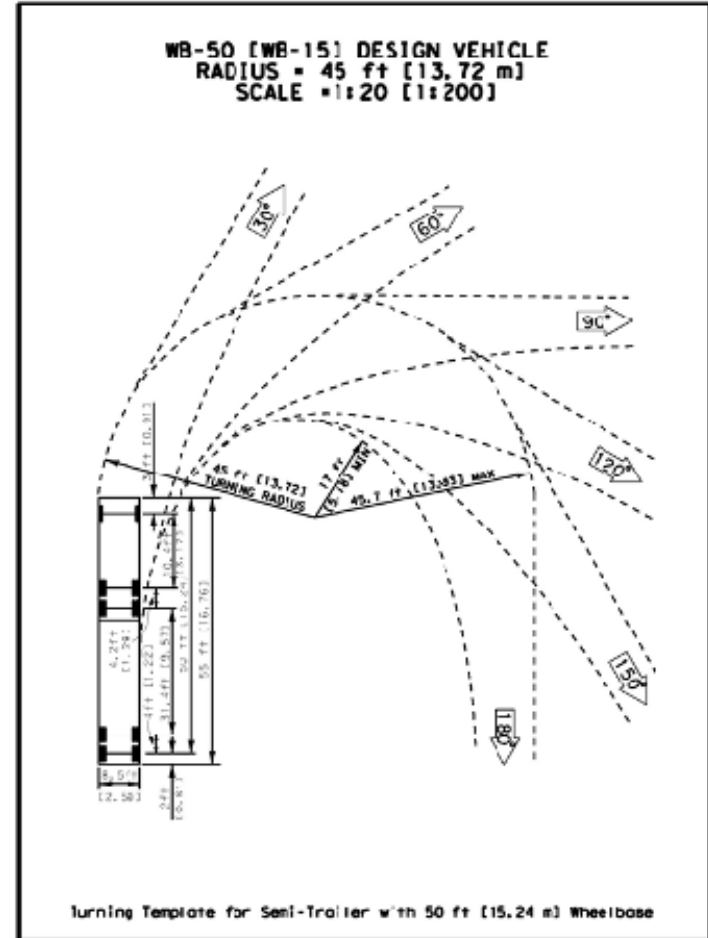


Design Speed

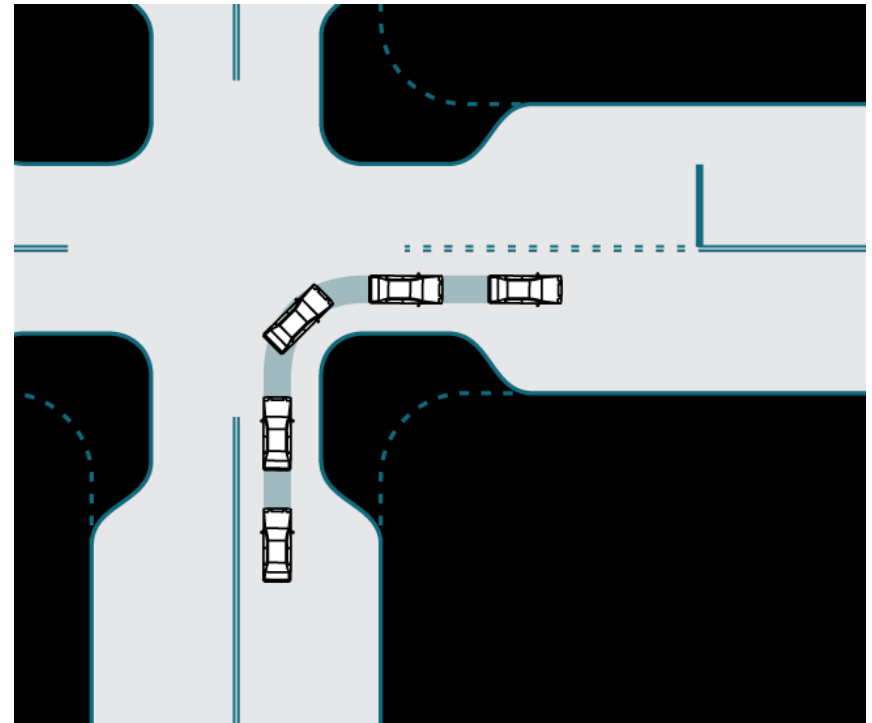
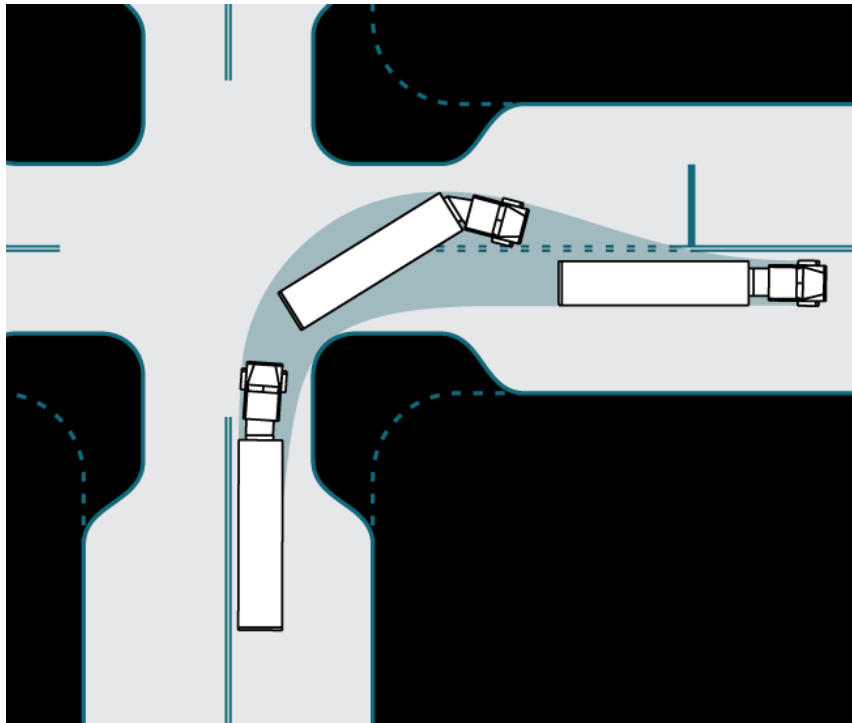


Design Vehicles

| STREET TYPE | DESIGN VEHICLE |
|--|---|
| Neighborhood and Residential Streets | <p>DL-23</p> <p>22.6'</p>  <p>16'</p> |
| Downtown and Commercial Streets | <p>SU-30</p> <p>30'</p>  <p>20'</p> |
| Designated Truck Routes Note: Trucks are permitted to use the full intersection when making turns onto a receiving street. | <p>WB-50</p> <p>55.5'</p>  <p>50'</p> |
| Designated Bus Routes Note: Buses are permitted to use the full intersection when making turns onto a receiving street, but this is not preferable on a full-time bus route if it can be avoided. | <p>BU-40</p> <p>40'</p>  <p>25'</p> |

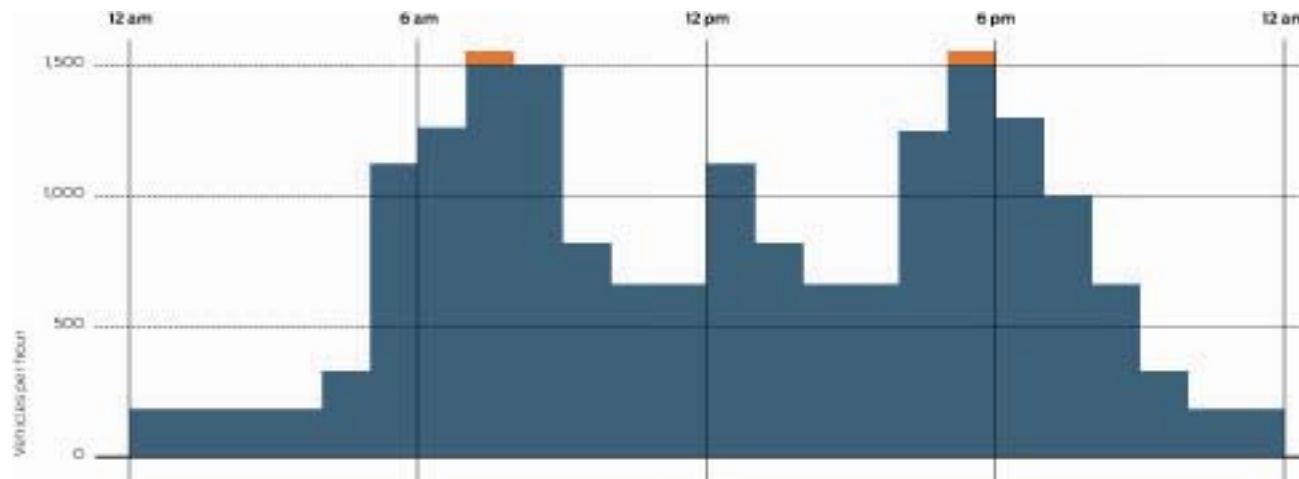


Design Vehicles



Design Hour

A Day in the Life of a Street



Design Hour

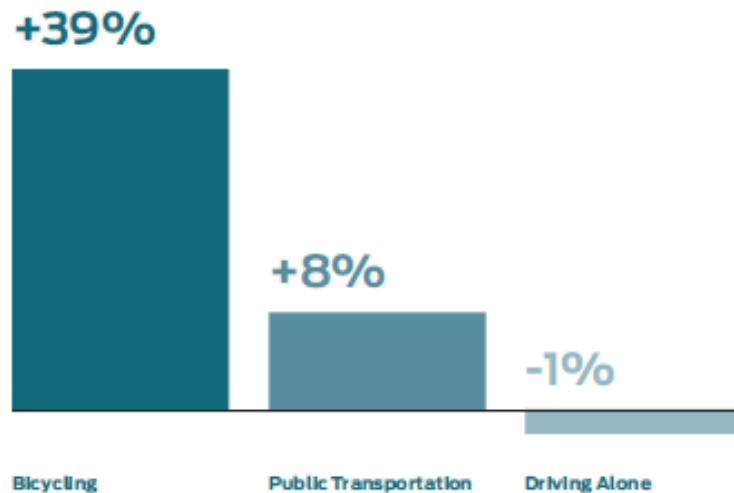
Imagine the possibilities



Estimating Vehicle Growth

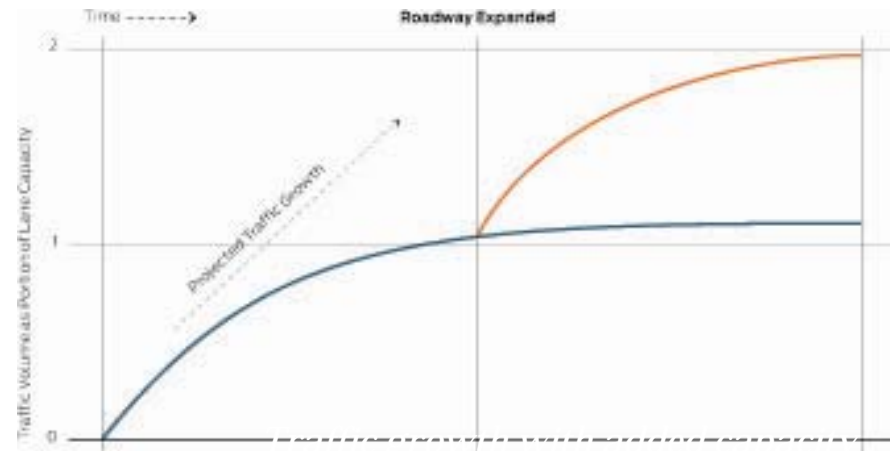
Changing trends?

2% compound growth rate doubles traffic in 35 years



Alternate methods

- Comparative projections
- Mode targets
- Revised growth projections
- GHG reductions
- Induced demand projection

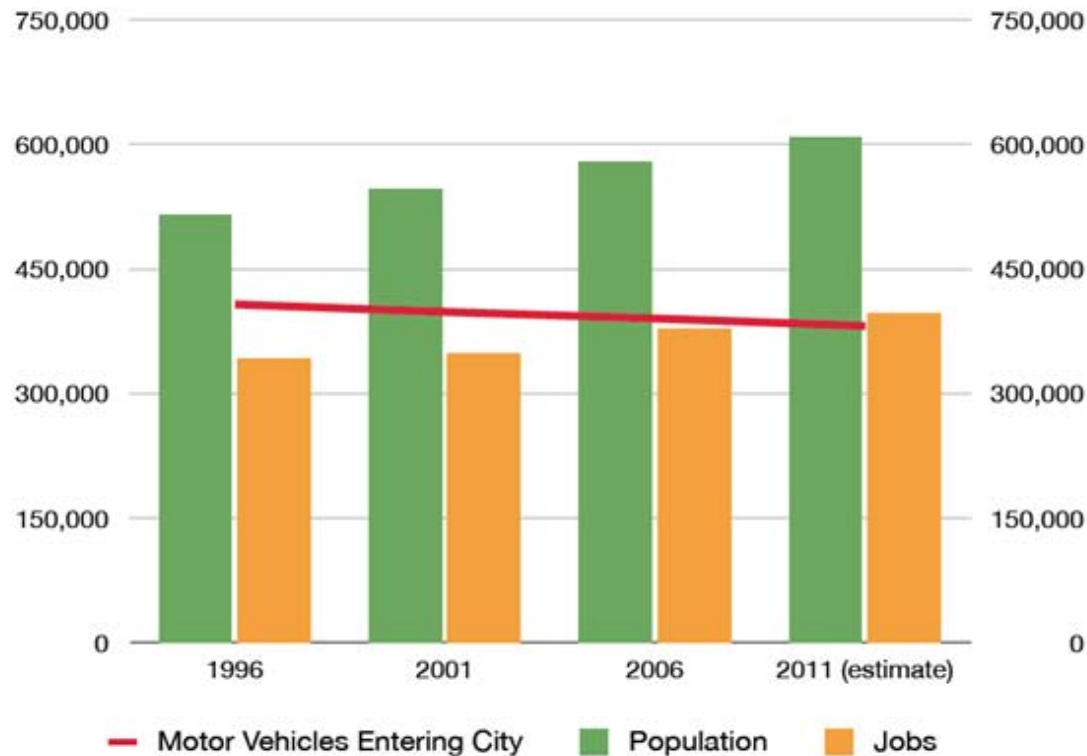


Estimating Vehicle Growth

Changing trends?

Population & Job Growth vs. Vehicle Trips
 City of Vancouver • 24 hours • 1996-2011

TALK VANCOUVER.com
 Transportation 2040



+18%
 POPULATION

+16%
 JOBS

-5%
 VEHICLES ENTERING
 CITY

Source: City of Vancouver estimates based on screenline counts and census information.
 Change in population & job numbers have been rounded to the nearest 1%, and screenline counts to the nearest 5%.

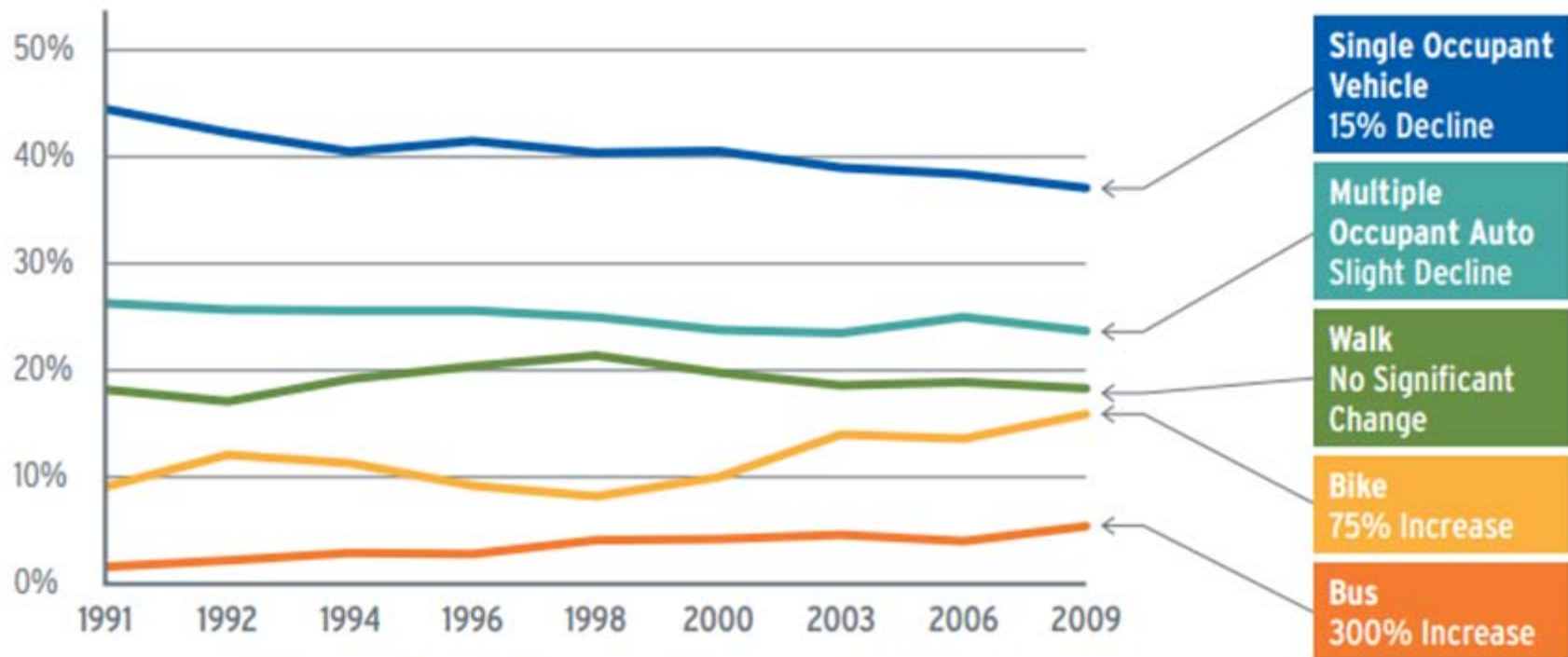


Estimating Vehicle Growth

Changing trends?

CHANGE IN MODE SHARE

All Trips by Boulder Residents



Source: City of Boulder Modal Shift Reports (Travel Diary of Boulder Residents)

Estimating Vehicle Growth

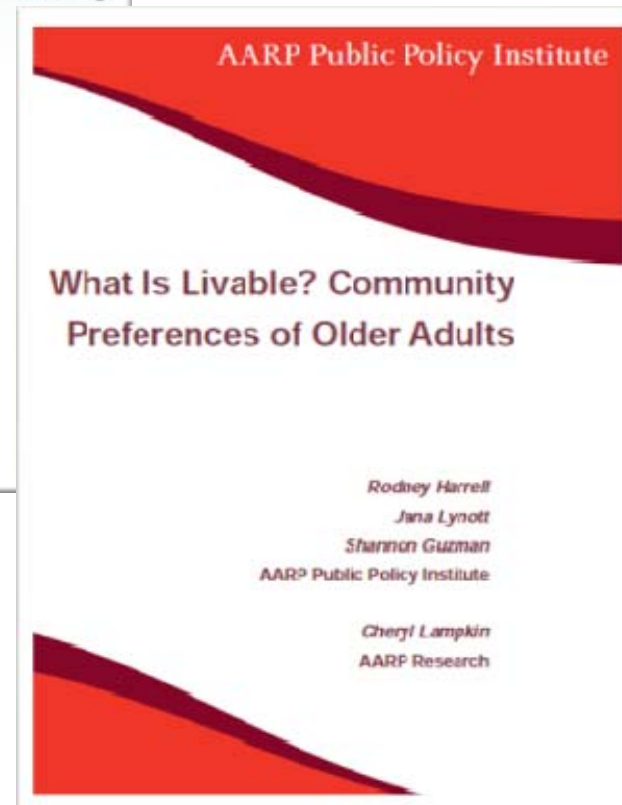
Changing trends?



The screenshot shows the NAR website header with the logo and navigation menu. The main article is titled "NAR 2013 Community Preference Survey" and is dated November 1, 2013. The sub-headline is "Americans Prefer to Live in Mixed-Use, Walkable Communities". The text states that 60 percent of respondents favor a neighborhood with a mix of houses, stores, and other businesses that are within walking distance, rather than neighborhoods requiring driving between home, work, and recreation. It also notes that respondents are willing to compromise size for a preferred neighborhood and less commuting. Links for full press release, topline results, and analysis and slides are provided.

“Respondents indicated that while the size of a home or yard does matter, most are willing to compromise size for a preferred neighborhood and less commuting.”

“The AARP interviewed 4500 people 50 years and older and found that the single most important requirement for a livable city is a nearby bus stop.”



The cover of the report features a red and white color scheme with a curved graphic element. The title is "What Is Livable? Community Preferences of Older Adults". The authors listed are Rodney Harrell, Jana Lynott, and Shannon Guzman, all from the AARP Public Policy Institute. Cheryl Lampkin is listed as AARP Research.

Estimating Vehicle Growth

Changing trends?

Measuring the Street:

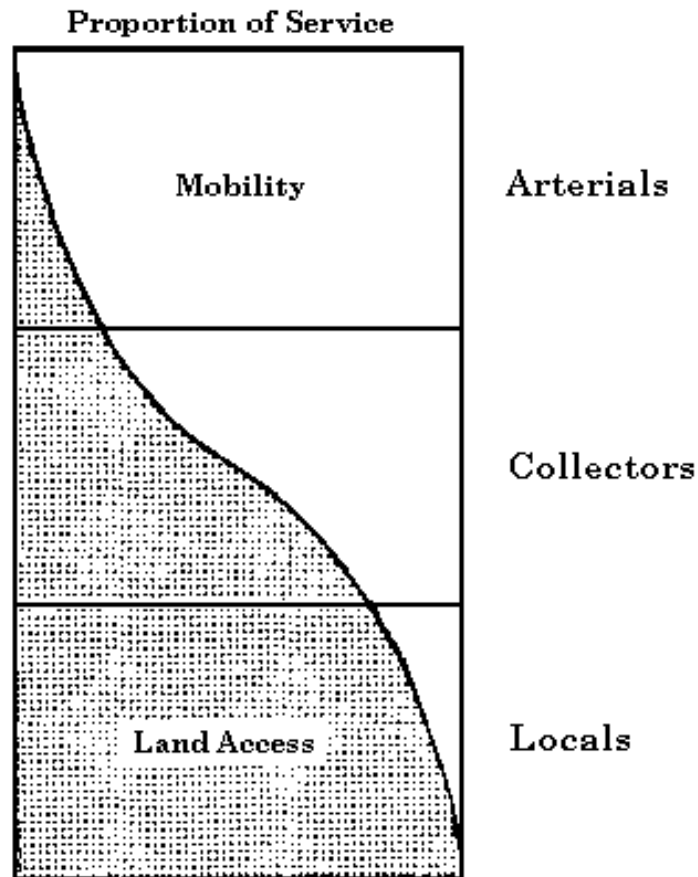
New Metrics for 21st Century Streets



Functional Classification

Figure II-4

Relationship of functionally Classified Systems in Serving Traffic Mobility and Land Access



Functional Classification

| STREET | CONTEXT | OVERLAY |
|---------------|---------------|---------------------|
| Avenue | Commercial | Country Route |
| Boulevard | Industrial | State Route |
| Street | Residential | |
| Arterial | City | Sanitation Route |
| Collector | Town | Snow Route |
| Local | Village | Truck Route |
| Alley | Campus | Ceremonial |
| Lane | Cultural | Economic |
| Main | Institutional | Historic |
| | | Scenic |
| Connector | Center | Bicycle Priority |
| Major | Corridor | Driving Priority |
| Multi-Way | District | Pedestrian Priority |
| Thoroughfare | Downtown | Transit Priority |
| Transit | | |
| Auto-Oriented | Low-Density | Home Zone |
| General | Marketplace | Pedestrian District |
| Multi-modal | Mixed-Use | Transit-Oriented |
| Parkway | Neighborhood | |
| Paseo | Park | |
| Pedestrian | Urban | |
| Shared | Workplace | |
| Slow | | |



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