Developing Community-Based Transportation Plans for Small Communities:

Three success stories of planning and implementation

APA-PA 2010 Conference

Presenters:

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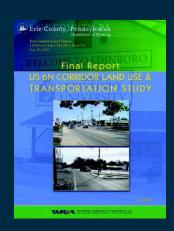
Points to remember

- Good Communication is the key to the success of any project
- Commit time to meeting and talking with governing body and stakeholders
- Let those impacted by the project tell you what their concerns are

Case Study 1: US 6N Land Use & Transportation Study



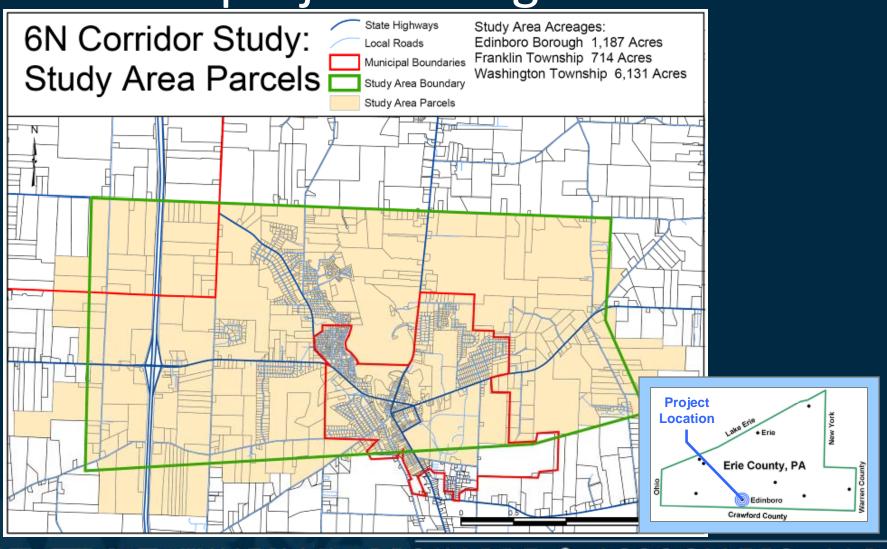




Case Study 1: US 6N

- US 6N Erie County
 - Land Use / Transportation Plan
 - Client Erie County MPO
 - Stakeholders Borough of Edinboro, Washington Township, Edinboro University, local businesses, residents, students, PennDOT

US 6 N – project background



US 6 N — project background Project Approach

- 1. Define the Study Area
- 2. Define the Study's Goals and Objectives
- 3. Establish the Existing Conditions
- 4. Develop Future Land Use Assumptions
- 5. Project Future Traffic Volumes
- 6. Establish Corridor Transportation Needs
- 7. Develop Alternatives to Meet Transportation Needs
- 8. Determine the Preferred Alternative(s)
- 9. Develop Traffic Signal Spacing Plan
- 10. Develop Driveway Spacing Plan
- 11. Establish an Implementation and Funding Plan
- 12. Prepare Enabling Municipal Ordinances



US 6N Background

- Public Involvement Structure
 - Project Advisory Committee (Erie MPO, Borough of Edinboro, Washington Township, Edinboro University
 - Stakeholders Committee (PAC plus: Chamber of Commerce, Neighborhood Organizations, Political Leaders, citizens)
 - Public (everyone who had an interest)

US 6 N – Goals and Objectives

- Project Goals and Objectives:
 - Encourage Growth within the Desired Areas
 - Enhance Pedestrian and Bicycle Circulation
 - Improve Traffic Flow
 - Manage Truck Traffic within the Borough of Edinboro
 - Improve Safety Along the Corridor
 - Better Accommodate Special Events or Unexpected Incidents Along Area Roadways
 - Reduce Traffic Congestion

US 6 N – Goals and Objectives

Problems:

- 1. Prior similar studies in the area did not provide "concrete" answers
- 2. This study needed to provide a set of programmable solutions
- 3. Needed to balance the needs and perspectives of a very diverse group of stakeholders

US 6 N – What Was Different

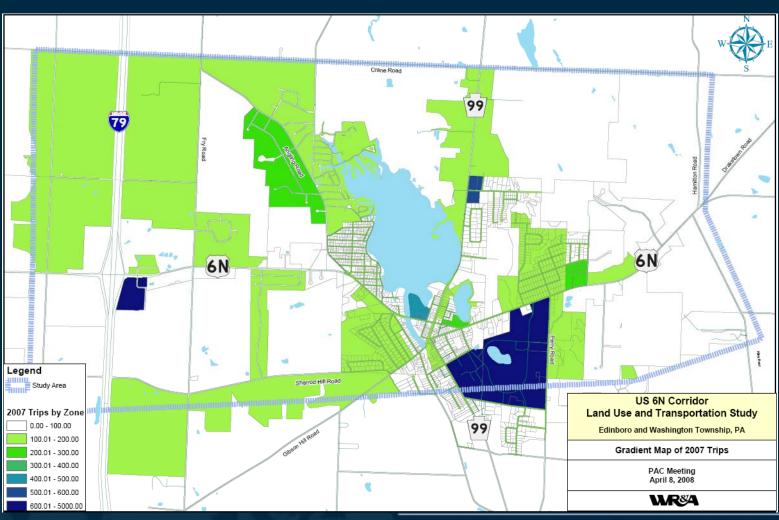
- What made this study different?
 - Multi-modal approach
 - Locally driven solutions (and problems)
 - Direct link between transportation and land use
 - NOT the traditional approach of adding capacity (new lanes)
 - Fluid planning process that adapted in response to community needs/priorities

US 6 N – project background

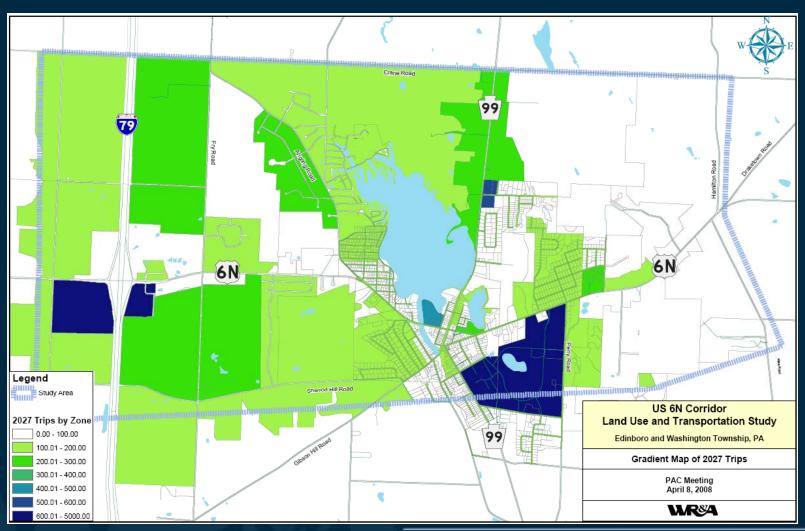
- What the community told us
 - Needed better walking connection to the library
 - Difficult time getting out at un-signalized roadways
 - Speeding
 - Planning for this corridor has been going on for 30 years
 - Want a new interchange



US 6 N – Travel Demand Context



US 6 N – Travel Demand Context



US 6 N – The "Do Nothing Alt."



US 6 N – Existing Network



PROS

 No impacts due to construction.

CONS

- Existing access and mobility problems further deteriorate.
- Does not address any of the project's goals or objectives

LAND USE AND TRANSPORTATION STUDY











US 6 N – Five Lane Alt.



PROS

- Improves mobility and access along US 6N
- Expected reduction in crashes
- Improves bicycle and pedestrian circulation
- Acceptable operations at most intersections
- Provides full access at all intersections / driveways

CONS

- Significant community and environmental impacts.
- High construction/right-of-way costs
- Does not meet PENNDOT's "smart transportation" goals

LAND USE AND TRANSPORTATION STUDY







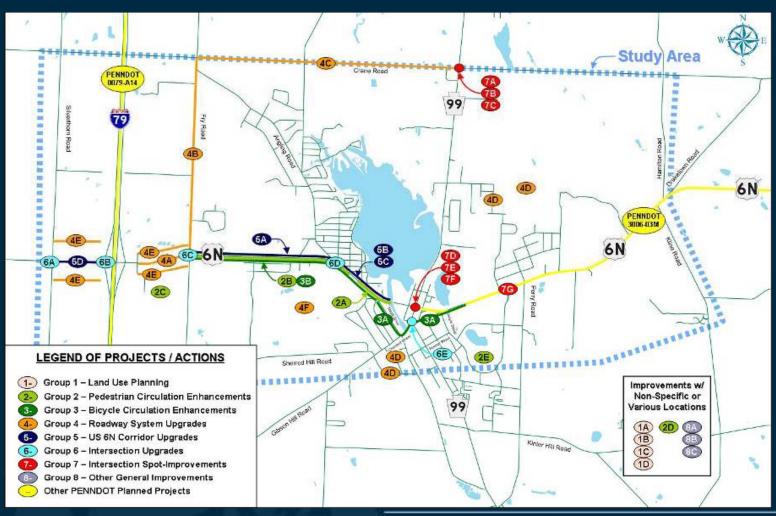
US 6 N – project background

- 3-Lane Alternative does not solve mobility or access goals of reducing traffic congestion
- 5-Lane Alternative meets most project goals
 - Increases roadway footprint and impacts
 - Triples the paved area in suburban areas
 - 50% increase in pavement in urban areas
 - High cost
 - Not "Smart Transportation"

US 6 N – Publicly Supported Alt.



US 6 N – Project Programming



US 6 N – Approach

Project Approach

- Understand community goals 1st
 - Public identified areas of concern
 - Analysis was used to confirm and understand community concerns
 - Public responded to improvement scenarios
- Understand land use and transportation connection
 - Anticipate transportation needs to support desired development
 - Determined how local ordinances could be modified to reduce the need for wider roadways
 - Eliminated alternatives that would increase sprawl

US 6 N – Preferred Alternative

- Preferred Alternative includes:
 - Controlled Access
 - Grid concept with System Upgrades
 - Improvements to network versus widening one road
 - Cost savings
 - Lower environmental impacts

US 6 N - Preferred Alternative

- Preferred Alternative includes:
 - Driver Education for University of Edinboro Students
 - Better Communication between PennDOT and University
 - Adding connections/linking
 - Transit
 - Pedestrian
 - Bicycle
 - Land Use Recommendations

US 6 N – Insight

Testimonials

District 1-0

"The biggest lesson learned was that getting the public involved from the beginning made a difference – the community realized we were there to listen to them and make recommendations based upon what we heard"...

US 6 N – Insight

Lessons Learned

- Listen to the stakeholders and public first
 - Don't just tell them the problems you are going to solve
- Present real scenarios and choices to the public and let them respond
 - Let the public understand tradeoffs

US 6 N – Implementation

Local Implementation

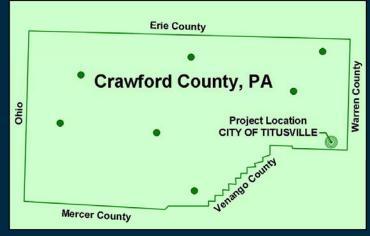
- Washington Township Official Map amended
- Edinboro Borough dedicated local funding to build sidewalk connections
- Borough land use regulation amendments under consideration with anticipated enactment 2010
- Multi-municipal Safe Routes to School application

State Implementation

- Preliminary Engineering phase on key intersections
- Programmed improvements to enhance safety of motorists
 - * Grade adjustment
 - * Widening with paved shoulders

Case Study 2: Titusville Truck Study









Titusville Truck Study / Overview

- Project Overview
 - Client
 - Northwest Commission
 - Location
 - City of Titusville, Crawford County, PennDOT District 1-0
 - Focus
 - Truck circulation plan and development potential
 - Stakeholders
 - City (redevelopment authority, planning commission), trucking companies, business owners, residents

Titusville Truck Study / Background

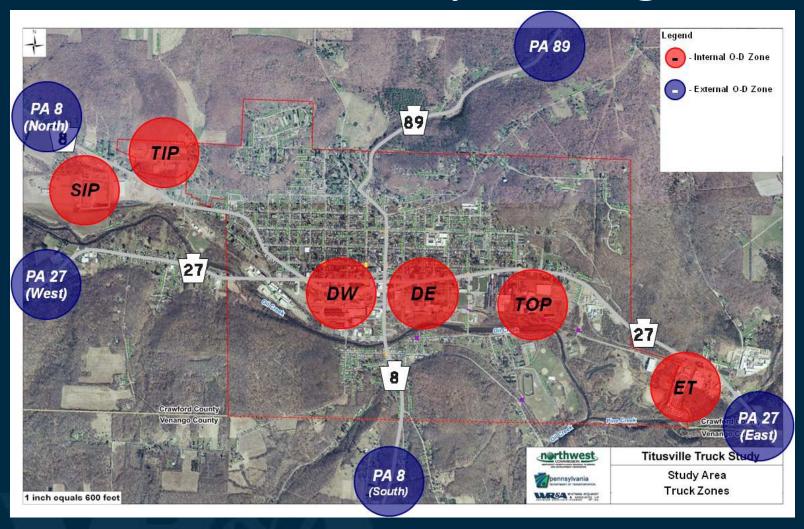
- Project Objectives
 - Develop a set of practical, implementable, and cost-effective solutions to better accommodate truck traffic to, from, and through Titusville



Titusville Truck Study / Background



Titusville Truck Study / Background

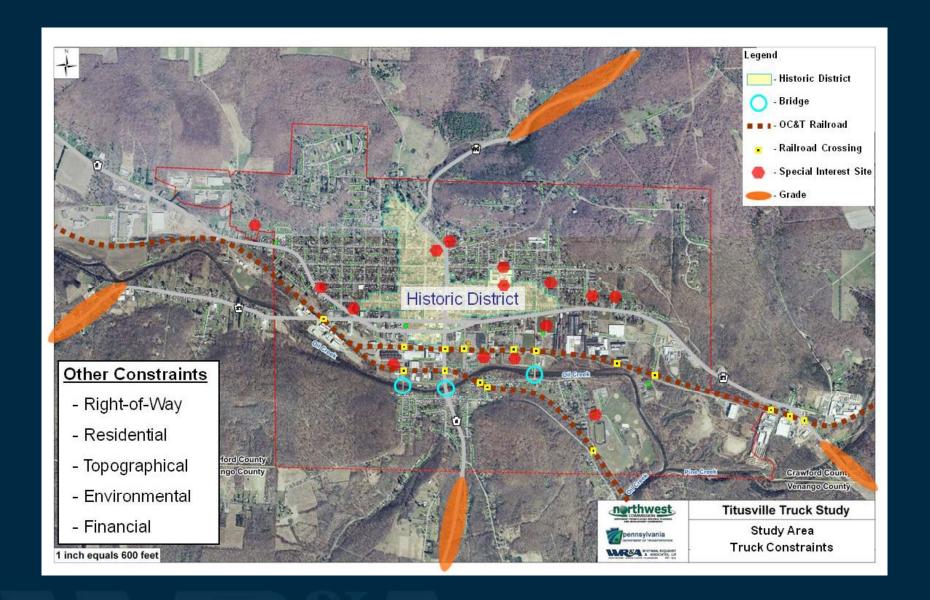


Document Review

- Meadville-Titusville East-West Corridor Study (1996)
- LDDAP / ARC Intermodal Study (2001)
- Intermodal Feasibility Study (2003)
- Freight Analysis Data (2004-2006)
- Route 8/27 Corridor CCIP Study (2004)
- Titusville Traffic Signal Improvement Project (2009)
- Long Range Transportation Plan (2007-2032)

Field Review (GPS/GIS-based)

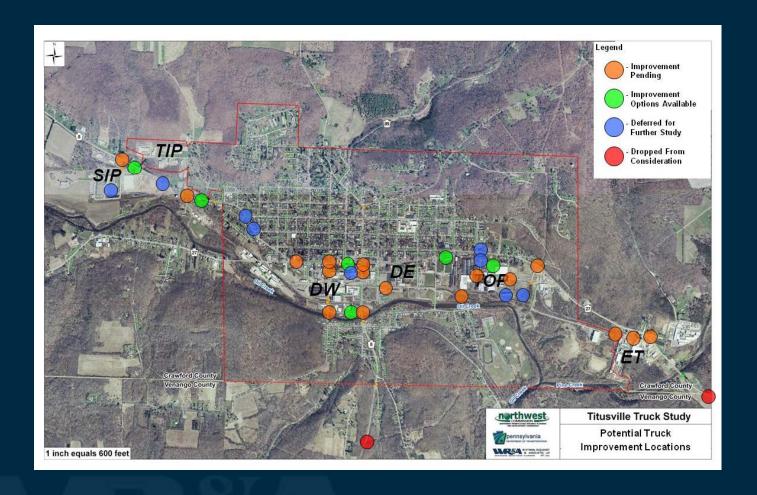




- Truck Survey
 - 71 local trucking stakeholders
 - 46% survey response rate
 - Prevailing concerns:
 - Roadway geometry (11x)
 - General truck routing and industrial park access (7x)
 - Truck route signing (4x)
 - Miscellaneous operations (signals, parking, maintenance)
 - Miscellaneous other (level of enforcement, GPS guidance)

- Truck Forecasting
 - Employee-based truck projections
 - Conversations with TCDA
 - FHWA's Quick Response Freight Manual
 - Estimated 33-80% truck increase in 10-15 years

Titusville Truck Study / Outcomes



Titusville Truck Study / Outcomes

- General Signing
- General Operations
 - GPS-based driving directions
 - Traffic signal studies
 - Parking studies
- General Planning
 - Truck climbing lanes
 - Utility expansion studies
 - Rail / intermodal expansion studies
 - Bridge replacement project
- Area-Specific







Titusville Truck Study / Outcomes



Titusville Truck Study / Outcomes

- Locally-preferred improvements
 - Identified as immediate, short to mid-term, longterm, or "ongoing" priorities
 - Individual project costs ranging from \$5000 or less for minor improvements to as much as \$1.0M to \$4.5M for major system upgrades.

Titusville Truck Study – Insight

Lessons Learned

- Document Review
 - Capitalize on the previous work of others
- Field Review
 - Use GPS/GIS as an effective "simple" tool
- Truck Survey
 - Talk to the heavy truck drivers first-hand
- Truck Forecasting
 - Talk to the agencies tracking future development

Case Study 3: Rochester Roundabout







Case Study 3: Rochester Roundabout

- Rochester Roundabout
 - Engineering and Design
 - Client Beaver County Transit Authority
 - Stakeholders Borough, business owners, residents, PennDOT
 - Unique aspect
 - 1st roundabout to be built on a state road in District

TRID PLANNING STUDY
Recommended Infrastructure Improvements

1. Improvements and Expansion of the BCTA Rochester Transportation Center Facilities (\$1.2 million Fully Funded)

2. Roundabout (5 legged intersection in the downtown area) (\$1.8 million Fully Funded)

Beaver County Commissioners
BCTA

Beaver County Community Development

Beaver County
Planning
Commission

Beaver County Chamber

Federal Transit Administration

Rivertowne Partnerships



PennDOT – Bureau of Public Transportation

Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission (MPO) Main Street /Elm Street Programs

Rochester Chamber

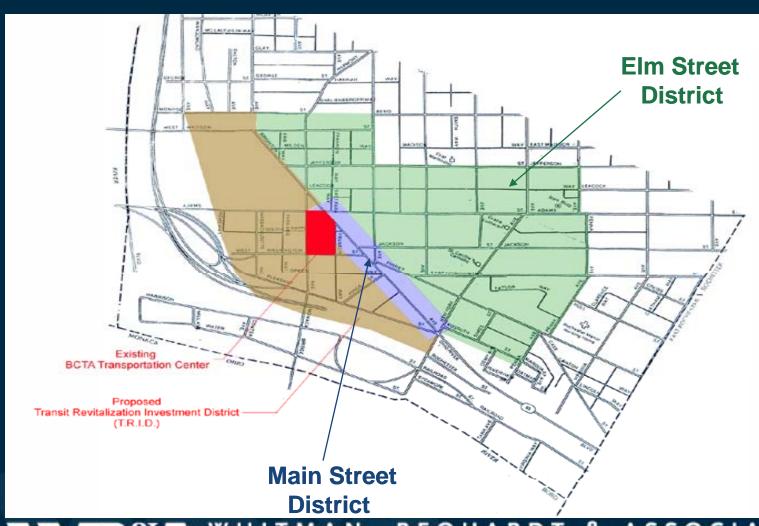
Rochester Borough Council

Rochester Borough Development Corporation

Rochester Business Commission

Federal Transit Administration







What made this project difficult?

- Coordination with PennDOT District
- Borough Manager and Borough Council turnover
- Closure of Major Employers
- "Nothing gets done in Rochester" public opinion



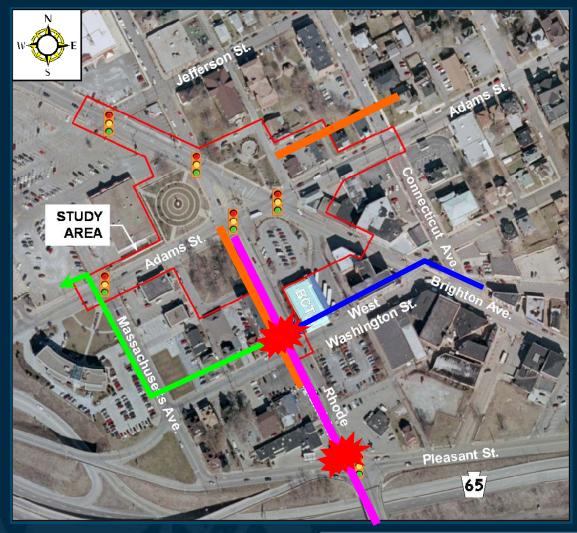
Planning and Designing Highways and Streets that Support Sustainable and Livable Communities





MARCH 2008

- Links land use planning and transportation decisions
- ➤ Develops lasting and sustainable transportation solutions
- **►** Uses resources effectively
- Enhances alternate transportation modes (walking, bicycling, transit ridership)
- > Encourages Smart Growth



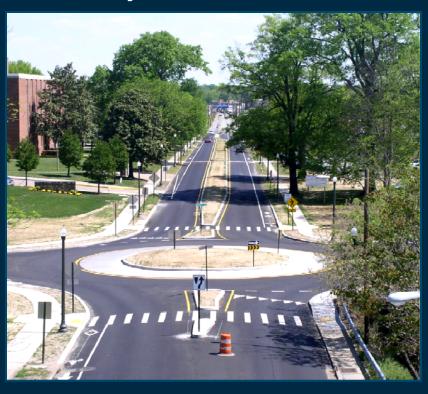
Rochester Roundabout - Objectives

- Project Design Objectives
 - Improve Safety
 - Slower speeds
 - Less conflict points
 - Reduce Congestion and Pollution
 - Approximately 80 90% reduction in overall delay and average queues
 - Save Money
 - Reduced electricity bills
 - No signal maintenance
 - Complement Common Community Values
 - Aesthetically pleasing and inviting

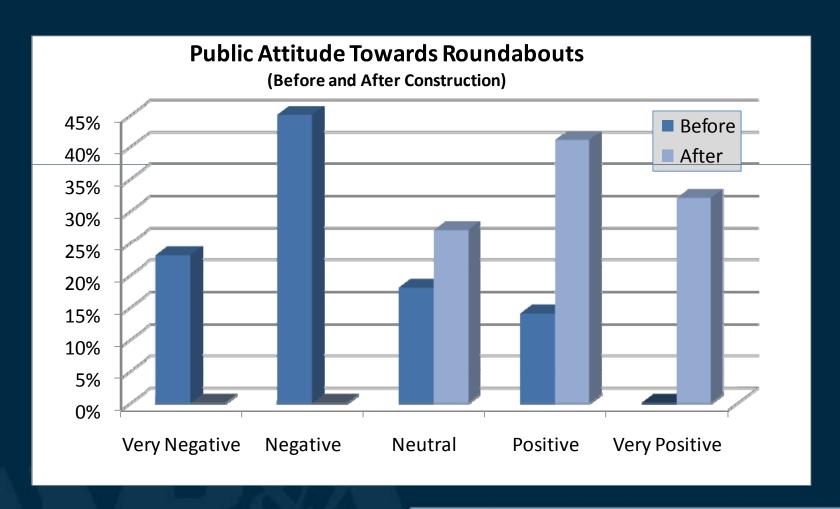
Rochester Roundabout Keys to Success

- Proper Design
- Public Involvement
- Stakeholder Support





Rochester Roundabout Public Involvement



Rochester Roundabout Public Involvement



Future Year Signal Re-Timing



Rochester Roundabout Public Involvement



Future Year Roundabout



WHITMAN, REQUARDT & ASSOCIATES,

Rochester Roundabout Impacts

- Greatly Reduces Delay and Queuing
- \$5.8 million in benefits versus \$1.8 million in costs





Rochester Roundabout – Lessons Learned

- Lessons Learned:
 - Meet with local officials early and often
 - Meet with impacted property AND business owners
 - Speak from experience

Key Points in Closing...

- Know your stakeholders
 - US 6N public participation
 - Titusville Opportunity Park issues
 - Rochester Council and Mayor Turnover
- Research the background
 - Titusville document review
 - US 6N and winter driving education
- Listen and fill-in the details
 - US 6N access & mobility
 - Rochester VISSIM

Key Points in Closing...

- Know the big picture
 - Titusville truck forecasting
 - US 6N VISUM
- Apply technology when it can help
 - Titusville GIS/GPS data
 - Rochester VISSIM simulation
- Prioritize in small steps
 - Titusville implementation schedule
 - US 6N ordinance modifications

Questions / Discussion