

Greater North Park Mobility and Parks



October 13, 2010



Kimley-Horn
and Associates, Inc.



Agenda

Review Exhibits/Welcome (5:30 – 6:00)

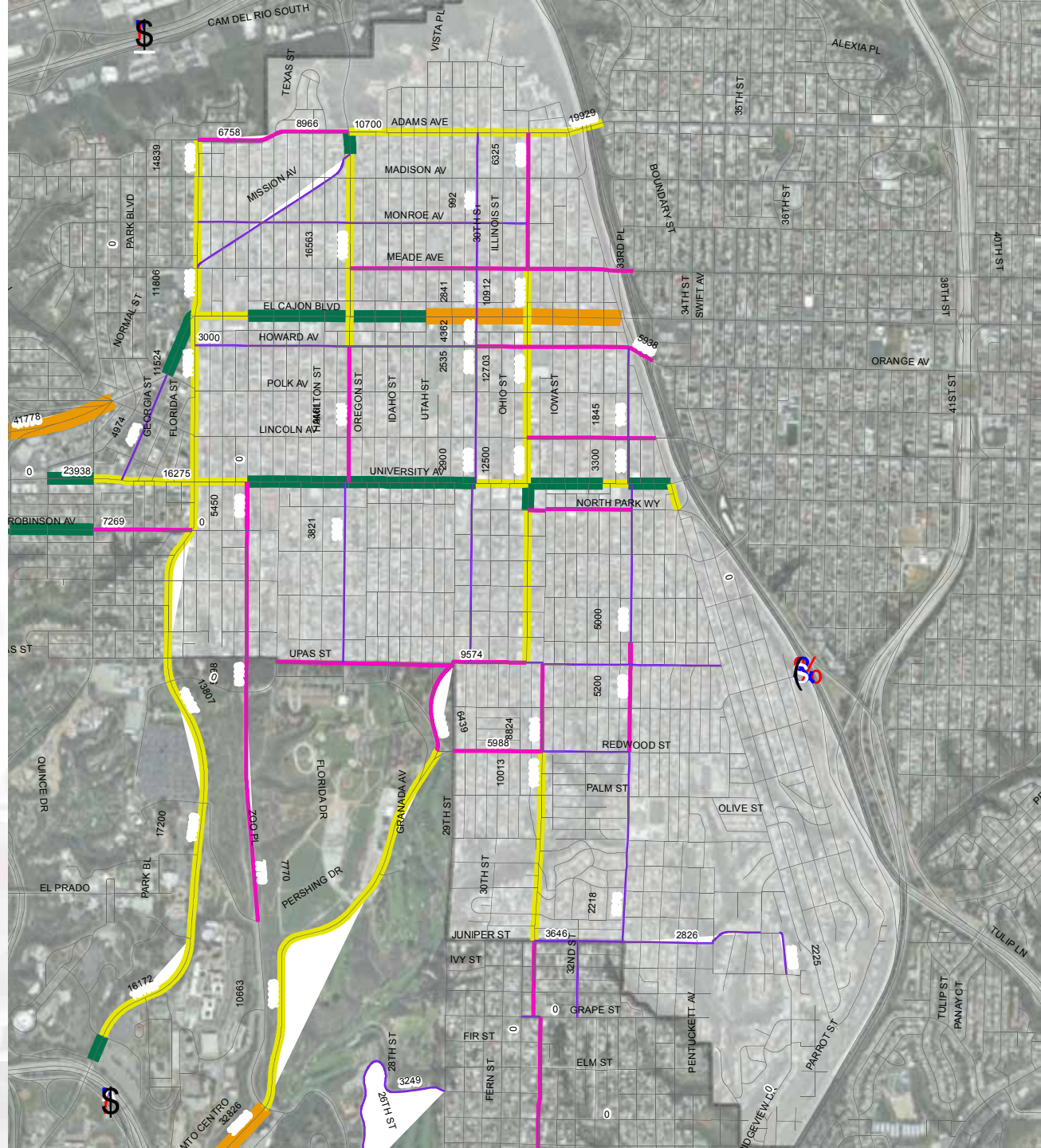
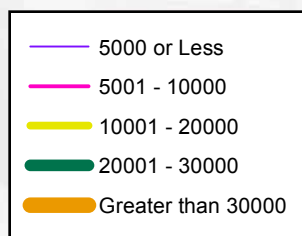
Mobility Topics (6:00 – 7:30)

Park Topics (7:30 – 8:00)



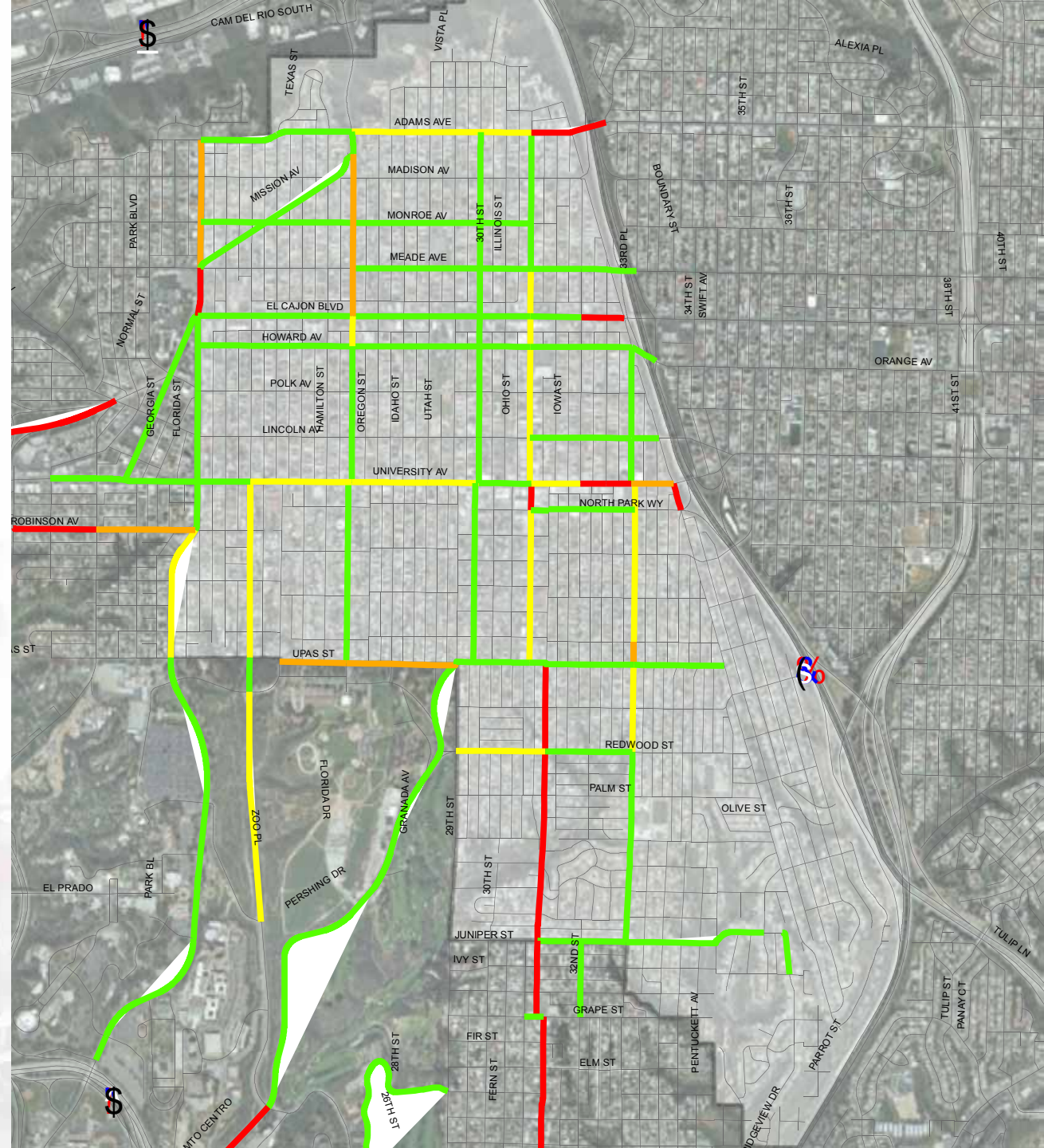
Mobility Topics

- Summary of Other Study Boards
 - University Avenue Mobility Plan
 - Mid City BRT
 - Pedestrian Master Plan
- Existing Conditions Analysis
 - Roadways
 - Intersections
 - Complete Streets
 - Pedestrian
- Discussion prompts/community survey
 - Parking
 - Transit
 - Bicycling
- Group exercise – bicycle priority streets



Existing Daily Level of Service

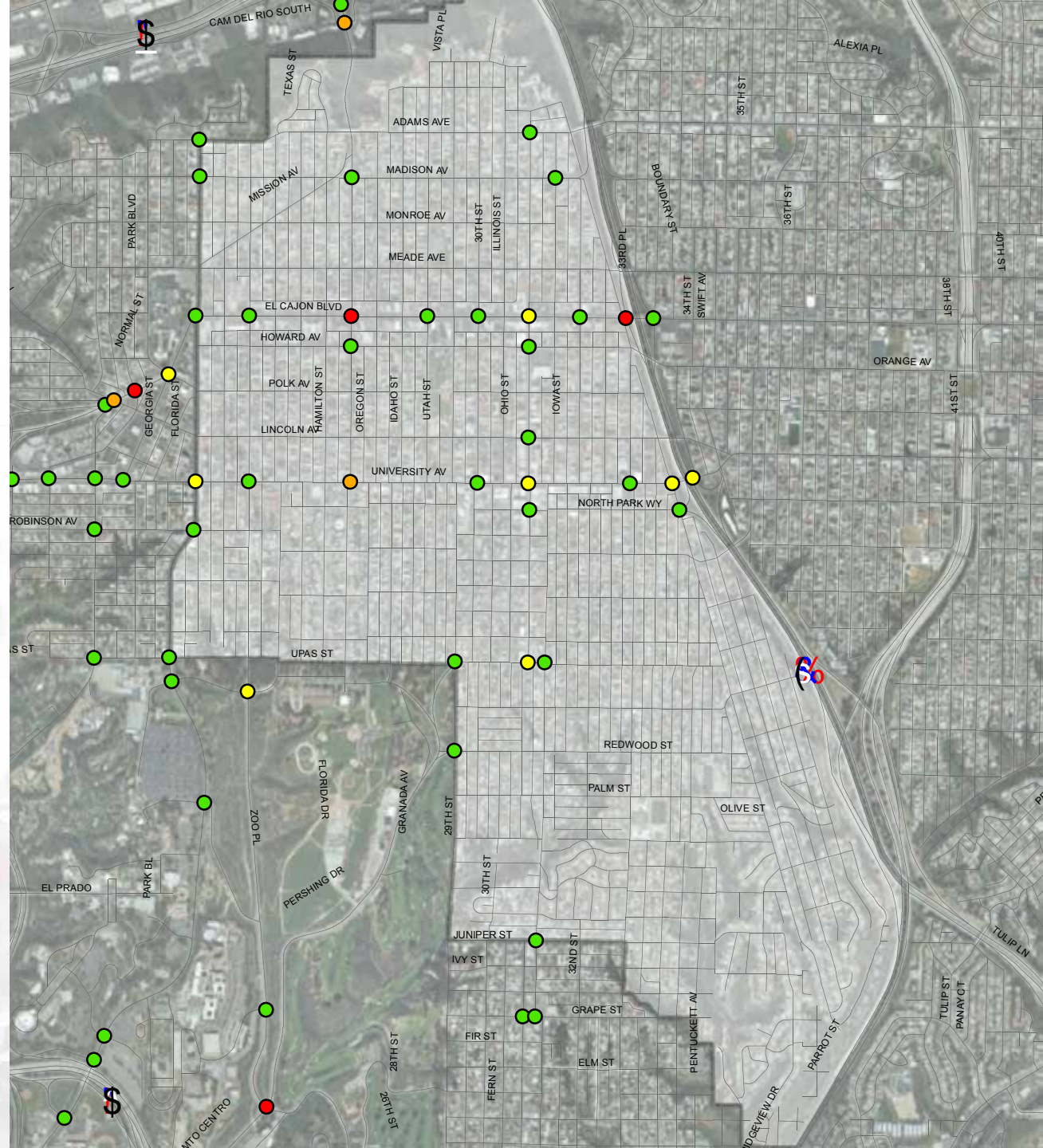
- LOS: A, B, C
- LOS: D
- LOS: E
- LOS: F





Afternoon Intersection Level of Service

- LOS: A, B, C
- LOS: D
- LOS: E
- LOS: F





What are complete streets?

- The Federal Complete Streets Act of 2009:

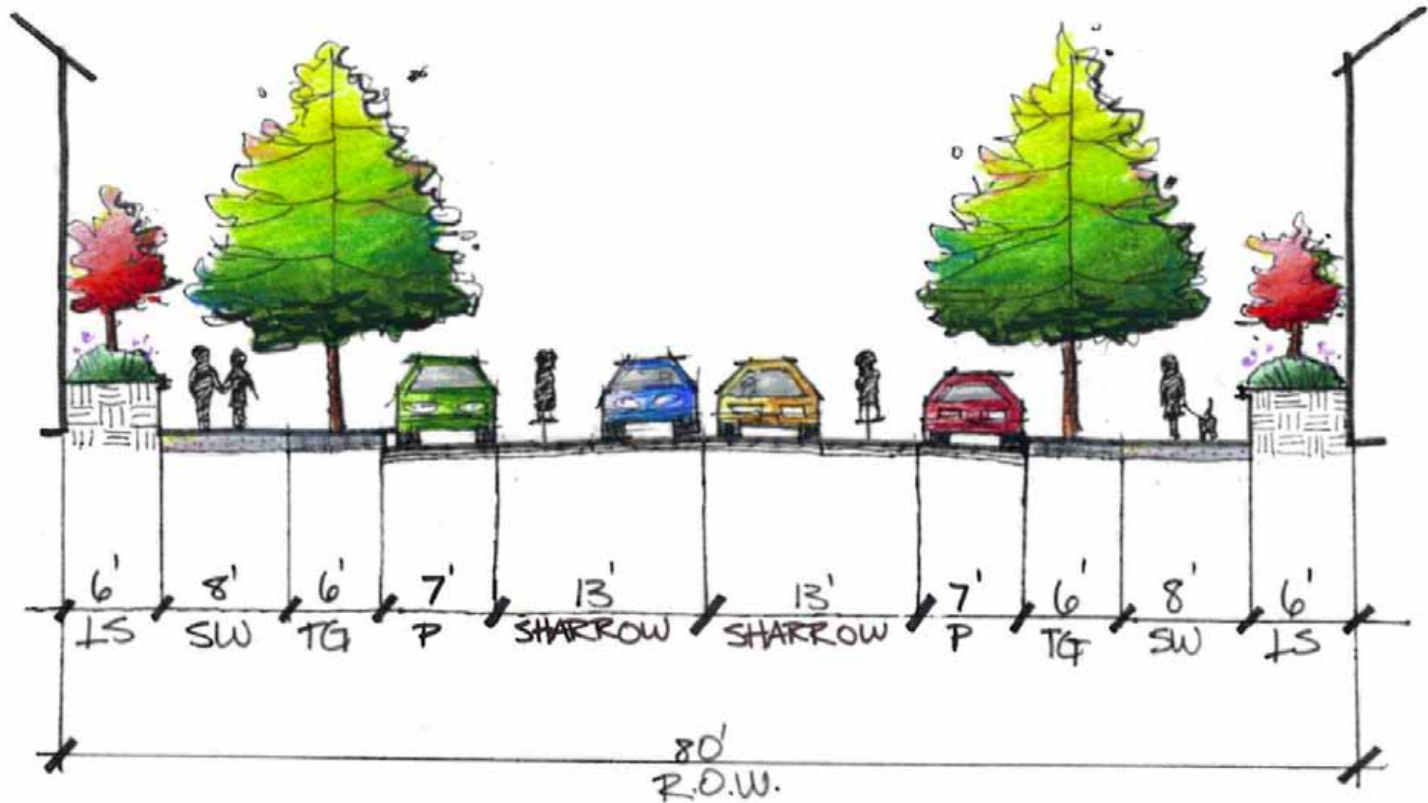
A roadway that accommodates all travelers, particularly public transit users, bicyclists, pedestrians, and motorists, to enable all travelers to use the roadway safely and efficiently.



- AB 1358 – California Complete Streets Act

Requires all CA cities and counties to consider complete streets when next updating their General Plan.

Complete Street Example



ABBREVIATIONS:

LS=LANDSCAPING

SW=SIDEWALK

P=PARKING

R.O.W.=RIGHT OF WAY

TG=TREE GRATE









Multi-modal LOS Complete Streets Method



- Developed through NCHRP Research
- Auto Driver Perspective
 - “Stops” or “Speed” as the MOE
 - Considers:
 - intersection analysis:
 - % time green for thru movements
 - Volume
 - Turn lanes
 - speed
 - unprotected left turns

Multi-modal LOS Complete Streets Method



- Pedestrian Perspective
 - Physical separation from moving traffic
 - Landscaped parkway (degree of saturation)
 - Parked cars
 - Crossing at uncontrolled locations





Multimodal LOS Complete Streets Method



- Bicycle Rider Perspective
 - Width of outside lane
 - Volume and heavy vehicle % in outside lane
 - Parked cars
 - Crossings at uncontrolled intersections
 - Pavement condition (pot holes)



Multi-modal LOS Complete Streets Method



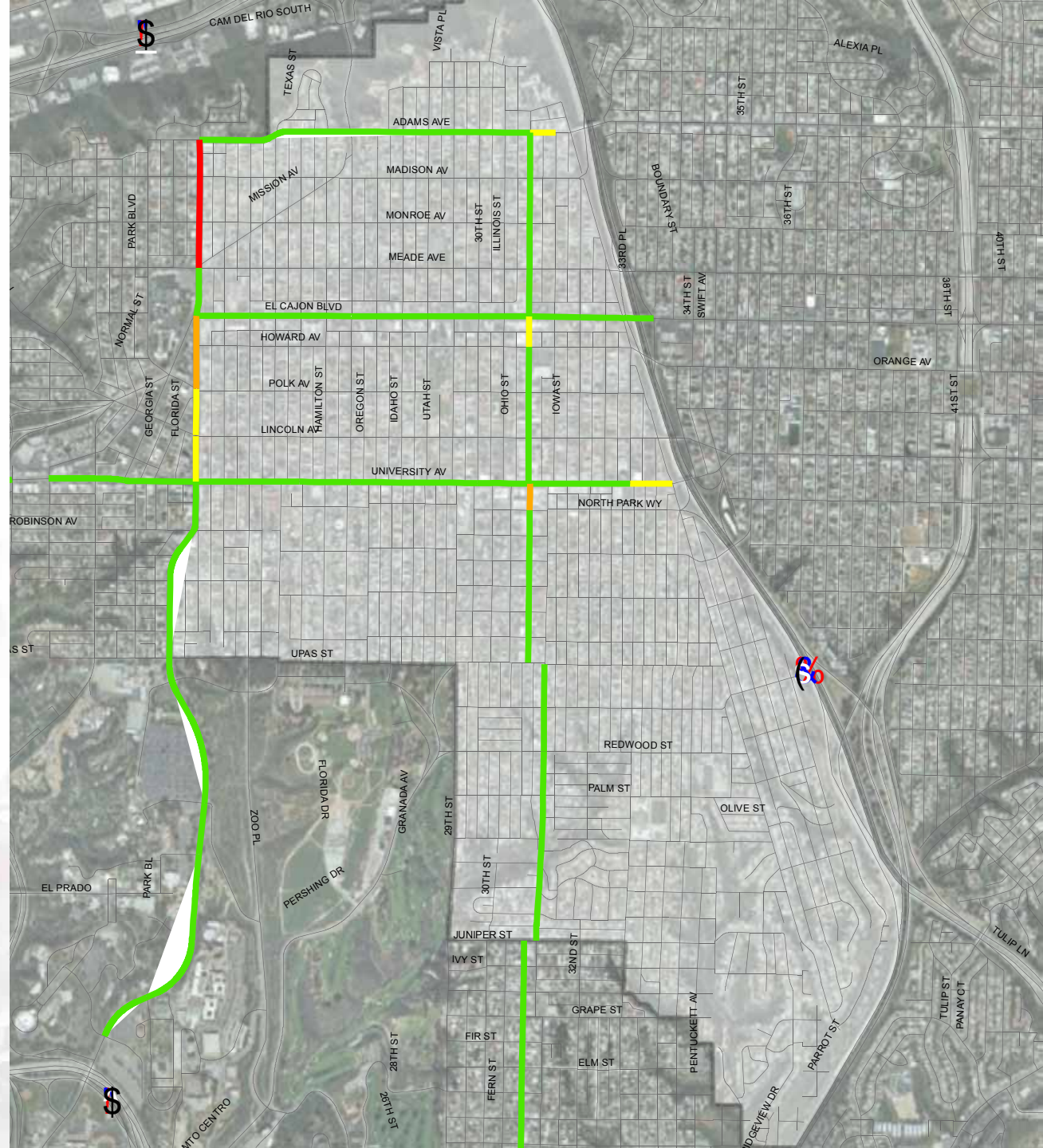
- Transit Rider Perspective
 - Headways
 - On-time reliability
 - Speed
 - Station amenities

Complete Streets -

Automobile LOS

Afternoon Peak

- LOS: A, B, C
- LOS: D
- LOS: E
- LOS: F

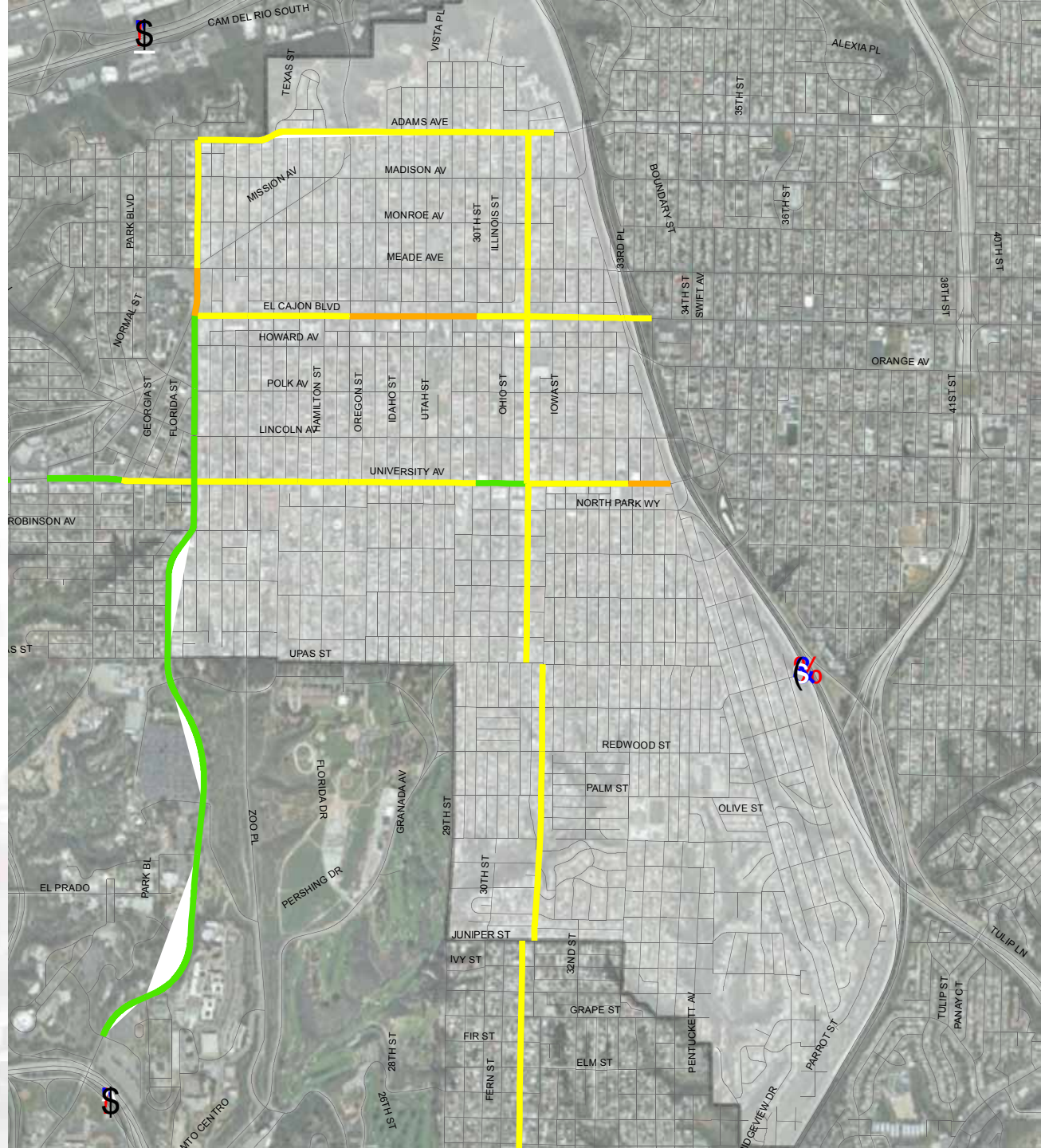


**Complete
Streets -**

**Bicycle
LOS**

**Afternoon
Peak**

-  LOS: A, B, C
-  LOS: D
-  LOS: E
-  LOS: F

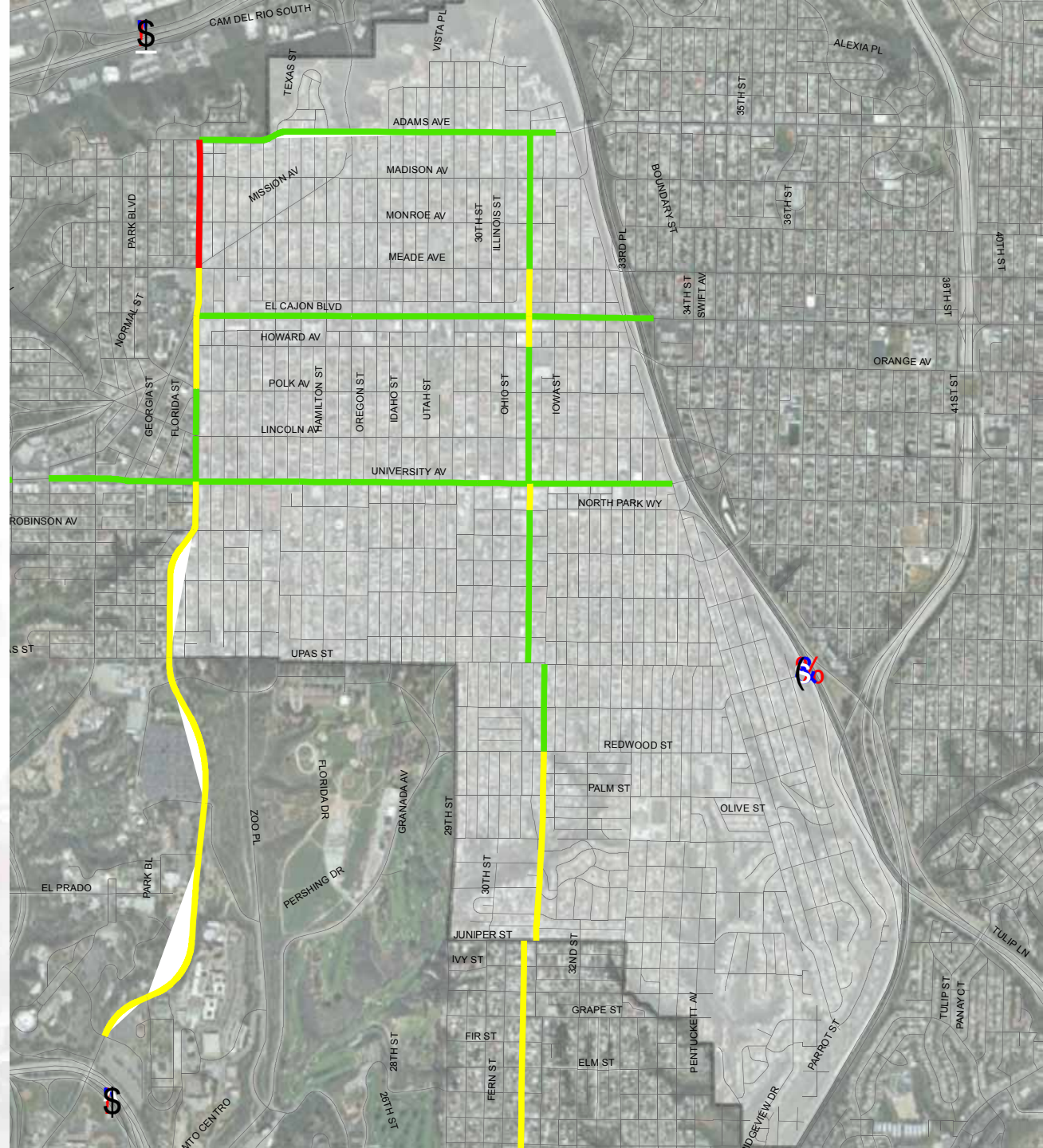


Complete Streets -

Transit LOS

Afternoon Peak

- LOS: A, B, C
- LOS: D
- LOS: E
- LOS: F



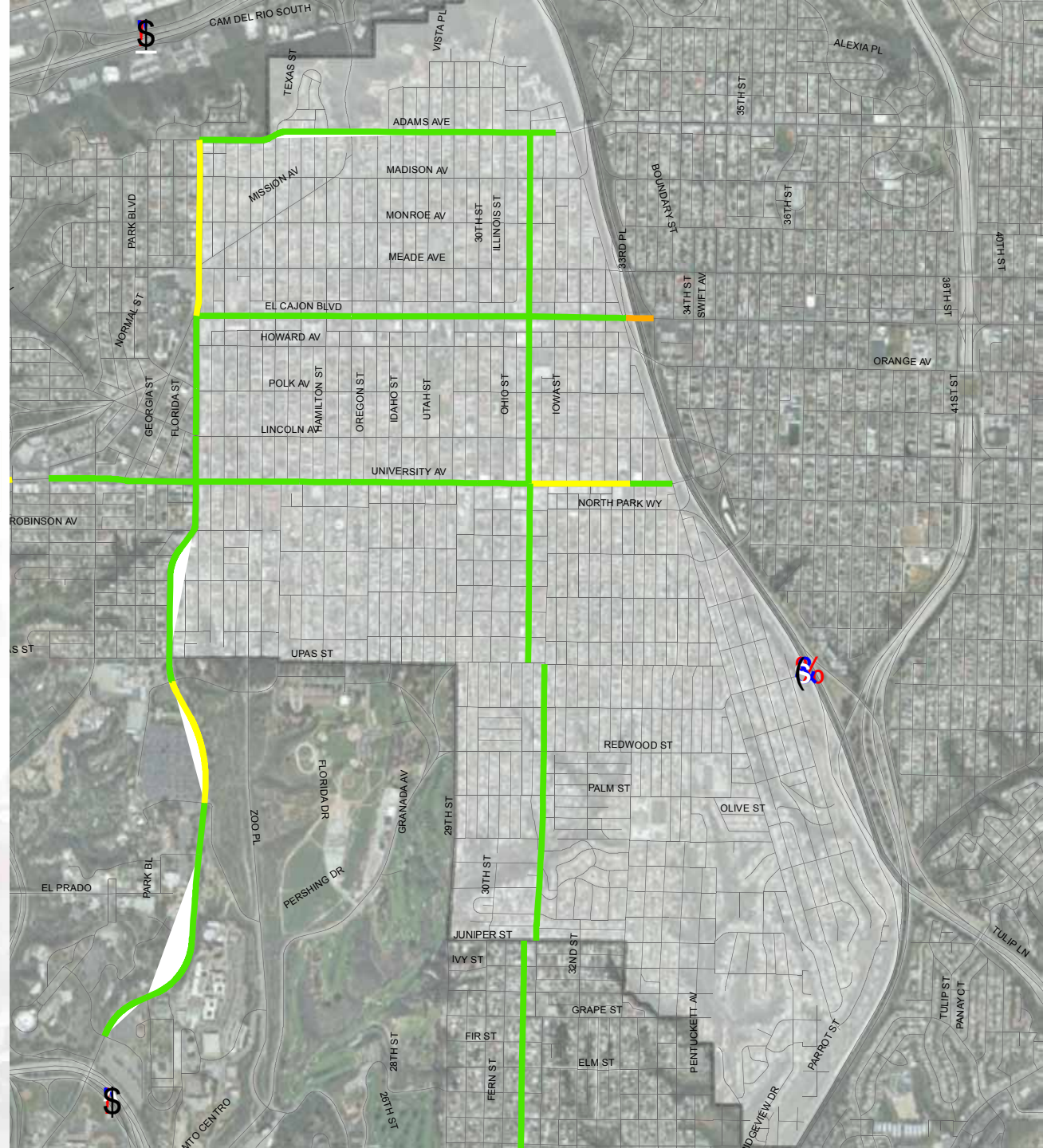


Complete Streets –

Pedestrian LOS

Afternoon Peak

- LOS: A, B, C
- LOS: D
- LOS: E
- LOS: F



Green Street (environmentally friendly)

- *Improve water quality through natural stormwater treatment techniques*
- *Reduce heat island effect*
- *Can share characteristics of complete streets – enhanced pedestrian environment*





Rain gardens (bioretention)

- **Advantages**

- Captures low flow/
provides retention
- Urban retrofit
- Aesthetics
- High Pollutant removal
- Shade, windbreaks,
and absorb noise

- **Limitations**

- Small drainage areas
- Maintenance
- Cold climates (freezing)
- High water tables



Bioswale/vegetated swale

- **Advantages**

- Landscape area
- Aesthetically pleasing
- Pollutant removal
- Reduces need for stormwater piping
- Low maintenance
- Cost effective

- **Limitations**

- Mosquitos
- Low/Medium pollutant removal
- Steep topography (need to minimize velocities)





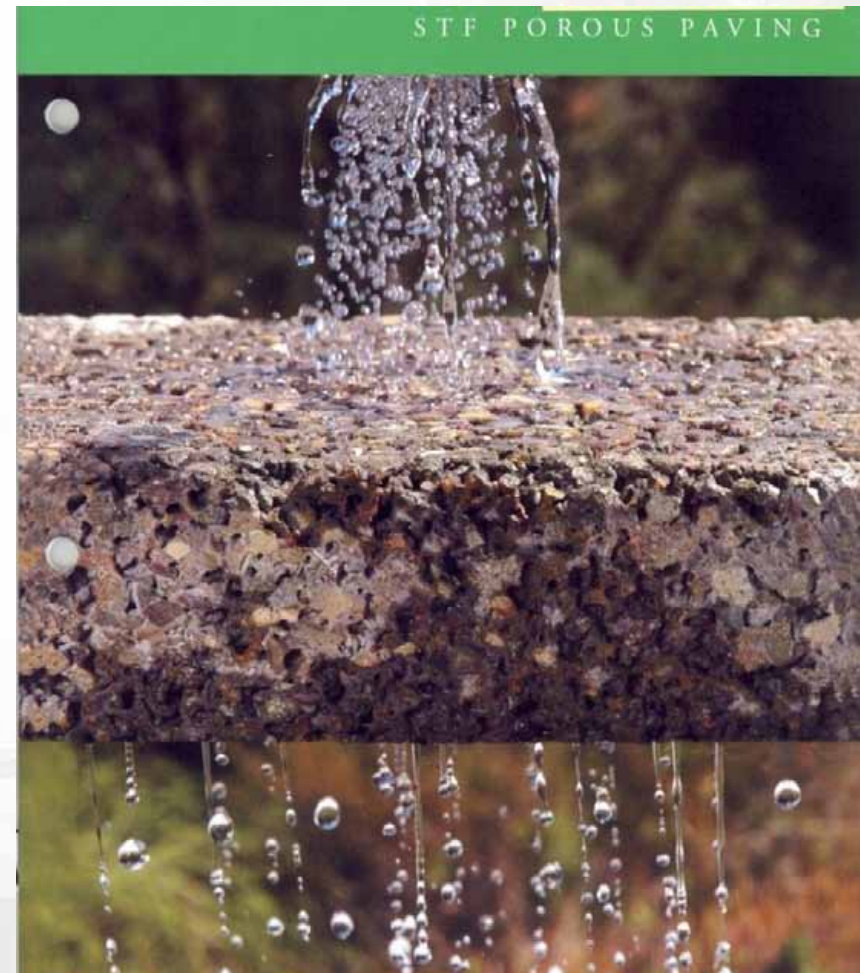
Porous/permeable pavement

- **Advantages**

- Maximizes infiltration
- Provides retention
- Slows runoff
- Minimizes impervious land coverage
- Can reduce need for piping

- **Limitations**

- Clogging (if not properly designed, installed, and maintained)
- Most effective with low traffic volumes, axle loads & speeds



Porous/permeable pavement







Parking

Centralized Parking



Central Hillcrest



Medical District

Smart Parking



Smart Parking



Automated Parking



Variable Pricing



Trailblazing Sign Way-finding



Reduced Parking Rates

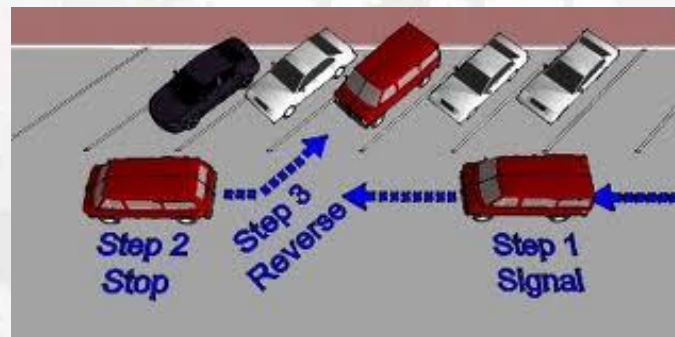
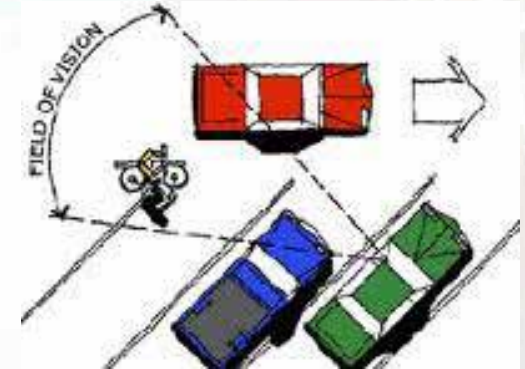
Housing Cost

- Land Value
- Construction
- Fees
- Parking
 - above \$25k/space
 - below \$45k/space

Pay separately for parking to lower housing cost and incentivize transit



Reverse Angle (Back-in) Parking



BACK-IN ANGLE PARKING

1. SIGNAL
2. STOP
3. REVERSE



GRAPHIC: FAIRFAXVILLE, ILL.

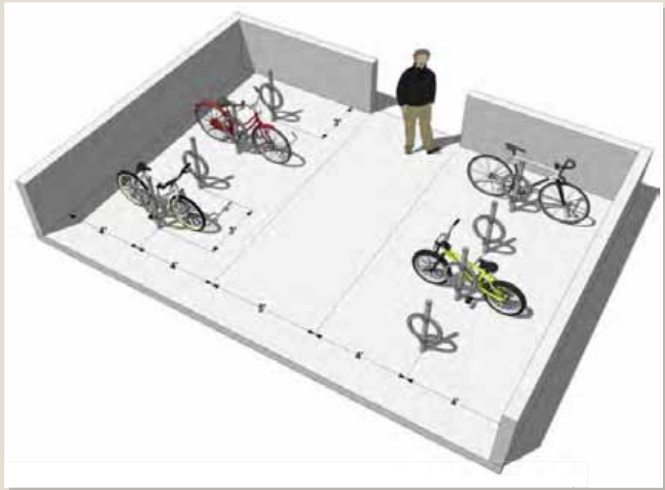
Example Bike Parking Facilities



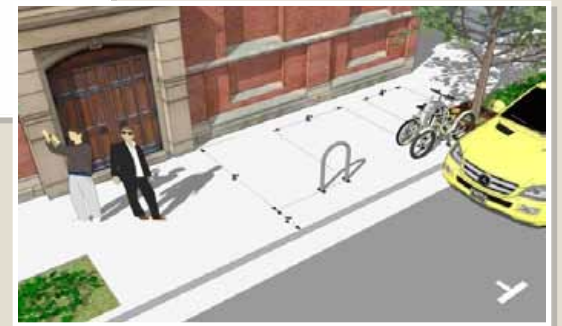
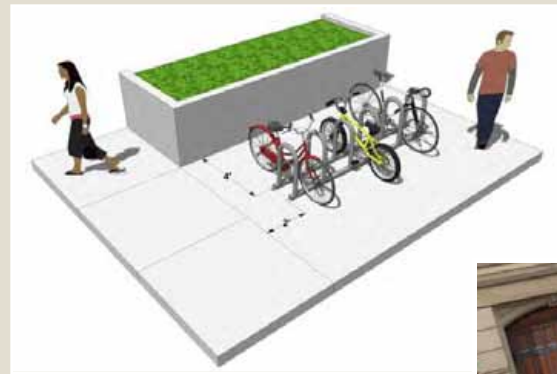
Bike Lockers



Bike Corral



**Bike Parking
Enclosed Area**





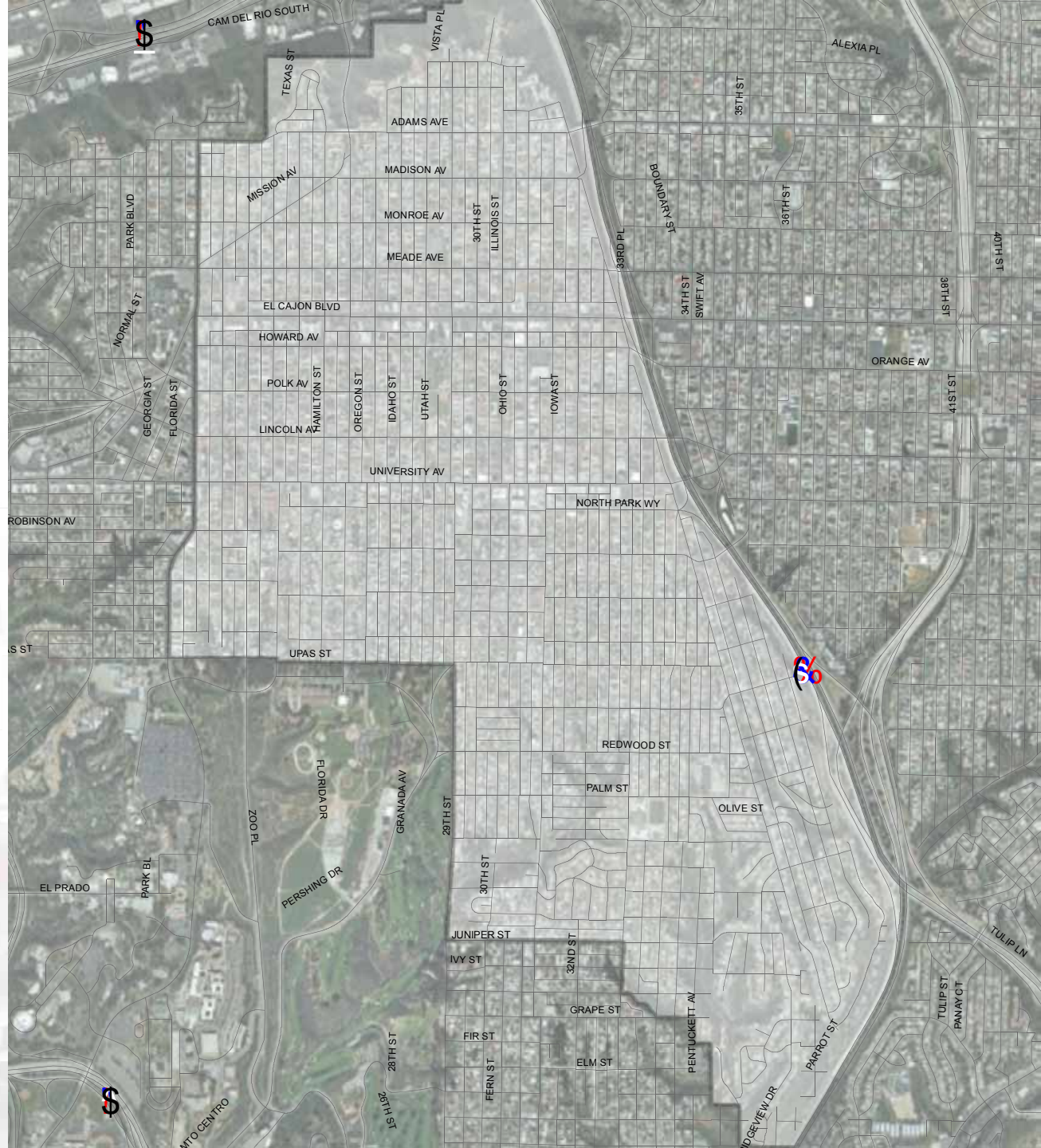
Parking Survey

1. Would you support reducing parking requirements for developments well served by bike or transit?

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ Yes, if their \$\$ saved on parking were used to improve transit, bike or walking
- ☐ I do not know

-

3. Circle areas of parking concern on the map?





Transit



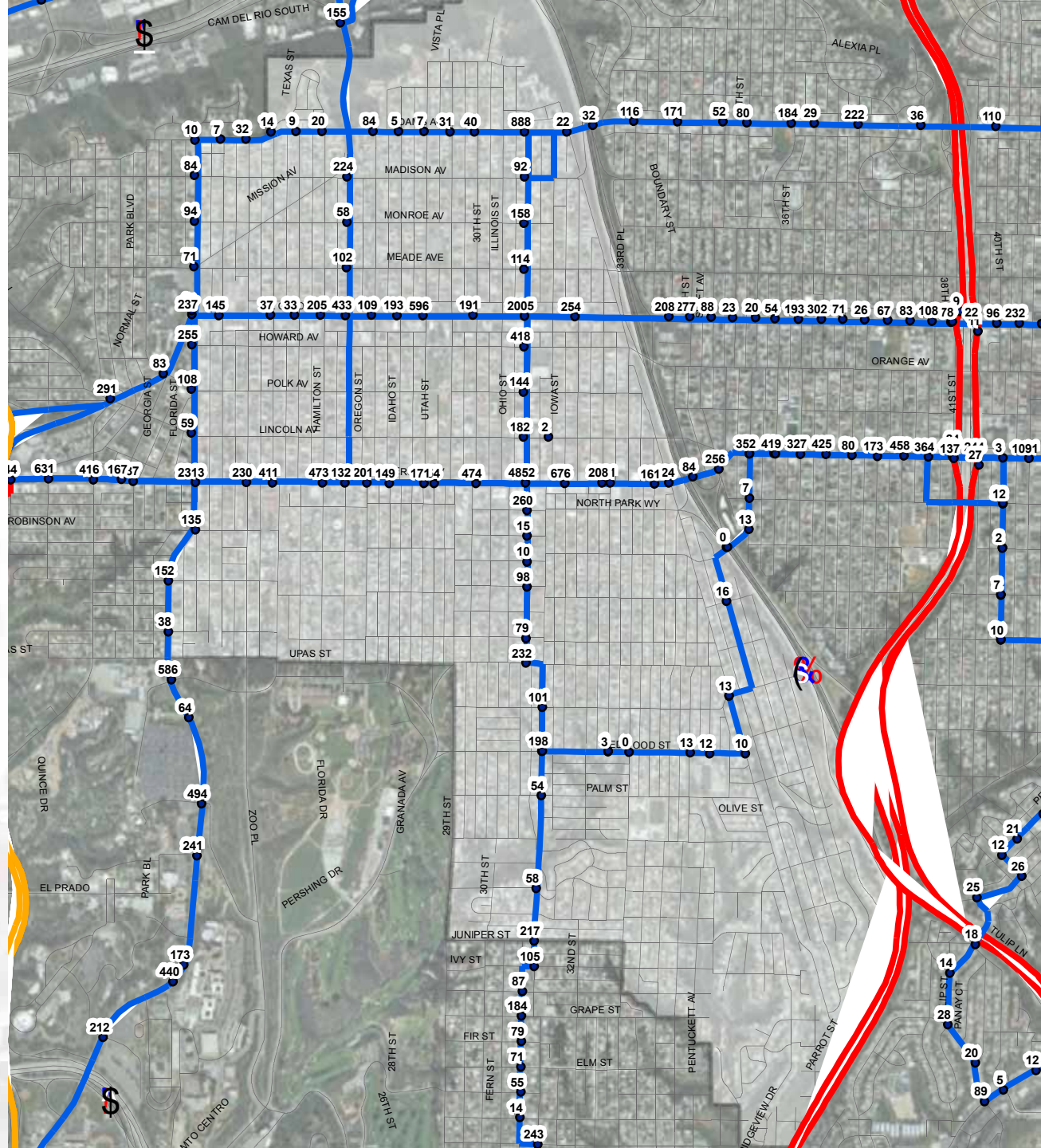
Types of Transit Service Bus

- Operational characteristics
 - Slower speeds
 - Frequent stops
- Stations
 - Shelter amenities vary
- Multiple routes in community



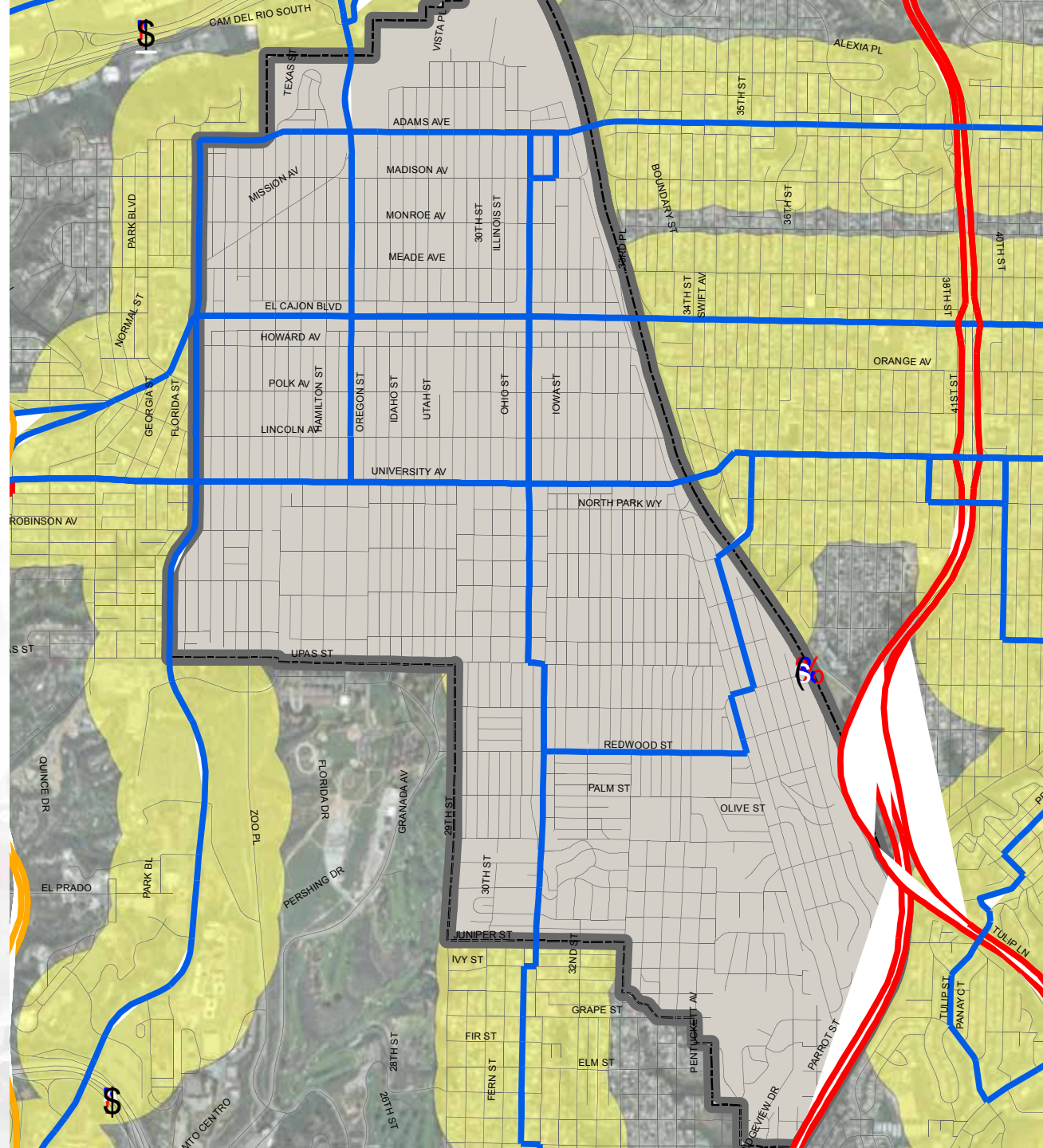
Existing Transit Ridership

- Stop Ridership
- MTS Local Bus
- MTS Express Bus
- MTS Premium Express Bus
- + Trolley
- + Commuter Rail



Existing Transit Coverage

- MTS Local Bus
- MTS Express Bus
- MTS Premium Express Bus
- + + Trolley
- + — Commuter Rail
- 0.25-Mile Walking Buffer



Types of Transit Service

Bus Rapid Transit – Rapid Bus

- Operational Characteristics
 - Fewer Stops (1-2 mile)
 - Traffic Signal Priority
 - Less time in station
 - Some exclusive lanes
- Stations
 - Pre-boarding fare collection
 - Enhanced shelters
 - Real-time information
- Proposed on Park Blvd/El Cajon Blvd/Adams Ave/30th Street



Types of Transit Service Streetcar

- Operational Characteristics
 - Electric powered
 - Shared lane with autos
 - Tracks in roadway
 - Requires Mntc. Center
 - Requires power substation
- Stations
 - Frequent stations
 - Variable shelter amenities
- Potential route(s)
(30th, University, Park, Sixth, Fifth)





Rail Transit
In-Street Operation

Portland, OR

Modern vs. Historic Streetcar

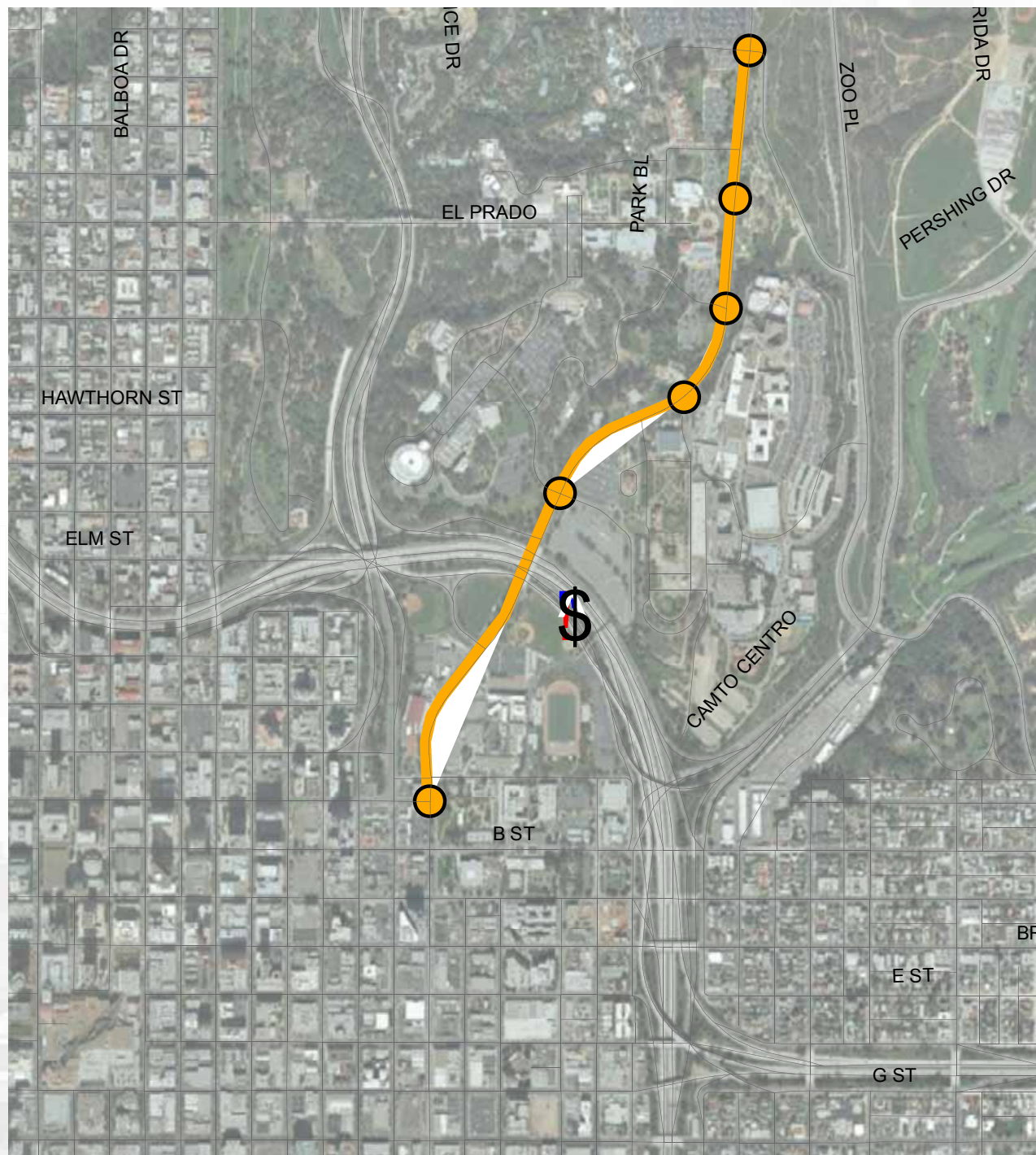


Bill Storage photo





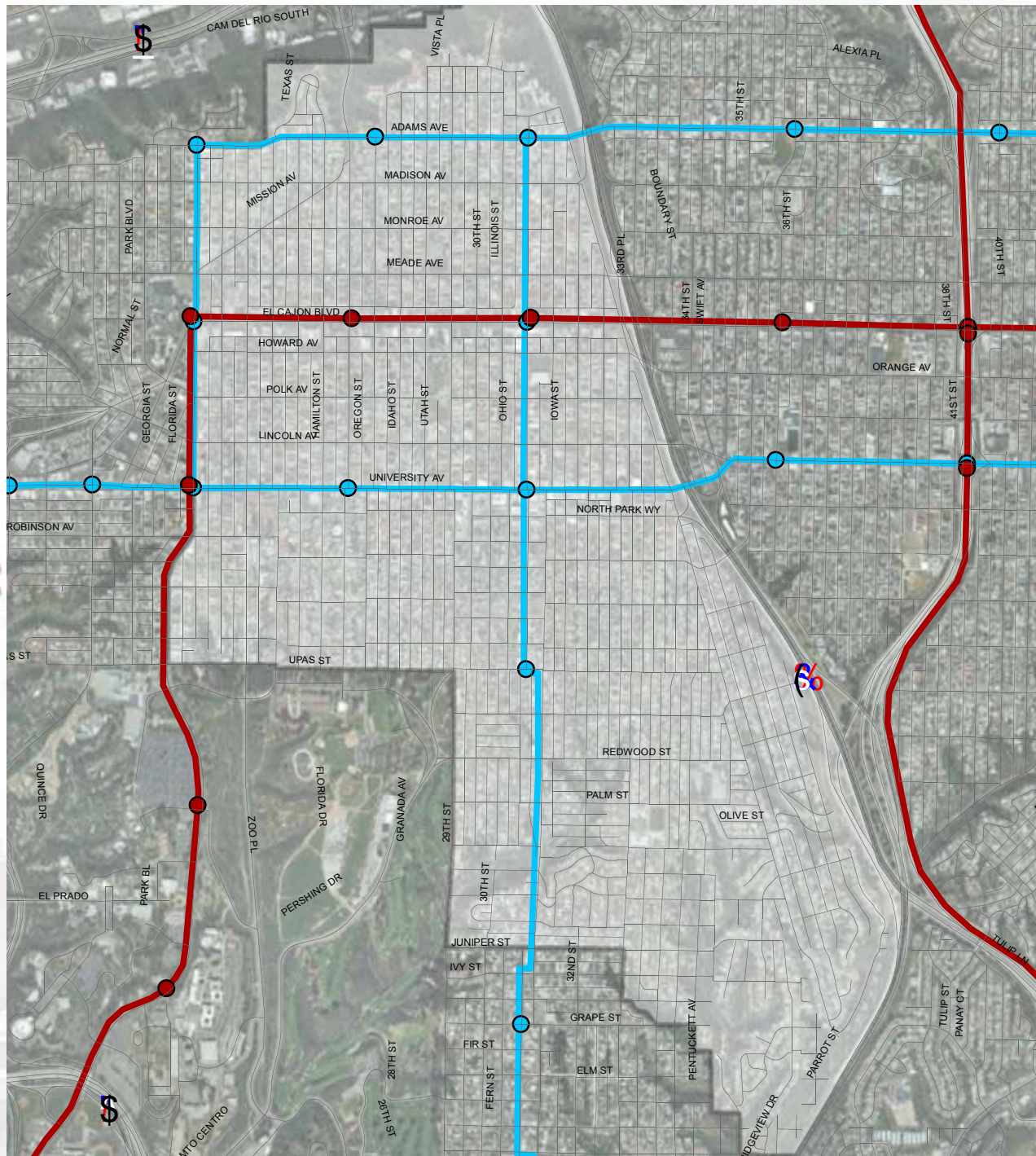
Caltrans' Grant Streetcar Study Area





2050 Regional Transportation Plan – Transit Options

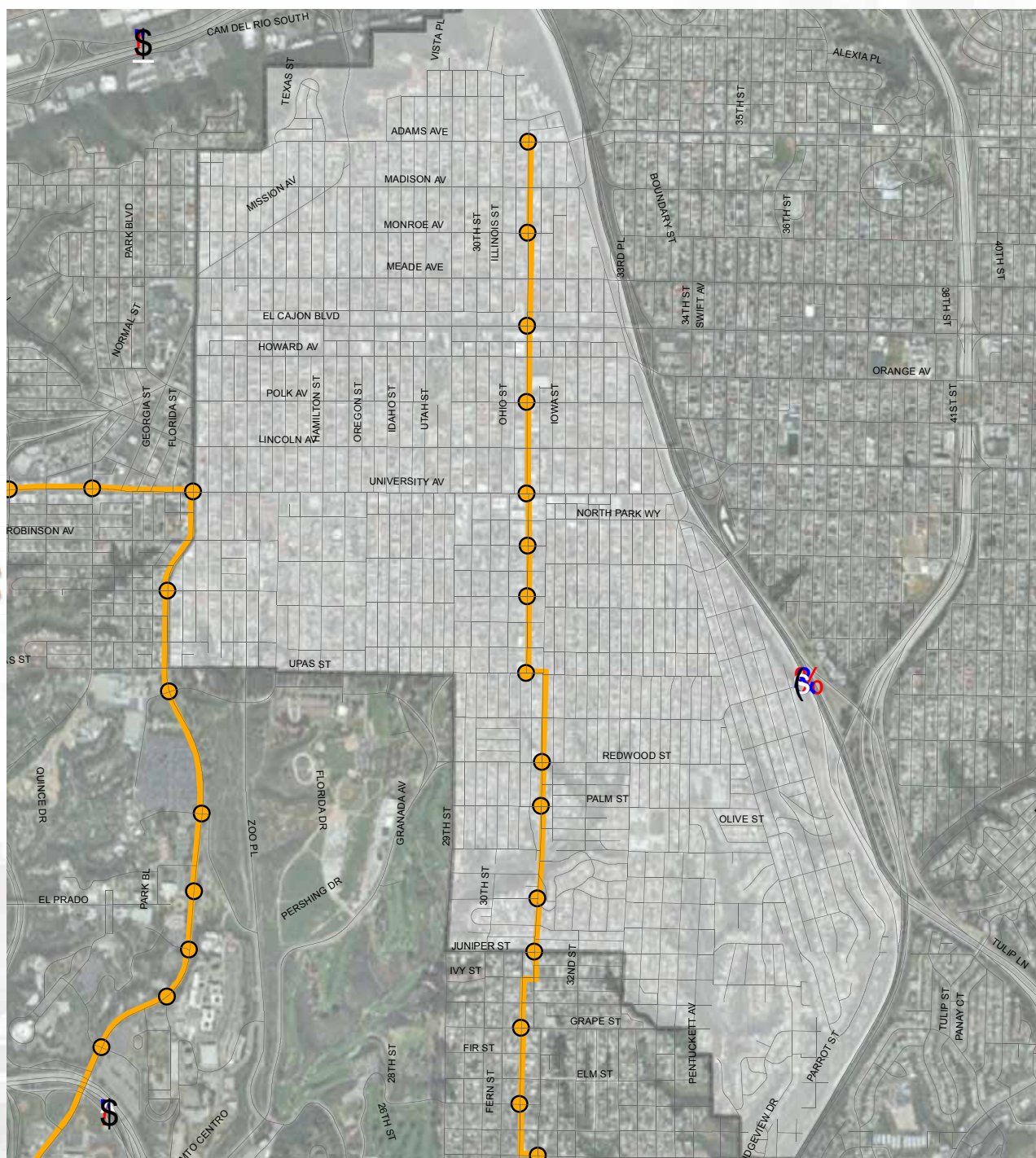
- Mid-City BRT Stops
- Rapid Bus Stop
- Mid-City BRT Stops
- Rapid Bus





2050 Regional Transportation Plan – Transit Options

- Streetcar Stops
- Streetcar





Transit Survey

1. Which best describes your transit riding habits?

- ☐ Never
- ☐ Infrequently (less than once per month)
- ☐ Occasionally (once or more per month)
- ☐ Regularly (several times per week)



2. Which improvements in transit service would get more people to ride transit in North Park?

- ☐ More frequent service
- ☐ Faster service
- ☐ Routes that go where I need to go
(specify where _____)
- ☐ Shorter walks to/from stations/stops
- ☐ Improved safety and comfort
- ☐ Better shelters
- ☐ Lower fares
- ☐ Higher gas and parking costs
- ☐ Nothing



3. Which type of transit service would you prefer in North Park?

- ☐ Local bus with frequent stops
- ☐ Express Bus with few stops
- ☐ Bus Rapid Transit or Rapid Bus
- ☐ Streetcars
- ☐ Other _____
- ☐ I do not ride transit



4. Are you interested in exploring the feasibility of a streetcar?

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes – On 30th Street
- ☐ Yes – On University and Park
- ☐ I do not ride transit



Walking

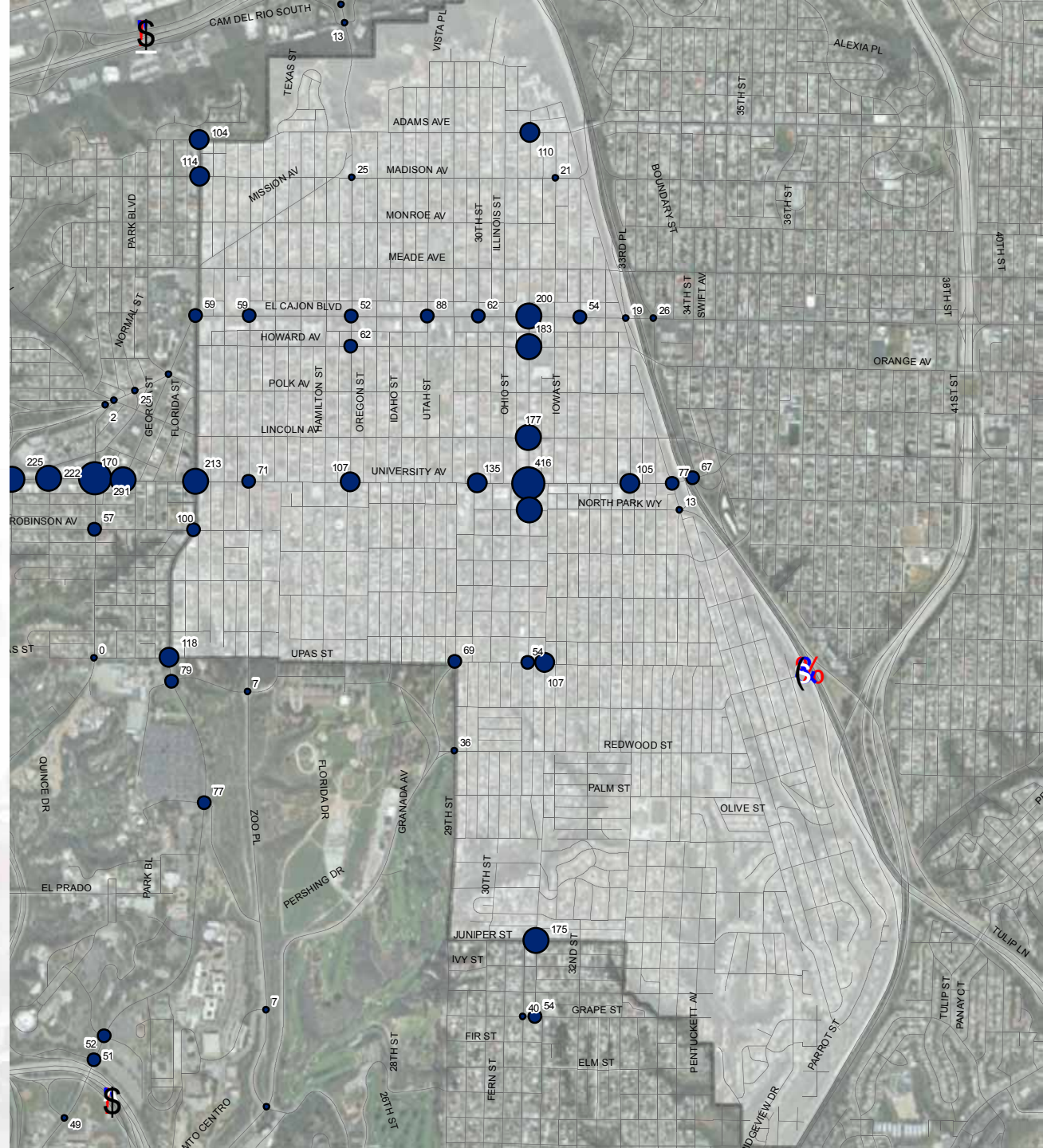




Pedestrian Volumes

Afternoon Peak

- 50 or Less Pedestrians
- 51 - 100 Pedestrians
- 101 - 150 Pedestrians
- 151 - 250 Pedestrians
- Greater than 250 Pedestrians

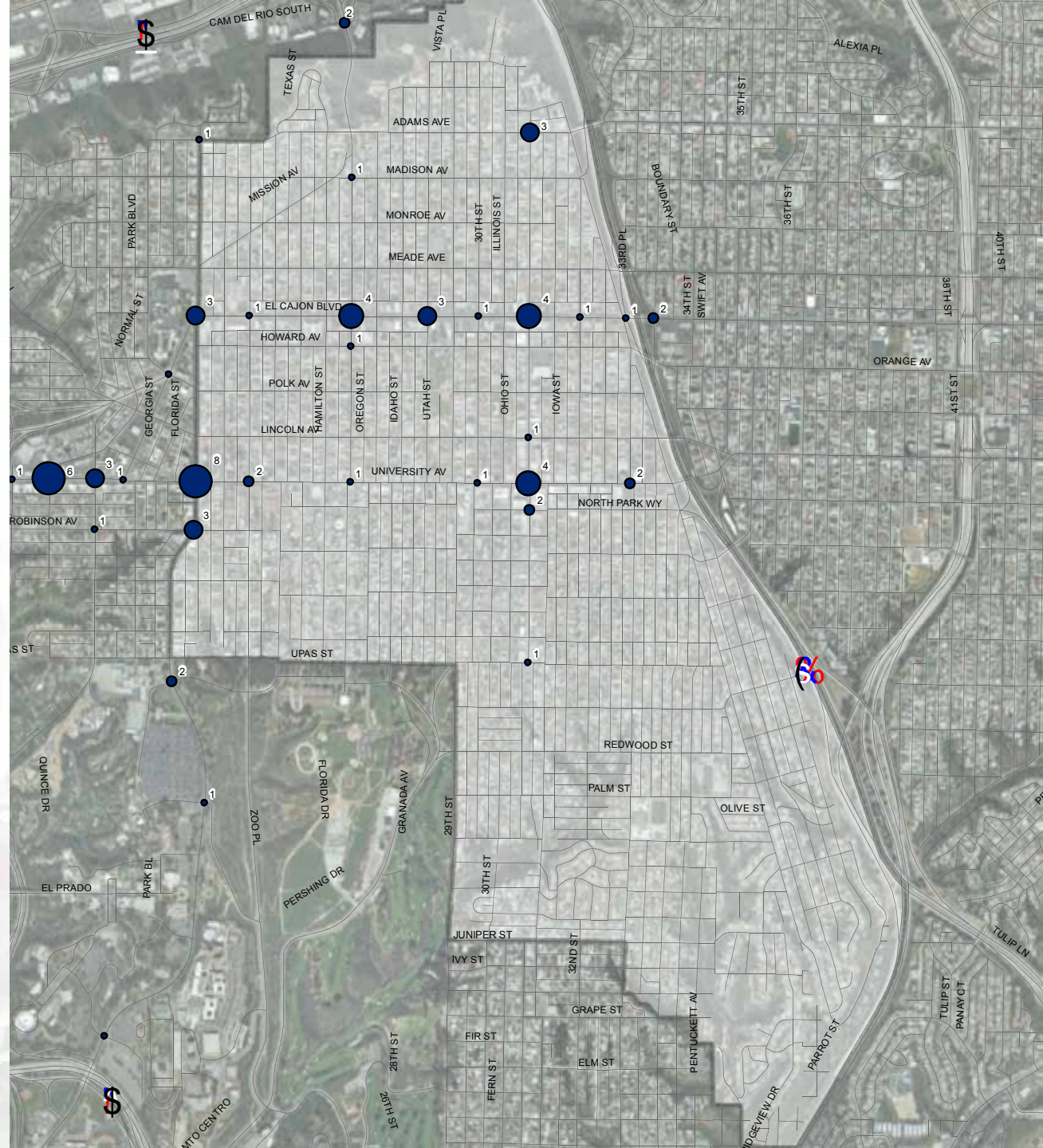




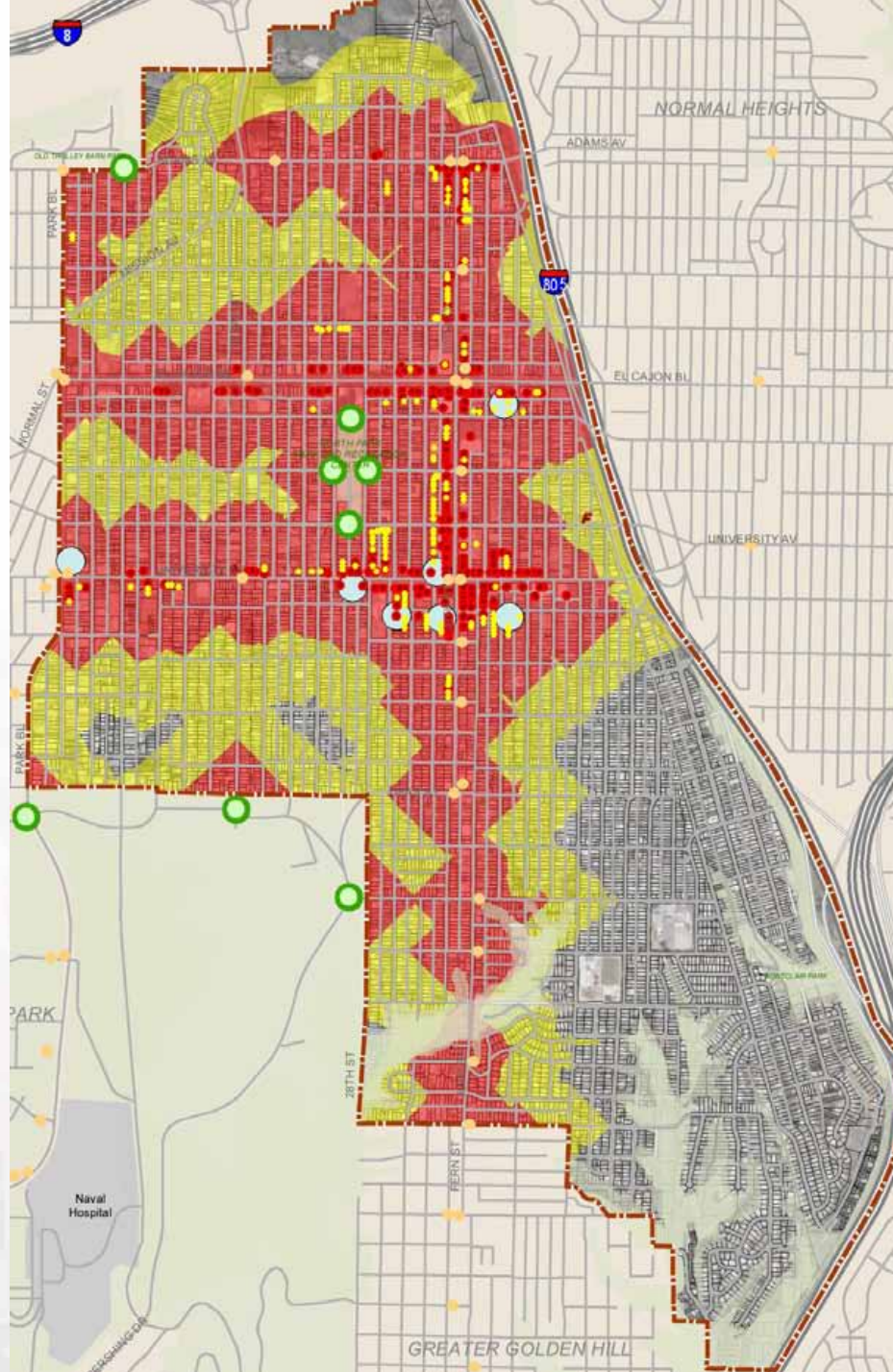
Pedestrian Involved Accidents

At Intersections

- 1 Accident
- 2 Accidents
- 3 Accidents
- 4 - 5 Accidents
- 6 - 8 Accidents



Major Walk Destinations & Walk Zones



- F Fire Station
- ▤ Community Plan Boundary
- ◆ Military Use
- ▤ Community Plan Boundary
- Parks
- Destinations Public
- Transit Stops
- Origins
- Destinations Private

Composite Walk Time

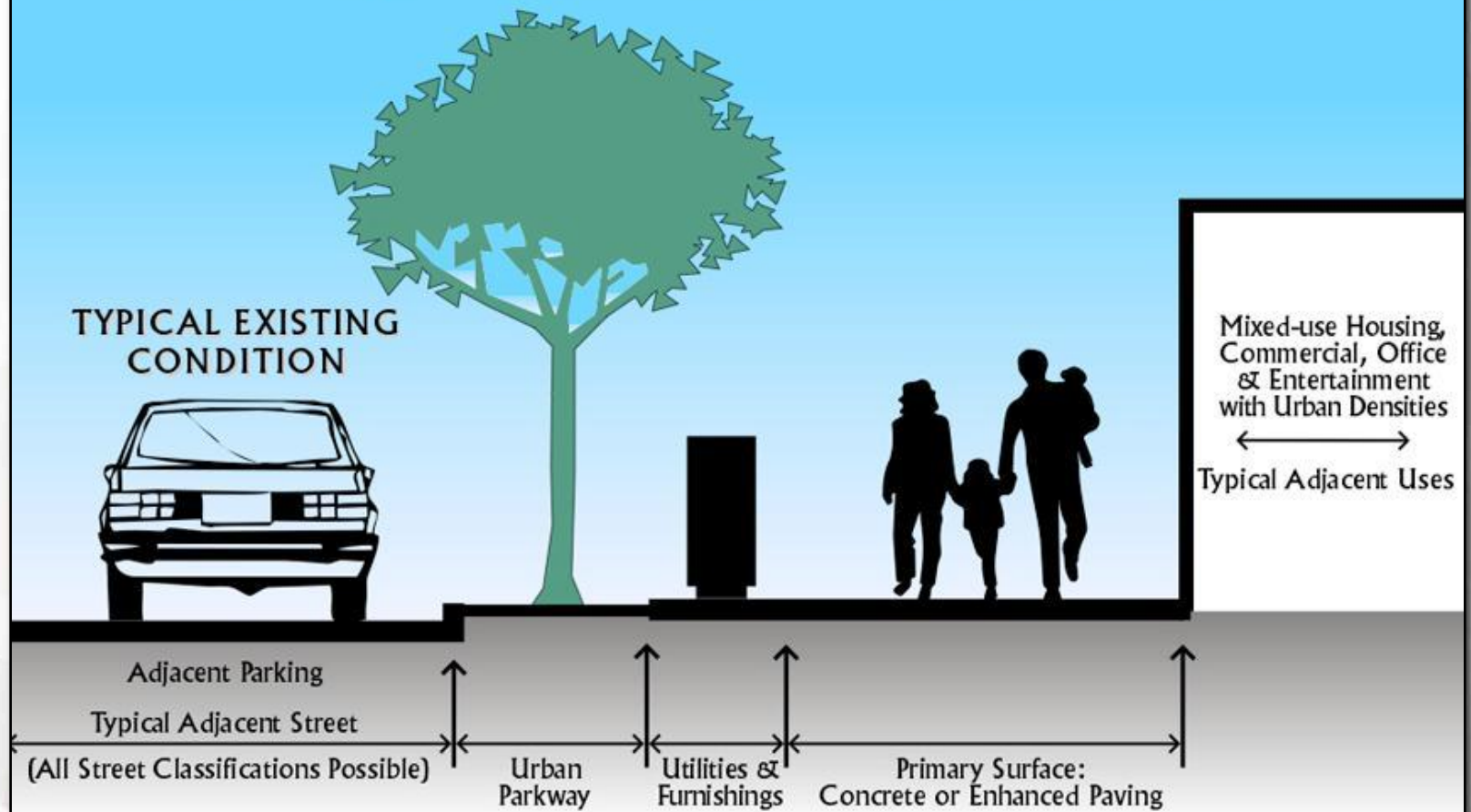
- ◆ 5 Minute Walk
- ◆ 10 Minute Walk

Pedestrian Master Plan

District Sidewalks

Route Type 1: District Sidewalks

Sidewalks that Support Heavy Pedestrian Levels in Mixed-use Concentrated Urban Areas

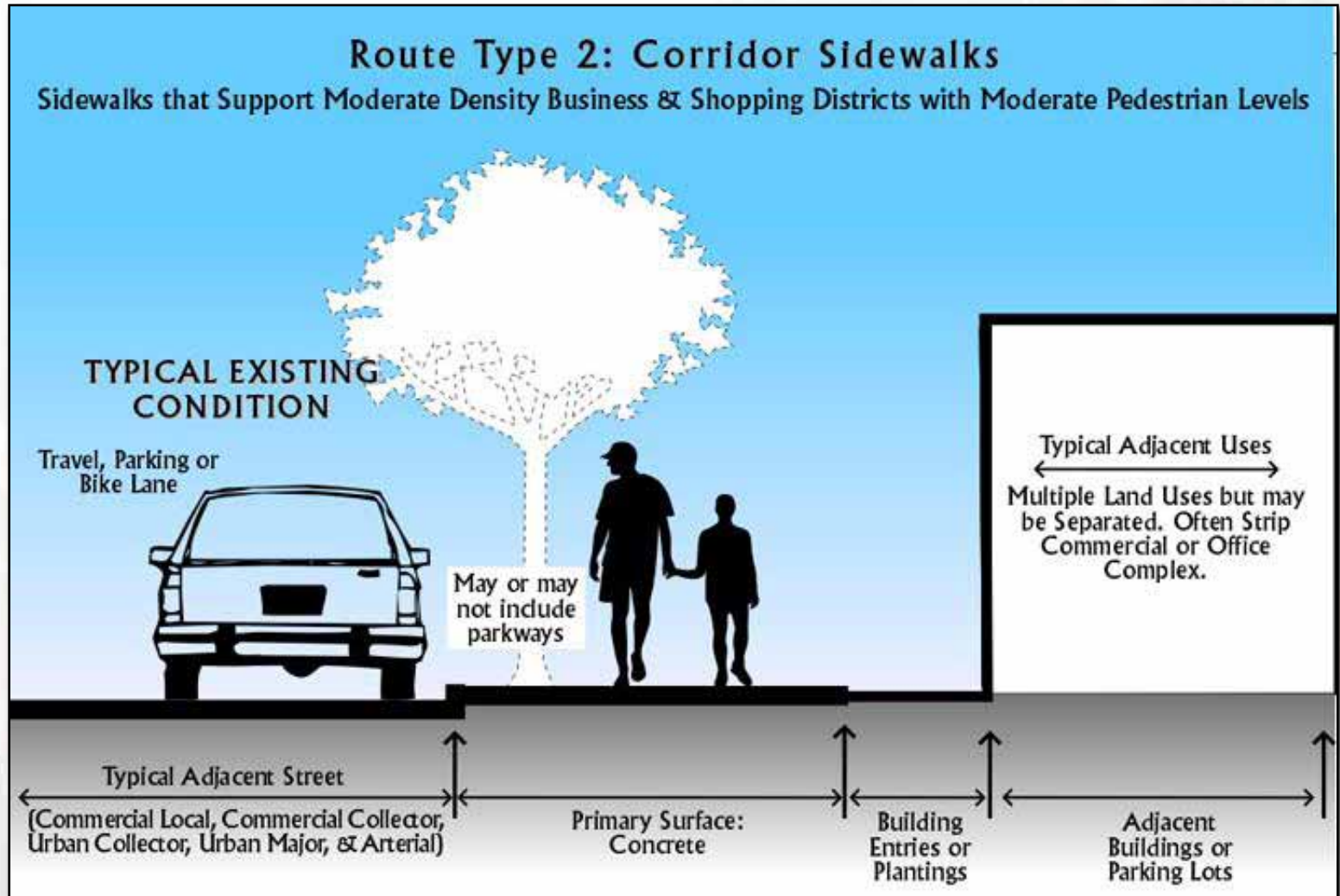


District Sidewalks

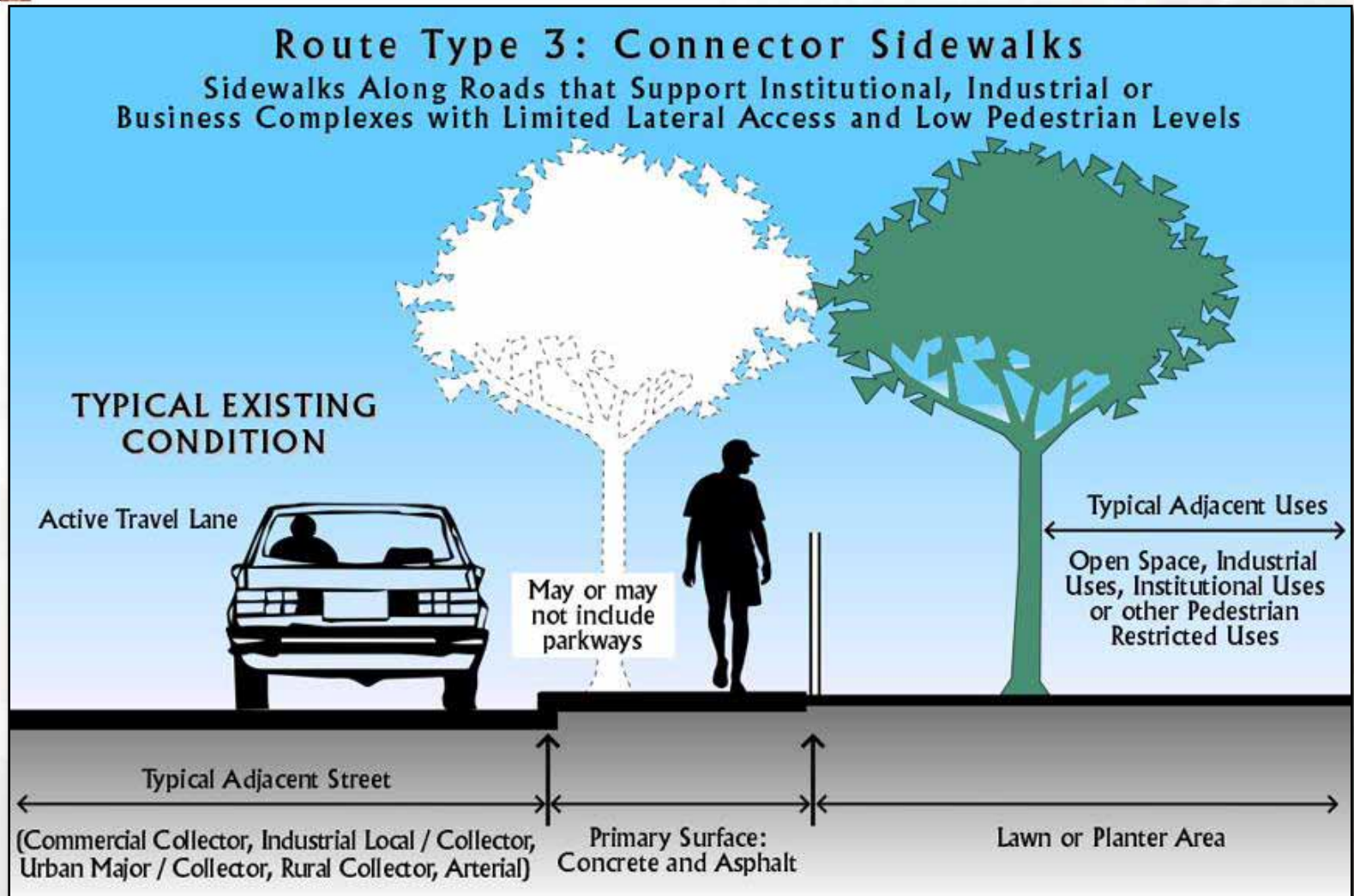


Pedestrian Master Plan

Corridor Sidewalks



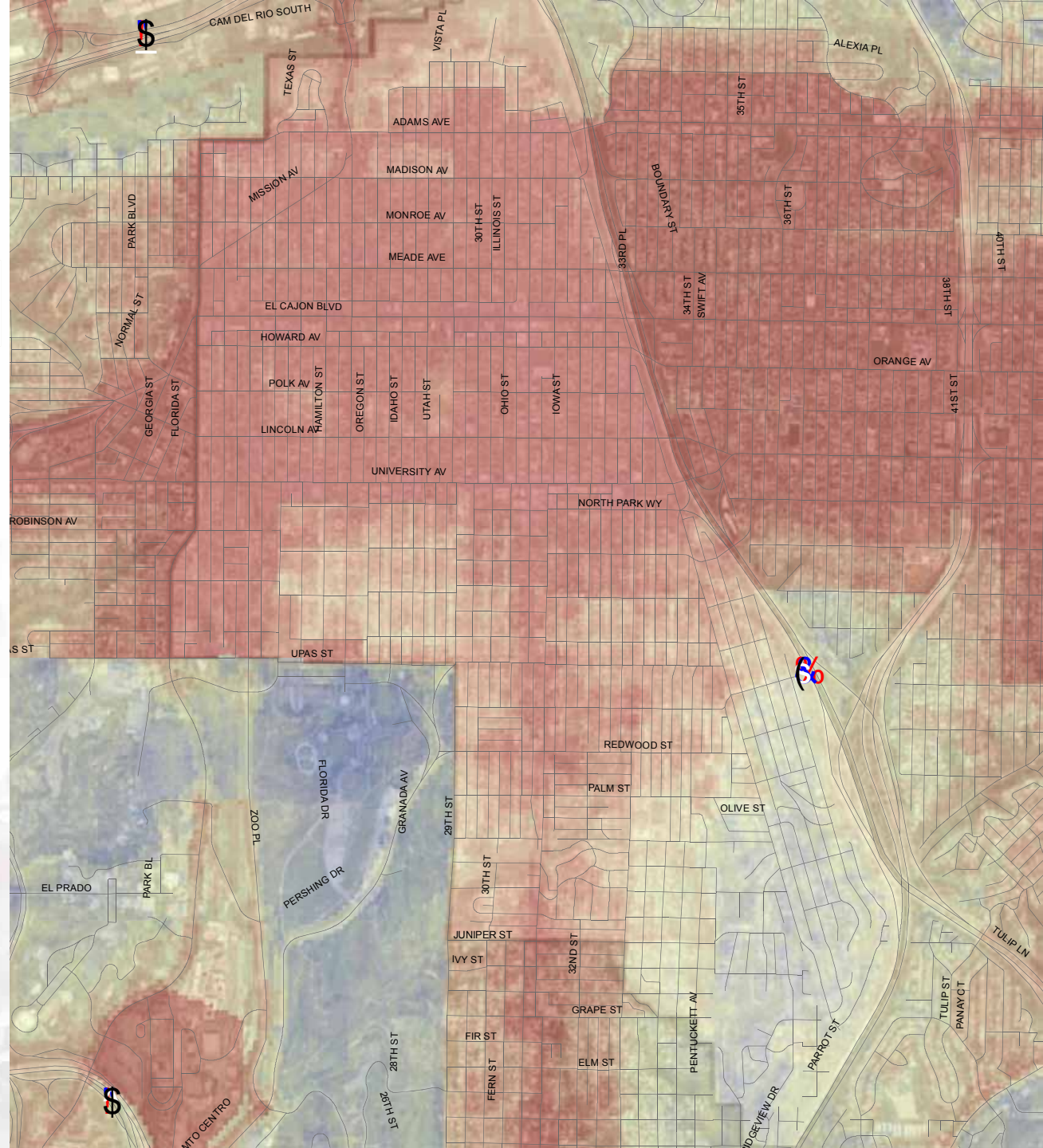
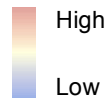
Pedestrian Master Plan Connector Sidewalks





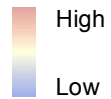
Pedestrian Priority Model

Pedestrian Priority Model



Pedestrian Priority Model and Routes

Pedestrian Priority Model

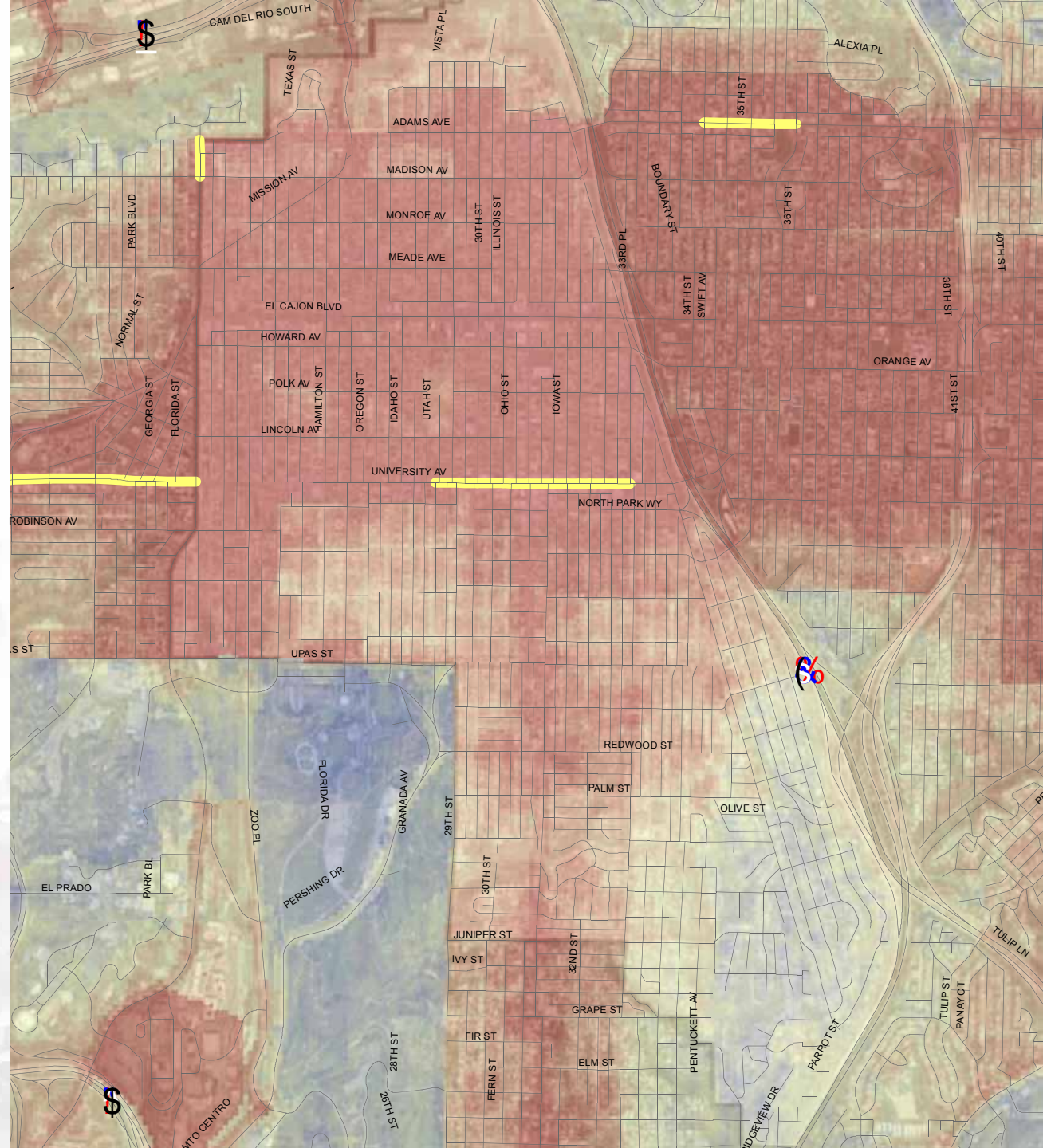


High

Low

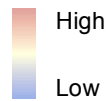
Pedestrian Route Type

District



Pedestrian Priority Model and Routes

Pedestrian Priority Model

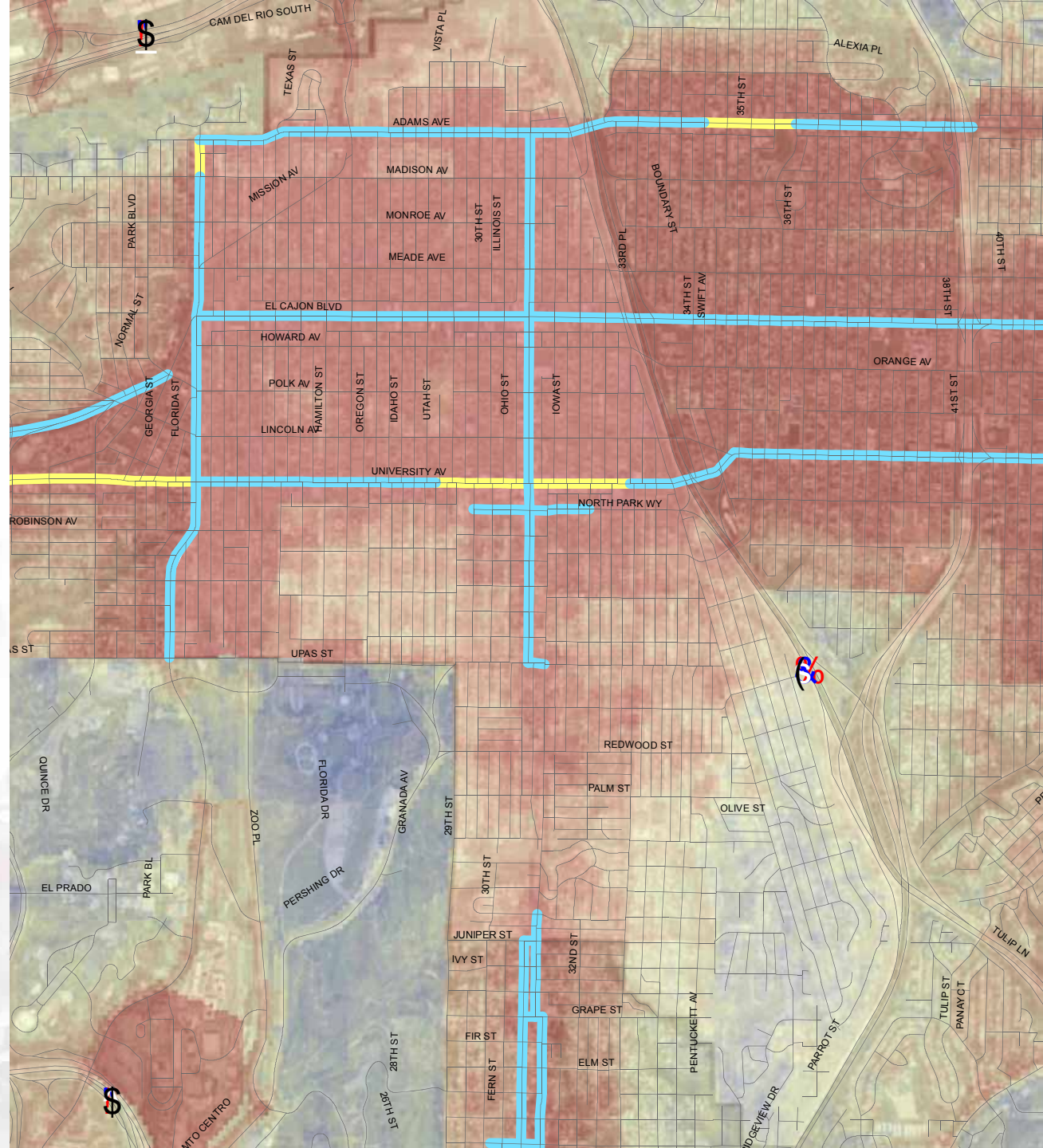


High

Low

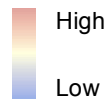
Pedestrian Route Type

- District
- Corridor



Pedestrian Priority Model and Routes

Pedestrian Priority Model



High

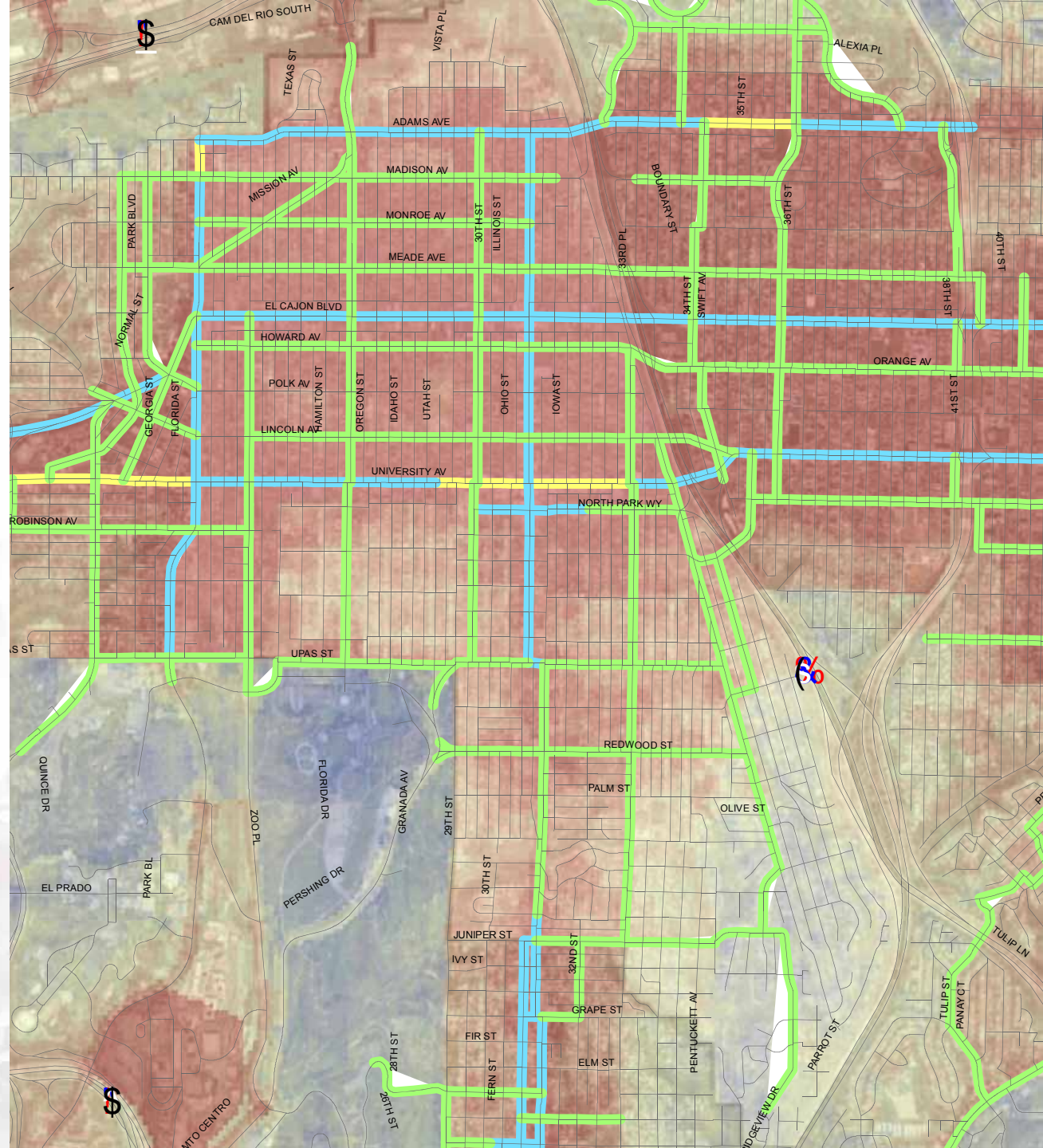
Low

Pedestrian Route Type

District

Corridor

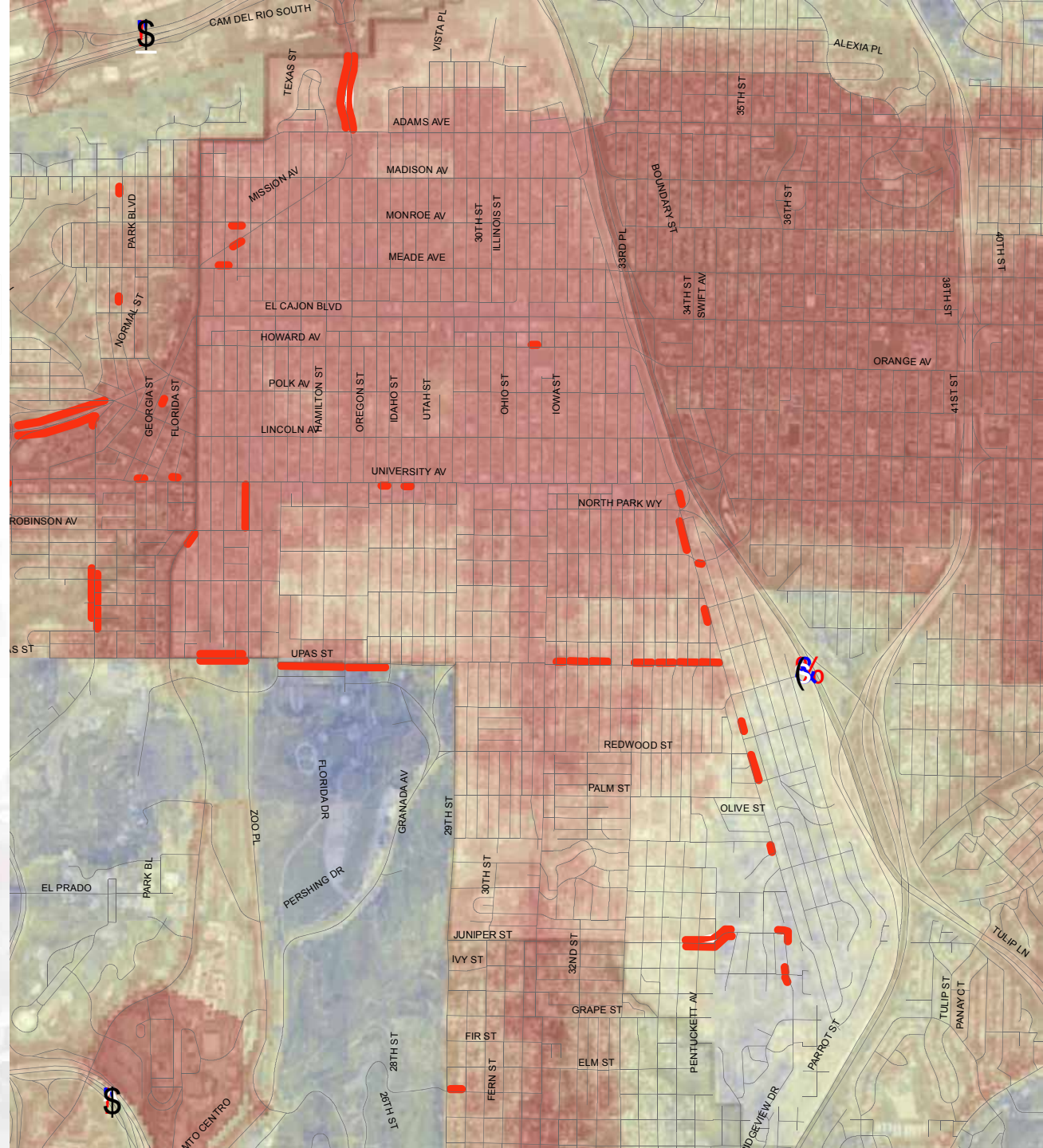
Connector



Pedestrian Priority Model and Access

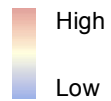
Pedestrian Priority Model

- High
- Low
- Missing Sidewalk

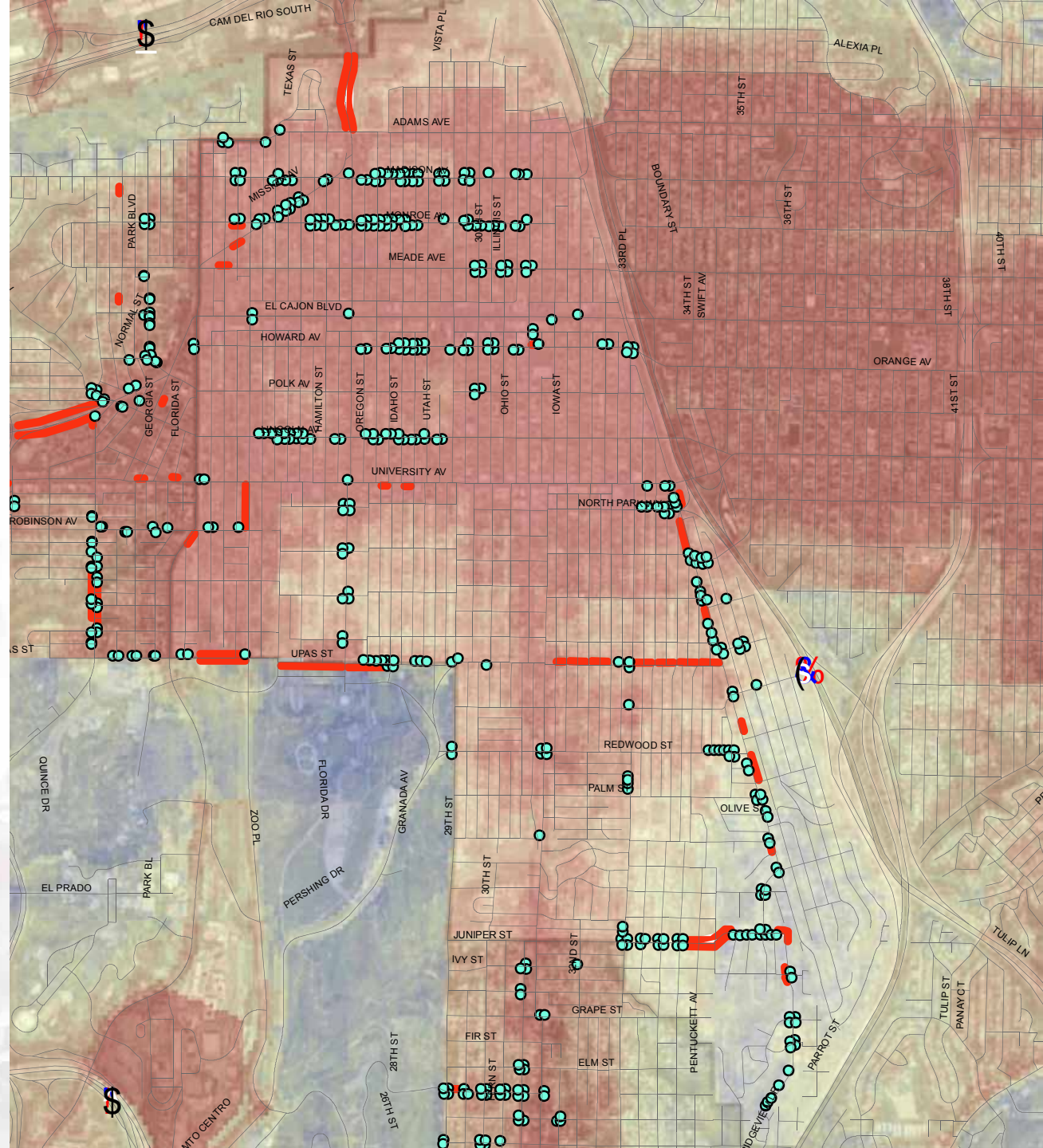


Pedestrian Priority Model and Access

Pedestrian Priority Model



- Missing Sidewalk
- Missing Ramps



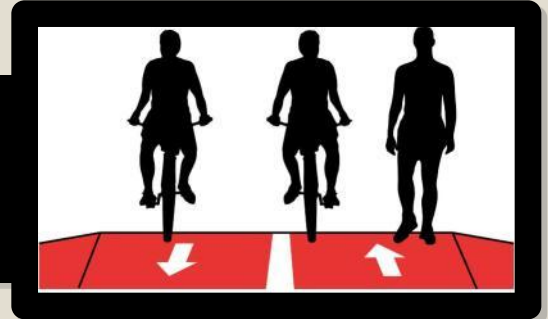
Bicycle



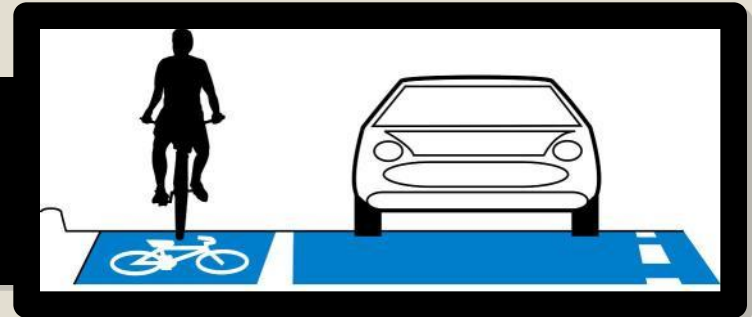
Bike Facility Types



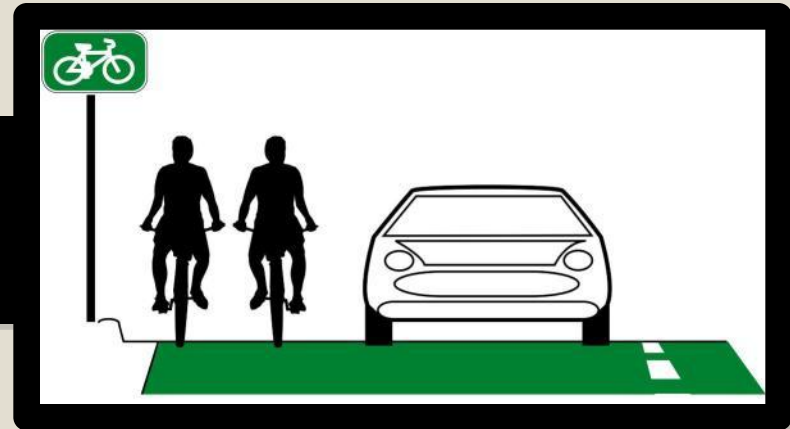
**Class 1
Bike Path**



**Class 2
Bike Lane**



**Class 3
Bike Route**



Bike Facility – Class 1



Class 1 Bike Path with Separated from Roadways

Bike Facility – Class 1



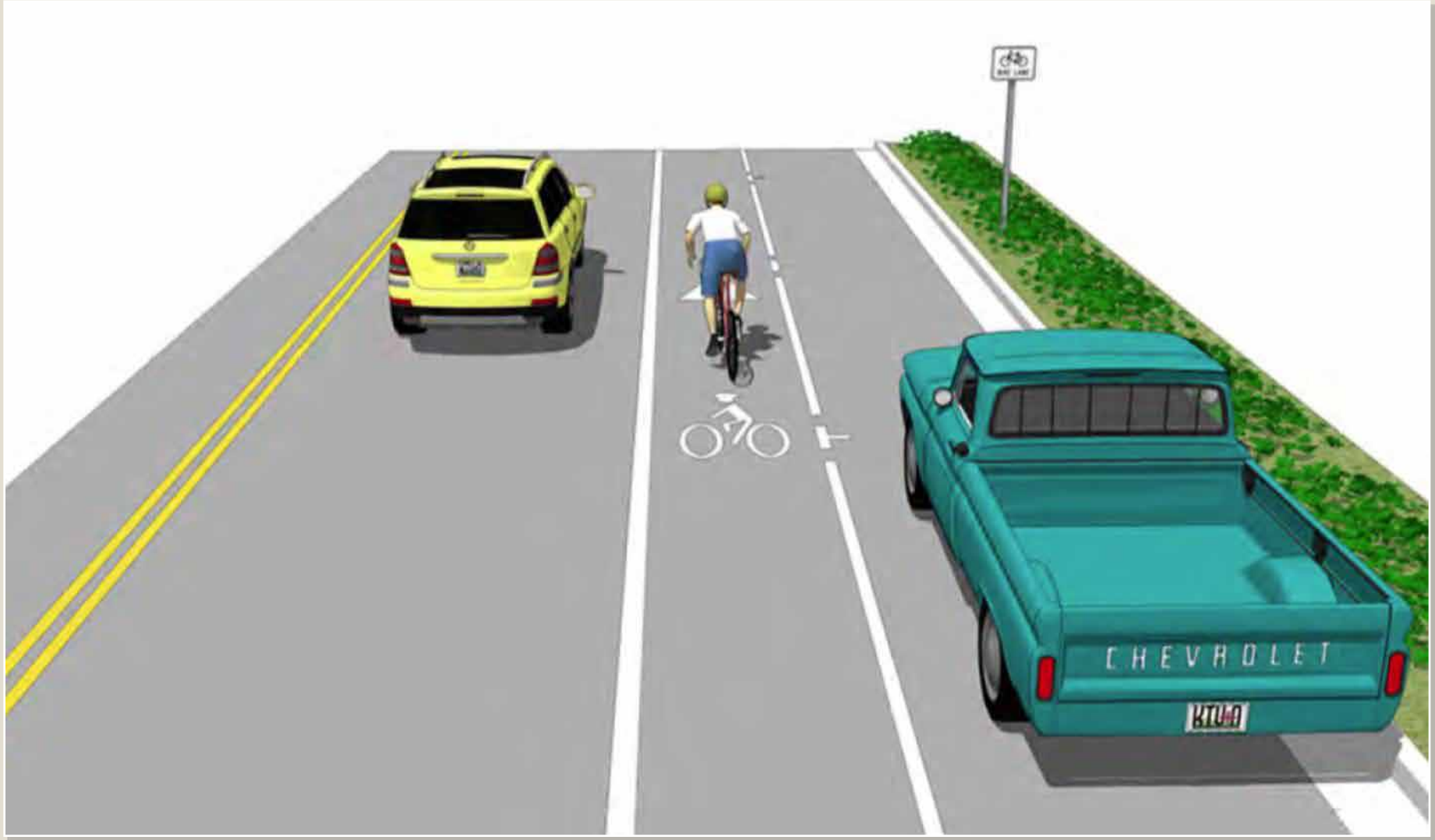
Class 1 Bike Path with Barrier

Bike Facility – Class 2



Class 2 Bike Lane without Parking

Bike Facility – Class 2



Class 2 Bike Lane with Parking

Bike Facility - Class 3



Class 3 Bike Route

Bike Facility – Class 3



Bike Route with Shared Lane Markings (sharrows)

New Innovative Bike Facility Types



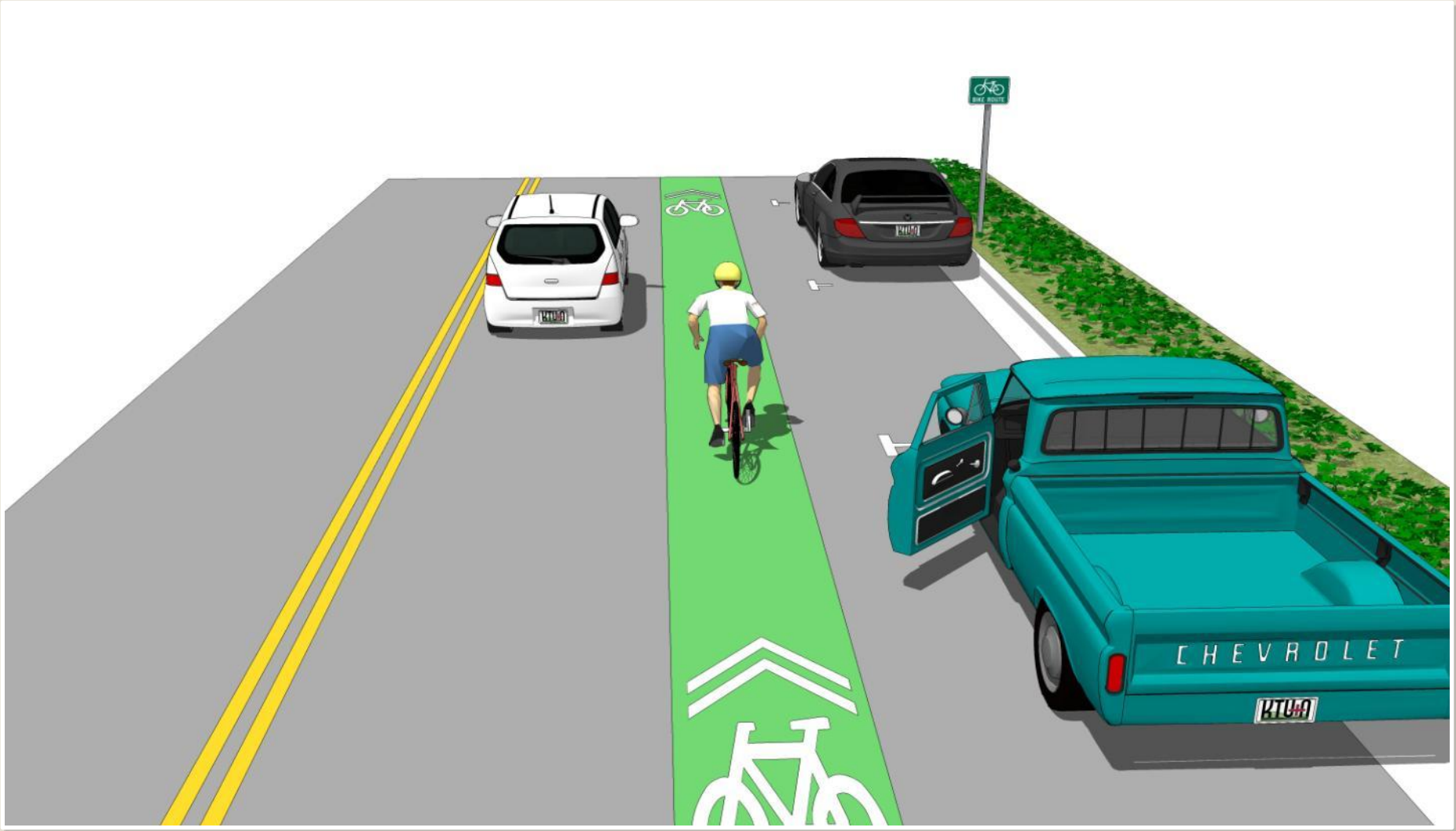
Bike Route with Shared Lane Markings (sharrows)

New Innovative Bike Facility Types



Bike Route w/Sharrows & Back in Angled Parking

New Innovative Bike Facility Types



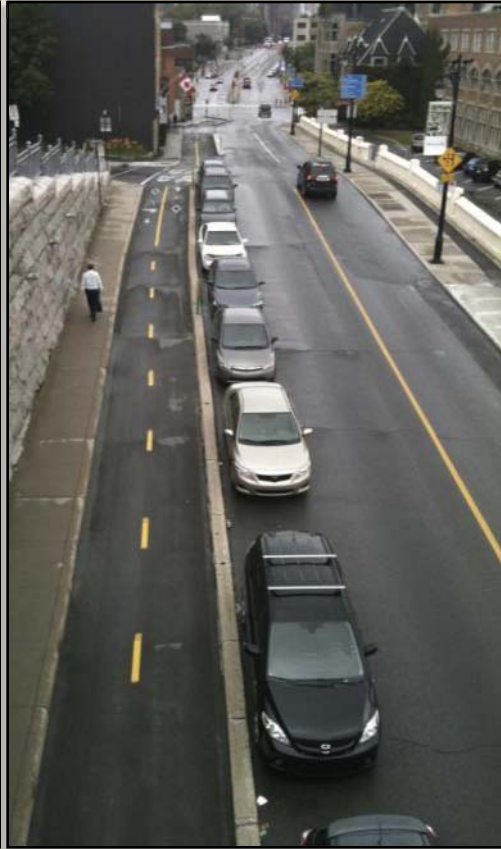
Green Route with Shared Lane Markings

New Innovative Bike Facility Types



Cycle Track (one-way with bollards)

New Innovative Bike Facility Types



Cycle Tracks- Two Way

New Innovative Bike Facility Types



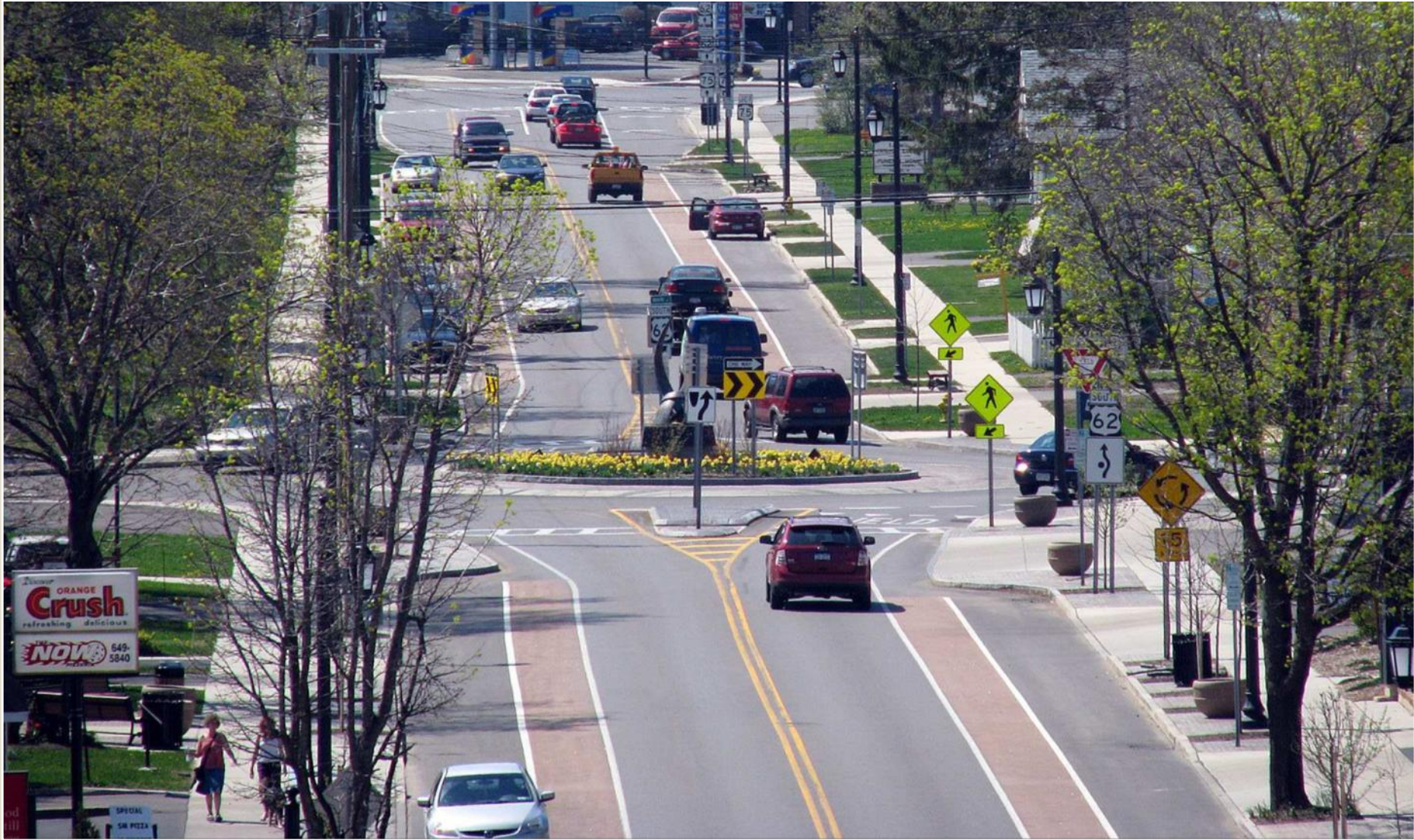
One Way Cycle Track

New Innovative Bike Facility Types



Painted Sharrows Lane

New Innovative Bike Facility Types



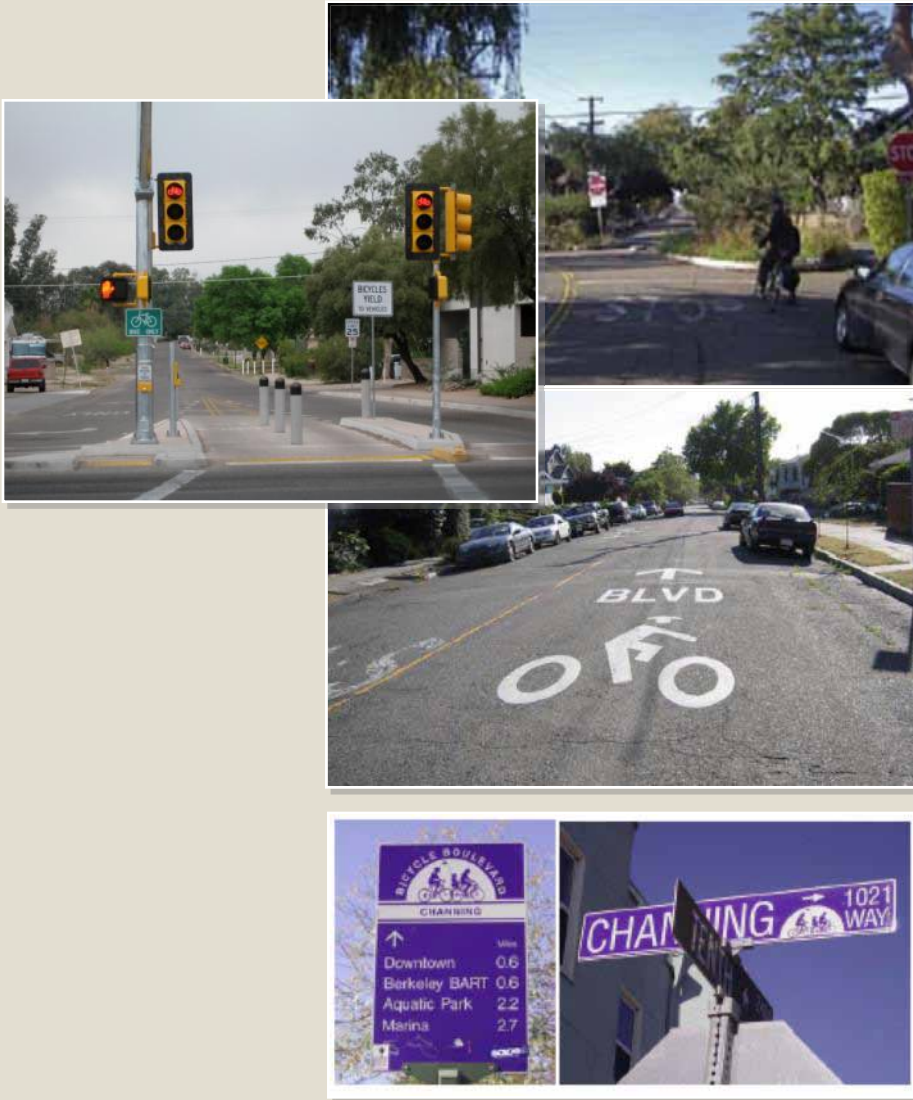
Painted Class 2 Lanes

New Innovative Bike Facility Types

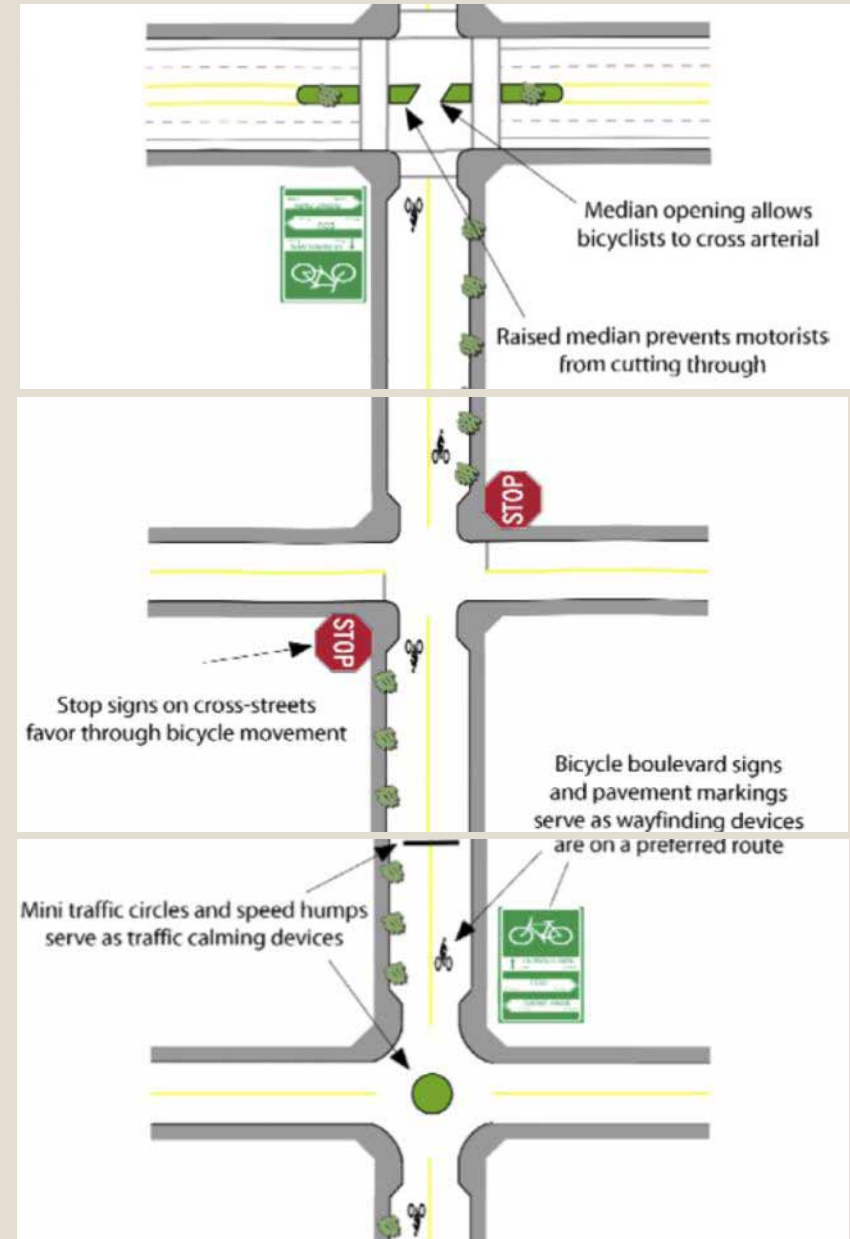


Vehicular Crossings Points

New Innovative Bike Facility Types



Bikeway Boulevard



Bicycle Lift (Norway)



**Project Priority
#5
(Bachman
Drive)**

**Project Priority #10
(Washington St.)**

**Project Priority #4 &
#12 (University & 5th)**

**Project
Priority #14
(4th Ave)**

**Project
Priority #34
(6th Ave)**

Existing Bike Facilities

- Class 1: Bike Path
- Class 2: Bike Lane
- Class 3: Bike Route

Proposed Bike Facilities

- Class 1
- Class 2
- Class 3
- Cycle Track
- Bicycle Boulevard



Bicycle Survey

1. Which best describes your bicycle riding habits?

- ☐ Recreational or exercise
- ☐ Occasionally run errands
- ☐ Regularly ride to work
- ☐ Occasional ride to work
- ☐ Ride to school or other public places
- ☐ Ride to transit station
- ☐ I don't ride bikes



2. Which of the following would get more people to ride bikes in North Park?

- ☐ Bike paths (class 1)
- ☐ Bike bridges over canyons
- ☐ Striped bike lanes (class 2)
- ☐ Signed bike routes (class 3)
- ☐ Low volume streets
- ☐ More bike lockers and racks
- ☐ Other _____
- ☐ Nothing would

3. Which new innovated facility types would get more people to ride bikes in North Park?

- ❑ Cycle tracks
- ❑ Painted bike lanes
- ❑ Bike boulevards
- ❑ Bike lifts
- ❑ Nothing would





4. Bike tires can get stuck in streetcar rails. Which option would you prefer on 30th Street?

- ☐ Bike lanes
- ☐ Streetcar – put the bike lanes somewhere else
- ☐ Bike lanes for now, move them if the streetcar gets built
- ☐ I do not know



Park and Recreation