



# Challenges and Opportunities

## Regional Approaches to Transportation Systems



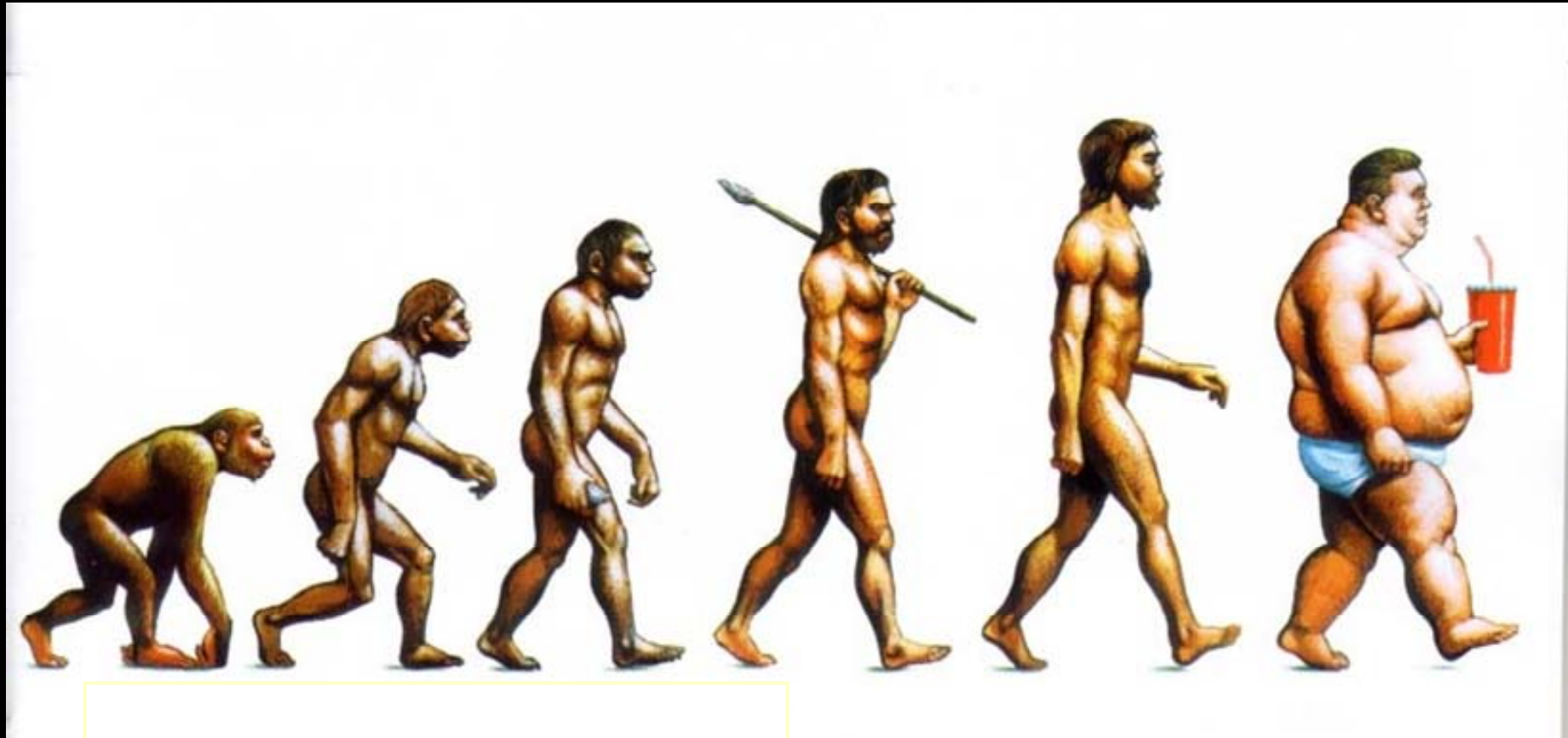
Charlier Associates, Inc.

# Transportation Planning??

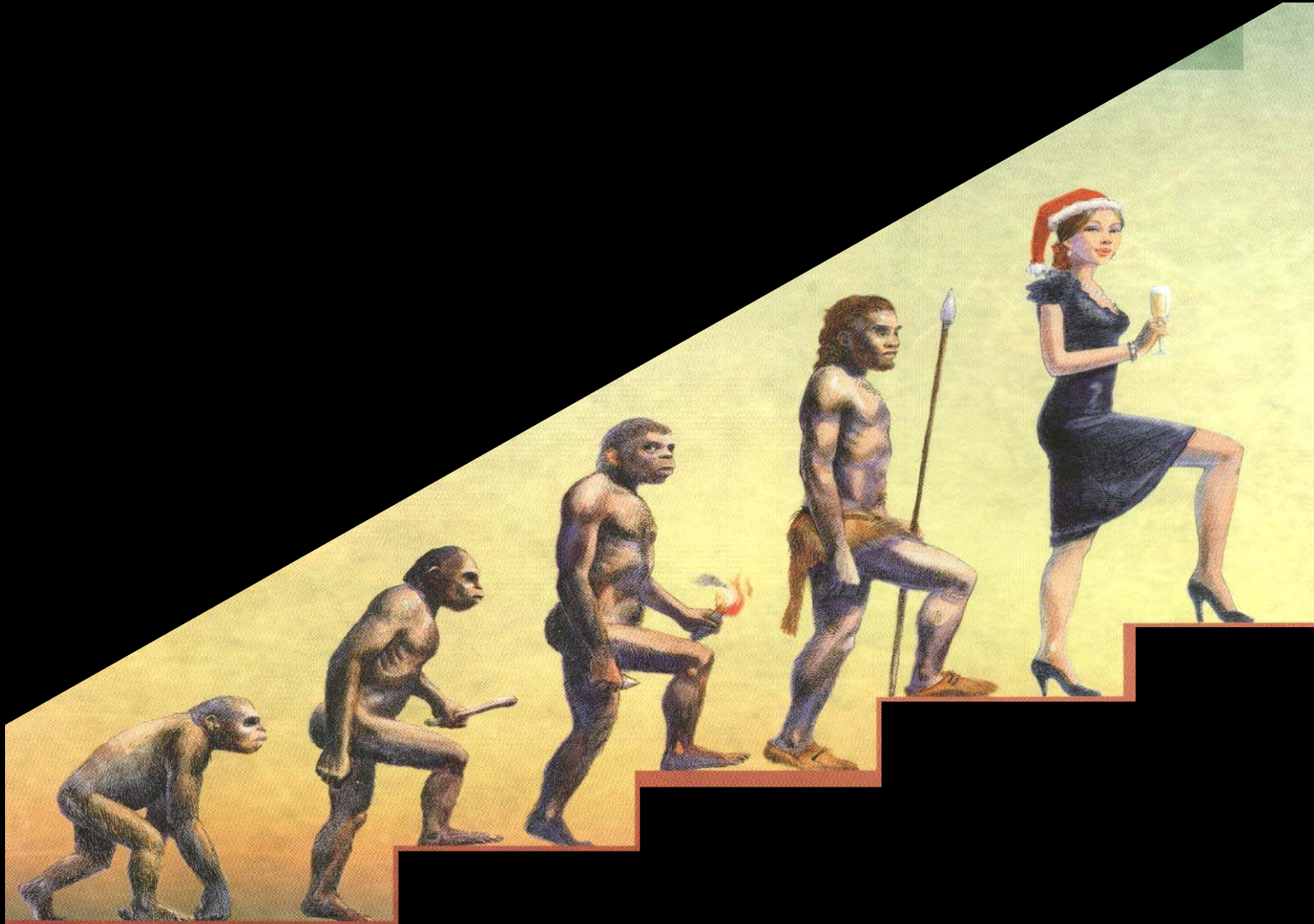
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# Transportation Planners



# Transportation Planners





# Public Frustration



# Engineering Solutions



# Better Yet





# How Americans Feel About Public Transit





BEGIN  
ONEAWA ST  
KAILUA RD

**CERTAIN DEATH  
IF ENTERED**



# Best Practices





European  
Know-How



# New Traffic Calming Strategies





# Regional Approaches

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- Challenges
- Opportunities

# Challenges

## Regional Approaches





# Challenges

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1. Preparing for the post-petroleum era
2. Deciding where the people should live
3. Providing for prosperity



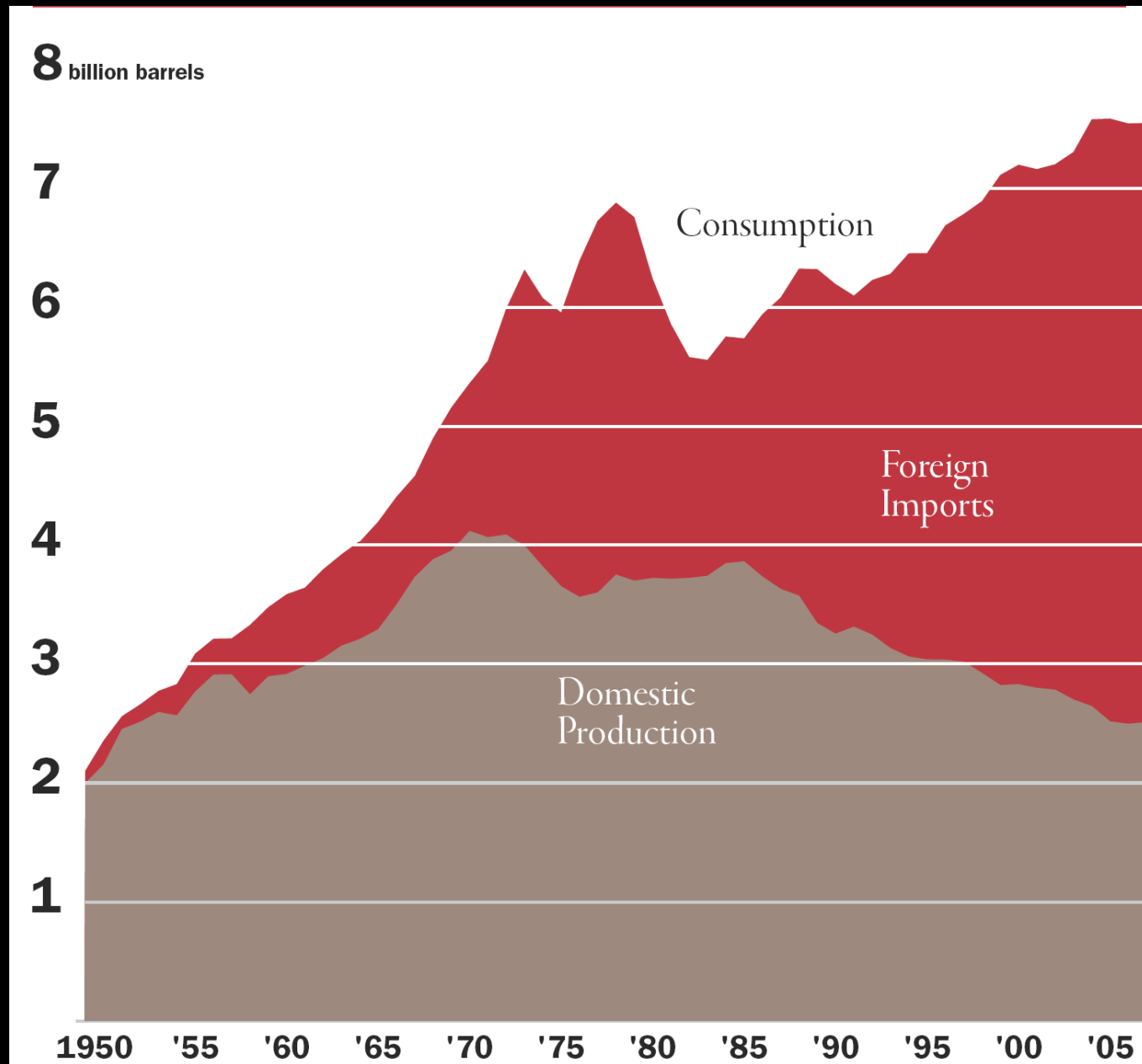
# Challenge 1.

## Preparing for the Post-Petroleum Era

### Regional Approaches

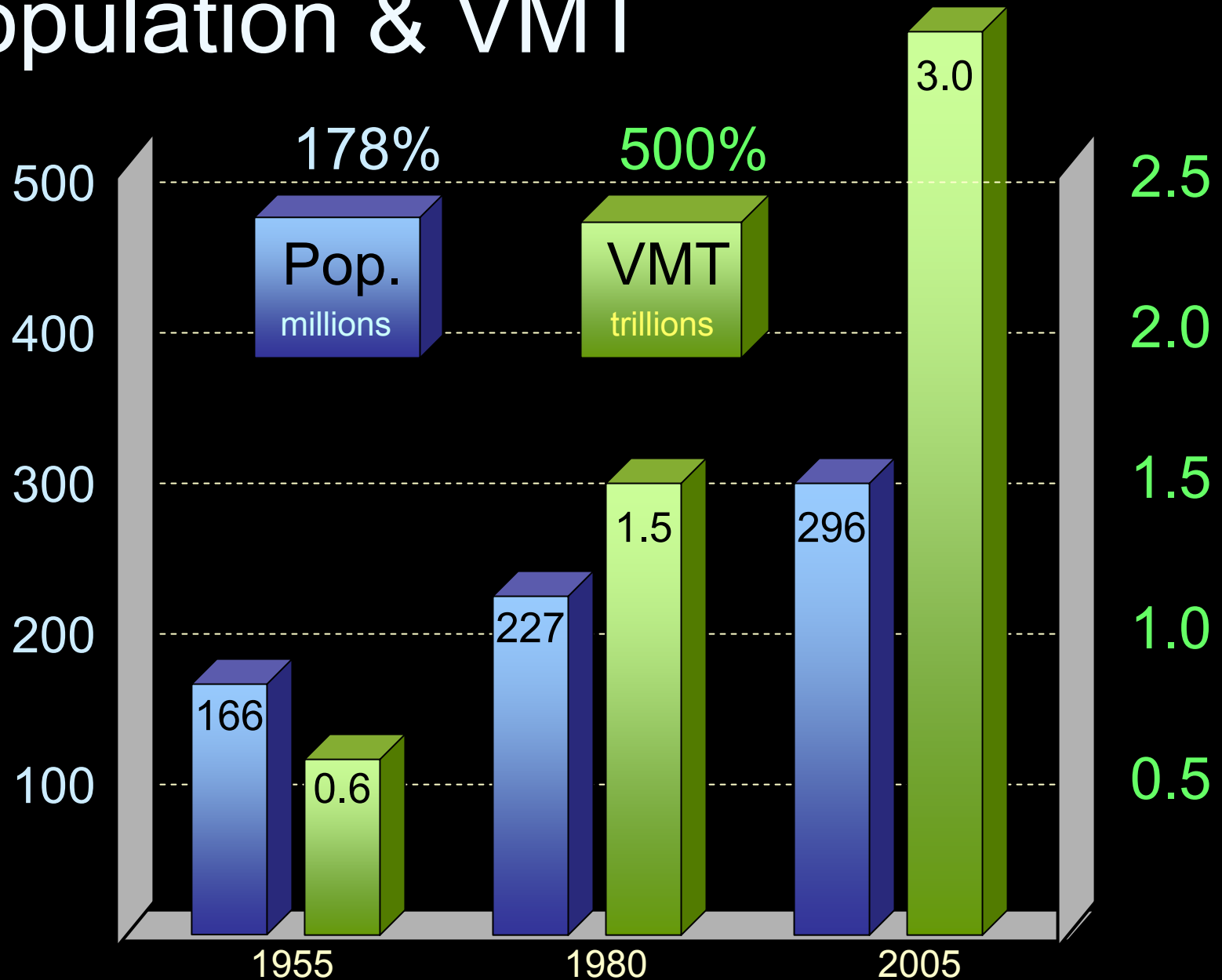


# US Annual Petroleum Consumption



United States

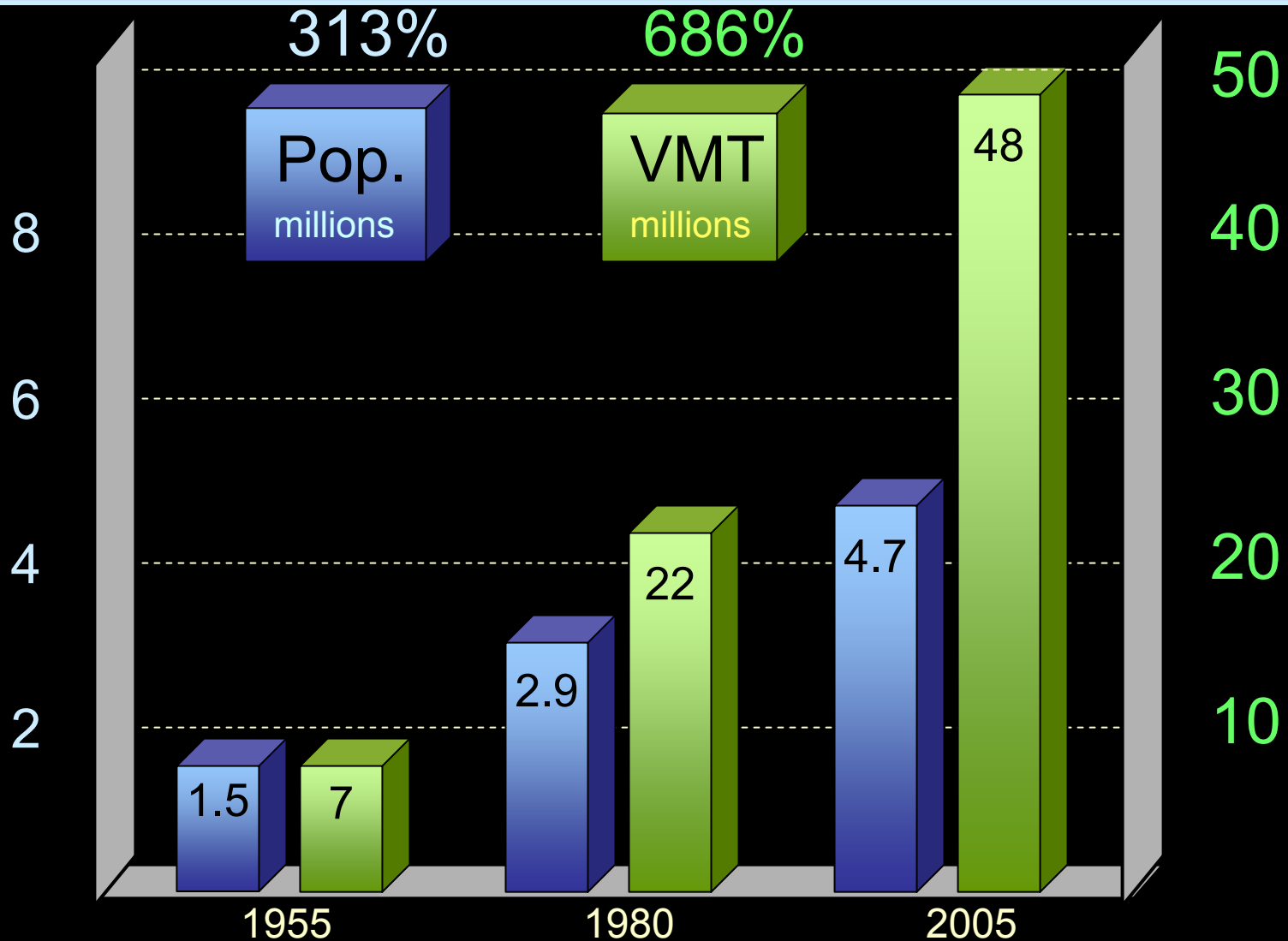
# Population & VMT





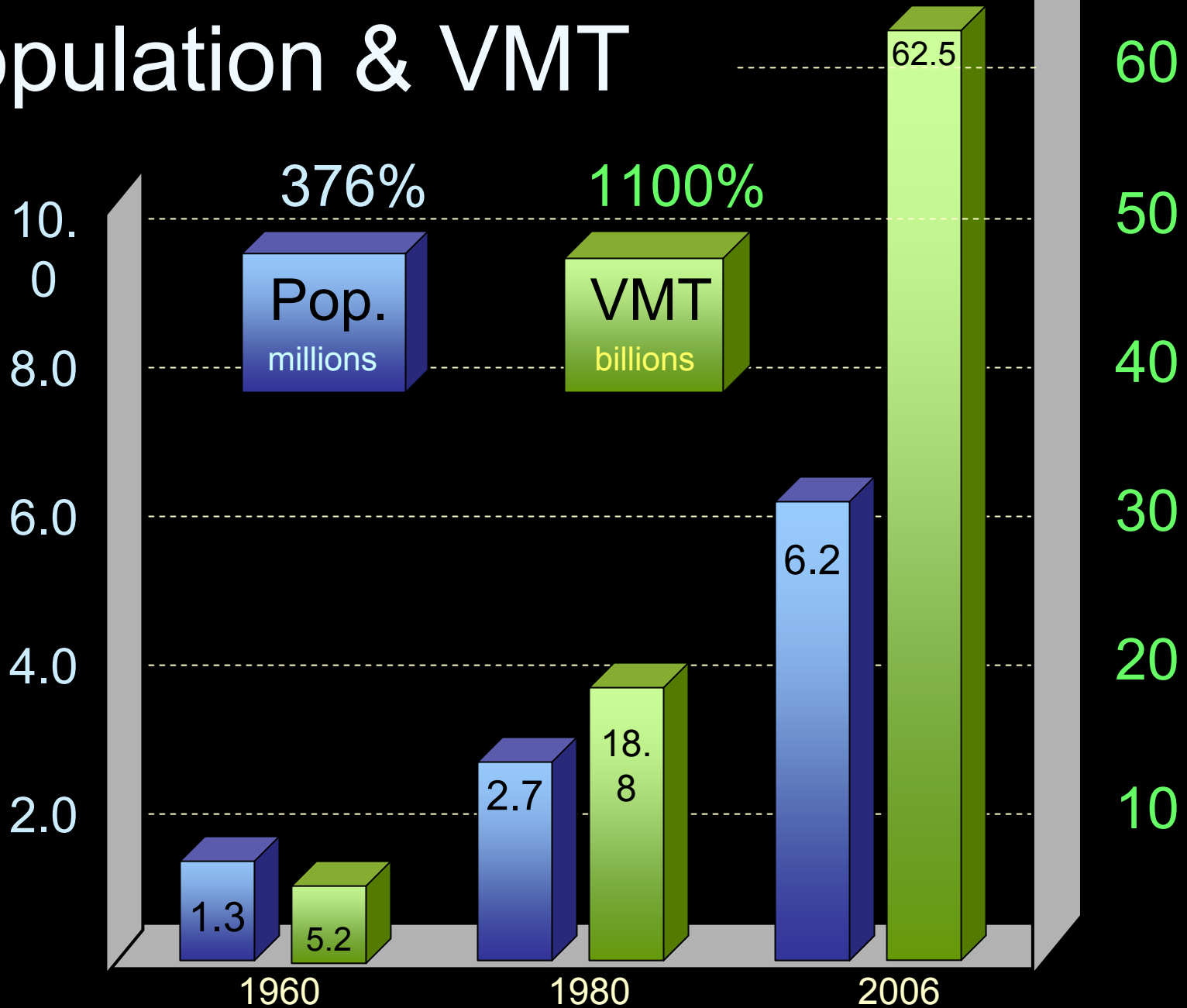
Colorado

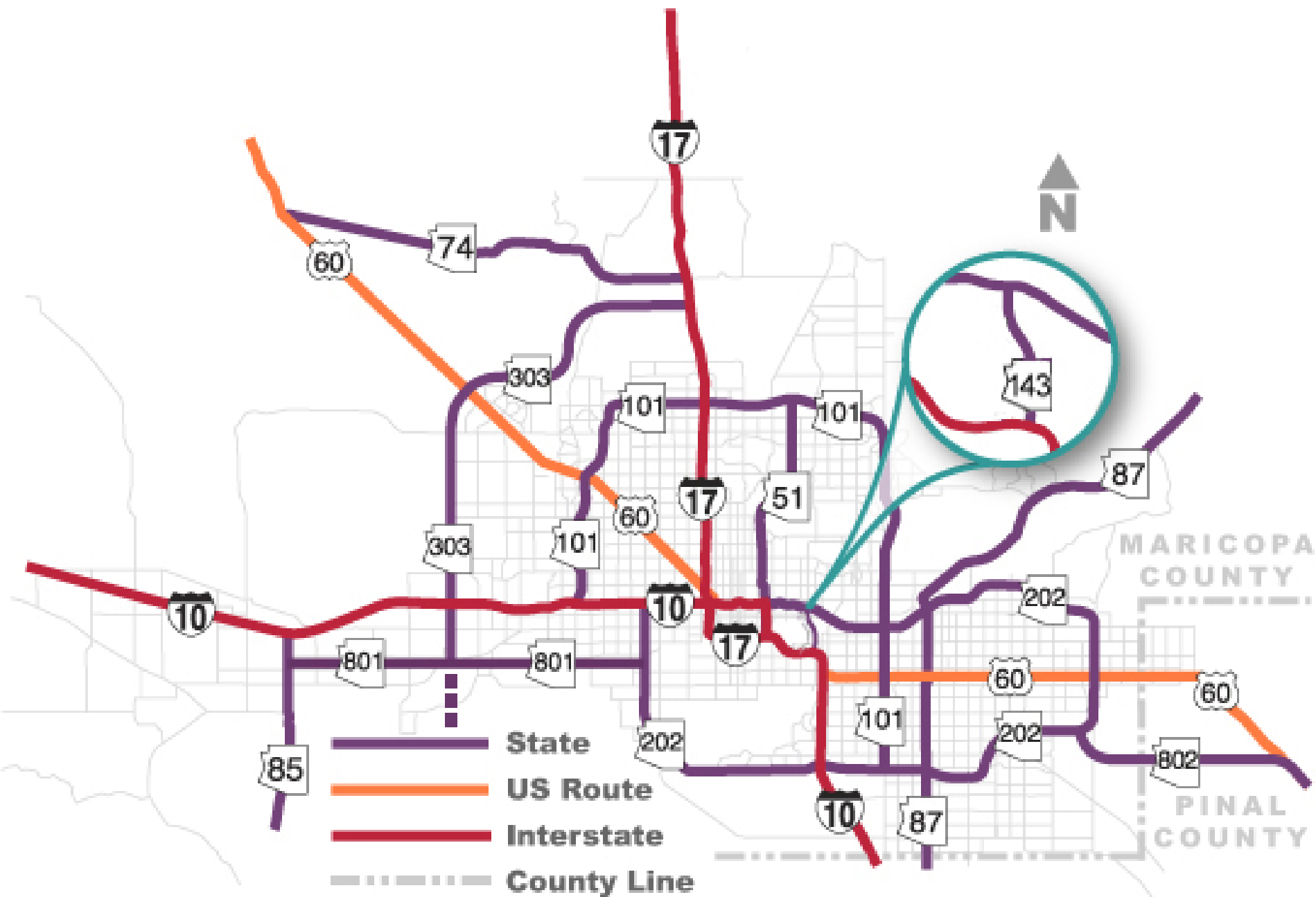
# Population & VMT



Arizona

# Population & VMT





# Phoenix Valley Freeways

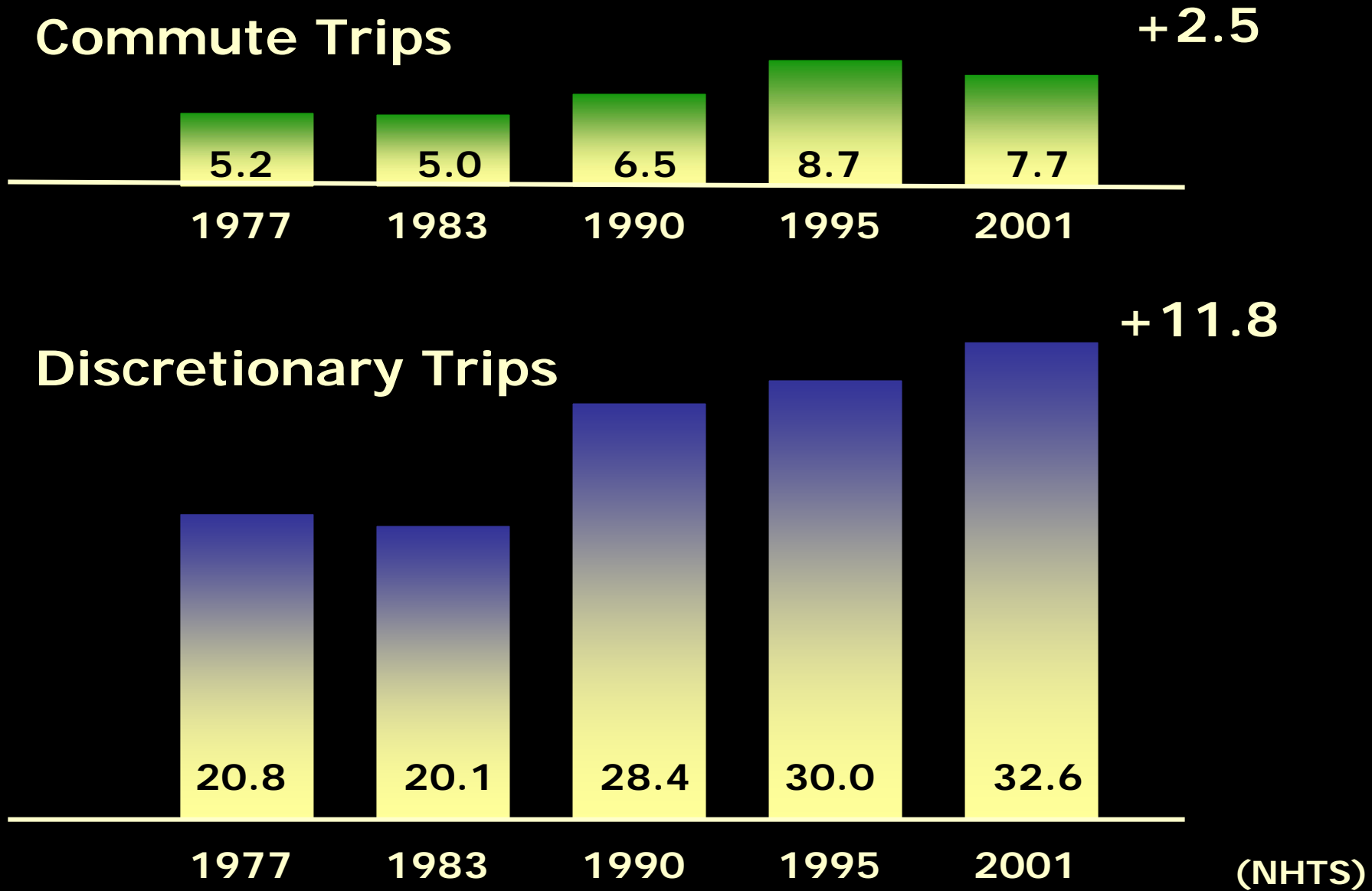
*TTI Data - 2007*



New roads needed to avoid increase in congestion:  
412 lane miles per year



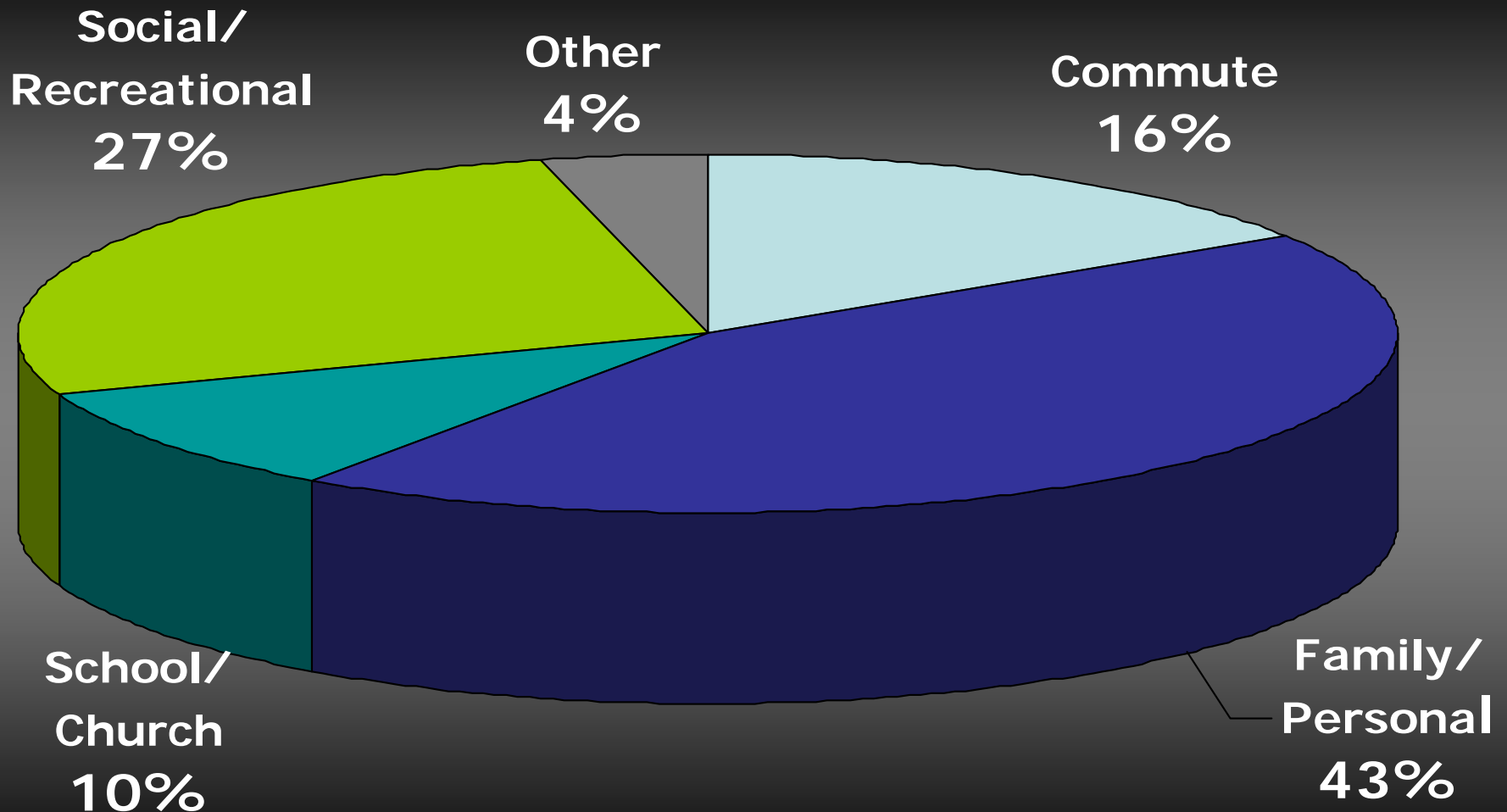
# Daily Miles of Travel Per Capita



# Daily Trips/Person

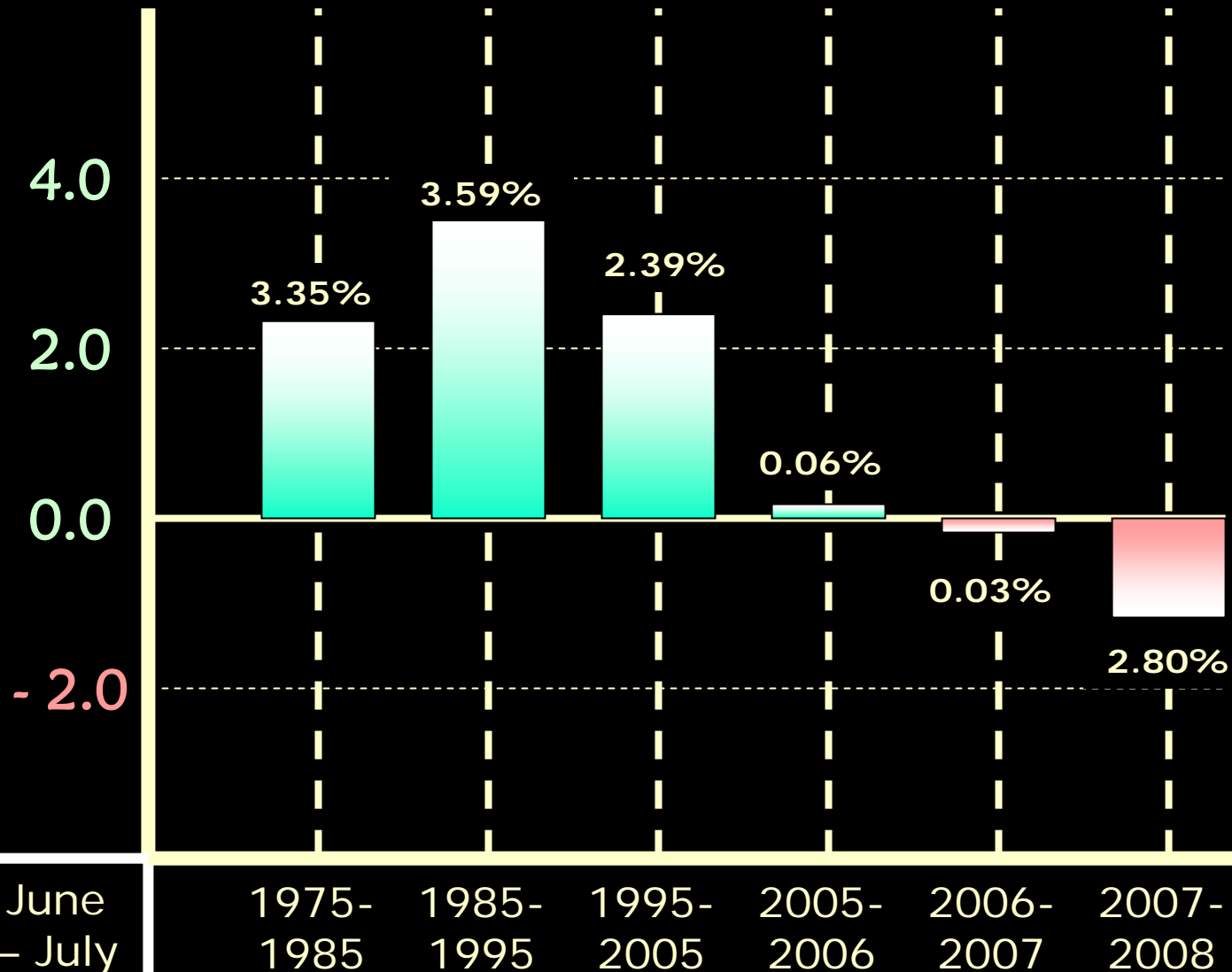
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Source: US 2001 NHTS



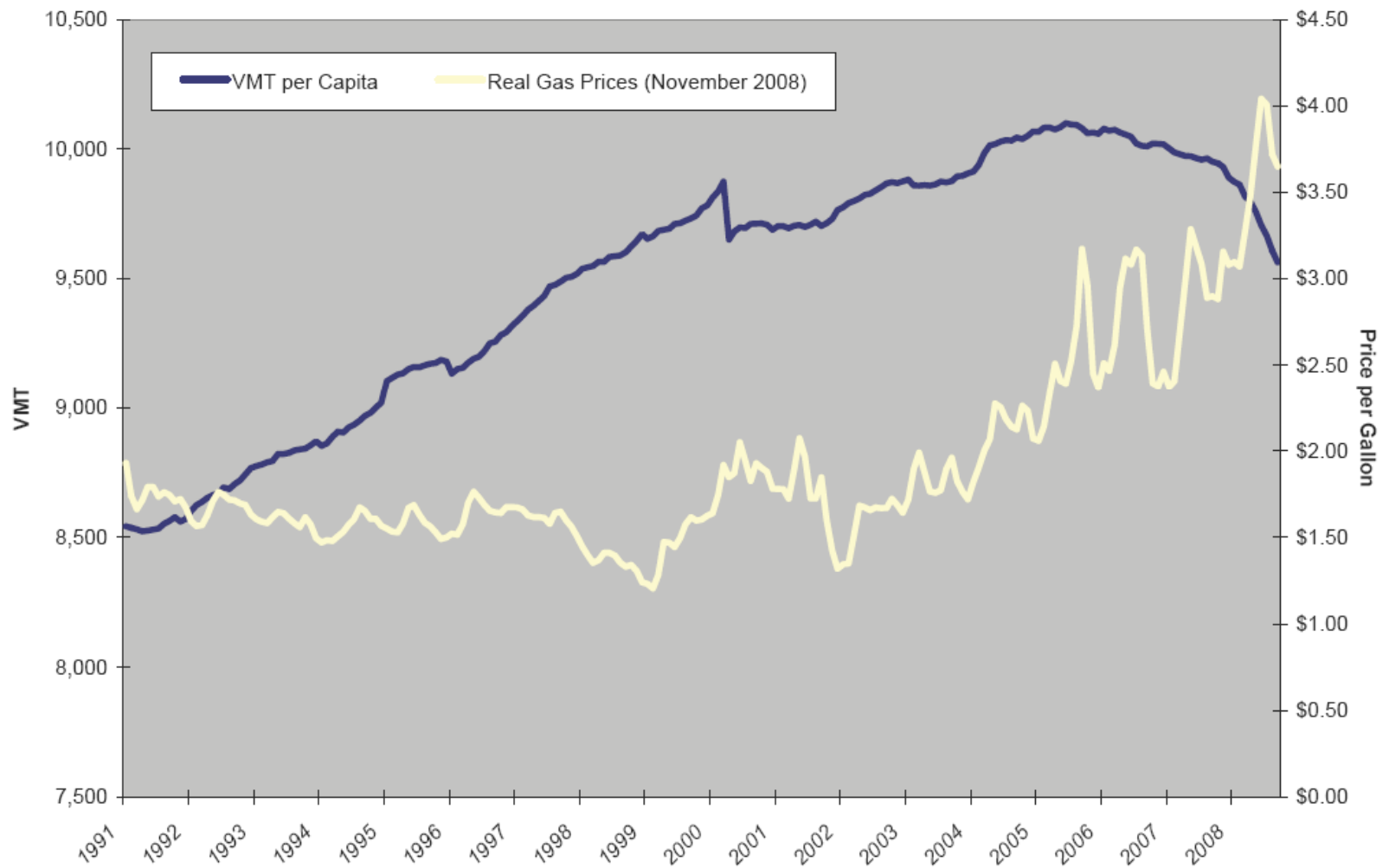
United States

# Annual Rate of Change in VMT



June  
– July

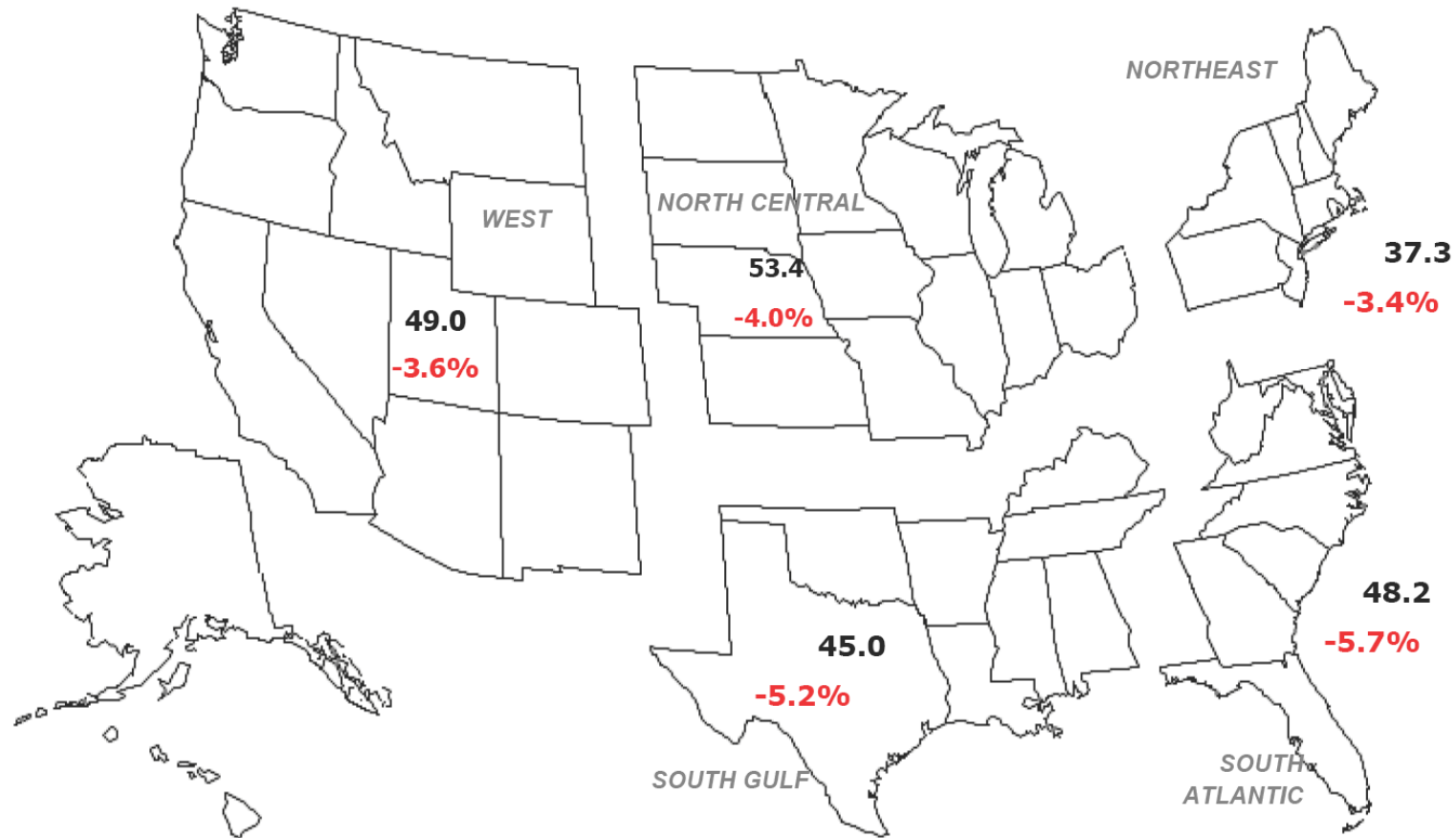
**Figure 1b. U.S. Vehicle Miles Traveled Per Capita, Annualized and Real Gasoline Pump Prices,  
January 1991–September 2008**



Source: Traffic Volume Trends and Energy Information Administration

# Monthly VMT Trend

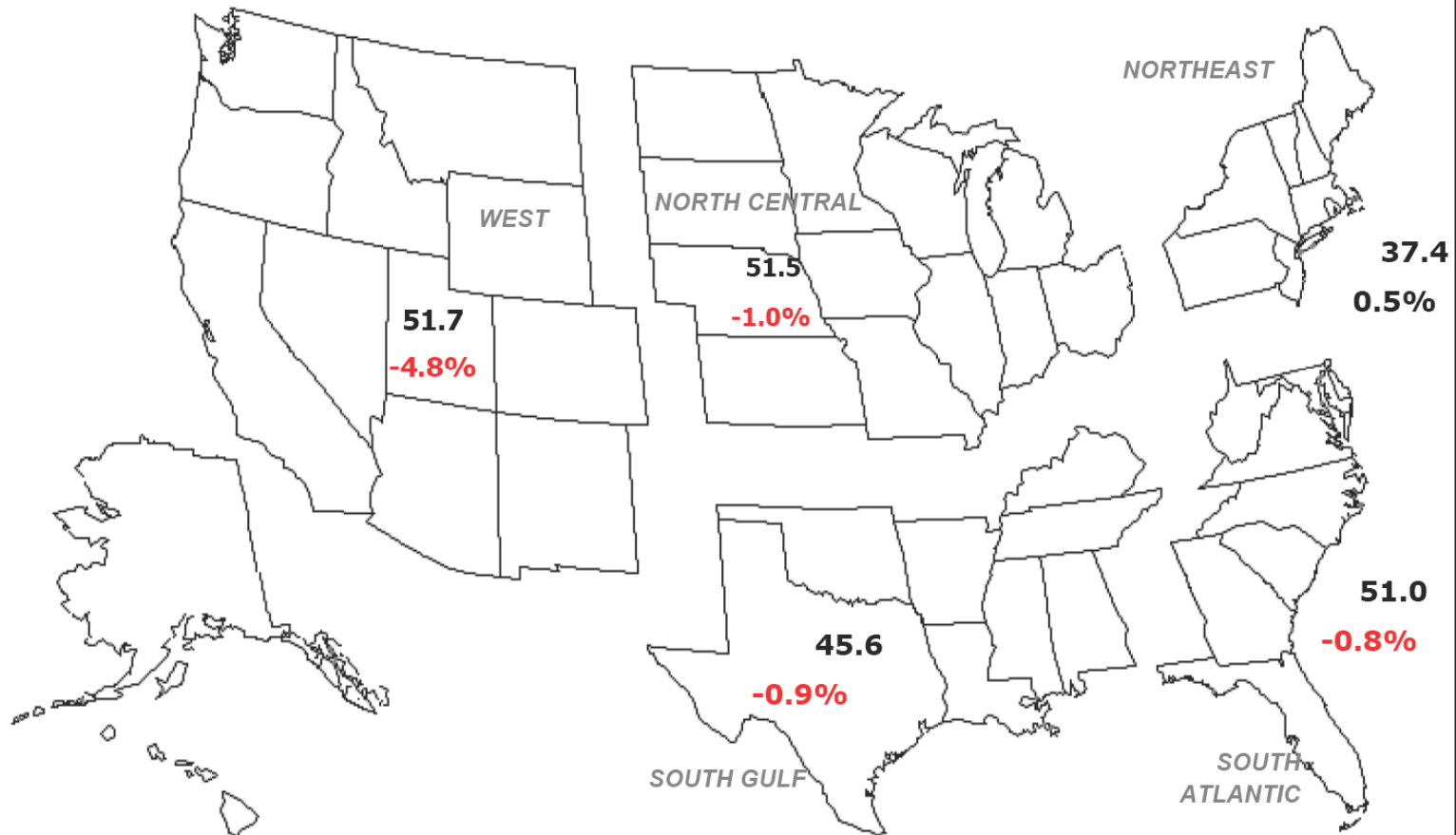
Estimated Vehicle-Miles of Travel by Region - September 2008 - (in Billions)  
Change in Traffic as compared to same month last year.





# Monthly VMT Trend

Estimated Vehicle-Miles of Travel by Region - December 2008 - (in Billions)  
Change in Traffic as compared to same month last year.

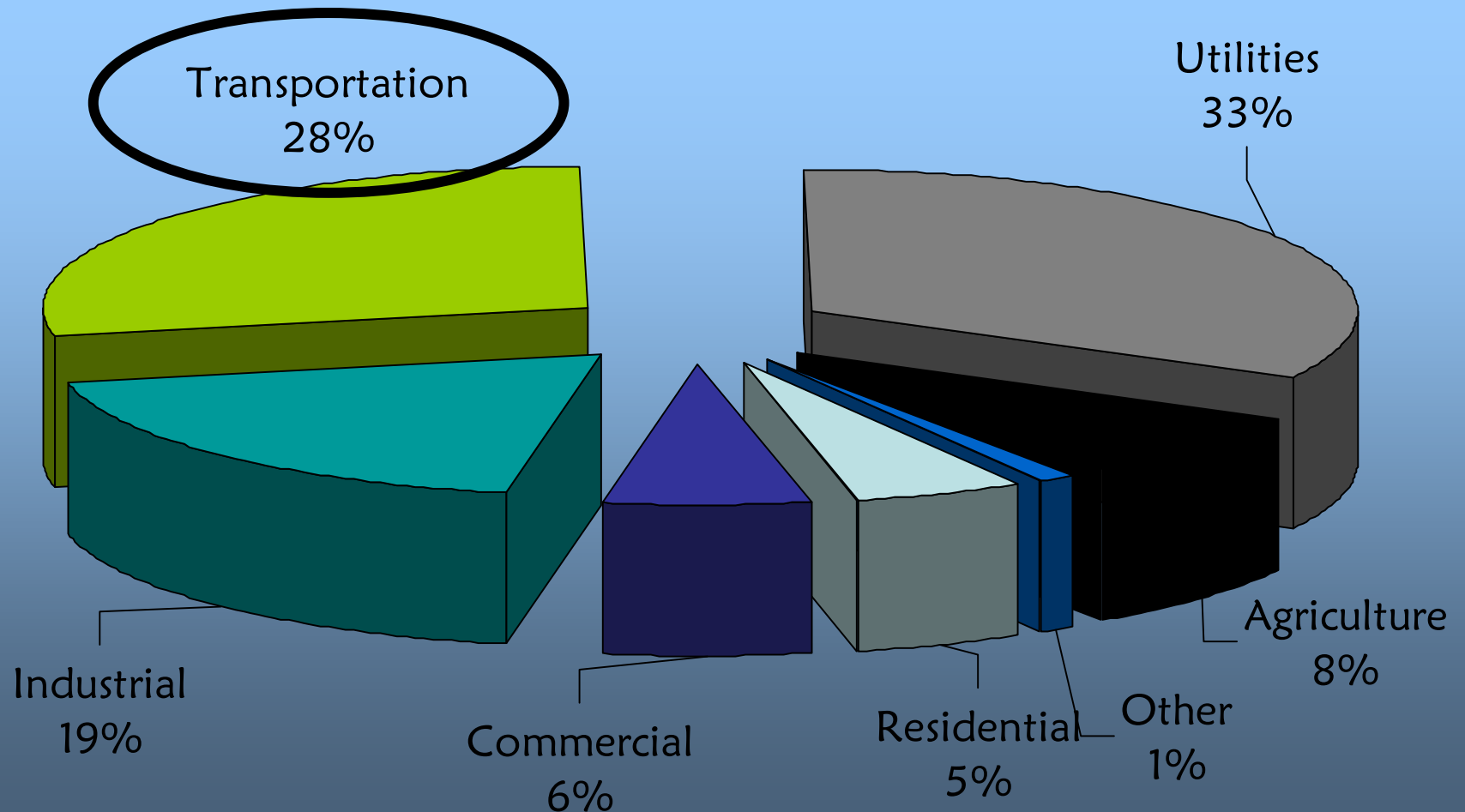


# Why the VMT Trend Has Turned

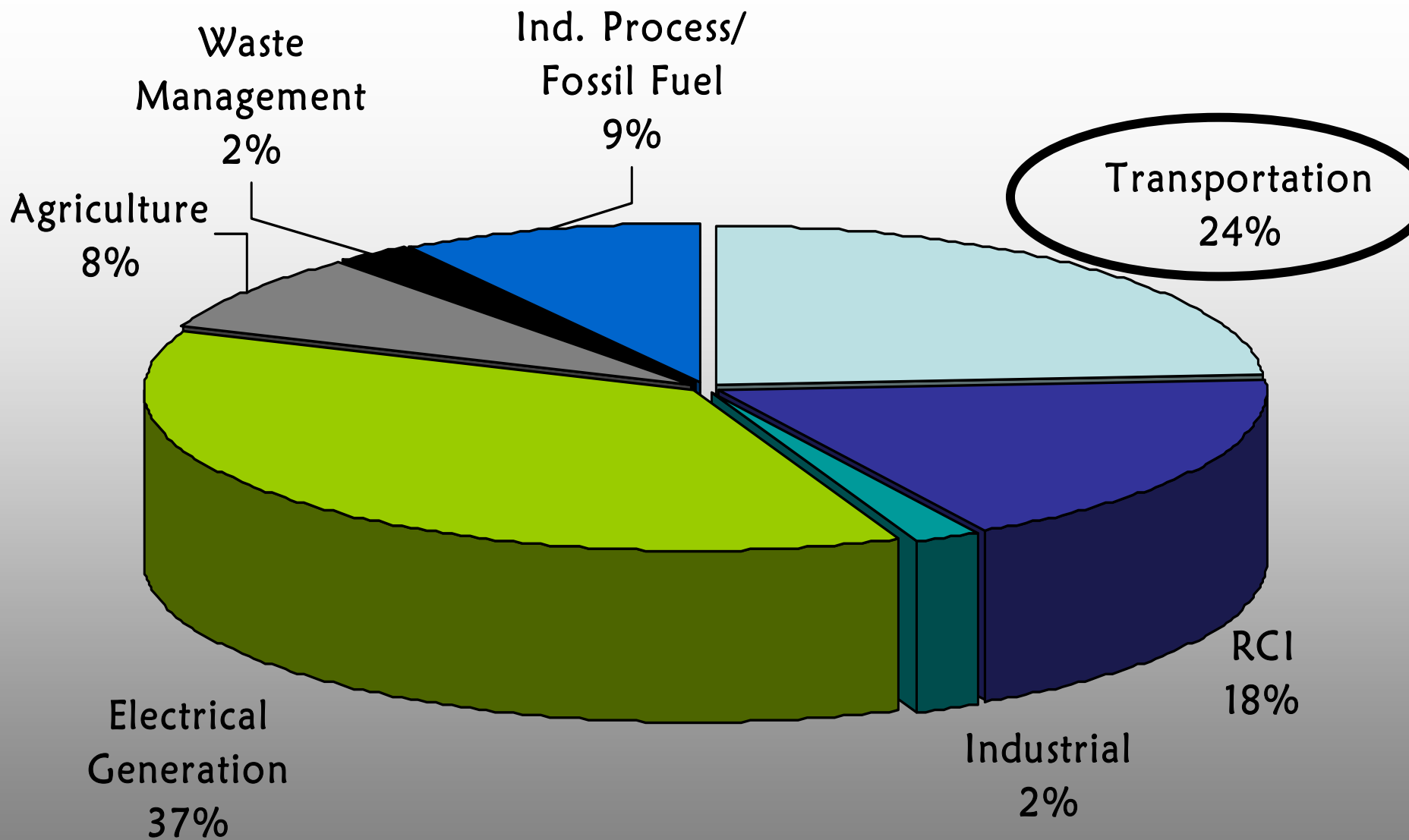
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- People do not believe the recent drop in oil prices is permanent
- Households have less money to spend and are hoarding cash

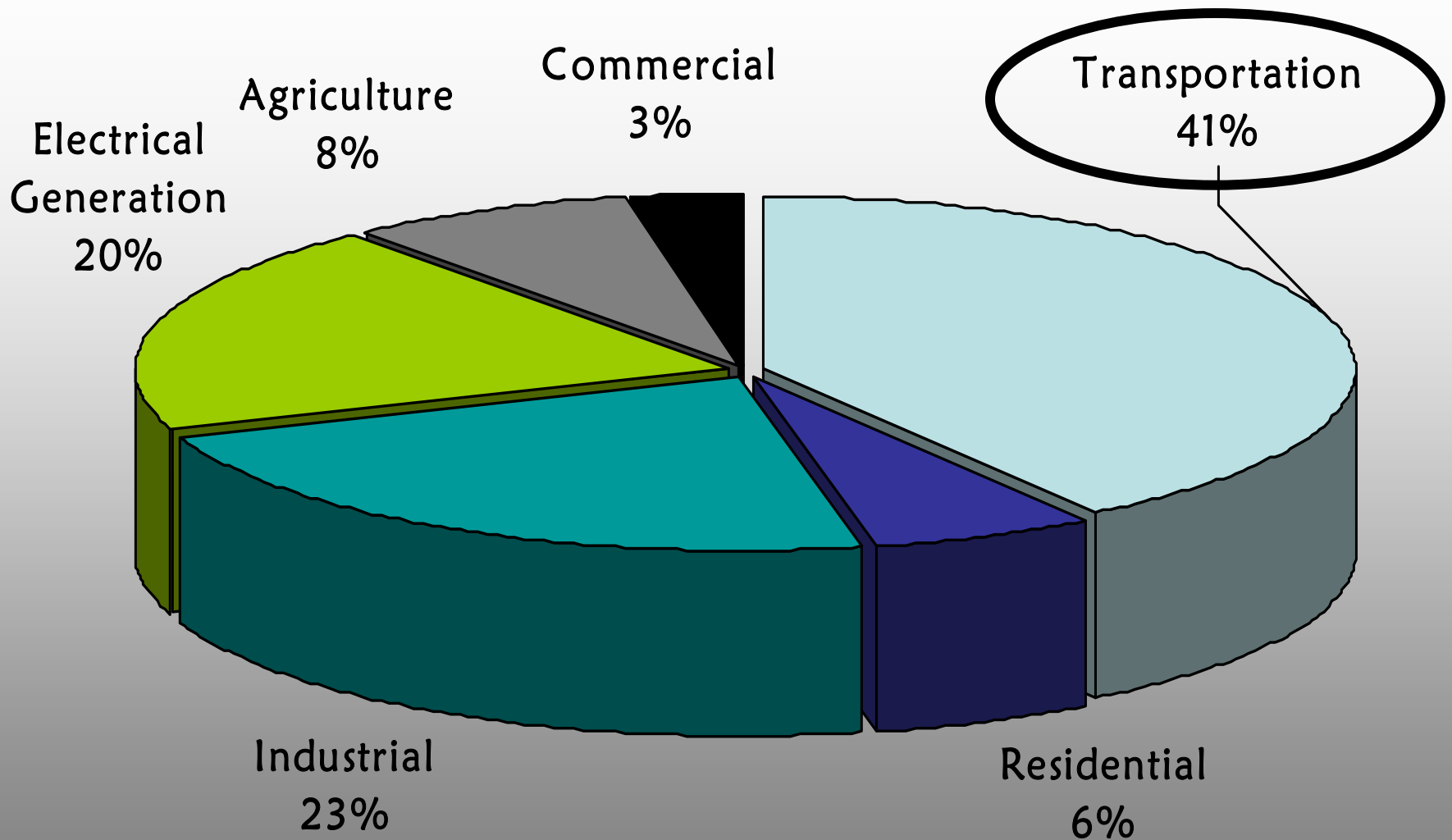
# U.S. Greenhouse Gases





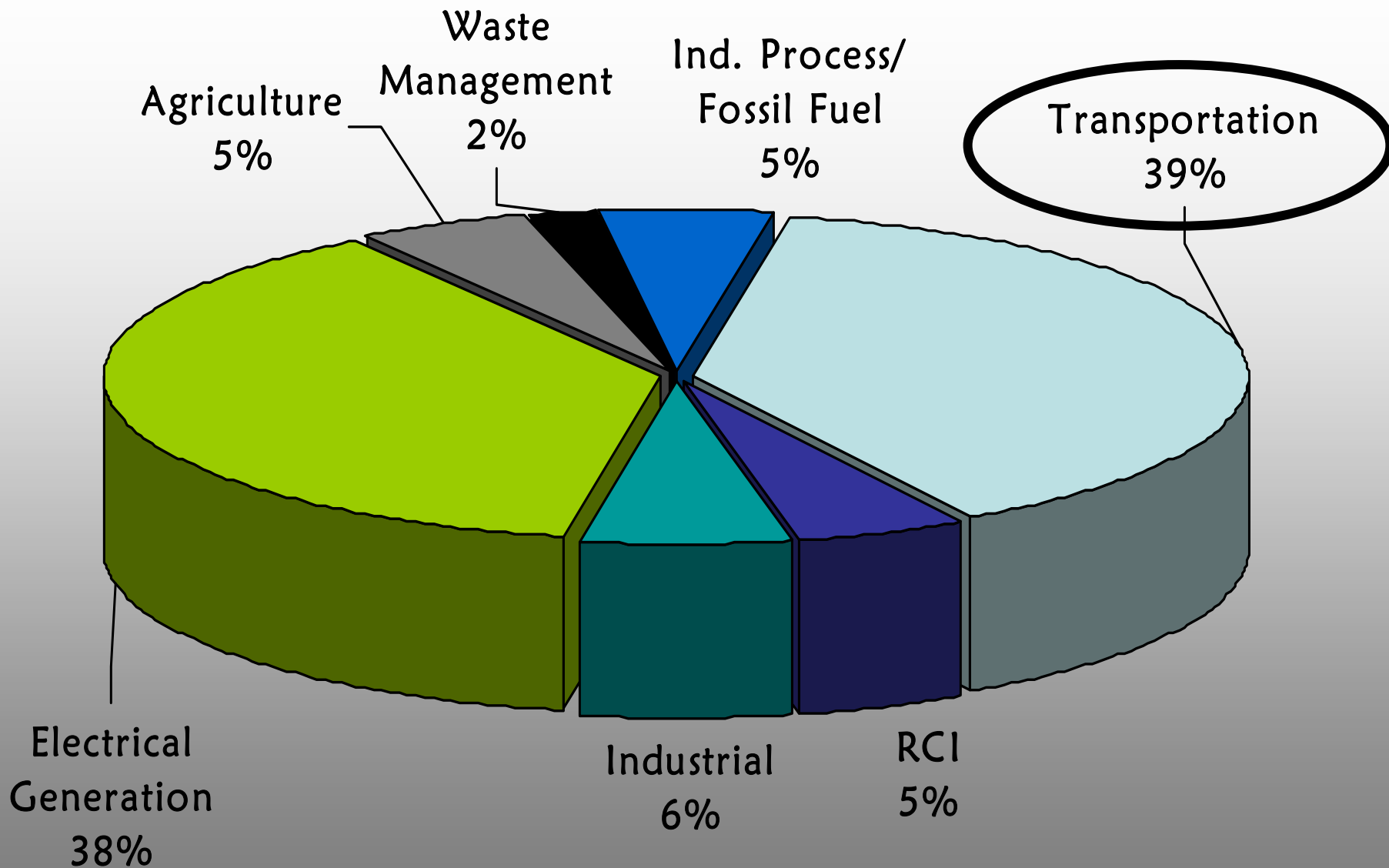


Colorado



California

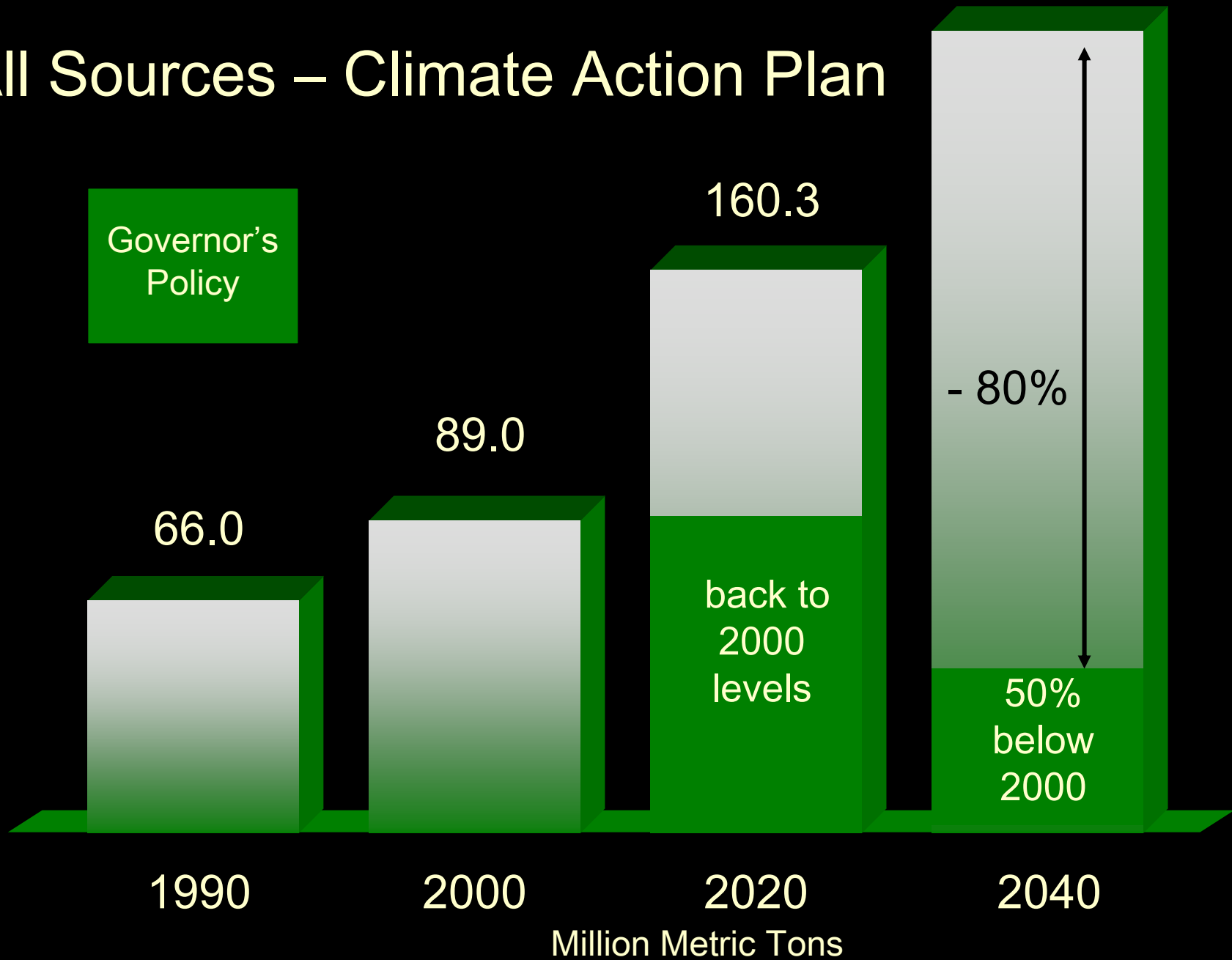




Arizona

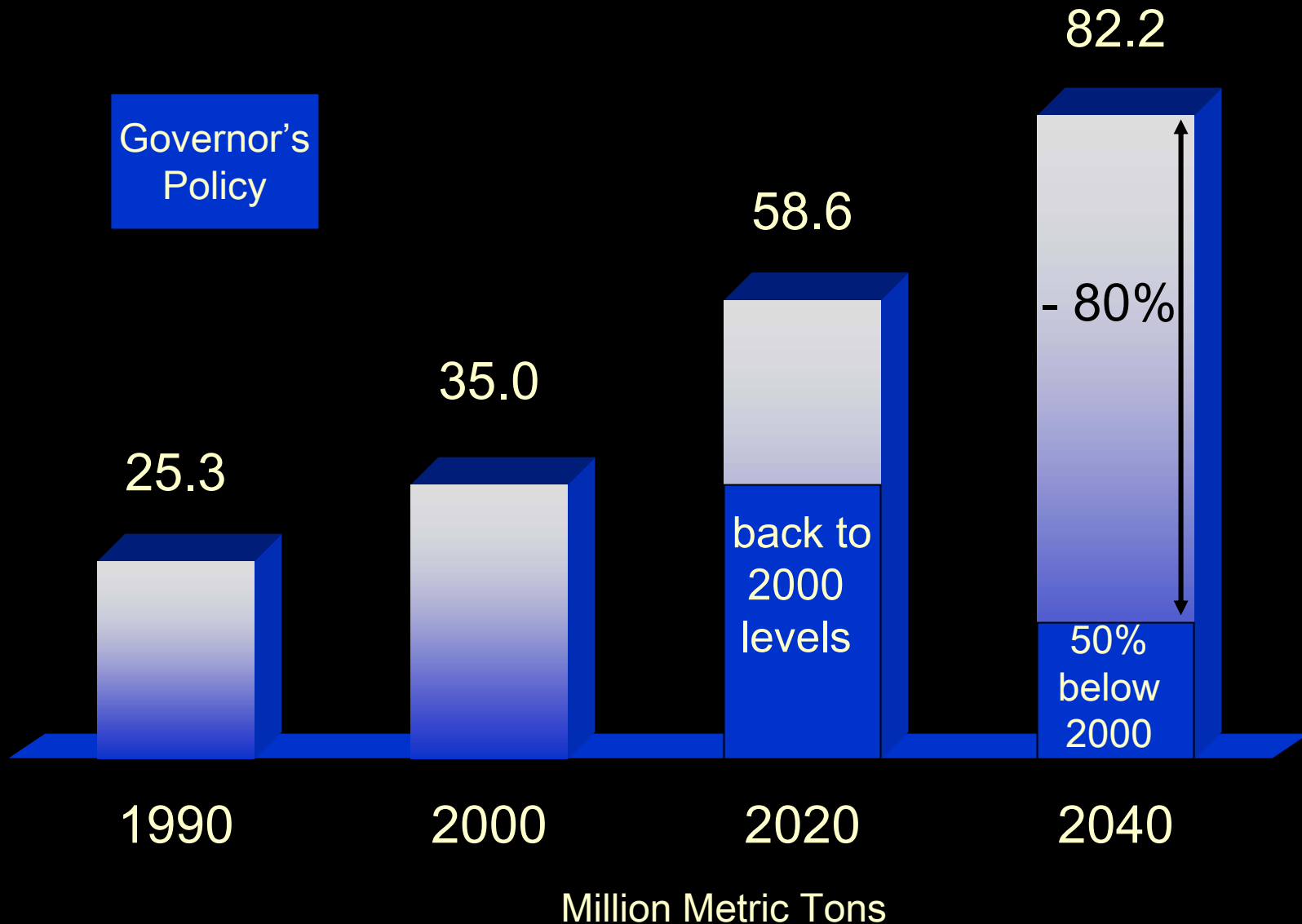
# Arizona Gross Greenhouse Gas Emissions

## All Sources – Climate Action Plan

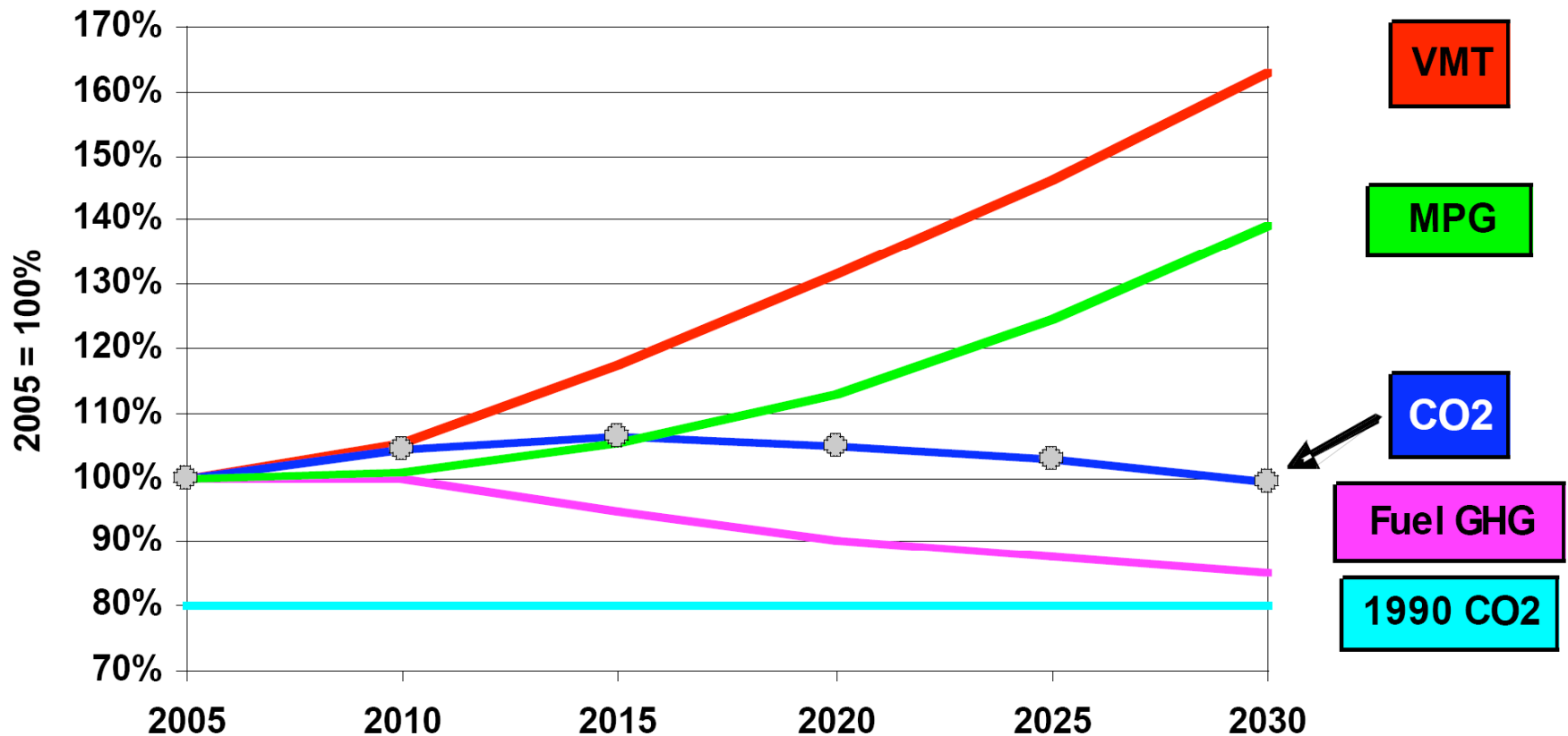


# Arizona Gross Greenhouse Gas Emissions

## Transportation Sources



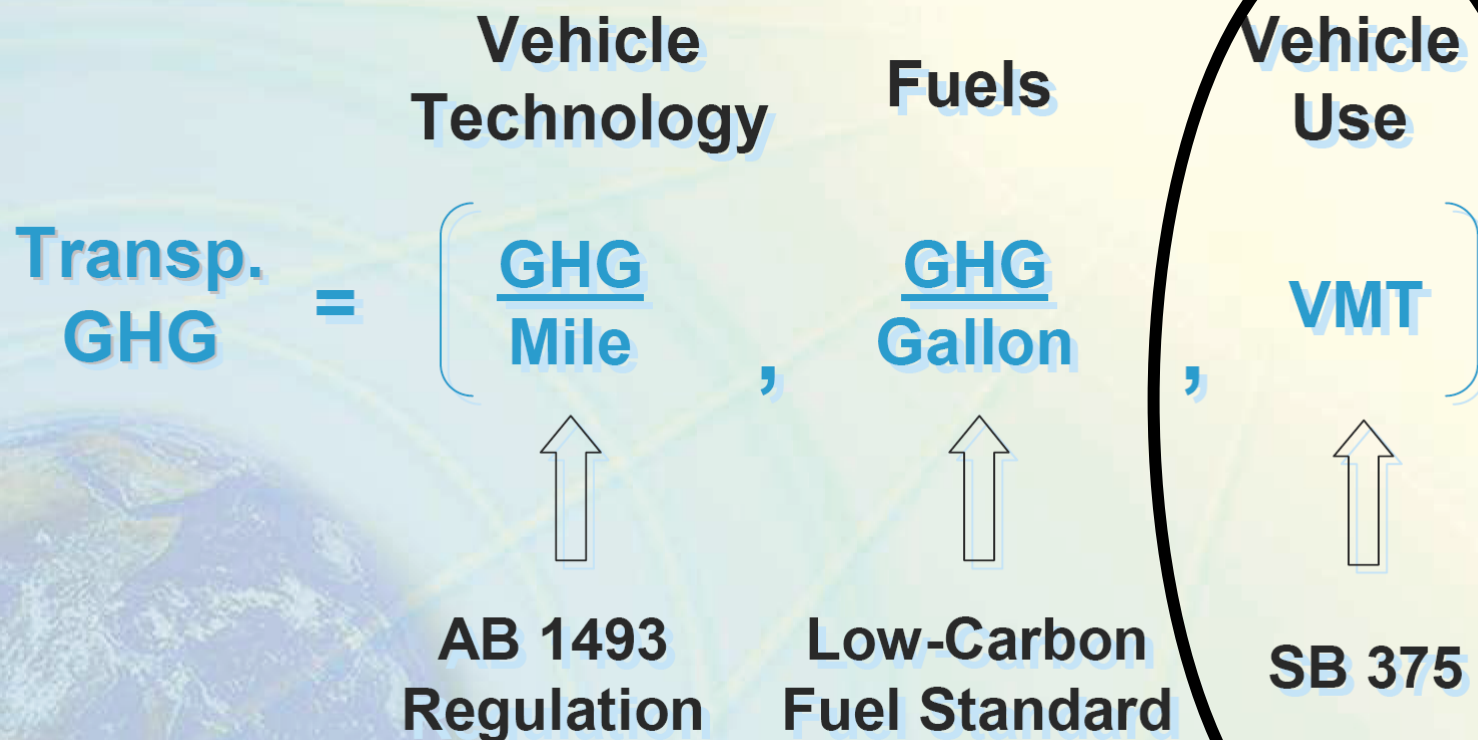
# ...Even With Very Stringent Standards



Sources: VMT: EIA with 10% rebound, MPG & Fuel: Trend Extrapolation

# California's Approach to

# Transportation GHG



Bottom Line:

## Preparing for the Post-Petroleum Era

- The post-petroleum era IS NOT the post-car era, but VMT growth will abate
- Your traffic forecasts are wrong
- The VMT trend is being driven by household economics, not by policy
- Local & regional actions to reduce GHG emissions will be driven by economics & federal policy, not volunteerism



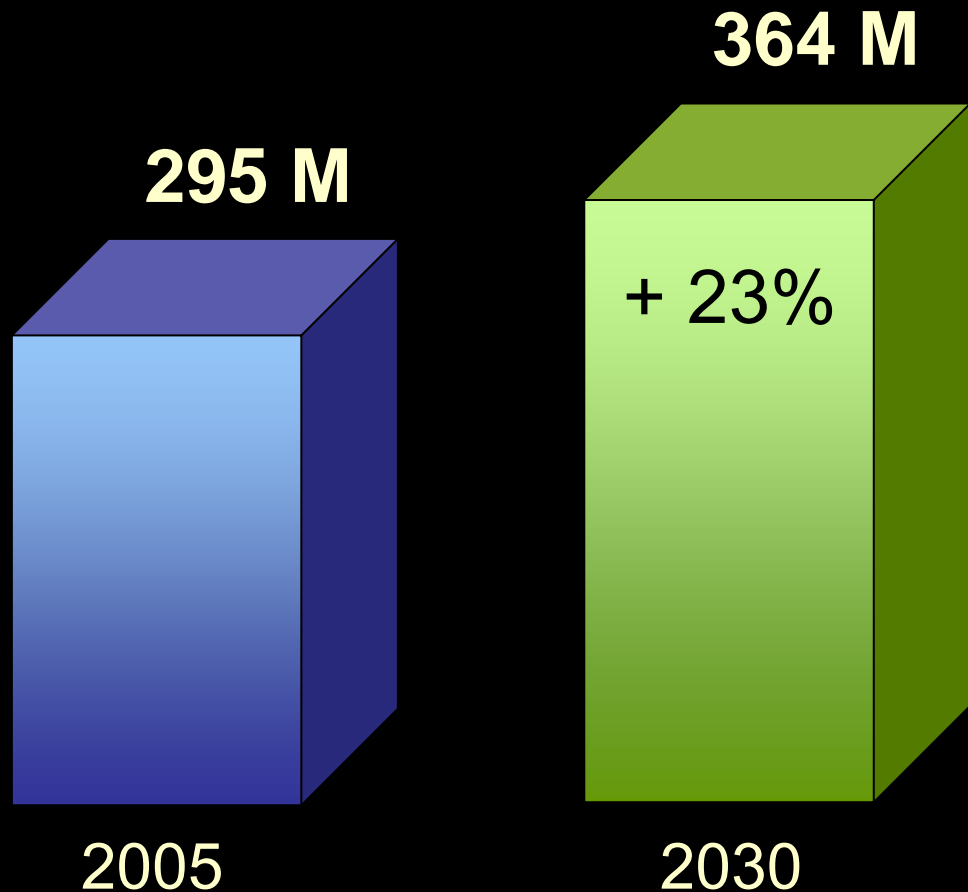
# Challenge 2. Deciding Where the People Should Live

## Regional Approaches



# They Are Coming

## US Population



# Population Growth by States, 1990s

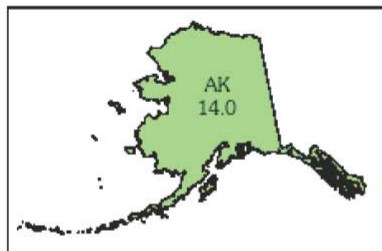
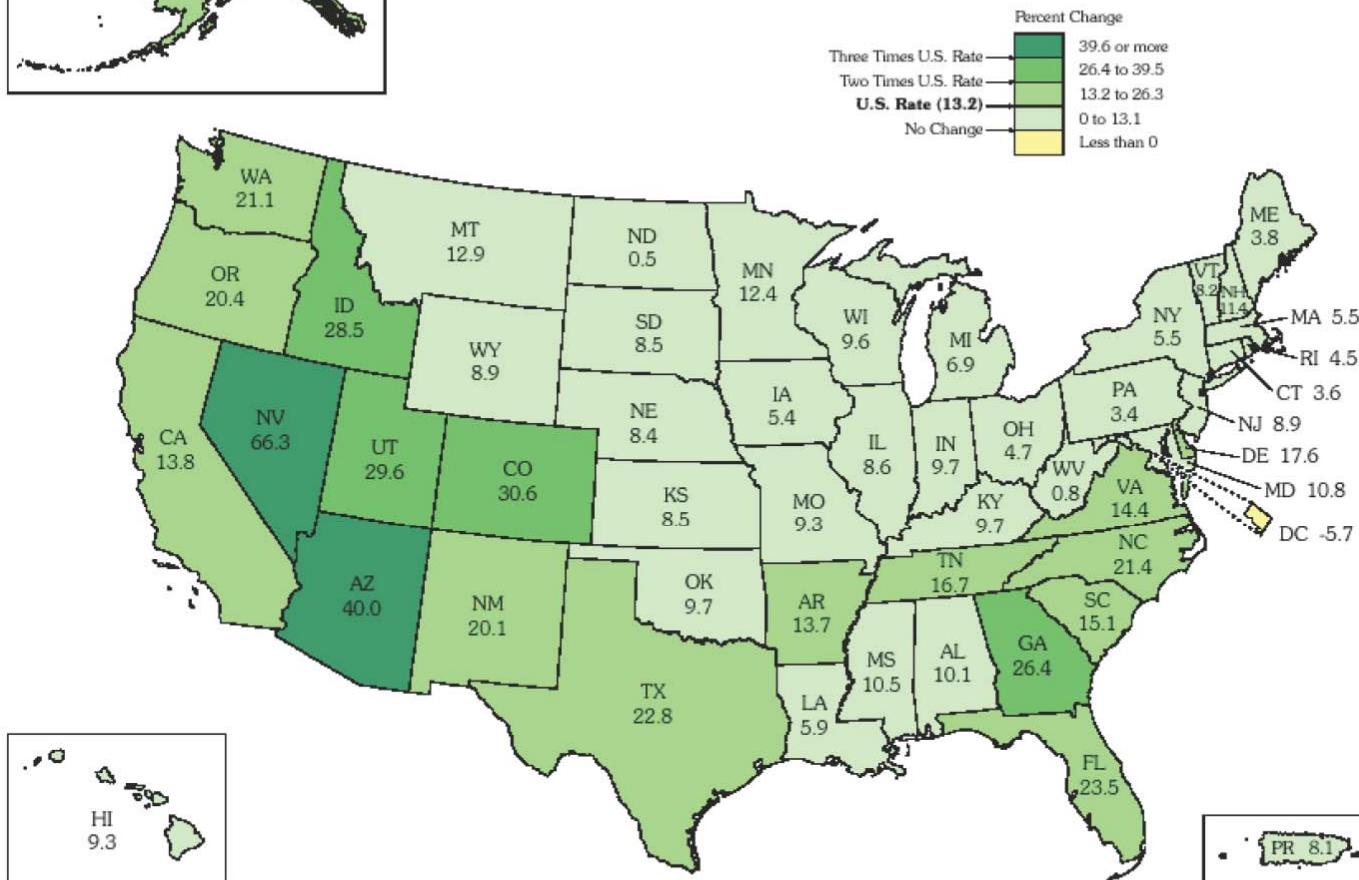


Figure 1. Percent Change in Resident Population for the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico: 1990 to 2000

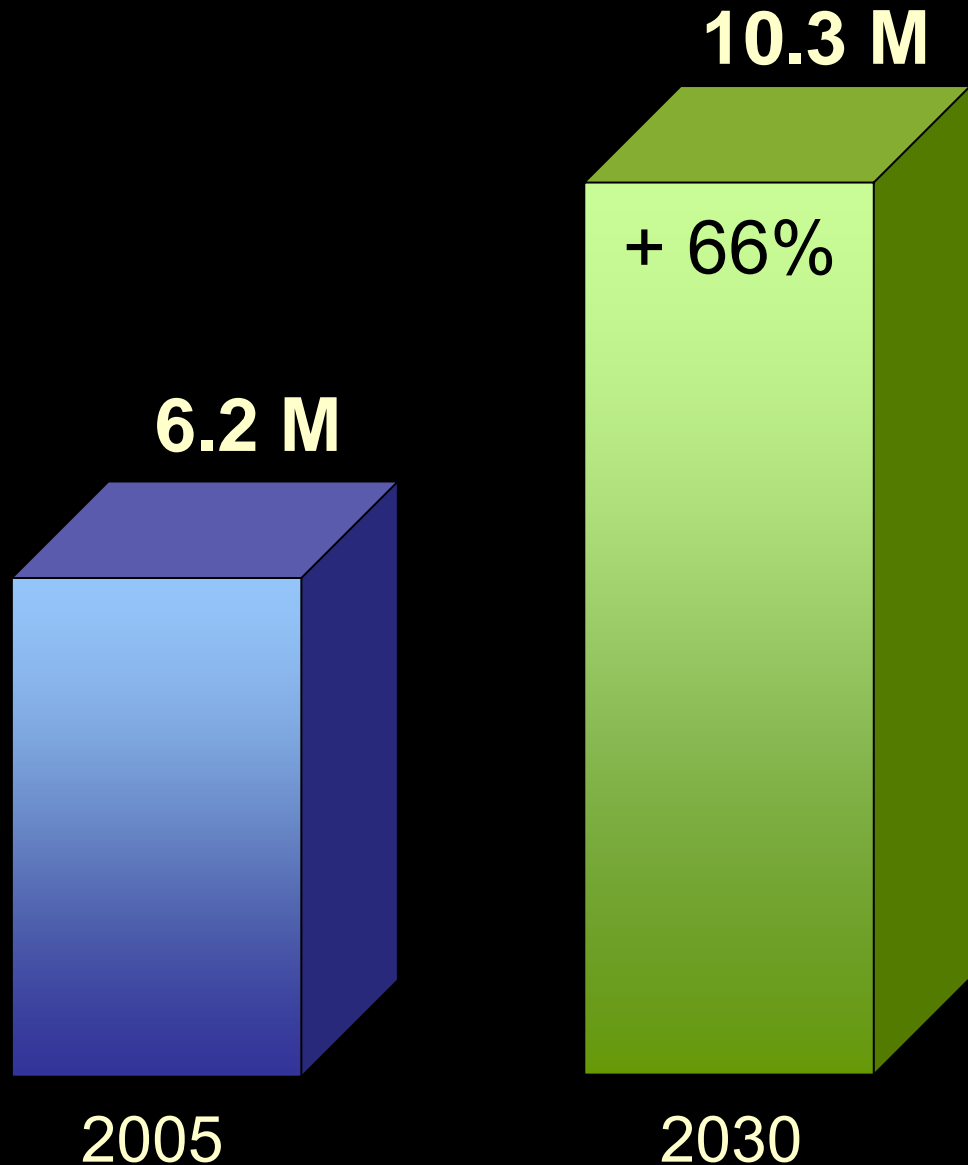


Prepared by Geography Division

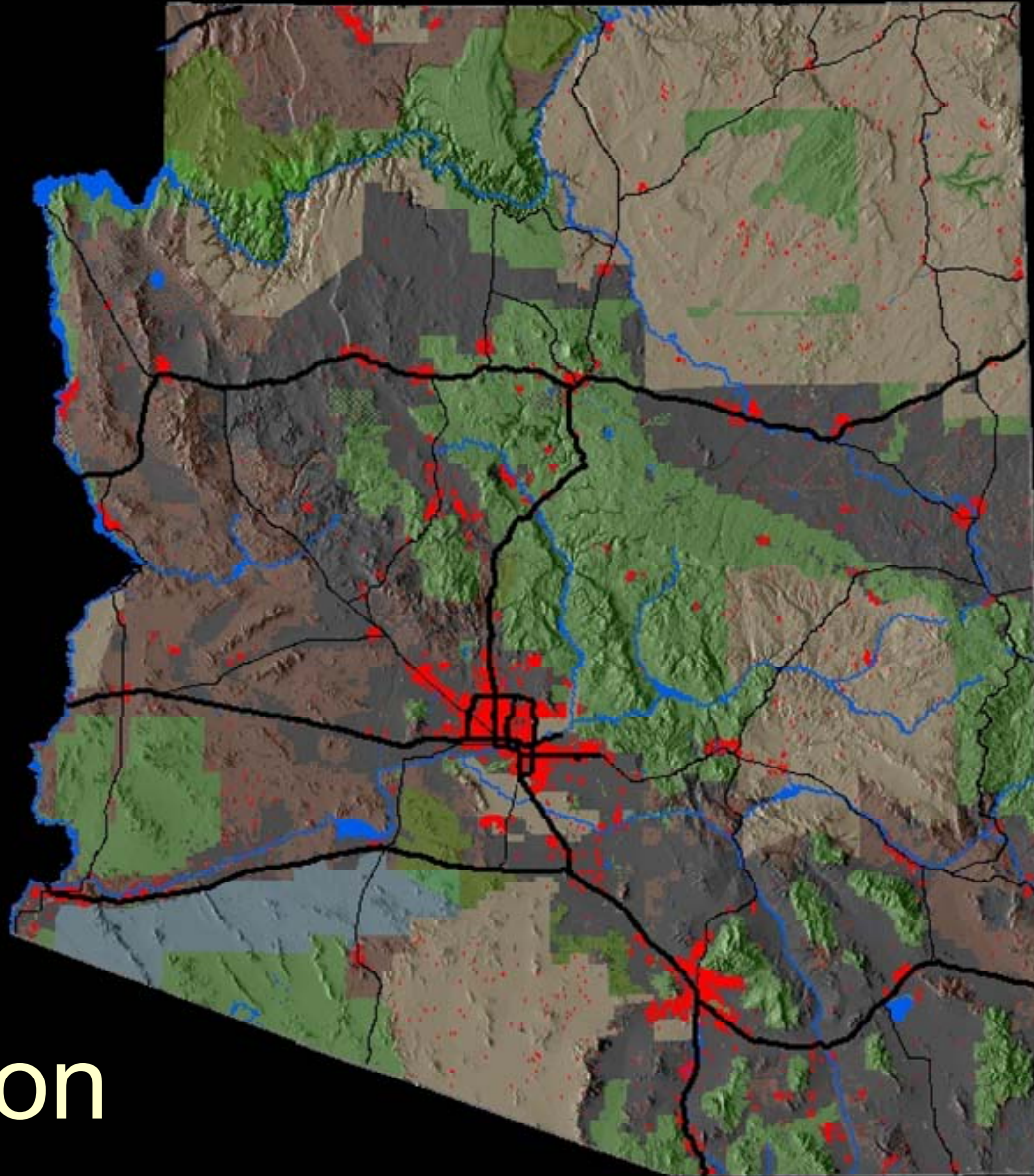
**USCENSUSBUREAU**  
Helping You Make Informed Decisions

# They Are Coming

## Arizona Population



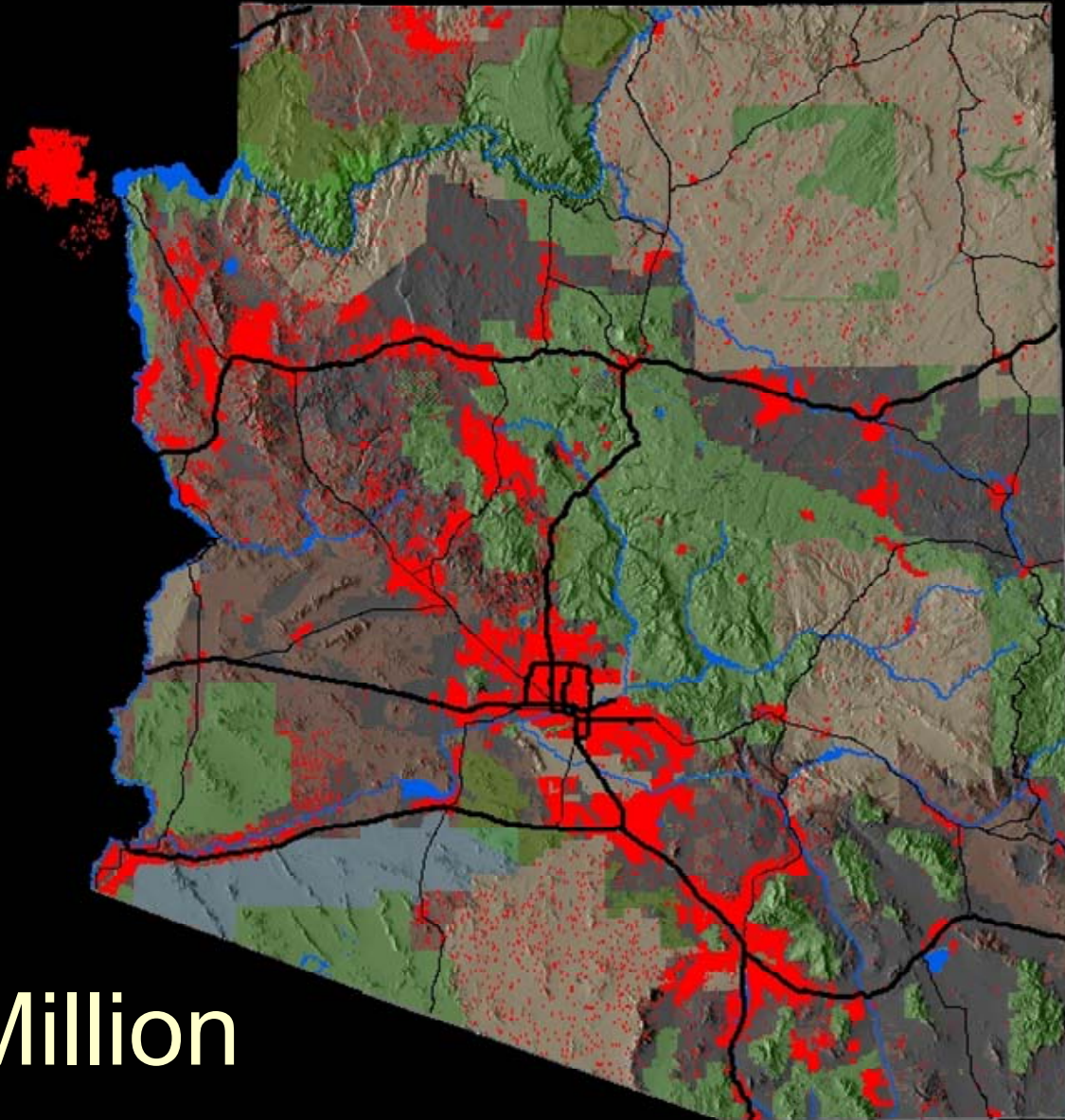
2000



5.1 Million  
People

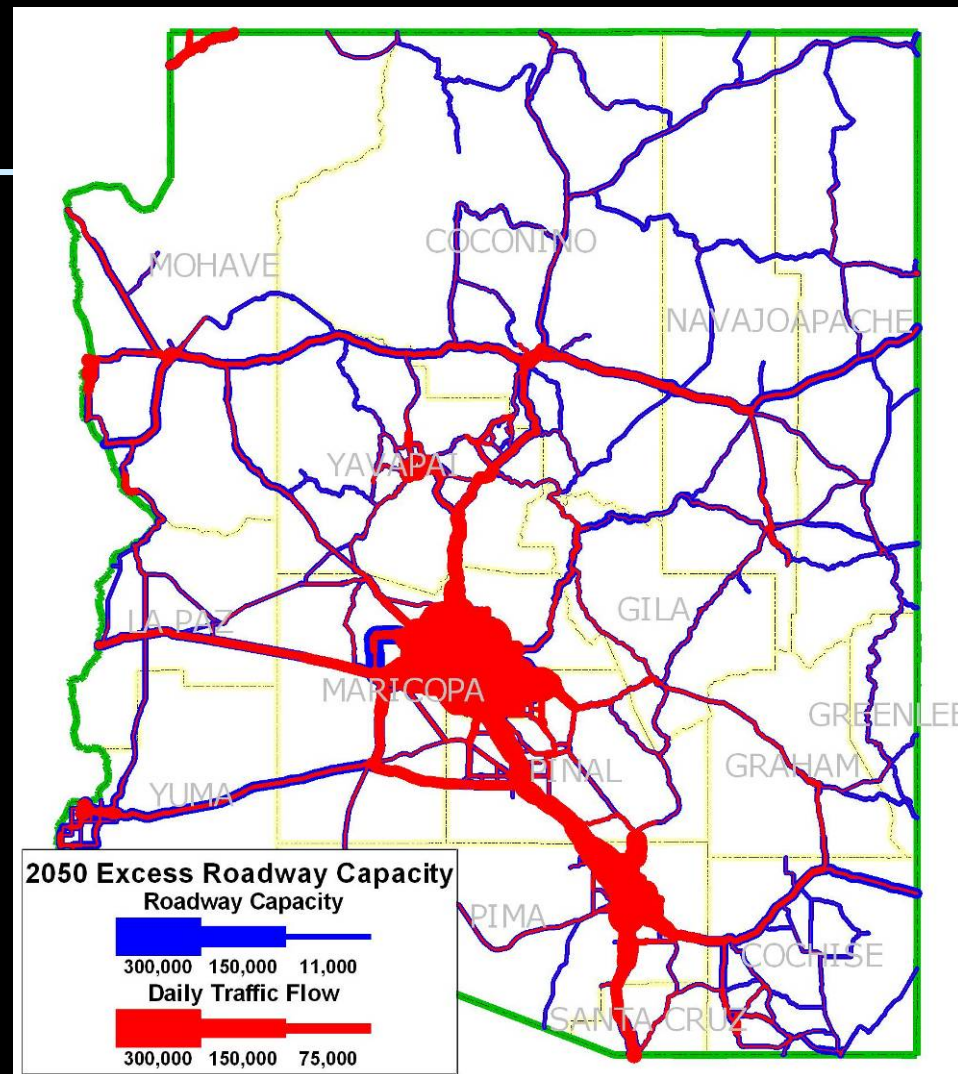
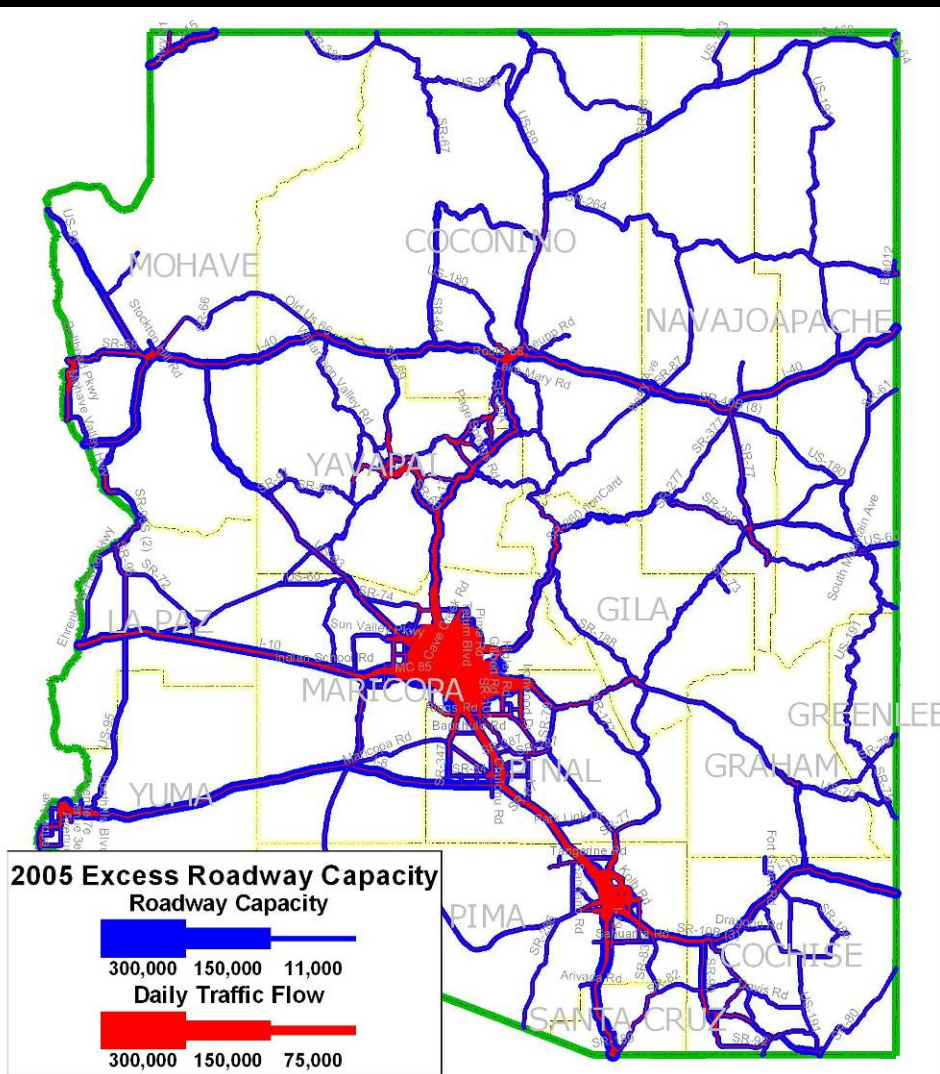


2050



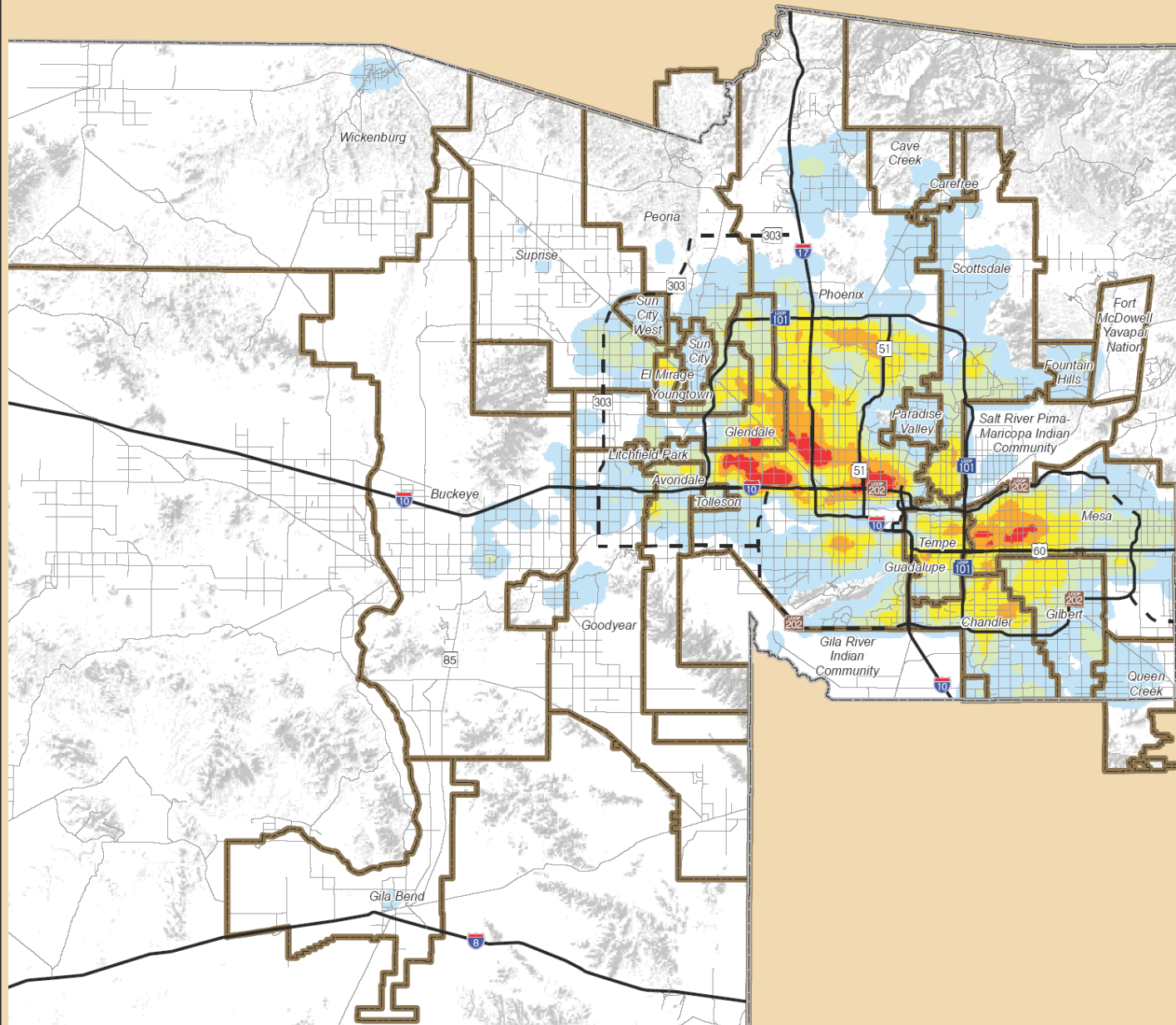
14.1 Million  
People





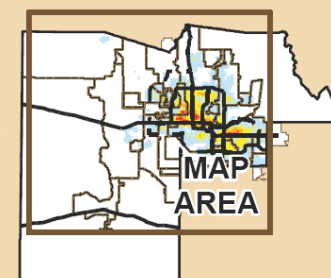
# POPULATION CONCENTRATION 2005

Maricopa County, Arizona



**Persons Per Square Mile**  
(Maricopa County Average = 399)

- Less than 250
- 250 to 2000
- 2000 to 4000
- 4000 to 6000
- 6000 to 8000
- More than 8000
- Municipal Planning Area
- Maricopa County
- Freeways/Expressways**
  - Existing
  - Planned
  - Major Roads

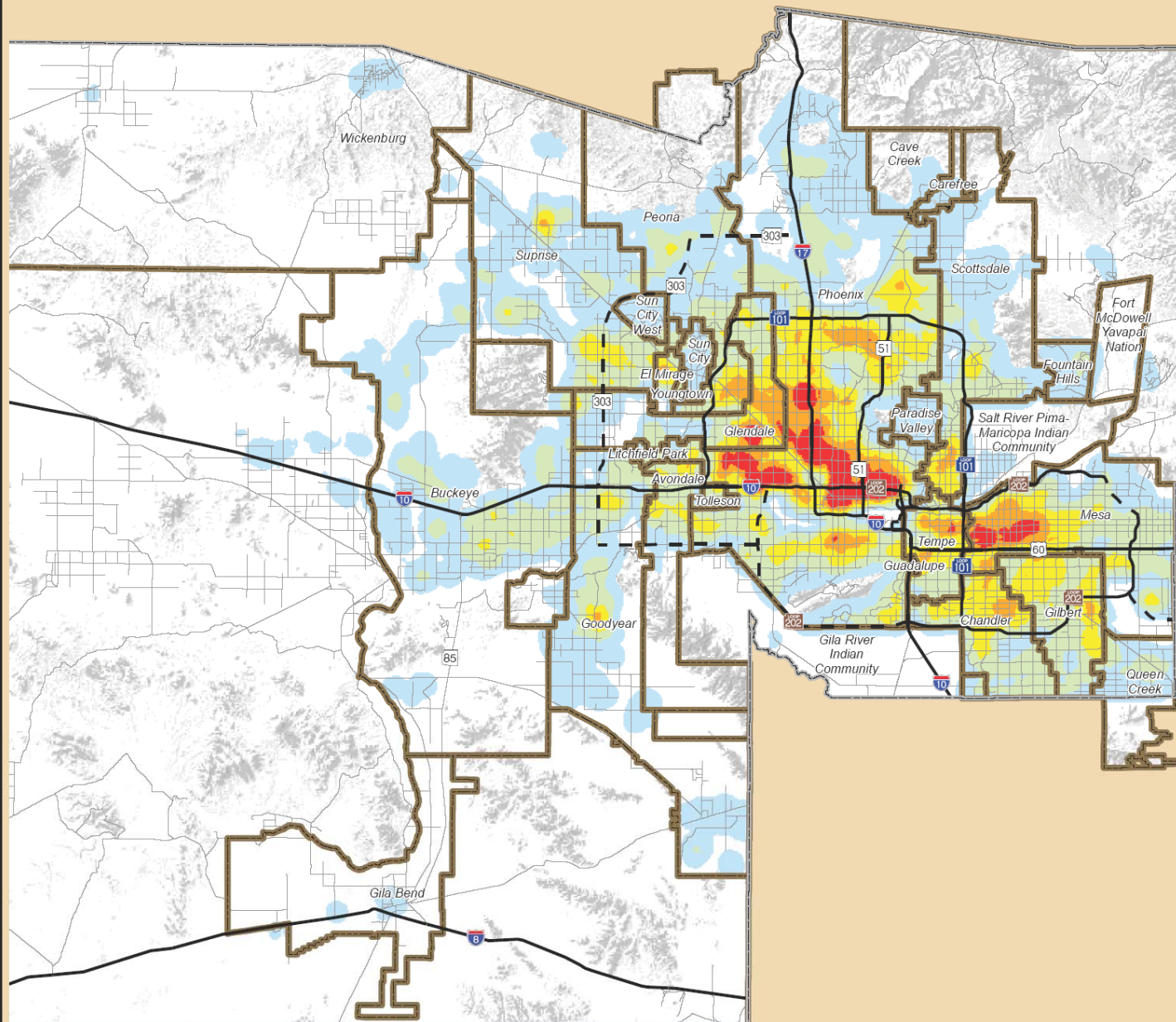




# POPULATION CONCENTRATION

2030

Maricopa County, Arizona



**Persons Per Square Mile**  
(Maricopa County Average = 665)

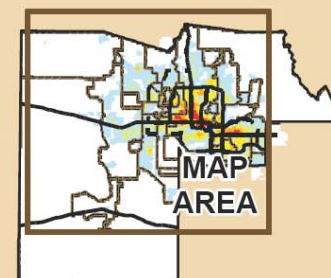
- Less than 250
- 250 to 2000
- 2000 to 4000
- 4000 to 6000
- 6000 to 8000
- More than 8000

Municipal Planning Area

Maricopa County

**Freeways/Expressways**

- Existing
- Planned
- Major Roads



# Bottom Line: Deciding Where the People Should Live

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- Western states must absorb millions of new people within the next two decades
- Will we plan for them? Where?



Existing Cities

- TODs
- Other infill, refill



New Cities

- TODs
- Other



Sprawl

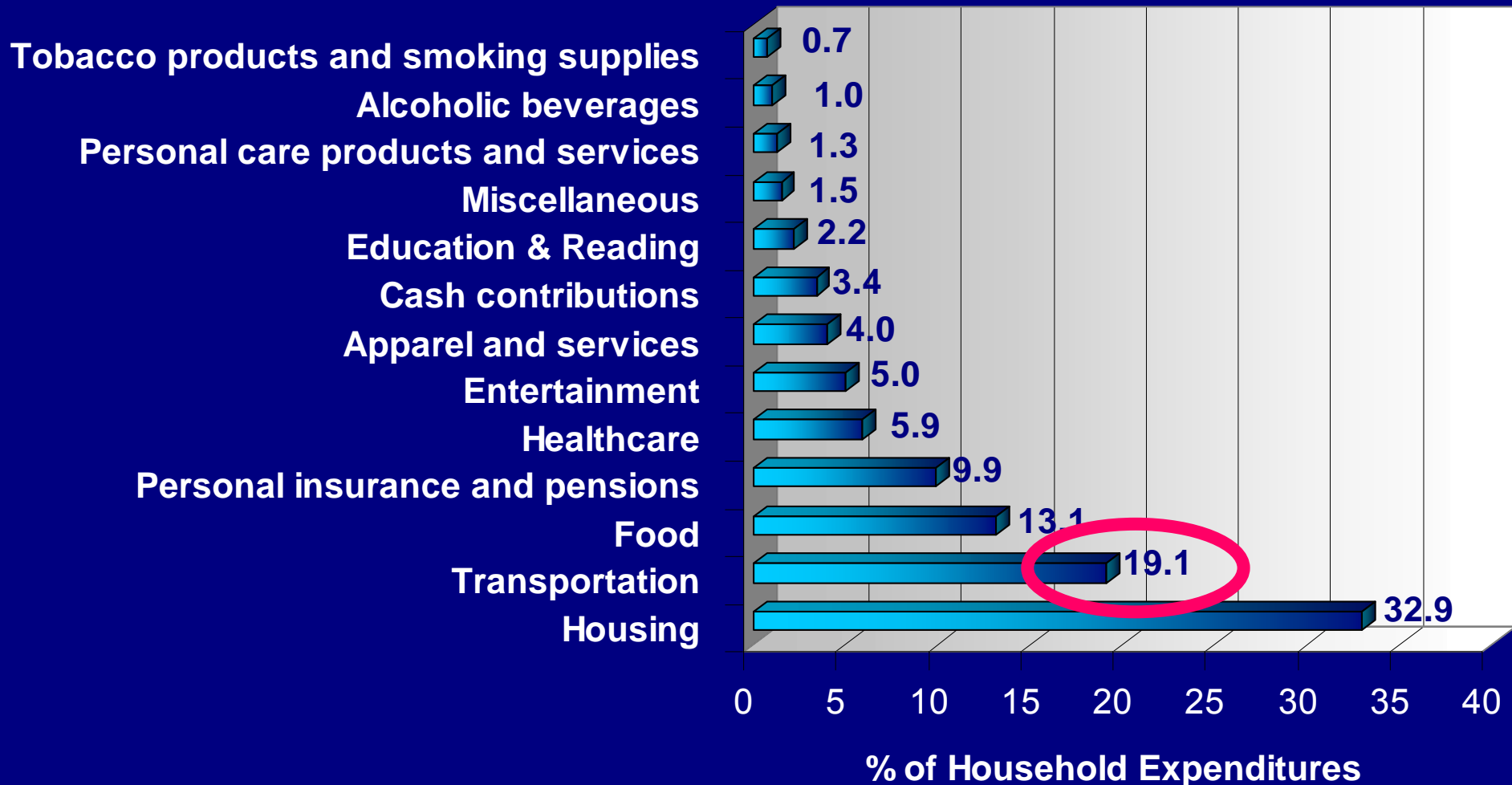


# Challenge 3. Providing for Prosperity

## Regional Approaches



# Household Expenditures



# TYPICAL HOUSEHOLD BUDGET IN 28 METROPOLITAN AREAS

*(Expenses as a share of income)*

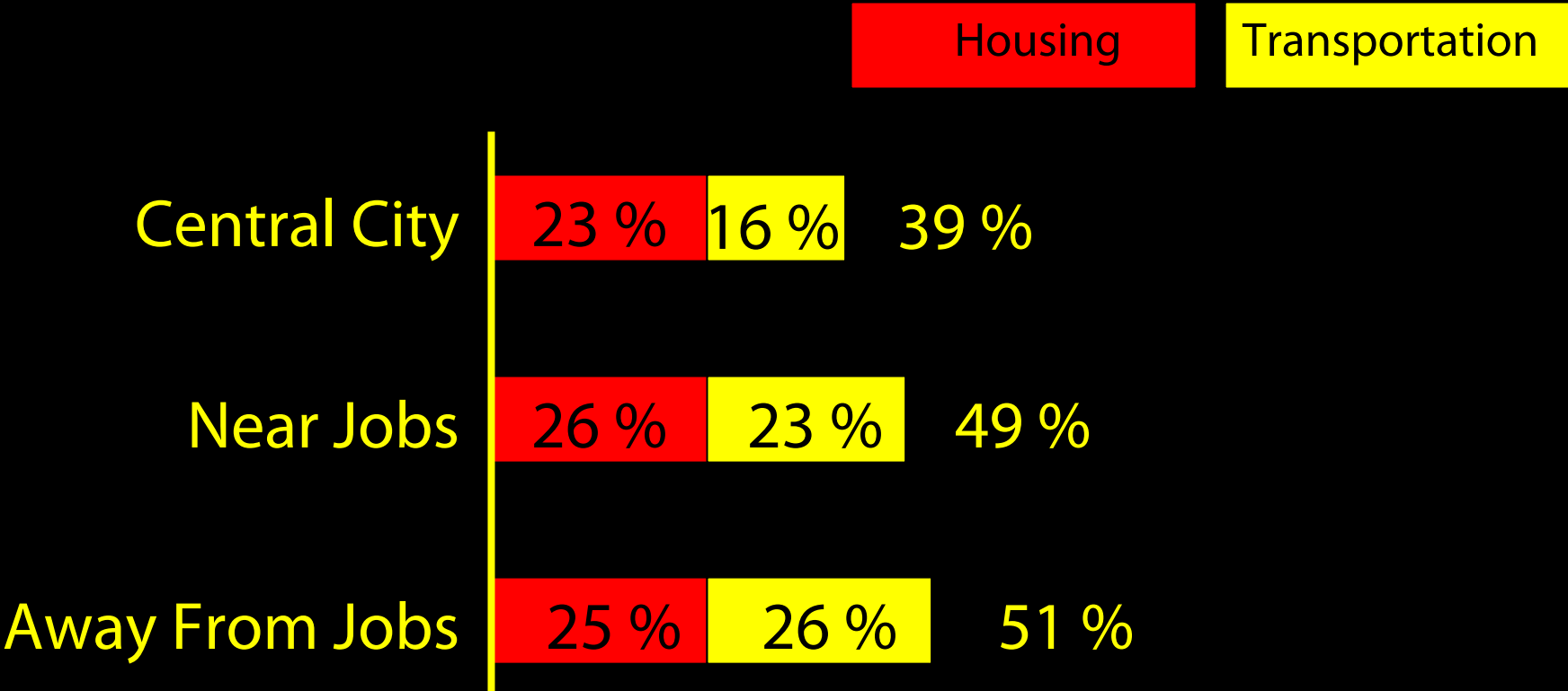
	All Households	Working Families Incomes \$20,000 – \$50,000
Housing	27.4%	27.7%
Transportation	20.2%	29.6%
Food	10.6%	15.1%
Healthcare	4.7%	7.7%



# Share of Family Income Spent On Housing & Transportation

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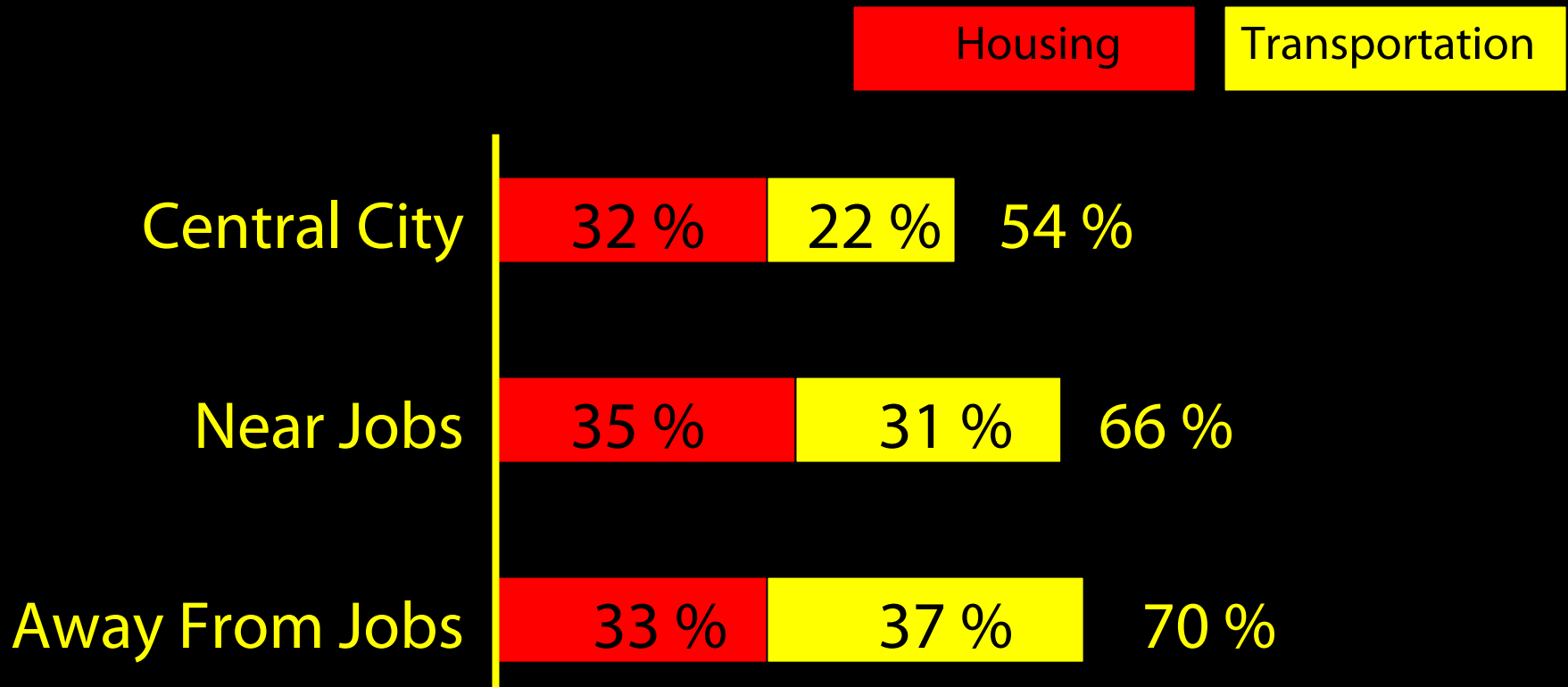
Family Income = \$35,000 - \$50,000



# Share of Family Income Spent On Housing & Transportation

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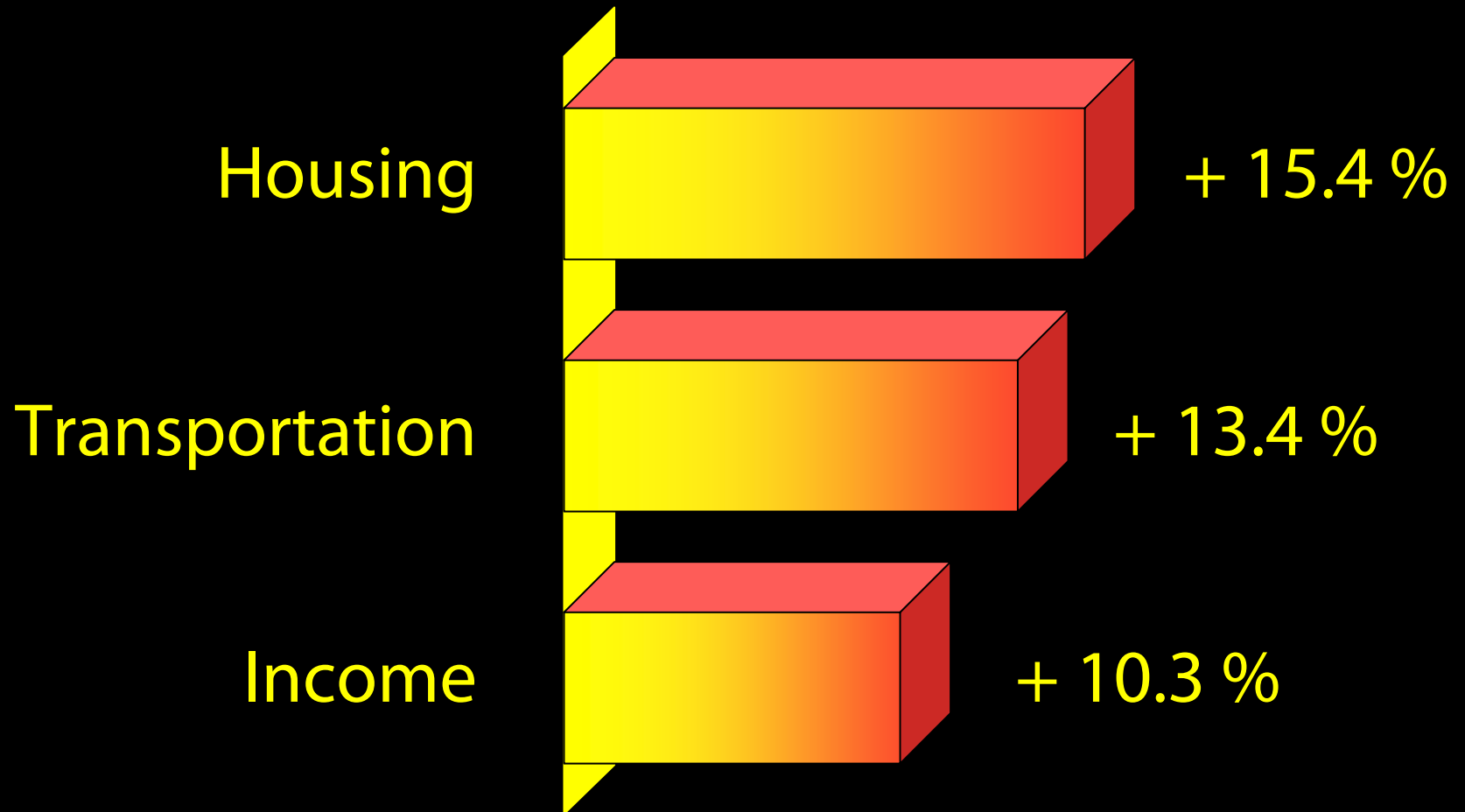
Family Income = \$20,000 - \$35,000



# Family Costs Rising Faster Than Incomes

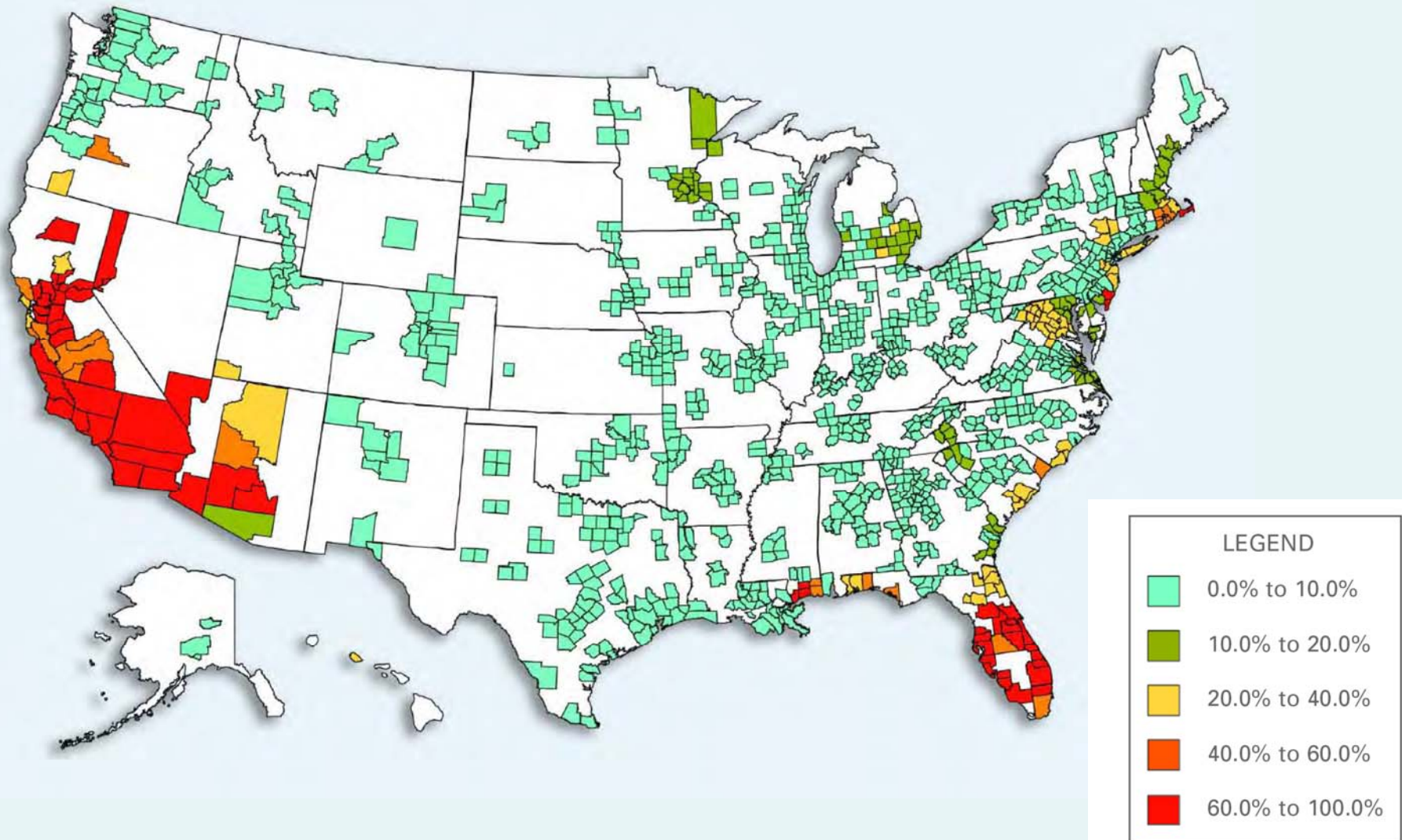
(2000 – 2005)

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Source: A Heavy Load, Center for Neighborhood Technology

# Geographic Distribution of **HOUSE PRICE RISK**

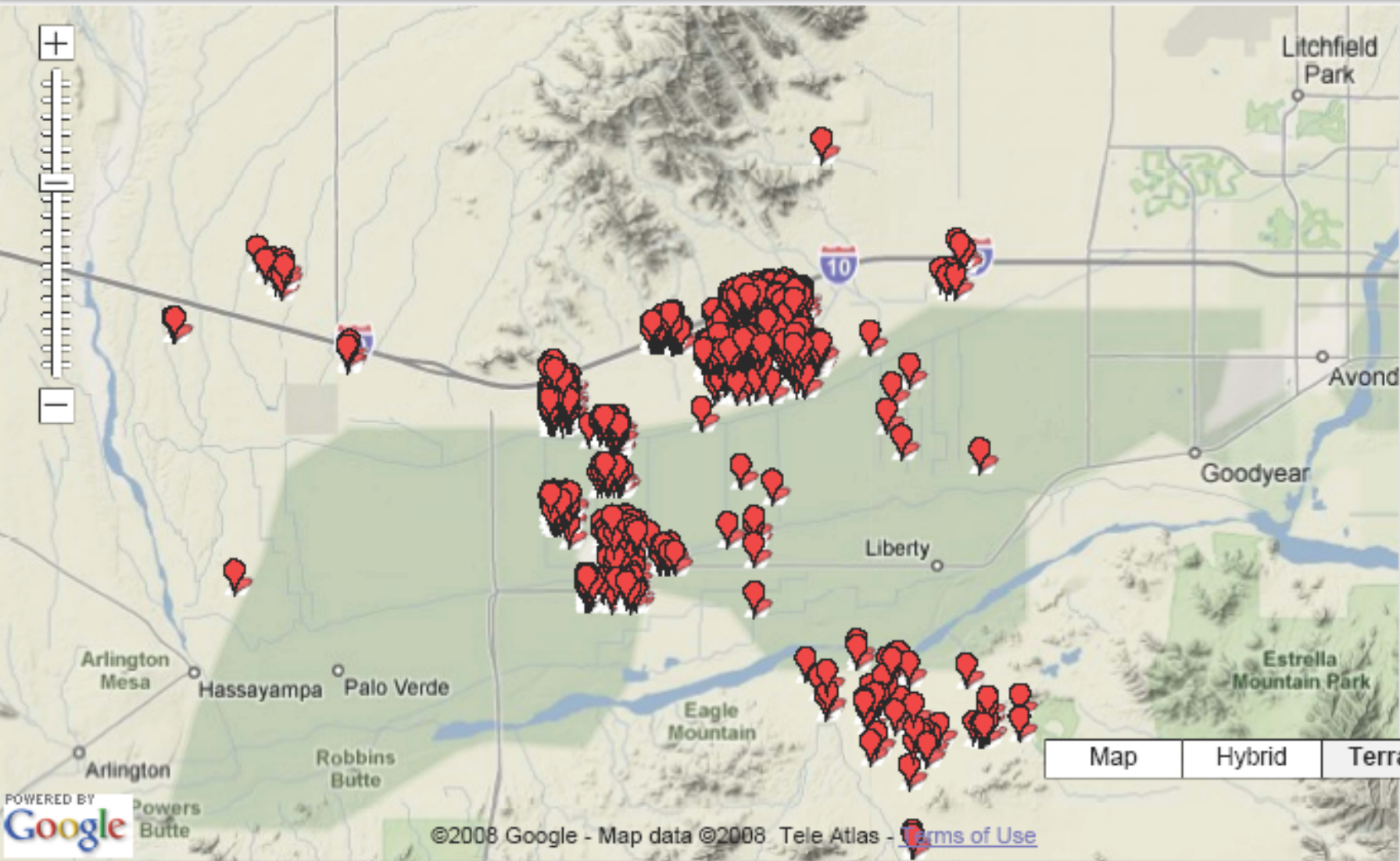


# FORECLOSURES BY ZIP CODE

Show controls

FAQ

Credits



## Bottom Line: Providing for Prosperity

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- Mobility is costing households & businesses too much
- If we are to have a large middle class, we must re-tool our jobs-housing relationships & our supporting transportation systems
- The market for exurban sprawl has shrunk... and may be gone entirely
- Cities are about to become very popular places to live

# Opportunities

## Regional Approaches



# Opportunities

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1. Cities that work
2. Intercity rail corridors
3. Regional scenario planning
4. Reinventing transportation finance

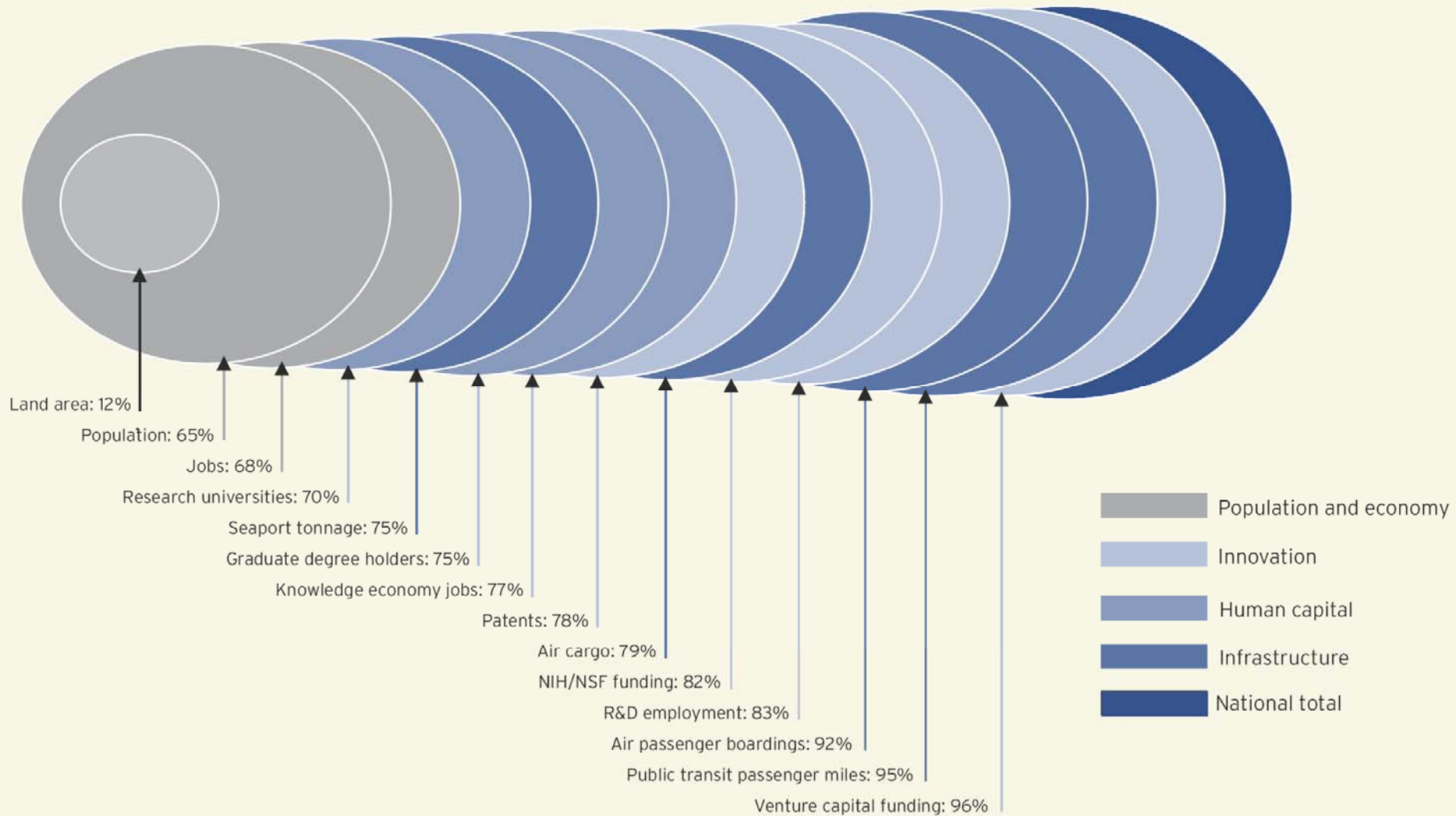


# Opportunity 1. Cities that Work

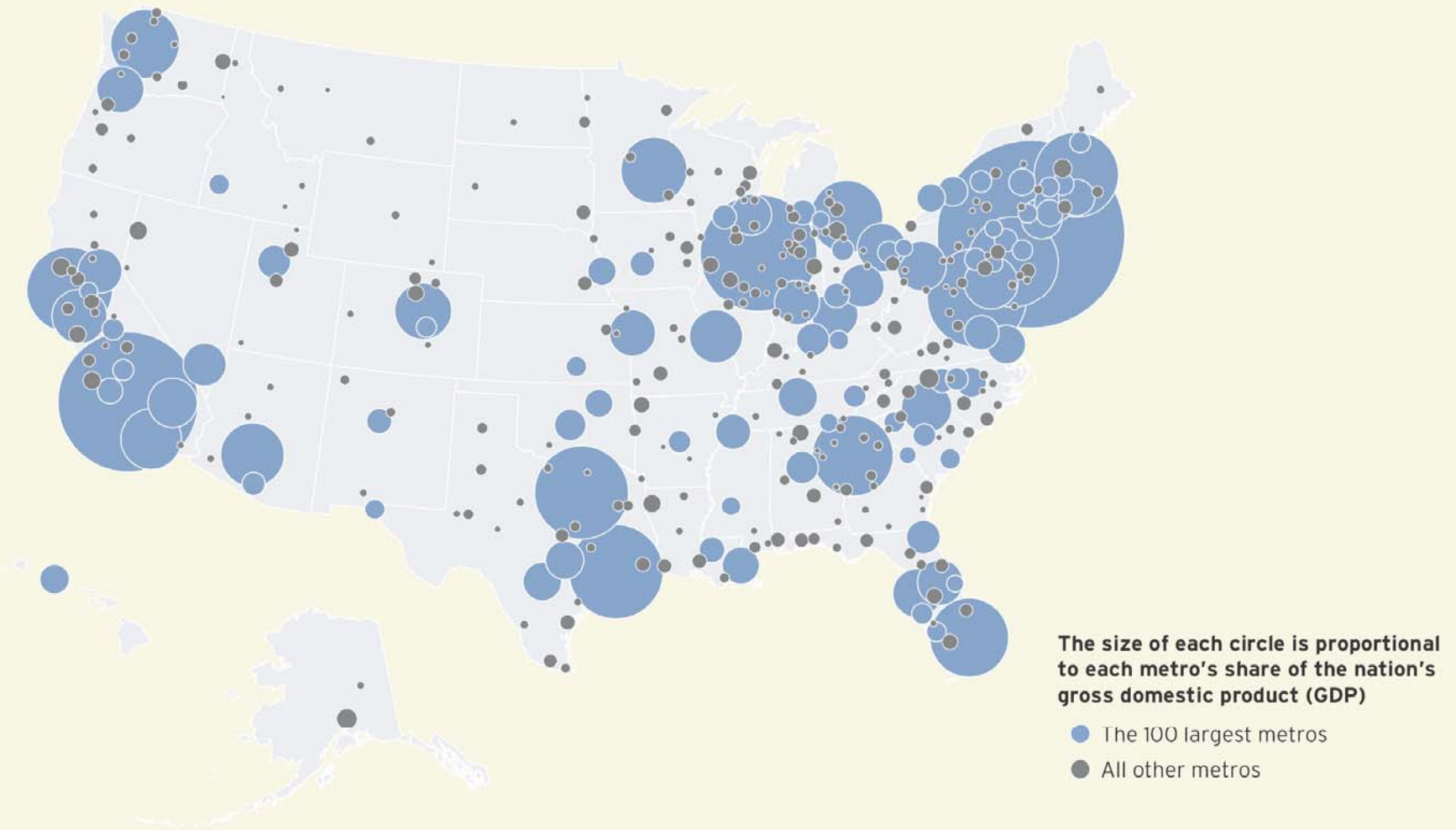
## Regional Approaches



## Major metros aggregate fundamental drivers of national prosperity



The 100 largest U.S. metros generate 75 percent of the nation's annual GDP



Source: Brookings analysis of Bureau of Economic Analysis data.

# Well Designed Density, Mixed Use

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It is not this:





# Well Designed Density, Mixed Use

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# Well Designed Density, Mixed Use

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# Well Designed Density, Mixed Use

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# Well Designed Density, Mixed Use

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# Well Designed Density, Mixed Use

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# Well-Planned Access & Circulation Systems

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Charlotte

Charlotte



# Opportunity 2. Intercity Rail Corridors

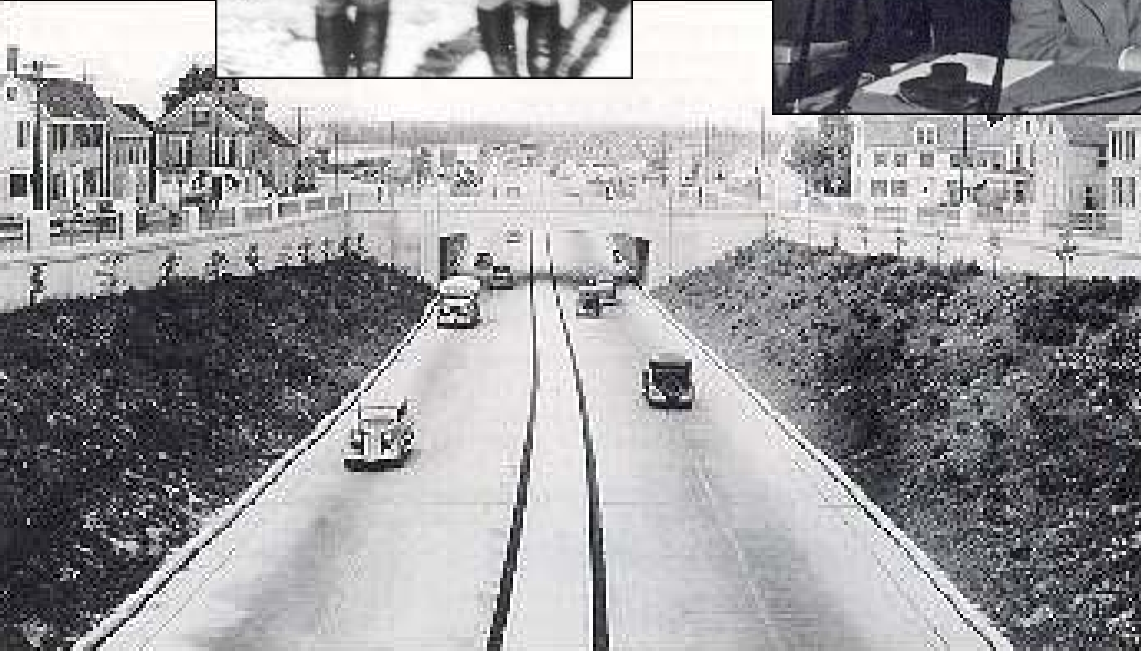
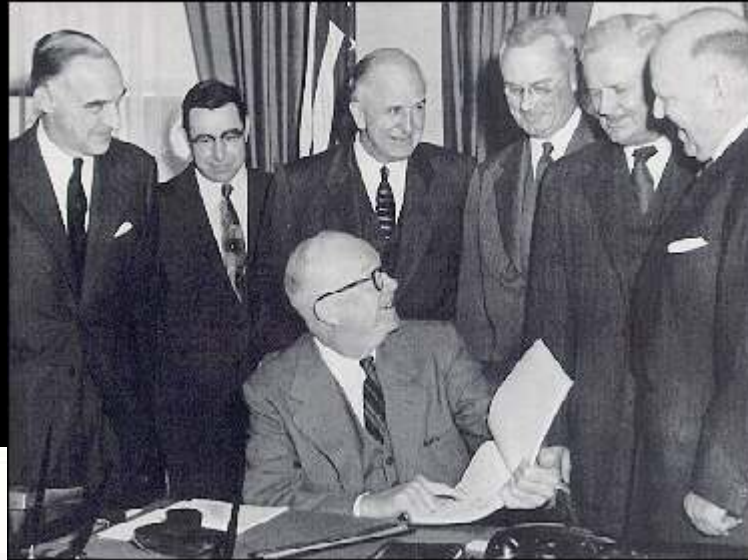
## Regional Approaches



Charlier Associates, Inc.

# 50s – 70s: Interstate Highway System

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# 70s – Today: Urban Rail Transit

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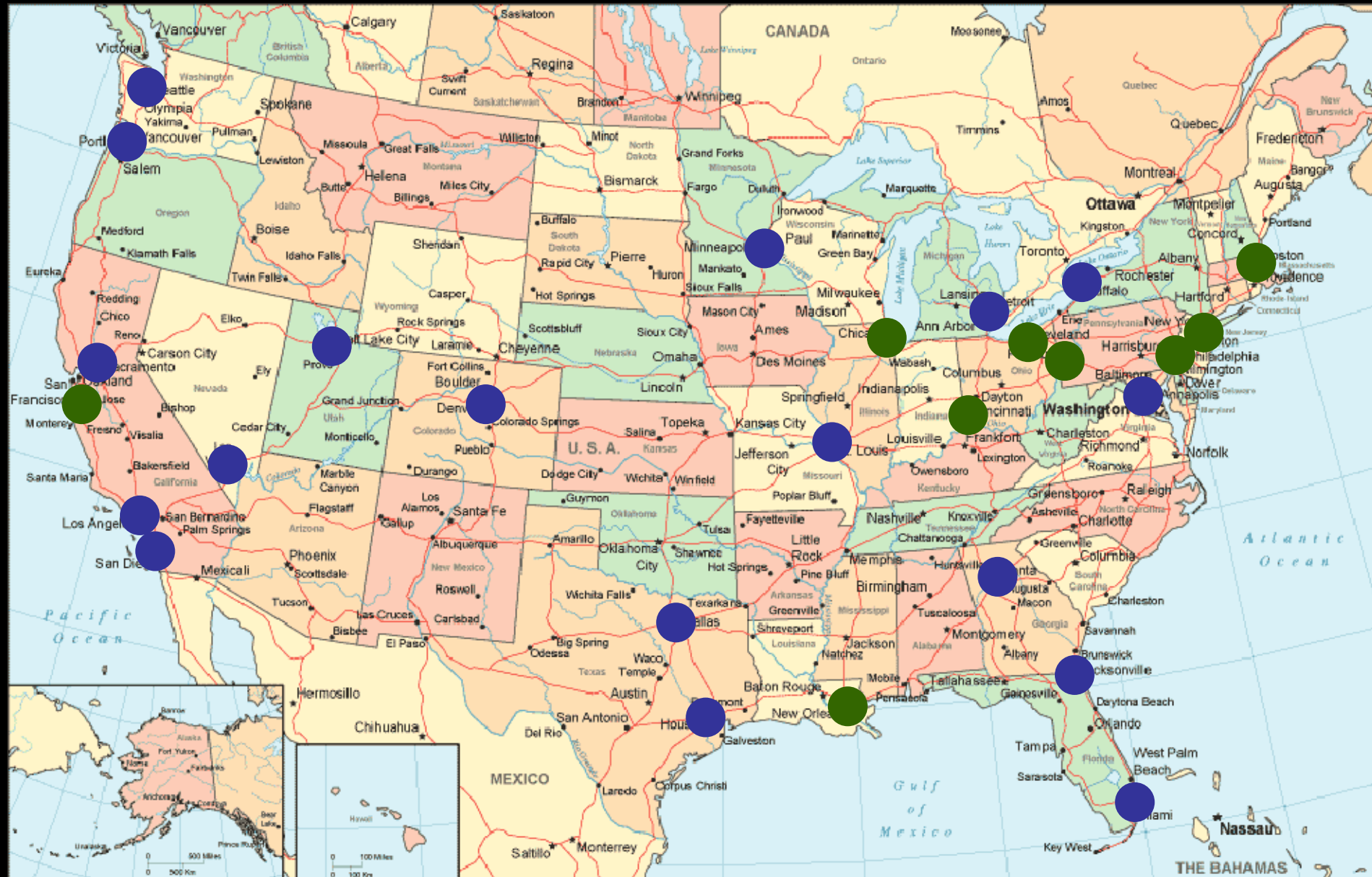


## 1

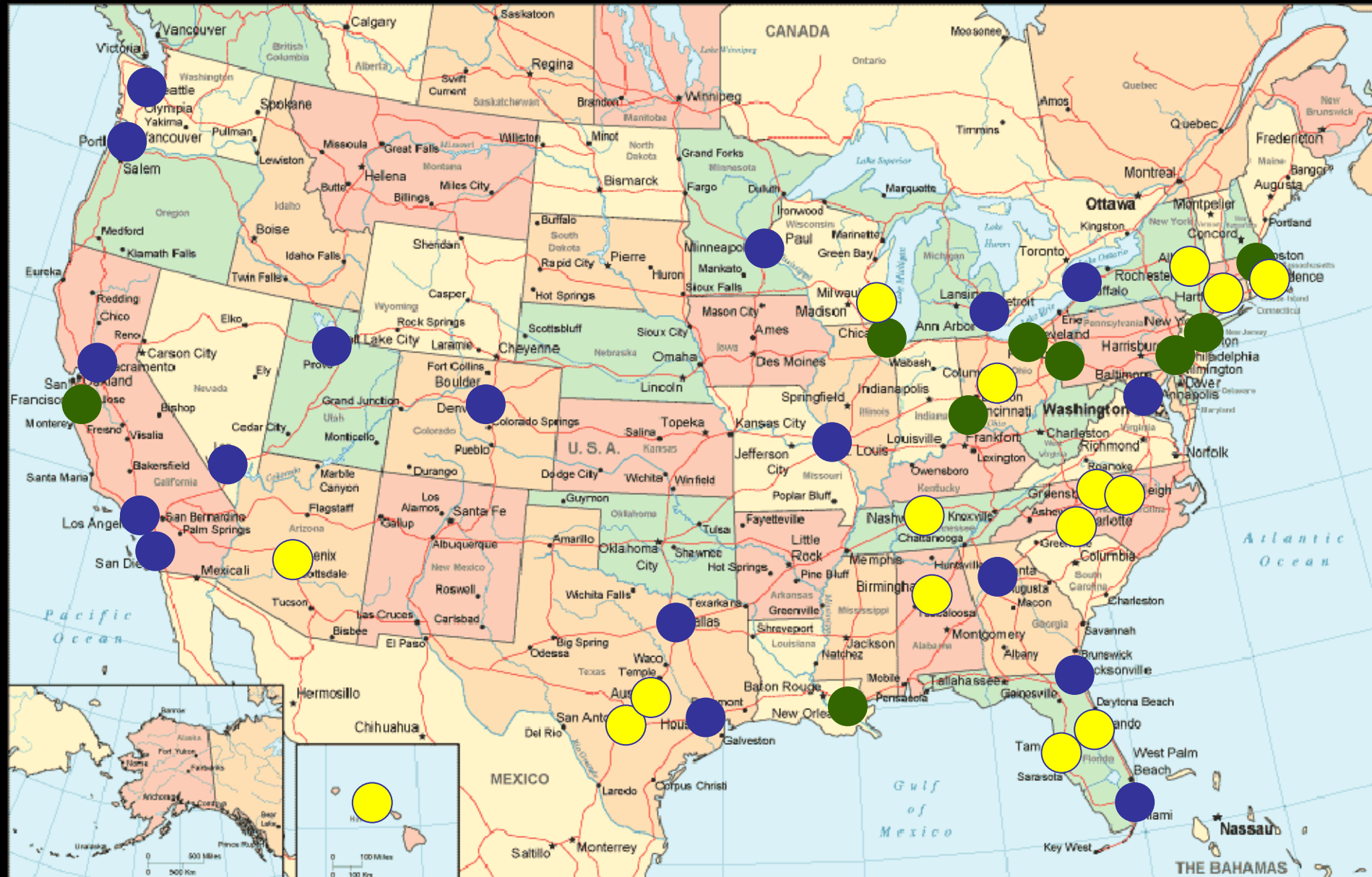




# Rail Cities in the United States (as of 2006)



# Rail Cities in the United States (by 2021)





# Interstate 40 corridor and supporting routes truck freight flow (tons per year)



Multi-axle trucks as a % of total traffic:

- $\geq 20\%$  in many arterial corridors
- $\geq 40\%$  on most of the rural interstate system







# Officially Designated HSR Routes







Amtrak Routes



# Criteria for High Speed Rail

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- Portal-to-portal distance
  - > 100 miles to compete with auto
  - < 600 miles to compete with air
- Major airports at or near capacity
- Sufficient population in centers
- Potential to operate @ 90 – 150 mph

# HSR

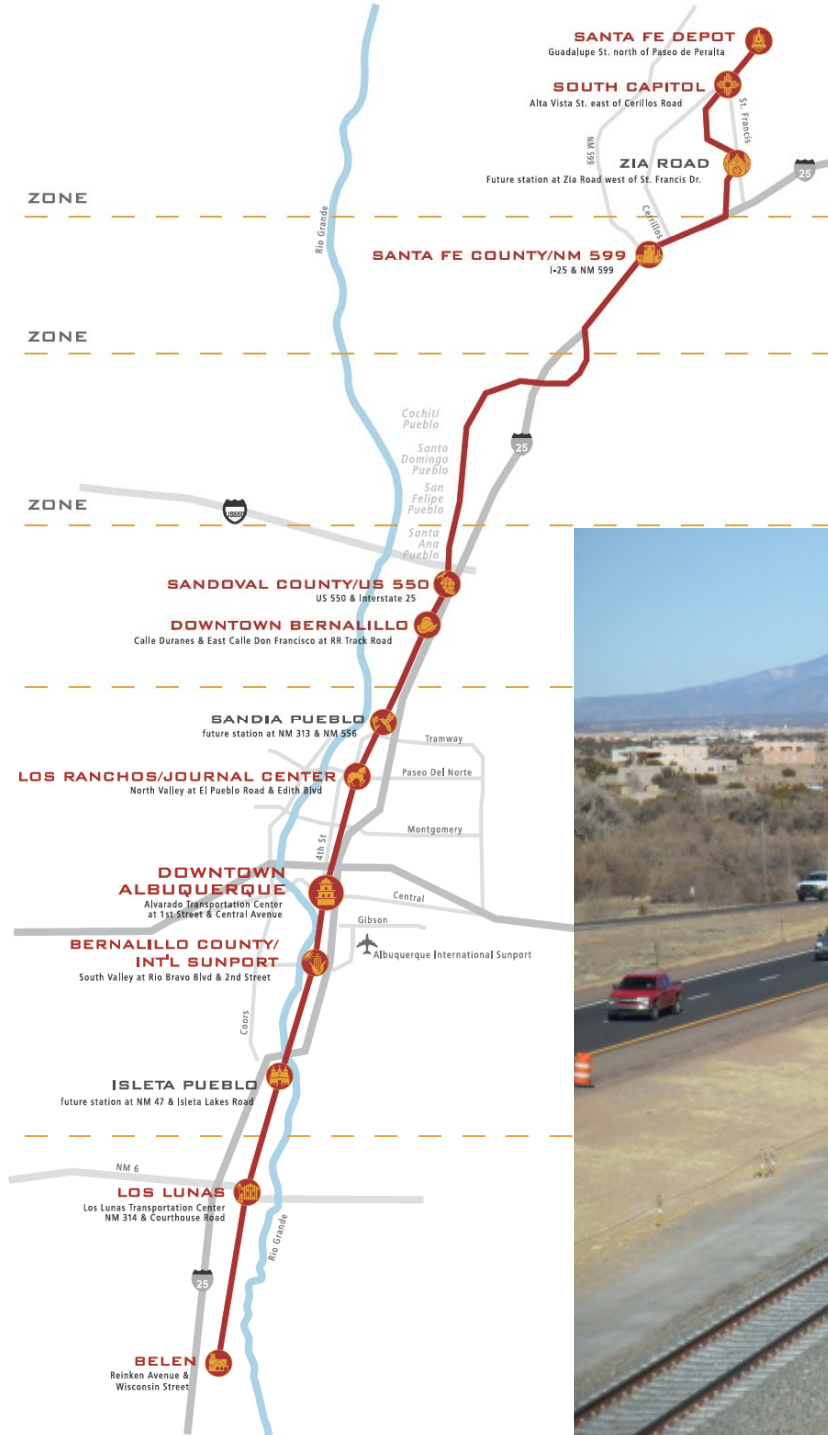


# Intercity Rail Corridors

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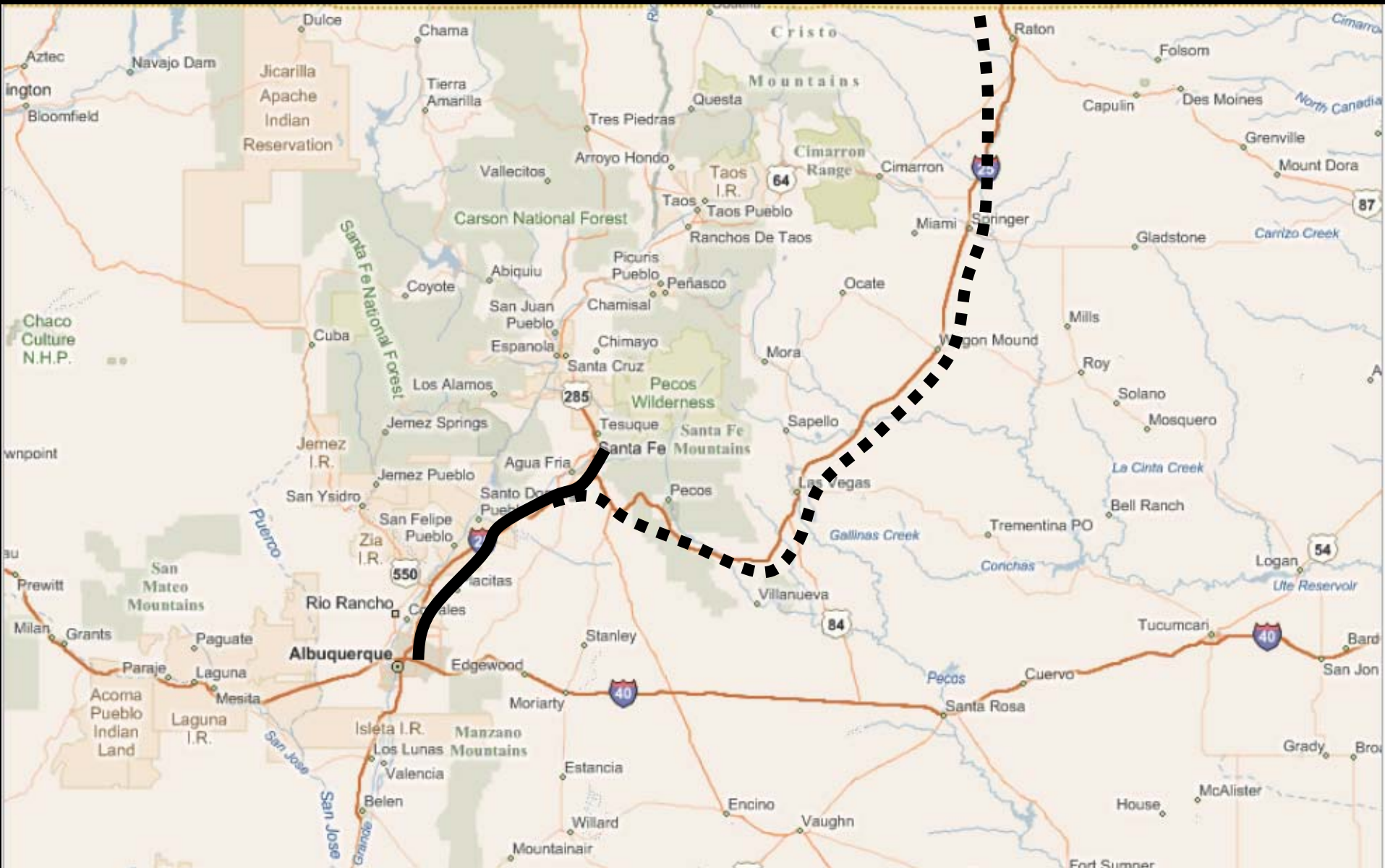
- Connect the economies of city pairs
- Operate @ 65 – 90 mph
- Serve double duty as commuter rail corridors

# New Mexico RailRunner

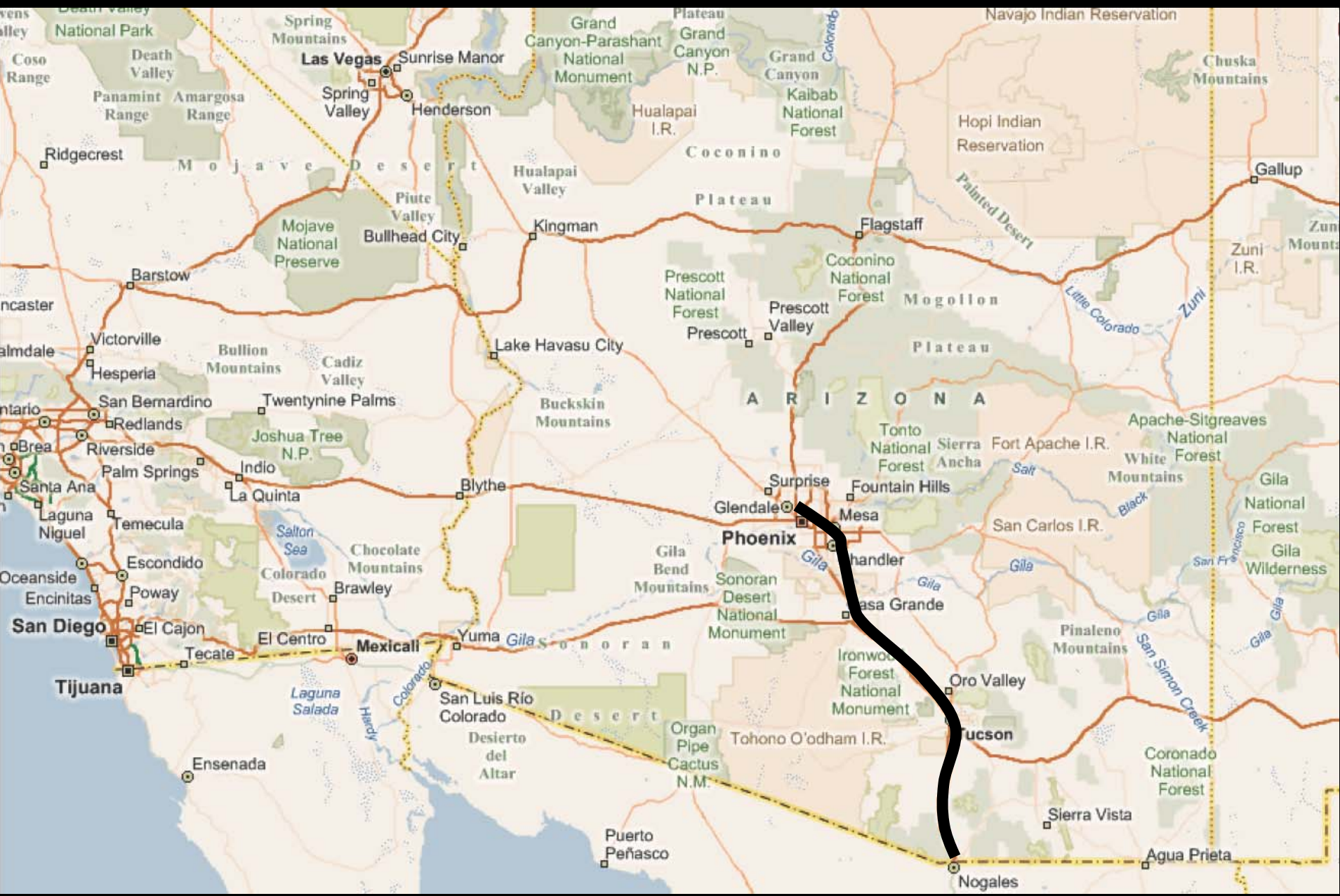




# New Mexico

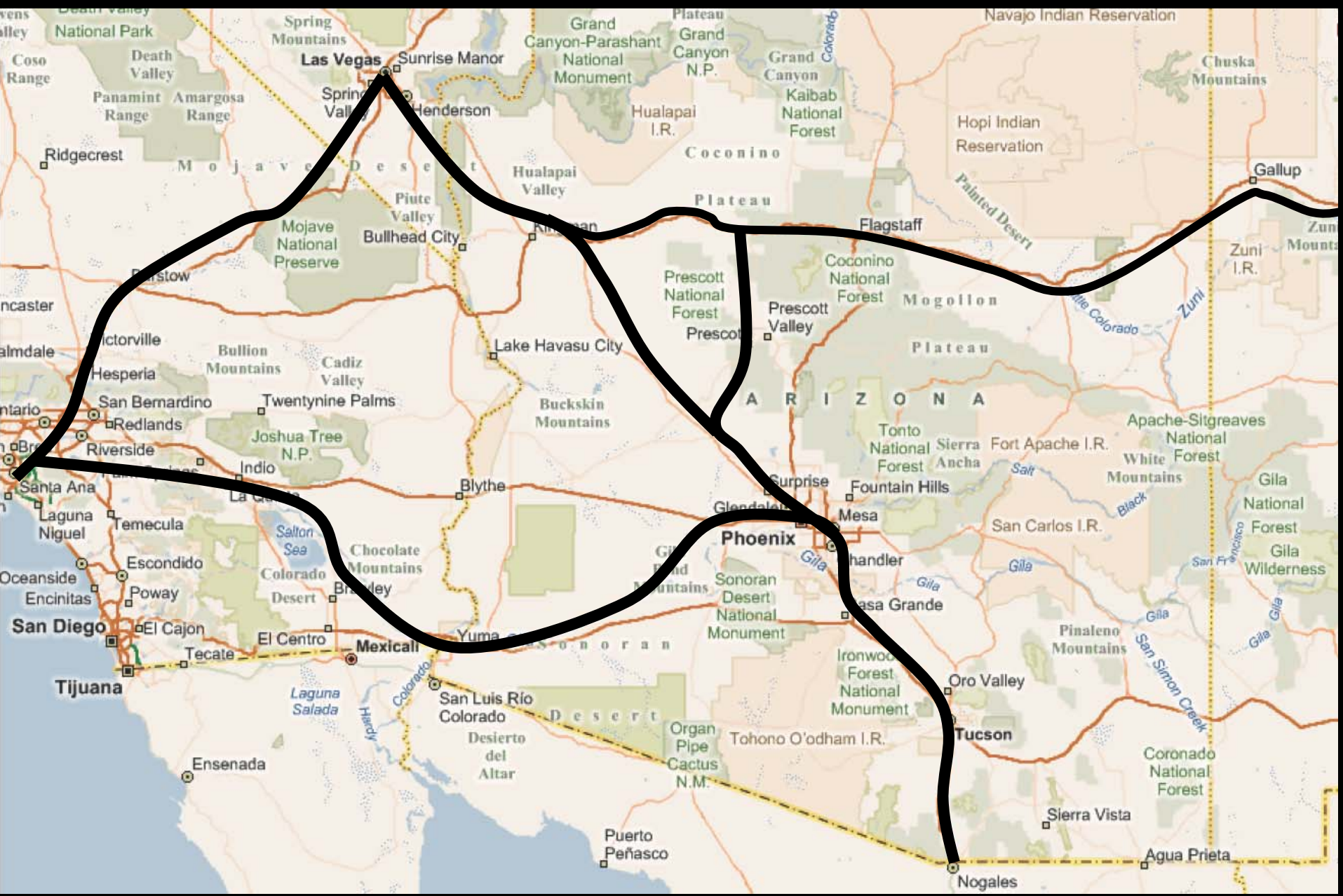


# Arizona





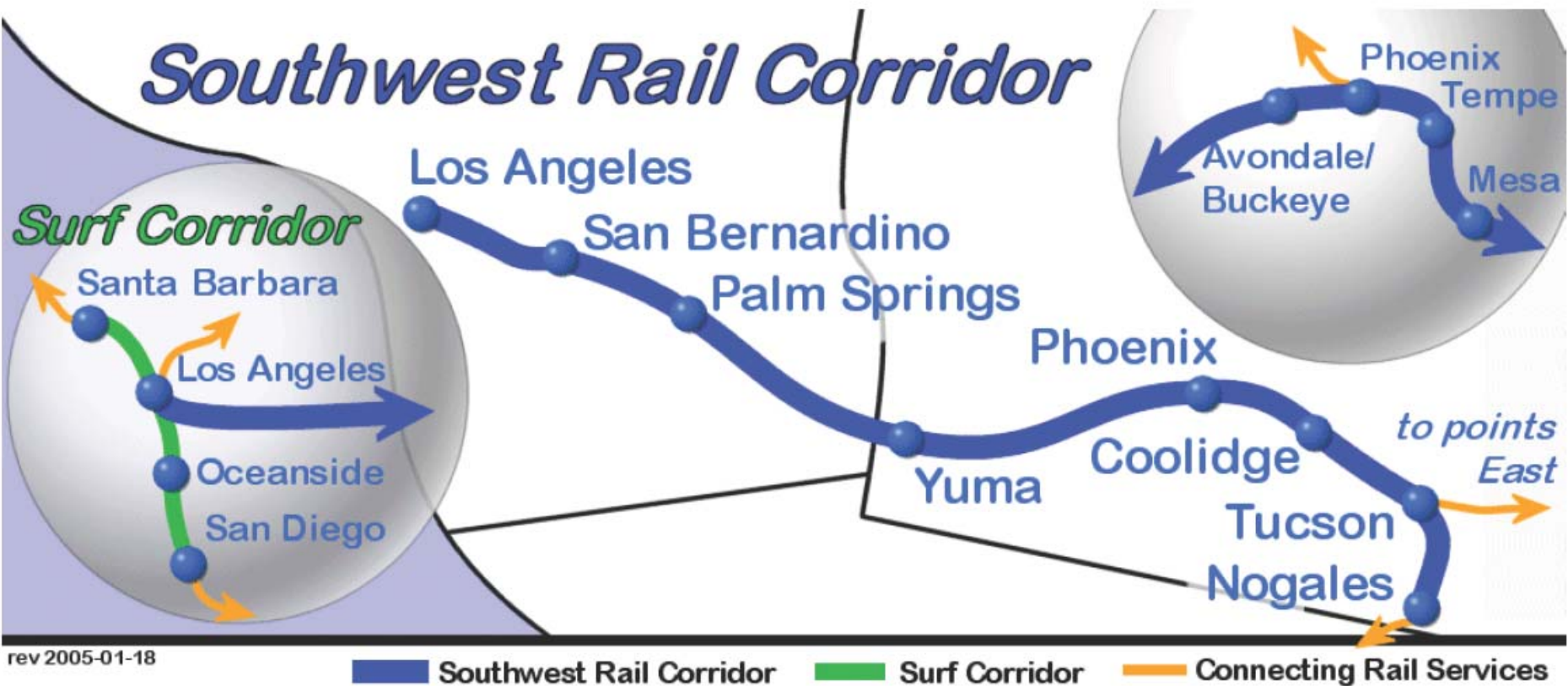
# Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico



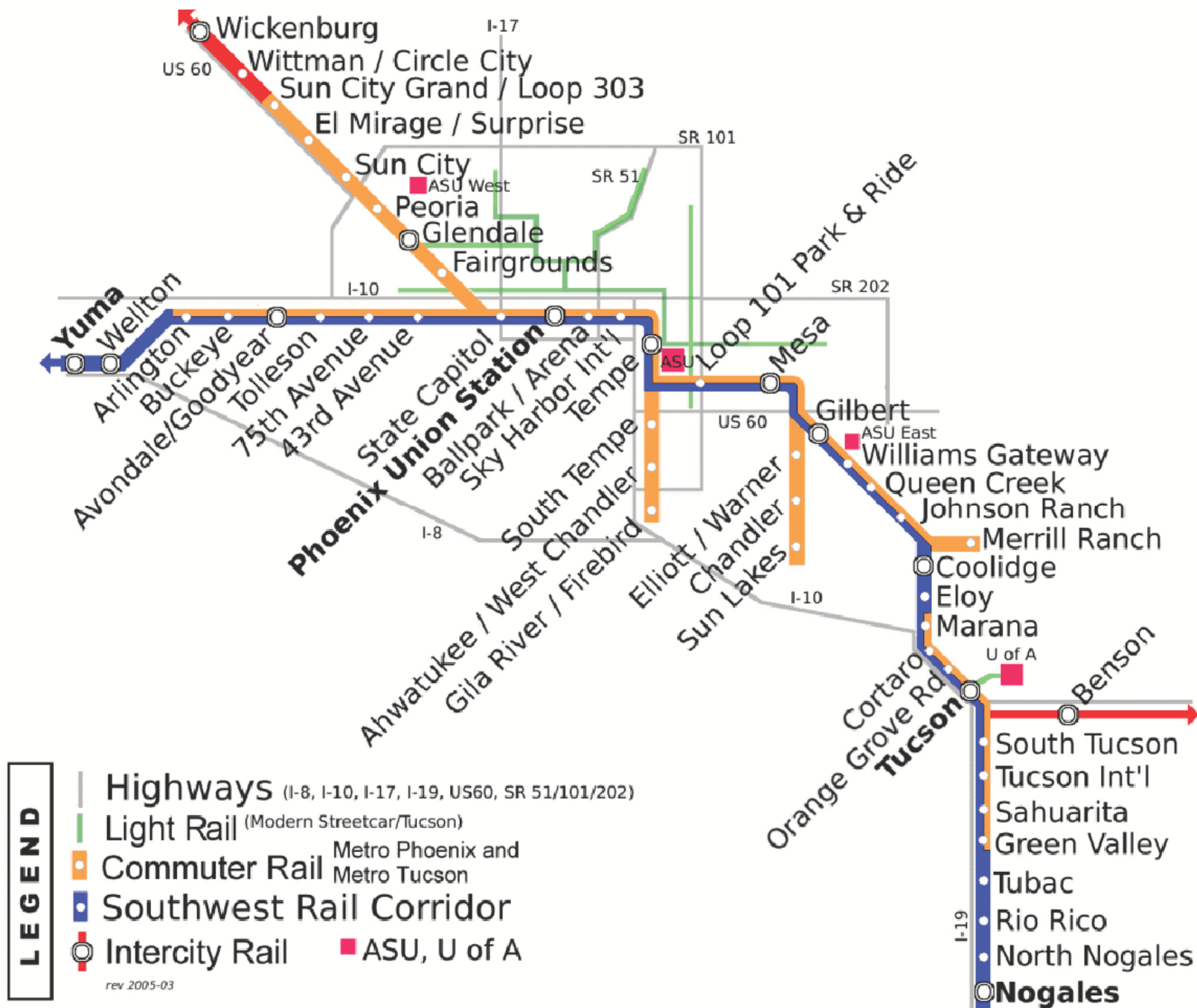


## ***Southwest Rail Corridor***

### ***Southwest Rail Corridor***

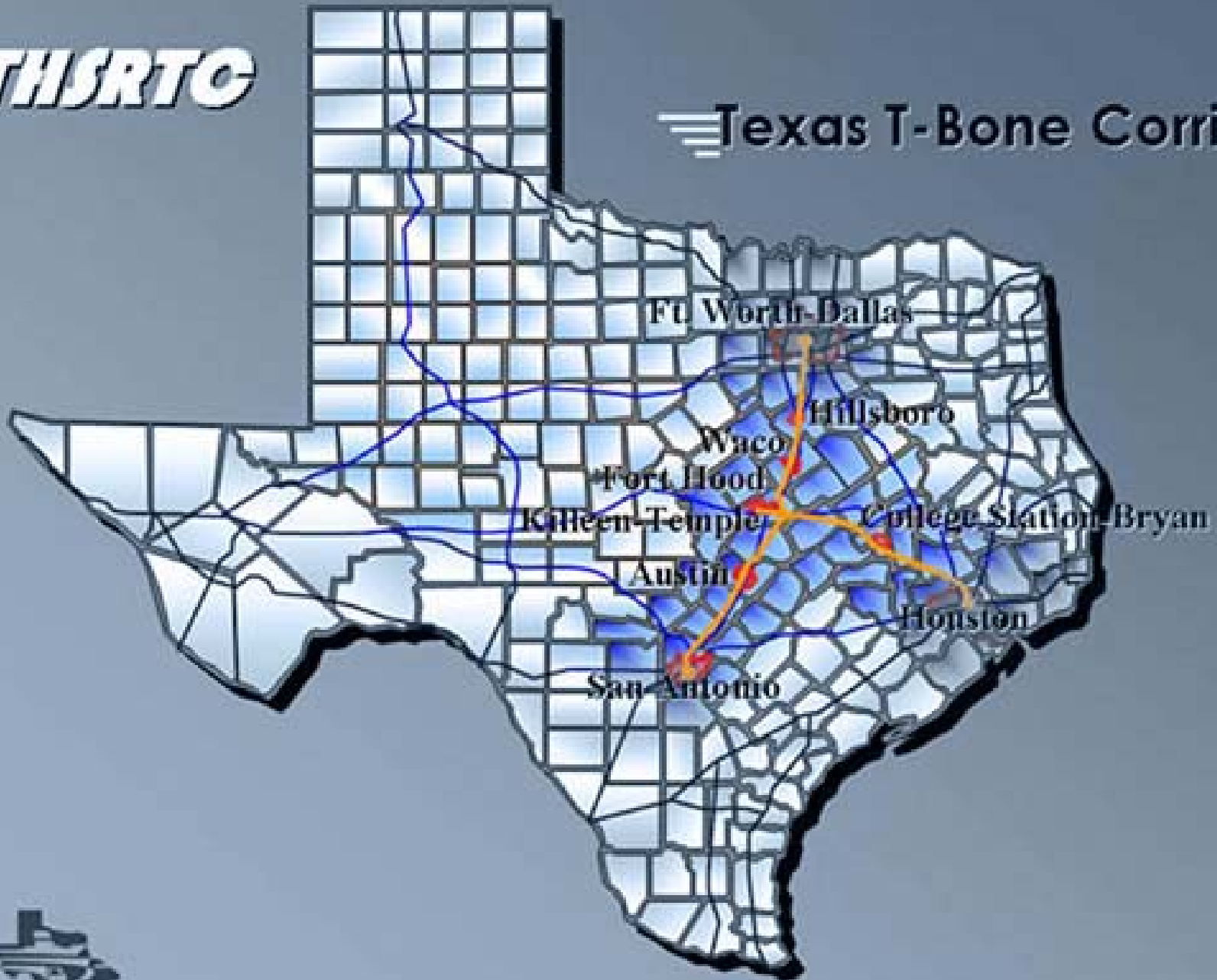


June 2005



***THSRTC***

## Texas T-Bone Corridor

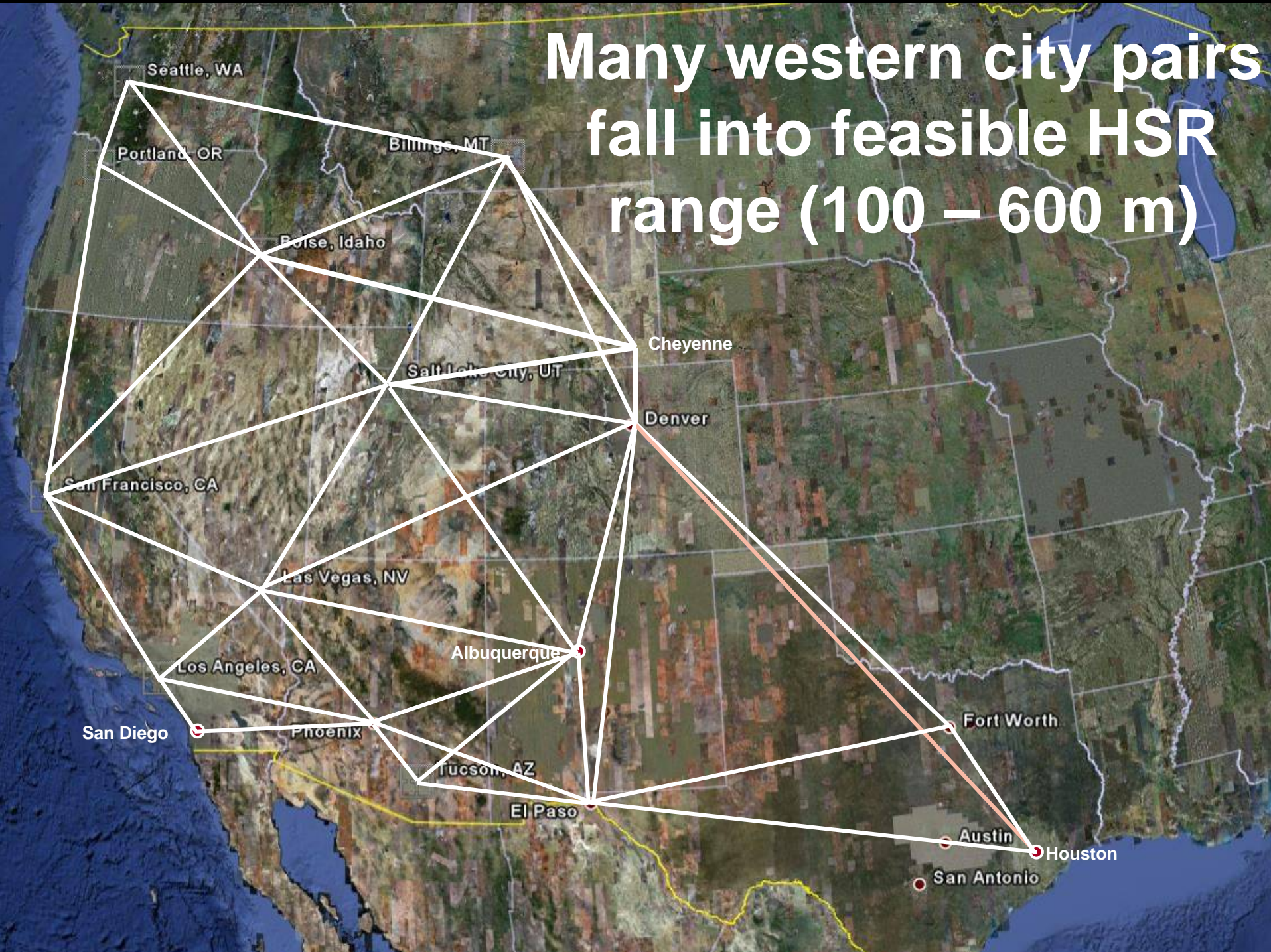


# Colorado Rail Corridor Study





Many western city pairs  
fall into feasible HSR  
range (100 – 600 m)







# Opportunity 3. Regional Scenario Planning

## Regional Approaches



# Current Transportation Planning Structure

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Federal Government – DOT Agencies

(FHWA, FTA, FRA, FAA, NHTSA, etc.)

State DOTs

MPOs

(Metropolitan Planning Organizations)

Transit  
Agencies

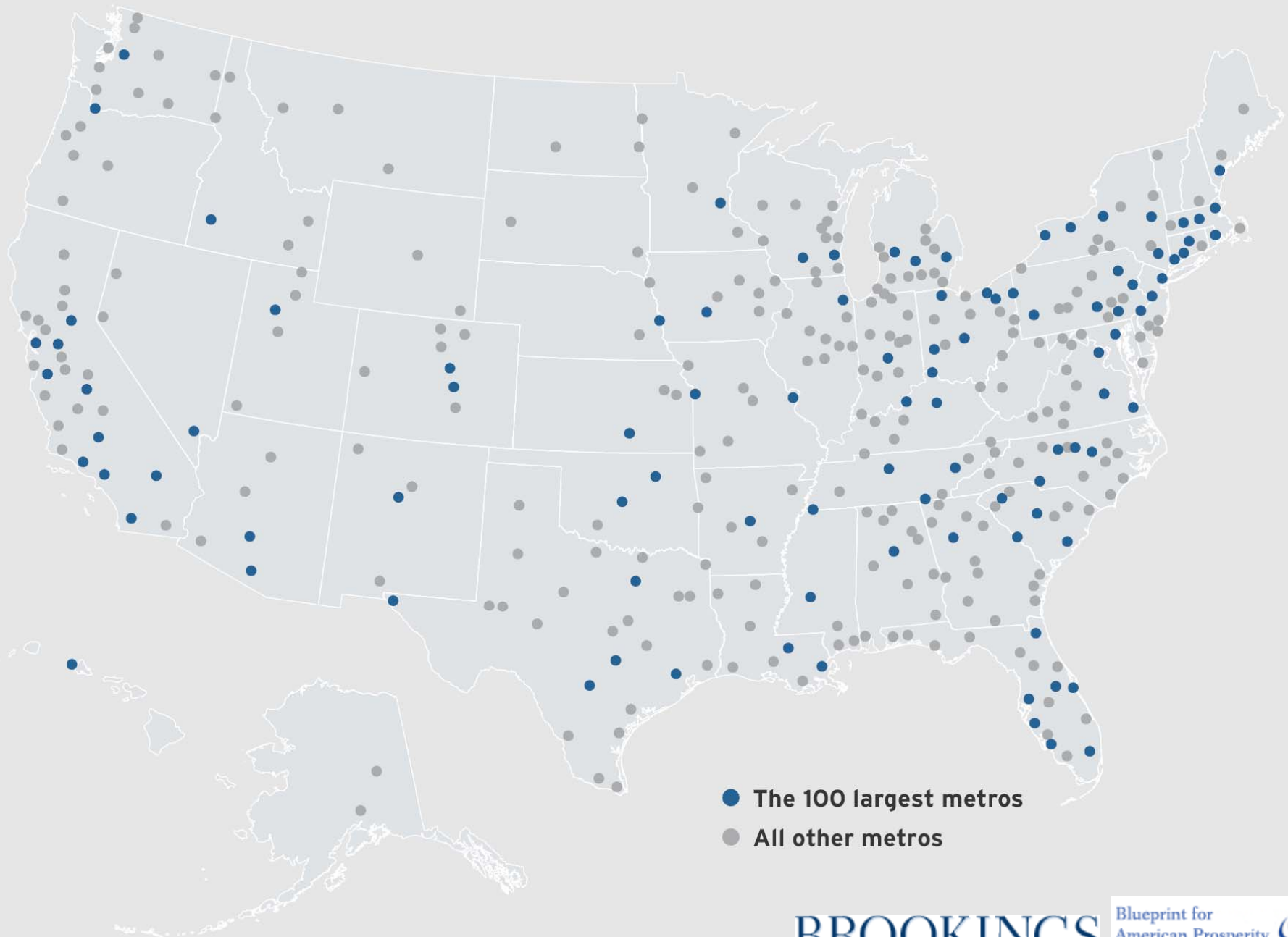
Districts

Regions

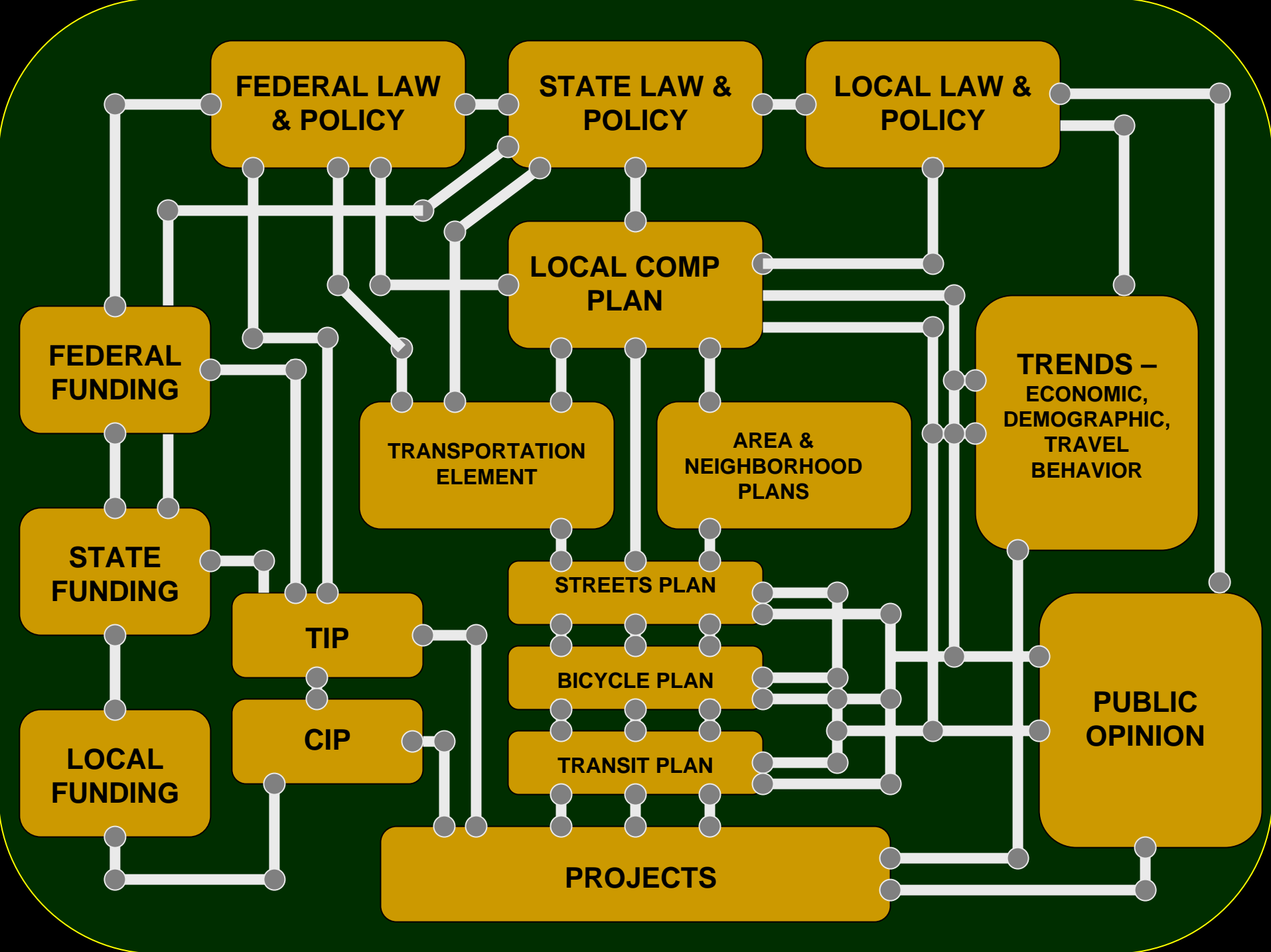
Cities

Counties

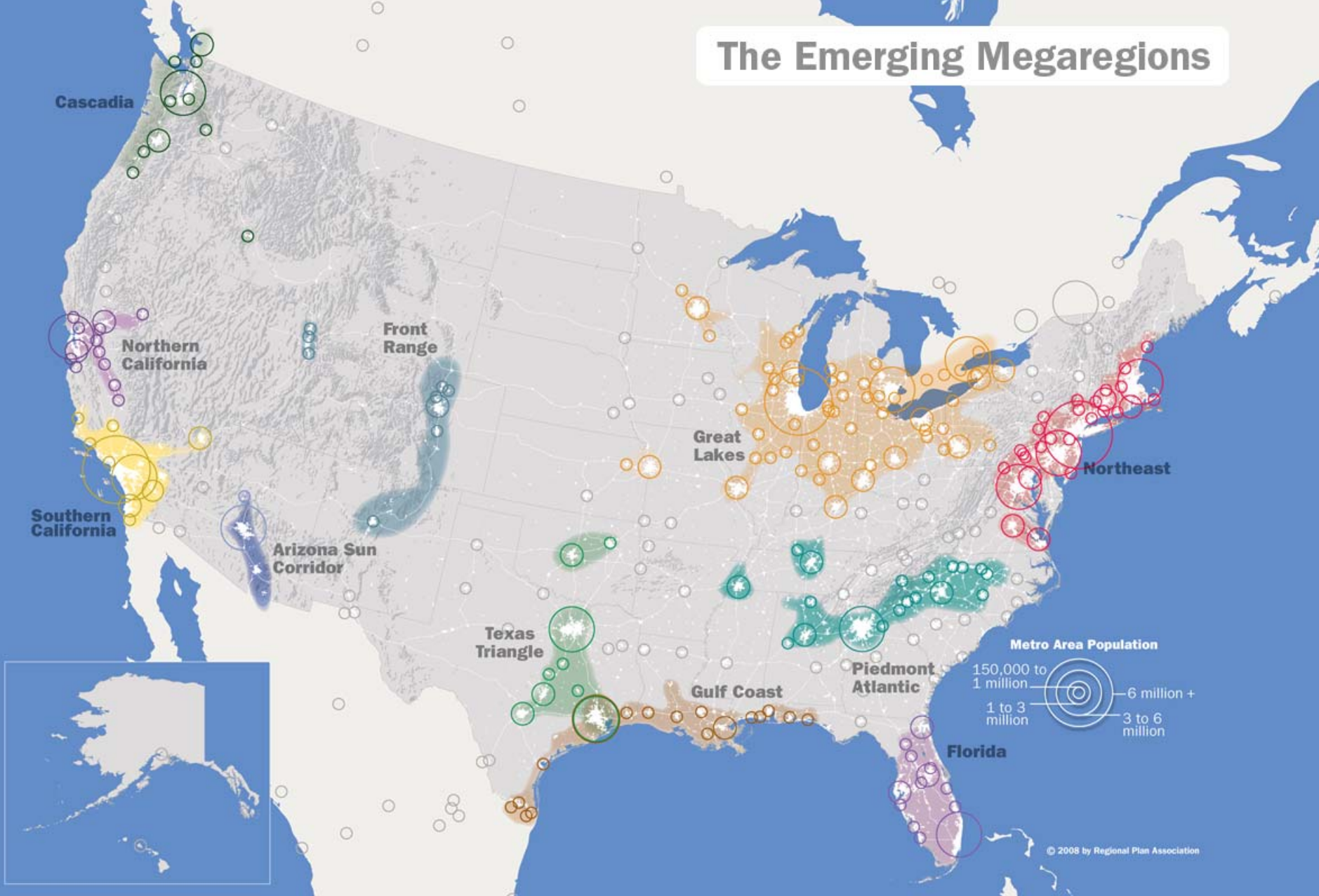
## The 100 largest metros are located in every region of the country







# The Emerging Megaregions





# A New Era of “Regional” Planning

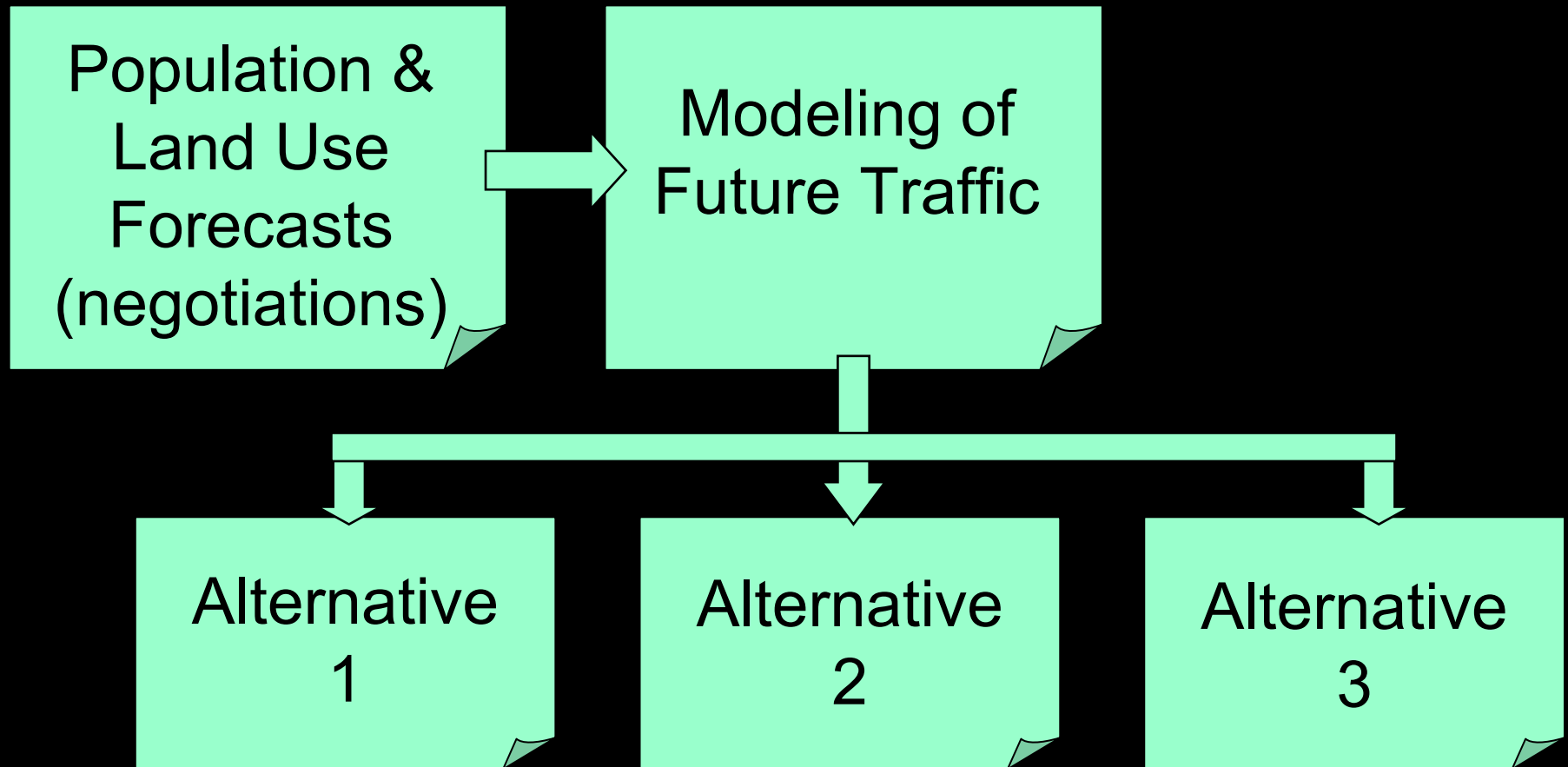
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- Imperative for city pairs to collaborate on transportation & land use planning
- Need for cities in adjacent states (and state DOTs) to collaborate
- Moving beyond MPOs to megaregions
- Scenario planning (incl. California Blueprint Planning)



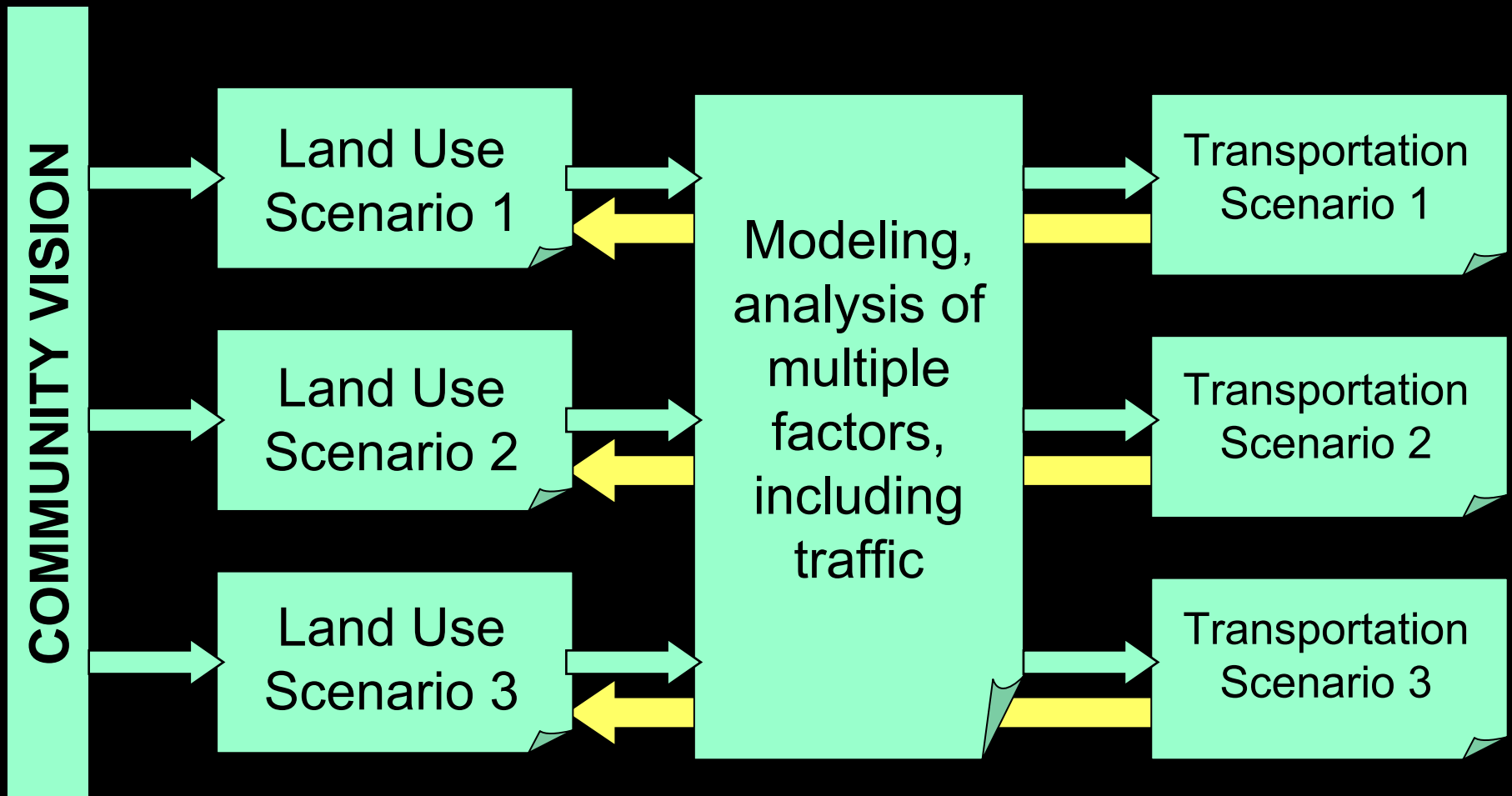
# Old School Transportation Planning

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# Scenario Planning

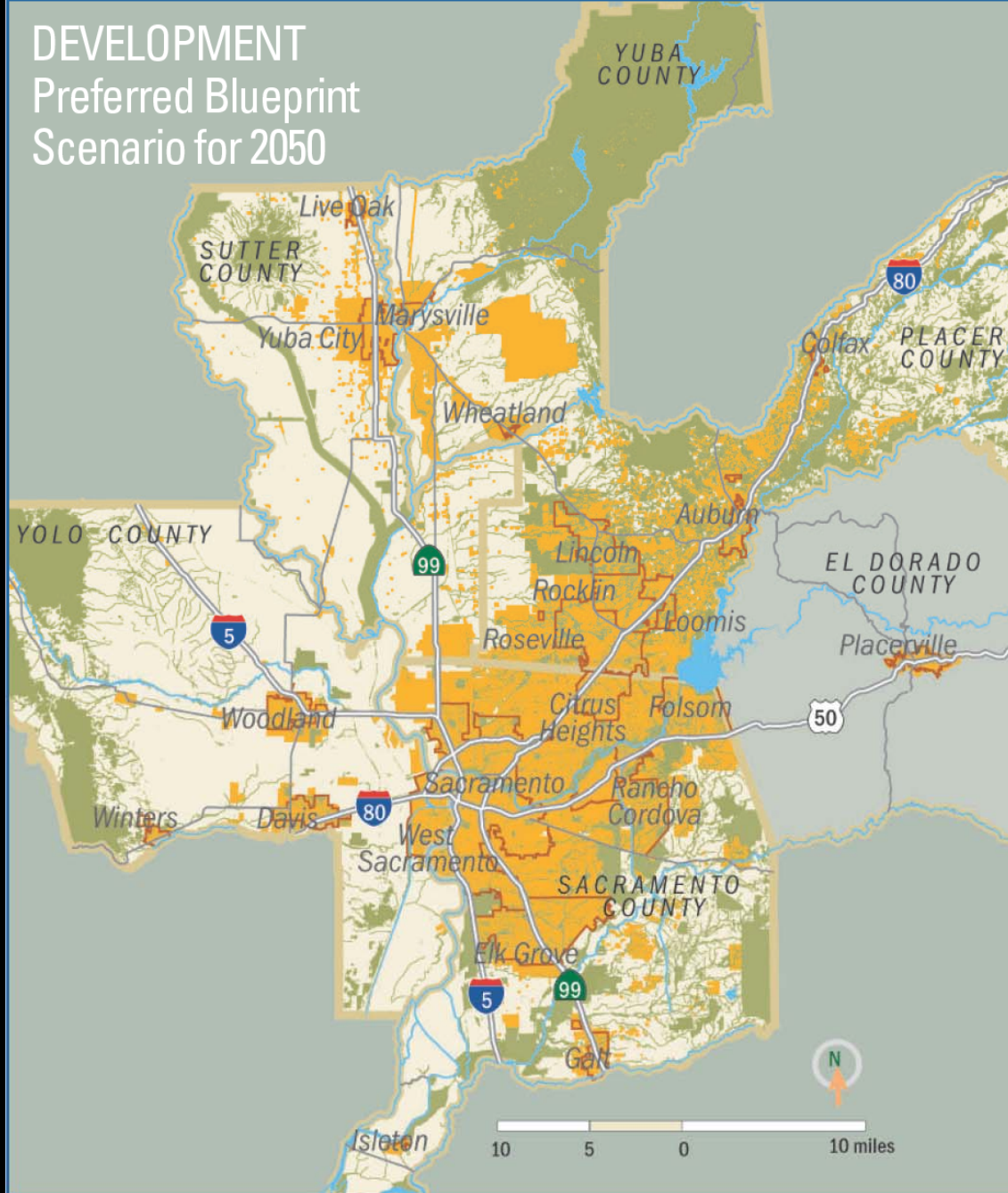
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# Scenario Planning Projects



# DEVELOPMENT Preferred Blueprint Scenario for 2050



## Key to the Map

- areas of existing and future development
- green areas (e.g. open space, parks, wetlands, vernal pools, stream corridors, hardwood stands)
- agriculture and other undeveloped lands
- rivers, streams and lakes
- city boundaries
- highways
- county boundaries

Note: Some vernal pools in Yuba, Sutter and southwest Placer counties are preserved, but are not shown on these maps.

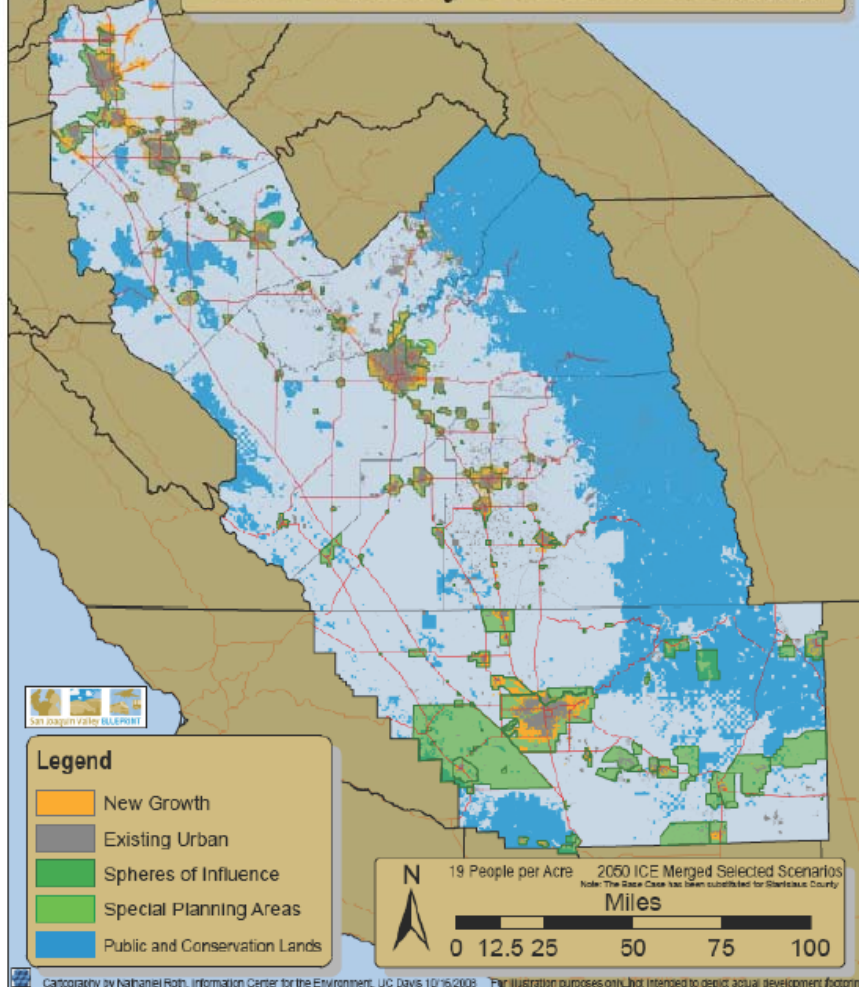
Note: El Dorado County elected not to directly participate in this phase of the Blueprint process due to ongoing issues associated with their General Plan.

## For detailed information

To view the complete land use maps, including where industry, homes, shopping and other uses would be located in the region, please go to [www.sacregion-blueprint.org](http://www.sacregion-blueprint.org) and click on "The Project" tab at the top of the page. There you may view maps for each city and major county area in the region and a variety of statistical and narrative information about the scenarios.

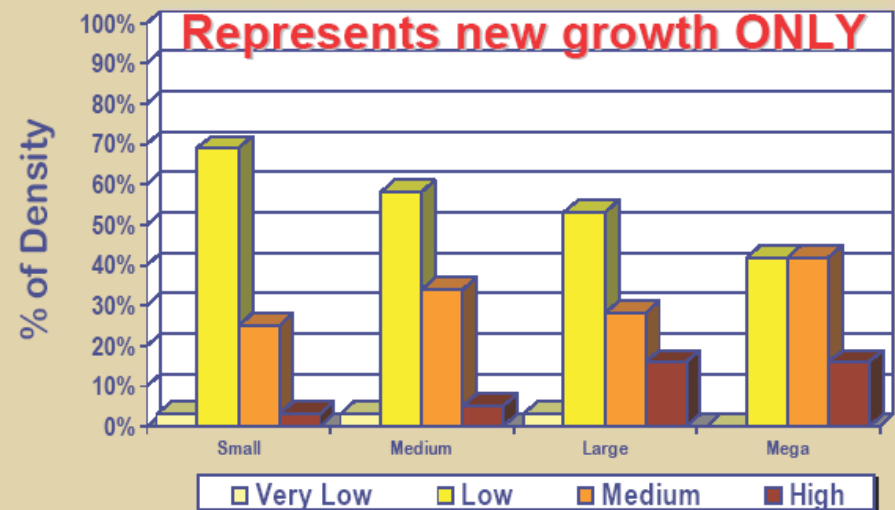


## San Joaquin Valley BLUEPRINT 2050 Locally Selected Scenario



## • Scenario B

- Created by Individual Counties
- Increased residential densities
- Limits agricultural and environmental impacts

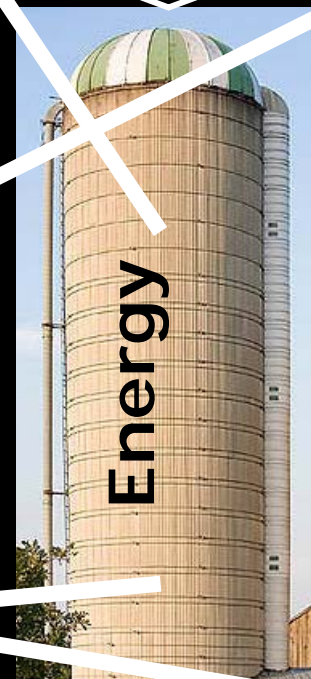
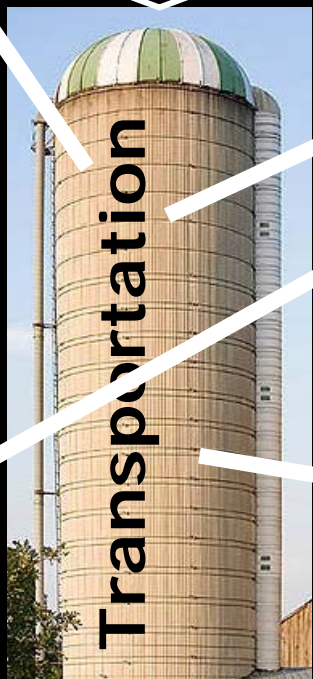


# Opportunity 4. Reinventing Transportation Finance

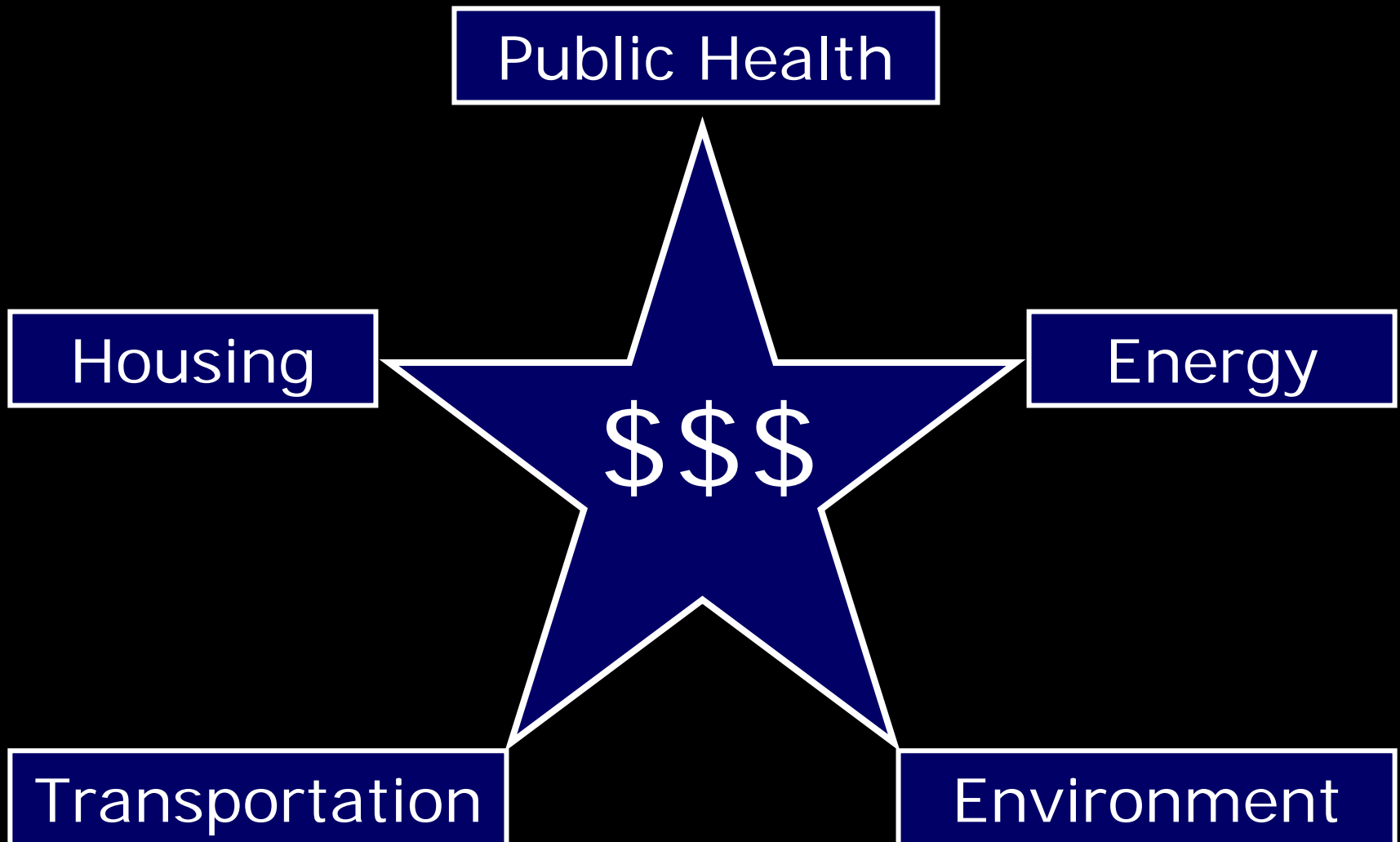
## Regional Approaches



# Single Purpose Spending



# Integrated, Strategic Investment





# Thanking You



Charlier Associates, Inc.

[www.charlier.org](http://www.charlier.org)

