

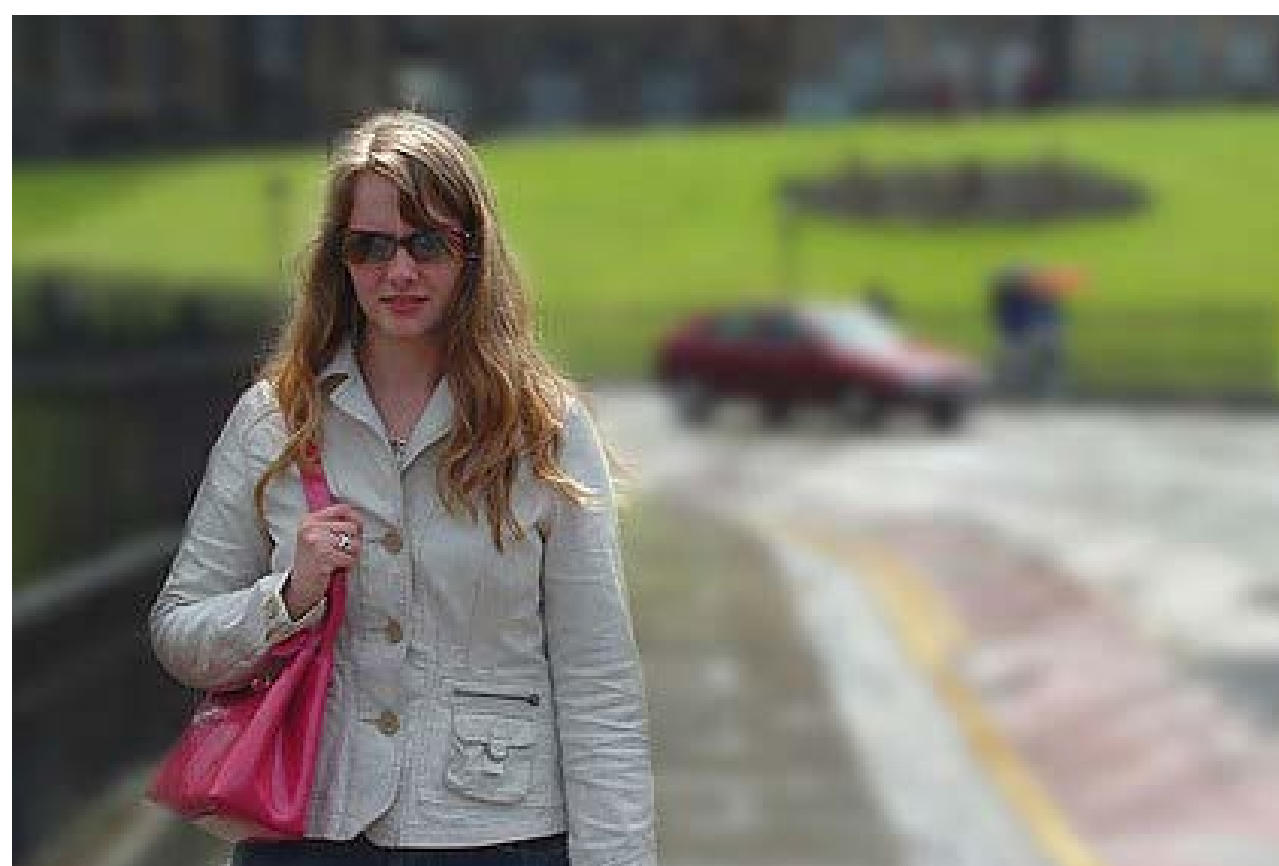


BACKGROUND



FORD SITE STREETS, TRAFFIC, AND PARKING PRINCIPLES

- Interconnected system of streets, bikeways, and walkways that is safe and accessible for people of various ages and abilities.
- Mix and density of activities to support transit through and around the site.
- Urban design and site layout to reduce auto trips and manage traffic impacts.



High school seniors with driver's licenses:

1996 = 85%

2010 = 73%

...and dropping, data suggests

Source: AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety



Between 2001 and 2009, average annual car miles traveled per person declined:

16-30 year olds = - 21%

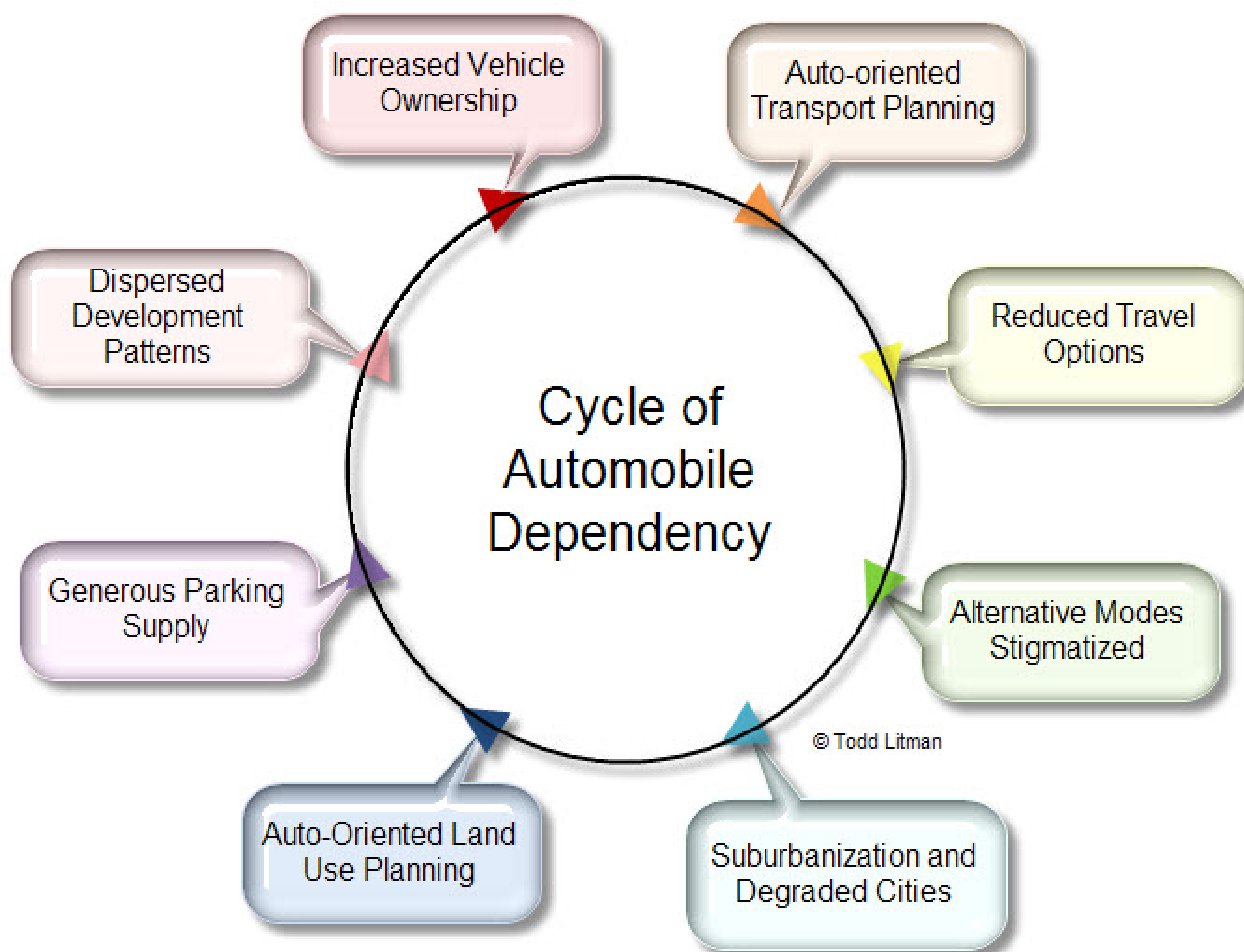
31-55 year olds = - 11%

56 years and up = - 4%

Source: Federal Highway Administration (2011)

Do you have any comments on these concepts or statistics?

AUTOMOBILE DEPENDENCY



WHAT INFORMS OUR WORK

- Transportation Trends
- Public Input
- Other, new mixed-use developments
- Professional Experience
- MnDOT Design Standards
- Saint Paul's Comprehensive Plan
- Ford Phase I Redevelopment Report
- Street Design Manual (In process)



SUPPLY & DEMAND



ASSUMPTIONS

- Goal on Ford site is to accommodate cars, not to encourage them
- If you build it, they will come; more infrastructure for cars will increase car use

What do you think about the above assumptions?

How should supply address demand on the Ford site?

“Design where cars are guests on the street.”

Daniel Skog - City of Malmo, Sweden

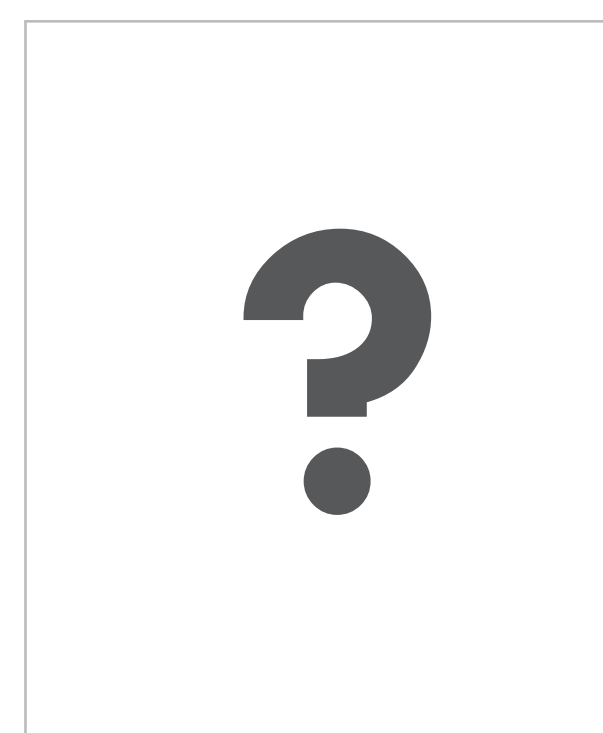
Should this statement guide street design on the Ford site?



ASSUMPTIONS

- A mixed-use site in Highland can help manage car trips using:
 - Transit
 - Walking & Biking
 - Carpool
 - Carshare
 - Parking Management

What do you think could help manage car trips within and through the Ford site area?



| Transit | Walking & Biking | Carpool | Car Share | Parking Management | Other |
|---------|------------------|---------|-----------|--------------------|-------|
| | | | | | |

When designing a place that includes cars, what's more important - driving convenience or neighborhood livability? Are they mutually exclusive or compatible?

| Driving Convenience | Neighborhood Livability | They are mutually exclusive | They are compatible |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| | | | |
| Comment | Comment | Comment | Comment |



TRAFFIC IN HIGHLAND TODAY



ASSUMPTIONS

- Average Daily Trips (ADT) in the area will increase with Ford site redevelopment
- Some streets in Highland are more congested than others

Ford @ Cleveland: Heavy Volume

Near capacity (particularly at rush hour)

Cretin: Medium volume

Some capacity remains (direct link to and from I-94)

Montreal: Lower volume

Additional capacity remains

What do you think are the most and least congested areas and how might they be managed? Please indicate with a dot and provide comments below.



Comments:

Empty box for user comments.



TRAFFIC IMPACT STUDIES



ASSUMPTIONS

- In 2015, the city will hire traffic modeling consultants to evaluate impacts of potential zoning and public realm plan
- Future master developer will be required (under State law) to do a full traffic impact study on the final proposed development plan, to occur in 2016 or 2017

Traffic Study Responsibilities & Timeline

| What | Traffic Modeling Study | Traffic Impact Study |
|-------|---|--|
| When | 2015 | 2017 |
| Why | To inform Ford site zoning and public realm plan | To examine viability of proposed development |
| How | High level analysis - based on POTENTIAL transportation network and connections | Detailed Analysis - based on PROPOSED transportation network and connections |
| Where | Examines on-site, adjacent, and more distant impacts | Examines on-site, adjacent, and more distant impacts |
| Who | City pays for study | Developer pays for study |

Average Daily Traffic (ADT)



What should be evaluated in the 2015 Traffic Modeling Study?



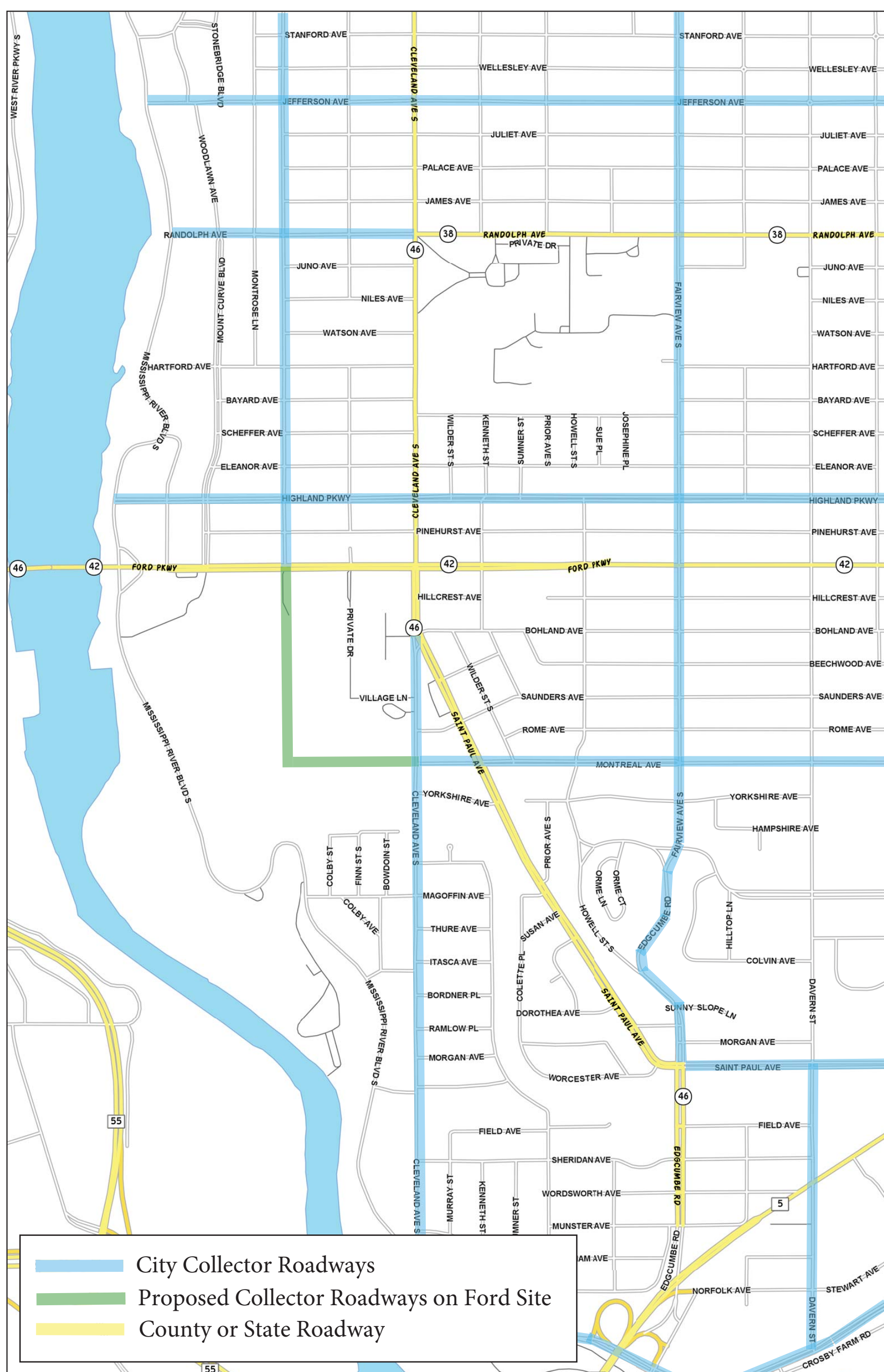
ALIGNMENT & CONNECTIONS



ASSUMPTIONS

- Cretin and Montreal seem to be logical connections to and through the site
- Fewer connections will concentrate traffic onto a few streets; more connections will distribute traffic

What alignments and connections do you suggest and why? Please mark on map and comment.



Please Comment

Do you favor more connections or fewer? Indicate which with dot and comment.

More

Fewer

Why?

Why?

ASSUMPTIONS

- Street design affects how people travel through public space - what mode, how fast, etc.

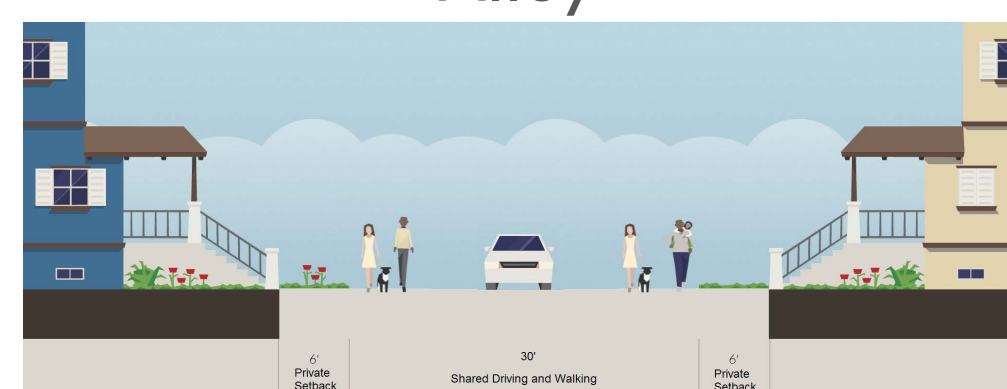
- Street design elements and considerations:

- Car lanes – how many and width
- Medians or turn lanes – yes or no
- Sidewalk – yes: width
- Bike lanes – yes or no; type and width
- Boulevard – yes; style and width
- Parking lanes – none, 1-sided, 2-sided

Which forms do you like within each category? Why? Indicate with dots and comment.

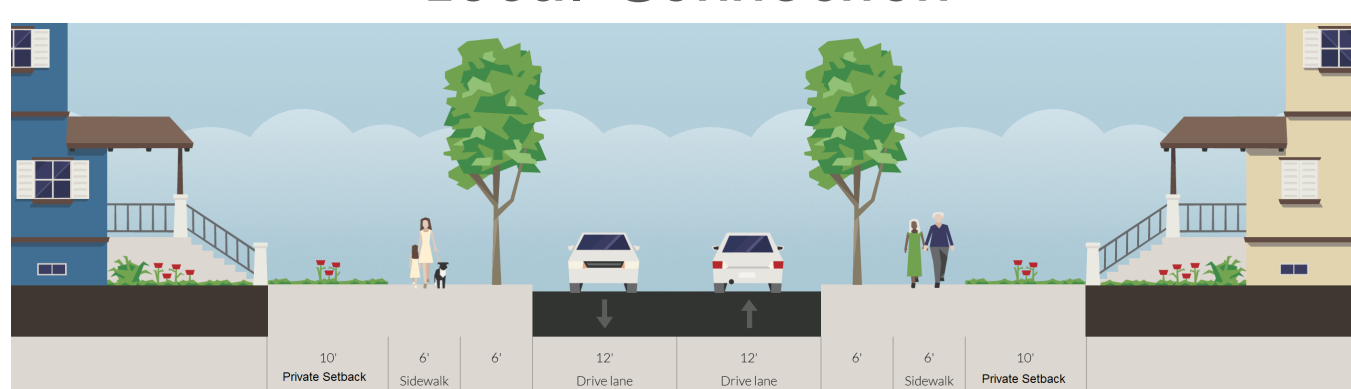
Very Low Volume

Alley



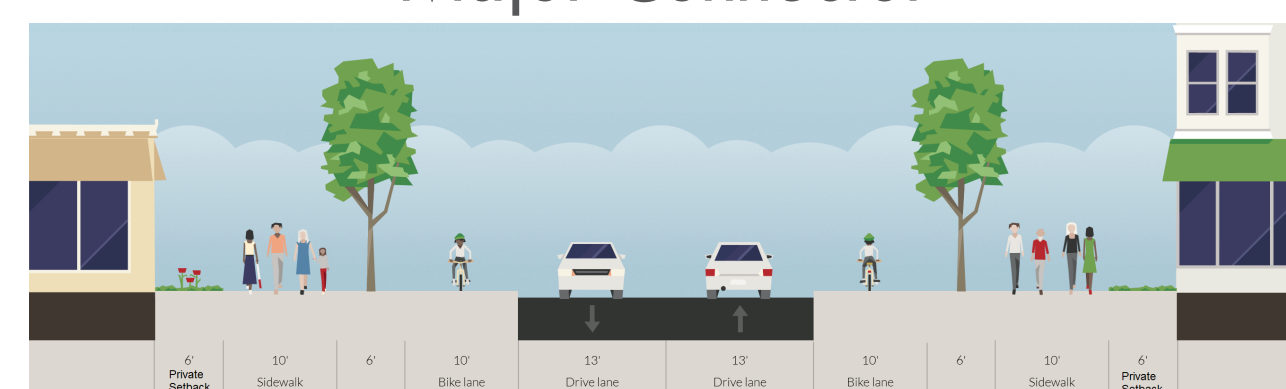
Low Volume

Local Connection

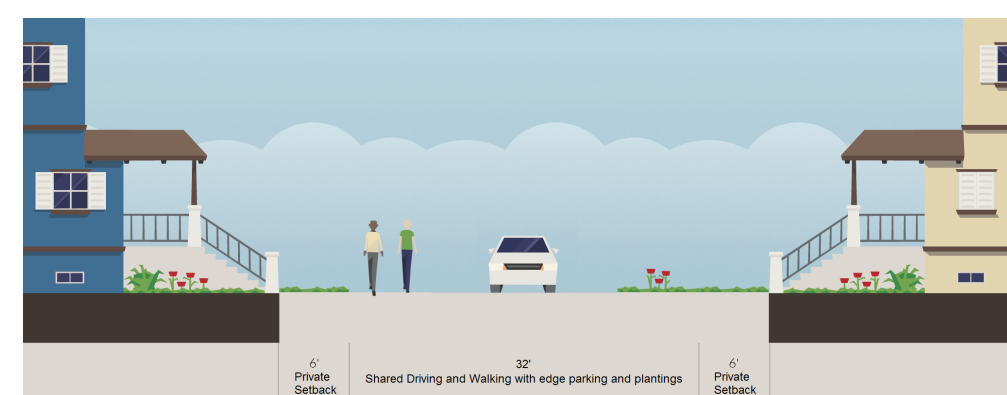


Medium Volume

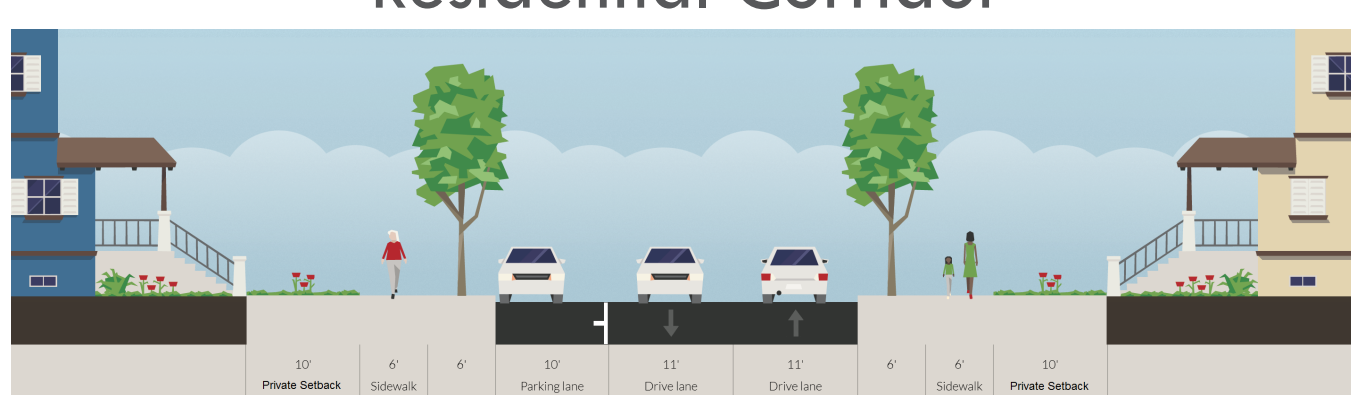
Major Connector



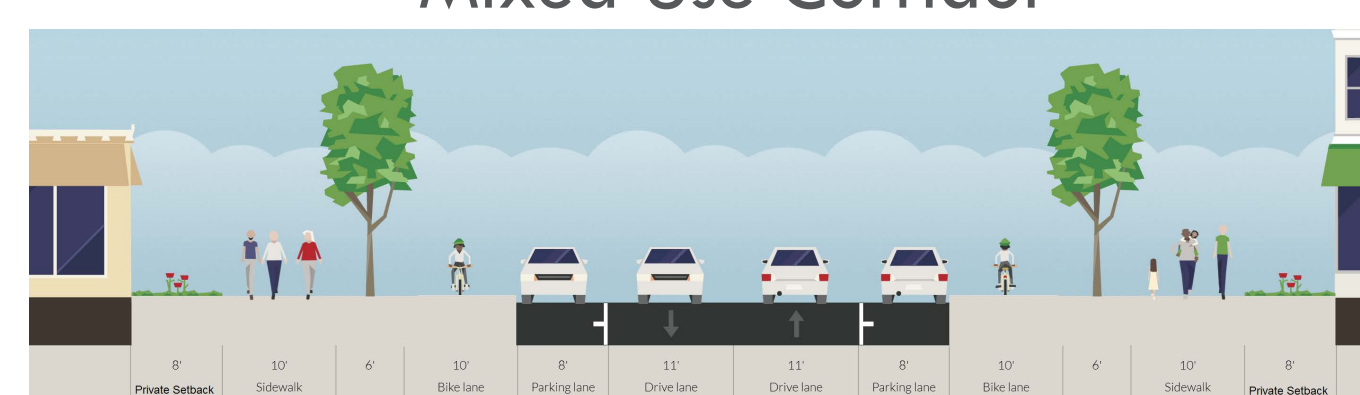
Residential Lane



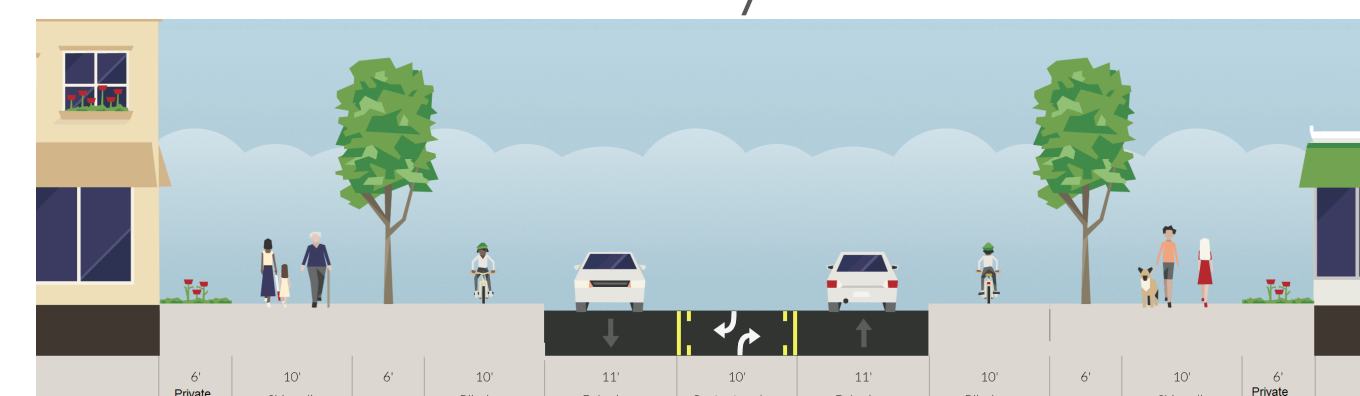
Residential Corridor



Mixed Use Corridor



Collector/Arterial



Please Comment

Please Comment

Please Comment



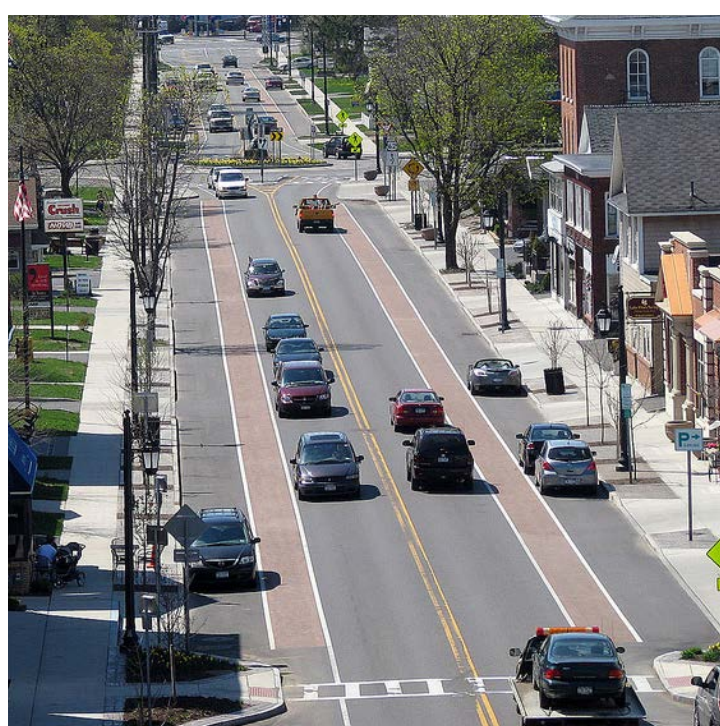
ROUNDABOUTS & OTHER FORMS



ASSUMPTIONS

- Street design affects traffic volume and speed
- Street features that can slow traffic:
 - Roundabouts
 - Angled or curved streets
 - Two-way streets
 - Bump outs
 - Chicanes
 - Other?

What street design forms should be considered for the Ford site? Please mark up to 3.



| Roundabouts | Angled/Curved Streets | Two-way Streets | Bump outs | Chicanes | Other (List) |
|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------|----------|--------------|
| | | | | | |

Additional Comments:



PARKING: TYPE, LOCATION, QUANTITY



ASSUMPTIONS

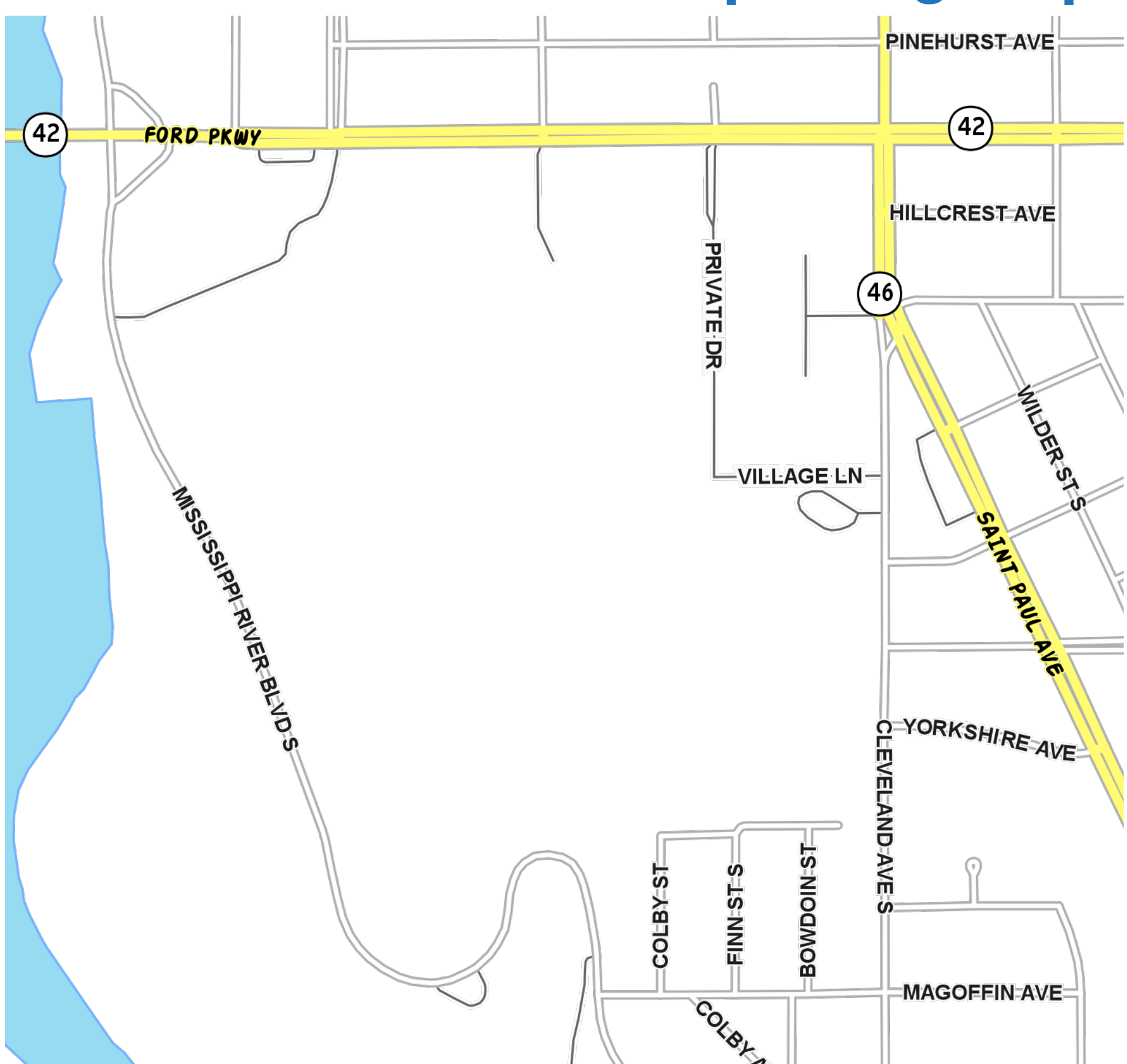
- Parking in ramps and small, rear surface lots will save space and provide a more attractive and walkable place
- Types and Location of Parking:
 - Private garages – rear, side or front
 - On-street – 1-sided or 2-sided
 - Parking lots – rear, side or front
 - Ramps -- stand alone, attached, above ground, below ground, or interior to building
 - Driveways or alleys – rear, side or front

What type(s) of parking are most appropriate on the Ford site? Please mark up to 3.



| Building Garages | On-Street | Large Lots | Public Ramps | Driveways or Alleys | Small Lots |
|------------------|-----------|------------|--------------|---------------------|------------|
| | | | | | |

How and where should parking be provided? Indicate with dots and comment.





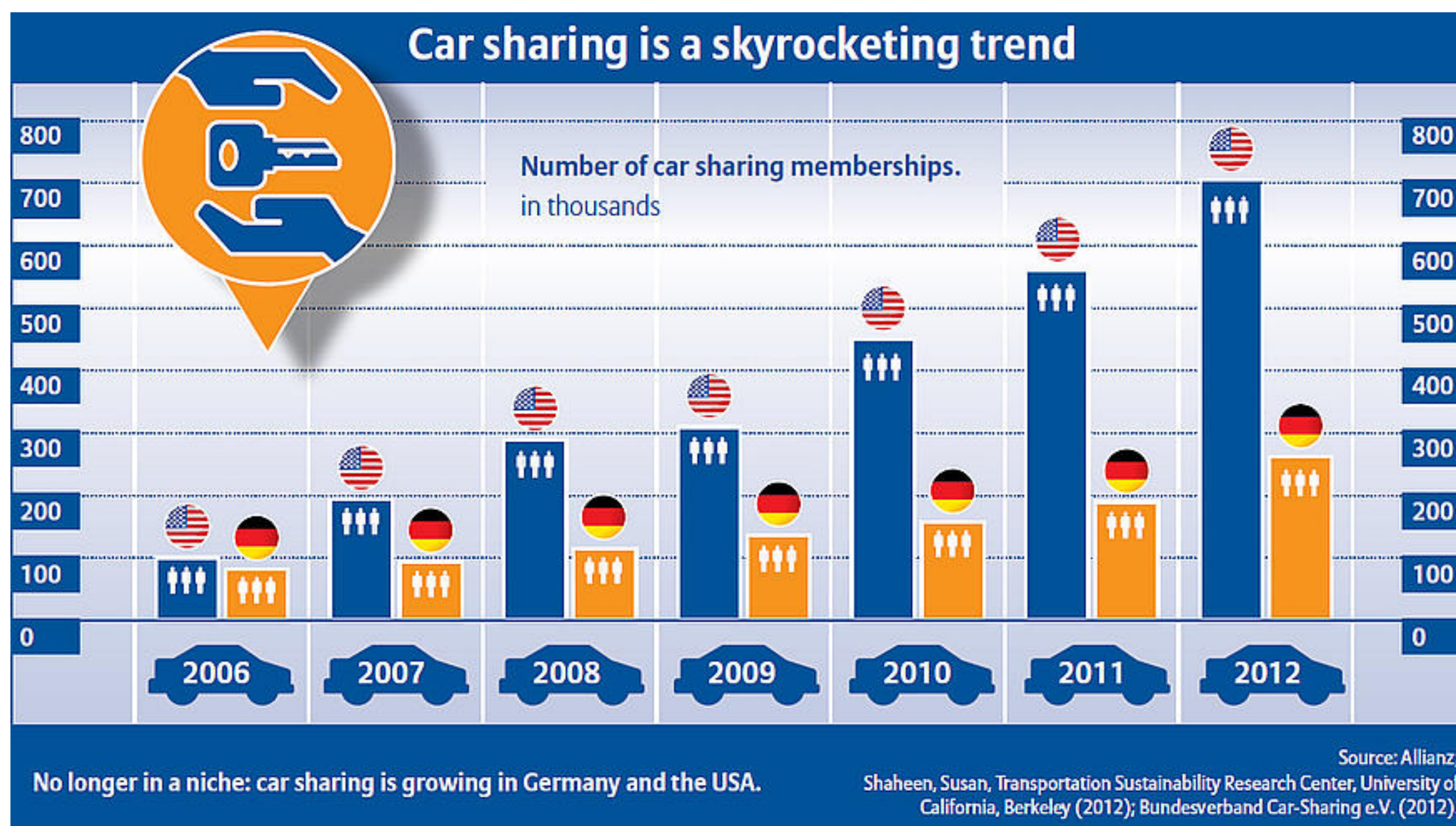
PARKING: PUBLIC/PRIVATE, PAY



ASSUMPTIONS

- People in the Midwest are used to convenient parking that is free for the user
- Parking is NOT free; someone pays to provide it
- Parking has to be managed as a system:

- Quantity
- Location
- Car share
- Pay vs free



Who should provide parking at the Ford site? Indicate which with dot and comment.

| Public - City of St Paul | Private - Business or Landlord | Both |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|------|
| | | |

How should it be paid for? Indicate which with dot and comment.

| User Pays | Landowner Covers Cost | Both |
|-----------|-----------------------|------|
| | | |