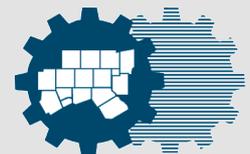


# Mapping Pedestrian Networks and Density to Improve Transit

Kevin Kokes, AICP



North Central Texas  
Council of Governments

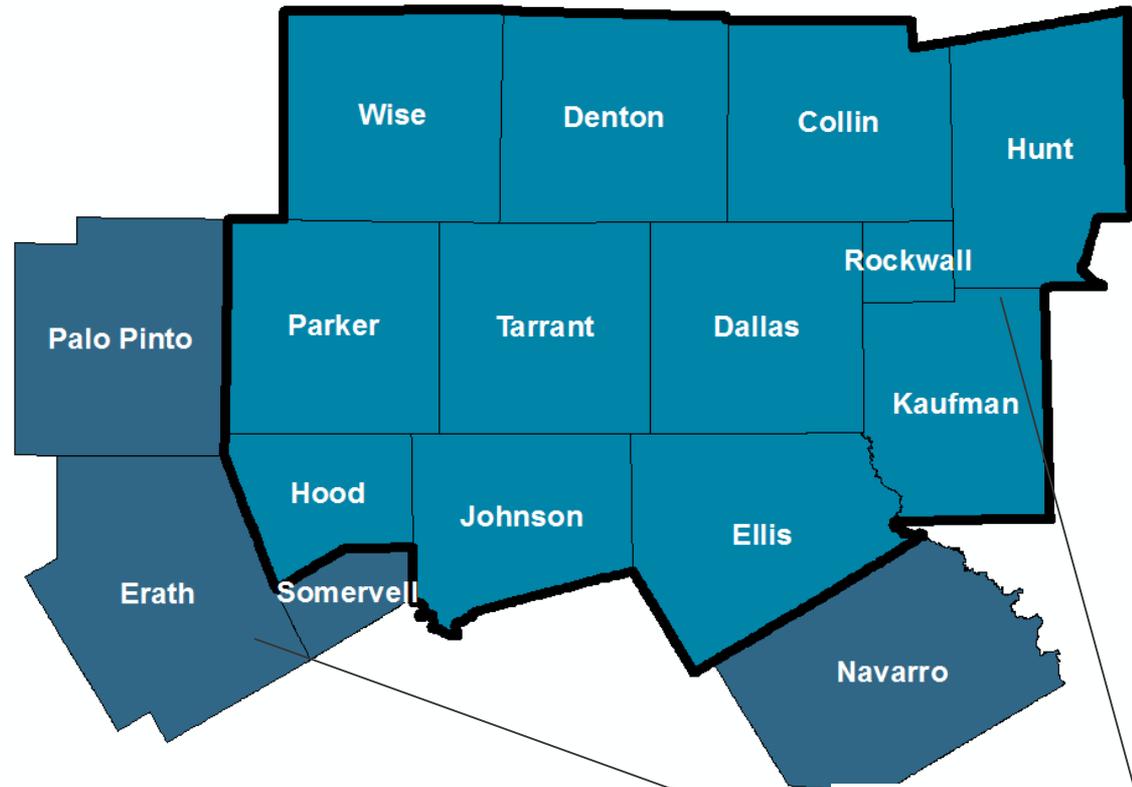


Public Works Roundup

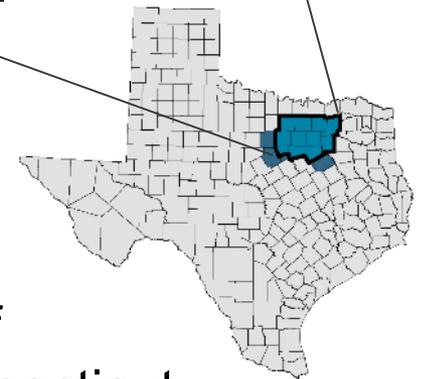
May 21, 2019

# North Central Texas Council of Governments

MPO for the  
Dallas-Fort Worth  
Region



Metropolitan Planning Area (MPA)  
12 Counties = 9,441 sq. mi.

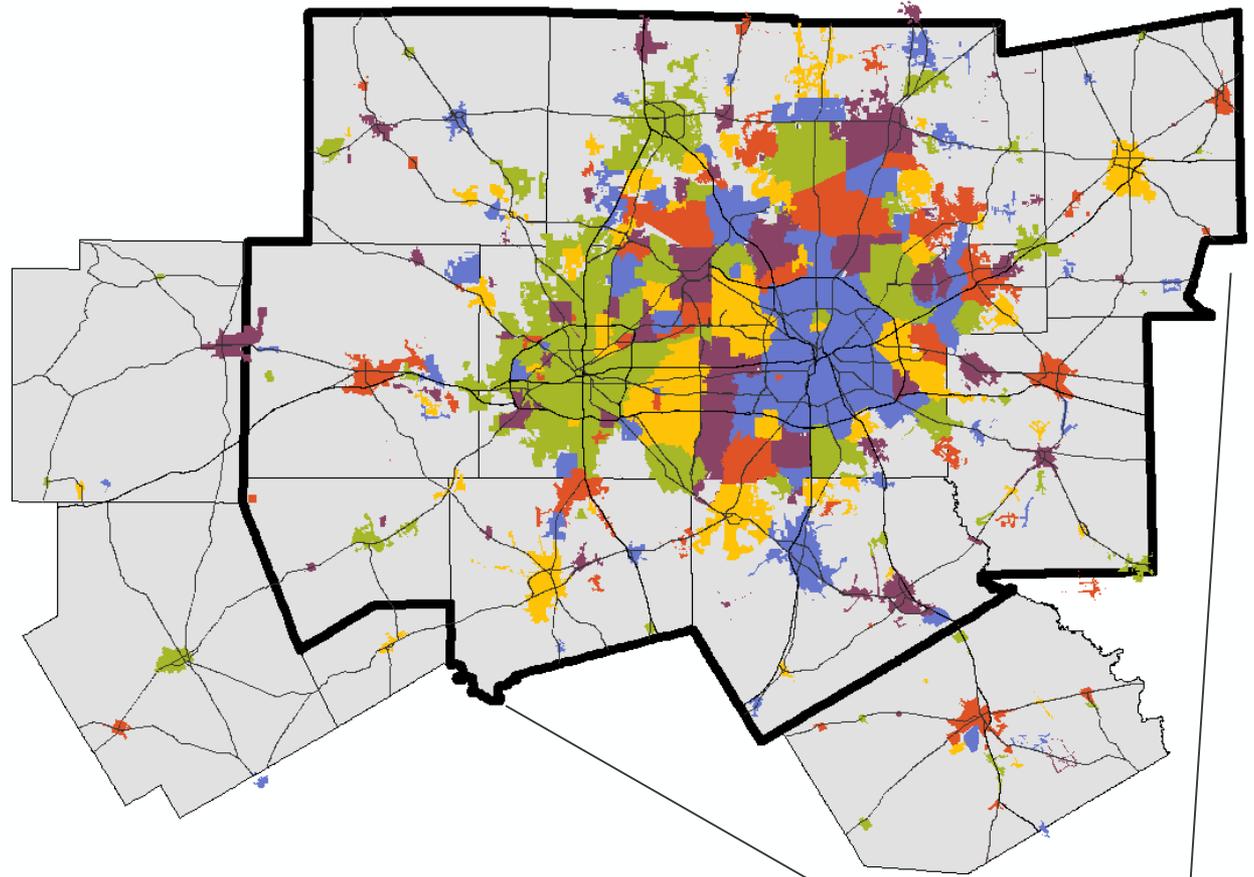


Land area larger than the States of  
New Hampshire, New Jersey, Connecticut,  
Delaware, and Rhode Island



# North Central Texas Council of Governments

## MPO for the Dallas-Fort Worth Region



### Metropolitan Planning Area (MPA)

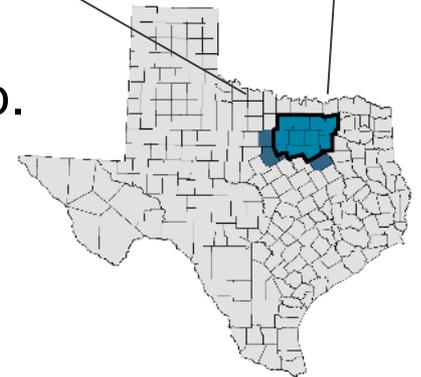
209 cities

13 cities larger than 100,000 pop.

### MPA Population

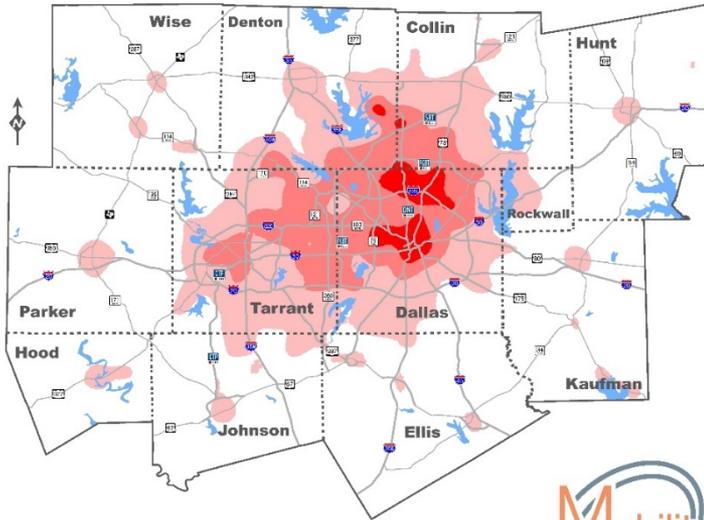
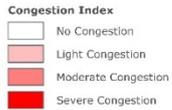
2018 Estimate = 7.4 million

**2045 Forecast = 11.2 million**



# Levels of Congestion/Delay

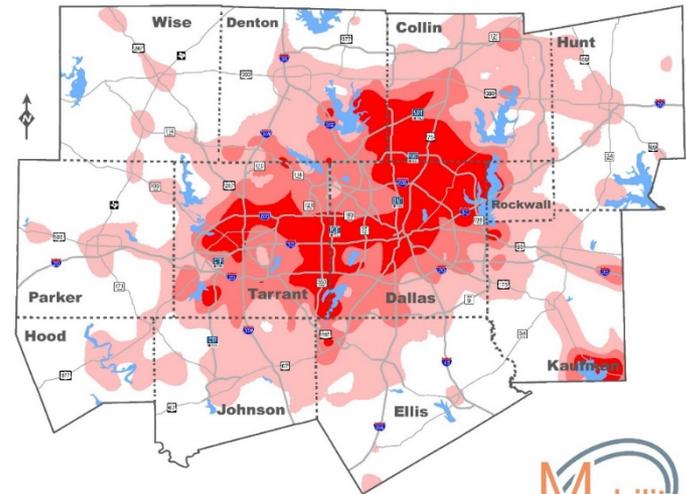
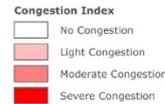
## 2018 Levels of Congestion/Delay



**Cost of Congestion/Delay: \$11.9 billion**  
 Congestion Index is based on a percent increase in travel time.



## 2045 Levels of Congestion/Delay



**Cost of Congestion/Delay: \$27.2 billion**  
 Congestion Index is based on a percent increase in travel time.



# Sustainable Development

## Support alternative modes of transportation (walking, biking, transit)

- Walking-friendly development
- Bicycle/pedestrian infrastructure
- Transit-Oriented Development



# Planning and Designing for All Ages and Abilities (Ages 8 to 80)



# All Ages and Abilities

(Ages 8 to 80)



**Children**



**Walk**



**Commute**



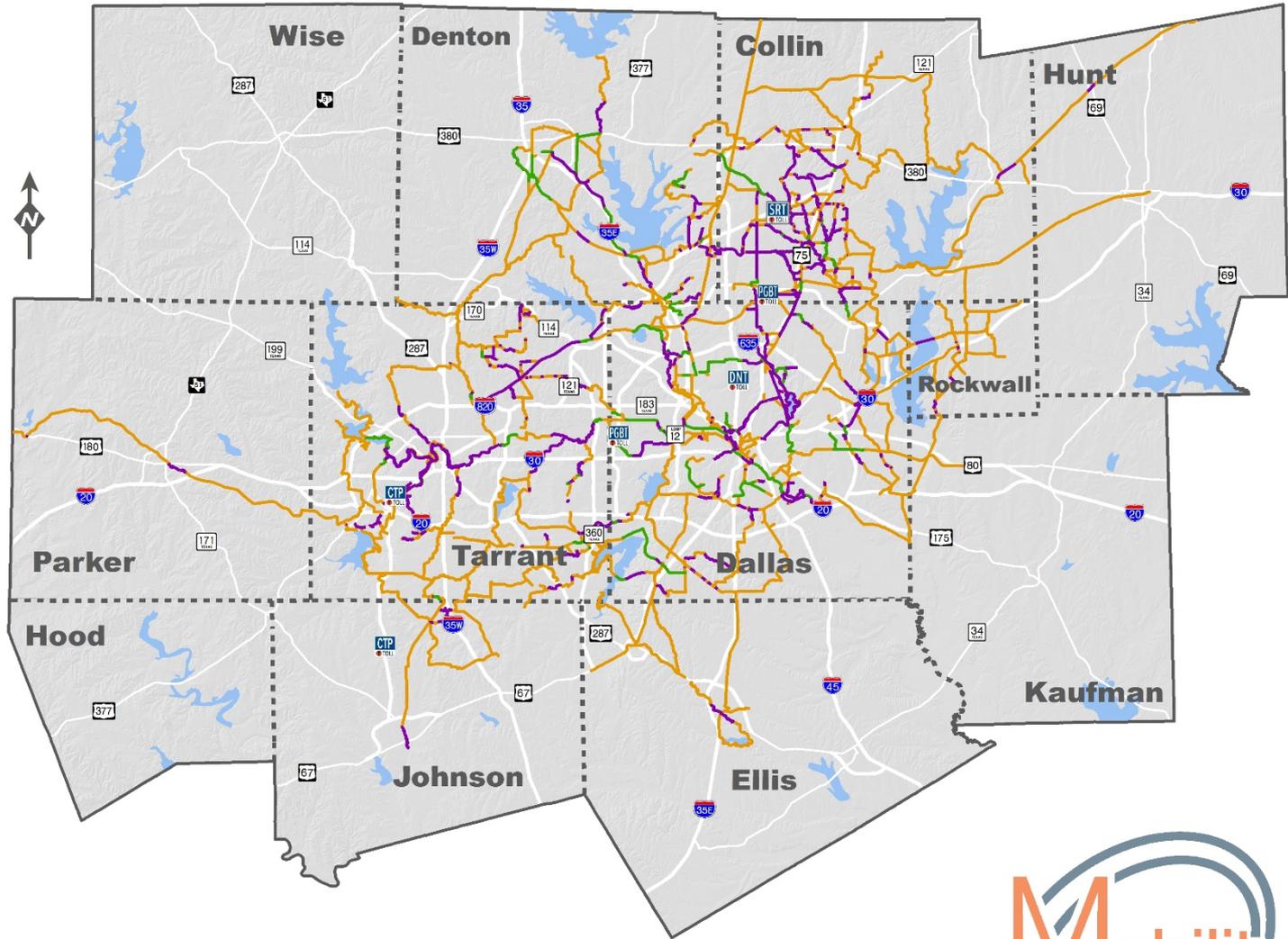
**Adults**



**Fitness**

# Regional Veloweb

- Existing 455 Miles
- Funded 143 Miles
- Planned 1,285 Miles
- Total 1,883 Miles



Dallas CBD

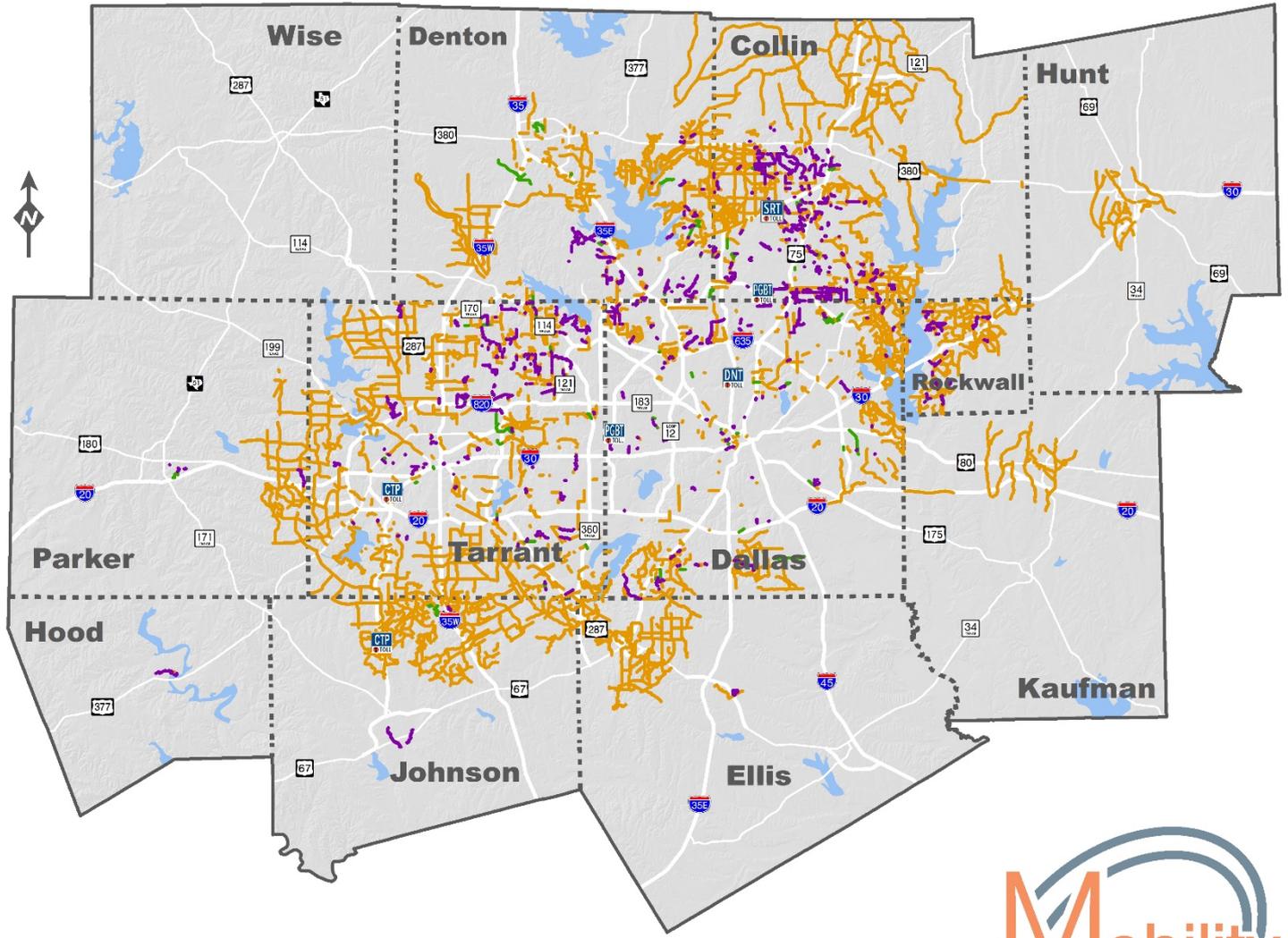


Fort Worth CBD



# Community Shared-Use Paths

- Existing 318 Miles
- Funded 57 Miles
- Planned 2,584 Miles
- Total 2,959 Miles



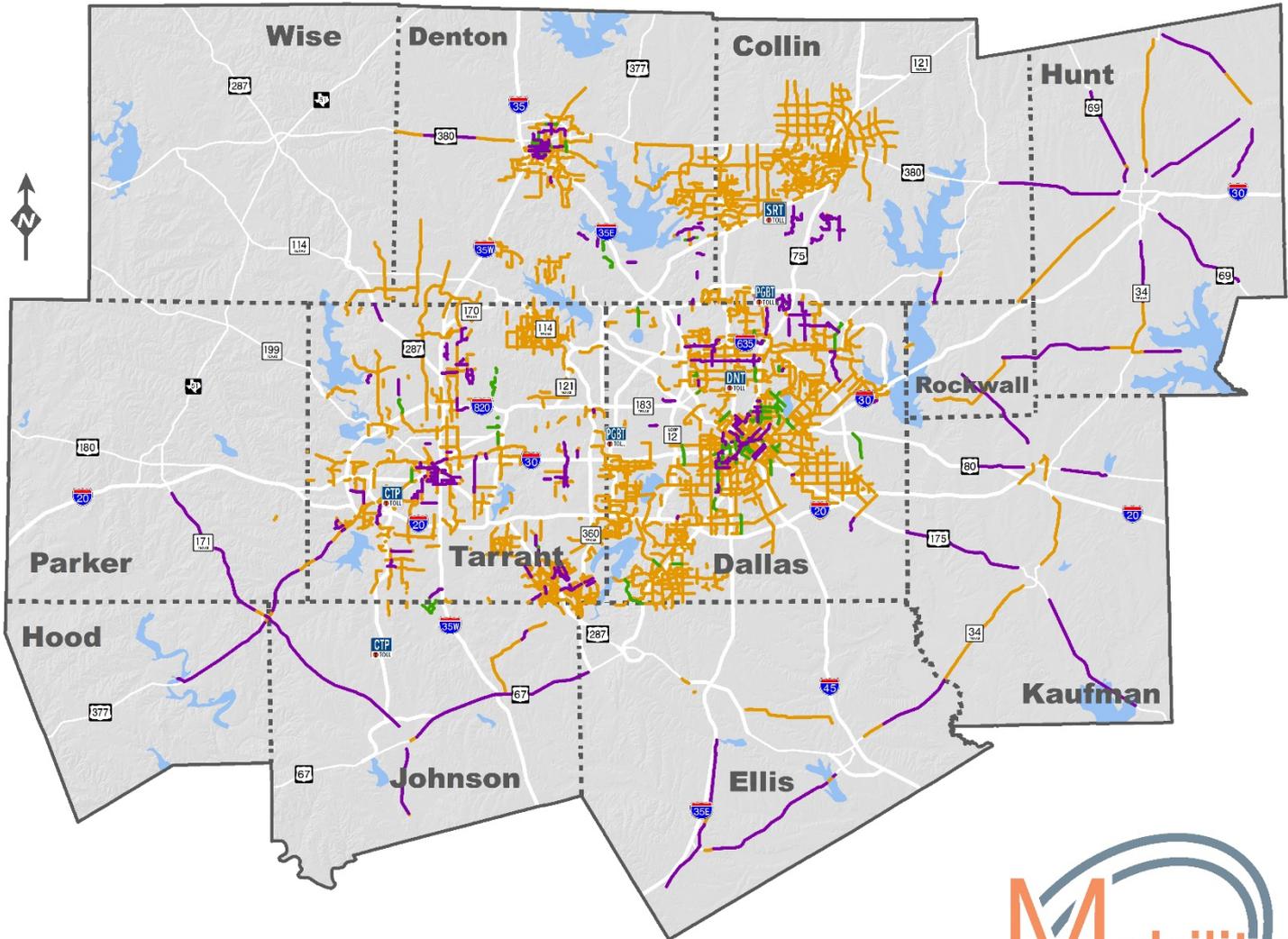
Community Shared-Use Paths supplement the Regional Veloweb network. These paths do not include recreational paths/loops, private paths, equestrian or nature trails, or wide sidewalks less than 10 feet in width.

Facility recommendations indicate transportation need. Corridor-specific alignment, design, and operational characteristics will be determined through ongoing project development.



# On-Street Bikeway Network

- Existing 459 Miles
- Funded 84 Miles
- Planned 1,918 Miles
- Total 2,461 Miles



On-street bikeways in the urbanized area include: separated or protected bike lanes/cycle tracks, bike lanes, marked shared lanes, and marked bicycle boulevards. On-street bikeways in the urbanized area do not include: signed bike "routes", signed "share the road", unmarked wide outside lanes, or signed wide shoulders. The use of wide shoulders is included on various roadways linking rural communities outside of the urbanized area. Facility recommendations indicate transportation need. Corridor-specific alignment, design, and operational characteristics will be determined through ongoing project development.

# What are Complete Streets?



Multimodal Complete Street



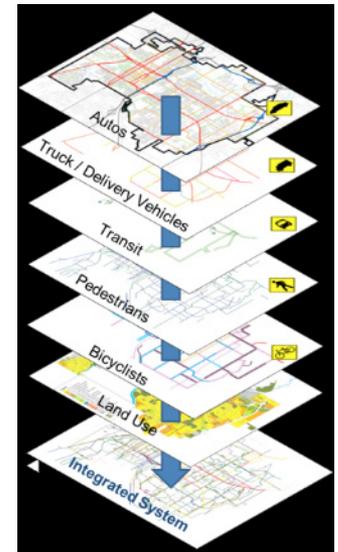
## Multimodal Complete Streets

There is no singular design prescription for Complete Streets;

each one is unique and responds to its community context.

They are designed and operated to enable **safe access for all users**, including *pedestrians, bicyclists, motorists and transit riders of all ages and abilities.*

Source: Smart Growth America



# Safety

FHWA Home / Safety / Proven Safety Countermeasures

## Proven Safety Countermeasures

Office of Safety

# Proven Safety Countermeasures

Safe Roads for a Safer Future  
Investment in roadway safety saves lives



In 2006, FHWA began promoting certain infrastructure-oriented safety treatments and strategies, chosen based on proven effectiveness and benefits, to encourage widespread implementation by State, tribal, and local transportation agencies to reduce serious injuries and fatalities on American highways. This became known as the Proven Safety Countermeasures initiative. The list was updated in 2012 and again in 2017.

This list of Proven Safety Countermeasures has now reached a total of 20 treatments and strategies that practitioners can implement to successfully address roadway departure, intersection, and pedestrian and bicycle crashes. Among the 20 Proven Safety Countermeasures are several crosscutting strategies that address multiple safety focus areas.

Transportation agencies are strongly encouraged to consider these research-proven safety countermeasures. Widespread implementation of the Proven Safety Countermeasures can serve to accelerate the achievement of local, State, and National safety goals.

Listen to the [Recorded Webinar](#) of the 2017 PSC Rollout. The [Webinar Transcript](#) is also available.

### Guidance Memorandums on Promoting the Implementation of Proven Safety Countermeasures:

2008 2012 2017

Select any of the following icons to learn more about the specific countermeasure



Roadside Design Improvement at Curves



Reduced Left-Turn Conflict Intersections



Systemic Application of Low Cost Countermeasures at Stop-Controlled Intersections



Leading Pedestrian Interval



Local Road Safety Plan



USLIMITS2



Enhanced Delineation and Friction for Horizontal Curves



Longitudinal Rumble Strips and Stripes on Two-Lane Roads



Median Barrier



Safety Edges



Backplates with Retroreflective Borders



Corridor Access Management



Dedicated Left- and Right-Turn Lanes at Intersections



Roundabouts



Yellow Change Intervals



Medians and Pedestrian Crossing Islands in Urban and Suburban Areas



Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon



Road Diet



Walkways



Road Safety Audit

[Return to top](#)

Page last modified on March 13, 2018

Safe Roads for a Safer Future  
Investment in roadway safety saves lives

# Proven Safety Countermeasures

<https://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/provencountermeasures/>



Leading Pedestrian Interval



Medians and Pedestrian Crossing Islands in Urban and Suburban Areas



Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon



Road Diet



Walkways

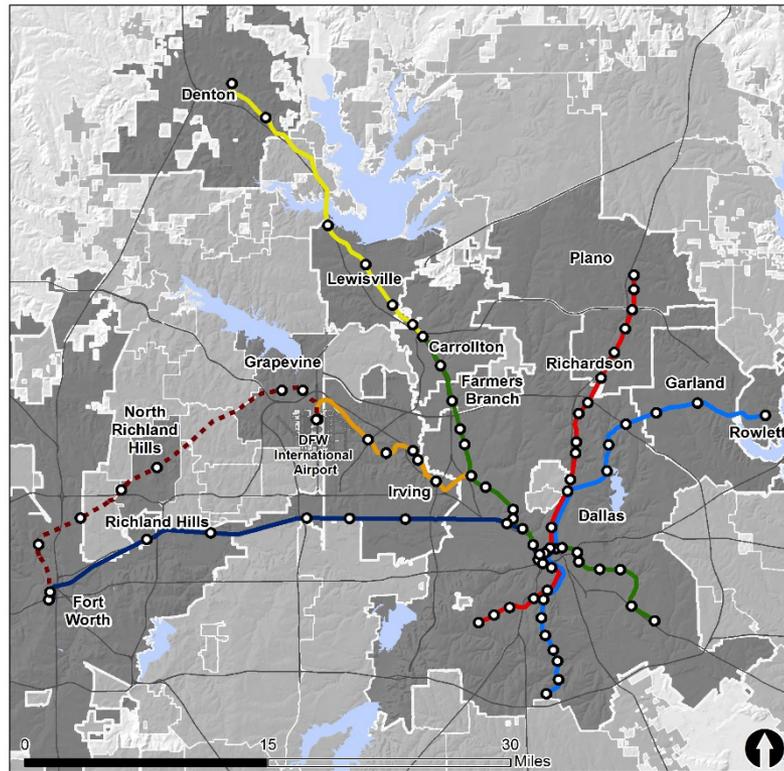


Road Safety Audit

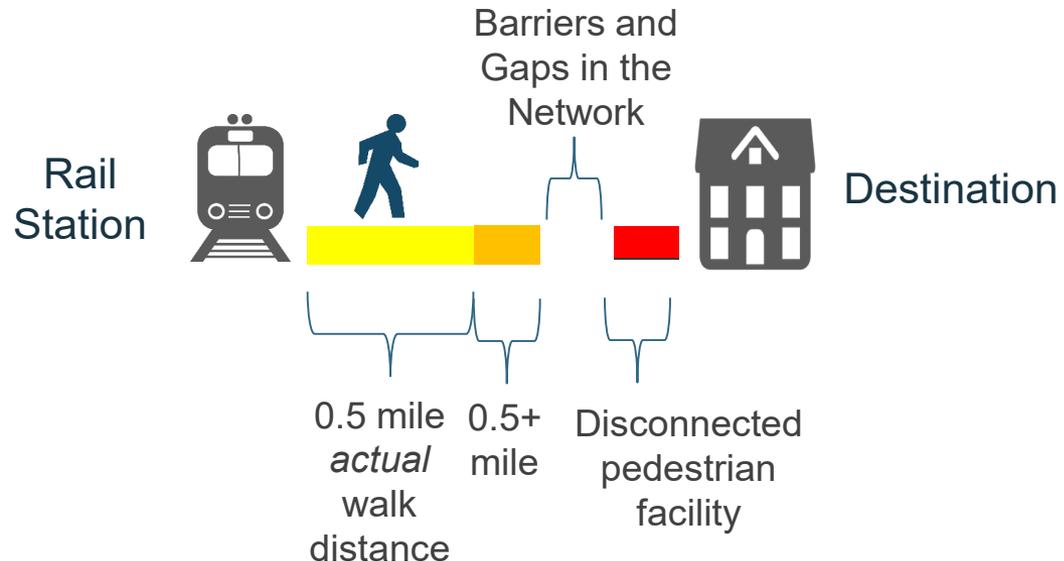
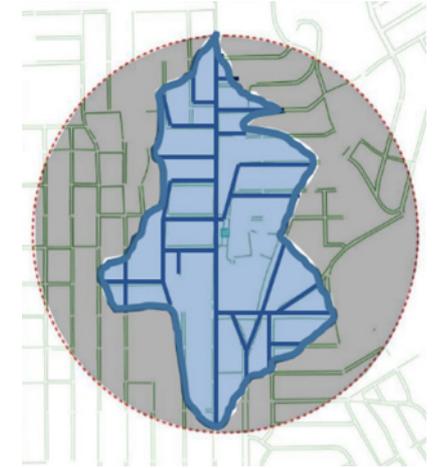
# Pedestrian and Bicycle Routes to Rail Stations

Distance and gaps in the actual "Routes" to stations (walksheds)

[nctcog.org/RoutesToRail](http://nctcog.org/RoutesToRail)



"A true walkable radius does not typically exist."



Facility  
Disconnected  
From Network



S. Denley Dr.

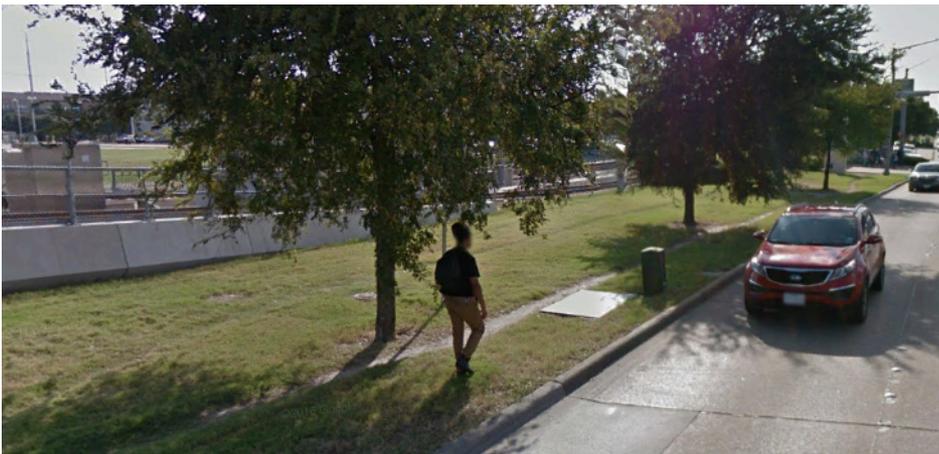
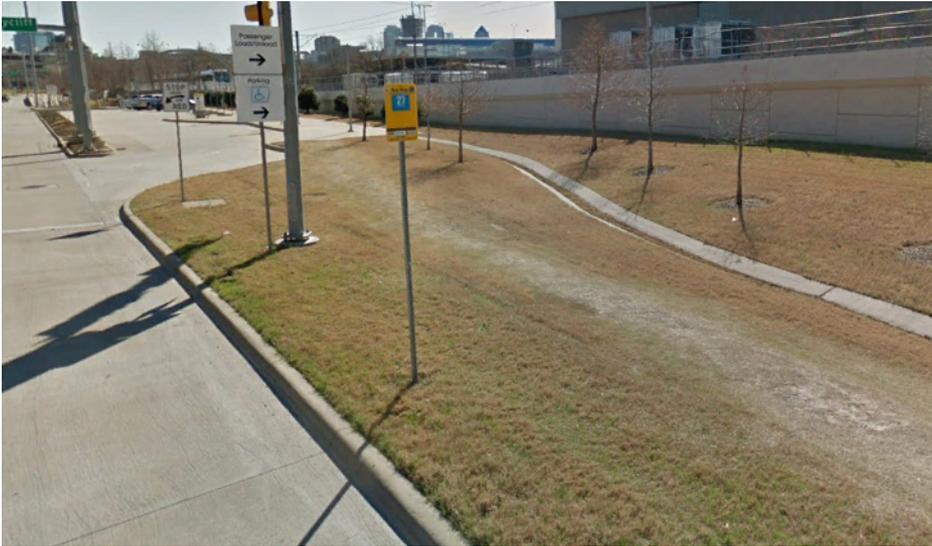
E. Illinois Ave.



© 2015 Google  
© 2015 Google  
© 2015 Europa Technologies

Google earth

# Poor Design for Access to Transit



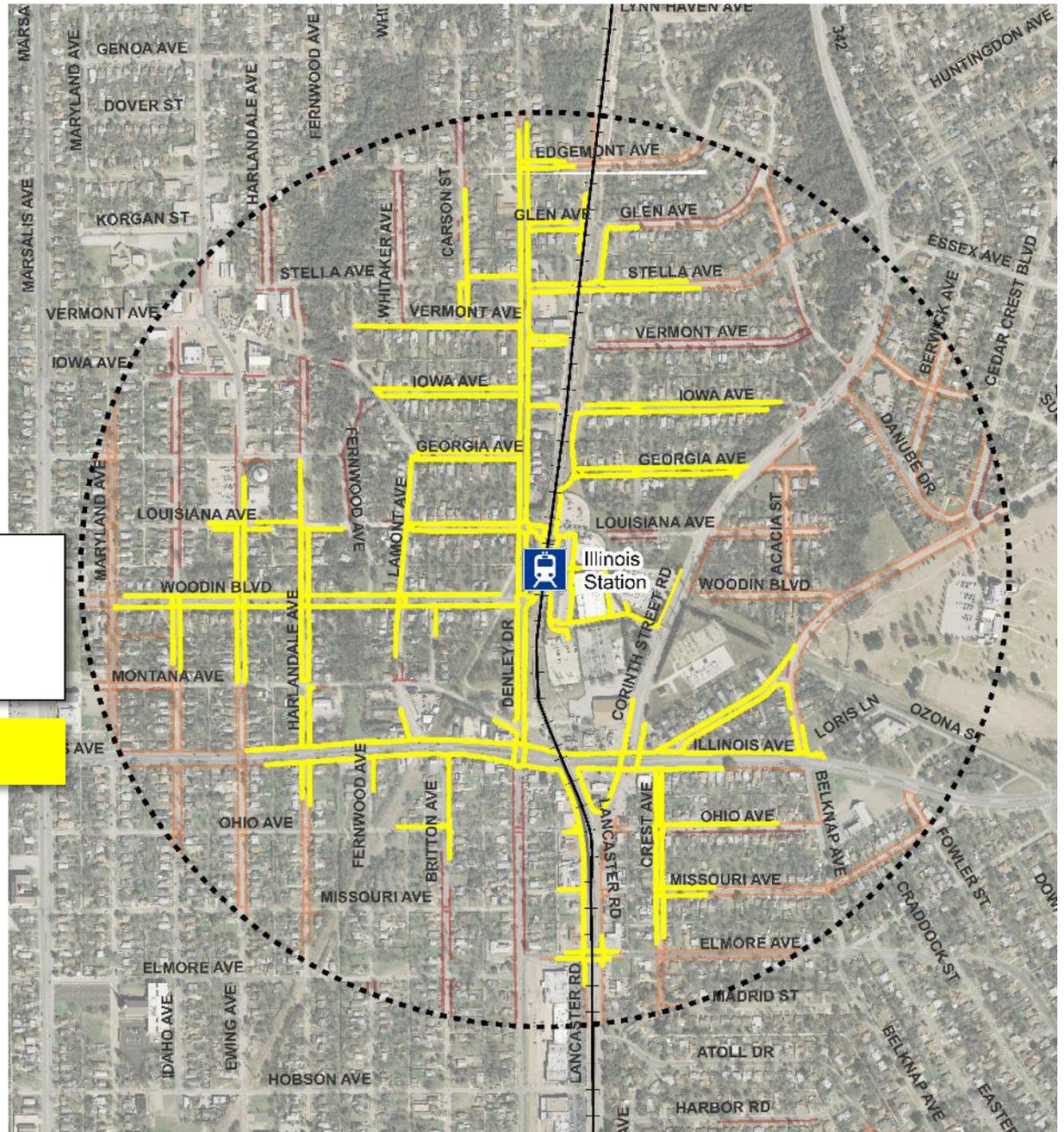
# Routes to Rail Stations

**Goal:** Identify public rights-of-way needing sidewalks and sidewalk improvements



## 2. ArcGIS Network Analysis

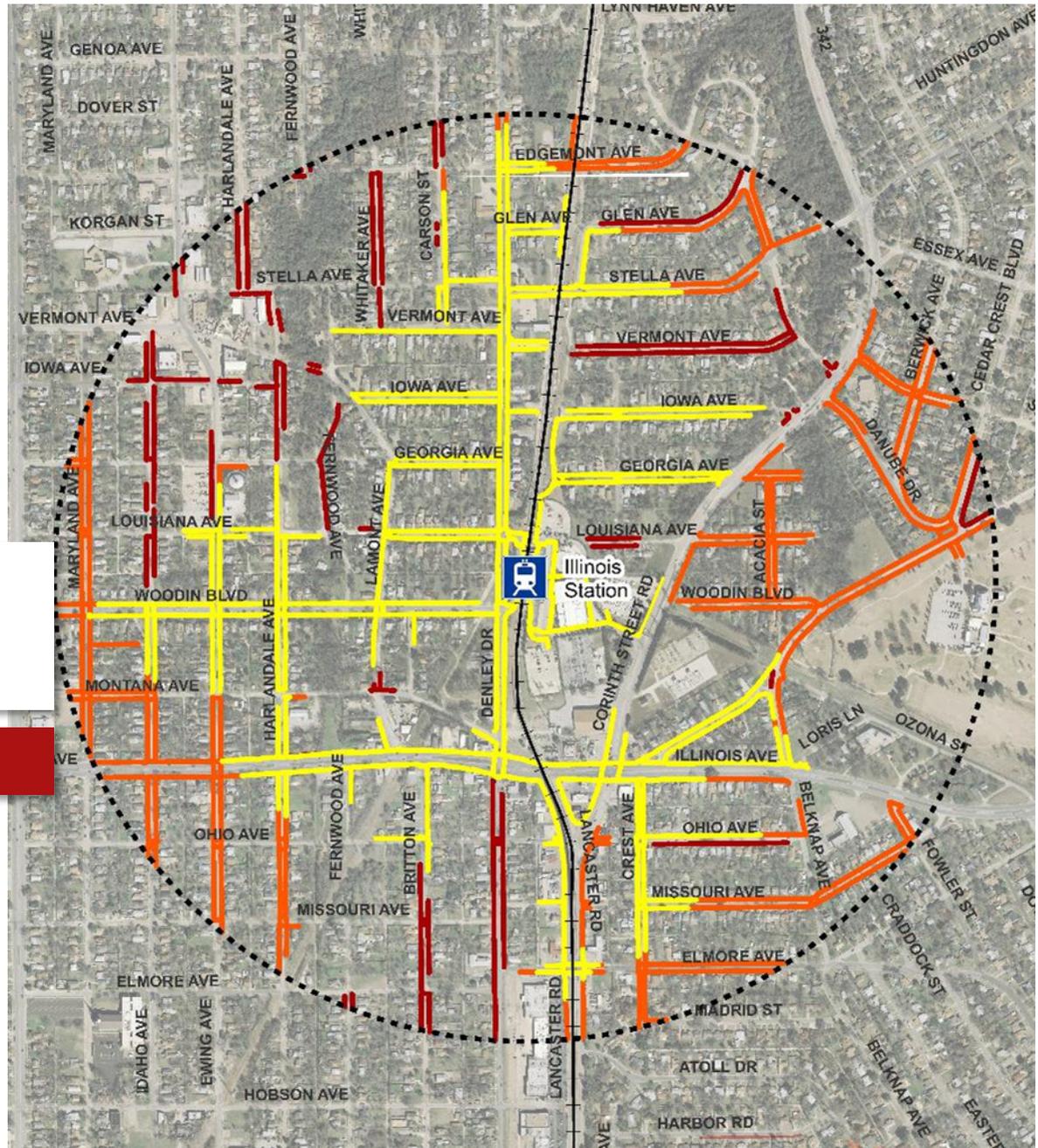
0.5 mile walkshed  
on a connected  
sidewalk route



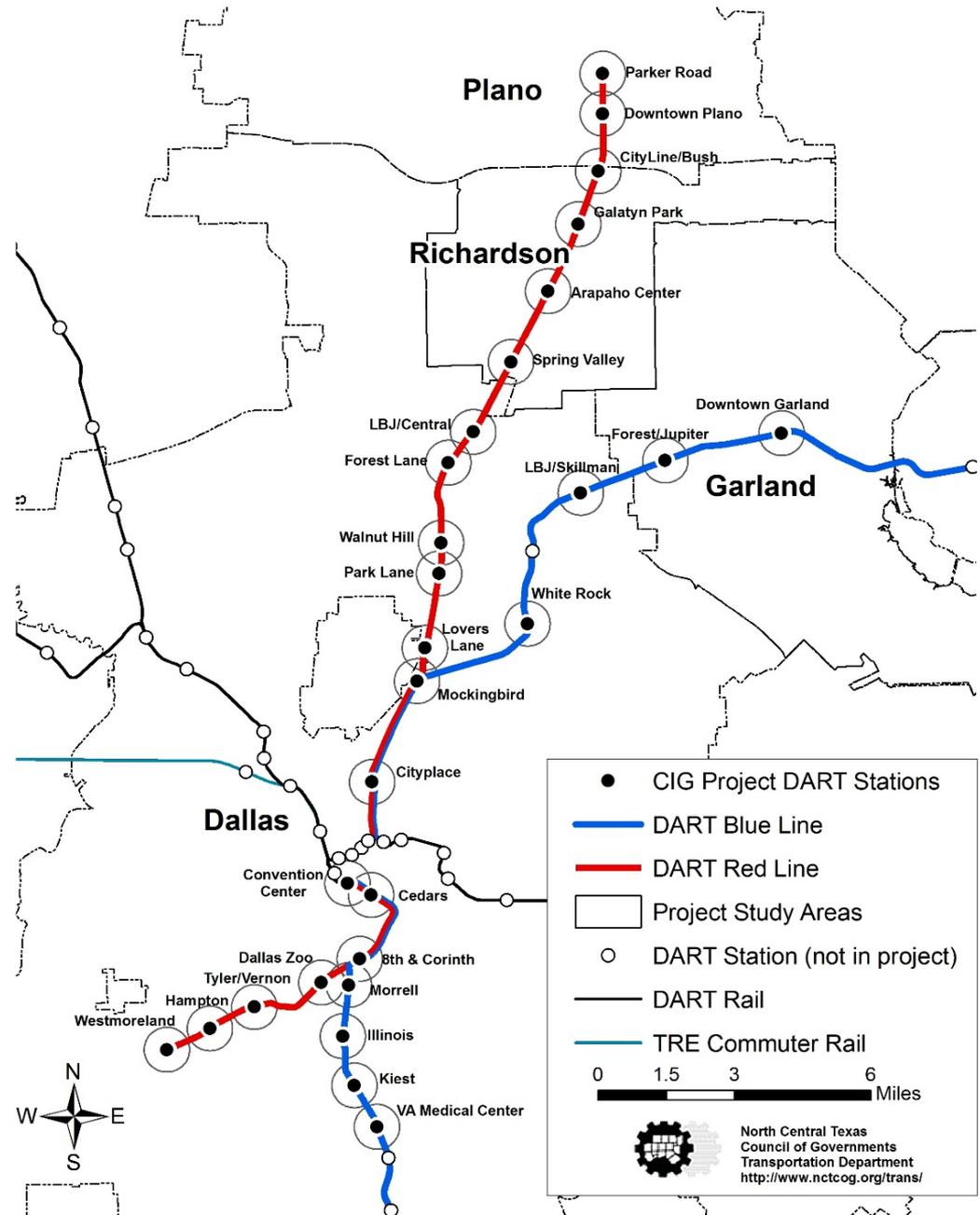


## 2. ArcGIS Network Analysis

Other sidewalks disconnected from the network



# FTA Grant



# Data Collection Sidewalk Gaps And Verification

**Legend**

-  Sidewalk
-  Sidewalk Gap
-  Unacceptable Sidewalk Condition



### 3. Prioritizing Projects

**300+ Miles missing sidewalk in the  
0.5 mile radius around rail stations**



**Where to start?**



### 3. Prioritizing Projects

**NCHRP**  
REPORT 803

NATIONAL  
COOPERATIVE  
HIGHWAY  
RESEARCH  
PROGRAM

**Pedestrian and Bicycle  
Transportation Along  
Existing Roads—ActiveTrans  
Priority Tool Guidebook**

[http://www.pedbikeinfo.org/planning/tools\\_appt.cfm](http://www.pedbikeinfo.org/planning/tools_appt.cfm)



### 3. Prioritizing Projects

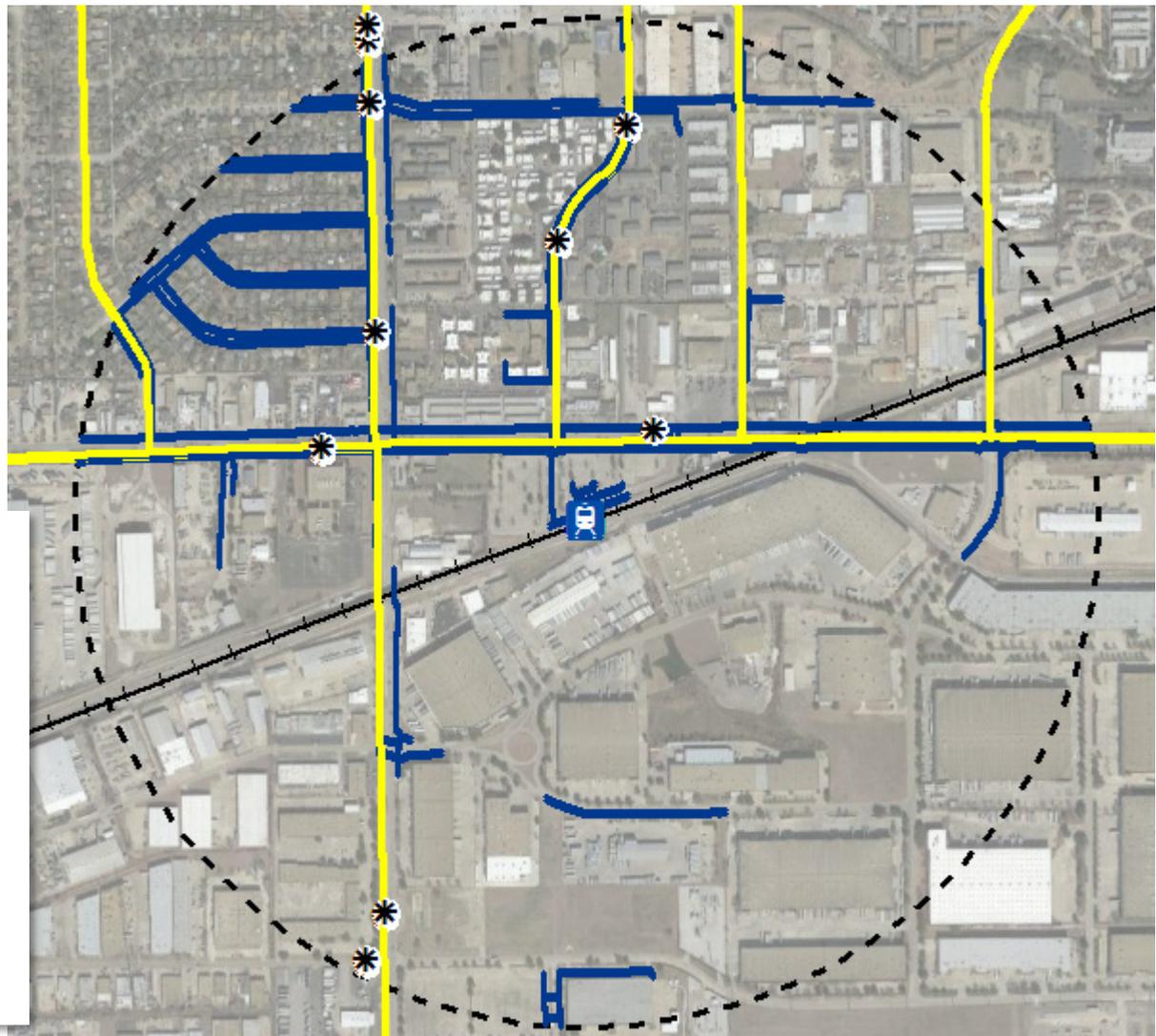
Variables:

Demographics

Crashes

Distance to station

Density



Pedestrian or Bike Incident w/ Vehicle (2012-2016)



Rail Station



Census Block Groups



Sidewalk



### 3. Prioritizing Projects

## Calculated Employment and Population Density

Appraisal district parcel data  
(Dallas, Collin, Denton, Tarrant  
Counties)

Edits/Quality control in 0.5 mile rail  
station buffer:  
SQFT, land use, and parcel  
geometry

Calculate parcel population  
e.g. 300 SQFT office = 1 person



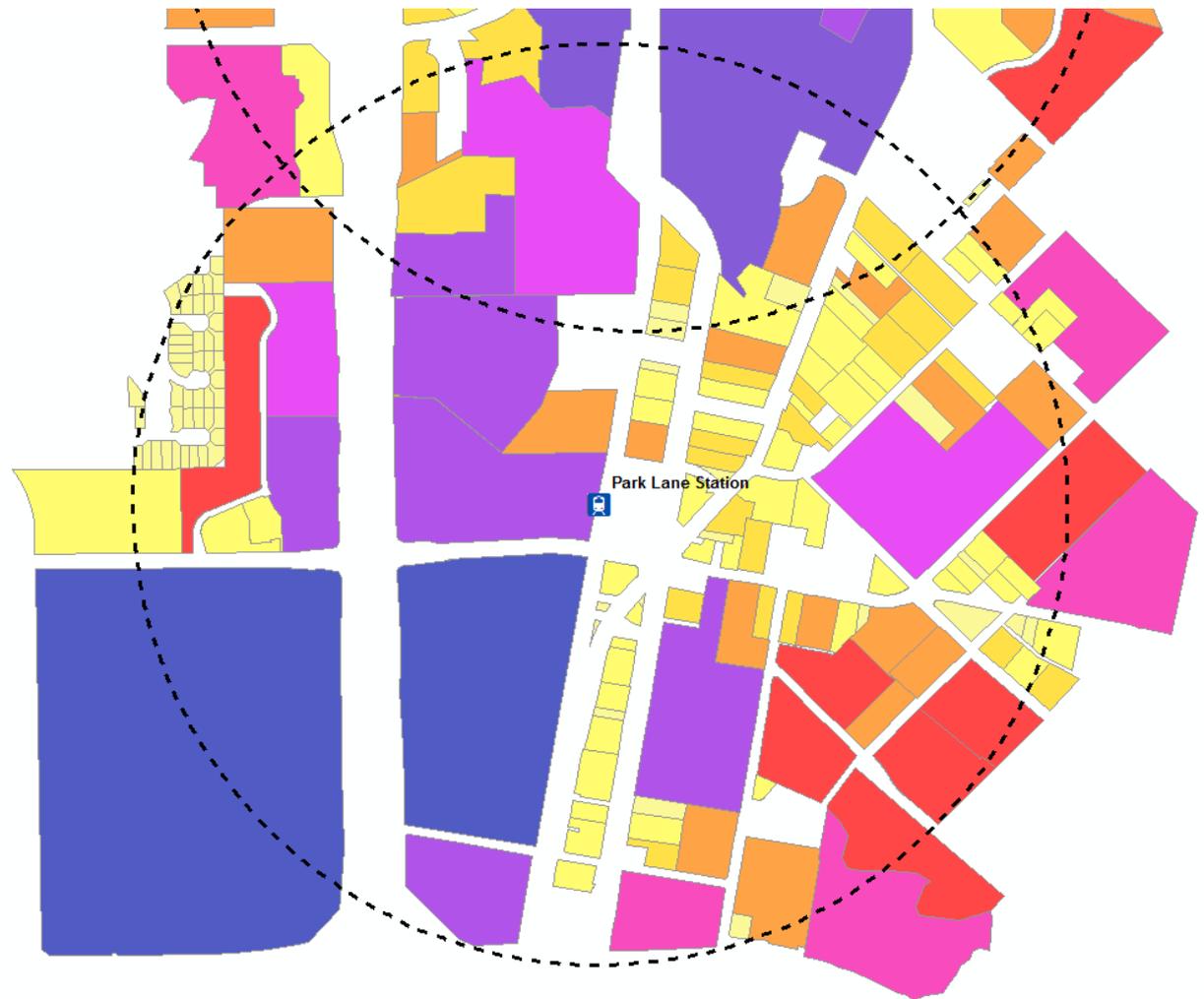
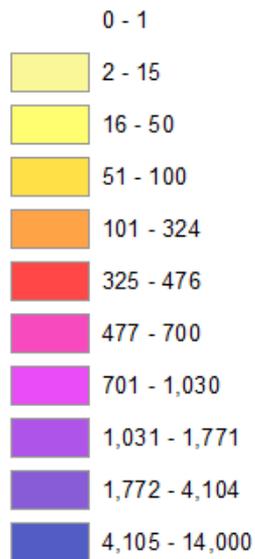
### 3. Prioritizing Projects

COG LU	Description	Housing Units	SQFT	People	SQFT/ person
111	Single family	1	--	2.5	--
112	Multi-family	1	--	1.8	--
120	Commercial	--	1,000	3.5	286
121	Office	--	1,000	3	333
122	Retail	--	1,000	8	125
125	Institutional/semi public	--	1,000	6	167
126	Education	--	1,000	12	83
131	Industrial	--	1,000	1	1,000
143	Utilities	--	--	0	--
148	Rail road	--	--	0	--
160	Mixed use	--	1,000	4	250
170	Parks/recreation	--	--	1	--
301	Vacant	--	--	0	--
401	Parking	--	--	0	--



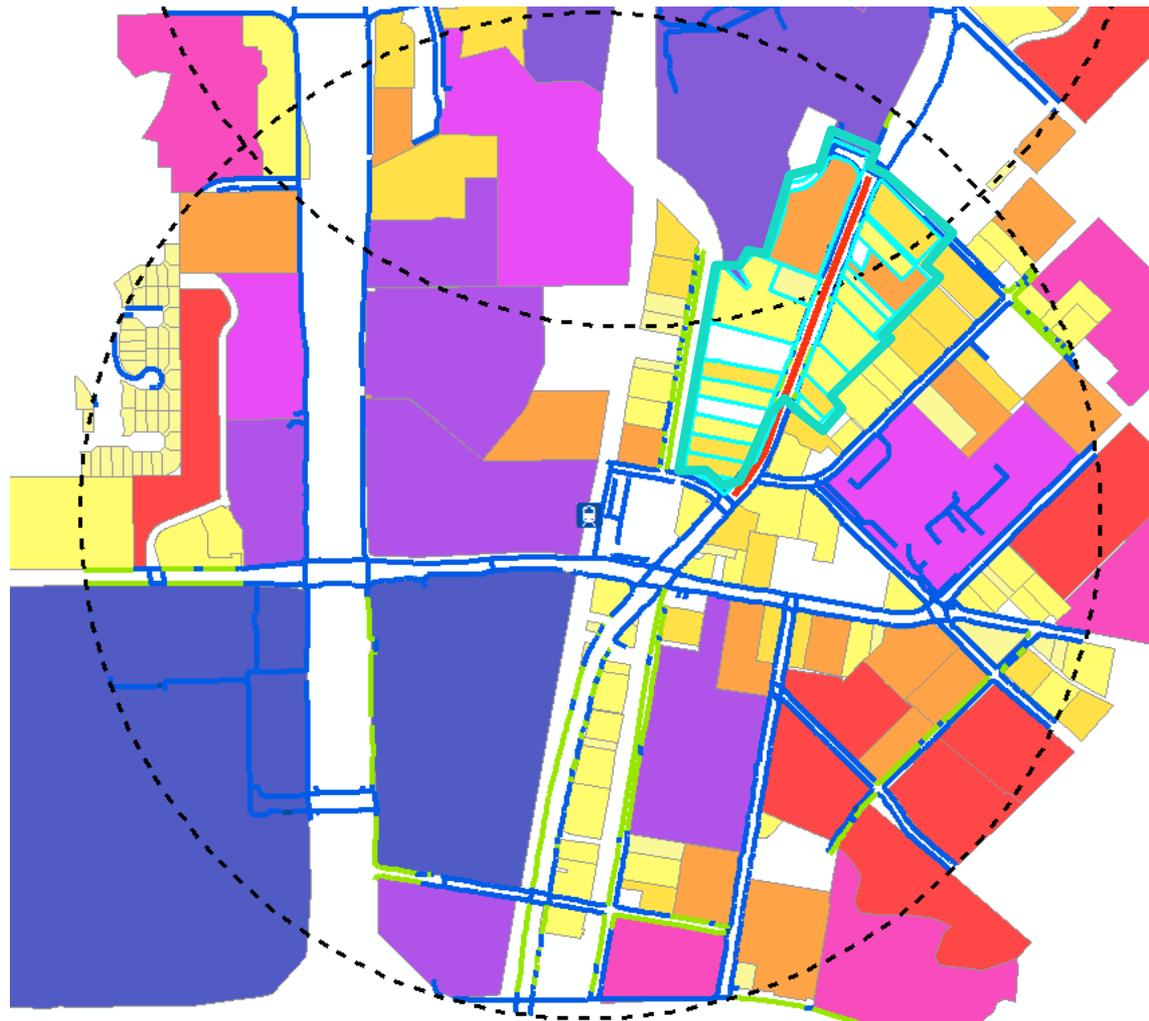
### 3. Prioritizing Projects

#### Population



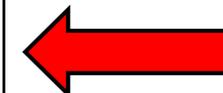
### 3. Prioritizing Projects

-  Sidewalk Gaps
-  Existing Sidewalk
-  Route
-  Density Zone



# Criteria And Weighting Proposed Improvements

Criteria	Weight
<b>Distance / Proximity of Improvements to the Station</b>	50
<b>Employment and Population Density</b> (Number of potential riders connected by the improvement's catchment area)	25
<b>Walkshed Trip Length Reduction</b> (Catchment area benefitting from a reduced walk distance to the station)	5
<b>Land Use Types and Key Destinations</b> (e.g. schools, government buildings, social services, hospitals, large shopping centers, parks)	5
<b>Crash History</b> (Number of crashes In the general area of the project improvement)	5
<b>Safety Benefit</b> (systemic safety of the project improvement)	5
<b>Equity / Transit Dependent Populations</b> (zero car households, % below poverty line)	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>



# FTA DART Stations Last Mile Connections Parker Rd Station

February, 2019  
**DRAFT**

## Recommended Improvements

**Legend**

- DART Rail Station
- Existing Sidewalk/Crosswalk
- Proposed Sidewalk/Crosswalk by Priority 1
  - High
  - Medium
  - Low
  - Gap to Remain
- Regional Veloweb (Mobility 2045)
  - Existing
  - Planned, High Priority
  - Planned, Medium Priority
  - Planned, Existing Sidewalk
- Spot Improvements
- Railroad Track
- Buffers
  - 0.5 Mile Buffer
  - 0.25 Mile Buffer
- Primary Routes

**Existing Residential and Employment Population (Number of People)**

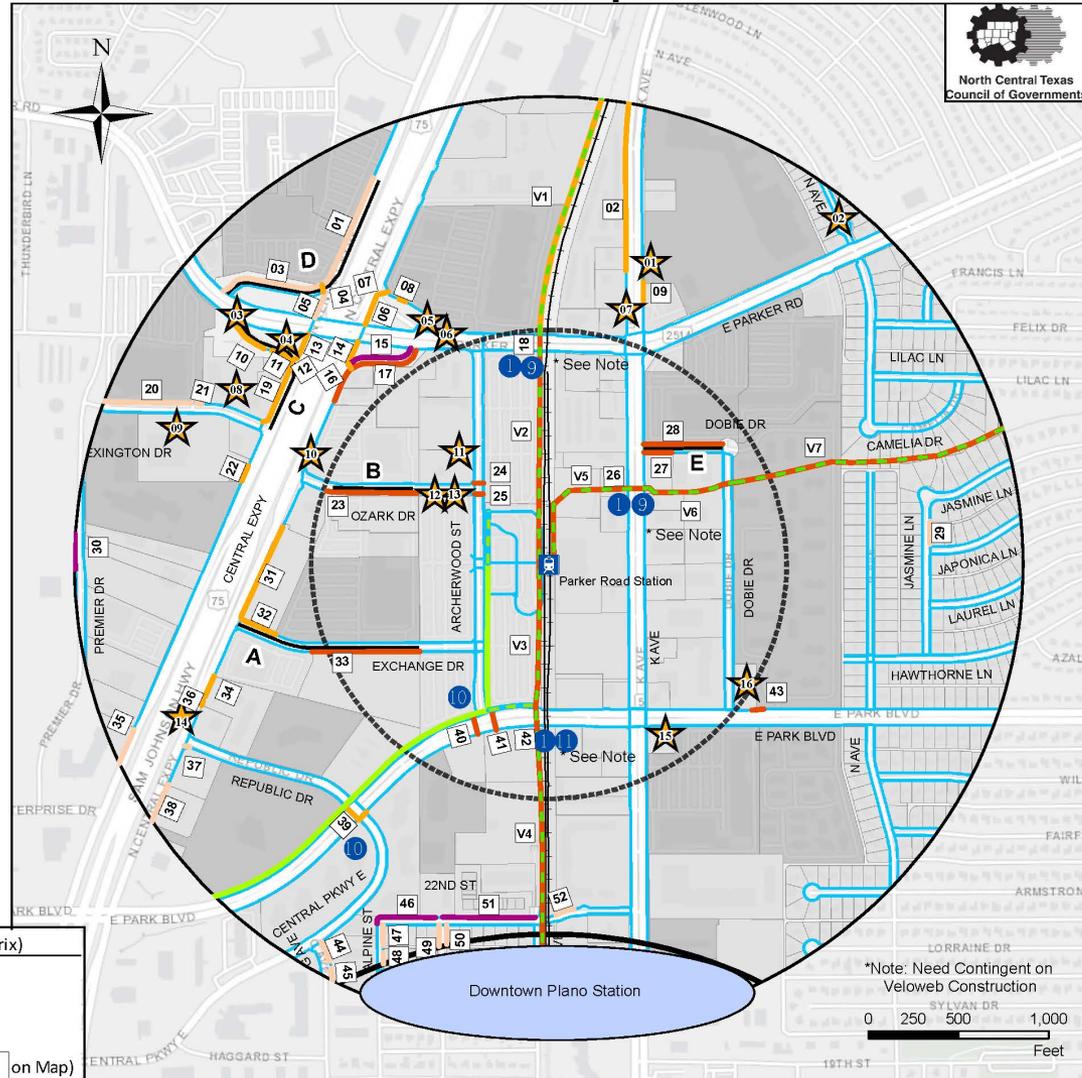
Ppl

- 0 - 234
- 235 - 1049
- 1050 - 2586
- 2587 - 5364
- 5365 - 10339

**Improvement Code Legend (See Matrix)**

1A-PR-SW-01

1A ← Station Number  
PR ← Station Abbreviation  
SW ← Sidewalk (or CW for Crosswalk)  
01 ← Improvement Number (Matches 1 on Map)



### Possible Pedestrian Safety Countermeasures

- Unsignalized Crosswalk Improvements**
- Crosswalk Signs, Markings & Lighting
  - Raised Crosswalk
  - Advance "Yield Here" Sign
  - In-Street Pedestrian Crossing
  - Curb Extension
  - Pedestrian Refuge Island
  - Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacon
  - Road Diet
  - Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon
- Signalized Crosswalk Improvements**
- Add Marked Crosswalks & Provide Countdown, Accessible Pedestrian Signals
  - Traffic Signal

### Primary Routes

Route	Street Name
A	Exchange Dr
B	Ozark Dr
C	Central Expy
D	Central Expy
E	Dobie Drive

\*Note: Need Contingent on Veloweb Construction

0 250 500 1,000  
Feet

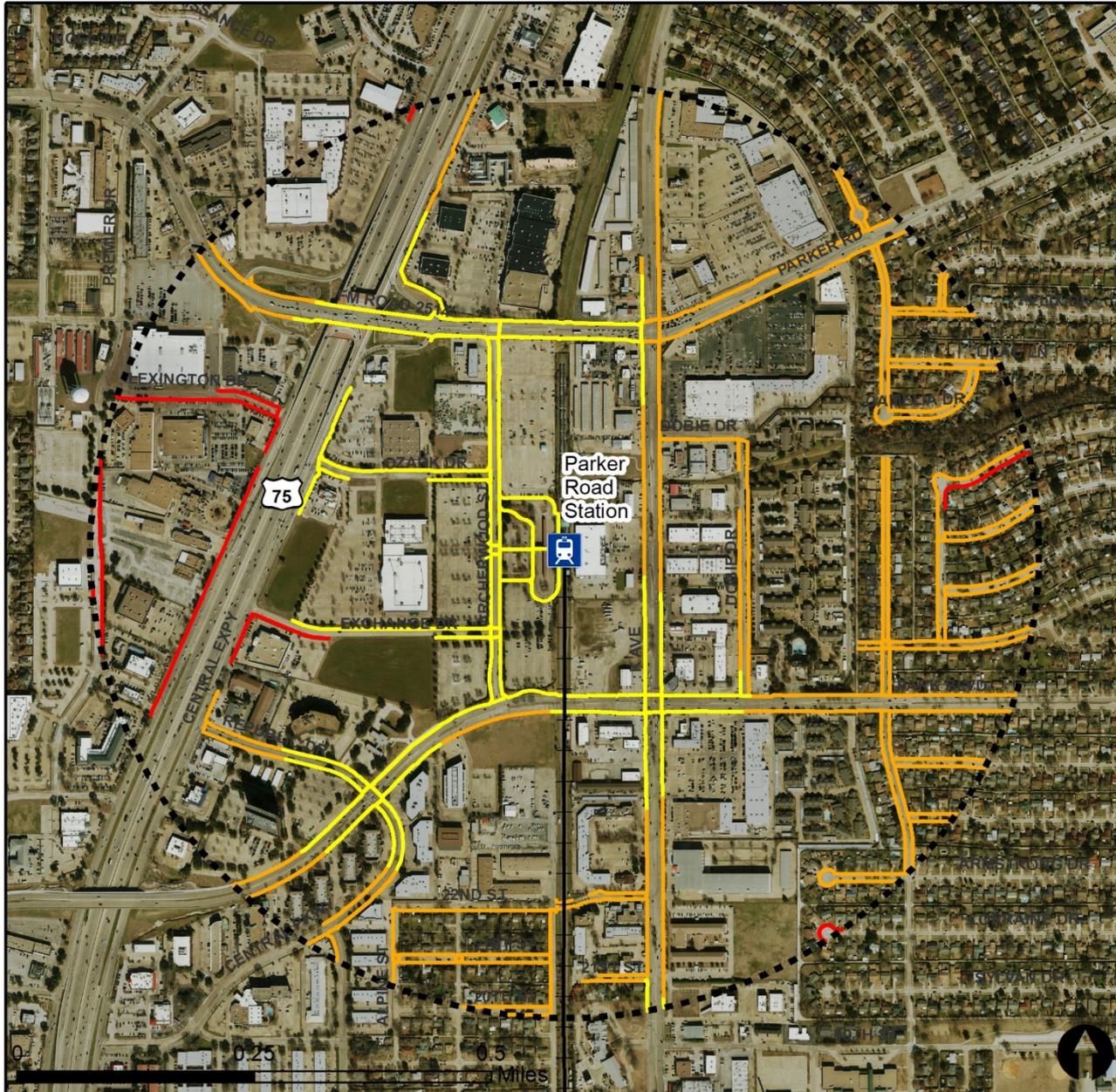


# Pedestrian Routes to Rail - Parker Road Station

Last Updated: February 2015



North Central Texas  
Council of Governments



## Legend



Rail Stations



0.5 Mile  
Station Buffer

Railroads

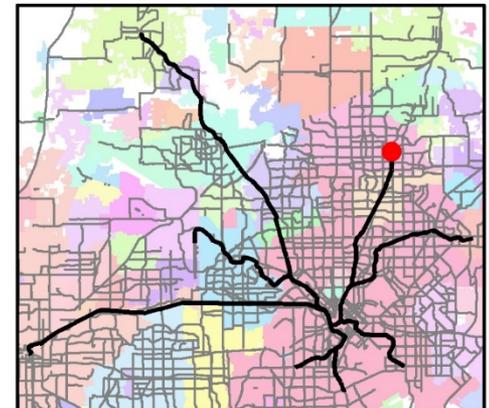
Existing sidewalk facilities within a  
0.5 mile walk distance

Existing sidewalk facilities greater than  
a 0.5 mile walk distance

Existing sidewalk facilities that are  
disconnected due to a gap in the  
network

## Project Overview

The Pedestrian Routes to Rail study identifies all existing pedestrian facilities within a half-mile radius of existing light rail and commuter rail stations in the Dallas-Fort Worth region based on 2014 data. ArcGIS Network Analyst tool was used to identify continuous facilities that are less than or greater than a half-mile actual walking distance to a station. The maps also reflect existing facilities that are disconnected due to gaps or other barriers not allowing a continuous pedestrian route to a station. The maps do not reflect the condition or ADA compliance of the existing infrastructure. More information on the Routes to Rail study and methodology is available at:

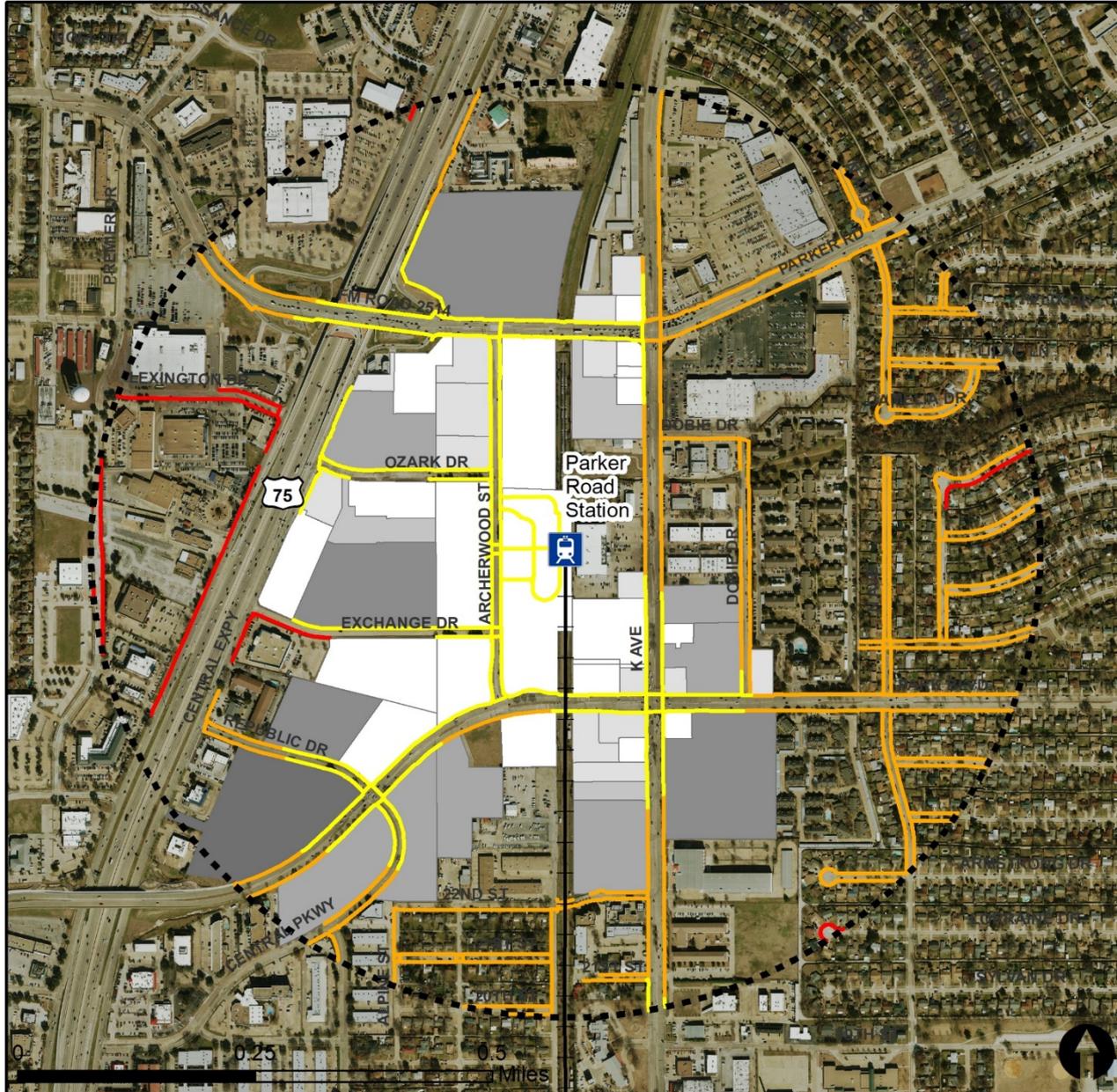


# Pedestrian Routes to Rail - Parker Road Station

Last Updated: February 2015



North Central Texas  
Council of Governments



## Legend



Rail Stations



0.5 Mile  
Station Buffer

Railroads

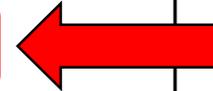
Existing sidewalk facilities within a  
0.5 mile walk distance

Existing sidewalk facilities greater than  
a 0.5 mile walk distance

Existing sidewalk facilities that are  
disconnected due to a gap in the  
network

## Legend

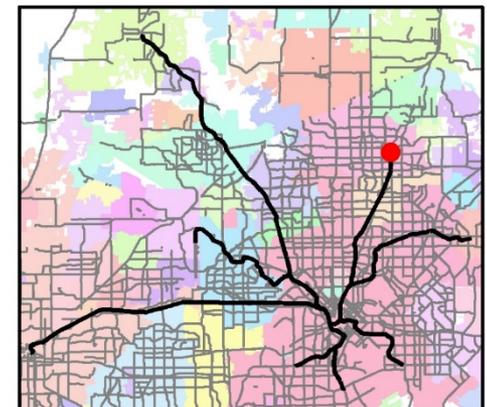
Half Mile Population and  
Employment Connected  
(4,240)



## Ppl

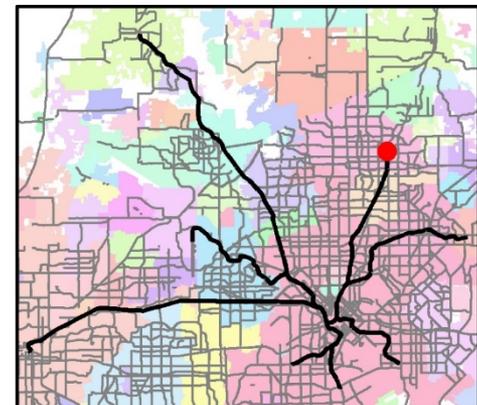
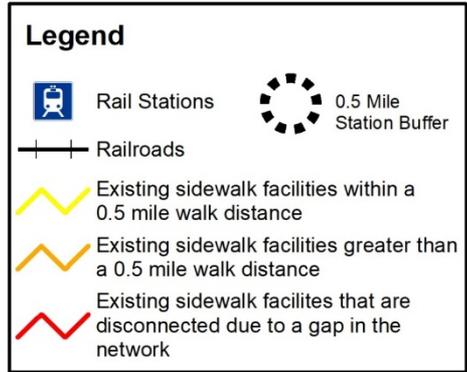
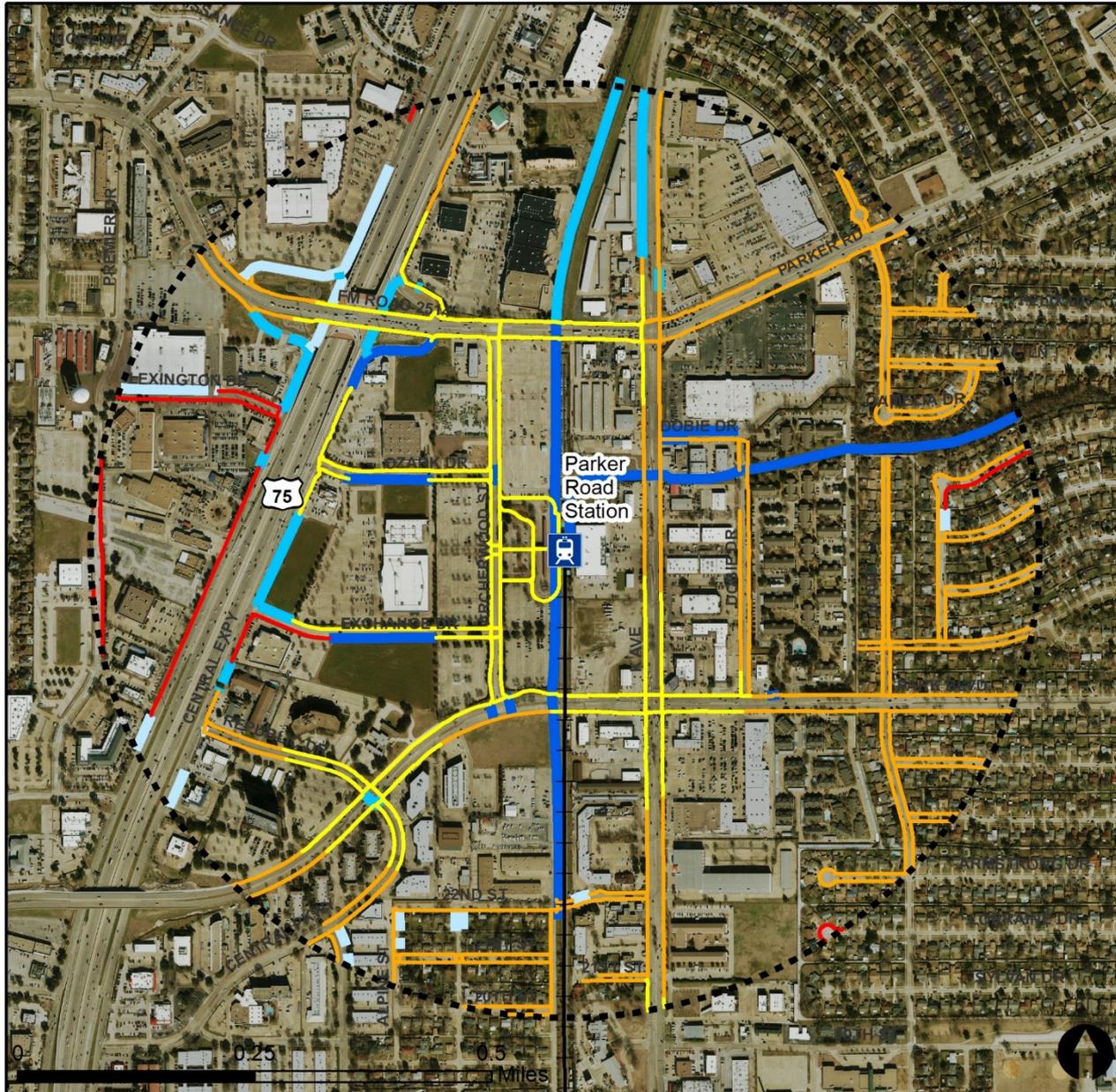
- 0 - 10
- 11 - 50
- 51 - 100
- 101 - 250
- 251 - 578
- 579 - 1000
- 1001 - 1500
- 1501 - 2500
- 2501 - 5000
- 5001 - 24170

\*Per NCTCOG Calculation

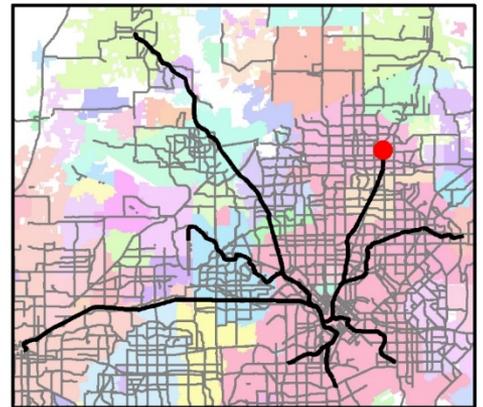
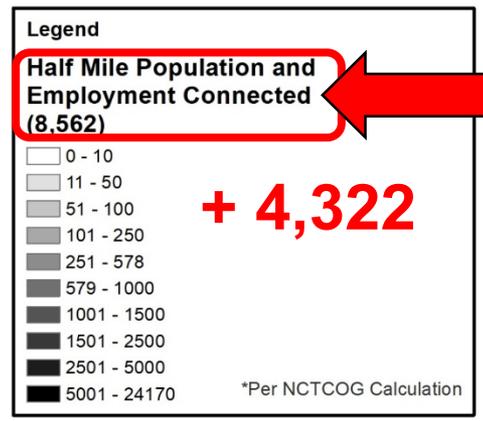
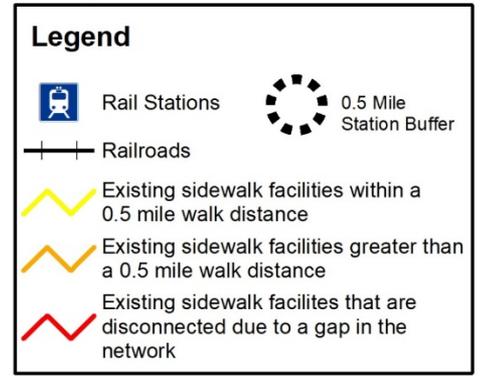
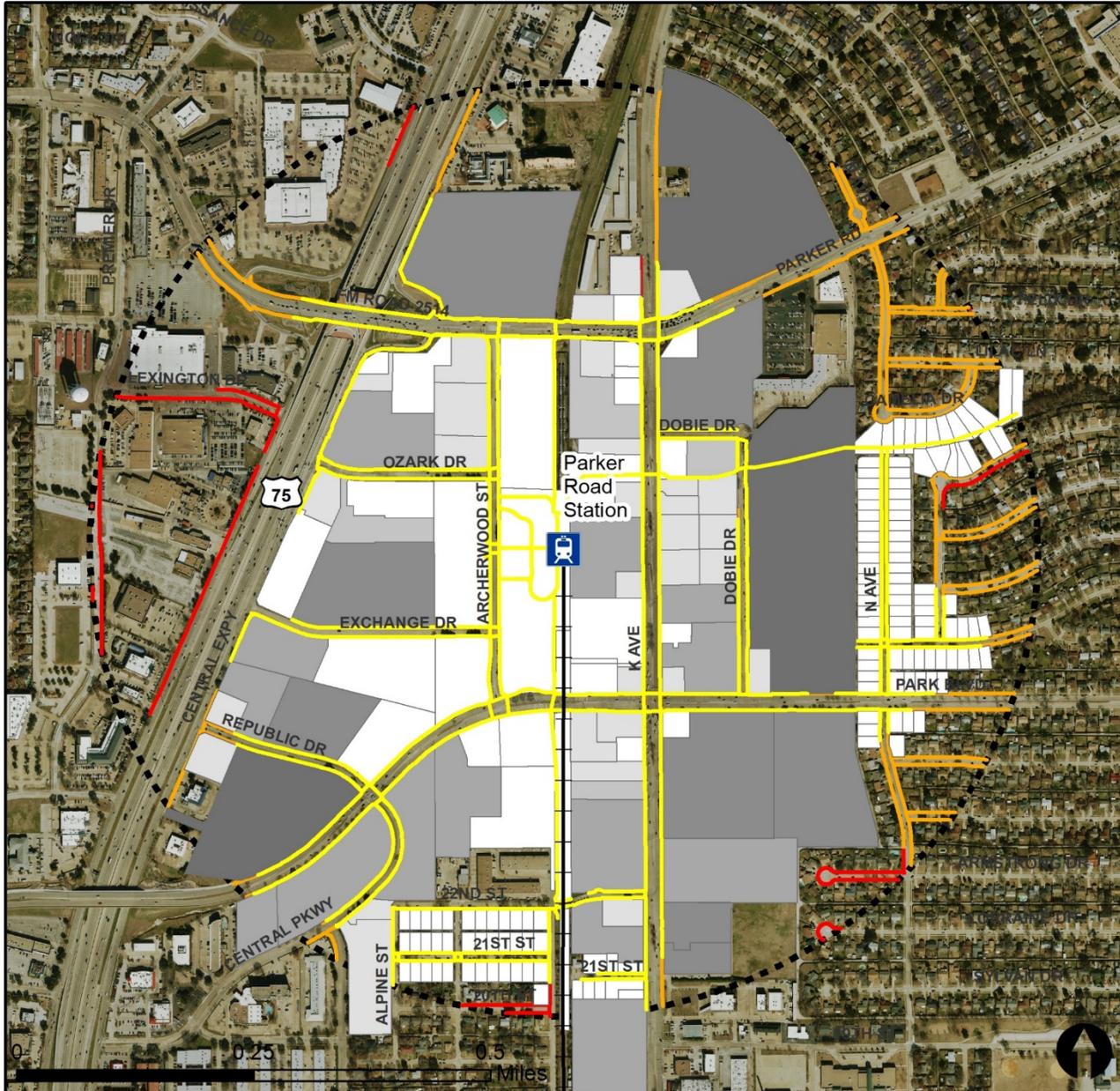


# Pedestrian Routes to Rail - Parker Road Station

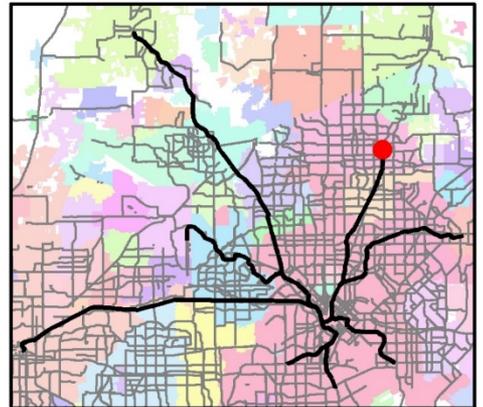
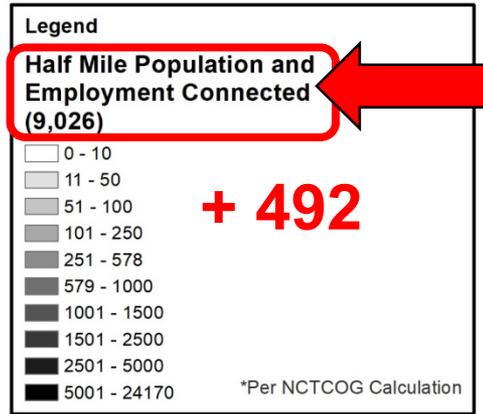
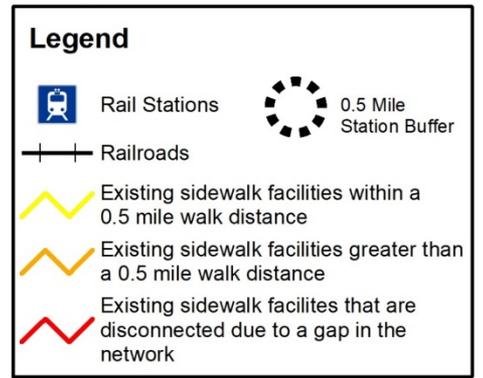
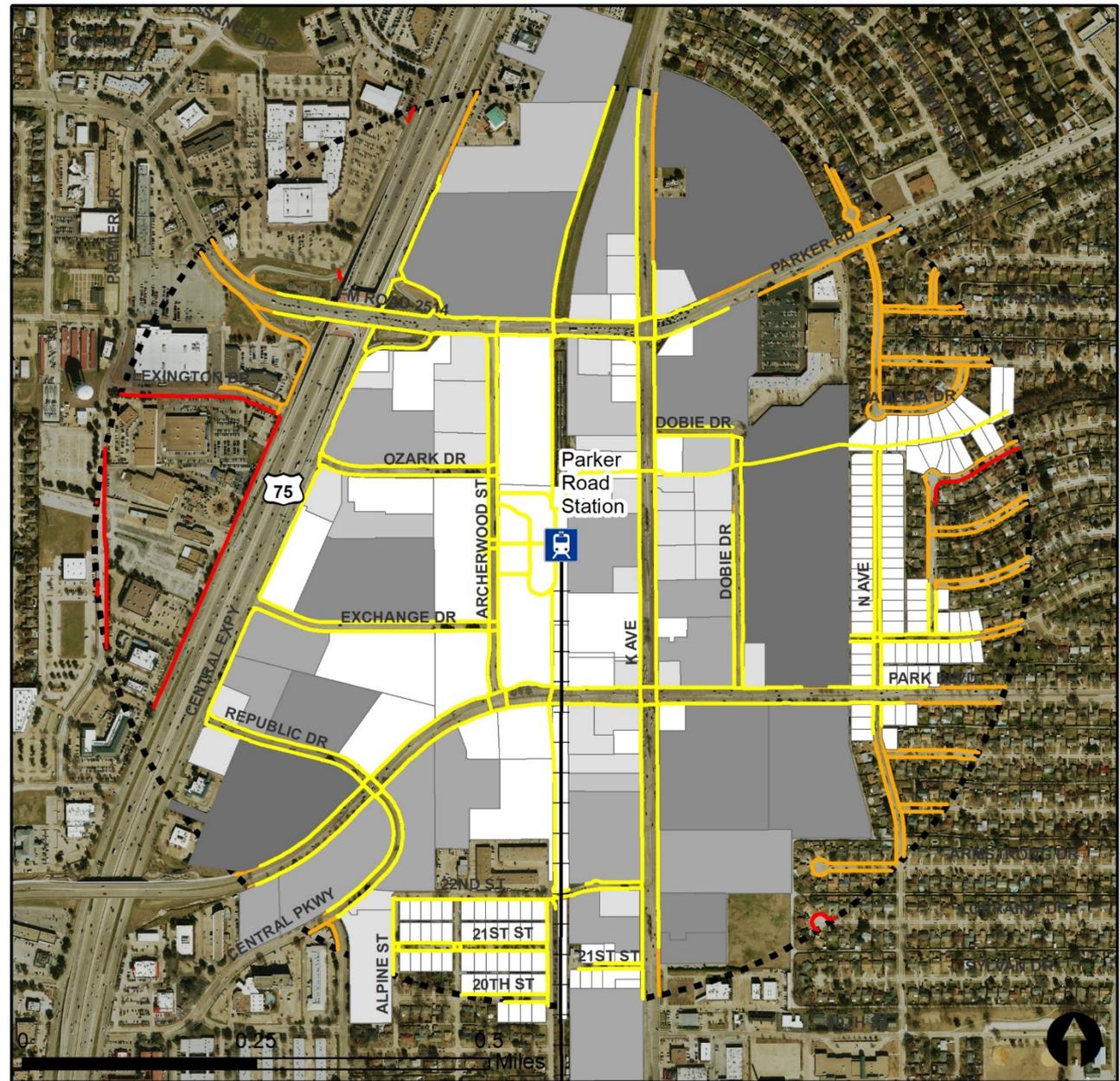
## Proposed Improvements



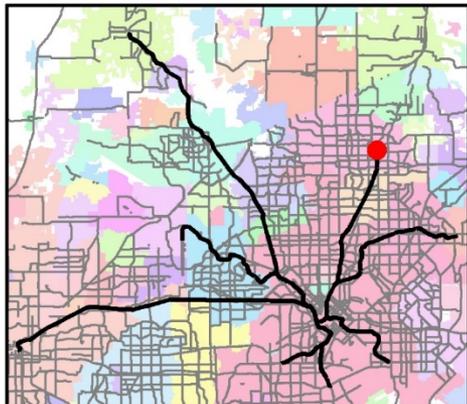
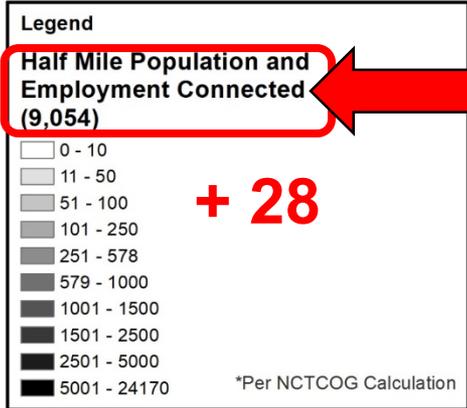
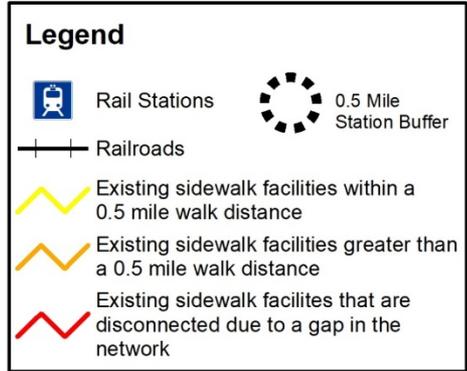
# High Priority Parker Rd. Routes to Rail Analysis



# High and Medium Priority Parker Rd. Routes to Rail Analysis



# High, Medium and Low Priority Parker Rd. Routes to Rail Analysis



# nctcog.org/RoutesToRail

**Kevin Kokes, AICP**

Program Manager

[kkokes@nctcog.org](mailto:kkokes@nctcog.org)

(817) 695-9275

[nctcog.org/bikeped](http://nctcog.org/bikeped)



**North Central Texas  
Council of Governments**