



Passage Project: A Transportation Vision

July Workshop

July 28, 2021



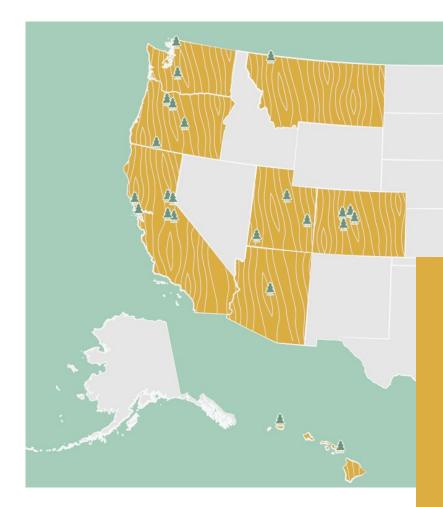


Project Background and Goals

Why we are here



From mitigating climate change to improving public health and dismantling historical inequities.



Nelson\Nygaard

Nelson\Nygaard has deep experience in mountain towns, rural environments, National Parks and wilderness gateway communities, and heavily touristed areas.

Among the mountain towns, national parks, and scenic areas where we've developed multimodal plans, active transportation plans, and/or transit shuttle access plans, are:

Vision Around the Mountain, OR (Mt. Hood Ski Resorts and Columbia Gorge)

Columbia Gorge Express, OR (Shuttle Access to National Scenic Area)

Park City, UT

Arches National Park, UT

Zion National Park, UT

Aspen, CO

Breckenridge, CO

Vail, CO

Eagle County, CO

Mount Rainier National Park, WA

Bellingham, WA

Bend, OR

Ashland, OR

Mammoth Lakes, CA

Truckee, CA

Tahoe Region, CA

Golden Gate Recreation Area, CA

Muir Woods National Monument, CA

Yosemite, CA

Stratton Mountain, VT

Green Mountain Transit, VT

Maui, HI

Kauai, HI

Glacier National Park, MT

Red Rock Ranger District, AZ

Passage Project Schedule

SPRING 2021 SUMMER 2021 FALL 2021 Continued Stakeholder Stakeholder **Draft Vision** Engagement Interviews How We Get There Background July 28 Workshop Research Vision September Development Workshop Framing the Challenge **Vision Elements** PASSAGE PROJECT

Markets & Corridors



VISION REPORT



- 1 Intro and Presentation (40 minutes)
 - A Community Vision and Stakeholder Input
 - **B** Mobility Overview
 - C Corridor Demands (WY22/390)
- 2 Breakout Groups (80 Minutes)
 - Managing Demand (40 minutes)
 - **B** Corridor Design (40 minutes)

Today's Agenda





Community Vision & Stakeholder Input

Summary



Teton Village Association

Jackson Hole Land Trust

Grand Teton National Park

Jackson Hole Mountain Resort

JH Wildlife Foundation

Greater Yellowstone Coalition

Community Foundation of JH

HOAs

Wilson Residents

Teton Pathways & Friends of Pathways

Town of Jackson

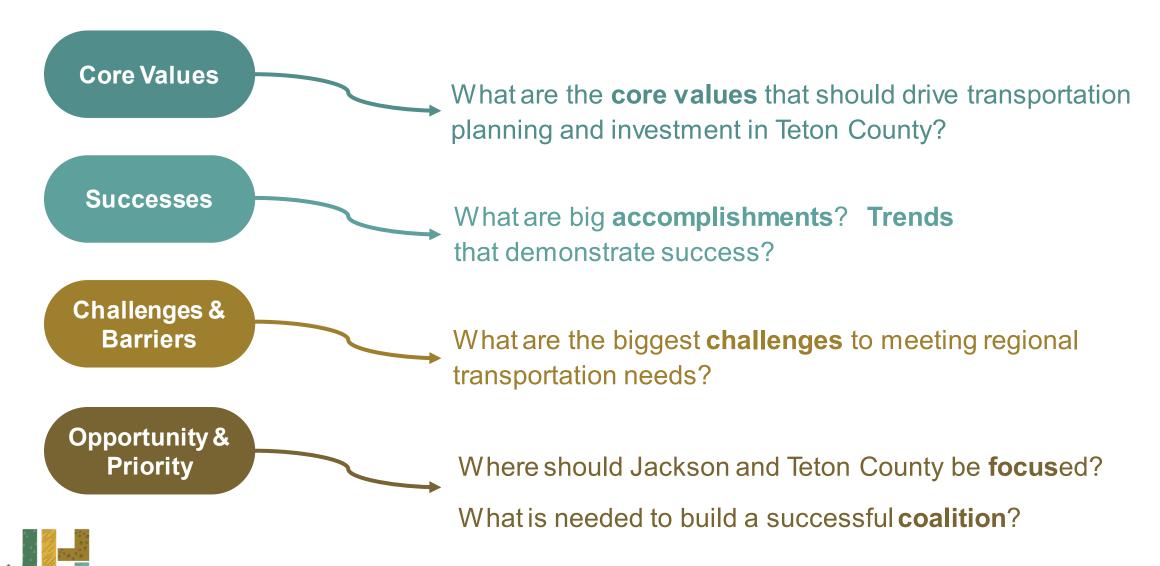
WYDOT

Teton County

Chamber of Commerce

SMART

Stakeholder Questions

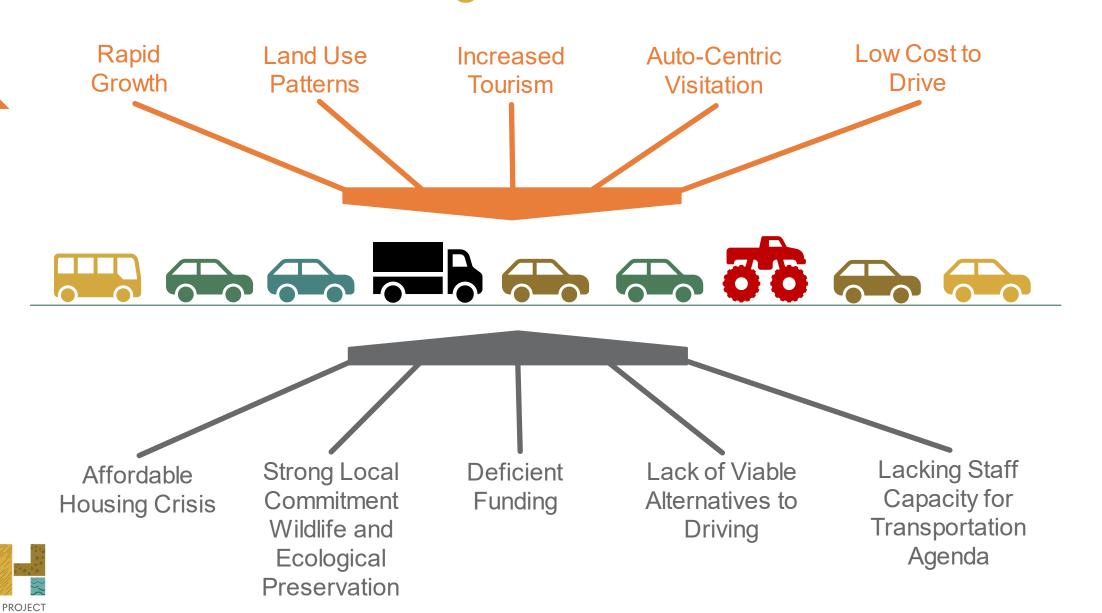


Community Vision: Comprehensive Plan



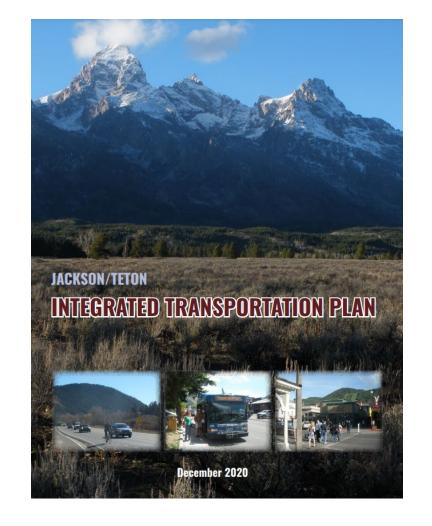


Intersectional Challenges



Jackson/Teton County Integrated Transportation Plan

- High level of familiarity and support for ITP
- ITP is a blueprint
- Strong agreement that transit, TDM, and land use needs to be local and regional focus to make meaningful changes in travel patterns
- Two core ITP challenges:
 - 1. Capital project triggers approach doesn't reconcile climate and alternative transport goals (<u>reactive vs proactive</u>)
 - 2. Demand management needs to precede and be integral with capital project development





Balanced WY 22/390 Corridor





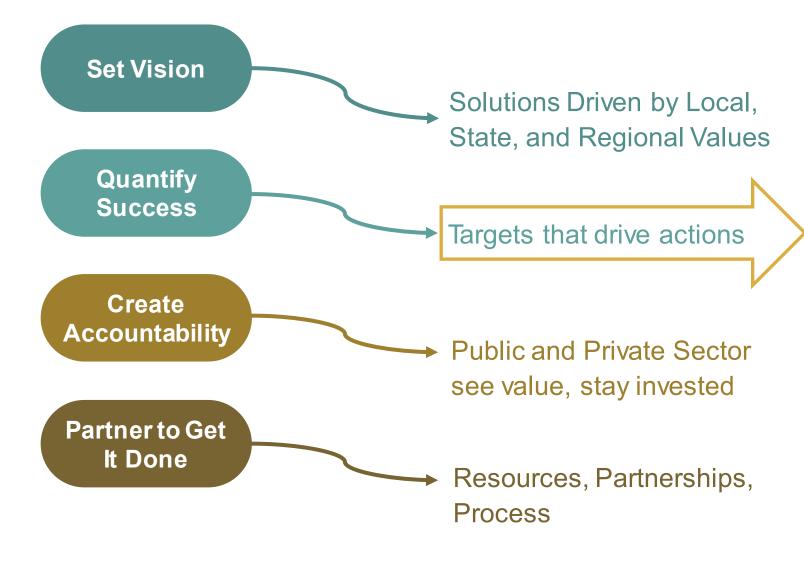
Vision Statements for a Balanced Corridor

A WY22/390 corridor that balances preservation of scenic corridor, safety for wildlife and people, and regional and interstate mobility needs.

Consider the "roadway" as part of an ecosystem that includes residential communities, wildlife corridors, sensitive habitats and wetlands, and economic systems.

Put WYDOT & Teton County at the **forefront of innovation** in delivering a state highway project that is developed through **community partnership** and **recognizes human**, **wildlife**, **and ecological needs**.





Quantify Vehicle Trip
Reduction Need to Hit
Targets, Avoid
Roadway Expansion

Establish Transit, Bike, Trip Reduction Program Targets

Set Action and Investment Plans to Meet Targets







Mobility Overview

Challenges We Face Together

Travel Market Segmentation



Housing affordability crisis increasingly forcing workers to live in Teton and Lincoln County, ID

Vehicle Miles Traveled Per Job Accessed





Scenic beauty, wildlife, recreation, community charm, and National Parks drive high visitation. **Visitation** Oriented to Car Travel



Visitors



Low density development patterns, limited disincentive to drive even for short trips

Vehicle Miles Traveled Per **Job Accessed**







Origin-Destination Pairs

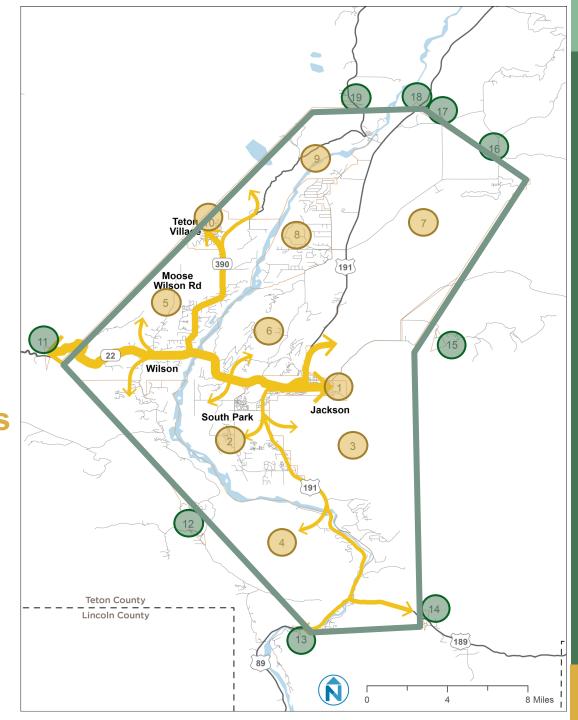
124,000 total peak period person trips (2016)

89% within Valley11% external to region

- 2-3% of all peak hour trips to/from GTNP
 - 6-10% of all external regional trips

 About 35% of all interzonal trips are likely to use WY 22





22/390: Capacity Constraints

Vehicular lane capacity overview

Roadway Type	Hourly Capacity per Lane (veh/hr)
Rural segments with few driveways	~ 1,600
Segments near intersections	~ 600 – 1,200
when lanes are blocked	0

July 2020 peak direction flows (scaled up)

Location	Max hourly directional volume (approx.), veh/hr	Notable time periods (> 800 veh/hr)
WY 22 west of WY 390	1,000	Eastbound: 7-9am Westbound: 4-7pm
WY 22 west of Jackson (near Pratt Rd)	1,050	Eastbound: 7a-6p Westbound: 8a-7p
WY 390 north of WY 22	725	None (summer only)



Source: WYDOT Count Data

22/390: Designing for Peak Direction and Hour





22/390: Maximizing Person Throughput

Current HOV Trends

- Up to 33% of vehicles HOV2+ in weekday peak
- 45-55% HOV2+ in weekend peak

Existing Condition

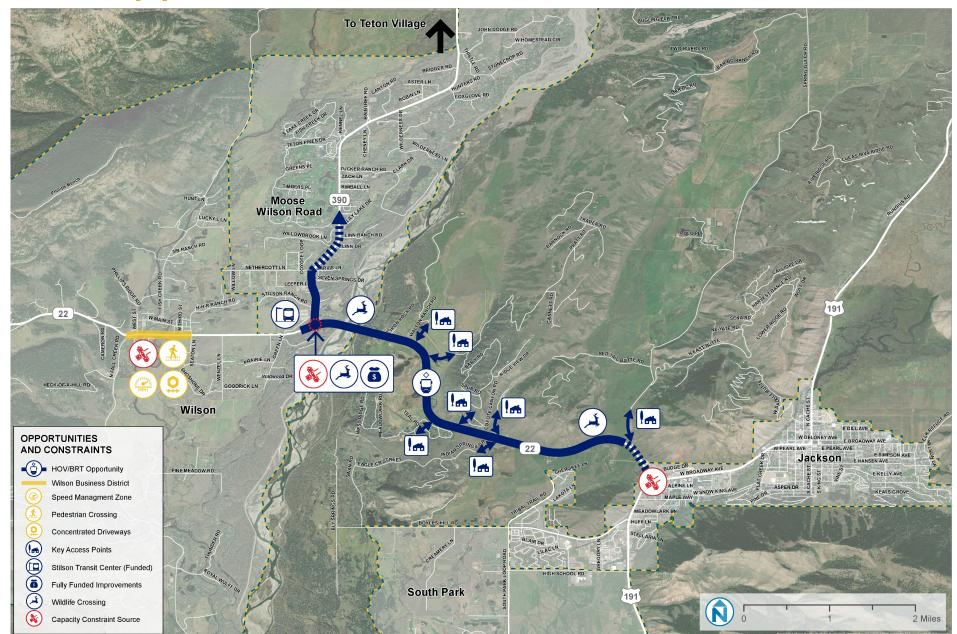
HOV Lane Scenario	1 General Purpose Lane (veh/hr/ln)
Capacity at most constrained points (high level)	~800
"Peak of peak" directional volume, weekend	1054
"Peak of peak" directional volume, weekday	984

Add HOV Lane Condition

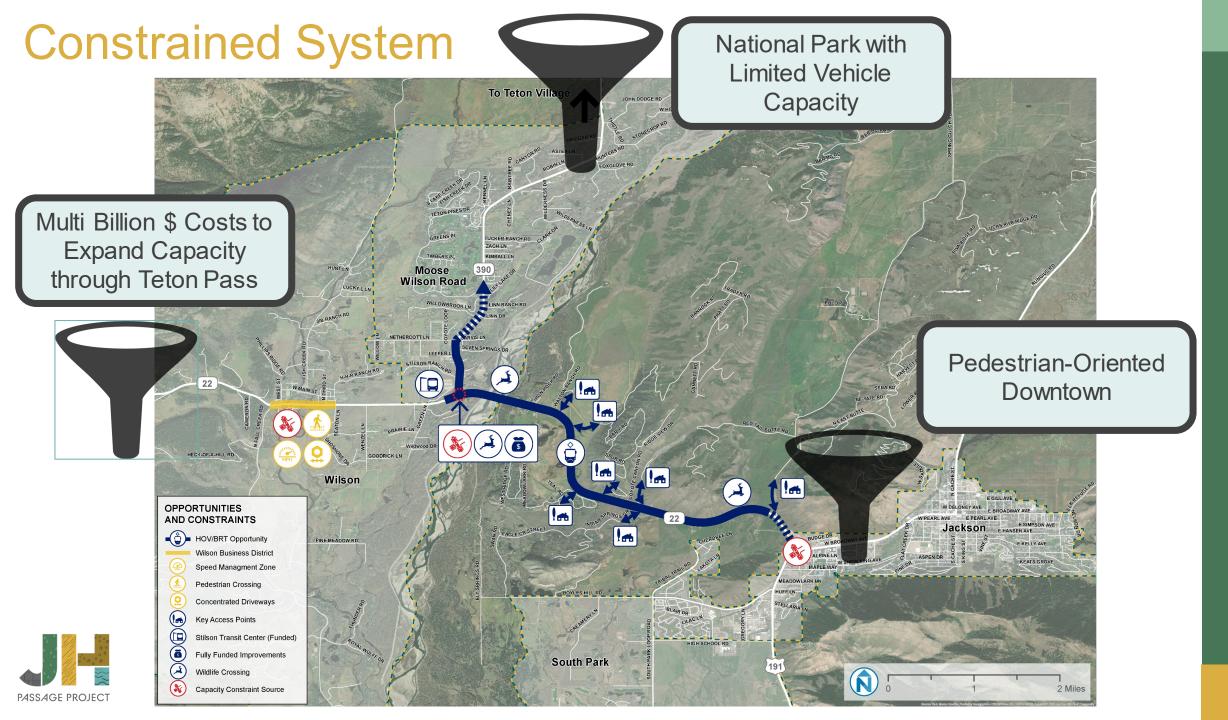
1 General Purpose Lane (veh/hr/ln)	1 HOV Lane (veh/hr/ln)
~800	~800
580	474
656	328



Regional Opportunities



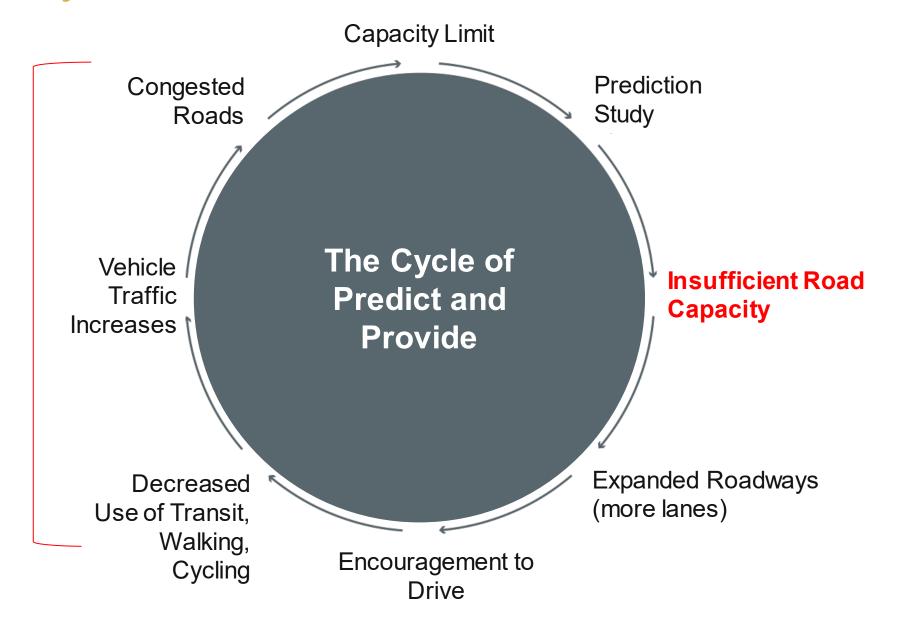




The Vicious Cycle of Predict and Provide

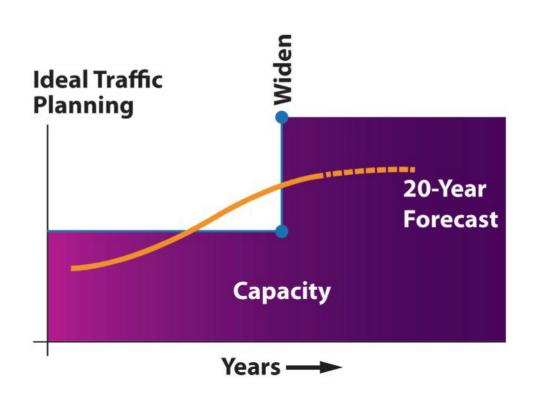
Value of investment in transit, TDM, and pathways declines

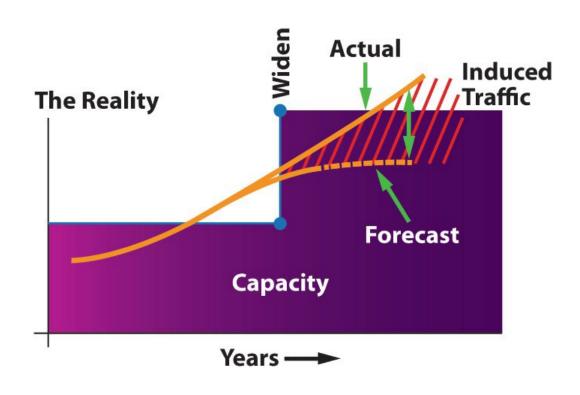
Local goals unmet





The Vicious Cycle of Predict and Provide



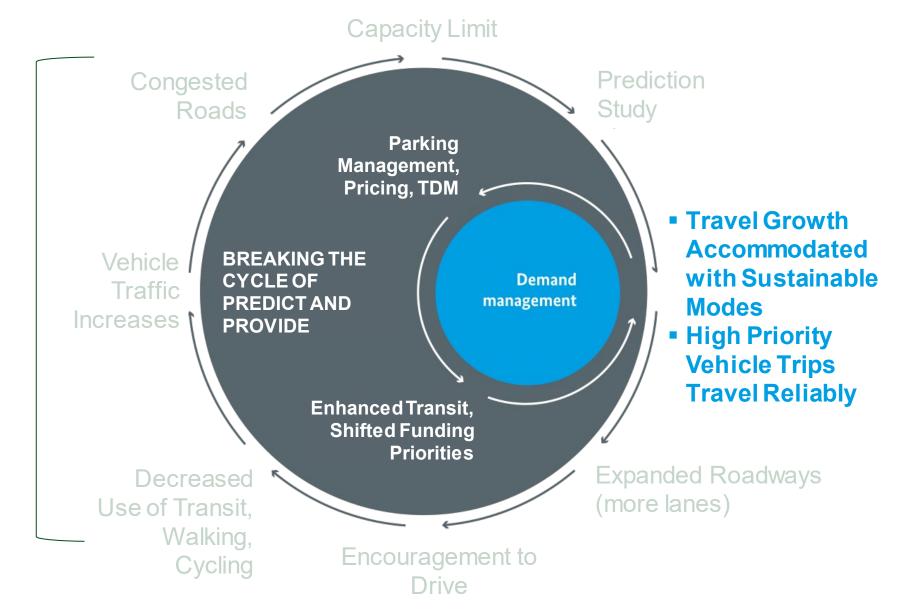




Breaking the Cycle

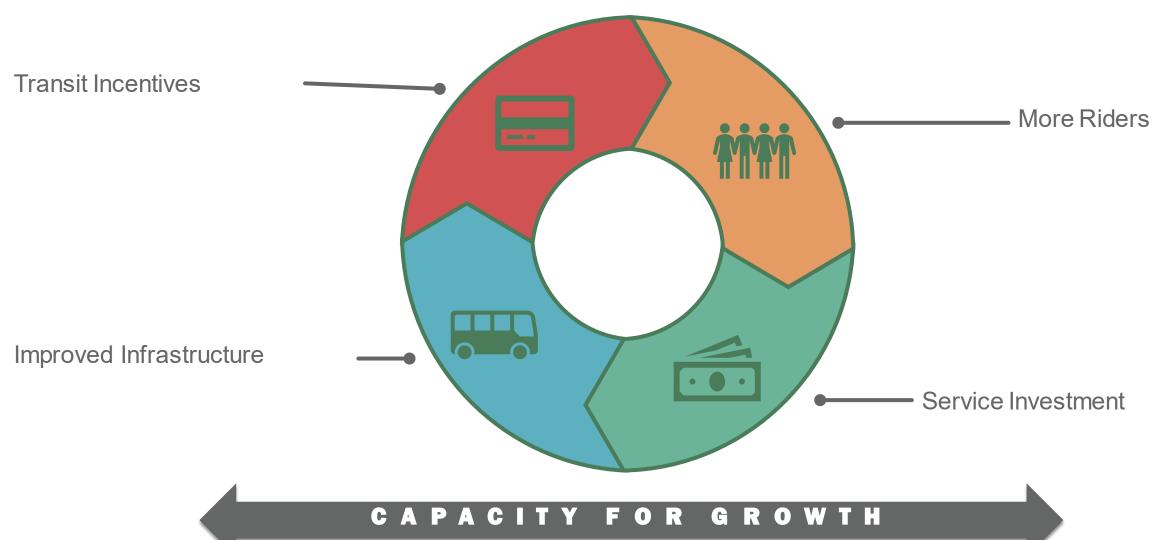
Value of investment in transit, TDM, and pathways increase

Local goal are met





Seattle Experience: How to Start a Virtuous Cycle









A Comprehensive Approach

Meeting Local Goals Requires a Collaborative Approach

Keys to Managing Demand





The 5 Ps in Action

- 1. Aspen, CO VelociRFTA Bus Rapid Transit
- 2. Little Cottonwood Canyon Enhanced Bus with Peak Shoulder Running Lane
- 3. Boulder County, CO Bus & Bike
- 4. Napa, CA Napa Valley Forward
- 5. Breckenridge, CO Town-Wide Pricing Program
- 6. Truckee North Tahoe TMA



Town-Wide Pricing Program - Breckenridge, CO



Aspen, CO VelociRFTA Bus Rapid Transit





Little Cottonwood Canyon, UT – Shoulder Lane Bus

ENHANCED BUS SERVICE WITH PEAK-PERIOD SHOULDER LANE (PPSL) ALTERNATIVE

















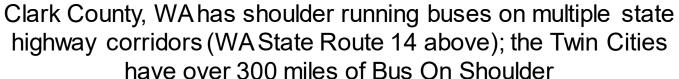


Other Bus on Shoulder Examples

Typical Bus on Shoulder Policies

- Buses only use the shoulder when overall speed of traffic speeds are less than 35 mph
- Buses on shoulder are allowed to go up to 15 mph faster than other
- Priority for shoulder use is always given to emergency vehicles, stalls or breakdowns







Boulder County, CO – Bus & Bike Program









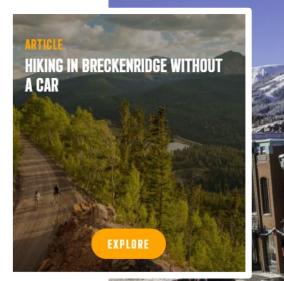
Napa, CA – Napa Valley Forward





Napa Valley Forward reduces local traffic congestion along State Route 29 and the Silverado Trail by improving the roadway and by encouraging alternatives to driving alone.

Breckenridge, CO - Parking Pricing, No Car Visitation









THE TOWN OF BRECKENRIDGE HAS IMPLEMENTED AN INNOVATIVE SMART PARKING SYSTEM. PATRONS CAN PAY FOR PARKING WITH CREDIT CARDS AT THE PAY STATION OR ON THEIR SMARTPHONES WITHOUT EVER HAVING TO VISIT A PAY STATION.



Tahoe, CA – Truckee North Tahoe TMA





WYDOT WY22 Planning Study

- WYDOT will commence process to identify and evaluate alternatives for WY 22 (currently estimated Fiscal Year 2024)
- Includes NEPA analysis, the umbrella process required to ensure eligibility for FHWA funds
- Two primary purposes of the NEPA process are better informed decisions and citizen involvement



- . Clean Air Act
- Environmental Justice
 Executive Order
- U.S. Department of Transportation Act of 1966; Section 4(f)

- . Clean Water Act
- Section 106 of the National Historic
 Preservation Act
- EndangeredSpecies Act



Early Wins

Create the proof that transit and demand management can succeed

Tools for managing travel at the destination end

Paid parking

TMA

TDM for new development

Enhanced local and regional transit

Implement START Route Plan

Commuter Service

Vanpool program

No Car Visitation Program

National Park Shuttle/Access Programs

Traveler Information

Improved Options





Workshop Agenda

Everyone will participate in 2 breakout groups

GROUP 1: Transportation Demand Management

- What innovative solutions can we use to address key travel markets?
- What local resources and assets are available to deploy?

GROUP 2: Design Solutions for WY22/390

- What design solutions can improve person capacity/throughput?
- What design solutions can improve safety (human and wildlife) while preserving access?

40 MINUTES

40 MINUTES







Breakout Group 1

Managing Demand

What is needed for TDM Success?

 Strategies involving <u>financial</u> <u>incentives</u> or <u>fees</u> are most effective in creating behavior change

 Programs and policies are most effective when coupled with improvements to non-SOV options



Influencing traveler behavior requires detailed understanding of <u>market motivations</u> for <u>each market segment</u>





Managing Long-Distance Commutes

How can we connect jobs to affordable housing options with fewer Single Occupant Vehicle (SOV) trips?



Challenges







Opportunities

STRATEGY SEGMENT EFFECTIVENESS

Transportation Management Association

Town Employees, Small Businesses, Visitors

High

Enhance Commuter Bus Service

Long Distance
Commuters

Medium

Bike & Transit Commute Programs

Local and Long-Distance Commuters

Medium

Expand and Update Park-and-Ride

Long-Distance Commuters, Visitors

Light





Inspirational Examples



Transportation Management Association Missoula, MT



Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Roaring Fork Valley, CO





Managing Demand at the Destination

How can we reduce SOV trips and parking demand generated by new development and major employers?



Challenges

- Building for Peak
 Season Congestion
 Can Induce Off-Peak
 Demand
- Neighborhood Impacts

 Adversity to Regulation/Pricing

• Limited Local Precedents

 Laws not Aligned with Regional Vision

Core Destinations

Governance

Limited Disincentive

Land Use Patterns

- Higher Demand for Parking
- People Drive When Options Available

 Low-Density, Auto-Oriented Growth Generates More Vehicle Trips





Opportunities

STRATEGY

SEGMENT

EFFECTIVENESS

Parking Management/Pricing

Residents, Visitors, Town Employees

High

Employer-Based Programs

Town Employees, Commuters

Medium

Development Requirements

Major Employers, Residents

Medium





Inspirational Examples



Trip Reduction Ordinance North Lake Tahoe, CA



Park City Downtown
Parking Program (Pricing)
& Electric Express





Car-Free Summer Visitation

How can we reduce pressure on the mobility system as visitation surges while providing quality access to the destinations that make Jackson a world-class travel location?



Challenges







Opportunities

STRATEGY SEGMENT EFFECTIVENESS

Transit Service to GTNP and Airport

Visitors, Residents

High

Zero-Fare Transit

Visitors, Residents

High

Shared Mobility

Visitors, Residents, Town Employees

Medium

Information and Messaging

Visitors

Lower





Inspirational Examples



National Park Transit Service Yosemite, CA



Zero-Fare Transit Missoula, MT



Microtransit Aspen, CO



