

# BEND TSP – CTAC BROWN BAG SERIES

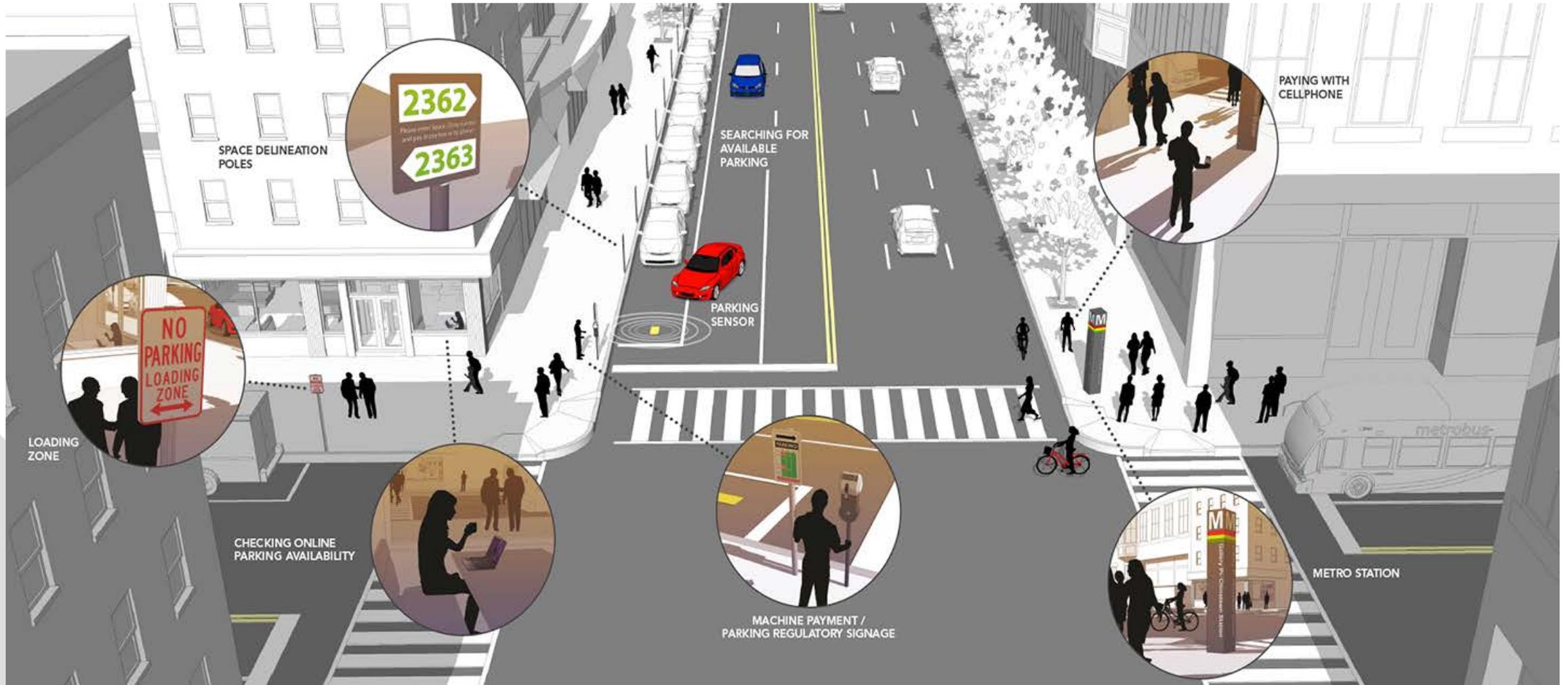
## TRANSFORMATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES:

CONSIDERATIONS FOR LAND USE  
AND TRANSPORTATION PLANNING

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# Opening Remarks





# WHAT ARE TRANSFORMATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES?

# Definition

- Transformational technologies (TTs) are:
  - Any of a broad range of evolving applications of science, engineering, and societal organization
  - With the potential to **transform how people and institutions use land and transportation systems**

**Examples:** wireless telecommunications, ride hailing apps, shared systems (bikes, e-scooters, cars, etc.), connected vehicles, automated vehicles, alternative-fuel vehicles, smart cities, big data analytics, internet of things (IoT), unmanned aerial vehicles, 3D printing, and more...

# Types of Technologies

The technologies with the greatest impacts usually overlap **2 or more** of these categories



## Internet of Things (IoT)

Internet, smartphone applications that affect travel demand



## Passenger Vehicle Technologies

Deployed in passenger motor vehicles



## Infrastructure Technologies

Deployed on urban ground transportation infrastructure (highways, rail, bus)



## Logistics Technologies

Focus on goods movement vehicles, applications and logistics infrastructure

# Why Worry?

- **Some desirable technologies have unintended consequences today**
  - Parking of shared bicycles, e-bikes, e-scooters
- **Some desirable technologies may not succeed without some public agency help**
  - Electric vehicle charging stations
- **Other technologies may cause problems in future**  
Autonomous vehicles mode shift implications



## HOW FAST ARE THEY COMING?

# How fast are they coming?

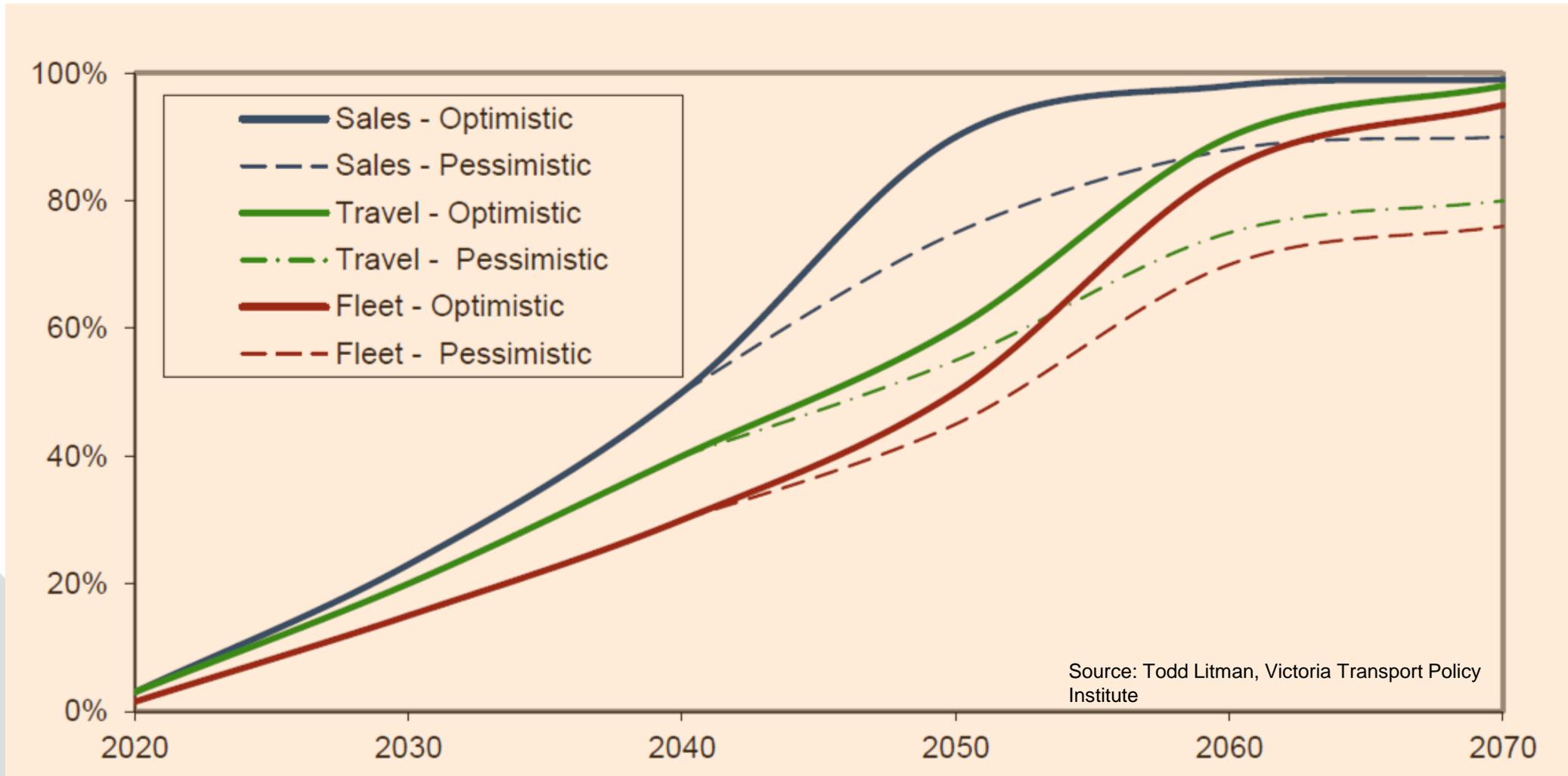
Technology	Implementation Status			
	Under Development	Pilot Testing	Loss Leader	Self Sustaining
<b>1. Internet Applications</b>				
1.1 Replace Need to Travel				X
1.2 Improve System Efficiency			X	
1.3 Smart Cities and Communities		X		
<b>2. Passenger Vehicle Technologies</b>				
2.1 Alternate Vehicle Power Sources			X	
2.2 Vehicle Com and Control Tech		X		
<b>3. Infrastructure Technologies</b>				
3.1 Active Traffic Manage (ATDM)				X
3.2 Active Parking Manage (APM)		X		
3.3 Curbside and ROW Management	X			
3.4 Transit Fleet Management				X
<b>4. Logistics (Freight) Technologies</b>				
4.1 Intercity Line Haul	X			
4.2 Last Few Miles	X			
4.3 Last 50 Feet		X		

# Autonomous Vehicle (AV) Projections

Stage		Decade	Vehicle Sales	Vehicle Fleet	Vehicle Travel
\$\$\$	Available with <b>high</b> price premium	2020s	2-5%	1-2%	1-4%
\$\$	Available with <b>moderate</b> price premium	2030s	20-40%	10-20%	10-30%
\$	Available with <b>minimal</b> price premium	2040s	40-60%	20-40%	30-50%
NA	Standard feature included in most new vehicles	2050s	80-100%	40-60%	50-80%
NA	Saturation (everyone who wants it has it)	2060s	?	?	?
NA	Required for all new and operating vehicles	???	100%	100%	100%

Source: Todd Litman, Victoria Transport Policy Institute

# Autonomous Vehicle (AV) Projections





# WHAT DO WE KNOW ABOUT THEIR LIKELY IMPACTS?

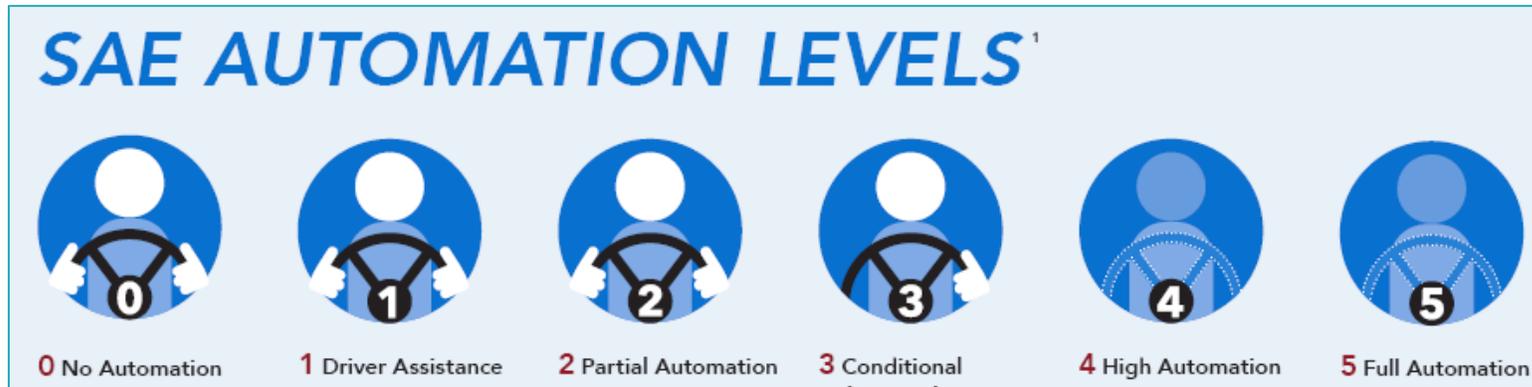
# Likely Impacts

- Little is really known.
  - It depends on the cost and quality of service delivered.
  - The technologies are rapidly evolving.
  - Many technologies are currently being offered as “loss leaders” so we do not really know what their prices will be in the long run. Some services may disappear.
- Best approach
  - Monitor, monitor, monitor



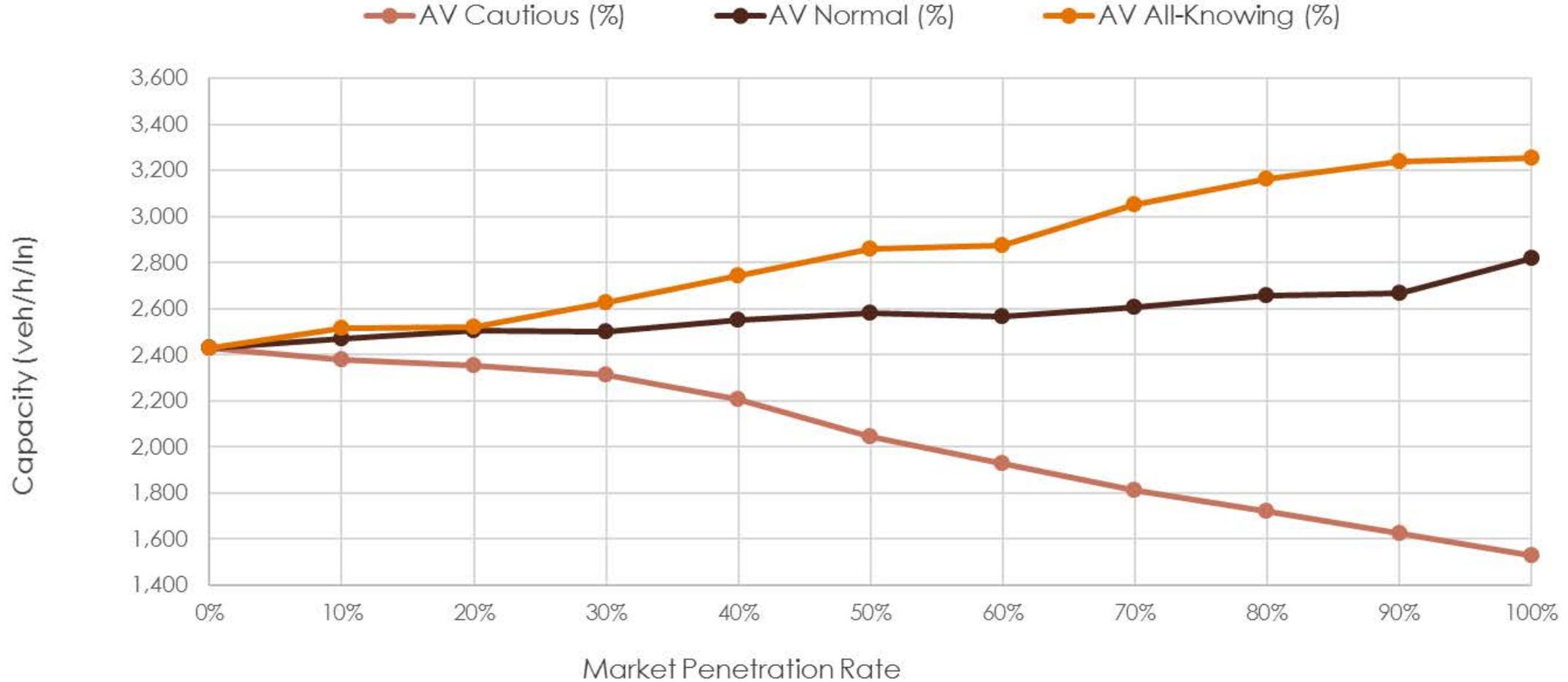
# WHAT ABOUT CAPACITY OF ROADS?

# Literature Review of Timelines



- **U.S. Light Duty Fleet Turnover Rate: 14.8 years**
- **Technology availability:**
  - Partial Automation (Levels 1-2): 2017-2019
  - Conditional Automation (Level 3): 2020 (limited operational design domains)
  - High/Full Automation (Levels 4-5): 2025-2030
- **Market Penetration:**
  - Once technology is perfected, it will take another 13 years for 50% market penetration and 27 years for 90% market penetration

# Early Sensitivity Tests





**WHAT DO I NEED TO LOOK AT TODAY?  
WHAT CAN WAIT?**

# What to tackle today?

## Technology

	Codes & Ordinances	CIP/TIP	Short Range	Long Range
<b>1. Internet Applications</b>				
1.1 Replace Need to Travel				X
1.2 Improve System Efficiency	X		X	X
1.3 Smart Cities and Communities		X	X	X
<b>2. Passenger Vehicle Technologies</b>				
2.1 Alternate Vehicle Power Sources	X	X	X	X
2.2 Vehicle Com and Control Tech		X	X	X
<b>3. Infrastructure Technologies</b>				
3.1 Active Traffic Manage (ATDM)		X	X	X
3.2 Active Parking Manage (APM)		X	X	X
3.3 Curbside and ROW Management	X	X	X	X
3.4 Transit Fleet Management		X	X	X
<b>4. Logistics (Freight) Technologies</b>				
4.1 Intercity Line Haul				
4.2 Last Few Miles				X
4.3 Last 50 Feet	X		X	X



## HOW DO I MONITOR THE TRENDS?

# Resources

- FHWA TPM Guidebook
- EPA Guide to Sustainable Transportation Performance Measures
- Various state DOT guides on performance management
- UC Davis paper: Measuring Land Use Performance: Policy, Plan, and Outcome

# Monitoring Trends

- Monitoring Growth
- Monitoring Land Use and Location Changes
  - Early Indicators of Problems
- Monitoring Parking Usage Changes
- Monitoring Travel Behavior Changes

# Monitoring Growth

## METRICS



- Population, employment, sales tax receipts, property tax receipts, transient occupancy tax receipts, permits issued, and licenses issued

## GETTING THE DATA



- State, Local agency
- Can be significant lag time to acquiring data
- Helps if tax receipts, licenses and permits are digitized and geolocated in accessible searchable database

# Land Use and Location

## METRICS

- Building permits, occupancy permits

## EARLY INDICATORS OF PLANNING PROBLEMS

- Complaints and requests for code enforcement
  - Must be digitized, geolocated in accessible database

## GETTING THE DATA

- Data often stored in inaccessible, agency and department specific formats.
- Geolocating and digitizing local agency data in accessible and searchable database helps a great deal

# Parking Demand Changes

## METRICS

- Parking utilization by vehicle type, location, time of day
  - Cars, EVs, trucks, bicycles, scooters
  - Curb usage, sidewalk usage, off-street parking
- Average duration or turnover rates

## GETTING THE DATA

- Manual methods expensive
- Make monitoring and reporting parking use a condition of approval for permits, licenses
- Crowdsourcing, recruit volunteer monitors
- Purchase device geolocation data
- Install video monitors in public right of way

# Travel Demand Changes

## METRICS



- Overall trends – VMT, PMT, by mode and MaaS provider
- For modeling: person mode specific ODs, times, costs.

## GETTING THE DATA



- Condition of approval for licenses and permits
- Purchase device geolocation and activity data.
- Crowdsourcing volunteers to field survey trip data.
- Recruit internet volunteers to report travel activities.



# INVOLVING NEW STAKEHOLDERS

# New Stakeholders

- **Why involve new stakeholders in planning process?**
  - Because other departments within agency and technology companies will impact the success of the planning product
- **Who to involve?**
  - Other departments within agency (Police, Fire, Maintenance)
  - Technology companies, MaaS providers
- **Finding them:**
  - Go to trade groups for tech companies
- **Getting and Keeping Them Interested**



# EFFECT ON LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT

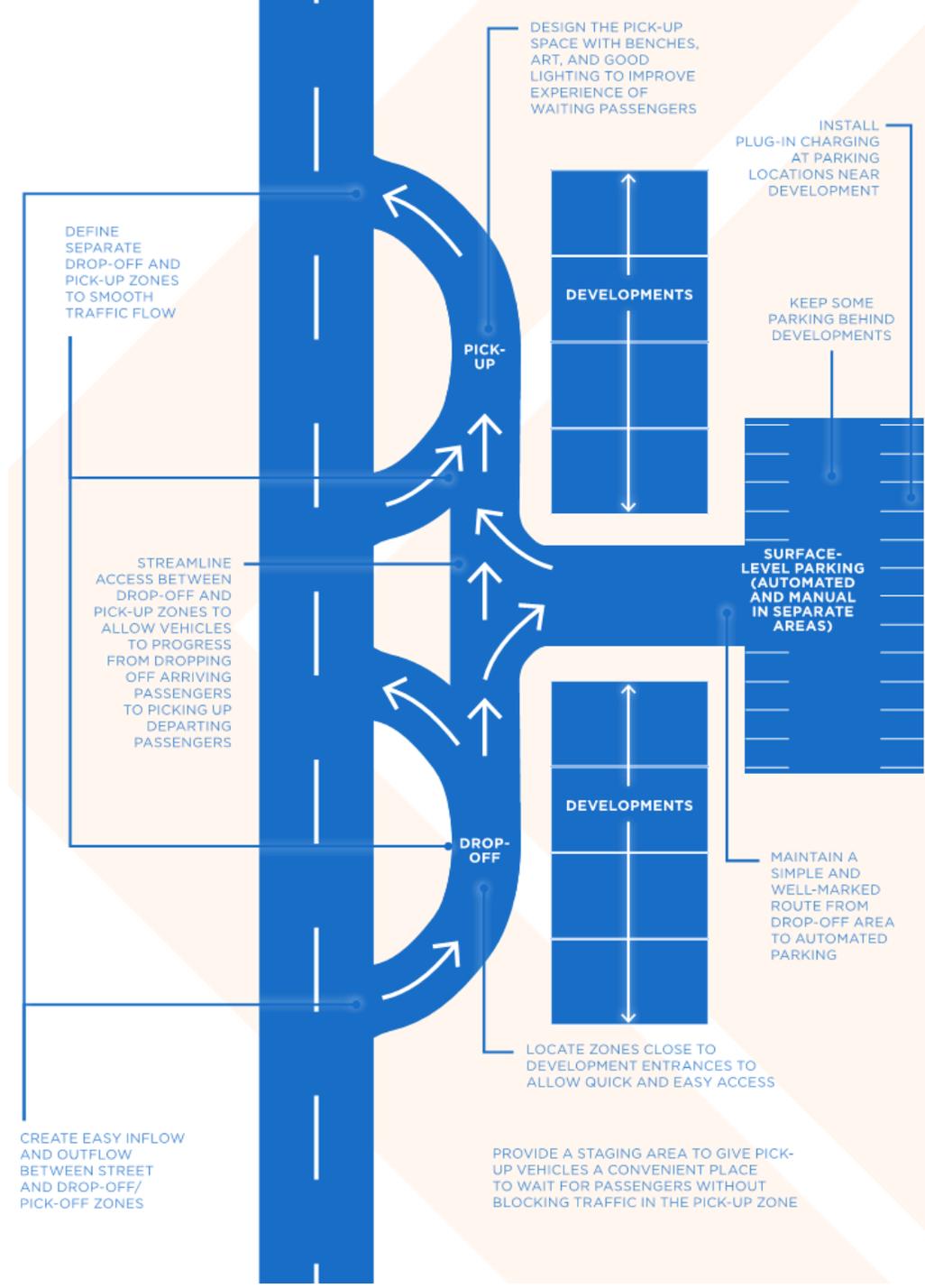
# What is Changing?

- Near Term
  - Riding Sharing
  - Electric vehicles
- Long Term
  - Autonomous Vehicles

# How Do We Adapt?

## – Pick-up/Drop-off Areas

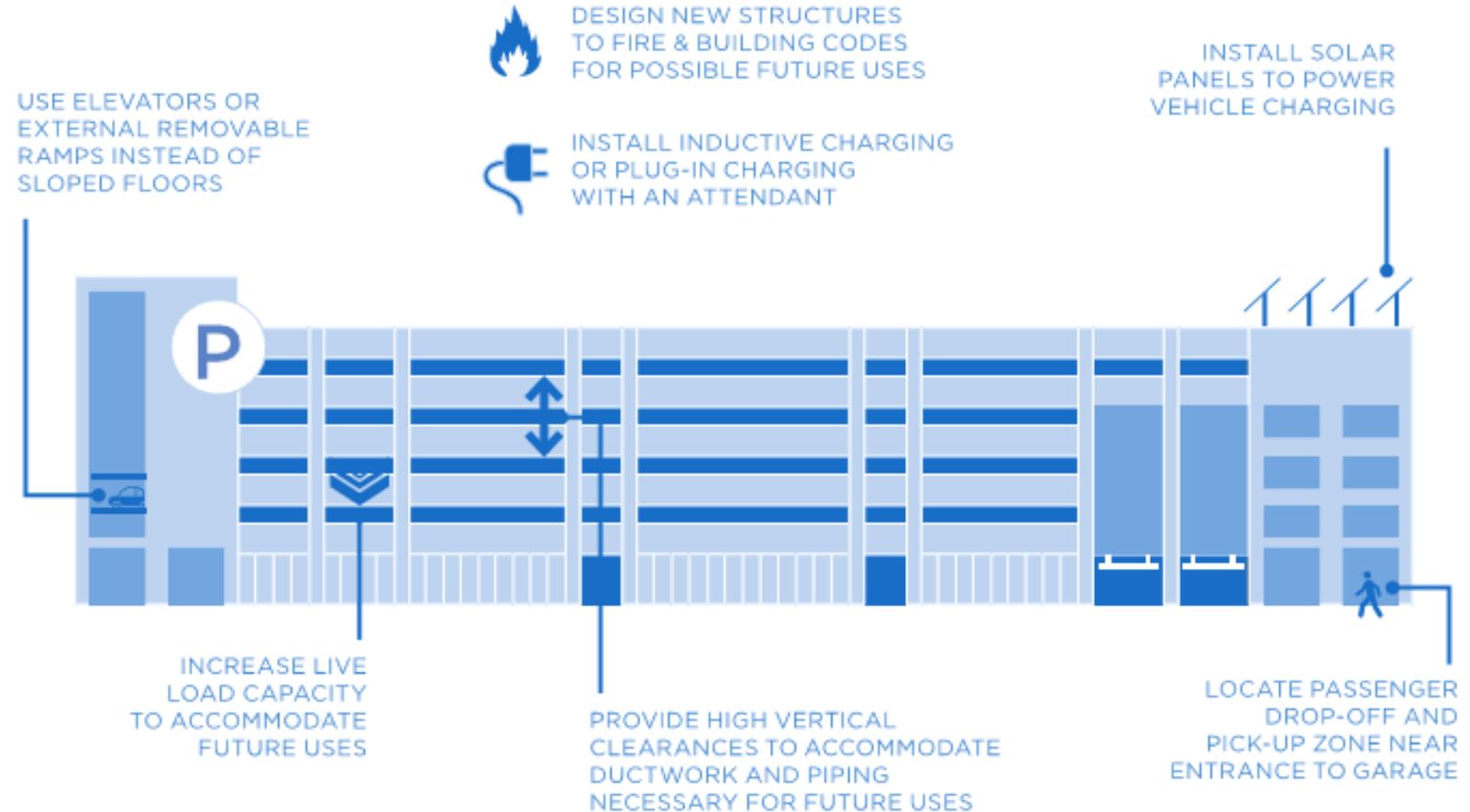
- Close to entrances
- Distinct and different areas
- Allow for movement between pick-up and drop-off areas
- Staging areas



# How Do We Adapt?

## – Parking

- Plan for future uses
- Include charging infrastructure
- Locate entrances strategically





## DISCUSSION – YOUR EXPERIENCES

# Key Planning Issues

- What do you see as the key planning issues posed by evolving transformational technologies?
  - Parking
  - Residential, retail, and employment land uses
  - Logistics/freight systems
  - ITS infrastructure investment, management and planning
  - Streetscape and right-of-way space allocation and design
  - Unique rural considerations

# Key Planning Issues

## – Parking

- focus on off-street (it's a “land use”)
- design,
- management,
- repurposing,
- demand

## – Residential, retail, and employment land uses

- Housing types, location, densities (including rural)
- Affordable housing
- Retail types and location
- Employment (e.g. work from home, service economy)
- Aging in place
- Access to healthcare/jobs

# Key Planning Issues

## – Logistics/freight systems

- Goods movement
- Warehousing
- Distribution centers
- Freight mode shifts/trip characteristics/emerging freight modes

## – ITS infrastructure investment, management and planning

- Includes ATM
- ADM
- Signals
- Communications tech

# Key Planning Issues

## – Streetscape and right-of-way space allocation and design

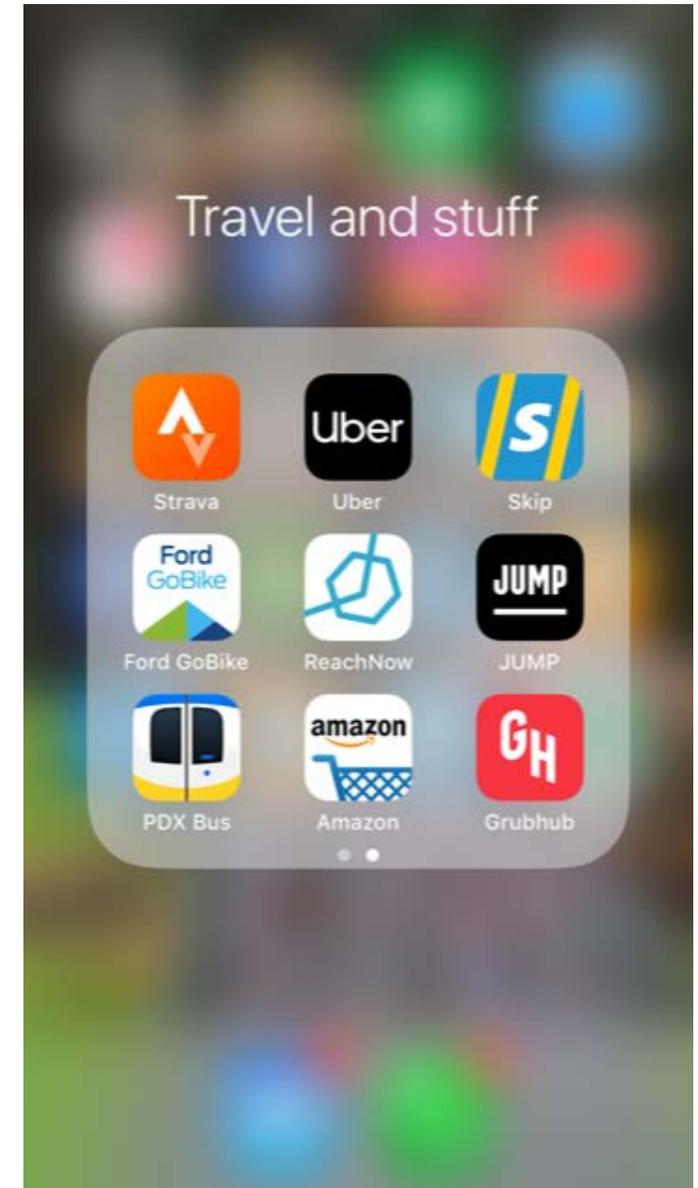
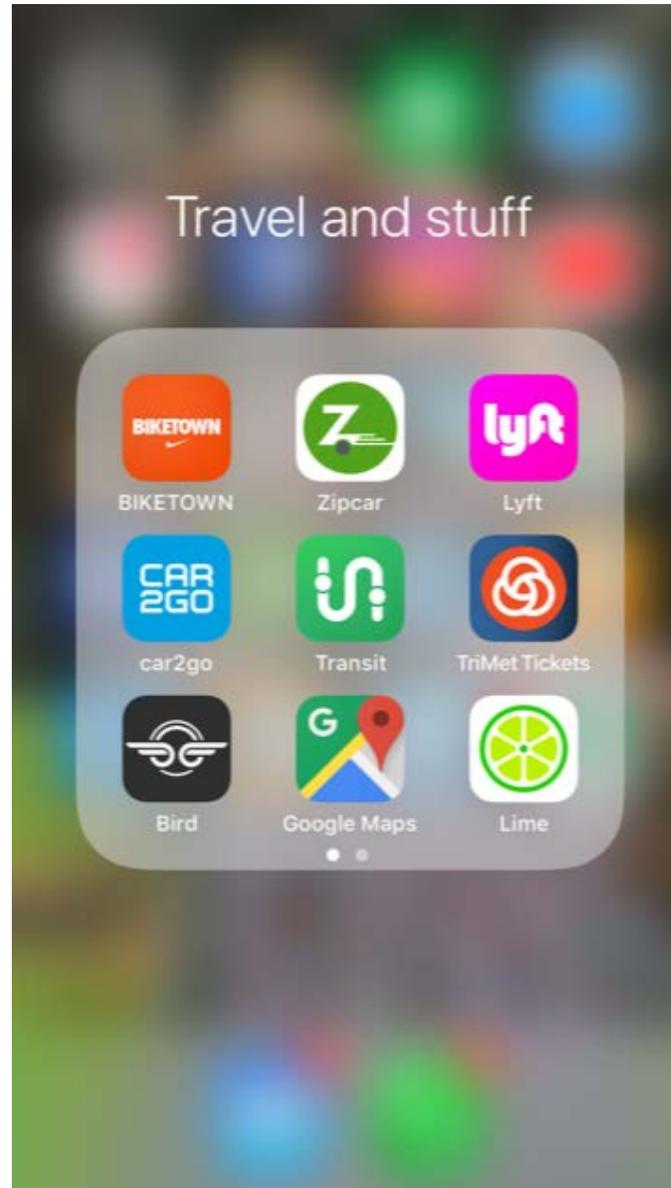
- curb management
- space for logistics/deliveries
- non-auto personal travel modes - “micromobility”
- street/freeway capacity and ops
- utilities/power grid/fiber
- safety and performance

## – Unique rural considerations

- Agriculture
- Basic access to healthcare, transportation, jobs
- Lack of technology deployment
- Tourism
- Development pressure

## Early Lessons Learned?

- Many of these technologies are in widespread deployment (if as loss leaders).
- What are the early “lessons learned” from your perspective?





# Thank you!