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Multimodal Transportation Planning Curriculum for Urban Planning Programs

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FINAL REPORT

Multimodal Transportation Planning Curriculum for Urban Planning Programs

NITC-ED-851 May 2016

NITC is the U.S. Department of Transportation's national university transportation center for livable communities.



MULTIMODAL TRANSPORTATION PLANNING CURRICULUM FOR URBAN PLANNING PROGRAMS

Final Report NITC-ED-851

by

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for

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May 2016

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Integrated multimodal transportation and land use planning is critical to advancing mode choice, public health and safety, and livability objectives. Communities across the U.S. are seeking to redefine their planning process accordingly. In response, university graduate urban planning and engineering programs are beginning to address multimodal planning and sustainable transportation, but most do not yet offer a robust curriculum on these topics. To help address this need, the University of South Florida (USF), Center for Urban Transportation Research (CUTR) developed a curriculum for a course on multimodal transportation planning and its role in advancing livability and related objectives. The course curriculum developed under this project was designed for integration into university urban planning programs, but is also relevant to graduate-level engineering and architecture/community design programs. The project is conceived in two phases, with phase one involving curriculum development for the introductory course and phase two aimed at developing a course that provides specific applications in multimodal planning that are reinforced through applied learning activities. This report contains the phase one curriculum for the introductory course.				
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DISCLAIMER

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Integrated multimodal transportation and land use planning is essential to advancing mode choice, public health and safety, equity, and livability objectives. Communities across the U.S. are seeking to redefine their planning process to include multimodal transportation considerations. In response, university graduate urban planning and engineering programs are beginning to address multimodal planning and sustainable transportation in their curricula, but most do not yet offer a robust course on these topics. To help address this need, the University of South Florida (USF), Center for Urban Transportation Research (CUTR) has developed a model curriculum for graduate-level multimodal transportation planning courses. The curriculum is designed for integration into university urban planning programs, but is also relevant to graduate-level engineering, sustainability, public administration, and architecture and community design programs. The project was conceived in two phases, with this introductory course comprising phase one and applied methods in multimodal transportation planning comprising phase two.

This curriculum provides students an introductory understanding of multimodal transportation planning principles and practices. Each course module is devoted to a key topic or theme in multimodal transportation planning. These are listed below:

- Historical Context and Emerging Issues for Transportation Planning and Policy
- Contemporary Issues in Transportation
- The Governance and Equity of Transportation
- Multimodal Planning Concepts and Process
- Transportation, Land Use, and Urban Form
- Transportation and Land Use Planning Best Practices
- Travel Patterns and Behavior
- Non-Motorized Transportation: Walking and Bicycling
- Transit and Land Use
- Freight and Goods Movement
- Transportation Demand and Systems Management
- Funding Multimodal Transportation Systems
- Evaluating System Performance

The final report contains a variety of materials to assist instructors in teaching the course:

- Lesson plans for each module, including course objectives, required and optional readings, lecture content, and class activities;
- PowerPoint presentations for each module, including lecture notes for the instructor (provided separately);
- A syllabus containing the course objectives, assignments, grading structure, and schedule;
- Grading rubrics for each assignment; and
- Handouts to support lecture content and in-class activities.

1.0 ABOUT THE CURRICULUM

The Multimodal Transportation Planning Curriculum for Urban Planning Programs is a joint project between the University of South Florida (USF), Center for Urban Transportation Research (CUTR) and the National Institute for Transportation and Communities (NITC). The objective of this project is to address the educational needs of graduate students in urban and regional planning and engineering programs as they relate to multimodal planning and sustainable transportation. This curriculum specifically addresses multimodal transportation planning and its role in advancing livability and related objectives. This report summarizes the information included in the course, supplemental materials developed from the course, course assessment and relevant information to guide the instructor, as well as any future efforts to expand upon the curriculum. The following sections may be used by each instructor to develop the course syllabus.

1.1 COURSE OVERVIEW

Integrated multimodal transportation and land use planning is critical to advancing mode choice, public health and safety, and livability objectives. Communities across the U.S. are seeking to redefine their planning process accordingly. In response, university graduate urban planning and engineering programs are beginning to address multimodal planning and sustainable transportation, but most do not yet offer a robust curriculum on these topics. To help address this need, the University of South Florida (USF), Center for Urban Transportation Research (CUTR) was awarded a grant from the National Institute of Transportation and Communities (NITC) to develop a curriculum for a course on multimodal transportation planning and its role in advancing livability and related objectives.

The course curriculum developed under this project was designed for integration into university urban planning programs, but is also relevant to graduate-level engineering and architecture/community design programs. The project is conceived in two phases, with phase one involving curriculum development for the introductory course and phase two aimed at developing a course that provides specific applications in multimodal planning that are reinforced through service learning activities. These two phases are proposed as year-one and year-two activities. This report contains the phase-one curriculum for the introductory course. This course will be further developed as an introductory course preparing students to take a second multimodal transportation course which provides specific applications in multimodal planning that are reinforced through applied learning activities.

1.1.1 Background

The course curriculum builds upon a course entitled Multimodal Transportation Planning (URP6930/PAD6934) that was offered at the University of South Florida in the spring of 2015 as an elective to students in the Urban and Regional Planning Program and Public Administration Program at USF. Previously, only the College of Engineering offered courses related to transportation; students taking these courses were instructed primarily on the technical characteristics of transportation. This course in multimodal transportation was designed to close the gap between the technical elements of transportation planning and the best practices and policies designed to ensure the effectiveness of transportation systems relative to all modes.

The course is adapted in part from research and training materials for practicing planners that was produced for the National Center for Transit Research (NCTR) and the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT). Course materials draw from the following reports:

- Multimodal Transportation Best Practices and Model Element (NCTR, 2014), and
- *Mobility Review Guide and Checklist* (2014).

Supplemental documents include various journal articles, guidebooks, comprehensive plans and reports. Links to all reading materials for the course are included in the lesson plans as well as the attached syllabus.

1.1.2 Course Objectives

The course is designed to familiarize students with the following:

- The historical evolution of transportation planning, policy and practice in the U.S.;
- The social, economic and environmental implications of various modes of transportation, including the relationship between transportation, urban form and public health;
- The institutional, political, legal and financial considerations in transportation planning;
- Multimodal planning best practices in transportation and land use planning; and
- Evaluation of the relative strengths and weaknesses of local transportation plans from a multimodal and multijurisdictional perspective.

1.2 METHODOLOGY

Development of the curriculum began with an evaluation of available materials, including courses and syllabi from various universities that relate to multimodal transportation. These materials include University of Central Florida's "Sustainable Transportation Planning," developed and taught by Dr. Alissa Barber Torres; the American Institute of Certified Planners course "Sustainable Transportation" offered by Dr. Reid Ewing of the University of Utah and Jeffrey Tumlin of Nelson Nygaard; relevant model curricula, including those developed by NITC on bicycle and pedestrian planning and design; and literature on curriculum development primarily from USF Academy for Teaching and Learning Excellence "Preparing for College Teaching." The curriculum also builds upon information in the FDOT research reports

"Multimodal Transportation Planning Best Practices and Model Element" and the "Mobility Review Guide."

A Project Advisory Committee (PAC) was formed to aide in the development of the curriculum and provide necessary feedback throughout the curriculum development process. PAC members include individuals representing academia, local government and the private sector with expertise in fields related to multimodal transportation and planning. These individuals contributed to every aspect of the curriculum development, and provided necessary resources and information to ensure the production of a high-quality multimodal transportation curriculum.

1.3 CURRICULUM STRUCTURE

This curriculum introduces multimodal planning best practices in preparation for the second multimodal transportation course, which includes multimodal transportation applications and applied learning projects. The curriculum content is divided into 15 modules, 13 of which are inclass lessons taught by the instructor using PowerPoint and other materials. The final two modules are reserved for students to present their final projects.

This document contains materials necessary for the successful instruction of this multimodal transportation course. Section 1 introduces the reader to the multimodal curriculum. Section 2 includes lesson plans for each module which outline the lesson objectives, assignments, readings, lecture content, assessment tools, activities and necessary instructional resources. Additionally, instructor's notes are included at the end of each lesson plan, providing the instructor with pertinent information about the module that may not be explicitly stated in the lesson plan. The majority of readings listed in both the lesson plan and syllabus can be found online at no cost to the instructor or students, although there are several texts and documents which can be requested through the college/university library. Section 3 includes all grading rubrics for course assignments, the final project and the final presentation.

Appendices are located at the end of this document. Appendices include the course syllabus, Saga City exercise used in Module 2, public meeting role play handout used in Module 3, and evaluating system performance handout used in Module 13. Additional materials including PowerPoint presentations, in-class videos, and other handouts can be found in the curriculum folder that accompanies this final report. PowerPoint presentations, which are the primary tool for in-class lectures, include speaker notes that provide additional information for the instructor on the slide and lecture content.

2.0 LESSON PLANS

The course was divided into a series of lesson plans to guide the instructor in teaching the class. There are a total of 15 lesson plans, or modules, with each representing a week of instruction. Each lesson plan includes the following elements:

- *Topic*. This is the overall theme or topic for each module.
- *Objectives*. The objectives briefly describe the purpose of the lesson and identify expected student learning outcomes.
- Assignments Due. This section identifies any assignments that are due that week. Full assignment descriptions can be found in Appendix A: Course Syllabus. Grading rubrics for each assignment can be found in Section 3.0.
- *Readings*. This section lists both required and optional readings for each module. It includes full citations and links to online readings for quick and easy access to materials.
- *Lecture Content*. This section summarizes the key subtopics to be discussed for each module.
- Assessments and Activities. This section briefly describes any assessments or in-class activities to be conducted for the given module. Accompanying notes and materials to guide the instructor can be found in the Instructor's Notes following each lesson plan.
- *Instructional Resources*. This section outlines the materials needed to conduct each lesson. Resources may include PowerPoints, outlines, handouts, videos, et cetera.
- *Instructor's Notes*. Instructor's notes may be included at the end of the lesson plan to provide additional information for the instructor. These may include directions for inclass activities, notes regarding assigned readings, or other need-to-know information not contained within the previous sections.

MODULE 1: HISTORICAL AND EMERGING CONTEXT FOR TRANSPORTATION PLANNING AND POLICY

Module 1	
Topic	Historical and Emerging Context for Transportation Planning and Policy
Objectives	 This lesson will review the historical and emerging context for transportation planning and policy in the U.S., with an emphasis on key legislation and policy and modal issues impacting the evolving practice of transportation planning. At the end of this lesson students will be able to: Identify key eras and events in transportation history, including changes in federal transportation policy. Understand the impetus for the emergence of metropolitan planning organizations. Understand how urban planning practice has evolved in response to the automobile and impacts of these changes on how we plan for mobility.
Assignments Due	N/A
Readings	Required Rosenbloom, S. & Beck, A. (2000). The practice of local government planning (3 rd ed.). Washington, D.C.: International City/County Management Association. Chapter 9: Transportation Planning Federal Highway Administration & Federal Transit Administration. (2012). Federal strategies for implementing requirements for LRTP update for the Florida MPOs. Retrieved from http://www.dot.state.fl.us/planning/revenueforecast/usdot.pd f. Florida Department of Transportation. (2014). Multimodal transportation best practices and model element. Retrieved from http://www.dot.state.fl.us/research-center/Completed_Proj/Summary_PL/FDOT-BDK85-977-49-rpt.pdf. Chapter 3: Model Element for Small Communities and Rural Areas U.S. Department of Transportation. (2015). Planning emphasis areas for federal fiscal year 2016. Retrieved from https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/planning/processes/metropolitan/mpo/fy_2016/fy2016pea.pdf. U.S. Department of Transportation. (2015). Beyond traffic 2045: Trends and choices. Retrieved from https://www.transportation.gov/sites/dot.gov/files/docs/Draft_Beyond_Traffic_Framework.pdf.

	Optional		
	• Weiner, E. (1992). Urban transportation planning In the		
	United States: An historical overview. Westport, CT:		
	Praeger. Online access: http://ntl.bts.gov/DOCS/UTP.html.		
Lecture Content	Course overview and review of syllabus		
	 Definitions 		
	 Overview of transportation changes in the 20th century 		
	 Advent of the automobile 		
	 Interstate Highway Program 		
	 Federal Transportation Policy 		
	 Emergence of MPOs 		
	 Civil rights and the environment 		
	 Transportation changes in the 21st century 		
	o Technology		
	 Demographics 		
	o Funding		
	 Sustainability 		
	 Performance-based planning and programming 		
	 Ladders of opportunity 		
	 Context sensitive solutions 		
Assessment/Activities	Instructor and student introductions and icebreakers		
	 Discussion of Beyond Traffic 2045 video 		
Instructional	• Syllabus		
Resources	PowerPoint presentation		
	 Historical Context 		
	Definitions and key terms handouts		
	Beyond Traffic 2045 video		

- Rosenbloom and Beck provide an excellent and concise overview of the history and context for transportation planning in the U.S. This book may be available through the university/college library. Otherwise, students may need to purchase it. Alternatively, upon the instructor's request, many libraries will scan hard copies of the text and make them available for courses.
- In-Class Activity: Icebreakers
 - This activity is intended to "break the ice" and familiarize students with their classmates.
 - Ask students to discuss transportation in the area where they lived previously, highlighting characteristics of the transportation system.
 - Ask students to state their total commute time on a typical day and discuss their responses with each other, including the effects of their preferred mode of transportation on their community and the environment.

MODULE 2: CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN TRANSPORTATION

Module 2	
Topic	Contemporary Issues in Transportation
Objectives	 This lesson will provide students with an understanding of contemporary issues that relate to transportation outcomes and how we plan for mobility. At the end of this lesson students will be able to: Identify critical issues in multimodal transportation planning. Understand how transportation and land use planning practices impact public health, the natural and built environment, the economy, community cohesion, and social equity.
Assignments Due	N/A
Readings	 Transportation Research Board. (2013). Critical issues in transportation. Retrieved from http://onlinepubs.trb.org/Onlinepubs/general/criticalissues13.pdf. Gallivan, F., Rose, E., Ewing, R., Hamidi, S., & Brown, T. (2015). TCRP report 176: Quantifying transit's impact on GHG emissions and energy use: The land use component. Transportation Research Board of the National Academies: Washington, D.C. Retrieved from http://onlinepubs.trb.org/onlinepubs/tcrp/tcrp_rpt_176.pdf.
Lecture Content	 Congestion Environmental impacts of transportation Air pollution Resource consumption Climate change and extreme weather Noise pollution Water pollution Wildlife habitat

	Energy efficiency and dependence	
	 Livability and economic prosperity 	
	Public health and safety	
	 Suburban sprawl and auto-dependence 	
	 Aging infrastructure and the economy 	
Assessment/Activities	Activity: Discussion of Saga City Video (30 minutes)	
Instructional	PowerPoint presentation	
Resources	 Saga City video: http://vimeo.com/28464164 	
	 Saga City activity worksheet 	

- In-Class Activity: Saga City
 - o This activity is intended to supplement the lecture for this module and encourage students to think critically about transportation trends and issues.
 - o Show Saga City video in two parts (~30 minutes total). Use Saga City activity worksheet found in Appendix B: Saga City Exercise. Internet access required! Saga City is at http://vimeo.com/28464164.
 - 1. View Part 1 of the video. (TO 6:56)
 - a. List the transportation and land use actions that contribute to the problems experienced by the City of Colvert.
 - i. Share the answers with your neighbors and expand on them as needed. Be prepared to share your responses with the larger group.
 - ii. Discussion questions:
 - 1. Why can't anyone get anywhere by walking anymore?
 - 2. Did the bypass help? Why or why not? What about the limited access freeway?
 - 3. How did zoning contribute?
 - 4. What happened to the urban core?
 - 2. View Part 2 of the video.
 - a. Work with your neighbor to list at least three strategies the City of Colvert used to achieve its vision of a better future (answers listed below). What additional strategies could the City have used to achieve their vision? Share the answers with your neighbors and expand on them as needed. Be prepared to share your responses with the larger group.
 - i. Who was called upon to find solutions? Businessmen, architects, urban planners, and other specialists?
 - ii. Why did the town establish a growth boundary?
 - iii. What did they do to create neighborhood centers?
 - iv. What was the biggest step they had to take to change?

- Strategies the City of Colvert used to achieve its vision:
 - Reduced urban boundary
 - Less available land
 - More compact building
 - More compact neighborhoods
 - o Encouraged downtown development
 - Got two major employers to move there
 - More people, services, businesses
 - Enjoyable streets, squares, public parks
 - o Abandoned warehouse district
 - City helped create incentives
 - New services, shops, housing
 - Green
 - Train station became bus terminal and more
 - Neighborhood was made ped/bike friendly
 - Increased transit use
 - Lively ped street where cars do not have sole priority
 - Shopping center turned into new urban neighborhood
 - Multilevel parking
 - o Surface space became new buildings
 - Tangletown
 - Drainage to landscaped retention areas = loss of heat islands
 - Community center
 - Zoning for stores, businesses
 - Pedestrian shortcuts
 - Bus service
 - New eco-friendly neighborhood near old mill
 - Stringent construction rules
 - Buildings not exposed to elements
 - Density makes infrastructure more efficient
 - Linked transit system
 - Reliable
 - Good buses, shelters
 - o Decreased downtown parking
 - Added carshare
 - Self-serve bike service
 - YET TO DO
 - Make bypass road friendlier for all
 - Light rail to replace bus
 - Connect neighboring cities by train
 - Improve greenhouse gas emissions
 - City is clean, prosperous, politically popular

MODULE 3: THE GOVERNANCE AND EQUITY OF TRANSPORTATION

Module 3	
Topic	The Governance and Equity of Transportation
Objectives	 This lesson provides students with a comprehensive look at institutional structures for transportation governance in the U.S., roles of the various governmental agencies, and contemporary governance challenges in multimodal planning. After completing this lesson, students will be able to: Identify the roles of entities involved in transportation planning. Understand the laws and planning processes that guide MPOs. Understand the political and institutional issues that impede coordinated planning. Understand how social equity is addressed through multimodal transportation planning
Assignments Due	N/A
Readings	 U.S. Department of Transportation. (2015). The transportation planning process briefing book: Key issues for transportation decisionmakers, officials, and staff. Retrieved from http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/planning/publications/briefing_book/fhwahep15048.pdf. Rall, J., Wheet, A., Farber, N. J., & Reed, J. B. (2011). Transportation governance and finance: A 50-state review of state legislatures and departments of transportation. National Conference of State Legislatures. AASHTO Center for Excellence in Project Finance. Retrieved from http://www.ncsl.org/documents/transportation/FULL-REPORT.pdf.

	 orders/pdf/12898.pdf. Executive Order 13166. (2000). <i>Improving access to services for persons with limited English proficiency</i>. Retrieved from http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2000-08-16/pdf/00-20938.pdf.
Lecture Content	 Roles of the federal, state, and local government Metropolitan Planning Organizations History Function Institutional challenges Transportation stakeholders and public involvement
Assessment/Activities	Activity: Public meeting role play (students will be given roles and information prior to class)(1 hour)
Instructional Resources	 PowerPoint presentation Handouts of roles for public meeting exercise (given prior to class)

- Discussion questions:
 - What agencies and organizations are involved in the governance of transportation in this region?
 - o What are their roles?
- In-class activity: Public meeting role play
 - See the handout associated with this in-class exercise (Appendix C: Public Meeting Role Play Handout). You will serve as a mediator during the exercise. Your duties will include:
 - Keeping participants on track with their roles and discussion points.
 - Ensuring the meeting simulation does not exceed the time limit set for the exercise while guaranteeing that all participants are engaged in the meeting discussion.

MODULE 4: MULTIMODAL PLANNING CONCEPTS AND PROCESS

Module 4	
Topic	Multimodal Planning Concepts and Process
Objectives	Students will be able to understand the transportation planning process, how it has changed over time, and critiques of the conventional "autocentric" approach to transportation planning. At the end of this lesson, students will be able to: • Identify common steps of the planning process. • Describe and critique the conventional planning process as it relates to contemporary multimodal planning. • Understand the importance of aligning state, regional, local, and modal plans.
Assignments Due	Assignment 1: Reading reflection #1 due
Readings	 Tumlin, J. (2012). Sustainable transportation planning: Tools for creating vibrant, healthy, and resilient communities. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
Lecture Content	 Overview of the transportation planning process Criticisms of the conventional transportation planning process Key concepts and characteristics of contemporary transportation

	planning
	 Regional and intergovernmental coordination
Assessment/Activities	Activity
	 In-class discussion of reading reflections
Instructional	 PowerPoint presentation
Resources	 Contemporary Planning Concepts & Process

MODULE 5: TRANSPORTATION, LAND USE AND URBAN FORM

Module 5	
Topic	Transportation, Land Use and Urban Form
Objectives	 This lesson explores the various ways in which transportation and land use interrelate, and the corresponding implications for urban form and modal options. After completing this lesson students will be able to: Understand how transportation and land use are interrelated and explore tools used to identify these connections. Identify how land use and transportation planning practices influence urban form. Understand the relative influence of changes in the built environment on travel behavior. Understand the role of scenario planning/visioning processes in testing and shaping transportation and land use alternatives. Understand tools used to transition already-developed communities or regions from auto-centric to multimodal
Aggignmenta Due	mobility. N/A
Assignments Due	
Readings	 Transportation Research Board. (2009). Special report 298: Driving and the built environment: The effects of compact development on motorized travel, energy use, and CO₂ emissions. Retrieved from http://onlinepubs.trb.org/Onlinepubs/sr/sr298.pdf. Chapter 2: Trends in Development Patterns Chapter 3: Impacts of Land Use Patterns on Vehicle Miles Traveled: Evidence from the Literature Shoup, D. C. (1999). The trouble with minimum parking requirements. Transportation Research Part A: Policy and Practice, 33(7), 549-574. Retrieved from http://shoup.bol.ucla.edu/Trouble.pdf. Seggerman, K. & Williams, K. (2014). Managing the impacts of bypasses on small and medium-sized communities in Florida. Transportation Research Record: Journal of the Transportation Research Board, 2453, 46-53. Retrieved from http://trrjournalonline.trb.org/doi/pdf/10.3141/2453-06. Federal Highway Administration. (2011). FHWA Scenario planning guidebook. Retrieved from https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/planning/scenario_and_visualizatio n/scenario_planning/scenario_planning_guidebook/guidebook. pdf.

	Optional
	• Ewing, R. & Cervero, R. (2010). Travel and the built environment: A meta-analysis. <i>Journal of the American Planning Association</i> , 76(3), 265-294. Retrieved from http://reconnectingamerica.org/assets/Uploads/travelbuiltenvironment20100511.pdf.
Lecture Content	 Land use and transportation integration challenges System wide Corridor Transitioning from auto-centric to multimodal mobility in developed areas Retrofitting places Indirect impacts of transportation on land use Transportation and land use cycle/bypass impacts Nature and costs of sprawl development Corridor access issues and impacts Built environment factors/features impacting multimodal options (5 "Ds," etc.) Destination accessibility/centricity/core Density Design/connectivity, street design, site design Diversity/land use mix Distance to transit Scenario planning and visioning Surface parking
Assessment/Activities	 Surface parking Housing and Transportation Affordability Index
Instructional	PowerPoint presentation
Resources	Housing + Transportation Affordability Index
	o http://htaindex.cnt.org/

- In-class exercise: Housing and Transportation Affordability Index
 - o This exercise is intended to familiarize students with how transportation costs impact overall cost of living.
 - o Access the index using the link provided in the lesson plan. Explore the website, compare different cities, and discuss your findings as a group.

MODULE 6: TRANSPORTATION AND LAND USE PLANNING BEST PRACTICES

Module 6	
Topic	Transportation and Land Use Planning Best Practices
Objectives	 This lesson continues to develop the concepts introduced in the previous module with an emphasis on contemporary best practices for integrating land use and transportation planning to support multimodal transportation options. At the end of this lesson students will be able to: Understand best practices for integration of land use and transportation planning. Understand key tenets of network and corridor planning. Understand roadway functional classification and how it has changed to address livability and land use context.
Assignments Due	N/A
Readings	Required
	 Institute of Transportation Engineers. (2010). Designing walkable urban thoroughfares: A context sensitive approach. Retrieved from http://library.ite.org/pub/e1cff43c-2354-d714-51d9-d82b39d4dbad. Chapter 3: Network and Corridor Planning Chapter 4: A Framework for Walkable Urban Thoroughfare Design Florida Department of Transportation. (2013). Multi-modal corridor planning guidebook: Version 1. Retrieved from http://cfgis.org/getattachment/ea949724-7958-450c-9cac-7abdafa6af61/FDOT-D5-Multimodal-Corridor-Planning-Guidebook.aspx?disposition=attachment. Florida Department of Transportation. (2014). Multimodal transportation best practices and model element. Retrieved from http://www.dot.state.fl.us/research-center/Completed_Proj/Summary_PL/FDOT-BDK85-977-49-rpt.pdf.

	 http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/planning/processes/statewide/related/highway_functional_classifications/fcauab.pdf. Federal Highway Administration. (2015). Road diet desk reference. Retrieved from http://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/road_diets/desk_ref/sa_15_046.pdf. Federal Highway Administration. (2015). Proven safety countermeasures: Roundabouts. Retrieved from http://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/provencountermeasures/fhwa_sa_12_
	005.pdf.
	Optional
	City of Boston. (2013). Boston complete streets: Design guidelines. Retrieved from http://bostoncompletestreets.org/pdf/2013/BCS_Guidelines_LowRes.pdf.
Lecture Content	 Transportation and land use linkage opportunities Roadway functional classification and level of importance Context sensitive solutions Complete Streets policies and guidelines Layered network planning Street design, road diets/rightsizing, and traffic calming Land use and transportation management strategies Smart Growth Access management Corridor/ROW preservation (master street plans, thoroughfare plans) Activity center strategies Parking management strategies
Assessment/Activities	 View and discuss DRPT Multimodal Systems Guidelines Video (6 minute video)
Instructional Resources	 PowerPoint presentation Transportation and Land Use Planning Best Practices Florida Department of Transportation. (2013) Mobility review guide. Retrieved from http://www.dot.state.fl.us/planning/systems/programs/sm/mobility/cutr%20updated%20mobility%20review%20guide.pdf. DRPT Multimodal Systems Guidelines Video (6 minutes): https://vimeo.com/62260155

- In-class activity: DRPT Multimodal Systems Guidelines
 View the video via the link provided in the lesson plan. Discuss.

2.1.1 Module 7: Travel Patterns and Behavior

Module 7	
Topic	Travel Patterns and Behavior
Objectives	This lesson synthesizes research findings to understand if travel behavior is influenced by physical characteristics of the environment, attitudes and lifestyles, or both. At the end of this lesson students will be able to: • Understand trends in travel. • Identify factors that influence travel behavior. • Recommend strategies to achieve the desired changes in travel behavior.
Assignments Due	Assignment 2: Reading reflection #2 due
Readings	Required Crane, R. (1998). Travel by design? ACCESS, 12, 2-7. Retrieved from http://www.accessmagazine.org/articles/spring-1998/travel-design/. Levine, J. (1999). Access to choice. ACCESS, 14, 16-19. Retrieved from http://www.accessmagazine.org/articles/spring-1999/access-choice/. Florida Department of Transportation. (2011). Florida transportation trends and conditions: Travel demand. Retrieved from http://www.dot.state.fl.us/planning/trends/tc-report/behavior.pdf. Dill, J., Mohr, C., & Ma, L. (2014). How can psychological theory help cities increase walking and bicycling? Journal of the American Planning Association, 80(1), 36-51. Retrieved from http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/01944363.2014. 934651. Lucas, K., Blumenberg, E., & Weinberger, R. (Eds.). (2011). Auto motives: Understanding car use behaviors. Bingley, UK: Emerald Group Publishing. Chapter 1: Understanding Auto Motives Chapter 2: Conceptualizing Car 'Dependence' Chapter 5: Insights on Car-Use Behaviors from Behavioral Economics Optional Klinger, T., & Lanzendorf, M. (2015). Moving between mobility cultures: What affects the travel behavior of new residents? Transportation, 1-29. Retrieved from http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs11116-014-9574-x3.
Lecture Content	 Theory of planned behavior

	 Theoretical formulation vs observed behavior
	Factors that affect travel behavior
	Sociodemographics
	Built environment
	o Attitudes
	o Social norms
	Perceptions of safety Translaterisis as
	Travel decisions
	 Activity generation and allocation
	 Scheduling and participation
	 Actual mode choice or constrained preference
	 Behavior change strategies
	 Time-cost (incl. toll facilities, etc.)
	 Land use design
	 Availability of choice and intermodal connectivity
	 Voluntary programs (e.g., social marketing strategies
	such as incentives, prompts, social norming, social
	diffusion, communication)
Assessment/Activities	Discuss reading reactions
Instructional	PowerPoint presentation
Resources	o TBD

- Lucas, Blumenberg and Weinberger reading provides students with an in-depth understanding of the motivations and decision processes that drive the public's overwhelming preference for the car as the primary means of transportation. This book may be available through the university/college library. Otherwise, students may need to purchase it. Alternatively, upon the instructor's request, many libraries will scan hard copies of the text and make them available for courses.
- In-class activity: Discuss reading reactions
 - o Encourage students to discuss their reading reactions.

MODULE 8: NON-MOTORIZED TRANSPORTATION: WALKING AND BICYCLING

Module 8	
Topic	Non-Motorized Transportation: Walking and Bicycling
Objectives	This lesson reviews the role of bicycling and walking as key forms of active transportation in a multimodal system. The benefits of bicycling and walking, infrastructure needs, and planning and policy issues will be discussed. Best practices in planning for walking and bicycling will also be conveyed.
	 At the end of this lesson students will be able to: Explain the social, economic, health and environmental benefits of walking and biking. Demonstrate their understanding of best practices in planning for non-motorized transportation.
Assignments Due	Assignment 3: Walkability assessment due
Readings	 Tumlin, J. (2012). Sustainable transportation planning: Tools for creating vibrant, healthy, and resilient communities. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

https://www.portlandoregon.gov/transportation/44597?a=237
507.
 History of bicycle/pedestrian planning
 Overview of bicycle/pedestrian planning process
 Bicycle/pedestrian planning methods
• Activity
 View and discuss Protected Bike Lane video (15
minutes)
 Activity
 View before-and-after photos in PowerPoint and
discuss observations
 Discuss results of walkability and bikeability assessment
 PowerPoint presentation
 Bicycle and Pedestrian Planning
 Protected Bike Lane video:
http://www.wired.com/2014/06/a-new-bike-lane-design-that-
could-make-biking-more-popular-and-save-lives/#slide-1
• Florida Department of Transportation. (2013) <i>Mobility review</i>
guide. Retrieved from
http://www.dot.state.fl.us/planning/systems/programs/sm/mo
bility/cutr%20updated%20mobility%20review%20guide.pdf.
Walkability and Bikeability Checklists

- In-class activity: Protected Bike Lane video
 - O View the video via the link provided in the lesson plan. Discuss.
- In-class activity: Before and After
 - o View before-and-after photos in PowerPoint (slides 30 and 31) and discuss.
- In-class activity: Discuss walkability assessment
 - o Encourage students to discuss their findings from the walkability assessment.

MODULE 9: TRANSIT AND LAND USE

Module 9	
Topic	Transit and Land Use
Objectives	This lesson will provide students with a comprehensive overview of the various types of public transportation, criteria for implementing these modes, and best planning practices relative to public transportation. At the end of this lesson students will be able to: • Recognize the importance of the availability of public transit.
	Determine best planning practices and strategies for
A	reinforcing public transportation.
Assignments Due	Assignment 4: Transit experience report due
Readings	 ■ Tumlin, J. (2012). Sustainable transportation planning: Tools for creating vibrant, healthy, and resilient communities. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons. Inc.
	http://formbasedcodes.org/content/uploads/2014/03/florida-

	T
	• Tomer, A., Kneebone, E., Puentes, R., & Berube, A. (2011).
	Missed opportunity: Transit and jobs in metropolitan
	America. Brookings Institution. Retrieved from
	http://www.brookings.edu/~/media/research/files/reports/201
	1/5/12-jobs-and-transit/0512_jobs_transit.pdf.
Lecture Content	 Types of public transportation and implementation criteria
	 Integrating public transportation plans
	 Transit and land use planning best practices overview
	 Challenges for transit
	o securing adequate, dedicated sources of funding for
	operations and maintenance
	 retrofitting auto-centric areas to increase transit
	availability, planning for transit in regions with
	multiple centers
	 avoiding displacement of lower-income populations
	with implementation of premium-type transit services
	o providing a variety of housing choices around transit
	stations
Assessment/Activities	Review the Center for Transit Oriented Development website
	 Discuss experiences of riding local transit
Instructional	PowerPoint presentation
Resources	o Public Transportation
	• http://www.ctod.org/
	• https://vimeo.com/71736052
	111ps.// vinico.com/ / 1/30032

- In-class activity: TOD website
 - O During the PowerPoint presentation (slide #21), introduce students to the Center for Transit-Oriented Development website http://www.ctod.org/. Guide Students through important tabs including:
 - TOD-cation http://www.ctod.org/tod-ucation.php
 - Webinars
 - Conference presentations
 - TOD 100 and 200 Series
 - Fact-Based Research and Tools http://www.ctod.org/research-tools.php
 - The national TOD database
 - The performance-based TOD typology tool
 - o Encourage students to explore the website further on their own
- In-class activity: Transit experience
 - o Encourage students to discuss the findings from their transit experience report.

MODULE 10: FREIGHT AND GOODS MOVEMENT

Module 10	
Topic	Freight and Goods Movement
Objectives	This lesson provides an overview of the movement of goods and how to integrate freight considerations into the multimodal transportation planning process.
	At the end of this lesson students will be able to: • Understand the role of goods movement in multimodal
	 transportation planning. Understand the importance of freight to the local and regional economy.
	Identify multimodal planning best practices relative to freight.
Assignments Due Readings	N/A Required
	 Giuliano, G., O'Brien, T., Dablanc, L., & Holliday, K. (2013). NCFRP report 23: Synthesis of freight research in urban transportation planning. Transportation Research Board of the National Academies: Washington, D.C. Retrieved from http://onlinepubs.trb.org/onlinepubs/ncfrp/ncfrp_rpt_023.pdf Florida Department of Transportation. (2013). Florida freight mobility and trade plan policy element: Executive summary. Retrieved from http://www.freightmovesflorida.com/docs/default-source/fmtp-freight-information/freight-mobility-and-trade-plan-policy-element-executive-summary_2013-06-19.pdf?sfvrsn=0. City of Seattle. (2008). Seattle urban mobility plan briefing book. Retrieved from http://www.seattle.gov/transportation/briefingbook.htm. Chapter 10: Best Practices in Freight Movement Federal Highway Administration. (2012). Freight and land use handbook. Retrieved from http://www.ops.fhwa.dot.gov/publications/fhwahop12006/fh wahop12006.pdf. Executive Summary
	 Chapter 3: Freight Land Use and Sustainability Optional Hanson, S. & Guiliano, G. (Eds.) (2004). The geography of urban transportation. New York: Guilford Press. Chapter 2: City Interactions: The Dynamics of Passenger and Freight Flows

Lecture Content	Freight trends relative to multimodal planning Legges in appropriate (a.g., land use compatibility)
	 Issues in current practice (e.g., land use compatibility, livability, economic trends in the supply chain)
	 Multimodal land use and transportation planning best practices relative to freight
Assessment/Activities	The exportation process
Instructional	PowerPoint presentation
Resources	 Freight and Goods Movement

Instructors Notes

- In-class activity: The Exportation Process: Supply Chains: From Producer to Consumer
 - o Access the activity handout at http://rightmoves.tdtvictoria.org.au/pdf/Activity5.pdf
 - o Follow the instructions on the handout. Discuss.

MODULE 11: TRANSPORTATION DEMAND AND SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT

Module 11					
Topic	Transportation Demand and Systems Management				
Objectives	This lesson familiarizes students with policies, programs and services designed to help reduce vehicle miles of travel, reduce delay and energy consumption, and increase safety and efficiency of the multimodal transportation system. At the end of this lesson students will be able to: • Understand contemporary methods to manage multimodal transportation system demand and potential benefits of those				
.					
Assignments Due					
Readings	transportation system demand and potential benefits of those strategies, technologies and techniques to increase efficiency. Assignment 5: Technique report due Required Tumlin, J. (2012). Sustainable transportation planning: Tools for creating vibrant, healthy, and resilient communities. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons. Inc. Chapter 11: Car Sharing Chapter 13: Transportation Demand Management Federal Highway Administration. (2012). Creating an effective program to advance transportation system management and operations. Retrieved from http://www.camsys.com/pubs/fhwahop12003.pdf. Martin, E. & Shaheen, S. (2011). The impacts of car sharing on household vehicle ownership. ACCESS, 38, 22-27. Retrieved from http://www.accessmagazine.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/7/2015/06/access38.pdf. Shaheen, S. & Guzman, S. (2011). Worldwide bikesharing. ACCESS, 39, 22-27. Retrieved from http://www.accessmagazine.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/7/2015/06/access39.pdf. City of Seattle. (2008). Seattle urban mobility plan briefing book. Retrieved from http://www.seattle.gov/transportation/briefingbook.htm. Chapter 7: Best Practices in Travel Demand Management Optional Victoria Transport Policy Institute. (2014). Online transportation demand management encyclopedia. Retrieved from http://www.vtpi.org/tdm/ Downs, A. (2005). Still stuck in traffic: Coping with peakhour traffic congestion. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution Press.				

	 Chapter 6: Strategies for Reducing Congestion and 		
	Four Basic Principles of Traffic		
	 Chapter 7: Reducing Incident-Caused Congestion 		
Lecture Content	Transportation demand management		
	 Definition 		
	 Techniques 		
	• Collaborative consumption models: car sharing, bike sharing		
	o Bikeshare		
	 Carshare 		
	 System management and operations 		
	 ITS adaptive signals 		
	 Bluetooth detection 		
	 Open-source multimodal trip planning 		
Assessment/Activities	N/A		
Instructional	 PowerPoint presentation 		
Resources	 Transportation Demand Management 		
	 FHWA Planning for Operations website 		
	o http://www.ops.fhwa.dot.gov/plan4ops/		

MODULE 12: FUNDING MULTIMODAL TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS

Module 12	
Topic	Funding Multimodal Transportation Systems
Objectives	This lesson familiarizes students with the importance of transportation to the economy, prosperity, U.S. transportation infrastructure needs, and proposed investment solutions. Considerations such as financial feasibility and fiscal sustainability are addressed. At the end of this lesson students will be able to: • Understand how transportation impacts the economy. • Understand how to leverage investments. • Describe contemporary challenges in transportation funding. • Identify strategies that have been proposed to generate
	revenues for needed transportation projects and programs.
Assignments Due	N/A
Readings	 U.S. Department of Transportation. (2015). Beyond traffic 2045: Trends and choices. Retrieved from https://www.transportation.gov/sites/dot.gov/files/docs/Draft_Beyond_Traffic_Framework.pdf. "How We Align Decisions and Dollars", pp.148-187. Wachs, M. (2011). Transportation, jobs, and economic growth. ACCESS, 38, 8-14. Retrieved from http://www.uctc.net/access/38/access38_transportation_growth.pdf. Sciara, G. & Wachs, M. (2007). Metropolitan transportation funding: Prospects, progress, and practical considerations. Public Works Management & Policy, 12(1), 378-394. Retrieved from http://ppwm.sagepub.com/content/12/1/378.full.pdf+html. Shoup, D. (2004). The ideal source of public revenue. Regional Science and Urban Economics, 34, 753-784. Retrieved from http://shoup.bol.ucla.edu/IdealSource.pdf. Federal Highway Administration. (2012). Moving ahead for progress in the 21st century act (MAP-21): A summary of highway provisions. Retrieved from https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/map21/docs/map21_summary_hgw y_provisions.pdf. Federal Transit Administration. (2012). Moving ahead for progress in the 21st century act (MAP-21): A summary of public transportation provisions. Retrieved from http://www.fta.dot.gov/documents/MAP21_essay_style_summ ary_v5_MASTER.pdf. Optional

	• Transportation Research Board. (2011). Special report 303:				
	Equity of evolving transportation finance mechanisms.				
	Transportation Research Board of the National Academies:				
	Washington, D.C. Retrieved from				
	http://onlinepubs.trb.org/onlinepubs/sr/sr303.pdf.				
	• Galston, W.A. & Davis, K. (2012). Setting priorities, meeting				
	needs: The case for a national infrastructure bank. Governance				
	Studies at Brookings Institution. Retrieved from				
	http://www.brookings.edu/~/media/Research/Files/Papers/2012				
	/12/13-infrastructure-galston-				
	S C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C				
T 1 C 1 1	davis/1213_infrastructure_galston_davis.pdf?la=en.				
Lecture Content	 Importance of transportation to the U.S. economy 				
	 Funding sources and challenges with traditional state, regional 				
	and local government sources (gas tax decline, capital funding				
	vs. operations and maintenance, etc.)				
	Alternative funding strategies				
	Coordinating and leveraging policies and investments				
	• "Fix it first" approach				
Assessment/Activities	N/A				
Instructional	PowerPoint presentation				
Resources and	 Funding Multimodal Transportation Systems 				
Equipment					

Instructor's Notes

• MAP-21 was replaced by the FAST (Fixing America's Surface Transportation) Act in December 2015. Be sure to note this in the lecture and update the readings and PowerPoint slides when summaries of the law become available.

MODULE 13: EVALUATING SYSTEM PERFORMANCE

Module 13	
Topic	Evaluating System Performance
Objectives	This lesson introduces students to the transportation performance measures and methods of evaluating system performance.
	At the end of this lesson students will be able to:
	 Understand limitations of traditional methods of performance
	evaluation.
	 Identify appropriate performance measures for various aspects of the multimodal system.
	 Identify tools and resources for assessing and reporting on system performance.
	 Understand performance based planning requirements in MAP-21.
Assignments Due	N/A
Readings	Required
	• Tumlin, J. (2012). Sustainable transportation planning: Tools for creating vibrant, healthy, and resilient communities. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons. Inc.
	o Chapter 14: Measuring Success McCabill, C. & Ebaling, M. (2015). Tools for measuring
	• McCahill, C. & Ebeling, M. (2015). Tools for measuring accessibility in an equity framework. <i>Congress for the New Urbanism 23rd Annual Meeting</i> . Retrieved from
	 https://www.cnu.org/sites/default/files/ssti_transpo_equity.pdf Initiative for Bicycle and Pedestrian Innovation. (2012). Creating walkable + bikeable communities: A user guide to developing pedestrian and bicycle master plans. Retrieved
	from http://www.pdx.edu/ibpi/sites/www.pdx.edu.ibpi/files/IBPI%2 0Master%20Plan%20Handbook%20FINAL%20(7.27.12).pdf. o Chapter 9: Monitoring and Evaluating Performance
	• U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (2011). <i>Guide to sustainable transportation performance measures</i> . Retrieved from http://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2014-01/documents/sustainable_transpo_performance.pdf.
	• Katz, P. (2013). The missing metric. <i>Government Finance Review</i> , 29(4), 20-32. Retrieved from
	http://www.gfoa.org/sites/default/files/GFR_AUG_13_20.pdf. Optional
	• Flyvbjerg, B., Skamris Holm, M. K., & Buhl, S. L. (2005).
	How (in) accurate are demand forecasts in public works
	projects?: The case of transportation. <i>Journal of the American Planning Association</i> , 71(2), 131-146. Retrieved from

	http://flyvbjerg.plan.aau.dk/Traffic91PRINTJAPA.pdf.					
Lecture Content	Data sources					
	 Transportation evaluation tools 					
	Accessibility evaluation					
	Monitoring performance					
Assessment/Activities	N/A					
Instructional	PowerPoint presentation					
Resources						

Instructor's Notes

• A handout of multimodal transportation planning objectives and appropriate measures/indicators is available in Appendix D: Evaluating System Performance Handout.

MODULE 14: COURSE WRAP-UP

Module 14					
Topic	Course Wrap-Up				
Objectives	Students shall present their final papers to the class in a 20-minute				
	PowerPoint presentation.				
Assignments Due	Final presentations due				
Readings	N/A				
Lecture Content	Student presentations				
Assessment/Activities	N/A				
Instructional	N/A				
Resources					

MODULE 15: COURSE WRAP-UP

Module 15					
Topic	Course Wrap-Up				
Objectives	Students shall present their final papers to the class in a 20-minute				
	PowerPoint presentation.				
Assignments Due	Final presentations and final papers due				
Readings	N/A				
Lecture Content	Student presentations				
Assessment/Activities	N/A				
Instructional	N/A				
Resources					

3.0 GRADING RUBRICS

3.1 COURSE ASSIGNMENTS

CATEGORY	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
Organization	Information is very	Information is	Information is	The information
	organized with	organized with	organized, but	appears to be
2 points	well-constructed	well-constructed	paragraphs are not	disorganized.
	paragraphs and	paragraphs.	well-constructed.	
	subheadings.			
	2 points	1.5 points	1 point	0 points
Mechanics	No grammatical,	Almost no	A few grammatical	Many grammatical,
	spelling or	grammatical,	spelling, or	spelling, or
3 points	punctuation errors.	spelling or	punctuation errors.	punctuation errors.
		punctuation errors		
	3 points	2 points	1 point	0 points
Paragraph	All paragraphs	Most paragraphs	Paragraphs	Paragraphing
Construction	include	include	included related	structure was not
	introductory	introductory	information but	clear and sentences
3 points	sentence,	sentence,	were typically not	were not typically
	explanations or	explanations or	constructed well.	related within the
	details, and	details, and		paragraphs.
	concluding	concluding		
	sentence.	sentence.		
	3 points	2 points	1 point	0 points
Quality of	Information clearly	Information clearly	Information clearly	Information has
Information	relates to the main	relates to the main	relates to the main	little or nothing to
	topic. It includes	topic. It provides 1-	topic. No details	do with the main
10 points	several supporting	2 supporting details	and/or examples	topic.
	details and/or	and/or examples.	are given.	
	examples.			
	10 points	5 points	3 points	0 points
Sources	All sources	All sources	All sources	Some sources are
	(information and	(information and	(information and	not accurately
2 points	graphics) are	graphics) are	graphics) are	documented.
	accurately	accurately	accurately	
	documented in the	documented, but a	documented, but	
	desired format.	few are not in the	many are not in the	
		desired format.	desired format.	_
	2 points	1.5 points	1 point	0 point

3.2 FINAL PAPER

CATEGORY	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
Organization	Information is very	Information is	Information is	The information
	organized with	organized with	organized, but	appears to be
5 points	well-constructed	well-constructed	paragraphs are not	disorganized.
	paragraphs and	paragraphs.	well-constructed.	
	subheadings.			
	5 points	3 points	1 point	0 points
Mechanics	No grammatical,	Almost no	A few grammatical	Many grammatical,
	spelling or	grammatical,	spelling, or	spelling, or
5 points	punctuation errors.	spelling or	punctuation errors.	punctuation errors.
		punctuation errors		
	5 points	3 points	1 point	0 points
Paragraph	All paragraphs	Most paragraphs	Paragraphs	Paragraphing
Construction	include	include	included related	structure was not
	introductory	introductory	information but	clear and sentences
5 points	sentence,	sentence,	were typically not	were not typically
	explanations or	explanations or	constructed well.	related within the
	details, and	details, and		paragraphs.
	concluding	concluding		
	sentence.	sentence.		
	5 points	3 points	1 point	0 points
Quality of	Information clearly	Information clearly	Information clearly	Information has
Information	relates to the main	relates to the main	relates to the main	little or nothing to
	topic. It includes	topic. It provides 1-	topic. No details	do with the main
25 points	several supporting	2 supporting details	and/or examples	topic.
	details and/or	and/or examples.	are given.	
	examples.	15	10	
	25 points	15 points	10 points	0 points
Sources	All sources	All sources	All sources	Some sources are
	(information and	(information and	(information and	not accurately
5 points	graphics) are	graphics) are	graphics) are	documented.
	accurately	accurately	accurately	
	documented in the	documented, but a	documented, but	
	desired format.	few are not in the	many are not in the	
		desired format.	desired format.	
	5 points	3 points	1 point	0 points
Diagrams &	Diagrams and	Diagrams and	Diagrams and	Diagrams and
Illustrations	illustrations are	illustrations are	illustrations are	illustrations are not
	neat, accurate and	accurate and add to	neat and accurate	accurate OR do not
15 points	add to the reader's	the reader's	and sometimes add	add to the reader's
	understanding of	understanding of	to the reader's	understanding of
	the topic.	the topic.	understanding of	the topic.
			the topic.	
	15 points	10 points	5 points	0 points

3.3 FINAL PRESENTATION

30 points possible

CATEGORY	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
Timing/Length of	Within +/- 2	Within +/- 4	Within +/- 6	Exceeding allotted
Presentation	minutes of allotted	minutes of allotted	minutes of allotted	time by 7 or more
	time.	time.	time.	minutes or less
4 points				than half of the
				allotted time.
	4 points	3 points	1 point	0 points
Quality of	Presentation slides	Presentation slides	Presentation slides	Presentation slides
Presentation	are clear, attractive,	are reasonably	are somewhat	are unclear,
Slides	and support the	clear and attractive	unclear,	unattractive, and
	oral presentation.	and support the	unattractive, and	don't support the
8 points	Includes an	oral presentation.	don't support the	oral presentation.
	appropriate amount	Contains some	oral presentation.	Lack of or excess
	of graphics and text	graphics and text to	Lack of or excess	of text and graphics
	to engage the	engage the	of text and graphics	fails to engage the
	audience.	audience.	fails to engage the	audience.
			audience.	
	5 points	3 points	1 point	0 points
Oral Presentation/	Poised; clear;	Clear on all points;	Mumbling;	Inaudible; no
Delivery	articulate;	relatively good	minimal eye	enthusiasm;
	appropriate	articulation,	contact; very little	monotone; no
8 points	volume;	volume and	enthusiasm;	audience
	enthusiasm;	enthusiasm;	minimal audience	engagement.
	confidence;	engages audience	engagement.	
	engages audience.	during most of the		
		presentation.		
	5 points	3 points	1 point	0 points
Quality of	Presentation	Presentation	Presentation	Presentation
Information	content is well-	content is mostly	content contains	content is
	researched and	accurate and	errors and reflects a	erroneous and
10 points	thorough. Key	thorough. Key	lack of thorough	reflects minimal
	points support the	points mostly	research into the	research into the
	overall thesis.	support the overall	topic. Key points	topic. Key points
		thesis.	don't fully support	either do not
			the thesis or are	support the thesis
			lacking.	or are lacking.
	10 points	5 points	3 points	0 points

4.0 REFERENCES

- Dewey, O. F. (2014). *Transportation planning and development*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University. Retrieved from http://www.hks.harvard.edu/syllabus/SUP-652.pdf.
- Dixon, K. (2008). *Bicycle and pedestrian education program: Engineering curriculum module*. Portland: Portland State University. Retrieved from https://www.pdx.edu/ibpi/sites/www.pdx.edu.ibpi/files/Curriculum%20Report_0.pdf.
- Sen, S., & Umemoto, K. (2013). *Syllabus book: A compilation of planning syllabi addressing issues of diversity and social justice*. Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning: Committee on Diversity. Retrieved from http://www.acsp.org/sites/default/files/Syllabus%20Book.pdf.
- Florida Department of Transportation. (2014). *Multimodal transportation best practices and model element*. Retrieved from http://www.dot.state.fl.us/research-center/Completed_Proj/Summary_PL/FDOT-BDK85-977-49-rpt.pdf.
- Weigand, L. (2010). *Bicycle and pedestrian design curriculum expansion*. Portland, Oregon: Oregon Transportation Research and Education Consortium. Retrieved from http://trec.pdx.edu/research/project/279/Bicycle_and_Pedestrian_Design_Curriculum_Expansion.
- Williams, K., & Seggerman, K. (2015). *Mobility review guide*. University of South Florida Center for Urban Transportation Research. Prepared for the Florida Department of Transportation. Retrieved from http://www.dot.state.fl.us/research-center/Completed_Proj/Summary_PL/FDOT-BDK84-977-02-rpt.pdf.

Courses with content not available online:

- Academy for Teaching and Learning Excellence. (2015). *Preparing for college teaching*. Tampa, Florida: The University of South Florida.
- Barber Torres, A. (2014). *Sustainable transportation planning*. Orlando, Florida: University of Central Florida.
- Ewing, R. (n.d.). APA Sustainable Transportation Course. Utah: Department of City and Metropolitan Planning; University of Utah.
- Williams, K. (2015). *Multimodal transportation planning*. Tampa, Florida: University of South Florida.
- Tumlin, J. (2011, November). Planner's Training Service. Nelson Nygaard.

APPENDIX A: COURSE SYLLABUS

Multimodal Transportation Planning Course Syllabus

Course Overview

This course focuses on multimodal transportation planning, including planning for roadways, public transportation, bicycling, pedestrians, and the movement of freight. It addresses contemporary transportation planning from a multidisciplinary perspective, reviews the roles of various agencies and organizations in transportation planning, and emphasizes the relationship of transportation to land use and urban form. A goal of the course is to familiarize urban planning, engineering, and architecture/community design students with the diversity of contemporary transportation issues and best practices pertinent to these disciplines.

Course Objectives

At the completion of this course students will be able to:

- 1. Understand the historical evolution of transportation policy and practice in the U.S.;
- 2. Identify the social, economic and environmental implications of transportation alternatives, including the impact of transportation on urban form and public health;
- 3. Appreciate the institutional, political, legal and financial considerations in transportation planning;
- 4. Understand multimodal planning best practices in transportation and land use planning;
- 5. Evaluate the relative strengths and weaknesses of local transportation plans from a multimodal perspective.

Texts and Materials

Required Texts:

- Tumlin, J. (2012). Sustainable transportation planning: Tools for creating vibrant, healthy, and resilient communities. Hoboken, N.J.: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
- Lucas, K., Blumenberg, E., & Weinberger, R. (Eds.). (2011). *Auto motives: Understanding car use behaviors*. Bingley, UK: Emerald Group Publishing.
 - o Note: This book may be digitally available through the school library check with instructor for details.
- Rosenbloom, S. & Beck, A. (2000). *The practice of local government planning* (3rd ed.). Washington, D.C.: International City/County Management Association.
 - Note: This book may be available through the school library check with instructor for details.

Links to all other required readings are provided in the course syllabus. A complete list of readings is listed in alphabetical order at the end of this document.

Optional Texts:

• Hanson, S. & Guiliano, G. (Eds.) (2004). *The geography of urban transportation*. New York: Guilford Press.

Course Assignments

The course will be an interactive lecture/discussion format, with periodic assignments, and a final paper and presentation. In-class exercises will be conducted occasionally to allow students to actively practice what they are learning. Class participation is required and students will be queried about their readings and/or asked to discuss highlights of their readings in class. Students are encouraged to share with the class any transportation items of interest identified in the news, blogs, or on the web.

All assignments should be double-spaced and written in 12pt Times New Roman, with 1-inch margins. Sources should be referenced in APA format.

1. Reading Reflection #1 – Due Week 4

Using knowledge gained from the required readings for Module 4, students will write a paper critiquing the conventional planning process as it relates to contemporary multimodal planning. Students may also use outside sources to further support their findings. The final product should be no longer than 4 pages. At least two references are required.

2. Reading Reflection #2 – Due Week 7

Using knowledge gained from the required readings for Modules 5, 6, and 7, students will write a paper discussing influences on travel behavior. The paper should address two questions: 1) How does the built environment influence travel behavior?; and 2) What factors other than the built environment influence travel behavior and why? Students may also use outside sources to further support their findings. The final product should be no longer than 4 pages. At least three references are required.

3. Walkability Assessment – Due Week 8

Review the walkability checklist in the link provided below. Then choose a place to walk and use the checklist to document your findings. Summarize them in a brief report along with your ratings, any problem areas you identified, and provide some suggestions for improvement. Photographs are encouraged. Be prepared to discuss your findings in class. Students may collaborate during the assessment, but each must submit their own separate report. The final report should be between 8 and 10 pages.

Walkability Checklist:

http://www.pedbikeinfo.org/pdf/community_walkability_checklist.pdf

4. <u>Transit Experience Report – Due Week 9</u>

Students will ride the local bus to/from a destination and write a 2 to 4 page paper on the experience. Assessment of the experience can include timeliness of the bus, frequency of stops, total time of the trip, bus capacity, stations and support facilities, and overall comfort of the rider. Students should also include at least two photos from their experience.

5. Technique Report – Due Week 11

Students will select a transportation demand management technique of interest to them and submit a brief summary of the technique. Key aspects of the report include a description of the technique, how it works, and examples of where it has been applied. The report should be

no longer than 4 pages and must include at least three references. Students shall choose a technique from the list below, although they are encouraged to suggest techniques or strategies not noted on the list. Students must communicate to the professor which technique they have chosen no later than Week 5.

Techniques:

- Traffic calming
- Road diets/rightsizing
- Bike share programs
- Car share programs
- Ridesharing
- Bus rapid transit
- Congestion pricing
- Transit oriented development
- Parking management/parking pricing
- Flexible work schedules/telework
- Access management
- Alternative funding (e.g. impact fees, tax increment financing, mobility fees)
- Other strategies upon approval from the instructor

6. Final Paper/Presentation

For the final project, students will be required to develop a case study or research paper on a critical transportation issue. Topics and findings will relate directly to the course material, but require independent research. The submission must reflect collegiate-level writing ability, include proper citations, and emulate the quality of an academic journal submission. To complete this assignment, students will need to employ critical thinking skills and be able to synthesize concepts and data.

This assignment will be completed in three stages:

- a) Research Proposal. Students will submit a one-page proposal to the professor. The proposal shall include a thesis statement as well as a working outline of the final research paper. Students should include no fewer than 5 initial references.
- b) Final Paper. The final paper should be between 7,000 and 10,000 words and include no fewer than 10 scholarly references. The paper is due on the last day of class, although students may submit a draft report for feedback prior to Week 14.
- c) Final Presentation. Students shall present their findings during the last two weeks of class. Presentations must be conducted using PowerPoint or other similar presentation software and shall not exceed 20 minutes.

Important Dates to Remember

Item	Date
Reading Reflection #1	Due Week 4

Technique Topic	Due Week 5
Final Paper Research Proposal	Due Week 6
Reading Reflection #2	Due Week 7
Walkability Assessment	Due Week 8
Transit Experience Report	Due Week 9
Technique Report	Due Week 11
Final Paper	Due Week 15
Final Paper Presentation	Due Weeks 14-15

Grading

Course Grading Structure			
Assessment	Points		
Reading Reflection #1	20 (10%)		
Reading Reflection #2	20 (10%)		
Walkability Assessment	20 (10%)		
Transit Experience Report	20 (10%)		
Technique Report	20 (10%)		
Final Paper	60 (30%)		
Final Presentation	30 (15%)		
Attendance/Participation	10 (5%)		
Total Points Possible	200 (100%)		

Grading Scale			
Grade	Qualifying Score		
A+	97-100		
A	93-96		
A-	90-92		
B+	87-89		
В	83-86		
B-	80-82		
C+	77-79		
С	73-76		
C-	72-70		
D+	67-69		
D	63-66		
D-	60-62		
F	0-59		

Schedule

Module	Lecture Topic	Readings	Assignments
1	Introduction and Course Overview Historical and Emerging Context for Transportation Planning and Policy	Required Rosenbloom, S. & Beck, A. (2000). The practice of local government planning (3 rd ed.). Washington, D.C.: International City/County Management Association. Chapter 9: Transportation Planning Federal Highway Administration & Federal Transit Administration. (2012). Federal strategies for implementing requirements for LRTP update for the Florida MPOs. Retrieved from http://www.dot.state.fl.us/planning/revenueforecast/usdot.pdf. Florida Department of Transportation. (2014). Multimodal transportation best practices and model element. Retrieved from http://www.dot.state.fl.us/research-center/Completed_Proj/Summary_PL/FDOT-BDK85-977-49-rpt.pdf. Chapter 3: Model Element for Small Communities and Rural Areas U.S. Department of Transportation. (2015). Planning emphasis areas for federal fiscal year 2016. Retrieved from https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/planning/processes/metropolitan/mpo/fy_2016/fy2016pea.pdf. U.S. Department of Transportation. (2015). Beyond traffic 2045: Trends and choices. Retrieved from https://www.transportation.gov/sites/dot.gov/files/docs/Draft_Beyond_Traffic_Framework.pdf. Optional Weiner, E. (1992). Urban transportation planning In the United States: An historical overview. Westport, CT: Praeger. Online access: http://ntl.bts.gov/DOCS/UTP.html.	
2	Contemporary Issues in Transportation	 Required Transportation Research Board. (2013). Critical issues in transportation. Retrieved from http://onlinepubs.trb.org/Onlinepubs/general/criticalissues13.pdf. Gallivan, F., Rose, E., Ewing, R., Hamidi, S., & Brown, T. (2015). TCRP report 176: Quantifying transit's impact on GHG emissions and energy use: The land use component. Transportation Research Board of the National Academies: Washington, D.C. Retrieved from http://onlinepubs.trb.org/onlinepubs/tcrp/tcrp_rpt_176.pdf. 	

		 Executive Summary, Section 2, and Section 4. Ewing, R., Bartholomew, K., Winkelman, S., Walters, J., & Chen, D. (2007). Growing cooler: The evidence on urban development and climate change. Washington, D.C.: Urban Land Institute. Retrieved from http://www.smartgrowthamerica.org/documents/growin gcoolerCH1.pdf. Chapter 1: Overview Tumlin, J. (2012). Sustainable transportation planning: Tools for creating vibrant, healthy, and resilient communities. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons. Inc. Chapter 3: Transportation and Public Health American Society of Civil Engineers. (2013). 2013 report card for America's infrastructure. Retrieved from http://www.infrastructurereportcard.org/. Overview, Economic Impact, National Grades Required U.S. Department of Transportation. (2015). The transportation planning process briefing book: Key 	
3	The Governance and Equity of Transportation	issues for transportation decisionmakers, officials, and staff. Retrieved from http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/planning/publications/briefing _book/fhwahep15048.pdf. • Rall, J., Wheet, A., Farber, N. J., & Reed, J. B. (2011). Transportation governance and finance: A 50-state review of state legislatures and departments of transportation. National Conference of State Legislatures. AASHTO Center for Excellence in Project Finance. Retrieved from http://www.ncsl.org/documents/transportation/FULL-REPORT.pdf. • Pages 39-163 "State Profiles" • Federal Highway Administration. (2011). Environmental justice emerging trends and best practices guidebook. Retrieved from http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/environmental_justice/resources/guidebook/ejguidebook110111.pdf. • Executive Order 12898. (1994). Federal actions to address environmental justice in minority populations and low-income populations. Retrieved from https://www.archives.gov/federal-register/executive-orders/pdf/12898.pdf. • Executive Order 13166. (2000). Improving access to services for persons with limited English proficiency. Retrieved from http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2000-08-16/pdf/00-20938.pdf.	Aggignment 1-
4	Multimodal	Required	Assignment 1:

	Planning Concepts and Process	 Tumlin, J. (2012). Sustainable transportation planning: Tools for creating vibrant, healthy, and resilient communities. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, Inc. Chapter 1: Introduction Chapter 2: Sustainable Transportation Litman, T. (2014). Introduction to multi-modal transportation planning: Principles and practices. Retrieved from http://www.vtpi.org/multimodal_planning.pdf. Boarnet, M.G. (2008). Transportation infrastructure and sustainable development: New planning approaches for urban growth. ACCESS, 33, 27-33. Retrieved from http://www.uctc.net/access/33/Access% 2033% 20-% 2005% 20-% 20New% 20Planning% 20Approaches.pdf. Taylor, B. D. (2002). Rethinking traffic congestion. ACCESS, 21, 8-16. Retrieved from http://www.uctc.net/access/21/Access% 2021% 20-% 2003% 20-% 20Rethinking% 20Congestion.pdf. Optional Hanson, S. & Guiliano, G. (Eds.) (2004). The geography of urban transportation. New York: Guilford Press. Chapter 5: The Urban Transportation Planning Process Chapter 6: Reflections on the Planning Process U.S. Department of Transportation. (2012). Best planning practices: Metropolitan transportation plans. Retrieved from 	Reading Reflection #1 Due
5	Transportation, Land Use, and Urban Form	https://www.planning.dot.gov/documents/BestPlanningPractices_MTP.pdf. Required Transportation Research Board. (2009). Special report 298: Driving and the built environment: The effects of compact development on motorized travel, energy use, and CO2 emissions. Retrieved from http://onlinepubs.trb.org/Onlinepubs/sr/sr298.pdf. Chapter 2: Trends in Development Patterns Chapter 3: Impacts of Land Use Patterns on Vehicle Miles Traveled: Evidence from the Literature Shoup, D. C. (1999). The trouble with minimum parking requirements. Transportation Research Part A: Policy and Practice, 33(7), 549-574. Retrieved from http://shoup.bol.ucla.edu/Trouble.pdf. Seggerman, K. & Williams, K. (2014). Managing the impacts of bypasses on small and medium-sized communities in Florida. Transportation Research Record: Journal of the Transportation Research Board, 2453, 46-53. Retrieved from	Technique Report Topic Due

		http://trrjournalonline.trb.org/doi/pdf/10.3141/2453-06. • Federal Highway Administration. (2011). FHWA Scenario planning guidebook. Retrieved from https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/planning/scenario_and_visual ization/scenario_planning/scenario_planning_guidebook /guidebook.pdf. Optional • Ewing, R. & Cervero, R. (2010). Travel and the built environment: A meta-analysis. Journal of the American Planning Association, 76(3), 265-294. Retrieved from http://reconnectingamerica.org/assets/Uploads/travelbuil tenvironment20100511.pdf.	
6	Transportation and Land Use Planning Best Practices	 Institute of Transportation Engineers. (2010). Designing walkable urban thoroughfares: A context sensitive approach. Retrieved from http://library.ite.org/pub/elcff43c-2354-d714-51d9-d82b39d4dbad. Chapter 3: Network and Corridor Planning Chapter 4: A Framework for Walkable Urban Thoroughfare Design Florida Department of Transportation. (2013). Multimodal corridor planning guidebook: Version 1. Retrieved from http://cfgis.org/getattachment/ea949724-7958-450c-9cac-7abdafa6af61/FDOT-D5-Multimodal-Corridor-Planning-Guidebook.aspx?disposition=attachment. Florida Department of Transportation. (2014). Multimodal transportation best practices and model element. Retrieved from http://www.dot.state.fl.us/research-center/Completed_Proj/Summary_PL/FDOT-BDK85-977-49-rpt.pdf.	Final Paper Research Proposal Due

	6.pdf. • Federal Highway Administration countermeasures: Roundab http://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/p_sa_12_005.pdf. Optional • City of Boston. (2013). Bost guidelines. Retrieved from	cation. (2015). Proven safety
7	 Crane, R. (1998). Travel by Retrieved from http://www.accessmagazine 1998/travel-design/. Levine, J. (1999). Access to Retrieved from http://www.accessmagazine 1999/access-choice/. Florida Department of Tran transportation trends and contract Retrieved from http://www.dot.state.fl.us/preport/behavior.pdf. Dill, J., Mohr, C., & Ma, L. psychological theory help control bicycling? Journal of the Action Association, 80(1), 36-51. In http://www.tandfonline.com 2014.934651. Lucas, K., Blumenberg, E., (2011). Auto motives: Under Bingley, UK: Emerald Group Chapter 1: Understate Chapter 2: Concept Chapter 5: Insights Behavioral Econom Optional Klinger, T., & Lanzendorf, mobility cultures: What afford new residents? Transportate 	c.org/articles/spring- c.org/articles/spring- c.org/articles/spring- sportation. (2011). Florida conditions: Travel demand. clanning/trends/tc- (2014). How can ities increase walking and merican Planning Retrieved from chdoi/pdf/10.1080/01944363. & Weinberger, R. (Eds.). crstanding car use behaviors. cap Publishing. canding Auto Motives cualizing Car 'Dependence' on Car-Use Behaviors from conditions: Travel demand. Assignment 2: Reading Reflection #2 Due
8 Trans Wall	Required	John Wiley & Sons, Inc. Assessment Due

		o Chapter 7: Bicycles	
		• Initiative for Bicycle and Pedestrian Innovation. (2012).	
		Creating walkable + bikeable communities: A user	
		guide to developing pedestrian and bicycle master	
		plans. Retrieved from	
		http://www.pdx.edu/ibpi/sites/www.pdx.edu.ibpi/files/I	
		BPI%20Master%20Plan%20Handbook%20FINAL%20(
		7.27.12).pdf <u>.</u>	
		o Chapter 1: Introduction	
		o Chapter 2: History and Evolution of Pedestrian	
		and Bicycle Master Planning	
		o Chapter 6: Fetablishing a Feat Page	
		Chapter 6: Establishing a Fact BaseChapter 7: Developing, Selecting, and	
		Prioritizing Plan Recommendations	
		 Florida Department of Transportation. (2014). 	
		Multimodal transportation best practices and model	
		element. Retrieved from	
		http://www.dot.state.fl.us/research-	
		center/Completed_Proj/Summary_PL/FDOT-BDK85-	
		977-49-rpt.pdf <u>.</u>	
		o Chapter 2: Model Element for Urbanized Areas	
		(only read sections related to bicycles and	
		pedestrians)	
		• Geller, R. (n.d.). <i>Four types of cyclists</i> . Retrieved from	
		https://www.portlandoregon.gov/transportation/44597?a	
		=237507.	
		Required	
		• Tumlin, J. (2012). Sustainable transportation planning:	
		Tools for creating vibrant, healthy, and resilient	
		communities. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons. Inc. O Chapter 8: Transit	
		Chapter 8: TransitChapter 12: Stations and Station Areas	
		• City of Seattle. (2008). <i>Seattle urban mobility plan</i>	
		briefing book. Retrieved from	
		http://www.seattle.gov/transportation/briefingbook.htm.	
		o Chapter 9: Best Practices in Transit	Assignment 4:
	Transit and	• City of San Diego. (1992). Transit-oriented	Public
9	Land Use	development design guidelines. Retrieved from	Transportation
	Land Osc	http://www.sandiego.gov/planning/documents/pdf/trans/	Experience
		todguide.pdf.	Report Due
		• Florida Department of Transportation. (2011). A	
		framework for TOD in Florida. Retrieved from	
		http://www.reconnectingamerica.org/assets/Uploads/201	
		103FloridaTODFramework.pdf. o Chapter 1: Introduction	
		o Chapter 1: Introduction o Chapter 2: Integrated Transit and Land Use	
		Planning	
		Florida Department of Transportation. (2014).	
		Multimodal transportation best practices and model	
1	I.	1 E	

	ı		
		element. Retrieved from	
		http://www.dot.state.fl.us/research-	
		center/Completed_Proj/Summary_PL/FDOT-BDK85-	
		977-49-rpt.pdf.	
		o Chapter 2 (sections relative to public	
		transportation)	
		Optional Florida Department of Transportation (2012) Florida	
		 Florida Department of Transportation. (2012). Florida TOD guidebook. Retrieved from 	
		http://formbasedcodes.org/content/uploads/2014/03/flori	
		da-tod-guidebook.pdf.	
		 Tomer, A., Kneebone, E., Puentes, R., & Berube, A. 	
		(2011). Missed opportunity: Transit and jobs in	
		metropolitan America. Brookings Institution. Retrieved	
		from	
		http://www.brookings.edu/~/media/research/files/reports	
		/2011/5/12-jobs-and-transit/0512_jobs_transit.pdf.	
		Required	
		• Giuliano, G., O'Brien, T., Dablanc, L., & Holliday, K.	
		(2013). NCFRP report 23: Synthesis of freight research	
		in urban transportation planning. Transportation	
		Research Board of the National Academies:	
		Washington, D.C. Retrieved from	
		http://onlinepubs.trb.org/onlinepubs/ncfrp/ncfrp_rpt_02	
		3.pdf	
		• Florida Department of Transportation. (2013). Florida	
		freight mobility and trade plan policy element:	
		Executive summary. Retrieved from	
		http://www.freightmovesflorida.com/docs/default-	
		source/fmtp-freight-information/freight-mobility-and-	
	Freight and	trade-plan-policy-element-executive-summary_2013-06-	
10	Goods	19.pdf?sfvrsn=0.	
	Movement	 City of Seattle. (2008). Seattle urban mobility plan briefing book. Retrieved from 	
		http://www.seattle.gov/transportation/briefingbook.htm.	
		o Chapter 10: Best Practices in Freight Movement	
		Federal Highway Administration. (2012). Freight and	
		land use handbook. Retrieved from	
		http://www.ops.fhwa.dot.gov/publications/fhwahop1200	
		6/fhwahop12006.pdf.	
		 Executive Summary 	
		 Chapter 3: Freight Land Use and Sustainability 	
		Optional	
		• Hanson, S. & Guiliano, G. (Eds.) (2004). The geography	
		of urban transportation. New York: Guilford Press.	
		 Chapter 2: City Interactions: The Dynamics of 	
		Passenger and Freight Flows	
	Transportation	Required	Assignment 5:
11	Demand and	• Tumlin, J. (2012). Sustainable transportation planning:	Technique
	Systems	Tools for creating vibrant, healthy, and resilient	Report Due

	I		-
	Management	communities. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons. Inc. ○ Chapter 11: Car Sharing ○ Chapter 13: Transportation Demand Management • Federal Highway Administration. (2012). Creating an effective program to advance transportation system management and operations. Retrieved from http://www.camsys.com/pubs/fhwahop12003.pdf. • Martin, E. & Shaheen, S. (2011). The impacts of car sharing on household vehicle ownership. ACCESS, 38, 22-27. Retrieved from http://www.accessmagazine.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/7/2015/06/access38.pdf. • Shaheen, S. & Guzman, S. (2011). Worldwide bikesharing. ACCESS, 39, 22-27. Retrieved from http://www.accessmagazine.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/7/2015/06/access39.pdf. • City of Seattle. (2008). Seattle urban mobility plan briefing book. Retrieved from http://www.seattle.gov/transportation/briefingbook.htm. ○ Chapter 7: Best Practices in Travel Demand Management Optional • Victoria Transport Policy Institute. (2014). Online transportation demand management encyclopedia. Retrieved from http://www.vtpi.org/tdm/ • Downs, A. (2005). Still stuck in traffic: Coping with peak-hour traffic congestion. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution Press. ○ Chapter 6: Strategies for Reducing Congestion and Four Basic Principles of Traffic	
12	Funding Multimodal Transportation Systems	Required U.S. Department of Transportation. (2015). Beyond traffic 2045: Trends and choices. Retrieved from https://www.transportation.gov/sites/dot.gov/files/docs/Draft_Beyond_Traffic_Framework.pdf. "How We Align Decisions and Dollars", pp.148-187. Wachs, M. (2011). Transportation, jobs, and economic growth. ACCESS, 38, 8-14. Retrieved from http://www.uctc.net/access/38/access38_transportation_growth.pdf. Sciara, G. & Wachs, M. (2007). Metropolitan transportation funding: Prospects, progress, and practical considerations. Public Works Management & Policy, 12(1), 378-394. Retrieved from http://pwm.sagepub.com/content/12/1/378.full.pdf+html Shoup, D. (2004). The ideal source of public revenue.	

	Regional Science and Urban Economics, 34, 753-784. Retrieved from http://shoup.bol.ucla.edu/IdealSource.pdf. • Federal Highway Administration. (2012). Moving ahead for progress in the 21st century act (MAP-21): A summary of highway provisions. Retrieved from https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/map21/docs/map21_summar y_hgwy_provisions.pdf. • Federal Transit Administration. (2012). Moving ahead for progress in the 21st century act (MAP-21): A summary of public transportation provisions. Retrieved from http://www.fta.dot.gov/documents/MAP21_essay_style_summary_v5_MASTER.pdf. Optional • Transportation Research Board. (2011). Special report 303: Equity of evolving transportation finance mechanisms. Transportation Research Board of the National Academies: Washington, D.C. Retrieved from http://onlinepubs.trb.org/onlinepubs/sr/sr303.pdf. • Galston, W.A. & Davis, K. (2012). Setting priorities, meeting needs: The case for a national infrastructure bank. Governance Studies at Brookings Institution. Retrieved from http://www.brookings.edu/~/media/Research/Files/Paper s/2012/12/13-infrastructure-galston-	
13 Evaluating System Performance	Required Tumlin, J. (2012). Sustainable transportation planning: Tools for creating vibrant, healthy, and resilient communities. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons. Inc. Chapter 14: Measuring Success McCahill, C. & Ebeling, M. (2015). Tools for measuring accessibility in an equity framework. Congress for the New Urbanism 23 rd Annual Meeting. Retrieved from https://www.cnu.org/sites/default/files/ssti_transpo_equi ty.pdf Initiative for Bicycle and Pedestrian Innovation. (2012). Creating walkable + bikeable communities: A user guide to developing pedestrian and bicycle master plans. Retrieved from http://www.pdx.edu/ibpi/sites/www.pdx.edu.ibpi/files/I BPI%20Master%20Plan%20Handbook%20FINAL%20(7.27.12).pdf. Chapter 9: Monitoring and Evaluating Performance U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (2011). Guide to sustainable transportation performance measures. Retrieved from http://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2014-	

		 01/documents/sustainable_transpo_performance.pdf. Katz, P. (2013). The missing metric. Government Finance Review, 29(4), 20-32. Retrieved from http://www.gfoa.org/sites/default/files/GFR_AUG_13_2 0.pdf. Optional Flyvbjerg, B., Skamris Holm, M. K., & Buhl, S. L. (2005). How (in) accurate are demand forecasts in public works projects?: The case of transportation. Journal of the American Planning Association, 71(2), 131-146. Retrieved from http://flyvbjerg.plan.aau.dk/Traffic91PRINTJAPA.pdf. 	
14	Final Project Presentations	N/A	Final Presentations: Schedule TBA
15	Final Project Presentations	N/A	Final Presentations: Schedule TBA Final Papers Due

^{*} Note: Class schedule is subject to revision.

Required Readings

- American Society of Civil Engineers. (2013). 2013 report card for America's infrastructure. Retrieved from http://www.infrastructurereportcard.org/.
- Boarnet, M.G. (2008). Transportation infrastructure and sustainable development: New planning approaches for urban growth. *ACCESS*, *33*, 27-33. Retrieved from http://www.uctc.net/access/33/Access%2033%20-%2005%20-%20New%20Planning%20Approaches.pdf.
- City of San Diego. (1992). *Transit-oriented development design guidelines*. Retrieved from http://www.sandiego.gov/planning/documents/pdf/trans/todguide.pdf.
- City of Seattle. (2008). *Seattle urban mobility plan briefing book*. Retrieved from http://www.seattle.gov/transportation/briefingbook.htm.
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APPENDIX B: SAGA CITY EXERCISE

EXERCISE: Saga City

The decisions that we make in land use and transportation planning have a lasting influence on growth patterns and quality of life for residents and visitors. The video, *Saga City: Our Communities Facing Climate Change*, will illustrate how this occurs through the story of the City of Colvert.

View Part 1 of the video List the transportation and land use actions that contribute to the problems experienced by the City of Colvert.				
View Part 2 of the video. List at least three strategies the City of Colvert used to achieve its vision of a better future. What additional strategies could the City have used to achieve their vision?				
 				

APPENDIX C: PUBLIC MEETING ROLE PLAY HANDOUT

Transportation Project Public Meeting

Objective: Have participants understand issues related to working with the public on

transportation projects.

Directions: This is a role-playing exercise. Below is notice of a public meeting that you

received in the mail. With this page is your role. Please read the public meeting notice, and then read the character sketch on the reverse side. Be prepared to act out your role. You may expand upon your character and his/her concerns, but try to keep within the facts you were given. The Public Information Specialist

will tell you when it is time for the public meeting.

Public Meeting Notice

Wednesday, March 18, 2015

City Hall

Room 364

5:00 p.m.

The Department of Transportation is about to begin a project development study aimed at solving traffic problems on Hillsborough Avenue. Hillsborough Avenue currently operates at a level of service (LOS) F and is characterized by a high vehicular crash rate and several vehicular-pedestrian incidents in the past year. The project will consider a variety of alternatives, including do nothing, adding new lanes, or a combination of solutions such as closing median openings, adding turn lanes at median openings, adding bike lanes, widening the sidewalks, and redesigning intersections to make them more pedestrian friendly. To learn more about the Hillsborough Avenue project, a public meeting has been scheduled for Thursday, March 18, 2015.

DOT Project Manager

You are the project manager for the project and have worked at the Department of Transportation for ten years. Your public information specialist has scheduled a public meeting to obtain citizen input on your project. Your role is to explain the problem on Hillsborough Avenue and obtain comments or answer questions about the study. The DOT has not decided yet what it will do and is only beginning the study the problem. However, you secretly want to close as many median openings and driveways as possible to make the roadway safer. You also don't want any trees or special landscaping in the corridor, because it is expensive to maintain and can create sight distance problems. You suggest that the crashes on Hillsborough Avenue are related to the numerous median openings and driveways and try to sway public opinion in your favor. You have a tendency to get defensive when people question you, because you know what's best for the corridor.

Working with your public information specialist who will record citizen comments, you have about 15 minutes to get information from meeting attendees. Try to identify people who might support the median closures at the public meeting and what they might want in return.

Hispanic Woman

You are a woman of Hispanic origin who lives in the neighborhood adjacent to the project. The meeting notice was in English, which you do not read well. You had to get someone to translate it for you. You are upset that the DOT didn't translate the notice into Spanish because there are a lot of Hispanic people in the neighborhood who don't read English very well. Many of them have children that cross Hillsborough Avenue every day to go to school. You are concerned about pedestrian safety and want to see something done to improve the school crossings.

Garden Club Representative

You represent the local garden club, a politically active group that supported the successful candidate for mayor in a close election. The garden club is demanding more tree and shrub plantings along Hillsborough Avenue. The Mayor told you that the City would help maintain the landscaping, but that DOT may not allow it because it is a safety problem. Your friend in Ft. Lauderdale told you that DOT planted trees along the sidewalk and landscaped their median. You want to know whether or not DOT will help landscape the road and median in your neighborhood.

Bicycle Advocate

Relations between bicyclists and the residents in the area are strained. Motorists complain about having to swerve into other lanes or wait in through lanes when making a left turn in order to avoid bicyclists. You are tired of residents trying to run you off the road with their cars, and as a bicycle advocate you feel that something needs to be done to improve your safety. You mainly want a bicycle lane on Hillsborough Avenue, but might support closing some of the driveways and median openings.

High School Principal

You are a high school principal, who does not live in the area, but your school is near the project and many of your students cross Hillsborough Avenue. You are upset because no one notified you of the meeting. You were given a meeting notice by one of your teachers who found out from her neighborhood association president. There was a problem at the high school, so you arrive at the meeting late. You are upset that the meeting was not held in the community at a more convenient time. After all, the school has facilities that could be used for a public meeting. You burst into the room a few minutes after the meeting has started and demand to know why you weren't notified.

Asian Restaurant Owner

You received a notice to attend the meeting, but it is difficult for you to go because you need to prepare for the evening dinner rush. You decide to go to the meeting anyway because you have a lot of competition in the area and have heard that the project is going to close your median opening. You feel that this will put you out of business because customers won't be able to access your business from the north side of Hillsborough Avenue anymore. You also feel that DOT has already made up its mind on the project and doesn't care what you have to say.

Neighborhood Association President

You are president of a neighborhood association in the neighborhood adjacent to the project. You are fed up with through traffic in your neighborhood and also don't like bicyclists on Hillsborough Avenue because they think they own the road (and the road is for cars not bikes). You heard that the DOT is going to add bicycle lanes and widen the sidewalks, and you feel this will increase crime and make it dangerous to drive through your neighborhood on Hillsborough Avenue. You also feel that DOT has already made up its mind on the project and doesn't care what you have to say.

Transit User/Person of Limited Mobility

You received notice of the public hearing and would like to attend. You have difficulty crossing Hillsborough Avenue because the signals are so far apart. You would like to see some safe midblock crossings. However, the meeting was not located near a transit stop and you are forced to ask a friend to drive you. This is not the first time that the transportation agency has done this. You have complained about this as an ADA issue, because it is difficult for you to walk long distances.

Shopping Center Developer

You received notice of the public meeting, and are angry that the DOT is going to reconstruct Hillsborough Avenue. You were told by the DOT that there were no plans to change access on Hillsborough Avenue and that is why you invested a lot of money in redeveloping a site with a new shopping center. You feel you were betrayed and are intent on stopping the project. You have a lot of money and high priced lawyers ready to sue. You have brought your engineer to the meeting to dispute the need for the project.

Shopping Center Developer's Engineering Consultant

You work for a major shopping center developer who is trying to stop an improvement project that has been proposed by DOT for Hillsborough Avenue and which may adversely impact your client's access. This is your biggest client and you want to get DOT to commit to preserving the existing full median opening that serves your client's shopping center. You will try to dispute the need to change this median opening.

Public Information Specialist

You haven't had much training in public involvement and are not enthusiastic about working with the public. Your job is to start the meeting and tell people that the DOT project manager will present the project, after which they will have a chance to express their ideas or concerns.

When the DOT project manager is done, you open up the meeting for comments and ask each person to introduce themselves and to share their ideas or concerns. You were told to try to keep things moving along and to keep any one person from dominating the meeting. Generally, though, you are doing your best to keep people happy and are trying to smile and say "thank you" a lot. You will restate and record on the board any concerns that people raise so you can document the comments after the public meeting. You have never done this before, and occasionally you change the meaning a bit to fit what you think people are saying.

APPENDIX D: EVALUATING SYSTEM PERFORMANCE HANDOUT

SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORTATION INDICATORS					
Category	Sustainability Goals	Objectives	Performance Measures		
Economic	Economic productivity	 Transport system efficiency Transport system integration Maximize accessibility Efficient pricing and incentives 	 Per capita GDP Portion of budgets devoted to transport Per capita congestion delay Efficient pricing (e.g. road, parking, insurance, fuel, etc.) Efficient prioritization of facilities 		
	Economic development	Economic and business development	 Access to education and employment opportunities Support for local industries 		
	Energy efficiency	 Minimize energy costs, particularly petroleum imports 	Per capita transport energy consumptionPer capita use of imported fuels		
	Affordability	 All residents can afford access to basic (essential) services and activities 	 Availability and quality of affordable modes (walking, cycling, ridesharing and public transport) Portion of low-income households that spend more than 20% of budgets on transport 		
	Efficient transport operations	Efficient operations and asset management maximizes cost efficiency	 Performance audit results Service delivery unit costs compared with peers Service quality 		
Social	Equity/fairness	 Transport system accommodates all users, including those with disabilities, low incomes, and other constraints 	 Transport system diversity Portion of destinations accessible by people with disabilities and low incomes 		
	Safety, security, and health	 Minimize risk of crashes and assaults, and support physical fitness 	 Per capita traffic casualty (injury and death) rates Traveler assault (crime) rates Human exposure to harmful pollutants Portion of travel by walking and cycling 		
	Community development	Help create inclusive and attractive communitiesSupport community cohesion	Land use mixWalkability and bikeabilityQuality of road and street environments		

	Cultural heritage preservation	 Respect and protect cultural heritage Support cultural activities 	 Preservation of cultural resources and traditions Responsiveness to traditional communities
Environmental	Climate stability	 Reduce global warming emissions Mitigate climate change impacts 	 Per capita emissions of greenhouse gases (CO2, CFCs, CH4, etc)
	Prevent air pollution	 Reduce air pollution emissions Reduce exposure to harmful pollutants 	 Per capita emissions (PM, VOCs, NOx, CO, etc) Air quality standards and management plans
	Prevent noise pollution	Minimize traffic noise exposure	Traffic noise levels
	Protect water quality and minimize hydrological damage	 Minimize water pollution Minimize impervious surface area 	 Per capita fuel consumption Management of used oil, leaks and stormwater Per capita impervious surface area
	Open space and biodiversity protection	 Minimize transport facility land use Encourage more compact development Preserve high quality habitat 	 Per capita land devoted to transport facilities Support for smart growth development Policies to protect high value farmlands and habitat
Good Governance and Planning	Integrated, comprehensive, and inclusive planning	 Clearly defined planning process Integrated and comprehensive analysis Strong citizen engagement Least-cost planning (most beneficial solutions are selected and funded) 	 Clearly defined goals, objectives and indicators Availability of planning information and documents Portion of population engaged in planning decisions Range of objectives, impacts and options considered Transport funds can be spent on alternative modes and demand management if most
	T (2045)	Mall areas and Deceloring	beneficial overall

Modified from Litman, T. (2015). Well measured: Developing indicators for sustainable and livable transport planning . Victoria Transport Policy Institute. Retrieved from http://www.vtpi.org/wellmeas.pdf.

BP 2-49. Example Multimodal Strategies and Corresponding Indicators/Measures						
	Example Strategies	Indicators /Measures				
PLACES	Multimodal Districts - Encourage a mix of uses to make destinations closer and within walking distance. Multimodal Nodes - Encourage transit-ready densities and intensities of development or redevelopment.	Population Density Population-to- Employment Ratio Sidewalk Coverage Jobs and Housing Near Transit Pedestrian Q/LOS Bicycle Crashes, Injuries & Fatalities Amount of Goods Moved				
	Freight/Goods Districts - Preserve and strengthen connections to SIS Freight/Goods Centers - Implement strategies/projects in airport and					
	seaport master plans Lower Intensity Residential Areas - Stabilize and protect established neighborhoods.					
	Lower Intensity Commercial Areas - Optimize safe and easy access points for all modes. Lower Intensity Mixed Use Areas - Encourage horizontal and vertical					
	mixed use.	Auto LOS				
FACILITIES	SIS Facilities - Implement managed lanes	Travel Time Reliability Intersection Delay Transit Q/LOS Bicycle Q/LOS				
	Primary Multimodal Facilities - Adopt multimodal Q/LOS standards.					
	Multimodal Facilities - Prioritize bicycle and pedestrian improvements to facilities.					
	Primary Commerce Facilities - Limit access to major intersections.	Pedestrian Q/LOS				
	Commerce Facilities - Address potential safety conflicts between pedestrians/bicyclists and autos/trucks.	Crashes Involving Pedestrians and Bicyclists				
	Freight Connections - Prioritize and implement intersection improvements to better accommodate trucks and enhance efficiency.	Sidewalk Coverage				
	Develop a designated network of "Complete Streets" consistent with the map of Multimodal Facilities to identify and prioritize specific improvements.	Transit Mode Share Bicycle Mode Share Pedestrian Mode				
	Continue to strengthen congestion management processes and programs					
SYSTEM	Assess the effectiveness of existing transportation demand management (TDM) programs and refine the programs accordingly.	Share Average Commute Trip Length Countywide VMT Per Capita Truck Miles				
	Create a common communication venue for local governments and agencies to share information.					
	Secure a dedicated funding source for transit operating costs.	Traveled % Miles Severely Congested				
	Periodically report on system status and trends.					
	Source: I-95 Corridor Mobility Plan (78)					

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