



Complete Streets Policy and Practice

MEGAN RIECHMANN, AICP COMMUNITY & ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNER



Learning Objectives

- Understand the connection between public health and transportation
- Learn the difference between Complete Streets and the traditional approach to building roads
- Identify the unique challenges that communities face, and strategies for addressing them
- Understand some of the tools and concepts that go into roadway planning and design

What does transportation have to do with public health?

Physical Activity:

- Adults need 20 min/day
- Every trip is an opportunity for physical activity
- The built environment influences our choices





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... is a commitment by a jurisdiction to accommodate all of these road users in all of their future roadway projects whenever possible.



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A good Complete Streets policy...

...helps to make it possible.

Barriers to active transportation



Traffic Safety: Speeding cars, frequent crashes

Inconvenience: Environment built for cars, and...





Barriers to active transportation





Distance Barrier



Walkable distance

The traditional approach to roadway design





The traditional approach to roadway design





Barriers: Nowhere to safely walk



Barriers: Nowhere to safely walk





Barriers: Inaccessible bus stops



Complete Streets solutions





Image Credit: www.completestreets.org

Complete Streets solutions



Barriers: Nowhere to safely bike

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Complete Streets solutions



Traditional bike lane



Barrier protected bike lane

Barriers: Faded crosswalks





Complete Streets solutions



Barriers: Lack accessible curb ramps



The Air Quality Connection

Short Trips

 Substitution of cycling for driving for short trips has the potential to <u>reduce gasoline demand</u> up to nearly 34.9% of current domestic oil consumption (Higgins, et al., 2005)

Trip Distance in miles (2009)

This table illustrates the 30-40-50 trip distance concept: 30% of trips are a mile or shorter, 40% are two miles or shorter and 50% are three miles or shorter

Mileage	Percent
1 mile or less	28%
1.1 – 2 miles	13%
2.1 – 3 miles	9%
3.1 – 4 miles	6%
4.1 – 5 miles	7%
More than 5 miles	37%

Driving a car 1 mile = 423 grams CO_2



Commuting

- During its lifetime each car produces 1.3 billion cubic yards of polluted air and scatters 40 pounds of worn tire particles, brake debris and worn road surface into the atmosphere.
- Bicycling significantly reduces transportation emissions while also reducing traffic congestion and the need for gasoline/oil. The total number of pounds of pollutants emitted per year is:
 - × 0.97 lbs/mile for passenger cars
 - 1.21 lbs/mile for light trucks

Public Opinion



Do you think your city should consider non-motorized transportation (i.e. walking & biking) a priority?



- Changes the rules that shape the built environment
- Overall ideals, not individual projects
- Outlasts the changing political climate
- Promotes systemic change

National Chain Example



National Chain Example



St. Clair County Success



St. Clair County Success



Questions?

Megan Riechmann, AICP
Community & Environmental Planner
(618) 566-4451 x25

megan.riechmann@heartlandsconservancy.org

