

Smart Growth Area Planning Tool (SmartGAP)

Pilot Test for Thurston County, Washington, conducted by Thurston RPC

Prepared for New Partners for Smart Growth Conference

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Software Team

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Pilot Test Objectives

Test how a small/medium MPO would use SmartGAP

- Evaluate the whole MPO region
- Tested network installation for multi-user access

Software tests to understand

- Usability of the software
- Complexity of developing input data
- Usefulness of output metrics
- Reasonableness of the results

Generated feedback that informed

- Final updates to the software and user's guide
- Suggestions for future updates



Test Scenarios

Scenario	Land Use	Transportation	Policy
#1	Baseline	Baseline	Baseline
#2	Baseline	+ 20% in Transit Supply	Baseline
#3	Baseline	+ 20% in Roadway Supply	Baseline
#4	Baseline	Baseline	+20% in Lane Miles with ITS
#5	Shift 10% of Population and Employment to Close in Community and 10% to Urban Core. Proportional reduction from Suburban Area	Baseline	Baseline
#6	Shift 20% of Population and Employment to Close in Community and 20% to Urban Core. Proportional reduction from Suburban Area	Baseline	Baseline
#7	Shift 30% of Population and Employment to Close in Community and 30% to Urban Core. Proportional reduction from Suburban Area	Baseline	Baseline
#8	Shift 30% of Population and Employment to Close in Community and 30% to Urban Core. Proportional reduction from Suburban Area	+20% in Transit Supply	+20% in Lane Miles with ITS



Context and Preparation for Scenario Testing



TRPC: Region Overview

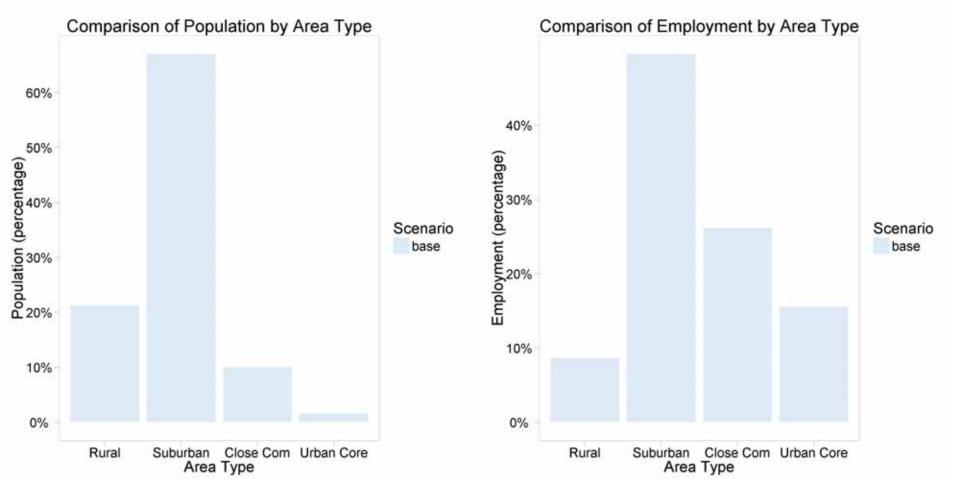
Olympia, Washington metropolitan area

- Single county, Thurston
- 2010 population of <u>250,000</u> and 2040 projected population of <u>425,000 (growth of 69%)</u>
- 2010 employment of <u>130,000</u> and 2040 project growth of 100%





TRPC: Population and employment



Overall population in the base case is ~65% suburban in 2040, ~20% rural, ~10% CIC and only ~2% urban core

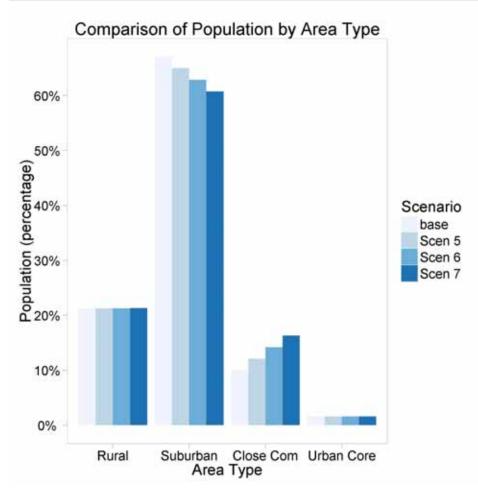
Employment is slightly more evenly distributed, with ~50% in suburban, ~25% CIC, and ~15% urban core



	Area Type			
Development Type	Urban Core	Close in Community	Suburban	Rural
Residential	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	
Employment	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	
Mixed-Use	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	
Transit Oriented Development	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	
Rural/ Greenfield				\checkmark



TRPC: Population allocation



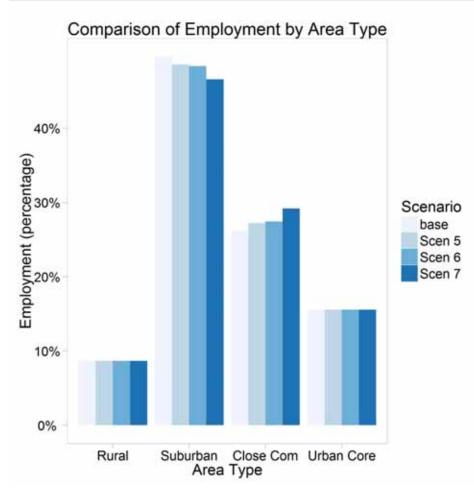
Comparison of Population by Development Type 50% Population (percentage) %0% %0% Scenario base Scen 5 Scen 6 Scen 7 10% 0% Greenfield Resident Employ Mix Use TOD **Development Type**

TRPC moved relatively modest amounts of growth from suburban to close in communities for their land use allocation scenarios

Similarly, new residential growth was moved in modest amounts from residential areas to mixed use areas



TRPC: Employment allocation



40% Employment (percentage) Scenario base Scen 5 Scen 6 Scen 7 10% 0% Greenfield Resident Employ Mix Use TOD **Development Type**

Comparison of Employment by Development Type

TRPC was similarly conservative with employment and moved relatively small amounts of growth from suburban to close in communities for their land use allocation scenarios For new employment growth, small amounts were moved from residential areas to mixed use areas





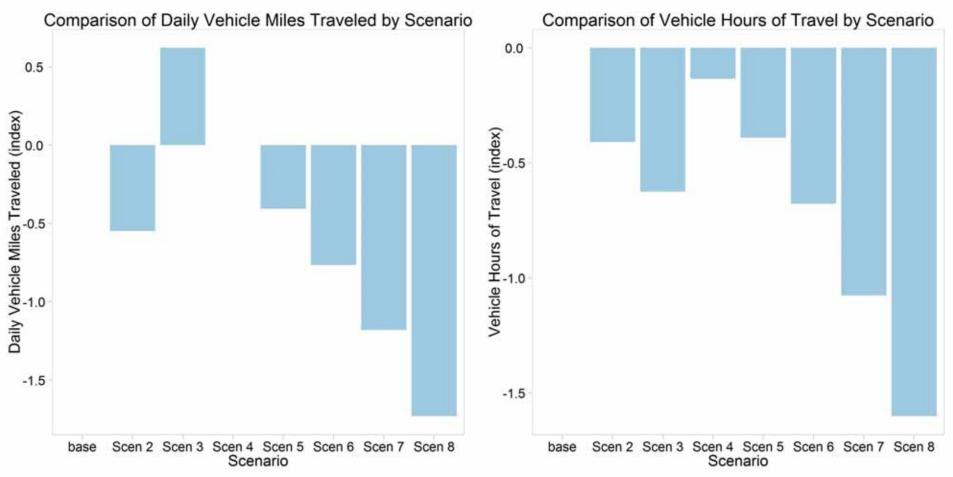
SmartGAP Demonstration



Scenario Testing Results



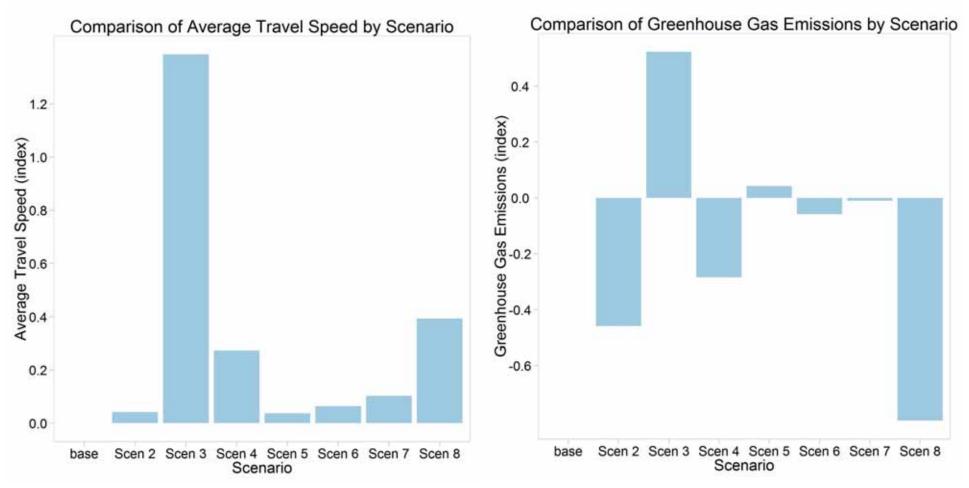
Change in Vehicle Miles and Vehicle Hours Traveled



- VMT is sensitive to changes in demand and supply. The third scenario adding highway lane miles increases VMT slightly. Other scenarios – adding transit, or focusing development in central areas – reduces VMT.
- VHT responds slightly differently. VMT reductions tend to result in lower VHT, but also policies that reduce congestion can reduce VHT even with no change or an increase in VMT.



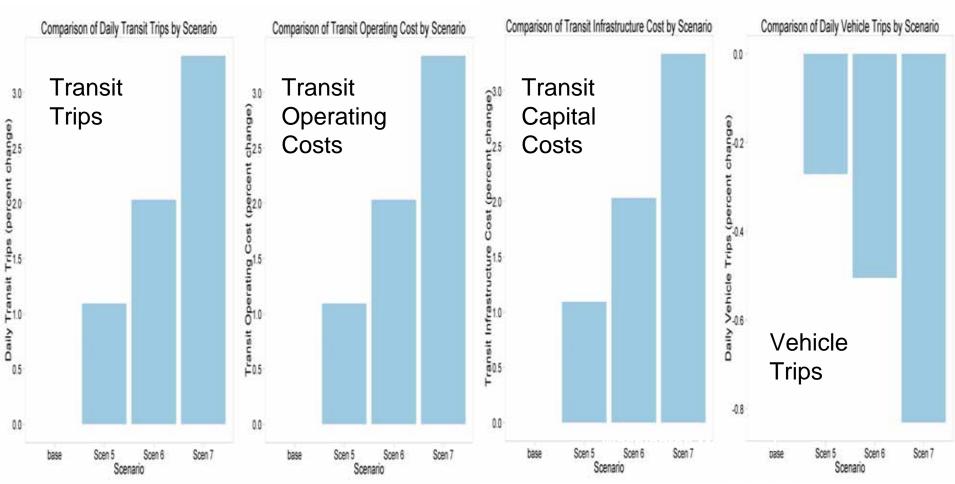
Changes in Average Speeds and GHG Emissions



The pattern of reductions in GHG is affected by both change in VMT and also changes in congestion and travel speeds. Congestion reduction through ITS and additional transit provision have the largest impacts on GHG emissions



Transit and Vehicle Trips and Transit Costs



Transit trip metric is based on land use effects only: allocating growth to more transit accessible locations (i.e. CIC and mixed use) increases transit use. Operating costs and capital costs are proportion to use so follow the same pattern. Vehicle trips are calculated in a similar way to transit trips – again the calculation is only based on land use effects. Allocating growth to more central and mixed use areas reduces vehicle trips.



Pilot Test Summary

Performance metrics were consistent with expectations

Installation and input file preparation were easy

 TRPC were able to run the model across their network to allow multiple users within the MPO to use the same installation

Regional policy scenario testing is useful for

- Smaller MPOs and local jurisdictions without advanced travel demand models
- Provides a fast way for agencies with good travel demand modeling tools to pre-screen policy scenarios before undertaking extensive travel demand modeling exercises that are resource intensive

Run times are reasonable

- Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC) took ~ 1 hour 45 minutes
- Thurston Regional Planning Commission (TRPC) took ~ 4 minutes
- Maryland DOT (MDOT) took ~17 minutes for Montgomery County and ~2 minutes for Cecil County
- RSG Test Bed for Portland Metro Region took ~ 25 minutes





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