

CIV 590 URBAN TRANSPORTATION PLANNING

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Dr. Xiao Qin

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

ABOUT THE INSTRUCTOR

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○ Education:

Ph.D. – Civil Engineering, University of Connecticut

MS – Transportation and Highway Engineering, Southeast University

BS – Transportation and Highway Engineering, Southeast University

○ Experience:

01/2015- present	University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
09/2009- 12/2014	South Dakota State University
10/2004- 08/2009	University of Wisconsin Madison
08/2002- 09/2004	Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG)

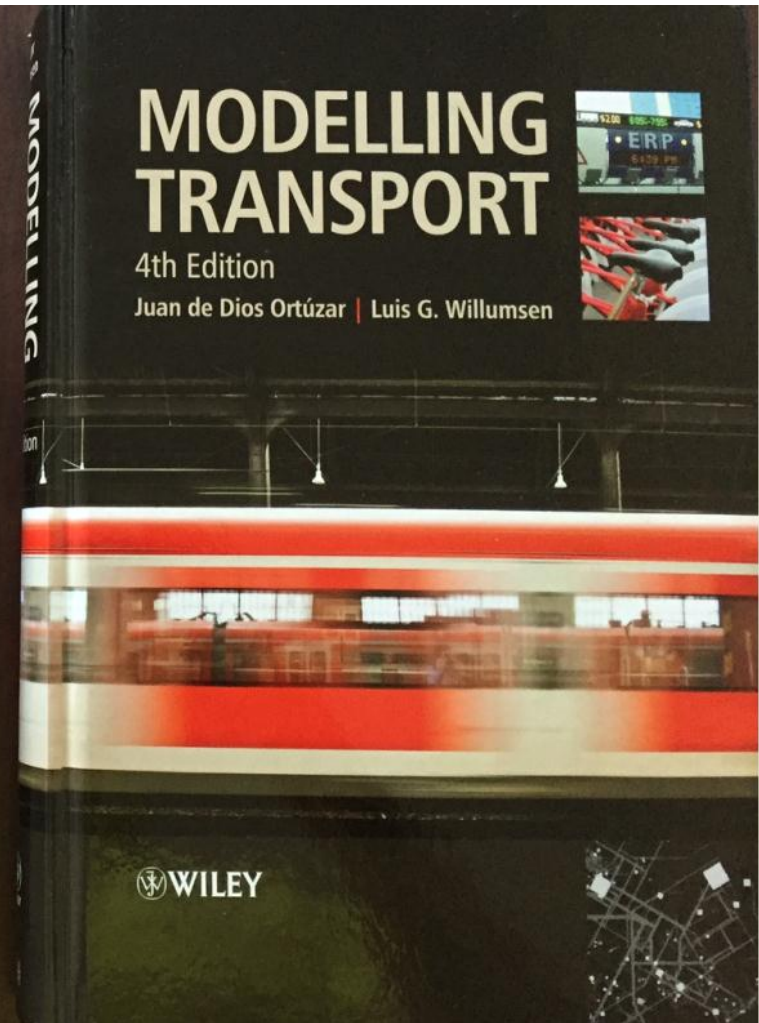
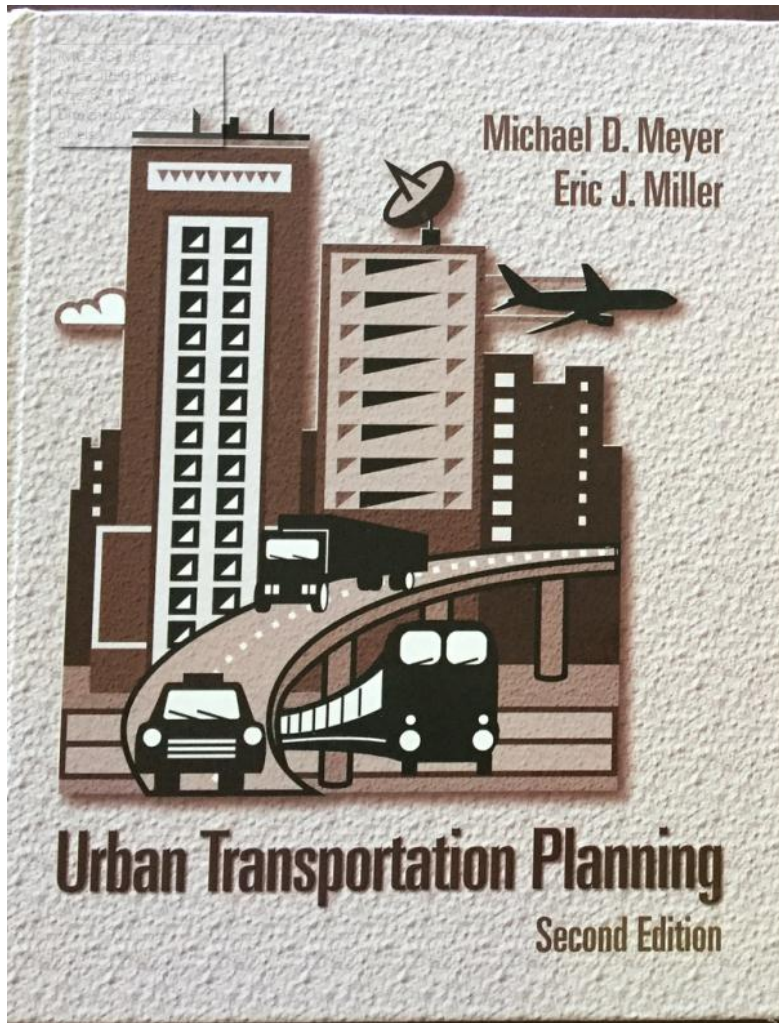
LET US KNOW SOMETHING ABOUT YOU.

- Why are you taking the transportation planning class?
- What do you expect to learn from this class?

ABOUT THE CLASS

○ Recommended Texts

1. Meyer, Michael D. and Miller, Eric J., Urban Transportation Planning: A Decision-Oriented Approach, 2nd Edition, McGraw Hill.
2. J. Ortuzar and L. Willumsen, Modeling Transport, third Edition, Wiley and Sons
3. Additional readings will be distributed in class



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

The primary objectives of the course are to define the context of urban transportation planning, to introduce the planning process, and to assess the impact of traffic growth.

1. To gain factual knowledge;
2. To learn fundamental principles, generalizations, or theories;
3. To learn to apply course materials; and to develop skills, competencies, and points of view needed by professionals.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

1. To define the terminologies used in the transportation planning process;
2. To understand the principles and theories behind transportation planning;
3. To articulate the process and steps in the urban transportation modeling system;
4. To apply appropriate methods and tools to estimate and assess traffic impacts due to land development and traffic growth.

COURSE REQUIREMENTS

1. Classroom attendance is required.
2. Homework will be due one week after it is assigned and collected at the beginning of the class of the due date unless specific instructions are given before the assignment. There is an automatic deduction of 50% of the total grade for any late homework.
3. All written responses in this course shall be in your own words and ideas.

GRADING AND GRADING SCALE

Homework Assignments:	40%
Final Exam:	55%
Class Attendance	5%

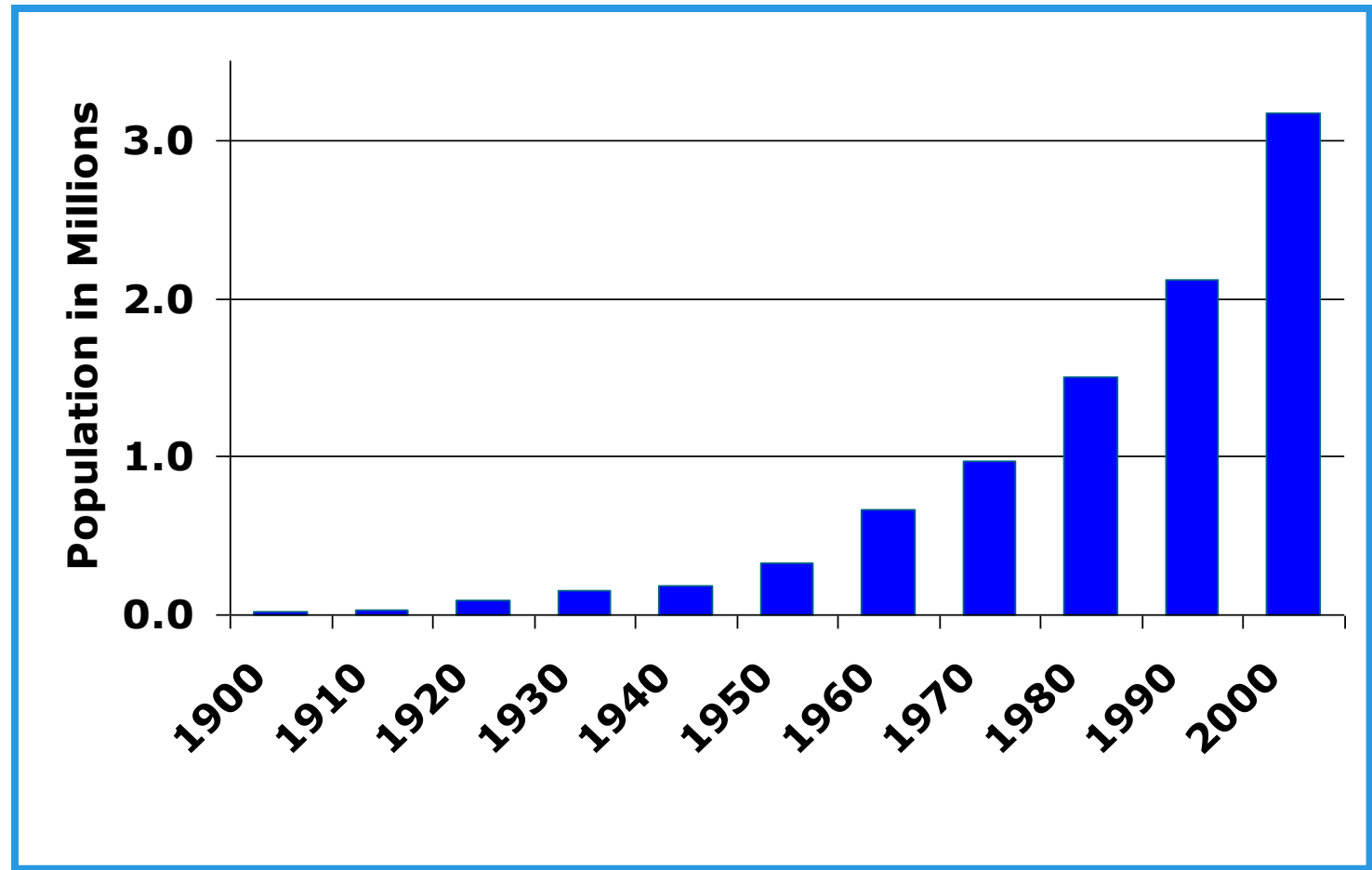
Letter grade	GPA range	Grade point per semester hour
A	90% and above	4.00
B	80% - 89%	3.00
C	70% - 79%	2.00
D	60% - 69%	1.00
F	Below 60%	0.00

URBAN TRANSPORTATION PLANNING

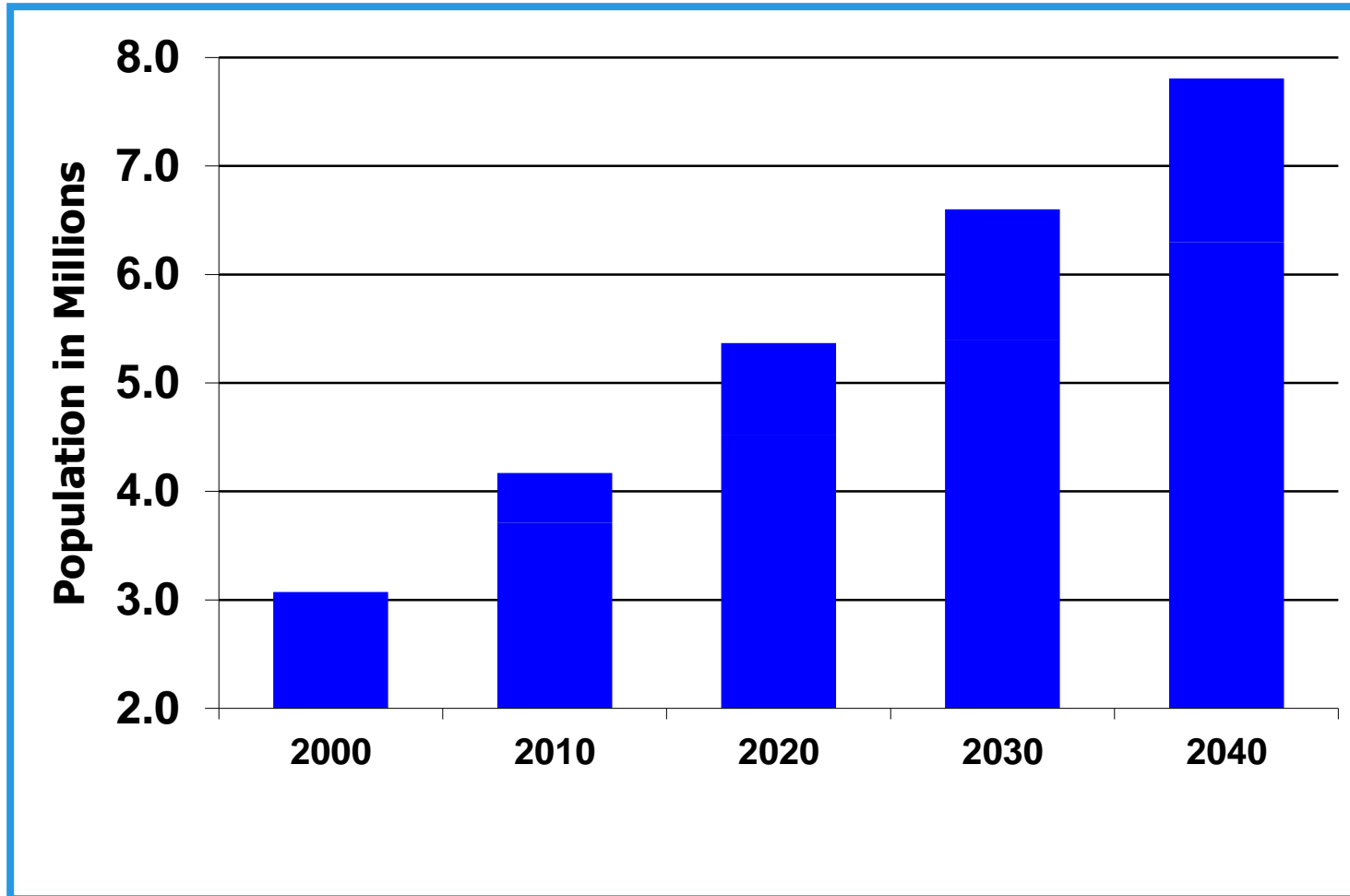
○ Urban

○ Transportation

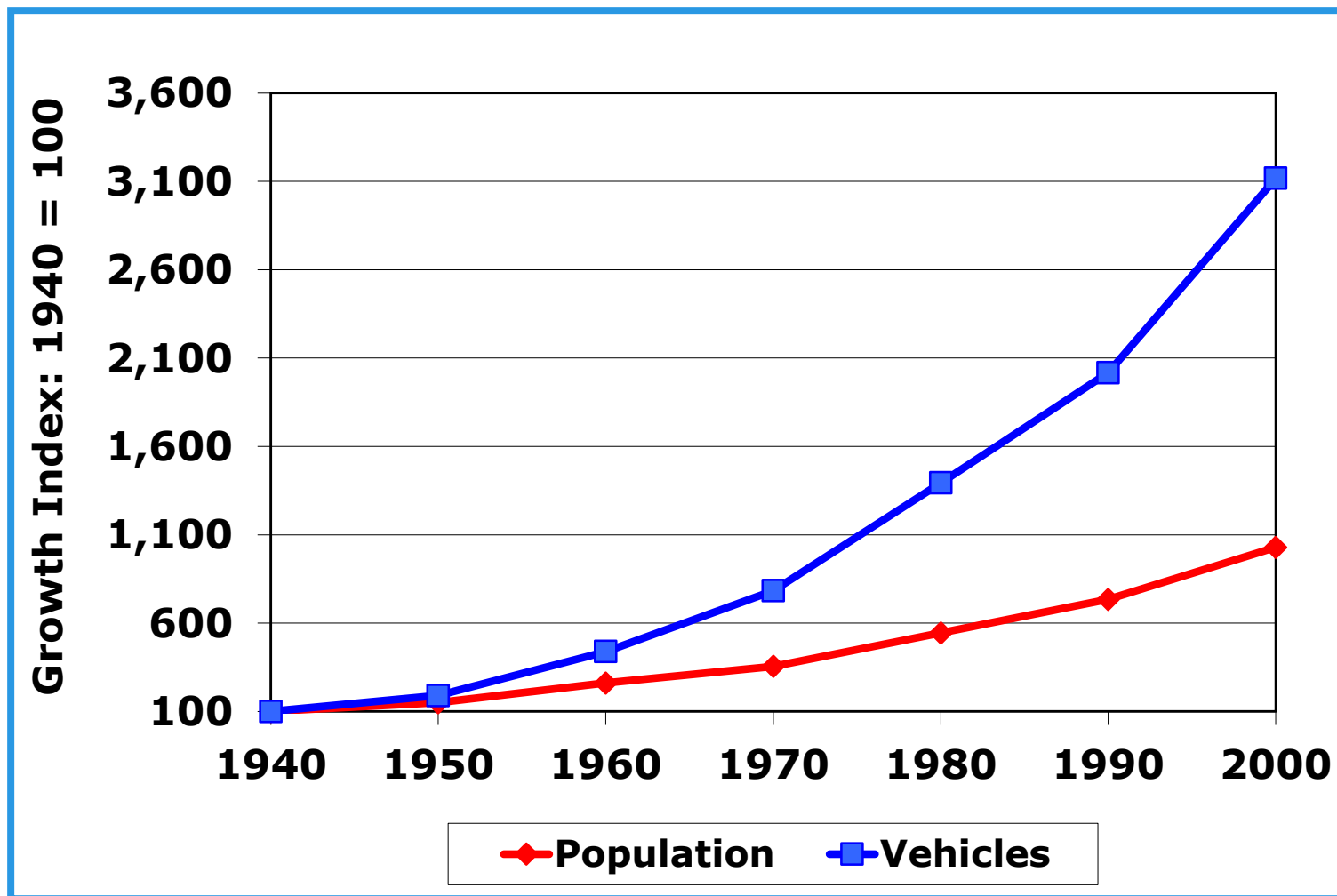
MARICOPA COUNTY'S POPULATION GREW BY ABOUT 45% EACH DECADE SINCE 1960.



THE REGION WILL CONTINUE TO GROW



THE CHALLENGE FOR TRANSPORTATION PLANNING: TRAVEL IS INCREASING FASTER THAN POPULATION



About 53,400 results (0.28 seconds)



This city has the absolute worst traffic

Fortune - Aug 26, 2015

... and San Jose (67 hours), according to the **2015 Urban Mobility Scorecard**. The **report** pointed out that overall **traffic congestion**

According to the *2015 Urban Mobility Scorecard*, travel delays due to traffic congestion caused drivers to waste more than 3 billion gallons of fuel and kept travelers stuck in their cars for nearly 7 billion extra hours – 42 hours per rush-hour commuter. The total nationwide price tag: \$160 billion, or \$960 per commuter.

GeekWire

USA TODAY

Portland Trib...

24/7 Wall St

Transport To...

Chicago Trib...

[Explore in depth](#) (623 more articles)



DC tops list of nation's worst traffic gridlock

WTOP - Aug 25, 2015

Traffic congestion nationally reached a new peak last year and is greater than ever before, according to a **report** by. ... Institute, and INRIX, a data technology company, have released their **2015 Urban Mobility Scorecard**.

New **report**: CT **traffic** is bad — and likely to get worse

The CT Mirror - Aug 26, 2015

Traffic just keeps getting worse

Daily Herald - 13 hours ago

WHAT IS TRANSPORTATION PLANNING?

Where are we now?

(such as trends and conditions relating to population, the transportation system, and the general state of the urban area)

Where do we want to go?

(major issues, public outreach results, obstacles, and opportunities)

What will guide us?

(goals, objectives, public input, and performance measures)

How will we get there?

(revenue estimation, project implementation, public/private partnership, and policy changes)

BIGGEST CHALLENGE

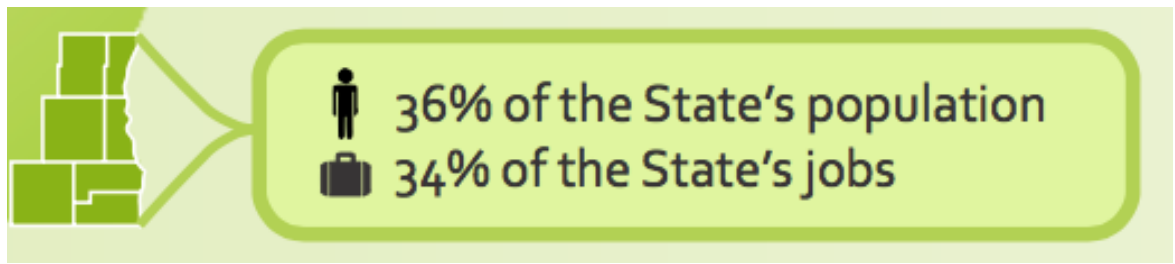
Balance the many competing visions of what the future should look like and develop an **informed** program of action among competing interests that will improve a community's quality of life and enhance transportation system performance.

Can you name a few competing visions/interests?



Southeastern

Wisconsin is forecasted to add another 334,000 residents and 210,000 jobs by 2050.



1. Balance Jobs and Housing
2. Ensure goods move efficiently
3. Develop an Integrated, Multimodal Transportation System
4. Achieve a Robust, Regional Transit System
5. Develop an Expansive, Well-Connected Bicycle and Pedestrian Network
6. Maintain Small Town Character
7. Preserve Natural Resources, Open Spaces, and Farmland
8. Prepare for Change in Travel Preferences and Technologies
9. Be Environmentally Responsible
10. Make Wise Infrastructure Investments
11. Work Together Toward Common Goals

THREE DIMENSIONS IN PLANNING

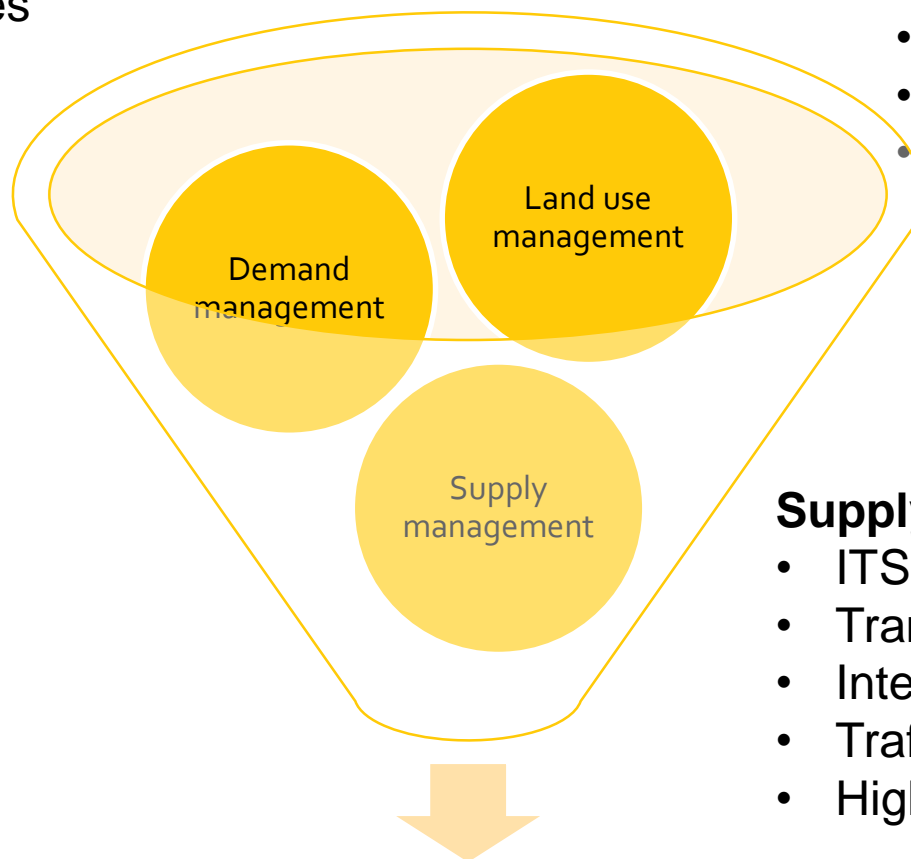
- **Demand:** Need for travel (volume, O/D, etc.) what can we do to understand and influence the demand? (demand are “people”, not too easy to predict)
- **Supply:** level of service (time, speed, cost, etc.). what can we do to improve service? (easier to figure out)
 - Performance (service level provided to customers)
 - Impacts (environmental, social, etc....)
 - Costs (building/operating/maintaining)
- **Land:** trip-making is a function of spatial distribution and use of land which in return can be influenced by the level of accessibility provided by the transportation system.

Demand Management

- Alternative work schedules
- Pricing
- Alternative modes
- Alternative work locations

Land use management

- Planning and zoning
- Phasing
- Urban design
- Mixed use
- Policy



Supply management

- ITS
- Transit services
- Intermodal facilities
- Traffic engineering
- Highway capacity

Goals and objectives



Modeling

Planning

Decision
Making

TRANSPORTATION MODELING

- Models are simplified representation of reality
 - Analytical/simulation
 - Analytical: $y = f(x) \rightarrow$ might be extremely complex
 - Simulation: mimic the real world \rightarrow not an easy task
 - Deductive/inductive approach
 - Deductive start from theory (with some assumptions) and build the model and test it with data [pure sciences: math, physics, chemistry]
 - Inductive approach: start from empirical observation and infer models (regressions) [social sciences, dealing with humans]

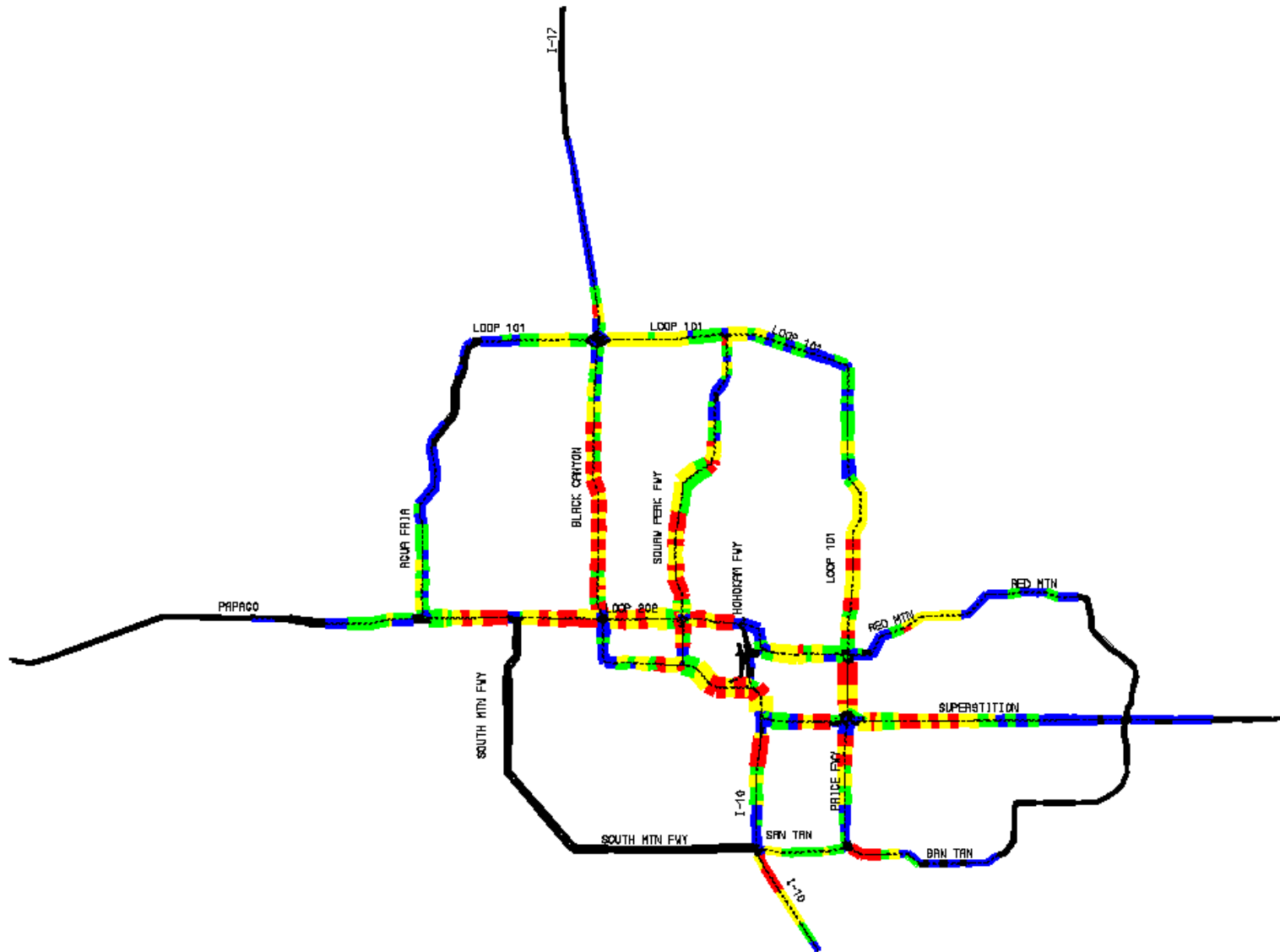
EXAMPLES OF TRANSPORTATION MODELING

- Traffic flow (traffic stream models, shock wave, car following, etc.)
- Intersection signal control
- Demand forecast
- Route choice
- Network equilibrium
- Tolling models on highways
- Ramp metering
- Others

FREWAY LEVELS OF CONGESTION

emme/2

LINKS:
vdf=11.51.10
CDL-IND:@vcidx

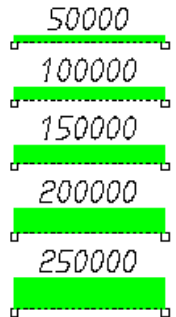


LEGEND

VOLUME/CAPACITY RATIO

LINK R:	0 - .50	Black
LINK B-C:	.51 - .80	Blue
LINK G:	.81 - .99	Green
LINK Y:	.99 - 1.00	Yellow
LINK R:	1.01 - UP	Red

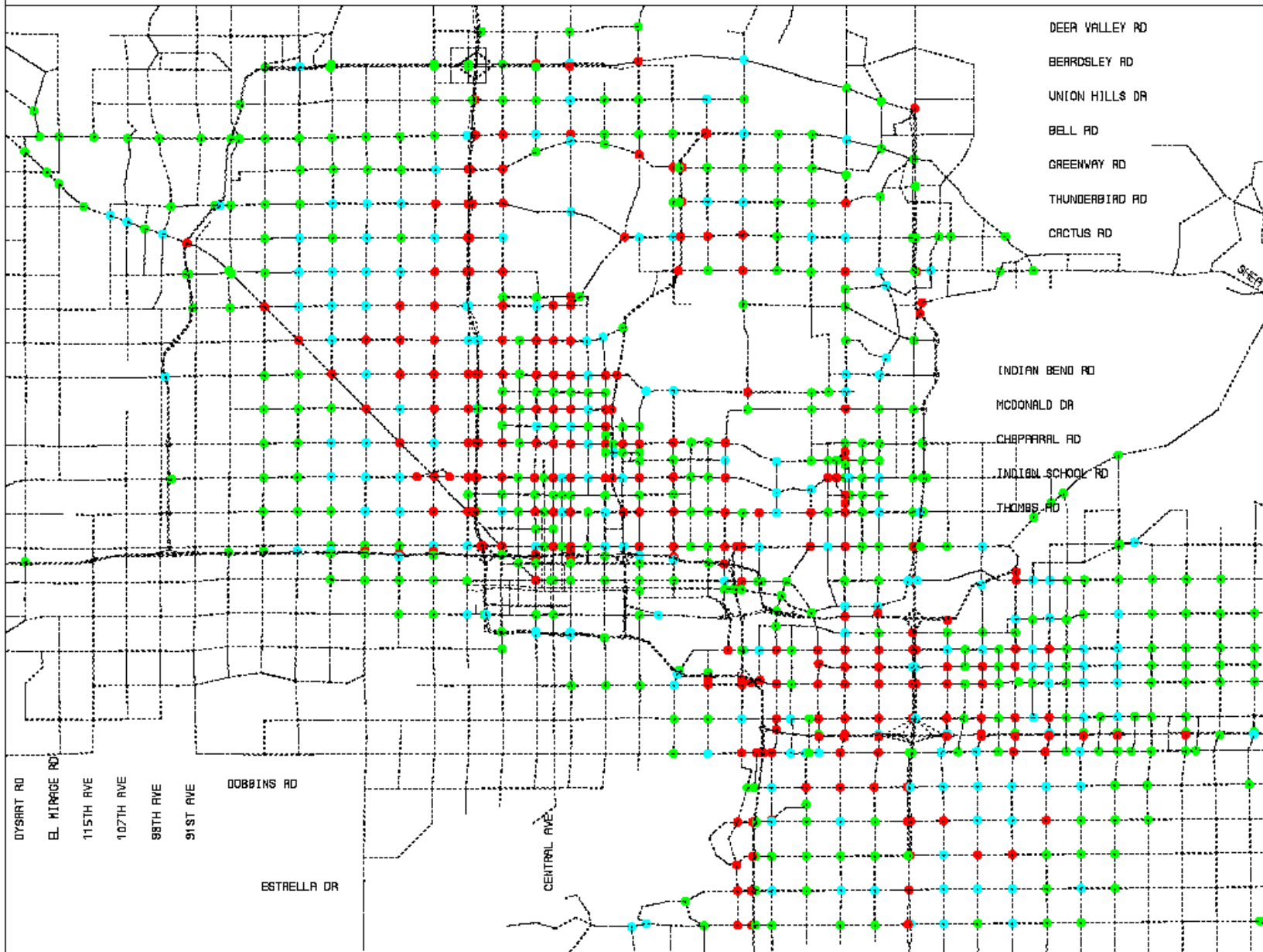
SCALE: 15000



WINDOW:
267418/ 793440
641084/1073690

INTERSECTION LEVELS OF SERVICE

emme/2



DEER VALLEY RD

BEARDSLEY RD

UNION HILLS DR

BELL RD

GREENWAY RD

THUNDERBIRD RD

CACTUS RD

INDIAN BEND RD

McDONALD DR

CHAPARRAL RD

INDIAN SCHOOL RD

THOMAS RD

DOBBINS RD

ESTRELLA DR

CENTRAL AVE

DYBART RD

EL MIRAGE RD

115TH AVE

107TH AVE

98TH AVE

91ST AVE

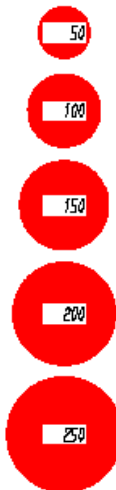
LINKS:
!vdr=15.55.10
COL-IND: U12
THRESHOLD:
UPPER: 200 200 200 200

LEGEND

LOS

A (blank)
B-C (green)
D (cyan)
E-F (red)

SCALE: 0.5



WINDOW:
367835/ 833936
563067/ 980360

EMME/2 PROJECT: 2000 BUILD W/T2000R2 w/runall5 [revised]
SCENARIO 7: PM Peak Hour Volumes

98-04-17 09:40
MODULE: 2.13
MACTPD.....pj

2035 Regional Transportation Plan

Fig. 8-4



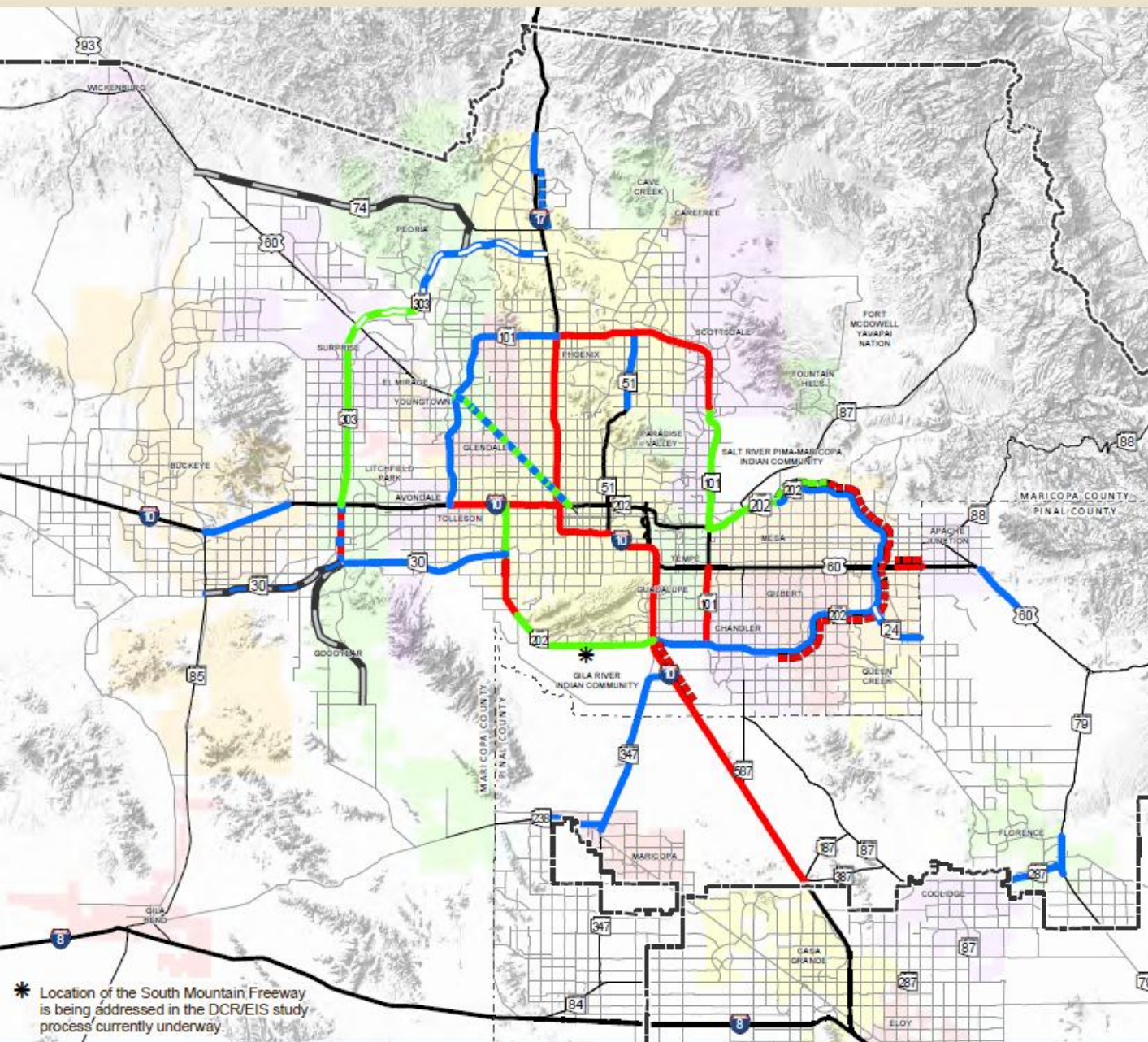
Regional Freeway/Highway Projects Phasing (FY 2014 - FY 2035)

- Group 1 (FY 2014 - FY 2018)
- Group 2 (FY 2019 - FY 2026)
- Group 3 (FY 2027 - FY 2035)

**Broken lines represent HOV lane phasing*

- Upgrade to Full Freeway, Group 1
- Upgrade to Full Freeway, Group 3
- Right of Way Preservation Group 3, Includes Interim Construction
- Right of Way Preservation Group 3
- Freeways
- Other Roads
- Metropolitan Planning Area Boundary
- County Boundary

Alignments for new freeway, highway, arterial, and light rail/high capacity transit facilities will be determined following the completion of appropriate design and environmental studies.



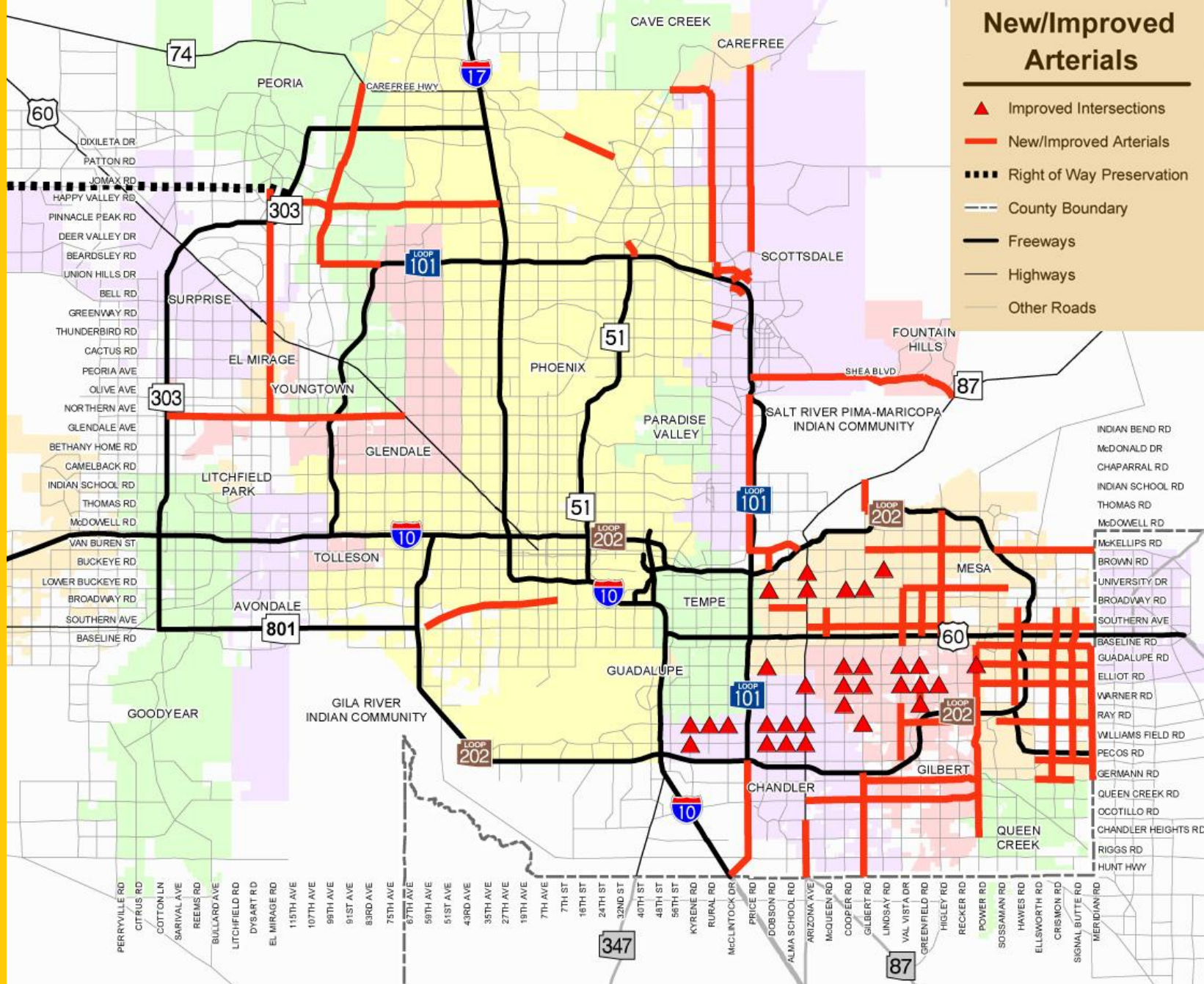
* Location of the South Mountain Freeway is being addressed in the DCR/EIS study process currently underway.

While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of this information, the Maricopa Association of Governments makes no warranty, expressed or implied, as to its accuracy and expressly disclaims liability for the accuracy thereof.

0 5 10 15 Miles

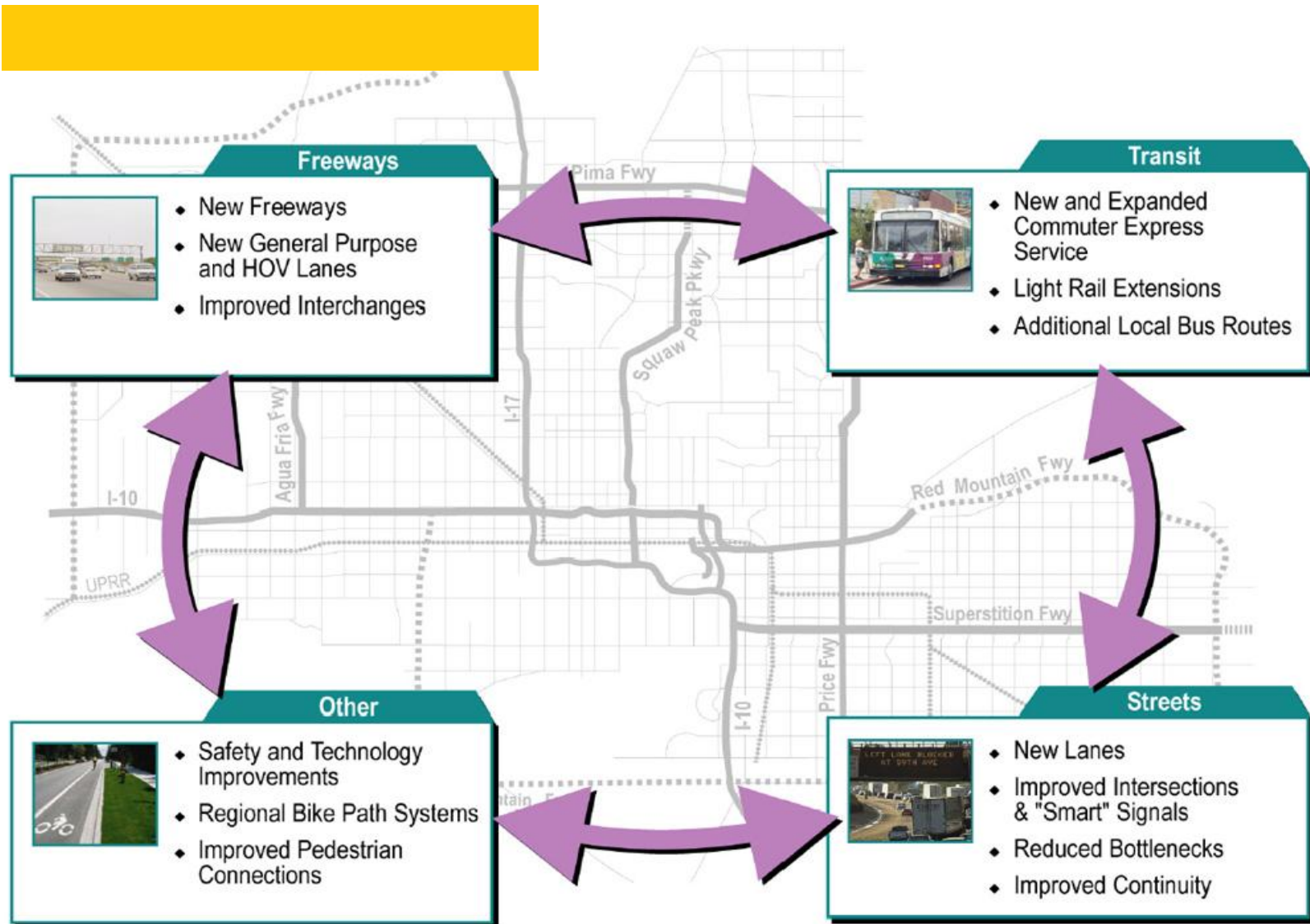


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Arterials and Intersections

ALTERNATIVES





- Are we doing fine right now?
- Transportation ecosystem is changing,...
- AV, CV, EV, HV, ... are reshaping our transportation business
- Big Data, AI, Internet of Things (IoT)
- Better decision making (in investment and operations)

WISCONSIN INFRASTRUCTURE OVERVIEW

While the nation's infrastructure earned a "D+" in the 2017 Infrastructure Report Card, Wisconsin faces infrastructure challenges of its own.

- **115,372** miles of Public Roads, with **27%** in poor condition
- **\$637** per motorist per year in costs from driving on roads in need of repair
- **1,232 (8.70%)** of the **14,230** bridges are **structurally deficient**
- **157** high hazard dams

Source: <https://www.infrastructurereportcard.org/state-item/wisconsin>

Planning

Direct TDF

4 step TDM
(error propagation)



ABM

(too many assumptions
and parameters)

.....

Design

HCM

1950 : focus on capacity
1965 : LOS, bus transit
1985 : pedestrians, bicycles
1994, 1997
2000 : multiple parts
2010 : multimodal focus
2015, 2016

Greenbook GD

.....

Operations

MUTCD

1927, 1930, 1942, 1948, 1961, 1971,
....., 2009

HOV, RMS, ITS

.....



7 TECHNOLOGIES ARE TRANSFORMING THE INDUSTRIES COVERED BY **DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION INITIATIVE**



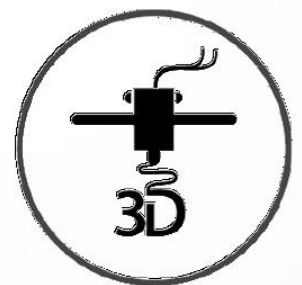
Artificial intelligence



Autonomous vehicles



Big data analytics
And cloud



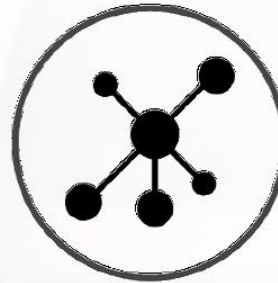
Custom manufacturing
And 3D printing



Internet of Things(IoT)
And connected device

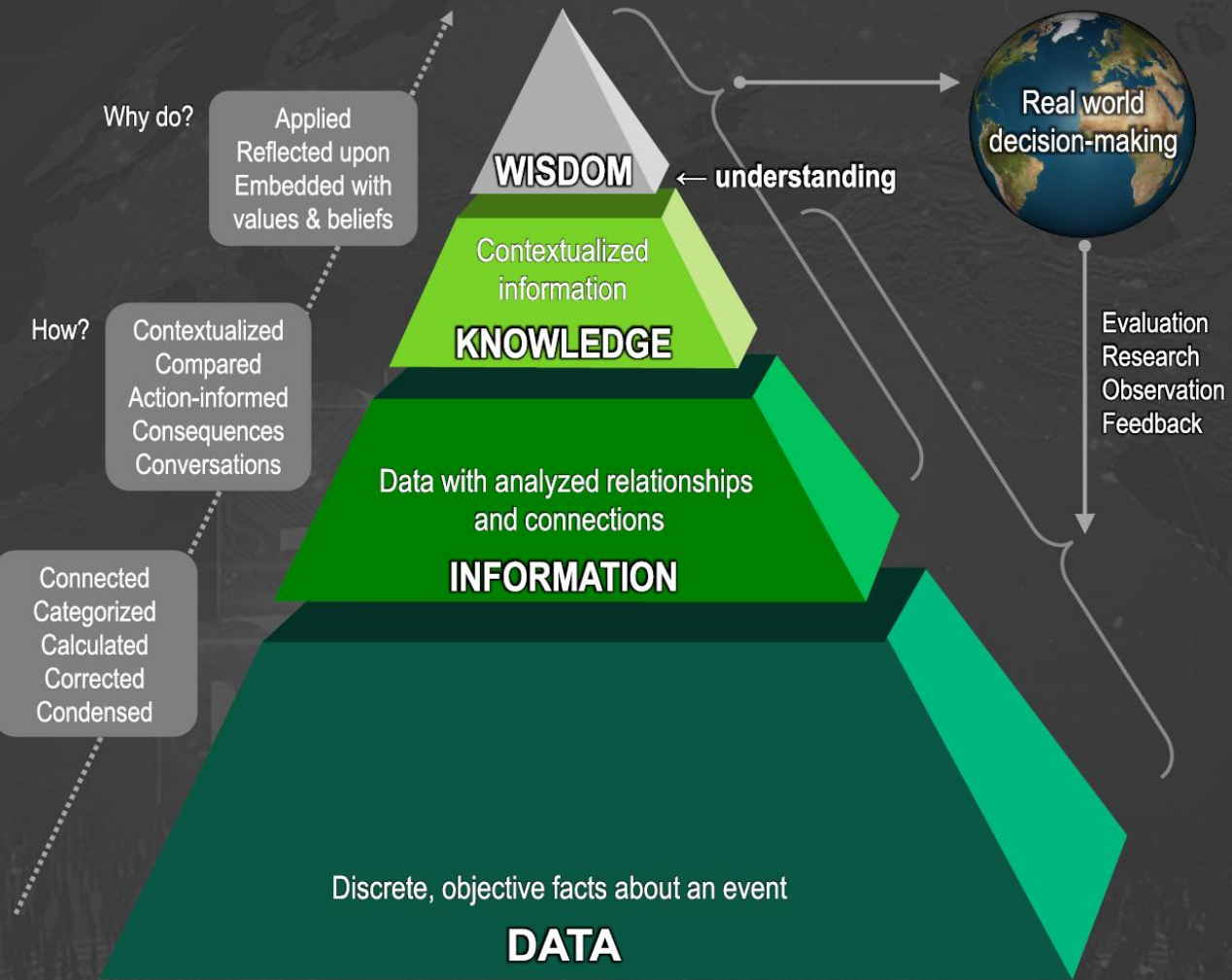
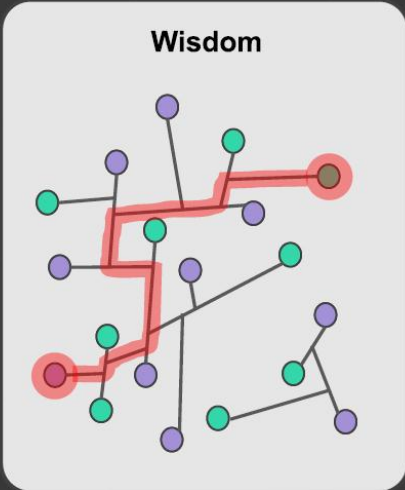


Robots and drones



Social media
And platforms



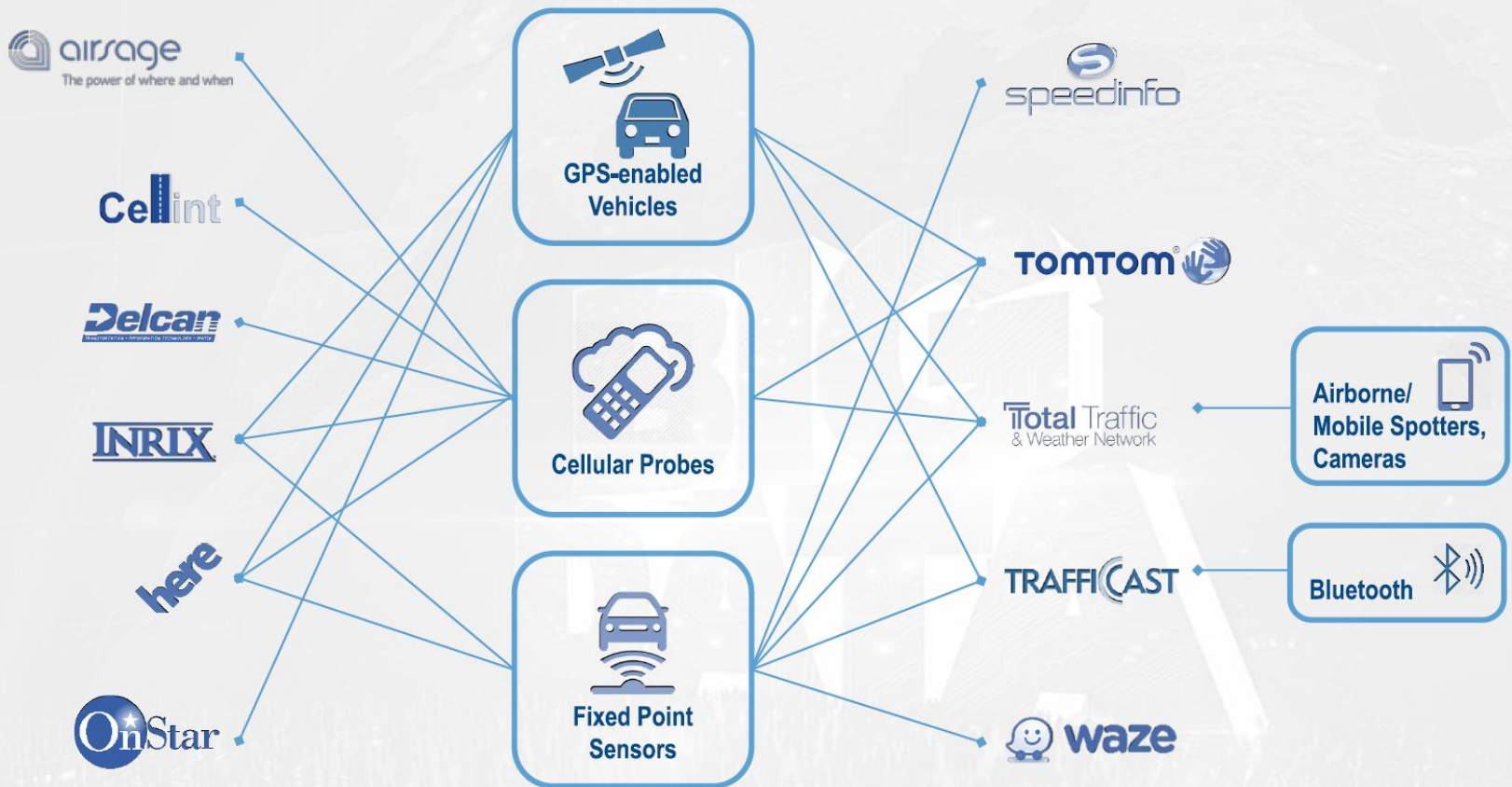


Ref. David Somerville, Hugh McLeod



Big Data in Transportation

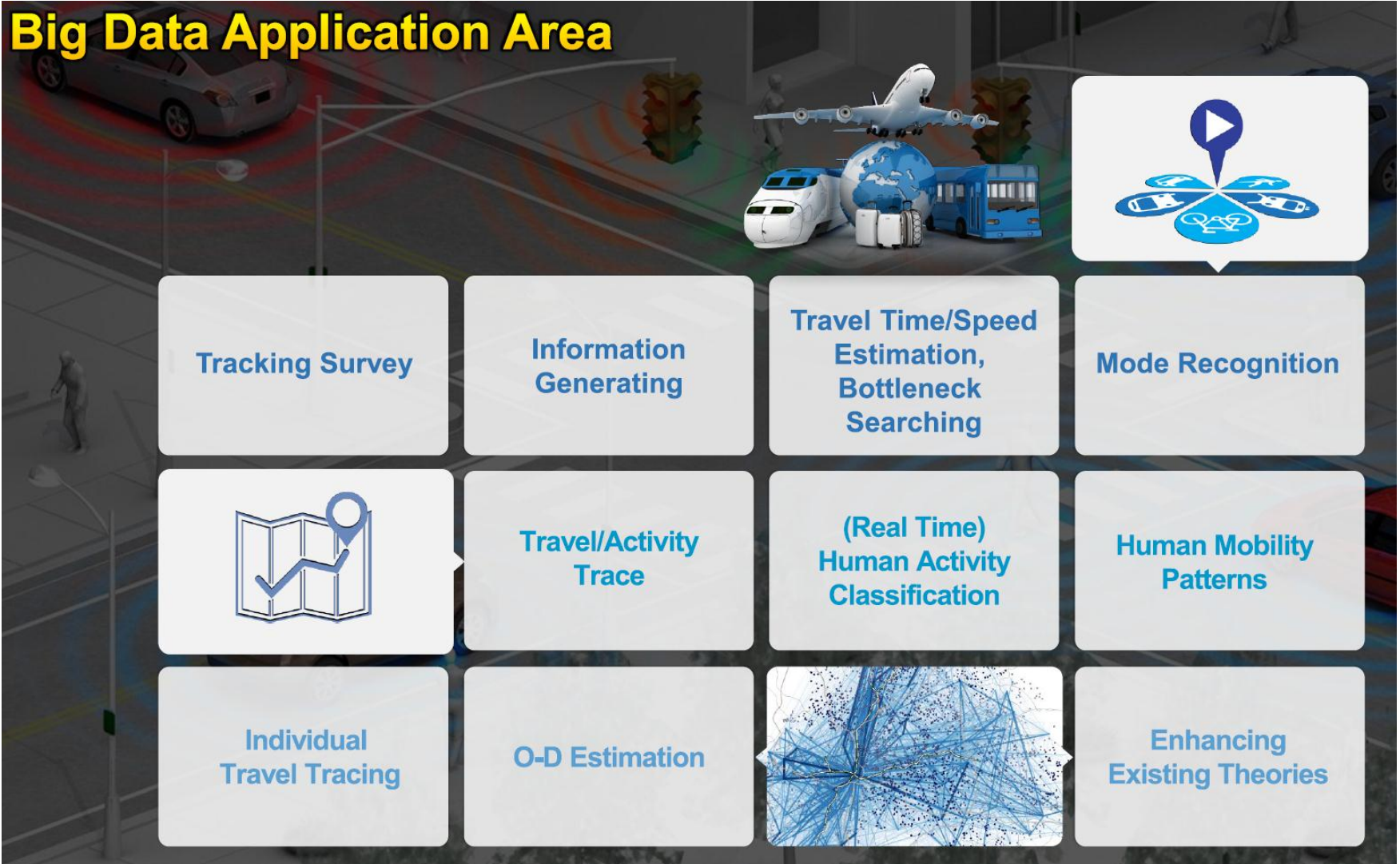
(Provider Primary Data Sources)



Ref. TTI, Synthesis of TXDOT Uses of Real-Time Commercial Traffic Data, 2012



Big Data Application Area





DOT Smart City Challenge

1,400

local officials,
companies, academics and non-
profits joined our webinars

800

people participated
in our Smart City Forum

300

companies have
expressed interest in partnering

77

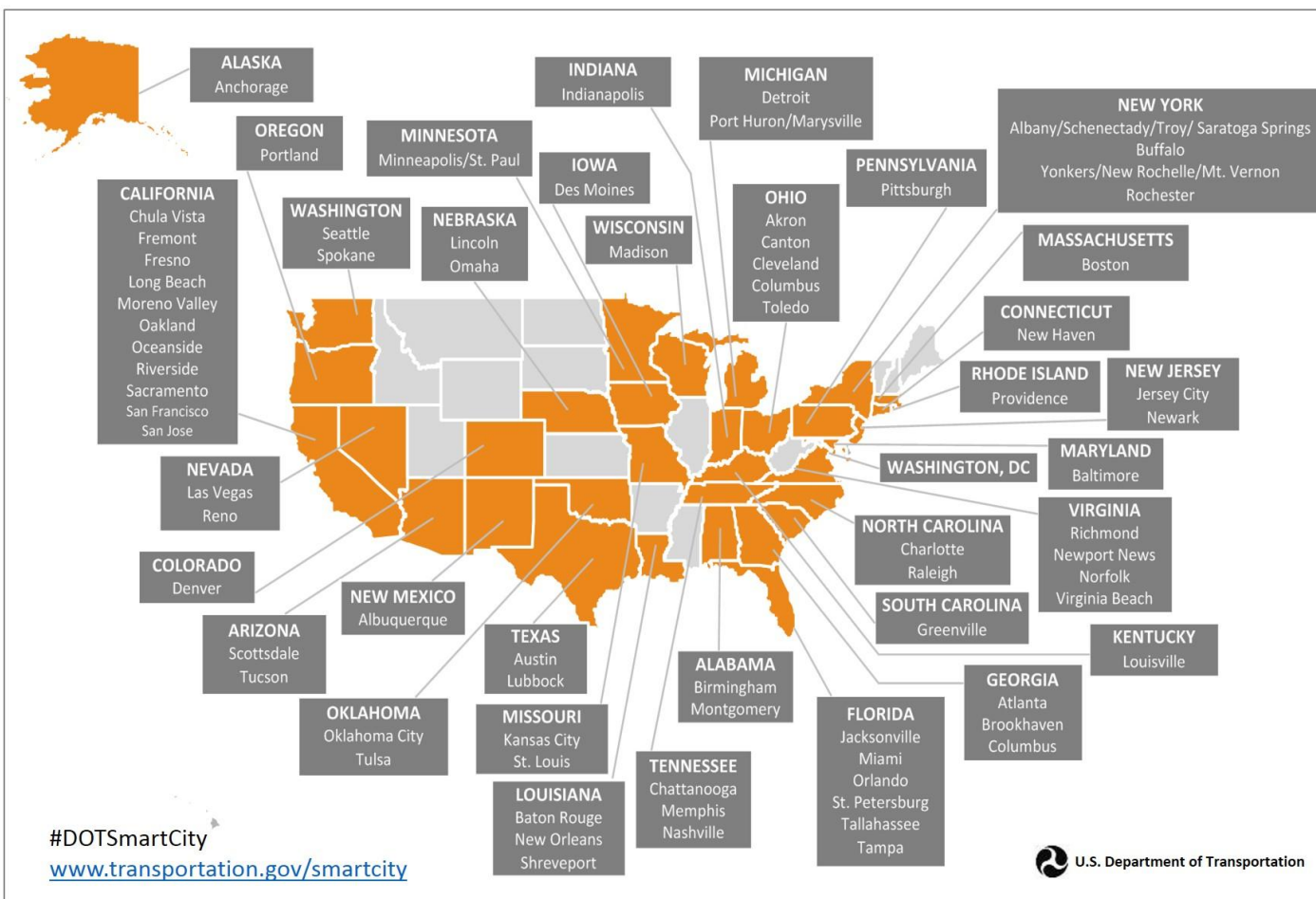
applications
received for the Smart City
Challenge

5

Smart City
Challenge Finalists to be announced
in March at SXSW

1

Smart City
Challenge Winner announced in June



The USDOT has pledged up to \$40 million to one city to help it define what it means to be a “Smart City” and become the country’s first city to fully integrate innovative technologies – self-driving cars, connected vehicles, and smart sensors – into their transportation network.

SMART CITY PITCHES

- San Francisco:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=11Rr7W4rRuk&list=PLEoJbKkgQnJ3gQDizBR8pluuY6dfBgkAZ&index=2>

- Pittsburgh:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yyYhSUAZOAI&index=4&list=PLEoJbKkgQnJ3gQDizBR8pluuY6dfBgkAZ>

- Columbus:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bFobyi6eRGI&index=6&list=PLEoJbKkgQnJ3gQDizBR8pluuY6dfBgkAZ>

Questions....?

Have a great semester!