CITY LINE CORRIDOR

Transit Oriented Development / Station Area Planning Framework and Development Standards Study



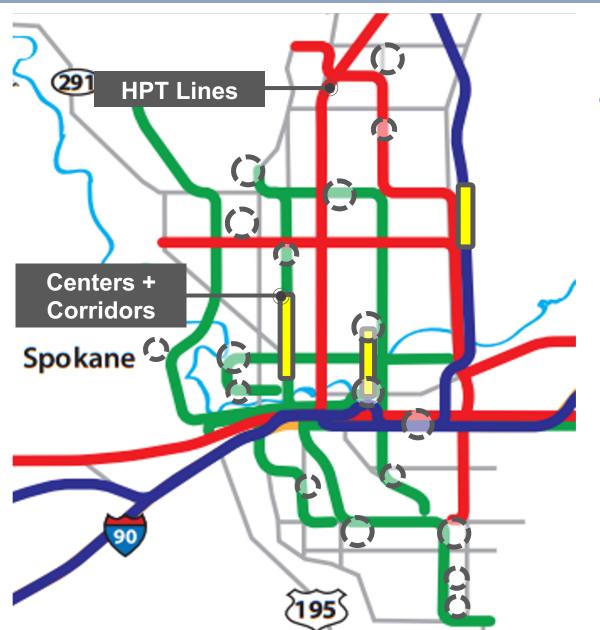
AGENDA

- 1. PROJECT OVERVIEW
- 2. TOD FUNDAMENTALS & BEST PRACTICES
- 3. TOD STUDY PROCESS + PHASE 1 ANALYSIS
- 4. DISCUSSION

PROJECT OVERVIEW



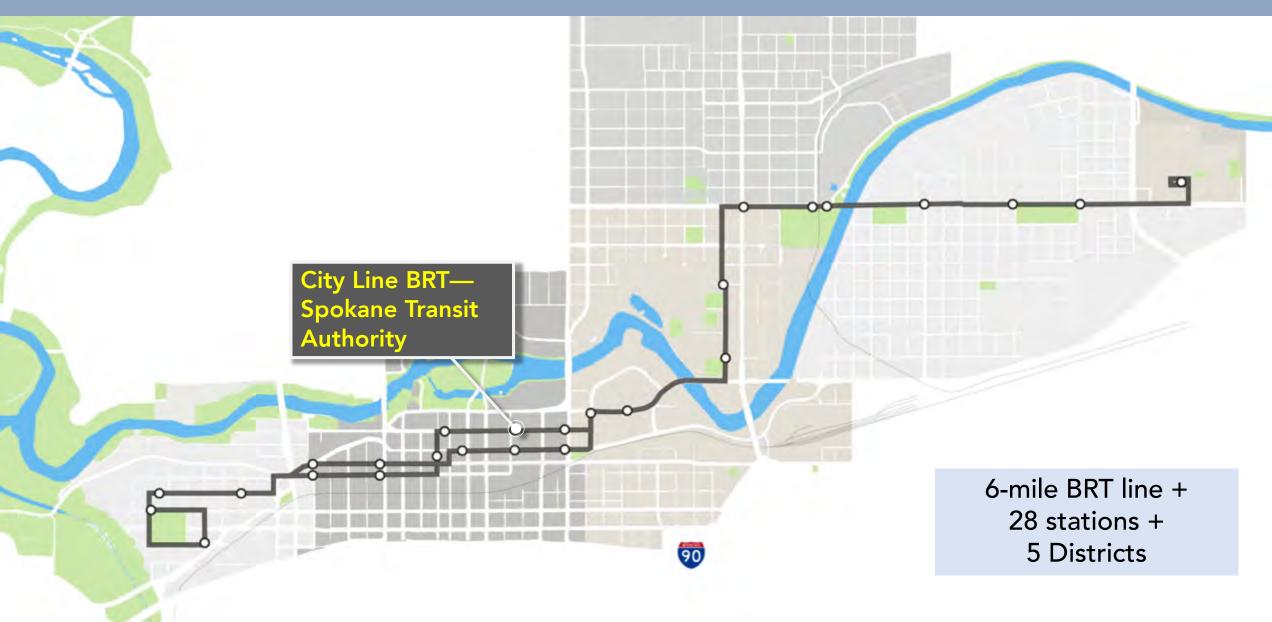
STUDY PURPOSE



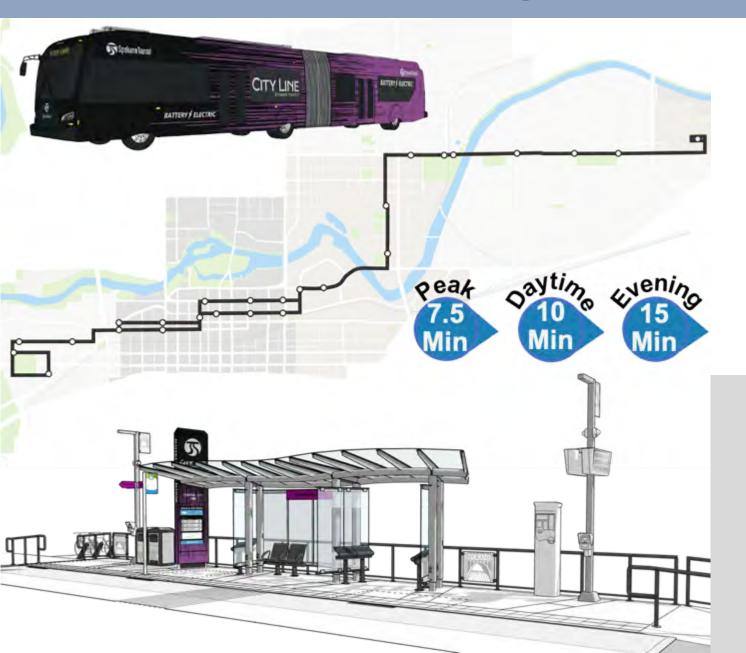
Identify an approach for transit supportive regulatory changes and priority infrastructure investments that:

- can be applied along high-performance transit corridors and;
- implements the Comprehensive Plan's Centers and Corridors growth strategy

TRANSIT ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT STUDY



CITY LINE BUS RAPID TRANSIT

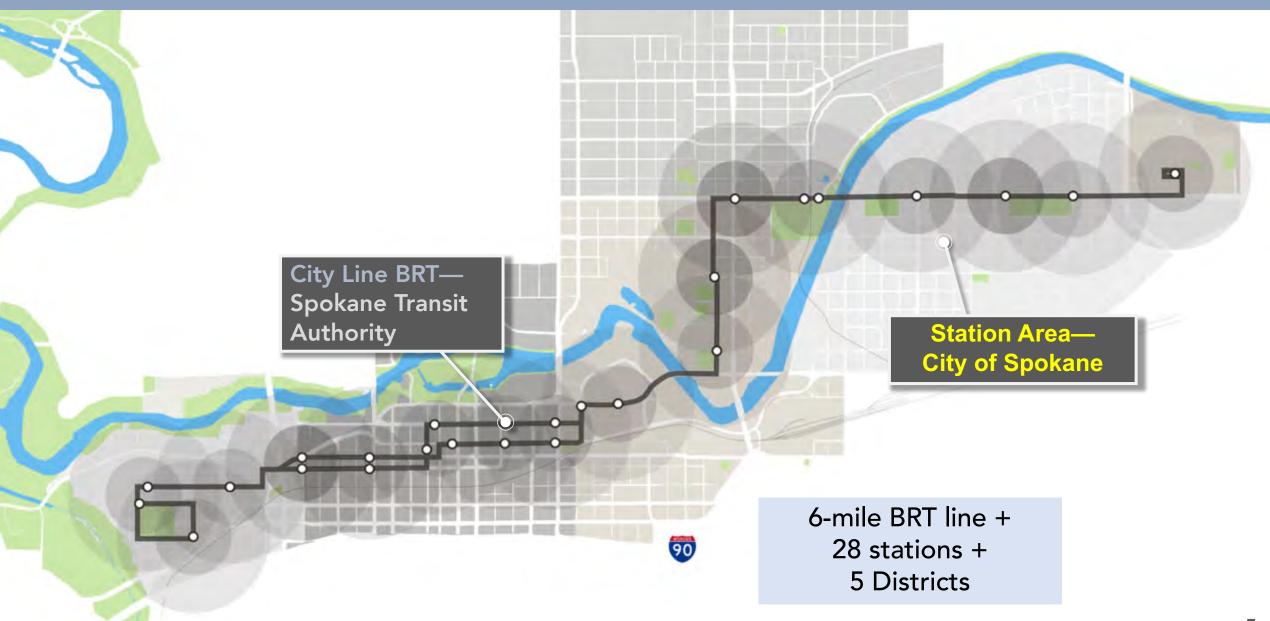


Provide Premium Transit Service:

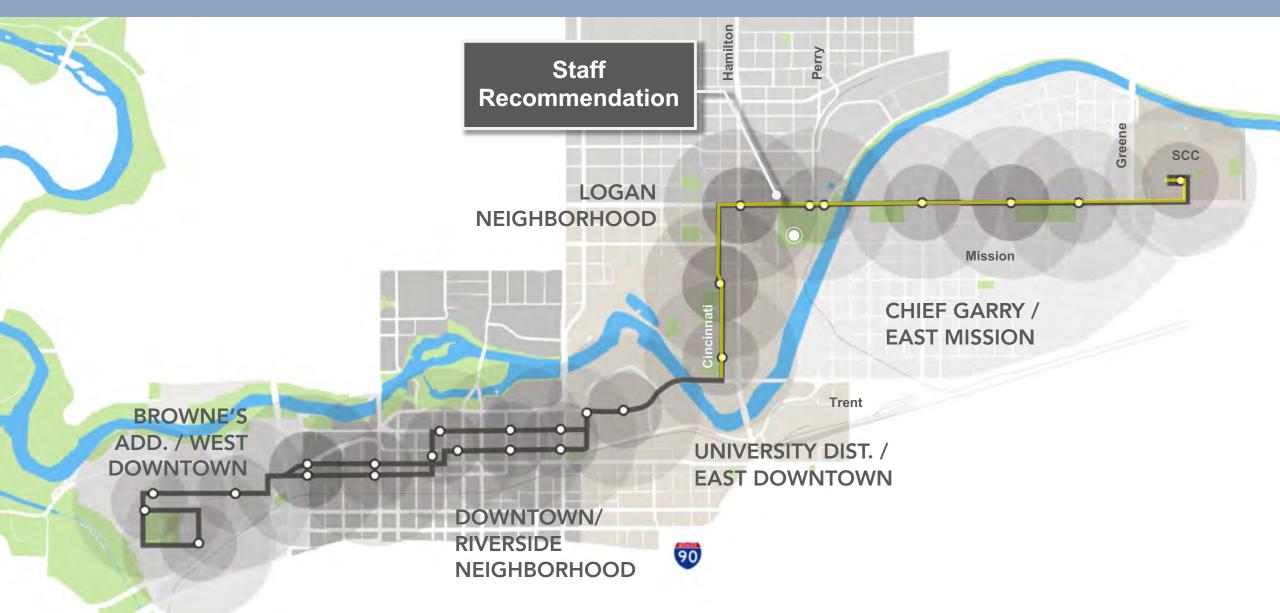
- Comfortable & low impact electric vehicle
- Reliable and frequent
- High quality stations

\$92M Investment

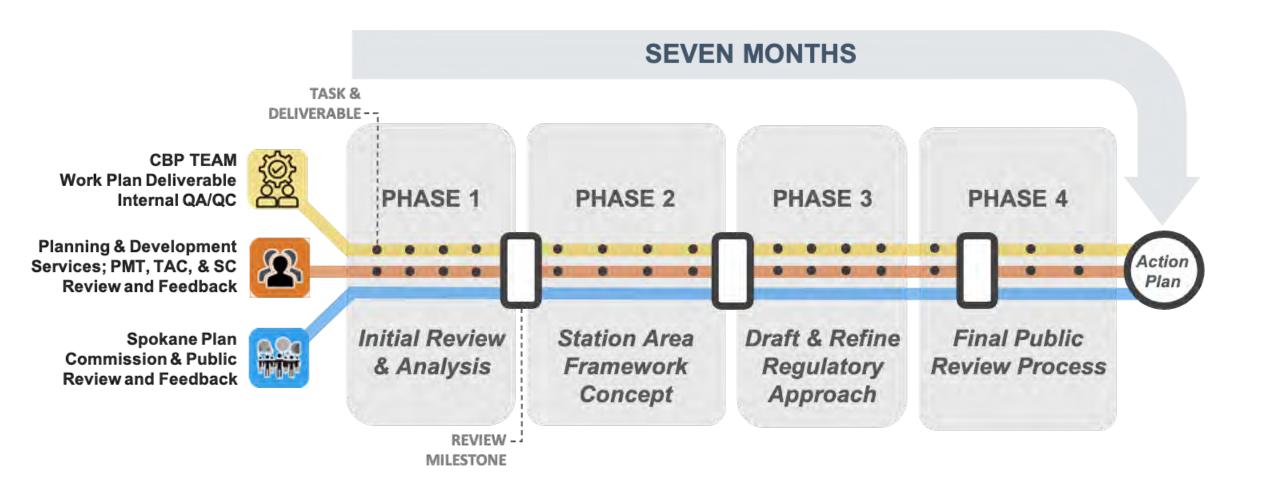
TRANSIT ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT STUDY



TRANSIT ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT STUDY



TOD STUDY PROCESS & SCHEDULE







CORE

NEIGHBORHOOD

STATION AREA

5-Minute Walk

Integrating land use and A ENVIRO transportation to promote transit ridership + quality of living DESTINAZ STATION AREA **PLANNING** SUPPORTIVE NO MILE

Image: Adapted from Crandall Arambula



Image: Adapted from Crandall Arambula

TON ENVIRONMENT TOD FUNDAMENTALS & BEST PRACTICES **Active Uses** Walk + Bike Station Access Image: Adam Coppola

Prioritize safety by promoting activity and walk + bike station access

Direct, continuous link between stations and to destinations



Image: Adapted from Crandall Arambula



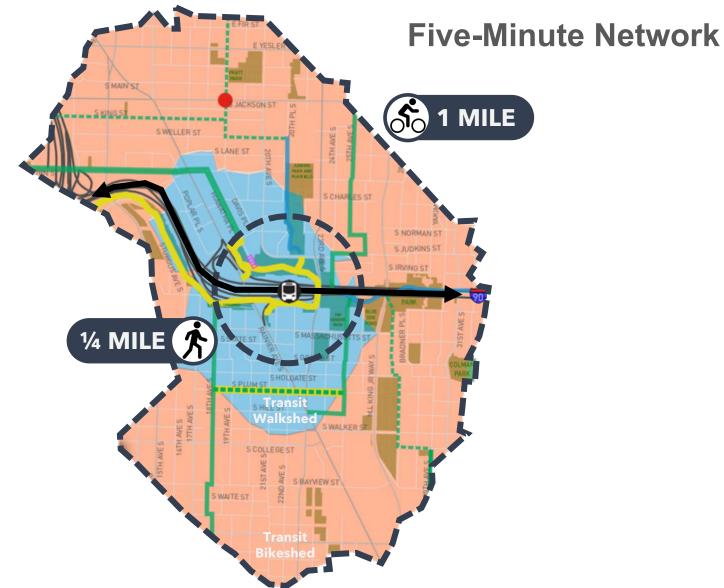
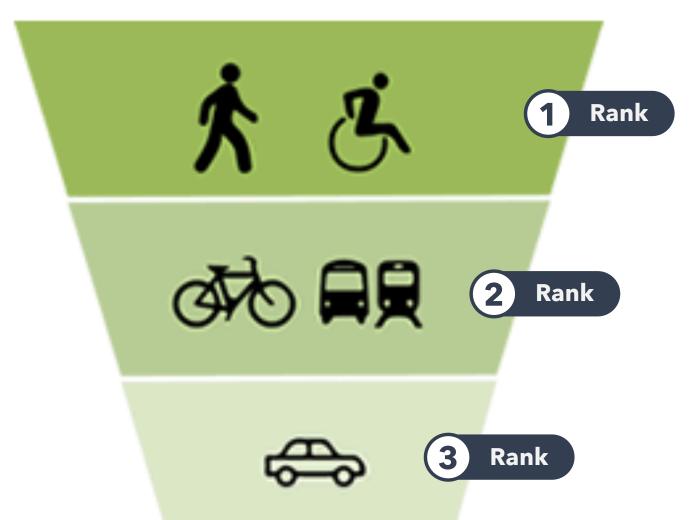


Image: Adapted from SDOT

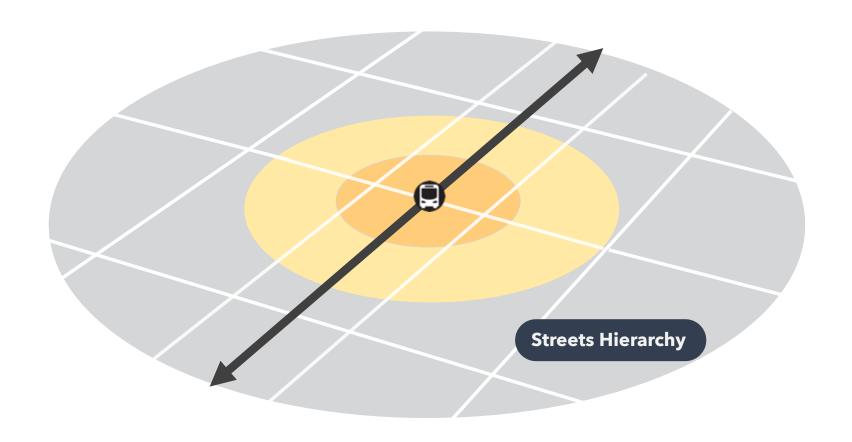


Walk + Bike Priority





Accessing the Station + Destinations









AND & STATION TOD FUNDAMENTALS & BEST PRACTICES High-Stress Street Image: SLO County

Prioritize safety by promoting activity and walk + bike station access

Direct, continuous link between stations and to destinations



STATION AREA PLANNING

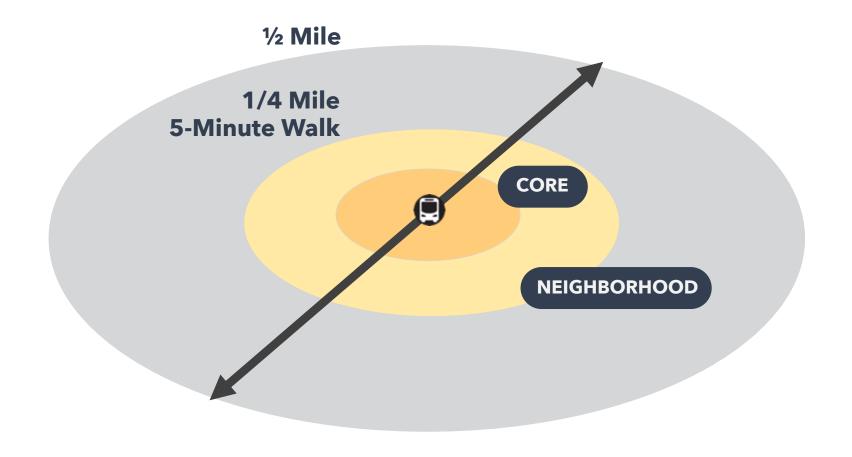


A mix of station and streetoriented uses

Image: Adapted from Crandall Arambula



Transit-Supportive Development Types





Station Neighborhood: Housing

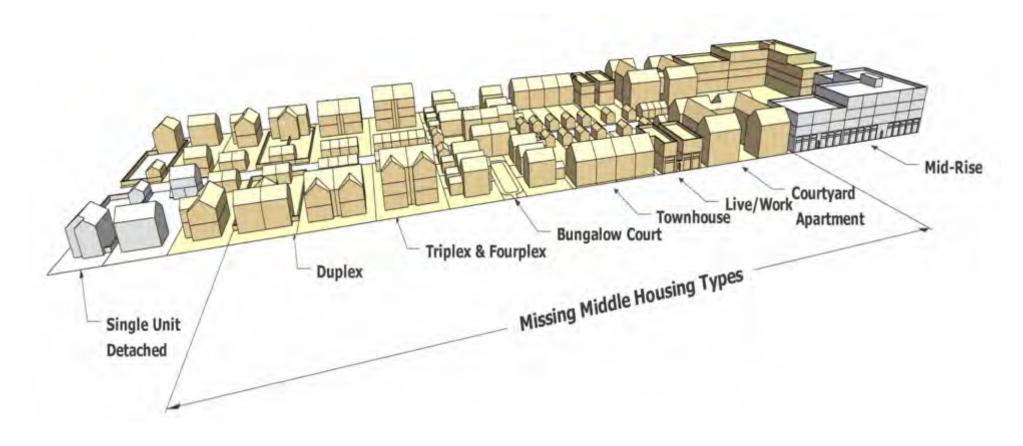


Image: Opticos

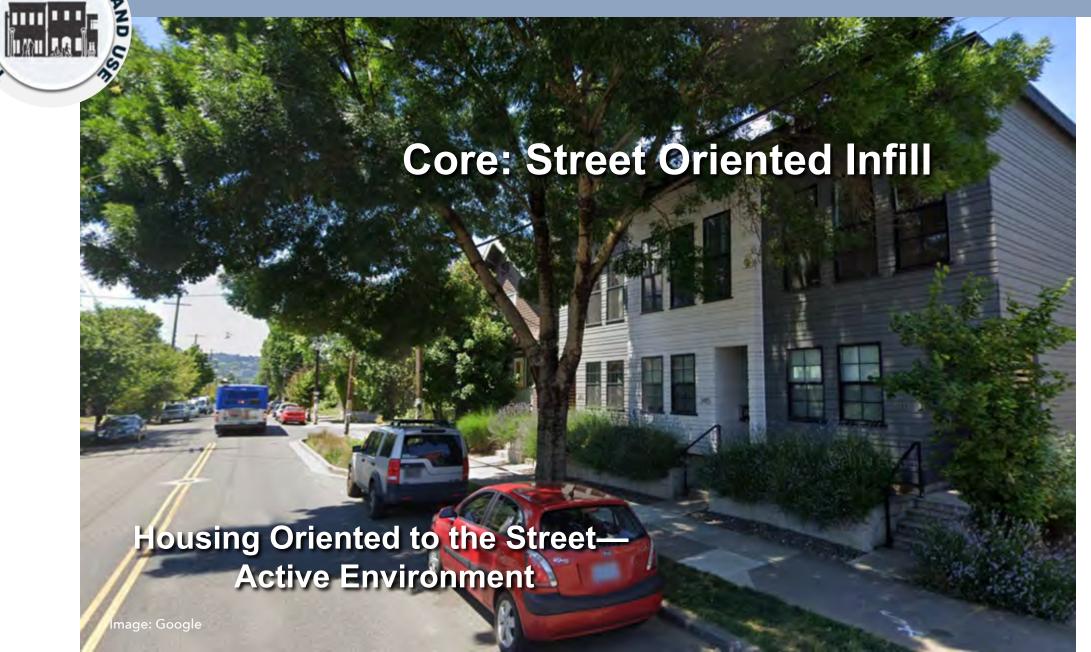












Prioritize safety by promoting activity and walk + bike station access



Direct, continuous link between stations and to destinations



STATION AREA PLANNING



AND US AND US

A mix of station and street-oriented uses

Plans, standards & guidelines inform development use, function, intensity & form

Image: Adapted from Crandall Arambula

TOD FRAMEWORKS

"The Plan provides policy and implementation guidance for a station area based on assessments of station area conditions."





TOD FRAMEWORKS

TOD Vision

Transit Supportive Land Use

Development Capacity

Circulation

Infrastructure

Implementation









Station Area Plan

TOD FRAMEWORKS

TOD Vision

Transit Supportive Land Use

Development Capacity

Circulation

Infrastructure

Implementation

TOD STANDARDS









Uses

Densities/FAR

Build-to-Lines

Active Edges

Parking

Building Heights

Streets

Station Area Plan

TOD STUDY PROCESS



PHASE 1: INITIAL REVIEW & ANALYSIS

EXPLORE CORRIDOR CONDITIONS



STATION ENVIRONMENT

Safety is a priority—Promote activity at the station and well-defined crossings





ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Stations: ADA accessibility, seating/shelter/fare machines/route schedule & stops map/real time arrival reader

Destinations: destinations or transfers at the station

Intersections: existing/planned crosswalks, ADA accessible corners, and/or adequate traffic control (signals or signs)

Active uses: presence/lack of buildings with windows and doors oriented to the station and built to the sidewalk

Transit Oriented Development potential: vacant, underutilized and/or potential redevelopment sites adjacent to the station









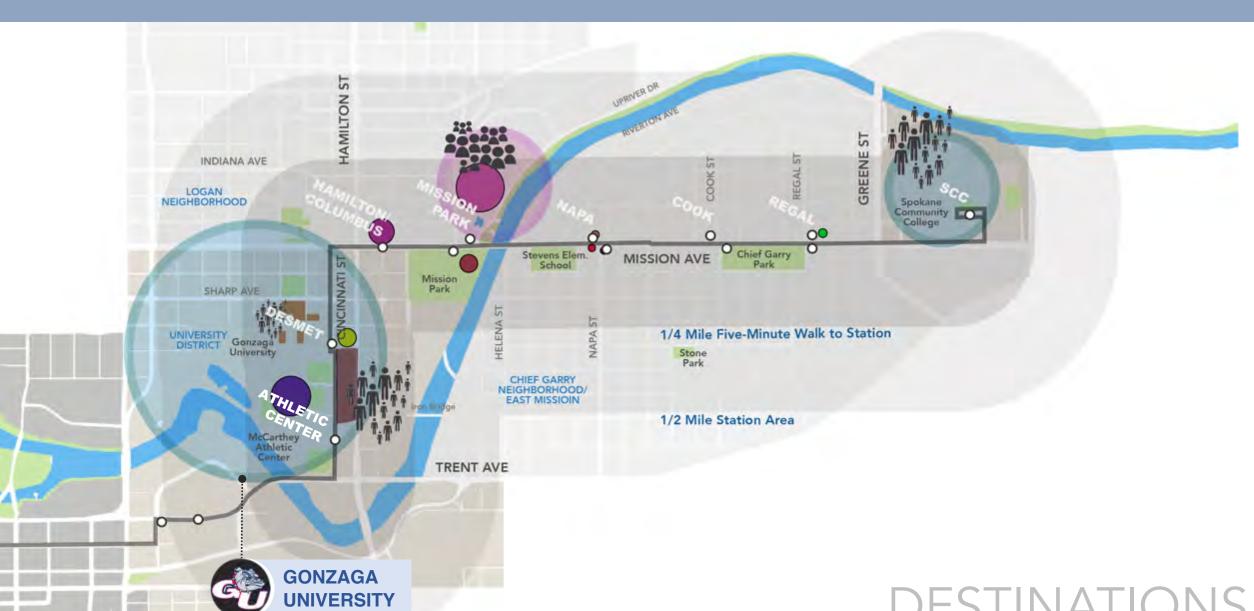
✓ 60' Long Articulated Bus = 44% added riders per bus

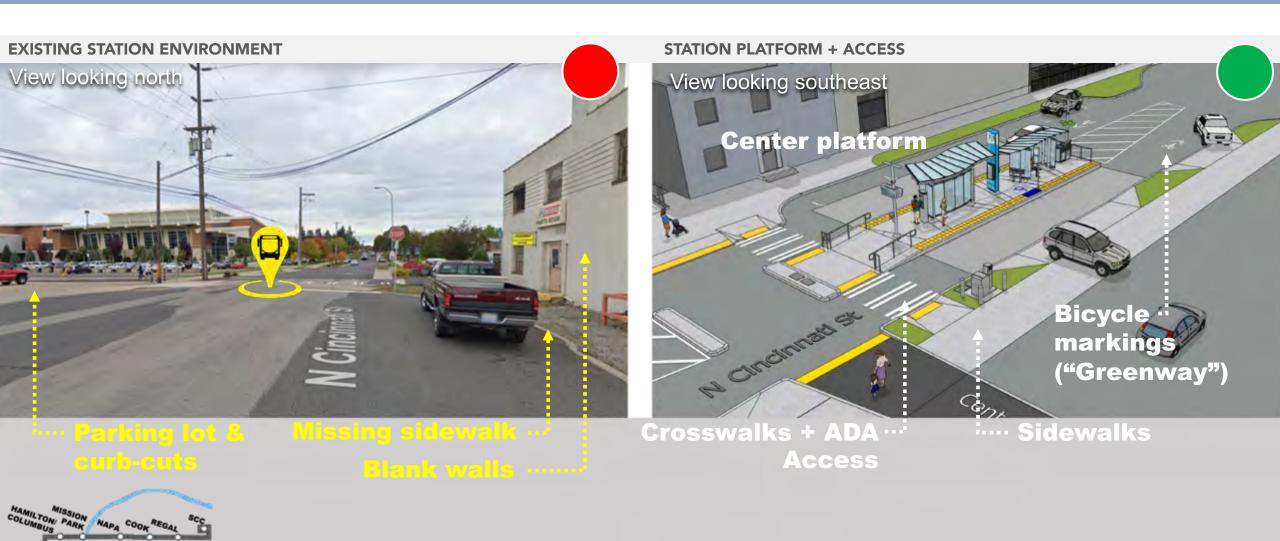
✓ Electric vehicle = cleaner air + quieter bus



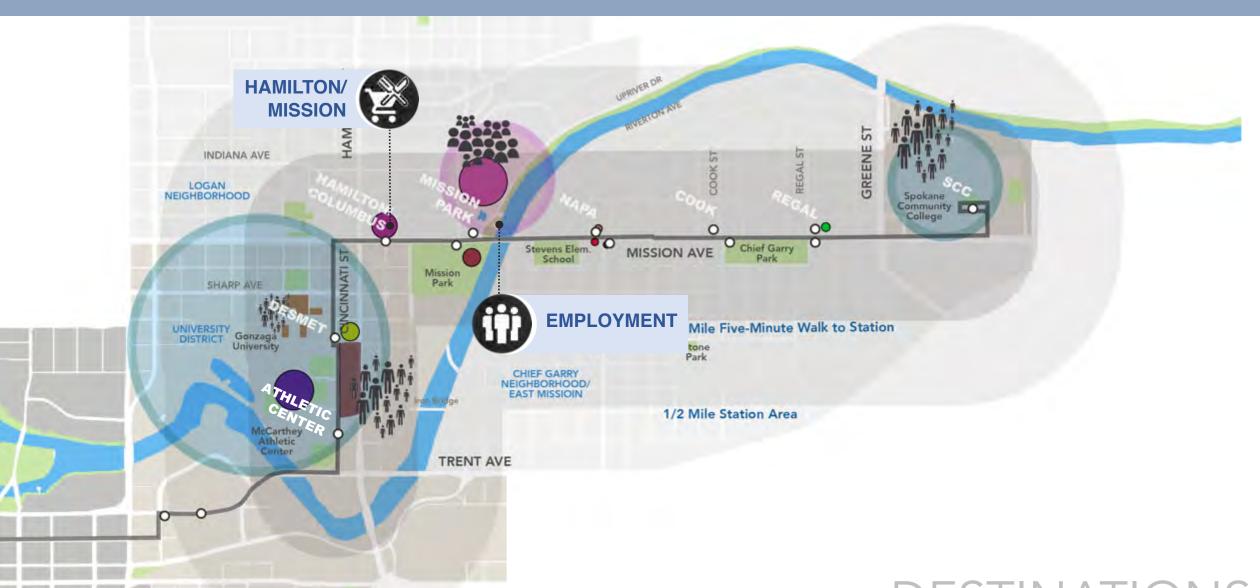
STATIONS





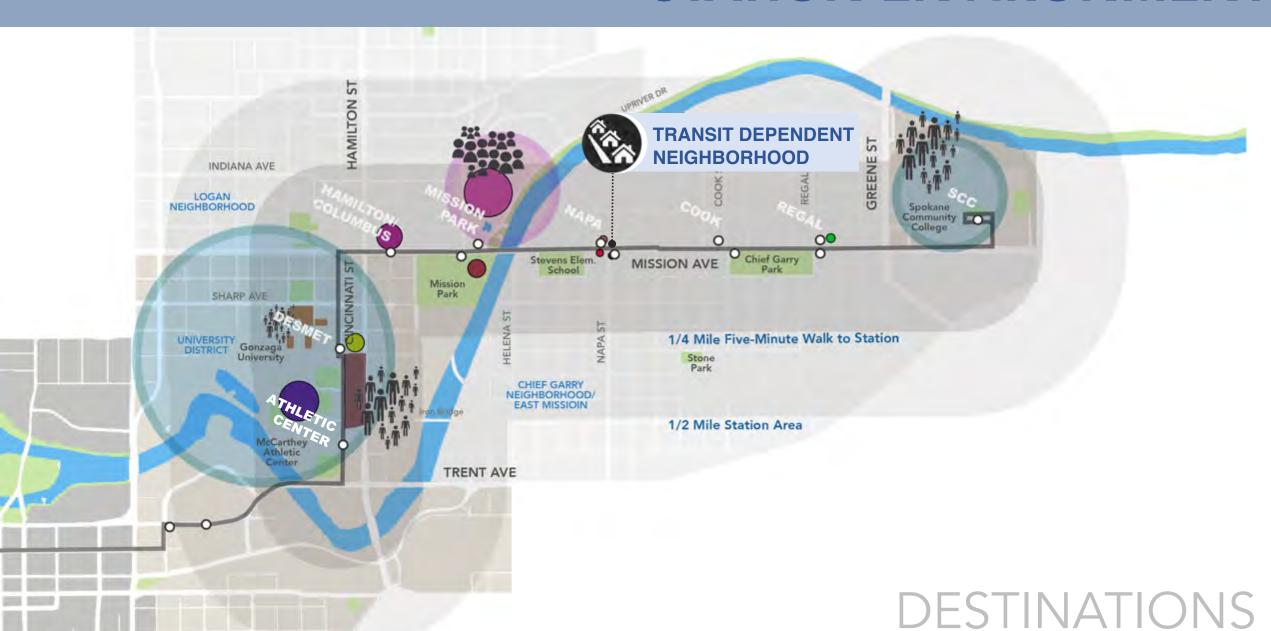


MCCARTHEY ATHLETIC CENTER STATION





HAMILTON/COLUMBUS STATION



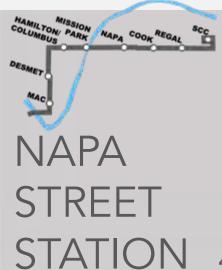
EXISTING STATION ENVIRONMENT

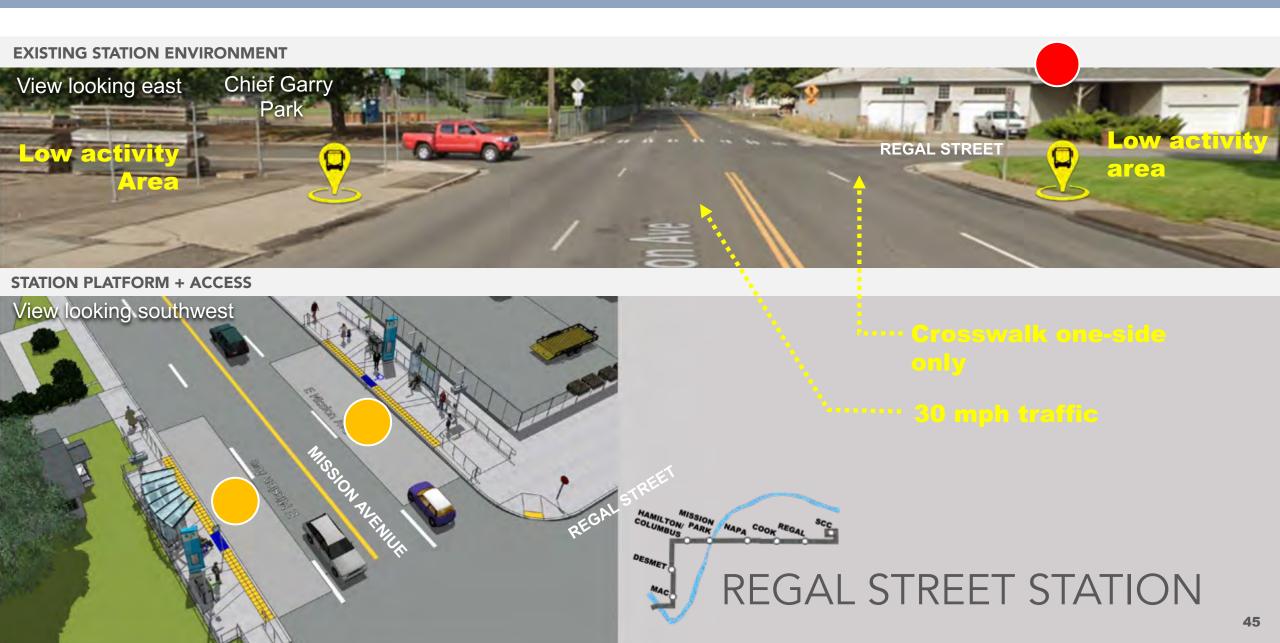


STATION PLATFORM + ACCESS













9 out of 10 pedestrians survive

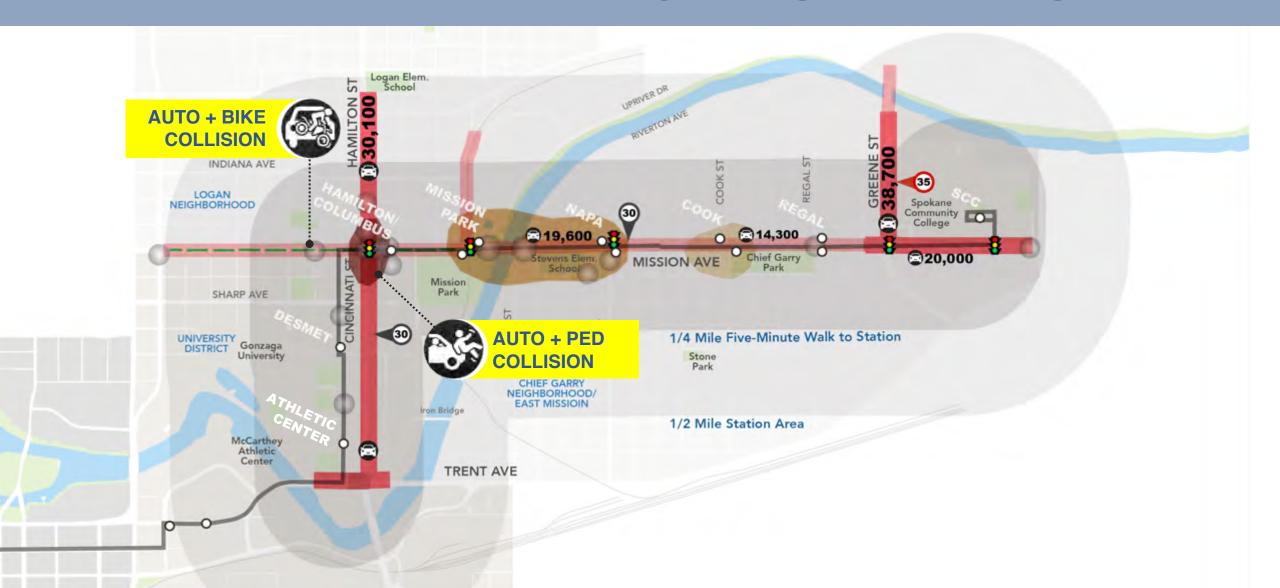
Hit by a vehicle traveling

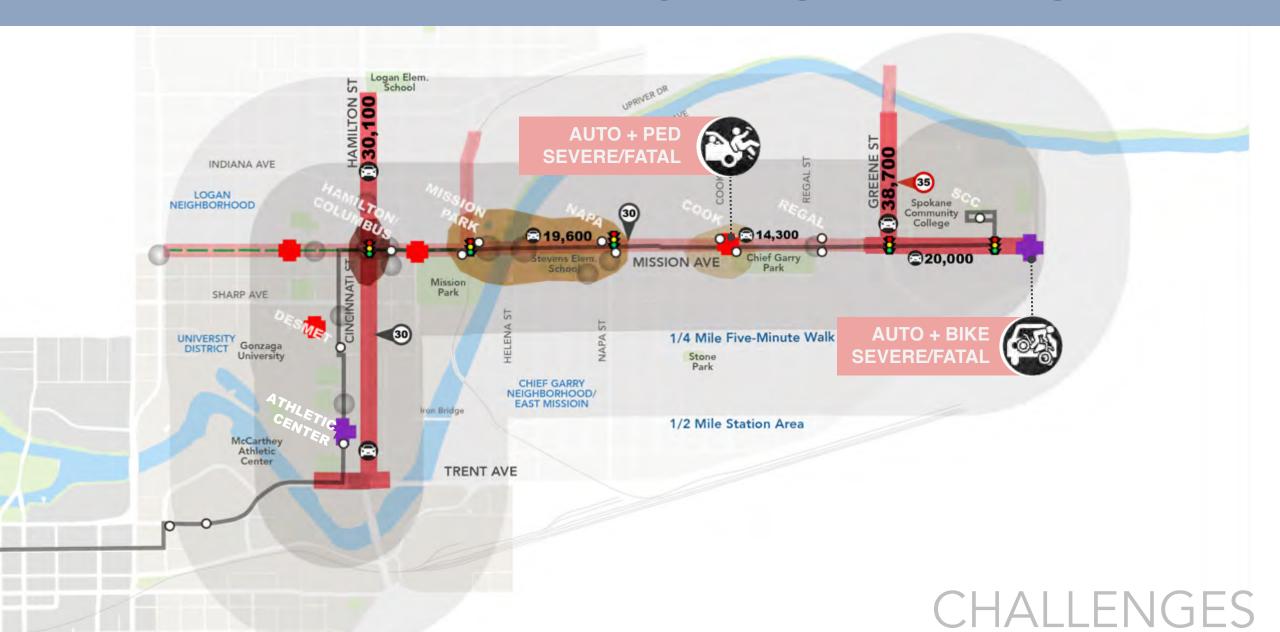
5 out of 10 pedestrians survive

Hit by a vehicle traveling MPH

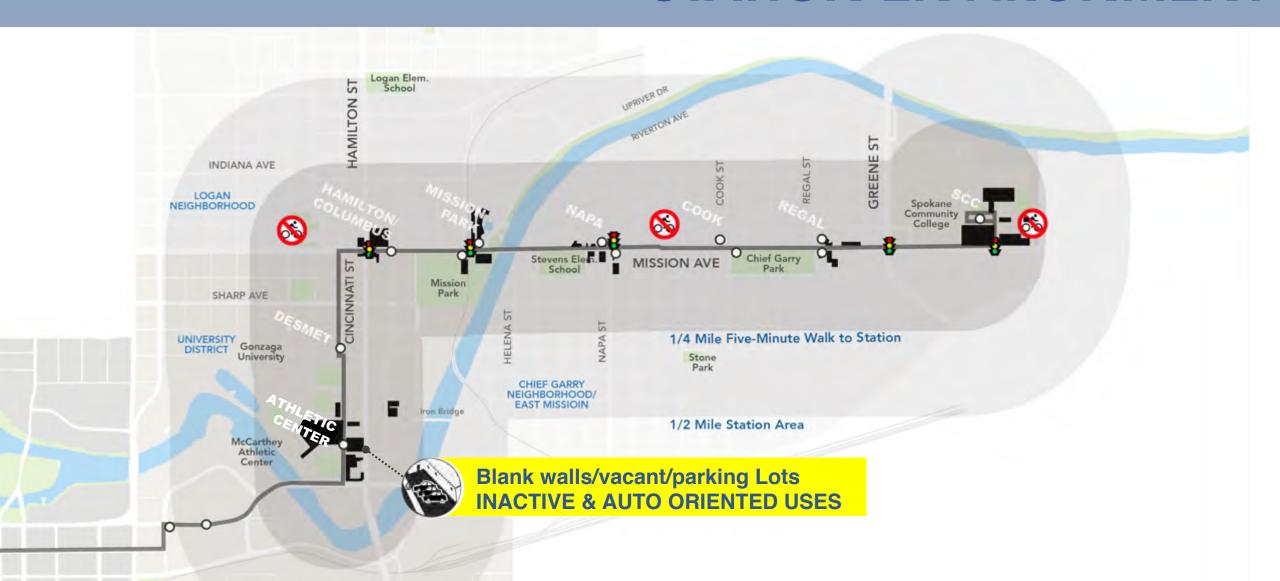
1 out of 10 pedestrians survive

BARRIER:











RAPID FLASHING BEACON SIGNAL (RRFB





ENHANCED TRAFFIC
CONTROL—PED/BIKE
CROSSINGS

PEDESTRIAN SIGNAL (HAWK)





RAPID FLASHING BEACON SIGNAL (RRFB)







ENHANCED TRAFFIC
CONTROL—PED/BIKE
CROSSINGS



Separating cyclists from moto

offers a higher level of security

spectrum of the public.

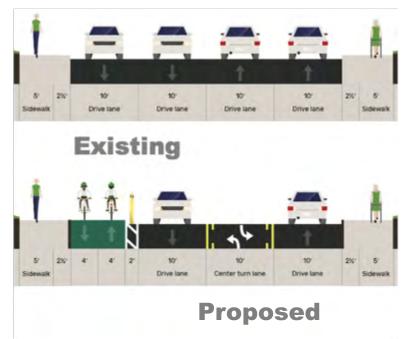




Spokane Falls Boulevard Pop-Up **Protected Bikeway**

BICYCLE FACILITIES

Gonzaga University Study— Mission Avenue Protected **Bikeway**



ORTUNITIES





- Explore possibility of short-term/long-term redevelopment
- Identify market viable transit supportive uses
- Consider regulations
 supporting active uses
 building frontages



- Explore possibility of long-term redevelopment
- Identify market viable transit supportive uses
- Consider regulations
 supporting active uses
 building frontages



Explore possibility of long-term redevelopment

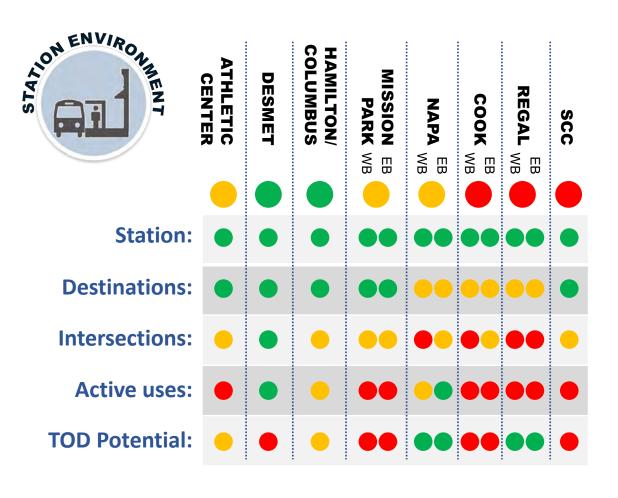
Identify market viable transit supportive uses

Consider regulations
supporting active uses
& building frontages



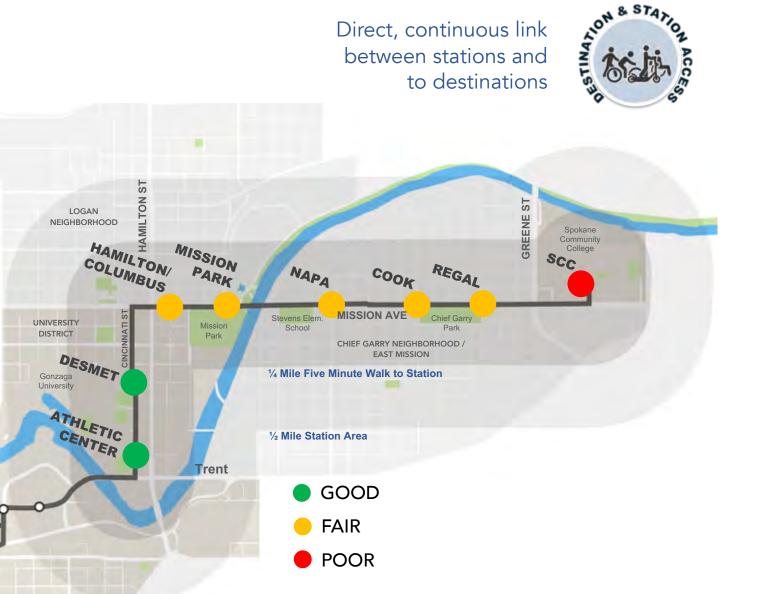
- Explore possibility of short-term/long-term redevelopment
- Identify market viable transit supportive uses
- Consider regulations
 supporting active uses
 building frontages

EVALUATION



ISSUES & OPPORTUNITIES TO ADDRESS:

- Lack of active uses at some stations
- Transit-supportive development at station opportunity sites
- Need for enhanced crossings (Riverton, Napa, Cook & Regal)



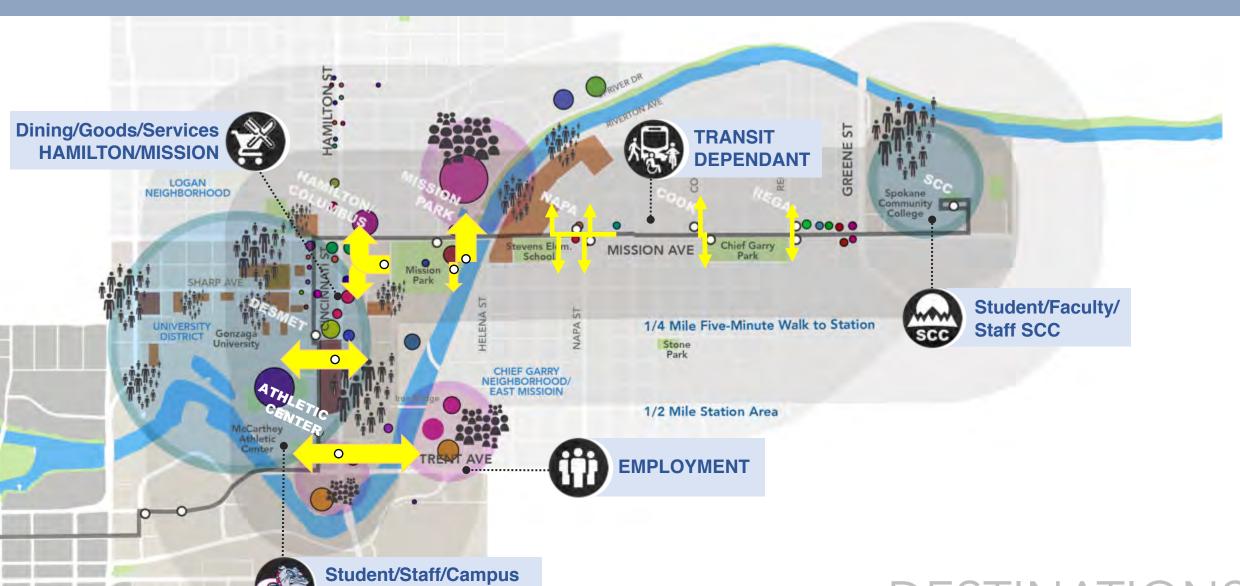
ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Station areas destinations: location of jobs/population concentrations, anchor uses including public facilities, religious and community services and commercial goods/services/dining.

Barriers to destinations and stations: high traffic, multi-lane streets, lack/presence of traffic control, posted speeds at or above 30 mph, and multiple curb-cuts across sidewalks.

Station areas walk facilities: lack or presence of existing/planned sidewalks within ½ mile of the station.

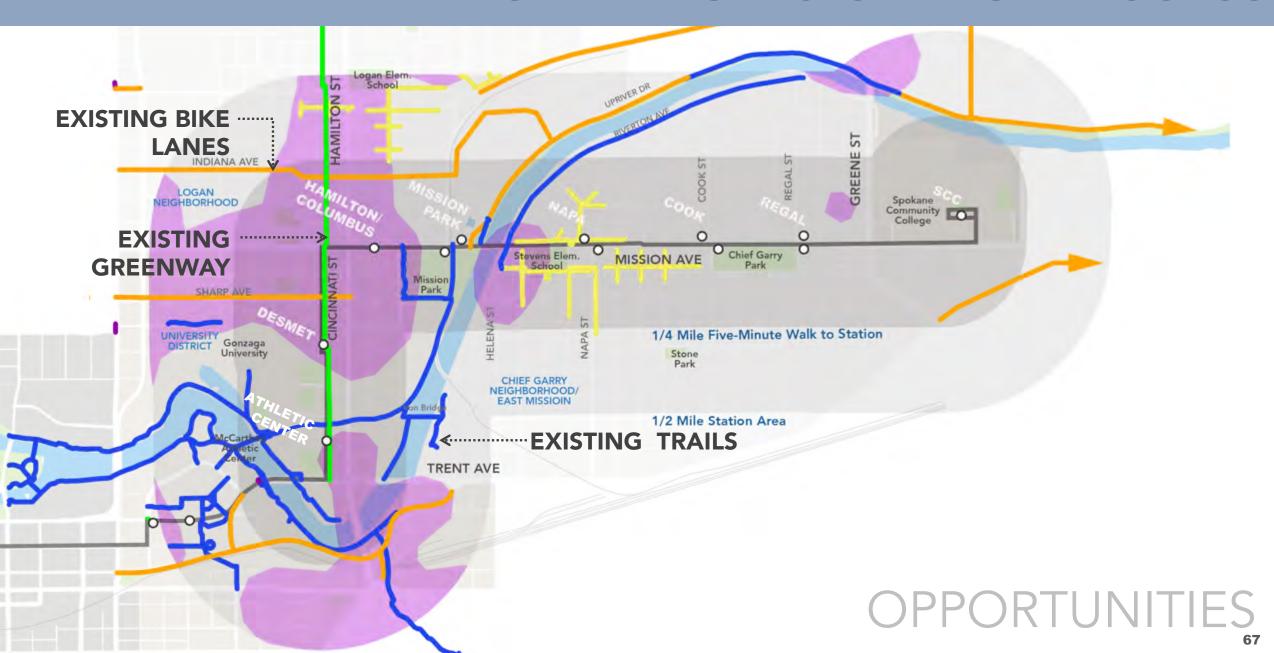
Station areas bicycle facilities: lack or presence of existing/planned bike facilities within ½ mile of the station.



Residents GONZAGA U.





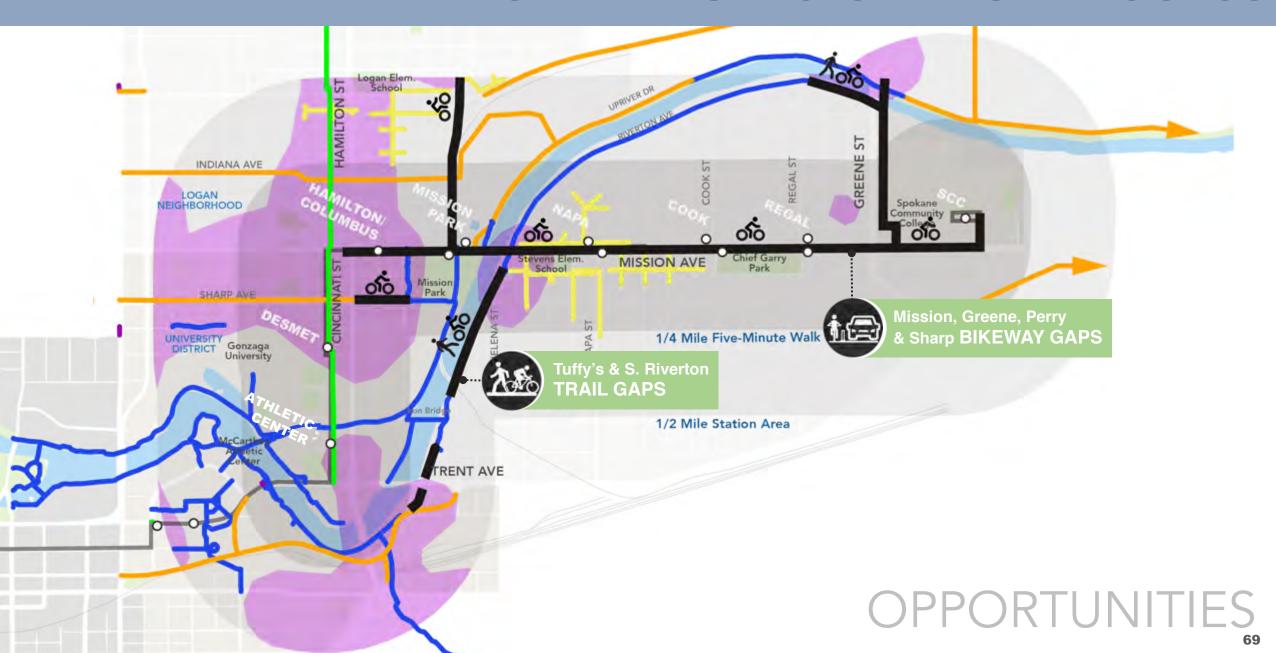








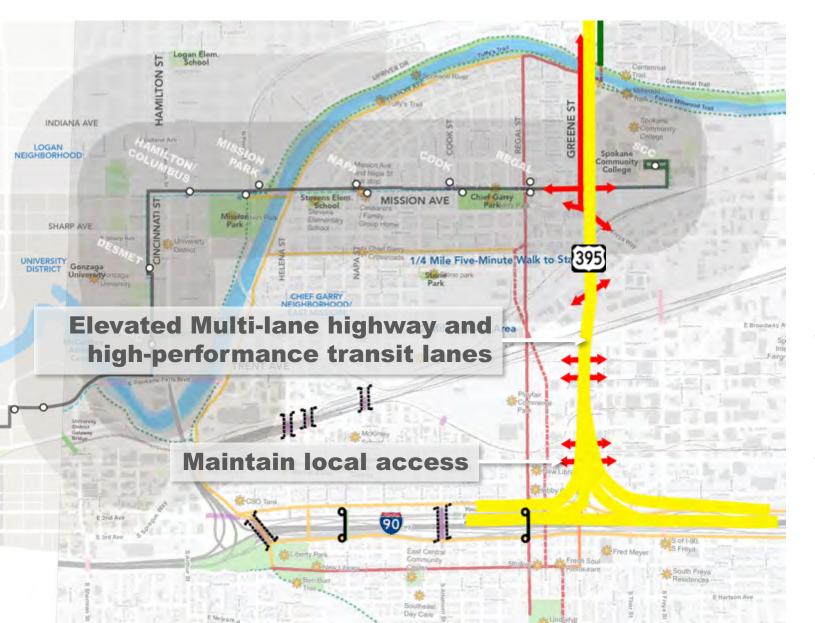






AMERICA'S BEST PLACES FOR BIKES

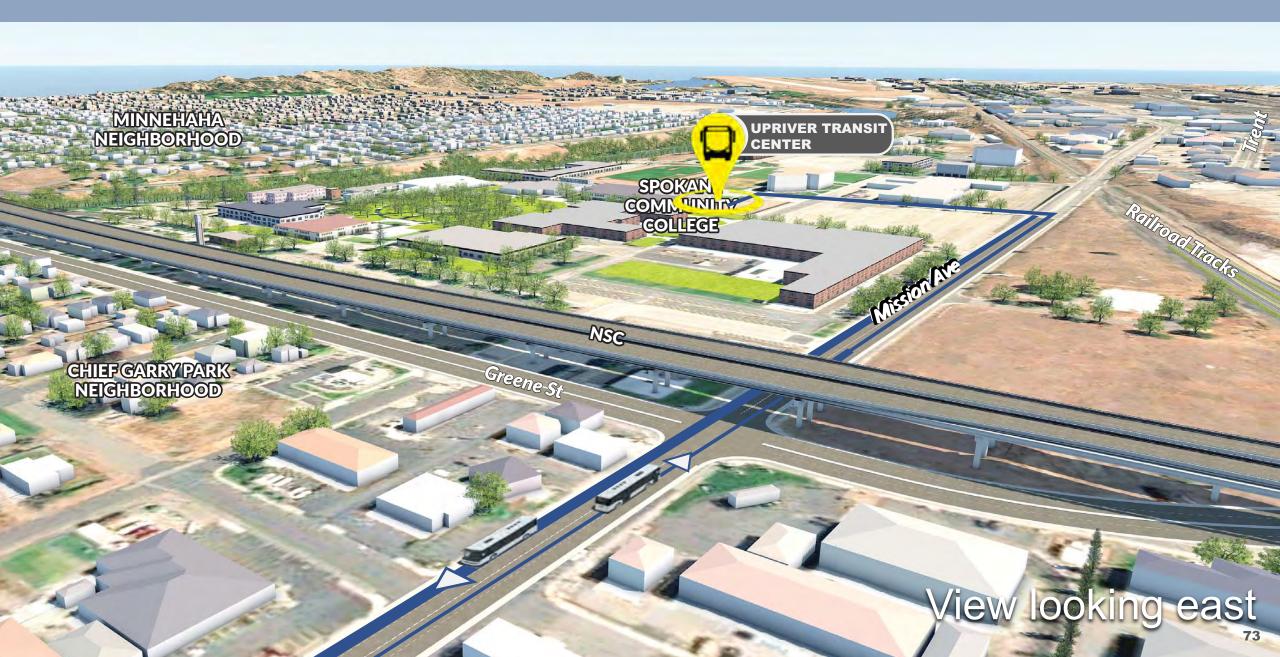


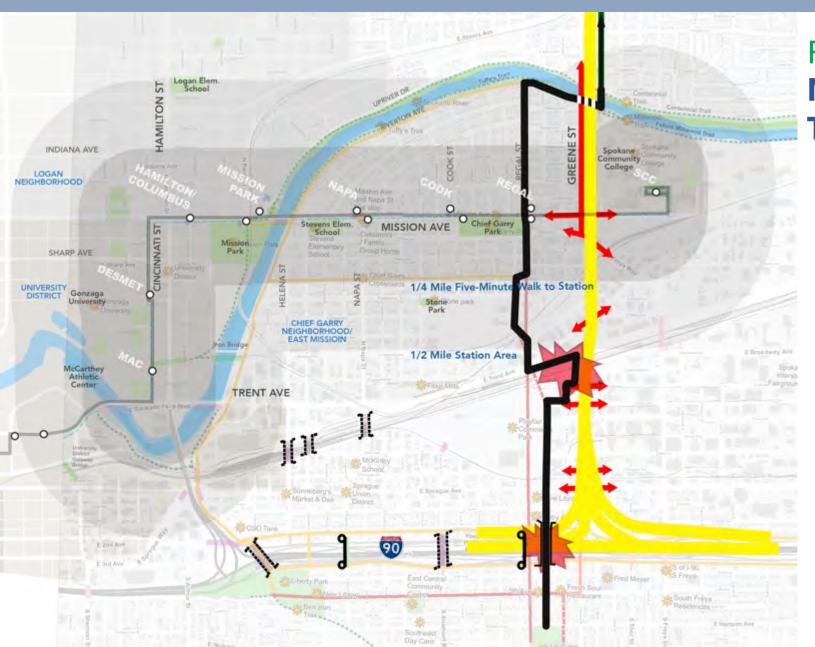


U.S. Route 395 North Spokane Corridor

- 10.5-mile freeway improves freight & commuter mobility between US Route 395 (Wandermere) to Interstate 90
- Multi-lane highway, and dedicated high-performance transit lanes
- Continuous "Children of the Sun Trail" along the corridor





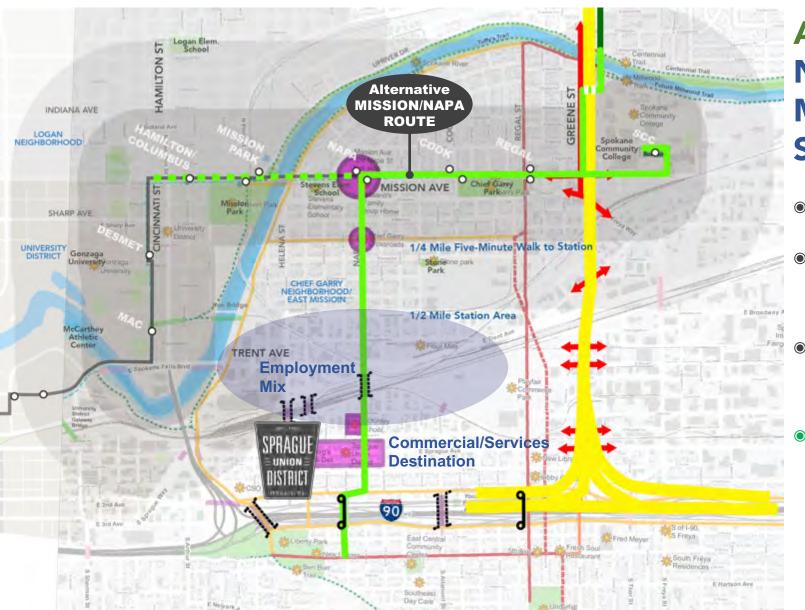


PRELIMINARY

NSC Children of the Sun

Trail—REGAL STREET Route

OPPORTUNITIES



ALTERNATIVE NSC Children of the Sun Trail— MISSION AVENUE/ NAPA

STREET Route

- Links all City Line stations
- Addresses Mission Avenue ped/bike safety concerns
- Connects neighborhood & employment destinations
- High community benefit

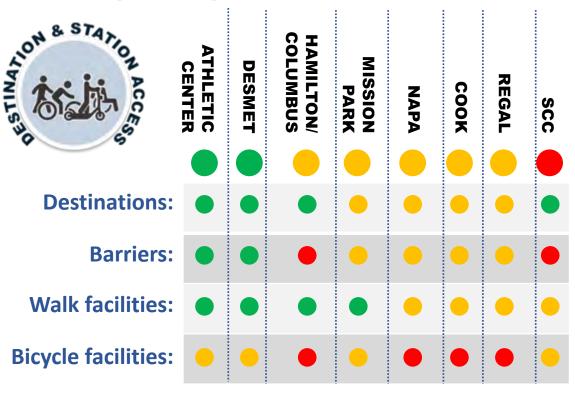
OPPORTUNITIES





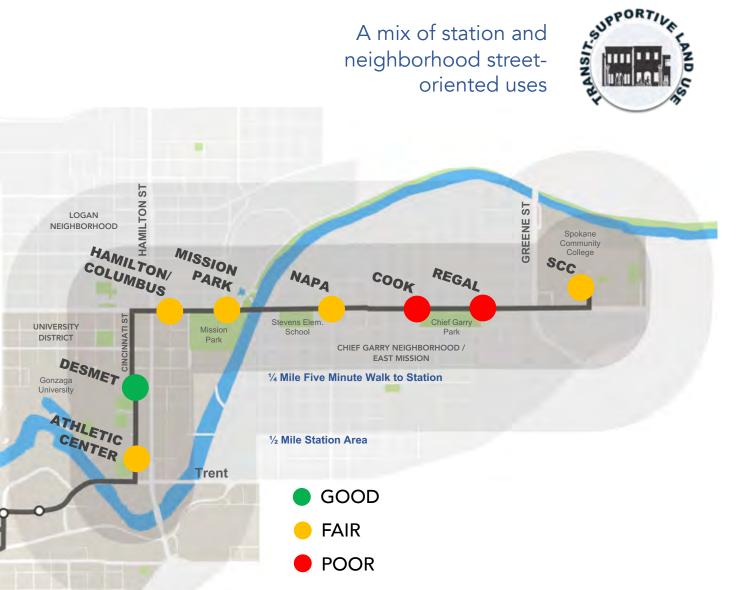


EVALUATION



ISSUES & OPPORTUNITIES TO ADDRESS:

- Mission, Greene & Hamilton traffic speed and crossings
 - Lack of Mission Avenue & Napa Avenue bicycle facilities; extend facilities on Sharp Avenue & Perry Street
- Gaps in riverfront trail
- Pedestrian priority areas and safe routes to school



EVALUATION CRITERIA

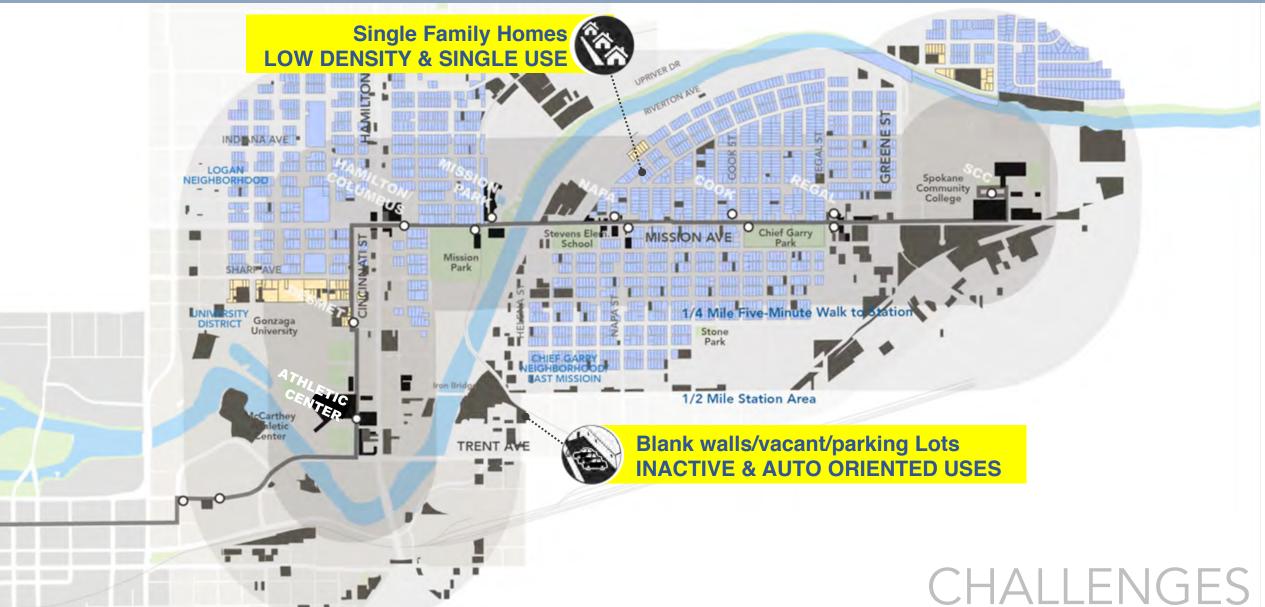
Transit supportive development: presence of multi-family housing, employment & institutional centers, retail and commercial uses, community facilities and parks/open space.

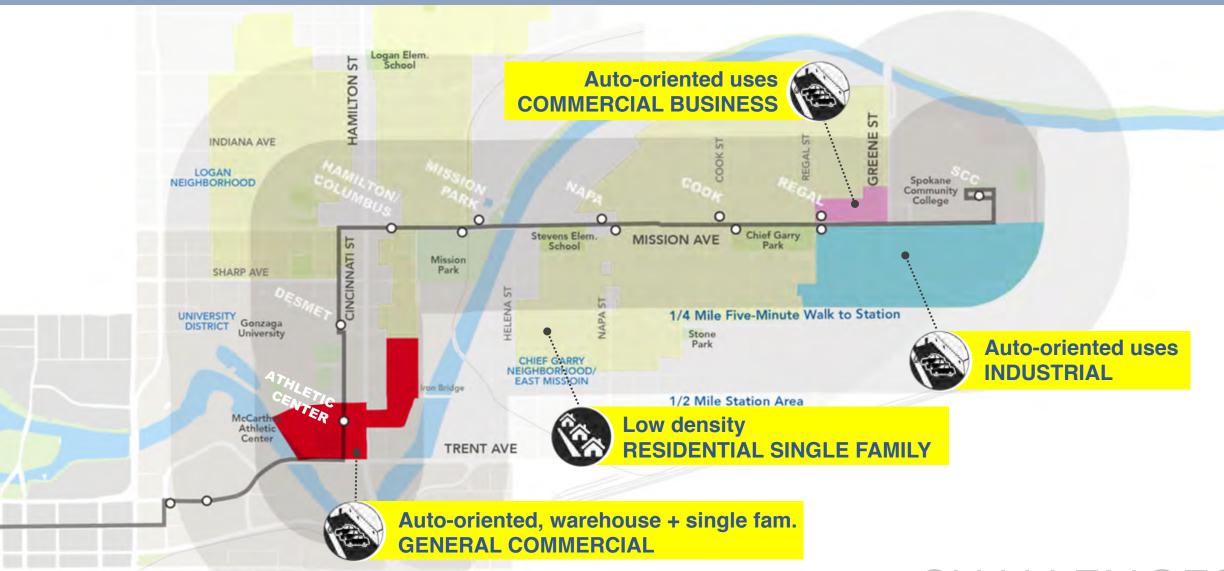
Development "gaps": lack of diverse housing types, density and affordability, daily-needs goods and commercial services, and parks/open spaces.

Displacement "risk": areas where economic status, household composition and disability, minority status & language, housing type and transportation indicate vulnerability and a high risk for housing displacement

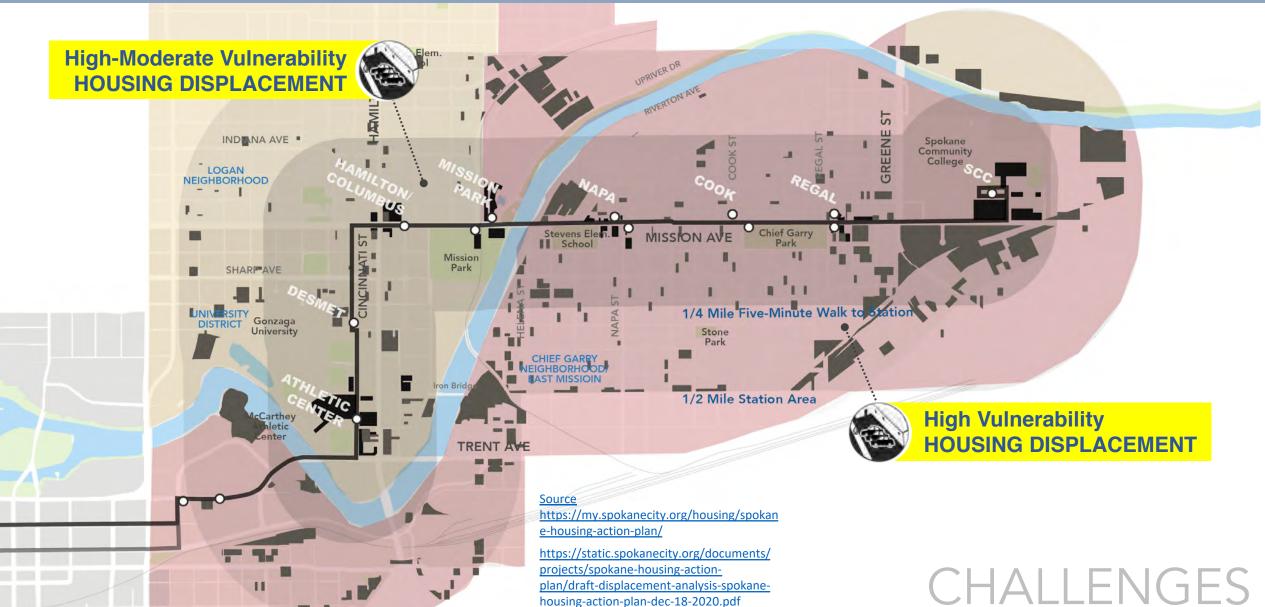
Transit-Oriented Development potential:

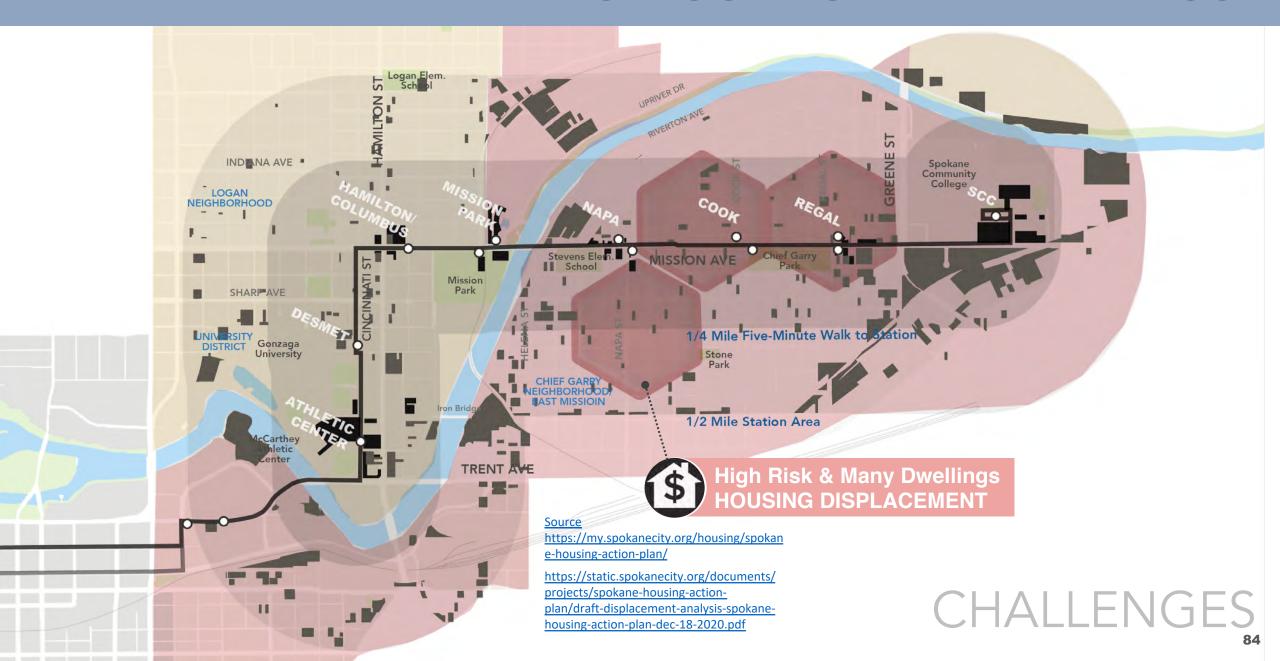
vacant, underutilized and/or potential redevelopment sites in the station area

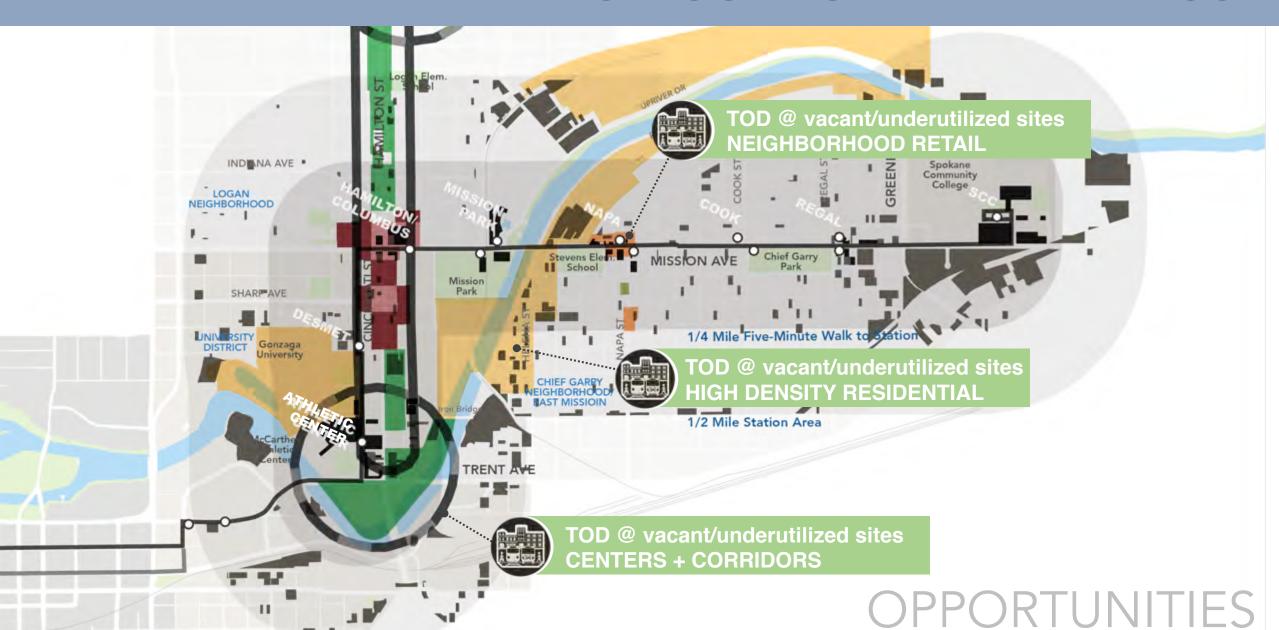




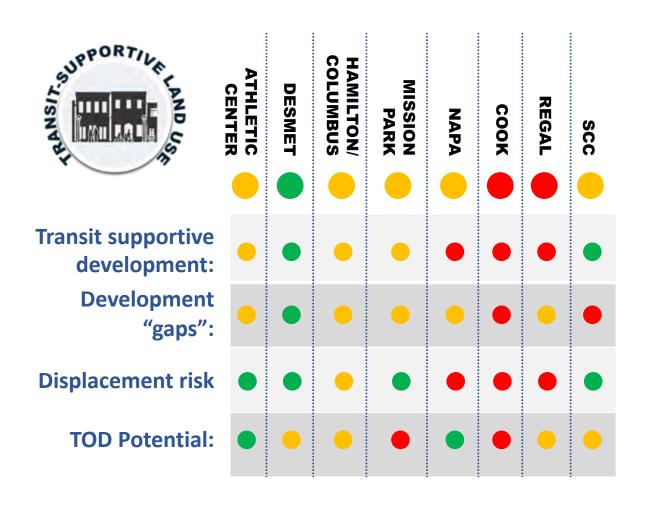
CHALLENGES







EVALUATION



ISSUES & OPPORTUNITIES TO ADDRESS:



"Missing middle" housing opportunities

Gaps in housing, commercial, and public facilities

Housing Action Plan Antidisplacement Strategies

TRANSIT SUPPORTIVE POLICIES



ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Comprehensive Plan: lack/presence of transit supportive land use and circulation policies.

Neighborhood Plan: lack/presence of adopted plans promoting transit supportive land use and circulation.

Pedestrian Plan: lack/presence of existing & planned facilities to promote access to destinations and stations.

Bicycle Plan: lack/presence of existing & planned facilities to promote access to destinations and stations.

North Spokane Corridor & Children of the

Sun: viaduct design and future trail planning to impact/address access to destinations and stations.

Zoning & Standards: lack/presence of transitsupportive densities, and pedestrian emphasis building and site design standards.

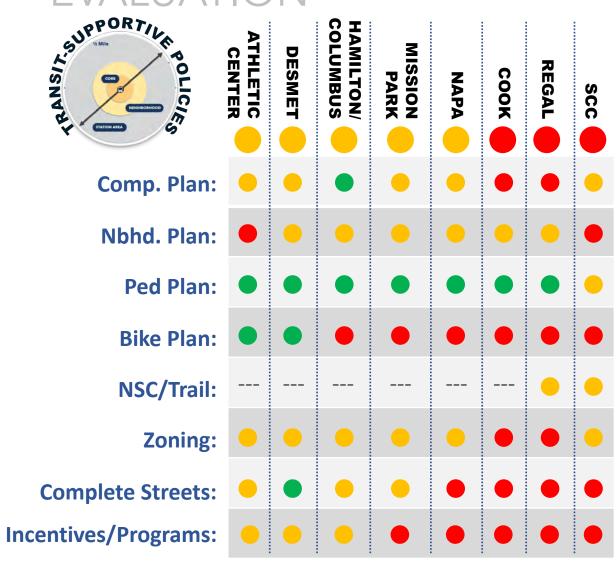
Complete Streets: lack/presence of street standards for promoting complete streets.

High-Performance Transit Corridors: Spokane Transit Authority's Plan for future high-performance transit corridors

Incentives and Programs: lack/presence of transit-oriented development incentives and programs

TRANSIT SUPPORTIVE POLICIES

EVALUATION



ISSUES & OPPORTUNITIES TO ADDRESS:

- Non-transit supportive Zoning and Comp Plan designations
- Support adopted neighborhood plans
- Pedestrian priority areas + fill gaps in ped/bike facilities
- Enhance/expand transit-supportive incentives + programs
- Regulating a safe and comfortable station environment
- Housing Action Plan recommendationsfor affordability /anti-displacement

CITY LINE CORRIDOR

Transit Oriented Development / Station Area Planning Framework and Development Standards Study

