

Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL

We Make a Difference



Planning for Uncertainty

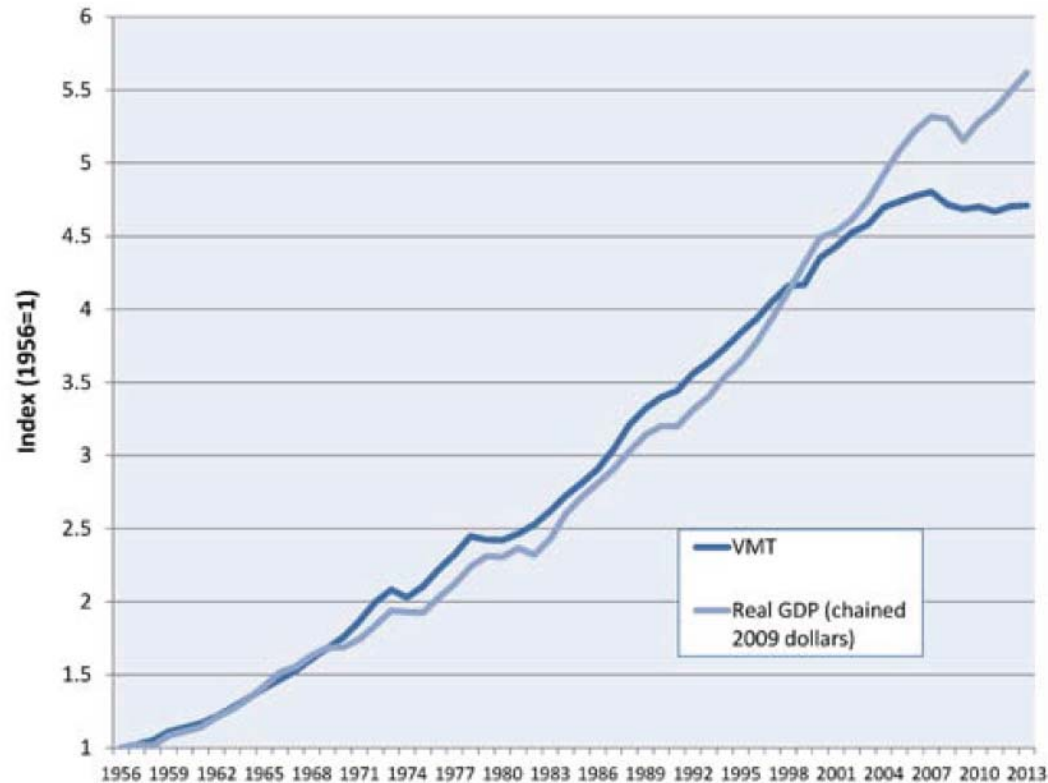
COMPASS March 19, 2018

Lorna Parkins AICP



Explain the past → Predict the future

A funny thing happened around 2004...



→ 2013 Real US GDP

→ 2013 US Vehicle Miles Traveled

Source: *Millennials in Motion*,
US PIRG Education Fund &
Frontier Group, 2014, p. 19.

Where do we go from here?



Disruptors cause uncertainty



Exploratory Planning for uncertain times



What is the range of outcomes?



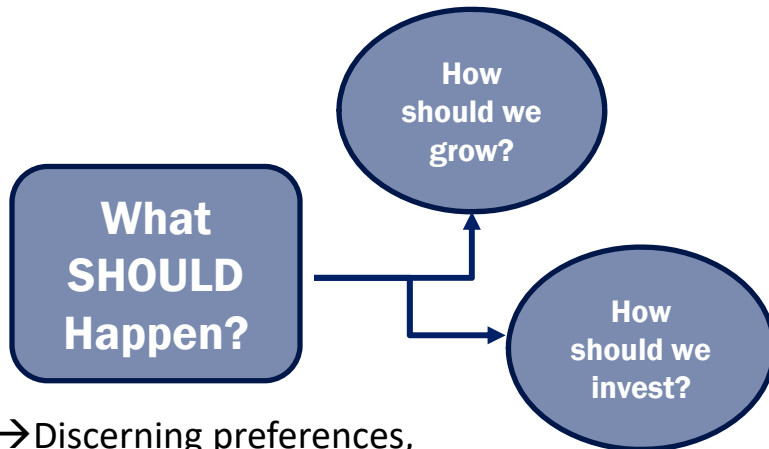
What are the risks?



What are the opportunities?

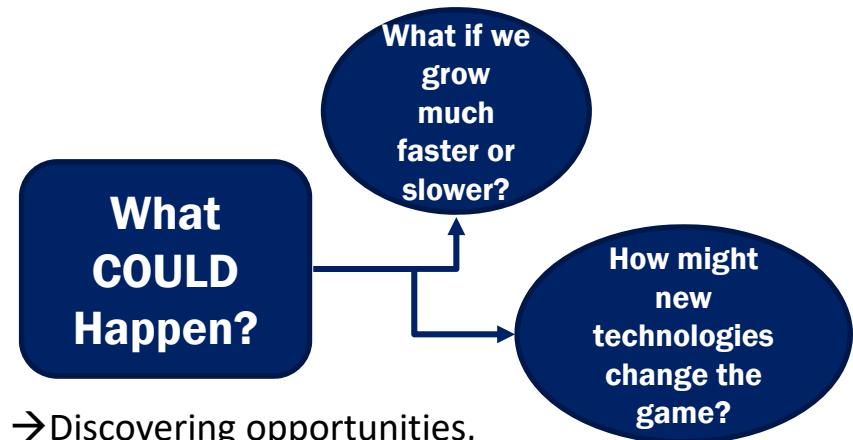
Normative vs Exploratory Planning

Normative scenarios envision what **SHOULD** happen?



→ Discerning preferences, articulating values, shaping vision, strategizing preferred outcomes

EXPLORATORY scenarios ask what **COULD** happen?



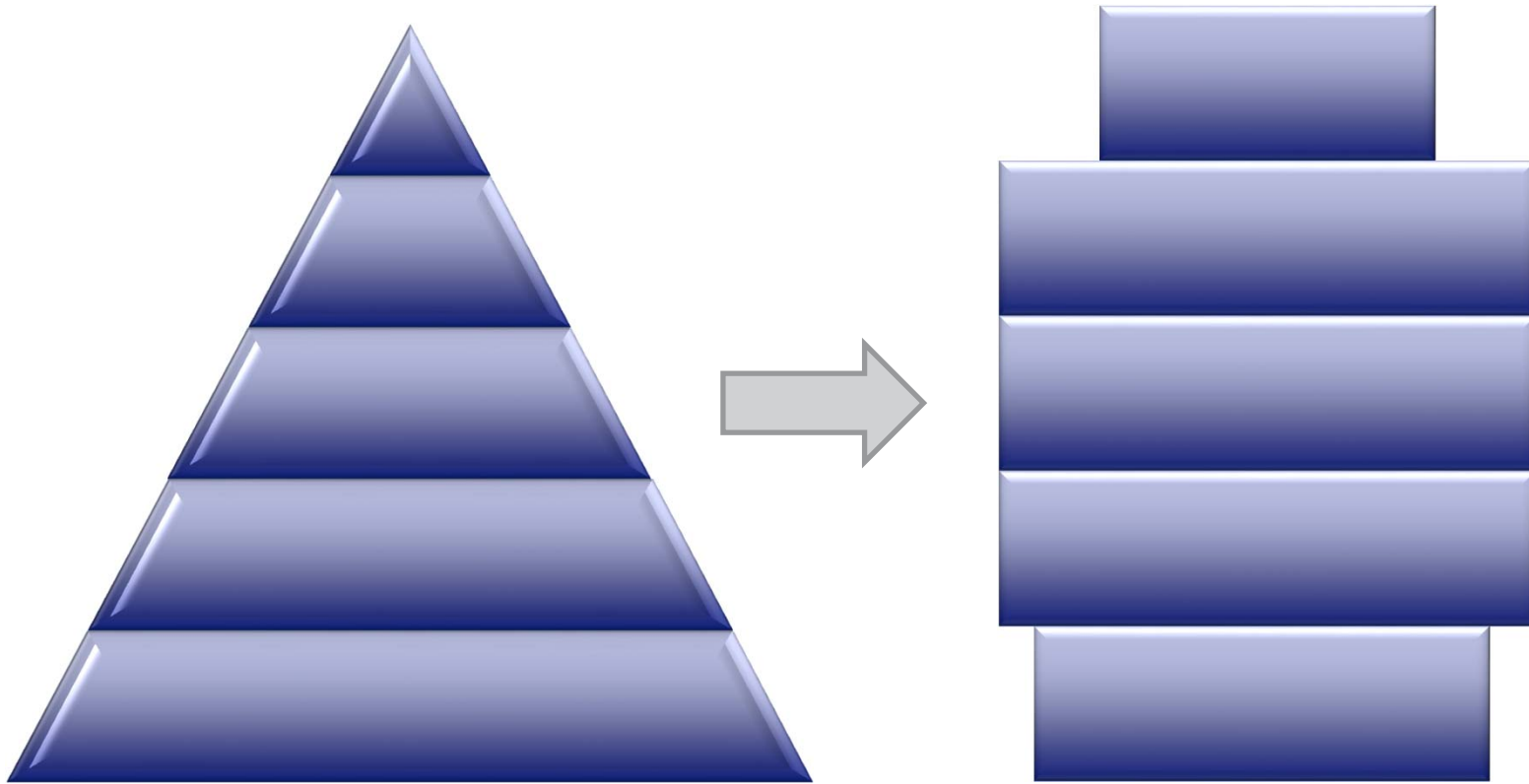
→ Discovering opportunities, identifying risks, shaping tactics, optimizing chances of success

What are the big disruptors?

Generational changes



There is a new demographic profile



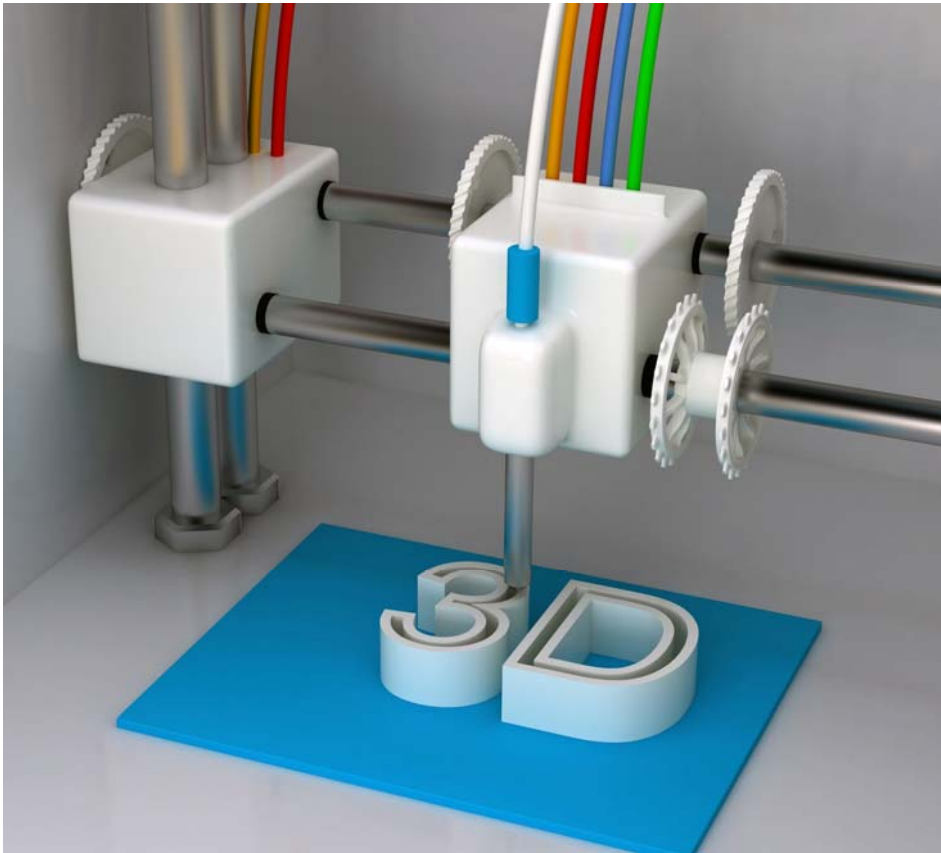
Different values govern life choices



Millennials and Boomers alike want:



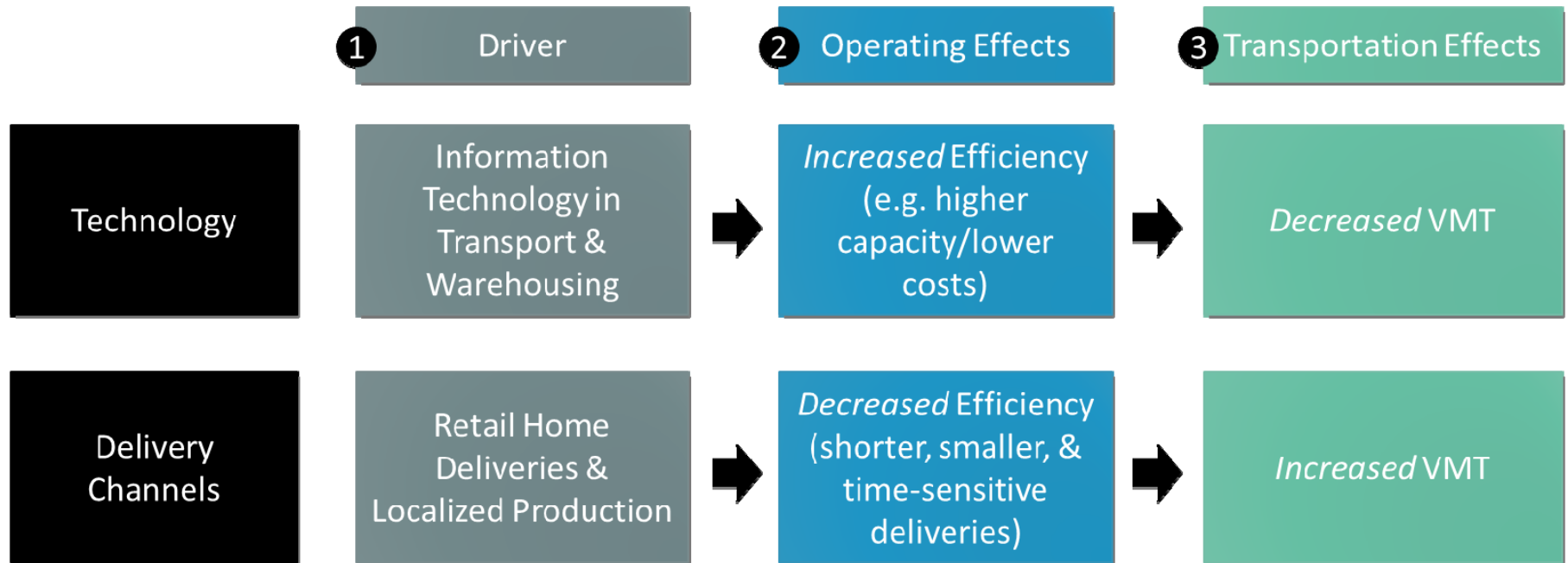
Economic Disruptors



Economic Disruptors



Supply Chain Dynamics

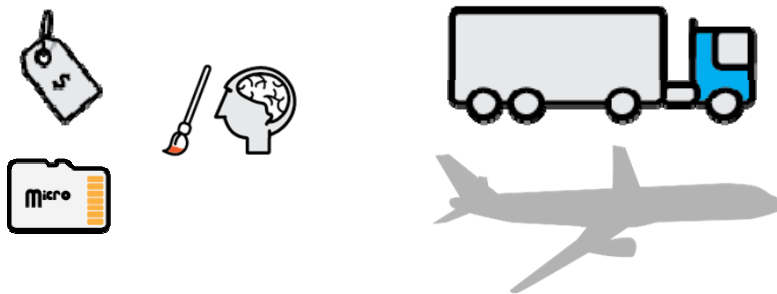


VMT: Vehicle Miles Traveled

Tell me about economic...

OPPORTUNITIES

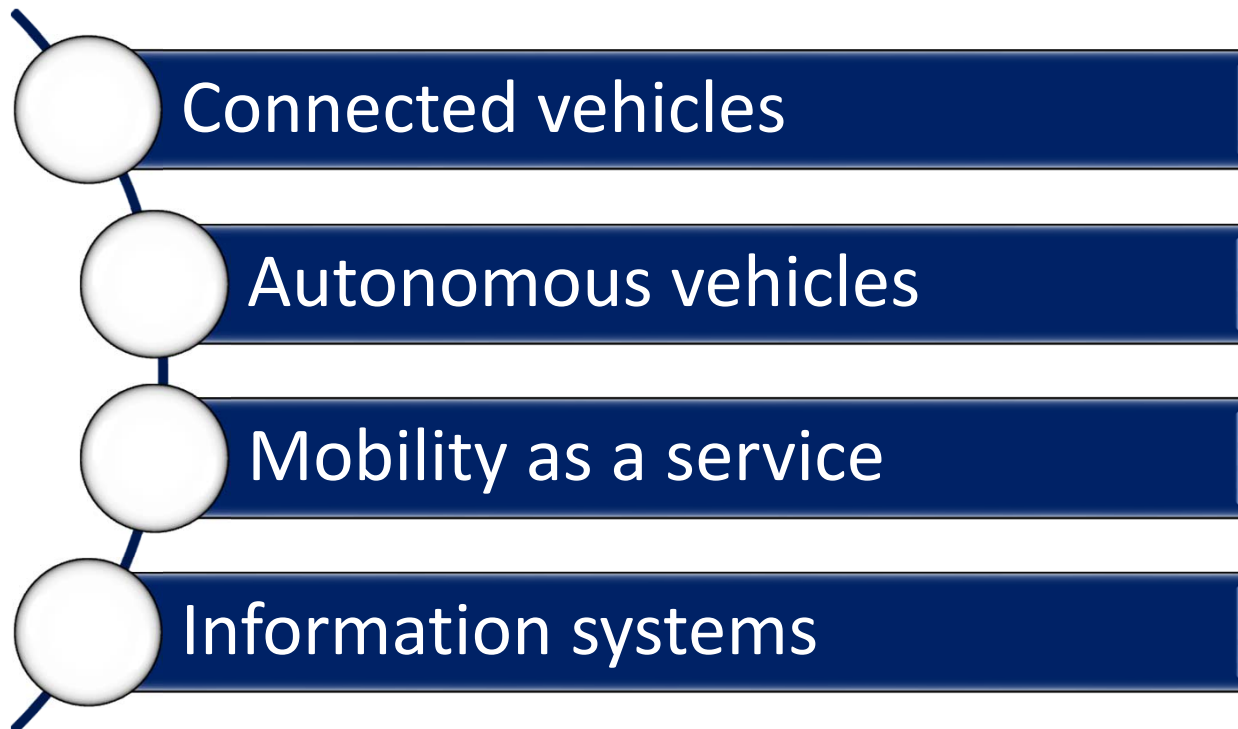
- Technology
- Workforce
- Training
- Transportation



THREATS

- Technology
- Workforce
- Training
- Transportation

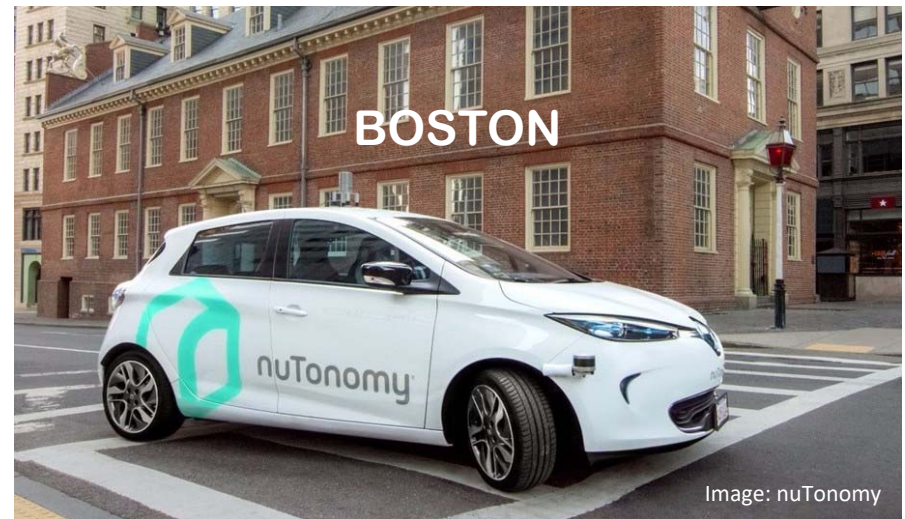




Connected and Automated Vehicles (CAV)

55 international cities are hosting CAV tests or have committed to doing so in the near future

29 international cities are undertaking long-range surveys of the regulatory, planning, and governance issues raised by CAVs, but have not yet started piloting

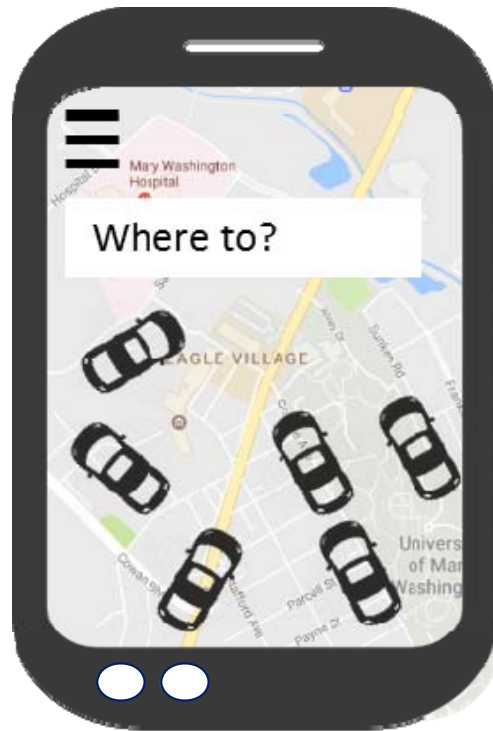


Autonomous Shuttles/Transit

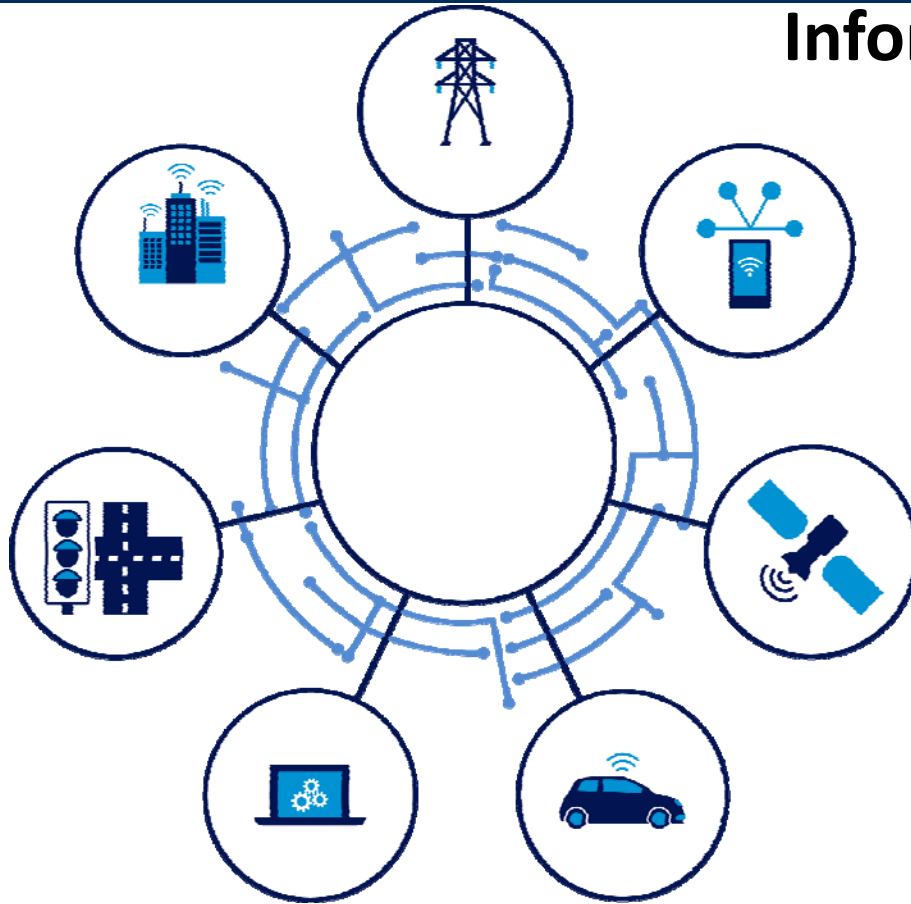
Dozens of international cities are conducting autonomous shuttle pilot/deployment programs



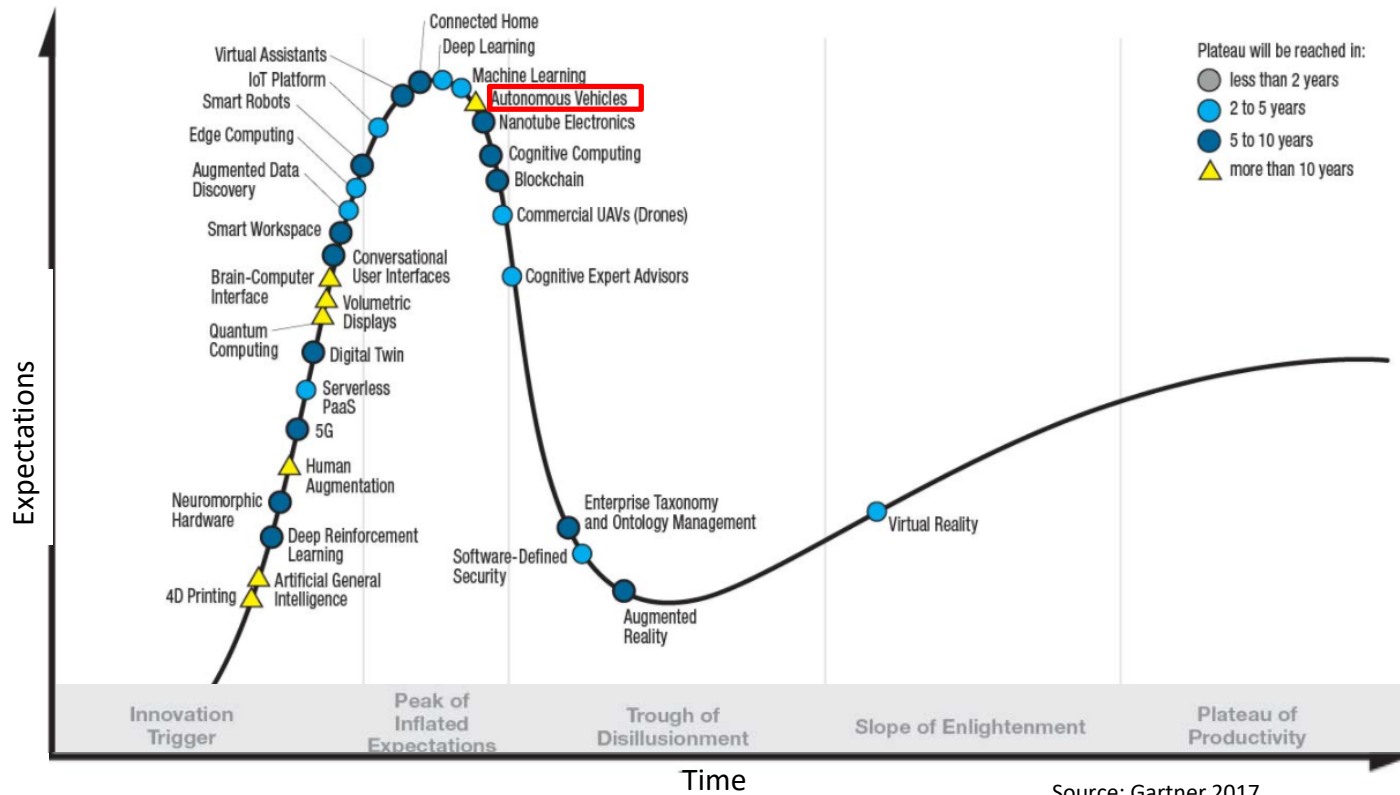
Mobility as a Service



Information Systems

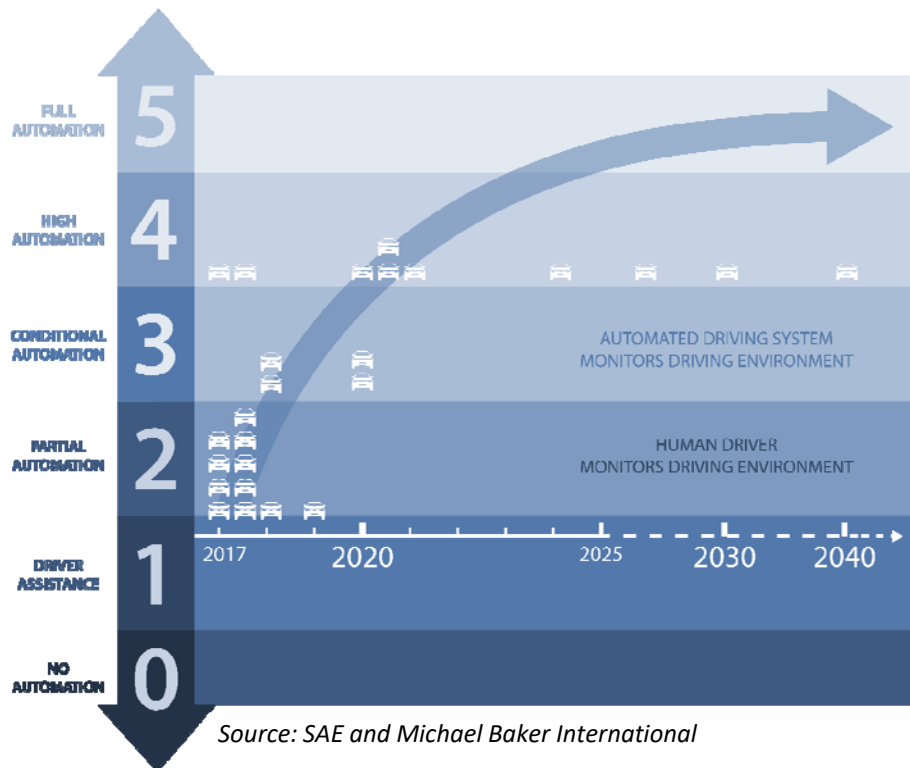


Hype Cycle for Emerging Technologies



Source: Gartner 2017

Levels of Vehicle Automation



LEVEL 0	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	LEVEL 3	LEVEL 4	LEVEL 5
No Active Assistance System	Longitudinal or Transverse Guide	Traffic Control	Awareness for Take Over	No Driver Intervention	No Driver
	Longitudinal or Transverse Guide	Longitudinal and Transverse Guide	Take Over Request	No Take Over Request	
Hands On Eyes On	Hands On Eyes On	Hands Temp Off Eyes Temp Off	Hands Off Eyes Off	Hands Off Mind Off	Hands Off Driver Off
			Autobahn (SA)	City (Ride Sharing)	

Source: Siemens

Connected vehicles



Vehicle-to-Network
e.g. traffic 5 miles ahead

Vehicle-to-Pedestrian
e.g. pedestrian in walkway
ahead



Vehicle-to-Vehicle
e.g. emergency vehicle
approaching



Vehicle-to-Infrastructure
e.g. traffic signal ahead turning
red

Highly automated vehicles

HOW WAYMO'S SELF-DRIVING CAR WORKS

One of Waymo's three lidar systems that shoots lasers so the car can see its surroundings. Waymo says this lidar can detect a helmet two-football fields away.

A forward facing camera works with 8 others stationed around the car to provide 360 degrees of vision.

Radar sensors can detect objects in rain, fog, or snow.

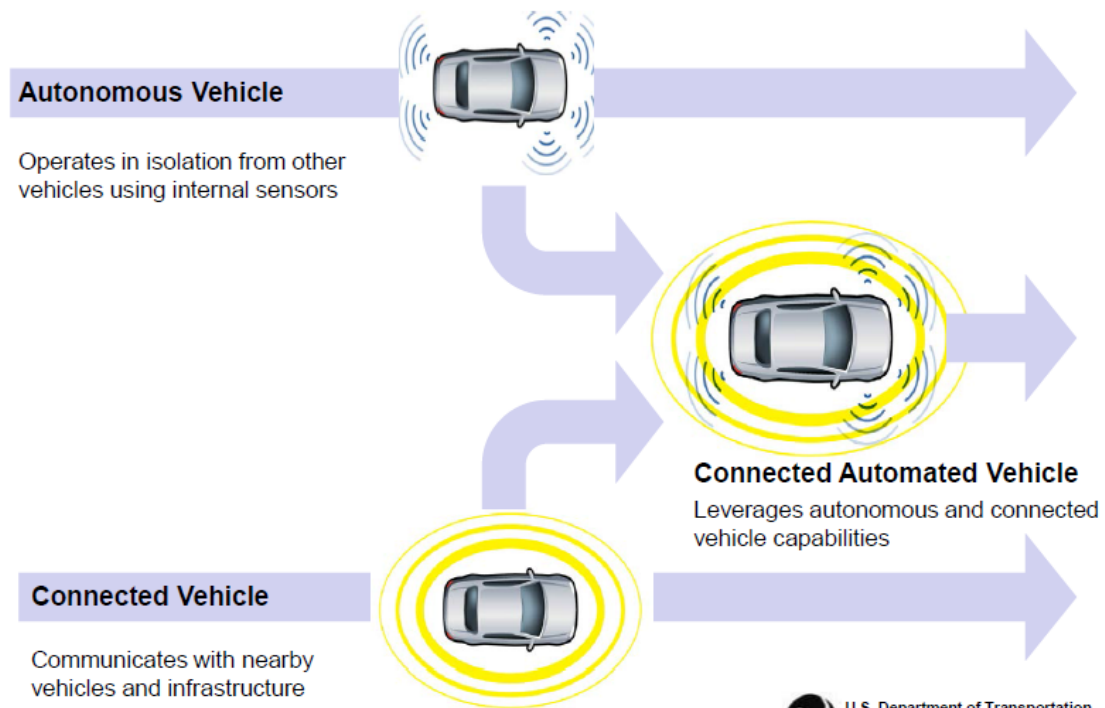
Waymo's self-driving sensors are tightly integrated into the hybrid minivan created by Fiat Chrysler.



SOURCE: Waymo

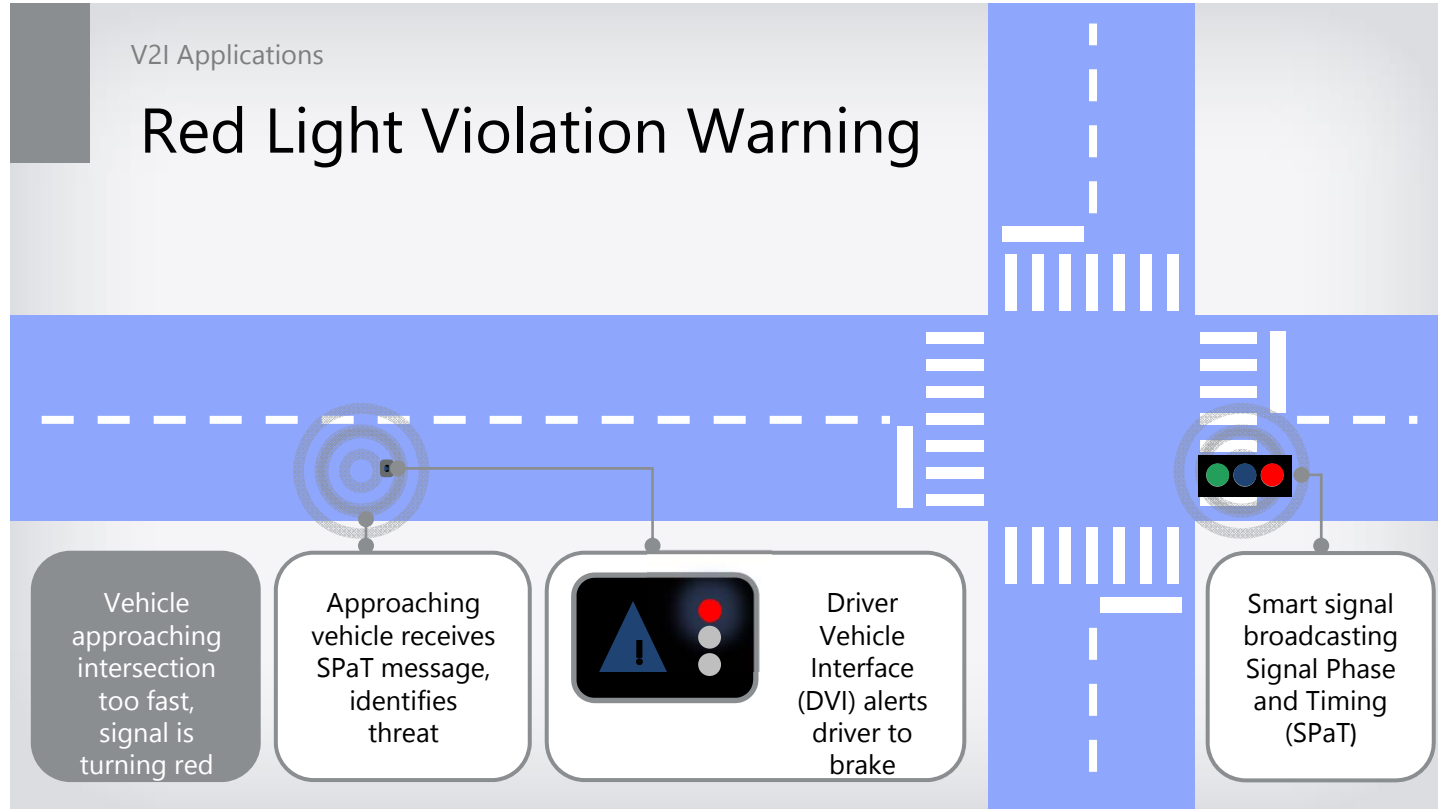
BUSINESS INSIDER

Connected Automation for Greatest Benefits



V2I Applications

Red Light Violation Warning



Technology and travel behavior

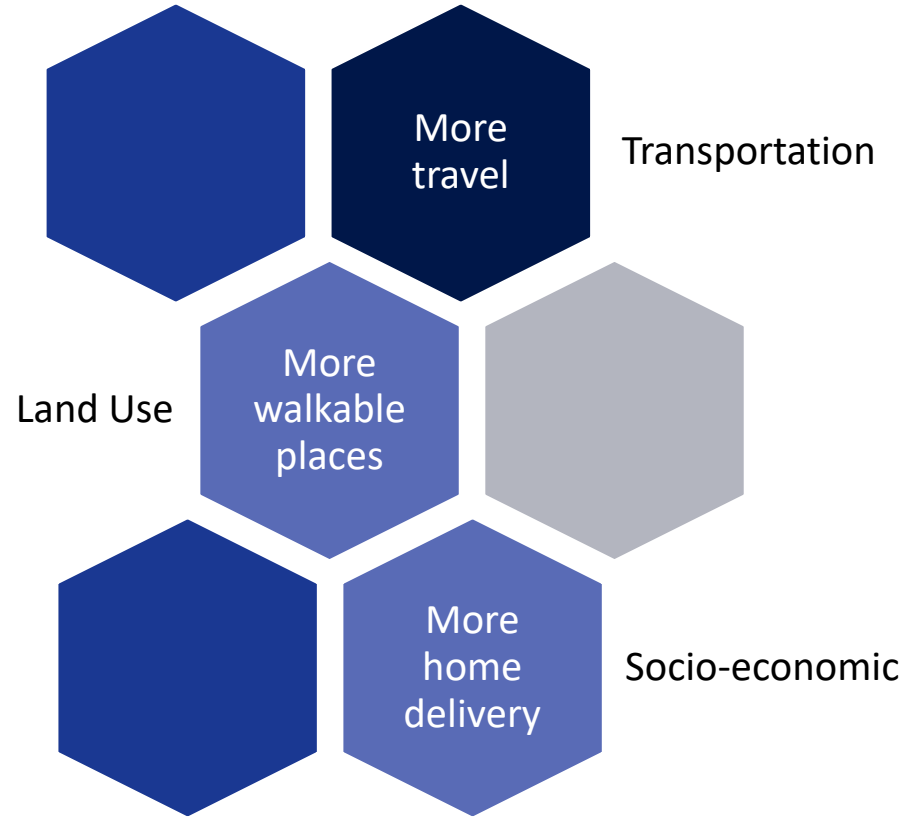
How Transportation Technology Could Impact Travel Demand



Technology could contribute to roadway travel demand by increasing mobility options for those who cannot currently drive, generating new zero-occupancy vehicle trips, facilitating longer distance commutes, generating additional convenience-based trips, and by potentially reducing time and miles spent searching for parking.

As we think about disruptors...

We begin to
see potential
causes and
effects ...

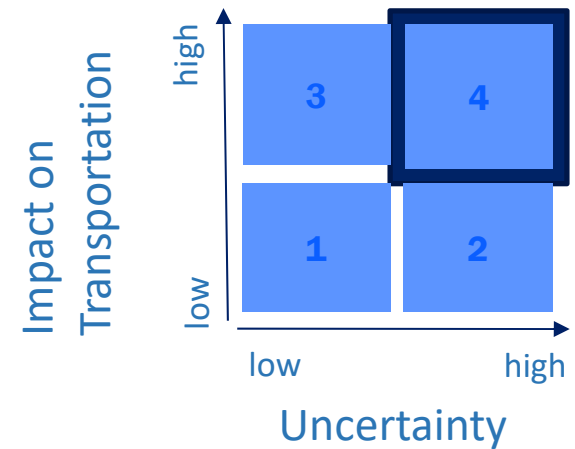
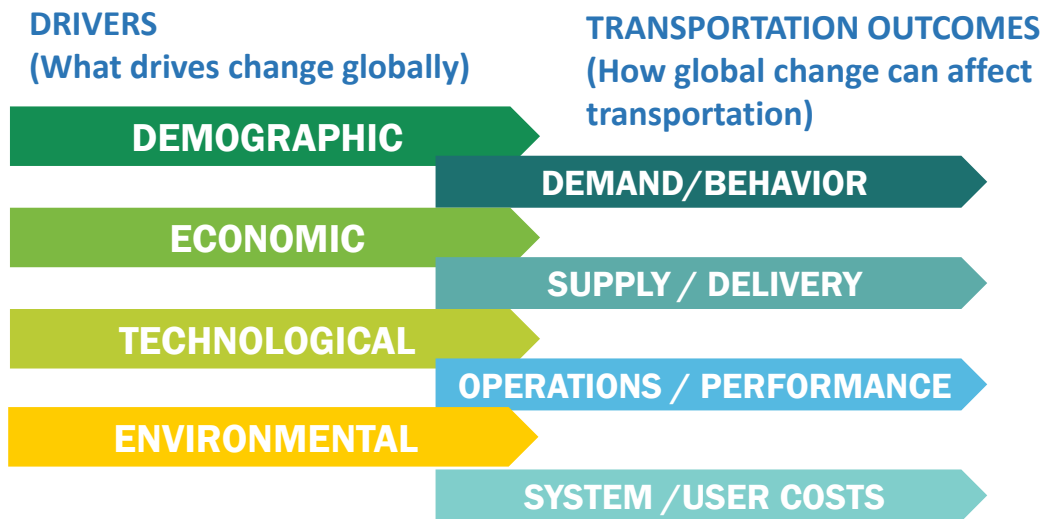


...and the
benefits of
exploring the
range of
outcomes

Preparing for Uncertainty: Exploratory Planning

OVERVIEW

Start with drivers



Assessing drivers

Example of Public Input Received on Technology Drivers

TECHNOLOGICAL

Shared Use Mobility

Technology is bringing shared use mobility, including growth in shared cars, bikes, and rides. The challenge is how to integrate these services into the existing transportation network.

Automated Vehicles

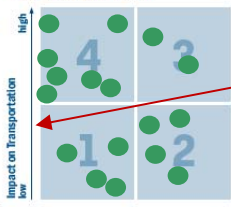
Assumptions about future technological developments will be addressed in the VTrans Multimodal Transportation Plan. Travel reliability is becoming the primary concern and requires enhanced system performance through technology and user information.

Smart Infrastructure

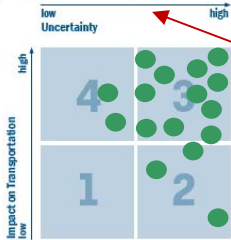
Information systems technologies can help us make 'smarter' use of transportation networks. This may improve safety, congestion, fuel economy, and identify cost-effective investments that focus on improving reliability over speed.

- TEST BED ON I-66, I-495 (FAIRFAX)
- VIRGINIA SMART ROAD BY VTI AND VDOT
- DYNAMIC PAINT, ANTI-ICING
- INNOVATIONS IN ROADWAY MATERIAL
- WIRELESS VEHICLE COMMUNICATION
- WIRELESS ELECTRIC-CHARGING

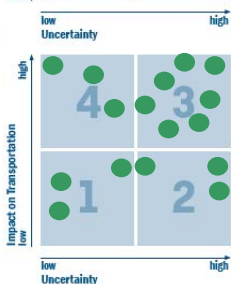
Place one green dot in the quadrant that you feel best defines this driver:



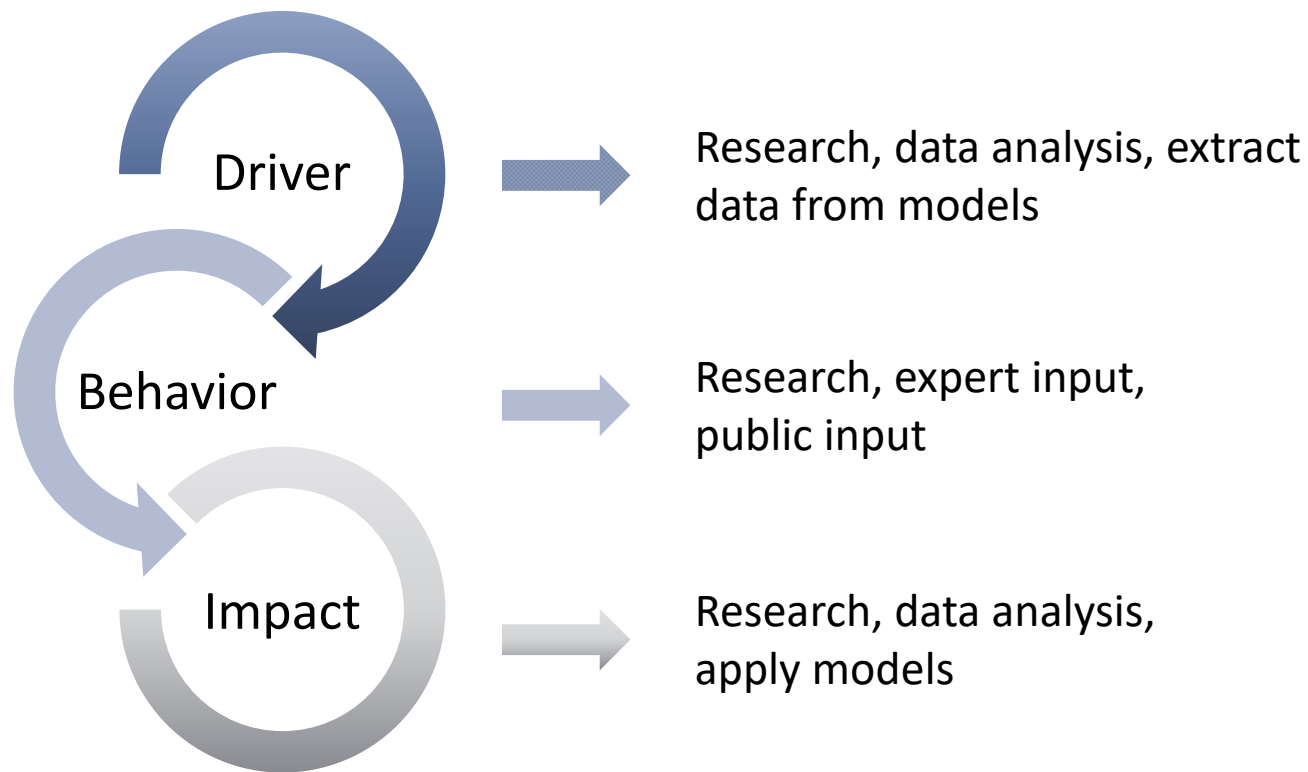
Y-Axis – Impact on Transportation



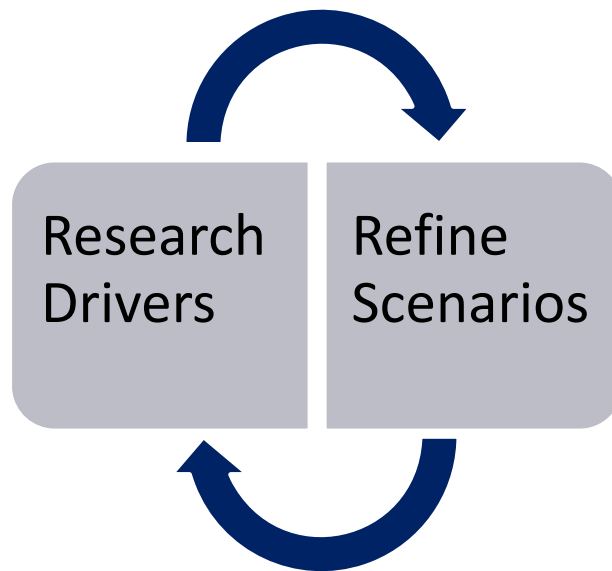
X-Axis – Degree of Uncertainty



Chain of logic from inputs to outputs



Iterative process to define scenarios



- Iterative Process
- Adapt to achieve:
 - Internal consistency
 - Range of outcomes

Potential exploratory planning outputs

Person Travel

Person Trips



Person Miles



Mode Mix



Freight Movement

Freight Trips



Ton Miles



Mode Mix



All Travel

Recurring
Congestion



Vehicle Miles



Non-Recurring
Congestion



Costs

User Costs



System Costs



Exploratory Planning Toolkit

DRIVERS

Demographic

Economic

Environment/
Energy

Technology/
Mobility

COMMUNITY TYPES

V6 – Multimodal
Urban



V5 – High Density
Suburban



V4 –
Multimodal
Suburban



V3 – Small
Town/Suburban



V2 – Low-
Density
Suburban



V1 – Rural



GENERATIONS



Baby Boomer



Generation X

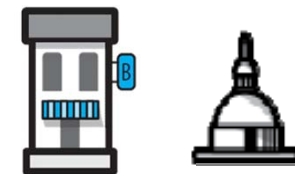


Millennial

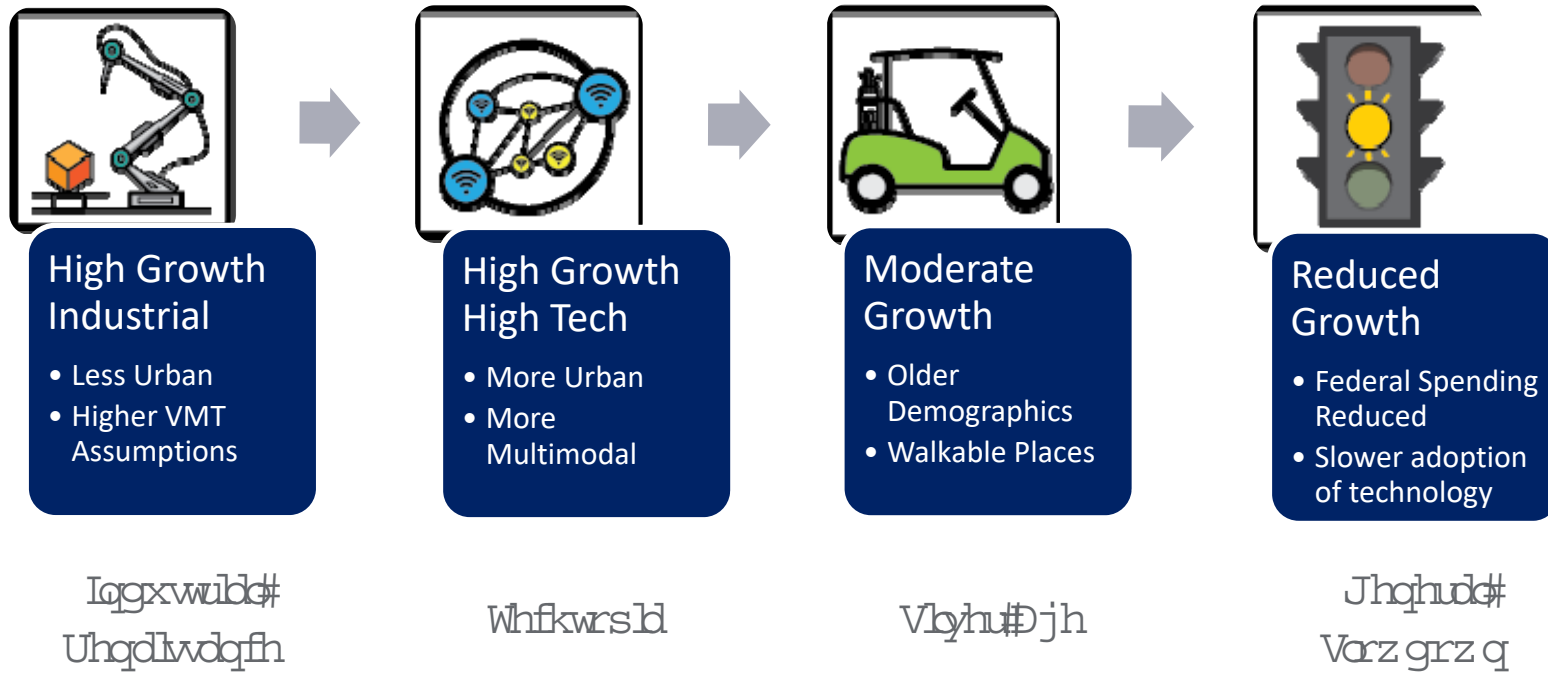


Generation Z

INDUSTRY MIX

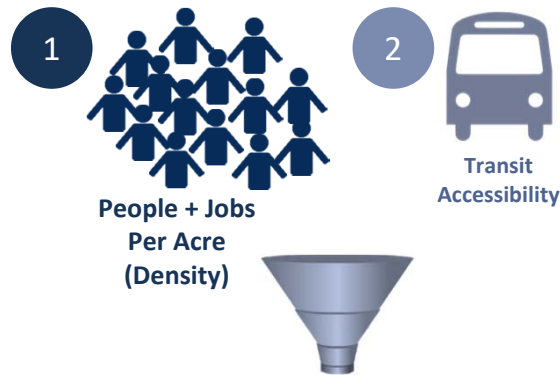


Example Exploratory Scenarios



Linking land use and transportation

Two Key Criteria to Define Placetypes



The Placetypes reflect areas with noticeable differences in travel behavior as it relates to land use patterns.



V1 –
Rural

V2 – Low-
Density
Suburban

V3 – Small
Town/
Suburban

V4 –
Multimodal
Suburban

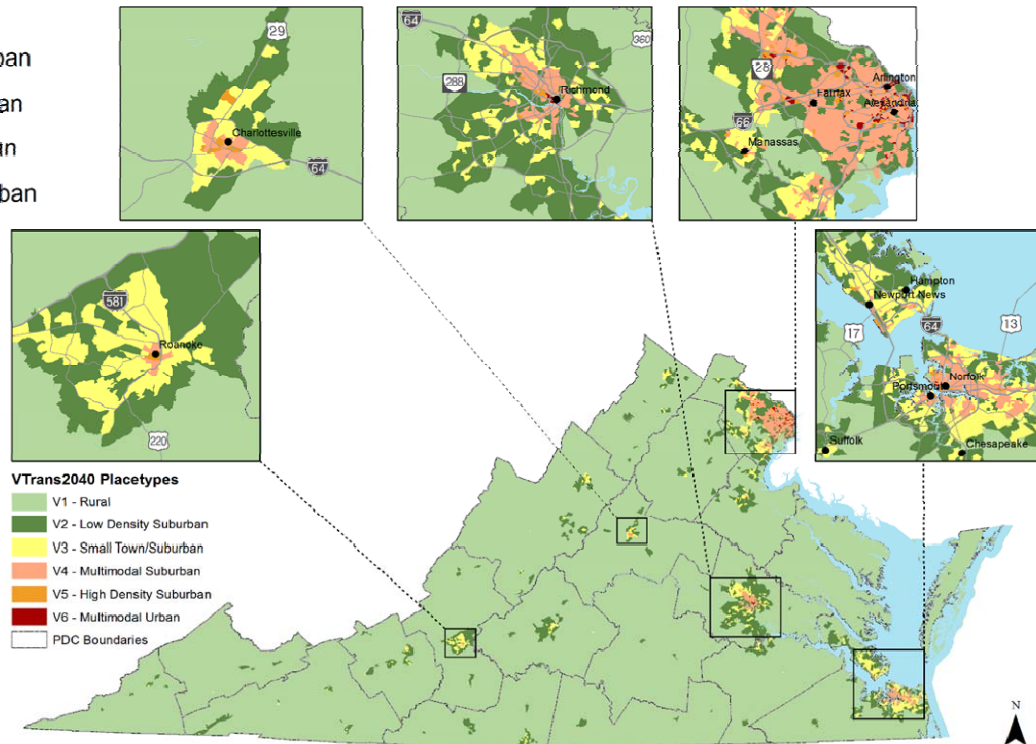
V5 – High
Density
Suburban

V6 –
Multimodal
Urban

Linking land use and transportation

VTrans2040 Placetypes

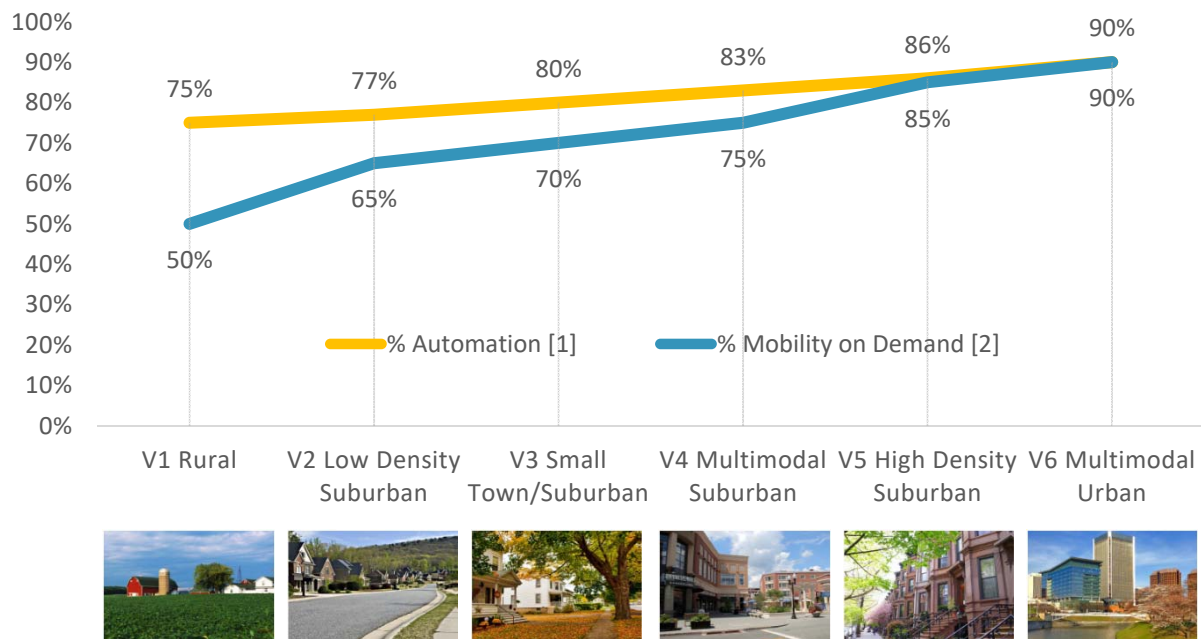
- V1 - Rural
- V2 - Low Density Suburban
- V3 - Small Town/Suburban
- V4 - Multimodal Suburban
- V5 - High Density Suburban
- V6 - Multimodal Urban
- PDC Boundaries



Differentiate:

- Mode Split
- Demographics
- Trip Rates
- Technology Implementation

Baseline Technology Assumptions



V2V connectivity. I-95 Corridor Coalition

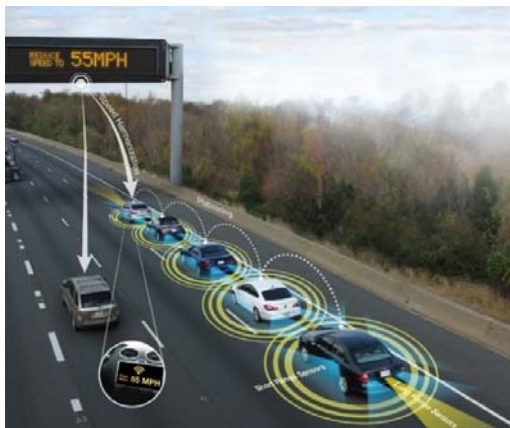
[1] [2] Information above was inspired by public input

Technology and travel behavior

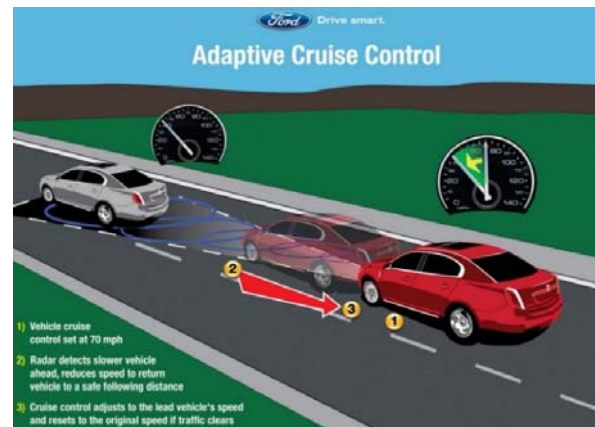
Assumptions become more robust when applied differently to different placetypes



CAV Capacity Benefits



Vehicle Platooning. Source: USDOT

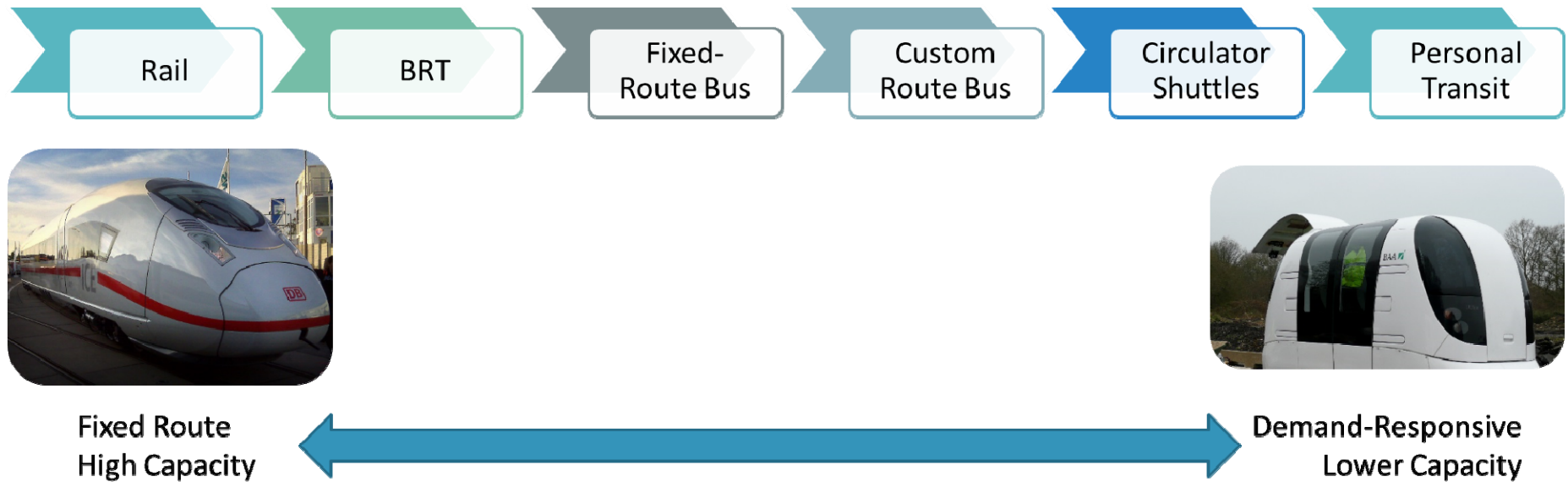


V2V connectivity. I-95 Corridor Coalition

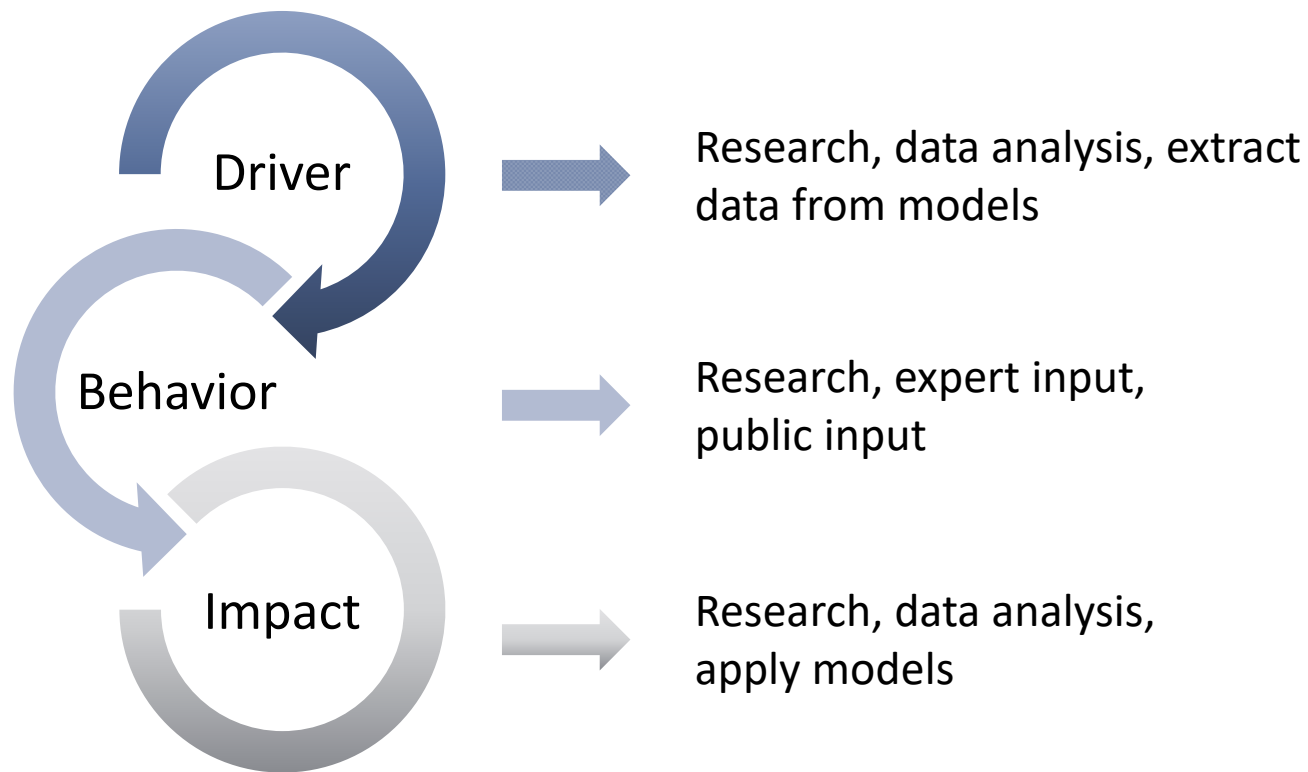
Although VMT is expected to increase, vehicle technology & infrastructure improvements will help increase travel efficiency and throughput (effectively increasing roadway capacity)

What about transit?

Anticipate a Spectrum of Services...



Chain of logic from inputs to outputs



Exploratory Planning Outcomes

Comparing scenarios – high level insights



Industrial
Renaissance



Techtopia



Silver Age



General
Slowdown

DEMAND

Pop. ↑↑
VMT ↑↑↑↑

Pop. ↑↑
VMT ↑↑↑

Pop. ↑
VMT ↑↑↑

Pop. ↑
VMT ↑↑↑

SYSTEM
CAPACITY

PTP ↑↑

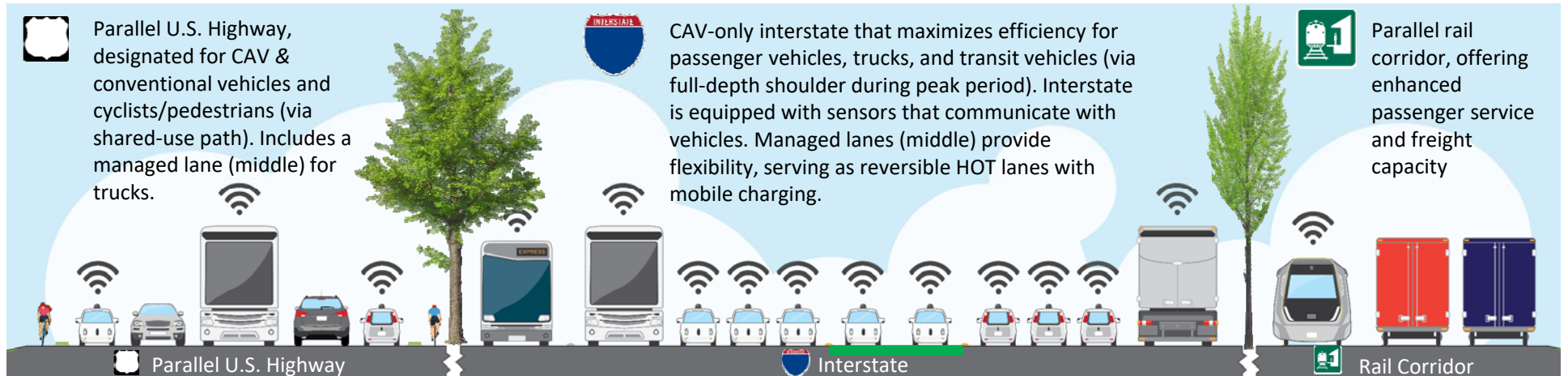
PTP ↑↑↑

PTP ↑↑

PTP ↑

PTP: Person Through-put

Inter-City Corridors



Corridor of Statewide Significance

Urban Networks



Envisioning the Future...

- 1 Separated bike lanes and walkways
- 2 High quality rapid transit systems with dedicated lanes or tracks
- 3 Autonomous transit shuttles to connect to high volume transit corridors
- 4 Inductive charging strips in pavement offers charging boost for electric vehicles
- 5 Mobility-on-demand services, like bikeshare
- 6 "Smart intersections", equipped with sensors that seamlessly relay traffic and safety information to motorists
- 7 Smaller freight vehicles (trucks, vans) and drone delivery

Small Towns



Envisioning the Future...

- 1 Smaller vehicle, flexible-route transit service
- 2 Mobility-on-demand services, like bikeshare and carshare
- 3 Pedestrian/bike-friendly intersections that alert vehicles/motorists of pedestrian and cycling activity
- 4 Designated pick-up and drop-off areas for autonomous vehicles
- 5 "Smart intersections", equipped with sensors that seamlessly relay traffic and safety information to motorists

Anticipate Increased Demand

- Automated and on-demand vehicles will unleash growth in travel demand
- Foreseeable changes in travel behavior with connected and automated vehicles (CAV) will increase travel demand
- Tech. innovations in the economy as well as transportation will spur growth in freight traffic

Technology Will Enhance System Performance

- Safety improvements will reduce congestion from incidents
- Information will improve efficient use of the whole system
- Vehicles will become safer, smaller, and able to travel closer together

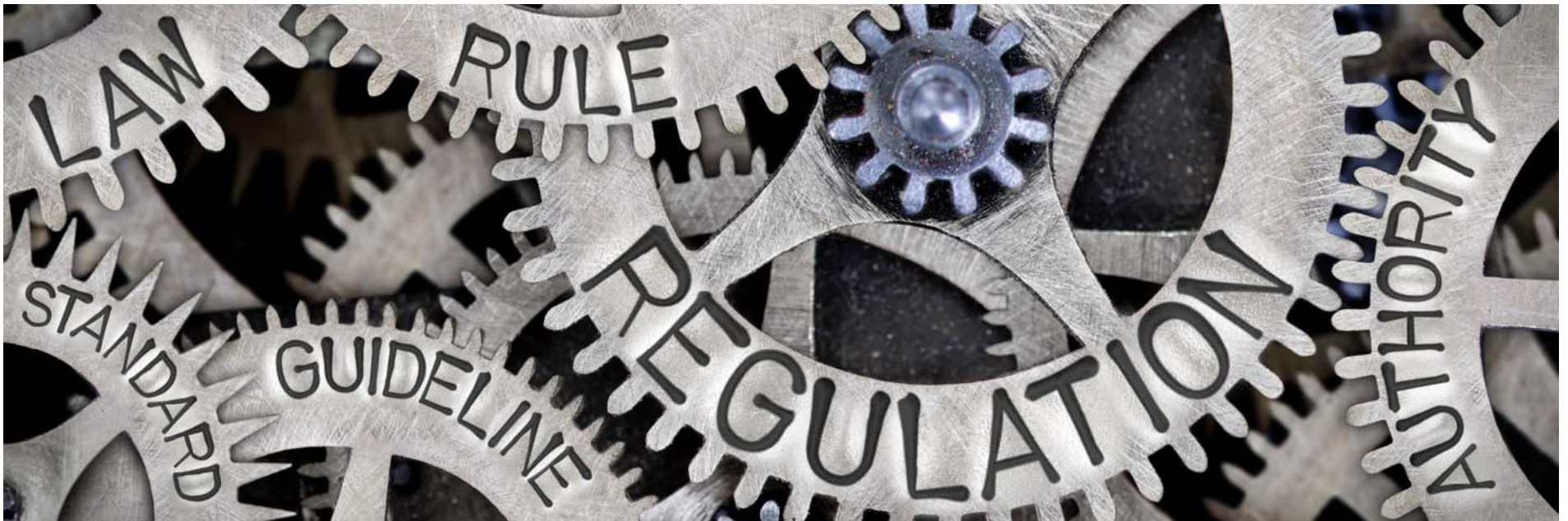
Timing is Key – Balancing these two sides of the technology future is critical

Design is also Key – Walkable and multimodal places have the most balanced outcomes

Focus on risks and opportunities



Develop policies to be prepared



Monitor trends, impacts and investments



Questions and Discussion