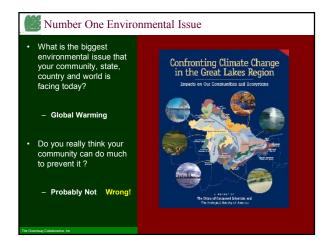
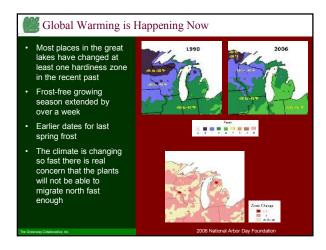
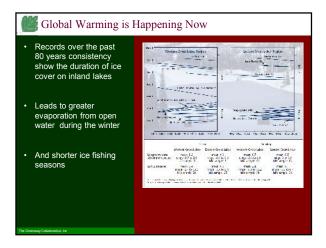
5th Mid-American Trails and Greenways Conference
Impact of a Sustainable Active
Transportation System on a Community

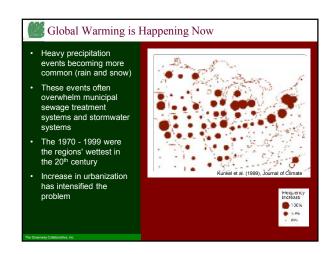
Monday, October 3, 2011
1:30 PM , Fort Wayne, Indiana
Norman Cox, LLA, ASLA
The Greenway Collaborative, Inc.
Ann Arbor, Michigan
Nancy Krupiarz, Executive Director
Michigan Trails and Greenway Alliance

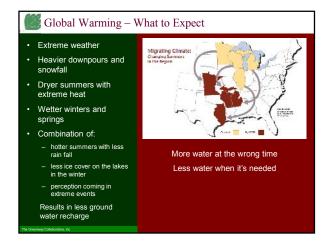
Michigan Trails and
Greenways Alliance













Solutions to Global Warming

Drive Less

Each gallon of gas releases 25 pounds of heat-trapping carbon dioxide (Co2)

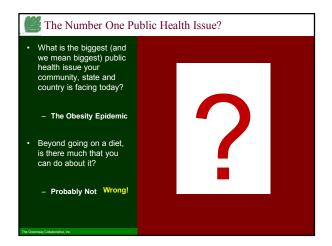
Improve stormwater management and ground water recharge capacities

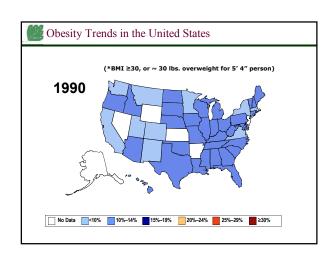
Use every opportunity to recharge ground water

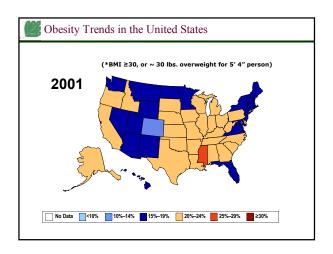
Plant more trees

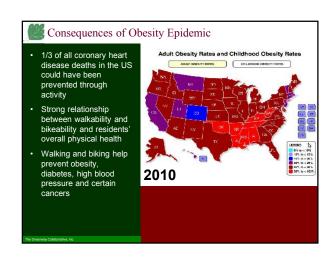
Create more pleasant microclimates

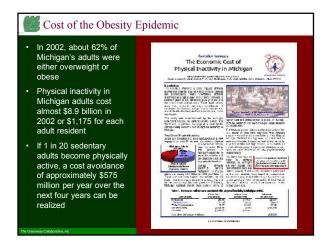
Help trees adapt to climate change



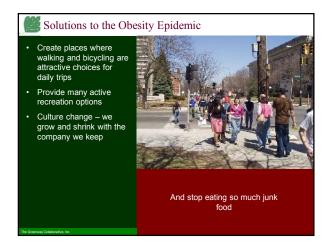


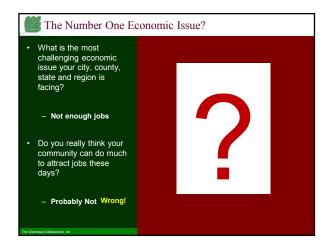


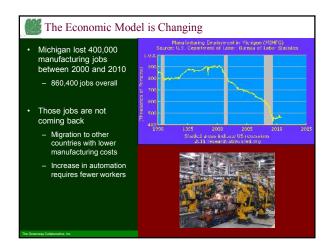


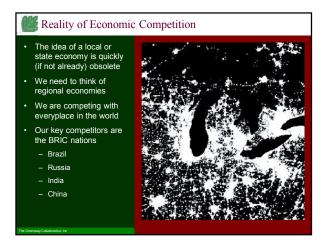
















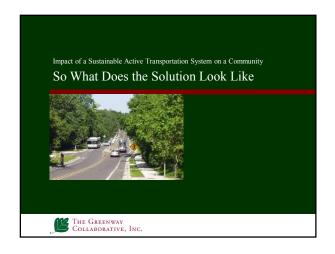






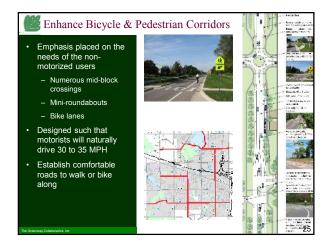


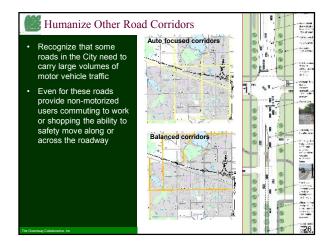




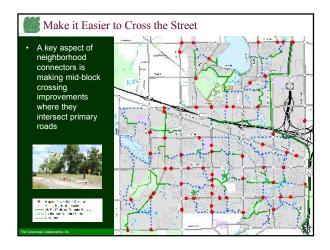


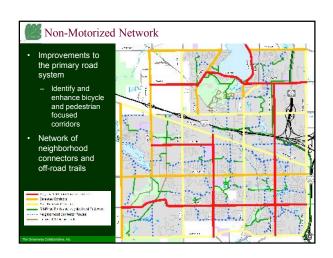






























How Did We Get Here?

Increased auto mobility

Post - WW II

Compact
Development, grid pattern
Interest in walking and biking

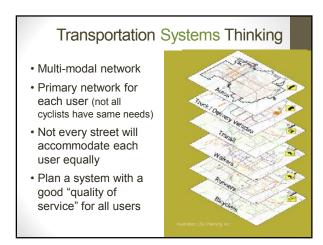
Design for cars, conflicts with other users

Declining cities, urban renewal, suburban growth, complete highways

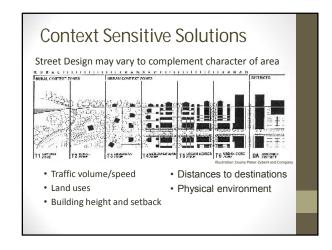
Today

Led to pollution, oil dependence, obesity









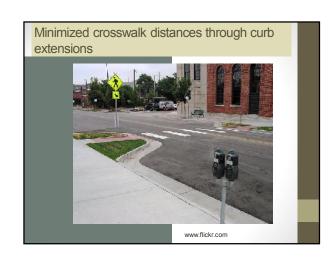


















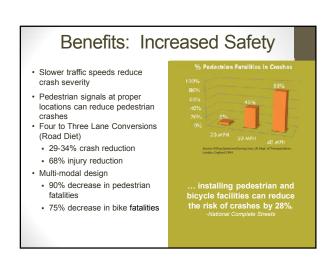
Mid-block crossings

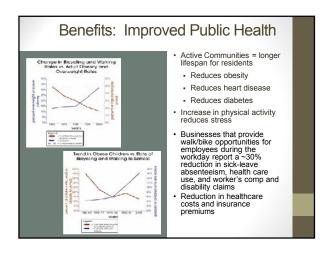
www.googleimages.com











Benefits: Livable Places/Econ Dev



"Houses with above-average levels of walkability command a premium of about \$4,000 to \$34,000 over houses with just average levels of walkability." CEOs for Cities, 2009

- Catalyst for new and redevelopment
- More attractive and inviting streets
- Contributes to placemaking
- Attracting and retaining residents and business
- Leads to a stronger local economy
- Streets contribute to a community's defining character

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Benefits: Mobility Access/Equity/Choice



- Meets the needs of various users of different abilities
 - Children
 - Seniors
 - People with disabilities
- Provides a choice for mobility 20% of Americans have a disability that limits their daily activities
- Complete Streets creates access for the differentlyabled and equity for lowincome populations, and choice for all

Benefits: Quality of Life



- Reduced traffic congestion = less time in vehicle + reduced stress levels
- Increase in physical activity reduces stress, increases productivity
- Live longer joining and participating in one group cuts your odds of dying next year in half
- · More social interaction

Consequences of Past Practice

Roads are engineered for high motor vehicle volumes and speeds

- Severe crashes/fatalities
- · Signals timed for cars
- Congestion
- Auto emissions
- Discourages bicycling, walking, and transit use = rise in obesity
- Low income populations lack access to jobs and fresh food



What do seniors fear most? A. Death 50%

B. Giving up car keys 50% Source: AARP

Health Consequences

- 1/3 of all coronary heart disease deaths in US could have been prevented through activity
- Strong relationship between walkability and bikeability and residents' overall physical health
- Walking and biking help prevent obesity, diabetes, high blood pressure, and certain cancers...mostly preventable diseases
- Poor exercise habits of employees cost employers additional healthcare costs



Environmental Consequences

- Since 1980, Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) has increased 3 times faster than population
- Vehicles create 30% of Michigan's ozone-forming pollutants
- Between 1960 and 2001, Michigan's CO2 emissions from fossil fuels increased by 46%— primarily as a result of oil combustion for transportation

Year	Commute miles/person
1945	5
1965	13
1985	20
2005	27



Mobility/Access/Choice Consequences

- At least1/3 of Americans don't drive
- 55% of Americans would rather drive less and walk more
- 28% of trips in metro areas are short (1 mile or less) yet 65% by car

Who doesn't drive?

By necessity

- Conioro
- Persons with disabilities
- Children
- Those lacking means to afford a car

By choice

 Many reasons – health, environment, enjoyment and costs

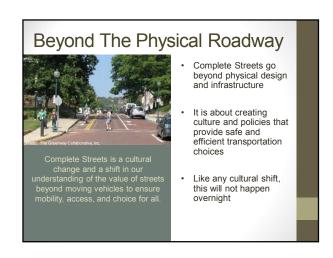
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Quality of Life Consequences

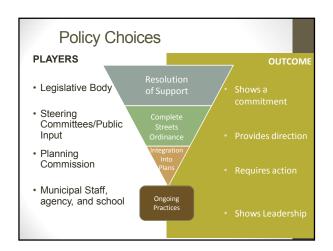
- Every ten minutes of commuting reduces all forms of social capital by 10%
- Americans spend 100+ hours a year commuting to work, more than the average two weeks of vacation time (80 hours)
- Suburban mothers spend 17 full days a year behind the wheel, more than the average parent spends dressing, bathing, and feeding a child





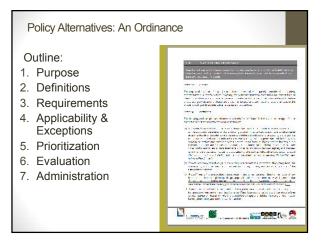


Impact of Policy Change Policy change **Projects or Events** (e.g., 1 bike lane project or a (e.g., nonmotorized Bike to Work Day) planning process, ordinance changes) • 1 time Ongoing Unique · Change at the top Individual Integrated into Non-Sustaining business as usual Policy work takes more effort, but it "More Bang for the Buck"



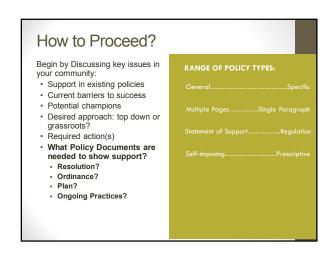


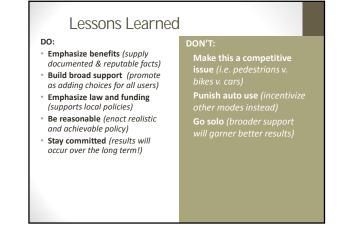
Policy Alternatives: A Resolution Shows Support Adopted by the TOWN - IES IN-ETS POLICY SERVE Legislative Body The mention of Miller and in the Section 1 of Cognitive Methods (Section Section Secti May become Purpose Section of ordinance Outline: 1. Identify the Issue 2. Refer to Statistics and Studies 3. Define the Solution 4. Discuss local support 5. State the Desired Outcome CHRONIC CO.













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