

# Bicycle and Pedestrian Advisory Board

**Active Santa Rosa**

April 2024



**alta**

# Agenda

- Project Introduction
- Overview and Demographics
- Equity Profile
- Transportation Profile
- Network Comfort
- Collision Analysis
- Active Trip Potential
- Q&A
- Next Steps



**activa**  
santa rosa

# Project Introduction

**alta**

# Tasks



Bicycle and Pedestrian Advisory Board



Task 1 – Project Initiation and Management



Task 2 – Existing Conditions



Task 3 – Public Engagement



Task 4 – Goals and Objectives



Task 5 – Network Analysis



Task 6 – Project Definition and Recommendations



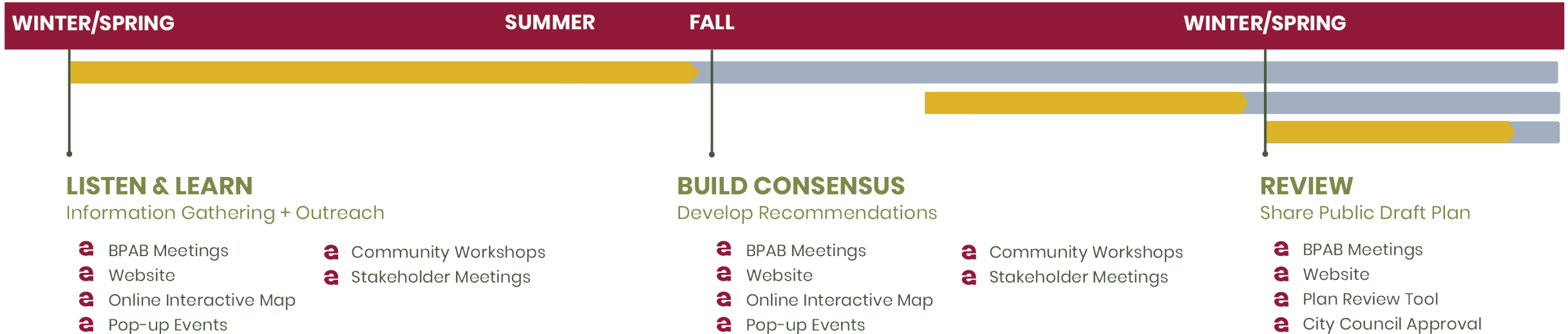
Task 7 – Draft and Final Plan



# Project Timeline

2024

2025



# Overview and Demographics

**alta**

# Plans Reviewed

- Local Road Safety Plan (2022)
- Santa Rosa Avenue Corridor Improvement (2022)
- Roseland Creek Community Plan (2021)
- Stony Point Road Corridor Study for Active Transportation Modes (2021)
- Downtown Station Area Specific Plan (2020)
- Community Empowerment Strategy (2020)
- Roseland Area/Sebastopol Road Specific Plan (2016)
- Jennings Avenue Pedestrian and Bicycle Rail Crossing Final EIR (2015)
- Principles of Community Engagement (2014)
- Santa Rosa Citywide Creek Master Plan (2013)
- North Santa Rosa Station Area Specific Plan (2012)
- Streetlight Design Standards (2011)
- Traffic Standards (2008)
- Public Storm Drain Standards (2005)
- Street Design and Construction Standards (2004)
- 3575 Mendocino Avenue Project Sustainable Communities Environmental Assessment (2000)
- Park and Landscape Construction Standards (1997)
- Construction Specifications for Public Improvements (1979)
- Spectrum of Community Engagement
- Santa Rosa General Plan
- Santa Rosa General Plan Update
- Sonoma County Vision Zero Action Plan (SCTA and Sonoma County Health) (2022)
- Highway 101 Overcrossing ISMND and Fact Sheet (2021)

# Background Documents

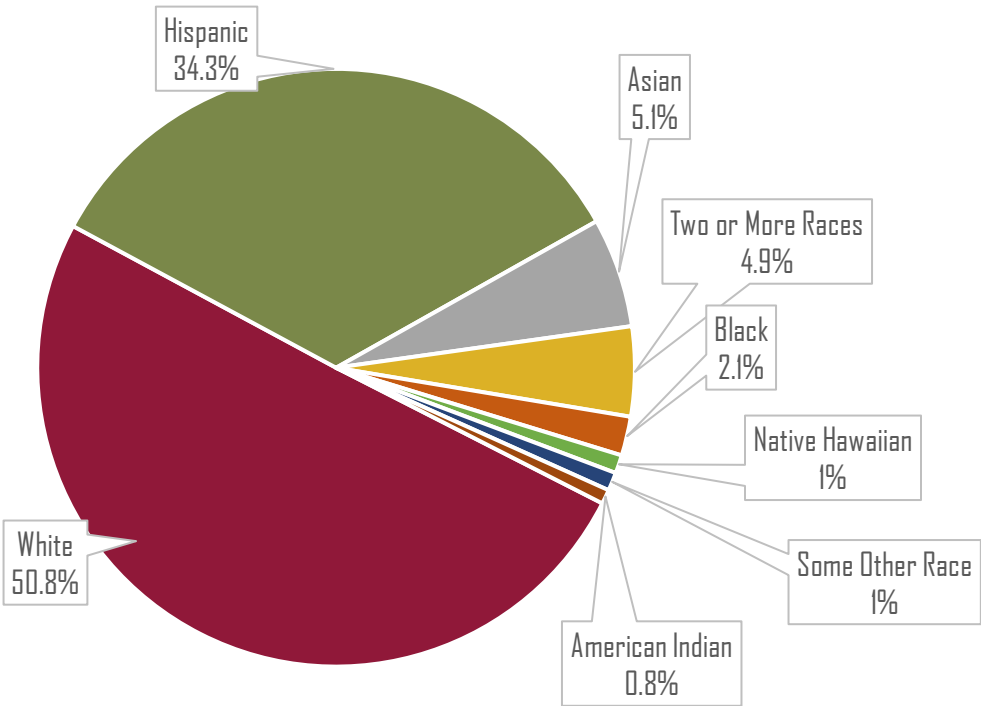
## summary and key findings

- Focus on planning/ implementation in **Equity Priority Areas/Communities**
- **Vision Zero** principles a priority
- Fundamental shift toward providing facilities that offer **greater protection** from vehicle traffic for people walking and biking
- Enhanced **active transportation** projects closely linked to **land use** plans
- Focus on **improving access to transit** (SMART station areas and major transit corridors)
- Active transportation to **reduce Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT)** big focus at citywide and neighborhood levels

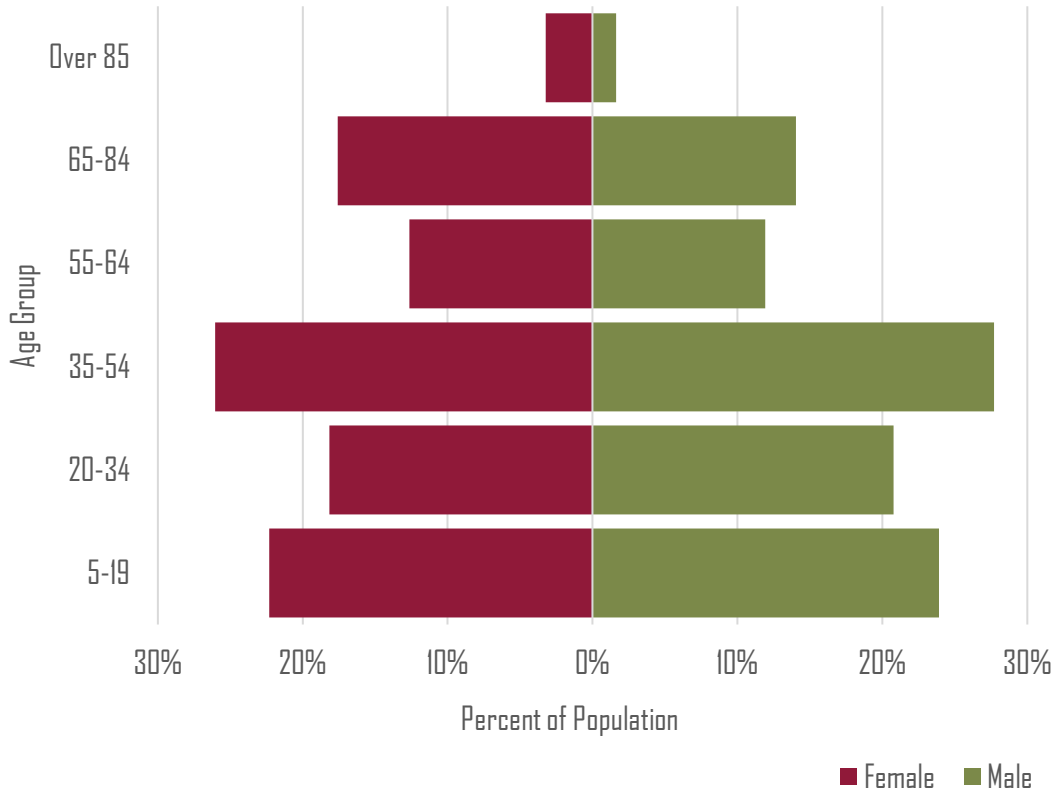


# Existing Conditions demographics

## RACE



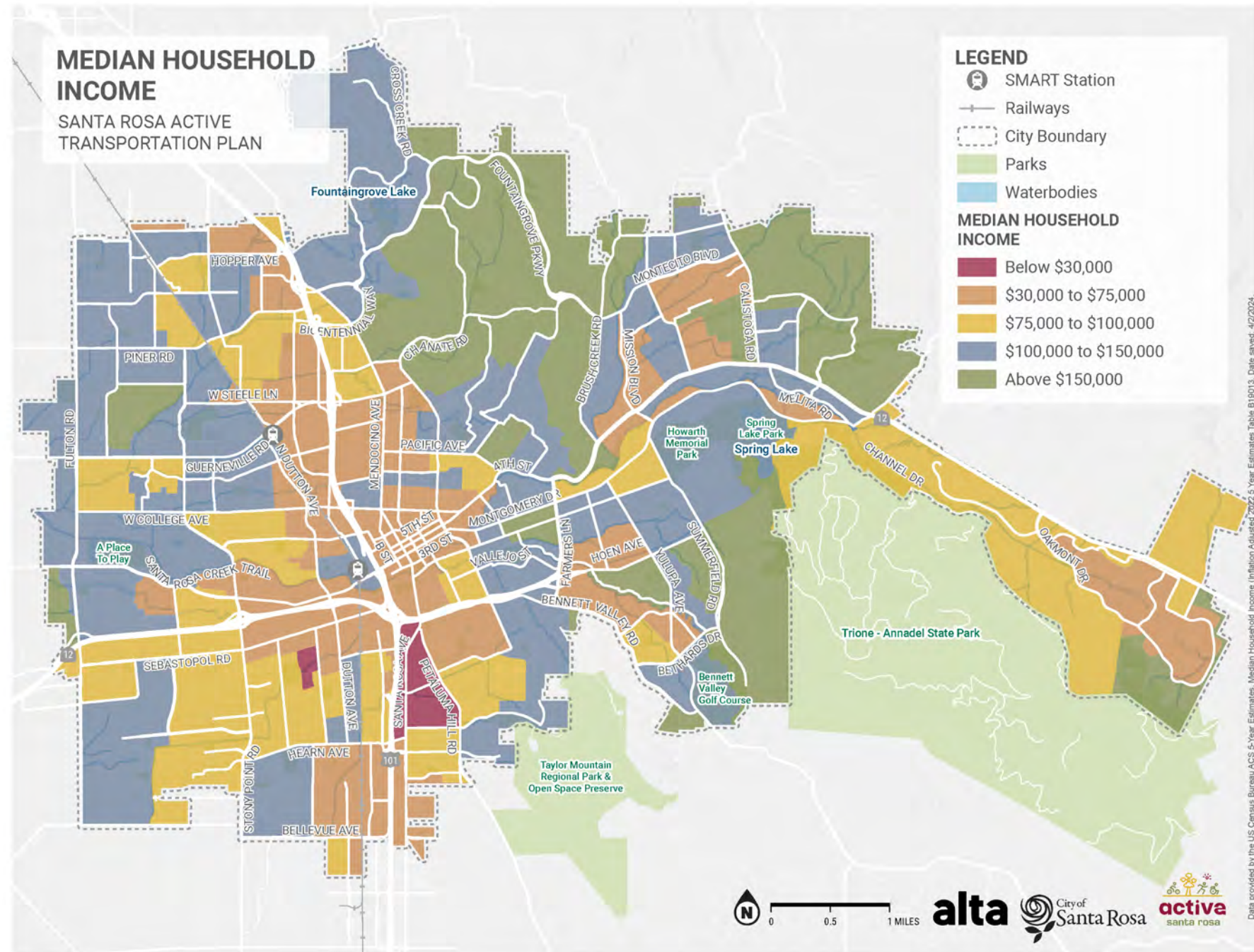
## AGE AND SEX



# Existing Conditions

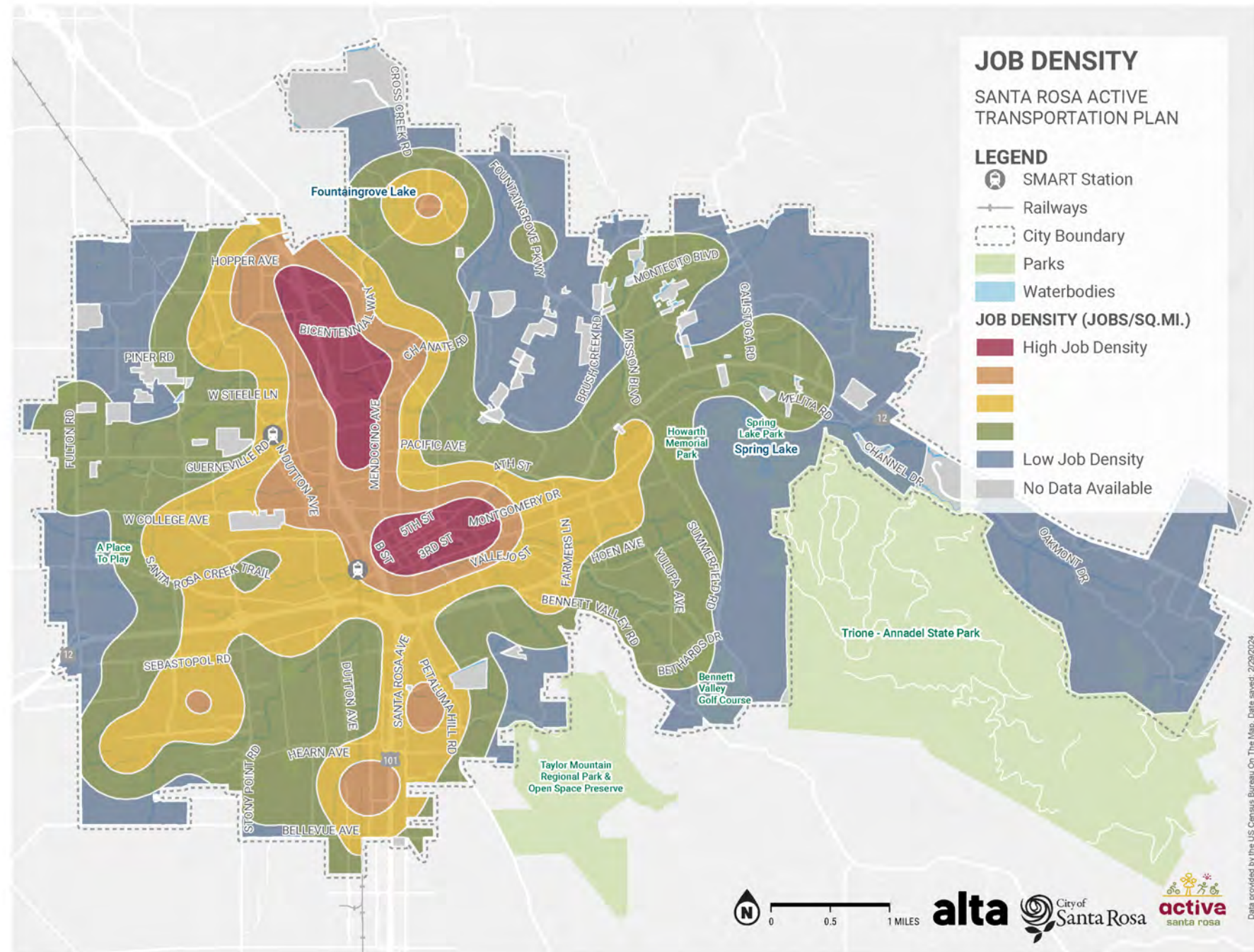
## income

- Median Household Income: \$92,604
- 10% residents below the poverty line
- Below \$30,000:
  - Roseland neighborhood
  - SE of HWY 101/SR 12



# Existing Conditions employment

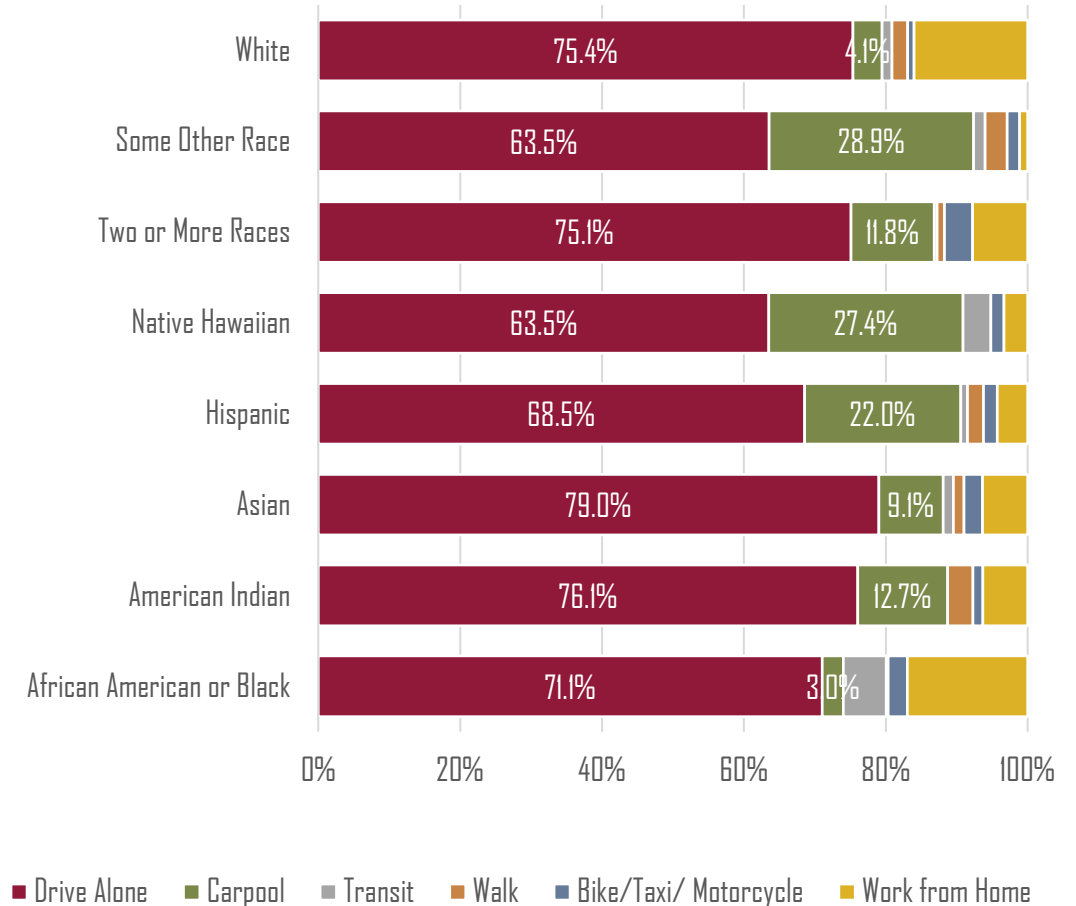
- 69,552 jobs in Santa Rosa
  - 37% live in the city
  - 63% commute into the city
- Jobs outside Santa Rosa
  - 48% of residents commute outside of city
- Highest job density: Downtown and northern HWY 101
- Largest employment sectors: healthcare and social assistance (23%); retail (13%)



# Existing Conditions

## commute profile

- 71.5% of residents DRIVE alone
- Hispanic and Native Hawaiian residents are five times more likely to carpool as their white counterparts
- Black residents bike to work at 3x the rate as their white counterparts
- Most non-white residents are more likely to use carpooling and other forms of transportation than their white counterparts



Source: National Household Travel Survey, 2022

# Equity Profile

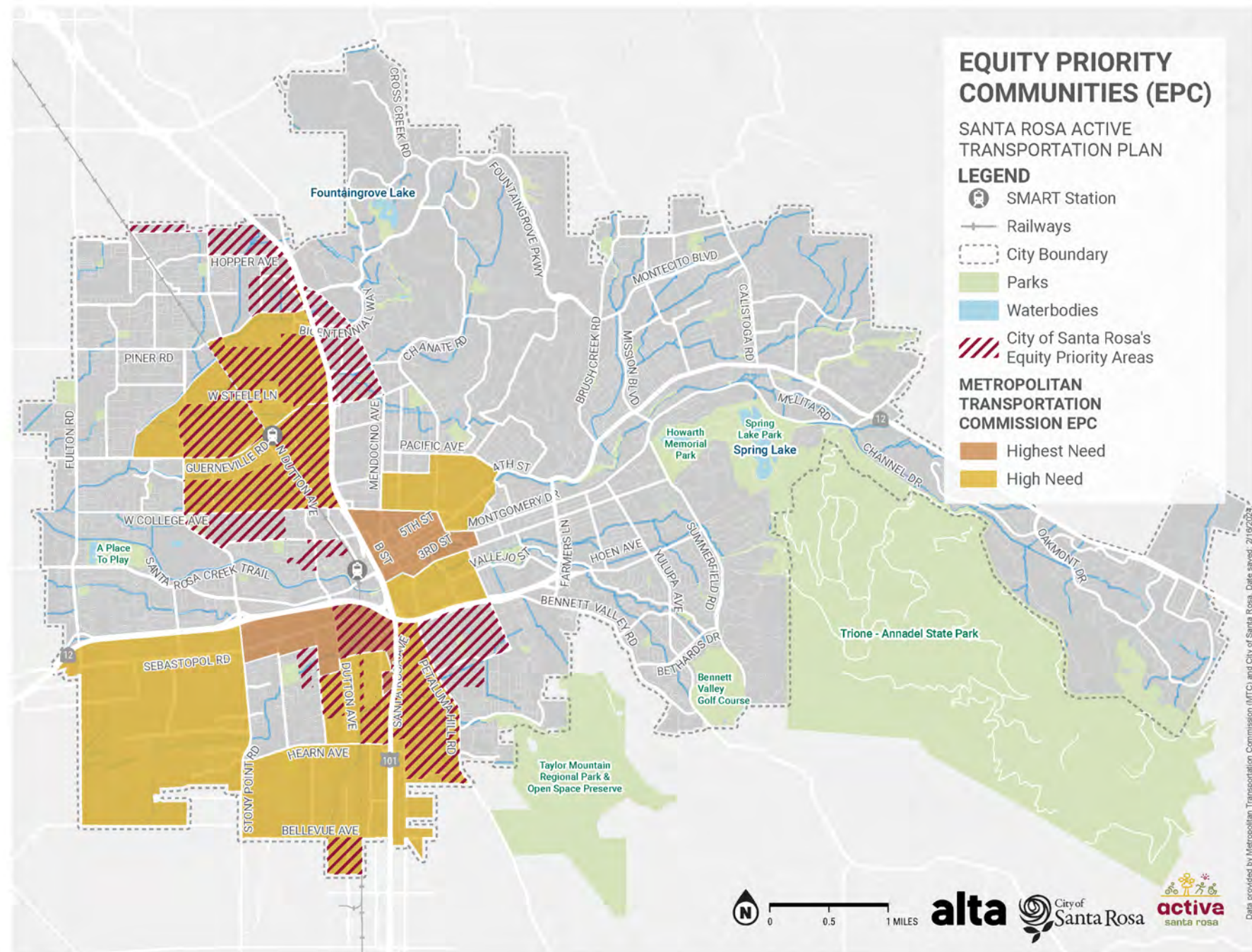
**alta**

# Equity Profile

## MTC / Santa Rosa

### Equity Priority Communities/Areas

- Demographic variables:
  - People of Color
  - Low-Income
  - Limited English Proficiency
  - Seniors 75 years and over
  - Zero-Vehicle Households
  - Single Parent families
  - People with a disability
  - Rent-burdened Households
- Highest need areas:
  - Roseland and South Park neighborhoods
  - Downtown
  - Near Santa Rosa North SMART Station



Data provided by Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC) and City of Santa Rosa. Date saved: 2/16/2024

# Equity Profile

## CalEnviroScreen 4.0

### Pollution Burden

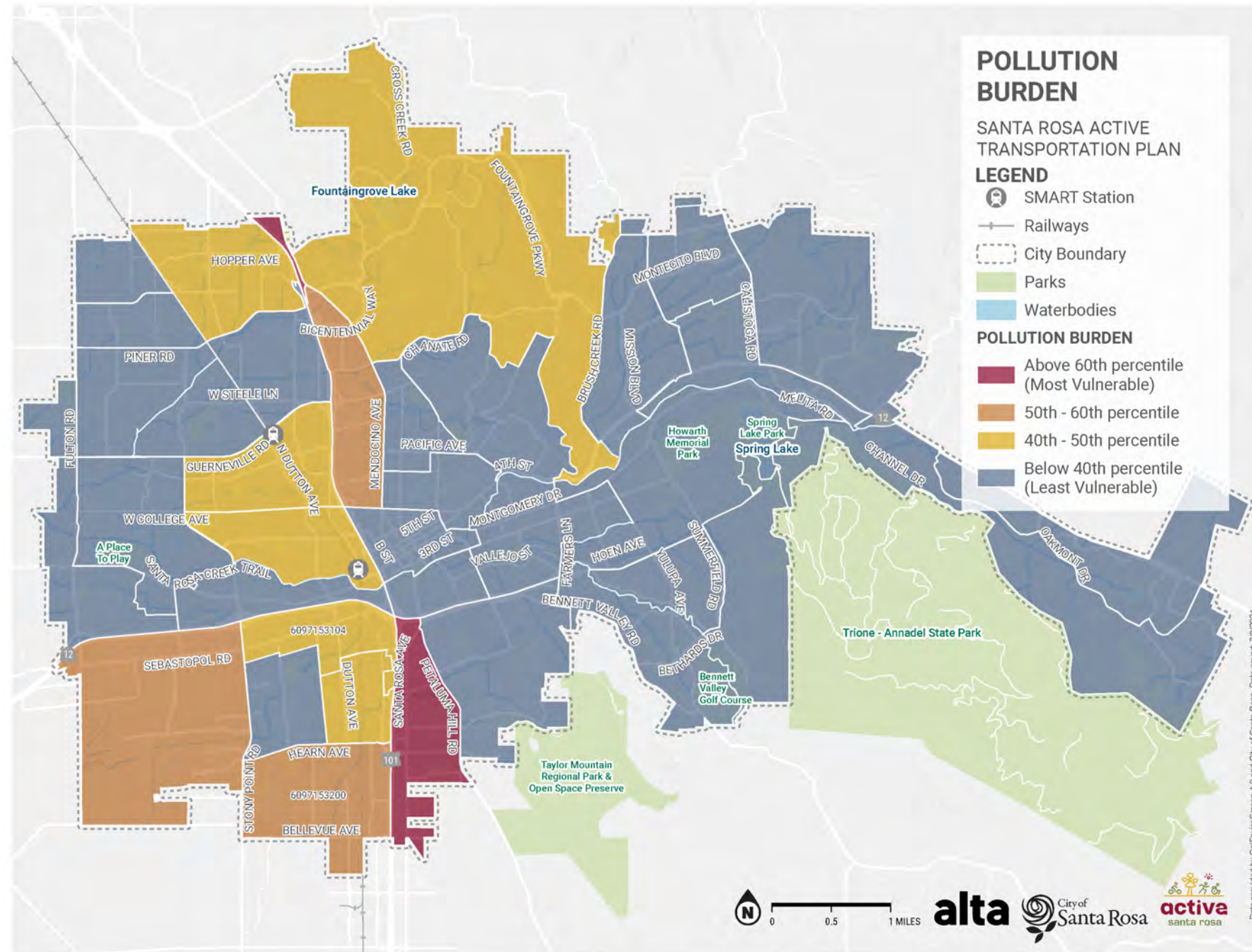
#### DEFINITION:

Aggregate concentration of:

- High ozone levels
- High PM 2.5 particulate
- Children's Lead Risk
- Diesel Particulate Matter
- Drinking water contaminants
- Pesticide use
- Traffic impacts
- Other variables

#### FINDINGS:

- Highest pollution burden:
  - Southeast of HWY 101/SR 12 interchange (west of Petaluma Hill Rd)
  - 50<sup>th</sup> - 60<sup>th</sup> percentile: Roseland neighborhood and West Junior College neighborhood



# Equity Profile

## CalEnviroScreen 4.0

### Population Characteristics

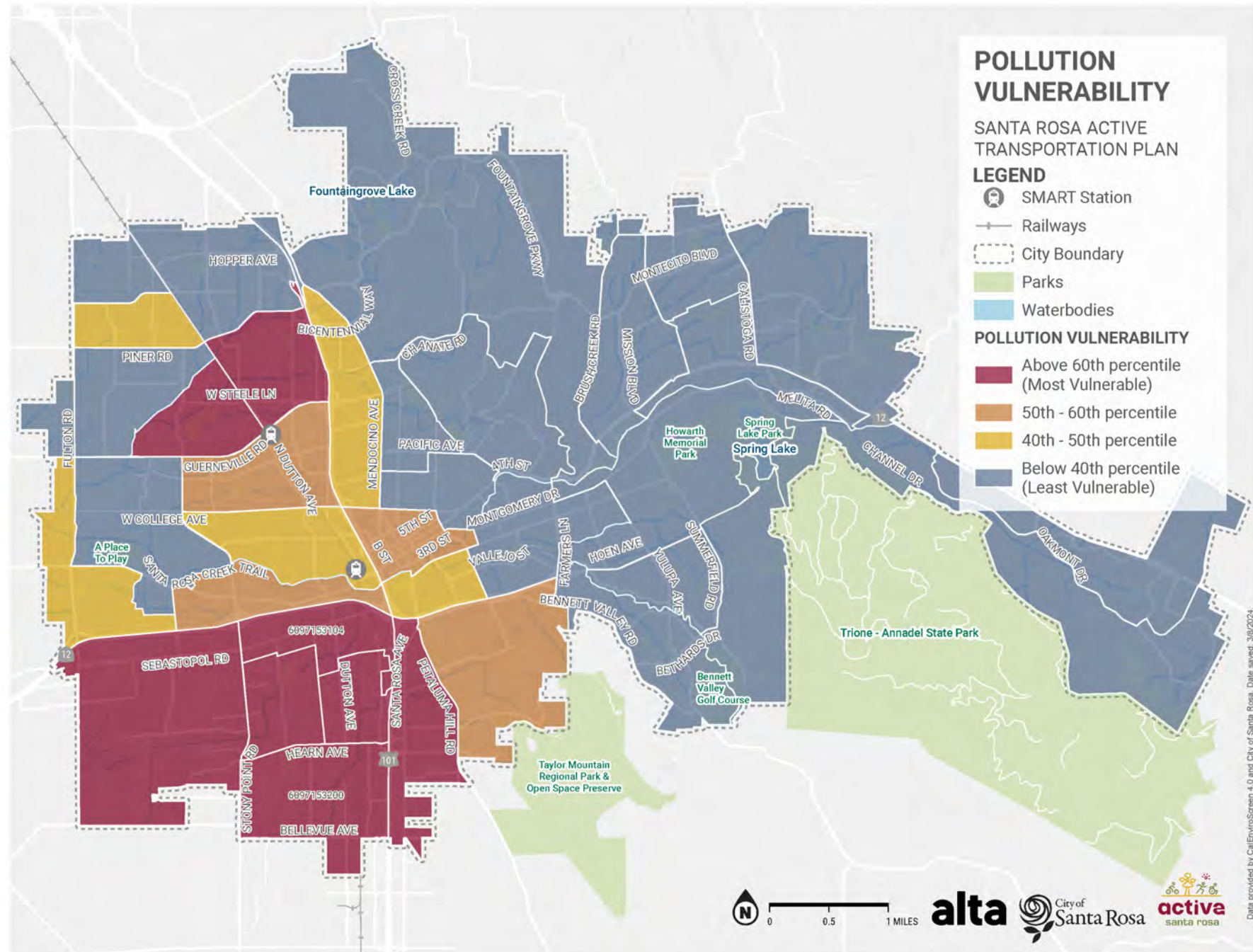
#### DEFINITION:

Aggregate concentration of:

- Asthma
- Cardiovascular disease
- Low birth weight of infants
- Low educational attainment
- Housing burden
- Linguistic isolation
- Poverty
- High unemployment rates

#### FINDINGS:

Most vulnerable: Roseland neighborhood; southeast of Highway 101/SR 12 (west of Petaluma Hill Rd); north of Santa Rosa North SMART station (west of Highway 101)



Data provided by CalEnviroScreen 4.0 and City of Santa Rosa. Date saved: 3/8/2024



# Equity Profile

## CalEnviroScreen 4.0

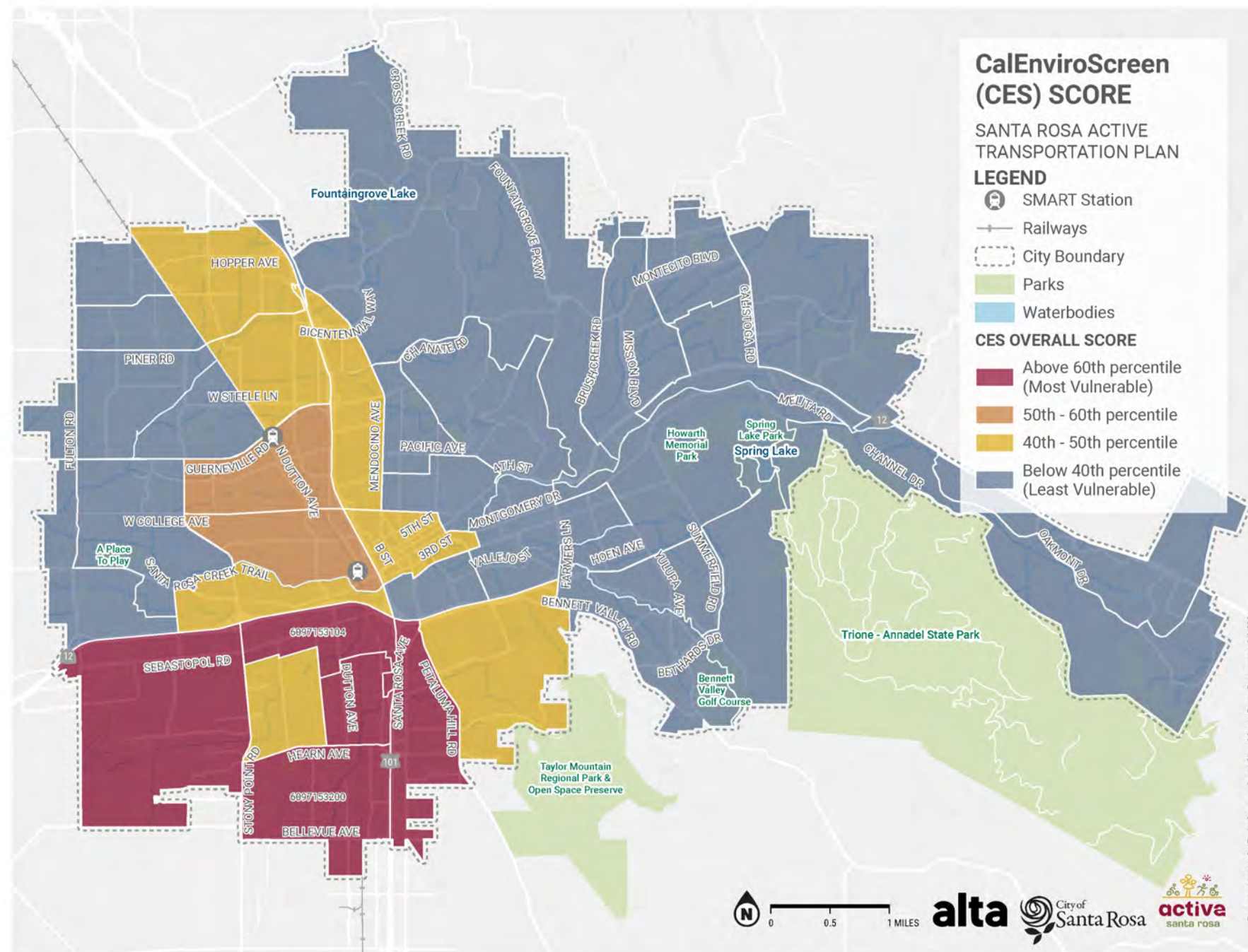
Environmental Health  
(aggregate)

### DEFINITION:

Aggregate of Pollution Burden and Population Characteristics

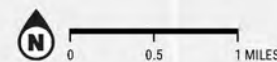
### FINDINGS:

- Highest affected:
  - Roseland neighborhood
  - Census tract directly southwest of HWY101/SR 12 interchange
- Other areas affected:
  - Tracts close to HWY 101



Source: CalEnviroScreen 4.0

<https://oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen/report/calenviroscreen-40>



# Equity Profile

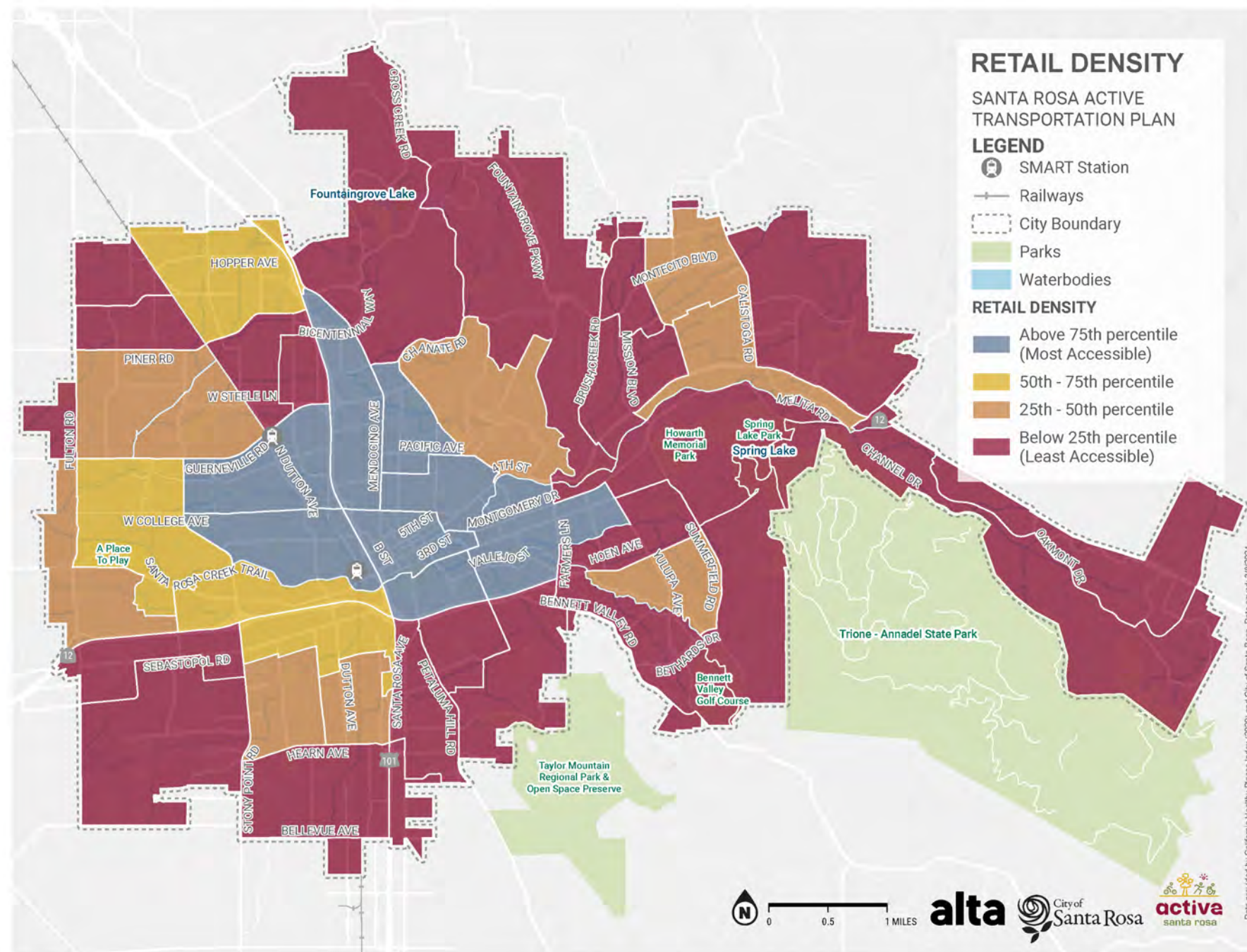
## Retail Density

### DEFINITION:

Number of retail, entertainment, and education jobs per acre

### FINDINGS:

- Highest retail density: Downtown and along either side of HWY 101 (north of SR 12)



Data provided by California Healthy Places Index (2020) and City of Santa Rosa. Date saved: 3/8/2024.

# Equity Profile

## CA Healthy Places Index Park Access

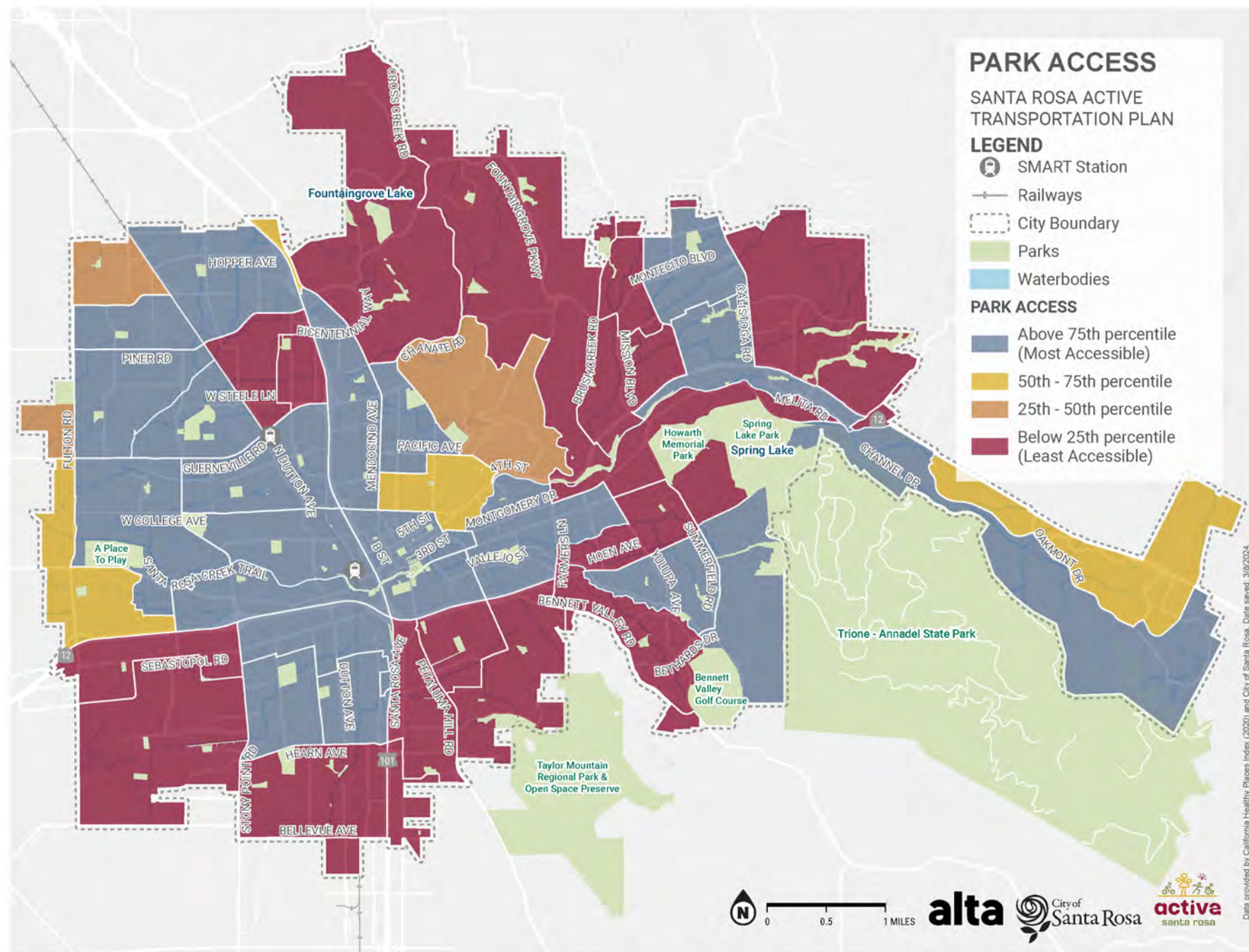
### DEFINITION:

Percentage of population living within 1/2 mile of a park, beach, or open space that is larger than 1 acre

### FINDINGS:

Least park access:

- Roseland / South Park
- North of Santa Rosa North SMART station
- Northeastern / hillside neighborhoods



Data provided by California Healthy Places Index (2020) and City of Santa Rosa. Date saved: 3/8/2024.

# Equity Profile

## Heat Vulnerability

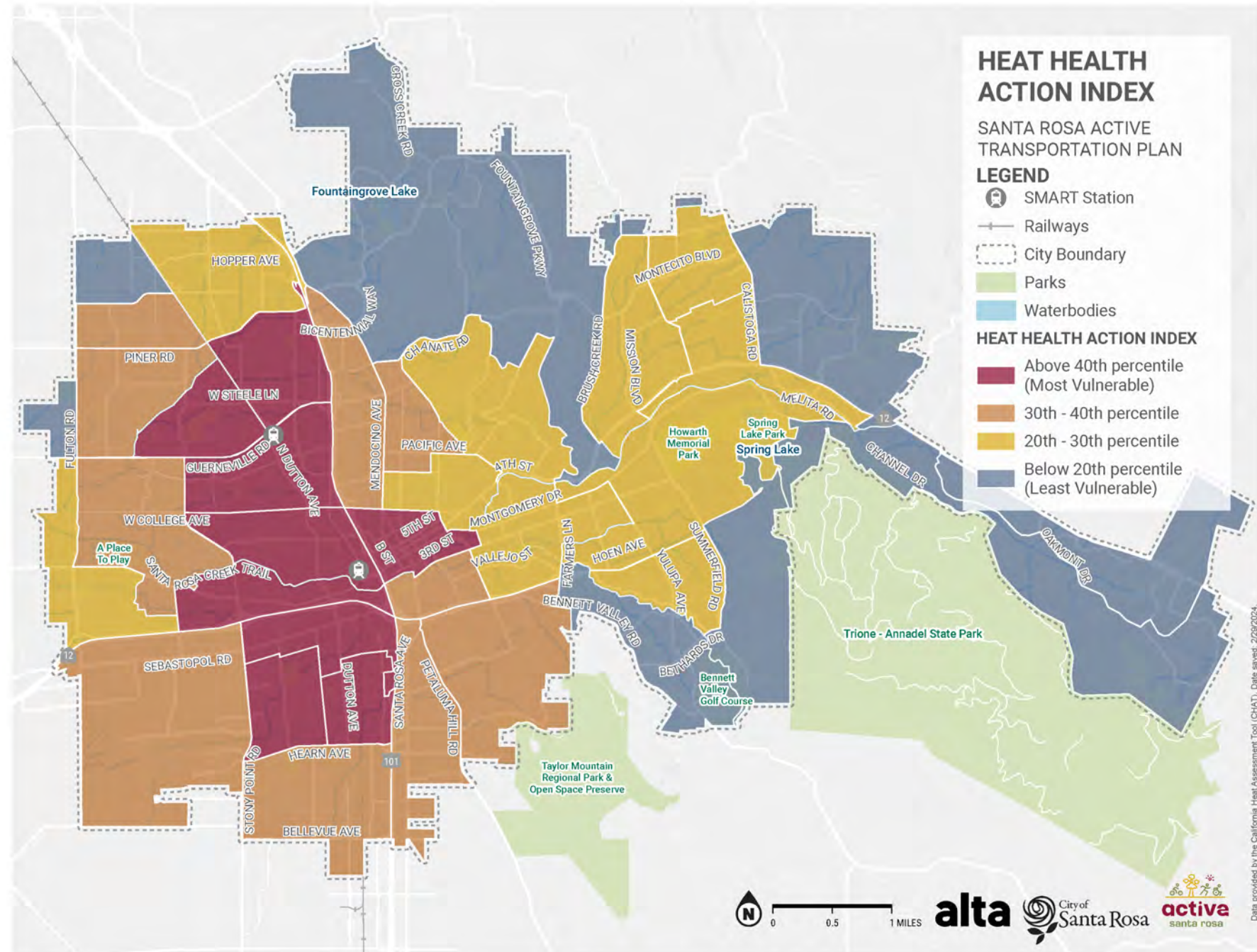
### DEFINITION:

Most affected by and vulnerable to increased temperatures and extreme heat events

### FINDINGS:

Most vulnerable:

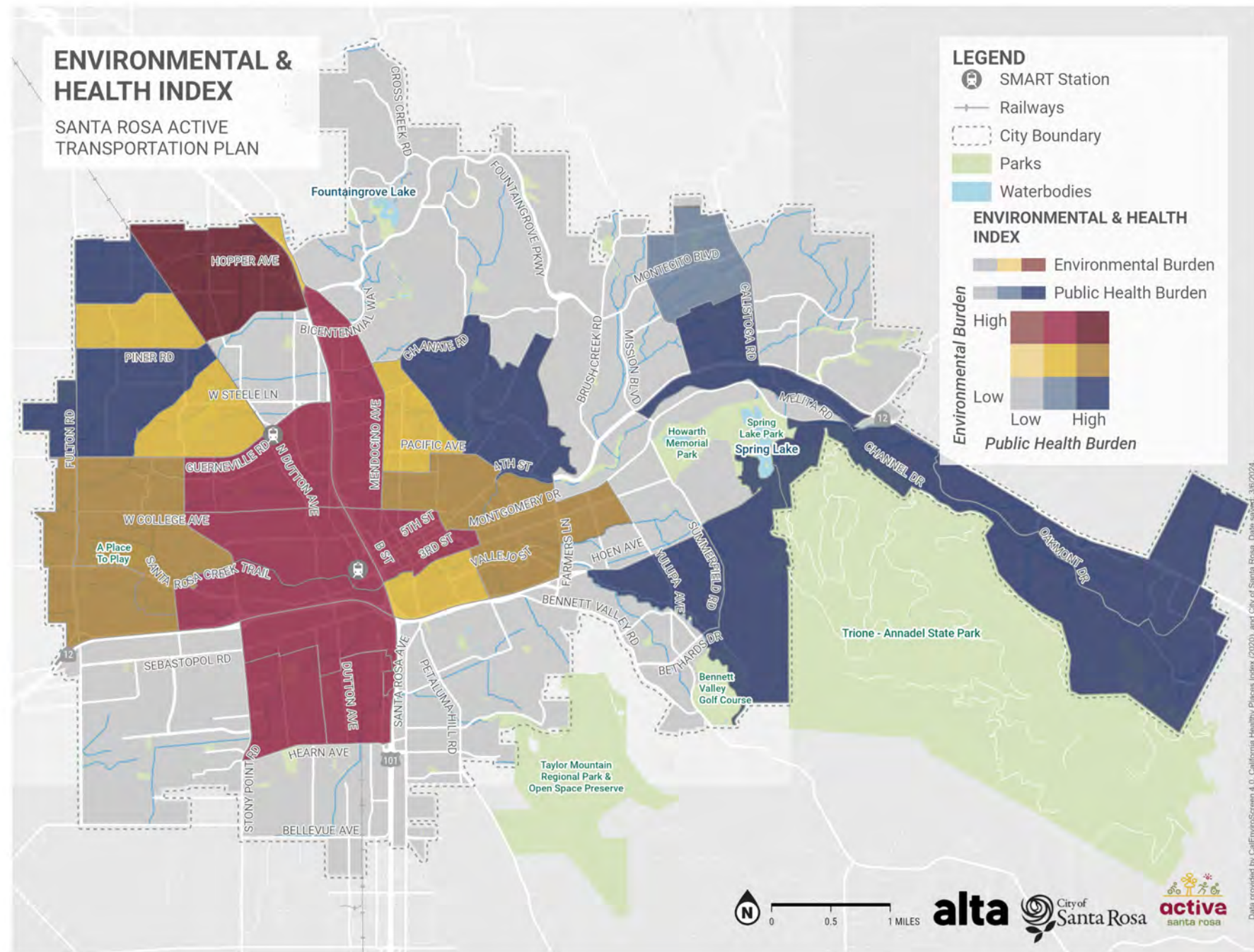
- Neighborhoods immediately west of Highway 101 between Hearn Avenue and Piner Road
- The downtown area east of Highway 101 between College Avenue and Sonoma Avenue
- Northern portions of the Roseland Neighborhood



# Equity Profile

## Combined Environmental and Public Health

- High environmental burden & medium public health burden (red): either side of Highway 101 (Downtown, West Junior College, SMART stations); Roseland neighborhood east of Stony Point Road;
- High environmental burden & high public health burden (dark red): near Coffey Park (north of Piner Road & west of Highway 101)
- High public health burden & low environmental burden (dark blue): eastern side of the city along SR 12



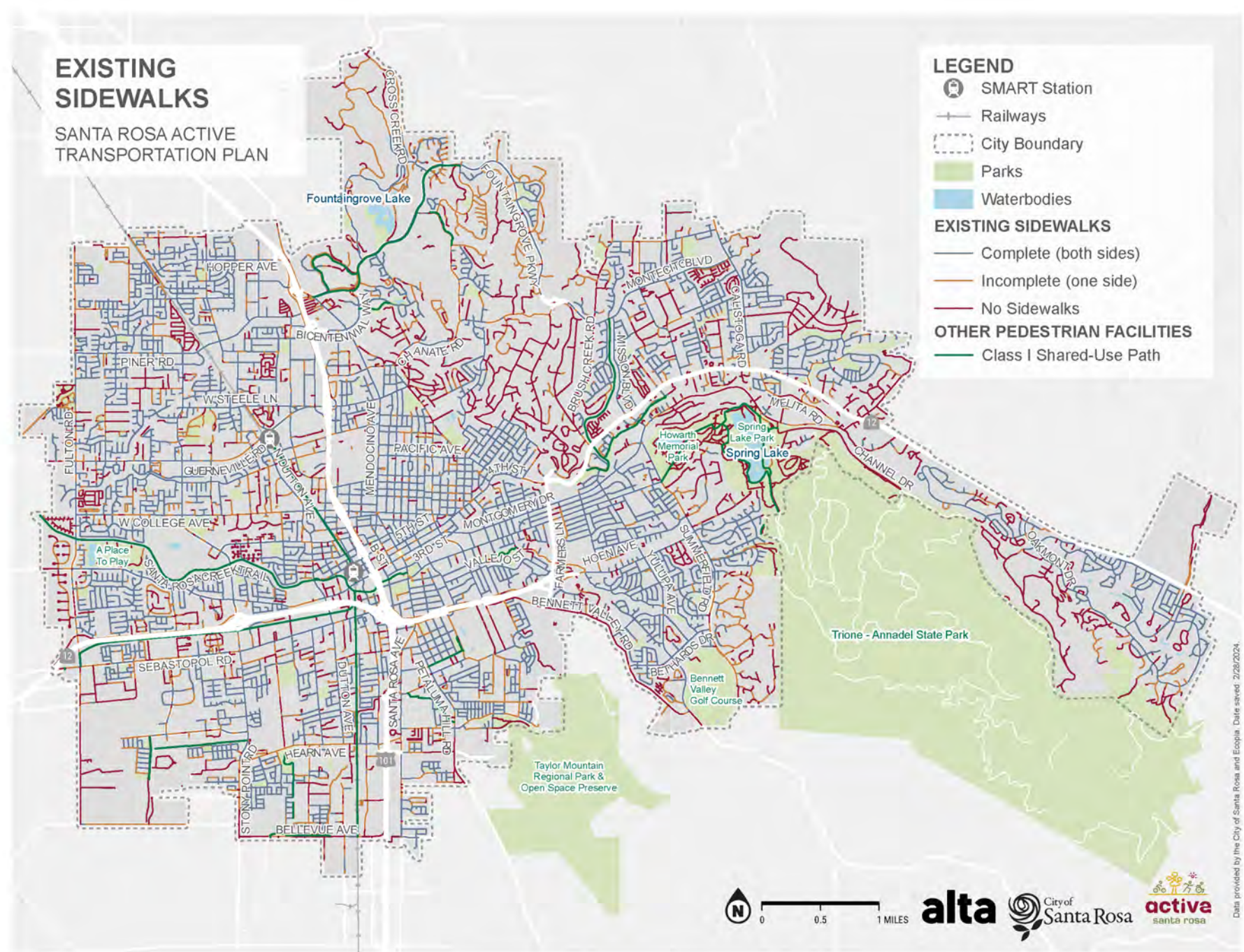
# Transportation Profile

**alta**

# Transportation Profile

## Walking Facilities – Existing Sidewalks/Shared Use Paths

- Complete sidewalks (2 sides): Downtown & gridded central area
- Incomplete sidewalks: hillside neighborhoods, curvilinear streets / dead end streets, industrial areas (i.e. Roseland neighborhood)

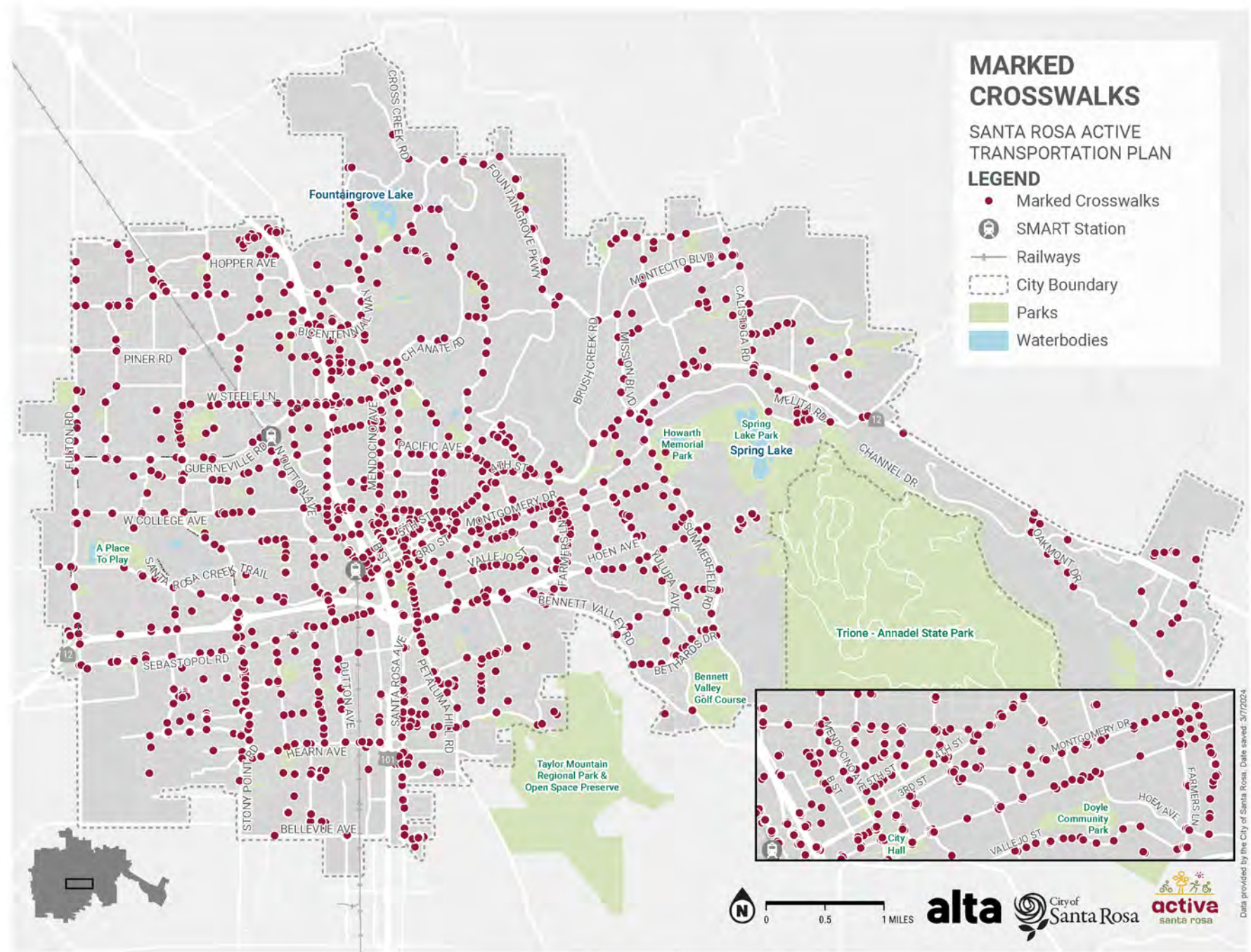
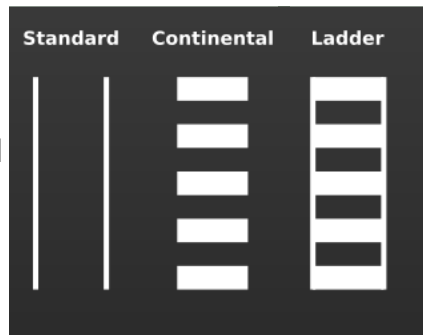


# Transportation Profile

## Walking Facilities – Marked Crosswalks

- 24% of all intersections have a marked crosswalk
- 48% of all collector/arterial intersections have a marked crosswalk
- Marked crosswalks are less common at intersections between local roads, except near schools and parks

Examples of marked Crosswalks



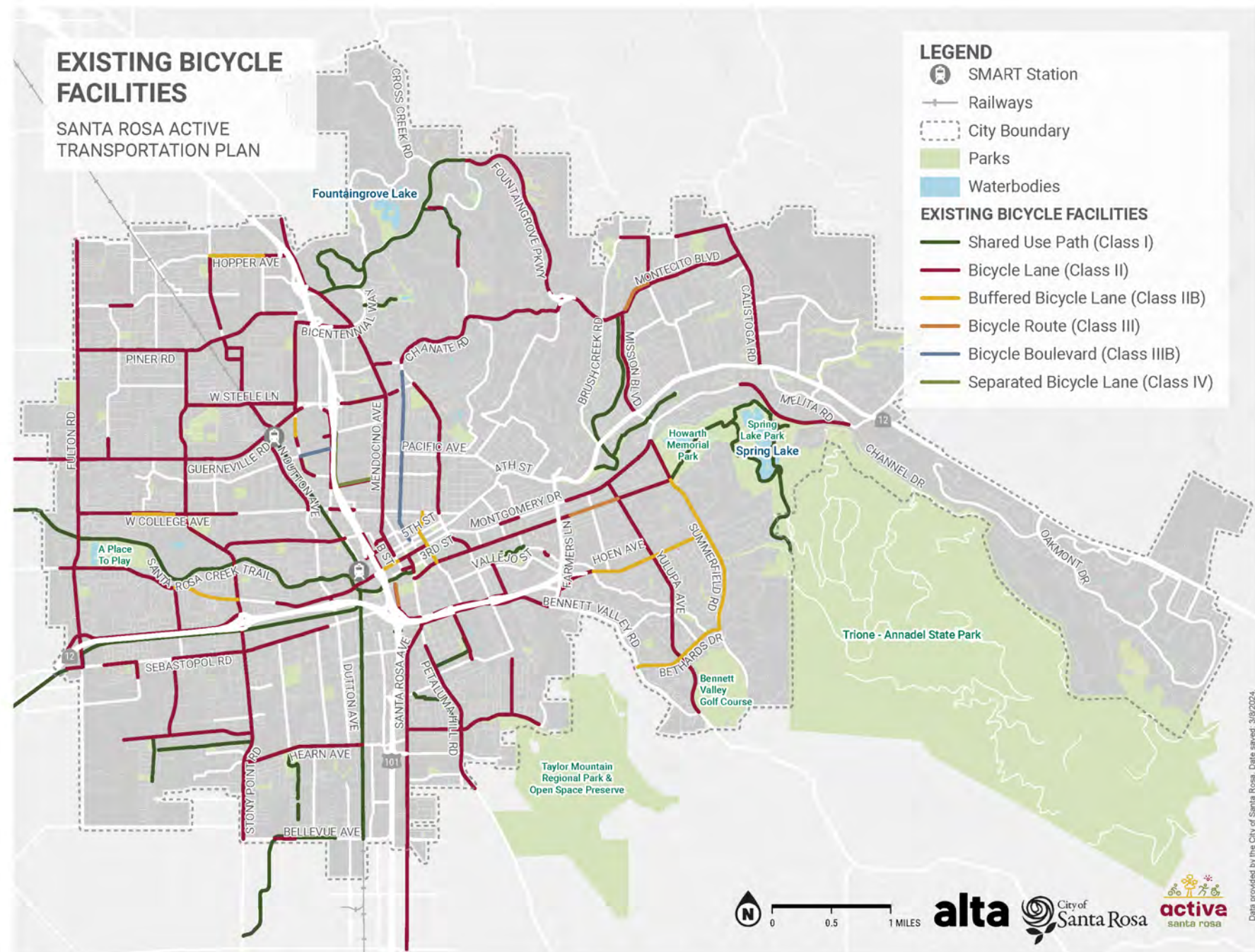
Data provided by the City of Santa Rosa. Data saved: 3/7/2024.



# Transportation Profile

## Bicycling Facilities

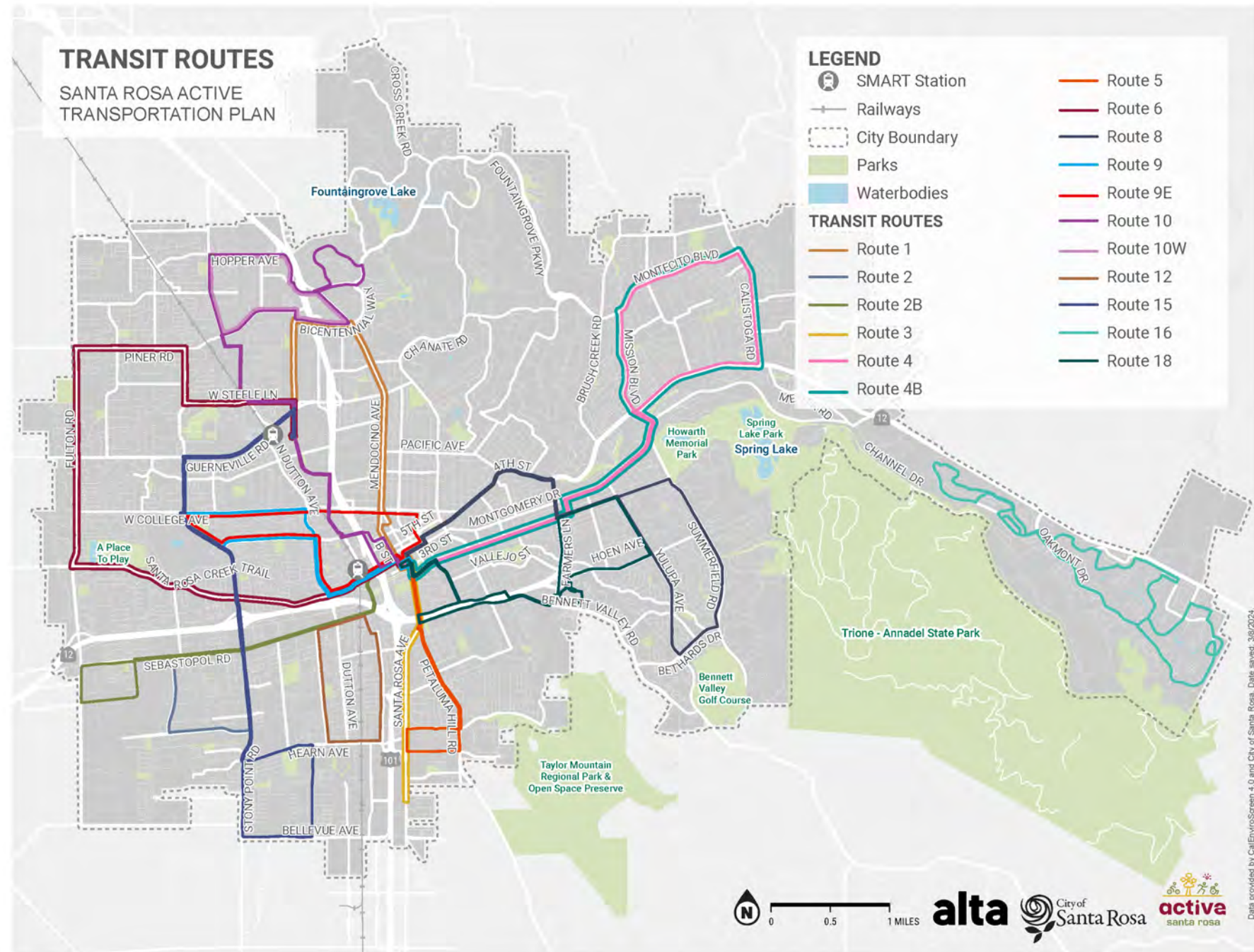
- 108 miles of existing bicycle facilities
- Most of existing network consists of Bike Lanes (68 mi) and Shared-use Paths (31 mi.)
- Many bike lanes exist along multilane arterials and may not be comfortable for most users
- Highways and intersections between arterials often serve as barriers/gaps in the network



# Transportation Profile

## Transit Network

- Sonoma County Transit, SMART Rail, Golden Gate Transit, Santa Rosa CityBus
- Santa Rosa CityBus: 17 bus routes
- Five major transfer points
  - Coddington Town Transit Hub & Shopping Center
  - Westside Transfer Center
  - Santa Rosa Plaza
  - Montgomery Village Transit Hub,
  - Transit Mall

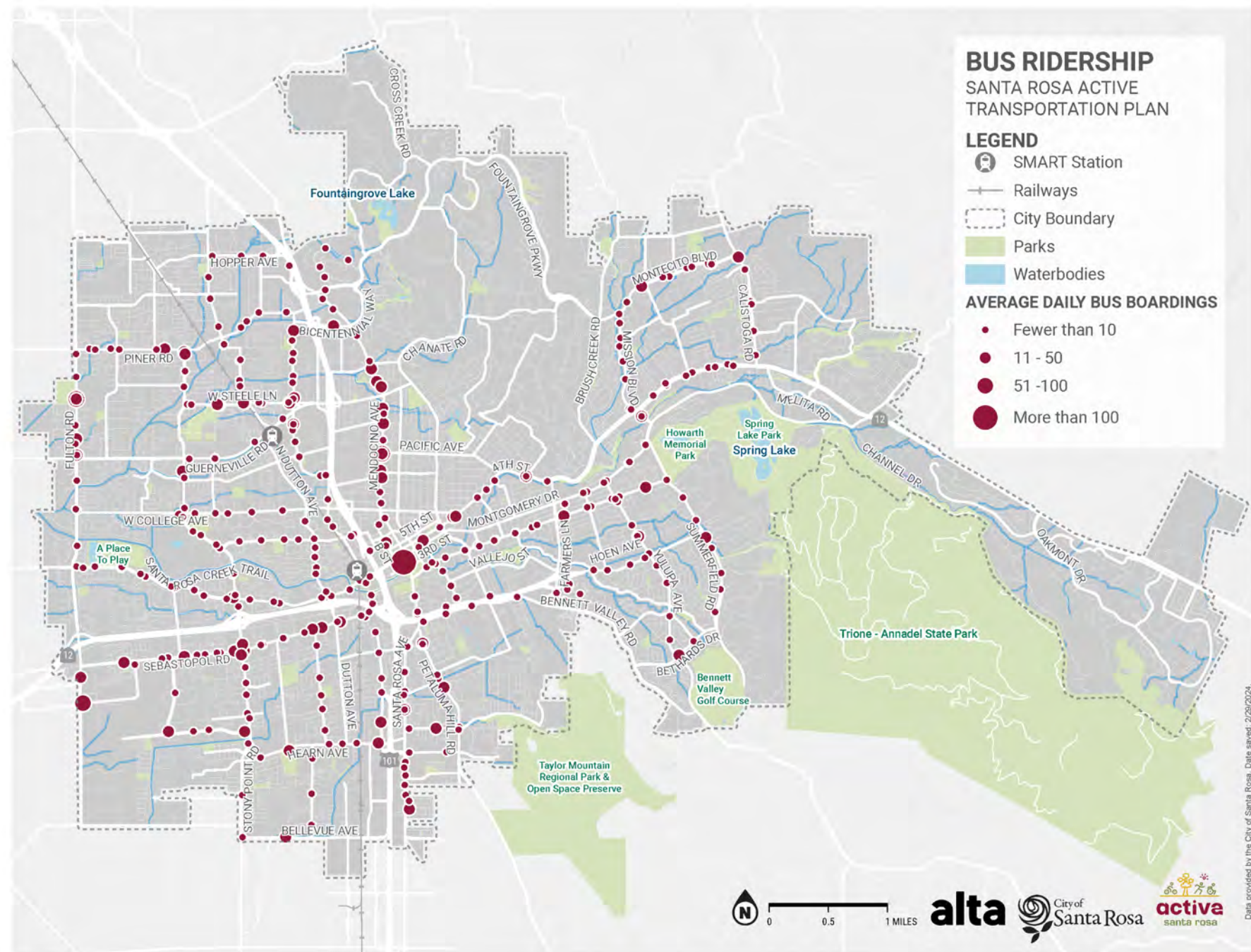


Data provided by CalEnviroScreen 4.0 and City of Santa Rosa. Date saved: 3/8/2024

# Transportation Profile

## Bus Ridership

- Busiest Bus Stops:
  - Transit Mall
  - Santa Rosa Junior College Campus
  - Finley Avenue at Wright Road
  - Fulton Road Piner High School
  - Sonoma Avenue at Carley Drive



# Network Comfort

**alta**

# Network Comfort

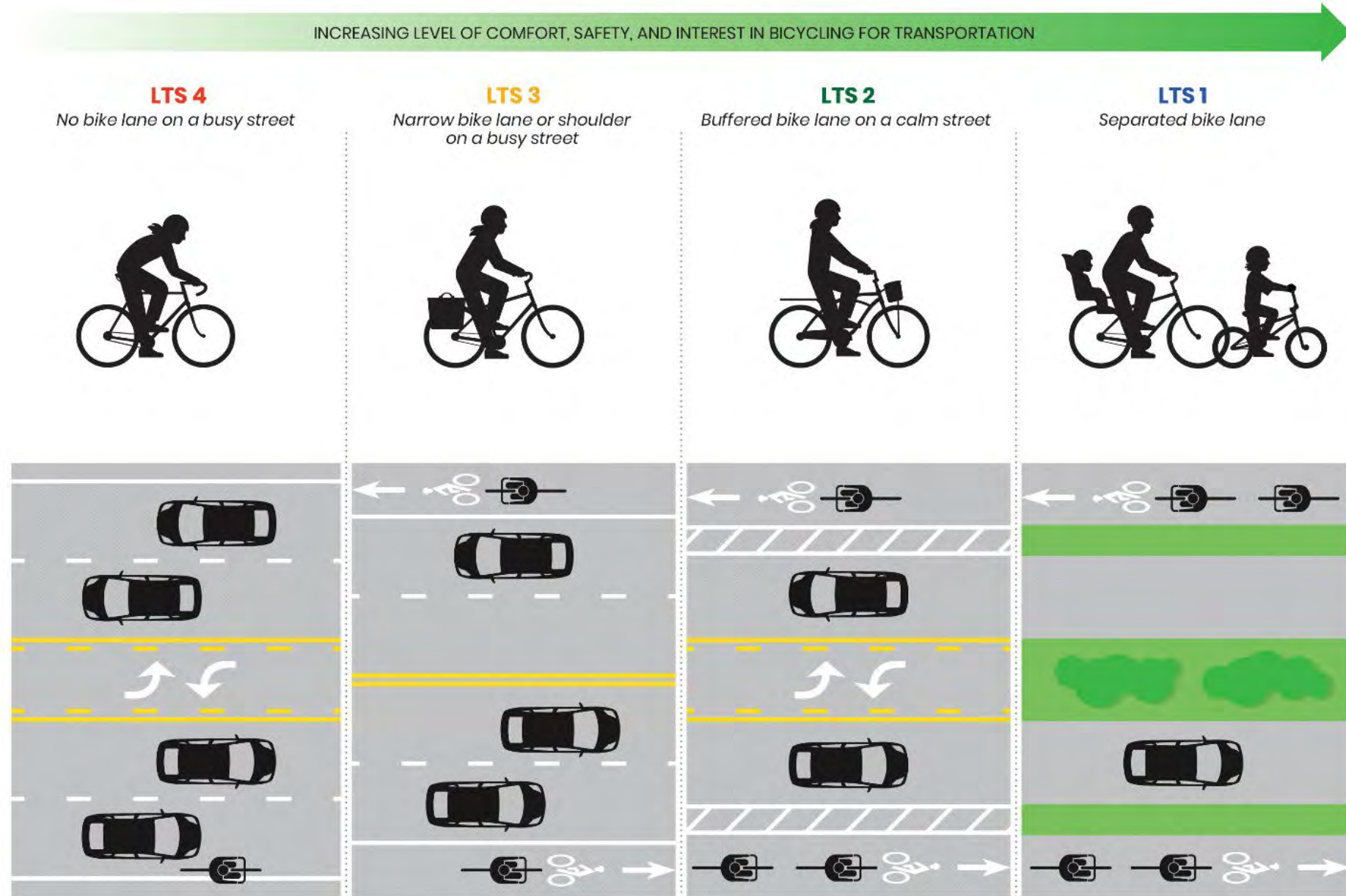
## Bicycle Level of Traffic Stress

### DEFINITION:

Estimates the level of comfort for people biking on a given roadway segment

### VARIABLES:

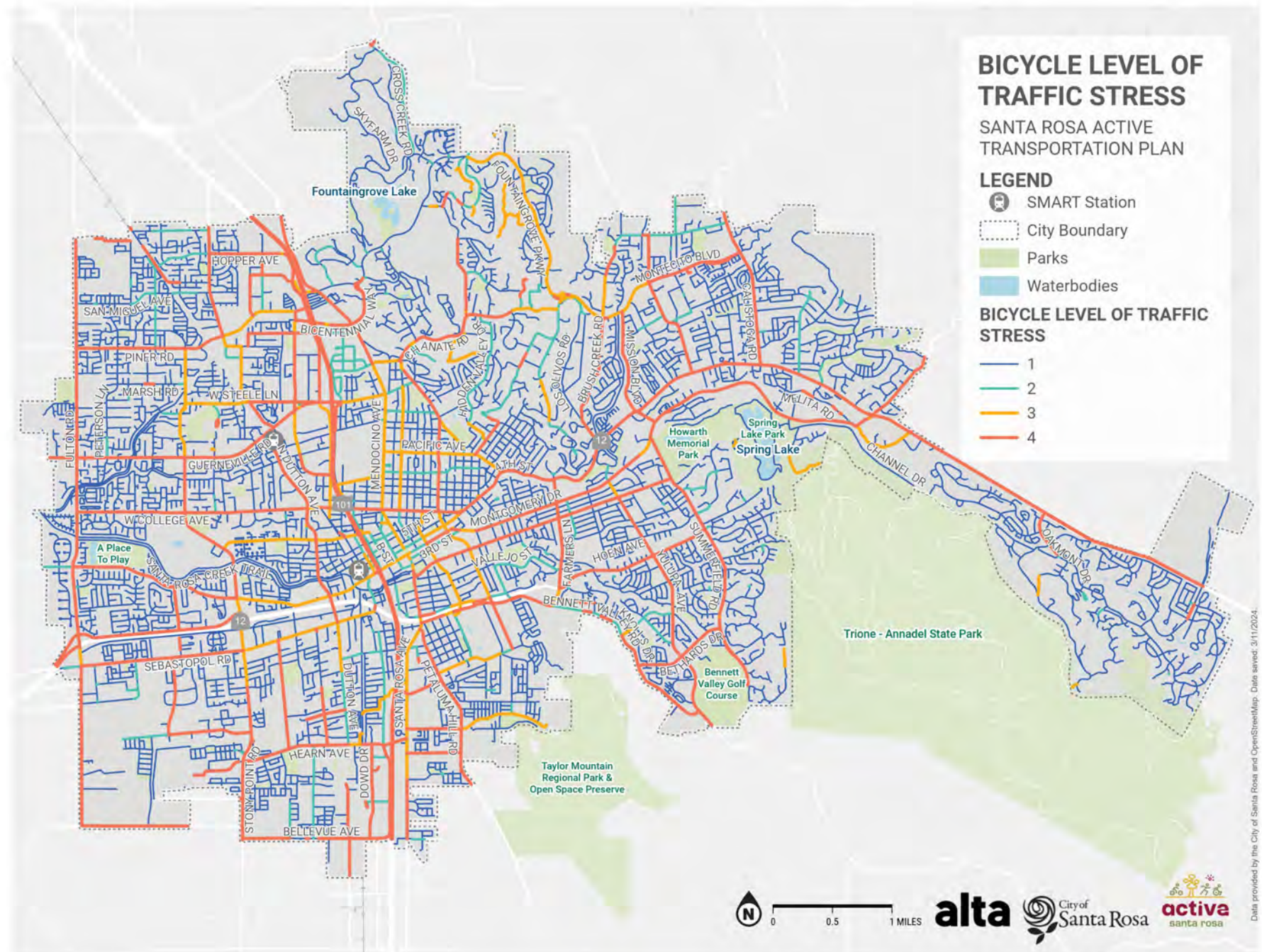
- Presence/type of bicycle facilities
- Posted speed limit
- Presence and width of on-street parking
- Number of travel lanes
- Presence of trails



# Network Comfort

## Bicycle Level of Traffic Stress

- Most major roadways in Santa Rosa represent high-stress environments for people biking
- Local roads and shared use paths provide lower stress environments for people biking
- Truncated/fragmented network of comfortable facilities



# Network Comfort

## Pedestrian Level of Traffic Stress

INCREASING LEVEL OF COMFORT, SAFETY, AND INTEREST FOR PEDESTRIANS IN TRANSPORTATION

### DEFINITION:

Estimates the level of comfort for people walking on a given roadway segment

### VARIABLES:

- Sidewalk Presence and completeness
- Sidewalk width and condition
- Sidewalk buffer width
- Sidewalk buffer type

LOW COMFORT

**PLTS 4**

*High traffic stress experienced and would be used only by able-bodied adults with limited route choices.*



LOW COMFORT

**PLTS 3**

*Moderately uncomfortable roadways, where most able-bodied adults would feel uncomfortable but safe.*



HIGH COMFORT

**PLTS 2**

*Slightly less comfortable roadways that require more attention to traffic and are suitable for children over 10, teens and adults.*



HIGH COMFORT

**PLTS 1**

*Roadways where people of all ages and abilities would feel comfortable walking and require little attention to traffic.*

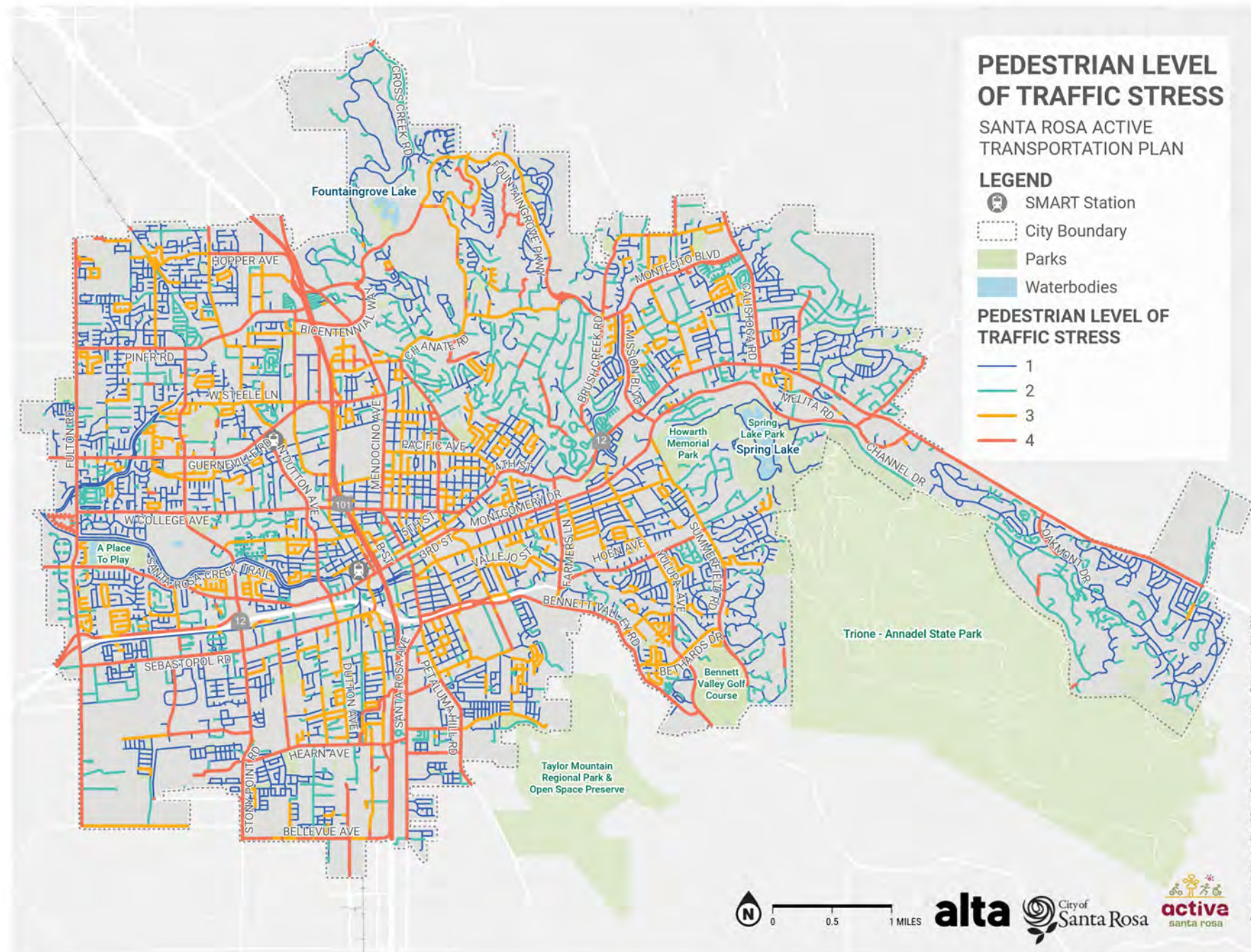


# Network Comfort

## Pedestrian Level of Traffic Stress

Most major roadways (similar to BLTS) represent high-stress environments for people walking and rolling, despite many of them having sidewalks. Some contributing factors include:

- Lack of a buffer between people walking and driving
- Faster speeds (30mph +)
- Wider roadway widths



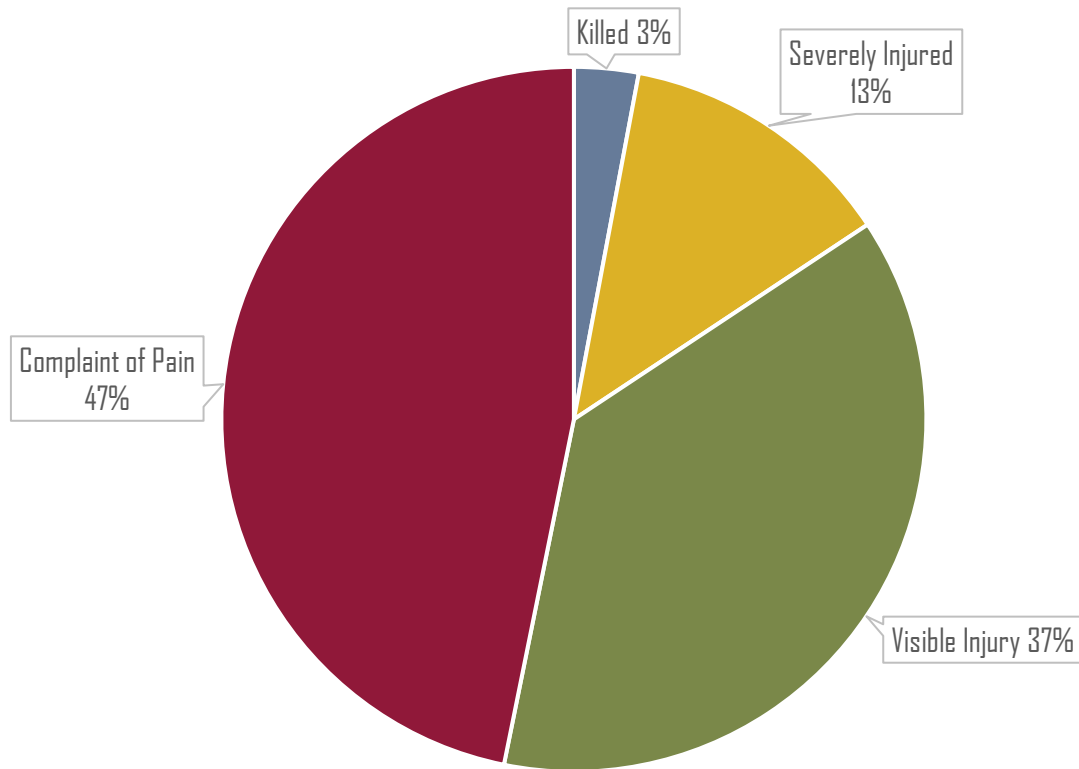


# Collision Analysis

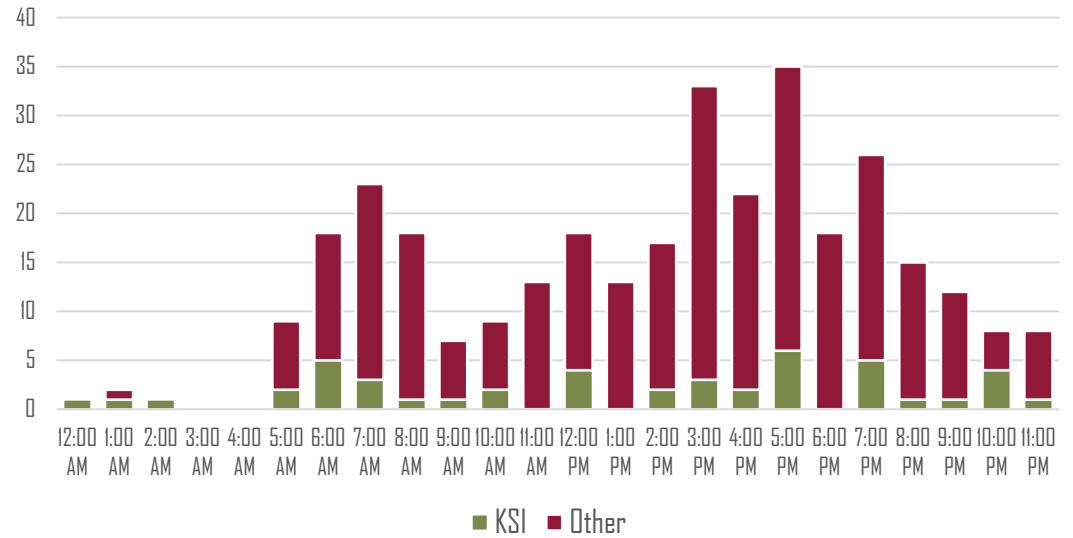
**alta**

# Collision Analysis Trends

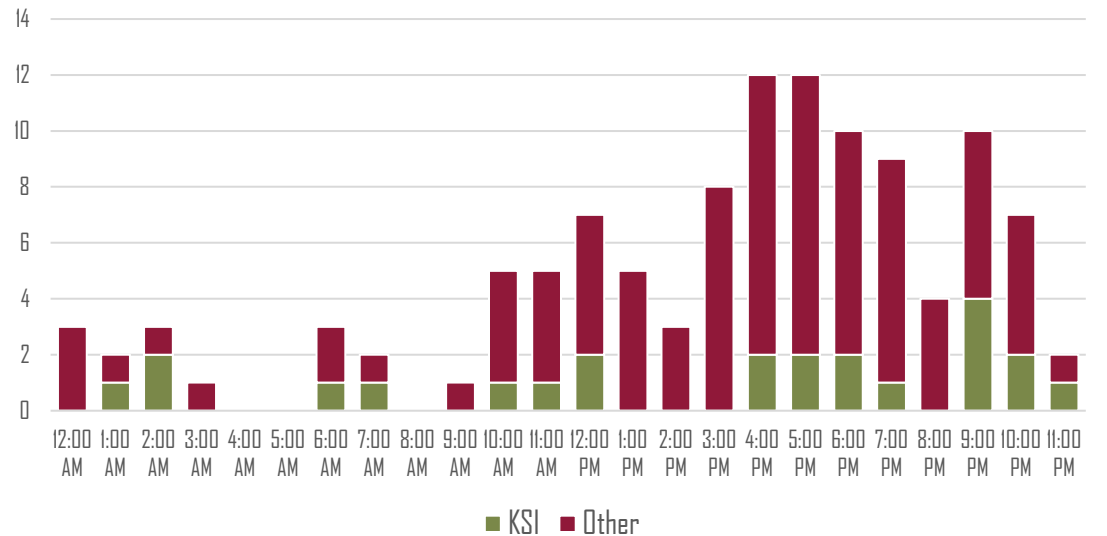
## Type of Injury



## Time of Day (Weekday)

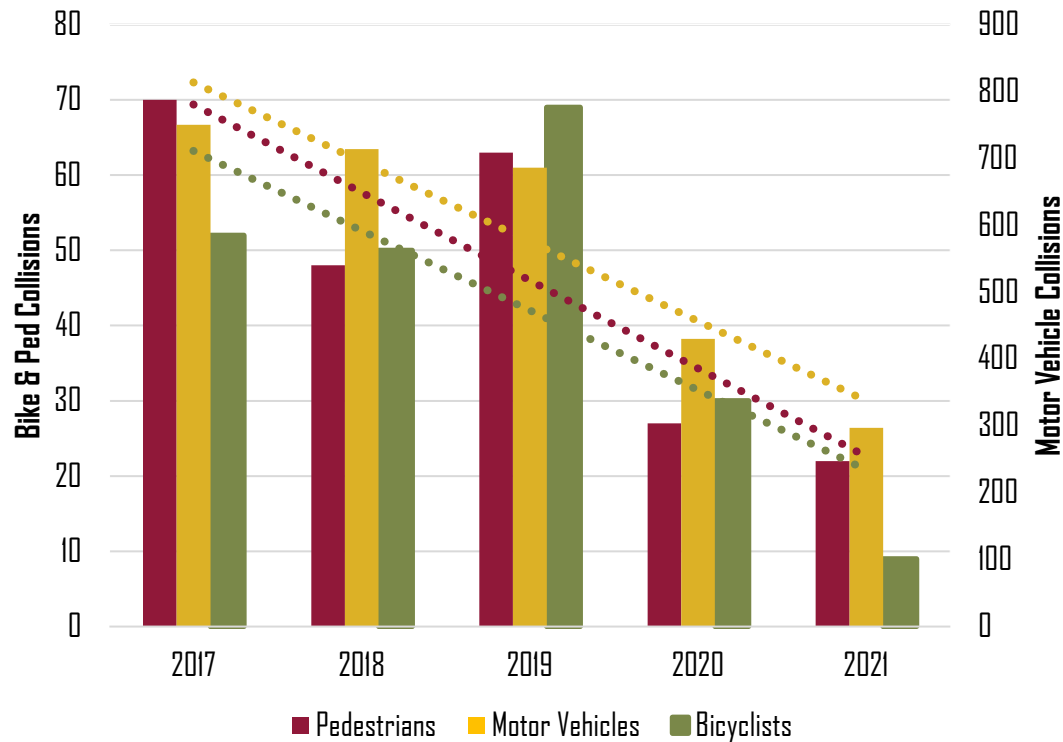


## Time of Day (Weekend)

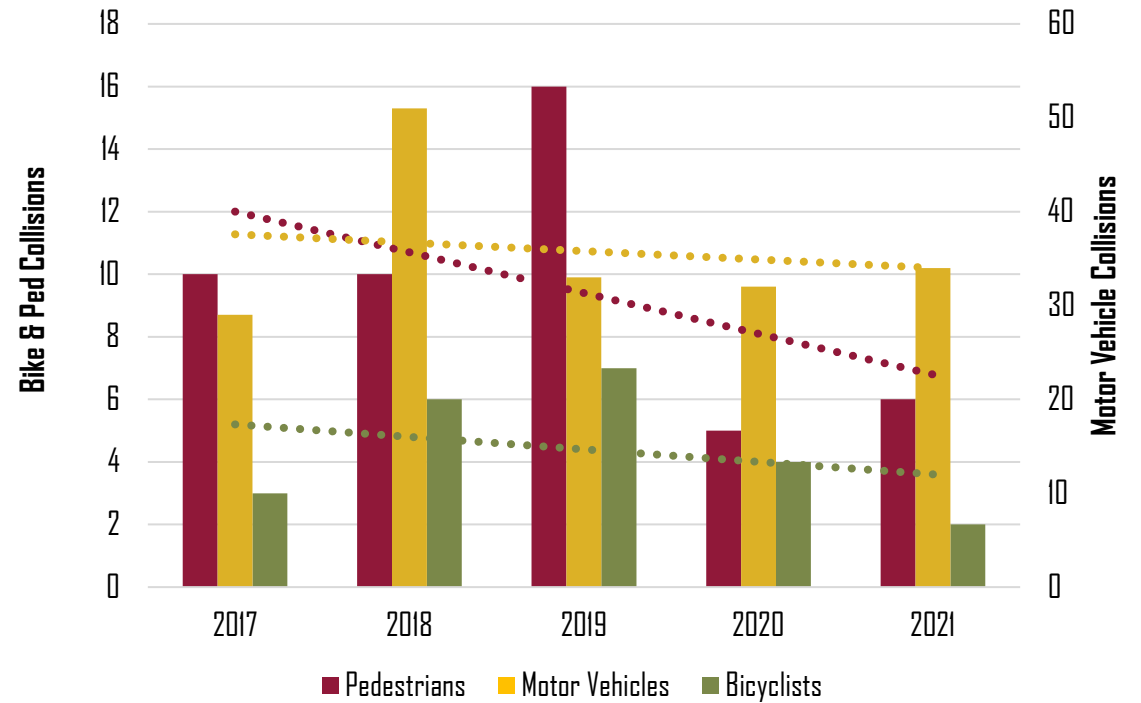


# Collision Analysis Trends

## ALL INJURIES



## KILLED/SEVERELY INJURED (KSI)



# Collision Analysis Trends

## LOCATION:

57% bike/ped along **corridors**

43% bike/ped at **intersections**

## SPEED:

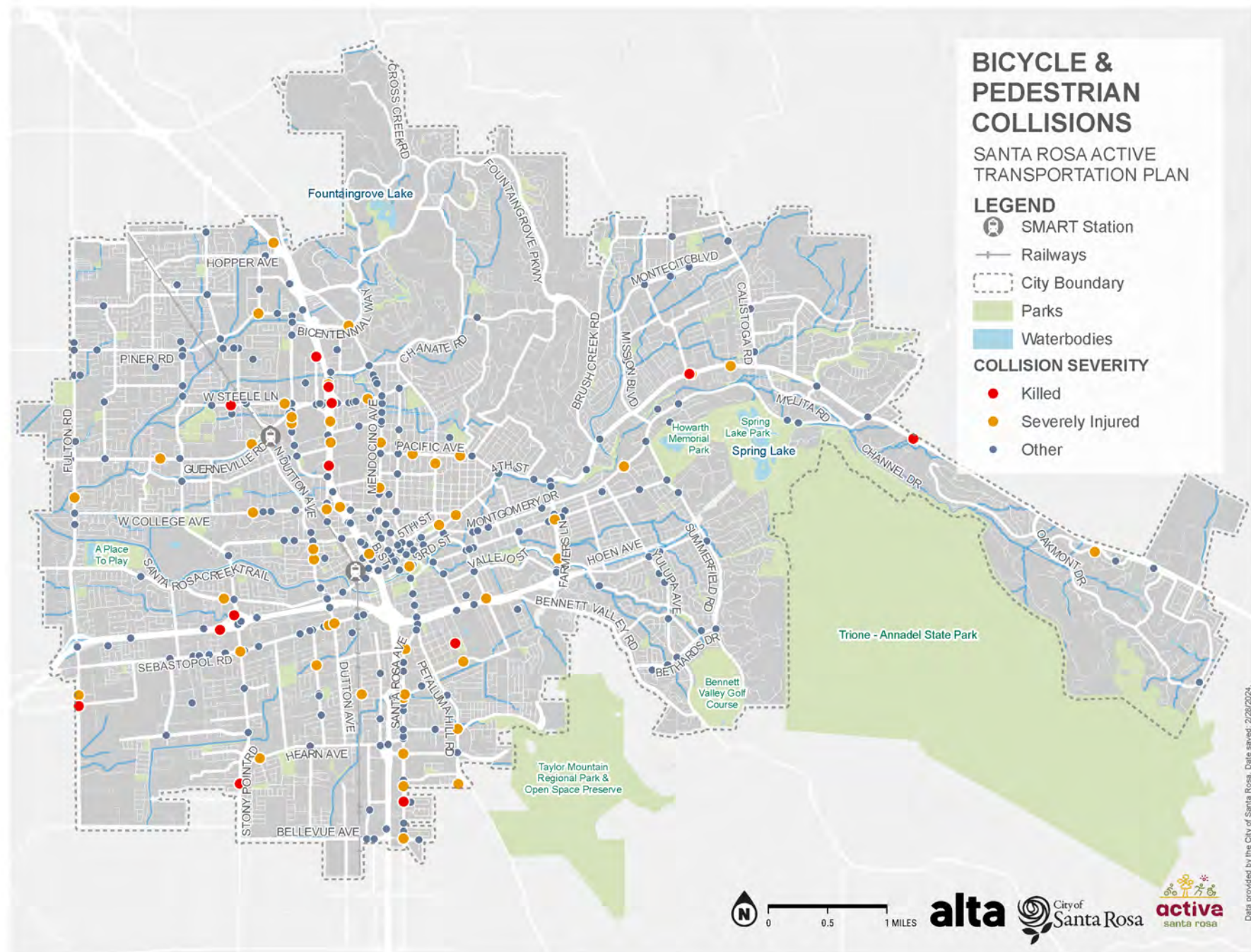
Higher number of collisions along slower roadways (less than 44 MPH signed)

Higher number of KSIs occurred along roadways with 44+ MPH

## CONTRIBUTING FACTORS:

People walking in a crosswalk (57%)

Bicyclist right-of-way (people driving failed to yield to bicyclists) (66%)



Data provided by the City of Santa Rosa. Date saved: 2/28/2024.

Source: Transportation Injury Mapping System (TIMS) (2017 - 2021)

# Collision Analysis

## Hot Spots – Number of KSI (walk + bike)

### CORRIDORS

Corridor Segments	Segment Limits	KSI Collisions
Santa Rosa Avenue	Highway 101 to Bellevue Avenue	9
Steele Lane	Coffey Lane to Mendocino Avenue	5
SR 12	Middle Rincon Road to Brand Road	4
Stony Point Road	West Third Street to Sebastopol Road	3
College Avenue	Clover Drive to Humboldt Street	3
Sebastopol Road	McMinn Avenue to Boyd Street	3
Sebastopol Road	Corporate Center Parkway to Hampton Way	3
Range Avenue	Edwards Avenue to Guerneville Road	2

### INTERSECTIONS

Intersection	KSI Collisions
Steele Lane and Highway 101	4
Santa Rosa Avenue and Baker Avenue	3
SR 12 and Middle Rincon Road	2
Sebastopol Road and Dutton Avenue	2

# Collision Analysis

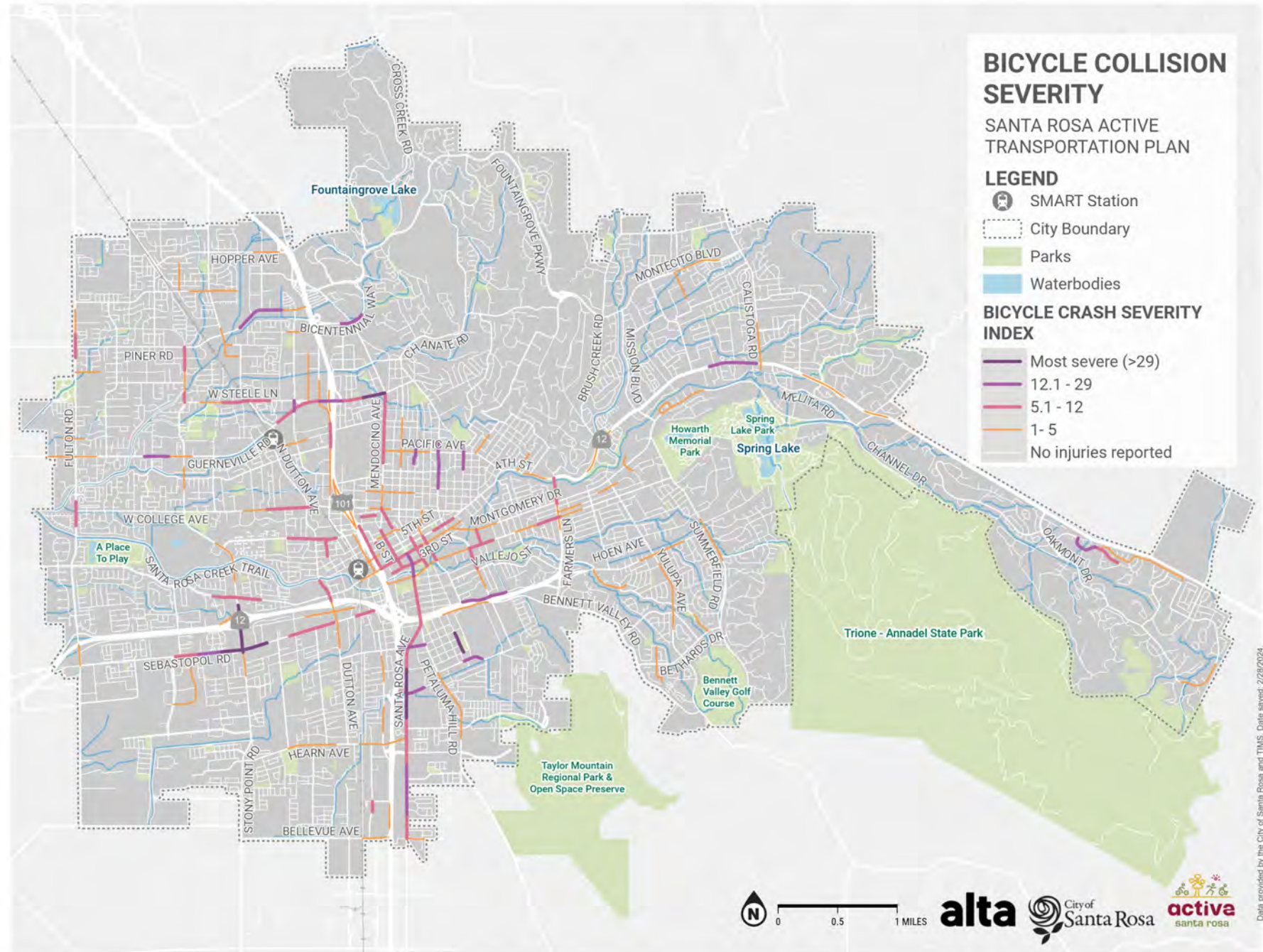
## BICYCLE Severity

### INTERSECTIONS

- Sebastopol Road & Stony Point Road
- Colgan Avenue & Santa Rosa Avenue
- Guerneville Road & Mendocino Avenue

### CORRIDORS

- Santa Rosa Avenue
- Sebastopol Road
- Guerneville Road
- Cleveland Avenue



Data provided by the City of Santa Rosa and TIMS. Date saved: 2/28/2024.

# Collision Analysis

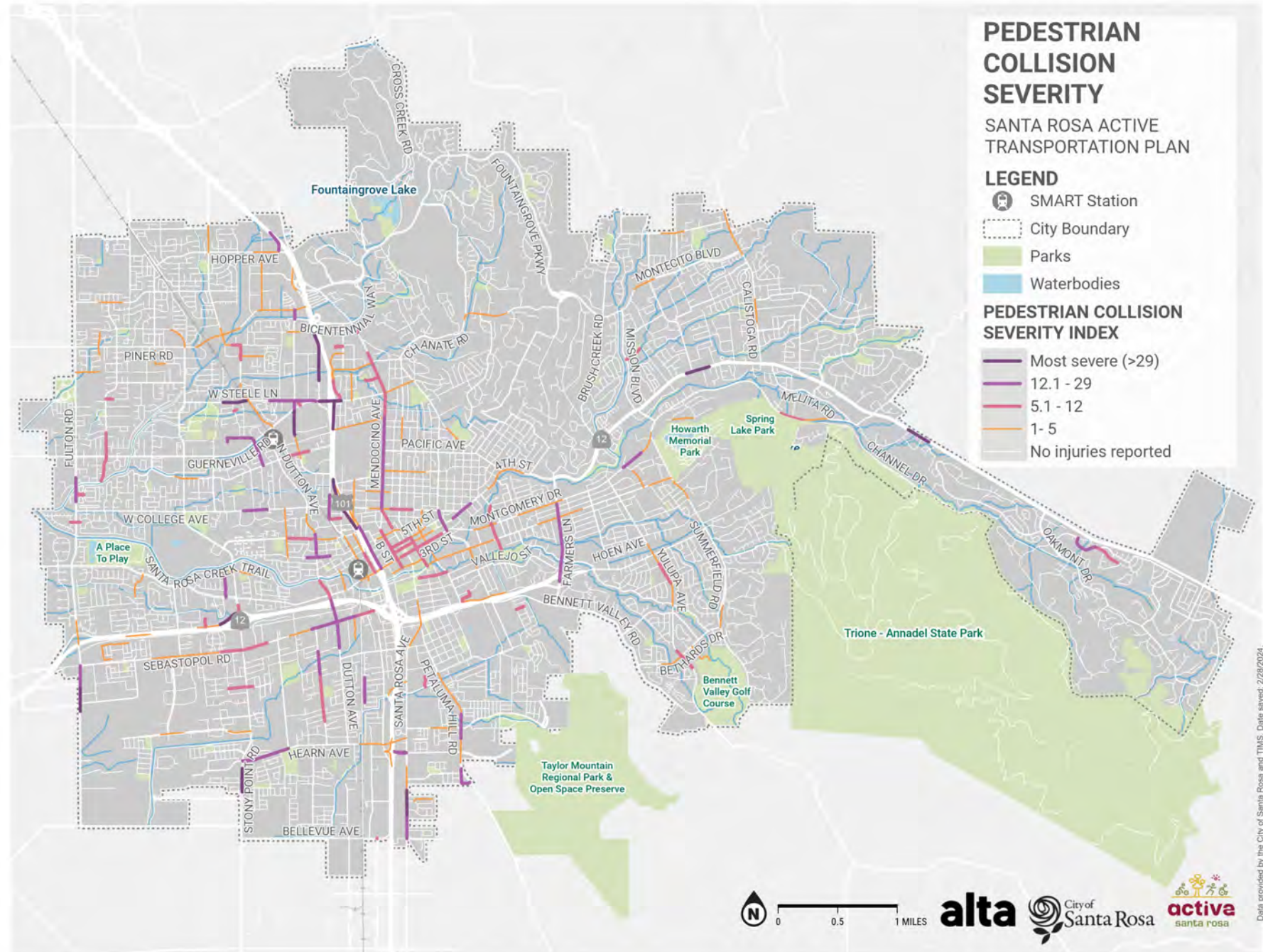
## PEDESTRIAN Severity

### INTERSECTIONS

- W Steele Ln & Highway 101
- Sebastopol Rd & Dutton Ave
- W Steele Ln & Range Ave
- Stony Point Rd & Hearn Ave

### CORRIDORS

- Cleveland Avenue
- West Steele Lane
- Santa Rosa Avenue
- Stony Point Road
- Sebastopol Road
- Portions of SR 12



# Active Trip Potential

**alta**



# Active Trip Potential

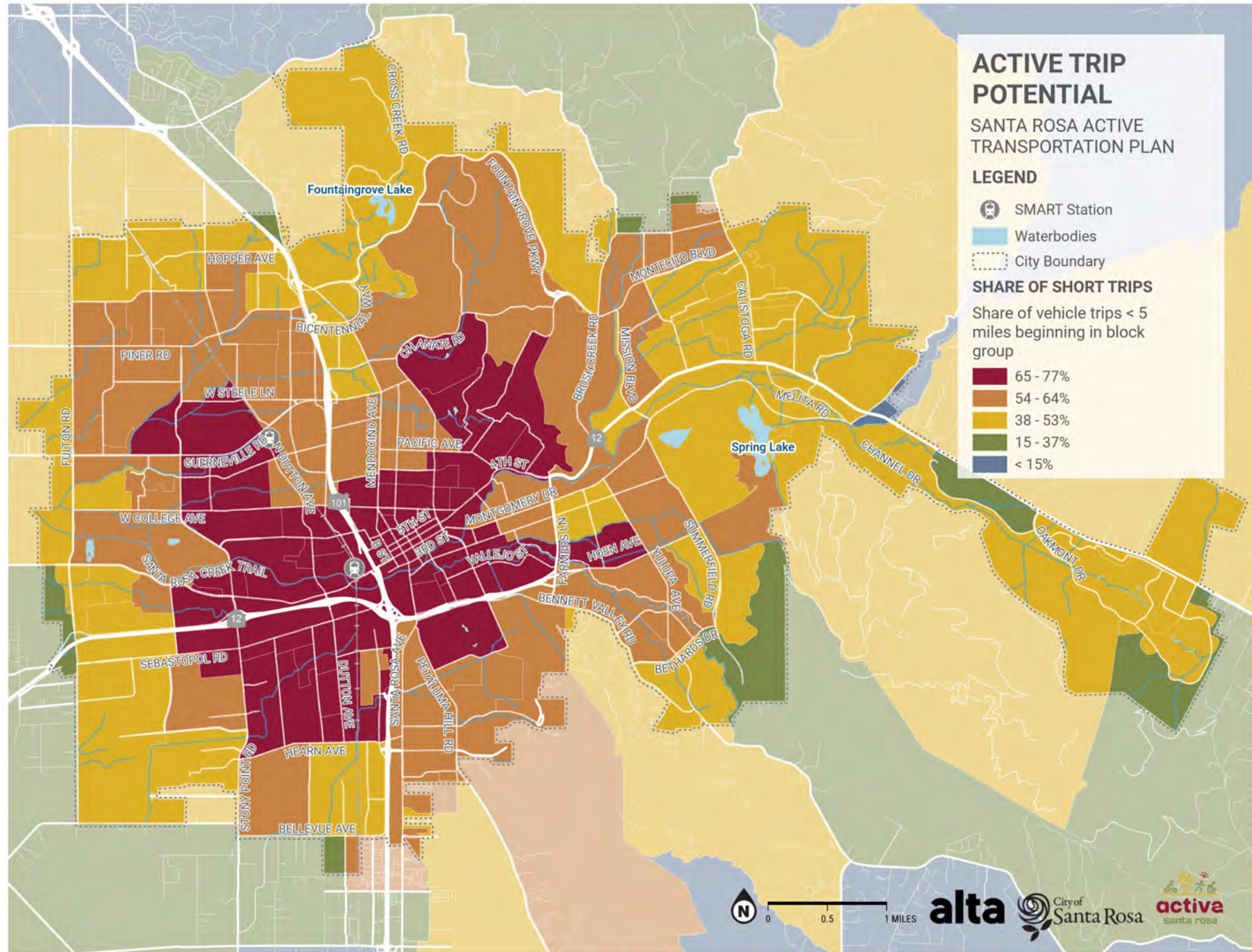
## DEFINITION:

Proportion of all trips that may reasonably be made by active modes based on reasonable distances:

- < 1 mile - Walking
- 1-3 miles - Biking
- 3-5 miles - E-bikes/Scooters

## FINDINGS:

- High active-trip potential concentrated in City Core
- **42% of vehicle trips in the city are less than 5 miles**



# Question & Answer

**alta**

# Next Steps

**alta**

# Next Steps

- Phase I Public Engagement (April-June)
  - Pop-up events
  - Interactive Map
  - Public Workshop
- Project Definition & Recommendations (Summer 2024)

