

1st Avenue: River Road to Grant Road

1st Avenue Citizens' Task Force Meeting
10/17/2024



1ST AVENUE PUBLIC OUTREACH



Public Outreach Update

Survey

325 responses

In-person open house

30 attendees

Virtual open house

13 attendees

Pop-up events

Heirloom Farmer's Market | October 20

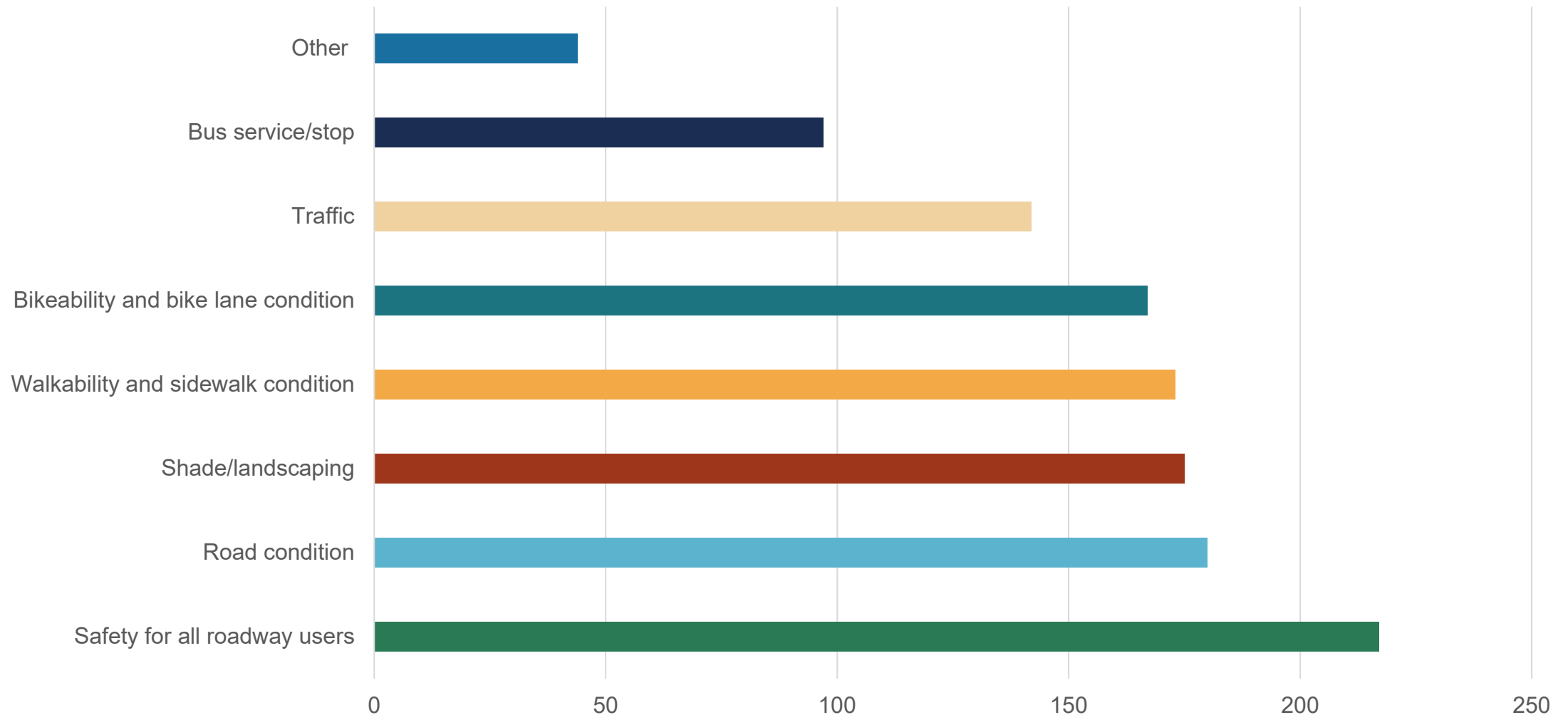
Woods Memorial Library | October 23

Presta Coffee | TBD

Amphi Cyclovita | December 7

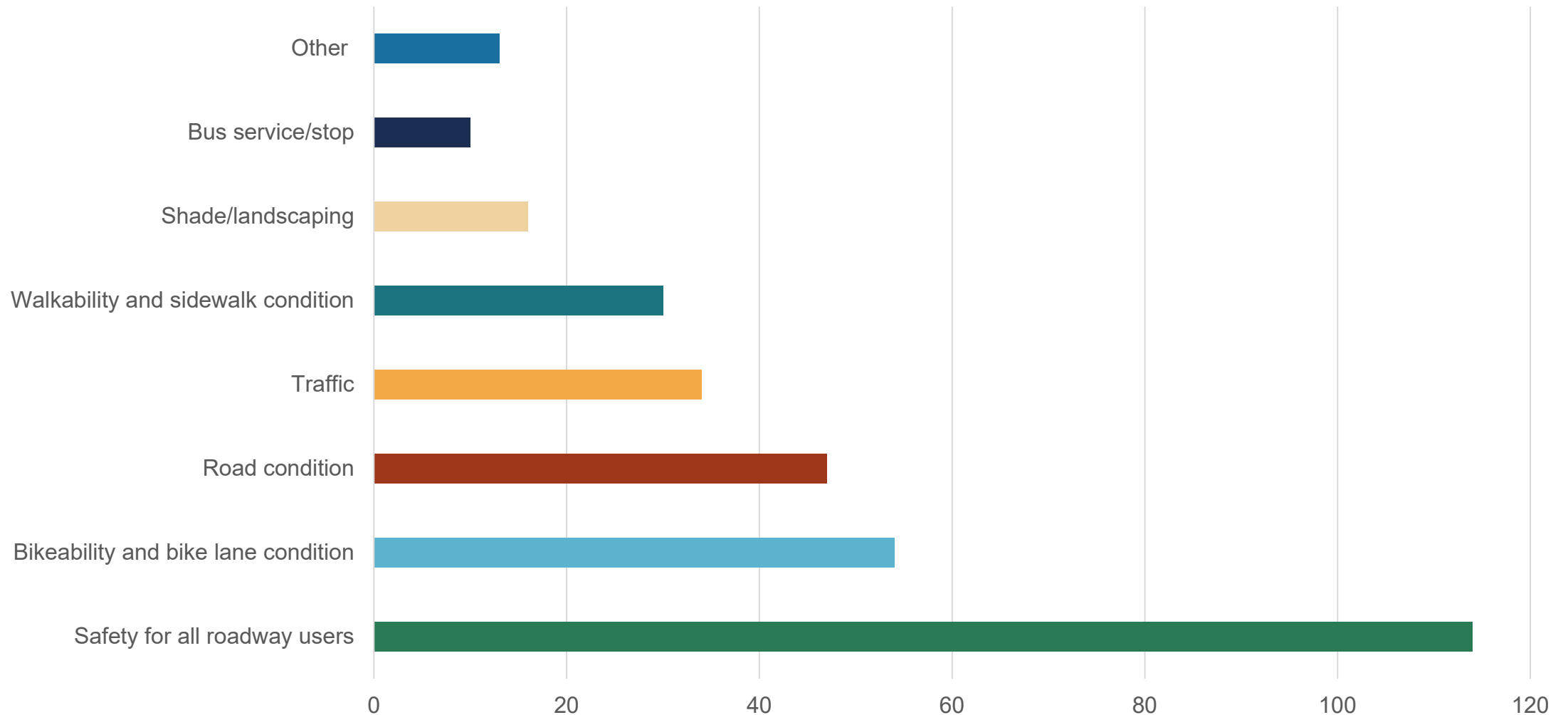
Preliminary Results

What challenges do you have as a corridor user? Select all that apply.



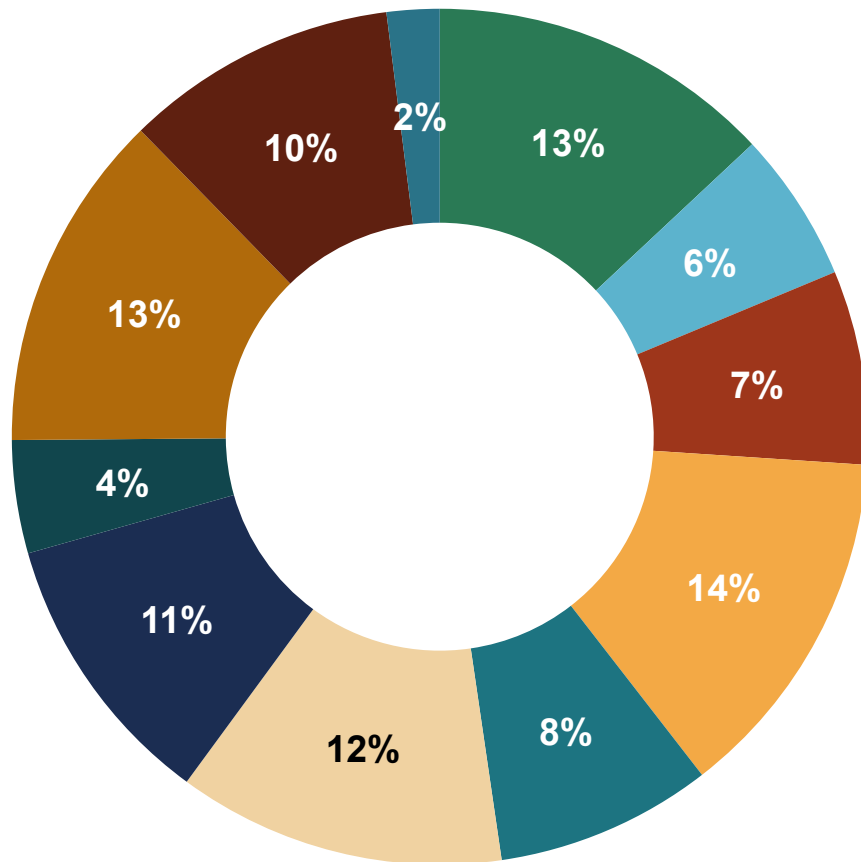
Preliminary Results

Which challenge do you care about solving most? Select one.



Preliminary Results

Which challenge do you care about solving most? Select one.



- Better bike lanes (including protected bike lanes)**
- Better drainage
- Better lighting
- Comfortable and accessible sidewalks**
- Improved bus service and stops
- Improvements at major (signalized) intersections for people walking and biking
- More places to safely cross the street
- More turn lanes at intersections
- More trees and landscaping**



Existing Conditions Traffic Operations and Mobility Analysis



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1st Avenue DCR Data Analysis

Community and Infrastructure

Demographics

Land Use

Street Network

August

Travel and Safety Trends

Crash Data

Near Miss Video
Data

Field Review
Observations

Interviews and
Engagement

September

Mobility Analysis

Vehicle

Pedestrian

Bicyclist

Transit

Today

Additional Analysis

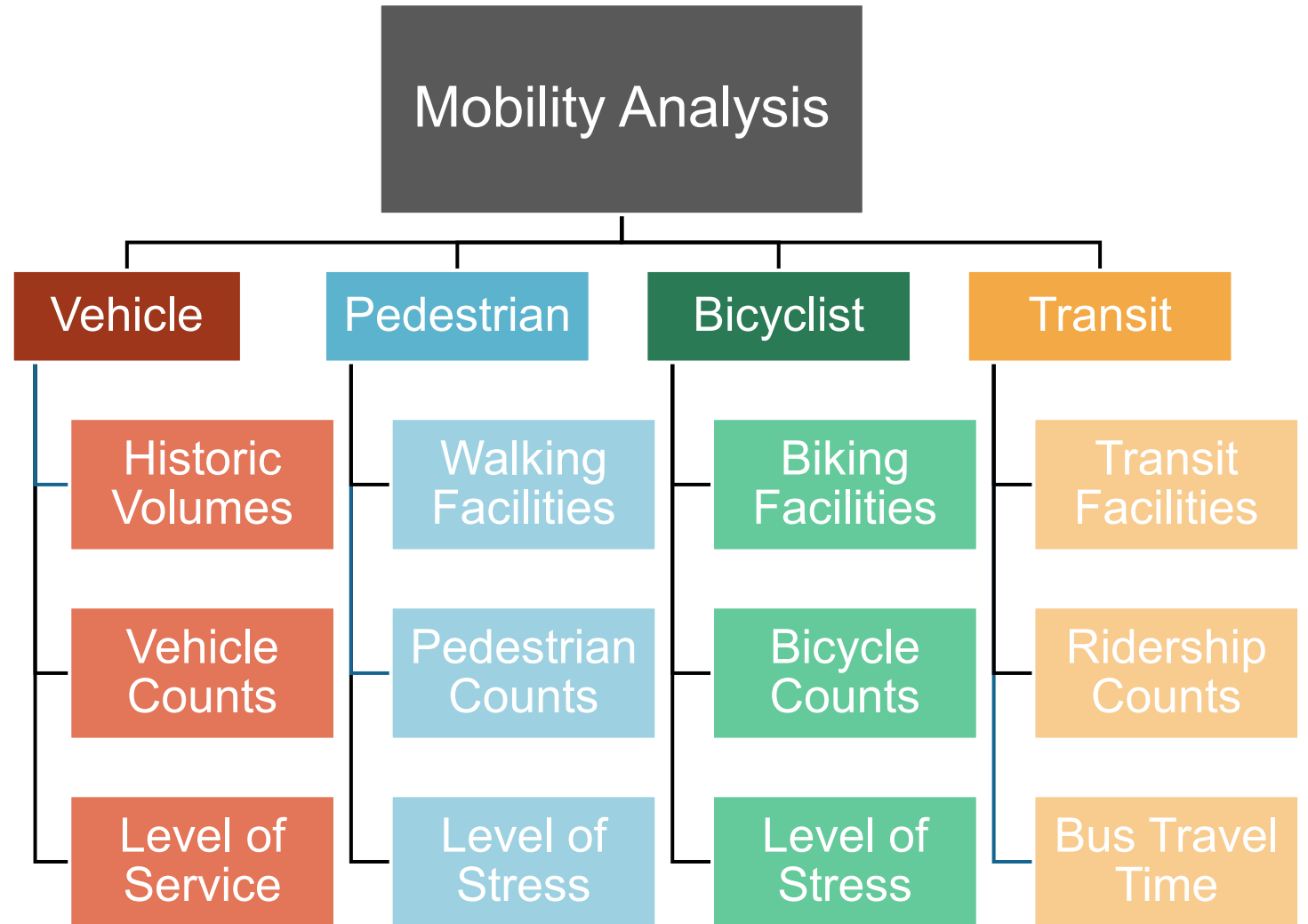
Equity

Simulation
Model

Complete
Streets -
Case Studies

November

How Can We Assess Corridor and Intersection Operations?





1. TRAVEL BEHAVIOR



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Replica Data

Trips by day:

- **Trips taken during weekday**

Replica considers Thursday as the typical weekday

- **Trips taken during weekend**

Replica considers Saturday as the typical weekend day

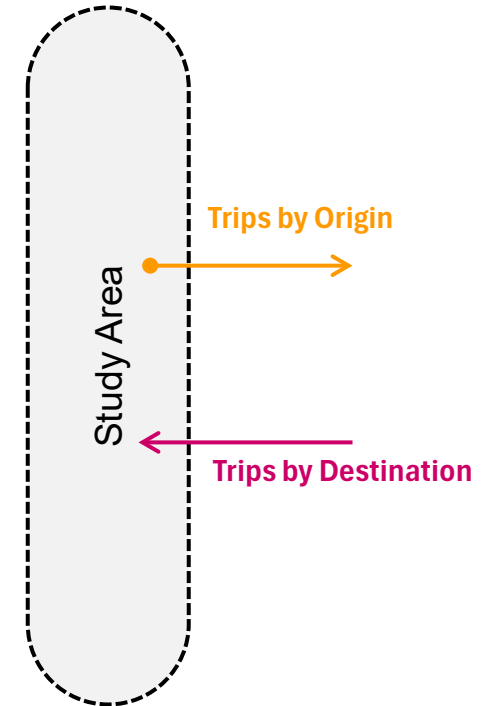
Trips by location:

- **Trips by Origin**

Trips originating in the study area

- **Trips by Destination**

Trips ending in the study area



Modes & Purposes

Trip Modes:



walking



biking



public transit



auto

This includes private auto trips (driver and passenger trips) and on-demand auto trips (Uber, Lyft, etc.)



commercial

This includes trips made by medium and heavy trucks



other modes

Trips made by all other modes

Trips Purposes:



Getting Home

All trips that end at a person's home.



Getting to Work

All trips that end at a person's workplace (including commute trips and things like a trip back from lunch).



Getting to School

All trips to a person's school or college.



Travel for Daily Needs

All social trips and trips to places where people shop, dine, and run errands.



Getting Outside

All trips to recreational destinations like parks and trailheads (this does not include trips without a destination, like walking the dog or jogging).



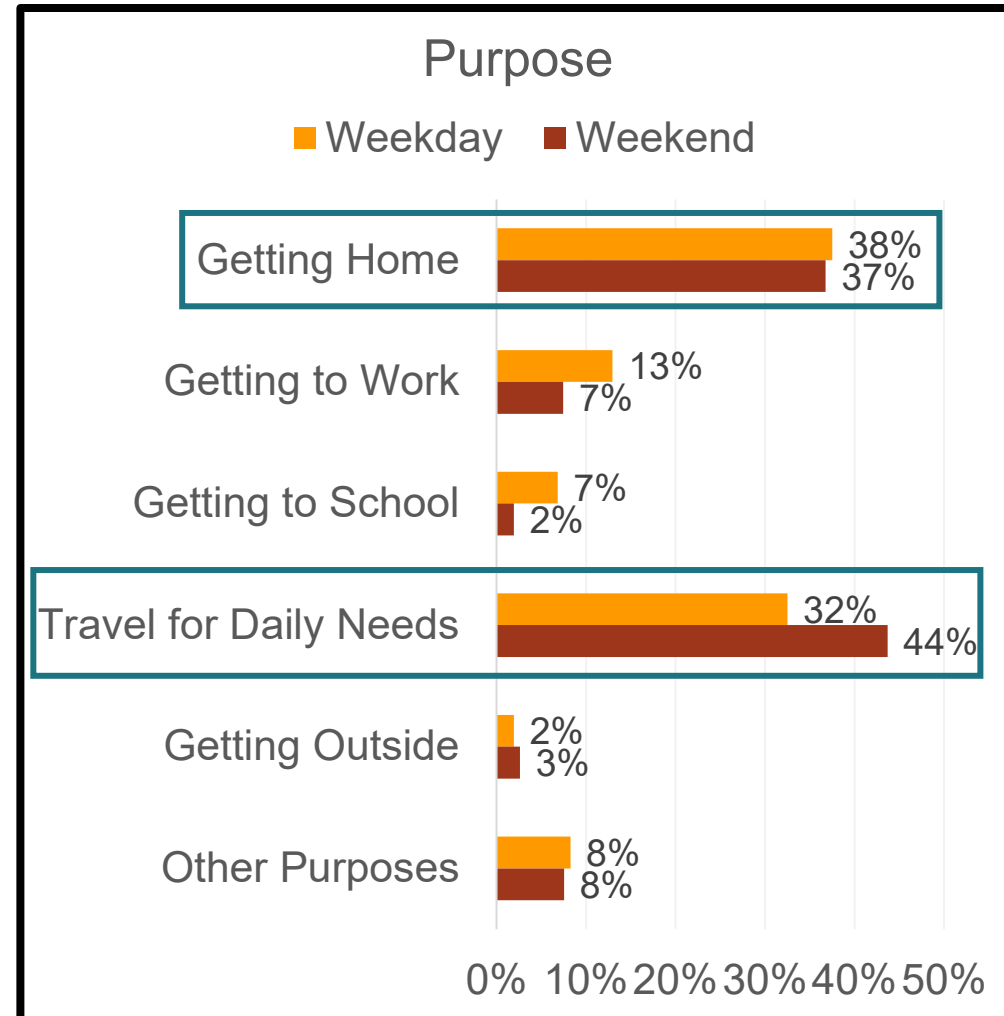
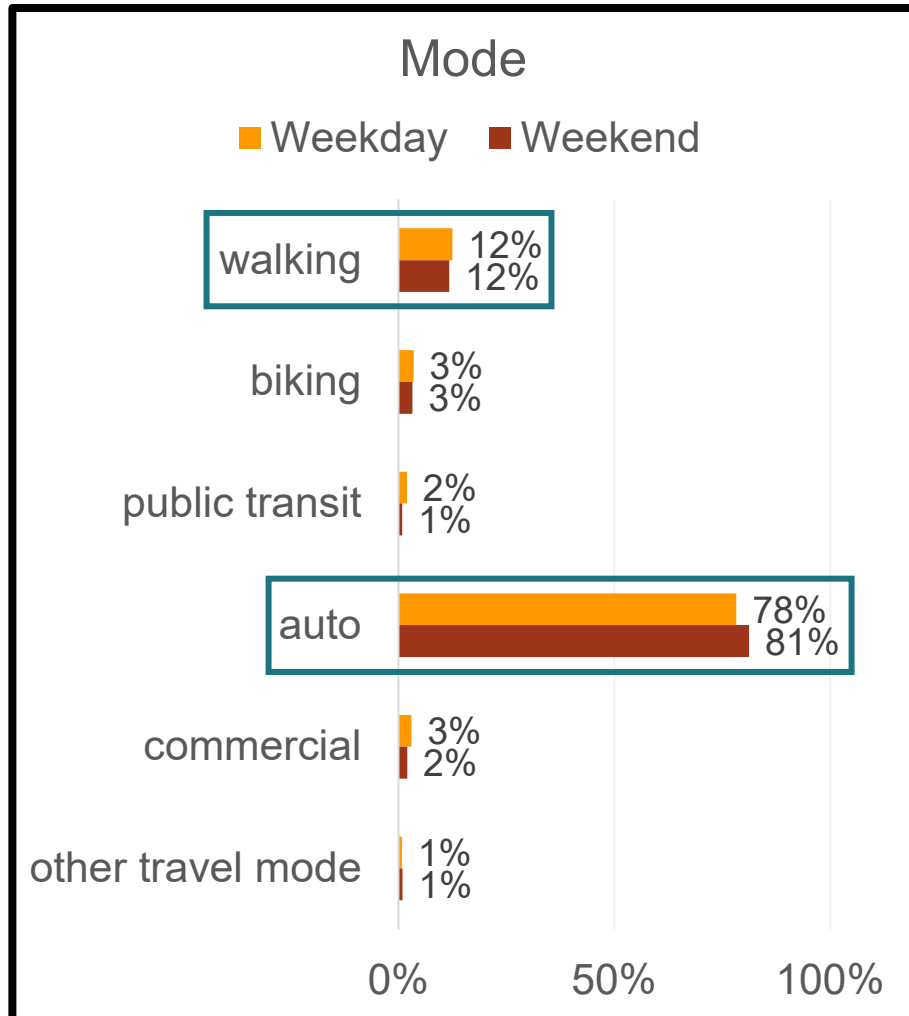
Other Purposes

A catch-all category for all other trips not assigned any of the purposes listed

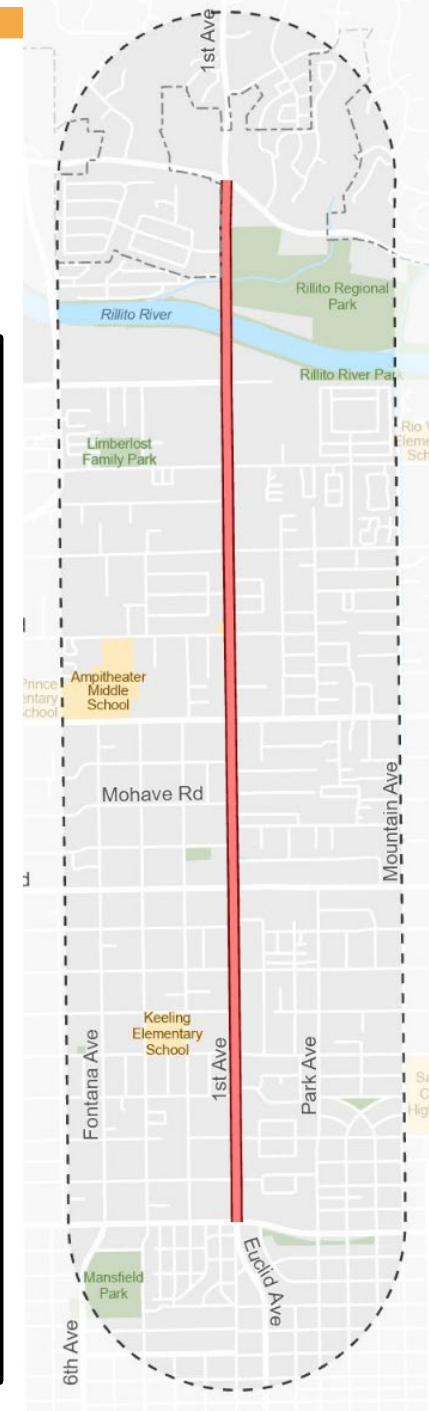
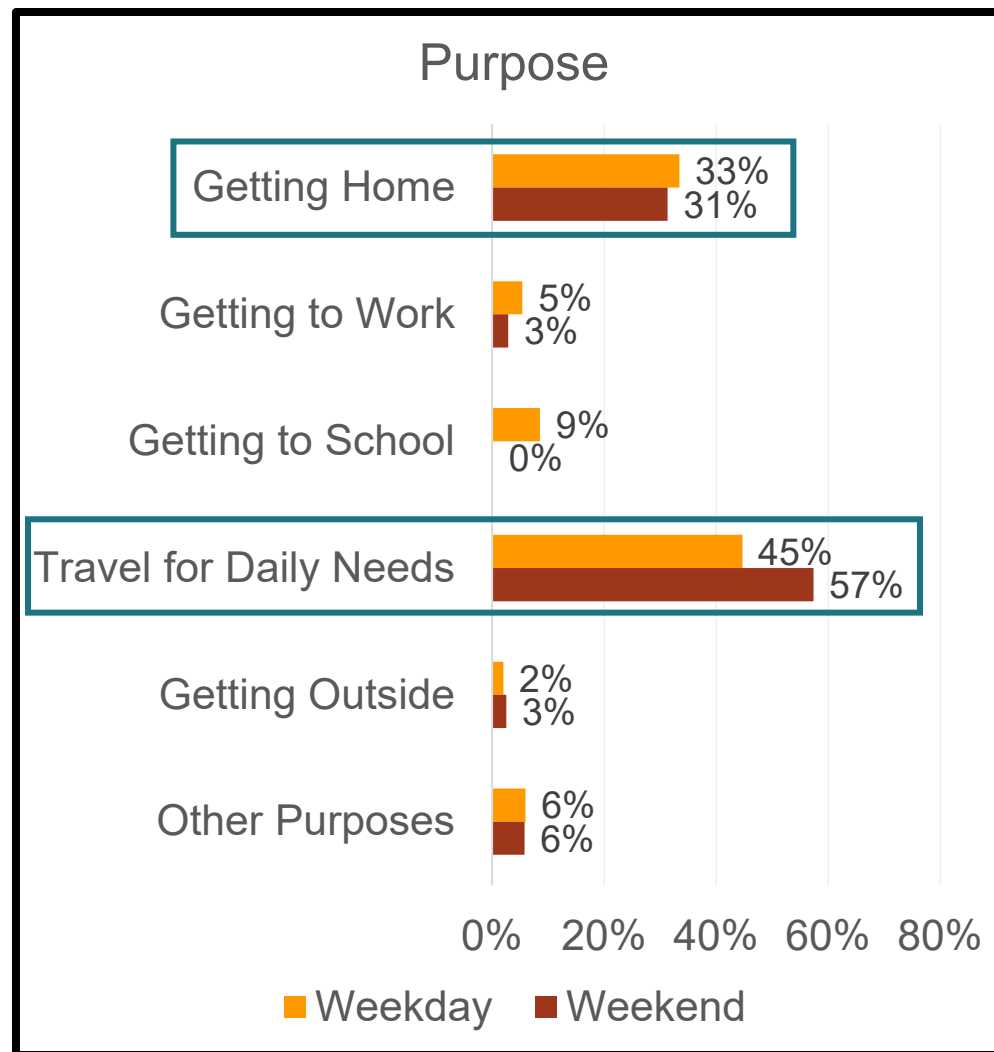
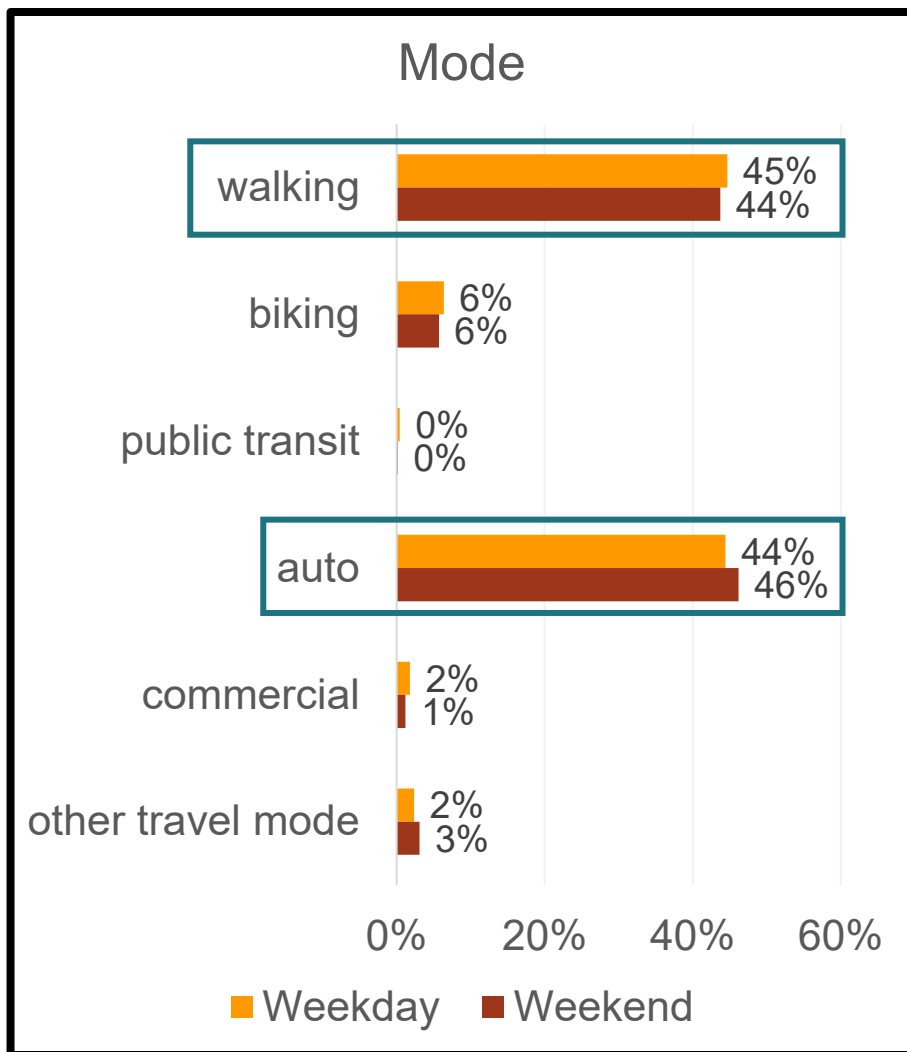
Study Area Trips

Weekday: approximately 82,000

Weekend: approximately 76,000



Trips Under 1 Mile



Walking & Biking Trips

- **Walk trips**

- Weekday: approximately 10,500
- Weekend: approximately 8,900
- More than 70% are less than 1 mile long

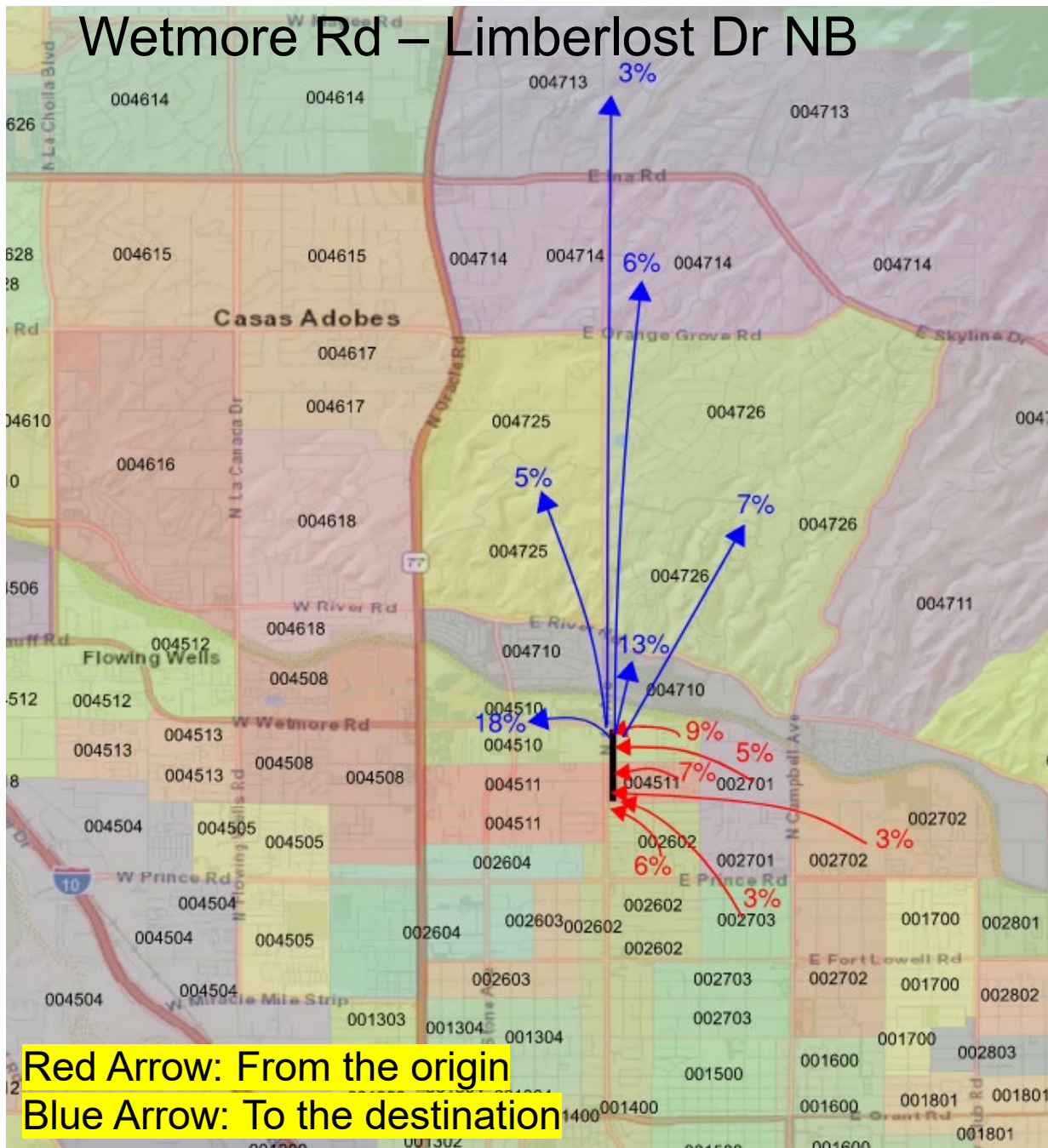
- **Bike trips**

- Weekday: approximately 3,000
- Weekend: approximately 2,500
- More than 80% are less than 5 miles long

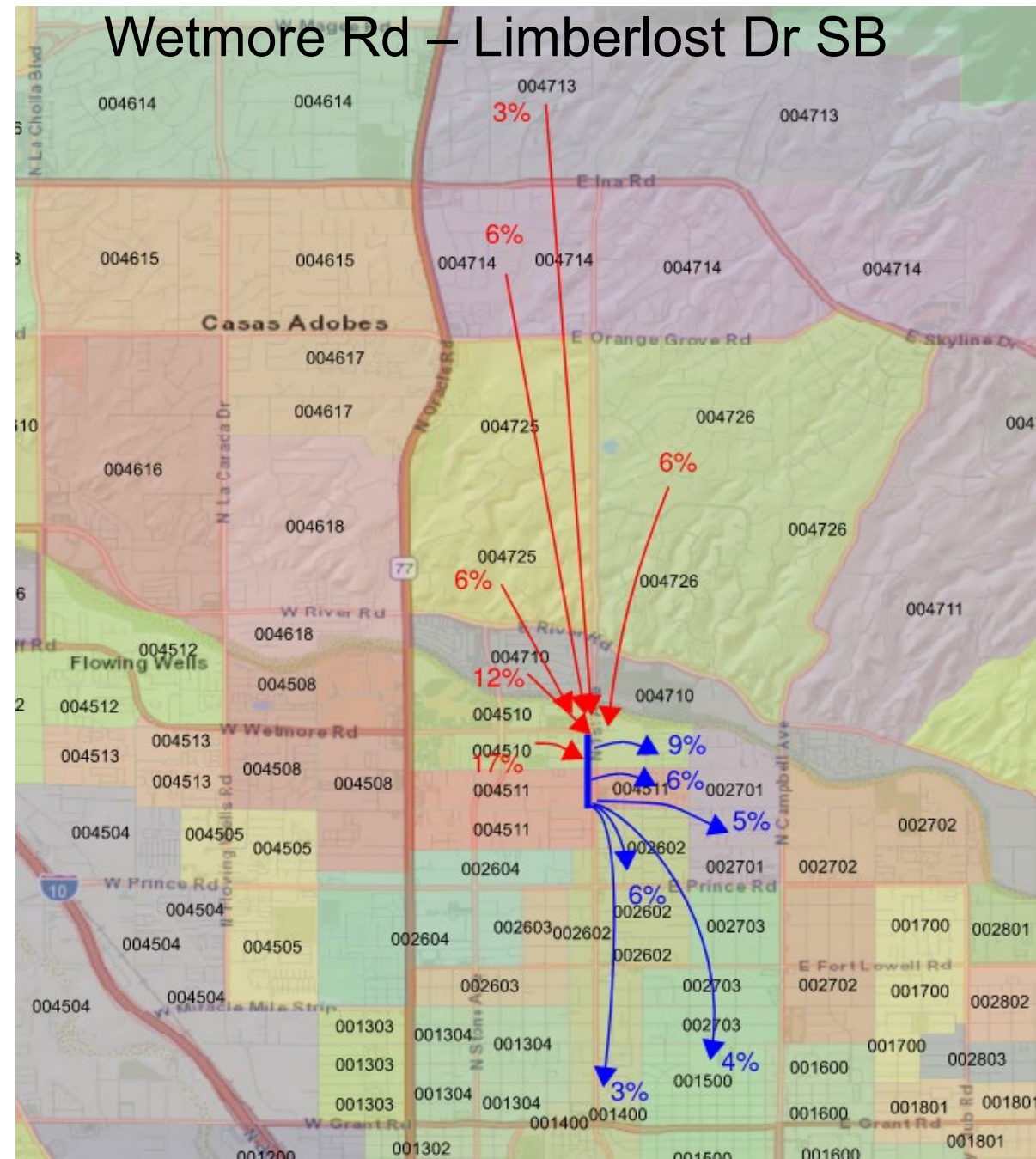
- **Daily needs** is the most common trip purpose.

- Weekdays: 50%
- Weekends: 63%
- Other common trip purposes: home, school, and work.

Wetmore Rd – Limberlost Dr NB



Wetmore Rd – Limberlost Dr SB



Red Arrow: From the origin
Blue Arrow: To the destination

Replica Data Findings:

- Most trips on 1st Avenue between Wetmore Rd and Grant Rd start and end along 1st Avenue.
- People from north of River Road are more likely to use 1st Avenue than those from south of River Road.
- Most trips are relatively short.
- Traffic is busier in the south than in the north



2. DRIVING TODAY

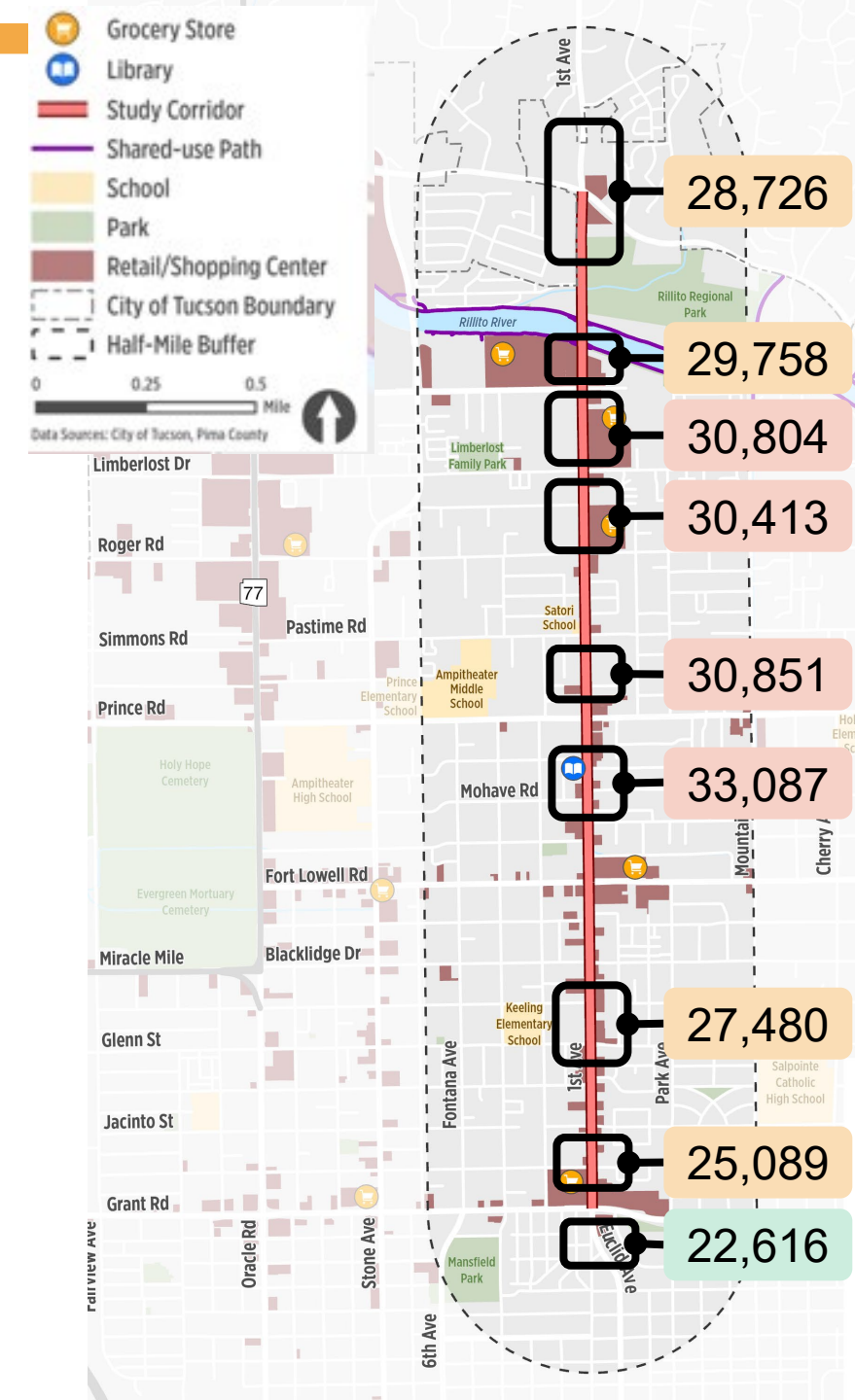
Historical Daily Volumes

- 15% decrease in vehicle volumes since 1998
- Currently approximately 30,000 vehicles per day

Year	Daily Volume	% Change
1998	33,290	-
2000	34,116	+1.2%
2003	35,500	+1.3%
2006	35,078	-0.4%
2010	35,525	+0.3%
2012	30,616	-7.2%
2015	31,675	+1.1%
2018	31,258	-0.4%
2024	28,178	-1.7%

Existing Daily Volumes

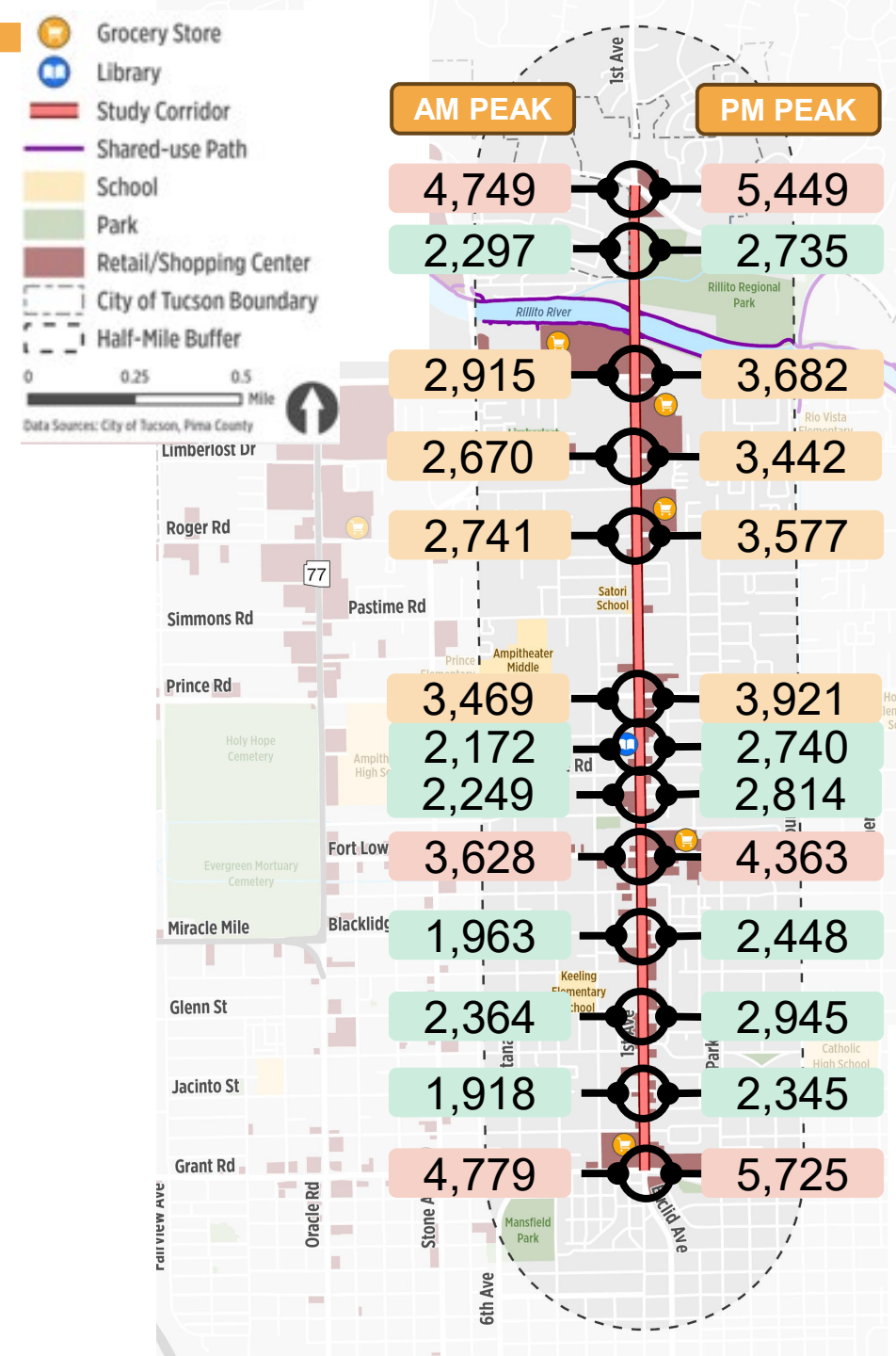
- Counts Collected March of 2024
- Highest daily volumes between Fort Lowell Rd and Wetmore Road
 - Average Volume: 28,758 Vehicles per Day
- 4 Lane Roadway Capacity ~36,000 Vehicles per Day*



Intersection Peak Hour Volumes

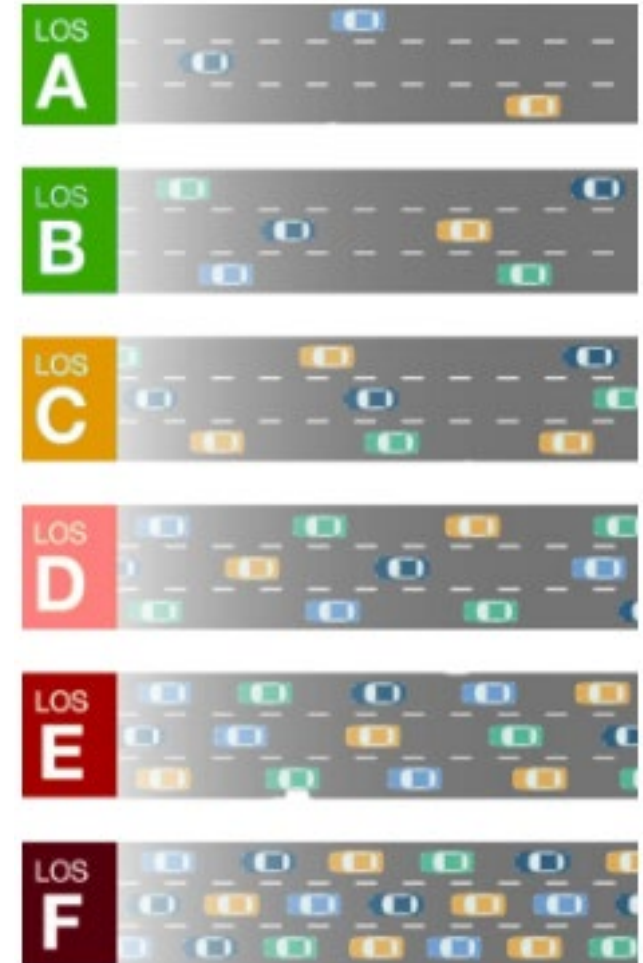
Highest PM peak intersection entering volumes at:

- Grant Road
- River Road
- Fort Lowell Road



Quantifying Traffic Operations

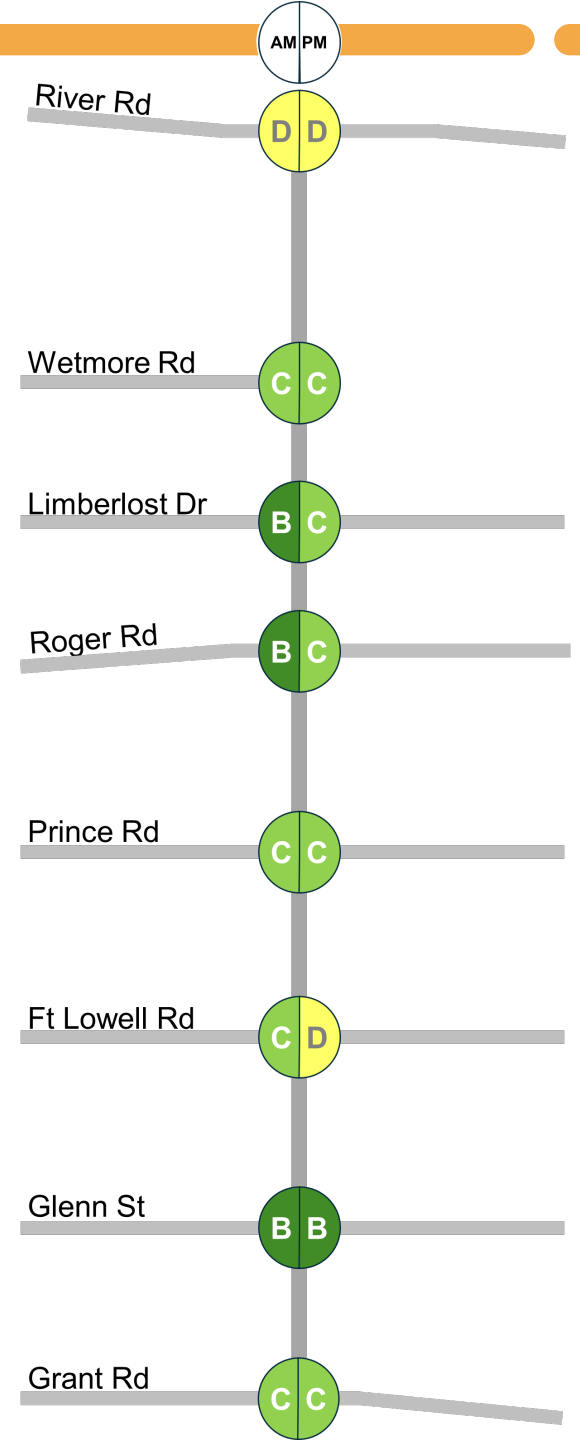
- **Level of Service (LOS)** quantifies operating conditions for vehicle travel.
- **Highway Capacity Manual (HCM)** outlines the methods for computing LOS.
 - Considers delay times and volume-to-capacity (V/C) ratio to assign a grade ranging from A to F.



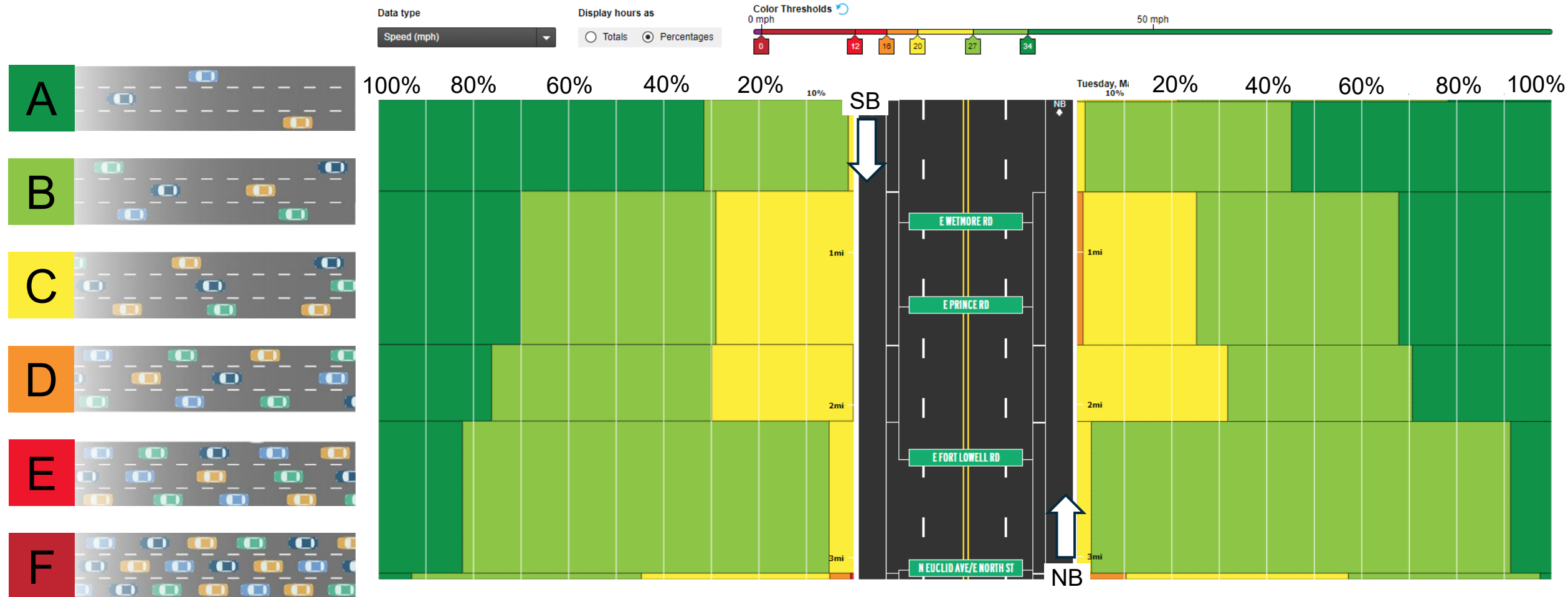
Intersection Operations

- A** **Very low delay** and most vehicles do not stop.
- B** **Low delay** and some vehicles stop.
- C** **Moderate delay** and a significant number of vehicles stop.
- D** The **limit of acceptable delay** in an urban area; many vehicles stop and some in the queue may not make it through in one cycle.
- E** **High delay** with poor progression; most vehicles will not make it through in one cycle.
- F** **Unacceptable** delay; demand exceeds intersection capacity. Many vehicles require two or more cycles to make it through.

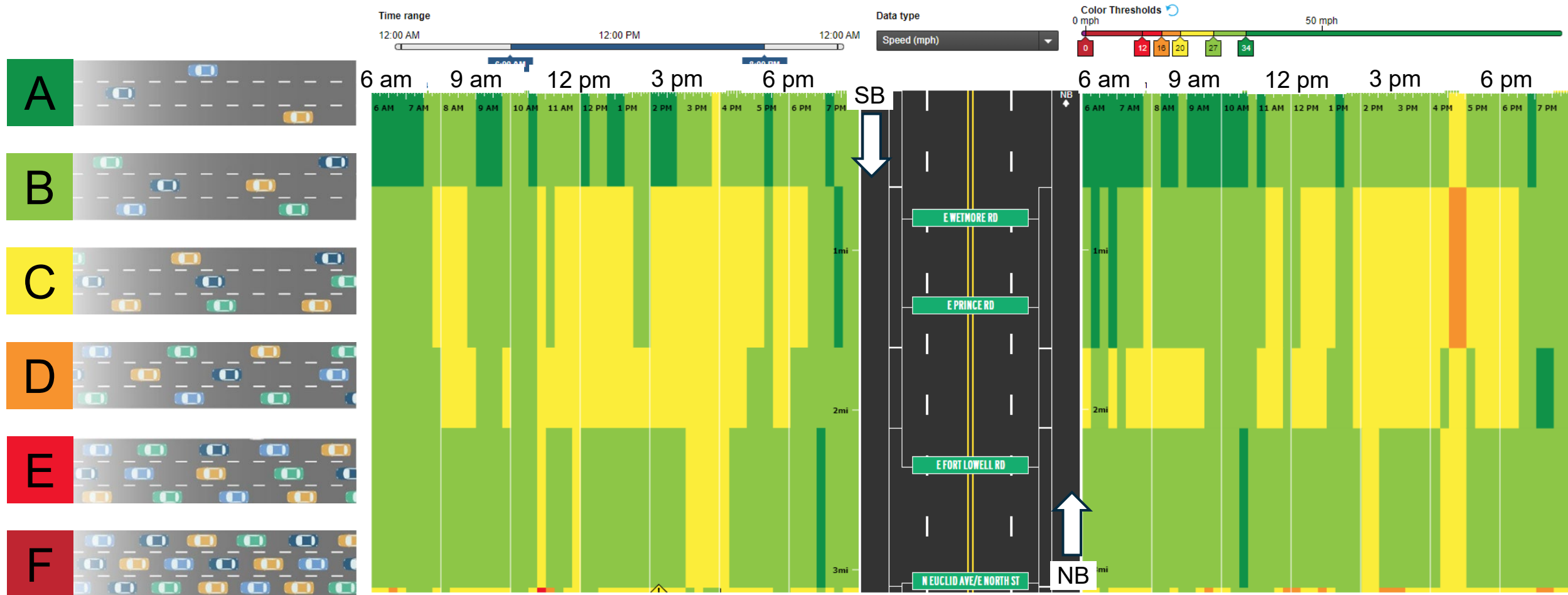
Intersections currently **operate at an acceptable** Level of Service (LOS).



Corridor Ops – Time Spent at Different LOS



Corridor Level of Service – Time of Day





3. WALKING TODAY



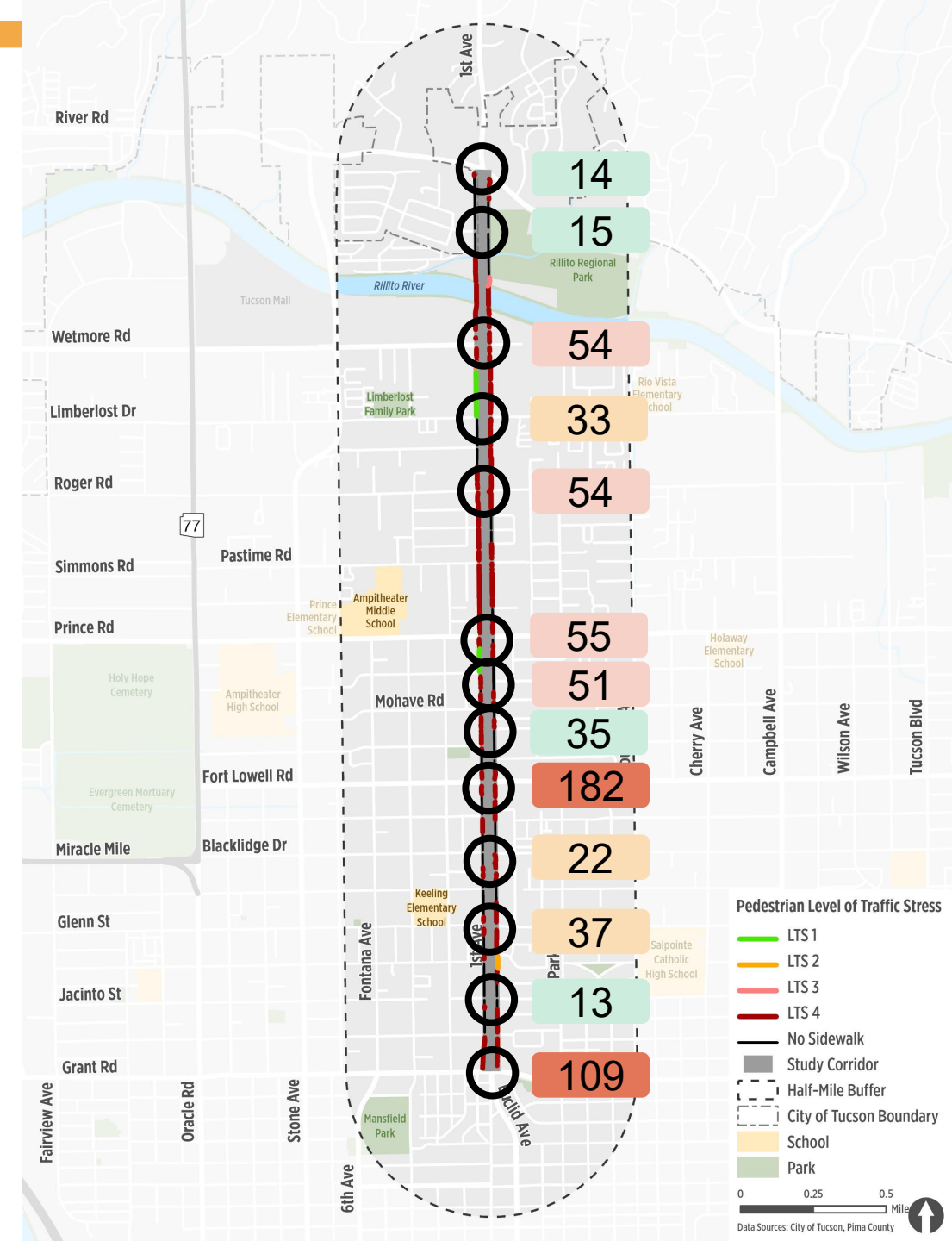
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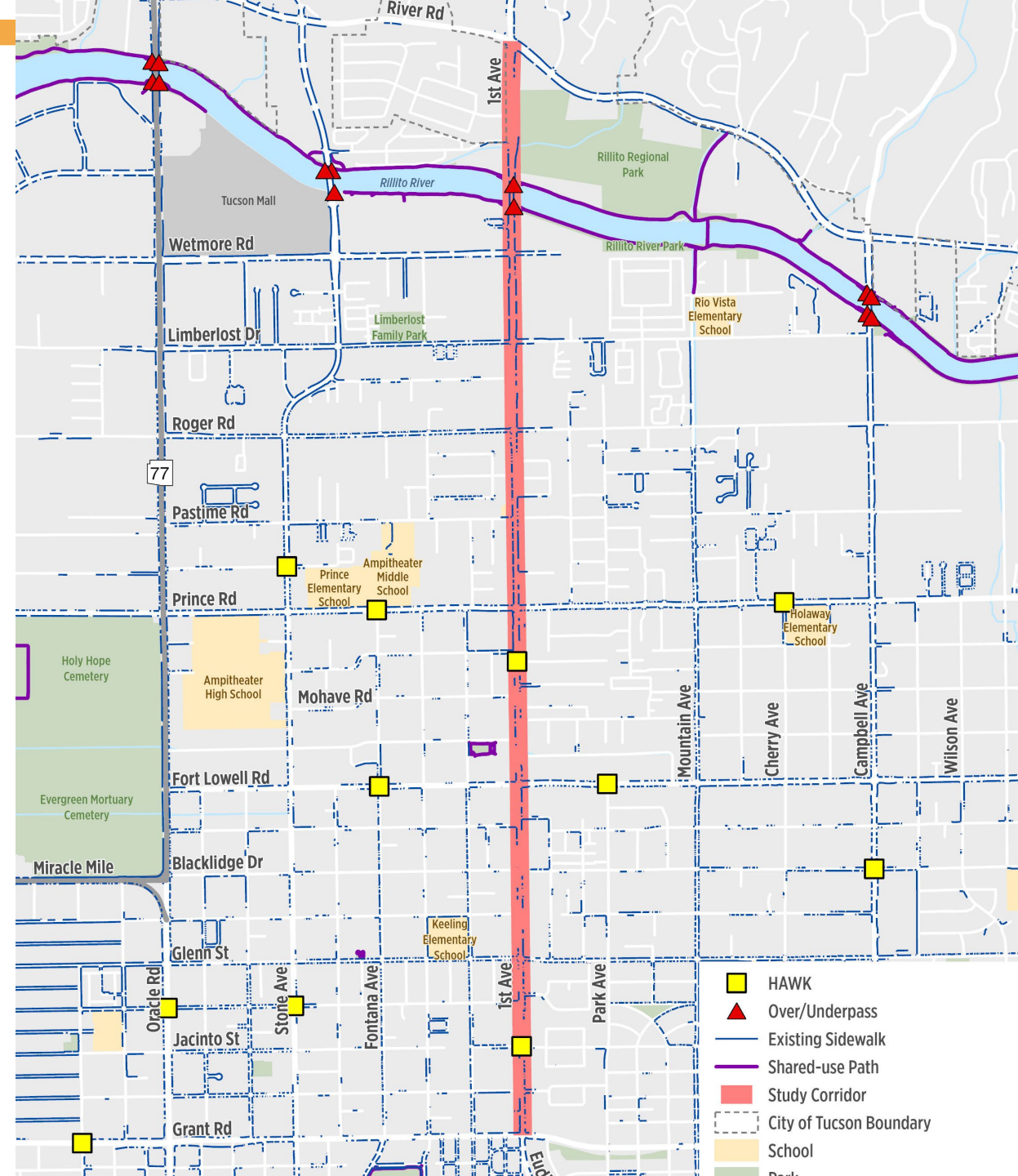
Pedestrian Volumes at Signalized Intersections

- PM peak hour volumes
- Highest pedestrian volumes at:
 - Grant Road
 - Fort Lowell Road (field review; near miss data)
- Moderately high pedestrian volumes at...
 - Graybill Drive (HAWK)
 - Prince Road
 - Roger Road
 - Wetmore Road (field review; near miss data)



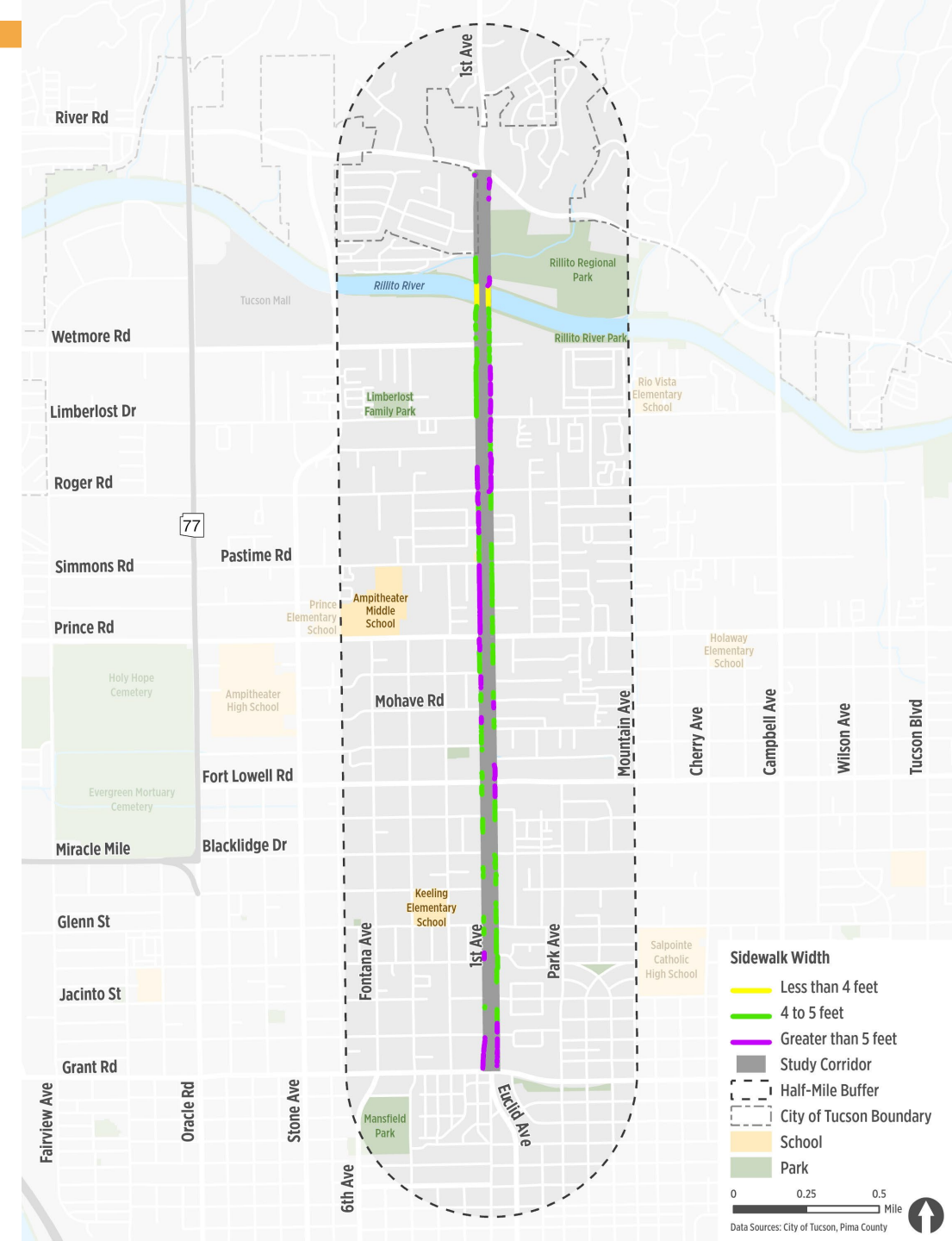
Sidewalk Network

- 60% of the 1st Avenue corridor has sidewalks.
- Marked crosswalks at 8 signalized intersections.
- 2 pedestrian hybrid beacons (HAWKs).
- Connection to the Loop path at Rillito River.



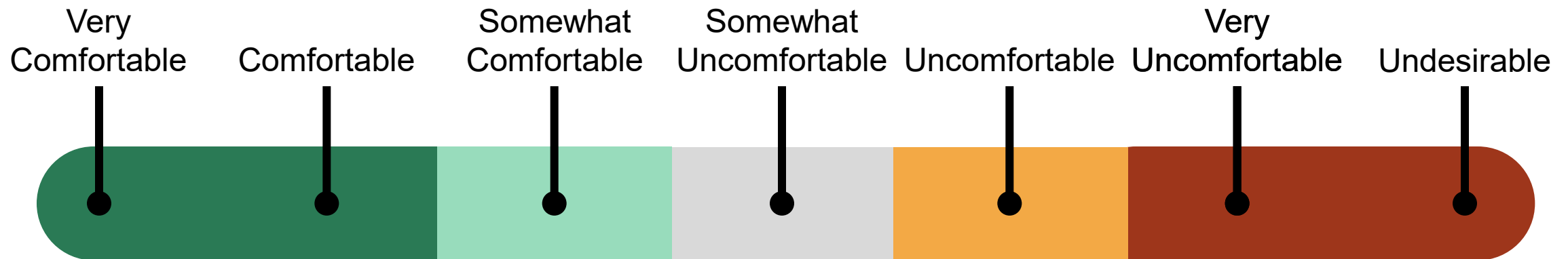
Sidewalk Width

- Often 4 to 5 feet in width.
 - 5% <4 Feet
 - 55% 4 to 5 Feet
 - 40% >5 Feet
- Tucson 2021 Street Design Guide prefers a 6 - 8 ft sidewalk width.
- Narrow sidewalks can increase stress/discomfort on pedestrians.

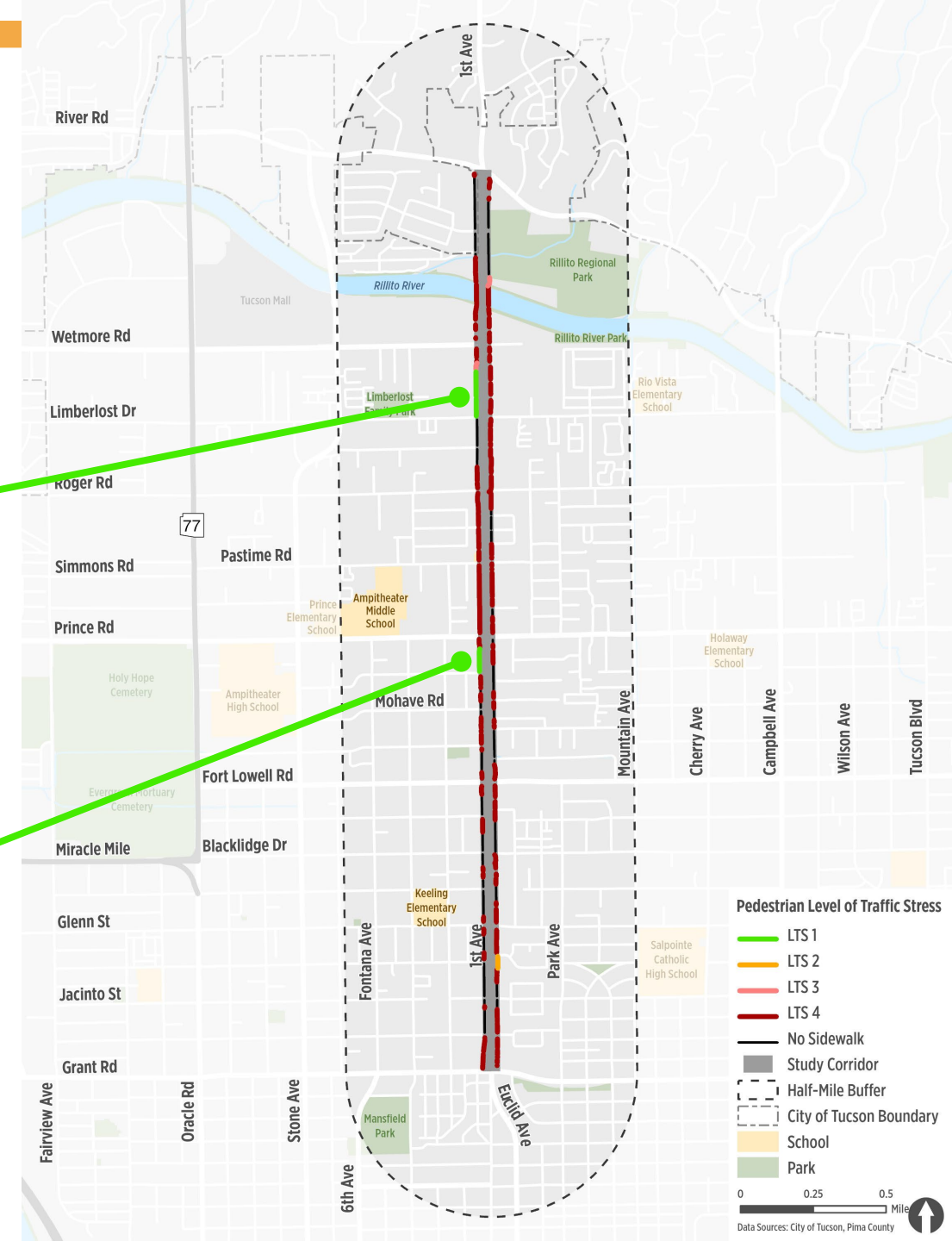


Measuring Pedestrian Stress

- **Pedestrian Level of Traffic Stress (PLTS)** qualitatively measures pedestrian comfort along a corridor (source: Oregon Department of Transportation)
- Considers sidewalk and buffer widths, posted speed limit, and presence of bike lanes and on-street parking.

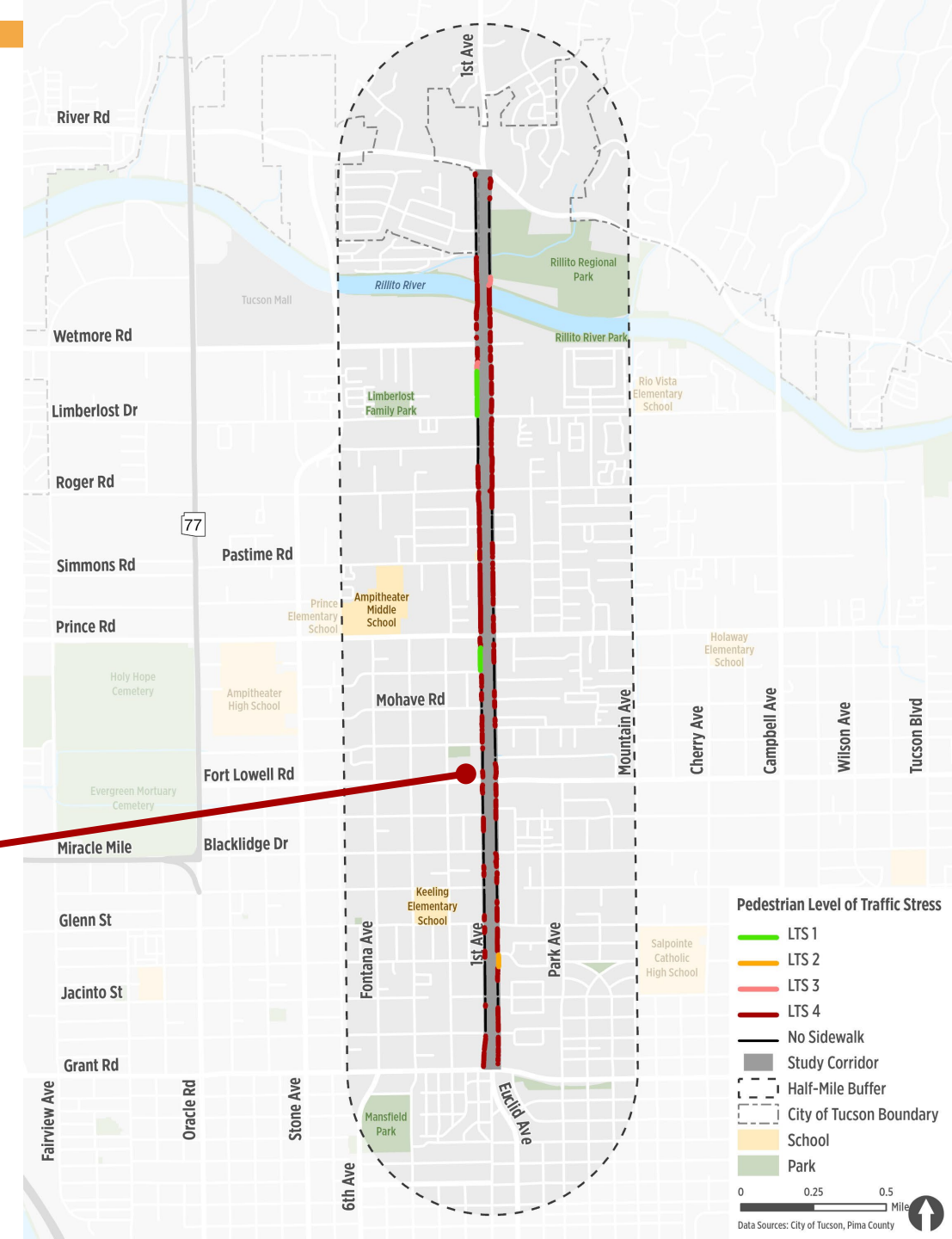


Existing PLTS – High Scores



Existing PLTS – Low Scores

- PLTS of 4 along most of the corridor.
- Minimal instances of PLTS 1, 2, and 3.



HAWK Crossing Locations



Jacinto Street

Why?

Provides a low-stress, high-compliance, crossing facility for bicyclists.

How?

Vertical delineation and push button activated lights to alert drivers.



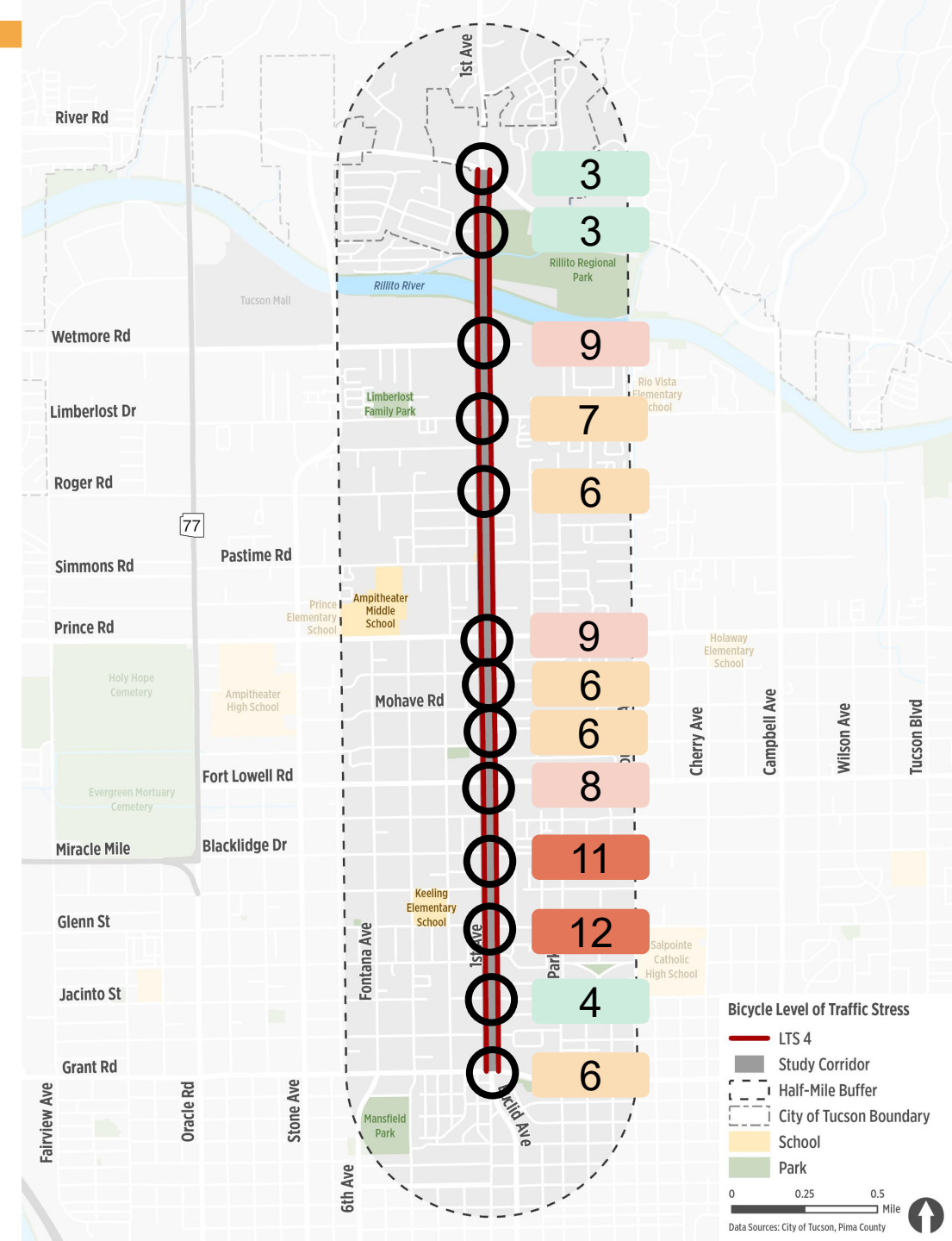
Graybill Drive



4. BIKING TODAY

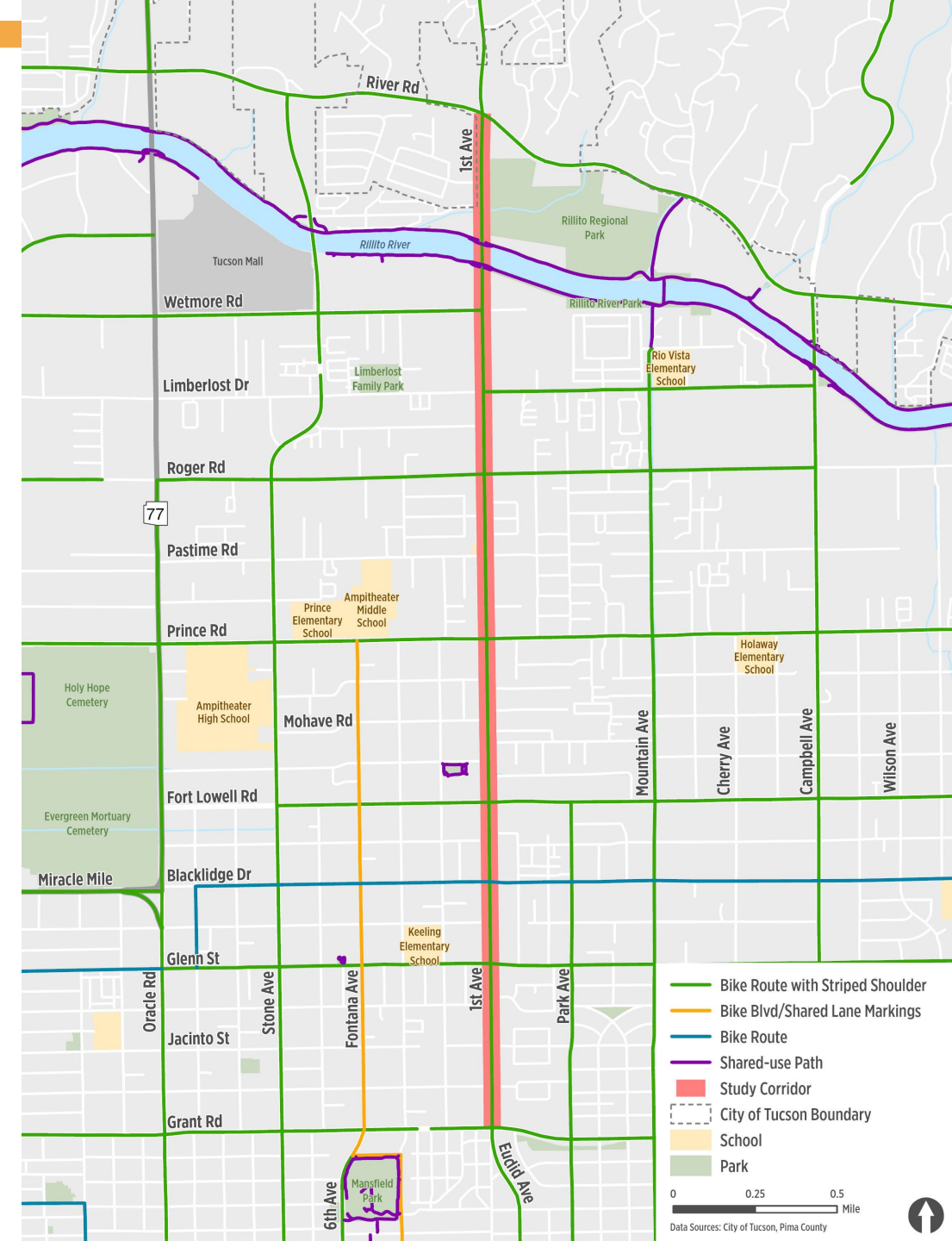
Existing Bicyclist Intersection Volumes

- Peak PM hour volumes
 - Bicycles on road; does not include crosswalk volumes
- Highest bicyclist volumes at:
 - Blacklidge Drive (Future bike boulevard)
 - Glenn Street
- Moderately high bicyclist volumes at...
 - Prince Road
 - Wetmore Road
 - Fort Lowell Road (field review; near miss data)

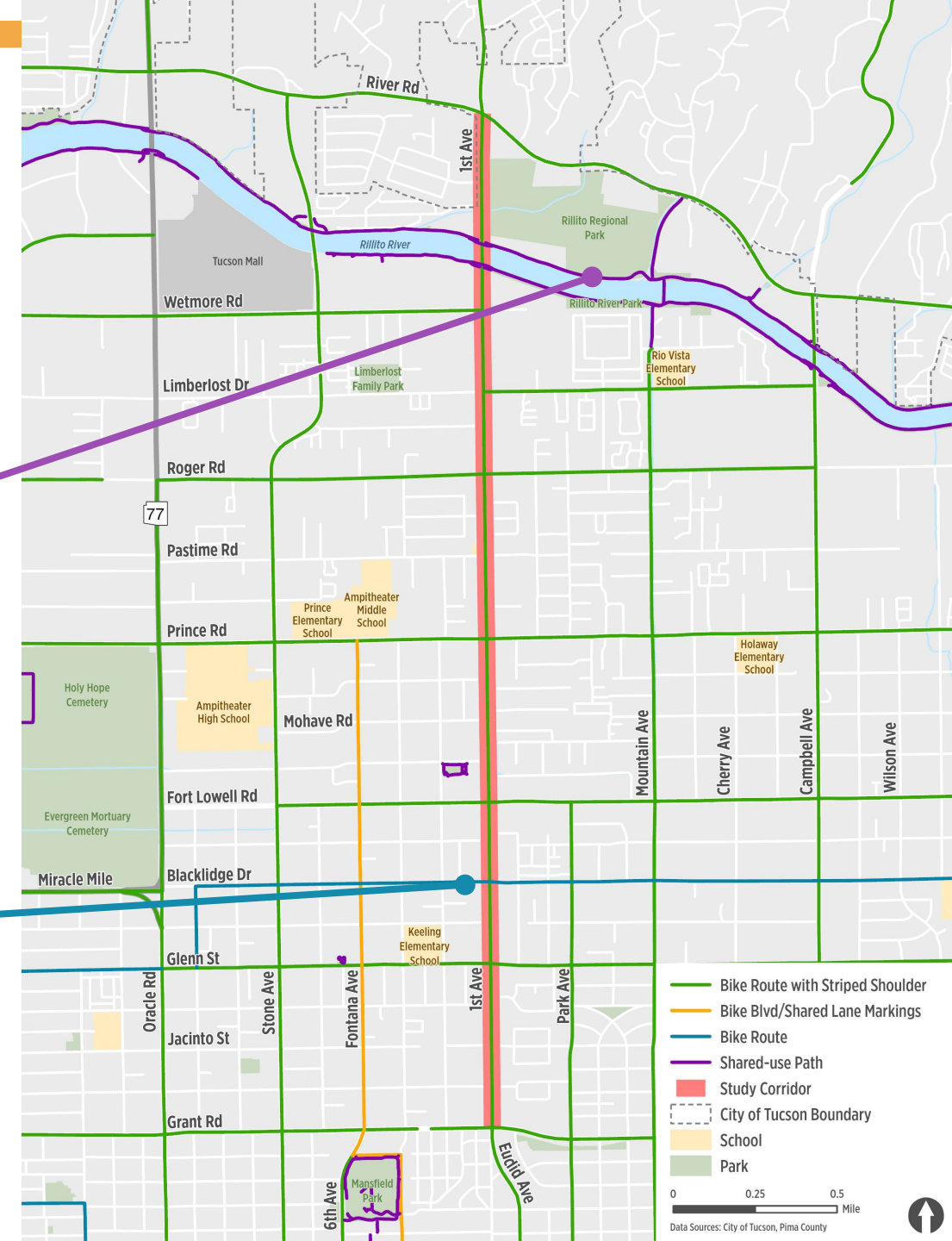


Bike Network

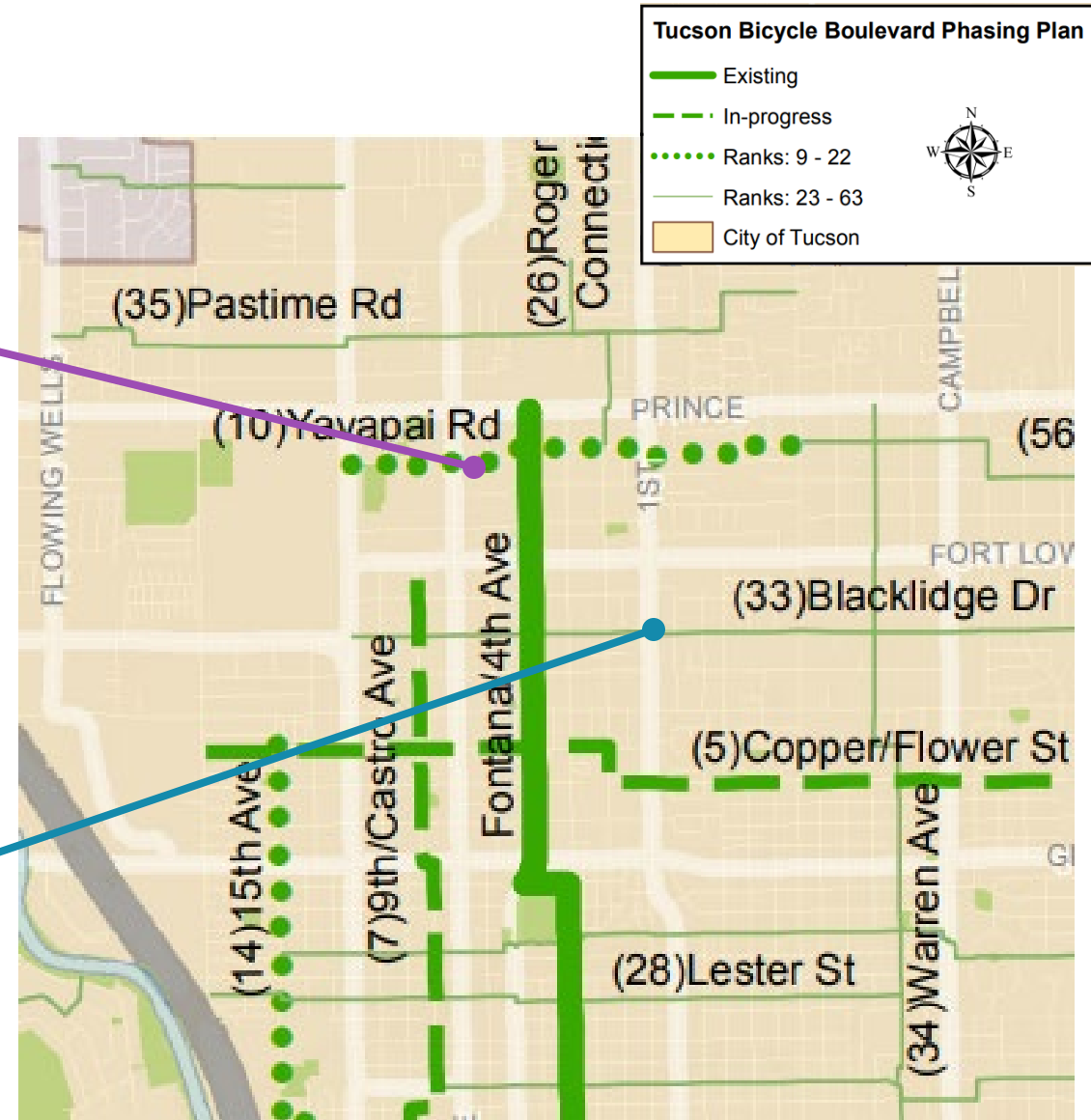
- Primarily striped shoulder - bike lane/route on 1st Avenue.
 - Approximately 5 feet
- Intersects with...
 - Blacklidge Drive bike route
 - Rillito River shared-use path
 - Bike routes on major cross-streets



Bike Network



Future Bike Network



Measuring Bicyclist Stress

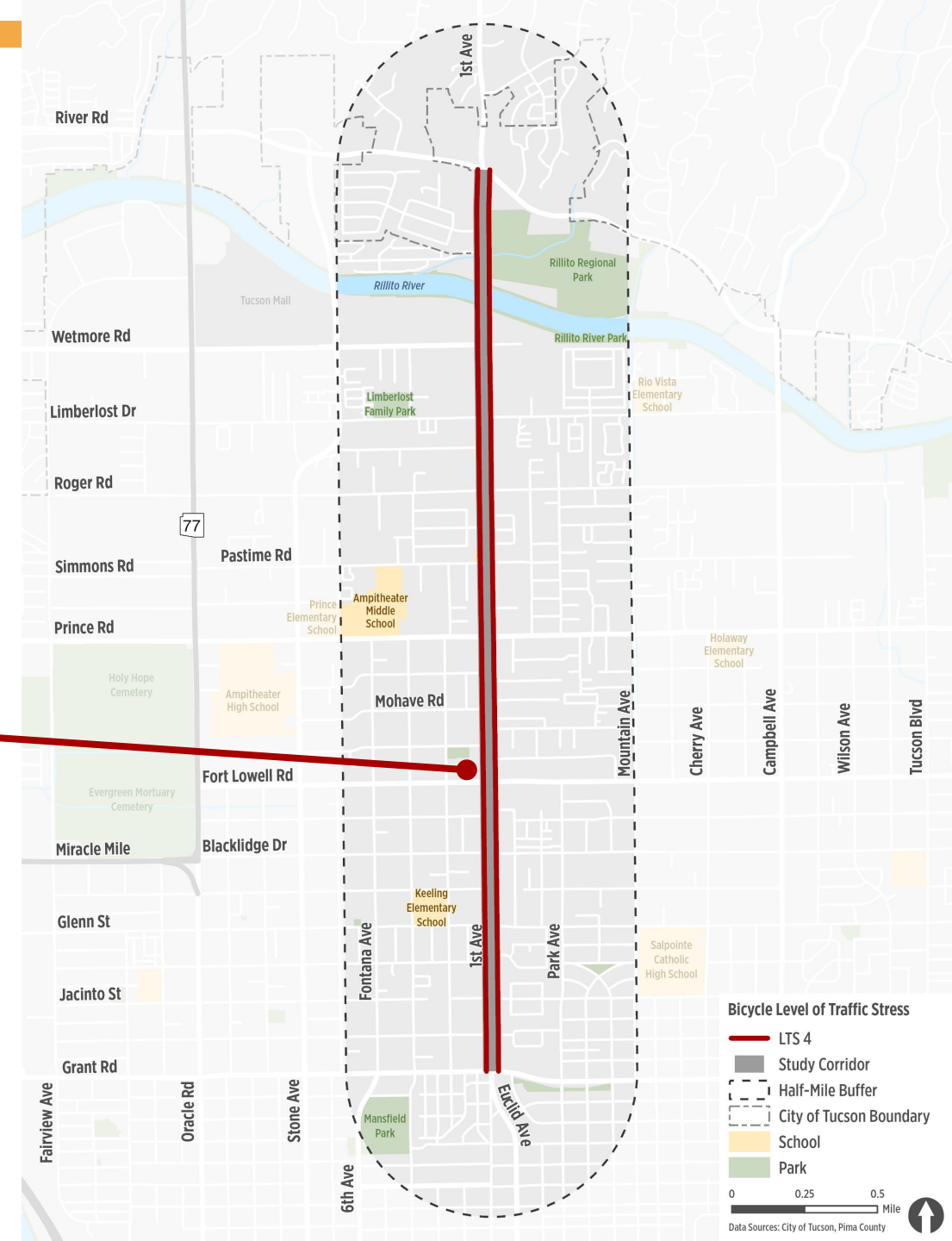
Bicyclist Level of Traffic Stress (BLTS) measures bicyclist comfort along a corridor.

- Speed
- Number of Lanes
- Bike Facility Type
- Presence of On-Street Parking



Existing BLTS

BLTS 4
along
entire
corridor.





5. TRANSIT SERVICE



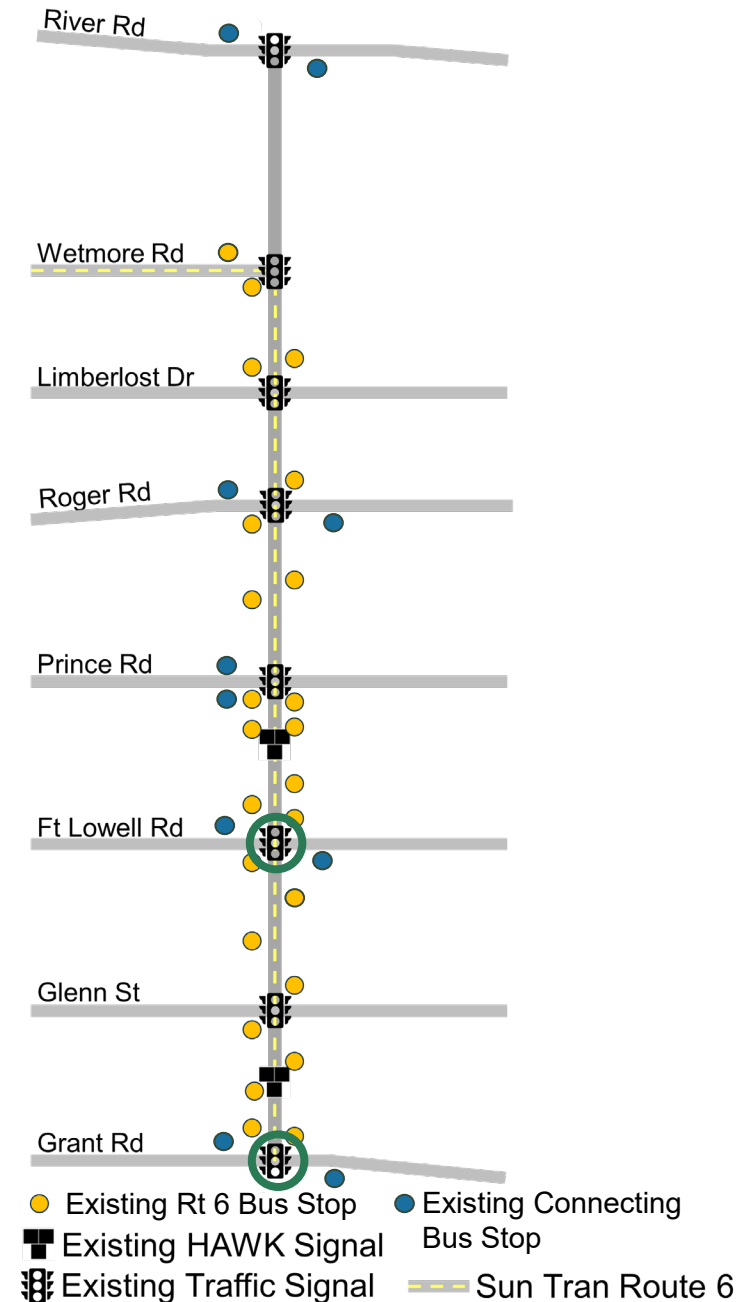
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Existing Transit Infrastructure

- 23 bus stops
 - 6 Bus Pullouts/Right Turn Lane Stops
 - 17 In Lane Stops
- Crosswalks at 8 traffic signals and 2 HAWKs
- Routes Crossing 1st Avenue
 - River Rd: Rt 103X
 - Roger Rd: Rt 15
 - Prince Rd: Rt 17
 - Ft Lowell Rd: Rt 34
 - Grant Rd: Rt 9



Existing Transit Ridership

Route 6 Northbound Average Transit Ridership

Stop Location	Weekday			Saturday			Sunday		
	On	Off	Total	On	Off	Total	On	Off	Total
1st Ave/Grant	102	118	220	63	71	134	32	36	68
1st Ave/Copper	15	20	35	10	9	19	5	3	8
1st Ave/Glenn	22	32	54	16	19	35	8	11	19
1st Ave/ Blacklidge	17	26	43	12	17	29	6	13	19
1st Ave/Ft Lowell	89	135	224	61	83	144	31	45	76
1st Ave/Halcyon	9	16	25	6	9	15	4	6	10
1st Ave/Graybill	11	34	45	8	25	33	2	6	8
1st Ave/Prince	41	68	109	29	37	66	14	18	32
1st Ave/Pastime	24	47	71	15	16	31	8	9	17
1st Ave/Roger	31	63	94	21	39	60	13	21	34
1st Ave/Limberlost	18	49	67	12	27	39	7	14	21

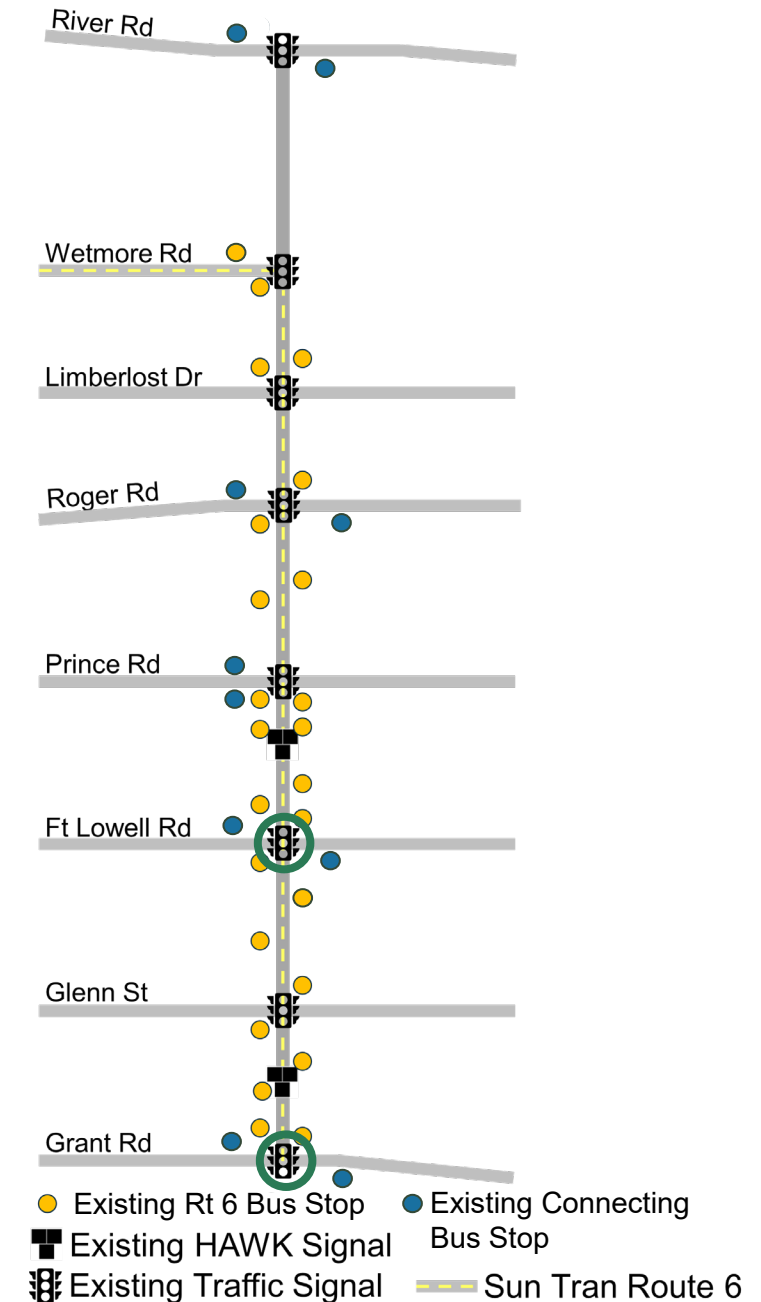
Route 6 Southbound Average Transit Ridership

Stop Location	Weekday			Saturday			Sunday		
	On	Off	Total	On	Off	Total	On	Off	Total
1st Ave/Wetmore	77	10	87	50	5	55	28	3	31
1st Ave/Limberlost	42	12	54	30	3	33	15	5	20
1st Ave/Roger	64	27	91	36	15	51	20	12	32
1st Ave/Pastime	43	18	61	21	11	32	12	6	18
1st Ave/Prince	79	34	113	45	19	64	25	10	35
1st Ave/ Yavapai	26	18	44	19	11	30	7	3	10
1st Ave/Halcyon	27	17	44	17	11	28	11	8	19
1st Ave/Ft Lowell	130	62	192	84	35	119	49	22	71
1st Ave/Blacklidge	28	15	43	24	11	35	13	7	20
1st Ave/Glenn	33	31	64	19	16	35	13	11	24
1st Ave/Jacinto	15	12	27	7	6	13	4	5	9
1st Ave/Grant	109	112	221	70	63	133	40	42	82

Existing Transit Operations

Route 6 Travel Times

Day	Peak Hour	Wetmore Rd to Grant Rd (Southbound)	Grant Rd to Wetmore Rd (Northbound)
Weekday	AM	10-11 Minutes	11-14 Minutes
	PM	11 Minutes	14-15 Minutes
Saturday	AM	10 minutes	12 Minutes
	PM	11 Minutes	13 Minutes
Sunday	AM	10 Minutes	12 Minutes
	PM	11 Minutes	13 Minutes





Transportation Design 101

Roadway Building Blocks

Project Overview

Design Concept Report

Fall 2024

Existing Conditions Analysis



Winter 2024/2025

Framework and Goals Development



Spring/Summer 2025



Draft
Recommended
Alternative

Alternatives Development



Final
Recommended
Alternative

Continuous Public Outreach

Community
Input

Community
Input

Project Overview

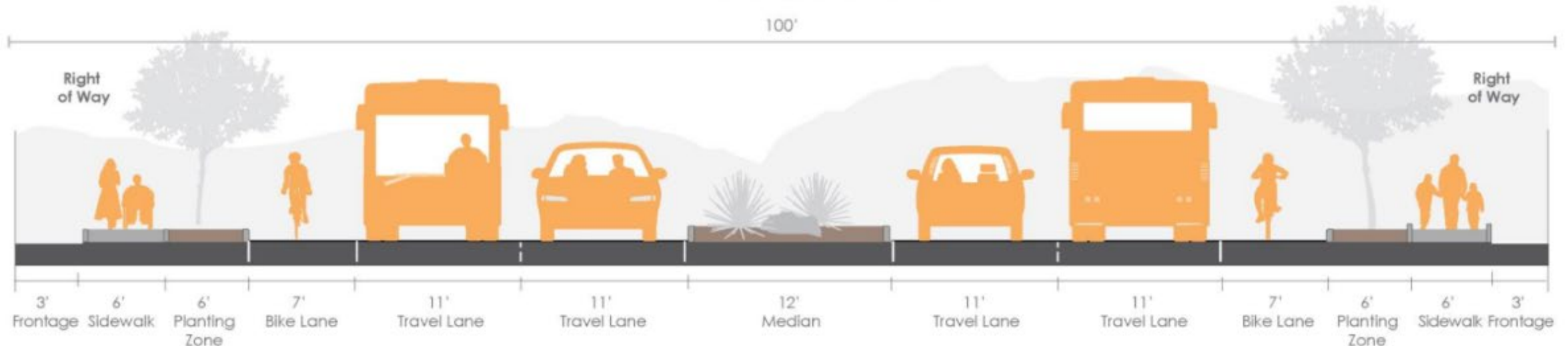
Design Concept Report

- What will the design team evaluate?

- Existing Conditions
- Cross-section and alignment alternatives
- Constructability and construction phasing
- Right-of-Way
- Cost estimation

- Traffic Design
- Floodplain and Drainage
- Utilities (Existing and New)
- Landscape
- Social, Economic, and Environmental

4-Lane Cross-Section



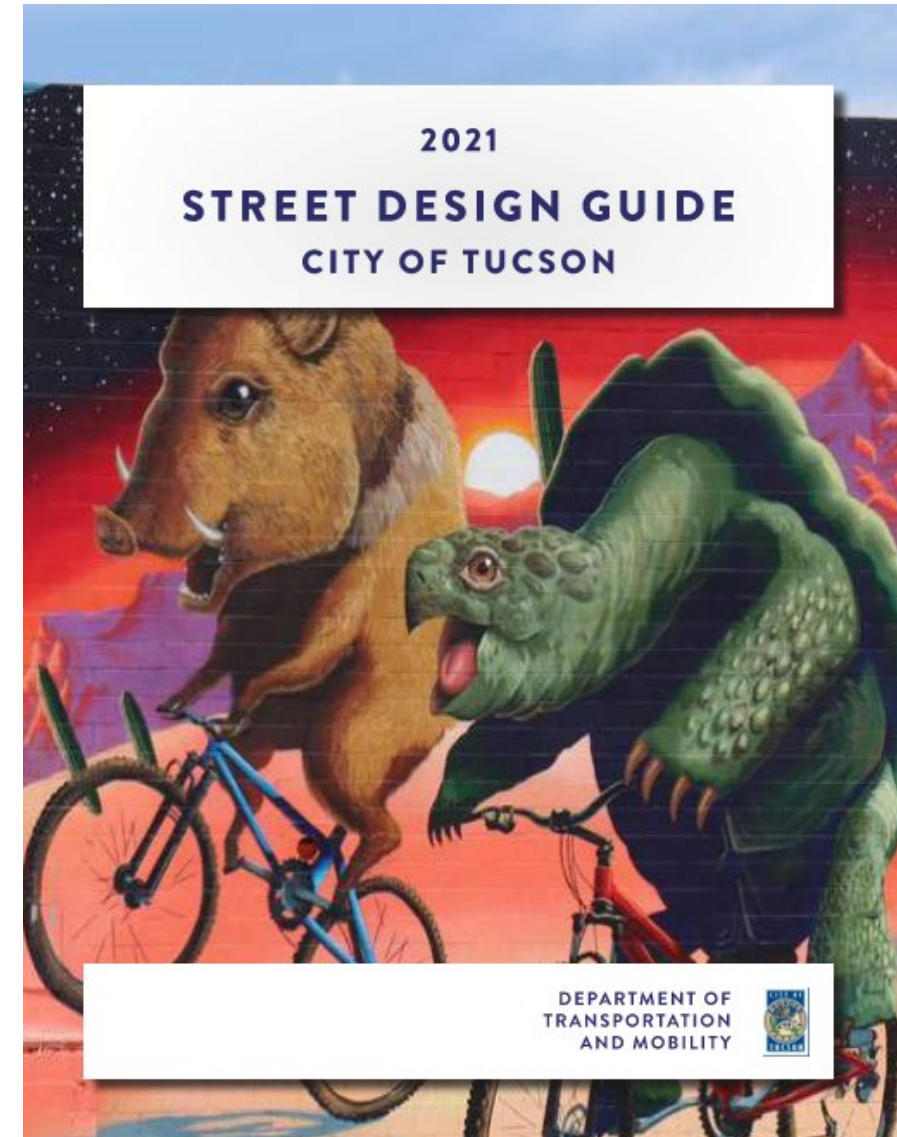
Transportation Design 101

Roadway Building Blocks

Complete Streets

- Designing for the most vulnerable users
- Working from the outside in
- Utilizing the zone system determines how space within the R/W is allocated
- Prioritization

PEDESTRIAN REALM	STREET REALM		MEDIAN	STREET REALM		PEDESTRIAN REALM
Frontage Zone Signs Building Front Street Furniture Bus shelter	Curb Curb Bicycle Zone Bike lanes Buffers	Vehicle Zone (1 to 3 lanes) Auto lane(s) Transit lane(s)	Median Turn lane Landscaping Trees Pedestrian Refuge Median Island Signs	Vehicle Zone (1 to 3 lanes) Auto lane(s) Transit lane(s)	Curb Curb Bicycle Zone Bike lanes Buffers	Frontage Zone Signs Building Front Street Furniture Bus shelter
Sidewalk Zone Clear sidewalk	Parking Zone Parked cars Loading Drop-offs Shared mobility				Parking Zone Parked cars Loading Drop-offs Shared mobility	Sidewalk Zone Clear sidewalk
Planting / Amenity Zone Trees Landscaping Signs Street Furniture Driveways Bus shelter Lighting	Other Turn lanes Curb Extensions			Other Turn lanes Curb Extensions	Planting / Amenity Zone Trees Landscaping Signs Street Furniture Driveways Bus shelter Lighting	



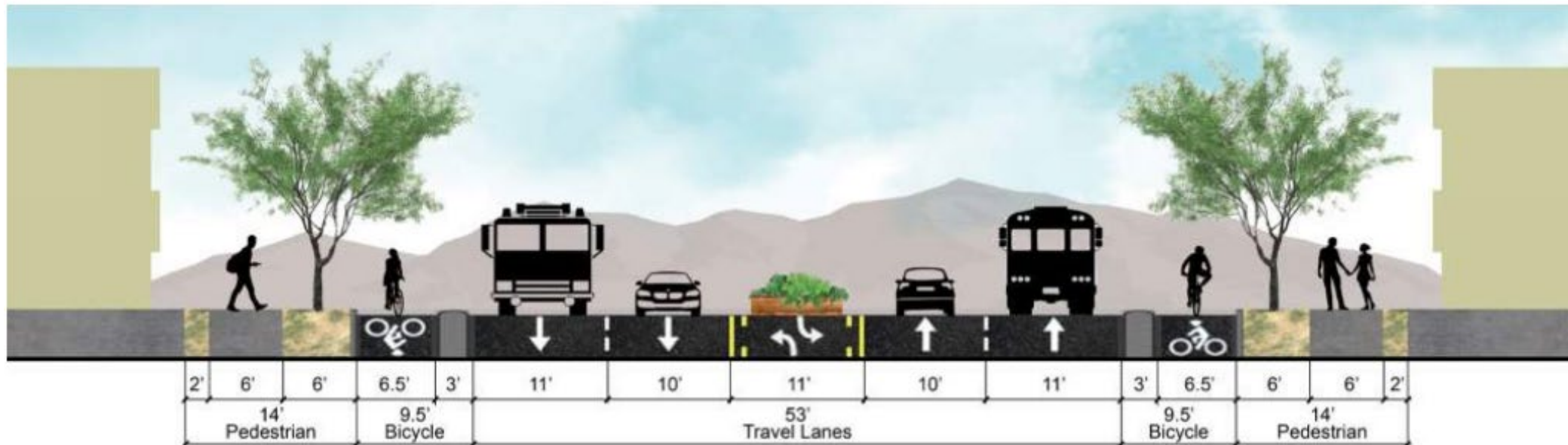
Transportation Design 101

Roadway Building Blocks

Zones

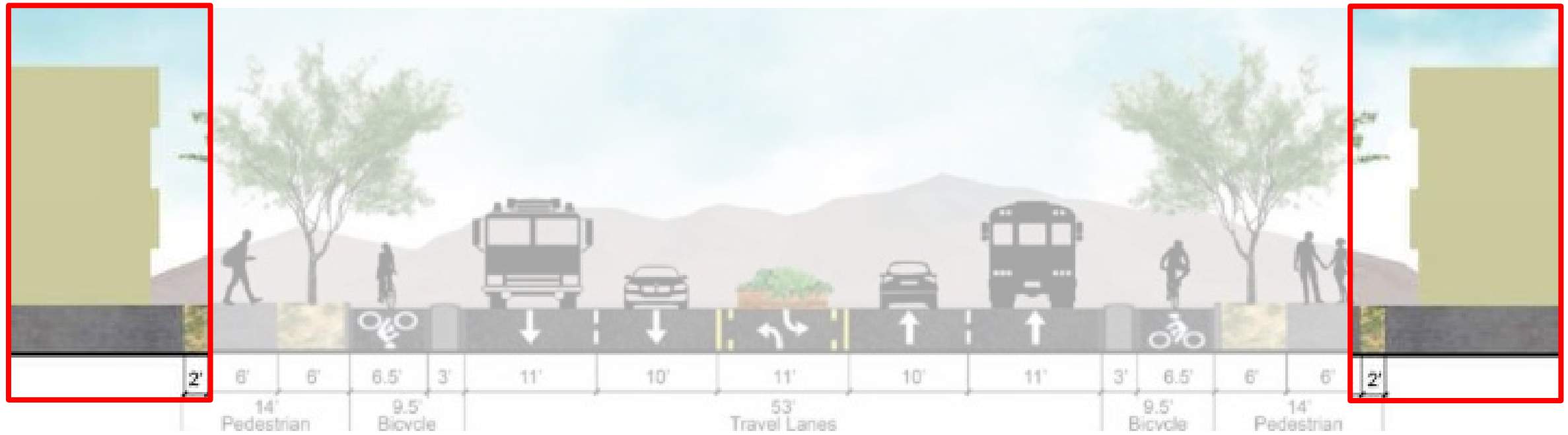
- Frontage
- Planting / Amenities
- Curb Lane
- Median
- Sidewalk
- Bicycle
- Inside Lane

Section 14. 100-ft ROW, urban 5-lane, 2-way street, pedestrian island, curb-protected bicycle lane



Frontage Zone

- Area between the back of sidewalk and the R/W line
- Width: Minimum = 2', Maximum = N/A
- Purpose: Location for overhead utilities, street lighting, landscape, construction/maintenance buffer, “shy” distance between private structures and sidewalk

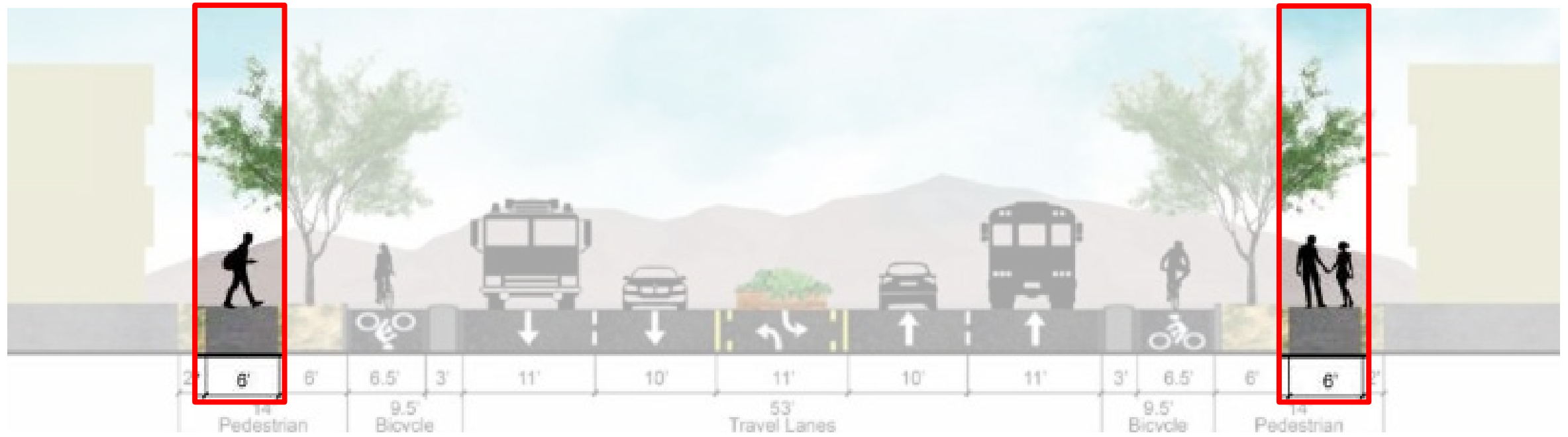


Frontage Zone

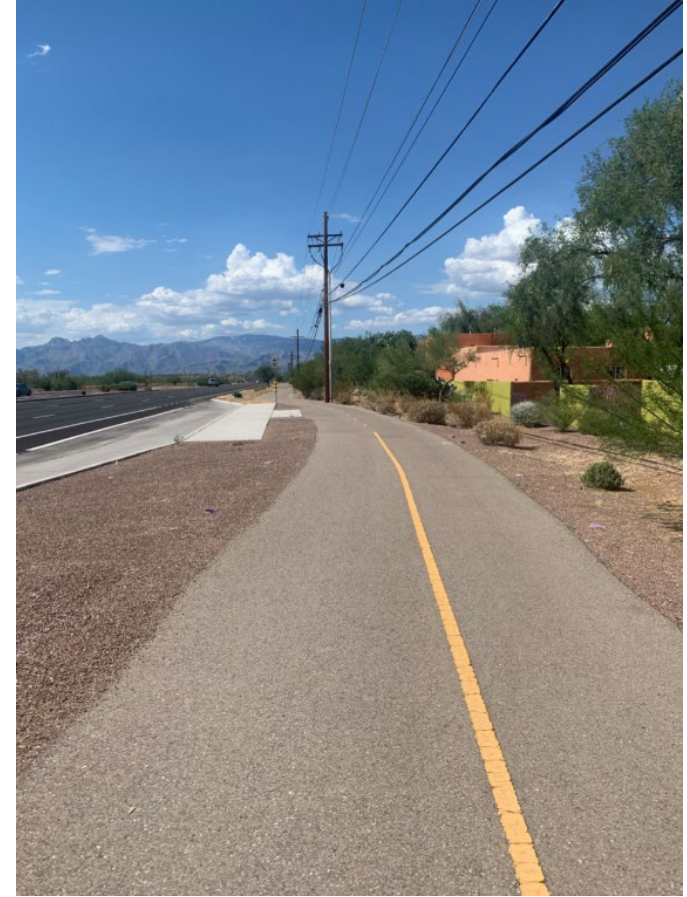


Sidewalk Zone

- Improved surface for pedestrians. Typically, concrete
- Width: Minimum = 4', Preferred = 6' to 8', Maximum = N/A
- Purpose: Allow accessible travel for pedestrians and those using mobility devices

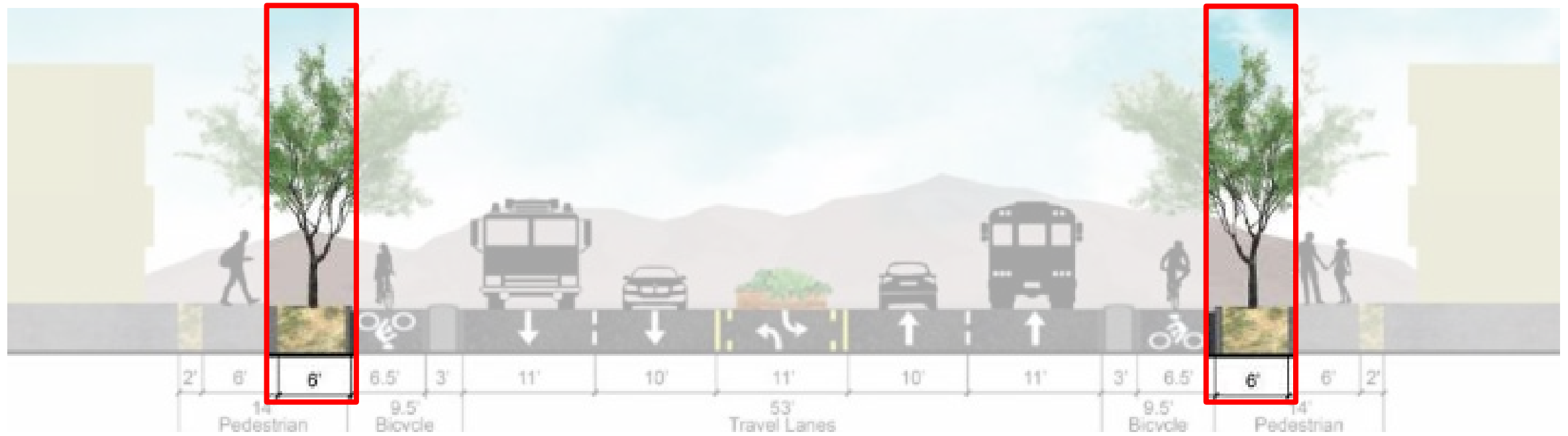


Sidewalk Zone



Planting / Amenities Zone

- Area between the front of sidewalk and back of curb
- Width: Minimum = 6', Preferred = 8' to 12', Maximum = N/A
- Purpose: Create separation between sidewalk and roadway
- Benefit: Space for landscape, increased pedestrian comfort, improves aesthetics, location for signs and furniture, driveway design
- Challenge: Acquisition of R/W and property impacts, reduced visibility

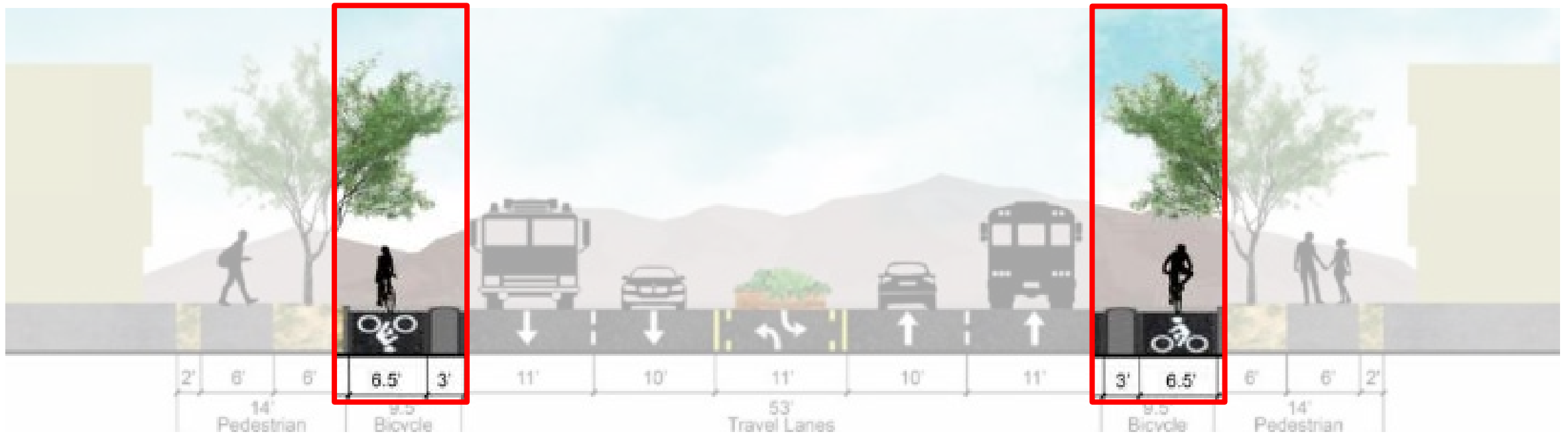


Planting / Amenities Zone



Bicycle Zone

- Dedicated space on the road or behind the curb
- Width: Minimum = 5', Preferred = 8' to 11',
- Purpose: Dedicated space for bicycle riders
- Benefit: Improves comfort and safety. Protected bike lanes reduce bike/vehicle crashes by 50% of traditional striped bike lanes.
- Challenge: Necessary R/W width, Driveway frequency, Drainage

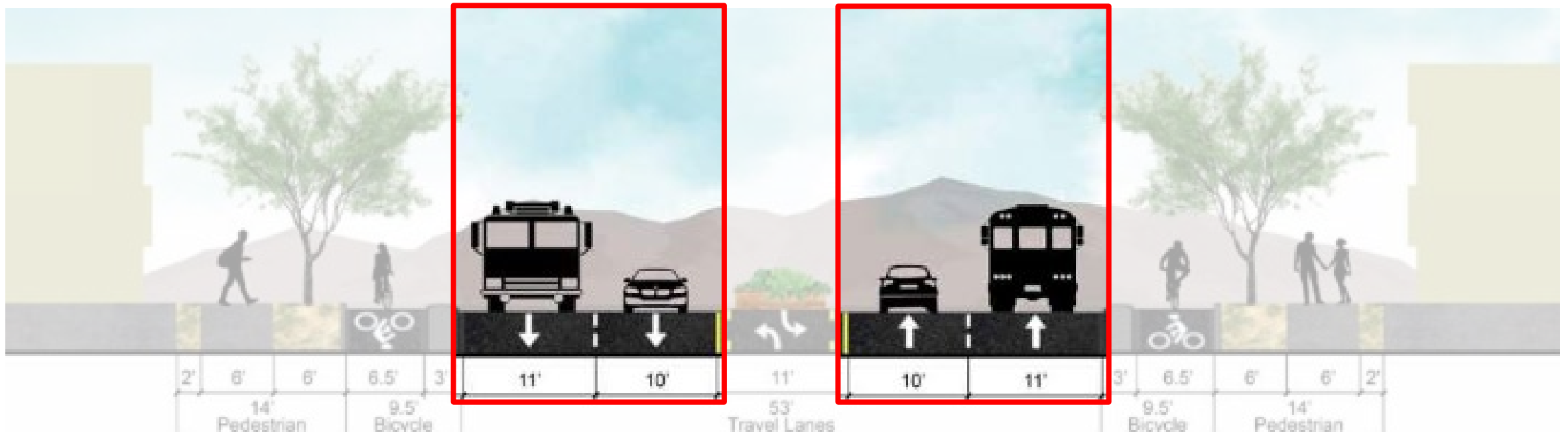


Bicycle Zone



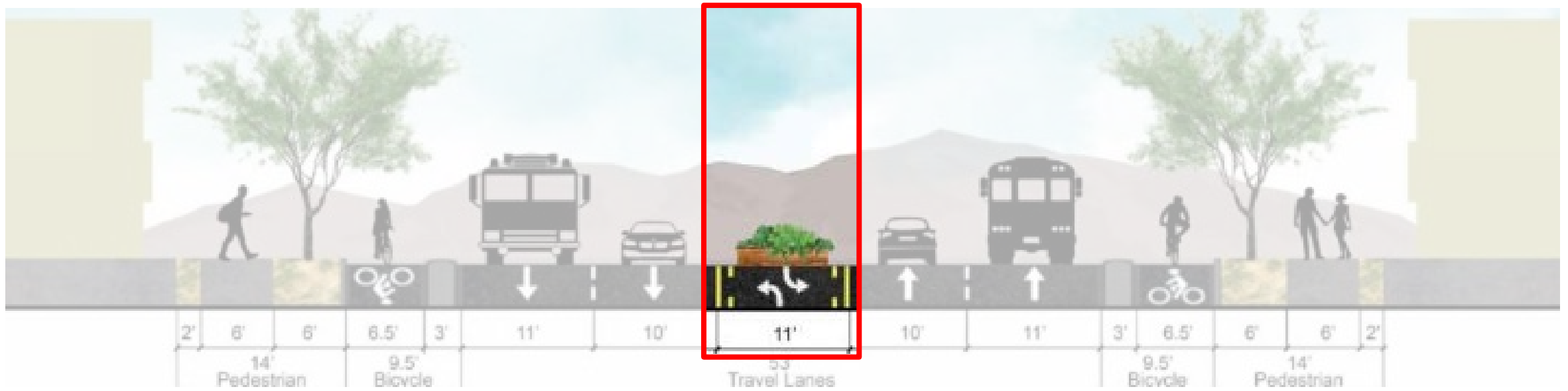
Travel Lane Zone

- Marked / Striped lanes in the roadway for all vehicle travel
- Width: Minimum = 10', Preferred = 11', Maximum = 11'
- Curb (Outside) Lane: 11' width to accommodate buses and large vehicles.
- Inside Lane: 10' width allows width to be allocated elsewhere without compromising safety. Reduce crossing distance. May slow speeds.

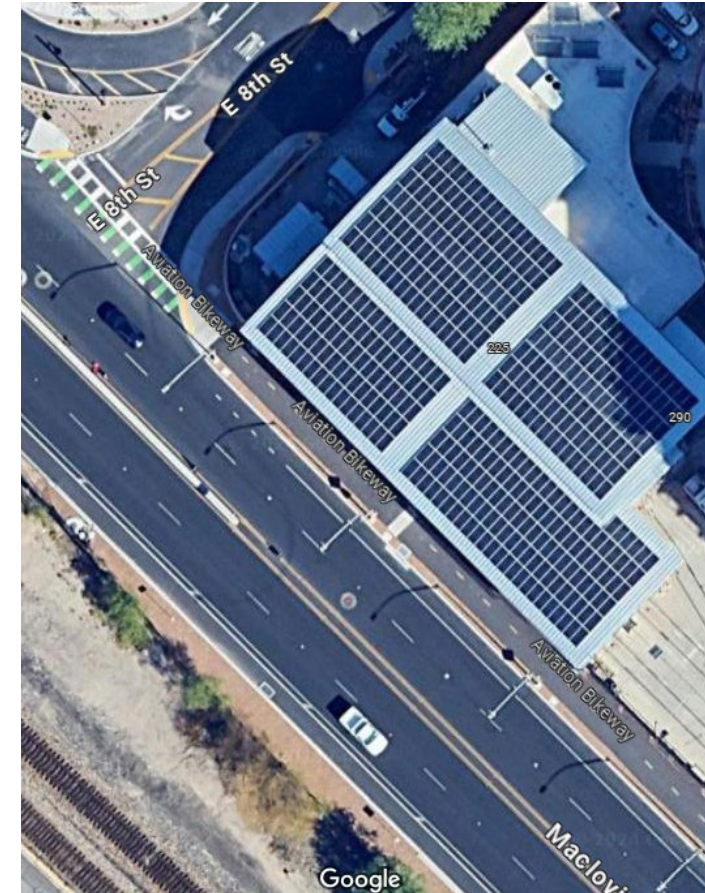


Median Zone

- Area between through travel vehicle lanes
- Width: Minimum = 10', Preferred = 12', Maximum = 14'+, Pedestrian Refuge = 6'
- Widths greater than 14' accommodate opposing 10' turn lanes, lane offsets at intersections, traffic separators, large vehicle U-turns, and tree planting.
- Benefit: Reduce all crashes by 23%, injury crashes by 21%, and pedestrian crashes between 31% and 46% compared to two-way turn lane
- Challenge: Reduced access, R/W width required



Median Zone



Transportation Design 101

Roadway Building Blocks

Zones - Prioritization



Future Agenda Items

- Questions on presented information
- Topics for future agendas
- Additional information requests



1st Ave Corridor Map

