



## **Carrots and Sticks**

Carbon is global...

Adaptation is local...











### Hawai'i...

...is the most fossil fuel dependent state in the nation...

-Hawai'i Clean Energy Initiative

...is the only state in the US that still permits the construction of new cesspools...

-US EPA

...suffers from the highest older pedestrian fatality rate in the country...

-Smart Growth America







## **Dangerous by Design**

"Pedestrian fatality rates for older adults vary widely from state to state (see Table 3 on page 18). Hawai'i suffers from the oldest pedestrian fatality rate in the country, with 6.81 deaths per 100,000 for adults aged 65 years and older, three times the statewide rate for all ages. For those 75 and older living in Hawai'i, the rate is an astonishing 9.75 per 100,000" (p.17).

Smart Growth America, 2014. "Dangerous by Design"



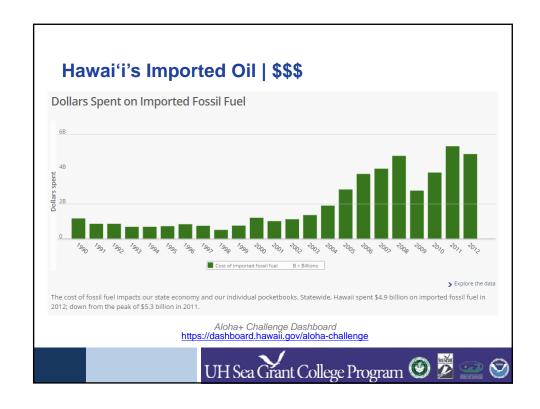


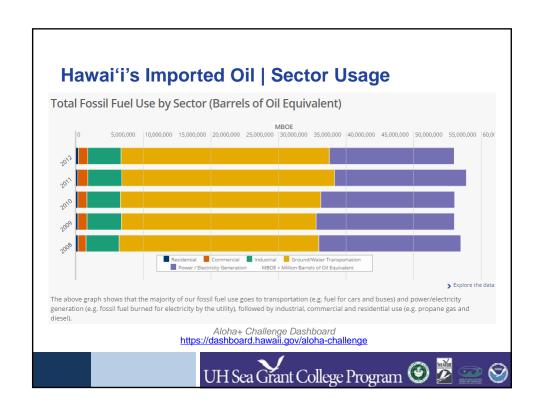














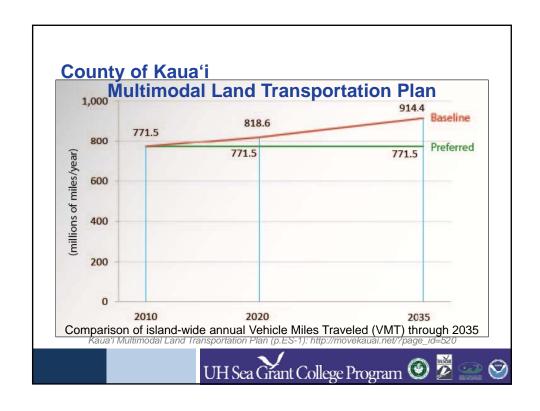
## **Carrots and Sticks | Government Planning**

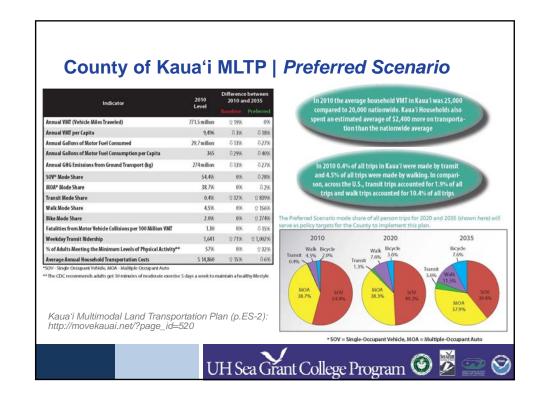
Getting in Step: Making our values explicit and living them

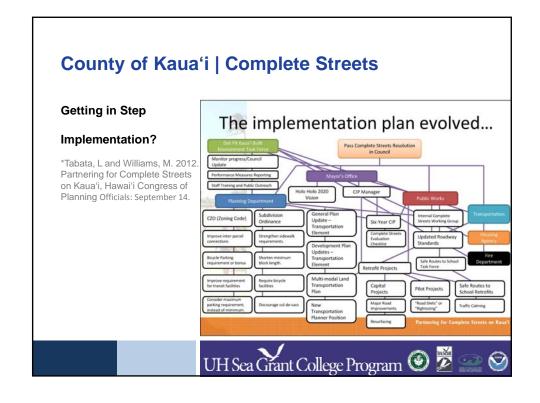
- Pedestrian and Bicycle Friendly City Section 6-1706, Revised Charter of the City and County of Honolulu. In November 2006, >77% of voters supported the charter amendment to make the roadway safer for people riding bicycles and/or walking.
- Complete Streets
  - State of Hawai'i: Law, June 2009; Effect, January 2010 Act 54
  - County of Kaua'i: September 2011 Resolution No. 2010-48
  - County of Hawai'i: October 2011 Resolution 171-11
  - City and County of Honlulu: March 2012 Bill 26
  - County of Maua: April 2012 Resolution No. 12-34
- Hawai'i Statewide Pedestrian Master Plan
- Oʻahu Bike Plan
- Kaua'i Multimodal Land Transportation Plan

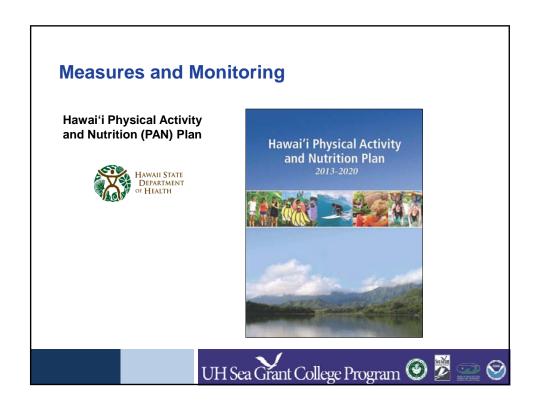
#### Implementation?

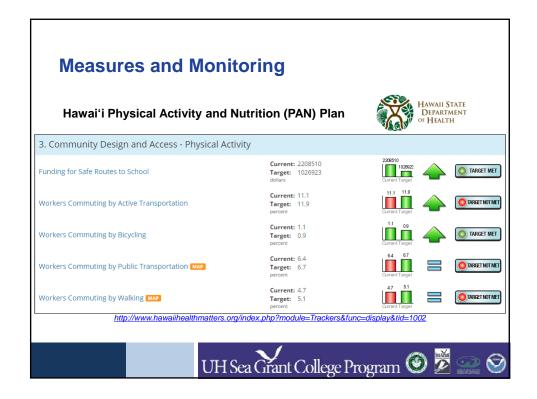


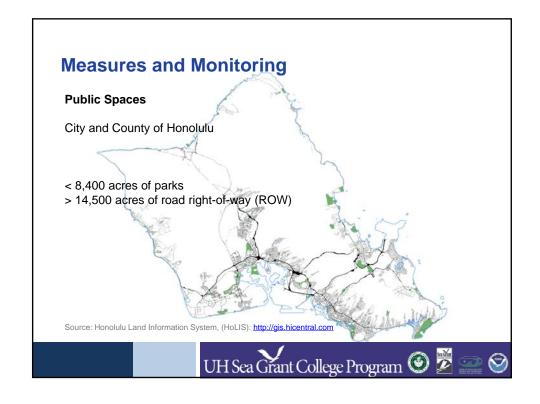


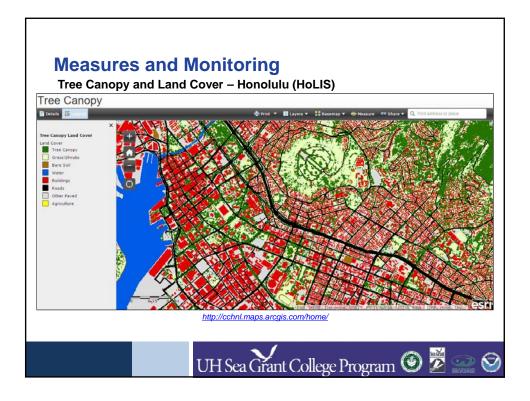












## **Getting in Step**

"[T]he idea [Complete Streets] harkens back to an idea that was essentially rendered obsolete in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century as the car began its ascent: that the public road is intended for more than one mode of transportation."

-Tom Vanderbilt, "Learning to Walk", April 14, 2012, Slate

#### Making active transportation more desirable and possible and habitual

- Safety
- Accessibility
- Aesthetics
- Better facilities
- · Better connections with transit
- Better transit (which itself increases walking)
- Stronger financial incentives (e.g., higher gas prices, pre-tax bus passes)
- Better land-use decisions (e.g., housing + transportation index, density)
- Design guidelines, street and sidewalk treatments (e.g., block length, building facades, intersections/sq.mi., street trees)



### **Getting in Step**

What is walking *for*?

In the US, **commuting** by any mode of travel accounts for < 15% of all trips and 28% of all trips in America are < 1 mile – "discretionary travel"

Hawai'i's numbers?

Who actually can commute to work via "active transportation"?

Other considerations:

- Relationships between land use, housing, and transportation
- · Siting, distance, terrain
- Infrastructure



## **Getting in Step**

Next Step = f(tolerance for/wish to avoid inconvenience, frustration, discomfort)

**Results:** people using escalators; preferring street-levels vs. elevated walkways or subterranean tunnels; jaywalking; "desire-lines" or "cow paths"

**How** to make walking as easy and enjoyable as possible?

**How** to make walking habitual?

What is walkable?



## **Getting in Step**

#### **Key Elements**

- How Far Is It?
- How Long Will It Take?
- Will I Enjoy It?
- Do I Have To?

#### **Key Elements**

- Distance
- Travel Time
- Perception + Experience
- Choice/Necessity

1 mile = 5,280 feet = ~20 minutes











# **Getting in Step**

"What better way to understand pedestrians than to be out among them..."

-Tom Vanderbilt, "Sidewalk Science", April 11, 2012, Slate



























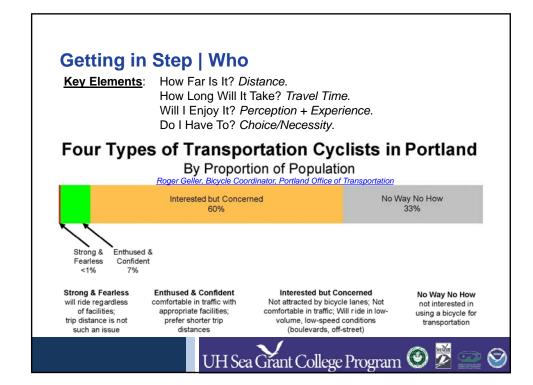
Kalakaua Ave. - Kapiolani Blvd. to Ala Wai Blvd.











## **Getting in Step | How and Why**

Smart Growth, Land Use Planning, and CIP and Infrastructure Investments • Housing + Transportation Index, Location Efficiency, Siting Schools and Jobs and Getting to Schools and Jobs

All can have individual, community, and governmental benefits physically, ecologically, economically, and sociologically.

















