



## Transportation and Land Use Workshop Key Points

- 1) A central objective of sustainable urban transportation focuses on offering city residents a variety of modes of transit. These modes must be well integrated, efficient, and flexible. Connections between modes must be seamless and convenient for the city's passengers.
- 2) Public transportation alone cannot make cities more sustainable, but must be supplemented with transit-oriented development. Local officials need to encourage dense, mixed-use development around transportation hubs. This strategy combats urban sprawl and encourages public transport use.
- 3) Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) is becoming an increasingly popular and cost effective mode of transit. BRT systems are often less expensive than rail or street cars, and can adapt more easily to changes in demand for new routes throughout a city. These buses need dedicated lanes, separate from regular traffic, in order to reach optimal speed and efficiency.
- 4) Discouraging private vehicles, or encouraging more environmentally friendly vehicles (i.e. electric vehicles EVs), has proven to be an effective strategy in promoting public transit and decreasing congestion. San Francisco, California and La Rochelle, France are two cities that have successfully encouraged EVs—via EV power charging infrastructure in the case of San Francisco, and by offering exclusive access to EVs for roadways in the central business district in La Rochelle.
- 5) Cities need to encourage the 'third mode of transport' which includes: walking, car sharing programs, cycling, and autonomous cars. Cyclists need access to separate bike paths that connect with other public transit modes. For example, people should have the option to bike to a transit stop, store their bike securely, and then easily access public transport. Cities should also focus on designating days with "car-free" streets to create pedestrian walkways.
- 6) In certain countries, the idea of sustainability is a political issue. Since politics dictates funding for transportation, it can be difficult to acquire funds for the sustainable development of cities.
- 7) Local government officials need to monitor passengers' needs and process feedback of public transportation systems. Public transport must actively respond to challenges passengers encounter on each step of their journey.
- 8) Government leaders must also contribute to this dialogue and make efforts to convince citizens that transportation is heavily related to climate change and air pollution.
- 9) Cities need to focus on developing the community around transportation hubs. For example, cities should focus on building bus stations in areas where there is potential for business development. These transportation hubs can revitalize neighborhoods or city blocks. It is important to recognize that altering a transportation system also reshapes a city's landscape.



10) Local governments need to think of effective, efficient, and pragmatic ways of transporting their residents throughout the city and to neighboring towns. When deploying public transportation systems, local officials need to think of point-to-point service, single card payment systems, and coordination among the different stakeholders.

Note takers: Nikki Deutsch MA student (Hopkins SAIS) - [ndeutsch7@gmail.com](mailto:ndeutsch7@gmail.com) and Sean Karst MA Candidate, 2016 | Energy, Resources & Environment | International Economics The Johns Hopkins University Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS) (Hopkins SAIS) - [skarst1@jhu.edu](mailto:skarst1@jhu.edu)