



CONNECTIVITY: BEYOND POLICY

October 27, 2016

COMMON PRACTICE

- Supports the creation of a highly connected transportation system within the City, in order to provide choices for drivers, bicyclists and pedestrians
- Connects neighborhoods to each other and to local destinations such as schools, parks and shopping centers
- Distributes traffic throughout the network and provides options for routes of travel
- Free up arterial road capacity to better serve regional long distance travel needs.
- Improves routing for transit and delivery vehicles (solid waste, recycling, mail, etc.)
- Reduces vehicles miles of travel, fuel usage and travel times
- Improves air quality
- Promote higher levels of physical activity (walking and cycling)



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LIFE SAFETY

- Connectivity is needed for fire, police and EMS responses. Without connectivity, response times increase having negative consequences upon patient outcome and quality of life, property damage, and impact on the community.
- Redundancy is the ability to respond along multiple paths to a location. A single route or multiple routes in close proximity, increases the chance of a roadway becoming blocked by an accident or natural disaster.
- Efficient road networks also improve travel times for emergency response, solid waste pickup, and school bus routes.
- Where topography limits connectivity, other features need to be incorporated for protection of the public, like home fire sprinklers, limiting road segment length, and reducing the encroachment into the wildland/urban interface.
- Without connectivity, emergency operations are impacted. Streets quickly become obstructed other responding emergency vehicles causing equipment to be carried to the scene. Ingress into an area is as important as being able to have residents leave the area. This can be especially critical after a tornado or hazardous material incidents, and wildfires.