


Impacts of Charter Schools in San Antonio and Lessons Learned

September 23, 2016



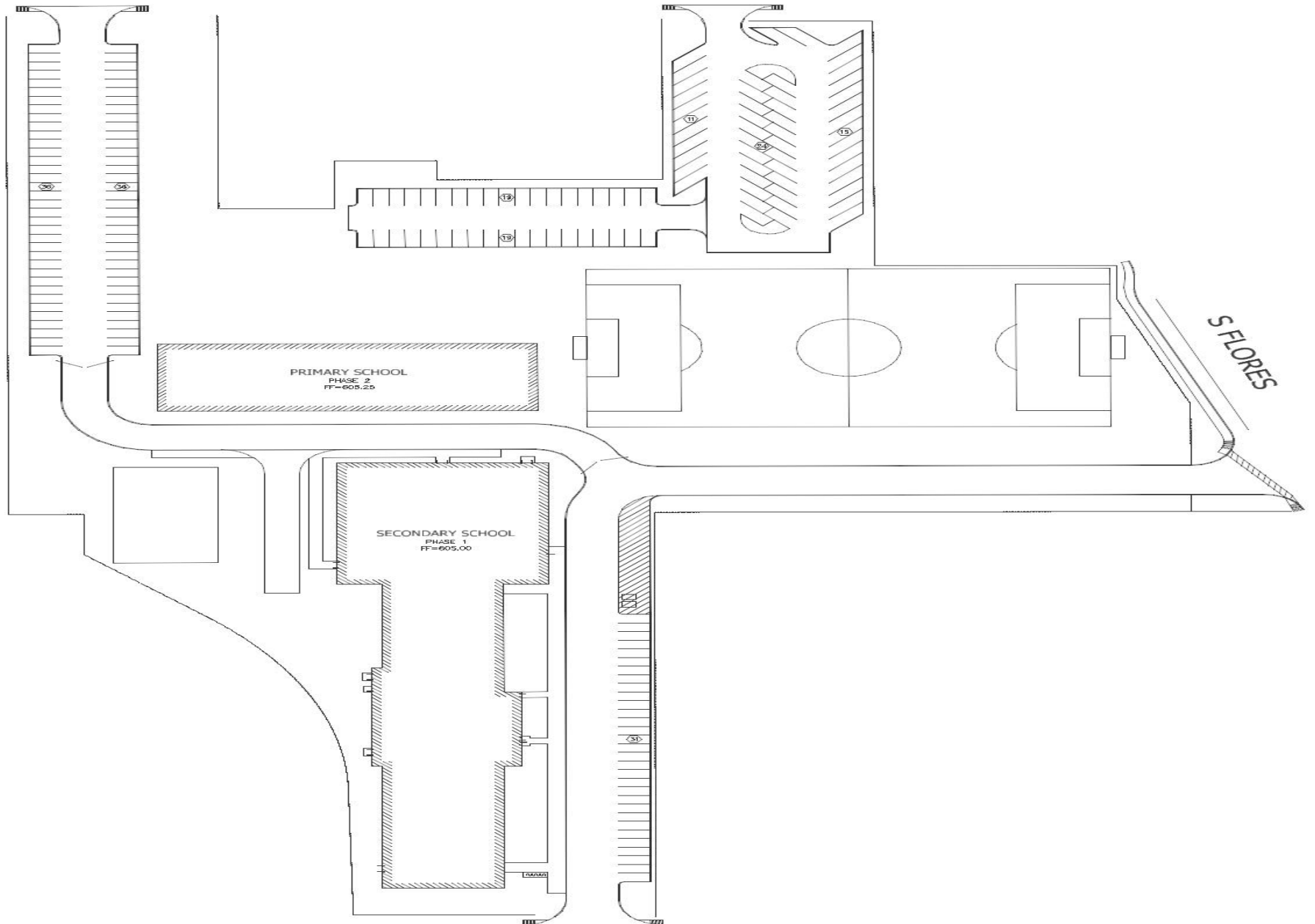
Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA) Study vs. Traffic Circulation Study

- Traffic Impact Analysis Study:
 - ITE Trip Generation Rate
 - Looks at Level of Service (LOS) of Intersections as it relates to delay
 - Mitigation measures to include right turn lanes, left turns lanes, traffic signals, widening

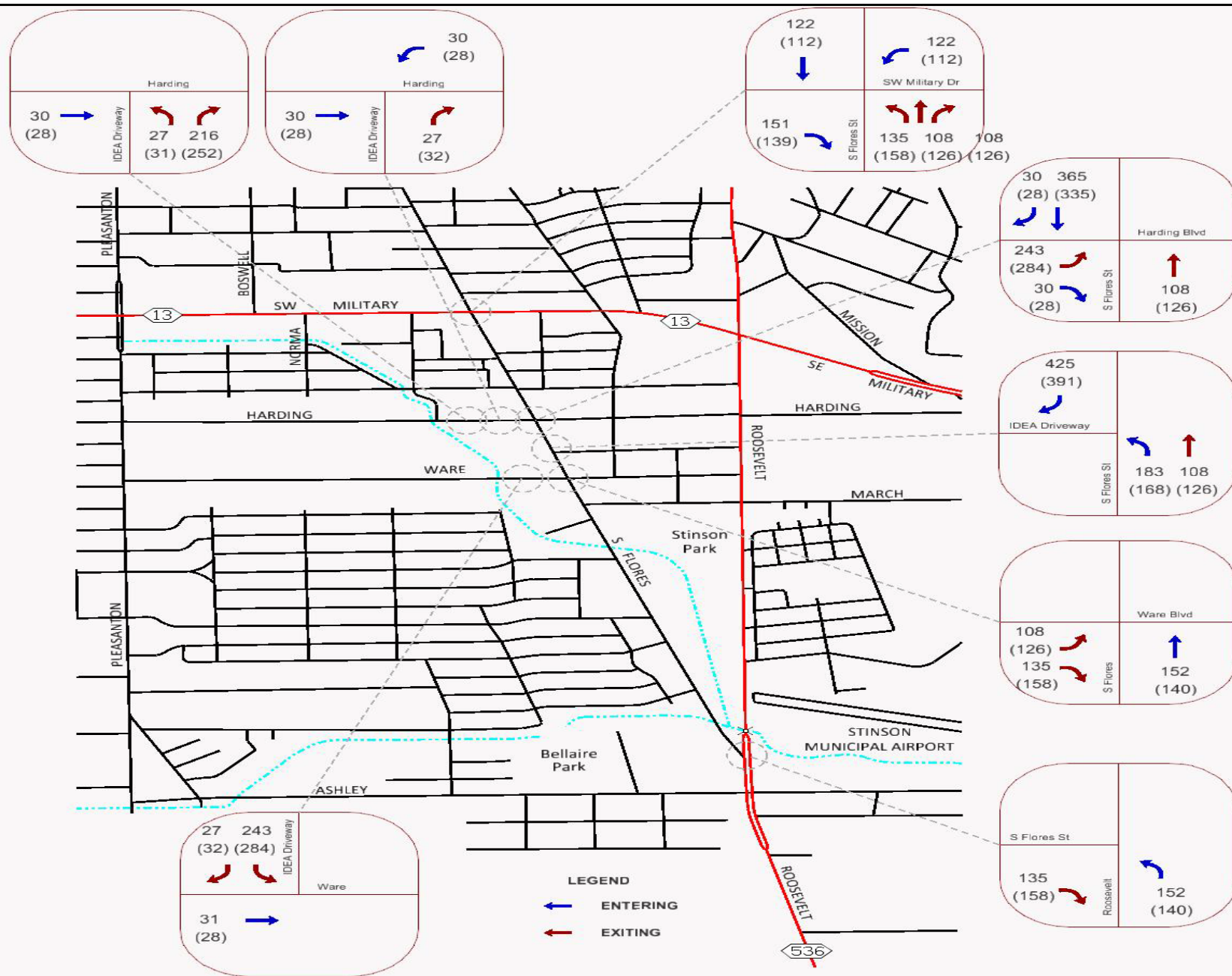
Level of Service

Level of Service (LOS)	Control Delay (seconds/vehicle)		General Description (For signalized Intersections)
	Signalized Intersections	Unsignalized Intersection	
A	≤ 10.0	≤ 10.0	Free Flow
B	10.1 to 20.0	10.1 to 15.0	Stable Flow (slight delays)
C	20.1 to 35.0	15.1 to 25.0	Stable Flow (acceptable delays)
D	35.1 to 55.0	25.1 to 35.0	Approaching unstable flow (tolerable delay, occasionally wait through more than one signal cycle before proceeding)
E	55.1 to 80.0	35.1 to 50.0	Unstable flow (intolerable delay)
F	> 80.0	> 50.0	Forced flow (jammed) ⁴

HARDING



WARE



“Rule of Thumb” Design Value

- On-site queue length (in terms of vehicles) is approximately **6%** of the total planned ultimate enrollment of the school
- Assume typical vehicle length of 23 feet¹
- Thus, a planned 1,000 student elementary school should have $(1,000)(.06)(23)=1,380$ linear feet of queue length on-site



¹Source: Harris County, TX, School Traffic Study Guidelines









Judson Rd
43100 - 43700

STOP

NO PARKING
ANYTIME
IN FRONT
OF DRIVEWAYS
OR SIDEWALKS

CRESTON
COP
RESIDENTS
No "No"!
Judson Rd &
Creston Loop

15

CRESTON









Traffic Circulation Study:

- ❑ Determination of required versus available on-site queuing length based on ultimate (build-out) school enrollment (if development is to be done in phases then on-site available queuing length should also be provided for the different phases)
- ❑ Location of any proposed vehicular gates that will limit or prevent access into the site (this will impact the available on-site queuing length and may require a guarantee in writing from the school to have gates opened at least 90 minutes before the start and end of school)
- ❑ Existing versus proposed conditions of existing street network to include:
 - street widths
 - number of lanes
 - traffic control devices (all-way stop, traffic signal, on-street parking restrictions, school zones, etc)
 - pedestrian amenities such as ramps and crosswalks



Traffic Circulation Study (con't):

- ☐ An exhibit showing how traffic will circulate into, through, and out of the school site during morning drop-off and afternoon pick-up
- ☐ Provide morning drop-off and afternoon pick-up procedures that will be provided to parents such as staggered start and end times for different levels
- ☐ Expected mode of travel to and from site of school population - % of pedestrians, % of bus riders, % of single car
- ☐ School boundary map (Public Schools)
- ☐ Information regarding the number of buses (if bus service is provided)
- ☐ Evaluation of on-street parking along the perimeter of the school site
- ☐ Provide for a school drop off agreement to be signed by all parents(yet to implement)
- ☐ Provide exhibit of where pedestrian route will be (crosswalks, ramps)
- ☐ Location of door entries for students



Traffic Circulation Study:

■ General Information:

- Maximum student population for proposed school, number of faculty/staff, number of buses
 - Are there any plans to increase the student population (future construction or install mobile units)?
- School Type: Public, Private
- Grade Level: Elementary (including Pre-K and K), Middle, High
- School hours of operation (make considerations for any pre-school and after-school programs)



Traffic Circulation Study

■ Loading Operations

- Does the site plan provide adequate queue length? Compare the Required Queue Length from the Calculator to the site plan.
 - **NOTE:** Additional driveway length or other accommodations should be provided for high traffic demand days (assemblies, inclement weather, and/or special events).
- Is the student loading zone for parent pickup/drop-off defined? If so, is it located near the main building entrance?
- Are sidewalks and covered walkways provided?
- Is a lane available for vehicles to pass when necessary?
- Is the proposed parent traffic pattern shown?



Traffic Circulation Study:

■ Traffic Operations

- ☐ Are there different traffic patterns for staff, parents, bus and student drivers described in the TIA and shown on the site plan?
- ☐ Check for any internal traffic conflicts and pedestrian safety concerns.
- ☐ Is the student and bus loading operations identified in separate areas?
- ☐ How many driveways are proposed? Are they full access, right-in/right-out, one-way, etc.?



Traffic Circulation Study:

■ Parking

- ☐ Is there enough parking for faculty, staff, and buses?
- ☐ At a High School are the proper amount of student spaces provided?

Traffic Circulation Study:

■ Pedestrians

- ☐ Are sidewalks provided on campus and adjacent to school property?
- ☐ Are sidewalks provided in the parking lot separating vehicles from pedestrians? Can faculty, visitors, and students walk from parking lot to building safely?
- ☐ Are crosswalks provided on campus and adjacent to school property? Appropriate markings and locations?
- ☐ School Flashers (Reduce School Zones)

MSTA School Traffic Calculations

AM and PM Peak Traffic Estimates
(These numbers do not reflect peak hour traffic volumes)

School Name: Great Hearts Private School

Is this a PUBLIC school? ☒ No

Version:

AM Cars / Student	PM Cars / Student	Avg. Car Length	PM At one Time
36.56%	16.31%	22.19	45.50%
34.58%	14.10%	22.70	51.90%
9.20%	4.30%	24.42	55.71%

P 43.35% 26.30% 22.00 37.87%
Private School school data is based on no buses and uses the same percentages for all school types (elementary, middle, & high).

NOTES

Minimum Queue Length does NOT include an alternative traffic pattern for high traffic demand days.

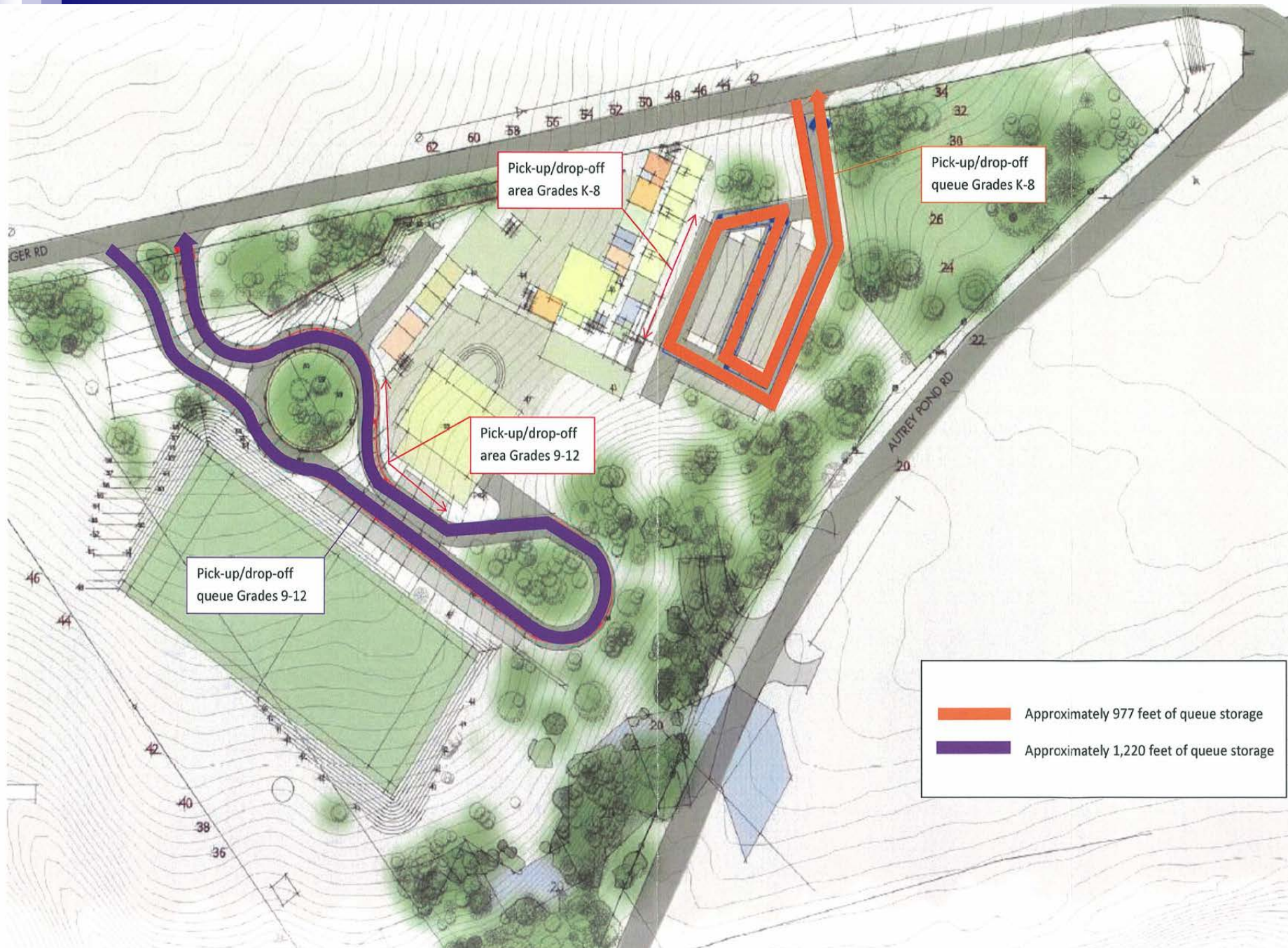
Peak traffic volumes at schools normally occur within a 30-minute time period. (PHF of 0.5)

MSTA School Queue Input					Calculations				
Type School	Student Population	Number of Buses	Staff Members	Student Drivers	PM Total Vehicles	PM Peak Vehicles	Minimum Queue Length	Total AM Trips	Total PM Trips
Private E	420	6	55		111	42	925	364	222
Private M	360	8	47		95	36	791	312	190
Private H	320	5	42	92	85	32	708	277	170
							2424	954	582

Elementary School Data									
AM Trips Generated					PM Trips Generated				
Direction	Parents	Buses	Staff	Trips	Parents	Buses	Staff	Trips	
IN	182			182	111			111	
OUT	182			182	111			111	
AM Elementary Trips				364	PM Elementary Trips				222

Middle School Data									
AM Trips Generated					PM Trips Generated				
Direction	Parents	Buses	Staff	Trips	Parents	Buses	Staff	Trips	
IN	156			156	95			95	
OUT	156			156	95			95	
AM Middle Trips				312	PM Middle Trips				190

High School Data									
AM Trips Generated					PM Trips Generated				
Direction	Parents	Buses	Staff	Trips	Parents	Buses	Staff	Trips	
IN	139			139	85			85	
OUT	139			139	85			85	
AM Private Trips				277	PM Private Trips				170
Total All AM Trips		In	477		Total All PM Trips		In	291	
		Out	477				Out	291	
		Total	954				Total	582	



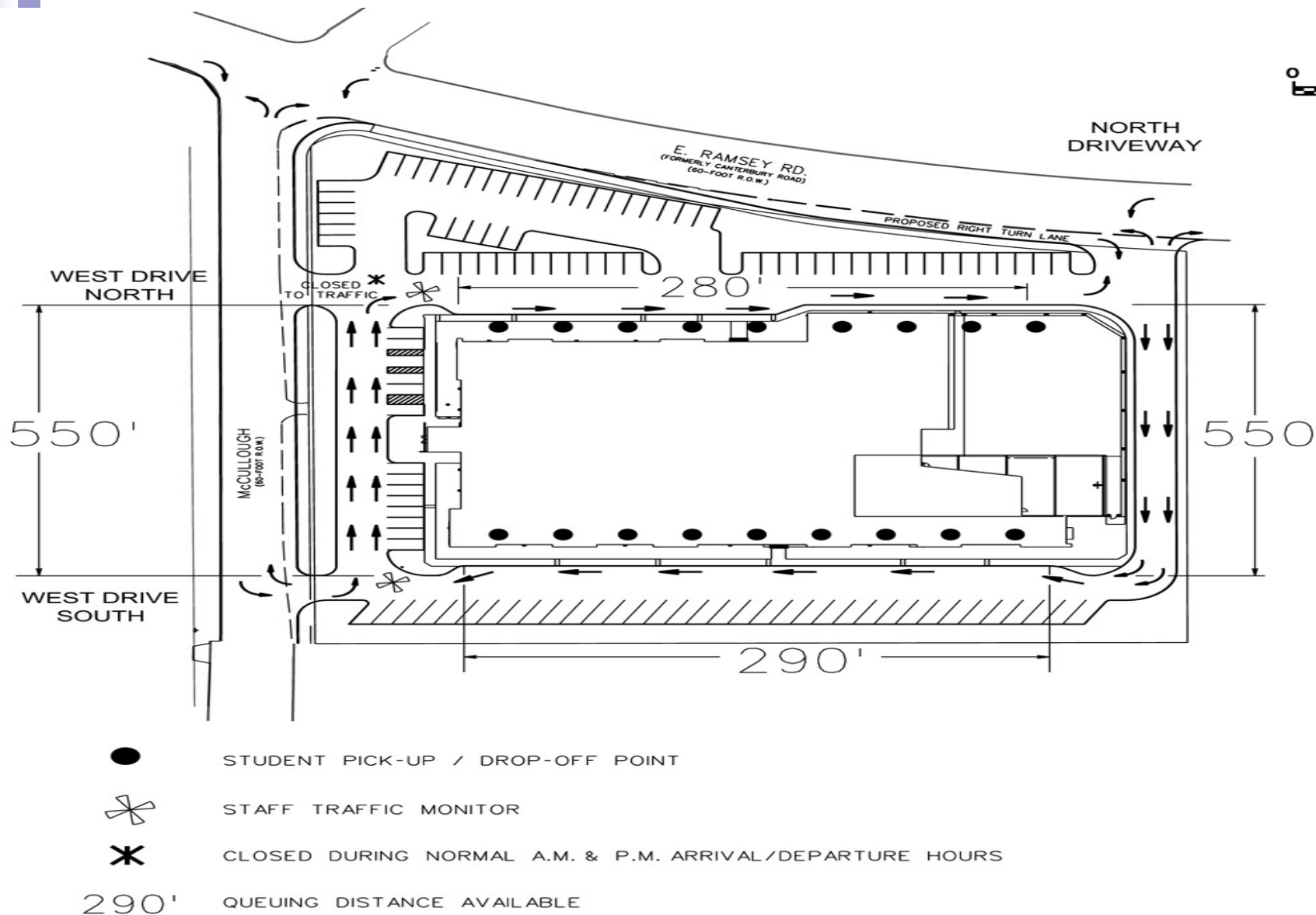
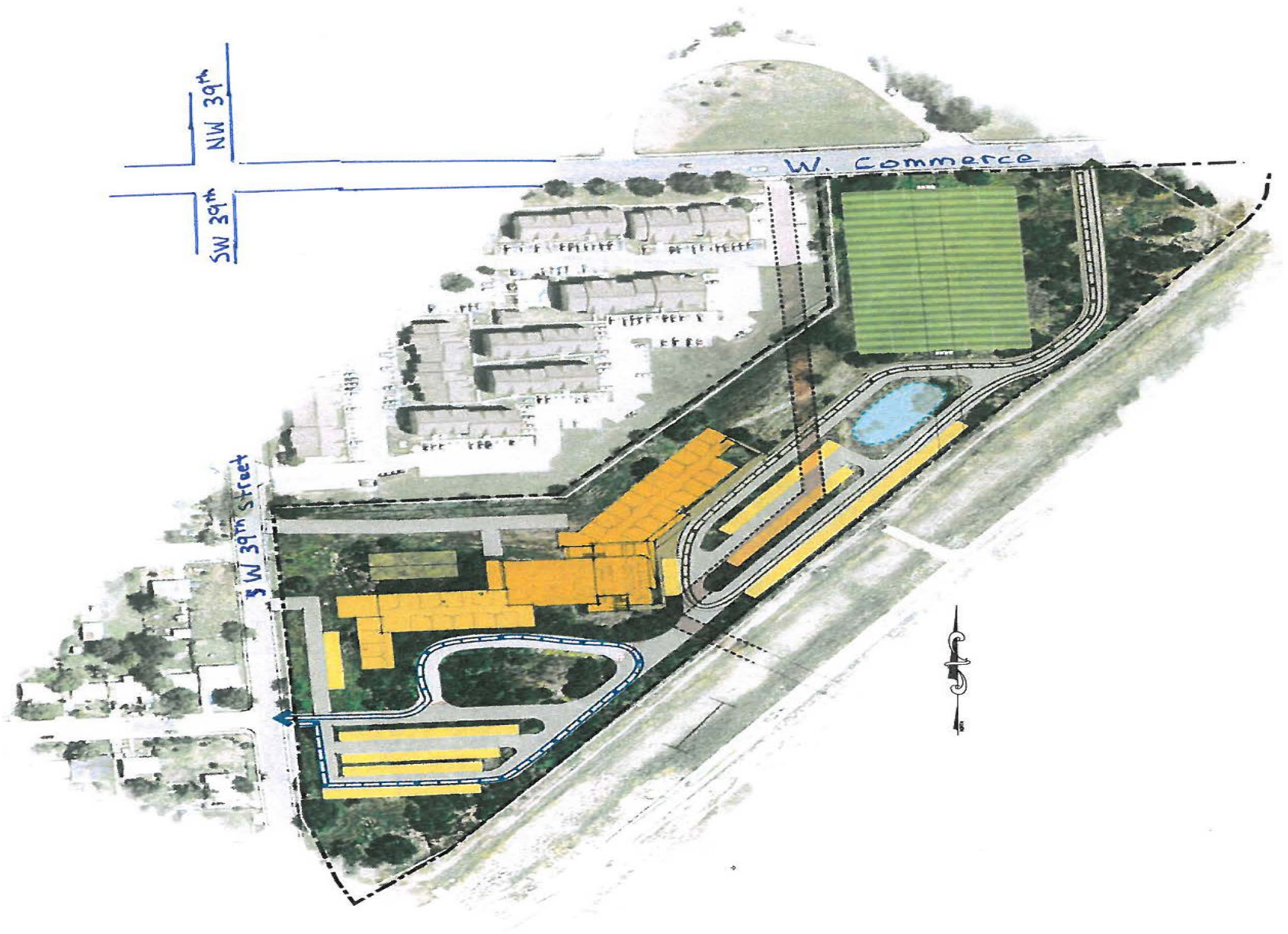
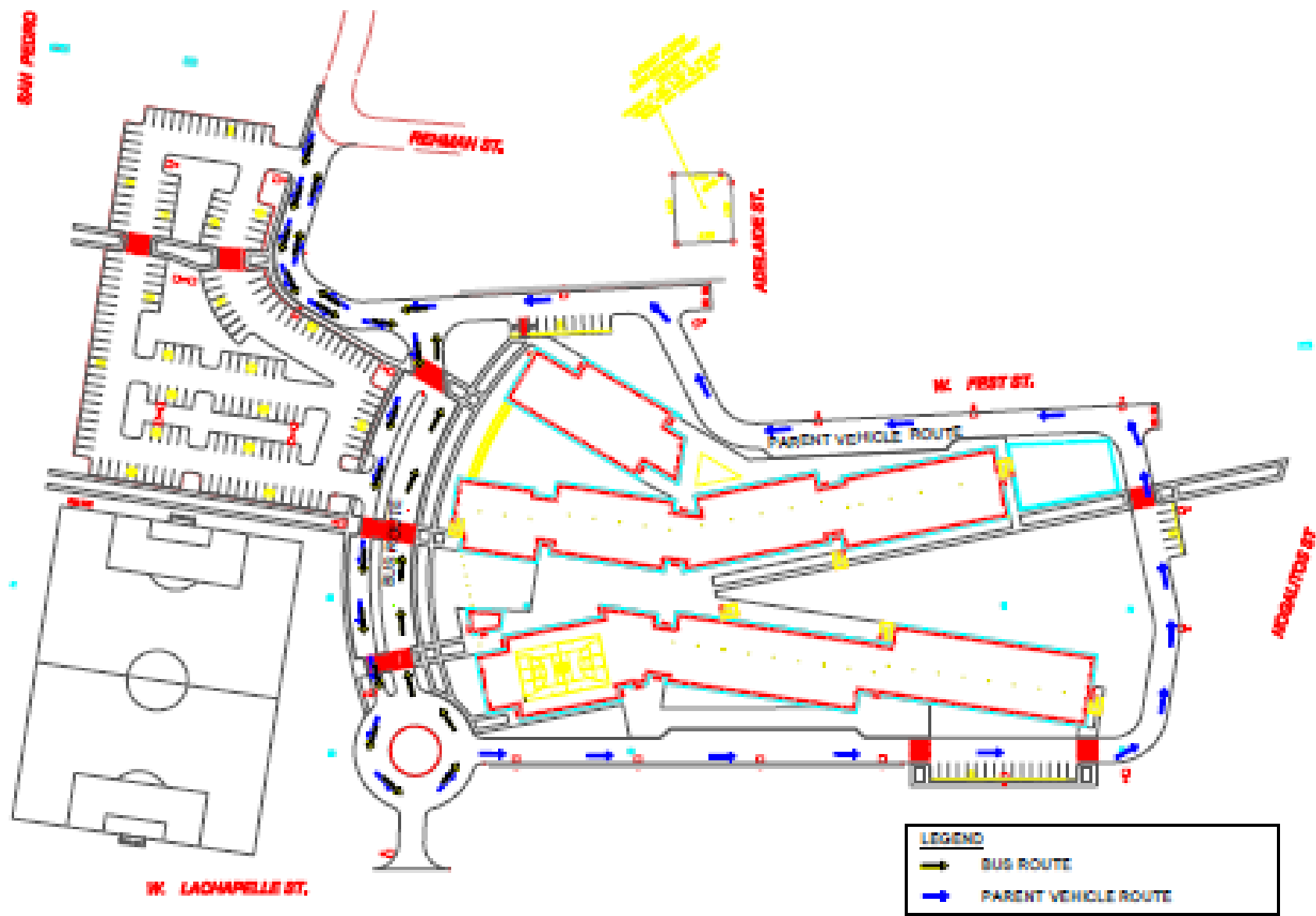
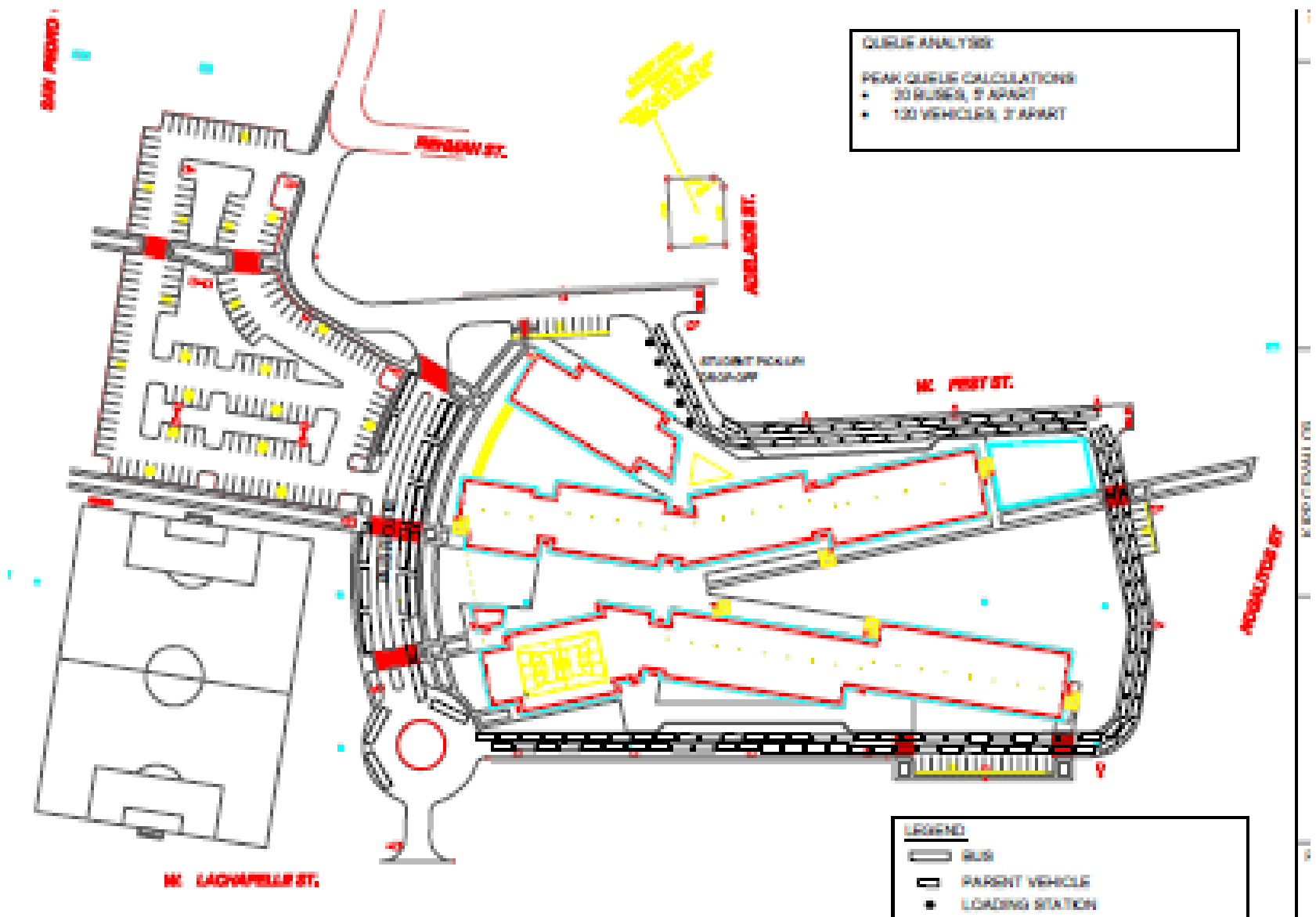


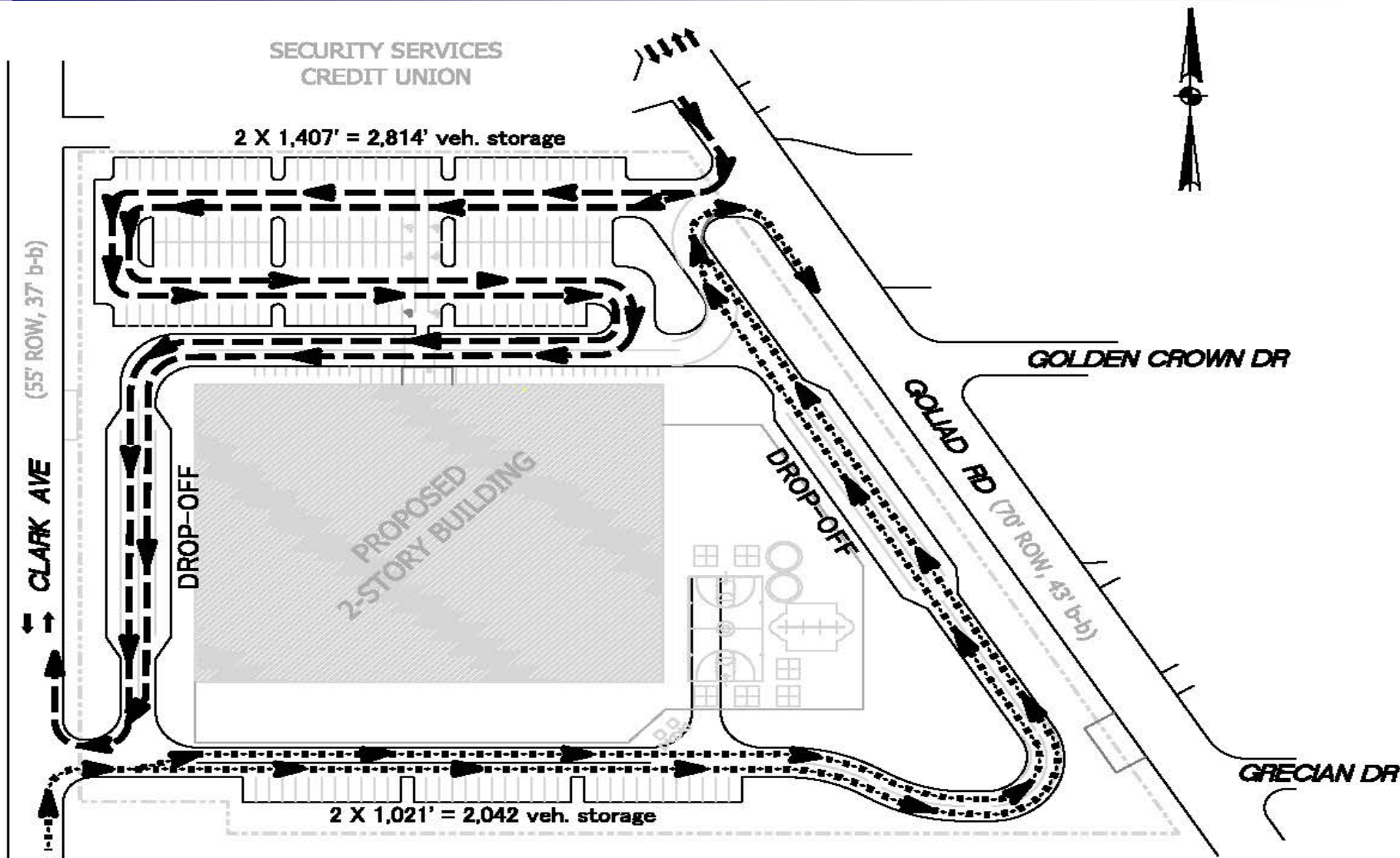
FIGURE 12
PROPOSED CIRCULATION PATTERNS

REV.: 2/2



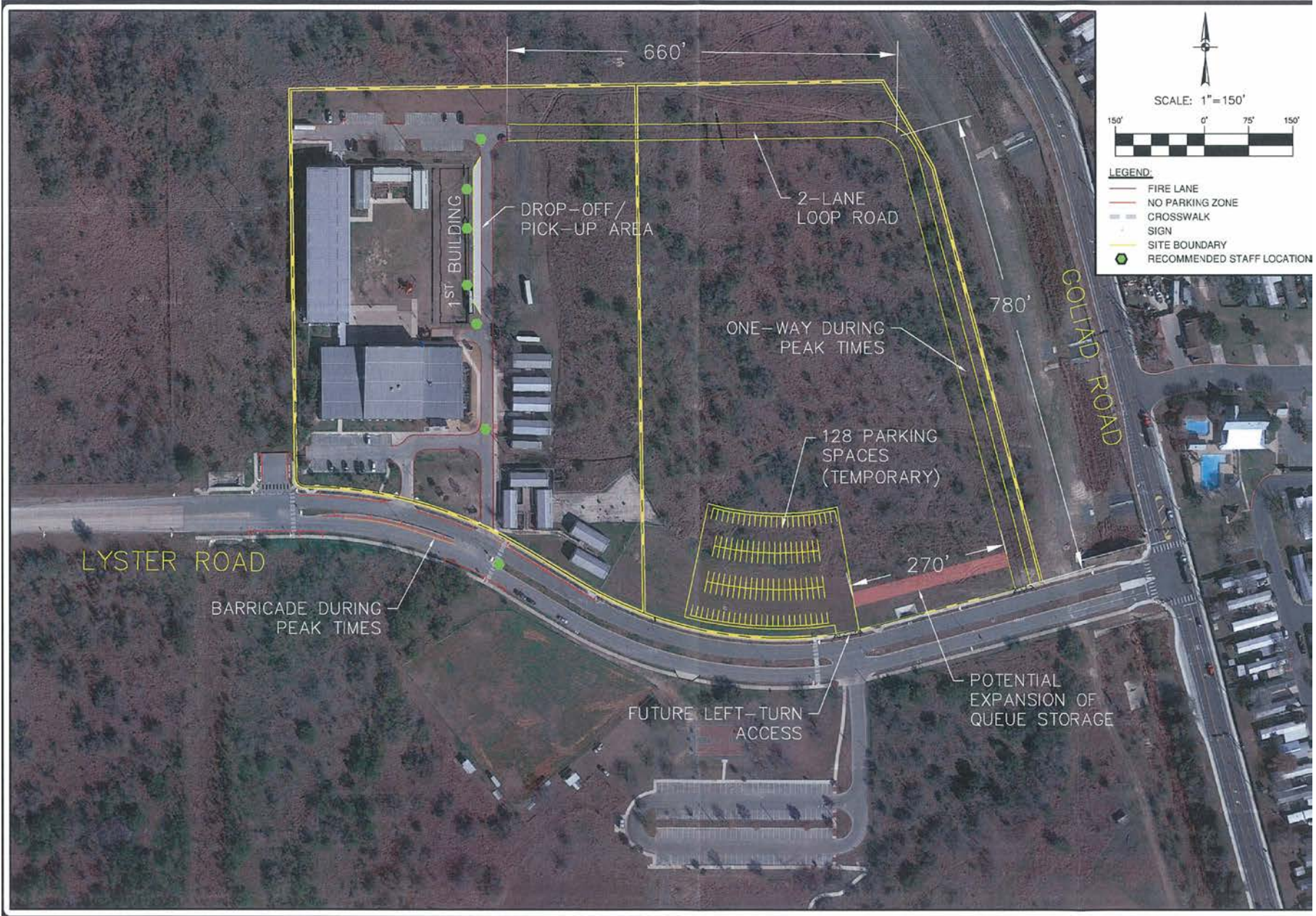




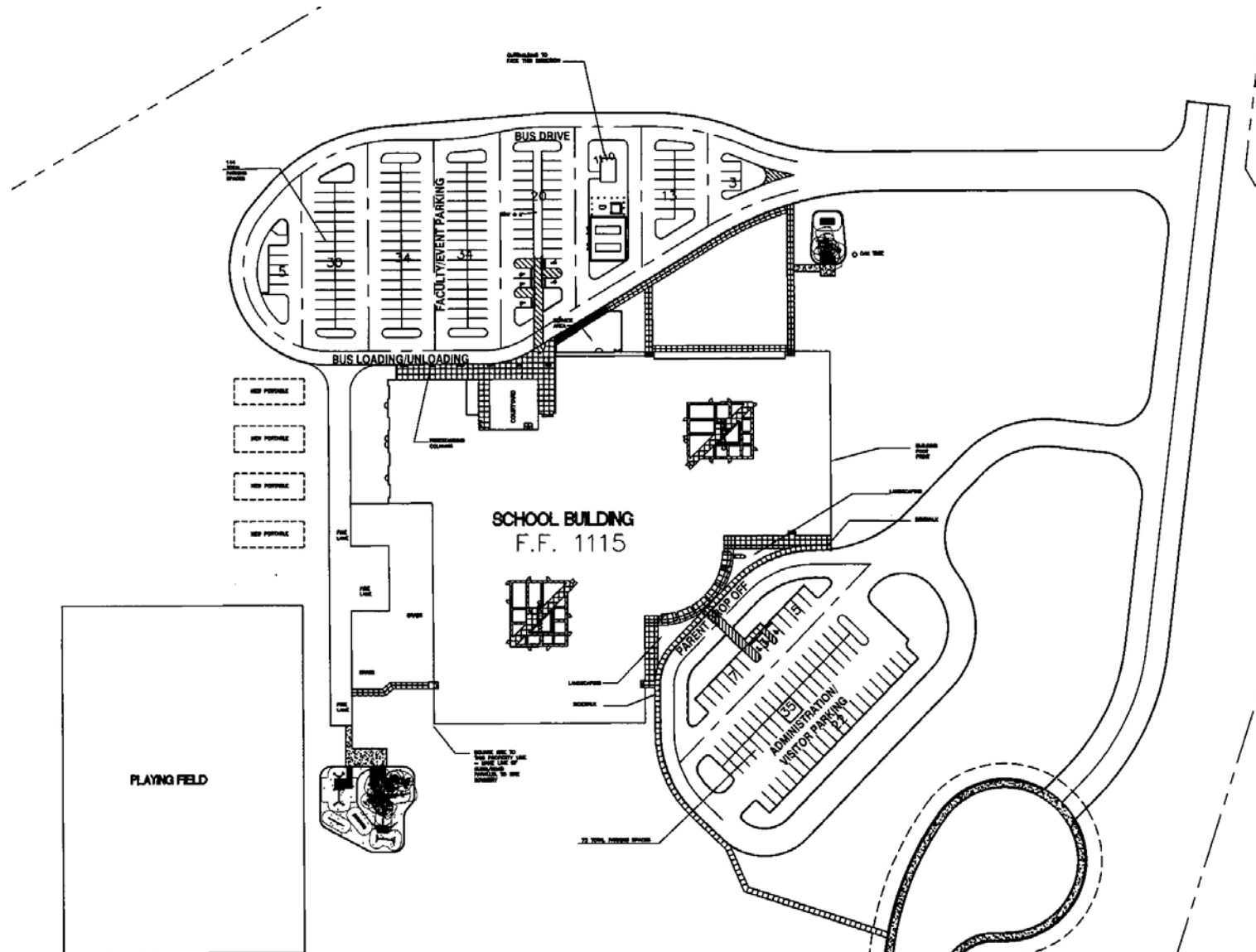


ACCESS/CIRCULATION ROUTES

- Goliad Rd.
- Clark Ave.

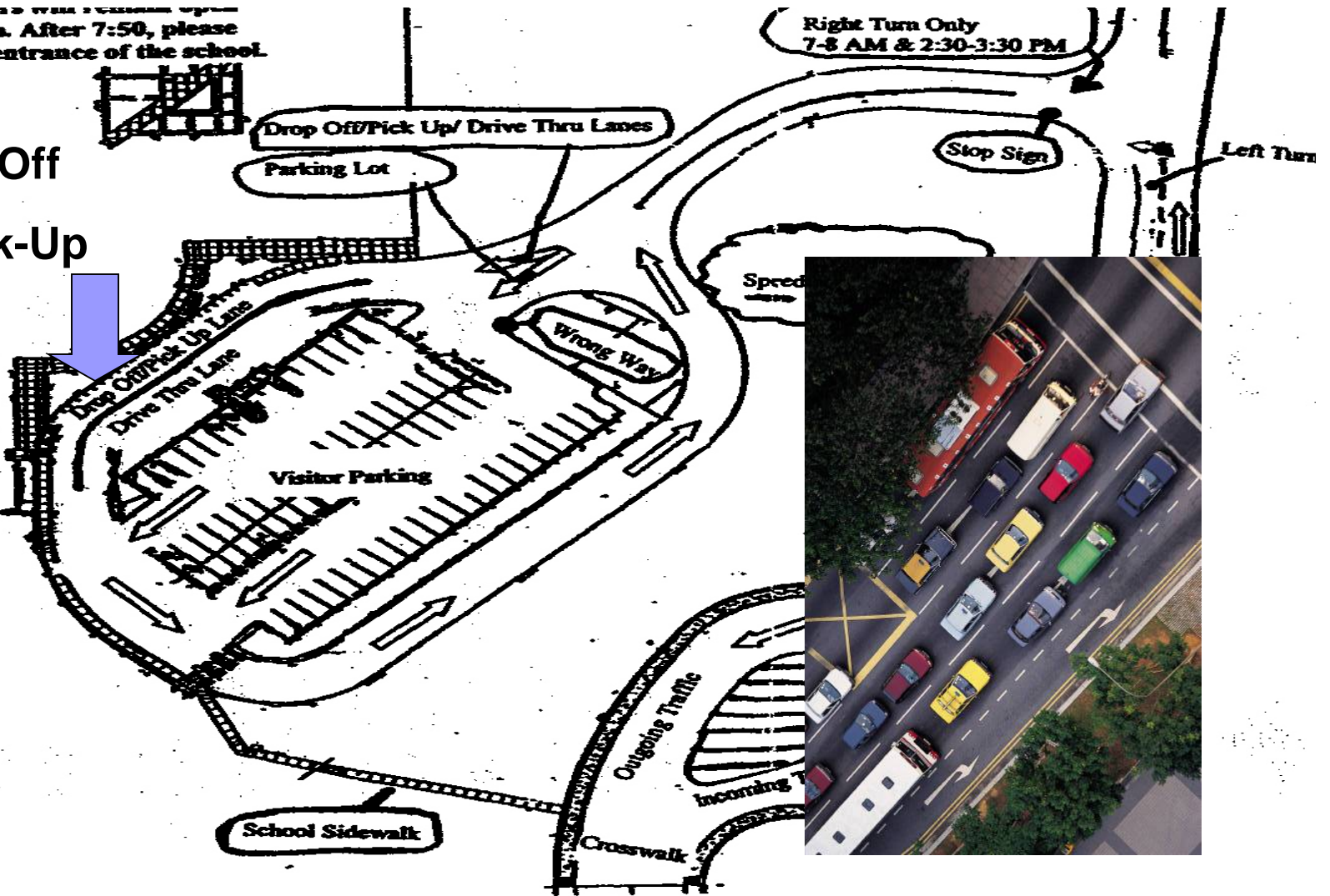


Drop-Off & Pick-Up Traffic Plan Handout to Parents at Open House Night



7:50 a.m. After 7:50, please
use the front entrance of the school.

Drop-Off
& Pick-Up
Lane



Front Parking Lot with Two Traffic Lanes along Entrance Sidewalk



Pick-Up Procedure and Drop off Procedure

- Vehicle Plaque
- Radios & Wait Areas
- Clipboards






Problem

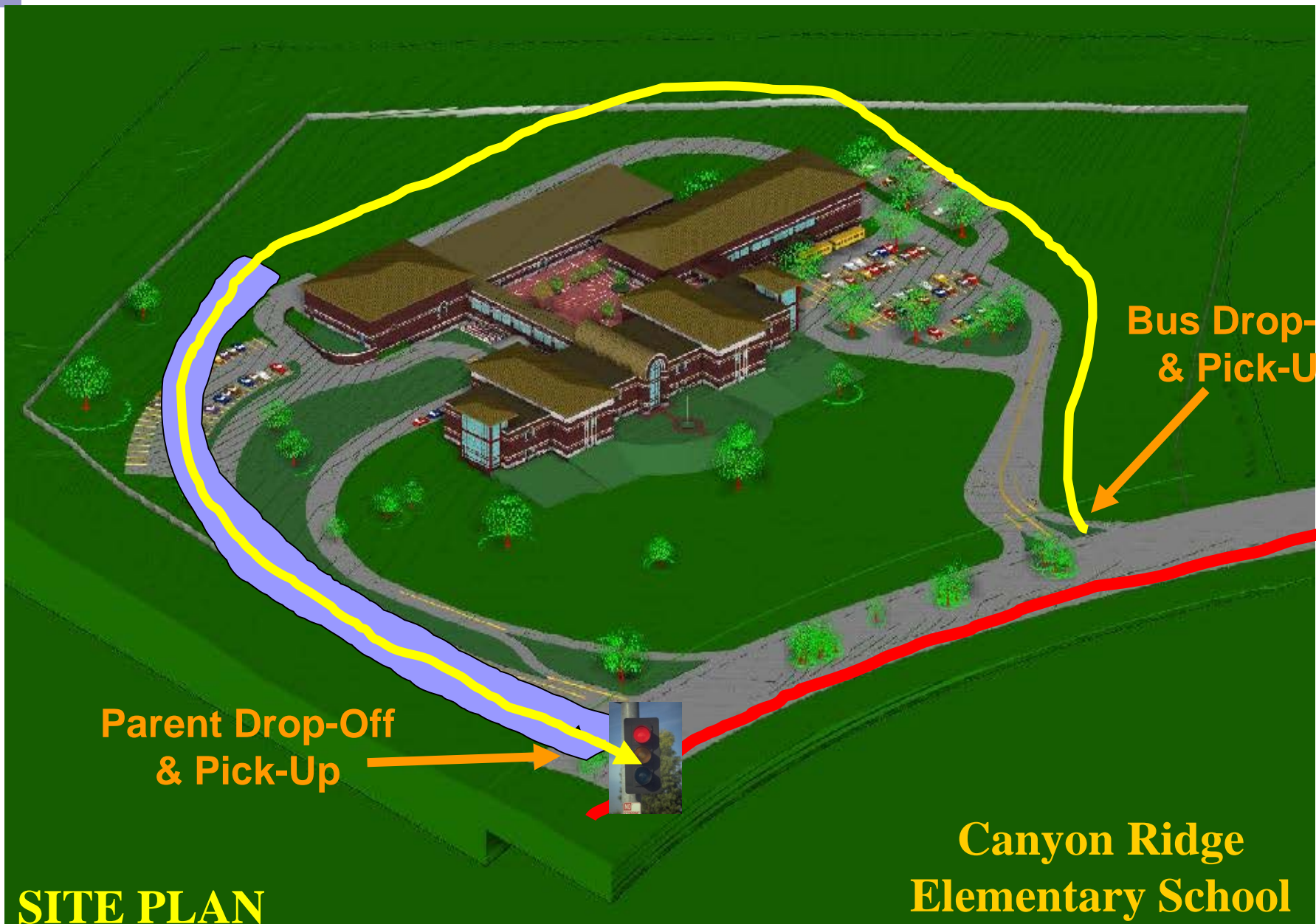
- Most school sites have insufficient on-site parking
 - Past school designs centered around the idea that most children would walk to the local neighborhood school
 - Reconstruction/renovation has eliminated on-site parking
- More private schools
 - Children attending school are not typically from the area and therefore most arrive by car



Other Factors

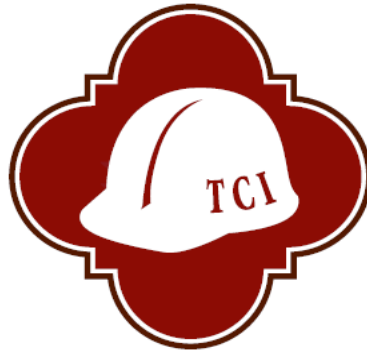
- Parents want to park close to be able to walk their child to class
- School staff wants to park close to work
- Complaints by area residents
 - vehicles blocking driveways
 - mail delivery and garbage pick-up is hindered, delayed or stopped
- Congestion in and around schools during drop-off and pick-up times

- 
- On-street parking around schools is a delicate issue which tries to balance:
 - Safety
 - Convenience of parking
 - Continuous flow of traffic
 - Local resident concerns
 - The treatments described can only work if everyone understands and follows the parking regulations



SITE PLAN

**Canyon Ridge
Elementary School**



CITY OF SAN ANTONIO
TRANSPORTATION & CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

Thank you!

Christina De La Cruz, P.E.

Senior Engineer

TCI- Transportation and Planning Division

Traffic Plan Review Section

210-207-7732



Questions?