Speaking Two Different Languages









Mark Fenton Tufts University rmfenton777@gmail.com

Typical challenges working with DOT

- A unique and often unfamiliar language;
 e.g. LOS, ADT, RRFB, "Improvement"
- Public meetings: often technical; more information-sharing than collaborative decision-making or consensus building.
- Rules & design guidance that may be unclear, even counter-intuitive to others (e.g. AASHTO, MUTCD).
- Many silos: Planning; maintenance & operations; engineering & design; safety.
- Many layers in decision processes; many state/federal regulations & reporting requirements.







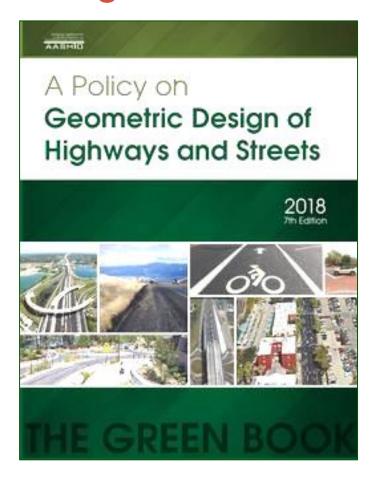
Thoughts:

- DOT's are often big, complex bureaucracies.
- Just as in Departments of Health, not all groups and divisions talk or coordinate their work well.
- BUT we have shared goals:
 - Reducing crashes, injuries,
 & fatalities.
 - Reducing congestion and emissions.
 - Moving people, goods, services efficiently.





Two guides have driven how we build roads.



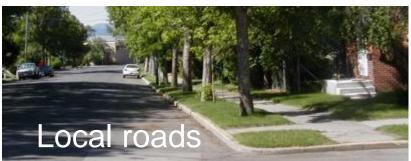
AASHTO Green Book

American Association of State Highway & Transportation Officials

E.g. roadway classification







LOS - Level of Service

Motor vehicle flow, delay, & freedom of movement.

LOS	Description	Speed (mph)	Flow (veh./hour/lane)	Density (veh./mile)
A	Traffic flows at or above posted speed limit. Motorists have complete mobility between lanes.	Over 60	Under 700	Under 12
В	Slightly congested, with some impingement of maneuverability. Two motorists might be forced to drive side by side, limiting lane changes.	57-60	700-1,100	12-20
С	Ability to pass or change lanes is not assured. Most experienced drivers are comfortable and posted speed is maintained but roads are close to capacity. This is the target LOS for most urban highways.	54-57	1,100-1,550	20-30
D	Typical of an urban highway during commuting hours. Speeds are somewhat reduced, motorists are hemmed in by other cars and trucks.	46-54	1,550-1,850	30-42
Е	Flow becomes irregular and speed varies rapidly, but rarely reaches the posted limit. On highways this is consistent with a road over its designed capacity.	30-46	1,850-2,000	42-67
F	Flow is forced, with frequent drops in speed to nearly zero mph. Travel time is unpredictable.	Under 30	Unstable	67- Maximum

This table summarizes highway Level of Service (LOS) rating, an indicator of congestion intensity.

ADT - Average Daily Traffic

(AADT - Annual Average Daily Traffic)

100-1000; neighborhood streets



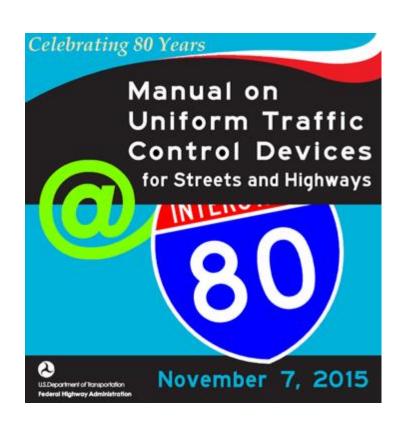
1,000-10,000; business districts, Main Streets



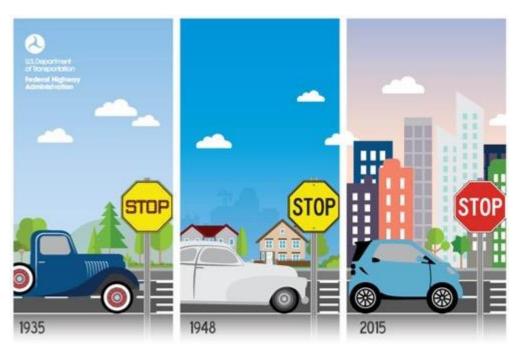
10,000-30,000; commercial corridors, by-pass routes.



MUTCD - Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices



Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)







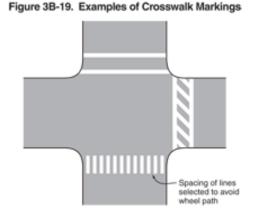


When is a crosswalk "warranted" at an uncontrolled location?

Typically depends on

- Number of lanes.
- Vehicle speeds.
- Traffic volume (ADT).
- Number of pedestrian crossings/hour.
- Visibility, sight lines.





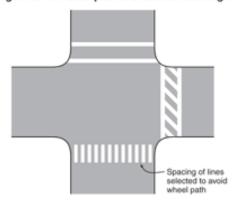


When is a crosswalk "warranted" at an uncontrolled location?

Typically depends on

- Number of lanes.
- Vehicle speeds.
- Traffic volume (ADT).
- Potential pedestrian crossings/hour.
- Visibility, sight lines.
- Adjoining land uses.

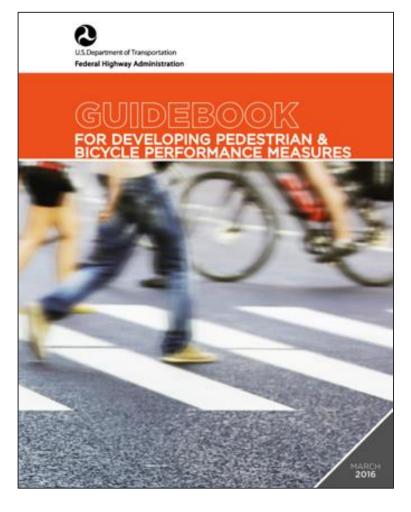
Figure 3B-19. Examples of Crosswalk Markings







Planning & design





Valid performance measures.

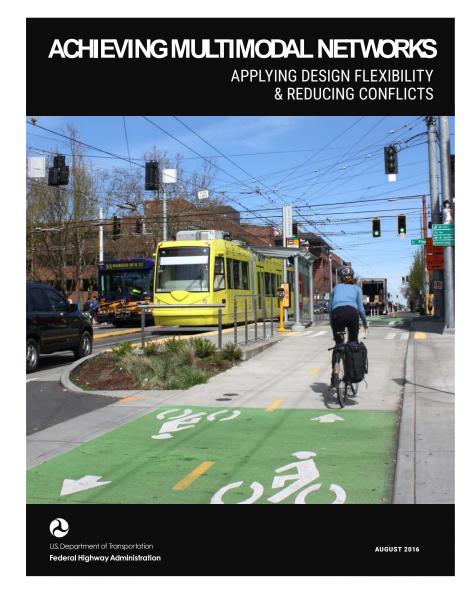
- Reducing vehicle miles traveled
- Increasing walking & bicycling
- Health outcomes
- Access for underserved pops.
- Job & retail access & activity
- Property value
- Environmental impacts.

fhwa.dot.gov/environment/bicycle_pedestrian/publications/performance_measures_guidebook/pm_guidebook.pdf

Design principles

- Focus on flexibility.
- Engineering judgement.
- Distinguishes recommendations from requirements.





fhwa.dot.gov/environment/bicycle_pedestrian/publications/multimodal_networks/

Examples . . .

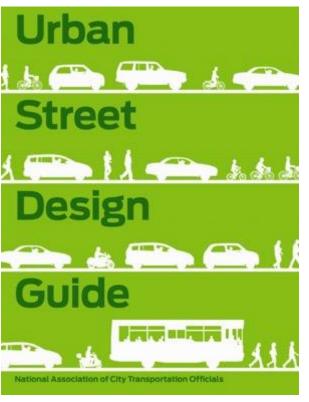


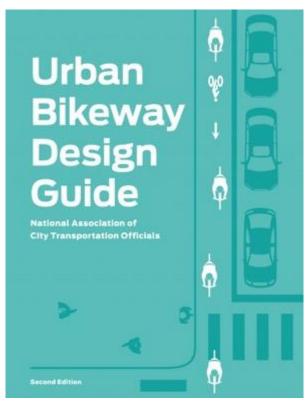
Buffered Bike Lane

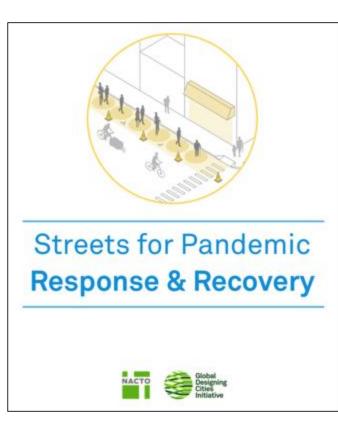


Leading Pedestrian Interval (LPI)

National Assoc. of City Transportation Officials





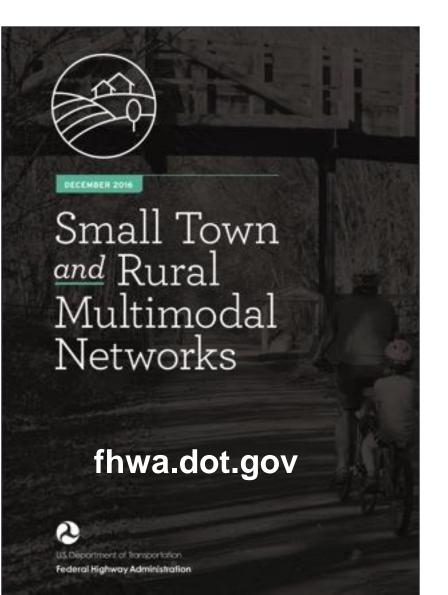


Real world best-practice guidance.

nacto.org/publications/design-guides/



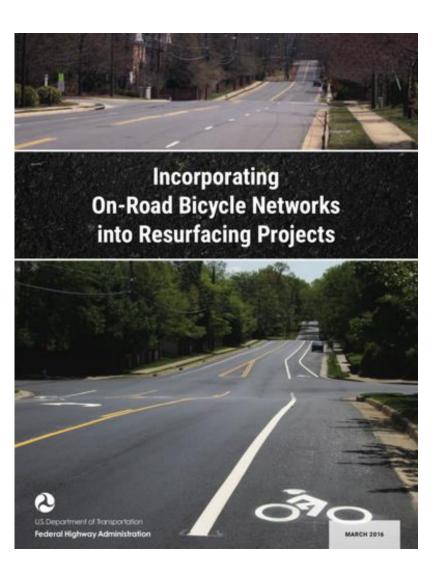
Print, bind, & share this design guide!

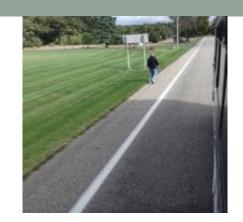




ruraldesignguide.com

Routine accommodation

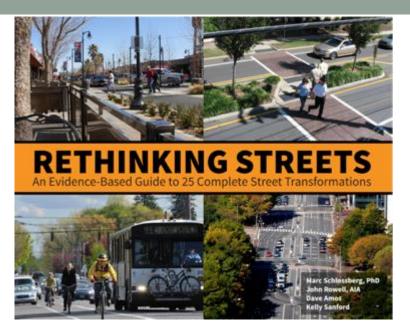




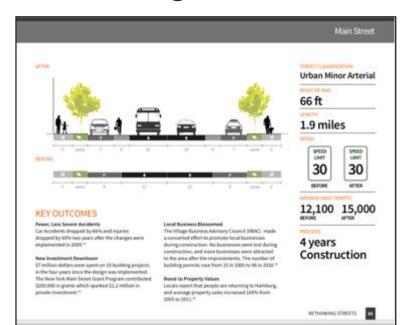




fhwa.dot.gov/environment/bicycle_pedestrian/publications/resurfacing/



rethinkingstreets.com







Bicycle network tools:







3. Bike Lane



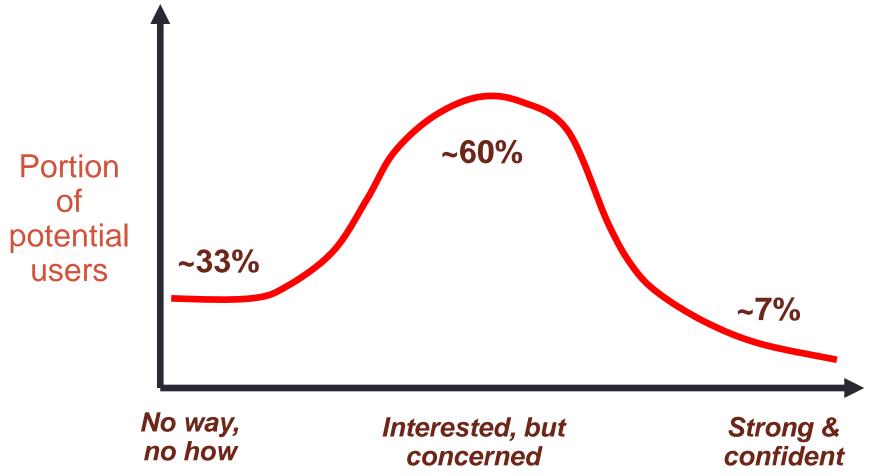




4. Buffered bike lane



(Dill & McNeil, "Four Types of Cyclists?" *Trans. Research Record*, 2013, Vol. 2387.)



Likelihood of Bicycling



Bike Boulevard

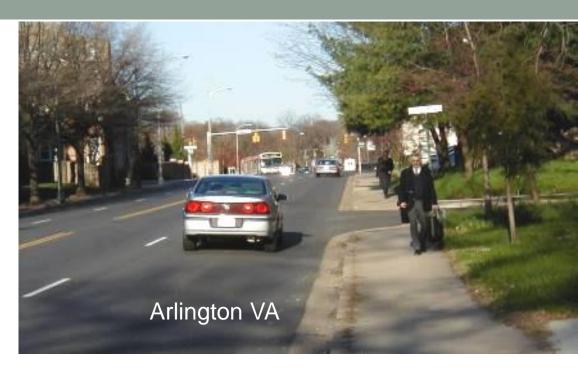






Comfortable pedestrians? Drivers?

(How far back?)







Preferred sidewalk setback:

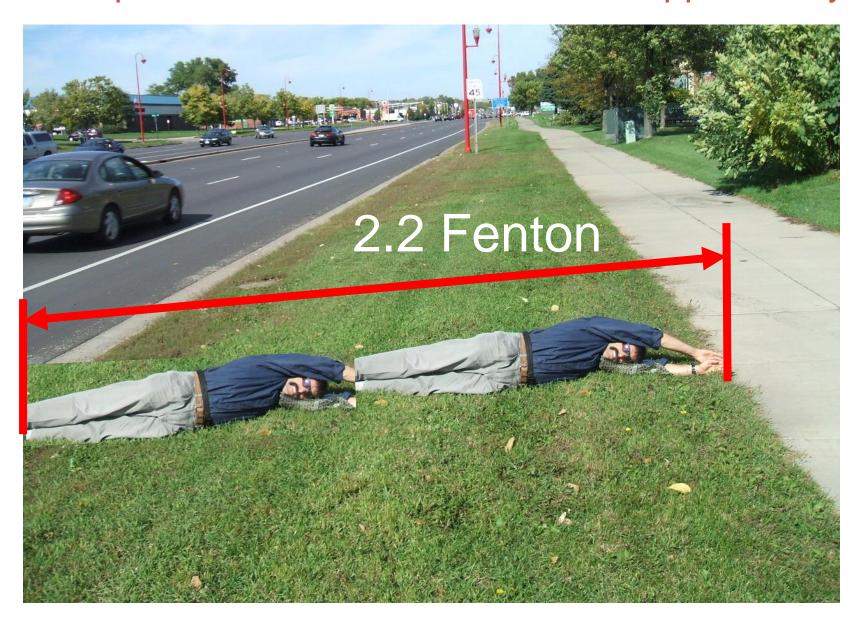




Even a bike lane adds buffer

1.0 Fenton minimum

An impressive 2.2 Fenton setback in Apple Valley, MN.



Video Demonstrations

Veterans Middle School Rio Grande City, TX

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TO3wJLi8jcw

AARP & Better Block demonstration Bethel VT

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5KE5UGY6uso

America Walks



EXAMPLES OF PAST FUNDED PROJECTS

Previous America Walks' Community Change Grantees











EXAMPLES OF FUNDED COMMUNITY CHANGE GRANTS

From photos top to bottom, left to right:

- 1. Shinnecock Indian Nation Church Street Crosswalk Project
- 2. Verde's Latina Led Community Foot Patrol/Walking Group
- 3. Mathews Cultural Arts District Crosswallk Mural
- 4. Shoals Walk Across Alabama 10-Week Walking Challenge

- 5. Walking Program in the Jackson Medical Mall
- Camden Salvation Army Kroc Center Walking School Bus After-School Program
- 7. Cupertino Safe Routes Student Led Walk/Bike Pop-Up
- 8. Camden Salvation Army Kroc Center Walking School Bus Cleanup Program

americawalks.org/community-change-grants/

AARP Livable Communities







www.aarp.org/livable-communities/ www.aarp.org/livable-communities/community-challenge/

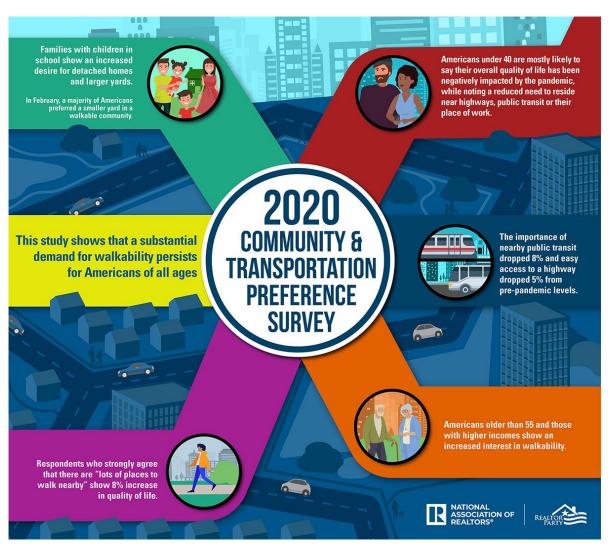
National Association of Realtors IR





Annual community surveys to explore home-buyers' preferences show a growing desire for walkable, livable communities.

National Association of Realtors Smart Growth Grants are designed to support local community change efforts.



realtorparty.realtor/community-outreach/smart-growth

Resources

- Quick Build Guide: How to Build Safer Streets Quickly and Affordably. Practical guide to low-cost 'quick-build' techniques to increase pedestrian and bicycle safety and accommodation. Alta Planning and the California Bike Coalition; 2020.
- https://altago.com/wp-content/uploads/Quick-Build-Guide-White-Paper-2020-1.pdf
- Slow Your Streets: A How-To Guide for Pop-Up Traffic Calming. A terrific and practical guide from St. Louisbased Trailnet, to temporarily calming traffic on streets to gain community and stakeholder input, determine effectiveness, and plan permanent improvements.
- http://www.onestl.org/resources/reports/bicycle-andpedestrian-planning/445-slow-street

Resources

- Tactical Urbanist's Guide to Materials and Design, an outstanding practical resource from the Streets Plan Collaborative (2016).
- http://tacticalurbanismguide.com
- AARP's Pop-up and demonstration introductory information and tool kit:
- https://www.aarp.org/livable-communities/tool-kitsresources/info-2019/what-is-a-pop-up-demonstration.html
- https://www.aarp.org/livable-communities/tool-kitsresources/info-2019/pop-up-tool-kit.html

Resources

- Demonstration Project Implementation Guide, Minnesota Dept.
 of Transportation, offers guidance on executing short- and
 medium-term demonstration projects that support complete
 streets and traffic calming, Nov. 2019.
 http://www.dot.state.mn.us/saferoutes/demonstration-projects.html
- Demonstration Projects in State Highway Right of Way, Vermont Agency of Transportation guidance document, is an excellent overview of pop-ups and demonstrations, with formation relevant to smaller and more rural communities, Oct. 2020.

https://vtrans.vermont.gov/sites/aot/files/planning/documents/permittingservices/AOT%20Demonstration%20Project%20Guidance.pdf

