

Maintaining Pedestrian and Bicyclist Facilities

Monday, December 13, 2021







Webinar Logistics

- Please post questions at any time
- We will be saving time at the end of the session for questions and discussion
- Certificates of Attendance can be requested through an emailed questionnaire that you will receive following this webinar.



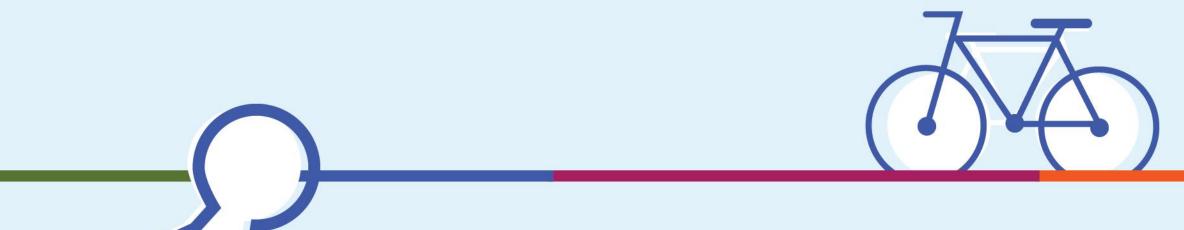
Agenda

- Tamara Redmon, FHWA Office of Safety
- Agency Case Studies:
 - Michael Hintze Toole Design Group
 - Trent Rondot Houston Parks Board
 - Nicole Losch, PTP City of Burlington, Vermont
 - John Leonard Virginia DOT (VDOT)
- Discussion



Webinar Objectives

- Understand future initiatives by FHWA to help agencies understand how to maintain pedestrian, bicyclist, and micromobility facilities for enhanced safety
- Explore how agencies are maintaining their pedestrian and bicyclist facilities, particularly in light of climate change and the expansion of temporary or quick build facilities
- Identify strategies for maintaining pedestrian and bicyclist facilities
- Learn more about challenges agencies face and lessons learned regarding pedestrian and bicyclist facility maintenance





Michael Hintze Toole Design Group

A Guide for Maintaining Pedestrian Facilities For Enhanced Safety

A webinar to discuss updates to the Guide



A Guide for Maintaining Pedestrian Facilities for Enhanced Safety









Purpose and Background

Purpose

A Guide for Maintaining Pedestrian
 Facilities for Enhanced Safety
 provides guidance for maintaining
 pedestrian facilities with the primary
 goal of increasing safety and mobility









Purpose and Background

Audience

- This guide is intended for any agency or organization that builds and maintains pedestrian facilities.
 - Government bodies (State, County or Local level)
 - Homeowner's associations,
 - Private land management organizations
 - and Other groups







Purpose and Background

In this guide, maintenance is defined as inspecting, preserving, repairing, and restoring a pedestrian facility and keeping it in condition for safe, convenient, and accessible use.

The guide focuses on the following facility categories:

- Sidewalks, walkways and curb ramps
- Shared use paths
- Crosswalks, signals and other treatments of facilities for crossing streets
- Signs







The Case for Pedestrian Facility Maintenance

Pedestrian facility maintenance is important for:

- Safety
- Accessibility
- Mobility
- Asset Management
- Liability







The Case for Pedestrian Facility Maintenance – Safety

Improved safety through proper maintenance can be considered in two ways:

- Reduction of crashes with motorists and
- The reduction in trips, slips, and falls.









The Case for Pedestrian Facility Maintenance – Accessibility

Maintaining an "accessible path."

- Proper and routine maintenance of walkways allow access between intersections.
- The maintenance of transition points curb ramps, medians, crosswalks, etc. – ensures access at intersections.







The Case for Pedestrian Facility Maintenance – Mobility

Access and mobility are inextricably linked. Access to pedestrian facilities is key to pedestrian mobility.

Any break in the pedestrian network or disrepair can potentially eliminate a walking or transit option for people.









The Case for Pedestrian Facility Maintenance – Asset Management

The maintenance of pedestrian facilities is no different than other components of the transportation system.

Better decision-making occurs based on the quality of information and the defined objectives.







The Case for Pedestrian Facility Maintenance – Liability

Liability varies from state to state and community to community.

A sound maintenance program can significantly reduce an agency's exposure to liability.

A written policy is better than having an informal, unwritten policy.







Common Maintenance Issues

Surface material is a determinant of how and how often maintenance is performed.











Common Maintenance Issues – Seasonal Concerns

Seasonal conditions are the cause of problems people most associate with maintenance or lack thereof.

The removal of snow and ice for many U.S. communities presents the most significant maintenance challenge they confront.









Inspection and Accessibility

At what point does a sidewalk, path, or curb ramp become a hazard, inaccessible, or impassable?

Inspection criteria establish a quantifiable answer to when facilities become a hazard or inaccessible for pedestrians.









Compliance

Maintenance, and often repair of sidewalks, is a cooperative effort between the community and its residents.

Important to ensure that responsibilities are clearly defined for all parties.

This usually involves inspection regiments and administrative and enforcement actions to ensure compliance.







Policies and Ordinances

A community's written maintenance policies should outline:

- inspection procedures and criteria, and
- responsibilities of property owners and the community.







Plans

Maintenance plan key elements:

- Prioritization and funding
- Communication
- Documentation
- Equipment









Maintenance Measures

Repair methods for:

- Sidewalks/paths
- Maintenance of Crosswalks
- Maintenance of Pedestrian Signals
- Maintenance of Pedestrian Signage









Maintenance Measures

Seasonal Maintenance

- Vegetation
- Snow and ice









Construction Techniques

Subgrade

Pavement Thickness

Drainage

Control Joints









Construction Techniques

Curb Ramps and Detectable Warning Fields

Street Trees









Funding

Methods for Funding Inspection/Maintenance Programs

- Local government general fund
- State-Aid funds
- Bond referendums
- Federal transportation funds which usually require matching funds from the funding sources above.





Appendices

The guide has several appendices such as:

- Model sidewalk inspection policy
- Protruding objects summary sheet
- Risk management information
- Example policies and programs (City of St. Michael, Eau Claire, WI, Des Moines, IA)







Known Updates.

Improve readibility

Less wordy with more diagrams and pictures

Updating case studies/examples

 The examples and research cited in 2013 will potentially be out of date now.

New topics

- Climate related issues
- New funding sources and funding processes
- Quick Build project maintenance.









Expanding Guide to Include Bicycle Facility Maintenance

Seasonal maintenance

Pavement markings, vertical elements

Techniques

Equipment

Funding and programming

What else should be included?















Trent Rondot Houston Parks Board



HOUSTON PARKS BOARD'S PROJECTS SINCE 1976 WEST FORK OF THE SAN JACINTO RIVER Projects in more than 250 parks GREENS BAYOU 14,000 acres of new parkland and HALLS BAYOU greenspace WHITE OAK BAYOU Raised and leveraged more than \$300 million for Houston's parks **HUNTING BAYOU BUFFALO BAYOU**



- Bayou Greenways Corridors
- Parks
- Houston City Limits



▲ N





With the completion of Bayou Greenways, our bayous will become a network of linear parks and trails that make our lives happier, healthier and more connected.



3,000

Acres of new Green Space Miles of trails

Bayous









CAPITAL CAMPAIGN \$220 MILLION



\$100 million Public Funding (2012 city bond)

Houston Parks Board committed to raise \$120 million



\$120+ million raised



BAYOU GREENWAY DEVELOPMENT











BAYOU GREENWAY DEVELOPMENT













BAYOU GREENWAY DEVELOPMENT











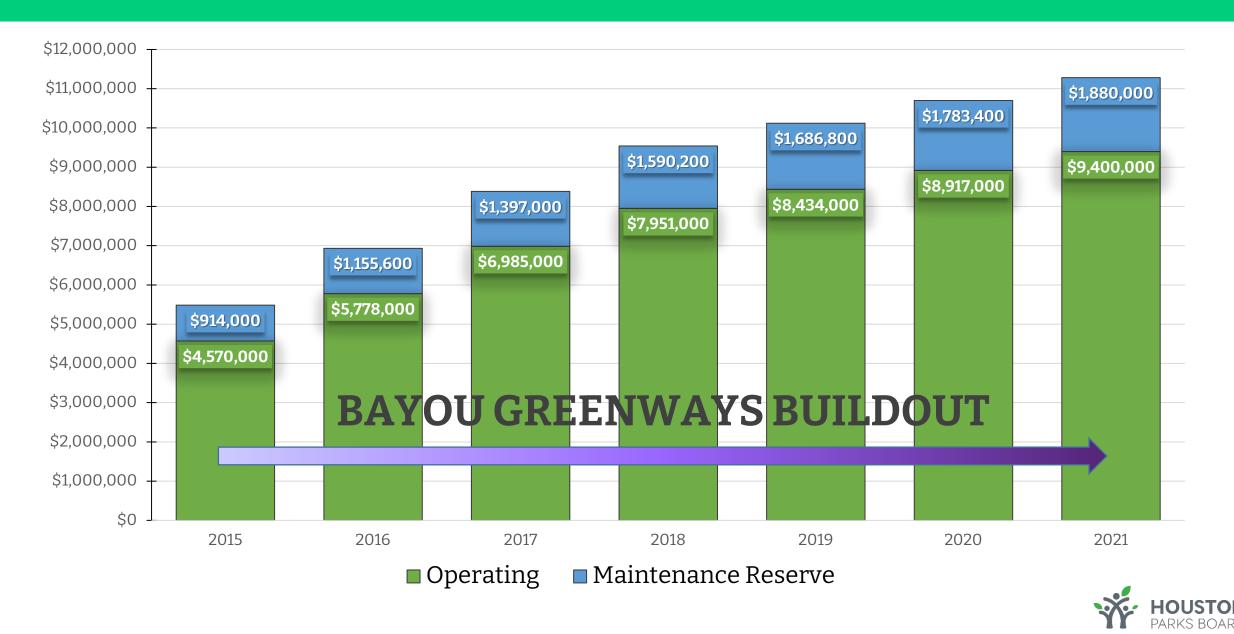
COMMITMENT TO MAINTENANCE

- 80-Year Agreement
- Committed funding
- Coordination with multiple entities
- Assurance, <u>especially to</u> <u>donors</u>, that the improvements would be maintained at a high level





ESTIMATED COST OF MAINTENANCE



FUNDING STRUCTURE

Operating

- · Routine maintenance
 - mowing
 - · litter/debris removal
 - · graffiti
 - forestry and bed maintenance
 - · flood cleanup
- Conservation program
 - prairies
 - wildlife habitat
 - · invasive vegetation removal
- Staffing and support
- Equipment and supplies

Maintenance Reserve (20% Contingency)

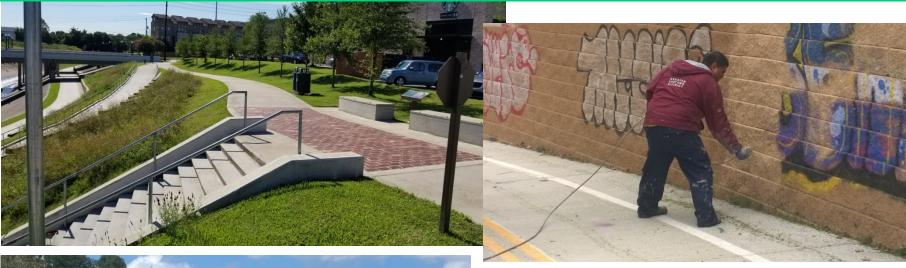
- Major flood clean up
- Unexpected repair/replacement of capital assets

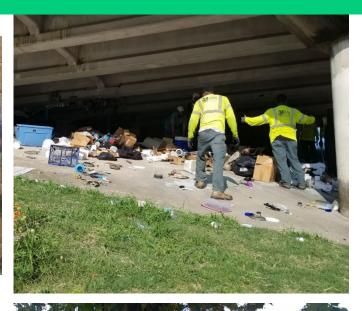
Capital Replacement Reserve

- "Life Cycle" replacement
 - · Trails
 - Bridges
 - Retaining Walls
 - Railings
 - Lights
 - Benches
 - Trash receptacles
 - Drinking fountains
 - Signs
 - Parking areas



OPERATING ACCOUNT













RELEVANT HABITAT CONSERVATION

The Bayou Greenways system encompasses portions of nine major bayous within and immediately beyond the city of Houston limits; and can be classified by the ecosystems or habitats of interest within its riparian boundaries where our native flora and fauna reside.



Prairies
White Oak Greenway



Wetlands
Greens Bayou Greenway



Forests Coolgreen Park



STEWARDSHIP PARTNERSHIPS



- Student Conservation Association
- Texas Conservation Corps
- Houston Parks and Recreation
- Houston Audubon
- Garden Club of Houston
- Trees for Houston
- Houston Zoo









COMMUNITY VOLUNTEERS













CORPORATE PARTNERSHIPS





CAPITAL REPLACEMENT RESERVE



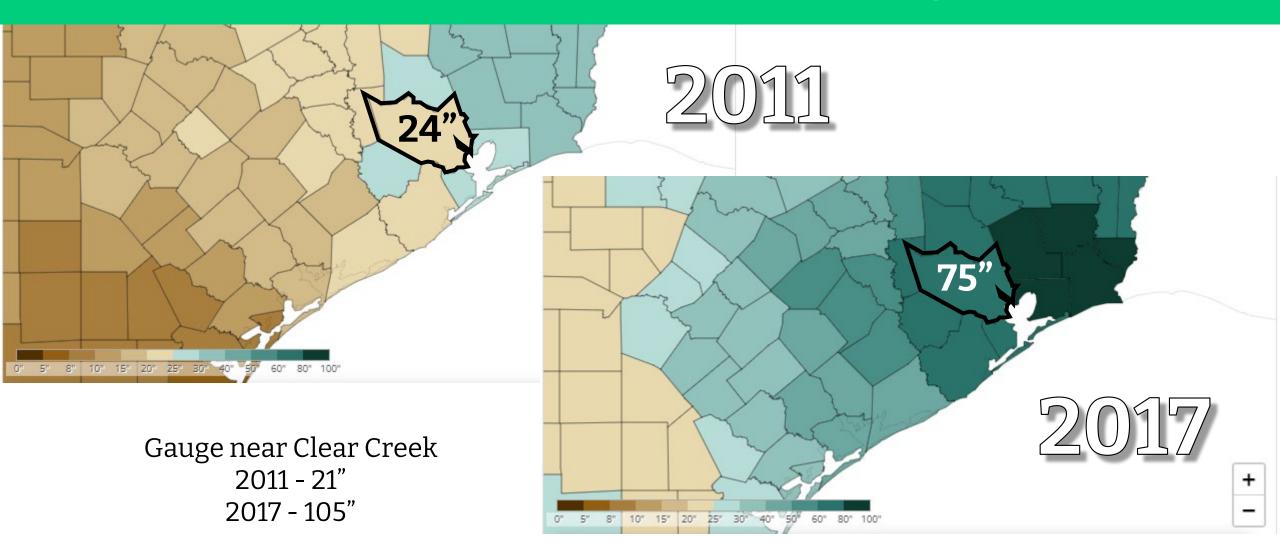








RAINFALL EXTREMES



Worst single-year drought in 2011

Four of the top ten flood events in the last 40 years occurred between 2015 and 2017

RAINFALL EXTREMES



Photo courtesy of Texas Forest Service

2011 5 Million Trees Died



100,000 Homes Flooded

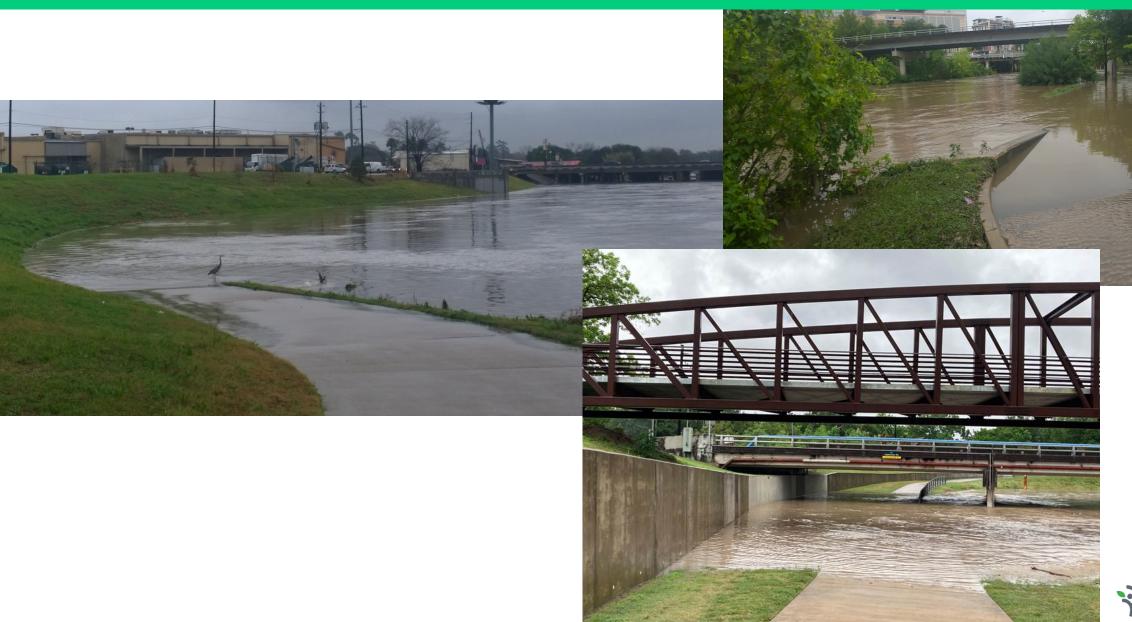


Photo courtesy of Houston Chronicle

Worst single-year drought in 2011

Four of the top ten flood events in the last 40 years occurred between 2015 and 2017

FLOODING





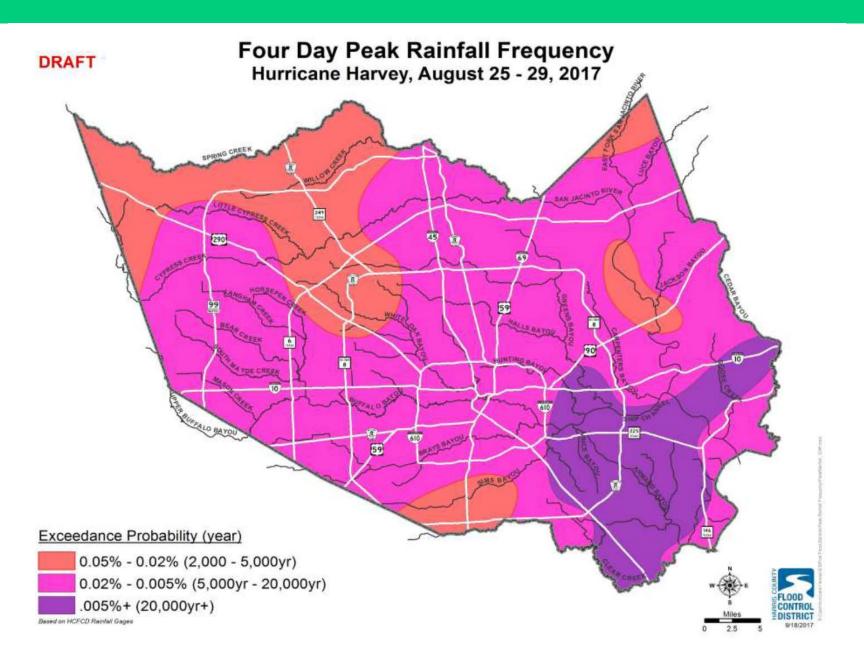
FLOODING



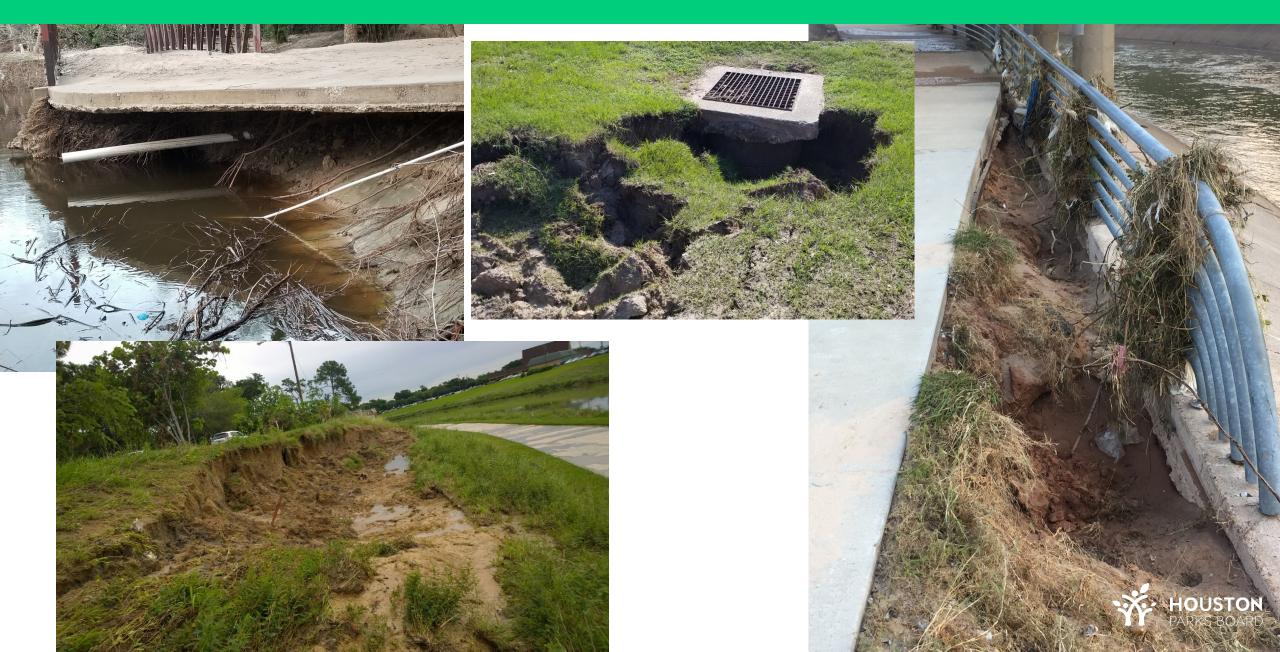




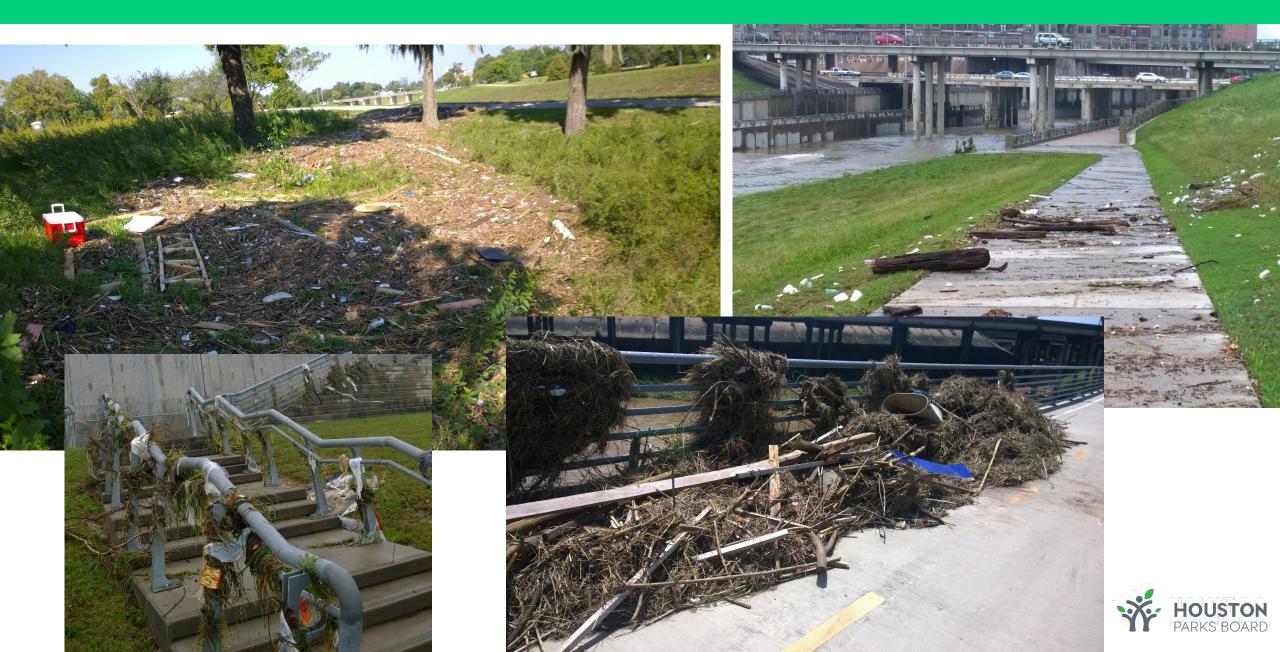
HURRICANE HARVEY



FLOODING IMPACT - WASHOUTS



FLOODING IMPACT - DEBRIS



FLOODING IMPACT – DOWNED TREES



FLOODING IMPACT - SILT









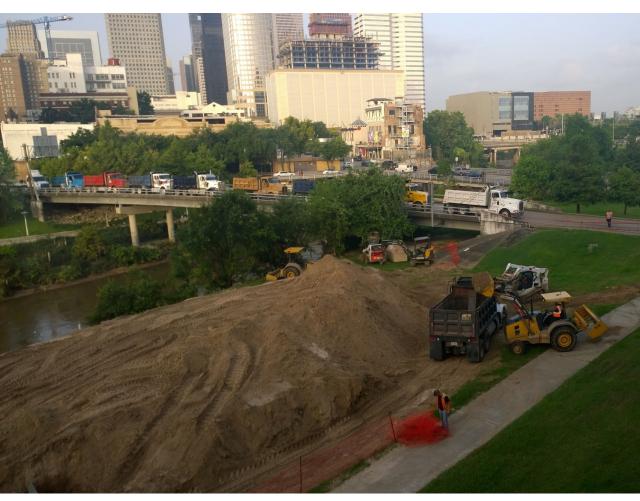






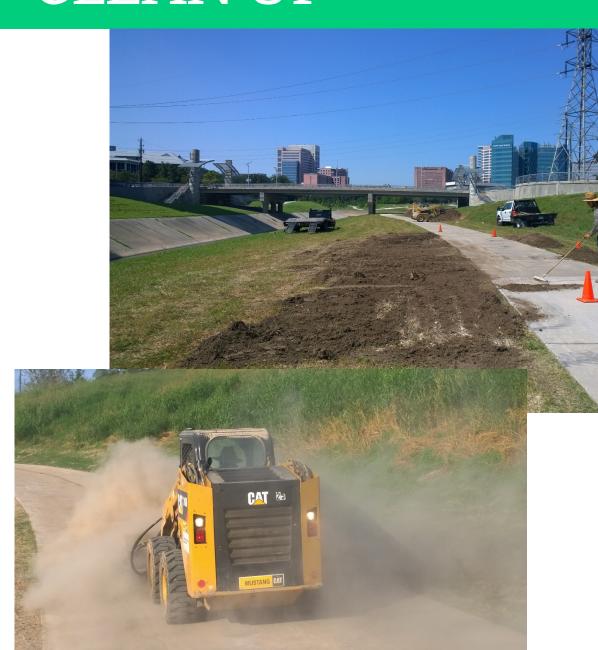














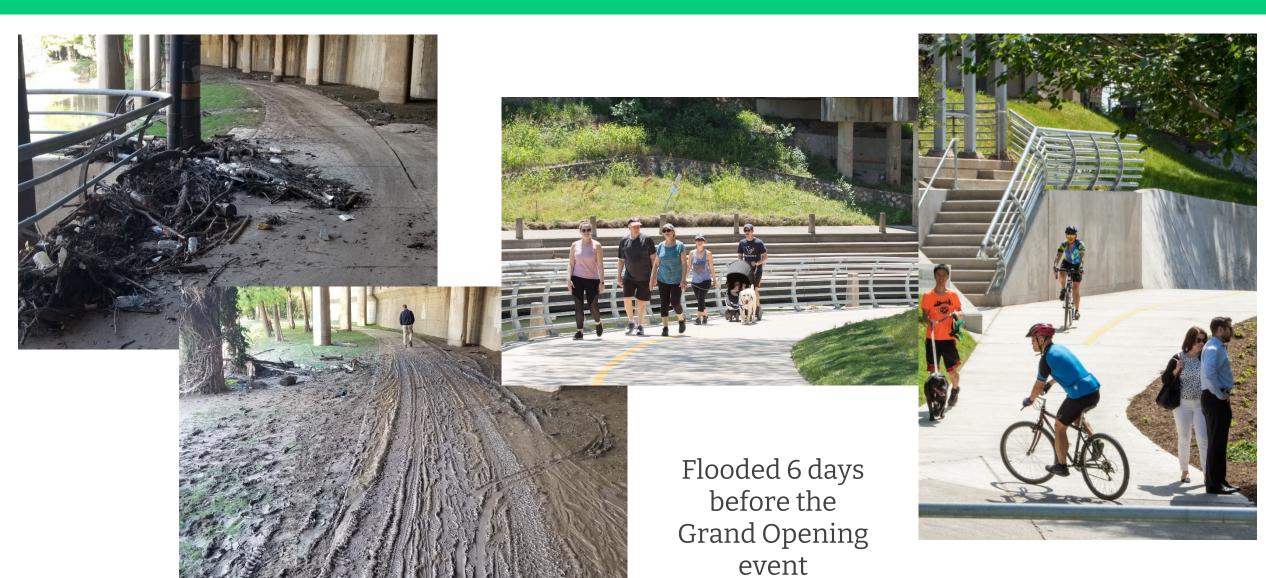














CLEAN UP SINCE JULY 2014

60

Flood Events

Major

Flood Events

2015 (May) Memorial Day - 10" rainfall

2015 (October) Hurricane Patricia (remnants) - 11"

2016 (April) Tax Day - 10"

2017 (August) Hurricane Harvey - 37"

2019 (September) Tropical Storm Imelda - 15"

2020 (September) Tropical Storm Beta - 16"

Silt and Debris Removed

3,000



Clean Up Costs (\$) 2,000,000 1,086,693 711,281 749,346 1,000,000 215,502 143,936 89,969 125,413 45,128 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021

Silt and Debris Removed

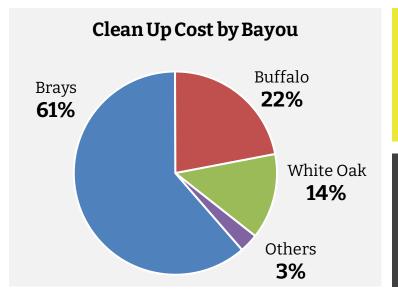


Cubic Yards

Clean Up

\$3,167,267

Total Spent



Acres

2,792

Maintained

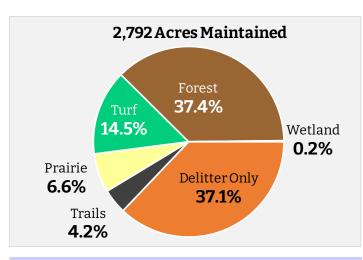
Miles of Trails

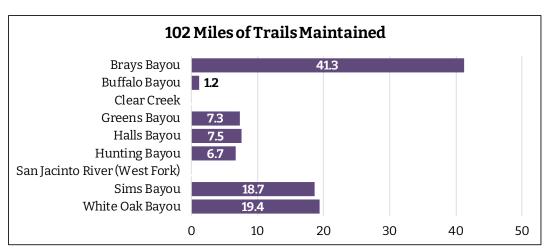
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Maintained



CONSERVATION and MAINTENANCE METRICS





Flood Events

60

Major

Flood Events

Flood Cleanup

\$3,167,267

Total Spent

Litter and Debris Clean Up

2,023

Dump Truck Loads



Trees

25,201

Inventoried

Trees

5,000+

Operating and Maintenance Reserve

\$11,280,000

Current Annual Budget

Flood Related Silt and Debris Removed

3,000

Dump Truck Loads



Prairie Areas

12.2

Aces Rebuilt

Pedestrian

53

Bridges

Conservation

1,400

Volunteer Hours

Planted

Drinking

12

Fountains

Trash and Recycling

305

Receptacles

Graffiti Sites

10,109

Abated

Benches and

286

Picnic Tables

Graffiti Abatement

\$312,987

Total Spent

Bicycle

13

Fixit Stations

Bridges

Repaired

Trails

Miles Rebuilt

Capital Replacement Projects

\$8,805,202

Total Spent







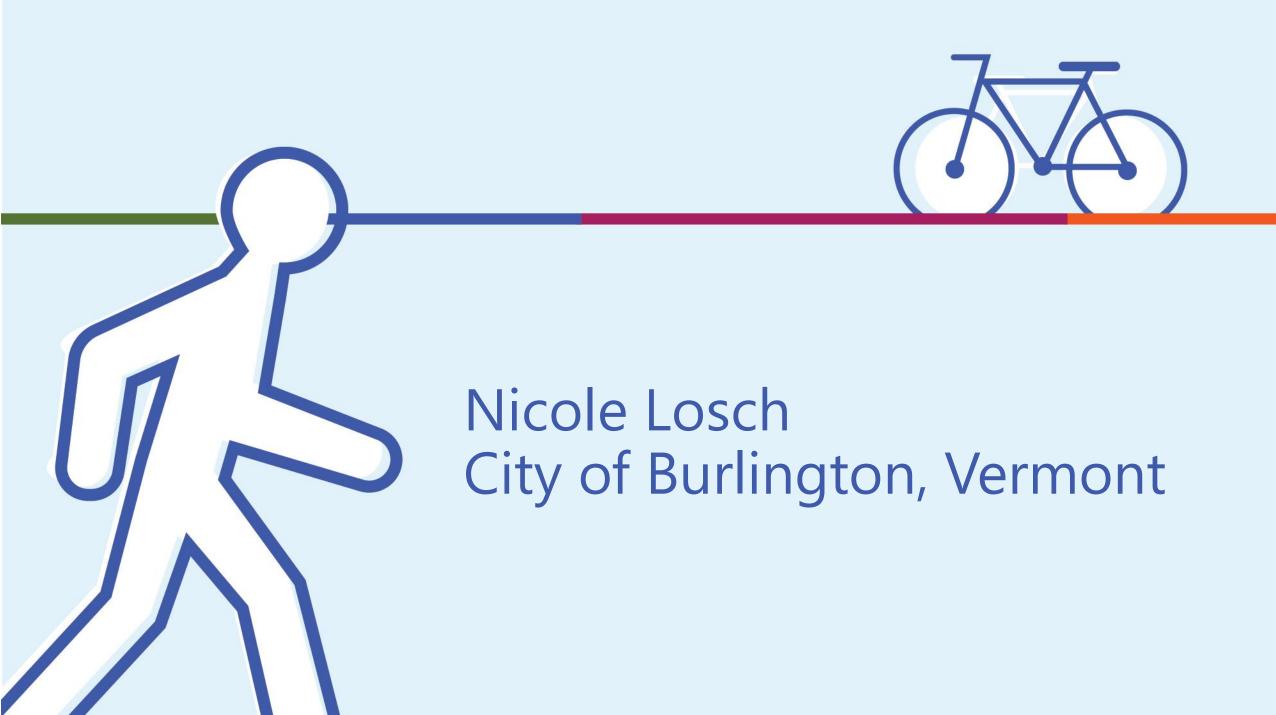
QUESTIONS?

Trent Rondot
Conservation and Maintenance Director
<u>Trent@houstonparksboard.org</u>







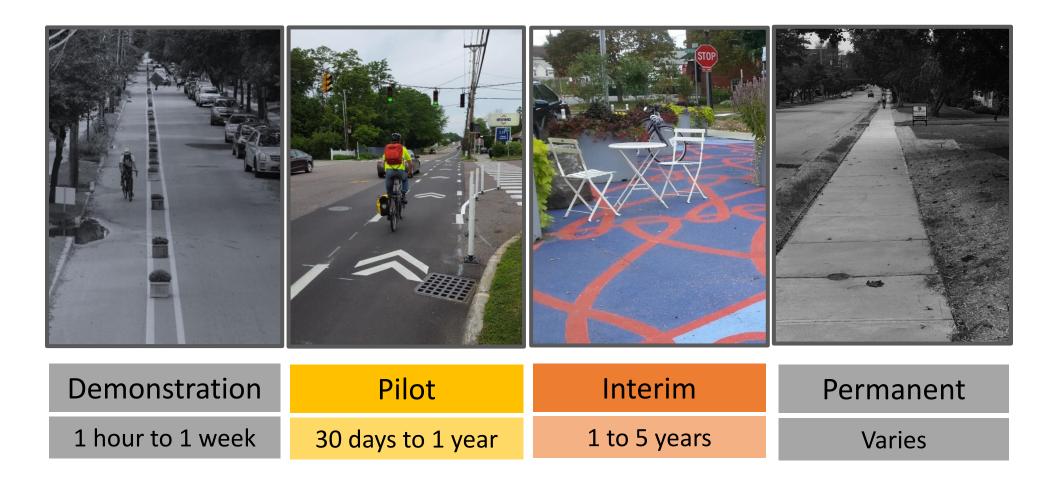


Quick-Builds in Burlington, VT





Where Quick-Builds fit into Project Delivery



Pilot Projects

Data-driven evaluations



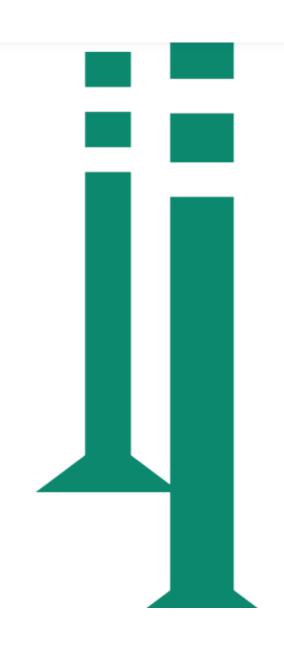
Test impacts, materials, gauge community support





Quick-Build / Interim Design

Rapid implementation!





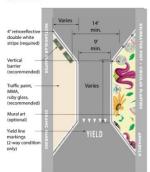




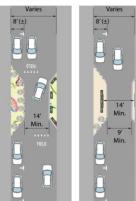
VEHICULAR PINCH POINTS

Pinch Points, sometimes called "chokers" are mid-block curb extensions that may be applied to both sides of one- or two-way streets. Pinch points are similar to neckdowns, only they do not feature pedestrian crosswalks. They help slow traffic speeds, sometimes forcing a yield condition, and often provide opportunities for placemaking enhancements such as public art, benches/planters, bus stop amenities, and other stormwater treatments (when built out with permanent materials).

DETAILS



IN CONTEXT



APPLICATION GUIDANCE

Surface Treatment

- Double 4" solid retroreflective white stripe (required)
 Ruby Lake Glass (optional)
 Acylic traffic pair (-custom murals (optional)
 Methyl methacrylate (optional)

Ceramic markers (optional) Delineator posts (optional) Circular planter (optional) Rectangular planter (optional)

tensions.

Length: 10' minimum

Wisth: Varies based on street design/configuration, but 8' typical
May use 90, 60, or 45 degree curb return angle, depending on
parking lane configuration and other street design

considerations.

- Design Guidance:

 The Approximation and the service of (2) mph or lover),
 lose volume (2,000 ADT of lover) stress such as neighborhood
 generousy and within neighborhood stress was neighborhood
 the service of pinch points should not impose access sufficient

 Flactment of pinch points should not impose access surgingered to the service of the service

- A 14" width between non-mountable vertical barriers should be maintained for emergency vehicle access.
 In select locations, the area defined by a pinch-point curb extension may be used for other streetscape amenibles, such as bicycle parking five-8 stations, trash receptacles, benches, bus stops, etc., bur matro or impede pedestrain flow, obstruct clear path, emergency operations, or sight lines Pinch point curb extensions must maintain stormwater flow /
- Vertical barrier elements should be used to alert drivers and stow plot operators to presence of the pinch point as
 Pinch points may be designed in conjunction with a five hydraut, however the neight of the unit oberations should be equal todgreater than the tro parking zone (pylocally is feet in either direction) and access to the hydraut must not be impeded by any non-mourable vertical barrier elements.
 See NACTOS Utans Street Design Goulde for more details.

PLANTER - CIRCULAR, PLASTIC IN CONTEXT





Round planter (typ.)

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

Bike Corral | Bicyclist / Pedestrian Refuge Island | Curb Extension| Pedestrian Plaza | Mini-Roundabout / Neighborhood Traffic Circle

Plastic Planter
 Soil and filler

Plant matter

(See diagrams at left)

General Design Guidance

- Identify a maintenance/stewardship partner who will be able to water and maintain the plant matter.
- Ensure placement does no obstruct accessibility / ADA compliance.

Specific Design Guidance

- the corral replaces or is adjacent to parallel parking pair with curb stop placed between the planter and the adjacent parking space(s).
- Place a planter(s) on either side of the biovalist refuge area (see
- Place planters parallel along the inside edge of the double white 4" line demarcating the curb extension; place planters every 8 10'; May be paired with other vertical barriers to enhance visibility / sense of
- left); May be paired with vertical delineators placed at th corners of the rel
- Place planters every 8 10' along the edge of the plaza; Depending on size, planters may also be used as landscaping / greenery throughout the plaza area, including adjacent sidewalks with width,
- Place a single planter in the center of the painted island in conjunction with signs and other design elements; use multiple planters to demarcate round





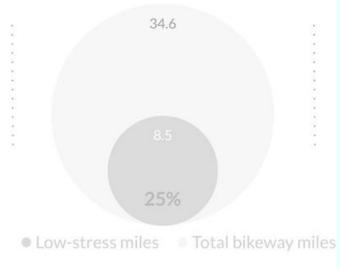
PROGRESS REPORT ON 2026 GOALS



28 miles of new bikeways







20 priority intersection safety upgrades





Greenride Bikeshare expansion underway



10 businesses participating in Street Seats



Bicycle-friendly ordinance changes approved



Standardized bus / bike conflict markings



Updated winter cycling maintenance plan



Updated bicycle parking zoning ordinance



Increased staff capacity

What's next?

- More low-stress bikeways
- More intersection upgrades
- Streets redesigned for slower speeds and fewer crashes









2017 Demonstration → 2018 Quick-Build → 2019 Reconstruction

It doesn't always have to be pretty...









Plans vs Reality

...and it often isn't pretty



Some Lessons Learned

- Quick-builds allow us to build ~ 4 x more
- Set a clear plan for maintenance consider external contracts
 - Spring cleaning
 - Monthly sweeping
 - Monthly graffiti removal
 - Year-round plant maintenance
 - Winter maintenance
 - Bollard replacement / material replacement
- Set a plan to phase out of quick-builds
 - Be flexible to change in the interim
 - Internal planning, external communication

Nicole Losch, PTP

Senior Planner Burlington VT 802-391-6809

nlosch@burlingtonvt.gov

https://www.burlingtonvt.gov/DPW/Quick-Build











BICYCLE AND TRANSIT-ONLY LANE CONVERSIONS

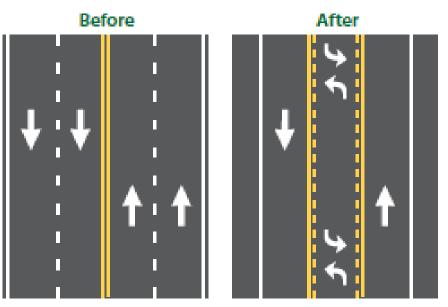


Figure 1 Typical Road Lane Reconfiguration
Source: FHWA, 2014 Road Diet Informational Guide

John Leonard, Urban Program Manager

Urban Maintenance Program Overview

Payment - General

- Payments based on moving lane miles (available to peak-hour traffic)
- CTB approves payment amounts to localities
- Localities annual growth rate is based upon the base rate of growth for VDOT's maintenance program
- Payment Rates:
 - Principal and Minor Arterial Roads \$22,524 per lane mile
 - Collector Roads and Local Streets \$13,224 per lane mile

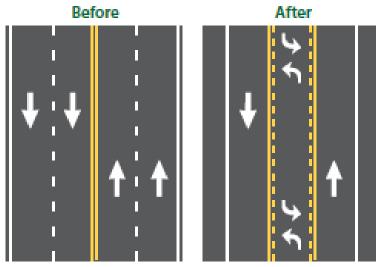


Figure 1 Typical Road Lane Reconfiguration
Source: FHWA, 2014 Road Diet Informational Guide



Bicycle and Transit-Only Lane Conversions

Bicycle and Transit-Only Lane Conversions must meet the criteria specified in Section 33.2-319 (D) of the Code of Virginia to remain eligible for maintenance payments

Transit only and bicycle only lanes converted after July 1, 2014

Provided that the number of moving-lane-miles converted is not more than 50 moving-lane-miles or three percent of the city's or town's total number of moving-lane-miles on July 1, 2014, whichever is less

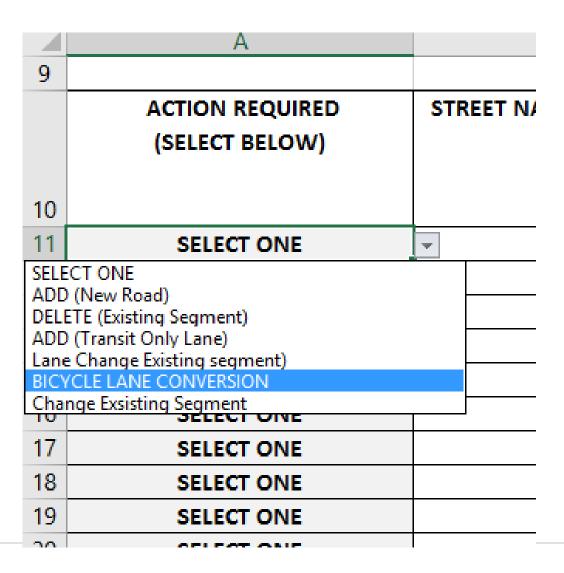
When conversion of streets meet these criteria, the municipality may request that the Department accept the conversion and update the Urban Maintenance Inventory System.



Procedures for Bicycle and Transit-Only Lane Conversions

Three items are required: U-1 Form, Resolution, Sketch.
These are to be submitted to the District.

The municipality will prepare Form U-1 (Appendix U), will check the corresponding box designating the submission as moving-lane conversion.





Procedures for Bicycle and Transit-Only Lane Conversions

City or Town Council adopts a resolution making a formal request and includes language that certifies that the conversion design has been assessed by a professional engineer licensed in the Commonwealth pursuant to Chapter 4 (§ 54.1-400 et seq.) of Title 54.1 and that the assessment has demonstrated that:

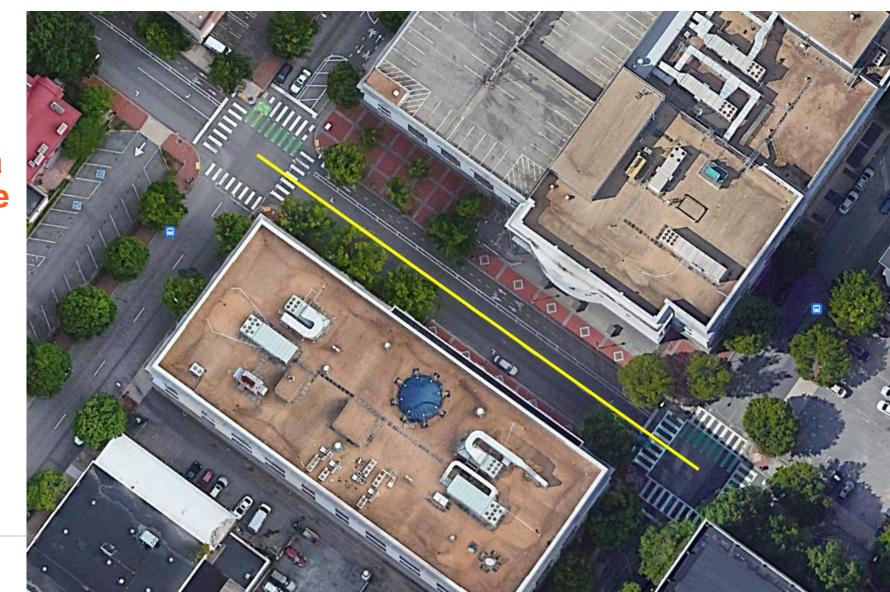
- 1 The level of service of the street to be converted will not be reduced or if it will be reduced that the associated roadway network will retain adequate capacity to meet current and future mobility needs
- 2 (for Bicycle Conversion Lanes Only), the conversion has been designed in accordance with the National Association of City Transportation Officials' Urban Bikeway Design Guide.



Procedures for Bicycle and Transit-Only Lane Conversions

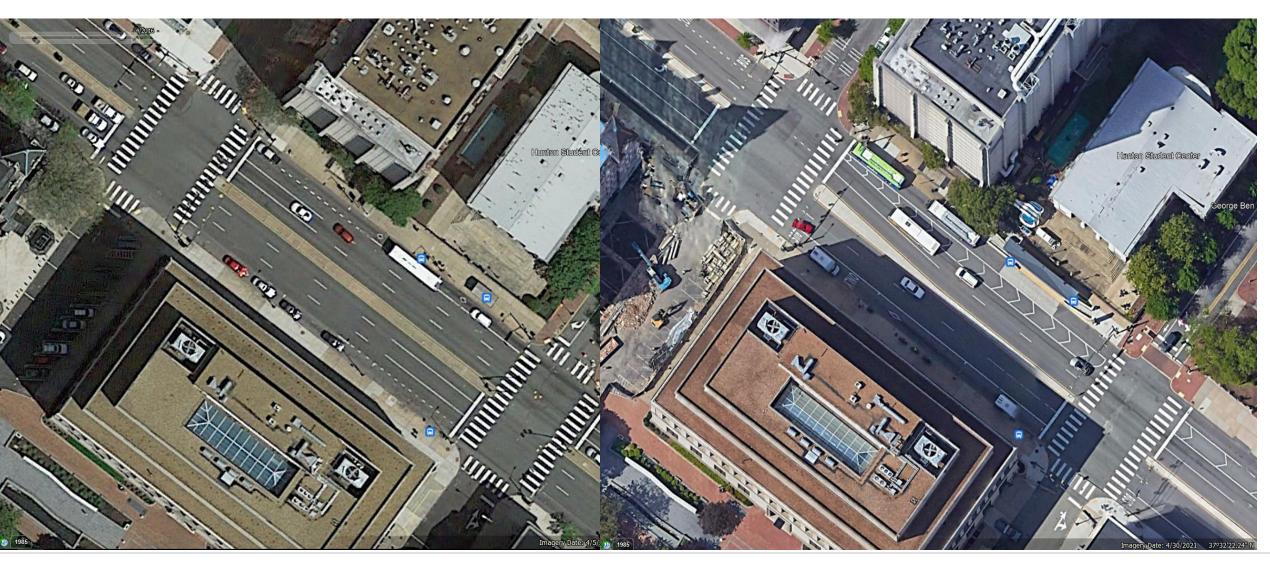
Finally, the City or
Town prepares a
map showing the
location and
termini of the
bicycle lane
conversions.

These items are submitted to the District by Feb 1 each year.





Thanks!









Q + A



Thanks for joining!

- Be on the lookout for an email with:
 - An evaluation survey that contains a request for Continuing Education Units (CEUs) for both engineers and planners
 - Meeting materials (with contact information)



Tamara Redmon, FHWA

Tamara.Redmon@dot.gov 202.366.4077

Michael Hintze, Toole Design Group mhintze@tooledesign.com 206.297.1601 x302

Nicole Losch, City of Burlington nlosch@burlingtonvt.gov 802.391.6809

Elissa Goughnour, VHB

egoughnour@vhb.com 571.389.8118

Trent Rondot, Houston Parks Board Trent@houstonparksboard.org

713.942.8500

John Leonard, VDOT

<u>John.Leonard@vdot.virginia.gov</u>

804.225.4466