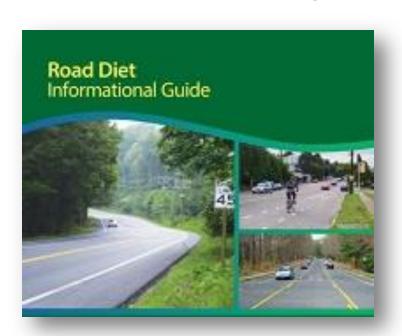
Road Diets: Improving Safety for All Road Users



Tamara Redmon, Federal Highway Administration
Brian Chandler, Leidos
Keith Knapp, Iowa Local Technical Assistance Program

March 3, 2015



Today's Presentation

- □ Introduction and housekeeping
- ⇒ Audio issues?

 Dial into the phone line instead of using "mic & speakers"
- ⇒ PBIC Trainings and Webinars www.pedbikeinfo.org/training
- □ Registration and Archives at pedbikeinfo.org/webinars
- ⇒ PBIC News and updates on Facebook www.facebook.com/pedbike
- Questions at the end







Keith Knapp, Ph.D., P.E. – Iowa LTAP Brian Chandler, P.E., PTOE – Leidos



Pedestrian and Bike Safety are priorities for the US Department of Transportation:

- Secretary's New Initiative on Ped/Bike Safety:
 - http://www.dot.gov/briefing-room/us-transportationsecretary-foxx-announces-new-initiative-enhancepedestrian-and
 - Mayor's Challenge for Safer People, Safer Streets: http://www.dot.gov/mayors-challenge
- Bikesafe: Bicycle Safety Guide and Countermeasure Selection System http://www.pedbikesafe.org/BIKESAFE/.
- Resident's Guide for Creating Safer Communities for Walking and Biking: http://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/ped_bike/ped_cmnity/ped_walkguide/residents_guide2014_final.pdf



Road Diets – A Proven Safety Countermeasure

Office of Safety

Proven Safety Countermeasures

These nine countermeasures address crashes that occur in the focus areas of intersections, pedestrians, and roadway departure.













Backplates with Retroreflective Borders



and Stripes on Two-Lane Roads



Longitudinal Rumble Strips Enhanced Delineation and Friction for Horizontal Curves



Safety Edge_{SM}



Medians and Pedestrian Crossing Islands in Urban and Suburban Areas



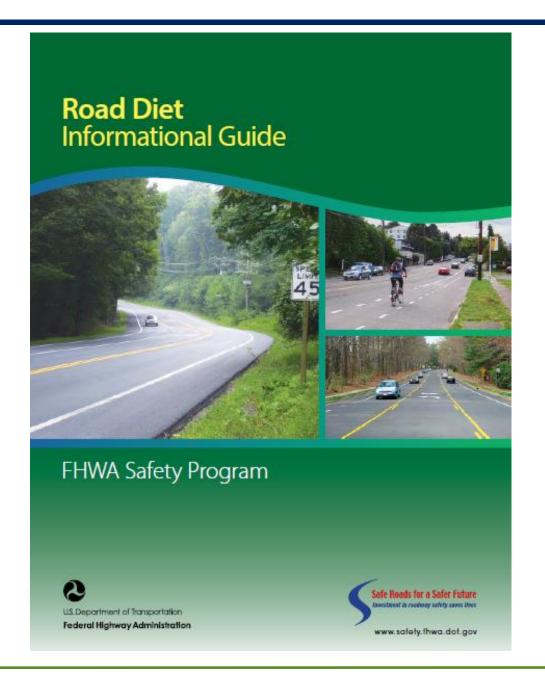
Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon



Road Diet

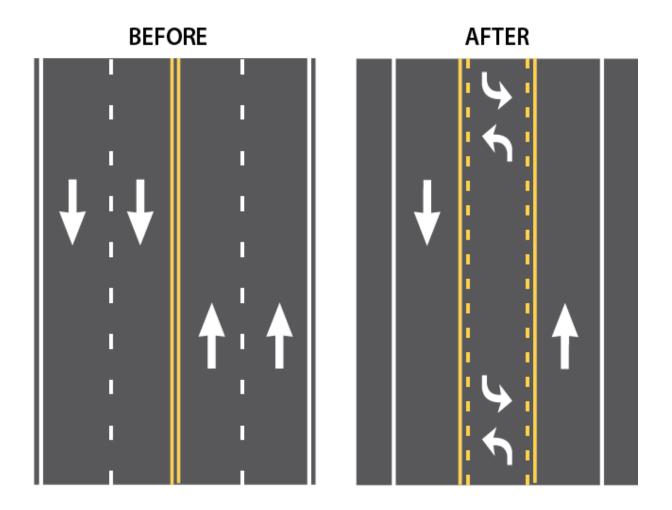








What is a Road Diet?





What is a Road Diet?



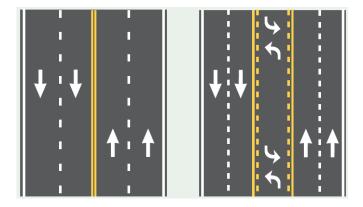


Photo Source: Virginia DOT

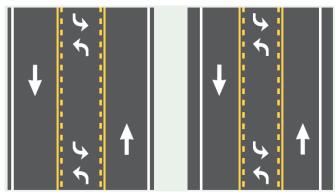


Other Roadway Reconfigurations

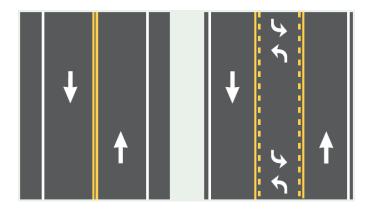
4-Lane to 5-Lane



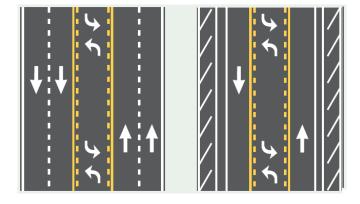
3-Lane to 3-Lane



2-Lane to 3-Lane



5-Lane to 3-Lane





What a Road Diet is **NOT**

- No cross section reduction
- No lane width reduction required
 - Though not disallowed
- Think about it like this:
 - Lane Reallocation
 - Lane Rebalancing
 - Conversion

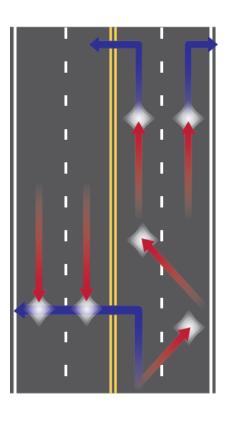


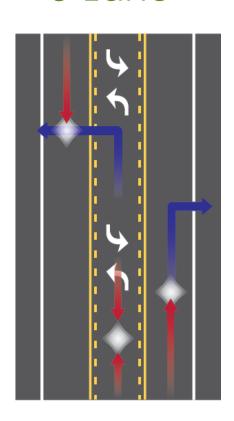


Benefits: Safety

4-Lane

3-Lane

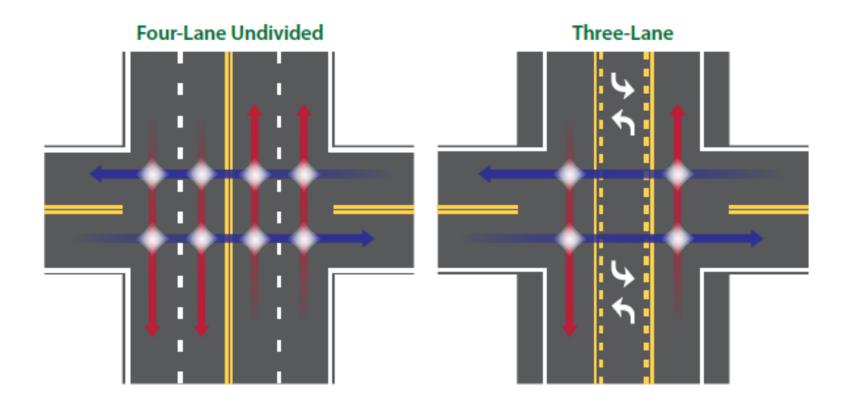




19 - 47%
overall
crash
reduction



Benefits: Reduced Conflict Points





Benefits: Non-motorized Safety & Accessibility

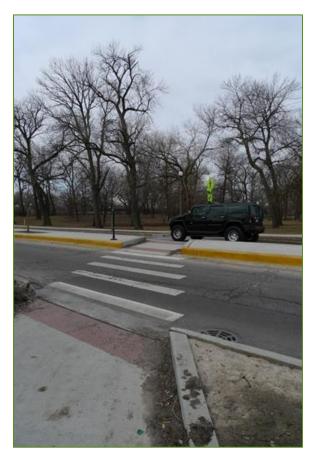


Photo Source: Stacy Meekins



Photo Source: City of Seattle



Benefits: Livability



Photo Source: Jennifer Atkinson



Benefits: Low-cost Installation

Most Road Diets are installed on existing pavement within the right-of-way.



Reston, Virginia



Lawyers Road

Photo Credit: VDOT

Objective: Improve Safety



Photo Credit: VDOT

Soapstone Road



Grand Rapids, Michigan

Objective: Improve Livability



Photo Credit: City of Grand Rapids

Division Street



Grand Rapids, Michigan

Objective: Accommodate Transit



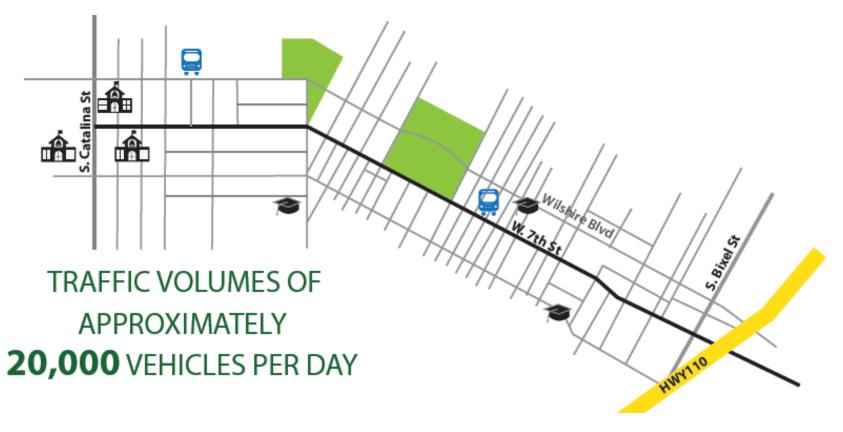
Burton Street

Photo Credit: City of Grand Rapids



Los Angeles, California

Objective: Increase Bicycle Use





Los Angeles, California



Bicycle use TRIPLED

Photo Credit: LADOT

7th Street



New York City



Objective: Improve Pedestrian Safety

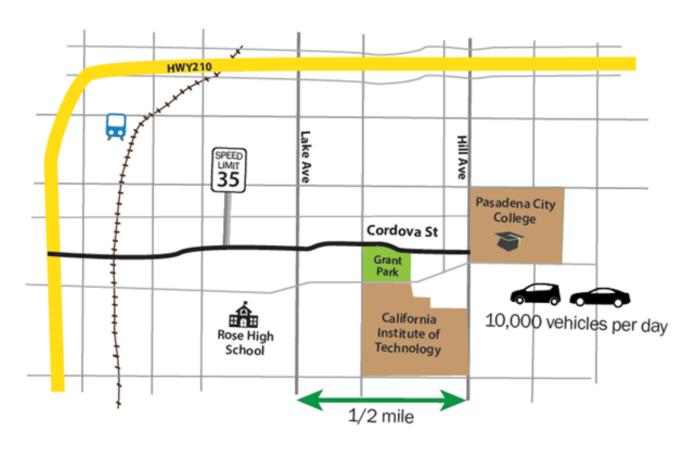
Photo Credit: NYCDOT





Pasadena, California

Objectives: Increase Ped Safety, Enhance Curb Parking





Pasadena, California



Photo Credit: City of Pasadena

Cordova Street



Determining Road Diet Feasibility: Identify the Objective(s)

One or More of the Following:

- Improve safety
- Reduce "high-end" speeders/differential
- Reduce queues caused with left-turners
- Improve pedestrian environment
- Improve bicyclist accessibility
- Enhance transit stops

Is a Road Diet Alternative something to Consider Further?



Determining Road Diet Feasibility: Evaluate/Compare Factors & Considerations

- Chapter 3 of the Guide
 - Safety Factors
 - Context Sensitive Solutions & Complete Streets (CSS/CS) Considerations
 - Operational Factors
 - Bicycle, Pedestrian, Transit, & Freight Considerations
 - Others
- Appendix B: Example Feasibility
 Determination Factors, Characteristics, and
 Sample Evaluative Questions

Determining Road Diet Feasibility: Safety Factors and CSS/CS Considerations

- Safety Factors
 - Crash locations, types, and patterns
 - Safety concerns of all road users
 - Can the crashes occurring be reduced with the conversion?
- CSS/CS Considerations
 - Roadway function/environment (context)
 - Policy/plan/guide exist?
 - What is the current, expected, and desired roadway function?

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Determining Road Diet Feasibility: CSS/CS Considerations (continued)

The street network should be planned, designed, maintained, and operated in a way that accommodates all road users and those who use the surrounding environment.



Photo Credit: City of Chicago

Complete Streets Commitment

More than 600 State, regional, and local jurisdictions have adopted Complete Streets policies or have made a written commitment to do so.



Determining Road Diet Feasibility: Operational Factors

- Does the current roadway primarily operate as a "defacto" three-lane roadway?
- Case-by-case intersection/arterial analysis





Photo Credit: Tom Welch

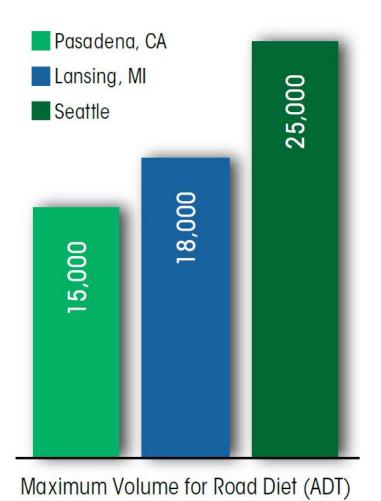
Determining Road Diet Feasibility: Operational Factors (continued)

- Average daily traffic (ADT) and peak hour volumes
- Access point location, design, and use
- Speed variability, "high end" speeders, & overall
- Delays, queuing, diversion, and level of service
- Frequent stop or slowmoving vehicles



Photo Credit: Tom Welch

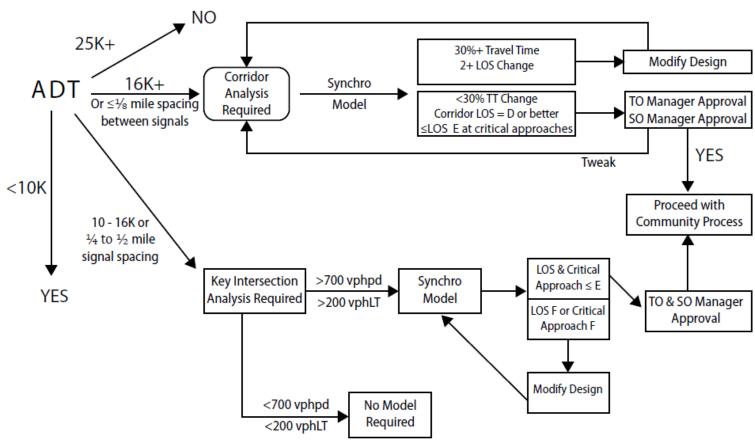
Determining Road Diet Feasibility: Average Daily Traffic Maximum Examples

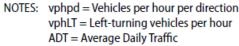




Determining Road Diet Feasibility: Seattle Example

Modeling Flow Chart for Road Diets [from 4/5 lanes to 3 lanes]





LOS = Level of Service



Determining Road Diet Feasibility: Bicyclist, Pedestrian, Transit & Freight Considerations

- Number, location, type, and interrelationship
 - Pedestrians
 - Bicyclists
 - Transit/Transit stops
 - Freight/Trucks/Deliveries
- Roadway in network?
- Typical successful case study characteristics: improved walkability, increased pedestrian/bicycle use, and terms like "more comfortable" used





Determining Road Diet Feasibility: Other Factors

- Right-of-Way availability & cost
- Parallel roadways diversion issues
- Parallel parking
- At-grade railroad crossings
- Possibly public outreach, public relations, and political considerations



Road Diet Design

- Existing documents apply roadway geometrics, bicycle facilities, pedestrian facilities, transit facilities, traffic control, etc.
- Cross section allocation decisions
- Pavement Marking & Signing
- Signal timing, design, and setup
- Driveway and intersection design (e.g., radii, parking, etc.)
- Others



Road Diet Effectiveness: Before/After Evaluations

- Safety Analysis
 - Crash reduction?
 - Certain crash types reduced?
 - Speed related impacts (if any)?
- Operational Analysis
 - Volumes, speeds, queues, etc.
 - Level of service? For all users?
- How were these road users affected?
 - Bicyclists
 - Pedestrians
 - Transit
 - Others

Conclusions

- Conversions are feasible over a wide range of corridor characteristics
- Consideration/evaluation of this alternative is case-by-case for all roadway users
- Roadway upgrade/maintenance periods can be a good low-cost time to consider feasibility
- Are the expected operations/impacts of the conversion acceptable?
- "New" ideas require education, outreach and involvement



Resources

Road Diet Informational Guide

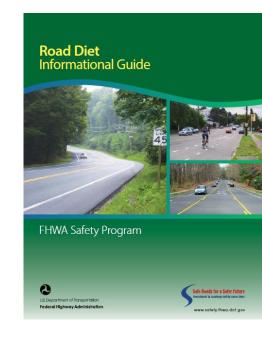
http://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/road_diets/info_guide/

Road Diet Brochure

http://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/road_diets/brochure/

Road Diet Case Studies & Desk Reference Coming Soon

http://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/road_diets





For Additional Information

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Thank You!

- ⇒ Archive at www.pedbikeinfo.org/webinars
 - Downloadable/streaming recording and presentation slides
- Questions?
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 - Brian Chandler | Brian.E.Chandler@leidos.com
 - **Keith Knapp** | KKnapp@iastate.edu
 - **General Inquiries** | webinars@hsrc.unc.edu