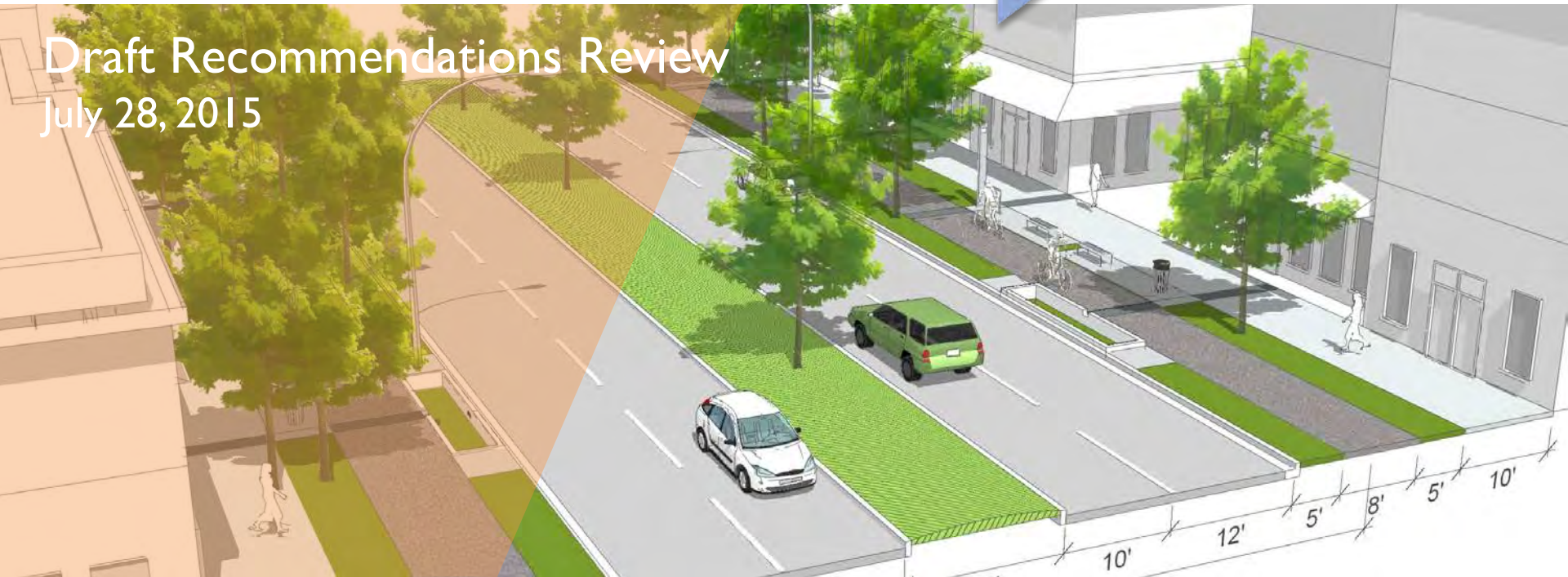


Downtown Mobile Non-Motorized Mobility Study



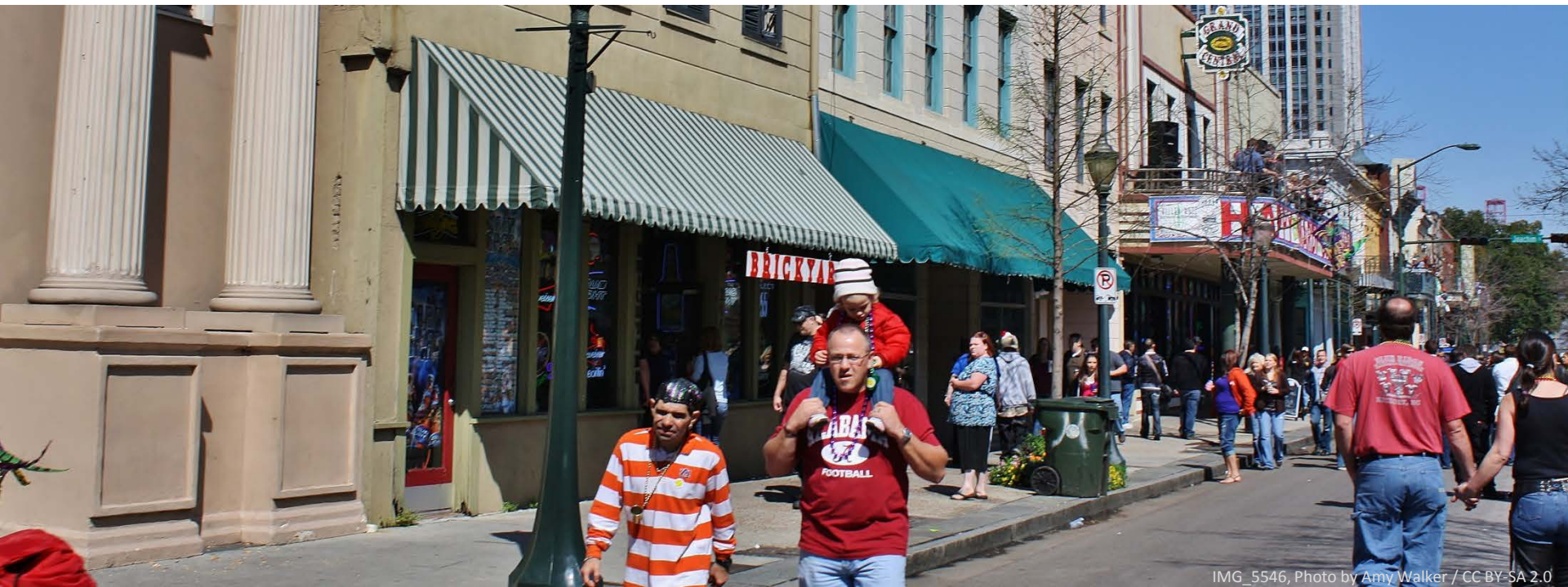
Draft Recommendations Review
July 28, 2015



10' 12' 5' 8' 5' 10'

Project Purpose

To study bicycle and pedestrian safety and connectivity in Downtown Mobile and the radial connections to the Henry Aaron Loop.



IMG_5546, Photo by Amy Walker / CC BY-SA 2.0

Critical Considerations

- Support economic development
- Build on previous work
- Contribute to livable, vibrant downtown
- Coordinate with Water Street study
- Develop practical solutions that directly address:
 - Fresh approach to Henry Aaron Loop
 - Safety, comfort, convenience
 - Network enhancement
 - ADA accessibility
 - Intersection improvements
 - Implementable – cost estimates, prioritization

Joachim Street, Photo by faungg's photo / CC BY-ND 2.0



Limits of Study

Design Workshop



by the numbers

4 days

3 public meetings

14 stakeholder meetings

120 participants



ADA Assessment

Considerations:

- Curb ramp design
- Push button signal locations
- Pedestrian signal locations
- Curb ramp landing areas
- Crosswalk design
- Sidewalk Condition



ADA Assessment – What We Saw



Sidewalks

- Trip Hazards
- Obstacles
- Deferred Maintenance
- Inadequate Width
- Obstructions



ADA Assessment – What We Saw



Ramps

- Trip Hazards
- Missing Tactile Warnings
- Steep Slopes
- Asymmetrical Facilities



ADA Assessment – What We Saw

Push Buttons

- Inaccessible
- Short Timing Interval
- Inoperable
- Lack of Defined Crosswalks



CONDITION

- GOOD
- FAIR
- POOR



ADA Assessment Intersection Map

Good = 22
Fair = 61
Poor = 135

- Good: compliant
- Fair: minor compliance issues
- Poor: major compliance issues



Fair = 16 miles

Poor = 13 miles

- Good: compliant
- Fair: minor compliance issues
- Poor: major compliance issues

ADA Costs, Prioritization, Products



- Estimated Costs
 - Intersections
 - Poor ~ \$2.9M
 - Fair ~ \$300K
 - Sidewalks
 - Poor ~ \$5.8M
 - Fair ~ \$2M
 - Total ~ \$11M
- Potential Prioritization Factors
 - Capital project and new (re)development
 - Adjacent to public facilities
 - Adjacent to major destinations
 - Along primary corridors
 - Other?
- Products
 - Prioritized intersection and sidewalk GIS databases
 - Intersection cut sheets (~10)

Great Street Approach

- People as priority
 - People who drive cars, walk, bike, ride transit, and live and work along/near the street
- Quality of design
- Quality of service for transportation
- Quality of life for residents and users

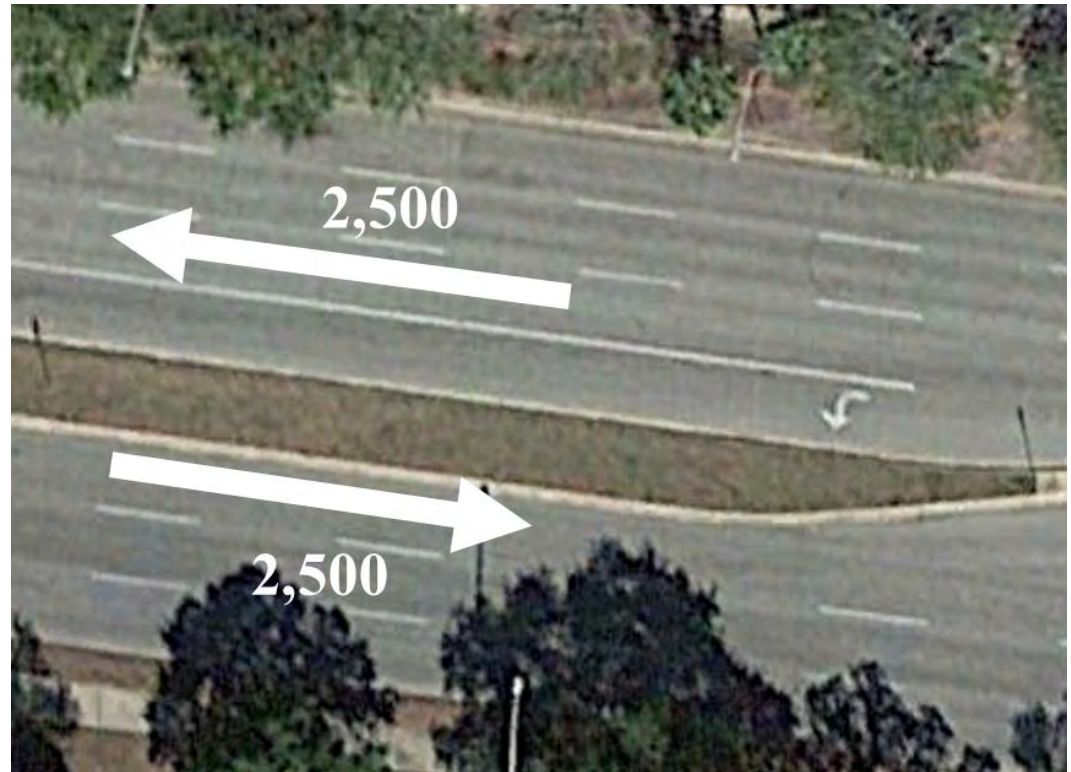
***Make the trip as enjoyable
as the destination***



Average Daily Traffic (ADT)



- ADT is the total two-way traffic on a roadway over the course of one day.



Average Daily Traffic (ADT)



- What does 5,000 cars per day mean?

~ 2,500 cars in one direction per day

~ 500 cars during rush hour

~ 1 car every 12 seconds



Average Daily Traffic (ADT)



How many cars per day can the road handle?

A four-lane freeway can handle ~70,000 cars per day



Average Daily Traffic (ADT)



How many cars per day can the road handle?

A two-lane city street with traffic signals and left turn lanes can handle **~15,000** cars per day



Average Daily Traffic (ADT)



How many cars per day can the road handle?

A two-lane city street with traffic signals and **no** left turn lanes
can handle **~10,000** cars per day



Average Daily Traffic (ADT)



Based on these numbers, traffic could double and Canal Street would only need one lane in each direction



Average Daily Traffic (ADT)

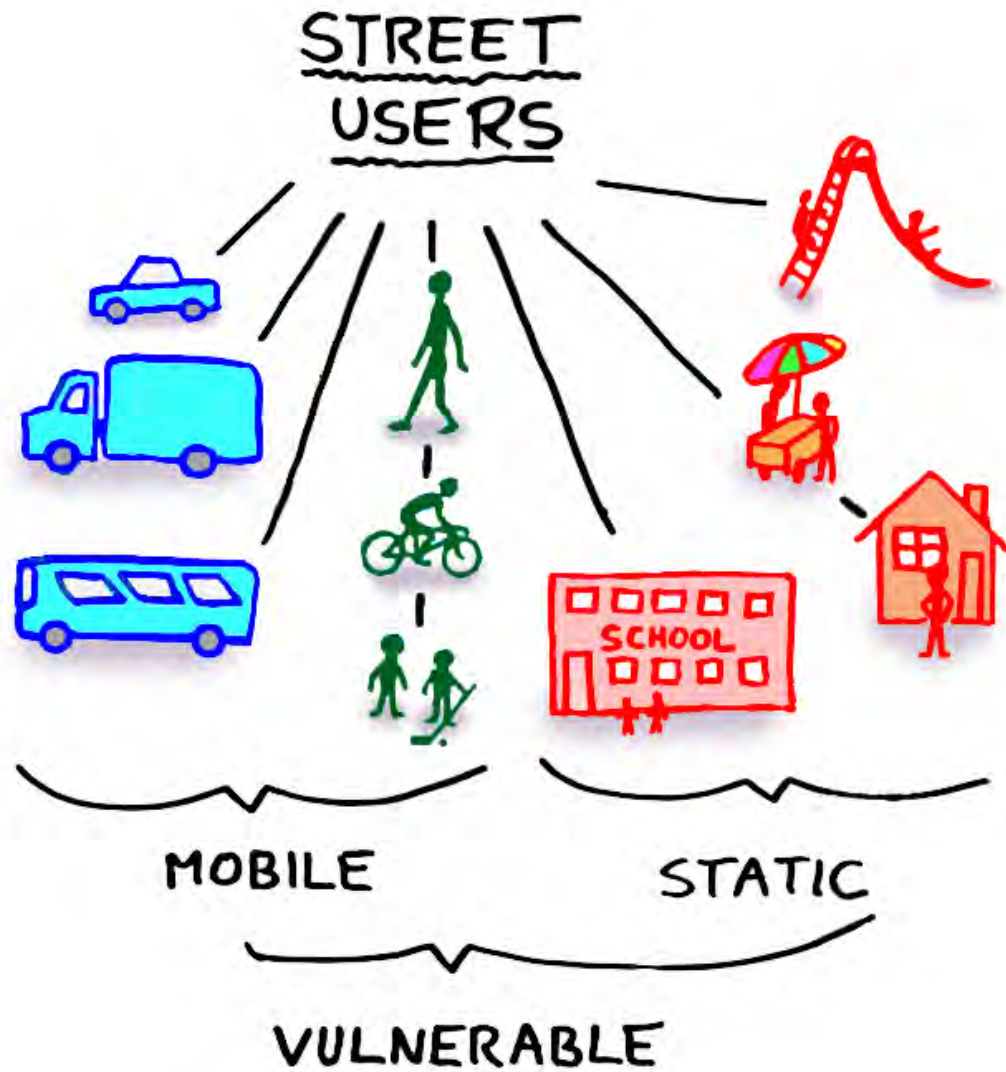


Broad St – 12,000 to 17,000 cars per day

Beauregard St – 8,000 to 9,000 cars per day

Government St – 20,000 cars per day

Dauphin St – 3,500 cars per day



Traffic Speed



78 feet to stop

30mph



186 feet to stop

50mph



372 feet to stop

70mph



35 mph



30 mph



25 mph



20 mph

Hit by a vehicle traveling at

20
MPH



9 out of 10 pedestrians survive.

Hit by a vehicle traveling at

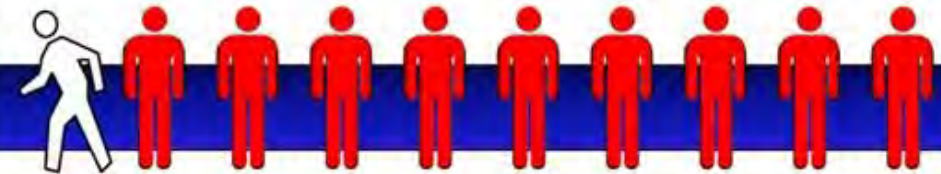
30
MPH



5 out of 10 pedestrians survive.

Hit by a vehicle traveling at

40
MPH



only 1 out of 10 pedestrians survives.

Arterial Speed Reduction

Arterial Speed Reduction

Transition Zones
Roundabouts
Entrance Features



Arterial Speed Reduction

Transition Zones
Roundabouts
Entrance Features
Lane Removals
Lane Width Reductions



Before



After

Arterial Speed Reduction

Transition Zones
Roundabouts
Entrance Features
Lane Removals
Lane Width Reductions
Bulbouts
Parallel or Angled Parking



Arterial Speed Reduction

Transition Zones
Roundabouts
Entrance Features
Lane Removals
Lane Width Reductions
Bulbouts
Parallel or Angled Parking
Pedestrian Scale Lighting



Arterial Speed Reduction

Transition Zones
Roundabouts
Entrance Features
Lane Removals
Lane Width Reductions
Bulbouts
Parallel or Angled Parking
Pedestrian Scale Lighting
Bike lanes, Separated Bikes Lanes



Arterial Speed Reduction

Transition Zones
Roundabouts
Entrance Features
Lane Removals
Lane Width Reductions
Bulbouts
Parallel or Angled Parking
Pedestrian Scale Lighting
Bike lanes, Separated Bikes Lanes
Texture



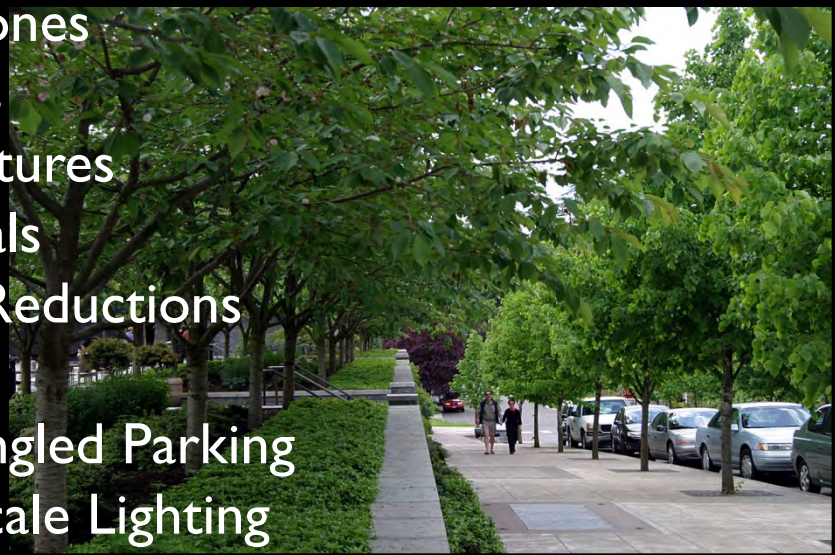
Arterial Speed Reduction

Transition Zones
Roundabouts
Entrance Features
Lane Removals
Lane Width Reductions
Bulbouts
Parallel or Angled Parking
Pedestrian Scale Lighting
Bike lanes, Separated Bikes Lanes
Texture
Lateral Shifts (shorten views)



Arterial Speed Reduction

Transition Zones
Roundabouts
Entrance Features
Lane Removals
Lane Width Reductions
Bulbouts
Parallel or Angled Parking
Pedestrian Scale Lighting
Bike lanes, Separated Bikes Lanes
Texture
Lateral Shifts (shorten views)
Continuous Medians
Short Medians
Flush Medians
Canopy Street Trees

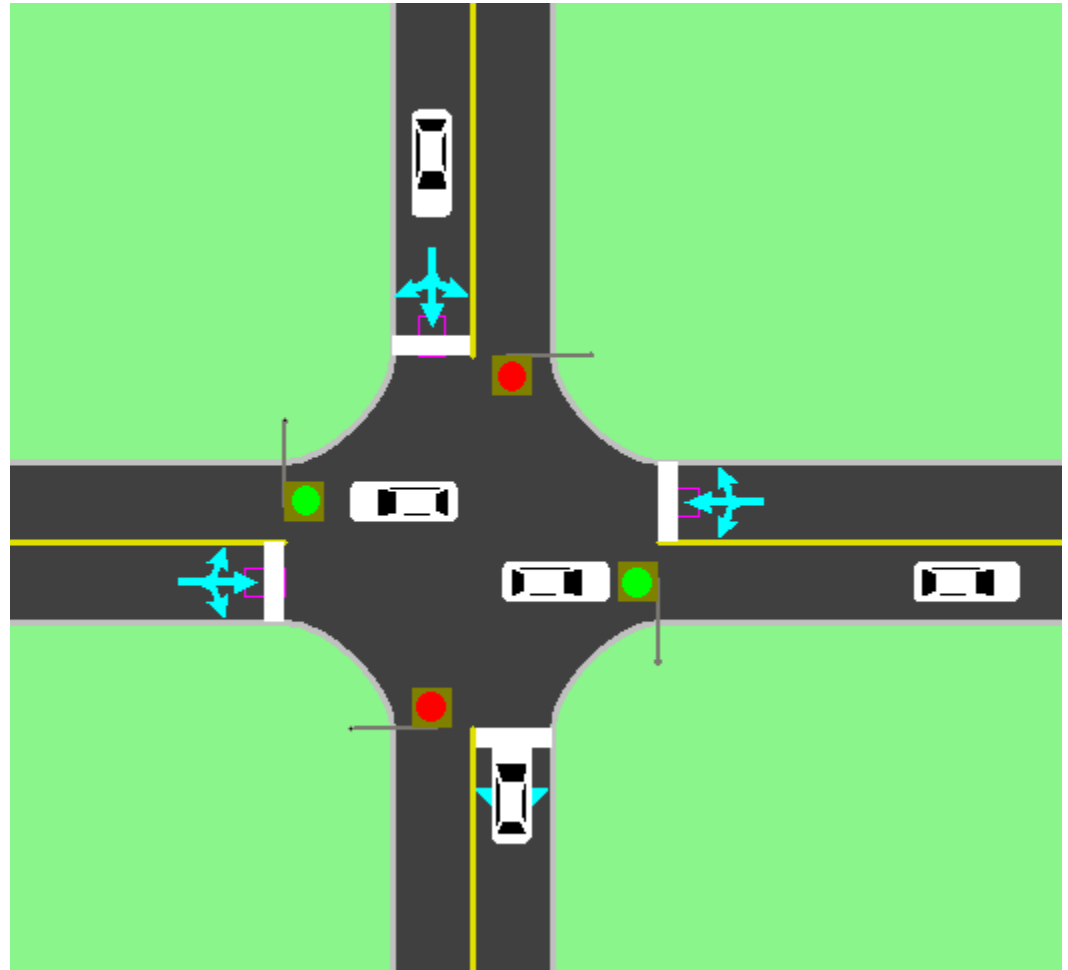


Traffic signal timing

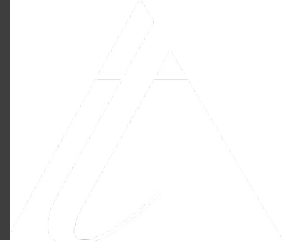


Two phases, one
per direction

Phase I:
eastbound/
westbound

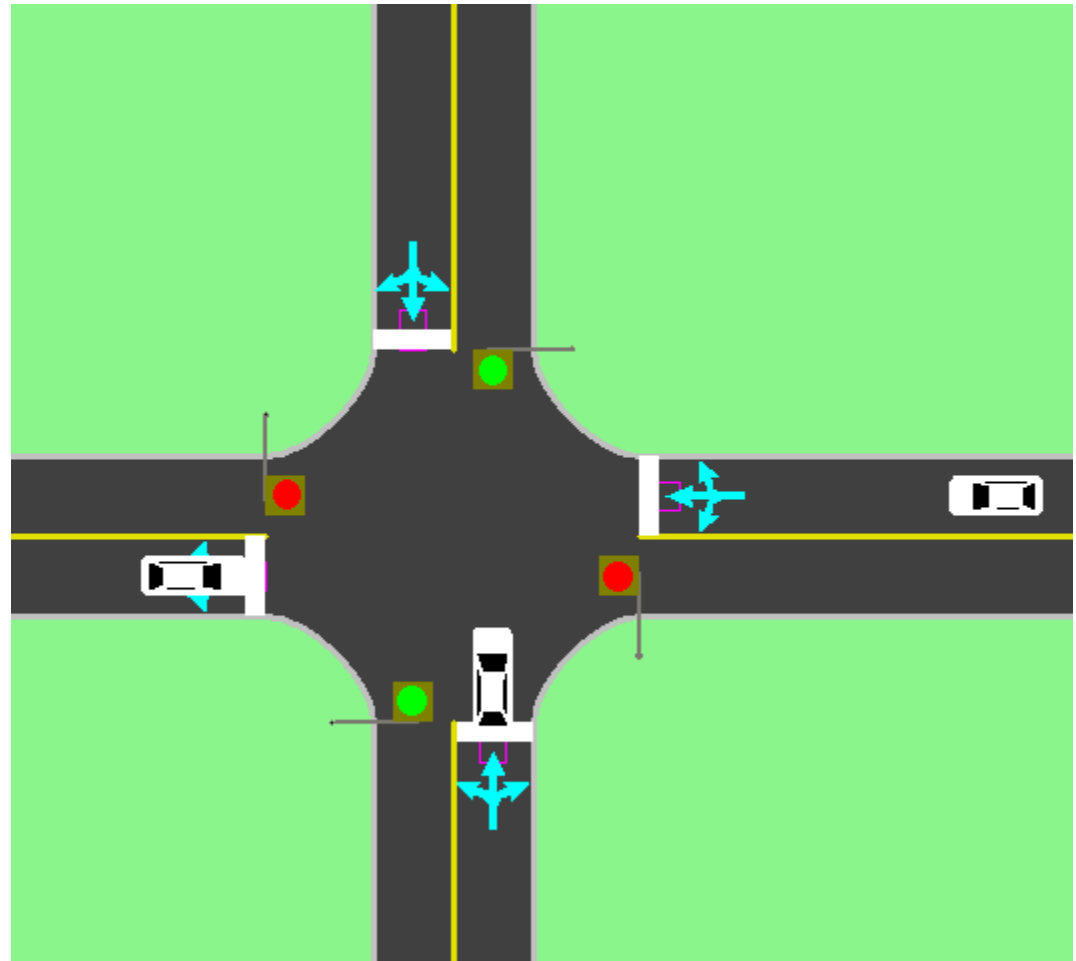


Traffic signal timing



Two phases, one
per direction

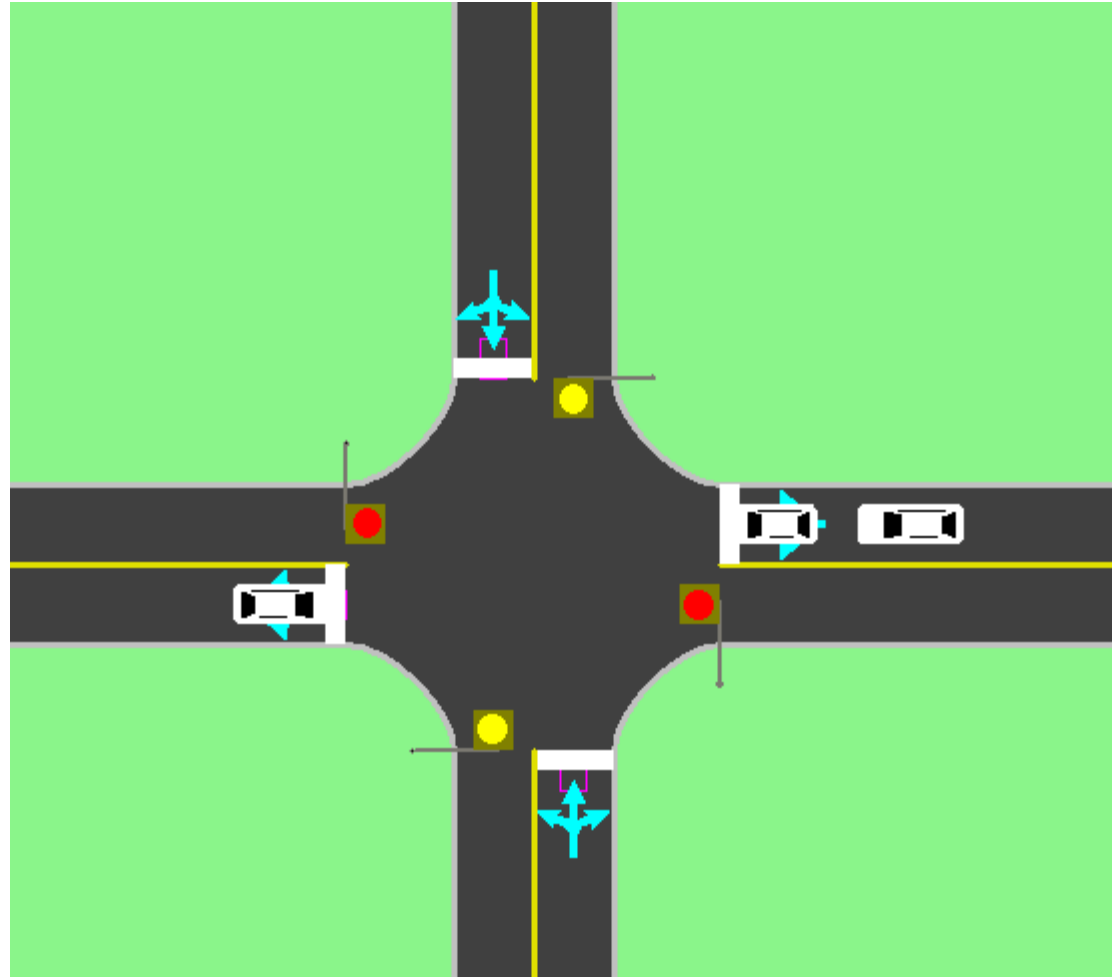
Phase 2:
northbound/
southbound



Traffic signal timing

Two phases, one
per direction

Phase I again:
eastbound/
westbound



Traffic signal timing



Cycle length – the amount of time required to serve all phases of traffic

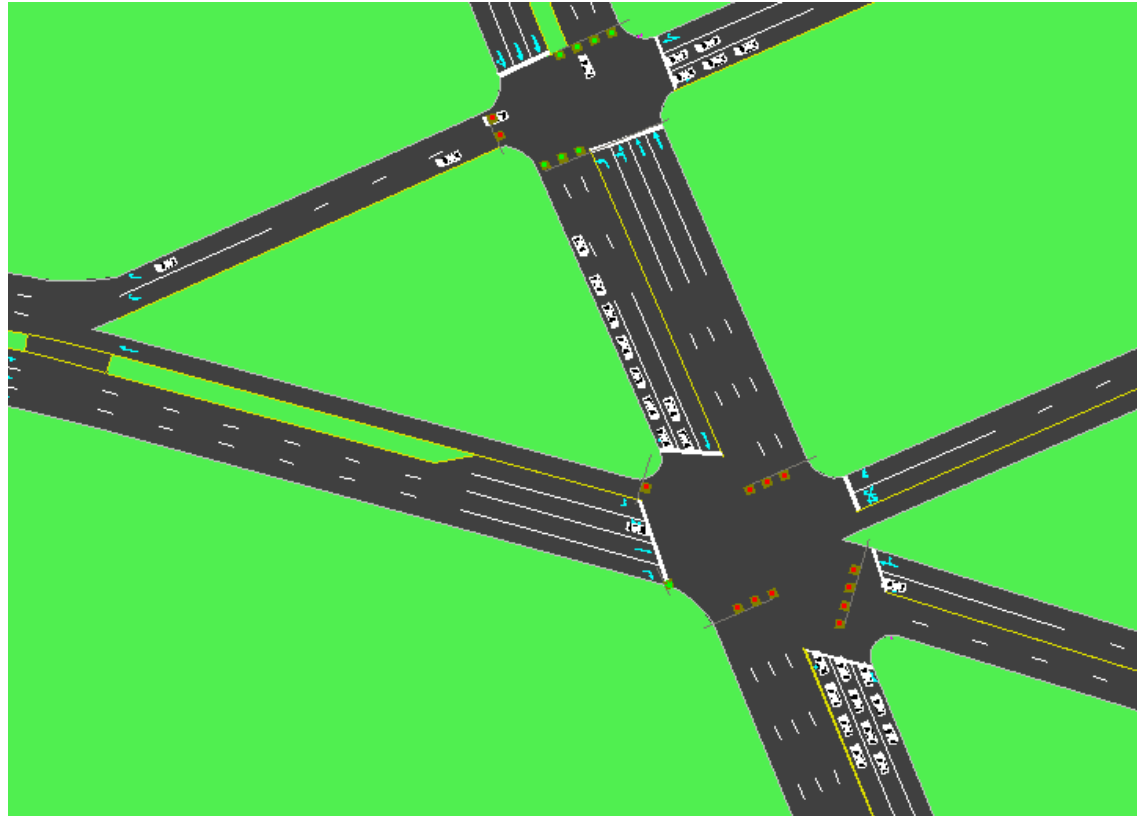
Phase 1 + Phase 2 = Cycle length

Anywhere from 50 seconds to 180 seconds

Traffic signal timing

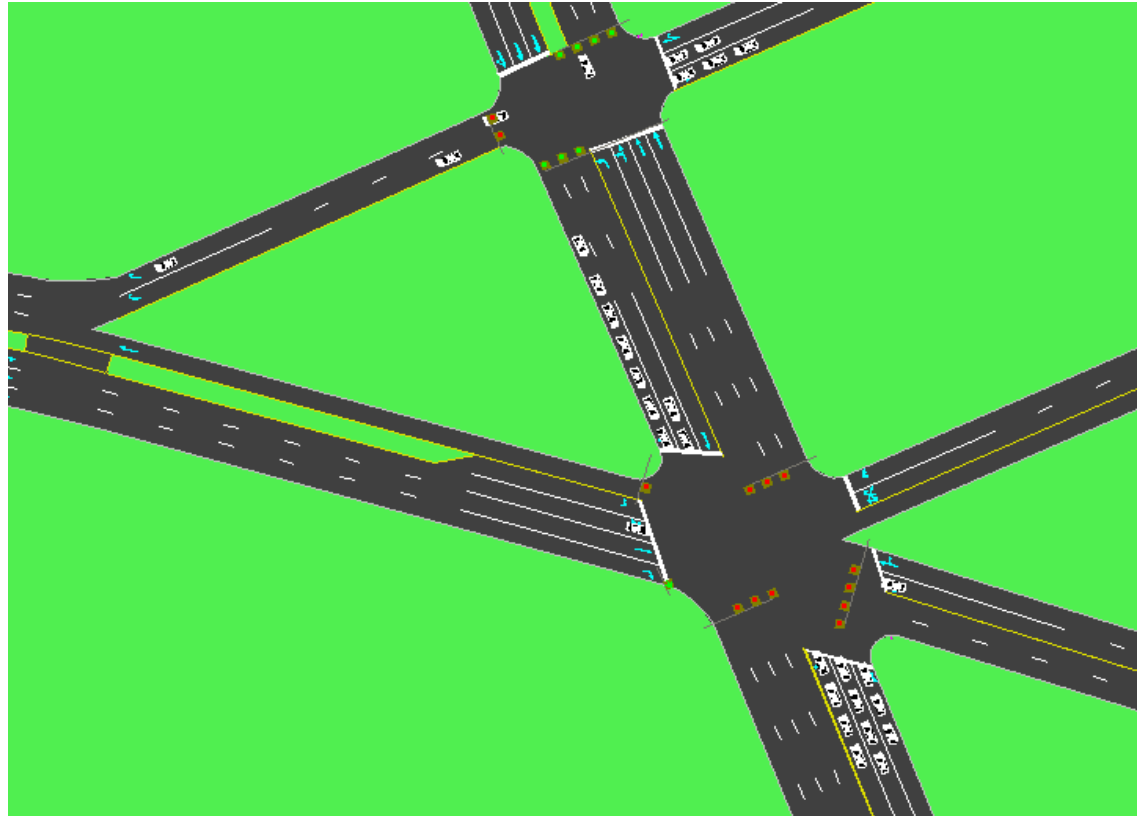
More
complicated
intersections
require more
phases

More phases
means longer
cycle length



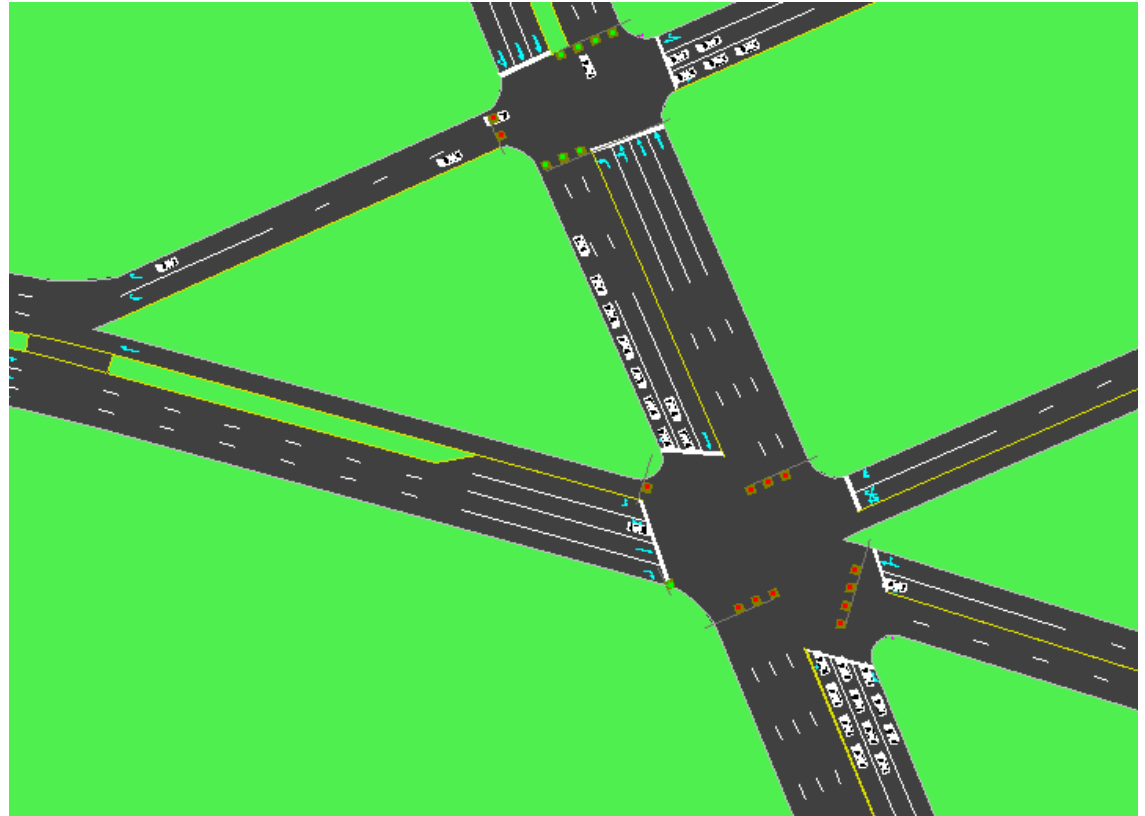
Traffic signal timing

Longer cycle length means more time before your phase comes up



Traffic signal timing

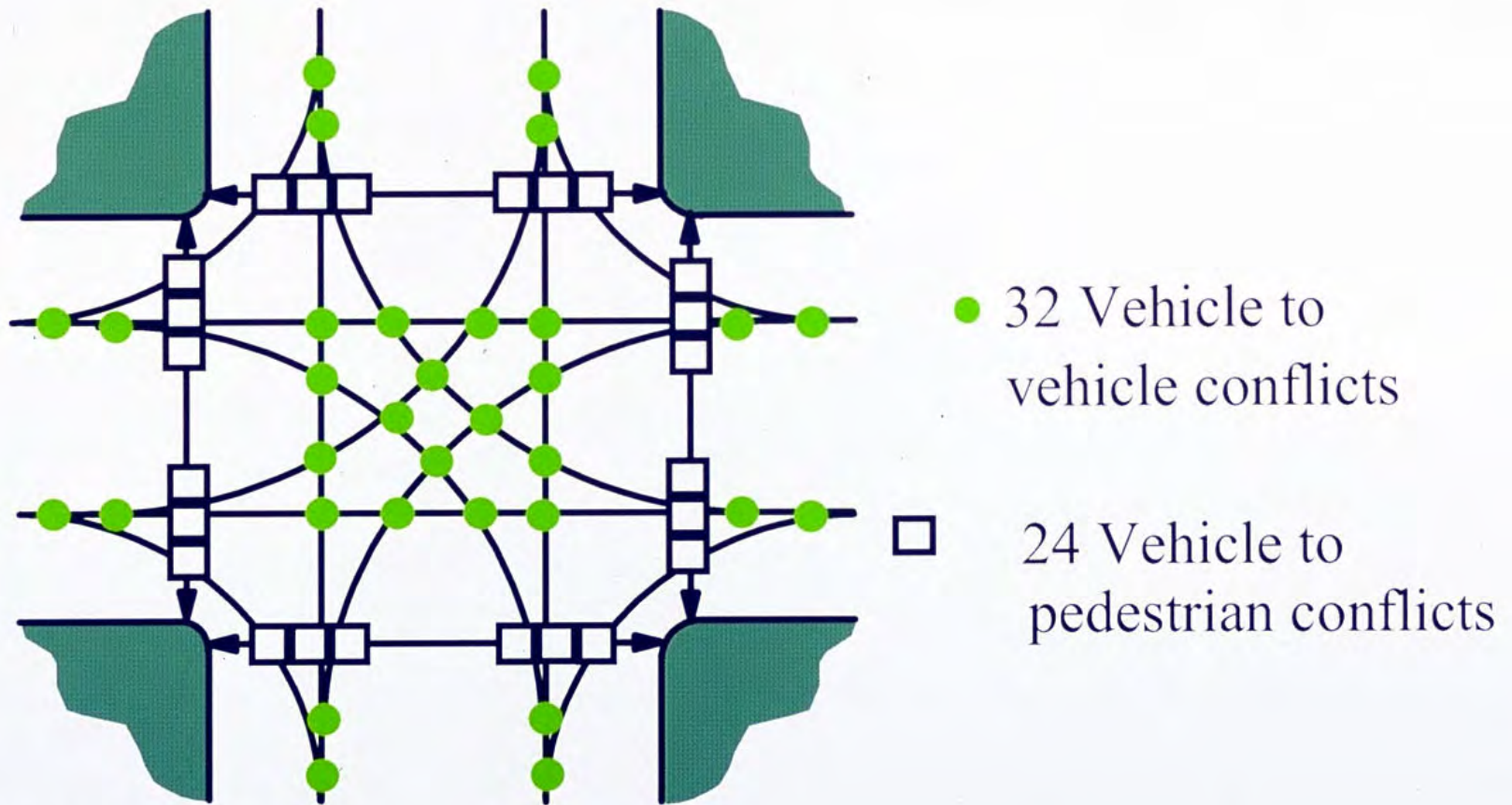
More delay
means more
lanes needed to
hold cars while
they wait



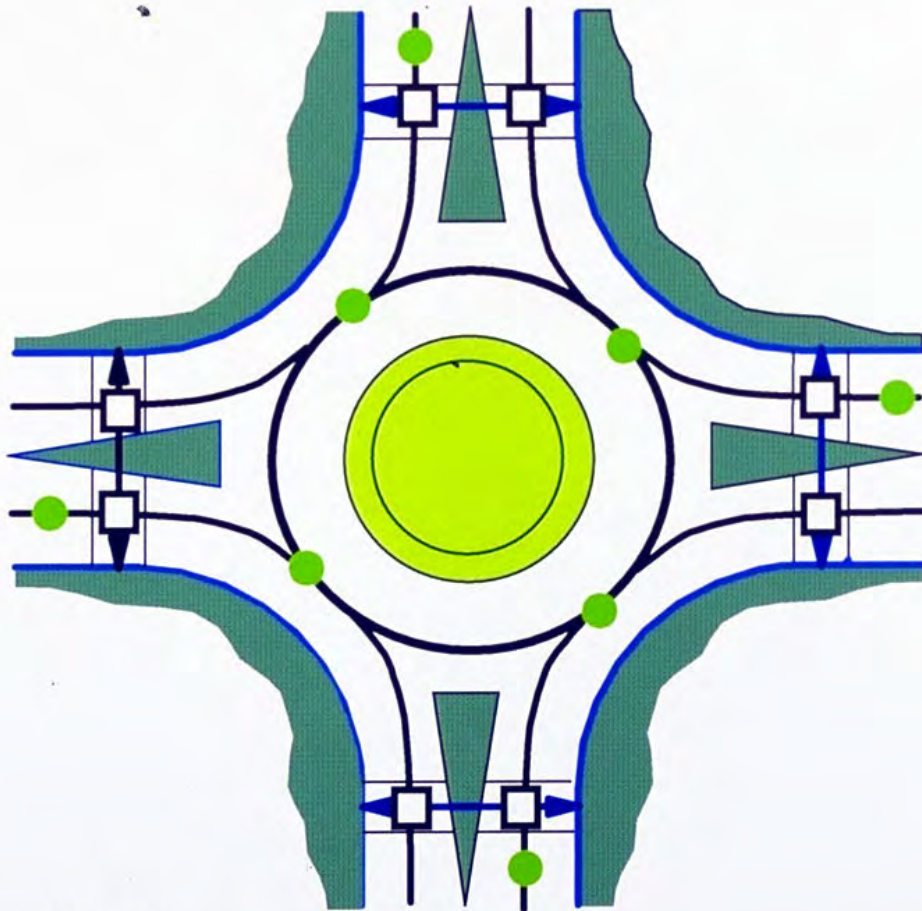
Roundabouts



Conflicts At a Four-Way Intersection



Conflicts At Roundabouts



- 8 Vehicle to vehicle conflicts
- 8 Vehicle to pedestrian conflicts

Trends in Bicycle-Friendly Communities

- Providing ‘Stress Free’ Bikeways
 - High Quality Trails & Greenways
 - Separated & Buffered Bike Lanes
- ‘Neighborways’ – Bike Boulevards
- Encouraging a ‘bike culture’

Joachim Street, Photo by faungg's photo / CC BY-ND 2.0

Cities are Innovating



- New York, NY
- Seattle, WA
- Portland, OR
- Boston, MA
- Chicago, IL
- Washington, DC
- Baltimore, MD
- Memphis, TN
- Nashville, TN
- Spartanburg, SC



Context Sensitive Toolbox



Paths



**Buffered
Bike Lanes**



**Separated
Bike Lanes**



**Colored
Bike Lane**



**Shared Use
Markings**



Neighborhoods



**Spot
Improvements**

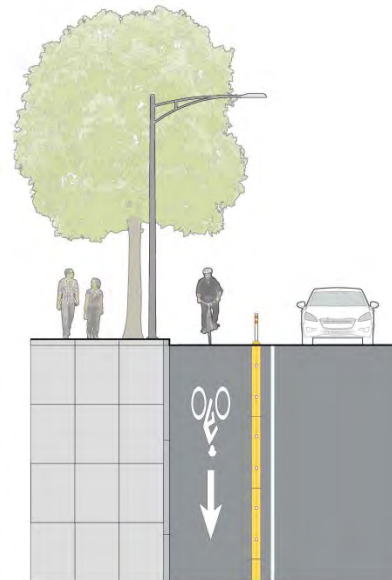
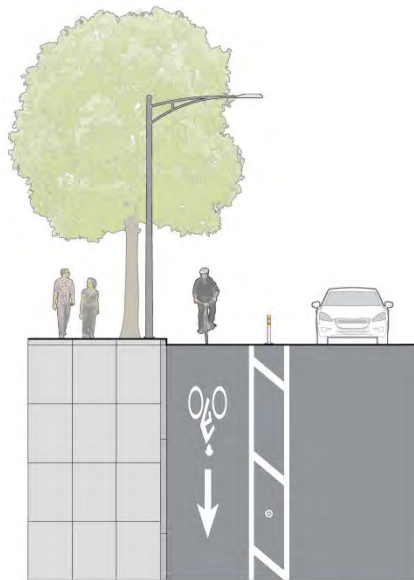
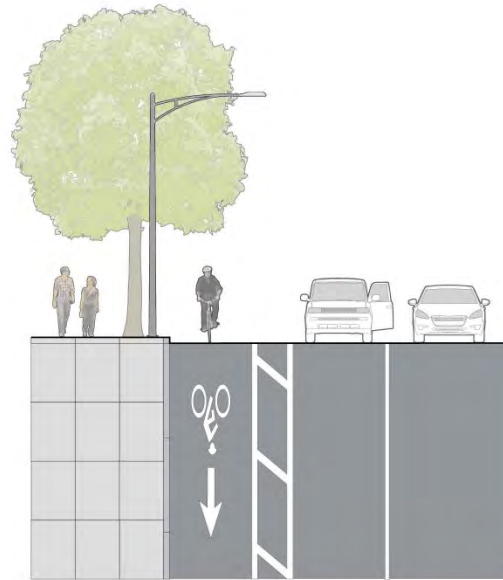




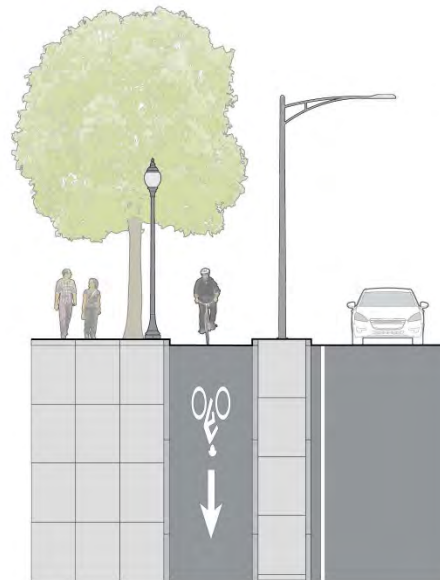
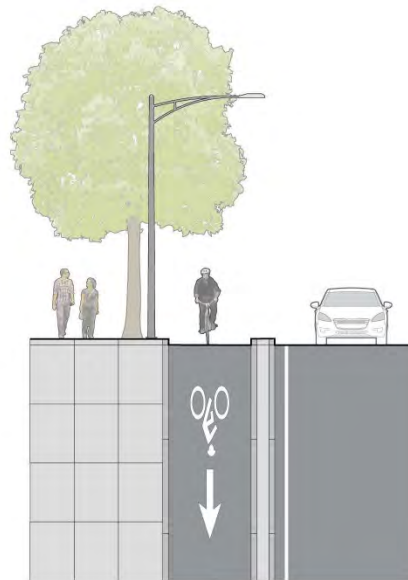


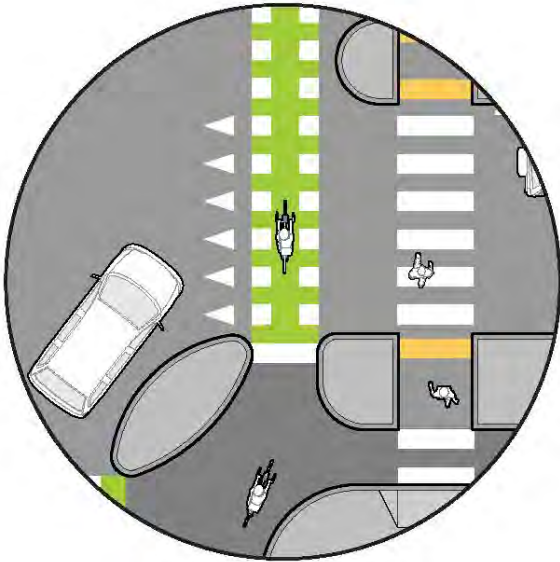


Street Buffer Examples

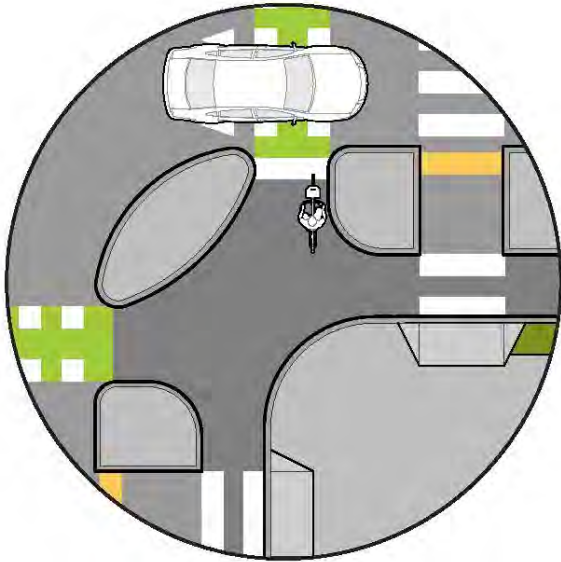


Street Buffer Examples (cont.)

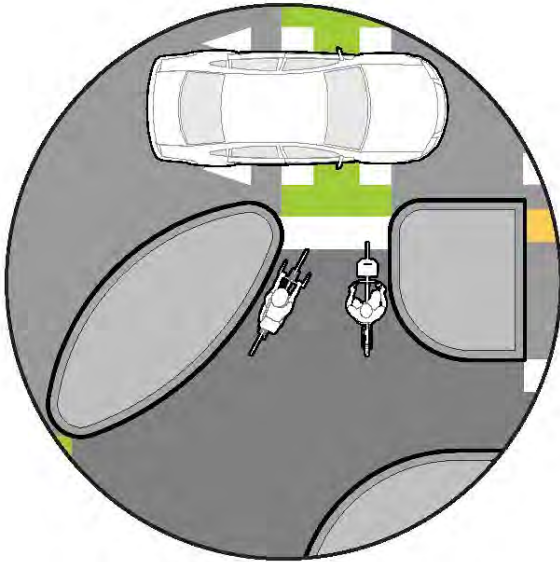




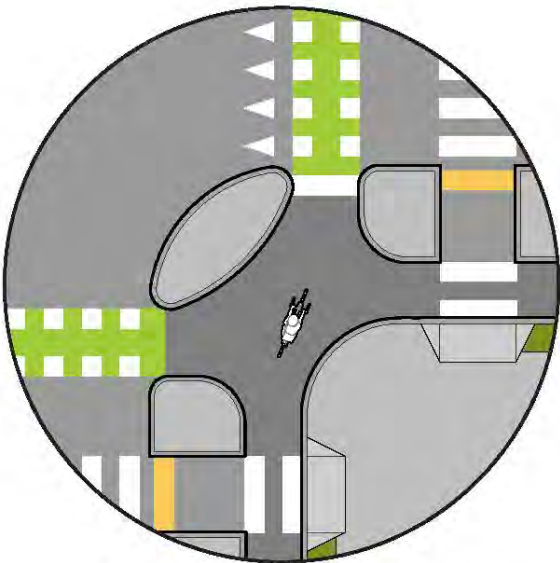
Bicycle crossing



Bicycle stop line



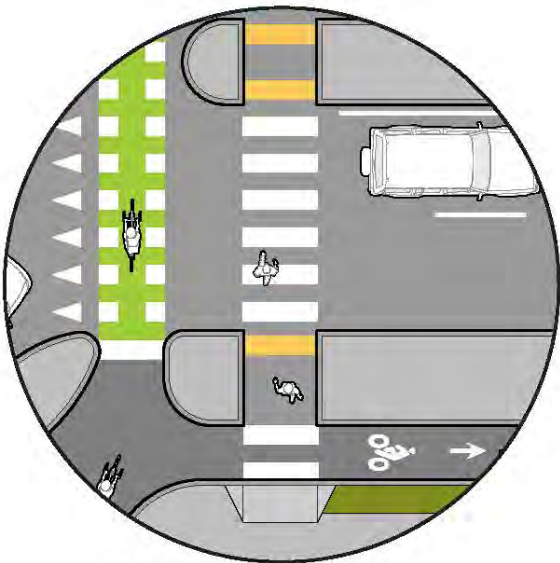
Bicycle queuing area



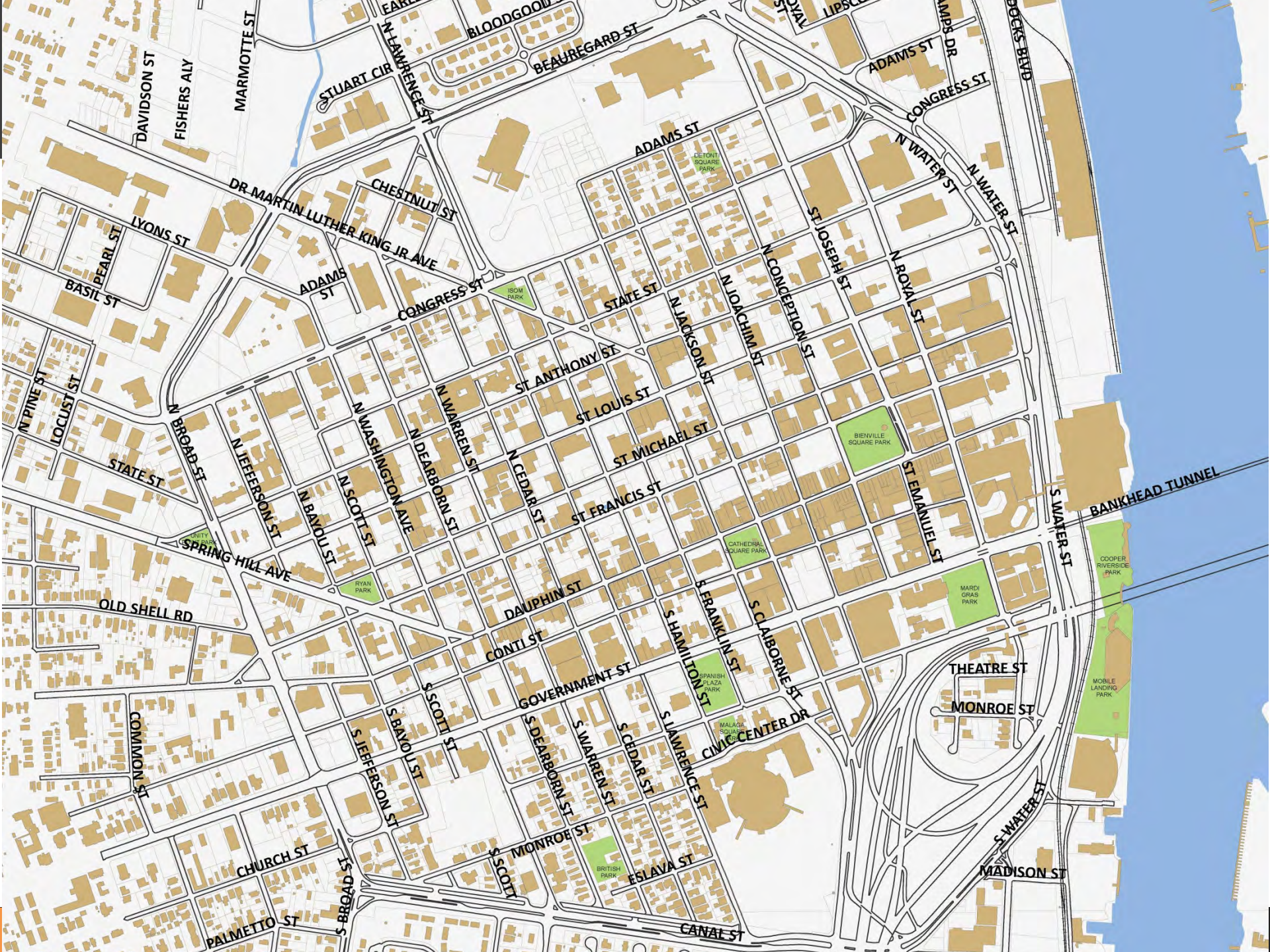
Corner deflection island

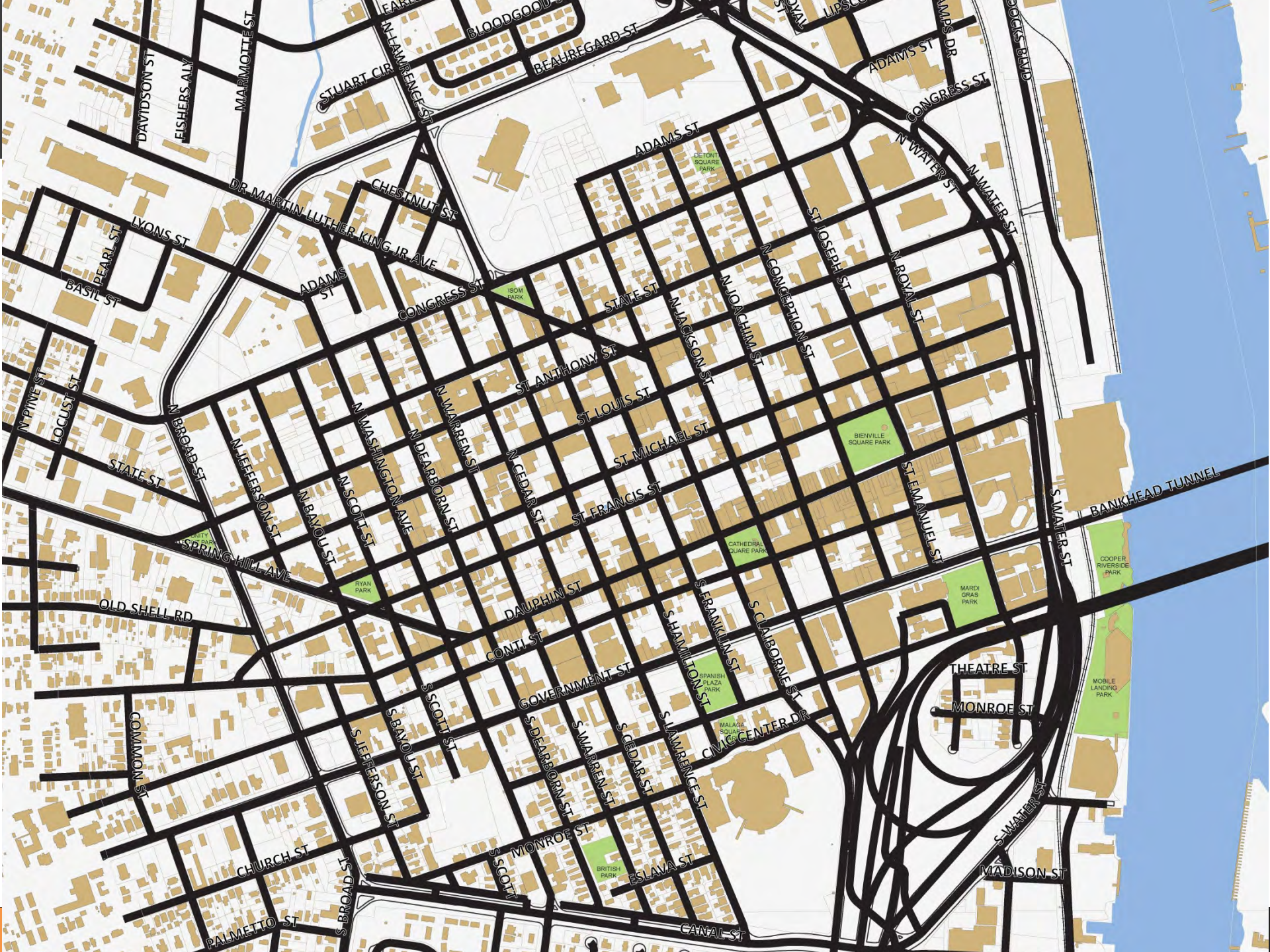


Pedestrian ramps



Pedestrian crossing





2-way, auto oriented

Key internal streets

**1-way,
secondary
network**

**1-way, narrow,
lowest volumes**

Existing Network

Road diet, separated bike lanes

2-way, simple streets

2-way, bike lanes

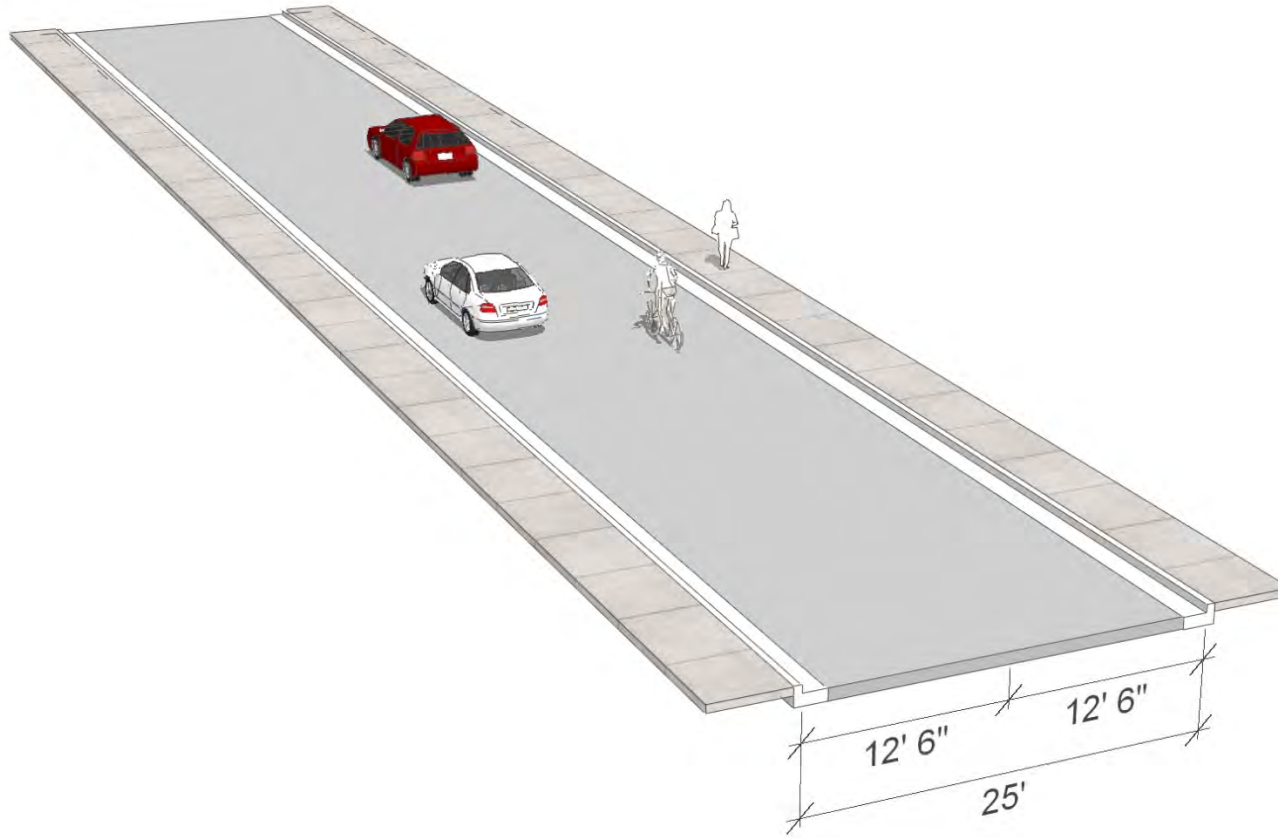
2-way, bike facilities, parking

Shared street

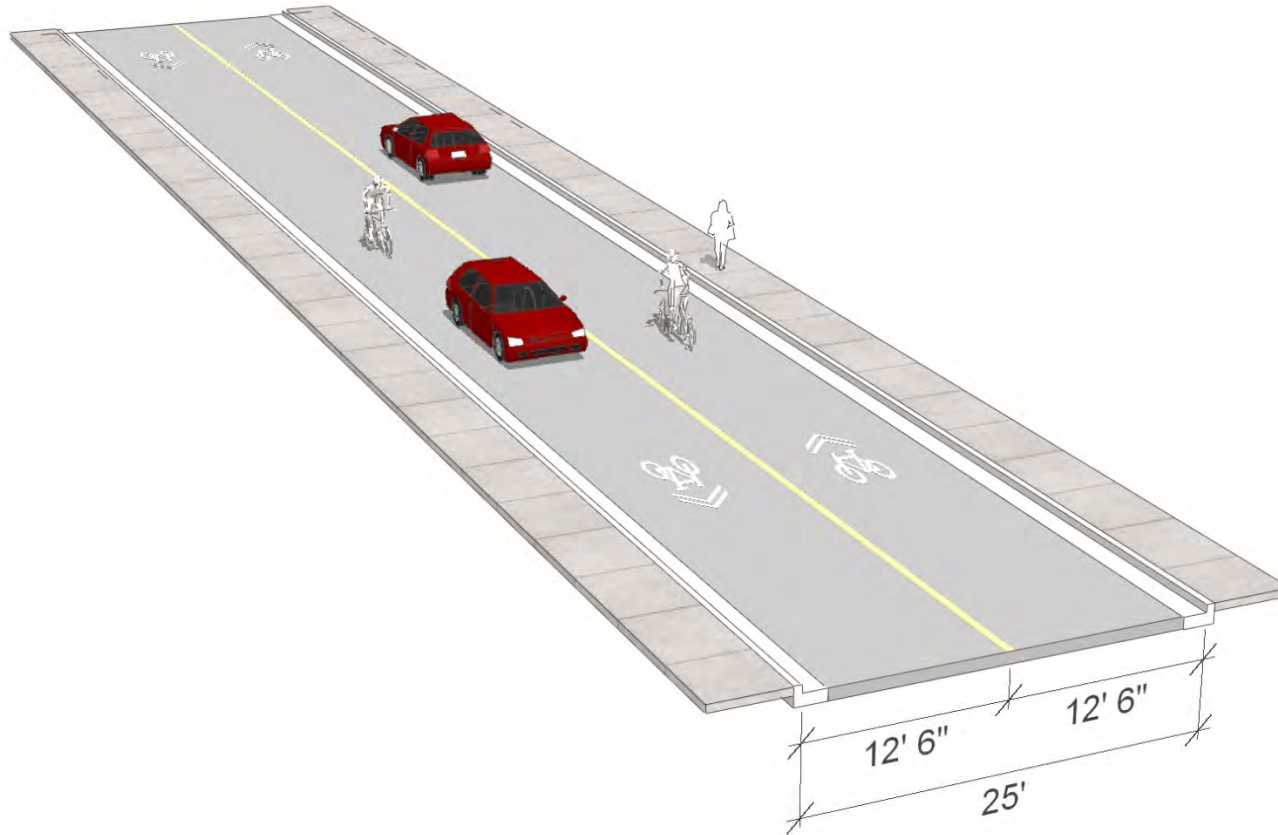
Road diet, linear park

Proposed Network

I-Way Typical Existing



2-Way Restoration Typical



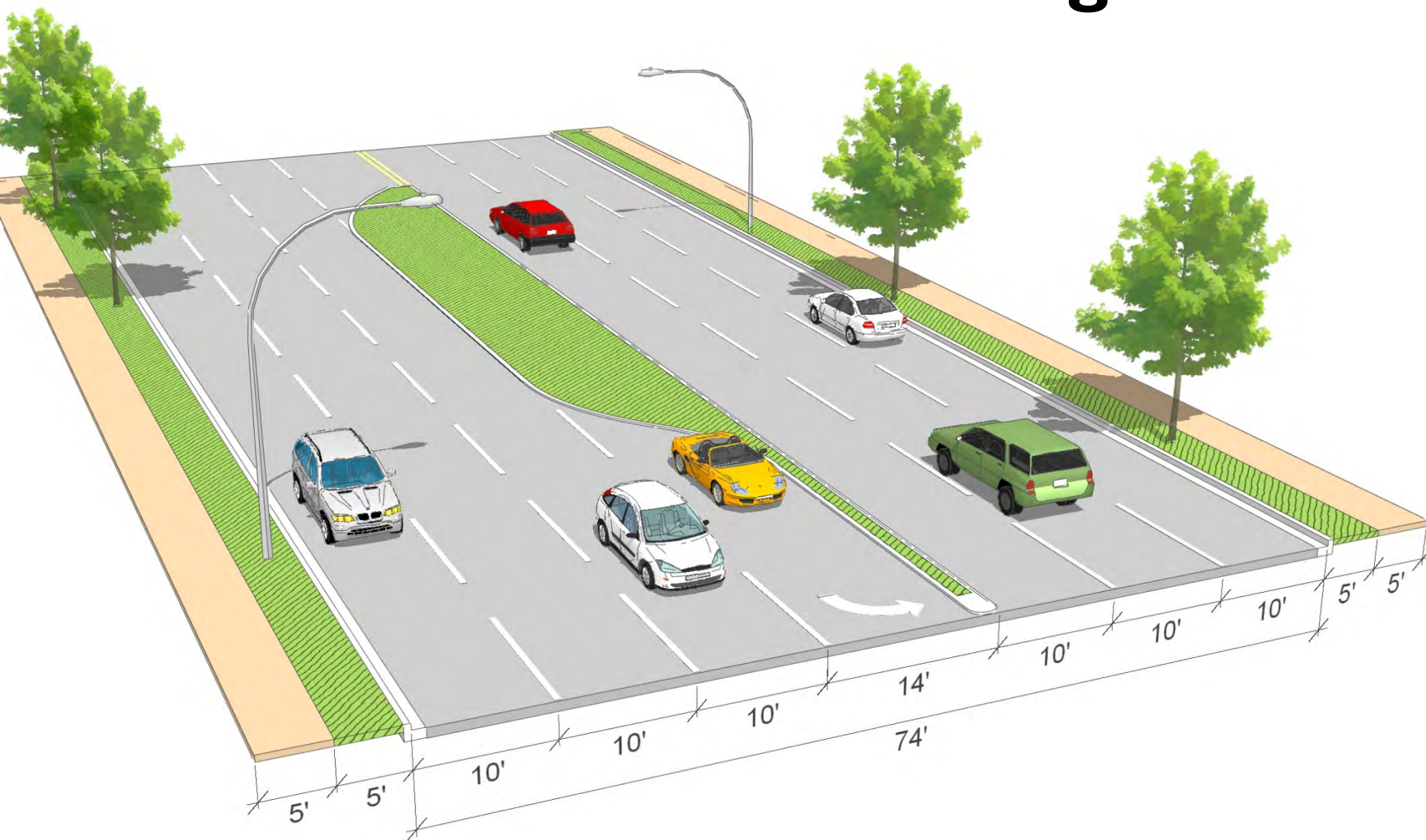
2-Way Restoration with Alternating Parking



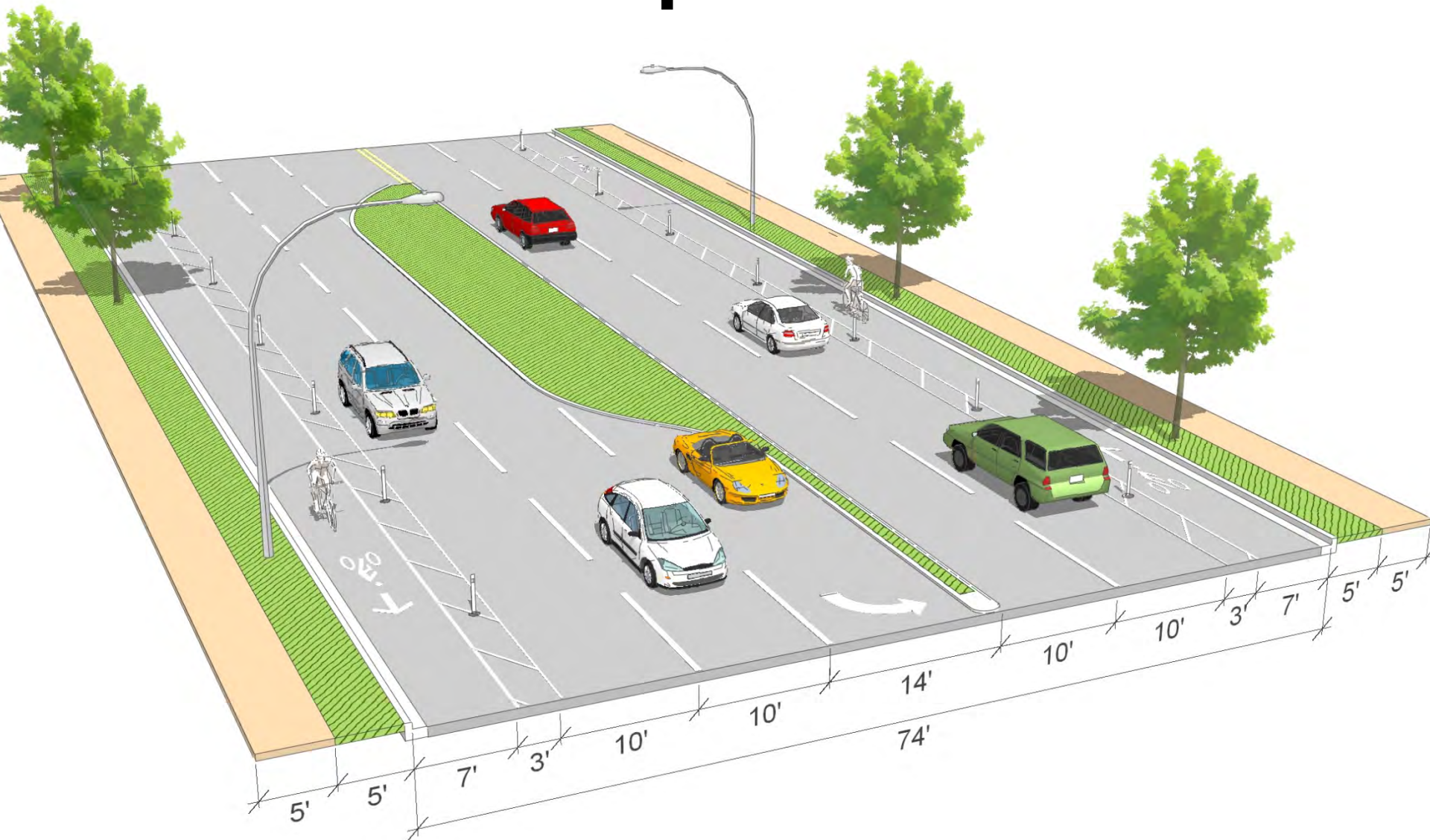
Flush Street with Alternating Parking



Broad Street Existing



Broad Street Separated Bike Lanes



Broad Street Ultimate









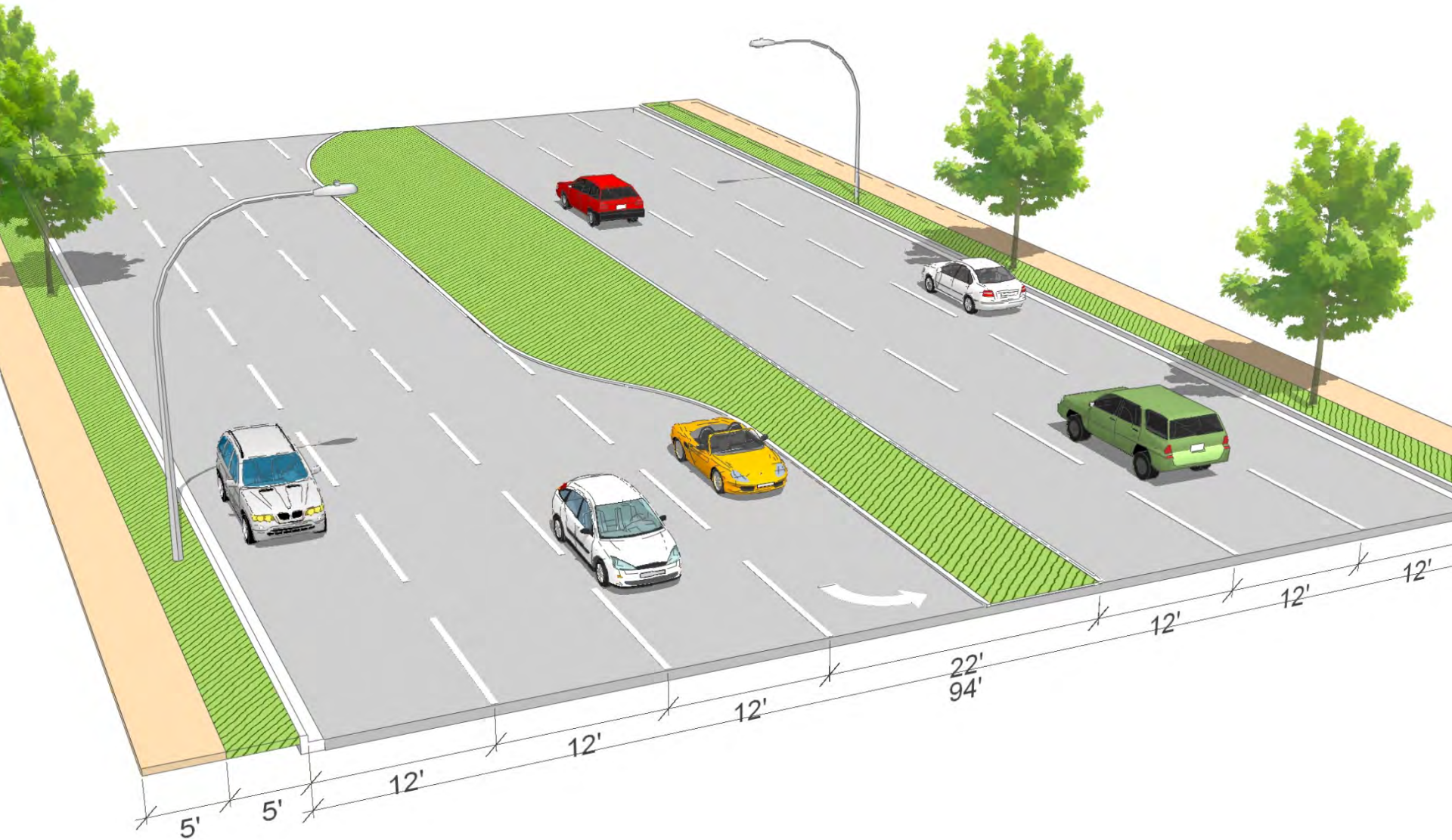
Handicap Accessible
No Parking

DOLLAR
TREE

DOLLAR
TREE



Canal Street Existing



Canal Street Proposed



Canal Street



Canal Street



Broad/Canal Intersection





Broad/Canal Intersection

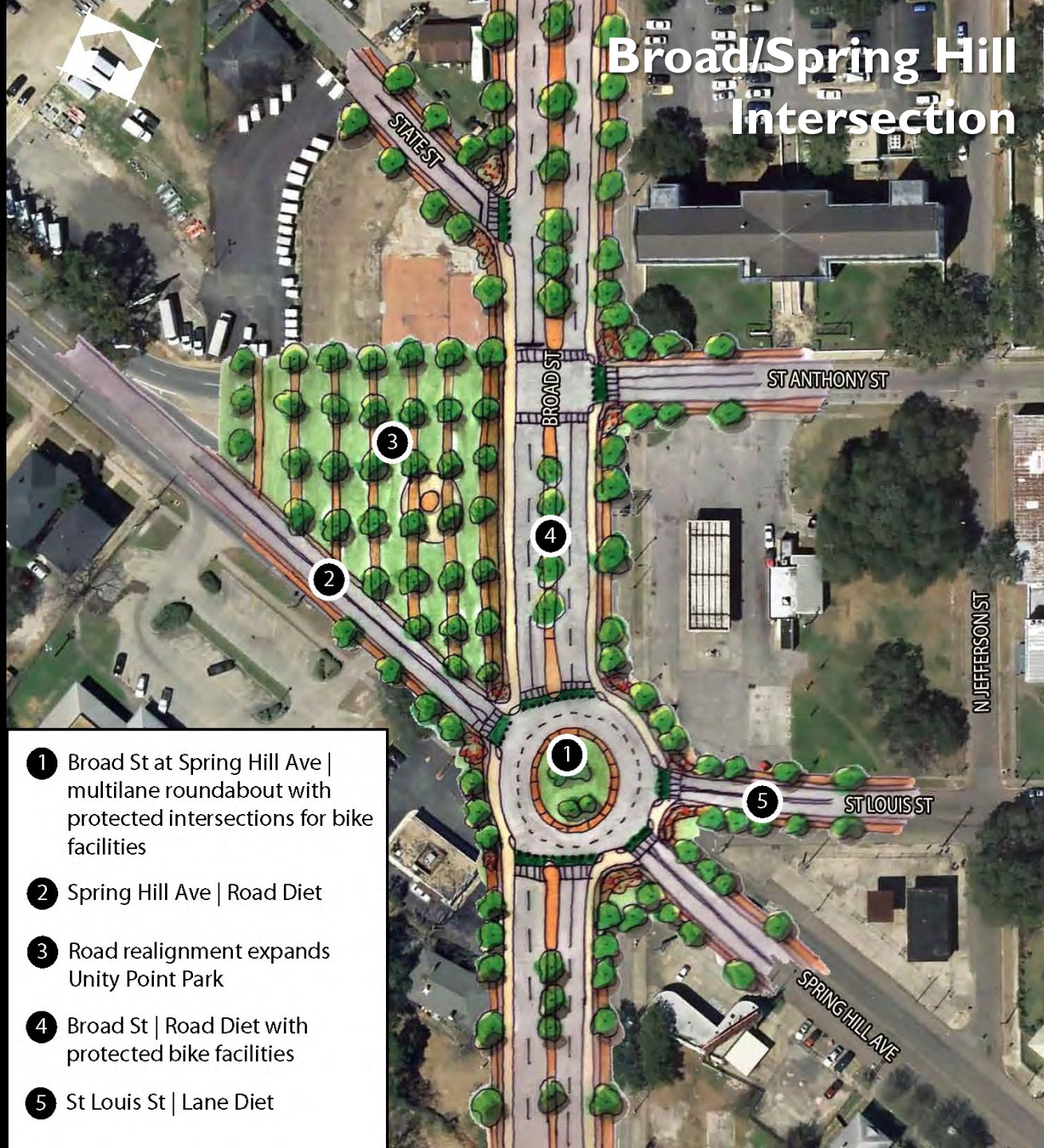
- 1 Broad St | Road Diet with Protected Bike Facilities
- 2 Broad St at Canal St | Protected Intersection for bike facilities
- 3 Canal St | Road Diet
- 4 Canal St | Linear Park and Shared Use Path



Broad/Spring Hill Intersection



Broad/Spring Hill Intersection



- 1 Broad St at Spring Hill Ave | multilane roundabout with protected intersections for bike facilities
- 2 Spring Hill Ave | Road Diet
- 3 Road realignment expands Unity Point Park
- 4 Broad St | Road Diet with protected bike facilities
- 5 St Louis St | Lane Diet

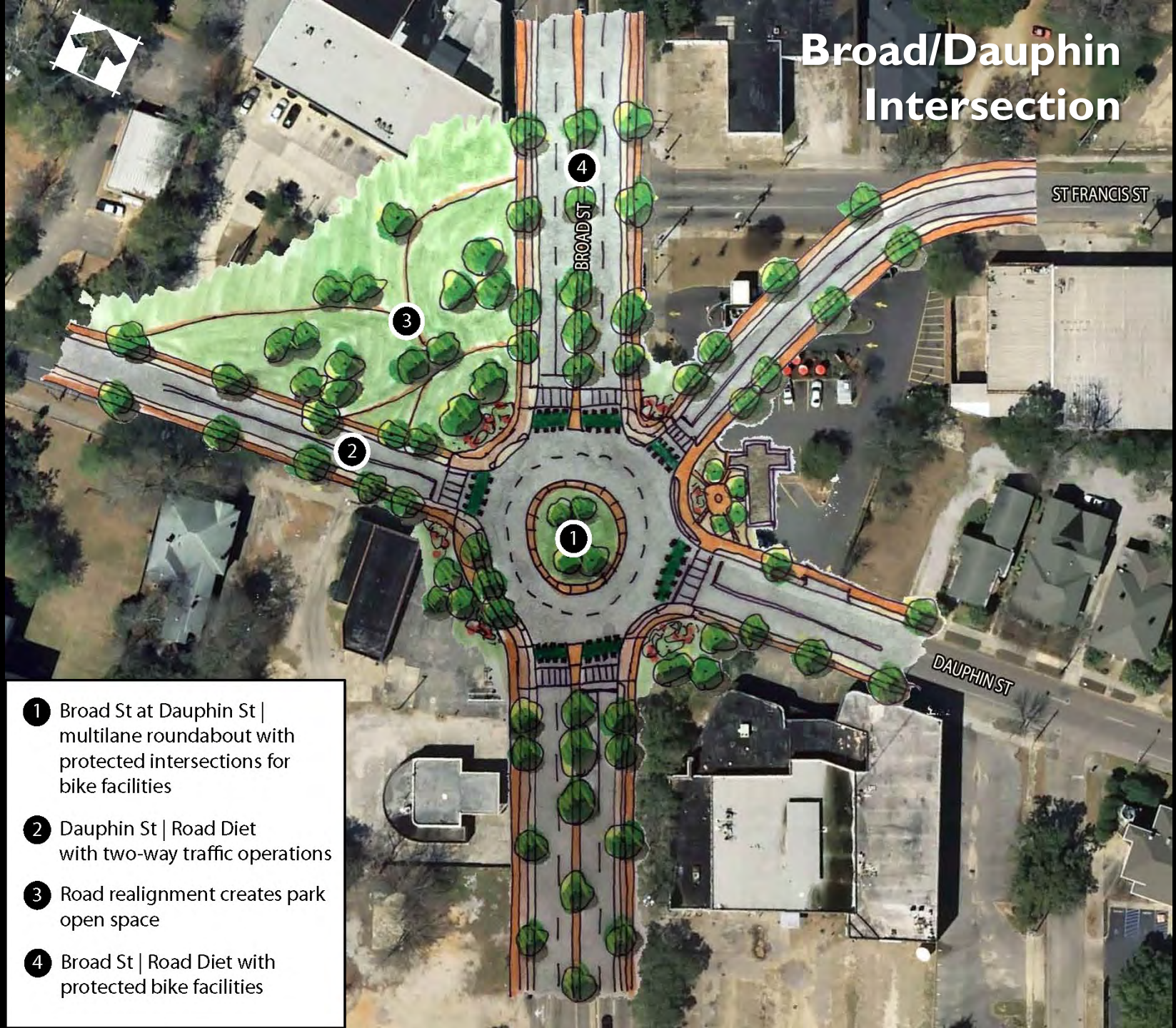
Broad/Dauphin Intersection

ST FRANCIS ST

DAUPHIN ST

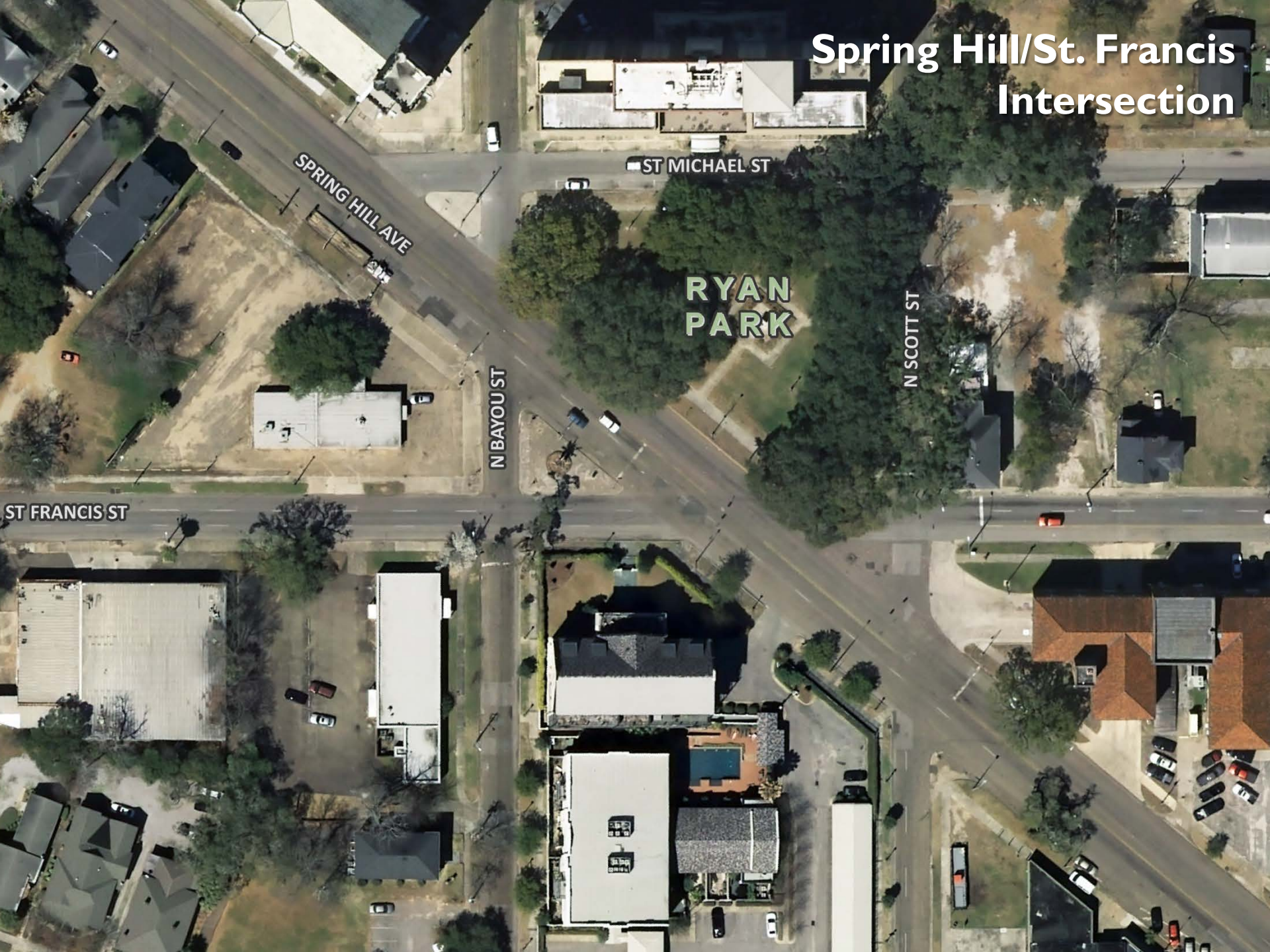


Broad/Dauphin Intersection



- 1 Broad St at Dauphin St | multilane roundabout with protected intersections for bike facilities
- 2 Dauphin St | Road Diet with two-way traffic operations
- 3 Road realignment creates park open space
- 4 Broad St | Road Diet with protected bike facilities

Spring Hill/St. Francis Intersection



SPRING HILL AVE

ST MICHAEL ST

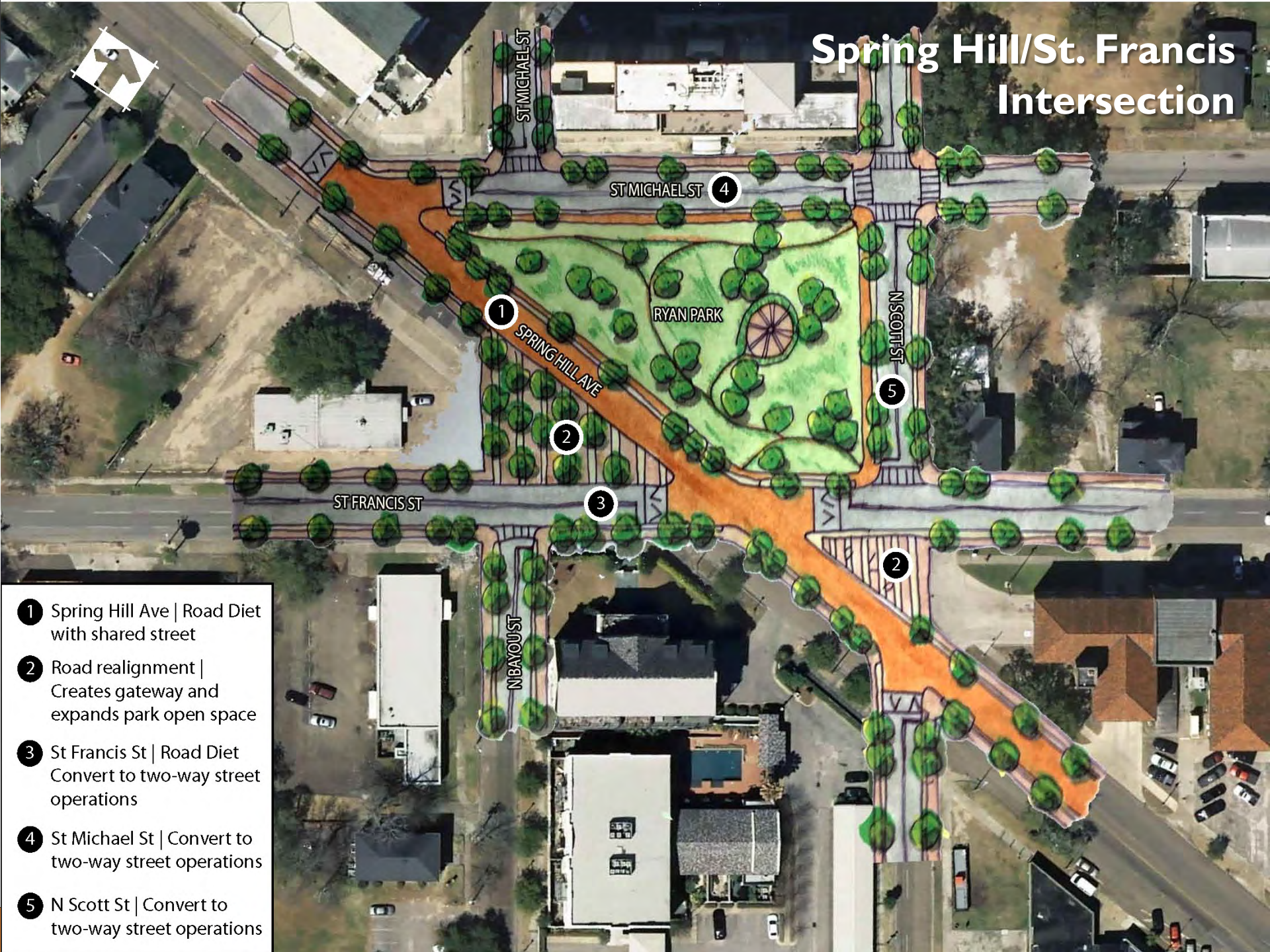
RYAN
PARK

N BAYOU ST

N SCOTT ST

ST FRANCIS ST

Spring Hill/St. Francis Intersection



- 1 Spring Hill Ave | Road Diet with shared street
- 2 Road realignment | Creates gateway and expands park open space
- 3 St Francis St | Road Diet Convert to two-way street operations
- 4 St Michael St | Convert to two-way street operations
- 5 N Scott St | Convert to two-way street operations



Exhibition Road London



Asheville



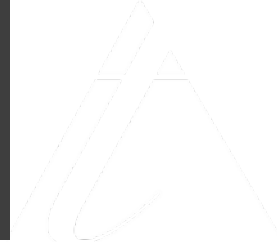
Boston

Intersection Level of Service



Intersection	AM			PM		
	Existing	2035	2035 Build	Existing	2035	2035 Build
Beauregard/Lawrence	B	B	B	B	B	B
Beauregard/Martin Luther King	C	C	C	B	B	B
Broad/St. Anthony	F	F	B	B	B	B
Broad/St. Louis/Spring Hill	D	E	A	D	D	A
Broad/St. Francis	A	B	N/A	B	C	N/A
Broad/Dauphin	B	B	A	B	B	A
Broad/Government	C	C	D	C	D	D
Broad/Canal	B	B	C	C	C	C
Washington/Government	A	A	N/A	A	A	N/A
Washington/Canal	C	C	C	C	C	C

Signal Warrants



Intersection	Currently Signalized?	4-Hour Warrant Met?	8-Hour Warrant Met?
St Louis/Jackson	No	No	No
St Louis/Conception	Yes	No	No
Dauphin/Claiborne	Yes	No	No
Dauphin/Jackson	No	No	No
Dauphin/Joachim	Yes	No	No
Dauphin/Conception	Yes	No	No
Government/Jackson	Yes	Yes	Yes

Bike Parking



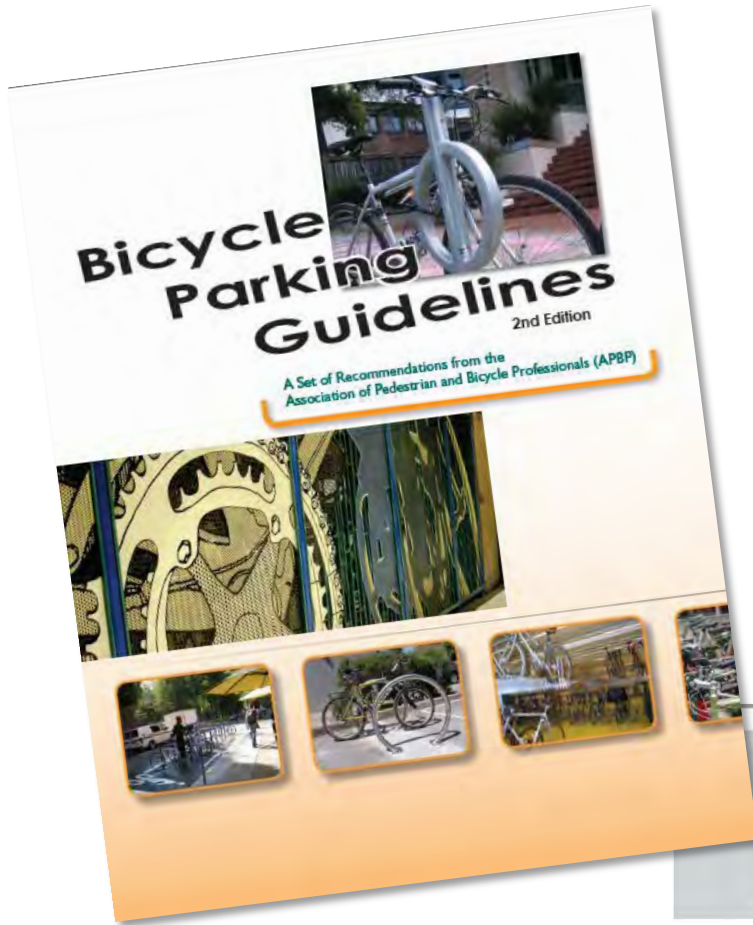
- Bike parking is an essential element in a complete multimodal transportation system
 - More likely to bike if confident they can find parking at destination
 - Less fear of theft
 - Deter locking of bikes to benches, posts, railings, trees, etc.

Types of Bike Parking

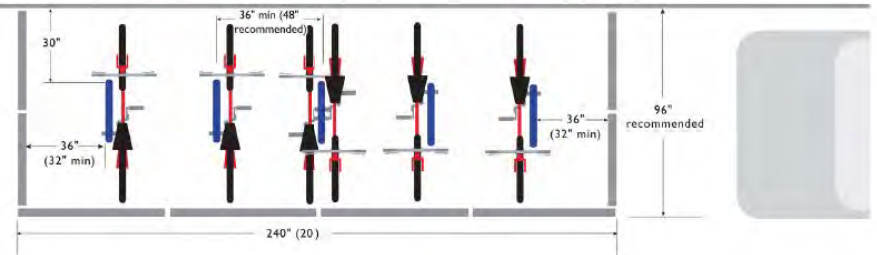
- Standard bicycle parking
- On-street corrals
- Covered parking
- Secure parking



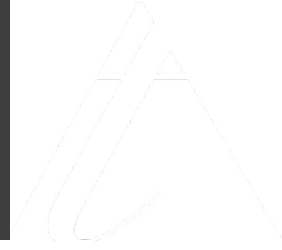
Bike Parking Standards/Policies



- Bike parking should be easy to locate, simple to use
- Couple Downtown Alliance standards with national standards
- Consistency and Balance
- Build into ordinances/dev. regs



Final Steps



- ADA prioritization
- ADA intersection cut sheets
- Cost estimate refinement
- Report preparation
- Report adoption