



Main Streets on Highways



Preserving the Function of the Roadway While Respecting Local Vision

Presenters

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7th TRB Conference on Access Management





Oregon Transportation Planning & Policy Framework for Main Street Highways





Special Transportation Area (STA) urban highway segment designation

ODOT's way to recognize certain highway segments as 'Main Streets'



The primary highway management objective is access to community activities, businesses, residences



Safe and convenient pedestrian, bicycle, and transit movement along and across a highway



Key principles for Main Street highways

- Inter-governmental partnerships
- Land use & transportation integration
- Balancing access & mobility standards





STA highway segment designations

- Integrates land use,
 alternative modes,
 traffic management,
 & access management
- Use special highway design standards



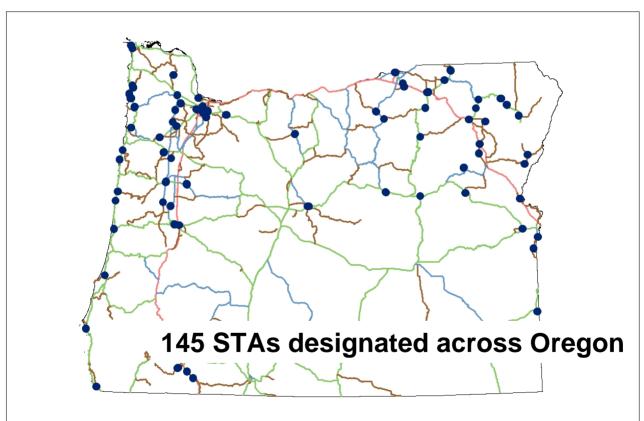


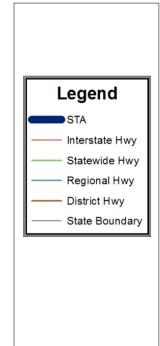
Balancing Access and Mobility

- Special Transportation Area highway designation allows the balance to shift
 - away from motor vehicle access and mobility
 - toward improved access and convenience for alternative modes

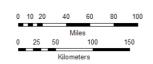


Urban highway segment designation **Special Transportation Area (STA)**







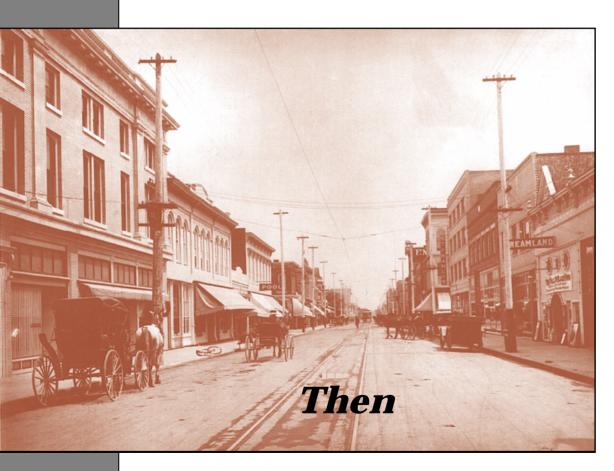


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Historic Main Street



Center of civic & social life

Central business district and commercial center

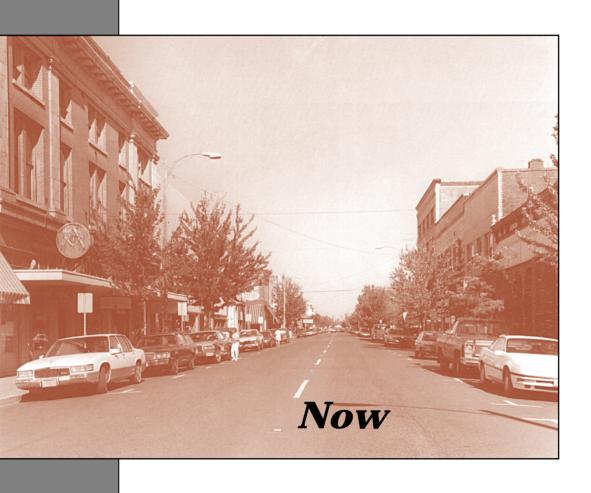
Characteristics:

- Pedestrian friendly
- City block pattern
- Mix of uses
- Buildings close to street
- Wide sidewalks
- On-street parking





Main Street Today

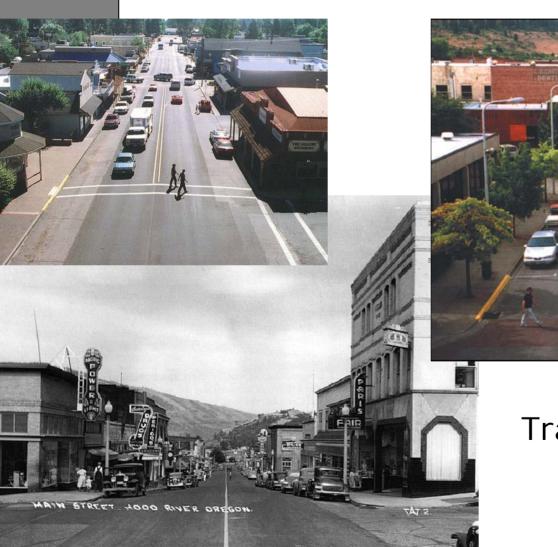


- Some Main Streets kept their character
- Others were lost to strip development, parking lots, and expanded highways
- Communities want to revitalize Main Street
- New or expanded Main Streets are the focus of new compact, urban development





Urban highway segment designation **Special Transportation Area (STA)**



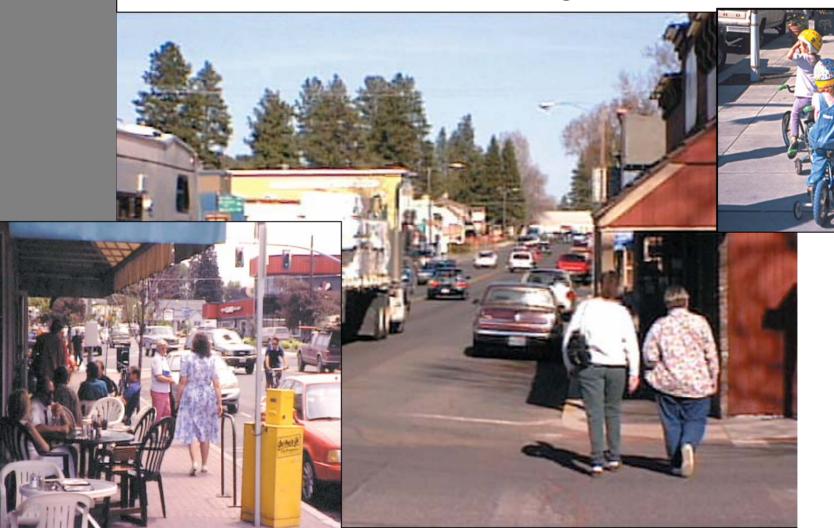
Traditional Main Street





When Main Street is a Highway

The challenge is to balance community access with the need for through traffic flow

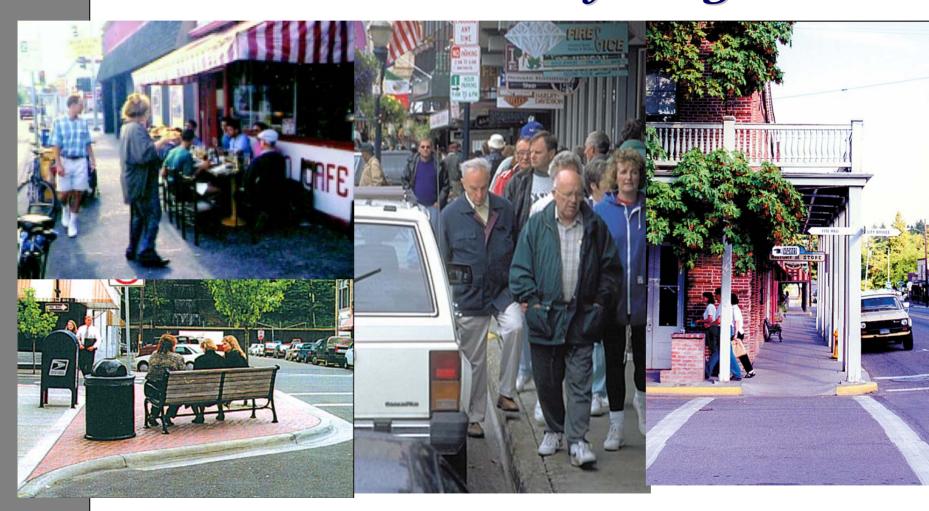






Special Transportation Area (STA)

Sidewalk and Roadway Design



Main Streets have many uses other than transportation





Special Transportation Area (STA)

Design for pedestrian access & comfort



- Wide sidewalks
- Curb extensions
- Curbs & ramps
- Street trees
- Street furniture
- Patterned crosswalk







Special Transportation Area (STA)

Design for pedestrian access & comfort



- Narrow travel lanes
- Pedestrian refuges
- Landscaped medians
- Bike lanes
- On-street parking









Special Transportation Area (STA)

Design for pedestrian access & comfort

Improve aesthetic appearance of street

Slow down traffic





Special Transportation Area (STA)

Policy and design framework

Foster partnerships and collaboration with local communities so that Main Street is attractive and works from many points of view

- Pedestrian & bike safety & activity
- Slow, smooth, & safe traffic flow
- Community economic vitality
- High quality of life





Highway Design Manual 1993 – 2003



General Design Philosophy

| 1993 HDM | No overarching urban design "philosophy" articulated | | |
|----------|--|--|--|
| | "Through traffic movements and bus routes are deliberately discouraged on local streets." | | |
| | | | |
| 2003 HDM | Major chapter on "Urban Highway Design" to implement 1999 OHP | | |
| | Overarching philosophy to " <u>balance</u> needs of autos, trucks, transit, bicyclists, and pedestrians" | | |
| | Urban design chapter focuses on expressways, arterials, and highway segments (STA, CC, UBA) | | |





Urban Highway Classifications

| 1993 HDM | Freeway, arterial, collector, local route | | | | |
|----------|---|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | |
| 2003 HDM | Incorporate new highway classification system and highway segment designations Section on "Non-Designated Urban Highways" cover facilities that are not STA, UBA, or CC. | | | | |
| | | | | | |



Mobility/Capacity Standards

| 1993 HDM | Design based on existing DHV projected 20 years |
|----------|--|
| | Design based on "ideal" capacity |
| | |
| 2003 HDM | STA volume/capacity standard 0.85 - 0.95 based on highway classification (0.65 - 0.85 on non-STA urban highways, based on classification) |



Access/Road Approaches

| 1993 HDM | No adopted spacing standards for driveway or public street connections |
|----------|---|
| | |
| 2003 HDM | STA Spacing Standards |
| | Public roads at existing city block spacing |
| | Private land access discouraged |
| | Where driveways allowed, minimum spacing for driveways is 175' or mid-block if current city block spacing <350 feet |





Pedestrian Facilities

| 1993 HDM | Sidewalks, where appropriate or required | | | | | | |
|----------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Consider buffer of planted strip (2' min.) | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 2003 HDM | "Adequate pedestrian facilities critical to vitality of STA." | | | | | | |
| | Sidewalks 10' standard with at least 6' clear walking path Consider greater width where right of way is available | | | | | | |
| | Buffer strongly recommended; 4' min. May consist of on-street parking, tree wells, planter boxes, or other amenities | | | | | | |





Traffic Calming

| 1993 HDM | Not mentioned | | | | | |
|----------|----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1996 HDM | No change | | | | | |
| 2003 HDM | Section on Traffic Calming added | | | | | |
| | Guidelines include use of | | | | | |





STA Cost Per 500' Block

| PROJECT TYPE | LANES | BASE ROADWAY COST | Α | В | С | D | TOTAL |
|--|-------|-------------------------|-----|-----|------|-----|--------|
| FULL DEPTH RECON- STRUCT W/CURB, SIDEWALK, BULB OUTS, ETC. | 2 | 305K | 70K | 80K | 110K | 90K | \$575K |
| | 4 | 370K | 70K | 80K | 110K | 90K | \$640K |

- A. Amenities (Street Furn., Plantings, Kiosks, Signs, Etc.) (\$70,000)
- B. Curb & Sidewalk, Bulb outs, Medians, Etc. (\$80,000)
- C. Decorative Lighting, Lamps, Posts, Etc. (\$110,000)
- D. Underground Utilities (\$90,000)





Two STA Project Examples

- Lincoln City (Taft)
 - Milwaukie





Lincoln City, OR – Taft Village US Highway 101



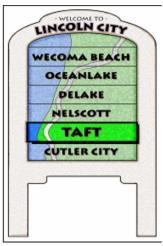


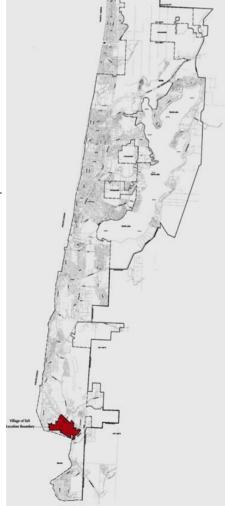




Taft Village Background













Taft Village Historical Main Street







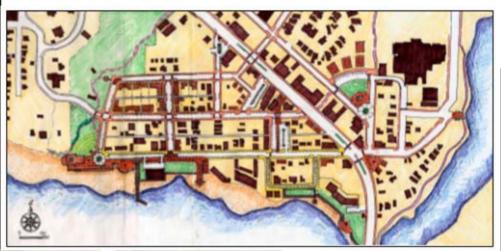


Then Now



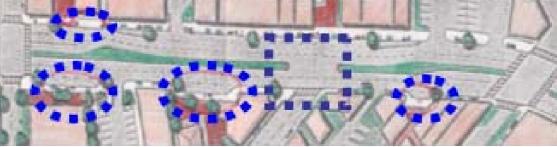


Taft Community Planning & Design Charrett Process













Taft Community Planning & Design Charrett Process







Taft Village – STA Designation







Highway 101 before project construction



- Principle urban arterial
- NHS Statewide highway
- 2002 ADT = 16-23K
- ◆ 2015 Design ADT = 28-32K
- ◆ 8% truck traffic
- ◆ Design speed = 25 mph
- ◆ Posted speed = 30 mph
- Actual speed = 45 mph
- 80-85 ft R/W
- 60-ft cross-section
- 4, 12-ft lanes
- On-street parking
- No left turn lanes
- Discontinuous sidewalks
- 20 crashes 1996-2000





Highway 101 before project construction











Shared City & ODOT Project Objectives

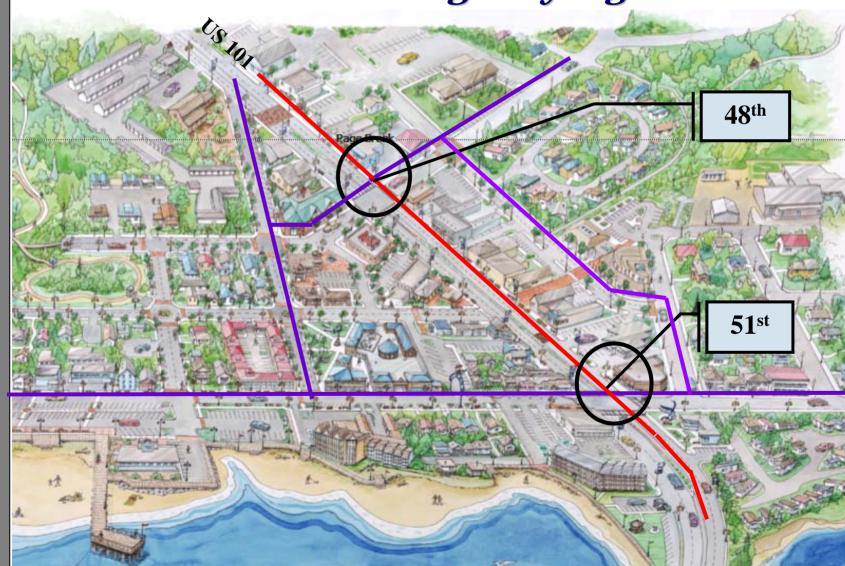


- Aesthetic appearance of highway
- Pedestrian & bicycle safety and comfort
- Queues and delays at intersections
- Access management
- Traffic signal improvements & synchronization
- Bottleneck lane configuration and congestion
- On-street parking along Hwy 101
- Local street connectivity





Highway 101 improvements focused between 48th and 51st in the STA highway segment







Highway 101 after project construction



- 50-ft cross section
- 11-ft inside lanes
- 14-ft outside shared bike lanes
- New & upgraded signals
- Protected left turns
- Left turn pockets
- Landscaped medians
- Pedestrian refuges
- Recessed on-street parking
- New curb & sidewalk





Highway 101 Access & Circulation Improvements







Highway 101

Access & Circulation Improvements





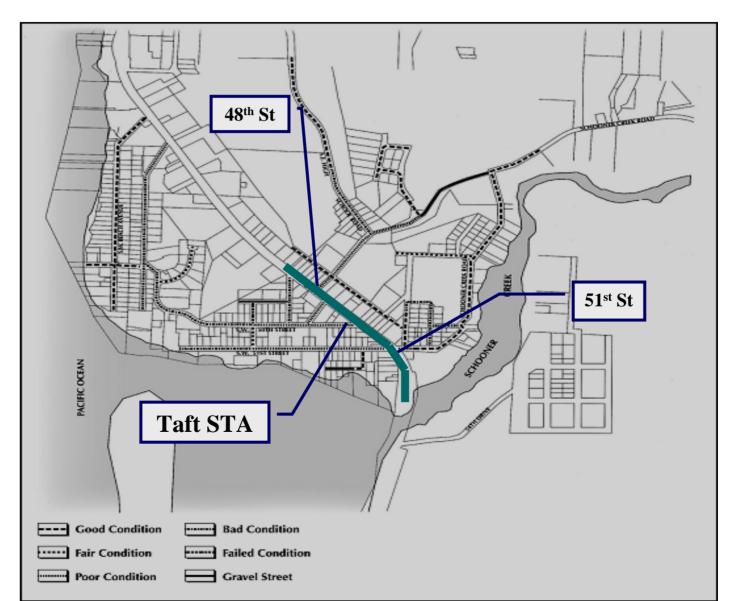








Local Street Network



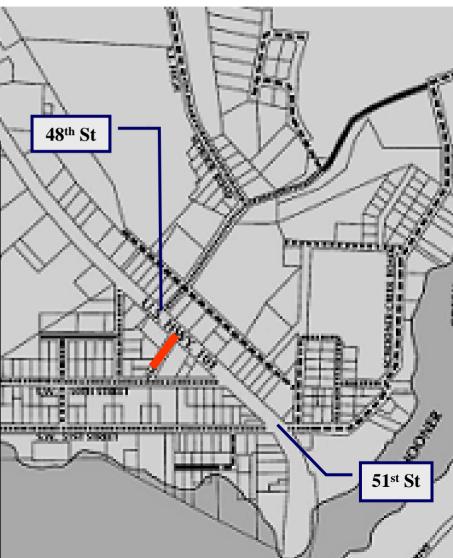




Key Access & Circulation Improvements

A public street closed on west side of highway & converted to shared, public off-street parking with RIRO highway access.





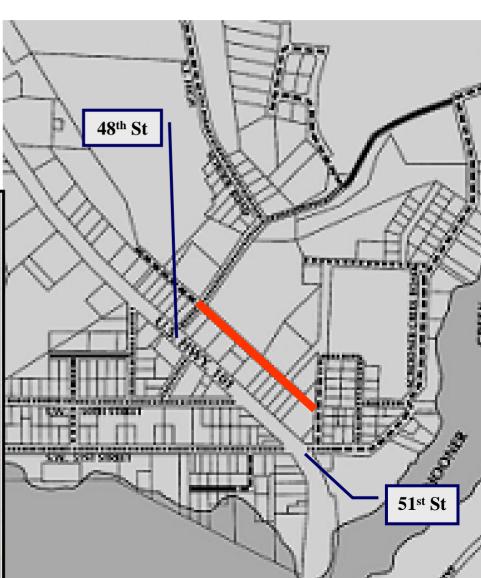




Key Access & Circulation Improvements

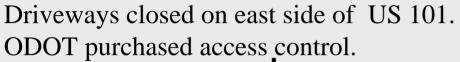
Inlet Ave improved between 48th & 51^{st.} Businesses reoriented toward Inlet Ave.

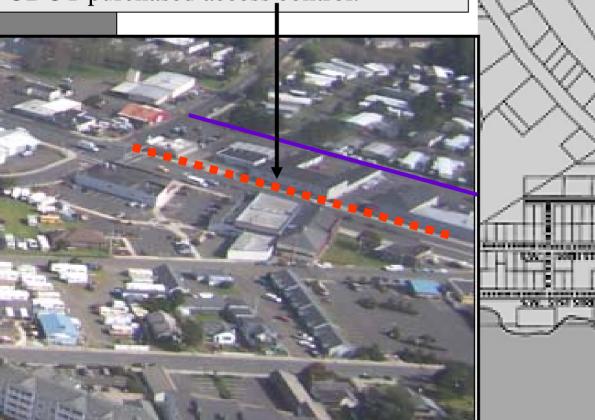


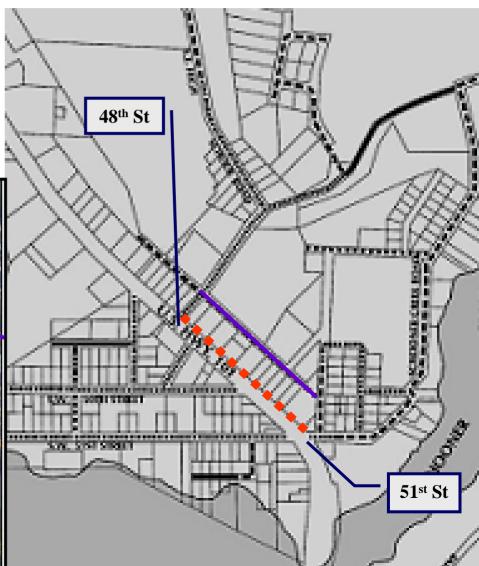




Key Access & Circulation Improvements



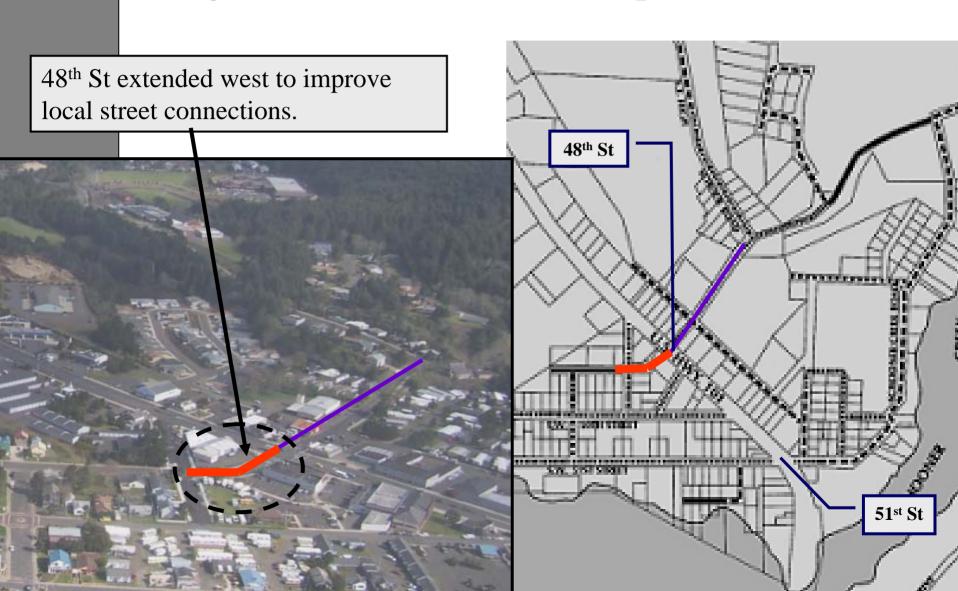








Key Access & Circulation Improvements







Off-System Local Street Improvements



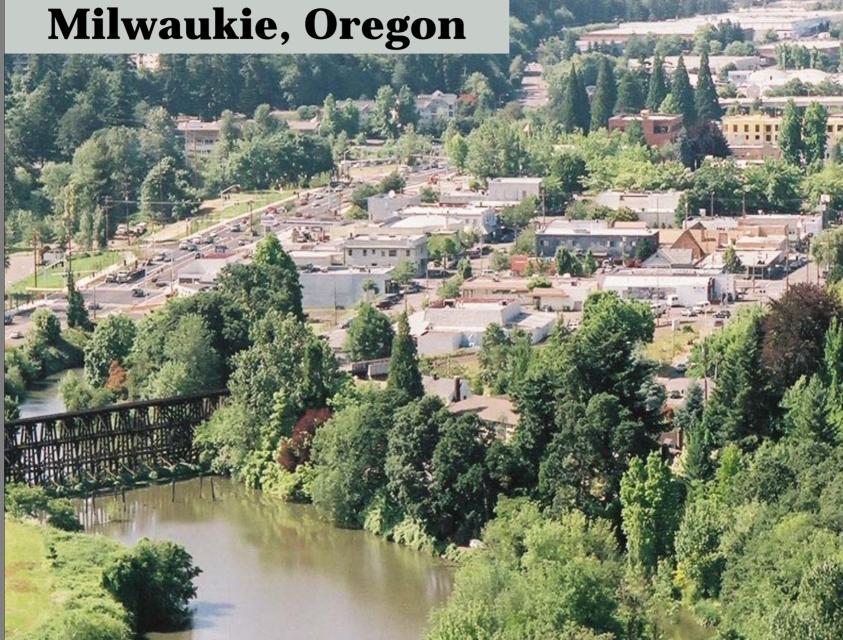




Lincoln City – Taft Village from the air today









Community Background

Growing suburb of Portland Metro area

Founded early 1900's

Population 21,000

Bordered by Willamette River

Major employers: United Grocers, Oregon Cutting Systems, Warn Industries, regional hospital

Average annual precipitation is 47"















Land Use & Transportation Planning

Oregon Highway Plan

"District" Highway classification (STA segment)

Facilities of county-wide significance

Function largely as county/city arterials or collectors

Management objective: Moderate to <u>low-speed</u> operations in urban areas. <u>Inside STAs, local access is a priority</u>

STA segment <u>not</u> a state freight route



Land Use & Transportation Planning

STA Management Plan

Addressed truck freight mobility

Existing parallel state freight routes (I-205 & Hwy 224)

Median and turn lanes on the highway

Low to moderate vehicle speeds (30 mph)

Downtown destinations connected by network of local streets in addition to highway

New combined bus and light rail transit center under development in downtown core

List of needed future improvements

Commitment to <u>study and improve access control</u> <u>measures along highway corridor and connecting</u> <u>city streets</u>



Access Management Strategy

Meet or at least move in direction of STA access spacing standards

Min. 175' or mid-block if block spacing < 350'

Restrict turning movements where possible

Decrease width of approaches where possible, but accommodate existing use

Combine & consolidate existing approaches where possible, but allow properties to function as currently developed



Access Management Strategy

Approaches to City-owned properties may be closed or relocated as appropriate to meet goals of strategy.

Issue permits to all approaches constructed or reconstructed by project Only two properties had permits Revocable provisions



| Design = 101' | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--|
| Side walk | Plant Strip | Bike Lane | Travel Lane | Travel Lane | Median | Travel Lane | Travel Lane | Bike Lane | Plant Strip | Side walk | |
| *8′ | **6.5' | 5′ | 11′ | 11' | 16′ | 11′ | 11'// | 5′ = | 6.5′ | 10′ | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |



















What We Are Learning

Public favors non-auto movement in STA

Design standards facilitate many community objectives

Local land use and transportation planning need to support access management.





What We Are Learning

STA project development is a paradigm shift

Strengthens collaboration and partnerships

Higher level of customer satisfaction





Additional information available on ODOT's Access Management Program web site

http://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/HWY/ACCESSMGT/

ODOT, Transportation Development-Planning Section

Oregon Transportation Plan Oregon Highway Plan

ODOT Highway, Roadway Engineering

Oregon Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan Oregon Highway Design Manual (2003 English Manual)

City of Lincoln City

Urban Renewal Department Planning and Community Development Department

City of Milwaukie, Oregon

Community Development – Planning Community Development – Engineering

"Main Street ... When a highway runs through it: A Handbook for Oregon Communities"