

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

















ENGINEERING PEDESTRIAN SAFETY ON I-35: STEP-BY-STEP

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Mobility35 Program Overview

- A region wide effort to improve safety and mobility on 79 miles of I-35 through Williamson, Travis and Hays counties
- Mobility35 addresses three of the top 100 most congested roadways in Texas
 - #2 I-35 from US 290 to SH 71
 - #22 I-35 from SH 71 to Slaughter Lane
 - #38 I-35 from Parmer Lane to US 290 F
- Constraints to improving I-35 include:
 - Highly constrained urban environment
 - Need to maintain mobility during construction
 - Need for east/west connectivity
 - Diverse interests
 - Funding
- Mobility35 improves safety and mobility within existing constraints and serves as part of the region's on-going transportation system upgrade
- Extensive public involvement since 2011



Mobility35

Study Underway

Mobility35 Goals

- Eight goals have been developed to guide Mobility35 and balance the needs of all corridor users:
 - Optimize the existing facility
 - Enhance safety
 - Increase capacity
 - Minimize need for additional right of way
 - Manage traffic better
 - Improve east/west connectivity
 - Improve compatibility with neighborhoods
 - Enhance bicycle, pedestrian and transit-user options

Central Texas is a Little Excited About Multi-modal Travel



Mobility35 Bicycle and Pedestrian Program

Mobility35 Program Goals

(4 of 8 enhance bicycle and pedestrian facilities along I-35):

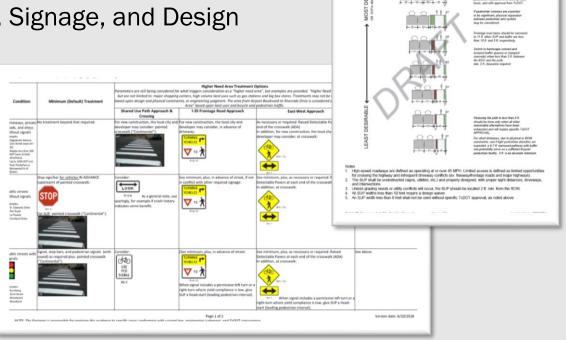
- Enhance bicycle and pedestrian options
- Enhance safety
- Improve compatibility with neighborhoods
- Improve east/west connectivity

Program-wide Concepts

- Continuous shared use path along all 79 miles
- Connecting with existing and planned east/west routes
- Dedicated pedestrian signals at all traffic signal locations
- Compliant with Americans with Disabilities Act

Corridor-wide Shared Use Path Design Guidance

- Team developed:
 - Mobility35 SUP Design Guidance
 - Mobility35 SUP Striping, Signage, and Design Treatments Guidance
- Collaborative effort:
 - FHWA
 - City of Austin
 - Bike and pedestrian advocacy groups
 - Area stakeholders
 - TxDOT



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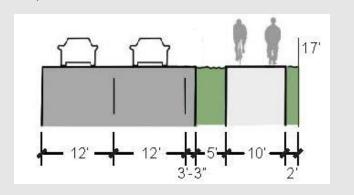
Recommended Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities Along I-35 (Curbed)

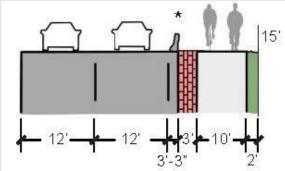
Set back Shared Use Path (SUP) and

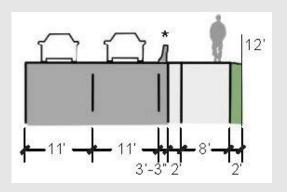
Shared Use Path Range

Most Desirable

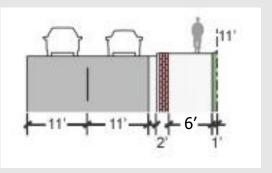
Least Desirable











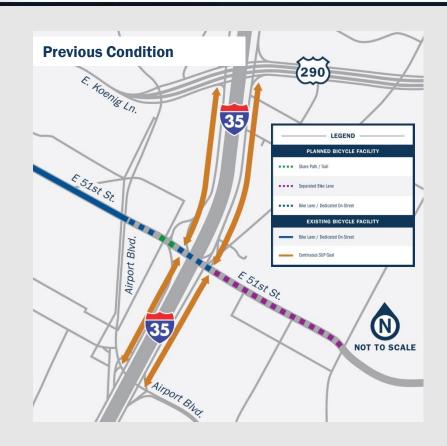
Project Level Example: 51st Project

Challenges:

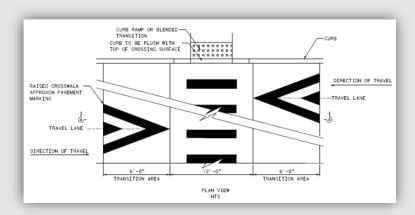
- Gap between existing and planned facilities
- High number of pedestrian fatalities and crashes
- Likely increasing number of pedestrian and bicyclists due to development
- Large number of pedestrian destinations
- US 290 and Airport Blvd not preferred pedestrian crossings

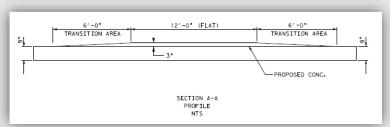
Enhancements:

- Continuous north/south SUP between US 290 and Airport Blvd
- East/west connectivity started with 51st Street



51st Street Roundabout – Raised Crosswalks & Flashing Beacons

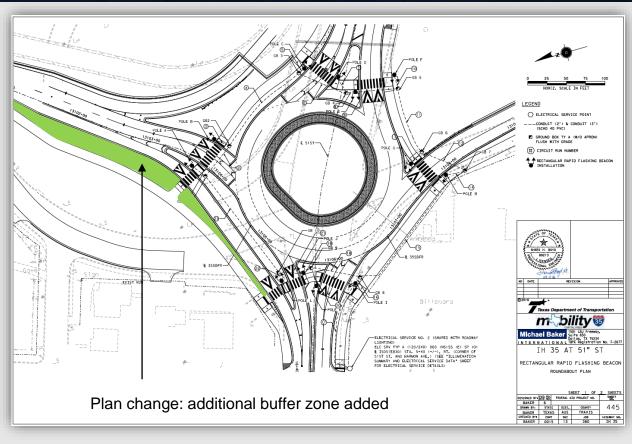






Conduit placement allows for future Pedestrian Hybrid Beacons (PHBs) if warranted

51st Street Project - Most Desirable





51st Street Project – Least Desirable





- Limited ROW
- Utilities
- No Buffer

Recommended bicycle route is Harmon Ave

RM 1431 to FM 3406 Project – Less Desirable

Shared Use Path Under Construction - varies 4 ft. to 8 ft.





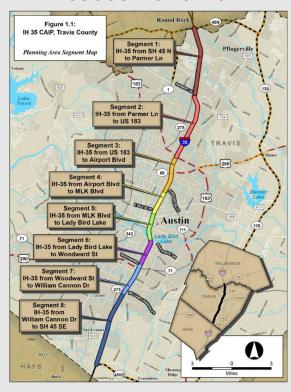


Collaborative Implementation – Optional Signage and Striping

Higher Need Area Treatment Options Condition **Minimum SUP & Crossing Frontage Road East-West** No treatment beyond that Painted crosswalk: In advance of driveway: Raised Detectable Pavers at each end of the crosswalk (ADA) Driveways, private required. and: roads, and alleys without signals Stop sign/bar for vehicles IN See minimum, plus, in advance of street, if not in conflict with other See minimum, plus, as necessary or required: Raised Detectable Consider: ADVANCE (upstream) of painted required signage: Pavers at each end of the crosswalk (ADA) crosswalk: In addition, at crosswalk: Public streets without ST0F *As a general note, use signals sparingly, for example if crash For SUP, painted crosswalk: history indicates some benefit. Signal, stop bars, and pedestrian Consider: See minimum, plus, in advance of street: See minimum, plus, as necessary or required: Raised Detectable signals (with sound) as required Pavers at each end of the crosswalk (ADA) Public streets with plus: painted crosswalk: In addition, at crosswalk: Signals When signal includes a permissive left turn or a right-turn where yield SIGNAL compliance is low, give SUP a head-start (leading pedestrian interval). B9-5 Anticipated new RDM design See Minimum See Minimum See Minimum guidelines for tightened radii Plus, in ADVANCE of minimum signage with additional yield triangle Plus, in ADVANCE of minimum signage with additional yield and narrower FRTs pavement markings just ahead of crosswalk and at FRT crosswalk: triangle pavement markings just ahead of crosswalk and At "Free-right" turns (FRT) Signage: FRT crosswalk:

Ongoing Activities – Near Term Priority Assessment

Assessment Plan



Assessment Example Photo



- Walking the corridors to assess usability and comfort of existing facility
- Coordination with city of Austin on upcoming bicycle/pedestrian projects

Public Outreach

- Mobility35 Construction Outreach
 - Coordination with schools, neighborhoods, businesses, and people experiencing homelessness
 - Pedestrian construction signing
 - Multi-lingual construction safety outreach and detour information
 - Coordination with Safe Routes to Schools and other advocacy groups
- Be Safe Be Seen Pedestrian Safety Initiative



Lessons Learned

- Data is your friend
- Bicycle and pedestrian detours during construction is important
- Seek input from multiple TxDOT departments (maintenance, traffic, and signage) and partners early on in the design process
- Land development is locally controlled



Stay involved:

Web: www.My35.org/Capital or www.My35Construction.org

Facebook: www.facebook.com/TxDOT

Twitter: @TxDOTAustin

