

CITY OF ANN ARBOR TRAFFIC CALMING PROGRAM

PROCESS OVERVIEW

- Step 1: Petition
 - Petitioner defines the project area limits and gathers petition signatures.
 - 50% of addresses within the project area must sign the petition.
 - One signature per household.
 - Staff evaluate petition and project area based on qualification criteria; if qualification criteria are met, proceed to step 2.
- Step 2: Initial Questionnaire
 - A questionnaire is distributed to all addresses within the project mailing area for initial feedback about the existing conditions. Educational materials about the Traffic Calming Program is distributed with the questionnaire.
 - The questionnaire asks residents whether they support the Traffic Calming process moving forward. If at least 50% of addresses within the mailing area support the process moving forward, then proceed to step 3.
- Step 3: Meeting #1 Orientation/Workshop
 - Meeting #1 includes a program orientation and workshop style discussion. Engineering staff share starter ideas to address the concerns shared via the initial questionnaire, and gather additional community feedback.
 - Licensed engineers develop a preliminary plan to distribute prior to Meeting #2, based on starter ideas shared at Meeting #1, community feedback as well as safety and industry best practices.
- Step 4: Meeting #2 Walking
 - Meeting #2 is held on-site. The preliminary plan is marked on-street by Engineering staff prior to Meeting #2. Meeting attendees walk the length of the project area to view device placement and visualize the draft plan on-site. Additional community feedback is gathered.
 - Licensed engineers will develop a final plan to distribute as part of the final polling based on starter ideas shared at Meeting #1, community feedback from Meeting #1 and 2, as well as safety and industry best practices.
- Step 5: Final Polling
 - A final polling card is distributed to all addresses within the project mailing area to determine community support for the final plan. An electronic response option to return final polling cards is provided.

- If greater than 50% of the returned final polling cards support the final plan, the plan moves forward for construction.

Project Mailing Area Definition

- Addresses adjacent to the defined project area and addresses 100 ft. from where the project street intersects a local cross street.
- The property owner and current resident are included. Where one parcel includes multiple units, each unit will be included in the mailing list and invited to participate in final polling.
- Cul-de-sac properties within the project area notified for information only
- Other corridor users welcome at public meetings

Community Role

- Initiate request
- Build community support and interest
- Provide input about existing conditions and community preferences
- Establish an understanding of the Traffic Calming Program and options available
- Help inform plan development and the decision making process

Staff Role

- Evaluate petitions based on qualification criteria
- Conduct speed study
- Project area mailings and communications
- Gather community input
- Provide professional engineering expertise
- Develop plan taking community feedback into consideration
- Where demonstrated safety concerns are identified by professional engineering staff, decisions about improvements will be made outside of the Traffic Calming Program.

Internal Engagement/Staff Coordination

- Engineering
- Public Works
- Ann Arbor Fire Department (AAFD)

- Traffic Calming projects shall not impact primary emergency routes.
- International Fire Code: 503.3.4.1 Traffic calming devices: Traffic calming devices shall be prohibited unless approved by the fire code official.
- Ann Arbor Police Department (AAPD)
- Ann Arbor Area Transportation Authority (AAATA) and Ann Arbor Public Schools (AAPS)
 - Input needed when bus routes are present along the project area

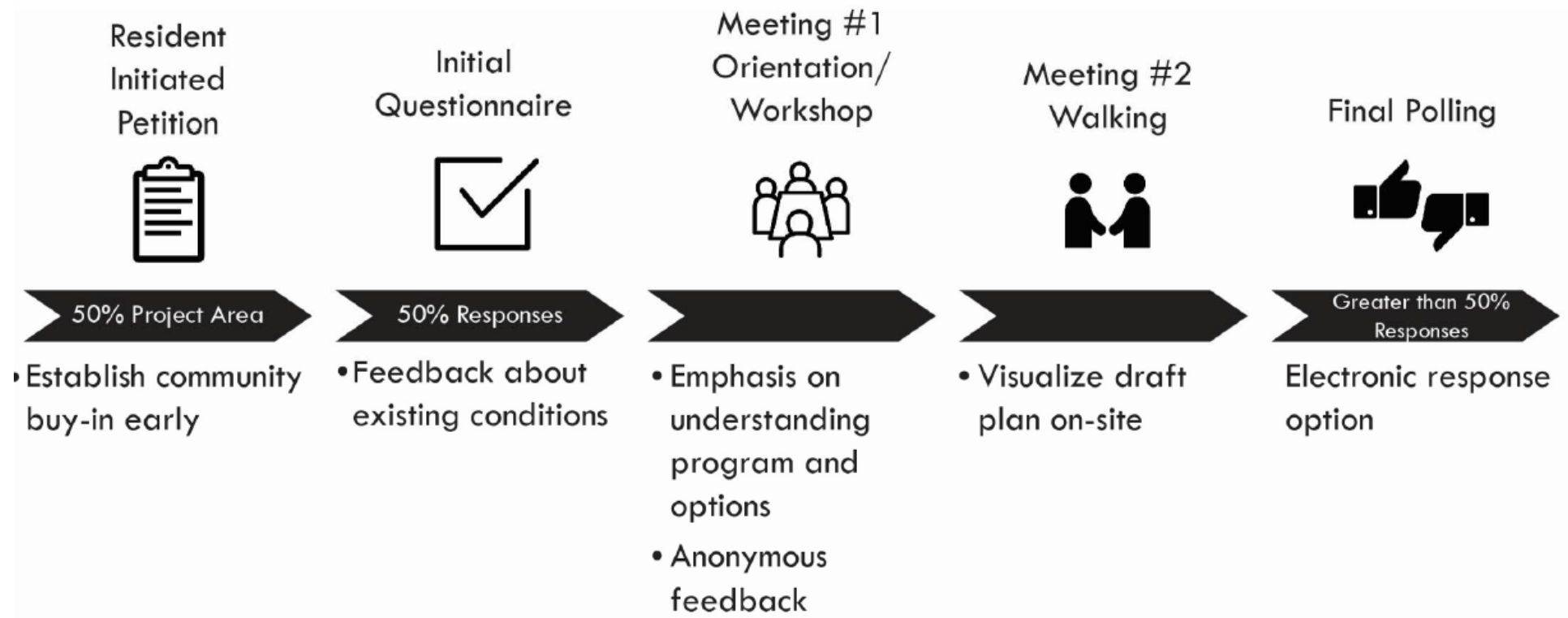
Program Objectives

- Improve the safety and convenience for pedestrians and cyclists by reducing the speed of vehicular traffic
- Use engineering best practices and stakeholder engagement to advance Vision Zero principles as adopted by City Council
- Empower residents to make their neighborhood streets safer through a resident-driven process

Miscellaneous Updates

- Two year requirement before resubmittal for non-qualifying project areas
 - Note: if the updated Traffic Calming Program is approved, previously denied or unsuccessful petitions could reapply before two years.
- Local street defined by National Functional Classification
- City Council has authority over Traffic Calming Program updates and approval
- The City Administrator has authority to manage and maintain the program including implementation of traffic calming projects.

Public Engagement Process



Program Objectives


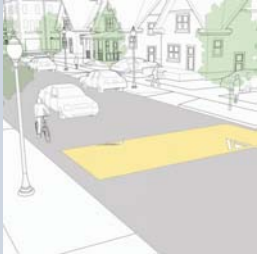



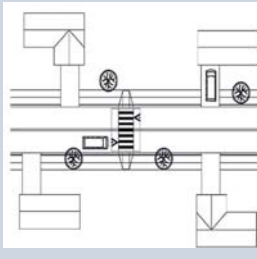

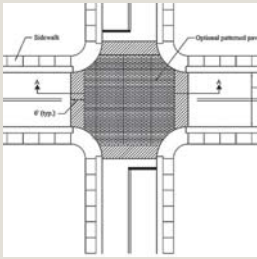


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Qualification Criteria

- Awards points on an incremental basis
- A total of 10 points needed for project qualification


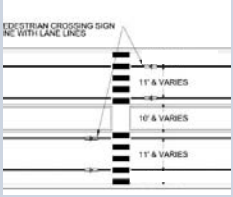

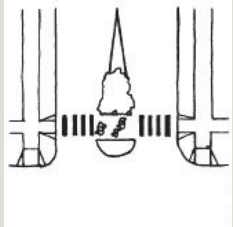

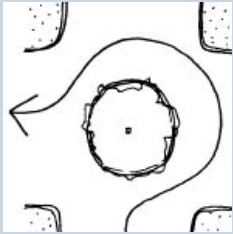

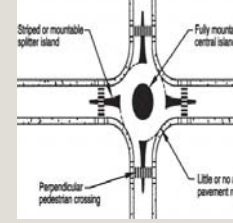

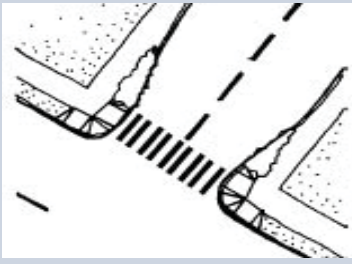

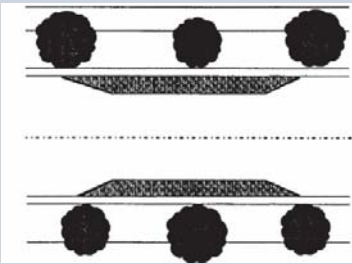

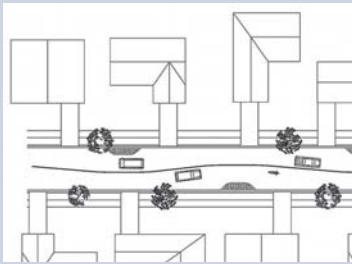
Criteria	Range	Points
Qualifying Petition Support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resident initiated • Establish community buy-in early • Minimum requirement: Signatures from 50% of all addresses within the identified project area 	<50% does not qualify	
	51 - 75 %	3
	76 - 90 %	5
	> 90%	7
85th Percentile Speed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The speed at which 15% of traffic is traveling over • Speed study conducted by City over seven consecutive days • Holidays and major events avoided for data collection 	<25 mph	-1
	25 mph	0
	26 - 27 mph	3
	28 - 30 mph	5
	> 30 mph	10
Percent Violators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of vehicles exceeding the legal speed limit 	0 - 30%	0
	31 - 50%	5
	> 50%	10
Average Daily Traffic (ADT) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average number of vehicles counted over a 24 hour period 	<=250 vehicles	0
	251 - 500	1
	501 - 750	2
	751 - 1000	3
	1001 - 1500	4
	1501+	5
Speed Related Crash History (5 years) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reported crashes that cite excess speed in previous five calendar years • Must be a police report on file 	No	0
	Yes	5
School Travel (max 5 pts) *defined by school <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walk Radius <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarter mile around a public school 	Outside of walk radius*	0
	Inside of walk radius*	2 each
	School property adjacent to project	5
	Published priority school walk route Petition aligned with Safe Routes to School Committee Workplan	
Major Pedestrian Generators (e.g., park, library, shopping plaza, senior housing, community center.) (max 3 pts) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locations people are likely to walk to. 	Adjacent to corridor	3
	Within 1/8 mi. of project area	1 each
		1/2 each
	Within 1/4 mi. of project area	

- Vehicles driving over vertical device greater than 25 mph will feel discomfort
- Devices are marked with painted chevrons to increase visibility for oncoming motorists
- Emergency response may be delayed 2 to 10 seconds per device
- Possible increase in traffic noise

		Description/Considerations	Cost
Speed Hump  		<p>Speed humps are 12 feet wide, 3 inches high, have a parabolic shape, and extend the full width of the street.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20-25% speed reduction on average • 18% average traffic volume reduction • 13% average crash reduction 	\$
Speed Table  		<p>Speed tables are typically 22 feet wide – including a 10 foot wide center platform and slopes tapering down on each side, 3 inches high and extend the full width of the street. The center platform width is variable and can be customized to the location.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12% average traffic volume reduction • 45% average collision reduction • Less speed reduction than speed humps 	\$\$
Raised Crosswalks  		<p>Raised crosswalks are 18 feet wide – including a 6 foot wide center platform marked with crosswalk striping and slopes tapering down on each side, 3 inches high and extend the full width of the street.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20-25% average speed reduction • 18% average traffic volume reduction • 13% average crash reduction • Increases the visibility of pedestrians • Installation must be ADA-compliant 	\$\$
Raised Intersections  		<p>A raised intersection involves ramping each side of an intersection approach and raising the entire intersection 3 inches. Where there are pedestrian crossings, crosswalks can also be marked and raised to the elevation of the raised intersection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improves pedestrian visibility • May require utility work • Installation must be ADA-compliant 	\$\$\$
Other			
Neighborhood Gateway Treatment  		<p>A physical landmark that indicates a change from a higher speed arterial road to a lower speed residential or commercial district.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increases awareness for residential speeds • May require additional right-of-way • Neighborhood would bear landscaping installation and maintenance cost 	\$

Traffic Calming Device Toolkit: Horizontal Deflection Devices

- Provide opportunities for neighborhood landscaping
- Neighborhood would bear landscaping installation and maintenance costs
- Landscaping must be designed to maintain pedestrian visibility
- Emergency response may be delayed 2 to 10 seconds per device
- Narrowed roadway section can reduce speed (perception of less room for error)

		Description/Considerations	Cost
Pedestrian Gateway Treatment  		<p>Signs within crosswalk indicating vehicles have to stop for pedestrians. Must be consistent with crosswalk design guidelines.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defines the area of preferred crossing for pedestrians • Communicates high pedestrian activity areas to motorists • Pedestrian awareness and visibility improved • Will have painting and maintenance expense • Results have shown high yielding rates 	\$
Pedestrian Island/Median Landscaping  		<p>Raised islands placed in the center of the street at intersection or midblock locations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduces pedestrian crossing width by providing a refuge within the street • Reduces pedestrian-motorist crashes • May require additional right-of-way • May interrupt driveway access and result in U-turns at the end of medians 	\$\$
Residential Traffic Circles  		<p>Raised circular islands of pavement, most commonly at four-legged intersections. Does not change existing traffic control, e.g., stop signs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10% reduction in midblock speed • 70% reduction in intersection crashes • 28% reduction in overall crashes • Can provide an attractive gateway to a neighborhood • Minimal effect on cut through traffic • Left turns may be difficult for larger vehicles • May shift vehicles closer to crosswalks • Bicyclists navigate with traffic around circle • Possible driver confusion entering traffic circle after yielding to traffic already in circle 	\$\$
Compact Urban/Mini Roundabout  		<p>A type of roundabout characterized by a small center island. This changes traffic control to yield upon entry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreases conflict points • May require additional right-of-way • May require changes to intersection configuration • May shift vehicles closer to crosswalks • Bicyclists navigate with traffic around circle 	\$\$\$\$
Curb Extensions <p>An extension of the curb line to the physically and visually tighten the corridor by narrowing street width. Two parallel curb bump-outs can be used to create a single lane width passageway, or choke-point. Alternating curb bump-outs can be used to create a chicane effect.</p>			\$\$\$\$\$
Curb Bump Outs  	Choker/Neckdown  	Chicane  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2-lane chokers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4% speed reduction • Minor reduction in traffic volume • 1-lane chokers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14% speed reduction • 20% reduction in traffic volume • Rely on regulatory signs and driver courtesy • Devices applied at intersection and midblock locations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shorten pedestrian crossing distance • Improve pedestrian visibility • Eliminate illegal parking • May require drainage considerations • May require loss of on-street parking • May cause debris to collect around the device