

Montgomery County
Complete Streets Design
Guidelines
and Functional Classification Study



Development Community Round Table

May 21st, 2019

AGENDA

- Welcome
- Overview Presentation
 - Why Develop a Complete Streets Design Guide?
 - Process Overview
 - Outline & Content
 - Street Types
- Breakout Session

The background image shows a street scene with a dedicated bike lane on the right side, marked with white bollards and green pavement. In the background, there is a large brick building with a sign that says "LABOR CENTER" and "CHARLES". There are also some cars and utility poles visible.

MC DOT



**Montgomery
Planning**
M - N C P P C



**CONSISTENT
VISION**



**ONE-STOP-
SHOP**



**EMPHASIS:
COUNTY
ROADS**

Why
develop a
CSDG
?



**PRIORITIES IN
CONSTRAINED
ROW**



**FLEXIBILITY +
CLARITY**



**BEST
PRACTICES**

Division of Transportation Engineering

Design Standards

Standard No.	Description
MC-100.01	Combination Concrete Curb and Gutter - Type A
MC-101.01	Combination Concrete Curb and Gutter - Type C
MC-102.01	Depressed Curb Entrance
MC-103.01	Bituminous Concrete Curb



Montgomery County Government

Drainage Design Criteria

Department of Transportation

Rain Gardens

Project Requirements (PDF)



Bethesda

Downtown Plan Design Guidelines



Approved July 2017

THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT
THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION



20
MPH



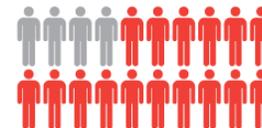
18% likelihood of fatality or severe injury

30
MPH



50% likelihood of fatality or severe injury

40
MPH

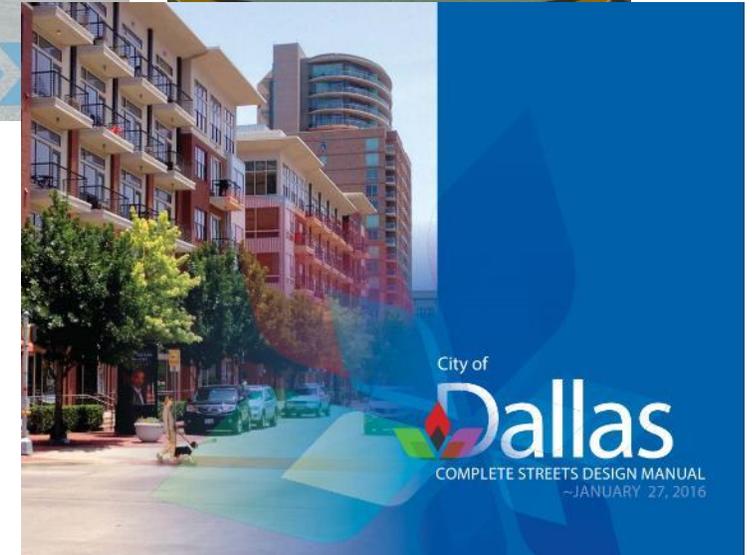
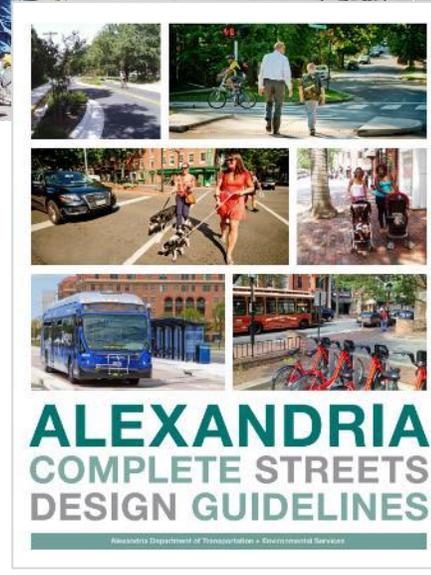
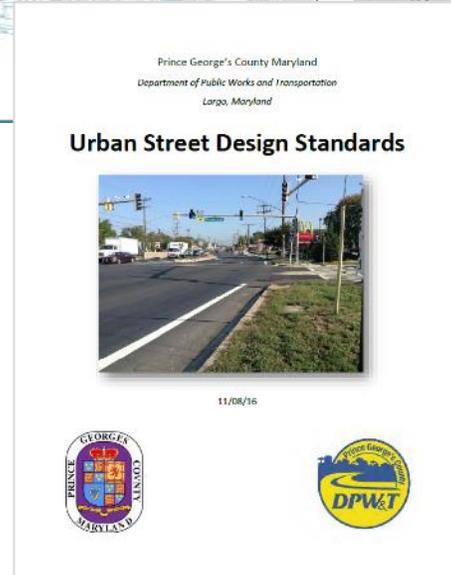
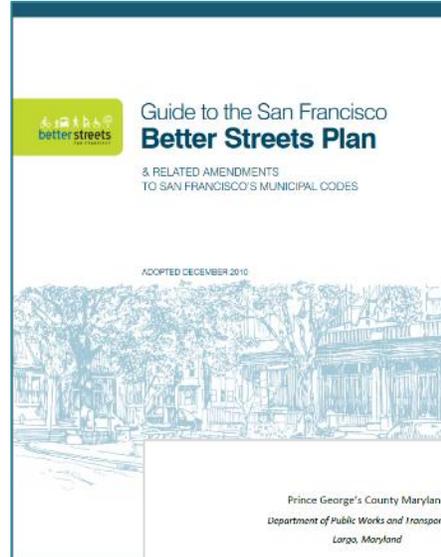
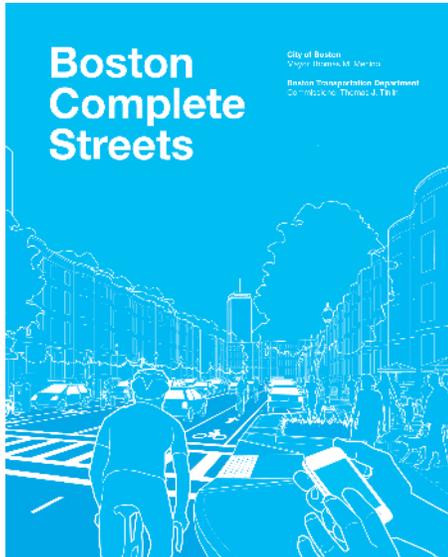


77% likelihood of fatality or severe injury

Process



Research on CS Design Guides



Agency / Stakeholder Engagement

- Work Sessions with MCDOT, DPS, M-NCPPC staff
- Focused effort related to Fire/EMS safety
- Development community open houses
- Additional stakeholder meetings

Develop Draft Content

Key elements:

- Safety
- Widths and priorities in constrained ROW
- Stormwater and green infrastructure
- Accessibility

Targeted schedule:

- Draft Guide for public / stakeholder review in Fall 2019
- Final Guide approval process in early 2020

Downtown Commercial

Downtown Commercial
Downtown Mixed-use
Neighborhood Main Street
Neighborhood Connector
Neighborhood Residential

Industrial
Shared Streets
Parkways
Boulevards

Overview

Downtown Commercial Streets define Boston's dense commercial core. These Street Types are found primarily in the Financial District, Government Center, Chinatown, the Leather District, Back Bay, and the South Boston Waterfront. Containing a mix of mid- and high-rise office buildings, the streets serve as international cultural destinations and connect with highways and transit hubs that serve the Greater Boston region.

These often iconic streets play a key role in the regional movement of people, and designs must support extremely high user volumes. Congestion, commercial vehicle traffic, and high volumes of pedestrians and bicycles, combined with relatively short blocks and numerous irregular intersections, make achieving the right modal balance a considerable challenge. Lined with a mix of centuries-old and modern

building facades and grand lobbies, these streets require wide sidewalks which typically feature enhanced finishes and materials. Designs must also respect the historic significance of these streets.

Example Streets

- ▶ Congress Street (Government Center/Financial District)
- ▶ State Street (Government Center/Financial District)
- ▶ Kneeland Street (Chinatown/Leather District)
- ▶ Summer Street (Financial District/South Boston Waterfront)
- ▶ Boylston Street (Back Bay)



Future Steps



- Adopt a revised street type map as a technical update to the Countywide Master Plan of Highways and Transitways
- As area plans are adopted, some decisions about street type designations will be refined/changed
- Update Design Standards

Outline & Content

Guide Outline

1. Introduction
2. Street Types

Downtown Commercial

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Downtown Mixed-use
Neighborhood Main Street
Neighborhood Connector
Neighborhood Residential

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Guide Outline

1. Introduction
2. Street Types

RECOMMENDED WIDTH CHART FOR DALLAS COMPLETE STREETS ELEMENTS				
	Mixed-Use Streets		Commercial Streets	
Recommended Designation	Min	Pref	Min	Pref
Pedestrian Zone²				
Frontage zone: ¹				
Frontage zone ¹	-	-	-	-
Sidewalk clear zone: ⁴				
Sidewalk clear zone	6'	8'- 15'	5'	6'- 10'
Buffer/furnishing zone:				
Buffer with street tree	6'	8'	6'	10'
Buffer (adjacent to on-street parking) ⁵	2'	6'	2'	6'
Buffer (adjacent to travel lane, on-street parking not permitted) ⁵	5'	8'	5'	10'
Curb zone: ⁶				
Curb zone width ⁶	6"	1'- 2'	6"	1'- 2'
Street Zone				
Parking zone: ⁷				
Parallel parking	7'	8'	-	-
Back-in angled parking ⁸	15'	22'	-	-
Flex lane ⁹	12'	15'	-	-
Travelway zone—lanes on thoroughfares:				
General purpose inside travel lane ¹⁰	10'	11'	10'	11'
Inside travel lane (adjacent to bicycle lane and parking lane)	10'	10'	-	-
Inside travel lane (adjacent to bicycle lane and curb, parking not permitted)	10'	10'	10'	11'

Guide Outline

1. Introduction
2. Street Types

Trade-Offs in Limited Right-of-Way Priorities Chart

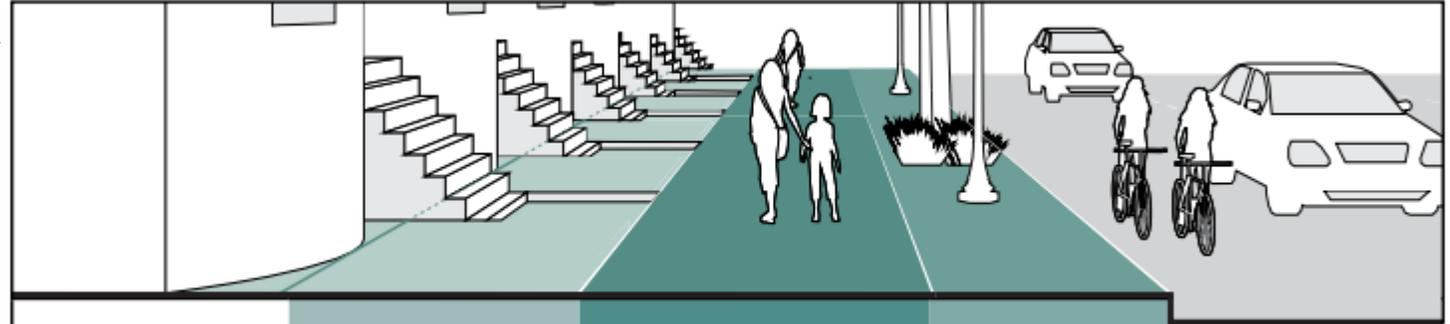
	Pedestrian Zone			Street Zone		
	Frontage Zone (private)	Sidewalk Clear Zone	Buffer/Furnishing/Curb Zone	Parking Zone	Travelway Zone	Median Zone
Contextual Street Types and Functional Classifications						
Mixed Use Streets						
Principal Arterial		1	2	5	4	3
Minor Arterial		1	2	3	4	5
Collector		1	2	3	4	5
Minor/Local		1	2	3	4	5
Commercial Streets						
Principal Arterial		1	3	5	1	4
Minor Arterial		1	4	5	2	3
Collector		1	3	4	2	5
Minor/Local		1	4	3	2	5
Residential Streets						
Principal Arterial		1	2	5	3	4
Minor Arterial		1	4	2	5	3
Collector		1	4	2	3	5
Minor/Local		1	4	2	3	5
Industrial Streets						
Principal Arterial		2	3	4	1	5
Minor Arterial		2	3	4	1	5
Collector		2	3	4	1	5
Minor/Local		2	3	4	1	5
Parkways						
Principal Arterial		2	4	5	3	1
Minor Arterial		2	4	5	3	1
Collector		2	4	5	3	1
Minor/Local		5	1	4	3	2

High Priority
Medium Priority
Low Priority

Guide Outline

1. Introduction
2. Street Types
3. Sidewalks

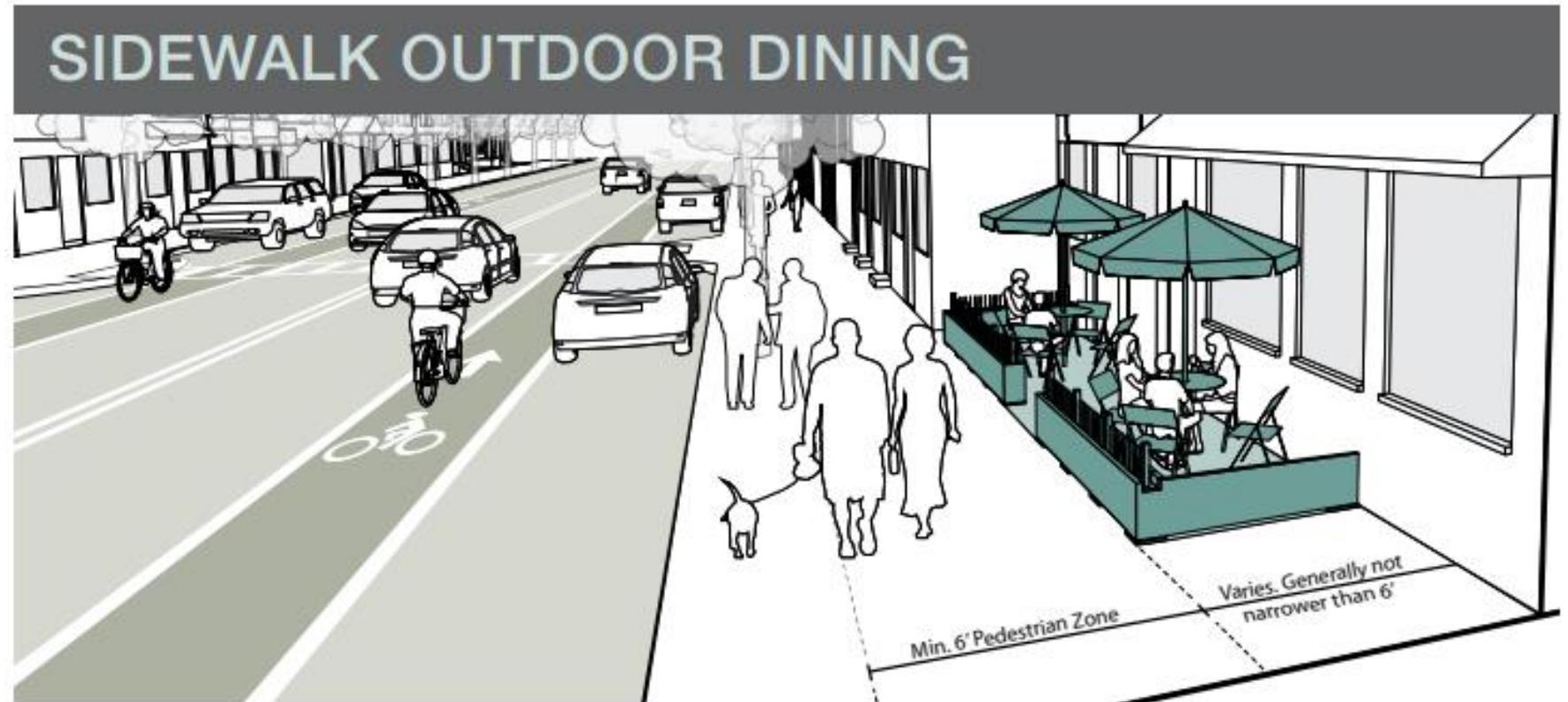
Preferred Widths for Sidewalk Zones



Street Type	Frontage Zone ¹	Pedestrian Zone ²	Amenity Zone ³	Total Width
Commercial Connector	2'-5'	6'-15'	6'-10'	14'-30'
Main Street	2'- 6'	6'-10'	6'-10'	14'-22'
Mixed Use Boulevard	2'- 6'	6'-18'	6'-10'	14'-30'
Neighborhood Connector	2'	6'-8'	6'-7'	14'-17'
Neighborhood Residential	2'	6'	5'-7'	11'-13'
Parkway	N/A	6'-10'	5'-10'	11'-20'
Industrial	2' or N/A	6'	5'-7'	11'-15'
Shared Streets	2'	N/A	N/A	N/A

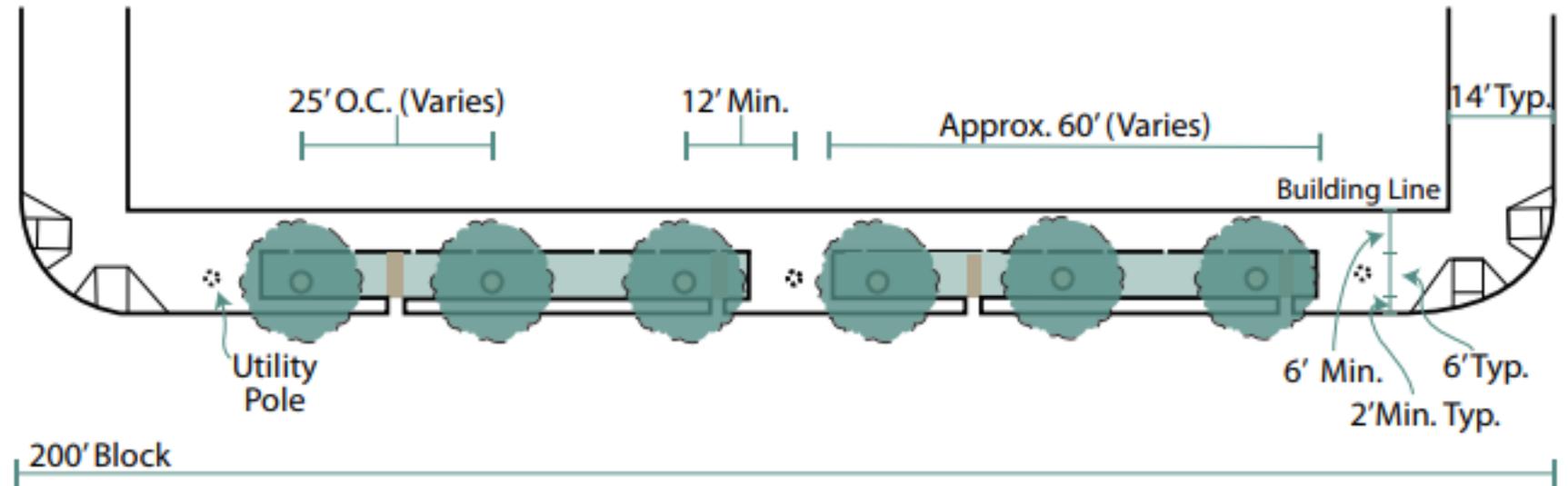
Guide Outline

1. Introduction
2. Street Types
3. Sidewalks



Guide Outline

1. Introduction
2. Street Types
3. Sidewalks



Guide Outline

1. Introduction
2. Street Types
3. Sidewalks
4. Street Zone

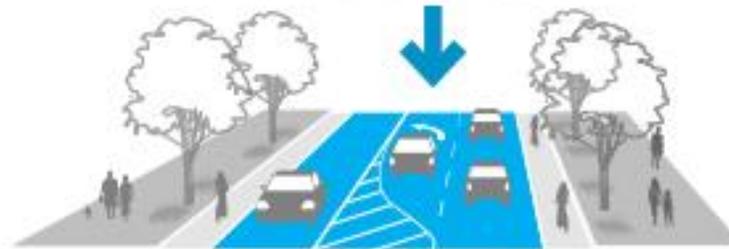
Determine if the street is a candidate for a:

1 Road Diet

A road diet is a reduction in overall roadway width.



Remove Lanes

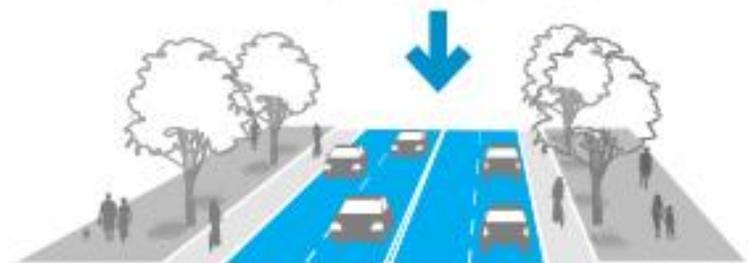


2 Lane Diet

A lane diet is a reduction in travel lane width.



Reduce Lane Widths



Guide Outline

1. Introduction
2. Street Types
3. Sidewalks
4. Street Zone
5. Intersections



INTERSECTION CONTROLS

Uncontrolled and midblock crossings can be the most challenging places to provide safe pedestrian crossings.

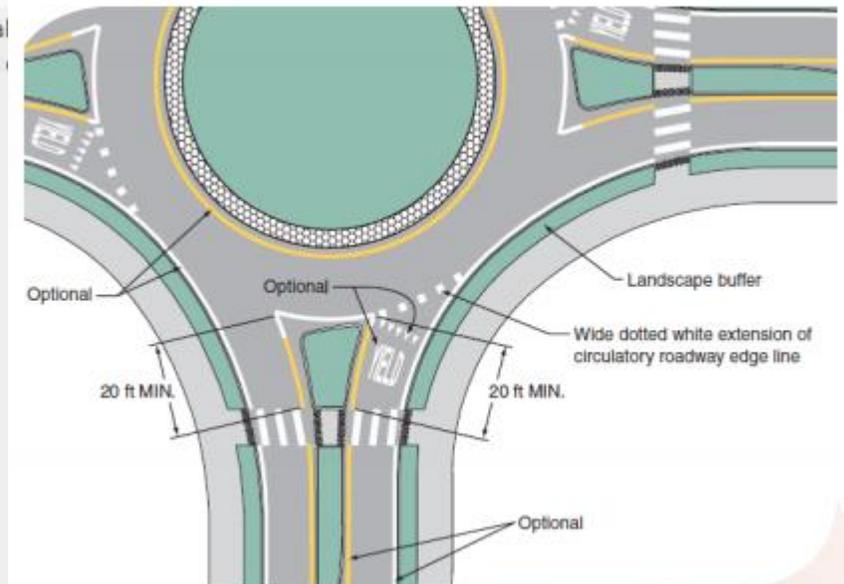
Uncontrolled Intersections

Uncontrolled intersections are those where no traffic control devices facilitate the movement of traffic, and users yield the right-of-way to those who have already been established in the intersection, or those approaching from the right.

Midblock Crossings

A midblock crossing is a pedestrian crossing that is not located at a roadway intersection. If a midblock crossing is not designated by a marked crosswalk, then pedestrians must yield the right-of-way to motorists.

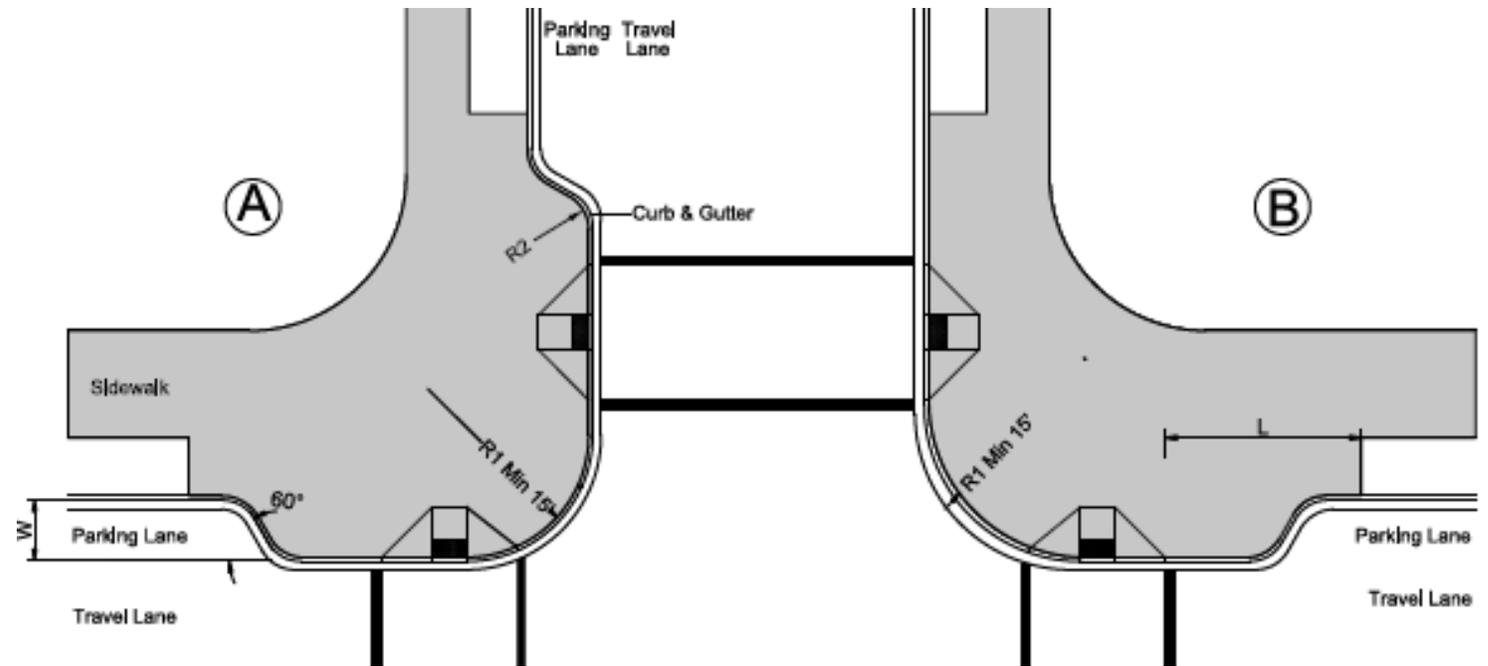
A discussion of when to mark crosswalks at midblock crossings is provided in this section. This section also discusses how to create signalized midblock crossings.



Example of markings for approach and circulatory roadways at a roundabout

Guide Outline

1. Introduction
2. Street Types
3. Sidewalks
4. Street Zone
5. Intersections



Guide Outline

1. Introduction
2. Street Types
3. Sidewalks
4. Street Zone
5. Intersections
6. Speed Management

Speed Hump

Description: A raised section of pavement with parabolic or flat top that extends across the road. used traffic calming devices.

Placement & Design Guidance: Speed humps should be placed at right angles to traffic. The profile should be designed to be comfortably traversed at the desired design speed, but uncomfortable at higher speeds. Profiles can have the unintended consequence of encouraging drivers to slow at speed humps but to speed up between humps. Gaps should be provided between the curblines and the end of the speed hump to allow stormwater drainage.

The spacing between speed humps should be a minimum of 250-feet apart and a maximum of 500 feet. A spacing of 300 feet is recommended:

Speed (mph)	Spacing (feet)
10	250
15	300
20	
25	



Speed Hump showing drainage bypass along curbline and chine in background (Seattle, WA)

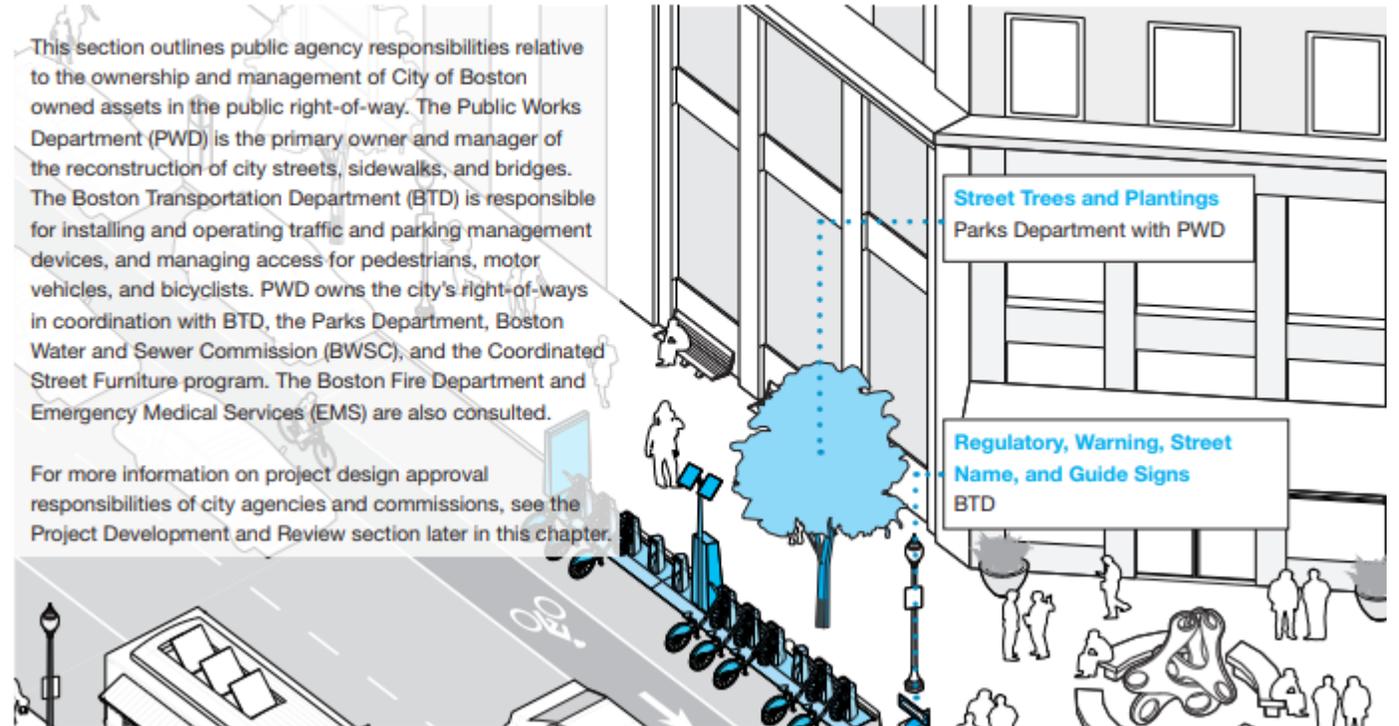
Guide Outline

1. Introduction
2. Street Types
3. Sidewalks
4. Street Zone
5. Intersections
6. Speed Management
7. Implementation

Public Agency Fiduciary Responsibilities

This section outlines public agency responsibilities relative to the ownership and management of City of Boston owned assets in the public right-of-way. The Public Works Department (PWD) is the primary owner and manager of the reconstruction of city streets, sidewalks, and bridges. The Boston Transportation Department (BTD) is responsible for installing and operating traffic and parking management devices, and managing access for pedestrians, motor vehicles, and bicyclists. PWD owns the city's right-of-ways in coordination with BTD, the Parks Department, Boston Water and Sewer Commission (BWSC), and the Coordinated Street Furniture program. The Boston Fire Department and Emergency Medical Services (EMS) are also consulted.

For more information on project design approval responsibilities of city agencies and commissions, see the Project Development and Review section later in this chapter.



Street Types

Why create a new Street Typology?

Each street type prioritizes users and various design elements based on the context and character of the street.

- Based on roadway function *and* built environment
- Changes along segments of a roadway
- Focus is on new roads and reconstruction

What types of streets should we be building moving forward?



Draft Street Types

- Downtown Boulevard
- Downtown Street
- Suburban Boulevard
- Town Center Boulevard
- Town Center Street
- Main Street
- Neighborhood Connector
- Neighborhood Street
- Neighborhood Yield Street
- Industrial Street
- Country Connector
- Country Road
- Freeway

Special Streets

- Alleys
- Residential Shared Streets
- Commercial Shared Streets
- Rustic Roads / Exceptional Rustic Roads



Design Parameters

Draft Design Parameters

By street type, draft:

- Lane widths
- Target speeds

Breakout Session
