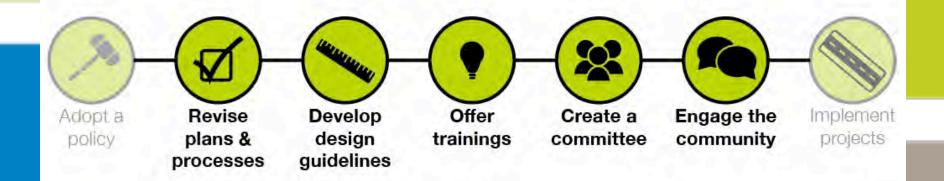


Complete Streets Implementation

Ashland, VA April, 2019

Implementation Steps



Implementation Steps



Accountability in implementation:

- who is responsible
- who else should be involved
- when is the deadline





project level =
incorporate Complete
Streets on a case by
case basis

process level = integrate Complete Streets in all projects as a matter of routine

National Complete Streets Coalition



Complete Streets Approach



Policies

Practice

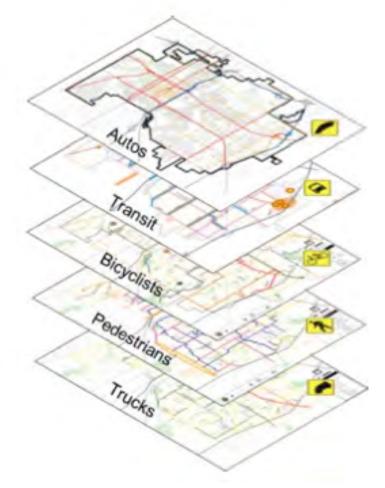
Projects

Complete Communities



From Policy to Network

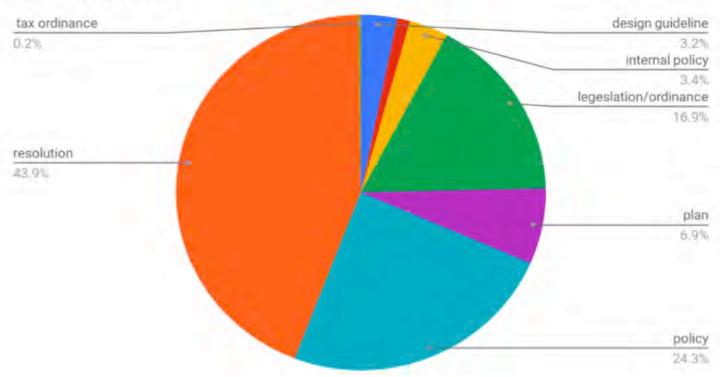
Complete Streets policies pave the way for low-cost, opportunistic improvements every time you touch the street as a matter of routine





Types of Policies

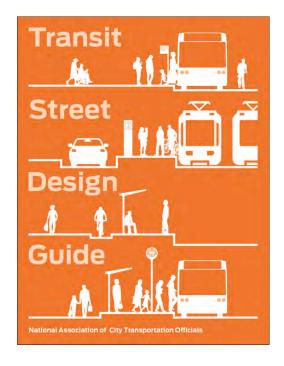
Types of policies

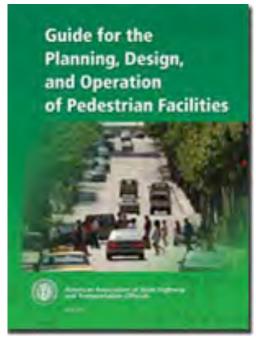


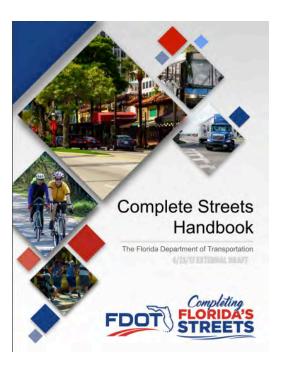


Develop design guidelines

- adopt best practice design guidance or develop/update your own
- set a deadline









Who: Engineers, planners, elected officials, community leaders, and the general public.

Why: So everyone understands the importance of the Complete Streets vision.







- Complete Streets design
- Performance measurement
- Community engagement
- Implementation
- Equity





Create a committee





Engage the community





Engage the community





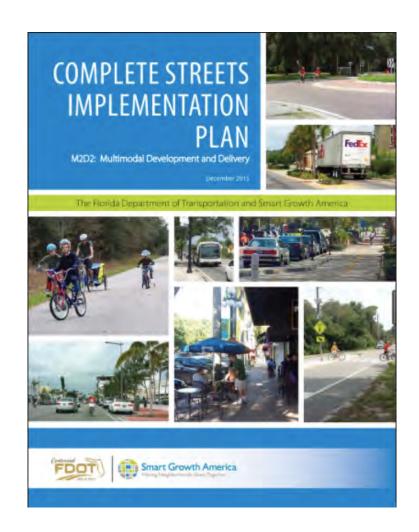


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IMPLEMENTATION EXAMPLE: FDOT Measures

FDOT Implementation Plan

Adopted in December 2015 after series of stakeholder workshops.

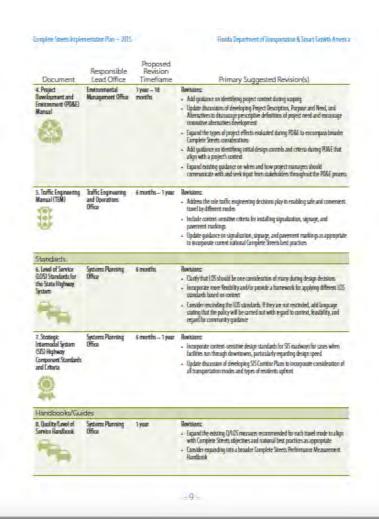


Five implementation areas

- 1. Revising guidance, standards, manuals, policies, and other documents
- 2. Updating decision-making procedures
- 3. Modifying approaches for measuring performance
- 4. Managing Internal and External Communication and Collaboration
- 5. Providing Ongoing Education and Training

Identified major documents in need of revision

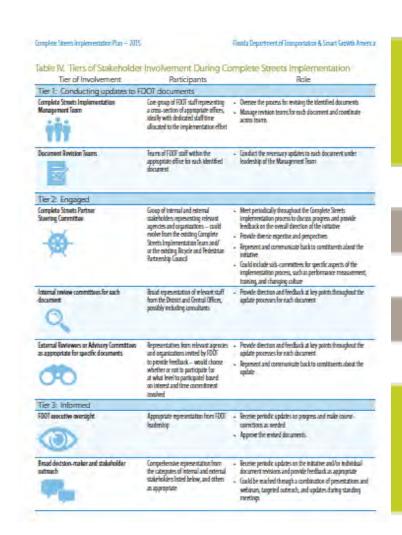
- Plans Preparation Manual
- 2. Florida Greenbook (for local agencies)
- 3. Efficient Transportation Decision-Making Manual
- 4. PD&E Manual
- 5. Traffic Engineering Manual
- LOS Standards
- 7. Strategic Intermodal System Standard
- 8. Quality/LOS Handbook
- 9. Intersection Design Guide
- 10. Practical Design Handbook
- 11. Freight Roadway Design Considerations (NEW)
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Stakeholder engagement approach

Three tiers:

- Group conducting the document update
- Who should be engaged
- Who should be informed



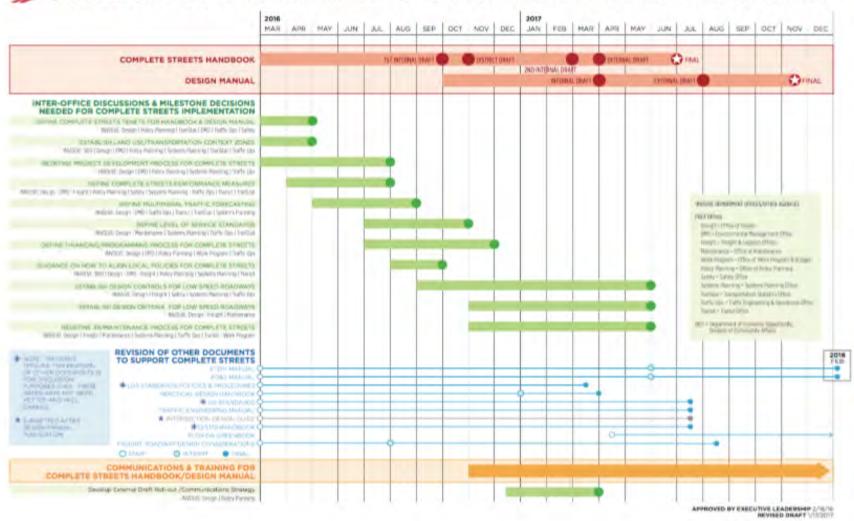
Training on new practices

- Workshops
- Computer-based training
- Staff + regional and local agencies
- Public education and outreach



Progress: Implementation schedule

FDOT DECISION FRAMEWORK & TIMELINE FOR COMPLETE STREETS IMPLEMENTATION



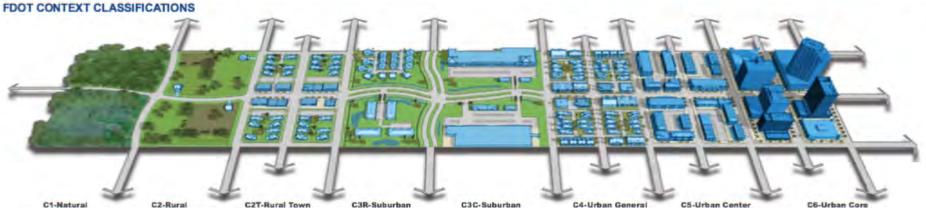
New land use context zones

- Natural
- Rural
- Rural town
- Suburban residential

- Suburban commercial
- Urban general
- Urban center
- Urban core

WHAT IS FOOT CONTEXT CLASSIFICATION?

The FDOT context classification system broadly identifies the various built environment existing in Florida. The context classification of a roadway will inform FDOT's planning, Project Development and Environment (PD&E), design, construction, and maintenance approaches to ensure that state roadways are supportive of safe and comfortable travel for their anticipated users, identifying the context classification is a preliminary step in planning and design, as different context classifications will have different design criteria.



Lands preserved in a natural or wilderness condition, including lands unsuitable for settlement due to natural conditions.

C2-Rural

Sparsely settled lands; may include agricultural land. grassland, woodland, and wed ands.

C2T-Rural Town Small concentrations of

Seveloped areas immediately surrounded by rural and natural areas; includes many historic towns.

C3R-Suburban Residential

Mostly residential uses within large blocks and a disconnected or sparse madway network.

Commercial

Mostly non-residential uses with large building footprints and large parking lots within large blocks. and a disconnected or sparse roadway network.

C4-Urban General Mix of uses set within small

blocks with a well-connected roadway network. May extend long. distances. The roadway network usually connects to residential neighborhoods immediately along the comdor or behind the uses froming the roadway.

C5-Urban Center

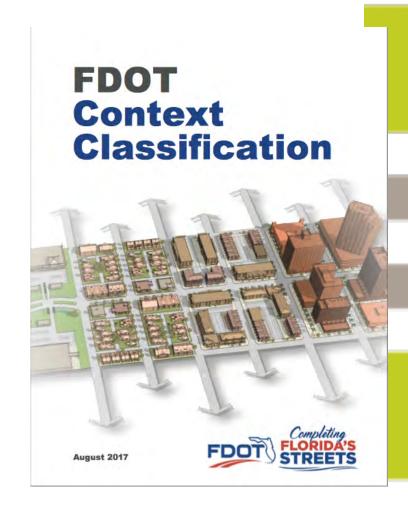
Mix of uses set within small blocks with a well-connected 'cadway network. Typically concentrated around a few blocks and identified as part of a divid or economic center of a community, lown, or city.

Areas with the highest densities and building heights, and within FDOT classified Large Urbanized Areas (population >1,000,000). Many are regional centers and destinations. Buildings have mixed uses, are built up to the readway, and are within a well-connected roadway network.

Major milestones achieved

In early 2017:

- Draft FDOT Design
 Manual (formerly the
 Plans Preparations
 Manual)
- Land use context classification guidance



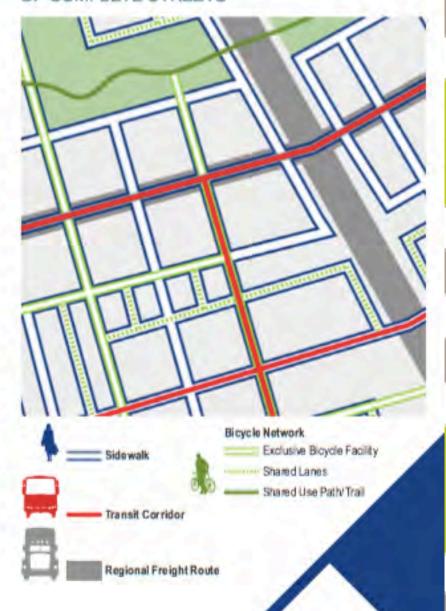
WHAT IS THE ROLE OF LOCAL PARTNERS?

A network of Complete Streets cannot be built entirely within the state roadway system and solely within FDOT's right of way. Transportation system and development pattern (such as land use, development density and intensity, building design, and site layout) are inextricably linked, and both have an effect on travel choices and mobility. A robust, connected roadway network provides options for the movement of people and goods and is the foundation for safe and comfortable travel for pedestrians, bicyclists, and transit riders.

Local governments and metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs) are responsible for land use and transportation planning to create supportive infrastructure and development patterns that match community goals and visions. Comprehensive plans, subarea plans, and land development regulations are some of the documents that will be reviewed to determine future visions and other land use-related items in evaluating context classification.

FDOT will apply criteria and standards based on the context classification. There is no separate FDOT funding category or FDOT funding source specifically for Complete Streets. Projects that require modifications to comply with criteria associated with the context classification will be funded through the funding programs currently available to Federal, State, and local roadways, as appropriate. The existing MPO funding process will remain the same. If local governments or other partners would like to include features that go beyond what is required by FDOT design criteria, such as decorative lighting or landscaping, patterned pavements, or street furniture and wayfinding, local communities must coordinate with FDOT to align local resources and projects with the FDOT project.

OF COMPLETE STREETS



Role of local governments/MPOS

Local governments and metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs) are responsible for land use and transportation planning to create supportive infrastructure and development patterns that match community goals and visions.

Comprehensive plans, subarea plans, and land development regulations are some of the documents that will be reviewed to determine future visions and other land use-related items in evaluating context classification.

What are your priorities?



Implementation Steps



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