

# Traffic Calming Fact Sheets

May 2018 Update

## Road Diet

### Description:

- Revision of lane use or widths to result in one travel lane per direction with minimum practical width, with goal of reducing cross-section; common application involves conversion of four-lane Two-way road to three-lane road – two through lanes and center two-way left-turn lane (TWLTL)
- Can also involve narrowing of existing travel lanes
- Alternate cross-section uses can include dedicated bicycle facilities, left-turn lanes, on-street parking, raised medians, pedestrian refuge islands, sidewalks, etc.

### Applications:

- High likelihood of acceptability for nearly all roadway functional classifications
- Can be applied in urban, suburban, or rural settings
- Appropriate for most common urban speed limits
- Can be applied at/near intersections or along road segments
- Appropriate along bus routes



(Source: Chuck Huffine, Phoenix, AZ)



(Source: Chuck Huffine, Denver, CO)

**ITE/FHWA Traffic Calming EPrimer:** [https://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/speedmgt/traffic\\_calm.cfm](https://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/speedmgt/traffic_calm.cfm)

### Design/Installation Issues:

- Must consider transitions from adjacent roadway sections and through intersections
- AADT can be considered but is not the primary volume factor that needs to be evaluated

### Potential Impacts:

- Usually reduces number of available travel lanes – impacts demand that can be accommodated; typical acceptable threshold of 1000 vehicles per direction during peak hour
- Reduction of through lanes tends to reduce speeds
- Can improve pedestrian crossing ease and safety
- Can improve bicycle accessibility if travel lanes can be used for shoulders/bike lanes instead

### Emergency Response Issues:

- Generally accepted from emergency services; leaves available space for through flow of emergency vehicles

### Typical Cost (2017 dollars):

- \$6000 or less, depending on physical geometric changes and length of application
- The biggest impact to cost involves signal modifications, if applicable; other primary costs include pavement marking and signing revisions
- Costs can be much higher if outside portion of pavement is converted to other non-motorized uses (dedicated bicycle facilities, sidewalks, grass buffers)