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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

DDOT PROJECT TEAM
» Cynthia Lin | Project Manager, Project Planning Branch, Planning and Sustainability Division (PSD)
» Anna Chamberlin, AICP | Associate Director, PSD
» Robyn Wells (Jackson), PE, PMP, Project Delivery Office, PDO

CONSULTANT TEAM
RK\&K
» Jeffrey Parker, PE, PTOE
» Melissa Miklus, PLA, ASLA
" Nathan George, AICP
» Megan Oliver, AICP
» Collin Hayward, PMP, MBA, LEED AP

Nspiregreen
» Chanceé Lundy
» Mei Fang
Symmetra Design
» Nicole White, PE, PTOE
Sammat Engineering Services
» Dr. Stephen Arhin, PE, PTOE, PMP, CRA, Fellow ITE

Foursquare ITP
» Adam Recchia

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## INTRODUCTION

The District Department of Transportation (DDOT) embarked on the Rock Creek East I Livability Study (the "RCEI Study") in 2018 to improve transportation safety and accessibility. The study area includes the neighborhoods of Takoma, Brightwood, Shepard Park, Colonial Village, Manor Park, and Lamond Riggs. Residents identified numerous safety concerns and quality of life issues created by speeding vehicles, multi-modal movement conflicts, incomplete infrastructure networks, confusing intersection geometry, and general congestion.

Supported by a robust public outreach process, DDOT led the RCEI Study with a multi-layered, data-driven approach to evaluate existing conditions and gain a complete understanding of transportation challenges and opportunitiesenabling the team to recommend specific and implementable actions.

## what is Livability <br> 'Livability' refers to a community's quality of life

 as experienced by the people who live, work, and recreate there. Strong, vibrant communities rely on the interplay among key development areas, including transportation, public health, housing, cultural resources, and the natural environment.When it comes to transportation planning, livability studies examine opportunities in the public right-of-way to improve safety, access, and sustainability. Livability studies examine traffic calming from a network-perspective, rather than through isolated observations and analyses of individual intersections, blocks, or corridors. The principal focus of the study is on streets that serve the community, the ways residents move through their neighborhoods, and the public's concerns, rather than concentrating solely on principal arterials that move the highest volumes of vehicle traffic.

## The District of Columbia's Livability Program

DDOT began the RCEI Study in 2018 as part of its Livability Program, a city-wide framework for improving livability and transportation for all residents. Using a proactive and robust public outreach approach, each livability study is informed by the unique needs of the neighborhoods which comprise the study area. The specific approach and recommendations of each study is tailored to these communitydriven needs and desires.

As part of a livability study, DDOT assembles agency representatives along with stakeholders to find opportunities to collaborate and receive feedback on the process, data collection methods, and recommendation development. These opportunities for collaboration are identified at the onset of each project and help shape both the approach and final action items.


DDOT's Livability Program strives to achieve the following goals:
" Develop neighborhood-wide comprehensive approaches for the implementation of traffic calming and operational improvements;
" Identify issues that impact safety and comfort of pedestrians, bicyclists, transit riders, motorists, and freight deliveries;
» Design cost-effective and measurable system improvements that benefit all users;
" Reduce vehicle speeds where appropriate;
" Identify and evaluate safety and access issues and solutions around public facilities such as: schools, parks, recreational centers, and community facilities;
Incorporate elements of Green Infrastructure (GI) to enhance stormwater management; and,
" Enhance quality of life comfort for residents and visitors.


Figure 1. Study Process

## Livability PROCESS

Livability studies are data-driven and analysisbased assessments; however, at their core, livability studies are guided by public input and engage multiple stakeholders throughout a participatory planning process. The project schedule and process, therefore, are built around a robust engagement plan.
To address transportation and livability concerns, DDOT collaborated with neighbors, community leaders, key stakeholders, and other government agencies. In a series of public workshops and popups hosted by DDOT—and by reporting issues through DC 311 and Vision Zero channelsresidents in the RCEI study area identified transportation accessibility and streetscape challenges, such as the improved bus facilities, upgraded sidewalks and safety concerns. The project team evaluated existing conditions of multi-modal traffic flows and identified tangible, on-the-ground improvements to foster safe and balanced management of the transportation network.

DDOT aggregated vehicle, bicycle, and pedestrian crash data, and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) infrastructure data with public comments to illuminate areas of concern and priority areas of need.

The measures developed by the team aim to maximize pedestrian and bicycle access, minimize impacts to residential neighborhoods, and promote efficient and safe operations for all modes within the study area.

Setting the stage for future improvements throughout the neighborhood, these key focus areas were vetted by the public and screened through DDOT's performance metrics to become the benchmark design solutions included in this report.

With safety as the guiding principle, objectives of the Livability Study include:
» Safely connect people to places
" Improve movement predictability
» Prioritize vulnerable road users
" Create a sense of place to promote walking and biking
> Develop area-wide modal networks

## DEFINING OBJECTIVES + ACHIEVING GOALS with the Livability TOOLKIT

To achieve the project goals, five objectives were defined. These thematic objectives, combined, acknowledge previous DDOT initiatives, establish a baseline of infrastructure improvements, and craft phasing strategies for implementing the recommendations.

Accompanying each objective is a toolkit of facilities and implementation strategies-all of which are geared toward improving safety and circulation.

The tools listed under each objective are examples of tactics and countermeasures for addressing safety and accessibility challenges in RCEI. This Livability Toolkit will be referenced alongside the strategies presented in Chapter 3.

Provide safe transportation facilities that connect people to places.
» Curb bulb-outs
» Hardened centerlines (low rubber curbs used to restrict movement)
» On-road bicycle infrastructure and protected bicycle lanes
» Sidewalk improvements and connecting gaps in the sidewalk network

Bus stop facilities and improvements
» Bicycle boulevards
» Off-road bicycle trails
» Signal phasing that promotes safety (e.g., leading pedestrian intervals)
" High-visibility crosswalks
» Pedestrian refuge islands

## PREDICTABILITY

Improve the multi-modal environment to facilitate predictable movements and circulation patterns.
» Multi-modal wayfinding
» Roadway reorganization to provide clarity and facilitate user movements
" Tools and devices (like Rectangular Rapid Flash Beacons, or RRFBs) to alert other roadway users of intended movement (e.g., when a pedestrian is about to enter a crosswalk)

## PRIORITIZATION

Prioritize safety of vulnerable roadways users by managing vehicle speeds.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { " Chicanes } & \text { " Bicycle and bus-friendly speed humps and tables } \\ \text { " Lane reductions } & \text { " Visual corridor pinches (e.g., perceived narrowing }\end{array}$
" Turning radius reduction
" Recapturing and re-purposing excess roadway
capacity (e.g., through tactical urbanism)

## PLACEMAKING

Promote pedestrian + bicycle trips using design elements that create a sense of place and ownership.
» Tree canopy
» Parklets and pocket parks
" Gateways
» Plazas
" Lighting improvements
» Short-term bicycle parking
» Programmable event spaces
" Vegetation and bioretention facilities
" Public art, cultural, and characteristic enhancements

## VISION

Develop a system-based network promoting user prioritization along designated corridors.

》 Design guidelines appropriate for each prioritized mode
» Branded corridor marking and signage
» System maps (i.e., bus routes, bicycle facilities, or sidewalk/pedestrian networks) of the community


# EXISTING CONDITIONS \& ASSESSMENT 

Understanding a community requires a robust assessment process to analyze what has been done in the past, what conditions exist in the present, and what needs the future may bring. While a typical planning project will utilize some degree of subjective interpretation when identifying project sites, the RCEI Livability Study employed an alternative approach-one that leveraged a layered, more nuanced assessment
and tied data inputs directly to place in order to pinpoint areas of greatest need and apply a variety of livability tools to address existing challenges.

A multi-layered analysis approach was used in an effort to plan for future safe and connected multi-modal environments. The process involved a variety of methods that, when layered, reveal need and potential solutions. The assessment for RCEI involved:
" Review of past plans;
» GIS data analysis;
» Field discoveries; and,
» Public engagement.

## THE FLASHLIGHT APPROACH

The RCEI study employed a comprehensive methodology to identify priority focus areas for improvement. The "flashlight approach" spotlights precise, geographic locations where multiple data-driven and community-reported challenges exist.

By spatially layering multiple data inputs, the team presented a targeted approach to assess need and identify priority areas for recommendations and safety improvements.

This approach is the organizing element around which this chapter has been structured. Following an overview of the study area, the flashlight input layers includes:
" Review of past plans;
" Assessment of the neighborhood composition (including demographic data and a summary of amenities available to the community);

》 Existing conditions analysis;
» Summary of public engagement; and
" Flashlight assessment mapping.
Ultimately, these inputs informed the final flashlight areas map, revealed on page 49.

## STUDY AREA

The approximately 3.5 square mile RCEI study area is shown in Figure 2. The RCEI study area is defined by Rock Creek Park and the Maryland state border to the West; Eastern Avenue to the North; New Hampshire Avenue NE and the Red Line Metro tracks to the East; and Military Road NW, Missouri Avenue NW, and Riggs Road NE to the South. Located directly north of Fort Totten and Catholic University, the study area includes the eastern half of Ward 4 and comprises much of the Advisory Neighborhood Commission (ANC) 4A and ANC 4B. The study area also includes the neighborhoods of Takoma, Brightwood, Shepard Park, North Portal Estates, Colonial Village, Manor Park, and Lamond Riggs.

The RCEI study area is a gateway into the District from Maryland, served by two north-south principal arterial streets, $16{ }^{\text {th }}$ Street NW and Georgia Avenue NW. The north-south arterial streets and railroad/Metro tracks noticeably divide the neighborhoods and their character
and surrounding amenities. East-west travel is facilitated mainly by collector streets and local neighborhood streets.

The area is composed of thriving residential neighborhoods and well-defined commercial corridors. For example, Takoma, a neighborhood in the RCEI study area, has hundreds of homes within walking or bicycle-riding distance to several commercial business corridors that include grocery stores, pharmacies, post offices, restaurants, and a brewery; numerous schools, including Coolidge High School and the Takoma Education Campus; the Takoma Aquatic Center; the Takoma Park Neighborhood Library; and the Takoma Metro Station.

Figure 2. Regional Context Map



## WHAT'S BEEN DONE BEFORE?

DDOT has completed several studies and design efforts addressing challenges related to safety and transportation. These existing plans and design solutions set the baseline for this Livability Study.
Network and policy recommendations from the documents listed here were used to create the study area base map and set the stage to apply the Livability Toolkit options within the study area. A summary of key recommendations are included on the map and table found on this and the adjacent page.

## LEGEND

"."."."." moveDC Planned Trail
$\ldots$ moveDC Planned Cycle Track
— moveDC Planned Bicycle Lane
$=$ Corridor evaluation of Blair Road/Eastern Ave NW between Piney Branch Rd NW and Georgia Ave NW

- Analysis of Aspen St NW between 16th St \& Georgia Ave NW
$\square$ Manor Park Neighborhood Traffic Safety Study
- 16th Street Bus Lanes Project

Ohev Solom Pedestrin Safety and Accessibility Report
$\square$ The Parks at Walter Reed Small Area Plan


Figure 4. Previous Plans + Studies

## OVERVIEW OF RELEVANT PLANS

## DDOT SAFETY PROJECTS

MANOR PARK SAFETY STUDY: Beginning in fall 2018, this study was initiated to address pedestrian safety concerns in the southern portion of the Manor Park neighborhood, from Riggs Road NE north to McDonald Place NE, and from North Capitol Street east to 1st Street NE.

ASPEN STREET, SANDY SPRING ROAD, AND WILLOW STREET IMPROVEMENTS: In February 2019, potential safety improvements were presented for Aspen Street NW where Sandy Spring Road NW and Willow Street NW converge. The identified opportunities for improvements included flexipost-delineated curb bulbouts, repainted centerline, new crosswalk and ADA ramps, removal of unclear traffic signage, and removal of a portion of on-street parking.

3RD STREET, WHITTIER STREET, BLAIR ROAD IMPROVEMENTS: In February 2019, DDOT released recommendations for short- and long-term improvements at the intersections of 3rd Street NW and Blair Road NW and 3rd Street NW and Whittier Street NW. Improvements included signage, flexiposts, and painted yellow centerline to square 3rd street at Blair Road. Long-term improvements would construct a permanent bulbout.

BLAIR ROAD, CEDAR STREET, AND 4TH STREET INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENTS: The intersection improvements were identified to improve safety and reduce conflicts between the many different roadway users, including cars, buses, bicyclists, and pedestrians. The improvements, scheduled to be completed by spring 2020, will convert 4th Street NW to a oneway street southbound and reconfigure the Blair Road and Cedar Street intersection to minimize vehicle and bicycle/pedestrian conflicts and upgrade existing infrastructure. Improvements include reconstructing the pavement, median, and sidewalk sections; widening the roadway to provide adequate turning movements for WMATA buses; upgrading traffic control devices, streetlights and utility lines; and installing new low impact stormwater management facilities and green planting areas.

BLAIR ROAD AND PINEY BRANCH IMPROVEMENTS: Evaluating crash data, and peak hour volumes, this initiative identified safety concerns at the intersection of Blair Road NW and Piney Branch Road NW to identify intersection treatments. Improvements included curb bulbouts, flexipost-delineated curb extension, and travel/turn lane striping.

TAKOMA METRO ENTRANCE INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENTS: DDOT assessed the safety concerns for vehicles, pedestrians, and bicyclists at the intersection of Carroll Street NW, Cedar Street NW, and the Takoma Metro Station entrance. This effort was initiated in response to concerns about safety for pedestrians at the intersection. Modifications are being proposed to clarify operations and increase safety for all users at the intersection. Improvements include flexipost and paint lane narrowing, painting to designate no-parking areas, an extended median, and a reconfiguration of loading and parking areas.

## ONGOING DDOT PROJECTS

REHABILITATION OF ASPEN STREET NW:This effort aims to provide an improved and sustainable transportation network, pedestrian /vehicular safety and accessibility, efficient travel options and street and sidewalk enhancement, etc. in advance of development at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center project. The project area includes a 0.5 -mile long section of Aspen Street NW from Georgia Avenue NW to 16th Street NW and will support The Parks at Walter Reed by improving traffic operations and providing traffic calming measures towards future Walter Reed development ensuring ADA compliance throughout the corridor.

REHABILITATION OF EASTERN AVENUE NE: This design process is evaluating opportunities along Eastern Avenue NE, from New Hampshire Avenue NE to Whittier Street NW, with the intent to rehabilitate or reconstruct Eastern Avenue NE; replace deteriorated sidewalk, curb, gutter including intersection design of New Hampshire Avenue NE to improve pedestrian safety; access and visibility at all intersections; replace deteriorated catch basins and manholes; and introduce public realm improvements along Eastern Avenue from New Hampshire Avenue NE to Whittier Street NW.

16TH STREET CIRCLE: Spanning the District/Maryland line, the 16th Street Circle has been slated for improvement. The area has undergone engineering studies to identify safety improvements at the circle, which brings 16th Street NW together with North Portal Drive NW, Eastern Avenue NW, and Colesville Road.

METROPOLITAN BRANCH TRAIL (MBT): A planned 8-mile trail that runs from Union Station to Silver Spring, Maryland. Following the Metropolitan Branch Line of the Baltimore and Ohio (B\&O) Railroad, the trail passes through numerous vibrant and historic neighborhoods as well as connection to the National Mall. The MBT is an important transportation route providing connections to homes, work, and play as well as access to seven Metro stations, including the Takoma station within the RCEI study area.

TRAFFIC SAFETY STATISTICS REPORT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (2015-2017): This report is a compilation crash statistics and analyses for roadways in the District of Columbia during the period 2013 through 2015. The data covers all roadway classifications and is critical for identifying safety problems and trends, as well as for determining the level of success in achieving highway safety goals of the District Department of Transportation.

THE PARKS AT WALTER REED DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION: The RCEI Livability study has coordinated with the redevelopment project at the former Walter Reed National Military Medical Center. The Parks at Walter Reed project aims to create a vibrant, mixed-use community and is anticipated to attract pedestrians, bicyclists, and drivers to the area.

## Continued from previous.

## OVERVIEW OF RELEVANT PLANS

OHEV SHOLOM PEDESTRIAN SAFETY AND ACCESSIBILITY REPORT (2018)
Ohev Sholom - The National Synagogue was concerned for the safety of their $1,000+$ member congregation, whose religious tradition it is to walk on Shabbat Friday to Saturday, and on holidays. The synagogue engaged a consultant to study pedestrian safety and accessibility issues surrounding their campus. The 2018 report identifies specific locations for improvements, such as sidewalk expansion and repair, traffic calming, and the removal of sidewalk obstructions from the middle of sidewalks.

## DDOT VISION ZERO ACTION PLAN (2015)

By the year 2024, the District of Columbia aims to reach zero fatalities and serious injuries to travelers of our transportation system through more effective use of data, education, enforcement, and engineering. The Vision Zero Action Plan identifies strategies and actions that the District will pursue to create safe streets, protect vulnerable users, and prevent dangerous driving.

## MOVEDC MULTI-MODAL LONG-RANGE TRANSPORTATION PLAN (2014)

MoveDC, the District of Columbia's multi-modal long-range transportation plan, articulates a vision for the District's future transportation network centered on livability, sustainability, and economic competitiveness. The plan identifies specific locations for investments in bicycle trails, bicycle lanes, cycle tracks and transit investments in the study area.


## NEIGHBORHOOD COMPOSITION

The Rock Creek East I Study Area is within Ward 4, roughly bounded by Military Road, Missouri Avenue on the southwest, New Hampshire Avenue on the southeast, Eastern Avenue on the northeast and Rock Creek Park on the west. The area is predominantly characterized by detached single-family dwellings, with clusters of duplexes, rowhouses and low-rise apartment complexes along the southern edge of the area. Georgia Avenue/US 29 is the primary commercial district and consists of a mix of pedestrian and autocentric stores, including a Wal-Mart Supercenter. The western edge is dominated by Rock Creek Park with its many hiking and walking trails. Between 16th Street and Georgia Avenue, just north of Aspen Street is the former Walter Reed Medical Center, a 66-acre campus that is currently being redeveloped into the Parks at Walter Reed, a mixed-use development with housing units, retail, and a hotel. An industrial corridor parallels the railroad adjacent to Blair Road. The area is served by the Takoma Metrorail station, as well as several north-south Metrobus routes running along 16th Street, 14th Street, 5th Street and Georgia Avenue. There is also an east-west bus route running along Military Road/Missouri Avenue. The majority of streets have sidewalks but some gaps do exist and conditions vary.

## Demographic Overview

The study area's geography-defined by key roadways and community features-does not align perfectly with existing political or demographic boundaries. Therefore, multiple geographic regions were used to collect demographic data that would paint a portrait of the communities of Rock Creek East I.

When using American Community Survey (ACS) data to collect census information about the local population, the nine (9) census tracts that are either completely within the study area or have a significant portion within the study area, shown in Figure 5, were used as the geographic scope.

Using the geographic boundary of D.C.'s Ward 4, additional data was collected from the DC Health Matters Collective, which reports on community health indicators. The Rock Creek East I study area is only a portion of, but falls completely within, Ward 4.

As data have been collected from multiple sources with inconsistent geographic boundaries, the research is understood to be suggestive only.


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, 2013-2017


Figure 6. Population by Census Tract (Labeled)
Source: S0101, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, 2013-2017

## POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS \& AGE

According to the 2017 ACS five-year estimates, the Rock Creek East I Study Area is home to an estimated 36,038 residents. Of that, $21 \%$ are 17 years old or younger, $5 \%$ are age 18 to age 24 , and $59 \%$ are age 25 to age 64 . Persons age 65 and or older comprise $15 \%$ of the area's total population. These two large age groups-youth and seniors-are important to consider when proposing livability improvements as they're among the most vulnerable when it comes to transportation.

## POPULATION GROWTH + DEVELOPMENT

Ward 4 has experienced slightly slower growth than the city as a whole, growing $12.5 \%$ between 2010-2019, while overall city growth was $18.1 \%$. This rate of growth is expected to increase in the future due to upcoming development projects within the study area. The 66-acre Parks at Walter Reed, for instance, is currently being rehabilitated
into a new, mixed-use development with retail and residential space. Traffic patterns will evolve with changes in development. As such, recommendations later in this report have considered these anticipated impacts and will require further coordination with the development to identify and implement recommendations.

## RACIAL COMPOSITION

A community's racial makeup often plays a role in shaping the local social network and is an important factor to take into consideration when planning for equity and inclusivity. Ward 4 is approximately $48 \%$ black, $30 \%$ Caucasian, and $2 \%$ Asian, with $20 \%$ identifying as some other race.

## INCOME + EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Residents in the RCEI Study Area are living relatively comfortably, compared to the District as a whole. At $\$ 88,544$, the median household income of Ward 4 is approximately $6 \%$ higher than that of the District as a whole, and only $7.8 \%$ of families in Ward 4 are living in poverty. Nearly half of the residents have a bachelor's degree or higher.

## JOURNEY TO WORK

An estimated $50 \%$ of working residents in the area drive alone to work, while $7 \%$ carpool. and another $33 \%$ take transit. Just $2 \%$ walk to work, and just over $1 \%$ use a bicycle. An estimated $5.5 \%$ of residents work from home, while fewer than $1 \%$ use a taxi, motorcycle, or other means to commute to work.
othercle, and
.

Figure 7. Mode of Travel to Work
Source: S0801, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, 2013-2017

The demographic characteristics captured above drive public outreach tactics and provide a typical profile of the people who live, work, and play in the area.

## COMMUNITY FEATURES AND TRIP GENERATORS

The project team conducted an informal inventory of community assets and amenities, noted below.

## LIBRARIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The area is served by one fire station, two libraries, and three post offices. The headquarters for the Fourth District Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Police Department is along Georgia Avenue.

## SCHOOLS

There are schools in the study area, including the Takoma Education Campus, Coolidge High School, the District of Columbia


Figure 8. Community Features

International School, the Latin American Montessori Bilingual Public Charter School, the Lowell School, and the Milton Gottesman Jewish Day School.

## NEIGHBORHOOD-SERVING RETAIL

A primary retail area serving the neighborhood is Georgia Avenue/US 29. Near the southern edge of the study area is a Safeway grocery store, CVS pharmacy, a Family Dollar, and a large pedestrian-oriented Wal-mart Supercenter.

## PARKS, RECREATION CENTERS, AND

## GREEN SITES/AMENITIES

Parks and recreational opportunities abound in the area, including three recreation centers with multi-use fields, playgrounds, and basketball and tennis courts. Takoma Community Center includes an Aquatic facility. In addition to Rock Creek Park, which has multiple walking and hiking trails, there are several other parks in the area, including Fort Stevens, which contains the remains of a Civil War era fort.

There are a number of "green" community sites, including a handful of community gardens, green buildings, schoolyard conservation sites at local schools, green roofs (such as the one at the Latin American Montessori School (LAMB)), and the Rock Creek park Nature Center.

## WHAT IS IT LIKE INROCK CREEK EAST I?

## EXISTING CONDITIONS ANALYSIS

Previous and concurrent planning initiatives tell a story of the RCEI Study Area's evolution. Coupled with a thorough evolution of existing conditions, this livability study helps set the stage for a holistic opportunity to address safety and access challenges in the Study Area.

The project team evaluated the area through multiple lenses-from experiential assessments to a more technical analysis. The six summaries below were formed after cataloging existing features, evaluating sidewalk and roadway conditions, observing behavior, and analyzing spatial data.

During this stage of assessment, field teams walked the main corridors and observed the state of infrastructure, presence of businesses, and qualities of the landscape-recognizing the strengths while taking note of challenges. Photos from these field visits are cataloged on pages page 22 through page 26. Multi-modal field assessments and transit access assessments, along with more in depth traffic analyses, can be found in Appendices A and B.


The field visits captured photos, like the one above of 16th Street NW and Geranium Street NW, to document existing conditions.





## Traffic + Traffic Safety

The RCEI study area is a gateway from Maryland into the District of Columbia. Movement is directed primarily onto 16th Street and Georgia Avenue, which are the only north-south principal arterials through the study area. Military Road, Missouri Avenue, Riggs Road, and New Hampshire Avenue are principal arterials that frame the study area to the south and southeast.

Some recognized challenges include wide lanes and limited visibility-creating safety concerns at crossings; faded lane and crosswalk markings; narrow medians; and potentially unsafe, unsignalized intersections. Areas of concern include streets near schools, parks, and community centers.

## Stormwater Management + Green Infrastructure

Typical green infrastructure projects for District streets include bioretention, or rain garden facilities; landscape areas; permeable pavement; and pavement reduction. These facilities are not currently widespread across the study area. At present, green amenities typically include sidewalk street tree pits with decorative fencing and planting strips at the edges of roadways. Opportunities do exist to implement green infrastructure within spaces in bulbouts and in areas where the travel-way may be narrowed to calm traffic and accommodate green stormwater management.

## Placemaking + Public Art

Placemaking is an approach to creating public spaces which reflect community culture through a local identity and an expression of liveliness. In Rock Creek East I, the strongest "sense of place" is portrayed near natural amenities (such as Rock Creek Park) and in key commercial corridors with pedestrian spaces, murals, and art. On a smaller scale, schools and community facilities are incorporating art and gardens which engender a sense of pride among the residents. In general, these expressions are limited within the study area, meaning there's opportunity to introduce art and placemaking features throughout.

The D.C. Public Art Master Plan (2009) encourages public art to be "woven into the District's civic and community fabric." While some public art pieces exist, this plan encourages exploration of art in particular opportunities throughout the study area, including the future Met Branch Trail; opportunities at WMATA Metro Station entrances; strategically on or along major streets; within triangles, circles, and squares; and at community facilities, such as libraries, recreation centers, and schools.

A pictorial summary of existing conditions continues on the following pages.







COMMUNITY OUTREACH
DDOT and the project team worked extensively with members of the community and key stakeholders to identify specific opportunities to improve accommodations for people walking, biking, using wheelchairs, riding transit, driving, and making deliveries in the study area.
Outreach Methods
A variety of methods were utilized to notify the community and to capture community and stakeholder thoughts and reactions. Community organizations, elected officials, residents, community news outlets, and civic

and faith-based organizations were informed of meetings through phone calls, e-mail blasts, social media, and door-to-door canvassing. Methods of contact included phone calls, e-mail blasts, social media, door to door canvassing, and participation in community meetings.

PRINTED MATERIALS
The outreach team distributed door hangers in advance of each public meeting-600 for the first public meeting, 500 for the second, and another 500 for the third and final public meeting. Additionally, posters were distributed throughout the area, including 31 posters ( 25 in English, 4 in Spanish, and 3 in Amharic) for the first public meeting, 30 posters for workshop two (in English only, as the team learned from the first outreach effort that most of the Ethiopian and Hispanic businesses preferred English materials for their customers, a majority of whom were English-speaking), and 50 posters for the third public meeting.
The door-hangers and posters were placed in libraries, recreation centers, churches, restaurants, cafes, grocery stores, businesses, resident homes and other community spaces around the study area. materials were printed in multiple languages, including Spanish (pictured left) and Amharic.


## PROJECT WEBSITE

Throughout the study planning process, the planning team received comments through the website or direct emails. Emailed comments covered a range of topics or multiple topics related to the study recommendations. Emails also provided community members who were not able to attend the public workshops and opportunity to address issues and receive a response to questions about the study or recommendations.

## ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS

The outreach team created a project contact list that included interested residents and stakeholders who signed up on the project website, with their ANCs, and other neighborhood and community organizations and listservs. This list included over 100 contacts. Information regarding public workshops, project updates, and materials were forwarded to these constituents.


Utilizing the DDOT and VisionZeroDC Twitter and DDOT Facebook profiles, workshop information was posted regularly up to and on the meeting date. Posting through these platforms allowed us to reach approximately 45,350 followers. In addition information was also posted on neighborhood and transportation-oriented listservs and NextDoor.

## ADDITIONAL OUTREACH

In addition to going door-to-door to distribute information about the Livability Study, the team reached out to community institutions such as schools, churches, community centers, and small businesses (in and around the study area). Key locations in the study area were identified for their ability to serve native Amharic and Spanish speaking populations to ensure we reached a broad cross section of Title VI populations.

## ENGAGEMENT TOUCHPOINTS

Engagement touchpoints included a project website, the distribution of printed materials, use of electronic and online communications channels, several inter-agency meetings, a Community Advisory Committee, and a series of public participation touchpoints.

## INTER-AGENCY MEETINGS:

The project team engaged District government stakeholders in an a RCEI Inter-agency Steering Committee that was composed of DDOT divisional representatives (particularly staff focused on safety, operations, and roadway design), the District Office of Planning, and WMATA. This Committee helped to identify and coordinate ongoing projects within the study area and helped to vet and provide critical input into the concept and final design recommendations as part of the study.

Table 3. Outreach Locations

| COMMUNITY CENTERS | CHURCHES | SCHOOLS |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Petworth Recreation Center | Seekers Church | Coolidge High School |
| Fort Stevens Recreation Center | Trinity Episcopal Church | Whitter Education Campus |
| Emery Heights Community <br> Center | Washington Metaphysical <br> Church | Lasalle Backus Education Campus |
| Takoma Park Neighborhood <br> Library | National Spiritual Science <br> Center | Brightwood education campus |
| Juanita E. Thornton/Shepard <br> Park | Nineteenth Street Baptist <br> Church | Takoma Education Campus |
| Hamilton Recreation Center | The Church of Jesus Christ <br> Latter Day | Barnard Elementary School |
| Upshur Recreation Center | Mt. Zion Baptists Church | West Education Campus |
| Raymond Recreation Center | Star of Bethlehem Church of <br> God in Christ | Theodore Roosevelt Center City <br> Public Schools |
| Parkview Recreation Center | Evangelical Church Apostles | MacFarland Middle School |
|  | Nativity Catholic Church | Raymond Education Campus |
|  | Emory United Methodist Church | Washington Yu Ying |
|  | Holy Comfort Episcopal Church |  |

## COMMUNITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE:

The Rock Creek East I Study Community Advisory Committee (CAC) was formed to help extend the planning process and expand the reach of the team's engagement efforts. CAC members included representatives from Advisory Neighborhood Council (ANC) Single Member Districts in the study area (from areas 4A and 4B) as well as the DC Pedestrian Advisory Council and DC Bicycle Advisory Committee. CAC members were critical in providing feedback at project milestones and helping to provide additional outreach prior to public engagement workshops.


## Public Outreach

Public participation included three public workshops and an engagement pop-up event, each scheduled around major project milestones.

## PUBLIC WORKSHOP 1

The first public workshop was held from 6:30 pm to $8: 30 \mathrm{pm}$ on Wednesday, February 6, 2019, at the Juanita E. Thornton/Shepherd Park Library. The purpose of the workshop was to identify existing issues and opportunities for safer and more accessible multi-modal travel. The project team provided context for the overall project goals, objectives, study process, and transportation analysis.
Workshop boards and activities allowed residents to review existing multi-modal conditions, identify challenges and opportunities in the study area by marking on maps and discussing
their concerns with DDOT staff and the project consultant team.

Feedback from the first public workshop facilitated the refinement of conceptual-level recommendations that were based on the team's initial area assessment.

## PUBLIC WORKSHOP 2

The second public workshop was held on Wednesday, June 12, 2019, at the Holy Comforter Episcopal Church 6:30 pm to 8:30 pm. DDOT presented the Livability Study's initial focus areas, which were based on comments received from the previous community outreach efforts as well as extensive data research and analysis. Public workshop attendees had an opportunity to evaluate and share their ideas for specific livability design improvements within these focus areas through interactive workshop activities.
This project relied heavily on input provided by the community. This information came from DC 311 requests or Vision Zero comments (both gathered from the DC Government's Open Data DC Portal), and input collected at project public meetings and website.

## POP-UP EVENT

Following the second public workshop, a pop-up event was held on Saturday, June 29, 2019, from 10 am to 12 pm in front of the Safeway on Piney Branch Road. This location was chosen due to its proximity to the intersection of Piney Branch Road and Georgia Avenue, which was identified as a particularly challenging intersection in the study's existing conditions analysis. The purpose of the pop-up was to provide opportunities for local residents to give additional feedback on the initial focus areas and input on the project.

## PUBLIC WORKSHOP 3

The final public workshop for the RCEI Livability Study was held on Monday, September 9, 2019 from 6:30 pmto 8:30 pm at the Metropolitan Police Department - Fourth District. At this workshop, DDOT presented draft recommendations for safety and traffic calming solutions and solicited reactions regarding these strategies. Those recommendations were based on previous public comments from the first and second workshops, the summer pop-up, and comment submissions from the website.


Attendees view and discuss concepts at the third public meeting.


Figure 14. Sample Concept Boards from Public Meeting 3

## COMMENTS ON MAPS

During all three public workshops and the pop-up event, boards and maps were on display to help attendees understand the study goals, process, and existing conditions and, ultimately, final recommendations. Meeting participants were encouraged to comment on the boards using post-it notes. The planning team collected over 50 comments from these efforts.

## Community Outreach Takeaways

The feedback gained through community outreach efforts aided in the development, refinement, and selection of final recommendations for short-, medium-, and long-term improvements to positively impact livability in the RCEI study area.

## Connectivity:

" Improved bus facilities
» Upgraded sidewalks and pedestrian + bicycle facilities
" Improved connections to schools and parks Safety:
» Safer crossings for pedestrians and bicyclists
» Control of speeding
» Enhanced personal safety
" Access and visibility for motorists
» Better traffic and safety enforcement
" Better traffic signage (e.g., stop signs)
» Reconfigured key intersections
" Additional street lights and traffic signals
Placemaking
" Traffic calming improvements
" Minimal impact to available on-street parking
» Ongoing maintenance of street/streetscape


## REVEALINGAREAS OF FURTIEREXPLORATION

## DEFINING THE

## FLASHLIGHT AREAS

With the existing conditions data analysis and initial public input completed, the next step for the project team was to identify priority areas for additional analysis and recommendation development. Developing a clear and effective process to prioritize areas for potential treatments was key to ensuring that future project implementation would have a large impact on existing safety and livability challenges. The sections below reveals the dataand human-driven process by which "flashlight" maps were developed to identify potential focus areas.

## Layering Data and Revealing Areas of Need

The "Flashlight Overlay" analysis technique (Figure 15) was used to identify priority areas for additional analysis and improvement. By pairing public perceptions with hard data on existing conditions, statistics on crashes, and a spatial assessment of existing features and infrastructure.

First, the project team determined key data- and human-driven, spatial information to overlap on a map. Overlapping this data helped to discover areas of greatest need. For example, areas where gaps in
the bicycle network overlap with bicycle crashes indicate a potential need for a new facility. The analysis evaluated a number of inputs, ranging from DDOT geographic information system (GIS) spatial infrastructure data, Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) of the District of Columbia crash data, public input from project outreach efforts, and DC 311 and Vision Zero comments.

During the overlay process, areas that were identified on multiple "flashlight" maps (Figure 16 through Figure 21) appeared the "brightest" on the final overlay map as a result of being under multiple flashlight sections. Thus the project team was able to identify several preliminary priority corridors and intersections based on the brightest areas on the initial "Flashlight Overlay" map.
To finalize the focus areas, the project team added one final layer containing all ongoing DDOT projects. If any of the initial priority areas were directly overlapping or within close proximity to an ongoing project, they were eliminated from the list of potential focus areas. Issues identified in these overlapping areas were identified and being addressed by prior DDOT study recommendations.

With this final comparison completed, the project team was able to identify five corridors and four intersections that had the greatest number of shared livability concerns, which are displayed in the final "Flashlight Overlay" map at the close of this chapter. These key areas became the focus areas for targeted and specific improvements, which are complemented by more general, areawide improvement opportunities.

## PUBLIC COMMENTS

RCEI Public
Workshops
Vision Zero
DC 311

MEASURED DATA

Spatial Infrastructure Data (DDOT)

Reported Vehicle, Bicycle, and Pedestrian Crashes

## Overlay Public Comments \& Data to Create "Flashlight Maps"

## Identify "Bright" Areas that <br> Appear and Overlap on Multiple Maps

## "Brightest" Areas Become Key Focus Areas

Greatest Needs Emerge Where Flashlight Areas Converge

## Cross-Reference Ongoing DDOT Projects

## Develop Initial Recommendations

Figure 15. Selection method for Flashlight Areas and Recommendations

## PEDESTRIAN CRASHES + SIGNALIZED INTERSECTIONS

## MAP DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

To begin analyzing the various safety and livability issues in the Rock Creek study area, data from the MPD and DDOT Crash Data (2016-2018) and Signalized Intersection GIS layers was assembled and analyzed by the project team. The primary goal was to identify major crash locations and determine if there were overwhelming concentrations and connection between observed conditions and infrastructure data at specific locations. Areas with higher concentrations could indicate long pedestrian crossing distances, short pedestrian crossing cycles, or issues with vehicular sight lines and approach angles. Potential improvements for the identified areas included traffic calming devices, pedestrian signal timing modifications, and geometric modifications to reduce crossing distances and improve visibility.


## Areas of Need

The following intersections and corridors were identified for further study and potential livability treatments:

14th Street NW Corridor from Military Road NW to Aspen Street NW
Kansas Avenue NW and Blair Road NW / Peabody Street
NW / North Dakota Avenue NW Intersection
North Capitol Street Corridor from Missouri Avenue NW to Milmarson Place NW Kennedy Street NW at 1st Place NW


Pedestrian Crashes, 2016-2019
Signalized Intersections

Figure 16. Pedestrian Crashes + Signalized Intersections Flashlight Map Highlighting Areas of Need DATA SOURCES: MPD + DDOT Crash Data, 2016-2018; DCGIS Open Data

## PEDESTRIAN CRASHES + SAFETY COMMENTS

## MAP DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

The project team compared the same MPD and DDOT Crash Data (2016-2018) of the previous analysis (Figure 16) to public safety comments obtained from DC 311, Vision Zero studies, and public-safety related comments from public meetings. This was synthesized into a heat map and compared to specific pedestrian crash locations.
The project team identified several areas where these two data sets overlapped as places for potential traffic calming treatments. Additionally, the analysis identified areas of concern perceived by local residents despite a lack of crash data, which may indicate the need for additional signage and physical infrastructure treatments.


## Areas of Need

The following intersections and corridors were identified for further study and potential livability treatments:

14th Street NW Corridor from Peabody Street NW to Aspen Street NW
16th Street NW at Aspen Street NW and Alaska Avenue NW
Georgia Avenue NW Corridor from Peabody Street NW to Van Buren Street NW
Georgia Avenue NW Corridor from Elder Street NW to Alaska Avenue NW
Piney Branch Road NW Corridor from Sheridan Street NW to Whittier Street NW
Blair Road NW Corridor from Piney Branch Road NW to Cedar Street NW
16th Street NW and Juniper Street NW

## NIGHTTIME PEDESTRIAN CRASHES + STREET LIGHTS

## MAP DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

Adequate neighborhood lighting is a livability issue that has a major bearing on public safety and quality of life. To analyze the current lighting and associated safety ramifications, MPD and DDOT Crash Data (2016-2018) was overlaid on street light GIS mapping to determine if pedestrian crashes were correlated to a lack of street lighting.
By reviewing the resulting map (Figure 18), the street lighting coverage appears to be adequate throughout the entire study area. However, the project team did note a large number of crashes along Georgia Avenue, even in the well-lit areas, which may suggest a need for modified lighting, maintenance of existing lighting, or other environmental design modifications such as traffic calming, high visibility crosswalks, or other geometric modifications to help reduce the number of incidents.
 solutions for solving
pedestrian safety challenges at or near signalized intersections.


人24 Pedestrian Signals THU Pedestrian Refuges $\square$ Curb Bulb-outs

## Areas of Need

The following intersections and corridors were identified for further study and potential livability treatments:

Kansas Avenue NW and Blair Road NW / Peabody Street
NW / North Dakota Avenue NW Intersection
Kennedy Street NW at 1st Place NW
Georgia Avenue NW Corridor from Fern Street NW to Shepherd Street NW
Georgia Avenue NW at Van Buren Street NW and Underwood Street NW
Georgia Avenue NW Corridor from Quackenbos Street NW to Sheridan Street NW


Pedestrian Crashes at Night, 2016-2019

- Street Lights

Figure 18. Nighttime Pedestrian Crashes + Street Lights Flashlight Map Highlighting Areas of Need DATA SOURCES: MPD + DDOT Crash Data, 2016-2018; DCGIS Open Data

## SIDEWALK GAPS + TRANSIT STOPS

## MAP DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

The Rock Creek East I study area is currently well served by transit, including WMATA Metro Bus service and the WMATA Metrorail Red Line. One of the key livability factors for local residents is how easily they can access existing transit facilities as pedestrians or bicyclists.

Although sidewalks are typically present throughout, a comparison of existing sidewalk gap data from the Open Data DC Portal to Metro and bus station data revealed key gaps in the sidewalk network, particularly toward the northern portion of the $16^{\text {th }}$ Street NW corridor. These missing connections limit the safety and accessibility of the transit system for local users and require sidewalk expansion and ramp improvements to address the existing system gaps.


## Areas of Need

The following intersections and corridors were identified for further study and potential livability treatments:

Portal Drive NW at 16th Street NW
17th Street NW/Holly Street NW at 16th Street NW
Leegate Road NW/Primrose Road NW at Fernway Road Street NW/16th Street NW
Piney Branch Road NW at Tuckerman Street NW and Sheridan Street NW
McDonald Place NE and South Dakota Avenue NE at New Hampshire Avenue NW


## Sidewalk Gaps <br> - Metro Bus Stops

Figure 19. Sidewalk Gaps + Metro/Bus Stops Flashlight Map Highlighting Areas of Need DATA SOURCES: Sidewalk Gaps and Metro Bus Stops, Open Data DC Portal GIS Shapefile

BICYCLE CRASHES + BICYCLE FACILITIES

## MAP DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

The Rock Creek East I community is well-served by the existing bicycle network, including several bike lanes, cycle tracks, and shared-use paths. The project team analyzed crash data from the Open Data DC Portal overlaid on the existing bicycle network to identify highcrash areas and determine if any particular facilities had large accident concentrations or if the absence of a facility with the presence of bicyclists warrants the addition of a bike lane or more separated facility.

The majority of the high-crash areas were located in areas without dedicated bicycling infrastructure. In areas where crashes were identified along existing facilities, further evaluations were conducted to determine if upgrading the existing infrastructure or modifying the current road design would eliminate the user conflict, sight-line issues, or other hazardous conditions.


## Areas of Need

The following intersections and corridors were identified for further study and potential livability treatments:
» Alaska Avenue NW and Georgia Avenue NW
» 5th Street NW at Aspen Street NW
» Blair Road NW and 3rd Street NW
» 3rd Street NW at Madison Street NW
» Peabody Street NW at Georgia Avenue NW
» Georgia Avenue NW Corridor between Van Buren Street NW and Rittenhouse Street NW
» 13th Street NW and Peabody Street NW


## FUTURE ON-STREET BICYCLE FACILITIES

:- Cycle Tracks

- Bicycle Lanes

Figure 20. Bicycle Crashes + Bicycle Facilities Flashlight Map Highlighting Areas of Need DATA SOURCE: DCGIS Open Data

## BICYCLE CRASHES + SAFETY COMMENTS

## MAP DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

Similar to the analysis comparing pedestrian related crashes to public comments, the project team mapped bicycle-related crashes from the MPD and DDOT Crash Data (20162018) against a heat map of safety-related public comments. In general, the majority of bicycle-related crashes occurred in areas where residents expressed public safety concerns, particularly in the central and southern portions of the study area.

In areas of major overlap, facility improvements or entirely new bicycle infrastructure may be required to address the existing safety issues. Additionally, signage or other lower-cost awareness modifications may be needed to address safety perceptions and highlight safer routes.
 solutions for solving pedestrian safety challenges at or near signalized intersections.


Bicycle Facilities


Wayfinding \& Signage

Vertical Separation


## Areas of Need

The following intersections and corridors were identified for further study and potential livability treatments:
» Piney Branch Road NW at Whittier Place NW
» Sheridan Street NW and 5th Street NW
» Underwood Street NW and 5th Street NW
» Kalmia Road NW and Georgia Avenue NW
» Alaska Ave NW and 12th Street NW
» Whittier Street NW and 3rd Street NW
» Blair Road NW and Cedar Street NW
» Blair Road NW and Piney Branch Road NW


Bicycle Crashes, 2016-2019
PUBLIC COMMENTS RELATED TO SAFETY
Sparse
Dense
Figure 21. Bicycle Crashes + Safety-Related Comments Flashlight Map Highlighting Areas of Need DATA SOURCE: MPD + DDOT Crash Data, 2016-2018; VisionZero Comments; DC311 Comments

## DEFINING THE NINE FLASHLIGHT FOCUS AREAS

Following the analysis described in the previous sections, the maps were layered on top of each other to spotlight the final major "flashlight" areas. These "flashlight" areas reveal the preliminary corridors and intersections that were associated with the largest number of safety and livability concerns. After removing any areas that were already scheduled for DDOT projects, and vetting the locations with both the public and inter-agency working group, nine (9) key locations were selected as the top priorities for subsequent analysis and recommended treatments. The identified areas are distributed throughout the Rock Creek community with both intersection and corridor characteristics.

The corridor and intersection treatments will range from small-scale, low-cost improvements to extensive infrastructure projects requiring additional funding and coordination. While the focus area improvements will be specific to these nine areas, the proposed treatments will, in many cases, be transferable to other areas in RCEI experiencing similar issues. By focusing on these areas and developing detailed recommendations, the following chapter will establish a foundation for addressing livability and safety issues throughout the community.

## FLASHLIGHT FOCUS AREAS

Corridors
C1 Georgia Avenue NW (North)

C2 $14^{\text {TH }}$ Street NW

C3 Georgia Avenue NW (South)

C4
North Capitol Street/New
Hampshire Avenue NW
C5 Piney Branch Road NW

## Intersections

11 Georgia Avenue NW/
Alaska Avenue NW

12 Blair Road NW/Aspen Street NW

13
$16^{\text {TH }}$ Street NW/
Juniper Street NW
14
$16^{\text {TH }}$ Street NW/Alaska
Avenue NW

See Appendices A and B for field analysis and detailed traffic analysis.


Figure 22. Rock Creek East I Livability Flashlight Focus Areas


## RECOMMENDATIONS

Improvements that could significantly impact safety and address other placemaking and connectivity concerns are grouped into six general categories of recommendations: pedestrian safety, accessibility, and connectivity; transit access; bicycle network; traffic safety; stormwater management and green infrastructure; and placemaking and public art.

These countermeasures were identified and incorporated in each of the nine (9) focus areas concepts and provide a standard for how the livability toolkit strategies can be applied throughout the remainder of the 3.5 square mile RCEI study area.

## RECOMMENDATIONS CATEGORIES

The first section of this chapter outlines each of the six (6) categories that frame recommendations. These countermeasures area drawn from the Livability Toolkit and are applied to both focus area concepts and systematically within the RCEI Study Area.

## FOCUS AREA RECOMMENDATIONS

Following the recommendation categories, the corridor and intersection improvement concepts (Figure 29 through Figure 40) demonstrate how the livability toolkit strategies will be applied at a finer level of detail. The nine focus areas identified through the flashlight approach are precise opportunities where recommendations have been developed more fully as complete concept packages

## ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The flashlight map analysis technique effectively identified areas of greatest need and ultimately the nine (9) focus areas prioritized for detailed concept development. As part of this effort, a handful of additional locations were identified based on safety issues and community comments. While high-level recommendations were provided for these locations, many will require further analysis and coordination with DDOT divisions, external stakeholders and agencies, as well as community stakeholders

RECOMMENDATION CATEGORIES
»PEDESTRIAN SAFETY, ACCESSIBILITY,

+ CONNECTIVITY《
»TRANSIT ACCESS《
„BICYCLE NETWORK«
»TRAFFIC SAFETY«
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT + GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE*

PLACEMAKING + PUBLIC ART

No sheet shown for this category recommendation but will be incorporated in focus area concepts

## AREA-WIDE <br> RECOMMENDATIONS

PEDESTRIAN NETWORK IMPROVEMENTS

A successful pedestrian network should be safe, connected, and easily accessible. Sidewalk networks should have no gaps and be adequately buffered from high-speed roadways.
Improvements, such as curb bulb-outs and refuge islands, should be installed at intersections to improve pedestrian visibility, limit crossing distance at intersections, and encourage slower automobile speeds. Ladder crosswalks (as illustrated below, label 2) have also been shown to improve pedestrian
visibility and promote the highest driver compliance rates of any crosswalk design. Pedestrian signals, such as High-Intensity Activated Crosswalk (HAWK) beacons or Rectangular Rapid-Flashing (RRFB) beacons, also improve pedestrian visibility and have been shown to reduce pedestrian crashes by up to $69 \%$ (see the Federal Highway Administration's Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon Guide-Recommendations and Case Study).


## AREA-WIDE RECOMMENDATIONS

## BICYCLE NETWORK IMPROVEMENTS

Safe and accessible bicycle networks provide excellent livability benefits to communities by providing additional commute options and recreational opportunities for residents. Bicycle infrastructure should aim to be continuous wherever possible and connect major employment, residential, and recreational facilities.

Networks should include adequate wayfinding signage to make these destinations accessible and provide parking at majo locations so bicycles can be easily secured. Bicycle infrastructure is also most effective when users feel safe. Where
possible, protected bicycle lanes should be installed to separate cyclists from automobiles. This not only encourages more bicyclists to use the network but also improves safety for all street users. A recently installed protected bicycle facility in New York City resulted in a 57\% injury reduction for cyclists and an additional 29\% reduction for pedestrians (New York City Department of Transportation, Measuring the Street: New Metrics for 21st Century Streets).


## AREA-WIDE RECOMMENDATIONS

## TRANSIT ACCESS IMPROVEMENTS

Access to transit is an incredible asset for neighborhoods, and is exponentially more valuable when the transit network is accessible and efficient. Living in close proximity to major transit lines can decrease commute time and provide quick access to a variety of economic, social, and cultural opportunities.

The WMATA Guidelines for the Design and Placement of Transit Stops contains guidance for the inclusion of certain amenities at bus stops based on ridership, service types, and other factors. While all bus stops require a bus stop sign, ADA landing pad, and sidewalk, only certain stops require expanded boarding areas, shelters, and real-time information based on the boardings present at the stop.

Transit can also be made more effective by prioritizing transit routes on high-ridership corridors in the study area. All transit riders are pedestrians at some point within their journey. Therefore, overall, systematic pedestrian improvements provide an enhanced transit experience for users. Bus bulb-outs decrease boarding times and eliminate bus delays from merging back into traffic. Bus bulb-outs also provide added safety benefits by making transit users more visible to automobiles.


## AREA-WIDE RECOMMENDATIONS

## TRAFFIC SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS

One of the most consistent safety and livability issues noted by communities is high-speed traffic. Speeding drivers are not only a major safety hazard for pedestrians and bicyclists, they also create noise pollution and degrade the environmental quality of the surrounding area.

DDOT's Traffic Safety Assessments Standard Operating Procedures (2019) notes, "[s]peeding is one of the most significant contributors to crash severity and traffic fatalities." There are several speeding countermeasures. Intersection control opportunities should be evaluated. Vertical traffic measures are primarily identified to mitigate speeding concerns. These devices are most widely applied along residential and low-speed streets, and include speed humps (permitted on local and collector roadways), speed tables, speed cushions, and raised intersections. These measures are typically applied where the use of other conventional traffic calming measures (such as medians, narrower roadways or lanes, curb extensions, or speed enforcement) are not practical or feasible.

Additional measures can also be explored. Stop signs, for example, present opportunities at locations where there are sight distance deficiencies, where pedestrians and bicyclists expect drivers to stop because of similar controls at adjacent intersections, or where there is no existing traffic control on any intersection approach. Enforcement and signage can also be useful. Speed limit reductions can be implemented to slow traffic along corridors, while warning and regulatory signage along major pedestrian corridors can improve driver awareness and encourage slower speeds.

## AREA-WIDE RECOMMENDATIONS

PLACEMAKING IMPROVEMENTS

When considering the livability of a particular community, residents often mention how a place "feels". People want to live in a place that is not only safe but also vibrant, clean, and filled with opportunities for recreational activities. Placemaking treatments can be implemented to create these types of opportunities and provide a pleasurable experience for neighborhood residents. Neighborhood gateway treatments-including planting design, public art, signage, and/or street furniture and amenity improvements-can establish a sense of community and local ownership. Plazas and green spaces should be dispersed throughout neighborhoods to provide recreational opportunities and social gathering areas. Street trees provide visual benefits to neighborhoods but also have multiple environmental benefits. Studies have
shown a 60\% reduction in particulates from car exhaust on streets with a large concentration of trees nearby (Green Blue Urban, Why We Need Trees in Our Cities). In addition to these treatments, adequate street lighting should be provided along all major roadways and residential corridors. Where possible, lighting should be pedestrian oriented (at a scale where the light source is lower to the ground and enables pedestrians to see other pedestrians' faces and sidewalk features) to promote walking and eliminate the highintensity brightness.



FOCUS AREA
OPPORTUNITIES
CORRIDORS \& INTERSECTIONS

Complementing the systematic, area-wide recommendations, the nine focus areas are demonstrations of how the livability toolkit strategies will be applied at a finer level of detail. They are more precise opportunities where recommendations have been developed more fully as complete concept packages.

The character and conditions of each of the nine focus areas-including the five corridors and four intersections-are described below.

Georgia Avenue (North)
Located on Georgia Avenue NW, between Fern Street NW and Juniper Street NW. New developments are planned along this corridor, including the redevelopment of the nearby Walter Reed Medical Center. Community members expressed concern about vehicle speeds and challenges at crossings in this area. Field observations verified perceptions of pedestrian/vehicle conflict points, such as the free-flowing right turn slip lane from Georgia Avenue onto Alaska Avenue, and vehicles turning from Kalmia onto Georgia, which creates conflicting movements between vehicles and pedestrians crossing the roadway. During site visits, pedestrians were observed facing difficulties when crossing the street, especially where markings were faded or where signage or signals were not present.

## C2 $14^{\text {TH }}$ Street

Located on $14^{\text {TH }}$ Street NW, between Sheridan Street NW and Aspen Street NW. In the morning and afternoon, this corridor is heavily used by school children. Site visits revealed speeding vehicles at Luzon and Van Buren Street NW intersections, unclear rights-of-way at the Luzon Street NW intersection, obstructed sight-lines from parked vehicles, and difficult crossing conditions at Tuckerman Street NW and at Sheridan Street NW.

## C3 Georgia Avenue (South)

Located on the southern section of Georgia Avenue NW, between Rittenhouse Street NW and Van Buren Street NW. Community members expressed concerns about the frequency of bicycle crashes along this southern section of Georgia Avenue. Site visits revealed pedestrians crossing at uncontrolled, mid-block locations, bicyclists using sidewalks during peak morning and evening hours, and approximately 14,000 vehicles per day traveling at speeds nearing the 30 miles per hour speed limit. For a more complete summary of traffic observations, refer to Appendix A.

## C4 North Capitol Street/New Hampshire Avenue

Located on North Capitol Street, between New Hampshire Avenue NW and Milmarson Place NW. This is a
high-pedestrian-volume corridor due to pedestrian-oriented land-uses, the presence of nearby transit stops, and several nearby schools. Traffic can be heavy, and crashes are common due to drivers observed speeding and frequently running red lights. For a more complete summary of traffic observations, refer to Appendix A

C5 Piney Branch Road
Located on Piney Branch Road NW, between Butternut Street NW and Eastern Avenue NW. The future Metropolitan Branch Trail will connect through this area. Site visits revealed some challenges in the area, which include crossing challenges for pedestrians due to wide crossing distances and drivers not yielding. Additionally, the bicycle network through this corridor is incomplete, despite its connection to the future Metropolitan Branch Trail.

## 11 Georgia Avenue/Alaska

 AvenueThe intersection of Georgia Avenue NW and Alaska Avenue NW is welltraversed, with approximately 50 bicyclists, 300 pedestrians, and 2,000 cars during peak hours. Crossings can be challenging due to the roads' large size and complex geometry. Pavement markings on Alaska Avenue NW and Kalmia Road NW are in poor condition, and signs are frequently obstructed, bent out of shape, and cluttered in that location on Georgia Avenue NW and Alaska Avenue NW.

12 Blair Road/Aspen Street
The intersection of Blair Road and Aspen Street NW is adjacent to an overhead railway corridor. A substantial number of pedestrians observed at this intersection were preschool age children. During peak hours, 89 bicyclists and 75 pedestrians were observed at this intersection during field observations.

## 13 16th Street/Juniper Street

The intersection of 16th and Juniper Street NW is used by school children, teenagers and transit commuters throughout the day. On Fridays, Saturdays and holidays, members of the Ohev Sholom and Tifereth Israel congregations use this intersection to walk to their synagogue. During the morning rush hour, drivers use Juniper Street to bypass congestion, resulting in long queuing of cars making left-turns at the uncontrolled intersection from 16th Street NW.

## 14 16th Street/Alaska Avenue

The intersection of 16th Street and Alaska Avenue NW is an important bus intersection as it serves multiple transit routes which connects the District with Maryland. The study team received comments about the traffic speeding and incomplete crosswalk and sidewalk facilities.

## CONCEPT DIAGRAMS/ CUT SHEETS

The following pages include a series of concept diagrams that identify typical recommendations for each of the focus areas.

Call-out labels (right) are used to identify livability toolkit strategies for improvements, while the icons along the leader lines signify which of the six recommendation categories are being employed by those improvements.

Each diagram sheet also includes a box for project details, which notes significant challenges at that location, livability toolkit strategies used, tactical opportunities, a cost estimate, and objectives addressed, as discussed in detail below.

## Key Challenges

Notes challenges observed during field visits or described at public meetings.

## Livability Toolkit

Lists a sample of Livability Toolkit strategies employed. For a more complete toolkit list, refer to Table 1 on page 3.

## Tactical Opportunities

Where possible, shorter-term and "quick win" projects can be implemented as funding or other resources for larger projects is secured. Opportunities are identified for each focus area.

Reading the Recommendations CALL-OUT BOX LEGEND


## Cost Estimate

Cost estimates for improvements in that focus area are suggested with one to three dollar signs. For a complete cost estimate, Appendix D.

## Objectives Addressed

The improvements in the focus areas aim to meet all of the five RCEI project objectives, but do so to varying degrees. The symbols below are used to indicate the level to which an objective is met by the recommendations for that focus area.


ROCK CREEK EAST ONE
Livability Study
PROJECT KEY MAP
Corridors

| C1 | Georgia Avenue NW (North) | Pg. 62 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| C2 | 14 ${ }^{\text {HH Street NW }}$ | Pg. 64 |
| C3 | Georgia Avenue NW (South) | Pg. 68 |
| C4 | North Capitol Street NW/New Hampshire Avenue NW | Pg. 72 |
| C5 | Piney Branch Road NW | Pg. 74 |

Intersections

| 11 | Georgia Avenue NW/Alaska Avenue NW | Pg. 77 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 12 | Blair Road NW/Aspen Street NW | Pg. 78 |
| 13 | $16^{\text {TH }}$ Street NW/Juniper Street NW | Pg. 79 |
| 14 | $16^{\text {TH }}$ Street NW/Alaska Avenue NW | Pg. 80 |





[^0]

FLOATING BUS ISLAND ALTERNATIVE


Visualization of Potential Bus Stop Improvements, Showing Floating Bus Stop with Bicycle Facility

A floating bus island is an in-street, side boarding bus stop that's separated from the sidewalk by a bike lane. This configuration improves transit service efficiency by eliminating the need for drivers to pull back into traffic, and improves accessibility by presenting the opportunity to create nearlevel or level boarding. With the bike lane nestled between the stop and the sidewalk, conflicts between bicyclists and transit vehicles and their passengers are eliminated. The image to the right illustrates how a floating bus island might exist on the $14^{\text {TH }}$ Street corridor.






Visualization of Potential Georgia Avenue Roadway Improvements, Including Ladder Crosswalks, Curb Bulb-outs, Planting, and Intersection Signalization


Figure 28. Corridor 3B Focus Area



## KEY CHALLENGES

- Unsafe crossings for pedestrians
- Vehicles do not yield for pedestrians
- Gap in bicycle network
- Wide intersections are confusing and increase exposure for pedestrians and bicyclists

TACTICAL OPP ORTUNITIES - Install, paint, and flex-posts at bulbout
locations

- Intersection reconfiguration
- Install quick build materials for diverter at Blair Road, 5th Street and Dahlia Street


## LIVABILITY TOOLKIT

- Use high-visibility crosswalks, curb bulbouts,
\& accessible pedestrian signals
\& accessibie peceestrian signals
- Complete bicycle facilities using existing
road space
b Jetives ADDRESSED:
- Connectivity

O Predictivility
PPiorititation
Placmaking
Vision

CORRIDOR 5A | PINEY BRANCH ROAD NW




[^1]


Figure 33. Intersection 2 Focus Area Recommendations


Use open area for beautification and other tactical placemaking improvements

Update stops to include ADA boarding alignment and


Add pedestrian refuge and paint high visibility crosswalks (typical)

Extend center medians with planting

## KEY CHALLENGES

- Unsafe crossings for pedestrians
- Large crossing distances for pedestrians
- Large turning radius
- Incomplete package at transit stop facilities


## LIVABILITY TOOLKIT

- Curb bulbouts
- Realign intersection and reduce turning radius
- Added vegetation/planting areas
- Bus stop amenities
- Lane Removed
- Restricted left turn (southbound)


## TACTICAL OPPORTUNITIES

- Potential beautification and placemaking improvements

COST ESTIMATE: $\$ \$ \$$
OBJECTIVES ADDRESSED:
$\mathbb{\$}$ Connectivity
Predictability
Prioritization
Placemaking
O
Vision

## INTERSECTION 4

$16^{\text {TH }}$ STREET NW/
ALASKA AVENUE NW
$1^{\prime \prime}=60$



## ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the scale of the study area and scope of the Livability Study Program, nine (9) locations were identified for detailed concept design. However, additional for recommendations were proposed for locations based on results of the flashlight map analysis and ongoing community concerns. These recommendations complement the focus area improvements.

## Development Impacts

Ongoing and anticipated development impacts, due to the Parks at Walter Reed, Children's National Hospital and U.S. Department of State Foreign MIssions Center, continue to drive community concerns for additional traffic, speeding, and cut through traffic on nearby local streets. Due to the scope of concerns and timing of the various development projects, the study recommends that DDOT continue coordinating with developers on transportation mitigations identified as part of the development review and zoning process.
Given the scope of DDOT's Livability Program, to provide comprehensive recommendations at a network level and in response to current conditions, the study does not provide concrete recommendations to address expected impacts. However, the study does recommend that DDOT divisions continue to be proactive with the community in identifying mitigations and incorporating them into the zoning approval process.

Thus far, several multimodal mitigation measures such as the 16th Street NW and Alaska Street NW improvements (Focus Area Recommendation 14) and traffic impact study of local streets north of Walter Reed, have been incorporated as mitigation measures by DDOT staff in the Children's National zoning process. In addition, DDOT staff continue to respond to ongoing construction concerns.

## Pedestrian Improvements

Although a majority of streets within the RCEI study are replete with sidewalks, the study has identfied several streets that lack a sidewalk on one or both sides. Limited District resources and budget for sidewalk construction highlights the importance for priorization for sidewalk projects.

This study recommends that identifying and prioritizing sidewalks based on 1) proximity to community resources (District schools, parks, recreation centers) and cross referenced with Safe Routes to School routes, and 2) proximity to transit facilities. Sidewalks gaps on higher classifcation roadways should be emphasized due to the higher vehicle volumes and speeds and need for pedestrian facilities that connect to community resources. Locations such as Georgia Avenue and Piney Branch Road have been highlighted in the recommendations.

## Alaska Avenue NW

There were several community comments concerning the design speed along Alaska

Avenue, from 16th Street NW to Georgia Avenue NW, and the desire for traffic calming. A review of safety statistics also indicated a number of crashes along the corridor.

The study recommends either 1) a road diet opportunity that would entail either restriping to delineate road and parking lanes or 2) potential to incorporate bicycle lanes in the street design. These options would need additional resident and stakeholder engagement. Options for incorporating bicycle lanes include:
Option 1: Climbing bicycle lanes for the eastbound travel lane and sharrows for the westbound travel lane. This pattern preserves parking and fits with bus traffic. This would include parking striping and standard bike lane for the climbing lane.
Option 2: Remove parking on one side, (potentially south side) and install regular bike lanes in each direction, while retaining parking on the north side. This introduces the parking reduction, which would need community engagement and input.

## Piney Branch Road NW/ Whittier Street NW/ 8th Street NW

Multiple safety comments were recorded at this intersection during the course of study. This was echoed in the Advisory Neighborhood Commission 4B Resolution 4B-20-0601 (June 23,2020 ) and supported by the subsequent working group recommendation to "Redesign the intersection of Piney Branch Road NW and 8th and Whittier Streets NW to limit high speed exits onto neighborhood streets and allow better and safer pedestrian movement."

As of Fall 2020, the ANC request for traffic calming measures on Piney Branch Road NW, from Eastern Avenue NW to Georgia Avenue, will evaluate the feasibility of the RCEI Livability Study recommendation for bicycle lanes on Piney Branch bicycle lane (Focus Area Recommendation C5). The study further recommends that the Piney Branch Road/ Whittier Street/ 8th Street intersection be evaluated for geometric improvements. DDOT
is evaluating the intersection for short-term improvements and will be working with the community over the winter 2020/ spring 2021.

## 3rd Street NW (Longfellow Street NW to Peabody Street NW)

The stretch of 3rd Street NW between Longfellow Street and Peabody Street does not have any traffic controls and the design speed is higher than posted, e.g. excess travel lane width and an unused parking lane along Fort Slocum Park) encourages speeding.
The study recommends reviewing this section of 3rd Street NW for restriping or the potential to extend the existing bicycle lane along 3rd Street from Rittenhouse Street NW down to Madison Street NW. Underutilized parking adjacent to Fort Slocum Park could be evaluated for removal as well as existing traffic volumes and parking utilization on 3rd Street NW. This may require parking reduction, which would need community engagement and input.

## Kansas Avenue NW/ Blair Road NW/ Peabody Street NW/ North Dakota Ave NW

The study's flashlight mapping analysis indicated a number of pedestrian and bicycle crashes at and surrounding this intersection. The study recommends that this intersection be evaluated further for safety improvements and geometric modification. Improvements should build upon planned improvements around the intersection. DDOT is currently conducting an analysis and design concept for closing the gap in the bicycle lane network on Kansas Avenue between Blair Road and Chillum Place NE to help improve access to several schools near Chillum Place. As part of this effort, DDOT will evaluate potential signal improvements and modifications at this intersection. In addition, this intersection will be analyzed as part of the Metropolitan Branch Trail (MBT) project.


## IMPLEMENTATION

The Rock Creek East I Livability Study provides a snapshot of the current safety issues facing residents and visitors. The study outlines several potential recommendations for improving quality of life and enhancing access. A clearly defined implementation plan will enable DDOT to allocate funding and staff resources to bring these projects to life.

Phasing strategies allow DDOT to prioritize and implement quick-win projects that solve critical safety issues and/or have a widespread impact on the surrounding community. This provides DDOT the opportunity to engage the community in further studying more infrastructure-intensive projects that require detailed design and creative funding.

As short-term projects are completed, community stakeholders can leverage the positive momentum to build support for larger projects that require additional time and resources while experiencing the positive impacts of change. Moreover, lessons learned from early implementations can inform key project decisions for future implementation and ensure resources are used in an effective and efficient manner.


## DDOT PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

The ultimate goal of any planning process is to see the community's vision realized through construction of proposed improvements. To accomplish this goal, projects will follow the established DDOT Development Process depicted in the figure to the right. Understanding the five development process components and phasing timelines are critical to developing a successful implementation plan.

## PLANNING

Planning is the first step to any major project implementation, and the Livability Study completes this step. Effective planning requires establishing a vision and shared goals for a community based on robust public input, data analysis, and a clear understanding of the opportunities and constraints that could affect potential infrastructure improvements. While some additional planning work may be required for specific projects, this report is an excellent foundation for moving quick-win projects toward rapid implementation while other projects are further vetted for feasibility.

## ENVIRONMENTAL

The environmental impacts of any project must be considered prior to implementation. While the level of environmental impact analysis and required reviews vary largely with project size and scope, it is critical to understand the potential effects a project will have on its surroundings. Understanding required permitting and regulations are critical to successful implementation and project timelines. For large scale projects, initiating the environmental review process early is essential to completing the project in an established time frame.

## DESIGN

Successful project implementation hinges on successful design development. Similar to the planning process, the design process should be anchored in extensive stakeholder feedback, public input, and a well-defined understanding of the existing opportunities and constraints. Effective project design must consider all potential impact areas, including stormwater management, natural resources, cultural resources, traffic, utilities, transit, and historic areas.

## RIGHT-OF-WAY

Some projects within this plan utilize only existing DDOT right-of-way (ROW) and others may require acquisition or easements. Successful project implementation requires an understanding of the existing right-of-way boundaries and clear strategies to acquire additional land or permissions, if needed. While the majority of the projects within this plan anticipate remaining within the existing ROW, boundaries used in this planning process are GIS-based and not complete survey data.

## CONSTRUCTION

The final step in the development process, construction, is where the community vision finally comes to life with actual infrastructure improvements. Successful project construction depends on detailed design development including logistics considerations, detailed scheduling, and established project control processes to ensure proper accountability and risk management.

TYPICAL DDOT PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

## SHORT TERM

 (1-2 YEARS)Can be executed through existing contracts and typically do not need capital funding, design work, or environmental clearance.

MEDIUM TERM (2-4 YEARS)

Typically need more advanced design, but may not be subject to full environmental impact statement (EIS) depending on nature of each project.

LONG TERM (4-8 YEARS)

Larger capital projects, which need to be programmed into the budget process with detailed designs and right-of-way examination.


Figure 36. DDOT Project Development Process

## PERFORMANCE MEASURES LEADING TO PHASING

DDOT has developed a Performance Measures Toolbox (current edition dated September 2016) that outlines several performance metrics used to evaluate the effectiveness of planned projects. These performance measures are needed to track progress, develop effective solutions to project needs, prioritize need and investments, and assess the effectives of projects that promote goals and strategies from the District's Multi-modal LongRange Transportation Plan, MoveDC.
The Toolbox categorizes these measures into seven (7) overarching community goals based on MoveDC goals. Of these seven, the relevant goals are Neighborhood Accessibility and Connectivity, Safety and Security, Sustainability and Health, and Citywide Accessibility and Connectivity. The measures are further defined by the transportation mode that would be evaluated or that would benefit from the success of the planned project.

Recommendations stemming from the RCEI Livability Study can be linked directly to specific performance measures found in the DDOT toolbox. The metrics provide an opportunity to assess overall network changes. More specifically, the results will be used to inform DDOT and stakeholders how each of these projects performs in comparison to stated project goals. The matrix on the following page outlines which Toolbox Priority Measures and Project-Specific Measures are applicable to each proposed recommendation in this plan. The performance of each project is defined by the direction in which each measure should trend to indicate whether the concept is achieving the project goal of improving livability for residents of Rock Creek East I. It is recommended that DDOT collect and analyze the types of data, as described in the Performance Measures Toolbox, that are required to assess the relevant performance measures for each concept following project implementation.

|  |  |  | CORRIDORS |  |  |  |  | INTERSECTIONS |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PERFORMANCE MEASURE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | I3 \| 16TH STREET/JUNIPER STREET |  |
| PRIORITY MEASURES | Safety and Comfort | 85th Percentile Speed | $\nabla$ | $\nabla$ | － | $\bigcirc$ | $\nabla$ | $\nabla$ | $\nabla$ |  | $\nabla$ |
|  |  | Bicycle and Pedestrian Crashes | $\square$ | I | $\nabla$ | $\nabla$ | $\square$ | $\sqrt{7}$ |  |  | $\square$ |
|  |  | Crash Frequency | 易 | 7 | － | $\square$ | 8 | \％ |  | $\downarrow$ | － |
|  |  | Crash Rate | $\square$ | $\nu$ | $\square$ | $\nabla$ | $\nabla$ | $\nabla$ |  | ， | $\nabla$ |
|  |  | Crash Severity | － | $\square$ | － | $\nabla$ | 是 | $\square$ |  |  | $\square$ |
|  |  | Level of Traffic Stress（Bike） |  | $\nabla$ | ， |  | n |  |  |  |  |
|  | Mobility and Congestion | Automobile Delay |  |  | － | $\checkmark$ |  | O |  |  |  |
|  |  | Pedestrian Crossing Time | $\nabla$ | J | $\checkmark$ | $\nabla$ | $\square$ | $v$ | $\nabla$ | $\downarrow$ | $\nabla$ |
|  |  | Progression Speed |  |  |  | － |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Travel Time |  |  | － | $\Sigma$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Travel Time Index |  |  |  | $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Mode Share | Automobile Volume |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Bicycle Volume |  | － | 1 |  | － |  | － |  |  |
|  |  | Pedestrian Volume | － |  |  | － | － | － | － |  |  |
|  |  | Bus Ridership | － |  |  |  |  | － |  |  |  |
| PROJECT－SPECIFIC MEASURES | Access to Jobs and Community Destinations | Jobs and Destinations Served |  |  | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | System Coverage | Residents Served |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Environment | Air Quality |  |  |  | － |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Green Space | － | － |  | － | － | － | － | － | $\stackrel{-}{1}$ |
|  |  | Impervious Surface | $\square$ | \％ | ， | $\nabla$ | $\square$ | 量 | ， | $\downarrow$ | n |
|  | Traffic Noise |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Traffic Diversion |  | － |  | － |  | － |  |  |  |
|  |  | Tree Coverage | － | 今 |  | － |  | － |  |  |  |
|  | Travel Time Reliability | On－time Performance（Bus） |  |  |  | － |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Planning Time Index |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Quality of Service | Bicycle Network Connectivity |  | － | － |  | － |  | － |  |  |
|  |  | Bus Overcrowding |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Transit Frequency |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Pedestrian Network Connectivity | － | － |  | － |  | － |  | ， |  |
|  | System Utilization | Person Throughput | － |  |  |  |  | － |  |  |  |
|  | Key to Indicators |  | Successful Performance if the Measure Increases <br> Successful Performance if the Measure Decreases |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Chan | ge Like | ly but D | Does N | ot Dete | rmine | Succe |  |

## PRIORITY MEASURES

To better understand how the Priority Measures and Project-Specific Measures apply to the study's proposed improvements. This section outlines examples and the logic behind the attached matrix.

For example, in Corridor 1 (Georgia Avenue), proposed improvements include bump-outs at intersections, curb bump-outs with dedicated green space, bus bulb-outs, high-visibility crosswalks, and new pedestrian signals. Given the traffic calming and pedestrian safety benefits associated with these treatments, the anticipated speed and crash rates found in the Safety and Comfort priority measures would all be expected to drop, with the exception of bike lane level of stress since there are no specific improvements to cycling infrastructure. In terms of Mobility and Congestion, the pedestrian crossing time would be expected to drop given the reduced crossing distance from the bump-outs. The effects on overall travel time and automobile delay would be negligible since there are no significant changes to the roadway configuration or capacity. For Mode Share, the improved pedestrian infrastructure and added bus-bulb-outs would be expected to increase pedestrian activity and bus ridership respectively, with no effect on automobiles or bicycles.

## PROJECT SPECIFIC MEASURES

Moving to the Project-Specific Measures, no change would be expected in the Access to Jobs and Community Destinations and System Coverage measures since the improvements are relatively concentrated and not near major network centers. For measures pertaining to the Environment, the additional green space in the bulb-outs is replacing existing impervious surfaces and thus the green space indicator increases while the impervious surface indicator decreases. Tree coverage will also increase slightly since new trees will be planted in the added green space. While the bus bulb-out will improve boarding times, the implementation of only one limits the improvement's ability to significantly improve on-time performance and planning time index measures for Travel-Time Reliability. The limited scope of bus-related improvements prevents an increase in most of the Quality of Service metrics, with pedestrian network connectivity being the key exception. Finally, the improved pedestrian connectivity and overall safety improvements to the corridor should result in additional person throughput under the System Utilization measure. While all of these anticipated impacts are dependent on a multitude of external forces, the process for determining the performance indicators is applicable to all of the proposed livability improvements.


## Project Phasing

The phasing plan for the Rock Creek East I Livability Study is segmented into short, medium, and long-term projects. In many cases, the shortterm portion of a project lays the groundwork for more permanent long-term improvements. These tactical urbanism style short-term projects are an excellent method for testing planned treatments and building additional support for larger, more complex projects. More importantly, they enable community residents to express concerns that may not have been present during the development of this plan and work with local agencies to modify the design of future implementations. Of note, many short-term projects use "quick-build" materials, such as flexposts and other "lighter, quicker, cheaper" materials prior to intalling permanent construction.

## SHORT-TERM PROJECTS (1-2 YEARS)

Recommendations classified as short-term projects include improvements that can be implemented at relatively low cost through existing safety, asset management, and maintenance programs within DDOT. As an example, adhering to pre-defined standards, WMATA-approved bus stop improvements can be installed in the near term.

Some improvements with more moderate costs that require additional planning and design efforts can also be identified as short-term based on the level of need. A high need, for example, may be determined from the project's proximity to pedestrian and bicycle trip generators such as schools, recreation centers, libraries, bus stops, or commercial areas. Additionally, projects that would provide safety improvements are prioritized higher than those that would primarily improve network connectivity or provide congestion relief.

## MEDIUM-TERM PROJECTS (2-4 YEARS)

Medium-term projects may involve more detailed design and engineering work compared
to short-term projects, adding another phase to the project and likely requiring additional time to plan and complete. Most of these projects have a higher estimated cost than short-term projects which may require additional funding coordination. Projects in this category may also require more extensive coordination with community stakeholders and local agencies during the planning and design phases.

## LONG-TERM PROJECTS (4-8 YEARS)

Long-term projects are typically the most advanced implementations and are likely to involve each of the major stages of DDOT's project development process. They will require more advanced design and environmental review. Long-term projects may also require acquisition of right-of-way or coordination with agency partners such as WMATA for significant bus stop modifications or the National Park Service for use of non-DDOT right-of-way for transportation improvements. In some cases, the projects in this category are not complex but include numerous improvements within a long corridor. Many of these projects will have large construction costs and thus will require an extensive effort to organize and secure funding. To avoid a piecemeal implementation along a corridor that could violate user expectancy and lead to adverse safety effects, the specific improvements within each project are recommended for implementation simultaneously. This may require additional planning, resources, and coordination, leading to the classification of these projects as long-term.

The following tables illustrate a phasing strategy for the project focus areas. Systematic improvements should be addressed by DDOT as roadway improvements are made, and future small area planning and design programs are initiated. For a complete cost estimate, refer to Appendix D.

| AREA | DESCRIPTION | ESTIMATED <br> PLANNING- <br> LEVEL COST | PHASING |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Georgia Avenue NW (North) \| TACTICAL <br> Install paint markings and flexible delineators to form bulb-outs at corners to reduce pedestrian crossing distances; Upgrade to highvisibility crosswalks. | \$57,700 | S |
| C-1 | Georgia Avenue NW (North) \| PERMANENT <br> Construct bulb-outs at corners to reduce pedestrian crossing distances; Upgrade to high-visibility crosswalks; Close redundant driveways to reduce pedestrian-vehicle conflict points; Upgrade bus stops for ADA-compliance; Install HAWK signal at Fern St pedestrian crossing; Add plantings, trees, and pedestrian lighting. | \$225,250 | M |
|  | 14th Street NW \| TACTICAL <br> Install paint markings and flexible delineators to form bulb-outs at corners to reduce pedestrian crossing distances; Upgrade to highvisibility crosswalks; Install green paint to highlight bike lane conflict zones. | \$139,000 | M |
| C-2 | 14th Street NW \| PERMANENT <br> Construct bulb-outs with planting areas at corners to reduce pedestrian crossing distances; Upgrade to high-visibility crosswalks; Install pedestrian crossing signs; Construct floating bus stop (optional); Upgrade bus stops for ADA-compliance; Restrict Luzon Ave to oneway with realignment and construct contraflow bike lane and new sidewalk. | $\begin{gathered} \$ 503,750 \\ (\$ 539,050 \\ \text { with Floating } \\ \text { Bus Stop) } \end{gathered}$ | L |
| C-3 | Georgia Avenue NW (South) \| TACTICAL <br> Install paint markings and flexible delineators to form bulb-outs at corners to reduce pedestrian crossing distances; Upgrade to highvisibility crosswalks; Install green paint to highlight bike lane conflict zones along Piney Branch Road; Install public art at Tewkesbury Place cul-de-sac. Install quick build material for closing 12th Street NW spur. | \$112,450 | S |
| C-3 <br> (contd.) | Georgia Avenue NW (South) \| PERMANENT <br> Construct bulb-outs with planting areas at corners to reduce pedestrian crossing distances; Upgrade to high-visibility crosswalks; Construct median refuge island at Underwood St with Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacon (RRFB); Upgrade bus stops for ADA-compliance; Repurpose travel lane on Piney Branch Road to create protected bike lanes near Georgia Avenue; $9^{\text {th }}$ Street NW intersection realignment; Construct new sidewalk along Piney Branch Road; Tuckerman Street NW realignment. | \$303,450 | M-L |


| AREA | DESCRIPTION | ESTIMATED <br> PLANNING- <br> LEVEL COST | PHASING |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | North Capitol Street/New Hampshire Ave \| TACTICAL Install high-visibility crosswalks and in-road "Stop for Pedestrians" signs. | \$14,500 | S |
| C-4 | North Capitol Street/New Hampshire Ave \| PERMANENT Realignment of multiple adjacent intersections reduce vehiclepedestrian conflicts and reduce crossing distances, improve traffic flow to reduce red-light violations, create new community green spaces; Install high-visibility crosswalks and median refuge islands for pedestrians. | \$1,166,800 | L |
|  | Piney Branch Road NW \| TACTICAL <br> Install paint markings and flexible delineators to form bulb-outs at corners to reduce pedestrian crossing distances; Upgrade to highvisibility crosswalks; Install green paint to highlight bike lane conflict zones along Piney Branch Road; Close access to $5^{\text {th }}$ Street and Dahlia Street at Blair Road. Quick build reconfiguration of 6th Street NW. | \$98,100 | M |
| C-5 | Piney Branch Road NW \| PERMANENT <br> Construct bulb-outs with planting areas at corners to reduce pedestrian crossing distances; Upgrade to high-visibility crosswalks; Convert $6^{\text {th }}$ Street to one-way at Piney Branch Road and add angle parking; Close access to $5^{\text {th }}$ Street and Dahlia Street at Blair Road with curb, sidewalk, and landscaping; Install bike lanes per MoveDC; Implement a road diet using painted median east of Blair Road; construct floating bus island at Butternut St. | \$323,000 | L |
|  | Georgia Avenue NW at Alaska Avenue NW \| TACTICAL Install paint markings and flexible delineators to form bulb-outs at corners to reduce pedestrian crossing distances and reduce turning speeds for right-turning vehicles; Install wayfinding signage. | \$45,550 | S |
| I-1 | Georgia Avenue NW at Alaska Avenue NW \| PERMANENT Remove slip lane to Alaska Avenue and construct a plaza area; Construct a median on Alaska Avenue to restrict left turns to and from Kalmia Road; Construct median pedestrian refuge islands along Georgia Avenue; Remove slip lane from Eastern Avenue to create landscaped area and reduce turning speeds for improved pedestrian safety; Install high-visibility crosswalks. | \$255,000 | M |


| AREA | DESCRIPTION | ESTIMATED <br> PLANNING- <br> LEVEL COST | PHASING |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Blair Road NW at Aspen Street NW \| TACTICAL Planting, beautification, and placemaking improvements. | \$17,900 | S |
| I-2 | Blair Road NW at Aspen Street NW \| PERMANENT <br> Construct bulb-outs with planting areas at corners to reduce pedestrian crossing distances; Upgrade to high-visibility crosswalks; Install green paint to highlight bike lane conflict zones on Butternut Street; Upgrade to wider sidewalk along Blair Road. | \$302,000 | S |
| I-3 | 16th Street NW at Juniper Street NW \| PERMANENT Replace southbound left-turn lane with an extended center median with plantings; Relocate and upgrade bus stop for safety and ADA compliance; Install high-visibility crosswalks. | \$97,300 | S |
|  | 16th Street NW at Alaska Avenue NW \| TACTICAL Planting, beautification, and placemaking improvements. | \$6,650 | S |
| I-4 | 16th Street NW at Alaska Avenue NW \| PERMANENT Realign Alaska Avenue to reduce the turning radius and speed of right-turns from $16^{\text {th }}$ Street; Extend medians to provide pedestrian refuge and planting areas; Upgrade bus stop for ADA compliance; Install high-visibility crosswalks. | \$101,550 | M |




## APPENDIX

The Rock Creek East I Livability Study has been supported and informed by extensive research, assessment, and data collection. Not all of this research could be presented in the body of the final report. However, as
this research and referenced information is critical to understanding the final concept recommendations, they are provided as appendices.
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Early in project planning, the team conducted field assessments to evaluate the area through multiple lenses-from experiential to the more technical. Recognizing the strengths while taking note of challenges, field teams walked the corridors and observed the state of infrastructure, presence of businesses, and qualities of the landscape. After cataloging existing features, observing behavior, and analyzing spatial data, multi-modal conditions
were delineated and mapped. The assessment further supported the identification of focus areas by identifying areas of the highest need. Multimodal field assessments are followed by more in depth traffic analysis.

## APPENDIX A

FIELD OBSERVATIONS

## TRAFFIC + ROADWAY OBSERVATIONS



COMMUNITY CONCERNS

- Bicycle crashes.


## OBSERVATIONS

## A. Traffic Control Device

- Intersection of Georgia Avenue and Van Buren Street, NW is signalized.
- Intersection of Georgia Avenue and Underwood Street is controlled by STOP sign on Underwood Street, NW.
- Intersection of Georgia Avenue and Piney Branch Road, NW is signalized.
- Intersection of Georgia Avenue and Sheridan Street, NW is signalized.
- Intersection of Georgia Avenue and Rittenhouse Street, NW is signalized.


## B. Signages

- No Parking (R7-2) signs present at designated locations on both sides of Georgia Avenue, NW.
- Snow Emergency Route signs present on SB direction.
- Posted Speed Limit of 30 MPH on Georgia Avenue, NW.
C. Geometric Features
- Segment is approximately 1,780 feet long and 60 feet wide (Curb to Curb).
- The segment has three (3) lanes per direction.
- Width of lanes is 10 feet.
- There are twenty (20) driveways along the segment.
D. Pavement markings
- Double yellow centerline markings present throughout the segment.
- Crosswalk markings present on some approaches of the intersections on the segment.
- Stop bars present on minor road approaches at intersections along the segment.


## E. Road Side Features

- Sidewalks present along both sides of the segment.
- Street lights are present and functioning.
- Gas stations, business centers and shops are located on either sides of the segment.


## F. Parking

- Metered parking is present at certain locations on the segment.
- Parking restriction is 2-hour limit between 7 AM - 8:30 PM, Monday to Friday at certain locations.
- There are five (5) transit stops on the segment.


## Field Assessment \& Preliminary Data - GEORGIA AVEI

G. Vehicular Behavior

- High traffic volumes were observed on the segment.
- Vehicle-pedestrian conflict were observed on the segment.
- Some vehicles were observed speeding on segment
H. Pedestrian and Bicycles Behavior
- Pedestrians were observed crossing Georgia Avenue, NW mid block and outside the crosswalks.
- Bicycles were observed sharing the travel lanes with vehicles.
- Bicycles were observed using the sidewalks.


## JUE, NW B/N RITTENHOUSE ST \& VAN BUREN ST, NW

Condition of Facilities at Intersections
$\left.\begin{array}{|c|c|c|}\hline \text { Facility } & \text { Condition } & \text { Remarks } \\ \hline \text { Pavement markings } & \text { Fair } & \begin{array}{c}\text { Pavement markings are } \\ \text { in fair condition. }\end{array} \\ \hline \text { Signage } & & \begin{array}{c}\text { Fair } \\ \text { Signs along the segment } \\ \text { are in fair condition. } \\ \text { Some signs have been } \\ \text { blocked by trees, while } \\ \text { others are attached on } \\ \text { bent poles. }\end{array} \\ \hline \text { Sidewalks } & & \begin{array}{c}\text { Sidewalks along the } \\ \text { segment are in good } \\ \text { condition. However, } \\ \text { there are defects in } \\ \text { isolated locations. }\end{array} \\ \hline \text { Crosswalks } & & \text { Good } \\ \hline \text { Good } & & \begin{array}{c}\text { Crosswalks are in good } \\ \text { condition. }\end{array} \\ \hline \text { Street lights are in good } \\ \text { condition. }\end{array}\right\}$

## Field Assessment \& Preliminary Data - GEORGIA AVER

## TRAFFIC VOLUMES \& SPEED ON GEORGIA AVENUE

 Summary| Measure | Data |
| :---: | :---: |
| Peak Hours | $\begin{gathered} \text { 6:30 AM - 7:30 AM \& } \\ \text { 5:45 PM - 6:45 PM } \end{gathered}$ |
| Peak Hour Volumes | AM: 810 vph <br> PM: 1004 vph |
| ADT | 14,032 |
| Mean Speed | 19 MPH |
| 10 MPH Pace Speed | 21-30 MPH |
| 85 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ Percentile Speed | 28 MPH |
| Total number of bicycles using travel lanes during AM \& PM peak periods | 8 |
| Total number of bicycles using sidewalks during AM \& PM peak periods | 18 |



## Field Assessment \& Preliminary Data - GEORGIA AVEI

## PHOTOGRAPHS OF INTERSECTION



Cyclist using sidewalk on SB Georgia Avenue, NW


Pedestrian Crossing at mid-block on Georgia Avenue, NW


Cyclist sharing NB travel lane Georgia Avenue, NW


Cyclist using sidewalk on SB Georgia Avenue, NW


Cyclist sharing SB travel lane with vehicles on Georgia Avenue, NW


Pedestrian crossing at mid-block on Georgia Avenue, NW

## North Capitol St \& New Hampshire Ave

## INTRODUCTION



The intersection of North Capitol Street and New Hampshire Avenue is located approximately two miles east of Rock Creek Park in the Northwest Quadrant of Washington, D.C. This intersection is considered a high priority location of the DDOT Rock Creek East Livability Study. North Capitol Street separates the Northwest and Northeast quadrants, therefore the street names of those that are west of North Capitol Street will be labeled as NW and those east of it will be labeled as NE (see map above for context).

In order to understand the public perception of the livability conditions at this intersection, public comments were taken from three main sources; 1) calls to DC's 311 system entered into DDOT's Open Data Portal,2) Vision Zero comments from DDOT Open Data Portal, and 3) Rock Creek East 1 public meeting comments. Some of the public comments made about this location are as follows:

## OL ST NW \& NEW HAMPSHIRE AVE NW

- There are no sidewalks for several blocks on Blair Rd NE. This is a highly pedestrian trafficked route due to public transit and several schools nearby.
- During morning and evening peak periods cars on New Hampshire "Block the Box" at Blair; causing a backup on Blair, when the light turns green. Accidents frequently occur at this intersection due to drivers not stopping at the red light and/or speeding through the intersection. Avg of at least 2 accidents per month.
- Cars frequently run the right turn red-light from North Capitol Street to New Hampshire Avenue; preventing pedestrians from crossing; ignoring the No Turn on Red ("Right Turn on Green Arrow Only") sign creating an unsafe environment for crossing New Hampshire Avenue.
- During the AM Peak cars traveling southbound from New Hampshire to North Capitol routinely run the red light and create serious backups "Blocking the Box". This impacts northbound and southbound traffic on North Capital Street.


## EXISTING CONDITIONS

## Study Intersections

There are five total intersections that were generally studied in order to examine the livability and analyze the public comments made about this location. The intersections and their control type are listed below:

- North Capitol Street \& New Hampshire Ave: Signalized (All legs of intersection)
- North Capitol Street \& Kennedy Street NE: Signalized
- New Hampshire Ave NW \& Kennedy Street NW
- Longfellow Street NE \& New Hampshire Ave NE: Unsignalized (Eastbound stop only)
- Blair Road NE \& Kennedy Street NE: Unsignalized (All way stop)

A right turn signal and a "Right Turn on Green Arrow Only" sign are present at the intersection of northbound North Capitol Street at New Hampshire Ave NE. The signals at North Capitol St and New Hampshire Ave (all legs) do not have an All-Red Phase. During peak period observations, vehicles on southbound New Hampshire Ave NE were often still within the intersection as the light for north/southbound North Capitol Street turned green. A "Do Not Block Intersection" signs are present at southbound New Hampshire Ave NE and northbound North Capitol Street approaches of this intersection.

## Field Assessment \& Preliminary Data - NORTH CAPI

## Field Observations

Field observations and data collection were conducted during the peak periods of 7:00-8:30 AM and 4:00-5:30 PM, as well as during off-peak hours to assess the existing conditions at this location. Some of the noteworthy observations made at and surrounding the intersection of North Capitol Street and New Hampshire Avenue include:

- Regarding the public comment made about the sidewalks along Blair Road, it appears DDOT recently installed a sidewalk on the east side of Blair Rd NE.
- However, the sidewalk along the east side of Blair Road NE between Riggs Road NE and Longfellow Street NE is very narrow and has multiple utility poles in the sidewalk.
- There is no sidewalk along the west side of Blair Road NE between Longstreet Street NE and Jefferson Street NE. The installation of a sidewalk here may be difficult due to the steep slopes and presence of housing along this road.
- Queued vehicles on southbound New Hampshire Ave NE often block the intersections and crosswalks, making crossing for pedestrians dangerous and difficult.
- Drivers were often observed disobeying the red right turn arrow from northbound North Capitol St NE onto New Hampshire Ave NE.
- A crash occurred at New Hampshire Ave NE \& Longfellow St NE (just north of North Capitol St \& New Hampshire Ave) during PM peak observations.
-Vehicle 1 was travelling westbound on Longfellow Street NE approaching the stop sign at the intersection with New Hampshire Avenue NE. Due to the queueing on southbound New Hampshire Avenue NE, vehicle 1 was unable to see vehicle 2 which was travelling northbound on New Hampshire Avenue NE. Vehicle 1 proceeded to make a left turn onto northbound New Hampshire Avenue NE, colliding with vehicle 2.

Most of these observations are consistent with the initial issues identified from the public comments.

## Pedestrian and Bike Accessibility

In order to examine the pedestrian and bicycle accessibility, counts were conducted at 7:008:30 AM and 4:00-5:30 PM at each leg of the North Capitol Street and New Hampshire Ave intersection along with the intersections of North Capitol Street \& Kennedy Street, Longfellow Street NE \& New Hampshire Avenue NE, and Kennedy Street NE \& Blair Road NE. Table 1 shows the number of pedestrians at each intersection, by peak hour observed and the respective crosswalk used.

## OL ST NW \& NEW HAMPSHIRE AVE NW

Table 1: Pedestrian Counts

| Location | Peak Hour Observed | West Crosswalk | North Crosswalk | East Crosswalk | South Crosswalk |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kennedy \& Blair | 7:30-8:30AM | 2 | 6 | 18 | 6 |
|  | $4: 30-5: 30$ PM | 4 | 3 | 11 | 4 |
| Longfellow \& New <br> Hampshire | 7:30-8:30AM | 8 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
|  | 4:00-5:30PM | 2 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
|  <br> Kennedy | 7:30-8:30AM | 4 | 9 | 10 | 14 |
|  | 4:30-5:30PM | 5 | 1 | 5 | 5 |
|  <br> New Hampshire, NE <br> (North) | 7:30-8:30AM | N/A | 0 | 0 | N/A |
|  | 4:30-5:30PM | N/A | 0 | 0 | N/A |
|  <br> New Hampshire | 7:30-8:30AM | 0 | 1 | 0 | 8 |
|  | 4:30-5:30PM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
|  <br> New Hampshire, <br> NW (South) | 7:30-8:30AM | $\mathbf{8}$ | $\mathbf{0}: 30-5: 30$ PM | 3 | N/A |

Table 2 shows the number bicyclists at each intersection by time and the respective crosswalk used.

Table 2: Bicycle Counts

| Location | Peak Hour Observed | West Crosswalk | North Crosswalk | East Crosswalk | South Crosswalk |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kennedy \& Blair | 7:30-8:30AM | 6 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
|  | 4:30-5:30PM | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Longfellow \& New Hampshire | 7:30-8:30AM | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 4:30-5:30PM | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| North Capitol. \& Kennedy Street | 7:30-8:30AM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 4:30-5:30PM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| North Capitol \& New Hampshire (North) | 7:30-8:30AM | N/A | 1 | 1 | N/A |
|  | 4:30-5:30РM | N/A | 0 | 1 | N/A |
| North Capitol. \& New Hampshire (Middle) | 7:30-8:30AM | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
|  | 4:30-5:30PM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| North Capitol \& New Hampshire (South) | 7:30-8:30AM | 2 | N/A | N/A | 1 |
|  | 4:30-5:30PM | 1 | N/A | N/A | 0 |

## Field Assessment \& Preliminary Data - NORTH CAPI

Although there was relatively low pedestrian and bike activity at the intersection of North Capitol Street and New Hampshire Avenue, a higher number of pedestrians and bikes were observed at the other intersections surrounding it. The highest number of pedestrians and bikes were counted at the intersection of Kennedy Street NE and Blair Road NE, which is where the sidewalk on the west side of Blair Road NE is missing portions. Also, the DC Bilingual Public Charter School is located about two blocks south of this location and many school children were observed walking along Blair Road NE.

## Crash Data

A three-year crash data report was provided for the intersection of North Capitol Street and New Hampshire Avenue. From January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2018, there were 19 total crashes at this intersection. None of these crashes involved pedestrians or bicycles. Based on the descriptions provided in the police accident report forms (PD-10), 15 of the 19 total crashes took place at the right turn from northbound North Capitol Street to New Hampshire Avenue NE. Crash data indicates that this location is not only dangerous for pedestrians to cross, as identified by the public comments, it is also dangerous for vehicles.

## Facility Assessment

An assessment of transportation facilities, including pedestrian facilities, were conducted while on site. Table 3 below summarizes the condition of the transportation facilities.

Table 3: Facility Assessment

| Facility | Condition | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Crosswalks | Fair | Crosswalks on North Capitol St are in good condition but those on New Hampshire Ave and Kennedy St are in poor condition. See Figure 1 |
| Sidewalks | Fair | Some portions of the sidewalks along Blair Road NE and New Hampshire Avenue are in poor condition; (too narrow, obstructed by fixed objects, unleveled, missing portions, etc.) See Figures 2 and 3 |
| Curb/ADA Ramps | Good | Present and in good condition on each leg of North Capitol Street and New Hampshire Avenue intersection. Poor conditions at North Capitol Street and Kennedy Street. See Figure 4 |

## IOL ST NW \& NEW HAMPSHIRE AVE NW



Figure 1: Crosswalks on New Hampshire Ave and Kennedy St are in poor condition
Figure 1 above shows faded and barely visible crosswalks are at the intersection of North Capitol Street and New Hampshire Avenue.

## Field Assessment \& Preliminary Data - NORTH CAPI



Figure 2: Missing sidewalk Due to Existing Topography along Blair Road NE
Figure 2 above shows missing sidewalks on parts of Blair Road NE approaching the intersection of New Hampshire Avenue NW, causing pedestrian to walk in the street. As stated earlier in the text, the steep slope seen in this photo appears to contribute to the decision to not install a sidewalk here.


Figure 3: Sidewalks along New Hampshire Avenue
Figure 3 above shows a sidewalk pinch point that is narrow and less than the required 4 feet, (approximately 3 feet) approaching the intersection of North Capitol Street and New Hampshire Ave NE. The sidewalk slabs are elevated/uneven, and slight cracks provide an uneven walking surface.


Figure 4: Missing Curb/ADA Ramps on the East Leg of the North Capitol Street and Kennedy Street NE Intersection
Figure 4 above shows the crosswalk on the east leg of the North Capitol Street and Kennedy Street NE intersection, with missing curb/ADA ramps leading to the crosswalk.

## Field Assessment \& Preliminary Data - NORTH CAPI



Figure 5: Pedestrian Signal at New Hampshire Ave and Kennedy Street
Figure 5 above shows a pedestrian signal is completely hidden by a utility pole at the curb and cannot be seen by pedestrians unless standing directly under the signal.

## POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS

In order to improve the livability conditions at and surrounding the intersection of North Capitol Street and New Hampshire Avenue, the following solutions should be considered:

- Consider adding pavement markings to reinforce "Do Not Block Intersection" signs
- Add "Stop Here on Red" sign for northbound North Capitol St right turn onto New Hampshire Ave NE. Consider adding a stop line/bar on northbound North Capitol St to reinforce the proposed "Stop Here on Red" sign.
- Add All-Red Phase at North Capitol St and New Hampshire Ave NE (North)
- Repaint the crosswalks on New Hampshire Ave NW at Kennedy Street NW

As mentioned before there are missing sidewalk sections on the west side of Blair Road NE, however the installation of sidewalks may be prevented because of the existing topography in the area.

OL ST NW \& NEW HAMPSHIRE AVE NW


## COMMUNITY CONCERNS

Right turning vehicles from Alaska Avenue, NW create hazardous conditions for vehicles.
Not enough pedestrian crossing interval timing.
Speeding on intersection approaches and legs.
Red-light violations.
Confusing Intersection geometry.

## OBSERVATIONS

## A. Traffic Control Device

- Intersection is signalized.
- Signal heads are correctly positioned and visible to drivers and pedestrians.
- Countdown pedestrian signals are present on all approaches.
- Right Turn on Red is permitted on Georgia Avenue, NW and Kalmia Avenue, NW and prohibited on Alaska Avenue, NW.


## JUE, NW, ALASKA AVENUE, NW \& KALMIA ROAD, NW

B. Signage

- No Parking (R7-2) signs on west side of NB approach on Georgia Avenue, NW.
- No Thru Trucks Over 1 1/4 Ton Capacity (R12-3) sign on EB approach on Kalmia Avenue, NW.
- Snow Emergency Route signs on NB and SB approaches of Georgia Avenue, NW.
- Right Lane Must Turn Right sign on NB approach.
- Posted Speed Limit of 30 MPH on Georgia Avenue, NW.
- Posted Speed Limit of 25 MPH on Kalmia Road, NW.
- Keep Right (R4-7) signs on Kalmia Road and Alaska Avenue, NW.
C. Geometric Features
- NB and SB approaches on Georgia Avenue, NW have three (3) lanes per direction.
- WB approach on Kalmia Road, NW has two (2) lanes per direction, while EB approach has one (1) lane per direction
- NEB approach on Alaska Avenue, NW has two (2) lanes per direction.
- NEB approach on Alaska Avenue, NW is divided by 3 feet wide median.
- Georgia Avenue and Kalmia Road, NW are undivided.
- Island present on SB approach.
- Lanes on all approaches are 10 feet wide.


## D. Pavement markings

- Double yellow centerline markings on NB and SB approaches on Georgia Avenue, NW.
- Crosswalk markings on the all approaches of the intersection.
- Stop bars present on all approaches.
- Lane use marking on the EB approach of Kalmia Road, NW.


## E. Road Side Features

- Sidewalks present on all sides of the intersection.
- ADA compliant ramps present at intersection.
- Street lights are present and functioning.
- Transit stops are present on all approaches of the intersection..


## Field Assessment \& Preliminary Data - GEORGIA AVEI

## F. Parking

- Metered parking present on all approaches of intersection except WB approach on Kalmia Road, NW.
G. Vehicular Behavior
- Left turning vehicles on Georgia Avenue cause congestion at the intersection.
- Vehicular-pedestrian conflict were observed for right turning vehicles Kalmia Road onto Georgia Avenue NW.
- Bicycles were observed sharing the travel lanes with vehicles


## H. Pedestrian Behavior

- A few pedestrians crossed the intersection outside the crosswalks.
- Pedestrians were generally observed to have difficulty in navigating through the intersection due to its large size and complex geometry.


## JUE, NW, ALASKA AVENUE, NW \& KALMIA ROAD, NW

## Condition of Facilities at Intersections

| Facility | Condition | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pavement markings | Fair | Pavement markings on <br> Georgia Avenue, NW are <br> visible and in good <br> condition. Pavement <br> markings on Alaska Avenue <br> and Kalmia Road, NW are in <br> poor condition. |
| Curbs/ ADA Ramps | Good | Most ramps at the <br> intersection are ADA <br> compliant and in good <br> condition. |
| Signage | Good | Signs at intersection are in <br> good condition. However, <br> some signs on Georgia <br> Avenue have been blocked <br> by trees. Too many signs <br> present at intersection. |
| Sidewalks | Good | Sidewalks surrounding <br> intersection are in good <br> condition. |
| Crosswalks | Poor | Crosswalks are in good <br> condition. |
| Street Lights | Good | Street lights are in good <br> condition. |

Pedestrian Crossing

| Location | Crossing <br> distance | Walk Interval | Countdown <br> Interval |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Georgia <br> Avenue, NW | 70 feet | 9 seconds | 13 seconds |
| Kalmia Road, <br> NW | 70 feet | 22 seconds | 13 seconds |
| Alaska Avenue, <br> NW | 60 feet | 17 seconds | 3 seconds |

TRAFFIC VOLUMES AT INTERSECTION
Summary

| Measure | Data |
| :---: | :---: |
| Peak Hours | $7: 30 \mathrm{AM}-8: 30 \mathrm{AM}$ and <br> $4: 45 \mathrm{PM}-5: 45 \mathrm{PM}$ |
| AM Peak Hour Vehicular Volume | 2,460 |
| PM Peak Hour Vehicular Volume | 2,496 |
| Total number of pedestrians <br> crossing during peak hours | 316 |
| Total number of bicycles using <br> intersection during peak hours | 56 |

## JUE, NW, ALASKA AVENUE, NW \& KALMIA ROAD, NW



AM Peak Hour Diagrams


PM Peak Hour Diagrams

## Field Assessment \& Preliminary Data - GEORGIA AVEI

## PHOTOGRAPHS OF INTERSECTION



Pedestrian crossing outside crosswalk on NB Georgia Avenue, NW


Poor pavement markings on Kalmia Road, NW


Bicycles using travel lane of Georgia Avenue, NW


Bent signage on Alaska Avenue, NW


Vehicle -Pedestrian conflicts of Georgia Avenue, NW


Signal heads and Street lights at intersection


## COMMUNITY CONCERNS

- Narrow lane for buses
- Poor sidewalk infrastructure


## OBSERVATIONS

A. Traffic Control Device

- Intersection is signalized.
- Signal heads are correctly positioned and visible to drivers and pedestrians.
-Countdown pedestrian signals are present on all approaches.
-Right Turn on Red is permitted at the intersection.
B. Signage
- No Parking (R7-2) sign on west side of SB approach on Blair Road, NW.
-No Thru Trucks Over 1 ¼ Ton Capacity (R12-3) sign on EB approach on Aspen street, NW.
-Emergency Snow Route signs on NB and SB approaches of Blair Road, NW.
-Right Lane Must Turn Right sign on NB approach.
C. Geometric Features
-NB approach on Blair Road, NW has two (2) approach lanes and one (1) receiving lane.
-SB approach on Blair Road, NW has one (1) lane per direction.
-WB and EB approaches on Aspen street, NW have one (1) lane per direction.
-Lanes on all approaches are 10 feet wide.
-The intersection is adjacent to an overhead railway.


## D. Pavement markings

-Double yellow centerline markings on NB and SB approaches on Blair Road, NW
-Crosswalk markings present on the all approaches of intersection.

- Stop bars present on all approaches.
-Right Turn Only lane use marking on the SB approach.


## E. Road Side Features

-Sidewalks present on all sides, except east side of NB and SB approaches of the intersection.
-ADA compliant ramps present at intersection.

- Street lights are present and functioning.


## F. Parking

-No parking on any approach except north side of EB approach of Aspen Street, NW.
-Distance of parking from perpendicular curb is 50 feet.
-Parking restriction is 2-hour limit between 7AM -8:30 PM, Monday to Friday.

## G. Vehicular Behavior

- No intersection blockages nor congestion was observed.
-Vehicles were generally compliant to traffic control signals and signage at the intersection.


## H. Pedestrian Behavior

-Pedestrians crossed the intersection at the designated crosswalks.

- A substantial number of pedestrians consist of pre-school children.


## W \& ASPEN STREET, NW

## Condition of Facilities at Intersections

| Facility | Condition | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pavement markings | Good | All pavement markings are <br> visible and in good <br> condition. |
| Curbs/ ADA Ramps | Good | All ramps at the <br> intersection are ADA <br> compliant and in good <br> condition. |
| Signage | Good | Signs at intersection are in <br> good condition. |
| Sidewalks | Good | Sidewalks surrounding <br> intersection are in good <br> condition. |
| Crosswalks | Good | Crosswalks are in good <br> condition |
| Street Lights | Street lights on the NB and <br> SB approaches are in good <br> condition. |  |

Pedestrian Crossing

| Location | Crossing <br> distance | Walk Interval | Countdown <br> Interval |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aspen Street, <br> NW | 36 feet | 27 seconds |  |
| Blair Road, NW | 42 feet | 60 seconds |  |

## Field Assessment \& Preliminary Data - BLAIR ROAD,

## TRAFFIC VOLUMES AT INTERSECTION

| Measure | Data |
| :---: | :---: |
| Peak Hours | $7: 30 \mathrm{AM}-8: 30 \mathrm{AM}$ and <br> $4: 45 \mathrm{PM}-5: 45 \mathrm{PM}$ |
| AM Peak Hour Vehicular Volume | 2,033 |
| PM Peak Hour Vehicular Volume | 2,022 |
| Total number of pedestrians <br> crossing during peak hours | 75 |
| Total number of bicycles using <br> intersection during peak hours | 89 |



AM Peak Hour
Diagram


PM Peak Hour
Diagram

## W \& ASPEN STREET, NW



Children crossing at intersection


Eastbound approach on Aspen Street, NW


Westbound Approach on Aspen
Street, NW with double yellow centerline marking


Southbound approach on Blair Road Street, NW with double yellow centerline marking

Field Assessment \& Preliminary Data - $16^{\text {TH }}$ STREET,


## COMMUNITY CONCERNS

- No bike lanes/ unused parking lanes
- Speeding/ Side Swiping parked vehicles


## OBSERVATIONS

## A. Traffic Control Device

-Intersection is signalized.
-Signal heads are correctly positioned and visible to drivers and pedestrians.
-Countdown pedestrian signals are present on all approaches.
-Right Turn on Red is permitted at the intersection.
-Left Turn from 16thStreet, NW onto Rock Creek Park is restricted.

## B. Signage

-No Parking (R7-2) sign on west side of NB approach on 16thStreet, NW.
-No Standing (R7-4) on south side of WB approach on Aspen Street, NW.
-No Thru Trucks Over 1 ¼ Ton Capacity (R12-3) sign on Aspen Street, NW.
-Snow Emergency Route sign on NB and SB approaches of 16thStreet, NW.
-Posted Speed Limit of 30 MPH on 16thStreet, NW.

## C. Geometric Features

-NB approach on 16thStreet is two (2) lanes per direction and divided by an 8 feet wide median.
-SB approach on 16thstreet has two (2) lanes per direction, an exclusive left turn lane and is undivided.
-WB approach on Aspen street, NW has one (1) lane per direction.
-EB approach is closed and under construction.
-Lanes on all approaches are 10 feet wide.

## D. Pavement markings

-Double yellow centerline markings present on WB and SB approaches.
-Crosswalk markings on the all approaches.
-Stop bars present on all approaches.
-Left turn lane use marking on the SB approach.

## E. Road Side Features

.Six feet wide sidewalks present on all approaches of the intersection.
-ADA compliant ramps present at intersection.
-Street lights are present and functioning.

## F. Parking

-No parking on any approach except south side of WB approach of Aspen Street, NW.
-Distance of parking from perpendicular curb is 130 feet.
-Parking restriction is 2-hour limit between 7AM -8:30 PM, Monday to Friday.

## G. Vehicular Behavior

-During the AM peak period, vehicles traveling SB on 16thStreet, NW were observed blocking the intersection and stopping on the crosswalks.
-Similar observations were made during them PM peak period for vehicles traveling NB on 16thStreet, NW.

## H. Pedestrian Behavior

-Pedestrians crossed the intersection at the designated crosswalks.
-Few pedestrian vehicle conflicts were observed.

## Field Assessment \& Preliminary Data - $16^{\text {TH }}$ STREET,

## Condition of Facilities at Intersections

| Facility | Condition | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pavement markings | Good | All pavement markings <br> are visible and in good <br> condition. |
| Curbs/ ADA Ramps | Good | All ramps at the <br> intersection are ADA <br> compliant and in good <br> condition. |
| Signage | Good | Signs at intersection are <br> in good condition. |
| Sidewalks | Good | Sidewalks surrounding <br> the intersection are in <br> good condition. |
| Crosswalks | Good | Crosswalks are in good <br> condition. |
| Street Lights | Gtreet lights on the NB |  |
| and SB approaches are in |  |  |
| good condition. |  |  |

Pedestrian Crossing

| Location | Crossing <br> distance | Walk Interval | Countdown <br> Interval |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aspen Street, <br> NW | 37 feet | 57 seconds | 8 seconds |
| $\mathbf{1 6}^{\text {th }}$ Street, NW | 50 feet | 13 seconds | 12 seconds |

## W \& ASPEN STREET, NW

## TRAFFIC VOLUMES AT INTERSECTION

| Measure | Data |
| :---: | :---: |
| Peak Hours | $7: 15 \mathrm{AM}-8: 15 \mathrm{AM}$ and <br> $4: 45 \mathrm{PM}-5: 45 \mathrm{PM}$ |
| AM Peak Hour Vehicular Volume | 2,919 |
| PM Peak Hour Vehicular Volume | 3,489 |
| Total number of pedestrians <br> crossing during peak hours | 35 |
| Total number of bicycles using <br> intersection during peak hours | 33 |



AM Peak Hour Diagram


PM Peak Hour Diagram


Westbound Approach on Aspen Street, NW with double yellow centerline marking


Northbound approach on $16^{\text {th }}$ Street, NW divided by a median


Southbound approach on $16^{\text {th }}$ Street, NW with double yellow centerline marking and exclusive left turn (only) lane


Signal heads and street lights at intersection

Field Assessment \& Preliminary Data - BLAIR ROAD, I


## COMMUNITY CONCERNS

-Narrow lanes.
-Narrow sidewalks.
-Speeding vehicles.
-Vehicles not yielding to pedestrians.
-No bike lanes.
-No parking spaces.

## OBSERVATIONS

## A. Traffic Control Device

- Intersection of Blair Road and Dahlia Street, NW is controlled by STOP sign on Dahlia Street, NW.
- Intersection of Blair Road and Cedar Street, NW is signalized.
- Intersection of Blair Road and Chestnut Street, NW controlled by STOP sign on Chestnut Street, NW.


## B. Signage

- No Parking (R7 2) signs on west side of NB approach on Georgia Avenue, NW.
- Pedestrian crosswalk signs present on Blair Road, NW.
- Do Not Block Intersection sign at intersection of Blair Road, NW and Chestnut Street, NW.
- Emergency Snow Route signs on SB approaches Blair Road, NW.
- Posted Speed Limit of 25 MPH on Blair Road, NW.


## C. Geometric Features

- Segment is approximately 900 feet long and 25 feet wide (Curb to curb)
-The segment has one (1) lane per direction.
- Width of lanes is 10 feet.
- There are ten (10) driveways along the segment.


## D. Pavement markings

- Double yellow centerline markings present throughout segment
- Crosswalk markings present on the all approaches of the intersections on the segment.
- Stop bars present on minor road approaches on the segment.


## E. Road Side Features

- Sidewalks present at certain locations along both sides of the segment.
- Street lights are present and functioning.
- Presence of residential buildings along the segment.


## F. Parking

- No parking available on the segment.


## G. Vehicular Behavior

- High traffic volumes were observed on the segment.
-Vehicle pedestrian conflict were observed on the segment.


## H. Pedestrian and Bicycles Behavior

- Pedestrians were observed crossing Blair Road mid block and outside the crosswalks.
- Bicycles were observed sharing the travel lanes with sharing the travel lanes with vehicles.


## Field Assessment \& Preliminary Data - BLAIR ROAD,

## Condition of Facilities at Intersections

| Facility | Condition | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pavement markings | Good | Pavement markings are <br> in good condition. |
| Signage | Good | Signs at intersection are <br> in good condition. <br> However, some signs <br> have been blocked by <br> trees. |
| Sidewalks | Good | Sidewalks surrounding <br> intersection are in good <br> condition. |
| Crosswalks | Good | Crosswalks are in good <br> condition. |
| Street Lights | Good | Street lights are in good <br> condition. |

## W:B/N CEDAR ROAD \& PINEY BRANCH ROAD, NW

## TRAFFIC VOLUMES SPEED ON BLAIR ROAD

| Measure | Data |
| :---: | :---: |
| Peak Hours | $\begin{gathered} \text { 7:15 AM - 8:15 AM \& } \\ 3: 15 \text { PM - 4:15 PM } \end{gathered}$ |
| Peak Hour Volumes | AM: 718 vph PM: 701 vph |
| ADT | 11,388 |
| Mean Speed | 17 MPH |
| 10 MPH Pace Speed | 16-25 MPH |
| $85^{\text {th }}$ Percentile Speed | 24 MPH |
| Total number of bicycles using travel lanes during AM \& PM peak periods | 8 |
| Total number of bicycles using sidewalks during AM \& PM peak periods | 18 |

## Field Assessment \& Preliminary Data - BLAIR ROAD, N

24-Hour Segment for 30 MPH Speed Limit


## $\mathrm{W}: \mathrm{B} / \mathrm{N}$ CEDAR ROAD \& PINEY BRANCH ROAD, NW



Cyclist using sidewalk on SB Blair Road, NW


Pedestrian Crossing at mid-block on Blair Road, NW


Cyclist using sidewalk on SB Blair Road, NW


Cyclist using sidewalk on NB Blair Road, NW


Cyclist sharing travel lane with vehicles on Blair Road, NW


Narrow sidewalk on SB Blair Road, NW

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## PEDESTRIAN + BICYCLE FACILITIES OBSERVATIONS



## OBSERVATIONS

- Signalized Intersection
-No Turn on Red (All approaches)
-Bus only signal present on southbound Georgia Ave NW
- Very few pedestrian/bike/vehicle conflicts
- During a few instances cars travelling on Georgia Ave NW were observed stopped within the crosswalks
- Pedestrians almost always use crosswalks at this intersection.
- Most crossings were to/from the bus stop on southbound Georgia Ave NW.
- Often utilize "Push to Cross" button.
- Bike lanes present on eastbound Piney Branch Rd NW (west of Georgia Ave NW)
- Sharrow (shared-lane bicycle marking) present on westbound Piney Branch Rd NW (west of Georgia Ave NW). This turns into a bike lane south of Tuckerman St NW.
- Capital Bikeshare at Piney Branch Rd NW \& Tuckerman St NW

| Pedestrian <br> Crossing <br> Conditions | Crossing Distance | Walk Interval | Flashing Do Not <br> Walk Interval |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Georgia Ave <br> NW | 78 feet | 15 seconds | 18 seconds |
| Piney Branch <br> Rd NW | 77 feet | 7 seconds | 18 seconds |

## IDENTIFIED ISSUES

- No public comments at this location.
- No reported Pedestrian and Bicycle crashes
- Gap in pedestrian network
- Large crossing widths for pedestrians on Georgia Ave


## 2d NW \& Georgia Ave NW

## POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS

- Consider extending existing bike lanes on Piney Branch Road, East of Georgia Ave.
Consider implementing Leading Pedestrian Intervals and/or speeding/red-light cameras. Add Sidewalk on South side of Piney Branch Road west of Georgia Ave to close gap between existing lanes that begin at Underwood St NW
- Consider implementing bulb-outs on Georgia Ave to reduce $8 \mathbf{0}^{\prime}$ crossing width

| Ped Count | West <br> Crosswalk | North <br> Crosswalk | East <br> Crosswalk | South <br> Crosswalk |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8:00-9:00AM | 34 | 43 | 48 | 20 |
| $5: 00-6: 00$ PM | 53 | 19 | 25 | 28 |


| Bike Count | West <br> Crosswalk | North <br> Crosswalk | East <br> Crosswalk | South <br> Crosswalk |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8:00-9:00AM | 6 | 17 | 2 | 0 |
| 5:00-6:00PM | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |


| Facility | Condition | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Crosswalks | Good | All are visible but have <br> some areas of fading in <br> paint |
| Sidewalks | Good | The sidewalks surrounding <br> this intersections are in <br> good condition but there <br> are many curb cuts <br> present |
| Curb/ADA Ramps | Good | Present and in good <br> condition on each leg of <br> intersection |
| Signage | Good | Signs at intersection are <br> present and in good <br> condition. A few signs on <br> Piney Branch Rd are <br> blocked by trees |



Crosswalk on Georgia Ave NW south of Piney Branch Rd NW.


## OBSERVATIONS

- Traffic signals and pedestrian crossing signals present at: -North Capitol St NE \& New Hampshire Ave NE (NB \& SB) -North Capitol St NW \& New Hampshire Ave NW (NB) -New Hampshire NW \& Kennedy St NW -North Capitol St NE \& Kennedy St NE
- Queuing on southbound New Hampshire Ave cause drivers to stop within intersections and crosswalks.
- Drivers were often observed running the Red right turn light from North Capitol St NE onto New Hampshire Ave NE.
- There was very little pedestrian activity along Blair Road, NE and Kennedy Street during AM site observation.
- There is no sidewalk along the west side of Blair Road, NE between Jefferson and Longfellow Street.
- The sidewalk along the east side of Blair Road, NE between Riggs Rd and Longfellow is very narrow and has multiple utility poles in the sidewalk. There is no sidewalk along the west side of Blair Road, NE between Kennedy Street and Jefferson Street
- An accident occurred at New Hampshire Ave NE \& Longfellow St NE during PM peak observations.


## IDENTIFIED ISSUES

- There are no sidewalks for several blocks on Blair Rd NE This is a highly pedestrian trafficked route due to public transit and several schools nearby.
- During morning and evening rush hours cars on New Hampshire block Blair so when the light turns green to cross New Hampshire the cars are blocked as well as pedestrians.
- Accidents frequently occur at this intersection due to drivers not stopping at the red light and/or speeding through the intersection. Avg of at least 2 accidents per month.
- Cars frequently run the red-light allowing pedestrians tc cross, regardless of the signage saying no turn on red, creating an unsafe environment for crossing New Hamp Ave.
- Typically, in the mornings cars going southbound from New Hampshire to North Capital routinely run this red light and create serious backups. This impacts northbound and southbound traffic on North Capital.


## St \& New Hampshire Ave

## POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS

- It appears DDOT recently installed a sidewalk along the east side of Blair Rd NE.
- Consider adjusting Signal Timing ("Do Not Block Intersection" signs already exist)
- Consider installation of red-light camera at southbound New Hampshire Ave NE at North Capitol St, Add stop here on Red sign for northbound North Capitol St right turn onto New Hampshire Ave NE
- Add All-Red Phase, Consider restricting Right-turns on Red, Consider adding high visibility crosswalk on New Hampshire Ave NW at Kennedy Street NW

Faded crosswalk at the right-turn from North Capitol St to New Hampshire Ave, where cars frequently run right-turn red light.
$\left.\begin{array}{c|c|c}\text { Facility } & \text { Condition } & \text { Notes } \\ \hline \text { Crosswalks } & \text { Fair } & \begin{array}{c}\text { Crosswalks on North Capitol } \\ \text { St are in good condition but } \\ \text { those at New Hampshire Ave } \\ \text { and Kennedy St are in poor } \\ \text { condition. }\end{array} \\ \hline \text { Sidewalks } & \text { Fair } & \begin{array}{c}\text { Some portions of the } \\ \text { sidewalks in this area are in } \\ \text { good condition others are not } \\ \text { (too narrow, obstructed by }\end{array} \\ \text { Curb/ADA Ramps } & \text { Good } & \begin{array}{c}\text { fixed objects, unleveled, etc.) }\end{array} \\ \hline \text { Present and in good condition } \\ \text { on each leg of intersection }\end{array}\right\}$

Cars blocking intersection where "Do Not Block Box" is present. Creating difficult/dangerous crossing for cyclist.

symmetra design


## OBSERVATIONS

- There is a very high percentage of schoolchildren that walk along and across this corridor after 8 AM.
- On-street parking creates sight distance obstruction for both vehicles and pedestrians at many of the intersections along this corridor.
- Several drivers ran the second stop sign on NB $14^{\text {th }}$ St NW at Van Buren St NW.
-Stop sign at SB Van Buren St creates a gap at SB Underwood St during both AM and PM peaks.
- Cars on SB Luzon and WB Van Buren accelerate through the intersection with $14^{\text {th }}$ St and travel thru the intersection at Underwood faster than vehicles that stopped at SB $14^{\text {th }}$ St at Van Buren St.
- A few vehicle-vehicle conflicts between NB Luzon St and NB $14^{\text {th }}$ St because drivers appeared unsure of who had ROW.
- During peaks drivers on SB $14^{\text {th }}$, SB Luzon, and WB Van Buren travelling south on $14^{\text {th }}$ St eliminate gaps at $14^{\text {th }}$ St and Underwood St.
- Although there is no stop present at Tuckerman St NW, cars sometimes treat intersection as an All-way stop when pedestrians are present. However, there are times when cars do no stop for pedestrians waiting to cross.
- Bicyclists travelling on 14th St NW often do not obey stop signs at Sheridan St NW and Van Buren St.


## IDENTIFIED ISSUES

- 14th St NW at Tuckerman St NW: "Stop sign is needed"
- 14th St NW at Tuckerman St NW: Difficult /dangerous crossing
- 14th St NW at Sheridan St NW: Difficult/dangerous crossing
- Large Street Widths - Crossing distance for pedestrians


## rridor b/w Sheridan St NW \& Aspen St NW

## POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS

- All-way stop sign would not be warranted by MUTCD. Consider adding high visibility crosswalks, pedestrian crossing signs, Metro Police Dept. enforcement.
- Consider adding high visibility crosswalks at Tuckerman, Sheridan, and Underwood. Install "Yield to Ped in X-walk" signs.
- Consider adding bulb-outs on 14th St NW, Consider extending bus stops further out
$14^{\text {th }}$ St NW \& Tuckerman St NW

| 15-Min <br> Period <br> Ending | Number Of Gaps of Group Size (In Seconds) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $6<12$ | $12<18$ | $18<24$ | $24<30$ | $>30$ |
| $7: 15 \mathrm{am}$ | 17 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| $7: 30 \mathrm{am}$ | 12 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| 5:15pm | 27 | 17 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 5:30pm | 33 | 12 | 3 | 0 | 0 |

$14^{\text {th }}$ St NW \& Underwood St NW

| 15-Min <br> Period <br> Ending | Number Of Gaps of Group Size (In Seconds) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $6<12$ | $12<18$ | $18<24$ | $24<30$ | $>30$ |
| $7: 15 \mathrm{am}$ | 18 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| $7: 30 \mathrm{am}$ | 11 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 1 |
| $5: 15 \mathrm{pm}$ | 21 | 13 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| $5: 30 \mathrm{pm}$ | 18 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 |


| Facility | Condition | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Crosswalks | Fair | Major fading in some <br> crosswalks along the <br> corridor. High visibility <br> crosswalks should be <br> added |
| Sidewalks | Good | Sidewalks are in good <br> condition along the <br> corridor |
| Curb/ADA Ramps | Good | Present and in good <br> condition at each <br> crosswalk |
| Signage | Good | Signs at intersection <br> are present and in good <br> condition. A few <br> pedestrian signs should <br> be added |



Faded bike lane on $14^{\text {th }}$ street at Underwood Street

Pedestrian \& Bike Assessment - North Capitol


## OBSERVATIONS

- Stop Signs present at Milmarson PI NW, Blair Rd NE, McDonald PI NE, and Madison St NW (Minor approaches only)
- 8 pedestrians in the AM peak and 0 in the PM peak crossed North Capitol St at Milmarson PI NW. Most pedestrians cross North Capitol at Madison St NW (approx. 250 ft south of Milmarson St NW) because of the high visibility crosswalk that is present
- Southbound North Capitol St queues began around 7:30 AM, sometimes creating gaps for pedestrians to cross North Capitol St
-Crossings here were still difficult because of the lack of EB/WB crosswalk and while SB traffic was queued NB traffic was still flowing at times.
- "Fender bender" accident occurred on NB North Capitol St/Blair Rd NE directly across from Milmarson PI NW. Cause of accident is unknown.


## IDENTIFIED ISSUES

- Difficult/Dangerous

Crossings for pedestrians

## St \& Milmarson PI NW

## POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS

- Consider installation of "Yield to Pedestrian" signs, consider adding crosswalk on North Capitol St/Blair Rd at Milmarson PI

PED COUNT

| Ped Count | Northbound | Southbound | Eastbound | Westbound |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $7: 00-8: 30 \mathrm{AM}$ | 38 | 12 | 6 | 2 |
| $4: 00-5: 30 \mathrm{PM}$ | 14 | 20 | - | - |

## GAP STUDY

| 15-Min <br> Period | Number Of Gaps of Group Size (In Seconds) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ending | 6<12 | 12<18 | 18<24 | 24<30 | >30 |
| 8:15am | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| 8:30am | 8 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 5 |
| 4:15pm | 10 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 4:30pm | 11 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 2 |


| Facility | Condition | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Crosswalks | Good | All are visible but have <br> some areas offading in <br> paint |
| Sidewalks | Fair | Some areas where the <br> sidewalk is narrow because <br> of overgrown trees. <br> Sidewalk on west side of <br> Blair Rd NE is closed for <br> construction |
| Curb/ADA Ramps | Good | Present and in good <br> condition at each crosswalk |
| Signage | Good | Signs at intersection are <br> present and in good <br> condition. A few signs on <br> Piney Branch Rd are blocked <br> by trees |



Southbound traffic on North Capitol St queued, blocking the intersection of Milmarson PI.

## Pedestrian \& Bike Assessment - 16 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ Street N



## IDENTIFIED ISSUES

- Area-wide: Pedestrian Safety-kids to school, people to metro
- No bike facilities present


## OBSERVATIONS

- Stop Controlled Intersection
-Stop signs on minor street (Juniper Street)
- Very little pedestrian and bicycle activity during AM and PM observations.
- In the AM period there were a few cyclists and runners crossing Juniper on both sides of $16^{\text {th }}$.
- Due to SB queue during AM period, some cars made left turns to use Juniper as a cut through.
- Pedestrians almost always use crosswalks at this intersection.
- There was a heavy NB left turn movement during the AM period; presumably to the Lowell School.
- Cars traveling NB in the AM period queued in the left-turn lane, occasionally blocking the southern EW crosswalk.
- Bus stops were used by children and teenagers in both directions in AM and PM periods.
- Bus stops had no shelters.


## W \& Juniper Street NW

## POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS

- Implementation of sharrows along 16th St NW or an off-road shared use path may be worth consideration.

| Ped Count | West <br> Crosswalk | North <br> Crosswalk | East <br> Crosswalk | South <br> Crosswalk |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7:00-8:00AM | 12 | 5 | 9 | 2 |
| $4: 30-5: 30$ PM | 4 | 3 | 14 | 2 |


| Bicycle Count | West <br> Crosswalk | North <br> Crosswalk | East <br> Crosswalk | South <br> Crosswalk |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7:00-8:00AM | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| $4: 30-5: 30$ PM | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |


| Facility | Condition | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Crosswalks | Good | All are visible, but <br> have some areas <br> of fading paint |
| Sidewalks | Good | The sidewalks <br> surrounding this <br> intersections are in good <br> condition |
| Curb/ADA Ramps | Good | Present and in good <br> condition on each leg <br> of intersection |
| Signage | Good | Signs at intersection are <br> present and in good <br> condition. There are <br> pedestrian crossing <br> signs on both <br> approaches |



Cars traveling northbound queued in the left-turn lane

| Pedestrian \& Bike Ass | orgia Ave |
| :---: | :---: |
| -PNC Bank <br> 为 nita E.Thornton/ Shepherd Park. <br> ㄹ <br> 8,2 $=28$ $8-\frac{3}{3}$ $\qquad$ 3 Geranfum St NW | IDENTIFIED ISSUES <br> - Redevelopment of Walter Reed <br> - New development <br> - Vehicle Speeds <br> - Trouble Crossing Georgia Avenue safely |
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- Georgia and southern Fern needs pedestrian signage. Crosswalks on both legs is in poor condition and should be restriped.
- Georgia and northern Fern needs pedestrian signage. Crosswalk on SB Georgia is more worn than NB.
- Crosswalk along west side of Georgia Avenue at Geranium was repaved and should be restriped.
- Signal at Geranium did not have pedestrian activated signal
- Pedestrian signal at Hemlock works properly and is used
- Pedestrian crosswalk at Juniper is used. Pedestrians seemed timid when crossing, but most drivers yielded to pedestrians.
- Sidewalks were well maintained. Two instances where tree boxes encroaches onto sidewalk.
- Signalized Intersection of Georgia Avenue and Elder (south of subject corridor) does not have pedestrian activated signal. Crosswalk should be upgraded to higher visibility crosswalk consistent with subject corridor.


## W corridor b/w Fern St NW \& Juniper St NW

## POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS

- Provide pedestrian signage at Georgia Avenue and Fern
- Restripe crosswalks at Georgia Avenue and Fern
- Restripe crosswalks at Georgia and Germanium
- Provide pedestrian activated signal at Geranium and Georgia
- Improve crosswalks south of the corridor with Walter Reed development


Pedestrian and Child waiting to cross Georgia at Juniper.

| Facility | Condition | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Crosswalks | Good | Most are visible, <br> Georgia and Fern <br> should be restriped |
| Sidewalks | Good | The sidewalks surrounding all <br> intersections are in good <br> condition. Two tree boxes <br> encroach on sidewalk |
| Curb/ADA Ramps | Good | Present and in good <br> condition on each leg of <br> intersection |
| Signage | Good |  |



Crosswalk at Georgia
Avenue and Fern.

APPENDIX B
DATA COLLECTION-TRAFFIC COUNTS

## TRAFFIC COUNTS

To support the concept development process for the Rock Creek East 1 Livability Study, traffic counts were performed at numerous locations throughout the study area. This appendix section includes a table summarizing where
traffic counts were performed, the source of the data, how that data was used in the study, and a brief description of the outcomes of those analyses.

## SUMMARY OF TRAFFIC DATA COLLECTION + ANALYSIS FOR CONCEPTS

| $\begin{gathered} \text { FOCUS } \\ \text { AREA } \end{gathered}$ | LOCATION <br> \# AND <br> NAME | $\begin{aligned} & \text { COUNT } \\ & \text { BY } \end{aligned}$ | TYPE OF TRAFFIC ANALYSIS | KEY RESULTS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C-1 | 7. Georgia Ave NW at Fern St NW \& Fern PI NW | SAMMAT (1 <br> location) | Performed MUTCD signal warrant analysis (combined offset intersections for analysis) | A traffic signal is not warranted at this intersection. |
| C-2 | 4. 14th St NW <br> at Underwood St NW | SAMMAT (1 <br> location) | MUTCD multi-way stop warrant analysis at \#4 - proposed conversion of Luzon to one-way departing to north and to south from 14th, with traffic formerly entering 14th from Luzon diverted to EB \& WB Underwood | Multi-way stop is not warranted at 14th \& Underwood, even with the additional traffic diverted to here from Luzon due to one-way conversion. |
| C-2 | 5. 14th St NW at Luzon Ave NW | SAMMAT (2 <br> locations) | Reviewed crash data for trends analysis (both locations \#4 and \#5) | The location had one crash in 2012, one in 2014 and one in 2019. None of these crashes were related to pedestrians. There was one pedestrian crash in 2017. Conversion of Luzon to oneway departing the intersection <br> EB \& WB is expected to improve safety. |
| C-3 | 3. Georgia Ave NW at Piney Branch Rd / Tuckerman St NW | SAMMAT (1 <br> location) | Performed Synchro analysis - testing a change in lane configuration and signal operations; identify required turn lane storage lengths to accommodate queues; LOS and delay per movement, approach, and overall intersection | Concept re-purposes EB \& WB curb lanes on Piney Branch to provide protected bike lanes across Georgia Ave. <br> Lane reduction to single through lane EB \& WB results in LOS F for those movements (compared to existing LOS D). <br> LOS will slightly improve if signal cycle length is increased to provide additional green time for EB \& WB approaches to compensate for the lane reduction. |
| C-3 | 6. Georgia Ave NW at Underwood St NW | SAMMAT (1 <br> location) | Performed a Pedestrian Gap Study. | Adequate gap calculated based on HCM and ITE criteria. <br> During the AM \& PM peak periods, adequate gaps were measured only $14 \%$ of the time; therefore, ped crossing improvements are justified. |
| C-3 | 6. Georgia Ave NW at Underwood St NW | SAMMAT (1 <br> location) | Review crash data for trends analysis | 12 reported crashes (2009-2019). <br> 4 injury crashes; 1 bike-involved crash; 1 ped-involved crash. |

continued from previous

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { FOCUS } \\ & \text { AREA } \end{aligned}$ | LOCATION <br> \# AND <br> NAME | COUNT BY | TYPE OF TRAFFIC ANALYSIS | KEY RESULTS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C-4 | 1. North Capitol St at New Hampshire Ave \& Kennedy St New Hampshire Ave NE at Blair Rd NE | SAMMAT (4 locations) DDOT (1 location) | Performed Synchro analysis - testing a new geometric configuration; LOS and delay per movement, approach, and overall intersection | Concept includes 5 signalized intersections. <br> All intersections would operate at LOS E or better. <br> Worst-performing intersection would be New Hamp Ave at Blair |
| C-5 | 14. Piney Branch Rd NW at Blair Rd NW | DDOT (1 location) | Reviewed traffic count to determine if re-purposing the curb lanes along Piney Branch Rd for bump-outs and bike lanes might adversely impact traffic operations. | Traffic operations not adversely affected since curb lanes are used only as right-turn pockets due to parking upstream and downstream of the intersection, the relatively low EB rightturn demand, and No RTOR <br> Allowed for WB right turns. |
| I-1 | 2. Georgia Ave NW at Kalmia Rd NW/Alaska Ave NW | SAMMAT (2 locations) | Performed Synchro analysis - testing a new geometric configuration; LOS and delay per movement, approach, and overall intersection | Concept converts west leg of Kalmia at Alaska to right-in/ right-out. Former left from Kalmia divert to 12th \& Alaska and Eastern \& Georgia. Signal warrant analysis performed at 12th \& Alaska; no warrants met. <br> Georgia \& Alaska and Georgia \& Eastern operate at LOS D or better overall. |
| I-2 | 15. Blair Rd NW at Aspen St NW | SAMMAT (1 location) | Reviewed traffic count to measure existing pedestrian and bicycle demand to support proposed widening of sidewalk along southbound Blair Rd NW to link with proposed bike lanes on Butternut St NW. | Pedestrian and bicycle demand is low but likely enough to support the implementation of the proposed improvement. |
| 1-3 | 11. 16th St NW at Juniper St NW | SAMMAT (1 location) | Reviewed traffic counts to determine if left-turn lanes could be removed and replaced with median pedestrian refuge island. | SB left turn demand is low enough to justify removing the lane to provide a center median pedestrian refuge island. |


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { FOCUS } \\ & \text { AREA } \end{aligned}$ | LOCATION <br> \# AND <br> NAME | $\begin{aligned} & \text { COUNT } \\ & \text { BY } \end{aligned}$ | TYPE OF TRAFFIC ANALYSIS | KEY RESULTS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-4 | 16. 16th St NW at Alaska Ave NW | DDOT (1 location) | Reviewed traffic count data to measure existing northbound right turn demand and east leg pedestrian crossing volume in conflict with that movement, to determine if the proposed geometric improvement is viable. | Pedestrian demand is low, such that the NB right turning vehicles in conflict with them may not expect to be required to yield to pedestrians. Therefore, the proposed geometric improvement to reduce the speed of right turning traffic is justified. |
| Sys | 8. 3rd St NW at Rittenhouse St NW | SAMMAT (1 location) | MUTCD multi-way stop warrant analysis at \#8 proposed conversion of North Dakota to one-way departing to the south from 3rd, with traffic formerly entering 3rd from N Dakota diverted to WB Rittenhouse | Multi-way stop is not warranted at 3rd \& Rittenhouse, even with the additional traffic diverted to here from North Dakota due to one-way conversion. |
| Sys | 9. 3rd St NW at North Dakota Ave NW | SAMMAT (1 location) | Reviewed crash data for trends analysis (both locations \#8 and \#9) | » 3 crashes were reported at this location (2009-2019). <br> 》 All property-damage only; no peds or bikes involved. |
| Sys | 10. 16th St NW at Myrtle St \& Leegate Rd NW | SAMMAT (1 location) | Reviewed traffic counts to determine if left-turn lanes could be removed and replaced with median pedestrian refuge island. | NB and SB left turn demands are low enough to justify removing the lanes to provide center median pedestrian refuge islands. |
| Sys | 13. Alaska Ave NW at 12th St NW | SAMMAT (1 <br> location) | Performed MUTCD signal warrant analysis. | A traffic signal is not warranted at this intersection. Therefore, no operational analysis was needed using Synchro. |
|  | 12. Alaska Ave NW at Holly St NW | SAMMAT (1 location) | Reviewed count to determine if pedestrian crossing demand justified recommending an improvement here. | The number of pedestrians crossing Alaska Ave at Holly St is very low and is unlikely to justify implementing any significant pedestrian infrastructure improvements at this location. |

Note: "Sys" refers to select locations where systematic improvements could be applied, depending on the analysis results.


## TURNING MOVEMENT COUNT

## Weekday Traffic Data Collection

## Location:

Georgia Avenue and Fern Street/Fern Place, NW District of Columbia

Prepared For:


Rummel Klepper \& Kahl (RKK)

Prepared By:


ENGINEERING SERVICES, LLC
SAMMAT Engineering Services, LLC
P.O. Box 780

Mount Airy, MD 21771
www.sammateng.com

August 19 ${ }^{\text {th }}, 2019$

## SUMMARY

This report provides turning movement count data obtained on August $8^{\text {th }}, 2019$ at the intersection of Georgia Avenue and Fern Street/Fern Place, NW. Figure 1 presents a map indicating the location of the study with respect to the surrounding roadway network.


Figure 1: Turning Movement Count Location
The details and summary of the results of the counts are presented in the next sections.
SAMMAT ENGINEERING SERVICES, LLC
GEORGIA AVENUE AND FERN PLACE/FERN STREET, NW

SAMMAT ENGINEERING SERVICES, LLC

## MT AIRY, MD 21771

GEORGIA AVENUE AND FERN PLACE/FERN STREET, NW

SAMMAT ENGINEERING SERVICES, LLC
MT AIRY, MD 21771
GEORGIA AVENUE AND FERN PLACE/FERN STREET, NW

SAMMAT ENGINEERING SERVICES, LLC MT AIRY, MD 21771 www.sammateng.com
GEORGIA AVENUE AND FERN PLACE/FERN STREET, NW

SAMMAT ENGINEERING SERVICES, LLC
MT AIRY, MD 21771
GEORGIA AVENUE AND FERN PLACE/FERN STREET, NW

SAMMAT ENGINEERING SERVICES, LLC
MT AIRY, MD 21771
www.sammateng.com

SAMMAT ENGINEERING SERVICES, LLC
GEORGIA AVENUE AND FERN PLACE/FERN STREET, NW

SAMMAT ENGINEERING SERVICES, LLC
MT AIRY, MD 21771
www.sammateng.com

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MT AIRY, MD 21771
GEORGIA AVENUE AND FERN PLACE/FERN STREET, NW

|  | GEORGIA AVE, NW From North |  |  |  |  | FERN PLACE, NW From East |  |  |  |  | GEORGIA AVE, NW From South |  |  |  |  | FERN STREET, NWFrom West |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Start Time | Right | Thru | Left | Peds | App. Total | Right | Thru | Left | Peds | App. Total | Right | Thru | Left | Peds | App. Total | Right | Thru | Left | Peds | App. Total | Int. Total |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Peak Hour Analysis From 05:00 PM to 06:45 PM - Peak 1 of 1 Peak Hour for Entire Intersection Begins at 05:30 PM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 05:30 PM | 0 | 220 |  |  | 223 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | 26 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 05:45 PM | 0 | 210 | 4 | 1 | 215 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 418 | 8 | 0 | 427 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 15 | 657 |
| 06:00 PM | 0 | 186 | 8 | 0 | 194 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 12 | 2 | 467 | 17 | 0 | 486 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 701 |
| 06:15 PM | 1 | 204 | 1 | 2 | 208 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 13 | 3 | 485 | 12 | 1 | 501 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 726 |
| Total Volume | 1 | 820 | 16 | 3 | 840 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 18 | 26 | 8 | 1770 | 63 | 1 | 1842 | 25 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 36 | 2744 |
| \% App. Total | 0.1 | 97.6 | 1.9 | 0.4 |  | 23.1 | 0 | 7.7 | 69.2 |  | 0.4 | 96.1 | 3.4 | 0.1 |  | 69.4 | 0 | 22.2 | 8.3 |  |  |
| PHF | . 250 | . 932 | . 500 | . 375 | . 942 | . 300 | . 000 | . 500 | . 450 | . 500 | . 667 | . 912 | . 606 | . 250 | . 919 | . 625 | . 000 | . 667 | . 375 | . 600 | . 945 |
| Passenger vehiles | 1 | 801 | 16 | ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }^{821}$ | ${ }^{6}$ | 0 | 2 | 18 | ${ }^{26}$ | 8 | 1746 | ${ }^{63}$ | 1 | 1818 | 25 | 0 | ${ }^{8}$ | ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }^{36}$ | 2701 |
| \% Pastenger vellies |  | 14 | 0 |  | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 |
| HEAVY VEHICLES \% HEAVY VEHICLES | 0 | 1.7 | 0 | 0 | 1.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.1 | 0 | 0 | 1.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 1.2 |
| BICYCLES | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| \% BICYCLES | 0 | 0.6 | 0 | 0 | 0.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.4 |

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## TURNING MOVEMENT COUNT

## Weekday Traffic Data Collection

## Location:

North-eastbound Luzon Street, NW at $14^{\text {th }}$ Street, NW District of Columbia

Prepared For:


Rummel Klepper \& Kahl (RKK)

Prepared By:


SAMMAT
Engineering Services, LLC
SAMMAT Engineering Services, LLC
P.O. Box 780

Mount Airy, MD 21771
www.sammateng.com

August 19 ${ }^{\text {th }}, 2019$

## SUMMARY

This report provides turning movement count data obtained on August $8^{\text {th }}, 2019$ at the intersection of North-eastbound Luzon Street, NW at $14^{\text {th }}$ Street, NW. Figure 1 presents a map indicating the location of the study with respect to the surrounding roadway network.


Figure 1: Turning Movement Count Location
The details and summary of the results of the counts are presented in the next sections.
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NORTH-EASTBOUND LUZON STREET, NW AT 14TH STREET, NW

SAMMAT ENGINEERING SERVICES, LLC
NORTH-EASTBOUND LUZON STREET, NW AT 14TH STREET, NW

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NORTH-EASTBOUND LUZON STREET, NW AT 14TH STREET, NW

|  | Luzon Street, NW From Southwest |  |  |  | 14th Street, NW From South |  |  |  | 14th Street, NW From North |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Start Time | Hard Right | Bear Left | Peds | App. Total | Thru | Hard Left | Peds | App. Total | Bear Right | Thru | Peds | App. Total | Int. Total |
| Peak Hour Analysis From 08:00 AM to 09:45 AM - Peak 1 of 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Peak Hour for Entire Inter | section Begi | s at 08:45 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 08:45 AM | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 09:00 AM | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 09:15 AM | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| 09:30 AM | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Total Volume | 0 | 18 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| \% App. Total | 0 | 100 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| PHF | . 000 | . 750 | . 000 | . 750 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 750 |
| PASSENGER VEHICLES | 0 | 18 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| \% PASSENGER VEHICLES | 0 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| HEAVY VEHICLES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| \% HEAVY VEHICLES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| BICYCLES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| \% BICYCLES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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NORTH-EASTBOUND LUZON STREET, NW AT 14TH STREET, NW

SAMMAT ENGINEERING SERVICES, LLC
NORTH-EASTBOUND LUZON STREET, NW AT 14TH STREET, NW

SAMMAT ENGINEERING SERVICES, LLC
NORTH-EASTBOUND LUZON STREET, NW AT 14TH STREET, NW


## TURNING MOVEMENT COUNT

## Weekday Traffic Data Collection

## Location:

South-westbound Luzon Street, NW at $14^{\text {th }}$ Street, NW District of Columbia

Prepared For:


Rummel Klepper \& Kahl (RKK)

Prepared By:


SAMMAT
ENGINEERING SERVICES, LLC
SAMMAT Engineering Services, LLC
P.O. Box 780

Mount Airy, MD 21771
www.sammateng.com

August 19 ${ }^{\text {th }}, 2019$

## SUMMARY

This report provides turning movement count data obtained on August $8^{\text {th }}, 2019$ at the intersection of South-westbound Luzon Street, NW at $14^{\text {th }}$ Street, NW. Figure 1 presents a map indicating the location of the study with respect to the surrounding roadway network.


Figure 1: Turning Movement Count Location
The details and summary of the results of the counts are presented in the next sections.
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SOUTH-WESTBOUND LUZON STREET, NW AT 14TH STREET, NW


## TURNING MOVEMENT COUNT

## Weekday Traffic Data Collection

## Location:

$14^{\text {th }}$ Street and Underwood Street, NW
District of Columbia

Prepared For:


Rummel Klepper \& Kahl (RKK)

Prepared By:


ENGINEERING SERVICES, LLC
SAMMAT Engineering Services, LLC
P.O. Box 780

Mount Airy, MD 21771
www.sammateng.com

August 19 ${ }^{\text {th }}, 2019$

## SUMMARY

This report provides turning movement count data obtained on August $8^{\text {th }}, 2019$ at the intersection of $14^{\text {th }}$ Street and Underwood Street, NW. Figure 1 presents a map indicating the location of the study with respect to the surrounding roadway network.


Figure 1: Turning Movement Count Location
The details and summary of the results of the counts are presented in the next sections.
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14TH STREET AND UNDERWOOD STREET, NW

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## 14TH STREET AND UNDERWOOD STREET, NW


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$$

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SAMMAT ENGINEERING SERVICES, LLC
MT AIRY, MD 21771
14TH STREET AND UNDERWOOD STREET, NW

|  | 14th Street, NW From North |  |  |  |  | Underwood Street, NW From East |  |  |  |  | 14th Street, NW From South |  |  |  |  | Underwood Street, NW From West |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Start Time | Right | Thru | Left | Peds | App. Total | Right | Thru | Left | Peds | App. Total | Right | Thru | Left | Peds | App. Total | Right | Thru | Left | Peds | App. Total | Int. Total |
| Peak Hour Analysis From 08:00 AM to 09:45 AM - Peak 1 of 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Peak Hour for Ent | e Inters | ction B | ns at | :00 AM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 08:00 AM | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| 08:15 AM | 0 | 62 | 1 | 9 | 72 | 6 | 1 | 3 |  | 13 | 1 | 23 | 1 | 0 | 25 | 2 | 1 | , | 0 | 4 | 114 |
| 08:30 AM | 1 | 60 | 1 | 2 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 21 | 2 | 0 | 27 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 102 |
| 08:45 AM | 0 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 2 | 26 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 75 |
| Total Volume | 2 | 220 | 2 | 12 | 236 | 10 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 30 | 6 | 83 | 5 | 2 | 96 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 18 | 380 |
| \% App. Total | 0.8 | 93.2 | 0.8 | 5.1 |  | 33.3 | 16.7 | 30 | 20 |  | 6.2 | 86.5 | 5.2 | 2.1 |  | 50 | 11.1 | 16.7 | 22.2 |  |  |
| PHF | . 500 | . 887 | . 500 | . 333 | . 819 | . 417 | . 313 | . 750 | . 500 | . 577 | . 375 | . 865 | . 625 | . 250 | . 889 | . 750 | . 500 | . 750 | . 333 | . 750 | . 833 |
| Passenger Vehicles | 2 | 203 | 2 | 12 | 219 | 10 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 30 | 6 | 71 | 5 | 2 | 84 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 18 | 351 |
| \% Passenger Venicles | 100 | 92.3 | 100 | 100 | 92.8 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 85.5 | 100 | 100 | 87.5 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 92.4 |
| Heavy Vehicles | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 |
| \% Heavy Vehicles | 0 | 4.1 | 0 | 0 | 3.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14.5 | 0 | 0 | 12.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5.5 |
| Bicycles | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| \% Bicycles | 0 | 3.6 | 0 | 0 | 3.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.1 |

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|  | 14th Street, NW From North |  |  |  |  | Underwood Street, NW From East |  |  |  |  | 14th Street, NW From South |  |  |  |  | Underwood Street, NW From West |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Start Time | Right | Thru | Left | Peds | App. Total | Right | Thru | Left | Peds | App. Total | Right | Thru | Left | Peds | App. Total | Right | Thru | Left | Peds | App. Total | Int. Total |
| Peak Hour Analysis From 08:00 AM to 09:45 AM - Peak 1 of 1 Peak Hour for Each Approach Begins at: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 08:00 AM |  |  |  |  | 08:00 AM |  |  |  |  | 08:15 AN |  |  |  |  | 08:30 AM |  |  |  |  |  |
| +0 mins. | 1 | 56 | 0 | 1 | 58 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 23 | 1 | 0 | 25 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 6 |  |
| +15 mins. | 0 | 62 | 1 | 9 | 72 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 13 | 4 | 21 | 2 | 0 | 27 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 |  |
| +30 mins. | 1 | 60 | 1 | 2 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 2 | 26 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 5 |  |
| +45 mins. | 0 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 23 | 3 | 0 | 27 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 7 |  |
| Total Volume | 2 | 220 | 2 | 12 | 236 | 10 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 30 | 6 | 91 | 6 | 2 | 105 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 22 |  |
| \% App. Total | 0.8 | 93.2 | 0.8 | 5.1 |  | 33.3 | 16.7 | 30 | 20 |  | 5.7 | 86.7 | 5.7 | 1.9 |  | 54.5 | 13.6 | 9.1 | 22.7 |  |  |
| PHF | . 500 | . 887 | . 500 | . 333 | . 819 | . 417 | . 313 | . 750 | . 500 | . 577 | . 375 | . 948 | . 500 | . 250 | . 972 | . 600 | . 375 | . 500 | . 417 | . 786 |  |
| Passenger Vehicles | 2 | 203 | 2 | 12 | 219 | 10 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 30 | 6 | 79 | 6 | 2 | 93 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 22 |  |
| \% Passenger Vehicles | 100 | 92.3 | 100 | 100 | 92.8 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 86.8 | 100 | 100 | 88.6 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |  |
| Heavy Vehicles | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| \% Heary Vehicles | 0 | 4.1 | 0 | 0 | 3.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13.2 | 0 | 0 | 11.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Bicycles | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| \% Bicycles | 0 | 3.6 | 0 | 0 | 3.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |

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## TURNING MOVEMENT COUNT

## Weekday Traffic Data Collection

## Location:

Alaska Avenue and $12^{\text {th }}$ Street, NW
District of Columbia

Prepared For:


Rummel Klepper \& Kahl (RKK)

Prepared By:


ENGINEERING SERVICES, LLC
SAMMAT Engineering Services, LLC
P.O. Box 780

Mount Airy, MD 21771
www.sammateng.com

August 19 ${ }^{\text {th }}, 2019$

## SUMMARY

This report provides turning movement count data obtained on August $8^{\text {th }}, 2019$ at the intersection of Alaska Avenue and $12^{\text {th }}$ Street, NW. Figure 1 presents a map indicating the location of the study with respect to the surrounding roadway network.


Figure 1: Turning Movement Count Location
The details and summary of the results of the counts are presented in the next sections.
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## ALASKA AVENUE AND 12TH STREET, NW


ALASKA AVENUE AND 12TH STREET, NW

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|  | 12th Street, NW From North |  |  |  |  | Alaska Avenue , NW From East |  |  |  |  | 12th Street, NW From South |  |  |  |  | Alaska Avenue, NW From West |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Start Time | Right | Thru | Left | Peds | App. Total | Right | Thru | Left | Peds | App. Total | Right | Thru | Left | Peds | App. Total | Right | Thru | Left | Peds | App. Total | Int. Total |
| 06:15 PM | 6 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 15 | 1 | 29 | 0 | 3 | 33 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 12 | 0 | 47 | 6 | 4 | 57 | 117 |
| 06:30 PM | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 35 | 5 | 0 | 40 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 43 | 2 | 1 | 46 | 105 |
| 06:45 PM | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 1 | 17 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 11 | 0 | 44 | 4 | 0 | 48 | 86 |
| Total | 12 | 15 | 1 | 15 | 43 | 1 | 116 | 5 | 6 | 128 | 14 | 23 | 0 | 11 | 48 | 1 | 200 | 18 | 7 | 226 | 445 |
| Grand Total | 112 | 108 | 33 | 88 | 341 | 38 | 1637 | 47 | 37 | 1759 | 94 | 171 | 25 | 45 | 335 | 17 | 1743 | 158 | 34 | 1952 | 4387 |
| Apprch \% | 32.8 | 31.7 | 9.7 | 25.8 |  | 2.2 | 93.1 | 2.7 | 2.1 |  | 28.1 | 51 | 7.5 | 13.4 |  | 0.9 | 89.3 | 8.1 | 1.7 |  |  |
| Total \% | 2.6 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 2 | 7.8 | 0.9 | 37.3 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 40.1 | 2.1 | 3.9 | 0.6 | 1 | 7.6 | 0.4 | 39.7 | 3.6 | 0.8 | 44.5 |  |
| Passenger Vehicles $\%$ Passenger Vehicles | 98.2 | 94.4 | 97 | 100 | 97.4 | 97.4 | 92.8 | 100 | 100 | 93.2 | 100 | 98.8 | 100 | 100 | 99.4 | 100 | 93.1 | 99.4 | 100 | 93.8 | 94.3 |
| Heavy Vehicles | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 115 | 0 | 0 | 115 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 113 | 1 | 0 | 114 | 232 |
| \% Heavy Vehicles | 0.9 | 0.9 | 3 | 0 | 0.9 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 6.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6.5 | 0.6 | 0 | 5.8 | 5.3 |
| Bicycles | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | , | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 19 |
| \% Bicycles | 0.9 | 4.6 | 0 | 0 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0.2 | 0 | 1.2 | 0 | 0 | 0.6 | 0 | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 0.4 | 0.4 |

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|  | 12th Street, NW rom North |  |  |  |  | Alaska Avenue, NW From East |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 12th Street, NW } \\ \text { From South } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | Alaska Avenue , NW From West |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Start Time | Right | Thru | Left | Peds | App. Total | Right | Thru | Left | Peds | App. Total | Right | Thru | Left | Peds | App. Total | Right | Thru | Left | Peds | App. Total | Int. Total |
| Peak Hour Analysis From 08:00 AM to 09:45 AM - Peak 1 of 1 Peak Hour for Entire Intersection Begins at 08:00 AM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 08:00 AM | 7 |  |  |  |  | 1 | 63 |  | 3 | 68 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 26 | 1 | 1 | 28 | 112 |
| 08:15 AM | 5 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 55 | 0 | 0 | 56 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 22 | 97 |
| 08:30 AM | 6 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 58 | 0 | 0 | 58 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 1 | 24 | 102 |
| 08:45 AM | 2 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 46 | 2 | 0 | 48 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 19 | 1 | 0 | 21 | 83 |
| Total Volume | 20 | 13 | 3 | 5 | 41 | 2 | 222 | 3 | 3 | 230 | 9 | 16 | 2 | 1 | 28 | 1 | 88 | 3 | 3 | 95 | 394 |
| \% App. Total | 48.8 | 31.7 | 7.3 | 12.2 |  | 0.9 | 96.5 | 1.3 | 1.3 |  | 32.1 | 57.1 | 7.1 | 3.6 |  | 1.1 | 92.6 | 3.2 | 3.2 |  |  |
| PHF | . 714 | . 542 | . 375 | . 625 | 788 | . 500 | . 881 | . 375 | . 250 | . 846 | . 563 | . 500 | . 250 | . 250 | . 636 | . 250 | . 846 | . 750 | 750 | . 848 | . 879 |
| Passenger Vehicles | 20 | 11 | 2 | 5 | 38 | 2 | 208 | 3 | 3 | 216 | 9 | 16 | 2 | 1 | 28 | 1 | 76 | 3 | 3 | 83 | 365 |
| \% Passenger Venicles | 100 | 84.6 | 66.7 | 100 | 92.7 | 100 | 93.7 | 100 | 100 | 93.9 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 86.4 | 100 | 100 | 87.4 | 92.6 |
| Heavy Vehicles | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 24 |
| \% Heavy Vehicles | 0 | 0 | 33.3 | 0 | 2.4 | 0 | 5.9 | 0 | 0 | 5.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11.4 | 0 | 0 | 10.5 | 6.1 |
| Bicycles | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 |
| \% Bicycles | 0 | 15.4 | 0 | 0 | 4.9 | 0 | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.3 | 0 | 0 | 2.1 | 1.3 |

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|  | 12th Street, NWFrom North |  |  |  |  | Alaska Avenue, NW From East |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 12th Street, NW } \\ \text { From South } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | Alaska Avenue, NW From West |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Start Time | Right | Thru | Left | Peds | App. Total | Right | Thru | Left | Peds | App. Total | Right | Thru | Left | Peds | App. Total | Right | Thru | Left | Peds | App. Total | Int. Total |
| Peak Hour Analysis From 08:00 AM to 09:45 AM - Peak 1 of 1 Peak Hour for Each Approach Begins at: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 08:00 AM |  |  |  |  | 08:00 AM |  |  |  |  | 08:00 AM |  |  |  |  | 09:00 AM |  |  |  |  |  |
| +0 mins. | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 63 | 1 | 3 | 68 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 21 | 1 | 1 | 23 |  |
| +15 mins. | 5 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 55 | 0 | 0 | 56 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 24 | 3 | 2 | 29 |  |
| +30 mins. | 6 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 58 | 0 | 0 | 58 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 20 | 2 | 0 | 22 |  |
| +45 mins. | 2 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 46 | 2 | 0 | 48 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 22 | 3 | 1 | 27 |  |
| Total Volume | 20 | 13 | 3 | 5 | 41 | 2 | 222 | 3 | 3 | 230 | 9 | 16 | 2 | 1 | 28 | 1 | 87 | 9 | 4 | 101 |  |
| \% App. Total | 48.8 | 31.7 | 7.3 | 12.2 |  | 0.9 | 96.5 | 1.3 | 1.3 |  | 32.1 | 57.1 | 7.1 | 3.6 |  | 1 | 86.1 | 8.9 | 4 |  |  |
| PHF | . 714 | . 542 | . 375 | . 625 | . 788 | . 500 | . 881 | . 375 | . 250 | . 846 | . 563 | . 500 | . 250 | . 250 | . 636 | . 250 | . 906 | . 750 | . 500 | . 871 |  |
| Passenger Vehicles | 20 | 11 | 2 | 5 | 38 | 2 | 208 | 3 | 3 | 216 | 9 | 16 | 2 | 1 | 28 | 1 | 73 | 9 | 4 | 87 |  |
| \% Passenger Vehicles | 100 | 84.6 | 66.7 | 100 | 92.7 | 100 | 93.7 | 100 | 100 | 93.9 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 83.9 | 100 | 100 | 86.1 |  |
| Heavy Vehicles | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 13 |  |
| \% Heavy Vehicles | 0 | 0 | 33.3 | 0 | 2.4 | 0 | 5.9 | 0 | 0 | 5.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14.9 | 0 | 0 | 12.9 |  |
| Bicycles | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |  |
| \% Bicycles | 0 | 15.4 | 0 | 0 | 4.9 | 0 | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |  |

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|  | 12th Street, NW From North |  |  |  |  | Alaska Avenue, NW From East |  |  |  |  | 12th Street, NW From South |  |  |  |  | Alaska Avenue , NW From West |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Start Time | Right | Thru | Left | Peds | App. Total | Right | Thru | Left | Peds | App. Total | Right | Thru | Left | Peds | App. Total | Right | Thru | Left | Peds | App. Total | Int. Total |
| Peak Hour Analysis From 05:00 PM to 06:45 PM - Peak 1 of 1 Peak Hour for Entire Intersection Begins at 05:30 PM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 05:30 PM | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 2 |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 05:45 PM | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 13 | 2 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 60 | 14 | 1 | 75 | 127 |
| 06:00 PM | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 2 | 38 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 14 | 1 | 66 | 6 | 2 | 75 | 137 |
| 06:15 PM | 6 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 15 | 1 | 29 | 0 | 3 | 33 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 12 | 0 | 47 | 6 | 4 | 57 | 117 |
| Total Volume | 13 | 11 | 4 | 20 | 48 | 5 | 123 | 3 | 5 | 136 | 11 | 20 | 1 | 9 | 41 | 2 | 234 | 37 | 7 | 280 | 505 |
| \% App. Total | 27.1 | 22.9 | 8.3 | 41.7 |  | 3.7 | 90.4 | 2.2 | 3.7 |  | 26.8 | 48.8 | 2.4 | 22 |  | 0.7 | 83.6 | 13.2 | 2.5 |  |  |
| PHF | . 542 | . 917 | . 500 | . 833 | . 800 | . 625 | . 854 | . 250 | . 417 | . 895 | . 550 | . 625 | . 250 | . 563 | . 732 | . 500 | . 886 | . 661 | . 438 | . 933 | . 922 |
| Passenger Vehicles | 13 | 11 | 4 | 20 | 48 | 5 | 114 | 3 | 5 | 127 | 11 | 20 | 1 | 9 | 41 | 2 | 223 | 37 | 7 | 269 | 485 |
| \% Passenger Vehicles | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 92.7 | 100 | 100 | 93.4 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 95.3 | 100 | 100 | 96.1 | 96.0 |
| Heavy Vehicles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 17 |
| \% Heavy Vehicles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6.5 | 0 | 0 | 5.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.8 | 0 | 0 | 3.2 | 3.4 |
| Bicycles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| \% Bicycles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.8 | 0 | 0 | 0.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.9 | 0 | 0 | 0.7 | 0.6 |

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## TURNING MOVEMENT COUNT

## Weekday Traffic Data Collection

## Location:

## Georgia Avenue and Underwood Street, NW

District of Columbia

Prepared For:


Rummel Klepper \& Kahl (RKK)

Prepared By:


ENGINEERING SERVICES, LLC
SAMMAT Engineering Services, LLC
P.O. Box 780

Mount Airy, MD 21771
www.sammateng.com

August 19 th, 2019

## SUMMARY

This report provides turning movement count data obtained on August $8^{\text {th }}, 2019$ at the intersection of Georgia Avenue and Underwood Street, NW. Figure 1 presents a map indicating the location of the study with respect to the surrounding roadway network.


Figure 1: Turning Movement Count Location
The details and summary of the results of the counts are presented in the next sections.
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## COUNT | NEW HAMPSHIRE \& NORTH CAPITOL

C4
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File Name : 1. New Hampshire Avenue and North Captiol Street, NW (MIDDLE) AM-PM PEAKS $\begin{array}{l:l}\text { Site Code }: 00000000 \\ \text { Start Date } & : 5 / 30 / 2019 \\ \text { Page No } & : 1\end{array}$

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## COUNT | NORTH CAPITOL \& KENNEDY

## C4

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File Name : 2. From North Capitol Street Right turn to Kennedy Street, NW Site Code $: 00000000$
Start Date $: 5 / 30 / 2019$ Page No : 1

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File Name : 2. From North Capitol Street Right turn to Kennedy Street, NW 00000000

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File Name: 2. From North Capitol Street Right turn to Kennedy Street, NW
Site Code $: 00000000$
Start Date $: 5 / 30 / 2019$
Page No $: 3$

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File Name: 2. From North Capitol Street Right turn to Kennedy Street, NW
Site Code $: 00000000$
Start Date $: 5 / 30 / 2019$
Page No $: 4$

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File Name: 2 . From North Capitol Street Right turn to Kennedy Street, NW
Site Code :00000000
Start Date $: 5 / 30 / 2019$
Page No :5

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File Name :2. From North Capitol Street Right turn to Kennedy Street, NW
Site Code $: 00000000$
Start Date $: 5 / 30 / 2019$
Page No $: 6$


## COUNT | BLAIR \& NEW HAMPSHIRE

## C4






## COUNT | BLAIR \& PINEY BRANCH






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www.sammateng.com File Name : Georgia Avenue and Kalmia Road, NW Site Code : 00000000
Start Date : $5 / 30 / 2019$
Page No $: 1$
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File Name: Georgia Avenue and Kalmia Road, NW $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Site Code }: 00000000 \\ \text { Start Date } & 5 / 30 / 2019 \\ \text { Page No } & : 2\end{array}$

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Site Code $: 00000000$
Start Date $: 5 / 30 / 2019$
Page No $: 6$

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File Name : Blair Road and Aspen Street, NW Site Code $: 00000000$
Start Date $: 5 / 30 / 2019$
Page No $: 1$


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File Name: Blair Road and Aspen Street, NW
Site Code :00000000
Start Date :5/30/2019
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|  | BLAIR RD NWFrom North |  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { ASPEN ST NW } \\ \text { From East }}}{ }$ |  |  |  | BLAIR RD NW From South |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ASPEN ST NW } \\ & \text { From West } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | int. Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Peak Hour Analysis From 07:00 AM to 12:30 PM - Peak 1 of 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 07:30 AM |  |  | 3 | 140 | 4 | ${ }^{88}$ | 63 | 155 |  | 110 | 12 | 135 | 5 |  |  |  |  |
| 07:45 AM | 0 | 146 | 3 | 149 | 5 | 73 | 61 | 139 | 17 | 119 | 6 | 142 | 13 | 34 | 0 | 47 | 477 |
| 08:00 AM | 0 | 154 | 7 | 161 | 8 | 75 | 66 | 149 | 14 | 113 | 14 | 141 | 19 | 28 | 1 | 48 | 499 |
| 08:15 AM | 0 | 169 | 7 | 176 | 3 | 102 | 60 | 165 | 21 | 105 | 9 | 135 | 24 | 52 | 0 | 76 | 552 |
| Total Volume | 0 | ${ }^{606}$ | ${ }^{20}$ | 626 | ${ }^{20}$ | 338 | 250 | 608 | 65 | 447 | 41 | 553 | 61 | 138 |  | 200 | 1987 |
| \% App. Total | 0 | 96.8 | 3.2 |  | 3.3 | 55.6 | 41.1 |  | 11.8 | 80.8 | 7.4 |  | 30.5 | 69 | 0.5 |  |  |
| PHF | . 000 | . 896 | . 714 | . 889 | 625 | . 828 | 947 | . 921 | . 774 | . 939 | . 732 | 974 | . 635 | 663 | 250 | . 658 | 900 |
| All Vehicles |  | 591 | 20 | 611 |  | 333 | 221 | 573 | ${ }^{63}$ | 441 | 41 | 545 | 58 | 138 | 1 |  | 1926 |
| \% All Vehicles | 0 | 97.5 | 100 | 97.6 | 55.0 | 98.5 | 88.4 | 94.2 | 96.9 | 98.7 | 100 |  | 95.1 | 100 | 100 | 98.5 |  |
| Heary Vehicles | 0 |  | 0 |  |  |  | 2 |  |  | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 |  | 0 |  | 18 |
| \% Heary Vehicles | 0 | 1.5 | 0 | 1.4 | 5.0 |  | 0.8 |  | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0.9 |
|  | 0 |  | 0 |  |  |  |  | 32 |  |  | 0 |  | 3 | 0 | 0 |  | 43 |
| \% Bicycles | 0 | 1.0 | 0 | 1.0 | 0 | 1.5 | 10.8 | 5.3 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.4 | 4.9 | 0 | 0 | 1.5 | 2.2 |

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## COUNT | $16^{\text {TH }}$ \& ALASKA






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File Name : 16th Street and Aspen Street, NW Site Code : 00000000 Start Date $: 6 / 6 / 2019$
Page No $: 1$

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## TURNING MOVEMENT COUNT

## Weekday Traffic Data Collection

## Location:

$3^{\text {rd }}$ Street and North Dakota Avenue/Sheridan Street, NW District of Columbia

Prepared For:


Rummel Klepper \& Kahl (RKK)

Prepared By:


## SAMMAT

ENGINEERING SERVICES, LLC
SAMMAT Engineering Services, LLC
P.O. Box 780

Mount Airy, MD 21771
www.sammateng.com

## SUMMARY

This report provides turning movement count data obtained on August $8^{\text {th }}, 2019$ at the intersection of $3^{\text {rd }}$ Street and North Dakota Avenue/Sheridan Street, NW. Figure 1 presents a map indicating the location of the study with respect to the surrounding roadway network.


Figure 1: Turning Movement Count Location
The details and summary of the results of the counts are presented in the next sections.
SAMMAT ENGINEERING SERVICES, LLC

|  | 3RD STREET, NW From North |  |  |  |  |  | SHERIDAN STREET, NW From East |  |  |  |  |  | NORTH DAKOTA AVENUE, NWFrom Southeast |  |  |  |  |  | 3RD STREET, NW From South |  |  |  |  |  | SHERIDAN STREET, NW From West |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Start Time | Right | Thru | ${ }^{\text {bew }}$ | Left | Peds | App Tatal | Right | Thru | Left | ${ }_{\text {Had }}$ | Peds | App. Tout | ${ }_{\text {Haxd }}^{\text {Hed }}$ | ${ }^{\text {Bax }}$ | ${ }^{\text {Bax }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Had }}$ | Peds | App. Toul | ${ }^{\text {nema }}$ | Right | Thru | Left | Peds | App Toal | Right | ${ }_{\text {Bax }}$ | Thru | Left | Peds | App. Toat | Int Toal |
| 07:00 AM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 07:15 AM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| 07:30 AM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| 07:45 AM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 |
| 08:00 AM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 08:15 AM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| 08:30 AM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 08:45 AM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 16 | 3 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 |
| 09:00 AM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| 09:15 AM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| 09:30 AM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 09:45 AM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 12 | 3 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 |
| 10:00 AM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 10:15 AM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 10:30 AM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 10:45 AM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| 11:00 AM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 11:15 AM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |

SAMMAT ENGINEERING SERVICES, LLC
MT AIRY, MD 217 www.sammateng.com



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SAMMAT ENGINEERING SERVICES, LLC

|  | 3RD STREET, NW From North |  |  |  |  |  | SHERIDAN STREET, NW From East |  |  |  |  |  | NORTH DAKOTA AVENUE, NW <br> From Southeast |  |  |  |  |  | 3RD STREET, NW From South |  |  |  |  |  | SHERIDAN STREET, NW From West |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Start Time | Right | Thru | ${ }^{\text {sem }}$ | Left | Peds | App Toal | Right | Thru | Left | Hand | Peds | Ap. Toul | Haxd | Ber | ${ }^{\text {ber }}$ | Hard | Peds | $A_{\text {ppr }}$ Toul | ${ }_{\text {Had }}$ | Right | Thru | Left | Peds | App Tout | Right | ${ }^{\text {beat }}$ | Thru | Left | Peds | App. Toul | Int Toal |
| 04:00 PM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| 04:15 PM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 5 |
| 04:30 PM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| 04:45 PM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 2 |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 |
| 05:00 PM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| 05:15 PM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| 05:30 PM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 05:45 PM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 13 | 7 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34 |
| 06:00 PM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| 06:15 PM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| 06:30 PM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 06:45 PM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | , | 7 | 14 | 4 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 |
| Grand Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 92 | 119 | 26 | 0 | 246 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 246 |
| Apprch \% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 3.7 | 37.4 | 48.4 | 10.6 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| Total \% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.7 | 37.4 | 48.4 | 10.6 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { All Vehikess } \\ & \% \text { All Vehicles } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 88.9 | 89.1 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 95.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 95.5 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11.1 | 7.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.3 |
| Bicycles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | , | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| \% Bicycles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.2 |

SAMMAT ENGINEERING SERVICES, LLC
3RD STREET, SHERIDAN STREET AND NORTH DAKOTA AVENUE, NW

SAMMAT ENGINEERING SERVICES, LLC
3RD STREET, SHERIDAN STREET AND NORTH DAKOTA AVENUE, NW

|  | 3RD STREET, NW <br> From North |  |  |  |  |  | SHERIDAN STREET, NW From East |  |  |  |  |  | NORTH DAKOTA AVENUE, NWFrom Southeast |  |  |  |  |  | 3RD STREET, NW From South |  |  |  |  |  | SHERIDAN STREET, NW From West |  |  |  |  |  | Int. Toal |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Start Time | Right | Thru | nean | Left | Peds | App Tout | Right | Thru | Left | ${ }_{\substack{\text { mad }}}^{\text {mand }}$ | Peds | $A_{\text {pp }}$ Towal | ${ }_{\text {Hexd }}^{\text {Hed }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Bear }}^{\text {Bupm }}$ | ${ }^{\text {Bama }}$ | ${ }^{\text {maxd }}$ | Peds | $A_{\text {pm. Toul }}$ | ${ }^{\text {Had }}$ | Right | Thru | Left | Peds | $A_{\text {Ap P Tail }}$ | Right | ${ }^{\text {Bex }}$ | Thru | Left | Peds | App Tout |  |
| Peak Hour Analysis From 08:00 AM to 09:45 AM - Peak 1 of 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Peak Hour for Entire Intersection Begins at 08:15 AM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 08:15 AM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| 08:30 AM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 08:45 AM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| 09:00 AM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Total Volume | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 20 | 3 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 |
| \% App. Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 17.9 | 71.4 | 10.7 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| PHF | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 625 | . 625 | . 375 | . 000 | . 700 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 700 |
| All Vehicles |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \% All Vechicles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| Heary Velices | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| \% Heary Venites |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bicycles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| \% Bicycles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | , |

SAMMAT ENGINEERING SERVICES, LLC
3RD STREET, SHERIDAN STREET AND NORTH DAKOTA AVENUE, NW

SAMMAT ENGINEERING SERVICES, LLC

|  | 3RD STREET, NW <br> From North |  |  |  |  |  | SHERIDAN STREET, NW From East |  |  |  |  |  | NORTH DAKOTA AVENUE, NW From Southeast |  |  |  |  |  | 3RD STREET, NW From South |  |  |  |  |  | SHERIDAN STREET, NW From West |  |  |  |  |  | Int. Toal |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Start Time | Right | Thru | ${ }^{\text {sem }}$ | Left | Peds | App. Toal | Right | Thru | Left | ${ }^{\text {Hand }}$ | Peds | Apm. Toul | Had | ner | nem | Hasd | Peds | App. Toul | ${ }^{\text {nama }}$ | Right | Thru | Left | Peds | App Tasa | Right | ${ }^{\text {vew }}$ | Thru | Left | Peds | App. Toal |  |
| Peak Hour Analysis From 08:00 AM to 09:45 AM - Peak 1 of 1 Peak Hour for Each Approach Begins at: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| +0 mins. | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { os.0 } \mathrm{m} \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | aspoas 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { os:1s } 1 \mathrm{~m} \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 7 | O8.0 A M 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0800 AM 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} +15 \\ \text { mins. } \end{array}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| $\begin{gathered} +30 \\ \text { mins. } \end{gathered}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} +45 \\ \text { mins. } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Total Volume | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 20 | 3 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| \% App. Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 17.9 | 71.4 | 10.7 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| PHF | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 625 | . 625 | . 375 | . 000 | . 700 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 |  |
| All Vehicles |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \%All Vehicles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Heary Veticics | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| \% Heary Veditels | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Bicycles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| \% Bicycles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |

SAMMAT ENGINEERING SERVICES, LLC
3RD STREET, SHERIDAN STREET AND NORTH DAKOTA AVENUE, NW

SAMMAT ENGINEERING SERVICES, LLC
3RD STREET, SHERIDAN STREET AND NORTH DAKOTA AVENUE, NW

|  | 3RD STREET, NWFrom North |  |  |  |  |  | SHERIDAN STREET, NW <br> From East |  |  |  |  |  | NORTH DAKOTA AVENUE, NWFrom Southeast |  |  |  |  |  | 3RD STREET, NWFrom South |  |  |  |  |  | SHERIDAN STREET, NWFrom West |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Start Time | Right | Thru | ${ }^{\text {axu }}$ | Left | Peds | Aproal | Right | Thru | Left | ${ }^{\text {Had }}$ | Peds | $\wedge_{\text {Am. }}$ Tom | ${ }^{\text {ned }}$ | ${ }^{\text {now }}$ | nem | ${ }^{\text {nosd }}$ | Pecs | $\wedge_{\text {mp Tout }}$ | nea | Right | Thru | Left | Peds | App Teat | Right | ${ }^{\text {new }}$ | Thru | Left | Peds | Am. tan | mi. Toal |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 05:00 PM | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| 05:15 PM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| 05:30 PM | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | , | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 05:45 PM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Toal Volume | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 13 | 7 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34 |
| p. Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 5.9 | 35.3 | 38.2 | 20.6 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| PHF | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 500 | . 60 | . 542 | . 583 | . 000 | . 773 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | 000 |  | 00 | . 00 | . 773 |
| All Vehicles |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \%AAlV velices | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 91.7 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 97.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 97.1 |
| Heny V vaides |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| "nhary vatues | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | 0 | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | 0 | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ${ }_{0}$ | 0 | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ${ }_{0}$ | 1 |
| \% Bicycles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | , | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.9 |

SAMMAT ENGINEERING SERVICES, LLC
3RD STREET, SHERIDAN STREET AND NORTH DAKOTA AVENUE, NW

SAMMAT ENGINEERING SERVICES, LLC 3RD STREET, SHERIDAN STREET AND NORTH DAKOTA AVENUE, NW

|  | 3RD STREET, NW <br> From North |  |  |  |  |  | SHERIDAN STREET, NW From East |  |  |  |  |  | From Southeast <br> NORTH DAKOTA AVENUE, NW |  |  |  |  |  | 3RD STREET, NW <br> From South |  |  |  |  |  | SHERIDAN STREET, NW From West |  |  |  |  |  | Im. Toal |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Start Time | Right | Thru | new | Left | Peds | App Tatal | Right | Thru | Left | Hand | Peds | Ap. Toul | Haxd | ner | neer | Hand | Peds | App. Toal | ${ }^{\text {nowd }}$ | Right | Thru | Left | Peds | App Tasal | Right | new | Thru | Left | Peds | App. Tout |  |
| Peak Hour Analysis From 05:00 PM to 06:45 PM - Peak 1 of 1 Peak Hour for Each Approach Begins at: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| +0 mins. | ${ }^{\text {O5:00PM }}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \text { as.0о } \mathrm{m} \\ 0 \end{array}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\begin{gathered} \text { O5.00 PM } \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 10 | $\begin{gathered} \text { os.0.0 PM } \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ${ }^{\text {as.ap PM }}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} +15 \\ \text { mins. } \end{array}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| $\begin{gathered} +30 \\ \text { mins. } \end{gathered}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} +45 \\ \text { mins. } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Total Volume | 0 | 0 | 0 | , | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | , | 0 | 2 | 12 | 13 | 7 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| \% App. Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 5.9 | 35.3 | 38.2 | 20.6 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| PHF | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 500 | . 600 | . 542 | . 583 | . 000 | . 773 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 |  |
| All Vehicles |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \% All Vehicles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 91. 7 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 97.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Hewy V chicles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| \% Heary Venites |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Bicycles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | , | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| \% Bicycles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |

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## TURNING MOVEMENT COUNT

## Weekday Traffic Data Collection

## Location:

$3^{\text {rd }}$ Street and Rittenhouse Street, NW
District of Columbia

Prepared For:


Rummel Klepper \& Kahl (RKK)

Prepared By:


ENGINEERING SERVICES, LLC
SAMMAT Engineering Services, LLC
P.O. Box 780

Mount Airy, MD 21771
www.sammateng.com

## SUMMARY

This report provides turning movement count data obtained on August $8^{\text {th }}, 2019$ at the intersection of $3^{\text {rd }}$ Street and Rittenhouse Street, NW. Figure 1 presents a map indicating the location of the study with respect to the surrounding roadway network.


Figure 1: Turning Movement Count Location
The details and summary of the results of the counts are presented in the next sections.
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## 3RD STREET AND RITTENHOUSE STREET, NW


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## 3RD STREET AND RITTENHOUSE STREET, NW

|  | 3rd Street, NW From North |  |  |  |  | Rittenhouse Street, NW From East |  |  |  |  | 3rd Street, NW From South |  |  |  |  | Rittenhouse Street, NW From West |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Start Time | Right | Thru | Left | Peds | App. Total | Right | Thru | Left | Peds | App. Total | Right | Thru | Left | Peds | App. Total | Right | Thru | Left | Peds | App. Total | Int. Total |
| 06:15 PM | 0 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 17 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 13 | 1 | 26 | 1 | 1 | 29 |  | 8 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 74 |
| 06:30 PM | 1 | 22 | 4 | 1 | 28 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 13 | 5 | 29 | 1 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 86 |
| 06:45 PM | 5 | 17 | 2 | 0 | 24 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 13 | 1 | 11 | 25 |  | 6 | 2 | 11 | 20 | 78 |
| Total | 9 | 75 | 9 | 4 | 97 | 3 | 25 | 2 | 11 | 41 | 6 | 99 | 4 | 12 | 121 | 3 | 32 | 6 | 20 | 61 | 320 |
| Grand Total | 112 | 891 | 71 | 31 | 1105 | 45 | 300 | 24 | 45 | 414 | 61 | 941 | 56 | 22 | 1080 | 80 | 352 | 84 | 156 | 672 | 3271 |
| Apprch \% | 10.1 | 80.6 | 6.4 | 2.8 |  | 10.9 | 72.5 | 5.8 | 10.9 |  | 5.6 | 87.1 | 5.2 | 2 |  | 11.9 | 52.4 | 12.5 | 23.2 |  |  |
| Total \% | 3.4 | 27.2 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 33.8 | 1.4 | 9.2 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 12.7 | 1.9 | 28.8 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 33 | 2.4 | 10.8 | 2.6 | 4.8 | 20.5 |  |
| Passenger Vehicles |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \% Passenger Vehicles | 100 | 86.9 | 95.8 | 100 | 89.1 | 93.3 | 99.3 | 100 | 100 | 98.8 | 95.1 | 85.2 | 96.4 | 100 | 86.7 | 97.5 | 99.4 | 98.8 | 100 | 99.3 | 91.6 |
| Heavy Vehicles | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 25 |
| \% Heavy Vehicles | 0 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 0 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0.5 | 4.9 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 0 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 0 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Bicycles | 0 | 112 | 2 | 0 | 114 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 131 | 1 | 0 | 132 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 249 |
| \% Bicycles | 0 | 12.6 | 2.8 | 0 | 10.3 | 4.4 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0.7 | 0 | 13.9 | 1.8 | 0 | 12.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7.6 |

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## TURNING MOVEMENT COUNT

## Weekday Traffic Data Collection

## Location:

$16^{\text {th }}$ Street and Myrtle Street/Leegate Road, NW
District of Columbia

Prepared For:


Rummel Klepper \& Kahl (RKK)

Prepared By:


ENGINEERING SERVICES, LLC
SAMMAT Engineering Services, LLC
P.O. Box 780

Mount Airy, MD 21771
www.sammateng.com

August 19 th 2019

## SUMMARY

This report provides turning movement count data obtained on August $8^{\text {th }}, 2019$ at the intersection of $16^{\text {th }}$ Street and Myrtle Street/Leegate Road, NW. Figure 1 presents a map indicating the location of the study with respect to the surrounding roadway network.


Figure 1: Turning Movement Count Location
The details and summary of the results of the counts are presented in the next sections.
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16TH STREET AND MYETLE STREET/LEEGATE ROAD, NW - AM PEAK

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SAMMAT ENGINEERING SERVICES, LLC
16TH STREET AND MYETLE STREET/LEEGATE ROAD, NW - PM PEAK

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SAMMAT ENGINEERING SERVICES, LLC
16TH STREET AND MYETLE STREET/LEEGATE ROAD, NW - PM PEAK


## TURNING MOVEMENT COUNT

## Weekday Traffic Data Collection

## Location:

Alaska Avenue and Holly Street, NW
District of Columbia

Prepared For:


Rummel Klepper \& Kahl (RKK)

Prepared By:


ENGINEERING SERVICES, LLC
SAMMAT Engineering Services, LLC
P.O. Box 780

Mount Airy, MD 21771
www.sammateng.com

August 19 th 2019

## SUMMARY

This report provides turning movement count data obtained on August $8^{\text {th }}, 2019$ at the intersection of Alaska Avenue and Holly Street, NW. Figure 1 presents a map indicating the location of the study with respect to the surrounding roadway network.


Figure 1: Turning Movement Count Location
The details and summary of the results of the counts are presented in the next sections.
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APPENDIX C PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT SUMMARY

## title VI FORMS

The District Department of Transportation (DDOT) is committed to providing all citizens, regardless of race, color, age, gender, or national origin, the opportunity to participate in and respond to transportation plans, programs, and activities that may affect their community. Title VI Public Involvement Questionnaire was distributed at all three public workshops to voluntarily collect information from residents. In addition to collecting contact and demographic information, the Title VI questionnaire allows participants to submit comments/concerns on the study. During the three public workshops, the planning team collected 27 Title VI Public Involvement Questionnaires containing 23 comments about the study. Scanned Title VI forms are included in workshop summaries that follow.

## PUBLIC WORKSHOP 1 SUMMARY



# Public Workshop \#1 Summary 

February 2019

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## CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

The Rock Creek East I (RCEI) Livability Study is an effort by the District Department of Transportation (DDOT) to evaluate and improve transportation safety and accessibility throughout the Rock Creek East I study area. The study area is defined by Rock Creek Park and the Maryland border to the West, Eastern Avenue the North, New Hampshire Avenue NE and the Red Line Metrorail tracks to the East, and Military Road NW, Missouri Avenue NW, and Riggs Road NE to the South.

DDOT will work with members of the community and key stakeholders to identify specific opportunities to improve accommodations for people walking, biking, riding the bus, driving, and making deliveries. There are a number of public engagement events throughout the duration of the livability study. Public workshops and engagement pop up events are centered around major project milestone In order to garner public feedback on existing conditions, initial concepts designs, and draft recommendations. These events will be held throughout the study area over the course of project. The feedback gained at these events will be used to develop, refine, and assist in the selection of recommendations for short, medium, and long-term improvements that will have a positive impact on livability in the RCEI Study area. Feedback from the first public workshop is being utilized to refine conceptual-level recommendations.

### 1.1 Purpose of the Workshop

The first of three public workshops for the RCEI Livability Study was held on Wednesday, February 6, 2019. The purpose of the first workshop was to identify existing issues and opportunities for a safer and more accessible multimodal travel throughout the study area. The project team presented materials that provided context for the overall goals, objectives, study process, and transportation analysis. Workshop boards and activities allowed residents to review existing multimodal conditions, identify challenges and opportunities in the study area, and discuss their concerns with DDOT staff, the project consultant team, and mark up maps.

### 1.2 Event Information

The workshop was held on Wednesday, February 6, 2019 from 6:30 to 8:30pm at the Juanita E. Thornton/Shepherd Park Library. The library is located at 7420 Georgia Ave NW, Washington, DC 20002, which is about one mile from the Takoma Metro Station on the Red line and accessible by the $70,52,52,54$, and 59 buses.

The next public workshop will be held in June. The location and exact date are to be determined.

### 1.3 Format

The public workshop was open-house style with informational boards and interactive activities around the room. Ward Four Councilmember Brandon Todd, introduced the study at 7:00 pm, and Cynthia Lin, DDOT project manager, gave a brief overview of the RCEI Livability Study. The public workshop resumed promptly after, and residents were encouraged to take part in activities throughout the room and engage wit DDOT staff and the project team to discuss their feedback for the study.

Boards helped residents gain an understanding about the study goals and process, as well as existing conditions within the study area. Interactive activities were provided for residents and stakeholders to supply feedback. DDOT and members of the study's consultant team were stationed next to boards and activities and helped to guide participants and listen to stakeholder comments. Other members of the team were circulating around the meeting to answer questions when necessary.

### 1.4 Boards and Activities

Boards and activities were designed to give attendees an overview of the study and its purpose and need, as well as to collect their feedback on transportation related issues. All board and activities were posted on the website for additional public feedback and understanding. The following boards and activities were presented:

## Informational

- Welcome Board
- Study Area: Map of the study area that includes community facilities
- Study Goals and Objectives: Overarching goal and the objectives of the study
- Study Process: Project timeline and major milestones
- What is Livability?: Information about DDOT's Livability Study Program


## Existing Conditions

- Plan Review Map: Map of previous transportation plans and studies in the study area as well as District-wide plans that were relevant to the livability study
- Pedestrian and Bicycle Crashes: Map illustrating crashes reported to the Metropolitan Police Department between 2016 and early January 2019, involving a pedestrian or a cyclist
- Sidewalk Gaps: Map of streets within the study area that do not have any sidewalks on either side of the street
- Existing and Proposed Bike Facilities: Map of existing and future bike infrastructure within the study area
- Existing Transit: Map of average daily ridership at WMATA Metrobus stops within the study area
- Walter Reed Development Access Map: Overview of the Walter Reed National Military Medical Center and redevelopment plans
- Urban Street Design Toolbox: A matrix of traffic calming elements that may be considered for the Livability Study


## Workshop Activities

- Let Us Improve Your Neighborhood Aerial Map (Activity): This was a large aerial map that depicted streets, buildings, and open spaces in the study area. Participants were asked to use Post-it notes to mark locations on the map where they have concerns and recommendations for existing transportation issues
- Let Us Improve Your Neighborhood Vision Zero Heat Map (Activity): This was a large heat map that depicted locations in the study area where DDOT has already received requests from the public through the DC 311 system or the Vision Zero website to study or fix transportation issues. Participants were asked to use Post-it notes to mark locations on the map where they have concerns and recommendations for existing transportation issues
- Take Me to Walter Reed...by Bus (Activity): This was a large map that depicted streets and existing bus facilities, as well as the site plan for the redevelopment of the Walter Reed National Military Medical Center.

Participants were asked to use markers and illustrate how they would change the existing WMATA Metrobus routes to take them to different destinations at the proposed Walter Reed site.

## CHAPTER 2 OUTREACH EFFORTS

Outreach for the first public workshop was key in promoting community participation and engagement throughout the project process. For this workshop, the outreach team took careful effort to include stakeholders, organizations, institutions, and as many residents as possible.

### 2.1 Notifications

The outreach team contacted organizations, elected officials, residents, community news outlets, civic, faith-based and community organizations. Methods of contact included phone calls, e-mail blasts, social media, door to door canvassing, and participation in community meetings.

### 2.1.2 Electronic Communications and Social Media

The outreach team created a project contact list that includes interested residents and stakeholders who signed up on the project website, with their ANCs, and other neighborhood and community organizations and listservs. This list currently has over 100 contacts and the list is expected to grow throughout the process of the study. Information regarding public workshops, project updates, and materials were forwarded to these constituents.

Utilizing the DDOT and VisionZeroDC Twitter and DDOT Facebook profiles, workshop information was posted regularly up to and on the meeting date. Posting through these platforms allowed us to reach approximately 45,350 followers. In addition information was also posted on neighborhood and transportation-oriented listservs and NextDoor.

### 2.2 Door Hangers and Posters

The outreach team distributed 600 door hangers, for the first public workshop, in English and 31 posters (25 in English, 4 in Spanish, 3 in Amharic) throughout the study area and to stakeholders. The doorhangers and posters were placed in libraries, recreation centers, churches, restaurants, cafes, grocery stores, businesses, and other community spaces around the study area. Most of the Ethiopian and Hispanic
businesses preferred English materials since the majority of their customers spoke English.

### 2.3 Title VI Outreach

In addition to going door to door in specific parts of the study area and distributing information, the team reached out to community institutions such as schools, churches, community centers, and small businesses (in and around the study area) to inform them about the livability study. Key locations in the study area were identified that served native Amharic and Spanish speaking populations to ensure we reached a broad cross section of Title VI populations.

| Community Centers | Churches | Schools |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Petworth Recreation <br> Center | Seekers Church | Coolidge High School |
| Fort Stevens Recreation <br> Center | Trinity Episcopal Church | Whitter Education Campus |
| Emery Heights <br> Community Center | Washington Metaphysical <br> Church | Lasalle Backus Education <br> Campus |
| Takoma Park <br> Neighborhood Library | National Spiritual Science <br> Center | Brightwood education <br> campus |
| Juanita E. <br> Thornton/Shepard Park | Nineteenth Street Baptist <br> Church | Takoma Education Campus |
| Hamilton Recreation <br> Center | The Church of Jesus Christ <br> Latter Day | Barnard Elementary School |
| Upshur Recreation Center | Mt. Zion Baptists Church | West Education Campus |
| Raymond Recreation <br> Center | Star of Bethlehem Church <br> of God in Christ | Theodore Roosevelt Center <br> City Public Schools |
| Parkview Recreation <br> Center | Evangelical Church <br> Apostles | MacFarland Middle School |
|  | Nativity Catholic Church <br> Emory United Methodist <br> Church | Raymond Education Campus |
|  | Woly Comfort Episcopal <br> Church |  |

### 2.4 Distribution Map

A distribution map was created to help with the distribution of the doorhangers and posters. The outreach identified four focal areas for distribution: Shepherd Park, Takoma, Manor Park, and Brightwood, targeting residential and commercial corridors.


## CHAPTER 3 ATTENDANCE

Approximately 60 members of the public attended the first public workshop. These attendees included area residents, elected officials (ANCs, councilmember's staff), members of community and civic organizations. Of the 60 participants only 28 submitted Title VI forms and some of them opted not to include their demographic information.

## CHAPTER 4 COMMENTS

Comments were received at each activity station as well as online. The sections below show the input received by the activities.

### 4.1 Key Takeaways

## Accessibility:

- Need more public transportation routes
- Desire for improved bus facilities
- Upgrade sidewalks and a facilities
- Shuttle service connecting Walter Reed Development to nearby metro stations


## Safety:

- Unsafe crossings for pedestrians and bicyclists
- Concerns about speeding and safety
- Concerns of personal safety throughout the study area
- Vehicle access and visibility concerns
- Better traffic and safety enforcement


## Streetscape:

- Traffic calming improvements
- Better traffic signage, a large demand for stop signs
- Desire for on-street parking
- Additional street lights and traffic lights
- Street maintenance


### 4.2 Activity Comments

We contacted organizations, elected officials, residents, and institutions through phone calls, e-mail blasts, and sending information about the study.

| Location | $\quad$ Comments |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Missing sidewalks |
| North of Sycamore Street | Lack of sidewalks, sufficient streets, and lights in this area. |
| West Beach Dr. | No safe way for bicyclist to cross the park |
| Unspecified | Traffic circle improvements at 16th \& Eastern including <br> improved signal lights |
| 16th and Eastern | Enforce one way |
| 13th street | Enforce one way in the a.m. |
| 13th Street | Speeding volume, school, to narrow for the current rating <br> (same as Alaska) |
| Kalmia Rd. | Alley between Kalmia and Jonquil, 13th and Morning side <br> needs repair |
| Kalmia and Jonquil, 13th and Morning side | Request 4 way stop sign |
| Unspecified | Fix my curb |
| Jonquil St. | Unsignaled crosswalk, speeding major issue of 16th |
| Juniper St. | Many Shepherd Park stop signs are obscured by foliage |
| Kalmia and Jonquil, 13th and Morning side | Speeding cars and buses my dog was killed by car speeding <br> here. |
| Alaska Avenue (between 12th and 13th) | Repair North side of Georgia Avenue from Fern to McDonald's |
| Georgia Ave. | Traffic calm geranium speeders at Georgia and Blair |
| East of Georgia Ave. | No ADA access sidewalk anywhere on Blair Rd. |
| Blair Rd. | Low visibility for cross traffic due to parking to close to comers. <br> 2-way stop sign is confusing, doesn't slow traffic on dahlia |
| Dahlia \& Georgia/ Dahlia \& 9th Street | Street and school empty, dark and dangerous at night, <br> uncomfortable walk to and from metro due to crime, concerns <br> when school is open |
| Near Butternut St. | Bike beltway missing |
| Aspen into Blair | Under metro bridge is confusing, need left turn lane |


| 3rd St. | Let bikes easier access to Walter from and water toy thing |
| :---: | :---: |
| 8th and Piney | 8th and Piney dangerous |
| 8th | Need road managing for contraflow bike lanes on 8th in both direction |
| near Aspen St. | Street car? |
| 12th \& Aspen St. | Parking for public pool? |
| Brightwood to Shepherd Park | Need safe N-S bike routes |
| Aspen \& 14th | DCI/Lamb School, double parking, student foot traffic |
| 14th street | Bike lanes always blocked during school drop off/ pick up, need more public transit. |
| Near 14th Street | Parking restriction are an issue throughout B'Wood |
| Near 14th \& Underwood | Confusing Intersection |
| Georgia Ave to 16th | All thru streets from Georgia Avenue to 16th street- rush hour traffic speeding is side swiping |
| 14th \& Tuckerman | Stop sign is needed |
| Underwood | 1200-1300 Block of Underwood- speeding, side swiping, pedestrians, danger. |
| Georgia Ave. | Bike lanes ridiculously skinny |
| 1200 block of underwood | Speeding/speed bumps needed |
| Tewkesbury | Improve infrastructure at these temp jersey barriers Tewkesbury PI. |
| Tewkesbury | Parking in Public space on Tewkesbury |
| Piney Branch \& Sheridan | Traffic light is needed |
| Piney Branch/Sheridan/Rittenhouse | Terrible safety for pedestrians |
| 8th \& 9th | 9th flatter than 8th, make 9th bike route with contraflow. |
| Piney | Crossing Piney is dangerous |
| 13th \& Sheridan | Repair 13th between Sheridan and Rittenhouse |
| 13th \& Sheridan | Bumper strips or bumpers on the 1300 block of Sheridan |
| 14th \& Sheridan | Difficult crossing |
| 16th/Somerset/ Luzon Ave. | Complicated neighborhood vehicles turning from 16th to Luzon fast, hard to see |
| Unspecified | Sidewalks on both sides of all streets within 1/2-1 mile of schools. |
| 14th Street | Cars always blocking bike lanes |
| Georgia Ave. | Georgia Ave. (in general) speeding south bound, unsafe at Schools for crossing guard and kids, lights not effective. |
| Unspecified | Personal safety especially at night throughout the area. |
| Georgia Ave. | Georgia Ave. becomes a speedway south of MD Ave. to Kennedy to Gallatin |
| Missouri and N. Capital | Terrible traffic back-ups all four ways |
| Riggs and Blair | Safe route between Riggs \& Blair is along metro/traub, /tracks to Oglethorpe \& Blair as residents attending community meeting have made it known. |
| Unspecified | Major issues with spill over problems from PG county. Traffic bottle neck, drags, and shootings. |


| Unspecified | Signage and other-support for residential properties near <br> buses. E.g. signage, painted curbs to prevent/minimize <br> advance efforts on home. |
| :--- | :--- |


| Location | Comments |
| :---: | :---: |
| 14th Street | Agree many children need to cross here and it's unsafe |
| 14th Street | Narrow Street, big dumpster trucks already damage cars on street |
| 14th Street | Not enough parking for Jonquil Street residents, soccer field patrons, school and staff |
| 14th Street | Already congested with school drop off and teacher parking |
| 14th Street | 4 way stop sign needed |
| Kalmia Rd. | Kalmia to narrow only one car can go through when parking is on both sides. |
| Eastern Ave. | Alley needs to be northbound only to divert traffic out of the neighborhood, Make alley one way to eastern. |
| Kalmia Rd. | Speeding on Kalmia and property damage |
| Kalmia Rd. | Residential parking needed for 12th St., NW and \& Kalmia |
| Georgia Ave./Kalmia Rd./Alaska Ave. | Protected left turn signals needed at Georgia Ave. Kalmia/Alaska at all sides. |
| Kalmia Rd. | New development for target-7 truck, traffic on kalmia-18 wheelers need to address parking. |
| Alaska Ave. | Speeding on Alaska |
| 14th Street. | 14th St.-speeding and children plus WR will open gate and increase traffic |
| Unspecified | Fix the circle it's a death trap |
| North Portal/16th/West Beach Drive | Sidewalk needed on N. Portal from 16th to West Beach Dr. |
| Unspecified | The hill next to the sidewalk has completely corroded |
| Georgia Ave. | Repave Georgia Ave. from Fern to McDonalds going north. |
| Unspecified | Walk and bike thru access efficient all direction |
| 14th/Walter Reed | Please do not allow thru traffic on 14th St. inside Walter Reed |
| Dahlia/Piney Branch | Dahlia \& Piney-Vehicles speed on Piney Branch, many do not yield to pedestrians, yield to pedestrian's signs insufficient. |
| Unspecified | Pedestrian Safety-kids to school, people to metro |
| Aspen/16th/Georgia Ave. | Aspen st,16th, Georgia Ave.- needs a comp. traffic, parking and exit/entrance plan. Lots of traffic, buses, foot and bike. |
| Brightwood | Parking is an issue thru-out Brightwood. Affects traffic flow, pedestrian safety and bike lanes. |
| Georgia Ave. | Georgia Ave. \& Underwood-safer crossing across Georgia Ave. to Safeway \& CVS heavy pedestrian traffic |
| 16th St. | Poor timing on this light. Hard to make left turn form south-bound 16th. |
| Whitter St. | Whitter St needs repaving |
| Aspen St. | Widen Aspen and but better sidewalks, buses can't fit, and children walk through area. |
| 12th/Underwood | Dangerous sidewalk 1200 block of Underwood |
| 12th/Underwood | Dangerous alley opening 1200 block of underwood |
| 14th/Tuckerman | 14th \& Tuckerman- difficult /dangerous crossing |


| 14th/Sheridan | 14th \& Sheridan-difficult/dangerous crossing |
| :--- | :--- |
| Piney Branch/Ft. Stevens/Georgia Ave. | Safer crossings across Piney Branch b/n Fort Stevens to Georgia traffic <br> calming |
| Tuckerman St. | Eliminate street parking on both sides of Tuckerman St. People park <br> there and catch the bus w/ MD tags and litter. |
| Sheridan/ 12th Pl. | Remove stop sign at Sheridan and 12th Place |
| 13th/Sheridan | Bumper stops on 1300 block of Sheridan |
| Tewkesbury | Tewkesbury cul-de-sac beautification 1200 block of Tewkesbury PI. |
| Whitter St. | PB /Whitter intersection-very difficult to turn from Whitter to Piney <br> Branch or to cross Whitter. Tough for pedestrians to cross at all, very <br> dangerous. |
| Walter Reed/Aspen | Once Water Reed gets built out will Aspen St east of Georgia lose its <br> parking on one side, I sincerely hope not. |
| Piney Branch/Aspen | Would be nice to pave cross walk markings across Piney Branch at <br> Aspen, Now DCI students cross and the general neighbors need it to. |
| Unspecified | Badly timed lights, confusing, dangerous, congested; stormwater <br> runoff |
| Chestnut/Blair | Traffic blocks intersection of Chestnut \& Blair |
| Eastern/Piney | Enter street needs to be repaved (Eastern between Piney Branch \& NH |
| 4th/Cedar/Blair Rd. | Confusing intersection for pedestrians and traffic (4th/Cedar/Blair Rd.) |
| Riggs Rd. | Traffic backup all along Riggs Rd. / blocking the box |
| Riggs Rd. | North sidewalks along Riggs Rd.-need bike infrastructure or Riggs Rd. |


| Take me to Water Reed by ous |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Location | Comments |
| 12th | 12th Street too narrow for commuter bus. |
| 12th/Walter Reed | Please look prospectively at traffic calming along 12th St. to North of Walter Reed. |
| Georgia Ave. /Fern St | There have been several bad car accidents at Georgia Ave. and Fern St./PI. People drive fast. How about lowering speed limits on Georgia Ave. to 25 mph . |
| Georgia Ave. | Improve Georgia Ave. bus service. |
| Georgia Ave. Kalmia | Awkward intersection From Georgia Avenue \& Kalmia |
| Unspecified | School kids fast, heavy and traffic don't mix! |
| 16th St. | I live nearby and would mainly walk to Walter Reed. |
| Walter Reed | Vans to go from/to Walter Reed development to metro like when prior facilities were open. |
| Floral St. /Alaska | Poor visibility coming off of Floral St. onto Alaska Ave. Also, how about lowering speed limit on Alaska to 25 MPH. |
| Unspecified | Need to move north bound bus to north of road. |
| Unspecified | Need Hawk to move high schoolers to north bound bus stop |
| Aspen St. | Make Aspen St. straight not bumped out. Contributing buildingsshould demolished to make Aspen St. safe maintain consistent width of multi-use trail of Aspen St. Aspen St. will be heavily traveled then. |
| 14th/Aspen | Strengthen bus facilities where 14th meet at Aspen St. |
| Aspen/Georgia Ave. | Need room for bus to turn from Aspen onto Georgia Ave. |
| Aspen St./13th | Aspen St. and 13th Street straight bus lane and take the two down. They are minor contributing buildings, initially planned to be demolished. |
| Unspecified | Market rate parking to encourage use of buses and other modes |
| Takoma/Silver Spring/Walter Reed | Need free shuttles from Takoma and Silver Spring Metro to Walter Reed, DC circulator or similar. |
| Dahlia St./16th/Piney Branch/Blair Rd. | Dahlia St. will be only straight EW Rd throughout Walter Reed campus from Alaska/16th to Piney/Blair. Concerned about speed cut through traffic. |
| Walter Reed | Loop -Metro to Walter Reed to Silver Spring |

### 4.3 Title VI Comments

Approximately 12 attendees out of the 28 members of the public who opted to submit the Title VI form provided comments. All of the attendees who provided comments are in Ward 4.

| Titu VI Comments |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Ward | Comments |
| 4 | Helpful- Good introduction and opportunity to provide input. More are needed, follow ups on specific challenges are needed. |
| 4 | Provided written comments to Ms. Lin |
| 4 | I appreciate the interactive element being able to look at maps and provide feedback on specific locations. I also appreciate the opportunity for folks to provide online feedback. It seems like many of the people in the room were political/govt folks, and it would be great to get more involvement from neighbors. I'm happy to help spread the work. |
| 4 | You need a bigger meeting room |
| 4 | This study operates on the premise that traffic moves to quickly and freely in DC. I find DC increasingly unlivable because the opposite is true. Speed cameras have made me a less safe driver, staring at my speedometer, amazed that I'm going both above the speed limit and so slowly, keeps my eyes off the road. I've paid over $\$ 1000$ to put me in the state of fear. Side note, I hate writing by hand as much as you hate reading my writing this would be better online. |
| 4 | There have been 4-5 Jersey barriers placed on the 1200 block of Tewkesbury PI., NW. (West of GA Ave.) and just left there for a few years. This was done in order to stop Tewkesbury PI. from becoming a through street to FA Ave. DDOT assured the residence of Brightwood that this was a temporary solution, and that a more permanent solution would be coming yet nothing was ever done. These temporary Jersey barriers pose a few different problems to the residence of Tewkesbury PI. Vehicles still use the street as a potential through street because the barriers are so low, that it appears that you can still drive through to GA Ave., making the street unsafe still for our residence and children. People patronizing the dentist office, banks and eateries on GA Ave are still parking on Tewkesbury PL and walking over because they can see right over the barriers and park there anyway. There is also a safety issue for pedestrians walking through that barrier and alley and parking lot. Lastly, it looks TERRIBLE, it appears that someone just dumped them there and forgot about them which they did! We were promised a COMPLETE SOLTION! and this isn't it! |
| 4 | Take me to Walter Reed by bus. I would take an S-4 bus from near my residence near 16th St, NW to Main Drive and take a "timed transfer" bus alone Main Drive to the shops and walk to the grocery store/shops. Calming measures bump out works best in the narrow streets of Shepherd park. Kalmia Road is too narrow for a formal bike lane, even though it is a street. |


| 4 | Teach people the laws-can't go into cross walk while a person is in it!!!. No right on Red in DC at all. <br> Make bicyclist wear reflective light not dark clothing at night. If you put in a speed bump-mark it. <br> Teach people to stop for school buses and pull over for emergency equipment. |
| :---: | :--- |
| 4 | Short notice about meeting, Website incomplete, info needed was not on the website when accessed <br> close to it being set up. DDOT has not followed up with community after 65\% update of Metropolitan <br> Branch Trail. Bike trail between Riggs Rd. and Blair, between McDonald and Oglethorpe NE. Mass do <br> not clearly designate streets of concern, 1st NE, McDonald PI., NE and Oglethorpe NE. |
| 4 | Love that a livability study is being done especially because the population in the area will triple within <br> the next few years. I walk everywhere and want to be able to continue to enjoy doing that without a lot <br> of Concrete Jungle to open spaces. |
| 4 | Interested in the senior citizen building on the Walter Reed complex. |
| 4 | Seems to primarily serve wealthier portions of the area. Maps are empty of comments over by and <br> south of Whittier. |
| 4 | The meeting room was way to small and parking was a problem. |

## PUBLIC WORKSHOP 2 SUMMARY



# Public Workshop \#2 and Popup Event Summary 

 June 12, 2019
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## CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

The Rock Creek East I (RCEI) Livability Study is an effort by the District Department of Transportation (DDOT) to evaluate and improve transportation safety and accessibility throughout the Rock Creek East I study area. The study area is defined by Rock Creek Park and the Maryland border to the West, Eastern Avenue the North, New Hampshire Avenue NE and the Red Line Metrorail tracks to the East, and Military Road NW, Missouri Avenue NW, and Riggs Road NE to the South.

DDOT is undertaking the Rock Creek East I Livability Study to evaluate the transportation network in the study area from a system perspective and look for opportunities for a safer and more accessible multimodal network. There are several public engagement events throughout the duration of the livability study. Public workshops and engagement pop up events are centered around major project milestones in order to garner public feedback on existing conditions, initial concepts designs, and draft recommendations. These events will be held throughout the study area over the course of project. The feedback gained at these events will be used to develop, refine, and assist in the selection of recommendations for short, medium, and long-term improvements that will have a positive impact on livability in the RCEI Study area. Feedback from the first public workshop is being utilized to refine conceptuallevel recommendations.

### 1.1 Purpose of the Workshop and Pop-up Event

## Workshop \#2

The second of three public workshops for the RCEI Livability Study was held on Wednesday, June 12, 2019. The purpose of this neighborhood study is to enhance the community quality of life through improvements to transportation safety and connections to destinations for all modes. At the second public workshop, DDOT presented the livability study's initial focus areas based on comments received from the previous community outreach efforts as well as extensive data research and analysis. Public workshop attendees had an opportunity to evaluate and share their ideas for specific livability design improvements at these focus areas through interactive workshop activities. The workshop was held on Wednesday, June 12, 2019 from 6:30 to 8:30pm at the Holy Comforter Episcopal Church at 7420 Georgia Ave NW, Washington, DC 20002. The workshop location is located within the study boundary.

## Pop-up Event

The project team held a public pop-up event at one of near one of the study's focus areas on Saturday, June 29, 2019. The purpose of the pop-up was to provide opportunities for local residents to give input on the study's initial focus areas. The pop-up event was held, within three weeks of the second public workshop, on Saturday, June 29, 2019 from 10:00 am to 12:00 pm. The location was in front of the Safeway located at 6500 Piney Branch Road NW, Washington, DC 20012. The pop-up event location was chosen due to it's proximity to Piney Branch and Georgia Avenue, one of the study's focus area intersections.

The next public workshop will be held in early to mid-September 2019. The location and exact date are to be determined.

### 1.2 Format

## Workshop \#2

The public workshop was open-house style with informational boards and interactive activities around the room. Cynthia Lin, DDOT project manager, gave a brief overview of the RCEI Livability Study. The public workshop resumed promptly after. Residents were encouraged to take part in activities throughout the room and engage with DDOT staff and the project team to discuss their feedback for the study.

A number of project boards were displayed at the open house which described project goals and study process, and the detail methodology behind the selection of initial focus areas. This was complemented by Interactive activity stations, allowing residents and stakeholders to provide comments about initial focus areas. DDOT and members of the study's consultant team were stationed next to boards and interactive stations, helping to guide participants through the analysis process to select the initial set of focus areas. Other members of the team were circulating around the meeting to answer questions when necessary. Comments were provided either by sticker notes on the boards/plot map or on Title VI forms.

## Pop-up Event

The pop-up event at Safeway was an informal event which allowed the project team to intercept the public to discuss the RCEI project and engage them in providing feedback about the study and the initial focus areas selected for recommendations. The project team was equipped with board maps and informational flyers about the study. Participants were asked to look at the focus areas and provide comments about
other locations which should be considered. The pop-up event allowed participants to come and go on their own schedule, allowing for greater flexibility in attendance.

### 1.3 Boards and Activities

## Workshop \#2

Boards and activities were designed to give attendees an overview of the study and its purpose and need, as well as to collect their feedback on transportation related issues. All board and activities were posted on the website for additional public feedback and understanding. The following boards and activities were presented:


## Informational

- Welcome Board
- Study Area: Map of the study area that includes community facilities
- Study Goals and Objectives: Overarching goal and the objectives of the study
- Study Process: Project timeline and major milestones
- What is Livability?: Information about DDOT's livability Study Program
- Initial Focus Areas \& Methodology: Map of the initial focus areas that based on the comments received from previous community outreach efforts as well as extensive data research and analysis
- Current DDOT Planning \& Design Projects: Map and table of the current DDOT project in the study area
- Walter Reed Development Access Map: Overview of the Walter Reed National Military Medical Center and redevelopment plans
- Urban Street Design Toolbox (3 boards): A matrix of traffic calming elements (Pedestrian, Bicyclists, Traffic Calming) that may be considered for the livability Study


## Interactive Station

- Interactive Station \#1 - Initial Focus Areas Intersections: A flashlight map shows 6 focus intersections in the study area:
- 16th St. NW at Juniper St. NW
- Georgia Ave. NW at Alaska Ave. NW
- Georgia Ave. NW at Piney Branch Rd. NW
- North Capitol St. at New Hampshire Ave. NW
- North Capitol St. at Milmarson PI. NW and Blair Rd. NE at McDonald PI. NE
- Blair Rd. NE at Aspen St. NW
- Interactive Station \#2 - Initial Focus Areas Corridors: A flashlight map shows 2 focus corridors in the study area:
- Corridor C-1: Georgia Ave. NW between Fern St. NW and Juniper St. NW
- Corridor C-2: 14 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ St. NW between Sheridan St. NW and Aspen St. NW
- Interactive Station \#3 - Initial Focus Areas Corridors: A flashlight map shows 2 focus corridors in the study area:
- Corridor C-3: Georgia Ave. NW between Rittenhouse St. NW and Van Buren St. NW
- Corridor C-4: Blair Rd. NW between Cedar St. NW and Piney Branch Rd. NW
- Interactive Station maps: Plot maps show the intersections and corridors
- C-1 Georgia Ave between Floral St NW and Iris St NW
- C-2 14 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ St NW between Sheridan St NW and Aspen St
- C-3 Georgia Ave between Rittenhouse St NW and Van Buren St NW
- I-1 Blair Rd NW Corridor between Cedar St NW and Piney Branch Rd NW
- I-2 Alaska Ave NW at Georgia Ave NW
- I-3 Piney Branch Rd NW at Georgia Ave NW
- I-4 North Capitol St at New Hampshire Ave NW
- I - 5 North Capitol St at Milmarson PI NW
- I-6 Blair Rd NW at Aspen St NW



## Pop-up

The study team provided two boards that introduced the project and gave out an information sheet to attendees who came to the table. Maps were also provided if the attendee was interested in more details about a specific intersection or corridor. Sticker notes were provided for any comment attendees might want to leave. Information sheets were distributed for those that didn't have time to stop. The sheet included the website and email address to leave comments.

## Boards

- Study Goals and Objectives: Overarching goal and the objectives of the study
- What is Livability?: Information about DDOT's Livability Study Program


## Information Sheet:



## CHAPTER 2 OUTREACH EFFORTS

Outreach for the second public workshop was similar as the first workshop. The outreach team took careful effort to include stakeholders, organizations, institutions, and as many residents as possible.

### 2.1 Notifications

The outreach team contacted organizations, elected officials, residents, civic, faithbased and community organizations. Methods of contact included phone calls, e-mail blasts, social media, door to door canvassing, and participation in community meetings.

### 2.1.2 Electronic Communications and Social Media

The outreach team created a project contact list for the first round of outreach that includes interested residents and stakeholders who signed up on the project website, ANCs, representatives from the Ward 4 Councilmember's office, the Mayors Office of Community Relations, small businesses, and other neighborhood and community organizations and listservs. This list currently has over 100 contacts and the list is expected to grow throughout the process of the study. Information regarding public workshops, project updates, and materials were forwarded to these constituents. The team also sent the information to our public meeting database which contains residents across the District that participated in moveDC. This list contains over 4000 recipients. In addition, information was also posted on neighborhood listservs, (Brightwood, Manor Park, and Shepherd Park), transportation-oriented listservs and NextDoor.

### 2.2 Door Hangers and Posters

The outreach team distributed 500 door hangers and 30 posters in English, throughout the study area and to stakeholders. From the last meeting, we learned that most of the Ethiopian and Hispanic businesses preferred English materials since the majority of their customers spoke English. The doorhangers and posters were placed in libraries, recreation centers, churches, restaurants, cafes, grocery stores, businesses, resident homes and other community spaces around the study area.


Workshop \#2 Door Hanger



Pop-up Event Flyer

### 2.3 Title VI Outreach

In addition to going door to door in specific parts of the study area and distributing information, the team reached out to community institutions such as schools, churches, community centers, and small businesses (in and around the study area) to inform them about the livability study. Key locations in the study area were identified that served native Amharic and Spanish speaking populations to ensure we reached a broad cross section of Title VI populations. From the first workshop outreach, we learned that they all prefer to use the English material.

| Community Centers | Churches | Schools |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Petworth Recreation <br> Center | Seekers Church | Coolidge High School |
| Fort Stevens Recreation <br> Center | Trinity Episcopal Church | Whitter Education Campus |
| Emery Heights <br> Community Center | Washington Metaphysical <br> Church | Lasalle Backus Education <br> Campus |
| Takoma Park <br> Neighborhood Library | National Spiritual Science <br> Center | Brightwood education <br> campus |
| Juanita E. <br> Thornton/Shepard Park | Nineteenth Street Baptist <br> Church | Takoma Education Campus |
| Hamilton Recreation <br> Center | The Church of Jesus Christ <br> Latter Day | Barnard Elementary School |
| Upshur Recreation Center | Mt. Zion Baptists Church | West Education Campus |
| Raymond Recreation <br> Center | Star of Bethlehem Church <br> of God in Christ | Theodore Roosevelt Center <br> City Public Schools |


| Parkview Recreation <br> Center | Evangelical Church <br> Apostles | MacFarland Middle School |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Nativity Catholic Church | Raymond Education Campus |
|  | Emory United Methodist <br> Church | Washington Yu Ying |
|  | Holy Comfort Episcopal <br> Church |  |
|  |  |  |

### 2.4 Distribution Map

A distribution map was created to help with the distribution of the doorhangers and posters. The outreach identified four focal areas for distribution: Shepherd Park, Takoma, Brightwood, targeting residential near workshop location and commercial corridors.


## CHAPTER 3 ATTENDANCE

## Workshop \#2

Approximately 30 members of the public attended the second public workshop. These attendees included area residents, elected officials (ANCs, councilmember's staff), members of community and civic organizations. Of the 30 participants only 12 submitted Title VI forms and some of them opted not to include their demographic information.

## Pop-up Event

The project team gave out around 50 project information sheets to the residents who visited the Safeway. Most attendees were local residents who live nearby the Safeway. Since the attendees at the pop-up usually came and left at their own schedule, the team also pointed out the website and email address on the factsheet in case they need to submit comments.


## CHAPTER 4 COMMENTS

he sections below show the input received at the second public workshop and pop-up event.

### 4.1 Key Takeaways

## Accessibility:

- Need more public transportation routes
- Desire for improved bus facilities
- Upgrade sidewalks and facilities


## Safety:

- Unsafe crossings for pedestrians and bicyclists
- Concerns about speeding and safety
- Concerns of personal safety throughout the study area
- Vehicle access and visibility concerns
- Better traffic and safety enforcement
- Reconfigure some key intersections


### 4.2 Activity Comments

Public workshop participants were asked to provide comments regarding the study's initial focus areas through boards and sticky notes. The following tables and images document their comments.


| Location |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Corridor C-3 | It should be from Missouri Ave to Van Buren St given the activity <br> generators that are there. |
| Corridor C-4 | Blair Road should be a priority corridor to the Maryland line. |
| Unspecified | Bikes and scooters do not follow any safety rules. |
| Unspecified | Don't forget the signalized crosswalk. |
| Piney Branch \& Whittier Street | Cars on Piney Branch are constantly hit, over 10 cars total |
| Piney Branch \& Cedar Street | Takoma School - crossing on Piney Branch can be dangerous |
| Piney Branch Rd \& Georgia Ave \& Blair | Bumper to bumper traffic |
| Aspen Intersection | More hawk signals, hawk at Aspen St new intersection |


| Location |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Corridor C-1 | Comments |
|  | $8^{\text {th }}$ St signage says 2 ways for bikes, but no paint to identify. Especially for <br> oncoming traffic. |
|  | Better pedestrian level lighting on Georgia Ave and Geranium St. |
|  | Aspen St is a nightmare for bicycles and be cautious; Aspen and 14th St. |
|  | School crossing officials are not helpful. They direct traffic, not the kids; Aspen Dr. <br> and 14th St. |
|  | Intersection too congested at rush hour and school closing; Aspen Dr. and 14thSt. |
|  |  |


|  | Cars are constantly blocking the 14th St. bike lane for this entire map and further; 14th St. and Whittier PI. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Bus stop at 14th St. and Aspen St. - school kids, double parked, parents parked at intersections, BUSES CANNOT TURN; 14 St. into Aspen. |
|  | Double parking and Parking at the corners (not allowed); 14th Pl. and Aspen St.. |
|  | Cars make very fast right turns onto Alaska from 16th NB - dangerous for pedestrians; Alaska Ave. and $16^{\text {th }}$ St |
|  | Too much speed coming onto the hill; $16^{\text {th }}$ St and Aspen St |
|  | No right on red from NB Aspen to NB $16{ }^{\text {th }}$; Aspen St. and 16th |
|  | Intersection - people are unsure who should go first. There are 5 streets that feed; 14th St. and Van Buren St. |
|  | Double stop signs at 14th St and Van Buren are extremely confusing especially for bikes, but also cars. |
|  | Dangerous intersection at Luzon/Van Buren/14th St. It's hard to cross. |
|  | Speed humps added at Underwood St., Somerset Pl., and Sheridan St., GOOD! |
|  | Tuckerman and Somerset - 1300 blocks - very narrow for cars to pass. |
|  | Hard to enter 14th St. (left turns) from side street at away intersection in and out of four way stop sign. |
|  | Improve crosswalks and pedestrian visibilities along 14th St. Sheridan and 14th St. |
|  | Very tight for turning at intersection at Van Buren and Georgia Ave. |
|  | Tight and dangerous for cars on 1200 block of Underwood St. |
|  | Removal \& replacement of temp Jersey barriers on this cul-de-sac at Tewkesbury Pl. |
|  | Cars do not stop for crossing people here on Georgia Ave. and Underwood St. |
|  | Slip through lane making cross challenging at Piney Branch Ave. and Tuckerman St. |
|  | A bike and pedestrian priority signal would be ideal at Piney Branch and Georgia Ave. |
| Corridor C-3 | Two-way access on Tuckerman creating crossing issues for Red and North Bound Georgia Ave. drivers. Tuckerman St. and Georgia Ave. |
|  | Post office needs more parking |
|  | This light is WAY too long. Adjust timer for traffic patterns at Georgia Ave. and Sheridan St. |
|  | Recently added stoplight is great at Sheridan St. and Georgia Ave. |
|  | Stop sign at Sheridan and 12th St. is dangerous for getting rear ended. |
|  | Dangerous to enter Piney Branch at Rittenhouse St. and Sheridan St. |
|  | Evaluate intersection $13^{\text {th }}$ St. and Rittenhouse St. |
|  | Add speed camera on Piney Branch Ave. |
|  | Dahlia/Piney Branch future cut through one Dahlia St. continues through WR. |
|  | Sidewalk on Blair Rd. is very narrow and right against traffic \& obstruction. |
|  | Blair Rd. one way? |
| Corridor C-4 | Will the cross walk be made parallel to Cedar St? Cedar St and Blair Rd? |
|  | Will the median be closed as planned on Cedar St and 4th St. |
|  | Diagonal parking is planned for 6900 block of 4th St. (Northside). At 4th St and Cedar St. |
|  | Roundabout to reduce speeds at Fifth St./Blair St./Dahlia St. |


|  | Traffic calming 6900 block on 5th St. (Fifth St and Cedar St.) |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Traffic light not pedestrian friendly (Fifth St and Cedar St) |
|  | Cars run stop sign at Fifth and Butternut |
|  | Evaluate improving or moving bike lane on Butternut St.. |
| Blair Rd NW at Aspen St NW | Suggest: Traffic calming on Aspen/Blair and Whittier between 5th and 3 ${ }^{\text {rd }}$ St. |
|  | Poor sidewalks, narrow and poorly maintained at 3rd St and Blair Rd |
|  | Out of the box traffic calming? A mural along the B\&O Viaduct |
|  | Suggest: <br> - 4 way stop <br> - Pedestrian crossing posts at Whittier and 3rd |
|  | Global comment: getting people out of cars and onto bus/bike will reduce the number of potential conflicts and get us closer to Vision Zero |
|  | North Capitol and xxx Ave. light on the North Dakota ( xxx ) side needs to be addressed. |
| North Capitol St at Milmarson PI NW | Stop sign at McDonald PI NE and New Hampshire and S Dakota Ave that need bike trail. |
|  | Flexi posts at North Capitol St. and New Hampshire Ave. |
| North Capitol St at New Hampshire Ave NW | Do not block this box sign at New Hampshire Ave. and Longfellow St. |
|  | Post office needs more parking |
| Piney Branch Rd NW at Georgia Ave NW | Tuckman St. onto Piney Branch or Georgia Ave., impossible to merge or cross. |
|  | Bus stop at Georgia Ave. and Piney Branch Ave. piles up the right turn onto Piney Branch Ave. |
|  | Sometimes unclear what right of way you have when existing Tuckerman St. onto Georgia Ave. |
|  | Take away 1 lane in each direction and make it a dedicated bus lane. WMATA should double up service on all S Routes. |
| 16th St NW at Juniper St NW | Long straight lanes are conclusive to speeding, need more traffic calming. |
|  |  |

### 4.3 Pop-up Event Comments

| General Comments |
| :--- |
| 800-900 Block of Aspen Street, we need to control the flow in the morning and evening. They knock <br> the mirrors off of our cars. We need a stop sign at the intersection of 9th Street and Aspen Street or <br> more rumble strips. |
| Repave the streets at 14th Street at Military Rd. all the way down |
| Bike lanes on Georgia Avenue would be great. |
| Street lights are too dim at night time at 8th and Roxboro Ave. |
| 14th Street at Kennedy and Colorado Avenue-the lights let you turn in several direction. Colorado <br> Avenue is not signalized, and it is problematic. There is a daycare there with kids. 9th street and Piney <br> Branch-only a stop sign is a problem |
| People trespass on the property and litter. |

Georgia Avenue and Missouri Ave- Left turn is too tight and difficult.
Minority cyclist are being injured in car accidents and are not reporting them to the police or seeking medical treatment. In many cases this data is not being captured.
I cannot park in front of my home at 7823 12th St., NW. The businesses on Eastern Avenue on Sundays from 7 am to 3 pm , cars are parked illegally in front of fire hydrants. 2,000-3000 more people will be living at the Walter Reed developments. What changes are being done to accommodate the additional residents.
Only one lane north in front of Howard University Hospital.

When Walter reed opens up, Dahlia Street will be a straight East/West connection between Blair and Piney Branch and Alaska and 16th Street. This will be a commuter cut through and thought needs to be put into this NOW. Lots of pedestrians walk from Georgia Ave to Takoma Education Campus and Metro.

| Location | Pop-up Comments (plot map) |
| :---: | :---: |
| C-1 Georgia Ave NW Corridor between Floral St NW and Iris NW | Driving lanes taken up by drivers waiting to turn into gas stations; Georgia Ave. and Shepherd Rd. |
|  | Dangerous road block pedestrian crossing; Georgia Ave. and Geranium St. |
| C-2 14 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ St NW <br> Corridor between Sheridan St NW and Aspen St NW | 14th and Aspen on the school drop making for very challenging biking. I drop my kids by the bike and going north on 14th St in the AM, cars block bike lanes. Dangerous!! 14th St. and Aspen Dr. |
| Blair Rd NW Corridor between Cedar St. NW and Piney Branch Rd NW | Topography makes this 2-way stop difficult; Piney Branch and Dahlia |
|  | Parking isn't useful at all since meters went in. These spots are great for commuter and bus. At Piney Branch and Blair Rd. |
|  | Pedestrian \& right turn conflict; Carroll St at Takoma Station. |
| Alaska Ave NW at Georgia Ave. NW | People turning right on red off Alaska are hazard. Too many roads coming in; Alaska and Kalmia Rd. |
|  | Left turn arrow off Georgia like at Eastern? |
| Blair Rd NW at Aspen St NW | This intersection needs improvement. Another turn lane under the overpass. |
|  | We need turning lanes under overpass. Very confusing. |

### 4.4 Title VI Comments

Approximately 8 attendees out of the 12 members of the public who opted to submit the Title VI form provided comments. All of the attendees who provided comments are in Ward 4.

## Title VI Comments

| Ward | Comments |
| :---: | :--- |
| 4 | Wish there was a little more info given during presentation. Don't know how you capture all the info <br> given during conversations. I wish WMATA was part of this study. |
| 4 | Concern about different city services aligning, make sure WMATA is at least on renew/advisory for <br> connecting transit for moving forward with projects and final recommendation. Also, overall bus and <br> bike lanes on the same block (like 14th) can be problematic when both are parallel, they travel at similar <br> speeds and are constantly crossing paths. |
| 4 | We (on Tewkesbury PI, NW) are still waiting to hear from someone at DDOT about the replacement of <br> the temp Jersey barriers at the Cul-de-sac on the 1200 block of Tewkesbury PI. NW. There are traffic, <br> parking, and accessibility concerns. DDOT promised 10 years ago that a permanent solution would be <br> implemented. We can be reached at 1210Tewkesbury@gmail.com (202) 445-8481. |
| 4 | Bicyclist and Electric Scooters do not follow the safety rules, while car/vehicle safety is always <br> emphasized. Why? |
| 4 | I'm concerned that DC and DDOT seem willing to make any bold decisions in order to assure <br> pedestrian and cyclist safety. Everything seems to be done piecemeal, with each project in no way <br> touching the greater whole that is why we have bike lanes that lead to nowhere, unprotected bike <br> lanes. No way for people to get across Rock Creek Park if they're not in a car, etc. I don't own a home <br> or a car, so I don't seem to matter. Why are other cities in the U.S. doing better than we are when it <br> comes to pedestrian and cyclist safety? Why can't we be the leaders? Why must we constantly bow to <br> drivers and parking at the expense of everyone else safety? |
| 4 | Don't understand why presenter one was willing to answer 3 questions. Several more people had <br> questions that weren't answered because presentation ended. The Questions and Answers may have <br> been useful to hear. Despite my neighborhood (South Manor) being included in the study area, and <br> despite the presentation map showing several overlay issues in that area. Nothing in the workshop <br> addressed the area. From my perspective there was no point coming to this. |
| 4 | Implementation time needs to be better communicated and publication of results. Transparency in <br> time of traffic studies. Interdependencies of land use and transportation. These results should be <br> objective as to where, how and how much land development can occur without impeding livability and <br> multi modal transportation. (Ex. Don't let this be used as a tool to drive/encourage development. Use <br> it as a tool to guide development without straining the transportation system. |
| 4 | safety improvements are taking too long. |

## PUBLIC WORKSHOP 3 SUMMARY



# Public Workshop \#3 Summary 

Monday, September 9, 2019

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## CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

The Rock Creek East I (RCEI) Livability Study is an effort by the District Department of Transportation (DDOT) to evaluate and improve transportation safety and accessibility throughout the Rock Creek East I study area. The study area is defined by Rock Creek Park and the Maryland border to the West, Eastern Avenue the North, New Hampshire Avenue NE and the Red Line Metrorail tracks to the East, and Military Road NW, Missouri Avenue NW, and Riggs Road NE to the South.

DDOT is undertaking the Rock Creek East I Livability Study to evaluate the transportation network in the study area from a system perspective and look for opportunities for a safer and more accessible multimodal network. There are several public engagement events throughout the duration of the livability study. Public workshops and engagement pop up events are centered around major project milestones in order to garner public feedback on existing conditions, initial concepts designs, and draft recommendations. These events were held throughout the study area over the course of project. The feedback gained at these events has been used in developing, refining, and assisting in the selection of recommendations for short, medium, and long-term improvements that will have a positive impact on livability in the RCEI Study area. Feedback from the public workshops and pop-up is being utilized to refine final recommendations.

### 1.1 Purpose of the Workshop

The last of three public workshops for the RCEI Livability Study was held on Monday, September 9, 2019 from 6:30 pm to 8:30 pm at the Metropolitan Police Department Fourth District (6001 Georgia Ave. NW Washington DC 20011). The purpose of this neighborhood study is to enhance the community quality of life through improvements to transportation safety and connections to destinations for all modes. At this final public workshop, DDOT presented draft recommendations for safety and traffic calming solutions within the study area and solicited feedback and comments regarding these strategies. The project team has prepared RCEI draft recommendations based on previous public comments from the first and second workshops, the summer pop-up workshop, and comment submissions from the website. This feedback was used to develop, refine, and assist in the selection of recommendations for short, medium, and long-term improvements to transportation safety in the RCEI Study.

Please note that the project manager and DDOT will continue to solicit public comments and feedback regarding both the study and project recommendations past the Livability Study project end date. Comments can be submitted online through the project website and email as well as through contacting the study's project manager, Cynthia Lin.

### 1.2 Format

The public workshop was open-house style with informational boards about draft recommendations. Cynthia Lin, DDOT project manager, gave a brief overview of the RCEI Livability Study and progress to date. The public workshop resumed promptly after. Attendees were encouraged to review the information throughout the room and engage with DDOT staff as well as the project team to discuss their feedback for the study.


### 1.3 Boards and Activities

Boards and activities were designed to give attendees an overview of the study, its purpose and need, as well as to obtain their feedback on the draft recommendations. All board and activities were posted on the website for additional public feedback and understanding.

A number of project boards were displayed at the open house which described project goals and study process, and the detail methodology behind the selection of focus areas. The project team also showed recommended concepts for each focus area. The following boards were presented:

## Informational

- Welcome Board
- Study Area: Map of the study area that includes community facilities
- Study Goals and Objectives: Overarching goal and the objectives of the study
- Study Process: Project timeline and major milestones
- What is Livability?: Information about DDOT's livability Study Program
- Initial Focus Areas \& Methodology: Map of the initial focus areas that based on the comments received from previous community outreach efforts as well as extensive data research and analysis
- Urban Street Design Toolbox (3 boards): A matrix of traffic calming elements (Pedestrian, Bicyclists, Traffic Calming) that may be considered for the livability Study


## Recommendations

- Flashlight Methods Board: A flashlight map shows 4 focus intersections and 5 corridors in the study area:

Intersections:

- Georgia Ave. NW / Alaska Ave. NW
- Blair Rd. NE / Aspen St. NW
- $16^{\text {th }}$ St. NW / Juniper St. NW
- $16^{\text {th }}$ St. / Alaska Ave. NW

Corridors:

- Georgia Ave. (North)
- $14^{\text {th }}$ St.
- Georgia Ave. (South)
- North Capitol St. / New Hampshire Ave.
- Piney Branch Rd.
- Concept Review: Overall Network Recommendation
- Pedestrian Safety, Accessibility \& Connectivity
- Bike Network
- Transit Access
- Concept Review Boards - Focus Areas Corridors: Boards showed each focus corridor and intersection:

Intersections:

- Georgia Ave. NW / Alaska Ave. NW
- Blair Rd. NE / Aspen St. NW
- $16^{\text {th }}$ St. NW / Juniper St. NW
- $16^{\text {th }}$ St. / Alaska Ave. NW

Corridors:

- Georgia Ave. (North)
- $14^{\text {th }}$ St.
- Georgia Ave. (South)
- North Capitol St. / New Hampshire Ave.
- Piney Branch Rd.


## Activities

DDOT and members of the study's consultant team were stationed next to boards and interactive stations, helping to guide participants through the draft recommendations on selected focus areas. Other members of the team were circulating around the meeting to answer questions when necessary. Comments were provided either by sticker notes on the boards/plot map or on Title VI forms. Attendees used post-it notes to leave the comments for study team.


## CHAPTER 2 OUTREACH EFFORTS

Outreach for the third public workshop was similar as two previous. The outreach team took careful effort to include stakeholders, organizations, institutions, and as many residents as possible.

### 2.1 Notifications

The outreach team contacted organizations, elected officials, residents, civic, faithbased and community organizations. Methods of contact included phone calls, e-mail blasts, social media, door to door canvassing, and participation in community meetings.

### 2.1.1 Electronic Communications and Social Media

The outreach team created a project contact list that includes interested residents and stakeholders who signed up on the project website, ANCs, representatives from the Ward 4 Councilmember's office, the Mayors Office of Community Relations, small businesses, and other neighborhood and community organizations and listservs. This list currently has 120 contacts. Information regarding public workshops, project updates, and materials were forwarded to these constituents. In addition, information was also posted on neighborhood listservs, (Brightwood, Manor Park, and Shepherd Park), transportation-oriented listservs and NextDoor.

### 2.2 Door Hangers and Posters Distribution

The outreach team distributed 500 door hangers and 50 posters throughout the study area and to stakeholders. The doorhangers and posters were placed in libraries, recreation centers, churches, restaurants, cafes, grocery stores, businesses, resident homes and other community spaces around the study area.


Workshop \#3 Door Hanger


Workshop \#3 Poster

In addition to distributing flyers to key public facilities, the study team focused on distributing maps around neighborhoods that surrounded focus area locations that had study recommendations. Distribution maps (shown below) were created to help with the distribution of the doorhangers and posters.
The study team identified and distributed the outreach areas around the following focus corridors and intersections:

- Intersection 1 - Georgia/ Alaska, Kalmia (residential distribution west of Georgia)
- Corridor 5 - Piney Branch between Butternut and Eastern Ave
- Corridor 4 New Hampshire/ North Capital and Blair
- Intersection 14th - Luzon to Aspen (between Aspen and 14th)



### 2.3 Title VI Outreach

In addition to going door to door in specific parts of the study area and distributing information, the team reached out to community institutions such as schools, churches, community centers, and small businesses (in and around the study area) to inform them about the livability study (list in the cart below). Key locations in the study area were identified that served native Amharic and Spanish speaking populations to ensure we reached a broad cross section of Title VI populations. From the first 2 workshops outreach, we learned that they all prefer to use the English material.

| Community Centers | Churches | Schools |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Petworth Recreation <br> Center | Seekers Church | Coolidge High School |
| Fort Stevens Recreation <br> Center | Trinity Episcopal Church | Whitter Education Campus |
| Emery Heights <br> Community Center | Washington Metaphysical <br> Church | Lasalle Backus Education <br> Campus |
| Takoma Park <br> Neighborhood Library | National Spiritual Science <br> Center | Brightwood education <br> campus |
| Juanita E. <br> Thornton/Shepard Park <br> Cheteenth Street Baptist <br> Takoma Education Campus | The Church of Jesus Christ | Barnard Elementary School |
| Hamilton Recreation <br> Center | Latter Day | Wt. Zion Baptists Church |
| Wpshur Recreation Center Education Campus <br> Raymond Recreation <br> Center | Star of Bethlehem Church <br> of God in Christ | Theodore Roosevelt Center <br> City Public Schools |
| Parkview Recreation <br> Center | Evangelical Church <br> Apostles | MacFarland Middle School |
|  | Nativity Catholic Church <br> Emory United Methodist <br> Church | Raymond Education Campus |
|  | Holy Comfort Episcopal <br> Church |  |

## CHAPTER 3 ATTENDANCE

Approximately 35 members of the public attended the third public workshop. These attendees included area residents, elected officials (ANCs, councilmember's staff,

SPCA), members of community and civic organizations. Of the 35 participants only 7 submitted Title VI forms and some of them opted not to include their demographic information.


## CHAPTER 4 COMMENTS

The sections below show the input received at the last public workshop. Please note that the project manager and DDOT will continue to solicit public comments and feedback regarding both the study and project recommendations past the Livability Study project end date. Comments can be submitted online through the project website and email as well as through contacting the study's project manager, Cynthia Lin.

### 4.1 Key Takeaways

## Accessibility:

- Upgrade sidewalks and bicycle facilities
- Trucks parking by the Safeway block on Piney Branch Road

Safety:

- Unsafe crossings for pedestrians and bicyclists
- Concerns about traffic volume, speeding
- Concerns of personal safety in some of the study area
- Vehicle access and visibility concerns
- Better traffic and safety enforcement
- Install traffic light/sign at some of the intersections

Key takeaway from the final public workshop had similar safety and accessibility themes compared to previous public meetings. Meeting attendees desire multimodal Improvements that reinforce safety and accessibility for all modes.

### 4.2 Activity Comments

Public workshop participants were asked to provide comments regarding the study's initial focus areas through boards and sticky notes. The following tables and images document their comments.



| Concept Review: Overall Network Recommendations |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Corridor | Comments |
| Corridor 4: North Capitol \& New Hampshire | No markers for stoplight on New Hampshire, South Dakota and <br> McDonald Place NE, associated with Metropolitan Branch Trail |
| Corridor 3B: Georgia Avenue (North) | Safeway trucks parked on Piney Branch block line of sight exiting <br> Safeway. |


| Lntersection 1: Ceorgia \& Alaska Avenue |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Location |  |
|  | Running red because angle is unclear |
|  | No bump outs |
|  | Dedicated greens left hand turn lane, NB and SB |
|  | Make red light signal clear to Alaska Avenue. Confusion about red <br> lights |
| Alaska Avenue NW \& Georgia Avenue NW | No turn on red from Alaska to Georgia Avenue NW |
|  | 1-Save Garden Club of America <br> 2- Use space for public GA for the Upper Georgia Avenue Plan |


| Eastern Ave. NW \& Georgia Ave. NW ( <br> Drop-off area) | Drawing of Barnes Dance crosswalk at Eastern Ave. NW \& Georgia <br> Ave. NW |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | A continental crosswalk across south side of 16th St NW and of a <br> Barnes Dance crosswalk at that same intersection |
| Butternut St NW \& Blair Rd NW | Use this sidewalk for the MBT western alignment! |

### 4.3 Website Comments

## General Comments

Hello, I live on Luzon Ave near Aspen. My house wasn't on the map tonight. Changes on Luzon that I could see have a sidewalk. Will that sidewalk go all the way to the end? Not super excited if it were going through the front yard. Additionally, it would likely involve killing 3 mature trees with root systems that project into the yard. Also, they tried to make Luzon one way a way back but apparently the fire department said no. I'm definitely all for one way as Luzon has high volume of people who drive well over the speed limit. Thanks for listening.
Install traffic humps on 6th Street, NW between Cedar and Butternut and Butternut and Aspen to slow cut through traffic. Also 6th and Butternut could use a 4 way stop.
Install more parking meters on Piney Branch Road for the drivers who park all day and walk to metro.
The intersection of Cedar and Blair is very dangerous for pedestrians, particularly the NW and SE corners, where traffic is forced to cut very close to the curb. Many motorists seem to ignore the fact that they face two lights when they are coming north on Blair. The intersection could probably use a raised island in the middle to better direct the flow of traffic.

The stretch of Piney Branch NW from Blair to Butternut needs more lines painted to make sure motorists understand that it is a single lane road. Many motorists use this stretch to speed by other traffic on the inside lane right next to the sidewalk in front of TEC.

Piney Branch needs a more continuous bike lane. In parts it has a very well-defined lane, but then the bike lane is eliminated in the places where cyclists need the most protection - the intersections at Georgia and Missouri. While there is a partial bike lane for northbound cyclists on the south side of the piney branch and Georgia intersection, it is too narrow, and is almost more dangerous than no lane at all.
Georgia Avenue NW (Fern Street NW to Juniper Street NW)

- Given the increase in development along the corridor. All cross walks at Georgia Avenue should be controlled.
- When you mentioned narrower lanes, that's concerning. There is a fair amount of truck traffic with the development along the corridor. In addition to be a federal emergency route, Georgia Avenue is the only thoroughfare that can get trucks and vehicles from the Beltway into the city. I think increased signaling along the corridor would be a better alternative to reduce speeds.
Georgia Avenue NW, Alaska NW, Kalmia Rd NW
- While closing the eastbound lane on Kalmia heading towards Georgia would reduce vehicular traffic. It doesn't address the speeding westbound on Kalmia (particularly between 13th and 14th Street NW). In addition, this still does not address the narrowness to the street between 14th and 16th whereby only one car can pass. Lastly, messaging about the timing and implementation of these measures is key. This solution actually exacerbates concerns on Alaska and DDOT has yet to present any other speed mitigants for this street. While it partially addresses one problem, it exacerbates another.
- The solutions presented from this intersection still do not address the safety concern of driving north on Georgia and attempting to turn left on Kalmia to go to Target. I have repeatedly suggested that there be


#### Abstract

a protected left turn signal that allows vehicles to turn left and drive straight through to Target. Currently, only one car can turn and then they are stuck in the "island" of Kalmia/Georgia/Alaska AND are blocking that crosswalk. Nothing about this is safe. Please address this by implementing a protected left arrow.


- DDOT should engage the property owners about adding additional public space at this corner. In addition, there are some current issues regarding people loitering on public space. Add this area would make the property more attractive for a cafe or restaurant but would also provide additional public space for encampments. If this space is added, under no circumstances should DDOT add benches. If anything, this would be a great intersection for public art that would accentuate this key corner at a Gateway entrance to the city.
16th Street NW and Juniper St NW
- When you include the changes that you are proposing above, over time vehicles will divert to 16 th to get to Fern, Aspen, or Military/Missouri to go eastbound towards Takoma. Removing a protective turning lane will only encourage cars too veer around other cars to get to/from Maryland.
16th Street NW and Alaska Avenue NW
- How do you propose to reduce the speed of right turns from 16th to Alaska? If anything, with the development of Children's and the Foreign Missions site a signal needs to be added at those gates to protect pedestrians and vehicles.

I think that it is critical that DDOT emphasize the implementation timeline of some of these measures. I recall from an ANC4A meeting that a Livability study had been performed in the Crestwood Area some time ago and those recommendations have yet to be implemented. Lastly, as the Walter Reed campus develops, the entire area needs to be continuously evaluated in order to mitigate traffic and keep pedestrians and cyclists safe.
I am extremely disappointed to see that the concerns of the residents of Floral St were not addressed. Can you please provide insight into that decision? Should we begin the process of requesting speed bumps? We are all quite frustrated already with the increase in traffic, especially large trucks, and it will only get worse when the WR project advances further. Thank you

Please address how southbound traffic on 16th Street coming from the direction of Maryland will access the eastern half of the Walter Reed development. Currently, because southbound 16th St. traffic is not permitted to turn left from 16th onto Alaska Ave., the closest direct access is via a left turn onto Main Dr., which is a somewhat circuitous route to the eastern half of the development. I am concerned that southbound 16 th St. traffic will attempt to access the development more directly by cutting through Shepherd Park's residential streets. As a resident of the 1400 block of Floral St., the closest available short cut to the development, this possibility is particularly concerning. Therefore, I urge you to support the installation of a left turn lane and a left turn traffic light at the intersection of 16th and Alaska so that southbound 16th St. traffic can turn left onto Alaska and enter the development at Dahlia St. Thank you for considering this request.
My concerns regarding New Hampshire and Madison Street NE (5600 block) are: Cars coming across from North Capital/ Blair Road to turn on New Hampshire or come across Madison Street has been very disastrous, which has cause several accidents to cars, trash bins and even cars running into the fence of 25 Madison Street NE

Traffic blocks the crosswalk on New Hampshire so walking across from both ends of Madison Street is very scary, which can have a pedestrian waiting for minutes at time and with hope of a kind driver to stop so pedestrian can run across

If possible, a stop sign will be very helpful on New Hampshire Ave
Thirdly, the cars that turn into Madison Street ( 5600 block) running towards First Street has become a Fast and Furious Strip. Cars turn into our street with rapid speed, so speed humps will be helpful to slow down the speed racers.

I attended the meeting which provided updates on the study this week. I've also attended similar meetings on the Neighborhood Traffic Safety Assessment for Manor Park. I live on the unit block of Longfellow St NW and
witnessed another accident at the intersection of North Capital and Longfellow, yesterday. This email is to emphasize the urgency of resolving the cause of the many accidents in this intersection. Lives are at stake here and there is a need to move quickly beyond studies and focus on action.
Livability Study - need to get the results of workshop \#3 out to the community so they can comment before end of Sept. Biggest issues are changing Luzon to one way. This would affect 14th Place, increase traffic on Aspen and firetrucks wouldn't be able to use Luzon anymore to access the southern part of Brightwood and 16th St Heights.
The intersection of 5th, Dahlia, and Blair desperately needs traffic calming and pedestrian safety measures. 3 roads converge here, just 1 block from the congested intersection of 2 major thoroughfares: Piney Branch and Blair. Cars coming down the residential blocks of Dahlia and Blair have limited visibility and access to turn onto Blair.

Having attended all of the workshops I am concerned over the apparent limited inclusion of the many community concerns outlined and offered (with post notes) by Ward 4 citizens. The study team seemed to be in love with bulb outs in all of the proposed solutions. As I mentioned at the last workshop all comments should be captured in the appendix and if not included in the first round of safety and livability funding future phases of improvements should be considered by category and priority.

It was also noted that no traffic signal improvements (Advance/delayed green, new signals, etc. with the exception of a HAWK light on Georgia Avenue at Fern) were noted although certainly raised during the workshops nor did I see any inclusion of speed humps on streets such as Aspen Street (between Blair Road and Piney Branch Road) and 6th street (between Butternut and Cedar Streets). It should be noted they do exist on Aspen Street between Piney Branch Road and Georgia Avenue. I believe a truly comprehensive program should include all safety related improvements not just those that may include targeted federal funding.

## Funding:

The study team indicated that there was no funding for the livability study although staff indicated some of the nondesign work would be included in current budgets. With this and other livability studies citizen expectations are raised, and it would be shameful if this report, like previous ones done for Georgia Avenue and the July 2003 Takoma Transportation Study, are not clearly placed into the capital budget (or operations budget) of DDOT. I would urge DDOT to pursue capital funding for the recommendation from the studies so the impacted communities would not be (again) disappointed.

## Corridor 5A - Piney Branch Road (South)

1. Two floating bus islands on Butternut Street near the Piney Branch Rd. intersection are noted. Is there a problem currently? I am not convinced that the two floating bus islands are necessary particularly if there is no history of crashes, near misses, etc. Additionally, if the curb bulb outs are planted with trees a concern over visibility of the existing traffic signals and turning movements may be impacted. I might add that with all of the improvements made in the Takoma community to improve bicycle/pedestrian safety with the installation of flex posts a future maintenance issue for DDOT is created. Hopefully DDOT has budgeted for replacement flex posts in Ward 4 and throughout the city.
2. 6th Street between Cedar St. and Piney Branch Road recommends a one-way street (north bound) and reconfiguring exit to Piney Branch to improve visibility. I support this change since 6th street from Butternut to Piney Branch is both a cut through for commuter traffic heading north bound in the evenings who speed along this stretch. I would recommend adding at least one or maybe two speed humps on the stretch between Butternut and Cedar Streets to slow speeding motorists.
3. I support the closure of 5th and Dahlia streets from Blair Road. This intersection is inherently unsafe for all travelers (pedestrians, bicyclists and motorists). It also served as a cut through of morning southbound rush hour traffic on Blair Road (who would speed up 5th to Cedar or Butternut streets and return to Blair Road) to avoid the chronic backups at the Blair/Cedar/4th Streets intersection.
4. Piney Branch Road and Blair Road intersections. While supportive of the changes I would strongly recommend
adding an advance left-hand green arrow for southbound traffic on Blair Road. Frequently southbound traffic during morning rush hours and during the day create backups due to the narrow road width for those motorists making left hand turns from Blair to Piney Branch Rd. Thus backups of traffic to Fern and Geranium Streets are frequent occurrences necessitating waits for up to 3 traffic signal evolutions. This has been identified on previous studies.
5. Aspen Street intersection and underpass at Blair Road

This area which includes Sandy Spring Road and Willow streets is a dangerous series of adjacent intersections which have posed several safety concerns involving pedestrian/bicyclists and motorists. I understand there is a separate DDOT study being conducted at this location. If not, this should be included in the livability study. Additionally, as a part of the safety improvements a left turn advance green signal or dedicated lane at the Aspen/Blair intersection, in the west bound direction, is needed to avoid the backup of vehicles heading west bound on Aspen at the underpass who wish to make a left hand turn onto Blair Road. The road width under the CSX/Metrorail tracks is sufficiently wide enough to allow a dedicated left turn lane and accommodate the Metro Branch trail.

C1-Georgia Avenue (North)

1. I support the use of HAWK signals generally and agree with the one proposed on Georgia Avenue at Fern Street.
2. I do not support the closure of the driveway to the former retail video store adjacent to Hemlock Street (next store to LEDO's pizza). It would hamper access to shoppers to any future retail outlet at this currently vacant store. Additionally, it was noted that a bus bulb out was planned on Georgia Avenue in front of this store. The study needs to clarify this concept here and in other locations. Are you considering a paved bulb out or just creating a lane for bus turn ins at these locations through the use of Flex posts? If paved bulb outs it would essentially remove a traffic lane of traffic on Georgia Avenue which would not enhance efficient and smooth traffic flow along this critical major arterial road.
I would like to submit concerns and recommendations regarding the traffic flow and safety concerns on Piney Branch Road NW I have been a homeowner at this residence for 20+ years. I have always been concerned about the traffic flow at my corner for the duration of my residency. The amount of traffic has increased tremendously as new residence have moved into the city and those communing to and from Maryland.

Piney Branch Road has always been a thoroughfare in and out of the city from Maryland as well as a calm street to travel while trying to avoid major streets. Piney Branch Road as you know is only a one lane street in and out of the city and can only handle a certain amount of traffic.

A well-attended elementary school (Takoma Elementary School) is located just several blocks up the street and many children (some accompanied and some not with parents/guardians) walk to and from school. I have seen a local daycare crossing the street with infants riding in a group carriage being pushed by daycare providers. There are also several physically disabled residences who regularly travel up and down Piney Branch Road in wheelchairs. In addition, there is a resident who has been in Ward 4 the entire time I have owned my home who apparently has mental and physical disabilities. She wears a helmet and walks quite a bit in the neighborhood. There are also some elderly residences who still live in the neighborhood and walk.

I have attached some video footage of the traffic congestion in front of my home. It is apparent that we have a serious problem with navigating the streets.

The problem lies here:
The streets that feed into the same intersection are:

1) Piney Branch
2) Whittier
3) 8 th

The streets do not intersect at a perfect right angle therefore, many accidents have occurred at this intersection, frustration builds regularly (lots of screaming, yelling and honking of horns) and very unsafe conditions for walking pedestrians, bikers, wheelchair patients, etc.

This is what I propose to remedy the situation:

1) speed bumps on Piney Branch Road for several blocks
2) clear indicators or crosswalks
3) yellow blinking lights for walking traffic on the street and signs
4) a circle at my intersection to direct traffic better and slow traffic down

I hope this helps to describe our situation better and I hope that the city can accommodate our traffic concerns.

### 4.4 Title VI Comments

Only 3 attendees out of the 7 members of the public who opted to submit the Title VI form provided comments. All of the attendees who provided comments are in Ward 4.

| Itie VIComments |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Ward | Comments |
| 4 | 1- Please prioritize changes to C4 area. <br> 2- I would like to be kept updated and join the advisory group if possible. <br> 3- Thanks for your work on this - I think it will be a huge improvement. |
| 4 | 1- I wish that traffic efficiency or congestion was more considered or designed for. <br> 2- One way on Luzon will cut off 14th PL and dump more traffic on Aspen <br> 3- ST traffic, transit efficiency and safety on Aspen needs to be addressed. <br> 4- Targeted parking enforcement needed around schools and traffic plans for ALL public, private and charters. <br> 5- Docking stations for rent and other bikes needed. <br> 6- Non-car options for people aging in place? <br> 7- Firetrucks use Luzon southbound to get to s. part of B'wood. |
| 4 | 1-Gridlock cameras please! New Hampshire + Longfellow. |

## Appendix

APPENDIX D
COST ESTIMATE

## COST ESTIMATE

CORRIDOR 1: GEORGIA AVE B/W FERN \& JUNIPER

CONSTRUCTION COST ESTIMATE (LONG-TERM)
40\% Contingency

| ITEM NO. | DESCRIPTION | UNIT | QUANTITY |  | UNIT COST |  | TOTAL COST | CONTINGENCY* |  | FINAL COST |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 202004 | Hard Surface Pavement Excavation | CY |  | \$ | 40.00 | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - |
| 606004 | PCC Curb and/or Gutter | LF | 690 | \$ | 37.50 | \$ | 25,875.00 | \$ | 10,350.00 | \$ | 36,225.00 |
| 606098 | PCC Wheelchair/Bicycle Ramp - New Constr | Each | 11 | \$ | 1,250.00 | \$ | 13,750.00 | \$ | 5,500.00 | \$ | 19,250.00 |
| 607020 | Sod with 4 Inch Topsoil | SY | 135 | \$ | 19.75 | \$ | 2,666.25 | \$ | 1,066.50 | \$ | 3,732.75 |
| 607048 | Lawn Soil | CY | 23 | \$ | 95.00 | \$ | 2,185.00 | \$ | 874.00 | \$ | 3,059.00 |
| 612002 | Maintenance of Highway Traffic | LS | 1 | \$ | 50,000.00 | \$ | 50,000.00 | \$ | 20,000.00 | \$ | 70,000.00 |
| 612008 | Remove Lane Markings | SF | 1,200 | \$ | 4.00 | \$ | 4,800.00 | \$ | 1,920.00 | \$ | 6,720.00 |
| 616992 | Traffic Control Special Item - Each - HIGH VII | Each | 4 | \$ | 1,650.00 | \$ | 6,600.00 | \$ | 2,640.00 | \$ | 9,240.00 |
| 613058 | F\&l 20 Ft Steel Traffic Signal Pole | Each | 2 | \$ | 1,411.36 | \$ | 2,822.71 | \$ | 1,129.09 | \$ | 3,951.80 |
| 613078 | F\&l 8 Ft Mast Arm w/Clamp\& Cap | Each | 2 | \$ | 919.72 | \$ | 1,839.44 | \$ | 735.78 | \$ | 2,575.22 |
| 613050 | F\&l PCC Found For Controller Cabinet | Each | 1 | \$ | 1,553.28 | \$ | 1,553.28 | \$ | 621.31 | \$ | 2,174.59 |
| 613054 | Concrete Base 20Ft Sig Pole Trans Base | Each | 2 | \$ | 1,858.44 | \$ | 3,716.87 | \$ | 1,486.75 | \$ | 5,203.62 |
| 613150 | Furnish Red Ball Led Module (12 inch) | Each | 8 | \$ | 49.67 | \$ | 397.33 | \$ | 158.93 | \$ | 556.27 |
| 613156 | Furnish Yellow Ball Led Module (12 inch) | Each | 4 | \$ | 82.57 | \$ | 330.29 | \$ | 132.11 | \$ | 462.40 |
| 613208 | F\&l 3 Sec Con Traf Sig Head MastArm(12") | Each | 4 | \$ | 832.10 | \$ | 3,328.40 | \$ | 1,331.36 | \$ | 4,659.76 |
| 613236 | F\&l Pedestrian Push Button | Each | 2 | \$ | 1,013.33 | \$ | 2,026.66 | \$ | 810.66 | \$ | 2,837.32 |
| 613240 | F\&I APS Control Unit | Each | 2 | \$ | 1,045.45 | \$ | 2,090.90 | \$ | 836.36 | \$ | 2,927.26 |
| 613034 | Furnish And Install Handbox | Each | 4 | \$ | 1,576.79 | \$ | 6,307.16 | \$ | 2,522.86 | \$ | 8,830.02 |
| 613192 | 12 In Wlkng Per \& Portlnd Orange Led Mod | Each | 2 | \$ | 135.78 | \$ | 271.56 | \$ | 108.62 | \$ | 380.18 |
| 613322 | F\&l Traffic Signal Controller\&Cabinet | Each | 1 | \$ | 26,088.17 | \$ | 26,088.17 | \$ | 10,435.27 | \$ | 36,523.43 |
| 618002 | Electrical Work | LS | 1 | \$ | 30,000.00 | \$ | 30,000.00 | \$ | 12,000.00 | \$ | 42,000.00 |
| 616994 | Traffic Control Special Item - LF - 616 065- <br> PAINTED LANE MARKINGS, 12 INCH | LF | 160 | \$ | 2.00 | \$ | 320.00 | \$ | 128.00 | \$ | 448.00 |
|  |  |  | Total | \$ | 119,624.90 | \$ | 186,969.02 | \$ | 74,787.61 | \$ | 261,756.63 |

CONSTRUCTION COST ESTIMATE (SHORT-TERM)
40\% Contingency

| ITEM NO. | DESCRIPTION | UNIT | QUANTITY | UNIT COST |  | TOTAL COST |  | CONTINGENCY* |  | FINAL COST |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 620020 | Flexible Delineator Posts | Each | 192 | \$ | 40.00 | \$ | 7,680.00 | \$ | 3,072.00 | \$ | 10,752.00 |
| 616994 | Traffic Control Special Item - LF - REMOVAB | LF | 1,920 | \$ | 1.93 | \$ | 3,705.60 | \$ | 1,482.24 | \$ | 5,187.84 |
| 612002 | Maintenance of Highway Traffic | LS | 1 | \$ | 10,000.00 | \$ | 10,000.00 | \$ | 4,000.00 | \$ | 14,000.00 |
| 616992 | Traffic Control Special Item - Each - HIGH VI, | Each | 12 | \$ | 1,650.00 | \$ | 19,800.00 | \$ | 7,920.00 | \$ | 27,720.00 |
|  |  |  | Total | \$ | 11,691.93 | \$ | 41,185.60 | \$ | 16,474.24 | \$ | 57,659.84 |

CORRIDOR 2: 14TH STREET B/W ASPEN AND SHERIDAN
CONSTRUCTION COST ESTIMATE (LONG-TERM)
40\% Contingency

| ITEM NO. | DESCRIPTION | UNIT | QUANTITY |  | UNIT COST |  | TOTAL COST | CONTINGENCY* |  |  | FINAL COST |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 202004 | Hard Surface Pavement Excavation | CY | 240 | \$ | 40.00 | \$ | 9,600.00 | \$ | 3,840.00 | \$ | 13,440.00 |
| 506004 | PCC Median Strip | CY | 28 | \$ | 500.00 | \$ | 14,000.00 | \$ | 5,600.00 | \$ | 19,600.00 |
| 605004 | PCC Sidewalk | SY | 235 | \$ | 280.00 | \$ | 65,800.00 | \$ | 26,320.00 | \$ | 92,120.00 |
| 606004 | PCC Curb and/or Gutter | LF | 2,100 | \$ | 37.50 | \$ | 78,750.00 | \$ | 31,500.00 | \$ | 110,250.00 |
| 606098 | PCC Wheelchair/Bicycle Ramp - New Constr | EACH | 52 | \$ | 1,250.00 | \$ | 65,000.00 | \$ | 26,000.00 | \$ | 91,000.00 |
| 607020 | Sod with 4 Inch Topsoil | SY | 710 | \$ | 19.75 | \$ | 14,022.50 | \$ | 5,609.00 | \$ | 19,631.50 |
| 607048 | Lawn Soil | CY | 118 | \$ | 95.00 | \$ | 11,210.00 | \$ | 4,484.00 | \$ | 15,694.00 |
| 612002 | Maintenance of Highway Traffic | LS | 1 | \$ | 50,000.00 | \$ | 50,000.00 | \$ | 20,000.00 | \$ | 70,000.00 |
| 612008 | Remove Lane Markings | SF | 2,200 | \$ | 4.00 | \$ | 8,800.00 | \$ | 3,520.00 | \$ | 12,320.00 |
| 612084 | Painted Lane Marking, 4 Inch (S.P. 95) Greer | LF | 1,642 | \$ | 1.34 | \$ | 2,200.28 | \$ | 880.11 | \$ | 3,080.39 |
| 616992 | Traffic Control Special Item - EACH - HIGH Y | EACH | 24 | \$ | 1,650.00 | \$ | 39,600.00 | \$ | 15,840.00 | \$ | 55,440.00 |
| 620993 | Traffic Signing Special Item - EACH - 620996 | EACH | 2 | \$ | 416.00 | \$ | 832.00 | \$ | 332.80 | \$ | 1,164.80 |
|  |  |  | TOTAL | \$ | 54,293.59 | \$ | 359,814.78 | \$ | 143,925.91 | \$ | 503,740.69 |

CONSTRUCTION COST ESTIMATE (SHORT-TERM)
40\% Contingency

| ITEM NO. | DESCRIPTION | UNIT | QUANTITY | UNIT COST | TOTAL COST | CONTINGENCY* | FINAL COST |  |
| :---: | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 620020 | Flexible Delineator Posts | EACH | 432 | $\$$ | 40.00 | $\$$ | $17,280.00$ | $\$$ |
| 616994 | Traffic Control Special Item - LF - REMOVAB | LF | 4,320 | $\$$ | 1.93 | $\$$ | $8,337.60$ | $\$$ |
| 612002 | Maintenance of Highway Traffic | LS | 1 | $\$$ | $22,500.00$ | $\$$ | $22,500.00$ | $\$$ |
| 616992 | Traffic Control Special Item - EACH - HIGH | EACH | 31 | $\$$ | $1,650.00$ | $\$$ | $51,150.00$ | $\$$ |

Total LONG-TERM Cost with Optional Floating Bus

| ITEM NO. | DESCRIPIION | UNIT | QUANTITY |  | UNIT COST |  | TOTAL COST | CONTINGENCY* |  | FINAL COST |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 202004 | Hard Surface Pavement Excavation | CY | 245 | \$ | 40.00 | \$ | 9,800.00 | \$ | 3,920.00 | \$ | 13,720.00 |
| 506004 | PCC Median Strip | CY | 48 | \$ | 500.00 | \$ | 24,000.00 | \$ | 9,600.00 | \$ | 33,600.00 |
| 605004 | PCC Sidewalk | SY | 235 |  |  | \$ | 65,800.00 | \$ | 26,320.00 | \$ | 92,120.00 |
| 606004 | PCC Curb and/or Gutter | LF | 2,500 | \$ | 37.50 | \$ | 93,750.00 | \$ | 37,500.00 | \$ | 131,250.00 |
| 606098 | PCC Wheelchair/Bicycle Ramp - New Constr | EACH | 52 |  |  | \$ | 65,000.00 | \$ | 26,000.00 | \$ | 91,000.00 |
| 607020 | Sod with 4 Inch Topsoil | SY | 710 |  |  | \$ | 14,022.50 | \$ | 5,609.00 | \$ | 19,631.50 |
| 607048 | Lawn Soil | CY | 118 |  |  | \$ | 11,210.00 | \$ | 4,484.00 | \$ | 15,694.00 |
| 612002 | Maintenance of Highway Traffic | LS | 1 |  |  | \$ | 50,000.00 | \$ | 20,000.00 | \$ | 70,000.00 |
| 612008 | Remove Lane Markings | SF | 2,200 |  |  | \$ | 8,800.00 | \$ | 3,520.00 | \$ | 12,320.00 |
| 612084 | Painted Lane Marking, 4 Inch (S.P. 95) Greer | LF | 1,642 |  |  | \$ | 2,200.28 | \$ | 880.11 | \$ | 3,080.39 |
| 616992 | Traffic Control Special Item - EACH - HIGH | EACH | 24 |  |  | \$ | 39,600.00 | \$ | 15,840.00 | \$ | 55,440.00 |
| 620993 | Traffic Signing Special Item - EACH - 620996 | EACH | 2 |  |  | \$ | 832.00 | \$ | 332.80 | \$ | 1,164.80 |
|  |  |  | TOTAL | \$ | 577.50 | \$ | 385,014.78 | \$ | 154,005.91 | \$ | 539,020.69 |

Additional Cost with Optional Floating Bus (scroll right for totals)

| ITEM NO. | DESCRIPTION | UNIT | QUANTITY |  | UNIT COST |  | TOTAL COST |  | GENCY* |  | FINAL COST |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 202004 | Hard Surface Pavement Excavation | CY | 5 | \$ | 40.00 | \$ | 200.00 | \$ | 80.00 | \$ | 280.00 |
| 506004 | PCC Median Strip | CY | 20 | \$ | 500.00 | \$ | 10,000.00 | \$ | 4,000.00 | \$ | 14,000.00 |
| 606004 | PCC Curb and/or Gutter | LF | 400 | \$ | 37.50 | \$ | 15,000.00 | \$ | 6,000.00 | \$ | 21,000.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | TOTAL | \$ | 577.50 | \$ | 25,200.00 | \$ | 10,080.00 | \$ | 35,280.00 |

## CORRIDOR 3: GEORGIA AVENUE NW (SOUTH) \& PINEY BRANCH ROAD

CONSTRUCTION COST ESTIMATE (LONG-TERM)
40\% Contingency

| ITEM NO. | DESCRIPTION | UNIT | QUANTITY |  | UNIT COST |  | TOTAL COST | CONTINGENCY* |  | FINAL COST |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 202004 | Hard Surface Pavement Excavation | CY | 70 | \$ | 40.00 | \$ | 2,800.00 | \$ | 1,120.00 | \$ | 3,920.00 |
| 605004 | PCC Sidewalk | SY | 230 | \$ | 280.00 | \$ | 64,400.00 | \$ | 25,760.00 | \$ | 90,160.00 |
| 606004 | PCC Curb and/or Gutter | LF | 1,310 | \$ | 37.50 | \$ | 49,125.00 | \$ | 19,650.00 | \$ | 68,775.00 |
| 606098 | PCC Wheelchair/Bicycle Ramp - New Constry | EACH | 20 | \$ | 1,250.00 | \$ | 25,000.00 | \$ | 10,000.00 | \$ | 35,000.00 |
| 607020 | Sod with 4 Inch Topsoil | SY | 272 | \$ | 19.75 | \$ | 5,372.00 | \$ | 2,148.80 | \$ | 7,520.80 |
| 607048 | Lawn Soil | CY | 45 | \$ | 95.00 | \$ | 4,275.00 | \$ | 1,710.00 | \$ | 5,985.00 |
| 612002 | Maintenance of Highway Traffic | LS | 1 | \$ | 50,000.00 | \$ | 50,000.00 | \$ | 20,000.00 | \$ | 70,000.00 |
|  | F\&I 2 POLE SOLAR POWERED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 613345 | RECTANGULAR RAPID FLASHING | EACH | 1 | \$ | 14,305.00 | \$ | 14,305.00 | \$ | 5,722.00 | \$ | 20,027.00 |
| 616992 | Traffic Control Special Item - EACH - 616988 | EACH | 2 | \$ | 725.00 | \$ | 1,450.00 | \$ | 580.00 | \$ | 2,030.00 |
|  |  |  | TOTAL | \$ | 66,752.25 | \$ | 216,727.00 | \$ | 86,690.80 | \$ | 303,417.80 |

pcc sidewalk = length*width(5)/9
CONSTRUCTION COST ESTIMATE (SHORT-TERM)
40\% Contingency

| ITEM NO. | DESCRIPTION | UNIT | QUANTITY | UNIT COST |  | TOTAL COST | CONTINGENCY* | FINAL COST |
| :---: | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 620020 | Flexible Delineator Posts | EACH | 336 | $\$$ | 40.00 | $\$$ | $13,440.00$ | $\$$ |
| 616994 | Traffic Control Special Item - LF - REMOVABL | LF | 3,360 | $\$$ | 1.93 | $\$$ | $6,484.80$ | $\$$ |
| 612002 | Maintenance of Highway Traffic | LS | 1 | $\$$ | $17,500.00$ | $\$$ | $17,500.00$ | $\$$ |
| 616992 | Traffic Control Special Item - EACH - HIGH V | EACH | 26 | $\$$ | $1,650.00$ | $\$$ | $42,900.92$ | $\$$ |

CORRIDOR 4: NORTH CAPITOL STREET AT NEW HAMPSHIRE AVE NE
CONSTRUCTION COST ESTIMATE (LONG-TERM)
40\% Contingency

| ITEM NO. | DESCRIPTION | UNIT | QUANTITY |  | UNIT COST |  | TOTAL COST | CONTINGENCY* |  |  | FINAL COST |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 202004 | Hard Surface Pavement Excavation | CY | 441 | \$ | 40.00 | \$ | 17,640.00 | \$ | 7,056.00 | \$ | 24,696.00 |
| 202004 | Hard Surface Pavement Excavation | CY | 30 | \$ | 40.00 | \$ | 1,200.00 | \$ | 480.00 | \$ | 1,680.00 |
| 601008 | PCC Pedestrian Island | CY | 6 | \$ | 400.00 | \$ | 2,400.00 | \$ | 960.00 | \$ | 3,360.00 |
| 605004 | PCC Sidewalk | SY | 20 | \$ | 280.00 | \$ | 5,600.00 | \$ | 2,240.00 | \$ | 7,840.00 |
| 606004 | PCC Curb and/or Gutter | LF | 530 | \$ | 37.50 | \$ | 19,875.00 | \$ | 7,950.00 | \$ | 27,825.00 |
| 606098 | Construction | EACH | 10 | \$ | 1,250.00 | \$ | 12,500.00 | \$ | 5,000.00 | \$ | 17,500.00 |
| 612002 | Maintenance of Highway Traffic | LS | 1 | \$ | 75,000.00 | \$ | 75,000.00 | \$ | 30,000.00 | \$ | 105,000.00 |
| 616992 | VISIBILITY CROSSWALK | EACH | 3 | \$ | 1,650.00 | \$ | 4,950.00 | \$ | 1,980.00 | \$ | 6,930.00 |
| 506004 | PCC Median Strip | CY | 11 | \$ | 500.00 | \$ | 5,500.00 | \$ | 2,200.00 | \$ | 7,700.00 |
| 605004 | PCC Sidewalk | SY | 475 | \$ | 280.00 | \$ | 133,000.00 | \$ | 53,200.00 | \$ | 186,200.00 |
| 606993 | SIDEWALK REMOVAL | SY | 279 | \$ | 267.00 | \$ | 74,493.00 | \$ | 29,797.20 | \$ | 104,290.20 |
| 606004 | PCC Curb and/or Gutter | LF | 1,445 | \$ | 37.50 | \$ | 54,187.50 | \$ | 21,675.00 | \$ | 75,862.50 |
| 606098 | Construction | EACH | 20 | \$ | 1,250.00 | \$ | 25,000.00 | \$ | 10,000.00 | \$ | 35,000.00 |
| 607020 | Sod with 4 Inch Topsoil | SY | 1,375 | \$ | 19.75 | \$ | 27,156.25 | \$ | 10,862.50 | \$ | 38,018.75 |
| 607048 | Lawn Soil | CY | 230 | \$ | 95.00 | \$ | 21,850.00 | \$ | 8,740.00 | \$ | 30,590.00 |
| 611053 | Tree,Shrub,Vine\&GroundCover ULMUS AMERICANA ACCOLADE (AMERICAN | EACH | 30 | \$ | 552.00 | \$ | 16,560.00 | \$ | 6,624.00 | \$ | 23,184.00 |
| 612002 | Maintenance of Highway Traffic | LS | 1 | \$ | 75,000.00 | \$ | 75,000.00 | \$ | 30,000.00 | \$ | 105,000.00 |
| 612008 | Remove Lane Markings | SF | 1,870 | \$ | 4.00 | \$ | 7,480.00 | \$ | 2,992.00 | \$ | 10,472.00 |
| 613058 | F\&l 20 Ft Steel Traffic Signal Pole | EACH | 10 | \$ | 1,411.36 | \$ | 14,113.57 | \$ | 5,645.43 | \$ | 19,759.00 |
| 613078 | F\&l 8 Ft Mast Arm w/Clamp\& Cap | EACH | 6 | \$ | 919.72 | \$ | 5,518.33 | \$ | 2,207.33 | \$ | 7,725.66 |
| 613050 | F\&l PCC Found For Controller Cabinet | EACH | 1 | \$ | 1,553.28 | \$ | 1,553.28 | \$ | 621.31 | \$ | 2,174.59 |
| 613054 | Concrete Base 20Ft Sig Pole Trans Base | EACH | 10 | \$ | 1,858.44 | \$ | 18,584.36 | \$ | 7,433.74 | \$ | 26,018.10 |
| 613150 | Furnish Red Ball Led Module (12 inch) | EACH | 20 | \$ | 49.67 | \$ | 993.33 | \$ | 397.33 | \$ | 1,390.67 |
| 613156 | Furnish Yellow Ball Led Module (12 inch) | EACH | 20 | \$ | 82.57 | \$ | 1,651.43 | \$ | 660.57 | \$ | 2,312.00 |
| 613162 | Furnish Green Ball Led Module (12 inch) | EACH | 20 | \$ | 49.67 | \$ | 993.40 | \$ | 397.36 | \$ | 1,390.76 |
| 613166 | Furnish Yellow Arrow Led Module | EACH | 4 | \$ | 85.78 | \$ | 343.13 | \$ | 137.25 | \$ | 480.38 |
| 613168 | Furnish Green Arrow Led Module | EACH | 4 | \$ | 100.32 | \$ | 401.30 | \$ | 160.52 | \$ | 561.82 |
| 613208 | F\&l 3 Sec Con Traf Sig Head MastArm(12") | EACH | 16 | \$ | 832.10 | \$ | 13,313.60 | \$ | 5,325.44 | \$ | 18,639.04 |
| 613206 | F\&l 5 Sec Con Traf Sig Head on Pole(12") | EACH | 4 | \$ | 935.75 | \$ | 3,743.00 | \$ | 1,497.20 | \$ | 5,240.20 |
| 613236 | F\&l Pedestrian Push Button | EACH | 20 | \$ | 1,013.33 | \$ | 20,266.60 | \$ | 8,106.64 | \$ | 28,373.24 |
| 613240 | F\&I APS Control Unit | EACH | 20 | \$ | 1,045.45 | \$ | 20,909.00 | \$ | 8,363.60 | \$ | 29,272.60 |
| 613034 | Furnish And Install Handbox | EACH | 10 | \$ | 1,576.79 | \$ | 15,767.90 | \$ | 6,307.16 | \$ | 22,075.06 |
| 613192 | 12 In Wlkng Per \& Portlnd Orange Led Mod | EACH | 20 | \$ | 135.78 | \$ | 2,715.60 | \$ | 1,086.24 | \$ | 3,801.84 |
| 613322 | F\&l Traffic Signal Controller\&Cabinet | EACH | 1 | \$ | 26,088.17 | \$ | 26,088.17 | \$ | 10,435.27 | \$ | 36,523.43 |
| 618002 | Electrical Work | LS | 1 | \$ | 60,000.00 | \$ | 60,000.00 | \$ | 24,000.00 | \$ | 84,000.00 |
| 612084 | Painted Lane Marking, 4 Inch (S.P. 95) | LF | 320 | \$ | 1.34 | \$ | 428.80 | \$ | 171.52 | \$ | 600.32 |
| 616336 | POLE AND LUMINAIRE | EACH | 2 | \$ | 374.00 | \$ | 748.00 | \$ | 299.20 | \$ | 1,047.20 |
| 616992 | VISIBILITY CROSSWALK | EACH | 24 | \$ | 1,650.00 | \$ | 39,600.00 | \$ | 15,840.00 | \$ | 55,440.00 |
| 617130 | Traffic Control Special Item - EACH - 617 130 - REMOVE TRAFFIC SIGNAL POLE | EACH | 12 | \$ | 525.00 | \$ | 6,300.00 | \$ | 2,520.00 | \$ | 8,820.00 |
|  |  |  | TOTAL | \$ | 256,991.27 | \$ | 833,424.54 | \$ | 333,369.82 | \$ | 1,166,794.36 |

CONSTRUCTION COST ESTIMATE (SHORT-TERM)
40\% Contingency

| ITEM NO. | DESCRIPTION | UNIT | QUANTITY | UNIT COST | TOTAL COST | CONTINGENCY* | FINAL COST |  |
| ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 620020 | Flexible Delineator Posts | EACH | 48 | $\$$ | 40.00 | $\$$ | $1,920.00$ | $\$$ |
| 616994 | Traffic Control Special Item - LF - REMOVAB | LF | 480 | $\$$ | 1.93 | $\$$ | 926.40 | $\$$ |
| 612002 | Maintenance of Highway Traffic | LS | 1 | $\$$ | $2,500.00$ | $\$$ | $2,500.00$ | $\$$ |
| 616992 | Traffic Control Special Item - EACH - HIGH | EACH | 3 | $\$$ | $1,650.00$ | $\$$ | $4,950.00$ | $\$$ |

CONSTRUCTION COST ESTIMATE (LONG-TERM) - Milmarson Place Only 40\% Contingency

| ITEM NO. | DESCRIPTION | UNIT | QUANTITY | UNIT COST | TOTAL COST | CONTINGENCY* | FINAL COST |  |
| ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 202004 | Hard Surface Pavement Excavation | CY | 30 | $\$$ | 40.00 | $\$$ | $1,200.00$ | $\$$ |
| 601008 | PCC Pedestrian Island | CY | 6 | $\$$ | 400.00 | $\$$ | $2,400.00$ | $\$$ |
| 605004 | PCC Sidewalk | SY | 20 | $\$$ | 280.00 | $\$$ | $5,600.00$ | $\$$ |
| 606004 | PCC Curb and/or Gutter | LF | 530 | $\$$ | 37.50 | $\$$ | $19,875.00$ | $\$$ |
| 606098 | PCC Wheelchair/Bicycle Ramp - New Constr | EACH | 10 | $\$$ | $1,250.00$ | $\$$ | $12,500.00$ | $\$$ |
| 612002 | Maintenance of Highway Traffic | LS | 1 | $\$$ | $50,000.00$ | $\$$ | 50,00 | $\$$ |
| 616992 | Traffic Control Special Item - EACH - HIGH Y | EACH | $3,000.00$ | $\$$ | $2,840.00$ |  |  |  |

CORRIDOR 5: PINEY BRANCH ROAD
CONSTRUCTION COST ESTIMATE (LONG-TERM)
40\% Contingency

| ITEM NO. | DESCRIPTION | UNIT | QUANTITY |  | UNIT COST |  | TOTAL COST | CONTINGENCY* |  | FINAL COST |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 202004 | Hard Surface Pavement Excavation | CY | 230 | \$ | 40.00 | \$ | 9,200.00 | \$ | 3,680.00 | \$ | 12,880.00 |
| 606004 | PCC Curb and/or Gutter | LF | 1,700 | \$ | 37.50 | \$ | 63,750.00 | \$ | 25,500.00 | \$ | 89,250.00 |
| 606098 | PCC Wheelchair/Bicycle Ramp - New Constr | EACH | 46 | \$ | 1,250.00 | \$ | 57,500.00 | \$ | 23,000.00 | \$ | 80,500.00 |
| 607020 | Sod with 4 Inch Topsoil | SY | 275 | \$ | 19.75 | \$ | 5,431.25 | \$ | 2,172.50 | \$ | 7,603.75 |
| 607048 | Lawn Soil | CY | 50 | \$ | 95.00 | \$ | 4,750.00 | \$ | 1,900.00 | \$ | 6,650.00 |
| 612002 | Maintenance of Highway Traffic | LS | 1 | \$ | 40,000.00 | \$ | 40,000.00 | \$ | 16,000.00 | \$ | 56,000.00 |
| 612084 | Painted Lane Marking, 4 Inch (S.P. 95) | LF | 8,400 | \$ | 1.34 | \$ | 11,256.00 | \$ | 4,502.40 | \$ | 15,758.40 |
| 616992 | Traffic Control Special Item - EACH - HIGH y | EACH | 23 | \$ | 1,650.00 | \$ | 37,950.00 | \$ | 15,180.00 | \$ | 53,130.00 |
| 620993 | Traffic Signing Special Item - EACH - 620996 | EACH | 2 | \$ | 416.00 | \$ | 832.00 | \$ | 332.80 | \$ | 1,164.80 |
|  |  |  | TOTAL | \$ | 43,509.59 | \$ | 230,669.25 | \$ | 92,267.70 | \$ | 322,936.95 |

CONSTRUCTION COST ESTIMATE (SHORT-TERM)
40\% Contingency

| ITEM NO. | DESCRIPTION | UNIT | QUANTITY | UNIT COST | TOTAL COST | CONTINGENCY* | FINAL COST |  |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 620020 | Flexible Delineator Posts | EACH | 288 | $\$$ | 40.00 | $\$$ | $11,520.00$ | $\$$ |
| 616994 | Traffic Control Special Item - LF - REMOVAB | LF | 2,880 | $\$$ | 1.93 | $\$$ | $5,558.40$ | $\$$ |
| 612002 | Maintenance of Highway Traffic | LS | 1 | $\$$ | $15,000.00$ | $\$$ | $15,000.00$ | $\$$ |
| 616992 | Traffic Control Special Item - EACH - HIGH | EACH | 23 | $\$$ | $1,650.00$ | $\$$ | $37,950.00$ | $\$$ |

INTERSECTION 1: GEORGIA AVE \& ALASKA AVE
CONSTRUCTION COST ESTIMATE (LONG-TERM)
40\% Contingency

| ITEM NO. | DESCRIPTION | UNIT | QUANTITY |  | UNIT COST |  | TOTAL COST | CONTINGENCY* |  | FINAL COST |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 202004 | Hard Surface Pavement Excavation | CY | 182 | \$ | 40.00 | \$ | 7,280.00 | \$ | 2,912.00 | \$ | 10,192.00 |
| 506004 | PCC Median Strip | CY | 48 | \$ | 500.00 | \$ | 24,000.00 | \$ | 9,600.00 | \$ | 33,600.00 |
| 506008 | PCC Pedestrian Island | CY | 4 | \$ | 500.00 | \$ | 2,000.00 | \$ | 800.00 | \$ | 2,800.00 |
| 606004 | PCC Curb and/or Gutter | LF | 1,345 | \$ | 37.50 | \$ | 50,437.50 | \$ | 20,175.00 | \$ | 70,612.50 |
| 606098 | PCC Wheelchair/Bicycle Ramp - New Constr | EACH | 12 | \$ | 1,250.00 | \$ | 15,000.00 | \$ | 6,000.00 | \$ | 21,000.00 |
| 607020 | Sod with 4 Inch Topsoil | SY | 215 | \$ | 19.75 | \$ | 4,246.25 | \$ | 1,698.50 | \$ | 5,944.75 |
| 607048 | Lawn Soil | CY | 36 | \$ | 95.00 | \$ | 3,420.00 | \$ | 1,368.00 | \$ | 4,788.00 |
| 612002 | Maintenance of Highway Traffic | LS | 1 | \$ | 50,000.00 | \$ | 50,000.00 | \$ | 20,000.00 | \$ | 70,000.00 |
| 612008 | Remove Lane Markings | SF | 1,800 | \$ | 4.27 | \$ | 7,681.06 | \$ | 3,072.42 | \$ | 10,753.48 |
| 616992 | Traffic Control Special Item - EACH - HIGH | EACH | 10 | \$ | 1,650.00 | \$ | 16,500.00 | \$ | 6,600.00 | \$ | 23,100.00 |
| 616994 | Traffic Control Special Item - LF - 616 065PAINTED LANE MARKINGS, 12 INCH | LF | 780 | \$ | 2.00 | \$ | 1,560.00 | \$ | 624.00 | \$ | 2,184.00 |
|  |  |  | TOTAL | \$ | 54,098.52 | \$ | 182,124.81 | \$ | 72,849.92 | \$ | 254,974.73 |

CONSTRUCTION COST ESTIMATE (SHORT-TERM)
40\% Contingency

| ITEM NO. | DESCRIPTION | UNIT | QUANTITY | UNIT COST | TOTAL COST | CONTINGENCY* | FINAL COST |  |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 620020 | Flexible Delineator Posts | EACH | 144 | $\$$ | 40.00 | $\$$ | $5,760.00$ | $\$$ |
| 616994 | Traffic Control Special Item - LF - REMOVAB | LF | 1,440 | $\$$ | 1.93 | $\$$ | $2,779.20$ | $\$$ |
| 612002 | Maintenance of Highway Traffic | LS | 1 | $\$$ | $7,500.00$ | $\$$ | $7,500.00$ | $\$$ |
| 616992 | Traffic Control Special Item - EACH - HIGH | EACH | 10 | $\$$ | $1,650.00$ | $\$$ | $16,500.00$ | $\$$ |

INTERSECTION 2: BLAIR ROAD NW AT ASPEN STREET NW
CONSTRUCTION COST ESTIMATE (LONG-TERM)
40\% Contingency

| ITEM NO. | DESCRIPIION | UNIT | QUANTITY |  | UNIT COST |  | TOTAL COST | CONTINGENCY* |  | FINAL COST |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 202004 | Hard Surface Pavement Excavation | CY | 98 | \$ | 40.00 | \$ | 3,920.00 | \$ | 1,568.00 | \$ | 5,488.00 |
| 605004 | PCC Sidewalk | SY | 204 | \$ | 280.00 | \$ | 57,120.00 | \$ | 22,848.00 | \$ | 79,968.00 |
| 606004 | PCC Curb and/or Gutter | LF | 1,130 | \$ | 37.50 | \$ | 42,375.00 | \$ | 16,950.00 | \$ | 59,325.00 |
| 606098 | PCC Wheelchair/Bicycle Ramp - New Constr | EACH | 25 | \$ | 1,250.00 | \$ | 31,250.00 | \$ | 12,500.00 | \$ | 43,750.00 |
| 607020 | Sod with 4 Inch Topsoil | SY | 150 | \$ | 19.75 | \$ | 2,962.50 | \$ | 1,185.00 | \$ | 4,147.50 |
| 607048 | Lawn Soil | CY | 25 | \$ | 95.00 | \$ | 2,375.00 | \$ | 950.00 | \$ | 3,325.00 |
| 612002 | Maintenance of Highway Traffic | LS | 1 | \$ | 50,000.00 | \$ | 50,000.00 | \$ | 20,000.00 | \$ | 70,000.00 |
| 616987 | Traffic Control Special Item - EACH - 616988 | EACH | 2 | \$ | 725.00 | \$ | 1,450.00 | \$ | 580.00 | \$ | 2,030.00 |
| 616988 | Traffic Control Special Item - EACH - HIGH | EACH | 5 | \$ | 1,650.00 | \$ | 8,250.00 | \$ | 3,300.00 | \$ | 11,550.00 |
| 616994 | Traffic Control Special Item - LF - 616 065PAINTED LANE MARKINGS, 12 INCH | LF | 8,000 | \$ | 2.00 | \$ | 16,000.00 | \$ | 6,400.00 | \$ | 22,400.00 |
|  |  |  | TOTAL | \$ | 54,099.25 | \$ | 215,702.50 | \$ | 86,281.00 | \$ | 301,983.50 |

CONSTRUCTION COST ESTIMATE (SHORT-TERM)
40\% Contingency

| ITEM NO. | DESCRIPTION | UNIT | QUANTITY |  | UNIT COST |  | TOTAL COST |  | GENCY* |  | FINAL COST |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 607020 | Sod with 4 Inch Topsoil | SY | 150 | \$ | 19.75 | \$ | 2,962.50 | \$ | 1,185.00 | \$ | 4,147.50 |
| 607048 | Lawn Soil | CY | 25 | \$ | 95.00 | \$ | 2,375.00 | \$ | 950.00 | \$ | 3,325.00 |
| 612002 | Maintenance of Highway Traffic | LS | 1 | \$ | 2,500.00 | \$ | 2,500.00 | \$ | 1,000.00 | \$ | 3,500.00 |
| 616988 | Traffic Control Special Item - EACH - HIGH | EACH | 3 | \$ | 1,650.00 | \$ | 4,950.00 | \$ | 1,980.00 | \$ | 6,930.00 |
| TOTAL |  |  |  | \$ | 4,264.75 | \$ | 12,787.50 | \$ | 5,115.00 | \$ | 17,902.50 |

INTERSECTION 3: 16TH ST NW \& JUNIPER ST NW

## CONSTRUCTION COST ESTIMATE

40\% Contingency

| ITEM NO. | DESCRIPTION | UNIT | QUANTITY |  | UNIT COST | TOTAL COST | CONTINGENCY* | FINAL COST |
| ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 202004 | Hard Surface Pavement Excavation | CY | 26 | $\$$ | 40.00 | $\$$ | $1,040.00$ | $\$$ |
| 606004 | PCC Curb and/or Gutter | LF | 362 | $\$$ | 37.50 | $\$$ | $13,575.00$ | $\$$ |
| 606098 | PCC Wheelchair/Bicycle Ramp - New Constr | EACH | 2 | $\$$ | $1,250.00$ | $\$$ | $2,500.00$ | $\$$ |
| 607032 | Mulch | SY | 132 | $\$$ | 5.00 | $\$$ | 660.00 | $\$$ |
| 607048 | Lawn Soil | CY | 18 | $\$$ | 95.00 | $\$$ | $1,00.00$ | $\$$ |
| 612002 | Maintenance of Highway Traffic | LS | 1 | $\$$ | $50,000.00$ | $\$$ | $50,000.00$ | $\$$ |


[^0]:    Figure 25. Corridor 2A Focus Area Recommendations

[^1]:    Figure 31. Corridor 5B Focus Area Recommendations

