

APPENDIX A

Project Application Form

Petition Form

Typical Process Schedule

Neighborhood Traffic Management Pilot Program Project Application Form

Contact _____ (Lead) Day phone _____
 Names(s) _____ Day phone _____
 _____ Day phone _____
 _____ Day phone _____

Address (lead representative) _____

Neighborhood _____ Today's date _____

Which neighborhood street(s) are of concern?

What traffic problems have you identified affecting the above streets?

How many households and/or businesses do you expect to be in the affected area? _____

Please return the completed application form to: Department of Public Works
 Engineering Division
 720 South 5th St.
 Nashville, TN 37206
 Phone: (615) 862-8700

<u>For Office Use Only</u>	
Project Number _____	Date Application Received _____
Date Preliminary Analysis Completed _____	Identified Problems: Exist ___ Perceived ___
Date of First Neighborhood Workshop _____	Traffic Team: Yes ___ No ___
Date of Project Presentation _____ to Neighborhood _____	Consensus Reached: Yes ___ No ___
Date of Project Petition Submitted _____	Support _____ Oppose _____
Petition Support: (Support/Oppose) _____	Project Successful: Yes ___ No ___
Date of Project Implementation _____	
Project Review Date _____	

Neighborhood Traffic Management Pilot Program Typical Process Schedule

Process schedule is approximate. Actual time varies depending on scope and complexity of the project.

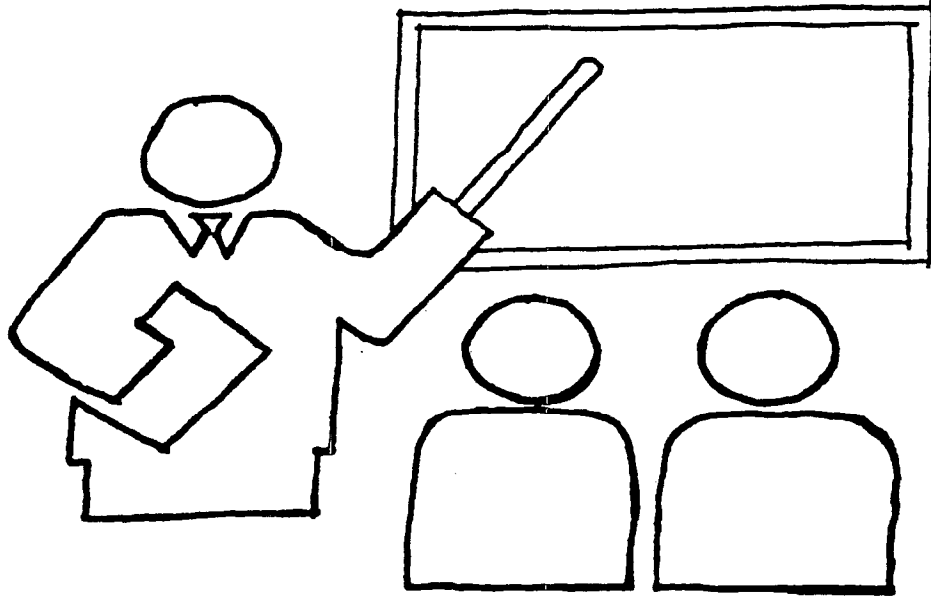
Steps	Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Identification of Neighborhood Problem		1 month 1											
2. Preliminary Analysis			1-2 months 2	3									
3. Traffic Team Meeting					1 month 4								
4. Neighborhood Workshop						1 month 5							
5. Petition Process							1-2 months 6	7					
6. NTMP: Design									1-2 months 8	9			
:Installation											1-3 months 10	11	12
7. Monitoring & Evaluation		1-3 months 13	14	15									

APPENDIX B

Technique Details

Neighborhood Education

Definition: Activities that inform and seek to modify driver behavior. Techniques include printed information, meetings and workshops with staff, interaction with neighbors, signing campaign, enforcement activities, neighborhood speed watch, school programs, parent outreach, etc.



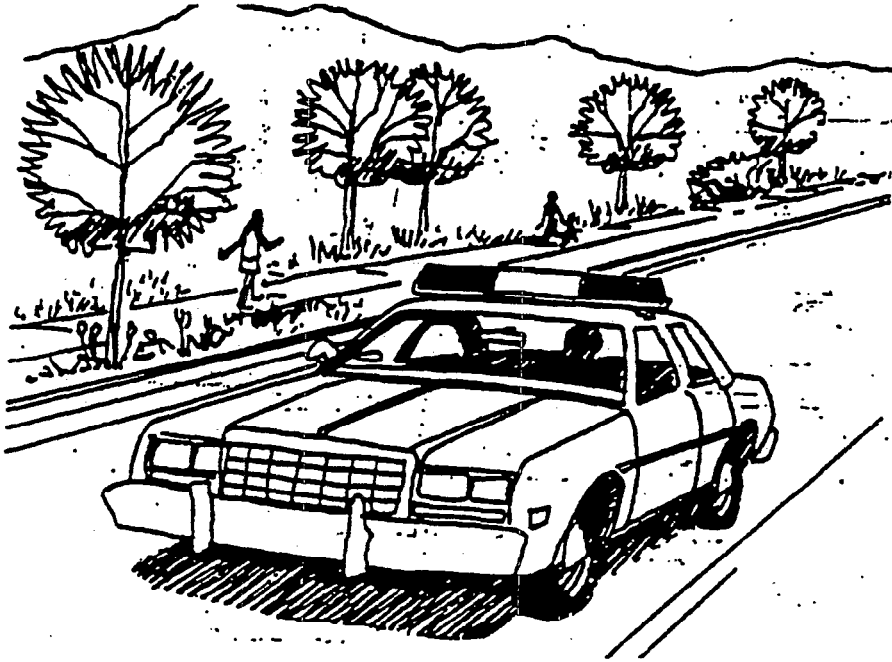
Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be relatively effective, and relatively inexpensive • Involves and empowers citizens. • Works well with other mitigation tools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not likely to be as effective on non-neighborhood traffic. • Can be expensive and/or time consuming. • May take time to be effective. • Effectiveness may decrease over time.

Evaluation Considerations

Safety Improvement	Speed Reduction	Traffic Diversion	Fuel Consumption	Pollution	Cost Effectiveness	Emergency Services	Other
Possible	Possible	No	No Effect	No Effect	Varies	No Effect	-----

Traditional Enforcement

Definition: Periodic monitoring of speeding and other violations by police.



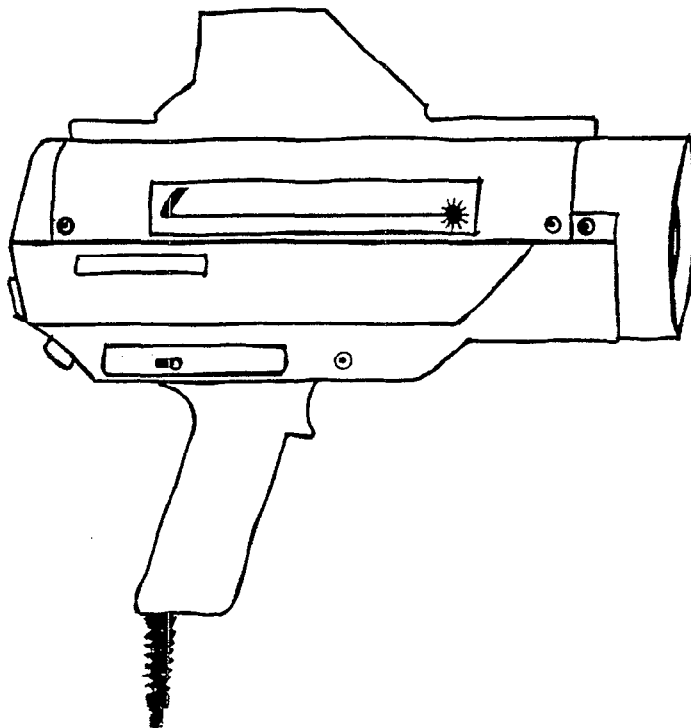
Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good temporary public relations tool. • Serves to inform public that speeding is undesirable behavior for which there are consequences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effect is not permanent. • Enforcement is an expensive tool.

Evaluation Considerations

Safety Improvement	Speed Reduction	Traffic Diversion	Fuel Consumption	Pollution	Cost Effectiveness	Emergency Services	Other
Yes	Yes	No Effect	No Effect	No Effect	Medium to High	No Effect	-----

Neighborhood Monitoring Program

Definition: A hand-held radar gun is made available, with instructions provided by city staff, to neighborhoods to determine the amount of speeding and to determine who is speeding in the neighborhood.



Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May have long-term effects as neighbors become aware of who is speeding and interact with each other in social settings. • Speeds may be reduced during short intervals when the radar gun is in use. • An effective public relations and educational tool. • Neighbors feel they are part of the solution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not an enforcement tool • Not effective on multi-lane roadways that have significant traffic volumes. In these cases there is limited ability to differentiate between more than one approaching vehicle.

Evaluation Considerations

Safety Improvement	Speed Reduction	Traffic Diversion	Fuel Consumption	Pollution	Cost Effectiveness	Emergency Services	Other
Possible	Possible	No	No Effect	No Effect	Low to Medium	No Effect	

Radars Speed Monitoring Trailer

Definition: Mobil radar display advises motorists of their speed.



Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational tool. • Very good public relations tool. • Useful especially in school and construction zones where spot speed reduction is important. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires periodic enforcement. • Effective for limited duration. • Unit moves frequently which requires personnel.

Evaluation Considerations

Safety Improvement	Speed Reduction	Traffic Diversion	Fuel Consumption	Pollution	Cost Effectiveness	Emergency Services	Other
Possible	Yes	No	No Effect	No Effect	Low	No Effect	-----

Traffic Calming Sign

Definition: Sign informing public that a traffic calming device(s) has been installed in the area.



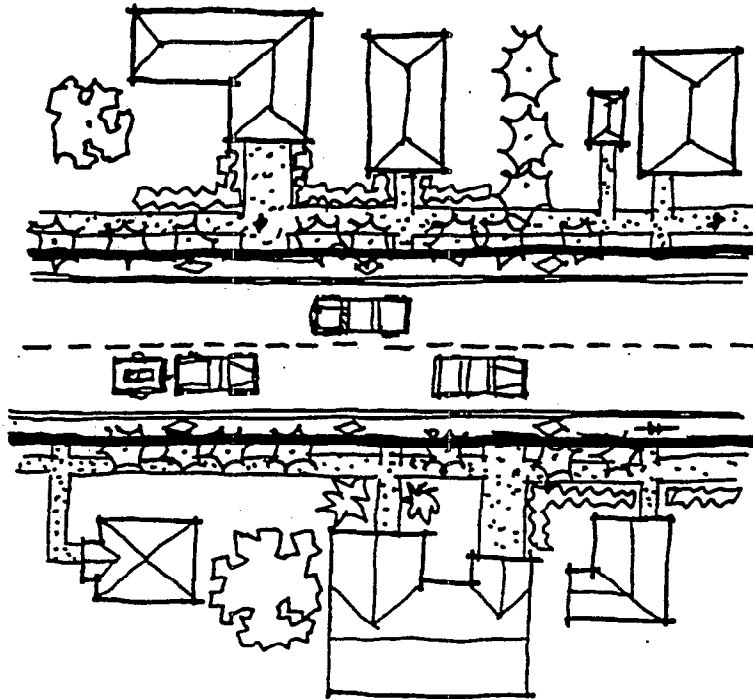
Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informs and alerts driver of oncoming device(s). • Improves safety of the technique/device being used. • Improves effectiveness of technique/device. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More signage on the street, sometimes considered unsightly.

Evaluation Considerations

Safety Improvement	Speed Reduction	Traffic Reduction	Fuel Consumption	Pollution	Cost Effectiveness	Emergency Services	Other
Possible	No	Not Alone	No Effect	No Effect	Low	No Effect	----

Road Striping

Definition: Highlighting various areas of the road to increase the driver's awareness of certain conditions, (e.g., edge of road striping to create a narrowing/slowing effect while defining space for cyclists).



Advantages

- Inexpensive.
- May reduce speed.
- Edge treatment increases safety of cyclists and pedestrians.
- Low maintenance.

Disadvantages

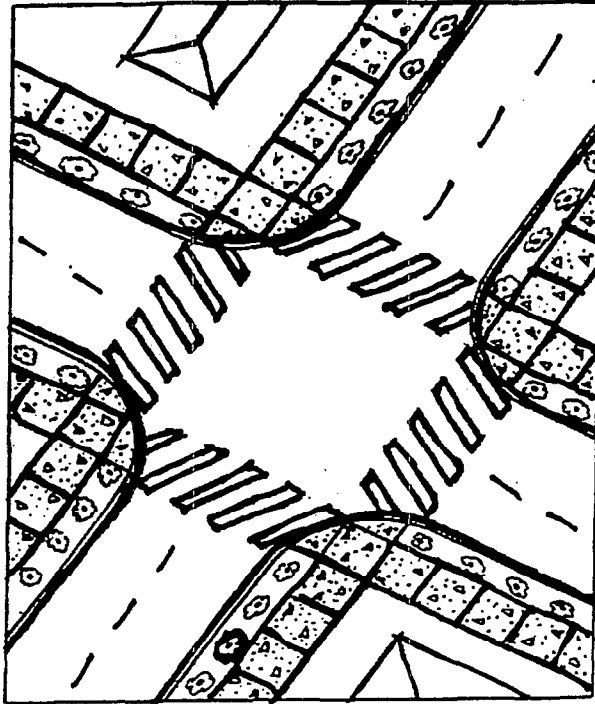
- May not be as effective as other more structured techniques.

Evaluation Considerations

Safety Improvement	Speed Reduction	Traffic Diversion	Fuel Consumption	Pollution	Cost Effectiveness	Emergency Services	Other
Possible	Possible	No	No Effect	No Effect	Low	No Effect	-----

Higher Visibility Sidewalks

Definition: The crosswalk is designed to increase driver recognition by using one of the following techniques: raising the crosswalk, designing the crosswalk with paving blocks or contrasting the color of the stripes.



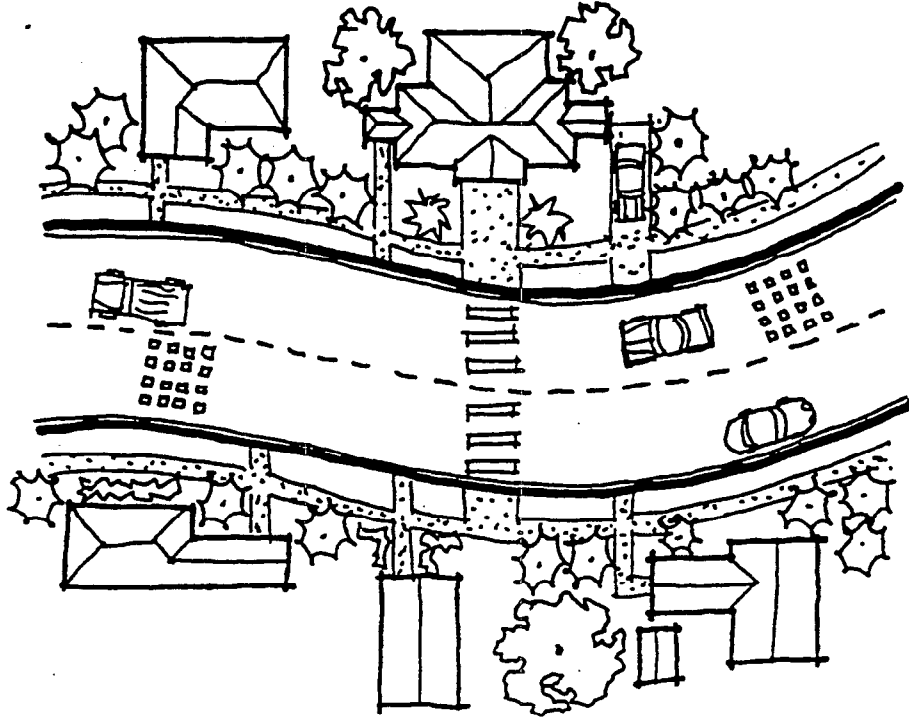
Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicates to pedestrian an acceptable or preferred crossing location. More visible to drivers than traditional crosswalks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pedestrians may place too high a level of reliance on the ability of a crosswalk to control driver behavior. More maintenance required than with traditional sidewalks.

Evaluation Considerations

Safety Improvement	Speed Reduction	Traffic Diversion	Fuel Consumption	Pollution	Cost Effectiveness	Emergency Services	Other
Yes	Possible	No	No Effect	No Effect	Low to Medium	Possible Problems	-----

Rumble Strip

Definition: Pattern sections of rough pavement which call attention to vehicle speeds.



Advantages

- Relatively inexpensive to install.
- Creates driver awareness.
- May reduce speeds.

Disadvantages

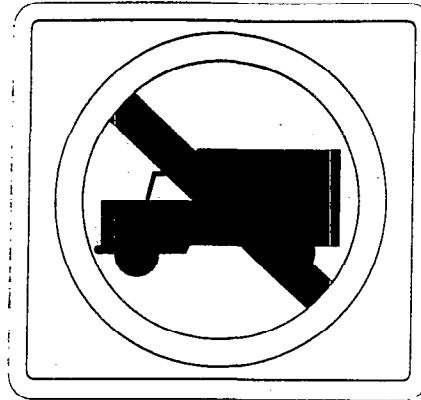
- High maintenance.
- May adversely impact bicyclists.
- May be ineffective in reducing vehicle speeds.
- Rumble strips are noisy by design, and are not recommended for neighborhood settings.

Evaluation Considerations

Safety Improvement	Speed Reduction	Traffic Diversion	Fuel Consumption	Pollution	Cost Effectiveness	Emergency Services	Other
Possible	Possible	No	No Effect	No Effect	Low to Medium	Possible Problems	-----

Commercial Vehicle Restrictions

Definition: After the adoption of appropriate resolutions by the Traffic and Parking Commission, commercial vehicle restrictions are posted on signs.



**OVER
5000 LB.**

**EXCEPT
DELIVERIES**

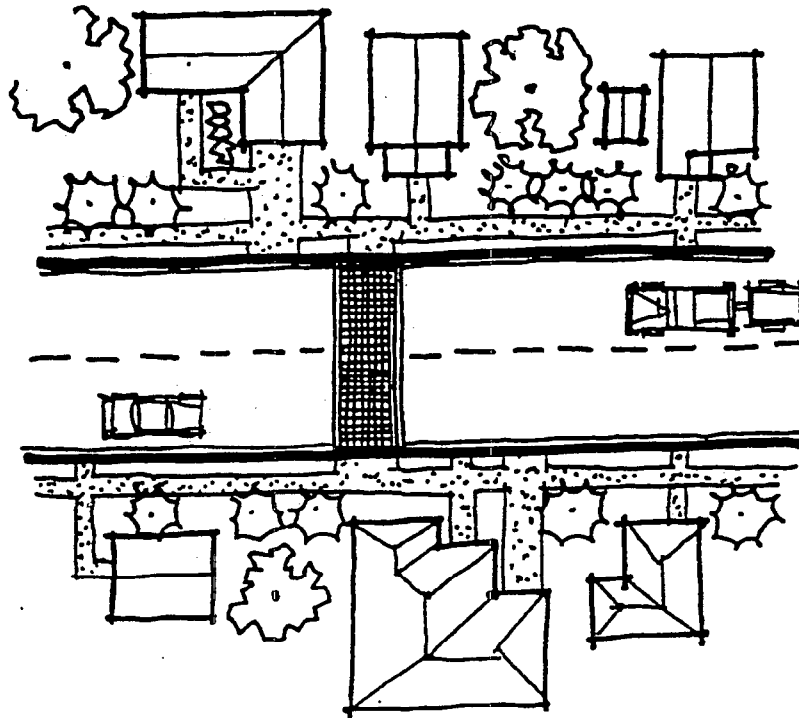
Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restricts commercial vehicles using the street • Reduces traffic noise, speed, and volumes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires additional maintenance of signs • Requires enforcement to be effective

Evaluation Considerations

Safety Improvement	Speed Reduction	Traffic Diversion	Fuel Consumption	Pollution	Cost Effectiveness	Emergency Services	Other
Yes	No	Yes	No Effect	No Effect	High	No Effect	-----

Textured Pavement

Definition: A change in pavement texture (e.g., asphalt road to brick crossing) that helps to make drivers aware of a change in the driving environment.



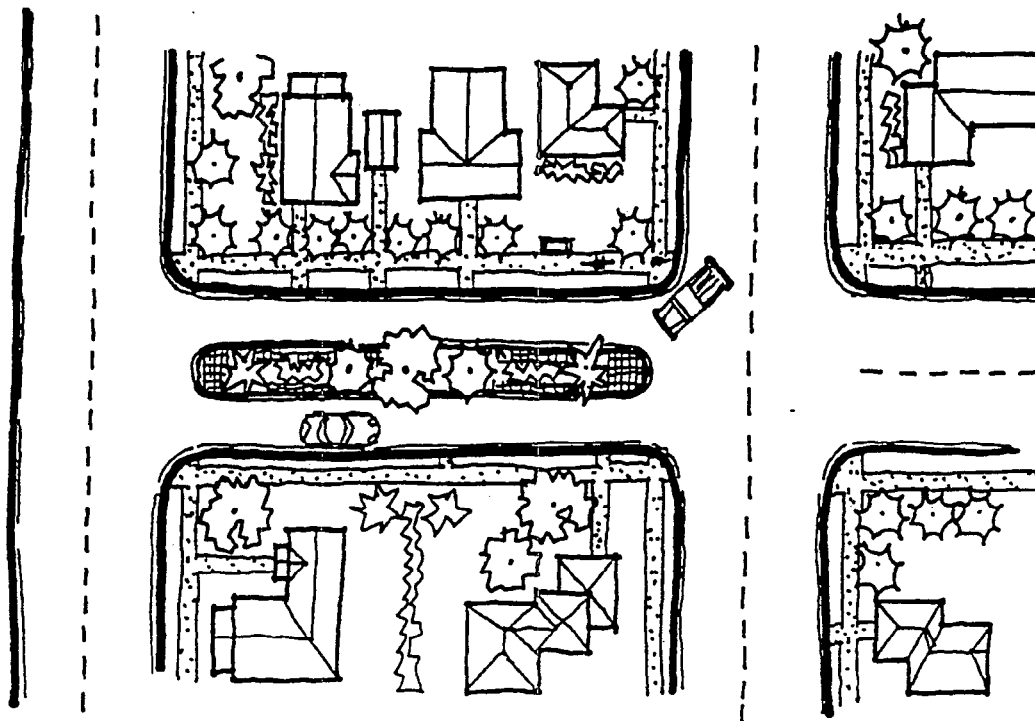
Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May be aesthetically pleasing. • May be used to define pedestrian crossing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased Maintenance

Evaluation Considerations

Safety Improvement	Speed Reduction	Traffic Diversion	Fuel Consumption	Pollution	Cost Effectiveness	Emergency Services	Other
Possible	Possible	No	No Effect	No Effect	Low to Medium	Possible Problems	

Mid-block Median

Definition: An island or barrier in the center of a street that serves to segregate traffic.



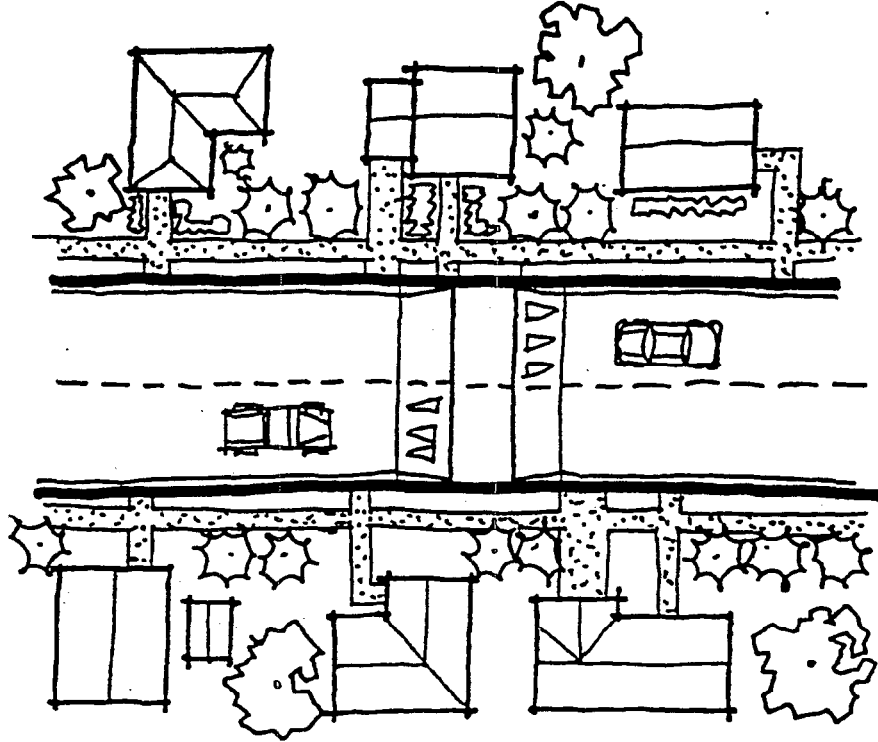
Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides a refuge for pedestrians and cyclists. • May improve streetscape if landscaped. • Provides barrier between lanes of traffic. • May produce a limited reduction in vehicle speeds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May reduce sight lines if over landscaped. • Increased maintenance. • Impairs access and may encourage wrong-way drivers

Evaluation Considerations

Safety Improvement	Speed Reduction	Traffic Diversion	Fuel Consumption	Pollution	Cost Effectiveness	Emergency Services	Other
Possible	No	Possible	No Effect	No Effect	Varies	Possible Problems	-----

Speed Humps

Definition: Speed humps are wave-shaped paved humps in the street. The height of the speed hump determines how fast it may be navigated without causing discomfort to the driver or damage to the vehicle. Discomfort increases as speed over the hump increases. Typically speed humps are placed in a series rather than singularly.



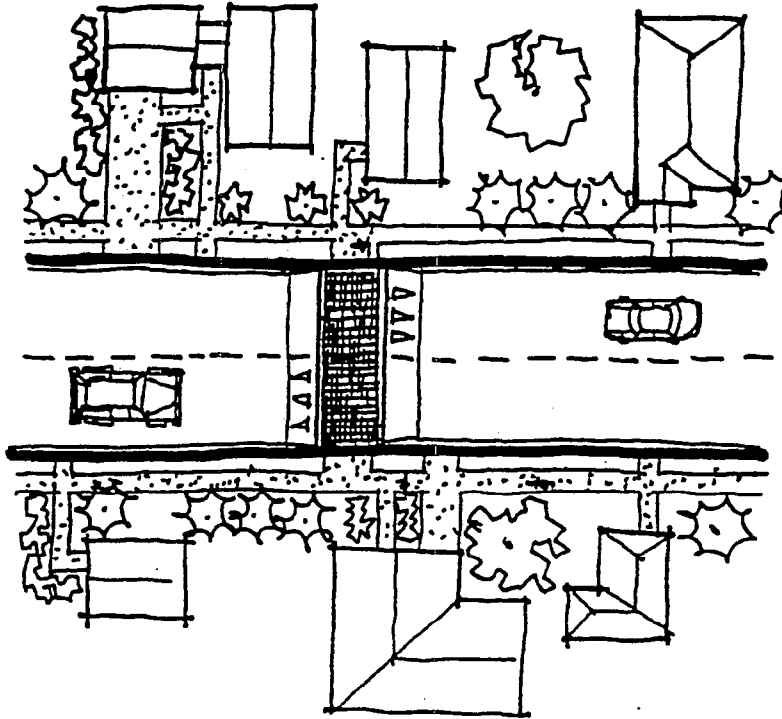
Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduces vehicle speeds in the vicinity of the hump without increasing crashes. Better if used in a series at 300' to 500' spacing. • Self enforcing. • Relatively inexpensive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May create noise particularly if there are loose items in the vehicle or trailer. • If not properly designed, drivers may try to skirt around to avoid impact. • May be a problem for emergency vehicles. • May impact drainage. • Drivers may speed up between humps. • May increase volumes on other streets. • Difficult to properly construct. • Requires signage that may be considered unsightly.

Evaluation Considerations

Safety Improvement	Speed Reduction	Traffic Diversion	Fuel Consumption	Pollution	Cost Effectiveness	Emergency Services	Other
Yes	Yes	Possible	Small Increase	Small Increase	Low to Medium	Possible Problems	-----

Raised Crosswalks

Definition: A speed hump designed as a pedestrian crossing, generally used at mid-block locations.



Advantages

- Effective speed control at the installation.
- Effective pedestrian amenity.
- May be designed to be aesthetically pleasing.

Disadvantages

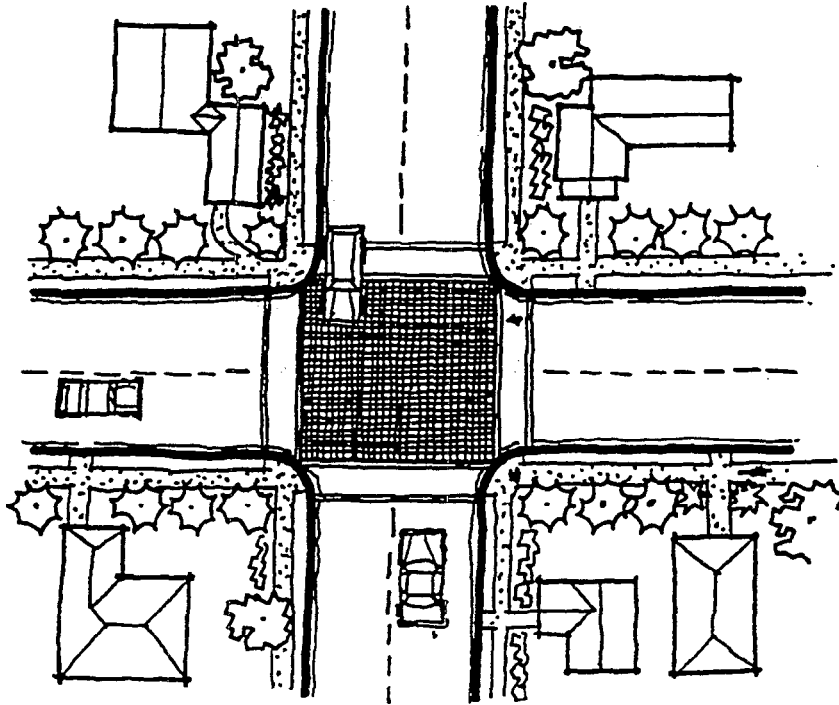
- May create noise, particularly if there are loose items in the vehicle or trailer.
- May be a problem for emergency vehicles.
- May impact drainage.
- Drivers may speed up between humps.
- May increase volumes on other streets.
- Requires signage that may be considered unsightly.

Evaluation Considerations

Safety Improvement	Speed Reduction	Traffic Diversion	Fuel Consumption	Pollution	Cost Effectiveness	Emergency Services	Other
Possible	Yes	Possible	Small Increase	Small Increase	Low To Medium	Possible Problems	-----

Intersection Hump

Definition: A raised plateau where roads intersect. The plateau is generally 4" above the surrounding street.



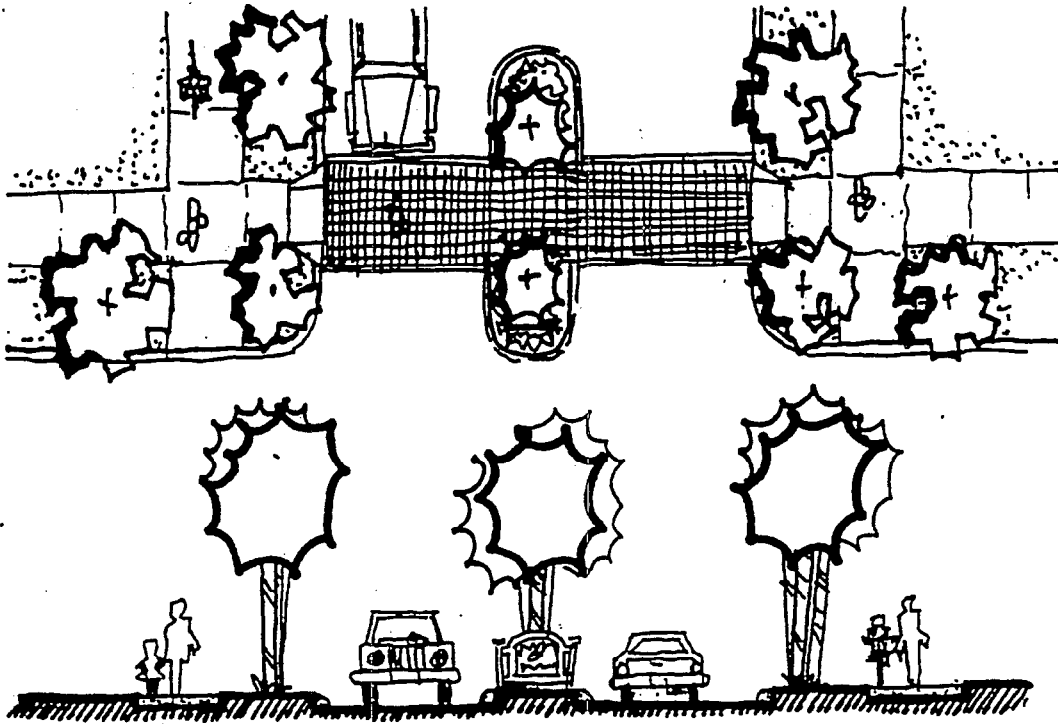
Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slows vehicle in the most critical area and therefore helps to make conflict avoidance easier. Highlights intersection. Excellent pedestrian safety treatment. Aesthetically pleasing if well designed. Effective speed reduction, better for emergency vehicles than speed humps. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increases difficulty of making a turn. Increased maintenance. Requires adequate signage and driver education.

Evaluation Considerations

Safety Improvement	Speed Reduction	Traffic Diversion	Fuel Consumption	Pollution	Cost Effectiveness	Emergency Services	Other
Possible	Yes	Possible	Small Increase	Small Increase	Medium to High	Possible Problems	-----

Gateway Treatment

Definition: Treatment to a street that includes a sign, banner, landscaping or other structure that helps to communicate a sense of neighborhood identity.



Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive indication of a change in environment from arterial road to residential street. • Reduces entry speed. • Reduces pedestrian crossing distances. • On very wide streets provides space for landscaping the median. • Helps give neighborhood a sense of identity. • Allows neighborhood creativity and participation in design. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance responsibility. • Must be funded by residents

Evaluation Considerations

Safety Improvement	Speed Reduction	Traffic Diversion	Fuel Consumption	Pollution	Cost Effectiveness	Emergency Services	Other
Possible	Possible	Possible	No Effect	No Effect	Medium to High	Possible Problems	-----