District: 2

Neighborhood: Cliff-Cannon

Project Extent: Cedar Street – 12th to 21st Avenue

Estimate: \$1,094,000

<u>Problem Statement</u>: Residents of the Cliff-Cannon neighborhood raised concerns over speeding on Cedar Street through the neighborhood. The study corridor includes Cedar Street from 12th to 21st Avenue.

Traffic Analysis

Cedar Street within the study area is classified as a local street with a posted speed limit of 30 miles per hour. The study segment provides two lanes with a center turn lane (north of 14th Avenue), sidewalks and bike lanes. Pockets of on-street parking is allowed south of 15th Avenue. There is a marked pedestrian crossing at 14th Avenue.

The table below shows the 2022 daily traffic volumes and 85th percentile speeds on Cedar Street within the study area. The highest daily volume on Cedar Street was 12,975 vehicles at 12th Avenue. The highest 85th percentile speed was 45 miles per hour in the southbound direction near 16th Avenue (15 miles per hour greater than the posted speed limit). The data indicates there is a significant speeding concern.

2022 Estimated Daily Traffic and 85th Percentile Speeds on Cedar Street

Direction	# Lanes (Vehicles per day) ^a		85 th Percentile Speed (mph)	Posted Speed (mph)
North of 12 th A	venue			
NB	1	8,835	42	
SB	1	8,008	41	30
Both Dir.	2	16,843	42	
North of 16 th A	venue			
NB	1	5,676	40	
SB	1	4,907	45	30
Both Dir.	2	10,583	43	

^a Traffic data collected in May 2018. Traffic volumes were grown at a 1.0% annual growth rate, to estimate 2022 traffic conditions. Speed data collected in 2022.

The need for enhanced pedestrian crossing treatments across Cedar Street using the highest daily volume and 85th percentile speed along the study segment was analyzed based on the National Cooperative Highway Research Program (NCHRP) Report 562.1 Based on the finding, red treatments (e.g., HAWK signal beacon, midblock pedestrian signal) are the preferred treatment if there are 20 or

¹ NCHRP Report 562: Improving Pedestrian Safety and Unsignalized Crossings. National Cooperative Highway Research Program, 2006. https://nacto.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/08/NCHRP-562-Improving-Pedestrian-Safety-at-Unsignalized-Crossings.pdf

more pedestrian crossings during the peak hour. Although pedestrian data is not available, it is assumed the 20 or more pedestrian crossing threshold is met due to surrounding urban neighborhoods.

The table below shows the severity and types of crashes occurring on Cedar Street between 12th Avenue and 21st Avenue from 2017 through 2021. There were 15 total crashes and included two minor injury crashes, indicating there is a minor safety concern along the segment.

Crashes on Cedar Street between 5th Avenue and 11th Avenue (2017 to 2021)

	Crash Severity					
Crash Type	Fatal	Major Injury	Minor Injury	Possible Injury	Property Damage Only	
Angle	-	-	-	-	4	4
Head On					1	1
Fixed Object			1		4	5
Rear End	-	-	1	-	4	5
Total	0	0	2	0	13	15

The speeding issue on Cedar Street is a concern. The roadway provides a direct connection through the neighborhood with uncontrolled intersections. There are bike lanes and pockets of on-street parking that limit the opportunity to narrow the roadway. There are segments near intersections where onstreet parking is restricted and curb extensions could be added for traffic calming.

Recommended Solution:

Conditions on Cedar Street could benefit from the addition of traffic calming elements to manage driver speeds and improve pedestrian crossing safety. The following improvements are recommended.

- Install a rectangular rapid flashing beacon at the existing marked crosswalk at 14th Avenue to increase the visibility of the crossing.
- Install raised curb extensions on Cedar Street at key locations to narrow the roadway, locations to consider include:
 - o North and south side of 17th Avenue
 - North and south side of 19th Avenue

CONSTRUCTION NOTES LEGEND REMOVE EXISTING AND INSTALL NEW BIKE LANE LINE.

APPLY TO CEDAR STREET FROM 12TH AVENUE TO 21ST AVENUE. PROPERTY LINE PRELIMINARY

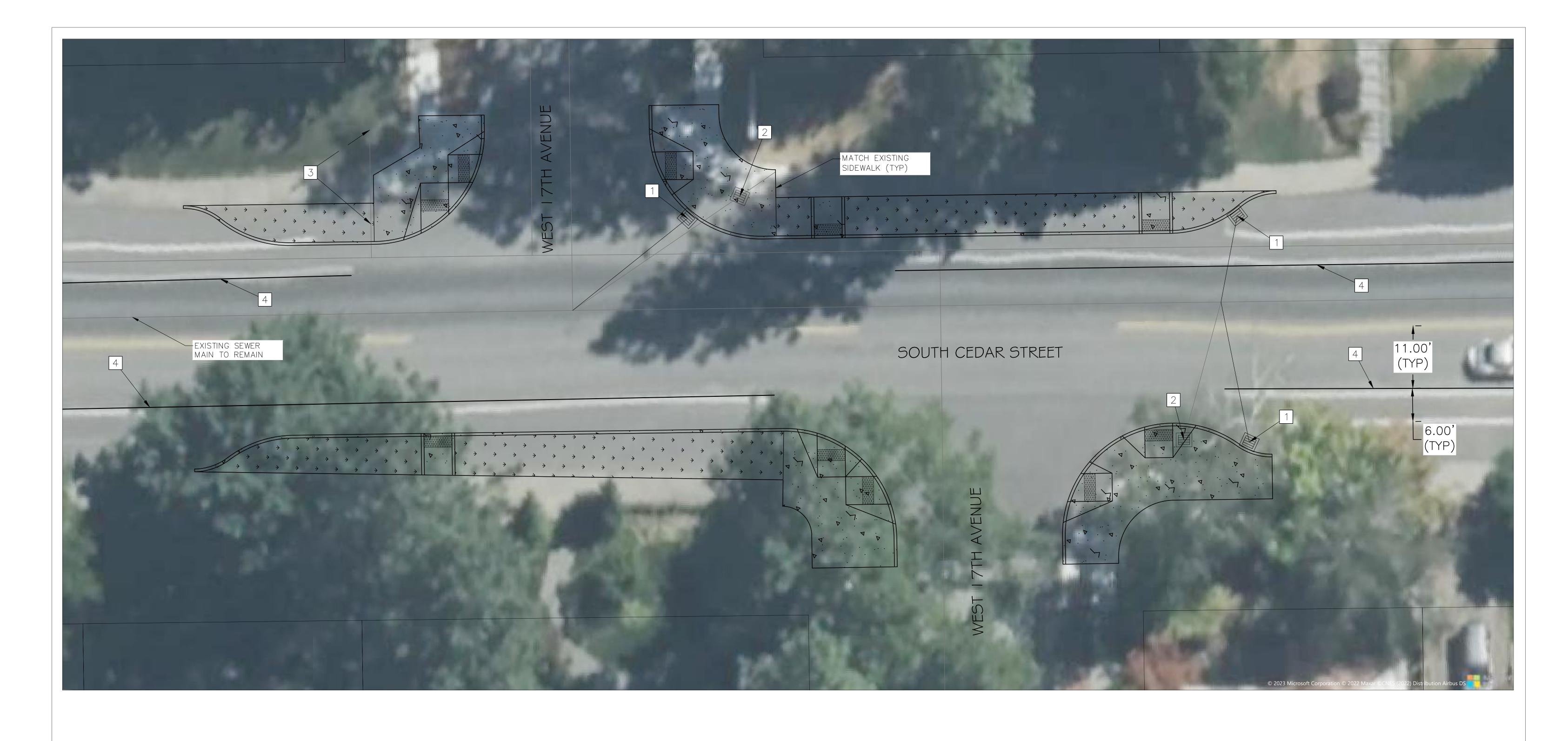
NOT FOR CONTRUCTION

T NAME PROJECT NAME: RIGHT OF WAY LINES ARE SHOWN FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY SPOKANE TRAFFIC CALMING MASTER PLAN NAVD88 = (OLD CBM ELEV.) - (13.13) AS OF JANUARY, 2000 USE NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988 (NAVD88) SEGMENT LIMITS: CITY OF SPOKANE, WASHINGTON CEDAR STREET STANDARDS ADOPTED FEB. 200 CITY PROJECT NUMBER CITY PLAN NUMBER DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING SERVICES 14TH AVENUE TO 19TH AVENUE 808 WEST SPOKANE FALLS BLVD. SPOKANE, WASHINGTON 99201-3343 (509) 625-6700 DESCRIPTION DATE BY PROJ. E.F.N. . U.S.N. FROM AS BUILT GRADE ORDINANCE LIST PROJECT LIMITS: REVISIONS NAVD88 DATUM

INSTALL SOLAR RRFB PEDESTRIAN CROSSING INSTALL SOLAR RRFB PEDESTRIAN CROSSING SOUTH CEDAR STREET 11.00' (TYP) INSTALL SOLAR RRFB PEDESTRIAN CROSSING © 2023 Microsoft Corporation © 2022 Maxar ©CNES (2022) Distribution Airbus

CLIFF-CANNON NEIGHBORHOOD

CALL BEFORE YOU DIG 1-800-424-5555

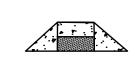


SPOKANE

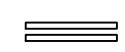


INSTALL NEW CONCRETE SIDEWALK PER COS STD PLAN F-102B

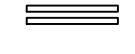
INSTALL LANDSCAPING, NATIVE PLANTINGS



INSTALL CURB RAMP PER COS STD PLAN F-105



INSTALL CROSSWALK PER COS STD PLAN G-61



PROPERTY LINE

RIGHT OF WAY LINES ARE SHOWN FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY NAVD88 = (OLD CBM ELEV.) - (13.13) AS OF JANUARY, 2000 USE NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988 (NAVD88) STANDARDS ADOPTED FEB. 200 DATE BY PROJ. E.F.N. . U.S.N. FROM DESCRIPTION NAVD88 DATUM

IF NOT ONE INCH ON THIS SHEET, ADJUST SCALES ACCORDINGLY GRADE ORDINANCE LIST REVISIONS AS BUILT

CONSTRUCTION NOTES

INSTALL NEW CATCH BASIN TYPE I AND 8" DIAM. PIPE AS NECESSARY. CONNECT TO EXISTING PIPE WHERE SHOWN.

2 REMOVE EXISTING INLET. PLUG AND ABANDON EXISTING PIPE.

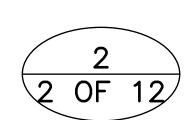
3 RELOCATE EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT AS SHOWN.

REMOVE EXISTING AND INSTALL NEW BIKE LANE LINE.

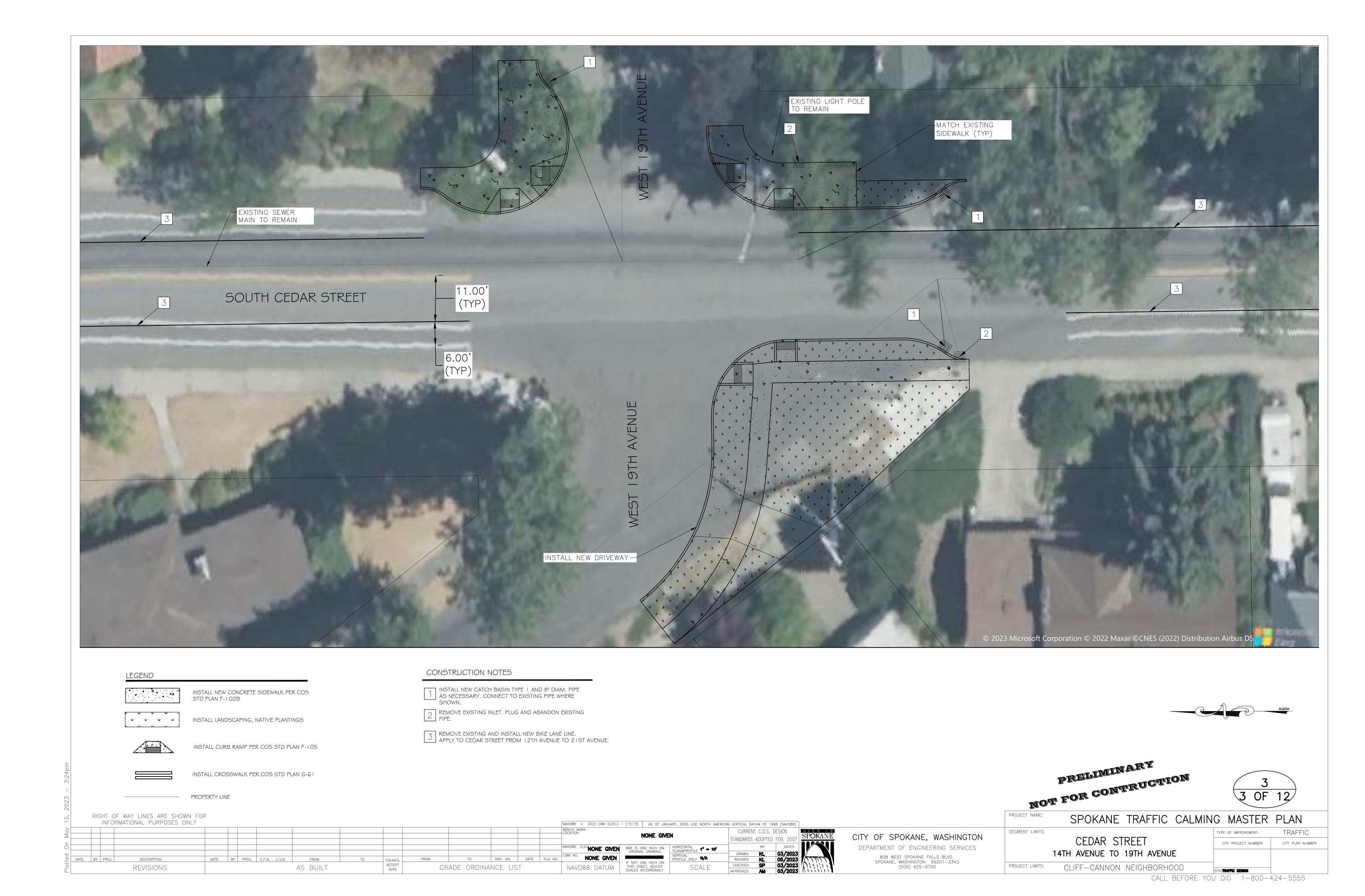
APPLY TO CEDAR STREET FROM 12TH AVENUE TO 21ST AVENUE.



PRELIMINARY
TEOR CONTRUCTION



	Mod Egas	2 01 12
	SPOKANE TRAFFIC CALM	IING MASTER PLAN
CITY OF COOKANE WASHINGTON	SEGMENT LIMITS:	TYPE OF IMPROVEMENT: TRAFFIC
CITY OF SPOKANE, WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING SERVICES 808 WEST SPOKANE FALLS BLVD.	CEDAR STREET 14TH AVENUE TO 19TH AVENUE	CITY PROJECT NUMBER CITY PLAN NUMBER
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON 99201-3343 (509) 625-6700	PROJECT LIMITS: CLIFF—CANNON NEIGHBORHOOD	EFN: TRAFFIC DESIGN



District: 2

Neighborhood: Cliff-Cannon

Project Extent: Walnut Street/Maple Street and Cedar Street

Estimate: \$749,000

<u>Problem Statement</u>: Residents of the Cliff-Cannon neighborhood raised concerns over speeding, congestion, and difficult pedestrian crossings due to the wide streets at the Walnut Street/Maple Street and Cedar Street intersection. Figure below shows the study area.



Walnut Street/Maple Street and Cedar Street Intersection

Traffic Analysis

Walnut Street, Maple Street, Walnut Place and Cedar Street (south of 11th Avenue) are classified as an urban principal arterial with a posted speed limit of 30 miles per hour. North of 11th Avenue, Cedar Street transitions into Walnut Place then Walnut Street and Walnut Place-Maple Street split into a north-south couplet facility. Walnut Street operates one-way northbound and Walnut Place-Maple Street operates one-way southbound. Both streets provide two lanes with bike lanes. Walnut Place provides two lanes and a two-way-left-turn lane. Marked crosswalk and warning signs are provided at Walnut Place at 10th Avenue and sidewalks are provided within the study area. Transit Route 42 and 43

travels on Walnut Place/Cedar Street, where 11th Avenue has stops for route 43 and 12th Avenue has stops for Route 42 and 43.

The table below shows the estimated 2022 daily traffic volumes and 85th percentile speeds on Walnut Place and Cedar Street within the study area. The highest daily volume within the study area was 16,843 vehicles on Cedar Street north of 12th Avenue. The highest 85th percentile speed was 42 miles per hour (12 miles per hour greater than the posted speed limit) on Cedar Street north of 12th Avenue. The data indicates there is a significant speeding issue.

2022 Estimated Daily Traffic and 85th Percentile Speeds within Study Area

Direction	# Lanes	2022 Estimated Daily Traffic (Vehicles per day)	85 th Percentile Speed (mph)	Posted Speed (mph)
Walnut Place N	orth of 11 th Ave	nue ^a		
NB	1	7,930		
SB	1	7,625		30
Both Dir.	3	15,555	35	
Cedar Street No	orth of 12 th Aven	ue ^b		
NB	1	8,835	42	
SB	1	8,008	41	30
Both Dir.	2	16,843	42	

^a Traffic data collected in March 2015. Traffic volumes were grown at a 1.0% annual growth rate, to estimate 2022 traffic conditions.

The table below shows the severity and types of crashes occurring within the study area from 2017 through 2021. There were eight total crashes, including one injury crash. Fixed objects related collisions were the most common crash type, representing 50 percent of all crashes.

Crashes on Walnut Street/Maple Street and Cedar Street (2017 to 2021)

	Crash Severity							
Crash Type	Fatal Major Injury Minor Injury Possible In		Possible Injury	Property Damage Only				
Rear End	-	-	-	-	2	2		
Sideswipe	-	-	-	-	1	1		
Fixed Objects	-	-	-	1	3	4		
Others	-	-	-	-	1	1		
Total	0	0	0	1	7	8		

The need for enhanced pedestrian crossing treatments was analyzed for Walnut Street/Maple Street and Cedar Street based on NCHRP Report 562. Based on the findings, red treatment (e.g., HAWK signal beacon, midblock pedestrian signal) is the preferred treatment if there are 20 or more pedestrian

^b Traffic data collected in May 2018. Traffic volumes were grown at a 1.0% annual growth rate, to estimate 2022 traffic conditions. Speed data collected in 2022.

crossings during the peak hour. It was assumed the pedestrian crossing is met given the surrounding urban neighborhood, bus stops and commercial uses.

The speeding issue on the arterials is a major concern. The roadways appear to have wide lane widths (more than 12 feet) along several segments. Speeds could be better managed with narrower vehicle lanes and the extra width could be allocated to provide wider bike lanes (currently 5 feet). Installing a raised median on specific segments could also manage speeds, reduce turning conflicts and improve safety for all users.

Recommended Solution:

Conditions on the study corridor could benefit from the addition of traffic calming elements to manage driver speeds and improve pedestrian crossing safety. The following improvements are recommended.

Close the Cedar Street slip lane north of 12th Avenue by expanding the existing median (see red area below). The slip lane encourages vehicles travelling north on Cedar Street to enter the neighborhood at higher speeds. Access to Cedar Street would be provided by the 11th Avenue intersection one block north.



- Restripe Cedar Street, Walnut Place, Walnut Street, and Maple Street with 11-foot vehicle lanes and 6-foot bike lanes.
- Install a marked crossing with a rectangular rapid flashing beacon across 12th Avenue to increase pedestrian crossing safety.

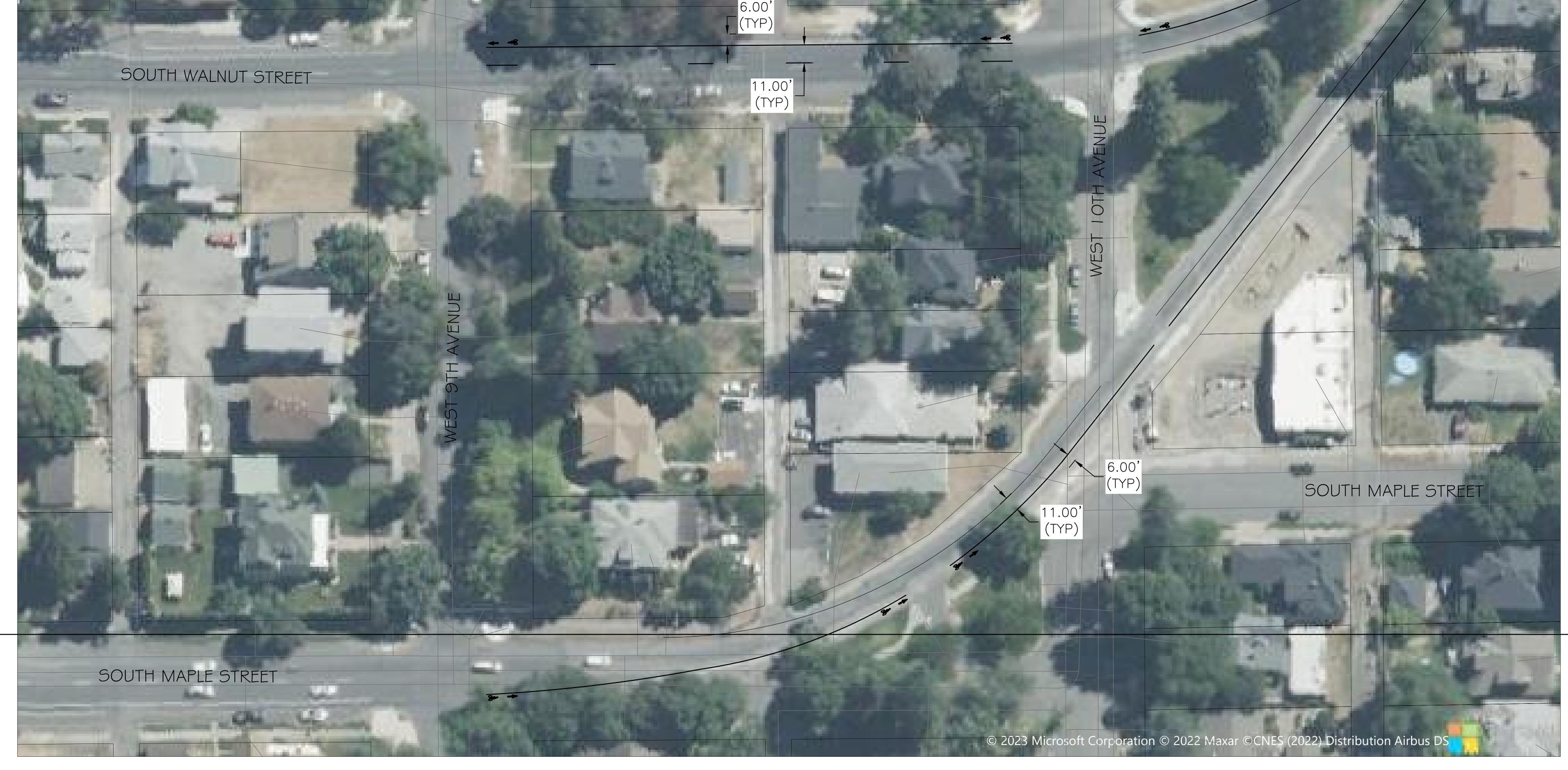
Install a raised median on Cedar Street between 11th and 12th Avenue, retain the existing southbound left turn lane to 12th Avenue with minimal storage (approximately 75 feet).
 The alley intersection on the west side of Cedar Street would be restricted to right-in/right-out movements.



 Extend the existing center raised median on Walnut Place and Walnut Street to the south, retain the existing southbound left turn lane to 11th Avenue with minimal storage (approximately 75 feet). The Walnut Street intersection on the west side of Cedar Street would be restricted to right-in/right-out movements.



MATCH PREVIOUS SHEET







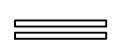
INSTALL NEW TRAFFIC ISLAND CONCRETE PER COS STD PLANS SECTION F



INSTALL LANDSCAPING, NATIVE PLANTINGS



INSTALL CURB RAMP PER COS STD PLAN F-105



INSTALL CROSSWALK PER COS STD PLAN G-6 I

PROPERTY LINE

CONSTRUCTION NOTES

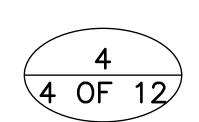
1 INSTALL NEW CATCH BASIN TYPE | AND 8" DIAM. PIPE AS NECESSARY. CONNECT TO EXISTING PIPE WHERE

2 REMOVE EXISTING INLET. PLUG AND ABANDON EXISTING PIPE.

3 EXISTING MANHOLE TO REMAIN IN PLACE.

4 RELOCATE EXISTING STREET NAME SIGN.

PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR CONTRUCTION



CITY OF SPOKANE, WASHINGTON	SEGMEN
DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING SERVICES	
808 WEST SPOKANE FALLS BLVD. SPOKANE, WASHINGTON 99201—3343	
(509) 625-6700	PROJEC

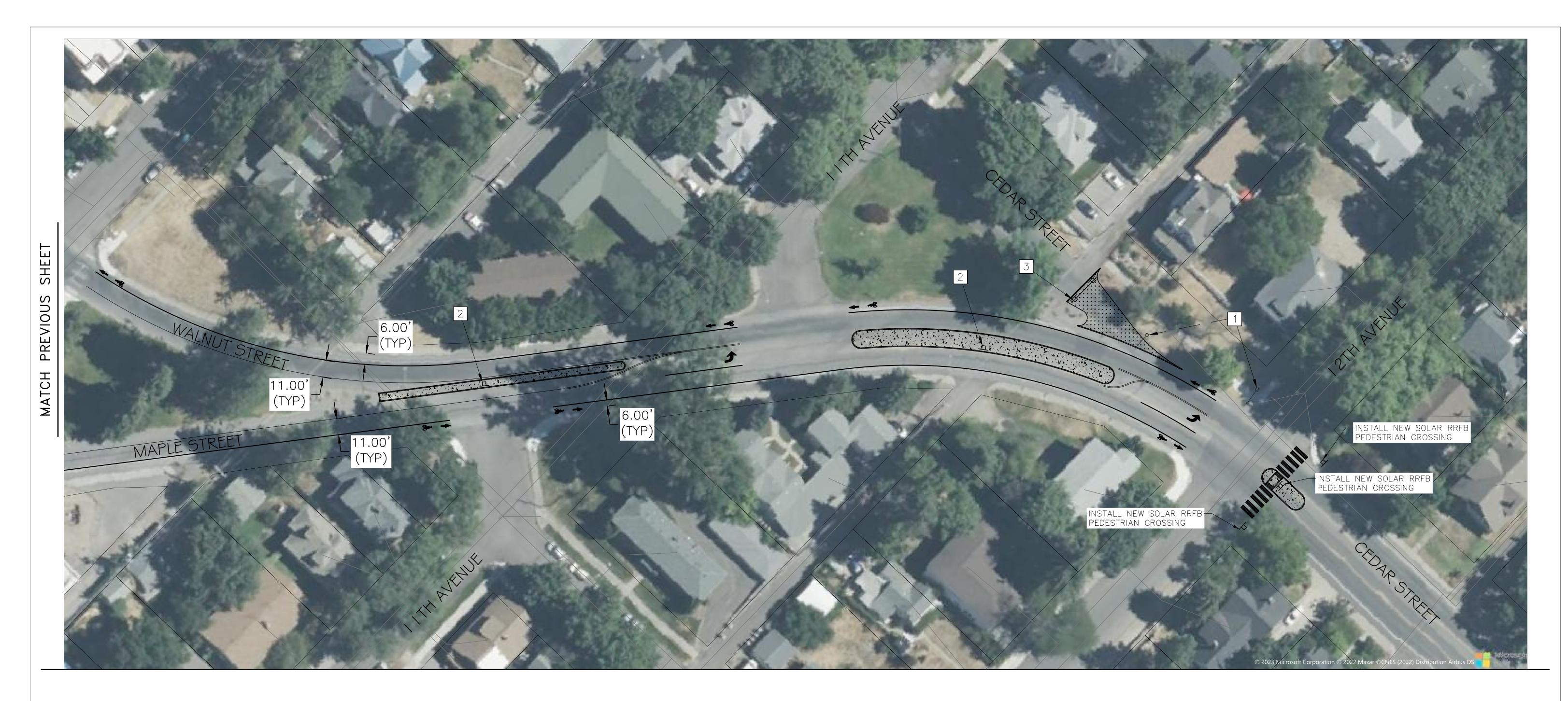
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SPOKANE TRAFFIC CALMING	G MASTER	PLAN
SEGMENT LIMITS:	TYPE OF IMPROVEMENT:	TRAFFIC
WALNUT STREET/MAPLE STREET	CITY PROJECT NUMBER	CITY PLAN NUMBER
CEDAR STREET		
PROJECT LIMITS: CLIFF—CANNON NEIGHBORHOOD	EFN: TRAFFIC DESIGN	

RIGHT OF WAY LINES ARE SHOWN FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY

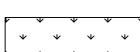
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CALL BEFORE YOU DIG 1-800-424-5555

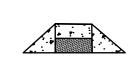




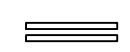
INSTALL NEW TRAFFIC ISLAND CONCRETE PER COS STD PLANS SECTION F



INSTALL LANDSCAPING, NATIVE PLANTINGS



INSTALL CURB RAMP PER COS STD PLAN F-105



INSTALL CROSSWALK PER COS STD PLAN G-6 I

PROPERTY LINE

CONSTRUCTION NOTES

1 RELOCATE EXISTING LIGHT POLE AS SHOWN.

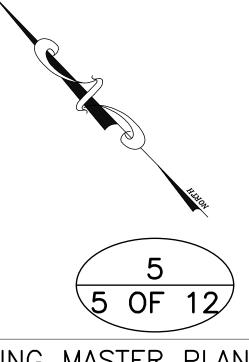
2 INSTALL PROPOSED NO LEFT TURN SIGN.

INSTALL END OF ROAD BARRICADE AND SIGNS PER COS STANDARD PLAN G-92A.



PROPOSED NO LEFT TURN SIGN





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CITY OF SPOKANE, WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING SERVICES 808 WEST SPOKANE FALLS BLVD. SPOKANE, WASHINGTON 99201-3343 (509) 625-6700

SPOKANE TRAFFIC CALMING	G MASTER	PLAN
	TYPE OF IMPROVEMENT:	TRAFFIC
WALNUT STREET/MAPLE STREET	CITY PROJECT NUMBER	CITY PLAN NUMBER
CEDAR STREET		
PROJECT LIMITS: CLIFF—CANNON NEIGHBORHOOD	EFN: TRAFFIC DESIGN	
CALL DEFORE VOL	I DIC 1 000 /	101 5555

CALL BEFORE YOU DIG 1-800-424-5555

District: 2

Neighborhood: Cliff-Cannon

Project Extent: Cliff Drive at Edwidge Woldson Park

Estimate: \$1,115,000

<u>Problem Statement</u>: Residents of the Cliff-Cannon neighborhood raised concerns over speeding, noise, parking availability, pedestrian safety, and Tiger Trail connections along Cliff Drive at Edwidge Woldson Park. Figure below shows the study segment.



Cliff Drive at Edwidge Woldson Park

Traffic Analysis

Cliff Drive within the study area is classified as local street with posted speed limit of 20 miles per hour. The study corridor provides two lanes. Sidewalks, protected crossing, on-street parking, and bike facilities are not provided along the study corridor. Edwidge Woldson Park is located north of Cliff Drive and has approximately 40 on-site parking spaces while Cliff Drive has no vehicular access to the park. People walking and biking can access the Tiger Trail inside the park via Cliff Drive. Spokane Viewpoint is located next to Cliff Drive on the west side of the street where illegal parking is often observed.

The table below shows the estimated 2022 daily traffic volumes on Cliff Drive within the study area. The daily volume on Cliff Drive was 738 vehicles west of Grove Street. Speed data was not available for the study corridor.

Direction	# Lanes	2022 Estimated Daily Traffic (Vehicles per day) ^a
West of Grove	Street	
EB	1	258
WB	1	480
Both Dir.	2	738

^a Traffic data collected in June 2018. Traffic volumes were grown at a 1.0% annual growth rate, to estimate 2022 traffic conditions.

The table below shows the severity and types of crashes occurring on Cliff Drive at Edwidge Woldson Park from 2017 through 2021. There were five total crashes with no injury crashes. Two of the fixed object related collisions involved parked vehicles. On-street parking is not provided on the study corridor indicating illegal parking may be a safety concern.

Crashes on Cliff Drive near Edwidge Woldson Park (2017 to 2021)

Cuash Tuna	Crash Severity						
Crash Type	Fatal	Major Injury	Minor Injury	Property Damage Only	Unknown		
Sideswipe	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Fixed Object	-	-	-	4	-	4	
Total	0	0	0	4	1	5	

The pavement on Cliff Drive ranges from 20 to 25-feet wide. Providing a consistent 20-foot-wide pavement section would restrict vehicle speeds and calm traffic. There is additional available right-of-way but the north side of the street has topography constraints, especially the west end. The north side of the street provides an informal gravel walking path and boulders to prevent on-street parking. A sidewalk on the north side of the roadway would improve safety for pedestrians and replace the boulders to prevent on-street parking.

Cliff Drive within the study area is currently classified as a bike friendly route per the Spokane Bicycle Master Plan, people biking need to share a lane with auto vehicles. The study corridor has a future plan of neighborhood greenway per the Plan. The low volumes on Cliff Drive indicate bicycles can share the roadway with vehicles.

Recommended Solution:

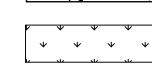
- Pending civil review, install a curb-tight sidewalk on the north side of the roadway and provide a 20-foot-wide pavement section.
- Pending civil review, construct a parking lot at the viewpoint. An initial review indicates up to 6
 parking spaces could be provided to reduce demand for on-street parking.



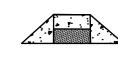


LEGEND

INSTALL NEW CONCRETE SIDEWALK PER COS STD PLAN F-102B



INSTALL LANDSCAPING, NATIVE PLANTINGS AND/OR NEIGHBORHOOD GATEWAY SIGNAGE



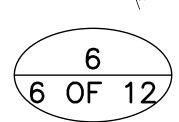
INSTALL CURB RAMP PER COS STD PLAN F-105

CONSTRUCTION NOTES

1 INSTALL NEW CATCH BASIN TYPE I AND 8" DIAM. PIPE AS NECESSARY. CONNECT TO NEW DRYWELL OR EXISTING PIPE WHERE SHOWN.

2 INSTALL NEW DRYWELL TYPE I PER COS STD PLAN B-102C.

PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR CONTRUCTION



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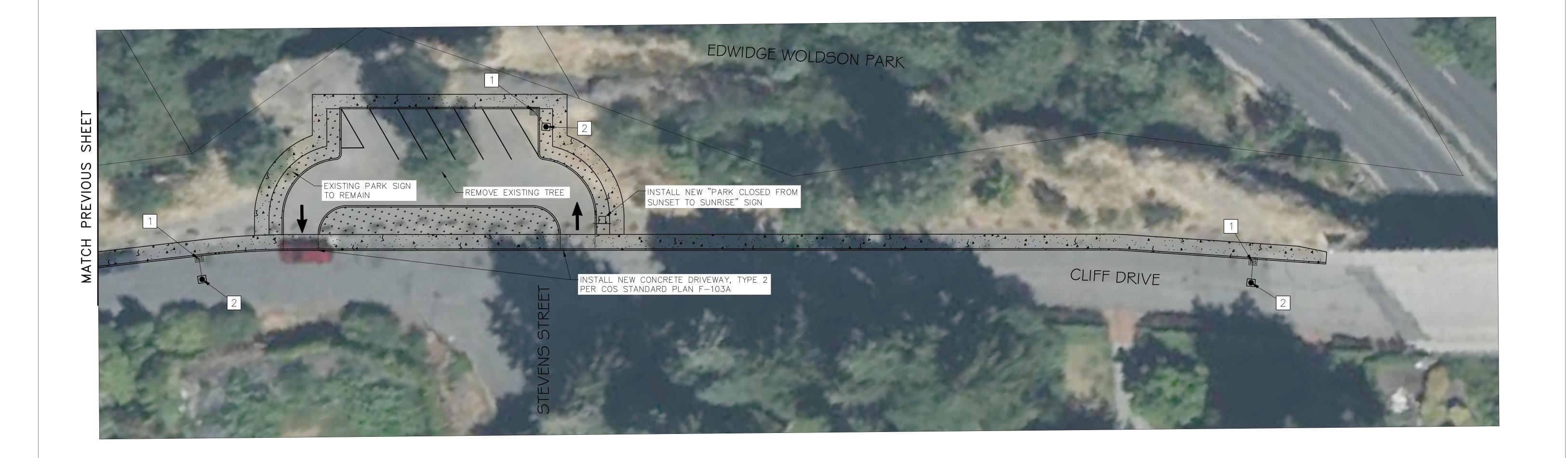
CITY OF SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING SERVICES

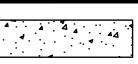
808 WEST SPOKANE FALLS BLVD.

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON 99201-3343
(509) 625-6700

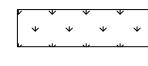
PROJECT NAME:	SPOKANE TRAFFIC (CALMING MASTER PLAN
SEGMENT LIMITS:		TYPE OF IMPROVEMENT: TRAFFIC
	CLIFF DRIVE	CITY PROJECT NUMBER CITY PLAN NUMBER
	EDWIDGE WOLDSON PARK	
PROJECT LIMITS:	CLIFF-CANNON NEIGHBORHOO	EFN:TRAFFIC DESIGN







INSTALL NEW CONCRETE SIDEWALK PER COS STD PLAN F-102B



INSTALL LANDSCAPING, NATIVE PLANTINGS AND/OR NEIGHBORHOOD GATEWAY SIGNAGE



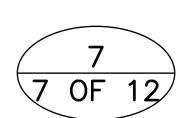
INSTALL CURB RAMP PER COS STD PLAN F-105

PROPERTY LINE

CONSTRUCTION NOTES

- INSTALL NEW CATCH BASIN TYPE | AND 8" DIAM. PIPE AS NECESSARY. CONNECT TO NEW DRYWELL OR EXISTING PIPE WHERE SHOWN.
- 2 INSTALL NEW DRYWELL TYPE I PER COS STD PLAN B-102C.





PROJECT NAME:

SEGMENT LIMITS:

PROJECT LIMITS:

SPOKANE TRAFFIC	CALMIN	G MASTER	PLAN
		TYPE OF IMPROVEMENT:	TRAFFIC
CLIFF DRIVE		CITY PROJECT NUMBER	CITY PLAN NUMBER
EDWIDGE WOLDSON PARK			

RIGHT OF WAY LINES ARE SHOWN FOR

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CITY OF SPOKANE, WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING SERVICES 808 WEST SPOKANE FALLS BLVD. SPOKANE, WASHINGTON 99201-3343 (509) 625-6700

District: 2

Neighborhood: Cliff-Cannon

Project Extent: 5th Avenue Intersections at Lincoln Street and

Monroe Street

Estimate: \$379,000

<u>Problem Statement</u>: Residents of the Cliff-Cannon neighborhood raised concerns over pedestrian crossing safety on 5th Avenue at Lincoln Street and Monroe Street. Figure below shows the study intersections.



5th Avenue at Lincoln Street (Right) and Monroe Street (Left)

Traffic Analysis

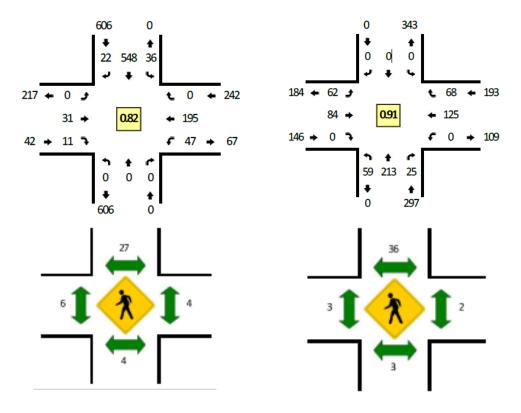
Lincoln Street and Monroe Street are classified as an urban principal arterial, and 5th Avenue is classified as an urban major collector east of Monroe Street and a local street west of Monroe Street, all with a posted speed limit of 25 miles per hour. Monroe Street operates one-way southbound, Lincoln Street operates one-way northbound, both streets provide two lanes. 5th Avenue west of Monroe Street and east of Lincoln Street provides two lanes with on-street parking. 5th Avenue in between Monroe Street and Lincoln Street provides two lanes and a center two-way-left-turn lane. Sidewalks are provided but no bike facilities are provided. Both intersections are two-way-stop controlled with stop signs on the 5th Avenue approaches. Marked crosswalk with warning sign are provided on the north leg of 5th Avenue and Monroe Street. Marked crosswalks are provided on all approaches at 5th Avenue and Lincoln Street with warning sign on the south leg. Transit Route 42 travels on 5th Avenue and has bus stops at both intersections.

The table below shows the estimated 2022 daily traffic volumes and 85th percentile speeds on 5th Avenue. The highest daily volume within the study area was 4,635 vehicles east of Lincoln Street. The highest 85th percentile speed was 24 miles per hour indicating there is not a speeding issue.

Direction	# Lanes	2022 Estimated Daily Traffic (Vehicles per day) ^a	85 th Percentile Speed (mph)	Posted Speed (mph)
East of Monroe	Street			
EB	1	2,063		
WB	1	2,133		25
Both Dir.	3	4,196	22	
East of Lincoln	Street			
EB	1	1,604		
WB	1	3,031		25
Both Dir.	2	4,635	24	

^a Traffic data collected in May 2018. Traffic volumes were grown at a 1.0% annual growth rate, to estimate 2022 traffic conditions.

The figures below show the existing PM peak hour traffic volumes and pedestrian crossing volumes at the study intersections, based on a traffic count from November 1, 2022. Pedestrian crossing volumes are highest on the north leg of both intersections.



PM Peak Hour Traffic and Pedestrian Volume at 5th Avenue/Monroe St (Left) and Lincoln St (Right)

The table below shows the severity and types of crashes occurring at 5th Avenue and Monroe Street from 2017 through 2021. There were 12 total crashes, including six injury crashes. Angle collisions were the most common crash type (representing 58 percent of all crashes).

Crashes at 5th Avenue/Monroe Street (2017 to 2021)

Cuash Tuna		Crash Severity							
Crash Type	Fatal	Major Injury	Minor Injury	Possible Injury	Property Damage Only				
Angle	-	1	1	4	1	7			
Turning	-	-	-	-	4	4			
Sideswipe	-	-	-	-	1	1			
Total	0	1	1	4	6	12			

The table below shows the severity and types of crashes occurring at 5th Avenue and Lincoln Street over the last five years. There were 27 total crashes, including seven injury crashes. Angle collisions were the most common crash type (representing 74 percent of all crashes).

Crashes at 5th Avenue/Lincoln Street (2017 to 2021)

Crack Tyre	Crash Severity							
Crash Type	Fatal	Major Injury	Minor Injury	Possible Injury	Property Damage Only			
Angle	-	-	2	2	16	20		
Rear End	-	-	-	-	1	1		
Fixed Object	-	-	1	1	3	5		
Ped/Bike	-	-	-	1	-	1		
Total	0	0	3	4	20	27		

Recommended Solution:

The following improvements are recommended to increase pedestrian safety at the study intersections:

- Install a rectangular rapid flashing beacon on the north leg of the Monroe Street/5th Avenue intersection to increase the visibility of the crossing.
- Install a rectangular rapid flashing beacon on the north leg of the Lincoln Street/5th Avenue intersection to increase the visibility of the crossing.
- Install marked crossings at the east, west and south legs of the Monroe Street/5th Avenue intersection to increase the visibility of the crossing, similar to Lincoln Street/5th Avenue.
- Install stop bars on the 5th Avenue approaches to Monroe Street, similar to Lincoln Street.



INSTALL CROSSWALK PER COS STD PLAN G-6 I

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8 8 OF 12

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SPOKANE CITY OF DEPAR

CITY OF SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING SERVICES

808 WEST SPOKANE FALLS BLVD.
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON 99201-3343
(509) 625-6700

SPOKANE TRAFFIC CALMING MAS MENT LIMITS: 5TH AVENUE MONROE STREET TO LINCOLN STREET DIECT LIMITS: CLIFF—CANNON NEIGHBORHOOD			
SPOKANE TRAFFIC	TREET TO LINCOLN STREET	PLAN	
SEGMENT LIMITS:		TYPE OF IMPROVEMENT:	TRAFFIC
SPOKANE TRAFFIC CALI MENT LIMITS: 5TH AVENUE MONROE STREET TO LINCOLN STREET		CITY PROJECT NUMBER	CITY PLAN NUMBER
MONROE STREET TO LINCOLN S	TREET		
PROJECT LIMITS: CLIFF—CANNON NEIGHBORH	100D	EFN: TRAFFIC DESIGN	

District: 2

Neighborhood: Cliff-Cannon, Rockwood

Project Extent: 14th Avenue/Grand Blvd, Grand Blvd from

Sumner Avenue to 14th Avenue

Estimate: \$1,510,000

<u>Problem Statement</u>: Residents of the Cliff-Cannon neighborhood raised concerns over lack of a left turn lane, confusing intersection geometry, increased speeds, and narrow lanes at 14th Avenue and Grand Boulevard. Residents of the Rockwood neighborhood raised concerns over pedestrian crossing safety on Grand Boulevard – difficult to cross a high-volume street. Figure below shows the study area.



Grand Boulevard from Sumner Street to 14th Avenue

Traffic Analysis

Grand Boulevard within the study area is classified as an urban principal arterial with a posted speed limit of 30 miles per hour. 14th Avenue is classified as an urban major collector west of Grand Boulevard and a local access street east of Grand Boulevard, both with a posted speed limit of 25 miles per hour. Grand Boulevard provides four lanes and 14th Avenue provides two lanes. There is a marked pedestrian

crossing with a raised median on Grand Boulevard at 13th Avenue. The intersection is signalized with marked crosswalks. Sidewalks are provided but no bike facilities are provided. Transit Route 4 serves Grand Boulevard and has bus stops at 14th Avenue.

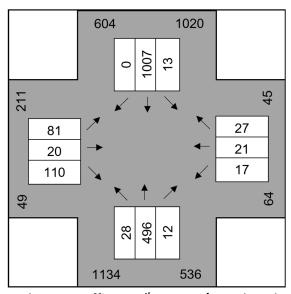
The table below shows the estimated 2022 daily traffic volumes on Grand Boulevard within the study area. The highest daily volume within the study area was 17,948 vehicles north of 12th Avenue. The highest 85th percentile speed was 38 miles per hour (eight miles per hour greater than the posted speed limit), indicating there is a speeding issue near 12th Avenue but not 14th Avenue.

2022 Estimated Daily Traffic and 85th Percentile Speeds on Grand Boulevard at 14th

Direction	# Lanes	2022 Estimated Daily Traffic (Vehicles per day) ^a	85 th Percentile Speed (mph)	Posted Speed (mph)
North of 12 th A	venue			
EB	1	9,108	39	
WB	1	8,840	37	30
Both Dir.	2	17,948	38	
South of 14 th Av	venue			
EB	1	8,665	31	
WB	1	8,802	30	30
Both Dir.	2	17,467	31	

^a Traffic data collected in May 2018. Traffic volumes were grown at a 1.0% annual growth rate, to estimate 2022 traffic conditions.

The figure below shows the existing PM peak hour traffic volumes at the study intersection, based on a traffic count from April 24, 2018, factored up to 2022.



PM Peak Hour Traffic at 14th Avenue/Grand Boulevard

The table below shows the severity and types of crashes occurring at the study intersection from 2017 through 2021. There were 16 total crashes, including nine injury crashes. Left turning collisions were the most common crash type (representing 50 percent of all crashes). Additionally, there were two pedestrian related crashes involving left turning vehicles.

Crashes at 14th Avenue/Grand	l Boulevard	(2017	to 2021)
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Crock Turns	Crash Severity							
Crash Type	Fatal	Major Injury	Minor Injury	Possible Injury	Property Damage Only			
Turning	-	-	2	1	5	8		
Angle	-	-	-	-	1	1		
Rear End	-	2	-	1	-	3		
Fixed Objects	-	-	-	-	1	1		
Ped/Bike	-	1	-	2	-	3		
Total	0	3	2	4	7	16		

Given the relatively high 85th percentile speeds and the turning crash trend, a road diet was considered as means to reduce travel speeds and enhance safety on the study segment. With an estimated 18,000 vehicles per day, Grand Boulevard could be reduced to a three-lane cross section with a center two-way left-turn lane. As a point of reference, the planning level capacity of a two-lane urban arterial is 18,300 vehicles per day (assuming left-turn lanes are provided on the mainline at signalized intersections).¹

A road diet is expected to reduce crashes by 29%, per the Crash Modification Factors Clearinghouse.² A road diet on Grand Boulevard may also result in more uniform travel speeds on the corridor and is expected to reduce the average travel speed by 3 mph.³ Road diets are more successful when implemented on longer stretches of roadway; therefore, it is recommended that the lane reduction continue beyond the study area. When analyzing the cross section and daily traffic volumes on Grand Boulevard, it is recommended that the road diet extend 1.7 miles, from 9th Avenue/McClellan Street (at the north end) to 33rd Avenue (at the south end). The 9th Avenue/McClellan Street intersection is a logical terminus on the north end because Grand Boulevard ends and provides opportunity to drop and add lanes at intersection roadways. 33rd Avenue was recommended as the south terminus because Grand Boulevard transitions to a three-lane cross section.

Grand Boulevard in the study area is designated as a "moderate traffic (shared)" route in the Spokane Bike and Pedestrian Master Plan. If the cross-section on Grand Boulevard is reduced to three lanes, there is an opportunity to add bike facilities. The existing curb-to-curb width would allow buffered bike lanes to be added to the corridor segments from 9th to 17th Avenue and 27th to 33rd Avenue. The corridor segment between 17th and 27th Avenue is constrained, allowing a buffered bike lane in the uphill

¹ Highway Capacity Manual 6th Edition: A Guide for Multimodal Mobility Analysis. Page 16-30, Exhibit 16-16. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.

² Crash Modification Factors Clearinghouse, https://www.cmfclearinghouse.org/detail.cfm?facid=199

³ Engineering Speed Management Countermeasures: A Desktop Reference of Potential Effectiveness in Reducing Speed. Federal Highway Administration. July 2014.

(southbound) direction and shared lane treatment in the downhill (northbound) direction. Bicyclists are anticipated to travel at higher speeds in the downhill direction and more comfortably share a lane with vehicles.

The need for enhanced pedestrian crossing treatments was analyzed for Grand Boulevard based on NCHRP Report 562. The analysis considered both the existing four-lane section and the proposed three-lane section. Based on the findings for both cross-sections, a red treatment (e.g., HAWK signal beacon, midblock pedestrian signal) is the preferred treatment if there are 20 or more pedestrian crossings during the peak hour. It was assumed the pedestrian crossing is met given the surrounding urban neighborhood, bus stops and commercial uses. There is an existing marked crosswalk at 13th Avenue and 14th Avenue is a signalized intersection. A new crossing at Sumner Street was considered to improve crossing improvements however is not recommended due the roadway grade and limited sight distance in that location.

The 14th Avenue/Grand Boulevard intersection has several design features that may contribute to driver confusion and safety concerns. The east and west 14th Avenue approaches have a significant offset. The south curb on 14th Avenue just west of the intersection is angled and widens towards Grand Boulevard. The north side of 14th Avenue just west of the intersection provides an on-street parking pocket that appears to have low demand. Due to the skewed north leg, there is a channelized southbound right turn lane to accommodate turns movements.

Recommended Solution:

It is recommended that a road diet be considered on Grand Boulevard, reducing the current four-lane cross section to a three-lane cross section with a center turn-lane. The addition of a center turn-lane is expected to reduce crashes, while the lane reduction is expected to reduce vehicle speeds. It is recommended that the City of Spokane further study the expected impacts of the road diet. The road diet can be considered along the 1.7-mile segment from 9th Avenue/McClellan Street (at the north end) to 33rd Avenue (at the south end).

Buffered bike lanes in both directions are recommended from 9th to 17th Avenue and 27th to 33rd Avenue. A buffered bike lane in the uphill direction and shared lane treatment in the downhill direction are recommended between 17th and 27th Avenue.

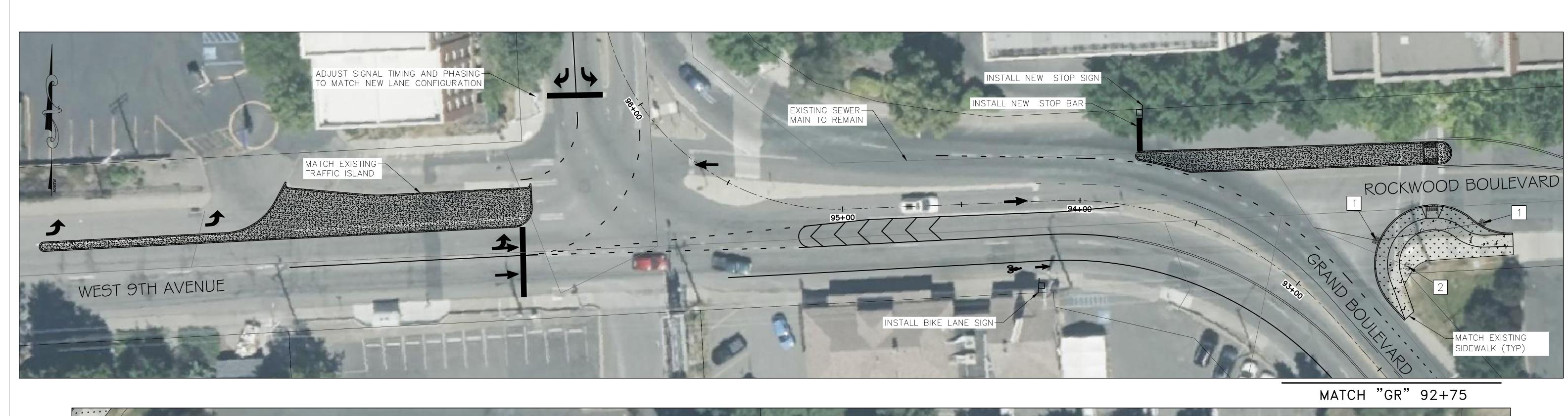
The following improvements are recommended to reduce driver confusion and increase safety at the study intersection:

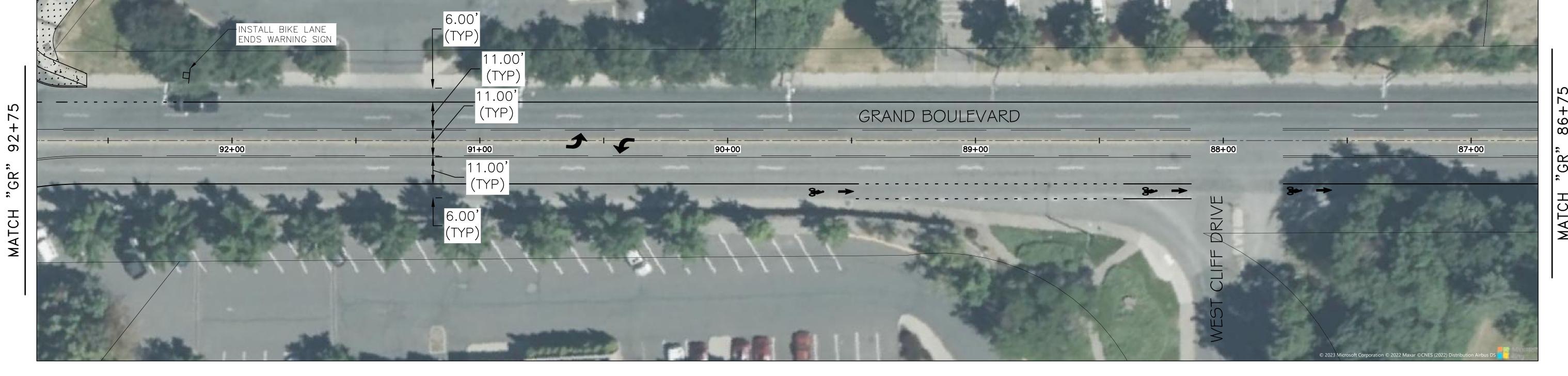
- Install a rectangular rapid flashing beacon at the existing marked crosswalk on the north leg of the Grand Boulevard/13th Avenue intersection to increase the visibility of the crossing. Adding a raised median would be recommended if Grand Boulevard is reconfigured to a three-lane section.
- Reconstruct the west leg of the intersection (see figure below).

- Relocate the curbs to be parallel and match the curbs on the east leg to remove the approach offset.
- o Fill in the on-street parking pocket on the north side.
- o Remove the raised center median.
- o Expand the separated southbound right turn lane island to narrow the westbound lane.



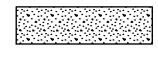
• Angle collisions at the intersection could be mitigated by upgrading the traffic signal timing with split phasing for the east and westbound approaches.







INSTALL NEW CONCRETE SIDEWALK PER COS STD PLAN F-102B



INSTALL NEW TRAFFIC ISLAND CONCRETE PER COS STD PLANS SECTION F



INSTALL CURB RAMP PER COS STD PLAN F-105

INSTALL LANDSCAPING, NATIVE PLANTINGS



CONSTRUCTION NOTES

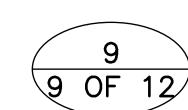






R3-17 BIKE LANE

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PROPOSED BIKE LANE ENDS WARNING SIGN

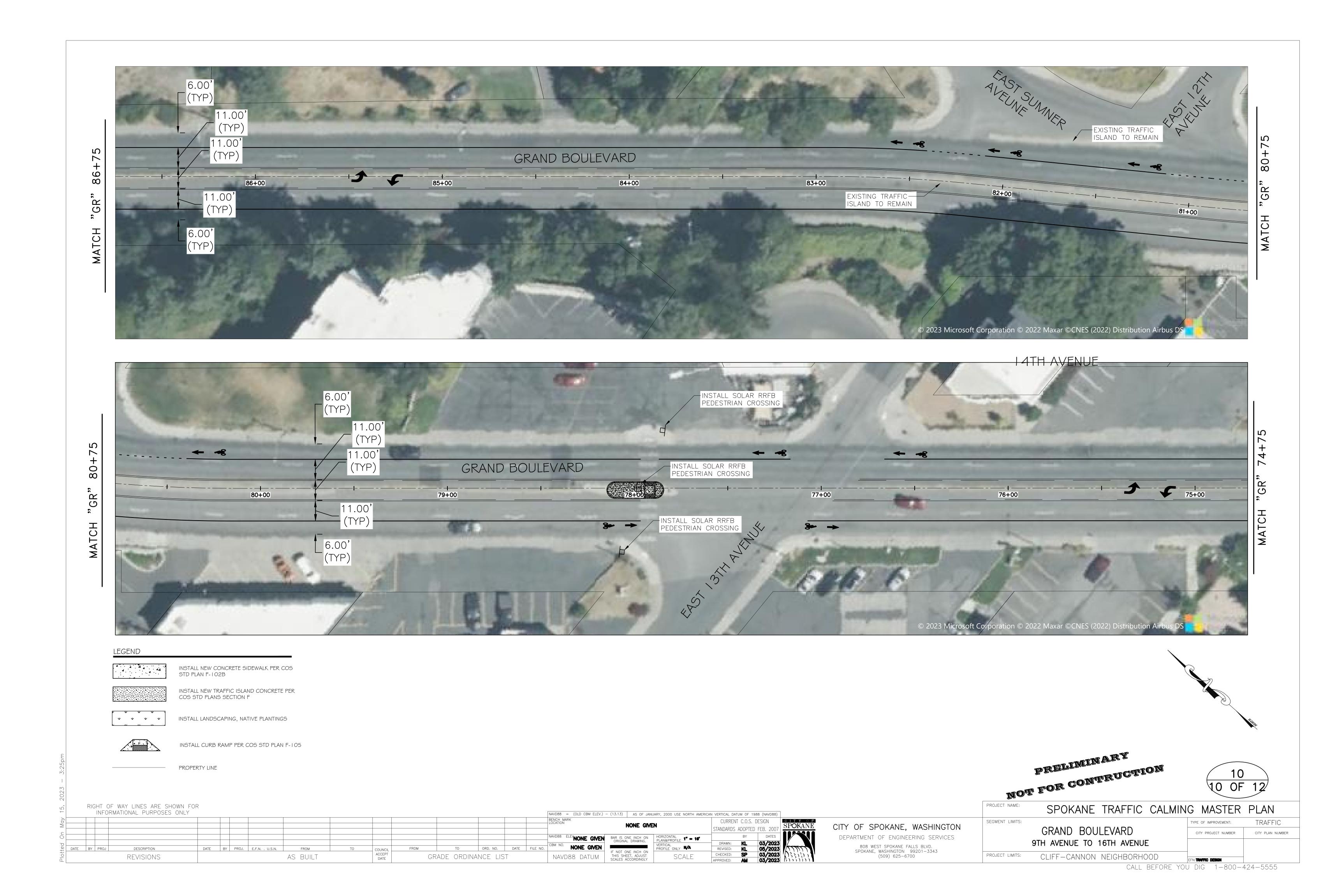
CITY OF SPOKANE, WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING SERVICES 808 WEST SPOKANE FALLS BLVD. SPOKANE, WASHINGTON 99201-3343 (509) 625-6700

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PROJECT NAME:	SPOKANE	TRAFFIC	CALMING	MASTER	PLAN			
SEGMENT LIMITS:				TYPE OF IMPROVEMENT:	TRAFFIC			
	GRAND BOU		CITY PROJECT NUMBER	CITY PLAN NUMBER				
	9TH AVENUE TO	16TH AVENUE	=					
PROJECT LIMITS:	CLIFF-CANNON	NEIGHBORHO	OD E	N:TRAFFIC DESIGN				
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NAVD88 = (OLD CBM ELEV.) - (13.13) AS OF JANUARY, 2000 USE NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988 (NAVD88) STANDARDS ADOPTED FEB. 200 HORIZONTAL PLAN&PROFILE 1" - 16" DESCRIPTION DATE BY PROJ. E.F.N. . U.S.N. FROM ORD. NO. DATE FILE NO. REVISIONS AS BUILT GRADE ORDINANCE LIST NAVD88 DATUM



CONSTRUCTION NOTES INSTALL NEW CONCRETE SIDEWALK PER COS STD PLAN F-102B INSTALL NEW TRAFFIC ISLAND CONCRETE PER COS STD PLANS SECTION F INSTALL LANDSCAPING, NATIVE PLANTINGS INSTALL CURB RAMP PER COS STD PLAN F-105

GRAND BOULEVARD

2 REMOVE EXISTING INLET. PLUG AND ABANDON EXISTING PIPE.

73+00

INSTALL NEW CATCH BASIN TYPE | AND 8" DIAM. PIPE AS NECESSARY. CONNECT TO EXISTING PIPE WHERE SHOWN.

INSTALL NEW DRIVEWAY-

EXISTING SEWER
MAIN TO REMAIN



LEGEND

INSTALL NEW CONCRETE SIDEWALK PER COS STD PLAN F-102B

INSTALL NEW TRAFFIC ISLAND CONCRETE PER COS STD PLANS SECTION F



INSTALL LANDSCAPING, NATIVE PLANTINGS



INSTALL CURB RAMP PER COS STD PLAN F-105

PROPERTY LINE

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PROJECT NAME:	SPOKANE	TRAFFIC	CALMIN	G MASTER	PLAN
SEGMENT LIMITS:				TYPE OF IMPROVEMENT:	TRAFFIC
	GRAND BOULEVARD				CITY PLAN NUMBER
	9TH AVENUE TO	16TH AVENUE	- -		
PROJECT LIMITS:	CLIFF-CANNON	NEIGHBORHO)OD	EFN: TRAFFIC DESIGN	
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