## Spokane Traffic Calming Master Plan

## District: 2 <br> Neighborhood: Project Extent: <br> Comstock <br> 33 ${ }^{\text {rd }}$ Avenue/Lincoln Drive intersection Estimate: \$134,000

Problem Statement: Residents of the Comstock neighborhood raised concerns over speeding and pedestrian crossings safety, specifically the visibility due to on-street parking and vegetation, at $33^{\text {rd }}$ Avenue and Lincoln Drive intersection. The figure below shows the study intersection.

$33^{\text {rd }}$ Avenue and Lincoln Drive Intersection

## Traffic Analysis

$33^{\text {rd }}$ Avenue and Lincoln Drive within the study area are classified as urban local access streets. $33^{\text {rd }}$ Avenue to the west and Lincoln Drive to the south of the intersection have a posted speed limit of 25 miles per hour while $33^{\text {rd }}$ Avenue to the east and Lincoln Drive to the north have posted speed limit of 20 miles per hour along the Comstock Park frontage. All approaches provide two lanes with on street parking. Sidewalks are provided along the Comstock Park frontage and the west side of Lincoln Drive north of $33^{\text {rd }}$ Avenue.

The northeast corner of the intersection has a curb extension and marked crosswalks are provided on the north and east legs of the intersection. No bike facilities are available within the study area. Both $33^{\text {rd }}$ Avenue and Lincoln Drive has current classification of bike friendly route per the Bicycle Facility Classification in the City Bicycle Master Plan. $33^{\text {rd }}$ Avenue is a planned future neighborhood greenway while there is no plan designated for Lincoln Drive in the City's Bicycle Master Plan.

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The study intersection is uncontrolled. Vegetation (large trees) on the southwest and southeast corner and on-street parking appear to affect intersection sight distance and stopping sight distance, as shown in the below figure.


View Looking North on Lincoln Drive
The table below shows the 2022 daily traffic volumes and $85^{\text {th }}$ percentile speeds on $33^{\text {rd }}$ Avenue between Lincoln Drive and Howard Street (east of the study intersection). The daily volume within the study area was 451 vehicles on $33^{\text {rd }}$ Avenue. The $85^{\text {th }}$ percentile speed was 29 miles per hour (nine miles per hour greater than the posted speed limit), indicating there is a speeding concern.

2022 Daily Traffic and $85{ }^{\text {th }}$ Percentile Speeds on $33^{\text {rd }}$ Avenue

| Direction | \# Lanes | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2}$ Daily Traffic <br> $(\text { Vehicles per day })^{\text {a }}$ | $\mathbf{8 5}^{\text {th }}$ Percentile Speed <br> $(\mathbf{m p h})$ | Posted Speed <br> $(\mathbf{m p h})$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Between Lincoln Drive and Howard Street |  |  |  |  |  |
| EB | 1 | 232 | 29 |  |  |
| WB | 1 | 219 | 29 | 20 |  |
| Both Dir. | 2 | 451 | 29 |  |  |

${ }^{a}$ Traffic data collected in November 2022.

The need for enhanced pedestrian crossing treatments across 33rd Avenue was analyzed based on the National Cooperative Highway Research Program (NCHRP) Report 562. ${ }^{1}$ Based on the finding, a marked crosswalk is the preferred treatment if there are 20 or 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 the adjacent park and surrounding medium density, residential neighborhoods.

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One angle related crash was reported at the $33^{\text {rd }}$ Avenue/Lincoln Drive intersection from 2017 through 2021 and caused property damage only, indicating citizen safety concerns are not appearing in the collision record.

Warrants to add stop signs on a local street intersection were assessed below per the MUTCD guidelines. At least one of the conditions must be true to consider the use of stop or yield signs. The analysis shows the sight distance limitation is met at the intersection, which could be mitigated by trimming/removing the adjacent vegetation and improving driver visibility at the intersection rather than installing stop or yield signs.

## Local Road Single or Two-Way Stop Warrants

| MUTCD | Description | Status? |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
|  | 2B.04(04)A | Combined (vehicle, bicycle, ped) volume <br> entering the intersection from all approaches <br> averages more than 2,000 units per day | Lincoln Street data not available. <br> Daily volume on 33rd <br> 4venue is <br> 451 vehicles. |  |
|  | Not likely to meet the criteria. |  |  |  |
| 2B.04(04)B | Ability to see conflicting traffic on an approach <br> is not sufficient to allow a road user to <br> stop/yield in compliance with the normal right- <br> of-way rule if such stopping/yielding is <br> necessary. | Y |  |  |

## Recommended Solution:

The following improvements are recommended to manage vehicle speeds and improve driver visibility at the study intersection:

- Install speed bumps along the Comstock Park frontage at the following locations:
- On $33^{\text {rd }}$ Avenue midblock between Lincoln Street and Howard Street
- On Lincoln Street midblock between Melinda Lane and Comstock Court
- Install a curb extension on the west side of the existing north leg crosswalk.
- Install a curb extension on the south side of the existing east leg crosswalk.
- Trim vegetation on the southwest and southeast corners to provide a full view of the intersection.





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Problem Statement: Residents of the Comstock neighborhood raised concerns over traffic volume and congestion at $37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue and Perry Street intersection. Figure below shows the study intersection.

$37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue and Perry Street Intersection

## Traffic Analysis

$37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue within the study area is classified as an urban minor arterial, Perry Street is classified as an urban major collector. Both streets provide two lanes, a posted speed limit of 30 miles per hour and no on-street parking. Sidewalks are provided within the study area while bike lanes are only available on $37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue west of Perry Street. No marked crosswalks are provided at the study intersection. There are no marked pedestrian crossings near the intersection. The study intersection is all-way stop controlled and the $37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue approaches are offset. Transit Route 43 travels on $37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue and has bus stops at the study intersection.

The table below shows the estimated 2022 daily traffic volumes and $85^{\text {th }}$ percentile speeds on $37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue and Perry Street. The highest daily volume was 7,872 vehicles on Perry Street north of $33^{\text {rd }}$ Avenue. The highest $85^{\text {th }}$ percentile speed was 36 miles per hour on $37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue (six miles per hour greater than the posted speed limit), indicating there is a speeding issue.

2022 Estimated Daily Traffic and $85^{\text {th }}$ Percentile Speeds on $37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue and Perry Street

| Direction | \# Lanes | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2}$ Estimated Daily Traffic <br> (Vehicles per day) | $\mathbf{8 5}^{\text {th }}$ Percentile Speed <br> $(\mathbf{m p h})$ | Posted Speed <br> $(\mathbf{m p h})$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Perry Street South of $32^{\text {nd }}$ Avenue |  |  |  |  |
| NB | 1 | 4,168 |  | 30 |
| SB | 1 | 3,704 | 34 |  |
| Both Dir. | 2 | 7,872 |  |  |
| $37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue East of Perry Street |  |  |  |  |
| EB | 1 | 3,482 | 30 |  |
| WB | 1 | 3,510 | 36 |  |
| Both Dir. | 2 | 6,992 |  |  |

${ }^{\text {a }}$ Traffic data collected March 2015 and April 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 conducted in November 2022.


PM Peak Hour Traffic on $37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue and Perry Street
A review of the peak hour volumes suggests the current all-way stop control is appropriate with balanced volumes on each intersection approach. A signal warrant analysis was conducted for the intersection based on the PM peak hour volumes and was not met. The offset approaches on $37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue likely contribute to longer turn movements and delays at the intersection compared to an aligned all-way stop controlled intersection. No change in intersection control is recommended.

The table below shows the severity and types of crashes occurring at the study intersection from 2017 through 2021. There were eight total crashes, including three injury crashes. Fixed objects related collisions were the most common crash type, representing 50 percent of all crashes. Three of the fixed objects related crashes, including one major injury crash, involving the influence of alcohol.

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Crashes at $37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue/Perry Street (2017 to 2021)

| Crash Type | Crash Severity |  |  |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Fatal | Major Injury | Minor Injury | Possible Injury |  |  |
| Rear End | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Angle | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 3 |
| Fixed Objects | - | 1 | - | - | 3 | 4 |
| Total | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 8 |

The need for enhanced pedestrian crossing treatments was analyzed for $37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue and Perry Street based on NCHRP Report 562. Based on the findings, a crosswalk is the preferred treatment crossing 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 and adjacent bus stops.

There is no on-street parking allowed near the intersections therefore curb extensions cannot be considered for traffic calming.

## Recommended Solution:

The following improvements are recommended to calm traffic volumes and improve overall safety at the study intersection:

- Install curb extensions on the northeast and southwest corners to narrow the roadway and reduce the offset of the east and west approaches.


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## Spokane Traffic Calming Master Plan

| District: | 2 |
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| Neighborhood: | Comstock |
| Project Extent: | $37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue from High Drive to Bernard Street |
|  | Estimate: $\$ 714,000$ |

Problem Statement: Residents of the Comstock neighborhood raised concerns over speeding on $37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue from High Drive to Bernard Street (approximately 0.27 miles). The figure below shows the study segment.

$37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue from High Drive to Bernard Street

## Traffic Analysis

$37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue within the study area is classified as an urban local access street with a posted speed limit of 25 miles per hour. The study segment provides two lanes with on-street parking. Sidewalks, bike facilities, and protected crossings are not provided within the study area, the nearest marked crossing is located 0.25 miles to the east at Manito Boulevard. Transit Route 43 travels on $37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue east of Bernard Street and has bus stops at the Bernard Street intersection. $37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue within the study area is currently classified as bike friendly route per the Spokane Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan. The study corridor has no future plan per the Plan.

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The $37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue intersections with High Drive and Bernard Street are controlled by stop signs on the $37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue approach. The remaining intersection on the study corridor are uncontrolled.

The table below shows the 2022 daily traffic volumes on $37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue within the study area. The daily volume on $37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue was 694 vehicles between Jefferson Drive and Eastgate Court. The $85^{\text {th }}$ percentile speed was 28 miles per hour (three miles per hour greater than the posted speed limit), indicating there might be a speeding issue.

2022 Daily Traffic and $85^{\text {th }}$ Percentile Speeds on $37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue

| Direction | \# Lanes | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2}$ Daily Traffic <br> $(\text { Vehicles per day })^{\text {a }}$ | $\mathbf{8 5}^{\text {th }}$ Percentile Speed <br> $(\mathbf{m p h})$ | Posted Speed <br> $(\mathbf{m p h})$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Between Jefferson Drive and Eastgate Court |  |  |  |  |
| NB | 1 | 263 | 27 |  |
| SB | 1 | 431 | 29 | 25 |
| Both Dir. | 2 | 694 | 28 |  |

${ }^{\text {a }}$ Traffic data collected in November 2022.

The table below shows the severity and types of crashes occurring on $37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue between High Drive and Bernard Street from 2017 through 2021 (excluding intersection crashes at the east and west ends). There were three total crashes which included no injury crashes. Two crashes were angle related and one crash involved a moving vehicle striking a parked vehicle.

Crashes $37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue between High Drive and Bernard Street (2017 to 2021)

| Crash Type | Crash Severity |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Fatal | Major Injury | Minor Injury | Possible Injury | Property Damage Only |  |
| Angle | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| Fixed Object | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |

The need for enhanced pedestrian crossing treatments across $37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue was analyzed based on NCHRP Report 562, using the estimated traffic data. Based on the findings, a crosswalk is the preferred treatment if there are 20 or 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 the surrounding neighborhood, popular walking route on High Drive and bus stops at Bernard Street.

Since $37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue does not have sidewalks in the study area, people are required to walk within the vehicle travel lane which may emphases the vehicle speeding issue. Adding curb extensions and speed bumps at key locations would narrow the roadway and reduce vehicle speeds. $37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue is approximately 42 feet wide measured curb to curb providing two 8-foot-wide parking areas and two 13-foot-wide vehicle lanes. Removing parking on one side of the street would provide room to add a sidewalk and landscape buffer. If on-street parking was retained, a sidewalk could be added without a landscape buffer.

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## Recommended Solution:

The following improvements are recommended to manage vehicle speeds on the study corridor:

- Install curb extensions and a marked crosswalk on $37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue east of High Drive to reduce vehicle speeds entering the neighborhood and increase pedestrian visibility.
- Install curb extensions on $37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue west of Bernard Street to reduce vehicle speeds entering the neighborhood.
- Add a sidewalk on the north side of the street.
- Install speed bumps on $37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue at the following locations:
- Midblock between Jefferson Court and Eastgate Court
- East of Lincoln Drive





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## Spokane Traffic Calming Master Plan

## District: 2 <br> Neighborhood: Project Extent: <br> Comstock <br> $37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue from Bernard Street to Grand Boulevard Estimate: \$94,000

Problem Statement: Residents of the Comstock raised concerns over children biking with a lack of dedicated bicycle facilities and vehicles parking on the sidewalk on $37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue from Bernard Street to Grand Boulevard (approximately 0.7 miles). Figure below shows the study segment.

$37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue from Bernard Street to Grand Boulevard

## Traffic Analysis

$37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue within the study area is classified as an urban minor arterial with two lanes and a posted speed limit of 30 miles per hour. Jefferson Elementary School is located north of $37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue between Grand Boulevard and Manito Boulevard, with a school zone speed of 20 miles per hour. Sidewalks are provided but no bicycle facilities are available. Marked crosswalks are provided on $37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue at Manito Boulevard, Latawah Street, and Grand Boulevard. Transit Route 43 provides service on $37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue and has bus stops at Bernard Street, Manito Boulevard, Skyview Drive, Latawah Street, and Grand Boulevard. The 37th Avenue/Grand Boulevard intersection is signalized. $37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue is stop sign controlled at Bernard Street. The remaining intersections on the study corridor are controlled by a stop sign on the side street approach (not $37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue).

On-street parking is allowed on both sides of the street west of Latawah Street. Neighbors expressed concerns regarding vehicles parking on the sidewalk, an example is shown in the figure below. The corridor is approximately 40 -feet wide measured curb-to-curb allowing for two 12 -foot-wide vehicle

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lanes and an 8 -foot-wide parking area on each side of the street. It is unclear why drivers choose to park partially on the sidewalk. The on-street parking demand on the corridor appears to be low.


The table below shows the 2022 daily traffic volumes and $85^{\text {th }}$ percentile speeds on $37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue within the study area. The daily volume within the study area was 3,655 vehicles and the $85^{\text {th }}$ percentile speed was 34 miles per hour (four miles per hour greater than posted speed limit), indicating a moderate speeding issue.

2022 Daily Traffic and $85^{\text {th }}$ Percentile Speeds on $37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue

| Direction | \# Lanes | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2}$ Daily Traffic <br> $(\text { Vehicles per day })^{a}$ | $\mathbf{8 5}^{\text {th }}$ Percentile Speed <br> $(\mathbf{m p h})$ | Posted Speed <br> $(\mathbf{m p h})$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Between Skyline Drive and Lamonte Street |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EB | 1 | 1,689 | 36 | 30 |  |  |  |
| WB | 1 | 1,966 | 34 |  |  |  |  |
| Both Dir. | 2 | 3,655 | 34 |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{\text {a }}$ Traffic data collected on November 15, 2022.
The table below shows the severity and types of crashes occurring on $37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue Bernard Street and Grand Boulevard from 2017 through 2021 (excluding intersection crashes at the east and west ends). There were five total crashes and included three injury crashes. The pedestrian related crash involved a left turning vehicle at Manito Boulevard. The fixed object crash involved a moving vehicle striking a parked vehicle.

Crashes on Cliff Drive at $5^{\text {th }}$ Avenue and Monroe Street (2017 to 2021)

| Crash Type | Crash Severity |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Fatal | Major Injury | Minor Injury | Possible Injury | Property Damage Only |  |
| Rear End | - | - | - |  | 1 | - |
| Turning | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Angle | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 |
| Fixed Objects | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Ped/Bike | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 5 |  |

$37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue within the study area has a current condition of moderate traffic with shared facility in the Spokane Bicycle Master Plan. The study corridor has a future plan for bike lane installation east of Manito Boulevard per the Bicycle Master Plan. The daily volumes and speeds support the need for dedicated bike lanes on $37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue.

With the current roadway cross-section, bike lanes could not be accommodated if on-street parking was retained. If on street parking was removed from one side of the street, bike lanes could be provided in each direction. The resulting cross-section would provide approximately two 11-foot-wide vehicle lanes, two 5-foot-wide bike lanes and an 8-foot-wide parking area on one side of the street.

The roadway curb-to-curb width narrows to approximately 36 feet between Latawah Street and Grand Boulevard where no on-street parking is allowed except bus parking on the north curb to support the adjacent sports fields. A westbound bike lane could not be accommodated on this section due to the permitted bus parking. The westbound bike lane could transition to a shared bike route east of Latawah Street.

## Recommended Solution:

The following improvements are recommended to accommodate bicyclist safely on the study corridor:

- Restripe $37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue between Bernard Street and Latawah Street to add bike lanes and remove parking on one side of the street. The north side is the preferred location for a parking restriction due to the lack of fronting residential property along the school frontage east of Manito Boulevard. The proposed cross-section would provide approximately two 11-foot-wide vehicle lanes, two 5-foot-wide bike lanes, and an 8-foot-wide parking area on one side of the street.
- An alternative option is to restripe $37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue between Manito Boulevard and Latawah Street if the removal of parking on one side of the street is not supported between Manito Boulevard and Bernard Street.
- Install westbound shared bike route pavement markings and an eastbound bike lane on $37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue between Latawah Street and Grand Boulevard.


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## Spokane Traffic Calming Master Plan

## District: 2 <br> Neighborhood: Project Extent: <br> Comstock <br> $33^{\text {rd }}$ Avenue and Grand Boulevard Intersection <br> Estimate: $\$ 307,000$

Problem Statement: Residents of the Comstock neighborhood raised concerns over bottleneck and traffic flow difficulties at $33^{\text {rd }}$ Avenue and Grand Boulevard. Figure below shows the study intersection.


33 ${ }^{\text {rd }}$ Avenue and Grand Boulevard Intersection

## Traffic Analysis

Grand Boulevard within the study area is classified as an urban major arterial with a posted speed limit of 30 miles per hour. $33^{\text {rd }}$ Avenue within the study area is classified as an urban local access street with a posted speed limit of 25 miles per hour. Grand Boulevard provides two lanes with a two-way-left-turn lane, $33^{\text {rd }}$ Avenue provides two lanes with on-street parking. Sidewalks are provided within the study area while no bicycle facilities are available. The study intersection is two-way-stop controlled on $33^{\text {rd }}$ Avenue with a marked crossing and warning signs on the north leg. Sacajawea Middle School is located north of $33^{\text {rd }}$ Avenue on the west side of Grand Boulevard and Jefferson Elementary School is located on $37^{\text {th }}$ Avenue and west of Grand Boulevard. Manito United Methodist Church is located at the northwest corner of the intersection.

The figure below shows the existing AM and PM peak hour traffic volumes at the study intersection, based on a traffic count from May 2019, factored up to 2022.

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AM (Left) and PM (Right) Peak Hour Traffic at $33^{\text {rd }}$ Avenue and Grand Boulevard
According to the Spokane Grand Boulevard Study, the 2019 peak hour operations at the $33^{\text {rd }}$
Avenue/Grand Boulevard intersection meets the City's performance standards but is forecasted to fall below the mobility targets by 2040 during the AM peak hour.

The table below shows the severity and types of crashes occurring at the study intersection from 2017 through 2021. There were three total crashes, all were injury crashes. The only pedestrian related crash involved fatigued driver striking metal signpost.

Crashes at $33^{\text {rd }}$ Avenue and Grand Boulevard (2017 to 2021)

| Crash Type | Crash Severity |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Fatal | Major Injury | Minor Injury | Possible Injury | Property Damage Only |  |
| Rear End | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| Ped/Bike | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 |

$33^{\text {rd }}$ Avenue within the study area is currently classified as a bike friendly route and Grand Boulevard is classified as a moderate traffic with shared facilities in the City Bicycle Master Plan. According to the Spokane Grand Boulevard Transportation and Land Use Study, $33^{\text {rd }}$ Avenue is a popular crossing location for people walking and biking and is designated as a walking route for Jefferson Elementary School and a planned Neighborhood Greenway. The Study recommended several improvements on Grand Boulevard at $33^{\text {rd }}$ Avenue including reducing vehicle lanes to the north, installing a protected pedestrian crossing and greenway crossing pavement markings.

## Recommended Solution:

The following improvements are recommended to calm traffic volumes and improve overall safety at the study intersection:

- Consistent with the Grand Boulevard Transportation and Land Use Study:


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- Install a rectangular rapid flashing beacon on the north leg of the intersection to increase the visibility of the crossing.
- Install marked pedestrian crossings on all legs of the intersection.
- Install marked bicycle greenway crossings through the intersection.
- Consider installing a center median on Grand Boulevard at the intersection to restrict vehicle movements from the $33^{\text {rd }}$ Avenue approaches to right/in right only. The median would provide a gap to allow bicycle and pedestrian movements. The treatment would reduce vehicle delays associated with left turns from the side streets and improve pedestrian and bicycle safety by reducing vehicle conflicts at the intersection.



[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ 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

