WHAT IS THE ROLE OF LOCAL PARTNERS?

A network of Complete Streets cannot be built entirely within the state roadway system and solely within FDOT's right of way. Transportation system and development pattern (such as land use, development density and intensity, building design, and site layout) are inextricably linked, and both have an effect on travel choices and mobility. A robust, connected roadway network provides options for the movement of people and goods and is the foundation for safe and comfortable travel for pedestrians, bicyclists, and transit riders.

Local governments and metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs) are responsible for land use and transportation planning to create supportive infrastructure and development patterns that match community goals and visions. Comprehensive plans, subarea plans, and land development regulations are some of the documents that will be reviewed to determine future visions and other land use-related items in evaluating context classification.

FDOT will apply criteria and standards based on the context classification. There is no separate FDOT funding category or FDOT funding source specifically for Complete Streets. Projects that require modifications to comply with criteria associated with the context classification will be funded through the funding programs currently available to Federal, State, and local roadways, as appropriate. The existing MPO funding process will remain the same. If local governments or other partners would like to include features that go beyond what is required by FDOT design criteria, such as decorative lighting or landscaping, patterned pavements, or street furniture and wayfinding, local communities must coordinate with FDOT to align local resources and projects with the FDOT project.

CONTEXT-SENSITIVE SYSTEM OF COMPLETE STREETS





The determination of a roadway's context classifi cation is required in order to utilize the criteria in the FDOT Design Manual (FDM.) The context-based criteria in the FDM will be required on projects that have not begun design by January 1, 2018, and may be applied to active design projects at the discretion of the district. For PD&E projects, implementation of context classification and the FDM is required for projects that have the Public Hearing scheduled in April 2018 or later. The 2017 Plans Preparation Manual (PPM) will apply through the completion of the PD&E studies for projects that have the Public Hearing scheduled prior to April 2018. Criteria contained in the FDM may also be applied earlier at the discretion of the district.



WHERE CAN I FIND MORE RESOURCES?

WWW FLOMPLETESTREETS COM

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Putting the right street in the right place.

WHAT IS FDOT'S APPROACH TO COMPLETE STREETS?

In September 2014, the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) adopted the Statewide Complete Streets Policy (Topic No. 000-625-017-a). Complete Streets serve the transportation needs of transportation system users of all ages and abilities, including pedestrians, bicyclists, transit riders motorists, and freight handlers. A transportation system based on Complete Streets principles can help to promote safety, quality of life, and economic development.

Safety: Safety for all users is FDOT's top priority. Roadways with context-appropriate speeds can result in reduced fatalities and serious injuries. The Complete Streets approach considers the mobility, convenience, accessibility, and safety of all road users, and places an emphasis on the most vulnerable users of a given roadway.

Quality of Life: A Complete Streets approach helps to align transportation decisions with land use, resulting in quality places where transportation investments support a community's quality of life.

Economic Development:

A Complete Streets approach connects communities and supports Florida's existing economic centers, employment centers, and visitor destinations by striving to provide the highest level of multimodal infrastructure in these core areas.

Implementing Complete Streets is an FDOT department-wide priority. The Complete Streets approach builds on flexibility and innovation in roadway planning and design to put the right street in the right place.

WHAT IS FDOT CONTEXT CLASSIFICATION?

Complete Streets are context sensitive, and the approach provides transportation system design that considers local land development patterns. Roadways will be planned and designed to support the safety, comfort, and mobility of all users based on the unique context of each roadway. The FDOT context classification system broadly identifies the various built environments existing in Florida. The context classification of a roadway will inform FDOT's planning, Project Development and Environment (PD&E), design, construction, and maintenance approaches to ensure that state roadways are supportive of safe and comfortable travel for their anticipated users. Identifying the context classification is a preliminary step in planning and design, as different context classifications will have different design criteria.

The Context Classification document presents and explains the Context Classification Matrix, which outlines the measures used to determine context classification. These include:

- (1) **Distinguishing Characteristics**, which give a broad description of the land use types and street patterns found within each context classification
- (2) **Primary Measures**, which measure the roadway connectivity and building use and form
- (3) **Secondary Measures**, which look at existing and allowed development intensity

FDOT CONTEXT CLASSIFICATIONS



C1-Natural

Lands preserved in a natural or wilderness condition, including lands unsuitable for settlement due to natural conditions.

C2-Rural

Sparsely settled lands; may include agricultural land, grassland, woodland, and wetlands.

C2T-Rural Town

Small concentrations of developed areas immediately surrounded by rural and natural areas; includes many historic towns.

C3R-Suburban Residential

Mostly residential uses within large blocks and a disconnected or sparse roadway network.

C3C-Suburban Commercial

Mostly non-residential uses with large building footprints and large parking lots within large blocks and a disconnected or sparse roadway network.

C4-Urban General

Mix of uses set within small blocks with a well-connected roadway network. May extend long distances. The roadway network usually connects to residential neighborhoods immediately along the corridor or behind the uses fronting the roadway.

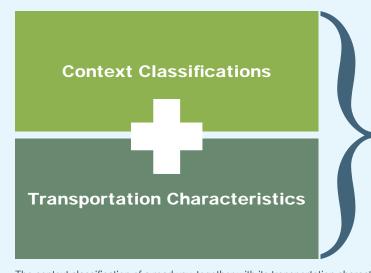
C5-Urban Center

Mix of uses set within small blocks with a well-connected roadway network. Typically concentrated around a few blocks and identified as part of a civic or economic center of a community, town, or city.

C6-Urban Core

Areas with the highest densities and building heights, and within FDOT classified Large Urbanized Areas (population >1,000,000). Many are regional centers and destinations. Buildings have mixed uses, are built up to the roadway, and are within a well-connected roadway network.

CONTEXT CLASSIFICATION AND TRANSPORTATION CHARACTERISTICS



- Roadway Users
- Regional and Local Travel Demand
- Challenges and Opportunities of Each Roadway User

The context classification of a roadway, together with its transportation characteristics, will provide information about who the users are along the roadway, the regional and local travel demand of the roadway, and the challenges and opportunities of each roadway user.

WHAT IS THE FDOT PROCESS FOR IMPLEMENTING CONTEXT CLASSIFICATION?

Complete Streets are not a specific type of project, but rather are an approach to ensuring that projects are based on their contexts. This means that a Complete Streets approach will be implemented consistently for all non-limited access projects — from capital projects qualifying for Efficient Transportation Decision Making process (ETDM) screening to Resurfacing, Restoration and Rehabilitation (RRR), traffic operations, and safety projects.

FDOT will develop a database of context classification for all state roadways. Initially, districts will evaluate and map context classification as projects occur, while working to complete a statewide database of context classification. The context classification evaluations completed for the statewide database will utilize available data and information on existing built conditions. As FDOT projects are conducted, these initial evaluations will be updated or confirmed based on current data, as well as future conditions.