Maine Department of Transportation Access Management Rules Mid-Coast Regional Planning Commission Presentation









## 704 - Then and Now



#### Old Rules:

- State and State Aid Highways
- ✓ Safety was key

- New Rules: Same as Before Plus:
- Manage Drainage
- Preserve Speed on Mobility Arterials
- Mitigation on "retrograde" arterials
- Permit-by-rule (PBR) for forest management
- Clarify Enforcement

#### **Driveways and Entrances**

#### Major Substantive Rule





Private Driveway (SR 7: 55 M.P.H.)

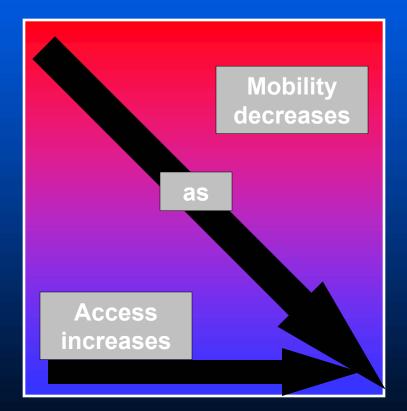
Pursuant to M.R.S.A. 23 § 704 As amended

Maine LD 2550, An Act to Ensure Cost Effective and Safe Highways in the State was approved by the 119<sup>th</sup> Maine Legislature

## Why Access Management?

**Increases safety** 

Preserves arterial capacity Enhances productivity Controls public costs





#### Driveways cause conflict points Conflict points leads to increased risk of crashes





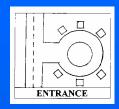
## Why is this important to me?

Anyone involved in making land use decisions on state aid highways located outside the "urban compact area" of a municipality is affected

If you are a Code Enforcement Officer, Planner, Road Commissioner, Developer, Contractor, or Planning Board Member, these changes will impact your decisions



## Two Rules



#### Driveways

- For lots or uses generating less than 50 trips per day
- Residential serving up to five units, home occupations, forest management, farming, and low impact industrial uses

#### Entrances

- For lots or uses generating 50 or more trips per day
- Residential serving more than five units, retail, office, or service businesses

## Two Rule Making Processes

- Major Substantive ("Bold type" in Rules)
- "Mobility" Arterial Standards
- "Retrograde" Arterial Standards
- Forest Management Permit-by-rule (PBR)
- ✓ Violations

- Minor Technical
- General provisions
   that apply to all state
   and state aid highways
   outside urban compact
   areas
- Drainage Standards Administration etc.





#### Entrance



## **Shared Entrance**





#### Access Management

#### **Conflicts:**

- Where the MDOT provisions differ from a municipal or LURC\* regulation, the most restrictive provision will apply
- Important to remember:
- Landowner or developer must obtain a permit from MDOT before building
- All new entrance and driveway permits must meet new rules set by Maine DOT

#### Purpose (Driveway and Entrance Rules)

- The purpose of the new rules is to manage access in a manner that:
- Protects the safety of users
- Protects the highway from negative impacts of drainage
- Preserves mobility and economic productivity
- Avoids the long term cost of constructing new capacity

#### Applicability (Driveway and Entrance rules)

- These rules apply to all public or private accesses onto state and state aid highways located outside urban compact areas including the:
- Design, location, construction, alteration, closure, and
- Situations in which changes to the land use increases traffic volume

#### Definitions

#### Urban Compact Area

Built up areas within certain communities as defined by Maine Statute and listed in Appendix D of the new rules

#### Service Center

Communities that serve the surrounding region, drawing workers, shoppers and others into the community for jobs and services

## Definitions

#### Mobility Arterial Corridor

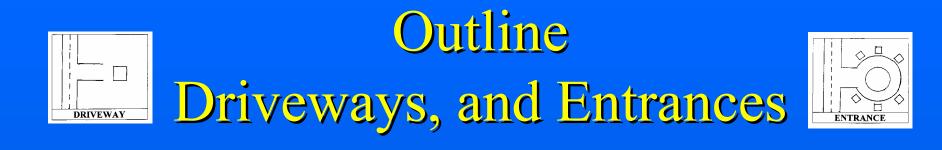
- An Arterial connecting Urban Compact Areas and Service Centers:
- ✓ With a posted speed limit of 40 mph or more
- Carries an average annual daily traffic (AADT) of at least 5,000 vehicles per day for at least 50% of its length\*

\*Or is part of a Retrograde Arterial Corridor located between Mobility Arterials

#### Definitions Retrograde Arterial

A Mobility Arterial Corridor where the access-related crashper-mile rate exceeds the 1999 statewide average for arterials of the same posted speed limit





#### Standards

- ✓ Basic Safety Standards
- ✓ Major Collector & Arterial Standards\*
- ✓ Mobility Arterial Standards
- ✓ Retrograde Arterial Standards
- Administration (MDOT)

\*Applies to Entrances only



## **Basic Safety Standards**



 State & State Aid Highways (outside urban compact areas)
 Sight Distance, Width, Corner Clearance, Turn-around, Parking, Drainage, Fueling station spill prevention\*

Turning radius when needed

\* Applies to Entrances only

## Arterial



#### Arterial Standards

Major Collector & Arterial Standards
 Mobility Arterial Standards
 Retrograde Arterial Standards

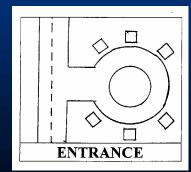


## Major Collector and Arterial Standards

 On Major Collector and Arterials: Basic standards, and ...
 ✓ Throat length

Separator strip (parking lots)

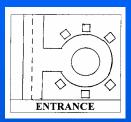
- Loading standards
- Double frontage lots



## **Mobility Arterial Standards**



Entrances



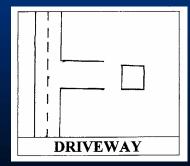
#### Basic standards, and

Mobility Sight Distance, Spacing, Increased Corner Clearance, Shared Entrance/Driveway

## Mobility Arterial Standards

#### **Driveways Only**

Controlled Access Off-Ramp SetbackDouble Frontage Lots



## Mobility Arterial Standards

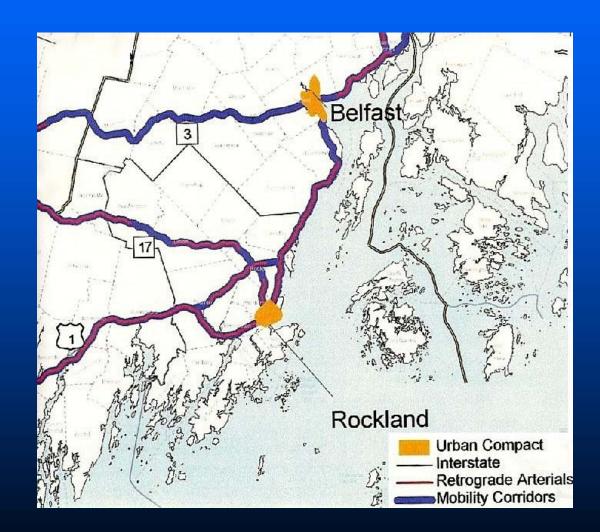
#### **Entrances Only**

- ✓ Preservation of Safety and Productivity
   ✓ Signal Spacing
   ✓ Mitigation
- Limitations on Public Facilities



## Mid-Coast Roadways

Mobility Corridors Map





**Retrograde Arterial** (mobility arterial where the crash rate related to driveways and entrances exceeds the 1999 statewide average)

Driveways <u>and</u> Entrances
Basic, Mobility Arterial Standards, and ...
✓ Create or expand paved shoulders





#### **Driveways only**

- Pave the apron of a driveway may be required if:
- MDOT determines driveway will impact public safety, or
- Driveway will necessitate a reduction in posted speed

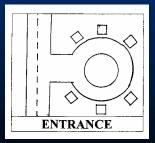


#### **Entrances only**

Basic, Major Collector and Arterial, Mobility Arterial Standards, and ...

- Traffic Study (between 10 and 99 peak hour trips)
- Mobility Enhancement Measures\*
- Eliminate, combine or modify existing access points in corridor
- Develop frontage, service or other connector roads

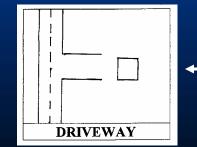
\*Measures may be implemented either by willing buyer/seller agreements or by payment of a fee

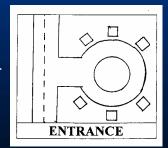


#### Permits

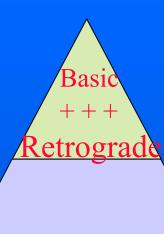
- Medium and
   High Volume
   Entrances
- Review and Decision
- Forest
   Management
   and Farming
   (PBR)







Hierarchy of Protections



Mobility Arterials Basic + +

Major Collectors & Non Compact Arterials

Basic +

State & State Aid Highways

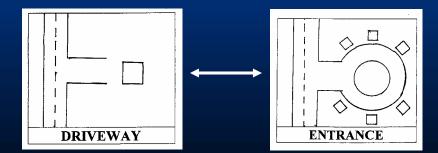
Basic safety and drainage standards

- Permit needed for
- ✓ New Driveways/Entrances
   ✓ Alteration
   ✓ Change in use



#### On-site meeting

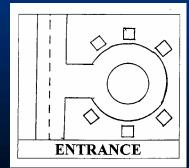
If MDOT deems necessary, within one week of receiving application, MDOT and the applicant shall arrange a meeting at the site



## New Entrances

- Medium Volume Entrances
  - Generates between 10 and 99 passenger trips in a peak hour
    - May require drainage impact analysis
    - When on Mobility or Retrograde Arterial, may require traffic impact study
    - Cost of drainage analysis and traffic impact study responsibility of applicant





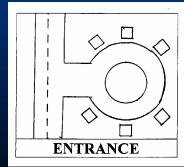
## High Volume Entrance



#### New Entrances

- High Volume Entrances
  - Generates more than 99 trips in a peak hour
  - Requires traffic impact study
  - Cost of study responsibility of applicant



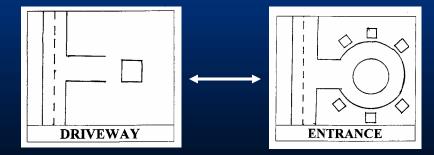


# Review and Decision 15 working days (Driveway) 20 working days (Entrance)

#### Approval

 Subject to any conditions necessary to ensure compliance



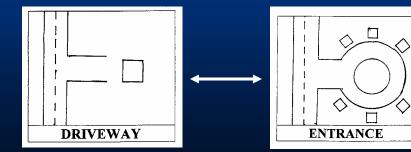


Waiver

 $\checkmark$  Some standards cannot be relaxed  $\checkmark$  Request for waiver must be made in writing **Denials** ✓ MDOT will send notice with reason for denial and the process for

reconsideration





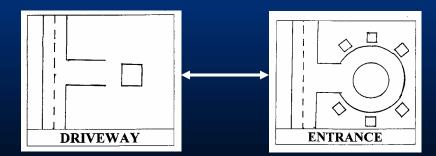
#### **Reconsideration**

Applicant must submit request to Division Engineer within 30 working days; others aggrieved have 20 calendar days

#### Appeals

Appeal of the decision by Division Engineer must be made to the Commissioner in writing, within 15 working days





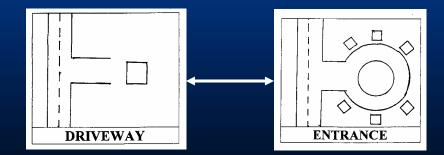
#### **Violations, Penalty**

\$50 or \$100 per day per violation 30 days afterMDOT sends notice

#### Forest Management and Farming (PBR)

- Meet sight distance set forth in Basic Safety Standards
- ✓ Change of use requires permit





## Why Is Access Management Important?

Supports Economic Activity

- Reduce travel and delay times
- Preserve the capacity for traffic flow

#### Increases Safety

- Improves pedestrian and bicycle safety
- Increases and maintains traffic safety

#### Controls Public Costs

Prevents the need for capital improvements and congestion mitigation

Promotes Community

and Environmental Quality

Maintains the corridor's character

## MDOT, MCRPC & You: Where Now?

- Continuing Education
- Corridor Planning
- Municipal Comprehensive Plans Transportation Element
- Municipal Land Use and Roads Ordinances
- Master Planning
- Cooperation/Coordination



Avoid this



#### **Contact** Information

MDOT Division 5 Rockland 596-2230
 Mid-Coast RPC 594-2299
 166 Main St. Rockland