

The Boston Region's Pedestrian Transportation Plan

Appendix A Boston Region Commuting Patterns & Vehicle Ownership 2000 Census Data

| Municipality | Population | Walk (%) | Drive (%) | Other (%)* | No Vehicles (%) by Housing Unit |
|--------------|------------|----------|-----------|------------|---------------------------------|
| Acton | 20,331 | 1.2 | 88.2 | 10.5 | 3.1 |
| Arlington | 42,389 | 1.8 | 74.5 | 23.7 | 10.2 |
| Ashland | 14,674 | 0.3 | 90.3 | 9.3 | 2.8 |
| Bedford | 12,595 | 1.4 | 90.5 | 8.1 | 4.7 |
| Bellingham | 15,314 | 1.0 | 93.7 | 5.3 | 2.5 |
| Belmont | 24,194 | 1.5 | 79.7 | 18.8 | 6.6 |
| Beverly | 39,862 | 3.7 | 84.9 | 11.3 | 9.2 |
| Bolton | 4,148 | 0.9 | 88.9 | 10.1 | 1.8 |
| Boston | 589,141 | 13.0 | 50.7 | 36.2 | 34.9 |
| Boxborough | 4,868 | 1.1 | 90.6 | 8.3 | 1.4 |
| Braintree | 33,828 | 1.4 | 87.2 | 11.4 | 8.4 |
| Brookline | 57,107 | 9.6 | 52.5 | 38.0 | 20.4 |
| Burlington | 22,876 | 1.0 | 92.5 | 6.5 | 4.3 |
| Cambridge | 101,355 | 24.4 | 40.4 | 35.2 | 27.7 |
| Canton | 20,775 | 1.0 | 83.0 | 16.0 | 6.7 |
| Carlisle | 4,717 | 1.7 | 81.4 | 17.0 | 2.8 |
| Chelsea | 35,080 | 6.6 | 65.4 | 28.1 | 32.2 |
| Cohasset | 7,261 | 2.4 | 79.6 | 18.0 | 3.5 |
| Concord | 16,993 | 2.8 | 82.0 | 15.2 | 2.5 |
| Danvers | 25,212 | 1.3 | 93.0 | 5.7 | 5.3 |
| Dedham | 23,464 | 2.4 | 85.1 | 12.5 | 6.1 |
| Dover | 5,558 | 1.3 | 82.6 | 16.0 | 0.5 |
| Duxbury | 14,248 | 0.6 | 85.7 | 13.7 | 4.0 |
| Essex | 3,267 | 3.2 | 85.5 | 11.3 | 3.9 |
| Everett | 38,037 | 4.7 | 73.5 | 21.8 | 21.7 |
| Foxborough | 16,246 | 0.7 | 89.7 | 9.6 | 5.1 |
| Framingham | 66,910 | 2.5 | 88.6 | 8.9 | 7.8 |
| Franklin | 29,560 | 1.4 | 87.1 | 11.6 | 5.1 |
| Gloucester | 30,273 | 5.0 | 86.2 | 8.8 | 11.7 |
| Hamilton | 8,315 | 1.1 | 87.2 | 11.7 | 2.9 |
| Hanover | 13,164 | 0.4 | 92.5 | 7.1 | 4.9 |
| Hingham | 19,882 | 1.0 | 80.3 | 18.7 | 2.9 |
| Holbrook | 10,785 | 2.0 | 89.3 | 8.7 | 5.3 |
| Holliston | 13,801 | 0.6 | 90.7 | 8.7 | 3.0 |
| Hopkinton | 13,346 | 1.3 | 90.5 | 8.2 | 2.3 |
| Hudson | 18,113 | 1.6 | 94.1 | 4.3 | 7.7 |
| Hull | 11,050 | 2.6 | 84.4 | 13.0 | 6.0 |
| Ipswich | 12,987 | 1.7 | 88.6 | 9.7 | 7.0 |
| Lexington | 30,355 | 1.7 | 84.6 | 13.7 | 5.1 |
| Lincoln | 8,056 | 3.8 | 84.1 | 12.1 | 2.5 |
| Littleton | 2,816 | 1.1 | 90.0 | 8.9 | 4.0 |
| Lynn | 89,050 | 4.6 | 83.5 | 11.9 | 20.6 |
| Lynnfield | 11,542 | 1.4 | 87.7 | 10.9 | 3.7 |
| Malden | 56,340 | 3.6 | 70.2 | 26.3 | 17.3 |
| Manchester | 5,228 | 4.6 | 82.3 | 13.1 | 3.6 |
| Marblehead | 20,377 | 3.7 | 82.8 | 13.5 | 4.6 |
| Marlborough | 36,255 | 2.2 | 92.6 | 5.2 | 7.6 |
| Marshfield | 24,324 | 0.7 | 93.1 | 6.2 | 3.6 |
| Maynard | 10,433 | 2.3 | 91.1 | 6.5 | 5.6 |
| Medfield | 12,273 | 1.4 | 85.4 | 13.3 | 3.3 |
| Medford | 55,765 | 4.5 | 74.7 | 20.8 | 13.3 |

Municipalities with five highest percentages.
 Municipalities with five lowest percentages.

| Municipality | Population | Walk (%) | Drive (%) | Other (%)* | No Vehicles (%) by Housing Unit |
|--------------------|------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------|
| Medway | 12,448 | 1.0 | 89.7 | 9.4 | 4.3 |
| Melrose | 27,134 | 3.3 | 78.6 | 18.1 | 10.9 |
| Middleton | 7,744 | 0.0 | 94.4 | 5.6 | 3.4 |
| Milford | 26,799 | 1.6 | 95.2 | 3.3 | 7.8 |
| Millis | 7,902 | 1.0 | 90.7 | 8.4 | 4.1 |
| Milton | 26,062 | 3.8 | 80.2 | 16.0 | 6.4 |
| Nahant | 3,632 | 0.6 | 86.6 | 12.8 | 4.4 |
| Natick | 32,170 | 1.7 | 85.7 | 12.7 | 5.4 |
| Needham | 28,911 | 2.4 | 78.4 | 19.2 | 6.0 |
| Newton | 83,829 | 4.8 | 75.3 | 19.9 | 6.7 |
| Norfolk | 10,460 | 1.8 | 86.5 | 11.7 | 3.4 |
| North Reading | 13,837 | 1.1 | 91.2 | 7.8 | 4.0 |
| Norwell | 9,765 | 1.5 | 85.6 | 12.9 | 2.7 |
| Norwood | 28,587 | 2.1 | 84.3 | 13.6 | 7.9 |
| Peabody | 48,129 | 1.3 | 94.0 | 4.7 | 8.0 |
| Pembroke | 16,927 | 0.6 | 91.0 | 8.4 | 3.2 |
| Quincy | 88,025 | 3.2 | 73.5 | 23.3 | 15.5 |
| Randolph | 30,963 | 1.8 | 85.3 | 12.9 | 8.3 |
| Reading | 23,708 | 1.5 | 89.0 | 9.5 | 5.5 |
| Revere | 47,283 | 2.4 | 74.6 | 23.0 | 21.1 |
| Rockland | 17,670 | 1.4 | 93.1 | 5.5 | 6.0 |
| Rockport | 7,767 | 5.4 | 81.5 | 13.1 | 9.6 |
| Salem | 40,407 | 5.9 | 81.8 | 12.3 | 13.2 |
| Saugus | 26,078 | 1.3 | 88.4 | 10.3 | 6.7 |
| Scituate | 17,863 | 1.4 | 85.6 | 13.0 | 4.5 |
| Sharon | 6,024 | 1.3 | 79.7 | 19.0 | 3.4 |
| Sherborn | 4,200 | 0.3 | 87.0 | 12.7 | 1.5 |
| Somerville | 77,478 | 9.4 | 55.6 | 35.0 | 22.7 |
| Southborough | 8,781 | 1.3 | 93.0 | 5.6 | 2.4 |
| Stonham | 22,219 | 1.1 | 87.6 | 11.2 | 6.8 |
| Stoughton | 27,149 | 1.6 | 86.5 | 11.9 | 5.6 |
| Stow | 5,902 | 1.2 | 88.8 | 10.1 | 2.8 |
| Sudbury | 16,841 | 1.7 | 88.6 | 9.7 | 2.2 |
| Swampscott | 14,412 | 1.9 | 81.0 | 17.0 | 7.0 |
| Topsfield | 6,141 | 1.0 | 88.6 | 10.4 | 2.5 |
| Wakefield | 24,804 | 2.0 | 85.2 | 12.8 | 6.5 |
| Walpole | 22,824 | 0.5 | 89.3 | 10.2 | 4.8 |
| Waltham | 59,226 | 6.7 | 81.4 | 11.9 | 10.5 |
| Watertown | 32,986 | 4.9 | 74.5 | 20.7 | 10 |
| Wayland | 13,100 | 0.6 | 87.7 | 11.7 | 2.5 |
| Wellesley | 26,613 | 11.8 | 69.9 | 18.3 | 3.7 |
| Wenham | 4,440 | 7.2 | 80.4 | 12.4 | 4.9 |
| Weston | 11,469 | 4.5 | 79.3 | 16.2 | 3.3 |
| Westwood | 14,117 | 1.3 | 83.5 | 15.2 | 6.2 |
| Weymouth | 53,988 | 1.7 | 87.5 | 10.7 | 7.3 |
| Wilmington | 21,363 | 0.5 | 93.3 | 6.3 | 3.2 |
| Winchester | 20,810 | 2.0 | 80.6 | 17.4 | 4.9 |
| Winthrop | 18,303 | 2.4 | 72.5 | 25.1 | 13.1 |
| Woburn | 37,258 | 1.7 | 91.6 | 6.7 | 7.2 |
| Wrentham | 10,554 | 1.0 | 89.8 | 9.2 | 4.0 |
| MAPC Region | 3,049,642 | 5.7 | 74.7 | 19.6 | 10.9 |

* Public transit, bicycling, working from home define 'other modes.'
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Journey to Work, 2000.

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Appendix B Sidewalk Coverage by Municipality (2007)

| | Percent of Roadway with Sidewalks | |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| | Main Roads | Local Roads |
| ACTON | 13% | 33% |
| ARLINGTON | 66% | 77% |
| ASHLAND | 38% | 27% |
| BEDFORD | 43% | 21% |
| BELLINGHAM | 28% | 40% |
| BELMONT | 72% | 56% |
| BEVERLY | 64% | 76% |
| BOLTON | 3% | 4% |
| BOSTON | 90% | 77% |
| BOXBOROUGH | 15% | 0% |
| BRAINTREE | 57% | 48% |
| BROOKLINE | 90% | 92% |
| BURLINGTON | 18% | 28% |
| CAMBRIDGE | 89% | 82% |
| CANTON | 31% | 45% |
| CARLISLE | 6% | 0% |
| CHELSEA | 89% | 76% |
| COHASSET | 16% | 32% |
| CONCORD | 27% | 44% |
| DANVERS | 67% | 44% |
| DEDHAM | 59% | 62% |
| DOVER | 1% | 6% |
| DUXBURY | 1% | 6% |
| ESSEX | 7% | 48% |
| EVERETT | 89% | 76% |
| FOXBOROUGH | 37% | 32% |
| FRAMINGHAM | 43% | 69% |
| FRANKLIN | 60% | 30% |
| GLOUCESTER | 21% | 52% |
| HAMILTON | 21% | 22% |
| HANOVER | 13% | 3% |
| HINGHAM | 27% | 59% |
| HOLBROOK | 42% | 70% |
| HOLLISTON | 41% | 32% |
| HOPKINTON | 43% | 8% |
| HUDSON | 48% | 39% |
| HULL | 33% | 81% |
| IPSWICH | 14% | 20% |
| LEXINGTON | 31% | 52% |
| LINCOLN | 1% | 8% |
| LITTLETON | 11% | 28% |
| LYNN | 75% | 99% |
| LYNNFIELD | 74% | 66% |
| MALDEN | 80% | 92% |
| MANCHESTER | 27% | 50% |
| MARBLEHEAD | 49% | 82% |
| MARLBOROUGH | 51% | 41% |
| MARSHFIELD | 24% | 43% |
| MAYNARD | 29% | 66% |
| MEDFIELD | 49% | 12% |
| MEDFORD | 84% | 55% |

| | Percent of Roadway with Sidewalks | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| | Main Roads | Local Roads |
| MEDWAY | 33% | 36% |
| MELROSE | 69% | 85% |
| MIDDLETON | 32% | 16% |
| MILFORD | 48% | 40% |
| MILLIS | 22% | 48% |
| MILTON | 64% | 60% |
| NAHANT | 47% | 72% |
| NATICK | 57% | 66% |
| NEEDHAM | 77% | 72% |
| NEWTON | 83% | 77% |
| NORFOLK | 29% | 14% |
| NORTH READING | 46% | 28% |
| NORWELL | 6% | 20% |
| NORWOOD | 77% | 39% |
| PEABODY | 74% | 48% |
| PEMBROKE | 28% | 16% |
| QUINCY | 79% | 82% |
| RANDOLPH | 60% | 80% |
| READING | 49% | 43% |
| REVERE | 68% | 78% |
| ROCKLAND | 67% | 84% |
| ROCKPORT | 17% | 49% |
| SALEM | 77% | 77% |
| SAUGUS | 32% | 64% |
| SCITUATE | 19% | 43% |
| SHARON | 47% | 32% |
| SHERBORN | 17% | 34% |
| SOMERVILLE | 93% | 78% |
| SOUTHBOROUGH | 25% | 25% |
| STONEHAM | 57% | 60% |
| STOUGHTON | 31% | 49% |
| STOW | 15% | 0% |
| SUDBURY | 3% | 6% |
| SWAMPSCOTT | 73% | 99% |
| TOPSFIELD | 23% | 21% |
| WAKEFIELD | 65% | 56% |
| WALPOLE | 73% | 50% |
| WALTHAM | 35% | 63% |
| WATERTOWN | 90% | 90% |
| WAYLAND | 5% | 26% |
| WELLESLEY | 47% | 66% |
| WENHAM | 25% | 22% |
| WESTON | 12% | 43% |
| WESTWOOD | 36% | 29% |
| WEYMOUTH | 48% | 80% |
| WILMINGTON | 25% | 25% |
| WINCHESTER | 49% | 75% |
| WINTHROP | 86% | 99% |
| WOBURN | 47% | 59% |
| WRENTHAM | 27% | 19% |
| MAPC Average | 56% | 52% |

0% - 25%
 26% - 50%
 51% - 75%
 76% - 100%



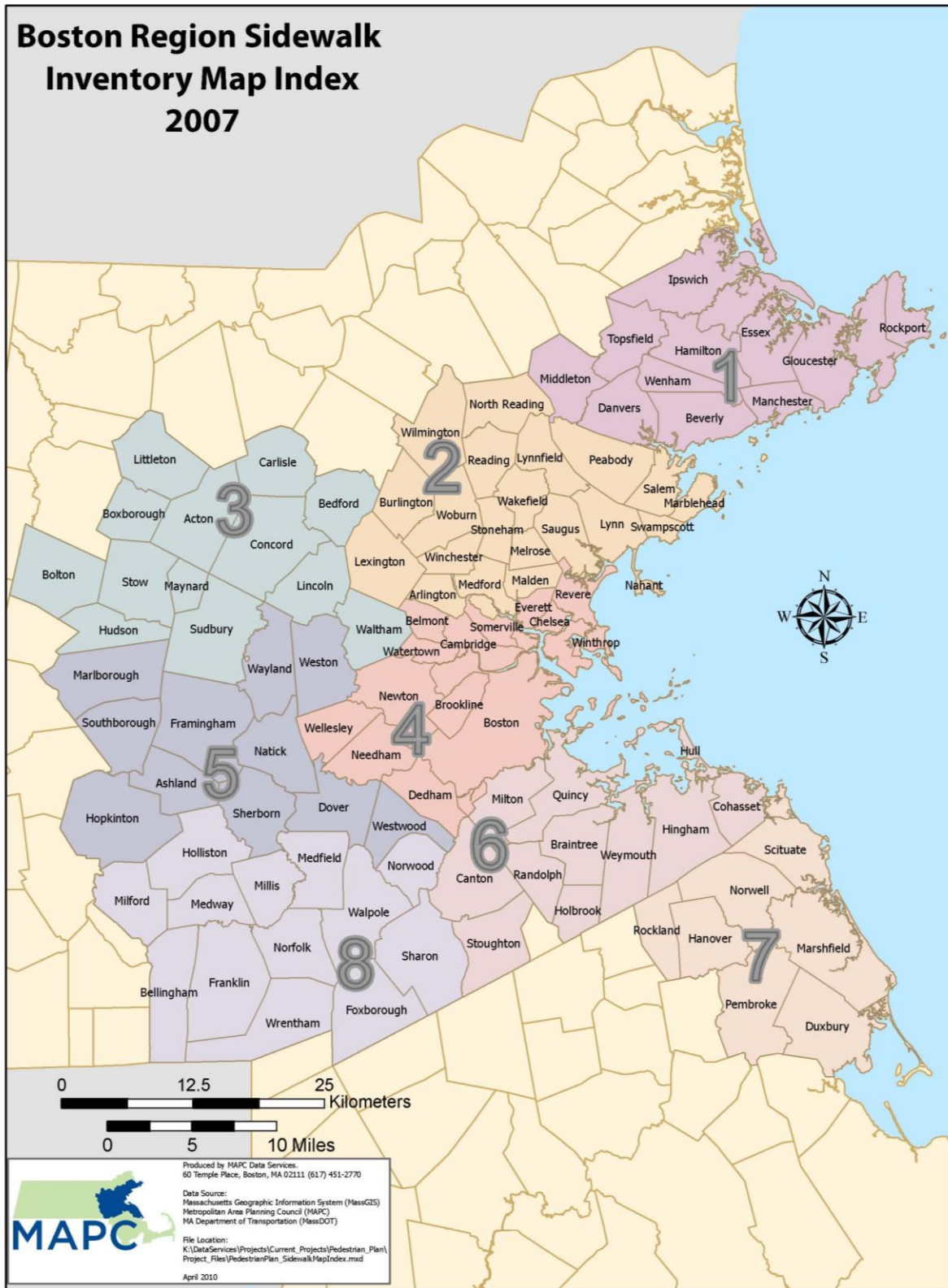
“With Sidewalks” is defined as a street having a sidewalk on one or both sides.

“Main Roads” carry through traffic and generally have limited access points.

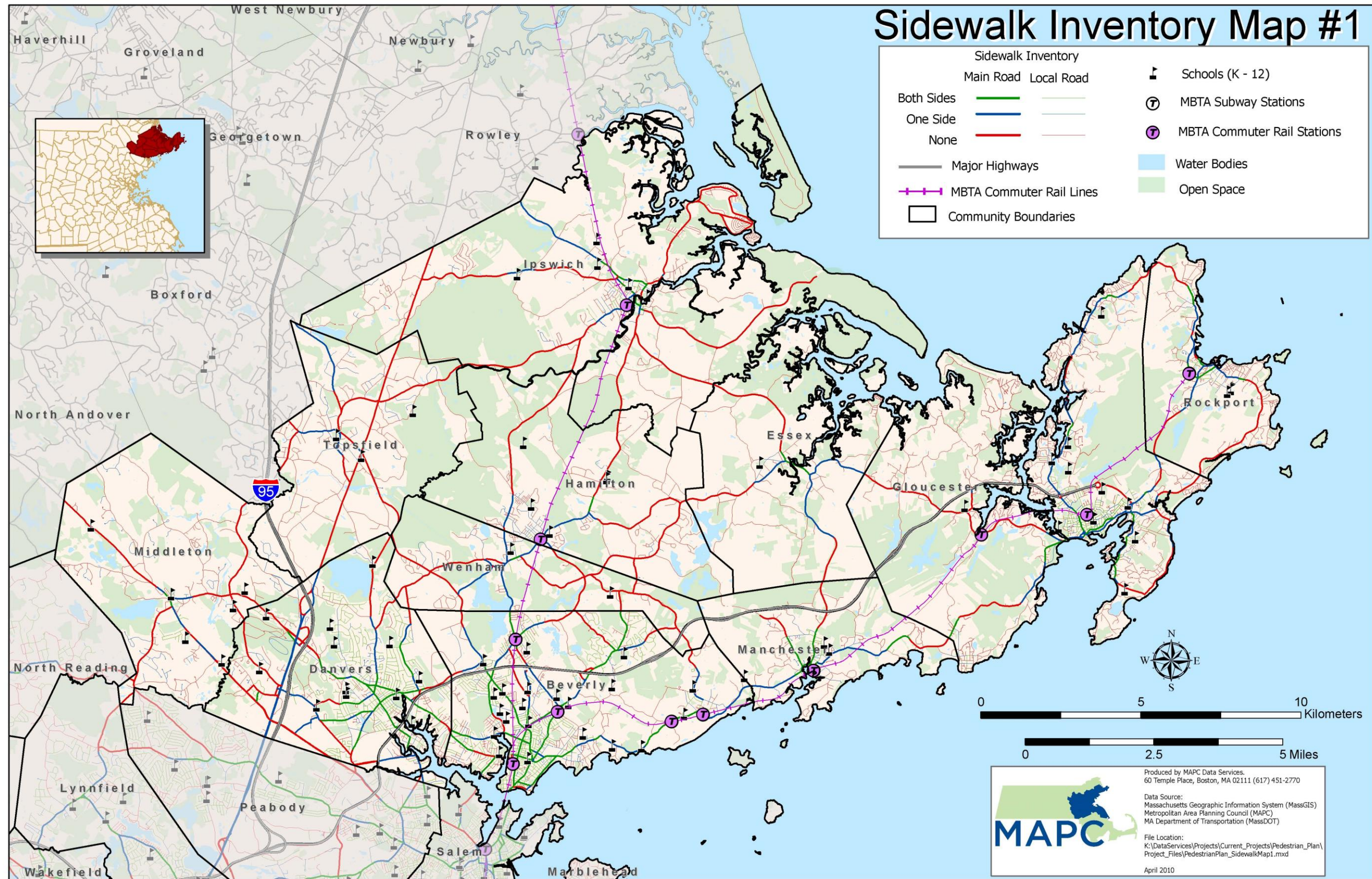
“Local Roads” have more frequent access points and serve adjacent residential and business land uses. “Local Roads” distribute traffic between neighborhoods and “Main Roads.”

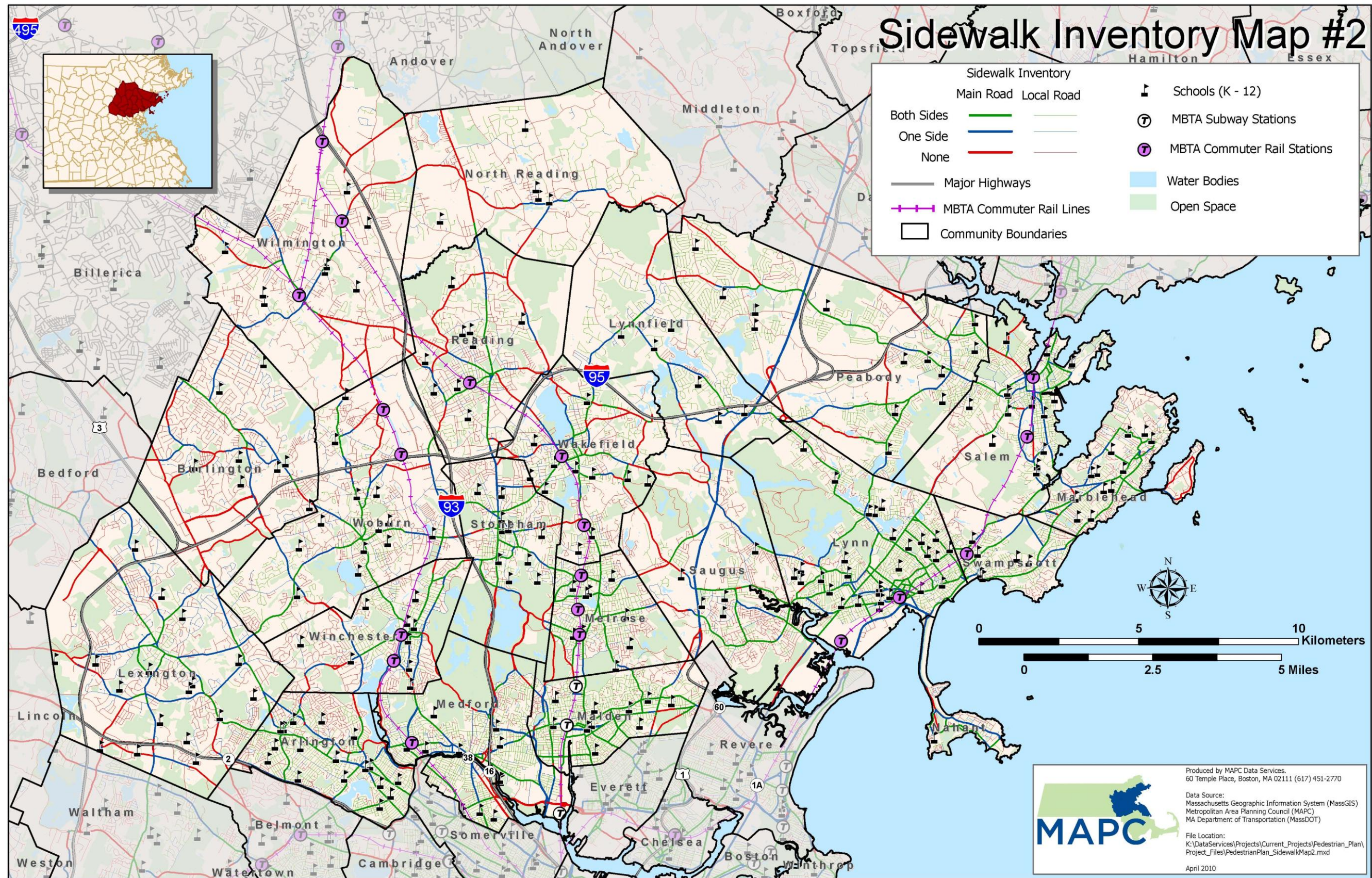
Source: The sidewalk inventory is based on the MassDOT Road Inventory. Data collected through December, 2007 was distributed by MassGIS.

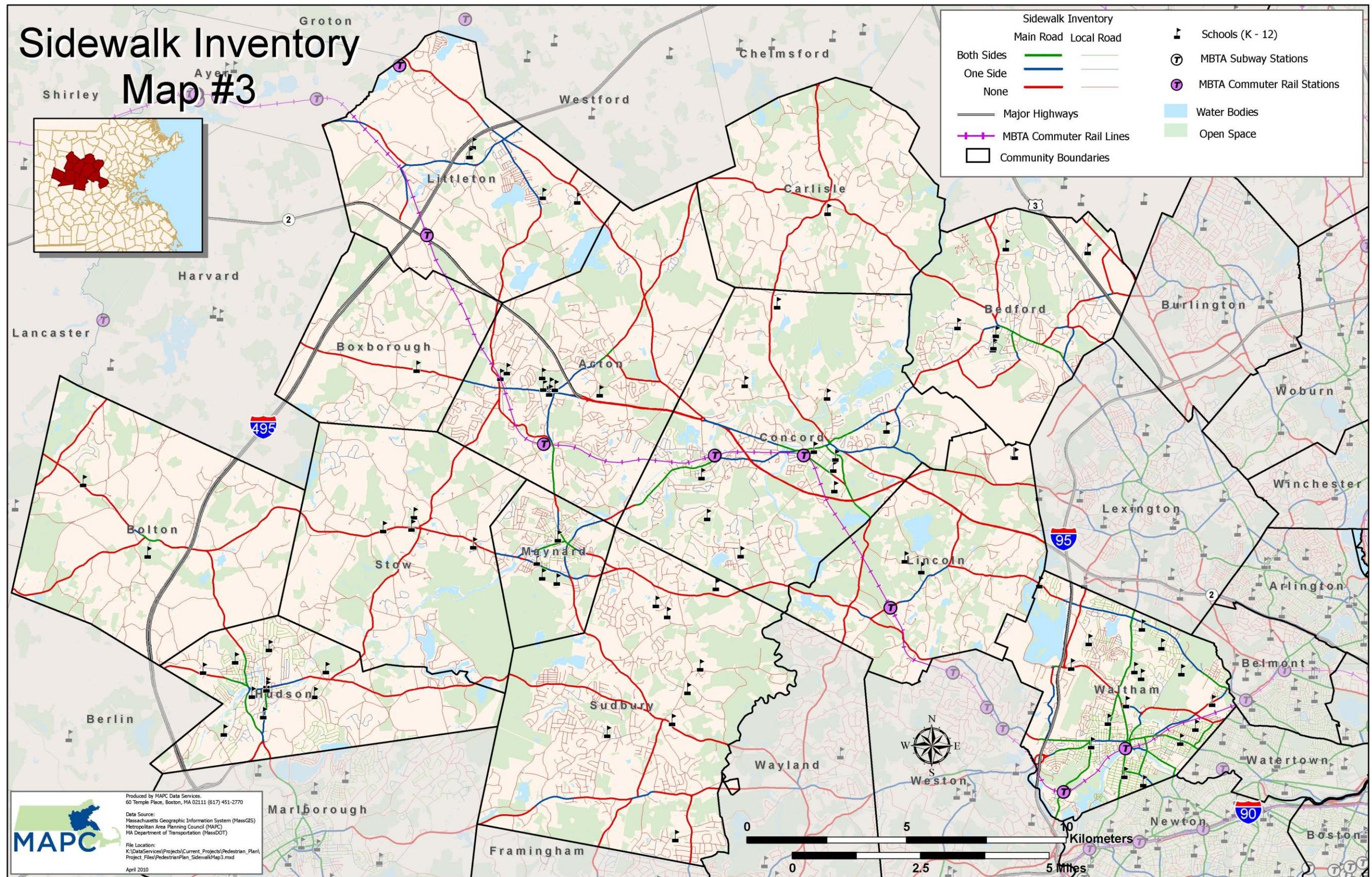
Appendix B Sidewalk Coverage by Municipality

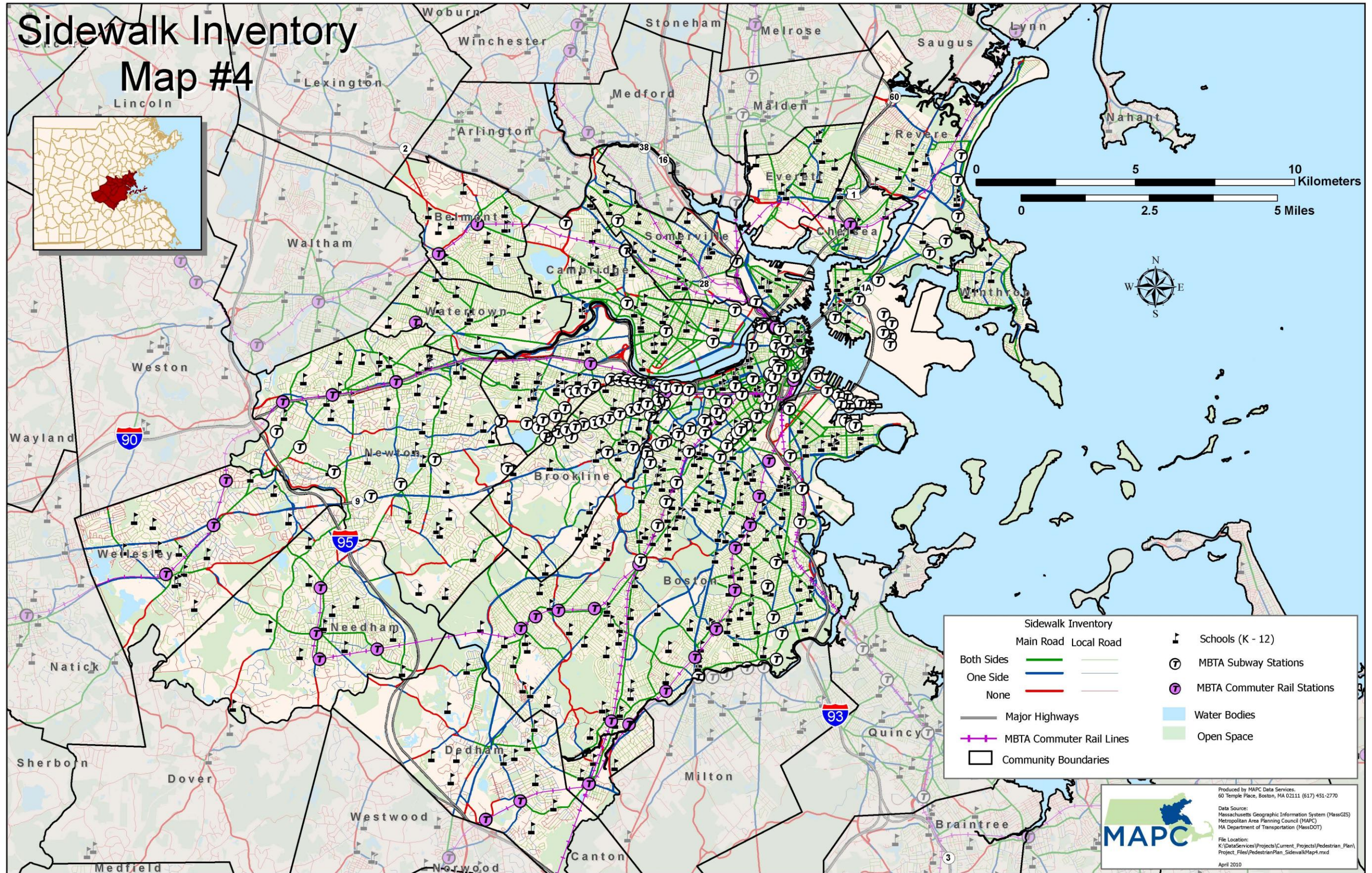


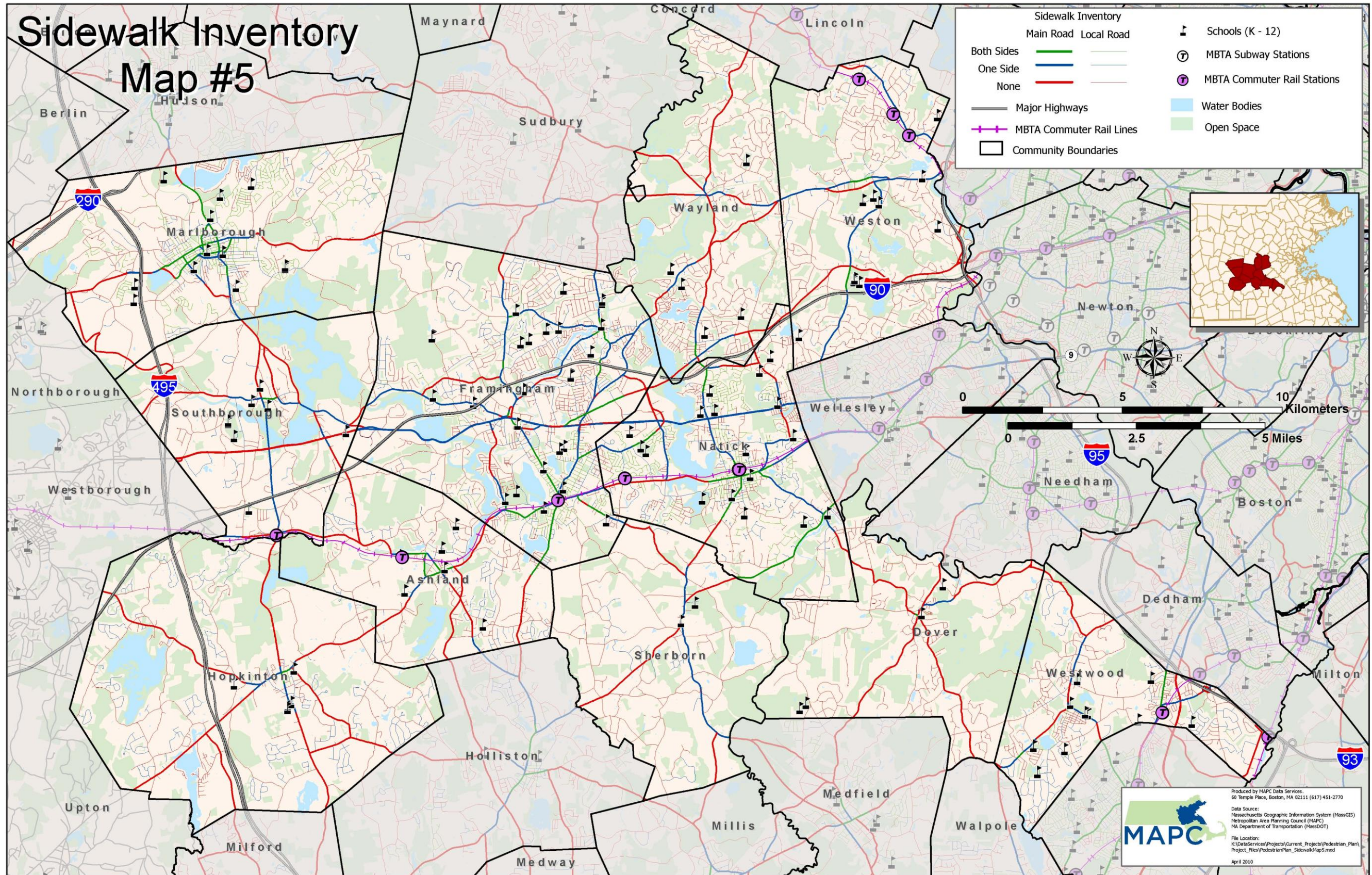
Source: The sidewalk inventory is based on the MassDOT Road Inventory. Data collected through December, 2007 was distributed by MassGIS. Does not include paths or other off-road paths.

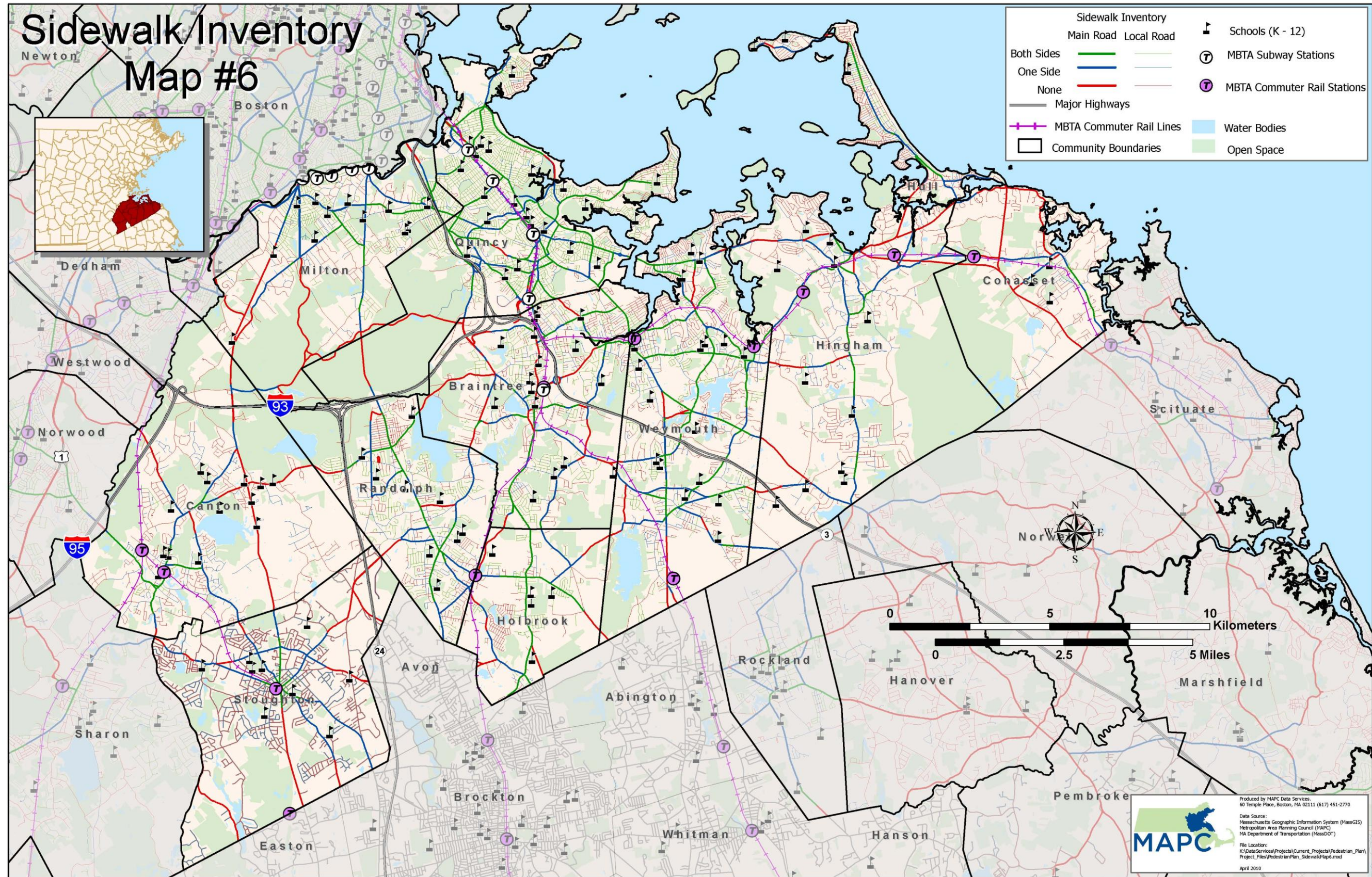


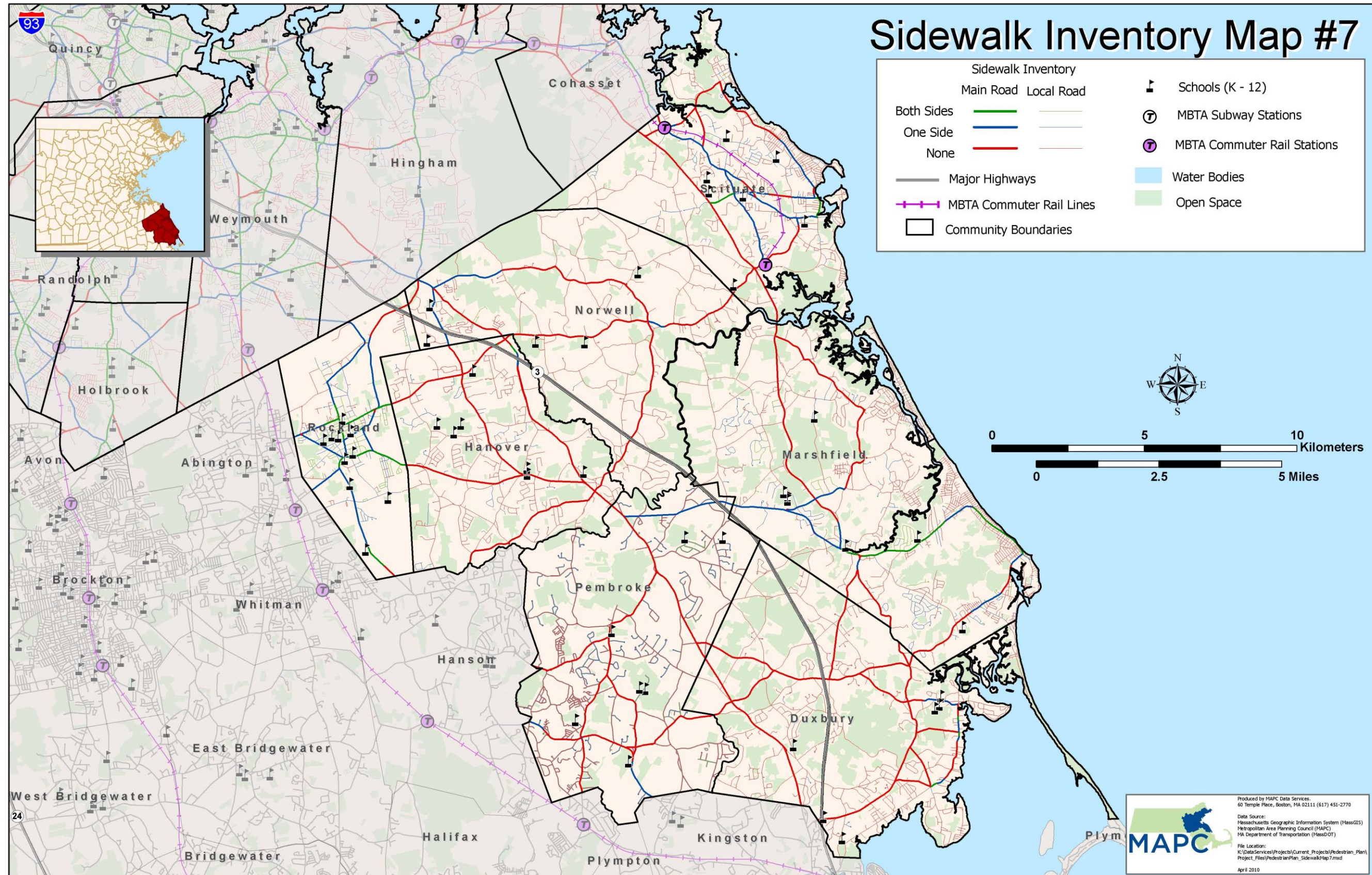


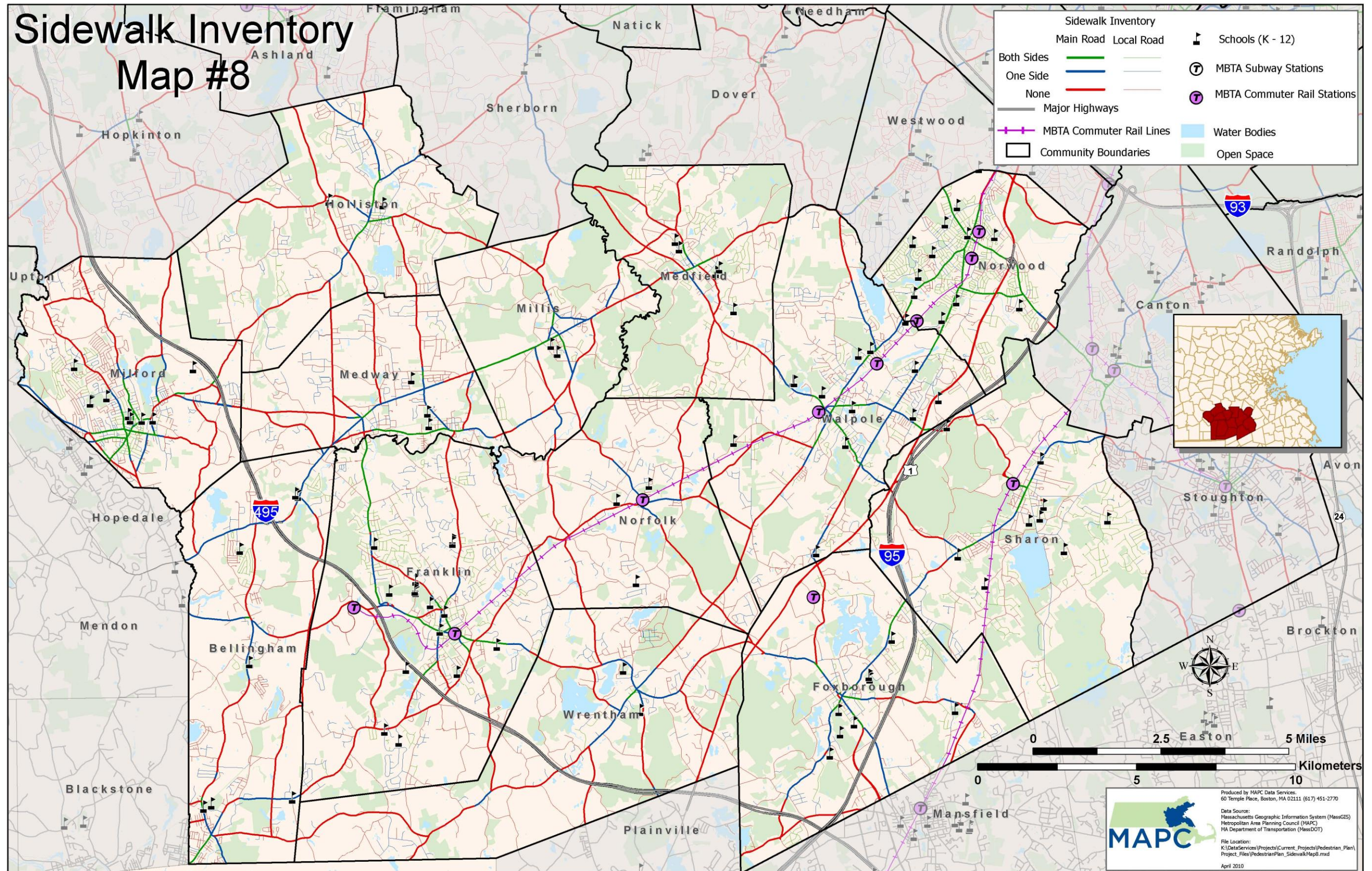




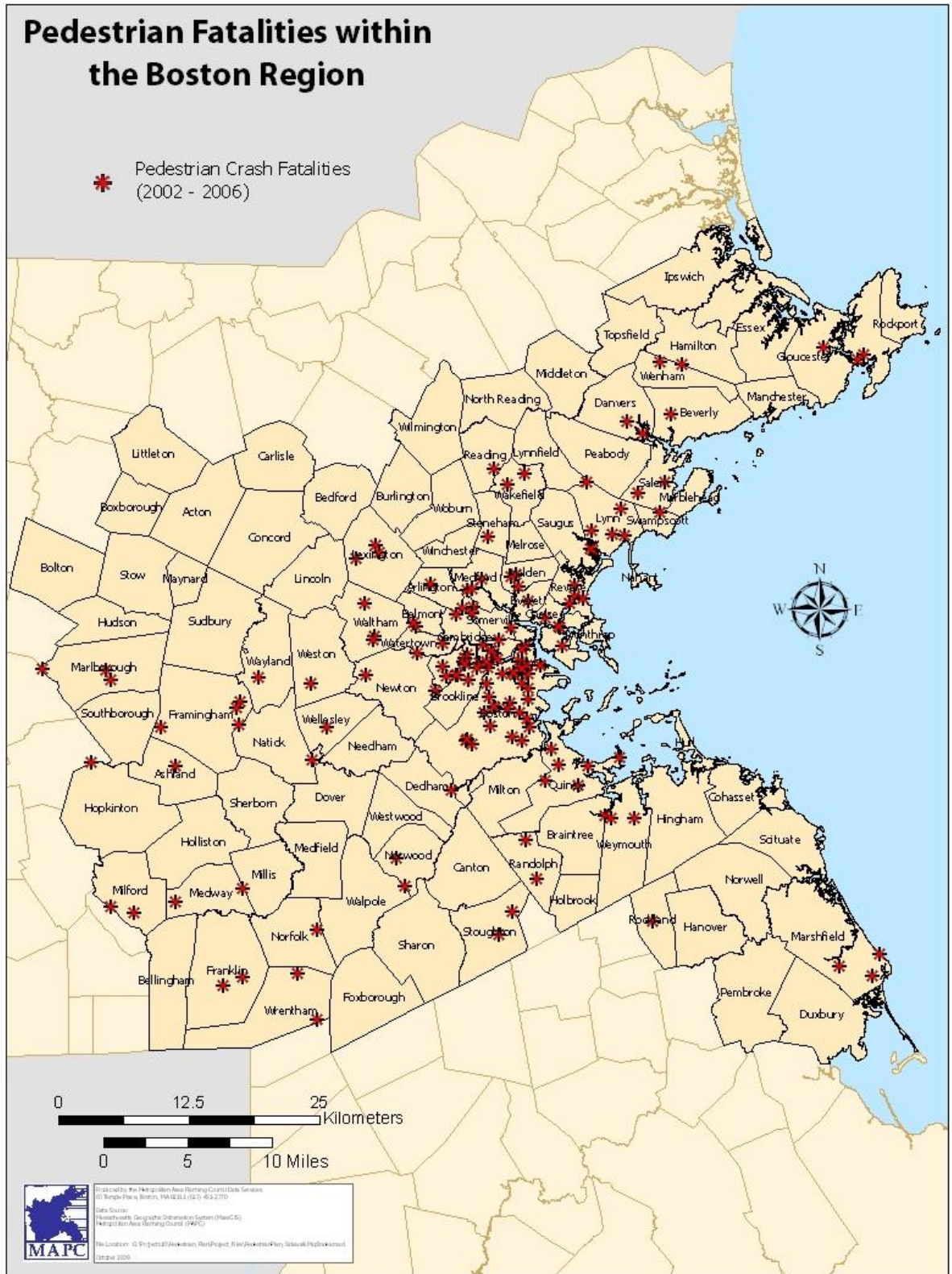








Appendix C Pedestrian Fatalities within the Boston Region (2002-2006)



Source: MassGIS.

Appendix D Pedestrian-Related Issues to Consider when Reviewing Development Plans

| Access to the Site |
|--|
| Is it possible to walk to the site? |
| Look for and consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sidewalks connecting to adjacent land uses. • Connecting off-road paths that link cul-de-sacs or link to schools, recreational, or other attractions off-site. • Signs and signals that make the appropriate route clear. |
| Is the site served by transit? |
| Look for and consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transit stops/stations in prominent, well-lit locations that are attractive and provide protection from weather. • Clear and direct pedestrian access to transit. • Is adequate space provided for bus turnarounds? (this is also worth considering for potential future bus service). |
| Are parking areas safe for pedestrians? |
| Look for and consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sidewalks and crosswalks around and through parking areas. • Are there multiple uses that could share parking at different times of day, thereby reducing the overall need for parking? |
| On the Site |
| Do streets provide choices of travel mode? |
| Look for and consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walkways connecting various buildings and features within the site. • Crosswalks to access key destinations. • Curb ramps to allow pedestrians in wheelchairs or strollers to cross the street. |
| Is the site designed to facilitate travel by foot? |
| Look for and consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sidewalks along and between the site buildings and other activity areas . • Sidewalks along the site frontage and connecting to sidewalks and streets on adjacent and nearby properties. • Sidewalk width does not have permanent obstructions, such as utility poles or traffic signs. • Connected and easy to navigate street pattern. |
| Does the design of the buildings facilitate access by foot? |
| Look for and consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buildings and entrances oriented toward the street. • Large parking areas located to the side or to the rear of buildings. • First floor use of non-residential buildings is pedestrian friendly. |
| Does the design of the site offer other safety and comfort measures for pedestrians? |
| Look for and consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lighting along roads, public areas and transit stops. • Shade trees to shelter streets and sidewalks. • Landscaping and planting strips between sidewalks and roadways. |
| Is the site designed or located in an area that allows pedestrian access to multiple destinations? |
| Look for and consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity and connections to various destinations such as: schools, stores, post offices, parks, restaurants, banks. |

Appendix E Resources

Important Numbers

America Walks – 703-738-4889

<http://www.americawalks.org>

APBP - The Association of Pedestrian and Bicycle Professionals - 262-375-6180

<http://www.apbp.org>

CTPS – Central Transportation Planning Staff, Boston MPO Staff – 617-973-7100

<http://www.bostonmpo.org/bostonmpo>

Designing Streets for Pedestrians and Bicyclists - 541-914-1401

<http://www.michaelronkin.com>

Federal Highway Administration Bicycle and Pedestrian Program Office - 202-366-8044

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/bikeped>

ITE - The Institute of Transportation Engineers -202-289-0222

<http://www.ite.org>

Massachusetts Department of Transportation (MassDOT) - 617-973-7000

<http://www.massdot.state.ma.us/main>

MAPC - Metropolitan Area Planning Council – 617-451-2770

<http://www.mapc.org>

The National Center for Bicycling and Walking – 973-821-5405

<http://www.bikewalk.org/aboutus.php>

The Pedestrian and Bicycle Information Center - 919-962-7801

<http://www.walkinginfo.org>

Walk Boston – 617-367-9255

<http://www.walkboston.org>

Walkable Communities, Inc. – 866-347-2734

<http://www.walkable.org>

State and Regional

Central Transportation Planning Staff, Bicycle and Pedestrian Improvements in Town Centers, May 2007.

http://www.bostonmpo.org/bostonmpo/4_resources/1_reports/1_studies/4_bicycle/ped_bic_imp.html

Central Transportation Planning Staff, Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) Process at the Boston Metropolitan Planning Organization – An Instructional Handbook for Roadway Project Proponents, 2009.

http://www.bostonmpo.org/bostonmpo/3_programs/2_tip/2009_TIP_Handbook.pdf

Commonwealth Capital Program.

<http://www.mass.gov/?pageID=gov3subtopic&L=5&L0=Home&L1=Key+Priorities&L2=Job+Creation+%26+Economic+Growth&L3=Clean+Energy+%26+Smart+Growth-Smart+Energy&L4=Commonwealth+Capital&sid=Agov3>

The General Laws of Massachusetts.

<http://www.mass.gov/legis/laws/mgl>

Massachusetts Department of Housing and Community Development and the Cecil Group, Creating Design Standards for 40R Districts, 2008.

<http://www.mass.gov/Ehed/docs/dhcd/cd/ch40r/40rdesignstandardsguidebook.pdf>

Massachusetts Department of Transportation, Massachusetts Pedestrian Plan, 1998.

<http://www.mhd.state.ma.us/default.asp?pgid=../common/walk/pedplan&sid=about>

Massachusetts Department of Transportation, Draft Massachusetts Strategic Highway Safety Plan, 2006.

Massachusetts Department of Transportation, Procedures for Speed Zoning on State and Municipal Roadways, 2005.

Massachusetts Department of Transportation, Project Development and Design Guidebook, 2006.

<http://www.mhd.state.ma.us/default.asp?pgid=content/designGuide&sid=about>

Metropolitan Area Planning Council, MetroFuture.

Smart Growth/Smart Energy Toolkit.

http://www.mass.gov/envir/smart_growth_toolkit

State and Regional

Boston Region Metropolitan Planning Organization, Bicycle and Pedestrian Improvements in Six Urban Centers, February 2010.

http://ctps.org/bostonmpo/4_resources/1_reports/1_studies/4_bicycle/urban_centers.html

Central Transportation Planning Staff, Pedestrian and Bicyclist Access to Selected Transit Stations, September 2005.

http://ctps.org/bostonmpo/4_resources/1_reports/1_studies/4_bicycle/improving_access.html

Central Transportation Planning Staff, Bicycle and Pedestrian Improvements in Town Centers, May 2007.

http://www.bostonmpo.org/bostonmpo/4_resources/1_reports/1_studies/4_bicycle/ped_bic_imp.html

Central Transportation Planning Staff, Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) Process at the Boston Metropolitan Planning Organization – An Instructional Handbook for Roadway Project Proponents, 2009.

http://www.bostonmpo.org/bostonmpo/3_programs/2_tip/2009_TIP_Handbook.pdf

Commonwealth Capital Program.

<http://www.mass.gov/?pageID=gov3subtopic&L=5&L0=Home&L1=Key+Priorities&L2=Job+Creation+%26+Economic+Growth&L3=Clean+Energy+%26+Smart+Growth-Smart+Energy&L4=Commonwealth+Capital&sid=Agov3>

The General Laws of Massachusetts.

<http://www.mass.gov/legis/laws/mgl>

Massachusetts Department of Housing and Community Development and the Cecil Group, Creating Design Standards for 40R Districts, 2008.

<http://www.mass.gov/Ehed/docs/dhcd/cd/ch40r/40rdesignstandardsguidebook.pdf>

Massachusetts Department of Transportation, Massachusetts Pedestrian Plan, 1998.

<http://www.mhd.state.ma.us/default.asp?pgid=../common/walk/pedplan&sid=about>

Massachusetts Department of Transportation, Draft Massachusetts Strategic Highway Safety Plan, 2006.

Massachusetts Department of Transportation, Procedures for Speed Zoning on State and Municipal Roadways, 2005.

Massachusetts Department of Transportation, Project Development and Design Guidebook, 2006.

<http://www.mhd.state.ma.us/default.asp?pgid=content/designGuide&sid=about>

Metropolitan Area Planning Council, MetroFuture.

Smart Growth/Smart Energy Toolkit.

http://www.mass.gov/envir/smart_growth_toolkit

Municipal

[City of Cambridge, Pedestrian Plan, 2000.](#)

http://www.cambridgema.gov/~CDD/et/ped/plan/ped_plan.html

Walking in Arlington.

Wellesley Trail System.

Additional Resources

[Alta Planning + Design and Initiative for Bicycle and Pedestrian Innovation, Fundamentals of Bicycle Boulevard Planning and Design, 2009.](#)

<http://www.altaplanning.com/>

The American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials Guide for the Planning, Design and Operation of Pedestrian Facilities, 2004.

The American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials, A Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets, 2001.

[Citizens' Housing and Planning Association and MAPC, The Use of Chapter 40R in Massachusetts, October 2009.](#)

http://www.mapc.org/sites/default/files/Chapter_40R_Report.pdf

[Community Design + Architecture, Inc. W-Trans, Planning and Designing for Pedestrians, June 2002.](#)

http://www.sandag.org/uploads/publicationid/publicationid_713_3269.pdf

Department of Justice, Code of Federal Regulations, ADA Standards for Accessible Design, 28 CFR, Part 36, 1994.

[Ewing, Reid and the Smart Growth Network, Pedestrian and Transit-Friendly Design: A Primer for Smart Growth.](#)

http://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/pdf/ptfd_primer.pdf#search='Primer%20on%20Street%20Design%20Guidelines

[Federal Highway Administration, NHTS Brief on Travel to School, 2008.](#)

<http://nhts.ornl.gov/briefs/Travel%20To%20School.pdf>

[Federal Highway Administration of Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety Research](#)

<http://www.tfhrc.gov/safety/pedbike/index.htm>

[Insurance Institute for Highway Safety](#)

<http://www.iihs.org>

Lee V, Mikkelsen L, Srikantharajah J, Cohen L. [Strategies for Enhancing the Built Environment to Support Healthy Eating and Active Living.](#) Oakland, CA: Prevention Institute; 2008.

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[Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices \(MUTCD\), 2009.](#)

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