

#### STATE OF TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

**ROADWAY DESIGN DIVISION** 

SUITE 1200 JAMES K. POLK BUILDING 505 DEADERICK STREET NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37243-3848 (615) 741-2221

CLAY BRIGHT COMMISSIONER BILL LEE GOVERNOR

## **INSTRUCTIONAL BULLETIN NO. 21-19**

## **REGARDING CHAPTER 2 – GEOMETRIC DESIGN CRITERIA**

**Effective immediately,** the Roadway Design Guidelines Chapter 2 – Geometric Design Criteria has been modified as follows:

In order to maintain consistent guidance on multimodal roadway design, 2-1202.01 has been removed and 2-1202.00 has been updated to provide updated references to Chapter 3 – Multimodal Design.

# 2-1202.00 MULTIMODAL ROADWAY DESIGN IN DRIVEWAYS

Multimodal components must be considered when designing driveways. Driveway guidance has traditionally focused on accommodating motor vehicles, but now emphasis is also being placed on managing access and accommodating pedestrians and cyclists. The design of a driveway affects the safety and mobility of motorists, cyclists, and pedestrians. See <u>Chapter 3 Multimodal Design</u> for additional information for multimodal components.

#### 2-1202.01 PEDESTRIAN SAFETY IN DRIVEWAYS

In order to comply with State and Federal requirements, pedestrian access needs to be considered while designing driveways. The following information should be addressed where applicable:

• For pedestrian facilities in driveways see Roadway Standard Drawings RP-D-15 and RP-D-16. To assist pedestrians with visual impairments, detectable warning surfaces/truncated domes should be provided where commercial driveways have a yield or stop control at the junction between the sidewalk and the driveway vehicle route. Detectable warning surfaces are not required for residential driveway crossings. Yellow is the last color a visually impaired person can detect; therefore, truncated domes shall be yellow in color.

 For driveways with raised channelized islands, the island should be at least 6 feet in width and have flat area for pedestrians in wheelchairs.

• When the pedestrian sidewalk crosses the existing driveways, the maximum cross slope at any point on a sidewalk is 2%.

• If the driveway touchdown point is at the back of sidewalk, see Roadway Standard Drawing RP-D-15 and RP-D-16. If not, the existing driveway should be modified as shown in 5-206.00.

Link for RDG Chapter 2: Chapter 2 – https://www.tn.gov/content/dam/tn/tdot/roadway-design/documents/design\_guidelines/DG-C2.pdf

ferne ni**f**er Lloyd, PE Jenr

Civil Engineering Director Roadway Design Division

KJL:JDK:LHC October 15, 2021