



Report prepared by:

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Expect More. Experience Better.

Final Report and Plan

Orange Blossom Trail from Winifred Street to SR 50

December 30, 2025

VISION ZERO

CROSS

CONNECTING RESIDENTS
ON SAFE STREETS

Executive Summary

The Orlando CROSS study utilized a RAISE grant to study six corridors identified on the high injury network. This report contains the results for the Orange Blossom Trail corridor from Winfield Street to SR-50.

Orange Blossom Trail (OBT) serves a low income, majority African-American community. It is a five-lane corridor with a posted speed of 40 miles per hour and without bike lanes. There is heavy pedestrian activity, particularly near Jones High School, where frequent unsignalized crossings pose a safety risk. The corridor carries traffic from industrial uses as well as events at Camping World Stadium. Orange Blossom Trail has an FDOT Context Classification of C4 (Urban General).

Public outreach for the CROSS study included multiple public meetings, pop-up events, and a project website. Comments received reflected a mix of concerns, most commonly for bicyclists and pedestrian safety. Public sentiment regarding safety countermeasures showed positive feelings towards separated bikeways, hardened median nose extensions, and buffered/separated bike lanes. Roundabouts, directional medians, and pedestrian hybrid beacons received mixed feelings.

The Orange Blossom Trail crash characteristics from 2019 to 2023 include:

- 908 crashes in total over 5 years corridor-wide
- 182 crashes annually corridor-wide
- 112 crashes annually per mile
- 9.657 crash rate in crashes per year per million vehicle-miles

Based on the results of the CROSS study, the following improvements are recommended for Orange Blossom Trail:

Short-term improvements (approximately 1 year or less) on Orange Blossom Trail focus on signal timing adjustments, and enhanced signing and marking visibility.

Mid-term improvements (approximately 1 to 3 years) on Orange Blossom Trail focus on phasing changes for signalized turning movements on both the mainline and the side streets, access management, access management, and new pedestrian crossings.

Long-term improvements (3 years or more) are depicted on the CROSS Orange Blossom Trail Concept roll plot under separate cover from this report. The proposed context classification and speed limits for the corridor are shown in **Figure 101**. The proposed typical section for the corridor is shown in **Figure 102**.

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Attachments: Recommendations Roll Plots (available electronically as a separate file)

CHAPTER 1

CORRIDOR ANALYSIS AND COMMUNITY SNAPSHOT



Background

The Orlando Connecting Residents on Safe Streets Project (“Project” or “CROSS”) aims to develop a comprehensive implementation plan for safety improvements across six Vision Zero corridors in the City of Orlando. Vision Zero is a global initiative embraced by cities committed to eliminating traffic-related deaths and serious injuries, with a focus on equity and community engagement. In 2017, Mayor Buddy Dyer solidified Orlando’s commitment to Vision Zero by adopting the Vision Zero Action Plan through an official resolution.

The U.S. Department of Transportation awarded the City of Orlando a Rebuilding American Infrastructure with Sustainability and Equity (RAISE) grant to support the CROSS Project. This funding enables a detailed examination of six critical corridors within Orlando, using the city’s established methodology to identify context-specific countermeasures and capital improvements. These efforts are part of Orlando’s goal to eliminate all traffic-related deaths and serious injuries by 2040.

As part of this initiative, Kimley-Horn conducted a comprehensive analysis of six corridors and developed the Corridor Analysis and Community Snapshots Interim Report in alignment with the city’s methodology.

Selection Criteria

The selection of corridors for the Orlando Connecting Residents on Safe Streets (CROSS) Project was guided by data-driven methodologies as a part of the City of Orlando’s Vision Zero Action Plan, adopted in 2017.

Key criteria for selecting the six Vision Zero corridors included:

- **Crash Frequency and Severity:** Focusing on locations with significant safety concerns, particularly for vulnerable road users.
- **Equity Considerations:** Ensuring underserved communities and high-risk areas were prioritized for improvements.
- **Community Impact:** Targeting corridors with high pedestrian, cyclist, and transit activity to enhance safety outcomes.

The selected corridors include both on-system FDOT roads and locally managed streets, spanning critical segments within the City of Orlando. These corridors, depicted in **Figure 1**, are as follows:

1. **Kirkman Road:** From Conroy Road to Raleigh Street
2. **SR-50/Colonial Drive:** From Ferguson Drive to Maguire Boulevard
3. **Orange Blossom Trail:** From Winifred Street to SR-50
4. a. **Orange Avenue:** From SR-408 to SR-50
b. **Rosalind/Magnolia Avenue:** From SR-408 to SR-50
5. **Orange Avenue:** From Pineloch Avenue to SR-408
6. a. **Semoran Boulevard:** From Grant Street to Dahlia Drive
b. **Curry Ford Road:** From Larkin Avenue to Bowen Drive

By applying these selection criteria, the Project ensures safety improvements are targeted at the most critical locations, advancing Orlando’s Vision Zero goal of eliminating traffic-related deaths and serious injuries by 2040.

Methodology

This report provides a comprehensive overview of each corridor, assessing conditions, demographics and equity profiles, transit accessibility, employment, land use, developmental activity, and community dynamics to determine the current conditions and gain insights into future opportunities. Each analysis begins with an overview of the historical and physical context supplemented by field observations and photos.

A base map for each corridor was compiled, including environmental features, community amenities, surrounding neighborhoods, and commercial and cultural landscapes. A demographics and equity profile was developed using 2020 U.S. Census data, American Community Survey data and the City of Orlando Communities of Concern methodology to identify diverse, vulnerable, or underserved communities.

Corridor context was assessed by creating a quarter-mile buffer around the study corridors to reflect a five-minute walking distance. This buffer was used to analyze land use and area characteristics. Boarding and alighting data were mapped along

these corridors to identify high-pedestrian zones and transit usage patterns. A half-mile buffer was also created around train stations to represent a ten-minute walking distance. While train stations are not directly located on the corridors, their access buffers overlap with the corridor, indicating a potential influence on corridor safety. Furthermore, Areas of Concentration were identified where clusters of services, goods, and employment hubs intersect with transit-accessible zones.

Four Kimley-Horn staff surveyed each of the six Vision Zero corridors once during an in-person, daytime site visit, recording observations using an audit sheet and taking photos. The primary purpose of this site visit was to observe land use and planning context, in addition to transportation conditions and behaviors.



Data Sources

A variety of data sources were utilized to capture the full range of factors influencing corridor safety, including:

1. Demographic and Socioeconomic Data
 - a. 2020 Census data from Census.gov and ACS 2020 5-year
 - b. Communities of Concern methodology from the City of Orlando
 - c. Justice40 Tool
2. Geospatial Data and Mapping Sources
 - a. City of Orlando | Open Data Hub:
 - Parks data
 - Existing Land Use (ELU), Zoning, Transect, and Future Land Use (FLU) data
 - Incentive Programs like Orlando Main Streets, STRIVE, Opportunity Zones etc.
 - Neighborhood boundaries, and other community layers
 - b. Orange County | Open Data Hub:
 - K-12 Schools data (OCPS GIS)
 - Zoning, Future Land Use (FLU), and Existing Land Use (ELU) parcel data
 - Environmental features such as wetlands and hydrology data
 - c. ESRI Business Analyst
 - Business Locator Reports
3. Transportation and Transit Data
 - a. LYNX
 - SunRail Stations
 - Bus Stops with boarding/alighting data
 - b. LYMMO Routes

Overview of Study Corridors

Summary Map

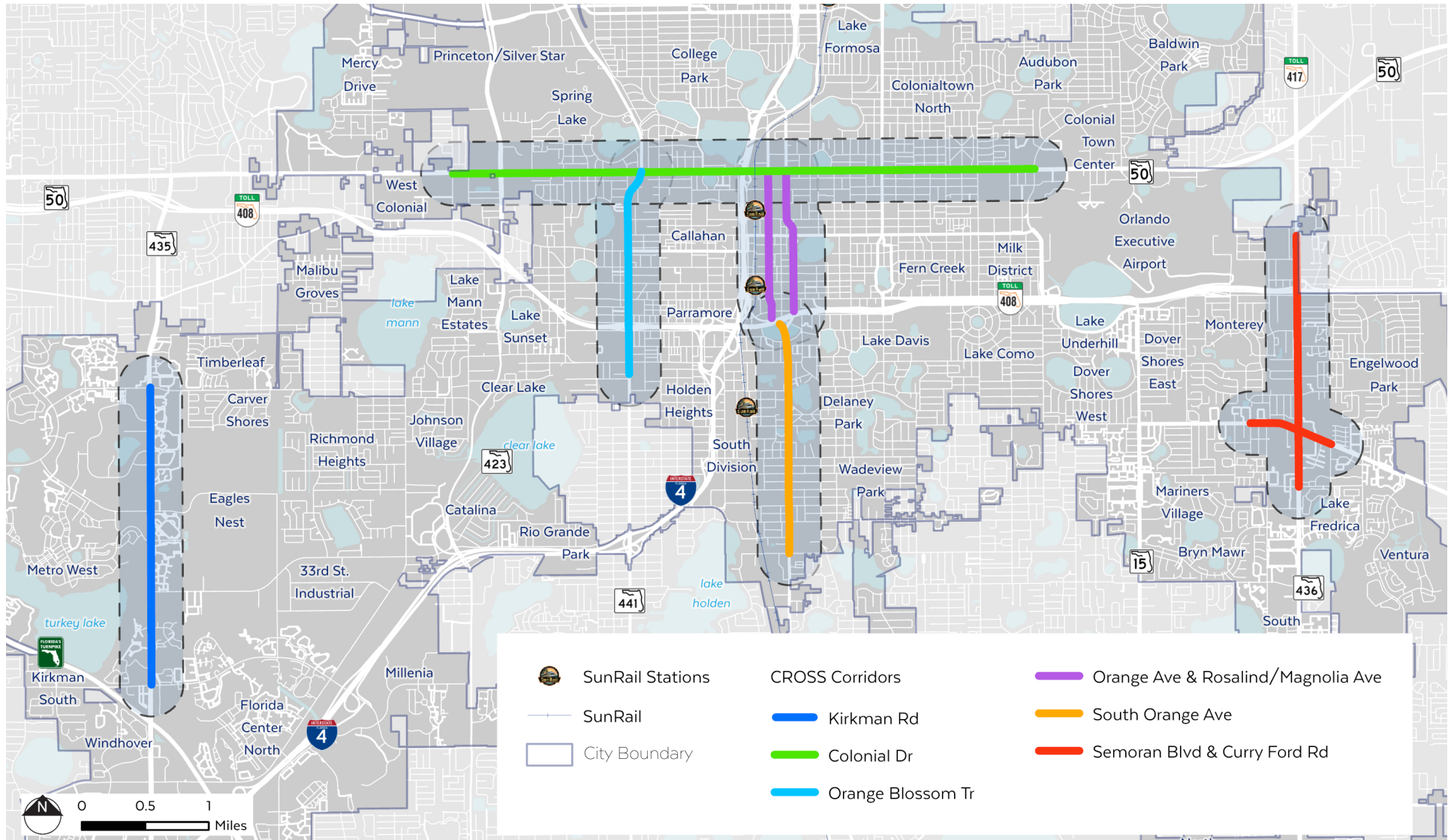


Figure 1: Overview Map of the six CROSS Corridors and Study Areas

Overview of Common and Unique Characteristics

The corridors included in this analysis share several common characteristics, including high traffic volumes, 2 or more lanes in each direction, pedestrian and cyclist activity, and safety concerns from high vehicle speeds. All corridors are built-out from a land use standpoint though some areas are seeing redevelopment or vacancy.

High transit usage is a feature of all corridors, meaning that bus stops generally receive more than 15 passengers a day. Throughout all corridors, bus stop amenities range from well-equipped shelters with sidewalk connections to minimal facilities. People walking across streets between crosswalks is common, as are long distances between marked crosswalks or long signal cycles. The corridors are lower-income and higher poverty than the City averages though with significant variation between and within them.



All corridors have a higher proportion of zero-vehicle households than the City as a whole meaning **more residents rely on public transportation, walking, and cycling to access their daily needs.**

These wide, multi-lane roadways support higher-speed travel which can increase the severity of crashes for drivers and pedestrians alike. While pedestrian infrastructure is present along all corridors, the quality varies significantly with narrow or obstructed sidewalks and ADA compliance issues in older areas with more narrow rights-of-way. Newer, more suburban areas, like Kirkman Road and Semoran Boulevard, have wider sidewalks less likely to be obstructed by infrastructure, but greater distances between destinations, higher speeds, and more auto-oriented design of land uses along the roadway with building entrances far from the sidewalk. With the exception of downtown, the corridors largely lack shade to buffer people walking from heat effects. Bicycle infrastructure is often absent. Where bike lanes exist, they are sometimes along a paved shoulder with bike lane markings next to high-speed traffic of 50 mph or greater, which are unattractive to many people bicycling.

In addition to these shared issues, each corridor has unique characteristics:

Kirkman Road is the most suburban corridor. It features a wide right-of-way with open swales and a 50-mph speed limit. There is a shared-use path on part of the east side, but pedestrian connectivity to Valencia College is limited. It is bordered by a major master-planned community, MetroWest. Kirkman Road has an FDOT Context Classification of C3C (Suburban Commercial).

Colonial Drive is the longest corridor with a wide variety of neighborhoods and Main Streets, from quickly growing residential and social destinations to lower-income communities. It benefits from a strong grid of local streets providing parallel connectivity along most of the corridor, and has posted speeds ranging from 35 to 50 miles per hour. Colonial Drive has three FDOT Context Classifications: C3C (Suburban Commercial), C4 (Urban General), and C6 (Urban Core).

Orange Blossom Trail (OBT) serves a low income, majority African-American community. It is a five-lane corridor with a posted speed of 40 miles per hour and without bike lanes. There is heavy pedestrian activity, particularly near Jones High School, where frequent unsignalized crossings pose a safety risk. The corridor carries traffic from industrial uses as well as events at Camping World Stadium. Orange Blossom Trail has an FDOT Context Classification of C4 (Urban General).

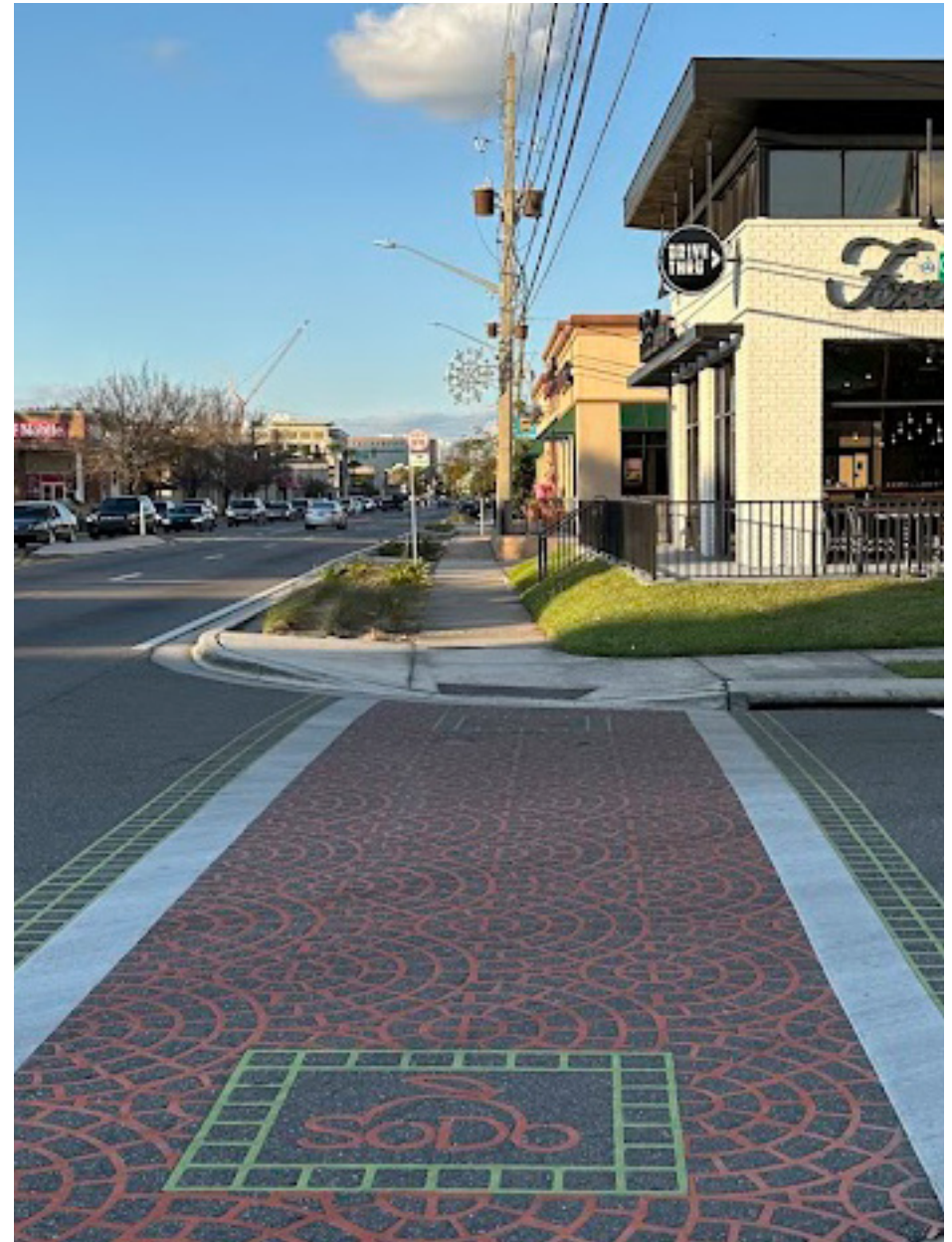
Orange and Rosalind/Magnolia Avenues are in the heart of downtown Orlando, with posted speeds of 25 and 30 miles per hour. They have significant pedestrian activity and business, government, and cultural destinations. Existing improvements for people walking and biking include highly visible green bike lanes and extended sidewalks. The City's current vision, DTO Action Plan, anticipates a major redesign to improve business outlook and walkability.

Both Orange and Rosalind/Magnolia Avenues have two FDOT Context Classifications: C4 (Urban General) and C6 (Urban Core).

South Orange Avenue serving Orlando’s “SoDo” district is a growing area driven by the presence of Orlando Regional Medical Center. It is a five-lane corridor with posted speeds of 30 to 50 miles per hour and is currently under construction for pedestrian and streetscape improvements. South Orange Avenue has two FDOT Context Classifications: C4 (Urban General) and C5 (Urban Center).

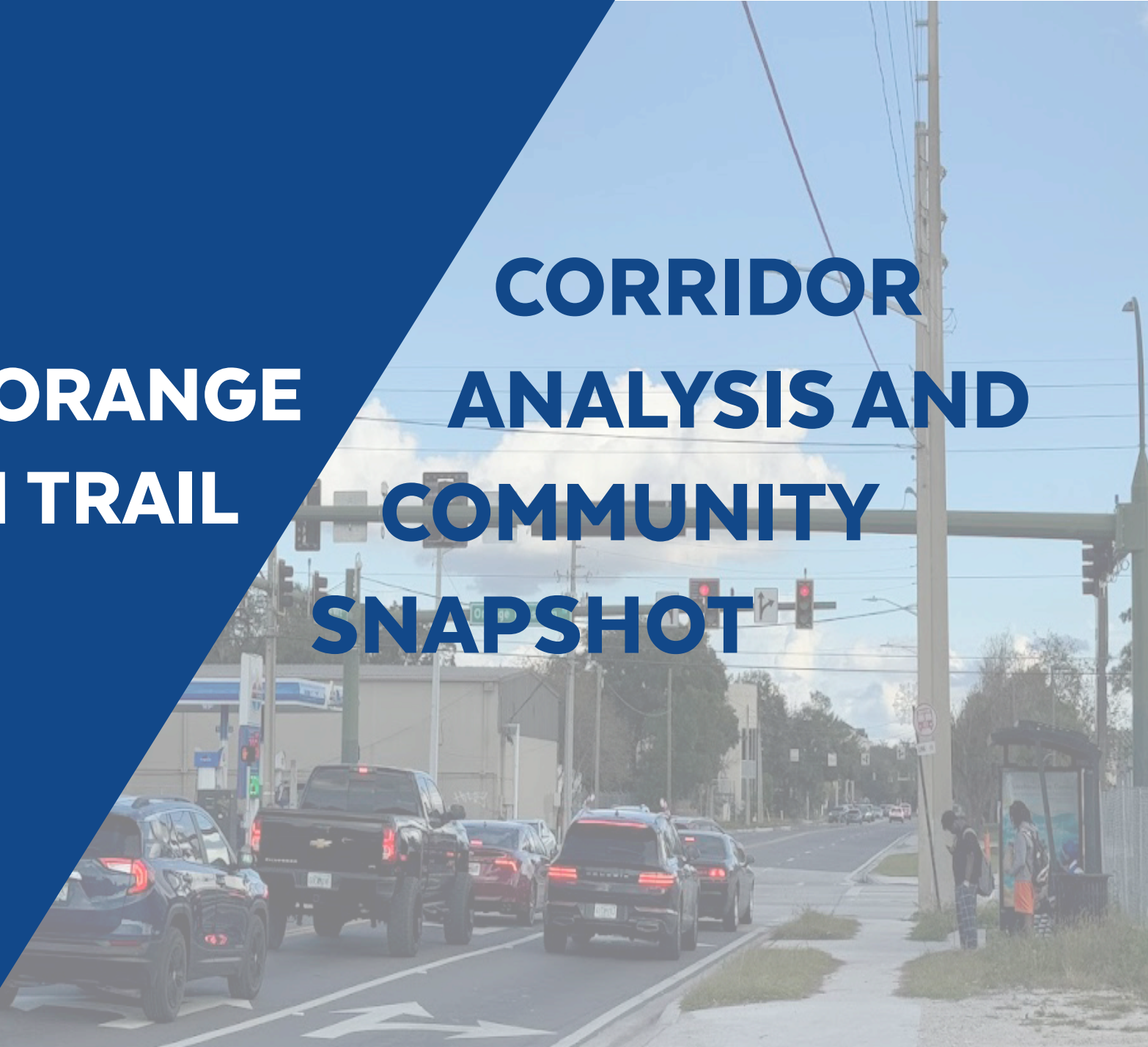
Semoran Boulevard stands out as a high-speed, six-lane divided roadway with large commercial driveways that contribute to frequent pedestrian-vehicle conflicts, compounded by minimal landscaping and an excess of business signage. The high-volume intersection with Curry Ford Road, a 4-lane road with additional turning lanes at intersections, is large with major conflict points. Semoran Boulevard has an FDOT Context Classification of C4 (Urban General) while Curry Ford Road has three: C3C (Suburban Commercial), C3R (Suburban Residential), and C4 (Urban General).

The conditions of these corridors are influenced by the nearby land uses and patterns. The more urban conditions seen along Orange Avenue, Rosalind/Magnolia Avenue, and Colonial Drive benefit from improved access through a dense mix of uses located close together and more connected street networks to support walkability. More suburban conditions, as seen along Semoran Boulevard/Curry Ford Road and Kirkman Road force local trips, including people biking and walking, onto higher speed roadways and make those trips longer due to lack of direct connections between adjacent properties.



ORANGE BLOSSOM TRAIL

CORRIDOR ANALYSIS AND COMMUNITY SNAPSHOT



Executive Summary

Orange Blossom Trail (OBT) travels north to south in West Orlando. The study area includes a 1.5-mile segment from West Colonial Drive to Winnifred Street. This report assesses the conditions of the corridor and the interconnectedness between demographics, land use, and transportation. The analysis focuses on a one-quarter mile buffer from the roadway.

Additionally, this portion of the study area is close to Camping World Stadium which brings visitors for sporting events, festivals, and more. The study area transitions to more residential uses further south, with commercial uses fronting onto Orange Blossom Trail and single family homes abutting to the rear. Additionally, SR-408 crosses over the study area, with exit ramps onto Orange Blossom Trail, connecting the community to the greater region. There has been minimal new construction in the study area within the last five years and there are a significant number of vacant parcels.



The study area consists of a mix of industrial, commercial, and residential land uses. The northern portion of the boundary includes light industrial and warehousing, with significant open spaces such as Lake Lorna Doone and other parks.

Adjacent Neighborhoods:

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. Lake Dot | 6. Rock Lake (part of the West Lakes Partnership) |
| 2. Callahan | 7. Lorna Doone (part of the West Lakes Partnership) |
| 3. Holden/Parramore | 8. Princeton/Silver Star |
| 4. Holden Heights | |
| 5. Spring Lake | |



At a Glance

FDOT Context Classification: C4 Urban General



Roadway Design: Four travel lanes with center turn lane, 30 to 40 mph speed limit.



Walking Infrastructure: Narrow sidewalks with inconsistent or no landscape buffer.



Biking Infrastructure: No designated bike lanes.



Land Use and Activity: Mix of residential and commercial uses; pedestrian and auto-oriented buildings; high transit and pedestrian use.

Multimodal Demand: The integrated street grid and mix of adjacent land uses foster increased multimodal activity, including walking, biking, and transit.

Income: Per capita income is ~\$33,000, slightly below the city average. Lower-income households are more likely to face unsafe walking and biking conditions.



Approximately **15%** of people in the study area rely on public transit, walking, or biking to get to work, which is higher than the Orlando average of **5.5%.**

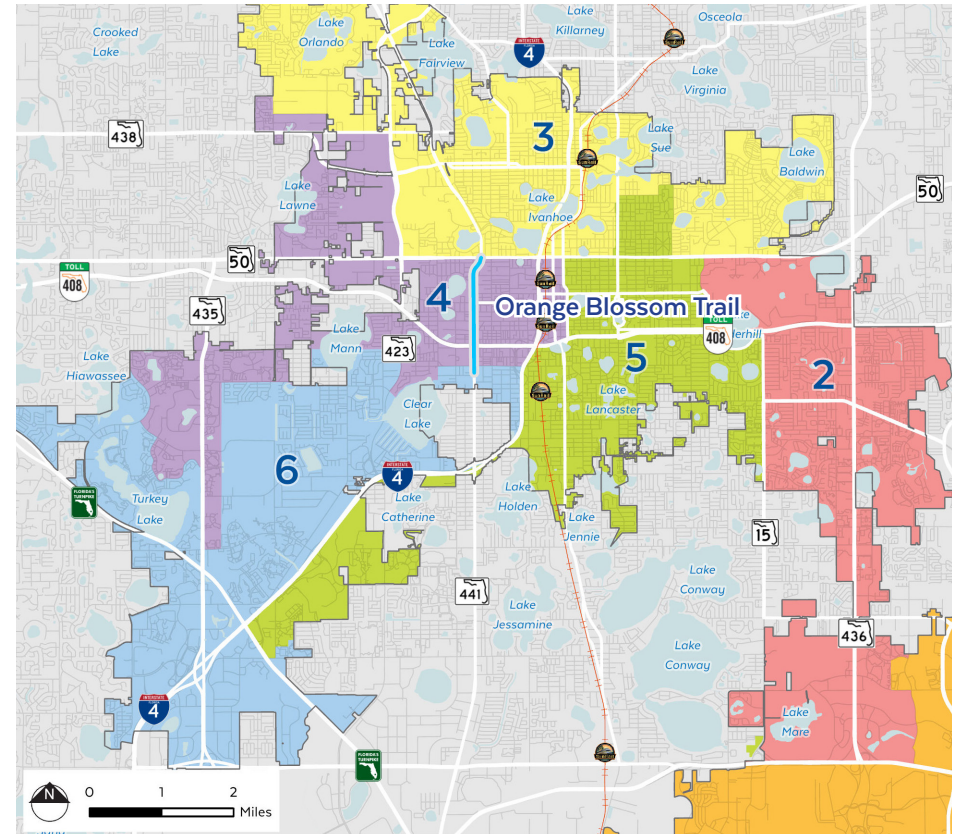


Figure 2: Location Map of Commissioner Districts and Orange Blossom Trail

Context

US 441 stretches from Kissimmee to Gainesville through west Orlando. The 20-mile portion stretching over Orange County is named Orange Blossom Trail and spans from the downtown area of Orlando to the rural, southern outskirts of the County. This study focuses on the roughly 1.65-mile stretch between Colonial Drive (SR-50) and just south of West Gore Street.

Orange Blossom Trail's origins date back to the early 20th century. In the 1920s, Florida's economy was heavily tied to citrus production, especially oranges. The trail was originally named for the orange trees that blossomed along the roadways during the spring months, and it was part of a larger network of roads designed to promote the citrus industry and connect various agricultural areas, as well as to promote early Florida automobile tourism to places such as Gatorland and Citrus Tower.

As Orlando developed in the early 1900s, the trail became a key route connecting the downtown area with suburban and rural parts of the region. Over time, the road began to grow in significance, especially as the citrus industry thrived and more people moved to central Florida.

Before the arrival of the Interstate System in the 1950's and 1960's, Orange Blossom Trail was a tourism destination, with hotels and attractions lining the street for northern tourists.

By the 1980s, parts of Orange Blossom Trail had fallen into disrepair. The commercialization of adult-oriented businesses, alongside the decline of the citrus industry and a lack of investment in infrastructure, created challenges in the area.

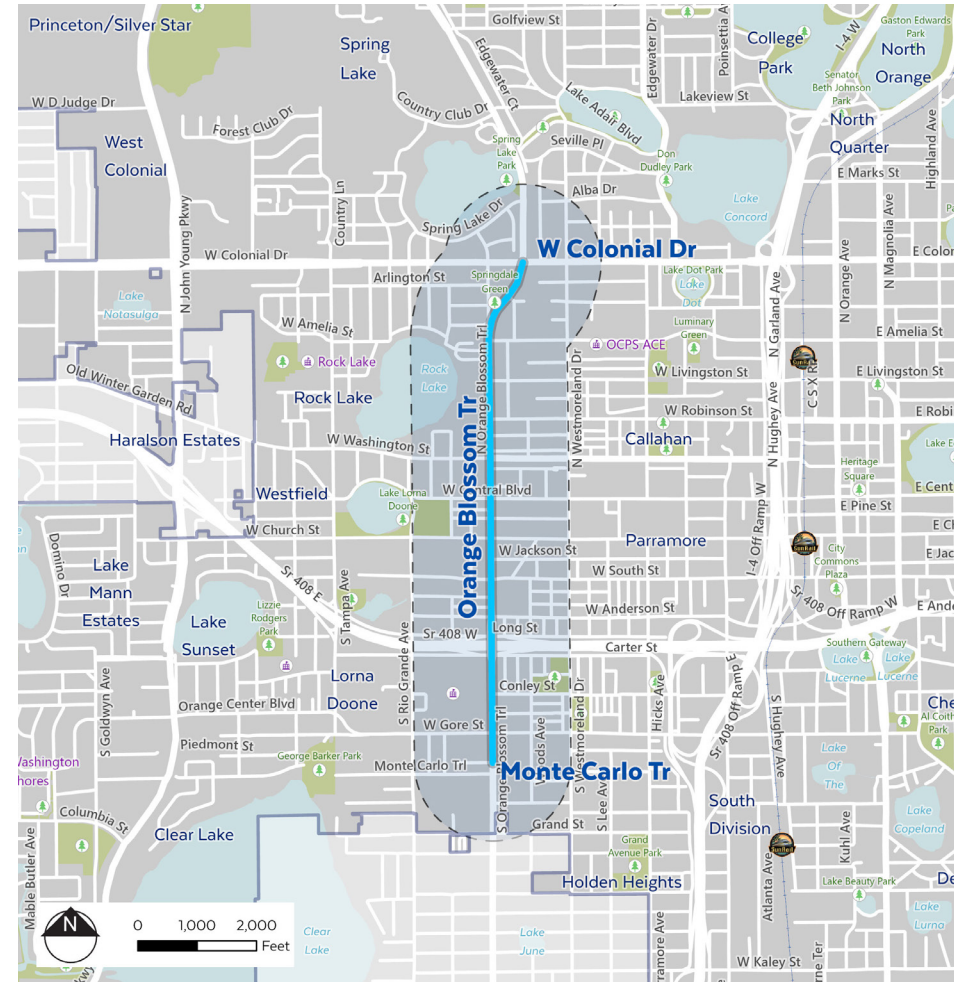


Figure 3: Overview Map of Orange Blossom Trail and Study Area

There are significant prior and ongoing revitalization efforts within the study area. From 1990 to 1992, a **Community Redevelopment Area** was established by the County and a **Safe Neighborhood Plan** was developed to spur reinvestment in the corridor bridging areas in both the City of Orlando and unincorporated Orange County. These plans were most recently updated in 2017 as part of the **OBT Next Master Plan** administered by the **Orange Blossom Trail Development Board**. Key goals of the plan are to attract businesses, build strong neighborhoods, and make safe livable streets for all modes of transportation.

Also bordering the corridor is the **Parramore Comprehensive Neighborhood Plan**, which encompasses the area and neighborhoods to the east of the corridor with the goal of improving public health, increasing connectivity, and increasing opportunities for neighborhood-serving businesses.

In 2016, the **West Lakes Partnership** was formed as an umbrella organization for neighborhoods including Rock Lake and Lake Lorna Doone to preserve family housing and provide its residents with the opportunity to live and prosper in clean, healthy, and safe neighborhoods. In 2021, the **West Lakes District** was established to provide organizational support for area businesses. West Lakes District encompasses the commercial corridors around Camping World Stadium, Orange Blossom Trail, and West Colonial Drive generally serving the West Lakes Partnership neighborhoods. West Lakes District seeks to use the festivals and sporting events that frequent the area to bolster the small businesses and community growth.

Orange Blossom Trail is recognized for its cultural diversity, with large Hispanic and African American communities calling the area home. This diversity is reflected in the restaurants, shops, and businesses that line the corridor, which include a mix of family-owned establishments and chains.

Sources: Orange County Library System (orlandomemory.info); Orange County Regional History Center (collections.thehistorycenter.org)



Existing Corridor Conditions

Roadway Classification

The segment of Orange Blossom Trail, from West Colonial Drive to Winnifred Street, approximately 1.5 miles in length, serves as a vital north-south arterial in Orlando, Florida.

Existing Roadway Configuration:

FDOT Context Classification: C4 (Urban General) consists of a mix of uses set within small blocks connected to residential neighborhoods behind the uses fronting the roadway.

Lanes: The roadway consists of five lanes, with two lanes in each direction and a center turn lane. There is an annual average daily traffic count of 26,500 to 33,500 vehicles per day. There is no on-street parking along this corridor (**Figure 4**).

Sidewalks: In the northern portion of the study area, sidewalks on both sides of the roadway are five-feet wide. Further south, sidewalks are up to 7-feet wide.

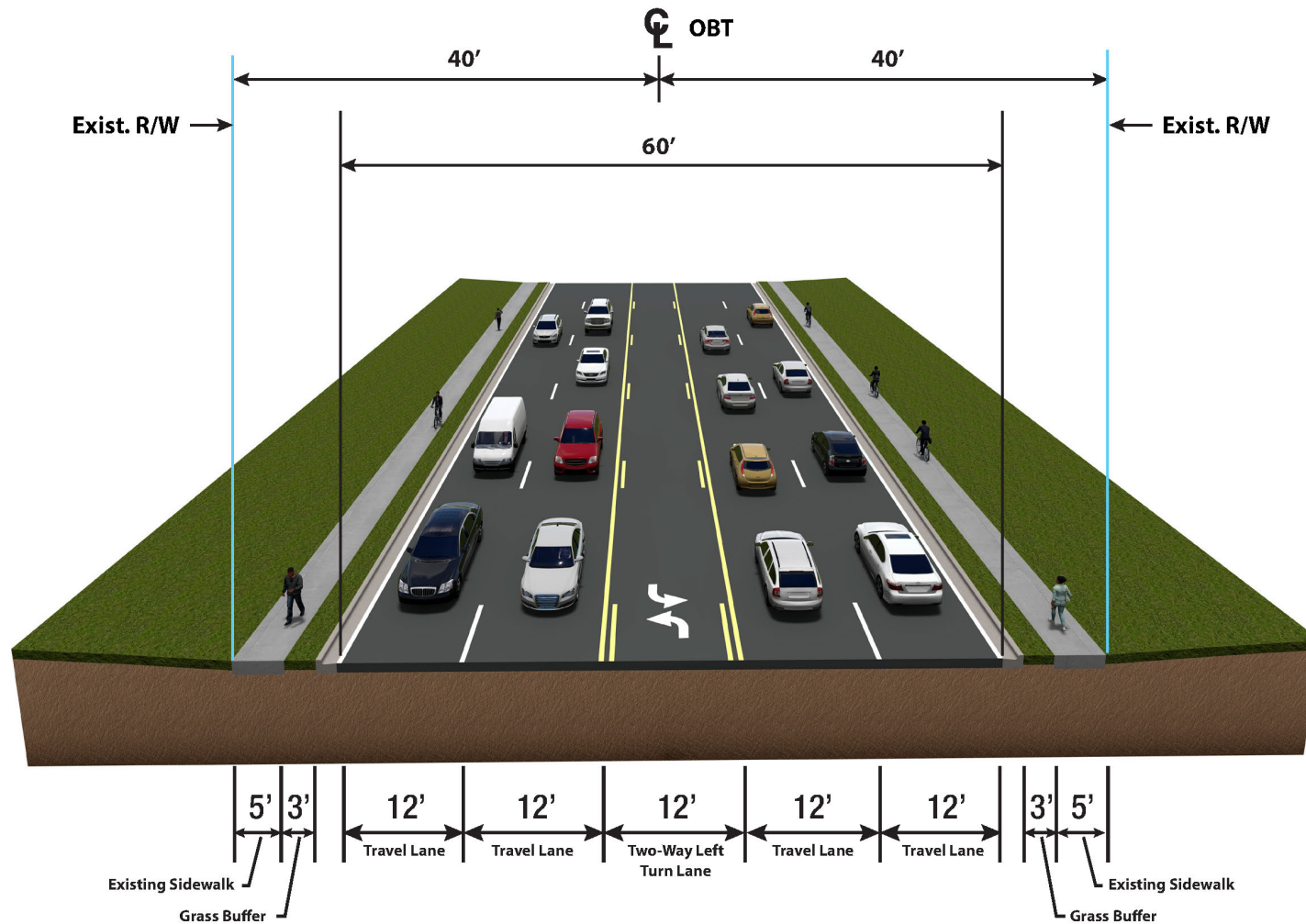
Bicycle Facilities: There are no bike lanes along the roadway.

Relevant Studies and Planned Infrastructure Projects

- OBT Next Master Plan
- Paramore Comprehensive Neighborhood Plan
- CFX SR 408 / Tampa Avenue Interchange Project
- Citywide Plans:
 - Orlando Vision Zero Action Plan
 - LYNX Transit Development Plan
 - Orlando Bike Plan

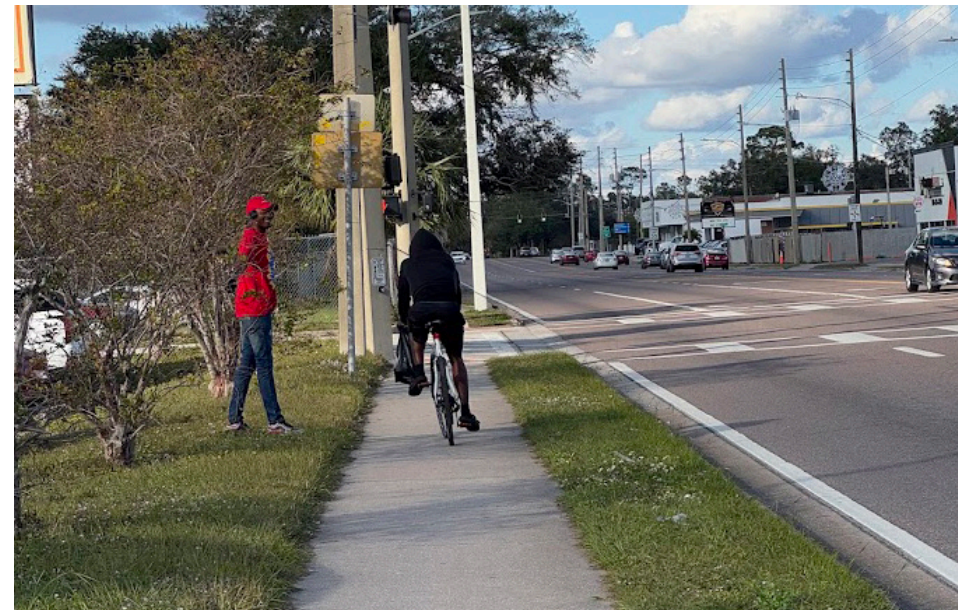


Figure 4: Existing Orange Blossom Trail typical section



Field Observations

- **Roadway Design:** Orange Blossom Trail features a five-lane roadway with a 40 mph speed limit. Aggressive driving and high vehicle speeds contribute to safety concerns along the corridor.
- **Pedestrian Activity:** There is high pedestrian activity along the corridor, with frequent crossings between intersections. Sidewalks are narrow, obstructed, and have ADA compliance issues, particularly at driveways.
- **Transit Usage:** There is high transit use along the corridor, and some bus stops have shelters for those who are waiting.
- **Bicycle Traffic:** No bike lanes exist along the corridor. There is a high usage of bicycles which was observed on sidewalks, highlighting the importance of street improvements to support multiple modes of transportation.
- **Development Patterns:** The area includes a mix of older buildings and vacant lots with development potential. Jones High School is a key institution along the corridor, contributing to pedestrian activity. The newly constructed Orlando Police Department Headquarters opened in 2017.



Neighborhoods and Destinations Map

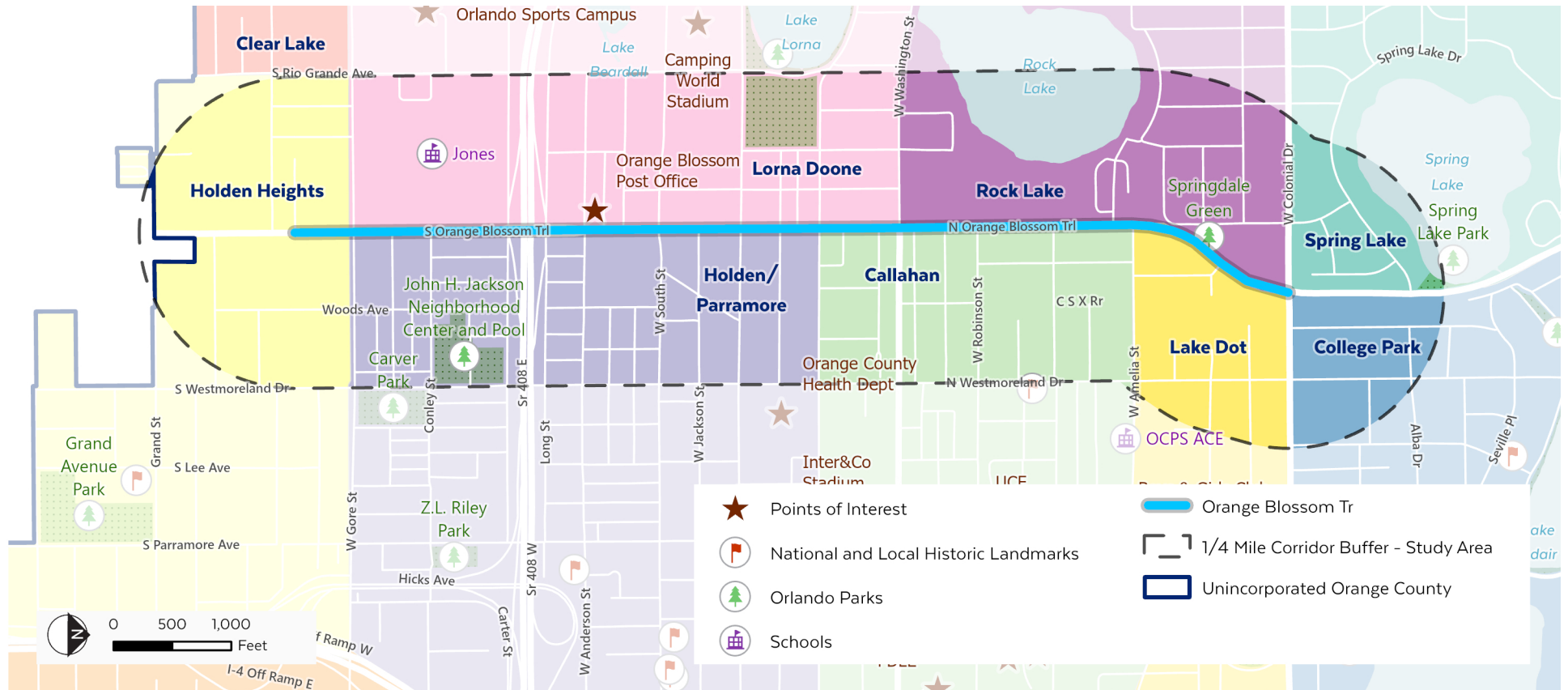


Figure 5: Base Map of Adjacent Neighborhoods and Key Destinations

Demographics and Equity Profile

2020 Census and ACS Demographic Snapshot

Topic	Demographic	Orange Blossom Trail		City of Orlando	Orange County
		Block	Block Group	Estimate	Estimate
Population	Total	2,209	13,768	307,573	1,429,908
	Male	48.1%	51.5%	48.3%	48.7%
	Female	51.9%	48.5%	51.7%	51.3%
Race	White	33.5%	31.6%	40.0%	44.0%
	Black	53.4%	53.0%	23.8%	19.4%
	Other, Including 2 or More	12.8%	15.4%	36.2%	36.5%
Ethnicity	Hispanic or Latino	11.2%	14.3%	32.9%	33.1%
Age	Less than 18	20.6%	21.6%	20.1%	22.0%
	18-64	64.8%	62.5%	67.3%	65.5%
	Greater than 64	14.6%	15.9%	12.6%	12.5%
Housing Units	Total	999	5,927	140,895	561,851
	Owner occupied	31.1%	39.7%	35.8%	53.8%
	Renter occupied	68.9%	60.3%	64.2%	46.2%
	Occupied	93.4%	81.8%	91.0%	92.5%
	Vacant	6.6%	18.2%	9.0%	7.5%
Travel*	Workers	N/A	7,758	175,845	766,736
	Drove Alone	N/A	68.0%	68.3%	67.9%
	Carpooled	N/A	13.2%	8.8%	9.7%
	Public Transit, Bike, or Walk	N/A	14.9%	5.5%	4.9%
	Worked from Home	N/A	3.9%	17.4%	17.5%
Income*	Per capita income	N/A	\$33,103	\$34,033	\$39,640
Education*	Population 25 years and over	N/A	9,055	226,644	1,010,918
	High School equivalent or less	N/A	63.9%	46.9%	23.0%
	Some college or associates	N/A	6.2%	11.9%	11.0%
	Bachelors or more	N/A	29.9%	41.2%	40.7%

Neighborhood demographics in **BOLD RED** indicate a deviation of $\pm 10\%$ from citywide averages.

*Where noted, data is from the American Community Survey 2020 5-Year. All other data is from the 2020 US Census.

Table 1: Demographic Comparison of the Orange Blossom Trail Study Area, City of Orlando, and Orange County

Communities of Concern

Seven socio-economic indicators were analyzed to evaluate equity in transportation investments. Four indicators focused on vulnerable road users, while the remaining three addressed historically marginalized populations.

Using 2020 Census data and American Community Survey, the analysis identified areas with above- and below-average concentrations of these indicators to recognize communities with vulnerable populations.

By evaluating infrastructure availability and quality across different demographic areas, the analysis intends to highlight gaps in equitable investment. These insights will help guide future transportation planning to ensure safe and accessible streets for all residents, particularly those in historically underserved communities.

Vulnerable Road Users

Some people in the city rely on or prefer modes of travel other than personal motor vehicles. These groups—including pedestrians, cyclists, transit riders, older adults, and youth—face unique challenges in accessing safe and equitable transportation infrastructure. Ensuring their mobility needs are met is essential to connecting residents on safe streets.

The analysis considers four socio-economic indicators to assess the distribution and needs of vulnerable road users:

1. Percentage of residents who commute to work by walking, biking, or taking transit
2. Percentage of zero-vehicle households
3. Percentage of population aged 65 and older
4. Percentage of population aged 18 and younger

Figure 6 visually compares these vulnerable road user indicators to citywide averages, highlighting disparities and identifying areas where targeted investments can enhance safety and accessibility.

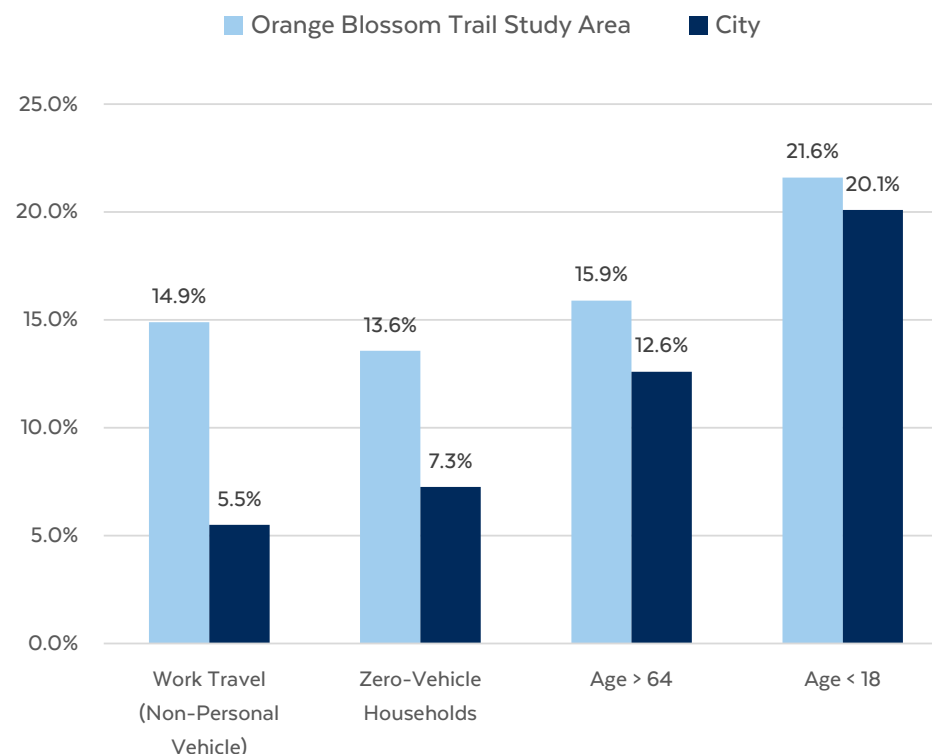


Figure 6: Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Study Area with Citywide Context

Marginalized Populations

Historically marginalized populations have been disproportionately affected by transportation inequities. These communities face greater risks related to environmental hazards, pedestrian and bicycle safety, and accessibility barriers.

The analysis considers three socio-economic indicators to evaluate these disparities:

1. Percentage of population below the poverty level
2. Percentage of minority population
3. Percentage of population with limited English proficiency

These populations often experience higher exposure to traffic-related pollution, increased vulnerability to bicycle and pedestrian crashes, and greater health disparities such as high blood pressure, diabetes, obesity, and respiratory illnesses. Additionally, minority and low-income populations are more likely to use walking and biking as primary modes of transportation.

Figure 7 illustrates the distribution of these socio-economic indicators compared to citywide averages, further emphasizing the disparities that exist within different communities.

Composite Indicators of Inequity

A composite analysis was conducted to evaluate the combined impact of these socio-economic indicators. Census Block Groups received a score of one (1) for each indicator exceeding the citywide average. These scores were then aggregated across all seven indicators to generate a composite equity score.

The results, shown in **Figure 8**, highlight areas with varying levels of transportation equity concerns. Census Block Groups are color-coded based on their composite equity score: scores of 0-1 are shaded in yellow, indicating lower concentrations of vulnerable populations; scores of 2-3 appear in green, representing moderate concentrations; and scores of 4 or above are shaded in blue, signifying the highest concentrations of vulnerable road users and marginalized populations.

The majority of Census Block Groups in the study area have a score of 4-6, and a few have a score of 2-3. The northern portion has a score of 0-1.

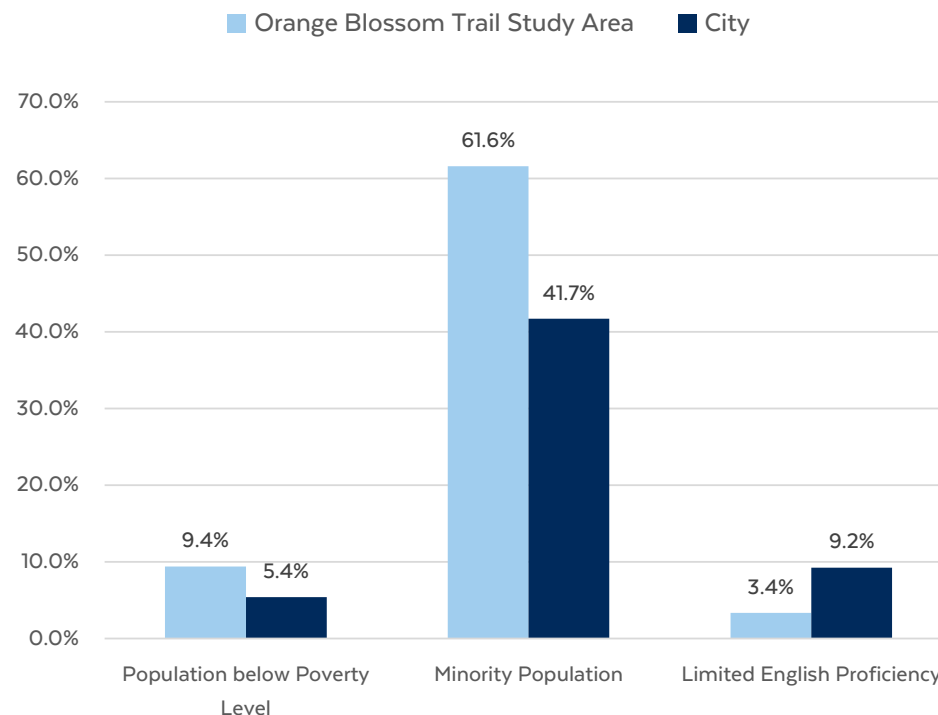


Figure 7: Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Study Area with Citywide Context

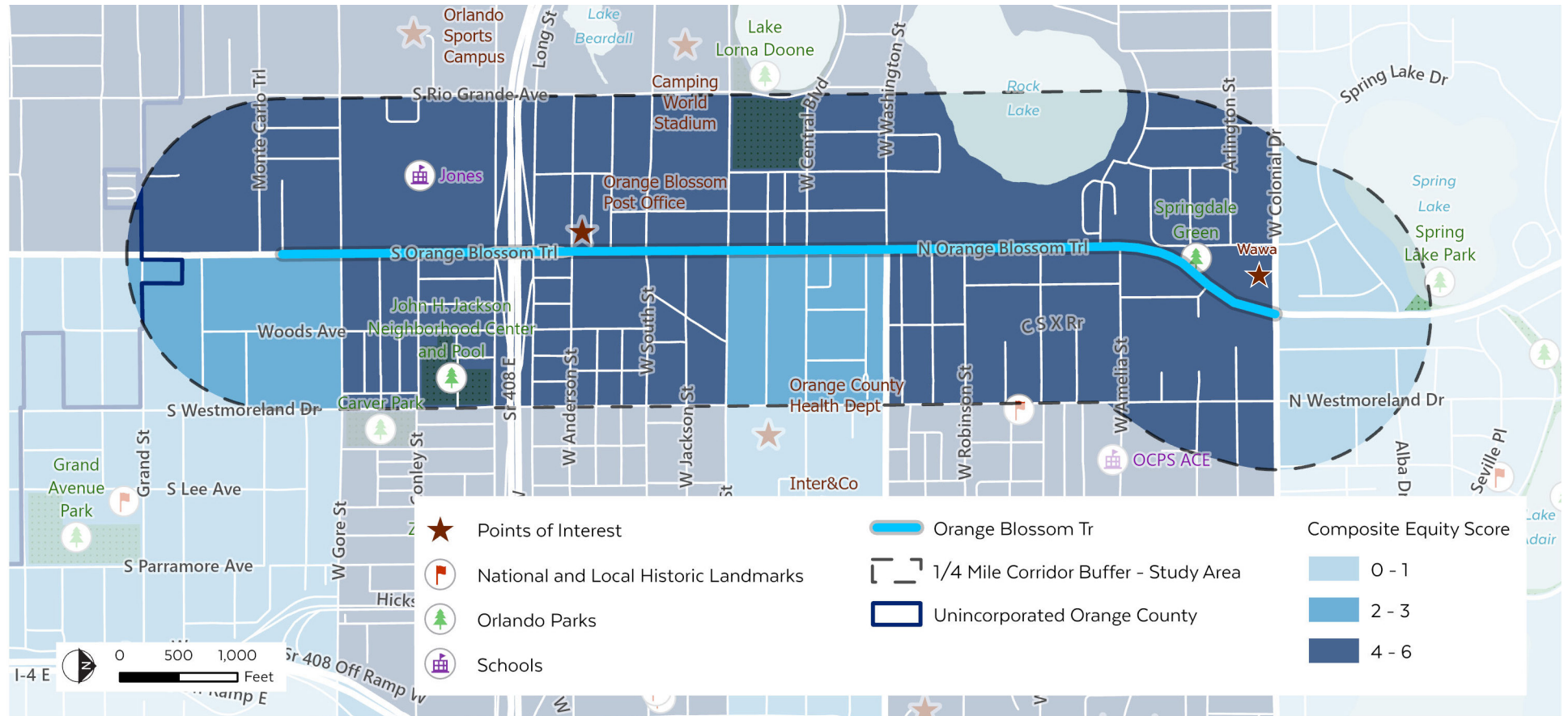


Figure 8: Composite Equity Score by Census Block Group

Justice 40

The Justice40 Tool was a federal initiative designed to identify disadvantaged communities by analyzing key socio-economic and environmental indicators at the census tract level. This tool aimed to ensure that at least 40% of the benefits from federal investments, including transportation projects, supported historically underserved populations.

The tool utilized various public data sources, including demographic information from the Census American Community Survey, environmental data from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and housing data from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

Figure 9 illustrates the Justice40-designated disadvantaged census tracts within the study area when the tool was in use.

The study area includes several disadvantaged communities, exceeding the thresholds of several indicators and with high levels of poverty.

- The west side of the study area, from West Colonial to SR-408, is not disadvantaged; however, the rest of the study area is.
- These communities are exposed to high levels of diesel particulate matter due to the amount of traffic in the area, which has negative health implications.

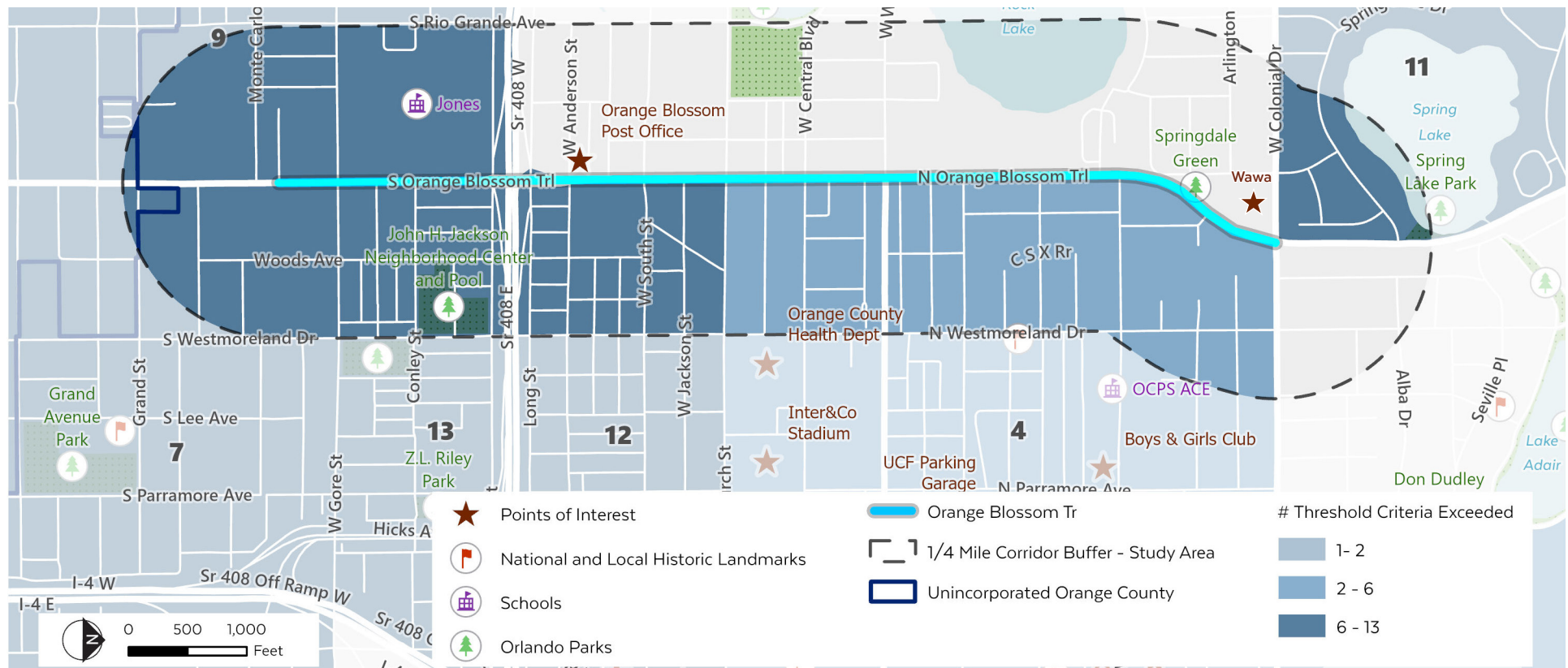


Figure 9: Disadvantaged Census Tracts identified by Justice40 tool

- There are health challenges among communities in the study area, with high rates of asthma, obesity, and coronary heart disease.

To learn more about Justice40, visit the [Mapping Tool](#) and [Initiative](#) websites.

Census tracts were classified as disadvantaged based on the environmental, economic, and health burdens they experienced. A census tract was considered disadvantaged if it had low-income status (at or below 200% of the federal poverty level) and met the threshold for at least one of the following burden categories:

- Climate Change
- Clean Energy and Efficiency
- Clean Transit
- Affordable and Sustainable Housing
- Reduction and Remediation of Legacy Pollution
- Critical Clean Water and Waste Infrastructure
- Health Burdens
- Training and Workforce Development

Each category had a set of indicators that determined whether a census tract exceeded the burden threshold.

Relevant Programs and Features

The City of Orlando administers several incentive programs designed to support economic development, business retention, and investment in targeted areas. These programs provide financial assistance, tax incentives, and technical support to encourage business activity and redevelopment in designated districts. Six of these programs overlap with the Orange Blossom Trail Corridor Study Area (See **Figure 10, 11 & 12**). Below is an overview of each program:

Opportunity Zones

Opportunity Zones in Orlando are federally designated areas aimed at spurring economic development by providing tax incentives to investors. These zones offer benefits such as temporary deferral of capital gains taxes when reinvested in qualified projects within the zones, a step-up in basis for capital gains reinvested,

and potential permanent exclusion from taxable income of gains from the sale or exchange of investments held long-term. This initiative seeks to attract private investment to underserved communities, fostering job creation and economic growth.

Orlando Economic Enhancement District (OEED)

The Orlando Economic Enhancement District (OEED) is a state-designated economic development tool that encourages the redevelopment of properties designated as brownfield sites, which are sites perceived as contaminated or blighted. By offering incentives such as tax credits and refunds, the program aims to facilitate the cleanup and rehabilitation of these sites, promoting their productive reuse and contributing to the city's economic vitality.

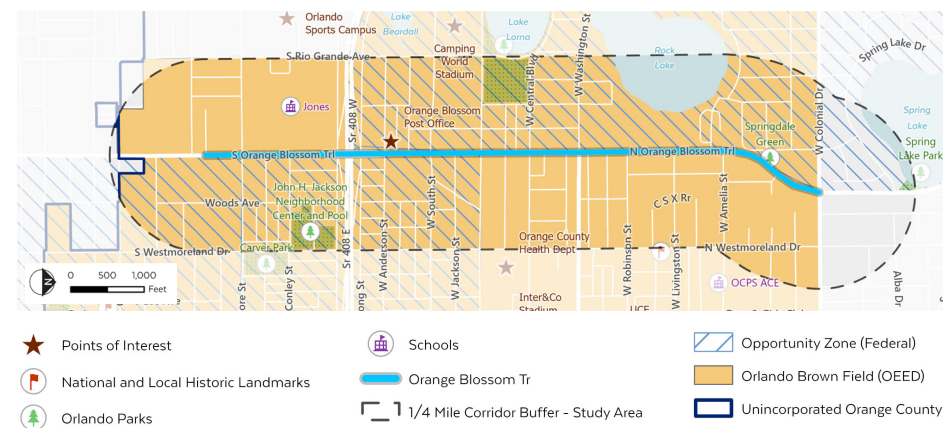


Figure 10: Incentive Programs along Orange Blossom Trail Study Area

Orlando Minority/Women Entrepreneur Business Assistance Program (MEBA)

The Minority/Women Entrepreneur Business Assistance Program (MEBA) is a small business assistance program established to help retain minority-owned businesses pre-existing within the designated target area. The program provides qualifying new and existing businesses (retail and services) with financial and non-monetary assistance in order to aid in relocation and retention, purchasing capital equipment, capital improvements, and marketing support.

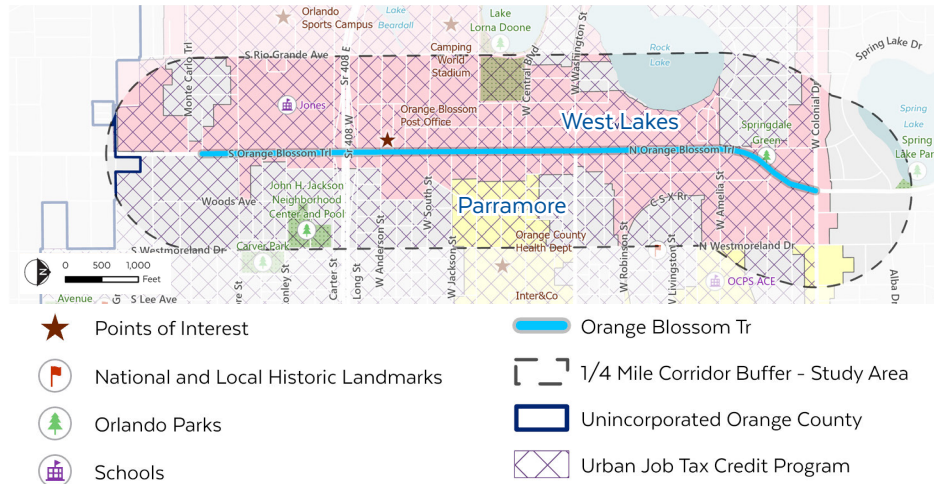


Figure 11: Incentive Programs along Orange Blossom Trail Study Area

Urban Job Tax Credit Program

The Urban Job Tax Credit Program is a state-level initiative that provides tax credits to eligible businesses located within designated urban areas of Orlando. Offering up to \$2,000 per new job created, these credits can be applied against Florida's corporate income tax or sales and use tax. The program's objective is to stimulate job creation and economic development in urban communities, thereby enhancing the overall economic health of the city.

Main Streets Program

The Orlando Main Streets Program is designed to invigorate the city's neighborhood commercial districts by fostering active business associations and supporting local businesses. Through this initiative, the city provides assistance with event sponsorships and offers resources aimed at promoting growth and enhancing the unique character of each district. The program emphasizes organization, promotion, design, and economic restructuring to create vibrant, economically sustainable communities.

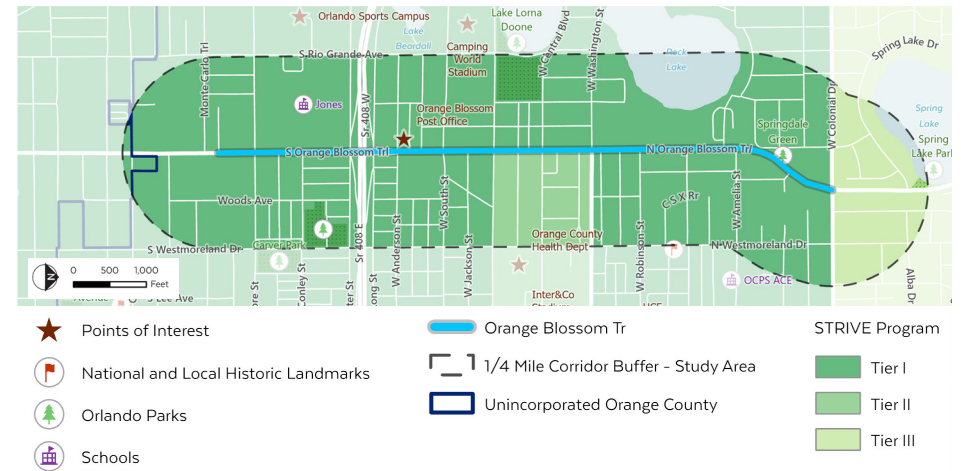


Figure 12: Orlando STRIVE Incentive Program Tiers along Orange Blossom Trail Study Area

STRIVE Orlando Program

The STRIVE Orlando Program is a performance-based local job incentive initiative aimed at promoting broad-based prosperity within the city and the greater Orlando region. By offering financial incentives to businesses that create quality jobs, the program seeks to stimulate economic growth, attract new industries, and support the expansion of existing businesses, thereby enhancing the city's economic landscape.

The program utilizes a Neighborhood Opportunity Index (NOI) to categorize every Census block group into four tiers based on factors such as median household income, unemployment rate, and educational attainment. Tier I areas have the lowest opportunity scores, indicating higher economic challenges, while Tier IV areas have the highest opportunity scores. To encourage investment in economically distressed neighborhoods, businesses that locate in lower-tier areas (Tiers I and II) qualify for higher incentive bonuses. This tiered structure ensures that incentives are distributed equitably, prioritizing economic development in areas that need it most. The study area has Tier I, II & III classifications as shown in **Figure 12**.

Transit and Employment

Public Transit Access

The Orange Blossom Trail corridor is served by 4 LYNX routes: 8, 19, 107, and 304 with a total number of 19 bus stops as shown in **Figure 13**.

Route 8, 19 and 107 routes operate on 30 minute schedules starting at 4:15 a.m. and ending around midnight, with shorter hours on the weekends. Route 304 begins at 6 a.m. and operates until 6:30 p.m. The routes connect to a range of local and regional destinations, providing access to employment, retail, and entertainment. Route 8 provides connections beyond Downtown Orlando, including the LYNX Central Station, Premium Outlets at I-Drive, Universal Orlando, Walmart, Dr. Phillips Hospital, The Orange County Convention Center, and Mid Florida Technical Community College.

Route 19 services a small portion of the corridor, and connects to the LYNX Central Station, Washington Shores SuperStop, the OCPS Educational Leadership Center, and a senior and neighborhood center. Route 107 provides service along the northern portion of the corridor, and connects to the Florida Mall SuperStop and the LYNX Central Station, allowing riders to transfer to other routes. Route 304 has one stop along Orange Blossom Trail, and connects to Disney Springs and several resorts.

Transit Ridership Along the Study Segment

This analysis visualizes transit ridership (**Figure 13**) along the Orange Blossom Trail corridor by mapping boardings at each bus stop within the study area. With approximately 49,000 riders per year, the highest rate of ridership occurs at the south portions of the study area, just south of W. Gore Street; this stop is conveniently located next to several retail and food options, including a 7-Eleven, Dollar General, and a supermarket.

Areas of Service/Employment Concentrations:

The study area contains a significant concentration of service and manufacturing employment, with many industrial uses such as concrete manufacturing and auto repair. Given the service-oriented nature of these businesses, a notable portion of employees may rely on public transit for their commutes, contributing to ridership and pedestrian traffic in the corridor.

According to the business locator report generated using ESRI Business Analyst, the study area includes 645 businesses, employing approximately 6,351 workers as of 2024. The employee-to-population ratio is 220 per 100 residents, indicating a strong employment presence relative to the local residential population.

Note: These employment and population figures were derived using parcel geography within the study area to pull data from Business Analyst. As a result, the population numbers may differ from estimates based on Census block or block group-level data, which use different geographic boundaries. This distinction should be considered when comparing employment-to-population ratios or analyzing demographic trends in the corridor.



Population Density

Much of the Orange Blossom Trail study area shows residential densities of less than 2 people per acre, reflecting the existing land uses dominated by commercial, industrial, and vacant parcels. Higher residential densities are located along the eastern side of the study area, where multifamily developments support densities

generally ranging from 11 to 30 people per acre. The western portion of the study area remains predominantly low-density, with most residential areas ranging from 2 to 10 people per acre.

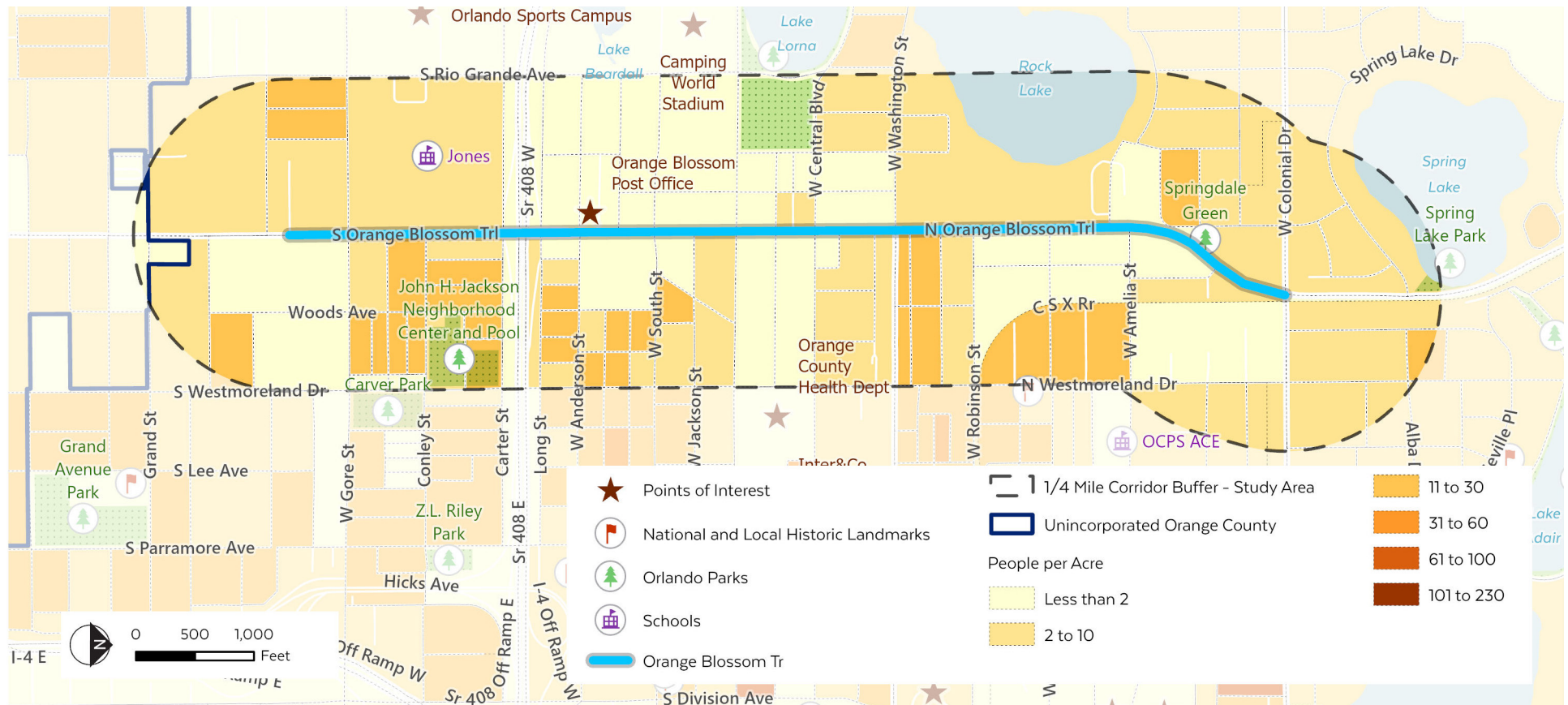


Figure 13: Population Density (People/Acre) from 2020 Census Blocks

Land Use and Developmental Activity

Land Uses

The Orange Blossom Trail corridor has a range of uses, the most common being industrial, followed by commercial. These uses are in close proximity to low density residential, consisting mainly of single-family homes and duplexes. There are several public/civic uses throughout the corridor, including

the Orlando Police headquarters, a fire station, churches, and other city or county owned properties. There are high rates of vacancy within the study area, presenting an opportunity for infill development and redevelopment.

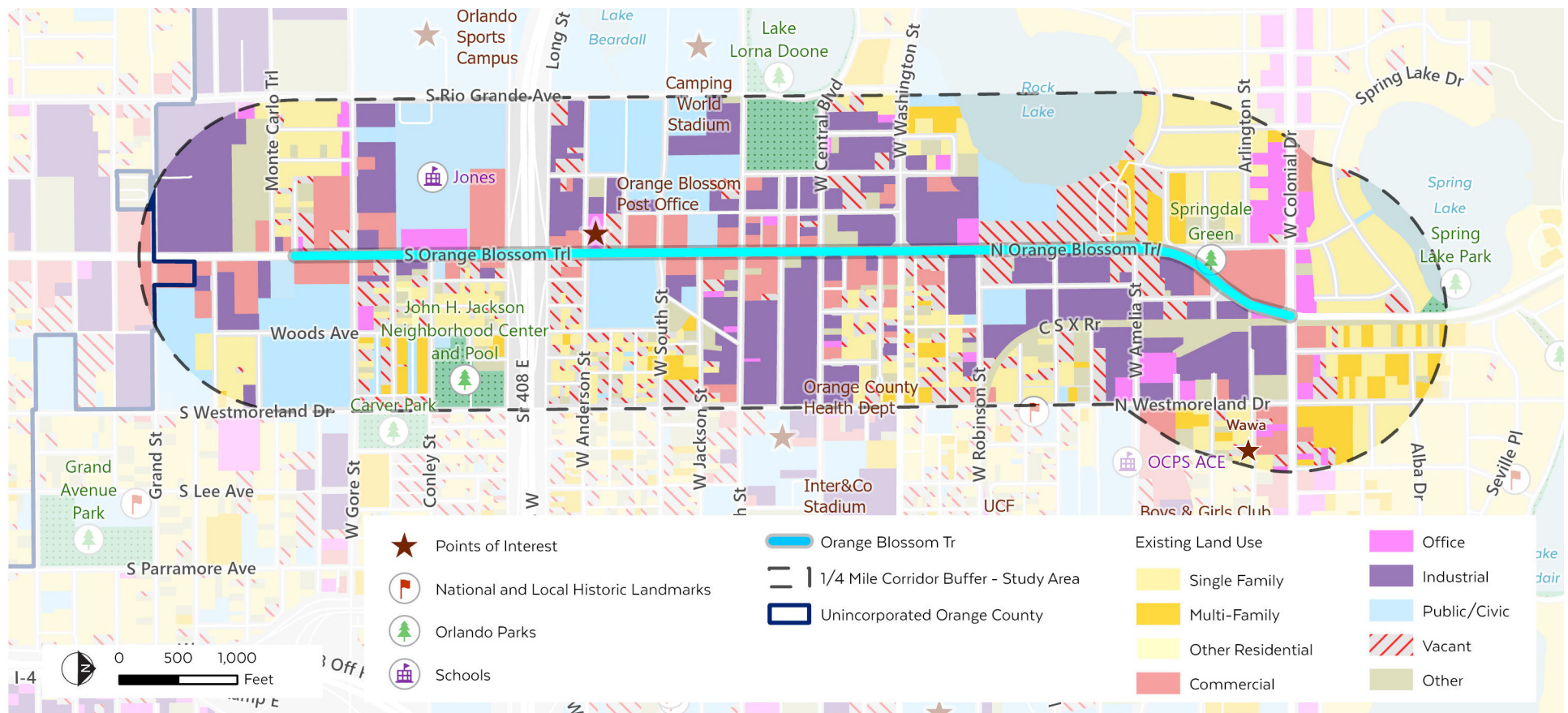


Figure 15: Existing Land Use Map

Land Use and Developmental Activity

Future Land Use and Zoning

Zoning and Future Land Use regulations work together to guide development, determining the permitted uses on a parcel of land, and the allowable density and intensity. The future land uses and associated zoning along the Orange Blossom Trail corridor consists of a range of uses, including Mixed Use Corridor High Intensity, Industrial, Activity Centers, Residential Low Intensity, Office Low and Medium Intensity, and Public/Recreational and Institutional.

Low intensity residential is intended to preserve existing neighborhoods and provide for new areas of low to moderate density single-family housing. Mixed Use corridors are intended to provide for areas of mixed residential and office uses in areas where mass transit service is located. Activity Centers are intended to encourage redevelopment, permitting a mix of uses ranging from medium to high intensity.

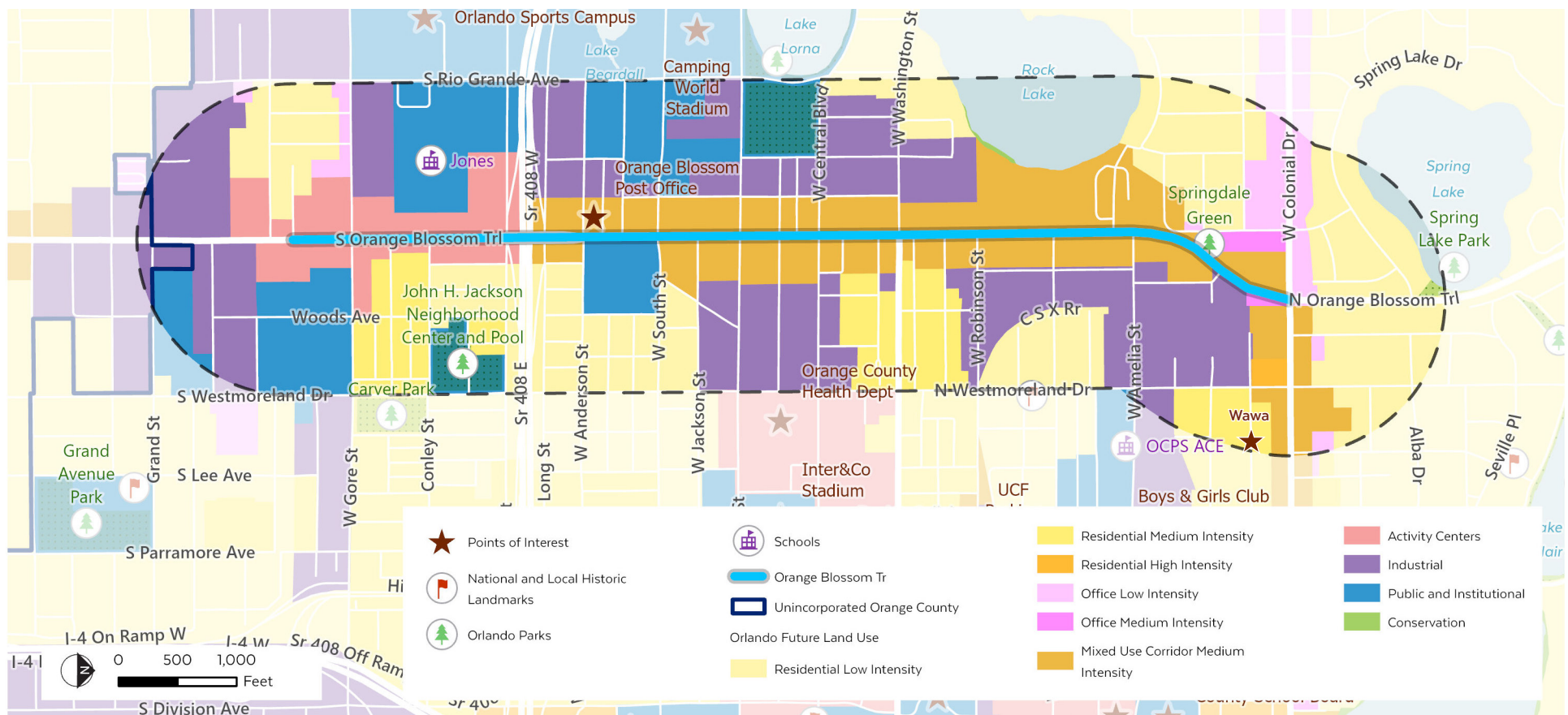


Figure 16: Future Land Use Map

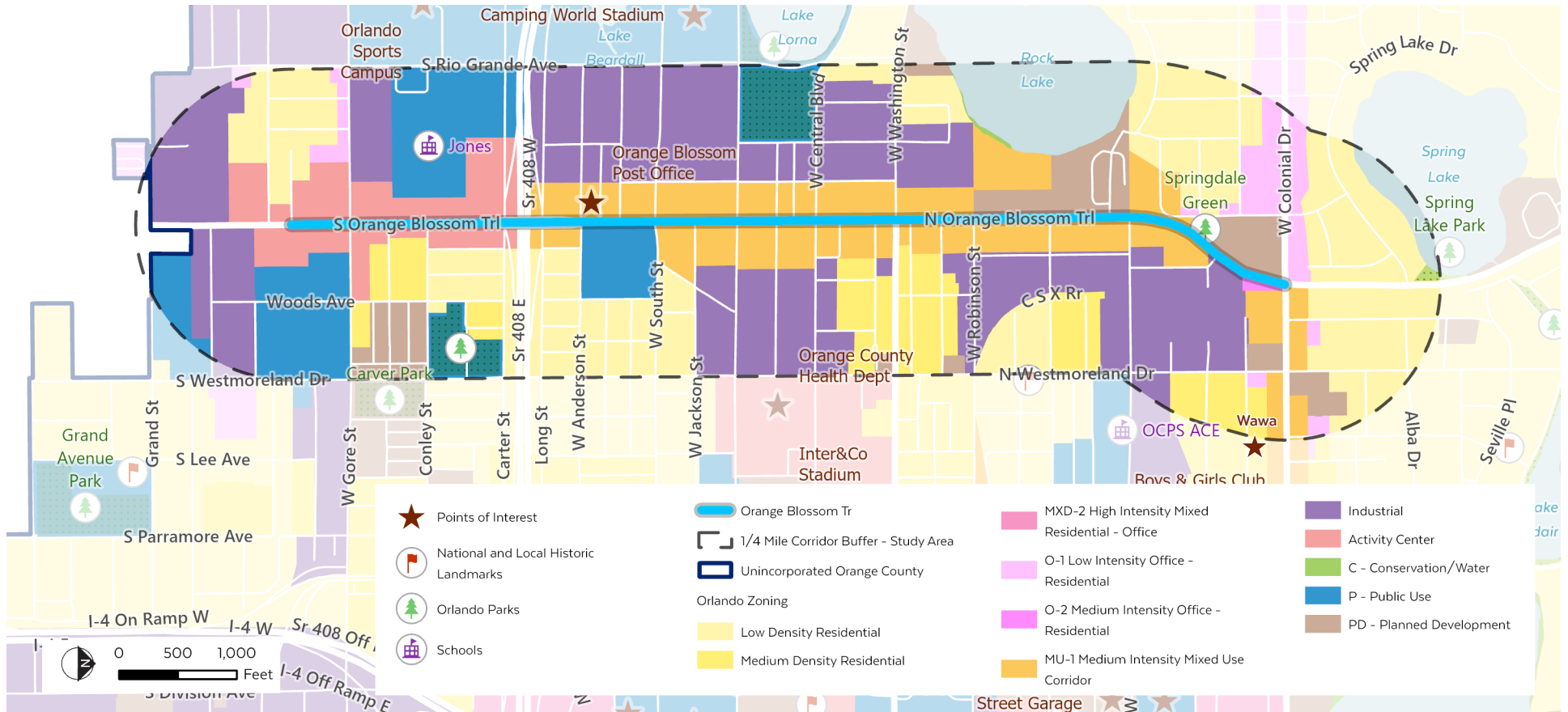


Figure 18: Zoning Map

Development Analysis

Development potential on any given site within the corridor is affected by the area's market demand (reflected in the land value) and level of investment in buildings already present on the property. Where the buildings on a parcel have a lower value than the land, the parcel is determined to have high development potential; where the buildings have a value equal to twice that of the land, it has low potential for development. Within the parcels designated as Activity Center and Mixed Use, there is medium to high potential for development based on land value.

The range of development potential for residential properties varies, based on the age, maintenance, and location of the home. While the low intensity office designations have low potential for development, there is higher potential on the parcels designated as medium intensity office. Most industrial properties have low potential for development. Vacant parcels have high potential for development. Although there is significant development potential across the corridor, it is important to note that only a few parcels have been developed in the past five years, as shown in **Figure 18**.

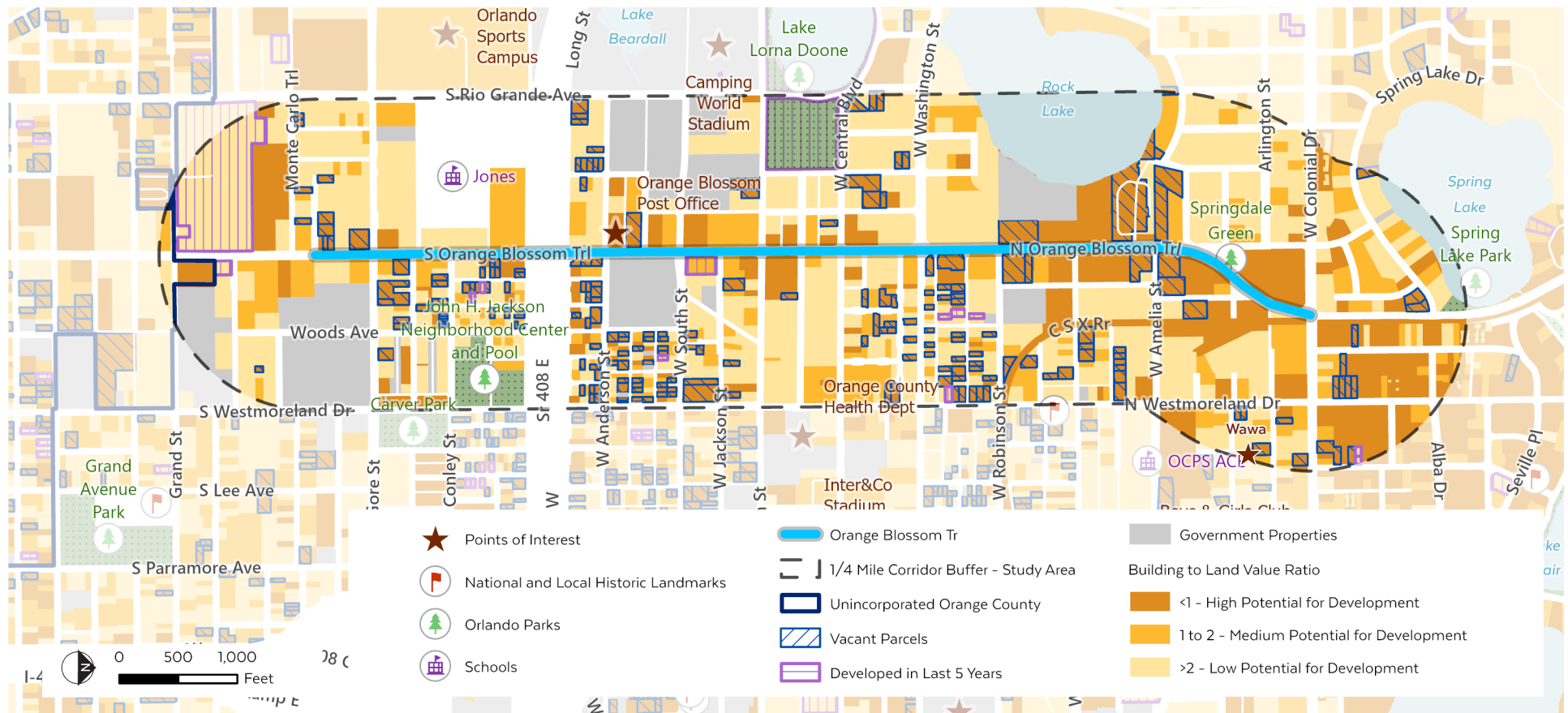


Figure 17: Potential for Development

CHAPTER 2

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT



Background

The Orlando Connecting Residents on Safe Streets Project (“Project” or “CROSS”) aims to develop a comprehensive implementation plan for safety improvements across six Vision Zero corridors in the City of Orlando. Vision Zero is a global initiative embraced by cities committed to eliminating traffic-related deaths and serious injuries, with a focus on equity and community engagement. In 2017, Mayor Buddy Dyer solidified Orlando’s commitment to Vision Zero by adopting an official resolution.

The U.S. Department of Transportation awarded the City of Orlando a Rebuilding American Infrastructure with Sustainability and Equity (RAISE) grant to support the CROSS Project. This funding enables a detailed examination of six critical corridors within Orlando, using the city’s established methodology to identify context-specific countermeasures and capital improvements. These efforts are part of Orlando’s goal to eliminate all traffic-related deaths and serious injuries by 2040.

As part of this initiative, Kimley-Horn conducted a comprehensive analysis of six corridors and developed the Community Engagement Interim Report in alignment with the prior outreach and evaluation contained in the Public Engagement Plan. Individual Final Comprehensive Reports for each study corridor will be prepared at the conclusion of this project pulling from the following interim reports;

- Community Snapshot Interim Report
- Safety Analysis Interim Report
- Recommendations Interim Report
- Community Engagement Interim Report

Selection Criteria

The selection of corridors for the Project was guided by data-driven methodologies as a part of the City of Orlando’s Vision Zero Action Plan, adopted in 2021.

Key criteria for selecting the six Vision Zero corridors included:

- **Crash Frequency and Severity:** Focusing on locations with significant safety concerns, particularly for vulnerable road users.
- **Equity Considerations:** Ensuring underserved communities and high-risk areas were prioritized for improvements.
- **Community Impact:** Targeting corridors with high pedestrian, cyclist, and transit activity to enhance safety outcomes.

By applying these selection criteria, the Project ensures safety improvements are targeted at the most critical locations, advancing Orlando’s Vision Zero goal of eliminating traffic-related deaths and serious injuries by 2040.

The selected corridors include both on-system FDOT roads and locally managed streets, spanning critical segments within the City of Orlando. These corridors are shown on **Figure 19:**

1. **Kirkman Road:** From Conroy Road to Raleigh Street
2. **Colonial Drive:** From Ferguson Drive to Maguire Boulevard
3. **Orange Blossom Trail:** From Winifred Street to SR-50
4.
 - a. **Orange Avenue:** From SR-408 to SR-50
 - b. **Rosalind/Magnolia Avenue:** From SR-408 to SR-50
5. **South Orange Avenue:** From Pineloch Avenue to SR-408
6.
 - a. **Semoran Boulevard:** From Grant Street to Dahlia Drive
 - b. **Curry Ford Road:** From Larkin Avenue to Bowen Drive

Kirkman Road, Colonial Drive, Orange Blossom Trail, South Orange Avenue, Semoran Boulevard, and Curry Ford Road are FDOT-maintained roadways. Orange Avenue and Rosalind/Magnolia Avenue are city-maintained roadways.

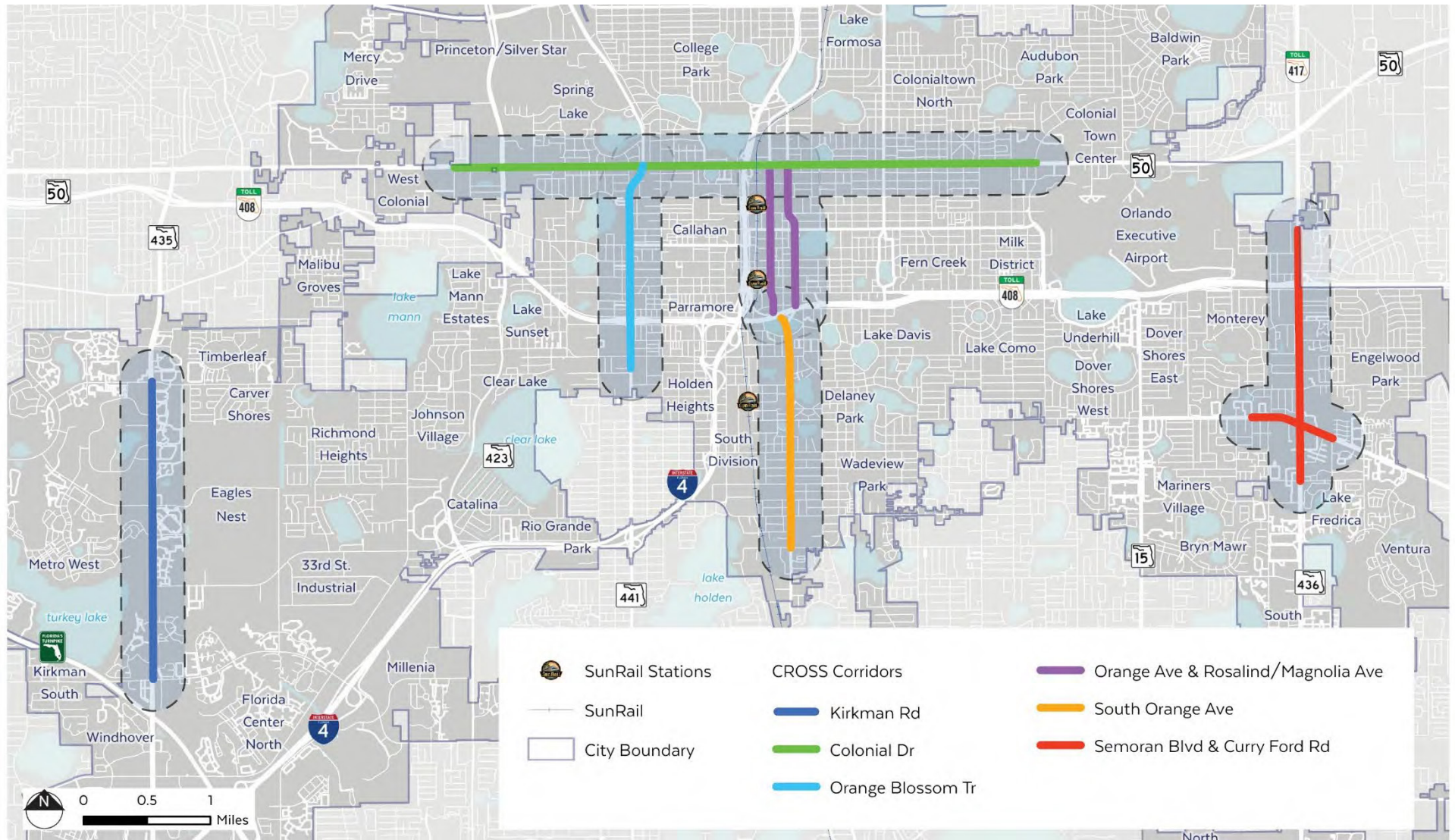


Figure 19: Overview Map of Study Corridors

Project Kickoff

Public Engagement Plan (PEP)

A Public Engagement Plan (PEP) was prepared under separate cover (May 2025) for the CROSS study. The PEP outlines the meaningful community participation and stakeholder involvement in the planning and implementation of proposed safety improvements along six key corridors in the Greater Orlando Area:

- Overview of the study corridors (e.g., demographics)
- Anticipated public concerns and considerations
- Project messaging
- Identification of shareholders
- Community outreach tools and techniques
- Engagement activity schedule

The PEP included an electronic mailing list of community stakeholders to be included in public meeting invitations and other project updates.

Project Kickoff Meeting

The study team held a project kickoff meeting on September 24, 2024, with key agency stakeholders from FDOT and other City of Orlando departments. The meeting detailed the project scope and identified additional studies or projects that would need to be considered by the CROSS study team.

Public Meetings

Public meetings were arranged in two rounds:

- Round 1: Workshops presenting community characteristics and crash analysis insights to elicit feedback on community needs and concerns
- Round 2: Workshops presenting the recommendations to elicit feedback and provide education on proposed improvements

Project Website

The project website (orlando.gov/CROSS) was hosted by the City of Orlando and updated as the study progressed. The webpage provides project background, as well as a summary of the public feedback received thus far. Community members have the opportunity to provide public comment via the project website or by contacting City of Orlando's Safe Mobility Manager, Laura Hardwicke.

A snapshot of the project website is in the **Community Engagement Interim Report**, under separate cover.

Additional Considerations

Additional considerations were given to ensure a representative demographic of each corridor, with special attention to Communities of Concern, as defined in the Vision Zero Action Plan. Using the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) Public Information Handbook to guide community engagement, the study team worked collaboratively to prioritize the accessibility of public engagement events.

Public Information Meetings

Open Houses

Six public open houses were scheduled at various locations near different study corridor segments. The purpose of these open houses was to inform, update, and educate locally impacted residents, businesses, tenants, and other parties interested in the project. The public open house event locations are summarized in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Public Open Houses

Corridor	Location	Date
Colonial Drive	American Legion Post	June 23, 2025
Orange Blossom Trail	John H. Jackson Neighborhood Center	July 8, 2025
Orange Avenue & Rosalind Avenue	Orlando Public Library	June 18, 2025
South Orange Avenue	Wadeview Community Center	June 24, 2025
Semoran Boulevard & Curry Ford Road	Englewood Neighborhood Center	June 26, 2025
Kirkman Road	Boys and Girls Club	September 18, 2025

Notifications

Notifications for public open houses were posted on the City of Orlando's social media platforms and emailed to community members / stakeholders. These notifications can be found in the **Community Engagement Interim Report**, under separate cover.

The study team also contacted community leaders near each of the study area corridors who would best be able to share important project information and updates. This mailing list consisted of 39 individuals from organizations ranging from Main Street Organizations to schools. Emails were sent on May 6, 2025 and invited the recipient to explore the project webpage and leave comments on the interactive study map. A follow up email inviting these community leaders to the Recommendations Hybrid Workshop was sent out on October 20, 2025. Stakeholder coordination emails can be found in the **Community Engagement Interim Report**, under separate cover.

Pop-up Events

Three pop up events were held at various locations near different study corridor segments. The pop-up event locations are summarized in **Table 3** and depicted in **Figure 20**.

Table 3: Pop-Up Events

Engagement Target	Location	Date
Colonial Drive & Orange Blossom Trail Corridors	Christian Service Center	June 10, 2025
Orange Avenue / Rosalind Avenue & Colonial Drive Corridors	Discover Downtown Center	June 11, 2025
Orange Avenue & Orange Blossom Trail Corridors	West Lakes Community Market	June 14, 2025

Feedback from the pop-up events included the following:

Christian Service Center

- Request to repair and widen sidewalks in poor condition
- Existing bicycle lanes typically contain debris
- Signalized crosswalks do not allow enough time for wheelchair users to cross safely
- Construction blocks sidewalks and bike lanes for pedestrians / bicyclists
- Safety concerns are driveways along Colonial Dr.
- Request for improved lighting conditions and traffic calming
- Request for buffered bicycle and pedestrian facilities

Discover Downtown Center

- Request for bicycle infrastructure improvements at the intersection of Colonial Dr. and Maguire Blvd.
- Pedestrian safety concerns along Orange Ave. / Rosalind Ave. corridors due to vehicles failing to yield to pedestrians at traffic signals
- Pedestrian safety concerns Orange Ave. / Rosalind Ave. corridors due to bicyclists failing to yield to pedestrians on sidewalks
- Positive feedback to closed median improvement on Conway Road

West Lakes Community Market

- Positive feedback on PHB implementation on OBT.
- Access management concerns about closing the medians on OBT.
- Drainage concerns identified for Colonial Dr. and Kirkman Rd
- Request for additional bike parking and lower speeds on Colonial Dr. in the Mills District
- Safety concerns at Rock Lake Elementary School



Figure 20: West Lakes Community Market Pop-up

Recommendations Hybrid Workshop

A Hybrid Workshop was held in-person and online (via Zoom) at the Beardall Senior Center on Wednesday, October 22, 2025, at 5:30PM. The meeting was hosted both in-person (**Figure 21**) and virtually via Zoom to share the safety improvements recommended by the CROSS project. Notifications for the meeting were distributed on Monday, October 13, 2025.

The Hybrid Workshop was attended by eight community members and the study team. Attendees were invited to leave notes on the roll plots regarding any bicycle or pedestrian safety concerns, operational concerns, or general comments. Three written comments were received at the meeting. No emails, virtual comments, or mail addressed to the City of Orlando were received.

Overall, the comments received from the in-person meeting included the following:

- City-Wide
 - Request for signal progression on main roads
 - Request for backage road connection on Fairgreen Street
 - Request for regular signals over flashing signals
 - Request for signalization at multi-lane crosswalks
 - Suggestion to implement 8-foot to 12-foot shared use paths instead of painted shoulder for bicycles along roadways exceeding 35 mph
 - Suggestion to implement buffers between vehicle travel lanes and shared use paths / sidewalks
- Corridor Specific
 - Request for increased safety features and pedestrian traffic at the Valencia College and Kirkman Road intersection
 - Request for reduced speed along Colonial Drive
 - Scanned copies of the received comments can be found in the **Community Engagement Interim Report**, under separate cover.

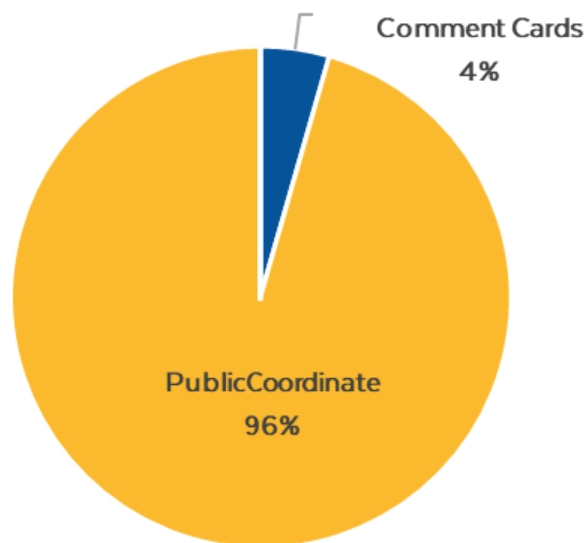


Figure 21: Recommendations Workshop

Public Comments

Several methods of data collection were used to gather public comments. At in-person open houses and pop-up events, the community had the opportunity to verbally communicate concerns with the study team, leave written comments, or leave notes on roll plots. Alternatively, public comments were collected virtually via PublicCoordinate, an interactive web-based map. City staff also accepted email and mail-in comments. A majority of recorded comments were provided via PublicCoordinate (172), while the remaining comments were provided via comment cards (8) (**Figure 22**) No comments were provided via mail or email.

Figure 22: Public Comment Platform Breakdown



PublicCoordinate

PublicCoordinate accounted for 96% of the total comments received during the comment collection period (172 total comments). PublicCoordinate is an interactive map tool that allowed users to leave comments, react to previous comments, or pin-point areas on a map.

This map tool was adjusted based on the project phase. When collecting community feedback, comments were added by users to describe specified concerns, shown in **Table 4**.

Table 4: PublicCoordinate Comment Categories

Comment Symbol	Comment Category
...	General Comment
!	Safety Concern
♿	Accessibility Concern
🚲	Bicycle Concern
🚶	Pedestrian Concern
🚌	Transit Concern
📍	Mark Your Destinations
💥	Report Near Miss Crash

Within this data collection phase, 172 comments were received. The comments reflect a mix of concerns, most commonly including bicycle and pedestrian concerns. Many comments were pinned at marked destinations, informing the study team of local hotspots and notable travel patterns of the community. **Figure 23** depicts the geographic spread of comments received for the overall project and **Figure 24** summarizes the distribution of comment types by category.

Figure 23: PublicCoordinate Map View of Comments

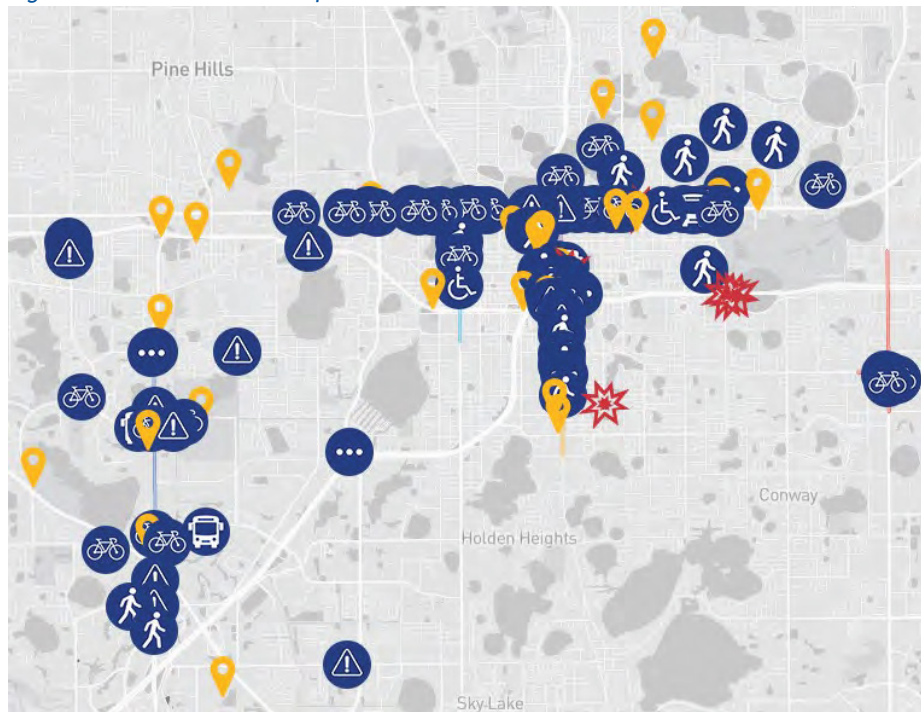
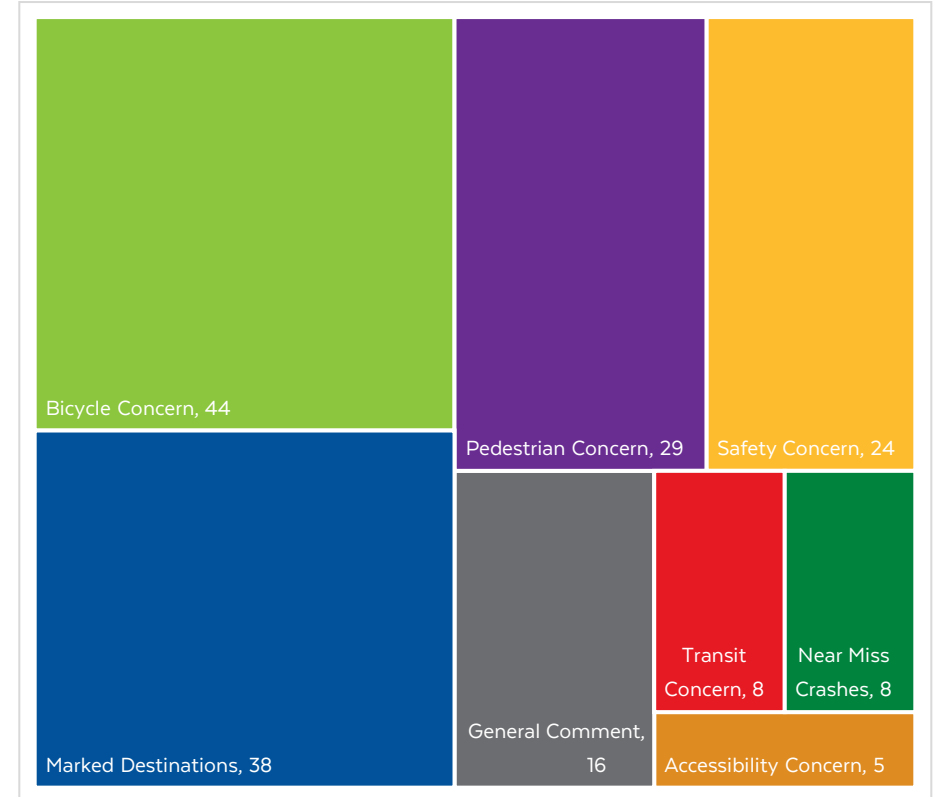


Figure 24: Public Comment Summary Distribution by Category



Countermeasure Preference Boards

At each of the pop-up events and open public houses, countermeasure preference boards were provided to guide conversations regarding the potential countermeasure strategies that would be considered along the study corridors. Community members placed stickers at each of these countermeasures to represent the sentiment surrounding the potential recommendations. Stickers resembled a range of sentiments from very positive, positive, neutral, to negative.

Figure 25 and **Figure 26** display the countermeasure boards.

Figure 25: Countermeasure Preference Board 1

VISION ZERO CROSS
CONNECTING RESIDENTS ON SAFE STREETS

What countermeasures would you like to see in your community?
Place a sticker on the line next to the improvements you like.

BICYCLE	
Bike Lane / Buffered / Separated Bike Lane	"Bicycles May Use Full Lane" Signage
Floating Transit Island	Parking Buffer
Separated Bikeway	Two-Stage Queue Bike Box

PEDESTRIAN	
Add Sidewalk	Curb Extension
High Visibility Crosswalks	Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon
Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacon (RRFB)	Shared Use Path

INTERSECTION	
All Way Stop Control	Hardened Median Nose Extension
Raised Crosswalk	Directional Median Openings to Restrict Turns
Roundabout	Reduced Left Turn Conflict Intersection

CITY OF ORLANDO

Figure 26: Countermeasure Preference Board 2

VISION ZERO CROSS
CONNECTING RESIDENTS ON SAFE STREETS

What countermeasures would you like to see in your community?
Place a sticker on the line next to the improvements you like.

BICYCLE	
Bike Lane / Buffered / Separated Bike Lane	"Bicycles May Use Full Lane" Signage
Floating Transit Island	Parking Buffer
Separated Bikeway	Two-Stage Queue Bike Box

PEDESTRIAN	
Add Sidewalk	Curb Extension
High Visibility Crosswalks	Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon
Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacon (RRFB)	Shared Use Path

INTERSECTION	
All Way Stop Control	Hardened Median Nose Extension
Raised Crosswalk	Directional Median Openings to Restrict Turns
Roundabout	Reduced Left Turn Conflict Intersection

CITY OF ORLANDO

ORANGE BLOSSOM TRAIL

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT



Orange Blossom Trail Corridor

Public Open House

The Orange Blossom Trail Public Open House was held in-person at the John H. Jackson Neighborhood Center (1002 Carter Street, Orlando, FL 32805) on Tuesday, July 8, 2025 at 6:00PM (**Figure 27**). Public Open House notices were emailed to community/stakeholder members and posted on the City of Orlando's social media platforms. The Public Open House was attended by community members and the study team. Scanned sign-in sheets are provided in the **Community Engagement Interim Report**, under separate cover. At

the start of the event, the study team provided attendees with a handout and explained the comment process. Attendees were offered the opportunity to express their views regarding any safety concerns or general comments along the study corridors. The following project-related information was on display at the meeting:

- Roll plots of the study corridors
- Roll plots of serious and fatal crashes
- Roll plots of bicycle and pedestrian crashes
- Project location map
- Countermeasure feedback board
- Welcome and Thank You boards

Figure 27: Photo of the John H. Jackson Neighborhood Center



The Orange Blossom Trail corridor map is shown in **Figure 28**, and approved project collateral can be found in the **Community Engagement Interim Report**, under separate cover.

Participants were provided the opportunity to leave written comments, provide comments at the project website, or on the online interactive map (PublicCoordinate). All other comments were submitted either by email or mail. No written comments were received by the City of Orlando during, or following, the open house.

PublicCoordinate

PublicCoordinate is an online interactive map webpage that allows users to leave comments at specific locations. The study team utilized PublicCoordinate to collect information the community's travel behaviors and perspectives. The following prompts guided these responses:

- Where do you go regularly?
- Where do you feel safe or unsafe using the existing roads?
- Tell us what you want to see in your community to help you travel safely.

This comment collection period was launched on December 30, 2024, and concluded on November 5, 2025. A total of 172 comments were collected for the overall project (of which, 77 were designated as corridor specific comments) and analyzed to inform the recommendations for each of the study corridors. Of these comments, a total of six comments were related to the Orange Blossom Trail corridor. The most frequent comment types were bicycle concern (2) and pedestrian concern (2), while the most frequent location was at the intersection of Orange Blossom Trail and Colonial Drive. A summary of these comments is provided in **Table 5**. Original comments obtained from PublicCoordinate can be found in the **Community Engagement Interim Report**, under separate cover.

Table 5: Orange Blossom Trail Corridor – PublicCoordinate Comments Summary

No.	Location	Category	Comment (1)
1	Church's Chicken	Accessibility Concern	• Suggestion to add trees to provide shade near the bus stops • Noted that there is little shade on the sidewalks in the located section of OBT, making it difficult for pedestrians and wheelchair users to travel in the summer
2	Colonial Drive	Transit Concern	• Noted that there is no safe way to access the County Club / SR 441 bus stop
3	Colonial Drive	Pedestrian Concern	• Pedestrian safety concern caused by vehicles conducting right-turning movements from Colonial Dr to OBT and failing to yield to pedestrians. Noted that vehicles often look left to analyze oncoming traffic, but fail to look for crossing pedestrians • Suggestion to move crosswalks back and re-align to avoid "parallelogram shape", shorten crossing distance, and increase visibility to vehicles • Suggestion to implement raised pedestrian crossing • Bicycle safety concern caused by the implementation of the high curbs near the Wawa, making the intersection "troublesome with sharper corners and awkward angles" • Pedestrian safety concern caused by the implementation of the high curbs causing pedestrians to move slower to avoid tripping hazard, but vehicles continue to speed when conducting turning movements • Pedestrian and bicycle safety concern caused by the intersection crosswalk push button to ask for a passcode rather than indicating when to safely cross

No.	Location	Category	Comment ⁽¹⁾
4	Colonial Drive	Bicycle Concern	- Noted poor pavement conditions on the southeast corner of the intersection adjacent to the train tracks - Noted the sidewalk near the southeast corner of the intersection has plants that are not friendly towards pedestrians - Noted that the poles for the pedestrian crosswalk buttons are “off to the side” at the northeast and southeast corners of the intersection - Pedestrian safety concerns at the southwest corner of the intersection due to the high curbs and sharp angled sidewalks causing challenges for pedestrians and bicyclists avoiding opposing pedestrians / bicyclists - Positive feedback for bus drivers who honk their horns when bicyclists are waiting at the intersection - Suggestion to improve bus stop at the northwest corner of the intersection by constructing a “low wall that can double as a semi-comfortable bench”
5	Jefferson St	Bicycle Concern	- Suggestion to construct a protected bike lane for commuters - Noted that existing bicyclists use the sidewalk or ride in the roadway but risk getting “clipped” by turning vehicles
6	Livingston St	Pedestrian Concern	- Suggestion to implement LPIs along the corridor - Noted that turning vehicles do not watch for pedestrians

⁽¹⁾ Comments shown are summarized. Original comments are provided in the **Community Engagement Interim Report**, under separate cover.

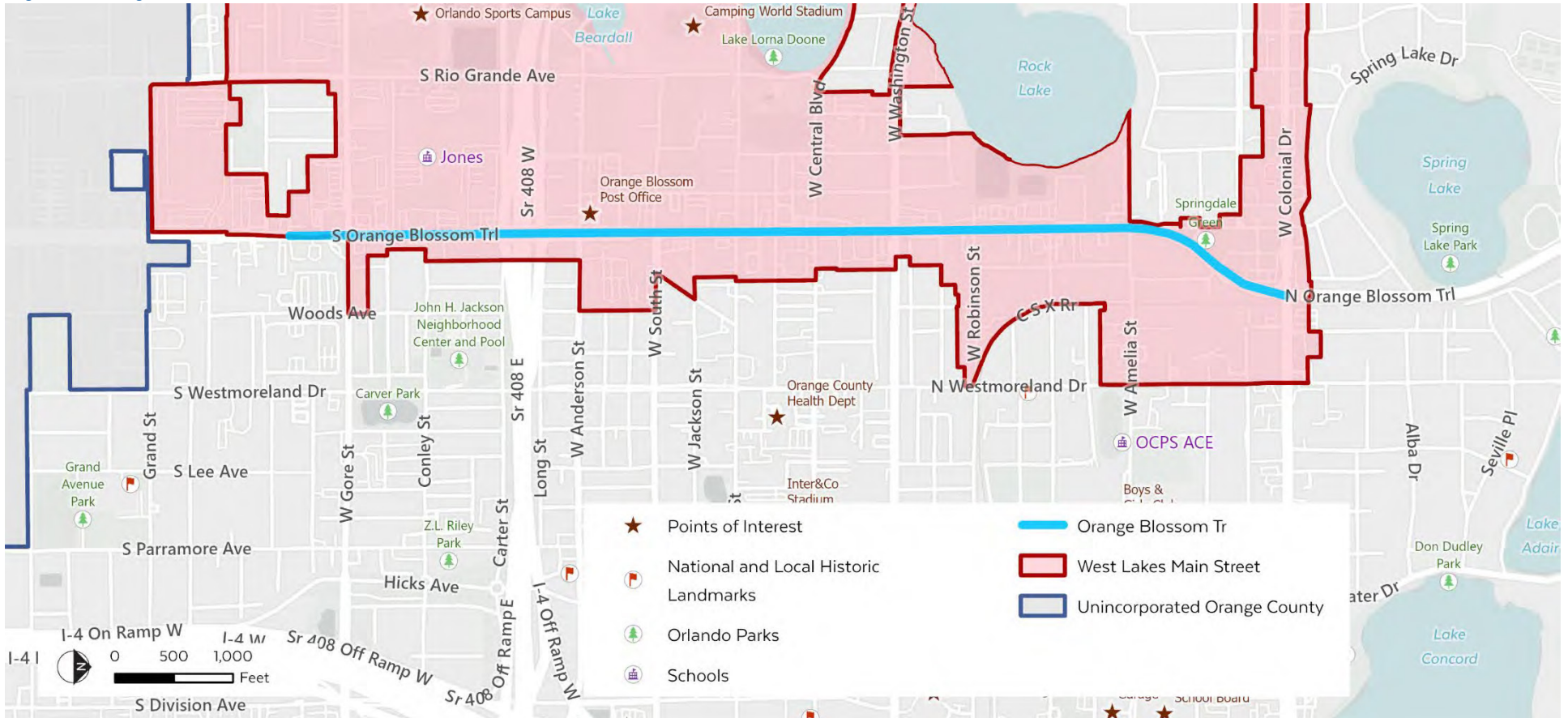
Open House Roll Plots

At each of the Public Open Houses, roll plots were provided to depict the study corridors and the surrounding area at a larger scale. Attendees were invited to leave notes on the roll plots regarding any bicycle or pedestrian safety concerns, operational concerns, or general comments. Comments recorded on the Orange Blossom Trail roll plot are summarized in **Table 6** and photos can be found in the **Community Engagement Interim Report**, under separate cover.

Table 6: Orange Blossom Trail Corridor - Roll Plot Comments Summary

No.	Location	Category	Comment
1	W Gore & Carter St (west of Orange Blossom Trl)	Bike/Pedestrian	Suggestion to implement midblock crossing near Jones High School and McDonalds
2	-	Bike/Pedestrian	- Noted to widen East/West expressway - Noted Camping World Stadium renovation is \$400M
3	Church St	Bike/Pedestrian	Main through traffic for Camping World Stadium is Church St but the intersection is not pedestrian friendly
4	W Amelia St (east of Orange Blossom Trl)	Bike/Pedestrian	- Noted that this is a main route to downtown Orlando - Suggestion to add southwest improvements and a bus stop
5	-	Bike/Pedestrian	Note to check OBNext and CRA plans

Figure 28: Orange Blossom Trail Corridor



CHAPTER 3

SAFETY ANALYSIS



Background

The Orlando Connecting Residents on Safe Streets Project (“Project” or “CROSS”) aims to develop a comprehensive implementation plan for safety improvements across six Vision Zero corridors in the City of Orlando. Vision Zero is a global initiative embraced by cities committed to eliminating traffic-related deaths and serious injuries, with a focus on equity and community engagement. In 2017, Mayor Buddy Dyer solidified Orlando’s commitment to Vision Zero by adopting the Vision Zero Action Plan through an official resolution.

The U.S. Department of Transportation awarded the City of Orlando a Rebuilding American Infrastructure with Sustainability and Equity (RAISE) grant to support the CROSS Project. This funding enables a detailed examination of six critical corridors within Orlando, using the city’s established methodology to identify context-specific countermeasures and capital improvements. These efforts are part of Orlando’s goal to eliminate all traffic-related deaths and serious injuries by 2040.

As part of this initiative, Kimley-Horn conducted a comprehensive analysis of six corridors and developed the Safety Analysis Interim Report in alignment with the city’s methodology.



Selection Criteria

The selection of corridors for the Project was guided by data-driven methodologies as a part of the City of Orlando’s Vision Zero Action Plan, adopted in 2017.

Key criteria for selecting the six Vision Zero corridors included:

- **Crash Frequency and Severity:** Focusing on locations with significant safety concerns, particularly for vulnerable road users.
- **Equity Considerations:** Ensuring underserved communities and high-risk areas were prioritized for improvements.
- **Community Impact:** Targeting corridors with high pedestrian, cyclist, and transit activity to enhance safety outcomes.

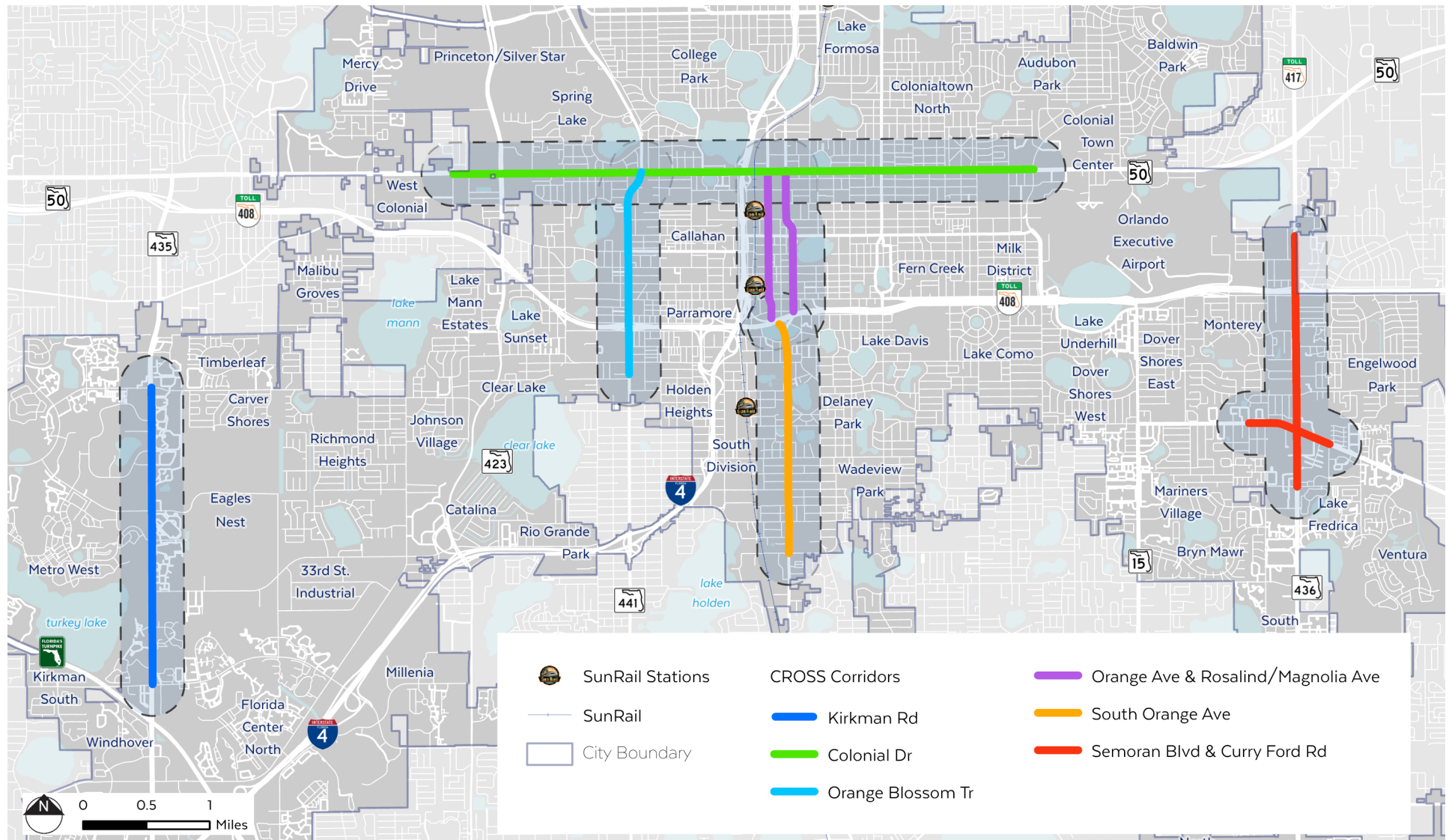
By applying these selection criteria, the Project ensures safety improvements are targeted at the most critical locations, advancing Orlando’s Vision Zero goal of eliminating traffic-related deaths and serious injuries by 2040.

The selected corridors include both on-system FDOT roads and locally managed streets, spanning critical segments within the City of Orlando. These corridors are:

1. Kirkman Road: From Conroy Road to Raleigh Street
2. SR-50/Colonial Drive: From Ferguson Drive to Maguire Boulevard
3. Orange Blossom Trail: From Winnifred Street to SR 50
4. a. Orange Avenue: From SR 408 to SR 50
b. Rosalind/Magnolia Avenue: From SR 408 to SR 50
5. South Orange Avenue: From Pineloch Avenue to SR 408
6. a. Semoran Boulevard: From Grant Street to Dahlia Drive
b. Curry Ford Road: From Larkin Avenue to Bowen Drive

A map of the corridors is shown in **Figure 29**. Kirkman Road, Colonial Drive, Orange Blossom Trail, South Orange Avenue, Semoran Boulevard, and Curry Ford Road are FDOT-maintained roadways. Orange Avenue and Rosalind/Magnolia Avenue are city-maintained roadways.

Figure 29: Overview Map of Study Corridors



Methodology

The City of Orlando's Vision Zero Action Plan evaluated citywide fatal and serious injury crash data from 2017 through 2019 extracted from two sources that have since been combined into one. The primary source for crash data within the State of Florida is now the Signal Four Analytics website hosted by the University of Florida. Signal Four Analytics was used for the current safety analysis.

Historic crash data from January 1, 2019 through December 31, 2023 were extracted for each individual corridor, inclusive of all severity levels of crashes. The searches were performed using local street networks by name for the city-maintained roadways (Orange Avenue and Rosalind/Magnolia Avenue) and the applicable FDOT section number and milepost limits for on-system roadways (all remaining corridors). These values are summarized in **Table 7** and **8**.

Files included the "FDOT Tables Crash & Roadway & Vehicle 1&2 & Driver 1&2" CSV selection as well as the "GIS Geolocation & Crash Event" shape files selection.

It should be noted that coded crash data in data extracts is subject to error. Crash type, location, and contributing factors can sometimes be miscoded based on differing interpretations of law enforcement officers or unknown factors where there are conflicting accounts and no witnesses. Manual crash report review was not included in the scope of this analysis due to the magnitude of crash data. Individual crash report narratives were reviewed on a limited case-by-case basis only where deemed necessary for critical crash trend elements. This cursory qualitative crash report narrative review included fatal, serious injury, pedestrian, and bicycle crash report narratives. The insights from crash report narratives were used to understand root causes of crashes, guide the recommendations process, and select appropriate countermeasures in subsequent phases of the overall study. The summarized crash data included in this safety analysis represents the raw data from the crash extracts.

Table 7: Crash Data Extract Input Values – City Roads

City Road	Begin Limit	End Limit
Orange Avenue	SR 408	Colonial Drive
Rosalind/ Magnolia Avenue	SR 408	Colonial Drive

Table 8: Crash Data Extract Input Values – State Roads

State Road	Section Number	Begin Milepost	End Milepost
Kirkman Road from Conroy Road to Raleigh Street			
SR 435	75270000	3.063	5.448
Colonial Drive from Ferguson Drive to Maguire Boulevard			
SR 50	75050000	14.495	15.977
SR 50	75060000	0.000	3.098
Orange Blossom Trail from Winnifred Street to Colonial Drive			
SR 500/US 441	75010000	12.574	14.201
South Orange Avenue from Pineloch Avenue to Gore Street			
SR 527	75040000	11.783	13.289
Semoran Boulevard from Grant Street to Dahlia Drive			
SR 436	75003000	4.570	6.548
Curry Ford Road from Larkin Avenue to Bowen Drive			
SR 551	75012000	0.877	1.541

ORANGE BLOSSOM TRAIL

SAFETY ANALYSIS



Overview of Crash Data

Citywide Historic Crash Trends

Since adoption of the Vision Zero Action Plan, the city has been making notable progress in reducing fatal and serious injury crashes. A historic crash trend analysis was prepared in line with the dataset analyzed in the Vision Zero Action Plan. The trend lines for fatal and incapacitating injury crashes are summarized for a 10-year period for all crashes occurring on roadways within the City of Orlando, excluding limited access facilities but including roadways maintained by the city, the county, and FDOT. The data was summarized from the 2025 FORWARD Orlando Vision Zero Safety Action Plan update filtered dataset. **Figure 30** depicts all crash types, **Figure 31** illustrates pedestrian crashes, and **Figure 32** illustrates bicycle crashes.



From a peak in 2014, severe crashes have
decreased by 46% citywide.

Figure 30: Historic Citywide Trends for Incapacitating Injury & Fatal Crashes

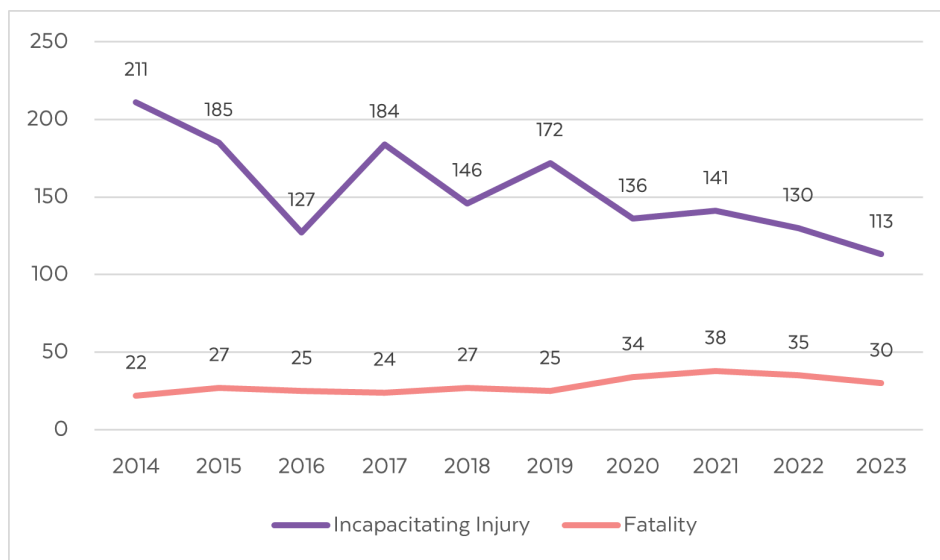


Figure 31: Historic Citywide Trends for Incapacitating Injury & Fatal Pedestrian Crashes

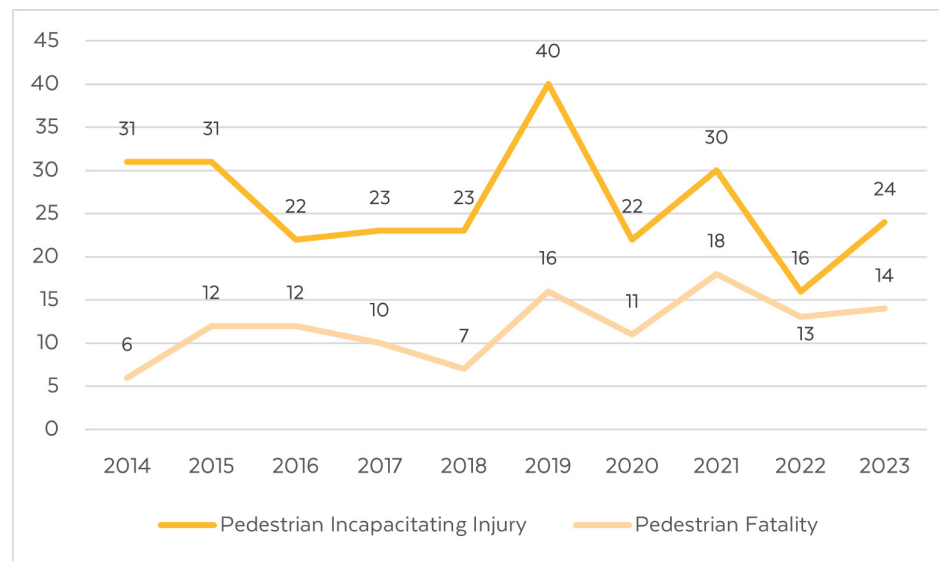
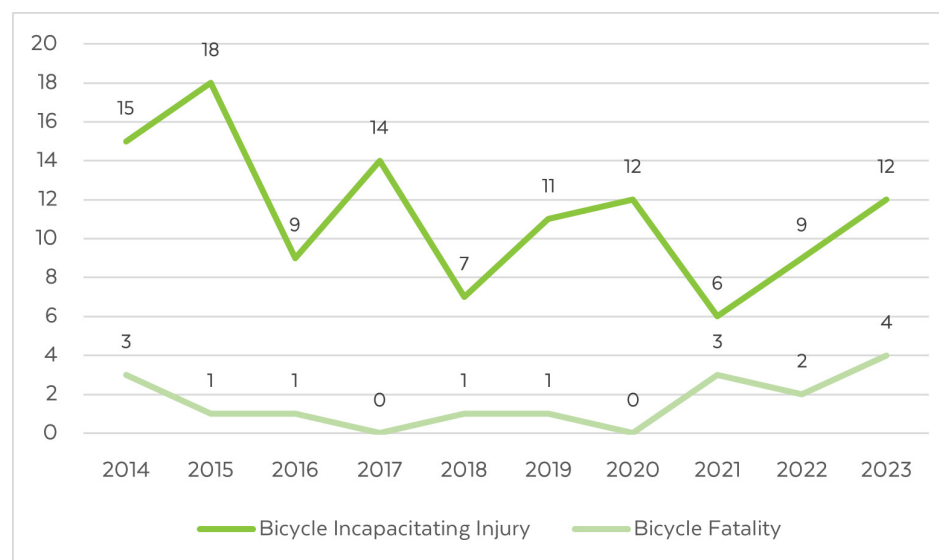


Figure 32: Historic Citywide Trends for Incapacitating Injury & Fatal Bicycle Crashes



Project-Level Comparison of Crash Data

The CROSS study area encompasses over 15 centerline miles of roadway across the six corridors with 86 traffic signals. During the five-year period from 2019 to 2023, the study corridors experienced:

- Over 8,800 crashes
- 32 fatal crashes
- 125 incapacitating injury crashes
- 211 pedestrian-involved crashes
- 104 bicycle-involved crashes



During the 2019 to 2023 analysis period, the six-corridor CROSS study network **represented 18% of all crashes and 20% of fatalities** occurring on non-limited access facilities within the city limits, including 23% of pedestrian-involved crashes, and 16% of bicycle-involved crashes.

The crash characteristics for each individual corridor are discussed in further detail in the following report sections. Comparing the general trends across corridors, Colonial Drive has experienced the highest frequency of incapacitating injury and fatal crashes, followed by Kirkman Road. Colonial Drive has also experienced the highest frequency of non-motorist crashes, followed by the Semoran Boulevard & Curry Ford Road pairing.

It should be noted that these figures represent total five-year crash frequency without normalization for the variability in segment length, number of lanes, or traffic volume exposure. Additional data visualizations follow on subsequent pages that provide a percentage-based comparison.

Figure 33: Total 2019-2023 Incapacitating Injury & Fatal Crashes by Corridor

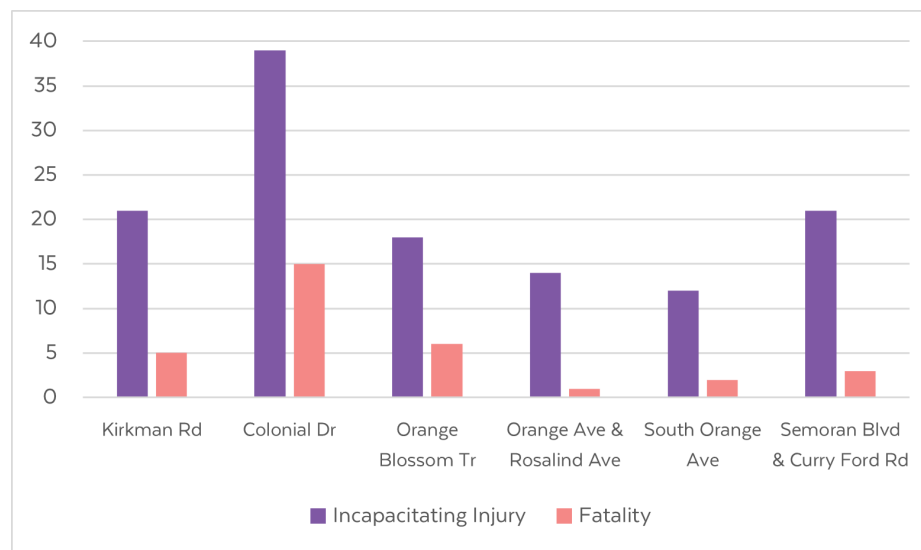
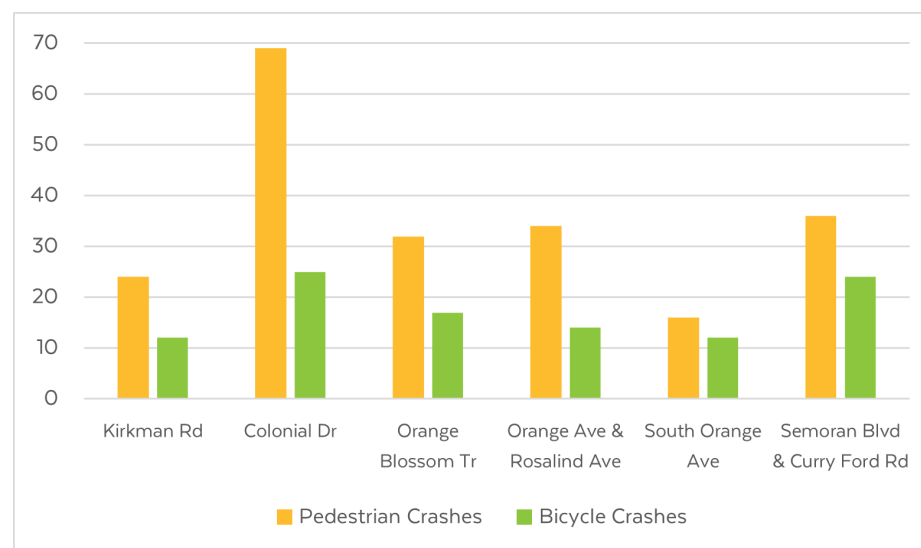


Figure 34: Total 2019-2023 Pedestrian and Bicyclist Crashes by Corridor (All Severities)



To provide parity in the comparison across corridors, the crash frequency related to high severity outcomes and the crash frequency related to vulnerable users was visualized as a percentage of total crashes per corridor.

Each corridor was independently evaluated to determine the likelihood of a crash resulting in a high-severity outcome, either an incapacitating injury or a fatality. The equation used to compare the proportion of crashes resulting in high severity:

$$\% \text{ Resulting in High Severity} = \frac{\text{incapacitating injury crashes} + \text{fatal crashes}}{\text{total number of crashes}}$$

Each corridor was also independently evaluated to determine the likelihood of a crash involving a non-motorist, either a pedestrian or a bicyclist. The equation used to compare the proportion of crashes involving a non-motorist:

$$\% \text{ Involving Non-Motorist} = \frac{\text{pedestrian crashes} + \text{bicycle crashes}}{\text{total number of crashes}}$$

Figure 35 illustrates the proportion of all crashes resulting in incapacitating injuries and fatalities by individual corridor. **Figure 36** illustrates the proportion of all crashes involving pedestrians and bicyclists by individual corridor.



The **Orange Blossom Trail** corridor has experienced the **highest percentage of high-severity crashes**, with over 2.5% of all crashes resulting in either an incapacitating injury or a fatality.



The **Orange Avenue & Rosalind/Magnolia Avenue** downtown one-way pair has experienced the **highest percentage of crashes involving non-motorists**, followed closely by Orange Blossom Trail, with both corridors experiencing over 5% of all crashes involving a pedestrian or bicyclist.

Figure 35: Total 2019–2023 Proportion of Crashes Resulting in High Severity

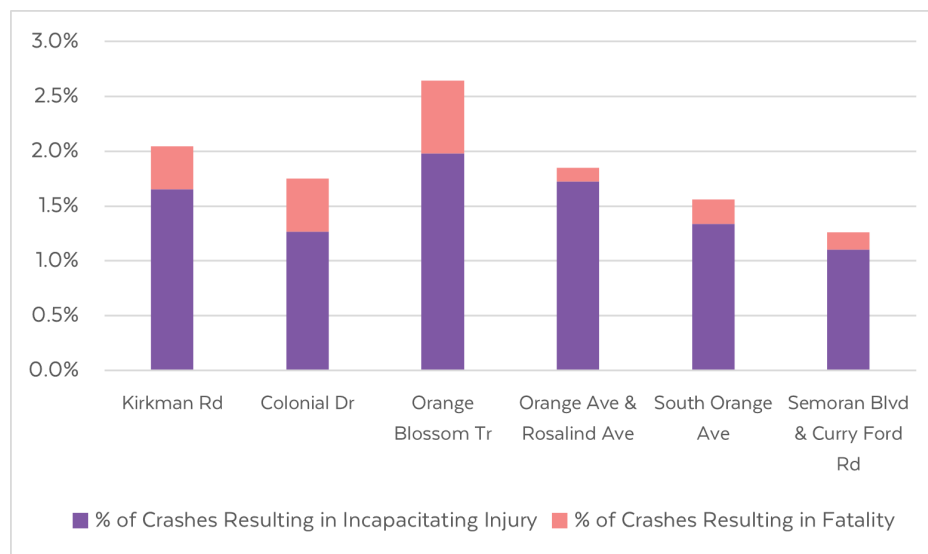
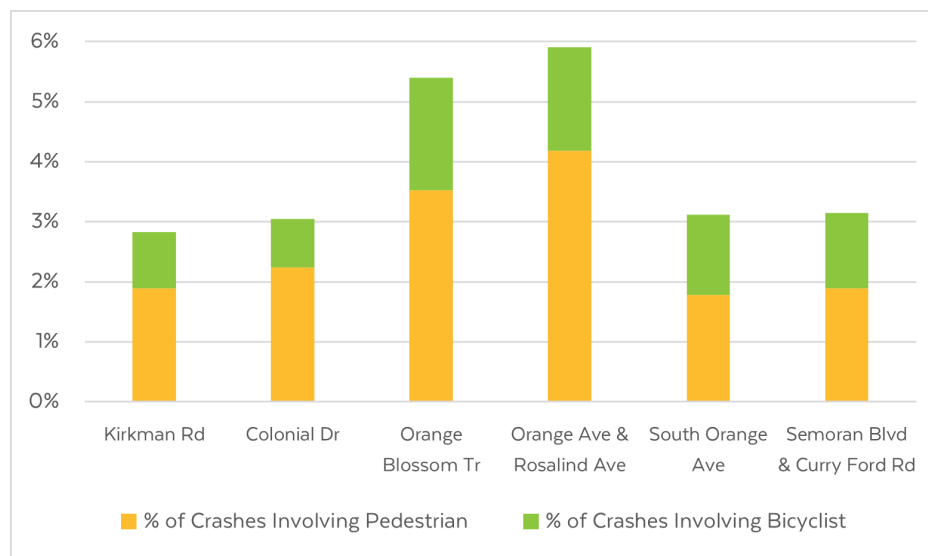


Figure 36: Total 2019–2023 Proportion of Crashes Involving Non-Motorist (All Severities)



Additional visualizations were prepared to present the data with a normalized base to account for the variability in segment length, number of lanes, and traffic volume exposure on each corridor. Traditional safety analysis utilizes calculated crash rates as an effective tool to compare the relative safety of roadways with different characteristics. The crash rate incorporates not only number of crashes occurring during the period (for this analysis, five years), but also the length of the segment in miles and the average daily traffic, and is reported in the units of “Crashes Per Million-Vehicle-Miles” or for fatal crash rate “Crashes Per 100 Million-Vehicle-Miles”. Crash rates must be calculated by individual facility, therefore the Orange Avenue & Rosalind/Magnolia Avenue downtown one-way pair and the Semoran Boulevard & Curry Ford Road intersecting pair were calculated separately for each roadway.

It should be noted that to obtain the most accurate crash rates, calculations should be performed separately for intersections and bounded segments due to the high concentration of crashes typically occurring at intersections where there are more conflict points. The rates presented in this analysis are calculated for the entire segment length of each corridor inclusive of all contained intersections, and therefore cannot be directly compared to other statewide or national averages for similar facilities. These are only intended for comparison across study corridors.

The standard equation used to calculate total crash rate (crashes of all severities) is:

$$\text{Crash Rate} = \frac{\text{total number of crashes} * 1,000,000}{5 \text{ years} * 365 \text{ days} * \text{length} * \text{AADT}}$$

The standard equation used to calculate fatal crash rate (fatal crashes only) is:

$$\text{Fatal Crash Rate} = \frac{\text{number of fatal crashes} * 1,000,000}{5 \text{ years} * 365 \text{ days} * \text{length} * \text{AADT}}$$



The comparison of crash rates shows that **the Orange Avenue corridor** (of the Orange Avenue & Rosalind/Magnolia Avenue downtown one-way pair) has experienced the **highest total crash rate** of all study corridors, yet no fatal crashes within the study period.

The **Orange Blossom Trail corridor** has experienced the **highest fatal crash rate** of all study corridors.

Figure 37: 2019-2023 Five-Year Crash Rates in Crashes per Million-Vehicle-Miles

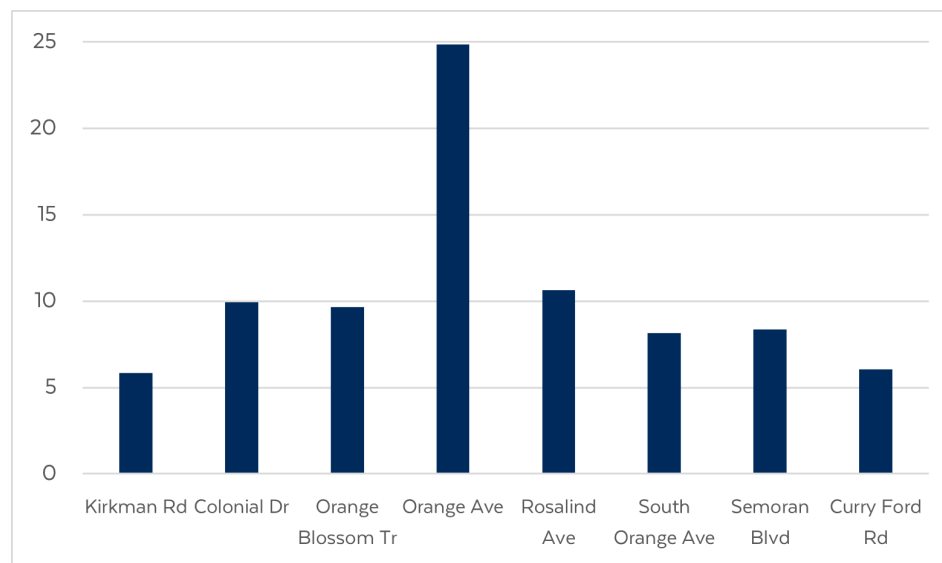
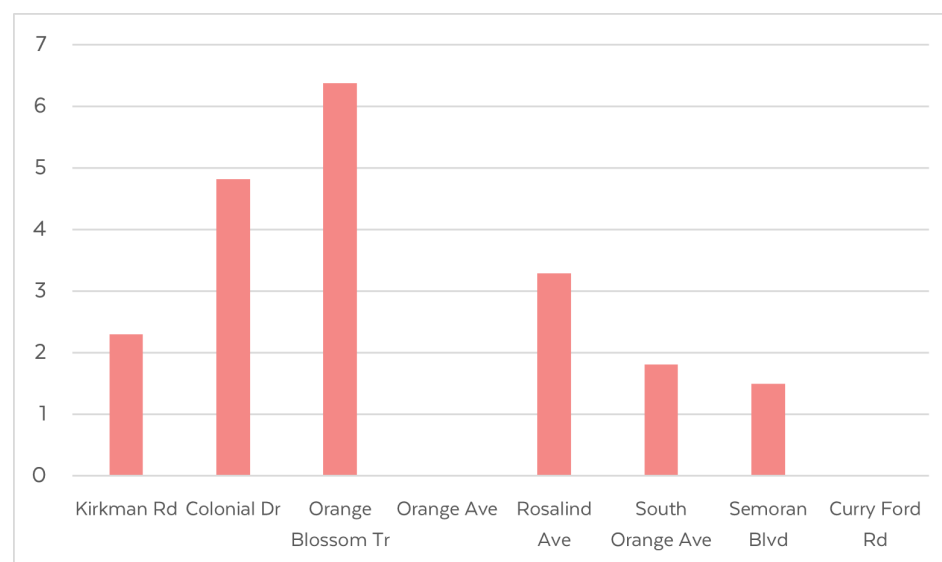


Figure 38: 2019-2023 Five-Year Fatal Crash Rates in Fatal Crashes per 100 Million-Vehicle-Miles



Orange Blossom Trail Corridor Crash Trends

The 1.627-mile segment of Orange Blossom Trail from Winifred Street to SR 50 was analyzed for prominent crash trends and characteristics contributing to fatalities and serious injuries. The typical section is an urban, five-lane, facility carrying average traffic ranging from 26,500 to 35,000 vehicles per day.

The crash characteristics from 2019 to 2023 are summarized below:

- 908 crashes in total over 5 years corridor-wide
- 182 crashes annually corridor-wide
- 112 crashes annually per mile
- 9.657 crash rate in crashes per year per million vehicle-miles

The following graphs and tables break out crash frequency by temporal trends (year, day of week, time of day), location, mode, severity, type, and contributing factors. Trends for overall crash concentration, high-severity crashes, and non-motorist crashes are also mapped.

Figure 39: Orange Blossom Trail Corridor – Crash Frequency by Year

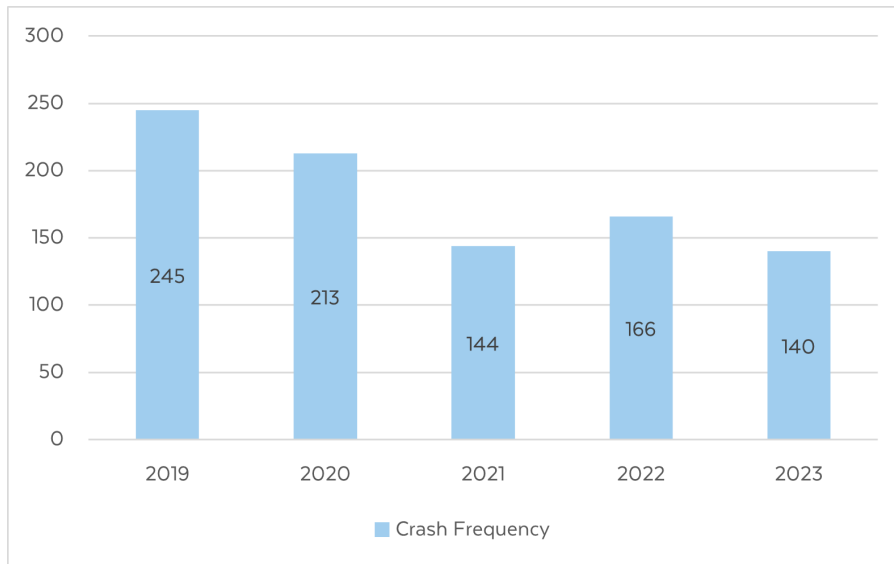


Figure 40: Orange Blossom Trail Corridor – Crash Frequency by Severity

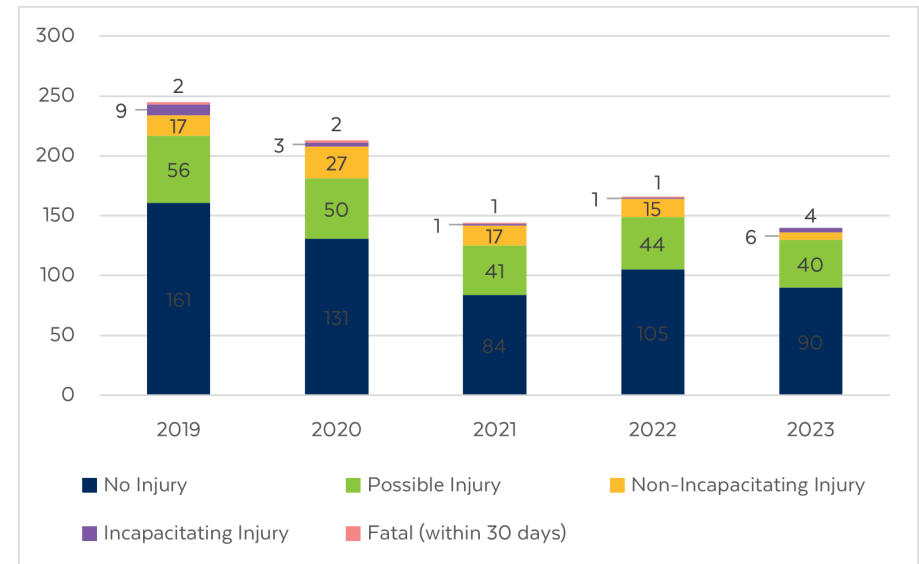


Figure 41: Orange Blossom Trail Corridor - Crash Frequency by Day of Week

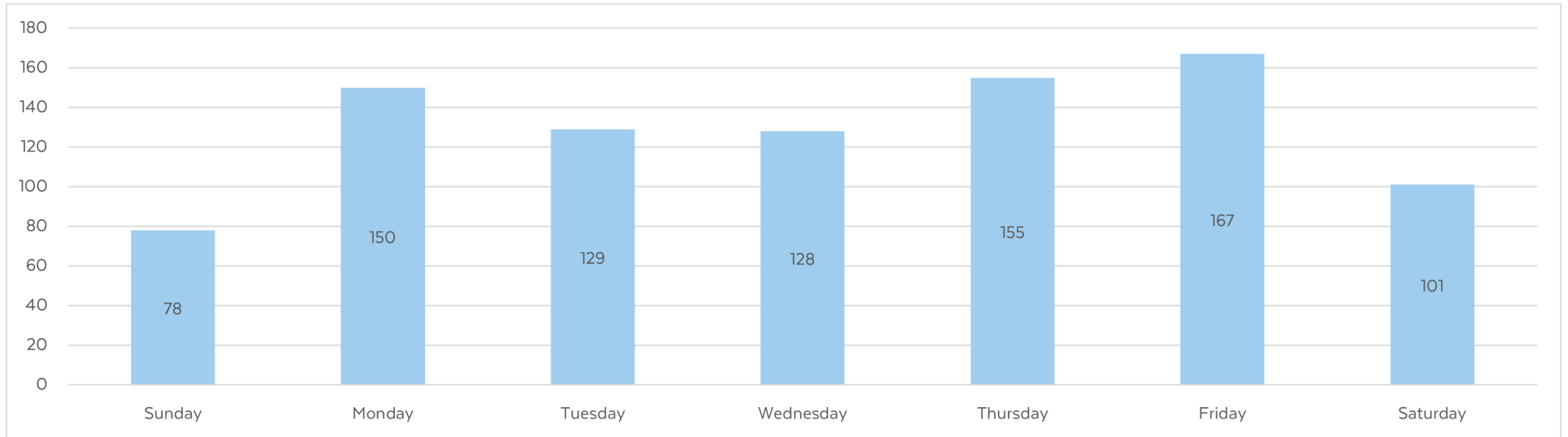


Figure 42: Orange Blossom Trail Corridor - Crash Frequency by Day of Week by Time of Day

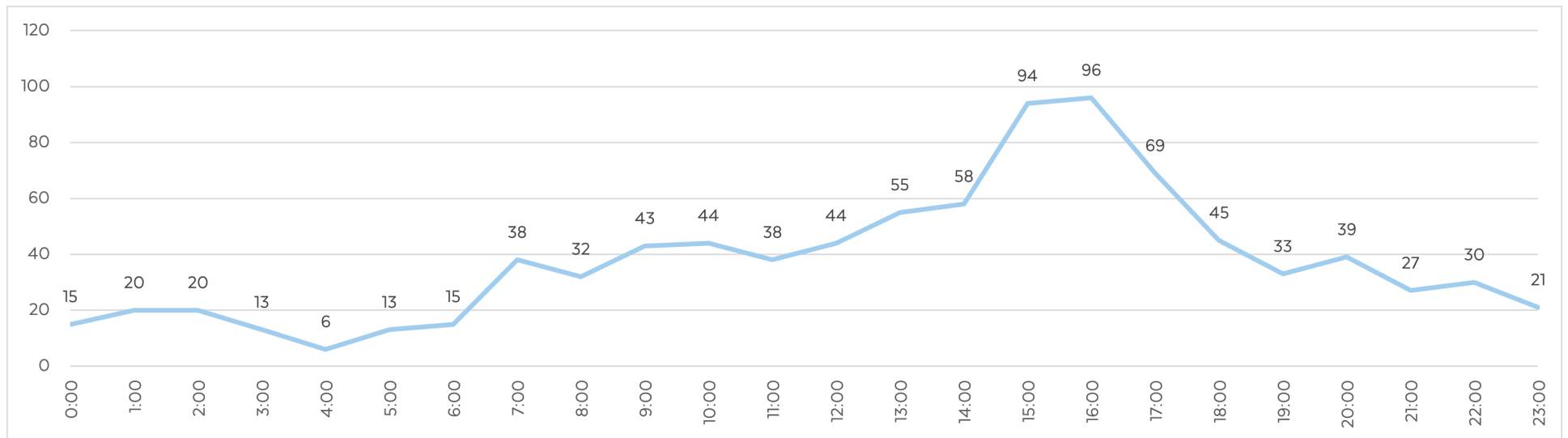


Figure 43: Orange Blossom Trail Corridor – Total Crashes by Milepost

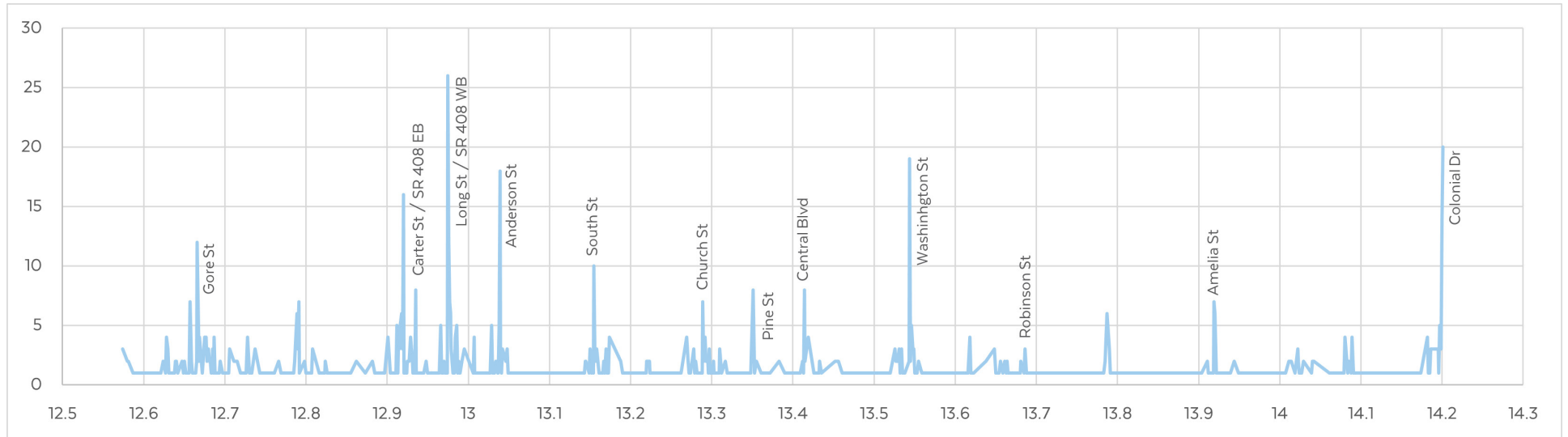


Figure 44: Orange Blossom Trail Corridor – Fatal & Serious Injury Crashes by Milepost

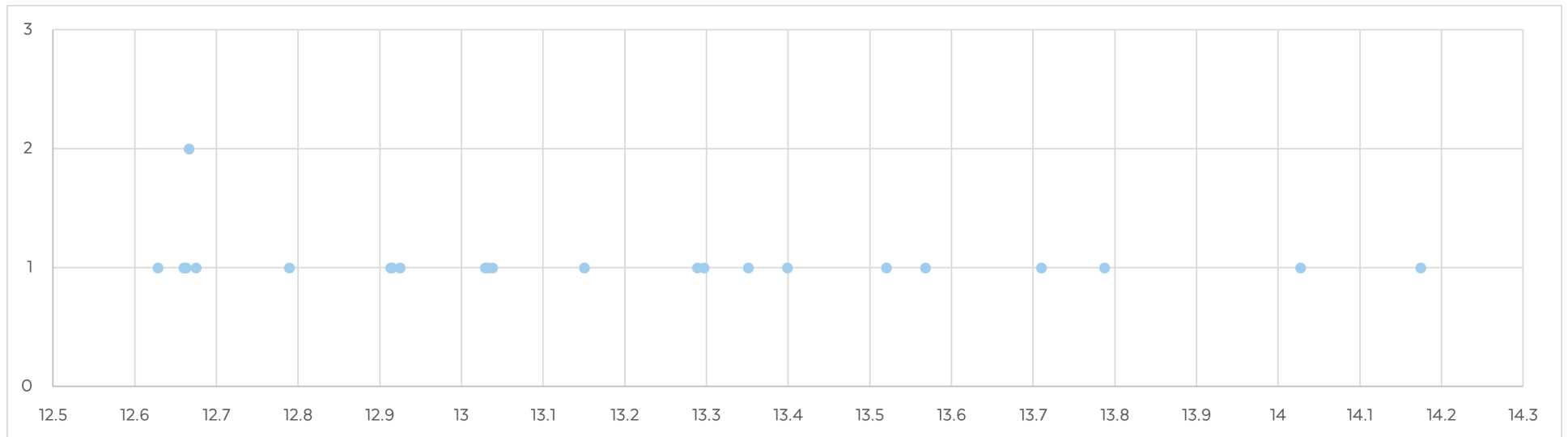


Figure 45: Orange Blossom Trail – Crashes by Lighting Condition

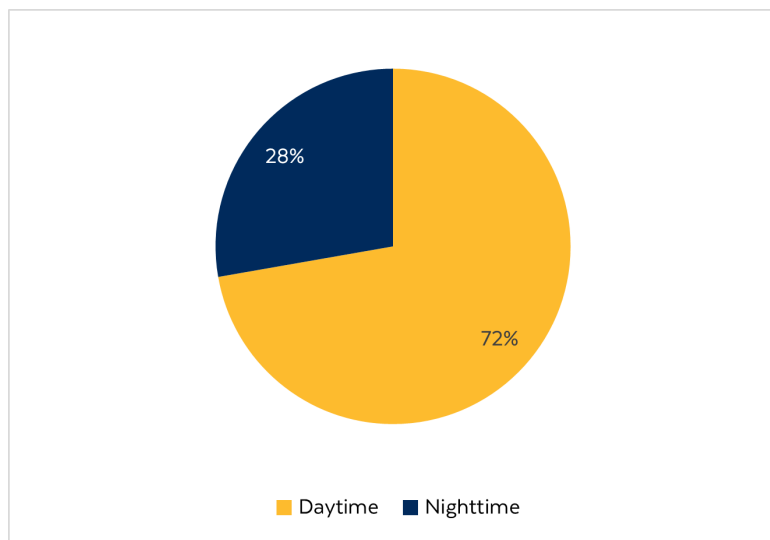


Figure 46: Orange Blossom Trail – Alcohol/Drug-Related Crashes

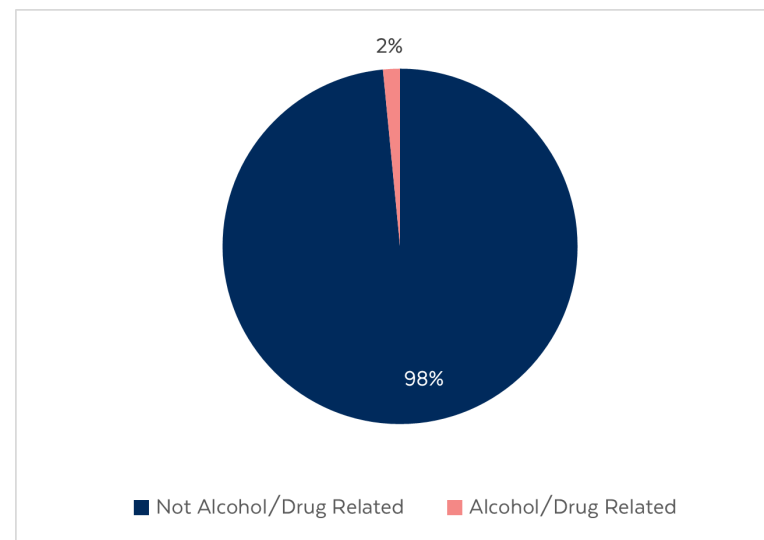


Figure 47: Orange Blossom Trail – Crashes by Surface Condition

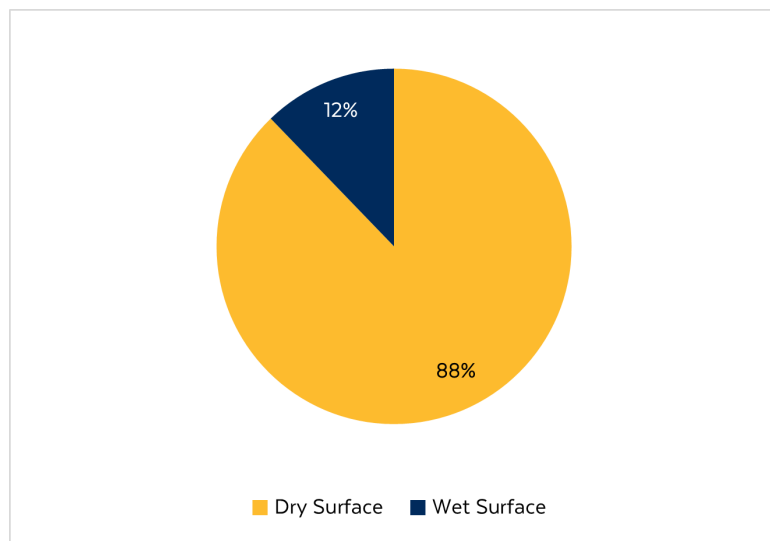


Figure 48: Orange Blossom Trail – Crashes by Mode of Travel

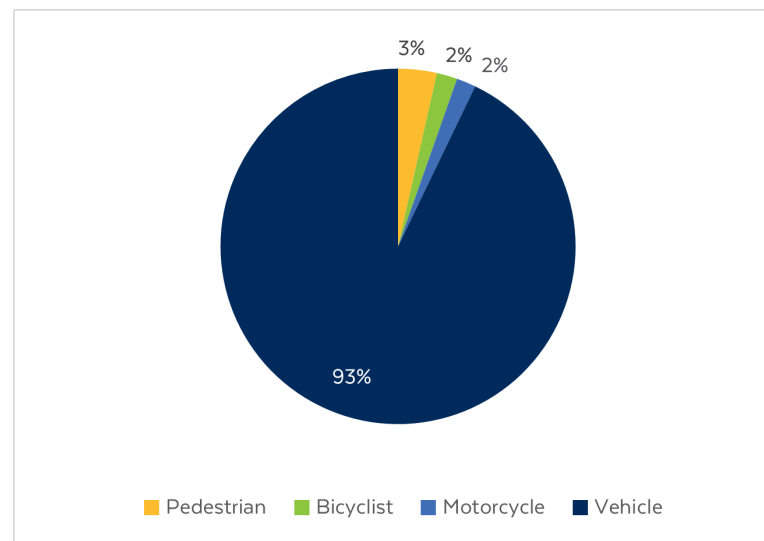


Figure 49: Orange Blossom Trail Corridor – Severity of Crashes by Mode

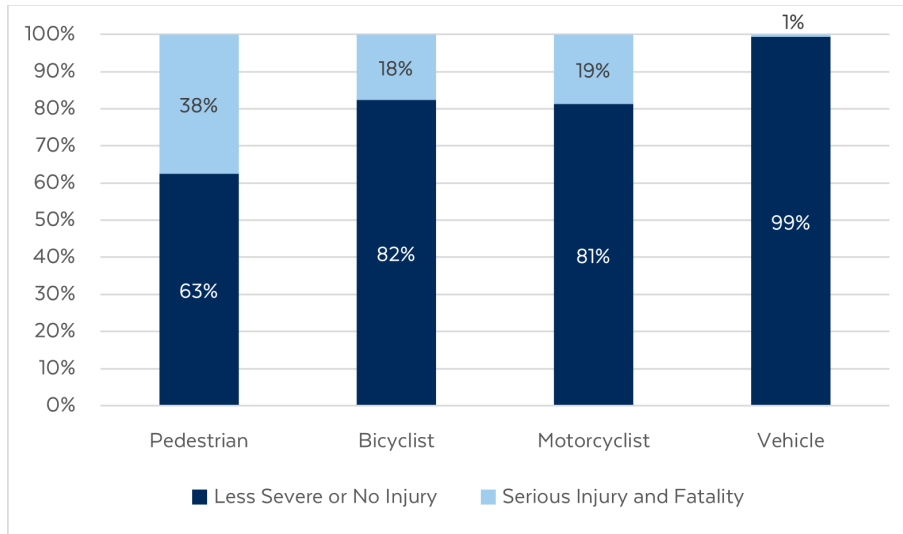
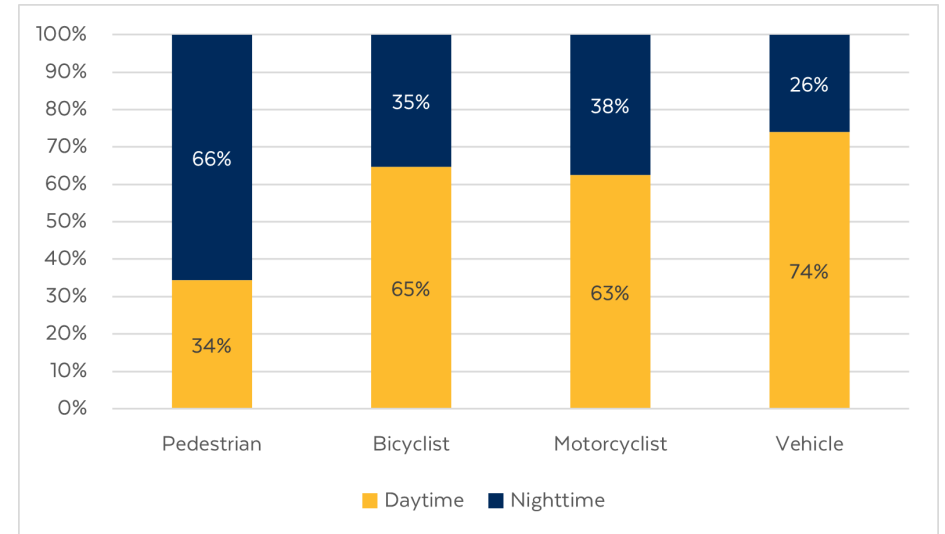


Figure 50: Orange Blossom Trail Corridor – Lighting Condition by Mode



An assessment of crash types and contributing factors was performed to evaluate the predominant conditions involved in both high-severity crashes and total crashes. **Table 9** catalogs the five-year summation of high-severity crashes (including incapacitating injury and fatal crashes) and total crashes (all severities) for each crash type experienced along the corridor. The percentages reflect the proportion that each crash type comprises of the total five-year crash frequency. The table has been sorted in descending order by overall number of high-severity crashes, with the highest frequency at the top. **Table 10** reports on contributing factors using the same breakdown of high-severity crashes and total crashes. An additional breakdown has been added to show the proportion of non-motorist crashes that involved each contributing factor.

$$\% \text{ of Crashes} = \frac{\text{No. of Crashes}}{\text{Five Year Total}}$$

The Severe Crash Ratio shown in both tables is an indicator of how overrepresented the crash type or contributing factor is in high-severity crashes versus total crashes. The higher the ratio, the higher the likelihood that a crash of that type or involving that contributing factor will result in a serious injury or fatality. These are the crashes that, although they do not occur frequently, often have deadly consequences when they do occur.

$$\text{Severe Crash Ratio} = \frac{\% \text{ of Severe+Fatal Crashes}}{\% \text{ of Total Crashes}}$$

Conditional formatting has been applied to highlight the greatest proportions in **red**, transitioning through **yellow** to the lowest proportions in **green**.

Table 9: Orange Blossom Trail Corridor – Severity of Crashes by Type

Crash Type	No. of Severe + Fatal Crashes	% of Severe + Fatal Crashes	No. of Total Crashes	% of Total Crashes	Severe Crash Ratio
Pedestrian	10	41.7%	22	2.4%	17.20
Other	6	25.0%	98	10.8%	2.32
Rear End	3	12.5%	122	13.4%	0.93
Left Turn	2	8.3%	363	40.0%	0.21
Head On	2	8.3%	67	7.4%	1.13
Angle	1	4.2%	15	1.7%	2.52
Sideswipe	0	0.0%	147	16.2%	0.00
Off Road	0	0.0%	18	2.0%	0.00
Bicycle	0	0.0%	7	0.8%	0.00
Unknown	0	0.0%	8	0.9%	0.00
Right Turn	0	0.0%	36	4.0%	0.00
Rollover	0	0.0%	5	0.6%	0.00
Five-Year Total	24	100%	908	100%	-

Table 10: Orange Blossom Trail Corridor – Severity of Crashes by Contributing Factors

Crash Type		No. of Total Crashes	% of Total Crashes	No. of Severe + Fatal Crashes	% of Severe + Fatal Crashes	Severe Crash Ratio	No. of Non-Motorist Crashes	% of Non-Motorist Crashes
Roadway Location	Intersection Related	272	30.0%	8	33.3%	1.11	16	30.8%
	Traffic Signal Related	264	29.1%	7	29.2%	1.00	7	13.5%
	Work Zone Related	21	2.3%	0	0.0%	-	1	1.9%
Under the Influence	Alcohol Involved	13	1.4%	1	4.2%	2.91	2	3.8%
	Drugs Involved	2	0.2%	1	4.2%	18.92	0	0.0%
Age-Related	Teenage Driver (15-19)	42	4.6%	0	0.0%	-	0	0.0%
	Aging Driver (65+)	145	16.0%	3	12.5%	0.78	4	7.7%
Environmental Factors	Nighttime	252	27.8%	18	75.0%	2.70	28	53.8%
	Adverse Weather	75	8.3%	0	0.0%	-	2	3.8%
	Abnormal Road Surface	112	12.3%	0	0.0%	-	6	11.5%
Behavioral Factors	Aggressive Driving	36	4.0%	1	4.2%	1.05	1	1.9%
	Distracted Driving	106	11.7%	1	4.2%	0.36	1	1.9%
	Speeding	25	2.8%	1	4.2%	1.51	1	1.9%
	Lane Departure	195	21.5%	6	25.0%	1.16	7	13.5%
Vehicle Type	Commercial Vehicle Involved	69	7.6%	1	4.2%	0.55	0	0.0%
	Trailer Involved	60	6.6%	1	4.2%	0.63	1	1.9%
	School Bus Involved	2	0.2%	0	0.0%	-	1	1.9%
	Motorcycle Involved	18	2.0%	3	12.5%	6.31	2	3.8%

Figure 51: Orange Blossom Trail Corridor - Crash Density Heatmap

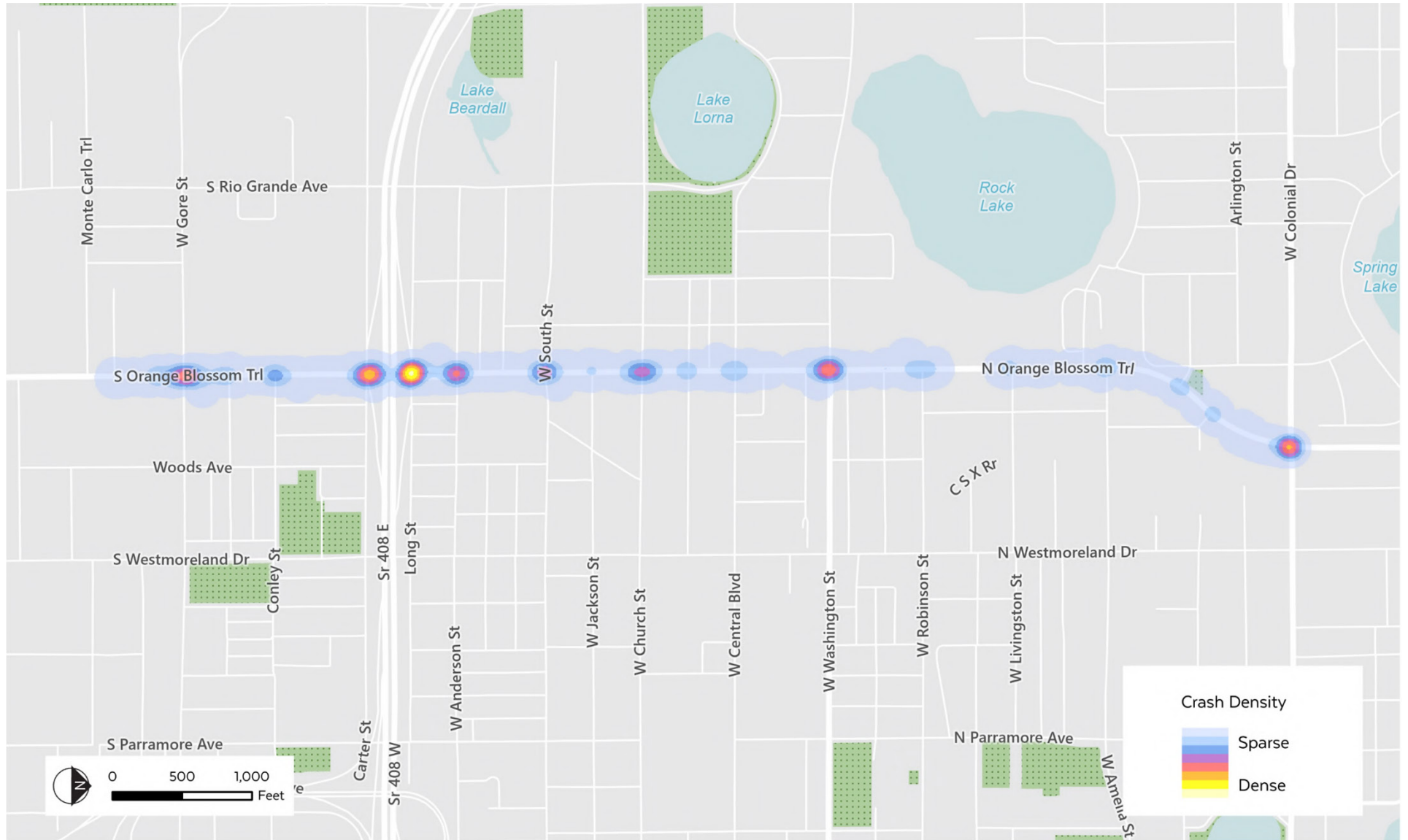


Figure 52: Orange Blossom Trail Corridor - High Severity Crashes Map

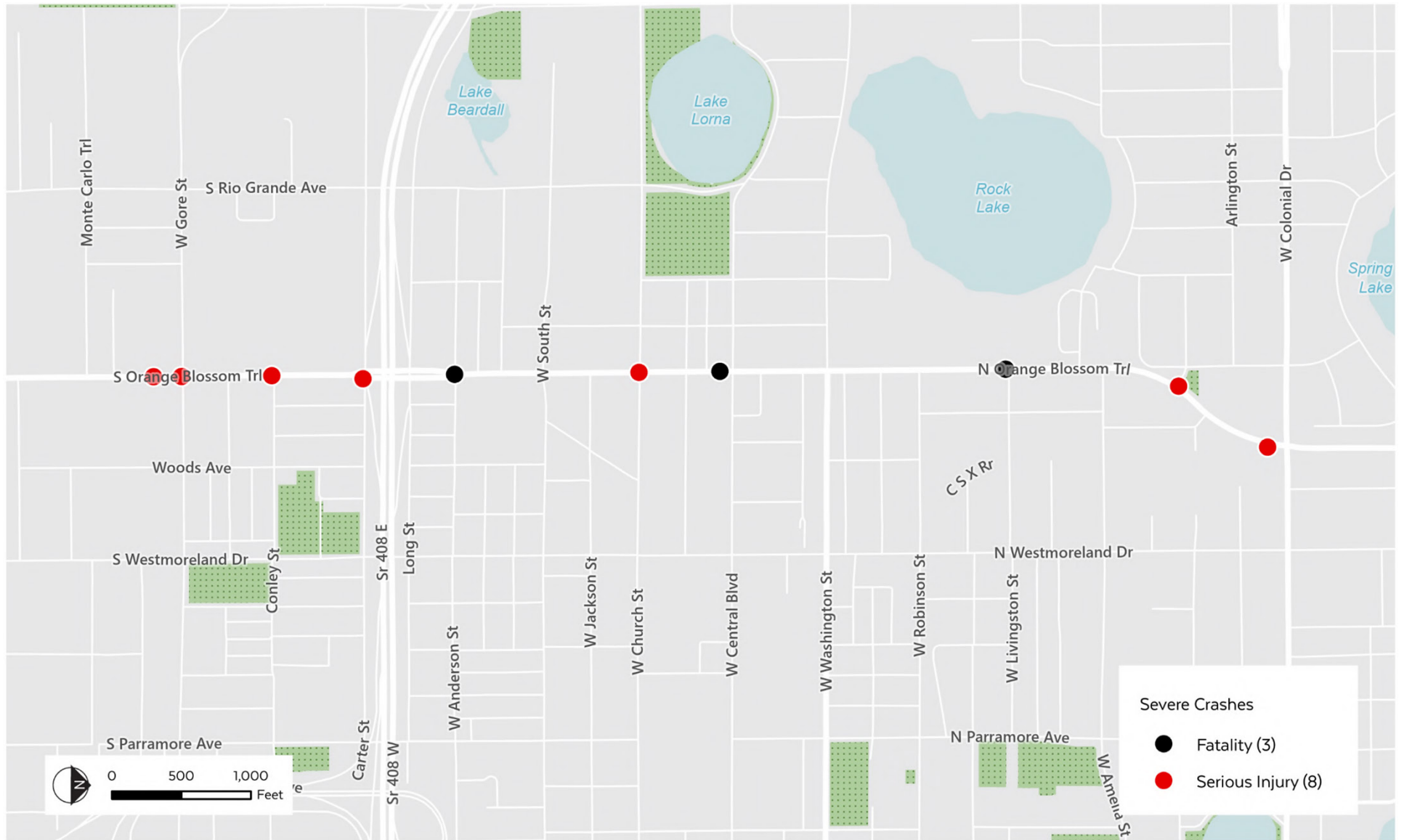
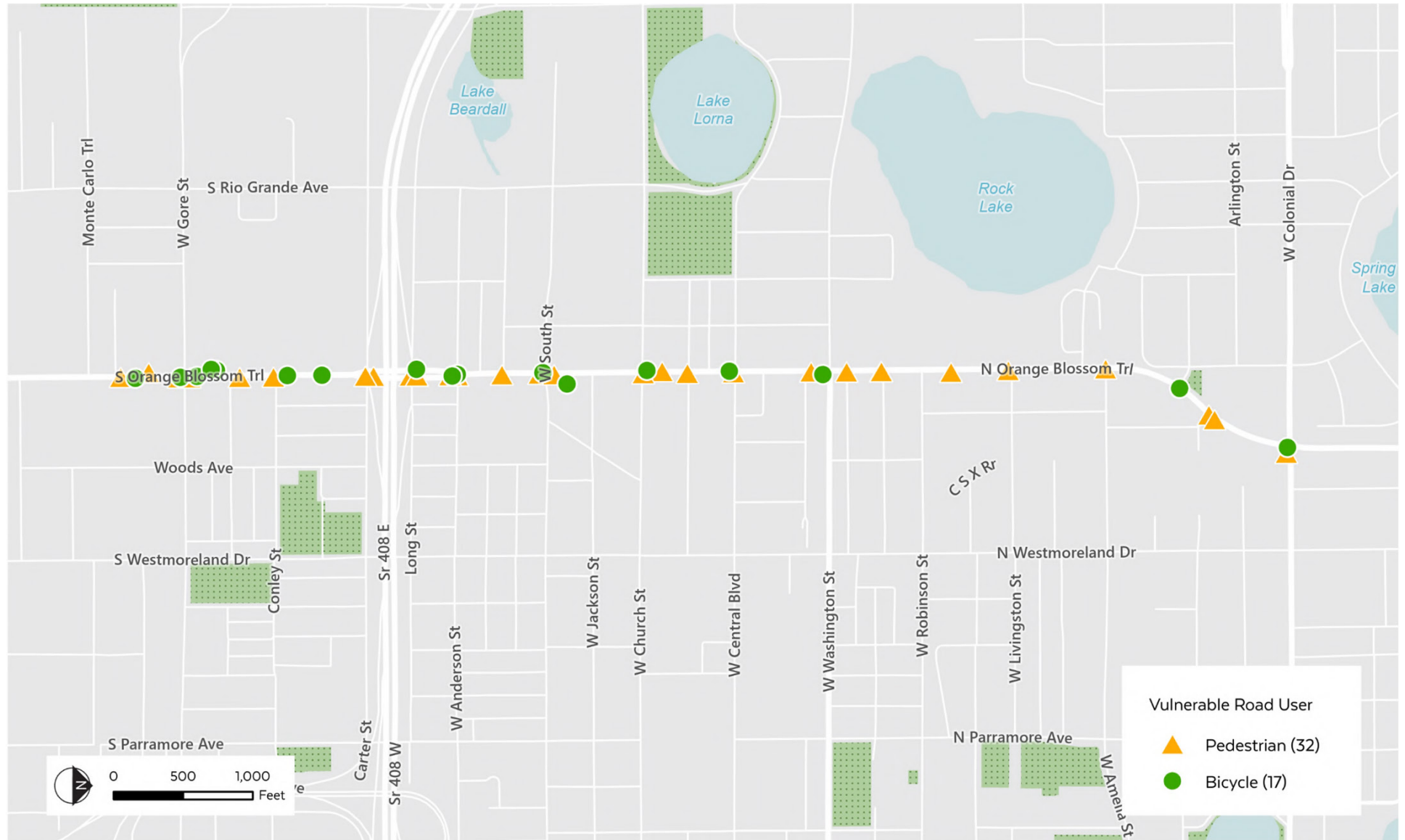


Figure 53: Orange Blossom Trail Corridor – Vulnerable Road User Crashes Map



Orange Blossom Trail: Preliminary Crash Trend Insights

The crash trends depicted in the preceding graphs, tables, and maps were analyzed to isolate the leading characteristics involved in overall crashes, incapacitating injury and fatal crashes, and vulnerable road user crashes. The most notable trends are summarized below:

- Overall crashes have decreased over the five-year analysis period
- Overall crashes generally peaked in the early afternoon from 3:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.
- Multiple high-severity crashes occurred at Gore Street, Carter Street, and Anderson Street
- Red-light running was identified as a contributing cause by vehicles at signalized intersections
- While rear-end crashes were the most prevalent crash type, pedestrian crashes resulted in the highest proportion of incapacitating injury and fatal crashes
- Non-motorists were involved in crashes during midblock crossings and when crossings just outside of signalized crosswalks or against WALK indications
- Pedestrians were involved in 42% of high-severity crashes (incapacitating injury or fatality)
- Severe crashes and pedestrian crashes were twice as likely to occur under dark conditions versus the overall crash frequency
 - 28% of overall crashes occurred at night
 - 75% of severe crashes occurred at night
 - 66% of pedestrian crashes occurred at night

Table 11: Orange Blossom Trail Corridor – Crash Trend Insights

Historic Crash Trend	Mitigation Strategy
Red-light running at signalized intersections	Signal timing optimization and dilemma zone extension
High-severity crashes at Gore Street, Carter Street, and Anderson Street	Enhance pavement marking contrast for concrete surface and add lighting
Pedestrians crossing outside of marked crosswalks or against signal indications	Provide physical or temporal separation between turning movements and pedestrian movements
	Provide enhanced notification to drivers to warn of pedestrian activity
	Provide pedestrian refuge islands and/or centerline hardening
	Implement “flashing yellow arrow omit by ped” signal timing to protect non-motorists in concurrent crosswalks from permissively turning vehicles
	Install passive pedestrian detection for more reliable pedestrian actuation and non-motorist compliance
High nighttime crash occurrence for severe crashes and pedestrian crashes	Evaluate existing lighting to ensure adequate horizontal illuminance on segments and horizontal plus vertical illuminance at intersections

CHAPTER 4

RECOMMENDATIONS



Background

The Orlando Connecting Residents on Safe Streets Project (“Project” or “CROSS”) aims to develop a comprehensive implementation plan for safety improvements across six Vision Zero corridors in the City of Orlando. Vision Zero is a global initiative embraced by cities committed to eliminating traffic-related deaths and serious injuries, with a focus on access and community engagement. In 2017, Mayor Buddy Dyer solidified Orlando’s commitment to Vision Zero by adopting the Vision Zero Action Plan through an official resolution.

The U.S. Department of Transportation awarded the City of Orlando a Rebuilding American Infrastructure with Sustainability and Equity (RAISE) grant to support the CROSS Project. This funding enables a detailed examination of six critical corridors within Orlando, using the city’s established methodology to identify context-specific countermeasures and capital improvements. These efforts are part of Orlando’s goal to eliminate all traffic-related deaths and serious injuries by 2040.

As part of this initiative, Kimley-Horn conducted a comprehensive analysis of six corridors and developed the Recommendations Interim Report in alignment with the prior outreach and evaluation contained in the:

- Public Engagement Plan
- Community Snapshot Interim Report
- Safety Analysis Interim Report

Individual Final Comprehensive Reports for each study corridor will be provided at the conclusion of this project.

Selection Criteria

The selection of corridors for the Project was guided by data-driven methodologies as a part of the City of Orlando’s Vision Zero Resolution, adopted in 2017, and Vision Zero Action Plan, published in 2021.

Key criteria for selecting the six Vision Zero corridors included

- **Crash Frequency and Severity:** Focusing on locations with significant safety concerns, particularly for vulnerable road users.
- **Equity Considerations:** Ensuring underserved communities and high-risk areas were prioritized for improvements.
- **Community Impact:** Targeting corridors with high pedestrian, cyclist, and transit activity to enhance safety outcomes.

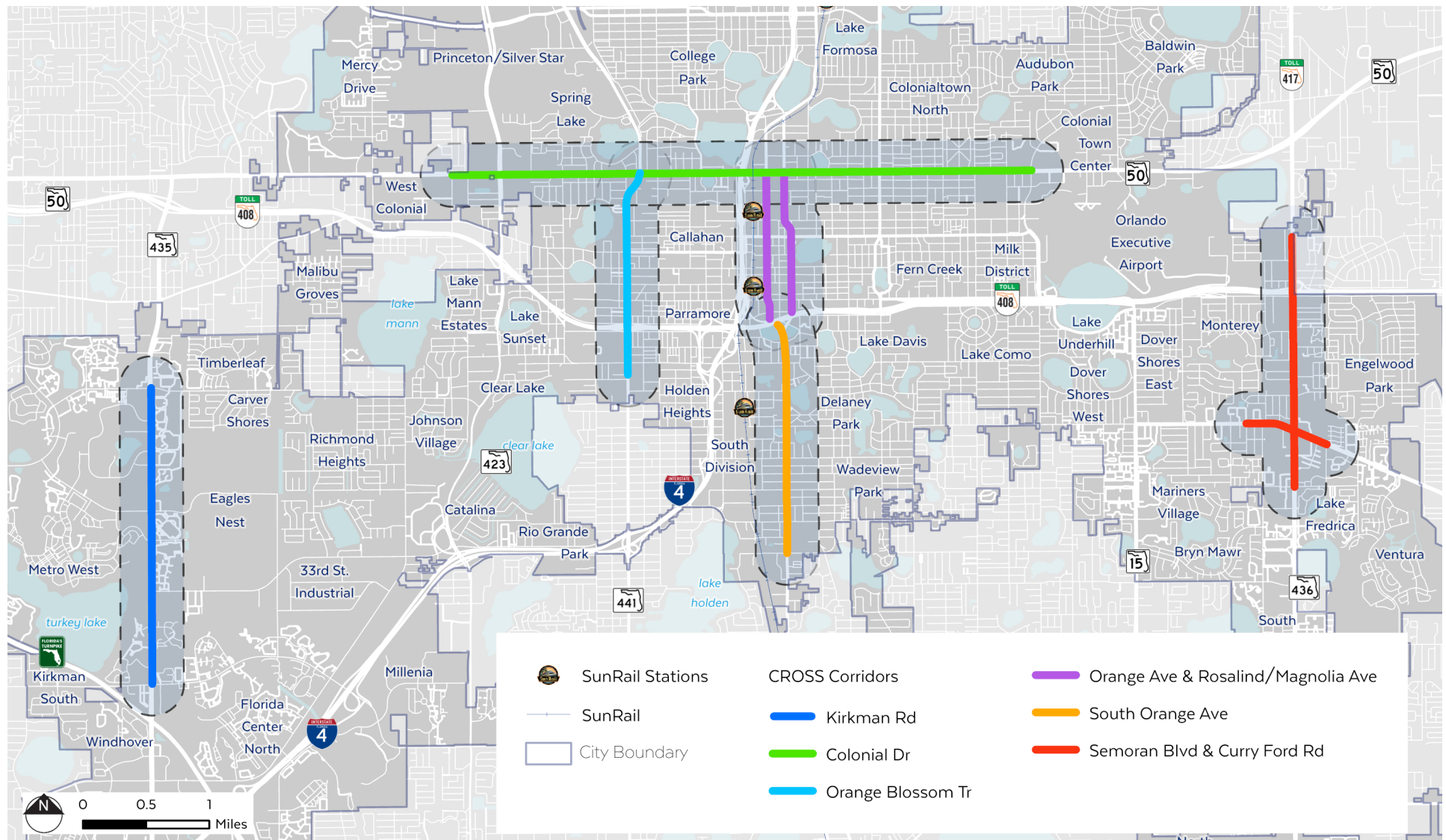
By applying these selection criteria, the Project ensures safety improvements are targeted at the most critical locations, advancing Orlando’s Vision Zero goal of eliminating traffic-related deaths and serious injuries by 2040.

The selected corridors include both on-system FDOT roads and locally managed streets, spanning critical segments within the City of Orlando. These corridors are shown on **Figure 54**:

1. **Kirkman Road:** From Conroy Road to Raleigh Street
2. **SR-50/Colonial Drive:** From Ferguson Drive to Maguire Boulevard
3. **Orange Blossom Trail:** From Winifred Street to SR-50
4. a. **Orange Avenue:** From SR-408 to SR-50
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b. **Curry Ford Road:** From Larkin Avenue to Bowen Drive

Kirkman Road, Colonial Drive, Orange Blossom Trail, South Orange Avenue, Semoran Boulevard, and Curry Ford Road are FDOT-maintained roadways. Orange Avenue and Rosalind/Magnolia Avenue are city-maintained roadways.

Figure 54: Overview Map of Study Corridors



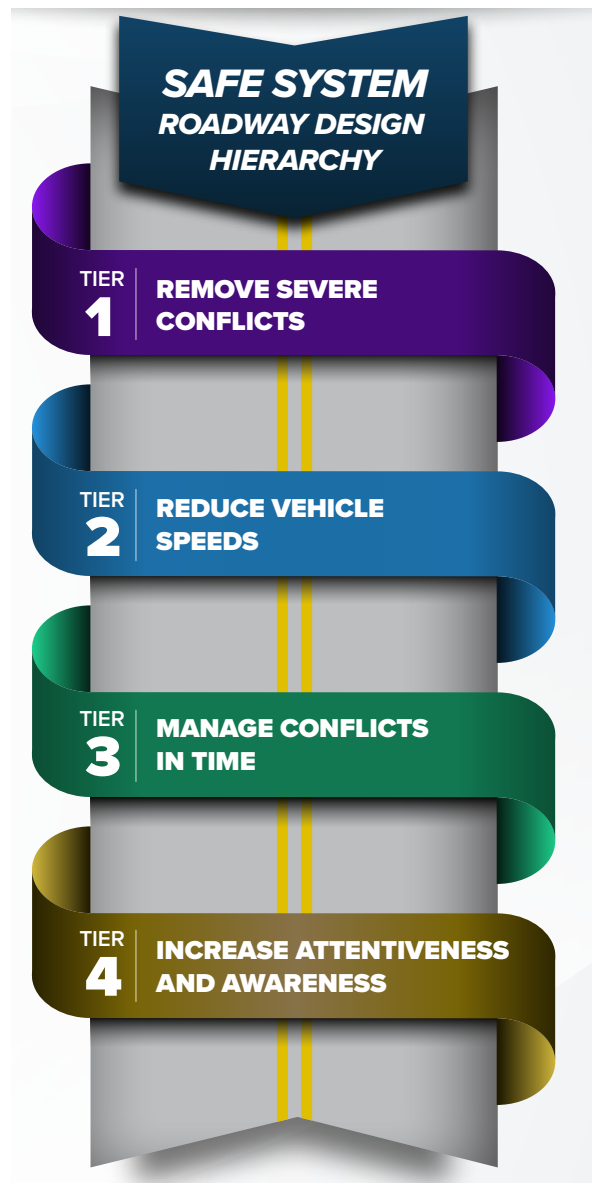
Development of Recommended Improvements

The decision-making process in the development of proposed roadway safety countermeasures began with a thorough assessment of existing conditions along each corridor. This involved analyzing crash data, traffic volumes, and roadway characteristics to identify critical safety concerns and prioritize areas for intervention. Stakeholder input, including feedback from local stakeholders and community members, was also incorporated to ensure that proposed solutions address both technical and community needs. Recommendations were developed for each corridor with the goals of:

1. Mitigating high-severity crash trends,
2. Optimizing pedestrian and bicyclist infrastructure within context-based design, and
3. Providing clear communication to all road users at signalized intersections and conflict points to encourage safe, desired behaviors.

After identifying key issues, potential countermeasures were developed based on their effectiveness, feasibility, cost, and implementation timeline. Recommendations are developed with clear goals such as improving safety, enhancing mobility, supporting long-term corridor planning, and implementing best practice of the Safe System Hierarchy. As shown in **Figure 55**, the Safe System Hierarchy focuses on four tiers in subsequent order to address the most severe conflicts first, then reduce vehicle speeds, manage conflicts in time, and finally increase awareness for road users.

Figure 55: FHWA Safe System Roadway Design Hierarchy¹



¹ FHWA, 2024. Safe System Roadway Design Hierarchy. Accessed on Dec. 19, 2025 at https://highways.dot.gov/sites/fhwa.dot.gov/files/2024-01/Safe_System_Roadway_Design_Hierarchy.pdf

Each improvement is classified according to its expected timeframe and resource requirements, allowing for a strategic rollout of short-term, mid-term, and long-term projects that deliver measurable safety benefits (**Figure 56**).

Classification of Short-Term Improvements

Short-term projects are initiatives that can be implemented quickly, often within a few months up to one year. These projects usually address immediate safety concerns and require minimal design, engineering, or construction efforts. They are often used as interim solutions while more comprehensive projects are planned.

Examples of short-term improvements include:

- Performing off-cycle maintenance
- Adjusting traffic signal timing
- Installing new signage or pavement markings
- Temporary quick-build infrastructure

Classification of Mid-Term Improvements

Mid-term projects generally require a more substantial commitment of time and resources, often taking one to three years to complete. These projects address systemic safety issues and focus on areas with a documented history of crashes or expressed concern. They provide more permanent solutions compared to short-term efforts and may involve moderate design and construction work, but do not require the extensive planning of long-term projects.

Examples of mid-term improvements include:

- Reconfiguring intersections (e.g., adding turn lanes, updating crosswalks, changing radius returns)
- Upgrading traffic control devices (e.g., new traffic signals, pedestrian hybrid beacons)
- Implementing speed management (e.g. narrowing lanes, constructing raised medians)

Classification of Long-Term Improvements

Long-term projects are large-scale initiatives that require significant planning, funding, and construction, typically taking more than three years to complete. These projects often involve major infrastructure changes and are intended to provide lasting safety and operational improvements. They require in-depth environmental reviews, public engagement, and high levels of investment. Their impacts are transformative and enduring.

Examples of long-term improvements include:

- Constructing new roadways, bridges, or interchanges
- Completely reconstructing existing corridors or moving curblines
- Developing comprehensive multimodal transportation networks
- Implementing advanced traffic management systems (e.g. interconnection, motorist notification systems)

Figure 56: Depiction of Recommendation Terms



Applicable References

Throughout the discussion of recommended improvements, references are made to the following guiding criteria and industry-accepted best practices for design elements.

Design Guidelines

FDOT Traffic Engineering Manual (TEM)

<https://www.fdot.gov/traffic/trafficservices/trafficstudies.shtm/traffic-engineering-manual>

FDOT Design Manual (FDM)

<https://www.fdot.gov/roadway/fdm/default.shtm>

FDOT Standard Plans (SPI)

<https://www.fdot.gov/design/standardplans/current>

FDOT Manual of Uniform Minimum Standards for Design, Construction and Maintenance for Streets and Highways (Florida Greenbook)

<https://www.fdot.gov/roadway/floridagreenbook/fgb.shtm>

FHWA Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD)

https://mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov/kno_11th_Edition.htm

NACTO Urban Street Design Guide (USDG)

<https://nacto.org/publication/urban-street-design-guide/>

NACTO Urban Bikeway Design Guide (UBDG)

<https://nacto.org/publication/urban-street-design-guide/>

City of Orlando Engineering Standards Manual (ESM)

<https://www.orlando.gov/files/sharedassets/public/v/2/documents/engineering/platting/engineeringstandardsmanual.pdf>

References are also provided for the anticipated safety benefits of the countermeasures using national resources with aggregated before-and-after data to estimate crash reductions.

Safety Benefits

FHWA Proven Safety Countermeasures

<https://highways.dot.gov/safety/proven-safety-countermeasures>

FHWA Crash Modification Factors Clearinghouse

<https://cmfclearinghouse.fhwa.dot.gov/>

Policy Recommendations

Street Setback Zones

Due to the concentration of commercial, transit, micromobility (e.g. bikes, e-bikes, e-scooters, shared devices), and pedestrian activity along these major corridors, we recommend implementing additional requirements in the land development code to require wider streetscape zones encompassing wider sidewalks and a landscape/furniture zone buffer. Such a requirement is already in place for the SODO Special Plan (Sec. 62.499) and has been effective at improving the walkability and aesthetics of South Orange Avenue (**Figure 57**). Similar improvements on the other corridors have been incorporated through development reviews (**Figure 58**).

Figure 57: Example of Wider Sidewalk on South Orange Avenue



Figure 58: Example of Wider Sidewalk on Orange Blossom Trail



To ensure consistent implementation, the following guidelines are recommended to be adapted and incorporated into the proposed special plans for the corridors:

Street Setback Zone adjacent to [Insert Name] Street.

15-foot Streetscape. From back of curb, 5 feet shall be utilized for a park strip or tree well area in C5/C6 context classifications and 7 feet in C4 context classifications. A 10-foot sidewalk shall be installed adjacent to the park strip or tree well area in C5/C6, or an 8-foot sidewalk in C4. Where the existing right-of-way is less than 15 feet, the owner shall dedicate additional easements to provide a total of 15 feet for city services and sidewalk from the back-of-curb. Modifications to the placement of the sidewalk and park strip may be required by FDOT and/or the City Engineer; however, in no case shall less than 15 feet from travel lanes be provided.

Sidewalk Ramp Widths

Sidewalk ramps are also a potential pinch point for accessibility and micromobility devices. Although [Florida Greenbook Section 8.G.2](#) encourages “curb ramp widths equal to crosswalk widths” and [FDM Section 222.2.2](#) indicates “curb ramp widths to be the same as sidewalk widths where practicable,” the 4-foot minimum curb ramp width is often implemented regardless of the sidewalk width. **The recommended minimum is a 6-foot wide ramp wherever sidewalks are wider than 6 feet, to allow for two-way use of the ramp by micromobility devices or wheelchairs.** Some recommended language for future city standards is in **Table 12**. Shared-use path ramps are required to match the shared-use path width by Florida Greenbook, FDM, and PROWAG.

Table 12: Curb Ramp Widths

Facility	Width	Curb Ramp Width
Sidewalk	5'	5' desirable, 4' minimum
Sidewalk	6'	6' desirable, 4' minimum
Sidewalk	8'	8' desirable, 6' minimum
Sidewalk	10'	10' desirable, 6' minimum
Sidewalk	12'	12' desirable, 6' minimum
Shared-Use Path	8'-12'	Match path width

Figure 59 shows an example of curb ramps that have been constructed along sections of widened sidewalk. The top photo shows an undesirable 4-foot wide sidewalk ramp which is obstructed by a concrete pole. The bottom photo shows a wider ramp that encompasses the width of the crosswalk. Although separate curb ramps are best practice, designers should consider blended transitions in severely constrained areas.

Figure 59: Obstructed and Unobstructed Curb Ramps on Orange Blossom Trail

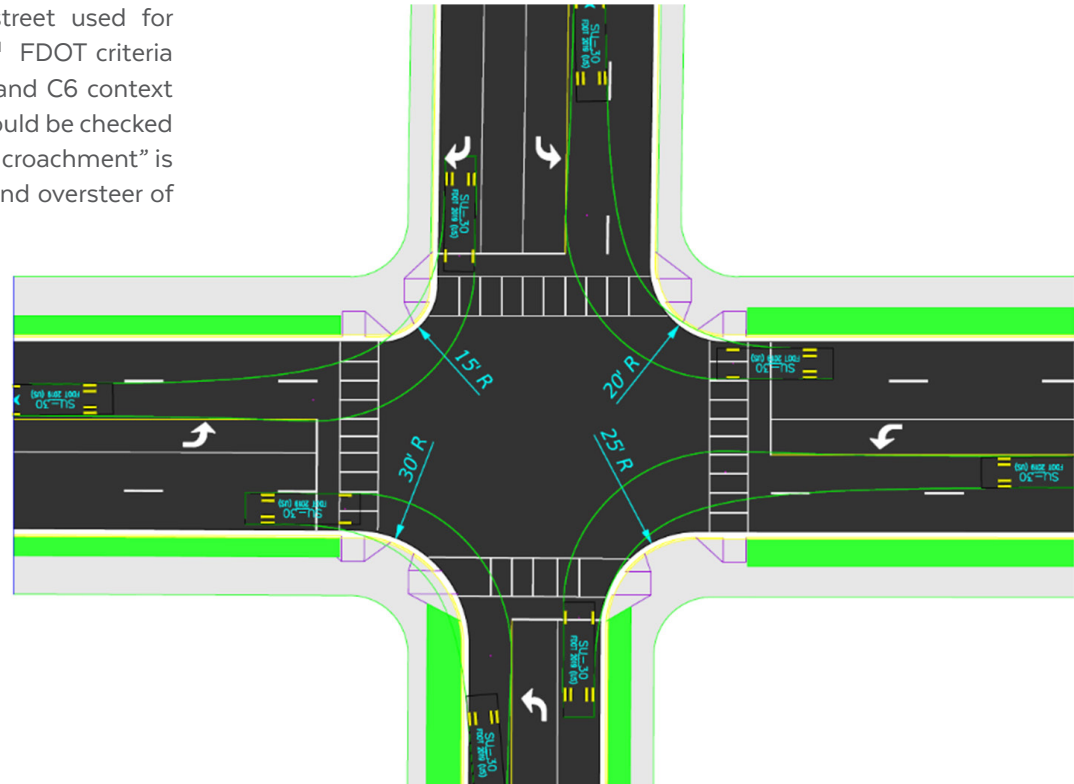


Control Vehicles

NACTO defines a Design Vehicle as a frequent user of the street used for designing turns while a Control Vehicle is an infrequent large user.¹ FDOT criteria in [FDM Chapter 201](#) allows the use of Control Vehicles in C4, C5, and C6 context classifications. The [FDM Table 212.12.3](#) allowable curb return radii should be checked versus the identified Control Vehicle to ensure that only “minimal encroachment” is achieved in the design. **Figure 60** shows how the effective radius and oversteer of the control vehicle can allow for smaller actual radii.

Truck Aprons are another tool to accommodate the Control Vehicle without encouraging faster speeds of a turning Design Vehicle. [FDM Section 212.12.3](#) allows the use of truck aprons with Type RA curb. Buses should be able to navigate intersections without overtopping curbs or truck aprons.

Figure 60: Example Curb Radii with Control Vehicle Swept Paths



1 NACTO, 2025. Urban Street Design Guide. Accessed on Dec. 22, 2025 at <https://nacto.org/publication/urban-street-design-guide/design-controls/design-vehicle/>

Enhanced Pavement Markings

[FDM Table 210.3.1](#) shows black contrast pavement markings as Preferred on concrete pavement and bridge decks. **It is recommended that the City's design standards make high contrast black outline pavement markings compulsory on concrete roadways and intersections when on the high-injury network.** High-contrast black outline pavement markings on concrete significantly improve the visibility of white lane boundaries, crosswalks, and stop bars, especially in low-light or adverse weather conditions. By providing a stark color difference against the typically light-colored concrete, these enhanced markings help guide both drivers and bicyclists more clearly through intersections and crossings. This increased visibility not only reduces the likelihood of missed or ignored traffic controls but also enhances overall safety for all road users by minimizing confusion and promoting compliance.

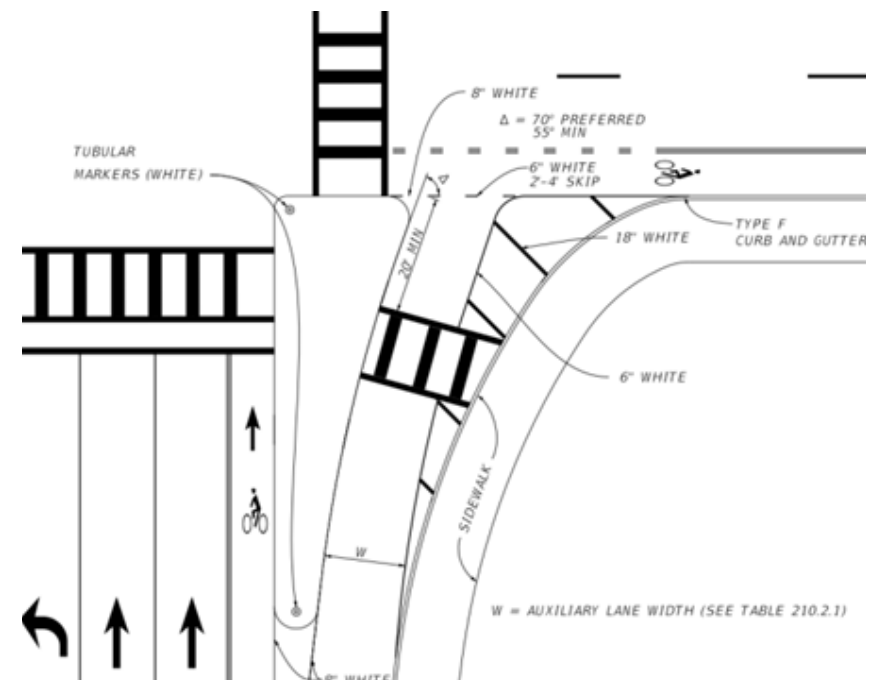
[MUTCD Section 3H.06](#) allows the use of green colored pavement for bicycle facilities. [FDM Section 223.2.1.4](#) requires District Design Engineer approval for the use of green-colored pavement on the state highway system. **It is recommended that the City's design standards make green colored pavement compulsory for bike facilities on the high-injury network.** Green-colored pavement is used to enhance the conspicuity of areas where bicycle paths cross or merge with vehicle lanes, particularly at points of potential conflict. The vivid green color draws the attention of both drivers and bicyclists, signaling to motorists that they should expect bicycle traffic and take extra caution. This treatment improves the visibility of bicycle routes, enhances rider safety, and promotes greater awareness among all road users. The most common locations warranting green-colored pavement is where a bicycle lane crosses a vehicular right-turn lane, a dedicated bus bay, or an intersecting street.

Channelized Right Turn Control

Free-flow right turn lanes are contrary to the speed reduction and pedestrian safety goals of vision zero. New guidance in FDM Section 212.12.2 says that channelized right-turn lanes with a near perpendicular angle of entry are preferred where pedestrian facilities are provided (**Figure 61**). Channelized right-turn lanes with near-perpendicular entry should be compared to a design without a channelizing island to ensure the following objectives:

- Slow turning speed
- Reduce crosswalk length
- Improve pedestrian visibility
- Improve sight distance

Figure 61: Near Perpendicular Right-Turn Lane Schematic (Source: FDOT)



Short-Term Recommendations

Enhanced Maintenance

Regular maintenance of traffic and roadway infrastructure is essential to ensure the safety and efficiency of all road users. By addressing issues such as sidewalk cracks, faded sign panels, debris, and malfunctioning pedestrian buttons, communities can reduce the risk of crashes, enhance visibility, and maintain smooth traffic flow. Well-maintained infrastructure also helps extend the lifespan of assets, minimizes costly repairs, and supports the overall quality of life for residents and visitors. **Figure 62** shows an example of when pedestrian and bicycle facilities are not adequately maintained or enforced for intrusions.

Maintenance on FDOT roads within city limits is typically performed by FDOT maintenance crews or contractors under FDOT supervision. In some cases, cities may have agreements with FDOT to perform certain maintenance activities on state roads within their jurisdiction, but overall responsibility remains with FDOT to ensure that state roads are properly maintained and safe for all users. **It is recommended that the City establish a recurring inventory cycle for city staff to inspect and report maintenance needs to FDOT, with a specific focus on the High Injury Network facilities.** The average service life for signing and pavement markings is 5-7 years versus a resurfacing cycle of 20-25 years. High traffic may further reduce service life.



Critical maintenance items that impact the safety of pedestrians, bicyclists, and drivers should include:

- Repair sidewalk cracks
- Trim landscaping from sidewalks
- Clean gutters and shoulders (routinely and after adverse weather events)
- Replace faded sign panels
- Replace malfunctioning pedestrian buttons
- Restripe thermoplastic crosswalks and stop bars on more frequent intervals than resurfacing projects (average service life is 5 years)
- Replace Raised Pavement Markers (RPMs) on more frequent intervals than resurfacing projects (average service life is 2 years)

Figure 62: Debris and Sediment on Sidewalk; Garbage Receptacle in Bike Lane



Traffic Signal Retrofits

High-Visibility with Flexible Retroreflective Backplates (FRB)

Backplates on traffic signal heads are panels installed behind or around the signal lenses to provide a contrasting background, thereby improving the visibility of the signals to approaching drivers. Traditional backplates help to block bright sunlight conditions that may make it difficult for drivers to look directly at the signal head. The current use of high-visibility backplates with retroreflective borders further enhances this effect, especially under low-visibility or adverse weather conditions, by making signal indications stand out further against cluttered environments or surrounding darkness, as shown on **Figure 63**. This safety measure helps reduce the risk of red-light running and supports the overall effectiveness of intersection control, with an expected **15% reduction in total crashes**. Backplates are now available in flexible materials (Flexible Retroreflective Backplates, or FRBs) that allow for retrofit installation on existing signal heads without requiring structural evaluation. Per [FDM Section 232.1.5](#), retroreflective backplates shall be installed on traffic signals for all approaches.

Supplemental One-Section Red Signals

The minimum requirement for signal indications based on MUTCD Part 4 criteria is two primary signal faces for each approach; however, MUTCD Section 4D.05 states that one signal face per through lane has been shown to provide safer operation and [FDM Section 232.1.6](#) prescribes one signal head per approach lane. This is particularly important in complex intersections or areas with high pedestrian activity where additional emphasis is needed, ensuring that the stop requirement is clear and unmistakable. Many older signals on six-lane roadways have not yet been updated to meet the current standard, and provide fewer than one signal head per lane, with shared signal heads placed in between lanes on lane lines. As a short-term retrofit, the use of a supplemental single-section red rather than a complete three-section red/yellow/green assembly will allow for additional reinforcement of the critical red indication while minimizing overall impact to wind loading and structural capacity. An abbreviated structural evaluation can be performed to ensure that the proposed load increase is less than 10% of the existing load per [FDM Section 261.8](#). The addition of a primary signal head has an expected **17% reduction in total crashes**. A supplemental one-section red signal is shown on **Figure 64**.

Figure 63: Example of High Visibility Backplates with Retroreflective Borders (Source: Grey Means Go)

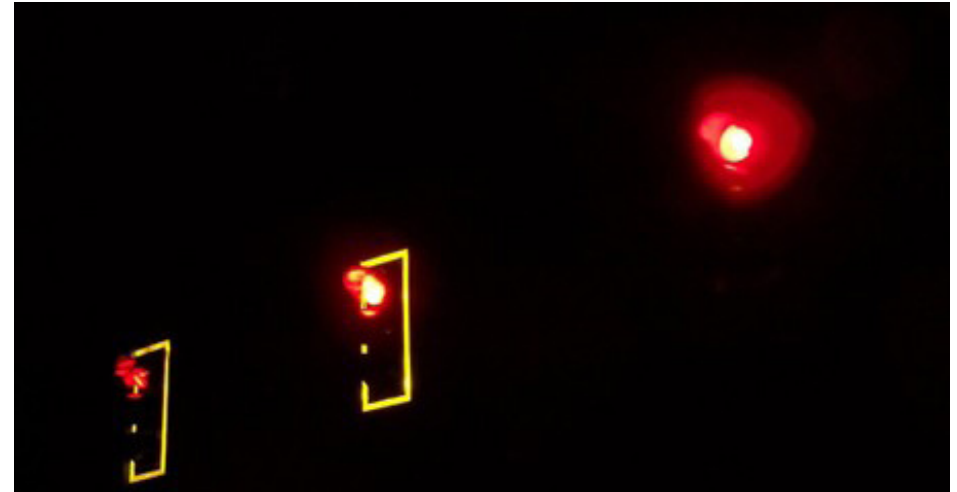


Figure 64: Example of Supplemental One-Section Red Signal (Source: Twin Green Traffic Signals)



Traffic Signal Timing Adjustments

Modifying signal timing is an effective strategy for making impactful safety improvements at signalized intersections without requiring new infrastructure (**Figure 65** and **Figure 66**). Signal timing can be used to separate modes, provide buffers, and assign priority to certain user groups depending on current demands each cycle. Signal timings may also vary throughout the day, with different intersection needs from peak hours to off-peak hours or weekends. Accurate detection equipment for vehicles and pedestrians or bicyclists is key to allowing the traffic controller logic to effectively receive and respond to the presence of various modes. Recommended timing adjustments in this study primarily relate to controlling vehicular turning movements and protecting / prioritizing pedestrian movements. Per TEM Section 3.12, urban corridor signal retiming should take place every 3 years. These retiming projects are an ideal time to assess more complicated safety-based signal timing strategies for compatibility with operational goals.

Figure 65: Observation and Field Adjustment of New Signal Timing Operations



Figure 66: Signal Timing Modifications inside Controller Cabinet



Flashing Yellow Arrow Left Turn by Time of Day

The Flashing Yellow Arrow (FYA) left-turn phase is a traffic signal indication that allows drivers to make a left turn permissively when it is safe to do so, but they must yield to oncoming traffic and pedestrians. During the FYA phase, the signal displays a flashing yellow arrow, clearly communicating to drivers that left turns are permitted with caution, but not protected from opposing traffic. This approach enhances intersection flexibility by providing protected left-turn phases when needed (solid green arrow) and permissive phases (flashing yellow arrow) during other times, which can improve traffic flow efficiency and reduce unnecessary delays. The FYA system has been shown to reduce driver confusion and improve safety by using a consistent and intuitive signal display for left-turn movements. An example of a signal head configuration for the FYA left-turn phase is shown in **Figure 67**.

[TEM Section 3.10.4](#) discusses Flashing Yellow Arrow operations in detail. FYA installation is recommended when:

- There is a single left-turn lane and one or two opposing through lanes
- Sight distance and left-turn lane offset provide adequate visibility
- Fewer than 240 vehicles turn left per hour
- The cross product of left-turning and opposing through volumes is less than 50,000 for one opposing lane, or less than 100,000 for two to three opposing lanes
- Fewer than three left-turn crashes per year have occurred over a three-year period
- *Engineering judgment should be used when considering FYA at intersections with three opposing through lanes and/or opposing traffic with a posted speed limit (or documented 85th percentile speed) of 45 MPH or greater based on [TEM Section 3.2](#) criteria for protected-only left-turn phasing*

One of the benefits of the four-section signal head used with FYA is the ability to run variable mode operation – the programming of different left-turn modes throughout the day in response to varying traffic conditions: permissive-only,

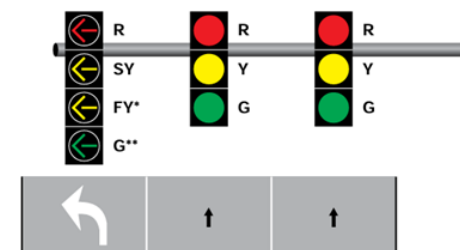
protected/permissive, or protected-only. Per TEM Section 3.10.3, the FYA variable mode may be run if:

- The calculated critical gap is at least 7 seconds during non-peak hours
- There are no fatalities and no more than two left-turn crashes per year

If the traffic volumes or crash history exceed the allowable thresholds for FYA, the left-turning movement can be run in protected-only mode, either during certain hours of the day or 24/7, utilizing the same four-section head with no infrastructure changes. In order to implement FYA protected-only by time of day, hourly volumes are needed. Conversely, the intersection detection system can be programmed to switch to protected-only mode based on real-time detected volume thresholds. If any of the following conditions occur, a review of the FYA protected/permissive operation is warranted:

- If left-turn volumes exceed 240 vehicles per hour or the cross product exceeds 50,000 for one lane or 100,000 for two to three lanes, program protected-only phasing during the hours the volumes exceed the threshold
- If left-turn crashes equal three or more per year or a fatality occurs, eliminate variable mode and provide a consistent protected/permissive phase 24/7
- If left-turn crashes equal four or more per year over a three-year period, evaluate intersection operations and site characteristics to consider exclusive protected-only phasing with no permissive phase
- If left-turn crashes equal six or more over a 12-month period and the crashes can be attributed to the permissive phase, convert to exclusive protected-only phasing

Figure 67: Flashing Yellow Arrow (FYA) Left-Turn Phasing Signal Head Configuration
(Source: MUTCD)



Traffic Signal Timing Adjustments

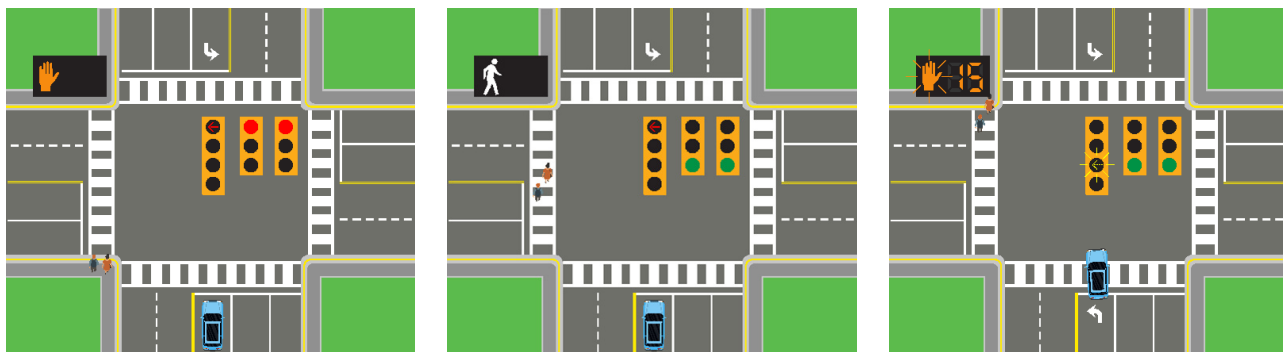
Flashing Yellow Arrow Left Turn with Delayed Turn

Delayed Turn is a signal controller option that holds turning movements with a red indication while releasing concurrent through vehicles and pedestrians. The delay is longer than the standard 2-second start-up prescribed by [TEM Section 3.10.3](#) for all FYAs. This treatment requires exclusive turn lanes, signal heads, and No Turn on Red signage and is beneficial in two situations:

1. To restrict permissive left turns during pedestrian crossings, either for a short duration to give pedestrians a “head start” or through the entire pedestrian phase
2. To mitigate for permissive left-turning movements with constrained geometry and poor sight distance for opposing left-turn lanes

The first application reduces conflicts between vehicles and pedestrians. Left-turn movements are held until after the start of the conflicting pedestrian phase, meaning turning vehicles must wait for pedestrians before receiving a permissive FYA. This delay minimizes the risk of collisions and enhances safety for those walking or biking across intersections. Delayed Turn can be held for a few seconds up to the entirety of the WALK and Flashing DON'T WALK intervals. The calculated duration uses the same [TEM Formula 3.11.5.2-1](#) that the Leading Pedestrian Interval uses. Where LPIs are used for delaying right-turning movements for pedestrian protection, Delayed Turn is a very similar treatment for left turns.

Figure 68: Typical Delayed Turn Operational Sequence



#1: All vehicles and pedestrians on the approach see **RED**.

#2: Through vehicles receive **GREEN** and pedestrians receive WALK; left-turning vehicles continue to see **RED**.

#3: Left-turning vehicles receive permissive **FYA** after pedestrians have initiated crossing.

The flexibility of Delayed Turn allows programming to be tailored to the specific needs and safety concerns of various intersections, especially those with significant pedestrian activity. The typical operational sequence is depicted in **Figure 68**.

Delayed Turn is recommended when:

- A flashing yellow arrow signal head and exclusive left-turn lane are present
- The left-turn movement in question crosses a pedestrian crosswalk
- Crashes have been observed between permissive left-turning vehicles and pedestrians or bicyclists in the crosswalk
- Delayed Turn may be preferable to Omit by Ped where traffic operations are a concern, since it restricts the left turns for a shorter time instead of completely omitting the movement

The second application reduces conflicts between left-turning vehicles and opposing through traffic. Where permissive left turns are allowed with FYA but the sight distance from the left-turn lane is compromised, Delayed Turn can be used to hold the movement during blockages. The most common situation is where opposing left-turn lanes have a negative offset, and the left-turning drivers cannot sufficiently see oncoming through vehicles when there is a left-turning vehicle in the opposing direction. The vehicle detection system can be used to sense the presence of opposing left-turn vehicles at the stop bar and trigger the traffic controller logic to delay or omit the permissive phase.

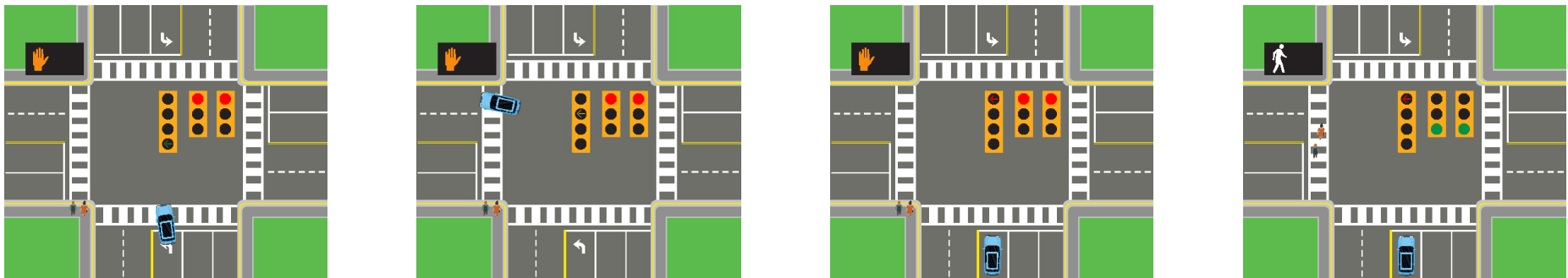
Traffic Signal Timing Adjustments

Flashing Yellow Arrow Left Turn with “Omit by Ped”

Omit by Ped is a signal controller option that excludes the permissive left-turn movement during the conflicting WALK and Flashing DON'T WALK intervals when a pedestrian is detected. If a four-section FYA is present, the left-turning driver would receive a protected-only phase then see a red arrow indication while the adjacent through movement proceeds. The permissive FYA phase is omitted completely, which prevents left-turning vehicles from proceeding while pedestrians are crossing, reducing potential conflicts and enhancing pedestrian safety. Drivers making permissive left turns often focus heavily on looking for a suitable gap in oncoming vehicular traffic and fail to assess conflicting pedestrian movements. By aligning vehicle and pedestrian phases and giving clear indication to both turning vehicles and pedestrians, this method helps ensure that turning drivers do not face ambiguous situations and can more successfully yield the right-of-way to those on foot or bicycle.

If there is time left in the split for the adjacent through movement after the pedestrian WALK and Flashing DON'T WALK intervals are served, the permissive left-turn phase may be served. If there is no time left in the split, the left-turn movement would not be served again until the next cycle, and would return to protected/permissive phasing if no pedestrians are present. The omission may also take place mid-split if a pedestrian call is placed during an active FYA, where the left-turn phase would then revert to a steady red to allow the pedestrian crossing.

Figure 69: Typical Omit by Ped Operational Sequence



Omit by Ped is recommended when:

- A flashing yellow arrow signal head and exclusive left-turn lane are present
- The left-turn movement in question crosses a pedestrian crosswalk
- Crashes have been observed between permissive left-turning vehicles and pedestrians or bicyclists in the crosswalk
- Omit by Ped can be programmed by time of day if there are higher pedestrian volumes, such as school or event venue arrival and dismissal periods
- Given the higher operational impacts of omitting the permissive phase, Omit by Ped is recommended as a second-stage strategy after Delayed Turn has been implemented if crash history or user feedback indicates conflicts continue to exist.
- This strategy should not be used in combination with Rest in Walk or Pedestrian Recall or the result is a protected-only turning movement every cycle. Use Delayed Turn with these features for a less-restrictive alternative.

Figure 69 illustrates the typical operational sequence of Omit by Ped.

#1 through #3: The protected left-turning phase proceeds through normal **GREEN**, steady **YELLOW**, and steady **RED** operation. Adjacent through vehicles and pedestrians are stopped.

#4: Through vehicles receive **GREEN** and pedestrians receive WALK while left-turning vehicles continue to see **RED**. No permissive **FYA** is provided during this cycle.

Traffic Signal Timing Adjustments

Pedestrian Recall

Pedestrian recall signal timing is a strategy in which the pedestrian phase is automatically included in every signal cycle, regardless of whether the push-button is activated. This means the WALK indication appears at regular intervals, ensuring pedestrians always have an opportunity to cross without needing to request it. By consistently providing a crossing phase, pedestrian recall improves accessibility and convenience, especially in areas with high pedestrian volumes or where push-button compliance may be low. This approach not only reduces wait times for those on foot but also increases overall safety and encourages walking by making crossings more predictable and reliable. In highly urban locations in a coordinated grid network, such as along Orange Avenue and Magnolia/Rosalind Avenue, pedestrian pushbuttons are absent and Pedestrian Recall is used on all crosswalk legs.

Pedestrian Recall is recommended when:

- The adjacent vehicular movement green time exceeds the combined duration of the pedestrian WALK and Flashing DON'T WALK indications (typically this would only be feasible for the mainline movements)
- Locations where pedestrian activity is frequent and consistent, such as near schools, transit stops, shopping areas, or downtown corridors
- Areas where push-button compliance may be low, or where accessibility for people with disabilities is a priority, helping to make crossings more predictable, convenient, and accessible for all users

Pedestrian Recall is NOT recommended when:

- The adjacent vehicular movement is insufficient to cover the required pedestrian WALK and Flashing DON'T WALK intervals
- There are low, unpredictable pedestrian volumes
- Signal timing strategies are in use that depend on pedestrian actuation and detection to trigger a specific response:
 - Delayed Turn, Omit by Ped, Leading Pedestrian Intervals, Blank-Out signs

Rest in Walk

Rest in Walk is a signal timing strategy where the pedestrian signal remains in the WALK phase during periods when there is no conflicting vehicle movement, rather than immediately switching to Flashing DON'T WALK. This applies whether the WALK signal is initially activated by the pedestrian pushbutton, passive pedestrian detection, or is set to pedestrian recall. This approach maximizes the WALK display (**Figure 70**) and increases the likelihood that pedestrians arriving at the intersection will encounter a WALK indication, reducing wait times and encouraging compliance with the signal. By maximizing the walk interval during gaps in vehicle traffic, Rest in Walk enhances pedestrian visibility and prioritizes pedestrian movement.

Rest in Walk is recommended when:

- When there are periods without conflicting vehicle movements, allowing the pedestrian signal to remain in the WALK phase longer rather than switching immediately to Flashing DON'T WALK
- Intersections or corridors with high pedestrian activity, where maximizing pedestrian visibility and minimizing wait times are important, especially where pedestrian arrivals are frequent but vehicle movements are intermittent

Figure 70: Photo Example of Walk Signal



Traffic Signal Timing Adjustments

Paced Progression

In paced progression, closely-spaced intersections along a corridor run in a pre-timed operation and phase splits are designed so that vehicles at the leading edge of the progression band are progressed through the system at a specific target speed while vehicles at the trailing end of the progression band are cleared through the system at the same target speed. This accomplishes the following:

- Reduces the desire for speeding at the beginning of the main street greens since all downstream signals will still be displaying a red indication.
- Temporally consolidates mainline vehicular platoons, allowing more efficient use of time for side street vehicular and pedestrian movements and discouraging non-compliant crossings
- Segments between the beginning and end intersections are clear of mainline queued vehicles, simplifying conflicts between side street turning vehicles and main street parking movements

By better utilizing the time available for side street pedestrian and vehicular movements, there is greater ability to temporally separate those movements through leading pedestrian intervals. This strategy is more effective on one-way operations, but can also be applied on two-way operations. An example of paced progression signage is shown in Figure 71.

Figure 71: Paced Progression Signage (Source: NACTO)



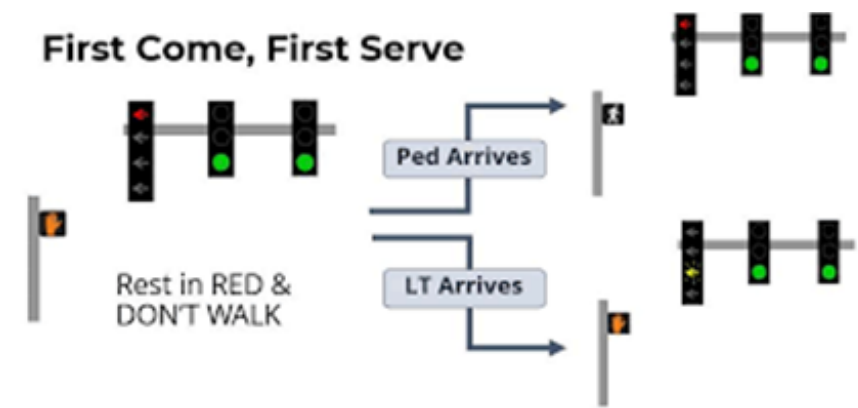
Rest in Red

Rest in Red is a signal timing strategy where the traffic signal defaults to a red indication for vehicles when there is no demand detected, such as during periods of low vehicular activity or overnight. This approach keeps the pedestrian signal in the DON'T WALK phase until a vehicle or pedestrian is detected, at which point the signal changes to accommodate the request. By holding the red indication for vehicles, Rest in Red can help manage unpredictable pedestrian arrivals and reduce unnecessary vehicle movements, especially in areas with intermittent traffic but consistent pedestrian activity. An example of Rest in Red phasing for left-turning movements is shown in Figure 72.

Rest in Red is recommended when:

- Locations have frequent or high-volume pedestrian crossings with low vehicle volumes
- It can be applied consistently along a corridor so that vehicles do not see downstream green indications
- It may be used strictly for turning movements and pedestrian movements while allowing the mainline through to rest in green, or it may be used for all movements including the through movement

Figure 72: Example of Rest in Red for Left Turn Phasing (Source: City of Bellevue)



Traffic Signal Timing Adjustments

Leading Pedestrian Intervals

A Leading Pedestrian Interval (LPI) is a traffic signal timing technique that gives pedestrians a head start at signalized intersections — typically 3 to 7 seconds but as much as 10 seconds is allowable — before the parallel vehicle movement receives a green indication. This means pedestrians begin crossing the intersection while all vehicle traffic remains stopped, increasing their visibility and reducing conflicts with turning vehicles. LPIs are especially effective at intersections with high volumes of turning vehicles or where pedestrian safety is a concern, as they help to establish pedestrian priority and improve overall crosswalk safety. LPIs at intersections can reduce pedestrian crashes by 13%. Phasing with and without an LPI is shown in **Figure 73** and **Figure 74**.

LPIs are recommended when:

- Field observations, citizen complaints, crash history, near misses, or risk analysis indicate conflicts between turning vehicles on green and pedestrians
- Marked school crossings
- Sight distance limiting drivers' view of pedestrians

Considerations when implementing LPI:

- Recommended duration between a minimum of 3 seconds and a maximum of 10 seconds, or enough to allow a pedestrian to cross the nearest travel lane
- Best when used with pedestrian actuation and not recommended with Pedestrian Recall to minimize vehicular delays
- Should be paired with Accessible Pedestrian Signals (APS) to facilitate safe crossings by visually-impaired pedestrians who rely on the sound of moving vehicles to determine safe crossing intervals
- Should be paired with actuated blank-out signs that can display a No Turn on Red message during the LPI and a Turning Vehicles Stop for Pedestrians message during the remainder of the WALK and Flashing DON'T WALK intervals
 - A static No Turn on Red sign panel may be used if the preferred blank-out sign cannot be accommodated

Traditional Signal: Vehicle Centered

Vehicles see **GREEN** and pedestrians see **WALK** at the same time

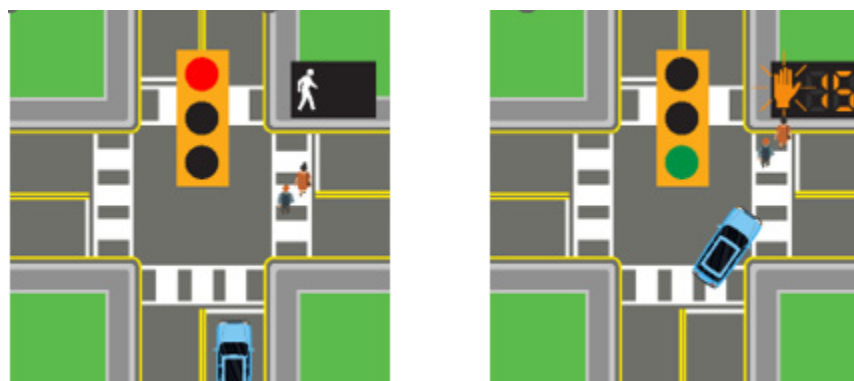
Figure 73: Before Leading Pedestrian Interval (LPI)



Signal with Leading Pedestrian Interval: Pedestrian-Focused

Pedestrians get a head start to **WALK** while turning vehicles see **RED**. Vehicles are given **GREEN** once pedestrians have established themselves in the crosswalk.

Figure 74: After Leading Pedestrian Interval (LPI)



Traffic Signal Timing Adjustments

Shorter Cycle Lengths

Shorter cycle lengths at traffic signals offer several advantages for pedestrians. By decreasing the amount of time between WALK phases, pedestrians experience reduced waiting times, which encourages greater compliance with signal indications and minimizes the temptation to cross against the light (as seen in **Figure 75**). Additionally, shorter cycles create more frequent crossing opportunities, making intersections more accessible and convenient for all users, especially those with mobility challenges or time constraints. These improvements contribute to a safer and more pedestrian-friendly environment by reducing exposure to traffic and fostering a more inviting atmosphere for walking.

For pedestrians, the optimal traffic signal cycle length is generally considered to be less than 90 seconds during most conditions, as this minimizes waiting times and encourages compliance with crossing signals. Shorter cycle lengths, typically ranging from 60 to 90 seconds, provide more frequent crossing opportunities and reduce pedestrian frustration, particularly in urban or high-foot-traffic environments. However, during peak vehicular traffic periods, slightly longer cycles may be necessary to balance pedestrian needs with overall intersection efficiency, but cycle lengths should ideally remain below 120 seconds to maintain a pedestrian-friendly environment.

Adjustments outside of peak hours can further improve pedestrian experience by reducing cycle lengths when vehicle volumes are lower, ensuring that pedestrians do not face unnecessary delays. Tailoring signal timing to local demand helps create safer, more accessible intersections and supports walkability within communities. Cycle lengths may be half-cycled within an existing corridor coordination plan without significantly impacting vehicular progression. Otherwise, it is recommended to evaluate for a consistent cycle length along the entire corridor to preserve operations.

Figure 75: Pedestrians Crossing During DON'T WALK on Orange Avenue



Enhanced Signing and Marking Visibility

Special Emphasis Ladder Crosswalks

Marking crosswalks with bold, reflective materials increases their visibility to drivers, encouraging yielding and reducing crashes. There are several types of crosswalk markings, including standard parallel lines, special emphasis ladder crosswalks, and high-contrast designs that improve visibility and safety for pedestrians at intersections. The FDOT standard for signalized intersections is a special emphasis ladder style crosswalk with 12" transverse lines and 24" longitudinal bars centered on each lane and each lane line. The ESM Section 8.08 further requires all marked crosswalks, whether signalized or unsignalized, to be special emphasis. All signalized intersections should be upgraded to current crosswalk standards. High-visibility crosswalks can reduce pedestrian injury crashes by up to 40%. An example is shown in **Figure 76**.

Figure 76: Special Emphasis Ladder Crosswalk on Colonial Drive



High-Contrast Black Outline Pavement Markings on Concrete

High-contrast black outline pavement markings on concrete significantly improve the visibility of lane boundaries, crosswalks, and stop bars, especially in low-light or adverse weather conditions. By providing a stark color difference against the typically light-colored concrete, these markings help guide both drivers and bicyclists more clearly through intersections and crossings. This increased visibility not only reduces the likelihood of missed or ignored traffic controls but also enhances overall safety for all road users by minimizing confusion and promoting compliance with traffic regulations. Per FDM Table 230.3.1, black contrast is preferred on concrete surfaces for the following pavement markings:

- Longitudinal white solid and skip lane lines (not edge lines)
- Yield and stop lines
- Standard and special emphasis crosswalks
- Railroad dynamic envelopes
- Messages and symbols
- Bicycle and shared-use path markings (arrows, symbols, messages)

An example of black contrast markings is shown in **Figure 77**.

Figure 77: High-Contrast Black Outline Markings on Mills Ave



Enhanced Signing and Marking Visibility

Green-Colored Pavement for Bicycle Conflict Points

Green-colored pavement may be used to enhance the conspicuity of areas where bicycle paths cross or merge with vehicle lanes, particularly at points of potential conflict. The vivid green color draws the attention of both drivers and bicyclists, signaling to motorists that they should expect bicycle traffic and take extra caution. This treatment improves the visibility of bicycle routes, enhances rider safety, and promotes greater awareness among all road users. The most common location warranting green-colored pavement is where a bicycle lane crosses a vehicular right-turn lane or a dedicated bus bay. FDOT requires District Design Engineer approval for the use of green-colored pavement per [FDM Section 223.2.1.4](#) and [FDM Exhibit 223-3](#). Additional bicycle intersection markings, called “crossbikes”, may be used through signalized intersections to further enhance the potential conflict areas, as detailed in the [NACTO UBDG](#) Chapter “Don’t Give Up at the Intersection”. An example of green-colored pavement markings is shown in **Figure 78** and **Figure 79**.

Figure 78: Dotted Green-Colored Bicycle Pavement Markings on Rosalind Avenue

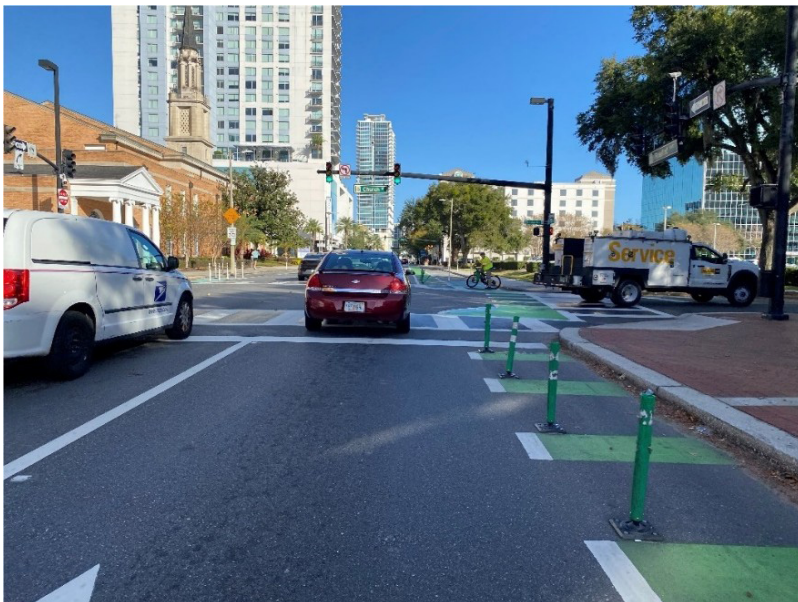


Figure 79: Solid Green-Colored Bicycle Pavement Markings on Rosalind Avenue



Enhanced Signing and Marking Visibility

Intersection Dotted Guide Lines

Intersection dotted guide lines involves the use of dashed markings to clearly indicate the intended path of travel for vehicles as they navigate turns or lane shifts through intersections. These markings provide several key benefits: they help drivers maintain proper alignment, reduce confusion during merging or turning movements, and enhance overall intersection safety by reinforcing lane discipline. Dotted guide lines also improve traffic flow by visually guiding motorists, minimizing erratic lane changes and potential conflicts with other road users. [FDM Section 230.4.6](#) calls for the use of 2'-4' dotted guide lines for left-turn movements where the distance from the side street stop bar to the receiving lane on an arterial is at least 60 feet. Details for dotted guide lines can be found in [SPI 711-001](#). An example of intersection dotted guide lines is shown in **Figure 80**.

Figure 80: Intersection Dotted Guide Lines on Crystal Lake Road



Raised Pavement Markers (RPMs)

Raised pavement markers (RPMs) are reflective devices installed on the roadway surface to enhance lane visibility and guidance, especially during nighttime or adverse weather conditions. They are often used to supplement or delineate lane lines, channelization, or other pavement markings, making lane boundaries and turning paths more prominent for drivers. By providing tactile and visual feedback, raised pavement markers help reinforce lane discipline, alert drivers to changes in alignment, and contribute to improved overall safety at intersections and along corridors. However, RPMs typically have an average service life of about 2 to 4 years under normal roadway conditions. Their longevity can vary depending on factors such as traffic volume, climate, roadway surface, and maintenance practices. Regular replacement of RPMs can significantly increase visibility. RPMs should be placed according to [SPI 706-001](#). An example of RPMs is shown in **Figure 81**.

Figure 81: Photo of Raised Pavement Markers (RPMs) during Wet Nighttime Conditions



Enhanced Signing and Marking Visibility

Turning Vehicles Stop for Pedestrians Signs (R10-15a)

One of the primary conflict types at signalized intersections is between turning drivers and non-motorists. The use of static sign panels can draw added attention to the potential conflict to remind motorists to check for the presence of pedestrians prior to completing their left or right turn. Use of these signs supports Section 316.130(7), F.S., which requires a motorist to stop before entering the crosswalk to allow pedestrians to cross at a signalized intersection or a free-flow channelized turn lane. The Turning Vehicles Stop for Pedestrians (R10-15a) sign is designed to reduce the potential for vehicle-pedestrian conflicts by increasing motorist awareness. The STOP version of this sign (R10-15a) replaces the previous YIELD version (R10-15) and should be used for all new installations and replacements. Standard yellow legend is recommended for most installations; fluorescent yellow-green is recommended for school zones. These signs are shown in **Figure 82**.

Figure 82: Static R10-15 Turning Vehicles Yield to / Stop for Pedestrian Signage



Electronic Speed Feedback Signs

Speed feedback signs display real-time vehicle speeds to approaching drivers, providing immediate awareness of how fast they are traveling compared to the posted speed limit. This visual reminder encourages drivers to self-correct and slow down, especially when their speed exceeds the limit. By increasing driver awareness and accountability, speed feedback signs have proven effective in lowering vehicle speeds and enhancing safety on arterial roads. The signs are most effective at managing operating speeds for short distances (about 1,000 feet) following the sign and when combined with other measures such as special emphasis crosswalk markings and islands. They work well at transition areas where the posted speed is lowering. This strategy may also be coupled with high-visibility enforcement campaigns to maximize efficacy. An example is shown in **Figure 83**.

Figure 83: Electronic Speed Feedback Sign on Thornton Avenue



Geometric Channelization

Quick-Build Channelization, Medians, and Curb Extensions

Quick Build projects use easy-to-procure, low-cost materials in flexible installations to complete safety improvements on a faster schedule than traditional projects. The infrastructure may be intended as a temporary condition to test public acceptance or draw awareness to a concern, or it may be a short-term version of a future long-term project where the permanent design and construction may take longer than desirable. Quick Build is especially useful for implementing geometric channelization in small spaces, such as medians and curb extensions. Types of materials may include flexible posts, tubular delineators, or rubber curbing.

Median channelization and pedestrian refuge islands can be completed using quick build materials to restrict left turns for access management, provide separation between opposing directions of traffic, and provide a visual and physical barrier for pedestrians. These installations help to slow traffic and consolidate erratic vehicle maneuvers. Using quick-build materials also allows for trial and adjustment based on observed outcomes and community input before converting to a permanent installation. Centerline hardening is a form of median channelization used in very constrained situations where it is not possible to provide a full island. Hardened centerlines are an extension of the traffic separator or centerline past the crosswalk, to slow left-turning drivers and create a better angle of visibility between drivers and pedestrians. An example is shown in **Figure 84**.

Curb extensions, also known as bulb-outs, can also be constructed as quick-build. Curb extensions are portions of the curb line extended out into the roadway to provide engagement and deflection. They also shorten crossing distance for pedestrians at intersections or midblock crossings (see [MUTCD Section 3J.07](#)). This design increases their visibility to drivers, and physically narrows the roadway, which encourages drivers to reduce their speed. By providing additional space at corners, curb extensions create safer waiting areas for pedestrians and can accommodate amenities such as landscaping or community aesthetic features. An example is shown in **Figure 85**.

Figure 84: Median Channelization and Pedestrian Refuge on Semoran Blvd



Figure 85: Photo of Curb Extension (Bulb-Out) on Rosalind Avenue



Mid-Term Improvements

Signal Rebuilds for Change in Heads or Phasing

Some of the signal recommendations would result in changes to the structural loads on the existing mast arms or strain poles. At a minimum, a structural evaluation will be needed to assess whether the existing structures can accommodate the increased wind loading from the addition of new signal heads and signs or the relocation of signal heads and signs. The original signal structure is typically designed to support a specific weight and wind load, so any increase in equipment can exceed its design capacity and compromise safety or performance. If the proposed changes cannot be accommodated on the existing structures, reconstruction is necessary. Rebuilding the structure ensures it can safely accommodate the extra load, maintain proper alignment, and withstand environmental stresses, ultimately supporting the enhanced functionality and reliability of the upgraded intersection. A photo of new mast arm construction is shown in **Figure 86**.

A structural evaluation and potential signal rebuild is required when:

- Adding signal heads to provide one signal head per through lane
- Adding overhead sign panels or blank-out signs
- Converting horizontal signal heads to vertical signal heads
- Eliminating diagonal spans for safer maintenance
- Changing the left- or right-turn phasing that requires a different signal head configuration to implement

Figure 86: Example of a New Mast Arm and Foundation during Construction



Changes to Traffic Signal Turn Phasing

Upgrade to Flashing Yellow Arrow for Left-Turn Phase

As discussed under Short-Term Improvements, a Flashing Yellow Arrow (FYA) signal is used to indicate that drivers are permitted to make a left turn, but they must yield to oncoming traffic and pedestrians before proceeding. This signal provides a clear, intuitive indication that left turns are allowed only after yielding, improving safety and efficiency at intersections. It also allows for the use of a range of signal timing applications that protect pedestrians from permissive turning vehicles.

The FYA is used in a four-section signal head and placed over the center of the left-turn lane. It is preferred over five-section cluster signal heads that are shared with the adjacent through movements, making the separate left-turn indication more understandable, reducing confusion for drivers, and allowing more versatility in field application. The conversion from a five-section cluster to FYA is expected to reduce left-turn crashes by 16%. It can be operated in any of the various modes of left-turn operation by time of day and is easily programmed to avoid the yellow trap associated with some permissive turns at the end of the circular green signal display. The differences in signal head layout with a five-section cluster versus the FYA are shown in **Figure 87** and **Figure 88**.

In order to convert an existing permissive-only or protected/permissive five-section cluster to a four-section FYA, the following must be considered:

- A structural evaluation for the increased loading. The FYA removes the shared signal head between the left-turn movement and the through movement, therefore requires an additional signal head to maintain two primary indications for the through lanes. The signal heads also shift further out by one-half lane width. If the loading exceeds the capacity of the existing structures, a signal rebuild is required.
- Confirmation of sufficient vertical clearance above the roadway. The FYA is 14" taller than the other signal heads, with four stacked sections instead of three. If the vertical clearance is inadequate on a mast arm, the FYA may be mounted higher than center to align the bottom of the FYA with the other signal heads. If the vertical clearance is inadequate on a span wire, a signal rebuild is required.

Figure 87: Existing Configuration with Five-Section Cluster (Source: MUTCD)

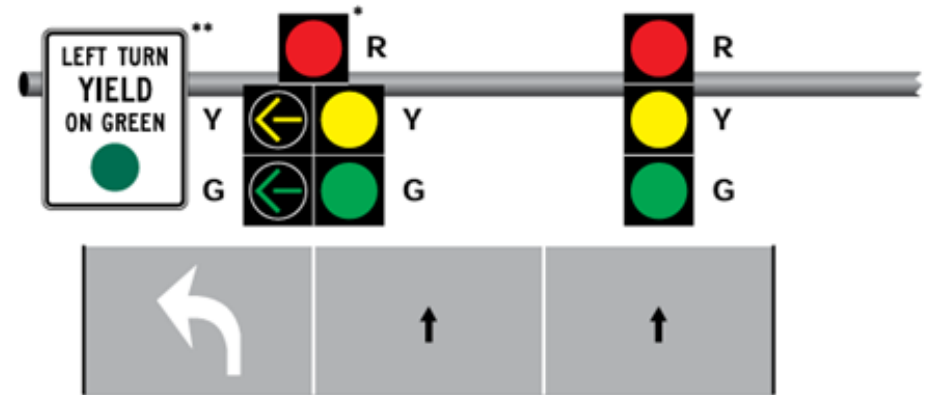
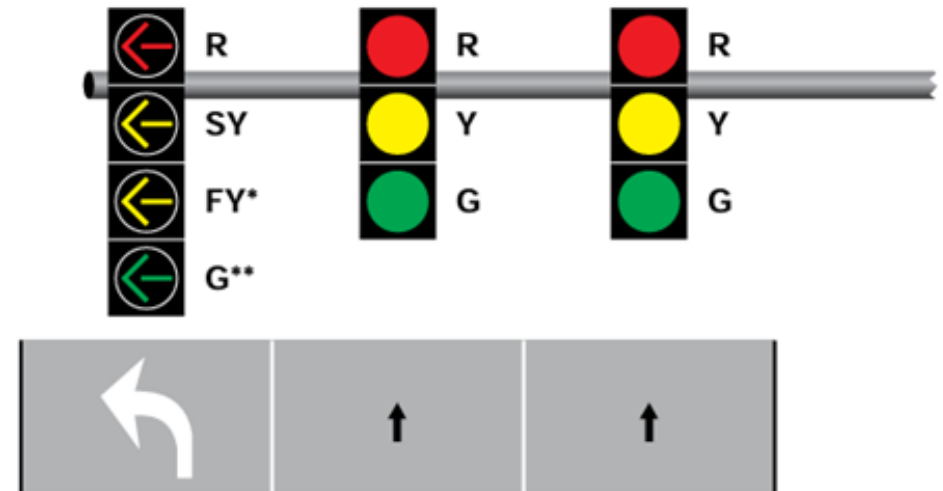


Figure 88: Proposed Configuration with FYA (Source: MUTCD)



Changes to Traffic Signal Turn Phasing

Upgrade to Flashing Yellow Arrow Right-Turn Phase

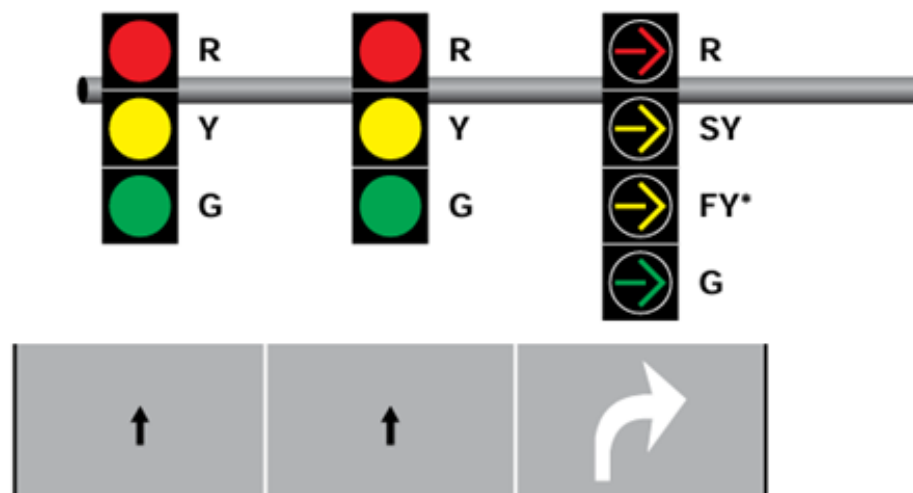
The flashing yellow arrow (FYA) treatment may also be used for right-turn movements. It functions similarly to left-turn applications: to allow drivers to make a right turn after yielding to pedestrians and conflicting traffic. Traditional signal head layouts provide a green ball for right-turn movements at the same time the adjacent pedestrian movements are provided a WALK signal, creating high potential conflict if drivers and pedestrians fail to observe each other. Controlling the right-turn movement with FYA provides a clear and intuitive message that the right turn is permitted, but only when it is safe to do so. **Figure 89** shows the signal head configuration for the right-turn FYA.

The right-turn FYA offers phasing flexibility to optimize right-turn operational efficiency and allow for the use of a range of signal timing applications that protect pedestrians from permissive turning vehicles. The four-section signal head can prohibit turning movements with a red arrow, protect turning movements with a green arrow, or provide enhanced warning to turning movements to be aware of potential conflicts with a flashing yellow arrow. By separating the permissive right-turn phase from other signal indications, the FYA helps reduce driver confusion and supports more predictable traffic and pedestrian interactions at intersections.

FYA right-turn treatments are recommended when:

- There is an exclusive right-turn lane
- There is a history of pedestrian conflicts with right-turning vehicles
- Used in conjunction with No Turn on Red signage
- Used in conjunction with a Leading Pedestrian Interval

Figure 89: Proposed Configuration for Right-Turn with FYA (Source: MUTCD)



Changes to Traffic Signal Turn Phasing

Convert to Protected Left-Turn Phase

Protected-only left turn phasing refers to a traffic signal arrangement where left turns are exclusively restricted to a designated green arrow phase, prohibiting left turns during any other signal indication. This approach eliminates conflicts between left-turning vehicles and oncoming through traffic, as well as pedestrians and bicyclists crossing the intersection. By providing a dedicated phase, protected-only left turn signals enhance intersection safety by reducing the risk of angle and turning-related crashes, which are among the most severe types of collisions. Additionally, this phasing improves traffic flow predictability and clarity for all road users, leading to more orderly and efficient intersection operations. In areas with high volumes of left-turning vehicles or frequent pedestrian activity, protected-only phasing is particularly beneficial for minimizing conflicts and supporting safer crossings. The signal head configuration for protected-only phasing is shown in **Figure 90**.

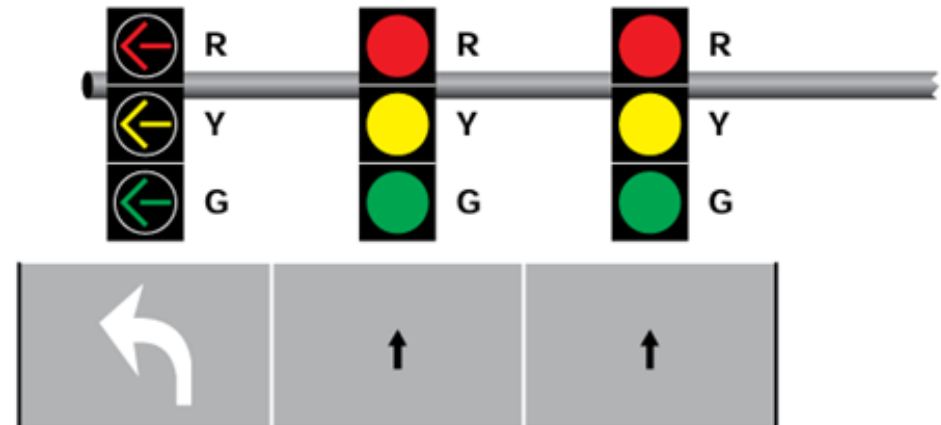
Protected-only left-turn phasing must be used when:

- There is more than one left-turn lane

Protected-only left-turn phasing is recommended for consideration when:

- The opposing speed is higher than 45 MPH
- Left turns must cross three or more lanes of opposing through traffic
- There are more than six left-turn angle crashes during a 12-month period attributed to protected/permissive phasing
- Intersection geometry restricts sight distance due to horizontal or vertical curvature, skew angle, or negative offset

Figure 90: Protected-Only Left-Turn Phasing (Source: MUTCD)



New Marked Crosswalks and Crosswalk Enhancements

Pedestrian crossings at unmarked and uncontrolled locations without signals or pavement markings present significant dangers for pedestrians. The absence of designated crossing points can lead to unsafe behavior, such as pedestrians darting between vehicles or crossing at unsafe locations where they are not visible to drivers. Without clear indicators, drivers may not anticipate pedestrians entering the roadway, especially in locations with limited visibility or high traffic volumes. This unpredictability increases the risk of high-severity collisions. By channeling pedestrians to safer crossing points and informing drivers when to anticipate pedestrian crossings, these treatments enhance overall safety and encourage more predictable behavior from all road users. Using treatments such as Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacons and Pedestrian Hybrid Beacons, as further described in the following sections, can reduce pedestrian crashes by an average of 50%.

There are multiple types of crosswalk treatments with the appropriate treatment selection depending on the site-specific conditions. The [TEM Section 5.2](#) details the different allowable crosswalk treatments and conditions where each is applicable. For all crosswalk treatments, pedestrian volume demand data is not required to justify treatments in school zones or in Context Classifications C2T, C3C, C4, C5, and C6. This exempts all project corridors within this study from pedestrian volume demand data.

Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacon (RRFB)

An RRFB, shown in **Figure 91**, is a pedestrian- or bicyclist-actuated traffic control device with two rapidly and alternately flashing rectangular yellow indications that function as a warning beacon. The actuation means that it only flashes when a conflict is present, which improves driver awareness and compliance over a beacon that flashes all the time.

Per [TEM 5.2.5.5](#), RRFBs are an appropriate treatment when:

- The posted speed limit is 35 MPH or less
- The roadway has no more than four through lanes
- Pedestrian refuge islands can be placed in paved medians
- Channelized free-flow right-turn lanes exist and need pedestrian emphasis to manage conflicts, such as interchange ramps (see [FDM Exhibit 230-17](#))

Figure 91: Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacon Assembly on Primrose Drive



New Marked Crosswalks and Crosswalk Enhancements

Pedestrian Hybrid Beacons (PHB)

A PHB (sometimes known as a HAWK) is an actuated traffic control device typically installed overhead that uses a T-shaped signal head with three signal sections showing only red or yellow. The PHB remains dark until activated by a non-motorist. Once activated, it cycles through steady yellow and steady red indications to stop vehicles, allows the pedestrian or bicyclist to begin a protected crossing with a WALK signal, then switches to a flashing red vehicular signal to allow the pedestrian or bicyclist to finish their crossing during the Flashing DON'T WALK while also allowing vehicles to begin proceeding through the crosswalk if the non-motorist has moved out of conflict. It offers the benefits of a signalized crossing while minimizing vehicular delay. A photo of a PHB installation is shown in **Figure 92** and the operational sequence of the PHB functions is displayed in **Figure 93**.

Per [TEM 5.2.5.5](#), PHBs are an appropriate treatment when:

- There is a history of pedestrian crashes at midblock or uncontrolled locations with a pattern of attractors and generators
- Pedestrians experience excessive delay attempting to cross at midblock or uncontrolled locations
- The approaching vehicle speed is too high to permit pedestrians to cross safely
- The minimum pedestrian volume exceeds 20 per hour but is less than the minimum MUTCD volumes needed to justify a full pedestrian traffic control signal
- May be disregarded if the Context Classification is exempt under [TEM Section 5.2.5.1](#)
- The PHB can be placed at least 100 feet away from side streets or driveways
- This can be mitigated if additional signing and marking treatments can be provided to minimize conflicts with turning movements across the crosswalk

Figure 92: Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon Crosswalk on Orange Blossom Trail



Figure 93: Functionality of the Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon Sequence



New Marked Crosswalks and Crosswalk Enhancements

Midblock Pedestrian Signal (MPS)

The MPS is a hybrid non-motorist-actuated traffic control device that is an alternative to the Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon, with the same functionality using a traditional three-section red, yellow, green signal head rather than the T-shaped PHB red and yellow signal head. The MPS directs traffic to stop and flashes a red indication during the pedestrian clearance interval, then rests in green when no activation is called. This traffic control device is currently under an FHWA Request to Experiment (RTE) and requires prior approval coordinated through the State Traffic Engineering and Operations Office before installation. However, it may be possible to implement a more widespread application of MPS in the future after the experimentation period concludes if final approval is given. It is recommended to ensure that any new PHB installations are designed to accommodate future conversion to MPS for maximum flexibility of retrofits. An MPS is shown in **Figure 94**.

Pedestrian Traffic Control Signal

The highest form of traffic control for a marked pedestrian crossing is installation of a full traditional traffic signal. This provides the greatest level of protection for pedestrians yet also induces the highest impact to vehicular operations. To ensure that a full traffic signal is prudent in the proposed conditions, installation is subject to the satisfaction of [MUTCD Chapter 4C](#) signal warrant criteria, which considers factors such as pedestrian volume, crossing distance, vehicular traffic volume, and crash history. Reductions in the minimum warranting criteria may be applied where the pedestrian crossing speed is lower than the standard assumption of 3.5 feet per second or where the 85th percentile speed on the major street is greater than 35 MPH. Ultimately, the decision to install a pedestrian traffic control signal should balance regulatory requirements, observed demand, and the goal of minimizing conflicts between pedestrians and vehicles. A pedestrian traffic control signal is shown in **Figure 95**.

Figure 94: Midblock Pedestrian Signal in Jacksonville



Figure 95: Pedestrian Traffic Control Signal on Robinson Street



Additional Crosswalks at Existing Traffic Signals

There are existing signalized intersections within the study limits that do not provide crosswalks on all legs of the intersection. The decision to omit a crosswalk may have been intentionally made for various reasons, such as signal phasing patterns at T-intersections or constraints on one corner of the intersection that conflict with drainage, utilities, or right-of-way. However, there is a trade off between operations and longstanding safety concerns along the study corridors. Adding crosswalks to all legs of a signalized intersection ensures that pedestrians have safe, designated spaces to cross in every direction, reducing the temptation for unsafe midblock crossings. This comprehensive approach improves accessibility for all users, including those with mobility challenges, and supports equitable access to community amenities and transit stops located on all sides of the intersection. Furthermore, providing crosswalks on each leg clarifies pedestrian expectations and helps drivers anticipate pedestrian movements, which can reduce conflicts and enhance overall safety at the intersection. By accommodating pedestrian desire lines and ensuring complete connectivity, these improvements encourage walking as a viable mode of transportation.

Figure 96: New Signalized Crosswalk and Concrete Refuge on SR 434



Permanent Pedestrian Refuge Islands and Raised Medians

While channelization with quick-build materials is included in Short-Term Improvements, the goal is to turn successful quick-build installations into permanent infrastructure for easier maintenance and longer service life. The channelization constructed with tubular delineators and modular cubing can be replaced with concrete traffic separators and concrete curb. An example of a permanent concrete refuge island for a new crosswalk is shown in **Figure 96**.

In addition to targeted installations of medians in spot locations, converting existing center turn lanes to raised medians offers a higher level of safety benefits for both pedestrians and drivers. Raised medians create a physical barrier between opposing directions of traffic and manage access to driveways and side streets, reducing conflict points from turning movements and enhancing predictability for all road users. For pedestrians, a raised median serves as a refuge island, allowing them to safely cross one direction of traffic at a time and improving overall crossing safety even outside of controlled, signalized locations, especially on wide arterials where there may be continuous attractors and generators inducing crossing desire.

However, there are important considerations to keep in mind. Restricting left-turn movements may impact access for local businesses and residents, requiring thoughtful design and communication with stakeholders. Emergency vehicle access and the needs of transit operations should also be evaluated to ensure that the raised median does not create unintended obstacles. Overall, the conversion should balance safety improvements with the operational needs of the corridor.

Intersection Lighting Enhancements

Intersection lighting offers significant safety and accessibility benefits for all roadway users. Enhanced illumination at intersections, meeting both horizontal and vertical illuminance levels, improves visibility for drivers, making it easier to detect pedestrians, cyclists, and other vehicles, during nighttime conditions. This increased visibility helps reduce the risk of crashes and improves reaction times, especially where vehicles are traveling at higher speeds. For pedestrians, adequate lighting provides a greater sense of personal security as they cross streets and navigate intersections, which is especially important for individuals using wheelchairs, mobility devices, or traveling to transit stops.

Orlando Utilities Commission (OUC) owns and maintains the roadway lighting along the six corridors in this project. OUC also furnishes and installs all the poles, arms, fixtures, electrical circuitry, and power. Corridor and intersection lighting along FDOT and City roadways is required to meet [FDM Chapter 231](#) lighting criteria. Typical LED roadway lighting fixtures/manufacturers that OUC currently uses include Cooper Archeon, EOI, and Autobahn.

Over the past few years, OUC has been upgrading all the roadway cobrahead lighting in the City of Orlando from HPS to LED fixtures. Additionally, the intersection lighting along the five on-system corridor segments has been upgraded within the past few years to meet current lighting criteria as part of multiple FDOT-led projects. **Figure 97** shows the lighting upgrade at the intersection of Semoran Boulevard and Curry Ford Road. The lighting downtown has not been fully upgraded to LEDs, and lighting improvements along the downtown corridors are coordinated with and approved by the Orlando Downtown Development Board.

Since the previously completed upgrades have satisfied current standards, no additional lighting needs have been identified for the existing conditions. However, lighting impacts should be considered for all proposed crosswalks, both at existing signals and new midblock locations. It is recommended to evaluate lighting at these proposed new crosswalk locations to confirm whether existing lighting is sufficient to meet the pedestrian-focused vertical illuminance values or if supplementation is needed with additional light poles to provide adequate vertical illuminance for pedestrian safety.

Figure 97: Intersection Lighting Enhancements on Curry Ford Road



Speed Management

Raised Crosswalks

Raised crosswalks are pedestrian crossings elevated above the roadway surface, often to the same height as the adjacent sidewalk. This design acts as a speed hump, compelling drivers to slow down as they approach intersections or midblock crossings, thereby increasing pedestrian safety and visibility. Raised crosswalks are typically marked with high-visibility materials and may include signage to further alert drivers to the presence of crossing pedestrians. They are only appropriate for design speeds of 35 MPH or less. Raised crosswalks are currently detailed under [Developmental Standard Plan D520-030](#). Several have been successfully implemented on the southern section of Orange Blossom Trail, combined with in-roadway lighting, warning sign pavement markings, and speed reductions, as shown in **Figure 98**.

Figure 98: PHB with Raised Crosswalk on Orange Blossom Trail



Lane Narrowing

Lane narrowing involves reducing the width of vehicle travel lanes below 12 feet, which encourages drivers to reduce their speed since the roadway feels more constrained. This strategy is best when implemented with other features such as wider sidewalks, bike lanes, or landscaping, making the street environment safer and more comfortable for pedestrians and bicyclists. Visually and physically narrowing the lanes effectively calms traffic and enhances overall safety on arterials. Speed management strategies are discussed in [FDM Chapter 202](#).

Incremental 5 MPH Speed Reduction for Target Speed

Per the [FDM Section 201.5.1](#), Target Speed is the highest speed at which vehicles should operate on a thoroughfare in a specific context, consistent with the level of multi-modal activity generated by adjacent land uses, to provide both mobility for motor vehicles and a supportive environment for pedestrians, bicyclists, and public transit users. Establishing an appropriate Target Speed helps guide roadway design and operational decisions, ensuring that features are effective in promoting safer and more predictable driving behavior on arterials. The Target Speed must:

- Be within the range of Design Speeds for the context classification
- (see [FDM Table 201.5.1](#)),
- Reflect the needs of safety, quality of life, and economic development of the corridor, and
- Be established by a team that includes, but is not limited to, Design, Traffic Operations, Safety, Planning, and Forecasting and Performance offices.

Based on the high multimodal activity and the identification of the study corridors on the city's pedestrian and bicycle High Injury Networks, mid-term Design Speeds/Posted Speed are recommended at 5 MPH below the existing posted speed limits. As redevelopment and Context-Based Design occurs, it is recommended to continue to monitor the network for additional reductions in speed consistent with the long-term Target Speed.

ORANGE BLOSSOM TRAIL

RECOMMENDATIONS



Orange Blossom Trail Corridor

Orange Blossom Trail: Short-Term Improvements

Short-term improvements on Orange Blossom Trail focus on signal timing adjustments and enhanced signing and marking visibility. A summary of signalized intersection improvements is provided in **Table 13**.

The existing traffic signals along Orange Blossom Trail are predominantly mast arms with some strain pole and box span wire design. The mainline left-turning movements operate with four-section FYA where the signals are newer mast arm design and protected/permissive using five-section clusters where the older box span designs have not been upgraded. Only two signals do not have backplates and it is recommended to install flexible retroreflective backplates at Central Boulevard and Washington Street. The section of Orange Blossom Trail south of Church Street is concrete pavement, and the standard white pavement markings are very difficult to see against the lighter background. Contrast black outline markings are recommended to improve visibility of lane lines and turn arrows.

Historic crashes indicate that there are conflicts between the side street turning movements and pedestrians in the crosswalks as well as pedestrians crossing outside of marked locations or against WALK signals. The average cycle length ranges from 120 to 180 seconds.

Leading Pedestrian Intervals are recommended at three intersections based on the presence of marked school crossings and historic crashes involving permissive right turns. Where LPIs are implemented, actuated blank-out signs should accompany them to restrict turns during the interval. For all other intersections, R10-15a signs are recommended for awareness of potential pedestrian conflicts with turning movements.

Rest in Walk is recommended for the mainline pedestrian movements at intersections with either 1) protected-only phasing or 2) protected/permissive phasing using a five-section cluster. Pedestrian Recall is recommended for the same intersections except where an LPI is recommended. It is desirable to retain the pedestrian actuation to trigger the LPI only when a pedestrian is present.

For intersections that currently have a four-section FYA, implementation of Delayed Turn is recommended during pedestrian actuation of the crosswalk that the left turn crosses. The duration of the delay is recommended as 7 seconds to cover the pedestrian WALK interval before releasing the conflicting left turns.

Table 13: Orange Blossom Trail Short-Term Signalized Intersection Improvements

Signalized Intersection	Signal Type	Major Phasing	Minor Phasing	Upgrade to High-Emphasis Crosswalks	Black Contrast Pavement Markings	Install Reflective Backplates	Supplemental Single-Section Red Signals	Add Regulatory or Blank-Out Signs	Implement Leading Pedestrian Interval	Implement Pedestrian Recall	Implement Pedestrian Rest in Walk	Modify Flashing Yellow Arrow
Rest in Walk	Modify Flashing Yellow Arrow	4-Section	5-Section	-	X	-	-	R10-15aR	Ex. N/S	-	-	X
Carter St/SR 408 E	Mast Arm	4-Section	Exclusive T	-	X	-	-	Blank Out	X	-	-	X
Long St/SR 408 W	Mast Arm	4-Section	Exclusive T	-	X	-	-	R10-15aL&R	-	-	-	X
Anderson St	Mast Arm	4-Section	Permissive	-	X	-	-	Blank Out	X	-	-	X
South St	Mast Arm	Permissive	Permissive	-	X	-	-	Blank Out	X	-	X	-
Church St	Mast Arm	4-Section	Permissive	-	-	-	-	R10-15aR	Ex. N/S	Ex. WB	-	X
Central Blvd	Box Span	5-Section	Permissive	-	-	X	-	R10-15aR	Ex. N/S	X	X	-
Washington St	Box Span	5-Section	5-Section	-	-	X	-	R10-15aR	-	X	X	-
Robinson St	Box Span	5-Section	Permissive	-	-	-	-	R10-15aR	-	X	X	-
Amelia St	Box Span	5-Section	Permissive	-	-	-	-	R10-15aR	-	X	X	-
Colonial Dr	Mast Arm	5-Section	4-Section	-	-	-	-	R10-15aR	-	X	X	X

Note: "Ex" Indicates an existing condition

Orange Blossom Trail: Mid-Term Improvements

Mid-term improvements on Orange Blossom Trail focus on phasing changes for signalized turning movements on both the mainline and the side streets, access management, geometric intersection modifications, and new pedestrian crossings. A summary of signalized intersection improvements is provided in **Table 14**.

The mainline left-turn phasing through the corridor limits varies between permissive, protected/permissive using five-section clusters, and four-section FYA. There are five signalized intersections currently operating with five-section clusters or permissive-only on the mainline approaches that are recommended for conversion to FYA to offer better operational flexibility and pedestrian protection. In addition, there are seven intersections warranting modifications in side street phasing and three exclusive right-turn lanes that should be considered for right-turn FYA when the traffic signals are rebuilt to offer the same protection to pedestrians from permissive right turns. The left- and right-turn phasing changes will increase structural loading on the existing signal structures, and will therefore at a minimum require evaluation of the proposed loading change, with the possible need for signal reconstruction to fully accommodate the changes.

Priority areas for consideration of raised medians or channelization were identified based on historic crashes. The targeted areas for physical centerline restriction include the five-lane paved center turn lane sections from Parramore Avenue to Edgewater Drive, from Orange Avenue to Magnolia Avenue, from Hampton Avenue to Hillside Avenue, and the median opening at Lakewood Drive.

Crashes involving midblock pedestrian crossings were observed throughout the study limits. The desire for pedestrian crossings cannot be isolated to spot locations; there are attractors and generators along the corridor as well as midblock transit stops. It is recommended to install a raised separator in the existing paved center turn lane. In the mid-term, this can be done using quick-build materials for a smaller footprint and faster construction. In the long-term, this can be converted to permanent materials using concrete raised medians and narrow traffic separators. This will 1) provide refuge opportunities for crossing pedestrians, 2) offer access management benefits to reduce left-turn and angle crashes, and 3) provide speed management by enclosing the travel lanes.

New proposed crosswalks are recommended at Conley Street and Livingston Street to provide safe, controlled crossing opportunities evenly spaced between existing signalized intersections. The recommended crosswalk treatment is a Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon based on roadway speed and cross section. The C4 context classification exempts them from pedestrian volume demand data requirements. The proposed crosswalks are depicted in **Figure 99** and **Figure 100**.

Table 14: Orange Blossom Trail Mid-Term Signalized Intersection Improvements

Signalized Intersection	Signal Type	Major Phasing	Minor Phasing	Convert to Protected-Only Left-Turn	Convert to Flashing Yellow Arrow 4-Section	Additional Through Signal Head Per Lane	Side Street Phasing Change	Add Flashing Yellow RIGHT Signal	Add Missing Crosswalk Legs	Evaluate / Reconstruct/ Respan Signal
Gore St	Mast Arm	4-Section	5-Section	-	-	-	X	-	-	X
Carter St/SR 408 E	Mast Arm	4-Section	Exclusive T	-	-	-	X	-	-	X
Long St/SR 408 W	Mast Arm	4-Section	Exclusive T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anderson St	Mast Arm	4-Section	Permissive	-	-	-	X	-	-	-
South St	Mast Arm	Permissive	Permissive	-	X	-	X	WB	-	X
Church St	Mast Arm	4-Section	Permissive	-	-	-	X	-	-	X
Central Blvd	Box Span	5-Section	Permissive	-	X	-	X	-	-	X
Washington St	Box Span	5-Section	5-Section	-	X	-	X	-	-	X
Robinson St	Box Span	5-Section	Permissive	-	X	-	-	-	-	X
Amelia St	Box Span	5-Section	Permissive	-	X	-	-	-	-	X
Colonial Dr	Mast Arm	5-Section	4-Section	-	-	-	-	EB, WB	-	-

Note: "Ex." Indicates an existing condition

Figure 99: Orange Blossom Trail Proposed Crosswalk at Conley Street



Figure 100: Orange Blossom Trail Proposed Crosswalk at Livingston Street



Orange Blossom Trail: Long-Term Improvements

Long-term improvements are depicted on the CROSS_Orange Blossom Trail Concept roll plot under separate cover from this report. The proposed context classification and speed limits for the corridor are shown in **Figure 101**. The proposed typical section for the corridor is shown in **Figure 102**.

Future Context Classification

A context class of C5 is recommended throughout the corridor. Where the proposed context classification is C5, the recommended sidewalk width is 10-foot wide with a 5-foot landscaping buffer to promote walkability and pedestrian activity.

An update to the Orange Blossom Trail Special Plan is recommended to require commercial redevelopment to accommodate the 15-foot wide sidewalk improvements (sidewalk width of 10-foot wide with a 5-foot landscaping buffer). Utility poles are recommended to be the required 4-foot offset from curb (or 1.5-foot minimum).

Future Target Speed

Speed limit reductions are being considered throughout the corridor to enhance safety. These proposed changes are informed by factors such as context classification, current speed limits, lane dimensions, and levels of pedestrian and bicycle activity. The proposed speed zone throughout the corridor is 30 MPH.

This will be reinforced using speed management techniques include narrowing lane widths, installing curb and gutter, providing landscaping and on-street parking for optical narrowing enclosure, adding signals, coordinating signals to reduce vehicular speeds, providing midblock crosswalks with pedestrian hybrid beacons (PHBs), and providing raised crosswalks.

Future Streetscape Zone

Wider sidewalks on Orange Blossom Trail are recommended to accommodate pedestrians and micromobility devices. A 15-foot wide streetscape zone will consist of a 5-foot wide buffer/furniture zone and a 10-foot wide sidewalk. Due to ROW constraints, the sidewalk is envisioned to be constructed by the adjacent land owners pursuant to the Orlando Land Development Code within a future easement granted for maintenance. The Orange Blossom Trail Special Plan (Sec. 62.406) should be updated to include the following requirements:

15-foot Streetscape. From back of curb, 5 feet shall be utilized for a park strip or tree well area. A 10 foot sidewalk shall be installed adjacent to the 5 foot park strip or tree well area. Where the existing right-of-way is less than 15 feet, the owner shall dedicate additional City Services Easements to provide a total of 15 feet for city services and sidewalk from the back-of-curb. Modifications to the placement of the sidewalk and park strip may be required by FDOT and/or the City Engineer; however, in no case shall less than 15 feet from back-of-curb be provided.

Recommended Improvement Concept Plans

The design criteria used to develop the recommended improvements depicted on the CROSS_Orange Blossom Trail Concept roll plot are shown in **Table 15**. The final concept plans show the long-term recommendations and vision for the corridor, incorporating the elements discussed:

- Construct new crosswalks with Pedestrian Hybrid Beacons at:
 - Conley Street
 - Livingston Street
- Construct radius reductions at signalized intersections:
 - Church Street
 - Central Boulevard
 - Washington Street
- Construct raised medians and traffic separators for access management and pedestrian refuge
- Construct wider continuous sidewalks based on surrounding context classification
- Install landscaping in existing medians for vertical friction and enclosure

Figure 101: Orange Blossom Trail Proposed Context Classification and Speed Limits

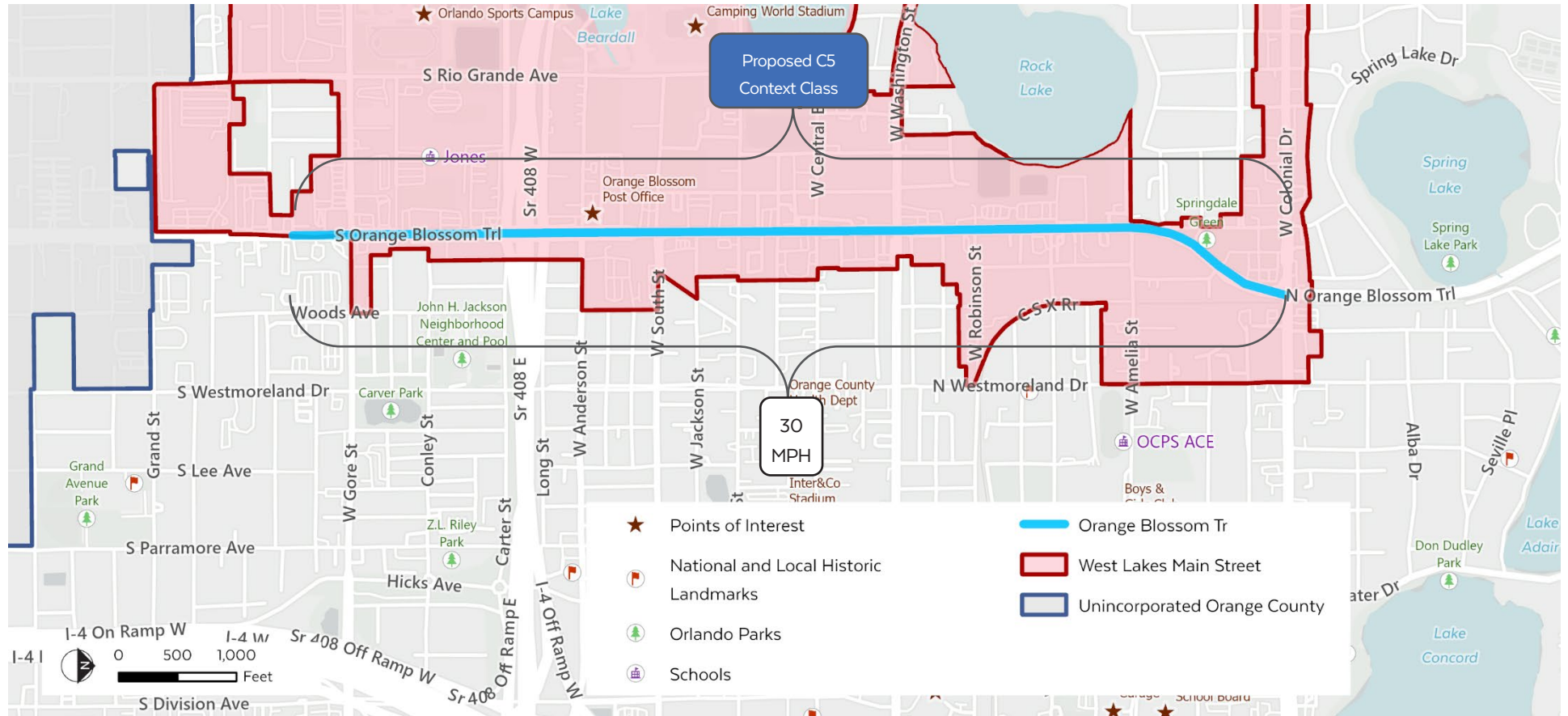


Figure 102: Orange Blossom Trail Recommended Typical Section

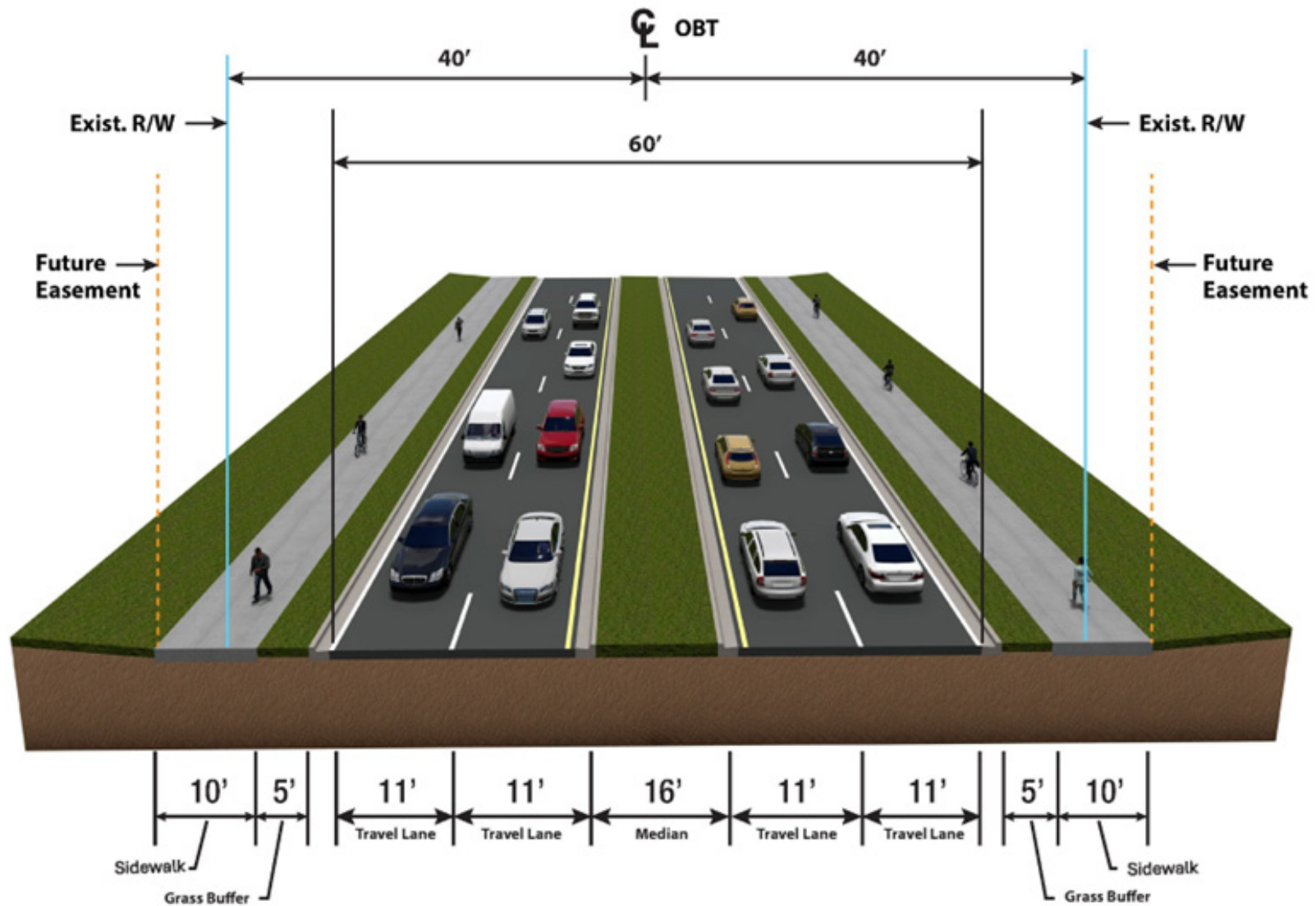


Table 15: Orange Blossom Trail Design Criteria

Design Element	Existing Criteria	Proposed Criteria	Source
Access Management	Class 6	Class 7	FDM Table 201.4.2
Context Classification	C4	C5	FDOT Context Classification Guide
Control Vehicle	WB-62FL	WB-62FL	FDM 201.6.2
Target and Design Speed	35 MPH	30 MPH	FDM Table 201.5.1
Design Vehicle	WB-62FL	WB-62FL	FDM 201.6
Functional Classification	Urban Principal Arterial Other	Urban Principal Arterial Other	Federal Functional Classification Map
Posted Speed	35 MPH	30 MPH	Proposed
Number of Lanes	4	4	Match Existing Roadway
Lane Width	11-ft. (10-ft. min.)	11-ft. (10-ft. min.)	FDM Table 210.2.1
TWLTL Width	11-ft. min.	11-ft. min.	FDM Table 210.2.1
Median Width	15.5-ft. min.	15.5-ft. min.	FDM Table 210.3.1
Bicycle Lane Width	7-ft. standard (4-ft.min.)	7-ft. standard (4-ft.min.)	FDM 223.2.1.1
Sidewalk Width	8-ft. standard (6-ft. min.)	10-ft. standard	FDM Table 222.2.1
ROW Width	80-ft.	80-ft. plus future easements	

CHAPTER 5

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN



Orange Blossom Trail Implementation Plan

Short-Term

Short-term improvements recommended for Orange Blossom Trail are those that can be implemented within a year or less. These projects can be funded through city programs (such as safety funds, bike plan implementation, or economic development funds), the City's Capital Improvements Fund, Bond Packages, State and Federal Grants, or privately funded. **Table 16** shows the recommended short-term improvements for Orange Blossom Trail.

Table 16: Recommended Short-Term Improvements

Location	Location Detail	Improvement	Cost Estimate
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Carter St/SR 408 E	NB, EB, SB , E leg	Black contrast pavement markings	\$7,026
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Carter St/SR 408 E	NB, EB, SB	Add blank-out signs	\$2,163
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Carter St/SR 408 E	NB, EB, SB	Implement leading pedestrian interval	\$6,891
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Carter St/SR 408 E	NB, EB, SB	Modify flashing yellow arrow	\$6,891
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Long St/SR 408 E	NB, SB, WB , W leg	Black contrast pavement markings	\$6,907
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Long St/SR 408 E	NB, SB, WB	Add R10-15aL&R signs	\$4,350
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Long St/SR 408 E	NB, SB, WB	Modify flashing yellow arrow	\$6,891
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Anderson St	NB, SB, EB , E leg	Black contrast pavement markings	\$5,398
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Anderson St	NB, SB, WB	Add blank-out signs	\$2,163
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Anderson St	NB, SB, WB	Implement leading pedestrian interval	\$6,891
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Anderson St	NB, SB, WB	Modify flashing yellow arrow	\$6,891
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at South St	NB, SB, WB , W leg	Black contrast pavement markings	\$6,476
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at South St	NB, SB, WB	Add blank-out signs	\$2,163
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at South St	NB, SB, WB	Implement leading pedestrian interval	\$6,891
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at South St	NB, SB, WB	Implement pedestrian rest in walk	\$6,891
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Church St	NB, EB, SB, WB	Add R10-15aR signs	\$5,801
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Church St	EB, WB	Implement leading pedestrian interval	\$4,594
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Church St	NB, EB, SB	Implement pedestrian recall	\$6,891
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Church St	NB, EB, SB, WB	Modify flashing yellow arrow	\$9,189
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Central Blvd	NB, EB, SB, WB	Install reflective backplates	\$5,400

Location	Location Detail	Improvement	Cost Estimate
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Central Blvd	NB, EB, SB, WB	Add R10-15aR signs	\$5,801
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Central Blvd	EB, WB	Implement leading pedestrian interval	\$4,594
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Central Blvd	NB, EB, SB, WB	Implement pedestrian recall	\$9,189
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Central Blvd	NB, EB, SB, WB	Implement pedestrian rest in walk	\$9,189
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Washington St	NB, EB, SB, WB	Install reflective backplates	\$5,400
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Washington St	NB, EB, SB, WB	Add R10-15aR signs	\$5,801
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Washington St	NB, EB, SB, WB	Implement pedestrian recall	\$9,189
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Washington St	NB, EB, SB, WB	Implement pedestrian rest in walk	\$9,189
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Robinson St	NB, EB, SB, WB	Add R10-15aR signs	\$5,801
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Robinson St	NB, EB, SB, WB	Implement pedestrian recall	\$9,189
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Robinson St	NB, EB, SB, WB	Implement pedestrian rest in walk	\$9,189
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Amelia St	NB, EB, SB, WB	Add R10-15aR signs	\$5,801
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Amelia St	NB, EB, SB, WB	Implement pedestrian recall	\$9,189
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Amelia St	NB, EB, SB, WB	Implement pedestrian rest in walk	\$9,189
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Colonial Dr	NB, EB, SB, WB	Add R10-15aR signs	\$5,801
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Colonial Dr	NB, EB, SB, WB	Implement pedestrian recall	\$9,189
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Colonial Dr	NB, EB, SB, WB	Implement pedestrian rest in walk	\$9,189
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Colonial Dr	NB, EB, SB, WB	Modify flashing yellow arrow	\$9,189
		Subtotal	\$256,836
		MOT (10%)	\$26,000
		Mobilization (10%)	\$28,000
		Project Unknowns (30%)	\$93,000
		Professional Services (30%)	\$121,000
		Short-Term Total	\$524,836

Mid-Term

Mid-term improvements recommended for Orange Blossom Trail are those that can be implemented within 1-3 years. These projects can be funded through city programs (such as safety funds, bike plan implementation, or economic development funds), the City's Capital Improvements Fund, Bond Packages, or State and Federal Grants.

Table 17 shows the recommended mid-term improvements for Orange Blossom Trail.

Table 17: Recommended Mid-Term Improvements

Location	Location Detail	Improvement	Cost Estimate
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Carter St/SR 408 E	EB	Side street phasing change	\$2,337
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Carter St/SR 408 E	NB, EB, SB	Evaluate/reconstruct/respan signal	\$39,065
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Anderson St	WB	Side street phasing change	\$2,337
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at South St	NB, SB, WB	Convert to flashing yellow arrow 4-section	\$8,639
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at South St	WB	Side street phasing change	\$2,337
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at South St	WB	Add flashing yellow right signal	\$2,880
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at South St	NB, SB, WB	Evaluate/reconstruct/respan signal	\$39,065
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Church St	EB, WB	Side street phasing change	\$4,673
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Church St	NB, EB, SB, WB	Evaluate/reconstruct/respan signal	\$52,086
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Central Blvd	NB, EB, SB, WB	Convert to flashing yellow arrow 4-section	\$11,519
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Central Blvd	EB, WB	Side street phasing change	\$4,673
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Central Blvd	NB, EB, SB, WB	Evaluate/reconstruct/respan signal	\$52,086
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Washington St	NB, EB, SB, WB	Convert to flashing yellow arrow 4-section	\$11,519
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Washington St	EB, WB	Side street phasing change	\$4,673
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Washington St	NB, EB, SB, WB	Evaluate/reconstruct/respan signal	\$52,086
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Robinson St	NB, EB, SB, WB	Convert to flashing yellow arrow 4-section	\$11,519
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Robinson St	NB, EB, SB, WB	Evaluate/reconstruct/respan signal	\$52,086
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Amelia St	NB, EB, SB, WB	Convert to flashing yellow arrow 4-section	\$11,519
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Amelia St	NB, EB, SB, WB	Evaluate/reconstruct/respan signal	\$52,086
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Colonial Dr	EB, WB	Add flashing yellow right signal	\$5,760
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Gore St	EB, WB	Side street phasing change	\$4,673
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Gore St	NB, EB, SB, WB	Evaluate/reconstruct/respan signal	\$52,086

Location	Location Detail	Improvement	Cost Estimate
		Subtotal	\$846,103
		MOT (10%)	\$85,000
		Mobilization (10%)	\$93,000
		Project Unknowns (30%)	\$307,000
		Professional Services (30%)	\$399,000
		Mid-Term Total	\$1,730,103

Long-Term

Long-term improvements recommended for Orange Blossom Trail are those that can be implemented within 3 years or more. These projects can be funded through city programs (such as safety funds, bike plan implementation, or economic development funds), the City's Capital Improvements Fund, Bond Packages, or State and Federal Grants. There are opportunities to partner with developers to implement improvements that require Right-of-Way acquisitions. Since it is an FDOT corridor, there are also opportunities to partner with FDOT on FDOT-funded projects. **Table 18** shows the recommended long-term improvements for Orange Blossom Trail.

Table 18: Recommended Long-Term Improvements

Location	Location Detail	Improvement	Cost Estimate
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Church St	NB, EB, SB, WB	Construct radius reductions	\$184,000
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Central Blvd	NB, EB, SB, WB	Construct radius reductions	\$184,000
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Washington St	NB, EB, SB, WB	Construct radius reductions	\$184,000
Orange Blossom Trl from W Colonial Dr to Winnifred St	Both sides of corridor	Change context classification to C5 Urban Center	\$3,000
Orange Blossom Trl from W Colonial Dr to Winnifred St	Both sides of corridor	Implement Special Plan requiring Street Setback Zone with 10-ft sidewalk and 5-ft furniture/landscape buffer in C5 context classifications	\$2,000
Orange Blossom Trl from W Colonial Dr to Winnifred St	Both sides of corridor	Reduce speed limit to 30 mph	\$5,000
Orange Blossom Trl from W Colonial Dr to Winnifred St	Both sides of corridor	Construct raised medians and traffic separators	\$3,811,438
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Conley St	NB, SB, WB	Construct new crosswalks with pedestrian hybrid beacons	\$851,404
Orange Blossom Trl intersection at Livingston St	NB, SB, WB	Construct new crosswalks with pedestrian hybrid beacons	\$851,404
		Subtotal	\$18,785,554
		MOT (10%)	\$1,879,000
		Mobilization (10%)	\$2,066,000
		Project Unknowns (30%)	\$6,819,000
		Professional Services (30%)	\$8,865,000
		Long-Term Total	\$38,414,554

VISION ZERO CROSS



CONNECTING RESIDENTS
ON SAFE STREETS



CITY OF
ORLANDO

Report prepared by:

Kimley»Horn

Expect More. Experience Better.