

Preston Nonmotorized Connectivity

Kalynn Burton, Hannah DeBruin, and Ernesto Flores

University of Iowa Civil & Environmental Engineering Prepared for the City of Preston Iowa



Project Scope

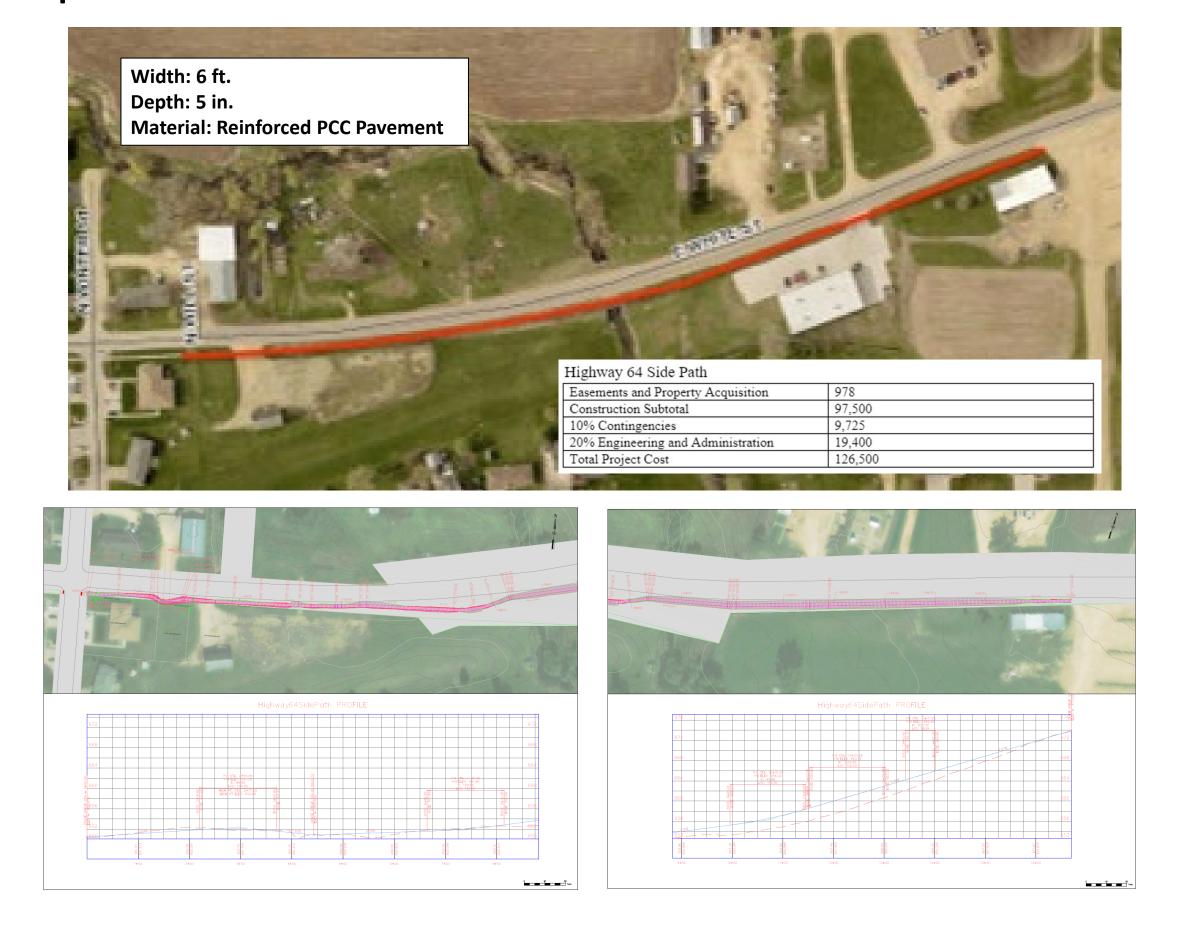
The City of Preston identified a need for improved walkability within their city. Ingenium consulting designed additions to the existing pedestrian infrastructure for 5 main areas of concern. Costs for each alternative and design area were estimated separately so the city can choose how and when to implement each solution.



If all recommended alternatives are implemented, the total project cost including materials, labor, equipment, overhead, and profit was \$255,500.

Site 1 Highway 64 Side Path

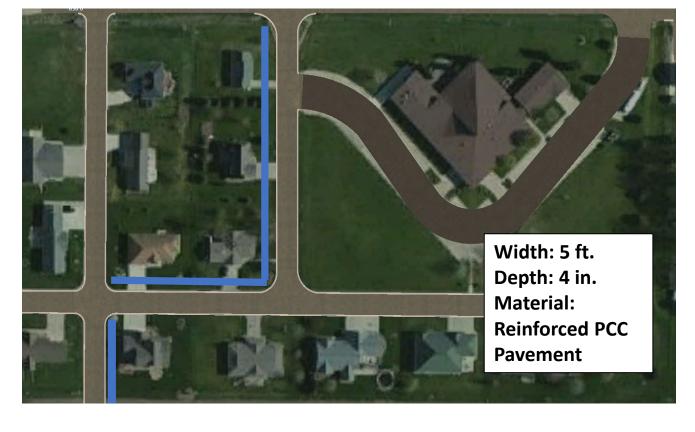
ADA-accessible connectivity from Winter Street to the new Dollar General was a priority. The route was designed using existing ROW for Highway 64 when possible, avoiding power poles, and following Iowa DOT Design Manual Chapter 12-B.



Site 3 SW Neighborhood Development

Sidewalk connectivity between School Street and a new neighborhood development southwest of town was designed in accordance with Preston's Code of Ordinances. This route was chosen to minimize cost.

o minimize cost	•	
South-West Neighborhood Developr	nent	
Construction Subtotal	50,000	
10% Contingencies	4,975	
20% Engineering and Administration	9,950	
Total Project Cost	64,500	



Site 2 School St.



In order to improve connectivity between Easton Valley School and St. Joseph Church a pedestrian lane was designed to connect between Main St. and the church. The lane is 9 ft wide with a 2 ft painted buffer. Design was completed in accordance with the Small Town and Rural Design Guide for visually separated pedestrian lanes.



The pedestrian lane design included space for an optional community-engaged pavement mural on School Street directly in front of Easton Valley Junior/High School. Students in

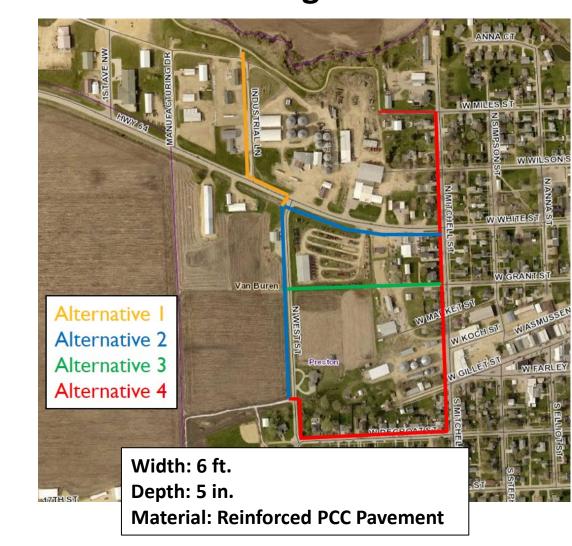


art classes provided potential design ideas with the help of teacher Denise Larson, and the installation of the pavement mural, as well as maintenance in future years, will be incorporated into the annual art curriculum. Details on this design option are included in Appendix G of our report.



Site 4 Copper Creek Trail Connection

New trail facilities connecting the Copper Creek Trailhead northwest of town to the new baseball park on West Street were designed using the Iowa DOT Design Manual Chapter 12-B. Several alternative routes were designed using new and existing pavement with various crossing locations in mind. Our recommended design alternative is #4 in red, as it was most cost efficient and provided safe crossings.



95,000 19,025 19,000 123,500
19,025 19,000
19,000
125,500
71,500
71,725
14,300
93,000
89,500
8,950
17,900
116,500
13,600
1,375
2,725





Site 5 Highway 64 Crossings To provide safer crossings of Highway 64 at Main Street and Mitchell

Street, flashing pedestrian beacons, curb ramps, and sidewalks were designed using Iowa DOT Design Manual Chapter 12-A.



Highway 64 Crossings	
Construction Subtotal	22,100
10% Contingencies	2,200
20% Engineering and Administration	4,425
Total Project Cost	28.800

References

1-Autodesk. *Infraworks 2022*

2-Beacon. Jackson County IA. Retrieved from https://beacon.schneidercorp.com/Application.aspx?ApplD=80&LayerID=723&PageTypeID=1&PageID=938
3-City of Preston Iowa. *Code of Ordinances Number 2*. April 26th 2021. Retrieved from https://prestoniowa.com/Assets/Files/City%20Ordinances/PRESTONCODEOFORDINANCES-2021-FINAL.pdf
4-Griffis and others. *Engineering Design Costs: In-House versus Contracting-Out*. August 31, 2016. Retrieved from https://docs.acec.org/pub/2827a0b7-f159-b037-d2ae-a74088a82c51
5-"Informational Brief: Treatments for Uncontrolled Marked Crosswalks." *Interim Approvals Issued by FHWA*, FHWA MUTCD, Dec. 2017,

https://mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov/resources/interim_approval/ia11/informationalbrief/index.htm.
6-lowa Department of Transportation. Lettings April 19, 2022. Retrieved from https://www.bidx.com/ia/letting?lettingid=22%2F04%2F19

7-lowa State University, Institute for Transportation. TRAFFIC AND SAFETY INFORMATIONAL SERIES FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTION #5. Retrieved from

https://intrans.iastate.edu/app/uploads/2019/11/TSIS_faq5l.pdf

8-Preston lowa. *city-view-5* image. Retrieved from https://www.prestoniowa.com

9-Sherwin Williams. *Pro-Park Waterborne Traffic Marking Paint*. Retrieved from https://www.sherwin-williams.com/home-builders/products/propark-waterborne-traffic-marking-paint
10-Small Town and Rural Design Guide. *Pedestrian Lane*. Retrieved from https://ruraldesignguide.com/visually-separated/pedestrian-lane

11-United States Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration. *Methods for Maintaining Traffic Signs Retroreflectivity*. FHWA 2007. Retrieved from https://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/roadway_dept/night_visib/policy_guide/fhwahrt08026/chapter4.cfm

12-(2000). MUTCD 2000: manual on uniform traffic control devices (Millennium edition.). U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration. 13-(2019, June 25). Iowa DOT Design Manual. Iowa Department of Transportation. https://iowadot.gov/design/Design-manual

14-(2013, August 05). *Iowa DOT Traffic and Safety Manual*. Iowa Department of Transportation Office of Traffic & Safety. https://www.iowadot.gov/traffic/manuals/pdf/02a-08.pdf
15-(2012, June 14). *Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities*. American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials. https://njdotlocalaidrc.com/perch/resources/aashto-gbf-4-2012-bicycle.pdf