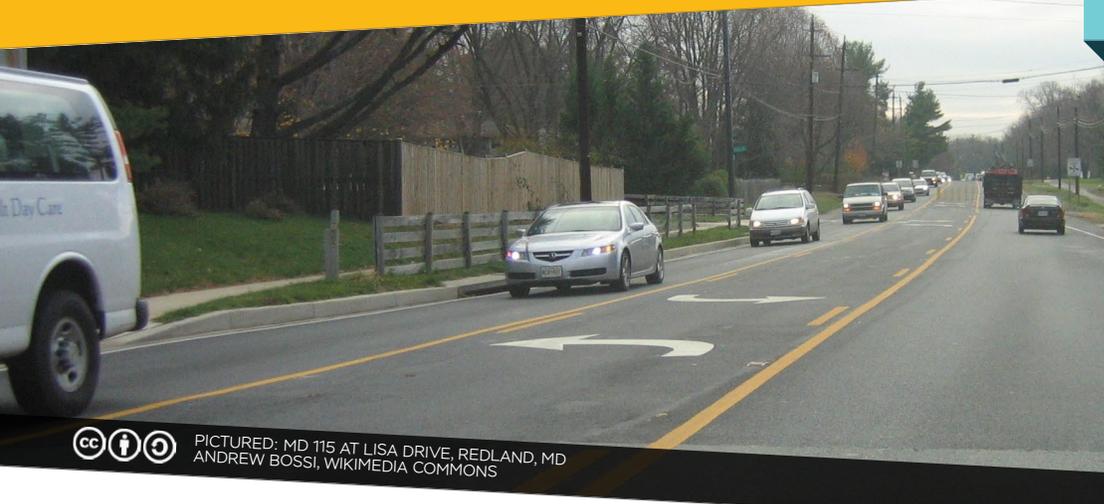


# Road Diets

A design strategy that reduces the number of travel lanes in a roadway and repurposes the space for other uses and travel modes.



PICTURED: MD 115 AT LISA DRIVE, REDLAND, MD  
ANDREW BOSSI, WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

## TRANSPORTATION NEEDS ADDRESSED

-  Capacity & Demand
-  Travel Time
-  Environmental Impact
-  Safety
-  Reliability
-  Mobility
-  Access
-  Multimodality

## HOW WILL THIS HELP?

-  Improve safety by reducing vehicle speeds and conflict points at driveways, cross streets, and crosswalks.
-  Road diets also can reduce delay by separating left-turning vehicles at signalized intersections and by creating consistent traffic flow.
-  If re-purposed space is used for bike lanes or bus stops, road diets are a multimodal strategy, too.

## HOW DOES IT WORK?

-  Design and implementation of a road diet vary by location.
-  Restriping is necessary.
-  Modifications to traffic signals and other traffic controls may be necessary as well.

## COST MAGNITUDE



## WHEN TO CONSIDER THIS STRATEGY

-  MULTI-LANE ARTERIAL CORRIDORS WITH QUEUING OR FREQUENT CRASHES IN SHARED LANES
-  MULTI-LANE ARTERIAL CORRIDORS WITH SPARE CAPACITY AND HIGH BICYCLE USE

## COMPLIMENTARY STRATEGIES

-  BIKE FACILITIES
-  MINOR ROADWAY IMPROVEMENTS
-  PAVEMENT MARKINGS
-  SAFETY COUNTERMEASURES
-  TRAFFIC CALMING

### CONSIDERATIONS

+ SEE THE [FHWA ROAD DIET INFORMATIONAL GUIDE](#) FOR MORE INFORMATION.