

Today's Presenters

Mark Cassel, AICP
Project Manager - Transit

Director of Planning & Scheduling
Lehigh and Northampton
Transportation Authority (LANTA)
Allentown, PA

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Agenda



- Building Better Bus Stops Resource Guide
- PROWAG Appendix
- Agency Perspective
- Is it Compliant? Is it Useful?
- Q&A

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Building Better Bus Stops Resource Guide (BBBSRG)

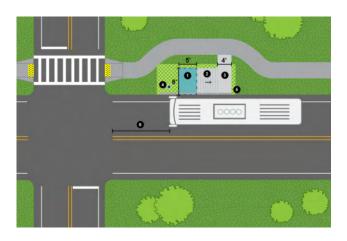
- Sponsors: PennDOT/PA Public Transportation Assoc. (PPTA)
- Purpose: Common set of tools & resources for planning, designing, constructing
- Application: New or upgrading existing fixed route bus stops
- Audience: Municipalities, transit agencies, local planning & engineering staff, development community







Bus Stop Typologies



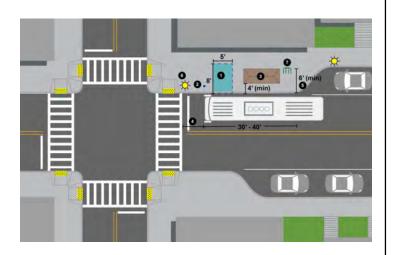
- Rural lower density, less frequent service
 - Focus on basic amenities (seating, shelter), accessibility
- Suburban higher ridership, more frequent service
 - May have more amenities, require more connectivity to adjacent uses

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Bus Stop Typologies

- Urban high density, frequent service
 - May have a full range of amenities
 - Curb space may be more complicated
- Appendix includes design checklist for engineers



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BBBSRG – Model Ordinances

- Zoning
 - Allowing bus stop infrastructure as by-right use in all districts as accessory use/structure
 - Potential for credit against off-street parking requirements
 - Exempting bus stop signs, passenger information from municipal sign ordinances
 - Outlining municipal permit requirements

Section XXX. Bus Stops and Shelters for Fixed Route Public Transit Service

The following general provisions shall apply to all bus stops for fixed route public transit services.

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BBBSRG – Model Ordinances

- Subdivision & Land Development
 - General provisions about coordination requirements with transit agency
 - Codifies compliance with ADA, PROWAG, any transit agency guidelines
 - Outlines requirements for
 - ADA loading pad
 - Bus shelter
 - Street furniture
 - Bus stop location, passenger information signs



R/ 10/a

BBBSRG – PROWAG Appendix

- Addresses Public Right-of-Way Accessibility Guidelines
 - Federal Register U.S Access Board final rule 8/23/2023
 - USDOT adopts final rule 12/18/2024 for transit stops, initiated enforcement 3/20/2025

ARCHITECTURAL AND TRANSPORTATION BARRIERS COMPLIANCE BOARD

36 CFR Part 1190

[Docket No. ATBCB 2011-0004]

RIN 3014-AA26

Accessibility Guidelines for Pedestrian Facilities in the Public Right-of-Way

AGENCY: Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board.

ACTION: Final rule.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Office of the Secretary

49 CFR Part 37

[Docket No. DOT-OST-2024-0090]

RIN 2105-AF05

Transportation for Individuals With Disabilities; Adoption of Accessibility Standards for Pedestrian Facilities in the Public Right-of-Way

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary (OST), U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT or the Department). ACTION: Final rule.

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BBBSRG – PROWAG Appendix



USDOT: New or altered bus stops shall be made compliant with PROWAG

Further defining alterations vs. maintenance

Greater onus on agencies to inventory, manage bus stop facilities/conditions



USDOJ adoption TBD for pedestrian access route compliance Third-parties responsible for pedestrian access routes
Enforcement other than by private action pending USDOJ



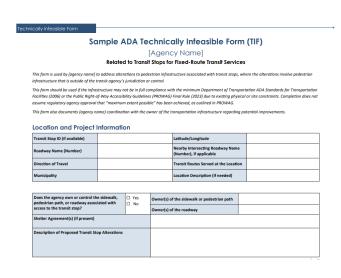
BBBSRG – PROWAG Appendix

Transit Agency Accessibility Sample Checklist for Better Bus Stops

This checklist is intended to assist the transit agency in identifying existing conditions at a bus stop ("transit stop"* is used in the PROWAG Final Rule) as part of a general, corridor, or individual inventory process. In implementing accessibility improvements, the agency should understand the existing conditions as a baseline for formulating options. The checklist can be stored as an attachment to a database and updated periodically.

- Inputs
 - Transit Service/Location
 - Transit Stop Function
 - Access
 - Potential Alterations

BBBSRG – PROWAG Appendix



- Technical infeasibility checklist
 - Design engineers may be asked to provide data
 - Cross slopes
 - Utilities
 - Stormwater/drainage
 - Vaults, etc.
 - Design alternatives

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Is it compliant? Is it useful?





Agency Perspective – AJ Jordan

 LANTA dedicates a staff lead to land development/ bus stop improvement coordination

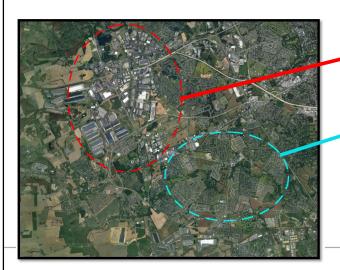


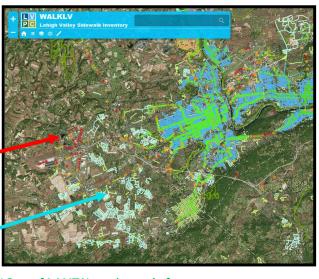
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The Land Use Disconnect

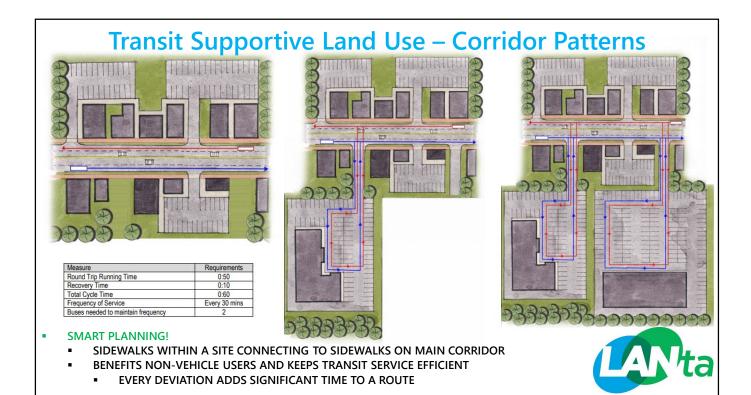
- Sidewalk dichotomy in residential & employment land uses
 - Sidewalks & residential
 - Bus stops & employment





One of LANTA's main goals for transit supportive land use is to ensure the transit rider has a safe connection from the transit stop to the main entrance of their destination





Establishing Partnerships with Public and Private Sectors

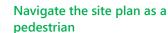
MUNICIPALITIES

- Get on initial checklist to review submitted plans
- Frequent meetings and correspondence:
 - Public Works/Engineering/Planning Departments
- Transit Agency evaluates where growth is feasible
 - Short/Medium/Long-term
- Know municipality's vision and leverage their support
 - Understand community needs
 - Know the end user, and how will they get there
 - What type of land use? How large is the development?
 - How many jobs? How many residents?
- DEVELOPERS AND ENGINEERS:
 - Can we serve on the corridor or do we have to circulate on the property? Internal Circulation only when necessary.
 - Where is the existing bus stop, and where is the proposed front entrance? Connect to Pedestrian network.
 - Are there opportunities for bus shelters, bus pull-offs, and other transit amenities? Are these amenities necessary?
 - What unique features can we use to our advantage?
 - Place the stop on a slip road island?
 - Can landscaping encourage waiting nearby?



How does it Connect and How is it ADA Compliant?





What needs to be done to make it fully accessible

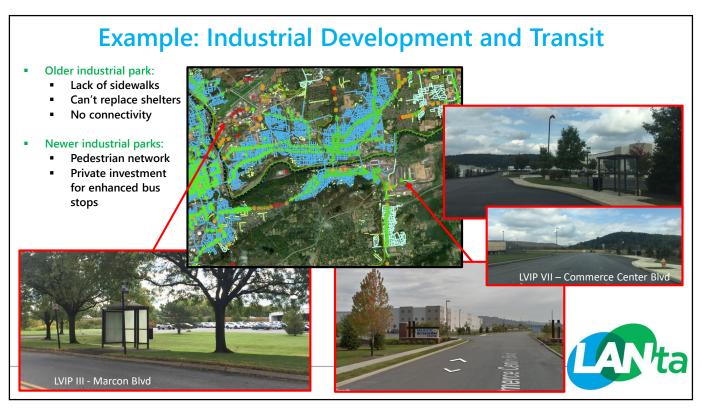


- ADA Standards require all bus stops to have sufficient space for boarding/alighting:
 - Connected to streets, sidewalks, or paths
 - Raised curb helps the bus ramp deploy
 - Running slope of pad parallel to roadway
 - Cross slope maximum 2% perpendicular to roadway

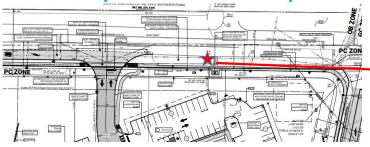


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Example: New Development along Existing Routing





SMALL SUCCESS STORIES ADD UP

- The municipality supports our initiatives
- Connect the dots / communicate gaps
- The developer and project engineer includes our recommendations
- One site at a time....





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Example: The Bus Pull-off vs Bus Bulb-Out

BUS PULL-OFF:

- Far-side bus stop location
- Urban/suburban corridors
- More traffic volume
- Wider ROW
- Example: Rt. 412, Bethlehem

BULB-OUT:

- Near-side bus stop location
- Urban core
- More density
- Tighter ROW
- Allows space for transit amenities like shelters, benches, etc.
- Example: Hamilton and Fountain Streets, Allentown









