

## National Committee on Uniform Traffic Control Devices

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1 2 3 Item No.: 24A-PED-01

# NCUTCD PROPOSAL FOR CHANGES TO THE MANUAL ON UNIFORM TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES

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**COMMITTEE / TASK FORCE:** Pedestrian Joint Task Force

**ITEM NUMBER:** 24A-PED-01

**TOPIC:** Pedestrian Definition

ORIGIN OF REQUEST: Pedestrian Definition Working Group

Chair: Ronnie Bell (SIG); Members: Lee Austin (MRK), Eagan Foster (SIG), Tricia Kovacs (BIK), Scott Leary (RW), Gevin

McDaniel (TTC), Randy McCourt (PED)

**AFFECTED SECTIONS** 1C.02 Definition of Words and Phrases Used in this Manual

**OF MUTCD:** Definition #164

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#### DEVELOPMENT HISTORY:

Approved by Joint Task Force: 02/09/2024 Pedestrian Joint Task Force
Approved by Technical Committee: MM/FF/YYYY Edit Committee Approval

Approved by NCUTCD Council: MM/DD/YYYY

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This is a proposed change to the MUTCD that has been developed by a technical committee or joint task force of the NCUTCD. The NCUTCD is distributing it to its sponsoring organizations for review and comment. Sponsor comments will be considered in revising the proposal prior to NCUTCD Council consideration. This proposal does not represent a revision of the MUTCD and does not constitute official MUTCD standards, guidance, or options. If approved by the NCUTCD Council, the recommended changes will be submitted to FHWA for consideration for inclusion in a future MUTCD revision. The MUTCD can be revised only through the federal rulemaking process.

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#### **SUMMARY:**

This proposal is to return the definition of a pedestrian to that used in both the 2009 MUTCD and the 2020 MUTCD NPA. The text of this definition was also included in the 2000 MUTCD and in the 2003 MUTCD. This return to the prior definition should be done immediately. Further study and a review process should be utilized to address any needed future changes for the definition of pedestrian.

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#### DISCUSSION:

In the 2023 MUTCD the definition of pedestrian was changed to:

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164. Pedestrian—a person on foot, in a wheelchair, on other devices determined by local law to be equivalent, which might include skates or a skateboard.

This deviates from the following prior definition which has been in every version of the MUTCD since 2000:

Pedestrian—a person afoot, in a wheelchair, on skates, or on a skateboard.

The NPA did not list any proposed changes to the definition of pedestrian. Therefore, there was no opportunity for public review and comment regarding the revision to this standard language. The prior (2009) definition of pedestrian is consistent with the new 2023 text regarding target road users (Section 1A.03). The change noted above was also not addressed in the FHWA Supplemental Summary of Final Rule Dispositions item 17 for Section 1C.02 Definition of Words and Phrases Used in the Manual. The Federal Register preamble refers to definitions 10 times, but not in regards to this change.

 The revised definition placed in the 2023 MUTCD is not limited to a specified condition or group of road users but includes users of other devices (unspecified) as established by local laws. This creates potential for inconsistency between the application and use of traffic control devices intended specific to pedestrians as defined previously and the newly created definition of unspecified pedestrian as defined by local laws. With various micromobility options emerging, a critical aspect of traffic control devices specific to pedestrian applications that needs to be considered is travel speeds when using those devices. The "...determined...to be equivalent" statement does not clarify this nor provide guidance.

The topic of refining the definition of pedestrians and its relationship to the use of micromobility devices is worthy of exploration and study. There are nearly 1,400 uses of the word "pedestrian" in the 2023 MUTCD. There was no documentation in the final rule materials (Federal Register preamble or explanation of changes) indicating this change was made from the NPA or tested against the uses of the term pedestrian, particularly as they relate to traffic control devices. While the term "pedestrian" in the MUTCD is used in many ways that are not affected by the definition, several uses of the word relate to the application of traffic control devices and are dependent upon the definition.

Developing the MUTCD language depends upon a definition of the word "pedestrian". With the 2023 MUTCD this then defers to "local law" introducing concern for inconsistencies in application. This seems contrary to the very first sentence of the MUTCD:

The purpose of the MUTCD is to establish uniform national criteria for the use of traffic control devices that meet the needs and expectancy of road users on all streets, highways, pedestrian and bicycle facilities, and site roadways open to public travel.

Given the importance of this topic and the lack of procedural review of a standard creates potential for unintended consequences. Pedestrians and bicyclists, as vulnerable users, are commonly mentioned together. There are approximately 35 states where bikes are not treated the same as pedestrians in crosswalks and the other states that do treat them the same. This lack of consistency and uniformity affects the uniform application of traffic control devices across the country.

The consequences of possible inconsistency between MUTCD traffic control device applications and the definition of "pedestrian" has the potential to create safety and risk issues that have not

been fully considered. A new definition of pedestrian needs to provide flexibility for technology changes and be properly vetted with practitioners and agencies involved in transportation. Other agencies have recognized this need in refining their definitions from the 2009 MUTCD. For example, PROWAG has used the following definition:

A person on foot, travelling by wheelchair or other mobility device, on skates, or on a skateboard.

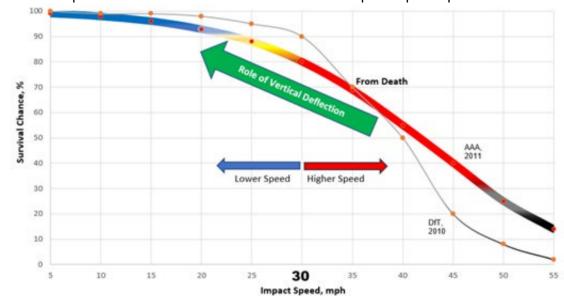
Washington State DOT's design manual uses this definition:

Any person afoot or using a wheelchair (manual or motorized) or means of conveyance (other than a bicycle) propelled by human power, such as skates or a skateboard.

Each of these definitions attempts to address the evolving nature of pedestrian mobility and points to the need to seek consistency. Deferring the definition to "local law" permits variations which may not have been contemplated in the development of language for the MUTCD. With the changing micromobility options, communities already have struggled with how to address scooters (e-scooters), bicycles (e-bikes), segways, or possibly even ridden mobility devices (carts, golf carts, snowmobiles). With the application of a W11-2 Pedestrian Crossing sign, would all road users understand which mobility devices fit into that definition as it could change across jurisdictional boundaries rapidly in urbanized areas.

Operating speeds vary widely with emerging types of micromobility. One moment their use fits within the pedestrian realm (2 to 5 mph for walkers and joggers). The next moment motorized micromobility advances and are capable of traveling 20-35 mph. In Figure 1, the research (AAA) on survivability of a pedestrian in crashes of various speeds is shown. Figure 2 highlights the distance traveled at various speeds – higher speed micromobility in the pedestrian realm has potential to transition from the sidewalk space to vehicular travel lanes within the perception, intellection, emotion, volition time (PIEV) of both the "pedestrian" and the "driver". Collectively, this information points to a need for greater clarity in any change to the definition of pedestrian.

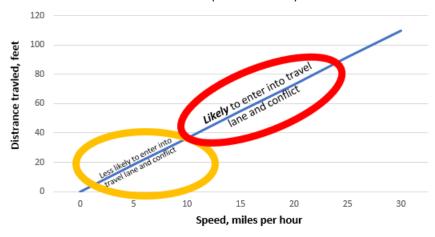
### Figure 1 Survival Expectations of Pedestrian in a Crash Based Upon Impact Speed



Source: Recommended Practice – A Guide to Vertical Deflection Speed Reduction Techniques: Planning and Design of Speed Humps, Speed Tables and Other Related Measures, ITE, December 2022, page 24.

Figure 2
Distance Traveled in PIEV Time (2.5 seconds)

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For these reasons, it is proposed to change the 2023 MUTCD definition, having it revert back to the 2009 MUTCD text (and 2020 NPA) until further study, collaboration and review can be conducted. This will allow concerns that were the source of this change to be properly addressed within a future modification of the MUTCD before greater inconsistencies emerge from local law. The eventual change can address the intent of the final rule with better coordination for consistency within the MUTCD and other documents that address standards with pedestrians and traffic control devices. The PJTF has established a working group that will begin work, engaging other groups, to review an appropriate definition for pedestrians this year.

#### **RECOMMENDED MUTCD CHANGES:**

132	The following present the proposed changes to the current MUTCD within the context of the
133	current MUTCD language. Proposed additions to the MUTCD are shown in blue underline and
134	proposed deletions from the MUTCD are shown in red strikethrough. Changes previously
135	approved by NCUTCD Council (but not yet adopted by FHWA) are shown in green double
136	underline for additions and green double strikethrough for deletions. In some cases,
137	background comments may be provided with the MUTCD text. These comments are indicated
138	by [bracketed white text in shaded green]. Deletions made by a technical committee or task
139	force after initial distribution to sponsoring organizations are shown in highlighted red
140	strikethrough and Helvetica text. Additions made by a technical committee or task force after
141	initial distribution to sponsoring organizations are shown in underline blue and Helvetica text.
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143	PART 1. GENERAL
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145	CHAPTER 1C. DEFINITIONS, ACRONYMS, AND
146	ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS MANUAL
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148	Section 1C.02 Definitions of Words and Phrases Used in this Manual Section
149	03 The following words and phrases, when used in this Manual, shall have the following
150	meanings:
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152	164. Pedestrian—a person on foot, in a wheelchair, on other devices determined by local law to be
153	equivalent, which might include skates, or on a skateboard.