# DelDOT Roadway Lighting

### **Presentation to:**

Delaware Pedestrian Council

**Built Environment Subcommittee** 

September 28, 2016







# Agenda

- Purposes of Lighting
- Safety Benefits
- Cost & Other Considerations
- DelDOT Guidelines / Warrants
- Lighting Design
- New Technologies
- US 13 Before / After Study



## Purposes of Lighting

- Roadway Safety (reduce crashes)
- Personal Security (reduce crime)
- Aesthetics



## Safety Benefits

- National studies show very high safety benefits:
- Intersections, crash reduction:
  - 40% nighttime injury
  - 77% nighttime fatality
  - 50% pedestrian injury
  - 80% pedestrian fatality

- Roadways, crash reduction:
  - 20% property damage
  - 30% injury
  - 70% fatality



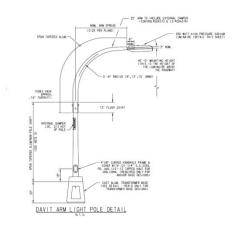
### Cost & Other Considerations

- Capital Cost \$650,000 per mile (four lane divided highway)
- Maintenance Cost
- Operating Cost \$1,300,000 DelDOT annual electric bill
- Other Considerations:
  - Energy Use / Carbon Emissions
  - Sky Glow / Light Trespass / Light Pollution
  - Delaware Code, Title 7, Chapter 71A: Regulation of Outdoor Lighting



### **DelDOT Guidelines**

- http://www.deldot.gov/information/pubs\_forms/manuals/lighting/light ing\_guidelines\_2012-10-01.pdf
- Ch. 1: Introduction
- Ch. 2: Warrants
- Ch. 3: Process
- Ch. 4: Lighting Design
- Ch. 5: Electrical Design
- Ch. 6: Design Preferences



THE STATE OF DELAWARE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION



LIGHTING DESIGN GUIDELINES

**AUGUST 2009** 

(REVISED OCTOBER 2012)

### Warrants

### Warrant Conditions - Shall vs. Should vs. May

- Shall: Requires Installation
- Should: Requires Consideration
- May: Installation is Acceptable

#### Lighting shall be installed for:

- A. Interstate and Controlled Access Highways (In conducting lighting analyses, freeways and interstates shall follow the same guidelines as expressways)
  - 1. Junctions among mainline routes
  - Ramp terminals with the mainline route
  - 3. Ramp terminals with crossing roadways

#### B. Other Highways

- Intersections of U.S. Routes with U.S. Routes (Does not include Alternate or Business Routes)
- 2. Intersections of U.S. Routes with Delaware Routes (Does not include Alternate or Business Routes)

#### C. Other Specialized Areas

- 1. Toll Plazas
- 2. Rest Areas
- 3. Weigh Stations

### Warrants

### Warrant Conditions - Shall vs. Should vs. May

- Shall: Requires Installation
- Should: Requires Consideration
- May: Installation is Acceptable

#### Lighting should be installed for:

#### A. U.S. Routes

- 1. Intersections of U.S. Routes with U.S. Alternate and Business Routes
- 2. Intersections of U.S. Routes with Delaware Alternate and Business Routes

#### B. Delaware Routes

- Intersections of Delaware Routes with Delaware Routes
- 2. Intersections of Delaware Route with Delaware Alternate or Business Route

- Intersection of Delaware Route with unnumbered road where the traffic volume on the Delaware Route is greater than 10,000 ADT and the nighttime crash percentage is greater than 40 percent
- Intersection of Delaware Route with unnumbered road where the traffic volume on the Delaware Route is greater than 11,000 ADT and the traffic volume on the unnumbered road is greater than 4,000 ADT

#### C. Other Locations

- Locations where crash patterns indicate that lighting may reduce crashes and where the percentage of nighttime accidents is 40 percent or greater
- At residential development entrances where the internal streets are lighted and there are at least 75 homes
- 3. All public transit stops

### Warrants

### Warrant Conditions - Shall vs. Should vs. May

- Shall: Requires Installation
- Should: Requires Consideration
- May: Installation is Acceptable

### Lighting may be installed for:

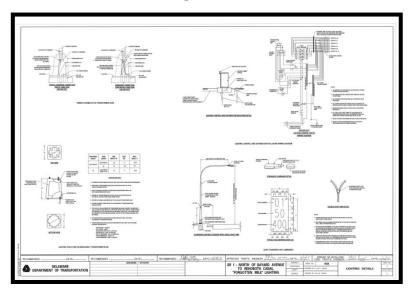
- Intersections of Delaware Routes with unnumbered roads where the traffic volumes are greater than 8,500 ADT and 2,000 ADT, respectively
- 2. Locations where crash patterns indicate that lighting may reduce crashes and where the percentage of nighttime accidents is 35 percent or greater

# Justification of lighting for pedestrian safety purposes

- Locations where better nighttime visibility is needed
- 4. At residential development entrances where there are at least
- At locations where a combination of favorable factors exist and Engineering Judgment indicates that lighting would be useful.

# Lighting Design

- Ownership
  - Utility
  - DelDOT
  - Other (typically municipal)
- Photometrics
  - Fixture type, wattage
  - Spacing
- Detailed Design







## Photometric Design

### **Illuminance Design:**

- Values Determined Based on Functional Classification Map
- Required Output Parameters From Lighting Design Software
  - Average
  - Minimum
  - Average/Minimum Ratio

Table 4-2: Illuminance Design Values

Roadway and Walkway Classification	Off-Roadway Light Sources	Illuminance Method		
		Average Maintained Illuminance	Minimum Illuminance	Illuminance Uniformity Ratio
	General Land Use	(foot-candles) (min)	(foot-candles)	avg/min (max)
Principal Arterials - Interstate and other freeways	Commercial	0.6 to 1.1	0.2	3:1 or 4:1
	Intermediate	0.6 to 0.9	0.2	3:1 or 4:1
	Residential	0.6 to 0.8	0.2	3:1 or 4:1
Other Principal Arterials (partial or no control of access)	Commercial	1.6	As uniformity ratio allows	3:1
	Intermediate	1.2		3:1
	Residential	8.0		3;1
Minor Arterials	Commercial	1.4		4:1
	Intermediate	1.0		4:1
	Residential	0.7		4:1
Collectors	Commercial	1.1		4:1
	Intermediate	0.8		4:1
	Residential	0.6		4:1
Local	Commercial	0.8		6:1
	Intermediate	0.7		6;1
	Residential	0.4		6:1
Alleys	Commercial	0.6		6:1
	Intermediate	0.4		6:1
	Residential	0.3		6:1
Sidewalks	Commercial	1.3		3:1
	Intermediate	0.8		4:1
	Residential	0.4		6:1
Pedestrian Ways and Bicycle Ways 1	All	2.0		3:1

#### Notes

- Assumes a separate facility. For Pedestrian Ways and Bicycle Ways adjacent to roadway, use roadway design values.
- There may be situations where a higher level of Illuminance is justified. The higher values for freeways may be justified when deemed advantageous by DelDOT to mitigate off-roadway sources.
- Physical roadway conditions may require adjustment of spacing determined from the base levels of Illuminance indicated above.
- Table adapted from AASHTO publication "Roadway Lighting Design Guide," 2005.
- Illuminance values shown are equal to values for R2-R3 surface materials requirements as defined by AASHTO. The values shown in Table 4-2 shall be used for design unless otherwise directed by the Chief Traffic Engineer or his/her designee.

## New Technologies

- Light Emitting Diode (LED)
  - Promising new technology
  - Rapidly evolving
  - Light color is whiter/bluer, compared to yellow/orange of traditional High Pressure Sodium fixtures
  - Capital costs are slightly higher
  - Electrical costs are somewhat lower
  - Maintenance costs may be lower







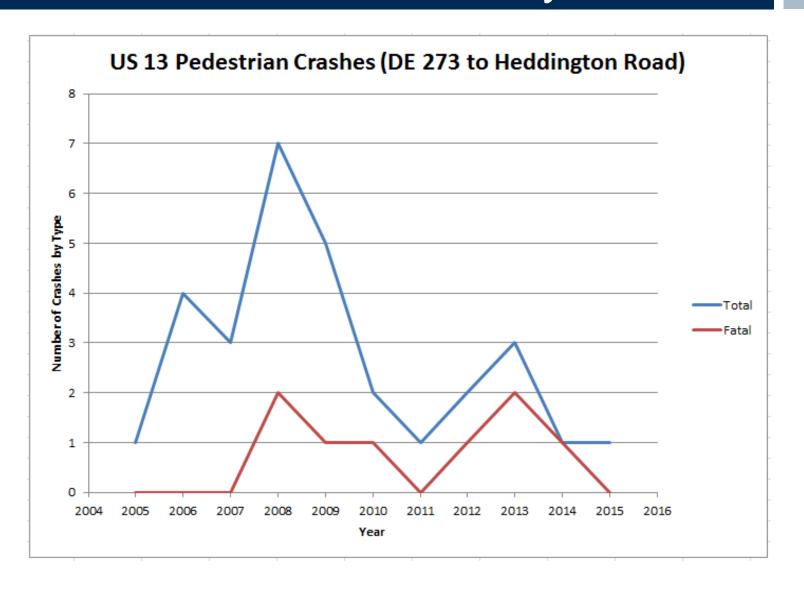
### US 13 Before / After Study

- Pedestrian Safety Study completed in 2009
- Short-term upgrades implemented between 2010 and 2013
- Full corridor lighting implemented in 2011

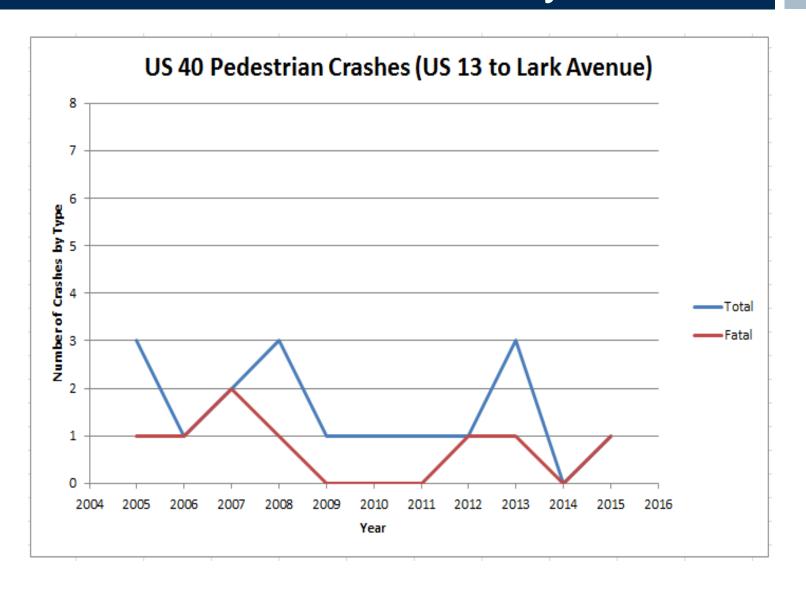




# US 13 Before / After Study



## US 13 Before / After Study



# DelDOT Roadway Lighting

**Thank You!** 

Mark Luszcz

**DelDOT Chief Traffic Engineer** 

Mark.luszcz@state.de.us



