Transportation

This section describes the way people in your community get from place to place.

Strengths, weaknesses and outcomes can focus on: access to transit corridors; pedestrian safety and accessibility; sidewalks; alternative modes of transportation, such as bikeways and trails; public transit, such as bus and rail; carpooling; proximity to transportation centers; parking; and road conditions.

Strengths	Weaknesses
 The Nature/Bicycle Trail is very popular with residents and tourists. Bicycling is common throughout town and bike racks are located at park facilities. YMCA is located next to public schools. Replacement sidewalks were recently added. Shuttles and traffic controls are used for major events 	 Sidewalks can get congested with visitors. Interface between pedestrians and traffic is a problem. Lack of some basic services requires travel of 10 miles or more for goods and services. One main commercial corridor for business, delivery and through travel. Available parking needs additional study. Demand and use for public transit is limited.

Desired Outcomes and Progress Measures	Strategies and Action Items	Implementation Partners
Outcome 1: Improve Pedestrian & Traffic Interface Safety. Progress Measures: Reduction in incidents, accidents and injuries.	Strategy A: Provide greater police officer, or public service aide presence on sidewalks and crosswalk areas. Strategy B: Provide authorization for the use of public service aides for traffic control and parking violations. Strategy C: Consider the use of planters, bollards or other pedestrian circulation control measures.	St. Michaels Police Department and Administration. State Agency Funding Sources.
Outcome 2: Improve Parking for Business & Tourism. Progress Measures: Develop a comprehensive parking study.	Strategy A: Develop a comprehensive study that includes parking supply and demand, festival parking logistics, pedestrian circulation and walkability, street design improvements, and signage improvements. Strategy B: Research grant opportunities for funding this study in "A" above.	Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development. Sustainable Communities related grant funding sources.
Outcome 3: Develop Revenues for Parking Project Improvements Progress Measures: Allocation of revenues related to parking.	Strategy A: Look into implementing a sales tax surcharge for retailers and legislative authorization for 1-2% gross sales tax and allocated revenues for parking and design improvements.	State legislative delegation. Talbot County Commissioners

	Strategy B: Consider new fees for paid parking as part of an overall study of parking, including fees for on street parking.	
Outcome 4: Consider Changes to Parking on Talbot Street Progress Measures: Study pedestrian and traffic design issues on Talbot Street (MD 33).	Strategy A: Consider removing parking from Talbot Street (22 spots) and better design pedestrian accessways, crosswalks, outside dining opportunities. Strategy B: Replace lost parking in other areas of town.	State Highway Administration Business Owners on Talbot Street.
Outcome 5: Consider Traffic Circulation Changes for Public School Access off of Talbot Street (MD 33) Progress Measures: Review Right of Way Access Opportunities	Strategy A: Open discussions with Talbot County Board of Education, Talbot County and SHA – Capital Improvement Funds (CIP). Strategy B: Propose new access plan design funding and eventual construction funding.	Talbot County Board of Education Maryland State Highway Administration
Outcome 6: Complete the Nature/Bicycle Trail System Progress Measures: Build the remaining 1.25 miles of the remaining trail.	Strategy A: Complete 100% design and construction documents for the remainder of the trail. Strategy B: Submit public grants and solicit private funding opportunities to construct the remainder of the trail	Maryland Department of Transportation (MDOT) Non-Profits such as Rotary or other similar organizations. Talbot County transportation.