

Biking is ...?



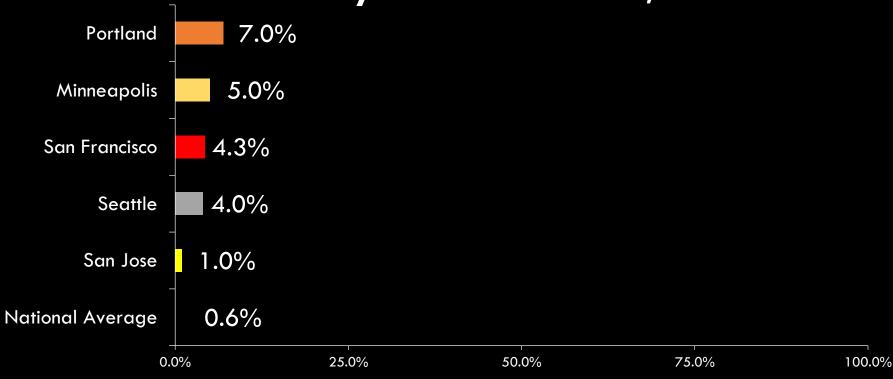






Biking is ... Under-Performing





Who are we designing for?



Who are we designing for?



A bike lane is just a start

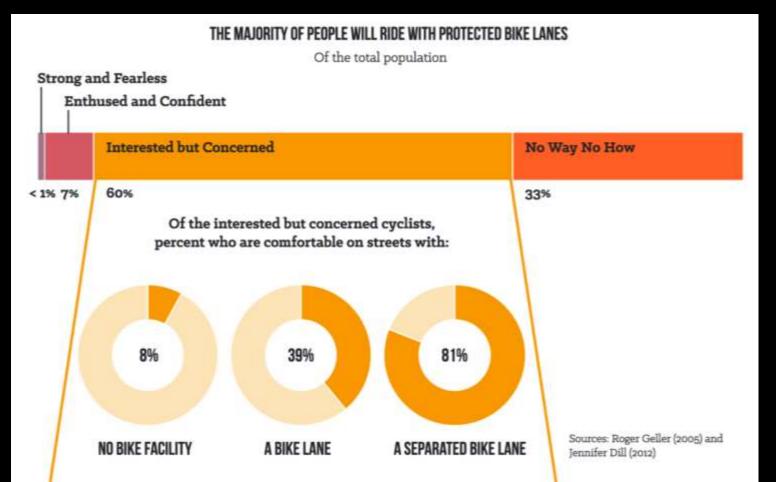


We can do much more.



Who are we forgetting? Who's still not counted? Not able or interested Interested 31-37% but Concerned 1% 51-60% 6% Strong & Fearless 1% Enthused & Confident 6%

How to get more potential cyclists onto bikes?



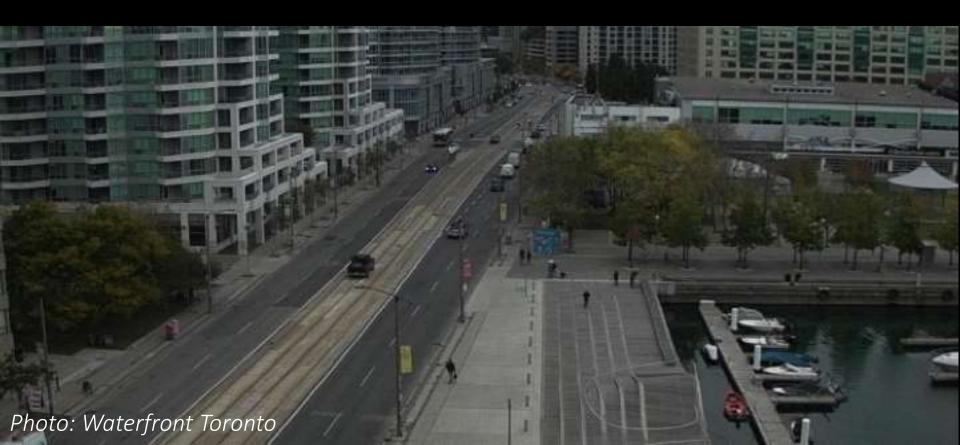
Who should our design user(s) be?



All Ages & Abilities means ...



Change requires commitment ...



... to attractive projects ...



... and safe, equitable networks, on major corridors ...

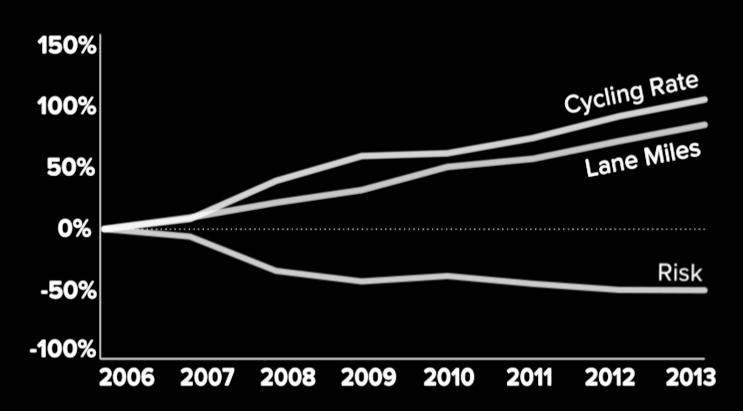
... and neighborhood streets ...



... to build a connected, all-ages network.

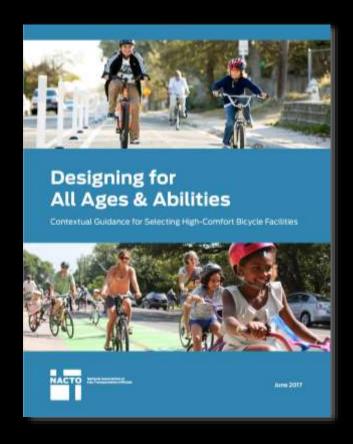


Robust investments yield results!



Aggregate data from Portland, New York City, Chicago, San Francisco, and Philadelphia

NACTO's Designing for All & Ages & Abilities



Contextual Guidance

	R				
eriget Motor Target Max. ehicle Speed Motor Vehicle 19" Percentile) Volume (ADT)		Motor Vehicle Lanes	Additional Operational Considerations	All Ages and Abilities Bicycle Facility	
ny		Any	Any of the following: high curbside activity, frequent buses motor vehicle congestion, or urning conflicts !	Protected Bicycle Lane	
10 mph	Less relevant	No centerline,	Pedestrians share the roadway	Shared Street	
20 mph	≤ 1,000 − 2,000	or single tane one-way	= 100 matar vehicles	Bicycle Boulevard	
20 – 25 mph	s 500 – 1,500	Sile way	per direction at peak hour		
	s 1,500 – 3,000	Single lane		Conventional or Buffered Bicycle Lane	
	≤ 3,000 – 6,000	each direction or single lane one-way	Low curbside activity, or low congestion pressure	Buffered or Protected Bicycle Lane	
	Greater than 6,000	Multiple lanes per direction		Protected Bicycle Lane	
reater than 5 mph	s 6,000	Single lane each direction	W W WE S	Protected Bicycle Lane, or Reduce Speed	
		Multiple lanes per direction	.ow curbside activity, or low congestion pressure	Protected Bicycle Lane, or Reduce to Single Lane & Reduce Speed	
	Greater than 6,000	Any	tny	Protected Bicycle Lane or Bicycle Path	
igh-speed lin adways, nati	ed access al corridors, ige conditions	Any	High pedestrian volume	Bike Path and separate walkway or Protected Bicycle Lane	
geographic			ow pedestrian volume	Shared-Use Path or	

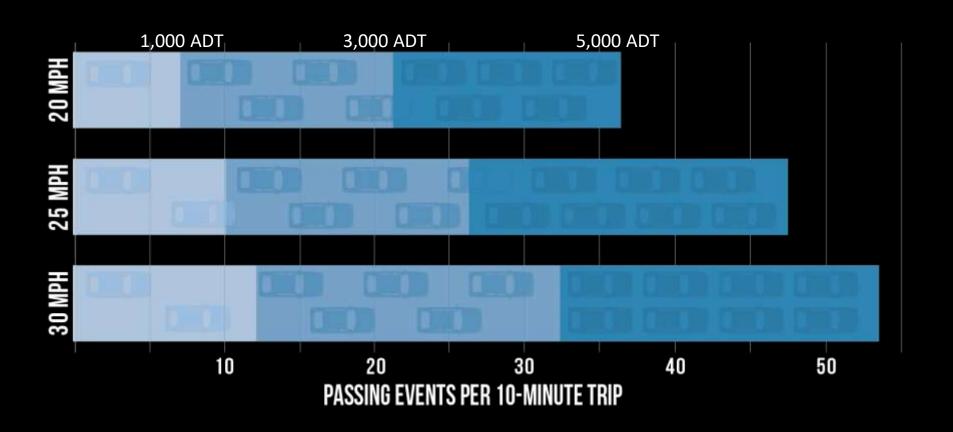
Contextual Guidance

	R				
Target Motor Target Max. Vehicle Speed Motor Vehicle (95th Percentile)* Volume (ADT)		Motor Vehicle Lanes	Additional Operational Considerations	All Ages and Abilities Bicycle Facility	
< 10 mph	Less relevant	No centerline, or single lane one-way	Pedestrians share the roadway	Shared Street	
≤ 20 mph	≤ 1,000 – 2,000		< 100 motor vehicles per direction at peak hour	Blauda Baulayard	
	≤ 500 – 1,500	one-way		Bicycle Boulevard	
	≤ 1,500 – 3,000	Single lane	Low curbside activity, or low congestion pressure	Conventional or Buffered Bicycle Lane	
≤ 20 – 25 mph	≤ 3,000 – 6,000	each direction, or single lane one-way		Buffered or Protected Bicycle Lane	
	Greater than				
	6,000	Multiple lanes per direction		Protected Bicycle Lane	

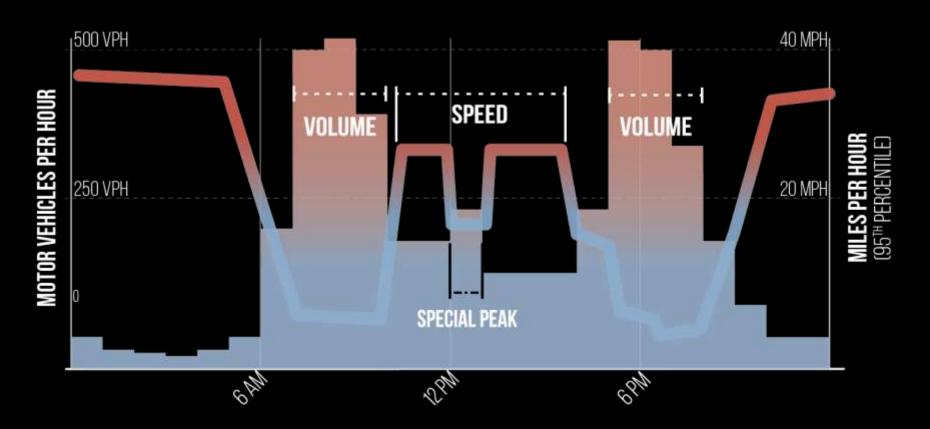
Contextual Guidance

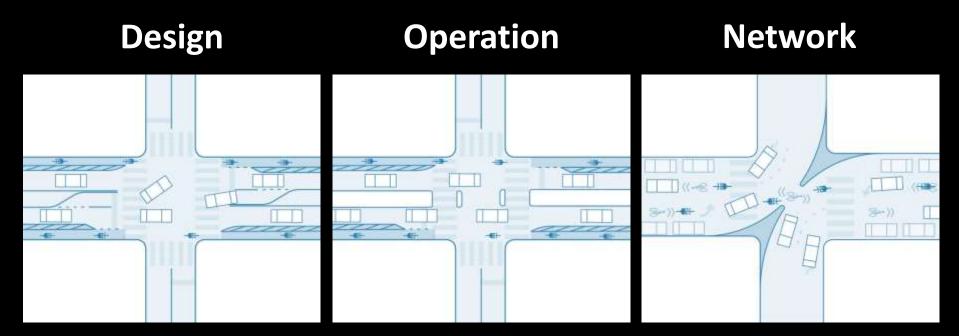
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Speed & Volume Increase Stress

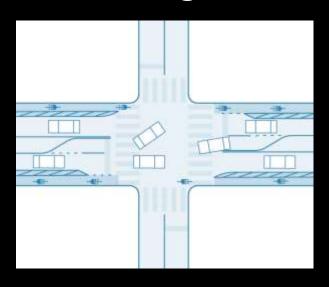


Stress Changes During the Day





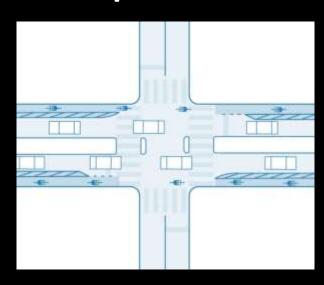
Design



- Flip the Bike Lane & Parking Lane
- 4-to-3 Road Diet / Repurpose Motor Vehicle Lane

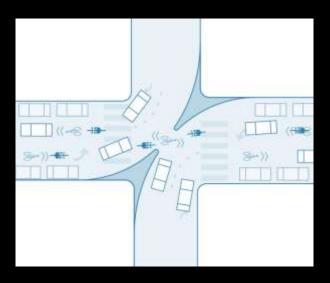
Operation

- Low-Speed Signal Progression
- Turn Prohibition
- Phase Separation



- Forced turns / Diversion
- Time-of-Day Regulations
- Large Vehicle Prohibitions

Network



Low-Speed, Low-Volume Roadways Can Be Shared



- Use both Peak Volume & Off-Peak Speed
- 20-25mph max Target
 Speed
- Manage high-end Speeds
- Reduce / Filter Volume
- Use Time of Day analyses for deliveries & stressors

Conventional & Buffered Lanes Organize Only

- Set 95th Percentile below 25mph
- Reduce Motor Vehicle
 Volume
- Reduce Curbside Conflicts
- Address Intersection Conflicts
- Adjacent Traffic Decreases
 Comfort



Separate Bicyclists When Speed & Volume are High

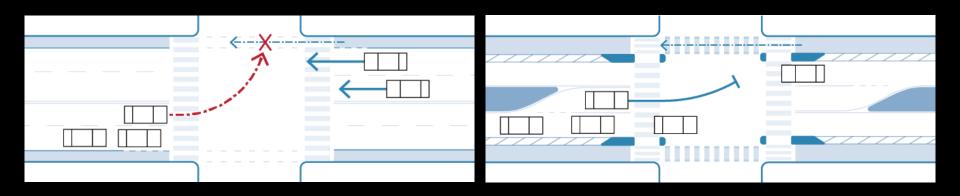


- Protect where 95th
 Percentile exceeds 25mph
- Carry protection through Intersections
- Reduce Curbside Conflicts
- Upgrade Separation as Stress Increases
- Minimize the number of travel lanes

Address Common Sources of Stress



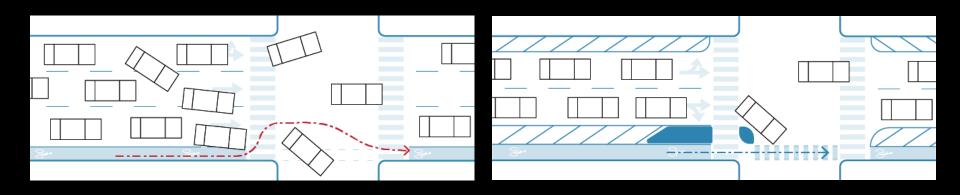
Unorganized Multi-Lane Streets



Address Common Sources of Stress



Congestion, Queueing, & Intrusion



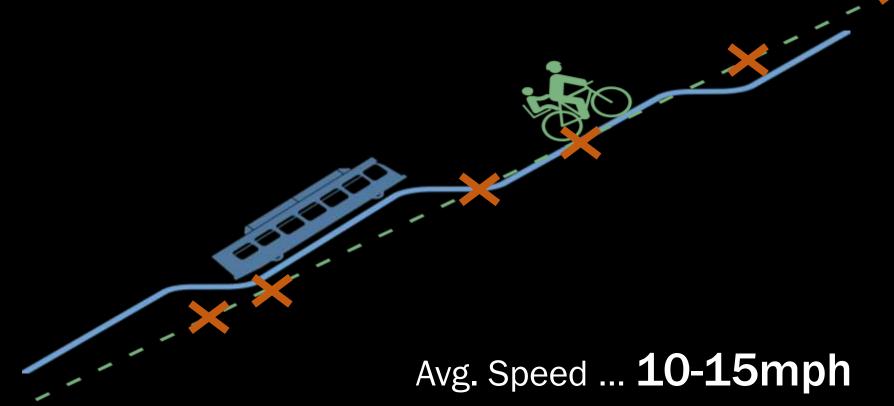
Limit Conflicts at Intersections



Don't Force Bikes to Compete with Transit



Bikes & Buses move at similar speeds



Give Each Their Space



Curbside Activity



