Pedestrian-Bicycle Task Force, and 2017 Lawrence Budget Recommendations by Sustainability Action





Bicycle Transportation Advocacy by Sustainability Action

Sustainability Action Network:

- We are Lawrence's grassroots bicycle transportation advocate, since 2007
- In 2013, we initiated budget proposals for bicycle funding.
- We proposed spending 25% of transportation funds on bicycles, and hiring a bicycle engineer
- We noted that 37 years had passed since the first Lawrence bicycle plan – The Pedalplan for Lawrence
- In 2014, we were invited to present a budget proposal http://www.lawrenceks.org/assets/agendas/cc/2014/05 -13-14/Lawrence%20Bicycle%20Transportation%20Budget %20Plan%20PPT_13May14.pdf
- In it we proposed spending \$2 million/year on bicycle transportation, reallocate some pavement from auto to bicycle use, and hire a Bicycle Division Manager/engineer

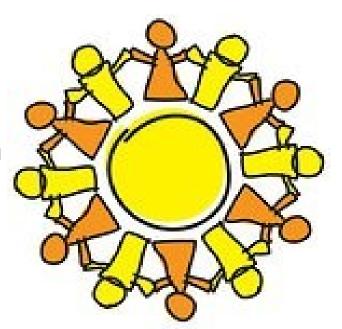
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Lead up to Ped-Bike Task Force:

- In 2013, pedestrian advocates saw value in a budget initiative, and formed the Pedestrian Coalition
- On 1 July 2014, the City Commission asked the City Mgr. to prepare a resolution for a Pedestrian-Bicycle Task Force

Community action:

- In January 2015, Sustainability Action convened 15 bicycle and pedestrian stakeholders to prompt staff action on the resolution for a task force
- On 24 March 2015, the Commission created the Pedestrian Bicycle Issues Task Force



Task Force Report in Brief

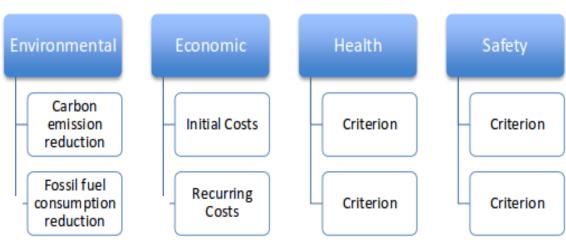
Sustainability Action supports most of the report:

- The Pedestrian-Bicycle Task Force did a commendable job, given the complex learning curve, and the limited time
- They studied the taxonomy of decision making priorities
- They thoroughly researched Lawrence sidewalk deficiencies, and other cities' funding methods for sidewalks
- They explored options for consolidating City advisory groups.
- And at their 11the meeting, they delved into bicycle network priorities, and system design

Conceptual Taxonomy

Task Force would need to develop a set of evaluation criteria that would span the entire tasking in the 7106 ordinance.

(Task Force meeting, 9/16/15)



Task Force Report and Bicycles

Bicycle transportation:

- The bicycle parts of the Report are good as far as it goes – protected bicycle lanes, bicycle boulevards, and overall safety
- What is more notable is what is not included about bicycles
- The Task Force was not prepared to consider the complexity of street geometrics, nor dynamics between 20lb and 4000lb vehicles at 40 mph
- As a result, some things were not discussed: design geometrics, policy revisions, evaluation protocols, and a professional bicycle engineer



Task Force Report: 11 Issues

Key bicycle issues yet to be addressed:

- 1. Intersection design
- 2. Bicycle boulevard design, and Woonerf design
- 3. Shared path vs bicycle track; shared street vs bicycle lanes
- 4. Residential street default speed limit of 15 mph
- 5. The rolling or "Idaho" stop
- 6. Snow and debris removal
- 7. Design/maintenance protocols
- 8. Traffic Calming policy barriers
- 9. Adopting NACTO design guide
- 10. Licensed Bicycle Engineer, P.E.
- 11. Coordinated staff design team

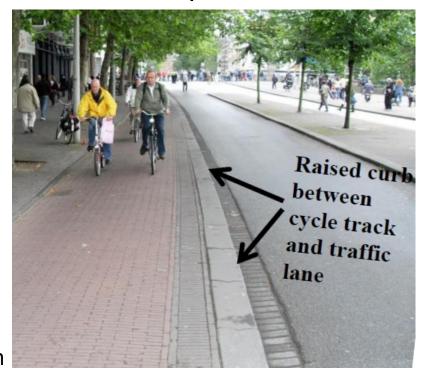


photo: Peter Furth



Intersection Design:

- Most collisions between autos and bicycles are at intersections, by turning autos, or autos emerging from side streets
- Cyclists on sidewalks or side paths are the highest percent of bike collisions at intersections
- In a four way intersection with bicycle lanes, there are 64 points of conflict
- All the protected bicycle lanes in the world won't offset vulnerability at intersections
- Lawrence bicycle lanes typically end 300 ft. before intersections



Bicycle Boulevard auto diverter



Woonerf "living street"

Bicycle Boulevard & Woonerf Design:

- The Task Force Report did mention bicycle boulevards, but seem to be unclear on the design, judging by the lowball cost estimates
- Woonerfs were not mentioned
- Correctly designed elements, as parts of a whole, will determine effectiveness
- Cyclist/auto speed parity goal:
 15 mph for bike boulevards,
 5 mph for woonerfs
- The "3 Vs" are the means: Visibility, Velocity, Volume





Validity of shared path vs bicycle track; shared street vs protected lanes:

- A bicycle-pedestrian side path can have dangerous auto visibility issues and user conflicts
- Two-way on-street bicycle tracks for exclusive cyclist use are safer; increase family riding up to 71%
- Shared streets with only sharrows or signs are <u>not</u> universal bikeways
- Three tiered system:
 - » shared residential feeders
 - » protected lane collector routes
 - » bike boulevard thru corridors

15 mph default residential street speed limit:

- Multi modal safety and equity is largely contingent on equalizing speeds
- 15 mph is a typical bicycle speed (20-25 for performance cyclists)
- 15 mph is an optimal motor vehicle speed for observing the road and for braking reaction time
- KSA 8-1558 sets residential street speed limit at 30 mph
- KSA 8-1560 allows localities to lower it to 20 mph
- KSA 8-1560a allows Wabaunsee County to lower it more
- The City of Lawrence could advocate for the same authority



Kansas Statutes Annotated



image: Spencer Bloomhower

Rolling stop for cyclists:

- Also referred to as "bike yield law" or "Idaho stop", allows cyclists to roll slowly and cautiously through a stop sign if there's no conflict with autos or pedestrians
- Idaho enacted this law in 1982, and has experienced a 14.5% decline in bicyclist injuries
- Start-stop travel is tiring on cyclists, requiring 25% more energy and 33% more time to regain speed from a full stop
- Stopping regulations designed for 4000lb autos shouldn't apply to cyclists who are more akin to pedestrians



Lane delineators



Sentinel Rider Sweeper 6 or 7 foot path

Snow removal, street sweeping:

- Valid concerns by Public Works
- Efficient handling is a major budgetary concern
- Street crews preferable over Parks & Rec crews
- Lane delineators: a clear visible separation
- 10 foot path manageable by plows and sweepers
- Textured pavement or rumble strips are options in place of lane delineators

Pavement Condition Index

Annual Street Maintenance Metrics

- The overall PCI
 - Cycle 1 = 69.0
 - Cycle 2 = 70.28
 - Cycle 3, Phase 1 = 77.83

WATER AND WASTEWATER FUND

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			
	2014	2015	2016
Indicator	Actual	Estimated	Target
City Main Blockages	20	18	16
% Planned Maintenance Completed	107.7%	100%	100%
% Planned TV Inspection Completed	79.5%	100%	100%
Lift Station By-passes	0	0	0
Lost time accidents	0	0	0

System design and maintenance protocols:

- Public Works uses the Pavement Condition Index to gage when to repair streets
- Planning uses a traffic impact study to plan the capacity of intersections or streets
- Utilities uses treatment plant and sewer metrics
- Measurable bikeway protocols would lend equivalence:
 - » origin-destination studies
 - » level of service evaluation
 - » functional condition index

Impediments in the:



TRAFFIC CALMING POLICY

Resolution No. 6602, August 23, 2005

- Continuous-flow bicycle corridors are essential ie. bicycle boulevards and on-street bicycle tracks – for bicycles to become viable transportation
- Consistent motor vehicle management devices must be in place along the full corridor length
- The policy provision of 31% veto right by clusters of homeowners can fragment a corridor it should be deleted from the policy in cases of these corridors
- The minimum warrants criteria should not apply to corridors.
- Alternately, bicycle corridors could be exempted as "traffic management devices", just as roundabouts are

Adoption of the National Association of City Transportation Officials (NACTO) Guide:

- NACTO is geared to cities; AASHTO toward state highways
- Designing effective bikeways requires engineering judgment that is beyond the AASHTO guide
- The NACTO Urban Bikeway Design Guide contains innovative bicycle facility designs



NACTO membership:

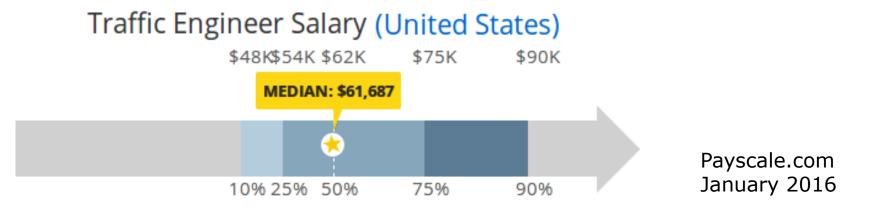
- NACTO membership is \$4000 per year
- Benefits include:
 - » Local staff training by NACTO professionals (rate discount)
 - » Peer to peer exchange among member cities
 - » Data sharing, workshops, conferences

Licensed Professional Bicycle Staff Engineer, PE:

- Good design makes for good behavior
- An expert bicycle engineer makes for good design
- Design complexity calls for an expert bicycle engineer
- Core services of public safety and bicycle transportation are achieved by good design

Bicycle Engineer position description:

- Traffic engineer, Bachelor's degree, with bicycle experience
- Toole Design, Nelson\Nygaard, etc. employ engineers
- Bicycle-Pedestrian Coordinators usually are engineers



A Staff Design Team Is Critical

Interdepartmental Staff Working Group:

- The 4th recommendation of the Task Force includes:
 - » "create an interdepartmental staff team . . . to provide a coordinated approach to engineering"
- Instead, the report presentation on 3 May 2016 emphasized
 - » a combined agency commission, and
 - » a staff point-of-contact to liaise between the public and a combined agency commission
- However, a monthly combined commission or an inexpert liaison cannot convene an interdepartmental design team

nor design bicycle facilities

- A bicycle Engineer should convene the design team.
- Interdepartmental design should be done weekly and face-to-face at every stage of projects.

Sustainability Action Recommendations

Take action on all eleven key issues

- involving -

design geometrics, policy revisions, evaluation protocols, and professional licensed staff

Implement our top four issues

- 1. Bicycle system design and maintenance protocols
- 2. Adopt NACTO Bikeway Design Guide; join NACTO
- 3. Bridge the silos with an interdepartment design team
- 4. Hire a licensed Bicycle Engineering Division Manager

Bicycle system financial adequacy

Allocate \$1million annually to <u>bicycle</u> infrastructure in the CIP bicycle-pedestrian line item, <u>and</u> allocate 6% of FHWA project funds to bicycles.

Thank you very much



Michael Almon

