

# Innovations in Bicycle Facilities

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PLANNING • DESIGN


Washington DC – Charlotte – Boston – New York – Portland – Berkeley – Los Angeles – Madison – Bozeman  
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# Innovations in Bicycle Facilities



NACTO

# National Association of City Transportation Officials




NACTO

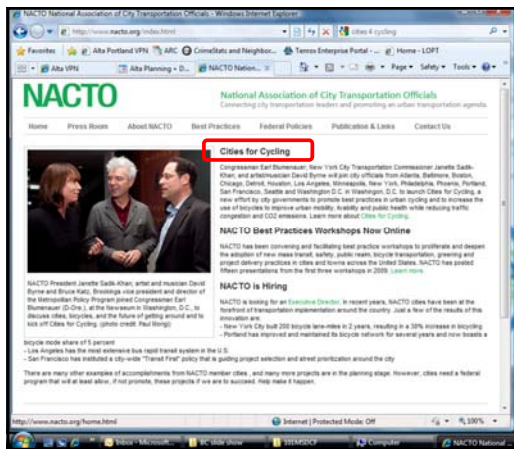
## Cities for Cycling

*is a project of the National Association of City Transportation Officials to catalog, promote and implement the world's best bicycle transportation practices in American municipalities.*

MEMBER CITIES: [Atlanta](#), [Baltimore](#), [Boston](#), [Chicago](#), [Detroit](#), [Houston](#), [Los Angeles](#), [Minneapolis](#), [New York](#), [Philadelphia](#), [Phoenix](#), [Portland](#), [San Fran](#), [Seattle](#), [Wash. D.C.](#)



NACTO



NACTO National Association of City Transportation Officials

**Cities for Cycling**

Congressman Earl Blumenauer, New York City Transportation Commissioner Janette Sadik-Khan, and administrator David Byrne will join city officials from Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, New York, Philadelphia, Phoenix, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle and Washington, D.C. in Washington, D.C. to launch Cities for Cycling, a new effort by city governments to promote best practices in urban cycling and to increase the use of bicycles to improve urban mobility, quality and public health while reducing traffic congestion and CO2 emissions. Learn more about Cities for Cycling.

**NACTO Best Practices Workshops Now Online**


NACTO has been organizing and facilitating best practice workshops to distribute and deposit the wisdom of new mass transit, safety, public realm, bicycle transportation, greening and smart delivery practices in cities and towns across the United States. NACTO has posted those presentations from the first three workshops in 2008. [Learn more](#)

**NACTO is Hiring**

NACTO is looking for an Executive Director. In recent years, NACTO cities have been at the forefront of transportation experimentation around the country. Just a few of the results of this innovation are:

- New York City has 200 bicycle lanes miles in 2 years, resulting in a 30% increase in bicycling.
- Portland has improved and maintained its bicycle network for several years and now boasts a bicycle mode share of 4 percent.
- Los Angeles has the most extensive bus rapid transit system in the U.S.
- San Francisco has instituted a city-wide "Travel First" policy that is guiding arterial selection and street prioritization around the city.

There are many other examples of accomplishments from NACTO member cities, and many more projects are in the planning stage. However, cities need a federal program that will at least allow, if not promote, these projects if we are to succeed. Help make it happen.



Cities for Cycling



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**CITIES FOR CYCLING**

**Cities for Cycling** is a project of the National Association of City Transportation Officials to catalog, promote and implement the world's best bicycle transportation practices in American municipalities.

Bicycling is good for cities. Providing safe, comfortable, convenient bicycling facilities is a cost-effective way for American municipalities to improve mobility, livability and public health while reducing traffic congestion and CO2 emissions.

Cities for Cycling focuses on implementing world-class bicycle transportation systems through design innovation and the sharing of best practices. American municipalities are increasingly pioneering new designs and adapting international best practices to local conditions. To assist this local-level leadership, the Cities for Cycling project works to share and promote state-of-the-art practices that ensure safe traffic conditions for all modes of travel.

Cities for Cycling is pleased to present a sampling of Design Recommendations for Urban Bicycle Transportation that have been developed by and for leading bicycling cities.

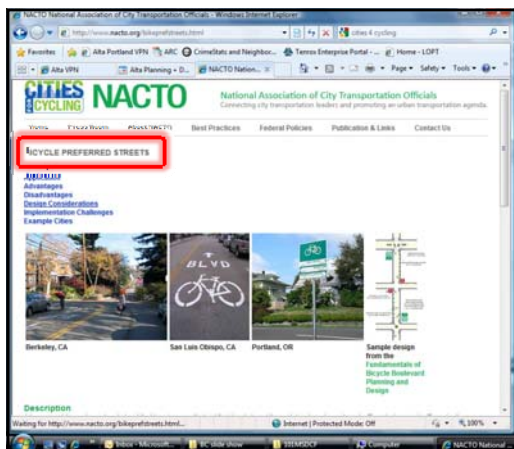
More detailed Emerging Best Practices Sheets highlight a few of the engineering techniques being deployed by NACTO members to make bicycling safer, more comfortable and more convenient. The dissemination and fine-tuning of these designs will prove to be key elements in unassisting the potential of American cities to achieve world-class levels of bicycling.

**Emerging Best Practices Sheets**

- Bike Boats
- Bike Boulevards



Quiet Streets  
Bike/Walk Streets  
Bicycle Preferred Streets  
Bicycle Boulevard



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**CITIES FOR CYCLING**

**BICYCLE PREFERRED STREETS**

**ABOUT**


- Antecedents
- Design Strategies
- Design Considerations
- Implementation Challenges
- Learning Cities

**Sample Design from the Fundamentals of Bicycle Boulevard Planning and Design**

- Berkeley, CA
- San Luis Obispo, CA
- Portland, OR

**Description**

Waiting for <http://www.nacto.org/files/bpfsheets.html>.



Quiet Streets



Walk or bike to school

1969	42%
2001	16%

Washington, DC Has Nation's Highest Rate of Overweight Kids Sept 2007







Bicycle Boulevards in Portland, Oregon



From a fully developed arterial (with destinations)



Bike/Walk Streets can be Residential or Commercial



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Bike/Walk Streets can be Residential or Commercial

Bike/Walk Street “Application Levels”

- Level 1 – Signing and Sidewalks
- Level 2 – Pavement markings
- Level 3 – Intersection treatments
- Level 4 – Traffic calming
- Level 5 – Traffic diversion



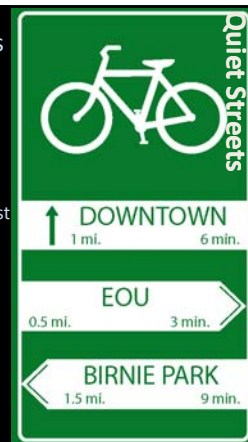
Quiet Streets



Level 1 – Signing and Sidewalks

Wayfinding signs

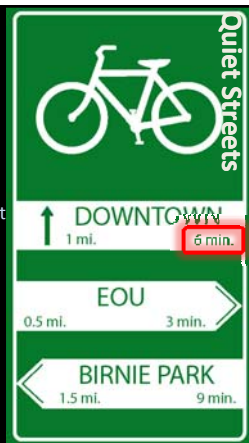
- Direct users to and along the Bike/Walk street
- Direct users to places of interest
- Visual queue to motorists
- Placed at key intersections and “decision points”



Level 1 – Signing and Sidewalks

Wayfinding signs

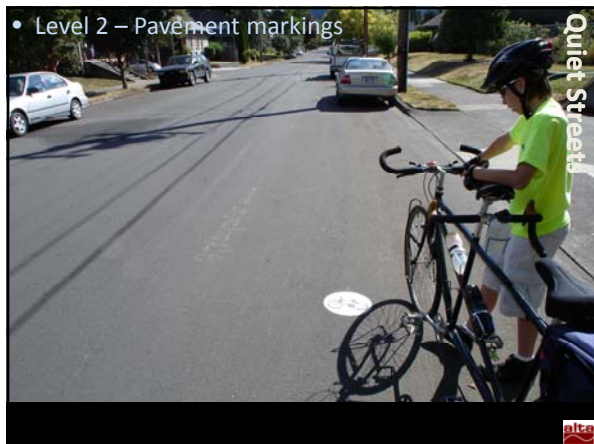
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Level 1 – Signing and Sidewalks



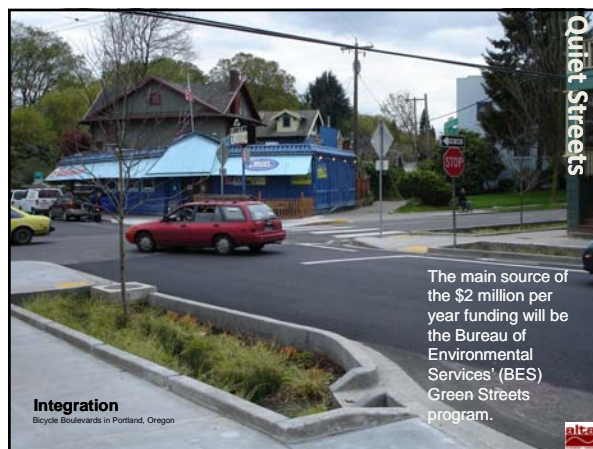
Level 2 – Pavement markings



Level 3 – Intersection treatments

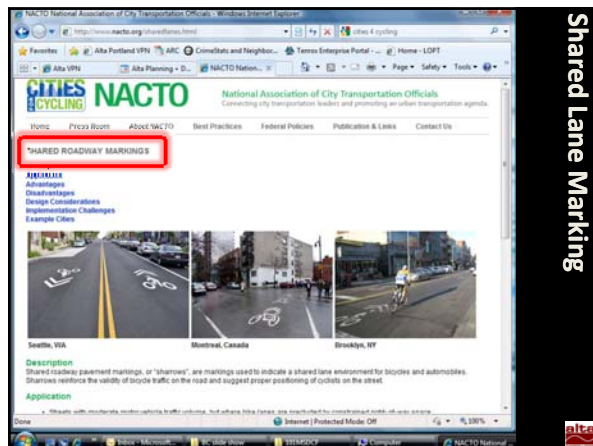






Shared roadway pavement markings are markings used to indicate a shared lane environment for bicycles and automobiles. SLMs reinforce the **validity of bicycle traffic** on the road and suggest **proper positioning** of cyclists on the street.

Shared Lane Marking



Shared Lane Marking



Shared Lane Marking



Shared Lane Marking

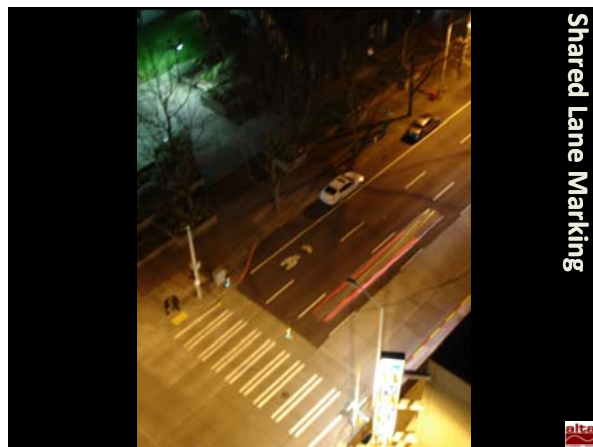
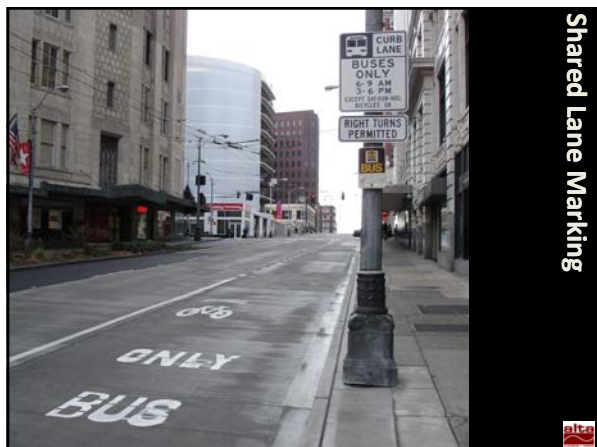


Shared Lane Marking



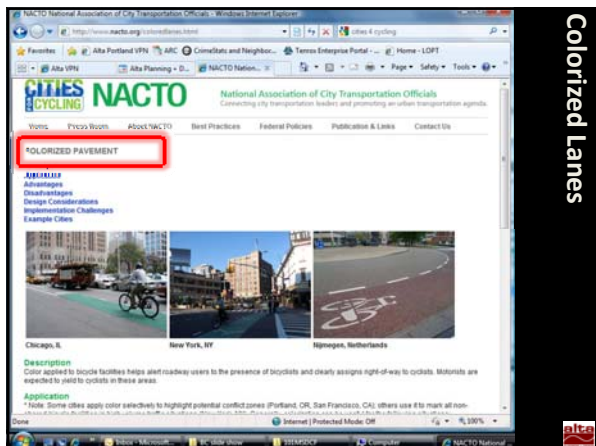
Shared Lane Marking





Colorized Lanes

Color applied to bicycle facilities helps alert roadway users to the presence of bicyclists and clearly **assigns right-of-way** to cyclists. Motorists are expected to yield to cyclists in these areas.



Colorized Lanes



Colorized Lanes



Colorized Lanes



Colorized Lanes



Colorized Lanes



Colorized Lanes





Colorized Lanes



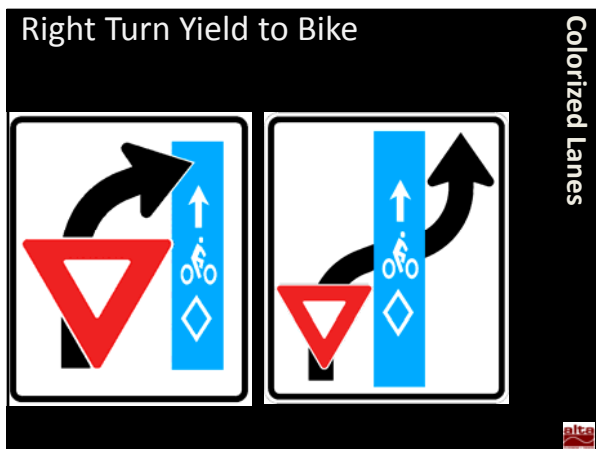
Colorized Lanes



Colorized Lanes



Colorized Lanes

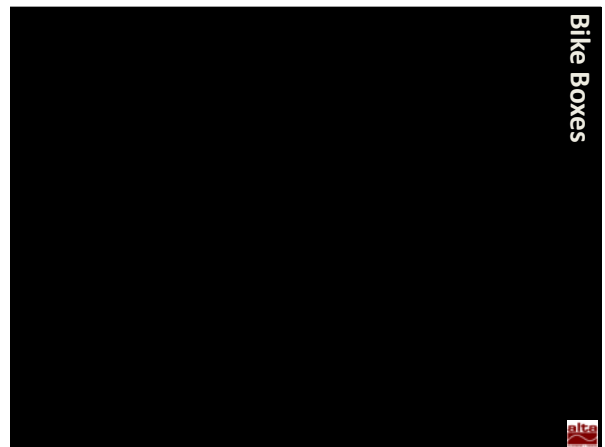
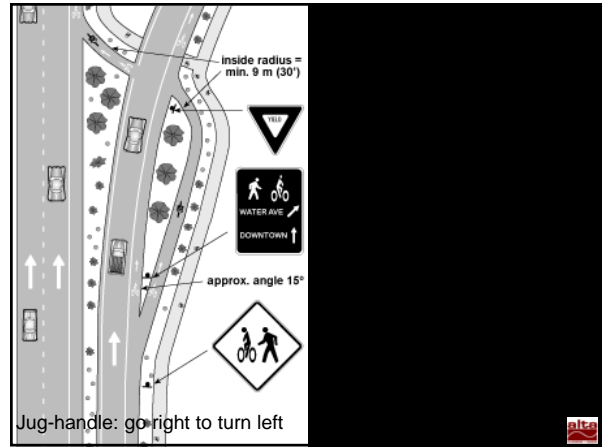


Right Turn Yield to Bike

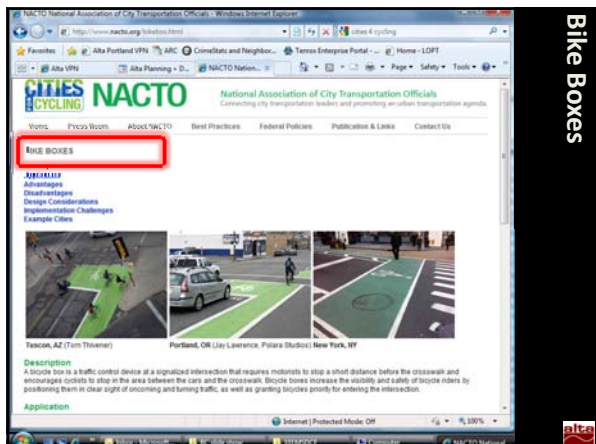
Colorized Lanes



Colorized Lanes







Bike Boxes



Bike Boxes



Bike Boxes



Bike Boxes



Bike Boxes




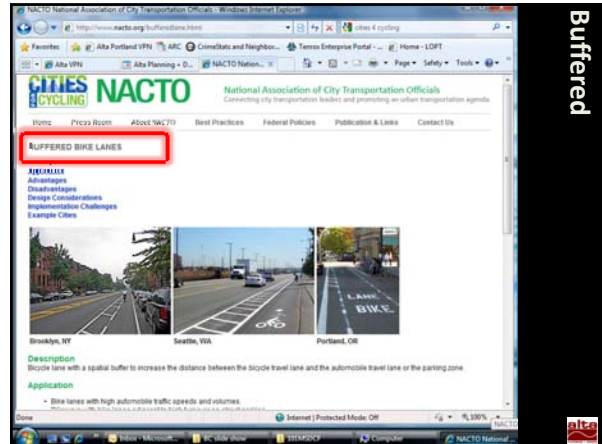
Bike Boxes

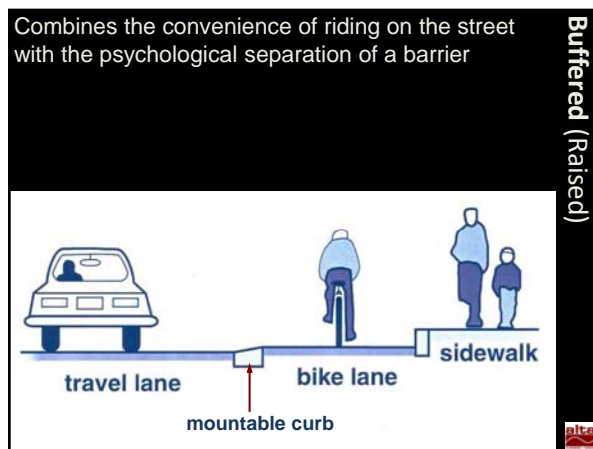
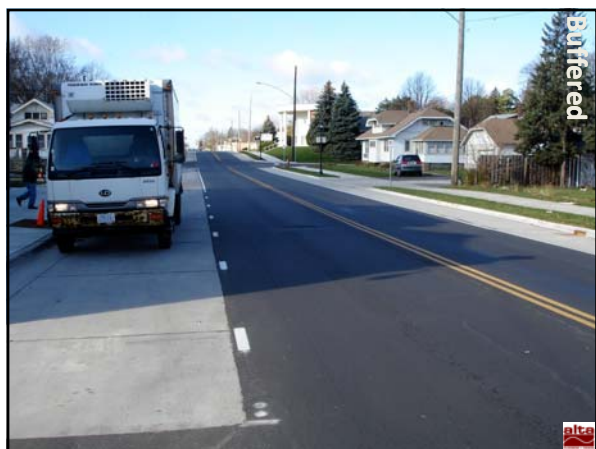




Bicycled

Bicycle lane with a spatial buffer to **increase the distance** between the bicycle travel lane and the automobile travel lane or the parking zone.







**Buffered (Raised)**

- ❖ Convenience of riding on the street + psychological separation of a barrier
- ❖ Mountable curb allows cyclists to leave bike lane for turning or overtaking
- ❖ Motorists feel bump when they stray into curb
- ❖ Novice bicyclists more likely to ride in bike lane rather than on sidewalk

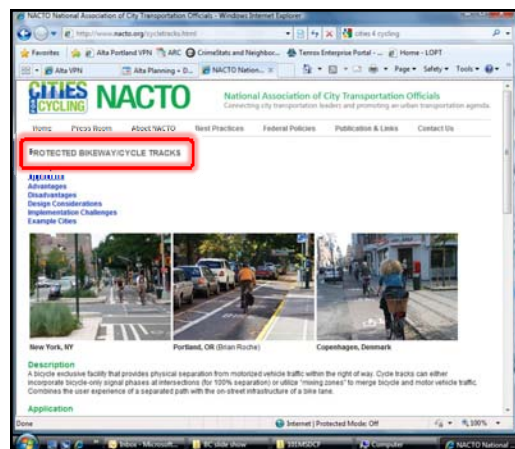
A bicycle **exclusive** facility that provides **physical separation** from motorized vehicle traffic within the right of way.

**Cycle Track**

A bicycle **exclusive** facility that provides **physical separation** from motorized vehicle traffic within the right of way.

Combines the user experience of a **separated path** with the **on-street** infrastructure of a bike lane.

**Cycle Track**

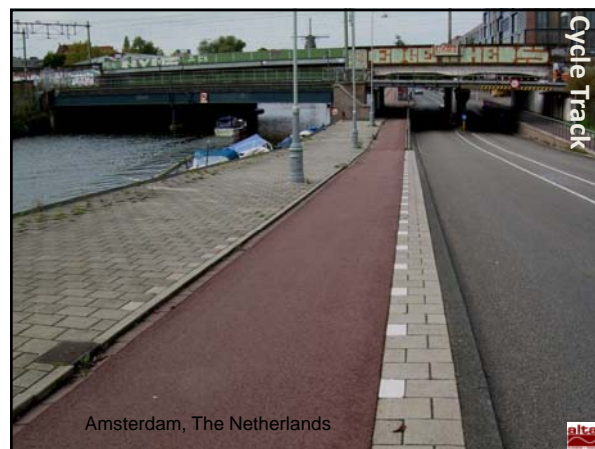
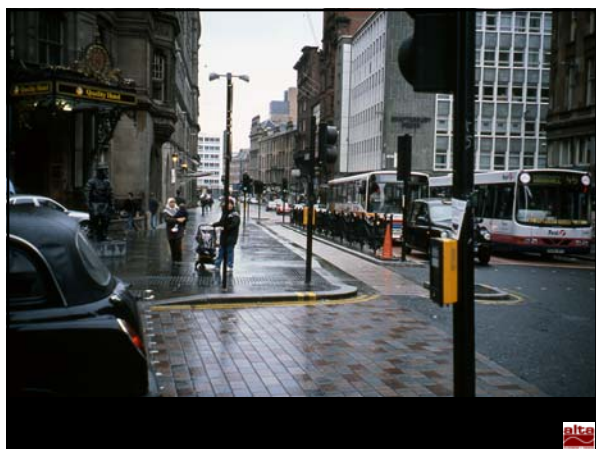


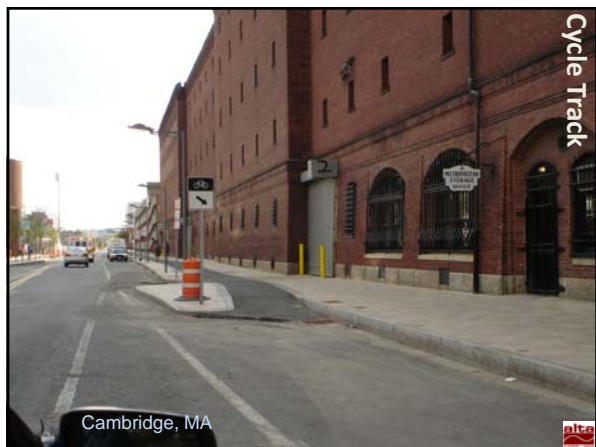
**PROTECTED BIKEWAY/CYCLE TRACKS**

**DESCRIPTION**  
A bicycle exclusive facility that provides physical separation from motorized vehicle traffic within the right of way. Cycle tracks can either incorporate bicycle-only signal phases at intersections (for 100% separation) or utilize "missing zones" to merge bicycle and motor vehicle traffic. Combines the user experience of a separated path with the on-street infrastructure of a bike lane.

**Application**

**Cycle Track**











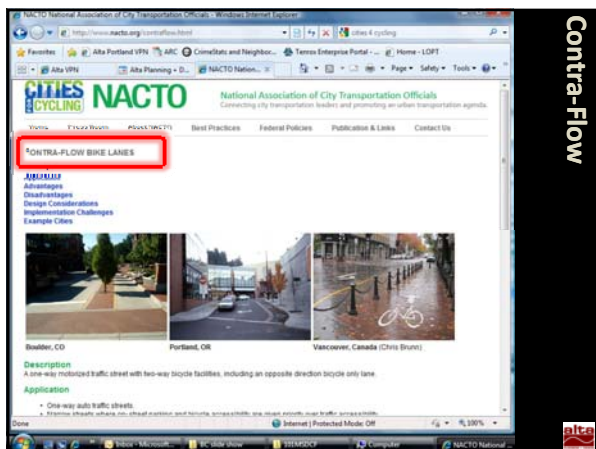


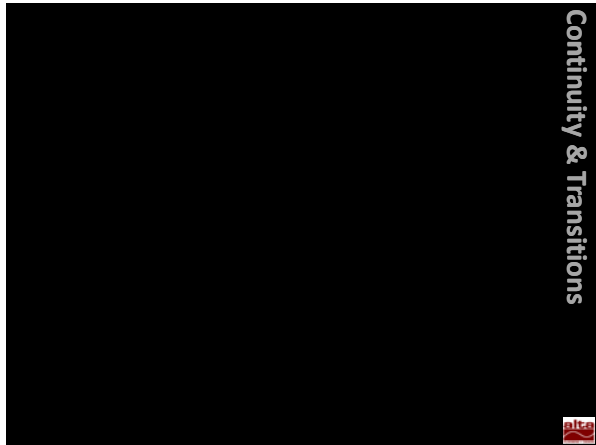




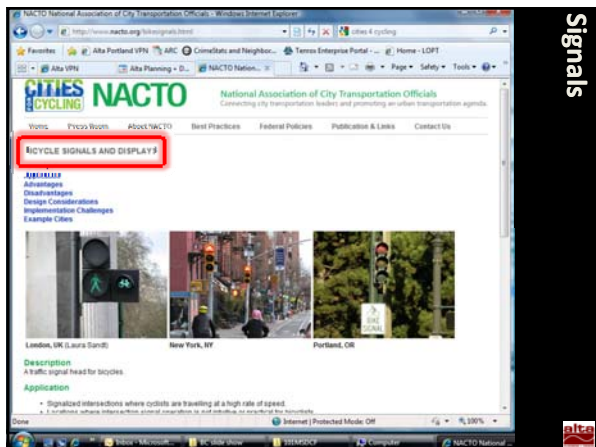
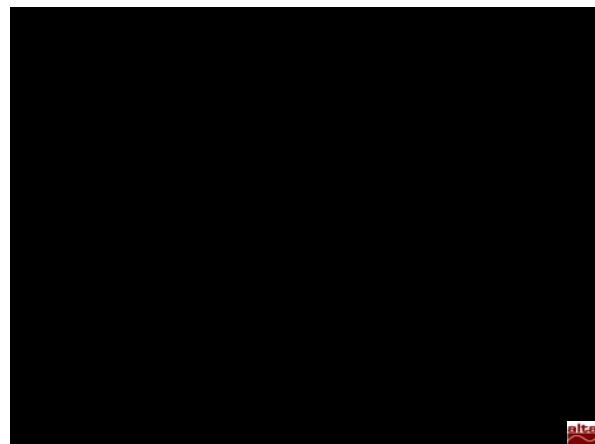
Contra-Flow

A one-way motorized traffic street with two-way bicycle facilities, including an **opposite direction** bicycle only lane.









HAWK signal



# The Process

Request to Experiment

**FHWA experimentation procedure:**

**Requests** for experimentation should **originate** with the **agency responsible** for managing the roadway where experiment will take place.

That organization forwards the request to the **FHWA**.

The **FHWA** must approve the experiment **before** it begins.

Request to Experiment

**All requests must include:**  
 A statement of the **nature of the problem**, including data that justifies the need for a new device or application.

Describe the **proposed change**, how it was developed, how it deviates from the current MUTCD.

**Illustrations** that enhance understanding of the device or its use.

**Explain** how the device was developed, **if it has been tried**, the adequacy of its performance, and the process by which the device was chosen.

A statement that the concept of the traffic control device is **not protected** by a patent or copyright.

Request to Experiment

**All requests must include:**  
 The time **period** and **locations** of the experiment.

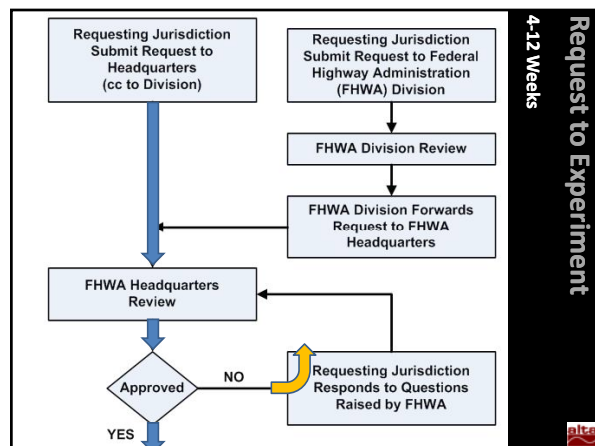
A detailed research or **evaluation plan**. Before and after studies, quantitative data enabling a scientifically-sound evaluation of the **performance**.

An agreement to **restore** the site following completion.

Agreement to **terminate** the experiment if the experiment causes significant safety hazards.

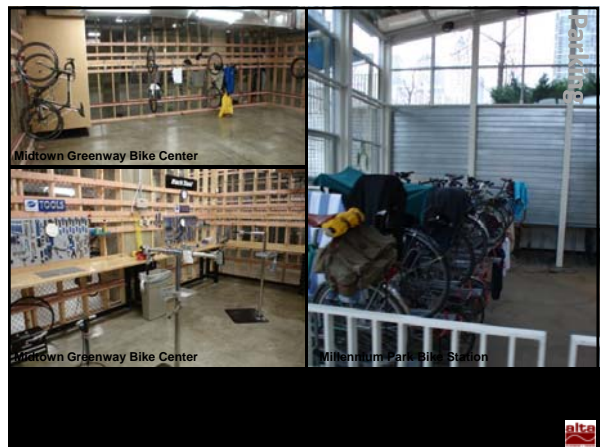
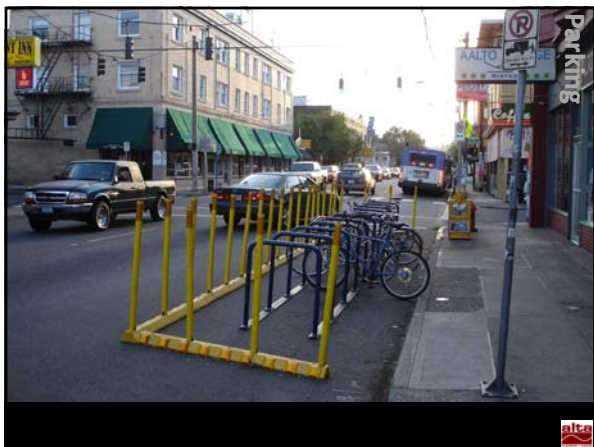
An agreement to provide **progress reports** for the duration of the experiment.

Request to Experiment

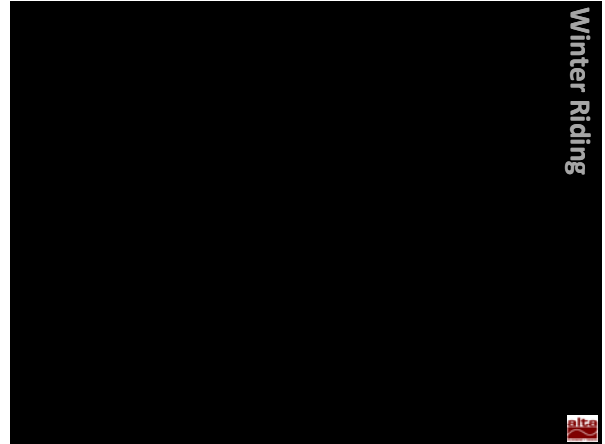














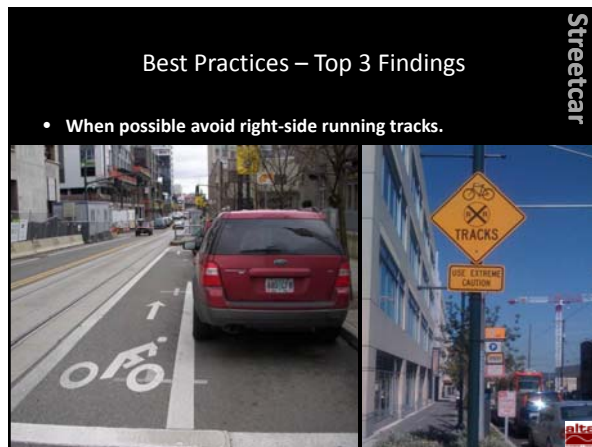
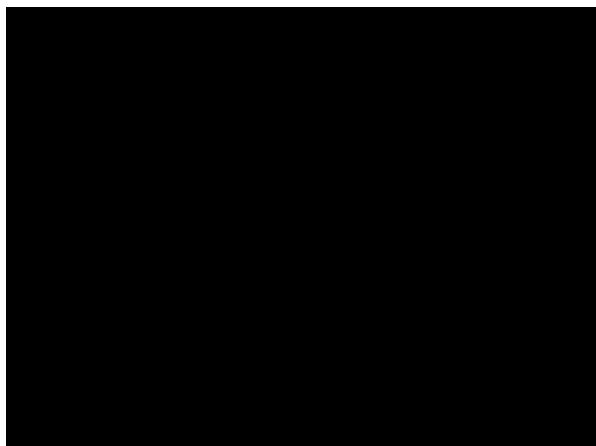
The Initiative for Bicycle and Pedestrian Innovation (ibpi) announces a **new, week-long intensive course:**

### Comprehensive Bicycle and Pedestrian Design and Planning

A unique opportunity to learn in one of the foremost walking and cycling cities in America!

**Portland State University**







Best Practices – Top 3 Findings

- When possible avoid right-side running tracks.

 A streetcar is traveling on a track in the center of a street. A cyclist is riding on the left side of the track. A yellow diamond warning sign with a streetcar icon is visible on the right side of the road.

Best Practices – Top 3 Findings

- Cyclists are most comfortable crossing tracks at an angle near 90 degrees. As the angle decreases the risk of catching a tire in the track increases.

 Two side-by-side photographs showing streetcar tracks. The left image shows a sharp 90-degree crossing angle, while the right image shows a shallow crossing angle.

Best Practices – Top 3 Findings

- Place stations outside the bicycle travel way to minimize conflicts.

 A streetcar is stopped at a station platform. A cyclist is riding past the station on the adjacent bicycle lane, which is separated from the street by a white arrow and a white line.

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