

Let's Move, Frederick

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In this presentation...

What are we doing Why are we doing it Where we currently are What are our pedestrian priorities What are our bicycling priorities



What are we doing: bicycling

- Making a comprehensive bicycling plan for the city
 - What kind of bike lanes where?
 - How do we build a network?
 - Is what we're doing helping people bike more?
- Programs for bicycling
 - Helmet giveaways
 - Urban biking classes
 - Bike parties, races, raffles
- Policy changes



What are we doing: walking

- Making a walking & pedestrian plan
 - Where are we missing sidewalks?
 - Where are sidewalks terrible?
- Programs for walking
 - Walkalong inspections
 - Walk to Work Week
 - Socks & shoes for Frederick residents experiencing homelessness
- Policy changes



Why are we doing it

- People asked:
 - 67% of survey respondents want more on-street biking routes
 - 78% want more off-street biking routes
 - 69% said a pedestrianfriendly neighborhood is appealing
 - 61% said a sidewalk is a desirable part of a neighborhood



Why are we doing it

- Common themes from listening sessions:
 - Fixing and building sidewalks
 - Making it safe to bike
 - Drivers don't feel safe passing bicyclists on the street
 - People want to walk and bike more



Responding with a vision

The City of Frederick will be a community where bicycling and walking is comfortable, useful, and safe and is affordable and accessible to all residents and visitors.

Plan Outline

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Vision
- 3. Existing Conditions
- 4. Programs
- 5. Bicycle Projects
- 6. Pedestrian Projects

- 7. Maintenance
- 8. Policy
- 9. Financing
- 10.Design Guidance
- 11.Implementation

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Existing Conditions



Existing Conditions

- Reviews how Frederick residents walk and bicycle
- Reviews the science on walking and biking:
 - Environment (climate, weather, terrain)
 - Attitude
 - Infrastructure
 - Land use
 - Parking policy
- Examines Frederick through these lenses
- Develops recommendations to bring Frederick more in line with global best practices

Example: Weather

Bicycling

Walking

Cold weather **is not** a barrier. Wet weather **is** a barrier but can be overcome with culture and appropriate clothes. Examples: Finland (cold), Netherlands (wet), DC (similar climate)

•Lesson: Promote bicycling; educate re: clothes; give away appropriate clothing Wet weather and cold **are not significant** factors to overall mode share. Heat and (lack of) shade **is significant**. Case studies: Brisbane, Toronto.

• Lesson: Plant and nurture street trees, especially along high-demand corridors (like US 40, East Street)



Programs

 Ambitious plans around the world are foiled by lack of programmatic effort

• Why:

- Make it normal to walk or bike
- Make it affordable and accessible to bike
- Deal with safety issues
- Catch people at good times:
 - School kids
 - People who just moved

Bicycle Projects

- Created an everywhere-toeverywhere map
- Identified major barriers (highways and rivers)





Maintenance

- What: Get a grasp on costs and efforts under existing and new policies
- Why:
 - Maintenance teams are often salty about not being involved in the process
 - Maintenance is a critical problem for bicyclists, particularly
- Lessons:
 - Biggest cost is protected bike lane snow clearing
 - Sidewalk maintenance is NOT expensive



Policy

- Parking policy is key for promoting all non-driving modes
 Enforcement of, say, unbundling parking from rent is an issue
- Zoning heterogeneity at the pedestrian scale is important for bicycling and some walking, but not walking-to-school

Costs and Grants

- State grant structures incentivizes contractor rather than in-house expertise, raising costs significantly
- Our 125-mile bikeway network will cost \$123 million under this contractor model



Thank you!

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Designing for All Ages & Abilities

Contextual Guidance for High-Comfort Bicycle Facilities



BIKEWAY SELECTION GUIDE





Design Manual for Bicycle Traffic



Choosing a schema

FHWA Bikeway Selection Guide





- Detailed and excellent qualitative guidance
- Fuzzy rather than hard boundaries
- Not very stringent

U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration

FEBRUARY 2019

23

Advisory bike lanes may be an option where traffic volume is <3K ADT.
 See page 32 for a discussion of alternatives if the preferred bikeway type is not feasible

CROW Design Manual for Bicycle Traffic

Fietsberaad

- Everyone should buy it (just €142 for the English version!)
- Assumes bicycle awareness and competency by drivers
- Optimized for Dutch standards, which does not include protected bicycle lanes

	Speed limit motorized traffic (km/h)		Volume of motorized traffic (PCU / 24-hour period)	Cycle Network Category		
Road category				Basic structure (I _{bicycle} < 750 / 24-hour period)	Main cycle network (I _{bicycle} = 500-2,500 / 24-hour period)	Bicycle highway (I _{bicycle} > 2,000 / 24-hour period)
	Walking pace or 30 km/h		< 2,500	Mixed traffic	Mixed traffic or bicycle street	Bicycle street (with right of way)
Residential road			2,000-5,000		Mixed traffic or cycle lane	Cycle path or cycle lane
			> 4,000	Cycle lane or cycle path		(with right of way)
Distributor road	50	2x1 lane		Cycle path		
		2x2 traffic lanes	Not relevant			
	70			Cycle/moped path		



Design Manual for

Bicycle Traffic

NACTO Designing for All Ages and Abilities



Designing for All Ages & Abilities

Contextual Guidance for High-Comfort Bicycle Facilities



December 2017

АСТО	Netlenal Association of City Transportation Officials	

С	ontextual G	uidance fo	r Selecting All Ages & A	bilities Bikeways	
	R				
Target Motor Vehicle Speed* Target Max. Motor Vehicle Volume (ADT)		Motor Vehicle Lanes	Key Operational Considerations	All Ages & Abilities Bicycle Facility	
Any	·	Any	Any of the following: high curbside activity, frequent buses, motor vehicle congestion, or turning conflicts [‡]	Protected Bicycle Lane	
< 10 mph Less relevant		No centerline,	Pedestrians share the roadway	Shared Street	
≤ 20 mph	≤ 1,000 - 2,000	or single lane	< 50 motor vehicles per hour in	Bicycle Boulevard	
≤ 25 mph	≤ 500-1,500	Une-way	the peak direction at peak hour		
	≤ 1,500 – 3,000	Single lane		Conventional or Buffered Bicycle Lane, or Protected Bicycle Lane	
	≤ 3,000 – 6,000	each direction, or single lane	Low curbside activity, or low	Buffered or Protected Bicycle Lane	
	Greater than 6,000	one-way	congestion pressure	Protected Bicycle Lane	
	Any	Multiple lanes per direction			
Greater than 26 mph†		Single lane each direction		Protected Bicycle Lane, or Reduce Speed	
	≤ 6,000	Multiple lanes per direction	LOW CURDSIDE ACTIVITY, OF IOW congestion pressure	Protected Bicycle Lane, or Reduce to Single Lane & Reduce Speed	
	Greater than 6,000	Any	Any	Protected Bicycle Lane, or Bicycle Path	
High-speed limited access roadways, natural corridors, or geographic edge conditions with limited conflicts		40%	High pedestrian volume	Bike Path with Separate Walkwa or Protected Bicycle Lane	
		Any	Low pedestrian volume	Shared-Use Path or Protected Bicycle Lane	

- High-quality quantitative and qualitative design guidance
- Uses the common NACTO designs
- Prescriptive, so it's easy to fall back on the guidance



Priorities: Pedestrians



Dutch Planning

Or: Origins and Destinations



Dutch Planning Sketch

- 1. Identify your origins
- 2. Identify your destinations
- 3. Draw lines between them



Figure 4-2. Examples of desire lines between destinations

Why?

- Straight paths are usually better
- Identifies critical barriers to making straight paths
- Combined with non-road rights-of-way allows for disentangling major routes from major roads











Example: Dafne Schippers Bridge

111, 111,

1111 1111

Xm Xm

MIL III













Priorities Heatmap



Distance to a park



Distance to a school



Distance to a bus stop



Population + jobs density



Proportion of residents with fewer cars than workers



Overall Priorities

- 1. Improve intersections
- 2. Build sidewalks
- 3. Enforce sidewalk maintenance ordinance

Priorities: Bicycling





Bicycling Priorities



Building a useful network

Building a safe network









Existing Bikeway Network

Gas House Pike

Ft Detrick

Golden Mile

Downtown

Ballenger Creek

Long-Term Bikeway Network (Concept)

Policy, Programs, Finance

Proposed Policy Changes

- Parking
 - Reduce or eliminate parking minimums
 - Examine ways to unbundle parking from rent
 - Incentivize businesses to cash-out their parking benefits
- Update Design Standards
- Encourage more mixed developments
- Home bicycle parking
 - Require secure parking new buildings
 - Ban buildings from banning bikes on balconies or in units
 - Encourage in-unit bicycle parking options

Proposed Programs

- City-Supported
 - Bike to Work Day, Walk to Work Day
 - Bikes and Beers, Gran Fondo, High-Wheel Race
 - Bike Classes
 - Walking School Bus / Bike Trains
- City-Coordinated
 - Necessities Giveaways, Earn-a-Bike
 - Walk Audits
- City-Led
 - Marketing, Welcome to Frederick Packets, Bike Share

Financing

- \$123 million program if built new with consultants
 - \$7 million for sidewalks and intersections
 - \$116 million for bicycle projects
- Coordinate with paving schedule to bring down construction cost
- Evaluate cost/benefit of dedicated in-house design staff
- Aggressively pursue grant funding
- Spread construction over 30 years

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