# Designing for Bicyclist Safety



**BIKING FACILITIES AT INTERSECTIONS** 

#### Meet the Speaker

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## Note of Caution



The knowledge and practice of designing for bicyclists is rapidly changing. Images in these materials and other guidelines may be outdated. Always check for the latest MUTCD interim and experimental TCD's.



# Key Safety Factors

- Speed
- Number of lanes
- Visibility
- Traffic volume & composition
- Conflict points
- Proximity
- Bike control
- Connectivity



Important Message





**DESIGNING FOR BICYCLIST SAFETY** 



### Side-street crossings





#### Mid-Block Crossing Design Process

Geometric alignment & terrain

Roadway characteristics (lane, speed, volumes)

Evaluate sight triangles

Determine which leg has priority

Assess potential crossing treatments

#### Path Yields to Roadway





#### Road Yields to Pathway





#### Crossing Countermeasures

- Advance warning signs
- Advance yield/stop line
- Raised island/crossing
- ► RRFB/PHB



# Bike "Hawk" PHB

- ► First installation Tucson, AZ
- ▶ "BIKES WAIT"/"BIKES OK"





# Intersection Design

DESIGNING FOR BICYCLIST SAFETY



# Designed for bicyclist?





# Designed for bicyclist?



### Intersection Design Principles

- Reduce speed
- Minimize exposure to conflicts
- Communicate right-of-way priority
- Provide adequate sight distance



# Intersection Conflicts

- Typical conflicts for both pedestrians and motorists, plus:
  - Right-turn/thru movement
  - Weaving to left turn



# Right-turn Conflict



#### Left-turn Weave













# Safer Signals for Cyclists

- Set initial and gap times for bicyclists
- Differentiate detection to optimize signal
- Leading bicyclist interval (LBI)
- Segregate conflicting movements



# Signal Timing

#### MUTCD

- Section 9D.02
  - Standard: On bikeways, signal timing and actuation shall be reviewed and adjusted to consider the needs of bicyclists.
- Yellow change interval
- Red clearance interval



### Bicyclists are slower!

## **Bicycle Detection**

Buttons
Loops
Video
Microwave
Radar
Infrared







### Passive detection







# Segregate Conflicting Movements



# Bicycle Signal Face

- Bicyclist non-compliance
- Provide a leading or lagging bicycle interval
- Continue the bicycle lane on the right-hand side of an exclusive turn lane
- Augment the design of a segregated counterflow
- Unusual or unexpected arrangements of the bicycle movement through complex



# Traffic Control Devices

Subject to Experimentation	Available through Interim Approval	Interpretations	
<ul><li>✓ -&gt;</li></ul>		MAY USE FULL LANE	
<u>Two-Stage Turn Box</u>	Green-Colored Pavement	<u>Use of R4-11 Sign on Roads with</u> <u>Speed Limits Above 35mph</u>	
	2	★       Bardstown Rd       1/2         ★       Louisville Loop       3         Downtown District       1 1/2       ★	
Dashed Bicycle Lanes	Alternate Design for the U.S. Bicycle Route (M1-9) Sign	Modified Bicycle Destination Sign	
NORTH			
Destination Guide Signs for Shared-Use Paths	Bicycle Signal Faces	Installation of Advance Turn and Directional Assemblies for Bike Route Signs	
<u>St</u>	ŃÐ	BIKE →	
<u>Green-Colored Pavement for Use with the Shared-</u> Lane Marking	Bicycle Box	<u>Pavement Markings for</u> <u>Designated Bicycle Routes</u>	

## Shoulder Bikeways

- Shoulder not a travel lane
- Modify shoulder striping
- Opportunity to switch to shared lanes OR
- Add bike lane thru intersection



## Shoulder Striping



#### Intersection with Shared Lanes

Additional/all lanes are shared



# Bike Lane Thru Intersection



### Bike Lane Thru Intersection





# Highlight Conflict Zone







# Highlight Conflict zone

Color in Conflict Areas			
Color in Bikeway Corridor		1	
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Dashed Color in Conflict Are	na la		
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# Bike Lane Thru Intersection



# Sharrow w/ Green background



## Right Turn Shared Lane



# Right Turn Shared Lane



# Two-stage left turn box





# Two-Stage Left Turn Queue Box

#### Required design elements include:

- Bicycle symbol
- ▶ Turn or through arrow
- Turn on red prohibition
- Passive detection of bicycles
- Size to prevent conflicts



SALT LAKE CITY, UT (PHOTO: SALT LAKE CITY PUBLIC WORKS)

# Bike Box





# Bike Box



- Increase visibility
- Reduce signal delay for bikes
- Positioning for left-turn
- Prevent "right-hook" (except at onset of green)
- Groups bikes



# Bike Box



#### Required elements:

- Advance stop bar
- Bike symbol
- RTOR prohibited
- Setback from crosswalk
- Countdown ped signal
- Yellow change & red clearance





# Bicyclists at Roundabouts

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# Making roundabouts work

#### Slow speeds

- Deflection
- Truck apron
- ► NO BIKE LANES
- Simple
  - Single lane
  - ► NO BIKE LANES
- Splitter islands
- Bike ramps



# Bike Lane Ends at Splitter Island



# Slower Speeds & Fewer Conflicts



# Slower Speeds & Fewer Conflicts



# Bike Lane Begins



# Bike Ramp





#### "Protected" Intersections

DESIGNING FOR BICYCLIST SAFETY

#### "Protected" Intersections



# Visibility at Conflict Points

motorist's view at conventional bike lane



motorist's view at separated bike lane

## Visibility at Conflict Points



#### "Protected" Intersections

- O Corner refuge island
- 2 Forward bicycle queuing area
- 3 Motorist yield zone
- Pedestrian crossing island
- 5 Pedestrian crossing of separated bike lane
- 6 Pedestrian curb ramp



## "Protected" Intersections





# Dare to Experiment



# Dare to Experiment



# Useful References

- http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/bicycle\_pedestrian/guidance/mutcd/index.cf
- https://nacto.org/publication/urban-bikeway-design-guide/
- http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/bicycle\_pedestrian/publications/separated\_bi kelane\_pdg/
- https://www.mass.gov/lists/separated-bike-lane-planning-design-guide
- City of Edmonton video on bike box: <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=siixA3FJc11</u>