The BRT Complete Street: How BRT and Bicycles can Coexist

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The BRT Complete Street Presentation Overview

- 1. Benefits of bicycle facilities along BRT routes
- 2. Example of BRT with Bicycle Facilities in Seattle
- 3. Design approaches for bicycle facilities alongside BRT



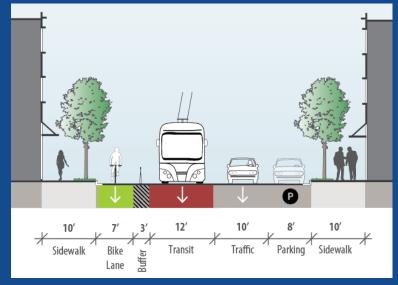






BRT Complete Street Benefits

- BRT projects affect all street users
- Bicycle facilities can be mutually beneficial
- Bicyclists are often transit riders





- RDHCT Corridor identified as a top priority in the 2012 Seattle Transit Master Plan
- Connects Downtown, South Lake Union, Eastlake, U District, Roosevelt, and Northgate
- Identified in Move Seattle Levy as a RapidRide (BRT) corridor





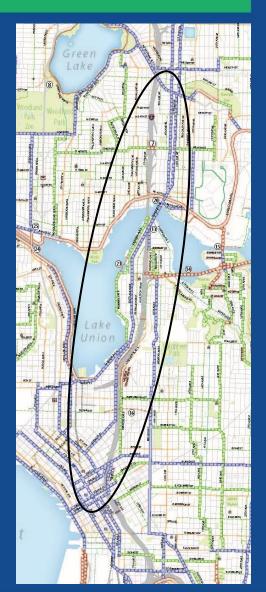




- Mode: BRT or Rapid Streetcar
- Purpose and Need
- Design Alternatives



- Mode Priorities
 - Transit
 - Planned BicycleFacilities
 - Pedestrian
 - Automobiles
 - Freight
 - Curb Use



- Community Input Process
 - Speedier transit
 - Protected bicycle lanes
 - Parking and loading zones



BRT and Bicycle Design Considerations

BRT

- Prioritize Transitwherever possible
- Dedicated lanes through congested areas

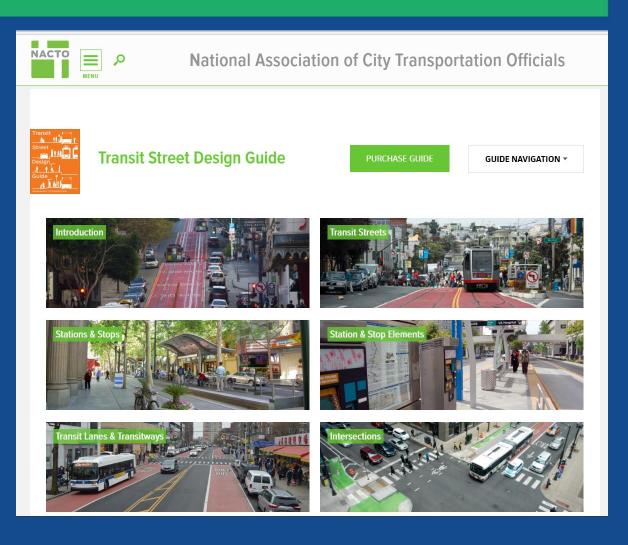
Bicycle facilities

- Design for all ages and abilities
- Safe station interaction
- Complete streetprinciples



The BRT Complete Street Design Guidance

- LocalDesignManual
- NACTOGuidance



Recommended Corridor Concept – Transit Improvements

- Based on Targeted Investment Approach to BRT
 - Full BRT too capital intensive
- TSP
- Bus lanes
- Queue jump lanes at congested intersections





Recommended Corridor Concept – Bicycle Facilities

- Continuous all ages and abilities route
- Bicycle facilities for 100% of corridor
 - Two-way protected bike lanes
 - Protected bike lanes
 - Sharrows (with Parallel route)



NACTO: Two-way Protected Bike Lane

Design Guidance

Wo-Way Cycle Traci

Required Features

Bicycle lane word, symbol, and/or arrow markings (MUTCD Figure 9C-3) shall be placed at the beginning of a cycle track and at periodic intervals along the facility to define the bike lane direction and designate that portion of the street for preferential use by bicyclists.

If configured on a one-way street, a "ONE WAY" sign (MUTCO R6-1, R6-2) with "Except Bikes" plaque shall be posted along the facility and at intersecting streets, alleys, and driveways informing motorists to expect two-way traffic.

 A "DO NOT ENTER" sign (MUTCD R5-1) with "EXCEPT BIKES" plaque shall be posted along the facility to only permit use by bicycles.

along the street (e.g., stop signs and traffic signals) shall also be installed and oriented toward bicyclists traveling in the contra-flow direction.

Recommended Features

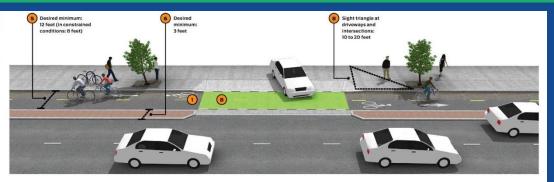
The desirable two-way cycle track width is 12 feet. Minimum width in constrained locations is

When protected by a parking lane, 3 feet is the desired width for a parking buffer to allow for passenger loading and to prevent dooring collisions.⁴³

A dashed yellow centerline should be used to separate two-way bicycle traffic and to help distinguish the cycle track from any adjacent pedestrian area.

Triveways and minor street crossings are a unique challenge to cycle track design. A review of existing facilities and design practice has shown that the following guidance may improve safety at crossings of driveways and minor intersections:

- If the cycle track is parking protected, parking should be prohibited near the intersection to improve visibility. The desirable no-parking area is 30 feet from each side of the crossing.⁴⁴
- For motor vehicles attempting to cross the cycle track from the side street or driveway, street and sidewalk furnishings and/or other features should accommodate a sight triangle of 20 feet to the cycle track from minor street crossings, and 10 feet from driveway crossing.
- Color, yield lines, and "Yield to Bikes" signage should be used to identify the conflict area and make it clear that the cycle track has priority over entering and exiting traffir⁴⁵















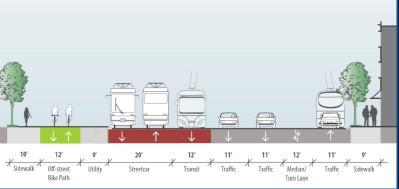


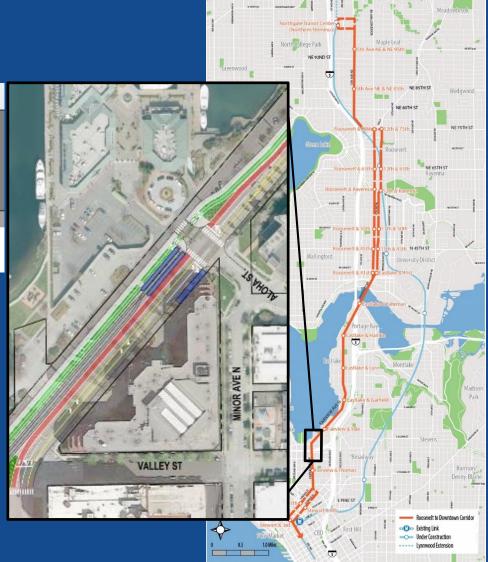
Two-way Protected Bike Lane



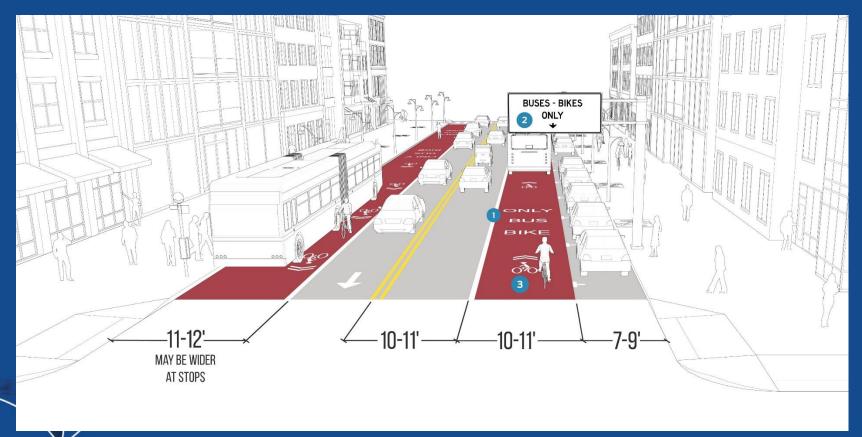
Two-way Protected Bike Lane

Fairview Street at Aloha



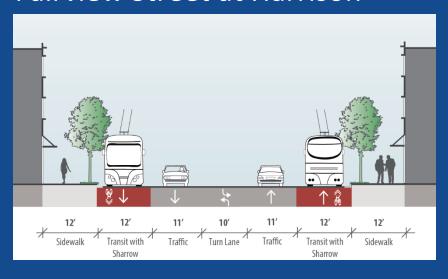


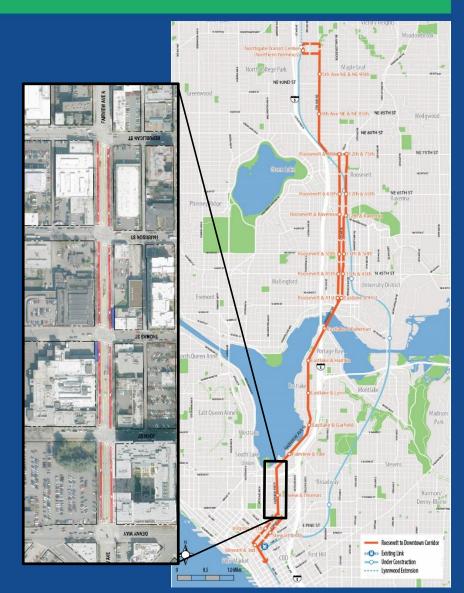
NACTO: Transit Lane with Sharrow



Transit Lane with Sharrow

Fairview Street at Harrison





NACTO: Intersections and Transit Stops

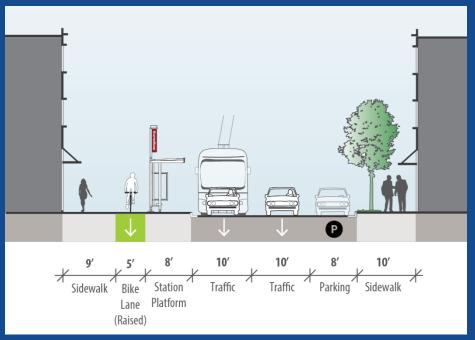
• Principles:

- Minimize person delay, maximize safety
- Prioritize for Reliability
- Signal upgrades and dedicated lanes
- Separate ProblematicMovements



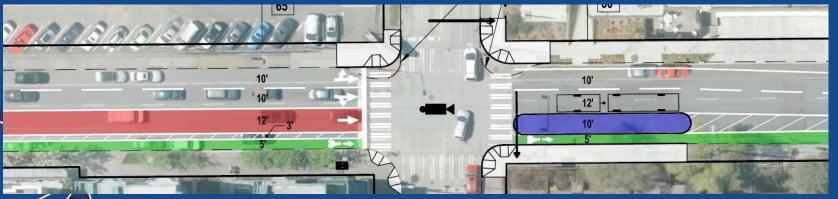
Washington Street, Chicago: Photo by J. Greenfield

Intersections and Transit Stops

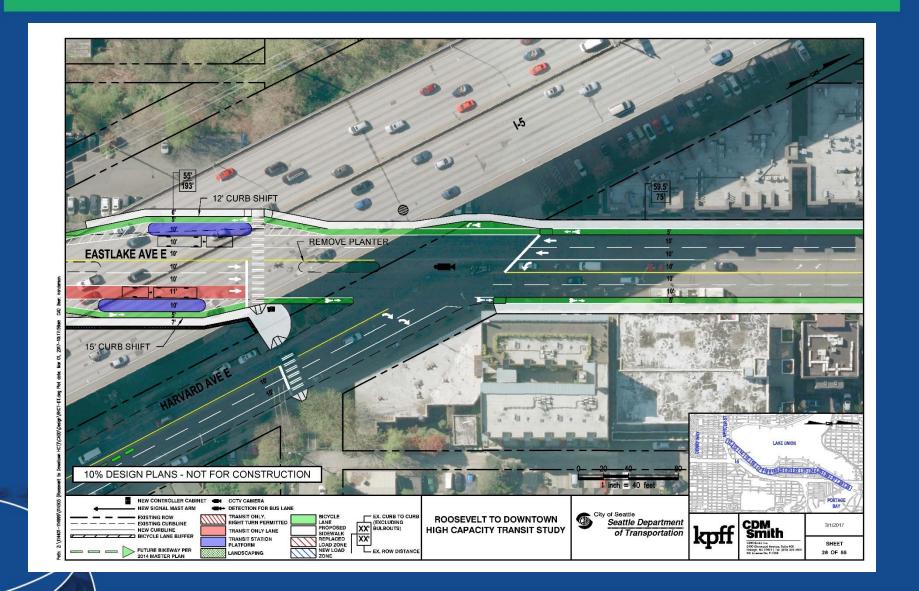




Washington Street, Chicago



Intersections and Transit Stops



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CDM Smith

