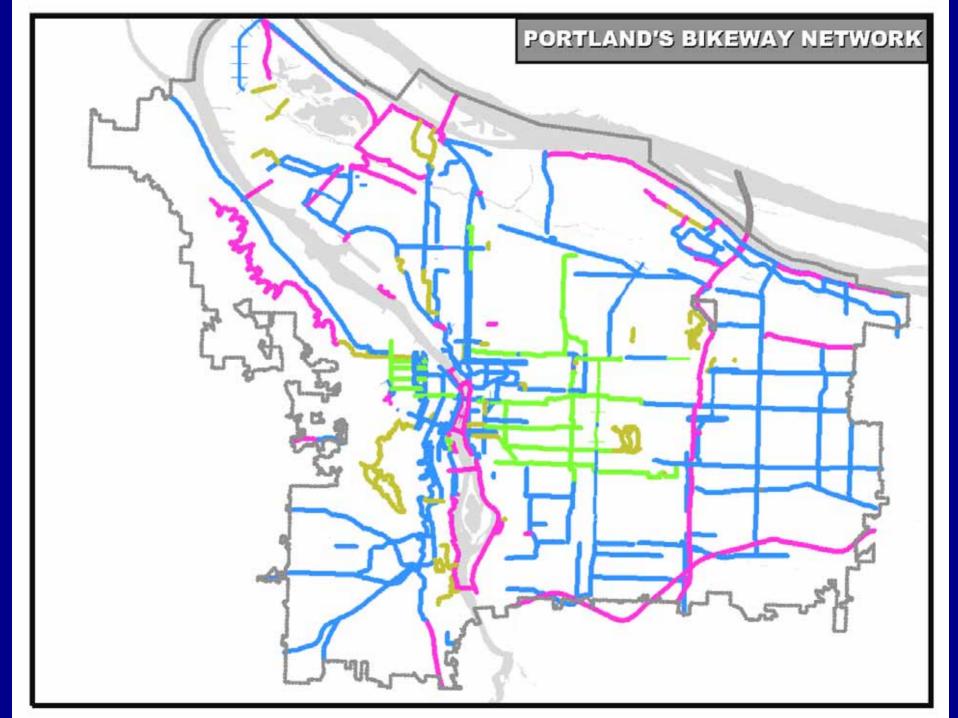


Cycle Zone Analysis

- Develop a more fine-grained understanding of how cycling conditions differ across Portland
- Create divisions that allow us to better tailor treatments to improve conditions
- Understand where conditions offer the highest potential to create world class cycling conditions
- Create an organizing principle that allows for more nuanced discussion about conditions for bicycling



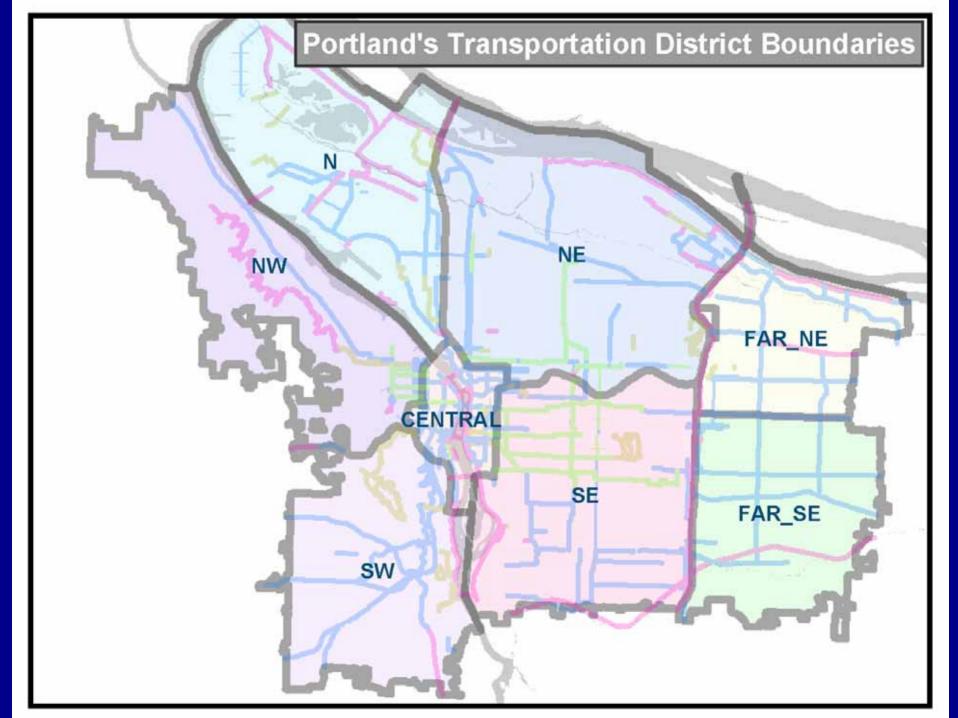
Bicycle Boulevards

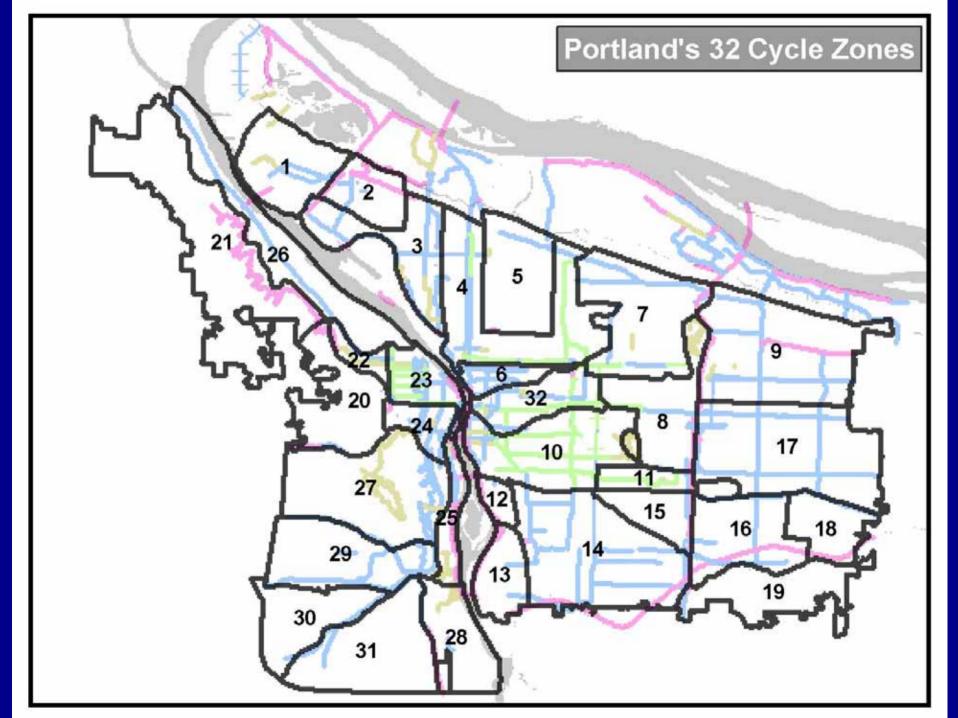
A Bicycle Boulevard is a local street with:

(conditions where people feel safe and comfortable on superb facilities)

- Low Traffic Volumes
 - diversion
- Low Speeds
 - traffic calming
- Easy Crossing of Arterial Streets
 - signalization
 - curb extensions
 - median refuges
- Way-Finding
 - signs, markings
- Priority for People on Bicycles
 - impediments to motor vehicles
 - -bike boxes
 - -prominent markings







Drawing Cycle Zone Lines

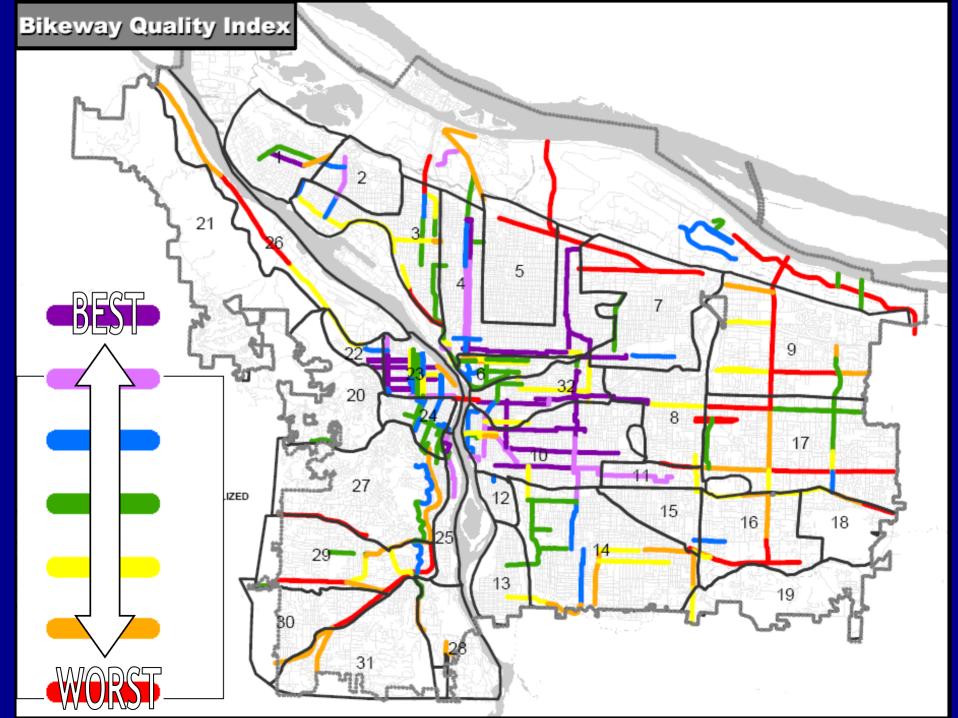
- First Cut: local professional expertise (inhouse)
 - Where does cycling feel similar?
 - Where does cycling feel different?
 - What barriers are difficult to cross?
- Second Cut: advocate expertise
 - Review by City's Bicycle Advisory Committee with emphasis on local knowledge by area
- Third Cut: public input
 - Maps and Crayons

Factors Used to Analyze Cycle Zones

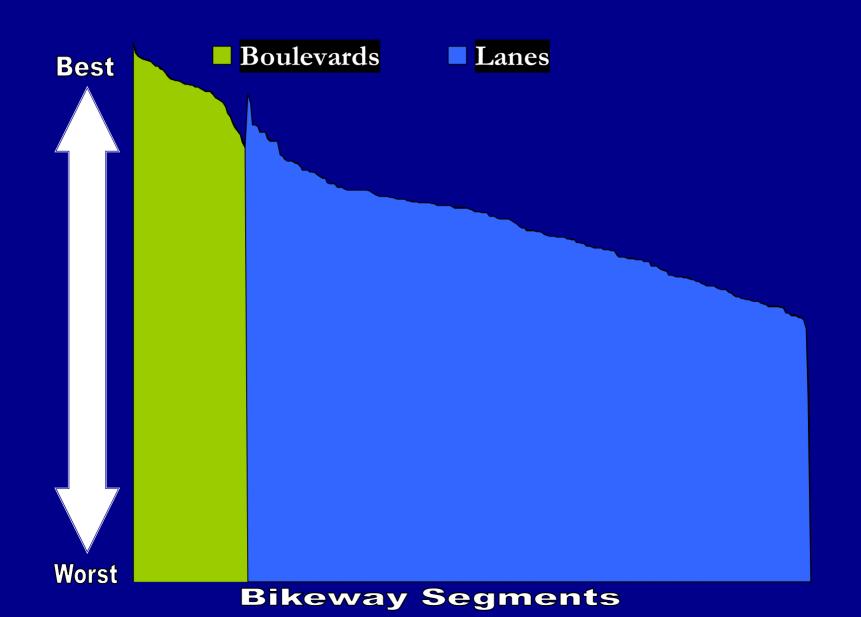
- Quality of the Bikeway Network
- Difficulty of the Barriers
- Density of Roadway Network
- Connectivity of Roadway Network
- Severity of Slope
- Land Use (as proxy for trip distance)

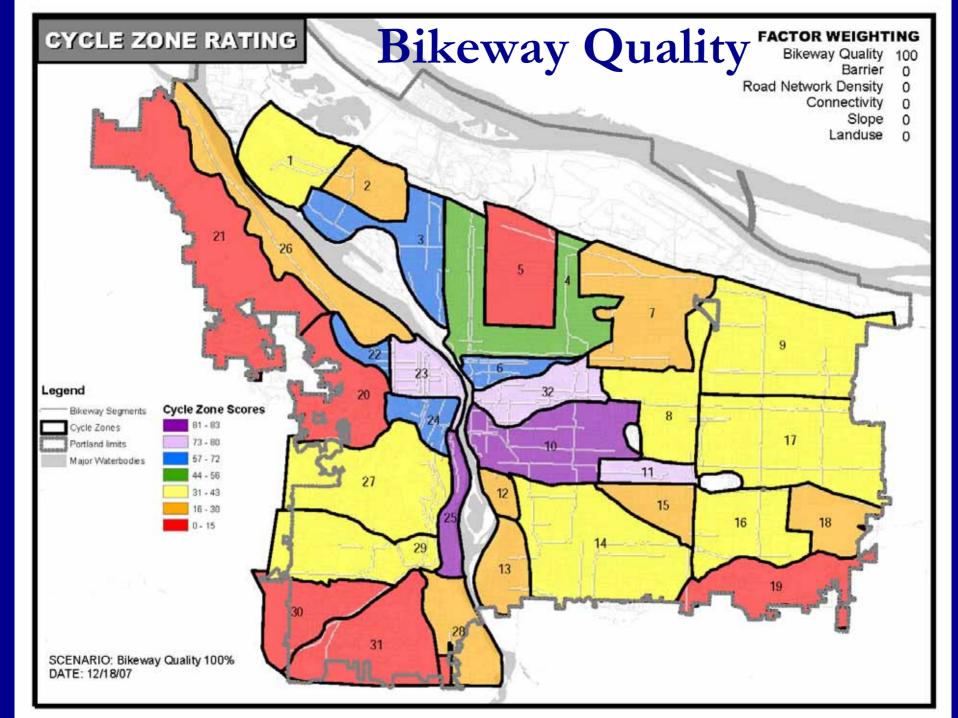
Bikeway Quality Index

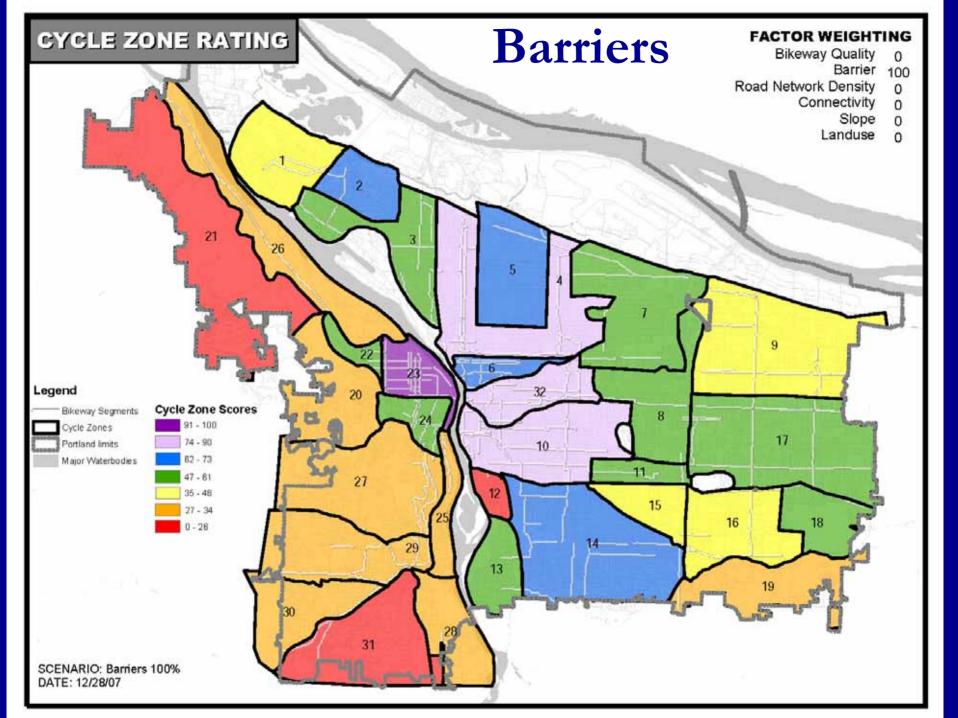
- A means to assess <u>relative</u> quality of existing bikeways based upon:
 - Automobile speeds
 - Automobile volumes
 - Dropped bicycle lanes
 - Difficult transitions
 - Number of travel lanes
 - Width of bicycle lanes
 - Jogs in route
 - Quality of pavement
 - Quality of intersection crossings
 - Number of stops

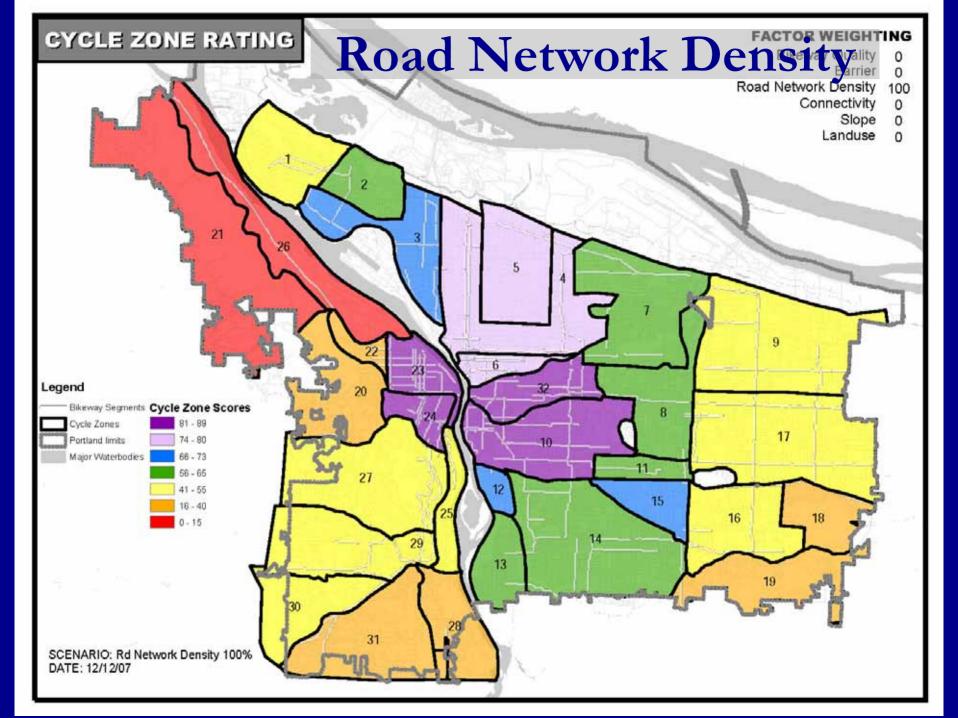


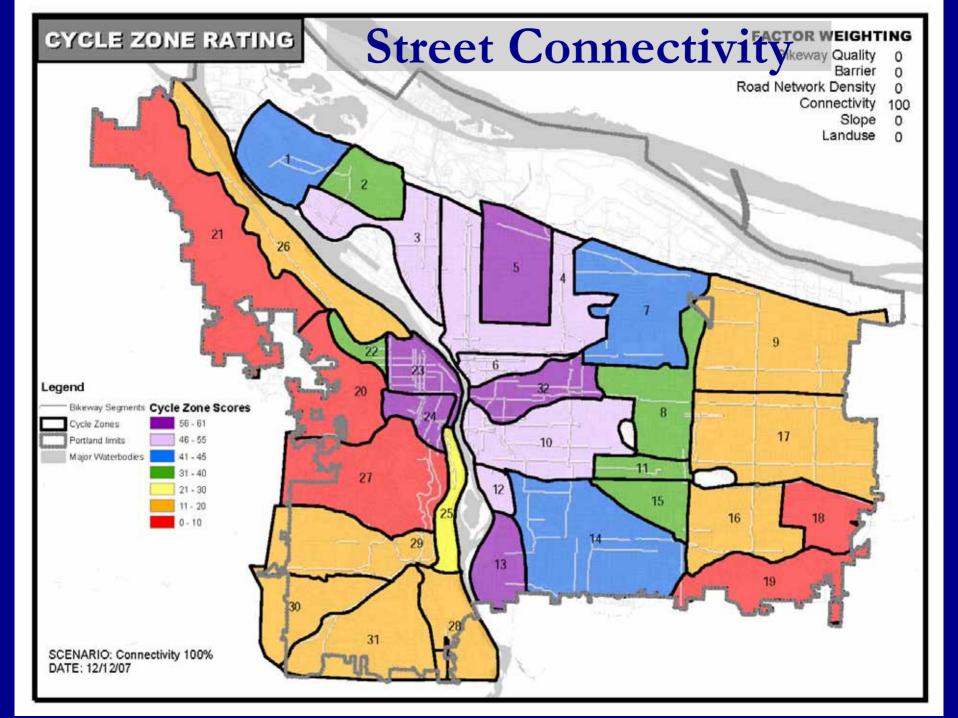
Ranking of Bikeway Segments

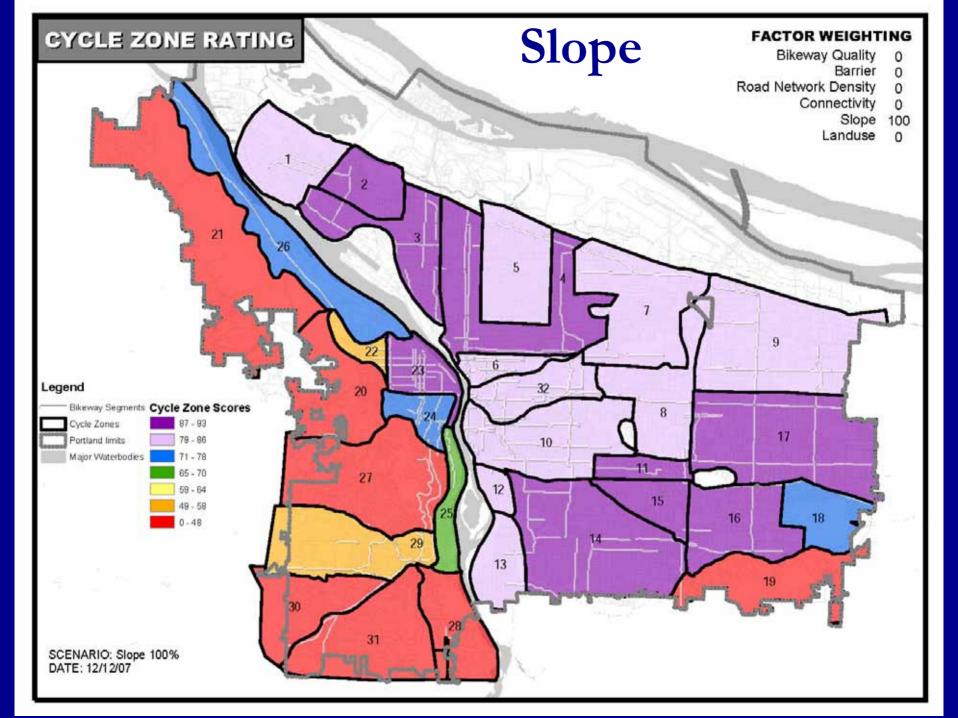


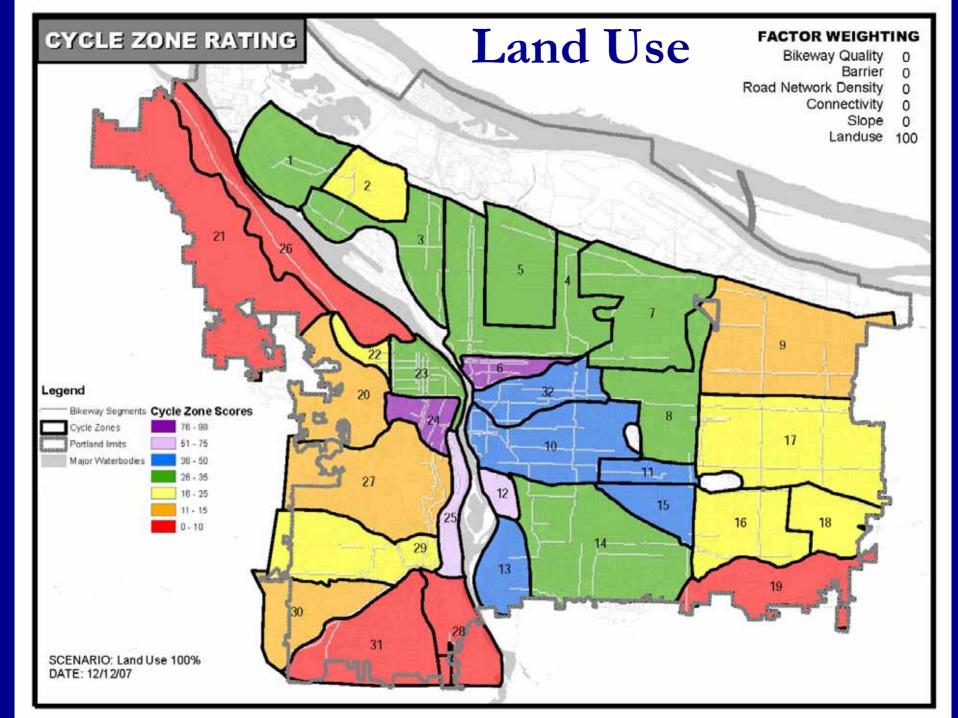




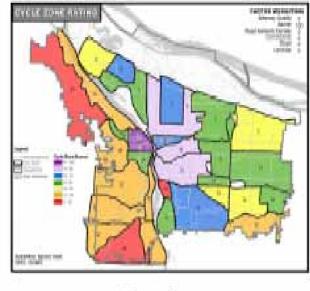


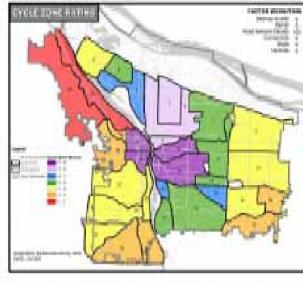




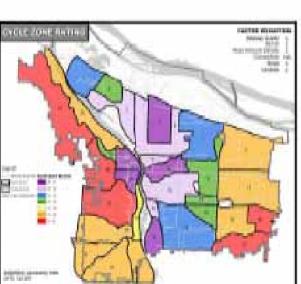


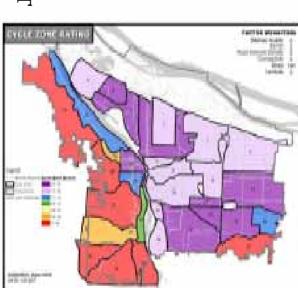


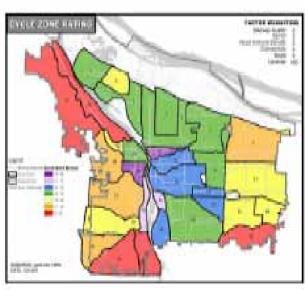




Road Network Density



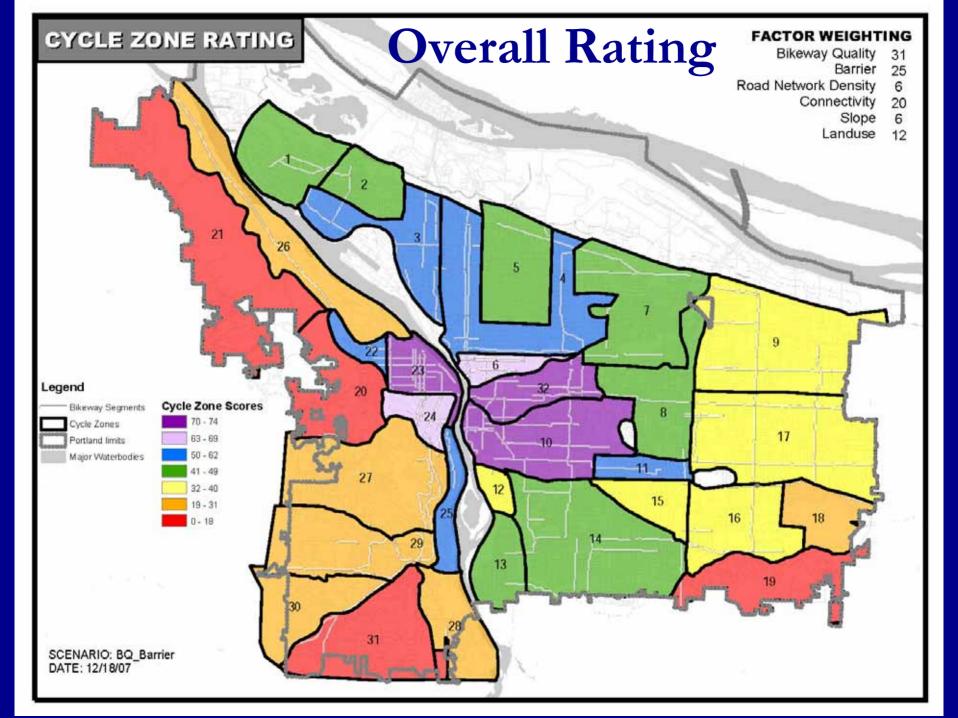




Roadway Connectivity

Slope

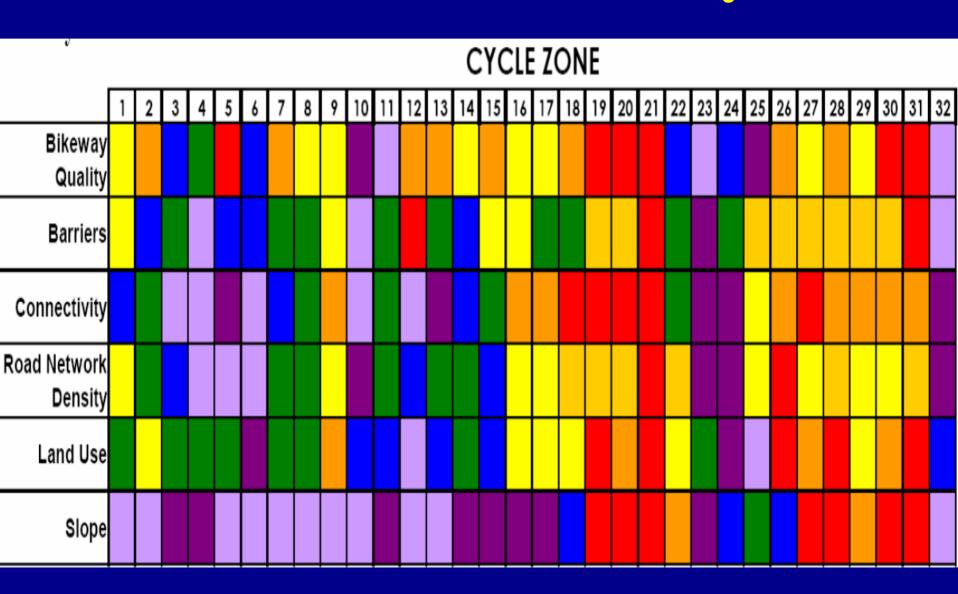
Land Use



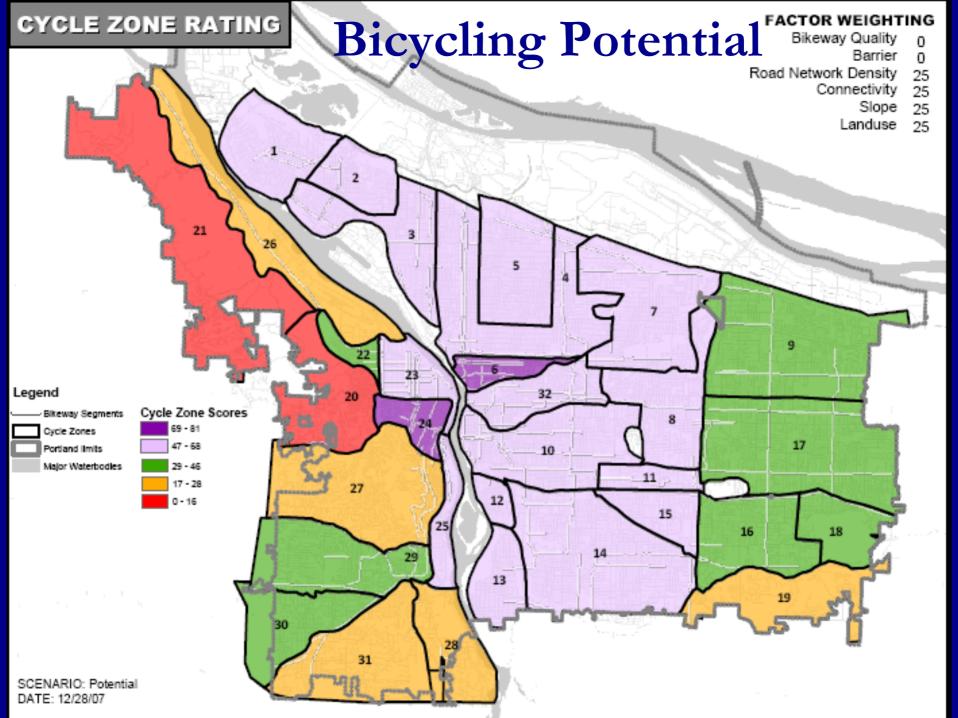
Using the Cycle Zone Analysis (CZA)

1. Clearly understanding weaknesses/strengths in each area of the city

Matrix of Conditions by Zone



2. Identifying Areas of Highest Potential for Bicycling



Ш Ц

CYCLE ZONE 27 - SOUTHWEST CYCLE ZONE 10 - INNER EAST





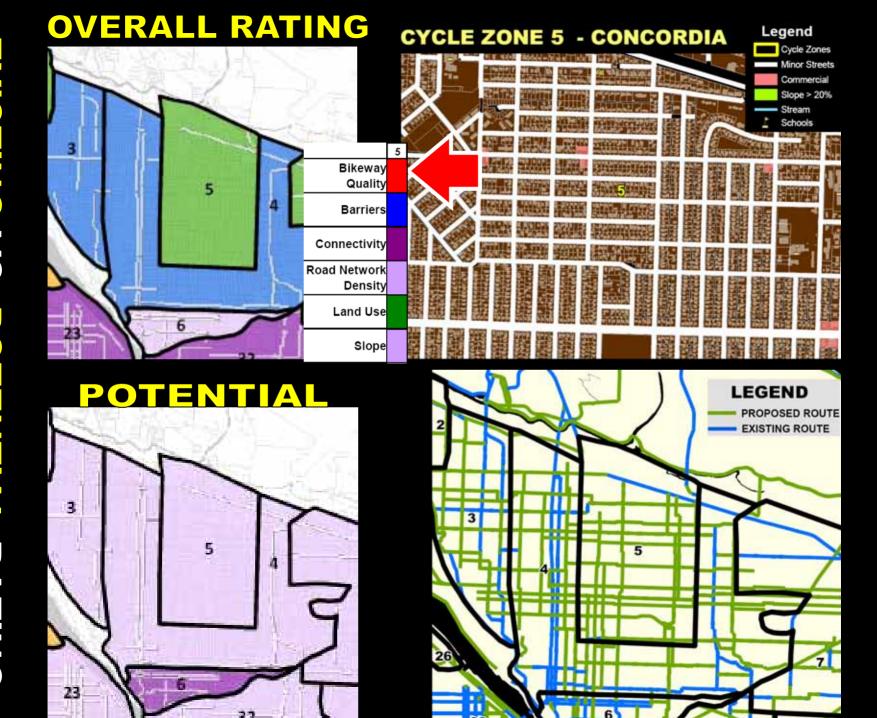


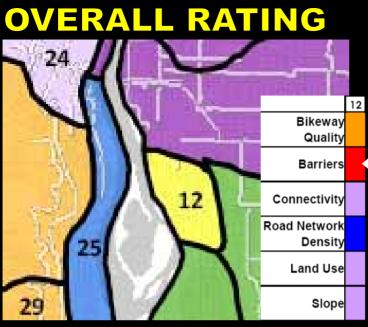
Cycle Zones Streets Commercial Slope > 20%

Legend

Stream Schools

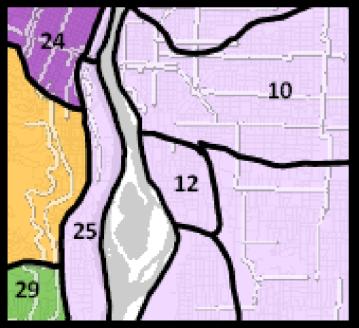
Scale 1:5,660







POTENTIAL





3. Tailoring Solutions that permit nuanced considerations

CYCLE ZONE GROUPINGS

characteristics → strategy

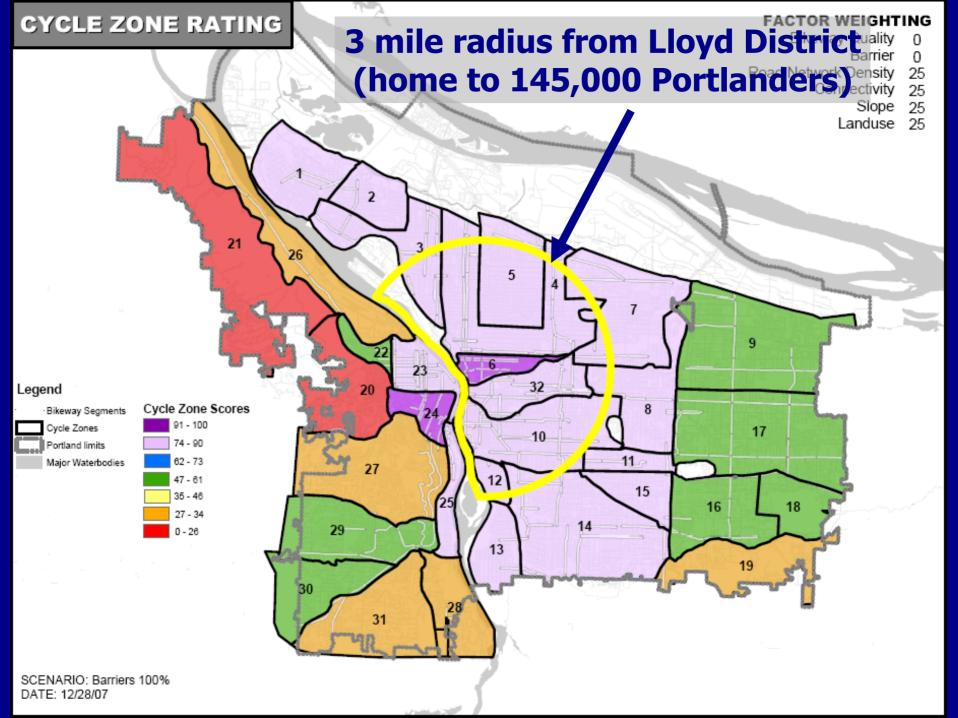
GROUPS	Group 1 NW	Group 2 Inner SW	Group 3 Outer SW	Group 4 Central West	Group 5 Outer North	Group 6 Inner N-NE	Group 7 Central East	Group 8 Inner East	Group 9 Outer East	Group 10 Far SE
Cycle Zones	20,21,26	27,29	30,31,28	22,23, 24,25	1,2	3,4,5	6,10,12,32	7,8,11, 13,14,15	9,16,17	18,19
Road Network Density	WORST	POOR	POOR	BEST	MOD	GOOD	BEST	GOOD	POOR	POOR
Connectivity	WORST	POOR	POOR	GOOD	MOD	GOOD	BEST	MOD- GOOD	POOR	WORST
Land Use	WORST	POOR	WORST	BEST	MOD	MOD	GOOD	MOD- GOOD	POOR	WORST
Slope	WORST	POOR	WORST	GOOD	GOOD	BEST	GOOD	BEST	GOOD	WORST
POTENTIAL	LOWEST	MED	LOW	HIGH- TOP	HIGH	нібн	HIGH- TOP	HIGH	MED	LOW
STRATEGY	•Access to Transit •Direct Thru Routes w/ Wide Bike Lanes	Access to Retail Access to Transit Safe Crossings Connect Gaps Direct Thru Routes W/ Wide Bike Lanes	•Access to Transit •Direct Thru Routes w/ Wide Bike Lanes	Bicycle Districts All Streets Access Comfort in Mixed Traffic	 Access to Retail Access to Transit Safe Crossings Direct Thru Routes w/ Wide Bike Lanes 	•Fine Bikeway Network Mesh •Low Traffic Priority Bike Streets •Maximize Proximity to Commercial	• Fine Bikeway Network Mesh • Low Traffic Priority Bike Streets • Maximize Proximity to Commercial	• Fine Bikeway Network Mesh • Low Traffic Priority Bike Streets • Maximize Proximity to Commercial	Access to Transit Connect Gaps Direct Thru Routes w/ Wide Bike Lanes	•Direct Thru Routes w/ Wide Bike Lanes

Cycle Zone Groupings

characteristics → strategy

COLOR	>	RANK	CZ GROUP STRATEGY/FOCUS
D. d		NA/ a wat	Highest Rd Net. Density, Land Use Mix & Connectivity Bicycle Districts
Red		Worst	↑ Land Use Mix
Orange & Yellow	>	Poor	↑ Rd Network Density ↑ Land Use Mix Fine Bikeway Mesh Low Traffic Bike Priority Streets
Green	>	Moderate	Land Use Mix = Poor Access to Commercial/Centers
Blue &	•	Good	↓ Rd Network Density ↓ Connectivity Direct Routes w/ Wide Bike Lanes
Indigo			↑ Degree of Slope ↓ Outside CC Buffer (5mi) Access to Transit
Violet > I		Best	↓ Connectivity ↑ Degree of Steep Slope │ Connect Network Gaps

4. Promoting highest potential areas to business interests.



Imagine Downtown / Lloyd District



5. Showing Relationship Between Bikeway Quality, Cycle Zone Quality and Ridership

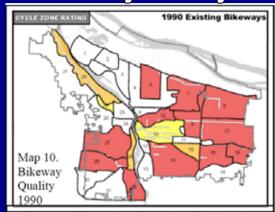
(i.e., validating efforts to improve cycling and/or "build it and they will come" approach)

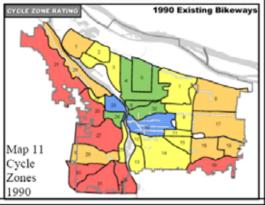
Cycle Zones and Ridership 1990-2008

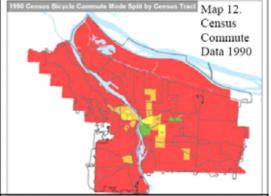
Bikeway Quality

Biking Conditions

Ridership

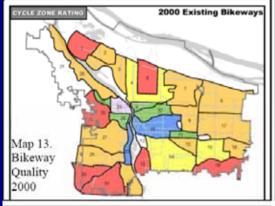


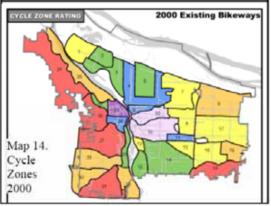


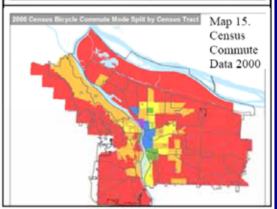




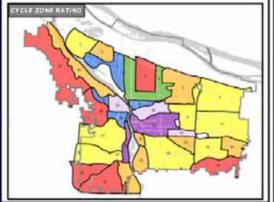
YR



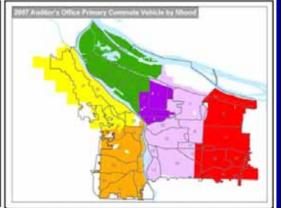




2000







2007

Lessons Learned

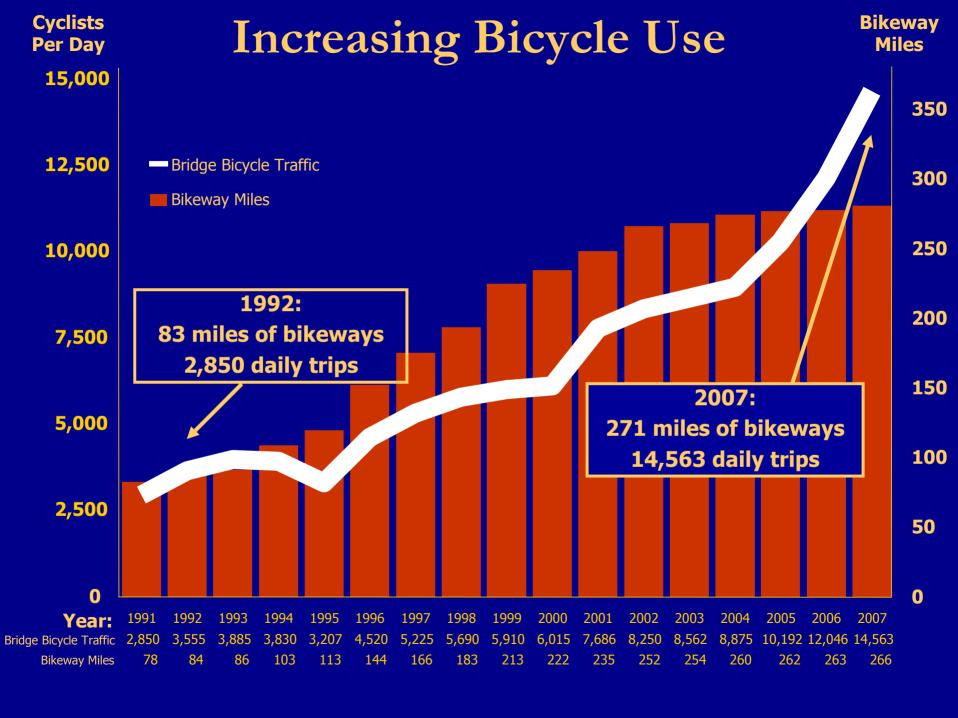
- Weighting the different conditions is critical
- There are nuanced factors that result in different considerations and treatments for each cycle zone
- This tool is only a companion to local knowledge and is simply a means to best organize and present local knowledge
- Like all models: data-intensive!
- The Bicycle Quality Index is transferable only when there exists a decent bikeway network

Next Steps

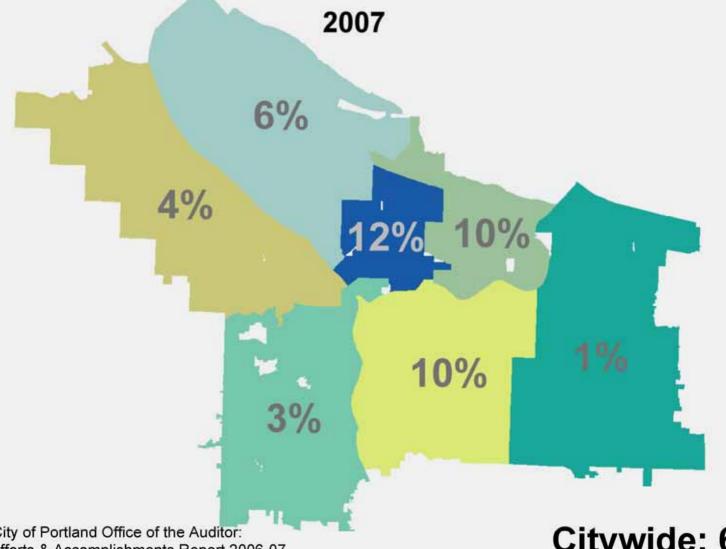
- Develop a better interface between mapping tool (ArcMap) and analysis tool (Excel)
- Determine "correct" (universal?) weighting
- Develop more detailed proxy for trip distance
- Incorporate local streets and off-street paths
- Incorporate Bicycle Intersection Safety Index (BISI)

4 Types of Transportation Cyclists



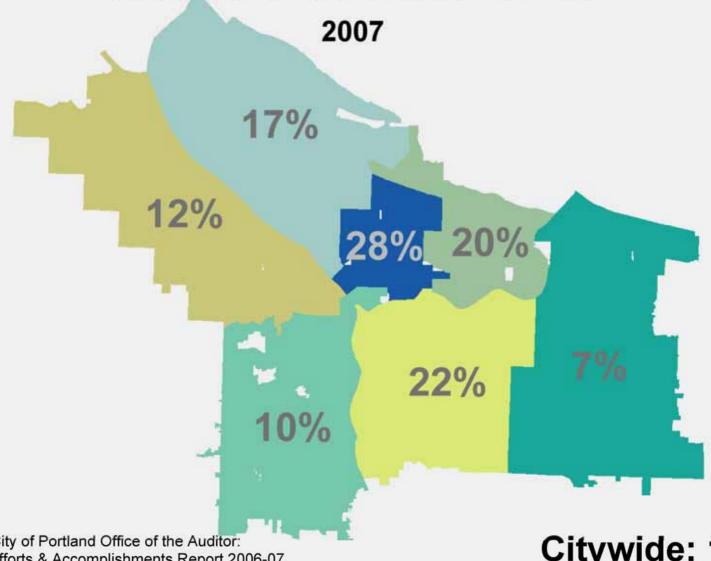






Source: City of Portland Office of the Auditor: Service Efforts & Accomplishments Report 2006-07 Citywide: 6%

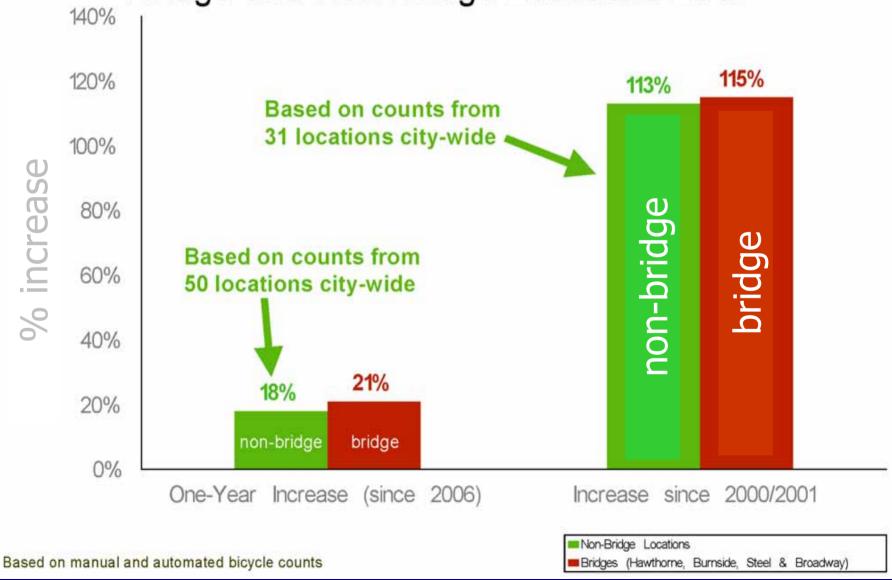




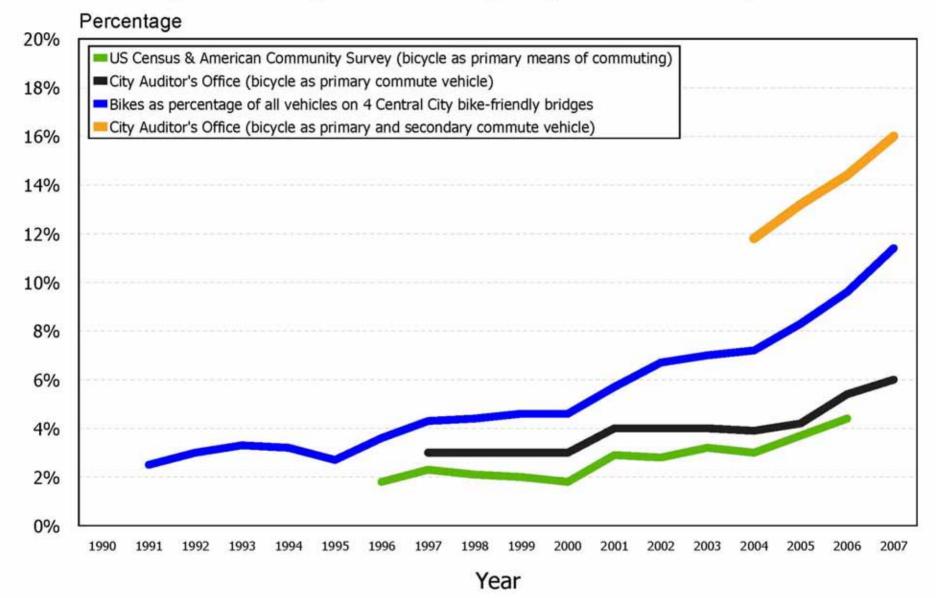
Source: City of Portland Office of the Auditor: Service Efforts & Accomplishments Report 2006-07 Citywide: 16%

Increase in Bicycle Traffic

Bridge and Non-Bridge Locations 2007



Rising Bicycle Use in Portland Bridge Counts, US Census, City Auditor's Reports



Decreasing Crash Rate

