

# BALTIMORE COUNTY BICYCLE & PEDESTRIAN MASTER PLAN

## **Vision Statement + Goals**





### Increase Safety

**Ensure Equity** 



### **Protect the Environment**



### **Collaborate with Partners**



**Expand Access & Connectivity** 



**Enhance Public Health** 

**Create Economic Growth** 

"Baltimore County will consist of an active transportation network that is safe and accessible to improve the quality of life and health for users of all ages, abilities, and demographics."

## **Existing Conditions**

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#### 22 miles of bicycle lanes\*:

- District 1: 11 miles
- District 2: 0 miles
- District 3: 0 miles
- District 4: 0 miles
- District 5: 5 miles
- District 6: 1 miles
- District 7: 5 miles



### 24 miles of unpaved shared use paths and 9.4 miles of paved shared use paths:

District 1: 5 miles; 2 miles District 2: 0.2 miles; 2 miles District 3: 20 miles unpaved District 4: 1 mile paved District 5: 1 mile paved

- District 6: 3 miles paved
- District 7: 0.2 miles paved



#### 2,425 miles of sidewalks:

- District 1: 390 miles
- District 2: 312 miles
- District 3: 236 miles
- District 4: 409 miles
- District 5: 414 miles
- District 6: 348 miles
- District 7: 316 miles





### 5

## **Network Approach**

- The network approach is aligned with the overall goals to ensure equity, increase safety, expand access, improve sustainability, and enhance public health
- The network takes into account existing conditions analysis and public engagement efforts
- The network draft aims to recommend connected, comprehensive, and low-stress facilities for people of all ages and abilities





### **Demand Analysis**

The demand analysis will help the County identify areas of potential demand for active transportation. This type of demand is often expressed as where people live, work, play, shop, learn, take transit, and access community services. A composite demand score will summarize the geographic distribution of active transportation demand in Baltimore County.

### DEMAND INPUTS



Trails and Parks are attractions and generators of pedestrian and biking activity.



Retail shopping areas are attractions for walking and biking. Places where people can complete errands, such as banks, are also generators of pedestrian and bicycling trips.



People are likely to walk and bike near their homes for recreation or to visit nearby friends and family.



#### Where People Work

Higher densities of workers can mean greater numbers of people walking and biking.



High numbers of people walk and bike to school. This can be because it is more enjoyable, to avoid school pick-up or dropoff congestion, or because they don't have access to a personal vehicle.



All transit trips start or end with a walking trip.

### **Equity Analysis**

While all communities offer a variety of ways to get around, not everyone has equal access to a wide range of convenient, safe, and affordable means of transportation. Uneven distribution of active transportation infrastructure can provide health, safety, mobility, and economic benefits for some subsegments of a population, while increasing hardships for others. Locating concentrations of disadvantaged populations can be the first step in identifying and prioritizing those needs.





### The recommendations for Baltimore County include...







	Al	oout 33 miles of Con	nplete Streets	
		District 1: 1 mile	District 5: 4 miles	
,		District 2: 7 miles	District 6: 8 miles	
		District 3: 2 miles	District 7: 9 miles	
		District 4: 3 miles		



### Recommended On-Road **Bikeway Network**

#### Description

The goal of the recommended on-road bikeway network is to provide connected and accessible biking options for users of all ages and abilities. A connected network with appropriate bicycle facilities is a critical part of achieving the Plan's vision of a safe, low stress network. Roadway modifications should be implemented in a way that enhances safety for all modes.

Today, there are about 15 miles of on-road bicycle facilities and this Plan identifies about 70 miles of new on-road facilities to build over time throughout the County, as shown in the map in Figure 26.

### **Facility Types**







Bike Lane

**Bicycle Boulevard** 

Sharrow/Shared Lane



Separated Bike Lane



"Towson should be bicycle

centric. This is a way to be

innovative and take Towson

safety, and a safer community."

to the next level of green,

-Public Comment

**Buffered Bike Lane** 

## **MDOT Context Zones**

The Maryland State Highway Administration (SHA) is a key partner in implementation, as 27% of the overall recommended network and 19% of long-term improvements are located on SHA roads.

- The context guide introduces six context zones that conform to the varied landscapes and development patterns present in Maryland.
- The SHA context zones prioritize safe access for all road users in areas with the highest concentrations of trip destinations.

ZONE	TRAFFIC	SAFETY	ACCESSIBILITY	CONNECTIVITY	STATE OF GOOD REPAIR	QUALITY OF SERVICE
Urban Core		~	*	~		*
Suburban Activity Center		1		~		~
Traditional Town Center	~	1	~	~	1	
Suburban	~	~		~		~
Rural	~	~			~	





## **Prioritization Approach**





### **Step 1: Project Prioritization**

We will evaluate the network using a data driven screening process to sort projects by score into high, medium and low priority.

### **Step 2: Collaborative Review**

We will review the results of prioritization with County staff and project partners.

### Step 3: Master Project Lists!

The finalized network segments are complete and categorized into high, medium, and low priority phases.

## Bikeway + Trail Prioritization

### **Prioritization Inputs:**

- Regional Connectivity
- Intersect with High Equity Area
- Intersect with High Demand Area
- Number of Bicycle and Pedestrian Crashes

Tier 1: 47 miles

Tier 2: 244 miles

Tier 3: 110 miles



## **Complete Streets Prioritization**

### **Prioritization Inputs:**

- Regional Connectivity
- Intersect with High Equity Area
- Intersect with High Demand Area
- Number of Bicycle and Pedestrian Crashes

Tier 1: 31 miles

Tier 2: 74 miles

Tier 3: 10 miles



## Pedestrian Priority Areas

### **Prioritization Inputs:**

- Sidewalk Gap Closure
- Intersect with High Equity Area
- Intersect with High Demand Area
- Presence of Dangerous Roadways
- Number Pedestrian Injuries or Fatalities



GOAL	PERFORMANCE MEASURES	PERFORMANCE TARGET	ANNUAL GOAL
Expand Access & Connectivity	Improve level of traffic stress	Implement recommended network by 2053.	Complete planning or design phase of at least one Tier 1 project. Design and construct at least 6 miles of bikeways and/or shared use paths from any priority tiers. Design and construct at least 2 miles of
Increase Safety	Non-motorized killed and serious injury (KSI) crashes	Reduce bicycle and pedestrian crash rates 75% between 2023 and 2045.	Complete Streets from any priority tiers. Reduce bicycle and pedestrian crash rates by at least 3% from prior year.
	Physical activity / opportunities	Increase active transportation facility users 15% by 2030.	Provide new opportunities for active transportation or recreation from prior year.
Ensure Equity	Funds spent in high-demand disadvantaged communities.	Increase funding for implementation 5% by 2030.	20% or more of annual implementation funding spent in high equity need areas.
Protect the Environment	Carbon dioxide emissions	Decrease carbon dioxide emissions 10% between 2023 and 2030.	Decrease carbon dioxide emissions by at least 1% from prior year.
Create Economic Growth	Gross domestic product (GDP)	Improve access to goods and services 50% between 2033 and 2045.	Initiate at least one network improvement that increases access to commercial areas.
Collaborate with Partners	County Stakeholders	Increase stakeholders by 25% by 2030.	Evaluate stakeholder participation each year and identify opportunities.

