

Blazing new paths with multimodal level of service



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Parametrix FEHR / PEERS

Learning Objectives

Discuss the menu of MMLOS Options

02 Review Ped and Bike LTS Methodologies

Identify ways to use MMLOS when building your long-range project list

Key Terms

Long Range Planning

Approach to achieve balance between land use and transportation during development of a comprehensive plan.

Level of Service (LOS) Standards

The promise of how a transportation system will perform. Level of service standard required for transportation facilities by 1990 GMA. Subsequent GMA updates have required more and more specificity for modes other than vehicles.

Concurrency

Making sure that promise is kept within a six-year window. Development first needs to pass the concurrency review.



MMLOS: The Menu is Large



Connectivity

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Block length

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Mobility units



Bellevue LOS

Mode	LOS Metric	LOS Standard	LOS Guideline
	Volume/capacity at intersections	LOS C-E+. Varies by land use context	N/A
Vehicle	Typical urban travel speed on arterials	N/A	Percent of posted speed limit, LOS varies by neighborhood context
Dedectrian	Sidewalk plus landscape buffer	12-20 feet for sidewalk + landscape, varies by land use context	N/A
Pedestrian	Pedestrian comfort, access, and safety at intersections	N/A	Crosswalk and back-of-curb design varies by land use context
Pievelo	Level of Traffic Stress (LTS) on corridors	N/A	Design to achieve LTS/ LOS varies by roadway traffic speed and volume
Bicycle	Level of Traffic Stress at intersections	N/A	Maintain corridor LTS/LOS at intersections. Design components vary by context
	Passenger comfort, access, and safety	N/A	Varies by transit stop/station typology
Transit	Transit travel speed on corridors	N/A	14 mph on Frequent Transit Network corridors between activity centers

Pedestrian LOS Cross-Section Examples - Bellevue



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Route Directness Analysis (RDI)

• 1	• 2	• 3
Created a Route Directness Index (RDI)	RDI score for each intersection visualized as a raster	Helped Olympia prioritize projects for pathways, crosswalks, sidewalks, and bicycle facilities
Existing Roadway Network	work Proposed Connections I	Delta Existing - Proposed



WSDOT Route Directness Index



State highways in communities can be one of the **biggest barriers** to active transportation Improving the availability of low-stress crossings that are well integrated into connected active transportation networks will increase the opportunity for people to choose walking and biking modes

Combining route directness and LTS



WSDOT-Pedestrian Level of Traffic Stress

Exhibit 1510-1 Pedestrian Level of Traffic Stress (PLTS) in mixed traffic (no marked bicycle lane, with or without shoulder) (New Exhibit 2023)

PLTS in mixed tra	ffic (no pedestria	nn facil	ity)					
lana	AADT			Таг	rget Sp	eed		
Lanes	AADT	≤20	25	30	35	40	45	50+
1 thru lane per direction (or 1 lane one-way street)	0 - 750	1	1	3	4	4	4	4
	751 - 1500	1	2	3	4	4	4	4
	1501 - 3000	2	2	3	4	4	4	4
	> 3000	2	3	3	4	4	4	4
2 thru lanes per direction	0 - 6000	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
	> 6000	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
3+ thru lanes per direction	Any ADT	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

Exhibit 1510-2 Pedestrian Level of Traffic Stress (PLTS) based on Sidewalk Width (New Exhibit 2023)

Greater than Minimum Sid	ewalk Present	(6' or g	reate	er)					
lance	AADT	Target Speed							
Lanes	AADT	≤20	25	30	35	40	45	50+	
1 thru lane per direction (or 1 lane one-way street)	0 - 750	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	
	751 - 1500	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	
	1501 - 3000	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	
	> 3000	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	
2 thru lanes per direction	0 - 6000	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	
	> 6000	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	
3+ thru lanes per direction	Any ADT	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	

Minimum Sidewalk Present (5')										
1	AADT	Target Speed								
Lanes	AADT	≤20	25	30	35	40	45	50+		
1 thru lane per direction (or 1 lane one-way street)	0 - 750	1	1	2	4	4	4	4		
	751 - 1500	1	1	2	4	4	4	4		
	1501 - 3000	1	1	2	4	4	4	4		
	> 3000	2	2	2	4	4	4	4		
2 thru lanes per direction	0 - 6000	2	2	2	4	4	4	4		
	> 6000	2	2	3	4	4	4	4		

Bicycle LTS Example - Bellevue





Bicycle LTS Example - Bellevue

Speed Limit (mph)	Arterial Traffic Volume*	No Marking	Sharrow Lane Marking	Striped Bike Lane	Buffered Bike Lane	Protected Bike Lane	Physically Separated Bikeway
	<3k	1	1		1	1	1
≤25	3-7k	3	2	2	2	1	1
	≥7k	3	3	2	2	1	1
	<15k	4	3	2	2	1	1
30	15-25k	4	4	3	3	3	1
	≥25k	4	4	3	3	3	1
25	<25k	4	4	3	3	3	1
35	≥25k	4	4	4	3	3	1
40	Any volume	4	4	4	4	3	1

* Approximate volume thresholds Number in each cell represents Bicycle LOS



WSDOT-Bicycle Level of Traffic Stress

BLTS in mixed traffic (no bicycle facility)									
Lance	AADT		Target Speed						
Lanes	AADT	≤20	25	30	35	40	45	50+	
1 thru lane per direction (or 1 lane one-way street)	0 - 750	1	2	3	4	4	4	4	
	751 - 1500	1	2	3	4	4	4	4	
	1501 - 3000	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	
	> 3000	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	
2 thru lanes per direction	0 - 6000	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	
	> 6000	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	
3+ thru lanes per direction	Any ADT	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	

Exhibit 1520-5 Bicycle Level of Traffic Stress in mixed traffic (no bicycle facility) (New Exhibit 2023)

Exhibit 1520-6 Bicycle Level of Traffic Stress for Conventional Bike Lane (paint stripe only) (New Exhibit 2023)

Conventional Bike Lanes (5' or greater)								
lanos	AADT			Targ	et Spe	ed		
Lalles	AADT	≤20	25	30	35	40	45	50+
1 thru lane per direction (or 1 lane one-way street)	0-750	1	2	2	4	4	4	4
	751-1500	1	2	2	4	4	4	4
	1501-3000	1	2	2	4	4	4	4
	3000+	2	2	2	4	4	4	4
2 thru lanes per direction	0-6000	2	2	3	4	4	4	4
	>6000	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
3+ thru lanes per direction	Any ADT	3	3	4	4	4	4	4

Exhibit 1520-7 Bicycle Level of Traffic Stress for Buffered Bike Lane (painted buffer 2 foot wide or greater) (New Exhibit 2023)

Buffered Bike Lanes (minimum 2' buffer / greater than or equal to 7 feet total)									
laner	AADT	Target Speed							
Lanes	AADT	≤20	25	30	35	40	45	50+	
1 thru lane per direction (or 1 lane one-way street)	0-750	1	1	2	3	4	4	4	
	751-1500	1	1	2	3	4	4	4	
	1501-3000	1	1	2	3	4	4	4	
	3000+	2	2	2	3	4	4	4	
2 thru lanes per direction	0-6000	2	2	2	3	4	4	4	
	>6000	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	

Parametrix FEHR*PEERS Example: City of Kenmore Bike LOS Standard

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Table T-5. Bicycle LOS – Facility Requirements

s	Within Bicycle Priority Network
	Provides minimum treatment* recommendation, as shown within Bicycle Priority Network
	Provides a lower-level facility* than recommended in the Bicycle Priority Network
	No bicycle facility

* Bicycle facilities - lowest-level to highest-level of treatment: shared; bike lanes; buffered bike facility; separated trail.

North Bend Way Complete Street Corridor Plan

North Bend Way Multimodal Assessment

- Suitable for all ages and abilities
- Connections to destinations
- Level of Traffic Stress (LTS)





Source: WSDO

Examples of facility types and associated bicycle level of traffic stress (BLTS) is illustrated above. Facilities with a BLTS 1 are likely to appeal to 100 percent of people who want to ride a bicycle. Facilities with a BLTS 2 may include more separation than standard bike lines, but no physical barrier. 81 percent of bicycle riders would use this facility. Facilities with a BLTS 3 may include minimal separation with about 12 percent of riders who would use this facility. Only about 1 percent of riders would use BLTS 4 facilities where no separated space is offered.







Multimodal Impact Fees

Multimodal projects within **ROW** have always been allowed (but often not included)

SB 5254: bike/ped facilities outside of the street/road **ROW** designed with multimodal commuting as an intended use are eligible

Building Your Multimodal Project List





Targeted Outreach

Workshops in the community (pop ups & studios) or places people are already going (grocery stores, pre-existing community events)

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Bikeshop/walkshop

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- Bike & Ped groups
- Community based organization outreach
- Outreach via local schools
 - Social media and targeted advertising
- Outreach to minority owned businesses



Questions?



Thank you!

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