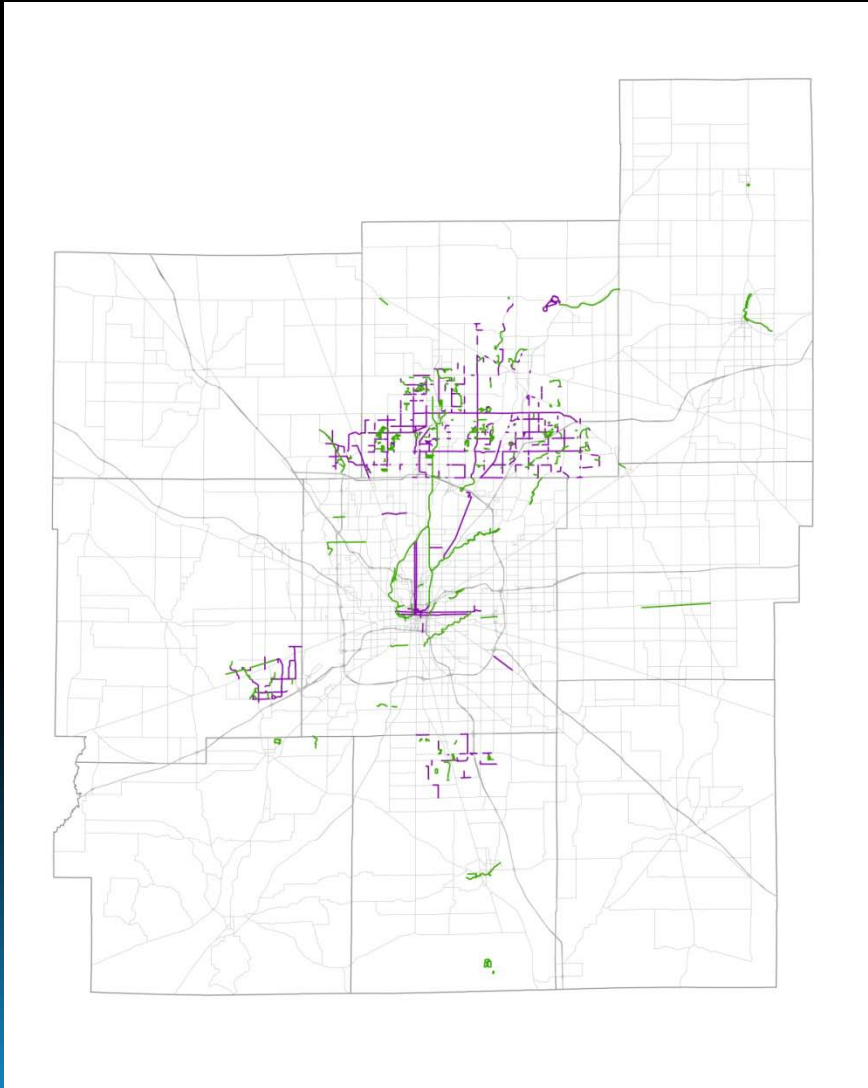


INDIANAPOLIS REGIONAL BIKE PLAN CONCEPT

Making an *Impact*



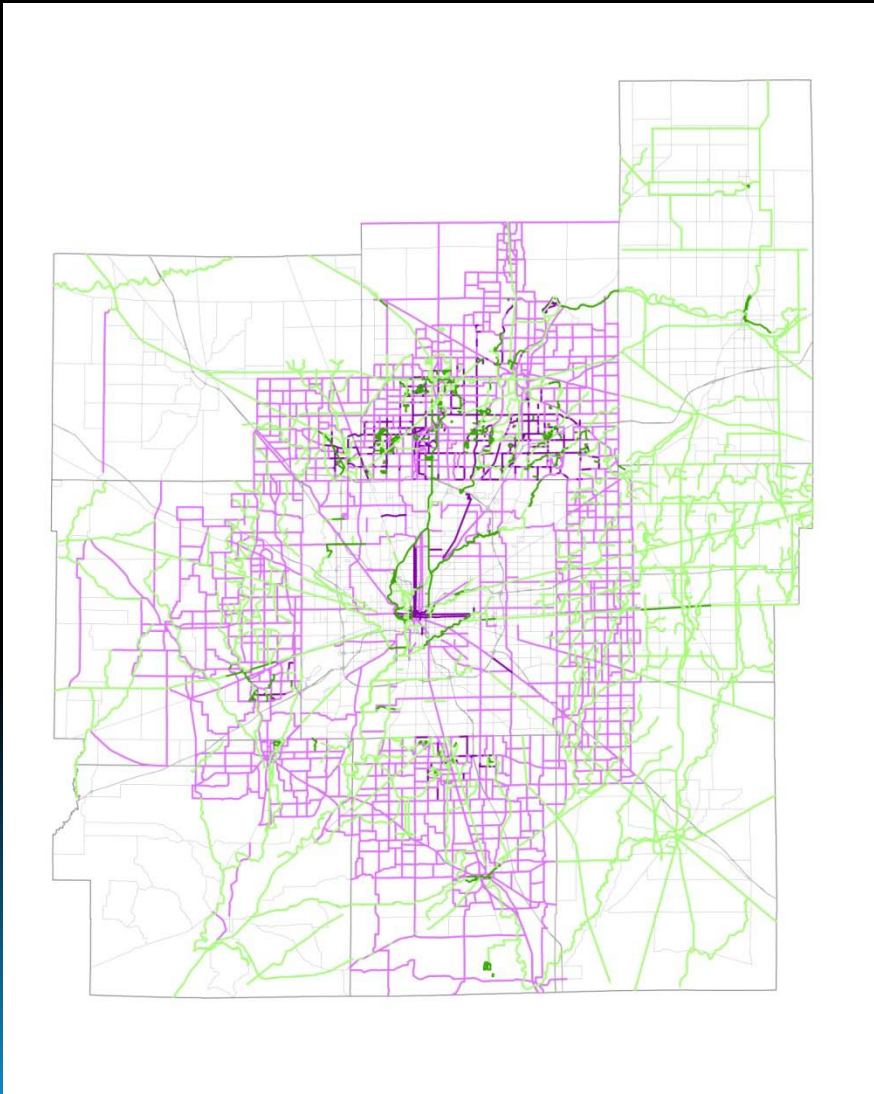
Regional Trails and Pathways Map



Where are we
now?



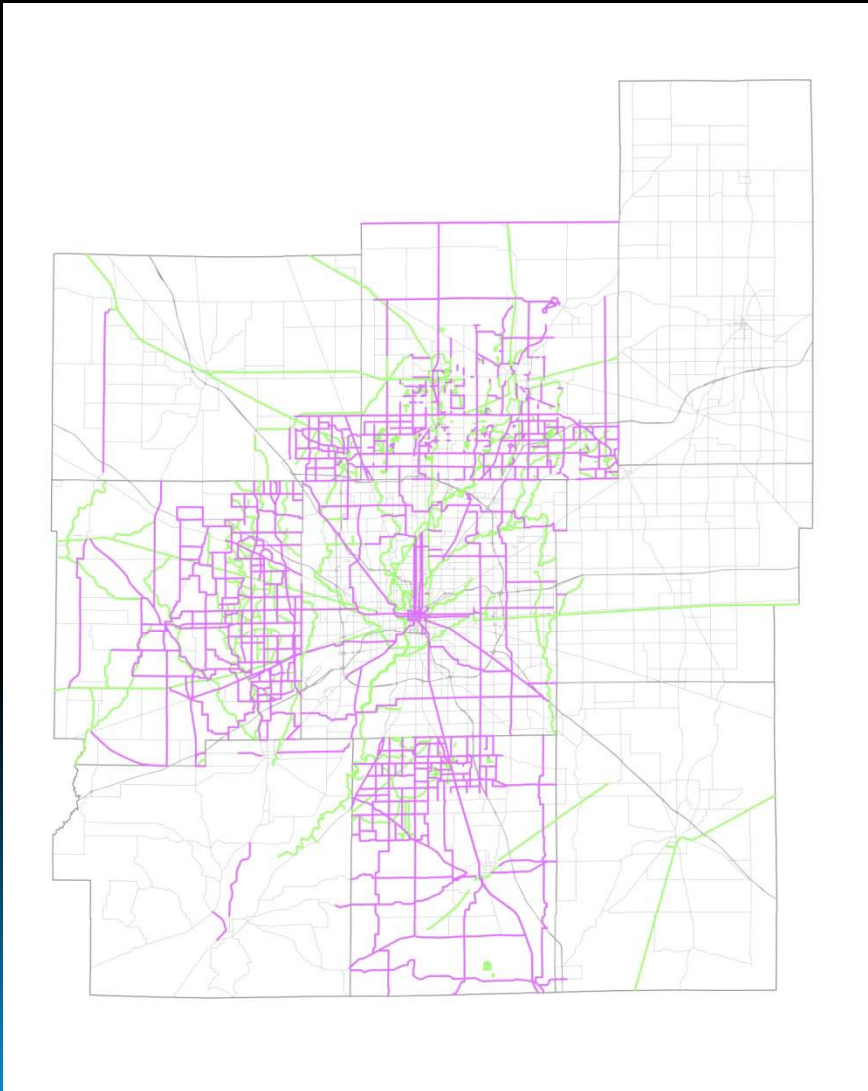
Regional Trails and Pathways Map



Where are we
headed?



Regional Trails and Pathways Map

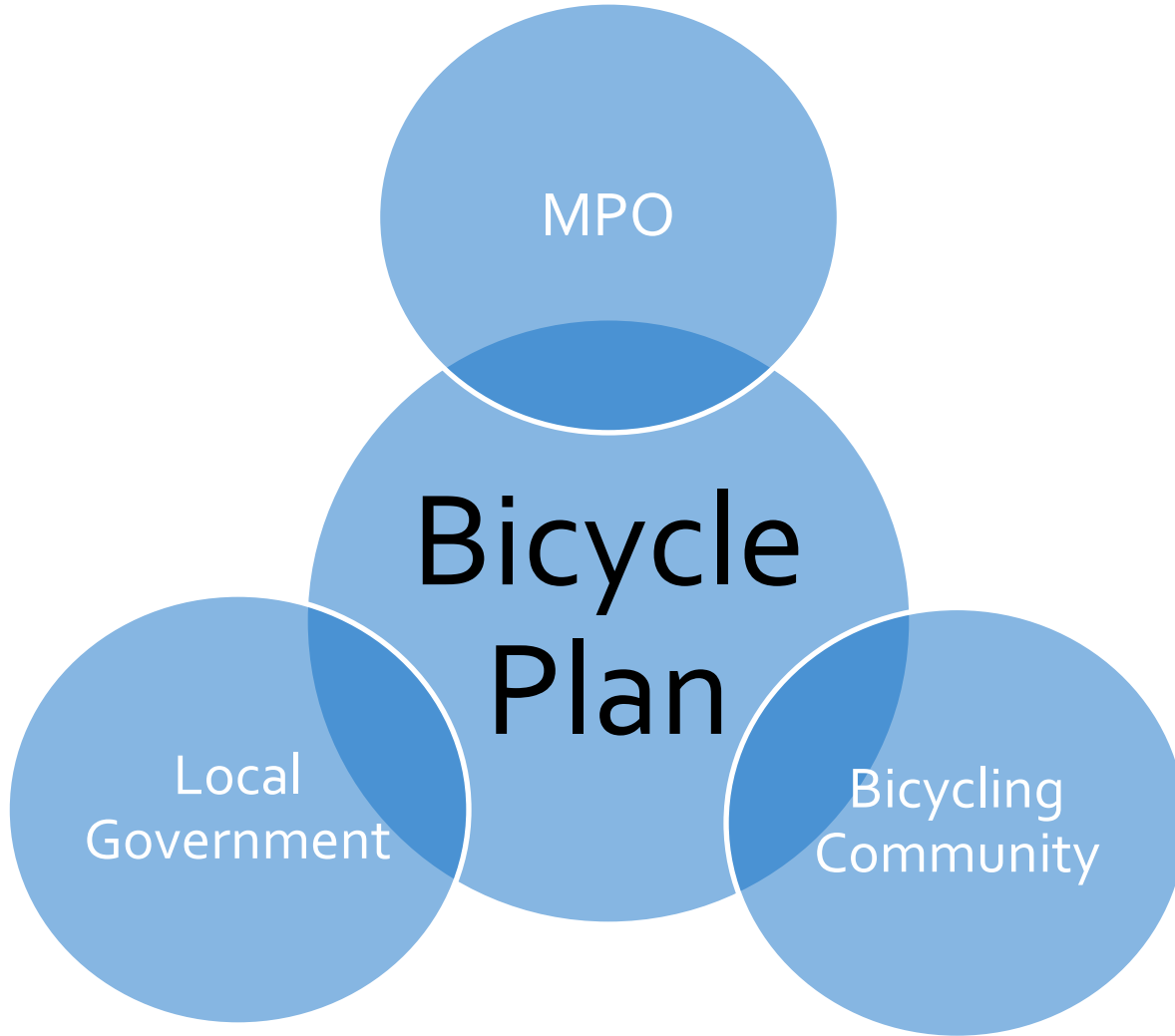


Local buy-in is
important!

Is support for bicycling
growing in your
community?



Partnership



Regional Planning

Create a Vision

Set Goals

Set Priorities

|| Create a Vision



What do you want in a bike system?

What does it look like?

Who uses it and why?

The 2007 Seattle Bicycle Master Plan aims to make Seattle the best community for bicycling in the United States by 2017.

Goals

Develop a consensus on goals:

Increase Bicycle Ridership for all trip purposes

Improve Safety of bicyclists



Objectives



Objectives are activities to support the goals. They must be measurable.

Develop and maintain a safe, connected, and attractive network of bicycle facilities through out the region.

Provide supporting facilities to make bicycle transportation more convenient.

Identify partners to provide bicycle education, enforcement and encouragement programs.

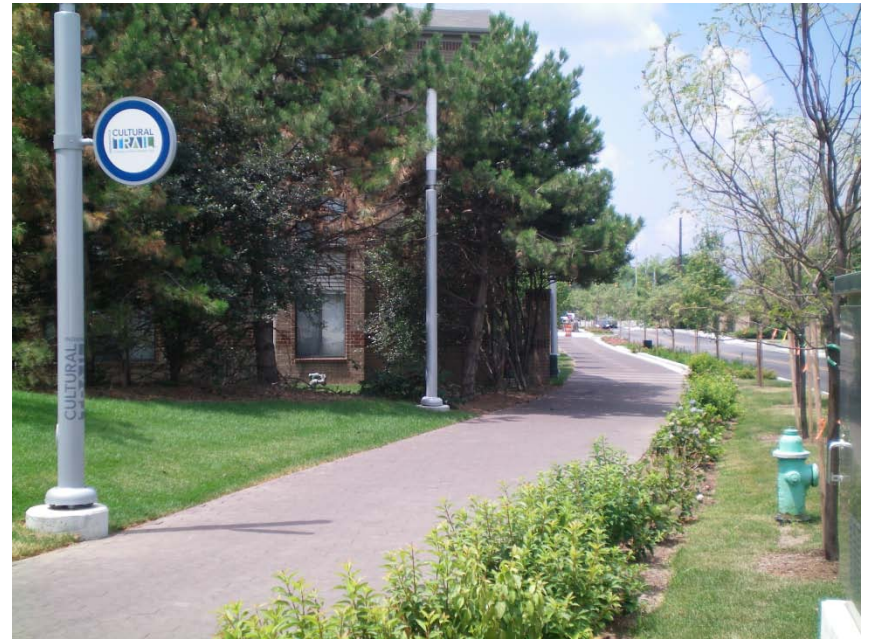
Secure Funding and implement bicycle improvements.

Set Priorities

Build the best system possible with our transportation dollars.

A regional plan allows communities to coordinate across borders, increasing return on investment.

What types of facilities do we want and where?



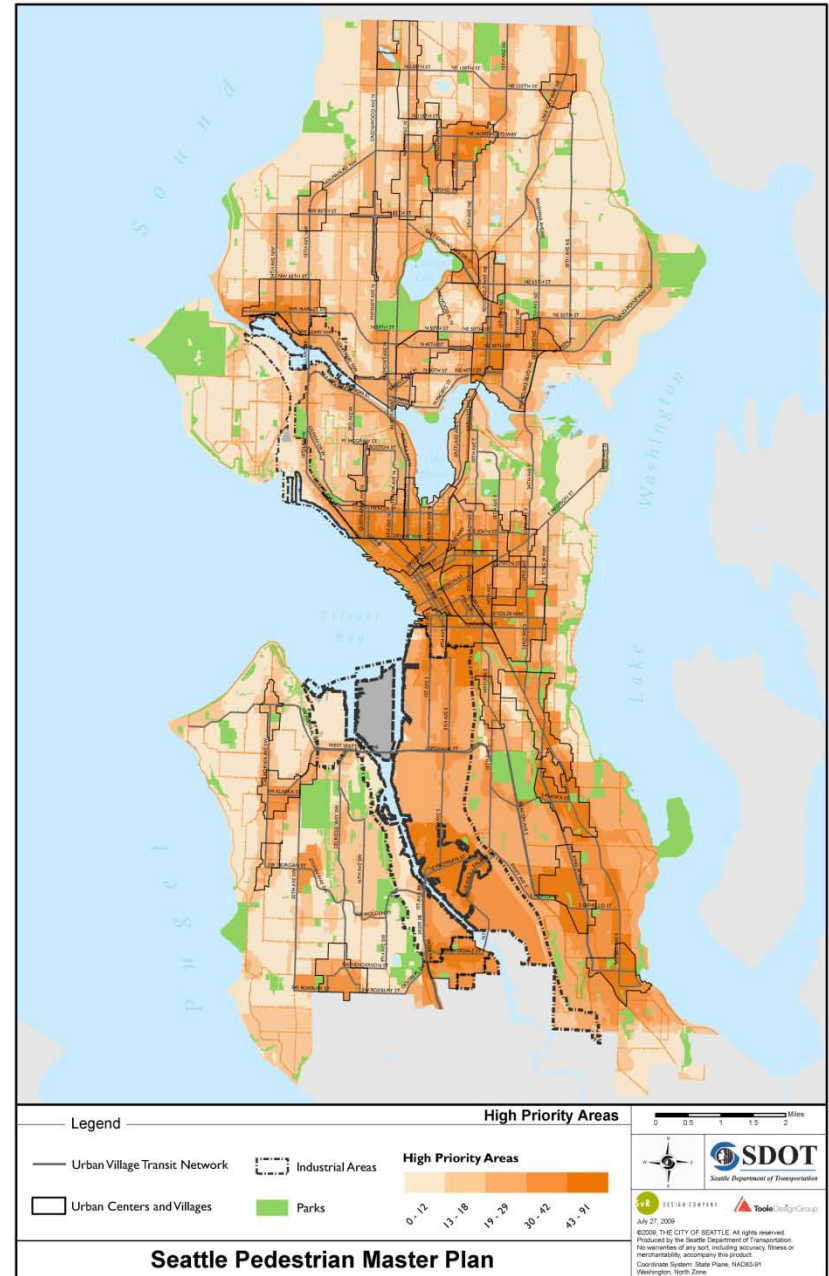
Priorities Example

The Seattle Pedestrian Master Plan used three input layers to create a map of high priority areas.

Potential Pedestrian Demand

Equity

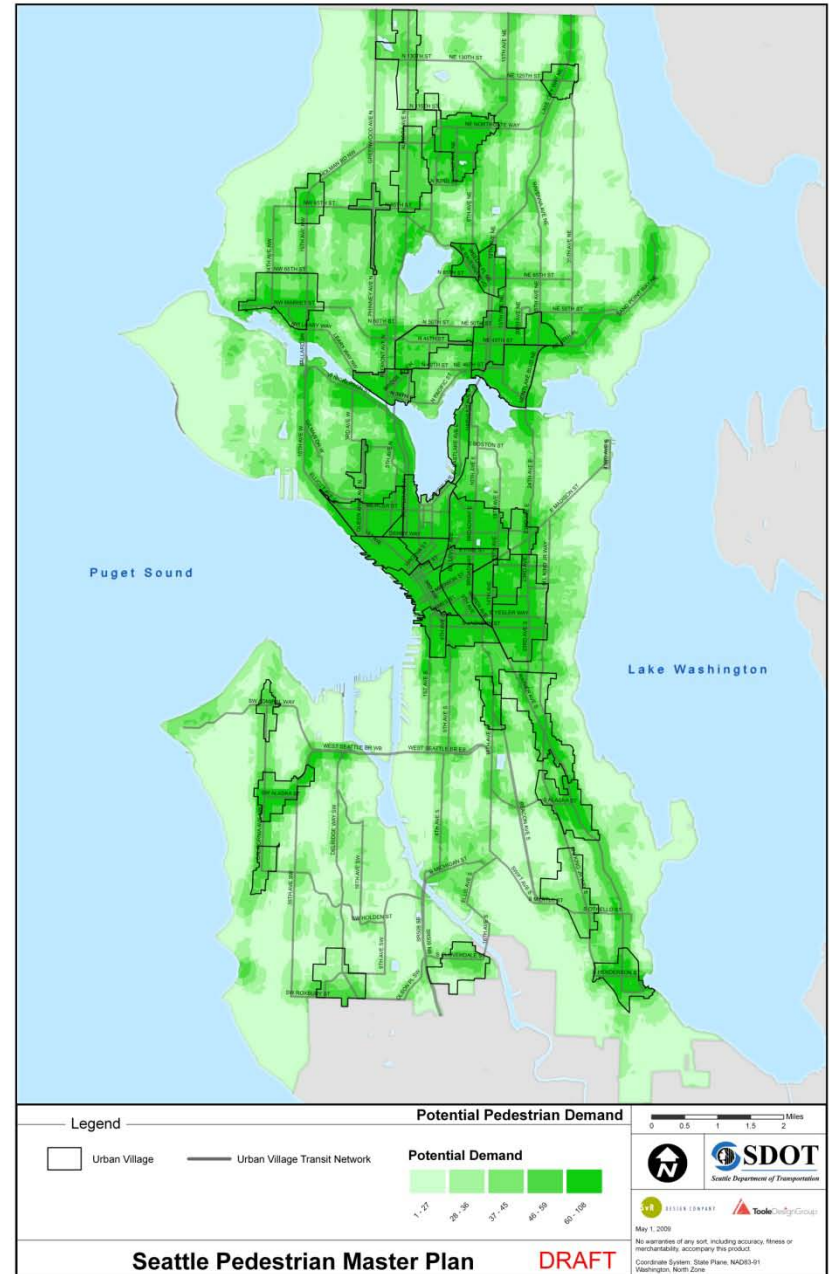
Corridor Function



Demand

The Potential Pedestrian Demand map identifies existing destinations in Seattle such as transit stations, parks, schools, grocery stores, and libraries that are likely to generate pedestrian traffic.

The map indicates “hot spots” where pedestrian indicators are located close to each other and acknowledges that they will not all generate the same demand by weighting them.



Equity

The Equity map highlights the locations in the city where the ability to walk is especially important. The following socioeconomic and health factors were combined, with each factor receiving an equal point value.

Low Income Population

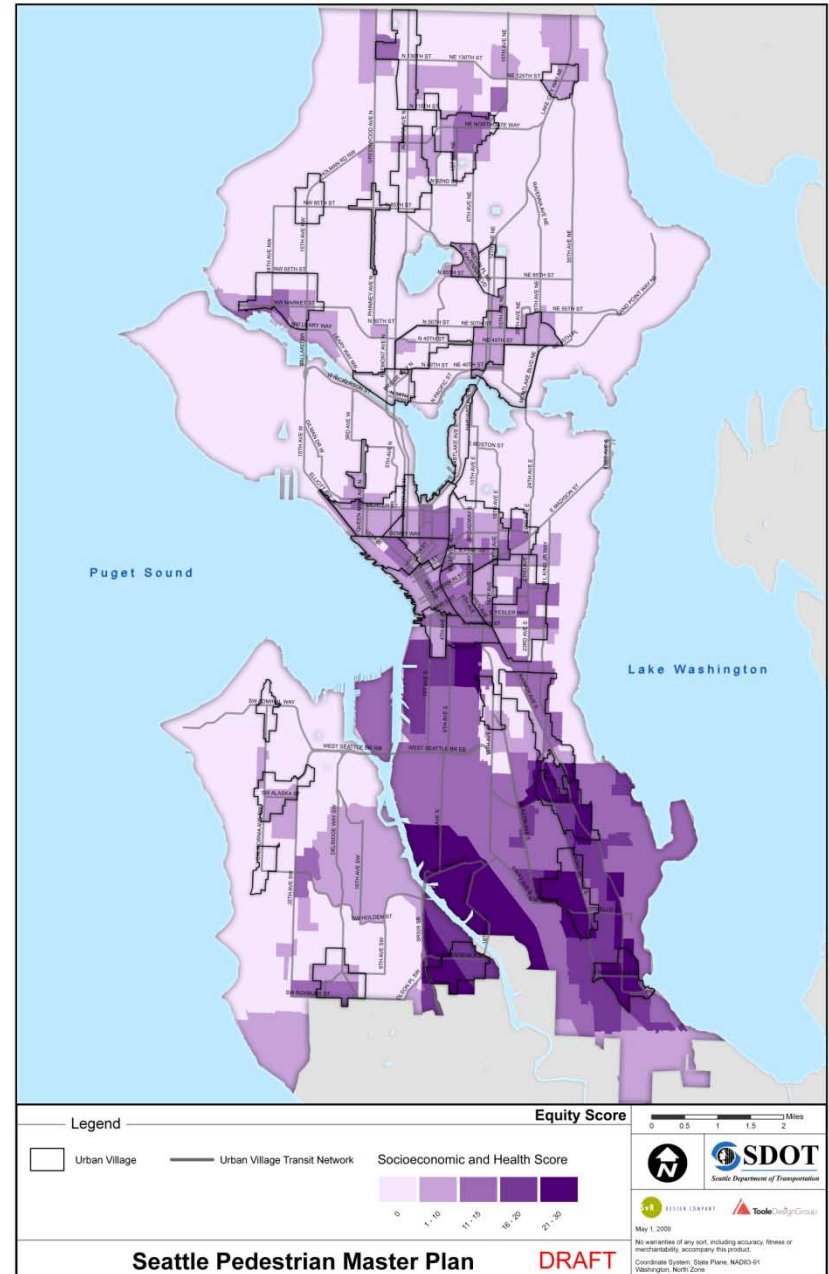
Automobile Ownership

Disability Population

Diabetes Rates

Obesity Rates

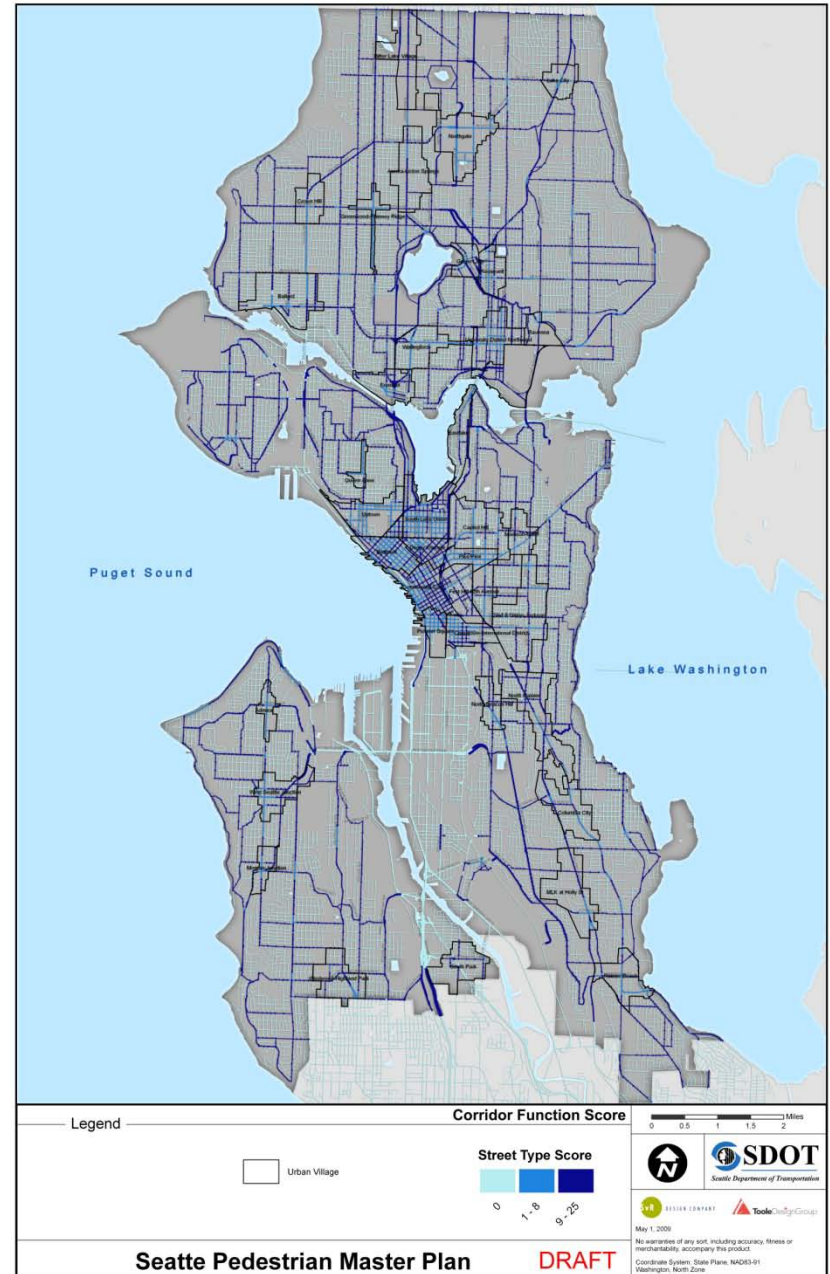
Physical Activity Rates (self reported)



Function

The Corridor Function Map prioritizes Seattle's streets based on their character and role in the transportation network.

All street type categories were given a point value to reflect how important it is to be able to walk along the street. The streets with a darker blue color on the map provide the most important links in the pedestrian network.



Plan Type

Policy Based Plan

- Complete Streets
- Routine Accommodation
- Annual re-paving

Project Based Plan

- List of trail projects
- Streets that will get bike lanes
- Spot locations (bridges)

Program Based Plan

- Safe Routes to School
- Education
- Enforcement

Most Plans are a mix of policies, projects and programs

Next Steps Summary

Before the Plan:

Establish Funding Resources

Assemble community
partnership

Develop Scope, Goals and
Objectives

Consultant Selection

Developing the Plan:

Public Process

Inventory Existing Network
Conditions

Develop a Draft Plan

Set Priorities



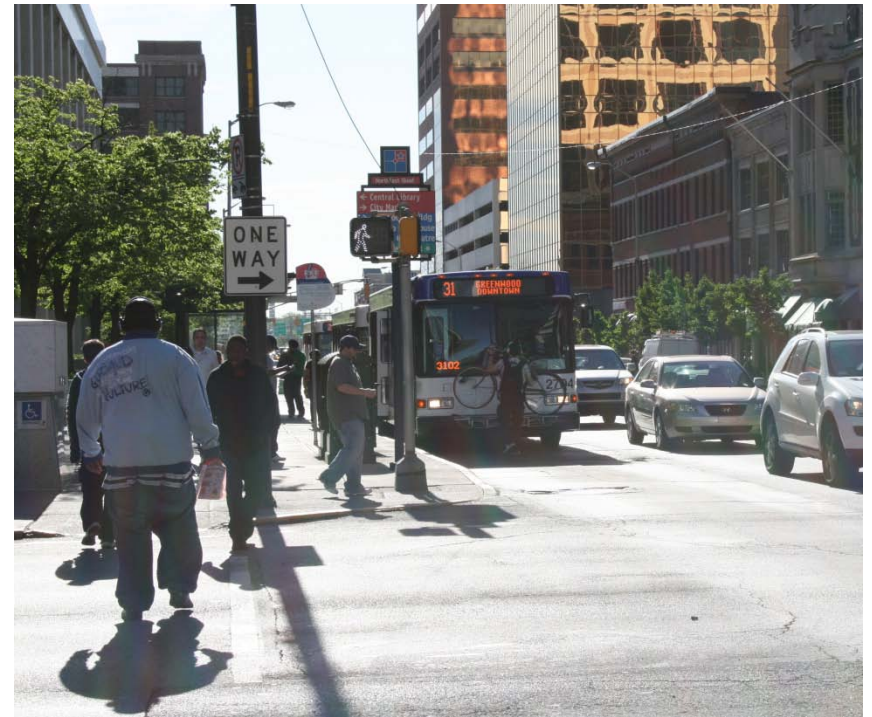
Implementation

Get the plan adopted

Accountability reporting

Ongoing public outreach

Document Success



Get Involved

Contact:

Jeremy Moore, Senior Planner

Indianapolis Metropolitan Planning Organization

317-327-5495

Jeremy.Moore@indy.gov

