Berrien County Connecting Communities

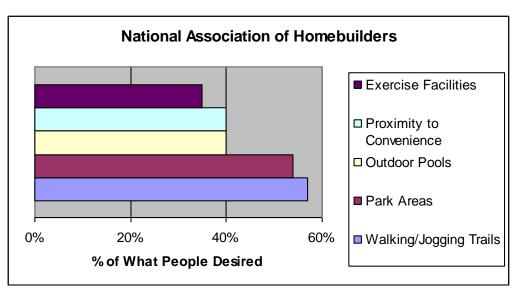
Marcy Hamilton Southwest Michigan Planning Commission



Why Invest in Non-Motorized?

- Retains and Attracts Businesses, Young Adults and Families
- Increases Real Estate Values
- Promotes Tourism
- Increases Tax Revenue
- Encourages Physical Activity (health)
- Improves Safety

In most metro areas studied, every one-point increase in the 100-point Walk Score scale is associated with an increase in home value of \$500 - \$3,000.



Bicycling in MICHIGAN



Population: 9,897,264

Total annual economic impact of bicycling

\$668 million



Bicycling retail revenue

\$63 million

44%

Residents who place an annual value of at least \$100 on the ability to use bicycle infrastructure

Total annual spending associated with bicycling events and vacations in Michigan

\$38 million

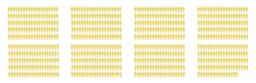
39%

Households that reported that someone in their home used a bike for transportation in the last year

million

Bicyclists who commute by bicycle at least twice a week

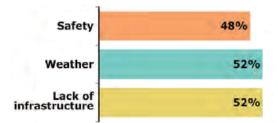
People employed by bicycling industry: 796



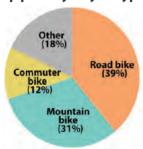
4%

Residents who participated in a bicycling event or bicycleoriented vacation in Michigan in the past year

Key barriers to bicycling



Top primary bicycle types



Study funded by MDOT

Crash Facts (5-yr average, 2012-16)

Berrien County

- 1.3% Ped/Bike crashes percent of total crashes
- 15.0% Ped/Bike fatalities percent of total fatalities
- 10.3% Ped/Bike serious injuries percent of total serious injuries

Cass County

- **0.8%** Ped/Bike crashes percent of total crashes
- 14.9% Ped/Bike fatalities percent of total fatalities
- **5.3%** Ped/Bike serious injuries percent of total serious injuries

Van Buren County

- **0.8%** Ped/Bike crashes percent of total crashes
- 12.8% Ped/Bike fatalities percent of total fatalities
 - 4.9% Ped/Bike serious injuries percent of total serious injuries

Define Non-Motorized

- Non-Motorized Travel
 - Biking, Walking
- Users
 - Families
 - School Children
 - Commuters
 - Carless
 - elderly, disabled, low income, by cho
 - Long Distance Riders













Shared Use Path/Trail

- For use by pedestrians, bicyclists and other nonmotorized users
- Physically separated from motor vehicle traffic
- Two-way travel
- Examples include rail trails and river trails

Sidepath

- Specific type of Shared Use Path that run adjacent to a roadway
- Set back from edge of roadway or has physical barrier between path and roadway
- Depending on frequency of curb cuts, may not be safe for bicyclists due to intersection conflicts

Bike Lane

- On-street
- Designated and marked for use by bicyclists
- Typically one-way travel in same direction as motor traffic
- Can be buffered, protected/separated



Shared Lane Marking (sharrow)

- On-street
- Pavement symbol to help position and/or direct bicyclists while sharing lane with vehicles
- Not a substitute when bike lanes are otherwise warranted or space permits



Paved Shoulder

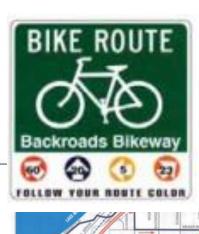
- 4+ feet wide
- Provides space for pedestrians/bicyclists but not marked as a bike lane
- Occassional use by disabled vehicles and mail delivery vehicles



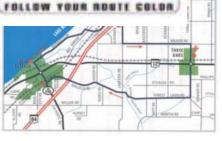
Routes

- Designated through signage as a preferred route for bicycle or pedestrian use
- May be used in conjunction with any facility types listed above or on a road without any facilities
- Typically indicates cardinal direction along with number or name
- National, state, regional, and local route designations (eg. US Bike Route 35)





EXISTING BIKE ROUTES (SHARED ROADWAYS)











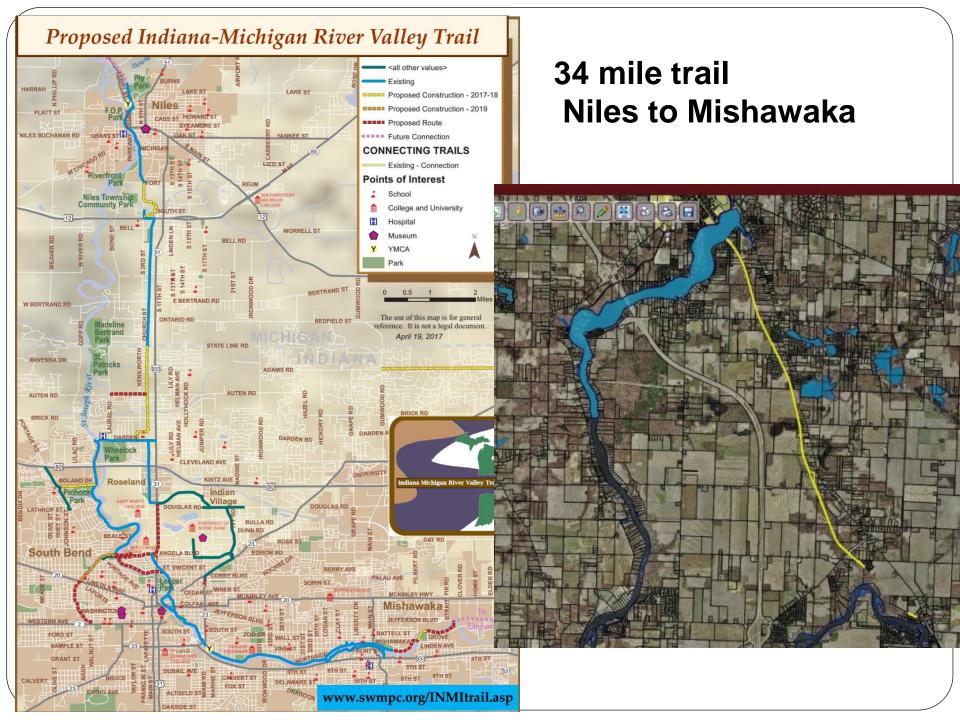




















Marquette Greenway



58 mile shared use path/trail Chicago to New Buffalo









