

Appendix H: Common Terminology



APPENDIX H

Common Terminology

The following terms will be used throughout the study process.

AASHTO - American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials

ADA - “Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.” A series of federal regulations related, in part, to providing access to public facilities to persons with physical disabilities.

ADT - Average Daily Traffic

Arterial or Major (Street) - A roadway designed to carry traffic, mostly uninterrupted, through an urban area, or to different neighborhoods within an urban area. These streets are generally found on section lines or state routes and are of regional significance. These streets are typically planned to be multi-lane facilities.

Average Bicyclists - The Design Bicyclists comprised of both Group B (Basic Bicyclists) and Group C (Children).

Bicycle - Every device propelled by human power upon which any person may ride, having two tandem wheels.

Bicycle Facilities - A general term denoting improvements and provisions made by public agencies to accommodate or encourage bicycling, including parking facilities, maps, all bikeways, and shared roadways not specifically designated for bicycle use.

Bicycle Lane (Bike Lane) - A portion of a roadway which has been designated by striping, signing, and pavement markings for the preferential or exclusive use of bicyclists.

Bicycle Network - A continuous system of bikeways and roadways in a region or municipality.

Bicycle Path (Bike Path or Off-Road Bikeway) - A bikeway physically separated from motorized vehicular traffic by an open space or barrier and either within the highway right-of-way or within an independent right-of-way.

Bicycle-Pedestrian Lane - A portion of a roadway designated for the preferential or exclusive use of bicycles and pedestrians.

Bicycle-Pedestrian Path (Shared or Multi-Use Path) - A path designated for the preferential or exclusive use of bicycles and pedestrians.

Bicycle Route - A segment of a system of bikeways designated by the jurisdiction having authority with appropriate directional and informational markers or signed, with or without a specific bicycle route number.

Bicycle Trail - A bicycle route or bicycle path developed by a designated agency or organization.

Bikeway - Any road, path, or way which, in some manner, is specifically designated as being open to bicycle travel, regardless of whether such facilities are designated for the exclusive use of bicycles or are to be shared with other transportation modes.

CDOT - Colorado Department of Transportation

Clearance, Lateral - The width required for safe passage as measured in a horizontal plane.

Clearance, Vertical - The height required for safe passage as measured in a vertical plane.

Collector (Street) - A roadway designated to carry traffic between local streets and arterials, or from local street to local street.

C.R.S - Colorado Revised Statutes

Crosswalk - Portion of a roadway ordinarily included with the prolongation or connection of the lateral lines of sidewalks at an intersection or any portion of a roadway distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by lines or other markings on the surface.



Curb-side factors - factors that are located off the roadway that affect pedestrian comfort, convenience, and safety.

Design Bicyclist - Categories of bicyclists defined by the federal government, FHWA Group A, FHWA Group B, and FHWA Group C.

Designated Shared Street or Highway - Any street or highway designated as a bikeway and recommended for use by bicyclists and characterized by basic signage and the absence of striping or marking for bicyclists.

Frontage Road - A road parallel and adjacent to a highway or arterial street designated and designed to serve local traffic.

Grade - A measure of the steepness of a roadway, bikeway, or walkway expressed in a ratio of vertical rise per horizontal distance, usually in percent.

Group A - Advanced or experienced bicyclists. The FHWA Design Bicyclists comprised of experienced riders who can operate under most traffic conditions.

Group B - Basic bicyclists. The FHWA Design Bicyclists comprised of casual or new adult and teenage riders who are less able to operate in traffic without provisions for bicycles.

Group C - Children. The FHWA Design Bicyclists comprised of pre-teen riders whose roadway use is initially monitored by parents and eventually are accorded independent access to the roadway system.

FHWA - The Federal Highway Administration, a division of the United States Department of Transportation.

Highway - A general term denoting a public way for purposes of vehicular travel, including the entire area within the right-of-way.

Light Traffic - Pedestrian, bicycle, and other types of non-motorized traffic. Mopeds are sometimes considered “light traffic.”

Local Street - A roadway designated to provide access to and from residences or businesses.

MUTCD - *Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices*. State law requires the adoption of a uniform system of traffic control devices which ... shall correlate with and, so far as possible, conform to the system set forth in the most recent edition of the *Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices* for streets and highways prepared by the National Committee on Uniform Traffic Control Devices.

Pavement Markings - Painted or applied lines or legends placed on a roadway surface for regulating, guiding, or warning traffic.

Pedestrian - Any person afoot or in a wheelchair.

Rail-Trail - A shared use path, either paved or unpaved, built within the right-of-way of an existing or former railroad.

Right-of-Way - 1) The right of one vehicle or pedestrian to proceed in a lawful manner in preference to another vehicle or pedestrian or 2) the designated land over which is built a public road.

Roadway - The portion of the highway, including shoulders, for vehicle use.

Rumble Strips - A textured or grooved pavement sometimes used on or along shoulders of highways to alert motorists who stray onto the shoulder.

Shared Street or Highway - Any roadway upon which a bicycle lane is not designated and which may be legally used by bicycles whether or not such facility is specifically designated as a bikeway.

Shared-Use Path - A path that may also be used by pedestrians, skaters, wheelchair users, joggers, and other non-motorized users.

Shoulder - The part of a highway which is contiguous to the regularly traveled portion of the highway and is on the same level as the highway. The shoulder may be made of various materials, such as pavement, gravel, or earth.

Sidewalk - The portion of a highway/road/street designated for preferential or exclusive use by pedestrians.

Signed Shared Roadway (Signed Bike Route) - A shared roadway which has been designated by signing as a preferred route for bicycle use.

Sight Distance - The distance a person can see along an unobstructed line of sight.

Traffic Calming - Physical and other measures used on a street or highway to reduce the dominance and speed of motor vehicles.

Trails - Trails are dirt, usually two feet to six feet wide, and are not the same as shared-use paths.

Traveled Way - The portion of the roadway for the movement of vehicles, exclusive of shoulders.

Wide Curb Lane or Wide Outside Lane - The right-most through traffic lanes that are substantially wider than 12 feet (3.6 m). The recommended width for shared use in a wide curb lane is 14 feet (4.2 m). Where there are steep grades, drainage grates, raised reflectors on the right-hand side of the road, or on-street parking which effectively reduces the usable width, 15 feet (4.5 m) is preferred.

Unpaved Path - Paths not surfaced with asphalt or concrete.

