

## Appendix A

# Glossary

---

**AADT** – Annual Average Daily Traffic

**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

**ADTT** – Average Daily Truck 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.

**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 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.

**CIP** - Capital Improvement Program

**CDOT** - Colorado Department of Transportation

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

**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.

**EPA** - United States Environmental Protection Agency

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

**FTA** - Federal Transit Administration

**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.

**HBRR** - Highway Bridge Replacement and Rehabilitation Program

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

**ISTEA** - Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act

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

**LOS** - Level of Service

**MUTCD** - Manual of 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.

**NEPA** - National Environmental Policy Act

**Pedestrian** - Any person afoot or in a wheelchair.

**RTIP** - Regional Transportation Improvement Plan

**RTP** - Regional Transportation Plan

**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.

**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 designated for preferential or exclusive use by pedestrians.

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

**SOV** - Single Occupant Vehicle

**STIP** - Statewide Transportation Improvement Plan

**TEA-21** - Transportation Equity Act for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

**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.