

Appendix I: Glossary

There are many terms used to describe different components of the transportation system, treatments, and bikeway facility types. To promote consistency and ease of understanding, the following terms are used throughout this Plan. For additional definitions of specific bicycle facilities, please refer to the Bicycle Facilities Toolkit in Appendix A.

Active Transportation – Any human-powered form of transportation including walking, bicycling, and wheelchair rolling. It encompasses trips made for any purpose including commuting, recreation, leisure, or others.

Active Transportation Advisory Committee (ATAC) – an advisory committee to NVTVA with a goal of promoting safe walking and bicycling as transportation options.

Active Transportation Program (ATP) – created by Senate Bill 99 in 2013 to consolidate state and federal transportation programs into one single funding program for active transportation in California.

American Disabilities Act (ADA) – A Federal regulation requiring the implementation of accessibility design criteria for highway elements that affect the accessibility and mobility of disabled individuals.

Arterial Road – Roadway designed for high-speed, high-volume travel between major points in both urban and rural areas.

Average Daily Traffic (ADT) – The total volume of traffic on a street during a given time period divided by the number of days in that time period.

Better Utilizing Investments to Leverage Development Transportation Discretionary Grants Program (BUILD) – A Federal grant program that funds regionally significant surface transportation projects.

Bicycle Box – Designated area on the approach to a signalized intersection consisting of an advanced stop line and bicycle symbols. Bicycle boxes should be considered to mitigate conflicts between bicyclists and motorists.

Bicycle Detection – A system of hardware and software that detects the presence of bicyclists at a traffic signal and calls the green signal for the activated approach.

Bicycle Network Analysis (BNA) – a spatial analysis of bicycling connectivity between destinations to identify and evaluate low-stress connectivity.

Bicycle Signal – Traffic control device used to improve intersection safety and operations for bicyclists.

Bikeway – Any type of bicycle facility, including paths in separate rights-of-way and on-street bikeways. Includes bike lanes, paved shoulders, signed bike routes, and sidepaths.

Caltrans – California Department of Transportation

Capital Improvement Program (CIP) – A short-range plan which identifies and plans for capital projects and related financing options.

Collector Road – Collector roads gather traffic from local roads and funnel that traffic into the arterial roadway network.

Curb Extension – Treatment or application designed to visually and physically narrow the roadway in order to create safer and shorter crossing distances for pedestrians while increasing the available space for street furniture, benches, plantings, and trees.

Curb Radius – The radius of the arc formed where two intersecting curbs meet. Smaller curb radii encourage slower turning speeds at intersections.

Design Speed – Design speed is a selected speed used to determine various geometric design features of the roadway.

Easement – An easement provides the easement holder the right to use land for a specific purpose. The easement holder is not the land owner.

FHWA – Federal Highway Administration

FTA – Federal Transit Administration

High-Intensity Activated Crosswalk Beacon (HAWK) – The pedestrian hybrid beacon (also known as the High-Intensity Activated crosswalk, or HAWK) is a pedestrian-activated warning device located on the roadside or on mast arms over midblock pedestrian crossings.

Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) – A Federal-aid program with the purpose to achieve a significant reduction in traffic fatalities and serious injuries on all public roads, including non-State-owned roads and roads on tribal land.

Green Lanes – bicycle lanes painted green to increase visibility and enforce priority of bicyclists.

High Comfort Bikeways – Bikeways designed to be safe and comfortable for all users, with an emphasis on bikeway quality versus merely the presence of a bikeway.

Level of Traffic Stress (LTS) – A rating system to estimate the levels of tolerance for bicycle traffic stress, which is a combination of perceived danger and other stressors associated with riding a bicycle close to motor vehicle traffic.

Local Road – Locally classified roads account for the largest percentage of all roadways in terms of mileage. Local roads are not intended for long-distance travel, instead providing direct access to abutting land on the origin and/or destination end of a trip.

Mid-Block Crossing – Designated crosswalks away from an established intersection provided to facilitate crossings at places where there is a significant pedestrian desire line such as bus stops, parks, and building entrances.

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) – An agreement between two or more parties.

Mountable Curb/Curb Apron – Mountable curbs with curb aprons deter passenger vehicles from making higher-speed turns but accommodate the occasional large vehicle without encroachment or off-tracking into pedestrian areas.

MPO – Metropolitan Planning Organization

MTC – Metropolitan Transportation Commission

MUTCD – The *Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices* is a compilation of national standards for all traffic control devices, including traffic signals.

NACTO – National Association of City Transportation Officials

NVTA – Napa Valley Transportation Authority

Pavement Markings – Pavement markings are used to convey messages to roadway (or shared use path) users. They indicate which part of the road to use, provide information about conditions ahead, and indicate where passing is allowed.

Raised Crosswalk – Traffic calming device at a pedestrian crossing or crosswalk that raises the entire wheelbase of a vehicle to encourage motorists to reduce speed.

Right(s)-of-Way (ROW) – Land or property that is used for public purposes including streets, sidewalks, utilities, etc.

Rumble Strip – A textured or grooved pavement treatment designed to create noise and vibration to alert motorists of a need to change their path or speed.

Safe Routes to School (SRTS) – Programs that aim to make walking and bicycling to school safer for children.

Shared Lane Marking – Shared lane markings (or “sharrows”) are pavement markings that denote shared bicycle and motor vehicle travel lanes.

Shared Use Path – Shared use paths, also commonly referred to as trails or greenways, are paths designed for and generally used by bicyclists, pedestrians, and other non-motorized users.

Sidewalk Buffer – The space between the sidewalk and the adjacent roadway designed to improve pedestrian safety and to enhance the overall walking experience.

Speed Hump – Parabolic vertical traffic calming devices intended to slow traffic speeds on low-volume, low-speed streets.

Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) – A staged, multi-year, statewide intermodal program of transportation projects, consistent with the statewide transportation plan and planning processes as well as metropolitan plans, transportation improvement programs, and planning processes.

Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery (TIGER) - A Federal grant program, now replaced by BUILD.

Traffic Calming – A strategy and toolkit to slow the speeds of motor vehicle traffic to a “desired speed” by incorporating physical features, such as chicanes, mini traffic circles, speed humps, and curb extensions.

Two-Stage Turn Queue Box – Two-stage turn queue boxes are areas set aside for bicyclists to queue to turn at signalized intersections outside of the traveled path of motor vehicles and other bicycles.

Wayfinding – A system of directional signs along streets or paths that assist people in finding major destinations. Wayfinding can be designed specifically for drivers, bicyclists, or pedestrians.