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CITY OF EMERYVILLE ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION PLAN



Exhibit A

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Alameda County Transportation Commission (Alameda CTC):

Alameda CTC plans, funds, and delivers transportation programs and projects that expand access and improve mobility in Alameda County.

Active transportation: Active transportation is any self-propelled, human-powered mode of transportation, such as biking, walking, or rolling.¹ Rolling includes the use of electric scooters, rollerblades, wheelchairs, skateboards, and other wheeled devices.

Bike Boulevard: Bicycle boulevards are streets with low motorized traffic volumes and speeds, designated and designed to give bicycle travel priority. Signs, pavement markings, and speed and volume management measures are used to discourage through trips by motor vehicles and create safe, convenient bicycle crossings of busy arterial streets. Bike

¹ Center for Disease Control: www.cdc.gov/healthyplaces/transportation/promote_strategy.htm#:~:text=Active%20transportation%20is%20any%20self,conditions%20in%20the%20United%20States.

boulevards are classified as Class III bike facilities by Caltrans.



Bike Boulevard example image.

Bike Lane: Dedicated striped lane for bicycle travel adjacent to traffic. Caltrans classifies Bike Lanes as Class II bikeways. See also *Buffered Bike Lane*.



Bike Lane example image.

Bike Route: Signed bike routes on slow speed residential streets where bicyclists share the roadway with motor vehicles.

Caltrans classifies Bike Routes as Class III bikeways.



Bike Route example image.

Buffered Bike Lane: Dedicated lane for bicycle travel separated from traffic by a painted buffer. Caltrans classifies Buffered Bike Lanes as Class II bikeways. This Plan refers to Buffered Bike Lanes as Class IIB Bike Lanes.

Caltrans: Caltrans manages California's highway and freeway lanes and works with local agencies on transportation projects.

Federal Highway Administration

(FHWA): The FHWA is an agency within the U.S. Department of Transportation that supports local governments in design, construction, and maintenance of highway systems.

Leading Pedestrian Intervals (LPI):

Pedestrian-only crossing signals that occur slightly before the green signal for parallel lanes of vehicle traffic, allowing pedestrians to get a head start in the crosswalk and making them more visible to turning motorists.



Leading Pedestrian Interval example image.

Metropolitan Transportation

Commission (MTC): MTC is the transportation planning, financing, and coordinating agency for the nine-county San Francisco Bay Area.

National Association of City Transportation Officials (NACTO):

NACTO is an association of cities and transit agencies formed to exchange transportation ideas, insights, and practices and cooperatively approach national transportation issues.

Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon (PHB): User-activated traffic control devices that cycle through a flashing yellow, steady yellow, and then steady red light to stop vehicles and allow pedestrians to cross a road safely. These are sometimes referred to as a HAWK signal.



Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon example image.

Planning: When mentioned in the *Active Transportation Plan*, planning refers to the field or practice of urban planning, which focuses on transportation, development, land use, and other important topics that impact the physical environments of communities.

Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacon

(RRFB): User-activated pedestrian signals that use flashing yellow lights to alert motorists to the presence of people walking in the crosswalk. They can be installed in midblock locations or at intersections where a full traffic signal is not warranted. In residential areas, alternative flashing signs may be considered that illuminate the perimeter of the sign.



Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacon example image

Safe Routes to School: Safe Routes to School is a nationwide program aimed to make it safer for students to walk and bike to school and encourage more walking and biking where safety is not a barrier.²

Separated Bikeway: Separated Bikeways are bicycle facilities that have a vertical separator from motor vehicle traffic. Many are paired with a furnishing zone between the cycle track and motor vehicle travel lane and/or pedestrian area.³



Separated Bikeway example image.

Shared-Use Path: Paths shared by people walking and biking that are completely separated from motor vehicle traffic. Caltrans classifies Shared-Use Paths or Bike Paths as Class I bikeways.



Shared Use Path example image.

Biking, Walking, and Rolling Networks: The success of all modes of transportation is reliant on an established network to connect users to destinations. Biking, Walking, and Rolling Networks consist of infrastructure elements such as sidewalks and bike lanes to provide connectivity for active transportation users.

² National Center for Safe Routes to School:
www.saferoutesinfo.org/

³ National Association of City Transportation Officials:
<https://nacto.org/>