



How to Get Started

SRTS GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Bicycle and Pedestrian Audit: a survey intended to identify locations of both adequate and inadequate walking/bicycling conditions, such as gaps in the sidewalk system, wide intersections, high-speed traffic and desolate areas

Bicycle Parking Facility: location where a bicycle can be locked and stored safely and securely (generally implies appropriate lighting)

Bike Rack: a device to which a bicycle can be securely attached to prevent theft; often bolted to the ground and used for short-term parking

Bike Locker: a small enclosed shelter in which a bicycle can be locked; often used by commuters for long-term parking

Crossing Improvement: new or upgraded intersection and/or crosswalk treatment that allows pedestrians and bicyclists to cross the street more safely

Center Line Yield to Pedestrian Sign: in-street pedestrian crossing sign used to remind road users of laws regarding the right-of-way at an unsignalized pedestrian crossing (see *MUTCD*, R1-6 and R1-6a)

High-Visibility Crosswalk: a crosswalk that is at least 10 feet wide and marked with a bold pattern, such as the 'piano' or 'ladder' style striping pattern

In-Road Illuminated Crosswalk: a crosswalk with lights that are installed in the pavement surface, providing extra warning signals for motorists

Overhead Illuminated Crosswalk: two signs, with an illuminated 'CROSSWALK' message, positioned over the center of the crosswalk approach lane

Designated School Routes: specific school travel routes that have been mapped and demarcated with directional signage and/or pavement markers



Education: teaching children and parents about the broad range of transportation choices, instructing them in important lifelong bicycling and walking safety skills, and launching driver safety campaigns in the vicinity of schools

Encouragement: using events and activities to promote children walking and bicycling to school on a regular basis

Bicycle Rodeo: a school and/or community event where certified instructors teach bicyclists safe riding skills through a series of exercises; a typical bicycle rodeo involves a course with several "stations" that teach and test various skills

Walk to School Day: a school day when all students are encouraged to walk (or bike) to school, either from home or a designated drop-off point; the daylong event can also include exhibits that highlight the many benefits of walking (and biking) to school

Walking School Bus (WSB): a group of children led to school by a designated parent or other responsible adult; the children generally meet the "bus" at designated stops, usually corners at the top or bottom of their street, at designated times

Enforcement: partnering with local law enforcement to ensure traffic laws (i.e. speeding, idling, cell phone, yield-to-pedestrian) are obeyed in the vicinity of schools

Crossing Guard Training: any sort of instructional sessions or meetings held to demonstrate to crossing guards how they can make the school commute safer for children on foot and bicycles

Crosswalk Sting: an enforcement strategy that involves pedestrian decoys crossing at selected intersections; if a motorist fails to yield to that pedestrian, hidden police officers issue a ticket or warning

Speed Trailer: an electronic device that contains a large digital speed display; it can be parked at or near schools to show passing motorists their speed, and the speed limit

Engineering: creating operational and physical improvements to the infrastructure around schools to lower vehicle speeds, reduce potential conflicts between motorized and non-motorized traffic, and establish safe and accessible crossings, walkways, trails and bikeways

Evaluation: monitoring and documenting outcomes and trends through the collection of data, including the collection of data before and after an intervention



Infrastructure Gap Assessment: identification of the missing or deficient segment(s) in an existing sidewalk and/or bicycle network

Infrastructure Gap Improvement: construction of new or upgrading of existing pedestrian and/or bicycle facilities that work to complete a network

Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD): the document that governs the use and placement of all traffic control devices, including signs, traffic signals, and median barriers; used by most departments of transportation across the country

Off-Street Bicycle/Pedestrian Facility: trails and pathways that are separated from the main roadway; they can be used by pedestrians and/or bicyclists

On-Street Bicycle Facility: aspects of the roadway that are delineated specifically for bicycle use, including striped bike lanes, wide shoulders and shared travel lanes

Public Awareness Campaign: an effort to encourage participation in the SRTS activities by utilizing public relations tools such as, newsletters, local newspapers, email list-serves, public service announcements (PSAs) and local television/radio stations

School Catchment Area: the geographic area from which students are assigned to attend a particular school

School Travel Plan: a document that presents 1) the existing conditions of the bicycle and pedestrian routes to school, 2) a demographic snapshot of the school/ community, 3) issues relevant to commuting to the specific school, 4) ideas for improving the trip to school for students who walk and/or bike, and 5) a timeframe for the implementation of those ideas

School Zone Designation: identification and demarcation of the area around the school that experiences the most school-related traffic; this can be done through signage and striping that highlights the school location and likely presence of children

Advance Warning Sign: yellow 'student pedestrian' signs placed between 150 and 700 feet prior to a designated school crosswalk or school grounds (see *MUTCD*, S1-1)



Roadway Markings: symbols, letters or numerals, which are striped on the pavement, to guide, warn or regulate motorists (see *MUTCD, Part 7: Traffic Control for School Areas*)

Traffic Calming Device: a mechanism used to reduce traffic speed, or other negative effects of motor vehicle traffic

Center Island Medians: an elevated median constructed on the centerline of a two-way roadway that can serve as a place of refuge for pedestrians crossing the street

Curb Extension: narrowing of a roadway adjacent to an intersection, often by eliminating a parking lane, to make crossing distances shorter (also called bulb-outs)

Raised Intersections: an intersection – including crosswalks – constructed at a higher elevation than the adjacent roadways, with a transition similar in profile to a speed hump or speed table

Speed Hump/Table: extra-wide speed bumps that more effectively reduce vehicle speeds; typically for travel speeds of 25 to 35 mph, as opposed to speed bumps designed for 5 to 10 mph; they can also have a crosswalk striped across the middle

Street Closure (Full): a barrier extending the entire width of a roadway, which obstructs all motor vehicle traffic movements from continuing along the roadway

Street Closure (Partial): a semi-diverter, curb extension or vertical barrier extending to the centerline of a roadway, obstructing one direction of traffic

Traffic Diversion Improvement: separation of pedestrians and bicycles from vehicular traffic adjacent to school facilities, school zones and/or designated routes to school

