## **Nonmotorized Station Access Allowance Glossary of Terms**

**BAT lanes/trail:** Business Access and Transit (BAT) lanes are transit-focused lanes that also allow some general traffic, such as turning into driveways or onto intersections.

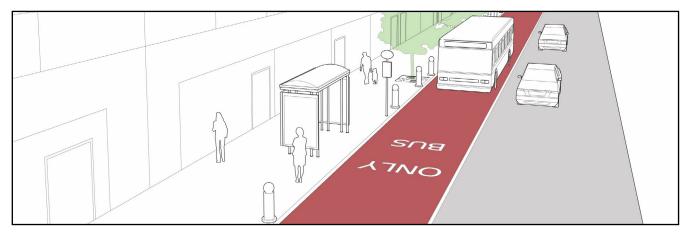
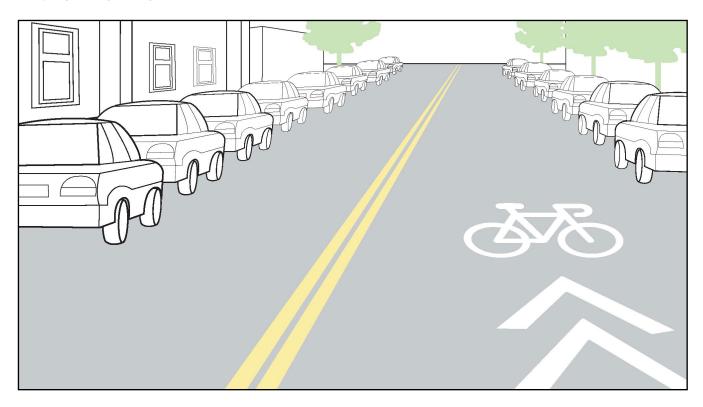


Image credit: NACTO Urban Street Design Guide

**Bike boulevard:** Neighborhood streets that have low traffic speeds and volumes with sharrow bike markings that support people of all ages and abilities to bike safely. They include roadway striping designating them as bike boulevards.



**Bike lanes:** A designated space between the sidewalk and auto lane marked with painted stripes, signage, and pavement markings. Further separating bike lanes from traffic, with a painted buffer or physical barrier, improves cyclist safety and reduces collision risks.

• **Seperated bike lane:** A bike lane with added space between cyclists and vehicles including vertical elements (bollards, curbs, landscaping, or parking lanes) or grade-separation.

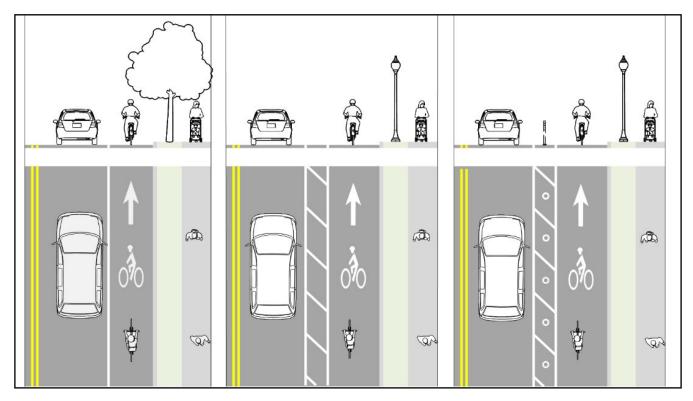


Image credit: WSDOT

**Shared bike markings (Sharrows):** Markings that indicate to both motorists and cyclists that they must share the road.



Image credit: NACTO Urban Bikeway Design Guide

## **Curb extension:**

Wider areas of sidewalk that visually and physically narrow the roadway, creating safer and shorter crossings for pedestrians while increasing the available space for street furniture, benches, plantings, and street trees.

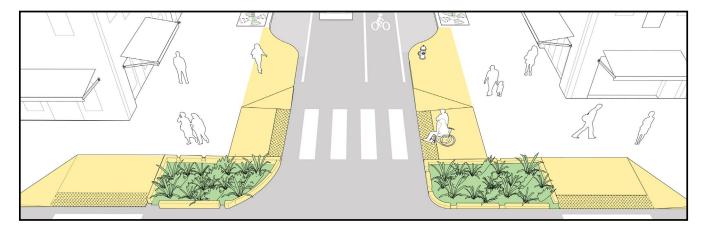


Image credit: NACTO Urban Street Design Guide

**Curb ramp:** Short ramp that allows pedestrians access between a sidewalk and a roadway. They are designed to be accessible for people using mobility devices, including those who use wheelchairs, strollers, walkers, hand carts, bicycles, and those with mobility issues.



Image credit: NACTO Urban Bikeway Design Guide

Pedestrian signal: Notifies pedestrians when to cross streets. Can be visual (such as Walk, Don't Walk signals) or non-visual (such as audible tones, messages, and/or vibrating surfaces).

**Flashing beacons:** A type of marked pedestrian crossing signal where a push button causes flashing lights, giving pedestrians the right-of-way to cross



Image credit: NACTO Urban Bikeway Design Guide

## **High-visibility crosswalk:**

A painted crossing with reflective, high-contrast colors and patterns that improve visibility for both drivers and pedestrians from a greater distance compared to traditional crosswalks.

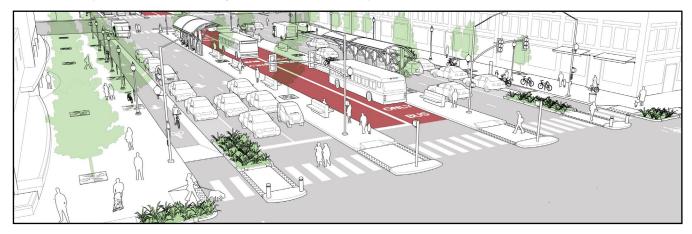


Image credit: NACTO Urban Street Design Guide

**Traffic calming:** Measures designed to make roads safer by reducing traffic speeds or volumes; for example, narrower lanes, speed bumps, traffic circles, or raised intersections.



Image credit: NACTO Urban Bikeway Design Guide

