

# 2035 Coulee Regional Bicycle Plan



## B.0 DEFINITIONS

<b>Bicycle</b>	A vehicle propelled by the feet acting upon pedals and having wheels any 2 of which are not less than 14 inches in diameter.
<b>Bike lane or bicycle lane</b>	The portion of a roadway that has been designated by pavement markings and, if used, signs for preferential or exclusive use by bicyclists.
<b>Bike route or bicycle route</b>	A facility designated by signage as a preferred route for bicycle travel or as a connection between other bicycle facilities.
<b>Class A bicyclist</b>	A bicyclist who is comfortable riding on the street with traffic.
<b>Class B bicyclist</b>	A bicyclist who generally is not comfortable riding on the street unless speeds and volumes are low or the street has a dedicated bicycle accommodation or separation from motor vehicle traffic.
<b>Class C bicyclist</b>	Child bicyclists.
<b>Complete Streets</b>	Roadways designed and operated to enable safe, attractive, and comfortable access and travel for all users.
<b>Curbside sharrow</b>	A “share the road” bicycle symbol placed 4 ft from the curb that identifies the travel lane as shared by bicycles and motorized vehicles.
<b>Dooring, -ed</b>	When a motorist opens the door of a parked vehicle into a bicyclist or into the line of travel of a bicyclist where the bicyclist has no time to react and hits the door.
<b>Enhanced crossing</b>	A crossing that is made more visible to motorists through the use of continental (“ladder”) striping, raised medians, raised crosswalks, and other means.
<b>5 E’s</b>	The planning components of Engineering, Encouragement, Education, Enforcement, and Evaluation.



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<b>Functional bicyclist</b>	Someone who bikes for transportation to work, shopping, errands, etc.
<b>Green Book</b>	The technical document, <i>A Policy on the Geometric Design of Highways and Streets</i> , published by the Association of American State Highway and Transportation Officials. It provides the recommendations and standards for the design of highways and streets.
<b>Planning area</b>	The geographic area for which the La Crosse Area Planning Committee is entrusted to do long-range transportation planning. Planning area communities include the towns of Barre, Campbell, Greenfield, Hamilton, Holland, Medary, and Shelby; the villages of Holmen and West Salem; and the cities of La Crosse and Onalaska in Wisconsin; and the towns of Dresbach and La Crescent, and the city of La Crescent in Minnesota.
<b>Rural roadway</b>	A road constructed without curb and gutter.
<b>Shared bike/parking lane</b>	A dedicated area striped at least 12 ft from the curb and marked with a bicycle symbol to be shared by bicycles and parked vehicles.
<b>Sharrow with parking</b>	A “share the road” bicycle symbol placed 11 ft from the curb to the left of a parking lane that identifies the travel lane as shared by bikes and motorized vehicles.
<b>Shoulder</b>	The portion of a street that is outside of the travel lanes that may accommodate stopped vehicles, emergency use, and, in some cases, bicyclists and pedestrians. Shoulders may range in width from 1 ft to 2 ft on minor urban streets to 10 ft to 12 ft on major rural roads.
<b>Sidepath</b>	An unofficial term used in the area to define a shared-use bicycle/pedestrian facility that runs adjacent to a major highway, but does not meet the minimum design standards for an AASHTO-standard shared-use path.



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<b>Trail</b>	A trail is generally an unimproved recreational facility that is not maintained in the winter for the exclusive use by bicyclists and pedestrians. The term also refers to shared-use paths, on-street routes, and sidewalks that provide connections between trail segments.
<b>Trailhead</b>	An access point to a trail where users can park their personal vehicles.
<b>Two-way left turn lane (TWLTL)</b>	A middle turn lane that allows motorists in either direction to make a left hand turn. The lane removes left-turning vehicles from the travel lanes which improves the capacity and function of the roadway.
<b>Undesignated bike lane</b>	A portion of the roadway that meets the physical characteristics of a bike lane (i.e. striping and width), but is not designated through pavement markings or signage.
<b>Urban roadway</b>	A road constructed with curb and gutter.



