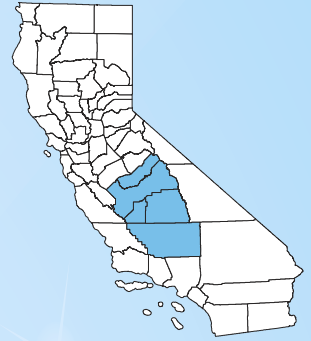


Bicycle Plan

and Complete Streets Facilities
for Caltrans District 6



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
Fresno • Madera • Tulare • Kings • Kern



**California Department of Transportation
District 6
North Planning Branch**

Michael Navarro, Chief (559) 445-5868
michael.navarro@dot.ca.gov

For additional information on the Bicycle Plan, **contact:**

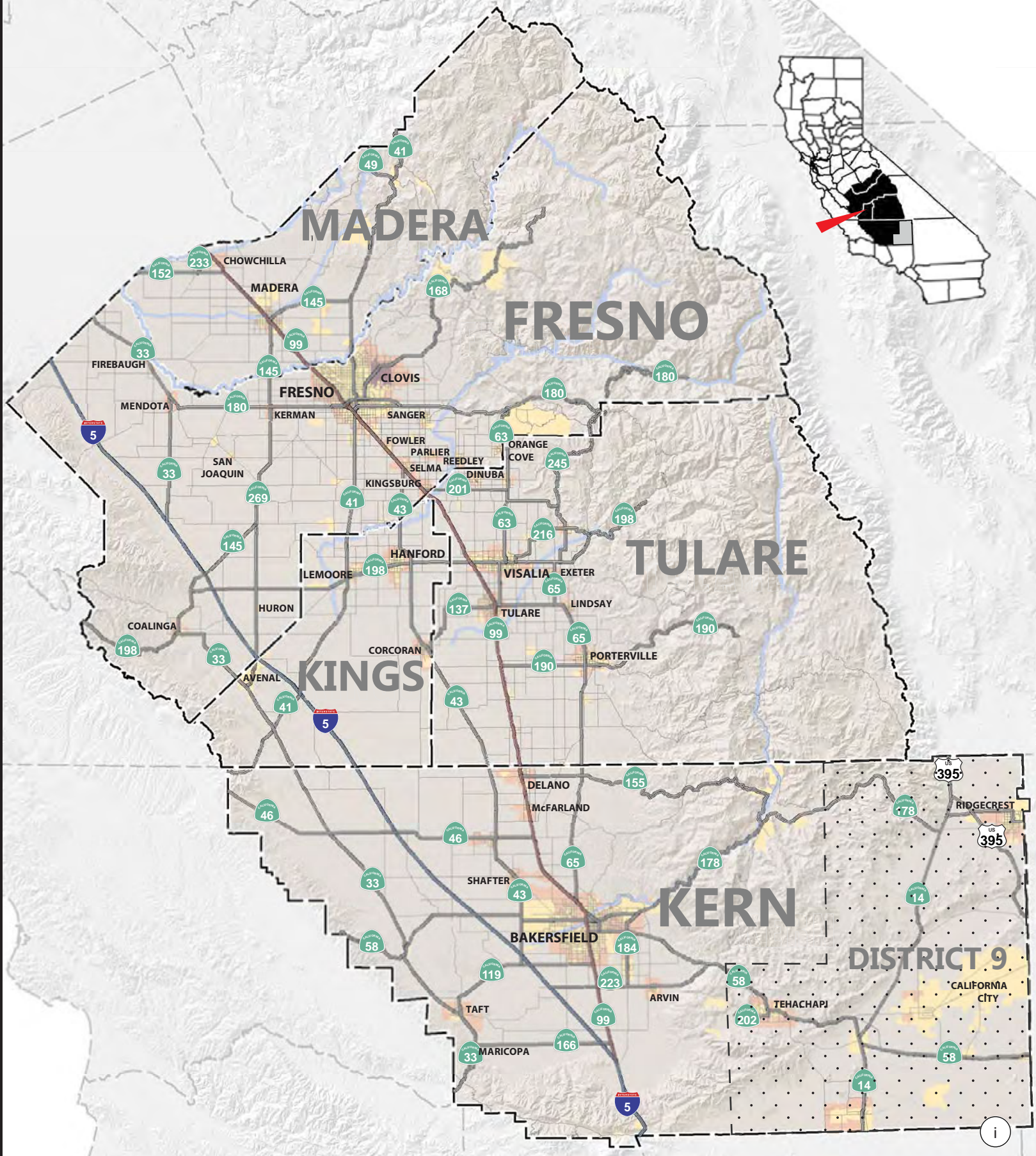
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District 6 Bicycle/Complete Streets

September 2019








District 6





State Route 63 in Visalia at Lincoln Oval Park featuring bicycle lanes and a pedestrian-actuated rectangular rapid-flashing beacon. Photo by Pedro Ramirez

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Purpose

Caltrans' Mission is to provide a safe, sustainable, integrated and efficient transportation system to enhance California's economy and livability. Enhancing bicycle access along with pedestrian and transit is instrumental and vital to accomplishing this mission. These essential modes serve as critical connections to the many options for travel within the state. Most trips we make are short. 50 percent are three miles or less, 40 percent are two miles or less, and about 30 percent one mile or less.

"40 percent of trips we make are two miles or less"

So why choose these options? They help us be more active. The low cost saves us money. These are energy-efficient ways of getting around. It helps make the air we breathe cleaner. Communities are revitalized as the quality of life, the economy and livability are improved. In addressing social equity, safer and healthier facilities for all users would be provided. The State of California has provided direction and guidance for implementing multimodal connectivity.

Vision

Triple bicycle, double pedestrian and double transit modes by the year 2020 is the target for Caltrans, to create a

network of state and local and regional bicycle routes for a sustainable modal future. Trends that are most likely to influence a shift to using efficient alternative modes are continually being explored.

"triple bicycle, double pedestrian, double transit by 2020"



CenCalVia bicycle event near downtown Fresno
fresnobee.com

Younger generations, particularly millennials, are more open to other modes of transportation and have a higher rate of walking, biking and transit use in comparison to previous generations. Caltrans' vision is to provide "a performance-driven, transparent and accountable organization that values its people, resources and partners, and meets new challenges through leadership, innovation and teamwork."

Goals

Promoting an active transportation system is consistent with the following **Caltrans goals**.



Safety and Health

Provide a safe transportation system for workers and users, and promote health through active transportation and reduced pollution in communities.



Stewardship and Efficiency

Money counts. Responsibly manage California's transportation-related assets.



Sustainability, Livability and Economy

Make long-lasting, smart mobility decisions that improve the environment, support a vibrant economy, and build communities, not sprawl.



System Performance

Utilize leadership, collaboration and strategic partnerships to develop an integrated transportation system that provides reliable and accessible mobility for travelers.



Organizational Excellence

Be a national leader in delivering quality service through excellent employee performance, public communication, and accountability.



Plans

"Towards an Active California" State Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan is a bike and pedestrian plan that will guide the planning and development of non-motorized transportation facilities and maximize the use of future investments on the State Highway System and other state facilities. The plan will also lead to

improved connections between the State's bicycle and pedestrian facilities and the network of local and regional roads, public transit, and intercity and passenger rail. The plan will not replace existing policies and implementation plans at the regional and local levels.



City of Visalia - State Route 216
Photo by Pedro Ramirez

The **Active Transportation Program (ATP)** consolidates existing federal and state transportation programs, including the Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP), Bicycle Transportation Account (BTA), and State Safe Routes to School (SR2S), into a single program with a focus to make California a national leader in active transportation. A number of cities and counties statewide have developed ATP Plans to update bicycle and pedestrian plans. These plans promote active transportation options and allow the local agencies to prioritize multi-modal projects for implementation.

The **California Transportation Plan 2040** (CTP) is a statewide, long-range transportation policy plan designed to meet California's future mobility needs and reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The plan envisions a fully integrated, multimodal, sustainable transportation system that supports economic vitality, protects natural resources, promotes the health and well-being of all Californians, and meets people's needs equitably. Caltrans is required to update the CTP every five years while showing Greenhouse Gas (GHG) reductions to meet the goals of Assembly Bill 32 and Senate Bill 391.



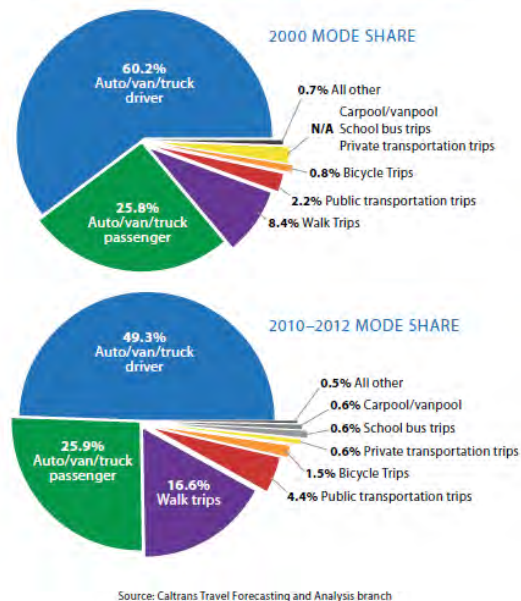
Bike path near Cal State Bakersfield
capturekerncounty.com

Biking and pedestrian facilities are integral components of the statewide transportation system. Analysis of data from the 2013 California Household Travel Survey found nearly 23 percent of household trips involved walking, biking or taking public transportation. In 2000, the share was only 11 percent.

MODE	2000 MODE SHARE	2010-2012 MODE SHARE
Auto/van/truck driver	60.2%	49.3%
Auto/van/truck passenger	25.8%	25.9%
Walk trips	8.4%	16.6%
Public transportation trips	2.2%	4.4%
Bicycle trips	0.8%	1.5%
Private transportation trips	N/A	0.6%
School bus trips	N/A	0.6%
Carpool/vanpool	N/A	0.6%
All other	0.7%	0.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Caltrans Travel Forecasting and Analysis branch

CALIFORNIA TRANSPORTATION MODE SHARE 2000–2012



The **Strategic Management Plan** is a roadmap of Caltrans' role, expectations, and operations as we meet the challenges of modernizing Caltrans into a world-class Department of Transportation. The tools we will use to implement this plan are performance management, transparency, accountability, sustainability, and innovation. Implementation of Smart Mobility and Complete Streets multimodal transportation initiatives will

also improve livability and revitalize communities.



Policy

Deputy Directive DD-64-R2 states “The California Department of Transportation provides for the needs of travelers of all ages and abilities in all planning, programming, design, construction, operations, and maintenance activities and products on the State highway system. The Department views all transportation improvements as opportunities to improve safety, access, and mobility for all travelers in California and recognizes bicycle, pedestrian, and transit modes as integral elements of the transportation system.”

Senate Bill (SB) 743 is changing the way transportation impacts are analyzed under CEQA by restricting the use of Level of Service (LOS) and requiring different metrics to measure impacts particularly in areas that are served by transit. The alternative criteria must “promote the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, the development of multimodal transportation networks, and a diversity of land uses.” One suggested criterion is person throughput as a measurement, which could be compared to vehicle throughput. Person throughput is a potential alternative to using LOS because it can include all modes in the analysis—bicycles, pedestrians, transit, carpool, vanpool, and single-occupancy vehicles (SOV).

In an effort to support the construction of more multimodal local streets and roads, and include **Caltrans design flexibility** in multimodal design, Caltrans endorses the National Association of City Transportation Officials’ (NACTO) guidelines that include innovations such as buffered bicycle lanes and improved pedestrian walkways.



Chukchansi Park home of the Fresno Grizzlies
kingsriverlife.com

“California’s transportation system must be multimodal and support bicycles and pedestrians as well as automobiles,” said previous Caltrans Director Malcolm Dougherty. “Caltrans’ endorsement of these innovative street design options is an important part of modernizing our approach to improving transportation for all Californians.”

The intent of the **Complete Streets Implementation Action Plan** (CSIAP 2.0) is to describe the current Caltrans complete streets policy framework and provide an overview of Caltrans’ continued complete streets efforts

through action items. Each update of the plan lays out the structure for monitoring, reporting, and overcoming barriers to further integrate complete streets into all Caltrans functions and processes. The action items listed for every district show the progress that has been made toward completing each actions item.



Riding on State Route 269 in Huron

The Class IV Bikeway, also referred to as separated bikeways or cycle tracks, is the newest bicycle class added to the Highway Design Manual. Class IV Bikeways provide an alternative to other bikeways that may minimize interactions with other modes of travel. **Design Information Bulletin (DIB) 89** provides design criteria and other general guidance on best practices related to separated bikeways to establish uniform guidance for the use of owners of these facilities. A Class IV Bikeway (separated bikeway) is a bikeway for exclusive use of bicycles and includes a separation required between the bikeway and the through vehicular traffic. The separation may include, but is not limited to, a grade separation, flexible posts, inflexible

physical barriers, or on-street parking. The benefit of the Class IV bikeway is getting more people riding bikes on a facility that feels more comfortable and separates them from car traffic. Families with children, for example, are more likely to ride on these bikeways.

Caltrans created the **Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Infrastructure Program** with the objective to make Caltrans infrastructure equally accessible to persons with disabilities. Caltrans does not discriminate on the basis of disability and believes in providing equal access to all of its infrastructure, programs, services, and activities. Caltrans is committed to working with its partners to identify and address access barriers to its infrastructure. In accordance with Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, Caltrans has designated a Statewide ADA Coordinator who is responsible for coordinating ADA compliance across the State.

The Sustainable Communities and Climate Protection Act of 2008 (**Senate Bill 375**) outlines California's goals for reducing greenhouse gas emissions through integrated land use and a transportation planning network that consists of walkways, bikeways, transit and roads. The Metropolitan Planning Organizations are required to prepare a "Sustainable Communities Strategy" to help meet greenhouse gases (GHG) reduction targets for cars and light trucks for the years 2020 and 2035.

Senate Bill 391 2009 directs Caltrans to consider “the use of bicycling, walking, the expanse of public transit, commuter rail, intercity rail, new vehicle technology, tailpipe emissions reduction and use of fuels.” Caltrans is required to update the California Transportation Plan (CTP) every five years while showing GHG reductions to meet goals of Assembly Bill 32 and identify the statewide, integrated multimodal transportation system needed to achieve these results.



Caltrans Guides

The **District 6 Bicycle Guide and Complete Streets Elements** is a comprehensive multimodal document showing existing bicycle, pedestrian and transit information on state routes in District 6. Included are state route maps showing where bicycle and pedestrian access is allowed or prohibited, elevation charts, route facility descriptions, park and ride lot locations, transit service maps, and cyclist’s safety language. Other District bicycle guides and maps are located on the District 6 Bicycle and Complete Streets Program [website](#).

Main Streets, California gives information on how a well-conceived main street can function efficiently along with enhancing livability and sustainability. Multimodal transportation facilities contribute to important civic spaces that support vibrant community life and promote economic vitality. Caltrans is committed to working with local communities to improve connections to mass transit, and to

increase the appeal of walking and bicycling on main streets. Bicycle parking is another important element to encouraging another mode by biking to and parking at nearby main street businesses, shopping and local services.

The **Smart Mobility Framework** promotes location efficiency and the fit between a specific physical environment and its transportation system and services. This framework helps move people and freight while enhancing California’s economic, environmental, and human resource sectors by emphasizing convenient and safe multimodal travel, speed suitability, accessibility, management of the circulation network, and efficient use of land.



Downtown Commuter in Visalia
visaliatimesdelta.com

The **Caltrans Highway Design Manual** was prepared for the California Department of Transportation by the Division of Design for use on the California State highway system. This manual establishes uniform policies and procedures to carry out the State highway design functions of the Department. It is neither intended as nor

does it establish a legal standard for these functions. The standards, procedures, and requirements established and discussed in the manual are for the information and guidance of the officers and employees of Caltrans.

With limited resources Transportation **Asset Management** is an important strategic approach to managing our transportation infrastructure. The goal with asset management is to maximize the performance of the system with the limited resources available. Repairing existing infrastructure that encourages non-motorized travel, such as well-maintained sidewalks and bike lanes, is essential for those unable to drive or those who chose not to drive.



Tulare County Association of Governments staff and the CA Highway Patrol demonstrate bike safety rules. (funded by the Caltrans Bike and Stride grant)

The Mile Marker is a Caltrans user-friendly performance report card that gives accountability of the California Department of Transportation activities. It raises the bar on transparency and accountability, providing in one place a

clear way to communicate our performance. The report is written for anyone who wants to know how well the Department of Transportation does its job. The Mile Marker is filled with charts, bar/line graphs, goal check lists and photos that include bicycle, pedestrian and complete streets information.

The Smart Mobility and Active Transportation Branch recently introduced the **Complete Streets Elements Toolbox**. The Complete Streets Elements Toolbox was developed by staff in coordination with a diverse group of Caltrans stakeholders and Caltrans staff from Headquarters Divisions. The Toolbox is a focus on the specific roadway elements that can be designed and constructed to provide multi-modal mobility and access. For each of these elements, the Toolbox provides definitions and benefits, links to design guidance, project examples, and SHOPP Tool quantification methods.

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) in District 6 offers miles of bicycle travel on long stretches of level terrain in the Central Valley and along rolling or mountainous terrain in the national and state parks. The abundant sunny weather in this part of California is ideal for biking most of the year.

District 6 Description

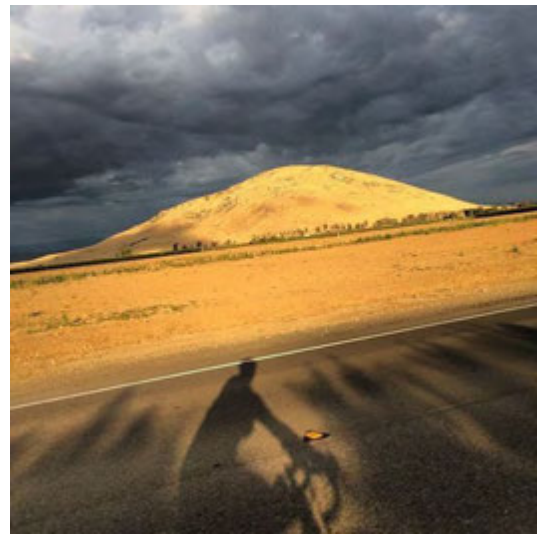
District 6 encompasses a span of roadway miles in five counties - Madera, Fresno, Kings, Tulare and Kern counties. A portion of eastern Kern County is within the Caltrans District 9 boundary as shown on the maps. District 6 consists of approximately 476 miles of freeway and 1,554 miles of rural and urban highway. With 2,030 miles of roadway, District 6 has the largest portion of road miles to maintain in the state highway system. Most freeway miles are not open to bicycles. In fact, all of State Route 99 in District 6 prohibits bicycle access. Other freeway corridors in a number of larger urban areas also prohibit bicycle access. But, elsewhere, bicycle access is enjoyed from the flatlands to the foothills and beyond.

Biking opportunities can take you past prime farmland. Agriculture is a leading economic activity and use of land in the Central Valley. Small agricultural communities and towns are scattered all along the state routes.

Regional ATPs

Regional and Local Active Transportation Plan information was used when composing the regional bicycle maps, main street maps and interchange maps. These local ATP documents give existing and proposed bicycle and pedestrian facility information which became an important tool in composing the District 6 Bicycle Plan and Complete Streets

Facilities. The Kern Regional Active Transportation Plan includes additional ATP information within District 9 in eastern Kern County. The ATPs give Caltrans District 6 staff vital information in the “planning, programming, design, construction, operations, and maintenance on the State Highway System.”



Campbell Mountain near State Route 180
<https://www.pinterest.com/ridesunnyside/the-beautiful-central-valley/>

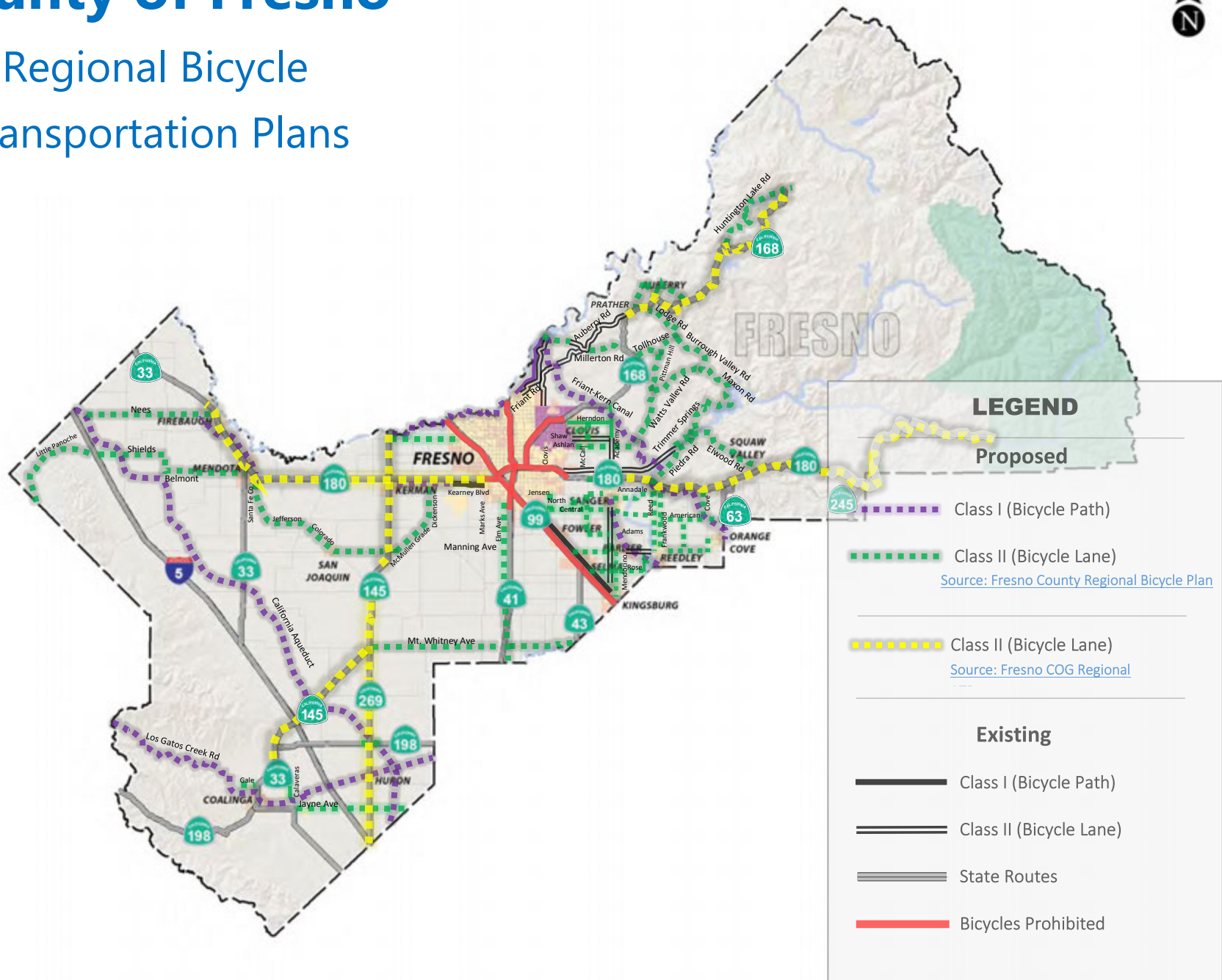
For our local partners, existing Caltrans facilities information concerning pedestrian, bicycle and transit facilities can show potential connectivity opportunities within cities and counties when facility improvement needs are identified on state routes. Developing a vision for interconnected corridors of regional bicycle systems, main street corridors and interchange facilities is very important for planning and developing multimodal improvements in the future.



State Route 43 between Selma and Hanford. Photo by John Cinatl.

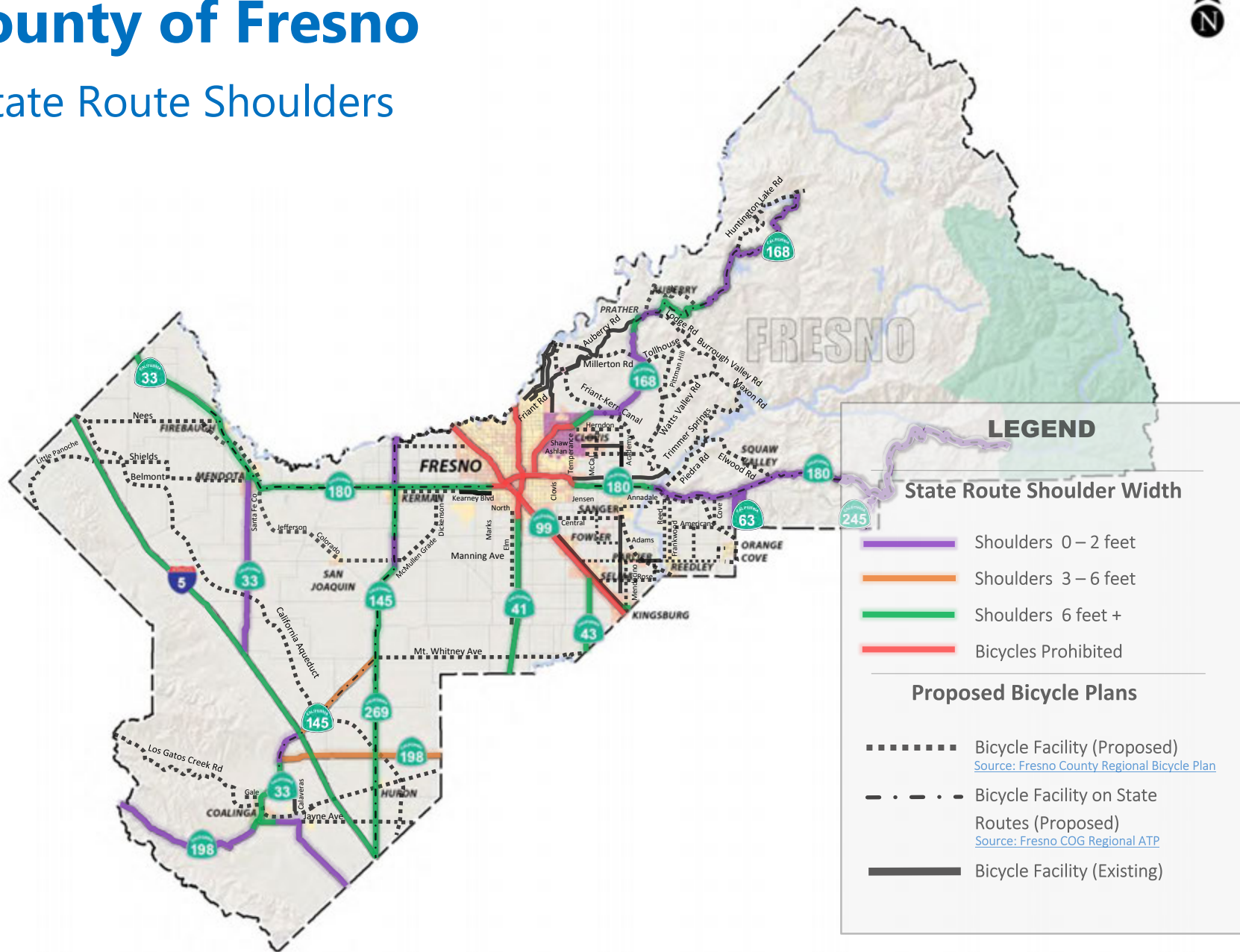
County of Fresno

Regional Bicycle Transportation Plans



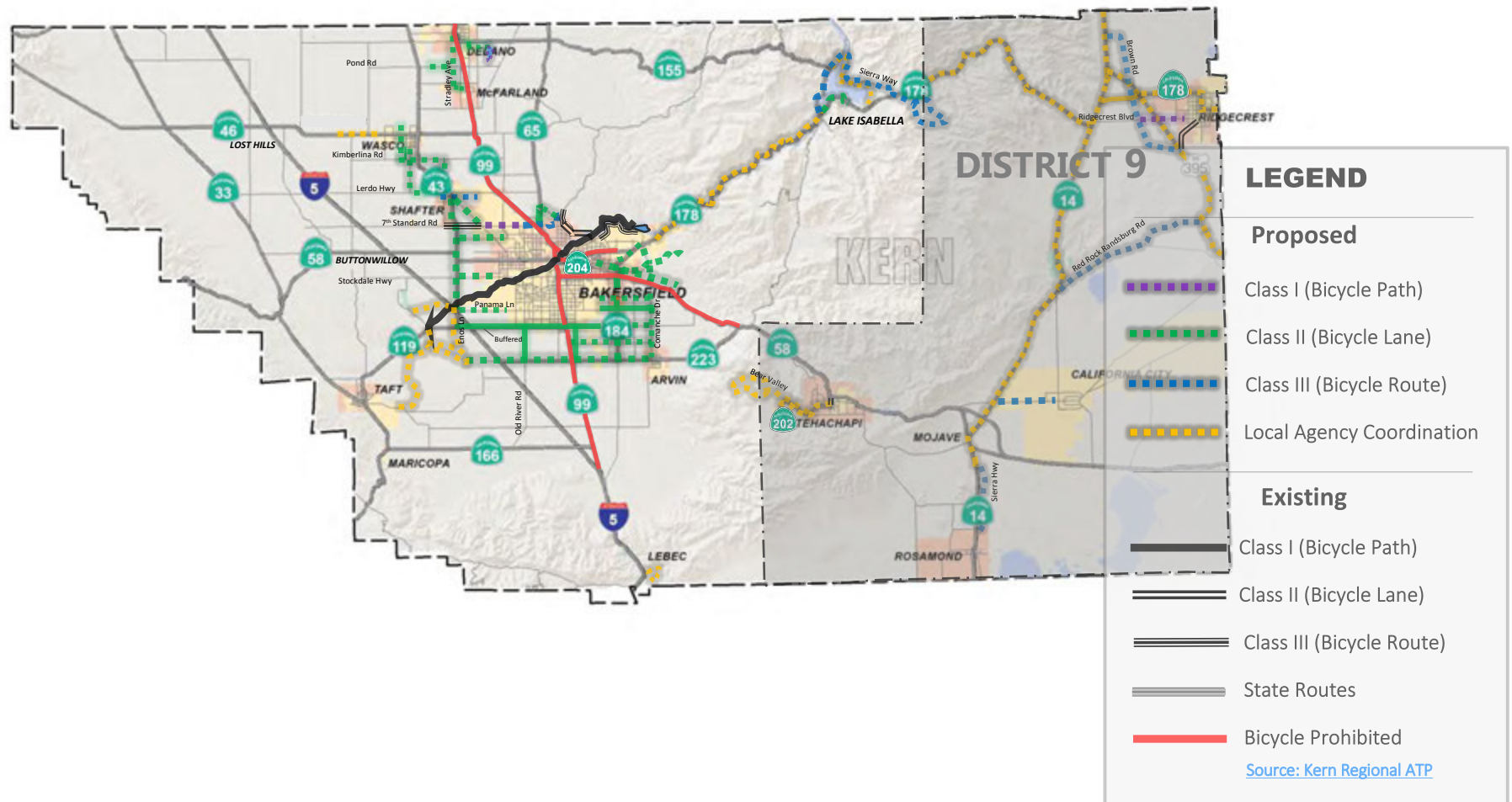
County of Fresno

State Route Shoulders

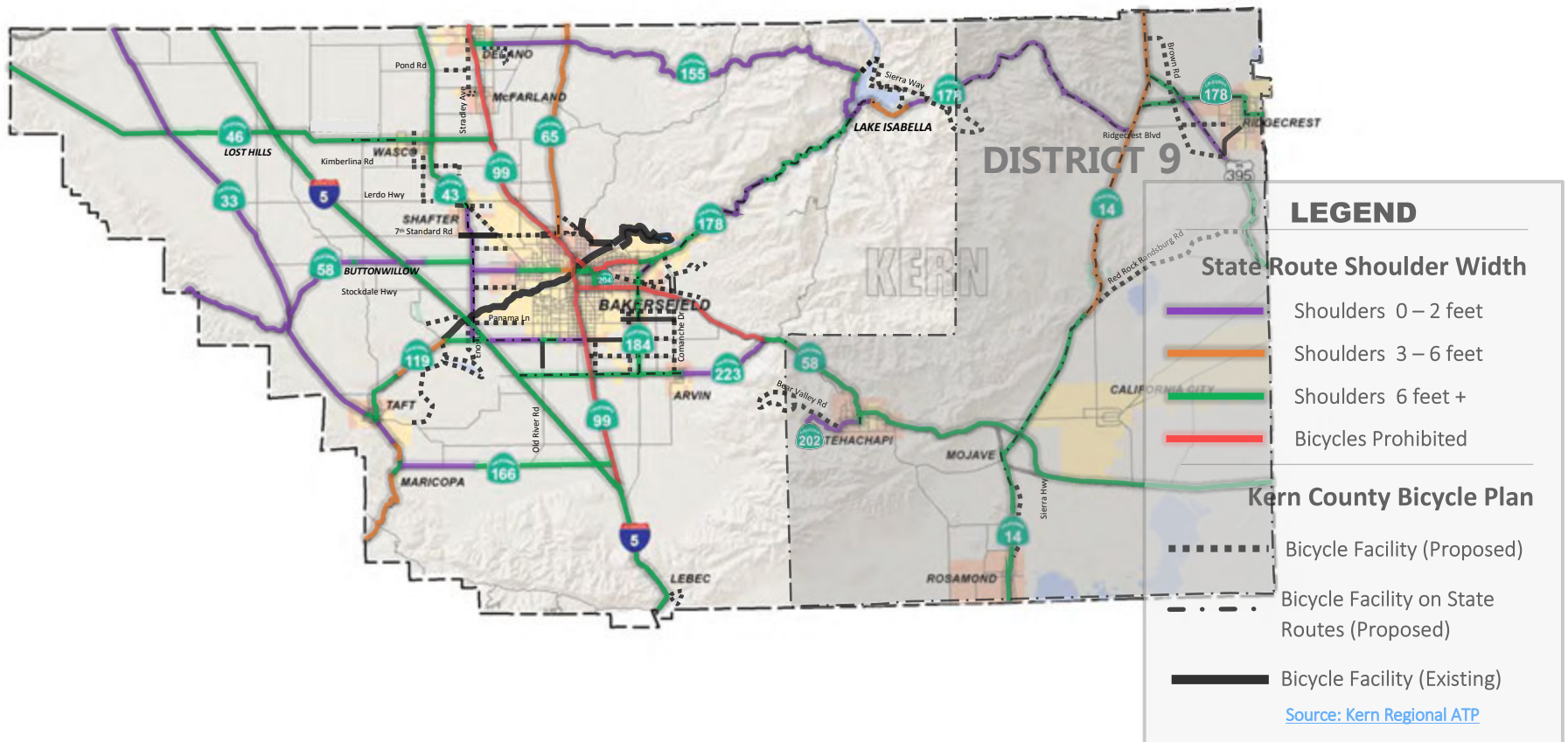


County of Kern

Regional Bicycle Transportation Plan

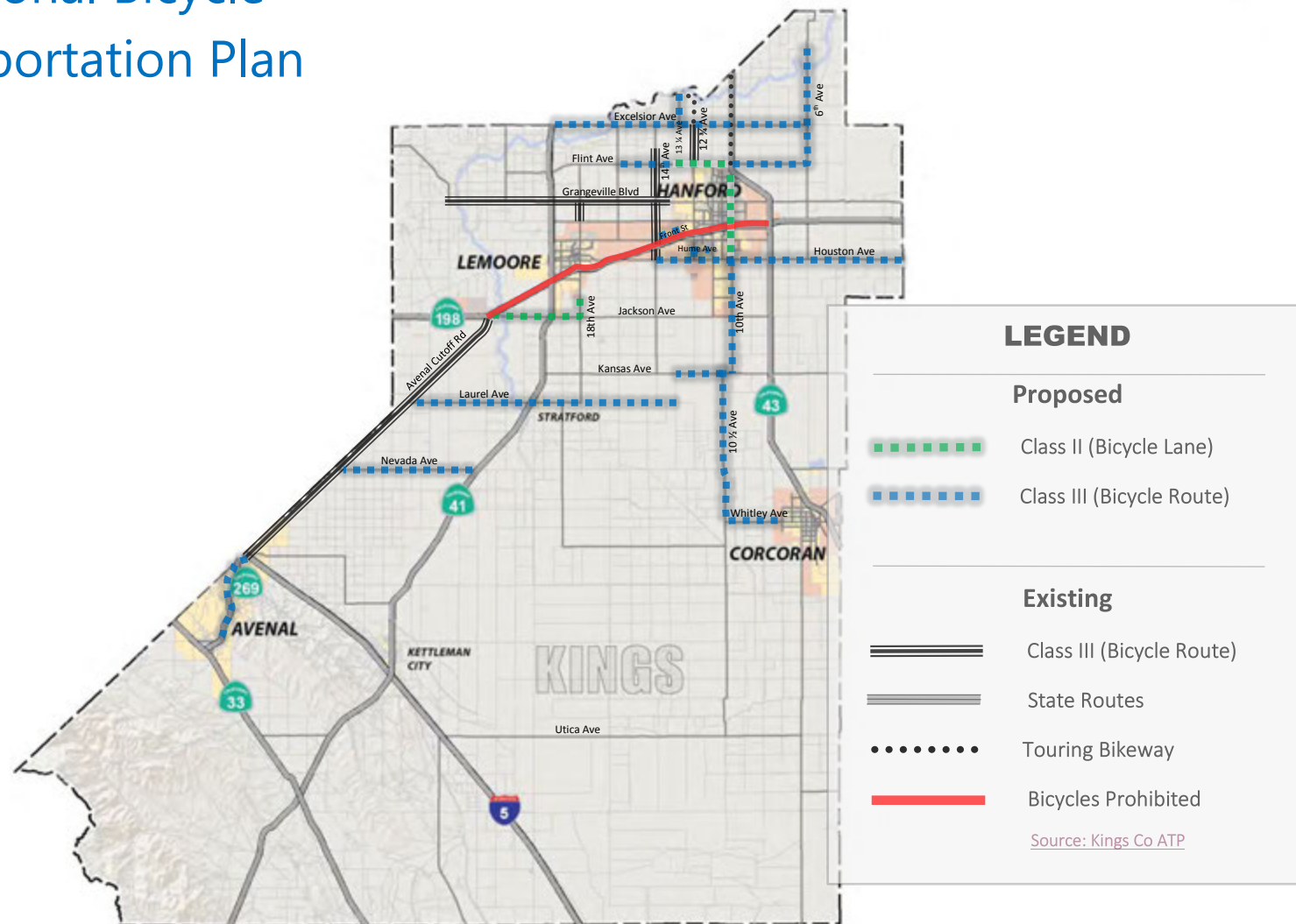


State Route Shoulders



County of Kings

Regional Bicycle Transportation Plan



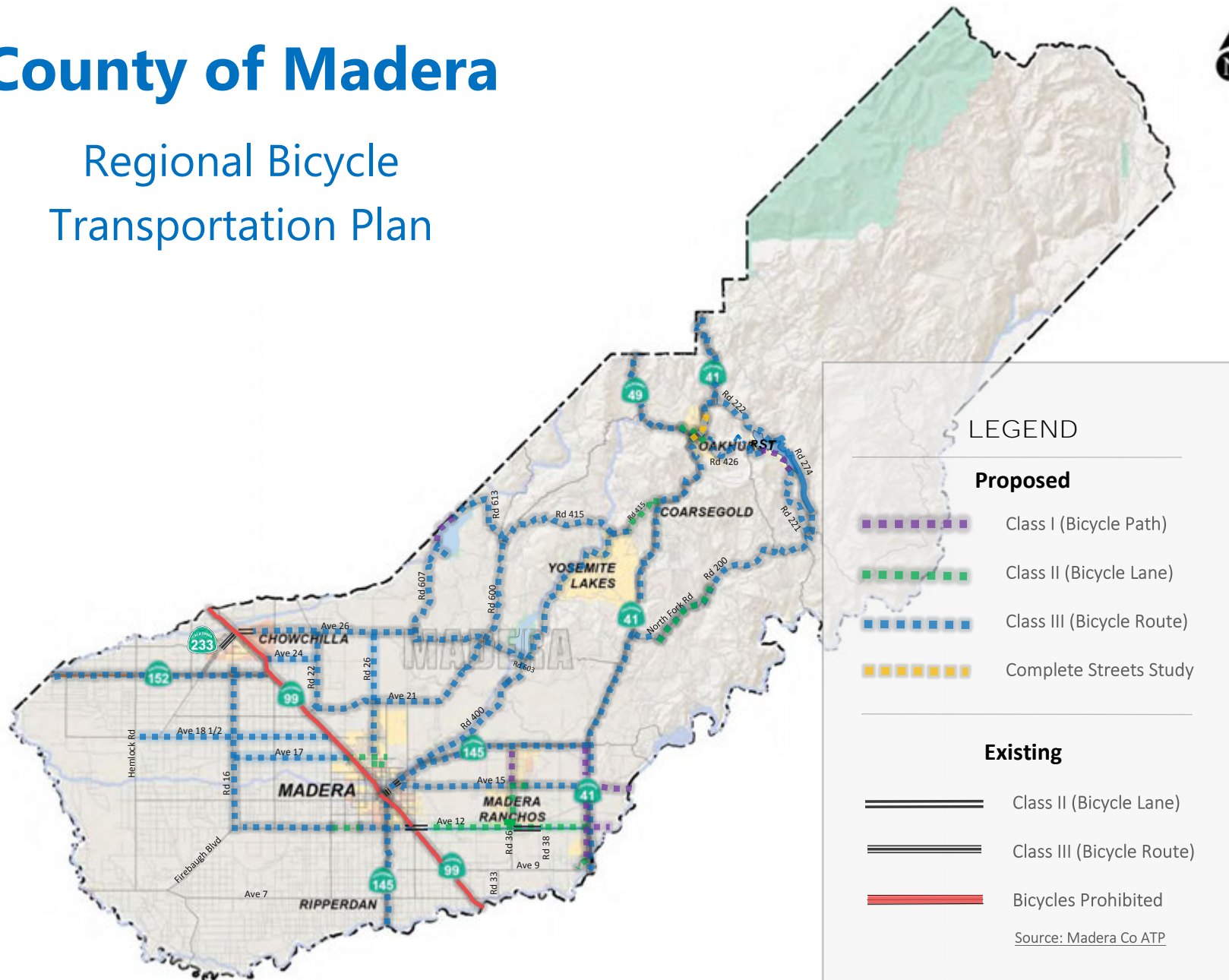
County of Kings

State Route Shoulders



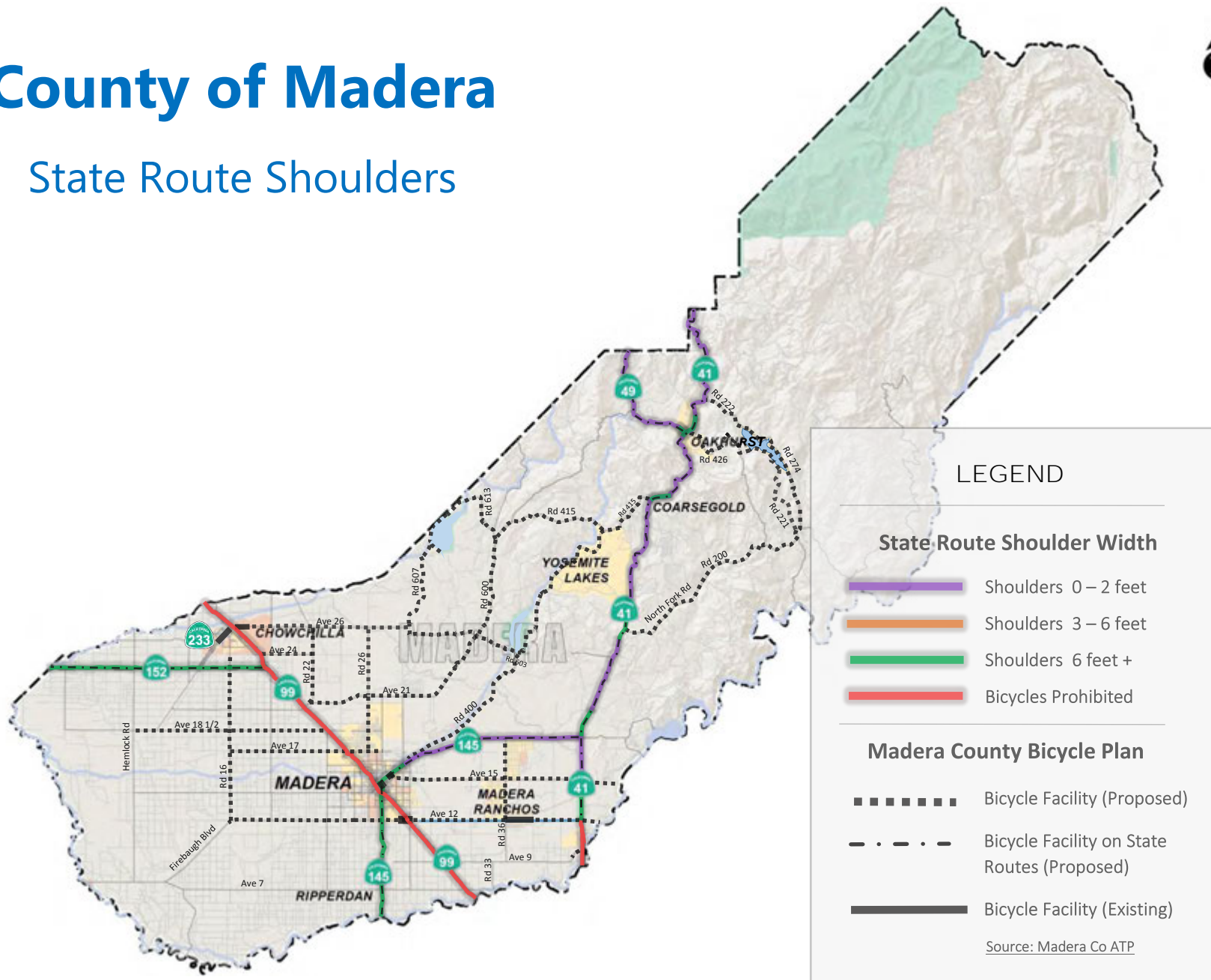
County of Madera

Regional Bicycle Transportation Plan



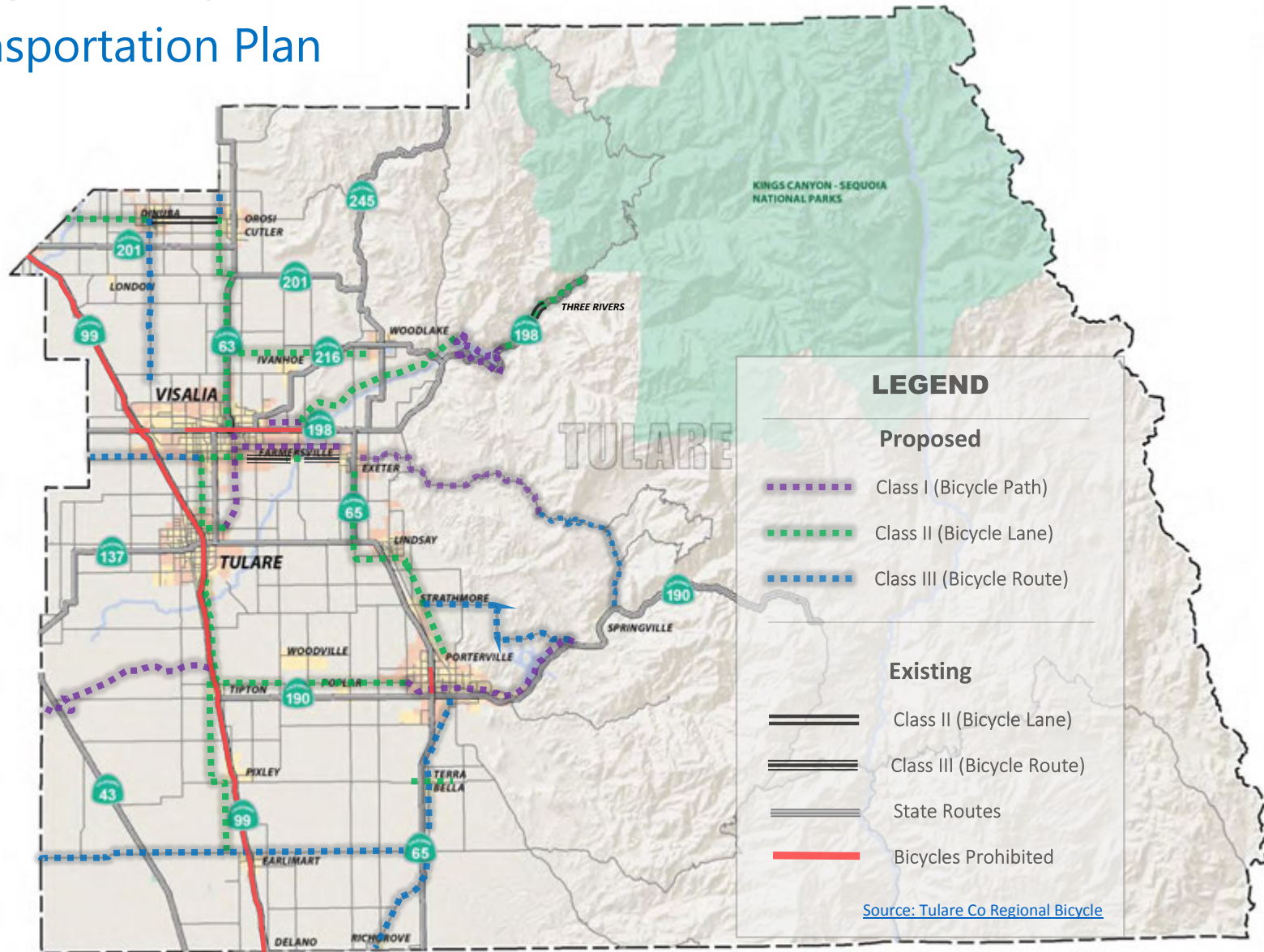
County of Madera

State Route Shoulders



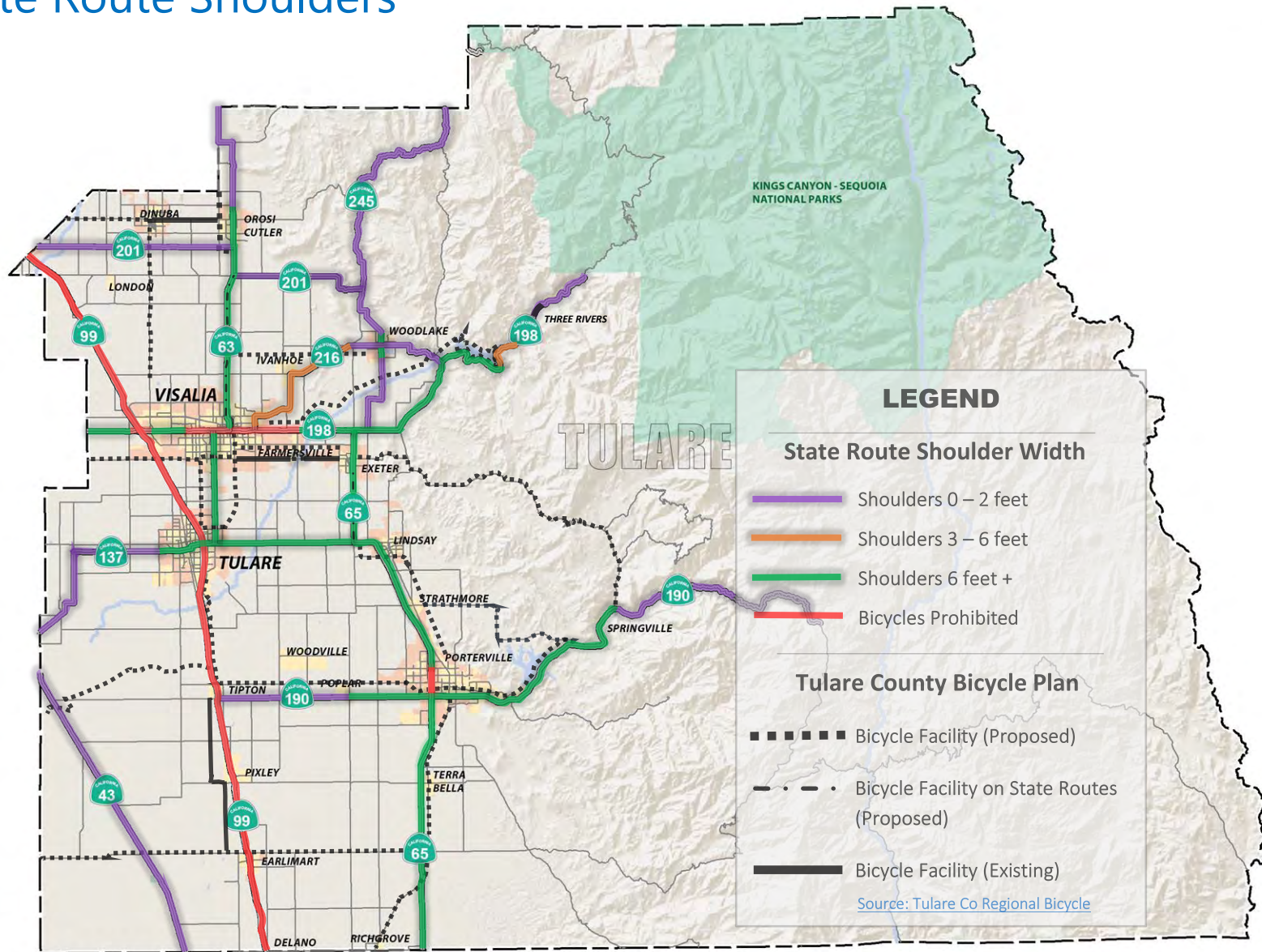
County of Tulare

Regional Bicycle Transportation Plan



County of Tulare

State Route Shoulders





City of Woodlake "Main Street" on State Route 245. Photo by Pedro Ramirez



Main Streets

The heart of a city or community often is the town's Main Street. It provides important access for shopping, gives a sense of place, hosts celebrations and parades, and contributes to community identity and authenticity. Operationally, it gives connectivity to local streets and access to regional roadway travel. District 6 contains over thirty main streets in cities and communities.

While it is important to provide traffic operations for vehicles on the roadway, it's also very important to balance those operational needs with the community's vision and economy. "Caltrans develops integrated multimodal projects in balance with community goals, plans and values." (Deputy Directive DD-64-R2) Bicycle, pedestrian and transit travel on state roadways is facilitated early in the planning process for all projects. After planning, safety is the main goal in the design, operation and maintenance of the facility.

Enhancing multimodal options often makes a main street more comfortable and attractive for all travelers, which would then draw locals to the main business sector. These main street improvements enhance the local economy of a community and help build prosperity. Adding sustainable landscaping and materials along with street furniture can create an inviting atmosphere. Property value tends to increase with the added enhancements.

People with disabilities appreciate road-calming features and ADA improvements.

Health improvements often come when given better accessibility on the main street. People get out more and exercise. They are given an avenue where they can move, spend time outdoors, and enjoy their community whether that be a fun bicycle ride to the ice cream shop or a casual stroll browsing downtown businesses.



City of Coalinga Main Street on State Route 33 in District 6

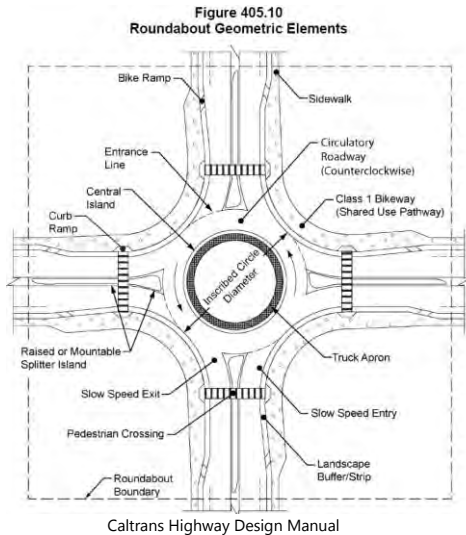
Working with our partners and local agencies, such as the MPOs, cities and counties, on long-range main street projects is important in making positive changes along these corridors. It helps in collaborating on mutual future goals and visions by addressing future projects in local planning documents.

Roundabouts



Roundabouts can be an excellent road-calming strategy for main street traffic and can provide landscaping and aesthetic benefits as well. A roundabout consists of a circular intersection with no

stop signs or signals. Traffic flow is counter-clockwise around a central island, and the intersections are controlled by yield signs.



Roundabouts have shown to reduce the amount and severity of traffic accidents due to the reduced speeds and number of conflict points for all travel modes.



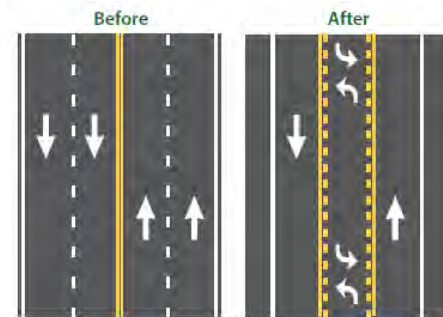
Roundabout at the State Route 245/SR 216 intersection in District 6

Pedestrians cross the intersections at marked crosswalks where the crossing distance is shortened. Bicyclists enter the roundabout as a vehicle or use the crosswalks to navigate through.

Roadway Reallocation

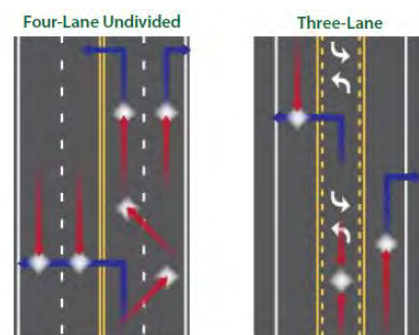


Roadway reallocation or a "road diet" is composed of converting at least one automobile traffic lane into an alternative use. The reduction of lanes is to provide for other uses on the roadway or within the right-of-way. The change can enhance complete streets by including bike lanes, cycle tracks, pedestrian refuge islands, wider sidewalks, landscaping and improved transit stops.



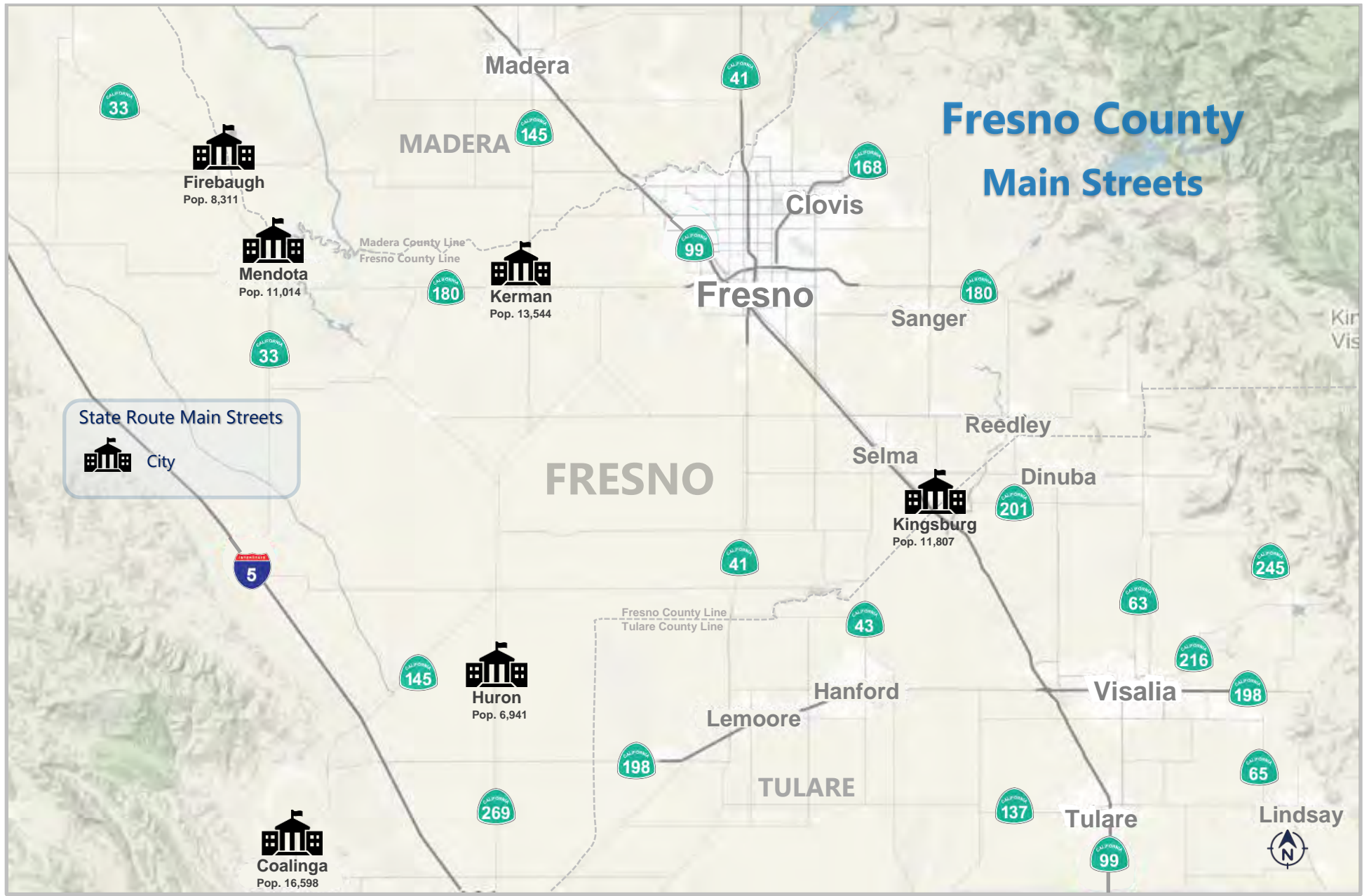
FHWA Road Diets

Vehicle speed reduction, improved mobility, reduction in conflict points, reduction in collisions (19% to 47%), and improved livability can result from a roadway reallocation implementation.



FHWA Road Diets

The FHWA "advises that roadways with ADT of 20,000 vehicles or less may be good candidates for a Road Diet and should be evaluated for feasibility."



City of Coalinga


Main Street



Proposed

- ● ● ● Class I Bike Path
- ● ● Class II Bike Lane
- == == == Class II (Buffered) Bike Lane
- ● ● Class III Bike Route

Existing

- Class I Bike Path
-  Class II Bike Lane
-  Class III Bike Route

Source: Coalinga ATP

Main St (MS) – 2/4 lanes
AADT 12000, ROW 60-80 ft

Main St (MS) – 2/4 lanes
AADT 7500, ROW 80 ft

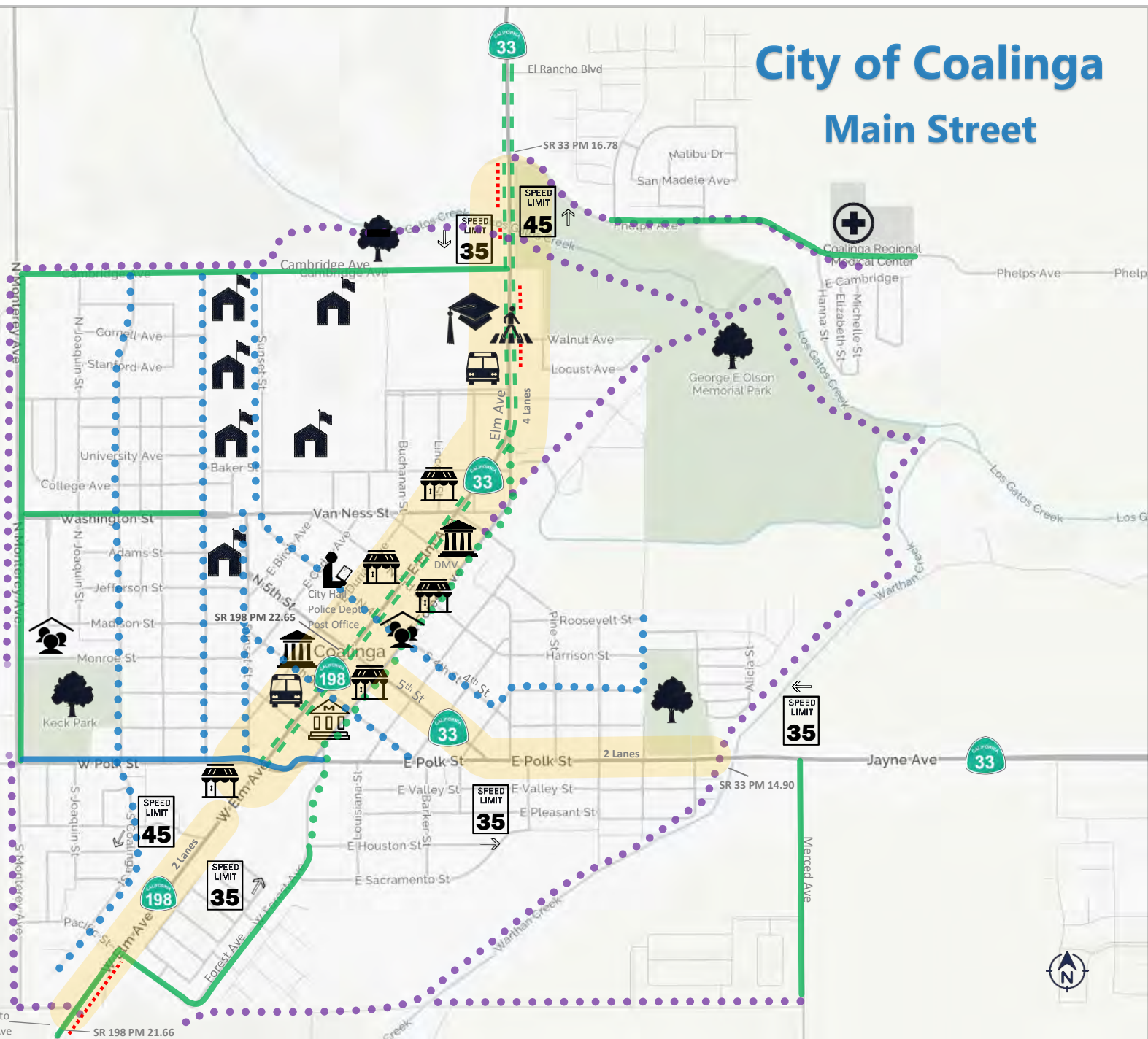
- ### Sidewalk Gaps

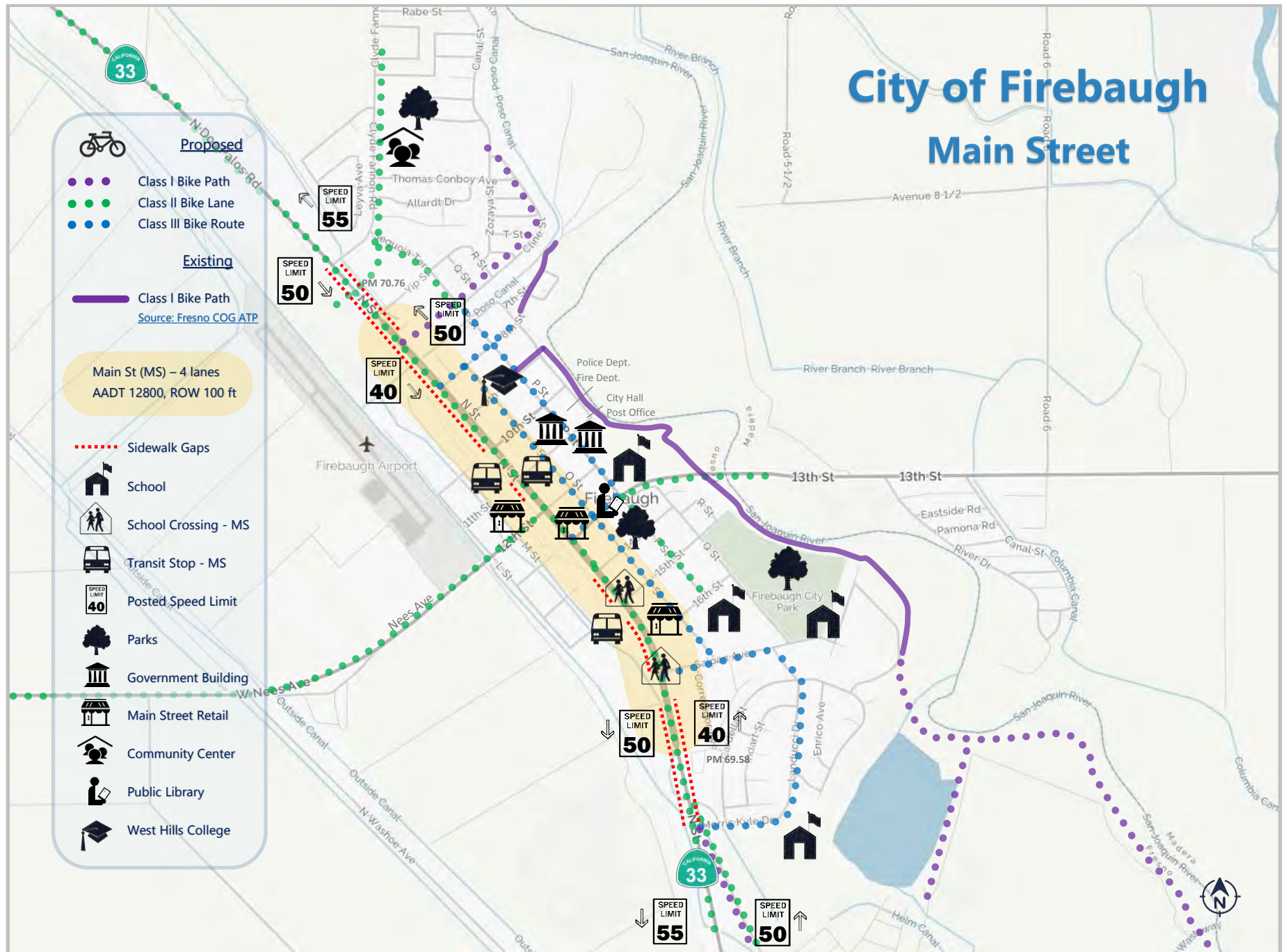
- | | |
|---|----------------------|
|  | School |
|  | Pedestrian Xing - MS |
|  | Transit Stop - MS |
|  | Posted Speed Limit |
|  | Parks |
|  | Government Building |
|  | Main Street Retail |
|  | Community Center |
|  | Public Library |
|  | West Hills College |
|  | Hospital |
|  | Museum |

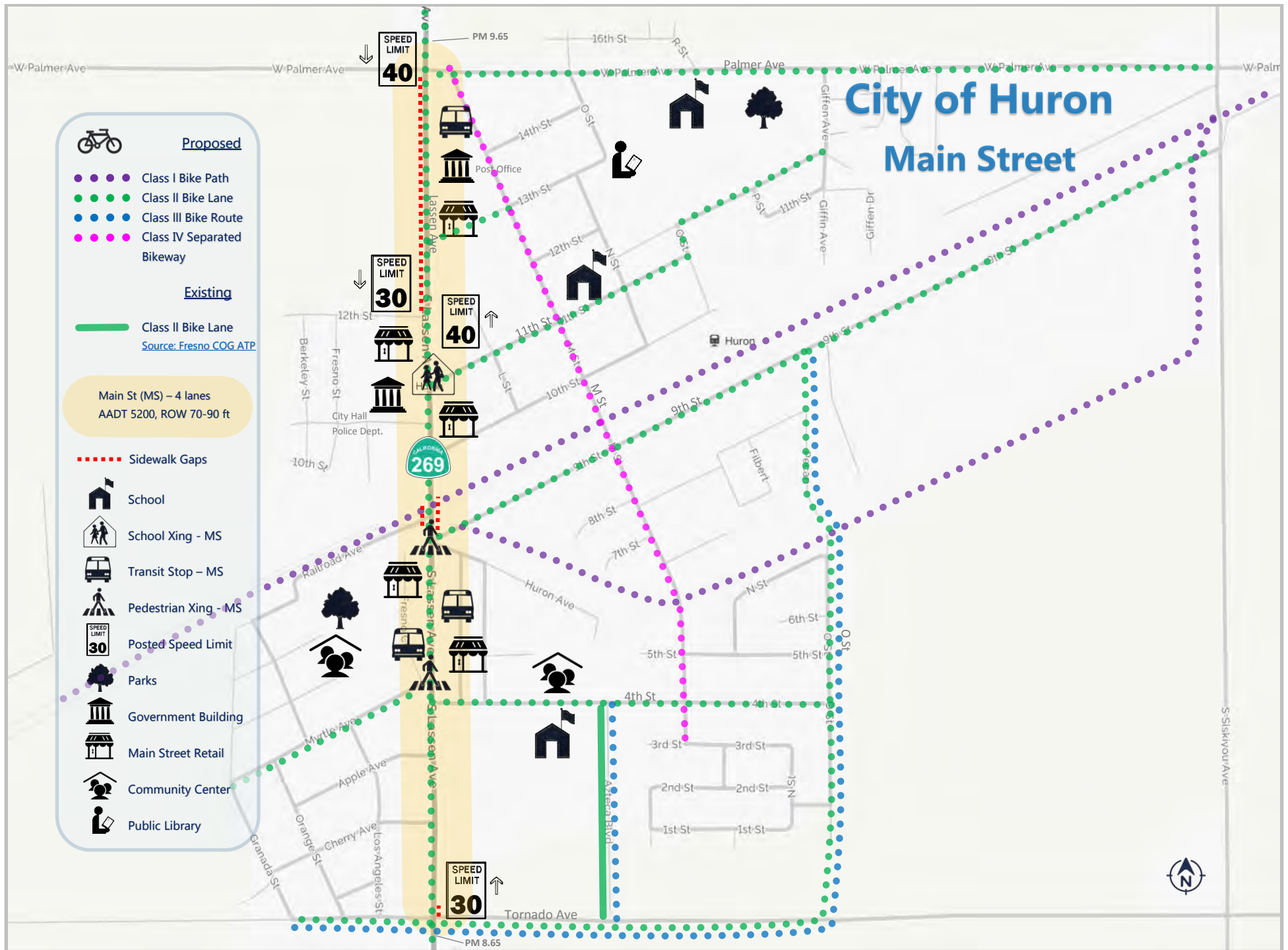
Lucille Ave

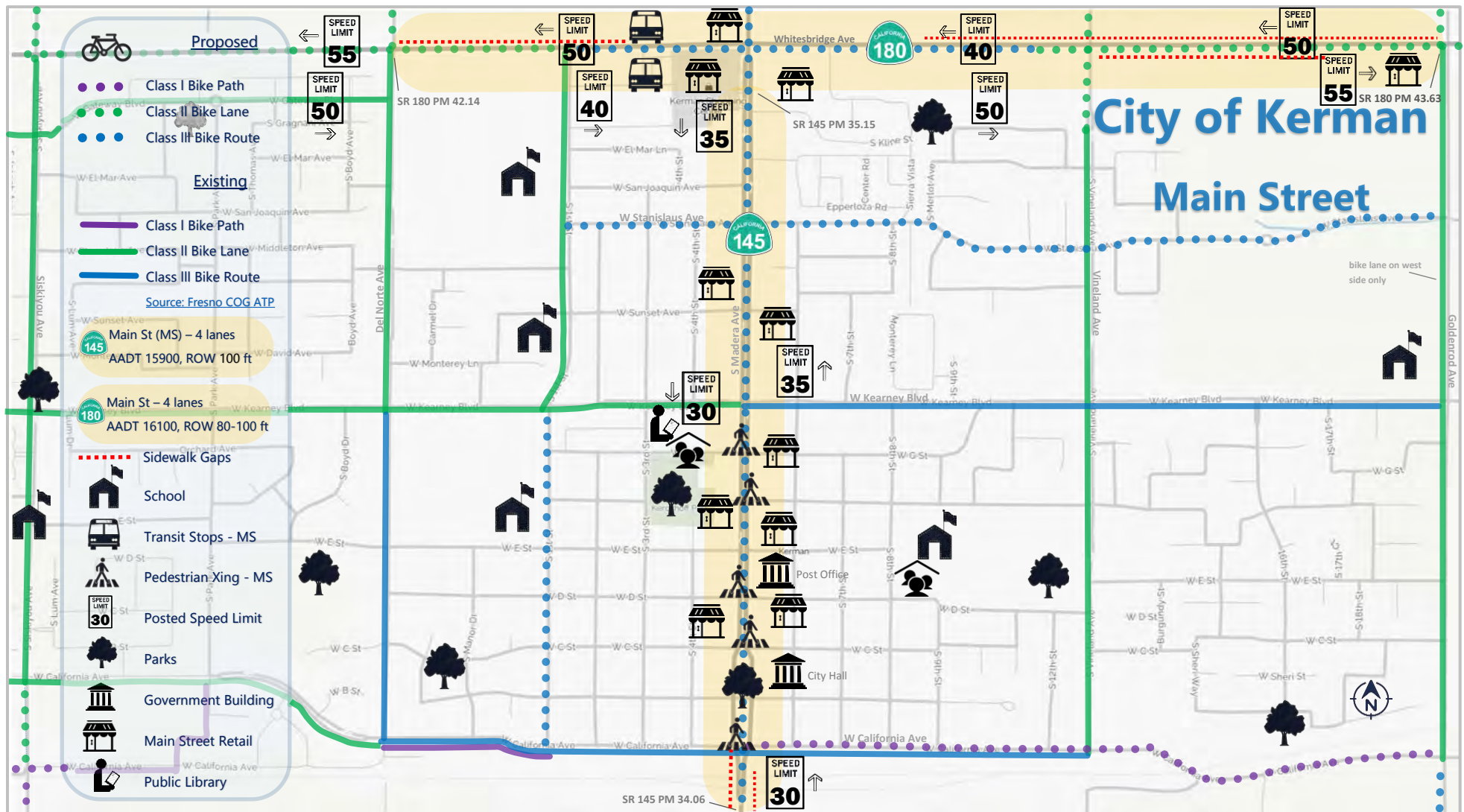
Bike Lanes to
Firestone Ave

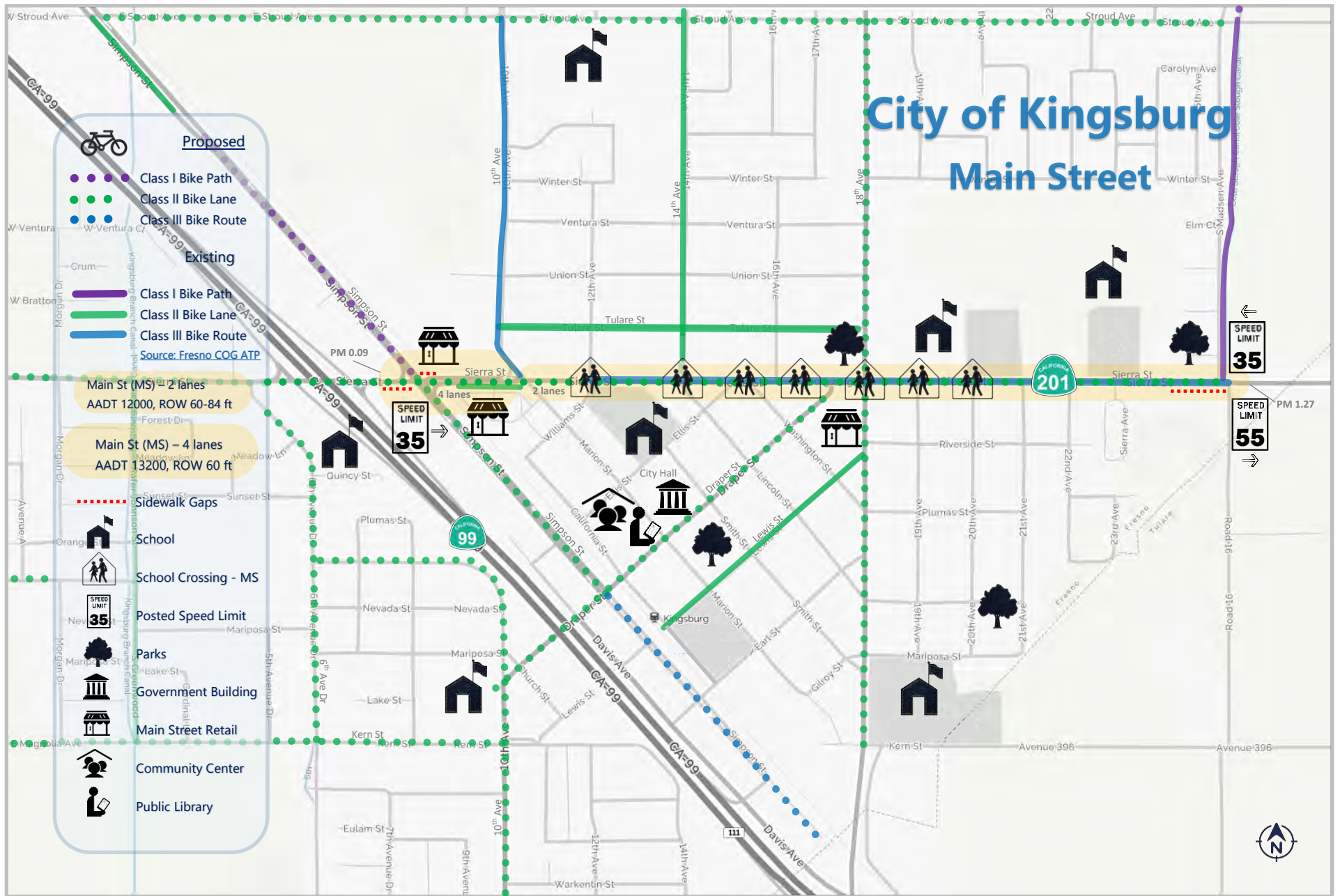
— SR 198 PM 21.66

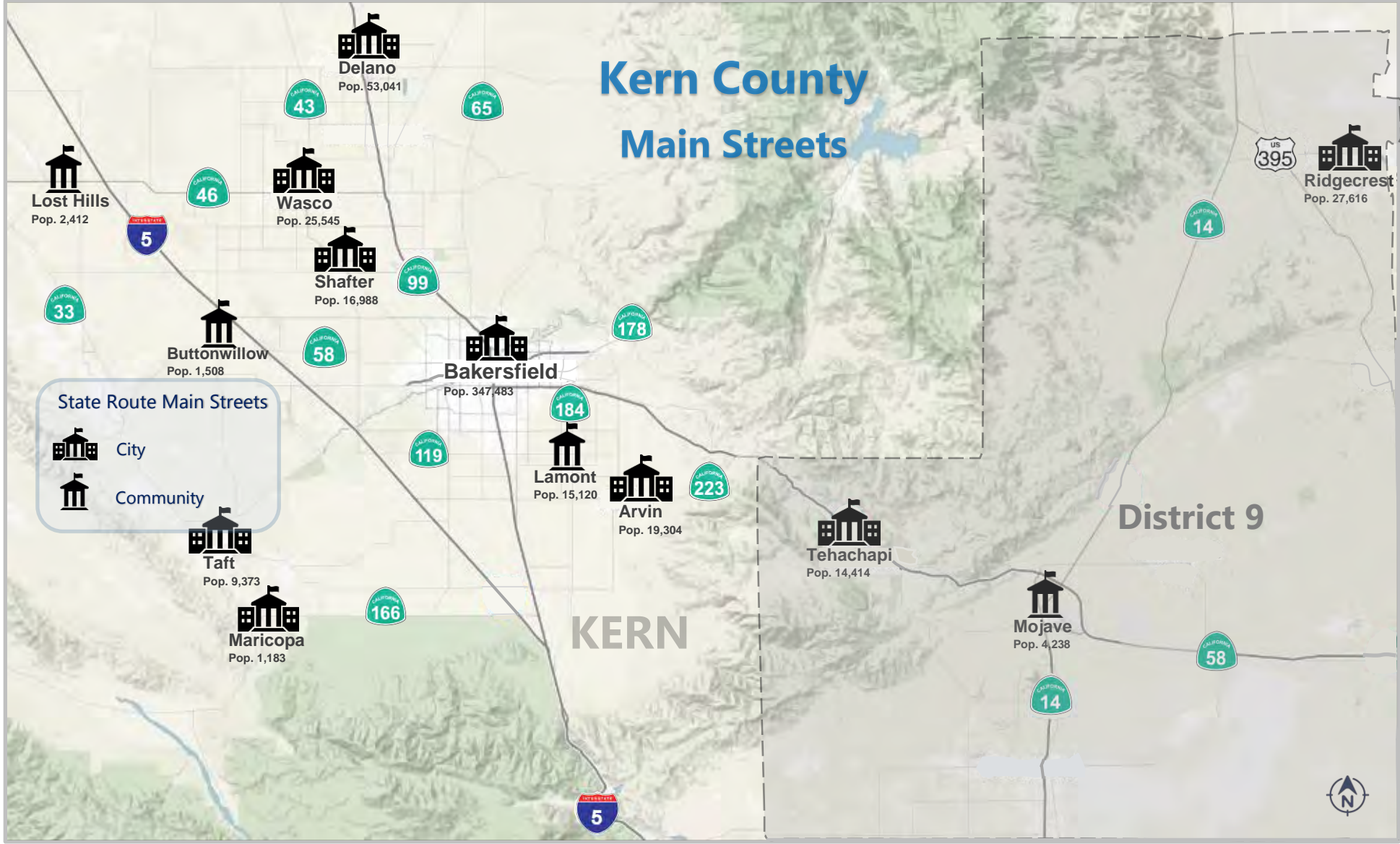


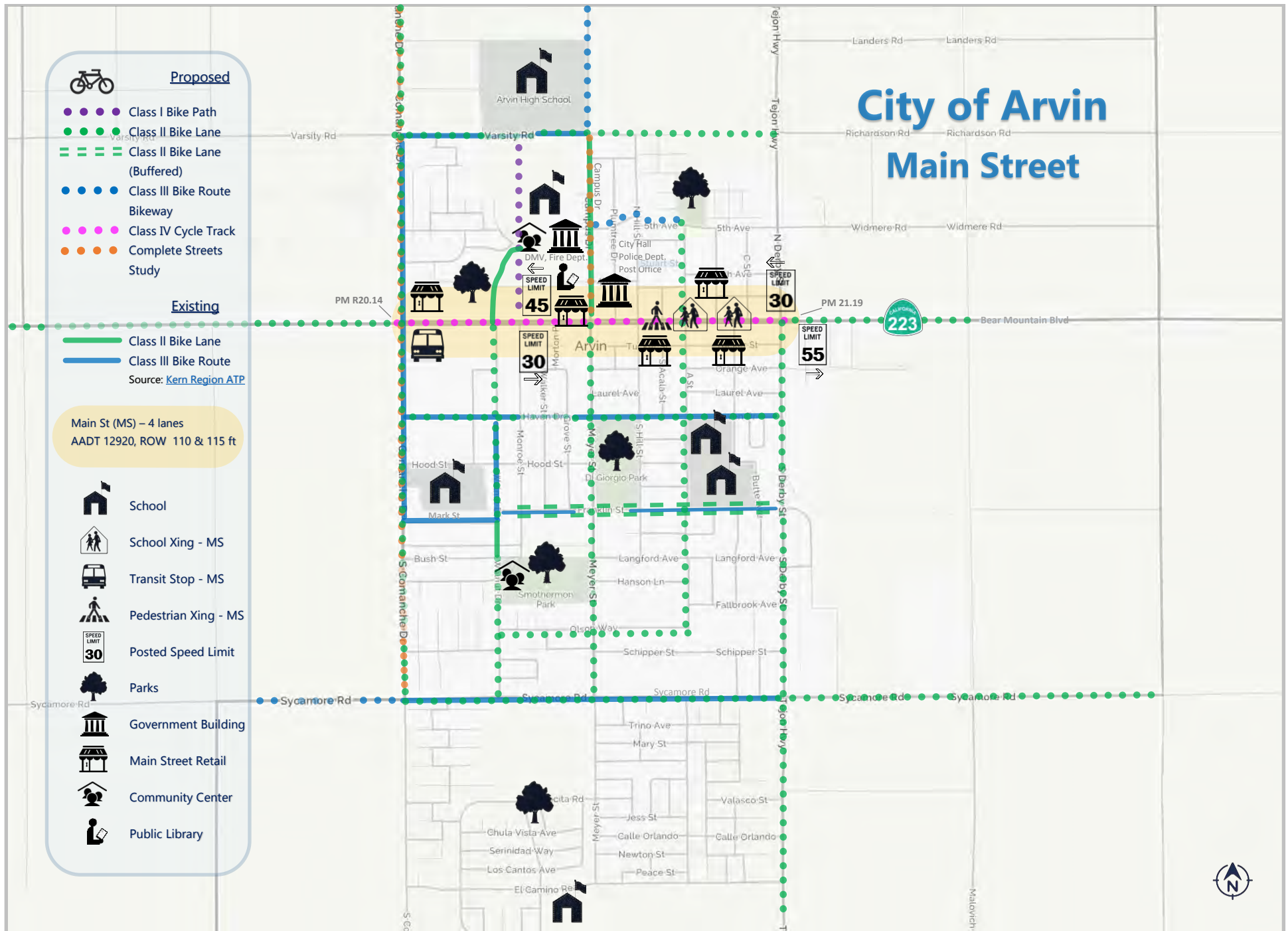












Community of Buttonwillow

Main Street



Proposed

- ● ● Class I Bike Path
- ● ● Class II Bike Lane
- == == Class II Bike Lane (Buffered)
- ● ● Class III Bike Route
- ● ● Complete Streets

Existing

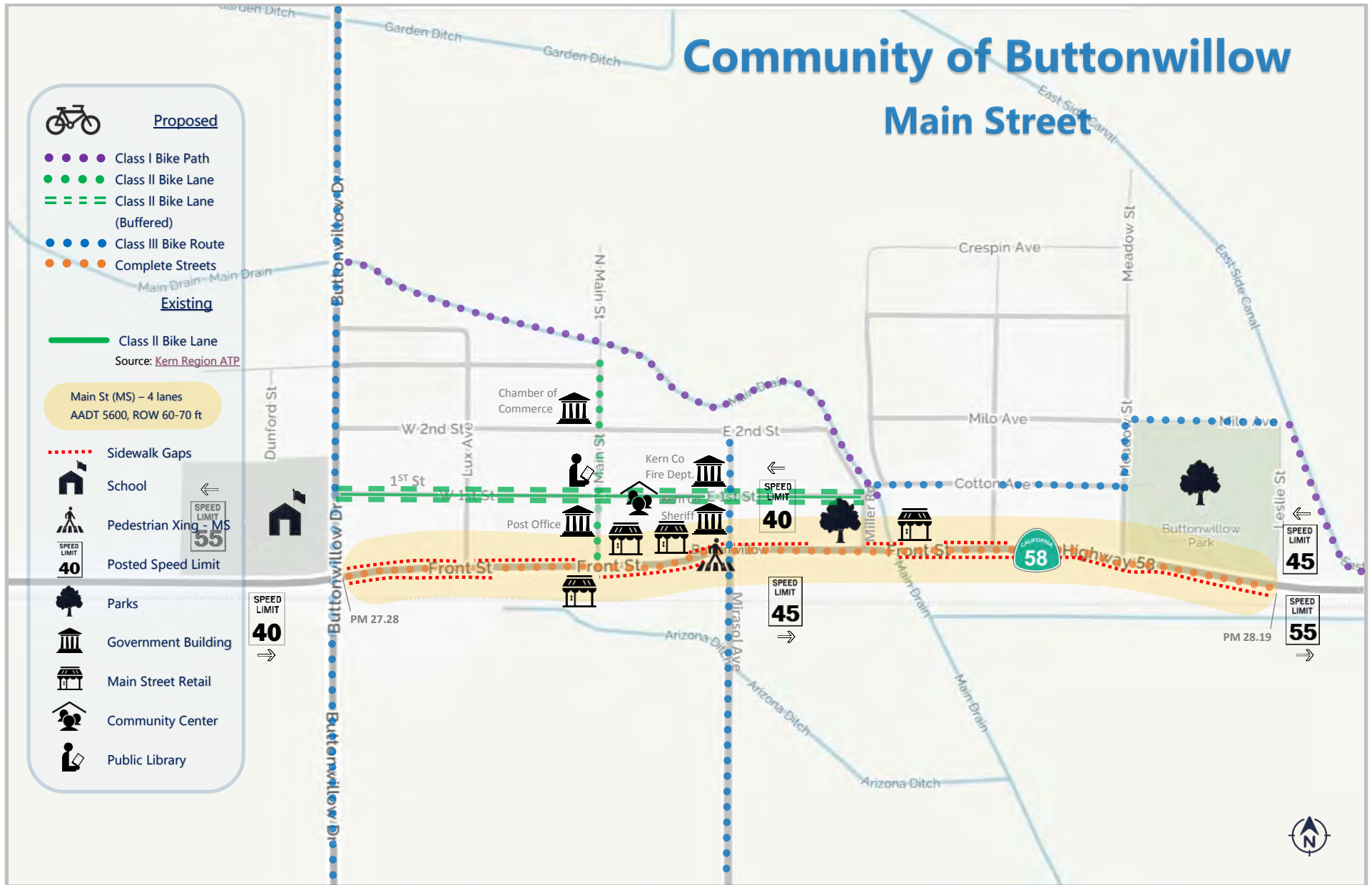
- Class II Bike Lane

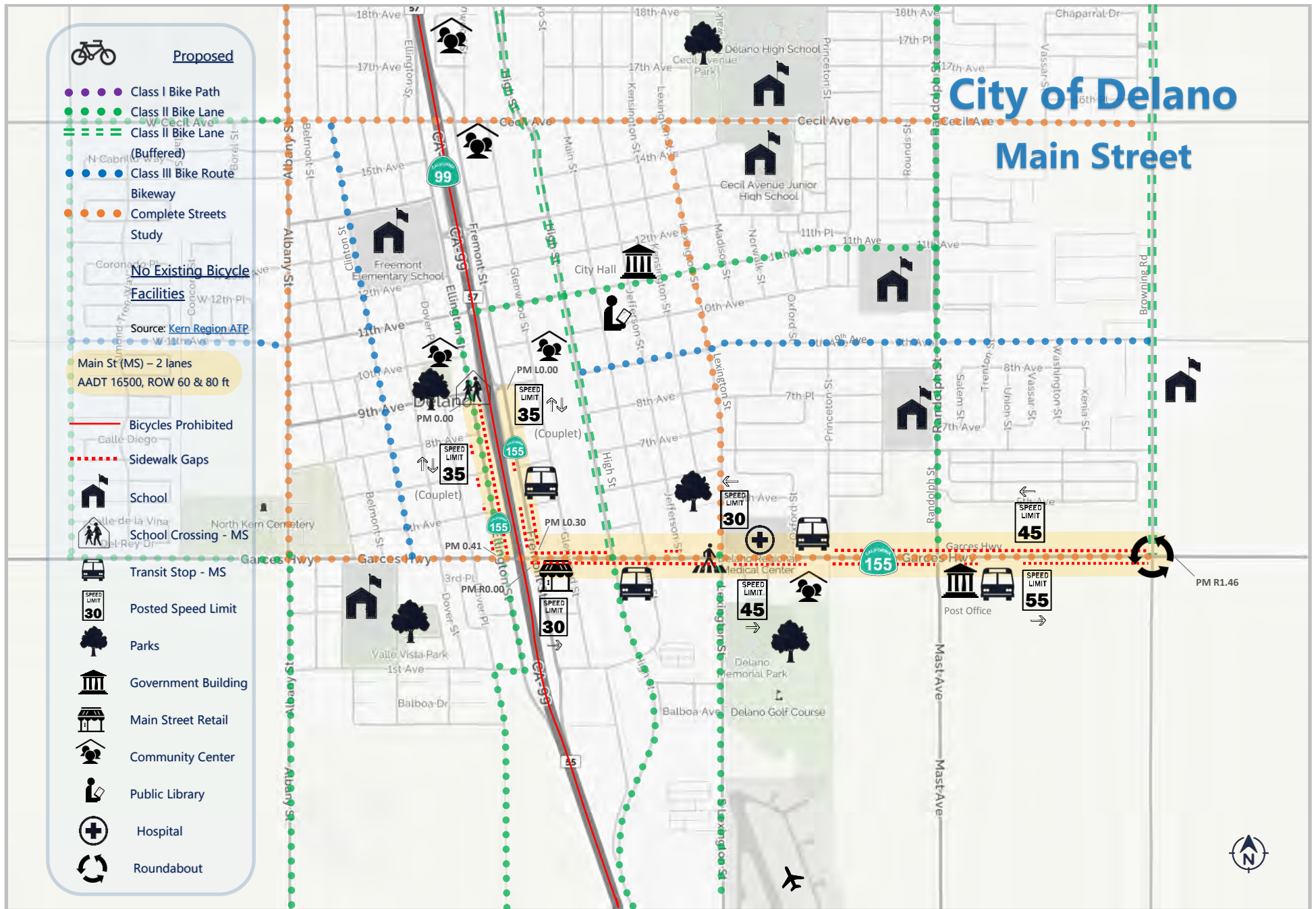
Source: Kern Region ATP

Main St (MS) – 4 lanes
AADT 5600, ROW 60-70 ft

Sidewalk Gaps

- School
- Pedestrian Xing - MS
- Posted Speed Limit
- Parks
- Government Building
- Main Street Retail
- Community Center
- Public Library





Community of Lamont Main Street



Proposed

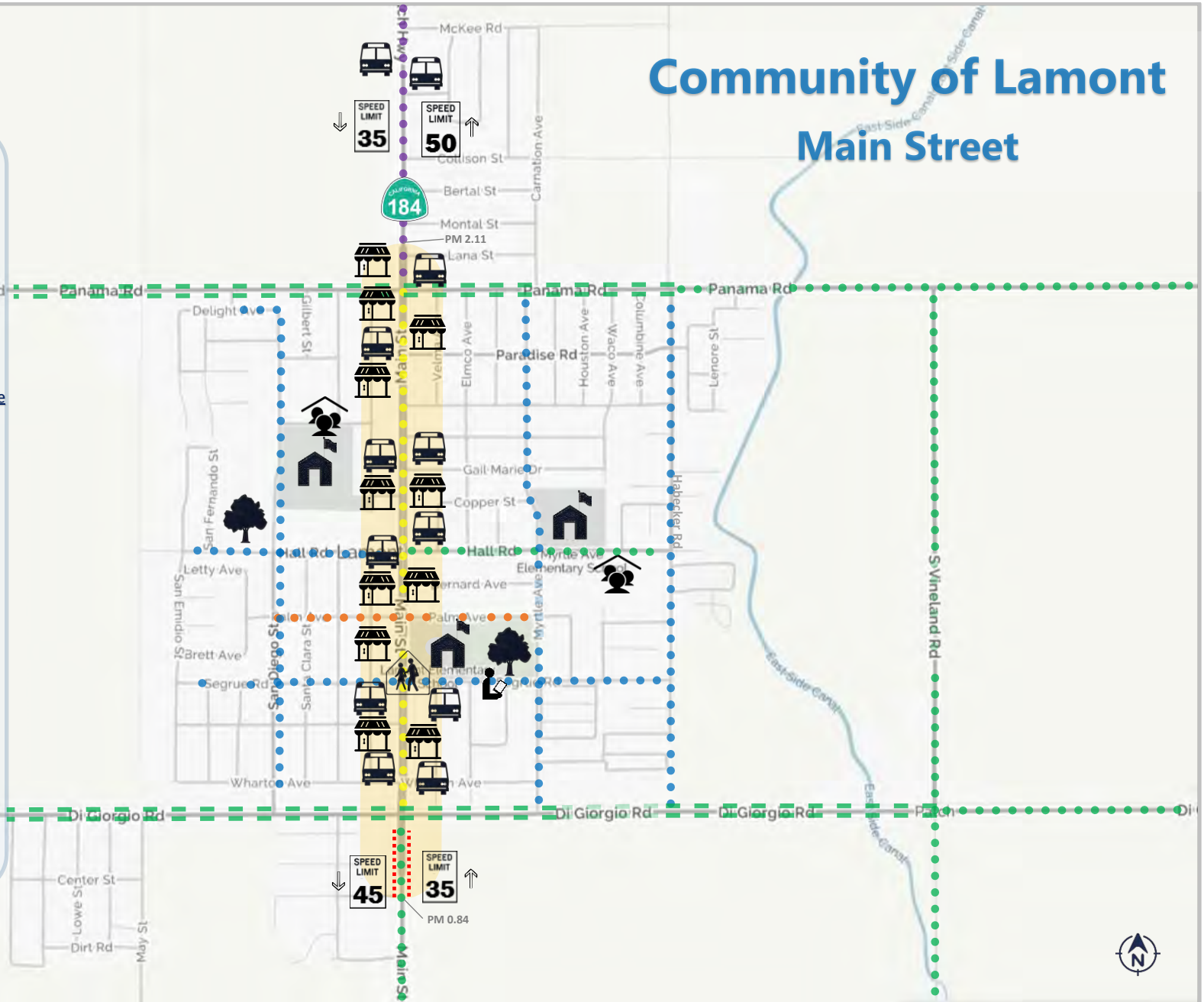
- ● ● ● Class I Bike Path
- ● ● ● Class II Bike Lane
- == == Class II Bike Lane (Buffered)
- ● ● ● Class III Bike Route
- ● ● ● Complete Streets
- ● ● ● Bikeway Study

Source: [Kern Region ATP](#)

No Existing Bicycle Facilities

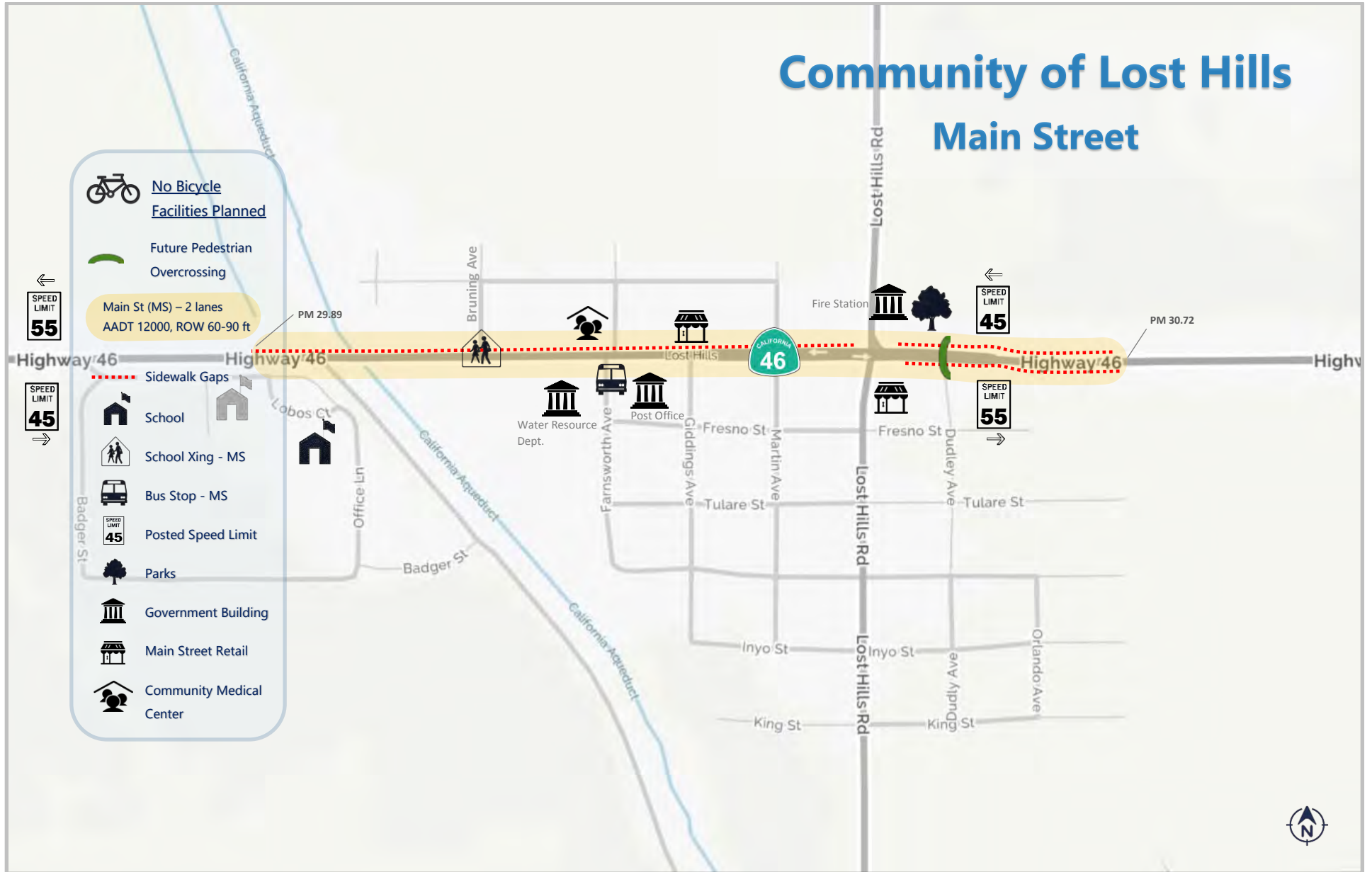
Main St (MS) – 4 lanes
AADT 18800, ROW 110 ft

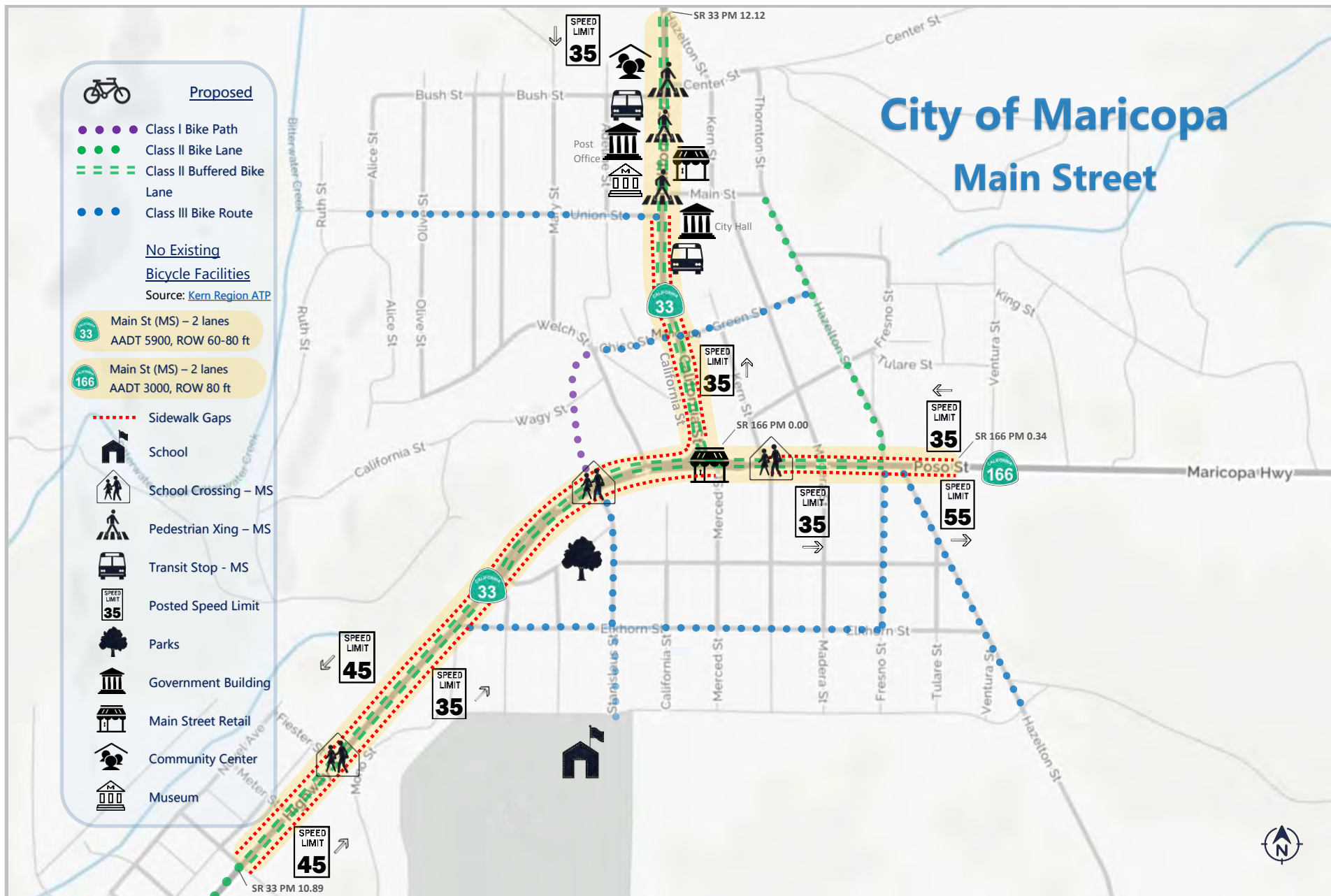
- Sidewalk Gaps
- School
- School Xing - MS
- Transit Stop – MS
- Posted Speed Limit
- Parks
- Main Street Retail
- Community Center
- Public Library

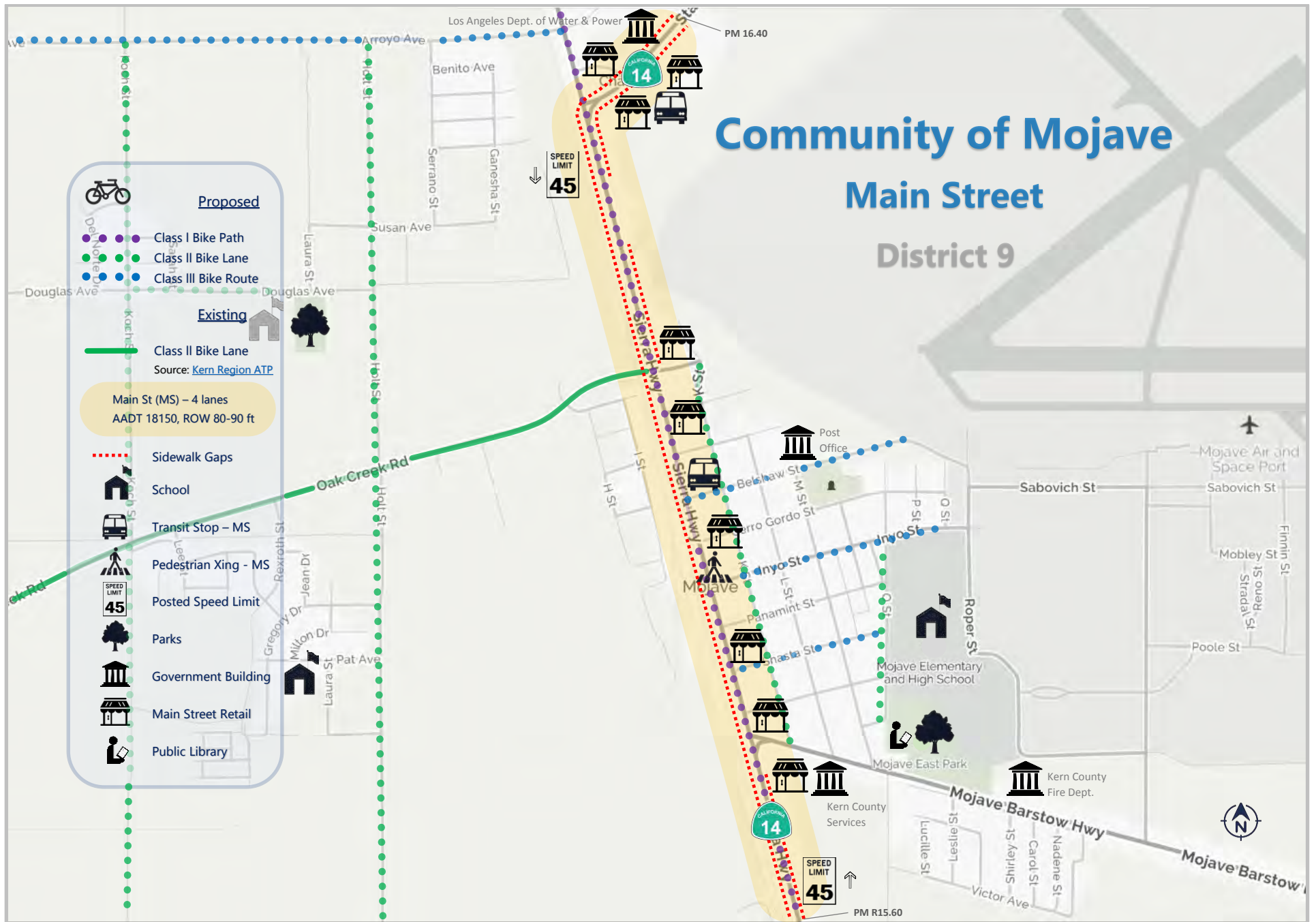


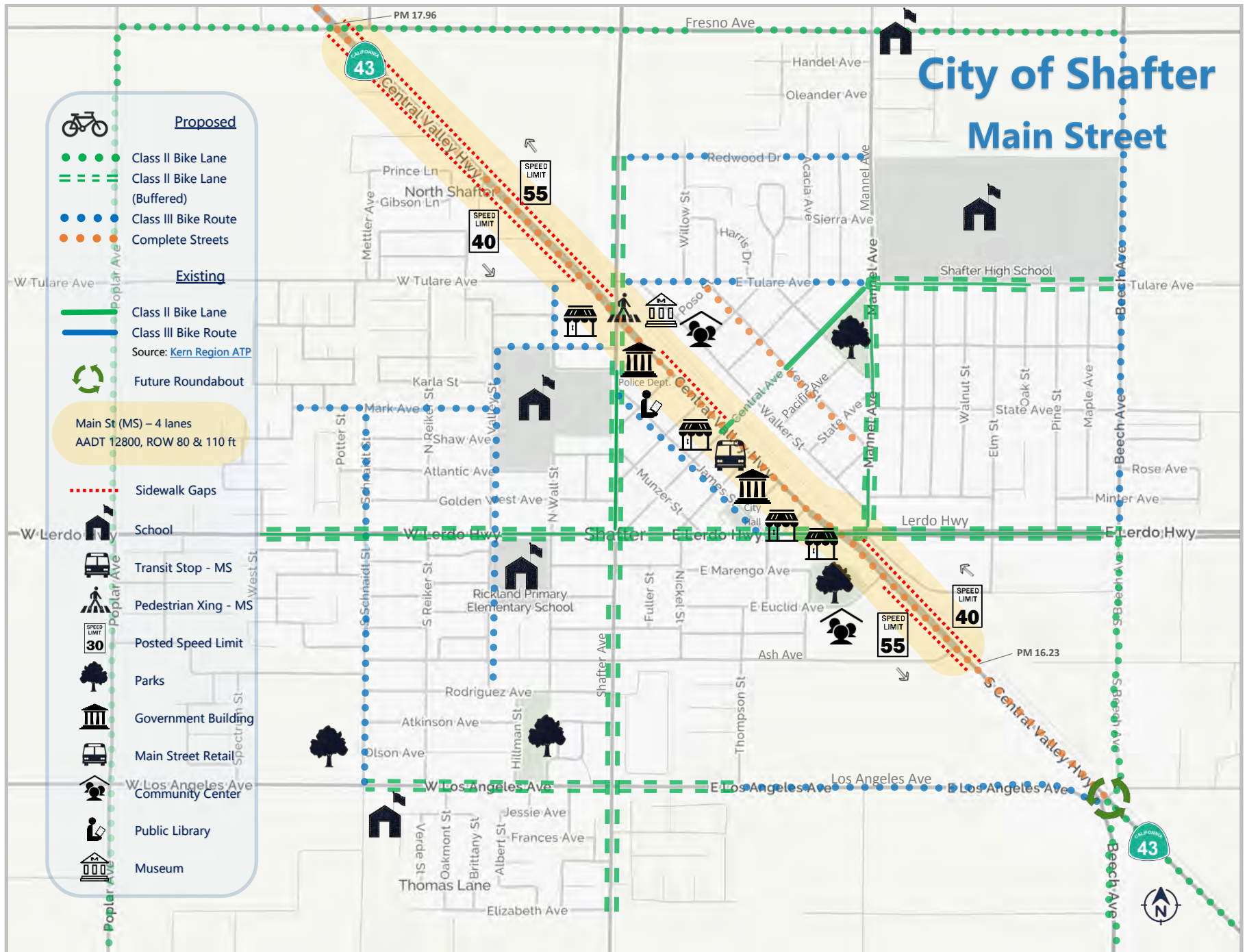
Community of Lost Hills

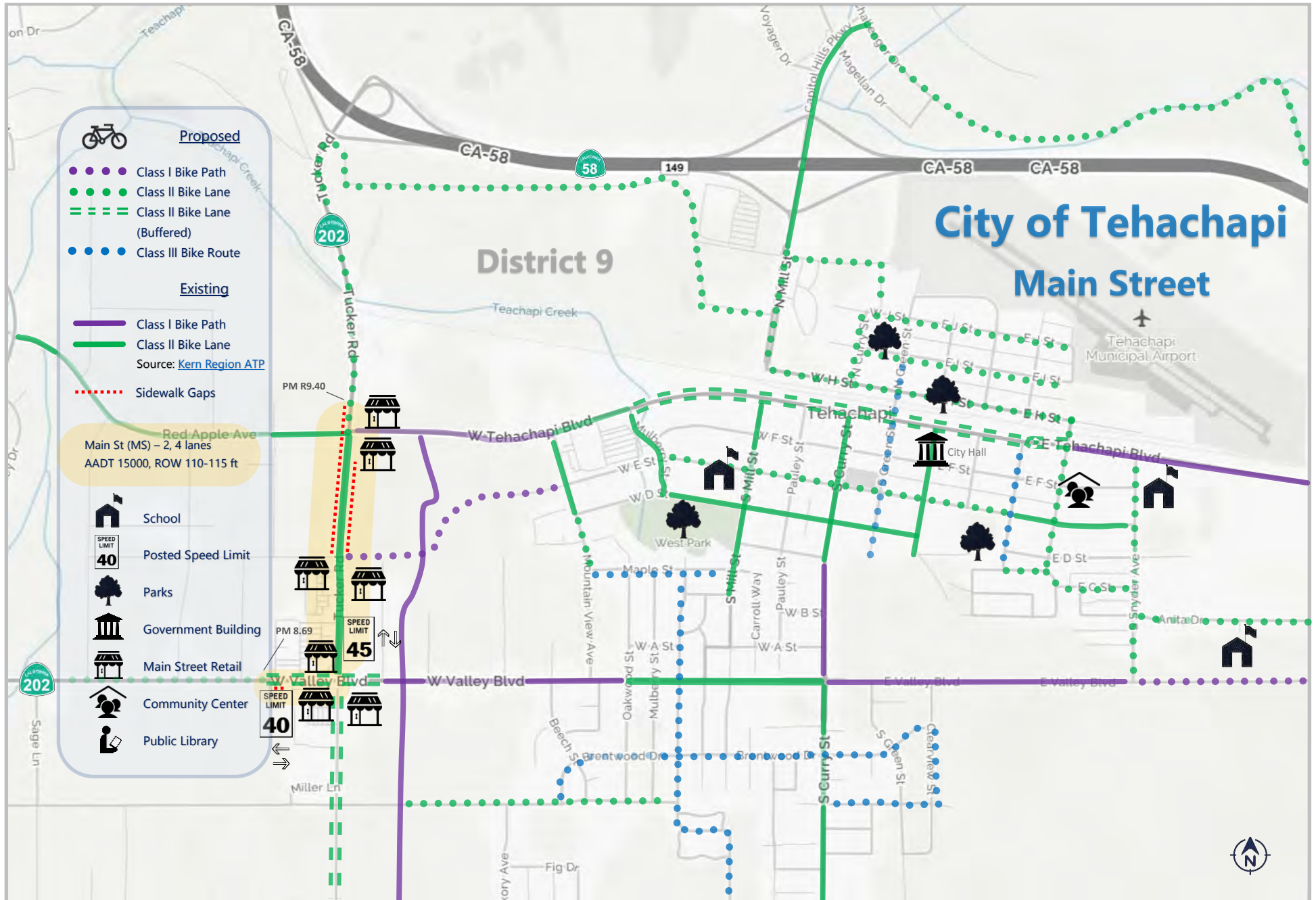
Main Street

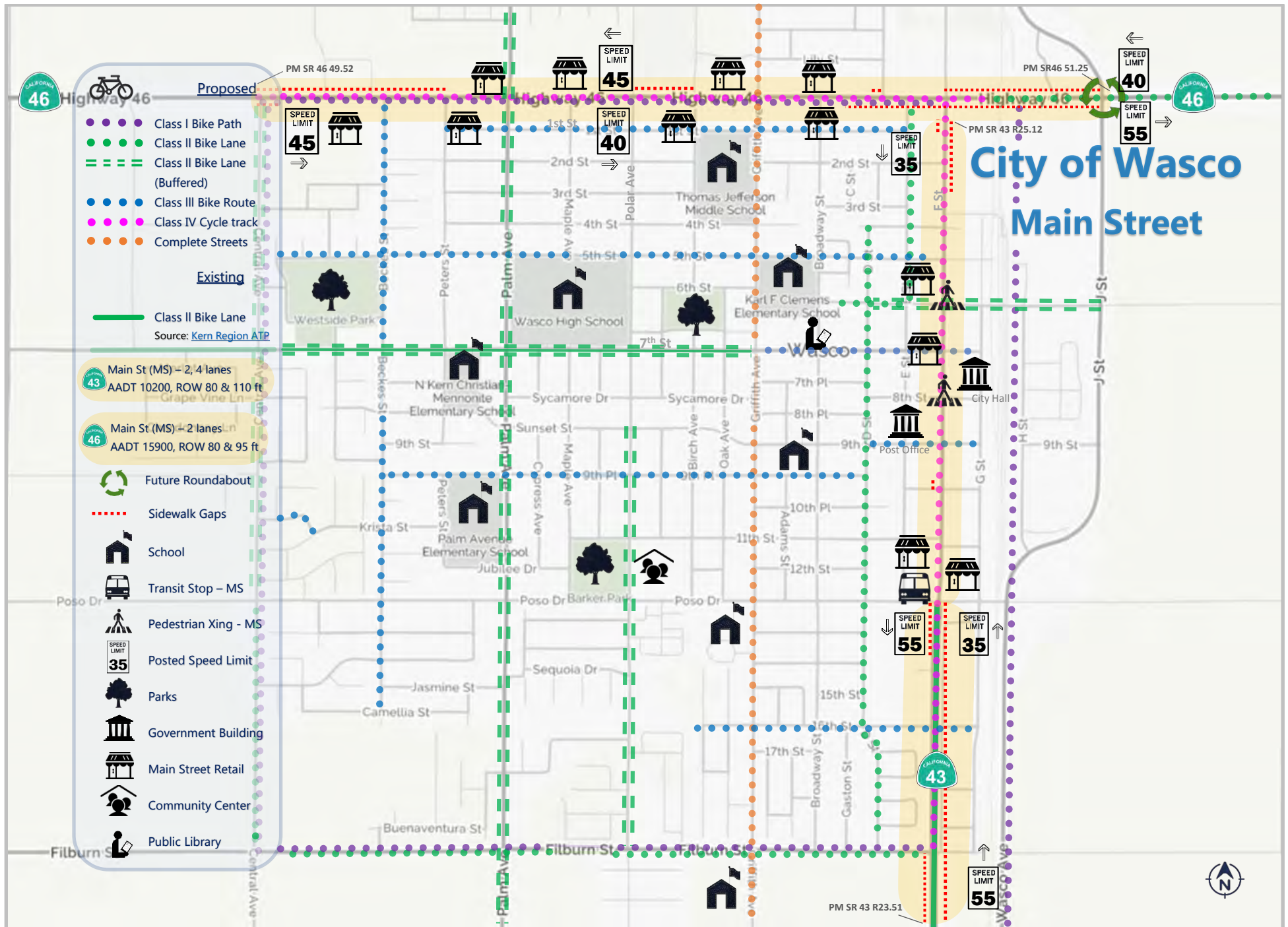


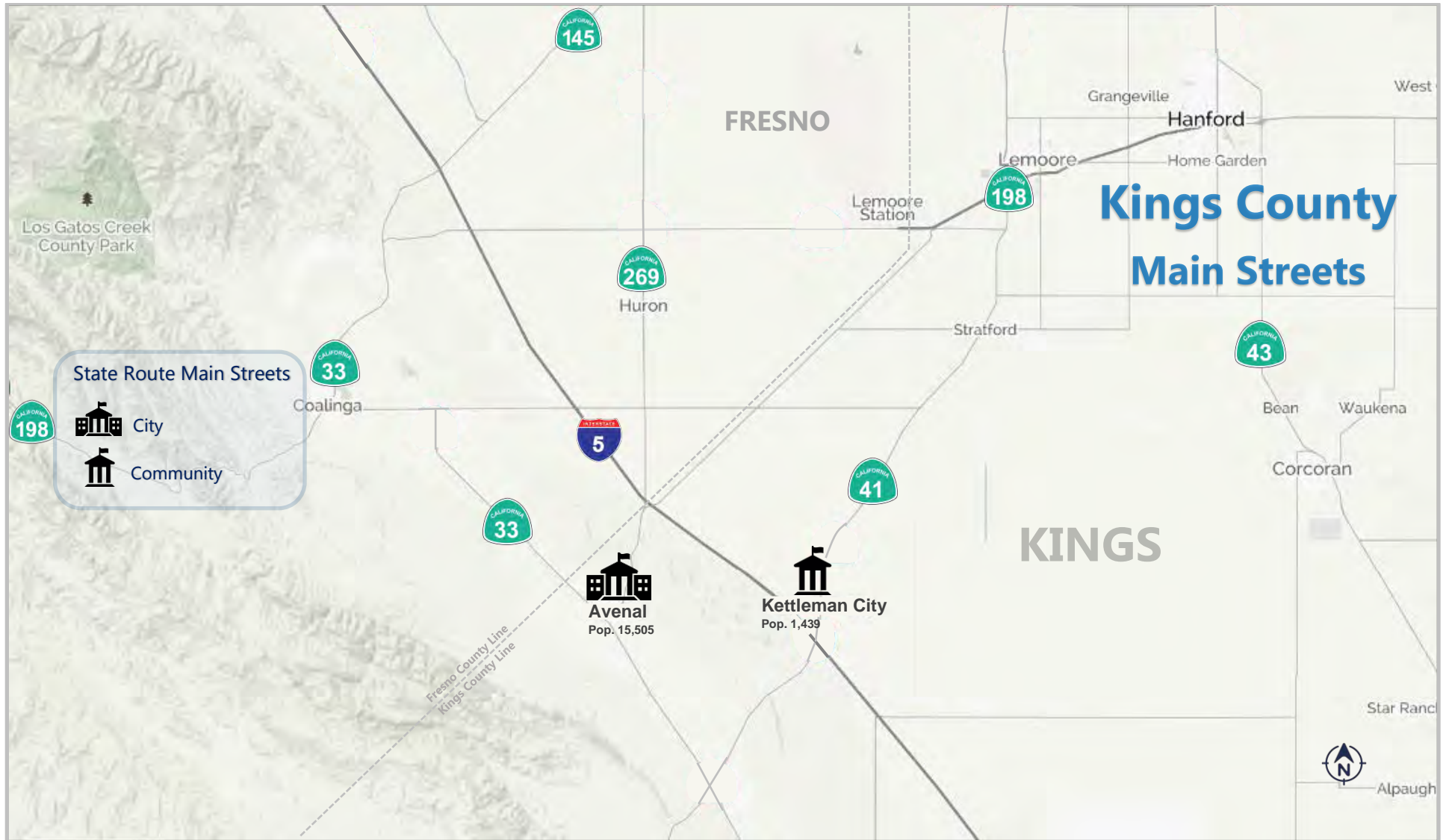


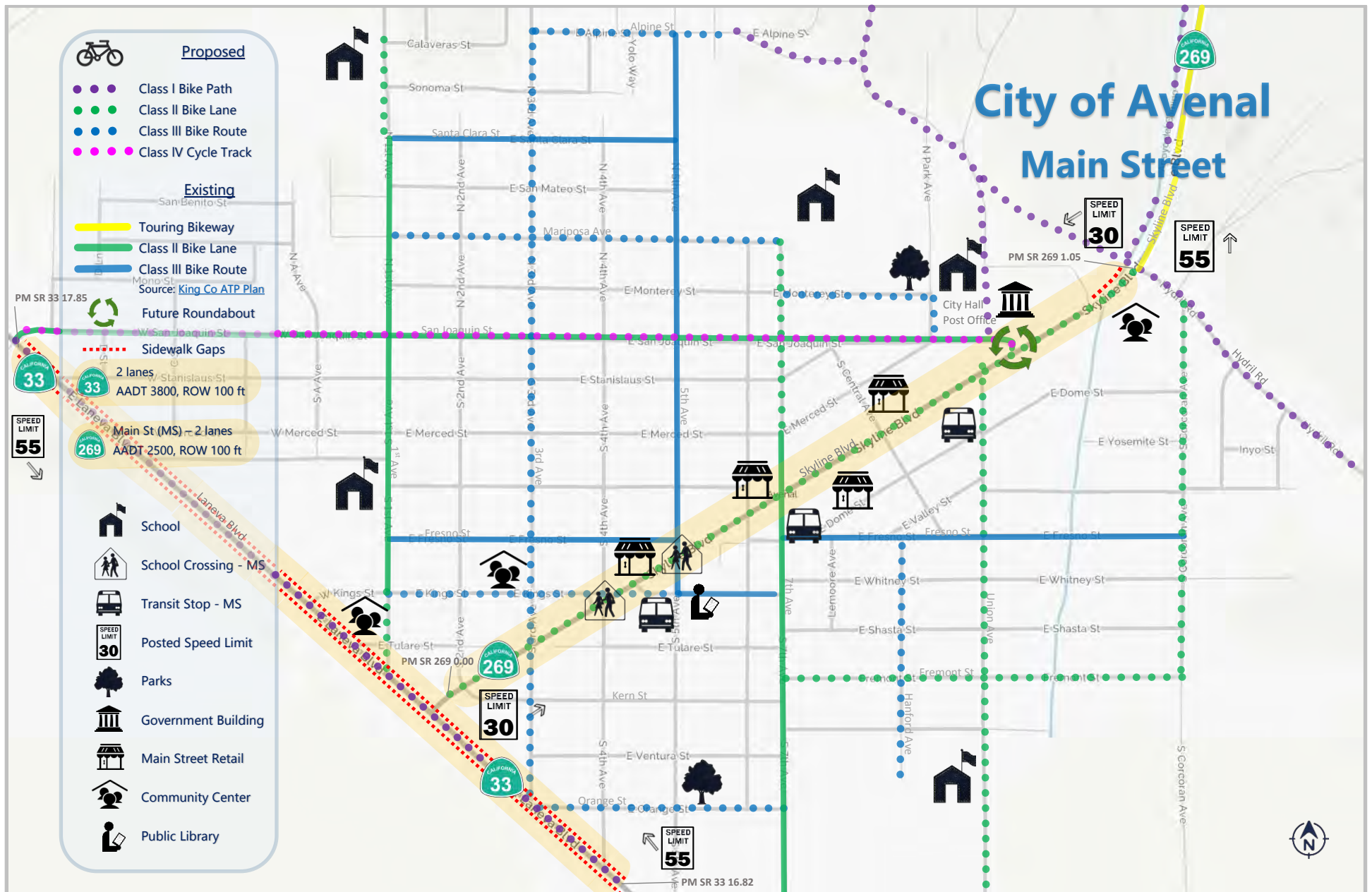












Community of Kettleman City

Main Street



Proposed

- Class I Bike Path

No Existing Bicycle Facilities

Source: [Kettleman City Community Plan](#)

Main St (MS) – 2 lanes
AADT 7900, ROW 100 ft

..... Sidewalk Gaps - MS



School



School Xing - MS



Posted Speed Limit



Parks



Government Building



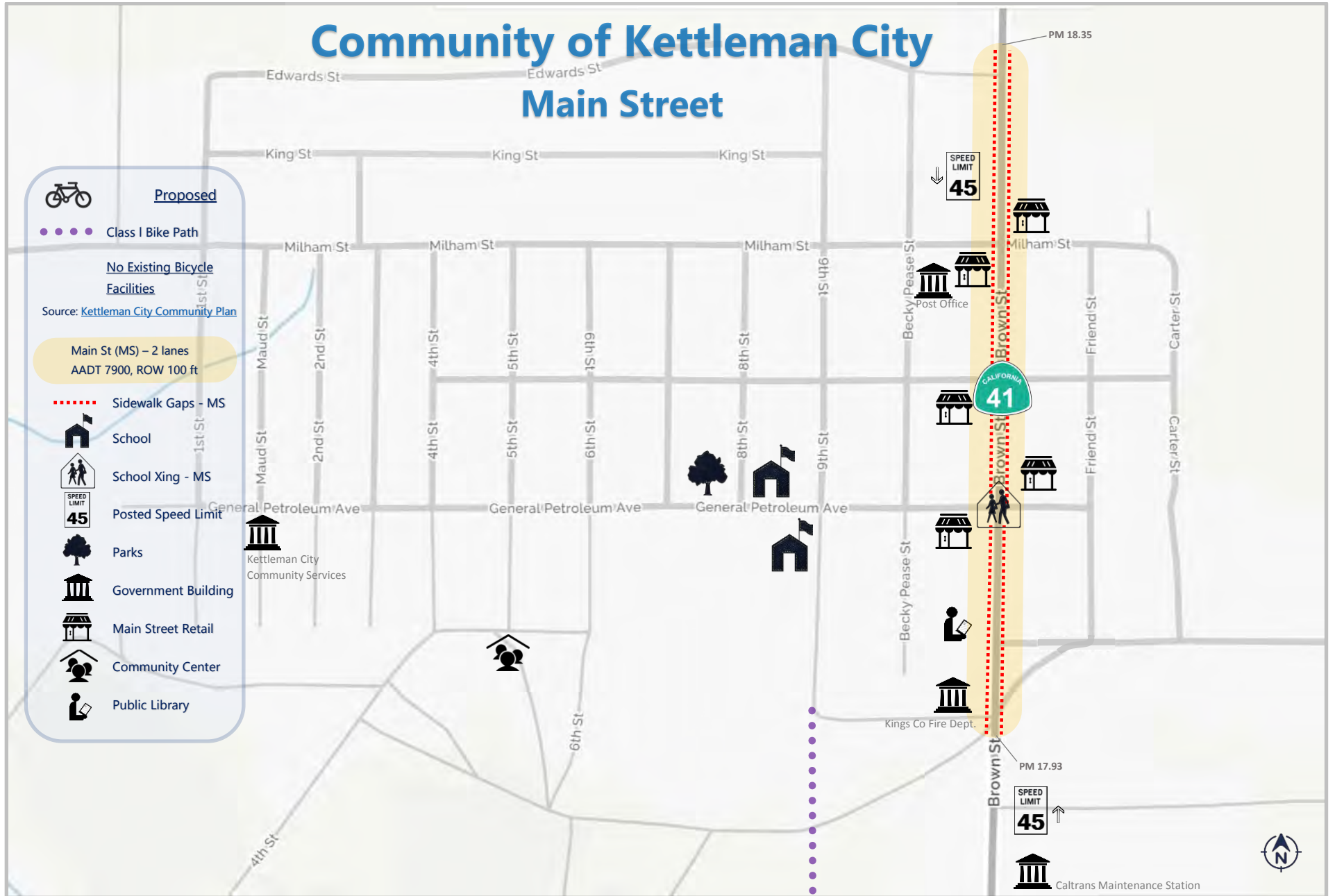
Main Street Retail

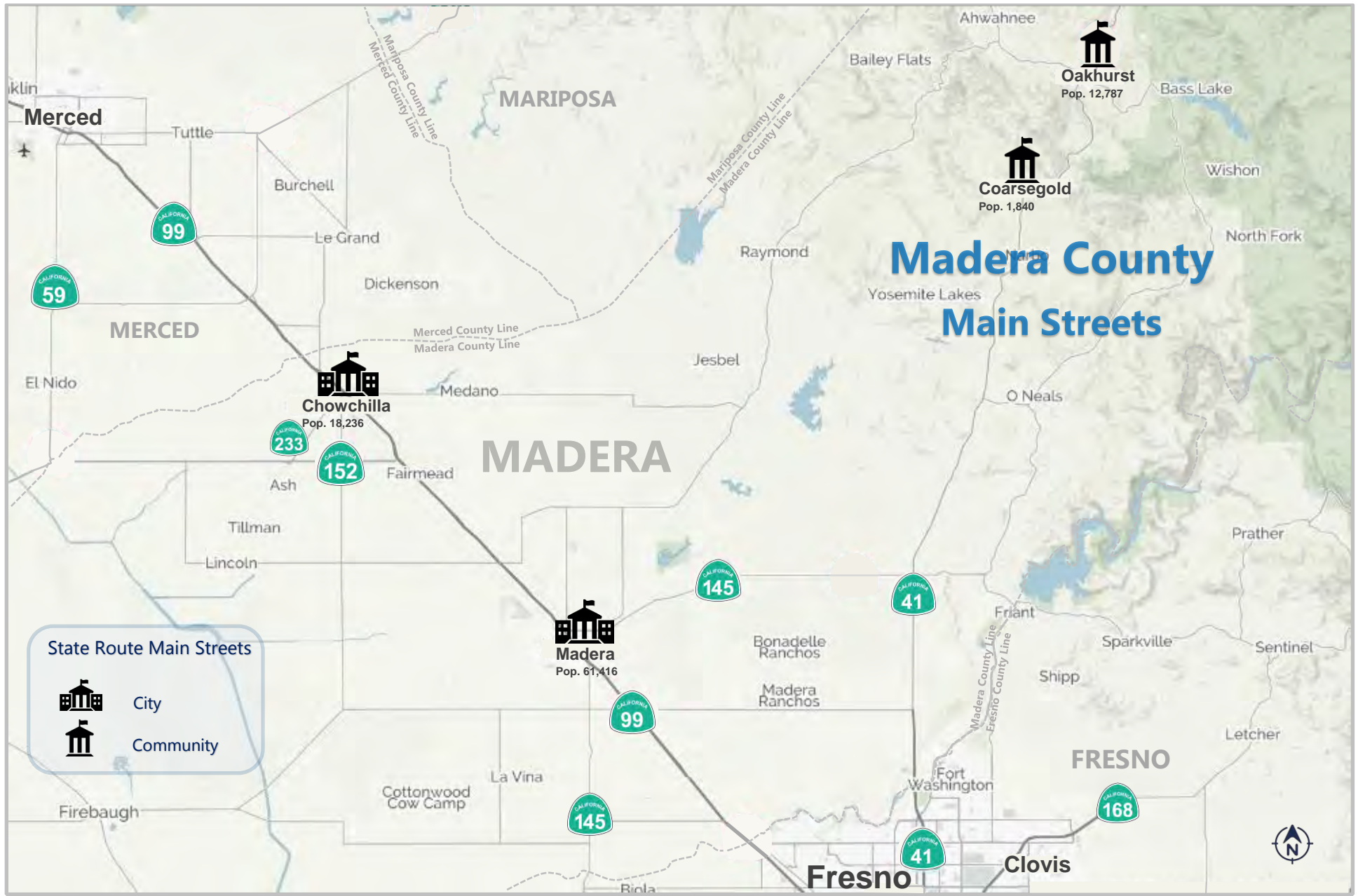


Community Center

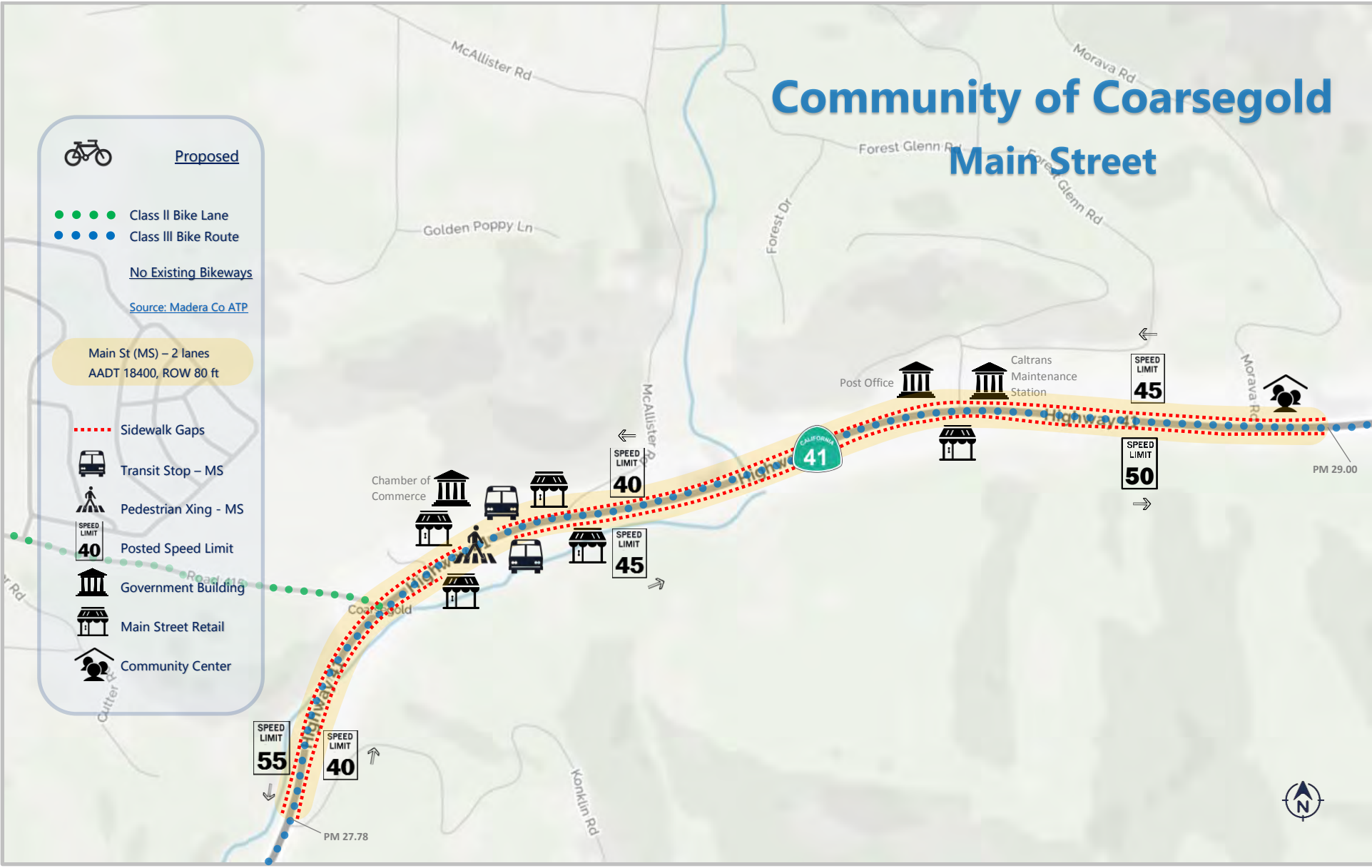


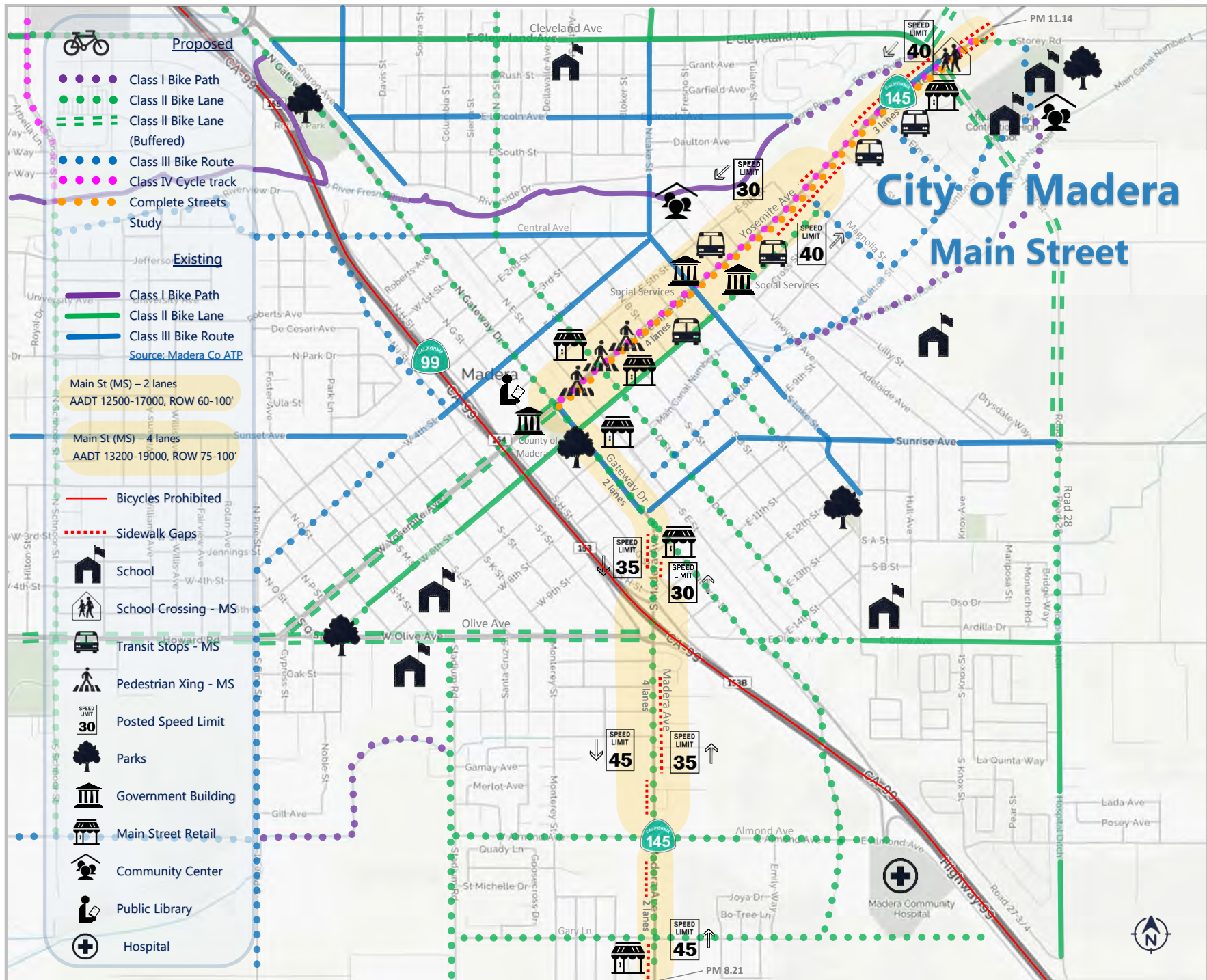
Public Library





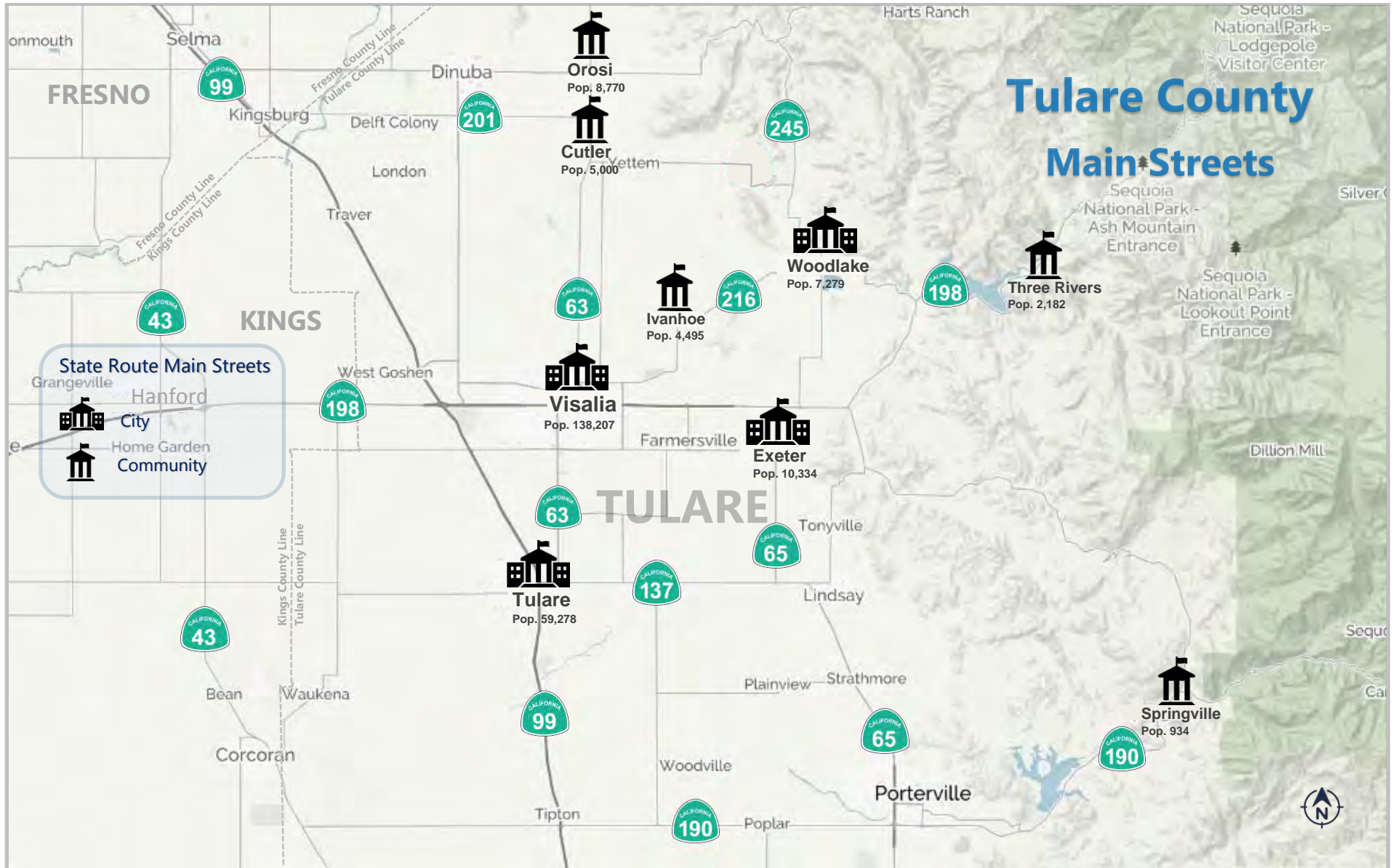
Community of Coarsegold Main Street

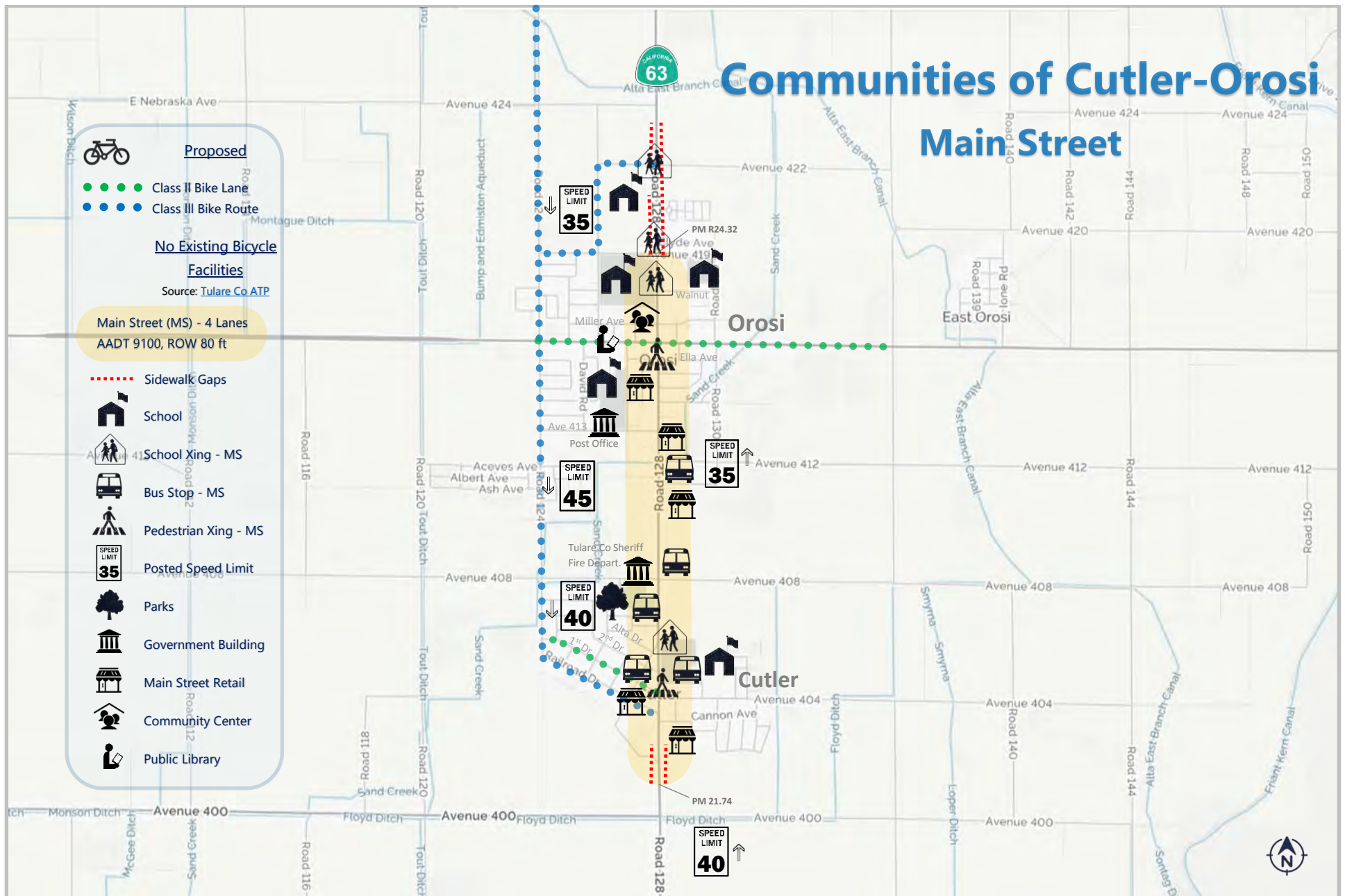


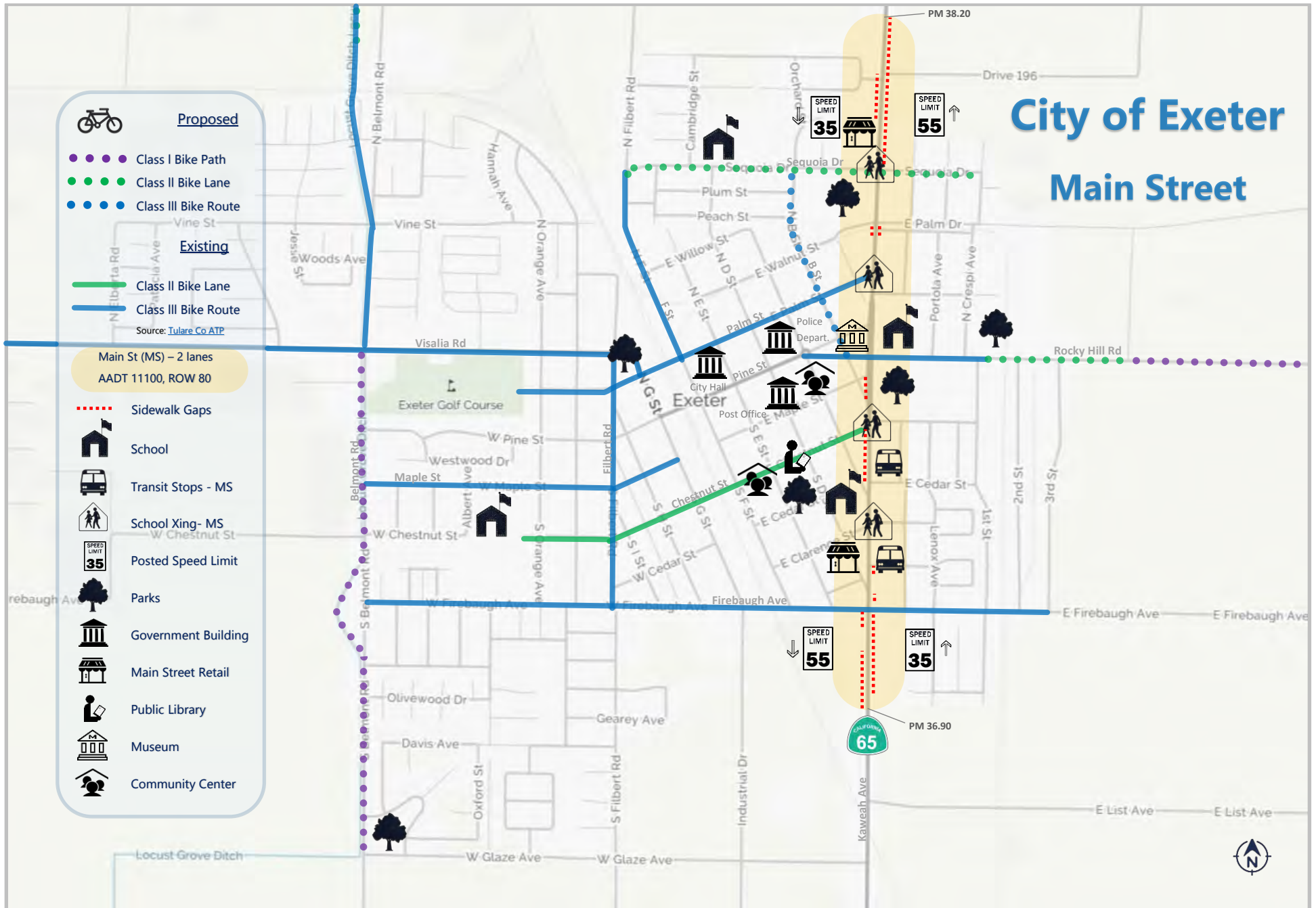


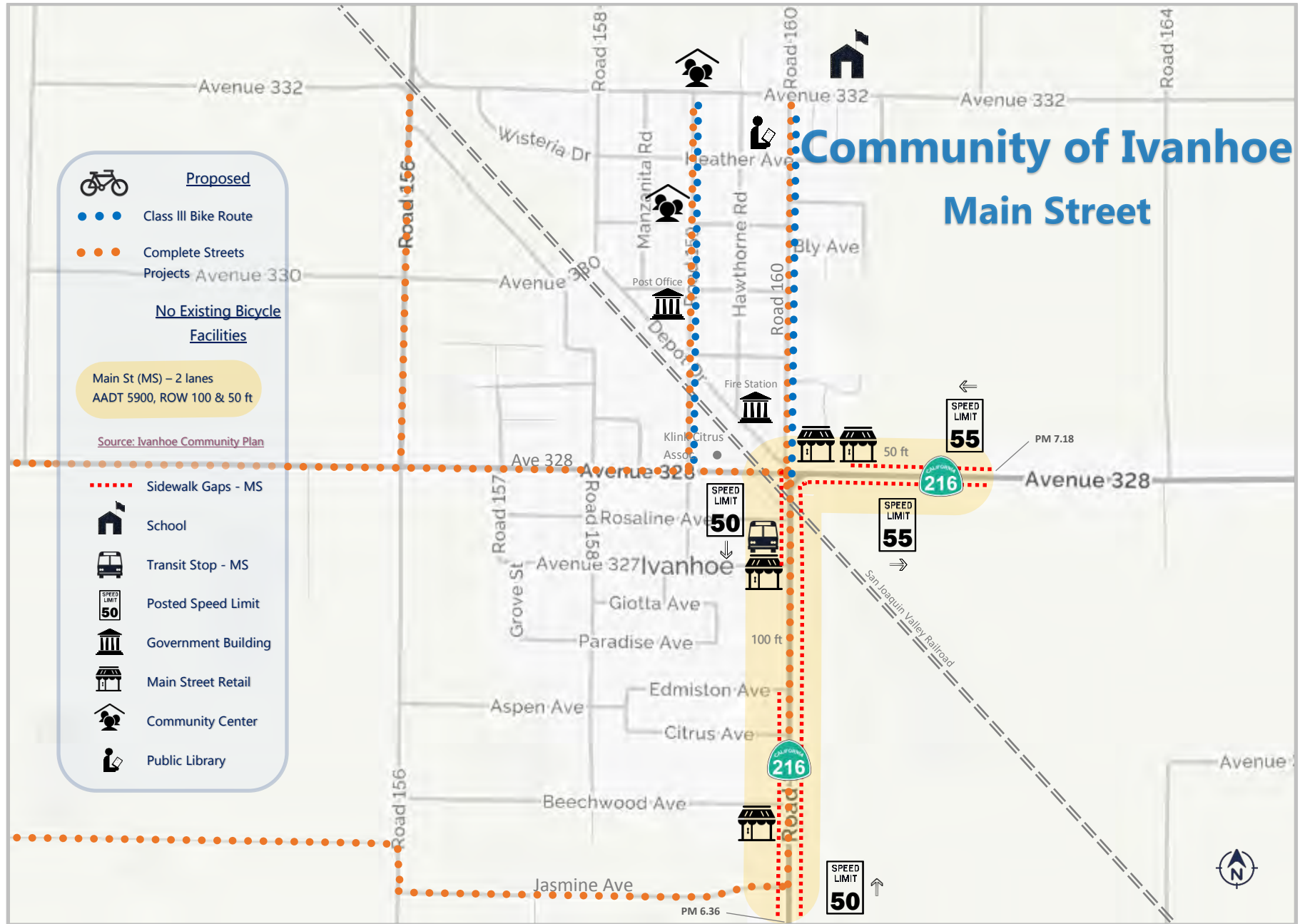
Community of Oakhurst Main Street











Community of Springville

Main Street



No Bicycle

Facilities Existing or
Planned

Main Street (MS) - 2 Lanes
AADT 5400, ROW 60 ft



Sidewalk Gaps



School



School Xing - MS



Bus Stop - MS



Pedestrian Xing - MS



Posted Speed Limit



Parks



Government Building



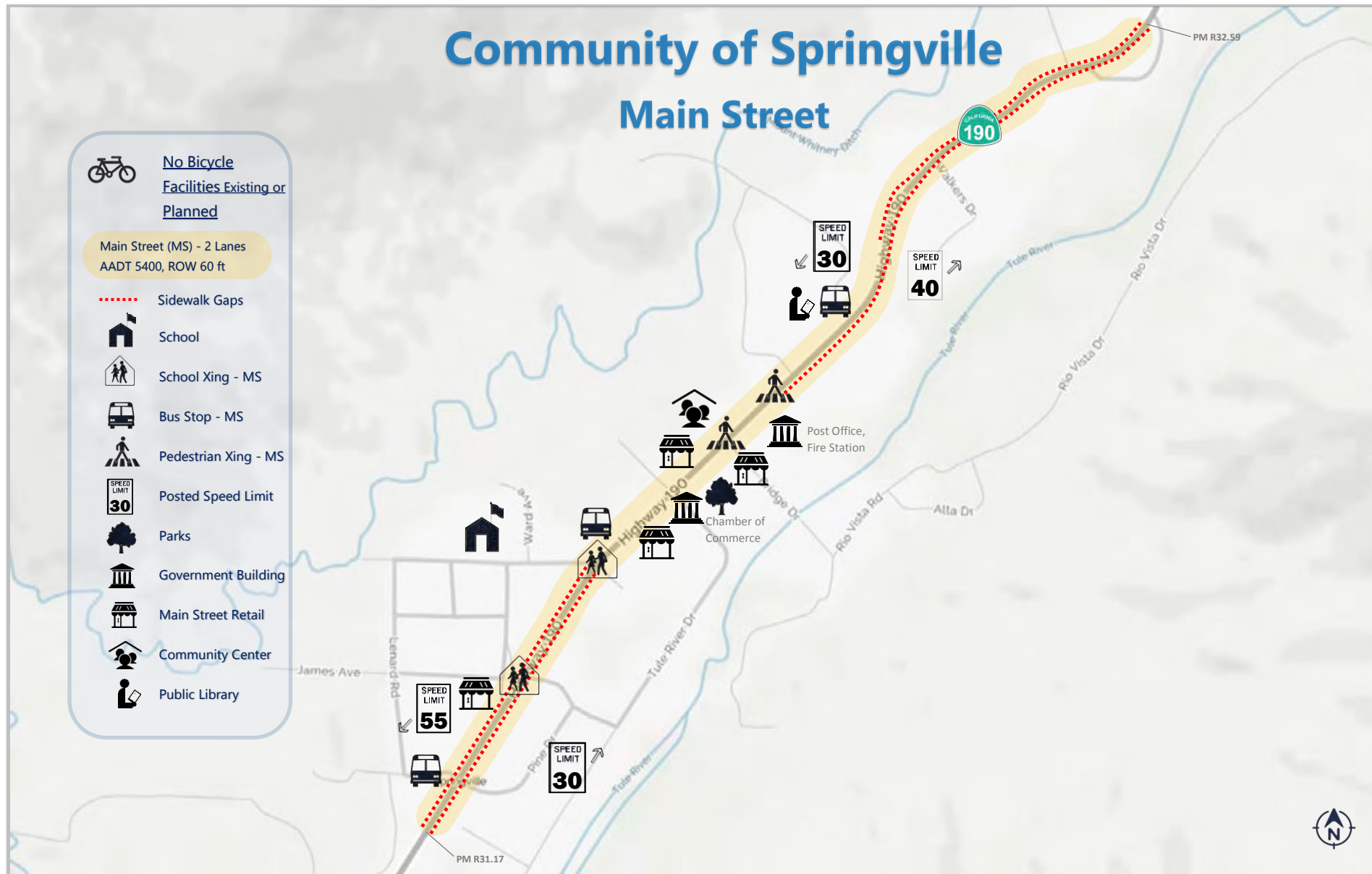
Main Street Retail



Community Center

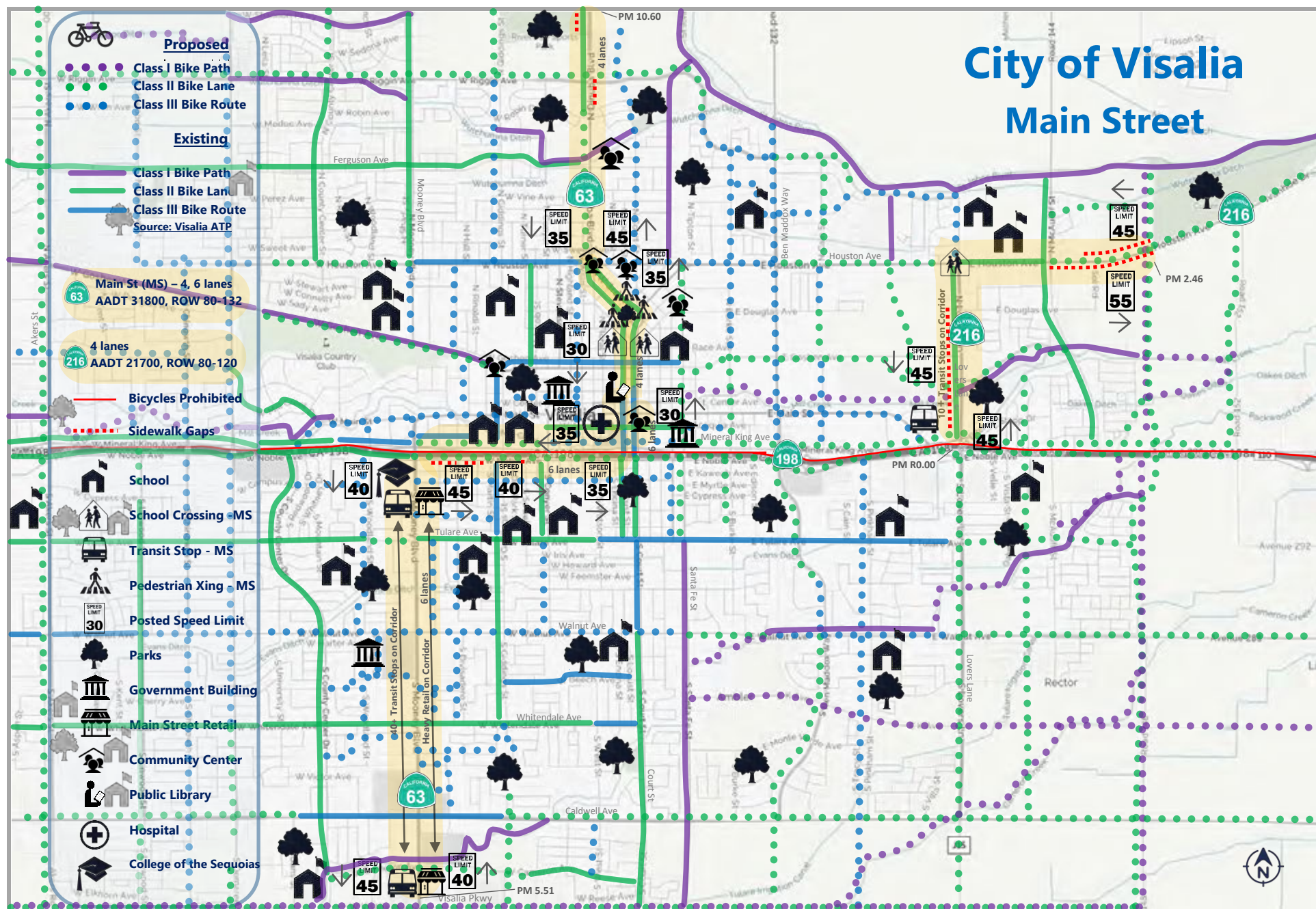


Public Library





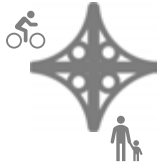






Class II Bicycle Lane striped through the State Route 180 and Fowler Avenue interchange in Fresno.

Photo by Pedro Ramirez.



Interchanges

At interchanges and intersections, approximately a quarter of pedestrian and bicycle fatalities occur. Comfort levels for pedestrians and bicyclists can often be low when crossing at these conflict zones on roadways. There are many ways of making the interchanges more comfortable for people to cross.

In the Caltrans **Complete Intersections: A Guide to Reconstructing Intersections and Interchanges for Bicyclists and Pedestrians**, numerous factors hindering connectivity and ease of travel for users crossing at an interchange. Long crossing distances, high speed on and off ramps, lack of pedestrian/bicycle striping delineation, lack of sidewalks and narrow shoulders are some of the common issues that cause barriers for cyclists and pedestrians.

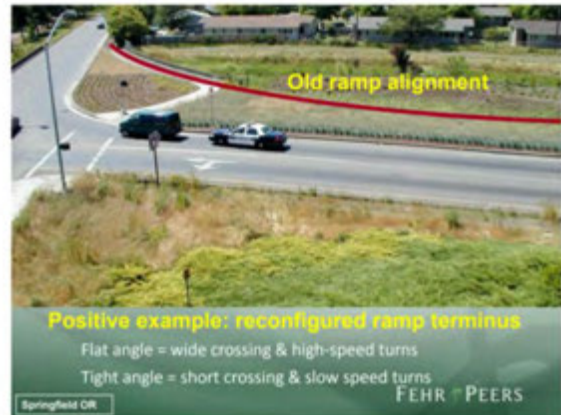


A SR 180 interchange. Photo by Pedro Ramirez.

Improvements can be made to increase the comfort level and sense of security for pedestrians and bicyclists at interchanges by applying the following practices:

- ✦ Tee up the high-speed ramps to 90 degrees.

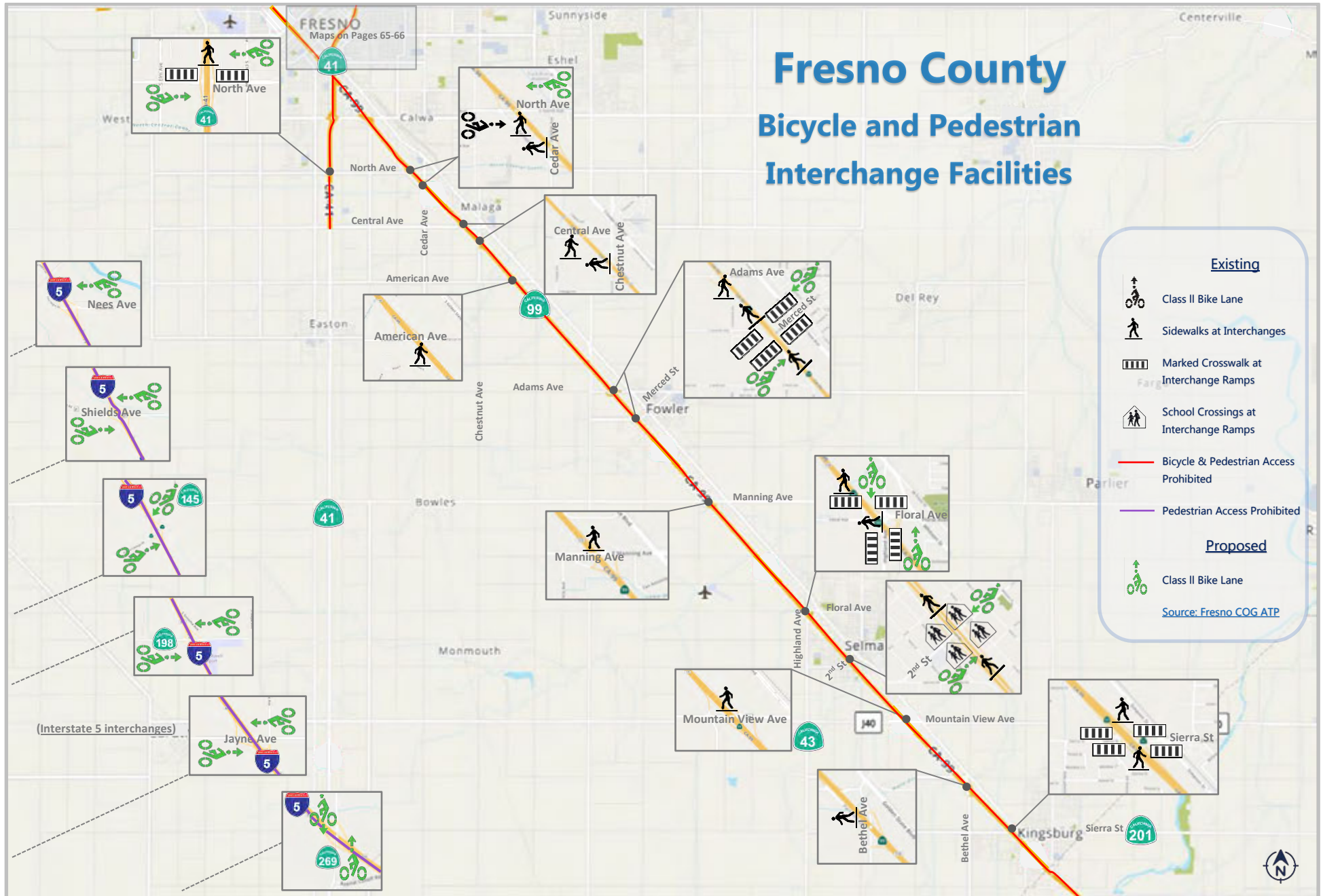
- ✦ Shorten the crossing distances at the ramps.
- ✦ Install high visibility crosswalks.
- ✦ Clarify the right-of-way on the roadway so that bicycle lanes are marked and visible.
- ✦ Pedestrian refuge islands can shorten wide crossings.
- ✦ Lighting installation improves security and visibility at night.
- ✦ Maintenance and construction projects give an opportunity to improve the existing or non-existing facilities for cyclists and pedestrians.

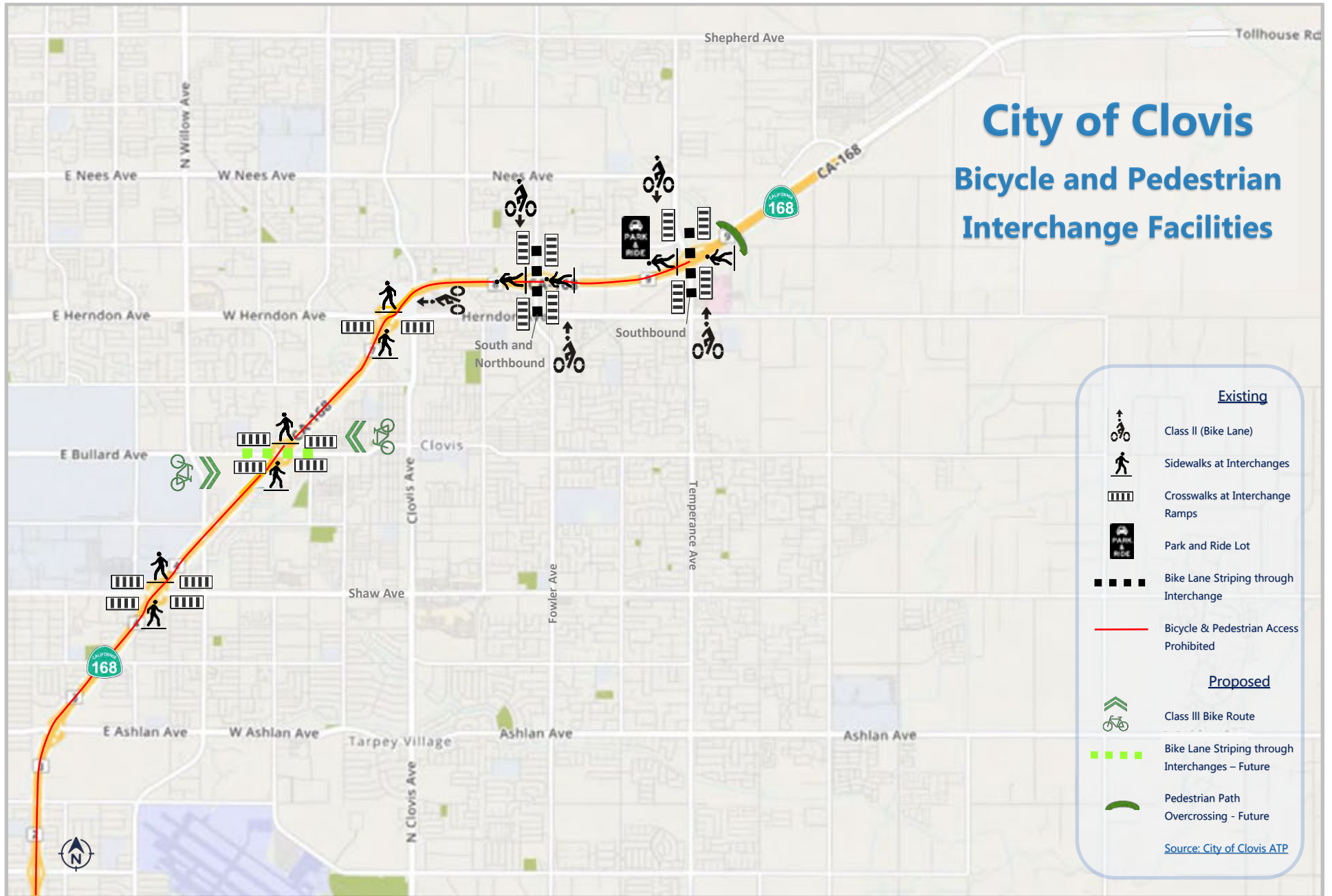


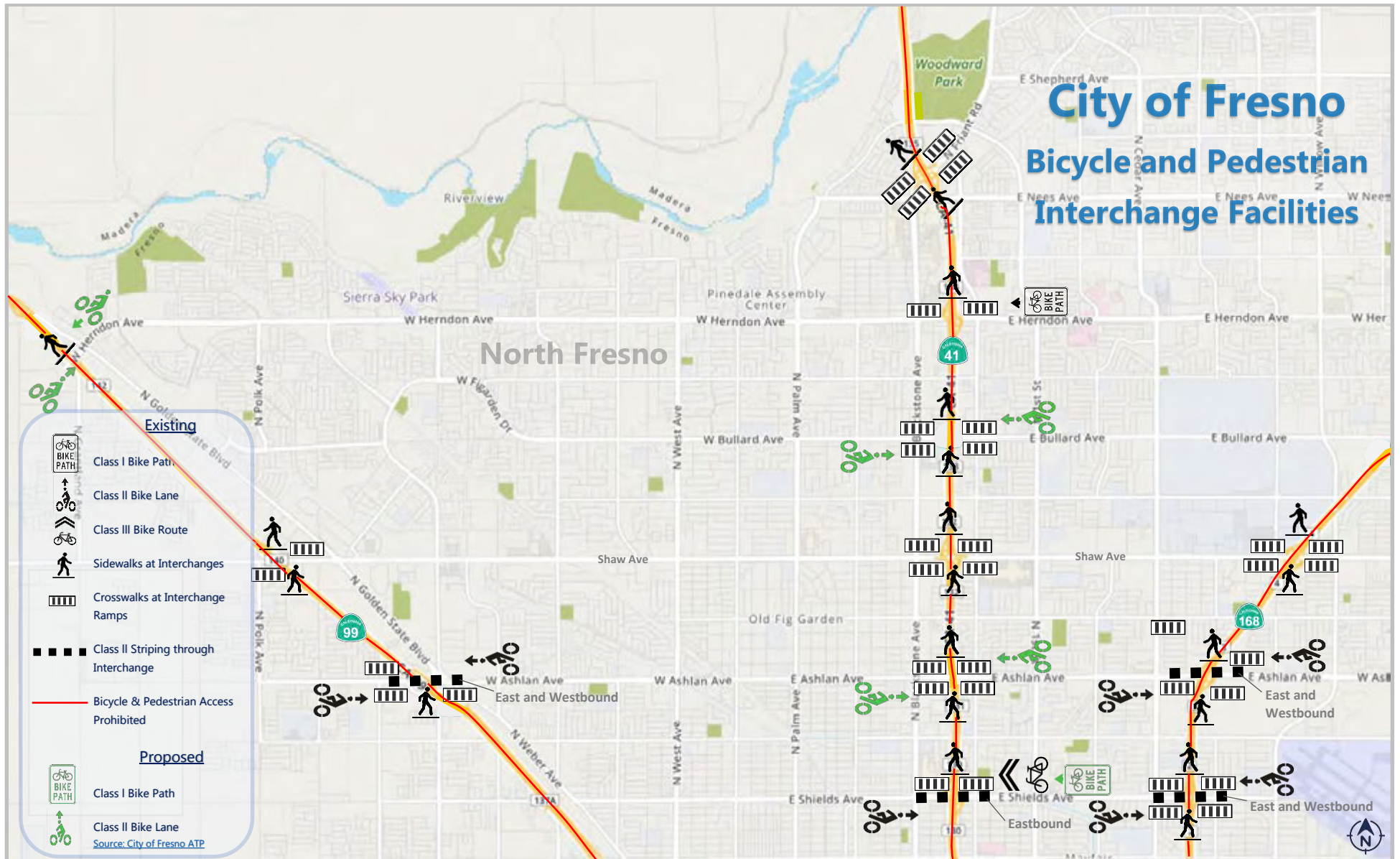
The **California State Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan** addresses the disadvantaged community's need of having a connected and comfortable multimodal network for non-motorized travel through interchanges. This would improve the livability and ease of travel for these communities on either side of freeways at interchanges. Engaging and proactively seeking input on the public's needs can provide important technical guidance for interchange design.

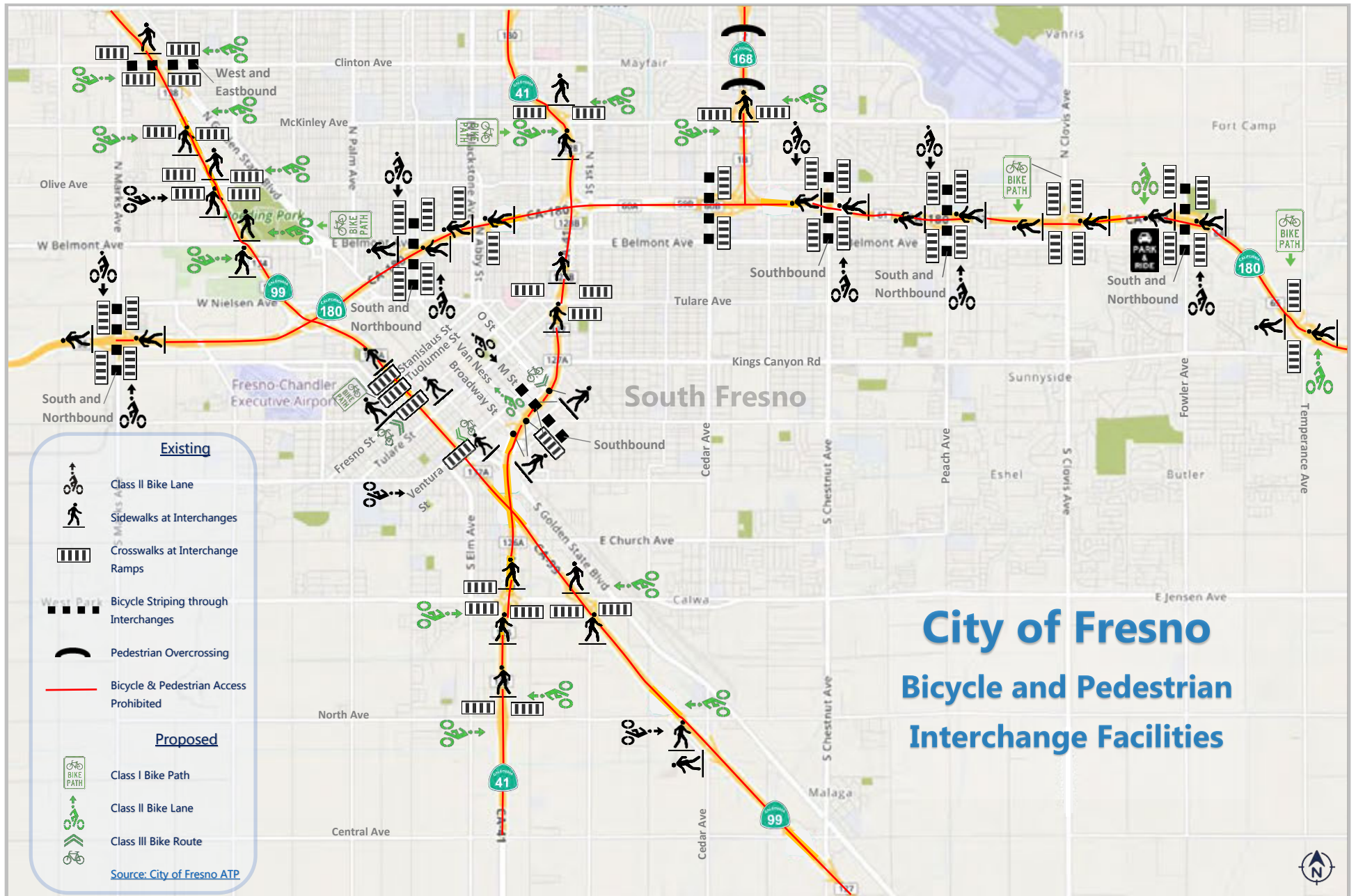
Fresno County

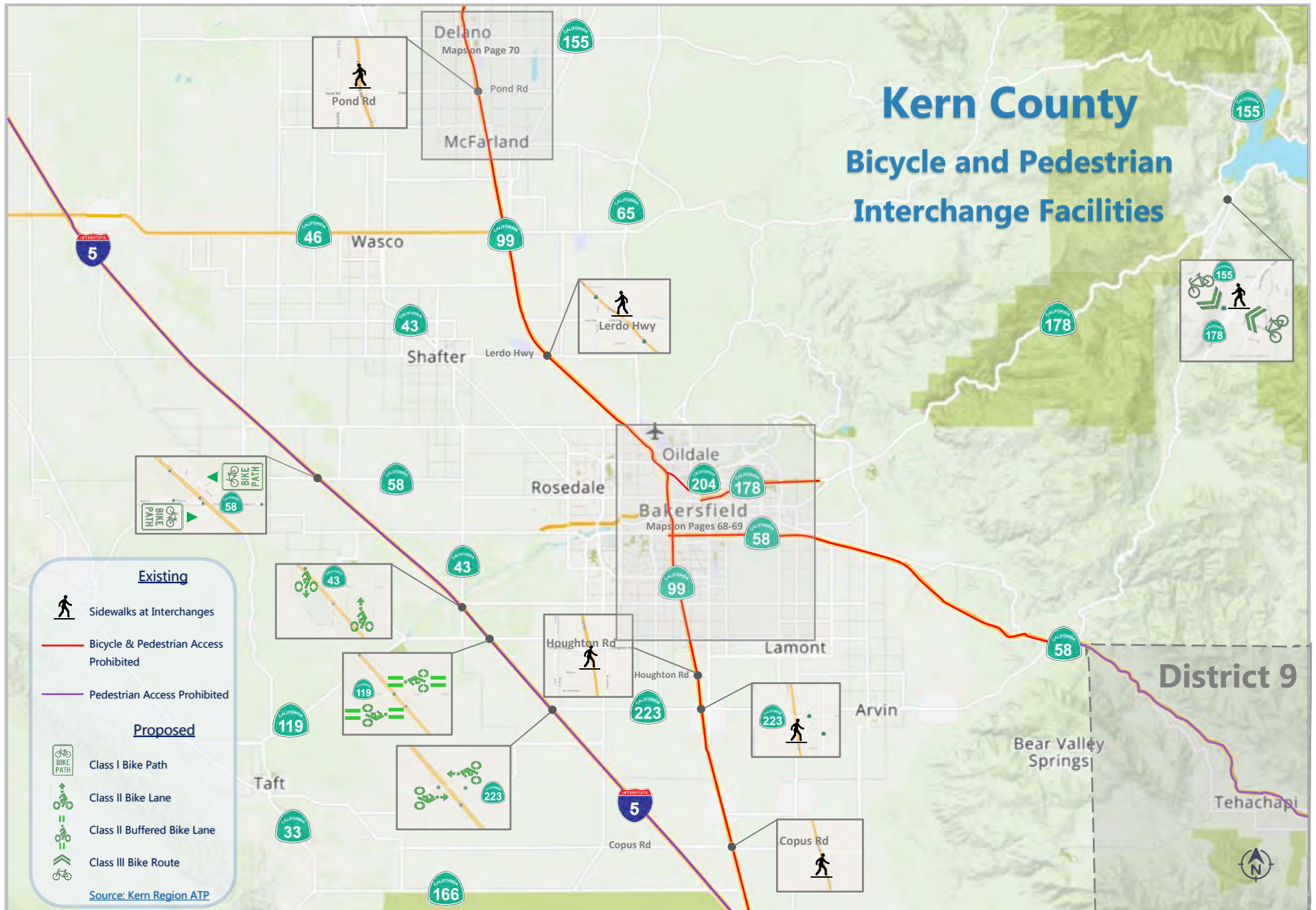
Bicycle and Pedestrian Interchange Facilities





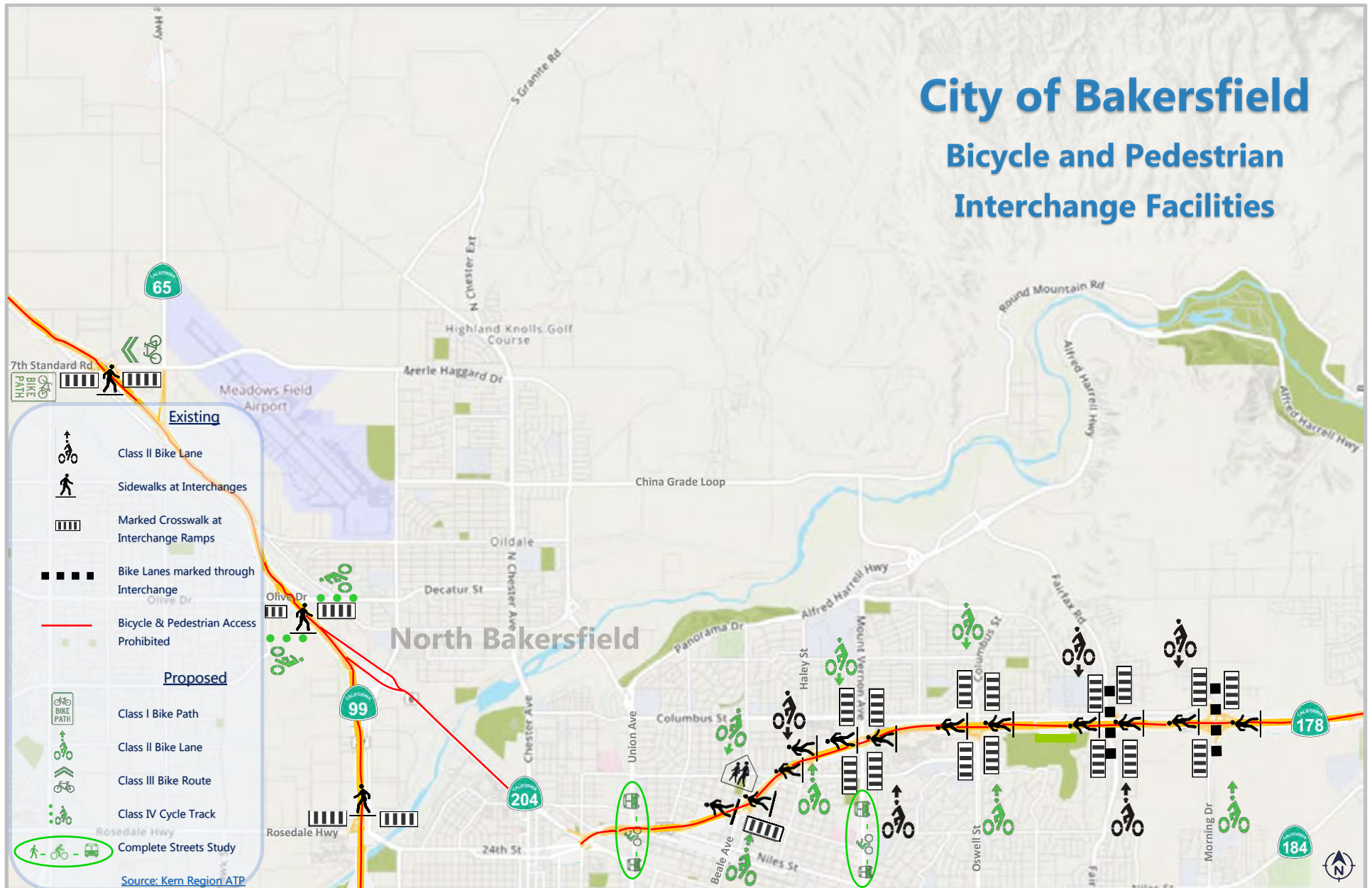






City of Bakersfield

Bicycle and Pedestrian Interchange Facilities



Existing



Sidewalks at Interchanges



Marked Crosswalks at
Interchange Ramps



Pedestrian Overcrossing



Bicycle & Pedestrian Access
Prohibited

Proposed



Class II Bike Lane



Class II Buffered Bike Lane

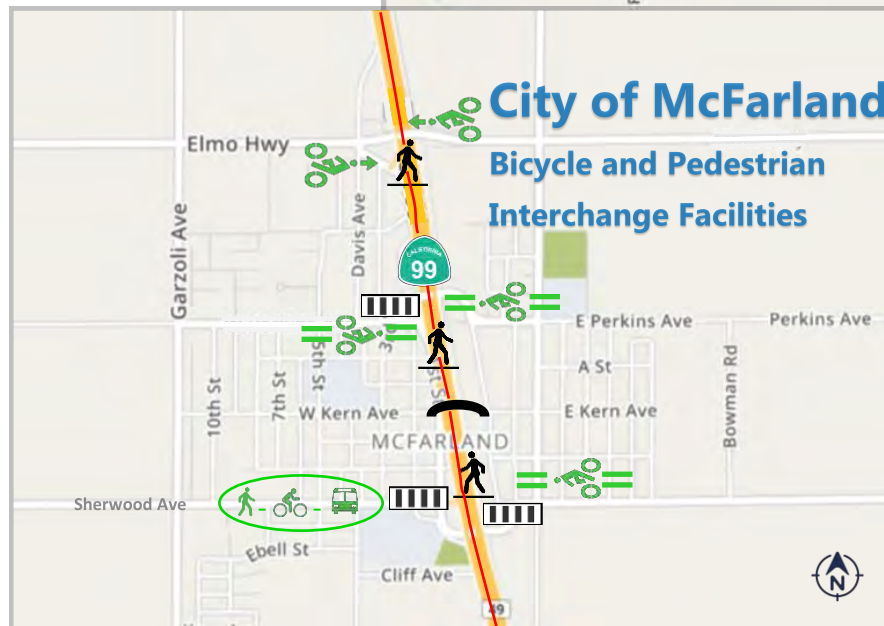
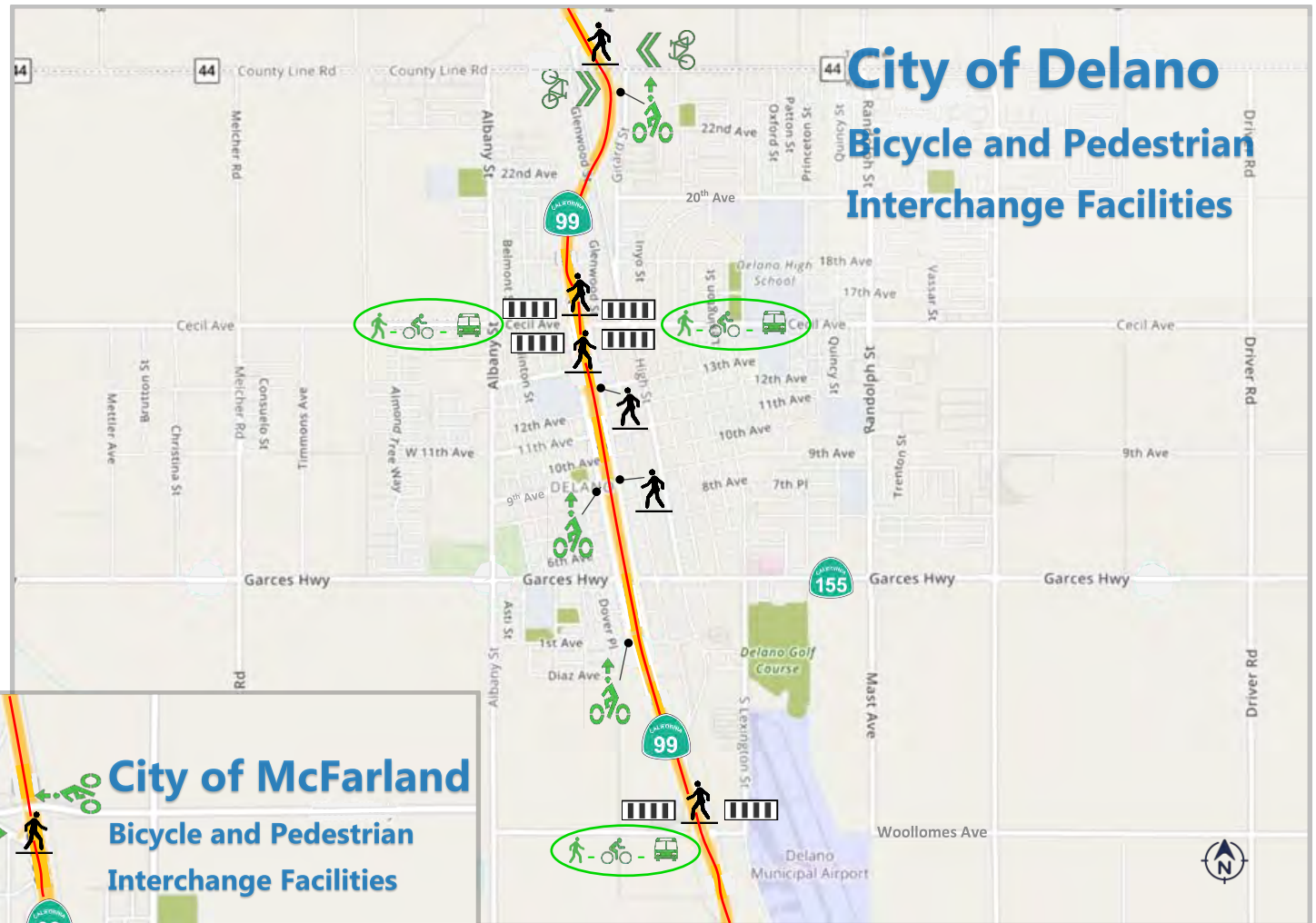


Class III Bike Route

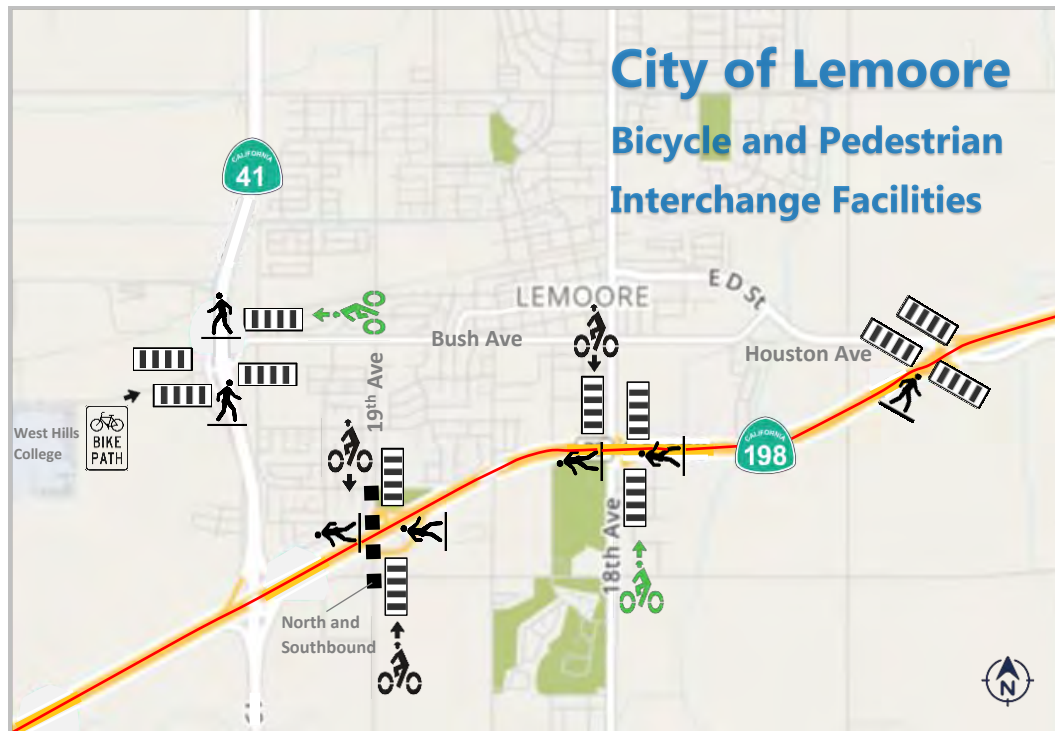


Complete Streets Study

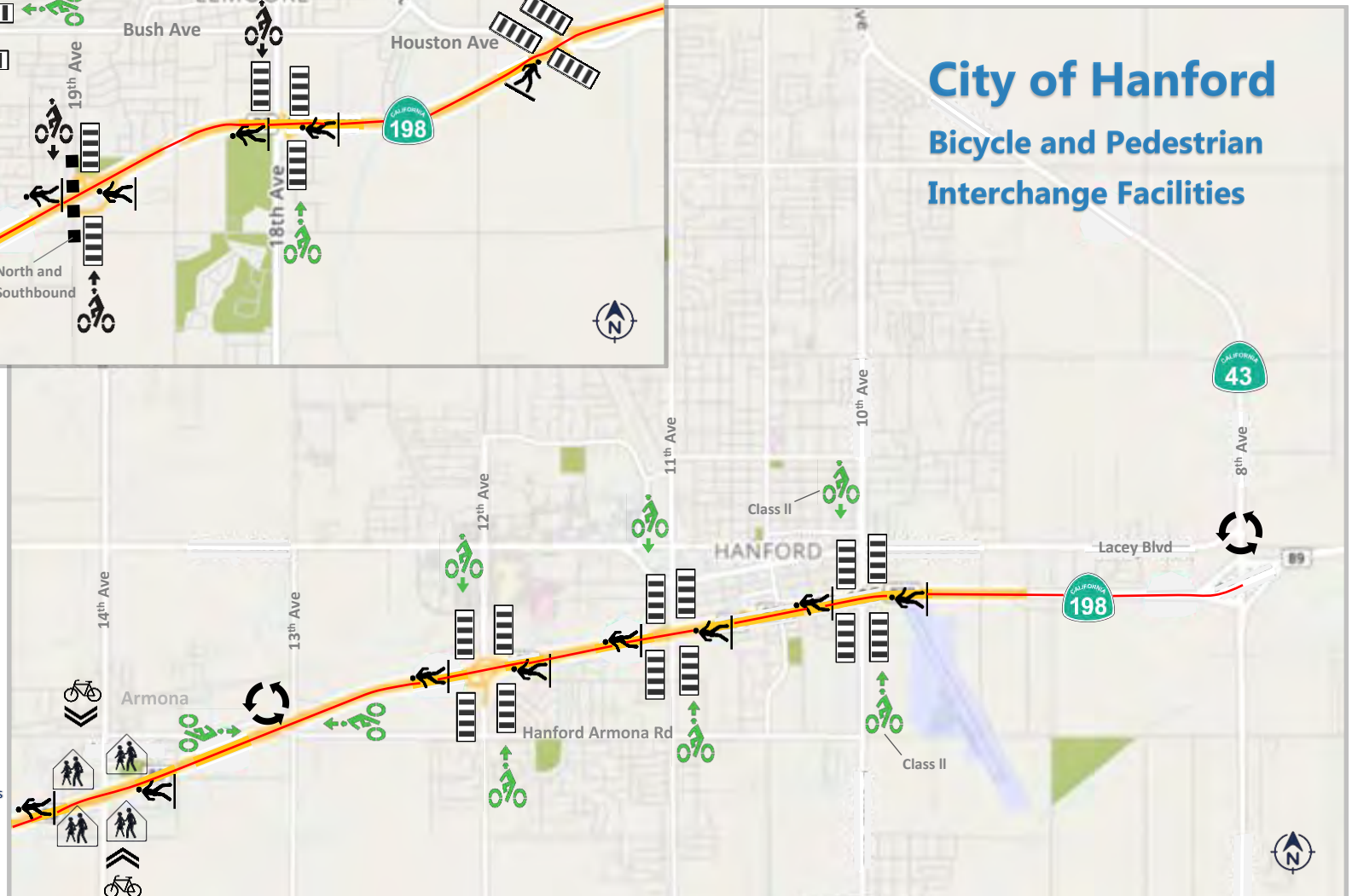
Source: [Kern Region ATP](#)



Kings County

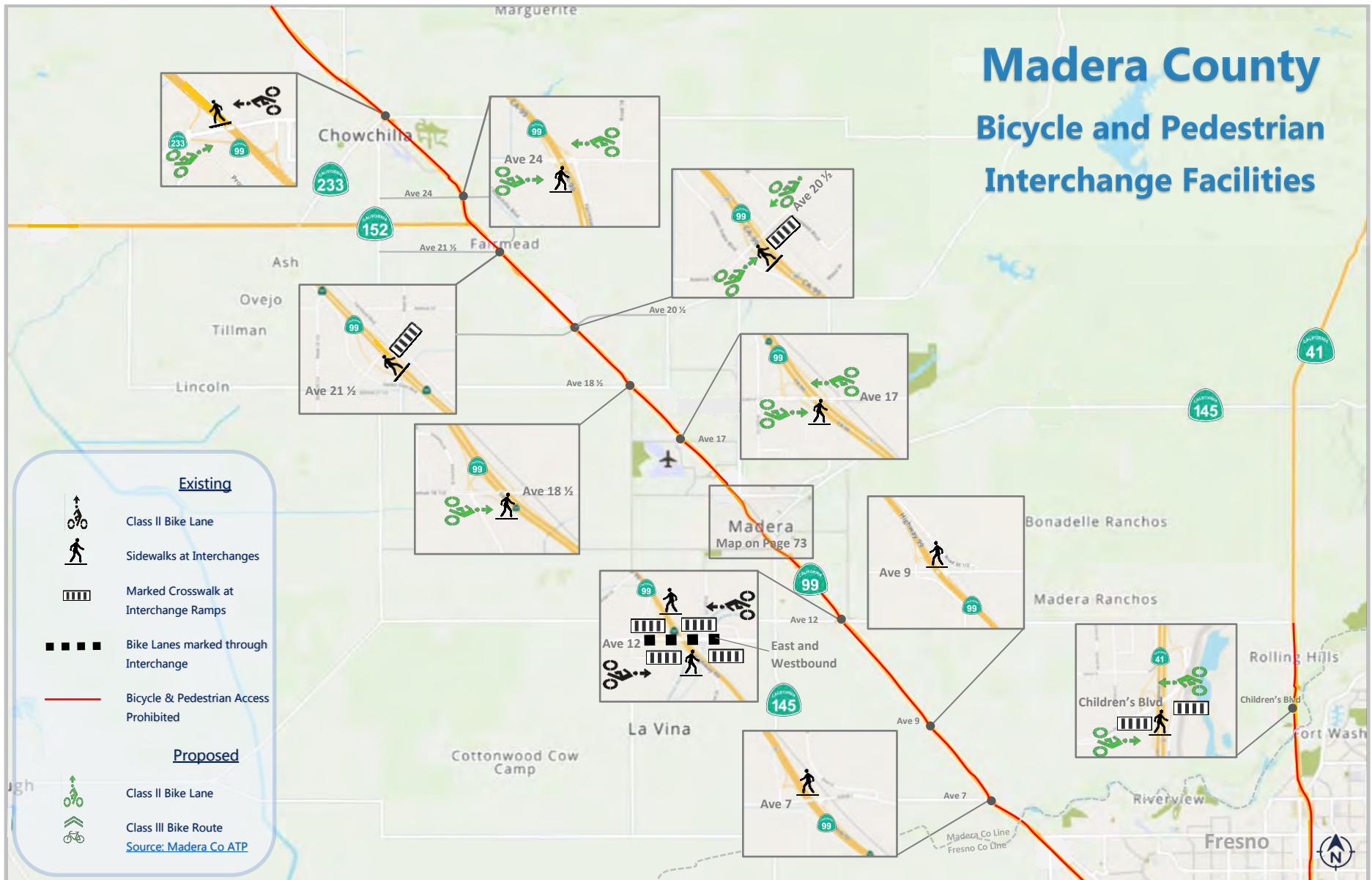


- Existing**
- Class I Bike Path
 - Class II Bike Lane
 - Class III Bike Route
 - Sidewalks at Interchanges
 - Crosswalks at Interchange Ramps
 - School Xing at Interchange
 - Bicycle Lane through Interchange
 - Roundabout
 - Bicycle & Pedestrian Access Prohibited
- Proposed**
- Bikeway
- Source: Kings Co ATP



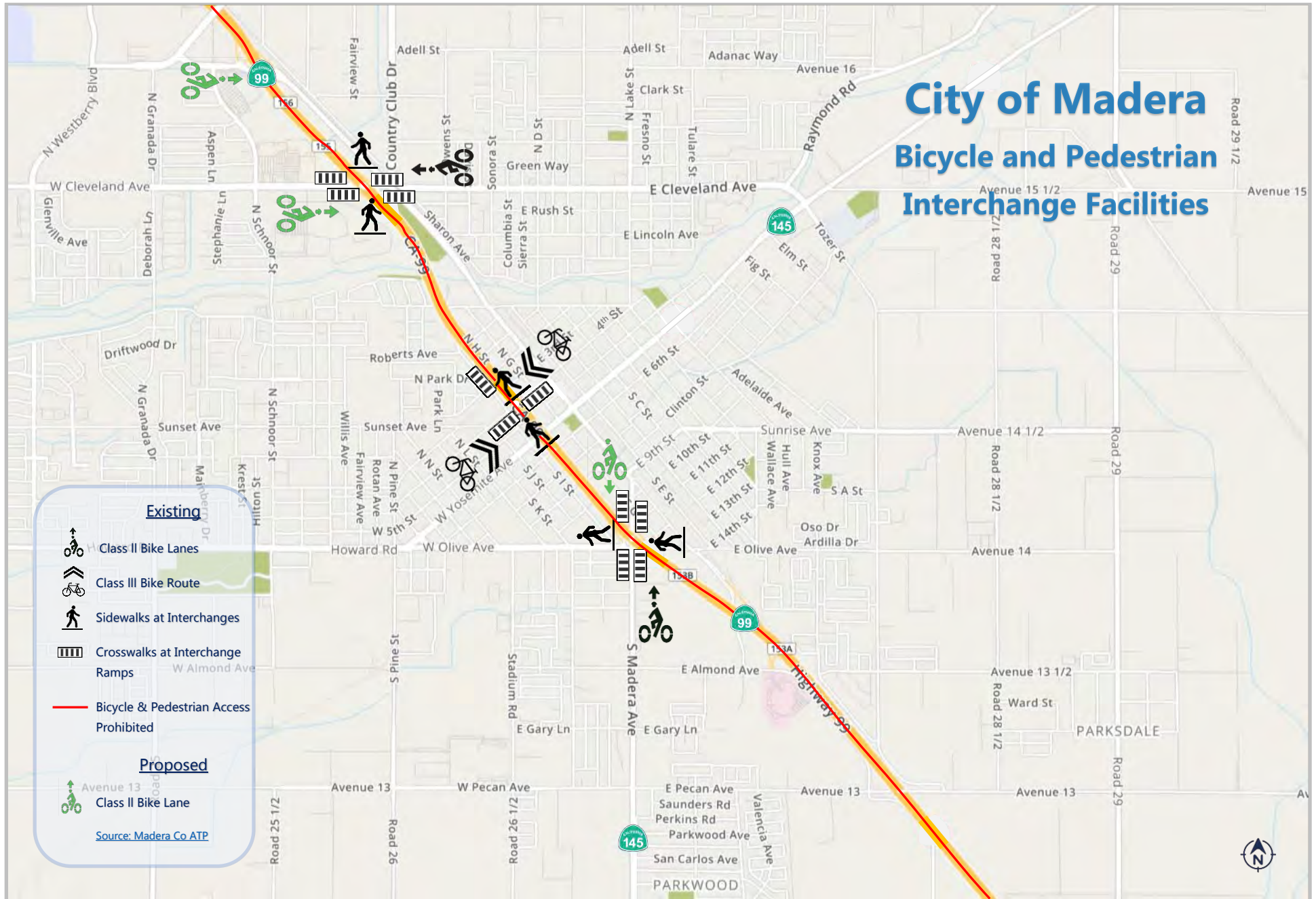
Madera County

Bicycle and Pedestrian Interchange Facilities



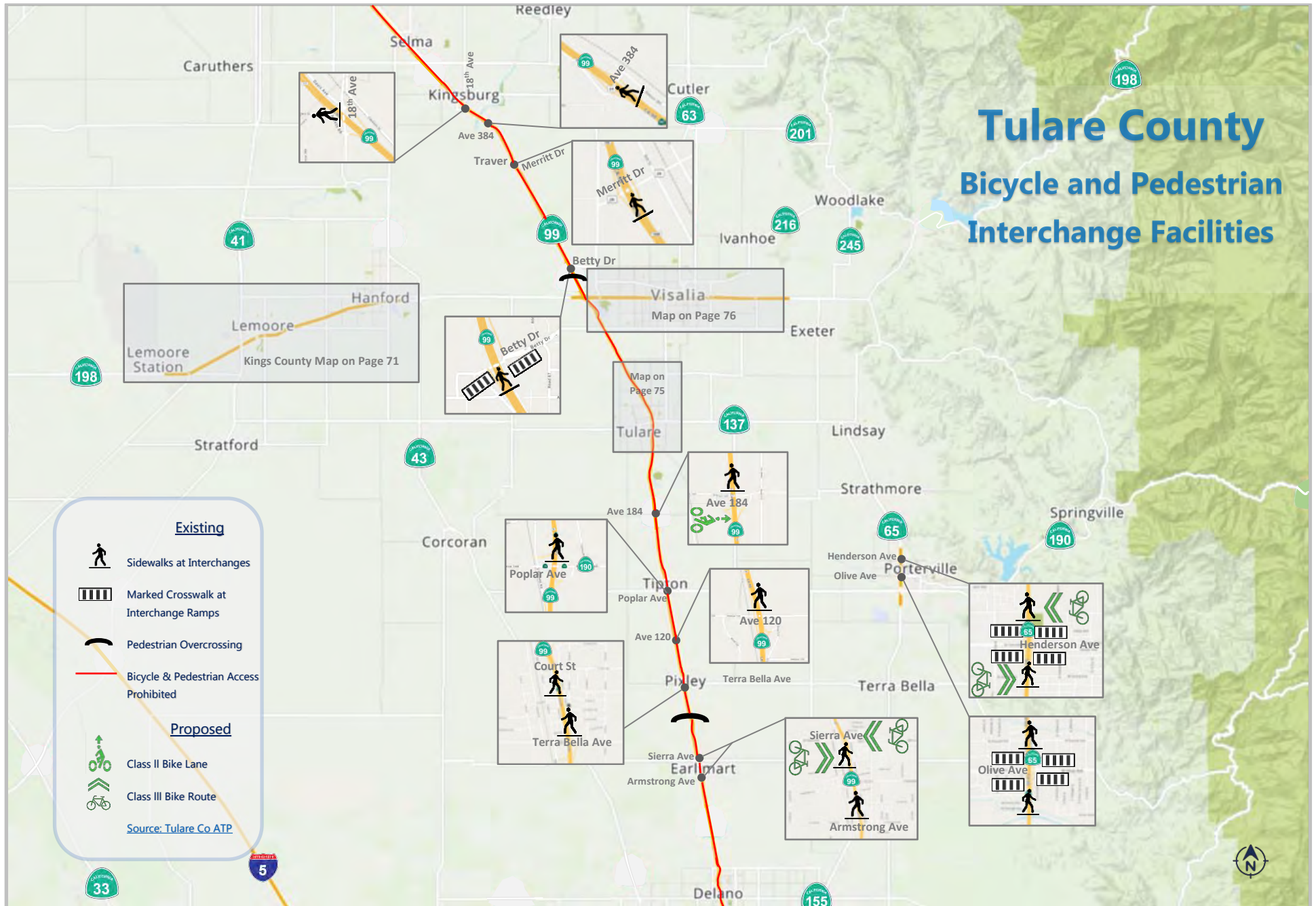
City of Madera

Bicycle and Pedestrian Interchange Facilities



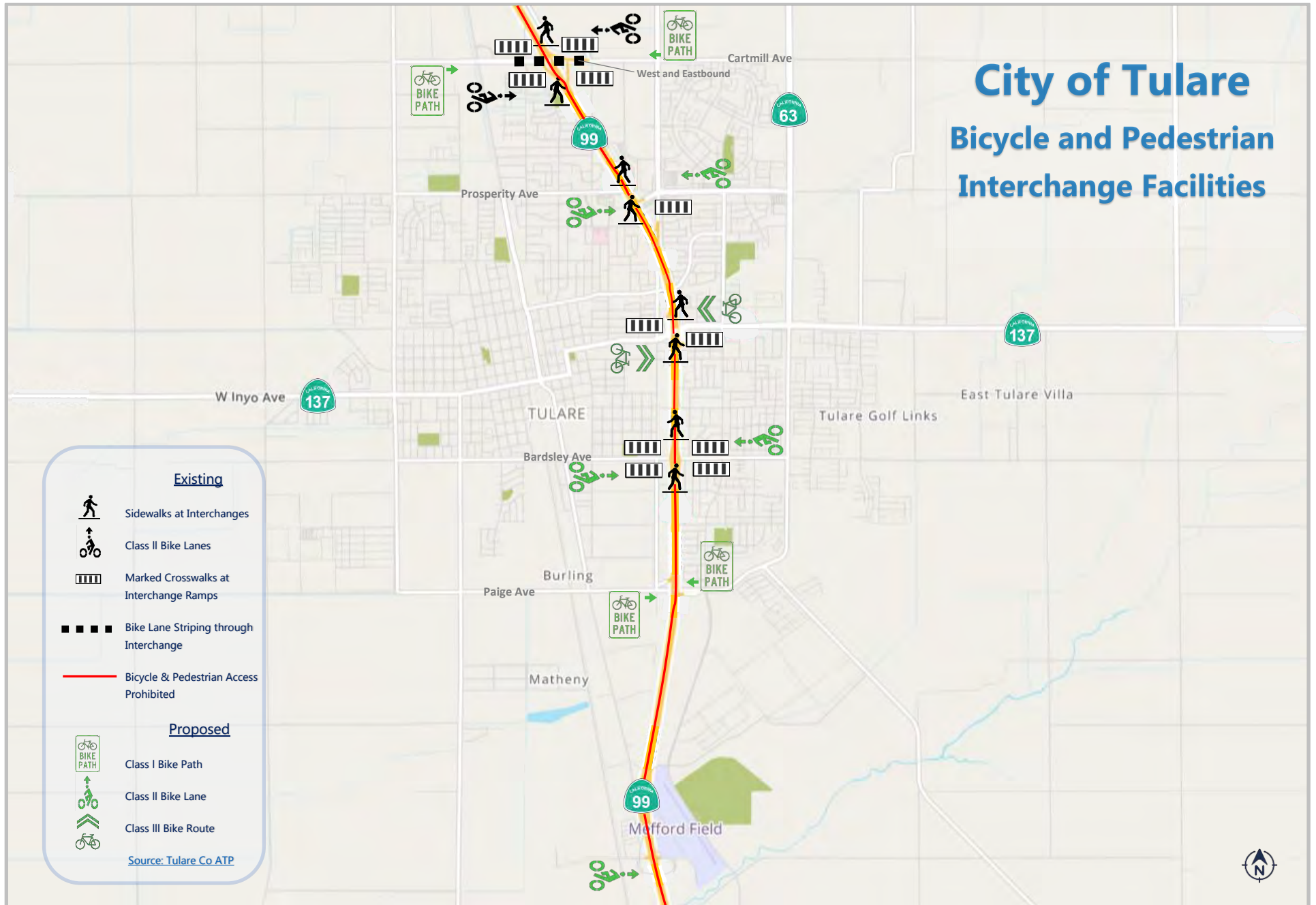
Tulare County

Bicycle and Pedestrian Interchange Facilities



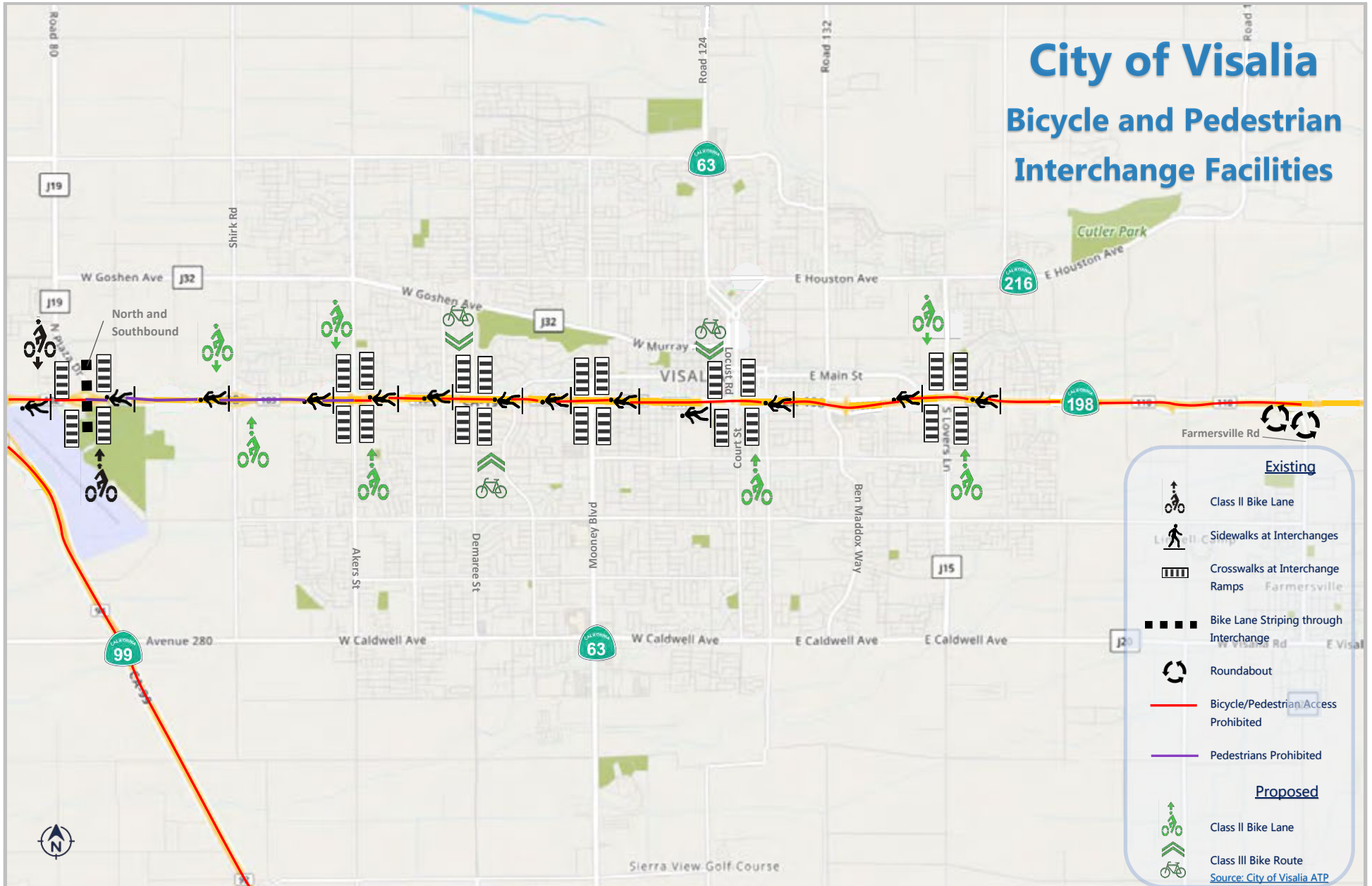
City of Tulare

Bicycle and Pedestrian Interchange Facilities



City of Visalia

Bicycle and Pedestrian Interchange Facilities



Acronyms

2C – Two-lane conventional highway
4C – Four-lane conventional highway
6C – Six-lane conventional highway
ATP – Active Transportation Plan
AADT – Annual Average Daily Traffic
ADA – Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
ADT – Average Daily Traffic
BRT – Bus rapid transit
CALTRANS – California Department of Transportation
COG – Council of Governments
CSIAP 2.0 – Complete Streets Implementation Action Plan 2.0
CT – Caltrans
CTP – California Transportation Plan
DD-64-R2 – Deputy Directive 64 R2
DIB – Design Information Bulletin
FHWA – Federal highway Administration
GHG – Greenhouse Gas
I - Interstate
MS – Main Street
NA – Not available
NACTO – National Association of City Transportation Officials
PM – Postmile
ROW or R/W – Right-of-Way
SB – Senate Bill
SCS – Sustainable Community Strategies
SR – State Route
SR2S – Safe Routes to School
STIP – State Transportation Improvement Program
TCR – Transportation Concept Report
VMT – Vehicle Miles Traveled

Definitions

Asset Management - A strategic and systematic process of operating, maintaining, upgrading, and expanding physical transportation assets effectively throughout their life cycle.

Bikeway Class I (Bike Path) – A Class I Multi Use Path provides a completely separated right-of-way for the exclusive use of bicycles and pedestrians with cross-flow from motorists minimized.

Bikeway Class II (Bike Lane) – A Class II Bike Lane provides a striped lane for one-way bike travel on a street or highway.

Bikeway Class III (Bike Route) – A Class III Bike Route is a signed shared roadway that provides for shared use with pedestrians or motor vehicle traffic, typically on lower volume roadways. There is nothing different about the roadway, only that it has signs posted identifying it as a bike route.

Bikeway Class IV (Separated Bikeways) – A Class IV Bikeway (separated bikeway) is a bikeway for the exclusive use of bicycles and includes a separation required between the separated bikeway and the through vehicular traffic.

Buffered Bike Lane – A Buffered Bike Lane provides greater separation from an adjacent traffic lane and/or between the bike lane and on-street parking by using chevron or diagonal markings. Greater separation can be especially useful on streets with higher motor traffic speeds or volumes.

City - An incorporated municipality, usually governed by a mayor and a board of aldermen or councilmen.

Community (Town) - A compactly settled area as distinguished from surrounding rural territory.

Complete Streets - A complete street is a transportation facility that is planned, designed, operated, and maintained to provide safe mobility for all users, including bicyclists, pedestrians, transit vehicles, truckers, and motorists, appropriate to the function and context of the facility. Every complete street looks different, according to its context, community preferences, the types of road users, and their needs.

Conventional Highway - A highway without control of access which may or may not be divided. Grade separations at intersections or access control may be used when justified at spot locations.

Corridor – A broad geographical transportation band that follows a general directional flow connecting major sources of trips that may contain a number of streets, highways, bicycle, pedestrian, and transit route alignments.

Crosswalk – That portion of a roadway included within the prolongation or connection of the boundary lines of sidewalks at intersections where the intersecting roadways meet at approximately right angles, except the prolongation of such lines from an alley across a street. Any portion of a roadway distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by lines or other markings on the surface.

Districts (Caltrans) – The District feature class is a polygon coverage representing the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) district boundaries. Caltrans has twelve Districts that consist of counties or a county.

Divided Highway – A highway with separated roadbeds for traffic traveling in opposing directions.

Expressway – An arterial highway with at least partial control of access, which may or may not be divided or have grade separations at intersections.

Facility Type – This describes the State Highway facility type. The facility could be freeway, expressway, conventional highway, or one-way city street.

Freeway – A highway in respect to which the owners of abutting lands have no right or easement of access to or from their abutting lands or in respect to which such owners have only limited or restricted right or easement access. A divided arterial highway with full control of access and with grade separations at intersections.

Frontage Street or Road – A local street or road auxiliary to and located on the side of an arterial highway for service to abutting property and adjacent areas and for control of access.

Grade Separation – A crossing of two highways, highway and local road, or a highway and a railroad at different levels.

Livability – A component of sustainability, livability describes the degree to which the environment improves human quality of life. Transportation facilities improve livability when they support accessible multimodal travel options, economic development, ecological quality, social equity, public health and safety, and vibrant public spaces which encourage positive social interactions.

Livable Communities – These can be as diverse as the individuals and groups discussing the concept. Livable communities have long been associated with other concepts like "walkable communities." Characteristics include: mixed land uses; compact development; range of housing choices; walkable neighborhoods; sense of place; preservation of open space and farmland; rehabilitation and redevelopment in existing communities; and a variety of transportation choices.

Interchange – A combination of ramps and grade separations at the junction of two or more highways for the purpose of reducing or eliminating traffic conflicts, to improve safety, and increase traffic capacity.

Intersection – Planned points of conflict where two or more roadways join or cross. There are two basic types of at-grade intersections: crossing and circular.

Median – The portion of a divided highway separating the traveled ways in opposite directions.

Multi-modal – The availability of transportation options using different modes within a system or corridor, such as automobile, subway, bus, biking, walking, rail, or air.

Non-Motorized Transportation (also known as Active Transportation and Human-Powered Transportation) This includes walking and biking, and variants such as small-wheeled transport (skates, skateboards, and push scooters) and wheelchair travel. These modes provide both recreation (they are an end in themselves) and transportation (they provide access to goods and activities), although users may consider a particular trip to serve both objectives. For example, some people will choose to walk or bicycle rather than drive because they enjoy the activity, although it takes longer.

Park and Ride Lot – Park and Ride lots provide a location for individuals to park their vehicles to join carpools and to access bus and rail services, thereby taking vehicles off local streets and roads and the State Highway System (SHS).

Postmile – A postmile is an identified point on the State Highway System. The milepost values increase from the beginning of a route within a count to the next county line. The

milepost values start over again at each county line. Milepost values usually increase from south to north or west to east depending upon the general direction the route follows within the state. The milepost at a given location will remain the same year after year. When a section of road is relocated, new mileposts (usually noted by an alphabetical prefix such as "R" or "M") are established for it. If relocation results in a change in length, "milepost equations" are introduced at the end of each relocated portion so that mileposts on the remainder of the route within the county will remain unchanged.

Roadway – That portion of the highway included between the outside lines of the sidewalks, or curbs and gutters, or side ditches including the appertaining structures, and all slopes, ditches, channels, waterways, and other features necessary for proper drainage and protection.

Rural – Fewer than 5,000 in population designates a rural area. Limits are based upon population density as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Shoulder – The portion of the roadway contiguous with the traveled way for the accommodation of stopped vehicles, for emergency use, for errant vehicle recovery, and for lateral support of base and surface courses. The shoulder may accommodate bicyclists and pedestrians.

Sidewalk – A surfaced pedestrian way contiguous to a roadbed used by the public where the need for which is created primarily by the local land use.

Sidewalk Gaps - Sidewalk gaps are sections of roadway that have no sidewalk on either side or are missing sidewalk sections on one side of the street.

Smart Mobility Framework – A planning guide that furthers integration of smart growth concepts into transportation planning in California. Smart Mobility moves people and freight while enhancing California's economic, environmental and human resources by emphasizing: convenient and safe multimodal travel, speed suitability, accessibility, management of the circulation network and efficient use of land.

Sustainability – Preserving and enhancing California's people, environment, and prosperity by meeting current needs and improving quality of life without compromising future generations' abilities to meet their needs.

Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) – Is the total number of miles traveled by motor vehicles on a road or highway segments.

Bicycle Facility Types



Class I Bike Path

A Class I Multi Use Path provides a completely separated right of way for the exclusive use of bicycles and pedestrians with cross-flow minimized.



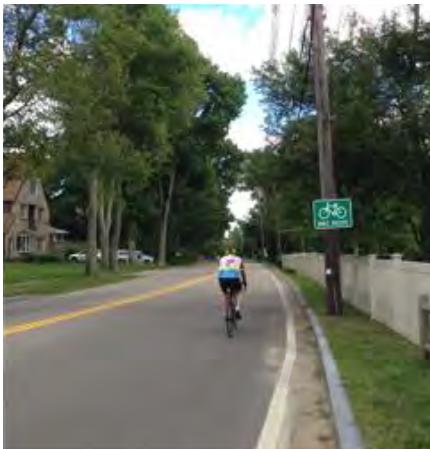
Class II Bike Lane

A Class II Bike Lane provides a striped lane for one-way bike travel on a street or highway.



Buffered Bike Lane

A Buffered Bike Lane provides greater separation from an adjacent traffic lane and/or between the bike lane and on-street parking by using chevron or diagonal markings.



Class III Bike Route

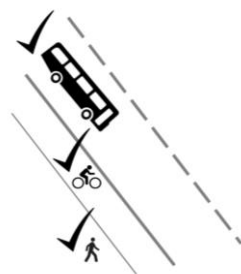
A Class III Bike Route is a signed shared roadway that provides for shared use with pedestrians or motor vehicle traffic, typically on lower volume roadways. There is nothing different about the roadway, only that it has signs posted identifying it as a bike route.



Class IV Bikeway

A Class IV Bikeway (separated bikeway) is a bikeway for the exclusive use of bicycles and includes a separation required between the separated bikeway and the through vehicular traffic.

Notes



California Department of Transportation
District 6
1352 W. Olive Avenue
P.O. Box 12616
Fresno, CA 93778-2616
559-445-6792

