

Facility Types



Spot improvements are design features aimed to address challenging locations, usually at intersections and crossings



Neighborways are streets with low vehicle volumes and speeds that prioritize bicycle travel through signage, pavement markings, and/or traffic calming



Super Sharrows are enhanced large pavement markings centered in the travel lane used to reinforce that people bicycling share the road with motor vehicles



Bike lanes provide a dedicated lane for bicycle travel on the roadway utilizing striping, pavement markings and signage



Off-street paths provide a bike route completely separated from the roadway; often shared with pedestrians, may vary in design and location (e.g. park trails, sidepaths next to roads, short connector trails, etc.)



Long-term improvements identify higher volume/higher speed corridors that will likely require long planning horizons and major investments

