

Road Use Rules and Conventions

Bicyclists' Responsibilities

Bicyclists are valid road users and have all the rights and responsibilities of motor vehicle drivers. Although a license isn't required to drive a bicycle, bicyclists must obey all the rules of the road that apply to motor vehicles. If you break any traffic laws, you are subject to fines. Bicycles are allowed to ride two abreast so long as they do not impede the normal and reasonable flow of traffic. Remember: your bicycle is a vehicle; follow these rules when bicycling in traffic.

Riding Rules

Bicyclists must follow the established conventions of bicycle riding in traffic in order to ensure their safety. Following these rules enables motorists to better interpret the bicyclist's intentions.



Ride with Traffic
Always ride with traffic on the right side of the road. Be aware of passing motor vehicles that are making right hand turns; be prepared to slow down to allow them to make the turn in front of you. Be aware also of cars making a left turn from the opposite side of the road.



Ride in a Predictable Manner
Always ride straight and always be predictable. If the road is too narrow for a bicycle and a car to travel side by side, the bicyclist should occupy the lane until it is safe to move back to the right. Check over your shoulder before changing lane position, and do not weave between parked cars.



Use Appropriate Lane
If you want to go straight in an intersection, avoid being in the right turn only lane. Always move into the through lane early. When the lanes are narrow or there is slow traffic it is safer to take up the whole lane.



Turning Left - 2 Options
1. When acting as a vehicle, signal your intentions in advance. Move to the left lane and turn when it is safe.
2. To act as a pedestrian, ride across the intersection to the crosswalk, and walk across the street on which you were riding.

Signaling Turns

You must always signal your intent to turn, using the proper hand signals. Before signalling, you must look, either with a quick glance over your shoulder or in your mirror, to make sure the traffic can accommodate your turn or lane change. (Figures below as seen from behind the bicyclist.)



Signaling a Left Turn
Simply extend your left arm out straight out to your left side. Whenever possible, make eye contact with drivers of oncoming or crossing vehicles to ensure that your signal has been seen prior to executing the turn.



Signaling a Right Turn
There are two options for a right hand turn: The first (and more traditional) method is to extend your left arm out and bend the arm up 90 degrees at the elbow.



Optional Right Turn Signal
The second method is to simply extend your right arm straight out to the side. This is the more intuitive gesture, but it requires confidence in steering the bicycle for a short period with the left hand. Make sure you are comfortable with that before doing it in traffic.



Signaling a Stop
In order to signal a stop, extend your left arm down at a 45 degree angle. Be sure to allow enough time both to allow the driver or rider behind you to slow down, and to give yourself enough time to get both hands onto the handlebar before braking.

Road-riding Safety Basics



Avoid car doors and other hazards.
Give yourself three or four feet between parked vehicles or other roadway hazards. If practical, i.e. the vehicular traffic speed is reasonable, command the lane and return to the right when it is safe.



Night riding requires lights.
While most bicycles are equipped with reflectors, they are not sufficient light source, and rely on the lights of other vehicles to work. Always ride with white headlight and red or amber tail-light (preferably blinking) visible from at least 500 feet away. Reflective materials on the spokes, pedals, helmet and torso provide valuable additional visibility.

A note about Helmets

Riding with a helmet is highly recommended. While riding with a helmet doesn't guarantee that you will not be injured, it significantly reduces the risk of permanent brain injury or death should your head receive an impact from a fall or collision. Remember: wearing a helmet does not make you invincible—do not allow a false sense of security cause you to ride recklessly or irresponsibly.

Motorists' Responsibilities

It is important to remember that bicyclists have the same rights and duties as motor vehicle operators. As the number of bicyclists using the streets and highways is growing daily, it is increasingly important for motorists to understand the conventions for sharing roadways with bicyclists. Remember that bicycles are quieter and less visible than motor vehicles, especially at night; it is imperative that the motorist drive defensively around a bicyclist. The slightest mistake involving a car and a bicycle often results in serious injury or death to the bicyclist. Here are some general guidelines to consider regarding bicycles on the roadways:

- Be aware of the type of bicycle right-of-way on the roadway. It is easier to pass a bicyclist on a road that has a dedicated bicycle lane than on a road with a shared lane; in either case the bicyclist has the right-of-way. The motorist must slow down and pass the bicyclist only when it is safe to do so. Maintain a sufficient distance such that, should the bicyclist fall, you will have time to stop without having to swerve into the oncoming lane of traffic. If two cyclists are riding side by side, slow down and wait for them to be in single file, and/or it is safe to pass them with sufficient clearance.
- Do not honk at a bicyclist unless you have good cause to warn them. The loud noise could startle the rider and cause them to lose control.
- When entering an intersection and a bicycle is present, try to make eye contact with them to help determine their intentions.
- It is legal for a bicyclist to "command the lane", which they often must do because of hazards not visible to motorist such as potholes, drain grates, high curbs, sand or gravel, and uneven curb edges.
- Leave at least three feet of passing space between the right side of your vehicle and a bicyclist. If the road is too narrow for cars and bikes to ride safely side by side, wait until it is safe to pass the bicyclist without forcing them off the side of the road.
- When turning left at an intersection, yield to oncoming bicyclists. When turning right, yield right of way to cyclists who are going straight.
- Before opening your door, *always* check to make sure a cyclist is not passing.
- Please be courteous and cautious, even if it takes a little longer.

Post-mounted Signs



Dedicated Bicycle Lane
This sign indicates the presence of a lane restricted to bicycle traffic. This lane should *not* be used as a travel lane by motor vehicles.



Parking
The dedicated bicycle lane should *not* be used as a parking zone by motor vehicles. This includes temporary standing by motor vehicles.



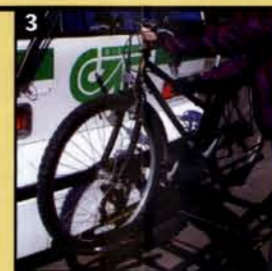
Advance Warnings
Both motorists and bicyclists are notified well in advance when a dedicated bicycle lane is about to begin or end by post-mounted signs like this one.



The Right Turn Lane
To continue straight at an intersection where a right turn lane is present, the bicyclist hand-signals a left turn and moves to the right side of the straight-ahead lane. Motorists must yield right-of-way to the bicyclist, and then proceed cautiously to the right side of the bicyclist to make their right turn.

Bicycles on Chittenden County Transit Authority Buses

All CCTA buses are equipped with a Sportworks® front-mounted bicycle rack that can carry up to two bicycles at one time, enabling commuters to use public transportation and have their bikes for getting around town. The bicycle racks on the city buses have been designed to make as low



How to Load a Bicycle onto the Bus Rack.

- While waiting for the bus, prepare your bike for loading; remove water bottles, pumps and other loose items that could fall off.
- Inform the bus driver that you will be loading your bike. Load your bike from the curb or in front of the bus; do not step into oncoming traffic.
- Squeeze handle up to release latch (figure 1), then fold down the bike rack (figure 2). You only need to use one hand to unlatch and pull the bike rack down, so you can hold your bike with the other hand.
- Lift your bike up and into the bike rack, (figure 3) fitting wheels into proper wheel slots. Each front wheel slot is clearly labeled to help you orient the bicycle properly. The purpose of the directional placement is to make the bike nearest to the bus easier to load.
- Raise the Support Arm over the front tire (figure 4); this will stabilize the bicycle when the bus is in motion. *The rack must always be used with the Support Arm.* The Support Arm needs to be raised so that the hook rests at the highest point on the front wheel (figure 5).

Credits & Acknowledgements

The Burlington Bicycle Council is a volunteer advisory council operating under the auspices of the City of Burlington Department of Public Works, and advocating bicycling for transportation and recreational purposes. We wish to thank the following individuals and organizations, without whom this project could not have been possible. Artwork was executed primarily by Zachary Henderson with contributions by Chris Knox and Kristin Bergman, interns at the Champlain College Multimedia & Graphic Design Program, which also graciously provided the digital artwork facilities. The Senior Designer was David Lustgarten with project coordination by Connie Livingston, Bicycle/Pedestrian Planner, City of Burlington Department of Public Works. Consultation was provided by the City of South Burlington Department of Recreation, the South Burlington Recreation Path Committee, the Campus Area Transportation Management Association (CATMA), the Chittenden County Transportation Authority (CCTA), the Winooski Valley Park District (WVPD), and Chapin Spencer of Local Motion.

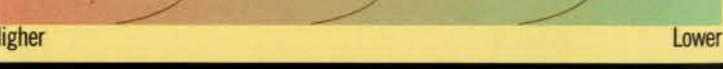
Map Information

About This Map—Its Use and Objective

This map is designed to assist the bicyclist, whether for commuting or recreating, to navigate the safest, most comfortable route by using the color-coded route system to identify the traveling conditions of each street. This map has been produced by the Burlington Bicycle Council to encourage safe bicycling and a healthier community.

Topography

The general topography is illustrated by showing the high and low points with the following color scheme, showing the approximate steepness and direction of hills as a gradation between the two colors.



General Icon Key

Map Index

1 Burlington High School	5 Rock Point School
2 C.P. Smith Elementary School	6 Ethan Allen Museum
3 Flynn Elementary School	7 Ethan Allen Tower
4 Lyman C. Hunt School	
Arms Park	Half Moon Cove Park
Arthur Park	Macrae Farm Park
Delta Park	McKenzie Park
Derway Island	North Beach
Ethan Allen Park	Schiffli Park
Ledy Park	Starr Farm Park

Road-stenciled Signs



Bike Lane Indicator
This sign accentuates the presence of a travel lane reserved solely for the use of bicyclists.



Bike Lane Directional
This marking indicates for the bicyclist the direction of travel reserved for this lane. You must travel in the direction indicated by this arrow.



Shared Lane "Mackay" Indicator
It is commonly not understood that bicyclists may legally ride all roads (except where indicated). This marking clarifies for both motorists and bicyclists that the roadway has been designated as a preferred bicycle route, and is to be shared by both modes of travel.

Recreational Paths & Routes



The Mixed Use Path
This sign indicates a path reserved solely for the use by non-motorized traffic. Bicyclists often must share these facilities with pedestrians, roller bladers, scooter riders, and skateboarders, and must be respectful of these usually slower forms of recreation/transportation.

an impact as possible on transit operations. All loading and unloading of bicycles can be done by the bicycle rider. Sportworks® recommends that the loading of children's bicycles be done by an accompanying adult, but the rack can be loaded by children as young as ten years of age.



