



TRAILS GLOSSARY

TRAILS GLOSSARY

AASHTO (American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials) – Organization that provides transportation related guidelines and provides technical services to support states in their efforts to efficiently and safely move people and goods.

Accessibility – The extent to which facilities are barrier free and useable by persons with disabilities, including wheelchair users.

ABA (Architectural Barriers Act) – The Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (Access Board) is proposing to issue accessibility guidelines for outdoor developed areas designed, constructed, or altered by Federal agencies subject to the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968. The guidelines cover trails, outdoor recreation access routes, beach access routes, and picnic and camping facilities.

ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act) – Federal civil rights legislation for disabled persons passed in 1990; calls on publicly accessible facilities to be accessible for disabled users.

Arterial Street – A major thoroughfare, used primarily for through traffic rather than for access to adjacent land, that is characterized by high vehicular capacity and continuity of movement.

Bikeable – Facilities, such as trails, that are designed to safely and efficiently accommodate bicyclists.

Complete Street Standards (complete streets) – Incorporates pedestrian, bicycle and transit modes of travel into the design and development of all roadways.

Corridor – Land that is dedicated for the trail alongside the trail that may accommodate other a general directional flow connecting major sources of trips that may contain a number of streets, highways and transit route alignments.

CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) – "CPTED is the proper design and effective use of the built environment which may lead to a reduction in the fear and incidence of crime, and an improvement of the quality of life." - National Crime Prevention Institute

FHWA (Federal Highway Administration) – Federal agency that provides financial and technical support to state, local, and tribal

governments for constructing, improving and preserving America's highway system.

GMA (State of Washington's Growth Management Act) – This agency requires state and local governments to manage Washington's growth by identifying and protecting critical areas and natural resource lands, designating urban growth areas, preparing comprehensive plans and implementing them through capital investments and development regulations.

LID (Low Impact Development) – An approach to land development (or re-development) that works with nature to manage stormwater close to its source. LID employs principles such as preserving and recreating natural landscape features to create functional and appealing site drainage. LID can be applied to new development, redevelopment, or as retrofits to existing development.

MUTCD (Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices) – defines the standards used by road managers nationwide to install and maintain traffic control devices on all streets and highways. The MUTCD is published by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) under 23 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 655, Subpart F.

On-Street – Located within the roadway/street paving.

Off-Street – Separated from roadway/street paving.

RCO (State Recreation and Conservation Office) – This office creates and maintains opportunities for recreation, and protects wild lands and promotes salmon recovery.

PROS Plan (Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan) – The Plan creates a vision for an innovative, inclusive, and interconnected system of parks, recreation facilities, programs, and services that promotes recreation, health, and environmental conservation as integral elements of a livable community. The Pierce County Regional Trails Plan serves as Chapter 7 of the PROS Plan.

RCO (State Recreation and Conservation Office) – This office creates and maintains opportunities for recreation, and protects wild lands and promotes salmon recovery.

ROW (Right-of-Way) – Land owned by a government entity for transportation purposes, such as for a street, rail line, or highway.

SCORP (Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Planning program) – Report that provides statewide recreation data to provide guidance, information and recommendations for

federal, state, and local units of government, as well as the private sector, in making policy and planning decisions.

Trail Classification System – Pierce County’s three tiered regional trail system. The system includes:

Regional Trail – The spine of the trail network that links destinations and communities;

Sub-regional Trail – Branch of the regional trail that links two or more regional trails; and

Connector Trail – Connects regional and sub-regional trails through urban areas and neighborhoods.

Transportation Demand Management – Techniques that reduce traffic congestion such as trail development and bicycle and pedestrian facilities.

Walkable – Facilities, such as trails, that are designed to safely and efficiently accommodate pedestrians.

WSDOT (Washington State Department of Transportation) – State agency that constructs, maintains, and regulates the use of the state's transportation infrastructure. WSDOT is responsible for more than 20,000 lane-miles of roadway, nearly 3,000 vehicular bridges and 524 other structures.

