

Appendices

APPENDIX A

Glossary

AADT or Annual Average Daily Traffic – The estimate of typical daily traffic on a road segment for all days of the week, Sunday through Saturday, over the period of one year.

Access – The facilities and services that make it possible to get to any destination, measured by the availability of physical connections (roads, sidewalks, etc.), travel options, ease of movement, and nearness of destinations.

Amenities - Anything that increases physical or material comfort, such as bus shelters, trees, benches, and landscaping.

C or Construction – Abbreviation used in the WILMAPCO TIP

CAAA or Clean Air Act and its Amendments - The federal law that requires urban areas with high pollution to modify transportation policies in order to reduce emissions. This law makes air quality a primary concern in transportation decision-making.

CBD or Central Business District - Downtown portion of a city that serves as the primary activity center. Its land use is characterized by intense business activity that serves as a destination for a significant number of daily work trips.

CMAQ or Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality - Federal funds available for either transit or highway projects which contribute significantly to a reduction in automobile emissions that cause air pollution.

CMS or Congestion Management System - A process for evaluating the level of congestion on the region's transportation system, and for identifying strategies which will reduce this congestion.

Conformity – An assessment of the compliance of any transportation plan, program, or project with air quality improvement plans. The conformity process is defined by the Clean Air Act.

CTP or Capital Transportation Program - The program devised by the state of Delaware to determine and prioritize transportation capital investments. These needs and cost estimates are updated annually in the program. This process is coordinated with WILMAPCO in the development of its TIP, or Transportation Improvement Program.

CTP or Consolidated Transportation Program – The program devised by the state of Maryland to determine and prioritize transportation capital investments. These needs and cost estimates are updated annually in the program. This process is coordinated with WILMAPCO in the development of its TIP, or Transportation Improvement Program.

Delaware Council on Transportation – Appointed by the Governor and made up of business and community leaders who are interested in transportation subjects and have demonstrated expertise or experience that would help in evaluating relevant issues and programs. It advises DelDOT and the Governor on issues which may aid in providing the best possible transportation services.

DelDOT or Delaware Department of Transportation - DelDOT provides the transportation network throughout Delaware, including design, construction and maintenance of roads and bridges, highway operations and operation of DART First State.

DNREC or Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control – Agency charged with protecting and managing Delaware’s natural resources, protecting public health and safety, providing outdoor recreation, and educating and the environment.

DRBA or Delaware River and Bay Authority - Overseen by six commissioners from New Jersey and six from Delaware, the DRBA is charged with providing transportation links between the two states and economic development in Delaware and southern New Jersey. The DRBA operates the Delaware Memorial Bridge, Cape May-Lewes Ferry, Three Forts Ferry Crossing, Salem County Business Center and five airports—New Castle, Civil Air Terminal at Dover AFB, and Delaware Airpark, in Delaware, and Millville and Cape May, in New Jersey.

DTC or Delaware Transit Corporation – Operates “DART First State”, statewide multimodal and specialized transportation services throughout the State of Delaware.

Demographic Trends - Trends regarding population, such as size, growth, density, distribution and vital statistics.

Design Criteria - Criteria used to guide the design of development and transportation projects. Transit-oriented design (TOD) and mobility-friendly design are examples.

EPA or Environmental Protection Agency – The federal regulatory agency responsible for administering and enforcing federal environmental laws including the Clean Air Act.

FHWA or Federal Highway Administration – The agency of the U. S. Department of Transportation that funds surface transportation planning and programs, primarily highways.

FTA or Federal Transit Administration – The agency of the U.S. Department of Transportation that funds surface transportation planning and programs, primarily transit.

Financial Plan - TEA 21 requires that Plan recommendations are actually affordable. A financial plan must be developed to show that we are reasonably certain that funding sources will be adequate for implementation?

Functional Classification – A hierarchical system of categorizing streets and roads on the basis of the way they are used, the volumes of traffic they carry, and the way they function within the context of the overall transportation system.

FY or Fiscal Year – WILMAPCO’s yearly accounting period begins July 1 and ends the following June 30. Fiscal years are denoted by the calendar year in which they end. The federal fiscal year is October 1-September 30. The MDOT and DeIDOT fiscal year runs concurrent with WILMAPCO’s.

GIS or Geographic Information Systems – GIS is a system of computer software, hardware and data to help manipulate, analyze and present information that is tied to a spatial location.

Greenways - Interconnecting paths designed to accommodate bicycle and pedestrian uses. Greenways link our natural areas and make them accessible to our communities. The Lower Susquehanna Greenway, the East Coast Greenway, and the Delaware Coastal Heritage Greenway are examples.

Infrastructure - The physical structure of a community, such as roads, sidewalks, sewers, rail lines, and bridges.

Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) - Technologies that improve the management and efficiency of our transportation system, such as electronic toll collection, timed traffic signals and on-board navigation systems.

Intermodal – Those issues or activities which involve or affect more than one mode of transportation, including transportation connections, choices, cooperation and coordination of various modes. Also known as "multimodal". The term "mode" is used to refer to and to distinguish from each other the various forms of transportation, such as automobile, transit, ship, bicycle and walking.

ISTEA – The acronym for the federal Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991, landmark legislation that restructured programs for all methods of transportation. Replaced by TEA-21.

Land Use – Activities and structures on the land, such as housing, shopping centers, farms, and office buildings.

Long-Range Plan – A transportation plan covering a time span of 20 or more years.

MARC or Maryland Rail Commuter Service - One of the mass transit systems in Baltimore, Washington and Virginia.

MdTA or Maryland Transportation Authority - The Authority is responsible for managing, operating and improving the State's toll facilities.

MDOT or Maryland Department of Transportation - The Department provides Maryland citizens with a transportation network encompassing aviation, highway, marine, mass transit, motor vehicle, railroad and toll facilities.

Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) – The organization required by the federal government, designated by states, and operated by local officials for developing transportation programs in urban areas of 50,000 or more people. The MPO for our region is WILMAPCO.

MTA or Maryland Mass Transit Administration - The MTA provides a network of transit, rail and freight services.

Mobility – The movement of people or goods throughout our communities and across the region. Mobility is measured in terms of travel time, comfort, convenience, safety and cost.

NAAQS or National Ambient Air Quality Standards - The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for six air pollutants: ozone, lead, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, and respirable particulate matter.

NOx or Nitrogen Oxides - is the generic term for a group of highly reactive gases, all of which contain nitrogen and oxygen in varying amounts. Many of the nitrogen oxides are colorless and odorless. However, one common pollutant, nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) along with particles in the air can often be seen as a reddish-brown layer over many urban areas.

PAC or Public Advisory Committee – An advisory committee to the Council that represents a diverse group of organizations. The mission of the PAC is to advise the Council on public participation strategies and to provide a forum for community concerns.

Park-and-Ride – Lots in outlying areas where people can park and then use transit, carpool, or vanpool for the remainder of their trip.

PD or Project Development – The planning phase of a project. An abbreviation used in the WILMAPCO TIP

PE or Preliminary Engineering – An abbreviation used in the WILMAPCO TIP

Pipeline Process – Used by DelDOT to keep track of projects and to help move them from idea state to implementation.

ROW or Right of Way Acquisition – An abbreviation used in the WILMAPCO TIP.

Regional Transportation Plan (RTP)– A blueprint to guide the region’s transportation for the next 25 years. Federal law requires the RTP to be updated every four years (in areas that do not meet air quality standards) to ensure that the plan remains current and effective at achieving the goals. Formerly known as the Metropolitan Transportation Plan (MTP).

SAFETEA-LU - Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users. The second, and most recent, transportation re-authorization legislation. Enacted into law in July of 2005, the bill authorizes \$284 billion of federal funding through 2009. Replaces ISTEA and TEA-21.

SEPTA or Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority - Transit authority for Philadelphia and the surrounding areas.

SHA or (Maryland) State Highway Administration - As part of the Maryland Department of Transportation (MDOT), SHA is responsible for more than 16,000 lane miles of interstate, primary and secondary roads and more than 2,500 bridges.

SIP or Statewide Implementation Plan – Documents prepared by states and submitted to the EPA for approval, which identify actions and programs to carry out the requirements of the Clean Air Act.

Special Use Lanes – Lanes on heavily congested roadways that are used exclusively by carpools, vanpools, buses or any vehicle that transports multiple passengers; also called High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) lanes.

Sprawl – Commercial and residential development occurring farther away from traditional communities and towns, usually limiting mobility and accessibility to auto use only.

STIP or Statewide Transportation Improvement Program – A multi-year, statewide intermodal program of transportation projects that includes project scheduling and funding information. Known in both Delaware and Maryland as the CTP.

TAC or Technical Advisory Committee – An advisory committee to the Council that represents federal, state, and local planning agencies in Delaware and Maryland. The TAC is responsible for overseeing the technical work of WILMAPCO staff and developing recommendations to the Council on projects and programs.

TEA-21 – The acronym for the 1998 federal Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century. Replaced ISTEA, but continued and expanded ISTEA’s restructured programs for all modes of transportation. It provides guidelines to authorize federal funding of transportation projects.

TIP or Transportation Improvement Program – A program that lists all federally funded projects and services in the WILMAPCO region, covering a period of four years. It is developed annually in cooperation with MDOT, DelDOT and affected transit operators.

Traffic Calming – Design techniques to decrease the speed and volume of vehicle traffic on streets, while still providing vehicle circulation in an area. Techniques include speed bumps, landscaping and roundabouts.

Transit – Passenger service provided to the public along established routes. Paratransit is a variety of smaller, often flexibly scheduled and routed transit services serving the needs of persons that standard transit would serve with difficulty or not at all.

Transit-Oriented Development – Transit-oriented development (TOD) is development characterized by a layout that encourages use of public transit service and walking or bicycling instead of automobile use for many trip purposes. Typically, it places higher density development within an easy walking distance of ¼ to ½ mile of a public transit station or stop and is mixed-use, accessible by all other modes. It is compact, pedestrian friendly, and has a transit stop or station as an activity center.

Transportation Investment Areas (TIA) – Areas for future investments in transportation which will match transportation investments to land use needs.

UPWP or Unified Planning Work Program – A plan, developed by WILMAPCO, that guides all transportation planning activities in the WILMAPCO region.

VOC or Volatile Organic Compounds - VOC's are hydrocarbons released from burning fuel such as gasoline, oil as well as vapors from paints and dry-cleaning solvents. These vapors are released into the atmosphere and are acted upon by the sun and heat and combine with Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_x) to form ozone.

VMT or Vehicle Miles of Travel – A standard areawide measure of travel activity, calculated by multiplying average trip length by the total number of trips.

Wilmington Area Planning Council (WILMAPCO) – The MPO for Cecil County, Maryland and New Castle County, Delaware.