

Definitions

ROW – Right-of-Way is a type of easement granted or reserved over the land for transportation purposes, this can be for a highway, public footpath, rail transport, canal, as well as electrical transmission lines, oil and gas pipelines. A right-of-way can be used to build a bike trail.

Centerline – Middle of a roadway (from one pavement edge to the other). Not necessarily the middle of the ROW.

Curb - A vertical barrier forming part of a **gutter** along the edge of a street and defining the width of the roadway/traveled way.

Gutter - A **street gutter** is a depression or vertical barrier or inverted (“V”) section running parallel to a road **centerline** and is designed to collect water runoff flowing off and along the street and divert it into a storm collection system

Pollution Generating Surface - "**Pollution-generating surfaces**" refers to those surfaces which are considered a source of pollutants in stormwater runoff resulting from exposure to vehicular traffic/activity.

Water Quality - Water quality describes the condition of the *water*, including chemical, physical, and biological characteristics, usually with respect to its suitability for a particular purpose such as drinking or swimming. Poor water quality can also pose a health risk for the native ecosystems.

Flow Control – Flow control refers to the requirement to manage surface water discharge/release as a result of flows emanating from impervious surfaces within the ROW.

Low Impact Development - The term **low impact development (LID)** refers to systems and practices that use or mimic natural processes that result in the infiltration, evapotranspiration or use of stormwater in order to protect water quality and associated aquatic habitat.

Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacon (RRFB) –RRFB(s) are user-actuated amber LEDs (Light Emitting Diode) that supplement pedestrian crossing advanced warning signs at uncontrolled intersections or mid-block crossings. They can be activated by pedestrians manually or passively by a pedestrian detection system. RRFBs use an irregular flash pattern that is similar to emergency flashers on police vehicles and may be installed on either two-lane or multi-lane roadways.

Sharrows - A road marking of a bicycle with two chevrons above it, marked on a roadway as a symbol to indicate that motor vehicles and bicycles are to share the lane of travel.

Utility vault - A **utility vault** is an underground structure providing access to subterranean public utility equipment, such as valves for water or natural gas pipes, or switchgear for electrical or telecommunications equipment

Overhead Utilities – Those utilities that are most commonly distributed over a system that is suspended above ground through the use of poles. Overhead utilities typically include electrical power, telecommunications and cable.

Underground Utilities - Those utilities that are most commonly distributed over a system that is buried in the ground. Virtually any utility can be placed underground, examples include water, sewer, storm water, natural gas, electrical, communications and cable.

Traffic Calming - An engineering design approach aimed at improving pedestrian and motorist safety by reducing vehicle speed and vehicle volumes through the use of outreach and education, police enforcement and the implementation of physical road improvements. Examples of physical traffic calming improve include but are not limited to: curb bulb outs (chokers) chicanes, speed tables, and roadway channelization. **Curb Ramps** - A curb cut, or curb ramp, is a solid (usually concrete) ramp graded down from the top surface of a sidewalk to the surface of an adjoining street.

Driveway Cuts – **Driveway cuts** are the ramped portion of the driveway approach extending from the traveled way over the sidewalk section to private residence or business.

Driveway Wings - Driveway wings means those portions of the driveway approach which provide a transition from the sidewalk, curb, and existing ground grades to the driveway apron grade.

Shared Use path - A **shared-use path** or mixed-use path is a form of multi-modal infrastructure with an active width of 10 feet or greater that supports multiple non-motorized modes of transportation.

Rain garden - A **rain garden** is a planted depression or a hole that allows rainwater runoff water quality treatment and absorption from impervious areas, like roofs, driveways, roadways, walkways, parking lots, and compacted lawn areas.,

Detectable Warning Panel/ Truncated Domes - Tactile paving (also called truncated domes, detectable warnings, Tactile Ground Surface Indicators, detectable warning surfaces) is a system of textured ground surface indicators (of a high contrasting color) found on footpaths, stairs and train station platforms to assist pedestrians who are visually impaired to locate points of access and roadway crossings

Bio retention swale – A **Bio retention swale** or **Bio swales** are roadway and site development elements designed to concentrate or remove silt and pollution from surface runoff water. The facilities generally consist of a swaled drainage course with gently sloped sides and filled with native vegetation and compost. . The water's flow path, along with the wide and shallow ditch in conjunction with native vegetation, is designed to maximize the time water spends in the swale, which aids the trapping of pollutants and silt. Depending upon the geometry of land available, a bioswale may have a meandering or almost straight channel alignment.

Sidewalk panel – Concrete sidewalks are typically poured in sections which allows for non-destructive expansion/ contraction to occur as temperatures fluctuate. Repairs to **sidewalk panels** will typically involve the removal and replacement of an entire panel. Panel sizes vary, but in residential settings are typically 10 feet by existing sidewalk width.

Illumination Study - An engineering study conducted to evaluate and determine the optimum lighting coverage and arrangement for a given need (i.e. vehicular traffic, non-motorized or both).

ADA – Americans with Disabilities Act

Accessibility — Barrier free access to assist persons with disabilities.

Air entrainment — Intentional introduction of air in the form of minute, disconnected bubbles, (generally smaller than 1 mm) during mixing of Portland cement concrete, mortar, grout or plaster to improve desirable characteristics, such as cohesion, workability, and durability.

Asset — A physical component of a facility, which has value, enables services to be provided, and has an economic life of greater than 12 months. Dynamic assets have some moving parts, while passive assets have none.

Maintenance — All actions necessary to retain an asset as near as practicable to its original condition

Rehabilitation — Works to rebuild or replace parts or components of an asset, to restore it to a required functional condition and extend its life, which may incorporate some modification. Generally involves repairing the asset to deliver its original level of service without resorting to significant upgrading or renewal, using available techniques and standards.

Replacement — Complete replacement of an asset that has reached the end of its service life to provide an alternative that satisfies the targeted level of service.

Tree drip line — Drip line is the edge defined by the extent of the leaves/growth of the tree.