

APPENDIX 1

GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS



W A M P O

Wichita Area Metropolitan Planning Organization



Glossary

A

Access – This is the ability to get to a specific location or roadway.

Access Management – This is a set of techniques that can be used to control access to interstates, freeways, expressways, principal arterials, and other roadways. Examples include; driveway spacing, dedicated turn lanes, and raised medians.

Active Life Styles – This is a way of life that integrates physical activity into daily routines, including using alternative forms of transportation such as walking and biking.

Advanced Traveler Information System (ATIS) – This is a system for providing real time travel information to users before they start their trip. Travel information is typically provided via website or email alerts.

Aesthetics – This is the philosophy dealing with the nature of beauty and art.

Agriculture – This is a designated land use that allows for farming, raising of animals, or other related activities.

Airborne Particulates – These are particular matter totally suspended in the atmosphere as solid particles or liquid droplets.

Airport – This is a facility used primarily by conventional, fixed-wing aircraft to land and take off and includes buildings and facilities.

Alternative Paving Surface – This is a permeable or semi-permeable surface that allows varying amounts of water to infiltrate through.

Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) – This is the federal law which prohibits the discrimination against people with disabilities. The legislation requires public entities and public accommodations to provide accessible accommodations for people with disabilities.

American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) – This is the standards setting body which publishes specifications, protocols, and guidelines which are used in highway design and construction.

Archaeological Resources – These are the identified locations with evidence of past cultures, artifacts, and history of the way previous cultures lived.

At-Grade – This is the intersection of roads, rail lines, or other transportation facilities that are at the same vertical level.

Automatic Vehicle Location (AVL) – This is a computer-based vehicle tracking system.

Auxiliary lane – This is an extra lane on a roadway that connects an interchange on-ramp to the off-ramp of the next interchange.



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B

Baby Boomers – These are persons born during the middle part of the 20th Century post-World War II during the dramatic increase in births throughout America. The Census Bureau defines the demographic increase or boom in births between 1946 and 1964.

Based Aircraft – These are the general aviation aircraft that are stored and operate out of a certain airport.

Basic Airports – These are airports that serve a limited role in the local economy, primarily serving recreational and personal flying.

Basin – This is an area of land that catches water from rain, melting snow, or ice and drains downhill or seeps into a river, stream, ocean, wetland, lake, or groundwater.

Best Management Practices – These are the techniques, methods, or processes that are believed to be a more efficient and effective way to accomplish a task.

Best Practice Design Idea – This is a new idea based on the experiences from building other projects. Based on past experience from other projects, lists and descriptions of what has worked well are compiled and used to guide the development of new projects.

Big Ditch – See Wichita Valley Center Flood Control.

Bikeability – This is a measure of how friendly an area is for biking.

Built Environment – This is the human made surroundings that allow for human activity, like cities, towns, and buildings.

Bus Turnouts – These are recessed area away from the main traffic flow for a designated bus stop in order to pick up and drop off passengers.

Business Airports – These are airports that accommodate local business activities and general aviation users.

C

Census – This is the compilation of national demographic and economic data collected every ten years.

Census Tract – This is a geographic area defined by the U.S. Census Bureau for the purpose of reporting data. Census tracts have a population from 1,200 to 8,000 people.

City Core – This is the geographic center of a city.

Collectors – These are low capacity roadways that tend to connect local neighborhood streets to arterial roadways.

Commercial – This is a designated land use that allows the wholesale or retail sale of goods and services.

Commercial Service Airports – These are airports that accommodate scheduled major/national or regional/commercial air carrier service.

Community Airports – These are airports that serve a supplemental role in local economies, primarily serving business, recreational, and personal flying.



Complete Streets – This is the concept that roads should be built with the safety and accessibility of all users in mind. Bicyclists, walkers, drivers, bus riders, and all other users should be able to get around safely and conveniently. It also identifies the connection of the roadway to businesses located along it.

Congestion – This is a condition that occurs when user demand on a transportation system (i.e., roadway or transit route) exceeds the capacity of the system during any period of the day, but usually occurs during the peak commuter periods of 7:00 AM to 9:00 AM and 4:00 PM to 6:00 PM.

Congestion Management Process (CMP) – This is a planning tool, produced by WAMPO, that identifies congested areas. It provides several techniques for increasing the number of users the existing road network can handle on the most important roads in the region.

Context Sensitive Solutions – These are approaches to planning that involve all stakeholders working to plan transportation facilities that fit into their setting.

Curb Cuts – These are access points that allow an easy transition from the sidewalk to the curb/road. Curb cuts are required by the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Critical Habitats – These are areas that provide essential needs and support a self-sustaining population of a listed species.

D

Daylighted Streams – These are streams whose channel has been restored to its original channel or into a new above ground, open channel instead of underground culverts, pipes, or drainage system.

Dedicated Carriers – These are carriers that dedicate its entire operations to transporting freight only or passengers only.

Demand Response Service – This is a transit service where the passenger calls and makes an advanced reservation to be picked up and taken somewhere. It is more common in rural areas without fixed bus or train routes.

Demographics – These are the characteristics of a population. Some commonly used demographic information includes sex, race, income, age, home ownership, employment, and educational level.

Density – This is a measure of how many or how much of something is within a given area. Housing density measures the number of housing units per acre. Population density measures the number of people per acre. Employment density measures the number of jobs per acre.

Dial-A-Ride Service – This is a curb-to-curb transit service where the passenger makes an advance reservation to be picked up and taken to their destination. It is more common in rural areas without fixed route bus service or train routes.

Drainage Basin – See Watershed



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E

Endangered Species – These are plant and animal species in danger of becoming extinct.

Endangered Species Act of 1973 – This is the U.S. legislation designed to protect critical species from extinction as a consequence of economic growth and development.

Electronic Fare Collection – This is an automated system that allows faster boarding of transit vehicles by allowing patrons to swipe a pre-paid transit card to pay fares.

Emergency Support Functions (ESF) – These are a collection of the different functions provided by numerous public and private entities that may be needed in the event of a domestic emergency.

Employment Sectors – Employment sectors are the numerous types of jobs people have throughout a region including retail, education, manufacturing, tourism, and health care to name a few.

Environ – This is the area (generally 1 ½ blocks) around a historic site.

Environmental Assessment – This is a document prepared in compliance with National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) that discusses the purpose and need for a project, alternatives, and provides sufficient evidence and analysis of impacts of the project on the environment.

Environmental Justice (EJ) – This is a federal policy that requires agencies receiving federal funds to set up processes that take into account impacts of plans, projects, and activities on minority and low-income populations.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – This is an agency of the federal government charged to protect human health and the environment.

Expressway – This is a limited access highway with few or no traffic signals or at-grade intersections. It is intended for high-volume and moderate to high speed traffic. Not intended for direct access to adjacent land uses.

Express Bus Routes – These are bus services where passengers are picked up in outlying suburban areas and then travel non-stop to a single high density area such as downtown Wichita.

F

Fair Fares Program – This is a joint public/private initiative between the City of Wichita and local businesses designed to attract and retain new low-cost carriers to Mid-Continent Airport through the use of subsidies. The program started the spring of 2002.

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) – This is a federal agency that approves and oversees highway projects using federal funds.

Federal Transit Administration (FTA) – This is a federal agency that approves and oversees transit projects using federal funds.



Five “E” Approach – This approach is used by many organizations to address safety. The five E's typically include: Education, Encouragement, Engineering, Enforcement, Evaluation.

Fixed-Base Operator – This is the primary provider of services to general aviation aircraft and operators and is typically located at or adjacent to the airport.

Fixed Route Service – This is service where buses operate on a repetitive, fixed-schedule basis along a specific route with little or no deviation. Typically, fixed route service is characterized by features such as printed schedules or timetables, designated stops, and the use of large transit vehicles.

Floodplain – This is the area that is submerged when a stream or open ditch overflows its banks.

Floodway – The floodway is a portion of the floodplain that includes the stream or river channel and the adjacent areas that have a current of flowing flood waters.

Freeway – See Expressway.

Functional Classification – This is the designation of roadways that are classified by the service they provide: access and mobility.

G

Goals – These are the broad, long range intentions that WAMPO strives to accomplish over the course of the plan.

Greenways – These are multi-use paths that are located in protected open space areas typically following a natural or manmade linear feature.

Grid Bus Network – This is a bus service pattern where routes operate along linear and parallel paths. Routes operating in the north/south direction intersect routes operating in the east/west direction.

Growth Management – This is a general term used regarding regulation of new land use and development. Growth management is often associated with the attempt to control urban sprawl.

H

Habitat – This is the environmental area, condition, and climate that is inhabited by a particular animal or plant species.

Half Fare Applications – This is a reduced fare program that allows bus or transit riders that have a Medicare card, are age 65 or older, or persons with disabilities to pay half price.

Hazard Mitigation – This is the sustained actions that reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from hazards and their effects. Mitigation focuses on breaking the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage.

Highway – This is a major roadway connecting two points of interests.

Historic Preservation – This is a professional endeavor that seeks to preserve, conserve, and protect buildings, landscapes, areas, or other elements of historic significance.



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Historic Resources – These are buildings, districts, landscapes, or other objects, areas, or views that have historic significance.

Households – These are housing units occupied by one or more persons.

Housing Units – These are all living quarters, both occupied and vacant, including single-family homes, apartments, lofts, and mobile homes.

I

Industrial – This is a type of land use that provides for the manufacturing and production of goods.

Illustrative List – This is a list of projects that were submitted during the MTP 2035 Call for Projects but not included on the final project list. These are unfunded needs in the region that could be constructed if additional funding becomes available or priorities change.

Integrated Carriers – These are passenger carriers that also ship freight.

Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) – This integrates technology, such as computers and message signs, into the transportation system in an effort to better manage the traffic flow and emergency response.

Intermodal – This is the use of multiple types of transportation to reach one destination. Intermodal includes combining the use of more than one mode of transportation on a given trip. The modes may include buses, trains, automobiles, bicycles and pedestrian transport methods.

Intermodal Connectors – These are part of the National Highway System that provide access between major intermodal facilities and other facilities of the National Highway System.

Intermodal Facility – These are facilities in which freight is moved from one mode of transportation (truck, rail, and air) to another mode of transportation.

Interoperability – This refers to the ability of systems to work together to provide services and to accept services from other systems through the use of agreed upon standards and specifications. In other words, two or more independent systems that are able to work as one system.

Interstate – These are fully access controlled highways with no traffic signals or at-grade intersections. They are intended for high-volume and high speed traffic. Not intended for direct access to adjacent land uses.

J

Just-In-Time Delivery – This is an inventory strategy that reduces the storage of extra inventory by relying on on-time shipments of inventory delivered during the manufacturing process.



K

Kansas Accident Records System (KARS) – This is a crash database for the State of Kansas maintained by KDOT that includes information on recorded crashes.

Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) – This is a department in the Kansas State government system that is in charge of public health and the environment.

Kansas Department of Transportation (KDOT) – This is a department in the Kansas State government system that is in charge of maintaining and planning for highways and all other modes of transportation.

Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks (KDWP) – This is a department in the Kansas State government system that is in charge of regulations governing outdoor recreation and fish and wildlife resources.

Kansas Turnpike Authority (KTA) – This is the organization is the owner and charged with maintaining the 236 mile toll road in Kansas.

Kansas Water Office (KWO) – This is a department in the Kansas State government system which coordinates the management, conservation, and development of the water resources.

L

Land Use – This is the human modification of the natural environment defined by specific types of development including residential, commercial, and industrial uses.

Landside Facilities – These are facilities at an airport that include structures and areas that support flight activities, but are not directly involved in aircraft operations.

Level of Service (LOS) – This is a measure to estimate the quality of service on the regional roadways by associating the volume of traffic on the road compared to the designed capacity of the road generally described as volume to capacity (V/C) ratio, which is often converted to a letter grade.

Life-Cycle Cost – This is an analysis that evaluates the initial cost of a project or infrastructure investment and the maintenance costs. It also analyzes maintenance, reconstruction, rehabilitation, restoration, and resurfacing costs over the life of the infrastructure.

Livability – This is the social and environmental quality of a community as it is perceived by residents and visitors. It is a measure of how desirable the community or area is as a place to live.

Local Road – This is a low volume road designed to serve individual residences or businesses and distributes traffic to collector and arterial roadways.

Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) – This is a transportation plan document required to be developed by MPOs to cover at least 20 years of transportation planning and policy.



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M

Management System – This is a process for monitoring and evaluating road and bridge conditions, identifying cost effective solutions to maintain an adequate level of service, and determining long-term maintenance funding requirements.

Marshes – These are a type of wetland that is frequently flooded.

Measures of Effectiveness (MOEs) – These are criteria used in the project selection process and to evaluate the success of the MTP 2035.

Median – This is the center of a road between the direction flow of vehicles which is often grass or a raised concrete island. It can also mean the middle number in a sequence of numbers.

Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) – This is the regional policy making body for transportation planning in urbanized areas with populations over 50,000.

Metropolitan Transportation Plan (MTP) 2035 – This is the long range transportation plan produced by WAMPO for the Wichita region.

Minor Arterial – These are streets intended for moderate to low-volume and speed traffic. They tend to interconnect to the principal arterials and provide some access to adjacent land uses.

Mitigation – This is a method to offset known impacts to natural resources through replacement or improvement of the impacted resources in another location.

Mixed-Use Development – This is the integration of a variety of land uses including residential, office, commercial, service, and employment with the intent to achieve a reduction in traffic. Mixed-use can occur within a single building or set of buildings, along a street, along a corridor, or for an entire neighborhood.

Mobility – This is the ability to safely and efficiently travel from place to place.

Modes of Transportation – These are the ways people and goods move around a region. For the MTP 2035, the modes of transportation discussed include roadways, transit, bicycles, walking/pedestrian facilities, rail, and aviation.

MTP Project Advisory Committee (MTP-PAC) – This is a group of representatives from the local cities and communities; transportation departments and agencies; and interest groups focused on transportation issues. Input from the PAC helped guide the creation of the MTP 2035. PAC recommendations on the MTP were taken to the Transportation Policy Body for endorsement and/or adoption.

Multimodal – This is having or using more than one mode or form of transportation.

Multimodal Connections – This is the area or means of linking two or more modes of transportation with the opportunity to change to a different mode of travel.

Multi-Use Paths – These are off road, typically hard surfaced, routes that are separate from motorized traffic.



N

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) – This is the established environmental policy focused on determining and mitigating the impacts federal activities have on the environment.

National Highway System (NHS) – This is the classification of the interstates and other roads that are important to the nation’s economy, defense, and mobility.

National Incident Management System (NIMS) – This is a system developed by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security that provides a consistent nationwide approach for federal, state, local, and tribal governments to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, prevent, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity.

Natural Resources – These are the elements of nature including flora, fauna, and geological features that provide benefits to the region.

New Urbanism – This is an urban development trend encouraging compact development and transportation focused on non-motorized modes to promote sustainability.

Noise Barriers – These are solid obstructions, typically a wall, built between highways and homes or other buildings designed to reduce the overall noise levels by 5 to 10 decibels.

Non-Retail Jobs – This is employment in industries such as agriculture, mining, manufacturing, transportation, utilities, and wholesale. It also includes service based jobs such as jobs in insurance and real estate sectors.

O

Objectives – These are specific statements of what needs to be accomplished in order to achieve a vision and goals.

On-Street Bicycle Lanes – These are designated lanes for bicyclists that are located next to the general travel lanes on streets and roads.

P

Paratransit – This is a demand response service for the general public that specializes in providing transportation to people with disabilities, senior citizens, and low-income populations. Paratransit can include smaller buses, vans, or taxis.

Pathways – These are any paved or unpaved trails or paths that are typically related to non-motorized modes of travel.

Park and Ride Lots – These are parking areas with connections to public transit or carpool opportunities.

Pavement Management System – This is a planning tool that is used to determine the existing conditions and potentially model future pavement conditions.

Pedestrian Islands – These are areas of refuge, such as medians, that typically divide lanes of a road where pedestrians can safely stop while crossing a road.



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Pollutants – These are contaminants in the environment that cause instability, disorder, harm, or discomfort to people or the ecosystem.

Principal Arterial – These are streets with traffic signals and at-grade intersections, intended for high-volume and moderate speed traffic. Access to adjacent land uses is a secondary function to traffic movement.

Project Advisory Committee (PAC) – See MTP Project Advisory Committee.

Public Health – This is the focus on health issues for the entire population base of a region, state, or nation.

Public Outreach – This is an organized effort to connect and interact with the general public to share ideas about a particular product or strategy.

Public-Private Partnerships – These are contractual agreements formed between a public agency and a private sector entity that allow for greater private sector participation in the delivery and financing of transportation projects.

Public Transportation – This is a system of vehicles that are available for use by the general public. Individual public transportation systems can consist of various forms of shared-ride services including bus, passenger rail, and demand responsive modes.

Q

Q-Line - This is a trolley service connecting restaurants, hotels, and entertainment venues in downtown Wichita.

Quality of Life – This is a measure of the general well being of individuals and society using a variety of indicators such as employment, wealth, physical and mental health, education, recreation and leisure time, and income.

R

Radial Bus Network – This is a service pattern where routes originating from the outer reaches of the service area converge and diverge from a central hub, (e.g., central business district), like the spokes of a wheel.

Rails-to-Trails – This is the conversion of a railway easement into a multi-use path.

Redevelopment – This is the process of transforming existing land uses into different land uses or rebuilding an existing land use/area.

Regional Airports – These are the airports that accommodate regional economic activities, connect the state and national economies, and serve all types of general aviation aircraft.

Regional Economic Area Partnership (REAP) Water Resources Department– This is a regional water resource committee that identifies and coordinates collaborative efforts on regional issues of water quality and water supply serving nine counties in south central Kansas.

Regional Transportation System – The collection of roads, paths, rail lines, airports, transit, and other infrastructure to move people and goods.



Residential – This is a land use type that consists of homes, apartments, townhouses, or other dwelling units.

Retail Jobs – These are jobs that involve selling goods directly to customers.

Road Diet – This is the reduction in the number and/or width of lanes in a road in order to provide right-of-way for bicycles and/or pedestrians.

Roadway Network – The collection of roads used to transport goods and people.

Roundabouts – A type of circular intersection in which traffic travels in one direction.

Rural Major Collector – These are roads intended for low traffic volumes and short distances which provide access to adjacent land uses and circulation between the larger rural towns.

Rural Minor Collector – These are roads intended for low traffic volumes and short distances which provide access to adjacent land uses and to smaller rural communities.

S

Safe Kids Wichita Area Coalition – This is a coalition of community leaders that develop action plans that reach the needs of the community most effectively in the areas of public health, education, and safety concerns.

Safe Routes to School – This is a national program that encourages students in kindergarten through 8th grade to walk or bicycle to school.

Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU) – This is the most recent comprehensive, long-term funding and authorization bill that governs U.S. federal transportation spending.

Section 4(f) – This is a portion of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966 that states that no transportation project should be approved which requires the use of any publicly owned land from a public park, recreation area, wildlife and waterfowl refuge, or historic site unless there is no feasible or prudent alternative.

Security – This is the degree of protection against risk, danger, or injury. Security involves the planning for and mitigation of hazards and threats. Threats include terrorist threats to human life or damage and destruction of facilities and infrastructure. They also include hazards and threats from natural, technological, and industrial disasters.

Service Coordination – This is to ensure the timing and location of different modes of transportation are matched so that a user can easily make connections between modes without extensive delay.

Sidewalk – The portion of a roadway right-of-way that is intended for pedestrians.

Signal Preemption – This is a system that can extend the green light on an approach or replace the phases and timing for the whole cycle which can allow emergency vehicles to disrupt a normal signal cycle. This allows them to proceed through the intersection more quickly and under safer conditions. It can also be used for transit vehicles.

Siltation Barriers – These are the means of trapping silt or soil particles from being carried, usually by run-off or flowing water, into water resources.



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Smart Growth – This is a development approach that concentrates growth in the center of a city. It promotes using land resources more efficiently through the use of compact development, infill development, and more efficient site design.

Stakeholders – This includes property owners and residents; community and business groups; developers; utility companies; school districts; umbrella organizations (chambers of commerce, neighborhood associations, etc.); and elected and appointed officials at the federal, state, county, and local levels.

Storm Water Run-Off – This is a term to describe water originating during precipitation events that does not soak into the ground and flows into surface waters or storm sewers.

Strategies – These are action items that identify specific steps to be taken to achieve goals and objectives.

Streams – These are natural bodies of flowing water. Rivers, creeks, brooks, and runs are all streams.

Stream Buffer – This is a natural boundary between streams and development. A buffer helps protect the stream by filtering pollutants, providing flood control, and alleviating bank erosion.

Sound Barriers – See Noise Barriers

Subdivision Requirements – These are the regulations for new residential and commercial land development projects.

Suburban Development – This is a form of land development, characterized by mostly residential uses, that typically occurs at the outskirts of a city or town.

Sustainability – This is an approach to the use of resources that aims to meet present human needs without compromising the environment so that basic needs can also be met in future generations.

T

Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) – This committee provides recommendations to the TPB on technical issues, critiques documents and plans, and suggests revisions. TAC is made up of representatives from cities, counties, the State, the transit agency, the TPB, and WAMPO staff.

Threatened Species – These are plant and animal species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future.

Traditional Neighborhood Development (TND) – This is a development pattern that attempts to reproduce the urban characteristics which were the norm in the U.S. until the 1940s, including compact development, well-connected grid system of streets, wide range in the types and price of housing, mix of land uses and public gathering spaces, and amenities such as stores, schools, and places of worship within walking distance of housing.

Traffic Congestion – This is travel delay created when the number of automobiles using a road exceeds the capacity of a given road.



Traffic Noise Prediction Model (TNM) – This is a FHWA developed computer program created to predict noise levels in the vicinity of highways.

Transit - As defined in the Federal Transit Act; transportation by bus, rail, or other conveyance, either publicly or privately owned, providing to the public general or special service (but not including school buses, charter, or sightseeing service) on a regular and continuing basis. Transit is also synonymous with the terms mass transportation and public transportation.

Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) – This is a mixed-use residential or commercial area designed to maximize access to public transit.

Transit Shelter – This is a building or other structure constructed near a bus stop to provide seating and protection from the weather for the convenience of waiting passengers.

Transload Facility – This is a facility where shipments are transferred from one mode of transportation to another.

Transportation Hub – This is a location where multiple transportation services come together, interact, and freight or persons change travel modes.

Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) – This is WAMPO’s short-term programming and implementation document that identifies the projects and funding sources of regional transportation investments.

Transportation Policy Body (TPB) – This is the WAMPO governing body. The TPB guides staff planning efforts, provides direction in developing plans, and makes the final decisions on key documents and amendments, including approval of the MTP. The voting members of the TPB consist of elected local and regional officials as well as a representative of the State. FHWA and FTA hold non-voting positions on the TPB.

Transportation Planning Process – This is the process used by WAMPO and its committees to make regional transportation decisions.

Transportation System/Transportation Network – This is the interconnected network of roads, buses, paths, airports, railways, and sidewalks used to move people and goods.

Transportation System Management (TSM) – This includes a broad range of non-capital intensive operational improvements that reduce traffic congestion.

Travel Demand Management (TDM) – These are strategies that work to discourage single occupant vehicle travel and encourage more efficient modes of travel such as carpooling or public transit.

Travel Demand Model – This is a computer program that uses land use characteristics and typical travel patterns to determine future demand on the transportation system.

U

Unified Planning Work Program (UPWP) – This is a planning document, produced by WAMPO, that outlines the yearly planning activities and budget that WAMPO staff and Wichita Transit will perform.



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United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) – This is a federal agency and major Army command in charge of lock and dam systems, flood protection systems, environmental regulation, and ecosystem restoration.

United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) – This is a federal agency in charge of the conservation, protection, and enhancement of fish, wildlife, plants, and their habitats for the continued benefit of the American people.

Urban Area – This is defined as the portion of a metropolitan region with a population density of greater than or equal to 1,000 persons per square mile.

Urban Collector – These are streets intended for low-volume and low-speed traffic. They distribute and collect traffic from the arterial system, provide access to adjacent land uses, and provide circulation within areas.

V

Vision – This is a creative plan for the future focusing on goals established by a group. In transportation, a vision looks beyond immediate transportation solutions (i.e., new roadways) and plans the framework and methods for attaining future transportation goals.

Vision Statement – This is the long-term view for the WAMPO region. It defines the desired future of the region in terms of its goals and objectives.

Volume to Capacity (V/C) Ratio – This is the number of vehicles on a road (volume) compared to the number of vehicles the road is designed to carry (capacity).

W

Walkability – This is the measure of how friendly an area is for walking.

Waterfowl – This is the biological family of around 146 species of birds that have adapted to swimming, floating, and in some case diving in shallow water.

Water Resources – These are any natural features that include water such as streams, rivers, lakes, wetlands, ponds, and reservoirs.

Water Quality – This is the physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of water usually compared to a set of compliance standards to assess the safety for drinking, human contact, and the health of ecosystems.

Watershed – This is the area of land where water drains downhill to a body of water such as a river, lake, wetland, or sea.

Waters of the United States – These are all of the waters covered by the Clean Water Act which includes navigable waters, intermittent streams, playa lakes, sloughs, and wetlands.

Wetland – These are areas of land where water is at or near the surface of the soil for varying periods of time.

Wichita Area Metropolitan Planning Organization (WAMPO) – This is the organization designated as the MPO for the Wichita region.

Wichita Valley Center Flood Control – This is locally known as the “Big Ditch”, which is the flood control project to maintain the floodway of the Big and Little Arkansas Rivers.

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Wildlife Crossing – These are underpasses or overpasses of roads designed to protect animals as they move from one side of a road to the other.

Y

Year of Expenditure – This is the year when funds are scheduled to be spent.

Z

Zoning Codes – These are the regulations identifying what type of land development can happen where.



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List of Acronyms

AADT	Average Annual Daily Traffic
AASHTO	American Association of State Highway Officials
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
AQI	Air Quality Index
ARRA	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act
ARW	Air Refueling Wing
ATIS	Advance Traveler Information Systems
AVL	Automated Vehicle Location
BR	Bridge Replacement and Rehabilitation Program
CAA	Clean Air Act
CBD	Central Business District
CE	Categorical Exclusion
CIP	Capital Improvement Program
CMAQ	Congestion Mitigation/Air Quality
CMP	Congestion Management Process
CTD	Coordinated Transit District
CTP	Comprehensive Transportation Funding Program
CWA	Clean Water Act
DOT	Department of Transportation
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EJ	Environmental Justice
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FRA	Federal Railroad Administration
FTA	Federal Transit Administration
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GPS	Global Positioning System
HMP	Hazard Mitigation Plans
HSIP	Highway Safety Improvement Program
HTF	Highway Trust Fund
ICS	Incident Command System
ICT	Wichita Mid-Continent Airport
IM	Interstate Maintenance
ITS	Intelligent Transportation System
JARC	Job Access and Reverse Commute
KARS	Kansas Accident Records System
KASP	Kansas Airport System Plan
KDHE	Kansas Department of Health and Environment

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KDWP	Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks
KDOT	Kansas Department of Transportation
KWO	Kansas Water Office
KETCH	Kansas Elks Training Center for the Handicapped
KTA	Kansas Turnpike Authority
LEOP	Local Emergency Operations Plan
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LOS	Level of Service
L RTP	Long Range Transportation Plan
MOEs	Measures of Effectiveness
MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization
MSA	Metropolitan Statistical Area
MSATs	Mobile Source Air Toxics
MTP	Metropolitan Transportation Plan
MTP-PAC	MTP Project Advisory Committee
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NCAT	National Center for Aviation Training
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHS	National Highway System
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NPIAS	National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems
NWI	National Wetland Inventory
PDO	Property Damage Only
PL	Metropolitan Planning Funds
PROS	Parks, Recreation and Open Spaces
REAP	Regional Economic Area Partnership
RPSP	Regional Pathway System Plan
RRCP	Railroad Crossing Plan
SAFETEA-LU	Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users
SATS	South Area Transportation System
SCCHF	Special City and County Highway Fund
SHSP	Strategic Highway Safety Plan
SRTS	Safe Routes to School
STP	Surface Transportation Program
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TDD	Transportation Development District
TDM	Transportation Demand Management
TE	Transportation Enhancement
TIF	Tax Increment Financing
TIP	Transportation Improvement Program
TMC	Traffic Management Center
TND	Traditional Neighborhood Development
TNM	Traffic Noise Prediction Model
TOD	Transit-Oriented Development
TPB	Transportation Policy Body



APPENDIX 1: GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

TSM	Transportation System Management
UPWP	Unified Planning Work Program
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USDOT	United States Department of Transportation
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
V/C	Volume to Capacity Ratio
VMT	Vehicle Miles Traveled
WAMPO	Wichita Area Metropolitan Planning Organization
WITPC	Wichita International Trade Processing Center
WTA	Wichita Terminal Association