

## Appendix G: Glossary of Terms

**Accessible:** A facility that provides access to people with disabilities using the design requirements of the ADA.

**Accessible Pedestrian Signal (APS):** A device that communicates information about the WALK phase in audible and vibrotactile formats.

**Alteration:** A change to a facility in the public right-of-way that affects or could affect access, circulation, or use. An alteration must not decrease or have the effect of decreasing the accessibility of a facility or an accessible connection to an adjacent building or site.

**Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA):** The Americans with Disabilities Act; Civil rights legislation passed in 1990 and effective July 1992. The ADA sets design guidelines for accessibility to public facilities, including sidewalks and trails, by individuals with disabilities.

**Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG):** contains scoping and technical requirements for accessibility to buildings and public facilities by individuals with disabilities under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990.

**Applicable Standards:** The standards in the following as they relate to curb ramps and pedestrian signals: Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA) and its implementing regulations, PRO WAG (Public Right of Way Accessibility Guidelines), the ADA Standards for Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG), Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and Part 4 (Highway Traffic Signals) and Part 6 (Temporary Traffic Control) of the MUTCD (Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices).

**Capital Improvement Plan (CIP):** The CIP for the Public Works Department includes an annual capital budget and a plan for funding the new construction and reconstruction projects on the city's transportation system.

**Federal Highway Administration (FHWA):** A branch of the US Department of Transportation that administers the federal-aid Highway Program, providing financial assistance to states to construct and improve highways, urban and rural roads, and bridges.

**Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD):** National standard for traffic control devices for the United States. It was adopted by the State of Oregon. This manual provides guidance on signal button locations and heights.

**ODOT Traffic Signal Policy & Guidelines:** Gives guidance on the installation of traffic signals and how you operate it.

**Pedestrian Access Route (PAR):** A continuous and unobstructed walkway within a pedestrian circulation path that provides accessibility.

**Pedestrian Circulation Route (PCR):** A prepared exterior or interior way of passage provided for pedestrian travel.

**PROWAG:** An acronym for the Guidelines for Accessible Public Rights-of-Way issued in 2005 by the U. S. Access Board. This guidance addresses roadway design practices, slope, and terrain related to pedestrian access to walkways and streets, including crosswalks, curb ramps, street furnishings, pedestrian signals, parking, and other components of public rights-of-way.

**Right of Way:** A general term denoting land, property, or interest therein, usually in a strip, acquired for the network of streets, sidewalks, and trails creating public pedestrian access within a public entity's jurisdictional limits.

**Section 504:** The section of the Rehabilitation Act that prohibits discrimination by any program or activity conducted by the federal government.

**United States Access Board:** An independent federal agency that develops and maintains design criteria for buildings and other improvements, transit vehicles, telecommunications equipment, and electronic and information technology. It also enforces accessibility standards that cover federally funded facilities.

**United States Department of Justice (DOJ):** The United States Department of Justice (often referred to as the Justice Department or DOJ), is the United States federal executive department responsible for the enforcement of the law and administration of justice.