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**A**

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<b>A/E</b>	Architect-Engineer Firm.
<b>A/E/C</b>	Architect, Engineer and Construction
<b>accelerated bridge construction</b>	A type of project delivery in which pre-fabricated structural elements are constructed offsite and delivered to the project site for installation. Offsite construction allows for greater productivity, efficiency, and quality control than infield construction, thereby reducing overall construction time and cost.
<b>accessible</b>	Usable by persons with disabilities (ADA compliant).
<b>accessible pedestrian signal (APS)</b>	A device that communicates information about the “WALK” phase in audible and vibrotactile (vibrating surface that communicates information through touch, located on the accessible pedestrian signal button) formats.
<b>accessible route</b>	See pedestrian access route.
<b>ADA</b>	An abbreviation for the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. The ADA is a civil rights law that identifies and prohibits discrimination based on disability. Title II of the ADA requires public entities to design new pedestrian facilities or alter existing pedestrian facilities to be accessible to and usable by people with disabilities.
<b>adjustment (ramp)</b>	The action of raising or lowering the unhinged end of an apron or ramp in accordance with water level and vessel freeboard variations.
<b>alteration</b>	<p>A change to a facility in the public right of way that affects or could affect access, circulation, or use.</p> <p>Alterations include, but are not limited to, renovation; rehabilitation; reconstruction; historic restoration; resurfacing of circulation paths or vehicular ways; or changes or rearrangement of structural parts or elements of a facility.</p> <p>Alterations do not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spot pavement repair</li> <li>• Liquid-asphalt sealing, chip seal (bituminous surface treatment), or crack sealing</li> <li>• Lane restriping that does not alter the usability of the shoulder</li> </ul>
<b>alternate pedestrian access route</b>	A temporary accessible route to be used when the existing pedestrian access route is blocked by construction, alteration, maintenance, or other temporary condition(s).

<b>application</b>	Software designed to meet specific software needs and perform specific tasks, unlike system software, which runs other software.
<b>approach zone</b>	An area within the toll plaza area immediately upstream of the queue area. This area typically beings where the roadway divides into one-directional flow.
<b>apron</b>	The steel structure that provides an articulated transition from the end of the Transfer Span to the vessel deck. Aprons are classified by framing system (stiffener plate, tube steel) and by the mechanical system by which it is raised and lowered (cable hoist, hydraulic cylinder).
<b>apron float</b>	With the outboard end of the apron resting on the vessel, the apron cylinders are allowed to move freely. This allows the apron to “float” or stay in contact with the vessel deck while the vessel moves in the slip. Vessel movement is caused by waves and current and by the loading and unloading operation.
<b>apron lips</b>	Plate flaps that are hinged on the end of the apron to provide a let-down and smooth transition onto the vessel deck from the end structure edge of the apron. Apron lips are usually reinforced plate, 20 inches long, can be segmented but combined for full width coverage.
<b>articulated bus</b>	A two-section bus that is permanently connected at a joint.
<b>attendant control station</b>	Contains the required pushbuttons and indicating lights for control of the transfer span miscellaneous systems (traffic signals, foghorn, fog light).
<b>attribute</b>	Descriptive or characteristic information concerning a particular graphical object or entity.
<b>AutoCad©</b>	A CADD software program developed by Autodesk, Inc. Registered and trademarked by Autodesk, Inc.
<b>AutoTURN©</b>	Computer software used for analyzing vehicle turning movements.
<b>average daily traffic (ADT)</b>	The total volume of vehicles during a given time period (in whole days) greater than one day and less than one year, divided by the number of days.
<b>average daily truck traffic (ADTT)</b>	The total volume of trucks during a given time period (in whole days) greater than one day and less than one year, divided by the number of days.

**B**

<b>bail-out lane</b>	A path immediately downstream of the toll booths that provides a means of egress from the holding area for vehicles that are required to exit due to failure to pass security measures, payment of fares, or other reasons.
<b>basemap</b>	2D or 3D CADD file (at 1:1 scale) that depicts the existing conditions, structures, roadways, etc. correctly located on the state plane coordinate system.
<b>batter pile</b>	A pile that is driven at an inclination to the vertical to provide resistance to horizontal forces.
<b>berthing</b>	The act of navigating a vessel into a berth for housing a vessel at the ferry trestle.
<b>best management practices (BMPs)</b>	A term used to refer to a type of water pollution control. Stormwater BMPs are control measures taken to mitigate changes to both quality and quantity of stormwater runoff caused by changes to land use.
<b>bicycle access lane</b>	A dedicated lane for bicycle traffic to access the bicycle holding area of the terminal.
<b>bitmap</b>	Also raster image. A digital image made up of pixels (onscreen dots).
<b>bituminous surface treatment (BST)</b>	Also known as a seal coat or chip seal, a BST is a thin, protective wearing surface that is applied to the pavement.
<b>boarding</b>	Loading of passengers onto a mode of transportation.
<b>breadth (or beam)</b>	The width of a vessel at its widest point.
<b>bridge control station</b>	Contains the required pushbuttons and indicating lights for the control of the bridge, apron, live load pins and other systems associated with the transfer span.
<b>bridge seat</b>	The fixed pile-supported structure upon which the shoreward end of the transfer span is supported. Bridge seats are classified by material (timber pile and cap, concrete pile and cap, steel pile and concrete cap, steel pile and steel cap). The bridge seat is typically integral with the trestle.
<b>buffer</b>	A space measured from the back of the curb to the edge of the sidewalk that could be treated with planting or alternate pavement, or be used for needs such as drainage treatment or utility placement.
<b>building envelope</b>	The physical separator between the interior and exterior environments of a building.
<b>bulkhead</b>	The pile-supported earth-retaining structure that supports the shoreward end of the trestle. Bulkheads are classified by material (timber, concrete, steel).
<b>bus pullout</b>	A bus stop with parking area designed to allow transit vehicles to stop wholly off the roadway.
<b>bus shelter</b>	A facility that provides seating and protection from the weather for passengers waiting for a bus.

<b>bus stop</b>	A place designated for transit vehicles to stop and load or unload passengers.
<b>busiest day</b>	The individual day with the highest total passengers for all sailings.
<b>C</b>	
<b>cab</b>	The transition structure that bridges the transfer span to the apron, usually contains the operators station(s) and is the preferred structure to move up or down to adjust for vessel freeboard and tidal fluctuations.
<b>CADD</b>	Computer-aided design and drafting.
<b>CAE</b>	Computer-aided engineering.
<b>carpool/vanpool</b>	A group of people who share the use and cost of a car or van for transportation on a regular basis.
<b>CD-ROM</b>	Compact disc, read-only memory. A form of data storage that uses laser optics rather than magnetic means for reading data.
<b>cell</b>	A permanent association of elements that can be stored and placed as a group and then manipulated as a group of individual elements.
<b>cell Library</b>	A collection of cells stored together in one file. These files have a (.cel) extension. circulation The movement of pedestrian and vehicular traffic through the terminal.
<b>clam-shelling</b>	A pile-removal technique involving a clam-shell type dredging bucket to remove timber piles. The clam-shell bucket is operated by a crane.
<b>clear width</b>	The unobstructed width of a pedestrian circulation path. The clear width within a pedestrian circulation path must meet the accessibility criteria for a pedestrian access route.
<b>commuter route</b>	WSF route type with a large percentage of commuter traffic relative to ridership. These routes demonstrate minimal increases in traffic flow during the summer months.
<b>construction impact zone</b>	The area in which an alteration to an existing facility takes place (also known as the project footprint). For a paving project, this zone encompasses the paving limits and all curb lines and associated curb ramps adjacent to the paving limits.
<b>counter slope</b>	The slope of the gutter or roadway at the foot of a curb ramp or landing where it connects to the roadway, measured along the axis of the running slope extended.
<b>counterweight</b>	A mass that is secured to the cab, transfer span or apron by wire ropes or structural arms in such a way that its mass partially or fully balances the dead load of a structure (usually transfer span, cab, or apron). Counterweights are used to limit the size and power requirements of lift systems for large structures or components that are actively adjusted.
<b>cross-hatch</b>	A specific configuration of hatch lines used to aid in delineating graphical features.

<b>cross slope</b>	The slope measured perpendicular to the direction of travel.
<b>crosswalk</b>	<p>A marked or unmarked pedestrian crossing, typically at an intersection, that connects the pedestrian access routes on opposite sides of a roadway. A crosswalk must meet accessibility criteria.</p> <p><b>A crosswalk is also defined as:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “...the portion of the roadway between the intersection area and a prolongation or connection of the farthest sidewalk line or in the event there are no sidewalks then between the intersection area and a line ten feet therefrom, except as modified by a marked crosswalk” (RCW 46.04.160).</li> <li>• “(a) That part of a roadway at an intersection included within the connections of the lateral lines of the sidewalks on opposite sides of the highway measured from the curbs or in the absence of curbs, from the edges of the traversable roadway, and in the absence of a sidewalk on one side of the roadway, the part of the roadway included within the extension of the lateral lines of the sidewalk at right angles to the center line; (b) any portion of a roadway at an intersection or elsewhere distinctly indicated as a pedestrian crossing by lines on the surface, which might be supplemented by contrasting pavement texture, style, or color” (MUTCD, 2003; Guide for the Planning, Design, and Operation of Pedestrian Facilities, AASHTO, 2004).</li> </ul>
<b>curb extension</b>	A curb and sidewalk bulge or extension out into the parking lane used to decrease the length of a pedestrian crossing and increase visibility for the pedestrian and driver.
<b>curb ramp</b>	A combined ramp and landing to accomplish a change in level at a curb. This element provides street and sidewalk access to pedestrians with mobility impairments.
<b>curb ramp (parallel)</b>	A curb ramp design where the sidewalk slopes down to a landing at road level at road level with the running slope is in line with the direction of sidewalk travel.
<b>curb ramp (perpendicular)</b>	A curb ramp design where the ramp path is perpendicular to the curb and meets the gutter grade break at a right angle.
<b>D</b>	
<b>database</b>	A collection of information organized for easy retrieval. Databases are organized into a hierarchy of files having a predetermined structure and organization that can be communicated, interpreted, or processed by a specific program.
<b>deck</b>	The running surface or walking surface of a vessel, transfer span, apron or elevated structure. The deck is the primary contact surface between live load and the structure. It is usually required to withstand high concentrated loads and to provide friction surface for traffic.
<b>deficiency</b>	An identifiable and currently unwanted condition that is not consistent with the original intent of the design.

<b>departure zone</b>	The area immediately downstream of the toll booths that transitions from the toll lanes to the holding area. This area will typically taper from multiple lanes to a single lane depending on the terminal layout.
<b>depth</b>	Distance from the deck level to the lowest point of the vessel.
<b>design life</b>	The period of time during which a structure or system is expected by its designer to work within its specified parameters (its life expectancy). The period of time over which a structure or system is required to perform safely, with an acceptable probability that it will not require replacement of significant repair during that time. Routine maintenance is assumed to be performed as required.
<b>design speed</b>	The speed used to determine the various geometric design features of the roadway.
<b>design vehicle</b>	A vehicle used to establish intersection and lane geometry.
<b>detectable warning surface</b>	A tactile surface feature of truncated dome material built into or applied to the walking surface to alert persons with impairments of vehicular ways. Federal yellow is the color used on WSDOT projects to achieve visual contrast. Colors other than federal yellow that meet the light-on-dark/dark-on-light requirement may be used on projects where cities have jurisdiction. (Detectable warning surfaces are detailed in the <i>Standard Plans</i> .)
<b>deterioration</b>	A defect that has occurred over time.
<b>directional signs</b>	Signage used to guide users to the terminal area, through the terminal site and buildings, and to their destinations within the terminal facilities. The main function is to increase the flow of passengers through the system.
<b>directory</b>	A file that contains the names of other files.
<b>displacement</b>	A measure of the weight of a vessel which is the weight of the water it displaces.
<b>dock bull</b>	A multi-use tractor type vehicle used by WSF personnel for the transportation of carts and other equipment throughout the terminal area and on the vessels. The carts are often used to tow or push broken-down passenger vehicles.
<b>dolphin</b>	A structure that aids the vessel while berthing, protects critical structures such as overhead loading systems, and provides a stationary structure against which the vessel moors to prevent lateral motion. Dolphins are classified by location (inner, intermediate, outer, operating slip, tie-up slip), by structure type (fixed, floating), and by material (timber, steel, concrete).
<b>draft</b>	Distance from the water line to the lowest point of a vessel.

<b>drive-on passenger</b>	A customer that intend to board the ferry vessel with a motorized vehicle. These passengers are assumed to use passenger amenities within the terminal building at certain route types, but not all.
<b>driveway</b>	A vehicular access point that provides access to or from a public roadway.

**E**

<b>electronic fare system (EFS)</b>	An automated, standalone device that dispenses pre-paid tickets when payment is made by a credit or debit card. These devices are only for the sale of regular priced tickets.
<b>element</b>	An architectural or mechanical component or design feature of a space, site, or public right of way.

**F**

<b>facility</b>	All or any portion of buildings, structures, improvements, elements, and pedestrian or vehicular routes located in a public right of way.
<b>feature</b>	A component of a pedestrian access route, such as a curb ramp, driveway, crosswalk, or sidewalk.
<b>file</b>	A group of related information.
<b>file format</b>	A defined digital organization and arrangement that determines how a computer file will be written and displayed on screen or in print.
<b>fixed dolphin</b>	A type of dolphin consisting of a cluster of timber piles (numbering from 35 to 100) or steel piles (numbering from three to 20).
<b>flangeway gap</b>	The gap for the train wheel at a railroad crossing. The space between the outer edge of a rail and the crossing surface.
<b>floating dolphin</b>	A type of dolphin consisting of a floating concrete pontoon, a fendering system, and an anchorage system made up of chains and steel or concrete anchors. Floating dolphins are typically used at locations characterized by deep water or rocky substrate.
<b>freeboard</b>	The vertical distance between the waterline and a particular deck of a vessel or the deck surface of a ramp or apron.
<b>fog light</b>	A light that is used in foggy conditions to guide the vessel into the slip.
<b>gangway (overhead trestle) T</b>	he fixed portion of the pedestrian walkway between the terminal building and the vessel or bulkhead

**G**

<b>grade break</b>	The intersection of two adjacent surface planes of different grade.
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**H**


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<b>hand rail</b>	A narrow rail for support along walking surfaces, ramps, and stairs.
<b>headway</b>	The time interval between two vessels departing from the same terminal on the same route.
<b>high-occupancy vehicle (HOV)</b>	A vehicle that meets the occupancy requirements of the facility as authorized by WAC 468-510-010.
<b>hinge</b>	A joint assembly situated at one end of a transfer span or apron to allow rotation during adjustment of the ramp or apron.
<b>hinge point</b>	A joint assembly situated at one end of a transfer span or apron to allow rotation during adjustment of the ramp or apron.
<b>holding area</b>	An area composed of multiple parallel lanes inside the terminal property that is designated for the queuing of vehicles prior to boarding the vessel.
<b>holding lane</b>	A lane either inside or outside of the terminal property that is designated for queuing vehicles either prior to purchasing tickets or boarding the vessel.
<b>HOV Facility</b>	A priority treatment for HOVs.
<b>hydraulic power unit (HPU)</b>	Packaged equipment consisting of hydraulic pumps, PLC control panel, motor control panel (MCP), control station 4PBS, panel board 1P-HPU, transformer 41T- HPU, lighting fixtures, duplex receptacles, control valves, and a hydraulic reservoir that is designed to pressurize and control a hydraulic system.
<b>hydraulic transfer span (H-Span)</b>	A type of movable bridge (transfer span) designed to raise and lower with hydraulic cylinders to mate with the vehicle deck of the ferries as tides change.

**I**


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<b>identification signs</b>	Signage used to indicate the presence of a particular space, function, amenity, utility, or piece of equipment.
<b>information signs</b>	Signage that provides passengers with interactive information about WSF terminals and operations, often provided as electronic messaging signs.
<b>inspection</b>	A survey or assessment of the boarding facility or part(s) of it, performed for the purpose of determining its condition and/or serviceability.
<b>intelligent transportation systems (ITS)</b>	An integrated system of advanced sensor, computer, electronics, and communication technologies and management strategies, used to increase the safety and efficiency of the surface transportation system.

**J**


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**JARPA** Joint Aquatic Resource Permits Application

**L**


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**landing** A level paved area, within or at the top and bottom of a stair or ramp, designed to provide turning and maneuvering space for wheelchair users and as a resting place for pedestrians.

**life cycle cost model (LCCM)** A complete inventory database of terminal structures and systems, their age, their estimated remaining service life, and their replacement cost. The model calculates when structures and systems are due for replacement and projects the annual capital investment necessary to sustain all inventory items within their useful life.

**lift cylinder** A hydraulic cylinder or cylinders that are used to raise and lower a transfer span or apron to adjust for tide and vessel freeboard variations.

**line style** A specific line pattern that has vector properties and is used to delineate between different graphical entities, which are represented by lines or polygons.

**links** An electronic relationship between similar attributes or fields in a database.

**leadership in energy and environmental design (LEED)** An internationally recognized green building certification system, providing third-party verification that a building or facility was designed and built using strategies intended to improve environmental performance.

**level of service (LOS)** A qualitative measure describing operational conditions within a vehicular or pedestrian traffic stream, based on service measures such as speed, travel time, freedom to maneuver, traffic interruptions, comfort, and convenience. There are six levels of service (A-F).

**loading cab** The transition structure that bridges the transfer span to the apron, usually containing the operators station(s) and is the preferred structure to move up or down to adjust for vessel freeboard and tidal fluctuations.

**locking pins** Retractable pins that are used to secure the transfer span or cab to a supporting element or hanger bar and to transfer the loads to that support element.

**low impact development (LID)** A land planning and engineering design approach to managing stormwater runoff which emphasizes conservation and use of on-site natural features to protect water quality.

**M**

<b>maintenance building</b>	A terminal building with the primary function of providing space for maintenance supplies, equipment and/or activities.
<b>MARSEC Level</b>	A three-tiered security level system developed by the United States Coast Guard to communicate with the maritime industry regarding preplanned scalable responses for threats.
<b>maximum extent feasible</b>	From the U.S. Department of Justice, <a href="#">28 CFR Part 36.402</a> , Alterations. The phrase “to the maximum extent feasible” applies to “the occasional case where the nature of an existing facility makes it virtually impossible to comply fully with applicable accessibility standards through a planned alteration.”  This phrase also refers to a stand-alone piece of design documentation that WSF uses to record its reasons for not being able to achieve full ADA compliance in alteration projects (called a Maximum Extent Feasible document).
<b>MicroStation©</b>	CADD software program developed by Bentley Systems, Inc., registered and trademarked by Bentley Systems, Inc.
<b>midblock pedestrian crossing</b>	A marked pedestrian crossing located between intersections.
<b>minimum passenger waiting area</b>	The minimum determined area required for any passenger waiting area in order to maintain functionality and usability of the space.
<b>model</b>	Describes a subset of a structure’s geometry and its physical components: piers, trestles, and other components. A model has no scale (1:1); it is drawn life-size. Most structures are described by a series of two-dimensional models plans, elevations, sections, and details although the organizational concept also supports three-dimensional models. Models can be constructed hierarchically; in other words, models can contain other models.
<b>mooring</b>	The act of securing a vessel in a particular location as by cables and anchors or by lines.
<b>motor control panel</b>	See <a href="#">Section 810</a> .
<b>MS-DOS©</b>	Microsoft Disk Operating System, a registered trademark of the Microsoft Corporation. Software that allows application programs to interact with the computer’s hardware and translates the user’s commands.
<b>mudline</b>	General term used in marine engineering to designate the elevation of the seabed or riverbed.
<b>multimodal</b>	A facility which provides multiple transportation options such as ferry, transit, and commuter rail, among others.

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**N**

<b>net passenger waiting area</b>	The area that comprises the majority of the gross passenger waiting area. This value accounts for the amount of area required to accommodate passengers to sit and stand but does not accommodate for necessary circulation within the waiting area or queuing at the turnstiles. The main corridor upstream of the turnstiles is accounted for in this area.
<b>nonconformity</b>	An identified condition that does not meet minimum requirements specified in applicable codes, regulations or this Criteria.
<b>non-graphic</b>	Data that provide information about a graphical entity or object, but are not required for displaying or plotting the graphical entity or object.

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**O**

<b>origin</b>	In coordinate geometry, the point where the x-, y-, and z-axes intersect.
<b>overhead loading (OHL)</b>	The system which serves as the walkway from the passenger terminal building to the vessel passenger deck for walk-on passengers. OHL systems typically consist of fixed walkways, a movable transfer span, and a mechanically actuated loading cab with aprons which provide the final transition to the vessel passenger deck. OHL systems are classified by material (timber, pile-supported steel framing, drilled shaft-supported steel framing).
<b>overhead loading trestle (gangway)</b>	The pedestrian walkway between the bulkhead and the terminal building.
<b>overwater coverage</b>	The total area of a structure that is located directly above a body of water as measured from the shoreline seaward.

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**P**

<b>paddle turnstile</b>	A type of access control device using a horizontally moving arm to prevent access without use of a pre-purchased ticket. These devices are nominally 4-ft wide and have an approximate processing rate of 9 transactions per minute. Additionally, paddle turnstiles meet ADA requirements and can accommodate passengers with large carry-on items.
<b>Paint©</b>	A software program using pixel program (raster) images to permit electronic painting and drawing.
<b>paratransit</b>	An alternative mode of transit that does not follow fixed routes or schedules and typically serves individuals with disabilities and the elderly.
<b>passenger building</b>	A terminal building which provides services and amenities for ferry passengers prior to boarding the vessel. This building also provides WSF employee spaces.
<b>passenger circulation</b>	Area that is allotted to various elements within the terminal building that allows passengers to move throughout the building and access the different building elements.

<b>passenger control point</b>	The location within the terminal building designated as the point at which passengers are not allowed to go beyond until loading operations have begun. This location is the turnstile area for fare-collecting routes and typically a location near the transfer span at non- fare-collecting routes.
<b>passenger loading zone</b>	An area provided for pedestrians to board/disembark a vehicle.
<b>passenger waiting area</b>	An area for ferry passengers to sit and stand, both inside and outside the terminal building, when they are not actively buying tickets or retail items, or walking through the terminal. This area includes secondary circulation corridors to allow passengers to move throughout the area during times of maximum occupancy and additional area immediately upstream and downstream of the turnstiles.
<b>path</b>	The route consisting of drive and directory address used by the operating system to find a program or file.
<b>pattern</b>	A specific configuration of lines, dots, or other graphical objects used to aid in delineating graphical features.
<b>PC</b>	Personal computer with an Intel, or Intel-compatible, CPU. Normally contains a Pentium CPU for CADD applications.
<b>peak sailing</b>	The vessel sailing with the single highest passenger volume.
<b>peak walk-on passenger sailing</b>	The vessel sailing with the single highest count of walk-on passengers. Used for the sizing of the passenger waiting area.
<b>pedestrian</b>	Any person afoot or using a wheelchair (manual or motorized) or means of conveyance (other than a bicycle) propelled by human power, such as skates or a skateboard.
<b>pedestrian access route (PAR) (same as accessible route)</b>	A continuous, unobstructed walkway within a pedestrian circulation path that provides accessibility. Pedestrian access routes shall consist of one or more of the following pedestrian facilities: walkways/sidewalks, curb ramps (excluding flares), landings, crosswalks, pedestrian overpasses/underpasses, access ramps, elevators, and platform lifts.  <i>Note:</i> Not all transportation facilities need to accommodate pedestrians. However, those that do accommodate pedestrians need to have an accessible route.
<b>pedestrian circulation path</b>	A prepared exterior or interior way of passage provided for pedestrian travel. Includes independent walkways, shared-use paths, sidewalks, and other types of pedestrian facilities. All pedestrian circulation paths are required to contain a continuous pedestrian access route that connects to all adjacent pedestrian facilities, elements, and spaces that are required to be accessible.
<b>pedestrian facilities</b>	Walkways such as sidewalks, walking and hiking trails, shared-use paths, pedestrian grade separations, crosswalks, and other improvements provided for the benefit of pedestrian travel. Pedestrian facilities are intended to be accessible routes.

<b>pedestrian overpass or underpass</b>	A grade-separated pedestrian facility, typically a bridge or tunnel structure over or under a major highway or railroad that allows pedestrians to cross.
<b>pedestrian refuge island</b>	An island in the roadway that physically separates the directional flow of traffic, provides pedestrians with a place of refuge, and reduces the crossing distance. Note: Islands with cut-through paths are more accessible to persons with disabilities than are raised islands.
<b>pedestrian transfer span</b>	A movable bridge structure designed to raise and lower to mate with the passenger deck of the ferry vessel as tides change. This is often combined with the vehicle transfer span at terminal where overhead loading is not provided.
<b>person with disability</b>	An individual who has an impairment, including a mobility, sensory, or cognitive impairment, that results in a functional limitation in access to and use of a building or facility.
<b>Pixel</b>	Tiny dots grouped together to form the images displayed on the computer screen.
<b>PKZIP</b>	A shareware utility computer PKUNZIP software program that provides for compression and decompression of programs and files.
<b>PLC</b>	A small computer used in the control of multiple operations, usually electrical in nature. Stands for “programmable logic controller”.
<b>plane</b>	A spatial element in geometry that may or may not have a boundary, but is level, having no elevations or depressions, and is two-dimensional.
<b>plinth</b>	A block, slab, or footing on which a pedestal, column, or other vertical structure is placed. These typically serve as the base for light standards or footing of a building immediately above the ground level.
<b>plumb pile</b>	A structural element that is placed vertically into the ground through the use of various devices, typically a vibratory or impact hammer.
<b>point of sale (POS) data</b>	Data collected electronically at the ticket sales counter documenting the time and type of all ferry ticket transactions.
<b>preferential loading</b>	Allowing certain exempt vehicles the privilege to board the vessel prior to other non-exempt vehicles per WAC 468-300-700. Vehicle types include emergency vehicles, school vehicles, and mail delivery vehicles among others.
<b>primary circulation corridor</b>	The area inside the passenger waiting area that is upstream of the turnstiles. This area is the primary route between the terminal entrance and the turnstiles. This area is calculated as part of the net passenger waiting area.
<b>propwash, propeller wash</b>	The backwash from a propeller. Often used to refer to erosion resulting from ferry propeller backwash.
<b>PS&amp;E</b>	Plans, Specifications and Estimates.
<b>PTZ Camera</b>	A video camera with pan, tilt, and zoom capabilities.

**public art** Art in any media that has been planned and executed with the specific intention of being sited or staged in the physical public domain, usually outside and accessible to all. The term is also applied to any art which is exhibited in a public space including publicly accessible buildings.

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**Q**


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**queuing lanes** Synonymous with holding lanes, a lane either inside or outside of the terminal property that is designated for holding vehicles either prior to purchasing tickets or boarding the vessel.

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**R**


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**railroad track crossings** Locations where a pedestrian access route intersects and crosses a railroad track.

**raised median** A raised island in the center of a road used to restrict vehicle left turns and side street access. Note: Islands with cut-through paths are more accessible to persons with disabilities than are raised islands.

**ramp** A walking surface with a running slope steeper than 20H:1V (5 percent).

**recreational route** WSF route type with a large percentage of recreational passengers relative to ridership. These routes demonstrate large increases in traffic flow during the summer months.

**reference drawing** Drawings that are used by WSF to maintain standard layouts of project elements but are not stamped by a professional engineer.

**regulatory signs** Signage which alerts terminal users of applicable laws and regulations and instructions required for compliance. These signs are often required for law enforcement purposes.

**resolution** A means for defining the sharpness or clarity of a computer image made of pixels. The higher the resolution, the clearer the image.

**roadway** See Design Manual Chapter 1140.

**running slope** A slope measured in the direction of travel, normally expressed as a percent.

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**S**


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**sailing** A singular scheduled vessel departure on a route.

**scanner** An electronic device that converts an image from paper into a raster image stored in an electronic computer file.

**scour** Erosion of the seabed or riverbed caused by wave or current action.

**seed file** A previously created MicroStation© design file (.dgn) with the design settings already set. This file is used as the basis for all other design files whether they are master files, deliverable files, etc.

**service life** The length of time between a system's construction or installation and its replacement or removal from service. The length of time during which a system can be operated or used economically or before breakdown.

<b>sheet</b>	Contains one scaled view of one or more models arranged within a border and title block. Basically, a sheet is a “ready-to-plot” CADD file.
<b>sidewalk</b>	A walkway along a highway, road, or street that is intended for use by pedestrians.
<b>sidewalk ramp</b>	See curb ramp.
<b>site</b>	A parcel of land bounded by a property line or a designated portion of a public right of way.
<b>slip</b>	The berthing area of a single vessel, including the associated mooring and berthing structures.
<b>software</b>	An electronic digital program that contains instructions used to perform certain tasks on a computer or to manage a computer’s operation.
<b>sounding</b>	A measurement of depth from the water surface to the mudline.
<b>special provisions</b>	Supplemental specifications and modifications to the <i>Standard Specifications</i> and the amendments to the <i>Standard Specifications</i> that apply to an individual project.
<b>splash zone</b>	An area that is exposed to salt water spray, wash or heavy sea (salt) mist due to vessel landing, wave, wind or storm action.
<b>standard turnstile</b>	A type of access control device using rotating arms to prevent access without use of a pre-purchased ticket. These devices are nominally 3-foot wide and have an approximate processing rate of 17 transactions per minute. Standard turnstiles typically do not meet ADA requirements.
<b>street furniture</b>	Sidewalk equipment or furnishings, including garbage cans, benches, parking meters, and telephone booths.
<b>supercolumn</b>	Consists of a drilled shaft foundation which houses the hydraulic lift cylinder used to raise and lower the pedestrian transfer span.

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**T**

<b>terminal building</b>	A building that houses any of the following functions: passenger waiting, WSF terminal supervisor offices, utility rooms, etc.
<b>terminal program</b>	A description of the terminal spaces/functions to be included at a given terminal which is used for scoping, design and budgeting purposes. Usually provided in a tabular form along with space/design requirements for each space/function.
<b>terminal supervisor building</b>	A building that houses the terminal supervisor office and various other employee spaces necessary for operating the terminal.
<b>terrazzo</b>	A composite material poured in place or precast, which is used for floor and wall treatments. It consists of stone chips sprinkled and poured with a binder that is cementitious, chemical, or a combination.
<b>text font</b>	A specific style and size of letters, characters, and numbers.

<b>tie-up slip</b>	The berthing area of a single vessel, including the associated mooring and berthing structures, which is used for the vessel to stay for period of times such as overnight when the vessel is not in use.
<b>toll booth</b>	A building that houses toll collection personnel and equipment.
<b>toll lanes</b>	The lanes between the individual toll booths within the toll plaza.
<b>toll plaza</b>	The area within the terminal property consisting of the toll booths, toll queuing lanes and approach lanes. The toll plaza acts as a control point for the terminal and regulates access in order to collect fares.
<b>towers</b>	The pair of structures that supports the mechanical system used for raising and lowering the transfer span or OHL cab. Most commonly a pile-supported structure that supports the hoist and counterweight cable systems, the towers are classified by material (timber pile and timber framing, steel pile with concrete cap and steel framing). Hydraulic cylinder lift systems are supported by reinforced concrete drilled shafts.
<b>traffic calming</b>	Design techniques that have been shown to reduce traffic speeds and unsafe maneuvers. These techniques can be stand-alone or used in combination, and they include lane narrowing, curb extensions, surface variations, and visual clues in the vertical plane.
<b>transfer span</b>	The movable steel bridge that provides the transition for vehicles and passengers from the fixed trestle and the moored vessel. Supported by a hinged bearing at the bridge seat it is raised and lowered to accommodate tidal fluctuations by mechanical means at the towers. Transfer spans are classified by structure type (the older-style truss, the most common plate girder, and the newest box girder) and by the mechanical system by which it is raised and lowered (hoist and counterweight cable, hydraulic cylinder).
<b>transit facility</b>	A capital facility that improves the efficiency of public transportation or encourages the use of public transportation.
<b>transit stop</b>	An area designed for boarding/disembarking a bus.
<b>transitional segments</b>	Segments of a pedestrian circulation path that blend between existing pedestrian facilities and newly constructed pedestrian facilities. Use of transitional segments may permit the work of the alteration to more nearly meet the new construction standards. At a later time, when other segments of the pedestrian circulation path are reconstructed, the noncomplying transitional segments can be removed and replaced with pedestrian facilities that meet the accessibility criteria.

<b>traveled way</b>	A route provided for vehicular traffic. The portion of the roadway intended for the movement of vehicles, exclusive of shoulders and lanes for parking, turning, and storage for turning.
<b>trestle</b>	The fixed pile-supported bridge structure that provides the transition from shore to the transfer span. The trestle typically accommodates several lanes of holding for vehicles waiting to board a ferry as well as two or more exit lanes. The trestle may also support other facilities including overhead loading structures, terminal and storage buildings, and utilities. Trestles are classified by material (timber pile and cap, concrete pile and cap, steel pile and concrete cap, timber or concrete deck).
<b>truncated domes</b>	Small raised protrusions of a detectible warning surface that are readily detected and understood by a vision-impaired person who uses the sense of touch for guidance. The <i>Standard Plans</i> show the appropriate pattern and dimensions.
<b>turnstile</b>	A post with arms pivoted on the top set in a passageway so that passengers can only pass through one at a time. For terminals with fare collection, turnstiles serve as the passenger control point.
<b>U</b>	
<b>universal access</b>	Access for all persons regardless of ability or stature.
<b>V</b>	
<b>vector</b>	A quantity possessing both magnitude and direction, generally represented by a line. Vectors can be manipulated geometrically and are represented as a coordinate triple (x, y, z).
<b>vehicle exit lanes</b>	Lanes within the terminal area that provide a means of egress from the terminal property for vehicles unloading the vessel.
<b>vehicle transfer span (VTS)</b>	The Vehicle Transfer Span consists of a movable bridge (transfer span) designed to raise and lower to mate with the vehicle (car) deck of the ferries as tides change. When the term “Transfer Span” is used, it is typically in reference to a “Vehicle Transfer Span” even though the overhead loading system also includes a transfer span. One end of the transfer span is hinged at the bridge seat and the other is moved up and down by the lift system.
<b>vertical clearance</b>	The distance required below overhead structures to allow for the passing of vehicles of a standard height.
<b>vertical circulation</b>	The movement of passengers between separate levels of a terminal building. This is typically accomplished with staircases, escalators, and elevators.

**W**

<b>walk interval</b>	That phase of a traffic signal cycle during which the pedestrian is to begin crossing, typically indicated by a WALK message or the walking person symbol and its audible equivalent.
<b>walk-on passenger</b>	Ferry system users that will load and unload the vessel on foot. This passenger type is assumed to contribute the most to passenger waiting area sizing.
<b>walkway</b>	The continuous portion of the pedestrian access route that is connected to street crossings by curb ramps.
<b>wayfinding</b>	The methodology of using sensory cues to guide people to their destination. Wayfinding is commonly achieved through the use of signage, information displays and kiosks, building and site layout, and other architectural indicators such as light, color and materials. Wayfinding also includes audible communication, tactile elements, and provisions for other persons with disabilities.
<b>windage</b>	The surface area of the vessel above the water line exposed to the wind.
<b>Windows©</b>	Windows operating system software, a registered trademark of the Microsoft Corporation. Software that provides a graphical interface, allowing application programs to interact with the computer hardware, and translates the user's commands. Windows, version 3.1 and below requires MS-DOS to operate.
<b>Windows NT©</b>	Windows New Technology operating system, a registered trademark of the Microsoft Corporation. Software that allows application programs to interact with the PC or workstation hardware, translates the user's com-mands, and does not require MS-DOS to operate.
<b>wingwall</b>	The pair of structures located at the offshore end of the transfer span that provides the vessel with a fixed structure to berth and moor against and which prevents longitudinal motion during loading and unloading of vehicles and passengers. Wingwalls are classified by location (operating slip, tie-up slip) and by material (timber, steel).
<b>workstation</b>	A terminal that contains an internal CPU and can operate in a stand-alone mode or as part of a network.
<b>wythe</b>	A continuous vertical section of masonry one unit in thickness. A wythe may be independent of, or interlocked with, the adjoining wythe(s).