

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bloom Township. “Bloom Township Comprehensive Development Plan.” 2002.

Canal Winchester, Village of and Violet Township. “Violet Pointe: CEDA Area Land Use Plan & Development Standards.” 2002.

Center for Watershed Protection (Tom Schueler, David Hirschman, Michael Novotney, and Jennifer Zielinski, P.E.). “Urban Stormwater Retrofit Practices Version 1.0” (Urban Subwatershed Restoration Manual 3). August 2007. http://www.cwp.org/Resource_Library/Center_Docs/USRM/ELC_USRM3.pdf

Complete Streets website. <http://www.completestreets.org/>

Country Engineers Association of Ohio. “Model County Subdivision Regulations.” November 2000. <http://www.ccao.org/LinkClick.aspx?link=2000+Subdiv+Regulations.pdf>

Fairfield County Engineer. 2008 ADT Traffic Counts.

Fairfield County Regional Planning Commission. “Fairfield County Development Strategy and Land Use Plan.” March 2002. http://www.co.fairfield.oh.us/rpc/dev_plan_files/PDFs/Fairfield%20County%20Development%20Strategy%20and%20Land%20Use%20Plan.pdf. Second version: [http://www.co.fairfield.oh.us/rpc/dev_plan_files/PDFs/Fairfield%20County%20Development%20Strategy%20and%20Land%20Use%20Plan%20\(200\).pdf](http://www.co.fairfield.oh.us/rpc/dev_plan_files/PDFs/Fairfield%20County%20Development%20Strategy%20and%20Land%20Use%20Plan%20(200).pdf)

Fairfield County Regional Planning Commission. “Thoroughfare Plan.” No date. http://www.co.fairfield.oh.us/rpc/dev_plan_files/PDFs/THOROUGHFARE%20PLAN.pdf

Fairfield County. “Fairfield County Subdivision Regulations.” Revised July 5, 2006. <http://www.co.fairfield.oh.us/rpc/subs.htm>

Lancaster, Roger A., Ed. “Recreation, Park and Open Space Standards and Guidelines.” 1990. Alexandria, VA: National Recreation and Park Association.

Mid Ohio Regional Planning Commission. “MORPC Regional Bicycle Transportation Facilities Plan.” 2006. www.morpc.org/transportation/bicycle_pedestrian/facilities_plan.asp

Nashville, City of. “Nashville Subdivision Regulations.” 2006. <http://www.nashville.gov/mpc/subdivregs/pdf.htm>

Ohio Bicycle Federation. “A Bill for Better Bicycling in Ohio.” 2006. <http://www.ohiobike.org/hb389info.html>

Ohio Bicycle Federation. “Digest of Ohio Bicycle Traffic Laws.” 2003-2008. <http://www.ohiobike.org/bicycle-law-digest.html>

Ohio Department of Natural Resources. “Outdoor Recreation in Ohio.” 2003.

Ohio Department of Natural Resources. “Trails for Ohioans.” 2001.

Ohio Department of Transportation. “Fairfield County Traffic Count Map.” No date.
http://spinternetdev.dot.state.oh.us/Divisions/Planning/TechServ/Prod_Services/CntLocMaps/Documents/LocMapFAL.pdf

Ohio Department of Transportation. Short Term AADT Count Data. No date.
http://www.dot.state.oh.us/Divisions/Planning/TechServ/Prod_Services/AADTCnts/Pages/AADTCnts2.aspx

Pickerington, City of. “City of Pickerington Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities Master Plan.” 2000.

U.S. Census Bureau. American FactFinder database. <http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?lang=en>

U.S. Census Bureau. Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF3).
http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=DEC&_submenuId=&_lang=en&_t

Violet Township. “Violet Township Drainage, Erosion, and Sediment Control (DESC) Regulations. No date.
<http://www.violet.oh.us/documents/DESCregulations633100788190468750.pdf>

Violet Township. “Violet Township Land Use and Transportation Plan.” 2005.

Young Center for Anabaptist and Pietist Studies. “Amish Population by State.” Elizabethtown College, 2008.
http://www2.etown.edu/amishstudies/Population_by_State_2008.asp

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS AND INITIALISMS

AASHTO – American Association of State Highway
and Transportation Officials

ADT – average daily traffic

BMPs – best management practices

CAUV – current agricultural use value

DESC – drainage, erosion, soil, and sediment control

FCRPC – Fairfield County Regional Planning
Commission

GIS – geographic information system

HEC-RAS – Hydrologic Engineering Center – River
Analysis System

MORPC – Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission

NS – Norfolk Southern Railroad

NPS – non-point solution

NRCS – Natural Resource Conservation Service

ODOT – Ohio Department of Transportation

OEPA – Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

OMUTCD – Ohio Manual of Uniform Traffic Control
Devices

OSU – The Ohio State University

POTWs – publicly owned treatment works

SR – state route

SWCD – soil and water conservation district

TAZ – traffic analysis zone

TMDL – total maximum daily load

WAG – Walnut Action Group

WWH – warm water habitat

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Bike Lane – A portion of the roadway designated by striping, signing, and/or pavement markings for preferential or exclusive use of bicycles.

Complete Streets – Streets that are designed and operated to enable safe access for all users. Pedestrians, bicyclists, motorists and bus riders of all ages and abilities are able to safely move along and across a complete street. (Taken from Complete the Streets, www.completestreets.org.)

Green Infrastructure – An interconnected network of land and water that sustains our air and water resources by maintaining and enhancing natural ecological processes.

Greenway – A linear open space in a riparian area (i.e., along a waterway).

Open Space – Open Space is a general term describing undeveloped land set aside for public or private use or enjoyment and/or conservation. In this plan, some types of land that fit this description are not included as open space because of their unique characteristics. Examples include agricultural land and cemeteries.

Riparian Area – Land along rivers and streams. When adequately sized and vegetated, a riparian area can limit streambank erosions, reduce flood size flows, filter and settle out pollutants, and protect aquatic and terrestrial habitat.

Riparian Setback – An area along a stream where development is restricted or prohibited. Riparian setbacks are a tool local governments can use to protect water quality, maintain riparian area functions and result in better development decisions and site design for new development.

Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ) – A local-scale geography in which land use data is organized for use in a travel demand model to forecast traffic. The TAZ data MORPC uses for travel demand modeling extends only partway into Fairfield County, covering most of the northwest quadrant of the county. MORPC staff divided the remainder of the county into local-scale geographies for this project in order to remain consistent. Such “TAZ” information is not intended to be used beyond completion of this plan.