

## **APPENDIX C**

### **Glossary**

A glossary of terms commonly used in transportation planning is provided below. Not all of the terms are used in this report; the definitions of these other terms are included as a help to the reader in review of other documents.



<b>Alternative</b>	A collection of transportation improvements for model testing, from which one or more will be chosen as a recommended plan.
<b>Alternative Modes</b>	Transportation other than one person in a motorized private vehicle, such as transit, walking, bicycling & carpooling.
<b>Arterial</b>	A class of street serving a major movement of traffic not served by a freeway.
<b>Attainment</b>	Have pollutant concentrations less than the specified standard.
<b>Auto Ownership</b>	In common modeling parlance, the number of passenger vehicles available to a household for routine daily travel.
<b>Average Daily Trip (ADT)</b>	The average number of vehicles passing a specified point during a 24-hour period.
<b>Baseline</b>	A scenario against which the results of alternative scenarios are measured.
<b>CAAA</b>	Clean Air Act Amendments
<b>Capacity</b>	For highways, the maximum number of vehicles that can pass over a given section of a lane or roadway in one or both directions during a given time period under prevailing environmental, roadway, and traffic conditions.
<b>Capacity Deficiency</b>	A situation where travel demand exceeds the ability of a facility to handle that demand.
<b>Carpool</b>	A group of people who share their automobile transportation to designated destinations on a regular basis.
<b>CBD</b>	Central Business District
<b>CO</b>	Carbon Monoxide



<b>Cost Effectiveness</b>	Cost per unit of a measure of effectiveness (e.g. tons of pollutant reduced).
<b>Congestion Management System (CMS)</b>	A requirement of ISTEA that each Transportation Management Area develop a CMS that provides for effective management of new and existing transportation facilities through the use of travel demand reduction and operational management strategies. Unless a part of a CMS, future highway projects which significantly increase capacity for single occupant vehicles may be ineligible for federal funding.
<b>Density</b>	When used in transportation planning, the number of persons or houses per square mile.
<b>Destination</b>	The point at which a trip terminates or the zone in which a trip ends.
<b>Diurnal emissions</b>	Vehicular emissions that occur on a daily cycle, and are not necessarily related to vehicle use (though usage patterns may affect diurnal emissions rates). Currently, diurnal emissions factors are available for evaporative hydrocarbon emissions only.
<b>Expressway</b>	A divided arterial highway for through traffic with full or partial control of access and generally with grade separations at major intersections.
<b>Fixed route transit</b>	Transit services with regular established routes & schedules. Other types of transit might be demand responsive or door-to-door service
<b>Forecasting</b>	In planning, the process of determining the future conditions, magnitudes, and patterns within the urban area such as future population, demographic characteristic and, travel demand
<b>Freeway</b>	A divided arterial designed for the safe non-impeded movement of large volumes of traffic, with full control of access and grade separations at intersections

<b>Functional Classification</b>	The classification of urban roadways by function. Roadways at the top of the hierarchy and other long-distance movement of traffic, roadways at the bottom provided access to land. Traffic volume and spacings typical of each level in the hierarchy.
<b>Goal</b>	The end towards which effort is directed. The desired eventual end of a planning process.
<b>Growth factor</b>	A value used to adjust existing data to produce an estimate for some future year.
<b>HPMS</b>	Highway Performance Monitoring System
<b>High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV)</b>	Applied to a vehicle carrying two or more people. High volume roadways may have lanes designated for HOV use. These may be dedicated for use by carpools, vanpools, and buses.
<b>HSIP</b>	Highway Safety Improvement Program
<b>Intelligent Transportation Systems</b>	Transportation systems that involve integrated applications of advanced surveillance, communications, computer, display, and control process technologies on the roadway network, in the vehicle, and modes. Examples include electronic toll collection, and automated vehicle location.
<b>Incorporated</b>	Areas that fall under city/town as well as county jurisdictions.
<b>Intermodal</b>	Between or including more than one means or mode of transportation.
<b>Internoc</b>	A post processing linkage program which multiplies the estimated volume on each segment of the roadway network corresponding to each segments average speed.
<b>Land Use</b>	The way specific portions of land or the structures on them are used (e.g., commercial, residential, industrial, etc.).

<b>Level of Service</b>	The quality of service provided by a facility under a given set of operating conditions.
<b>Local Street</b>	A street or road primarily for access to residence, business or other abutting property.
<b>Long-Range Plan</b>	Generally referring to a transportation plan covering a time span of 10 or more years. ISTEA requires metropolitan planning organizations, in consultation with the State, prepare a plan spanning 20 years by October 1, 1993.
<b>Macroscopic Model</b>	A model that describes traffic flow in the aggregate.
<b>Measures of Effectiveness</b>	MOEs are used to determine the degree to which a particular goal or objective has been attained. MOEs are used as a basis or standard of comparison (measure), of an action which "produce a decisive, desired result" (effectiveness).
<b>Microscopic Model</b>	A model that describes traffic flow in terms of individual vehicles.
<b>Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPO)</b>	The organizational entity designated by law with lead responsibility for developing transportation plans and programs for urbanized areas of 50,000 or more in population.
<b>Mobile Source</b>	A moving source of emissions, including but not limited to motor vehicles.
<b>Mode</b>	A means of transportation, such as car, bicycle, bus, or train.
<b>Mode Choice</b>	A process by which an individual selects a transportation mode for use on a trip or trip chain, given the trip's purpose, origin, and destination; characteristics of the individual; and

characteristics of travel by the realistically-available modes.

**National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)**

Standards established by the Environmental Protection Agency that determine the maximum allowable amount of air pollutants.

**Non-Attainment Areas**

An area that does not achieve one or more federal national ambient air quality standards.

**NOx**

Nitrogen oxides along with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) the two compounds are precursors of ozone formation.

**Objectives**

Operational statements of goals, measurable and attainable.

**Origin-Destination Survey**

A survey of the number, purpose, and mode of trips from various zones of destination.

**Ozone**

The O<sub>3</sub> form of oxygen, a regulated pollutant and a key component of smog.

**PSI**

Present Serviceability Index

**Paratransit**

Typically, on-demand transit service that does not follow a fixed route or schedule. Riders may have to meet eligibility requirements in order to use the service.

**Park and Ride**

A procedure that permits a patron to drive a private automobile to a transit station, park in the area provided for that purpose, and ride the transit system to his or her destination.

**Peak Hour (Peak Period)**

That hour (period) during which the maximum amount of travel occurs. Generally, there is a morning peak and an afternoon peak.

**POV**

Privately owned vehicle

<b>Ridesharing</b>	A transportation service which includes carpooling, vanpooling, buspooling and transit.
<b>Right-of-Way</b>	A general term denoting land, property, or interest therein, usually in a strip, acquired for or devoted to transportation purposes.
<b>Strategic Planning</b>	A style of planning that assesses opportunities/strengths and constraints/weaknesses and identifies options for capitalizing on the opportunities and overcoming or minimizing the constraints.
<b>TIP</b>	Transportation Improvement Program
<b>TCM</b>	Traffic Control Mitigation
<b>Transportation Control Measure (TCM)</b>	An action to adjust traffic patterns or curtail vehicle use intended to reduce air polluting emissions, (e.g., ridesharing, alternative work hours, trip reduction ordinances).
<b>Transportation Demand Management (TDM)</b>	An action designed to regulate the use of a transportation mode or facility as a means of travel, primarily intended to reduce congestion, (e.g., transit enhancements, road pricing, parking strategies).
<b>Transportation Equity Act for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (TEA21)</b>	Legislation passed by Congress restructuring funding for highway and transit programs, authorizing funds for a period of six years.
<b>Transportation System Management (TSM)</b>	Actions implemented at relatively low cost which improve a transportation system and allow more efficient use of existing transportation facilities (e.g. intersection improvements, lane striping, synchronized signalization, etc.)
<b>Travel Demand</b>	Predicting the impacts that various policies and programs

<b>Forecasting</b>	will have on travel demand in the area.
<b>Trip generation</b>	The determination of the number of trips that have their origin or destination in a specified location or area.
<b>Vehicle Availability</b>	The number of passenger vehicles available to a household for routine daily travel.
<b>Vehicle Occupancy</b>	The number of people in a car, truck, bus, etc.
<b>Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT)</b>	A standard area-wide measure of travel activity, most often calculated by multiplying average trip length by the total number of trips.
<b>VOCs</b>	Volatile Organic Compound
<b>Volume-to-Capacity Ratio</b>	Used in figuring the level of service of a roadway. The number of vehicles versus the capacity of the road.
<b>Zone</b>	Geographically, the smallest analysis area for transportation analysis.

*Adapted from Base Comprehensive Transportation Planning Bulletin Appendix E, United States Air Force, May 1984.*