

**PASADENA PEDESTRIAN PLAN**  
**VOLUME I**

**APPENDIX D**

**GLOSSARY OF COMMONLY USED TERMS IN  
TRANSPORTATION**

## **AA - ALTERNATIVE ANALYSIS**

An analysis of the environmental effects of alternatives under consideration for a project that has been determined through an Initial Study (IS) and/or Environmental Assessment (EA) to have potential significant environmental impacts.

## **AADT - AVERAGE ANNUAL DAILY TRAFFIC**

The total traffic for a year divided by 365.

## **AASHTO - AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF STATE HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION OFFICIALS**

An interest group based in Washington, D.C., that is involved in transportation-related research, advocacy, and technical assistance.

## **ACCESSIBLE ROUTE**

In the ADA, a continuous route on private property that is accessible to persons with disabilities. There must be at least one accessible route linking the public sidewalk to each accessible building. See also "Continuous Path".

## **ACTUATED SIGNAL**

A signal where the length of the phases for different traffic movements is adjusted for demand by a signal controller using information from detectors.

## **ADA - AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT**

Federal civil rights legislation for disabled persons passed in 1990. As it pertains to transportation, public transportation, and public facilities such as sidewalks, features must be designed per ADA standards to provide access for disabled persons.

## **ADT - AVERAGE DAILY TRAFFIC**

The total traffic volume during a given period divided by the number of days in that period. Current ADT volumes can be determined by collecting traffic counts for two or more 24-hour

periods. Where only periodic traffic counts are taken, ADT volume can be established by applying correction factors, e.g., for season or day of week. For roadways having traffic in two directions, the ADT includes traffic in both directions unless specified otherwise.

## **AFC - AUTOMATIC FARE COLLECTION SYSTEM**

A system of controls and equipment that automatically admits passengers on insertion of the correct fare in coins, tokens, tickets or fare cards; it may include special equipment for transporting and counting revenues.

## **ALTERNATIVE FUELS**

Low-polluting fuels which are used to propel a vehicle instead of high-sulfur diesel or gasoline. Examples include methanol, ethanol, propane or compressed natural gas, liquid natural gas, low-sulfur or "clean" diesel and electricity.

## **APPORTIONMENT**

A federal budgetary term that refers to a statutorily prescribed division or assignment of funds.

## **APPROPRIATION**

A federal budgetary term that refers to an act of Congress that permits federal agencies to incur obligations and make payments out of the Treasury for specified purposes.

## **ARB - AIR RESOURCES BOARD**

The state agency, (aka, CARB in California) responsible for adopting state air quality standards, establishing emission standards for new cars sold in the state, and overseeing activities of regional and local air pollution control agencies.

## **ARBITRATION**

A method of settling disputes where labor and management present their case to an impartial third party, called an arbitrator, who has the responsibility of deciding the case.

## **ARTERIAL**

A major thoroughfare, used primarily for through traffic rather than for access to adjacent land, that is characterized by high vehicular capacity and continuity of movement.

## **ARTICULATED BUS**

See "Bus, Articulated".

## **ARZ - AUTO RESTRICTED ZONE**

An area in which normal automobile traffic is prohibited or limited to certain times, and vehicular traffic is restricted to public transit, emergency vehicles, taxicabs and, in some cases, delivery of goods.

## **ATC - AUTOMATED TOLL COLLECTION**

Also known as Electronic Toll Collection (IVHS term), this system electronically collects tolls on roadways and bridges.

## **ATIS - ADVANCED TRAVELER INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

## **ATMS - ADVANCED TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS**

ATMS uses a variety of means to more efficiently manage traffic. It can include roadside sensors, ramp metering, HOV lanes and synchronized traffic signals that respond to traffic flows.

## **ATTAINMENT AREA**

An area that the Environmental Protection Agency has designated as being in compliance with one or more of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, ozone, lead, and particulate matter. An area may be in attainment for some pollutants but not for others. (See National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), nonattainment area, and particulate matter.)

## **AUDIBLE PEDESTRIAN SIGNALS**

Pedestrian signal indicators that provide an audible signal to assist visually impaired pedestrians in crossing the street.

## **AUTHORIZATION**

Basic, substantive legislation which establishes or continues the legal operation of a federal program or agency, either indefinitely or for a specific period of time, or which sanctions a particular type of obligation or expenditure within a program. An authorization may set appropriation limits.

## **AUTOMATED GUIDEWAY**

An electric railway operating without vehicle operators or other crew on board the vehicle.

## **AVCS - ADVANCED VEHICLE CONTROL SYSTEMS**

New techniques to ease stresses and strains of driving are evolving, possibly leading to the day when you may be able to sit back and leave your car in charge. AVCS spans the gamut from ordinary cruise control to "smart cruise control" that helps maintain safe following distance to, researchers hope, "platooning" — the ability to electronically link and guide a dense pack of cars moving in formation at high speed.

## **AVI - AUTOMATED VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM**

Also known as Automatic Vehicle Monitoring System or Automatic Vehicle Location System. A system in which electronic equipment on a vehicle sends signals back to a central control facility, locating the vehicle and providing other information about its operations or about its mechanical condition.

## **AVL - AUTOMATED VEHICLE LOCATION SYSTEM**

A computerized system that employs satellites and other technologies to track vehicles in a fleet, assisting with dispatching and other applications.

## **AVO - AVERAGE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY**

The number of people traveling by private passenger vehicles divided by the number of vehicles used.

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## **AVR - AVERAGE VEHICLE RIDERSHIP**

The ratio of the number of all people traveling by any mode, including cars, buses, trains and bicycles, in a given area during a given time period to the number of cars on the road.

## **AWDT - AVERAGE WEEKDAY DAILY TRAFFIC**

The total traffic for an average weekday. An average weekday is a representative weekday computed as the mathematical average of several typical weekdays selected at random throughout the year. A typical weekday has no anomaly such as heavy traffic due to a special public event or light traffic due to inclement weather. Average Saturday, Sunday, and holiday traffic are determined the same way.

## **BASELINE**

The existing environmental conditions against which impacts of the proposed action and its alternatives can be compared.

## **BASE PERIOD**

The period between the morning and evening peak periods when transit service is generally scheduled on a constant interval. Also known as "off-peak period".

## **BASE FARE**

The price charged to one adult for one transit ride; excludes transfer charges, zone charges, express service charges, peak period surcharges and reduced fares.

## **BICYCLE PATHS**

Commonly referred to as Class I facilities with exclusive right of way, with cross flows by motorists minimized.

## **BICYCLE LANES**

Commonly referred to as Class II facilities established within the paved area of roadways for the preferential use of bicycles. Bike lane stripes are intended to promote an orderly flow of traffic by establishing specific lines of demarcation between areas reserved for bicycles and lanes to be occupied by motor vehicles.

## **BICYCLE ROUTES**

Commonly referred to as Class III facilities, designated Bicycle Routes do not provide an exclusive lane for bicycles. These facilities are established by placing Bike Route signs along the roadways to provide awareness to drivers that bicyclists may be more common on the route.

## **BICYCLE RACK**

A non-enclosed rack designed for parking and securing a bicycle.

## **BICYCLE LOCKER**

An enclosed storage facility designed to temporarily house and secure a bicycle.

## **BUDGET AUTHORITY**

A federal budgetary term that refers to legal authority given by Congress to federal agencies to make funds available for obligation or expenditure.

## **BUDGET RESOLUTION**

A federal budgetary term that refers to a concurrent resolution passed by both Houses of Congress, but not requiring the signature of the President, setting forth the congressional budget for each of five fiscal years. The budget resolution sets forth various budget total and functional allocations, and may include reconciliation instructions to designated House or Senate committees.

## **BUS (MOTORBUS)**

A rubber-tired, self-propelled, manually steered vehicle with fuel supply carried on board the vehicle. Types include advanced-design, articulated, charter, circulator, double-deck, express, feeder, intercity, medium-size, new look, sightseeing, small, standard-size, subscription, suburban, transit and van.

## **BUS, ARTICULATED**

A bus, usually 55 feet or more in length, with two connected passenger compartments that bend at the connecting point when the bus turns a corner.

## **BUS, CHARTER**

A bus, transporting a group of persons who pursuant to a common purpose and under a single contract at a fixed price have acquired the exclusive use of a bus to travel together under an itinerary.

## **BUS, CIRCULATOR**

A bus serving an area confined to a specific locale, such as a downtown area or suburban neighborhood with connections to major traffic corridors.

## **BUS, DOUBLE DECK**

A bus with two separate passenger compartments, one above the other.

## **BUS, EXPRESS**

A bus that operates a portion of the route without stops or with a limited number of stops.

## **BUS, FEEDER**

A bus service that picks up and delivers passengers to a rail rapid-transit station or express bus stop or terminal.

## **BUS, INTERCITY**

A bus with front doors only, high-backed seats, separate luggage compartments, and usually with restroom facilities, for use in high-speed long-distance service.

## **BUS, MEDIUM-SIZE**

A bus from 29 to 34 feet in length.

## **BUS, NEW LOOK**

A bus with the predominant styling and mechanical equipment common to buses manufactured between 1959 and 1978.

## **BUS, RAPID TRANSIT (BRT)**

Bus Rapid Transit can be defined as a flexible, rubber-tired rapid-transit mode that combines stations, vehicles, services, running ways, and Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) elements into an integrated system with a strong positive identity that evokes a unique image. BRT applications are designed to be appropriate to

the market they serve and their physical surroundings, and they can be incrementally implemented in a variety of environments. In brief, BRT is an integrated system of facilities, services, and amenities that collectively improves the speed, reliability, and identity of bus transit. BRT, in many respects, is a rubber-tired light-rail transit (LRT) bus with greater operating flexibility and potentially lower capital and operating costs.

## **BUS, SIGHTSEEING**

A bus adapted for sightseeing use, usually with expanded window areas.

## **BUS, SMALL**

A bus 28 feet or less in length.

## **BUS, STANDARD-SIZE**

A bus from 35 to 41 feet in length.

## **BUS, SUBSCRIPTION**

A commuter bus express service operated for a guaranteed number of patrons from a given area on a prepaid, reserved-seat basis.

## **BUS, SUBURBAN**

A bus with front doors only, normally with high-backed seats, and without luggage compartments or restroom facilities, for use in longer-distance service with relatively few stops.

## **BUS, TRANSIT**

A bus with front and center doors, normally with a rear-mounted engine, low-back seating, and without luggage compartments or restroom facilities, for use in frequent-stop service.

## **BUS, TROLLEY**

An electric, rubber-tired transit vehicle, manually steered, propelled by a motor drawing current through overhead wires from a central power source not on board the vehicle. Also known as "trolley coach" or "trackless trolley."

## **BUS LANE**

A street or highway lane intended primarily for buses, either all day or during specified periods,

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but sometimes also used by carpools meeting the requirements set out in traffic laws.

## **BUS SHELTER**

A building or other structure constructed near a bus stop for the convenience of waiting passengers to provide seating and protection from the weather.

## **BUS STOP**

A place where passengers can board or alight from the bus, usually identified by a sign.

## **BUSWAY**

(See HOV Lane)

Exclusive freeway lane for buses and carpools.

## **CAAA - CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1990**

Also known as the FCAA Federal legislation that sets national air quality standards; requires each state with areas that have not met federal air quality standards to prepare a SIP. The sweeping 1990 amendments to the CAA, sometimes referred to as CAAA, established new air quality requirements for the development of metropolitan transportation plans and programs.

## **CABLE CAR**

An electric railway operating in mixed street traffic with unpowered, individually controlled transit vehicles propelled by moving cables located below the street surface and powered by engines or motors at a central location not on board the vehicle.

## **CALTRANS - STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

The state agency that operates and maintains California's state-owned transportation facilities.

## **CALIFORNIA VEHICLE CODE**

The body of laws which regulate all facets of driving in California.

## **CAPITAL ASSISTANCE**

Financial assistance for transit capital expenses (not operating costs); such aid may originate with federal, local, or state governments.

## **CAPITAL COSTS**

Costs of long-term assets such as property, infrastructure, buildings, vehicles, etc.

## **CAPITAL REVENUES**

Monies dedicated for new projects to cover one-time costs, such as construction of roads, transit lines and facilities, or purchase of buses and rail cars.

## **CARB - CALIFORNIA AIR RESOURCES BOARD**

See ARB.

## **CARPOOL**

An arrangement where two or more people share the use and cost of privately owned automobiles in traveling to and from pre-arranged destinations together.

## **CATEGORICAL EXEMPTION**

An exemption from CEQA (see below) for a class of projects based on a finding by the Secretary for Resources that the class of projects does not have a significant effect on the environment.

## **CBD - CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT**

The downtown retail trade and commercial area of a city or an area of very high land valuation, traffic flow, and concentration of retail business offices, theaters, hotels, and services.

## **CEQA - CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT OF 1970**

The California Environmental Quality Act, California Public Resources Code Sections 21000 et seq.

## **CHARTER BUS**

See "Bus, Charter".

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## **CHP - CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL**

State law enforcement agency responsible for highway safety, among other things.

## **CIP - CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM**

The CIP is a mechanism for prioritizing and funding city-sponsored projects with an estimated cost that exceeds \$50,000. Typical CIP projects include construction/reconstruction of street, water, and sewer systems; technology infrastructure; and public parks, libraries, community centers, etc. The program also includes streetscape projects, installation of street lights and traffic signals, and the City's Neighborhood Traffic Management Program.

## **CIRCULATOR BUS**

See "Bus, Circulator".

## **CLEARANCE INTERVAL**

The length of time that the DON'T WALK indication is flashing on a pedestrian signal indication.

## **CMAQ - CONGESTION MITIGATION AND AIR QUALITY PROGRAM**

Money contained in ISTEA for projects and activities that reduce congestion and improve air quality in regions that have not yet attained federal air quality standards.

## **CMP - CONGESTION MANAGEMENT PROGRAM**

Required of every county in California with a population of 50,000 or more (including all of the SCAG 6-County area) in order to qualify for certain state and federal funds. The CMP requires annual development reporting and biennial data collection at designated intersections and roadway segments. The CMP sets performance standards for roads and public transit, and requires local jurisdictions to employ measures to meet those standards.

## **CMS**

(1) Congestion management systems; (2) Changeable message signs provide travelers

with real-time information about traffic accidents, special events, and construction activities on the route ahead. CMS is also used to direct traffic to specific routes or parking facilities.

## **CNG - COMPRESSED NATURAL GAS**

A clean-burning alternative fuel for vehicles.

## **COG - COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS**

A voluntary organization of local governments that strives for comprehensive, regional planning.

## **COLA - COST-OF-LIVING ALLOWANCE**

An increase or decrease in employees' wages or salaries made on the basis of changes in agreed-upon economic indices, usually the Consumer Price Index.

## **COLLECTIVE BARGAINING**

Negotiations between labor union representatives and employers to reach agreement on a contract describing such matters as wages, hours, and working conditions.

## **COMMITMENT**

See "Obligation".

## **COMMUTER**

A person who travels regularly between home and work or school.

## **COMMUTER RAIL**

See "Rail, Commuter".

## **COMPULSORY ARBITRATION**

Arbitration that is required by law.

## **CONCILIATION**

See "Mediation".

## **CONFORMITY**

A process in which transportation plans and spending programs are reviewed to ensure that they are consistent with federal clean air requirements; transportation projects collectively must not worsen air quality. Conformity ensures

that the planning for highway and transit systems, as a whole and over the long term, is consistent with the state air quality plans for attaining and maintaining health-based air quality standards; conformity is determined by metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs) and the U.S. Department of Transportation (U.S. DOT) and is based on whether transportation plans and programs meet the provisions of a State Implementation Plan.

## **CONNECTOR PATHWAY**

A walkway, trail, stair, or other pedestrian facility not situated along a street. This may occur as a pathway within a public right-of-way where no street has been built, in a public walkway easement on private property, or as a path in a park or other open space.

## **CONTINUOUS PATH**

In the ADA, a continuous, unobstructed pedestrian circulation path within a public sidewalk connecting pedestrian areas, elements, and facilities in the public right-of-way to accessible routes on adjacent sites. The continuous path is similar to the "Accessible Route" on private property, but is subject to different guidelines.

## **CONTRACT AUTHORITY**

A federal budgetary term that refers to a form of budget authority permitting obligations to be incurred in advance of appropriations. Advance obligations, however, have been limited by the appropriations committees with obligation limitations.

## **CONTRAFLOW LANE**

Reserved lane for buses on which the direction of bus traffic is opposite to the flow of traffic on the other lanes.

## **CORRIDOR**

A broad geographical band that follows a general directional flow connecting major sources of trips that may contain a number of streets, highways and transit route alignments.

## **CROSSING IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS**

Projects to make major changes to an intersection or intersections to improve crossing conditions for pedestrians. Examples of such improvements include elements such as curb extensions, raised crosswalks, or median refuges, as well as the installation, replacement, or modification of traffic signals.

## **CROSSTOWN**

Non-radial bus or rail service which does not enter the Central Business District (CBD).

## **CTC - CALIFORNIA TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION**

A state-level version of MTC that sets state spending priorities for highways and transit and allocates funding. Members are appointed by the governor.

## **CUMULATIVE IMPACTS**

Refers to two or more individual effects which, when considered together, are considerable or which compound or increase other environmental impacts.

(a) The individual effects may be changes resulting from a single project or a number of separate projects.

(b) The cumulative impact from several projects is the change in the environment which results from the incremental impact of the project when added to other closely related past, present, and reasonably foreseeable, probable future projects. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant projects taking place over a period of time.

## **CURB EXTENSION**

An area where the sidewalk and curb are extended into the parking lane, usually in order to shorten pedestrian crossing distance. Also called "bulb-out" or "curb bulb".

## **CURB RADIUS**

The length of the radius of the curve where a curb turns a street corner.



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## **CURB RAMP**

A combined ramp and landing to accomplish a change of level at a curb in order to provide access to pedestrians using wheelchairs.

## **CURB ZONE**

The portion of the Sidewalk Corridor that physically separates the sidewalk from the roadway.

## **DBE - DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS ENTERPRISE**

A business owned and operated by one or more socially and economically disadvantaged individuals. Socially and economically disadvantaged individuals include African Americans, Hispanic Americans, Native Americans, Asian Pacific Americans or Asian Indian Americans and any other minorities or individuals found to be disadvantaged by the Small Business Administration under Section 8(a) of the Small Business Act.

## **DEADHEAD**

The movement of a transit vehicle without passengers aboard; often to and from a garage or to and from one route to another.

## **DEDICATED FUNDING SOURCE**

A source of monies which by law is available for use only to support a specific purpose, and cannot be diverted to other uses.

## **DEIR/DEIS**

See EIR/EIS. Draft EIR/Draft EIS.

## **DEMAND RESPONSIVE**

Non fixed-route service utilizing vans or buses with passengers boarding and alighting at prearranged times at any location within the system's service area. Also called "Dial-a-Ride" (DAR).

## **DIAL-A-RIDE**

See "Demand Responsive".

## **DISCRETIONARY SPENDING**

A federal budgetary term that refers to any funds whose distribution is not automatic. Discretionary spending encompasses programs controlled by annual appropriations bills and is subject to the constraints imposed by the discretionary spending limits set in the balanced budget law.

## **DOT - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

## **DOUBLE DECK BUS**

See "Bus, Double Deck".

## **DOWNTIME**

A period during which a vehicle is inoperative because of repairs or maintenance.

## **DPM - DOWNTOWN PEOPLE MOVER**

A type of automated guideway transit vehicle operating on a loop or shuttle route within the Central Business District (CBD) of a city.

## **DWELL TIME**

The scheduled time a vehicle or train is allowed to discharge and take on passengers at a stop, including opening and closing doors.

## **EARMARK**

A federal budgetary term that refers to the specific designation by Congress that part of a more general lump-sum appropriation be used for a particular project; the earmark can be designated as a minimum and/or maximum dollar amount.

## **EA - ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

A concise public document that a Federal agency prepares under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to provide sufficient evidence and analysis to determine whether a proposed agency action would require preparation of an environmental impact statement (EIS) or a finding of no significant impact. A Federal agency may also prepare an EA to aid its compliance with NEPA when no EIS is necessary or to facilitate preparation of an EIS when one is necessary. An EA must include

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brief discussions of the need for the proposal, alternatives, environmental impacts of the proposed action and alternatives, and a list of agencies and persons consulted. [See finding of no significant impact, environmental impact statement, and National Environmental Policy Act.]

## **EIR - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT**

A detailed statement prepared under CEQA describing and analyzing the significant environmental effects of a project and discussing ways to mitigate or avoid the effects.

(a) Draft EIR means an EIR containing the information specified in Sections 15122 through 15131 of the California Code.

(b) Final EIR means an EIR containing the information contained in the draft EIR, comments either verbatim or in summary received in the review process, a list of persons commenting, and the response of the Lead Agency to the comments received. The final EIR is discussed in detail in Section 15132 of the California Code.

## **EIS - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

The detailed written statement that is required by section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) for a proposed major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. The statement includes, among other information, discussions of the environmental impacts of the proposed action and all reasonable alternatives, adverse environmental effects that can not be avoided should the proposal be implemented, the relationship between short-term uses of the human environment and enhancement of long-term productivity, and any irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources.

## **EJ - ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE**

The fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. Fair treatment means that no group of people,

including racial, ethnic, or socioeconomic groups, should bear a disproportionate share of the negative environmental consequences resulting from industrial, municipal, and commercial operations or the execution of Federal, state, local, and tribal programs and policies. Executive Order 12898 directs federal agencies to make achieving environmental justice part of their missions by identifying and addressing disproportionately high and adverse effects of agency programs, policies, and activities on minority and low-income populations. (See minority population and low-income population.)

## **ETC - EMPLOYEE TRANSPORTATION COORDINATOR**

Someone designated by a business or organization to assist its workers with forming carpools and vanpools, plotting their commute by public transit, and the like.

## **ETHANOL**

An alternative fuel; a liquid alcohol fuel with vapor heavier than air; produced from agricultural products such as corn, grain, and sugar cane.

## **EXCLUSIVE RIGHT-OF-WAY**

A highway or other facility that can only be used by buses or other transit vehicles.

## **EXPRESS BUS**

See "Bus, Express".

## **FAA - FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION**

## **FARE BOX RECOVERY RATIO**

Measure of the proportion of operating expenses covered by passenger fares; found by dividing fare box revenue by total operating expenses for each mode and/or systemwide.

## **FARE BOX REVENUE**

Value of cash, tickets, tokens and pass receipts given by passengers as payment for rides; excludes charter revenue.

## **FARE ELASTICITY**

The extent to which ridership responds to fare increases or decreases.

## **FARE STRUCTURE**

The system set up to determine how much is to be paid by various passengers using a transit vehicle at any given time. In addition to base fares, most transit operators provide discounts for seniors and persons with disabilities. The Federal Government requires recipients of federal funding to provide discounts of a minimum of 50% of the base fare during non-peak periods to seniors and persons with disabilities.

## **FCR - FLEXIBLE CONGESTION RELIEF**

A state-directed funding program that applies state and federal dollars to local and regional transportation projects that ease traffic congestion, regardless of mode.

## **FEEDER BUS**

See "Bus, Feeder".

## **FETSIM - FUEL-EFFICIENT TRAFFIC SIGNAL MANAGEMENT**

State-provided financial fuel for local traffic signal coordination projects.

## **FHWA - FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION**

## **FIXED COST**

An indirect cost that remains relatively constant, irrespective of the level of operational activity.

## **FIXED GUIDEWAY SYSTEM**

A system of vehicles that can operate only on its own guideway constructed for that purpose (e.g., rapid rail, light rail). Federal usage in funding legislation also includes exclusive right-of-way bus operations, trolley coaches and ferryboats as "fixed guideway" transit.

## **FIXED ROUTE**

Service provided on a repetitive, fixed-schedule basis along a specific route with vehicles

stopping to pick up and deliver passengers to specific locations; each fixed-route trip serves the same origins and destinations, unlike demand-responsive and taxicabs.

## **FIXED-TIME SIGNAL**

A signal that operates on a regular fixed cycle and has no actuated phases.

## **FLARE**

The sloped transition between the curb and sidewalk that helps prevent pedestrians from tripping over an abrupt change in level.

## **FLEXIBLE FUNDING**

Federal funds which can be used for highway, transit or other transportation projects, as decided by regional Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) and state governments. Examples of such funds are the Surface Transportation Program (STP) and the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ) fund.

## **FRINGE PARKING**

An area for parking usually located outside the Central Business District (CBD) and most often used by suburban residents who work or shop downtown.

## **FTA - FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION**

## **FISCAL YEAR**

The yearly accounting period for Pasadena which begins July 1 and ends on the following June 30. The fiscal year is designated by the calendar year in which it ends (e.g., FY 05 is from July 1, 2004 to June 30, 2005).

## **FONSI (FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT)**

A public document issued by a Federal agency briefly presenting the reasons why an action for which the agency has prepared an environmental assessment has no potential to have a significant effect on the human environment and, thus, will not require preparation of an environmental impact

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statement. (See environmental assessment and environmental impact statement.)

## **FSP - FREEWAY SERVICE PATROL**

(See Incident Management)

## **FULLY-ACTUATED SIGNAL**

A signal where all signal phases are actuated (see "Actuated Signal").

## **FURNISHINGS ZONE**

A linear portion of the Sidewalk Corridor, adjacent to the curb that contains elements such as street trees, signal poles, utility poles, street lights, controller boxes, hydrants, traffic signs, street signs, parking signs, parking meters, driveway aprons, planting strip, or street furniture.

## **GENERAL PLAN**

A broad collection of goals, policies, and objectives adopted by the City Council that is intended to inspire, guide, and direct growth in the City.

## **GIS - GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM**

## **GPS - GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM**

## **GRAVITY MODEL**

See Travel Demand

## **GROWTH MANAGEMENT**

A longer-term tool for action against traffic problems through comprehensive land-use planning and policies.

## **GSM - GLOBAL SYSTEM FOR MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS**

## **GUTTER**

The trough that runs between the curb or curb ramp and the street.

## **HAR - HIGHWAY ADVISORY RADIO**

## **HCM - HIGHWAY CAPACITY MANUAL**

## **HCS - HIGHWAY CAPACITY SOFTWARE**

## **HEADWAY**

Time interval between vehicles moving in the same direction on a particular route.

## **HEAVY RAIL**

See "Rail, Heavy".

## **HIGH PEDESTRIAN USE AREAS**

Areas within  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile of land uses such as commercial, hotel, and public facilities that attract high volumes of pedestrian activity.

## **HIGH SPEED RAIL**

See "Rail, High Speed".

## **HIGHWAY TRUST FUND**

The federal trust fund established by the Highway Revenue Act of 1956; this fund has two accounts — the Highway Account and the Mass Transit Account. Trust fund revenues are derived from federal highway-user taxes and fees such as motor fuel taxes; trust fund uses and expenditures are determined by law.

## **HORIZONTAL ALIGNMENT**

The horizontal alignment of a highway, railway, or transit guideway represents the projection of the facility on a horizontal plane.

## **HOV - HIGH-OCCUPANCY-VEHICLE LANE**

The technical term for a carpool lane, commuter lane or diamond lane.

## **ICC - INTELLIGENT CRUISE CONTROL**

(See AVCS)

## **INCIDENT MANAGEMENT**

Systematical monitoring of traffic flow on transportation systems that provides useful

information for identifying and responding to traffic incidents.

## **IS - INITIAL STUDY**

A preliminary analysis prepared by the Lead Agency to determine whether an EIR or a Negative Declaration must be prepared, or to identify the significant environmental effects to be analyzed in an EIR. Use of the Initial Study is discussed in Article 5, commencing with Section 15060 of the California Code.

## **INTERMODAL**

Those issues or activities which involve or affect more than one mode of transportation including transportation connections, choices, cooperation, and coordination of various modes. Also known as "multimodal." The term "mode" is used to refer to and to distinguish from each other the various forms of transportation such as automobile, transit, ship, bicycle, and walking. Intermodal refers specifically to the connections between modes, whereas multimodal may refer to a system or corridor that supports various travel modes.

## **INTERSECTION**

The area of a roadway created when two or more public roadways join together at any angle.

## **ISTEA - INTERMODAL SURFACE TRANSPORTATION EFFICIENCY ACT**

Pronounced "Ice Tea," this landmark \$155 billion federal legislation, signed into law in December 1991, calls for broad changes in the way transportation decisions are made. ISTEA emphasizes diversity and balance of modes, as well as the preservation of existing systems before construction of new facilities.

## **ITE - INSTITUTE OF TRANSPORTATION ENGINEERS**

## **ITS**

(1) Intelligent Transportation Systems: The term refers to a wide range of advanced electronics and communications technology applied to roads and vehicles designed to improve safety and productivity.

(2) Institute of Transportation Studies, University of California. The stated goal of this multicampus research unit is to "improve the way transportation is organized, managed, and maintained." Projects cover transportation policy, new technology (see PATH), safety, traffic management, infrastructure, and freight and logistics.

## **IVHS - INTELLIGENT VEHICLE- HIGHWAY SYSTEM**

## **IVRG - IN-VEHICLE ROUTE GUIDANCE**

## **JITNEY**

Privately owned, small or medium-sized vehicle usually operated on a fixed route but not on a fixed schedule.

## **JOINT DEVELOPMENT**

Ventures undertaken by the public and private sectors for development of land. Joint ventures are commonly used around transit stations or stops.

## **KINEMATICS**

The study of motion irrespective of the forces that cause it.

## **KINETICS**

The study of motion that accounts for the forces that cause it.

## **KISS AND RIDE**

A place where commuters are driven and dropped off at a station to board a public transportation vehicle.

## **LANDING**

The level area at the top (or bottom) of a curb ramp.

## **LAYOVER TIME**

Time built into a schedule between arrival at the end of a route and the departure for the return trip, used for the recovery of delays and preparation for the return trip.

## **LEAD AGENCY (CEQA TERM)**

The public agency which has the principal responsibility for carrying out or approving a project. The Lead Agency will decide whether an EIR or Negative Declaration will be required for the project and will cause the document to be prepared. Criteria for determining which agency will be the Lead Agency per CEQA are contained in Section 15051 of the California Code.

## **LIGHT RAIL**

See LRT.

## **LNG - LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS**

An alternative fuel; a natural gas cooled to below its boiling point of -260 degrees Fahrenheit so that it becomes a liquid; stored in a vacuum bottle-type container at very low temperatures and under moderate pressure. LNG vapor is lighter than air.

## **LOAD FACTOR**

The ratio of passengers actually carried versus the total passenger capacity of a vehicle.

## **LOS - LEVEL OF SERVICE**

A report card that rates traffic flow from A (far below capacity) through F (at or above capacity), and compares actual or projected traffic volume with the maximum capacity of the intersection or road in question.

## **LOW PEDESTRIAN USE AREAS**

Residential neighborhoods and areas outside of Pasadena's commercial/retail core which have a lower intensity of pedestrian use.

## **LRT - LIGHT-RAIL TRANSIT**

Fixed guideway transportation mode that typically operates on city streets and draws its electric power from overhead wires; includes streetcars, trolley cars, and tramways. Differs from heavy rail, which has a separated right of way and includes commuter and intercity rail, in that it has lighter passenger capacity per hour and more closely spaced stops.

## **LRV - LIGHT-RAIL VEHICLE**

An alternative name for "streetcar".

## **MAGLEV - MAGNETIC LEVITATION**

This technology permits trains to move at high speed above a guideway on a cushion of air generated by magnetic force.

## **MASS TRANSIT**

See "Public Transportation."

## **MASS TRANSPORTATION**

See "Public Transportation."

## **MBE - MINORITY BUSINESS ENTERPRISE**

A business owned and operated by one or more individuals who are defined as minorities under U.S. Department of Transportation regulations. See also "disadvantaged business enterprise."

## **MDBF - MEAN DISTANCE BETWEEN FAILURES**

The average distance in miles that a transit vehicle travels before failure of a vital component forces removal of that vehicle from service.

## **MEDIAN REFUGE ISLAND**

A refuge island located between vehicle travel lanes.

## **MEDIUM-SIZE BUS**

See "Bus, Medium-Size."

## **METHANOL**

An alternative fuel; a liquid alcohol fuel with vapor heavier than air; primarily produced from natural gas.

## **METRO**

See MTA

## **METROPOLITAN RAILWAY**

See "Rail, Heavy."

## **MIDBLOCK CROSSING**

A crossing treatment that occurs between intersections.

## **MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION**

A negative declaration prepared for a project when the initial study has identified potentially significant effects on the environment, but (1) revisions in the project plans or proposals made by, or agreed to by, the applicant before the proposed negative declaration and initial study are released for public review would avoid the effects or mitigate the effects to a point where clearly no significant effect on the environment would occur; and (2) there is no substantial evidence in light of the whole record before the public agency that the project, as revised, may have a significant effect on the environment.

## **MOBILITY ELEMENT**

Transportation Element of the General Plan for the City of Pasadena.

## **MODAL SPLIT**

A term which compares the usage of various forms of transportation. Frequently used to describe the percentage of people using private automobiles as opposed to the percentage using public transportation.

## **MODEL**

An analytical tool (often mathematical) used by transportation planners to assist in making forecasts of land use, economic activity, or travel activity, and their effects on the quality of resources such as land, air and water.

## **MONORAIL**

An electric railway in which a rail car or train of cars is suspended from or straddles a guideway formed by a single beam or rail. Most monorails are either heavy rail or automated guideway systems.

## **MPO - METROPOLITAN PLANNING ORGANIZATION**

A federally required transportation planning body responsible for the RTP and the TIP in its region; the governor designates an MPO in

every urbanized area with a population of over 50,000. The Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) is the MPO for Pasadena.

## **MTA - LOS ANGELES COUNTY METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY**

Recently renamed to Metro.

## **MTS - METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM**

This is an integrated, multimodal transportation system consisting of major highways, arterials, bikeways, and transit routes used to move people and goods around a region.

## **MULTIMODAL**

Refers to the availability of multiple transportation options, especially within a system or corridor. A multimodal approach to transportation planning focuses on the most efficient way of getting people or goods from place to place, including trucks, trains, bicycles, automobiles, airplanes, buses, boats, or foot.

## **MUTCD**

Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices, a publication of the Federal Highway Administration that establishes a national standard for traffic control.

## **NAAQS - NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS**

Standards defining the highest allowable levels of certain pollutants in the ambient air (i.e., the outdoor air to which the public has access). Because the Environmental Protection Agency must establish the criteria for setting these standards, the regulated pollutants are called *criteria* pollutants. Criteria pollutants include sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, ozone, lead, and two size classes of particulate matter: less than 10 micrometers (0.0004 inch) in diameter, and less than 2.5 micrometers (0.0001 inch) in diameter. Primary standards are established to protect public health; secondary standards are established to protect public welfare (e.g., visibility, crops, animals, buildings).

## **NARC - NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REGIONAL COUNCILS**

The nationwide organization for MPO's, COG's and other such entities; based in Washington, D.C.

## **NEGATIVE DECLARATION**

A written statement by the Lead Agency briefly describing the reasons that a proposed project, not exempt from CEQA, will not have a significant effect on the environment and therefore does not require the preparation of an EIR. The contents of a Negative Declaration are described in Section 15071 of the California Code.

## **NEPA - NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT OF 1969**

NEPA is the basic national charter for protection of the environment. It establishes policy, sets goals (in Section 101), and provides means (in Section 102) for carrying out the policy. Section 102(2) contains [action-forcing] provisions to ensure that Federal agencies follow the letter and spirit of the Act. For major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment, Section 102(2)(C) of NEPA requires Federal agencies to prepare a detailed statement that includes the environmental impacts of the proposed action and other specified information.

## **NEW LOOK BUS**

See "Bus, New Look".

## **NEW START**

Federal funding granted under Section 3(i) of the Federal Transit Act (formerly known as the Urban Mass Transportation Act). These discretionary funds are made available for construction of a new fixed guideway system or extension of any existing fixed guideway system based on cost-effectiveness, alternatives analysis results, and the degree of local financial commitment.

## **NHS - NATIONAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM**

An approximately 155,000-mile network called for in the Intermodal Surface Transportation

Efficiency Act to provide an interconnected system of principal routes to serve major travel destinations and population centers. The NHS is expected to be designated by Congress in 1995.

## **NONATTAINMENT AREA**

An area that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has designated as not meeting (i.e., not being in attainment of) one or more of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, ozone, lead, and particulate matter. An area may be in attainment for some pollutants, but not for others. [See attainment area and National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).]

## **NOTICE OF COMPLETION**

A brief notice filed with the State Office of Planning Research (OPR) by a Lead Agency as soon as it has completed a draft EIR and is prepared to send out copies for review. The contents of this notice are explained in Section 15085 of the California Code.

## **NOTICE OF DETERMINATION**

A brief notice to be filed by a public agency after it approves or determines to carry out a project which is subject to the requirements of CEQA.

## **NOTICE OF EXEMPTION**

A brief notice which may be filed by a public agency after it has decided to carry out or approve a project and has determined that the project is exempt from CEQA as being ministerial, categorically exempt, an emergency, or subject to another exemption from CEQA. Such a notice may also be filed by an applicant where such a determination has been made by a public agency which must approve the project.

## **NOTICE OF PREPARATION**

A brief notice sent by a Lead Agency to notify the Responsible Agencies, Trustee Agencies, and involved federal agencies that the Lead Agency plans to prepare an EIR for the project. The purpose of the notice is to solicit guidance from those agencies as to the scope and content of the environmental information to be included in the EIR.



## **NTS - NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM**

An intermodal system consisting of all forms of transportation in a unified, interconnected manner to reduce energy consumption and air pollution while promoting economic development and supporting the Nation's preeminent position in international commerce. The NTS includes the National Highway System (NHS), public transportation, and access to ports and airports.

### **OBLIGATION**

A federal budgetary term that refers to a binding agreement that will result in an outlay; an agreement by the federal government to pay for goods or services immediately or at some future time when the goods or services are delivered. Also known as a "commitment."

### **OBLIGATION LIMITATION**

A federal budgetary term that refers to a limit placed in appropriations bills on the amount of federal assistance that may be obligated during a specified time period. It does not affect the scheduled apportionment or allocation of funds; it just controls the rate at which these funds may be used.

### **OBSTRUCTION-FREE AREA**

At a street corner, the space between the curb and the lines created by extending the property line (or the line of a public walkway easement) to the curb face, in which no obstructions to pedestrian movement should be located.

### **OFF-PEAK PERIOD**

Periods of the day when travel activity is generally lower. Also called "base period."

### **OPERATING ASSISTANCE**

Financial assistance for transit operating expenses (not capital costs); such aid may originate with federal, local, or state governments.

### **OPERATING DEFICIT**

The sum of all operating expenses minus operating revenues.

## **OPERATING EXPENSE**

Monies paid in salaries, wages, materials, supplies, and equipment in order to maintain equipment and buildings, operate vehicles, rent equipment and facilities, and settle claims.

## **OPERATING REVENUE**

Monies used to fund general, day-to-day costs of running transportation systems. For transit, costs include fuel, salaries and replacement parts; for roads, operating costs involve maintaining pavement, roadway repairs, labor costs, etc..

## **OUTLAY**

A federal budgetary term that refers to a payment made to meet an obligation; the point at which an actual payment of money is made.

## **PARALLEL CURB RAMP**

ADA term for the element described in this guide as a "dropped landing", in which the sidewalk ramps down to a landing at street level. Used only where constraints prevent accommodating a standard curb ramp.

## **PARATRANSIT**

Comparable transportation service required by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990 for individuals with disabilities who are unable to use fixed-route transportation systems.

## **PARK AND RIDE LOT**

Designated parking areas for automobile drivers who then board transit vehicles from these locations.

## **PARKING CONTROL**

The use of meters, signs, or curb markings to indicate where parking is and is not allowed.

## **PARTICULATE TRAP**

A filter which removes a portion of the particulates (solids soot, etc.) from a vehicle's exhaust stream and generally includes a regenerative unit and associated control system to burn the collected solids.

# Pasadena Pedestrian Plan

For a livable & walkable community

## **PASSENGER MILES**

The total number of miles traveled by passengers on transit vehicles; determined by multiplying the number of unlinked passenger trips times the average length of their trips.

## **PATH - (CALIFORNIA) PARTNERS FOR ADVANCED TRANSIT AND HIGHWAYS**

A leading research and development program for IVHS, sponsored by Caltrans and managed by ITS-Berkeley. Research is carried out by public and private academic institutions across the state.

## **PATHWAY**

A pedestrian walkway other than a standard sidewalk.

## **PASADENA DOT OR PDOT**

Pasadena Department of Transportation

## **PEAK PERIOD**

Morning and afternoon time periods when transit riding is heaviest.

## **PEAK/BASE RATIO**

The number of vehicles operating for passenger service during the peak period divided by the number operated during the base period.

## **PEDESTRIAN**

A person afoot; a person operating a pushcart; a person riding on, or pulling a coaster wagon, scooter, tricycle, bicycle with wheels less than 14 inches in diameter, or a similar conveyance, or on roller skates, skateboard, wheelchair, or a baby in a carriage.

## **PEDESTRIAN ACCESS TO TRANSIT PROJECTS**

Projects to plan and construct improvements that enhance access to transit. Examples of these improvements include sidewalks, crossing improvements, and curb extensions with enhanced amenities at transit stops.

## **PEDESTRIAN CONNECTION**

A sidewalk, pathway, trail, or other pedestrian facility not situated along a street. This may occur as a walkway within a public right-of-way where no street has been built, in a public walkway easement on private property, Or as a trail in a park or other open space.

## **PERPENDICULAR CURB RAMP**

ADA term for a curb ramp in which the slope of the ramp is generally perpendicular to the line of the curb. This guide uses the term "curb ramp" to refer to such elements. See also "Parallel Curb Ramp" and "Dropped Landing".

## **PMS - PAVEMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

Computer-assisted scheduling program for preventative maintenance of roadway surfaces

## **PROPANE**

An alternative fuel; a liquid petroleum gas (LPG), with vapor heavier than air, which is stored under moderate pressure; produced as a by-product of natural gas and oil production.

## **PUBLIC STAIR**

A public facility of more than three steps, either in public right-of-way or a public walkway easement, for the use of the public.

## **PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION**

Transportation by bus, rail, or other conveyance, either publicly or privately owned, which provides to the public general or special service on a regular and continuing basis. Also known as "mass transportation," "mass transit" and "transit".

## **PUBLIC WALKWAY EASEMENT**

An easement granted by a property owner to the City of the purpose of providing public access to pedestrians. Construction and maintenance of the sidewalk or walkway facilities in the easement is the responsibility of the adjacent property owner, just as it is with walkways in the right-of-way.