

RAIL, COMMUTER

Railroad local and regional passenger train operations between a central city, its suburbs and/or another central city. It may be either locomotive-hauled or self-propelled, and is characterized by multi-trip tickets, specific station-to-station fares, railroad employment practices and usually only one or two stations in the central business district. Also known as "suburban rail."

RAIL, HEAVY

An electric railway with the capacity for a "heavy volume" of traffic and characterized by exclusive rights-of-way, multi-car trains, high speed and rapid acceleration, sophisticated signaling and high platform loading. Also known as "Rapid Rail."

RAIL, HIGH SPEED

A rail transportation system with exclusive right-of-way which serves densely traveled corridors at speeds of 124 miles per hour (200 km/h) and greater.

RAIL, LIGHT

An electric railway with a "light volume" traffic capacity compared to heavy rail. Light rail may use shared or exclusive rights-of-way, high or low platform loading and multi-car trains or single cars. Also known as "streetcar," "trolley car" and "tramway".

RAPID TRANSIT

Rail or motorbus transit service operating completely separate from all modes of transportation on an exclusive right-of-way.

RECESSION

A federal budgetary term that refers to the cancellation, in whole or in part, of budget authority previously granted by Congress.

REFUGE ISLAND

A raised island in the roadway that separates a crosswalk into discrete legs and provides a refuge for crossing pedestrians.

REVERSE COMMUTING

Movement in a direction opposite the main flow of traffic, such as from the central city to a suburb during the morning peak period.

RIDESHARING

A form of transportation, other than public transit, in which more than one person shares the use of the vehicle, such as a van or car, to make a trip. Also known as "carpooling" or "vanpooling".

RIDERSHIP

The number of rides taken by people using a public transportation system in a given time period.

RIGHT-OF-WAY

An easement held by the City over land owned by the adjacent property owners that allows the City to exercise control over the surface and above and below the ground of the right-of-way. Property owners are typically responsible for the construction of transportation improvements adjacent to their property. The City maintains the street, while the property owner is responsible for maintaining the sidewalk.

ROLLING STOCK

The vehicles used in a transit system, including buses and rail cars.

ROUTE MILES

The total number of miles included in a fixed-route transit system network.

ROW OR R.O.W.

See "Right-Of-Way".

RTP - REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION PLAN

A blueprint to guide the region's transportation development for a 20-year period. Updated every two years, it is based on projections of growth and travel demand coupled with financial projections.

Pasadena Pedestrian Plan

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RTPA - REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION PLANNING AGENCY

A state designated agency responsible for preparing the RTP and RTIP; administering TDA and other tasks.

RUNNING GRADE

The slope of the sidewalk or roadway along the line of travel.

SCAG - SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

A six-county planning and coordinating agency that deals with transportation, water quality, housing, and land use. Also reviews and comments on applications for a variety of federal and state assistance programs.

SEMI-ACTUATED SIGNALS

Signals where only some phases (usually the side street) are actuated (see "Actuated Signals").

SEPARATED SIDEWALK

A sidewalk separated from the curb by linear planting strip which may include lawn or groundcover and street trees (see "Detached Sidewalk").

SEQUESTRATION

A federal budgetary term that refers to the permanent cancellation of budget authority.

SHUTTLE

A public or private vehicle that travels back and forth over a particular route, especially a short route or one that provides connections between transportation systems, employment centers, etc.

SIDEWALK

An improved facility intended to provide for pedestrian movement; usually, but not always, located in the public right-of-way adjacent to a roadway. Typically constructed of concrete.

SIDEWALK CORRIDOR

The area located within the public right-of-way between the curb line of a street or roadway edge and the property line at the edge of right-of-way.

SIGHTSEEING BUS

See "Bus, Sightseeing".

SIP - STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Metropolitan areas prepare local and regional SIP's showing steps they plan to take to meet federal air quality standards (outlined in the CAA). Several SIP's make up the statewide plan for cleaning up the air, also known as a SIP.

SLIP LANE

A lane provided for ease of right-hand turns at the intersection of arterial streets. In new construction, this is often accomplished by the use of a large turning radius and an intermediate refuge island for pedestrian crossings.

SMALL BUS

See "Bus, Small".

SOV - SINGLE-OCCUPANT VEHICLE

A vehicle with one occupant, the driver, who is sometimes referred to as a "drive alone."

STANDARD-SIZE BUS

See "Bus, Standard-Size."

STIP - STATE TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

STREET VACATION

The process of vacating the public right-of-way, the control of which reverts to the underlying property owners unless the City retains a Public Walkway Easement.

STREETCAR

See "Rail, Light."

SUBSCRIPTION BUS

See "Bus, Subscription."

SUBURBAN RAIL

See "Rail, Commuter."

SUBWAY

See "Rail, Heavy."

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION

An act appropriating funds in addition to those in an annual appropriation act because the need for funds is too urgent to be postponed until enactment of the next regular appropriation act.

TACTILE WARNING

A surface treatment, usually at a curb ramp or any unexpected edge such as a rail platform, that can be detected with a cane by a person with vision impairment.

"T" INTERSECTION

An intersection where one street ends at a through street, forming an intersection shaped like the letter "T".

TCM - TRANSPORTATION CONTROL MEASURE

A strategy to reduce traffic volumes and congestion in order to decrease auto emissions and resulting air pollution. Examples of TCM's include incident management, new or increased transit service, or a program to promote carpools and vanpools.

TDA - TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT ACT

State law enacted in 1971. TDA funds are generated from a tax of one-quarter of one percent on all retail sales in each county. They are collected by the state for projects and programs within the county of origin, including transit, paratransit, bicycle and pedestrian purposes. Under certain circumstances, TDA funds may be used for streets and roads in non-urban areas.

TDM - TRANSPORTATION DEMAND MANAGEMENT

Low-cost ways to reduce demand by automobiles on the transportation system such as programs to promote telecommuting, flextime, and ridesharing.

TEA - TRANSPORTATION ENHANCEMENT ACTIVITIES

An ISTEA-created funding category. Ten percent of STP monies must be set aside for projects that enhance the compatibility of transportation facilities with their surroundings.

THROUGH PEDESTRIAN ZONE

A linear portion of the Sidewalk Corridor which contains no obstructions, openings, or other impediments that would prevent or discourage movement by pedestrians.

TIERING

Refers to the coverage of general matters in broader EIR's (such as on general plans or policy statements) with subsequent narrower EIR's or ultimately site-specific EIR's incorporating by reference the general discussions and concentrating solely on the issues specific to the EIR subsequently prepared. Tiering is appropriate when the sequence of EIR's is:

(a) From a general plan, policy, or program EIR to a program, plan, or policy EIR of lesser scope or to a site-specific EIR;

(b) From an EIR on a specific action at an early stage to a subsequent EIR or a supplement to an EIR at a later stage. Tiering in such cases is appropriate when it helps the Lead Agency to focus on the issues which are ripe for decision and exclude from consideration issues already decided or not yet ripe.

TIP - TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

This is primarily a spending plan for federal funding expected to flow to the region from all sources for transportation projects of all types.

TMA - TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION

A voluntary group set up by employers or other entities to reduce vehicle trips within certain areas.

TMP - TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

TMC - TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT CENTER

TOC - TRAFFIC OPERATIONS CENTER

TOS - TRAFFIC OPERATIONS SYSTEM

TRB - TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH BOARD

TRACKLESS TROLLEY

See "Bus, Trolley."

TRAMWAY

See "Rail, Light."

TRANSFER CENTER

A fixed location where passengers transfer from one route or vehicle to another.

TRANSIT

See "Public Transportation."

TRANSIT BUS

See "Bus, Transit."

TRO - TRIP REDUCTION ORDINANCE

This regulation is to limit the number of SOV users in order to stanch polluting emissions. Aimed at employers, TRO's have been enacted by local governments in response to CMP requirements, which vary from county to county.

TROLLEY BUS

See "Bus, Trolley."

TROLLEY CAR

See "Rail, Light."

TROLLEY COACH

See "Bus, Trolley."

TRUST FUNDS

Funds collected and used by the federal government for carrying out specific purposes and programs according to terms of a trust agreement or statute, such as the Social Security and highway trust funds. Trust funds are administered by the government in a fiduciary capacity and are not available for the general purposes of the government. See "Dedicated Funding Source".

TSM - TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT

Alternative improvements to roadway widening that increase the efficiency of a transportation system, including intersection signalization, traffic signal synchronization, changeable message signs, etc.

UMTA - URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION

See "Federal Transit Administration (FTA)."

UZA - URBANIZED AREA

An U.S. Bureau of Census-designated area of 50,000 or more inhabitants consisting of a central city or two adjacent cities plus surrounding densely settled territory, but excluding the rural portion of cities.

U.S. DOT - UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

The federal cabinet-level agency with responsibility for highways, mass transit, aviation, and ports; headed by the Secretary of Transportation. The DOT includes the Federal Highway Administration and the Federal Transit Administration, among others.

VACATION

See "Street Vacation".

VANPOOL

An arrangement in which a group of passengers share the use and cost of a van in traveling to and from pre-arranged destinations together.

VARIABLE COST

A cost that varies in relation to the level of operational activity.

VFV - VARIABLE FUEL VEHICLE

Also known as "Flexible Vehicle". This kind of vehicle can run on gasoline along with less polluting alternative fuels such as CNG.

VMT - VEHICLE MILES TRAVELED

WALKWAY

A pedestrian facility, whether in the public right-of-way or on private property, which is provided for the benefit and use of the public.

WBE - WOMEN'S BUSINESS

ENTERPRISE

A business owned and operated by one or more women.

WTS - WOMEN'S TRANSPORTATION

SEMINAR

ZONE FARES

A system of fares where a transit system's service area is divided into zones within which specified rates or fares apply.

PASADENA PEDESTRIAN PLAN
VOLUME I

APPENDIX E

ADDITIONAL RESOURCE MATERIALS

1. ADDITIONAL RESOURCE MATERIALS

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Cervero, Robert and Roger Gorham, "Commuting in Transit Versus Automobile Neighborhoods." *Journal of the American Planning Association* (no. 2, 1995) p. 210-224.

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Portland Pedestrian Design Guide. City of Portland, Ore. Pedestrian Transportation program. 1998.

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WalkBoston. Community Walking Resource Guide. State of Massachusetts Highway Department, 1996.

Washington State Department of Transportation. Pedestrian Facilities Guidebook: Incorporating Pedestrians into Washington's Transportation System. Prepared by OTAK. Olympic, Washington, 1997.

10 Steps for Parents, Make Physical Activity Easy" Fact Sheet. Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service. January 2002 (www.fns.usda.gov/tn).

2. ADDITIONAL WEB RESOURCES

America Walks: www.americawalks.org

California Safe Routes to School Initiative:
www.dhs.cahwnet.gov/routes2school/

Center for Livable Communities. www.lgc.org/center/

International Walk to School Day: www.iwalktoschool.org/

National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Nutrition, and Physical Activity: www.cdc.gov/needphp/dnpa/index/htm

National Center for Bicycling and Walking: www.bikewalk.org/

Pedestrian and Bicycle Information Center: www.walkinginfo.org/

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation: www.rwjg.org/