

APPENDIX E

**GLOSSARY OF
FREQUENTLY 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.

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.)

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.

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, 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.

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".

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".

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.

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.

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.

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

Nonfixed-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 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.

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

FSP - FREEWAY SERVICE PATROL

(See Incident Management)

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**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 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.

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.

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.

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.

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."

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 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".

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.

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.

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.

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.

RTPA - REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION PLANNING AGENCY

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

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.

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.

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.

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**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.

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.

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.

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**WBE - WOMEN'S BUSINESS ENTERPRISE****WTS - WOMEN'S TRANSPORTATION SEMINAR**

A business owned and operated by one or more women.

ZONE FARES

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