

Appendix F:
Glossary

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Glossary of Transportation Terms,
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2050 Regional Transportation Plan

Glossary of Transportation Terms, Abbreviations, and Acronyms

2050 Regional Growth Forecast

The 2050 Regional Growth Forecast was accepted for use in planning studies by the SANDAG Board of Directors in 2010. The forecast is based on the General and Community Plans of each of the region's 19 jurisdictions.

ADA

Americans with Disabilities Act: The federal civil rights legislation for disabled people that was passed in 1990; it requires public transportation systems to be more fully accessible; includes the provision of paratransit service.

Active Transportation

Active Transportation includes any method of travel that is human-powered, but most commonly refers to walking and bicycling.

ADT

Average Daily Traffic: The average number of vehicles that travel on a given roadway in a 24-hour period on a weekday.

Air Cargo

Revenue-producing items in domestic or international air commerce, composed of freight, express, and mail, but excluding passenger baggage.

Air Carrier

An aviation operator that provides regular round-trips per week between two or more points, and publishes flight schedules that specify the times, days of the week, and places between which such flights are performed; or that transports mail by air pursuant to a contract with the U.S. Postal Service.

Alternative Transportation Fuels

Low polluting fuels that are used to propel a vehicle, in place of petroleum-based gasoline or diesel fuels. Examples include biodiesel, electricity, ethanol, propane, compressed natural gas, and liquid natural gas.

Amtrak

The National Railroad Passenger Corporation, or Amtrak, is the nation's intercity passenger rail provider. Amtrak operates trains in partnership with 15 states and four commuter rail agencies.

Annual Service Miles

The number of miles that all transit vehicles travel each year in scheduled transit service operations, or when carrying passengers in door-to-door transit service.

APCD

Air Pollution Control District: The APCD is a government agency that regulates sources of air pollution within San Diego County. The County Board of Supervisors sits as the Air Pollution Control Board.

Apportionment

A federal budgetary term that refers to a statutorily prescribed division of assigned funds. It is based on formulas prescribed by law.

APS

Alternative Planning Strategy: Senate Bill 375 (SB 375) provides that if the sustainable communities strategy falls short of meeting the regional greenhouse gas reduction targets from passenger vehicles, the region must prepare an "alternative planning strategy" that, if implemented, would meet the targets.

ArInfo

A geographic information system (GIS) that can be used to maintain, manipulate, and display transportation, land use, and demographic data.

Arterial

Streets with traffic lights that serve primarily to carry traffic through an area as quickly and efficiently as possible.

Arterial Rapid Transit (also known as Rapid Bus)

Provides rapid and frequent transit service along arterials that use signal priority and queue jumper lanes at major intersections.

Arterial Management System

A hardware and software system that enables local agencies to coordinate the timing of traffic signals across jurisdictional boundaries; optimize the flow of traffic on regionally significant arterials; manage traffic caused by special events and major accidents; and coordinate arterial signals with freeway ramps, transit service, and rail grade-crossings.

Auxiliary Lane

An additional freeway lane between adjacent interchanges that improves the weaving conflicts between exiting and entering vehicles.

AVL

Automated Vehicle Location: A transportation device that uses the coordinates from earth-orbit satellites to determine the precise location of a vehicle on the earth's surface. AVL is used to manage taxi, bus, and commercial vehicle fleet operations.

Bikeway Classifications

As defined by the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices:

- Class I Bike Path: A paved shared-use path within an exclusive right of way
- Class II Bike Lane: Signed and striped lanes within a street right of way
- Class III Bike Route: Preferred routes on existing streets identified by signs only

- Shared Lane Marking or "Sharrow:" Provides positional guidance to bicyclists on roadways that are too narrow to be striped with bicycle lanes and to alert motorists of the location a cyclist may occupy in the roadway

BRT

Bus Rapid Transit: Corridor-level services providing fast and frequent transit services that are designed to take advantage of freeway improvements such as High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) and Managed Lanes in order to serve longer distance regional trip-making.

CAA

Clean Air Act: Federal legislation that sets national air quality standards and requires each state with areas that have not met federal air quality standards to prepare a State Implementation Plan, or SIP. The 1990 amendments to the CAA, often referred to as the CAAA, established new air quality requirements for the development of metropolitan transportation plans and programs. The California Clean Air Act (CCAA) sets more stringent standards for state air quality.

CAAA

Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990: Federal legislation that established criteria for attaining and maintaining federal air quality standards for allowable concentrations and exposure limits for various air pollutants. The legislation also provides emissions standards for specific vehicles and fuels.

Caltrans

California Department of Transportation: The state agency responsible for the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of the state highway system. The State system includes interstate freeways and state highways.

CARB

California Air Resources Board: The state agency responsible for adopting state air quality standards, establishing emission standards for new cars sold in the state, overseeing activities of regional and local air pollution control agencies, and setting regional targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions from passenger vehicles.

Carpool

An arrangement in which two or more people share the use of a privately-owned automobile to travel together to and from pre-arranged destinations — typically between home and work or home and school.

Carsharing

Organized short-term auto rental, often located in downtown areas near public transit stops as well as near residential communities and employment centers. Carsharing organizations operate fleets of rental vehicles that are available for short trips by members who pay a subscription fee, plus a per trip charge.

CCAA

California Clean Air Act: A California law passed in 1988 that provides the basis for air quality planning and regulation, independent of federal regulations.

CCI

Construction Cost Index: A measurement of the inflation rate in the cost of major construction projects.

CHP

California Highway Patrol: The state law enforcement agency responsible for highway safety.

CHSRA

California High Speed Rail Authority: It was created by the California Legislature in 1996 to develop a plan for the construction,

operation, and financing of a statewide, intercity high speed passenger rail system.

CMIA

Corridor Mobility Improvement Account: A \$4.5 billion congestion relief component of Proposition 1B, a measure approved by voters in 2006 that provides nearly \$19.9 billion in infrastructure bonds.

CMAQ

Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program: A category of funds contained in SAFETEA-LU for projects and activities that reduce congestion and improve air quality in regions not yet attaining federal air quality standards.

CMP

Congestion Management Program: Required of every county in California with a population of 50,000 or more to qualify for certain state and federal funds. CMPs set performance standards for roads and public transit, and show how local agencies will attempt to meet those standards. The CMP is required to be adopted by the Congestion Management Agency, and it must be consistent with the adopted Regional Transportation Plan (RTP). The San Diego region elected to be exempt from the California State CMP in October 2009.

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. SANDAG is the COG in the San Diego region.

Community Plan

More specific versions of General Plans, generally dealing with smaller geographical areas, but having the same force of law. See General Plan.

Commuter

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

Commuter Rail

Conventional rail passenger service within a metropolitan area. Service primarily is in the morning (home-to-work) and afternoon (work-to-home) travel periods.

Compass Card

A payment system that utilizes smart card technology to enable transit customers to board vehicles more quickly. The Compass Card stores monthly, 30-day, and 14-day transit passes.

Conformity

A demonstration of whether a federally-supported activity is consistent with the SIP — per Section 176 (c) of the Clean Air Act. Transportation conformity applies to plans, programs, and projects approved or funded by the Federal Highway Administration or the Federal Transit Administration.

Congestion

Congestion is usually defined as travel time or delay in excess of what is normally experienced under free-flow traffic conditions. Congestion is typically accompanied by lower speeds, stop-and-go travel conditions, or queuing, such as behind ramp meters or heavily-used intersections.

Corridor

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

CPI

Consumer Price Index: Developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor to provide a measurement of the inflation rate in the general economy of a given metropolitan area.

CTC

California Transportation Commission: A state agency that sets state spending priorities for many state and federally funded highway and transit projects and allocates funds to those projects. CTC members are appointed by the governor.

CVO

Commercial Vehicle Operations: The segment of the surface transportation system involved in the movement of commercial goods or freight. Commercial vehicles are generally trucks and rail cars. The management of these fleets and the movement of freight, including its movement through ports of entry, intermodal transfer facilities, and other services is referred to as commercial vehicle operations.

DEFM

Demographic and Economic Forecasting Model: DEFM is an econometric forecasting model with a demographic module. It produces annual forecasts of the size and structure of the region's economy and a demographic forecast consistent with that future economy. Outputs include data such as the size and composition of the region's population, employment by industrial sector, household and personal income, and housing units by structure type, vacancy status and persons per household, labor force, and school enrollment.

Demand Responsive Service

Transit service that is provided in response to a pre-ordered or telephone reservation.

Development Impact Fee

A fee charged to private developers, usually on a per-dwelling-unit or per-square-foot basis, to help pay for infrastructure improvements necessitated as a result of the development.

Diamond Awards

A program sponsored by SANDAG that honors employers who have developed, maintained, and marketed superior transportation benefit programs for their employees.

DOT

Department of Transportation: At the federal level, the cabinet agency headed by the Secretary of Transportation that is responsible for highways, transit, aviation, and ports. The DOT includes the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the Federal Transit Administration (FTA), the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), and other agencies. The state DOT is Caltrans.

Drive Alone

See SOV.

EAP

Early Action Program: A variety of high-priority *TransNet* transportation projects that have been accelerated into construction. Projects include highway, transit, and goods movement.

EIR

Environmental Impact Report: A detailed statement prepared under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) that describes and analyzes the significant environmental effects of a project and discusses ways to mitigate or avoid the effects.

EMP

Environmental Mitigation Program: Provides *TransNet* funding for the mitigation of local and regional transportation projects and additional funding for activities that help implement the region's habitat preservation plans.

Environmental Justice

The fair treatment of people of all races, cultures, and incomes during the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.

EPA

See U.S. EPA.

E-work

See Telework.

Expressway

Similar to a freeway, but with some signal-controlled intersections.

FAA

Federal Aviation Administration: The federal agency that regulates the use of airspace and is responsible for evaluating and disseminating information about hazards and obstructions to aviation. FAA is a component of the federal DOT.

Farebox Recovery Ratio

The proportion of operating expenses covered by passenger fares. The ratio divides the farebox revenue by the total operating expenses.

Farebox Revenue

The value of cash, tickets, and pass receipts given by passengers for payment for rides on public transit.

Fare Structure

The varying fees charged to use transit, normally differing by the age of the transit rider, single versus multiple transit trips, the

type of service (Trolley, express bus, etc.), and, for some types of services, the length of the trip.

FHWA

Federal Highway Administration: The federal agency responsible for the administration of federal highway funds, and issuing policy and procedures for implementing federal legislative directives. FHWA is a component of the federal DOT.

Fiscal Year

The 12-month period established for budgeting purposes. In California, the commonly accepted fiscal year for governmental purposes begins on July 1 and ends on June 30.

Fixed Route Service

Service provided on a regular, fixed-schedule basis along a specific route, with vehicles stopping to pick up and deliver passengers to specific locations.

Freeway

A divided highway with limited access and grade-separated junctions, and without traffic lights or stop signs.

FSP

Freeway Service Patrol: An ongoing program to provide a roving tow and motorist aid service, with technicians who assist or remove stranded and disabled vehicles on designated urban freeways and state roadways during peak period commuting hours. It is operated by SANDAG in cooperation with Caltrans and the California Highway Patrol.

FTA

Federal Transit Administration: The federal agency responsible for administering federal transit funds. FTA is part of the federal DOT.

Gas Tax

The tax applied to each gallon of fuel sold. Currently, the federal government has imposed a per-gallon tax of 18.4 cents, and the state has imposed a per-gallon excise tax of 35.3 cents per gallon.

General Plan

A policy document required of California cities and counties by state law that describes a jurisdiction's future development in general terms. All land use decisions must be derived from the document, which includes text, maps, and other information. The General Plan contains a set of broad policy statements about the goals for the jurisdiction, and it also must contain seven mandatory elements: Land Use, Circulation, Housing, Conservation, Open Space, Noise, and Safety.

GHG Emissions

Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Gases that influence global climate change. They include carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride.

GIS

Geographic Information System

Grade Separation

A physical and/or structural separation between intersecting roads and/or railway tracks. One road or railway track typically travels over or under the other via an overpass, tunnel, or other structure.

GRH

Guaranteed Ride Home: A program that provides a free taxicab ride or 24-hour car rental up to three times per year to those who carpool, vanpool, use premium bus service or the COASTER train, or bike to work, in the event of an unscheduled incident, overtime, or illness.

HCM

Highway Capacity Manual: A resource for generating technical information that is used by transportation planners, designers, and operators. The materials contained in the HCM represent a collection of state of the art techniques for estimating level of service for many transportation facilities and modes.

Heavy Rail

Railroad services that operate in a mixed-user environment on conventional railroad tracks. Heavy rail services include freight trains, Amtrak, Commuter Rail, and most conventional rail transit systems.

Highway

A general term usually referring to a state or federally-designated urban or rural route, designed to accommodate longer trips in the region.

Household

All people living in a housing unit, regardless of whether they are related to one another. Housing units include houses, condominiums, apartments, and mobile homes.

HOT Lane

High Occupancy Toll Lane: HOT lanes are limited access lanes in which carpools, vanpools, and buses travel for free, while other vehicles gain access by paying a fee.

HOV

High Occupancy Vehicle: A vehicle that carries more than one occupant. Examples include carpools, vanpools, shuttles, and buses.

HOV Lane

High Occupancy Vehicle Lane: An exclusive road or traffic lane that typically has a higher operating speed and lower traffic volumes than a general purpose or mixed-flow lane. In California, vehicles that typically can use HOV lanes include carpools, vanpools, buses, other

multi-passenger vehicles, and motorcycles and emergency vehicles.

HSR

High Speed Rail: Railroad passenger service that, as defined by California state law, operates at maximum speeds of more than 200 miles per hour. Because of the speed, high speed rail normally operates on intercity (longer) routes.

ICM

Integrated Corridor Management: A collaborative, cooperative, and coordinated system in which corridor partners work together to improve mobility and safety across modes and networks for people and goods.

iCommute

The San Diego regional rideshare program that provides information to commuters and employers on commute choices, such as carpooling, vanpooling, public transportation, bicycling, and telecommuting. iCommute operates a carpool ridematching service, the San Diego Regional Vanpool Program, the San Diego Regional Bike Locker Program, and the Guaranteed Ride Home Program.

I-15 FasTrak®

The I-15 FasTrak® Program uses electronic toll collection technology to employ dynamic pricing that allows solo drivers to use the lanes for a fee. The net revenues generated by the program are used to improve transit and carpool services along the I-15 corridor.

I-15 IRP

I-15 Interregional Partnership: The I-15 IRP is a voluntary partnership of local officials representing SANDAG and the Western Riverside Council of Governments. The I-15 IRP is working to identify and prioritize issues as well as implement recommended short- and long-term solutions related to the jobs/housing imbalance and traffic congestion along the north I-15 corridor.

Incident

An incident may be a traffic collision, stalled vehicle, load spillage, or other event that affects one or more lanes of traffic.

Integrated Performance Management Systems Network

This network will connect the region's local transportation management centers, and will enable agencies to cooperatively manage the overall performance of the local and regional transportation systems.

Intercity Rail

Railroad passenger service that primarily serves longer trips, such as those between major cities or regions.

Intermodal

Passenger or freight transportation services which involve or use more than one type of transportation facility (or mode). Aviation, automobile, rail, and transit are travel modes.

ITS

Intelligent Transportation Systems: A general classification of transportation technologies, management tools, and services made possible through advances in computer and communication technologies. ITS is used to make transportation systems safer and more efficient.

JARC

Jobs Access Reverse Commute: The SAFETEA-LU formula fund program that provides support for capital or operating costs for transportation services and facilities designed to facilitate reverse commute employment-related travel for people with limited means.

LEP

Limited English Proficiency

Light Rail

A passenger transportation system of self-propelled vehicles that operate over steel rails located in the street, on an aerial structure, or on a separated right of way.

LIM

Low Income and Minority communities

LNG

Liquefied Natural Gas: An alternative liquid fuel derived from a natural gas that is cooled to below its boiling point so it becomes a liquid.

LOS

Level of Service: A qualitative measure describing operational conditions within a traffic stream and motorists' perceptions of those conditions. LOS ratings typically range from LOS A, which represents free-flow conditions, to LOS F, which is characterized by heavy congestion, stop-and-go traffic, and long queues forming behind breakdown points.

LOSSAN

Los Angeles-San Diego-San Luis Obispo (LOSSAN): The LOSSAN Rail Corridor Agency coordinates planning and programming on the coastal rail line. SANDAG, Metropolitan Transit System, and North County Transit District are voting members of LOSSAN, along with regional transportation planning agencies in Orange, Los Angeles, Ventura, Santa Barbara, and San Luis Obispo counties. LOSSAN sets priorities for improvements in the corridor that will increase the capacity of the rail line and the reliability of service.

Low Community Engagement Community of Concern

A Low Community Engagement Community of Concern is any community in which 20 percent or more of households do not speak English as a primary language and do not speak English well, and/or 20 percent or

more of the population aged 25 and older have less than a high school education.

Low Income Community of Concern

A Low Income Community of Concern is any community in which 33 percent or more of households are low income, and/or 10 percent or more of the households are severely overcrowded, and/or 25 percent or more of the population is in poverty.

Low Mobility Community of Concern

A Low Mobility Community of Concern is any community in which 25 percent or more of households have no auto available, and/or 25 percent or more of the population is disabled, and/or 20 percent or more of the population is aged 75 or older.

LRT

Light Rail Transit: A type of transit vehicle and service that uses steel wheels and operates over railroad tracks. LRT systems generally serve stations averaging one-mile apart, are not remotely controlled, and can operate in a separated right of way or on public streets. The San Diego Trolley and the SPRINTER are LRT systems.

Managed Lanes (or Express Lanes)

These lanes provide access for carpools, vanpools, bus, and solo drivers who pay a fee to use the lanes. The lanes can be barrier-separated and some lanes can be reversed to go with the flow of traffic.

Minority Community of Concern

A Minority Community of Concern is any community in which 65 percent or more of the population is non-White.

Mixed-Use

The combining of commercial, office, and residential land uses to provide easy pedestrian access and reduce the public's dependence on driving. It can be implemented in multi-story buildings

containing businesses and retail stores on the lower floors, and homes on the upper floors.

Mode

One of the various forms of transportation, including automobile, transit, bicycle, and walking. Intermodal refers to the connection between modes; multimodal refers to the availability and/or use of multiple transportation modes.

Mode Split or Mode Share

The percentage of trips that use each of the various travel modes.

MPO

Metropolitan Planning Organization: A federally-designated agency that is responsible for regional transportation planning in each metropolitan area. SANDAG is the MPO for the San Diego region.

MTS

San Diego Metropolitan Transit System: The agency created by the California legislature to operate in 570 square miles of the urbanized areas of San Diego County, as well as in the rural parts of East County. The system covers 3,240 total square miles, providing service to more than 2 million San Diego residents.

NAFTA

North American Free Trade Agreement: A formal agreement between Canada, Mexico, and the United States to promote ways to improve and increase free trade among the three countries.

NCTD

North County Transit District: The agency created by the California legislature to operate transit facilities in the North San Diego County. Its geographical boundary encompasses 1,020 square miles of North San Diego County extending from Del Mar in the south, northeasterly to Escondido, north to the Riverside County line and west to the

Orange County line. The 2010 total population of NCTD's service area is estimated at over 900,000 residents.

Non-Attainment Area

A geographic area identified by the U.S. EPA and/or the CARB as not meeting either the national or California Ambient Air Quality Standards for a given pollutant.

Off-Peak Period

The time of day when the lowest concentration of vehicles or transit riders are on the road or on another transit facility. These times are generally before 6 a.m., between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m., and after 6 p.m.

Paratransit

A specialized, door-to-door transport service for people with disabilities who are unable to use standard bus or commuter rail services.

Park-and-Ride

A travel option in which commuters park their personal vehicles in a public lot or other location, and continue their trip via carpool, vanpool, or transit.

Park-and-Ride Lot

A facility where individuals can meet to utilize carpools, vanpools, and public transit to continue traveling to their destinations.

Passenger Miles

The total number of passengers carried by a transit system, multiplied by the number of miles each passenger travels. Passenger miles are normally measured on a daily or annual basis.

Peak Period

The time of day when the highest concentrations of vehicles or transit riders are on the road or on another transit facility. The morning peak period is generally considered to be from 6 to 9 a.m.; the afternoon peak period is from 3 to 6 p.m.

PeMS

Performance Monitoring System: The PeMS program uses urban freeway data collected through freeway loop detectors to provide current, ongoing data on freeway volumes and speeds that can be displayed graphically and exported to other monitoring applications.

Performance Measures

Objective, quantifiable measures used to evaluate the performance of the transportation system, and to determine how well planned improvements to the system are achieving established objectives.

Person Trip

Any person's one-way travel to any destination for any purpose. More specifically, a trip is the one-way movement from an origin to a destination, whereby each trip has two trip ends.

PTC

Positive Train Control: It is a state-of-the-art train signaling and communication system that improves the efficiency of operations and enhances safety.

POE

Port of Entry: Trans-border facilities that process conveyances, passengers, and goods entering and exiting the United States.

PSR

Project Study Report: A preliminary engineering report that documents agreements on the scope, a set of reasonable and feasible alternatives, the schedule, and the estimated cost of a project so that the project can be included in a future State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP).

Public Transit

See Public Transportation

Public Transportation

Travel by bus, rail, or other vehicle, either publicly or privately owned, that provides general or specialized service on a regular or continuing basis.

Ramp Metering

Electronic traffic control devices located at freeway access points to meter the entry of vehicles onto the freeway. The goal is to help optimize the movement of persons and vehicles.

Rapid Bus (also known as Arterial Rapid Transit)

Provides rapid and frequent transit service along arterials that use signal priority and queue jumper lanes at major intersections.

RAQS

Regional Air Quality Strategy: The San Diego County Air Pollution Control District developed the Regional Air Quality Strategy (RAQS) pursuant to California Clean Air Act requirements. It identifies emission control measures to provide expeditious progress toward attaining the state ozone standard.

RCP

Regional Comprehensive Plan: A plan that serves as the foundation for integrating land uses, transportation systems, infrastructure needs, and public investment strategies within a regional smart growth framework. The RCP was adopted by SANDAG in July 2004.

Reverse Commute

Travel in the direction opposite to the main flow of peak period commute traffic.

Ridership

The number of transit users, usually reported as a yearly total or as the average for a normal workday.

Ridesharing

A mode of travel in which at least two individuals share the same vehicle to get to their destination. Rideshare vehicles include private automobiles, privately owned and operated vans and buses, as well as public transportation.

Route Miles

The length of a transit route or service, multiplied by the number of trips made by transit vehicles or trains each day.

ROW

Right of Way: The land required for the construction and/or operation of transportation infrastructure.

RTIP

Regional Transportation Improvement Program (RTIP): A five-year listing of major highway, transit, and active transportation projects including project costs, funding sources, and development schedules. Compiled from priority lists submitted by local jurisdictions and transportation agencies.

RTMS

Regional Transit Management System: A sophisticated management tool used to monitor and report on the performance of the transit system in real time, used for more than 50 percent of the region's fixed route services.

RTP

Regional Transportation Plan: A minimum 20-year plan that is required by state and federal law to guide the development of the region's transportation system.

RTPA

Regional Transportation Planning Agency: A state-designated agency responsible for preparing the RTP and the RTIP, and for administering state transportation funds. SANDAG is the San Diego region's RTPA.

State Highway

A state-designated roadway. May be urban or rural.

Safe Routes to School

A state and federal program that funds education, encouragement campaigns, and infrastructure improvements to help decrease traffic congestion around schools, and to make the the journey to school on foot or bike more feasible for children.

Safe Routes to Transit

A program that funds strategies to address the challenges of getting to and from a transit stop or station. These strategies include first-mile/last-mile solutions such as enhanced pedestrian crosswalks near transit stations, bicycle lanes that connect to transit and bike parking at transit stations, feeder-distributor bus/shuttle routes, car sharing/station cars, and ridesharing.

SAFETEA-LU

Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users: Federal legislation signed into law on August 10, 2005 authorizing \$244.1 billion for Federal surface transportation programs for highways, highway safety, and transit for the five-year period between 2005 and 2009. At the time of this writing, Congress had not yet passed a re-authorization of a multi-year transportation bill. In its place, Congress has approved a series of extensions, known as Continuing Resolutions, to keep federal funds flowing at the last approved annual funding level to SAFETEA-LU formula programs.

SANDAG

San Diego Association of Governments: SANDAG is responsible for long-range transportation planning and programming under both federal and state law.

SCS

Sustainable Communities Strategy: A new element of the RTP, as required by SB 375, that demonstrates how development patterns and the transportation network, policies, and programs can work together to achieve the state's targets for reducing regional greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from cars and light trucks in a region.

SD&AE

San Diego and Arizona Eastern Railway: The SD&AE Railway is the only rail link to the east for the international and interstate movement of goods into, out of, and through the Southern California/Baja California region.

SIP

State Implementation Plan: A document that shows the steps planned to meet federal air quality standards (outlined in the Clean Air Act). Each non-attainment area prepares an air quality improvement plan; those are combined to make up the statewide SIP.

SHOPP

State Highway Operation and Protection Program: Caltrans' three-year program to address traffic safety, roadway rehabilitation, roadside rehabilitation, or operations needs on the state highway system.

SIDUE

Secretaría de Infraestructura y Desarrollo Urbano: State of Baja California Secretariat of Infrastructure and Urban Development.

Smart Growth

A compact, efficient, and environmentally-sensitive pattern of development that provides people with additional travel, housing, and employment choices by focusing future growth away from rural areas and closer to existing and planned job centers and public facilities, while preserving open space and natural resources.

Social Equity

Social Equity means ensuring that all people are treated fairly and are given equal opportunity to participate in the planning and decision-making process, with an emphasis on ensuring that traditionally disadvantaged groups are not left behind.

SOV

Single Occupant Vehicle: A vehicle with one occupant – the driver. Also referred to as a "drive alone."

SPRINTER

In 2008, NCTD launched the east-west SPRINTER light rail train system between Oceanside and Escondido.

STIP

State Transportation Improvement Program: A multi-year program of major transportation projects to be funded by the state. The CTC adopts the STIP every two years, based on projects proposed in RTIPs and from Caltrans.

STP

Surface Transportation Program: A federal program, originally established in the federal ISTEA legislation, that provides flexible funding allocated by regional agencies such as SANDAG for a wide range of projects including highways, transit, local streets and roads, and bicycles.

TAZ

Traffic Analysis Zone: a geographic unit used for transportation modeling. A TAZ is smaller than a census tract and a Trip Distribution Zone (TDZ).

TCM

Transportation Control Measure: A transportation strategy intended to reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT) and to make VMT more efficient. TCMs include transportation system management (TSM) and transportation demand management (TDM) elements.

Examples include carpooling, transit, and computer-optimized traffic signals.

TDA

Transportation Development Act: TDA funds are generated from a tax of one-quarter of one percent on all retail sales in each county, and they are used for transit, specialized transit for disabled people, and bicycle and pedestrian purposes.

TCRP

Transportation Congestion Relief Program

TDM

Transportation Demand Management: Programs to reduce demand by automobiles on the transportation system, by promoting telecommuting, flex-time, bicycling, walking, transit use, staggered work hours, and ridesharing.

TDZ

Trip Distribution Zone: The San Diego region is covered by 2,000 TDZs.

TEA-21

Transportation Efficiency Act for the 21st Century: Federal legislation enacted in 1998, authorizing the preparation and funding of a surface transportation program. Like previous ISTEA legislation, TEA-21 emphasizes diversity and a balance of modes, as well as the preservation of existing systems before the construction of new facilities.

Telework

Teleworkers or e-workers are employees who conduct some or all of their daily work activities from their home or from a remote site other than the normal work site, in order to avoid commuting during peak periods.

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act states that "no person in the United States, shall, on the grounds of race, color or national origin be

excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subject to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance.”

TPP

Transit Priority Project: Under SB 375, a project is exempt from CEQA if it (1) qualifies as a “transit priority project” and (2) meets the “sustainable communities project” requirements as declared by the legislative body of the local jurisdiction.

TransCAD

A computer model that simulates travel demand and its distribution to facilities within a geographic area.

Transit

See Public Transportation.

Transit Management System

A field operations management system that enables improved transit route planning, scheduling, and performance monitoring.

Transit-Oriented Development

Residential and employment growth that occurs near existing and planned public transit facilities.

TransNet

A half-cent local sales tax that San Diego region voters approved in 1987. Administered by SANDAG, this 20-year program generated nearly \$3 billion in funding, which was divided equally among three major transportation categories: highways, public transit, and local streets.

TransNet Extension

The *TransNet* sales tax, approved in 1987, expired in 2008. In November 2004, more than 67 percent of voters countywide approved an extension of the *TransNet* program to 2048. This 40-year extension will generate more than \$14 billion for

transportation improvements, and it includes an innovative \$850 million environmental mitigation program (EMP).

Trip

See Person Trip and/or Vehicle Trip.

Trolley

The San Diego Trolley is the urban light rail transit service currently provided in the San Diego region. It operates three primary lines named the Blue Line, the Orange Line, and the Green Line.

TSM

Transportation Systems Management: Strategies that allow transportation systems to operate in a way that maximizes the number of people traveling in a corridor or facility. These strategies include traffic flow improvements, ramp metering, tracking public transit vehicles; and keeping travelers informed.

U.S. DOT

United States Department of Transportation: The federal cabinet-level agency with responsibility for highways, mass transit, aviation, and ports and headed by the Secretary of Transportation. The DOT includes the Federal Highway Administration and the Federal Transit Administration, among other agencies.

Urban Area Transit Strategy

A strategy to create a robust transit network that maximizes transit ridership in the greater urbanized areas of the San Diego region.

U.S. EPA

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency: The federal agency charged with setting policy and guidelines, and carrying out legal mandates, for the protection of national interests in environmental resources.

Vanpool

A vehicle operating as a ridesharing arrangement, providing transportation to a group of individuals typically traveling directly between their homes and employment locations within the same geographic area.

V/C Ratio

Volume to Capacity Ratio: The volume of traffic divided by the capacity of a transportation facility. Traffic volume is defined as the number of vehicles passing (or projected to pass) a point or section of roadway in a given time interval. Capacity is defined as the maximum number of vehicles that reasonably can be expected to traverse that point or section of roadway during the same time period under prevailing roadway, traffic, and control conditions.

Vehicle Trip

A single vehicle movement from the beginning of travel to its destination, in a vehicle that is motor-driven (e.g., automobiles, motorcycles, trucks, buses, and vans).

VMT

Vehicle Miles Traveled: The total number of miles traveled on all roadways by all vehicles. Reducing VMT can help ease traffic congestion and improve air quality.

Walking School Bus

A Walking School Bus consists of two adults walking to pick up children at pre-designated stops on the route to school. This program has been adopted by elementary, middle, and high schools alike, both public and private.

Work Trip

Any "person" or "vehicle" trip whose purpose (on at least one trip end) involves work or work-related business.