

B. COMMONLY USED TERMS

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8-Hour Ozone Standard: Measures the maximum level of exposure over an 8-hour average timeframe. The 1997 Ozone Standard effective on June 15, 2004, set the maximum level at 84 ppb; the 2008 Ozone Standard effective on May 27, 2008, set the maximum level at 75 ppb; and the 2015 Ozone Standard effective on December 28, 2015, set the maximum level at 70 ppb.

A

Accessibility: People's overall ability to reach desired services and activities (together called opportunities), and therefore the time and money that people and businesses must devote to transportation.

Access Management: A set of techniques that state and local governments can use to limit access points to highways, major arterials, and other roadways for the purpose of improving the safety and efficiency of roadways.

Adaptive Reuse: Rehabilitation or renovation of existing buildings or structures for uses other than the current ones.

Affordable Housing: Housing that a low- or moderate-income household can occupy without spending more than 30% of household income. Also incorporates the idea of quality (safe and decent dwelling), choice of location, and an adequate supply.

Americans with Disabilities Act

(ADA): Federal legislation outlining specific rights of disabled people, and providing that publicly funded mass transit agencies must provide complementary paratransit service within the fixed-route service area to those persons unable to use fixed-route service because of a disability.

Arterial Roadway: A major roadway facility with the primary function of traffic movement that connects activity centers in the region.

Auto Occupancy: The number of persons per automobile, including the driver.

Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT): The total volume of traffic on a highway segment for one year, divided by the number of days in the year.

B

Bicycle Advisory Committee (BAC):

An appointed committee composed of representatives of various government agencies, law enforcement officials, and private citizens interested in bicycle issues.

The BAC advises the TPO in the process of planning and developing bicycle facilities and promoting bicycle use in the TPO area.

Bicycle Facilities: A general term denoting improvements and provisions made by public agencies to accommodate or encourage bicycling, including bike lanes, bikeways, parking and storage facilities, and shared lanes not specifically designated for bicycle use.

Bike Lane: A portion of a roadway, sharing the same right-of-way with motorized vehicles, but designated for the preferential or exclusive use of bicyclists.

Bikeway: A generic term for any road, street, lane or path that is specifically designated for bicycle travel, regardless of whether such facilities are designated for the exclusive use of bicycles or are to be shared with other transportation modes.

Brownfield: Industrial or commercial property that is abandoned or underused and environmentally contaminated, especially

one considered as a potential site for redevelopment.

Bus Rapid Transit (BRT): A high-quality bus-based transit system that delivers fast and reliable service. It does this through the use of dedicated lanes and off-board fare collection.

C

Capital Improvement Program: An itemized program for a multi-year prospective period, subject to regular review, setting forth the schedule, timing, and details of specific contemplated capital improvements by year, together with their estimated cost, the need for each improvement, financial sources, and the financial impact that the improvements will have on the local governmental unit or school district.

Carpool: Transportation by auto, on a scheduled or unscheduled basis, with at least two occupants.

Circulator System: Means of movement provided within a major activity center (such as a regional business concentration or community) for going from place to place within the center; such a system may be entirely pedestrian or may use transit.

Clean Air Act (CAA): The U.S. Clean Air Act, referring to the Air Pollution Control Act of 1955, as amended.

Collector Roadway: A minor roadway facility primarily serving to provide access to and from local streets and adjacent land uses.

Commuter Rail: Public transportation mode using passenger trains operating on railroad right-of-way. Generally, commuter rail systems are integrated with other regional transit providers to permit transfers throughout a region.

Comprehensive Plan: Plan for the development of an area, which recognizes the physical, economic, social, political, aesthetic, and related factors of the community involved.

Conformity: An analysis demonstrating that a transportation plan, program, or project conforms with the State Implementation Plan purpose of eliminating or reducing the severity and number of violations of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and achieving expeditious attainment of such standards; and that such activities will not cause or contribute to any new violation of any standard in any area; increase the frequency or severity of any existing violation of any standard in any area; or delay timely attainment of any standard or

any required interim emission reductions or other milestones in any area.

Congestion: Overloading of roadway with vehicles (see Level of Service).

Congestion Management Process

(CMP): A systematic process designed to emphasize effective management of existing transportation facilities through the use of travel demand and operational strategies.

Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program

(CMAQ): A federal program that provides funding for projects that contribute to the attainment of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Eligible projects include intersection projects, transit projects, bicycle and pedestrian projects, and Transportation Systems Management and Operations initiatives.

Congestion Pricing: The use of fees that are charged to manage traffic and avoid congestion, also called “value pricing.”

Conservation: Natural resources management to prevent waste, destruction, or degradation.

Coordinated Public Transit Human

Service Transportation Plan: A unified, comprehensive strategy for public transportation services delivery that identifies the transportation needs of individuals with disabilities, older adults, and

individuals with limited incomes, lays out strategies for meeting these needs, and prioritizes services.

Corridor Studies: Typically, corridor studies focus on a segment of a particular travel corridor or travel shed. A corridor study may look at land use, access issues, capacity, level of service, geometrics, multiple modes of travel, and safety concerns. The study then analyzes alternatives and makes recommendations.

Cost-Sharing: Contractual arrangement whereby a local unit of government or other governmental body enters into an agreement to pay for part of a physical facility or a service; includes subscription transit service.

D

Degradation: A decline to a lower condition, quality, or level.

Demand Management: A set of strategies that promote increased efficiency of the transportation system by reducing the incidence of single occupant vehicle travel.

Demand-Response: Any type of public transportation involving flexibly scheduled service that is deployed upon a person's request for a trip.

Density: Number of dwelling units per net residential acre of land.

Design Hour Volume: Traffic volume used to determine the appropriate design features of a roadway.

Developable Land: Land that is suitable as a location for structures and that can be developed free of hazards to, and without disruption of, or significant impact on, natural resource areas including surface waters, wetlands, floodplains, parks, and steep slopes.

E

Environmental Justice: 1994 executive order requiring analysis of the effects of federally funded programs, plans and actions on racial minority populations and low-income populations.

Exempt Project: Projects that are determined to be exempt from the requirement to determine air quality conformity such as safety, maintenance, certain transit and other projects as determined through Interagency Consultation. These projects may proceed toward implementation even in the absence of a conforming transportation plan and TIP.

F

FAST Act: Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act (Pub. L. No. 114-

94) was signed into law on December 4, 2015. Most recently in 2020 the FAST Act was extended, providing transportation funding for another fiscal year.

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Metropolitan Planning (PL)

Funds: Source of planning funds allocated in UPWP in accordance with 23 U.S.C., Section 134.

Financial Constraint: The requirement that the proposed projects in the transportation plans for an area must not have costs that exceed the reasonably expected revenues.

Fixed-Route Transit: Service that follows a specified route of travel with identified stops for passengers and an established schedule; regular-route transit.

Forecast: A calculation of change, for example in population, households, and jobs based on data about current conditions (e.g., the 2010 Census) that is extrapolated into the future.

Freeway: A divided highway with two or more lanes for the exclusive use of traffic in each direction, and with full control of access and egress.

Functional Classification: Classification of roadways according to their primary function— mobility for through trips or access to adjacent lands. This system is used

to designate roads as interstates, arterials, collectors, and local streets.

G

General Aviation: All aviation activity other than that of the scheduled air carriers and the military. General aviation includes single- and twin-engine aircraft with gross weights ranging from 2,000 to 60,000 pounds.

Grade Separation: Intersection of traffic by provision of crossing structures, underpasses or overpasses; interchanges.

H

Headway: The amount of time between successive arrivals of a bus on a fixed bus route.

High-Occupancy Vehicle (HOV)

Lanes: Highway lanes reserved for vehicles carrying more than one person. The specific number of people in the vehicle or class of vehicles who can use this facility is established locally. These lanes are officially denoted with a diamond marking and are sometimes called “diamond lanes.”

Highway Performance Monitoring

System (HPMS): Summary information obtained from a sample of the arterial and collector functional systems to assess

highway condition, performance, air quality trends, and future investment requirements.

Household: Group of all the people who occupy a housing unit.

Housing Stock: An inventory or description of a community's existing residences by age, condition, structure type, number of bedrooms, rental cost, or value.

Impact Fees: Charges to individuals or groups intended to supplement existing funding and to account for the increased use of public facilities or services.

Incident Management System: An Intelligent Transportation System monitoring process that provides traffic operators with the tools to allow quick and efficient response to crashes, hazardous spills, and other emergencies. Redundant communications systems are used to link data collection points, transportation operations centers, and travel information portals.

Infill: Development or redevelopment of land that has been bypassed, remained vacant, and/or is underused.

Infrastructure: Fixed facilities, such as sewer lines and roadways that serve existing and new development and redevelopment.

Intelligent Transportation System

(ITS): Development or application of technology (electronics, communications, or information processing) to improve the efficiency and safety of surface transportation systems. ITS is divided into five categories that reflect the major emphasis of application: Advanced Traffic Management Systems, Advanced Traveler Information Systems, Advanced Public Transportation Systems, Automatic Vehicle Control Systems, and Commercial Vehicle Operations.

Intensity of Development: Relative measure of development as defined by characteristics such as the number of dwelling units per acre, number of employees, amount of traffic generated, and amount of site covered.

Interagency Consultation (IAC): The formal process used to involve stakeholder agencies in the determination of air quality conformity.

Intermodal: Denotes the seamless movement of people or cargo between transport modes (for example, rail to truck).

Intermodal Facilities: Transportation facilities that provide for linkages between travel modes.

L

Land Use Categories: Standardized system for classifying and designating the appropriate use of properties.

Level of Service (LOS): As related to highways, the different operating conditions that occur on a lane or roadway when accommodating various traffic volumes. It is a qualitative measure of the effect of traffic flow factors, such as speed and travel time, interruption, freedom to maneuver, driver comfort and convenience, and indirectly, safety and operating costs. It is expressed as levels of service “A” through “F.” Level “A” is a condition of free traffic flow where there is little or no restriction in speed or maneuverability caused by presence of other vehicles. Level “F” is forced-flow operation at low speed with many stoppages.

Life-Cycle Maintenance: Concept of keeping a facility useable at least through its design life by conducting scheduled maintenance.

Limited English Proficiency (LEP)

Plan: A plan to help recognize and communicate with people who do not speak, read, write and/or understand English very well.

Local Government: Municipal units of government such as counties, cities, and towns.

Local Roadway: A road, usually with low traffic volume, designed to serve adjacent development rather than through traffic.

Long Range Transportation Plan

(LRTP): See Regional Mobility Plan (RMP).

Low Impact Development

Management and preservation techniques used to restore aquatic, terrestrial, and biologic natural resources.

Low Income: Household income that is 80% or less of the area median income, as defined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

M

Maintenance Area: An area that was previously in nonattainment of an air quality standard and is required to demonstrate the ability to maintain the standard.

Major Construction: Projects that construct or reconstruct a roadway to significantly alter its operations and/or appearance.

Median Income: Income measure used by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The median income of a population is the level at which half the

population has a higher income and half has a lower income.

Metropolitan Transportation Plan

(MTP): See Regional Mobility Plan (RMP)

Mixed Use: A single building containing more than one type of land use or a single development of more than one building and use, where the different land uses are in close proximity, planned as a unified, complementary whole, and functionally integrated with transit, pedestrian access and/or parking areas.

Mobility: The ability to travel from one place to another.

Motor Vehicle Emission Budget

(MVEB): Established by the SIP, it sets out the maximum levels of emissions from on-road mobile sources for an area.

MOVES: EPA's Motor Vehicle Emission Simulator (MOVES) is a state-of-the-science system that estimates emissions for mobile sources at the national, county, and project level for criteria air pollutants, greenhouse gases, and air toxics.

Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st

Century Act (MAP-21): The federal transportation bill passed in 2012. It restructured many transportation funding programs and provided two years of funding.

Multifamily Housing: Residential structure with two or more separate dwelling units.

Multimodal: Utilizing more than one means of transportation.

Multimodal Link: The connection between two or more passenger transportation methods (such as bicycle, walking, automobile and transit).

N

National Ambient Air Quality

Standards (NAAQS): Minimum air quality standards established by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.

National Highway System (NHS):

Transportation system consisting of approximately 155,000 miles of highway that provides an interconnected system of principal arterial routes serving major population centers, major transportation facilities, major travel destinations, interstate and interregional travel and meeting national defense requirements.

Noise Abatement The attempt to reduce the amount and level of noise on and around airports, especially during takeoffs and landings, partly through special operational restrictions and proper land use planning for areas affected by aircraft noise.

Nonattainment Area: An area designated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as not being in attainment of the national standard for a specified pollutant.

Nonpoint Source Pollution: Sources of pollution that are less definable and usually cover broad areas of land such as agricultural land with fertilizers that are carried away by runoff or automobile pollution.

O

Observed Peak-Hour Flow: Highest flow rate of traffic over a one-hour duration during a 24-hour period that has been measured and reported.

Off-Peak Period: Time of day outside the peak period (see peak period).

Operational Improvement: Capital improvement consisting of installation of traffic surveillance and control equipment, computerized signal systems, motorist information systems, integrated traffic control systems, incident management programs, and transportation demand and system management facilities, strategies and programs.

Ordinance: Law or regulation set forth and adopted by a governmental authority, usually a city or county.

Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x): An emission resulting from the process of fuel combustion.

Ozone: A secondary pollutant formed by the combination of VOCs and NO_x in the presence of sunlight.

P

Paratransit Services: Transit service that provides generally more flexible and personalized service than fixed-route transit, using a variety of vehicles, such as large and small buses, vans, cars and taxis. Paratransit can serve a particular population, such as people with disabilities, or can be assigned to serve the general population. Paratransit is frequently provided in less densely populated areas and used at times and in areas where trip demands are less concentrated, such as during weekends and evenings in urban settings.

Park and Ride: Travel arrangement where people drive to a transit center, transfer station or terminal, park in the designated place, and use a transit vehicle for their ultimate destinations.

Peak Hour: Hour during the peak period when travel demand is highest.

Peak Period: The weekday time period when traffic is usually heaviest.

Person Trip: One-way journey between two points by one person in a vehicle.

PM2.5: Air pollutant particles with a diameter of 2.5 micrometers or less, small enough to invade even the smallest airways of the lung. These particles generally come from activities that burn fossil fuels, such as traffic, smelting, and metal processing.

Point Source Pollution: A discrete source from which pollution is generated before it enters receiving waters, such as a sewer outfall, smokestack, or industrial waste pipe.

Preservation: Preservation activities are directed toward the elimination of deficiencies and major cost replacement of existing transportation facilities. Preservation is not meant to include work that will increase the level of service by the addition of traffic lanes.

Principal Arterials: High-capacity highways that make up the metropolitan highway system.

Project: Group of tasks or methods designed to accomplish a specific purpose.

Q

Qualified Transportation Fringe

Benefits: Employers may provide employees with transportation benefits, the value of which is exempt from federal taxes

up to specified annual limits. Qualified transportation benefits include transit passes, rides in a commuter highway vehicle, or reimbursement for commuting by bicycle.

R

Ramp Metering: Electronically regulated flow of vehicles to increase capacity of through lanes and improve safety.

Ramps: Connections to and from freeway facilities to the arterial and collector roadway system.

Redevelopment: Process by which an existing building, structure, or developed area is adaptively reused, rehabilitated, restored, renovated and/or expanded.

Regional Mobility Plan (RMP):

Requirement for the metropolitan transportation planning process under the FAST Act, must have a minimum of 20-year horizon and be updated every four years in metro areas with greater than 200,000 population.

Regionally Significant Project:

A project on a facility that serves a regional transportation need and would normally be included in the modeling of an area's transportation network. These projects must be accounted for specifically in the regional air quality analysis.

Rehabilitation: Roadway improvements intended to correct conditions identified as deficient without major changes to the cross section. These projects should consist of removal and replacement of base and pavement, shouldering and widening and drainage correction as needed.

Reinvestment: Investment in redevelopment, infill, or adaptive reuse.

Resilience: The ability of the transportation system to provide and maintain an acceptable level of service or functionality in the face of major shocks or disruptions to normal operations.

Ridership: The total number of riders on a vehicle, trip, route or system over an identified period of time.

Ridesharing: A service with two or more persons in the vehicle such as a prearranged carpool, vanpool or subscription bus. Carpooling and vanpooling intended primarily to serve the work trip.

Route Deviation: A service operating on a fixed route from which vehicles may deviate to pick up or drop off passengers. Requests for route deviation may come by phone via radio contact with the driver or may be requested by a passenger upon boarding. Deviation from the route may include a premium charge for the extra service.

Generally, this strategy utilizes a small vehicle.

Routine Maintenance: Roadway maintenance consisting of snow and ice control, mowing, sweeping, periodic applications of bituminous overlays, seal treatments, milling, crack routing and filling and base repair. These treatments are intended to help ensure the roadway can be used to the end of its design life. These projects are ineligible for federal funding.

S

Signal Preemption: Technology that triggers the green go-ahead on meters or traffic lights to allow transit vehicles to more quickly move through freeway ramp entrances or intersections.

Smart Growth: Pro-growth approach to guiding development into more convenient patterns and into areas where infrastructure allows growth to be sustained over the long term. It envisions developments of complementary land uses, including affordable and lifecycle housing, retail and offices, on interconnected streets amenable to walking, bicycling, or using transit or car to reach destination.

Special Transportation Services:

Transit services provided on a regular basis to elderly and disabled persons who are unable

to use regular means of transportation. Rides are provided through a variety of public and private entities, including social services and transit agencies, using lift-equipped vans, taxis, buses and volunteer drivers.

Staging: A plan that documents the planned timing of development and growth in an area so that the development and growth are coordinated with needed public infrastructure in accordance with the adopted policies and plans.

State Implementation Plan (SIP): A federally approved State Plan that documents emission control strategies for criteria pollutants (such as carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, lead, particulate matter, and sulfur dioxide), which are applicable in air quality nonattainment and attainment/ maintenance areas to protect the air quality in the air shed. State Implementation Plans can be extensive, containing state regulations or other enforceable documents and supporting information such as emission inventories, monitoring networks, and modeling demonstrations.

Stormwater: Surplus surface water generated by rainfall and snowmelt that does not seep into the earth but flows overland to rivers, lakes, or streams.

Surface Transportation Block Grant

(STBG): One of the core federal highway funding programs. Flexible funding that may be used by states and localities for projects to preserve or improve conditions and performance on any Federal-aid highway, bridge projects on any public road, facilities for non-motorized transportation, transit capital projects and public bus terminals and facilities.

Sustainable Development

Development that maintains or enhances economic opportunity and community well-being while protecting and/or restoring the natural environment upon which people and economies depend. Sustainable development meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

T

Telecommuting: Eliminating or reducing commuter trips by routinely working part- or full-time at home or at a satellite workstation closer to home.

Throughput: Number of vehicles that can pass a point on a roadway or pass through an intersection over a specified period of time. Can be equated to capacity if considering vehicles alone.

Tolls: Fee collected for the use of a road.

Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ): A small geographic area for which socioeconomic data is estimated in the TPO's travel demand model.

Traffic Calming: Techniques such as speed humps, narrow lanes and traffic circles used to slow traffic in primarily residential neighborhoods.

Traffic Signal Control Systems:

Degree of traffic management of an arterial is grouped and defined as follows:

- *Fixed time* – Traffic signals on an arterial are controlled locally through a time clock system. In general, the progression of a through band (the amount of green time available along an arterial at a given speed) along the arterial in the peak direction is determined by past experience and is not a function of immediate traffic demand.
- *Semi-actuated* – Traffic signals along the arterial are designed to maximize the green time on the major route in the major direction. Timing and through band are based upon historical records. Use of green time on the minor leg depends on real-time demand and maximized based upon total intersection delay.
- *Interconnection* – A traffic signal system in which data collected at individual signals is shared with a central processor

or controller. Adjustments in traffic signal control can be made based upon incoming data as opposed to historical data.

- *Optimization* – The process in which a traffic signal or system is modified to maximize the number of vehicles passing through the intersection for all approaches or on the major road in the peak direction.
- *Real-time adaptive control* – An advanced traffic control system that incorporates current technologies in communications, data analysis, and traffic monitoring to provide real-time traffic control of arterials, corridors or roadway networks.

Transit Advantages: Facility

improvements that offer travel-time benefits and connections to multi-occupant vehicle services such as bus lanes, ramp meter bypasses, HOV lanes, transit stations, and major park-and-ride lots.

Transit Centers: Locations where timed-transfer connections between transit modes are facilitated. Transit centers are usually at shopping centers or other high-pedestrian locations.

Transit Dependence: Reliance on transit for travel needs because of age-related or

economic limitations and/or physical or mental disability.

Transit Facility: The property, structures and other improvements used to provide mass transportation for passengers including park and ride stations, transfer stations, and parking lots.

Transit Market Area: The geographic area that draws riders of the transit system.

Transit Route: An existing or planned route for public transit service in the plan of the relevant transit service provider.

Transit Stations: Stops along rail lines and busways.

Transit Trip: Person trip as a passenger of a transit vehicle.

Transportation Control Measure

(TCM): Any measure that is specifically identified and committed to in the applicable implementation plan that is either one of the types listed in Section 108 of the Clean Air Act Amendments, or any other measure for the purpose of reducing emissions or concentrations of air pollutants from transportation sources by reducing vehicle use or changing traffic flow or congestion conditions. Examples of TCM include programs for improved transit service, employer-based transportation management plans, trip-reduction ordinances, traffic flow improvement programs, programs and

facilities for telecommuting, and other programs and ordinances to facilitate non-automobile travel, such as the use of bicycles.

Transportation Corridor: A defined area through which people move from one major center to another or from a major center to a dispersal area. A transportation corridor may contain several transit routes and highways.

Transportation Demand

Management (TDM): Programs and methods to reduce effective traffic demand. In the broadest sense, any activity or facility that reduces motor vehicle trips would fall within this classification. The highest priority in the region is given to reducing single-occupant vehicle trips in the peak periods. Techniques that might be utilized are carpooling, vanpooling, transit, alternative work hours, transportation management associations, and land development or ordinances that discourage motor vehicle trips and encourage walking, biking, ridesharing and transit trips.

Transportation Disadvantage (TD):

Those persons who, because of physical or mental disability, income status, or age are unable to transport themselves or to purchase transportation and are, therefore, dependent on others to obtain access to health care, employment, education,

shopping, social activities, or other life-sustaining activities.

Transportation Enhancement (TE) Program/Transportation Alternatives

(TA): A federal funding program under SAFETEA-LU Sections 1113, 1122 and 6003 that apportions a 10% set-aside of the Surface Transportation Funding Program to transportation enhancements such as provision of bicycle and pedestrian facilities, provision of safety and educational activities for pedestrian and bicyclists, acquisition of scenic easements and scenic or historic sites, scenic or historic highway programs, land rehabilitation and operation of historic transportation buildings, preservation of abandoned railway corridors, control and removal of outdoor advertisement, archeological planning and research, environmental mitigation, and environmental museums. MAP-21, passed in 2012, replaced this program with Transportation Alternatives (TA), which encompasses most activities previously funded under Transportation Enhancement, plus some additional activities. The TA program was continued under the FAST Act.

Transportation Impact Fee: An assessment levied by local governments against land development activity to help mitigate its impact to the existing

transportation infrastructure by funding transportation improvements required to provide for public services and facilities needed to service the proposed new growth in land development.

Transportation Improvement

Program (TIP): A three-year document listing a four-year program of projects with some phase of work to be implemented such as design, right-of-way or construction.

Transportation Management Area

(TMA): Areas subject to special requirements under the federal transportation bill that benefit from preferential treatment with regard to air quality needs and local authority to select transportation projects. Any urban area over 200,000 in population is automatically a TMA, which subjects it to additional planning requirements but also entitles it to funds earmarked for large urbanized areas under the Surface Transportation Block Grant Program.

Transportation Planning

Organization (TPO): Each urbanized area in the U.S. with greater than 50,000 population must have an MPO (Metropolitan Planning Organization) in order to coordinate transportation planning. In the Knoxville region, this entity is referred to as a TPO.

Travel Demand Forecasting Model: A computer software tool developed to estimate the travel activity of a region based on the correlation between household-level characteristics and travel behavior.

Trip Attraction Variables: Based on employment conditions, trip attraction variables are used by the Regional Transportation Analysis traffic demand model to simulate the attraction of vehicle trips to various destination points.

Trip Production Variables: Based on land use conditions and population statistics, trip production variables are used by the traffic demand model to simulate the generation of vehicle trips from various points of origin.

Vehicle Miles of Travel (VMT): VMT is calculated from the average daily traffic volume multiplied by the length of roadway.

Vehicle Trip: A one-way journey made by an auto, truck or bus to convey people or goods.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC): VOCs are emitted in the storage and use of fuel, solvents, and many industrial and consumer chemicals, as well as from vegetation.

U

User Cost: Total dollar cost of a trip to a user for a particular mode of transportation. Includes out-of-pocket costs such as transit fares, gas, oil, insurance, and parking for autos plus a valuation of implicit cost, such as waiting and travel times.

V

Vanpool: Paratransit service by van on a scheduled or unscheduled basis with at least five persons as occupants.

