Glossary
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Glossary

**AASHTO**
American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials – A nonprofit, non-partisan association representing highway and transportation departments in the 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

**AB 32**
Assembly Bill 32: Signed into law on September 26, 2006, it requires that the state’s global warming emissions be reduced to 1990 levels by 2020. This reduction will be accomplished through an enforceable statewide cap on global warming emissions that will be phased in starting in 2012. In order to effectively implement the cap, AB 32 directs the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to develop appropriate regulations and establish a mandatory reporting system to track and monitor global warming emissions levels.

**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.

**AMBAG**
Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments: AMBAG is responsible for long-range transportation planning and programming under federal and state law.
**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.

**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.

**ArcInfo**
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 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.

**ATIS**
Advanced Traveler Information Systems: Technology used to provide travelers with information, both pre-trip and in-vehicle, so they can better utilize the transportation system.

**ATMS**
Advanced Transportation Management Systems: Technology used to improve the operations of the transportation network.

**Autonomous Vehicles**
Autonomous vehicles (also known as a driverless cars, autos, self-driving cars, robotic cars) are vehicles that are capable of sensing their environment to navigate and operate without human input.

**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.

AVO
Average Vehicle Occupancy: Calculated by dividing the total number of travelers by the total number of vehicles.

Base Year
The year 2010, used in the MTP performance analysis as a reference point for current conditions.

Baseline
Future scenario which includes only those projects that are existing, undergoing right-of-way acquisition or construction, come from the first year of the previous MTP or MTIP, or have completed the NEPA process. The Baseline is based upon the adopted 2016 MTIP.

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
- 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 priority treatments in order to serve longer distance regional trip making.

BTA
Bicycle Transportation Account: Provides state funds for city and county projects that improve safety and convenience for bicycle commuters.

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.
**CAFR**  
Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Official annual financial report that encompasses all funds and financial components associated with any given organization.

**California Transportation Plan 2040**  
The California Transportation Plan (CTP 2040) provides a long-range policy framework to meet future mobility needs and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The CTP 2040 defines goals, performance-based policies and strategies to achieve a collective vision for California’s future statewide, integrated, multimodal transportation system. The plan envisions a sustainable system that improves mobility and enhances our quality of life.

**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.

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

**CEQA**  
California Environmental Quality Act: State law providing certain environmental protections that apply to all transportation projects funded with state funds.

**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.
**CIP**
Capital Improvement Program: Long-range strategic plan that identifies capital projects; provides a planning schedule and financing options.

**Climate Adaptation**
Strategic response to global warming and climate change, that seeks to reduce the vulnerability of social and biological systems to relatively sudden change and thus offset the effects of global warming. In 2009, California adopted a statewide Climate Adaptation Strategy (CAS) that summarizes climate change impacts and recommends adaptation strategies across seven sectors: Public Health, Biodiversity and Habitat, Oceans and Coastal Resources, Water, Agriculture, Forestry and Transportation and Energy.

**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 Metropolitan Transportation Plan (MTP).

**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. AMBAG is the COG for Monterey and Santa Cruz counties. SBTiCOG is the COG for San Benito County.

**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.

**Complete Streets**
A complete street is a transportation facility that is planned, designed, operated, and maintained to provide safe mobility for all users, including bicyclists, pedestrians, transit vehicles, truckers, and motorists, appropriate to the function and context of the facility.

**Constant Dollars**
Dollars expended/received in a specific year adjusted for inflation/deflation relative to another time period.
**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. An eleven member commission, nine members are appointed by the Governor, one by the pro dem of the Senate and one by the Speaker of the Assembly.

**CTP**
California Transportation Plan: A statewide, long-range transportation policy plan that provides for the movement of people, goods, services, and information. The CTP offers a blueprint to guide future transportation decisions and investments that will ensure California’s ability to compete globally, provide safe and effective mobility for all persons, better link transportation and land-use decisions, improve air quality, and reduce petroleum energy consumption.

**CVO**
Commercial Vehicle Operations: Management of commercial vehicle activities through ITS.

**Deficiency Plan**
Set of provisions contained in a Congestion Management Plan to address congestion when unacceptable levels of congestion occur. Projects implemented through the Deficiency Plan must, by statute, have both mobility and air quality benefits.

**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.

**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.

**EIR**
Environmental Impact Report: An informational document, required under CEQA, which will inform public agency decision-makers and the public generally of the significant environmental effects of a project, possible ways to minimize significant effects and reasonable alternatives to the project.

**EIS**
Environmental Impact Statement (federal): National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirement for assessing the environmental impacts of federal actions that may have a significant impact on the human environment.

**EMFAC**
An Emission Factor Model that estimates on-road motor vehicle emission rates for current year as well as backcasted and forecasted inventories.

**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**
Environmental Protection Agency: Federal agency established to develop and enforce regulations that implement environmental laws enacted by Congress to protect human health and safeguard the natural environment.

**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.

**FAST Act**
Fixing America’s Surface Transportation: On December 4, 2015 President Obama signed into law a new five-year transportation authorization bill, the FAST Act. The FAST Act authorizes $305 billion over fiscal years 2016 through 2020 for highway, highway and motor vehicle safety, public transportation, motor carrier safety, hazardous materials safety, rail and research, technology, and statistics programs. The FAST Act maintains our focus on safety, keeps intact the established structure of the various highway-related programs we manage, continues efforts to streamline project delivery and, for the first time, provides a dedicated source of federal dollars for freight projects.

**Financially Constrained**
Expenditures are said to be financially constrained if they are within limits of anticipated revenues.

**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.

**FRA**
Federal Railroad Administration: Federal agency created to promulgate and enforce rail safety regulations, administer railroad assistance programs, conduct research and development in support of improved railroad safety and national rail transportation policy, and consolidate government support of rail transportation activities.

**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 the RTPAs in cooperation with Caltrans and the California Highway Patrol.

**FTA**
Federal Transit Administration: The federal agency responsible for administering federal transit funds and assisting in the planning and establishment of areawide urban mass transportation systems. As opposed to FHWA funding, most FTA funds are allocated directly to local agencies, rather than to Caltrans.
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 which under SB 1 increases to 47.3 cents per gallon beginning November 1, 2017.

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 nine mandatory elements: Land Use, Circulation, Housing, Conservation, Open Space, Noise, Safety, Environmental Justice and Air Quality.

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: Mapping software that links information about where things are with information about what things are like. GIS allows users to examine relationships between features distributed unevenly over space, seeking patterns that may not be apparent without using advanced techniques of query, selection, analysis, and display.

GNP
Gross National Product: An estimate of the total value of goods and services produced in any specified country in a given year. GNP can be measured as a total amount or an amount per capita.

Grade Crossing
A crossing or intersection of highways, railroad tracks, other guideways, or pedestrian walks, or combinations of these at the same level or grade.

Greenfield
Also known as “raw land,” land that is privately owned, lacks urban services, has not been previously developed, and is located at the fringe of existing urban areas.

HCD
State Department of Housing and Community Development: The state agency responsible for, among other things, overseeing the development of the Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) and the General Plan Housing Elements for all the local jurisdictions in the region.

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.

HCP
Habitat Conservation Plan: Established under Section 10 of the Endangered Species Act to allow
development to proceed while protecting endangered species.

**HDT**
Heavy Duty Truck: Truck with a gross vehicle weight of 8,500 pounds or more.

**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.

**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, motorcycles and emergency vehicles.

**HPMS**
Highway Performance Monitoring System: A federally mandated program designed by FHWA to assess the performance of the nation’s highway system.

**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.

**HUD**
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development: Federal agency charged with increasing homeownership, supporting community development, and increasing access to affordable housing free from discrimination.

**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.

**IGR**
Intergovernmental Review Process: The review of documents by several governmental agencies
to ensure consistency of regionally significant local plans, projects, and programs with AMBAG’s adopted regional plans.

**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.

**JPA**

Joint Powers Authority: Two or more agencies that enter into a cooperative agreement to jointly wield powers that are common to them. JPAs are a vehicle for the cooperative use of existing governmental powers to finance and provide infrastructure and/or services in a cost-efficient manner.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**MAP-21**
Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century: On July 6, 2012 President Obama signed into law a new two-year transportation authorization, MAP-21. The first long-term highway authorization enacted since 2005, MAP-21 creates a streamlined, performance-based and multimodal program to address the challenges facing the U.S. transportation system.

**MBARD**
Monterey Bay Air Resources District: MBARD is a government agency that regulates sources of air pollution within the tri-county region.

**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 Flow**
Traffic movement having autos, trucks, buses and motorcycles sharing traffic lanes.

**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**
A particular form of travel (e.g., walking, traveling by automobile, traveling by bus, or traveling by train).

**Mode Split or Mode Share**
The percentage of trips that use each of the various travel modes.

**Model**
A mathematical description of a real-life situation that uses data on past and present conditions to make a projection.

**MPO**
Metropolitan Planning Organization: A federally-designated agency that is responsible for regional transportation planning in each metropolitan area. AMBAG is the MPO for the Monterey Bay Area.
**MTIP**
Metropolitan Transportation Improvement Program (MTIP): 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.

**MTP**
Metropolitan 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.

**NCCP**
Natural Communities Conservation Plan: Program under the Department of Fish and Game that uses a broad-based ecosystem approach toward planning for the protection of plants, animals and their habitats, while allowing compatible and appropriate economic activity.

**Nominal Dollars**
Actual dollars expended/received in a specific year without adjustments for inflation/deflation.

**NTD**
National Transit Database: The Federal Transit Administration’s (FTA) national database for transit statistics.

**O&M**
Operations and Maintenance: The range of activities and services provided by the transportation system and for the upkeep and preservation of the existing system.

**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 7 P.M.

**Open Space**
Generally understood as any area of land or water which, for whatever reason, is not developed for urbanized uses and which therefore enhances residents’ quality of life. However, note that each county and city in California must adopt an open space element as part of its general plan. The element is a statement of local planning policies focusing on the use of unimproved land or water for: 1) the preservation or managed production of natural resources, 2) outdoor recreation, and 3) the promotion of public health and safety. Therefore, open space will be defined by each jurisdiction based on their own unique resources and environment.

**Opportunity Areas**
Opportunity Areas are places the in a region with the highest chance for successful sustainable growth in the future; they are generally located where Transit Priority Areas (TPAs) and Economic Development Areas (EDAs) overlap.

**OWP**
Overall Work Program: AMBAG develops an OWP annually, describing proposed transportation planning activities for the upcoming fiscal year, including those required by federal and state law.
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 A.M. to 9 A.M.; the afternoon peak period is from 4 P.M. to 7 P.M.

PEIR
Program Environmental Impact Report: Environmental review process used to evaluate the potential environmental effects of large-scale plans or programs.

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.

Place Types
A set of land use designations common to general plans for the three counties and 18 cities in the AMBAG. These placetype categories are meant to act as a common “language” so that the diverse general and specific plans across the Monterey Bay Area may be compared in a consistent and standard manner.

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.

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

**RHNA**
Regional Housing Needs Assessment: Quantifies the need for housing within each jurisdiction of the AMBAG region based on population growth projections. Communities then address this need through the process of completing the housing elements of their General Plans.

**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.

**RTPA**
Regional Transportation Planning Agency: A state-designated agency responsible for preparing the county level RTP and for administering state transportation funds.

**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 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.

SB 1
Senate Bill 1 (Chapter 5, Beall, 2017): known as The Road Repair and Accountability Act of 2017 provides the first significant, stable and ongoing increase in state transportation funding totalling an estimated $5.2 billion annually. SB 1 created the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account, and the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Program. Programs funded from this account include the Local Partnership Program, the Active Transportation Program, the State Highway Operation and Protection Program (SHOPP) and local streets and roads apportionments. Other programs funded in SB 1 include: increases in State Transit Assistance (STA), Solutions for Congested Corridors Programs, Trade Corridors Enhancement Account and State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) stabilization.

SB 32
Senate Bill 32 (Chapter 249, Pavley, 2016): The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (known as AB 32) designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum, technologically feasible, and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions. SB 32 is an extension of AB 32 to require the state board to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to 40% below the 1990 level by 2030.

SB 45
Senate Bill 45 (Chapter 622, Statutes of 1997, Kopp): Established the current STIP process and shifted control of decision-making from the state to the regional level.

SB 375
Senate Bill 375 (Chapter 728, Steinberg): Established to implement the state’s greenhouse gas (GHG) emission-reduction goals, as set forth by AB 32, in the sector of cars and light trucks. This mandate requires the California Air Resources Board to determine per capita GHG emission-reduction targets for each metropolitan planning organization (MPO) in the state at two points in the future—2020 and 2035. In turn, each MPO must prepare a Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS) that demonstrates how the region will meet its GHG reduction target through integrated land use, housing and transportation planning.
**SCS**
Sustainable Communities Strategy: A new element of the MTP, 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.

**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.

**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: Privately operated vehicle that contains only one driver or occupant.

**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.

**STA**
State Transit Assistance: State funding program for mass transit operations and capital projects. Current law requires that STA receive 50 percent of PTA revenues.

**STBG**
Surface Transportation Block Grant: Provides flexible funding that may be used by states and localities for projects on any federal-aid highway, bridge projects on any public road, transit capital projects and intracity and intercity bus terminals and facilities. A portion of funds reserved for rural areas may be spent on rural minor collectors.

**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).

**TDA**
Transportation Development Act: State law enacted in 1971 that provided a 0.25 percent sales tax on all retail sales in each county for transit, bicycle, and pedestrian purposes. In non-urban areas, funds may be used for streets and roads under certain conditions.
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.

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.

Transportation Network Companies
Transportation Network Companies (TNC’s) are organizations that provide pre-arranged transportation services for compensation using an online-enabled platform, usually via mobile apps, to connect passengers with drivers using the driver’s personal vehicle. TNC’s include companies such as Lyft, Uber and Sidecar.

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.

Trip
See Person Trip and/or Vehicle Trip.

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.

**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: On highways, a measurement of the total miles traveled by all vehicles in the area for a specified time period. It is calculated by the number of vehicles times the miles traveled in a given area or on a given highway during the time period. In transit, the number of vehicle miles operated on a given route or line or network during a specified time period.

**Work Trip**
Any “person” or “vehicle” trip whose purpose (on at least one trip end) involves work or work-related business.
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