

# **CCTA**

# **Transit Terms Glossary**

October 2, 2009



## **Accessibility**

The extent to which facilities are barrier free and useable by disabled persons, including wheelchair users, or a measure of the ability or ease of all people to travel among various origins and destinations.

## **ADA**

### **Americans with Disabilities Act (1990)**

The legislation defining the responsibilities of and requirements for transportation providers to make transportation accessible to individuals with disabilities.

### **ADA Paratransit**

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) mandates that comparable transportation service be offered to individuals with disabilities who are unable to use fixed route transportation systems. Paratransit service must be available to individuals who start and end their transportation within  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile of a normal fixed route. In our service area, ADA paratransit is a demand response service provided through Special Service Transportation Agency (SSTA), a not-for-profit agency contracted by CCTA. One-way fare is \$2.50. New patrons must apply for eligibility through CCTA.

## **Alternative Fuels**

Fuels other than traditional gasoline/diesel such as compressed natural gas (CNG), liquified natural gas (LNG), hybrid electric, propane, biodiesel, electric, bio or soy fuel, and hydrogen.

## **APTA**

### **American Public Transportation Association**

An international organization founded in 1882, whose aim is “to strengthen and improve public transportation, APTA serves and leads its diverse membership through advocacy, innovation and information sharing. APTA and its members and staff work to ensure that public transportation is available and accessible for all Americans in communities across the country”. CCTA is an APTA member.

## **Apportionment**

1) A term that refers to a statutorily prescribed division or assignment of funds. An apportionment is based on prescribed formulas in the law and consists of dividing authorized obligation authority for a specific program among the States. 2) The distribution of funds as prescribed by a statutory formula

## **Appropriation**

An act of Congress that permits federal agencies to incur obligations and make payments for specific purposes. The formal federal spending process consists of two sequential steps: authorization and then appropriation.

**Arbitration**

A legal technique for the resolution of disputes outside the courts, wherein the parties to a dispute refer it to one or more persons (the "arbitrators", "arbiters" or "arbitral tribunal"), by whose decision (the "award") they agree to be bound.

**Articulated Bus**

A bus usually 55 feet or more in length with two connected passenger compartments that bend at the connecting point when the bus turns a corner.

**Assessment Formula**

CCTA's method to charge each member municipality for the local cost of transit services within the municipality. The assessment formula was amended in 2007. Prior to 2007, local assessments were based on the miles operated in each municipality. Under the new formula, the changes in cost to each municipality is driven by the hours of service in the municipality and or overall service cost increases. At the time of the formula change, municipal assessments were frozen at their prior levels and the new formula only applies to future service and schedule changes. The new formula provides CCTA more flexibility when making minor route or time changes.

**AVL****Automatic Vehicle Location**

Position determination via an automatic technology or combination of technologies, such as global positioning system (triangulation of satellite signals), signposts (beacons at known locations transmit signals picked up by vehicle), ground-based radio (triangulation of radio tower signals), or dead-reckoning (vehicle's odometer and compass used to measure new position from previous known position), and typically includes real-time reporting of that location to a dispatcher. AVL, or similar technology is a necessary component for "Next Bus" implementation.

**Bus Subscription**

A commuter bus express service operated for a guaranteed number of patrons from a given area on a prepaid, reserved-seat basis.

**Bus Lane**

A lane of roadway intended primarily for use by buses, either all day or during specified periods to facilitate their timely travel and transmission of passengers, particularly during peak travel times.

**Bus Shelter**

A structure constructed near a bus stop to provide seating and protection from the weather for the convenience of waiting passengers.

## **BRT**

### **Bus Rapid Transit**

Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) is an innovative, high-capacity, lower-cost public transit solution that can achieve the performance and benefits of more expensive rail modes. This integrated system uses buses or specialized vehicles on roadways or dedicated lanes to quickly and efficiently transport passengers to their destinations, while offering the flexibility to meet a variety of local conditions.

### **Bus Map and Guide**

Booklet containing route maps and schedules, fare information and other general transit information. CCTA's are printed/distributed in February, June and October. They are available on all CCTA buses, the Cherry St. kiosk and at brochure racks in and around Burlington.

### **Capital Budget**

A plan to finance long-term outlays (expenditures), such as for fixed assets like facilities and equipment. The CCTA Board completes and approves this annually, along with the operating budget. The process is begun in the fall and completed in December for the upcoming Fiscal Year.

### **Capital Costs**

Costs of long-term assets of a public transit system such as property, buildings, vehicles, etc.

### **Capital Funds**

Moneys to cover one-time costs for construction of new projects — such as roads, bridges, bicycle/pedestrian paths, transit lines and transit facilities and equipment — to expand the capacity of the transportation system, or to cover the purchase of buses and rail cars. Capital items at CCTA are typically funded with 80% federal dollars.

### **Census Data**

Information used by transportation planners to understand demographic and housing characteristics and worktrip travel patterns in a geographic area. Required by the U.S. Constitution, the U.S. Census is a complete enumeration of the population conducted every 10 years by the U.S. Census Bureau. Until 2000 (the last completed census), a sample of the population (about 1 in 6 households on average) received the so-called "long form" that generated detailed information about worktrips, vehicle ownership, income, and other characteristics. Census 2010 will not include a long form. The questions that were formerly included on the long form have been incorporated into the American Community Survey, which surveys a smaller sample of households (roughly 3 million per year) on a continuous basis. The Census journey-to-work data has been used by CCTA staff to estimate potential ridership on new services.

### **Central Business District**

The downtown retail trade and commercial area of a city or an area of very high land valuation, traffic flow, and concentration of retail business offices, theaters, hotels and services.

## **CFR**

The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) is the codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government. It is divided into 50 titles that represent broad areas subject to Federal regulation. Each volume of the CFR is updated once each calendar year and is issued on a quarterly basis. Transportation represents the 49<sup>th</sup> title:

#### **49 CFR Part 40**

Part 40 describes required procedures for conducting workplace drug and alcohol testing for the Federally regulated transportation industry.

#### **49 CFR Part 655**

The purpose of this part is to establish programs designed to help prevent accidents, injuries, and fatalities resulting from the misuse of alcohol and use of prohibited drugs by employees who perform safety-sensitive functions.

#### **Charter Regulations**

FTA develops, issues, and enforces regulations to govern the agency's financial assistance programs for public transportation. Transit agencies who receive federal funds are precluded from providing charter service and competing with private charter operators. Charter is defined as:

- 1) Transportation provided by a recipient at the request of a third party for the exclusive use of a bus or van for a negotiated price. The following features may be characteristics of charter service:
  - a. A third party pays the transit provider a negotiated price for the group;
  - b. Any fares charged to individual members of the group are collected by a third party;
  - c. The service is not part of the transit provider's regularly scheduled service, or is offered for a limited period of time; or
  - d. A third party determines the origin and destination of the trips as well as scheduling; or
- 2) Transportation provided by a recipient to the public for events or functions that occur on an irregular basis or for a limited duration and:
  - a. A premium fare is charged that is greater than the usual or customary fixed route fare; or
  - b. The service is paid for in whole or in part by a third party.

#### **Choice Riders**

Riders who have a transportation choice, such as commuters who could use their private vehicle but choose to take public transportation.

#### **Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990**

Building on Congressional proposals advanced during the 1980s; legislation designed to curb three major threats to the nation's environment and to the health of millions of Americans: acid rain, urban air pollution, and toxic air emissions.

## **CMAQ**

### **Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program**

A federal source of funding for projects and activities that reduce congestion and improve air quality, both in regions not yet attaining federal air quality standards and those engaged in efforts to preserve their attainment status. CMAQ grants are the major source of funds for new service in the CCTA system and provide 80% funding for a three-year demonstration period. CMAQ funds were used to start all three Link Express routes as well as the 15-minute peak hour service on the Essex Junction route. Funding is available for areas that do not meet the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (nonattainment areas) as well as former nonattainment areas that are now in compliance (maintenance areas). The formula for distribution of funds, which considers an area's population by county and the severity of its ozone and carbon monoxide problems within the nonattainment or maintenance area, with greater weight given to areas that are both carbon monoxide and ozone nonattainment/maintenance areas.

## **CNG**

### **Compressed Natural Gas**

An alternative fossil fuel, consisting of primarily methane (CH<sub>4</sub>).

## **DBE**

### **Disadvantaged Business Enterprise**

A program to remedy past and current discrimination, to ensure a level playing field, foster equal opportunity in DOT-assisted contracts, improve the flexibility and efficiency of the DBE Program, and reduce burdens on small businesses. Transit systems must define a DBE goal, which specifies the percentage of all contracts the organization aims to have with companies at least 51 percent owned by one or more individuals who are both socially and economically disadvantaged or, in the case of a corporation, in which 51 percent of the stock is owned by one or more such individual.

## **Deadhead**

Deadhead is paid time that includes leaving or returning to the garage or yard facility, changing routes, or when there is no expectation of carrying revenue passengers.

## **Demand Response**

A transit service whereby passengers, or their agents, contact the transit operator to schedule transportation. A vehicle is then dispatched to pick up the passengers and transport them to their destinations. A demand response (DR) operation is characterized by the following a) the vehicles do not operate over a fixed route or on a fixed schedule except, on a temporary basis to satisfy a special need, and b) the vehicle may be dispatched to pick-up several passengers at different pick-up points before taking them to their respective destinations and may even be interrupted en route to these destinations to pick up other passengers. SSTA's operation is solely demand response.

## **Deviation**

A departure from the scheduled route at the request of a passenger (pick-up or drop-off).

**Earmark**

The allocation of existing budget spending on/for specific projects. Many CCTA capital projects are funded through earmarks.

**EIS****Environmental Impact Statement**

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires federal agencies to integrate environmental values into their decision making processes by considering the environmental impacts of their proposed actions and reasonable alternatives to those actions. To meet NEPA requirements, federal agencies prepare a detailed statement known as an EIS. The Environmental Protection Agency reviews and comments on EISs prepared by other federal agencies, maintains a national filing system for all EISs, and assures that its own actions comply with NEPA.

**Environmental Justice**

This term stems from a Presidential Executive Order to promote equity for disadvantaged communities and promote the inclusion of racial and ethnic populations and low-income communities in decision-making. Local and regional transportation agencies must ensure that services and benefits, as well as burdens, are fairly distributed to avoid discrimination.

**E&D****Elders and Persons with Disabilities**

A federally funded program (sometimes referred to as Section 5310) intended to improve the mobility of elderly individuals and individuals with disabilities. Within Chittenden County, CCTA partners with local human service agencies and municipalities to sponsor E&D service. These agencies and municipalities must provide funding to match the federal funding (80% federal / 20% local). Service is provided by SSTA. It is demand response and free of charge. Typically, more people are eligible for E&D service than for ADA Paratransit service, but the service can be restricted to only a certain number of rides per week or by type of service (i.e. medical appointment, shopping, etc.). Service is also constrained by availability of funding.

**Fares**

All income received directly from passengers, either paid in cash or through pre-paid tickets, passes, etc. It includes donations from those passengers who donate money on the vehicle. It includes the reduced fares paid by passengers in a user-side subsidy arrangement. Typical CCTA fares include: \$1.25/\$.60 one way, \$10/\$5 adult ten ride, \$42/\$21 adult monthly pass (regular/discounted - age 6-17, age 60+, Medicare recipients).

**Fare Elasticity**

The extent to which ridership responds to fare increases or decreases.

**Farebox Recovery Ratio**

The proportion of revenue generated through fares by paying customers as a fraction of the cost of total operating expenses. The system-wide CCTA farebox recovery rate is in the range of 20-25%, with the ratio on the Link routes substantially higher.

## **FHWA**

### **Federal Highway Administration**

U.S. Department of Transportation agency responsible for administering the federal highway aid program to individual states, and helping to plan, develop and coordinate construction of federally funded highway projects. FHWA also governs the safety of hazardous cargo on the nation's highways.

### **Financial Constraint**

A federal requirement that long-range transportation plans include only projects that have a reasonable expectation of being funded based upon anticipated revenues. In other words, long-range transportation plans should not be pie-in-the-sky wish lists of projects. They should reflect realistic assumptions about revenues that will likely be available during the time period covered in the plan.

### **Fixed Route Service**

Services provided on a repetitive, fixed schedule basis along a specific route with vehicles stopping to pickup and deliver passengers to specific locations; each fixed route trip serves the same origins and destinations, such as rail and bus; unlike demand responsive and vanpool services.

### **Flexible Funding**

Unlike funding that flows only to highways or only to transit by a rigid formula, this is money that can be invested in a range of transportation projects. Examples of flexible funding categories include the Surface Transportation Program (STP) and the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement (CMAQ) program. In FY09 we received \$1,250,000 in STP funds for preventive maintenance and \$390,000 in CMAQ.

## **FTA**

### **Federal Transit Administration**

The FTA is the U.S. Department of Transportation agency that provides financial and planning assistance to help plan, build and operate rail, bus and paratransit systems. CCTA receives several types of grants from FTA. FTA allocates 5307 funding using a formula based on population. We also receive a 5307 bonus for meeting several criteria for small transit intensive cities (STIC). CCTA received \$1,744,431 of 5307 in FY09 including \$421,659 of STIC funding. This funding can be used for capital and operating. We also receive 5309 earmark funds that come from either the federal budget or from the federal transportation bill which is reauthorized typically every six years. These funds are for capital projects with the type of project designated in the earmark. CCTA typically asks for 5309 grants for buses, facilities, and equipment. We received an \$800,000 earmark in FY09. All FTA grants have reporting requirements for the life of the grant or equipment purchased, whichever is longer. FTA holds the grantees responsible for managing the funds in compliance with 23 separate areas of grant management requirements. Grantees receive an evaluation on their adherence to the regulations every three years. This is commonly referred to as the triennial evaluation.

## **FY**

### **Fiscal Year**

Annual schedule for keeping financial records and for budgeting transportation funds. CCTA's

fiscal year runs from July 1 through June 30, while the federal fiscal year runs from Oct. 1 through Sept. 30.

### **HASTUS**

An integrated and modular software solution for transit scheduling, operations and customer information. It is used to produce the drivers' paddle and build the drivers' runs and work week for each bid. The software contains all of CCTA's scheduling information and uses algorithms to construct schedules based on parameters that we input.

### **Headways**

The time interval between vehicles moving in the same direction on a particular route. For example, if there is a route that departs Cherry Street every 30 minutes, we would say it has half hour headways.

### **HOV Line**

#### **High-Occupancy-Vehicle Lane**

The technical term for a carpool lane, commuter lane or diamond lane.

### **Highway Trust Fund**

The federal trust fund established by the Highway Revenue Act of 1956; this fund has two accounts -- the Highway Account and the Mass Transit Account. Trust fund revenues are derived from federal highway-user taxes and fees such as motor fuel taxes; trust fund uses and expenditures are determined by law.

### **JARC**

#### **Job Access Reverse Commute**

The JARC program was established to address the unique transportation challenges faced by welfare recipients and low-income persons seeking to obtain and maintain employment. The goal of the program is to offer transportation from higher density urban areas to work opportunities in lower density suburban/rural areas. The Williston route is funded in part by a JARC grant.

### **Jitney**

Also known as a **share taxi**. A mode of transportation that falls between private transportation and conventional bus public transportation, often with a fixed or semi-fixed route, but with the added convenience of stopping anywhere to pick up or drop off passengers and not having fixed time schedules.

### **Kiss and Ride**

Riding to a park and ride or other transit station (airport, train station, bus stop) with a spouse/parent/friend/etc. that then drive themselves elsewhere. The location itself is also often referred to as a Kiss & Ride.

### **Intermodal**

The term "mode" is used to refer to a means of transportation, such as automobile, bus, train, ship, bicycle and walking. Intermodal refers specifically to the connections between modes.

## **ITS**

### **Intelligent Transportation Systems**

Refers to a broad range of wireless and wire line communications-based information and electronic technologies. When integrated into the transportation system's infrastructure and into vehicles themselves, these technologies relieve congestion, improve safety and enhance productivity. ITS is made up of 16 types of technology based systems, divided into intelligent infrastructure systems and intelligent vehicle systems.

## **Layover Time**

The time between transfers or arrival/departure times.

## **Mode Share**

Percentage of travelers using a particular form of transportation, (e.g. public transportation, personal cars, train, walking).

## **MOU**

### **Memorandum of Understanding**

An agreement between two parties in the form of a legal document, (though not fully binding); somewhat synonymous with a letter of intent. There is an MOU between Chittenden County Metropolitan Planning Organization, CCTA, Vermont Agency of Transportation and the Vermont Transportation Authority which defines how federal transportation projects are planned (short and long term), developed, and programmed in Chittenden County.

## **MPO**

### **Metropolitan Planning Organization**

A federally required planning body responsible for the transportation planning and project selection in its region; the governor designates an MPO in every urbanized area with a population of over 50,000. The Chittenden County Metropolitan Planning Organization is Chittenden County's MPO and is the only MPO in the state of Vermont.

## **MTP**

### **Metropolitan Transportation Plan (MTP)**

A master plan to guide the region's transportation investments for at least a 25-year period. Updated every five years, it is based on projections of growth in population and jobs and the ensuing travel demand. Required by state and federal law, it includes programs to better maintain, operate and expand transportation. The CCMPO is responsible for Chittenden County's MTP and is currently developing a 2060 MTP with a 50-year time horizon.

## **NEPA**

### **National Environmental Policy Act (see also EIS)**

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires federal agencies to integrate environmental values into their decision making processes by considering the environmental impacts of their proposed actions and reasonable alternatives to those actions. To meet NEPA requirements federal agencies prepare a detailed statement known as an EIS. Environmental Protection Agency reviews and comments on EISs prepared by other federal agencies, maintains a national filing system for all EISs, and assures that its own actions comply with NEPA.

## **NTD**

### **National Transit Database**

The NTD was established by Congress to be the nation's primary source for information and statistics on the transit systems of the United States. Recipients or beneficiaries of grants from the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) are required by statute to submit data to the NTD. Over 660 transit providers in urbanized areas currently report to the NTD through the Internet-based reporting system. There are 634 data points that CCTA must report on annually for the NTD.

### **Next Bus**

Next Bus is a vehicle tracking system which uses GPS or AVL information to predict when the next bus will arrive at any given bus stop, displayed at the stop or available via cell phone. Next Bus reduces the need for riders to carry schedules, reduces passenger uncertainty, and improves transit convenience.

### **Non-Attainment Area**

Areas of the country where air pollution levels persistently exceed the National Ambient Air Quality standards may be designated "nonattainment." Attainment/nonattainment are important factors in determining CMAQ grant funding, (see CMAQ).

### **Operating Budget**

Detailed projection of all estimated income and expenses based on forecasted sales revenue during a given period (usually one year).

### **Paddle**

Refers to the schedule of work for each driver showing all routes he/she will operate in a day, including arrival and departure times and specific directions.

### **Paratransit**

(see ADA Paratransit)

### **Particulate Trap**

An emission control device in the exhaust system of a diesel engine that captures particulates before they can enter the atmosphere, thereby reducing pollution.

### **Peak Hours**

Refers to weekday a.m. and p.m. service during commute hours to carry a maximum number of passengers. An example of commute or peak hours could be defined as time between 6 and 9 a.m. in the morning, and between 3 and 6 p.m. at night.

### **Performance Measures**

CCTA collects and records data of various types on an ongoing basis in order to measure our performance in several areas including ridership, cost efficiency, on-time performance, customer service, and financial performance. CCTA is in the process (as of September 2009) of updating its performance measurements and process for reporting our performance statistics to the Board.

**Recovery Time**

Recovery time is a planned time allowance between the arrival time of a just completed trip and the departure time of the next trip in order to allow the route to return to schedule if traffic, loading, or other conditions have made the trip arrive late. Recovery time is considered as reserve running time and typically, the operator will remain on duty during the recovery period. (Recovery time is distinct from layover, although they are usually combined together.)

**Revenue Service**

The time when a vehicle is available to the general public and there is an expectation of carrying passengers. These passengers either directly pay fares, are subsidized by public programs, or provide payment through some contractual arrangement. Vehicles operated in fare free service are considered in revenue service. Revenue service includes layover / recovery time. Revenue service excludes deadhead, vehicle maintenance testing, school bus service, and charter service.

**Reverse Commuting**

Movement in a direction opposite the main flow of travel, such as from the Central City to a suburb during the morning commute hour.

**Ridecheck**

An accurate count of every rider on a certain (or all) route(s) and times, including boarding and de-boarding locations. Used for route planning and monitoring.

**Ridesharing**

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

**RTAP****Rural Transportation Assistance Program**

An FTA program designed to provide training, technical assistance, and other support services tailored to meet the specific needs of transit operators in non-urbanized areas. RTAP is a state managed program. VTrans has traditionally distributed RTAP funds to each of the state's transit providers for training related expenses.

**SAFETEA-LU****Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users**

The federal transportation bill passed by Congress in 2005 that authorizes federal surface transportation programs, including highways, highway safety, and transit for the years 2005–2009. SAFETEA-LU provided \$286.4 billion for transportation, including \$52.6 billion for transit, through fiscal year 2009.

**SIP****State Implementation Plan**

A plan mandated by the Clean Air Act that contains procedures to monitor, control, maintain, and enforce compliance with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Must be taken into account in the transportation planning process.

## **SSEPP**

### **System Security and Emergency Preparedness Plan**

The SSEPP establishes responsibilities for security and emergency preparedness, identifies our methodology used for documenting and analyzing potential security and emergency preparedness issues and develops the management system through which we can track and monitor our progress in resolving these issues. The SSEPP outlines the process to be used by CCTA to make informed decisions that are appropriate for our operations, passengers, employees and communities regarding the development and implementation of a comprehensive security and emergency preparedness program. The Plan should also enhance our coordination with local public safety agencies in our service area.

## **SSTA**

### **Special Service Transportation Agency**

A not-for-profit transportation agency contracted by CCTA for ADA Paratransit and E&D trips.

## **Schedule Box Holder**

Holds a detailed route map and schedule at stops along that route for public perusal. CCTA is working to ensure that a schedule box is available at every timepoint in the system, at every shelter in the system, and at all other major stops based on ridership levels (as schedule box inventory will allow).

## **Short of 40**

A full-time driver having less than 40 hours of work in a week. This can be caused by a number of circumstances. Drivers who are “Short of 40” participate in work assignment processes to make up hours, bringing them as close to a 40-hour work-week as possible.

## **Smart Growth**

A set of policies and programs designed to protect, preserve and economically stimulate established communities, while protecting valuable natural and cultural resources and limiting sprawl.

## **SOV**

### **Single-Occupant Vehicle**

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

## **Split Shift**

A type of shift work where a person's normal work day is split in to 2 or more segments.

## **Stand-by**

A driver and bus waiting as a back-up. Stand-by buses are common during peak hours. Stand-by buses usually ‘park low’ behind other busses at the Cherry Street terminal. Stand-by buses are ready to take over in the event that an incoming bus/driver is unable to make the next scheduled run, or in the event of an accident or mechanical failure.

## **State Operating Assistance**

Along with Federal funding, CCTA receives funding from the state of Vermont for transit operations.

## **STIP**

### **State Transportation Improvement Program**

Covering a four-year span and updated every year, the STIP determines when and if transportation projects will be funded by the state. Projects included in the STIP must be consistent with the long-range transportation plan.

## **STP**

### **Surface Transportation Program**

One of the key funding programs in SAFETEA-LU. STP moneys are “flexible,” meaning they can be spent on mass transit, pedestrian and bicycle facilities, as well as on roads and highways.

### **System Management**

A coordinated series of programs involving the CCMPO and VTrans and partner agencies to make the region’s existing transportation system work more efficiently.

## **TCM**

### **Transportation Control Measure**

A strategy to reduce driving or smooth traffic flows in order to cut auto emissions and resulting air pollution. Required by the Clean Air Act, TCMs include carpool lanes, roving tow truck patrols to clear stalls and accidents from congested roadways, new or increased transit service, and ridesharing services to get people into carpools and vanpools.

## **TDM**

### **Travel Demand Management**

Travel Demand Management attempts to modify existing travel demand patterns through a variety of strategies promoting increased use of high occupancy vehicles and public transit.

## **TDP**

### **Transit Development Plan**

A TDP is a planning document typically created or updated by a transit agency every 5-10 years. These plans serve as both short-term and long-term guiding documents for transit agencies to consult when making service, capital, and organizational decisions. A TDP specifically includes data on needs within the agency’s service area and means of addressing those needs. In the CCTA service area, the 2009/2010 TDP is replacing the 2003 Short Range Public Transportation Plan. The Metropolitan Transportation Plan created by the CCMPO will include the TDP by reference and, as a result, will make it possible for CCTA to implement the changes and expansions envisioned in the TDP using federal funds.

### **Transportation Enhancement Activities**

A SAFETEA-LU funding category. Ten percent of STP moneys must be set aside for projects that enhance the compatibility of transportation facilities with their surroundings. Examples of TE projects include bicycle and pedestrian paths, restoration of rail depots or other historic transportation facilities, acquisition of scenic or open space lands next to travel corridors, and murals or other public art projects.

## **TEA 21**

### **Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century**

Passed by Congress in May 1998, this federal transportation legislation retains and expands many of the programs created in 1991 under the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA). Reauthorizes federal surface transportation programs for six years (1998–2003) and significantly increases overall funding for transportation.

### **TIP**

#### **Transportation Improvement Program**

A listing of highway, local road, transit and bicycle projects that the region hopes to fund; compiled by the CCMPO every year from priority list submitted by local jurisdictions. The Governor through VTrans must either approve or reject the TIP in its entirety. Once VTrans approves the TIP, it is combined with the Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP).

### **Title VI**

Refers to Title VI of the Federal Civil Rights Act of 1964, and requires that transportation planning and programming be nondiscriminatory on the basis of race, color and national origin. Integral to Title VI is the concept of environmental justice.

### **TMA**

#### **Transportation Management Area**

MPO's in urban areas with population greater than 200,000 are designated as transportation management areas.

### **TMA**

#### **Transportation Management Association**

TMA's are non-profit, member-controlled organizations that provide transportation services in a particular area, such as a commercial district, mall, medical center or industrial park. They are generally public-private partnerships, consisting primarily of area businesses with local government support. TMA's provide an institutional framework for TDM Programs and services. CATMA, the Campus Area TMA, is the only TMA in Chittenden County.

### **TOD**

#### **Transit-Oriented Development**

A type of development that links land use and transit facilities to support the transit system and help reduce sprawl, traffic congestion and air pollution. It includes housing, along with complementary public uses (jobs, retail and services), located at a strategic point along a regional transit system, such as a rail hub or major transit stop.

### **Transfers**

When a passenger needs to use several buses/routes to travel, a transfer allows them to ride multiple buses while paying only one fare. The passenger pays the fare for the first trip, and a transfer ticket allows them to board another bus for free or at a pro-rated rate.

### **Travel Demand Model**

Used by transportation planners for simulating current travel conditions and for forecasting future travel patterns and conditions. Models help planners and policy-makers analyze the effectiveness and efficiency of alternative transportation investments in terms of mobility, accessibility, and environmental and equity impacts. The CCMPO maintains the Chittenden County travel demand model.

### **Unlimited Access**

CCTA's Unlimited Access program allows students, faculty and staff of UVM, St. Michael's College, Champlain College and Middlebury College, as well as the students of the Burlington School District and South Burlington High School ride CCTA buses for free. The program is privately funded by the schools through a partnership with CCTA.

### **Unlinked Passenger Trips**

The number of passengers who board public transportation vehicles. Passengers are counted each time they board a vehicle no matter how many vehicles they use to travel from their origin to their destination. For example, a passenger who boards one route and then immediately transfers to another route has taken 2 unlinked trips.

### **UPWP**

#### **Unified Planning Work Plan**

An annual Chittenden County Metropolitan Planning Organization Plan showing how they spend federal planning funds, including some provided to CCTA.

### **Urbanized Area**

An "Urbanized Area" is the fully developed area of a central city and its suburbs. A rather complicated but consistent formula measures for contiguous urban development. Census 2000 included census block groups or blocks that have a population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile and surrounding census blocks that have an overall density of at least 500 people per square mile. (The Burlington, VT area is classified as a UA, with a population of 105,365 and a population density of 1,704.0 people per square meter.)

### **U.S. DOT**

#### **United States Department of Transportation**

The federal cabinet-level agency with responsibility for highways, mass transit, aviation and ports; it is headed by the Secretary of Transportation. The DOT includes the Federal Highway Administration and the Federal Transit Administration, among others. There are also state DOTs (known in Vermont as VTrans).

### **Value Pricing**

The concept of assessing higher prices for using certain transportation facilities during the most congested times of the day, in the same way that airlines offer off-peak discounts and hotel rooms cost more during prime tourist seasons. Also known as congestion pricing and peak-period pricing, examples of this concept include higher bridge tolls during peak periods or charging single-occupant vehicles that want to use carpool lanes.

**Vanpool**

A vanpool typically consists of 7-15 people with a similar commuting route. Of the passengers, the vanpool may choose the driver/drivers and the vanpool coordinator. In some cases, a vanpool may be organized by a group of commuters who buy or lease a van, and take turns driving and handling the van's upkeep. Other vanpools use private or public van services, with commuters signing up for a vanpool program and meeting the van in a central public area along with other riders.

**VMT****Vehicle Miles Traveled**

One vehicle (whether a car carrying one passenger or a bus carrying 30 people) traveling one mile constitutes a vehicle mile. VMT is one measure of the use of state highways and roads.