



Appendix C

Glossary of Terms

Charlottesville-Albemarle Metropolitan Planning Organization

Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission

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A

ADA Accessible

Facilities accessible to persons with disabilities commensurate with the guidelines mandated by the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG) (See Americans with Disabilities Act (pg. 45).

American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO)

A standards-setting, non-governmental organization that publishes highway design protocols and guidelines and promotes coordination among state Departments of Transportation (pg. 24).

American Community Survey (ACS)

An ongoing statistical survey by the U.S. Census Bureau, sent to approximately 250,000 addresses monthly. It regularly gathers information previously contained only in the long form of the decennial census. It is the largest survey other than the decennial census that the Census Bureau administers. (pg. 55).

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)

A wide-ranging civil rights law that prohibits, under certain circumstances, discrimination based on disability (pg. 29).

Amtrak

The “doing business as” name for the The National Railroad Passenger Corporation: a publicly funded railroad service operated and managed as a for-profit corporation to provide inter-city passenger train service in the United States. While today’s structure was established in 1971, Charlottesville Union Station (CVS) opened in 1885 (pg. 6).

ArcGIS

A geographic information system (GIS) created by ESRI for working with maps and geographic information. It is used for creating and using maps; compiling geographic data; analyzing mapped information; sharing and discovering geographic information; using maps and geographic information in a range of applications; and managing geographic information in a database. (pg. 53).

Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT)

A measure used primarily in transportation planning and transportation engineering. Traditionally, it is the total volume of vehicle traffic of a highway or road for a year divided by 365 days. AADT is a useful and simple measurement of how busy a road is. (pg. 127).

B

Best Management Practice (BMP)

A water control program that manages the quantity and improves the quality of stormwater runoff. In addition to effectively managing stormwater, BMP's provide ecosystem protection, improved water quality, protection for public health, and flood control (pg. 54).

Bus Rapid Transit (BRT)

A [bus-based mass transit](#) system which, generally, has specialized design, services and infrastructure to improve system quality and remove the typical causes of delay. Sometimes described as a "surface subway", BRT aims to combine the capacity and speed of light-rail or metro with the flexibility, lower cost and simplicity of a bus system (pg. 45).

C

Capacity-building

A qualification of transportation improvement projects that increase the capacity for new riders or motorists, or to reduce congestion. Projects include transit and road building and widening (pg. 51).

Census Block Group

A geographical unit used by the United States Census Bureau which is between the Census Tract and the Census Block. It is the smallest geographical unit for which the bureau publishes sample data, i.e. data which is only collected from a fraction of all households. Typically, Block Groups have a population of 600 to 3,000 people (pg. 6).

Center for Survey Research (CSR)

A full-service academic survey research facility at the University of Virginia. CSR is a unit of the Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service: a research and training organization focused on the Commonwealth of Virginia. The Center specializes in studies for local government and state agencies. As a full-service facility, CSR offers customized project design, professional interviewing, data collection, data analysis and report preparation (pg. 38).

Charlottesville Area Transit (CAT)

The provider of mass transportation in the greater Charlottesville area. Eleven routes are offered Monday through Saturday from the early morning until the late evening, with four night buses serving most of the system until midnight. Sunday service is only available on the Free Trolley and Route 7 (pg. 54).

Constrained Long Range Plan (CLRP)

The list of fiscally-constrained transportation improvement projects that are fully-funded through the final year of the Long Range Transportation Plan (pg. 139).

Charlottesville-Albemarle MPO

Organized for the City of Charlottesville and the urbanized area of Albemarle County immediately surrounding the City. It is the forum for cooperative transportation decision-making among Charlottesville, Albemarle, state and federal officials, and considers long-range regional projects and combines public input, technical data, and agency collaboration to develop forward-thinking solutions (See Metropolitan Planning Organization) (pg. 5) .

Citizens Transportation Advisory Committee (CTAC)

A citizen panel of up to 13 members appointed by the City of Charlottesville, the County of Albemarle, and the MPO Policy Board, previously convened under the name CHART. Members review, comment, and recommend ideas in transportation plans and programs which are used by the MPO Policy Board in decision-making. Members represent themselves, their areas of interests, and/or groups in the MPO area, and will strive to represent a diverse range of interests (pg. 38).

Cohort

A group of residents who share a particular trait (pg. 19).

Commercial Service Airport

A category of airport defined by the Federal Aviation Administration which are publicly owned and have at least 2,500 scheduled passenger boardings each calendar year (pg. 32).

Commonwealth Transportation Fund (CTF)

The major source of revenues for the construction and maintenance of highways in the Commonwealth. Currently composed of the Highway Maintenance and Operating Fund (HMOF) and the Transportation Trust Fund (TTF), the Virginia Department of Taxation is responsible for forecasting and monitoring Commonwealth Transportation Fund (CTF) revenues (See Highway Maintenance and Operating Fund) (pg. 140).

Complete Streets

A transportation policy and design approach that requires streets to be planned, designed, operated, and maintained to enable safe, convenient and comfortable travel and access for users of all ages and abilities regardless of their mode of transportation. Complete Streets allow for safe travel by those walking, bicycling, driving automobiles, riding public transportation, or delivering goods (pg. 32).

Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ)

Jointly administered by the Federal Highway Administration and Federal Transit Administration, this program has provided over \$30 billion for 29,000 transportation projects to state Departments of Transportation. CMAQ has been reauthorized under MAP-21 (See Federal Highway Administration; Federal Transit Administration; and Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century) (pg. 139).

D

Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)

A state-level government agency that administers vehicle registration and driver licensing (pg. 54).

Dependency ratio

An age-population ratio of those typically not in the labor force (i.e., people younger than 15 or older than 64), and those in the working-age population (i.e., people between the ages of 15 and 64). It is used to measure the pressure on productive population (pg. 13).

Development Areas

An area designated by a locality that is 1) appropriate for higher density development due to its proximity to transportation facilities, the availability of a public or community water and sewer system, or a developed area; and 2) to the extent feasible, to be used for redevelopment or infill development (pg. 44).

E

Eco-Logical Regional Ecological Framework (REF) Tool

A GIS-based tool that identifies regionally important habitats and species. The tool represents value and density in the form of a numeric score ranging from 2 to 52. The LRTP used this tool to analyze the potential for ecological impacts within a 500-foot buffer of potential projects (pg. 54).

Eight Planning Factors

A set of guiding principles for the Long Range Transportation Plan consisting of federally required aims that focus on broader planning concerns such as safety and the environment. The Eight Planning Factors are outlined in Title 23, United States Code (USC), Section 134 and specify the goals local governments must work toward when evaluating metropolitan transportation projects. These planning factors have been a part of metropolitan transportation planning since the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) was enacted by congress in 1991. MPO's are required to include these factors in both their long-range and short-range plans (pg. 56).

Enhanced Mobility of Seniors and Individuals with Disabilities Program

Section 5310 of MAP-21 which allocates funding to provide increased transportation options to seniors and those with disabilities who are transit-dependent. This service surpasses the standard public transportation services and the complementary paratransit services outlined by the ADA. Projects eligible for this funding include public transportation projects that meet the needs of seniors or individuals with disabilities; exceed the requirements of ADA; or improve access to fixed route service and reduce dependence of individuals with disabilities on complementary paratransit service (pg. 140).

Environmental Justice (EJ)

A 1994 executive order by the U.S. EPA outlined federal actions to address environmental justice in minority populations and low-income populations. As a federally funded organization, the MPO has the responsibility of providing fair treatment of all people, regardless of race, color, sex, or income, in respect to environmental laws, regulations, and policies (pg. 15).

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

The United States Environmental Protection Agency is an agency of the U.S. federal government which was created for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment by writing and enforcing regulations based on laws passed by Congress. The agency is led by its Administrator, who is appointed by the president and approved by Congress (pg. 54).

Existing and Committed (E+C) Base Scenario

Comprised of the existing roadway network and several projects that are not yet built, but are underway and anticipated to be a part of the future transportation network. These projects are referred to as committed projects. This scenario serves as the control to compare other scenarios against, allowing staff and decision-makers to determine the projected impacts of various project combinations. (See Scenario) (pg. 80).

F

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

An agency of the United States Department of Homeland Security. The agency's primary purpose is to coordinate the response to a disaster that has occurred in the United States and that overwhelms the resources of local and state authorities (pg. 55).

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)

A division of the U.S. Department of Transportation that specializes in highway transportation, focusing primarily on the Federal Aid Highway Program and the Federal Lands Highway Program (pg. 24).

Federal Transit Administration (FTA)

A U.S. Department of Transportation agency responsible for providing financial and technical assistance to local public transit systems (pg. 37).

Fiscal Constraint

A demonstration of sufficient funds (Federal, State, local, and private) to implement proposed transportation system improvements, as well as to operate and maintain the entire system, through the comparison of revenues and costs (pg. 37).

Fiscal Impact Analysis

The estimation of the net impact of a development or a land use change on the costs and revenues of governmental units serving the development (pg. 38).

Formula Grants for Rural Areas

Section 5311 of MAP-21 which allocates federal funding for capital, planning, and operating assistance to states in an effort to supplement public transportation for rural areas with a population of fewer than 50,000 people, and where residents typically depend on public transportation (pg. 140).

Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP)

Allocates funds to decrease the number of traffic fatalities and injuries on public roads. Projects eligible for this funding include public road strategies, activities or projects that align with the State Strategic Highway Safety Plan (SHSP) to mitigate hazardous roads or resolve highway safety problems (pg. 139).

G

General Aviation (GA)

All civil aviation operations other than scheduled air services and non-scheduled air transport operations for remuneration or hire. General aviation flights range from gliders and powered parachutes to corporate jet flights (pg. 32).

I

Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA)

A United States federal law that posed a major change to transportation planning and policy, as the first U.S. federal legislation on the subject in the post-Interstate Highway System era. ISTEA presented an intermodal approach to highway and transit funding, with collaborative planning requirements and significant powers granted to metropolitan planning organizations. ISTEA was followed by TEA-21, SAFETEA-LU, and most recently, MAP-21 (pg. 46).

J

JAUNT

A paratransit service provider for several contiguous counties in the region including the City of Charlottesville and Albemarle County (pg. 28).

Journey through Hallowed Ground

A federally designated National Heritage Area in portions of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland and Virginia, in the eastern United States. The designation provides a framework for the promotion and interpretation of the area's cultural and historic character, with particular emphasis on the region's role in the American Civil War, and the preservation of the natural and built environment. State Route 20 in the MPO received this designation (pg. 24).

L

League of American Bicyclists (LAB)

A non-profit membership organization which promotes cycling for fun, fitness and transportation through advocacy and education. The League is one of the largest membership organizations of cyclists in the United States (pg. 31).

Level of Service (LOS)

A letter designation ranging from A (free-flowing) to F (extremely congested) used to describe a range of operating conditions on a particular type of facility, like a roadway. LOS is used to analyze highways by categorizing traffic flow and assigning quality levels of traffic based on performance measure like speed, density, etc. (pg.24).

Livable Communities Planning Project (Livability Project)

A regional sustainability implementation plan to improve regional planning efforts that integrate housing and transportation decisions, and increase the capacity to improve land use and zoning. The Charlottesville-Albemarle regional plan is sponsored by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and its Office of Sustainable Housing and Communities via The Sustainable Communities Regional Planning Grant (pg. 44).

Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP)

A federally-required planning document outlining transportation improvements and policies within a MPO's area for at least twenty years. LRTP's are mandated by the FHWA and must be fiscally constrained. I.e., no projects may be planned for if there is not the anticipated budget to pay for them (pg.37).

M

Motor Vehicle Emission Simulator (MOVES)

Estimates emissions for mobile sources covering a broad range of pollutants and allows multiple scale analysis. MOVES currently estimates emissions from cars, trucks & motorcycles, and plans to add the capability to model non-highway mobile sources in future releases (pg. 54).

Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO)

The Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1962 requires, as a condition attached to federal transportation financial assistance, that transportation projects in urbanized areas of 50,000 or more in population be based on a continuing, comprehensive, and comprehensive urban transportation planning process undertaken cooperatively by the states and local governments (pg. 5).

Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century (MAP-21)

A transportation bill, signed into law in October 2012, which authorizes funding for highways, safety, and transit programs (pg. 37).

Multiuse path

Serves as part of a transportation circulation system and supports multiple recreation opportunities, such as walking, bicycling, and inline skating. A shared-use path typically has a surface that is asphalt, concrete, or firmly packed crushed aggregate (pg. 31).

N

National Ground Intelligence Center (NGIC)

Part of the United States Army Intelligence and Security Command which provides scientific and technical intelligence and general military intelligence on foreign ground forces in support of the warfighting commanders, force and material developers, Department of the Army, Department of Defense, and National-level decision makers. The Center is located in northern Albemarle County, Virginia, just north of Charlottesville (pg. 13).

National Highway Performance Program (NHPP)

Provides funding for construction, reconstruction, or operational improvement of portions of the highway; inspection costs for NHS infrastructure including bridges; bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure; safety improvements on the NHS; environmental restoration within NHS corridors; intelligent transportation system (ITS) improvements; and the construction of bus terminals servicing the NHS (pg. 139).

National Highway System (NHS)

A network of strategic highways within the United States, including the Interstate Highway System and other roads serving major airports, ports, rail or truck terminals, railway stations, pipeline terminals and other strategic transport facilities. MAP-21 expanded the National Highway System (NHS) to include

principal arterial roadways. The Enhanced National Highway System is now comprised of the interstate system, all principal arterials, and bridges on the NHS (pg. 139).

Non-capacity

Transportation improvement projects that do not increase the capacity for new riders or motorists but, instead, provide alternative transportation infrastructure, safety, or maintenance services. Projects include bike and pedestrian improvements, bridges, and intersections (pg. 123).

O

Office of Transportation and Air Quality (OTAQ)

An office of the Environmental Protection Association (EPA) established to reconcile the transportation sector with the environment by advancing clean fuels and technology, and working to promote more livable communities; as well as to carry out laws to control air pollution from motor vehicles, engines, and their fuels (pg. 54).

P

Performance Measure

A unit of measure for which a quantitative value can be identified for potential transportation improvements. Performance Measures were used to evaluate projects considered for inclusion in the Long Range Transportation Plan objectively, and were used as a way to compare Scenarios against one another in order to determine which projects would generate the greatest benefit for the region. These measures used in the LRTP were developed from Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) resources, public comments, and input from the MPO's Citizen's Transportation Advisory Committee (CTAC) and the Technical Committee. The performance measures are divided into four general categories: Mobility, Economy, Environment, and Community (pg. 51).

Park & Ride lots

Car parks that allow commuters and other people headed to city centers to leave their vehicles and transfer to a bus, rail system (rapid transit, light rail, or commuter rail), or carpool for the remainder of the journey. The vehicle is stored in the car park during the day and retrieved when the owner returns (pg. 32).

Planning District Commission (PDC)

Established by the General Assembly in 1969 to encourage and facilitate regional solutions to problems of area-wide significance, and to promote the efficient development of the physical, social, and

economic policies of all districts by assisting local governments to plan for the future. Presently, there are 21 PDCs and Regional Commissions in Virginia. They are made up of elected officials and citizens appointed by local governments. All 21 PDCs have joined to create the Virginia Association of Planning District Commissions. (See Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission) (pg. 5).

Planning-level Cost Estimates

Project cost estimates which are sufficiently detailed for comparative planning-level analysis, but not representative of “design level” cost estimates, in that they would not be used to develop final budgets for project implementation (See Statewide Planning Level Cost Estimate template) (pg. 142).

Policy Board, MPO

The policy decision-making body for the purpose of carrying out continuing, cooperative and comprehensive transportation planning and programming process in the City of Charlottesville and the urbanized area of Albemarle County immediately surrounding the City. The Policy board consists of elected officials, agency representatives, and citizens who have final authority in making decisions for the MPO. The Policy Board takes into account recommendations from the Technical Committee, CHART Committee, and public at large (pg. 37).

Preferred Scenario

A group of transportation improvement projects that have passed through the three rounds of Scenario analysis and were determined by the MPO, transportation staff, and the public, to be the most beneficial for inclusions in the Long Range Transportation Plan (See Scenario) (pg. 114).

Preliminary Engineering (PE)

Bridges the gap between the design concept and the detailed design phase. In this phase of design and cost-estimation, configuration is defined, and schematics, diagrams, and layouts of the project provide early project configuration (pg. 147).

Priority Transportation Fund

Established by the Virginia Transportation Act of 2000 and allocates funding from the General Fund revenues to transportation projects (pg. 140).

Public Participation Plan

Establishes a process for communicating, obtaining input, and disseminating information regarding transportation projects and policies with the public (pg. 19).

R

Regional Mobility Goals

A set of guiding principles based on the Goals from UnJAM 2035 and approved by the MPO Policy Board in January 2013. These goals, along with the Eight Planning Factors, are the foundation of planning and analysis for the 2040 LRTP (See Eight Planning Factors) (pg. 43).

Regional Transit Authority

A financial and oversight body for the transit agencies operating within the MPO. Such organizations exist in the Greater Chicago and Nashville metro areas (pg. 45).

Regional Vision

The vision for the region's transportation system outlined by the 2040 Long Range Transportation Plan. The vision is to build a comprehensive transportation system for the Charlottesville-Albemarle region, consonant with good land-use planning, socioeconomic cost-effectiveness, and sound financial practice. The purpose of the Regional Vision is to provide safe, sustainable, efficient, and attractive multimodal choices; to support the movement of people, goods, and services; and to protect the environment, communities, and quality of life while addressing regional and statewide transportation needs (pg. 45).

RideShare

A commuting service offered in the MPO. Services include carpooling, Park & Ride Lots, and Guaranteed Ride Home, among other resources (pg. 46).

Right-of-Way

A type of easement granted or reserved over the land for transportation purposes. This can be for a highway, public footpath, a canal, railway, electrical transmission line, oil and gas pipelines, etc. (pg. 116).

Riparian buffer

A vegetated area or "buffer strip" near a stream, usually forested, which helps shade and partially protect a stream from the impact of adjacent land uses. It plays a key role in increasing water quality in associated streams, rivers, and lakes, thus providing environmental benefits (pg. 51).

Round of Scenarios

The LRTP included three rounds of scenario analysis. Each round had two or three scenarios that were compared against one another using performance measures. Each round improved upon the scenarios tested in the previous round. E.g., the Third Round Scenarios improved upon the Second Round Scenarios. (See Scenario) (pg. 79).

S

Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act (SAFETEA-LU)

The federal transportation spending bill that preceded Map-21 (See Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century) (pg. 37).

Scenario

A group of individual transportation improvement projects that is tested as a system and compared with other project groupings through performance measure analysis (See Round of Scenarios; Preferred Scenario) (pg. 38).

Second Strategic Highway Research Program (SHRP2)

A program, administered by the Transportation Research Board, which addresses four major areas of focus within the national highway system: safety, renewal, reliability, and capacity. This program authorized by the U.S. Congress in 2005 to investigate the underlying causes of highway crashes and congestion in a short-term program of focused research. SHRP 2 is being conducted under a memorandum of understanding among the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials; the Federal Highway Administration; and the Transportation Research Board: a division of the National Research Council (pg. 36).

Signal Preemption

Also known as traffic Signal Prioritization, this intelligent transportation system allows for the normal operation of traffic lights to be manipulated for the safe and efficient passage of emergency vehicles, or to prioritize rights of way for public transit (pg. 106).

Simple Method

Estimates stormwater runoff pollution for urban areas. Pollutant loads are estimated for chemicals in stormwater as a product of annual stormwater runoff volumes and is expressed in pounds (lbs.). This method was used as a water quality performance measure for the LRTP (pg. 54).

Six Year Improvement Program (SYIP)

A key transportation programming or funding document for the Commonwealth of Virginia. This document that outlines planned spending for transportation projects proposed for development or study within the next six years. It is the means by which the Commonwealth Transportation Board (CTB) meets its statutory obligation under the Code of Virginia to allocate funds to interstate, primary, secondary and urban highway systems, public transit, ports and airports and other programs for the immediate fiscal year (See Commonwealth Transportation Board) (pg.63).

State Strategic Highway Safety Plan (SHSP)

A statewide-coordinated safety plan that provides a comprehensive framework for reducing highway fatalities and serious injuries on all public roads. A major component and requirement of the Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP), an SHSP identifies a State's key safety needs and guides investment decisions towards strategies and countermeasures with the most potential to save lives and prevent injuries (See Safety Improvement Program)(pg. 140).

Statewide Planning-Level Cost Estimate template

A cost-estimation template created by the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) to develop planning-level cost estimates for transportation projects (See Planning-level Cost Estimates; Virginia Department of Transportation) (pg. 75).

Sufficiency Rating, VDOT

An overall rating of a bridge's fitness for the duty that it performs based on a variety of factors, including fields that describe its Structural Evaluation, Functional Obsolescence, and its essentiality to the public. The rating is determined by calculating these factors to obtain a numeric value which is indicative of bridge sufficiency to remain in service. A low Sufficiency Rating may be due to structural defects, narrow lanes, low vertical clearance, or any other possible issues (See Virginia Department of Transportation) (pg. 25).

Surface Transportation Program (STP)

Provides the greatest financial support to local agencies and is the most flexible federal-aid highway program. Projects eligible for funding include, but are not limited to, construction, reconstruction, or operational improvement for highways and local access roads; bridge projects on public roads and construction of bridges on federal-aid highways; highway and transit safety infrastructure improvements; bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure including recreational trails; and environmental restoration (pg. 139).

Sustainability Accords, 1998

A set of principles, goals, and objectives developed by the Thomas Jefferson Sustainability Council as a working definition of sustainability, and as a set of tools which local governments, businesses and industries, community groups and individual citizens can use to measure progress toward that ideal (pg. 44).

T

Technical Committee, MPO

An advisory committee comprised of agency and local government staff planners who review and develop plans for consideration by the MPO Policy Board. This committee analyzes proposals for technical feasibility and helps ensure proposals are implemented after adoption by the MPO or a locality (pg. 45).

Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission (TJPDC)

A Planning District Commission serving Charlottesville and Albemarle, Fluvanna, Greene, Louisa and Nelson Counties. The TJPDC is directed by a twelve-member board, consisting of two representatives appointed by each local governing board, more than half of whom are local elected officials. The TJPDC

seeks to serve its local governments by providing regional vision, collaborative leadership and professional service to develop effective solutions (See Planning District Commission) (pg. 5).

Title VI

A Title of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 which prohibits discrimination based upon race, color, and national origin. The MPO has the responsibility of following State Transportation Agency's Title VI Nondiscrimination Plan, which is regulated by FHWA Division Offices (pg. 15).

Transportation Alternatives (TA)

A program created by MAP-21 to encompass preceding programs including Transportation Enhancements, Safe Routes to School, and Recreational Trails. Projects eligible for this funding include, but are not limited to, the planning, design, and construction of on- and off-road trails for non-motorized transportation; converting abandoned railroad corridors for non-motorized trails; and environmental mitigation activities (pg. 140).

Transportation Efficiency Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21)

A federal act which authorized federal transportation programs for highways, highway safety, and transit. It preceded the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act (SAFETEA-LU) (pg. 46).

Transportation for Communities - Advancing Projects through Partnerships (TCAPP)

A web-based tool developed for the Strategic Highway Research Program's (SHRP2) Capacity Project and implemented in the 2040 LRTP for the Charlottesville-Albemarle MPO. The tool provides a systematic approach for reaching collaborative decisions about adding highway capacity that enhance the environment, the economy, and the community and improve transportation. This tool has now moved over to FHWA and has been re-titled PlanWorks (See Strategic Highway Research Program) (pg. 38).

Transportation Improvement Program (TIP)

A fiscally constrained program based on the long-range transportation plan used to schedule the spending of federal transportation funds in coordination with state and local funds, within a given region over a three-year period (pg. 37).

Travel Demand Management (TDM)

The application of strategies and policies to reduce travel demand (specifically that of single-occupancy private vehicles), or to redistribute this demand in space or in time (pg. 32).

Transportation Research Board (TRB)

A division of the National Research Council, which serves as an independent adviser to the President of the United States, as well as various federal agencies. The mission of the Board is to promote innovation in the transportation sector (pg. 38).

U

UNESCO

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN). Its purpose is to contribute to peace and security by promoting international collaboration through education, science, and culture (pg. 12).

UNESCO World Heritage Site

A place (such as a forest, monument, building, or city) that is listed by UNESCO as of special cultural or physical significance (See UNESCO) (pg. 12).

United Jefferson Area Mobility Plan (UnJAM 2035)

The Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) for the Charlottesville-Albemarle Metropolitan Planning Area (MPO), adopted in May of 2009 and planned through the year 2035. The new plan, 2040 Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP), builds upon and replaces UnJAM 2035 (pg. 37).

University Transit Service (UTS)

A fleet of more than 30 buses and 140 drivers serving the UVA community. Run by the University of Virginia, this service is free to students, faculty, and staff, and services virtually all areas of UVA's Grounds (pg. 65).

Urbanized Area Formula Program

Section 5307 of the Surface Transportation Act of 1982 which allocates federal funding to urbanized areas (i.e. areas with a population of 50,000 or more) for transit capital and operating assistance via the Federal Transit Administration (FTA). Projects eligible for funding under this program include planning, engineering design, and evaluation of transit projects and other technical transportation related studies; capital projects; job access and reverse commute (JARC) projects; and operating costs in areas with a population of fewer than 200,000 people (See Federal Transit Administration; Surface Transportation Act) (pg. 140).

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

A Cabinet department administered by the United States Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, whose mission is to create strong, sustainable, inclusive communities and quality affordable homes for all (pg. 44).

V

Virginia Byway

A scenic road designated by the Commonwealth of Virginia as one that can introduce tourists to alternate destinations. According to the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT), there are over 3,000 miles of scenic roads in Virginia, many of which have been designated as Virginia Byways. State Route 20 in the MPO has received this designation for its scenic and historic qualities (See Virginia Department of Transportation) (pg. 24).

Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT)

A measurement of miles traveled by vehicles in a specified region for a specified time period. The United States Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) compiles monthly and yearly VMT statistics nationally and by state. This measure was used in several ways to analyze the effectiveness of various project scenarios in the LRTP (pg. 53)

Virginia Center for Transportation Innovation and Research (VCTIR)

A partnership of the Virginia Department of Transportation and the University of Virginia which is responsible for all research at the Virginia Department of Transportation. VCTIR also provides technical consulting and training of future transportation professionals through its work with UVA and other Virginia universities qualities (See Virginia Department of Transportation) (pg. 38).

Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)

Administers state and federal laws and regulations for air quality, water quality, water supply and land protection. In addition, other programs cover a variety of environmental activities, such as improving the ability of businesses and local governments to protect the environment, and offering technical and financial assistance for air and water quality improvements. Through its six regional offices, DEQ issues permits, conducts inspections and monitoring, and enforces regulations and permits (pg. 54).

Virginia Department of Rail and Public Transportation (VDRPT)

A state agency which reports to the Virginia Secretary of Transportation and the Commonwealth Transportation Board, and focuses on three primary areas of activity: rail, public transportation, and commuter services. A former a section within the Virginia Department of Transportation, (VDOT), VDRPT focuses on the movement of people and goods throughout Virginia, and estimates the federal revenues from the Federal Transit Administration (See Virginia Department of Transportation; Federal Transit Administration) (pg. 141).

Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT)

The agency of state government responsible for transportation in the state of Virginia. VDOT is responsible for building, maintaining and operating the state's roads, bridges and tunnels. It is overseen by the Commonwealth Transportation Board, which has the power to fund airports, seaports, rail and public transportation (pg. 25).

Visioning List

Also known as the Unconstrained Project List, the Visioning List is comprised of projects that were not reasonably expected to receive funding between 2020 and 2040, but remain priorities to the

community. If additional funding becomes available in the future, projects on this list are eligible to receive that funding and may be implemented sooner than expected (pg. 139).

Volume-to-Capacity Ratio

A measure that reflects mobility and quality of travel of a facility or a section of a facility. It compares roadway demand (vehicle volumes) with roadway supply (carrying capacity). V-C is generally reported as a decimal, e.g. 0.8 or 1.2 and then categorized into a level of service ranging from A (free-flowing) to F (extremely congested) (See Level of Service) (pg. 63).

W

Walk Friendly Communities

A national recognition program developed to encourage towns and cities across the U.S. to establish or recommit to a high priority for supporting safer walking environments (pg. 32).