

LONG RANGE TRANSPORTATION PLAN GLOSSARY

ACCESS MANAGEMENT – The regulation and control of vehicular access to public roads to insure the safe and efficient operation of the roadway system.

ADVANCED TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (ATMS) – An Intelligent Transportation Systems’ process that employs a variety of detectors, cameras, and communication systems to monitor traffic, optimize signal timings on major arterials, and control the flow of traffic.

ALTERNATIVE MODES – Those non-highway surface modes, such as rail, transit, walking and bicycling.

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

AVERAGE ANNUAL DAILY TRAFFIC (AADT) – The total volume of traffic on a highway segment for one year, divided by the number of days in the year.

BACKLOGGED – A term applied to roads that are not designated as constrained, are operating at peak hour level of service E or F, and are not scheduled for construction in the first three years of either the Florida Department of Transportation’s Adopted Work Program or the Six-Year Schedule of Improvements within the Pinellas County Capital Improvements Element.

BAY AREA COMMUTER SERVICES (BACS) - A private, non-profit organization funded by FDOT to operate a regional commuter assistance program in areas not served by Transportation Management Initiatives (TMI’s) and responsible for developing and promoting alternatives to single-occupant vehicle travel through private businesses, citizens, and public agencies.

BICYCLE FACILITIES - A general term denoting improvements and provisions made by public agencies to accommodate or encourage bicycling, including parking and storage facilities, and shared roadways not specifically designated for bicycle use.

BIKE LANE - An undivided, paved, signed and marked portion of a roadway, sharing the same right-of-way with motorized vehicles but designated for the preferential or exclusive use of bicyclists.

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

BUS RAPID TRANSIT – A flexible high performance rapid transit mode that combines features of rail transit with those of over-the-road vehicles, and is characterized by being able to operate on their own special purpose lanes, or on city streets to serve changing community needs. BRT stations are used as a link between the community and the transit system. Service is frequent enough that passengers do not need a schedule. Moreover, service is integrated with other regional

transportation systems, enhancing mobility and promoting intermodal connectivity. ITS technology keeps track of vehicles, provides passengers with updated travel information, and improves safety.

CAPACITY – Usually expressed in person per hour or vehicle per hour, capacity is defined as the maximum traffic flow designation for a segment of roadway or a lane, within the control conditions for that particular segment of roadway or lane. Traffic flow could be of transportation units, transit, or bike/pedestrian.

CHAIRS COORDINATING COMMITTEE (CCC)– A regional coordinating committee that oversees transportation planning activities in the West Central Florida region. The CCC is made up of the chairs from six member-MPOs (Hernando, Hillsborough, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, and Sarasota-Manatee). In addition, the Region's FDOT District Secretaries and the Regional Planning Councils are represented on the CCC in a non-voting capacity. The CCC meets quarterly to develop regional solutions to transportation problems and to ensure a consistent planning approach among the six MPOs.

COLLECTOR - A road that provides connection to minor public facilities, interconnection of minor thoroughfares, access to concentrated land uses, or access to diffuse land use areas.

COMMUNITY – A physical or cultural grouping of stakeholders with common interests created by shared proximity or use. Community can be defined at various levels within a larger context (e.g., neighborhood, city, metropolitan area, or region).

COMMUNITY CIRCULATORS - Community-based fixed route services operated by Pinellas Suncoast Transit Authority that make infrequent but regular stops within a small service area during weekdays.

COMMUNITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT (CIA) – A process to evaluate the effects of a transportation action on a community and its quality of life. The main areas of emphasis for CIA are social, economic, land use, aesthetic, relocation and displacement, and civil rights. By focusing on the early and continuous gathering of information from affected communities, community values and concerns receive proper attention during planning, project development, design, mitigation, and construction of a project.

COMMUNITY LIVABILITY - Encompasses those elements of home and neighborhood that contribute to welfare, health, convenience, mobility and recreation.

COMMUNITY TRAIL - A local, community based, paved, bicycle/pedestrian corridor designated and restricted to non-motorized traffic and designed to be built to a width less than 15 feet, and to standards that provide a high degree of safety, efficiency, and comfort for the user while reflecting the unique circumstances of the trail's location.

COMMUNITY TRANSPORTATION COORDINATOR (CTC) - Transportation entity responsible for ensuring that coordinated transportation services are provided to the transportation disadvantaged population in the designated service area. In Pinellas County, the Pinellas County MPO is the community transportation coordinator.

COMMUTER ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - Program designed to encourage commuters to participate in transportation demand management initiatives, including vanpooling, telecommuting, and guaranteed ride home programs.

CONCURRENCY – As used in growth management, the requirement that public facilities and services needed to support development shall be available at the same time the impacts of such development will occur. For transportation facilities and services, there are specific legal criteria that address the time requirements for providing services and facilities, jurisdiction over level of service standards for specific portions of the highway and road system, and other issues.

CONCURRENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM - The process Pinellas County and local government jurisdictions use to ensure that development orders and permits issued do not result in an unacceptable degradation of the adopted levels of service in their Comprehensive Plans.

CONCURRENCY TEST STATEMENT - An annually adopted ordinance by Pinellas County that establishes level of service conditions for public services and facilities.

CONGESTION – The level at which transportation system performance is no longer acceptable due to traffic interference. The level of acceptable system performance may vary by type of transportation facility, state or local government policy, geographic location, or time of day.

CONGESTION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (CMS) - A systematic process designed to emphasize effective management of existing transportation facilities through the use of travel demand and operational strategies.

CONGESTION MITIGATION AND AIR QUALITY (CMAQ) - A program under the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) which provides funding for projects that contribute to the attainment of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Eligible projects include intersection improvements, transit projects, and Transportation Management Organizations/Initiatives.

CONNECTOR – Highways, rail lines or waterways that connect ports, terminals, intermodal facilities and other major trip attractors to principal arterial and interstate highway system corridors.

CONSTRAINED - A condition in which capacity improvements cannot be implemented on a particular road because of physical or policy barriers.

CONTROLLED ACCESS FACILITY – A roadway where the spacing and design of driveways, medians, median openings, traffic signals and intersections are strictly regulated by consideration of such factors as traffic volume, number of lanes and adjacent land use.

COORDINATION – The comparison of plans, programs and schedules of one agency with related plans, programs and schedules of other agencies or entities with legal standing, and adjustment of plans, programs and schedules to achieve general consistency.

CORRIDOR - A term used in reference to highways, rail lines or waterways and the adjacent land that connect major travel markets within the region, within the State of Florida, or between Florida and other states in the nation.

COST FEASIBLE PLAN – A phased plan of transportation improvement that is based on (and constrained by) estimates of future revenues

COUNTYWIDE TRUCK ROUTE PLAN - A plan adopted by the MPO that designates roads suitable for travel by heavy trucks and vehicles carrying hazardous materials.

DEMAND MANAGEMENT – A set of strategies that promote increased efficiency of the transportation system by influencing individual travel behavior.

DESIGNATED OFFICIAL PLANNING AGENCY (DOPA) - Agency designated by the state Commission for the Transportation Disadvantaged to provide planning services to the local transportation disadvantaged service area. In Pinellas County, the Pinellas County MPO is the designated official planning agency.

DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL IMPACT (DRI) - Any development which, because of its character, magnitude, or location, would have a substantial effect on the health, safety or welfare of citizens in more than one county. This includes the traffic generation of developments above a certain size.

DISCRETIONARY –Discretionary programs represent special funding categories where the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) solicits for candidates and selects projects for funding based on applications received. Each program has its own eligibility and selection criteria that are established by law, by regulation, or administratively. The term discretionary is also used by the Florida Department of Transportation to indicate that the State Agency has some legal discretion on how and where funds can be expended.

ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS – A state or region’s ability to compete in global markets as evidenced in the attraction of new businesses and the expansion of existing businesses.

EFFICIENT TRANSPORTATION DECISION-MAKING (ETDM) – A FDOT initiative to improve and streamline the environmental review and permitting process by involving resource protection agencies and concerned communities from the first step of planning. Agency interaction continues throughout the life of the project, leading to better quality decisions and an improved linkage of transportation decisions with social, land use and ecosystem preservation decisions.

EMERGING STRATEGIC INTERMODAL SYSTEM – Facilities and services of statewide or interregional significance that meet lower levels of people and goods movement than the transportation infrastructure adopted as Strategic Intermodal System facilities.

ENHANCEMENT FUNDING PROGRAM – A federal funding program under TEA-21 [23USC133(d)(2)] •1570 that apportions a 10% setaside of the Surface Transportation Funding Program to transportation enhancements such as provision of bicycle and pedestrian facilities, provision of safety and educational activities for pedestrian and bicyclists, acquisition of scenic easements and scenic or historic sites, scenic or historic highway programs. Land rehabilitation and operation of historic transportation buildings, preservation of abandoned railway corridors, control and removal of outdoor advertisement, archeological planning and research, environmental mitigation, and environmental museums.

FARE BOX REVENUE - For a mass transit provider, revenue collected from on-vehicle fare boxes and bus pass distribution outlets.

FIXED GUIDEWAY – A form of transit consisting of vehicles that can operate only on a guideway constructed for a specific purpose (e.g. monorail). Federal usage in funding legislation also includes exclusive right-of-way bus operations, trolley coaches and ferryboats as “fixed guideway transit”.

FLORIDA INTRASTATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM (FIHS) - A system of designated roadways created in 1990 by the Florida Legislature to provide for high-speed and high-volume traffic flow, including limited- and

controlled-access facilities (e.g., Interstate highways, Florida's Turnpike, expressways, and other facilities of regional significance).

FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION - The assignment of roads into categories according to the character of service they provide in relation to the total road network to assist in determining appropriate regulatory controls and roadway design criteria.

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS) – A computer system capable of assembling, storing, manipulating and displaying geographically referenced information, i.e. data identified according to their locations. Practitioners also regard the GIS as including operating personnel and the data that go into the system.

GRADE SEPARATION – The raising or lowering of a road or highway grade to bridge over/under another road or highway to eliminate traffic movement conflicts.

HEADWAY - The amount of time between successive arrivals of a bus on a fixed bus route,.

HIGH-OCCUPANCY VEHICLE – Any vehicle carrying two or more passengers. The term usually refers to private vehicles.

HIGHWAY BEAUTIFICATION ACT - Federal legislation passed in 1965 providing for the clean-up and beautification of federal highways.

HUB – Ports and terminals that move goods or people between regions or between the state of Florida and other origin/destination markets in the U.S. and the rest of the world.

IMPACTS – The effects of a transportation project, including a) direct (primary) effects; b) indirect (secondary) effects; and c) cumulative effects.

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM – An Intelligent Transportation System's monitoring process that provides traffic operators with the tools to allow quick and efficient response to accidents, hazardous spills, and other emergencies. Redundant communications systems are used to link data collection points, transportation operations centers, and travel information portals.

INTELLIGENT TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS (ITS) - Encompass a broad range of communications-based information, control and electronics technologies. When integrated into the transportation system infrastructure, and in vehicles themselves, these technologies help monitor and manage traffic flow, reduce congestion, provide alternate routes to travelers, enhance productivity, respond to incidents, adverse weather or other road capacity constricting events.

INTELLIGENT TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE - A common framework for planning, defining, and integrating intelligent transportation systems. It is a mature product that reflects the contributions of a broad cross-section of the ITS community (transportation practitioners, systems engineers, system developers, technology specialists, consultants, etc.). The architecture defines the functions (e.g., gather traffic information or request a route) that are required for ITS; the physical entities or subsystems where these functions reside (e.g., the field or the vehicle); and the information flows and data flows that connect these functions and physical subsystems together into an integrated system.

INTERMODAL – Denotes the seamless movement of people or cargo between transport modes.

INTERMODAL CENTER – An existing or planned transportation facility providing an interface between more than one mode of transportation (at least one of which must provide interstate or interregional service to be designated as SIS or Emerging SIS). An example of an intermodal center is the planned for the Gateway area and for downtown St. Petersburg.

INTERMODAL FACILITIES - Transportation facilities that provide for linkages between travel modes, such as rail or bus stations at airports.

JOINT PARTICIPATION AGREEMENT (JPA) – A general agreement on the terms of legal joint participation between two or more government agencies an/or public partnerships in planning or implementing a process or capital project, which is subject to the legal terms and constraints agreed upon in the executed document.

LEVEL OF SERVICE (LOS) – A qualitative measure of roadway performance expressed in letter grades ranging from A through F, with A roads operating under optimum free-flow conditions and F roads operating under the most deficient conditions characterized by forced-flow traffic with considerable delays.

LIMITED ACCESS - A street or highway especially designed for through traffic and over, from, or to which owners or occupants of abutting land or other persons have no right or easement of access.

LIVABLE COMMUNITY – A neighborhood, community or region with compact, multidimensional land use patterns that ensure a mix of uses, minimize the impact of cars, and promote walking, bicycling and transit access to employment, education, recreation, entertainment, shopping and services.

LOCAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN – Florida’s Growth Management Act requires all of Florida’s 67 counties and 476 municipalities to adopt Local Comprehensive Plans that guide future growth and development. Comprehensive plans contain chapters or “elements” that address future land use, housing, transportation, infrastructure, coastal management, conservation, recreation and open space, intergovernmental coordination and capital improvements.

LOCALLY PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE – A recommended course of action to implement a transit alternative that was developed through a study of alternative multi-modal strategies to deal with future traffic congestion based upon the effect of and on land use patterns, local transportation policies, development regulations, and the environment.

LONG-RANGE GOAL – A long-term (20-25 years) end toward which programs and activities are ultimately directed.

LONG-RANGE OBJECTIVE – A long-term (20-25 years) general end that is achievable and marks progress toward a goal.

LONG-RANGE TRANSPORTATION PLAN (LRTP) – A long-range (20 to 25-year) strategy and capital improvement program developed to guide the effective investment of public funds in transportation facilities that takes into account all modes of transportation, including automobile, bicycle, air, rail, surface freight, and pedestrian travel. In air quality maintenance areas, the plan is updated every three years and may be amended as a result of changes in federal, state and local funding, socioeconomic conditions, major improvement

studies, congestion management system plans, interstate interchange justification studies and environmental impact studies.

LONG TERM CONCURRENCY MANAGEMENT CORRIDOR - Concurrency designation designed to correct existing level of service deficiencies on transportation facilities and to set priorities for reducing backlogged conditions within a ten or 15-year planning period. Requirements for the establishment of a long-term concurrency management corridor are set forth in Rule 9J-5, F.A.C.

METROPOLITAN PLANNING ORGANIZATION (MPO) – An organization made up of local elected and appointed officials responsible for developing, in cooperation with the state, transportation plans and programs in metropolitan areas containing 50,000 or more residents. MPOs are responsible for the development of transportation facilities that will function as an intermodal transportation system and the coordination of transportation planning and funding decisions.

METROPOLITAN PLANNING ORGANIZATION ADVISORY COUNCIL (MPOAC) – A statewide organization created by the Florida Legislature to augment the role of the individual MPOs in the cooperative transportation planning process. The MPOAC assists the MPOs in carrying out the urbanized area transportation planning process by serving as the principal forum for collective policy decisions.

MINOR ARTERIAL - A road that accommodates higher-speed, longer-length trips, and serves one of seven significant trip purposes listed under federal guidelines

MIXED-USE DEVELOPMENT - Defined by the Urban Land Institute as developments with three or more significant revenue-producing uses, such as office, retail, residential, hotel/motel, entertainment, cultural, recreation, etc., which are mutually supportive in well-planned projects.

MOBILE6.2 - A vehicle emission factor model used to predict the air quality impacts of transportation facilities and controls. The model is used as a tool to determine the conformance of the MPO's Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) and Long Range Transportation Plan and associated amendments to the State Implementation Plan, which lays out actions necessary to maintain National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).

MOBILITY – The degree to which the demand for the movement of people and goods can be satisfied. Mobility is measured in Florida by the quantity, quality, accessibility and utilization of transportation facilities and services.

MODE – Any one of the following means of moving people or goods: aviation, bicycle, highway, paratransit, pedestrian, pipeline, rail (commuter, intercity passenger and freight), transit, space and water.

MPO LONG RANGE TRANSPORTATION PLAN UPDATE - A process of updating the MPO Long Range Transportation Plan to account for and analyze changes in transportation patterns, socioeconomic conditions, technology, and policies since the most recent adoption date.

MULTIMODAL - Any planning process, capital improvement, or transportation system which takes into account all available modes of travel, including vehicle, mass transit, rail, aviation, bicycle, and pedestrian activity.

MULTIMODAL TRANSPORTATION – Denotes the use of more than one mode to serve transportation needs in a given area.

NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS (NAAQS) - Minimum air quality standards established by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.

NON-HIGHWAY MODES – Modes of transportation that do not utilize highway right-of-way. Examples include fixed guideway transit, rail and water modes.

PARATRANSIT SERVICE - Demand-response transportation provided in lieu of fixed-route bus service, including taxi and wheelchair van transportation.

PARTIALLY-CONTROLLED ACCESS - A street or highway to which the right of access is highly regulated to maximize the operational efficiency and safety of the through traffic using the facility. Owners or occupants of abutting lands and other persons have a right of access to or from such facilities in a manner determined by the jurisdiction which controls the facility.

PEDESTRIAN FACILITIES/WAYS - Any corridor that safely accommodates pedestrian traffic, such as sidewalks and the Pinellas Trail.

PENNY FOR PINELLAS - Local option one cent sales tax passed by referendum in 1989 and 1997 (as an extension of the tax) providing funds for capital improvements in Pinellas County.

PINELLAS MOBILITY INITIATIVE – A follow-on study resulting from the adoption of the Locally Preferred Alternative (LPA) developed through the Pinellas County Mobility Major Investment Study that is oriented towards evaluating the feasibility of implementing elevated guideway transit within the LPA corridor. The purpose of the study also includes the evaluation of land use compatibility and livable communities initiatives, as well as the refinement of the technology options, and the capital, and operation/maintenance cost estimates of the project.

PRINCIPAL ARTERIAL - A road that accommodates higher-speed, longer-length trips, and serves at least two of seven significant trip purposes listed in federal guidelines.

PULL-OUT BAY - Paved area adjacent to roadways where buses can pull out of travel lanes to load and unload passengers.

QUALITY OF LIFE – All of the characteristics of an area’s living conditions, including such things as housing, education, transportation infrastructure, leisure time offerings, climate, employment opportunities, medical and health care infrastructure and environmental resources.

REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTER – A major facility or area at which an interregional, interstate or international trip begins or ends. Examples of regional activity centers include central business districts, theme parks or freight distribution centers.

REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION ANALYSIS (RTA) TRAFFIC DEMAND MODEL - State-sponsored modeling program used to forecast traffic volumes and to simulate future travel conditions for personal and commercial vehicles and public transit in FDOT District 7.

REGIONALLY SIGNIFICANT FACILITY – A transportation facility that connects urban, urbanized or rural areas within multi-county regions, provides connections from regional activity centers to the interregional, intercounty, and commodity-flow routes, or otherwise services important regional travel. Examples or regionally significant facilities could include highway, waterway, rail and transit corridors serving major regional commercial, industrial or medical facilities; and regional transportation hubs such as passenger

terminals (e.g., commuter rail, light rail, intercity transit, inter-modal transfer centers, etc.), commercial service and major general aviation airports, deepwater and special generator seaports, and major regional freight terminals and distribution centers.

SCENIC/NONCOMMERCIAL CORRIDOR - A specially designated roadway for which policies exist to preserve traffic capacity and to protect the aesthetic qualities of the roadway corridor.

SCHOOL SIDEWALK PROGRAM - A program established by Pinellas County in which sidewalk needs near schools are identified, prioritized, and scheduled for construction.

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

STRATEGIC INTERMODAL SYSTEM (SIS) – A transportation system comprised of facilities and services of statewide and interregional significance, including appropriate components of all modes.

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM (STP) - One of the key federal funding programs in TEA-21. It provides flexibility in expenditure of "road" funds for nonmotorized and transit modes and for a category of activities known as transportation enhancements. It also broadens the definition of eligible transportation activities to include pedestrian and bicycle facilities and enhancement of community and environmental quality with 10 categories of activities. The STP provides flexible funding that may be used by States and localities for projects on any Federal-aid highway, including the National Highway System, bridge projects on any public road, transit capital projects, and intracity and intercity bus terminals and facilities.

TELECOMMUTING - An arrangement whereby employees work at a location other than the conventional office site, usually from home or an office close to home, resulting in the electronic transfer of information rather than movement of people to and from the workplace.

TRAFFIC ANALYSIS ZONE - A traffic analysis zone (TAZ) is a special area delineated by state and/or metropolitan planning organizations for compiling and tabulating traffic-related land use and socioeconomic data- used as planning assumptions to forecast travel demand. Traffic analysis zones are also used as the origin and/or destination for trip making. A TAZ usually consists of one or more census blocks, block groups, or census tracts.

TRAIL - Any designated and significantly improved, paved bicycle/pedestrian facility restricted solely to non-motorized traffic. Major trails are defined as a 15-foot wide paved surface that will accommodate cyclists, pedestrians, and skaters. The trail facilities, in many cases, traverse or interact with other facilities, such as roadways and community complexes. Trail facilities where possible have safe transitional connections to other pedestrian facilities such as sidewalks and other bicycle facilities such as bike lanes.

TRANSIT – Mass transportation by bus, rail or other conveyance that provides general or special services to the public on a regular and continuing basis. Transit does not include school buses, charter services, or sightseeing services.

TRANSIT QUALITY OF SERVICE - A quantitative measurement or prediction of how a transit route, facility, or system is operating under specified demand, supply, and control conditions. The concept of quality of service for transit includes vehicle size, load factor, service frequency and travel time. Travel time is influenced by factors such as stop frequency, dwell times, road and rail traffic interference, and right-of-way design. In addition to those factors, quality of service also includes such items as accessibility, comfort, area coverage, and reliability, as perceived by transit users.

TRANSPORTATION DEMAND MANAGEMENT (TDM) - Using various techniques, such as vanpooling, increasing transit use, and telecommuting, to reduce the demand for single-occupant vehicle travel and vehicle-miles traveled

TRANSPORTATION DISADVANTAGED - Those persons who, because of physical or mental disability, income status, or age are unable to transport themselves or to purchase transportation and are, therefore, dependent on others to obtain access to health care, employment, education, shopping, social activities, or other life-sustaining activities. These persons also include children who are handicapped or high-risk or at-risk as defined in Ch. 411, F.S.

TRANSPORTATION DISADVANTAGED (TD) PROGRAM - Program created by Ch. 427, F.S., to coordinate and provide funding for transportation services to transportation disadvantaged persons.

TRANSPORTATION EQUITY ACT FOR THE 21ST CENTURY (TEA 21) – An Act of the US Congress authorizing federal highway and transit programs for the fiscal years 1998 through 2003 that is in the process of being reauthorized. TEA-21 includes all the core federal programs established in its predecessor, the 1991 Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA).

TRANSPORTATION IMPACT FEE - An assessment levied by local governments against land development activity to help mitigate its impact to the existing transportation infrastructure by funding transportation improvements required to provide for public services and facilities needed to service the proposed new growth in land development.

TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (TIP) - A five-year program of transportation improvements adopted annually by the MPO that incorporates State and Federal work programs along with the capital improvement programs/elements of local governments within the MPO's jurisdiction.

TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT AREA (TMA) - Areas subject to special requirements under TEA-21 that benefit from preferential treatment with regard to air quality needs and local authority to select transportation projects. Any urban area over 200,000 population is automatically a Transportation Management Area, which subjects it to additional planning requirements but also entitles it to funds earmarked for large urbanized areas under the Surface Transportation Program. Metropolitan Planning Organizations in TMAs are required to implement Congestion Management Systems.

TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT INITIATIVE (TMI) - Organization formed to encourage and coordinate the participation of local businesses in transportation demand management activities. These agencies are also known as transportation management organizations (TMO's).

TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM MANAGEMENT (TSM) - A program involving the implementation of traffic control measures, such as high-occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes, signal timing adjustments, median closings, and access management strategies to increase the operating efficiency of the traffic circulation system.

TRAVEL TIME – The total time taken to complete a trip from origin to destination.

TRIP ATTRACTION VARIABLES - Based on employment conditions, trip attraction variables are used by the Regional Transportation Analysis traffic demand model to simulate the attraction of vehicle trips to destination points in Pinellas County.

TRIP PRODUCTION VARIABLES - Based on land use conditions and population statistics, trip production variables are used by the Regional Transportation Analysis traffic demand model to simulate the generation of vehicle trips from points of origin in Pinellas County.

URBANIZED AREA – An area with a population of 50,000 or more designated by the US Bureau of the Census within boundaries to be fixed by responsible State and local officials in cooperation with each other, subject to the approval by the Secretary of the US Department of Transportation

U.S. HIGHWAY 19 ACTION PLAN - A plan developed by the Florida Department of Transportation, in cooperation with the Pinellas County MPO and affected local governments, that identifies short-term small-scale improvements designed to minimize the impact of development and to increase mobility along U.S. Highway 19, from the Pasco/Pinellas County line to Gandy Boulevard, until such time as the facility is improved in accordance with the 2015 road network identified in the MPO Long Range Transportation Plan.

VANPOOL - A group of six or more passengers sharing a prearranged ride to and from work in a van.

VOLUME TO CAPACITY (V/C) RATIO - A measure of traffic congestion along a roadway, expressed as the ratio of traffic on a particular segment of road to the total capacity of that roadway segment.

WORK PROGRAM – The five-year listing of all transportation projects planned for each fiscal year by the Florida Department of Transportation as adjusted for the legislatively approved budget for the first year of the program.