



Appendices

Glossary

Access Management

The careful control of the location, design and operation of all driveways and public street connections to a roadway, to improve roadway safety and efficiency.

Accessibility

A measure of the ability or ease of all people to travel among various origins and destinations.

Advanced Public Transportation Systems (APTS)

The use of advanced electronics, computer and communications technologies to manage transit operations and provide real time information to transit users.

Advanced Traffic Management System (ATMS)

The use of advanced electronics, computer and communications technologies to manage traffic flow, and traffic system information, to improve safety and efficiency.

Advanced Traveler Information Systems (ATIS)

The use of advanced electronics, computer and communications technologies to provide real time information to travelers.

Agency Council on Coordinated Transportation (ACCT)

Created by the Legislature in 1998, ACCT promotes coordination of transportation resources for people with special transportation needs. The Council is comprised of state agencies, transportation providers, consumer advocates and legislators. TRPC plays an active role in coordinating these transportation resources in the Thurston region.

Alternative Fuels

Sometimes referred to as “clean fuels,” this category includes any motor fuel other than ordinary gasoline which may result in lower levels of air pollutants or more efficient use of resources.

Alternative fuels include natural gas, liquid propane, biodiesel, ethanol, methanol, electricity and some gasoline blends.

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)

This federal civil rights legislation mandated significant changes in transportation, building codes, and hiring practices to prevent discrimination against people with disabilities. The Act requires transit agencies to supply complementary or supplemental paratransit services within $\frac{3}{4}$ mile of fixed routes to people who, because of their disability, are unable to use the fixed route system.

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Arterial

A class of street characterized by high vehicular capacity used primarily for through traffic rather than for accessing adjacent land.

Attainment Area

An area considered to have air quality at least as good as the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) health standards used in the Clean Air Act. An area may be an attainment area for one pollutant and a non-attainment area for others. A “non-attainment area” reflects an area that does not meet the standard for designated pollutants.

Automated Vehicle Location (AVL)

Real-time information regarding the location and status of vehicles, using technologies such as Global Positioning Systems (GPS).

Base Year

The foundation year which establishes a starting point for subsequent data collection and analysis. Base year data is “calibrated” – tested to ensure it reflects actual conditions.

Biodiesel

A clean burning alternative fuel produced from domestic, renewable resources such as recycled oil from the food industry. Biodiesel contains no petroleum, but can be blended with petroleum diesel to create a biodiesel blend. Biodiesel can be used in diesel engines with no modification and is biodegradable, nontoxic, and free of sulfur and aromatics.

Brokerage System

An association of transportation providers, managed by a broker or agent who makes transportation arrangements for a specific clientele, such as seniors or persons with disabilities.

Bulb-Out

A construction of curbing that reduces the width of the street. Often used to provide space for parking, a transit stop or to reduce pedestrian crossing distances. Sometimes referred to as “curb extension.”

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)

A division of the United States Department of the Interior, the BIA is responsible for the administration and management of 56 million acres of land held in trust by the United States for American Indians, Indian tribes, and Alaska Natives. Developing forestlands, leasing assets on these lands, directing agricultural

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programs, protecting water and land rights, developing and maintaining infrastructure, providing for health and human services, and economic development are all part of this responsibility in cooperation with the American Indians and Alaska Natives.

Bureau of Indian Affairs Roads System (BIA Roads)

Those existing and proposed roads for which the BIA has or plans to obtain legal right(s)-of-way. This includes only roads for which the BIA has the primary responsibility to construct, improve, and maintain.

Capacity

The number of people, vehicles, or amount of goods that can be served by a transportation facility or program. The term is most often used to describe the number of vehicles served by a roadway.

Capital Facilities Plan (CFP)

The part of a jurisdiction's comprehensive plan that includes an inventory of capital facilities, and the proposed location and funding for future construction projects.

Carpool

An arrangement where two or more people share the use and cost of private vehicles to travel together to and from a pre-arranged destination. For purposes of the Commute Trip Reduction law, the trip must be a commute trip and the people must be age 16 or older. (See Drive Plus.)

Clean Air Act (CAA)

A federal law that identifies sources of air pollution and calls for specific strategies to attain and maintain federal air quality standards. "Mobile sources" (vehicles) are a primary source of pollution.

Collector

A roadway linking traffic on local roads to the arterial road network. A collector balances the need for mobility and throughput with the need for access to adjacent land uses.

Commute Trip Reduction Law (CTR)

State legislation requiring employers in the state's 10 largest counties to implement measures to reduce the number of single occupancy vehicle (SOV) trips and vehicle miles traveled (VMT) by their employees during the peak travel periods. Thurston County is one of the affected counties. (RCW 70.94.521-551)

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Commuter Trips

Regular trips made from home to a fixed work or school location, regardless of the distance or mode used. Currently, commute trips represent about 20% of the travel on this region's transportation system. The remaining trips are often referred to as "discretionary trips."

Commuter

A person who travels regularly between home and work or school.

Commuter Rail

Also called metropolitan or regional rail, a passenger railroad service designed mainly for commuters serving a heavy volume of traffic, generally within and between metropolitan and high-density suburban areas. Typically, Commuter Rail is limited to only one or two stations in the central business district.

Comprehensive Plan (Comp Plan)

The Growth Management Act requires local jurisdictions to adopt a long range plan to guide all development activity. One element of the Comprehensive Plan is the Capital Facilities Plan (CFP).

Concurrency

Under the Growth Management Act, jurisdictions must ensure that new development does not outstrip the jurisdiction's ability to support the growth. Either supporting infrastructure must be in place ("concurrent with the development") to accommodate transportation impacts, or a financial commitment must be in place to provide the improvements or strategies within six years.

Conformity

A process in which transportation plans and spending programs are reviewed to ensure that they are consistent with federal clean air requirements.

Congestion

A condition that prohibits movement on a transportation facility at optimal legal speeds. Congestion is often characterized as "recurrent" - resulting from constant excess traffic or "nonrecurring" - resulting from special events, incidents or accidents.

Congestion Management and Air Quality Improvement Program (CMAQ)

A federal program that funds projects and activities which reduce congestion and improve air quality. Areas qualify for these funds based on non-attainment status.

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Context Sensitive Design (CSD)

This term refers to a collaborative, interdisciplinary approach that involves all stakeholders to develop a transportation facility that fits its physical setting and preserves scenic, aesthetic, historic, community, and environmental resources, while maintaining safety and mobility. CSD considers the total context within which a transportation improvement project will exist.

Corridor

In planning, a linear segment of land that connects major residential areas and destinations. A corridor may contain a number of streets, highways, and transit routes, and may follow an interstate, freeway or major roadway. A corridor may be limited to a single jurisdiction or span multiple jurisdictions.

Delay

The additional travel time experienced by a traveler (driver, passengers, walker, bicyclist) beyond what would reasonably be desired for a given trip.

Destination

The point or location where a trip ends.

Drive Plus

Adopted by the 2025 Regional Transportation Plan Work Group, this refers to vehicles occupied by more than one individual – the driver. (See Carpool.)

Eighteenth Amendment

An amendment to the Washington State Constitution passed in 1944 stating that motor vehicle license fees, gas tax, and certain other state revenue may only be used for highway purposes. The Washington State Ferry System is considered a “highway” under the 18th Amendment.

Emissions Inventory

A complete list of sources and amounts of pollutant emissions within a specific area and time interval.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

A document required by the National Environmental Policy Act and Washington’s State Environmental Policy Act for major projects or legislative proposals significantly affecting the environment. A tool for decision making, it describes the positive and negative effects of the undertaking and cites alternative actions.

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Environmental Justice (EJ)

Refers to a Federal Executive Order that requires agencies to avoid, minimize, and mitigate disproportionately high and adverse effects of policies, programs, projects and other activities on minority and/or low income populations. The order implies that no population of people should be forced to shoulder a disproportionate share of negative environmental impacts of pollution or environmental hazard due to a lack of political or economic strength.

Equilibre Multimodal/Multimodal Equilibrium (EMME/2)

A software program used to forecast future travel demand on an existing or planned transportation facility, and to evaluate the performance of a given segment of the system. TRPC used this multimodal model for the 2025 RTP.

Express Bus Service

Fixed route transit service with a limited number of stops. Intercity Transit and Pierce Transit provide Express Bus Service to Tacoma.

Facility

The means by which a transportation mode is provided or supported. A facility may refer to such elements as a road, sidewalk, Park-and-Ride Lot, or High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) lane.

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)

An agency within the U.S. Department of Transportation, with jurisdiction over highways.

Federal Transit Administration (FTA)

An agency within the U.S. Department of Transportation that funds and regulates transit planning and programs.

Fixed Route

Transit service that is regularly scheduled and repeatedly operates over a set route.

Government-to-Government Relations

Describes the manner of working with Indian tribes that recognizes their right to self-government and supports tribal sovereignty and self-determination.

Growth Management Act (GMA)

State legislation passed in 1990 that requires urban counties and their associated jurisdictions to cooperatively develop and periodically update plans related to issues such as land use, infrastructure, services, and housing. Under GMA, the Regional

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Planning Council is responsible for creating and maintaining a Regional Transportation Plan and for certifying that the transportation elements of each jurisdiction meet GMA requirements. (RCW 36.70a and RCW 47.80)

Heavy Rail

An electric powered rail transit system, typically a metro or subway, operating on a completely grade separated right-of-way, with high operating speeds.

High Capacity Transit (HCT)

Transit systems operating on a fixed guideway, dedicated right-of-way, or freeway/express facility, designed to carry a large number of riders at faster speeds than conventional transit. Frequent and express bus service, passenger ferries, and rail are examples of HCT.

High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV)

A passenger vehicle that carries at least one passenger in addition to the driver, such as a carpool, bus, or vanpool.

High Occupancy Vehicle Lane (HOV Lane)

A roadway travel lane dedicated exclusively for buses, carpools, vanpools and certain other qualifying vehicles, including motorcycles. In Washington State, HOV lanes are signed with a diamond symbol, so are sometimes referred to as “diamond” lanes.

High Speed Rail

An intercity passenger rail system operating on exclusive rights of way. This form of rail serves densely traveled corridors with high operating speeds (up to 300 miles per hour) and limited stops.

Highway and Local Programs (H&LP)

A division of the Washington State Department of Transportation responsible for overall administration of federal funding programs.

Highway System Plan (HSP)

The state-owned component of the Washington Transportation Plan, this document is updated every two years and forms the basis for the Transportation Commission’s biennial budget request to the Legislature.

Impact Fee

A fee imposed on new development activities as partial financing for public improvements such as public streets and roads, publicly owned parks, and school facilities.

Appendix A

Indian Reservation Roads (IRR)

Public roads that are located within or provide access to an Indian reservation or Indian trust land or restricted Indian land (which is not subject to fee title alienation without the approval of the federal government), or Indian and Alaska Native villages, group or communities which Indians and Alaskan Natives reside, whom the Secretary of the Interior has determined are eligible for services generally available to Indians under federal laws specifically applicable to Indians. Roads on the BIA Road System are also IRR roads.

Indian Reservation Roads Inventory (IRR Inventory)

An inventory of roads and bridges which meet the following criteria: a) public roads strictly within reservation boundaries, (b) public roads that provide access to lands, to groups, villages and communities in which the majority of residences are Indian, c) public roads that serve Indian lands not within reservation boundaries, and d) public roads that serve recognized Indian groups, villages, and isolated communities not located within a reservation.

Indian Tribal Government (ITG)

Duly formed, recognized governing body of an Indian Tribe.

Infrastructure

A term connoting the physical underpinnings of society at large, including, but not limited to roads, bridges, transit, waste systems, public housing, sidewalks, utility installations, parks, public buildings, and communications networks.

Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS)

A wide range of advanced electronics, computer and communications technologies that improve the safety and operating efficiency of existing and future transportation facilities or services. Common examples of ITS include central dispatch for road emergency assistance, freeway traffic maps shown on television or the Internet to warn motorists of accidents, devices that show “real time” location of transit vehicles and programs that help travelers plan trips.

Intercity Rail

Passenger rail service provided for occasional business and leisure travel between cities, typically with a single stop in each city served. Usually shares or leases track from freight railroads.

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Intercity Transit (I.T.)

I.T. is Thurston County’s public transportation provider.

Intermodal

Multiple types or “modes” of transportation working together in an interconnected, efficient, integrated system. The ability to connect and make connections among various modes of transportation, such as automobile, motorcycle, truck, bus, train plane, bicycle, pedestrian, boat and ship.

Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA)

This federal act revolutionized the way transportation decisions were made, and revenues spent, at the federal, state, and local levels. The Act placed a strong emphasis on coordination among local, regional, and state agencies with a mandate to better integrate transportation and land use decision-making processes. System preservation and management became at least as important as system expansion. ISTEA required a coordinated, comprehensive, and financially-constrained long-range transportation strategy. The original act expired in 1997 and was reauthorized as TEA21 in 1998.

Jurisdiction

This term refers to the authority of government to conduct activities and generally refers to tribes, states, counties and cities. For purposes of this Plan, the term is inclusive of federal and state agencies, and port and transit districts.

Land Use

The way that specific portions of land or the structures on the land are used, such as commercial, residential, retail, industrial. A land use plan establishes strategies for the use of land to meet identified community needs.

Latent Travel Demand

Demand for travel that does not currently exist, but which would be encouraged by the expansion of transportation capacity.

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Level of Service (LOS)

A method of measuring operational traffic conditions. State law allows agencies to use any number of performance measures to evaluate operational efficiency of the transportation system, as long as it is coordinated regionally. Currently, this region uses the traditional Volume-to-Capacity ratio, or V/C ratio, of a given roadway segment during the busiest two hours of the evening commute period. As the volume of traffic on a roadway during the peak commute time approaches the designed capacity, congestion increases. LOS may use a grading system, with “LOS A” representing free flow and “LOS F” reflecting stop and go or failing traffic flows.

The term is most often used as a performance measure for automobile traffic. Some jurisdictions have attempted to define level of service standards for other modes, such as biking.

Light Rail

Also known as street cars, trams or trolleys, this electric powered rail system can operate in a variety of places – from on the street with automobile traffic to separate rights of way. With stations set every one-half to one mile, this form of rail has slower average operating speeds and less capacity than heavy rail.

Local Street

A street intended solely for access to properties contiguous to it.

Maintenance Area

Any geographic region designated “nonattainment” under the Clean Air Act, and subsequently redesignated to attainment – subject to the requirement to develop and implement a maintenance plan.

Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO)

An agency designated by the governor to administer the federally required transportation planning in a metropolitan area. Every urbanized area with a population over 50,000 must be served by an MPO. MPOs provide continuing, coordinated, comprehensive transportation planning in urbanized areas and serve as a forum for cooperative decision making. The most visible MPO products include a 20-year Regional Transportation Plan (RTP), a three-year Regional Transportation Improvement Program (RTIP), and an annual Unified Planning Work Program (UPWP).

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TRPC serves as the designated MPO for the urbanized area of Thurston County. Thurston County's MPO boundary is approximately that of the Lacey-Olympia-Tumwater urban growth area, with the inclusion of the Cooper Point peninsula.

Mobile Source

Under the Clean Air Act, the pollution caused by mobile sources such as motor vehicles, aircraft, seagoing vessels, and other transportation modes. Mobile Source pollutants are carbon monoxide (CO), hydrocarbons (HC), or volatile organic compounds (VOCs), nitrogen oxides (NOx), and small particulate matter (PM10).

Mobility

The ability of people or goods to move or be moved from place to place. Mobility also refers to the ease and safety with which desired destinations can be reached.

Mode

A particular form or means of transport – such as walking, traveling by automobile, bus or rail, or riding a bicycle. Some modes avoid trips, such as compressed work weeks or telework.

Mode Split

The proportion of total trips using various specified modes of transportation, such as the percentage of people carpooling, driving alone, or riding the bus.

Multimodal

Refers to the availability of multiple transportation options, especially within a system or corridor. A concept embraced by recent federal legislation (ISTEA, TEA21), a multimodal approach focuses on the most efficient way of transporting people or goods from place to place – combining truck, train, bicycle, automobile, bus, or foot.

National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)

Federal standards created by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that set allowable concentrations and exposure limits for various pollutants.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

Establishes national environmental policy and goals for the protection, maintenance, and enhancement of the environment, and provides a process for implementing these goals.

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National Highway System (NHS)

The federal transportation system designated by Congress, which includes nationally significant interstate highways and roads for interstate travel, national defense, intermodal connections, and international commerce.

Nonattainment Area

Any geographical area, as defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), whose air quality does not meet federal air quality standards (NAAQS) designed to protect public health.

Non-Motorized Transportation

Travel accomplished by cycling, walking, skating, wheelchairs or other assistive devices not involving a motor vehicle.

Olympic Region

One of six Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) geographic regions that deals with state transportation issues. The Olympic Region includes Thurston County, and is headquartered in Tumwater.

Olympic Region Clean Air Agency (ORCAA)

One of seven regional air pollution control agencies located throughout the state, ORCAA is a local government agency with regulatory and enforcement authority in and for Clallam, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Mason, Pacific, and Thurston counties. ORCAA was established in 1968 after passage of the Clean Air Washington Act (RCW 70.94). The agency is responsible for enforcing federal, state, and local air pollution standards and governing air pollutant emissions from new and existing sources.

Origin

The point or location where a trip begins.

Park-and-Ride Lot (Park-and-Ride)

A parking facility for individuals to transfer from one mode to another – usually from a private vehicle to a carpool, vanpool, or public transportation.

Particulate Matter (PM), (PM10)

Any material that exists as solid or liquid in the atmosphere. Particulate matter may be in the form of fly ash, soot, dust, fog, or fumes. Small particulate matter, PM10, is less than 10 microns (one millionth of a meter) in size and is too small for the nose and lungs to filter. PM10 is the major cause of air pollution in the Thurston region.

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Pavement Management System (PMS)

A systematic process that gathers, analyzes, and summarizes pavement information for use in selecting and implementing cost-effective pavement construction, rehabilitation, and maintenance programs. Pavement includes all road surface types including paved, gravel, and improved or unimproved earth.

Peak Period

The time of the day when the maximum amount of travel occurs. Generally, there is a morning peak period (a.m. peak) and an afternoon peak period (p.m. peak).

Pedestrian

A person who travels on foot or who uses assistive devices, such as a wheelchair, for mobility.

Performance Measure

A measure of how well a program, project, activity or system is functioning.

Person Trip

A one-way trip made by a person from one place to another by any mode of travel.

Public Transportation

Transportation by bus, rail, vanpool, or other conveyance, either publicly or privately owned, serving the general public or special service on a regular and continuing basis (but not including school buses, or charter or sightseeing service).

Public Transportation Benefit Area (PTBA)

In legal terms, a PTBA is a municipal corporation created under state law to provide public transportation services within a specific geographical area. In common use, the term refers to the area in which a transit agency provides service.

Ramp Metering

Traffic-responsive regulation of vehicle entry to a freeway, typically via sensor-controlled freeway ramp stoplights.

Regional Transportation Improvement Program (RTIP)

Federally required document produced by TRPC that identifies all federally funded projects for the current three-year period. The RTIP is developed every year. Any federally-funded project must be included in the RTIP and the Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP). To satisfy this requirement, the RTIP is occasionally amended to add projects recently awarded funding.

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Regional Transportation Plan (RTP)

The long-range transportation strategy for the Thurston region.

Regional Transportation Planning Organization (RTPO)

State-designated agency created to ensure that regional transportation planning is consistent with county-wide planning policies and growth strategies for the region. TRPC is the Planning Organization for Thurston County, which is a single-county RTPO.

Revised Code of Washington (RCW)

The laws or statutes of Washington state, as enacted and amended.

Roundabout

A circular intersection with a curved design that is engineered to keep traffic moving safely while accommodating pedestrians and bicycles.

Single Occupancy Vehicle (SOV)

A vehicle carrying only one occupant – the driver. Often referred to as “driving alone.”

Special Needs Transportation

Refers to the needs of people, including their personal attendants, who because of physical or mental disability, income status, or age are unable to transport themselves or purchase transportation.

State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA)

Enacted in 1971, the Act provides the framework for agencies to consider the environmental consequences of a proposal before taking action. SEPA also gives agencies the ability to condition or deny a proposal due to identified likely significant adverse impacts. These decisions may be related to issuing permits for private projects, constructing public facilities, or adopting regulations, policies or plans.

State-Interest

The portion of the state transportation system that is owned and/or operated by local jurisdictions, agencies and private corporations, and is of importance to the entire transportation system.

State-Owned

The portion of the state transportation system that is owned and/or operated by the state, including state highways, Washington State Ferries, and state airports.

Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP)

Federally required document identifying all federally-funded and/or regionally significant projects in the state. Projects must be included in the STIP before applicants can use federal money awarded to their projects. In order for a project to be included in the STIP it must first be included in the RTIP.

Surface Transportation Program (STP)

The primary federal funding program resulting from ISTEA and TEA21 that provides money for a wide range of transportation projects. Approximately \$2.4 million per year of STP funds are awarded to projects selected by TRPC through a regional prioritization process. TRPC awards funds every 2-3 years to projects that support funding priorities established by the Council. In 2001, TRPC awarded \$7.5 million to projects throughout the region.

These funds may be used for capital projects such as ridesharing projects, bicycle and pedestrian facilities, transit safety improvements and transportation control measures. Other eligible activities include planning activities such as transit research and development, environmental analysis and wetland mitigation.

Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)

Advisory body to the Transportation Policy Board on transportation issues, primarily technical in nature. All member jurisdictions are eligible to participate. Currently the TAC is made up of transportation staff from Lacey, Olympia, Tumwater, Yelm, Thurston County, Intercity Transit, and WSDOT Olympic Region.

Telework

The use of telephones, computers and other technology to work from a location other than the conventional office. Teleworking or telecommuting substitutes technology for a trip to work.

Thurston Regional Planning Council (TRPC)

A 18-member council of governments representing the cities of Lacey, Olympia, Rainier, Tenino, Tumwater, and Yelm; the town of Bucoda; Thurston County; Intercity Transit; Port of Olympia; Thurston County PUD #1; Griffin School District; North Thurston Public Schools; Olympia School District; Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation; and the Nisqually Indian Tribe. Thurston Conservation District and Timberland Regional Library are Associate Members and The Evergreen State College is a Charter Member Emeritus.

Appendix A

Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ)

A geographic area that ranges in size from a few blocks to several square miles. TAZs are characterized by population, employment and other factors, and serve as the primary unit of analysis for transportation modeling purposes. The Thurston region has approximately 800 TAZs.

Transit Dependent

Persons who rely on public transit or paratransit services for most or all of their transportation needs.

Transportation

The act of conveying persons or things from one place to another, through personal or communal means. As used in the Thurston region, it includes all modes of transportation, not just cars and trucks.

Transportation Enhancement (TE)

TE projects “enhance” or contribute to an existing or proposed transportation project. Examples of such activities include providing bicycle and pedestrian facilities; converting abandoned railroad rights-of-way into trails; historic preservation; acquiring scenic easements; landscaping; archaeological planning and research; mitigation of water pollution due to highway runoff; and mitigating the negative impacts of a project on a community by providing additional benefits.

Transportation Equity Act For The 21st Century (TEA-21)

This is the federal act that superseded ISTEA in 1998.

Transportation Improvement Program (TIP)

A six-year list of projects developed by each jurisdiction or tribal government, in compliance with state or federal requirements. A project is ineligible for funding unless included in the TIP. (Comparable to a Tribal TIP.)

Transportation Policy Board (TPB)

Advisory body to the Regional Council that focuses specifically on regional transportation issues. All members of TRPC are eligible to be active members of the TPB. The TPB also includes other representatives of community interests, and local state legislators as required by state law. Active members on the TPB include Lacey, Olympia, Tenino, Tumwater, Yelm, Thurston County, Intercity Transit, and Port of Olympia; as well as representatives from the WSDOT Olympic Region, Washington State Department of General Administration, a large private employer (Providence St. Peter Hospital), two citizen advisors and several state legislators.

Travel Demand Management (TDM)

TDM focuses on the “demand” rather than the “supply” side of a transportation system. TDM encompasses strategies intended to support personal travel choices in an effort to better manage the capacity resources of the transportation system and improve operating efficiency. Examples of TDM tools range from “incentive” type programs like employer-subsidized bus passes, compressed work weeks, and telework options, to “market measures” like employee-paid parking and variable-rate toll roads with rates based on time-of-day travel. The State’s Commute Trip Reduction program is a TDM element. Effective land use planning also supports TDM, since the way a community is built – and the kind of travel options it provides – will influence individual travel behavior.

Travel Demand Model

A system for analyzing a regional transportation network. The model is typically a software program or suite of programs that use a series of mathematical equations that simulate or represent choices people make when traveling. The model also analyzes the performance of existing and future transportation facilities under a variety of scenarios that can be modified by the user. TRPC currently uses a modeling product called EMME/2.

Tribal Member

A member of a tribe as determined by tribal membership rules.

Tribal Sovereignty

This term is used to describe the unique legal status of federally recognized Indian tribes. As domestic dependent nations, tribes exercise inherent sovereign powers over their members and territory.

Tribe

Generally, the term “tribe” refers to “Indian tribe” or “federally recognized tribe” and may also refer to State recognized tribes which are not Federally recognized but which are eligible for certain federal benefits and privileges under specific federal laws.

Tribal Transportation Improvement Program (T-TIP) (Tribal TIP)

A multi-year, financially constrained list of proposed transportation projects to be implemented within or providing access to Indian lands during the next three to five years. It is developed from the tribal priority list. (Comparable to TIP.)

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Trip

In modeling terms, a one-way, non-stop journey between a single origin and a single destination, such as from home to work. For modeling purposes, each trip segment counts as a trip, for example stopping at the grocery store on the way home from work constitutes two trips.

Trip Purpose

The reason for a trip - such as work, shopping, school, or medical appointment.

Trust Lands

Trust lands are lands that are held by the federal government in trust status for an individual tribal member or a federally recognized tribal government; trust lands are restricted and not subject to fee alienation without the approval of the federal government.

Unified Planning Work Program (UPWP)

A federally-required annual report describing TRPC's regional transportation work program and budget, detailing the various state and federal funding sources that will be used. It reflects the state fiscal year (July 1-June 30) and is developed in the third quarter of the fiscal year for the ensuing fiscal year.

United States Department of Transportation (USDOT)

The principal direct federal funding and regulating agency for transportation facilities and programs. FTA and FHWA are contained within the USDOT.

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)

The federal agency charged to protect human health and safeguard the natural environment – air, water, and land.

Universal Design

Transportation systems designed to accommodate a wide range of users, including people with disabilities and other special needs.

Urban Growth Area (UGA)

Under the Growth Management Act, those areas designated by cities and counties, and delineated by the Urban Growth Boundary (UGB), where urban growth will be encouraged.

Vanpool

A vanpool refers to an organized ridesharing arrangement in a van occupied by seven to 15 people traveling together for their commute trip.

Appendix A

Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT)

The number of miles traveled on roadways by a vehicle for a specific time period, usually per year. VMT is calculated by multiplying the total road section length by the total number of vehicles that traveled over that section within a given time. VMT does not consider the number of passengers those vehicles are carrying.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)

Air pollutants that derive from vehicle exhaust, paint thinners, solvents, and other petroleum-based products. A number of VOCs are toxic.

Volume-to-Capacity Ratio (V/C Ratio)

The ratio of flow rate to capacity for a transportation facility.

Washington Administrative Code (WAC)

State agency rules and regulations. The WACs also detail how state agencies shall organize and adopt rules and regulations.

Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT)

The agency responsible for transportation at the state level.

Washington Transportation Plan (WTP)

A long-range transportation plan for the state of Washington prepared by WSDOT.

Weigh-in-Motion (WIM)

A system that allows motor carriers equipped with special technology to proceed on the highway at normal speeds while their weight is electronically inspected by in-pavement scales and readers.

Zoning

The regulation by a municipality (city, town, or county) or tribe of the use of land within its jurisdiction, and of the buildings and structures located there, in accordance with a general plan.