

GLOSSARY

A

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

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

AB 169 Assembly Bill 169 – Provides for the sixteen federally recognized tribes in the SCAG region to join the SCAG Joint Powers Authority (JPA) to participate in the Southern California Association of Governments by voting at the SCAG General Assembly.

AB 398 Assembly Bill 398 – In 2017, California Governor Jerry Brown signed Assembly Bill 398 (Eduardo Garcia, Chapter 135, Statutes of 2017) to extend the state’s cap-and-trade program to 2030. Cap and trade is a key part of California’s plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. The enacted bill makes design changes to the post-2020 carbon market, such as including a price ceiling, price containment points, additional limits to the number and location of offset credits, limits on who can set greenhouse gas emission requirements, and specifics on industry assistance factors.

AB 617 Assembly Bill 617 – In 2017, California Governor Jerry Brown signed Assembly Bill 617 (C. Garcia, Chapter 136, Statutes of 2017) to develop a new community focused program to more effectively reduce exposure to air pollution and preserve public health. AB 617 is a companion bill to AB 398 that extends California’s cap-and-trade program for greenhouse gas emissions. The most significant criteria and toxics air quality legislation passed in California in the last three decades, AB 617 directs the California Air Resources Board (ARB) and all local air districts throughout California to take measures to protect communities disproportionately impacted by air pollution.

There are five central components to the AB 617 mandate:

- Community-level air monitoring
- A state strategy and community specific emission reduction plans
- Accelerated review of retrofit pollution control technologies on industrial facilities subject to Cap-and-Trade
- Enhanced emission reporting requirements
- Increased penalty provisions for polluters

Additionally, ARB may direct additional grant funding to communities determined to have the highest air pollution burden.

AB 744 Assembly Bill 744 – Allows a developer that is requesting a density bonus and including 100% affordable rental units in the development to also request that the city or county reduce the minimum parking requirements for the development. To qualify, the development would have to be either within half a mile of a major transit stop, a seniors-only development with access to transit, or a development that serves special-needs individuals and has access to transit. For mixed-income developments within a half mile of a major transit stop that include the maximum number of very low- or low-income units under Density Bonus Law, the parking requirement cannot exceed 0.5 per bedroom.

ABM Activity-Based Model is based on the principle that travel demand is derived from people’s daily activity patterns. ABMs predict when and where activities are conducted, for how long, and the travel choices made to complete them.

Absolute Constrained Areas Include tribal lands, military, open space, conserved lands, sea level rise areas (2 feet) and farmlands in unincorporated areas. These areas were identified during the scenario development process to be used during the modeling process to redirect jurisdictional growth into other areas. These are intended to be regional guidelines and do not supersede existing regulations or protections or local land use policy.

ACE Alameda Corridor East is a 35-mile corridor extending through the San Gabriel Valley between East Los Angeles and Pomona and connecting the Alameda Corridor to the transcontinental railroad network.

Active Transportation A mode of transportation that includes human powered transportation and low-speed electronic assist devices. Examples include but are not limited to: walking (includes any person walking, skateboarding and using a wheelchair or other personal mobility device), use of a bicycle, electric bicycle (e-bike), tricycle, scooter, skates, push scooter, trailer and hand cart.

ADA Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 – Guarantees equal opportunity for individuals with disabilities in public accommodations, employment, transportation, state and local government services, and telecommunications. It prescribes federal transportation requirements for transportation providers.

ADU Accessory Dwelling Units – A room or set of rooms in a single-family home (and in a single-family zone) that has been designated or configured to be used as a separate dwelling unit, and has been established by a permit.

Advance Mitigation A science-based approach to identify mitigation opportunities early in the planning process prior to project design and permitting phases to support regional conservation priorities.

Affordable Housing Units Housing that is affordable to households earning 80% or less of the county median income.

Agricultural Lands Land designated for farming; specifically the production of crops and rearing of animals to provide food and other products.

AHSC Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities – A state grant program from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund that addresses land-use, housing, transportation, and land preservation projects to support infill and compact development to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

AJR 40 Assembly Joint Resolution No. 40 – Introduced on August 23, 2007, the resolution calls upon the governor to declare a state of emergency in respect to the air quality health crisis in the South Coast Air Quality Basin related to emissions of PM2.5, and to direct steps necessary to address the emergency.

Antelope Valley AQMD Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District – The air pollution control agency with the primary responsibility for the control of non-vehicular sources of air pollution throughout the Antelope Valley within the northern part of Los Angeles County.. The District boundaries start

on the south just outside of Acton, north to the Kern County line, east to the San Bernardino County line, and west to the Quail Lake area. The AVAQMD is located within the Mojave Desert air basin.

AQMP Air Quality Management Plan – Regional plan for air quality improvement in compliance with federal and state air quality planning requirements including attaining applicable federal and state ambient air quality standards.

ARB California Air Resources Board – California state agency responsible for attaining and maintaining healthy air quality through setting and enforcing emissions standards, conducting research, monitoring air quality, providing education and outreach, and overseeing/assisting local air quality districts within California. The ARB is also responsible for implementing AB 32 and establishing regional greenhouse gas emission reduction targets for automobile and light trucks under SB 375. ARB is a part of the California Environmental Protection Agency, an organization which reports directly to the Governor’s Office in the Executive Branch of California State Government.

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

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

ATP Active Transportation Program – The ATP was created by Senate Bill 99 and Assembly Bill 101, and expanded by Senate Bill 1 to encourage increased use of active modes of transportation. The ATP is a program designed for cities, counties and regional government organizations to apply for funding to further active transportation planning and implementation in the State.

Automated Vehicle U.S. Department of Transportation’s National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) has defined five increasing levels of vehicle automation at five levels:

- Level 0. No-Automation: The driver is in complete and sole control and performs all driving tasks.
- Level 1. Driver Assistance: Vehicle is controlled by the driver, but some driving assist features may be included in the vehicle design.
- Level 2. Partial Automation: Vehicle has combined automated functions,

like acceleration and steering, but the driver must remain engaged with the driving task and monitor the operating environment at all times.

- Level 3. Conditional Automation: Driver is a necessity, but is able to cede the performance of driving tasks to the vehicle. However the driver must be ready to take control of the vehicle at all times when noticed.
- Level 4. High Automation: The vehicle is capable of performing all driving functions under certain conditions, and within certain operating environments. The driver may or not have the ability to control the vehicle.
- Level 5. Full Automation: The vehicle is capable of performing all driving functions under all conditions. The driver may or may not have the ability to control the vehicle.

Autonomous Vehicle Vehicles in which operation of the vehicle occurs without direct driver input to control the steering, acceleration and braking and are designed so that the driver is not expected to constantly the roadway while operating in automated- driving mode.

B

Baseline Defined in the US EPA's Transportation Conformity Regulations, the Baseline is the future transportation system that will result from current programs, including the following (except that exempt projects listed in §93.126 and projects exempt from regional emissions analysis as listed in §93.127 need not be explicitly considered):

- All in-place regionally significant highway and transit facilities, services and activities
- All ongoing travel demand management or transportation system management activities
- Completion of all regionally significant projects, regardless of funding source, which are currently under construction or are undergoing right-of-way acquisition (except for hardship acquisition and protective buying); come from the first year of the previously conforming transportation plan and/or TIP; or have completed the NEPA process

For Connect SoCal, the Baseline is based upon the adopted 2019 FTIP.

Base Year The year that is used in the RTP/SCS performance analysis as a reference point for current conditions. For Connect SoCal, the base year is 2016.

BEV Battery Electric Vehicle – An electric drive vehicle powertrain that is powered by an on-board battery. A BEV is a sub-class of Plug-in Electric Vehicle (PEV).

Bike Share A service that provides users with on-demand access to bicycles at a variety of pick-up and drop-off locations for one-way (point-to-point) or roundtrip travel. Bike sharing fleets are commonly deployed in a network within a metropolitan region, city, neighborhood, employment center and/or university campus.

Bikeway Common term for any designated bicycle facility, such as a bicycle path, bicycle lane, bicycle route, sharrow, bicycle boulevard or cycle-track.

BNSF Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company

BRT Bus Rapid Transit – Bus transit service that seeks to reduce travel time through measures such as traffic signal priority, automatic vehicle location, dedicated bus lanes, limited-stop service and faster fare collection policies

Bus A transit mode comprised of rubber-tired passenger vehicles operating on fixed routes and schedules over roadways.

C

CAA Federal Clean Air Act – The federal law that authorized the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) to limit levels of pollutants in the air. EPA has promulgated such standards for six criteria pollutants: sulfur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), ozone, lead, and particulate matter (PM₁₀). All areas of the United States must maintain ambient levels of these pollutants below the ceilings established by the NAAQS; any area that does not meet these standards is a “nonattainment” area. States must develop State Implementation Plans (SIPs) to explain how they will comply with the CAA.

The last major change in the law, the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, was enacted by Congress in 1990. Legislation passed since then has made several minor changes. The Clean Air Act, like other laws enacted by Congress, was incorporated into the United States Code as Title 42, Chapter 85. The House of

Representatives maintains a current version of the U.S. Code, which includes Clean Air Act changes enacted since 1990.

Cal B/C Model California Life-Cycle Benefit/Cost Analysis Model (Cal-B/C) – Was developed for the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) as a tool for benefit-cost analysis of highway and transit projects. It is an Excel (spreadsheet) application structured to analyze several types of transportation improvement projects in a corridor where there already exists a highway facility or a transit service (the base case).

CalBRACE CalBRACE is a project of the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) to enhance CDPH's capability to plan for and reduce health risks associated with climate change. CalBRACE provides local health departments and its partners with tools (e.g. climate change and health indicator narratives and data) to better understand the people and places in their jurisdictions that are more susceptible to adverse health impacts associated with climate change, specifically extreme heat, wildfire, sea level rise, drought, and poor air quality. The assessment data can be used to screen and prioritize where to focus deeper analysis and plan for public health actions to increase resilience.

Caltrans California Department of Transportation – State agency responsible for the design, construction, maintenance, and operation of the California State Highway System, as well as that portion of the Interstate Highway System within the state's boundaries.

Cap-and-Trade is a market based regulation that is designed to reduce greenhouse gases (GHGs) from multiple sources. Cap-and-trade sets a firm limit or cap on GHGs and minimize the compliance costs of achieving California's AB 32 goals. The cap will decline approximately 3 percent each year beginning in 2013. Trading creates incentives to reduce GHGs below allowable levels through investments in clean technologies. With a carbon market, a price on carbon is established for GHGs. Market forces spur technological innovation and investments in clean energy.

Carbon Sequestration The ability for natural elements such as forests, soils and oceans to store carbon instead of releasing it into the atmosphere, preventing GHG Emissions.

Car Share An integrated network of passenger vehicles available for short-term rental in heavily urbanized areas. Car share can take the form of return systems in which a vehicle must be returned to the parking space from which

it was rented. Alternatively, it can take the form of point-to-point systems in which the car can be returned to another space, or left anywhere within a pre-determined geographic zone. Peer-to-peer car sharing is an app based system that allows people to rent out their own private vehicles, and is return based.

CB Commuter Bus – Fixed-route bus systems that are primarily connecting outlying areas with a central city through bus service that operates with at least five miles of continuous closed-door service. This service typically operates using motorcoaches (aka over-the-road buses), and usually features peak scheduling, multiple-trip tickets, and multiple stops in outlying areas with limited stops in the central city.

CBO Community Based Organization – Public or private non-profit group that work at a local-level to address community needs.

CEHD Community, Economic and Human Development Committee – A SCAG committee that studies the problems, programs, and other matters which pertain to the regional issues of community, economic and human development, and growth. This committee reviews projects, plans, and programs of regional significance for consistency and conformity with applicable regional plans.

CEQA California Environmental Quality Act – State law providing certain environmental protections that apply to all state-funded transportation projects.

CHSRA California High-Speed Rail Authority – Agency responsible for planning, designing, constructing, and operating a state-of-the-art high-speed train system in California.

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

Class I Railroad Rail carrier with operating revenues equal to or above \$447,621,226.

Climate Change Adaptation The Process of adjusting to actual or expected climate change and its effects, in order to moderate or avoid harm. Adaptation addresses the impacts but not the causes of climate change.

Climate Change Mitigation Consists of actions to limit the magnitude of climate change and its related effects. Mitigation addresses the cause of climate change.

CMAQ Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Program – Federal program initiated by the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 to provide funding for surface transportation and other related projects that contribute to air quality improvements and reduce congestion.

CMP Congestion Management Program – Established by Proposition 111 in 1990, each county is required to develop and adopt a CMP that includes highway and roadway system monitoring, multimodal system performance analysis, transportation demand management program, land-use analysis program, and local conformance.

CO Carbon Monoxide – A colorless, odorless, poisonous gas formed when carbon in fuels is not burned completely and can be harmful when inhaled in large amounts. The greatest sources of CO to outdoor air are cars, trucks and other vehicles or machinery that burn fossil fuels. A variety of items in your home such as unvented kerosene and gas space heaters, leaking chimneys and furnaces, and gas stoves also release CO and can affect air quality indoors. CO is one of six “criteria air pollutants” for which the U.S. EPA set national standards pursuant to CAA.

COG Council of Governments – Under state law, a single or multi-county council created by a joint powers agreement.

Complete Communities Suburban communities that provide a mix of land uses in strategic growth areas, wherein most daily needs can be met within a short distance of home. Complete communities provide residents with the opportunity to support their local area and run daily errands by walking or bicycling rather than traveling by automobile.

Complete Streets Streets designed and operated to enable safe access for all roadway users of all ages and abilities, including pedestrians, bicyclists, motorists and transit riders. Complete Streets strategies can include traffic calming, bicycle priority streets (bicycle boulevards) and pedestrian connectivity to increase physical activity, improve connectivity to the regional bikeway/greenway networks, local businesses and parks.

Community Separator A parcel of undeveloped land, sometimes in the form of open space, separating two or more urban areas under different municipal jurisdictions, which has been designated to provide a permanent low-density area preserving the communal integrity of the two municipalities.

Congestion (Cordon Area) Pricing A system of surcharging users/drivers a fee to operate in designated areas, roads or highway corridors as part of a demand management strategy to relieve traffic congestion within that area.

Connected/Automated Vehicles Refers to the interrelated nature of connectivity and automation in new vehicle technology. Connected vehicles are vehicles that use any of a number of different communication technologies to communicate with the driver, other cars on the road (vehicle-to-vehicle [V2V]), roadside infrastructure (vehicle-to- infrastructure [V2I]) and the “Cloud” to improved safety, user experience and collision avoidance. Please also see “automated vehicles.”

Conservation Easement A voluntary agreement landowner and a land trust or government agency that permanently limits uses of the land in order to protect its conservation values.

Constant Dollars Dollars expended/received in a specific year adjusted for inflation/deflation relative to another time period.

Constrained Projects Constrained are projects that have funding whether committed or reasonably available.

Corridor In planning, a broad geographical band that follows a general directional flow or connects major sources of trips. It may contain a number of streets and highways, as well as transit lines and routes.

CR Commuter Rail – A transit mode that is an electric or diesel propelled railway for urban passenger train service consisting of local short distance travel operating between a central city and adjacent suburbs. Service must be operated on a regular basis by or under contract with a transit operator for the purpose of transporting passengers within urbanized areas (UZAs), or between urbanized areas and outlying areas. Such rail service, using either locomotive hauled or self-propelled railroad passenger cars, is generally characterized by multi-trip tickets, specific station to station fares, railroad employment practices, and usually only one or two stations in a central

business district. Commuter Rail does not include heavy rail rapid transit, or light rail /streetcar transit service, or intercity rail service.

CRIA Community Revitalization and Investment Authorities - Community Revitalization and Investment Authorities (CRIA) were enacted into law by Assembly Bill 2, which authorized the revitalization of disadvantaged communities through planning and financing infrastructure improvements and upgrades; economic development activities; and affordable housing via tax increment financing.

CSMP Corridor System Management Plans.

CTC California Transportation Commission – eleven voting members and two non- voting ex-officio members. Nine of the members are appointed by the Governor, one is appointed by the Senate Rules Committee, and one is appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly, to oversee and administer state and federal transportation funds and provide oversight on project delivery.

CTIPS California Transportation Improvement Program System – A project programming database system used to efficiently and effectively develop and manage various transportation programming documents as required under state and federal law.

CTP California Transportation Plan – A statewide, long-range transportation policy plan that provides for the movement of people, goods, services, and information. The CTP offers a blueprint to guide future transportation decisions and investments.

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

D

Demand Response A transit mode comprised of non-fixed route or fixed-schedule automobiles, vans or small buses that operate in response to calls from passengers or their agents to the transit operator, who then dispatches a vehicle to pick up and transport passengers to their destinations.

Development Impact Fee A fee imposed by a local government on a new or proposed development project, to pay for the costs of providing public services to the new development.

Displacement The process that occurs when the increasing property values brought about through gentrification drive out the existing residents and business operators, and attract a new and different demographic population to an area. Please also see Gentrification.

E

EIFD Enhanced Infrastructure Financing District – Senate Bill 628 authorizes the creation of a governmental entity known as an EIFD. One or more of these districts may be created within a city or county to finance the construction or rehabilitation of a wide variety of public infrastructure and private facilities by using property tax increment of consenting taxing agencies (cities, counties, special districts, but not schools).

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

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

EJ Environmental Justice – The concept of Environmental Justice is about equal and fair access to a healthy environment, with the goal of protecting

minority and low-income communities from incurring disproportionate negative environmental impacts.

EJA Environmental Justice Area – The area is created using SCAG’s transportation analysis zones (TAZ), which are similar to census block groups that have a higher concentration of minority population or low-income households than is seen in the region as a whole.

EMFAC Model The Emission Factors model is a computer model developed by the ARB for estimating emission rates and emissions for on-road mobile sources operating in California. Upon approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EMFAC model is required to be used for regional transportation conformity determination in California.

EPA The United States Environmental Protection Agency – Federal agency established to develop and enforce regulations that implement environmental laws enacted by Congress to protect human health and safeguard the natural environment.

E-scooter An e-scooter is an electric powered two-wheeled device that has handlebars, a floorboard designed to be stood upon when riding, and is sized to accommodate most adults. The e-scooter travel on level ground up to about 15mph.

EV Electric Vehicle – A vehicle fully or partially powered by an electric engine. In common use it is synonymous with Plug-In Electric Vehicle (PEV), however hydrogen fuel cell vehicles are also electric vehicles.

EV Charging Station A location where a vehicle can be parked and the electric storage or battery can be recharged. EV charging stations can be private or publicly accessible and can be free to the user or used for a fee

Executive Order B-30-15 Signed by Governor Brown on April 29, 2015, which establishes a California Greenhouse Gas (GHG) reduction target of 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030.

Express Lane A High-Occupancy Vehicle lane that single-occupant drivers can pay to drive in, also referred to as “High Occupancy Toll Lanes.”

F

FAA Federal Aviation Administration – Federal agency responsible for issuing and enforcing safety regulations and minimum standards, managing air space and air traffic, and building and maintaining air navigation facilities.

FAST Act Fixing America’s Surface Transportation Act (H.R. 22) – Signed into law by President Obama on December 4, 2016. FAST Act funds surface transportation programs at over \$305 billion for five years through 2020.

FCV Fuel Cell Vehicle – Electric vehicles that are powered by hydrogen fuel cells.

FHWA Federal Highway Administration – Federal agency responsible for administering the Federal-Aid Highway Program, which provides federal financial assistance to the states to construct and improve the National Highway System, urban and rural roads, and bridges.

First-Last Mile Strategies designed to increase transit usage by making it more convenient and safe to walk or bicycle to and from transit stations. Strategies include wayfinding, bikeways, station amenities, new crosswalks, sidewalk improvements, shared mobility services and bike share.

Form Based Code A means of regulating land development to achieve a specific urban form. Form based codes foster predictable built results and a high-quality public realm by using physical form (rather than separation of uses) as the organizing principle, with a lesser focus on land use through municipal regulations.

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

FTA Federal Transit Administration – The federal agency responsible for administering federal transit funds and assisting in the planning and establishment of area wide urban mass transportation systems. As opposed to FHWA funding, most FTA funds are allocated directly to local agencies, rather than to Caltrans.

FTIP Federal Transportation Improvement Program – A six-year comprehensive listing of transportation projects proposed for federal funding, that require a federal action, or are regionally significant, and are within the planning area of an MPO, the last two years are for informational purposes only.

FTZ Foreign Trade Zones.

FY Fiscal Year – The twelve-month period on which the budget is planned. The state fiscal year begins July 1 and ends June 30 of the following year. The federal fiscal year begins October 1 and ends September 30 of the following year.

G

Gentrification while holding many definitions, is commonly understood as a change process in historically low-income communities that results in rising real estate values coupled with shifts in the economic, social, and cultural demographics and feel of the communities. Please also see Displacement.

GGRF Greenhouse Gas Reduction Funds – administered by state and local agencies for a variety of greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions programs, including energy efficiency, public transit, low-carbon transportation and affordable housing.

GHG Greenhouse Gases – Components of the atmosphere that contribute to the greenhouse effect. The principal greenhouse gases that enter the atmosphere because of human activities are carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and fluorinated gases.

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

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

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

Greenbelt Land surrounding or neighboring areas that is designated as largely undeveloped, wild or agricultural.

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

GRP Gross Regional Product.

H

Habitat Connectivity The degree to which the landscape facilitates animal movement and other ecological flows.

HCP Habitat Conservation Plan – Established under Section 10 of the federal Endangered Species Act to allow development to proceed while protecting endangered species. A federal Habitat Conservation Plan is typically accompanied by a state Natural Communities Conservation Plan or NCCP.

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

Health Equity SCAG has adopted the California Department of Public Health, Office of Health Equity (OHE) definition to define health equity as “efforts to ensure that all people have full and equal access to opportunities that enable them to lead healthy lives.” Determinants of equity are, “social, economic, geographic, political, and physical environmental conditions that lead to the creation of a fair and just society.”

Healthy Cities A movement that promotes comprehensive, systematic policy and planning for health by addressing the social, economic and environmental determinants of health. Healthy Cities emphasizes the need to address inequality in health, urban poverty and participatory governance.

Heavy Rail A transit mode that is an electric railway with the capacity for a heavy volume of traffic. It is characterized by high speed and rapid

acceleration passenger rail cars operating singly or in multi-car trains on fixed rails, separate rights-of-way (ROW) from which all other vehicular and foot traffic are excluded, sophisticated signaling, and raised platform loading.

HIA Health Impact Assessment – A tool that can help communities, decision makers, and practitioners make choices that improve public health through community design.

HiAP Health in All Policies – HiAP is a collaborative strategy that aims to improve public health outcomes by including health considerations in the decision-making process across sectors and policy areas. HiAP addresses the social determinants of health by encouraging transportation practitioners to work with nontraditional partners who have expertise related to public health outcomes, such as city and county public health departments.

HIN High Injury Network – A High Injury Network include stretches of roadways where the highest concentrations of collisions occur on the transportation network.

Home-Based Work Trips Trips that go between home and work, either directly or with an intermediate stop. Home-based work trips include telecommuting, working at home, and non-motorized transportation work trips.

HOT Lane High-Occupancy Toll Lane – An HOV lane that single-occupant drivers can pay to drive in, also referred to as “Express Lanes.”

Household A household consists of all the people who occupy a housing unit. A household includes the related family members and all the unrelated people, if any, such as lodgers, foster children, wards, or employees who share the housing unit. A person living alone in a housing unit, or a group of unrelated people sharing a housing unit such as partners or roomers, is also counted as a household.

HOV Lane High-Occupancy Vehicle Lane – A lane restricted to vehicles with two (and in some cases three) or more occupants to encourage carpooling. Vehicles include automobiles, vans, buses, and taxis.

HQTA High Quality Transit Areas – Generally a walkable transit village or corridor, consistent with the adopted RTP/SCS, and is within one half-mile of a well-served transit stop or a transit corridor with 15-minute or less service

frequency during peak commute hours. Freeway transit corridors with no bus stops on the freeway alignment do not have a directly associated HQTA. The definition that SCAG has been using for the HQTA is based on the language in SB375 which defines:

- **Major Transit Stop:** A site containing an existing rail or bus rapid transit station, a ferry terminal served by either a bus or rail transit service, or the intersection of two or more major bus routes with a frequency of service interval of 15 minutes or less during the morning and afternoon peak commute periods (CA Public Resource Code Section 21064.3). SCAG’s methodology for identifying major transit stops is included as an appendix to the Transit Technical Report.
- **High-Quality Transit Corridor (HQTC):** A corridor with fixed route bus service with service intervals no longer than 15 minutes during peak commute hours (CA Public Resource Code Section 21155(b)). SCAG’s methodology for identifying HQTCs is included as an appendix to the Transit Technical Report.

HSIP Highway Safety Improvement Program – A core Federal-aid program with the purpose to achieve a significant reduction in traffic fatalities and serious injuries on all public roads, including non-State-owned roads and roads on tribal land.

HSR High-Speed Rail – Intercity passenger rail service that is reasonably expected to reach speeds of at least 110 mile per hour.

HTF Highway Trust Fund – The Federal HTF is a transportation fund in the United States that received money from a federal fuel tax of 18.4 cents per gallon on gasoline and 24.4 cents per gallon from diesel fuel and related excise taxes.

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

HUTA Highway Users Tax Account – Formerly known as the California Highway Users Tax Fund, HUTA is a trust fund comprised of revenues collected from taxes imposed by California on motor vehicle fuels for use in motor vehicles upon public streets and highways. The HUTA is dedicated to fund transportation improvements.

ICE Internal Combustion Engine – Refers traditional vehicle engines that are powered by the burning of fuel sources, including gasoline, diesel, and natural gas.

ICTC Imperial County Transportation Commission – Agency responsible for planning and funding countywide transportation improvements and administering the county’s transportation sales tax revenues.

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

Inclusionary Zoning Municipal or county planning ordinances that require a given share of new construction to be affordable by people with low to moderate incomes.

Infill New development on vacant, underutilized or undeveloped land within an existing community that is enclosed by other types of development.

Infrastructure The basic facilities, equipment, services, and installations needed for the growth and functioning of a community. This may refer to transportation infrastructure such as rail stations or roadways, as well as other civic infrastructure such as electrical and water systems.

In-Lieu Fee (Environment) An in-lieu fee is one type of mitigation that can be used to compensate for unavoidable environmental impacts that would affect open space, culturally significant land, agricultural and forestry land, wetlands or other environmentally sensitive areas. Such fees are typically pooled and distributed to build off-site mitigation areas.

In-Lieu Fee (Housing) A fee typically applied when affordable housing cannot be provided “on-site” of a new development. These fees are typically paid into a housing trust fund and used (often along with other local funding sources) to finance affordable housing to be developed “off-site”.

ITIP Interregional Transportation Improvement Program – The portion of the STIP that includes projects selected by Caltrans (25 percent of STIP funds).

ITS Intelligent Transportation Systems – Systems that use modern detection, communications and computing technology to collect data on system operations and performance, communicate that information to system managers and users, and use that information to manage and adjust the transportation system to respond to changing operating conditions, congestion, or accidents. ITS technology can be applied to arterials, freeways, transit, trucks, and private vehicles. ITS include Advanced Traveler Information Systems (ATIS), Advanced Public Transit Systems (APTS), Advanced Traffic Management Systems (ATMS), Advanced Vehicle Control Systems (AVCS), and Commercial Vehicle Operations (CVO).

J

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

L

LACMTA Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority, also referred to as “Metro” – Agency responsible for planning and funding countywide transportation improvements, administering the county’s transportation sales tax revenues, and operating bus and rail transit service.

LAFCo Local Agency Formation Commission - Regional service planning agencies of the State of California that exercise regulatory and planning powers. LAFCos regulatory powers are outlined in California Government Code Sections 56375 and 56133.

LAWA or LAX Los Angeles World Airports – Aviation authority of the City of Los Angeles. LAWA owns and operates Los Angeles International (LAX), Ontario International, Van Nuys, and Palmdale Airports.

LCVs Longer-Combination Vehicles – Includes tractor-trailer combinations with two or more trailers that weigh more than 80,000 pounds.

LID Low Impact Development – A land planning and engineering design approach to manage storm water runoff as part of green infrastructure.

LID emphasizes conservation and use of on-site natural features to protect water quality.

LIHTC Low Income Housing Credit – A federal program created under the Tax Reform Act of 1986, which gives incentives for the utilization of private equity in the development of affordable housing.

Livable Communities Any location in which people choose to live may be viewed as “livable.” However, communities that contain a healthy mix of homes, shops, workplaces, schools, parks, and civic institutions coupled with a variety of transportation choices, give residents greater access to life’s daily essentials and offer higher quality of life to a wider range of residents.

Livable Corridors Arterial roadways where local jurisdictions may plan for a combination of the following elements: high-quality bus frequency; higher density residential and employment at key intersections; and increased active transportation through dedicated bikeways. Most, but not all Livable Corridors would be located within HQTAs. Livable Corridor land-use strategies include development of mixed use retail centers at key nodes along corridors, increasing neighborhood-oriented retail at more intersections, applying a “Complete Streets” approach to roadway improvements and zoning that allows for the replacement of underperforming auto-oriented strip retail between nodes with higher density residential and employment.

LTF Local Transportation Fund – A fund which receives TDA revenues.

M

MaaS Mobility as a Service – Please see “Shared Mobility Services.”

MAP Million Annual Passengers – Used to quantify airport activity.

MAP-21 Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century – Signed into law by President Obama on July 6, 2012. Funding surface transportation programs at over \$105 billion for fiscal years (FY) 2013 and 2014, MAP-21 was the first long-term highway authorization enacted since 2005. To allow more time for development and consideration of a long-term reauthorization of surface transportation programs, Congress has enacted short term extensions of the expiring law, MAP-21.

Market Incentives Measures designed to encourage certain actions or behaviors. These include inducements for the use of carpools, buses, and other HOVs in place of single-occupant automobile travel. Examples include HOV lanes, preferential parking, and financial incentives.

MDAB Mojave Desert Air Basin – Area defined by state law as comprising the desert portions of Los Angeles, Kern, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties.

MDAQMD Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District – Stretched out over almost 20,000 square miles of California’s vast desert expanse, the Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District is geographically the second largest of the state’s 35 air districts. As the air pollution control agency for San Bernardino County’s High Desert and Riverside County’s Palo Verde Valley, the District has primary responsibility for regulating stationary sources of air pollution located within its jurisdictional boundaries. The District implements air quality programs required by state and federal mandates, enforces rules and regulations based on air pollution laws and educates businesses and residents about their role in protecting air quality and the risks of air pollution.

Measure A Revenues generated from Riverside County’s local half-cent sales tax.

Measure D Revenues generated from Imperial County’s local half-cent sales tax.

Measure I Revenues generated from San Bernardino County’s local half-cent sales tax.

Measure M Revenues generated from Orange County’s local half-cent sales tax. Also refers to Los Angeles County’s local half cent sales tax which was authorized in 2018.

Measure R Revenues generated from Los Angeles County’s local half-cent sales tax. Los Angeles County has three permanent local sales taxes (Proposition A, Proposition C, and Measure M) and one temporary local sales tax (Measure R).

Metrolink Regional commuter rail system connecting Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura Counties and operated by SCRRA.

Micro-mobility Personal vehicles which typically are designed to carry one passenger. Devices include but are not limited to bicycles, electronic bicycles (e-bikes) and electronic scooters (e-scooters). Micro-mobility is often linked to bike and scooter sharing.

Mills Act A state law allowing cities to enter into contracts with the owners of historic structures. Such contracts require a reduction of property taxes in exchange for the continued preservation of the property.

Mitigation Measure A measure designed to minimize a project's significant environmental impacts.

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

Mixed Use Development A type of urban development that blends residential, commercial, cultural, institutional or industrial uses, where those functions are physically and functionally integrated, and that provides pedestrian connections.

Mode Split The proportion of total person trips using various specified modes of transportation.

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

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

MPO Metropolitan Planning Organization – A federally required planning body responsible for transportation planning and project selection in a region.

MSHCP Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plans – A comprehensive, multi-jurisdictional Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) designed to preserve a network of habitat and open space, protecting biodiversity and enhancing the region's quality of life. MSHCPs are often implemented with the assistance of federal and state wildlife agencies.

MTS Metropolitan Transportation System – Regional network of roadways and transit corridors.

Multi-Family Residential Multi-family units are attached residences, apartments, condominiums, and townhouses. Multi-family residences are usually served by all utilities, are on paved streets, and are provided with or have access to all urban facilities such as schools, parks, police and fire stations. Senior citizen apartment buildings are included in these classes. Also included are off-campus university owned housing and off-campus fraternity/sorority houses.

Multimodal A mixture of the several modes of transportation, such as transit, highways, non-motorized, etc.

N

NAAQS National Ambient Air Quality Standards – The federal Clean Air Act requires US EPA to set National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for six criteria air pollutants. These common air pollutants can harm human health and the environment, and cause property damage. Please see “CAA-Federal Clean Air Act” for more information on NAAQS.

Natural Lands Biologically diverse landscapes such as forested and mountainous areas, shrub lands, deserts and other ecosystems which contain habitat that supports wildlife and vegetation.

NCCP Natural Community Conservation Plan – A program that takes a broad-based ecosystem approach to planning for the protection and perpetuation of biological diversity. It is broader in its orientation and objectives than the California and Federal Endangered Species Acts, as these laws are designed to identify and protect individual species that have already declined in number significantly.

NEPA National Environmental Protection Act – Federal environmental law that applies to all projects funded with federal funds or requiring review by a federal agency.

New Markets Tax Credit The New Markets Tax Credit (NMTC) Program incentivizes business and real estate investment in low-income communities via a federal tax credit.

New Mobility The integration of various forms of transportation services into a single service accessible on demand. Please also see “Shared Mobility Services.”

NGV Natural Gas Vehicle – Vehicles that are powered by internal combustion engines that burn compressed or liquid natural gas.

NIMBY Not in My Backyard – The phenomenon where people oppose the location of a development perceived as undesirable (e.g. landfill, freeway expansion) in their own neighborhood, but raise no objections of similar developments elsewhere.

NIMS National Incident Management System – Nationwide template that enables all government, private-sector, and non-governmental organizations to work together during a domestic incident.

NMAs Neighborhood Mobility Areas Areas with a high number of intersections, low observed travel speed, high mix of uses and high accessibility to “everyday” destinations. These are areas where complete streets and sustainability policies support and encourage replacing or reducing single and multi-occupant automobile use with walking, bicycling, skateboarding and slow speed electric vehicles (such as e-bikes, scooters, senior mobility devices and neighborhood electric vehicles). Please also see “Complete Streets.”

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

Non-Reportable TCM The following de minimis committed TCMs are defined in the Final 2019 FTIP Guidelines as non-reportable TCMs for the purpose of TCM timely implementation reporting:

- Bus/shuttle/paratransit fleet expansion projects with fewer than 5 vehicles
- Bus stop improvement projects
- Bicycle facility less than 1 mile and pedestrian facility less than 1/4 mile
- Intelligent transportation systems/control system computerization projects with fewer than 3 traffic signals
- Changeable message sign projects with fewer than 5 signs
- Bike parking facilities, new or expansion, with nine or

fewer bike lockers/slots

- Expansion of bus station/shelter/transfer facilities with nine or fewer bike lockers/slots
- Rail station expansion with addition of nine or fewer bike lockers/slots.

NOx Nitrogen oxides – A group of highly reactive gases, all of which contain nitrogen and oxygen in varying amounts. NOx is a major component of ozone and smog. NOx also can be a major component of particle air pollution.

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



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

OCS Overhead Catenary System - A type of wayside power where vehicles may connect to and draw power from overhead wires.

OCTA Orange County Transportation Authority – Agency responsible for planning and funding countywide transportation improvements, administering the county’s transportation sales tax revenues, and operating bus transit service.

OEM Original Equipment Manufacturer

OHE Office of Health Equity - OHE is a program within the CDPH focused on providing a leadership role to reduce health and mental health disparities to vulnerable communities. OHE has moved forward with the implementation of Portrait of Promise: The California Statewide Plan to Promote Health and Mental Health Equity. Example action items include advancing climate change and health equity research, supporting the Cal BRACE Framework through additional research, and publishing new reports such as Safeguarding California: Implementation Action Plan – Public Health Sector Plan.

Open Space Generally understood as any area of land or water which, for whatever reason, is not developed for urbanized uses and which therefore enhances residents’ quality of life. Each county and city in California must

adopt an open space element as part of its general plan. The element is a statement of local planning policies focusing on the use of unimproved land or water for: 1) the preservation or managed production of natural resources, 2) outdoor recreation, and 3) the promotion of public health and safety. Therefore, open space will be defined by each jurisdiction based on their own unique resources and environment.

OWP Overall Work Program – SCAG develops an OWP annually, describing proposed transportation planning activities for the upcoming fiscal year, including those required by federal and state law.

P

Parking Subsidy The difference between the out-of-pocket amount paid by an employer on a regular basis in order to secure the availability of an employee parking space not owned by the employer and the price, if any, charged to an employee for use of that space.

PCI Pavement Condition Index – A numerical index between 0 and 100 which is used to indicate the general condition of a pavement.

PEIR Program Environmental Impact Report – An information document that analyzes and discloses potential environmental effects of large-scale plans or programs in accordance with provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

PeMS Freeway Performance Measurement System – A service provided by the University of California, Berkeley, to collect historical and real-time freeway data from freeways in the state of California in order to compute freeway performance measures.

Person Trip A trip made by a person by any mode or combination of modes for any purpose.

PEV Plug-in Electric Vehicle – Refers to all vehicles that can be plugged into an external source of electricity in order to recharge an on-board battery which will provide some or all power to an electric engine.

PGA Priority Growth Area – Designated areas prioritized for new development based on established criteria (e.g. infrastructure, location, market).

PHEV Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle – A vehicle powertrain that combines an electric engine with a traditional internal combustion engine. The two engines can operate in parallel with the electric engine operating at certain speeds, or the engines can operate sequentially, with all power being provided by the electric engine until the battery power is exhausted.

PM2.5 Particulate matter with diameters that are generally 2.5 micrometers and smaller – A mixture of fine inhalable solid particles and liquid droplets found in the air 2.5 micrometers or less in size (A micrometer is one-millionth of a meter. The average human hair is about 70 micrometers in diameter). These fine particles result from fuel combustion from motor vehicles, power generation, and industrial facilities, as well as from residential fireplaces and wood stoves.

PM10 Particulate matter with diameters that are generally 10 micrometers and smaller – A mixture of inhalable solid particles and liquid droplets found in the air 10 micrometers or less in size (A micrometer is one-millionth of a meter. The average human hair is about 70 micrometers in diameter). These coarse particles are generally emitted from sources such as vehicles traveling on unpaved roads, materials handling, and crushing and grinding operations, as well as windblown dust.

PMD LA/Palmdale Regional Airport – Regional airport located in Palmdale.

PMT Passenger Miles Traveled – The cumulative sum of the distances ridden by each public transportation passenger.

POE Port of Entry.

POLA Port of Los Angeles.

POLB Port of Long Beach.

PPP Public-Private Partnership – Contractual agreements formed between a public agency and private-sector entity that allow for greater private-sector participation in the delivery of transportation projects.

PRC Peer Review Committee – An “informal” committee of technical experts usually organized and invited to review and comment on various technical issues and processes used in the planning process.

Proposition 1A Passed by voters in 2006, Proposition 1A protects transportation funding for traffic congestion relief projects, safety improvements, and local streets and roads. It also prohibits the state sales tax on motor vehicle fuels from being used for any purpose other than transportation improvements and authorizes loans of these funds only in the case of severe state fiscal hardship.

Proposition 1B Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, and Port Security State of California – Passed in November 2006, Proposition 1B provides \$19.9 billion to fund state and local transportation improvement projects to relieve congestion, improve movement of goods, improve air quality, and enhance safety and security of the transportation system.

Proposition A Revenues generated from Los Angeles County's local half-cent sales tax. Los Angeles County has three permanent local sales taxes (Propositions A and C; and Measure M) and one temporary local sales tax (Measure R).

Proposition C Revenues generated from Los Angeles County's local half-cent sales tax. Los Angeles County has three permanent local sales taxes (Propositions A and C; and Measure M) and one temporary local sales tax (Measure R).

PTA Public Transportation Account – The major state transportation account for mass transportation purposes. Revenues include a portion of the sales tax on gasoline and diesel fuels.

Public Transportation As defined in the Federal Transit Act, "Transportation by a conveyance that provides regular and continuing general or special transportation to the public, but does not include school bus, charter, or intercity bus transportation or intercity passenger rail transportation provided by the entity described in chapter 243 (Amtrak or a successor to such entity)."

PUC Public Utilities Commission – Regulates privately owned telecommunications, electric, natural gas, water, railroad, rail transit, and passenger transportation companies.

R

RAMP Regional Advance Mitigation Program – Advance mitigation is a science-based approach to identify mitigation opportunities to support regional conservation priorities. By considering mitigation development early in the regional planning process prior to design and permitting phases, proponents can identify higher-quality mitigation opportunities.

Rapid Bus A bus rapid transit (BRT) type service operated by Metro with vehicles branded as "Rapid" and painted red, operating in mixed traffic environments, serving fewer stops than local bus service, and with transit signal priority where available. Other transit operators, including Culver CityBus, Santa Monica's Big Blue Bus and Torrance Transit, also operate Rapid lines.

RBN Regional Bikeway Network – A system of regionally interconnected bikeways linking cities and counties in the SCAG region.

RC Regional Council – Conducts the affairs of SCAG; implements the General Assembly's policy decisions; acts upon policy recommendations from SCAG policy committees and external agencies; appoints committees to study specific problems; and amends, decreases or increases the proposed budget to be reported to the General Assembly.

RCIS Regional Conservation Investment Strategy – A voluntary, non-regulatory, and non-binding conservation assessment that includes information and analyses and establishes biological goals and objectives that may be used as a basis to provide advance mitigation through the development of credits or to inform other conservation investments.

RCP Regional Comprehensive Plan (RCP) – Developed by SCAG, the RCP is a vision of how Southern California can balance resource conservation, economic vitality, and quality of life. It will serve as a blueprint to approach growth and infrastructure challenges in an integrated and comprehensive way.

RCTC Riverside County Transportation Commission – Agency responsible for planning and funding countywide transportation improvements and administering the county's transportation sales tax revenues.

Rent Stabilization A practice which allows landlords a reasonable rate of return on their investments while setting maximum rates for annual rent increases to protect tenants.

Resilience The capacity of infrastructure, communities and their related systems to mitigate, adapt or positively respond to chronic and acute stresses, transforming in ways that restore, maintain and even improve their essential functions.

RGN Regional Greenway Network – A regional system of bikeways physically separate from traffic. It makes use of riverbeds and under-utilized utility corridors. It is part of the Regional Bikeway Network (RBN).

RHNA Regional Housing Needs Assessment – Quantifies and allocates the determination of housing need during specified planning periods at various income categories for each city and county in the region, in accordance with state housing law. Cities and counties then address this need through the process of updating the housing elements of local General Plans.

Ride-hailing A generic term to describe booking rides and paying for car service through a smartphone app with a transportation network company (TNC) such as Uber or Lyft. The term “ridesharing” has been used to describe TNCs, but it has been widely argued to be inaccurate, and hence the ride-hailing term was introduced.

Rideshare Please see “Ride-hailing.”

RMRA Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account – Funds related to the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Program, collected via fuel taxes and vehicle fees established by SB 1, are deposited in the RMRA. Cities and counties receiving RMRA funds must comply with relevant federal and state laws, regulations, policies and procedures. RMRA funds are also referred to as “SB 1 funds”. Please also see “SB 1.”

ROG Reactive Organic Gas – Organic gases emitted from a variety of sources, including motor vehicles, chemical plants, refineries, factories, consumer, commercial products, and other industrial sources. Ozone, the main component of smog, is formed from the reaction of VOCs and NOx in the presence of heat and sunlight.

RSTIS Regionally Significant Transportation Investment Study – Involves identifying all reasonable transportation options, their costs, and their environmental impacts. RSTIS projects are generally highway or transit improvements that have a significant impact on the capacity, traffic flow, level of service, or mode share at the transportation corridor or sub-area level.

RTMS Regional Transportation Monitoring System – Internet-based transportation monitoring system. The RTMS will be the source for real-time and historical transportation data collected from local, regional, and private data sources.

RTP Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) – Federally required 20-year plan prepared by metropolitan planning organizations and updated every four years. Includes projections of population growth and travel demand, along with a specific list of proposed projects to be funded.

RTSS Regional Transit Security Strategy – Strategy for the region with specific goals and objectives related to the prevention, detection, response, and recovery of transit security issues.

S

Safe Routes to School Part of a nationwide/region-wide program to increase students walking or biking to school. Includes engineering, educational and enforcement activities. Funded through the State Active Transportation Program (ATP).

SANDAG San Diego Association of Governments.

SB 1 Senate Bill 1 – Known as the Road Repair and Accountability Act of 2017, SB 1 established fuel taxes and vehicle fees that will generate new funding for roadways, including up to \$1.5 billion per year allocated directly to counties and cities for local road maintenance, safety improvements and complete streets improvements (e.g. bicycle and pedestrian facilities).

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

SB 226 (Simitian) Implements changes to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) by authorizing limited CEQA review for urban infill projects, creating a new statutory exemption for rooftop and parking lot solar energy projects and establishing that greenhouse gas emissions at a project or cumulative level do not disqualify the use of categorical exemptions if the project complies with certain regulations and requirements.

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

SB 535 Senate Bill 535 (Chapter 830, De León) – Established that a quarter of the proceeds from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund must also go to projects that provide a benefit to disadvantaged communities. A minimum of 10 percent of the funds must be for projects located within those communities. The legislation gives the California Environmental Protection Agency responsibility for identifying those communities.

SB 743 (Steinberg, 2013) Made several changes to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for projects located in areas served by transit. SB 743 proposes to eliminate auto delay, level of services, and other similar measures of vehicular capacity or traffic congestion as a basis for determining significant impacts. It also creates a new exemption for certain projects that are consistent with a Specific Plan, and eliminates the need to evaluate aesthetic and parking impacts of a project in some circumstances.

SBCTA San Bernardino County Transportation Authority – The council of governments and transportation planning agency for San Bernardino County. SBCTA is responsible for cooperative regional planning and developing an efficient multimodal transportation system countywide.

SBD San Bernardino International Airport – International airport located in San Bernardino.

SCAB South Coast Air Basin – Comprises the non–Antelope Valley portion of Los Angeles County, Orange County, western Riverside County, and the non-desert portion of San Bernardino County.

SCAG Southern California Association of Governments – The metropolitan planning organization (MPO) for six counties including Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura.

SCAQMD South Coast Air Quality Management District – The air pollution control agency for all of Orange County and the urbanized portions of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties in Southern California. This area of 10,743 square miles is home to over 16.8 million people—about half the population of the whole state of California. It is the second most populated urban area in the United States and one of the smoggiest. South Coast AQMD is responsible for controlling emissions primarily from stationary sources of air pollution within its jurisdiction. These can include anything from large power plants and refineries to the corner gas station.

SCCAB South Central Coast Air Basin – Comprises San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Ventura Counties.

SCS Sustainable Communities Strategy – As part of SB 375, which was established to implement the state’s greenhouse gas (GHG) emission-reduction goals, as set forth by AB 32, each California metropolitan planning organization (MPO) is required to prepare a SCS as part of their regional transportation plan. The mandate requires the California Air Resources Board to determine per capita GHG emission-reduction targets for each MPO in the state at two points in the future – 2020 and 2035. In turn, each MPO must prepare a SCS that demonstrates how the region will meet its GHG through integrated land use, housing and transportation planning.

Scooter Share Scooter sharing allows individuals access to scooters by joining an organization that maintains a fleet of scooters at various locations. Scooter sharing models can include a variety of motorized and non-motorized scooter types. The scooter service provider typically provides gasoline or charge (in the case of motorized scooters), maintenance, and may include parking as part of the service. Users typically pay a fee each time they use a scooter. Trips can be roundtrip or one way.

SDOH Social Determinants of Health – Includes the circumstances in which people are born, grow up, live, work, play, and age. Economic opportunities,

government policies, and the built environment all play a role in shaping these circumstances and influencing public health outcomes.

SED Socioeconomic Data – Population, employment and housing forecast.

SGC The Strategic Growth Council is a state agency tasked with encouraging the development of sustainable communities.

SHA State Highway Account – The major state transportation account for highway purposes. Revenues include the state excise taxes on gasoline and diesel fuel and truck weight fees.

Shared Mobility Services Refers to a wide variety of new mobility services and encompasses bike share, scooters, car share, app-based transit services, and ride-hailing. This term refers to the way in which these modes are offered as services brokered by a mobile application, and each vehicle is shared amongst multiple users. Another common term used to describe this type of transportation service is Mobility as a Service (MaaS).

Shared Parking A tool in parking management which allows different land uses with different periods of parking demand to share a common parking facility and thereby limit the need to provide additional parking. Shared parking policies do not treat the parking supply as individual units specific to particular businesses or uses, but rather emphasize the efficient use of the parking supply by including as many spaces as possible in a common pool of shared, publicly available spaces.

SHOPP State Highway Operation and Protection Program – A four-year capital improvement program for rehabilitation, safety, and operational improvements on state highways.

SHSP Strategic Highway Safety Plan – A statewide, coordinated safety plan that provides a comprehensive framework for reducing fatalities and severe injuries to motorists, pedestrians, and bicyclists on all public roads. SHSP goals and objectives are data-driven and results are measured. Actions designed to achieve the objectives are developed by hundreds of safety stakeholders from the five E's of highway safety: engineering, education, enforcement and emergency medical services and equipment. In California, Caltrans coordinates the effort to develop the plan.

Single-Family Residential These residential areas are typically made up of detached dwellings, where each structure houses a single family, located in an urban or suburban setting. These single family residences are usually served by all utilities, are on paved streets, and are provided with or have access to all urban facilities such as schools, parks, police, and fire stations. Single family residential neighborhoods are normally large contiguous areas of residential lots. Some areas have subdivisions or tracts of homes with similar size or architectural design. In these areas the roofs may be similar in shape or color when viewed on the aerial photo. Typically, single family lots contain landscaped front and back yards, one driveway, and one walkway either to the sidewalk or to the driveway. Some lots may have swimming pools in the back yards. High or low density is determined by the size of the lot on which the residence is located. If an area is under construction, and the residential lots or pads are easily identifiable, then the area can be properly mapped.

SIP State Implementation Plan – Comprehensive state plan that describes how an area will attain national ambient air quality standards. Transportation conformity requires that transportation activities including regional transportation plans, programs, and projects are consistent with the goals and objectives of the applicable SIP.

Small-Lot Development A practice that allows for the subdivision of lots located within existing multifamily and commercial zones to develop fee simple housing. Typically small lot developments are not required to be part of a homeowner's association, thus reducing the cost for home buyers.

Smart City A designation given to a city that incorporates information and communication technologies to enhance the quality and performance of public services, consumption, waste and overall costs.

Smart Growth Principles The following principles developed by the Smart Growth Network, a partnership of government, business, and civic organizations created in 1996:

- Mix land uses
- Take advantage of compact building design
- Create a range of housing opportunities and choices
- Create walkable neighborhoods
- Foster distinctive, attractive communities with a strong sense of place
- Preserve open space, farmland, natural beauty, and

critical environmental areas

- Strengthen and direct development towards existing communities
- Provide a variety of transportation choices
- Make development decisions predictable, fair, and cost effective
- Encourage community and stakeholder collaboration in development decisions

Smart Parking Smart parking management techniques include real-time identification of open parking spaces, active wayfinding, adaptive pricing, and consumer facing apps for information and payment of parking. These management techniques pertain to on-street as well as public off-street parking.

Social Equity Equal opportunity in a safe and healthy environment.

SOI Sphere of Influence – A planning boundary outside of an agency’s legal boundary (e.g. city limit) that designates the agency’s probable future boundary and service area.

SOV Single-Occupant Vehicle – Privately operated vehicle that contains only one driver or occupant.

SOx Sulfur oxide – Any of several compounds of sulfur and oxygen, formed from burning fuels such as coal and oil.

SPA Specific Plan Areas – An SPA is created for an established area when the countywide zoning regulations do not adequately address local concerns. The SPA allows uses, regulations and standards that would not be allowed under countywide regulations.

SPB Ports San Pedro Bay Ports.

SRTS Safe Routes to School – Part of a nationwide/region-wide program to increase students walking or biking to school. Includes engineering, educational and enforcement activities. Funded through the State Active Transportation Program (ATP).

SSAB Salton Sea Air Basin – Comprises the Coachella Valley portion of Riverside County and all of Imperial County.

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

STBG Surface Transportation Block Grant – Established by California state statute utilizing federal Surface Transportation Program funds. Approximately 76 percent of the state’s STBG funds must be obligated on projects located within the 11 urbanized areas of California with populations of 200,000 or more.

STIP State Transportation Improvement Program – A five-year capital outlay plan that includes the cost and schedule estimates for all transportation projects funded with any amount of state funds. The STIP is approved and adopted by the CTC and is the combined result of the ITIP and the RTIP.

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

Strategic Projects/Plan Strategic projects are unfunded projects that are showcased in case future funding is available.

Sustainability The practice of analyzing and accounting for the impact of decisions, policies, strategies and development projects on the Economy, the Environment and Social Equity (commonly referred to as the three E’s). In the 2017 Agency Strategic Plan, SCAG adopted the following objective: “Cultivate dynamic knowledge of the major challenges and opportunities relevant to sustainability and quality of life in the region.”

SWITRS Statewide Integrated Traffic Records System - A database that serves as a means to collect and process data gathered from a collision scene.

T

TAP Transit Access Pass – A form of electronic ticketing payment method used in most public transit services within Los Angeles County.

TAM Transit Asset Management – A business model that prioritizes funding based on the actual condition of transit assets in order to achieve or maintain transit networks in a state of good repair.

TAZ Traffic Analysis Zone – Zone system used in travel demand forecasting.

TC Transportation Committee – Committee used to study problems, programs, and other matters which pertain to the regional issues of mobility, air quality, transportation control measures, and communications.

TCM Transportation Control Measure – Defined in the US EPA's Transportation Conformity Regulations, TCM is any measure that is specifically identified and committed to in the applicable SIP, including a substitute or additional TCM that is incorporated into the applicable SIP through the process established in CAA section 176(c)(8), that is either one of the types listed in CAA section 108, or any other measure for the purpose of reducing emissions or concentrations of air pollutants from transportation sources by reducing vehicle use or changing traffic flow or congestion conditions. Vehicle technology-based, fuel-based, and maintenance-based measures which control the emissions from vehicles under fixed traffic conditions are not TCMs.

TCWG Transportation Conformity Working Group – A forum to support federally mandated interagency consultation to help improve air quality and maintain transportation conformity in the SCAG region. Membership of the TCWG includes federal (US EPA, FHWA, FTA), state (ARB, Caltrans), regional (Air Quality Management Districts, SCAG), and sub-regional (County Transportation Commissions) agencies and other stakeholders.

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

TDM Transportation Demand Management – Strategies that result in more efficient use of transportation resources, such as ridesharing, telecommuting, park-and-ride programs, pedestrian improvements, and alternative work schedules.

TDR Transfer of Development Rights – A market-based planning tool to support growth in locally identified “receiving districts” in lieu of growth in identified “sending districts”.

TEU Twenty-Foot Equivalent Unit, a measure of shipping container capacity.

TIFIA Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 1998 – Established a new federal credit program under which the US DOT may provide three forms of credit assistance—secured (direct) loans, loan guarantees, and standby lines of credit—for surface transportation projects of national or regional significance. The program's fundamental goal is to leverage federal funds by attracting substantial private and other non-federal co-investment in critical improvements to the nation's surface transportation system. Sponsors may include state departments of transportation, transit operators, special authorities, local governments, and private entities.

TMA Transportation Management Area – An area designated by the Secretary of Transportation, having an urbanized area population of over 200,000, or upon special request from the Governor and the MPO designated for the area.

TNC Transportation Network Companies – This is the technical term for ride-hailing companies used by the California Public Utilities Commission in order to create a new class of mobility provider distinguished from taxi companies and limousines.

TOD Transit-Oriented Development – A planning strategy that explicitly links land- use and transportation by focusing mixed housing, employment, and commercial growth around bus and rail stations (usually within ½ mile). TODs can reduce the number and length of vehicle trips by encouraging more bicycle/pedestrian and transit use and can support transit investments by creating the density around stations to boost ridership.

TP&D Transportation Planning and Development Account – A state transit trust fund that is the funding source for the STA program.

TPA Transit Priority Areas - An area within half a mile of a major transit stop that is existing or planned.

TSM Transportation Systems Management – A set of techniques used to increase the capacity of a segment of transportation infrastructure without increasing its physical size. Most often, these techniques are used in the context of roadways, and techniques include coordinated traffic signals and ramp meters.

TSP Transit Signal Priority – A set of operational improvements that use technology to facilitate the movement of transit vehicles and reduce their dwell time at traffic signals by holding green lights longer or shortening red lights. TSP may be implemented at individual intersections or across corridors or entire street systems. Objectives of TSP include improved schedule adherence and improved transit travel time efficiency while minimizing impacts to normal traffic operations.

TSWG Transportation Safety Working Group – Advises the operating organizations on transportation safety matters associated with the transfer or shipment of hazardous materials.

TUMF Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fee – Ordinance enacted by the Riverside County Board of Supervisors and cities to impose a fee on new development to fund related transportation improvements.

U

Unconstrained Plan Same as Strategic Projects/Plan.

Union Station Los Angeles Union Station is the main railway station in Los Angeles.

UP Union Pacific Railroad.

UPT Unlinked Passenger Trips - The number of passengers who board public transportation vehicles. Passengers are counted each time they board vehicles no matter how many vehicles they use to travel from their origin to their destination.

Urban Areas Urban Areas in the SCAG region represent densely developed territory, and encompass residential, commercial and other non-residential urban land uses where population is concentrated over 2,500 people in a given locale.

Urban Greening Grant Program A grant program that competitively distributes grants statewide to projects that make the built environment more sustainable and effective in creating healthy and vibrant communities. The program funds establishing and enhancing parks and open space, using

natural solutions to improving air and water quality and reducing energy consumption, and creating more walkable and bikeable trails.

Urban Growth Boundary A regional boundary that seeks to contain outward urban expansion by limiting development outside of the boundary, while focusing new growth within the boundary. Urban growth boundaries lead to the preservation of natural and agricultural lands, redevelopment and infill in existing communities, and optimization of existing infrastructure and transportation investments.

Urban Heat Island/ Heat Island Effect An urban or metropolitan area that is significantly warmer than surrounding rural areas due to human activities. Its main cause is the modification of land surfaces.

US DOT U.S. Department of Transportation – Federal agency responsible for the development of transportation policies and programs that contribute to providing fast, safe, efficient, and convenient transportation at the lowest cost consistent with those and other national objectives, including the efficient use and conservation of the resources of the United States. US DOT is comprised of ten operating administrations, including FHWA, FTA, FAA and FRA.

V

Variable Constrained Areas Include Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), grazing lands, farmlands in incorporated jurisdictions, 500 year flood plains, CalFire Very High Severity Fire Risk (state and local), and Natural Lands Conservation Areas (connectivity, habitat quality, habitat type layers). These areas were identified during the scenario development process to be used during the modeling process to redirect jurisdictional growth into other areas when feasible. These are intended to be regional guidelines and do not supersede existing regulations or protections or local land use policy.

VCAPCD Ventura County Air Pollution Control District – The air pollution control agency with the primary responsibility for the control of non-vehicular sources of air pollution in Ventura County. The District provides a full range of air pollution control activities, including permitting, facility inspection, air quality attainment planning, rulemaking, air quality monitoring, and incentive programs. The District shares responsibility with the California Air Resources Board for ensuring that all state and federal air quality standards are achieved

and maintained within Ventura County. The VCAPCD is located within the South Central Coast Air Basin.

VCTC Ventura County Transportation Commission – Agency responsible for planning and funding countywide transportation improvements.

Vehicle Hours of Delay The travel time spent on the highway due to congestion. Delay is estimated as the difference between vehicle hours traveled at a specified free-flow speed and vehicle hours traveled at a congested speed.

Vehicle Revenue Hours The hours that a public transportation vehicle actually travels while in revenue service. Vehicle revenue hours include layover/recovery time, but exclude deadheading, operator training, vehicle maintenance testing, and school bus and charter services.

VHDD Vehicle Hours of Daily Delay – Hours of delay attributed to congestion for vehicles each day.

Vision Zero Policy A multi-national road traffic safety project that aims to achieve a highway system with no fatalities or serious injuries in road traffic. The policy was started in Sweden and was approved by their parliament in 1997. Since then, various countries (including the United States) have adopted the policy.

VMT Vehicle Miles Traveled – On roadways, a measurement of the total miles traveled by all vehicles in the area for a specified time period. It is calculated by the number of vehicles times the miles traveled in a given area or on a given roadway during the time period. In transit, the number of vehicle miles operated on a given route or line or network during a specified time period.

VRM Vehicle Revenue Miles – The miles that a public transportation vehicle actually travels while in revenue service. Vehicle revenue miles include layover/recovery time, but exclude deadheading, operator training, vehicle maintenance testing, and school bus and charter services.

Z

ZEV Zero Emissions Vehicles – Vehicles that produce no tailpipe emissions of criteria pollutants. Generally, ZEVs feature electric powertrains. Technically, ZEVs are still responsible for some greenhouse gas emissions, as the GHG content from the electricity generation must be accounted for. ZEVs include battery electric vehicles (BEV), plug-in electric hybrids (PHEV) when powered by the electric engine, and hydrogen fuel cell vehicles (FCV).

