

Appendix A

Glossary of Terms

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The following glossary contains key transportation, land use and planning terms, words and phrases used in the *Transit Road Corridor Management Study Final Report*.

Access Category A classification system for regulating access that is used to assign sets of access management standards to roadways or roadway segments.

Access Classification See *access category*.

Access Management The systematic control of the location, spacing, design, and operation of driveways, median openings, interchanges, and street connections to a roadway, as well as roadway design applications that affect access, such as median treatments and auxiliary lanes and the appropriate separation of traffic signals.

Access Management Plan A plan showing the location, and in some cases the design, of access for every parcel on a major roadway segment or within an inter-change area, which is often jointly developed and adopted by the state (if the road is a state highway) and local agencies that have jurisdiction over land development in the affected area.

Access Point See *connection*.

Alternative Access The ability of any vehicle to enter a roadway indirectly through a roadway of lower functional classification.

AASHTO American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials

Arterial A major roadway intended primarily to serve through traffic, where access is carefully controlled; generally roadways of regional importance, intended to serve moderate to high volumes of traffic traveling relatively long distances and at higher speeds.

Auxiliary Lane A lane striped for use, but not for through traffic.

Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT) The total two-way yearly traffic volume on a section of roadway, divided by 365; often referred to as average daily traffic (ADT).

Capacity The maximum rate of flow at which vehicles reasonably can be expected to traverse a point on a lane or road during a specified period under prevailing traffic, roadway, and signalization conditions, usually expressed as vehicles per hour; most often considered the maximum amount of traffic that can be accommodated by a roadway during peak hours of demand.

Collector Road intended to move traffic from local roads to secondary arterials.

Conflict A traffic event that causes a driver to take evasive action to avoid collision with another vehicle, usually designated by a braking application or evasive lane change.

Conflict Point An area where intersecting traffic either merges, diverges, or crosses.

Connection Any driveway, street, turnout, or other means of providing for the movement of vehicles to or from the public roadway system.

Connection Spacing The distance between connections, measured from the closest edge of pavement of the first connection to the closest edge of pavement of the second connection along the edge of the traveled way.

Context Sensitive Respects and complements the surrounding environment, character and existing preferred development.

Continuous Right-Turn Lane An auxiliary lane that serves right turns by vehicles at two or more access connections.

Controlled Access Roadway A roadway to which abutting properties have no legal right of access except in accordance with the requirements of the public authority that has jurisdiction over that roadway.

Corner Clearance The distance from an intersection of a public or private road to the nearest access connection, measured from the closest edge of the pavement of the intersecting road to the closest edge of the pavement of the connection along the traveled way.

Corridor Management The coordinated application of multiple strategies to achieve specific land development and transportation objectives along segments of a transportation corridor.

Corridor Management Planning The process for identifying and addressing issues of strategic importance to the long-term functioning and character of a transportation corridor; typically includes elements such as corridor designation, partnering agreements, visioning, corridor analysis, alternatives development and selection, and an implementation plan and agreements.

Corridor Overlay Zone Special requirements added onto existing land development requirements along a designated portion of a public thoroughfare.

Cross Access An easement or service drive providing vehicular access between two or more contiguous sites so that the driver does not need to reenter the public street system.

Crossover See *median opening*.

Crossroad A lower-functioning roadway that crosses a main higher-functioning roadway.

Curb Cut An opening along the curb line where vehicles may enter or leave the roadway.

Directional Median Opening An opening in a restrictive median that provides for specific movements and physically restricts other movements.

Divided Roadway A roadway on which traffic traveling in opposite directions is physically separated by a median.

Driveway The physical connection for vehicular traffic between a roadway and abutting land.

Easement A right-of-way granted, but not dedicated, for specific and limited use of private land and within which the owner of the property shall not erect any permanent structures.

Egress The act of leaving a place or exiting; the exit of vehicular traffic from abutting properties to a roadway.

Frontage Road An access road that generally parallels a major public roadway between the right-of-way of the major roadway and the front building setback line; provides access to private properties while separating them from

the principal roadway.\

Functional Classification A system used to group public roadways into classes according to their purpose in moving vehicles and providing access.

Impact Analysis A study to determine the potential direct or indirect effects of a pro-posed development on activities, utilities, circulation, surrounding land uses, community facilities, environment, and other factors.

Improvement The original work on a road and subsequent repairs. Consists of location, grading, surface and subsurface drainage provisions, including curbs, gutters, catch basins, foundations, shoulders and slopes, wearing surface, bridges, culverts, retaining walls, inter-sections, private entrances, guardrails, shade trees, illumination, guideposts and signs, ornamentation and monuments. Also may consist of alterations to driveways and local streets, acquisition of right-of-way, construction of service roads, and other actions designed to enhance the functional integrity of a roadway.

Indirect Access A connection provided to a property abutting a roadway via an existing access point already located on that roadway (e.g. street, private drive or driveway).

Ingress Entry into a place; the entrance of vehicular traffic into abutting properties from a roadway.

Inter-parcel Circulation The ability of vehicular traffic to circulate between adjacent parcels without reentering a public roadway.

Intersection Any at-grade connection with a roadway, including two roads or a driveway and road.

Intersection (Roadway) The location where two roadways cross at grade.

Joint Use Connection (Joint Access) A single access point connecting two or more contiguous sites to a public roadway that serves more than one property or development, including those in different ownership or in which access rights are provided in legal descriptions.

Level of Service (LOS) A qualitative measure describing the operational conditions within a stream of traffic with factors that include speed, travel time, ability to maneuver, traffic interruptions, safety, waiting time periods (delay), and driver comfort and convenience. Levels are represented by letters A through F, with A for the freest flow and F for the least free flow.

Local Road A roadway with the primary function of providing access to adjacent properties and to roadways of a higher functional classification.

Lot A designated parcel, tract, or area of land established by plat, subdivision, or as otherwise permitted by law, to be separately owned, used, developed, or built upon.

Major Traffic Generator A land use that generates a high traffic volume to and from a site, usually defined in terms of vehicles per hour or vehicles per day (although volumes used to differentiate major versus minor vary widely).

Median That portion of a highway that separates opposing traffic flows, not including center two-way left-turn lanes; can be traversable or non-traversable.

Median, Non-traversable (Restrictive Median) A physical barrier in the roadway that separates traffic traveling in opposite directions, such as a concrete barrier or landscaped island.

Median Opening (Full) An opening in a non-traversable median that provides for crossing and turning traffic.

Median, Traversable (Nonrestrictive Median) A median that by its design does not physically discourage or prevent vehicles from entering upon or crossing over it, including painted medians.

Minor Traffic Generator A land use that generates a low traffic volume to and from the site, usually defined in terms of vehicles per hour or vehicles per day. Volumes used to differentiate minor versus major vary widely.

Out-parcel A lot, adjacent to a roadway, that interrupts the frontage of another lot.

Overlay District Area that adds special requirements to existing zoning districts while retaining the other requirements of the underlying zoning.

Peak Hour The largest number of vehicles passing over a designated section of a street during the busiest 60-minute period within a 24-hour period.

Reverse Frontage Frontage on an access road constructed at the rear of lots fronting on a major roadway.

Right-of-Way (ROW) A strip of land occupied or intended to be occupied by a road, side-walk, crosswalk, railroad, electric transmission line, oil or gas pipeline, water line, sanitary storm sewer, and other similar uses; the right of one to pass over the property of another.

Right-of-Way Line The boundary line of a right-of-way.

Service Road A public or private road, auxiliary to an arterial roadway, that provides access to parcels surrounding an arterial roadway and that typically serves nonresidential development.

Shared Access A single connection serving two or more adjoining lots or parcels.

Shoulder The portion of the roadway that lies between the edge of the traveled way and curb line, excluding auxiliary lanes.

Sight Distance The distance visible to the driver of a passenger vehicle measured along the normal travel path of a roadway from a designated location and to a specified height above the roadway, when the view is un-obstructed by traffic.

Signal Spacing The distance between traffic signals along a roadway.

Stopping Sight Distance The distance required by a driver of a vehicle, traveling at a given speed, to bring the vehicle to a stop after an object on the roadway becomes visible, including the distance traveled during the driver's perception and reaction times and the vehicle braking distance.

Storage Length Lane footage added to a deceleration lane to store the maximum number of vehicles likely to accumulate during a peak period, so as not to interfere with the through-travel lanes.

Subdivision Road A road, drive or street laid out in a developed residential area by a contractor, building or company responsible for developing the area. This includes a new driveway serving more than four private homes or a multiple unit dwelling containing more than four family units.

Throat Length The distance parallel to the centerline of a driveway to the first on-site location at which a driver can make a right turn or a left turn; measured on roadways with curb and gutter, from the face of the curb, and on roadways without a curb and gutter, from the edge of the shoulder.

Throat Width The distance edge-to-edge of a driveway measured at the right-of-way line.

Through Movement The predominant direction of traffic flow through an intersection; straight on most major roads, although the predominant flow of traffic occasionally is in a right- or left-turning direction.

Traffic Control Device Any sign, signal, marking, or device placed or erected for the purpose of regulating, warning, or guiding vehicular traffic and pedestrians. \

Traffic Count A tabulation of the number of vehicles or pedestrians passing a certain point during a specified period of time.

Traffic Impact Study A report analyzing anticipated roadway conditions with and without an applicant's development; includes analysis of mitigation measures and calculation of fair-share financial contributions.

Trip A single or one-directional vehicle movement with either the origin or the destination inside a study area. A vehicle leaving the highway and entering a property is one trip, and the vehicle leaving the property is a second trip.

Two-Way Left-Turn Lane, Continuous (TWLTL) A continuous lane located between opposing traffic streams that provides a refuge area for vehicles to complete left turns from both directions.

Undivided Roadway A roadway that has no directional separator, natural or structural, to separate traffic moving in opposite directions.

Uninterrupted Flow The category of traffic flow that occurs on roadways having no fixed cause of delay (e.g., freeways and unsignalized sections of rural highways).

Unprotected Turns At an intersection, left or right turns through an opposing flow of vehicles or pedestrians not under the direction of a signal phase for protected turns.

Vehicles per Hour (vph) The number of vehicles per hour, usually referring to vehicles in a peak hour.