



Appendix A: Glossary of Terms



Longmont Transportation Mobility Plan

Accessibility: The ability of a facility, product, or service to be used by people with disabilities.

Active transportation: Self-propelled, human-powered transportation modes like walking or biking.

Alightings: Number of exits from a train, bus, or other form of transit.

American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO): Organization which sets standards and policies used in highway construction, air, water, rail, and public transportation.

Arterial: A higher capacity roadway that delivers traffic from collectors to highway and through urban settings.

Autonomous and Connected Vehicles (AV/CV): Autonomous vehicles use technology to steer, accelerate, and brake with little to no human input. Connected vehicles use technology to either communicate with each other; connect with traffic signals, signs, and other road items; or obtain data from a cloud.

Bicycle facilities: Amenities created to accommodate people bicycling; these include bicycle routes, bicycle lanes, sidepaths, and multi-use trails.

Branded Loop Trail: A distinct Town of Erie-branded trail that takes travelers around Erie.

Buffered Bike Lane: A buffered bike lane is a bike lane with a marked buffer space separating the bike lane from vehicular travel or parking lanes. Buffered bike lanes can be marked by paint or other pavement markings.

Bus rapid transit (BRT): A bus route or system that performs similarly to rail due to dedicated bus lanes, high-capacity transit stations, and design features that reduce delays,

Collector: A lower to moderate capacity roadway that serves to connect local street traffic with arterial roadways,

Comfortable: Accommodating of and safe for users of all abilities.

Complete Streets: Streets that are designed to allow for convenient and comfortable travel by users of all transportation modes.

Congestion: Traffic while driving, including slower speeds, longer trip times, and increased vehicular queueing.

Connectivity: The density of the path or road network and the directness of those links to provide travel access with minimal out of direction travel.

Constrained funding/fiscal constraints: Transportation projects (vehicular, bicycle, pedestrian, and transit), operations, and maintenance are funded at current levels with adjustments for inflation.

Curbside management: The reallocation of curbside space for flexible uses other than parking, including bicycle facilities, bus lanes, pick-up and drop-off areas, and delivery vehicle areas.

Denver Regional Council of Governments (DRCOG): An association of local governments in the Denver region that works to enhance the regional quality of life. DRCOG is the federally designated metropolitan planning organization for the region.

Enhanced transit service: Additional features that make transit more convenient, reliable, and efficient (e.g., more frequent service, expanded hours).

First-last mile: The challenge of connecting passengers between their origin and a transit stop and between a transit stop and their destination.

Freight: Commodities moved in large amounts by truck, train, ship, or aircraft.

Grade separation: Separation of facilities by elevation, such as a cycle track, a few inches above the roadway, or a pedestrian overpass or underpass.

Green Alley: Green alleys are an additional facility type that can be used in place of typical alleys to create an inviting public space for people to walk, play, and interact

Headways: The average interval of time between vehicles, particularly transit vehicles on the same route.

High Injury Network (HIN): The set of roadway segments that have the highest number of fatal and severe crashes.

Hybrid beacon: A flashing signal activated by people walking and biking at a crosswalk mid-block or at an intersection.

Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS): Technologies that aim to improve efficiency and safety of roadways in real time.

Level of Service (LOS): A measure of vehicle congestion at intersections that grades projects from “A” to “F” based on how much delay drivers experience.

Level of Traffic Stress (LTS): An approach that quantifies the level of comfort felt by people walking or biking based on factors such as the speed and volumes of adjacent vehicular traffic and presence of bicycle or pedestrian facilities.

Local Trails: Consist of a concrete trail within neighborhoods to form secondary connections to other residences, schools, businesses, and the spine trail.

Micromobility: Small lightweight vehicles travelling at slower speeds including electric and nonelectric bikes, scooters, and skateboards. Shared micromobility refers to these devices that are shared amongst many users through a subscription-based system.

Microtransit: Privately or publicly operated, technology-enabled transit service that typically uses multi-passenger/pooled shuttles or vans to provide on-demand or fixed-schedule services with either dynamic or fixed routing.

Mixed-use: Development, site, or building that contains more than one type of land use, such as residential units above offices.

Mobility hubs: Transit stations and the surrounding area seamlessly connecting different modes of transportation (bike share, car share, etc.).

Mobility as a Service (MaaS): A newer concept in transportation planning that describes the integration of multiple transportation modes into a single application where a user can pay for, reserve, and plan trips.

Mode share: Share of people that travel by vehicle, transit, biking, walking, etc.

Multimodal: A transportation system that provides safe and convenient options for getting around by all transportation options, including walking, biking, transit, and driving.

Multi-use Paths or Trails: Multi-use paths or trails are paths that are at least eight feet wide and entirely separated from the roadway. Multi-use paths and trails can accommodate both pedestrians and bicyclists traveling in both directions.

National Association of City Transportation Officials (NACTO): A coalition of municipal departments of transportation that publishes research, best practices, and design guidelines for streets and transportation.

Neighborhood Bikeway: Streets with low motorized traffic volumes and speeds that use signs and pavement markings to create comfortable streets for bicyclists to share the road with people driving.

Paratransit: Transportation services that supplement traditional fixed-route transit, including human services transportation for people with disabilities.

Peak volume: Volume of vehicle traffic traveling during the morning and evening/afternoon peak hours (when most people are on the road commuting to and from work).

Pedestrian network: All the components that comprise the facilities used by pedestrians, including sidewalks, mid-block and signalized crossings, and curb ramps.

Performance measures: Data metrics that help track progress toward specific goals.

Primitive Trails: Consist of a stabilized crusher fine or other natural surface trail within open space or rural areas where frequency of use is low and a more natural experience is desired.

Raised Cycle Track: A raised cycle track is an exclusive bicycle facility that is elevated from street level and spatially separated from vehicular traffic. Raised cycle tracks are different from sidewalks and are not intended for non-bicycling uses.

Rapid flashing beacon: A type of pedestrian infrastructure that includes yellow diamond-shaped signage, LED (light emitting diode) flashing lights, and a clearly demarcated crosswalk to allow people walking and rolling to cross safely at key points.

Road diet: Lane reduction or right-sizing (reduction of the number of general travel lanes) to add improvements for other modes.

Ride-Hailing: Point-to-point transportation service provided in a car, van, or bus that can be requested using a phone or web application (e.g., Uber or Lyft).

Safe Systems: An evidenced-based approach defined by FHWA to reduce fatal and severe traffic crashes.

Shared mobility: Shared use of a vehicle, bicycle, or other transportation mode that allows users to access transportation services on an as-needed basis; made more common with emerging app-based on-demand transportation technologies.

Sidepath: A wide sidewalk that will operate like a multi-use trail located along a roadway that may be separated by a wide vegetated buffer.

Single-occupancy Vehicle (SOV) Trips: Car trips made by a solo driver.

Spine Trails: Consist of a wide (10') concrete trail with an attached crusher fines trail and, whenever possible, are the primary off-road connections between neighborhoods and major activity centers.

Transit coverage: The amount of area that is covered by a bus or rail route.

Transit frequency: The number of transit vehicles that arrive to pick up passengers at a stop during a specified unit of time.

Transit-Oriented Development (TOD): The practice of designing and planning areas where residential and commercial spaces are more conveniently connected with various forms of transportation to make communities more livable, vibrant, and accessible.

Traffic or Transportation Analysis Zone (TAZ): The unit of geography commonly used in transportation planning to estimate trip generation.

Transportation Infrastructure: The foundational structures and systems for transporting people and goods. Some of the infrastructure required for the transportation networks addressed in this plan include roads, railways, walkways, transit stations, and bicycle infrastructure.

Transportation Network Companies (TNCs): Ride-hailing companies like Uber and Lyft.

Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT): The sum of all the miles driven by motor vehicles in a specific area (e.g., Town of Erie) over a specific period (often daily).

Vulnerable Populations: Include people with disabilities, low-income households, and households without a vehicle (including residents, future residents, visitors, and employees).

Wayfinding: The information system, usually comprised of signs, that helps users navigate an area.