

Transportation nt

Report



*California Department of Transportation
District 7
Office of Advance Planning
System Planning Unit*



February 2003

TRANSPORTATION CONCEPT REPORT

STATE ROUTE 257

07-VC-257-0.00/20.0

PREPARED BY DISTRICT 7 DIVISION OF PLANNING

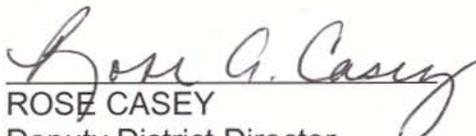
FEBRUARY 2003



CALTRANS DISTRICT 07 APPROVAL

Recommended for Approval by:

Approved by:


ROSE CASEY
Deputy District Director
Division of Planning, Public
Transportation & Local
Assistance


DOUG FAILING
District Director
District 7

Date 3/7/03

Date 6/9/03

**ROUTE CONCEPT SUMMARY
DISTRICT 7
PAPER ROUTE 257**

<u>Limits</u>	<u>Existing Facility</u>	<u>Concept Facility</u>	<u>UTC*</u>
Rtes. 34 to 101	Unconstructed	Deletion from the State Highway System	

Route Concept: Route 257 should be deleted from the State Highway System.

Concept Rational: Right of way acquisition costs and adverse environmental impacts of constructing Route 257 were considerations for the route concept. Oxnard Boulevard (Route 1) can serve as an alternate facility to Route 257.

Ultimate Transportation Corridor (UTC): It is envisioned that the paper Route 257 will be deleted from the State Highway System. The ultimate development of adopted Rice Avenue to a 6-lane facility will serve as an alternate to Route 257.

* UTC – Ultimate Transportation Corridor

TRANSPORTATION CONCEPT REPORT STATE ROUTE 257

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DISCLAIMER

This Transportation Concept Report (TCR) is a planning document prepared by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) based on the data available up to the date of its publication.

The future improvements to the transportation facility identified in this TCR are recommendations for study purposes and shall not be binding upon the State of California and/or Caltrans for implementation. Caltrans, in collaboration with local and regional transportation agencies, and upon conduct of further studies and availability of funds, may proceed with implementation of any or all of the identified future improvements or may select improvements in lieu of those identified in this document. Any identified improvements should not be construed as being 100% publicly funded.

DOCUMENT SUMMARY

This Transportation Concept Report is divided into five major sections; the recommended Transportation Concept is included in section V. All of the other sections provide a context for analyzing the proposed un-constructed State Route 257 (SR-257) corridor and document the data resources studied.

The concept selected for Route 257 is deletion of this route from the State Highway System.

DOCUMENT PURPOSE

This Transportation Concept Report (TCR) is an internal Caltrans planning tool intended to provide an initial look at developments within the State Route 257 corridor over the next twenty years.

As an initial step in the planning process, observations and conclusions stated in this document serve as reference for more complex and specific studies such as Feasibility Studies, Major Investment Studies, and Project Studies.

In preparing this report, District 7 System Planning Staff has researched Federal, and Regional and Departmental plans and documents. Staff has attempted to provide thorough documentation of all sources of important information and policies.

SYSTEM PLANNING:

An Overview

The Legislative Mandate

Long-Term System Planning

According to Statutes of 1999, Chapter 2.5.

“65086 (a) The Department of Transportation shall carry out long-term state highway system planning to identify future highway improvements and new transportation corridor through route concept reports.

(b) The department, in conjunction with transportation planning agencies, shall develop specific project listing for the initiation of project studies reports resulting in project candidates for inclusion in regional transportation plans and the state transportation improvement program as required by Section 14529.”

PURPOSE:

System Planning provides the basis for an effective transportation decision-making process, which is responsive to the public demand for mobility of people and goods.

OBJECTIVE:

- Identify, analyze and display transportation problems on a consistent statewide basis to enable fully informed decisions on the programming of system improvements and on system operations and maintenance.

- Allow department management to make short-term decisions that are consistent with long-term objectives.
- Communicate with the public on the levels of transportation service, which the state can or cannot provide.

PRODUCTS:

1) District System Management Plan (DSMP)

The DSMP is a strategic and policy planning document that presents how the district envisions the transportation system will be maintained, managed and developed over the next twenty years and beyond. It is developed in partnership with regional and local transportation planning agencies, congestion management agencies, transit districts and air quality planning agencies. It considers the entire transportation infrastructure, regardless of jurisdiction, and addresses all modes and services which move people, services, and goods. As a management tool, it informs federal, state, regional and local agencies, the public and the private sector of the district's plan for developing, managing and maintaining the transportation system.

2) Route Concept Report (RCR), Transportation Concept Report (TCR) or Corridor Study

RCR's, TCR's and Corridor Studies analyze a route or corridor and establish a twenty-year transportation planning concept. They identify modal options and various needs to accomplish the twenty-year concept.

The concept analysis considers operating level of service (LOS), modal facility type, vehicle occupancy of all modes and capacity needs. The studies identify “unconstrained” needs.

3) Transportation System Development Plan (TSDP)

The TSDP identifies transportation system improvements for the various options analyzed in the DSMP and TCR’s. It covers the four-years immediately following the five-year STIP period and uses high and low funding scenarios. It provides a priority list for use in programming on- and off-system improvements.

Document Schedule: DSMP	Generally, the same as the SCAG Regional Transportation Plan. The anticipated completion date is December 2003.
TCR’s	Ongoing; updated as conditions change.
TSDP	Generally precedes the STIP priority list; due from the district by March 15 th of odd numbered years. The anticipated completion date is December 2003.

DISTRICT 7
Los Angeles & Ventura Counties

**Proposed
State Route 257
TCR**

LEGEND

Route 257	Limits
	Rte 34/ Las Posas to U.S. 101

Highways
Traversable State Highways

-  State
-  Interstate
-  U.S.

- Airports
-  Municipal
 -  Military



ROUTE DESCRIPTION

Pursuant to the 1999 Statutes relating to the California Department of Transportation, Route 257 extends from Route 34 to Route 101 near Ventura.

Route 257 became part of California Freeway and Expressway System in 1965 and was added to the State Highway System during the same year. It is a 20.0 miles paper route with a north/south alignment. If constructed, the route will traverse the southwest portion of Ventura County. However, no freeway route has been adopted for this alignment.

LAND USE

Land use along the un-constructed Route 257 corridor is largely a suburban community in the Oxnard area with part of it in agriculture. Topography is typically flat.

Growth projections for population, housing and employment indicate that growth traversed by the Route 257 corridor is expected to be moderate.

Parallel/Alternative Facilities

The alignment of Route 257 approximates that of Wooley Road and Harbor Boulevard, two local arterials.

TRANSPORTATION CONCEPT

The transportation concept describes the operating conditions and physical facilities required to provide those conditions that could exist on a given route after considering the conclusions, priorities and strategies discussed in the District System Management Plan (DSMP), the SCAG Regional Transportation Plan (RTP), and other planning documents. The route concept represents what could reasonably be accomplished to facilitate the mobility of traffic desiring to use the route. It assumes that management improvement strategies and system operation management improvements to maximize the efficiency on a given route will be implemented.

Recommended Concept:

Route 257 should be deleted from the State Highway System. The right of way acquisition costs and the adverse environmental impacts of constructing Route 257 were major considerations.

In January of 1990, Caltrans, County of Ventura, and the City of Oxnard signed a Memorandum of Understanding to formulate a "Conceptual Plan" for the phased development of Rice Avenue between Routes 1 and 101 into initially a 4-lane conventional highway, later a 6-lane conventional highway and ultimately a freeway. It is anticipated that Rice Avenue will become the new Route 1 although a six lanes non-freeway facility rather than a freeway. This ultimate development would provide the same transportation access as paper route 257, while avoiding costly right of way costs.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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2001 Regional Transportation Plan, Southern California Association of Governments, April 2001

Route 257 Route Concept Report, California Department of Transportation, District 7 (September, 1991)

Statutes Relating to the California Department of Transportation, California Department of Transportation, 1999

GLOSSARY

AADT: (Average Annual Daily Traffic) Denotes that the daily traffic is averaged over one calendar year.

ADT: (Average Daily Traffic) The average number of vehicles passing a specified point during a 24-hour period.

AQMD: (Air Quality Management District) A regional agency, which adopts and enforces regulations to achieve and maintain state and federal air quality standards.

AQMP: (Air Quality Management Plan) The plan for attaining state air quality as required by the California Clean Air Act of 1988. The plan is adopted by air quality districts and is subject to approval by the California Air Resources Board.

ATIS: (Advanced Traveler Information Systems)

ATMS: (Advanced Traffic Management Systems)

AV: (Antelope Valley Transit)

AVCS: (Automated Vehicle Control Systems)

AVO: (Average Vehicle Occupancy) The average number of persons occupying a passenger vehicle along a roadway segment intersection, or area, as typically monitored during a specified time period. For the purpose of the California Clean Air Act, passenger vehicles include autos, light duty trucks, passenger vans, buses, passenger rail vehicles and motorcycles.

AVR: (Average Vehicle Ridership) The number of employees who report to a worksite divided by the number of vehicles driven by those employees, typically averaged over an established time period. This calculation includes crediting vehicle trip reductions from telecommuting, compressed workweeks and non-motorized transportation.

Caltrans: (California Department of Transportation) As the owner/operator of the state highway system, state agency responsible for its safe operation and maintenance. Proposes projects for intercity rail, interregional roads, and sound walls. Also responsible for the SHOPP, Toll Bridge, and Aeronautics programs.

Caltrans is the implementing agency for most state highway projects, regardless of program, and for the Intercity Rail program.

CBD: (Central Business District) The downtown core area of a city, generally an area of high land valuation, traffic flow, and concentration of retail business offices, theaters, hotels, and service businesses.

CCTV: (Closed Circuit Television)

CE: (Commuter Express) Operated by Los Angeles Department of Transportation

CEQA: (California Environmental Quality Act) A statute that requires all jurisdictions in the State of California to evaluate the extent of environmental degradation posed by proposed development or project.

CHP: (California Highway Patrol)

CIP: (Capital Improvement Program) A seven-year program of projects to maintain or improve the traffic level of service and transit performance standards developed and to mitigate regional transportation impacts identified by the CMP Land Use Analysis Program, which conforms to transportation-related vehicle emissions air quality mitigation measures.

CMA: (Congestion Management Agency) The agency responsible for developing the Congestion Management Program and coordinating and monitoring its implementation.

CMAQ: (Congestion Mitigation Air Quality program) Part of ISTEA, this is a funding program designed for projects that contribute to the attainment of air quality goals.

CMP: (Congestion Management Program) A legislatively required countywide program, which addresses congestion problems.

CMS: (Changeable Message Sign)

CMS: (Congestion Management System) Required by ISTEA to be implemented by states to improve transportation planning.

COG: (Council of Governments) A voluntary consortium of local government representatives, from contiguous communities, meeting on a regular basis, and formed to cooperate on common planning and solve common development problems of their area. COGs can function as the RTPAs and MPOs in urbanized areas.

Commute Hours: AM and PM peak commute travel times. Generally, between the hours of 5:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Concept: A strategy for future improvements that will reduce congestion or maintain the existing level of service on a specific route.

Congestion: Defined by Caltrans as, reduced speeds of less than 35 miles per hour for longer than 15 minutes.

CTC: (California Transportation Commission) A body established by Assembly Bill 402 (AB 402) and appointed by the Governor to advise and assist the Secretary of the Business, Transportation and Housing Agency and the Legislature in formulating and evaluating state policies and plans for transportation.

D/C: (Demand-to-Capacity ratio) The relationship between the number of vehicle trips operating on a facility, versus the number of vehicle trips that can be accommodated on that facility.

DSMP: (District System Management Plan) A part of the system planning process. A district's long-range plan for management of transportation systems in its jurisdiction.

EIR: (Environmental Impact Report) A report prepared pursuant to CEQA that analyzes the level of environmental degradation expected to be caused by a proposed development or project.

Extended Commute: Service hours beyond the normal commute hours. Generally, in the evening, this refers to transit service until 10:00 p.m.

F+I Actual: (Fatal Plus Injury Actual) Contains specific data for accidents that are State highway related. Each accident record contains a ramp, intersection or highway postmile address that ties it to the Highway database.

F+I Average: (Fatal Plus Injury Average) The Statewide Average Accident Rate (SWA) is based on a rated segment. The accident-rating factor (ARF) indicates how the existing segment compares to other segments on the State Highway System. The ARF is a comparison of the segment's accident rate to the statewide average accident rate for roads of the same type and having similar characteristics. Accident severity as well as accident frequency is considered in calculating the ARF. If the total number of accidents is less than three, there will not be a calculation for the ARF. If there are more than two, but less than twenty-five total accidents, an accident-rating factor will be generated, but there will not be an accident severity flag listed. If there are more than twenty-five accidents, an accident rating factor and severity flag will be generated.

F+I/MVM: (Fatal Plus Injury per Million Vehicle Miles) The fatality rate of those killed in vehicles plus the injury rate of those injured in vehicles.

FAI: (Federal Aid Interstate) Highway program established in 1956 for national defense purposes, these roadways interconnect the major nationwide population and economic centers. Also, there is a federal funding category for these routes.

FHWA: (Federal Highway Administration)

Free-flow Speed: Speed that occurs when density and flow are "zero".

Freeway Capacity: The maximum sustained 15 minute rate of flow that can be accommodated by a uniform freeway segment under prevailing traffic and roadway conditions in a specified direction.

FSP: (Freeway Service Patrol) A special team of tow truck drivers who continuously patrol freeways during commuter hours to help clear disabled automobiles.

FT: (Foothill Transit)

GM: (Gardena Municipal Bus Lines)

GRT: (Guaranteed Return Trip) A ridesharing strategy which provides a "Guaranteed Return Trip" to those who rideshare, in the case of an emergency or when overtime work hours are required.

HAR: (Highway Advisory Radio)

HCM: (Highway Capacity Manual) Revised in 1994 by the Transportation Research Board of the National Research Council, the HCM presents various methodologies for analyzing the operation (see Level of Service) of transportation systems as freeways, arterial, transit, and pedestrian facilities.

HOT Lanes: (High Occupancy Toll Lane) New HOV lanes that allow single occupant vehicles access for a fee.

HOV: (High Occupancy Vehicle Lane) A lane of freeway reserved for the use of vehicles with more than a preset number of occupants; such vehicles often include buses, taxis and carpools.

HSR: (High Speed Rail) A regional system that will connect major regional activity centers and significant inter-/multi-modal transportation facilities.

I/C: (Interchange) A system of interconnecting roadways in conjunction with one or more grade separations providing for the interchange of traffic between two or more roadways on different levels.

ICES: (Intermodal Corridors of Economic Significance) Significant National Highway System Corridors that link intermodal facilities most directly, conveniently and efficiently to intrastate, interstate and international markets.

IRRS: (Interregional Road System) A series of interregional state highway routes, outside the urbanized areas, that provide access to, and links between, the state's economic centers, major recreational areas, and urban and rural regions.

ISTEA: (Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act) Federal legislation and funding Program adopted in 1991. It provides increased funding and program flexibility for multi-modal transportation programs. Update: ISTEA expired on September 30, 1997. In December 1997, Congress passed and the President signed a six-month extension of the law, holding funding to current levels and keeping program structure and formulas intact. This extension expired on March 31, 1998, with an obligation deadline of May 1, 1998. On June 9, 1998, the President signed into law PL 105-178, the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) authorizing highway, highway safety, transit and other surface transportation programs for the next 6 years. TEA-21 builds on the initiatives established in the 1991 ISTEA.

ITIP: (Interregional Transportation Improvement Program) An improvement program that makes up 25% of the STIP. 60% of this program is for improvements on Interregional Routes in non-urbanized areas and intercity rail. 40% is to fund projects of interregional significance (for the interregional movement of people and goods).

ITMS: (Intermodal Transportation Management System) A quick-response statewide sketch planning tool to assist planners in evaluating proposals in order to improve spending decisions. It provides the capability to analyze the current transportation network and to evaluate the impacts of investment options at the corridor area or statewide level.

ITS: (Intelligent Transportation Systems) The application of electronics and computer information systems to transportation.

ITSP: (Interregional Transportation Strategic Plan) Caltrans guiding framework for implementing the Interregional Improvement Program under Senate Bill 45.

IVHS: (Intelligent Vehicle Highway Systems) The development of application of electronics, communications or information processing (including advanced traffic management systems, public transportation systems, satellite vehicle tracking systems, and advanced vehicle communications systems) used alone or in combination to improve the efficiency and safety of surface transportation systems.

LACMTA: (Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority)

LADOT: (Los Angeles Department of Transportation)

LARTS: (Los Angeles Regional Transportation Study) An organization of transportation planners and data analysts who have developed and are charged with monitoring and forecasting travel in the Los Angeles area. It has primary responsibility for predicting future travel behavior within six counties (Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura, Riverside, San Bernardino and Imperial) which comprises the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) region. It operates under the aegis of CALTRANS, District 7, and functions with the support of SCAG, U.S. Department of Transportation, and transit districts, cities and counties of the SCAG region.

LIR: (Local Implementation Report) A report that jurisdictions must submit to LACMTA to remain in conformance with Los Angeles County Congestion Management Program (CMP) requirements. This report is submitted on an annual basis, and contains a resolution of conformance, new development activity reporting, selected mitigation strategies and credit claims and future transportation improvements.

LOS: (Level of Service) A qualitative measure describing operational conditions within a traffic stream; generally described in terms of such factors as speed and travel time, freedom to maneuver, traffic interruptions, comfort and convenience, and safety.

LROP: (Long-Range Operations Plan)

LX: (Los Angeles Department of Transportation Commuter Express)

MF: (Mixed Flow) Traffic movement having automobiles, trucks, buses, and motorcycles sharing traffic lanes.

Model: (1) A mathematical or conceptual presentation of relationships and actions within a system. It is used for analysis of the system or its evaluation under various conditions. (2) A mathematical description of a real-life situation, that uses data on past and present conditions to make a projection about the future.

Model, Land Use: A model used to predict the future spatial allocation of urban activities (land use), given total regional growth, the future transportation system, and other factors.

Model, Mode Choice: A model used to forecast the proportion of total person trips on each of the available transportation modes.

Model, Traffic: A mathematical equation or graphic technique used to simulate traffic movements, particularly those in urban areas or on a freeway.

MPAH: (Master Plan of Arterial Highways)

MPO: (Metropolitan Planning Organization) According to U.S. Code, the organization designated by the governor and local elected officials as responsible, together with the state, for the transportation planning in an urbanized area. It serves as the forum for cooperative decision making by principal elected officials of general local government.

MTA: (Metropolitan Transportation Authority) Metro Bus Lines

Multi-modal: Pertaining to more than one mode of travel.

NHS: (National Highway System) Will consist of 155,000 miles (plus or minus 15 percent) of the major roads in the U.S. Included will be all Interstate routes, a large percentage of urban and rural principal arterials, the defense strategic highway network, and strategic highway connectors.

Night Owl: Evening transit service hours that extend beyond the normal commute service hours, but is less than 24 hour per day.

NOP: (Notice of Preparation) A notice informing potentially affected agencies that an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is being prepared for a proposed development or project.

Null: A concept that includes only existing projects and those projects which may or may not be constructed but are programmed in the 1996 STIP.

OHC: Other Highway Construction.

Peak: (Peak Period, Rush Hours): (1) The period during which the maximum amount of travel occurs. It may be specified as the morning (a.m.) or afternoon or evening (p.m.) peak. (2) The period during which the demand for transportation service is the heaviest. (AM Peak period represents 6:30 a.m. to 8:30 a.m. and PM Peak period represents 3:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.)

Performance Indicator: Quantitative measures of how effective an activity, task, or function is being performed. In transportation systems, it is usually computed by relating a measure of service output or use to a measure of service input or cost.

PM: (Post Mile) Is the mileage measured from a county line or the beginning of a route to another county line or the ending of the route. Each post mile along a route in a county is a unique location on the State Highway System.

PMT: (Passenger Miles Traveled) The number of miles traveled by all passengers on a transportation mode such as transit.

PPN: (Planning and Program Number) Used in the State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) to identify projects.

PSR: (Project Study Report) The pre-programming document required before a project may be included in the STIP.

Public Transportation: Transportation service to the public on a regular basis using vehicles that transport more than one person for compensation, usually but not exclusively over a set route or routes from one fixed point or another. Routes and schedules may be determined through a cooperative arrangement. Subcategories include public transit service, and paratransit services that are available to the general public.

RAS: (Rehabilitation and Safety)

Ridesharing: Two or more persons traveling by any mode, including but not limited to, automobile, vanpool, bus, taxi, jitney, and public transit.

RME: (Regional Mobility Element) SCAGs major policy and planning statement on the region's transportation issues and goals. It is comprised of a set of long-range policies, plans, and programs that outline a vision of a regional transportation system compatible with federal and state mobility objectives. Formerly called the Regional Mobility Plan (RMP).

RMP: (Regional Mobility Plan) The equivalent to the federal and state required Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) for the SCAG region.

Roadway Characteristics: The geometric characteristics of the freeway segment under study, including the number and width of lanes, lateral clearances at the roadside and median, free-flow speeds, grades and lane configurations.

RSA: (Regional Statistical Area) An aggregation of census tracts for the purpose of sub-regional demographic and transportation analysis within the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) area.

RTIP: (Regional Transportation Improvement Program) A list of proposed transportation projects submitted to the CTC by the regional transportation planning agency, as a request for state funding through the FCR and Urban and Commuter Rail Programs. The individual projects are first proposed by local jurisdictions (CMAs in urbanized counties), then evaluated and prioritized by the RTPA for submission to the CTC. The RTIP has a seven-year planning horizon, and is updated every two years.

RTP: (Regional Transportation Plan) A comprehensive 20-year plan for the region, updated every two years by the regional transportation-planning agency. The RTP includes goals, objectives, and policies, and recommends specific transportation improvements.

RTPA: (Regional Transportation Planning Agency) The agency responsible for the preparation of RTPs and RTIPs and designated by the State Business Transportation and Housing Agency to allocate transit funds. RTPAs can be local transportation commissions, COGs, MPOs or statutorily created agencies. In the Los Angeles area, SCAG is the RTPA.

SC: (Santa Clarita Transit)

SCAB: (South Coast Air Basin) A geographic area defined by the San Jacinto Mountains to the east, the San Bernardino Mountains to the north, and the Pacific Ocean to the west and south. The entire SCAB is under the jurisdiction of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD).

SCAG: (Southern California Association of Governments) The Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, Riverside and Imperial counties that is responsible for preparing the RTIP and the RTP. SCAG also prepared land use and transportation control measures in the 1994 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP).

SCAQMD: (South Coast Air Quality Management District) The agency responsible for preparing the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) for the South Coast Air Basin.

SCRRA: (Southern California Regional Rail Authority) Operates Metrolink.

SHELL: (Subsystem of Highways for the movement of Extra Legal Loads)

SHOPP: (State Highway Operation and Protection Program) A four-year program limited to projects related to State highway safety and rehabilitation.

SJHTC: (San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor)

SM: (Santa Monica Transit)

Smart Shuttle: A multiple occupant passenger vehicle equipped with advanced technology for more effective vehicle and fleet planning, scheduling and operation, as well as offering passengers more information and fare payment options.

SR: (State Route)

S RTP: (Short-Range Transit Program) A five-year comprehensive plan required by the Federal Transit Administration for all transit operators receiving federal funds. The plans establish the operator's goals, policies, and objectives, analyze current and past performance, and describe short-term operational and capital improvement plans.

STAA: (Surface Transportation Assistance Act)

STIP: (State Transportation Improvement Program) A list of transportation projects, proposed in RTIPs and the PSTIP, which are approved for funding by the CTC.

STP: (Surface Transportation Program) Part of ISTEA, this is a funding program intended for use by the states and cities for congestion relief in urban areas.

STRAHNET: (Strategic Highway Corridor Network)

TASAS: (Traffic Accident Surveillance and Analysis System) A system that provides a detailed list and/or summary of accidents that have occurred on highways, ramps or intersections in the State Highway System. Accidents can be selected by location, highway characteristics, accident data codes or any combination of these.

TCM: (Transportation Control Measure) A measure intended to reduce pollutant emissions from motor vehicles. Examples of TCMs include programs to encourage ridesharing or public transit usage, city or county trip reduction ordinances, and the use of cleaner burning fuels in motor vehicles.

TCR: (Transportation Concept Report) Formerly Route Concept Report (RCR) this report analyzes a transportation corridor service area, establishes a twenty-year transportation planning concept and identifies modal transportation options and applications needed to achieve the twenty-year concepts.

TDM: (Transportation Demand Management) Demand based techniques for reducing traffic congestion, such as ridesharing programs and flexible work schedules enabling employees to commute to and from work outside of peak hours.

TEA-21: (Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century) Signed by President Clinton on June 9, 1998. TEA-21 builds on the initiatives established in the ISTEA Act of 1991. This new Act combines the continuation and improvement of current programs with new initiatives to meet the challenges of improving safety as traffic continues to increase at record levels, protecting and enhancing communities and the natural environment as we provide transportation, and advancing America's economic growth and competitiveness domestically and internationally through efficient and flexible transportation.

TIA: (Transportation Impact Analysis) An analysis procedure to assist local jurisdictions in assessing the impact of land use decisions on the Congestion Management Program (CMP) system for Los Angeles County.

TL: (Truck Lane)

TMC: (Transportation Management Center) A focal point that can monitor traffic and road conditions, as well as train and transit schedules, and airport and shipping advisories. From here, information about accidents, road closures and emergency notifications is relayed to travelers.

TOS: (Traffic Operation System) Computer based signal operation.

TOT/MVM: (Total Accidents Per Million Vehicle Miles)

TPMP: (Transit Performance Measurement Program) A state mandated program to evaluate transit operator system performance on the basis of operating statistics. The program monitors transit system performance of Los Angeles County operators that receive state and federal funds and analyzes the institutional relationships among operators to ensure coordination.

Traffic Conditions: Any characteristics of the traffic stream that may affect capacity or operations, including the percentage composition of the traffic stream by vehicle type and driver characteristics (such as the differences between weekday commuters and recreational drivers).

Transportation Management Association (TMA)/Organization (TMO): A private/non-profit association that has a financial dues structure joined together in a legal agreement for the purpose of achieving mobility and air quality goals and objectives within a designated area. There are fourteen operating TMA/TMO's in Los Angeles County.

TRO: (Trip Reduction Ordinances)

TSM: (Transportation System Management) That part of the urban transportation Process undertaken to improve the efficiency of the existing transportation system. The intent is to make better use of the existing transportation system by using short-term, low capital transportation improvements that generally cost less and can be implemented more quickly than system development actions.

TT: (Torrance Transit)

TW: (Transitway)

UTPS: (Urban Transportation Planning System) A tool for multi-modal transportation planning developed by the Urban Mass Transportation Administration (now the Federal Transit Administration) and the Federal Highway Administration. It is used for both long and short-range Planning, particularly system analysis and covers both computerized and manual planning methods. UTPS consists of computer programs, attendant documentation, user guides and manuals that cover one or more of five analytical categories: highway network analysis, transit network analysis, demand estimation, data capture and manipulation, and sketch planning.

VCTC: (Ventura County Transportation Commission)

Vehicle Occupancy: The number of people aboard a vehicle at a given time; also known as auto or automobile occupancy when the reference is to automobile travel only.

Vehicle Trip: A one-way movement of a vehicle between two points.

V/C: (Volume/Capacity).

VMT: (Vehicle Miles Traveled) (1) On highways, a measurement of the total miles traveled in all vehicles in the area for a specified time period. It is calculated by the number of vehicles multiplied by the miles traveled in a given area or on a given highway during the time period. (2) In transit, the number of vehicle miles operated on a given route or line or network during a specified time period.

VSM: (Vehicle Service Miles) The total miles traveled by transit service vehicles while in revenue service.