

Appendix M

Glossary of Terms

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A brief definition of words and terms that are repeated throughout the final report and appendices are included below:

Active Transportation	Active transportation is any form of human-powered transportation. It includes walking, cycling, wheeling, in-line skating, skateboarding, ice skating, etc. It can also involve combining modes such as walking/cycling with public transit.
AM or PM Peak Hour	Refers to either the morning (AM) or afternoon (PM) highest hours of demand on the transportation network. In the City of Vaughan, the peak hours typically occur between 6:00 to 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 to 6:00 p.m.
Arterial, Collector and Local Streets:	<p>The terms Local, Collector and Arterial make up a roadway classification system for rural, urbanized, and small urban areas that indicates the type of roadway that is present. The Federal Highway Administration defines these categories as follows for an urban area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Arterial Streets (both Principal and Minor)</u> These streets carry the major portion of trips entering and leaving the urban area, as well as the majority of through movements desiring to bypass the central city. In addition, significant intra-area travel, such as between central business districts and outlying residential areas, between major inner city communities, or between major suburban centers should be served by this system. Frequently the principal arterial system will carry important intra-urban as well as intercity bus routes. Finally, this system in small urban and urbanized areas should provide continuity for all rural arterials which intercept the urban boundary. Service to abutting land should be subordinate to the provision of travel service to major traffic movements. • <u>Collector Streets</u> Provide both land access service and traffic circulation within residential neighborhoods, commercial and industrial areas. It differs from the arterial system in that facilities on the collector system may penetrate residential neighborhoods, distributing trips from the arterials through the area to the ultimate destination. Conversely, the collector street also collects traffic from local streets in residential neighbourhoods and channels it into the arterial system. • <u>Local Streets</u> The local street system primarily provides direct access to abutting land and access to the higher order systems (i.e. the collectors and arterials). It offers the lowest level of mobility and usually contains no bus routes. Service to through, traffic movement usually is deliberately discouraged.

Bike Lane	A marked lane (typically 1.5 m wide) within the pavement portion of a roadway, designated for exclusive use of cyclists.
Bike Route	A signed route for cyclists. Where the route follows a roadway it may or may not utilize a bike lane.
BRT	Bus Rapid Transit is a bus service that has priority over other street traffic, either because it has its own lane, priority at intersections, or a combination of these measures that allows for this bus service to be faster than standard bus service.
Capacity	As defined in the Highway Capacity Manual 2000, National Research Council, the capacity of a facility is the maximum hourly rate at which persons or vehicles reasonably can be expected to traverse a point or a uniform section of a lane or roadway during a given time period under prevailing roadway, traffic, and control (e.g. signalized, stop-controlled, or uncontrolled) conditions. Capacity can be measured by such units as persons per hour, passenger cars per hour, and vehicles per hour, among other measures, depending on the type of facility and the type of analysis.
Choice Riders	Is defined as travelers who have a choice in what mode they use to make a trip. The term typically refers to people who currently drive but might switch to transit if the services met their needs.
Complete Street	Is a street that accommodates the needs of all travel modes, including public transit, walking and cycling so as to maximize the person carrying capacity of the street. Complete streets may incorporate exclusive transit or HOV lanes, bike lanes and/or wider sidewalks within the existing street right-of-way.
Corridor	A corridor is a key spine in the transportation system that hosts one or more transit routes and has the ability to host mixed use, transit oriented development (TOD).
Flex Time	Flex time is a work arrangement where employees schedule work hours around their primary operational responsibilities. For example, an employee may choose to work core work hours some days (e.g., 10:00 to 3:00) and then “flex” the other time required to make up the balance of the weekly working hours.
High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV)	A vehicle that carries two or more passengers. They also include buses and cars that carry two or more passengers.
Intensification	The development of a property or site at a higher density than previously existed. It may include (1) redevelopment, or development within existing communities where demolition of the previous structures is to take place or has taken place; (2) infill development, or development on vacant lots or redevelopment within a built up area; (3) conversion, or the change of use of an existing structure or land use, such as from industrial to residential; (4) creation of apartments or other high density accommodation
LRT	Light Rail Transit is a train or streetcar service that runs usually on electrical power and on its own track, usually away from other traffic, so it is not subject to the same congestion issues as other transportation modes; however it can only operate on one specific route.

Mode	A mode is one of several ways to travel, including private vehicle, transit, cycling, walking, etc.
Mode Share (Modal Share)	Mode Share refers to the percentage of people who travel by a specific mode. For example, if 10% of the people travelling during a specific period of time are using transit, 5% are cycling, and 85% are using private autos, the Mode Share for transit is 10%, the Mode Share for cycling is 5% and the Mode Share for private autos is 85%.
Multi-Modal	Multi-modal refers to multiple, or more than one, mode of transportation.
Node	A node is a strategic location within the transportation system where two or more transit routes intersect, and which is, or has the ability to become, through significant development or redevelopment, a major regional destination unto itself.
Rapid Transit	Rapid Transit is an umbrella term that includes many forms of transit, such as BRT, LRT, subway and commuter rail, that are faster than traditional bus service. To achieve the higher speed, Rapid Transit involves utilizing exclusive rights of way or lanes over the entire route (or significant portions of the route) so as to eliminate or reduce conflicts with the automobile.
Single Occupancy Vehicle (SOV)	A motor vehicle occupied by only one person.
Sustainable/Sustainability (Sustainable Transportation):	<p>In Vaughan, sustainability means we make decisions and take actions that ensure a healthy environment, vibrant communities and economic vitality for current and future generations.</p> <p>With reference to transportation (Wikipedia: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_transport):</p> <p><i>“sustainable transport (or green transport) is a concept, an ideology and, in some countries, a governmental policy that consists of strengthening or replacing the current transport systems of an urban/suburban area with more fuel-efficient, space-saving and healthy lifestyle-promoting alternatives”.</i></p>
TDM	Transportation Demand Management is an umbrella term that includes many different ways of managing traffic demands, especially those methods that allow a transportation system to meet the demands of traffic or reduce the actual demand itself, whether the demand is from automobiles, pedestrians, cyclists, etc., by the introduction of one or more transportation services and/or programs.
Telework	A work arrangement in which employees have flexibility in working location and hours. Telework eliminates the daily commute to a central place of work and is replaced by telecommunication links – email, phone, web and/or fax. It is also known as telecommuting, e-commuting, e-work, or working from home.
TOD	Transit-Oriented Development or redevelopment within a designated transit corridor or along a major transit route that supports additional transit usage. It is generally higher density includes a mix of uses and is located close to transit stations or stops. It is also pedestrian and cycling friendly with its connections often integrated directly into transit stations.