

Glossary of Terms

Access Management (generally): The systematic control of the location, spacing, design, and operation of driveways, median openings, interchanges, and street connections to a road. The purpose of these controls balances vehicle access to land development while preserving the safety and efficiency of the transportation system.

Controlled Access Management in NH: A form of highway access control with access permitted only at designated points. When NHDOT purchases right of way on a highway during a construction project, it determines how many points of access are allowed into the future.

Limited Access Management in NH: A right-of-way or highway where the right of access from an abutting property is not allowed, except at connections to other public highways.

Regular Access Management in NH: A roadway designed to provide access to abutting properties. NHDOT regulates typical access management on state roads with a driveway permitting process enabled by state law (RSA 21-L: 12, IX and RSA 236:13).

Accessibility: Refers to the ability to reach desired goods, services, activities and destinations. Relative accessibility can be understood based on generalized costs (time, money, discomfort and risk) needed to reach activities.

Asset Management: A system that monitors the attributes and facilities of the transportation system. In New Hampshire, the Bureau of Planning and Community Assistance (P&CA) maintains and provides aerial images of towns, detailed state and local road information, maps of NH's transportation system, bridge inspection reports documenting the condition of municipally-owned bridges, crash data mapping and other related transportation data to the public and any other customers.

Betterment Program: Funds allocated for maintenance and repair work that may include culvert replacements, pavement replacement, underground wiring for street lights, improving drainage systems, repairing damage from storms and washouts, and improvements to Rest Areas.

Broadband Last Mile: Broadband infrastructure consists of the internet "backbone" which is hosted by large commercial, government, academic, and other high-capacity network centers. The "middle mile" refers to the segment linking a network operator's core network to the local network plant. The "last mile" describes the remaining infrastructure connecting to homes and businesses.

Capacity: The maximum rate of flow that can be accommodated by a roadway or signalized intersection, often expressed in vehicles per hour.

Census Designated Place (CDP): Areas delineated by the United States Census Bureau, in cooperation with local officials, to provide data for settled concentrations of people that are not incorporated under state laws. CDP's often represent village areas or downtown areas.

Complete Streets: A policy with the goal of balancing the use of multiple modes of transportation by all users, with the goal of making more livable communities. Some typical features include wider sidewalks, lower traffic speeds, bike and bus lanes, improved crosswalks, and many other design features.

Congestion: Typically measured as a ratio of the volume of traffic occurring at a given time divided by the capacity of the road. High levels of congestion can reduce vehicle throughput and increase travel times. See also *Level of Service*

Environmental Justice: The mission of identifying and resolving disproportionate and negative impacts of development projects and transportation services on certain groups. Furthermore, environmental justice advocates for the participation of any potentially negatively-impacted party in transportation projects.

Impact-

Direct: Resource costs, business opportunities, and wages created by a transportation solution.

Indirect: Changes in consumer behaviors, accessibility, or efficiency resulting from direct impacts.

Internal: The cost or benefit of a transportation solution experienced by the consumer.

External: The cost or benefit of a transportation component experienced by others.

Social: The total cost to society from internal and external impacts.

Inter Regional: Transportation between geographically separate areas.

Intra Regional: Transportation within a specific geographic area.

Jobs/Housing Balance: Refers to the ratio of employment opportunities and quantity of housing in a given area. An increase in this ratio tends to reduce commuting distances and increase the use of local services.

Level of Service: A quantitative measure to describe the flow of traffic. Ratings are assigned “A” through “F” depending on the speed, time of occurrence, flow, and density of motor vehicles roadway. Recently, attempts have been made to measure multi-modal levels of service to account for transit and non-motorized trips.

Livability: The qualities of the physical and social environments perceived by their inhabitants. These factors are largely determined by activities that take place in public, which are influenced directly by policy and planning decisions.

Maintenance: Upkeep as it applies to transportation infrastructure such as paving, spot improvements, repair of guardrail, etc.

Millenials/Millennial Generation: Sometimes referred to as “Generation Y,” the age cohort born between 1980 and 1995. Compared to previous generations, they are less likely to hold a driver’s license or own a car. This phenomena may significantly influence travel demand in the future.

Mobility: The ability to travel between places with reasonable convenience. Often, speed is the primary factor determining relative convenience between modes of transportation.

Modernization: Upgrading transportation infrastructure to provide increased safety and mobility including the adoption of newer technologies or revised design specifications.

Operations: Activities determined by the maintenance of and modification to any part of the transportation system such as plowing, transit services or other services.

Red List Bridge: According to NHDOT, state or municipality-owned bridges requiring inspections of a bridge at least 2 times a year due to known deficiencies, poor condition, weight restrictions, or type of construction.

Speed: Rate of travel, a specified velocity, or the relative efficiency of travel between an origin and destination.

State Aid Highway Block Grant Aid: Provided under NH RSA 235:23, funds provided to municipalities for construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of Class IV and V highways. Funds are provided from 1) Apportionment A, 12% of state highway revenue, and 2) Apportionment B, a set funding source provided to communities with low property valuation compared to road mileage.

State Aid Highway Program: Provided under NH RSA 235, 2/3 reimbursement to a municipality for qualifying expenses on a Class I, II, or III highway project.

State Aid Bridge Program: Provided under NH RSA 234, reimbursement to a municipality for qualifying bridge rehabilitation or replacement. The ratio for the aid is 80% Federal or State and 20% municipality. Monies consist of both State and Federal Highway Funds budgeted for construction or reconstruction of structures on Class IV and Class V highways as well as municipally-maintained bridges on Class II highways.

Sustainability: The reassessment of systems for the purpose of maintaining long-term use within economic, natural, social, or other constraints.

Ten Year Transportation Improvement Plan: A comprehensive plan, undergone once every two years, designed to address the transportation needs at the local, regional, and statewide levels.

Transportation-

Freight: Type of transportation utilized for the distribution of goods.

Intermodal: Encompassing multiple transportation means. When referencing passenger or freight systems, the transition from one mode of transportation to another.

Modes of: Categories which describe the vehicle or means of travel between an origin and destination.

Multimodal: The availability of multiple transportation modes to reach a destination.

Passenger: An individual accompanying a driver or others on a trip.

Personal: A method of transportation provided for a single person. For example, single-occupancy vehicle describes a car or truck carrying only one person to a destination.

Virtual: Utilization of technology for the purpose of replacing a vehicular trip. Telecommuting is one common example.

Win-win: A transportation solution with multiple benefits, including direct and indirect benefits.

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List of Acronyms

AADT	Average Annual Daily Traffic
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
ARC	American Red Cross
CDP	Census Designated Place
CNHRPC	Central New Hampshire Regional Planning Commission
CVTC	Contoocook Valley Transportation Company
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FRCOG	Franklin Regional Council of Governments
FTA	Federal Transit Administration
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
HCS	Home Healthcare Hospice and Community Services
JARC	Job Access Reverse Commute (FTA Program)
LOS	Level of Service
MDS	Monadnock Development Services
MRCC	Monadnock Region Coordinating Council
MRPC	Montachusett Regional Planning Commission
MRTMA	Monadnock Region Transportation Management Association
NHDES	New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services
NHDOT	New Hampshire Department of Transportation
NHES	New Hampshire Employment Security
NRPC	Nashua Regional Planning Commission
SCS	Southwestern Community Services
TAC	Transportation Advisory Committee

TYP	Ten Year Plan (Ten Year Transportation Improvement Plan)
RTIP	Regional Transportation Improvement Program
SNHPC	Southern New Hampshire Regional Planning Commission
STIP	State Transportation Improvement Program
SWRPC	Southwest Region Planning Commission
USDOT	United States Department of Transportation
UVLSRPC	Upper Valley Lake Sunapee Regional Planning Commission
WRC	Windham Regional Commission

