Appendix G: Glossary

**Ambulatory** — The ability to walk without the assistance of a mobility device.

**American Community Survey (ACS)** — An ongoing survey by the U.S. Census Bureau which regularly gathers information previously contained only in the long form of the decennial census, such as ancestry, educational attainment, income, language proficiency, migration, disability, employment, and housing characteristics.

**Coordination** — Collaborative efforts toward understanding and meeting the mobility needs in the most appropriate, cost effective, and responsive manner.

**FAST Act** — Fixing America’s Surface Transportation (FAST) Act, which reauthorizes surface transportation programs through Fiscal Year 2020.

**Feeder Route** — Routes which feed to a main route. Often smaller vehicles are used and cover areas that may be hard to cover with a regular size bus.

**Flex Route** — Defined routes with scheduled time points that circulate and link communities.

**Gaps in Service** — Breaks in the continuity of available transportation resources such as a break between hours of operation or a break between two or more geographic areas.

**Lead Agency** — Agency responsible for facilitating outreach; composing a plan that meets the requirements of current Federal and State legislation; maintaining documentation from the planning process and making it available upon request; and leading stakeholders through annual reviews, amendments, and updates of the plan. The Lead Agency also is responsible for submitting the adopted Coordinated Plan and all amendments or updates to participating stakeholders and ODOT.

**Major Trip Generators** — Locations which provide vital or life enhancing services to residents of the area, often used for forecasting travel demands.

**NEMT** — Non-Emergency medical transportation

**Paratransit** — Special transportation services for individuals with disabilities.

**Planning Committee/Council** — The Planning Committee (also referred to as Planning Council), is composed of key community stakeholders who agree to actively participate in the planning process and act as the plan advisory and adopting entity.

**Ridership** — The total number of passengers who boarded transportation vehicles are counted each time they board a vehicle.

**Section 5310 Program** — Enhanced Mobility of Seniors & Individuals with Disabilities (49 U.S.C. 5310) provides Federal formula funding for the purpose of assisting private nonprofit groups in meeting the transportation needs of older adults and people with disabilities when the transportation service provided is unavailable, insufficient, or inappropriate to meeting these needs. The program aims to improve mobility for seniors and individuals with disabilities by removing barriers to transportation service and expanding transportation mobility options.

**Section 5311 Program** — The Formula Grants for Rural Areas program provides capital, planning, and operating assistance to states to support public transportation in rural areas with populations of less than 50,000 where many residents often rely on public transit to reach their destinations. The program also provides funding for state and national training and technical assistance through the Rural Transportation Assistance Program. Sub-recipients may include state or local government authorities, nonprofit organizations, and operators of public transportation or intercity bus service.

**Stakeholders** — An individual with a vested interest or concern in the matter.

**Transportation** — Transportation is broadly defined to include traditional transit, human service agency services, on-demand (taxi-like) services, bicycle and pedestrian programs and amenities.

**Unmet Transportation Needs** — Transportation that is wanted or desired but is not currently available.