



## RTC Acronyms

ADA	<p><b>Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● A civil rights law passed by Congress in 1990 which makes it illegal to discriminate against people with disabilities in employment, services provided by state and local governments, public and private transportation, public accommodations and telecommunications.</li><li>● The RTC's fixed route system is currently 100 percent ADA compliant with wheelchair lifts and kneeling devices in all coaches.</li></ul>
APTA	<p><b>American Public Transportation Association</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● A nonprofit international industry association made up of transit systems and other transportation organizations concerned with the transportation industry.</li></ul>
ARRA	<p><b>American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (2009)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● A bill signed by President Barak Obama, also known as the Stimulus or the Recovery Act, was designed to boost the economy by saving and creating jobs immediately, reducing federal taxes, increasing unemployment benefits and also increasing spending in certain areas.</li></ul>
ATAC	<p><b>Arts in Transit Advisory Council</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Provides recommendations on artwork that will be placed throughout Southern Nevada's transit system.</li><li>● The Council is made up of members representing a variety of art-related stakeholder groups and their expertise and knowledge will be valuable as the RTC moves forward with its commitment to enhancing Southern Nevada's transit system with high-quality artwork.</li><li>● The Council will meet at least quarterly or more often as determined by the RTC.</li></ul>
BSBAC	<p><b>Bus Shelter and Bench Advisory Committee</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● On July 1, 2005, the State of Nevada Legislature approved Assembly Bill 239, amending Chapter 373 of Nevada Revised Statutes transferring the authority to provide for benches and shelters for passengers of public mass transportation from local governments to the RTC. Pursuant to the Bill, an Advisory Committee was required in order to gather input and make recommendations on issues related to bus shelters and benches located within the Las Vegas Valley.</li><li>● BSBAC meetings are held on the even-numbered months on the third Thursday at 3:00 p.m. in Room 108 of the RTC Administrative Building, unless otherwise posted.</li></ul>



CIP	<p><b>Capital Improvements Program</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Nevada State Public Works Board (NSPWB) coordinates the design and construction of all state and university facilities that are approved and funded by the Nevada legislature.</li> <li>• The CIP summarizes all major capital investment projects, the expected expenditures, and the proposed funding source of each project.</li> <li>• The RTC Streets and Highway CIP is funded through the Clark County Gas Tax.</li> </ul>
CMAQ	<p><b>Congestion Mitigation Air Quality</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A federal program established in 1991 by the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA).</li> <li>• CMAQ was implemented to support surface transportation projects that contribute to improving air quality and providing congestion relief.</li> </ul>
DOT	<p><b>U.S. Department of Transportation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The cabinet level department of the federal government that is responsible for administration of federal transportation programs including public transportation, highways, railroads, air transportation, shipping and the Coast Guard.</li> <li>• Each state has a department of transportation.</li> </ul>
EA	<p><b>Environmental Analysis</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An environmental study used under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 to determine whether an environmental impact statement is required.</li> </ul>
EAC	<p><b>Executive Advisory Committee</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EAC is comprised of public works directors (or other designated individuals) and land use planning agency directors (or other designated individuals) from each RTC member entity, and the Assistant Director for Planning of NDOT (or other designated individual).</li> <li>• EAC meetings are held the last Thursday of each month at 9:15 a.m. in Room 108 of the RTC, unless otherwise posted.</li> </ul>
EIS	<p><b>Environmental Impact Statement</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A comprehensive study of likely environmental impacts resulting from major federally-assisted projects; statements are required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA).</li> </ul>
EPA	<p><b>U.S. Environmental Protection Agency</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The mission of the EPA is to protect human health and the environment by writing and enforcing regulations based on laws passed by Congress.</li> </ul>
FAST	<p><b>Freeway and Arterial System of Transportation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under the RTC's jurisdiction, FAST is designed to monitor and control</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● traffic through video detection equipment, traffic signals, ramp meters, dynamic message signs and lane use control signals.</li> </ul>
FAST OMC	<p><b>Freeway and Arterial System of Transportation Operations Management Committee</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Recommends policy, establishes operational procedures and principles and monitors the day-to-day operations of FAST.</li> <li>● The OMC meets on the first Thursday of even-numbered months at 9:30 a.m. in Room A105 of the Transportation Management Center, unless otherwise posted.</li> </ul>
FHWA	<p><b>Federal Highway Administration</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Administers, plans, funds and regulates federal highway system. Part of DOT.</li> </ul>
FTA	<p><b>Federal Transit Administration</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Administers, regulates, and helps fund all public U.S. transportation. Part of DOT.</li> </ul>
FRI	<p><b>Fuel Revenue Indexing (2013)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To cover a growing gap in funding, the RTC partnered with local leaders, the business community, state legislature, Governor Sandoval and the Clark County Commission to support Fuel Revenue Indexing (FRI) to keep pace with material and labor costs, generate funds for critically needed transportation projects, and create jobs.</li> <li>● FRI dollars are generated each time a motorist fills up a vehicle with gas. A portion of what is paid at the pump from January 2014 to December 2016 is funding more transportation projects and creating jobs in Southern Nevada.</li> <li>● FRI was extended with the passage of Question 5 in November 2016.</li> </ul>
LVMC	<p><b>Las Vegas Monorail Company</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● In 2000, the nonprofit LVMC was formed and it acquired the original Monorail system.</li> <li>● The Monorail was originally a joint venture between MGM Grand and Bally's Hotel that created a one-mile transportation system linking the hotels.</li> <li>● LVMC runs the only privately owned public transportation system in the United States, and no public funds are used to operate the system.</li> </ul>
MPO	<p><b>Metropolitan Planning Organization</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● This designation means the RTC is the regional agency responsible for conducting the continuous, cooperative and comprehensive (called the 3 C's) urban transportation planning process.</li> <li>● It is also the single, regional recipient of Federal funds for transportation planning purposes.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Together with the State, it carries out the planning and programming activities necessary for Federal capital funding assistance (specifically, this is the development of the TIP 3-year plan, and RTC 20-year plan that shows air quality conformity (i.e. all projects and programs combined do not worsen our air quality to exceed federal standards)).</li> </ul>
MVFT	<p><b>Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RTC receives 9 cents per gallon motor vehicle fuel tax for streets and highways.</li> </ul>
NDOT	<p><b>Nevada Department of Transportation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NDOT is responsible for the planning, construction, operation and maintenance of the 5,400 miles of highway and over 1,000 bridges which make up the state highway system.</li> <li>• The department is divided into three districts, with a district engineer and assistant engineers in each. The districts are responsible for supervising all state transportation activities within their local areas.</li> </ul>
NHSRA	<p><b>Nevada High-Speed Rail Authority</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Nevada state agency established pursuant to the Nevada High-Speed Rail Act (Senate Bill 457) to develop and pursue the implementation of a Nevada High-Speed Rail System connecting Southern California and Southern Nevada.</li> <li>• The bill was first introduced on April 7, 2015 and was passed into law on May 20, 2015 by a vote of 40-1.</li> <li>• Nevada Governor Brian Sandoval appointed George Smith, Fred Dilger, Tina Quigley, Peter Thomas, and Hualiang (Harry) Teng to the NHSRA in September 2015.</li> </ul>
Q10	<p><b>Question 10 funds</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ballot question 10 became law in 1991. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ It had six revenue sources: 1 percent hotel room tax (resort corridor transportation improvements), ¼ percent sales tax (transit), 3 cent Jet Aviation Fuel Tax (airport access), 9 cent motor vehicle fuel tax (streets and highways), 1 percent motor vehicle privilege tax (beltway), and a development tax (beltway).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The second ballot question 10 initiative became law in 2003. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ It had three revenue sources: incremental increase in development tax (beltway), 1 cent Jet Aviation Fuel tax (streets and highways), and ¼ percent sales tax (transit, freeway and arterial system of transportation (FAST), streets and highways, and department of air quality and environmental management (DAQEM)).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



ROW	<p><b>Right-of-Way</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The right for the public to travel through a transportation facility, such as a street, sidewalk, or footpath.</li> </ul>
RPCC	<p><b>Regional Project Coordination Committee</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formerly the Utility Coordination Committee, the RPCC assists member entities in coordinating the construction of infrastructure improvements to reduce inconvenience and delays to the public.</li> <li>• This Committee meets on the third Wednesday of every month at 9 a.m. in Room 108 of the RTC Administrative Building, unless otherwise posted.</li> </ul>
RTC3	<p><b>Regional Transportation Commission Community Coalition (2000)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RTC3 was made up of individuals representing stakeholder groups throughout Southern Nevada.</li> <li>• Comprised of 37 voting members, RTC3 was developed to assist the RTC and its committees in prioritizing activities related to transportation and providing recommendations based on community input.</li> </ul>
RTCSNV	<p><b>Regional Transportation Commission of Southern Nevada</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 1965, it was originally named the Regional Street &amp; Highway Agency.</li> <li>• RTC is a regional governmental entity made up of representatives from Clark County and the cities of Las Vegas, Henderson, Boulder City, North Las Vegas and Mesquite. NDOT is an ex-officio member.</li> <li>• The RTC is (1) the MPO for the region and (2) the public mass transit provider (in the majority of communities throughout the country, this is two separate governmental bodies), and (3) responsible for one of the country's first integrated Intelligent Transportation Systems, the Freeway and Arterial System of Transportation (FAST).</li> <li>• In addition to these two vital functions, the RTC is responsible for directing the expenditure of funds generated from the Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax for regional street and highway construction.</li> </ul>
RTP	<p><b>Regional Transportation Plan</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A 20-year document outlining all federally funded (at least in part) transportation projects to be implemented in an MPO's region.</li> <li>• It is the basis for the investment of public and private funds in specific transportation system improvements over the next 20 (plus) years. The current RTP is for the years 2013-2035.</li> </ul>



SNF	<p><b>Southern Nevada Forum</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Administered by the Las Vegas Metro Chamber of Commerce, the SNF is a place where Southern Nevada legislators, local government officials, business leaders and other stakeholders come together to discuss legislative priorities.</li> <li>• It is a collaborative effort where participants discuss priorities relating to K-12 education, higher education, transportation infrastructure, economic development, healthcare and good governance.</li> </ul>
SNS	<p><b>Southern Nevada Strong</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A collaborative effort led by the RTC, but consists of local government, elected officials, business leaders, educators, community groups, nonprofit organizations and the public.</li> <li>• We are working together to plan, build and invest in complete communities throughout Southern Nevada that will provide access to quality education, affordable housing, employment opportunities, and viable transportation choices.</li> </ul>
SNSSC	<p><b>Southern Nevada Strong Steering Committee</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The SNS Steering Committee plays a critical role in the implementation of the Regional Plan through coordination and support within the organization she or he represents.</li> <li>• The SNS Steering Committee meets quarterly.</li> </ul>
SNTIC	<p><b>Southern Nevada Tourism Infrastructure Committee</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In July 2015, Nevada Governor Brian Sandoval created SNTIC to bring key community leaders and stakeholders together to identify and prioritize tourism improvement projects in southern Nevada.</li> <li>• The committee explores potential funding mechanisms to support new tourism-related initiatives.</li> <li>• A final report will be submitted to the Governor by July 31, 2016 outlining the Committee's recommendations.</li> </ul>
SO	<p><b>Seeing Orange</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A public outreach campaign that allows the public to call one number or visit one website if they have any roadway construction questions about projects around the valley. An RTC representative will acknowledge the inquiry within 24 hours and then send a response within 72 hours.</li> </ul>
STP	<p><b>Surface Transportation Program</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is a flexible funding source that may be used by States and localities for projects to preserve and improve the conditions and performance on any</li> </ul>



	Federal-aid highway, bridge and tunnel projects on any public road, pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure, and transit capital projects.
TAAC	<p><b>Transportation Access Advisory Committee</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An advisory committee that provides public input on all transportation concerns, including the needs of the elderly and disabled members of the community, as they relate to the business matters being brought forward for approval to the RTC’s board.</li> <li>• TAAC serves as the RTC’s Paratransit Consumer Advisory Committee as required by the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.</li> <li>• TAAC meetings are held the Wednesday before the last Thursday every other month at 1:30 p.m. in Room 108 of the RTC Administrative Building, unless otherwise posted.</li> </ul>
TIBP	<p><b>Transportation Investment Business Plan</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A financial plan for transportation infrastructure to accommodate future growth in the Valley’s economic center, which includes the areas on and around the Strip and the surrounding Resort Corridor, the Las Vegas Convention Center, UNLV’s campus, Downtown, and McCarran International Airport.</li> </ul>
TIP	<p><b>Transportation Improvement Program</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A 3-year program of transportation projects growing out of the planning process (20-year RTP) and designed to improve mobility in the community.</li> <li>• This program is required of localities receiving federal transit and highway grants.</li> <li>• State Implementation Plan (SIP) is an element of TIP and is only required in areas of non-attainment for each class of pollutant that exceeds the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Currently, Clark County is in non-attainment for carbon monoxide (CO) and Particulate Matter or dust of 10 microns or less (PM10).</li> <li>• As part of these SIPs, Transportation Control Measures (TCMs) are required to show how the local governments are working to reduce the amount of pollution emitted by motor vehicles.</li> </ul> <p>Unified Planning Work Program (UPWP). Annual work program of planning projects (i.e. transportation studies, air quality programs, transportation demand management (TDM) activities) to be performed in one year’s time with federal funding.</p>
TDM	<p><b>Transportation Demand Management</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is also known as mobility management and is a general term for various strategies that increase transportation system efficiency.</li> <li>• TDM helps individuals and communities meet their transportation needs</li> </ul>



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	<p>more efficiently, thereby reducing total vehicle traffic volumes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● TDM initiatives focus on better management of employment-based commuter traffic by promoting public transit, ridesharing and non-motorized travel, particularly during peak travel periods.</li></ul>
VMT	<p><b>Vehicle Miles Traveled</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Planning measure used to determine mobility based on volume of traffic versus capacity on roadways.</li></ul>



## **Glossary of Transit & Transportation Terminology**

### **Accessibility**

- The extents to which facilities are barriers to usability by persons with disabilities; including wheelchair users.

### **America Public Transit Association (APTA)**

- The national, nonprofit trade association representing the public transit industry. APTA members include more than 400 public transit systems, as well as states and local departments of transportation and planning agencies.

### **Arterial Street**

- A major thoroughfare, used primarily for through traffic rather than for access to adjacent land, that is characterized by high vehicular capacity and continuity of movement.

### **Articulated Bus**

- See “Bus, Articulated”.

### **Base Fare**

- The price charged to one adult for one transit ride; in the RTC’s system, this is \$2 for non-Strip routes and \$6 for the Deuce and Strip & Downtown Express (SDX).

### **Biodiesel**

- A fuel that is similar to diesel fuel and is derived from usually vegetable sources (as soybean oil), resulting in less environmental harm. Often blended with a percentage of diesel fuel.

### **Block**

- A work assignment for a transit vehicle, comprised of one or more Runs. A block may be as short as a single Vehicle Trip, operating for only a few hours, or as long as dozens of trips, operating for 25 or 26 hours. Longer blocks are generally more efficient, as Revenue Service will comprise a greater percentage of the block time relative to Deadhead Time.

### **Boarding and Alighting**

- Boarding is the act of getting on or into a transit vehicle (bus, train, streetcar, etc.). Alighting is the act of getting off a transit vehicle. The “number of boardings or alightings” are the number of people who get on or off of a transit vehicle.

### **Bonneville Transit Center (BTC)**

- A major transfer point located in Downtown Las Vegas (at Bonneville Ave. & Casino Center Blvd.) between over one dozen RTC transit routes.

### **Bus (Motorbus)**

- A rubber-tired, self-propelled, manually- steered vehicle with fuel supply carried on board the vehicle. Types include advanced design, articulated, charter, circulator, double

deck, express, feeder, Intercity, medium-size, new look, sightseeing, small, standard-size, subscription, suburban, transit and van.

**Bus, Articulated**

- A bus of approximately 60 feet in length with two connected passenger compartments that bend at the connecting point when the bus turns a corner.

**Bus, Charter**

- A bus transporting a group of persons who, pursuant to a common purpose, and under a single contract at a fixed price, have acquired the exclusive use of a bus to travel together under an itinerary. There are Federal regulations that greatly limit the ability of public transit providers such as RTC to provide charter service.

**Bus, Double Deck**

- A bus with two separate passenger compartments, one above the other. RTC operates double-deck vehicles using the Deuce branding on the Las Vegas Strip; double-deck vehicles are currently also operated on several high-ridership arterial routes, but are not branded as Deuce.

**Bus, Feeder**

- A bus service that picks up and delivers passengers to a rail rapid transit station or express bus stop or terminal. RTC does not currently operate any feeder-specific bus routes.

**Bus, Freeway Express**

- A bus that operates at least one portion of a route for at least five miles between bus stops. In the RTC's system, there are currently four Freeway Express routes: Centennial Express (CX), Westcliff Airport Express (WAX), Henderson & Downtown Express (HDX), and Downtown & Veteran's Medical Center Express (DVX).

**Bus, Lane**

- A street or highway lane intended primarily for buses, either all day or during specified periods, but sometimes also used by carpools meeting requirements set out in traffic laws. Examples in the Las Vegas Valley include portions of Grand Central Pkwy., Casino Center Blvd., Sahara Ave., & Boulder Hwy.

**Bus Rapid Transit (BRT)**

- Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) is a high-quality bus-based transit system that delivers fast, comfortable, and cost-effective services at rail-level capacities. It does this through the provision of dedicated lanes, with busways and iconic stations typically aligned to the center of the road, off-board fare collection, and fast and frequent operations. BRT lines vary significantly in the intensity of associated treatments. The RTC currently has one route, the Strip & Downtown Express (SDX) that meets the standards established by the Institute for Transportation & Development Policy (ITDP) for BRT, with two other routes, the Boulder Highway Express (BHX) and Sahara Express (SX) that possess some

attributes of BRT service. Route 202 along Flamingo Road will also possess some attributes of BRT service upon completion of construction at the end of 2016.

**Bus, Shelter**

- A building or other structure, constructed near a bus stop, to provide seating and protection from the weather for the convenience of waiting passengers.

**Capital Cost**

- Costs of long-term assets of a public transit system such as property, buildings, vehicles, infrastructure, etc.

**Carpool**

- An arrangement where two or more people share the use and cost of privately owned automobiles in traveling to and from pre-arranged destinations together.

**Collective Bargaining**

- Negotiations between labor union representatives and employers to reach agreement on a contract describing such matters as wages, hours and working conditions.

**Communications System**

- The communication system (currently Orbital XP) used by the RTC in support of radio dispatch activities. The Communications System integrates dispatching software (currently Trapeze FX) with Global Positioning System (GPS)-based Automatic Vehicle Locator (AVL) functions (currently Orbital TMS Orbcad), and includes data and voice transmissions from equipment and emergency alarm systems.

**Commuter**

- A person who travels regularly between home and work or school.

**Commuter Rail**

- See "Rail, Commuter.

**Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)**

- An alternative fuel; compressed natural gas stored under high pressure. CNG vapor is lighter than air.

**Contractor (Service)**

- The entity/entities, typical for-profit, private companies, contracted by the RTC to operate transit services, perform vehicle maintenance, and other associated tasks.

**Corridor**

- A broad geographical band that follows a general directional flow connecting major sources of trips that may contain a number of streets, highways and transit route alignments.

**Deadhead**

- The movement of a transit vehicle without passengers aboard; often to and from a garage or to and from one route to another.

### **Deadhead Time**

- The scheduled amount of time for transit vehicle, without passenger(s), to move from the maintenance Facility or yard to the origin point of the first Vehicle Trip, and from the last scheduled destination point of the last Vehicle Trip back to the maintenance Facility or yard. Deadhead time is generally fixed; it is required regardless of the number of Vehicle Trips that comprise a Block.

### **Department of Transportation (DOT)**

- The cabinet level Department of the federal government that is responsible for administration of federal transportation programs including public transportation, highways, railroads, air transportation, shipping and the Coast Guard. Each state also has a department of transportation.

### **Deuce**

- The Deuce on the Strip bus route, operated with double-deck vehicles. The Deuce on the Strip is the busiest single bus route in the Las Vegas Valley, experiencing an average of over 25,000 boardings per day.

### **Double Deck Bus**

- See "Bus, Double Deck"

### **Downtime (Mechanical)**

- A period during which a vehicle is inoperative because of repairs or maintenance.

### **Express Bus**

- See "Bus, Express."

### **Fare Box Recovery Ratio**

- Measure of the proportion of operating expenses covered by passenger fares; found by dividing fare box revenue by total operating expenses for each mode and/or system-wide.

### **Fare Box Revenue**

- Value of cash, tickets, and passes given by passengers as payment for rides; excludes charter revenue.

### **Fare Elasticity**

- The extent to which ridership responds to fare increases or decreases.

### **Fare Structure**

- The system set up to determine how much is to be paid by various passengers using a transit vehicle at any given time.

### **Federal Transit Administration (FTA)**

- The Federal Transit Administration of the United States Department of Transportation.

### **First Mile/Last Mile Connections**

- Refers to connections to and from transit stations or transit hubs. These include a variety of options such as walking, biking, taking a private shuttle, using a ride-hailing service such as Uber or Lyft, a taxi, and more.

### **Fixed Guideway System**

- A system of vehicles that can operate only on its own guideway constructed for that purpose (e.g., rapid rail, light rail). Federal usage in funding legislation also includes exclusive right 4-way bus operations, trolley coaches and ferryboats as "fixed guideway" transit.

### **Fixed Route**

- Service provided on a repetitive, fixed-schedule basis along a specific route with vehicles stopping to pick up and deliver passengers to specific locations; each fixed- route trip serves the same origins and destinations, unlike demand responsive and taxicabs.

### **Frequency**

- The number of times per hour that trips on a bus route operate, such as twice per hour (every 30 minutes) or four times per hour (every 15 minutes). Frequency, along with in-vehicle ride time, determines the total time of a transit customer's trip. Higher frequency is more attractive to customers and increases transit ridership, but results in higher costs and requires more vehicles to operate.

### **Frequent Service or Frequent Service Network (FSN)**

- Transit routes that operate at a high standard of frequency, currently defined as every 15 minutes or better during Weekday afternoons and every 20 minutes or better during other daytime hours, seven days a week. These are the corridors with the most intense transit service in the Las Vegas Valley. RTC currently operates nine routes that meet Frequent Service standards: 109 (Maryland Pkwy.), 113 (Las Vegas Blvd. North), 201 (Tropicana Ave.), 202 (Flamingo Rd.), 206 (Charleston Blvd.), BHX (Boulder Hwy. Express), Deuce on the Strip, SDX (Strip & Downtown Express), & SX (Sahara Express). RTC has identified four other corridors as strong candidates for future Frequent Service but does not currently have the funding for increases: 103 (Decatur Blvd.), 110 (Eastern Ave.), 115 (Nellis), & 210 (Lake Mead Blvd.). RTC would also like to increase the rigor of the Frequent Service standard to mean every 15 minutes or better during daytime hours, seven days a week, and every 20 minutes or better during evening hours, however sufficient funding for associated increases is not available.

### **Grid, Grid Routes, or Grid System**

- Transit routes that generally follow the layout of the Las Vegas Valley street network, operating in mostly straight lines on major arterials typically spaced one mile apart. The RTC primarily operates a grid system comprised of such transit routes, with 100 series routes indicating primarily north-south alignment and 200 series routes primarily indicating east-west alignment. Grid systems support multi-destinational urban areas, enabling customers to transfer between buses to most directly reach a destination. Contrast with Hub & Spoke System.

### **Governing Body of the Regional Transportation Commission of Southern Nevada**

- The elected representatives of the entities of Clark County, Nevada, including the County of Clark and the cities of Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, Henderson, Boulder City, and Mesquite, who make up the voting membership of the Regional Transportation Commission of Southern Nevada, and the Director of the Nevada Department of Transportation, who serves as an ex officio member.

### **High Capacity Transit (HCT)**

- It refers to faster, higher-volume transit services in busier, denser travel corridors. HCT services typically move more people faster and more efficiently than regular bus services, and operate seven days a week from early morning until late night.

### **Holiday Schedule**

- A modified schedule to provide a different level of transit service on designated days. RTC operates Saturday service on holidays with ridership that is historically moderately lower than typical weekdays (such as President's Day, Family Day, etc.) while operating Sunday service on holidays with ridership that is historically much lower than typical weekdays (such as Thanksgiving and Christmas Day).

### **Hot Coach**

- A Revenue Vehicle deployed into the service area with an assigned operator that is available for nearly immediate assignment to a route or block where a service anomaly, delay, or disruption requires such action by the dispatcher or supervisor.

### **Hub & Spoke System**

- A transit network primarily designed around customers traveling into a Downtown or other common area, where most transit routes connect and terminate Downtown. Hub & Spoke Systems, which are common in small cities but rare in large urban areas, provide the most convenient and concentrated service to one main destination but are inconvenient for customers traveling to any other locations. Contrast with Grid System.

### **Integrated Bus Maintenance Facility (IBMF)**

- The RTC bus maintenance and storage facility located at 3210 Citizen Avenue in North Las Vegas (near Simmons & Cheyenne). The IBMF is one of two facilities from which all RTC buses are deployed at the start of the service day.

### **Intermodal**

- Those issues or activities which involve or affect more than one mode of transportation, including transportation connections, choices, cooperation and coordination of various modes. Also known as "multimodal."

### **Layover Time**

- Time built into a schedule between arrival at the end of one trip and the departure for the return trip, used for the recovery of delays and preparation for the return trip.

### **Light Rail Transit (LRT)**

- Light rail provides regional or local rail service that operates with one to three car trains in high volume corridors. Service typically operates in dedicated lanes in roadway medians, although underground and elevated service can also be provided. Vehicles are powered electrically, with power drawn from overhead wires.

### **Mass Transit**

- See "Public Transportation."

### **Monorail**

- An electric railway in which a rail car or train of cars is suspended from or straddles a guideway formed by a single beam or rail. Most monorails are either heavy rail or automated guideway systems.

### **NextGen Transit**

- NextGen Transit is the evolution of public transportation leveraging advanced technologies, such as autonomous systems, clean energy, predictive analytics and dynamic responsiveness to optimize movement, enhance safety, offer sustainable mobility choices, and spur new economic development.

### **On Board**

- The RTC's community comprehensive transit plan for Southern Nevada that will identify how high capacity transit services, enhancements to the current bus system and emerging transportation technologies can improve future mobility and accessibility for residents and visitors.

### **Off-Peak Period**

- Periods of the day when travel activity is generally lower and less transit service is scheduled. In the RTC's system, this generally means evenings, overnight hours, and Sundays, although service needs near the Resort Corridor vary.

### **On-Time Performance (OTP)**

- The timeliness of scheduled transit service, relative to published information. RTC measures OTP primarily using a five minute standard, meaning the percentage of timepoints that are departed from no more than five minutes late and no more than one minute early. RTC's OTP according to the five minute standard averaged 87.6% in 2015. RTC customer surveys have repeatedly found OTP to be one of the most important factors for customer satisfaction.

### **Operating Revenue**

- Receipts derived from or for the operation of transit service, including fare box revenue, revenue from advertising, interest and charter bus service and operating assistance from governments.

### **Paratransit**

- Comparable transportation service required by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990 for individuals with disabilities who are unable to use fixed-route transportation systems.

### **Park and Ride Lot**

- Designated parking areas for automobile drivers who then board transit vehicles from these locations. May be RTC-owned facilities or privately-owned facilities with which RTC enters into an agreement for the general public to use excess parking to access nearby transit routes.

### **Path of Travel Analysis**

- Analysis of a person's route that they would travel to get to and from a fixed route transit stop and what barriers both environmental and architectural that may impede them from doing so.

### **Peak Period**

- Periods of the day and week when transit riding is heaviest. In the RTC's system, this generally means weekday & Saturday daytime hours in non-Resort Corridor areas.

### **Public Transportation**

- Transportation by bus, rail, or other conveyance, either publicly or privately owned, which provides to the public general or special service on a regular and continuing basis. Also known as "mass transportation," "mass transit" and "transit."

### **Rapid Bus**

- A high-quality bus service that operates much like light rail, providing frequent, rapid service in dedicated transit lanes.

### **Queue Jump Lanes**

- Queue jump lanes provide transit vehicles priority by creating a special lane at intersections that allows buses to move to the front of stopped traffic. The lanes are restricted to transit vehicles, allowing only the bus to skip to the front of the line at a stop light.

### **Rail Commuter**

- Railroad local and regional passenger train operations between a central city, its suburbs and/or another central city. It may be either locomotive-hauled or self-propelled, and is characterized by multi-trip tickets, specific station-to-station fares, railroad employment practices and usually only one or two stations in the central business district. Also known as "suburban rail."

### **Rail, Heavy**

- An electric railway with the capacity for a "heavy volume of traffic and characterized by high speed, rights-of-way, multi-car trains, high speed and rapid acceleration, sophisticated signaling and high platform loading. Also known as "rapid rail," "subway" elevated (railway)" or "metropolitan railway (metro).



### **Rail, Transit**

- Rail or motorbus transit service operating completely separate from all modes of transportation on an exclusive right-of-way.

### **Rail, Urban Light**

- Urban Light Rail is similar to light rail in nearly all respects except two. First, it operates in more densely developed areas, and second, it operates in curbside lanes that are also used by cars to turn right at intersections and in and out of businesses.

### **Revenue Service**

- Fixed route bus services available to carry fare-paying passengers; contrasted with “Deadhead” and “Deadhead Time”.

### **Run**

- The term “Run” means a work assignment for a bus operator, comprised of one or more Vehicle Trips.

### **Smart Community**

- The use of data and digital technologies to improve the quality and performance of public services, including transportation, to reduce costs and resource consumption and improve the quality of life for its citizens.

### **South Strip Transfer Terminal (SSTT)**

- A major transfer point and transit center located in the south Valley (near Sunset Road & Giles St.) that is served by seven RTC transit routes and private charter services.

### **Span of Service**

- The time periods of the day, sometimes expressed as a number of hours that a transit route operates. RTC currently operates 13 routes 24 hours a day, seven days a week, with the majority of the remaining routes operating 19 to 21 hours a day, every day (often 4:30 a.m. to 1 a.m.).

### **Special Services**

- Service operated for special events, on a one-time or recurring basis, that are in addition to the regular daily fixed route services provided by RTC. Examples include transit service to UNLV Football games, additional service for New Year’s Eve, etc.

### **Streetcar**

- Streetcars, also known as trams or trolleys, are typically single-train railcars (often articulated) that operate in mixed traffic on city streets, making either curbside or center lane stops on embedded tracks. Although they operate at slower maximum speeds, streetcars often run through business districts, making frequent stops and providing a smoother ride as compared to buses. They are also often very effective in stimulating economic development.

### **Subscription Service**

- Is available for trips that are considered as being consistent and repetitive where continuation will extend over a period of at least 90 day. Once subscription service goes into effect there is no need for additional reservation calls.

### **Sunset Maintenance Facility (SMF)**

- The RTC bus maintenance and storage facility located at 5165 W. Sunset Road (near South Decatur & CC-215). The SMF is one of two facilities from which all RTC buses are deployed at the start of the service day.

### **Ticket Vending Machine (TVM)**

- Electronic kiosk that vends fixed route transit passes.

### **Transit-Oriented Development (TOD)**

- Transit-oriented development, or TOD, is development that includes a mixture of housing, office, retail and/or other amenities integrated into a walkable neighborhood that is well connected with quality public transportation.

### **Transit Signal Priority (TSP)**

- Traffic signal technology that gives green light priority to buses and streetcars, allowing public transit to bypass traffic congestion.

### **Trips Per Service Hour (TPSH)**

- The number of passenger trips performed during a specific period divided by the number of service hours performed during that same period.

### **Vehicle Hour Rate**

- The dollar rate Vehicle Hour to be paid to the Contractor by the RTC on a monthly basis as compensation for the Contractor's variable cost of providing the services covered by this Contract. This is the incremental rate that RTC pays for new services, in addition to fuel costs.

### **Vehicle Hours**

- The scheduled amount of time for a transit vehicle to depart the maintenance Facility prior to the point of origin of the first Vehicle Trip to the arrival at the maintenance Facility following the destination point of the last Vehicle Trip. The term "Vehicle Hours" includes Deadhead Time, but does not include missed trips, or any time a Revenue Vehicle is out of service for operator lunch, refueling, shift relief, mechanical breakdown, training, or other operational variation which would remove a vehicle from availability for Revenue Service.

### **Vehicle Miles**

- The number of miles scheduled to be traveled by transit vehicles in Revenue Service, including deadhead.

**Vehicle Trip**

- The operation of a transit vehicle in scheduled service from the first geographic time-point to the last geographic time-point on a route or pattern servicing all applicable bus stops along the route or pattern and adhering to the published departure times.

**Window (paratransit)**

- Paratransit vehicles arriving within five minutes before or 25 minutes after the scheduled pick-up time are considered within the on time window for service.