

committed available, or reasonably available revenue sources, while adequately continuing to operate and maintain the transportation system.

Forecasting – In planning, the process of estimating future conditions, magnitudes, and patterns within the urban area, such as future population, demographic characteristics and travel demand.

Forecast Year – In planning, the terminal year for a projection. Usually designates the year in the future for which the improvements embraced in the transportation plan are to be designed.

Freeway – A divided highway for through traffic that has full access control and grade separations at all intersections.

Goal – A broad statement of direction in which planning or action is aimed; a general value statement representing an ideal end that the community or area wishes to attain.

Grade-Separated Crossing – A crossing where the intersecting facilities (road, rail, etc.) are separated vertically.

HOV Lane – A high occupancy vehicle lane. A lane of traffic that is delineated for use by transit buses or passenger vehicles carrying more than one occupant.

Input – Information to be used in an analysis.

Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) – The application of advanced technology to current transportation problems, including incident detection, signal coordination, real-time information, and other technology.

Intermodal – The interaction of various modes of transportation, particularly as it relates to connections, choices, coordination and cooperation.

Intermodal Transportation Policy Committee (ITPC) – An OCARTS area committee comprised of an elected official from each member entity and representatives of local, state, and federal transportation agencies. This committee is responsible for transportation policies, plan review and adoption, and development of programs for plan implementation.

Intermodal Transportation Technical Committee (ITTC) – An advisory committee to the ITPC comprised of technical representatives from each OCARTS entity and representatives of transportation agencies, including staff persons knowledgeable in engineering, planning, and administration. Transportation policies, plans and programs are presented to the ITTC for a recommendation prior to consideration by the ITPC.

Intersection – The place where two roads or paths cross each other. Intersections are classified into three general categories: grade-separated without ramps, grade-separated with ramps (commonly known as interchanges), and at-grade.

ISTEA, Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act – The Act was signed into law on December 18, 1991, and was effective for a six-year period (federal fiscal years 1992 through 1997). ISTEA resulted in broad changes to the way transportation decisions are made by emphasizing diversity and balance of modes and preservation of existing systems over construction of new transportation facilities. Plans must consider social, environmental, and energy factors in planning, programming and project selection. ISTEA was replaced by TEA-21.

Land Use – The purpose for which land or the structure on the land is being used; for example, residential, commercial, light industry, etc.

Level of Service (LOS) – A set of characteristics that indicate the quality and quantity of transportation service provided. For highway systems, a qualitative rating of the effectiveness of a highway or highway facility in serving traffic in terms