

Part J

Glossary of Terms



Ability to pay	The principle that the amount of taxes or fees that an individual pays should vary according to an individual's level of wealth or income. The application of this principle gives rise to the progressive tax system where individuals with higher wealth or income are asked to pay more than individuals with lower wealth or income.
Active transportation	Active transportation includes all human-powered forms of travel. Walking and cycling are the most common, but using a wheelchair or other mobility aid, running, scootering, skateboarding, and inline skating are all forms of active transportation. Electric bicycles, electric kick scooters, and other similar forms of personal micromobility devices are also considered alongside these purely human-powered forms of travel. They hold the potential to make active travel an option for more people to travel greater distances and to “flatten” steep hills.
Active transportation network	Active transportation networks are composed of pathways, walkways, and bikeways.
Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS)	Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS) are groups of electronic technologies that assist human drivers in driving and parking functions, using sensors and cameras to detect nearby obstacles or driver errors, and respond accordingly. Examples include adaptive cruise control, truck platooning technology, blind spot monitoring, and collision warning and avoidance systems.
Automated vehicles (AVs)	Automated vehicles (AVs) are vehicles in which at least some aspects of a safety-critical control function (e.g., steering, throttle, or braking) occur without direct driver input. The Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) defines a total of six levels of vehicle automation starting from Level 0 (no automation) to Level 5 (full automation in all conditions). Widespread adoption of Level 4 vehicles (full automation in well-mapped areas) will be the key transition point towards automated mobility for urban areas such as Metro Vancouver.
Bikeway network	The term bikeway network collectively refers to all bikeway segments or corridors that are present in a given area. Ideally, these individual bikeway segments and corridors connect to one another to allow people to travel across the given area. However, this is often not the case, and bikeway networks can be discontinuous or fragmented.

Bikeways	Bikeways is a broad term that encompasses a range of on- or off-street cycling facilities. Examples include painted bike lanes, traffic-protected bike paths, multi-use pathways that may be shared with pedestrians, and neighbourhood street bikeways where people bicycling share space with slow-moving vehicle traffic. Bikeways often include pavement markings and signage to make it clear these spaces are meant for the exclusive or shared use of bicyclists.	
Carbon neutral	Carbon neutral means that the region generates no net greenhouse gas emissions. This is achieved through the deepest greenhouse gas emission reductions possible across all economic sectors, with any remaining emissions balanced out by the carbon dioxide removed from the atmosphere by plants, trees, and soil in the region, or potentially through technological means.	
Carpooling	Carpooling involves more than one rider sharing a vehicle. This could be either a privately owned vehicle, or a shared ride in a taxi or ride-hail vehicle. This is different than carsharing, or using vehicles that have shared or public access (non-private).	
Carsharing	Carsharing is a membership-based service, available to all qualified drivers in a community, that allows access to automobiles for personal or corporate use. There are two models of carsharing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two-way carsharing: requires the user to return the car from the same location where it was picked up One-way carsharing: allows the user to pick up an available car from any location within a defined service area, and return it at any other location within the defined service area 	Adapted from Carsharing Association
Commercial main street	The main street of a neighbourhood that is a focal point for businesses, shopping, and civic amenities.	
Community-based approach	Approach in which communities have an active role and participate in highlighting and addressing the issues that matter to them.	Sourced from FASD Evaluation
Community-serving retail	Small-scale stores located in public spaces that are accessible on foot or by public transit, and that provide goods and services appropriate for the daily needs and incomes of the neighbouring residents.	

Commuter-shed	A commuter-shed is the territory adjacent to a metropolitan area that has a high degree of social and economic integration with the core, as measured by commuting ties.	Adapted from https://www.newgeography.com/content/004965-america-s-largest-commuter-sheds-cbsas
Compact communities	Compact communities are designed in a way that preserves more open space and makes more efficient use of land and resources. Compact communities are an essential ingredient for complete communities. Compact and complete communities are walkable, mixed-use, and transit-oriented places where people can live, work, and play at all stages of life. These communities enable most people to have close access to a wide range of employment, health, social, cultural, educational, and recreational services and amenities.	
Compact urban forms	Please refer to “Compact communities”.	
Complete communities	Complete communities are walkable, mixed use, and transit-oriented places where people can live, work, and play, at all stages of their lives. Compact and complete communities enable most people to have close access to a wide range of employment, health, social, cultural, educational, and recreational services and amenities.	Sourced from draft Metro 2050 Plan
Connected vehicles	A vehicle that has the ability to communicate with other vehicles or infrastructure. Depending on the features it has installed, a connected vehicle may be able to communicate with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Its occupants, through their mobile devices • Other vehicles and road users • The surrounding transportation infrastructure, such as roadways and traffic lights • Internet-based applications and other entities 	Adapted from Transport Canada
Controlled-access highways	Controlled-access highways are divided primary highways built for through traffic (as opposed to local traffic access) with two or more lanes in each direction of travel. These lanes are accessible via interchanges only.	
Conventional services	Conventional transit services include bus, ferry (SeaBus), and rail (SkyTrain, Canada Line, and West Coast Express). Other services, such as demand-responsive Access Transit services, are not included in this definition.	
COVID-19	An infectious disease caused by a coronavirus discovered in 2019.	

Critical infrastructure interdependencies	When the assets that are essential for the functioning of a society and economy of a country are interconnected and mutually dependent in many ways, both physically and through a series of communications and information technologies. These assets can include utilities, government services, agriculture, and other fundamental systems and services.	Adapted from the Office of Scientific and Technical Information (OSTI) of the U.S. Department of Energy
Custom transit services	Door-to-door transit services, such as HandyDART, for people whose mobility needs make it difficult for them to use conventional transit.	
Cycling network	Please refer to “Bikeway network”.	
Dedicated transit lanes	Dedicated transit lanes are a portion of the street designated by signs and or markings for the preferential or exclusive use of transit vehicles, occasionally permitting limited use by other vehicles. Dedicated transit lanes are typically not physically separated from other traffic.	
Demand management	Please refer to “Transportation demand management”.	
Demand-responsive transit	Demand-responsive transit plays a supporting role to meet the needs of those people who can’t safely navigate the conventional transit system without assistance. Or — in some limited cases — demand-responsive transit provides service in times and places with insufficient demand to warrant fixed-route service.	
Development contribution expectation	A policy applied in conjunction with interim rezoning policies intended to limit land value speculation in areas undergoing community planning.	Sourced from City of Vancouver
Digital access	Digital access measures the ability to fully participate in digital society. This includes access to tools and technologies, such as the internet and computers, that allow for full participation.	Sourced from http://laurabiancoedtech.weebly.com/digital-access.html
Digital connectivity	Digital connectivity refers to the network of wireless, wired, and satellite technologies that drive all aspects of smart and future cities. It is a key component of modern economies and societies.	Adapted from the UNDP Global Centre for Technology, Innovation and Sustainable Development
Digital infrastructure	Digital infrastructure comprises the physical resources that are necessary to enable the use of data, computerized devices, methods, systems, and processes. Digital infrastructure has become indispensable to the functioning of society and the quality of life of its citizens.	Sourced from https://www.designingbuildings.co.uk/wiki/Digital_infrastructure

Disadvantaged individuals or groups	Groups or individuals who face unearned disadvantages because of race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age, or mental or physical disability.	Sourced from Government of BC – BC Laws
Downstream emissions	Downstream emissions are emitted after a product or service leaves the company’s control/ownership.	Sourced from https://www.goldstandard.org/sites/default/files/documents/draft_-_scope_3_best_practices_v1.5.pdf
Drayage	Drayage is the transportation of rail or ocean freight by truck to an intermediate or final destination; this is typically a short distance (e.g., from marine port to warehouse).	
Dynamically managed curbside	The use of sensors and other technology to adjust permitted uses, space, and access prices for curb space based on planned or observed demands.	
E-commerce	The act of conducting business transactions that include selling information, services, and goods by means of computer telecommunications networks.	Adapted from Britannica
E-health	The use of digital technologies and telecommunications, such as computers, the internet, and mobile devices, to facilitate health improvement and healthcare services.	Adapted from Britannica
E-learning	A form of education that uses various technologies to facilitate student-teacher and student-student communication.	Adapted from Britannica
Electric vehicles (EVs)	A generic term that usually includes any vehicle that plugs into an external electrical source, including both battery-electric vehicles that use only electricity and plug-in hybrid electric vehicles that primarily use a battery but have an onboard gasoline engine to extend range. EV does not usually refer to more traditional hybrid vehicles that do not obtain electric power from an external source.	Sourced from City of Vancouver
Electric vertical takeoff and landing vehicles	Electric vertical takeoff and landing (eVTOL) vehicles, which are often referred to as “drones”, use electric power to hover, take off, and land vertically.	
Express transit	Express transit provides reliable and fast service over longer distances both within and across regional boundaries. Travel times that are as fast or faster than driving are achieved by routing that is direct and largely separated from traffic.	

Family of services	Refers to a collection of transit services that work together. Typically refers to the opportunity for people with disabilities to use a combination of fixed-route transit (e.g., SkyTrain, bus) and custom transit services (e.g., HandyDART) to meet their travel needs.	
Fine-grained networks	Please refer to “Street network granularity”.	
Freeways	Also referred to as “controlled-access highways”, these are divided primary highways built for through traffic (as opposed to local traffic access), with two or more lanes in each direction of travel. The lanes are accessible via interchanges only.	Sourced from the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure
Frequent transit	Frequent transit supports spontaneous trips, without needing to refer to a schedule. In the future, transit vehicles along frequent transit routes could be expected, at a minimum, every 12, 10, or even 5 minutes.	
Frequent Transit Development Areas (FTDAs)	Frequent Transit Development Areas are intended to be additional priority locations to accommodate concentrated growth in higher-density forms of development. They are identified by Metro Vancouver member jurisdictions and located at appropriate locations within the Major Transit Growth Corridors. FTDAs complement the network of Urban Centres, and are characterized by higher-density forms of residential, commercial, and mixed uses, and may contain community, cultural, and institutional uses.	
Gateway	The Greater Vancouver Gateway is a system of transportation infrastructure serving international trade in British Columbia’s Lower Mainland. It is comprised of Port Metro Vancouver, Vancouver International Airport, various rail and truck intermodal facilities, US border crossings, and rail and highway links that connect those facilities with each other, with the rest of BC, and with Western Canada.	Sourced from Greater Vancouver Gateway Council
Gentrification	A process in which a lower-income area experiences an influx of middle-class or wealthy people who renovate and rebuild homes and businesses and that often results in an increase in property values and the displacement of the earlier, usually lower-income, residents.	Sourced from Merriam-Webster
Goods	Goods are products, materials, or services. Goods thus include physical products that we use or consume (food, gasoline, furniture, clothing, etc.), materials that are used to make other things (fabric, rubber, lumber, precious metals, etc.), and services that a person provides as his or her job (plumbing, carpet cleaning, computer repairs, etc.).	

Grade-separated	Grade-separated refers to the vertical separation of transportation modes. This may refer to elevated or tunnelled infrastructure that physically separates its operation from other users. Elevated SkyTrain sections, tunnelled SkyTrain sections, and railway bridges over streets are examples of grade separation in the Metro Vancouver Region.	
Green Waves	A green wave occurs when a series of traffic lights (usually three or more) are coordinated to allow continuous traffic flow over several intersections in one main direction.	Sourced from Wikipedia
Greenhouse Gas (GHG)	Greenhouse gases are pollutants released into the air that increase the warming effect of the sun’s radiation. Some greenhouse gases occur naturally in the atmosphere; others result from human activities such as fossil fuel combustion and land use changes. Greenhouse gases include carbon dioxide (CO ₂), methane (CH ₄), nitrous oxide (N ₂ O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆).	
Grid network	In the context of transit, a grid network is characterized by parallel routes serving common destinations. This approach to network design increases network connectivity and provides customers with a greater range of trip planning options.	
Gridlock	Form of traffic congestion where continuous queues of vehicles block an entire network of intersecting streets, bringing traffic in all directions to a complete standstill.	Sourced from Wikipedia
Heavy-duty vehicles (HDVs)	Heavy-duty vehicles (HDVs) are “heavy trucks” or “trucks”, including straight trucks (single unit) that have three or more axles or weigh 15 metric tonnes or more, and tractor semi-trailer combinations. Heavy trucks, or simply “trucks”, is the colloquial reference to heavy commercial vehicles.	
Inclusion	The practice or policy of providing equal access to opportunities and resources for people who might otherwise be excluded or marginalized, such as disadvantaged groups (see “Disadvantaged individuals or groups”).	Adapted from Dictionary.com
Interoperable services	Interoperability is generally defined as the ability of two or more transport systems to operate effectively and efficiently together to fulfil consumers’ requirements of a transport system.	Sourced from article in Journal of Transport Geography
Kiss and Ride	Locations near transit stations or exchanges where people can be dropped off or picked up by someone driving them by car to/from the transit station or exchange.	
Light-duty passenger vehicles	Refers to passenger cars, sport utility vehicles (SUVs), vans, and light trucks weighing up to 8,500 pounds.	Sourced from Transport Policy

Light-duty vehicles (LDVs)	Light-duty vehicles (or light trucks) are trucks with two axles, and a gross vehicle weight less than 15 metric tonnes.	
Local Transit	Local transit provides extensive coverage and ensures that all development in the urban part of the region is within walking distance of transit. With short walks to stops, local transit is used for trips within each community or to connect to higher order transit services. Many local transit routes are already high-frequency.	
Long combination vehicles (LCVs)	A vehicle combination up to 41 metres long, consisting of a tractor pulling two full-length semi-trailers. In BC, LCVs require special permits to operate on provincial highways and municipal roads.	Adapted from Province of BC
Low-carbon mobility	A range of transportation options that are lower in greenhouse gas emissions. These can include active modes (such as micromobility) but also zero-emission vehicles.	
Major bike network	Please refer to the Regional Cycling Strategy (2011) for a basic description.	
Major Transit Corridors	These corridors are part of the Major Transit Network — the highest order of transit in the region, with services that are high-capacity, high-frequency, fast, and reliable, travelling in dedicated rights-of-way all day, every day in both directions.	
Major Transit Growth Corridors (MTGCs)	Major Transit Growth Corridors are areas along TransLink’s Major Transit Network where member jurisdictions, in consultation with Metro Vancouver and TransLink, may identify new Frequent Transit Development Areas (FTDAs). These corridors are intended to extend approximately one kilometre from the roadway centreline in both directions. The intent of these corridors is to provide an overall structure for the region in an effort to support the regional planning principle of directing portions of growth towards Urban Centres and areas around transit.	
Major Transit Network (MTN)	The Major Transit Network (MTN) is the highest order of transit — with services that are high-capacity, high-frequency, fast, and reliable, travelling in dedicated rights-of-way all day, every day in both directions.	
Mayors’ Council on Regional Transportation	The Mayors’ Council on Regional Transportation is composed of 23 members — the Mayors from all 21 municipalities within the transportation service region and a representative from the Tsawwassen First Nation and Electoral Area A. The Mayors’ Council provides direction on regional transportation policy, investment, and funding through developing, updating, and approving the 10-Year Investment Plans and the 30-Year Regional Transportation Strategy.	

Medium-duty vehicles	Medium-duty vehicles are commercial trucks with a gross vehicle weight rating of 10,001 pounds up to 26,000 pounds.	Sourced from The Balance Small Business
Micromobility	Micromobility includes both human-powered mobility devices (bikes, kick scooters, etc.) and electric-assisted mobility devices, such as electric bikes and scooters, which can be personally owned or used in shared fleets.	
Microtransit	Small-scale public transit services that can offer fixed routes and schedules, as well as flexible routes and on-demand scheduling.	Sourced from American Public Transportation Association
Mobility	The movement of people and goods, including sidewalks, bicycle lanes, and protected bikeways, dedicated bus or light rail/streetcar lanes, and general-purpose vehicular travel lanes.	Sourced from Curbside Management Practitioners Guide
Mobility-as-a-Service (MaaS)	A digital service that enables individuals to use a single smartphone app to plan, book and pay for a wide range of mobility services offered by multiple mobility service providers, such as transit, ride-sharing, and micromobility-sharing services.	Adapted from Wikipedia
Mobility hubs	Dedicated zones or areas where a variety of transportation modes (e.g., transit, walkways, bikeways, shared micromobility, taxi pickup and drop-off, car-sharing, ferry) are co-located, allowing for more seamless connections between modes and services by transportation system users.	Sourced from UBC Sustainability Scholars Research
Mobility service provider (MSP)	Mobility service providers are organizations that can be public, private, or co-operatively owned and that provide public or membership-based transportation services. Examples include carsharing companies, shared bike companies, and public transit.	
Multimodal	Those activities that involve more than one mode of transportation, including transportation connections, choices, cooperation, and coordination of various modes.	
Neighbourhood logistics hubs	A designated location in urban areas with a primary purpose to assist deliveries, including last-mile deliveries, through functions such as centralizing inbound and outbound deliveries for multiple logistics companies, serving as a convenient drop-off or pickup location, or facilitating transfers between different freight vehicle types.	
Network Design	The design of the transportation network including but not limited to road networks, railways, air routes, pipelines, aqueducts, and power lines.	Sourced from Wikipedia
Off-peak travel	Non-peak or non-rush hours. From 09:30 until 15:00 and from 18:30 until the last bus Monday to Friday and all day Saturday, Sunday, and holidays.	

One-way carsharing	Please refer to “Carsharing”.	
Passenger-directed vehicle (PDV)	Passenger-directed vehicles are those where the passenger, or their representative, determines where the vehicle travels (see ride-hailing).	Sourced from Province of BC
Peak period	The period where the greatest level of demand for transit or other transportation services or infrastructure is experienced and service is provided. Peak periods on the roadway network and transit typically coincide with rush hour.	
People-first streets	People-first streets prioritize safety and livability by reducing design speeds and by reallocating road space currently oriented to cars, for use by people walking, biking, rolling, or taking transit.	
Rail corridors	A rail corridor is a linear, continuous strip of real property that is used for rail service. The term includes the corridor and structures essential to railroad operations, including the land, buildings, improvements, rights-of-way, easements, rail lines, rail beds, guideway structures, switches, yards, parking facilities, power relays, switching houses, rail stations, any ancillary development, and any other facilities or equipment used for the purposes of construction, operation, or maintenance of a railroad that provides rail service.	Adapted from Law Insider
Rapid transit	Rapid transit refers to fast, frequent, reliable, and high-capacity public transit. Many different kinds of technology can deliver this level of service, whether on rubber tires or rails. It is the full separation from road traffic that makes rapid transit reliable, fast, and able to move large volumes of people.	
Regional Cycling Strategy	The Regional Cycling Strategy provides guidance on how cycling can help realize the region’s goals. The strategy sets out a shared course of action for TransLink, municipalities, and other partners.	
Regional Growth Strategy (RGS)	Metro Vancouver’s long-term regional land use plan, which is currently under development. It will replace the region’s previous regional plan, the Livable Region Strategic Plan (LRSP), which was adopted in 1996. Under the <i>South Coast British Columbia Transportation Authority Act</i> , the purpose of TransLink is to provide a regional transportation system that supports Metro Vancouver’s Regional Growth Strategy.	
Reliability	Reliability is the ability of transit to operate on schedule. Consistent and predictable operations reduce travel time variability and dwell times, which can be a major source of delay to transit.	

Remote work	Working style that allows professionals to work outside of a traditional office environment. Employees do not commute to a central place of work, such as an office building, warehouse, or store.	Adapted from Wikipedia
Resilience	The capacity of individuals, communities, organizations, and natural systems to prepare for, avoid, absorb, recover from, and adapt to shocks and stresses through the preservation, restoration, and adaptation of essential functions. Resilience also involves learning from shocks and stresses to build back better.	
Ride-hailing	Ride-hailing is booking rides and paying for car service through a smartphone app with a transportation network service provider (see “Transportation network services”).	Adapted from City of Vancouver
Right-of-way	A right-of-way is a type of easement granted or reserved over the land for transportation purposes, such as a highway, street, footpath, or bicycle path.	Adapted from Wikipedia
Road usage charging	Road usage charges are direct charges levied for the use of roads, including bridge or road tolls, distance- or time-based fees, congestion charges, and charges designed to discourage use of certain types of vehicle or fuel sources.	
Robo-taxis (or automated vehicle taxis)	Ridesharing or taxi service operated by Level 4 or 5 automated vehicles.	
Rolling	Includes a range of self-propelled or low-speed electric personal transportation, such as wheelchairs or scooters, that, together with walking and cycling, are forms of active transportation.	
Service layers	The transit network is comprised of several different service layers, each with their own set of service characteristics (span of service, frequency, route design) and unique role within the network. These different layers work together to serve a wide range of different customer markets, origins, and destinations.	
Service level	Service level denotes the quality of the service experienced by the traveller or, in the context of goods movement, by the person or business shipping freight. Aspects of service level include speed, convenience, frequency of service, comfort, and other qualities.	
Shadow carbon price	A notional market price (a “shadow” price) for carbon in internal corporate financial analysis and decision-making processes. A shadow carbon price is generally expressed in terms of dollars (currency) per tonne of carbon dioxide (CO ₂) or carbon dioxide equivalent (CO ₂ e).	Sourced from Sustainable Prosperity

Shared micromobility	Any small human- or electric-powered transportation solution such as bikes, e-bikes, scooters, e-scooters or any other small, lightweight vehicle that is being used as a shared resource between multiple users.	Sourced from Shared-Micromobility Playbook
Shared mobility	Transportation services and resources that are shared among users, either concurrently or one after another. This includes vehicles operated as a fleet by a public or private mobility service provider, such as public transit, bikesharing, scooter sharing, carsharing, taxis, and ride-hailing; can also refer to multiple people from different households splitting the costs of a car or van ride (ridesharing, carpooling, vanpooling).	Sourced from Shared Use Mobility Center
Shared vehicles	Please refer to “Shared mobility”.	
Sprawl	The rapid expansion of the geographic extent of cities and towns, often characterized by low-density residential housing, single-use zoning, and increased reliance on the private automobile for transportation.	Sourced from Britannica
Street network granularity	Describes the level of scale or detail of the street network, with the following as the two extremes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A fine-grained street network is one with a higher degree of connectivity, shorter blocks, more intersections, and more route options in a given area • A coarse-grained street network is one with a lower degree of connectivity, longer blocks, fewer intersections, and fewer route options in a given area 	
Surveillance capitalism	The unilateral, and typically undetectable, claiming of private human experience as free raw material for translation into behavioural data. This data is then computed and packaged as prediction products and sold into behavioural futures markets to business customers with a commercial interest in knowing what we as individuals will do now, soon, and later in order to influence our behaviour for the purpose of profit-making.	Sourced from Wikipedia
Sustainable procurement	Sustainable procurement is the adoption of social, economic, and environmental criteria alongside the price and quality considerations into procurement processes and procedures.	Sourced from the Chartered Institute of Procurement & Supply
Systemic barriers	Policies, procedures, or practices that unfairly discriminate and can prevent individuals from participating fully in a situation.	Sourced from Council of Ontario Universities
Systemic discrimination	Systemic discrimination can be described as patterns of behaviour, policies, or practices that are part of the structure of an organization, and that create or perpetuate disadvantage for racialized persons or other disadvantaged groups.	Sourced from the Ontario Human Rights Commission
Teleworking	Please refer to “Remote work”.	

Transit priority	Transit priority measures include dedicating lanes for public transit vehicles, changing infrastructure and policy to improve bus speeds and reduce dwell times at stops, and giving public transit vehicles preferential treatment in the general traffic flow through traffic control measures and signal priority. Implementing these measures requires coordination and partnership with local municipalities.	
Transit-oriented affordable housing (TOAH)	Affordable housing, especially rental housing, for lower-income households in Metro Vancouver in locations with good access to frequent public transit.	Sourced from Metro Vancouver
Transit-oriented communities (TOC)	Transit-oriented communities are places that, by their design, allow people to drive less and walk, bike, roll, and take transit more. In practice, this means they concentrate higher-density, mixed-use, human-scale development around frequent transit stops and stations. They also provide well-connected and well-designed networks of streets, creating walking- and cycling-friendly communities focused around frequent transit.	
Transit-oriented development (TOD)	Please refer to “Transit-oriented communities”.	
Transload	Transload is the transfer of goods from the vehicle/container of one mode to another, en route between a shipper and a receiver.	
Transportation demand management (TDM)	The application of policies, strategies, and initiatives that aim to reduce travel demand, specifically that of single-occupancy private vehicles, or to redistribute this demand in space or time.	
Transportation network services (TNS)	Companies that provide app-based passenger-directed services (see ride-hailing).	
Travel demand	The amount and type of travel people would choose under specific conditions, taking into account factors such as the quality of transport options available and their prices.	Sourced from Victoria Transport Policy Institute
TravelSmart	TransLink’s Transportation Demand Management (TDM) implementation program (see “Transportation demand management”). It promotes awareness and delivers education and information on a wide array of trip reduction initiatives and travel-option choices, including transit, cycling, walking, and ride-sharing.	
Two-way carsharing	Please refer to “Carsharing”.	

Universal Basic Mobility (UBM)	Universal Basic Mobility is a system of partnerships and/or policies that provides a minimum level of mobility to all members of society, irrespective of the ability to pay. UBM could be implemented in a variety of ways, ranging from a basic level of free mobility for all (e.g., base amount of mobility credits provided to everyone each month) to approaches involving progressive pricing options based on the ability to pay.	Sourced from Bloomberg
Upstream emissions	All industrial activities from the point of resource extraction to the project under review. The specific processes included as upstream activities will vary by resource and project type, but in general they include extraction, processing, handling, and transportation.	
Urban air mobility (UAM)	An aviation transportation system using highly automated aircraft to transport passengers or cargo at lower altitudes within urban and suburban areas. (Also see “Electric vertical takeoff and landing vehicles”.)	Sourced from Federal Aviation Administration
Urban Centre	Urban Centres are intended to be the region’s primary focal points for concentrated growth and transit service. They are intended as priority locations for employment and services, higher-density forms, mixed residential tenures, affordable housing options, and commercial, cultural, entertainment, institutional, and mixed uses.	
Urban Containment Boundary	The Urban Containment Boundary is a stable, long-term, regionally defined area for urban development that protects agricultural, conservation, recreation, and rural lands from developments requiring utility infrastructure and from auto-oriented, dispersed development patterns.	Sourced from Metro Vancouver
Urban data trust	An urban data trust is a secure and reliable central repository and clearinghouse for a wide variety of urban data, including mobility data, that would help facilitate real-time transport system optimization and Mobility-as-a-Service. Multiple governance structures and legal frameworks are possible.	
Urban heat island (effect)	An urban heat island, or UHI, is a metropolitan area that’s a lot warmer than the rural areas surrounding it.	Sourced from National Geographic
Vehicle connectors	A device that, by insertion into an electric vehicle inlet, establishes an electrical connection to the electric vehicle for the purpose of power transfer and information exchange.	Sourced from Electric Power Research Institute
Vision Zero	A strategy to eliminate all traffic fatalities and severe injuries, while increasing safe, healthy, and equitable mobility for all.	Sourced from Vision Zero

Zero-emissions vehicles (ZEVs)

Vehicles that have the potential to produce no tailpipe emissions. These vehicles can have a conventional internal combustion engine, but they must also be able to operate without using it. This includes vehicles that are:

- Battery-electric
 - Plug-in hybrid electric
 - Hydrogen fuel cell
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Adapted from [Transport Canada](#)

