

## APPENDIX A: Acronyms

AASHTO	The American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
ADT	Average Daily Traffic
AQI	Air Quality Index
CAAA	1990 Clean Air Act Amendments
CBD	Central Business District
CIP	Capital Improvement Program
CMAQ	Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FTA	Federal Transit Administration
FY	Fiscal Year
GIS	Geographic Information System
IM	Interstate Maintenance
ISTEA	Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991
LMPO	Lawton Metropolitan Planning Organization
LOS	Level of Service -- performance measure
LRTP	Long Range Transportation Plan
MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization
MUTCD	Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NHS	National Highway System
SA	Study Area
SAFETEA-LU	Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Act: A Legacy for Users
STIP	Statewide Transportation Improvement Program
STP	Surface Transportation Program
TAZ	Traffic Analysis Zone (used in modeling)
TEA-21	Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century
TIP	Transportation Improvement Program
TPC	Transportation Policy Committee
TTC	Transportation Technical Committee
US DOT	United States Department of Transportation
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

## APPENDIX B: Definition

### A

*Accessibility* - The ability of vehicles or facilities to accommodate the disabled.

*Accident Severity Index* - A measure of the severity of collisions at a particular location, derived by assigning a numeric value according to the severity of each collision and totaling those numeric values.

*Air Pollution* - One or more air contaminants in such concentration and of such duration that they could cause injury; adversely affect human health or welfare, animal life, vegetation, or property; or interfere with the normal use and enjoyment of animal life, vegetation, or property.

*Ambient Air* - The outside air that we breath at ground level.

*Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 ( ADA )* - Federal law which requires accessible public transportation services for persons with disabilities, including complementary or supplemental paratransit services in areas where fixed route transit service is operated. Expands definition of eligibility for accessible services to persons with mental disabilities, temporary disabilities, and the conditions related to substance abuse. The Act is an augmentation to, but does not supersede Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability against otherwise qualified individuals in programs receiving federal assistance.

*Attainment Area* - A geographic area used by the US EPA in which levels of a criteria air pollutant meet the health-based primary standard (NAAQS) for the pollutant. It is important to note an attainment area may have acceptable levels of one air pollutant but unacceptable levels of others; an area can be in attainment and nonattainment simultaneously.

*Attraction* - The pull of attracting power of a zone normally measured as a function of employment activity. For non-homebased trips, attractions in a zone can be considered synonymous with trip destinations in that zone.

*Average Daily Traffic (ADT)* - The average number of vehicles passing a specified point during a 24-hour period.

### B

*Base Year* - The lead-off year of data used in a study. It is often the year in which the U.S. Census was taken, such as 2000.

*Block Groups* - Combinations of census blocks within census tracts and block numbered areas.

*Bus* - A self-propelled rubber tired vehicle designed to carry a substantial number of passengers, commonly operated on streets and highways (also see para-transit vehicle).

*Bus Stop* - An authorized location for a bus to stop on a route. Marked with a sign and may include a shelter, bench, or trash can. See Flag Stop.

*Bus Trip* - A bus trip is defined as a one way trip by a bus while in revenue service, starting at one end of a route and ending at another end of a route. A round trip is counted as two separate bus trips.

## C

*Calibration* - The process of developing the model parameters using observed transportation data.

*Capacity* - The maximum number of vehicles that can pass over a given section of a lane or roadway in one direction during a given time period under prevailing roadway and traffic conditions.

*Capital Assistance* - Financial assistance granted to an agency by the Federal Transit Administration for the purchase or construction of facilities, rolling stock or equipment required to provide public transportation services. In addition, maintenance, capital cost of contracting, and complementary service for persons with disabilities are eligible capital costs.

*Capital Improvement Program (CIP)* - An orderly plan for meeting the community's needs for physical infrastructure facilities such as streets, parks, water/sewer and public buildings. The CIP is a comprehensive schedule of capital improvements needed within the City and establishes a program to accomplish those needs within the City's ability to pay.

*Car pool* - Any vehicle (usually a car) or arrangement in which two or more occupants, including the driver, share the use or cost, in traveling between fixed points on a regular basis (also referred to as ridesharing).

*Census Tracts* - Small areas with generally stable boundaries, defined within counties and statistically equivalent entities, usually in metropolitan areas and other highly populated counties. They are designed to be relatively homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions.

*Census Transportation Planning Package* - A special tabulation of transportation related data for transportation analysis zones and larger areas. It includes data by place of residence, by place of work, and from a cross tabulation of place of residence by place of work for use in studying commuting patterns.

*Central Business District (CBD)* - An area of intense commercial development in the center of the city.

*Centroid* - An assumed point in a zone that represents the origin or destination of all trips to and from the zone.

*Centroid Connector* - A transportation model network link that provides the linkage between the transportation system and the theoretical point of origin or destination of the trips to or from a particular traffic analysis zone.

*Charter Service* - Transportation by bus of persons who, pursuant to a common purpose and under a single contract, at a fixed charge for the vehicles or service, in accordance with the carrier's tariff, have acquired the exclusive use of a bus to travel together with an itinerary, either agreed on in advance, or modified after having left the place of origin.

*Class of Worker* - All people over the age of 15 who have been employed at any time are asked to designate the type of work normally done or the work performed most regularly. Occupations and types of work are then broken down into the following 5 classes.

Private Wage and Salary Workers--Includes people who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private-for-profit employer or a private-not-for-profit, tax-exempt, or charitable organization.

Self-employed people whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not-for-profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Government Workers includes people who are employees of any local, state, or federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data are presented separately for the three levels of government.

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations controlled by governments should be classified as "Federal Government employee."

*Clean Air Act* - The original Clean Air Act was passed in 1963, but our national air pollution control program is actually based on the 1970 version of the law.

*Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (CAAA)* - The original Clean Air Act was passed in 1963, but the national air pollution control program is actually based on the 1970 version of the law. The 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments are the most far-reaching revisions of the 1970 law. The 1990 Clean Air Act is the most recent version of the 1970 version of the law. The 1990 amendments made major changes in the Clean Air Act. A two-part act with goals that include greater integration of the transportation and air quality planning process. Its objective is to

ensure transportation plans and projects contribute the attainment of National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) set by the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and to reduce the growth of vehicle-miles-traveled in congested in areas that have not attained the NAAQS.

*Collector Street* - A class of street serving neighborhood circulation, and providing a balance between accessibility to land and through movement of traffic.

*Congestion* - The level at which transportation system performance is no longer acceptable to the traveling public due to traffic interference.

*Congestion Management* - A systematic process that provides information on transportation System (CMS): system performance to decision makers for selecting and implementing cost-effective strategies to manage new and existing facilities so that traffic congestion is alleviated and the mobility of persons and goods is enhanced.

*Congestion Mitigation & Air Quality Improvement Program (CMAQ)* - Directs funds toward transportation projects in Clean Air non-attainment areas for ozone and carbon monoxide. These projects will contribute to meeting the attainment of the NAAQS.

*Criteria Air Pollutants* - The Clean Air Act of 1990 identifies six criteria, or common, pollutants regulated by the U.S. EPA on the basis of health and environmental effects. Lead, nitrogen oxide, sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide and particulate matter have strong health and environmental affects nationwide.

Ozone (O<sub>3</sub>) is ground level and is formed by a process that results from photochemical reaction of sunlight and volatile organic carbons (VOCs) and oxides of nitrogen. Sources include gasoline vapors, and chemicals found in products including solvents, paints and hair sprays.

Carbon Monoxide (CO) is colorless, odorless and poisonous gas produced by incomplete burning of carbon-based fuels, including gasoline, oil and wood. Carbon monoxide is also produced from incomplete combustion of many natural and synthetic products, such as cigarettes.

Particulate Matter includes dust, soot and other tiny bits of solid materials that are release into and move around in the air. Particulates are produced by many sources, including burning of diesel fuels, incineration of garbage, mixing and application of fertilizers and pesticides, road construction, industrial processes such as steel making, mining operations, agriculture burning and operation of fireplaces and wood stoves.

Nitrogen Oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) are produced from burning fuels including gasoline and coal. NO<sub>x</sub> are smogformers, which react with volatile organic compounds to form smog.

Sulphur Dioxide is a gas produced by burning coal, most notably in power plants.

*Crosswalk* - A marked area for pedestrians crossing the street at an intersection or designated mid-block location.

## **D**

*Deadhead* - A vehicle going from one location to another while not in service. Frequently this is pulling out or into the yard, but may include going from one route to another.

*Deadhead Route* - The route the operator is supposed to use to deadhead from one location to another.

*Destinations* - The zone in which a trip terminates.

## **E**

*Emission* - The release of pollutants into the air from a source.

*Employed* - Includes all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work" -- those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work" -- those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are people whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are people on active duty in the United States Armed Forces. The reference week is the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed. This week may not be the same for all respondents.

*Environmental Justice (EJ)* - The fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, culture, education, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. In transportation, this requires review of whether the benefits and burdens of transportation investments appear to be distributed evenly across the regional demographic profile and, if necessary, mitigation of such effects.

*Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)* - A Federal agency charged with protecting the natural resources on the nation.

*Expressway* - An expressway is a divided highway facility usually having two or more lanes for the exclusive use of traffic in each direction and control of access.

*External Trip* - A trip with one end inside a study area and the other end outside the study area.

## F

*Facilities* - Transportation facilities may include roadway improvements, buses, sidewalks, bicycle/pedestrian paths, and signalization.

*Financially Constrained* - A term used to describe the financial requirement stating all projects must have an identified funding source.

*Federal Fiscal Year (FFY)* - A twelve month period for which records are kept, federal fiscal year is from October 1st to September 30th.

*Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)* - The FHWA is part of the U. S. Department of Transportation and is responsible for administering all federal-aid public transportation funds and programs.

*Federal Transit Administration (FTA)* - The FTA is part of the U. S. Department of Transportation and is responsible for administering all federal-aid public transportation funds and programs.

*Fiscal Year (FY)* - This a period of 12 consecutive months without regard to the calendar year. The fiscal year is designated by the calendar year in which it ends.

*Fixed Route Service* - A system in which vehicles follow a predescribed route and schedule.

*Functional Classification* - Identification and categorization scheme describing streets according to the type of service they provide into one of four categories: principal arterials, minor arterials, collectors and local.

## G

*Grade* - The slope (ratio of change in elevation to change in distance) of a roadway typically given in percent. For example, a 2% grade represents 2-feet of elevation change over a 100-foot distance.

*Grade Separation* - A vertical separation between intersecting roads or railroad tracks. One facility travels over the other via an overpass or other structure.

## H

*Headway* - The time interval between successive transit vehicles moving in the same direction on a given route.

*HomeBased Work Trip* - A trip for the purpose of one's employment with either trip end being one's home.

## I

*Impact Fees* - Monetary charges imposed upon new development to defray the capital costs of infrastructure needed to serve that development.

*Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS)* - The integration of transportation facilities and services with computers, communication and other electronic equipment to enhance the safety and efficiency of the transportation system. ITS uses equipment and procedures to monitor and manage the flow of people and goods. ITS gets the right emergency responders to the scene fast and gets information about delays to the users.

*Intermodal System* - A transportation network for moving people and goods using various combinations of transportation modes.

*Interstate System* - A system of interstate roads which are limited access arterial highways linking major population, industrial and defense centers.

## J

*Journey to work* - Includes data on where people work, how they get to work, how long it takes to get from their home to their usual workplace, when they leave home to go to their usual workplace, and carpooling.

Self-Employed Workers--Includes people who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers--Includes people who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed--In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed people and unpaid family workers.

## L

*Land Use* - The way specific portions of land or the structures on the land are currently used or planned for use.

*Level of Service (LOS)* - Refers to a standard measurement used by planners which reflects the relative ease of traffic flow on a scale of A to F with free-flow being rated LOS A and congested conditions rated as LOS F.

*Link* - A representation of a road segment on a transportation model network. One part of a chain of trips.

*Linked Trip* - An entire trip that is part of a chain of trips made for various purposes between the

origin of the first trip and the destination of the last trip in the chain.

*Long Range Transportation Plan* - Every state and MPO must develop a long range transportation plan (LRTP) for transportation improvements, including a bicycle and pedestrian element. The LRTP looks 20 years ahead and is revised every five years.

*Low Floor Bus* - A bus without steps at its entrances and exits.

## **M**

*Metropolitan Area* - An area including the existing urbanized area, plus any contiguous area expected to become urbanized in the 20 year forecast period. The metropolitan area must include all areas of non-attainment for ozone and carbon monoxide pollutants.

*Metropolitan Area Boundary* - At a minimum, the existing urban area, non-attainment area and contiguous area expected to become urban in the next twenty years.

*Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO)* - An association of local agencies established for mutual benefit and to help coordinate planning and development activities within a metropolitan region. Establishment of the MPO is required by law in urban areas of over 50,000 population if federal funds are to be used. The MPO is not a level of government. However, the MPO has "effective control" over transportation improvements within the area since a project must be a part of the MPO's adopted plan in order to receive federal funding.

*Mobility* - The ease with which desired destinations can be reached. Greater mobility usually means higher speeds and less accessibility.

*Mode* - A particular form of travel (eg., walking, bicycling, traveling by automobile, traveling by bus, or traveling by train).

*Mode Choice* - The form of travel (mode) chosen by individuals.

*Mode Split* - The proportion of total person-trips using various modes of transportation.

*Model* - A process to estimate the use of the transportation system under various scenarios, using specific computer software, combined with socioeconomic data, forecasts and the transportation system represented by a network of links and nodes.

*Multimodal* - The consideration of more than one mode to serve transportation needs in a given area. Refers to the diversity of options for the same trip; also, an approach to transportation planning or programming which acknowledges the existence of or need for transportation options.

## **N**

*National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)* - Standards established by the US Environmental Protection Agency limiting the maximum concentration of each of the criteria pollutants permitted in the atmosphere.

*National Highway System (NHS)* - A nation-wide system of approximately 155,000 miles of major roads. The entire Interstate System is a component of the National Highway System, and includes a large percentage of urban and rural principal arterials, the defense-strategic highway network and strategic highway connectors.

*Network* - A system of links describing a transportation system for analysis.

*Node* - A numbered point on a link representing an intersection or a zone centroid.

*Nonattainment Area* - A geographic area in which the level of a criteria air pollutant is more than the level allowed by federal standards. A single geographic area may have acceptable levels of one criteria air pollutant, but unacceptable levels of one or more other criteria air pollutant.

## **O**

*Operating Expense* - The total of all operating costs incurred during the reporting period.

*Origin* - For transportation purposes, it is the location of the beginning of a trip or the zone in which the trip begins.

*Overlay* - The application of a layer of paving to an existing paved surface which adds structural capacity, rideability comfort and skid resistance.

## **P**

*Paratransit* - Alternatively known as special transportation when applied to social services systems. Applies to a variety of smaller, often flexibly-scheduled and routed nonprofit oriented transportation services using low capacity vehicles, such as vans, to operate within normal urban transit corridors or rural areas. These services usually serve the needs of persons whom standard mass transit services would serve with difficulty, or not at all. Common patrons are the elderly and persons with disabilities.

*Paratransit Service Area* - The area within 3/4 mile of transit routes. Trips must be provided by specialized transportation within this area to people with disabilities who are unable to use the transit system.

*Passenger Miles* - The sum of the distance ridden by all passengers.

*Peak Hour* - That one-hour period during which the maximum amount of travel occurs. Generally, there is a morning peak and an afternoon peak and traffic assignments may be made

for each period, if desired.

*Person-Trip* - Trip made by a person from one location to another whether as a driver, passenger, or pedestrian.

*Pollution* - Impurities in air, water, and land that create an unclean environment

## R

*Revenue Vehicle Hours* - The sum of the number of hours each vehicle is scheduled to be in revenue service during the calendar year reporting period.

*Revenue Miles* - The miles the buses put in while in service. Does not include deadhead miles.

*Right-of-Way* - The rights, title, and interest in real property necessary for the construction and maintenance of the project.

## S

*Screen Line* - An imaginary line bisecting an area. Traffic counts are taken at regular intervals at all streets intersecting the screen line. The line is associated, where possible, with physical barriers, such as rivers, or major highways with limited crossings. Counts taken along the screen line determine the traffic moving between two areas. These counts are intended to detect long-range changes in volume and direction of traffic due to significant changes in land use and travel patterns.

*Sealcoat* - Sealcoat is a mixture of emulsified asphalt, water, mineral fillers, and various other mixtures. A sealcoat seals the top of the asphalt, preventing water from penetrating the surface of the pavement and protecting the top layer of asphalt from oxidation and wear caused by exposure to the sun and air.

*Section 5307* - FTA's formula-based public transit grant subsidy program for urbanized areas (UZA's). Funds are allocated to each UZA. Section 5307 funds in small UZA's may be used for operating assistance (50% local match), or capital/planning projects (20% local match). Section 5307 funds in large UZA's may only be used for capital or planning projects (20% local match).

*Section 5309* - An FTA discretionary transit capital grant program for vehicles and facilities. The federal share is 80%.

*Section 5310* - Refers to funding made available under Section 5310 of the Federal Transit Act to assist public agencies, as well as non-profit corporations and associations, in meeting the specialized needs of elderly persons and persons with disabilities.

*Sight Distance* - The length of roadway visible to a driver or pedestrian; the distance a person can see along an unobstructed line of sight.

*Sidewalks* - Walkways intended predominantly for use by pedestrians.

*Smart Growth* - Mixing land uses with more sustainable compact, walkable, and transit-oriented development. It is also about directing development toward existing communities and redeveloping the older urban and close-in suburban areas. It is also about creating and preserving open space, protecting critical environmental areas, and promoting farmland preservation.

*Special Trip Generators* - Employers with unique characteristics that are especially large and therefore need to be handled outside of the normal trip generation approach.

*Sprawl* - The commercial and residential development of land away from urban communities into areas that have lower or no population that results in the increased need for roads, cars, infrastructures, and which could promote further segregation economically and racially, thereby isolating low income and people of color from economic and social opportunities.

*Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP)* - A three-year program of highway and transit projects. The STIP must contain all projects in the state proposed for funding with Title 23 or Federal Transit Act funds, and must be consistent with the Long Range Transportation Plan.

*Surface Transportation Program (STP)* - A category of federal transportation funds administered by the Federal Highway Administration and allocated to states and metropolitan areas based on a prescribed formula. This category of funds can provide 80% of the cost to complete transportation improvement projects. These funds are flexible, and can be used for planning design, land acquisition, and construction of highway improvement projects, the capital costs of transit system development, and up to two years of operating assistance for transit system development.

*Surface Transportation Program (STP)* - A federal program providing funds to block grant type programs established as one of the four major components of SAFETEA-LU to supplement the National Highway System (NHS). The STP may be used by states and localities for any roads, including NHS, that are not functionally classified as local or rural minor collectors. These roads are now collectively referred to as Federal-aid roads.

## T

*Traffic Analysis Zone* - A subdivision of the metropolitan area used for transportation modeling. The characteristics of the traffic analysis zone are used to estimate the number of trips that start and end in the zone, for a base year, and for specific forecast years. The study area is divided into 95 small areas. Each area has relatively similar characteristics within its boundaries.

*Traffic Calming* - Measures to reduce the negative effects of vehicles, and improve conditions for walking or bicycling. A familiar example is the orange barrels with the warning to stop for pedestrians.

*Transportation Demand Management* - A program which encourages people to travel at alternative times, or with fewer vehicles to reduce congestion.

*Transportation Equity Act for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (TEA21)* - Federal legislation authorizing highway, highway safety, transit and other surface transportation programs from 1998 through 2003.

*Transportation Forecasting* - The process of estimating the number of vehicles or travelers that will use a specific transportation facility in the future. Traffic forecasts are used for several key purposes in transportation policy, planning, and engineering: to calculate the capacity of infrastructure

*Transportation Improvement Program (TIP)* - The TIP is a staged, four year prioritized program of transportation projects covering a metropolitan planning area which is consistent with the metropolitan transportation plan. This program is required for a locality to receive federal transit and highway grants. Regulations require the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) and state and transit operators to cooperatively develop the TIP and make project selections within expected funding levels.

*Transportation Network* - The sum total of any mode or transportation facility, whether in part or in whole, whereby the movement of people, goods, services, or information occur.

*Transportation Plan* - A plan identifies facilities that should function as an integrated metropolitan transportation system. It gives emphasis to those facilities that serve important national and regional transportation functions, and includes a financial plan that demonstrates how the plan can be implemented.

*Trip* - A one-direction movement from an origin to a destination.

*Trip Distribution* - The modeling process used to estimate the origins and destinations of travelers.

*Trip End* - The origin or destination of a trip.

*Trip Generation* - The modeling process used to estimate the number and types of trips types taken by travelers (eg. Home to work, nonwork to home, etc.)

*Twenty Year Planning Horizon* - A long-range transportation plan typically forecasts 20 years ahead from the date of plan adoption, or update.

## U

*Urban Area* - A city or group of cities with population in excess of 5,000. Boundaries are determined by local elected officials, but may not be less than urban area boundaries as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

*Urbanized Area* - An area containing a city or twin cities of 50,000 or more people surrounded

by a closely settled incorporated area which also meets specified criteria of population and density.

## **V**

*Validation* - The process of evaluating the accuracy of the transportation model.

*Volume-to-Capacity Ratio (V/C)* - A measurement of the quality of roadway travel. The ratio of the existing amount of vehicular travel for a roadway to the amount of designed capacity on the roadway. The capacity of the facility can be calculated using methods described in the Highway Capacity Manual. The v/c is the percentage of the capacity that is being consumed by traffic. A v/c ratio above 1.0 means that the volume of traffic exceeds capacity and the road segment or intersection is becoming deficient and congested.

## APPENDIX C: Public Involvement

The purpose of this appendix is to describe the method of providing opportunities for public input in the update of this document. Public participation was available through the following formats: Public Review and Comment, Public Hearings, LMPO, TTC, TPC, Council, and a visioning meeting. In the development and adoption of this plan the adopted Public Involvement Plan 2002 was followed. In the fall of 2006, the LMPO began the process of updating the Public Involvement Process to reflect SAFETEA-LU legislation. The new process adopted in January 2007 expands on the 2002 process to include: ensuring that public meetings are held at convenient and accessible locations, plans and information are displayed with new techniques and the information is available in electronically accessible formats.

The public was able to get informed on the update through the media, website, attending public meetings and contacting the Planning Division. Citizens had the opportunity to make statements and provide testimony at a number of public meetings or to submit a written statement. Three committees (LMPO, TTC & TPC) contributed to the public meeting and involvement process for the transportation planning process. Beginning in December 2004 through April 2007 the committees held public meetings to receive public comment on the following:

- The 2030 socioeconomic and employment databases,
- Alternate I and Alternate II for the 2030 Long Range Transportation Plan,
- Proposed road projects and transportation programs/policies that will enhance the network and improve the 2030 projected Level of Service,
- Alternate III for the 2030 Long Range Transportation Plan, and
- Alternate III-A for the 2030 Long Range Transportation Plan.

In addition to the public meetings conducted by the three committees a Community Visioning Meeting was held on October 18, 2005, prior to the update of the 2030 Land Use Plan.

Invitations to the Visioning Meeting were mailed to community leaders, large industries/businesses, community service organizations, federal, state and local entities. Public Service Announcements were also aired on Channel KSWO 7 and local radio stations. During the Community Visioning Meeting the following comments were obtained relating to the transportation needs of the community.

1. Development
  - a. Promote infill; integrate commercial and residential.
  - b. Stop excessive strip developments - Create attractive small neighborhood shopping areas. Develop commercial and residential uses to exist side by side in pedestrian friendly neighborhoods.
  - c. Possible Changes: Future land annexation pressure to the east and south. Regional planning commission for Comanche County – rural development.
  - d. Need landscaping standards & sidewalks & lighting in housing residential areas.
  - e. Need beautification plan for the entire City, entry ways & medians.
2. Roadways
  - a. Develop a Truck bypass on Goodyear Blvd. to Base Line to get to I44 on south.

3. Pedestrian/Bicycle
  - a. Where are the sidewalks to connect the community? More emphasis is need on pedestrian amenities in Lawton's neighborhoods, particular in lower income areas. Need landscaping standards & sidewalks & lighting in housing residential areas.
  - b. We need to promote bicycle paths and sidewalks it would make our community more healthy as well as conserve fuel.
  - c. Plan sidewalks in residential areas for kid safety and encourage walking neighborhoods. Promote pedestrian friendly, denser development.
4. Transit
  - a. Add to bus route, extend times of bus runs and number of stops. Extend bus service to the southwest industrial facilities.
  - b. Construct bus stop cutouts so buses aren't stopping in traffic lanes causing backups.
  - c. Get modern – promote "new urbanism" rather than the obsolete planning models used during the last 100 yrs.

The draft plan was distributed in August 2007 to the agencies listed in the box below for their review, comment and discussion prior to establishing the official public review and comment period. This plan was adopted in accordance with the adopted public participation process.

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State Historic Preservation Office  
Oklahoma Department of Transportation, Planning & Research  
Federal Highway Administration, Oklahoma Division  
Association of South Central Oklahoma Governments  
Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality  
Lawton Area Transit System  
Oklahoma Water Resources Board  
Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation  
City of Lawton, Public Works  
Lawton-Fort Sill Regional Airport  
Fort Sill Public Works  
Southern Resource Center, Bureau of Indian Affairs

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The final stages for the adoption of the 2030 LRTP followed the schedule below:

1. Spring 2007 - The 2030 final draft 2030 LRTP was distributed for staff review.
2. November 8, 2007 - The LMPO established the public review and comment period.
3. November 8, 2007 - The LMPO website updated to include 2030 LRTP and announcement of public review and comment period.
4. December 14, 2007 - Newspaper notice in The Lawton Constitution advertising the date, location and time of the public hearing for the adoption of the 2030 LRTP.
5. January 10, 2008 - The LMPO held a public hearing and adopted the 2030 LRTP.
6. January 18, 2008 - The Transportation Policy approved the 2030 LRTP.