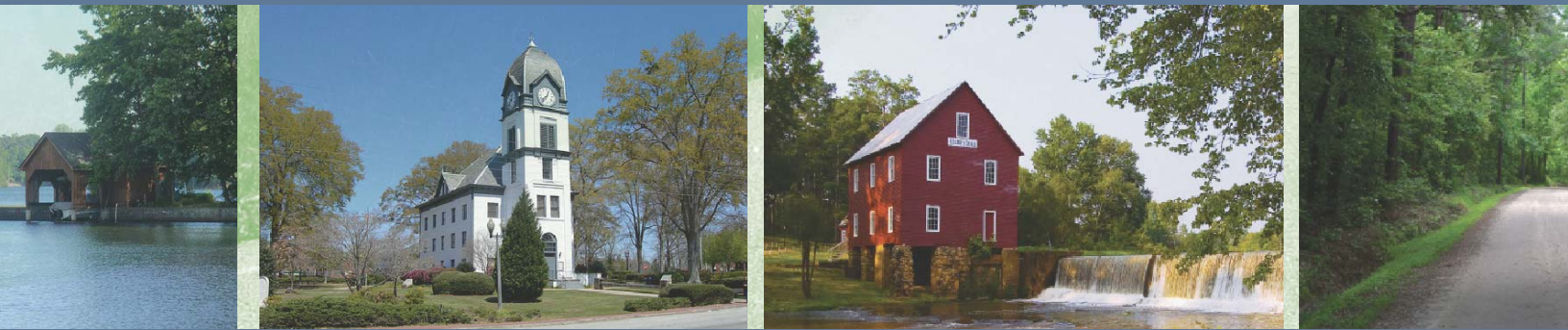




Fayette
Forward
FAYETTE COUNTY
TRANSPORTATION PLAN

Fayette County Comprehensive Transportation Plan

November 2010



Prepared by
AECOM

in partnership with
Mallett Consulting, Inc.
McGee Partners
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for the
Fayette County Board of Commissioners



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Table of Contents

Chapter 1: Executive Summary and Action Plan

1.1	Transportation Action Plan	1-6
-----	----------------------------	-----

Chapter 2: Inventory and Assessment

2.1	Land Use and Development Conditions	2-3
2.1.1	Existing Land Use Patterns	2-3
2.1.2	Future Land Use Patterns	2-6
2.1.3	Developments of Regional Impact	2-10
2.1.4	Livable Center Initiative (LCI) Studies	2-12
2.1.5	Employment and Retail Centers	2-14
2.1.6	Schools	2-16
2.1.7	Natural Environmental Resources	2-18
2.2	Population and Demographic Trends	2-22
2.2.1	County Population and Growth Trends	2-22
2.2.2	Demographics	2-25
2.2.3	Population and Employment	2-27
2.3	Roadway Inventory	2-28
2.3.1	Inventory of Major Roadway	2-28
2.3.2	Functional Classification	2-32
2.3.3	Traffic Control Infrastructure	2-34
2.3.4	Bridges	2-36
2.4	Multi-modal Inventory	2-38
2.4.1	Existing Rail Inventory	2-38
2.4.2	Freight Corridors	2-40
2.4.3	Aviation	2-42
2.4.4	Sidewalks, Trails, and Bicycle Facilities	2-44
2.4.5	Transit	2-46

Table of Contents (*continued*)

2.5	Needs Assessment	2-48
2.5.1	Inputs to the Needs Assessment	2-48
2.5.2	Roadway System Needs	2-52
2.5.3	Vehicle Operations Needs	2-56
2.5.4	Safety Needs	2-59
2.5.5	Bicycle and Pedestrian Needs	2-64
2.5.6	Regional Access Needs	2-66
2.5.7	Aviation Needs	2-68
2.5.8	Transit Needs	2-69

Chapter 3: Public Outreach

3.1	Early Coordination Efforts	3-1
3.1.1	October 2008 Stakeholder and Technical Committee Meetings	3-1
3.2	December 2008 Visioning Workshop	3-2
3.2.1	Defining a Vision: Fayette County's Values	3-2
3.2.2	Goals Developed from the Visioning Workshop	3-3
3.3	Online Survey	3-5
3.4	March 2009 Design Workshop	3-8
3.5	Project Evaluation Open House	3-10
3.6	Final Draft Input Series	3-11

Chapter 4: Candidate Projects and Design Approaches

4.1	Project Codes As Used in Fayette Forward	4-1
-----	--	-----



Table of Contents *(continued)*

Chapter 5: Evaluation and Assessment

5.0	Project Evaluation Introduction	5-1
5.1	Technical Evaluation Criteria	5-2
5.1.1	Goal 1 - Safe and Balanced Transportation Choices	5-2
5.1.2	Goal 2 - Support Vision for Positive Growth	5-3
5.1.3	Goal 3 - Maintain Fiscal Sustainability	5-4
5.1.4	Goal 4 - Preserve Rural Character	5-5
5.1.5	Goal 5 - Desirable Places for All Citizens and Stages of Life	5-6
5.2	Travel Demand Model Enhancement and Validation	5-7
5.2.1	Classification of Roadway Network	5-7
5.2.2	Network Zone Refinement	5-8
5.2.3	Socioeconomic Data Adjustment	5-10
5.2.4	Model Validation	5-11
5.3	Evaluation Using the Travel Demand Model	5-14
5.3.1	Grouping Candidates into Model Scenarios	5-14
5.3.2	Project Coding in the Travel Demand Model	5-15
5.3.3	Performance Measures of Effectiveness	5-18
5.3.4	Scenario Performance	5-20
5.4	Incorporating Community Preference and Need	5-23
5.5	Guidelines for Project Prioritization	5-24

Table of Contents *(continued)*

Chapter 6: Plan Recommendations

6.1	Project Recommendations	6-1
6.1.1	Tier 1 Projects	6-2
6.1.2	Tier 2 Projects	6-2
6.1.3	Tier 3 Projects	6-18
6.1.4	Capacity and Operational Projects	6-18
6.1.5	Candidate Projects Not Recommended for Implementation	6-20
	TIER 1 PROJECT LIST	6-3
	TIER 2 PROJECT LIST	6-8
	TIER 3 PROJECT LIST	6-14
6.2	Policy Recommendations and Implementation Strategies	6-21
6.2.1	New Project Scoping Phases	6-21
6.2.2	Facility Maintenance	6-23
6.2.3	Access Management	6-24
6.2.4	Transportation Demand Management	6-27
6.2.5	Public Transit Service	6-39
6.2.6	Transportation Services for the Elderly and Disabled	6-40
6.2.7	Land Use	6-41
6.2.8	Intelligent Transportation Systems	6-43
6.3	Funding Approaches and Strategies	6-44
6.3.1	Federal and State Funding Sources	6-44
6.3.2	Regional-Level Funding Sources	6-45
6.3.3	County Strategies: Capital Improvement Program	6-45
6.3.4	County Strategies: Future SPLOST	6-45
6.4	Monitoring Implementation of the Plan	6-46
6.4.1	Annual Call for Projects	6-46
6.4.2	Annual Staff Presentation of Administrative Change	6-47
6.4.3	Ongoing Planning Activities	6-47

List of Figures

Chapter 1: Executive Summary

No Figures Included in Chapter 1

Chapter 2: Inventory and Assessment

No Figures Included in Chapter 2

Chapter 3: Public Outreach

Figure 3.1.1	Fayette County Rural Landscape Character	3-2
Figure 3.4.1	Fayette County March 2009 Design Workshop	3-8
Figure 3.4.2	County and City Staff Design Workshop	3-9

Chapter 4: Candidate Projects and Design Approaches

No Figures Included in Chapter 4

Chapter 5: Evaluation & Assessment

Figure 5.2.1A	ARC Functional Classification	5-7
Figure 5.2.1B	GDOT Functional Classification	5-8
Figure 5.2.2	TAZs for Modifications	5-10
Figure 5.2.4	Screenline Locations	5-11

Chapter 6: Evaluation & Assessment

Figure 6.2.3A	Access Management Approaches for Existing Corridors	6-24
Figure 6.2.3B	Access Management Cross Access Diagrams	6-26

List of Maps

Chapter 1: Executive Summary

No Maps Included in Chapter 1

Chapter 2: Inventory and Assessment

Map 2.1.0	Regional Context Map	2-2
Map 2.1.1	Existing Land Use Patterns	2-5
Map 2.1.2A	Future Land Use Patterns	2-7
Map 2.1.2B	Large Parcels	2-9
Map 2.1.3	Developments of Regional Impact	2-11
Map 2.1.4	Livable Center Initiative (LCI) Studies in Fayette County	2-13
Map 2.1.5	Employment and Retail Centers	2-15
Map 2.1.6	Locations of Schools	2-17
Map 2.1.7A	Stream and Wetland Corridors	2-19
Map 2.1.7B	Water Supply Watersheds	2-20
Map 2.2.1A	Fayette County Population Growth Trends	2-23
Map 2.2.1B	Current and Projected Population and Employment Densities	2-24
Map 2.2.2A	Median Household Income Relative to Region	2-26
Map 2.2.2B	Proportion of Residents aged 65 and Greater Relative to Region	2-26
Map 2.3.1	Roadways and Effective Network	2-31
Map 2.3.2	GDOT Functional Classification	2-23
Map 2.3.3	Traffic Signals	2-35
Map 2.3.4	Bridge Locations	2-37
Map 2.4.1	Rail Corridors	2-39
Map 2.4.2	ARC Freight Corridors Map	2-41
Map 2.4.3	Public Airports	2-43
Map 2.4.4	Sidewalks and Trails	2-45
Map 2.4.5	Concept 3	2-47
Map 2.5.2A	2005 Travel Demand Model Roadway Links	2-54
Map 2.5.2B	2030 Travel Demand Model Roadway Links with Project Volumes	2-54
Map 2.5.4A	Crash Rates by Roadway Segment	2-60
Map 2.5.4B	Crashes by Number of Injuries	2-62

List of Maps (*continued*)

Map 2.5.4C	Crashes by Number of Fatalities	2-63
Map 2.5.5A	Latent Bicycle Demand Map	2-65
Map 2.5.5B	Bicycle Level of Service Map	2-65
Map 2.5.6	Regional Access	2-67

Chapter 3: Public Outreach

No Maps Included in Chapter 3

Chapter 4: Candidate Project Descriptions

No Maps Included in Chapter 4

Chapter 5: Evaluation & Assessment

No Maps Included in Chapter 5

Chapter 6: Plan Recommendations

Map 6.2.4A	Fayette Forward Street Framework Plan Map	6-29
Map 6.2.4B	Fayette Forward Bicycle and Multi-Use Path Framework Plan Map	6-32

List of Tables

Chapter 1: Executive Summary

Chapter 2: Inventory and Assessment

Table 2.1.6	Major School Locations and Access	2-16
Table 2.1.7	Impervious Surface Areas	2-20
Table 2.2.1	Fayette County Population Growth Trends	2-22
Table 2.2.3	Fayette County Population and Employment Characteristics	2-27
Table 2.3.2	Overall Centerline Mileage per Classification	2-32
Table 2.3.4	Bridges with Low Sufficiency Ratings	2-36
Table 2.4.3	Comparison of Aviation Facilities Serving Fayette County	2-42
Table 2.5.2A	Roadways Segments at LOS E or F, 2030 Travel Demand Model	2-52
Table 2.5.2B	Description of Roadway and Intersection Levels of Service	2-53
Table 2.5.3A	Comparison of Free-Flow and Congested Speeds	2-56
Table 2.5.3B	Comparison of Average Trip Lengths	2-36
Table 2.5.3C	Comparison of Projected Trips In and Through Fayette County	2-58
Table 2.5.3D	Comparison of Projected Trips In and Through Fayetteville	2-58
Table 2.5.3E	Comparison of Projected Trips In and Through Peachtree City	2-58

Chapter 3: Public Outreach

Table 3.1	Milestone Public Involvement Events	3-1
Table 3.3.1	Survey Responses on Places of Residence and Employment	3-5
Table 3.3.2	Survey Responses on Commute Times and Lengths	3-6
Table 3.3.3	A Typical Drive in Fayette County: What do Survey Respondents Like?	3-7
Table 3.3.4	What Would Survey Respondents Add to Fayette County Roads?	3-7

List of Tables *(continued)*

Chapter 5: Evaluation & Assessment

Table 5.2.1A	Recommended Changes to Travel Demand Model Classification	5-9
Table 5.2.4A	Screenline Validation Results	5-12
Table 5.2.4B	Facility Type Change Validation Results (table continues on page 13)	5-13
Table 5.3.2A	Highway Network Project Types Descriptions	5-15
Table 5.3.2B	List of Highway Projects Included in Scenarios 3 and 4	5-16
Table 5.3.4A	Regional Performance Measures, Year 2030 Scenarios (table continues on page 21)	5-21
Table 5.3.4B	Study Area Performance Measures, Year 2030 Scenarios	5-21
Table 5.5.1	Sample Scoring Methodology Matrix for Technical Criteria	5-24
Table 5.5.2	Comparison of Prioritization and Funding Sources for Project Types	5-26

Chapter 6: Plan Recommendations

TIER 1 PROJECTS		6-3
TIER 2 PROJECTS		6-7
TIER 3 PROJECTS		6-10
Table 6.1.4A	Comparison of Capacity and Operational Alternatives on Major Corridors	6-18
Table 6.1.4B	Key Scoping Requirements for Major Corridors	6-19
Table 6.1.5	Candidate Projects Not Recommended for Implementation	6-20
Table 6.2.3	Access Management Approaches for Existing Corridors	6-24
Table 6.2.4A	Fayette Forward Street Framework Plan Projects	6-30
Table 6.2.4B	Fayette Forward Bicycle and Multi-Use Path Framework Plan Projects	6-33
Table 6.3.1	Transportation Funding Sources	6-44
Table 6.3.4	Potential Funding Mechanisms	6-46

Glossary of Acronyms

<i>Acronym</i>	<i>Meaning and Explanation</i>
AADT	Annualized Average Daily Traffic. A measure used primarily in transportation planning and transportation engineering that expresses the total volume of vehicle traffic of a highway or road for a calendar year, divided by 365 days. AADT is a useful and simple measurement of how busy the road is.
AASHTO	American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials. A standards-setting body with nationwide representation which publishes specifications, test protocols and guidelines which are used in highway design and construction throughout the United States. The most widely-used publication is AASHTO's Policy on the Geometric Design of Roadways and Streets, commonly referred to as the 'Green Book' because of the color of its print covers.
ARC	Atlanta Regional Commission. ARC is a regional planning body that serves as the Atlanta metropolitan area's MPO, a federally-mandated agency that distributes federal transportation funding.
CAC	Clean Air Campaign. A non-profit organization representing the 20-county Atlanta metropolitan area that offers programs and services to employers, employees, schools and individual citizens that illustrate the economic and environmental benefits of ride sharing.
CMAQ	Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality. A federal program created in the early 1990s to fund surface transportation and other related projects that contribute to air quality improvements and reduce congestion.
CTP	Comprehensive Transportation Plan. CTPs are developed in all metropolitan Atlanta counties for the purpose of integrating transportation with land use and other community planning concerns. ARC provides 80 percent of the funding for CTPs and the local government developing a CTP provides the remaining 20 percent.
DCA	(Georgia) Department of Community Affairs. The state department responsible for local government planning affairs. DCA provides technical assistance on comprehensive planning and administers grants and other funding.

Glossary of Acronyms (*continued*)

Acronym	Meaning and Explanation
DRI	Development of Regional Impact. A large development exceeding a threshold of intensity (these thresholds are based on a County’s population). DRIs require review and approval by ARC and GRTA.
E-I	External-Internal trips. In travel demand modeling and forecasting, this term is used to refer to any trips (mostly vehicle, though they can be through other transportation modes) that begin outside of a given study area but end inside of it. For Fayette Forward, the study area was the County itself, so an example of this kind of trip would be a one-way trip from Jonesboro to Peachtree City.
EJ	Environmental Justice. This refers to refers to an equitable spatial distribution of burdens and benefits to groups such as racial minorities or residents of economically disadvantaged areas. ARC has defined a series of ‘EJ Communities’ throughout the Atlanta region on the basis of ethnic or racial population distribution and income distribution. These communities are identified so that planning efforts are aware of their socioeconomic characteristics and so that any impacts from planning decisions are distributed fairly throughout a larger community.
EPA	(United States) Environmental Protection Agency. EPA is an agency of the United States federal government responsible for protecting human health and the environment through developing and enforcing regulations based on laws passed by Congress. Major legislation that the EPA enforces includes the National Environmental Policy Act, the Clean Air Act and the Clean Water Act.
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration. A division of the United States Department of Transportation focused on highway transportation. FHWA distributes federal funds related to highways from the Highway Trust Fund and is involved in review of state transportation agency highway projects that are funded with federal assistance.
FSS	Fayette Senior Services. A non-profit organization providing social services and limited transportation assistance to senior citizens in Fayette County.

Glossary of Acronyms (*continued*)

<i>Acronym</i>	<i>Meaning and Explanation</i>
GDOT	<i>Georgia Department of Transportation.</i> GDOT is the state’s primary transportation agency. GDOT is responsible for construction and maintenance on all state and federal roadways in Georgia and, on a limited basis, is involved in the development of public transportation and aviation facilities.
GIS	<i>Geographic Information Systems.</i> A computer-based system that captures, stores, analyzes, manages, and presents data that are linked to location. In the simplest terms, GIS is the merging of mapping and database technology. In the Fayette Forward process, GIS data maintained by Fayette County, ARC and GDOT were used to develop the inventory of facilities, the analysis of existing conditions, and the application of technical criteria in evaluating project candidates.
GRTA	<i>Georgia Regional Transportation Authority.</i> An agency created by the Georgia governor and legislature in 1998 in order to address mobility, air quality and land use and how they relate to the transportation needs of the greater Atlanta region, including both roads and public transit.
HCM	<i>Highway Capacity Manual.</i> The HCM is a research-based publication containing concepts, guidelines, and computational procedures for calculating the capacity and quality of service of various highway facilities. Its methodologies are often used as a basis for determining capacity and planning capacity-enhancing highway projects.
H-JAIA	<i>Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport.</i> The primary commercial passenger and freight airport of the Atlanta region and the only airport offering scheduled commercial passenger service. H-JAIA is the world’s busiest airport by passenger service and by aircraft movements. It is located north of Fayette County in Clayton and southern Fulton Counties.
HST	<i>Human Services Transportation.</i> This term has been developed by the Federal Transit Administration to describe transportation services for persons with disabilities, older adults, and individuals with lower incomes. The term has emerged as part of an effort to promote local-level coordination of these services and funding assistance for them.



Glossary of Acronyms (*continued*)

Acronym	Meaning and Explanation
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization. The ICAO is a specialized agency of the United Nations that codifies the principles and techniques of international air navigation and promotes planning and logistics within the international aviation system to ensure safety and order. It maintains a naming system by which airports are assigned four-letter codes.
I-E	Internal-External trips. In travel demand modeling and forecasting, this term is used to refer to any trips (mostly vehicle, though they can be through other transportation modes) that begin within a given study area but end outside of it. For Fayette Forward, the study area was the County itself, so an example of this kind of trip would be a one-way commute trip from Fayetteville to downtown Atlanta.
I-I	Internal-Internal trips. In travel demand modeling and forecasting, this term is used to refer to any trips (mostly vehicle, though they can be through other transportation modes) that begin and end within a given study area. For Fayette Forward, the study area was the County itself.
ITS	Intelligent Transportation Systems. ITS refers to programs or efforts that add information and communications technology to transportation infrastructure and vehicles. ITS is applied in an effort to optimize the transportation system's performance and to improve safety and reduce vehicle wear, transportation times, and fuel consumption.
LARP	Local Assistance Road Program. A GDOT program that provides funding assistance to local governments for resurfacing of non-state roadways.
LCI	Livable Centers Initiative. This is an ARC-led program sponsoring studies to develop small-area plans for mixed-use activity centers throughout the Atlanta region. The intend of pursuing a mix of land uses is to reduce the need for vehicular travel. In Fayette County, downtown Fayetteville and the Peachtree City commercial district along west State Road 54 have completed LCI studies.

Glossary of Acronyms (*continued*)

Acronym	Meaning and Explanation
LOS	Level of Service. This is an engineering-based measure of infrastructure performance. In the case of transportation, it is typically determined by comparing traffic volume using a facility to its capacity. LOS is conventionally expressed in terms of letter-based ratings (A, B, C, D, E or F) with A being the highest level of service and F being the lowest. Chapter 2 (Section 2.5.2) provides a description of different LOS characteristics.
L RTP	Long-Range Transportation Plan. LRTPs are the long-range planning documents that are developed and administered by MPOs. They usually cover a long-term time frame (typically around 20 years).
MARTA	Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority. The authority providing scheduled public transit and paratransit services in Fulton and Dekalb Counties. MARTA is funded largely by a one-percent sales tax levied in those two counties and by user fares.
MGD	Million gallons per day. This refers to water and is used as a way of expressing a water facility's capacity to provide and/or treat water.
MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization. MPOs are agencies defined by federal transportation legislation and are required to be created for each metropolitan area in the United States with a population of over 50,000. They serve as the distribution agencies for federal transportation funding and maintain long-range transportation plans and the transportation improvement program.
SAFETEA-LU	Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users. The current federal transportation legislation at the time of Fayette Forward's plan development. SAFETEA-LU was passed by Congress in 2005 and extended in 2009.
SPLOST	Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax. This is a one-percent sales tax that Georgia counties may enact by referendum and is to be used to fund construction and maintenance of parks, schools, roads, and other public facilities. Counties may enact two one-percent SPLOSTs over the base Georgia sales tax rate of 4 percent.



Glossary of Acronyms (*continued*)

Acronym	Meaning and Explanation
SRAS	<i>Southern Regional Accessibility Study.</i> An ARC-sponsored study of the southern part of the Atlanta metropolitan region (specifically Coweta, Fayette, Clayton, Spalding and Henry Counties) developed in response to recent increases in growth in this part of the region. The SRAS was intended to establish a strategic, long-term vision and area-wide plan that will provide structure and order for growth in this part of the metropolitan area while ensuring accessibility, mobility and quality of life.
SRTS	<i>Safe Routes to School.</i> A federal transportation program that provides funding to promote non-vehicular access to and from schools. It funds a wide variety of programs and projects, from building safer street crossings to establishing programs that encourage children and their parents to walk and bicycle safely to school
STP	<i>Surface Transportation Program.</i> A federal transportation program that provides flexible funding that may be used by states and local governments for projects on any Federal-aid highway, bridge projects on any public road, transit capital projects, and intracity and intercity bus terminals and facilities.
TAZ	<i>Traffic Analysis Zone.</i> In travel demand modeling and forecasting, TAZs are geographic areas that are the basis for traffic demand estimation. Each geographic area is associated with socioeconomic input data (such as the number of households, the number of vehicles per household and the number of jobs in that zone) and serves as the basis for how trips that are produced and attracted throughout the travel demand model area. Typically TAZs are constructed to keep population and employment relatively consistent.
TDM	<i>Transportation Demand Management.</i> The use of strategies and public policies to reduce travel demand, especially single-occupant private vehicle demand, or to lessen the concentration of this demand at peak travel times or along a limited number of roadways.



Glossary of Acronyms (*continued*)

Acronym	Meaning and Explanation
TE	Transportation Enhancement grants. TE grants offer funding to expand transportation choices and enhance the transportation experience through a series of activities related to surface transportation, including pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure and safety programs, scenic and historic highway programs, landscaping and scenic beautification, historic preservation, and environmental mitigation. TE projects must relate to surface transportation and must qualify under one or more of the 12 eligible categories. TE grants are a principal means of funding for bicycle and pedestrian projects.
TIP	Transportation Improvement Program. The fiscally-constrained list of transportation projects and programs that have committed funding and are expected to be implemented in a shorter time-frame than that covered by the LRTP (typically this time frame is 3 to 5 years).
TTI	Travel Time Index. This is a technical measurement comparing between the time spent traveling a given route or corridor in forecasted travel conditions, which may have traffic congestion, and free-flow conditions, which are assumed not to have congestion. This is expressed in terms of a numeric ratio, with a TTI of 1.0 representing free-flow conditions (as the forecast travel time is divided by the free-flow travel time). ARC uses TTI as a way of gauging likely benefit of specific transportation projects and the effects of a planned project or projects on the entire Atlanta region.
V/C	Volume/Capacity ratio. A technical measurement that compares traffic volume on a roadway or roadway feature (such as an intersection) to its designed capacity. V/C is used as a simple way of understanding a roadway's performance and quality of service.
VHT	Vehicle Hours Traveled. VHT is a measure of the total number of hours spent in travel by all vehicles within a given time period and geographic area. It is used by regional transportation and environmental agencies for planning purposes.
VMT	Vehicle Miles Traveled. VMT is a measure of the total number of miles driven by all vehicles within a given time period and geographic area. It is used by regional transportation and environmental agencies for planning purposes.