

Boston Region Vision Zero Action Plan

Appendix A: Terms and Acronyms



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ARIDE: Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement [training](#)

CBO: Community-Based Organization

CMV: [Commercial Motor Vehicle](#)

Communities of Concern: Communities of Concern are defined as census tracts with a higher concentration of specific demographic groups that were shown through crash data analysis to have higher exposure to high-crash corridors. Based on the population share of the identified demographic groups (minority, low-income, and limited English proficiency), tracts were classified into four categories: most marginalized, more marginalized, less marginalized, and least marginalized.

Complete Streets: A transportation policy and design approach that requires streets to be planned, designed, operated, and maintained to enable safe, convenient and comfortable travel and access for users of all ages and abilities regardless of their mode of transportation

Corridor of Concern: A roadway corridor, defined in this Vision Zero Action Plan, with two or fewer fatal and serious injury crashes that were excluded from the final High-Injury Network

DCR: [Massachusetts Department of Conversation and Recreation](#)

DRE: [Drug Recognition Expert](#)

FARS: Fatality Analysis Reporting System, a national [database](#) of fatal crashes maintained by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

EA: Emphasis Areas, also called Contributing Crash Factors, are identified in the [2023 Strategic Highway Safety Plan](#) (2023 SHSP) and definitions are consistent with the [IMPACT Emphasis Area Definitions](#)

EMS: Emergency Medical Service

EPDO: Equivalent Property Damage Only, an index used to assess the severity of crashes

FHWA: [Federal Highway Administration](#)

Federal Functional Classifications: Functional classifications define the role each element of the roadway system plays in serving travel needs. Functional class definitions are used to determine the eligibility for federal highway funds; set roadway performance targets; develop guidelines and regulations for access management; plan transit routes; and designate travel routes. The following is a summary of the functional classification definitions in the Federal

Highway Administration's publication, [*Highway Functional Classification Concepts, Criteria and Procedures \(2023 Edition\)*](#):

- i) Arterials
 - (1) Interstates: Interstates are the highest classification of arterials constructed for long-distance travel. They are designed for vehicular speeds between 50 and 75 miles per hour (mph).
 - (2) Other freeways and expressways: Roadways in this classification have directional travel lanes usually separated by a physical barrier. Access and egress points are limited to on- and off-ramp locations or a very limited number of at-grade intersections. They are designed for vehicular speeds between 50 and 75 miles per hour (mph).
 - (3) Other principal arterials: These roadways serve major centers of metropolitan areas, provide a high degree of mobility and can also provide mobility through rural areas. Abutting land uses can be served directly. Vehicular speed limits vary between 25 mph in urban areas to as high as 55 mph in rural areas.
 - (4) Minor arterials: Minor Arterials provide service for trips of moderate length, serve geographic areas that are smaller than those served by higher Arterials, and offer connectivity to the higher Arterial system. Vehicular speeds vary between 25 mph in urban areas to as high as 55 mph in rural areas.
- ii) *Collectors*: Collectors gather traffic from Local Roads and funnel them to the Arterial network. Vehicular speed limits range between 25 mph in the urban areas to as high as 50 mph in the rural areas.
- iii) *Local Roads*: Local roads provide access to adjacent properties, serve local trip purposes, and connect to higher order roadways. Vehicular speed limits range between 15 mph in urban centers to 40 mph in the rural hinterlands.

FSI: Fatal and Serious Injury

HAWK: A “High-intensity Activated Crosswalk” beacon, also known as a pedestrian hybrid beacon, is a traffic control device with enhanced signals to stop road traffic and allow pedestrians to cross safely.

HIN: High-Injury Network, the network of streets with higher numbers of traffic fatalities or injuries

HRN: High-Risk (Systemic) Network, a proactive approach that focuses on sites with the highest risk of future fatal and serious injury crashes based on the presence of contributing risk factors from a systemwide perspective

HSIP: Highway Safety Improvement Program, a [program](#) administered by MassDOT to provide funding for eligible improvements that reduce fatalities and serious injuries on public roads

iRAP: International Road Assessment Programme, which offers an innovative and proactive risk assessment [tool](#) for analyzing and mapping the safety of a roadway and generating data-driven solutions for correcting hazards

ITS: Intelligent Transportation Systems

KABCO: A scale of injury severity typically used for crash reporting, in which

- “K” is a fatal injury
- “A” is a suspected serious injury
- “B” is a suspected minor injury
- “C” is a possible injury
- “O” is no apparent injury

L RTP: Long-Range Transportation Plan, e.g., the Boston Region MPO’s [Destination 2050](#)

MassDOT: [Massachusetts Department of Transportation](#)

MassDOT Impact Portal: A [tool](#) for researching crash-related data in Massachusetts

MBTA: [Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority](#)

MGL: [Massachusetts General Laws](#)

MPO: Metropolitan Planning Organization

NACTO: [National Association of City Transportation Officials](#)

NHTSA: [National Highway Traffic Safety Administration](#)

OWI: Operating Under the Influence, or driving while impaired by alcohol or drugs

Primary Risk Sites: Locations identified in the High-Risk (Systemic) Network that are ranked in the top 5th percentile, indicating the highest risk level for a given emphasis area

RMV: Massachusetts [Registry of Motor Vehicles](#)

Safe System Approach: A holistic and comprehensive transportation safety strategy focused both on human mistakes and vulnerability that promotes a transportation system designed with many redundancies in place to protect all road users

Safety Action Plan: A comprehensive regional safety plan aimed at reducing and eliminating fatal and serious injury crashes affecting all roadway users

Secondary Risk Sites: Locations identified in the High-Risk (Systemic) Network that are ranked in the second-highest 10th percentile (i.e., the 6th to 15th percentile), representing a moderate level of risk

SHSP: Strategic Highway Safety Plan, a data-driven, strategic [plan](#) that identifies key safety needs in the state and helps direct funding to improvements that reduce highway fatalities and serious injuries on all public roads

SRTS: Safe Routes to School, a [program](#) to increase safe walking, biking, and rolling among elementary, middle, and high school students by using a collaborative, community-focused approach that bridges the gap between health and transportation

SS4A: Safe Streets and Road For All, a US DOT [grant program](#)

Subregion: The Boston Region MPO area is divided into eight smaller [subregions](#):

- Inner Core Committee (ICC)
- Minuteman Advisory Group on Interlocal Coordination (MAGIC)
- MetroWest Regional Collaborative (MWRC)
- North Suburban Planning Council (NSPC)
- North Shore Task Force (NSTF)
- South Shore Coalition (SSC)
- Southwest Advisory Planning Committee (SWAP)
- Three Rivers Interlocal Council (TRIC)

TIM: Traffic Incident Management

TIP: Transportation Improvement Plan, a five-year, rolling capital [plan](#)

US DOT: [US Department of Transportation](#)

Vision Zero: An approach to roadway safety based on the assumption that serious traffic crashes are preventable and that we can change how we design, operate, and maintain our streets for the safety of all road users

VRU: Vulnerable Road User, which typically includes pedestrians, bicyclists, and other nonmotorized road users

V2X: “Vehicle to Everything” connected vehicle communication that enables vehicles to exchange data with other vehicles, infrastructure, and other devices