

Central Lane MPO

Glossary and Acronyms List

Air Quality Conformity Determination (AQCD) - The 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) requires Metropolitan Planning Organizations within non-attainment areas to perform an analysis of regional air quality impacts prior to the approval of Transportation Plans and Transportation Improvement Programs that utilize federal funds. This information and analyses include: regulatory framework, environmental requirements, planning assumptions, mobile source emissions budgets, and consultation procedures.

Average Daily Traffic (ADT) - The average number of vehicle trips generated during a 24-hour period from a specific site or area. This term also applies to traffic volumes on a roadway over a 24-hour period.

Alternative Modes of Transportation - Forms of transportation that provide transportation alternatives to the use of single-occupant automobiles. Examples include: rail, transit, carpools, bicycles and walking.

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) - Federal civil rights legislation for persons with disabilities, signed into law in 1990, that prohibits discrimination specifically in the areas of employment, public accommodation, public services, telecommunications and transportation. Transportation requirements include the provision of "comparable paratransit service" that is equivalent to general public fixed-route service for persons who are unable to use regular bus service due to a disability.

Area Sources - Small stationary and non-transportation pollution sources that are too small and/or numerous to be included as point sources but may collectively contribute significantly to air pollution (e.g., dry cleaners).

Area Commission on Transportation (ACT) - Advisory bodies chartered by the Oregon Transportation Commission (OTC). ACTs address all aspects of transportation (surface, marine, air, and transportation safety) with primary focus on the state transportation system. ACTs consider regional and local transportation issues if they affect the state system.

Arterial Street - A class of street serving major traffic movements (high-speed, high volume) for travel between major points.

Attainment Area - An area considered to have air quality that meets or exceeds the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) health standards identified in the Clean Air Act. Nonattainment areas are areas considered not to have met these standards for designated pollutants. An area may be an attainment area for one pollutant and a nonattainment area for others.

Attainment Plan - A program of air pollution emission control measures associated with state and federal requirements which are designed to ensure that an area achieves attainment with an ambient air standard.

Balanced Transportation System - A system that provides a range of transportation options and takes advantage of the inherent efficiencies of each mode.

Best Management Practice (BMP) - A practice or combination of practices determined to be an effective and practicable (including technological, economical, and institutional considerations) means for accomplishing transportation related goals.

Board of County Commissioners (BCC) - Five elected officials who are the Lane County decision makers.

Bridge Management System (BMS) - A means for managing bridges throughout design, construction, operation and maintenance of the bridges. These systems helped agencies to meet their objectives, such as building inventories and inspection databases, planning for Maintenance, Repair and Rehabilitation (MR&R) interventions in a systematic way, optimizing the allocation of financial resources, and increasing the safety of bridge users.

Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) - Established as a statistical agency through the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) of 1991 to administer data collection, analysis, and reporting and to ensure the most cost-effective use of transportation-monitoring resources. BTS brings a greater degree of coordination, comparability, and quality standards to transportation data, and facilitates in the closing of important data gaps.

Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) - A broad term given to a variety of transportation systems that, through improvements to infrastructure, vehicles and scheduling, attempt to use buses to provide a service that is of a higher quality than an ordinary bus line.

Capacity - A transportation facility's ability to accommodate a moving stream of people or vehicles in a given time period. The maximum rate of flow at which persons or vehicles can be reasonably expected to traverse a point or uniform segment of a lane or roadway during a specified time period under prevailing roadway, traffic, and control conditions; usually expressed as vehicles per hour or persons per hour.

Capital Improvement Program (CIP) - A plan for future capital infrastructure and program expenditures which identifies each capital project, its anticipated start and completion, and allocates existing funds and known revenue sources for a given period of time. Each local government has a CIP.

Capital Program Funds - Financial assistance from the Capital Program of 49 U.S.C. This program enables the Secretary of Transportation to make discretionary capital grants and loans to finance public transportation projects divided among fixed guideway (rail) modernization; construction of new fixed guideway systems and extensions to fixed guideway systems; and replacement, rehabilitation, and purchase of buses and rented equipment, and construction of bus-related facilities.

Carbon Monoxide (CO) - A colorless, odorless, tasteless gas formed in large part by incomplete combustion of fuel; one of the Clean Air Act criteria pollutants. Human activities (i.e., transportation or industrial processes) are largely the source for CO contamination. Local sources of carbon monoxide include automobiles, wood stoves, and industrial processes.

Categorical Exclusions (CE) - Documents prepared under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) for federal actions that do not have a significant human and natural environmental effect.

Central Area Transportation Study (Eugene) (CATS) - Completed in 1987 the Eugene CATS document served as a technical reference to the *Central Eugene Parking and Traffic Circulation Plan* which was adopted by the Eugene City Council and the Lane Regional Air Pollution Authority. From its inception, the CATS document was intended as a tool to help maintain and improve the transportation and parking systems and preserve air quality within the CATS boundaries (most of downtown and the university area).

Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC) - Representative stakeholders that meet regularly to discuss issues of common concern, such as transportation, and to advise sponsoring agency officials. These groups effectively interact between citizens and their government

Clean Air Act (CAA) - Federal statutes established by the United States Congress which set the nation's air quality goals and the process for achieving those goals. 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.

Clean Water Act (CWA) - Federal law regulating the quality of the waters of the United States. Amendments to the CWA in 1987 require local jurisdictions to develop stormwater management plans for the control of municipal nonpoint source pollution.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) - The codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government. It is divided into 50 titles that represent broad areas subject to Federal regulation. Each volume of the CFR is updated once each calendar year and is issued on a quarterly basis

Comprehensive Plan - An official document adopted by a local government that describes the general, long-range policies on how the community's future development should occur. A local comprehensive plan must be in compliance with Oregon state land use planning goals.

Congestion - A condition under which the number of vehicles using a facility is great enough to cause reduced speeds and increased travel times.

Congestion Management Process (CMP) - Provides for the effective management of new and existing transportation facilities through development and implementation of operational and travel demand management strategies, and by providing information to decision-makers on system performance and the effectiveness of implemented strategies.

Congestion Management System (CMS) - Systematic process for managing congestion. Provides information on transportation system performance and finds alternative ways to alleviate congestion and enhance the mobility of people and goods, to levels that meet state and local needs.

Congestion Mitigation & Air Quality Improvement Program (CMAQ) - A categorical Federal-aid funding program created with the ISTEA. Directs funding to projects that contribute to meeting National air quality standards. CMAQ funds generally may not be used for projects that result in the construction of new capacity available to SOVs (single-occupant vehicles).

Construction STIP (C-STIP) - Lists all approved construction and transit projects. The C-STIP is organized by highway region, and then by county (See STIP and D-STIP).

Criteria Pollutants - Air pollutants for which there are National Ambient Air Quality Standards that have been established by the Environmental Protection Agency to protect the public health and welfare from their known adverse effects. There are additional standards set by the State of Oregon. Communities are required to test the air continually for those criteria pollutants which appear to merit testing, based on historical data and trends, and population. In the Eugene-Springfield area, the Lane Regional Air Protection Agency is responsible for monitoring these air pollutants.

Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) - The state department that administers Oregon's state-wide land use program. Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) is the appointed policy board that guides DLCD.

Department of Transportation (DOT) - When used alone, indicates U.S. Department of Transportation. In conjunction with a place name, indicates state, city, or county transportation agency (e.g., Oregon Department of Transportation is ODOT).

Design Standards - Standards that are met when a new road is constructed, or when a deficient section is improved. These standards pertain to all relevant geometric and structural features required to provide a desired level of service over the life of the project. The life of the project is generally 20 years beyond its implementation.

Development STIP (D-STIP) - Lists multi-year planning and engineering projects. This section also lists projects of statewide significance and federal “earmarks” approved by Congress. Earmarks are for special projects and the money may only be spent on that project. Projects in the D-STIP are not yet approved for construction; they are still getting ready for construction (See STIP and C-STIP).

Emissions Budget - The part of the State Implementation Plan (SIP) that identifies the allowable emissions levels, mandated by the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), for certain pollutants emitted from mobile, stationary, and area sources. The emissions levels are used for meeting emission reduction milestones, attainment, or maintenance demonstrations.

Enhancements - Activities that assist communities reach social, cultural, aesthetic and environmental goals as well as help harmonize the transportation system with the community. Enhancements are part of the mitigation for project impacts and can include bike and pedestrian trails, renovating streetscapes, and scenic beautification.

Environmental Assessments (EA) - Prepared for federal actions under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) where it is not clearly known how significant the environmental impact might be. If, after preparing an Environmental Assessment, it is determined that the project's impact is significant, an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is then prepared. If not, a finding of "no significant impact" (FONSI) is documented.

Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) - Prepared for federal actions that have a significant effect on the human and natural environment. These are disclosure documents prepared under the National Environmental Policy Act/NEPA that provide a full description of the proposed project, the existing environment, and analysis of the anticipated beneficial and adverse environmental effects of all reasonable alternatives.. There are various stages – Draft EIS and Final EIS.

Environmental Justice (EJ) - Environmental justice assures that services and benefits allow for meaningful participation and are fairly distributed to avoid discrimination.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) - The federal regulatory agency responsible for administering and enforcing federal environmental laws, including the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Endangered Species Act, and others.

EPA is the source agency of air quality control regulations affecting transportation.

Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) - Absence of discrimination, as in the workplace, based on race, color, age, gender, national origin, religion, or mental or physical disability. There is no consensus as to the precise meaning. Some use it as a descriptive term for an approach intended to provide a certain social environment in which people are not excluded from the activities of society, such as education, employment, or health care, on the basis of immutable traits. Equal opportunity practices include measures taken by organizations to ensure fairness in the employment process.

Equilibre Multimodal Multimodal Equilibrium (EMME/2) - An interactive-graphic state-of-the-art multimodal urban transportation planning system. It is used worldwide in the development of roading and public transport projects. The software provides a set of tools for demand modeling, multimodal network modeling and analysis.

Eugene/Springfield Metro Area General Plan (Metro Plan) - The comprehensive land use planning document for the Eugene-Springfield Metropolitan Area. This document outlines broad goals, objectives and policies for long-range planning inside the urban growth boundary of Eugene and Springfield (UGB). The Metro Plan must be in compliance with state land use planning goals.

Federal-aid primary (FAP) - Highway system is defined as a system of connected main highways, selected by each state highway department subject to the approval of the Bureau of Public Roads. It encompasses routes of the Interstate System and other important routes serving essentially through traffic with their urban extensions, including important loops, belt highways, and spurs.

Federal-aid secondary (FAS) - highway system consists of the principal secondary and feeder routes including farm-to-market roads, rural mail and public school bus routes, local rural roads, county and township roads, roads of the county, road class, and their urban extensions. These roads are chosen by the state highway departments and appropriate local road officials cooperatively, subject to approval by the Bureau of Public Roads.

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) - A branch of the US Department of Transportation that administers the federal-aid Highway Program, providing financial assistance to states to construct and improve highways, urban and rural roads, and bridges. The FHWA also administers the Federal Lands Highway Program, including survey, design, and construction of forest highway system roads, parkways and park roads, Indian reservation roads, defense access roads, and other Federal lands roads.

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) - The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) was established as a separate

administration within the U.S. Department of Transportation on January 1, 2000, pursuant to the Motor Carrier Safety Improvement Act of 1999. The FMCSA is focused on reducing crashes, injuries, and fatalities involving large trucks and buses.

Federal Transit Administration (FTA) - A branch of the US Department of Transportation that is the principal source of federal financial assistance to America's communities for planning, development, and improvement of public or mass transportation systems. FTA provides leadership, technical assistance, and financial resources for safe, technologically advanced public transportation to enhance mobility and accessibility, to improve the Nation's communities and natural environment, and to strengthen the national economy.

Financial Planning - The process of defining and evaluating funding sources, sharing the information, and deciding how to allocate the funds.

Financial Programming - A short-term commitment of funds to specific projects identified in the regional Transportation Improvement Program (see TIP).

Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) - A statement prepared under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) indicating that a project was found to have no significant impacts on the quality of the human environment and for which an environmental statement will therefore not be prepared.

Fine Particulates - Particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in size (PM-2.5). A micron is one millionth of a meter. See "Particulate matter" below.

Fiscal or Financial Constraint - Making sure that a given program or project can reasonably expect to receive funding within the time allotted for its implementation.

Fiscal Year (FY) - A 12-month period over which a company budgets its spending. A fiscal year does not always begin in January and end in December; it may run over any period of 12 months.

Formula Capital Grants - Federal transit funds for transit operators; allocation of funds overseen by FTA.

Geographic Information System (GIS) - Computerized data management system designed to capture, store, retrieve, analyze, and display geographically referenced information.

Global Positioning System (GPS) - A navigation system that uses satellite signals to find the location of a radio receiver on or above the earth's surface accurately determining its latitude and the longitude.

Goal 12 - One of 19 statewide planning standards of Oregon that make up the state land use planning program. Goal 12 relates to transportation and reads:

"To provide and encourage a safe, convenient and economic transportation system." See Transportation Planning Rule.

Goals - A desired result or purpose. In planning, a goal is a broad statement of philosophy that describes the hopes of the people of the community for the future of the community. A goal may never be completely attainable, but it is used as a point toward which the community may strive.

High-Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) - Vehicles carrying two or more people. The number that constitutes an HOV for the purposes of HOV highway lanes may be designated differently by different transportation agencies.

Highway Capacity Manual (HCM) - A publication of the Transportation Research Board (TRB) in the United States. It contains concepts, guidelines, and computational procedures for computing the capacity and quality of service of various highway facilities, including freeways, signalized and unsignalized intersections, rural highways, and the effects of transit, pedestrians, and bicycles on the performance of these systems.

Highway Performance Monitoring System (HPMS) - A national level highway information system that includes data on the extent, condition, performance, use, and operating characteristics of the Nation's highways. In general, the HPMS contains administrative and extent of system information on all public roads, while information on other characteristics is represented in HPMS as a mix of universe and sample data for arterial and collector functional systems.

Highway Research Board (HRB) - Established in 1920 as a unit of the Division of Engineering, National Research Council, under the corporate authority of the National Academy of Sciences. Its purpose is fourfold: 1) to stimulate highway research 2) to correlate highway research 3) to make known the findings of highway research 4) to undertake, when appropriate, special highway research projects.

High-speed rail (HSR) - is a type of passenger rail transport that operates significantly faster than the normal speed of rail traffic. While high-speed rail is designed for passenger travel, some high speed systems offer also some kind of freight service

Inspection and Maintenance (I/M) - Programs that help improve air quality by identifying high-emitting vehicles in need of repair (through visual inspection, emissions testing, and/or the downloading of fault codes from a vehicle's onboard computer) and causing them to be fixed as a prerequisite to vehicle registration within a given non-attainment area. The 1990 Amendments to the Clean Air Act made I/M mandatory for several areas across the country, based upon various criteria, such as air quality classification, population, and/or geographic location.

Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) - The application of advanced technologies to improve the efficiency and safety of transportation systems.

Intelligent Vehicle Highway Systems (IVHS) - An intelligent transportation system, in which vehicles and highways will exchange information through a two-way communication system.

Interchange Area Management Plan (IAMP) - The IAMP describes the roadway network, right-of-way, access control, and land parcels in the analysis area of the planned interchange. The IAMP also (1) provides local street connectivity in the project area including parallel streets and limits on cul-de-sacs or other non-connected streets; (2) evaluates land use designations that could have an adverse effect on the facility; and (3) includes implementation measures to be adopted into the City and County comprehensive plans or transportation system plans.

Interim Benchmarks - Transportation System Plans (TSP) required by the Transportation Planning Rule must include interim benchmarks for use in evaluating progress at 5-year intervals. Where interim benchmarks are not met, the TSP must be amended to include new or additional efforts.

Intermodal - The ability to connect, and the connections between, modes of transportation.

Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA) - Legislative initiative by the US Congress that restructured funding for transportation programs; authorized an increased role for regional planning commissions/MPOs in funding decisions; and required comprehensive regional and statewide long-term transportation plans.

International Road Federation (IRF) - A nongovernmental, not-for-profit organization with the mission to encourage and promote development and maintenance of better, safer and more sustainable roads and road networks. IRF is the worldwide platform for all those in the private and public sector and for members of civil society who believe road infrastructure to be a purveyor of social and economic welfare and wish to contribute in reinforcing its ever central role in today's society.

Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) - Former independent agency of the U.S. government, established in 1887; charged with regulating the economics and services of specified carriers engaged in transportation between states. Surface transportation under the ICC's jurisdiction included railroads, trucking companies, bus lines, freight forwarders, water carriers, oil pipelines, transportation brokers, and express agencies. Most ICC control over interstate trucking was abandoned in 1994, and the agency was terminated at the end of 1995. Many of its remaining functions were transferred to the new National Surface Transportation Board.

Interstate Highway System (IHS) - The system of highways that connects the principal metropolitan areas, cities, and industrial centers of the United States. Also connects the US to internationally significant routes in Canada and Mexico.

Interstate Maintenance (IM) - A program under SAFETEA-LU legislation which provides funding for resurfacing, restoring, rehabilitating and reconstructing (4R) most routes on the Interstate System.

Job Access and Reverse Commute (JARC) - A two-part grant program that assists in developing new or expanded work transportation services. Job Access grants connect welfare recipients and other low-income persons to jobs and other employment-related services. JARC grants serve all income groups with transportation to suburban employment centers.

Joint Planning Commissions Committee (JPCC) - Comprised of two planning commissioners from each of the Cities of Eugene and Springfield, and from Lane County. The JPCC is designated in the Eugene/Springfield Metro Plan as the public involvement body for that plan.

Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) - A seven-member commission of volunteer citizens established by Senate Bill 100 in 1973 to develop and administer Oregon's statewide planning goals. The commission sets and guides policy for the administrative department, DLCD.

Land Use - Refers to the manner in which portions of land or the structures on them are used, i.e. commercial, residential, retail, industrial, etc.

Land Use Allocation Model (LUAM) -

Land Use Board of Appeals (LUBA) - A board established by the state legislature in 1979 to hear and decide on contested land-use cases

Lane Council of Governments (LCOG) - LCOG is a voluntary association of local governments in Lane County, Oregon. Dedicated to solving area-wide problems, LCOG helps area cities, Lane County, educational districts, and special-purpose districts reach their common goals. LCOG serves as the MPO for Central Lane County as designated by the Governor in 1974.

Lane Regional Air Protection Agency (LRAPA) - The local agency formed through an intergovernmental agreement between Lane County and the cities of Eugene, Springfield, Cottage Grove, and Oakridge. LRAPA is responsible for restoring and maintaining the ambient air quality of Lane County. DEQ cedes air quality regulation to LRAPA in Lane County.

Lane Transit District (LTD) - The transit agency serving the Central Lane Transportation Management Area.

Level of Service (LOS) - A qualitative rating of how well a unit of transportation supply (e.g. street, intersection, bikeway, etc) serves its current or projected demand. LOS A = free flow condition (32% of capacity); B= reasonably free flow conditions (51%); C=operation stable but becoming more critical (75%); D=lower speed range of stable flow (92%); E=unstable flow (100%); F=forced flow; >100% of capacity, stop and go operation.

Light Rail Transit (LRT) - A form of urban rail public transportation that generally has a lower capacity and lower speed than heavy rail and metro systems.

Long-Range Projects - Projects identified as long-range are expected to be needed in more than ten to twelve years.

Long-Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) - See Regional Transportation Plan

Maintenance Area - Maintenance area is a geographic region of the United States previously designated as non-attainment pursuant to the CAA Amendments of 1990 and subsequently redesignated to attainment based on achievement of the CAA standards. A maintenance area is subject to the requirement to develop a maintenance plan under section 175A of the CAA, as amended.

Maintenance Plan - A program of air pollution emission control measures associated with state and federal requirements which are designed to ensure that an area remains in attainment with an ambient air standard.

Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) - Defines the standards used by road managers nationwide to install and maintain traffic control devices on all streets and highways.

Major Investment Studies (MIS) - Studies initiated for significant highway and/or transit transportation investments. During the MIS process, local governments, planners and project sponsors explore and analyze alternatives that can improve mobility and safety where the proposed improvement is located.

Medium Term Capital Project - Projects identified as medium-range are expected to be needed in six to ten years.

Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) - A document written between parties to cooperatively work together on an agreed upon project or meet an agreed upon objective. The purpose of an MOA is to have a written understanding of the agreement between parties.

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) - A document describing a bilateral or multilateral agreement between parties. It expresses a convergence of will between the parties, indicating an intended common line of action. It most often

is used in cases where parties do not intend to imply a legal commitment. It is a more formal alternative to a gentlemen's agreement.

Metro Plan - see **Eugene/Springfield Metro Area General Plan (Metro Plan)**.

Metropolitan Policy Committee (MPC) - An intergovernmental policy group that comprises representatives from Eugene, Springfield and Coburg Councils, Lane County Board of Commissioners, the Lane Transit District Board of Directors, and Oregon DOT. MPC has been delegated certain responsibilities by the Lane Council of Governments Board of Directors to provide policy guidance on the transportation planning process in the MPO area.

Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) - Regional policy body, required in urbanized areas with populations over 50,000, and designated by local officials and the governor of the state. Responsible in cooperation with the state and other transportation providers for carrying out the metropolitan transportation planning requirements of federal highway and transit legislation. Lane Council of Governments serves as the MPO in the Central Lane area as designated by the Governor in 1974.

Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) - Geographic entities defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for use by Federal statistical agencies in collecting, tabulating, and publishing Federal statistics. A metro area contains a core urban area of 50,000 or more population.

Metropolitan Transportation Improvement Program (MTIP) - See Transportation Improvement Program

Mitigation - To avoid, minimize, rectify, or reduce an impact, and in some cases, to compensate for an impact.

MOBILE6 – EPA-approved air emissions model; scheduled for replacement by MOVES in 2009.

Mobile Source - A source of air pollution that is mobile. These include on-road and non-road vehicles. The mobile source-related pollutants specified in the Clean Air Act are carbon monoxide (CO), hydrocarbons (HC), nitrogen oxides (NOx), and particulate matter (PM 10 and PM 2.5).

Mode - A specific form of transportation, such as automobile, subway, bus, rail, or air.

Motor Vehicle Emission Simulator (MOVES) - New emissions modeling system which will estimate emissions for on-road and non-road sources, cover a broad range of pollutants, and allow multiple scale analysis, from fine-scale analysis to national inventory estimation. Intended to serve as the replacement for MOBILE6 and NONROAD models.

Multimodal - A trip involving several types of transportation, such as both rail and bus.

National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) - Federal standards that set allowable concentrations and exposure limits for various pollutants. The EPA developed the standards in response to a requirement of the CAA. Air quality standards have been established for the following six criteria pollutants: ozone (or smog), carbon monoxide, particulate matter, nitrogen dioxide, lead, and sulfur dioxide.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) - An established national environmental policy (1969) requiring that any project using federal funding or requiring federal approval, including transportation projects, examine the effects of proposed and alternative choices on the environment before a federal decision is made.

National Highway System (NHS) - The National Highway System was designated in 1995 for all roads that are of national importance. Generally, this includes all Interstate routes and some U.S. and state routes.

National ITS Architecture - A systems framework to guide the planning and deployment of ITS infrastructure. The national ITS architecture is a blueprint for the coordinated development of ITS technologies in the U.S. It is unlikely that any single metropolitan area or state would plan to implement the entire national ITS architecture.

Non-attainment Area - Any geographic area that has not met the requirements for clean air as set out in the Clean Air Act. An area can at the same time be classified as in attainment for one or more air pollutants and as a non-attainment area for another air pollutant.

Nitrogen Oxides (NOX) - Nitrogen oxides are acid gases and ozone pre-cursors and can affect human health and vegetation. Nitrogen oxides are released through emissions of vehicles and from combustion plants. Nitrogen dioxide is thought to have both acute and chronic effects on airways and lung function, particularly in people with asthma.

Objective - An attainable target that the community attempts to reach during the process of striving to meet a goal. An objective may also be considered as an intermediate point that will help fulfill the overall goal.

Operations and Maintenance (O&M)

Operations, Maintenance and Preservation (OM&P)

Oregon Benchmarks - Standards for measuring government performance and statewide progress in a variety of areas. Benchmarks help state government set program and budget priorities.

Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) - The State agency that manages the highway system within Oregon. ODOT's mission is to provide a safe, efficient transportation system that supports economic opportunity and livable communities for Oregonians. ODOT is the administrative agency that responds to policy set by the Oregon Transportation Commission (OTC).

Oregon Highway Plan (OHP) - Establishes long-range policies and investment strategies for the State Highway System. The Oregon Transportation Commission adopted the Highway Plan on March 18, 1999.

Oregon MPO Consortium (OMPOC) - Provides a forum for Oregon's MPOs to address common needs, issues and solutions to transportation and land use challenges facing Oregon's metropolitan regions and surrounding areas. Provides recommendations for individual action of Oregon MPOs on issues of common interest. Advocates for Oregon MPO policy, regulatory and funding interests at the state and federal level

Oregon Roads Finance Study - A major analysis of long-term needs, revenue adequacy and funding alternatives to preserve our road infrastructure.

Oregon Transportation Commission (OTC) - Establishes state transportation policy and guides the planning, development and management of a statewide integrated transportation network. The governor appoints five commissioners, ensuring that different geographic regions of the state are represented. One member must live east of the Cascade Range; no more than three can belong to one political party.

Oregon Transportation Investment Act (OTIA) - Legislation from the turn of the 21st century, resulting from an ever-widening gap between needed work to improve Oregon's roads and the funds to pay for it. The OTIA has resulted in increased funding for prioritized transportation related projects through increased DMV fees, bonds and local resources.

Oregon Transportation Plan (OTP) - The comprehensive, long-range plan for a multimodal transportation system for the *state* which encompasses economic efficiency, orderly economic development, safety and environmental quality.

Oregon Transportation Research and Education Consortium (OTREC) - A National University Transportation Center created by Congress in 200, a partnership between Portland State University, the University of Oregon, Oregon State University, and the Oregon Institute of Technology. Through collaboration and partnerships with transportation agencies, industry, and other universities in the Northwest, OTREC aims to address the transportation needs of Oregon, the Northwest, and the nation.

Ozone (O₃) - Ozone is a colorless gas with a sweet odor. Ozone is not a direct emission from transportation sources. It is a secondary pollutant formed when

VOCs and NOx combine in the presence of sunlight. Ozone is associated with smog or haze conditions. Although the ozone in the upper atmosphere protects us from harmful ultraviolet rays, ground-level ozone produces an unhealthy environment in which to live. Ozone is created by human and natural sources.

Paratransit - Alternative known as "special or specialized" transportation which often includes flexibly scheduled and routed transportation services. These services use low capacity vehicles such as vans to operate within normal urban transit corridors or rural areas. Services usually cater to 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.

Particulate Matter (PM10 and PM2.5) - Particulate matter consists of airborne solid particles and liquid droplets. Particulate matter may be in the form of fly ash, soot, dust, fog, fumes, etc. These particles are classified as "coarse" if they are smaller than 10 microns, or "fine" if they are smaller than 2.5 microns. Coarse airborne particles are produced during grinding operations, or from the physical disturbance of dust by natural air turbulence processes, such as wind. Fine particles can be a by-product of fossil fuel combustion, such as diesel and bus engines. Fine particles can easily reach remote lung areas, and their presence in the lungs is linked to serious respiratory ailments such as asthma, chronic bronchitis and aggravated coughing. Exposure to these particles may aggravate other medical conditions such as heart disease and emphysema and may cause premature death. In the environment, particulate matter contributes to diminished visibility and particle deposition (soiling).

Pavement Condition Rating (PCR) - Quantifies a pavement's overall performance and can be used to help manage pavement networks. Based on measurements of roughness, surface distress, skid resistance and deflection, pavements can be assigned a score that reflects their overall condition.

Performance Measures - Indicators of how well the transportation system is performing with regard to such things as average speed, reliability of travel, and accident rates. Used as feedback in the decisionmaking process.

Permanent International Association of Roads Congresses (PIARC) - A non-political and non-profit making association. It was granted consultative status to the Economic and Social Council of United Nations in 1970. PIARC aims to be a world leader in the exchange of knowledge on roads and road transport policy and practices within an integrated sustainable transport context.

Planning Funds (PL) - Primary source of funding for metropolitan planning designated by the FHWA.

Policy - A statement adopted as part of a plan to provide a specific course of action moving the community towards attainment of its goals. Due to budget constraints and other activities, all policies cannot be implemented at the same

time. Generally, those with metropolitan-wide implications should receive priority consideration.

Project Development - The phase a proposed project undergoes once it has been through the planning process. The project development phase is a more detailed analysis of a proposed project's social, economic, and environmental impacts and various project alternatives. What comes from the project development phase is a decision reached through negotiation among all affected parties, including the public. After a proposal has successfully passed the project development phase, it may move to preliminary engineering, design, and construction.

Public Facility Plan - A plan required by state law for any city with an urban growth boundary encompassing a population greater than 2,500. A plan outlining the sewer, water and transportation facilities needed to serve such an urbanized area.

Public Hearing - A formal event held prior to a decision that gathers community comments and positions from all interested parties for public record and input into decisions.

Public Involvement Plan (PIP) - A plan that describes the public involvement goals and objectives, and methods of involving the public in transportation decisions.

Public Participation Plan (PPP) – same as Public Involvement Plan, terminology introduced in the SAFETEA-LU transportation bill.

Public Meeting - A formal or informal event designed for a specific issue or community group where information is presented and input from community residents is received

Public Participation - The active and meaningful involvement of the public in the development of transportation plans and programs.

Record of Decision (ROD) - A concise decision document for an environmental impact statement, prepared under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) that states the decision (selected alternative or choice), other alternatives considered, and mitigation adopted for the selected alternative or choice.

Refinement Plan - Refinement plans are a detailed examination of the service needs and land use issues relevant to a particular area. Refinements to the Metropolitan Area General Plan include specific neighborhood plans, community plans, or special purpose plans (such as water, sewer, or transportation plans).

Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) - A document resulting from regional or statewide collaboration and consensus on a region or state's transportation system, and serving as the defining vision for the region's or state's

transportation systems and services. In metropolitan areas, the plan indicates all of the transportation improvements scheduled for funding over a minimum of the next 20 years.

Request for Proposal (RFP) - An invitation for providers of a product or service to bid on the right to supply that product or service to the individual or entity that issued the RFP.

Right-of-Way (ROW) - Public space legally established for the use of pedestrians, vehicles or utilities. Right-of-way typically includes the street, sidewalk and buffer strip areas.

Roads Advisory Committee (RAC) (Lane County) - A non-mandated, seven-member committee that reviews road improvement needs; develops a five-year Capital Improvement Program; reviews and provides recommendations for long-range planning for future transportation needs, including alternative transportation modes and makes recommendations to the Board of Commissioners.

Safe Accountable flexible efficient Transportation Equity Act- a Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU) - The Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: The most recent federal transportation bill authorizing funding for the nation's surface transportation programs. Signed into law in August 2005, SAFETEA-LU replaced the expired Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21). The law establishes funding levels and policies for the federal government's highway, highway safety, transit, motor carrier, and some rail programs administered by the U.S. Department of Transportation. SAFETEA-LU expires September 30, 2009.

Short-term Capital Project - Projects identified as short-range needs are expected to be needed within 5 years.

Single-Occupant Vehicle (SOV) - A privately operated vehicle whose only occupant is the driver. The drivers of SOVs use their vehicles primarily for personal travel, daily commuting and for running errands. The types of vehicles include, but are not limited to sport utility vehicles (SUVs), light-duty trucks, and any combination thereof, along with all the various van and car sizes, but would generally be taken to exclude human powered vehicles such as bicycles.

Smart Growth - A set of policies and programs design to protect, preserve, and economically develop established communities and valuable natural and cultural resources.

Sources - Refers to the origin of air contaminants. Can be point (coming from a defined site) or non-point (coming from many diffuse sources).[Stationary sources include relatively large, fixed facilities such as power plants, chemical process industries, and petroleum refineries. Area sources are small, stationary, non-transportation sources that collectively contribute to air pollution, and include

such sources as dry cleaners and bakeries, surface coating operations, home furnaces, and crop burning. Mobile sources include on-road vehicles such as cars, trucks, and buses; and off-road sources such as trains, ships, airplanes, boats, lawnmowers, and construction equipment.

Special Transportation Area (STA) - A highway designation that may be applied to a highway segment when an existing downtown or planned downtown, business district or community center straddles the state highway in existing or certain planned urban centers.

Sprawl - Urban form that connotatively depicts the movement of people from the central city to the suburbs. Concerns associated with sprawl include loss of farmland and open space due to low-density land development, increased public service costs, and environmental degradation as well as other concerns associated with transportation.

Stakeholders - Individuals and organizations involved in or affected by the transportation planning process. Include federal/state/local officials, MPOs, transit operators, freight companies, shippers, and the general public.

State Department of Transportation (State DOT) - A statewide agency that is responsible for conducting transportation planning activities in non-metropolitan areas of the state, and assisting MPOs in transportation planning for the metropolitan areas. State DOTs are also responsible for developing, designing, and constructing most of the projects on major highways in most states.

State Highway Trust Fund (SHTF) - Made up of a combination of statewide collected gas taxes, vehicle registration fees, fines and weight-mile taxes. The revenues are paid to cities and counties on a monthly basis from net receipts collected by the Motor Vehicles Division, Highway Division and the Motor Carrier Transportation Branch. Roughly 60-percent of the total amount of the SHTF goes to the state of Oregon to fund highway maintenance and construction. The remaining 40-percent portion of these resources is distributed to cities and counties.

State Infrastructure Bank (SIB) - A revolving fund mechanism for financing a wide variety of highway and transit projects through loans and credit enhancement. SIBs are designed to complement traditional Federal-aid highway and transit grants by providing States increased flexibility for financing infrastructure investments.

State Implementation Plan (SIP) - A plan mandated by the CAA that contains procedures to monitor, control, maintain, and enforce compliance with the NAAQS. In Central Lane TMA, the MPO is responsible for producing the Central Lane SIP for Carbon Monoxide; LRAPA produces the Lane County SIP for PM10. The State (Environmental Quality Commission) is responsible for incorporating each plan into the overall State Implementation Plan.

State Planning and Research Funds (SP&R, SPR) - Primary source of funding for statewide long-range planning.

Statewide Transportation Plan - The official statewide intermodal transportation plan that is developed through the statewide transportation planning process.

State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) - Prepared by the State DOTs, the STIP is a staged, multiyear listing of projects proposed for federal, state, and local funding encompassing the entire state. It is a compilation of the MTIPs prepared for the metropolitan areas, as well as project information for the non-metropolitan areas of the state and for transportation between cities. An MTIP must be incorporated into the STIP before MTIP projects can be funded by the State or the Federal Government.

Surface Transportation Program (STP) - Federal-aid highway funding program that funds a broad range of surface transportation capital needs, including many roads, transit, sea and airport access, vanpool, bike, and pedestrian facilities.

Surface Transportation Policy Project (STPP) - A diverse, nationwide coalition working to ensure safer communities and smarter transportation choices that enhance the economy, improve public health, promote social equity, and protect the environment.

Technical Advisory Sub-Committee (TASC) - A subcommittee to the Central Lane MPO's Transportation Planning Committee (TPC) made up of technical transportation planning and public works staff.

Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ) - The unit of geography most commonly used in conventional transportation planning models. The size of a zone varies, but for a typical metropolitan planning software, a zone of under 3000 people is common. The spatial extent of zones typically varies in models, ranging from very large areas in the exurb to as small as city blocks or buildings in central business districts.

Transit Development Program (TDP) - The Federal Transit Administration requires that public transit systems conduct a TDP every five to six years. A TDP typically includes an evaluation of existing services, a review of demographic and travel behavior characteristics of the service area, a summary of local transit policies, the development of proposed transit enhancements, and the preparation of a financial plan. (Also known as Transit Development Plan)

Transportation Options (TO) - Refers to the variety of transportation options, such as train, bicycle, automobile, bus, especially within a system or corridor.

Telecommuting - Communicating electronically (by telephone, computer, fax, etc.) with an office, either from home or from another site, instead of traveling to it physically.

Title VI - Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Prohibits discrimination in any program receiving federal assistance.

Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) - A mixed-use residential or commercial area designed to maximize access to public transport, and often incorporates features to encourage transit ridership.

Transportation Conformity - Process to assess the compliance of any transportation plan, program, or project with air quality implementation plans. The conformity process is defined by the Clean Air Act.

Transportation Control Measures (TCM) - Transportation strategies that affect traffic patterns or reduce vehicle use to reduce air pollutant emissions. These may include HOV lanes, provision of bicycle facilities, ridesharing, telecommuting, etc. Such actions may be included in a SIP if needed to demonstrate attainment of the NAAQS.

Transportation Corridor - Major or high volume routes for moving people, goods and services from one point to another. They may serve many transportation modes or be for a single mode such as an air corridor.

Transportation Demand Management (TDM) - "Demand-based" techniques which are designed to change travel behavior in order to improve the performance of transportation facilities and to reduce the need for additional road capacity. Methods include the use of alternative modes, ride-sharing and vanpool programs and trip-reduction programs and/or ordinances.

Transportation Demand Measure (TDM) - Actions or programs which encourage people to travel at alternative times, or with fewer vehicles to reduce congestion. TDM reduces traffic volumes through methods including: ridesharing, park-and-ride operations, staggered work hours, and transit improvements.

Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) - Authorized in 1998, TEA-21 authorized federal funding for transportation investment for fiscal 1998-2003. Approximately \$217 billion in funding was authorized, the largest amount in history, which is used for highway, transit, and other surface transportation programs.

Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) - A staged, multiyear (typically three to five years) listing of surface transportation projects proposed for federal, state, and local funding within a metropolitan area. MPOs are required to prepare a TIP as a short-range programming document to complement its long-range transportation plan. TIPs contain projects with committed funds over a multiyear period (one to three years). Also known as a Metropolitan Transportation Improvement Program (MTIP) in MPO areas.

Transportation Infrastructure - A federal credit program under which the USDOT may provide three forms of credit assistance - secured (direct) loans, loan guarantees, and standby lines of credit - for surface transportation projects of national or regional significance. The fundamental goal is to leverage federal funds by attracting substantial private and non-federal co-investment in critical improvements to the nation's surface transportation system.

Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 1998 (TIFIA) - Established a Federal credit program for eligible transportation projects of national or regional significance under which the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) may provide three forms of credit assistance – secured (direct) loans, loan guarantees, and standby lines of credit.

Transportation Management Area (TMA) - All urbanized areas over 200,000 in population, and any other area that requests such designation. The MPO is responsible for transportation planning with a TMA.

Transportation Needs - These are estimates of the movement of people and goods that are consistent with an acknowledged comprehensive plan and the requirements of the Transportation Planning Rule. Needs are typically based on projections of future travel demands resulting from a continuation of current trends as modified by policy objectives, including those expressed in Statewide Planning Goal 12 and the Transportation Rule, especially those for avoiding principal reliance on any one mode of transportation.

TransPlan - The Eugene-Springfield metropolitan area's long-range transportation plan. Locally adopted by the cities of Eugene and Springfield, and by Lane County.

Transportation Planning - A collaborative process of examining demographic characteristics and travel patterns for a given area. This process shows how these characteristics will change over a given period of time, and evaluates alternatives for the transportation system of the area and the most expeditious use of local, state, and federal transportation funding. Long-range planning is typically done over a period of twenty years; short-range programming of specific projects usually covers a period of three to five years.

Transportation Planning Analysis Unit (TPAU) - Area within which Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) analyzes the long-range effects of transportation decisions on travel behavior, transportation system performance, land use and the economy to help customers make informed decisions and to maximize resources.

Transportation Planning Committee (TPC) - A Central Lane MPO committee of technical staff from the public works and planning departments of Eugene, Springfield, Coburg, Lane County, LTD, LCOG and ODOT. Provides technical expertise and recommendations to the policy board, MPC.

Transportation Planning Rule (TPR) - A state planning administrative rule, adopted by the Land Conservation and Development Commission in 1991 to implement state land use planning Goal 12, Transportation. The TPR requires metropolitan areas to show measurable progress towards reducing dependence on automobiles.

Transportation Research Board (TRB) - One of six major divisions of the National Research Council, a private, nonprofit institution that is the principal operating agency of the National Academies in providing services to the government, the public, and the scientific and engineering communities. The Transportation Research Board aims to provide leadership in transportation innovation and progress through research and information exchange, conducted within a setting that is objective, interdisciplinary, and multimodal.

Transportation System Improvements (TSI) - Focuses on the supply side of transportation. TSI strategies include the full range of system improvements from improving the capacity and efficiency of the existing system to the construction or expansion of a new facility. TSI strategies are not limited to improvements for the automobile but also incorporates system improvements, expansion, and construction for transit, bicycles, and pedestrians.

Transportation System Management (TSM) - The techniques for increasing the efficiency, safety, capacity or level of service of the existing transportation system without increasing its size. Examples include traffic signal improvements, traffic control devices including installing medians and parking removal, channelization, access management, ramp metering, and restriping for high occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes.

Transportation Systems Plan - A plan for one or more transportation facilities that are planned, developed, operated and maintained in a coordinated manner to supply continuity of movement between modes, and within and between geographic and jurisdictional areas. Usually, a plan produced by a local government, e.g. City of Coburg, Lane County, etc.

Transportation Utility Fee (TUF) - (Sometimes known as a Street Maintenance Fee, Road User Fee, or Street Utility Fee) is a monthly fee based on use of the transportation system that is collected from residences and businesses within the limits of a jurisdiction. The fee is based on the number of trips a particular land use generates and is typically collected through the jurisdiction's regular utility bill. It is designated for use in the maintenance and repair of the jurisdiction's transportation system.

Travel Mode - The means of transportation used, such as automobile, bus, bicycle, or by foot.

Trust Fund - A fund credited with receipts that are held in trust by the government and earmarked by law for use in carrying out specific purposes and programs in accordance with an agreement or a statute.

Unified Planning Work Program (UPWP) - The management plan for the (metropolitan) planning program. Its purpose is to coordinate the planning activities of all participants in the planning process.

Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) - A site-specific line in the Metropolitan Plan that separates existing and future urban development from rural lands. Urban levels and densities of development, complete with urban levels of services, are planned within the UGB. A requirement of the state land use planning program.

Urbanized Area - Area that contains a city of 50,000 or more population plus incorporated surrounding areas meeting size or density criteria as defined by the U.S. Census.

Vehicle Miles of Traveled (VMT) - The sum of distances traveled by all motor vehicles in a specified region. A requirement of the state Transportation Planning Rule is reducing vehicle miles traveled per capita.

Vehicles Per Day (VPD) - This is a measure of traffic volume and is used as the unit for Average Annual Daily Traffic.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) - Organic chemical compounds that have high enough vapor pressures under normal conditions to significantly vaporize and enter the atmosphere. A wide range of carbon-based molecules, such as aldehydes, ketones, and other light hydrocarbons are VOCs.

Volume to Capacity (V/C) - The same traffic volume on road sections with different capacities creates different operating conditions, and, therefore, different probabilities for accidents. Thus, the volume-to-capacity (V/C) ratio may offer a better measure of exposure than traffic volume alone.

TRANSPORTATION ACRONYMS

3-C Continuing, Comprehensive and Cooperative Planning Process

3R Resurfacing, restoring, and rehabilitating

AAA American Automobile Association

AASHO American Association of State Highway Officials

AASHTO American Association of State Highway & Transportation Officials

ACT Area Commission on Transportation

ADA Americans with Disabilities Act

ADT Average Daily Traffic (or Average Daily trips)

AMPO Association of Metropolitan Planning Organizations

APA American Planning Association

APTA American Public Transportation Association

AQCD Air Quality Conformity Determination

ARBA American Road Builders' Association

ARMA American Road Makers' Association

ARTBA American Road and Transportation Builders' Association

BMCS Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety

BMP Best Management Practice

BMS Bridge Management System

BRT Bus Rapid Transit

BTS Bureau of Transportation Statistics

CAA Clean Air Act

CAAA Clean Air Act Amendments

CAC Citizen Advisory Committee

CATS (Eugene) Central Area Transportation Study

CFR Code of Federal Regulations

CIP Capital Improvement Program

CMAQ Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Program

CMP Congestion Management Process

CMS Congestion Management System

COG Council of Governments

C-STIP Construction STIP

DEIS Draft Environment Impact Statement

DLCD Department of Land Conservation and Development

DOT Department of Transportation

D-STIP Development STIP

EEO Equal Employment Opportunity

EIS Environmental Impact Statement

EJ Environmental Justice

EMME/2 Equilibre Multimodal Multimodal Equilibrium

EPA Environmental Protection Agency

FAA Federal Aviation Administration
FAP Federal-aid primary
FAS Federal-aid secondary
FAU Federal-aid urban
FEIS Final Environmental Impact Statement
FHWA Federal Highway Administration
FRA Federal Railroad Administration
FTA Federal Transit Administration
(F)FY (Federal) Fiscal Year

GIS Geographic Information Systems
GPS Global Positioning Systems

HCM Highway Capacity Manual
HOV High Occupancy Vehicle
HPMS Highway Performance Monitoring System
HRB Highway Research Board
HSR High Speed Rail

I/M Inspection and Maintenance
IAMP Interchange Area Management Plan
ICC Interstate Commerce Commission
IHS Interstate Highway System
IM Interstate Maintenance
IRF International Road Federation
ISTEA Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991
ITS Intelligent Transportation Systems
IVHS Intelligent Vehicle Highway Systems

JARC Job Access and Reverse Commute

LCDC Land Conservation and Development Commission
LOS Level of Service (Traffic flow rating)
LRAPA Lane Regional Air Protection Agency
LRT Light Rail Transit
L RTP Long Range Transportation Plan
LTD Lane Transit District
LUAM Land Use Allocation Model

M&O Major and Operations
MIS Major Investment Study
MOA Memorandum of Agreement
MOBILE6 An air emissions model, being replaced by MOVES
MOU Memorandum of Understanding
MOVES Motor Vehicle Emission Simulator
MPC Metropolitan Policy Committee
MPO Metropolitan Planning Organization

MSA Metropolitan Statistical Area
MTIP Metropolitan Transportation Improvement Program
MTP Metropolitan Transportation Plan (same as RTP)
MUTCD Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices

NAA Non-attainment Area
NAAQS National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NEPA National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
NHS National Highway System
NHTSA National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
NOX Nitrogen Oxides

O&M Operations and Maintenance
ODOT Oregon Department of Transportation
OHP Oregon Highway Plan
OM&P Operations, Maintenance and Preservation
OMPOC Oregon MPO Consortium
ORFS Oregon Roads Finance Committee
OTC Oregon Transportation Commission
OTIA Oregon Transportation Investment Act
OTP Oregon Transportation Plan
OTREC Oregon Transportation Research and Education Consortium

PCR Pavement Condition Rating
PE Preliminary Engineering
PIARC Permanent International Association of Road Congresses
PL Planning Funds
PPM Policy and Procedure Memorandum
PPP Public Participation Plan
PS&E Plans, Specifications, and Estimates

RAC (Lane County) Roads Advisory Committee
RFP Request for Proposal
ROW Right of Way
RR Railroad
RTP Regional Transportation Plan

SAFETEA-LU Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act – a Legacy for Users
SHTF State Highway Trust Fund
SIB State Infrastructure Bank
SIP State Implementation Plan
SOV Single Occupancy Vehicle
SPR State Planning and Research funds
STA Special Transportation Area
STIP State Transportation Improvement Program
STP Surface Transportation Program
STP-U Surface Transportation Program - Urban

STPP Surface Transportation Policy Project

TAC Technical Advisory Committee

TASC Transportation Advisory Subcommittee

TAZ Traffic Analysis Zone

TCM Transportation Control Measure

TDM Transportation Demand Measure

TDP Transit Development Program

TEA-21 Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century

TIFIA Transportation Infrastructure Finance & Innovation Act of 1998

TIP Transportation Improvement Program, either MTIP or STIP

TMA Transportation Management Area

TMSF Transportation Management System Fee

TO Transportation Options

TOAC Transportation Options Advisory Committee

TOD Transit Oriented Development

TPAU Transportation Planning Analysis Unit

TPC Transportation Planning Committee

TPR Transportation Planning Rule

TRB Transportation Research Board

TSI Transportation System Improvements

TSM Transportation System Management

TSP Transportation System Plan

TUF Transportation Utility Fee

UGB Urban Growth Boundary

UMTA Urban Mass Transportation Administration

UPWP Unified Planning Work Program

V/C Volume to Capacity

VMT Vehicle Miles Traveled

VOCs Volatile Organic Compounds

VPD Vehicles Per Day