

Appendix

A

MT P2040

LINK - CONNECT - MOVE

**Abbreviations
&
Glossary**



Appendix

A

Abbreviations

AADT	Average Annual Daily Traffic	CSS	context-sensitive solution
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act	CVISN	Commercial Vehicle Intelligent System Network
AMATS	Anchorage Metropolitan Area Transportation Solutions	DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
ADN	Anchorage Daily News	DOLWD	Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development
APD	Anchorage Police Department	DOT&PF	Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities
ARDSA	Anchorage Roads and Drainage Service Area	EA	Environmental Assessment
ARRC	Alaska Railroad Corporation	EFH	Essential Fish Habitat
ASD	Anchorage School District	EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
BRT	bus rapid transit	EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
CBD	Central Business District	FAST Act	Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act
CBERRRSA	Chugiak/Birchwood/Eagle River Rural Roads Service Area	FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
CIP	Capital Improvement Program	FRA	Federal Railroad Administration
CMAQ	congestion mitigation and air quality		
CO	carbon monoxide		
CPI	consumer price index		

FTA	Federal Transit Administration	L RTP	long-range transportation plan	P3	public-private partnership
GIS	geographic information system	MAP-21	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act	PA	Programmatic Agreement
GO	general obligation			PC	Policy Committee
HB	House Bill	Mat-Su	Matanuska-Susitna	PIP	Public Involvement Plan
HOV	high-occupancy vehicle	MOA	Municipality of Anchorage	PM ₁₀	particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter
HSIP	Highway Safety Improvement Program	mph	miles per hour		
		MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization	PM _{2.5}	particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter
ISER	Institute of Social and Economic Research	MTP	metropolitan transportation plan	PME	Project Management and Engineering
ITS	Intelligent Transportation System	NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act	POA	Port of Alaska
JBER	Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson	NGO	non-governmental organization	PPP	AMATS Public Participation Plan
KABATA	Knik Arm Bridge and Toll Authority	NHS	National Highway System	PTD	Public Transportation Department
KAC	Knik Arm Crossing	NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service	ROD	Record of Decision
LMP	Limited Maintenance Plan	O&M	Operations and Maintenance	SAFETEA-LU	Safe, Accountable, Flexible, and Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users
LOS	level of service	OS&HP	Official Streets and Highways Plan		
LRSA	limited road service area			SB	Senate Bill



SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office	TSCD	Transit-Supportive Development Corridor
SOV	single-occupancy vehicle	TSM	transportation system management
STIP	Statewide Transportation Improvement Program	UAA	University of Alaska Anchorage
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee	ULB	Useful Life Benchmark
TAZ	traffic analysis zone	U-Med	University-Medical
TDM	transportation demand management	UPWP	Uniform Planning Work Program
TE	transportation enhancement	USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
TEA-21	Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century	VHD	vehicle hours of delay
TIP	Transportation Improvement Program	VHT	vehicle hours traveled
TOD	Transit-Oriented Development	VMT	vehicle miles traveled
TRAAK	Trails and Recreation Access for Alaska		
TSAIA	Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport		

Glossary

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA):

Federal civil rights legislation for disabled persons passed in 1990; calls on public transit systems to make their services more fully accessible, as well as to underwrite a parallel network of paratransit service.

Anchorage Metropolitan Area

Transportation Solutions (AMATS): A federally mandated, joint state-local process for planning and programming surface transportation improvements in the Anchorage Bowl and Chugiak-Eagle River areas when federal funds are being used. AMATS committees are comprised of representatives from a variety of agencies and organizations.

Anchorage Municipal Code (AMC): The legislative tool to enforce municipal policies. It is divided into 24 chapters, generally referred to as “Titles.” The key transportation-related titles are:

- AMC Title 9, “Traffic Code,” covers what is considered the “traffic” aspects of transportation. It addresses items such as traffic signs and markings, general driving regulations, and parking regulations.
- AMC Title 21, “Land Use Regulation,” contains transportation requirements pertaining to various land use development issues. It covers requirements and standards for subdivision streets, zoning classifications, and changes.
- AMC Title 24, “Streets and Rights-of-Way,” addresses issues such as construction, snow removal, and landscaping.

Anchorage Non-motorized

Transportation Plan: A collection of plans prepared by the Municipality of Anchorage that address planning issues for non-motorized transportation: Areawide Trails

Plan, 1997; Anchorage Pedestrian Plan, 2007; and Anchorage Bicycle Plan, 2010.

Anchorage Roads and Drainage Service

Area (ARDSA): The largest Road Service Area in Anchorage. ARDSA has full maintenance and construction authority for drainage and road facilities in the Anchorage Bowl.

Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT):

Daily traffic volumes seasonally adjusted to compensate for different amount of traffic during different times of the year.

Arterial:

A functional classification of a type of roadway that provides for trips of medium to moderate length. Intersections are at-grade, and access from adjacent lots is partially controlled. Some access to adjacent major land uses may be permitted. Arterials may be divided two- directional facilities, couplets of undivided one-way roadways or, in some situations, undivided



two-way roads. These facilities are often subclassified as “major arterial” and “minor arterial”. (See Major Arterial, Minor Arterial, and Official Streets and Highways Plan.)

Average Daily Traffic: The average number of vehicles passing a certain point in a 24-hour period.

Bus Rapid Transit: Bus service that operates vehicles with traffic signal preemption transmitters, electronic fare collection, low floors for quick passenger entry and exit, and other amenities.

Bypass: A road designed to go around existing development. It could be classified as a freeway or expressway.

Capacity: The maximum number of vehicles a lane or road can accommodate during a given time period.

Capital Improvement Program (CIP): A municipal document that addresses funding for transportation and public facilities in the Municipality of Anchorage.

Most projects funded in the CIP come from local taxes.

Categorical Exclusion: A category of actions that do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. When ability to demonstrate this status is documented, a project requires neither an Environmental Assessment (EA) nor an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

Clean Air Act (CAA): Federal legislation that requires each state with areas that have not met federal air quality standards to prepare a State Implementation Plan (SIP). The sweeping 1990 amendments to the CAA established new air quality requirements for the development of metropolitan transportation plans and programs.

Collector: A functional classification of a type of roadway that offers a balanced service for both moving traffic and providing access relatively low-speed, short

trips are accommodated. A collector collects traffic for local streets and larger properties (and in limited situations, single lots), and channels it to the arterial system. These facilities are further subclassified as “Residential,” “Industrial/ Commercial,” and “Neighborhood.”

Commute: A repetitive home-to-work or work-to-home trip.

Commute alternative: Includes carpooling, vanpooling, transit, bicycling, walking, and telecommuting, as well as any alternative work-hours program.

Commuter Rail: A passenger rail service that primarily operates between a city center and middle to outer suburbs.

Complete Streets: Streets that are designed and operated to enable use and mobility for all users.

Comprehensive Plan: A document that serves as a guideline for community development. It is a policy document that

integrates social, economic, and cultural; land use, environmental, transportation, and energy concerns. The comprehensive plan identifies the issues, goals, and objectives that provide a framework for community decision-making.

Congestion Management Program: A set of potential actions that, if taken, would reduce congestion levels on the overall transportation network within the Municipality. The results of the recommended actions would have the effect of improving traffic circulation, reducing the number and cost of physical improvements to the road- way, and improving air quality.

Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ): A federal program that emphasizes the importance of the link between transportation and air quality. To that end, CMAQ program funding is applied to transportation projects that reduce vehicle emissions and improve air quality. Transit and traffic flow improvement projects are

included, as are projects such as ride sharing, vehicle emissions inspection and maintenance programs, bicycle and pedestrian improvements, and alternative fuels.

Daily Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT): The total number of miles traveled in a 24-hour day in a specified area by all vehicle types.

Delay: The additional travel time experienced by a driver, passenger, or pedestrian due to circumstances that impede traffic movement.

Design Criteria Manual (DCM): A municipal document that provides the engineering parameters for drainage, illumination, slope, grade, elevation, and so forth for all municipal and private development projects. A companion document is the Project Management Manual (PMM). The DCM/PMM is the Municipality of Anchorage's equivalent to the State of Alaska's Highway Preconstruction Manual.

Dwelling Unit: A building or portion of a building that contains separate living facilities.

Environmental Assessment (EA): An environmental impact document prepared in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act. When the significance of impacts of a transportation project proposal is uncertain, an EA is prepared to assist in making this determination. If it is found that significant impacts will result, the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement is required.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS): An environmental impact document prepared in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act. An EIS must be prepared if it is determined that a federally sponsored project with federal involvement may have a significant impact.



Environmental Justice: Environmental Justice (EJ) comes from Title VI of the Civil Rights Act (1964). Section 601 states “No persons in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal assistance.”

Express Bus: Bus transit service with a limited number of stops, either from a collector area directly to a specific destination or in a particular corridor with stops en route to major transfer points or activity centers.

Expressway: The functional classification of a divided highway that is designed primarily for through traffic, with full or partial control of access. Intersections are either at-grade or grade-separated. Expressways move traffic efficiently, but less quickly than freeways, because of at-grade intersections. Expressways do not provide access to adjacent land uses.

Expressways are commonly owned and maintained by the State of Alaska, and their construction is funded with federal assistance. The Highway Preconstruction Manual of the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities sets specific guidelines for acceptable design and construction of expressway facilities. International Airport Road, between the international airport and Minnesota Drive is designated as a Class IV Expressway on the Official Streets and Highways Plan.

Fatality Rate: The number of fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles traveled.

Federal Highway Administration

(FHWA): An agency of the U.S. Department of Transportation responsible for funding highways, trails, and ferries. FHWA authorizes expenditures from the Highway Trust Fund and sets deadlines for planning documents that AMATS is responsible for meeting.

Federal Transit Administration (FTA):

An agency of the U.S. Department of Transportation that develops federal policy on public transit issues and allocates capital and operating funds for public transit projects (formerly the Urban Mass Transit Administration).

Feeder Bus: Local bus transit service that provides passengers with connections to mainline arterial service, an express bus service station, or an express bus stop or terminal.

Finding of No Significant Impact

(FONSI): The decision document for an Environmental Assessment. A FONSI is prepared to conclude the process and document the decision when environmental analysis and interagency review during the Environmental Assessment process finds a project to have no significant impact on the quality of the environment.

Freeway: The functional classification of a limited access type of roadway that is

intended to provide safe and efficient movement of substantial volumes of traffic at high speeds. Access is rigidly controlled

Geographic information system (GIS):

GIS is an information system that is designed to work with data referenced by spatial or geographic coordinates. It may be considered a “tool” for analysis and decision making. It may be composed of maps, databases and point information.

Headway: The time between departures of transit vehicles moving along the same route in the same direction.

High-Occupancy Vehicle: A vehicle carrying two or more people.

High-Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) lane: The technical term for a carpool or commuter lane.

Highway Preconstruction Manual

(HPM): The state manual for design guidance. High- way projects that use federal funding assistance are subject to the

development process and design standards contained in the latest version of the DOT&PF Highway Preconstruction Manual. The HPM is the state’s equivalent to the municipal Design Criteria Manual. It affects all roadways under DOT&PF’s jurisdiction.

Household: All persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters.

Inspection and Maintenance Program

(I/M Program): An element of Anchorage’s Air Quality Plan.

Intelligent Transportation System (ITS):

A system that uses modern electronic communications and control technologies to provide travelers with better information on traffic conditions, provide vehicles with safety equipment, and improves the transportation infrastructure.

Intermodal: Between or including more than one means, or mode, of transportation, such as automobile, transit, ship, bicycle, and walking.

Intermodal Surface Transportation

Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA): Landmark federal legislation (pronounced “ice tea”) signed into law in 1991 that made broad changes in the way transportation decisions are made. It provided funding authorizations for highways, safety, and mass transportation from the Highway Trust Fund. ISTEA emphasized diversity and balance of modes, as well as the preservation of existing systems before construction of new facilities. ISTEA expired in 1997, but much of its program structure is carried forward in new federal legislation.

Land Use Regulation AMC Title 21. (See Anchorage Municipal Code.)

Level Of Service (LOS) :A standard means of measuring traffic congestion by evaluating the capacity of a road with respect to the

number of vehicles using the road in a given time frame. LOS is categorized into six levels, A through F, with LOS A representing the best possible condition and LOS F representing the worst.

Local road: A functional classification of a type of roadway that provides access to individual homes and other land uses as discussed in Chapter 1 of the DCM. The required improvements to local roads are established in AMC Title 21.

Improvements to local roads constructed under Road Improvement Districts (RIDs) will also follow requirements as described in AMC Title 21. The Municipal Assembly is responsible for approving RIDs and granting any waivers to the standards.

Major arterial: A functional subclassification of a type of roadway that provides for moderately long (inter-area), through trips between regionally significant traffic generators. Its primary function is traffic movement. A major arterial offers

direct access to other arterials and collectors and

Metropolitan Planning Organization

(MPO): The organizational entity designated by law (23 U.S. Code 134 and Section 8 of the Federal Transit Act) with lead responsibility for developing transportation plans and programs for urbanized areas of 50,000 or more in population. An MPO is established by agreement of the Governor and the units of general-purpose local government that together represents 75 percent of the affected population of an urbanized area.

Minor arterial: A functional subclassification of a type of roadway that provides for medium-length (intra-area), urban trips and serves high-intensity commercial and residential generators. Its primary function is traffic movement. A minor arterial also offers direct access to adjacent land uses, other arterials, collectors, and major residential streets. A minor arterial is generally an undivided,

two-directional facility. Minor Arterials are designated in the Official Streets and Highways Plan. (See Arterial and Official Streets and Highways Plan.).

Mode: Any one of the following means of moving people or goods: aviation, bicycle, highway, paratransit, pedestrian, pipeline, rail (commuter, intercity passenger and freight), transit, space and water.

Mode split: Mode split refers to the percentage of trips taken by each of the possible modes.

Model: A computerized set of equations used to forecast traffic volumes and public transit ridership in a future year.

Multimodal: Representing more than one mode of transportation, especially within a system or corridor.

Multimodal Transportation Planning: Efforts to plan transportation improvements that consider more than one mode of travel; for example, driving,

ridesharing, use of public transit, bicycling, walking, and other modes. A multimodal approach to transportation planning focuses on the most efficient way of getting people or goods from place to place, be it by truck, train, bicycle, automobile, airplane, bus, foot, or even a computer modem.

Multi-way Boulevard: A type of street that is designed to separate through traffic from local traffic by use of medians.

National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS): National standards for air quality. Primary standards set limits to protect public health, including the health of “sensitive” populations such as asthmatics, children, and the elderly. Secondary standards set limits to protect public welfare, including protection against decreased visibility, damage to animals, crops, vegetation, and buildings.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA): Legislation that established a supplemental mandate for federal agencies to consider the potential environmental

consequences of their proposals, document the analysis, and make this information available to the public for comment prior to implementation.

National Highway Performance Program (NHPP): Under MAP-21, the enhanced National Highway System (NHS) is composed of approximately 220,000 miles of rural and urban roads serving major population centers, international border crossings, intermodal transportation facilities, and major travel destinations. It includes the Interstate System, all principal arterials (including some not previously designated as part of the NHS) and border crossings on those routes, highways that provide motor vehicle access between the NHS and major intermodal transportation facilities, and the network of highways important to U.S. strategic defense (STRAHNET) and its connectors to major military installations.

The NHPP is authorized at an average of \$21.8 billion per year to support the

condition and performance of the NHS, for the construction of new facilities on the NHS, and to ensure that investments of Federal-aid funds in highway construction are directed to support progress toward the achievement of performance targets established in an asset management plan of a State for the NHS.

National Highway System (NHS): A network of primary highways and ferry routes designated by the FHWA, USDOT, considered most important to interstate travel, national defense, connection with other modes of transportation, and essential to international commerce. The focus of the NHS is the long-range movement of people, goods, and services. This approximately 160,000-mile network consists of the 42,500 miles of the Interstate System, plus other key roads and arterials throughout the United States. In the MOA, DOT&PF in consultation with AMATS handles the programming of NHS project funding. These principle arterials or connections to major transportation terminals include: (1)

Seward Highway from 5th Avenue to the southern MOA boundary line near Portage; (2) Glenn Highway (5th/6th Avenues) from L Street east to the MOA boundary near Knik River; (3) Minnesota Drive from 5th Avenue to its connection with the Seward Highway; (4) Post Access from 5th Avenue north to Hollywood Drive and the north end of the Port of Anchorage; (5) International Airport Road west of Minnesota Drive; (6) Muldoon Road; (7) Tudor Road; and (8) Boniface Parkway access to Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson.

Nonattainment area: A designation of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency indicating that a geographic region has not met the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for one or more transportation-related pollutants. In Alaska, portions of Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau are so designated.

Non-National Highway System (non-NHS)
The portion of the transportation system outside the National Highway System that

includes the remainder of the area roadways. AMATS designates the priorities for the non-NHS, based on a project priority process used in the development of the AMATS Needs List.

Official Street and Highway Landscape Plan (OSHLP): The plan that provides guidelines for the inclusion of landscaping along primary transportation corridors for both aesthetics and slope stabilization. The Landscape Improvement Study furnishes additional guidance.

Official Streets and Highways Plan (OSHP): The plan that identifies the location and functional classification of roadways recommended in the MTP. The OS&HP is used during land subdivision and development to ensure that right-of-way for planned roads is properly and adequately reserved. Also intended to guide and coordinate high traffic generation development along the appropriate class(es) of roadway.

Operating revenues: Monies used to fund general, day-to-day costs of running transportation systems. For transit, costs include fuel, salaries, and replacement parts; for roads, operating costs involve maintaining pavement, filling potholes, paying worker salaries, and other expenses.

People Mover Route Restructuring Plan: The 2002 Municipality of Anchorage report titled *The People Mover Blueprint: A Plan to Restructure the Anchorage Transit System*. This report, prepared by RLS and Associates, Inc., presents the results of a comprehensive analysis of the People Mover route structure to identify ways to provide more of a customer focus to the bus system. The recommended route structure will increase public transportation ridership because service will be more frequent, routes will be more direct, new routes will be provided, buses will run earlier and later in the day, transfers will be easier and quicker to

make, and schedules will be easier to remember.

Performance Measure: A metric used to evaluate progress towards meeting a goal or strategy

Planning: A phase in transportation system development to determine the likely future transportation needs of an area.

Planning and Zoning Commission (PZC): An appointed Municipality of Anchorage body.

Policy Committee (PC): The formal decision-making body of AMATS, which approves final planning and programming documents.

Programming: A phase in transportation system development when the type and level of resources needed to design and build projects are determined and the scheduling of those resources occur.

Project Management Manual (PPM): The

document presenting municipal policy that guides individuals who are responsible for the development and construction of municipal projects. (See Design Criteria Manual.)

Public Involvement Program (PIP): A program identifying the processes and techniques required to be proactive in transportation decision-making.

Record of Decision (ROD): A document issued as the final step in the Environmental Impact Statement process. The ROD identifies the selected alternative, presents the basis for the decision, identifies all the alternatives considered, specifies the “environmentally preferable alternative,” and provides information on the adopted means to avoid, minimize, and compensate for environmental impacts.

Safe, Accountable, Flexible, and Efficient Transportation Equity Act of 2003 (SAFETEA): Federal legislation that carries on much of the program structure

begun under the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991. SAFETEA provides funding authorizations for highways, safety, and mass transportation from the Highway Trust Fund.

Single-Occupancy Vehicle (SOV): A vehicle with one occupant, the driver, who is sometimes referred to as a “drive-alone.”

State Implementation Plan for Air Quality (SIP): The document describing the strategies necessary to bring nonattainment areas into conformity with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. The SIP demonstrates shows how the State of Alaska will meet air quality standards, as required by the 1977 Clean Air Act Amendments.

State of Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOT&PF): The state agency that is responsible for highways, mass transit, aviation, and ports and implements the State of Alaska’s overall transportation policy.

Statewide Transportation

Improvement Program (STIP): A transportation improvement program produced by the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOT&PF). The Anchorage Metropolitan Area Transportation Solutions (AMATS) holds special status under the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA) for program development. As an urban area with greater than 200,000 population, the Anchorage urban area falls under the Transportation Management Area (TMA) rules. Under ISTEA, AMATS is empowered to determine its own priority for projects and prepare its own Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) based on funding allocated to AMATS within the STIP. In the other 49 states, TMAs are allocated funds based on a statutory formula. ISTEA contains an exception to this requirement for Alaska, in that the allocation of funds for Alaska TMAs is determined by DOT&PF within the STIP.

Surface Transportation Program (STP):

A new categorical funding program created with the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA). A specific clause found in the ISTEA legislation directs that these funds may be spent on any public road in Alaska, regardless of classification. Of the STP funds, 10 percent must be spent on Transportation Enhancement projects. Funds may be used for a wide variety of purposes, including roadway construction, reconstruction, resurfacing, restoration, and rehabilitation; roadway operational improvement; capital costs for transit projects; highway and transit safety improvements; bicycle and pedestrian facilities; scenic and historical transportation facilities; and, preservation of abandoned transportation corridors. The federal funds ratio varies and is either 90.97 percent or 93.4 percent, depending on the specific category of work.

Target: A quantifiable level of performance or condition to be achieved within a time

period. A performance measure target has the same unit and precision level as its measure.

Technical Advisory Committee (TAC): A formal body of representatives from various agencies and interests that reviews transportation planning documents and advises the Policy Committee of Anchorage Metropolitan Area Transportation Solutions (AMATS).

Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ): A unit of geography commonly used in transportation planning models.

Trails and Recreational Access for Alaska (TRAAK): A program and component of Governor Tony Knowles' Transportation Initiative (June 1995) established to improve access and recreational opportunities in the state. Administered by DOT&PF, TRAAK addresses trails, scenic highways, recreational access points, and interpretive facilities. The program is funded primarily

with federal dollars from the Surface Transportation Program.

Transit Facilities Design Guidelines: The document specifying guidelines and recommended methodology for the location and design of bus stops and other transit facilities within the Municipality of Anchorage. Items addressed include transit vehicle dimensions, location and design of bus pullouts, and other transit amenities.

Transportation Demand Management (TDM): A general term for strategies that result in more efficient use of transportation resources. Representative low-cost ways to reduce demand by automobiles on the transportation system include programs to promote telecommuting, flex time, and ridesharing.

Transportation Enhancement: A category of projects defined in the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act as involving “provisions of facilities for pedestrians and bicycles; acquisition of

scenic easements or historic sites; scenic or historic highway programs; landscaping and other scenic beautification; historic preservation, rehabilitation and operation of historic highway buildings, structures, or facilities (including railroad facilities); preservation of abandoned railway corridors (including the conversion and use thereof for pedestrian or bicycle trails); control and removal of outdoor advertising, archaeological planning and research; and mitigation of water pollution due to highway runoff.” Transportation Enhancement projects have been of particular interest to the general public and users of nontraditional transportation-related facilities.

Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21): The most recent comprehensive federal transportation enabling legislation, enacted on June 9, 1998. This act retains and expands many of the programs created in 1991 under the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency

Act (ISTEA). It reauthorizes federal surface transportation programs for 6 years (1998–2003) and significantly increases overall funding for transportation.

Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users of 2005 (SAFETEA-LU): Legislation reauthorizing the federal highway and transit programs formerly authorized under Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21).

Transportation Improvement Program (TIP): A 3-year capital program of transportation projects, focused on federal funding for roadway, trails, and transit capital projects for the urbanized area. The TIP covers federal, state, and local funding for roadway, transit, trails, and enhancement projects. The document includes new projects, as well as previously funded projects that require additional effort.

Transportation Management Area

(TMA): An area subject to special federal requirements for congestion management systems, project selection, and certification. These special requirements are for urbanized areas having a population of more than 200,000.

U.S. Department of Transportation

(USDOT): The federal cabinet-level agency that is responsible for highways, mass transit, aviation, and ports and implements the nation's overall transportation policy. Headed by the Secretary of Transportation, the USDOT includes the Federal Highway Administration and the Federal Transit Administration, among others.

U.S. Environmental Protection

Agency(EPA): The federal agency that reviews air quality conformity analysis and advises the Federal Highway Administration and Federal Transit Authority on approval of a conformity finding.

Unified Planning Work Program

(UPWP): Federally required document outlining the activities to be undertaken in support of federally funded transportation projects.

Urban Design Commission (UDC):

A group whose members review and make recommendations for local public facilities such as street and roadway landscape improvement projects. The members provide advice on urban design matters.

Useful Life Benchmark (ULB): The expected lifecycle of a capital asset within a transit provider's operating environment.

Vehicle Revenue Miles: The miles traveled by a transit provider when a vehicle is in revenue service (i.e., the time when a transit vehicle is available to the general public and there is an expectation of carrying passengers).