

FY2020-2029

Transportation Improvement Program

APPENDIX F: GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS & TERMS

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1. DEFINITIONS OF COMMONLY USED ACRONYMS

ADT	Average Daily Traffic
AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic
AM/FM	Automated Mapping/Facilities Management
AASHTO	American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act (1990)
AFV	Alternate Fuel Vehicle
AMPO	Association of Metropolitan Planning Organizations
APTA	American Public Transportation Association
BG MPO	Burlington-Graham Metropolitan Planning Organization
BOT	Board of Transportation (NCDOT)
CAA	Clean Air Act (1970)
CAAA	Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (United States)
CAD	Computer Aided Design
CAMPO	Capital Area Metropolitan Planning Organization
CATS	Capital Area Transit System
3-C	Continuing, Cooperative, Comprehensive
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHT	Chapel Hill Transit
CIP	Capital Improvement Program
CMAQ	Congestion Mitigation/Air Quality grant program
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CO2	Carbon Dioxide
C-O CRC	Chatham-Orange Community Resource Connection
CTN	Chatham Transit Network
CTP	Comprehensive Transportation Plan
CTSP	Community Transportation Service Plan
CTRAN	Cary Transit System

Acronyms	Definitions
DAQ	Division of Air Quality (North Carolina)
DBE	Disadvantaged Business Enterprise
DATA	Durham Area Transit Authority
DCHC MPO	Durham-Chapel Hill -Carrboro Metropolitan Planning Organization
DEIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources (North Carolina)
DMV	Division of Motor Vehicles
DOT	Department of Transportation (North Carolina)
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAC	Early Action Compact (EPA)
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
E+C	Existing Roads plus Committed Projects
EJ	Environmental Justice
EPA	U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
ERB	Environmental Review Board (Chatham County)
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FFY	FFederal Fiscal Year (Oct 1 - Sept 30)
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FTA	Federal Transit Administration
GARVEE	Grant Anticipation Revenue Vehicle
GBASE	Green Building and Sustainable Energy Board (Chatham County)
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GISP	GIS Professional
GIS-T	Geographic Information Systems-Transportation

1. DEFINITIONS OF COMMONLY USED ACRONYMS - (CONT'D)

GPS	Global Positioning System
HBO	Home Based Other (trip purpose)
HBS	Home Based Shopping (trip purpose)
HBW	Home Based Work (trip purpose)
HOT	High Occupancy Toll and Vehicle
HOV	High Occupancy Vehicle
HRRR	High Risk Rural Road
HSIP	Highway Safety Improvement Plan
ISO/TC 211	International Standards Organization Geographic Information/Geomatics Standard
I/M	Inspection/Maintenance
ISTEA	Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (1991)
ITRE	Institute for Transportation Research and Education (NC State)
ITS	Intelligent Transportation Systems
JARC	Job Access and Reverse Commute (FTA program, Section 5316)
KT RPO	Kerr-Tar Rural Transportation Planning Organization
LOS	Level-of-Service
LPA	Lead Planning Agency
L RTP	Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP)
MAP 21	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (current federal law)
MIS	Major Investment Study
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization
MSA	Metropolitan Statistical Area
MTIP	Metropolitan Transportation Improvement Program
MTP	Metropolitan Transportation Plan
MUTCD	Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NADO	National Association of Development Organizations

Acronyms	Definitions
NCAMPO	North Carolina Association of Metropolitan Planning Organizations
NCARPO	North Carolina Association of Rural Planning Organizations
NCDOT	North Carolina Department of Transportation
NCPTA	North Carolina Public Transportation Association
NCTA	North Carolina Turnpike Authority
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act (1969)
NHB	Non Home Based (trip purpose)
NHS	National Highway System
NOx	Nitrogen Oxides
OUTBoard	Orange Unified Transportation Advisory Board (Orange County)
PDEA	Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch (NC DOT)
PM 2.5	Particulate Matter, 2.5 micrometers
PIP	Public Involvement Policy
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PTD	Public Transportation Division (NCDOT)
PUD	Planned Unit Development
RGP	Rural General Public (Transit)
ROAR	Rural Operating Assistance Program (Transit)
ROW	Right-Of-Way
RPO	Rural Transportation Planning Organization
RSA	Road Safety Audit
RTF	Research Triangle Foundation
RTP	Research Triangle Park
SAFETEA-LU	Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users
SIP	State Implementation Plan (for air quality)
SOV	Single Occupancy Vehicle

1. DEFINITIONS OF COMMONLY USED ACRONYMS - (CONT'D)

Acronyms	Definitions
SPOT	Strategic Planning Office of Transportation (NCDOT)
SRTS	Safe Routes to School
STAC	Special Transit Advisory Commission
STBG	Surface Transportation Block Group (formerly STP)
STBGDA	Surface Transportation Block Group - Direct Attributable (formerly STP-DA)
STIP	State Transportation Improvement Program
STP	Surface Transportation Program
STP-DA	Surface Transportation Program-Direct Attribution
TAB	Transportation Advisory Board (Chatham County)
TARPO	Triangle Area Rural Transportation Planning Organization
TAZ	Traffic Analysis Zone
TC	Technical Committee (local staff)
TCM	Transportation Control Measure
TDM	Travel Demand Management
TEA	Transportation Enhancement Activity
TEA-21	Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century
TIA	Traffic Impact Analysis
TIGER	Topologically integrated geographic encoding and referencing (Census GIS data files)
TIP	Transportation Improvement Program
TJCOG	Triangle J Council of Governments
TMA	Transportation Management Area
TOD	Transit Oriented Development
TPB	Transportation Planning Branch (NCDOT)
TRM	Triangle Regional Model
TSM	Transportation System Management
TTA	Triangle Transit Authority
UAB	Urbanized Area Boundary

Acronyms	Definitions
UPWP	Unified Planning Work Program
USC	United States Code
USDOT	United States Department of Transportation
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
VHT	Vehicle Hours of Travel
VMT	Vehicle Miles of Travel
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
VPD	Vehicles per Day
V/C	Volume-to-Capacity Ratio
WCS	Web Coverage Service
WFS	Web Feature Service
WMS	Web Map Service
WPS	Web Processing Service
WMTS	Web Map Tile Service

2. OVERVIEW & GUIDANCE FOR FUNDING SOURCES

Fund Source Initials	Fund Source Title	Description	General Fund Ratio (Federal/ State/Local) There may be exceptions to the ratio.	Website or Reference
APD	Appalachian Development Highway Program	The ARC and FHWA funds may be used for the construction, reconstruction, or improvement of highways on the designated 3,090 mile ADHS. MAP-21 Section 1108 amends 23 U.S.C. 133 and makes STP funds eligible for the “construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing, restoration, preservation, or operational improvements for highways, including construction of designated routes of the Appalachian development highway system and local access roads under section 14501 of title 40.” NHPP funds may also be eligible if the facility meets the requirements of that program.	100/0/0	pages 15-17 of the 'Guide to Federal-Aid Programs and Projects' by FHWA
Bond R	Revenue Bond	The Federal-aid Highway Act of 1950 (Public Law 81-769) made provisions for a State to claim Federal reimbursement for the retirement of bonds used for certain highway purposes. This was codified in 23 U.S.C. 122. A State that used the proceeds of bonds for the construction of Primary, Interstate, or Urban Extension projects, or Interstate Substitute highway projects could claim Federal reimbursement on that portion of the bond proceeds used to retire the bonds. [Section 107(f) of the Surface Transportation Assistance Act (STAA) of 1982 added substitute highway projects approved under 23 U.S.C. 103(e)(4) as eligible bond issue projects]	100/0/0	pages 19-21 of the 'Guide to Federal-Aid Programs and Projects' by FHWA
CMAQ	Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality	Formula funding which implementers compete for funding based on projects air quality benefit and ability to implement projects, All CMAQ projects must demonstrate the three primary elements of eligibility: transportation identity, emissions reduction, and location in or benefiting a nonattainment or maintenance area.	80/0/20	pages 24-25 of the 'Guide to Federal-Aid Programs and Projects' by FHWA

2. OVERVIEW & GUIDANCE FOR FUNDING SOURCES - (CONT'D)

Fund Source Initials	Fund Source Title	Description	General Fund Ratio (Federal/State/Local) There may be exceptions to the ratio.	Website or Reference
DP	Demonstration, Priority, and Special Interest Projects	<p>"From 1970 until passage of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (1991 ISTEA, Public Law 102-240), Congress authorized more than 450 demonstration, priority, pilot, or special interest projects in various Federal-aid highway and appropriations acts. These projects were generically referred to as ""demonstration"" or ""demo"" projects, because Congress initiated this practice of providing special funding for these projects to demonstrate some new or innovative construction, financing, or other techniques on specific projects. The first demonstration projects were rail-highway crossings safety projects authorized on the Northeast Corridor high-speed rail line and in Greenwood, SC under the provisions of section 205 of the Federal-aid Highway Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-605). In 1973, the 19 cities railroad-highway demonstration projects were authorized in section 163 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-87). With each new highway act or annual Department of Transportation (DOT) appropriations act, new demonstration projects were authorized or funding was provided for previously authorized projects"</p>	80/0/20	pages 37-38 of the 'Guide to Federal-Aid Programs and Projects' by FHWA
SHRP	Future Strategic Highway Research Program	<p>The Program is based on the NRC Special Report 260, entitled Strategic Highway Research: Saving Lives, Reducing Congestion, Improving Quality of Life and National Cooperative Highway Research Program Project 20-58. It emphasized the four areas of renewal, safety, congestion, and capacity. The SHRP II program includes an analysis of the following: 1) Renewal of aging highway infrastructure with minimal impact to users of the facilities. 2) Driving behavior and likely crash causal factors to support improved countermeasures. 3) Reducing highway congestion due to nonrecurring congestion. 4) Planning and designing new road capacity to meet mobility, economic, environmental, and community needs.</p>	100/0/0	pages 68-69 of the 'Guide to Federal-Aid Programs and Projects' by FHWA

2. OVERVIEW & GUIDANCE FOR FUNDING SOURCES - (CONT'D)

Fund Source Initials	Fund Source Title	Description	General Fund Ratio (Federal/ State/Local) There may be exceptions to the ratio.	Website or Reference
HBP	Highway Bridge Program	HBP funds may be used for: • The total replacement of an eligible structurally deficient or functionally obsolete highway bridge on any public road with a new facility constructed in the same general traffic corridor, • The rehabilitation that is required to restore the structural integrity of an eligible structurally deficient or functionally obsolete bridge on any public road, as well as the rehabilitation work necessary to correct major safety (functional) defects, • The painting and application of calcium magnesium acetate applications, sodium acetate/formate, or other environmentally acceptable, minimally corrosive anti-icing and de-icing compositions on bridges that are eligible for replacement or rehabilitation, • Seismic retrofits, systematic preventive maintenance, installation of scour countermeasures, and bridge inspection activities, and • The replacement of ferryboat operations in existence on January 1, 1984, the replacement of bridges destroyed before 1965, low-water crossings, and bridges made obsolete by Corps of Engineers (COE) flood control or channelization projects and not rebuilt with COE funds. Structurally deficient and functionally obsolete highway bridges eligible for replacement or rehabilitation must be over waterways, other topographical barriers, other highways, or railroads. The condition of highway bridges may also be improved through systematic preventative maintenance.	80/20/0	pages 75-76 of the 'Guide to Federal-Aid Programs and Projects' by FHWA
HP	HIGH PRIORITY CORRIDORS OR PROJECTS	Funding for projects specifically earmarked by Congress. These corridors or projects are Congressionally designated.	80/0/20	http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/safetealu/factsheets/highpriproj.htm
HPP21	High Priority Projects in TEA-21	Earmarked funds from TEA-21.	80/0/20	http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/safetealu/factsheets/highpriproj.htm
HPPLU	High Priority Project in SAFETEA-LU	Earmarked funds from SAFETEA-LU.	80/0/20	http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/safetealu/factsheets/highpriproj.htm
HRRR	High Risk Rural Roads	HRRRP funds, authorized under SAFETEA-LU, may be used to carry out construction and operational improvements on roadways functionally classified as a rural major or minor collector or a rural local road with significant safety risks, as defined by the State in accordance with an updated State Strategic Highway Safety Plan.	90/10/0	pages 73-74 of the 'Guide to Federal-Aid Programs and Projects' by FHWA