

ODOT Planning Acronyms and Abbreviations¹

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¹ Sources: Transportation Community of Interest Data Council Standards, Policies, Procedures, Tools, etc. Glossary; Oregon Transportation Plan; Oregon Highway Plan; Oregon Rail Plan; Oregon State Transportation Improvement Plan; Oregon Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan; Oregon Aviation Plan; Oregon Safety Action Plan; Oregon Transportation Analysis Procedures Manual; US GAO Glossary, Intransit Abbreviations; Oregon Access Management Manual, Volume 1 Chapter 4: (TGM) Main Street: When a Highway Runs Thru It; Draft Linking Planning and NEPA Glossary; (TGM) Model Development Code for Small Cities: Oregon Airport Land Use Compatibility Handbook.

Numbered

3R Act: Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973

3-R Project: A project involving resurfacing, restoration or rehabilitation of an existing highway

4R Act: Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976

4-R Project: A project involving reconstruction of an existing highway

A

A: As used on standard drawings, angle of approach

AADT: Annual Average Daily Traffic

AAG: Assistant Attorney General

AAR: Association of American Railroads

AASHTO: American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials

aaSIDRA: Akcelik and Associates Signalized and Unsignalized Intersection Design and Research Aid

AC: Advisory Committee

ACT: Area Commission on Transportation

ADA: The Americans with Disabilities Act; civil rights legislation passed in 1990.

ADT: Average Daily Traffic: The total traffic volume during a given period (1-365 days) divided by the number of days in that period

ADU: Alternative Delivery Unit; administers contracts and provides other administrative support for outsourced projects, expanding ODOT's capacity for Project Delivery

AIP: Air Improvement Program

ALJ: Administrative Law Judge

AMLT: Access Management Leadership Team. AMLT is the management advisory committee for the Access Management Program.

AMP: Access Management Plan

AMPU: Access Management Program Unit

AOC: Association of Oregon Counties

AOH: Access Oregon Highways, a 1987-1997 highway development and funding program which focused on through traffic movements and economic development (obsolete)

AP: Highway Performance Monitoring System Analytical Process, used for determining modernization needs

APM: Analysis Procedure Manual

APTA: American Public Transit Association

AQMA: Air Quality Maintenance Area

ArcGIS: Geographic Information Software by ESRI

ARRB: Australian Road Research Board

art (Arterial): A thoroughfare, usually with at least two lanes in each direction and regularly spaced traffic signals, designed to serve major travel flows within an urban area

ASNA Act: The Aviation Safety and Noise Abatement Act of 1979, as amended (49 U.S.C. 2101 et seq.).

ATMS: Advanced Traffic Management System; An element of Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS); Technology that facilitates traffic movements

ATR (Automatic Traffic Recorder): Electronic counting site on a roadway that counts vehicles continuously

AUSTROADS Methodology: aaSIDRA is an update of the AUSTROADS methodology

AVC (Automatic Vehicle Classifier): Similar to an ATR, but these new installations also record the 13 FHWA vehicle types including passenger cars, buses and trucks.

ave: Avenue

AVO - Average Vehicle Occupancy. The number of persons per vehicle (Rail)

AWSC: All Way Stop-Controlled

AWT: Average Weekday Traffic

B

BLM: U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management

blvd: Boulevard

BMP: Beginning Mile Post

BMPO: Bend Metropolitan Planning Organization

BMS: Bridge Management System – used to rate bridge conditions and determine priorities for improvements but not necessarily the type of treatment

BA: Biological Assessment

BO: Biological Opinion

C

C-STIP: Construction STIP; includes project schedules and funding for non-development projects included in the four-year STIP construction period

CAC: Citizen's Advisory Committee

CAMPO: Central Area Metropolitan Planning Organization

CAR Unit: Crash Analysis and Reporting Unit

CatX: Categorical Exclusion. *See* CE

CBD: Central Business District - A traditional downtown area usually characterized by established businesses fronting the street, sidewalks, slow traffic speeds, on-street parking and a compact grid street system (Bike and Pedestrian Plan)

CE:

1. Categorical exclusion – a term in federal environmental law that means an action is exempt from review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Applies to most maintenance and preservation projects
2. Construction Engineering when used in a design context

CEQ: Council on Environmental Quality (federal)

CETAS: Collaborative Environmental and Transportation Agreement for Streamlining (state)

CFR: Code of Federal Regulations

CHAMPS: Central Highway Approach/Maintenance Permit System. The database and computerized approach permit processing system of the State of Oregon, used to manage the application and permit processes and records to Approach, Utility and Miscellaneous permits

CIP: Capital Improvement Program

CL: Centerline of roadway

CMAQ: Congestion Management and Air Quality Program; a federal transportation program that is intended to remedy congestion problems and other transportation related problems that affect air quality

CMS: Congestion Management System: A systematic process which provides information on transportation system performance and alternative strategies to alleviate congestion and enhance the mobility of persons and goods

CO: Carbon monoxide

COACT: Central Oregon Area Commission on Transportation: Crook, Deschutes and Jefferson counties

COFC - Container on (rail) flat car. A form of intermodal movement of freight

COG: Council of Governments

CON: Construction

CORSIM: Corridor Simulation Software by FHWA

CPM: Consultant Project Manager

CST: Community Solutions Team (now GERT): Regional teams representing Oregon's agencies with an interest in community and economic development, coordinating on

agency issues to remove obstacles to local community projects and to provide state funding when available. Set up by Governor Kitzhaber.

CTUIR: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation

CWACT: Cascades West Area Commission on Transportation: Benton, Linn and Lincoln counties

CWR: Continuous Welded Rail

CZMA: Coastal Zone Management Act

D

dB: Decibel

d/c: Demand-to-capacity ratio

D-STIP: Development STIP; includes projects that require more than 4 years to develop or for which construction funding is not committed

DCE: Documented Categorical Exclusion

DEIS: Draft Environment Impact Statement

DEQ: (Oregon) Department of Environmental Quality

DHV: Design Hour Volumes

Division 51: General reference to OAR 734-051, which pertains to Highway Approaches, Access Control, Spacing Standards and Medians

DLCD: Department of Land Conservation and Development

DMI: Distance Measuring Instrument

DNL: Average Day-Night Sound Level

DO: An old dimension symbol, replaced by DS

dr: drive

DS: Distance from roadway centerline to edge of pavement at an Approach

DSL: (Oregon) Division of State Lands

DVL: Digital Video Log

E

E: East

EA: Environmental Assessment

EB: Eastbound

EBR: Environmental Baseline Report

ECR: Environmental Classification Request

EFU: Exclusive Farm Use

EIS: Environmental Impact Statement (NEPA)

EISBase: An Environmental Impact Study Traffic Data Processing Program by JRH

EMME/2: Travel demand modeling software by INRO

EMS: Environmental Management System

EP: Edge of Pavement

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency (federal)

EPM: Environmental Project Managers

EPS: Environmental Performance Standards

ERT: Economic Revitalization Team, also referred to as GERT (Governor's Economic Revitalization Team), formerly Community Solutions Team

ES202: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

F

FAA: Federal Aviation Administration

FAR: Federal Aviation Regulations

FC: Functional Class

FDCR: Field Data Collection Registry

FEIS: Final Environmental Impact Statement

FEU: Forty-foot container equivalent. This is a common measure for freight movements

FH: Forest Highways, determined according to federal code dealing with proximity, use, jurisdiction, safety, community and economic connections to National Forest System (NFS)

FHP: Forest Highway Program, a subset of the federal Public Lands Highway Program (PLHP)

FHWA: Federal Highway Administration

FLHP: Federal Lands Highway Program, an umbrella program with four parts: (1) Park Road and Parkways, (2) Indian Reservation Roads, (3) Refuge Roads, and (4) Public Lands Highways

FONSI: Finding of No Significant Impact (National Environmental Policy Act)

FRA: Federal Railroad Administration

FTA: Federal Transit Administration

FWS: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service – a separate agency from the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW)

fwy (Freeway): A divided highway facility having two or more lanes for the exclusive use of traffic in each direction and full access control

G

GAC on DUII: Governors Advisory Committee on Driving Under the Influence of Intoxicants - broadly represents the Legislative Assembly, public and private organizations involved in DUI countermeasures, victims of drunk drivers, and the general public

GAC on Motorcycle Safety: Governors Advisory Committee on Motorcycle Safety – focuses on rider education, drinking and riding, road hazards unique to motorcyclists, motorist awareness of motorcycles, sharing the road and other safety issues

GERT: Governor’s Economic Recovery Team (previously CST): Regional teams representing Oregon’s agencies with an interest in community and economic development, coordinating on agency issues to remove obstacles to local community projects and to provide state funding when available. Reauthorized by Governor Kulongoski.

GIS: Geographic Information System

GOA: Grant of Access

GPS: Global Positioning Systems

GTI: Governor’s Transportation Initiative (1996); See OTI

H

HBBR: Highway Bridge Replacement and Rehabilitation (STIP)

HCM: Highway Capacity Manual (AASHTO)

HCS: Highway Capacity Software

HDM: Highway Design Manual

HEP: Hazard Elimination Program; a federally funded program whose mission it is to reduce the risk, number, and/or severity of accidents on highways and any public roads

HERS: Highway Economic Requirements System; a technical system that is used in the Highway Performance Monitoring System Analytical Process (AP) to identify “model upgrades”. Modal upgrades typically involve increases in the capacity of existing systems, such as expanding a highway or extending transit service.

HFO: Highway Finance Office of the ODOT Highway Division. HFO supports other divisions in ODOT besides the Highway Division but is physically housed in the Highway Division

HOT Lanes: High-Occupancy/Toll lanes, a type of HOV lane which can be used by single occupancy or commercial vehicles for an extra charge

HOV: High Occupancy Vehicle

HOV Lane: An exclusive road or traffic lane limited to buses, vanpools, carpools, emergency vehicles, and, in some cases, single occupant motorcycles. HOV lanes typically have higher operating speeds and lower traffic volumes than adjacent general-purpose lanes.

HPMS: Highway Performance Monitoring System

HPMS-AP: HPMS Analytical Package

HRRR: High Risk Rural Roads Program

HSIP: Highway Safety Improvement Program

HSR: High Speed Rail

hwy: Highway

I

IAMP: Interchange Area Management Plan

ICC: Interstate Commerce Commission

ICU: Intersection Capacity Utilization

IGA: Intergovernmental agreement

IMS: Intermodal Equipment and Facilities Management System

IOF: Immediate Opportunity Fund

ISD: Intersection Sight Distance

ISTEA: The Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act passed by Congress in 1991.

ITE: Institute of Transportation Engineers

ITIS: Integrated Transportation Information System

ITS: Intelligent Transportation System; The application of state-of-the-art technology to provide real-time traffic information, which can be used to improve transportation system operations

ITS Unit: TRS Unit

J

JPACT: Joint Policy Advisory Committee on Transportation; the forum for elected officials within the Portland Metro area to evaluate transportation needs, coordinate transportation decisions and to make recommendations to Metro Council

K

K: Distance from back of curb to back of driveway

L

LCDC: Land Conservation and Development Commission

LCOG: Lane Council of Governments (Also serves as the Lane Metropolitan Planning Organization)

LCV: Longer combination vehicle. Any combination of truck tractor and two or more trailers or semitrailers, which operates on the Interstate System at a gross vehicle weight greater than 80,000 lbs.

LEDPA: Least Environmentally Damaging Practical Alternative

LJDACT: Lower John Day Area Commission on Transportation: Gilliam, Sherman, Wheeler and Wasco counties

In: Lane

LOC: League of Oregon Cities

LOI: Level of Importance (obsolete); The highway classification system used in the 1991 Highway Plan and replaced by the State Highway Classification System with the adoption of the 1999 OHP

LOS: Level of Service; A qualitative measure describing operational conditions within a traffic stream and motorists' perceptions of those conditions. For example, LOS A represents free flow - almost complete freedom to maneuver within the traffic stream. LOS F represents forced flow - more vehicles are attempting to use the highway than can be served, resulting in stop-and-go traffic.

LPO: Local Planning Organization. Could be an MPO (Metropolitan Planning Organization), city, or county planning commission.

LRFA: Local Rail Freight Assistance Program - A federal program designed to provide assistance (funding) for light density rail lines. The program is not currently funded.

LRT: Light Rail Transit

It: Left

LTD: Lane Transit District which serves the Eugene-Springfield area

LTL: Less-than-truckload; The quantity of freight that is less than that required for application of a trailerload rate

M

MCCI: Metro Committee for Citizen Involvement; the committee established by Portland Metro's Regional Urban Growth Goals and Objectives (RUGGO) in 1991 to advise and recommend actions to the Metro Council on matters pertaining to citizen involvement. Members represent the entire area within the boundaries of Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington counties and are appointed by Metro Council

Metro: Elected regional government, metropolitan service district, and Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for greater Portland metropolitan area

MEV: Million Entering Vehicles

MGTM/M: Million Gross Ton-Miles per Mile (Rail).

MIS: Major Investment Study

MOD: ODOT Modernization program, which is used to pay for highway improvements that add capacity, such as widening a highway, building a bypass, or improving an interchange

MP: Milepoint

MPA: Metropolitan Planning Area; the area for which a federally mandated metropolitan transportation planning process must be carried out. Requirements are codified in federal law and rules

MPO: Metropolitan Planning Organization; An association of local agencies established by federal law to coordinate transportation planning and development activities within a metropolitan region defined by federal transportation legislation as metropolitan areas with more than 50,000 residents and responsible for preparing "fiscally constrained" comprehensive multi-modal regional transportation plans

MTIP: Metropolitan Transportation Improvement Program; a staged, multi-year, intermodal program of transportation projects that implements the metropolitan area's regional transportation plan (RTP)

MTP: Metropolitan Transportation Plan; the official intermodal transportation plan developed and adopted by a MPO for a MPA. Sometimes referred to as an RTP

MTPA: Major Transportation Projects Agreement

MUTCD: Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices, approved by the Federal Highway Administration as a national standard for placement and selection of all traffic control devices on or adjacent to all highways open to public travel

MVM: Million Vehicle Miles

MWVACT: Mid Willamette Valley Area Commission on Transportation: Marion, Polk and Yamhill counties

N

N: North

NAAQS: National Ambient Air Quality Standards

NB: 1) Northbound; 2) No Build

NBI: National Bridge Inventory; federal registry of roadway bridges over 20 feet long

NBIS:

1. National Bridge Inventory System
2. National Bridge Inspection Standards

NCHRP: National Cooperative Highway Research Program

NEACT: Northeast Area Commission on Transportation: Morrow, Baker, Union, Umatilla and Wallowa counties and the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR)

NEPA: National Environmental Policy Act; the federal law that requires an evaluation of environmental impacts associated with any improvement project financed in whole or part with federal funds

NFS: 1) National Forest Service; 2) National Forest System

NHI: National Highway Institute

NHS: National Highway System

NHTSA: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

NMFS: National Marine Fisheries Service

Non-NBI: Not part of the National Bridge Inventory

NPIAS: National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems

NOI: Notice of Intent

NPS: National Park Service

NTS: National Transportation System

NWACT: Northwest Area Commission on Transportation: Clatsop, Tillamook, Columbia and western rural Washington counties

NWI: National Wetlands Inventory

O

OAR: Oregon Administrative Rule - A rule written by an affected government agency, intended to clarify the intent of an ORS

OBPAC: Oregon Bicycle and Pedestrian Advisory Committee; an eight-member, Governor appointed committee, which advises ODOT on the regulation of bicycle and pedestrian traffic and the establishment of bikeways and walkways

ODFW: Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, jointly manages Fish Passage (Salmon) program with ODOT

ODOT: Oregon Department of Transportation.

O-D: Origin-Destination (Analysis or Study)

OECD: Oregon Economic and Community Development Department

OFAC: Oregon Freight Advisory Committee

OHP: Oregon Highway Plan

OMSP: Oregon Management Systems Program; the use of bridge, pavement, culvert, fish passage, safety, slides and rockfall management systems (OTMS) to identify and prioritize projects

OPTP: Oregon Public Transportation Plan

ORS: - Oregon Revised Statute: The laws that govern the state of Oregon, passed by the legislature and signed by the Governor

OTC: Oregon Transportation Commission: a five-member, Governor-appointed commission, whose primary duty is to develop and maintain a state transportation policy and a comprehensive, long-term plan for a multimodal transportation system

OTI: Oregon Transportation Initiative; Also referred to as the Governor's Transportation Initiative (GTI), the OTI process was initiated in 1996 to address Oregon's transportation issues.

OTIA: Oregon Transportation Investment Act – a group of three special funding programs passed by Oregon legislature in 2001 and in 2003

OTIB: Oregon Transportation Improvement Bank

OTMS: Oregon Transportation Management System; collection of computerized systems for tracking conditions on the state's transportation system. There are separate systems for bridge, pavement, safety, congestion, and transit; management systems are used to identify needs and prioritize system investment. ODOT also maintains several project data-bases that serve the same function (i.e. slides and rockfalls, fish passage) but are not formally recognized as part of OTMS.

OTP: Oregon Transportation Plan

OTSC: Oregon Transportation Safety Committee; a five-member, governor-appointed committee that advises the Oregon Transportation Commission on safety-related matters and issues

Oxing: Overcrossing

P

P1, P2, etc.: In specification drawings, Paving Limit 1, etc.

PBLT: Planning Business Line Team

PCC: Portland Cement Concrete

PCE: Passenger Car Equivalent

pcph: Passenger Cars Per Hour (Analysis)

pcphgl: Passenger Cars Per Hour of Green Per Lane (Analysis)

pcphpl: Passenger Cars Per Hour Per Lane (Analysis)

PCS: Project Control System – the computer system ODOT uses to assign key numbers to projects listed in the STIP

PDLT: Project Delivery Leadership Team

PDT: Project Development Team

PE:

1. Professional Engineer
2. Preliminary Engineering

PHF: Peak Hour Factors

PHV: Peak Hour Volume

PI Station: A point of intersection on a horizontal curve. See “Horizontal Curve” in Glossary

PIR Phase: Project Information and Review - Part of Forest Highway program development in which select projects are scoped and studied for feasibility

pl: place

PLHP: Public Lands Highway Program, a subset of the FLHP, and the parent program for FHP

PM: Particulate matter, an air quality term

PMS: Pavement Management System

PMSC: Pavement Management Steering Committee; oversees the Statewide Pavement Committee that conducts Pavement Management System analyses to develop a statewide pavement Preservation Program

PMT: Personal Miles Traveled. This is the summation of the products of person trips times miles traveled per trip

PSA: Public Service Announcement

PSMS: Project Safety Management System

PT: Project Team

PTAC: Public Transportation Advisory Committee, makes funding recommendations to OTC and advises on policy to OTC and PTD

PTD: ODOT's Public Transit Division, responsible for administering FHWA FTA Section 5310 and 5311 transit assistance programs and for coordinating policy for the state's public transit assistance programs

PTMS: Public Transportation Equipment and Facilities Management System

Q

R

RAME: Region Access Management Engineer

REA: Revised Environmental Assessment

REC: ODOT Region Environmental Coordinator

RFP: Request for Proposals

RHRS: Rockfall Hazard Rating System

RICS Unit: Roadway Inventory and Classification Services Unit

R-MOM: Regional Maintenance and Operations Manager; there is an R-MOM in each ODOT highway region that monitors and coordinates these functions.

RMT: Region Management Team

ROD: Record of Decision

ROW: Right of Way; Land (usually a strip) acquired for, or devoted to, transportation purposes

RPZ: Runway Protection Zone

RR:

1. Railroad
2. ODOT's Regional Review process, conducted for the benefit of transportation stakeholders and the public for reviewing modernization needs identified in the draft Oregon Highway Plan (OHP) (STIP)

rt: right

RTAP: State Rural Transit Assistance Program focused on training and technical assistance for non-urban and special needs populations

RTP: Regional Transportation Plan (Metropolitan Planning Organizations)

RVACT: Rogue Valley Area Commission on Transportation: Jackson and Josephine counties

RVMPO: Rogue Valley Metropolitan Planning Organization

RVTD: Rogue Valley Transit District, serving the Medford-Ashland area

S

S: South

SAC: State Agency Coordination Program

SAFETEA-LU: Safe Accountable Flexible Efficient Transportation Equity Act – A Legacy for Users. The latest federal transportation law that was adopted on July of 2005 and replaces ISTEA and TEA-21

SB: Southbound

SCOACT: South Central Oregon Area Commission on Transportation: Klamath and Lake Counties

SDC: System Development Charge

SEACT: Southeast Area Commission on Transportation: Grant, Harney and Malheur counties

SHPO: Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

SIDRA: Signalized and Unsignalized Intersection Design and Research Aid

SIGCAP: Signalized Intersection Capacity Analysis Program (by ODOT)

SIGCAP2: Signalized Intersection Capacity Analysis Program Version 2 (by ODOT)

SimTraffic: Software that performs micro simulation and animation of vehicle traffic, modeling travel through signalized and unsignalized intersections and arterial networks, as well as freeway sections, with cars, trucks, pedestrians and buses. SimTraffic includes the vehicle and driver performance characteristics developed by the Federal Highway Administration for use in traffic modeling.

SIP:

1. State Implementation Plan; statewide strategy to comply with the federal Clean Air Act
2. ODOT's Safety Investment Program

SKATS: Salem-Keizer Area Transportation Study, name of the Salem-Keizer Metropolitan Planning Organization

SMART: The name of the transit district that provides transit and other services in Wilsonville and the southern part of the Portland metropolitan area

SOV: Single Occupancy Vehicle, a non-commercial vehicle with only one occupant

SOW: Scope of Work

SPC: ODOT Statewide Pavement Committee; provides guidelines for and oversight of the statewide pavement preservation program

SPIS: Safety Priority Index System; ODOT management system that shows crash history by milepoint

SPR: State Planning and Research Program; federal funding source for planning and research projects

SPUI: Single Point Urban Interchange (Example: I-5 at Market Street in Salem)

st: Street

SR-SAM: Salmon Resource and Sensitive Area Mapping (GIS)

STA: Special Transportation Area

STB: Surface Transportation Board; Replaced the ICC as the federal transportation regulatory body, but with reduced responsibilities and powers

STCC: Standard Transportation Commodity Code, a standard 7-digit collapsible coding structure. The first 5 digits of the STCC coincide with the Commodity Classification for Transportation Statistics, a commodity adaptation of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) published by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, which was developed for use in the Census of Transportation and adopted by the Interstate Commerce Commission as the mandatory reporting form for all ICC-regulated carriers.

STF: Special Transportation Fund, used for operating expenses for transit for elderly, disabled, and other transportation-disadvantaged residents

STIP: State Transportation Improvement Program; A multi-year, statewide, multi-modal program of transportation projects. The STIP must be consistent with the 1999 Oregon Highway Plan, Oregon Transportation Plan and regional and local transportation system

plans. The 4-year statewide scheduling and funding program for all areas of the state, includes federal lands, tribal lands, MPAs, and is prepared in conformance with 23 CFR 450.216.

STIP-SIP: Statewide Transportation Improvement Program – Safety Investment Program

STP:

1. Statewide Transportation Plan; A policy document that outlines the state's transportation investment strategy for all areas of the state and addresses the requirements of the federal transportation law, SAFTEA-LU, set forth in 24 CFR 450.214
2. Surface Transportation Program, a program area of SAFTEA-LU that funds improvements to state and federal highways

SWACT: Southwest Area Commission on Transportation: Coos, Curry and Douglas counties

SWIP: Sidewalk Improvement Program; a funding section of the Oregon Bicycle and Pedestrian Program that is used to improve pedestrian facilities in areas associated with Pavement Preservation projects

Synchro: A software application by Trafficware for optimizing traffic signal timing and performing capacity analysis

T

T-21: TEA-21

TAC: Technical Advisory Committee

TAZ: Transportation Analysis Zone; A geographic unit used in travel demand models. The model or study area is broken into sections. Each of these sections is called an analysis zone. Data on existing population, employment and trip-making patterns, and forecast population and employment is collected and used to determine the number of existing and future trips traveling to and from each TAZ. A moderate sized metropolitan area may be broken down into a hundred or more TAZs, a large metropolitan area, such as Portland, can be broken down into two thousand or more TAZs.

TCM: Transportation control measure

TEA-21: Transportation Equity Act for the Twenty-first Century (1998)

TDD: Transportation Development Division; a division in ODOT that focuses on long range policy and planning issues affecting the state's transportation systems

TDM:

1. Transportation Demand Management; Actions or programs that encourage people to travel at alternative times or with fewer vehicles, e.g., rideshare/carpool programs, transit fare discount programs, flextime
2. Travel Demand Model; A computerized model which estimates travel patterns based on infrastructure characteristics (e.g., number of lanes, access points), demographics (e.g., population characteristics, employment) and observed travel patterns for a given set of roadways

TDR: Transfer of Development Rights

TE: Transportation Enhancement

TEA-21: Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century was signed into law on June 9, 1998 and authorizes highway, highway safety, transit and other surface transportation programs for the years 1998 through 2003. TEA-21 builds on the initiatives established in ISTEA

TEAC: Transportation Enhancement Advisory Committee (STIP)

TESU: Traffic Engineering Services Unit; TRS Unit

TEU: Twenty-foot-equivalent-unit. The 8' x 8' x 20' intermodal container is used as a basic measure in many statistics (Rail)

TEV: Total Entering Volume (Analysis)

T-FIT: Transportation Framework Implementation Team (GIS)

TGM: Transportation and Growth Management

TH: Through

Three Cs: Continuing, Cooperative, and Comprehensive, the three general requirements of transportation planning in federal law and rule.

TIA: Traffic Impact Analysis

TIP: Transportation Improvement Program

TIS: Transportation Impact Study

TMA: Transportation Management Area; an urbanized area (MPA) with over 200,000 residents; eligible for additional federal funding and subject to federal air quality and congestion management standards

TMS: Transportation Management System; see OTMS

TOD: Transit Oriented Development

TOFC: Trailer on (rail) flat car. A form of piggyback movement of freight

TPAC: Transportation Policy Alternatives Committee; provides technical input to the Portland Metro JPACT policy-makers

TPAU: Transportation Planning Analysis Unit

TPD: Transportation Program Development

TPR: Transportation Planning Rule (OAR 660-012)

TransCOI: Transportation Community of Interest

TRB: Transportation Research Board

TriMet: Portland Metro's transit service provider

TRS: Traffic –Roadway Section

TSD: ODOT's Transportation Safety Division; manages the Transportation Safety Program

TSAM Unit: Traffic Standards and Asset Management Unit; TRS Unit

TSM: Transportation System Management; Action (e.g., ramp metering) or construction that controls or improves the movement of cars and trucks on the highway system or buses on the transit system. TSM also includes the coordination of the available transportation systems for more efficient operation.

TSP: Transportation System Plan; The overall plan for all transportation modes for a given area (usually city, county or MPO) (Transportation Planning Rule: OAR 660-012)

TSRM: Technical Services Resource Manager

TTI: Texas Transportation Institute

TTR: Temporary Traveled Route

TVT:

1. Traffic Volume Tables
2. Transportation Volume Tables

TWLTTL: Two-Way Left-Turn Lane

TWSC: Two-Way Stop Controlled

U

UBA: Urban Business Area (OHP Policy 1B)

UGB: Urban Growth Boundary; The area surrounding an incorporated city in which the city may legally expand its city limits

UMTA: Urban Mass Transportation Administration See "Federal Transit Administration (FTA)"

UPWP: Unified Planning Work Program; a planning work program prepared for a TMA by the MPO in cooperation with public transit operator(s) and the State. The preparation of a UPWP is a federal requirement in SAFTEA-LU

USACE: United States Army Corps of Engineers

USC: United States Code

USDFW: United States Department of Fish and Wildlife

USDOT: United States Department of Transportation

USFS: United States Forest Service

USFWS: United States Fish and Wildlife Service

UTDF: Universal Traffic Data Format

UWP: Unified Work Program; JPACT, the Portland Metro Council and the Southwest Washington RTC adopt the UWP annually. It fully describes work projects planned for the Transportation Department during the fiscal year and is the basis for grant and funding applications. The UWP also includes federally funded major projects being planned by member jurisdictions.

UZA: Urbanized Area; A federal term for the central city or cities and other units of local government that represent at least 75% of the metropolitan planning area population, which by agreement make up an MPO

V

v/c: Volume-to-Capacity Ratio; The ratio of traffic flow rate to capacity of the road to handle that traffic flow. The v/c may be the actual or projected rate of flow on a designated lane group during a specific time period (e.g., p.m. peak hour). A v/c ratio over 1.0 indicates the road or intersection is over-capacity; a v/c ratio under 1.0 indicates there is still room to accommodate additional vehicles.

VHT: Vehicle Hours of Travel; A measurement of the total amount of time spent in travel on the roadway system. This is usually reported as a daily measure for a specific geographic area, such as a metropolitan region or a city or county.

VISSIM: A microscopic simulation model

VMS: Variable Message Sign

VMT: Vehicle Miles of Travel: A unit to measure travel for private vehicles, such as automobiles, vans, pickup trucks, or motorcycles. Each mile traveled is counted as one vehicle mile regardless of the number of persons in the vehicle.

VMT per Capita: Total VMT divided by the number of people in the study area

Vph: Vehicles Per Hour

vphpl: Vehicle Per Hour Per Lane

VR: Volume Ratio

W

W: West

WB: Westbound

WFLHD: Western Federal Lands Highway Division, the administering agency of the Forest Highway Program (FHP)

X

X-Mileage: Reverse direction mileage on a couplet. (Obsolete)

Y

Y-Mileage: Mileage on a Spur road.

Z

Z-Mileage: When a road is lengthened in the middle due to realignment, Z-mileage is created.