

## **8.0 Glossary**

**Adequacy Rating** – A numerical score from 0 to 100 evaluating the current condition of a roadway segment based on congestion, safety, and pavement condition.

**Aggregate** - Pieces of broken or crushed stone or gravel used to make concrete, or more generally in building and construction work.

**Air Cargo (A/G) (or airfreight carriers, and derivatives of these names)** - Airlines dedicated to the transport of cargo. Some cargo airlines are divisions or subsidiaries of larger passenger airlines.

**Air Carrier** - The commercial system of air transportation comprising large certificated air carriers, small certificated air carriers, commuter air carriers, on-demand air taxis, supplemental air carriers, and air travel clubs.

**American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO)** – An organization of state Departments of Transportation.

**American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM)** – One of the largest voluntary standards development organizations in the world; produces for technical standards for materials, products, systems and services.

**Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)** - Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 – The ADA requires accessible public transportation services and facilities for persons with disabilities, including supplemental service in areas where fixed route transit service is operated.

**Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT)** – Average daily traffic on a roadway link for all days of the week during a period of one year, expressed in vpd (vehicles per day).

**Appalachian Development Highway System (ADHS)** – An administrative designation of a highway system in the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) region of Kentucky.

**Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC)** - is a regional economic development agency that represents a partnership of federal, state, and local government. Established by an act of Congress in 1965, ARC is composed of the governors of the 13 Appalachian states and a federal co-chair, who is appointed by the president. Local participation is provided through multi-county local development districts.

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**APRON** - The hard-surfaced or paved area around a hangar and defined area on an airport or heliport intended to accommodate aircraft for purposes of loading or unloading passengers or cargo, refueling, parking.

**Area Development District (ADD)** - Kentucky's counties are grouped into 15 regions known as Area Development Districts (ADDs). The ADDs contract annually with the KYTC to facilitate a Public and Local Officials Transportation Committee. The primary objective is to obtain information identifying proposed regional needs for use in conjunction with the UNL and prioritized every two years, which is then provided as input to the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet's Biennial Highway Plan.

**At-grade** – Typically referring to railroad or other crossings where the road and railroad intersect on the same level or grade.

**Average Daily Traffic (ADT)** – The total traffic volume during a given period of time, range from 2 days to 364 consecutive days, divided by number of days in that time period, and expressed in vpd (vehicles per day.)

**Bridge Replacement and Rehabilitation** – A funding category for Federal Highway Trust Funds to be used for replacing and rehabilitating bridges. These funds may be used, within certain limits, on locally-maintained as well as state-maintained bridges.

**BRO**- A federal bridge replacement and rehabilitation program for bridges on the state maintained transportation system.

**BRX** – A federal bridge replacement and rehabilitation program for bridges on the Rural Secondary System based on an analysis of bridge condition either on or off the state maintained transportation system.

**BRZ** – A federal bridge replacement and rehabilitation program for bridges on local streets and roads off the state maintained transportation system.

**Class I Railroad** - Class I Railroads, as defined by the Surface Transportation Board for 2012, are those having annual gross revenue of \$452.7 million or more.

**Class II Railroad** - Class II Railroads, also referred to as regional railroads, are those having annual gross revenue greater than \$36.2 million but less than \$452.7 million.

**Class III Railroad** - Class III railroads are those having annual gross revenue less than \$36.2 million.

**Clean Air Act (CAA)** – The CAA was amended in 1990 (often referred to as the Clean Air Act Amendment) and imposes more stringent requirements for State Implementation Plans to improve air quality. The Environmental Protection Agency published the Transportation Conformity Rule in the Federal Register on November 24, 1994 (40 CFR 51). This rule established the criteria and procedures for determining that transportation plans, programs and projects, which are approved in 23 United States Code or the Federal Transit Act, conform to the state or federal air quality implementation plans.

**Concrete overlay** - This refers to the added concrete to the top of a concrete deck. Typically the top of a concrete bridge deck will last about 30 years. Then approximately a quarter of an inch of the top of the deck is scarified and then approximately an inch to an inch and a half concrete overlay is added. This added concrete overlay provides a new and better wearing surface and it protects the structural capacity of the deck.

**Congestion Mitigation Air Quality (CMAQ)** - A categorical Federal-aid funding program created with the ISTEA. This program 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).

**Contract Ready Proposals** - This is a packet of notes, drawings, and sketches that are prepared in preparation for a bridge repair. This packet is sent to the Division of Construction Procurement to be advertised approximately two weeks before the letting.

**Dam** - A barrier that impounds water, generally used to retain water and manage water flow.

**Data Needs Analysis (DNA)** - The Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC) conducts Data Needs Analysis (DNA) Studies on projects that have had no previous planning activity or a study prior to the Design phase. The purpose of DNA studies is to better define the scope of the project, identify environmental concerns early in the process and determine if the funds allocated in the Highway Plan are adequate for the project.

**Deep Water Ocean Port** -Deepwater ports were initially defined in 1974 as “non-vessel, fixed or floating manmade structures that are used as ports or terminals for the loading, unloading, or handling of oil for transportation to a state.”The definition later expanded to include facilities constructed at sea which are used as terminals to transfer natural gas, usually received in the form of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) from LNG carriers for delivery to deepwater ports, onshore storage facilities, and pipelines. Eleven such land-based import/export facilities and three such deepwater based LNG facilities have been constructed in the United States to date.

**Demand-Response** - Descriptive term for a service type, usually considered paratransit, in which a user can access transportation service that can be variably routed and timed to meet changing needs on an as-needed basis.

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**District Transportation Planning (DTP) Process** – The KYTC DTP process provides the support through which projects may progress from an idea to the Highway Plan. This will ensure that projects move forward, meet the goals and objectives of both the Transportation Cabinet and the Highway District Offices, and have a data-driven foundation for their inclusion into a future Highway Plan. The intent is to complement the current metropolitan and regional planning processes, which provide for public involvement and local official input, with an engineering review. By providing quantifiable information related to needs and deficiencies across Kentucky’s highway system, optimal decisions concerning the expenditure of available resources for KYTC projects can be made.

**Endangered Species** - The term “endangered species” means any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range other than a species of the Class Insecta determined by the Secretary to constitute a pest whose protection under the provisions of this Act would present an overwhelming and overriding risk to man.

**Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)** – A division of the United States Department of Transportation that is responsible for aviation policy and administration.

**Freight Analysis Framework (FAF)** - A federal database that integrates data from a variety of sources to estimate commodity flows and related freight transportation activity among states, regions, and major international gateways.

**Federal Highway Trust Fund** - Dedicated federal fund specifically for transportation projects based primarily on motor fuel tax that was first created in 1956.

**Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)** – A division of the United States Department of Transportation that is responsible for highway policy and funding.

**Federal Interstate Maintenance Funds** - An Interstate Maintenance (IM) program that provides funding for resurfacing, restoring, rehabilitating and reconstructing (4R) most routes on the Interstate System.

**Federal Rail Administration (FRA)** - A division of the United States Department of Transportation that is responsible for most railroad policy matters. Railroad rates and abandonment proceedings are administered by the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC).

**Fiscal Year** – Defined as July 1 through June 30 of a given year for finance purposes by the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. However, some agencies may choose to specifically designate their own “fiscal year.”

**Floating Tax Rate** - A tax rate that fluctuates over time based on an underlying benchmark or index that changes periodically.

**Federal Transit Administration (FTA)** - A division of the United States Department of Transportation that is responsible for administration of transit programs and grants.

**511** - The Kentucky Transportation Cabinet Traveler provides Highway Information such as road closures, construction updates and crashes on its Website and via phone (511). It is provided to help motorists make better decisions about travel in Kentucky.

**Fine Particulate Matter (PM 2.5)** - 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).

**Fixed Route** - Term applied to transit service that is regularly scheduled and operates over a set route; usually refers to bus service.

**Functional Class (system classification)** - Functional classification groups streets and highways into classes or systems according to the character of service they are intended to provide. This classification recognizes that individual roads and streets do not serve travel independently. Rather, travel involves movement through a network of inter-related roads and streets. Because a highway network is limited and restrictive, the movement must be channeled through an efficient, hierarchical system of facilities that progress from a lower classification handling short, locally oriented trips to a higher classification as the trips become longer and connect regional and inter-regional traffic generators. The level of service provided by, and function performed by, each facility within this hierarchical system determines its functional classification. The classifications are as follows: Rural Principal Arterial, Rural Minor Arterial, Rural Collector Road, Rural Local Road, Urban Principal Arterial, Urban Minor Arterial, Urban Collector Street, and Urban Local Road.

**General Aviation** - That portion of civil aviation which encompasses all facets of aviation except air carriers holding a certificate of public convenience and necessity from the Civil Aeronautics Board and large aircraft commercial operators. The 92% of U.S. aircraft and more than 65% of U.S. flight hours flown by other than major and regional airlines or the military. Often misunderstood as only small, propeller-driven aircraft, even a large jet or a cargo plane operated under FAR Part 91 can be considered a general aviation aircraft.

**General Aviation Airport (GAA)** – A classification of airports which accommodates small to medium-sized aircraft and provide services for businesses, government and personal aircraft.

**Global Positioning System (GPS)** – A satellite-based navigation system.

**Governors Highway Safety Association (GHSA)** – This non-profit organization based in Washington, DC that represents the [state and territorial highway safety offices](#) that implement programs to address [behavioral highway safety issues](#), including the following: occupant protection, impaired driving, and speeding. GHSA provides leadership and advocacy for the states and territories to improve traffic safety, influence national policy, enhance program management and promote best practices

**Geographic Information System (GIS)** – Is a computer system used to visualize, question, analyze and interpret data to understand relationships, patterns and trends related to positions on Earth's surface.

**Grant Anticipation Revenue Vehicle (GARVEE) bonds** - Specific to highways, a GARVEE is used as a term for a debt instrument that has a pledge of future Title 23 Federal-aid funding. Significantly, it is authorized for Federal reimbursement of debt service and related financing costs. States can thus receive Federal-aid reimbursements for a wide array of debt-related costs incurred in connection with an eligible debt financing instrument, such as a bond, note, certificate, mortgage, or lease; the proceeds of which are used to fund a project eligible for assistance under Title 23. Each of these instruments is considered a GARVEE when backed by future Federal-aid highway funding, but most frequently, a bond is the debt instrument used.

**Hangar** - An enclosed structure for housing aircraft.

**Heliport** – A surface area small airport designed specifically for use by helicopters.

**High Occupancy Vehicle Lanes** - 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 Advisory Radio System** - Governmental entities, as well as park districts and authorities, may be eligible to operate a Travelers' Information Station (TIS, also called Highway Advisory Radio) for the purpose of disseminating information by broadcast radio to travelers. A license is required before construction of, or operation of, a Travelers' Information Station. Travelers' Information Stations operate in the AM Broadcast Band (530 kHz - 1700 kHz) and are limited to a 10 watt transmitter output power, an antenna height no greater than 15 meters (49.2 feet), and a coverage radius of 3 km. These stations may not transmit commercial information. This service is not available to individuals or groups, but only to governmental entities and park districts. See 47 CFR 90.242 and 47 CFR 90.20(a).

**Highway Information System (HIS)** - Kentucky's HIS is a database containing information about highway system assets that is developed and maintained by the Transportation Cabinet. Individual databases are maintained as layers in the IMS and can be displayed individually or in combination for use in displaying information about the status of Kentucky's highway system.

**Highway Performance Monitoring System (HPMS)** – A database maintained by each state and provided annually to the FHWA to assess the use, condition, performance, and operational characteristics of the nation's highway infrastructure. HPMS is used to monitor vehicular travel to certify public mileage data, and to facilitate planning and policymaking at the national level.

**High-speed rail** - A type of rail transport that operates significantly faster than traditional rail traffic, using an integrated system of specialized rolling stock and dedicated tracks.

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

**Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA)** - A federal five-year transportation funding act passed in 1991 which changed the approach to transportation funding programs. Through various measures, this act required a greater degree of intermodal coordination, regional, and statewide planning than was required under previous highway and transit funding measures.

**Intelligent Transportation System (ITS)** – A developed integrated system of highway monitoring and information services and technology being developed to allow drivers and public transit users the ability to make optimal use of the transportation network.

**Light Rail** - A streetcar-type vehicle operated on city streets, semi-exclusive rights-of-way, or exclusive rights-of-way. Service may be provided by step-entry vehicles or by level boarding.

**Load Carrying Capacity** - This is the weight limit in tons that has been determined that a bridge can safely carry. This is typically determined by our bridge load rating section using acceptable engineering calculations and/or engineering judgment based on the condition of the bridge. If a bridge has a posted weight limit of 15 tons, then it has been determined that bridge can safely carry 15 tons continuously.

**Lock** - A short confined section of a canal or other waterway in which the water level can be changed by the use of gates and sluices, used for raising and lowering vessels between two gates.

**Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD)** – The MUTCD defines the standards used by road managers nationwide to install and maintain traffic control devices on all public streets, highways, bikeways, and private roads open to public traffic. The MUTCD is published by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) under 23 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 655, Subpart F. The MUTCD, which has been administered by the FHWA since 1971, is a compilation of national standards for all traffic control devices, including road markings, highway signs, and traffic signals.

**Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO)** - A regional planning organization designated as being responsible, together with the state, for conducting the continuing, cooperative, and comprehensive planning process for the Metropolitan Area as designated by the Federal Government (more than 50,000 people). This organization is responsible for the regional planning process for the metropolitan area as required by federal legislation under ISTEA, TEA-21, SAFETEA-LU and MAP-21.

**Motor Vehicle Emission Budgets** - The portion of the total allowable emissions defined in the submitted or approved control strategy implementation plan revision or maintenance plan for a certain date for the purpose of meeting reasonable further progress milestones or demonstrating attainment or maintenance of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), for any criteria pollutant or its precursors, allocated to highway and transit vehicle use and emissions.

**Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Act (MAP-21)** – Is a federal regulation signed into law in 2012 to fund surface transportation programs at over \$105 billion for fiscal years (FY) 2013 and 2014. MAP-21 is the first long-term highway authorization enacted since 2005. It is a milestone for the U.S. economy and the Nation’s surface transportation program. By transforming the policy and programmatic framework for investments to guide the system’s growth and development, MAP-21 creates a streamlined and performance-based surface transportation program and builds on many of the highway, transit, bike, and pedestrian programs and policies established in 1991.

**National Highway System (NHS)** - This network of interstate and state highway systems which serve longer distance mobility needs, are important to the nation’s economy, defense, and mobility, and are eligible for matching federal funds for capital improvements as designated and approved in accordance with the provisions of (23 U.S.C. 103b) (23CFR500).

**National Truck Network (NTN)** – In compliance with the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982 (STAA) and DOT Appropriations Act of 1983 and KRS 189.222, Kentucky has established a network of highways on which motor vehicles with increased dimensions (STAA vehicles) may operate. on state-maintained highways five (5) driving miles from the designated system and fifteen (15) miles from an interstate or parkway exit for the purpose of attaining reasonable access to terminals, facilities for food, fuel, repairs, or rest. The allowed access is reduced to one (1) driving mile from the designated system on public use highways which are not state-maintained.

**New Madrid Fault Line** – An active fault line located in southeastern Missouri, northeastern Arkansas, western Tennessee, western Kentucky and southern Illinois.

**Ozone** - 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.

**Pavement Management System (PMS)** – One of the management systems required under ISTEA, but made optional under TEA-21. Kentucky has continued to maintain a PMS and uses performance measures in this system to identify high priority roadways for resurfacing and also to assist in determining the resurfacing cycle.

**Paratransit** – Is a comparable transportation service required by the American Disabilities Act (ADA) for individuals with disabilities who are unable to use fixed route transportation systems. (49CFR37) (APTA1) This service consists of a variety of smaller, often flexibly scheduled-and-routed transportation services using low-capacity vehicles, such as vans, to operate within normal urban transit corridors or rural areas. These services usually serve the needs of persons that standard mass-transit services would serve with difficulty, or not at all. Often, the patrons include the elderly and persons with disabilities.

**Per Capita Income (PCI)** - A measure of income derived by dividing the total income for a particular group by the total population. Personal income measures and statistics for counties, states, regions, and the U.S. are released by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

**Performance-Based Planning and Programming (PBPP)** - A system-level, knowledge-driven process that builds upon the concept of “performance management”. PBPP refers to the application of performance management within the planning and programming process of transportation agencies to achieve desired performance outcomes for the multimodal transportation system. This includes a range of activist and products undertaken by a transportation agency together with other agencies, stakeholders, and public as part of a 3 C (cooperative, continuing, and comprehensive) process.

**Performance management** - A strategic approach that uses data to support decisions which help to achieve the desired outcomes. Those desired outcomes support the overall aims of a transportation plan: the goals and the vision.

**Poverty Level** - The minimum level of money income adequate for families of different sizes, in keeping with American consumption patterns. These levels are determined annually by the U.S. government on the basis of an index originated by the U.S. Social Security Administration and released biennially by the U.S. Census Bureau for states and counties.

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**Project Identification Form (PIF)** – This is a secured web application that houses the pertinent data used in tracking, analyzing and prioritizing all UNL and UPL projects. The KYTC Division of Planning facilitates the development and revision of this application and processes. Maps and pictures for the project may also be attached in this database.

**Rural Secondary Program** - The Rural Secondary (RS) Program is funded by 22.2% of the motor fuels tax revenue. These funds are used for the construction, reconstruction and maintenance of secondary and rural roads in each county. Allocation of RS funds is determined using the Fifts Formula. The Transportation Cabinet is responsible for expending all Rural Secondary Program funds.

**Safe, Accountable, Flexible and Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU)** - The federal transportation reauthorization legislation, enacted August 10, 2005, as Public Law 109-59. SAFETEA-LU authorizes the Federal surface transportation programs for highways, highway safety, and transit for the 5-year period 2005-2009 and continued many of the provisions of TEA-21, but also further emphasized and elevated the importance of safety and security, further coordination of statewide planning with the metropolitan areas, consultation with local elected officials, and continued public involvement.

**Safe Funds (SAF)** – A state funding category of STP funds to be used for safety improvement projects throughout the state.

**Section 106 Consulting parties** - Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act states that certain individuals and organizations with demonstrated interest in the undertaking may participate as consulting parties due to the nature of their legal or economic relation to the undertaking or affected properties, or their concern with the undertaking's effects on historic properties. Consulting parties participate in the process of identifying historic properties that may be affected by the project, providing input regarding the effects that the project may have on these properties and assisting in the development of appropriate mitigative measures to resolve any adverse effects. Consulting parties as identified in 36 CFR 800.2(c) may include but not be limited to federally recognized Indian Tribes, Tribal Historic Preservation Officers, National Park Service, and Local Governments.

**Six-Year Highway Plan (SYP)** – Mandated by KRS 176.430, the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet develops a listing of both federal and state highway projects with associated phase, location, funding source, year, and cost as approved by the Kentucky General Assembly on a biennial basis.

**Small Urban Areas (SUA)** - Areas of population greater than 5,000 but less than 49,999 qualify as small urban according to FHWA definitions.

**State Implementation Plan (SIP)** - Produced by the state environmental agency, not the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO). A plan mandated by the Clean Air Act that contains procedures to monitor, control, maintain, and enforce compliance with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). This plan must be taken into account in the transportation planning process.

**State Planning and Research Funds (SPR)** – A federal funding category for the planning, research and development of highway programs.

**State Primary and Parkway Pavement Rehabilitation (SPPR)** – A state road fund category for pavement rehabilitation projects on the parkways and state primary road system.

**State Primary System** - Under KRS 177.020 the State Primary Road System classifies state-maintained roadways by the type of service and function they provide. The (603 KAR 3:030) legislation designates the following classes, State Primary System, State Secondary System, Rural Secondary System, Supplemental Roads.

**State Road Fund** - Dedicated state fund specifically for transportation projects based primarily on motor fuel tax.

**Statewide Transportation Improvements Program (STIP)** – This program was required under ISTEA, and continued under TEA-21, SAFETEA-LU and MAP-21. The STIP is a capital improvement program for all federally funded state surface transportation (highway, bus and rail) projects which are anticipated for a specified period. The STIP is a subset of the Six-Year Highway Plan and the Statewide Transportation Plan and includes projects for a four-year period. This staged, multi-year, statewide, intermodal program of transportation projects is consistent with the statewide transportation plan and planning processes as well as metropolitan plans, TIPs, and processes. The STIP must also be financially balanced.

**Statewide Transportation Plan (STP)** - Statewide Transportation Plan is a federally required long-range transportation plan for a minimum period of twenty years. The federal legislation requires that a plan be developed for at least a twenty-year period and must include funding information. The document is updated periodically and may include projects or just address state policy.

**Surface Transportation Program (STP)** - Surface Transportation Program is a funding category included under ISTEA and continued under TEA-21 and SAFETEA-LU for transportation roadway projects. The STP funds cannot be used for improvements on a highway, which is functionally classified as a rural minor collector or local road.

**Substructure (bridge)** - The substructure consists of all parts that support the superstructure including the abutments or end-bents, piers or interior bents, footings, and pilings.

**Superstructure (bridge)** – The structural parts of the bridge that provide the horizontal span of the bridge. This is the portion of the bridge above the bridge bearings.

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

**Terminal** – A station where transport vehicles load or unload passengers or goods.

**Threatened Species** - The term “threatened species” means any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

**Topographic** - The art or practice of graphic delineation in detail usually on maps of natural and man-made features of a place or region especially in a way to show their relative positions and elevations.

**Towards Zero Deaths (TZD)** – The 2011-2014 Kentucky Strategic Highway Safety Plan outlines measurable strategic opportunities to reduce fatalities and serious injuries on our roadways. The twelve emphasis areas are as follows: Aggressive Driving, Commercial Vehicle Safety, Drive Smart Safety Corridors, Impaired Driving, Incident Management, Roadway Departure, Occupant Protection, Young Drivers, Traffic Records, Legislative Issues, Distracted Driving and Motorcycles, and an Intersection emphasis area.

**Transloading** - The process of transferring a shipment from one mode of transportation to another.

**Transportation Equity Act for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century – 1998 (TEA-21)** – A federal transportation legislation passed in June of 1998 which continued many of the provisions of ISTEA, but also further emphasized the coordination of statewide planning with the metropolitan areas, consultation with local elected officials, and continued public involvement.

**Transportation Improvement Program (TIP)** - A document prepared by a metropolitan planning organization that lists projects to be funded with FHWA/FTA funds for the next one to three-year period. This document identifies the projects for inclusion into the STIP. This document must be financially constrained and must be a direct subset of the area's Long-Range Transportation Plan.

**Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (TIFIA)** - A program that provides credit assistance for qualified projects of regional and national significance. Eligible applicants include state and local governments, transit agencies, railroad companies, special authorities, special districts, and private entities. The TIFIA credit program is designed to fill market gaps and leverage substantial private co-investment by providing supplemental and subordinate capital. Each dollar of Federal funds can provide up to \$10 in TIFIA credit assistance and support up to \$30 in transportation infrastructure investment.

**Transportation Management Area (TMA)** – Is an urbanized areas (UZAs) with populations greater than 200,000 as determined by the 2010 Census as hereby designated by the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) in compliance with the agencies' authorizing statutes, 23 U.S.C. 134, and 49 U.S.C. 5303. This action supersedes the agencies' designations of TMAs made in the Federal Register on July 8, 2002, at 67 FR 45173. There are now four TMAs in Kentucky: Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky, and Evansville/Henderson. The five non-TMA MPOs are as follows: Ashland, Bowling Green, Clarksville, Owensboro, and Radcliff-Elizabethtown.

**United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)** – A federal agency under the United States Department of Defense and a major Army command made up of some 36,500 civilian and military personnel, making it one of the world's largest public engineering, design, and construction management agencies. Although generally associated with dams, canals and flood protection in the United States, USACE is involved in a wide range of public works throughout the world. The Corps of Engineers provides outdoor recreation opportunities to the public, and provides 24% of U.S. hydropower capacity. Their mission is to "Deliver vital public and military engineering services; partnering in peace and war to strengthen our Nation's security, energize the economy and reduce risks from disasters."

**United States Department of the Transportation (USDOT)** - A federal cabinet department of the United States government that was created in 1966 and is governed by the United States Secretary of Transportation. This agency is concerned with transportation and institutes and coordinates national transportation programs. Its mission is to "Serve the United States by ensuring a fast, safe, efficient, accessible, and convenient transportation system that meets our vital national interests and enhances the quality of life of the American people, today and into the future."

**United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)** – A federal agency of the United States government that was created by an act of Congress in 1970 and independent of the executive departments. Its mission is to protect human and environmental health. This agency is responsible for conducting environmental assessments, research and education to create and enforce standards and laws that will promote the health of individuals and the environment.

**Unscheduled Needs List (UNL)** - The unconstrained list of all potential needs or deficiencies identified or suggested for consideration for future additions to the Unscheduled Projects List (UPL). Once used interchangeably with the Unscheduled Projects List, these potential projects represent qualitatively identified or perceived needs and/or deficiencies ("gaps"), which may or may not be supported with data, for which conceptual projects may have been developed but which have not been included in the prioritized UPL.

**Unscheduled Project List (UPL)** - The prioritized list of potential projects for consideration in future versions of the Biennial Highway Plan. Once used interchangeably with "Unscheduled Needs List" (UNL), these projects represent identified needs with data supported deficiencies for which conceptual projects may have been developed but for which there are no current funding commitments.

**Urban Area** – Areas of population greater than 5,000 can qualify as urban as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. (23 U.S.C. 101(a)(33)) An urban area boundary, which encircles the urbanized area in a region, is developed by states in cooperation with local officials.

**Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT)** - This is a measure of the level of travel activity in an area. The figure is generally found by multiplying the average length of trip by the total number of trips, based on actual traffic counts.

**Volume to Service Flow Ratio (VSF)** - The ratio of a facility's actual vehicular traffic volume to its theoretical maximum potential vehicular traffic volume; a ratio higher than about 0.6 indicates traffic volumes are approaching congested conditions. This is also referred to V/C or Volume to Capacity ratio.

**Water Transportation Advisory Board (WTAB)** – This board was established under KRS through Kentucky legislation as an advisory body to the executive and legislative branches of government on matters pertaining to water transportation.

**Waterborne Commerce of the United States (WCUS)** – This document is compiled under the supervision of the Institute for Water Resources, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and created as a series of publications which provides data, statistics and graphics on the foreign and domestic waterborne commerce moved on the United States waters.