

Appendix A: Glossary

<u>Acronym</u>	<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
	Access	Ability to make convenient use of the transportation system.
	Access Point	Any point that allows entrance to or exit from the traveled way of a freeway. (This includes “locked gate” access.)
	Accessible Transportation	Ability to make convenient use of the transportation system.
	Active Warning Device	Flashing lights and/or gates used at grade crossings.
ACS	Adaptive Control Software	
	Advance Warning Signals	A sign used along a roadway to warn that a roadway-rail grade crossing is ahead.
ACCT	Agency Council on Coordinated Transportation	Seeking to improve transportation for people with special needs, ACCT proposes mix of immediate actions, stakeholder discussions, and demonstration projects.
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act	This 1990 federal legislation mandates changes in building codes, transportation, and hiring practices to prevent discrimination against persons with disabilities in projects involving federal dollars, including federally and non-federally funded transportation projects.
AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic	The total traffic volume both directions that traveled over a highway segment during a one-year period, divided by the number of days in the year.
	Arterial	A major street carrying the traffic of local and collector streets to and from freeways and other major streets. Arterials generally have traffic signals at intersections and may have limits on driveway spacing and street intersection spacing.
ACP	Asphalt Concrete Pavement	A pavement surface consisting of plant-mixed asphalt oils and aggregate.
	At-Grade	Refers to competing transportation systems that share the same plane; for example, the intersection of rail and highways where there is no tunnel or bridge
	At-Grade Intersection	An intersection of two or more roads and/or highways where traffic movement is controlled by traffic signs or signals.
AVI	Automatic Vehicle Identification	The use of AVI includes applications such as weigh station bypass, travel time and speed measurements and for electronic toll collection (ETC). It has become widely deployed over the last twenty (20) years.
ADT	Average Daily Traffic	The average number of vehicles that pass a specified point during a period. Unless otherwise stated, the period is a year. The total volume during a given time period (in whole days): greater than one day and less than one year, divided by the number of days in that time period.
AVO	Average Vehicle Occupancy	The average number of persons traveling in a vehicle on a facility.
BARM	Beginning Accumulated Route Mile	
BMP	Beginning Mile Post	
B/C	Benefit Cost	
BST	Bituminous Surface Treatment	A bituminous surface treatment, also known as a seal coat or chip seal, is a thin protective wearing surface that is applied to a pavement or base course.
	Bottleneck	Places where roadways physically narrow, causing congestion (examples: lane drops; narrowing shoulders).
	Bridge Deficiencies	Seismically vulnerable, weight restricted, narrow width
	Bridge Navigational Lighting	These are either red or green lights that tell water vessels where it is safe to pass under a bridge. Red indicates that the bridge is too low to safely pass under while green indicates safe passage. The vertical clearance is usually noted between the green navigational lights. There are also navigation lights on top of bridges that may interfere with air traffic. These are usually red blinking beacons.
	Bridge Superstructure	All structures above bridge bearing elevation.
	Bridge Types	There are four main types of bridges: beam bridges, cantilever bridges, arch bridges and suspension bridges
BNSF	Burlington Northern and Santa Fe	
	Cantilevered Sign	A sign that hangs over the traveled way but has only one supporting post.
	Capacity	The maximum amount of traffic or people that can be accommodated on a transportation facility at any point in time.

Appendix A: Glossary

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CIPP	Capital Improvement and Preservation Program	This program communicates WSDOT's plan to deliver projects funded during the 2001 Legislative session. This replaces the "Operating Book." The CIPP is also the reference point for measuring 2001-2003 project delivery.
CPMS	Capital Program Management System Centennial Accord	The Centennial Accord was created in 1989 to commemorate one hundred years of statehood, with a promise to improve tribal/state relations. It is an agreement between the State of Washington and the federally recognized Indian Tribes to work together to improve services to all of Washington's citizens.
CBD	Central Business District Channelization Chokepoint	The separation or regulation of conflicting traffic movements Places where delay occurs because of traffic interference and/or the roadway configuration (examples: freeway interchanges; lack of left turn lanes at intersections; seasonal road closures.
	Clearance (vertical)	Vertical clearance is the critical height under a structure that will safely accommodate vehicular and rail traffic based on its design characteristics. This height is the least available from the lower surface (including usable shoulders), or the plane of the top of the rails, to the bottom of the encroaching structure.
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	
C-D	Collector-Distributor Collision Collision Type	When a vehicle impacts another vehicle, a person or object. Fatal, disabling injury, serious injury, evident injury, possible injury, property damage only.
CVISN	Commercial Vehicle Information System Network	CVISN provides the ability to weigh vehicles in motion, automatically clear those that meet state transportation standards, and check vehicle licenses and permits against state records. It also provides private sector commercial vehicle owners with the ability to electronically purchase licenses and permits. This is accomplished through electronic interfaces with legacy systems at DOL, WSP, and DOT.
CTR	Commuter Trip Reduction Commuter Rail	The Washington State Legislature passed the Commute Trip Reduction (CTR) Law in 1991, incorporating it into the Washington Clean Air Act. The goals of the program are to reduce traffic congestion, reduce air pollution, and petroleum consumption through employer-based programs that decrease the number of commute trips made by people driving alone. http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/pubtran/ctrdefault.htm Operates between a central city and its suburbs, and runs on a railroad right-of-way. The Sound Transit's commuter rail system in Puget Sound is a commuter rail.
	Concurrent	A term used in the Growth Management Act that describes the requirement that supporting infrastructure must be in place or "concurrent with the development" to accommodate transportation impacts, or a financial commitment is in place to provide the improvements or strategies within six years.
	Congestion	A condition that occurs when the capacity of a roadway is exceeded by the volume of traffic (recurrent congestion). Nonrecurring congestion is caused by excessive traffic volumes associated with special events, weather conditions, and/or traffic incidents.
	Context Sensitive Solutions	A collaborative, interdisciplinary approach that involves all stakeholders to develop a transportation facility that fits its physical setting and preserves scenic, aesthetic, historic and environmental resources, while maintaining safety and mobility. http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/eesc/design/Urban/Default.htm
	Corridor	A path or guided way. In planning, a broad geographical band that follows a general directional flow or connects major sources of trips. It may contain a number of streets and highways and transit lines and routes.
CMP	Corridor Management Plan	

Appendix A: Glossary

<u>Acronym</u>	<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
	Critical Areas	As a key part in managing growth in Washington, the Growth Management Program requires that every county and city classify and designate critical areas: wetlands, aquifer recharge areas, fish and wildlife habitat, frequently flooded areas, geologically hazardous areas, and rare/endangered plant habitat.
CSBC	Crushed Surfacing Base Course	
CSTC	Crushed Surfacing Top Course	
	Culvert	The culvert is the conduit through which flow passes. Culverts can be made of many different materials. Steel and Concrete are the two most common. It may be used to allow water to pass underneath a road, railway, or embankment for example.
CLB	Current Law Budget	
	Daily Vehicle Delay	The sum of hourly delay values (for 24 hours) for all vehicles traveling on a typical day for both directions in one mile of roadway.
	Deficiency	The condition when a facility does not meet adopted level of service standards.
	Delay	An indicator of transportation level of service at intersection measured as the length of time at which a vehicle is stopped.
	Demand Management	Changing or reducing demand for car use by encouraging the behavioral change of household choices of travel. Transportation Demand Management is used increasingly by urban planners to affect the rate at which new development attracts cars and increases the need for new or expanded roadways.
DNS	Determination of Nonsignificance	The written decision by the responsible official of the SEPA lead agency that a proposal is not likely to have a significant adverse environmental impact, and therefore an EIS is not required. WAC 197-11-734.
DS	Determination of Significance	The written decision by the responsible official of the SEPA lead agency that a proposal is likely to have a significant adverse environmental impact and therefore an EIS is required. The DS form is in WAC 197-11-980 and must be used substantially in that form. WAC 197-11-736.
	Diamond Grinding	A rigid pavement maintenance action where gang-mounted diamond saw blades are used to shave off a thin top layer of an existing PCC surface in order to restore smoothness and friction characteristics.
	Direct Access Ramp	An on-ramp to a limited access highway intended for HOV use
	Dowel Bars	Short steel bars that provide a mechanical connection between slabs without restricting horizontal joint movement. They increase load transfer efficiency by allowing the leave slab to assume some of the load before the load is actually over it.
DEIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement	
DUI	Driving Under the Influence	Driving under the influence of alcohol, drugs or other impairing substances (see RCW 46.61.502)
	Due Year	A year assigned to each segment of state highway, during which the cost is projected to be the lowest cost for rehabilitation
	Easement	A right to use or control the property of another for designated purposes.
	Economic Sectors	Major economic sectors are: Construction, Mining, Manufacturing , Retail, Wholesale Trade, Transportation, and Service
	Economic Vitality	Defined locally, this economic term is typically inclusive of quality of life issues.
	Ecosystem	An ecosystem is an abbreviation of the term, ecological system. Ecosystems can be as big as the Sahara Desert or as small as a pond.
	Eighteenth Amendment	Amendment to the State Constitution passed in 1944, stating that motor vehicle license fees, gas tax, and other state revenue intended for highway purposes may only be used for highway purposes. http://www1.leg.wa.gov/LawsAndAgencyRules/constitution.htm (Article 2, section 40)
ELT	Electronic Locator Transmitters	

Appendix A: Glossary

<u>Acronym</u>	<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
	Emergency Management System	Minimizes the impacts of emergencies and disasters on the people, property, environment, and economy of Washington State. Establishes emergency management functions and the responsibilities of the Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division (EMD), state agencies, commissions, boards, and councils. http://emd.wa.gov/3-pet/pal/cemp/01-cemp-idx.htm
EARM	End Accumulated Route Mile	
ESA	Endangered Species Act	The purposes of this Act are to provide a means whereby the ecosystems upon which endangered species and threatened species depend may be conserved, to provide a program for the conservation of such endangered species and threatened species, and to take such steps as may be appropriate to achieve this conservation.
EA	Environmental Assessment	A document prepared for federally funded, permitted, or licensed projects that are not categorical exclusions (CE) but do not appear to be of sufficient magnitude to require an EIS. The EA provides sufficient analysis and documentation to determine if an EIS or a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) should be prepared.
	Environmental Checklist	A state SEPA document used by the authorized agency to determine if an action will significantly impact the environment. The checklist form contained in WAC 197-11-960 is used for all actions not categorically exempt or not clearly requiring an EIS.
	Environmental Document	A collective term used for any document that identifies the social, economic, and environmental effects of a proposed action.
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement	A detailed written statement of project environmental effects required by state and/or federal law. This term refers to either a draft or final environmental impact statement, or both, depending on context.
EJ	Environmental Justice (EJ)	EJ provides for the protection of low income and minority populations from disproportionately high and adverse social, economic, and environmental impacts as it relates to federal programs and activities. The EPA defines EJ as the "fair treatment for people of all races, cultures, and incomes, regarding the development of environmental laws, regulations, and policies." Over the last decade, attention to the impact of environmental pollution on particular segments of our society has been steadily growing. Concern that minority populations and/or low-income populations bear a disproportionate amount of adverse health and environmental effects, led President Clinton to issue Executive Order 12898 in 1994, focusing Federal agency attention on these issues. Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 set a standard, which authoritatively outlaws discrimination in the conduct of all federal activities. This is the driving force behind Environmental Justice.
	Events of Statewide Significance	Events of statewide significance create challenges for completing transportation assets. The World's Fair, the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Commemoration, and being a neighbor to the 2010 Winter Olympics in British Columbia are examples of events of statewide significance. Prior to these events taking place there is a need for coordinated planning, partnership development, fundraising and collaboration among many local, tribal, state, and federal entities and organizations.
	Expressway	WAC 468-70-020 (3) "Expressway" shall mean a divided arterial highway for through traffic with partial control of access and grade separations at most major intersections
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration	The agency of the United States Department of Transportation with jurisdiction over the use of federal funds for state highway, local streets, and road improvements.

Appendix A: Glossary

<u>Acronym</u>	<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
	Financing	A series of actions to be taken which will result in a system of projects and services being provided based on the identification of needs, cost estimates, assessment of the ability to pay, the development of financial policies and financing schedule, the establishment of forecasted cash flow, and priorities to govern management of the system.
FY	Fiscal Year	
	Flexible Pavement	Pavements which are surfaced with bituminous (asphalt) materials in the surface course (often referred to as the wearing course). These can be either in the form of bituminous surface treatment or asphalt concrete. A flexible pavement structure is generally composed of several layers of materials which can accommodate "flexing" i.e. "bending" or "deflecting" due to traffic loads.
	Freeway	A divided arterial highway designed for the safe non-impeded movement of large volumes of traffic, with full control of access and grade separations at intersections.
	Freight	Denotes goods or produce being transported generally for commercial gain, usually on a ship, plane, train or truck.
FGTS	Freight & Goods Transportation System	A statewide network and classification system of state highways, county roads, and city streets that carry freight. Routes are classified by total tonnage of freight carried per year: T-1: Over 10 million tons T-2: 4 million to 10 million T-3: 300,000 to 4 million T-4: 100,000 to 300,000 T-5: Over 20,000 in 60 days
FAST	Freight Action Strategy for the Everett-Seattle-Tacoma Corridor	
	General Aviation	The term general aviation describes any flight other than a military or scheduled airline flight, ranging from gliders and powered parachutes to large, non-scheduled cargo jet flights. As a result, the majority of the world's air traffic falls into this category, and the vast majority of the world's airports serve general aviation exclusively.
GP	General Purpose Lane	Lane opened to all vehicular traffic.
GIS	Geographical Information System	A system of hardware, software, and data for collecting, storing, analyzing, and disseminating information about areas of the Earth. For Highway Performance Monitoring System (HPMS) purposes, Geographical Information System (GIS) is defined as a highway network (spatial data which graphically represents the geometry of the highways, an electronic map) and its geographically referenced component attributes (HPMS section data, bridge data, and other data including socioeconomic data) that are integrated through GIS technology to perform analyses. From this, GIS can display attributes and analyze results electronically in map form.
	Geometrics	Combination of a roadway's lane and shoulder width, vertical and horizontal alignment
	Global Gateways	Public and private infrastructure that facilitates international and national trade flows through Washington State.
GPS	Global Positioning System	
	Globalization	Globalization refers to the worldwide phenomenon of technological, economic, political and cultural exchanges, brought about by modern communication, transportation and legal infrastructure as well as the political choice to consciously open cross-border links in international trade and finance. It is a term used to describe how human beings are becoming more intertwined with each other around the world economically, politically, and culturally. Although these links are not new, they are more pervasive than ever before.
	Golden Hour	Defined by emergency medical personnel as the first 60 minutes of intensive care during which it is possible to save the life of an injured or traumatized person
	Grade Crossing	The area along the track where a roadway or pathway crosses.

Appendix A: Glossary

<u>Acronym</u>	<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
	Grade Separation	A vertical separation of intersecting facilities (road, rail, etc.) by the provision of crossing structures. For example, a rail/highway intersection where there is a tunnel or a bridge.
	Grade-Separated	Crossing lines of traffic that are vertically separated from each other (i.e., a roadway that goes over or under a railroad track).
GNB	Gray Notebook	A periodic report prepared by WSDOT staff to track a variety of performance and accountability measures for routine review. http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/accountability/
	Groundwater	Supply of fresh water found beneath the earth's surface, usually in aquifers, that supply wells and springs.
GTEC	Growth and Transportation Efficiency Centers	The 2006 legislative changes to the Commute Trip Reduction (CTR) program make the program more efficient and effective by focusing on congested state highways. One new tool provided is the GTEC. These are higher density centers where CTR can be applied more intensively to support local economic development, achievement of the regional transportation plan goals and increased person throughput on the highway system. The statutory changes encourage state, regional transportation planning organizations and local governments to prioritize road, transit, non-motorized, and transportation demand management (TDM) funds for these growth and transportation efficiency centers.
GMA	Growth Management Act	Passed by the Washington State Legislature in 1990, and amended in 1991 and 1998, GMA addresses the negative consequences of population growth and suburban sprawl in Washington. The GMA requires all cities and counties in the state to plan for and manage growth in population and employment and has more extensive requirements for the largest and fastest growing counties and cities in the state. Its requirements include guaranteeing the consistency of transportation and capital facilities plans with land use plans.
	Habitat	The place where a population (human, animal or plant) lives and its surroundings.
HQ	Headquarters	
HAC	High Accident Corridor	A highway corridor one mile or greater in length where a five-year analysis of collision history indicates that the section has higher than average collision and severity factors
HAL	High Accident Location:	A highway section typically less than one-quarter of a mile where a two-year analysis of collision history indicates that the section has a significantly higher than average collision and severity rate
	High Capacity Transit	A public transit system, such as rail, that can accommodate large volumes of riders.
HOV	High Occupancy Vehicle Lane	A lane dedicated for use by motorcycles and vehicles carrying two or more people (driver and one or more passengers). The HOV lanes on State Route 520 require that there must be three or more people in each vehicle. http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/HOV/default.htm
HAR	Highway Advisory Radio	
HPMS	Highway Performance Monitoring System	
4-R	Highway Reconstruction, Resurfacing, Restoration, and Rehabilitation	
	Highway Runoff Manual	Directs the planning and design of stormwater management facilities for existing and new Washington State highways, rest areas, park and ride lots, ferry terminals, and highway maintenance facilities throughout the state. http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/fasc/EngineeringPublications/Manuals/HighwayRunoff2004.pdf

Appendix A: Glossary

<u>Acronym</u>	<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
HSS	Highways of Statewide Significance (HSS)	Highways of statewide significance (HSS) include, at a minimum, interstate highways and other principal arterials that are needed to connect major communities in the state. The designation helps assist with the allocation and direction of funding. The HSS was mandated by the 1998 legislature through enactment of Substitute House Bill SHB 1487 and codified into RCW 47.06.140. The HSS was designated by the Transportation Commission through Resolution #584 on December 17, 1998. The Legislature concurred and adopted the HSS, including a map and route list through House Joint Memorial 4006 on April 14, 1999. For more information on HSS see Appendix E or visit WSDOT HSS website: http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/ppsc/hsp/hss.htm
HMA	Hot Mix Asphalt	A high quality, thoroughly controlled hot mixture of asphalt binder and aggregate that can be compacted into a uniform dense mass.
	Impact Area	The geographic area within which the traffic impacts of a development must be evaluated.
ICS	Incident Command System	A standardized on-scene emergency management structure that is able to integrate multiple organizations with different jurisdictional boundaries, according to the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents
	Incident Response	Program to help clear roads, help drivers of disabled vehicles, and help restore the normal flow of traffic as safely and quickly as possible. http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/incidentresponse/default.htm
	Infrastructure	The set of interconnected transportation elements that provide the framework for moving people and goods.
	Innovative Financing	Innovative finance for surface transportation infrastructure is a broadly defined term that encompasses a combination of techniques and specially designed mechanisms to supplement traditional financing sources and methods. Innovative finance for surface transportation includes such measures such as: new or non-traditional sources of revenue; new financing mechanisms designed to leverage resources; new funds management techniques; and new institutional arrangements.
ITS	Intelligent Transportation System	Generally refers to the application of advanced electronics and computer technology to automate highway and vehicle systems to enable more efficient and safer use of existing highways. Includes data collection stations, ramp metering, portable and fixed location programmable message signs, weather stations, communication vaults and closed circuit TV cameras. http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/biz/atb/default.htm
I/C	interchange	
	Intercity Rail	Connects central city to central city on a railroad right-of-way in densely traveled corridors. Locally, the Amtrak Cascades train from Seattle to Portland is an example of intercity rail.
	Intermodal	Sometimes refers to transfer facilities where freight or passengers change modes (types) of transport. For example, freight and passengers make intermodal transfers between motorized vehicles and airplanes.
	Intermodal Connectivity	Refers to the ease of connection when people or freight must change modes of transport (e.g., ship to rail, transit to air) see SAFETEA-LU, which updates this Act
ISTEA	Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act	
IRI	International Roughness Index	Characteristics of pavement roughness.
	Interoperability of communication systems	Refers to the ability to communicate between disparate radio systems
I	Interstate	The Dwight D. Eisenhower National System of Interstate and Defense Highways, commonly called the Interstate Highway System; with very few exceptions, these are controlled-access freeways, allowing for safe high-speed driving when traffic permits

Appendix A: Glossary

<u>Acronym</u>	<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
	Land Use Element	The land use element of the comprehensive plan designates the proposed general distribution and general location and extent of the uses of the land. Land uses include, but not limited to the following, where appropriate: agriculture, timber production, housing, commerce, industry, recreation, open spaces, public utilities, and public facilities. The land use element includes population densities, building intensities, and estimates of future population growth.
	Larger Cities	Cities with a population of 22,500 or more.
LTC	Legislative Transportation Committee	
LOS	Level of Service	A qualitative measure that incorporates the collective factors of speed, travel time, traffic interruptions, freedom to maneuver, safety, driving comfort and convenience, and operating costs provided by a highway facility under a particular volume condition. Traffic operational characteristics: LOS A: A condition of free flow in which there is little or no restriction on speed or maneuverability caused by the presence of other vehicles. LOS B: A condition of stable flow in which operating speed is beginning to be restricted by other traffic. LOS C: A condition of stable flow in which the volume and density levels are beginning to restrict drivers in their freedom to select speed, change lanes, or pass. LOS D: A condition approaching unstable flow in which tolerable average operating speeds are maintained but are subject to sudden variations. LOS E: A condition of unstable flow in which operating speeds are lower with some momentary stoppages. The upper limit of this LOS is the capacity of the facility. LOS F: A condition of forced flow in which speed and rate of flow are
	Level of Service Standards	A gauge for evaluating the quality of service on the transportation system. Described by travel times, freedom to maneuver, traffic interruptions, comfort, convenience, and safety.
	Life Cycle Methodology	This methodology includes making investments that aim on achieving the “lowest lifecycle cost” – the best long-term financial investment for a transportation facility – and to further prevent failure of existing systems. The key is to make investments at the right time to achieve the best possible system with the lowest cost.
	Life-Cycle Cost	The cost of a system or product over its entire life span.
	Light Rail	A range of electric-powered rail systems, from street cars operated as single units on streets with mixed traffic to trains of vehicles operating in exclusive, grade separated rights-of-way. The distinction between light rail transit and heavy rail is primarily based on carrying capacity; the latter carries more passengers. Another difference is that light rail transit draws its power from overhead catenaries, while heavy rail's power comes from an electric power source along the track.
	Local Needs	The needs (deficiencies & solutions) for those city streets and county roads that are supported by state and local tax revenues and state grant programs.
	Lowest Lifecycle	Cost In terms of highway pavement preservation, this is the point in a pavement’s lifecycle where optimum pavement life has been achieved and the least cost to resurface is obtained. Pavements that have gone beyond this optimum point typically incur more costs to rehabilitate.
	Mainline Rail	A Class I railroad's primary track that usually extends great distances.
MAP	Maintenance Accountability Process	
	Maintenance Shed	WSDOT specific term for buildings and grounds containing the necessities for maintenance operations including storage for equipment and materials.
	Maximum Throughput	The largest number of vehicles that can travel through a specific area typically achieved at speeds between 45 mph to 50 mph.

Appendix A: Glossary

<u>Acronym</u>	<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization	An agency designated by a governor (or governors in multi-state areas) to administer the federally required transportation planning process for a metropolitan area. An MPO must be in place in every urbanized area with a population in excess of 50,000. http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/planning/Metro/Default.htm
MTP	Metropolitan Transportation Plan	A detailed long-range transportation plan that guides future regional investments and responds to legal mandates contained in ISTEA, the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments, and the State of Washington's Growth Management Act.
MP	Milepost	A state highway mile marker.
MPH	Miles Per Hour	
	Mitigation	Measures taken to reduce adverse impacts on the environment.
	Mobility	A measure of transportation service performance that takes into consideration the ability of a traveler to move from origin to destination at the time and with the travel mode desired.
	Mode	A form of transport. For example, airplanes and trains are both transportation modes.
MVET	Motor Vehicle Excise Tax	
MVF	Motor Vehicle Fund	
	Multimodal	Refers to a plan or program that accounts for the needs and/or trends of multiple modes. Washington's Transportation Plan is an example of a multimodal plan.
	Multimodal Transportation Systems	Buses, ferries, cars, bicycles are all examples of modes of travel. In a multimodal transportation system, each of these components is factored in so that service can be delivered efficiently. For example, the waterfront trolley that conveys ferry passengers to a bus terminal might be considered an interdependent multimodal transportation system.
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act	
NHS	National Highway System	A congressional designation for all interstate routes, a large percentage of urban and rural principal arterials, and strategic highways and connectors. There are over 3,000 miles of Washington state highways that are NHS routes.
NTSB	National Transportation Safety Board	
	Nickel Package	The 2003 Washington State Legislature enacted the Nickel funding package (ESHB 1163). The revenue package funded 158 projects over a 10-year period. The package includes: 5 cents per gallon gas tax increase, 15 percent increase in gross weight fees on heavy trucks, 0.3 percent increase in the sales tax on motor vehicles.
	Nonpoint Source	Pollution sources without a single point of origin. The pollutants are generally carried off the land by stormwater.
	Non-Recurring Delay	About half of all congestion is "non-recurring," or temporary disruptions in traffic flow. About one-quarter of congestion is due to traffic incidents ranging from disabled vehicles (due to flat tires, overheated engines, etc.) to fender-bender's, to overturned tanker trucks. Other non-recurring disruptions include weather (15 percent), work zones (10 percent), and things such as special events (five percent).
OFM	Office of Financial Management	
ORV	Off-Road Vehicle	
	On Demand Service (dial a ride)	Dial-a-Ride services are specifically designed for passengers who are unable to access local bus services. Typically these services provide curb to curb transportation. See also, Demand Responsive Service.
O-D	Origin-Destination (survey or zone)	
	Outfall	A structured drainage of stormwater runoff from highways or intersecting streams.
O'XING	Overcrossing	
	Pacific Rim	The Pacific Rim is a political and economic term used to designate the countries on the edges of the Pacific Ocean as well as the various island nations within the region.

Appendix A: Glossary

<u>Acronym</u>	<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
	Paratransit	Transit service that is publicly or privately operated, scheduled, or dispatched upon demand, providing "point-to-point" transit service. Normally used in specialized applications with user eligibility limitations (e.g., elderly and/or disabled) or where demand is not sufficient to support fixed-route service.
	Park and Ride Lot	A parking facility for individuals to rendezvous for carpools, vanpools, or public transportation as a transfer of mode with their private automobile.
	Past Due	If the highway segment is not rehabilitated during its due year it becomes "past due".
	Pavement Condition	The elements of pavement condition rating are type of, severity of, and extent to which the roadway is affected by defects. http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/fasc/EngineeringPublications/Manuals/PSCRMan.pdf
PSC	Pavement Structural Condition	Pavement condition measure based on cracking, patching, etc. A roadway should be considered for rehabilitation when PSC is between 40 and 60.
	Peak Period	The time period during which the maximum amount of travel occurs. Generally, there is a morning peak and an afternoon peak period, and less frequently, a midday peak period. The peak period usually extends for at least two hours, which encompasses the peak hour. Also see definition of Peak Spreading on next page.
PAL	Pedestrian Accident Location	sections of roadways with four or more pedestrian collisions with vehicles in a six-year period
	Per Capita	A Latin phrase meaning for each head. Usually used to indicate the average per person of any given statistic, commonly income.
PS&E	Plans, Specifications, and Estimate	
	Point Source	Pollution sources with a single point of origin.
PCCP	Portland Cement Concrete Pavement	
	Posted Speed	
PE	Preliminary Engineering	
	Public Sector	That part of economic and administrative life that deals with the delivery of goods and services by and for the government, whether national, regional or local/municipal.
	Public-Private Partnership	A system in which a government service or private business venture is funded and operated through a partnership of government and one or more private sector companies.
	Rail Fixed Guideway System	Any light, heavy, or rapid rail system, monorail, inclined plane, funicular, trolley, or automated guideway that is: (1) included in FTA's calculation of fixed guideway route miles or receives funding under FTA's formula program for urbanized areas (49 U.S.C. 5336); and (2) not regulated by the Federal Railroad Administration (49 CFR Part 659)
RR	Railroad	
	Ramp Meter	Stop-and-go signals located on entrance ramps to the freeway. They control the frequency with which vehicles enter the flow of traffic on the freeway.
	Real-Time Travel Information	Services such as weather and traffic reports on media like radio, web, and pager services as well as variable message signs. http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/traffic
RTP	Regional Transportation Plan	The Regional Transportation Plan is a product of the regional transportation planning process. It guides the improvement of the regional transportation system. The plan shall identify and address regional transportation issues. The Regional Transportation Planning Organization proposes it.
RTPO	Regional Transportation Planning Organization	Authorized by the Legislature in 1990 as part of the Growth Management Act. They are voluntarily created by local governments to coordinate transportation planning among jurisdictions and to develop a regional transportation plan. Washington provides funding and a formal mechanism that is available to all local governments (and not only those required to plan under GMA) and the state to coordinate transportation planning for regional transportation facilities. http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/planning/Metro/Default.htm

Appendix A: Glossary

<u>Acronym</u>	<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
	Reliability	In transit planning, if a train or bus arrives within 10 minutes of its schedule time, it is considered reliable. Reliability can be dictated by congestion on the tracks, delays at stations, and equipment malfunction.
RFP	Request for Proposal Reservations	American Indian reservation A federal American Indian reservation is an area that has been set aside by the United States for the use of one or more federally recognized American Indian tribes. Together with off-reservation trust land, a reservation covers territory over which one or more tribes have primary governmental authority. The boundary of a federal reservation is defined by tribal treaty, agreement, executive or secretarial order, federal statute, or judicial determination. A state American Indian reservation is an area that a state government has allocated to a tribe recognized by that state, but not by the federal government. American Indian reservations are known as colonies, communities, Indian communities, Indian villages, pueblos, rancherias, ranches, reservations, reserves, and villages. See American Indian off-reservation trust land, American Indian tribal subdivision, American Indian trust land, joint use area.
RRR (3R)	Resurfacing, Restoration, and Rehabilitation	
ROI	Return on Investment	Benefits from investments, typically judged against time.
RCW	Revised Code of Washington	Code enacted by the State of Washington and intended to embrace in a revised, consolidated, and codified form and arrangement all the laws of the state of a general and permanent nature. http://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx
ROW	Right-of-Way (ROW)	The horizontal and vertical space occupied by the rail service. IN the Pacific Northwest Rail Corridor, the Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company (BNSF) owns the right-of-way. Amtrak, the Washington State Department of Transportation, and Sound Transit run their trains on the BNSF's right-of-way through operating agreements. Technical Definition: A general term denoting land, property, or interest therein, usually in a strip, acquired for or devoted to transportation purposes.
	Rigid pavements	Pavements that are surfaced with PCC in the surface course. Since PCC has a high modulus of elasticity, rigid pavements do not flex appreciably to accommodate traffic loads.
	Risk Factor	A variable associated with an increased risk but not necessarily causal.
	Roughness	Pavement condition measure characterized by International Roughness Index (IRI). A roadway should be rehabilitated when IRI is between 170 and 220 inches per mile.
RDP	Route Development Plan Run off the Road	Term used when a vehicle unintentionally departs from the traveled way or a portion of the roadway intended for vehicular travel.
	Runway Protection Zones	Runway protection zones are a trapezoidal area "off the end of the runway end that serves to enhance the protection of people and property on the ground" in the event an aircraft lands or crashes beyond the runway end. Runway Protection Zones underlie a portion of the approach closest to the airport. Many people have confused the RPZ with the need for Obstacle Free Areas (OFA), Obstacle Free Zones (OFZ), Object clearing criteria, and Part 77 requirements. While the RPZ also has limitations on obstructions (because it lies below the approach surface and because it includes safety areas and obstacle free areas) the primary purpose of the RPZ is the protection of people and property on the ground.
	Rural	Unincorporated or incorporated areas with total population less than 10,000 people or with a population density of less than 1,000 people per square mile
	Rutting	Surface depressions in the wheelpath of a pavement. Ruts greater than 1/3 inch deep require rehabilitation.

Appendix A: Glossary

<u>Acronym</u>	<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
SAFETEA-LU	Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users	SAFETEA-LU authorizes the Federal surface transportation programs for highways, highway safety, and transit for the 5-year period 2005-2009. http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/safetealu/
	Safety Rest Area	Safety Rest Areas contribute to highway safety by providing fatigued drivers safe and convenient facilities to stop and rest themselves before continuing with their journey. The department owns and operates forty-two Safety Rest Areas within our state. Twenty-seven of which are located on the Interstate System.
	Scenic Byway	Any roadway designated as a Scenic Byway by state or federal agencies or authorities, comprised of outstanding local or regional scenic character.
	Scour	1. Scour is the natural process of sediment being transported downstream during high flow events. 2. The erosion of the soils beneath the supports of a bridge caused by fast flowing water.
	Seismic-Risk Zones	Measured against gravity (1.0g), effective peak ground acceleration, attenuation, and duration are considered when mapping seismic—risk zones. Zone 1 locations have a one in ten chance that an earthquake with an active peak acceleration level of 0.1g (1/10 the acceleration of gravity) will occur within the next fifty years.
	Short Line Freight Rail	A Class II or III railroad's track. A Class I railroad's secondary track that serves intrastate or regional movement.
	Short Span Bridges	Bridges ranging from 12 to 70 feet in length.
SOV	Single Occupancy Vehicle	A passenger car or truck carrying only one person (a driver).
	Smaller Cities	Cities with a population of less than 22,500.
	Societal Cost	These costs include medical costs, lost wages, property damage, lost productivity and so forth.
	Special Events	Sporting events, political rallies and parades can cause temporary, but major impacts to normal travel conditions expected by motorists.
	Special Needs Population	Persons with Special Transportation Needs: those persons, including their personal attendants, who because of physical or mental disability, income status or age are unable to transport themselves or purchase transportation.
SA	State Aid	
	State Environmental Policy Act	Adopted in 1971. Provided Washington State's basic environmental charter. The SEPA Rules that implemented the act directed agencies to consider environmental information (impacts, alternatives, and mitigation) before committing to a particular course of action. Chapter 43.21C RCW (State Law) and Chapter 197-11 WAC (SEPA Rules).
HSP	State Highway System Plan	
	State Interest	The portion of the state transportation system that is owned and/or operated by local jurisdictions, agencies, and private corporations and is of importance to the entire transportation system. The State-Interest systems' needs were identified through Regional Transportation Organizations (RTPO) in collaboration with local jurisdictions and agencies, and private corporations. These modes include Public Transportation, Freight and Intercity Passenger Rail, Marine Ports and Navigation, Bicycle and Pedestrian Transportation, and Aviation.
	State Owned	The portion of the state transportation system that is owned and/or operated by the state. The State-Owned systems include state highways, Washington State Ferries (WSF), and state airports. The state also owns eight daily trains of the Amtrak Cascades passenger rail system. Amtrak is contracted to operate all twelve of the Amtrak Cascades trains. The needs for state-owned systems were identified by the systems in coordination with the Regional Transportation Planning Organizations.
SR	State Route	
SIP	Statewide Implementation Plan	
STIP	Statewide Transportation Improvement Program	

Appendix A: Glossary

<u>Acronym</u>	<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
	Stormwater	That portion of precipitation that does not naturally percolate into the ground or evaporate, but flows via overland flow, interflow, channels, or pipes into a defined surface water body or infiltration facility.
	Stormwater Outfall	See Outfall
	Structural Adequacy	An appraisal of the load carrying capacity of a bridge. Bridges with load restrictions are given a lower appraisal
	Suburban	Unincorporated or incorporated areas with total population of 10,000 to 29,999 or any area with a population density of 1,000 to 2,000 people per square mile
	System Management	Improves traffic flow through signal synchronization, freeway on-ramp signals, the construction of high-occupant-vehicle (HOV) lanes, left turn restrictions, and other measures.
	Target	The Transportation Commission identified and grouped over 80 program needs into high, medium, and low priorities. These identified investment needs are not a comprehensive accounting of all needs but rather a subset of statewide gaps in funding that represent only the most strategic and critical program needs.
	Through-put	An accounting of people or vehicles passing a certain point in a given amount of time.
	Traffic Incidents	Typically include; collisions, disabled vehicles, debris on the roadway, spills, and roadside distractions that alter driver behavior (e.g., roadside construction, electronic signs, a fire beside the freeway) and other events that impede the normal flow of traffic. For every minute a lane remains blocked, four to 10 minutes of congestion may result.
	Traffic Records Strategic Plan	Focused on replacing paper with electronic records; developing an Emergency Management System registry; improving feature and location accuracy, improving statewide collision data; designing new police traffic collision and citizen reports; enhancing traffic records and forming an oversight committee.
TSC	Traffic Safety Commission	
	Transit Queue Bypass	An HOV lane or traffic control device, which gives preferential treatment to buses, vanpools and carpools at traffic signals and intersections.
TDM	Transportation Demand Management	Measures designed to reduce the number of single occupant vehicle trips during the peak traffic period. Measures include person trip reduction strategies, which eliminate trips completely, vehicle trip reduction strategies that accommodate person trips in fewer vehicles, and peak period modification strategies that move trips out of the most congested periods.
TEA-21	Transportation Efficiency Act for the 21st Century	The Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century was enacted June 9, 1998 as Public Law 105-178. TEA-21 authorizes the Federal surface transportation programs for highways, highway safety, and transit for the 6-year period 1998-2003. The TEA 21 Restoration Act, enacted July 22, 1998, provided technical corrections to the original law. http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/tea21/
TFSSS	Transportation Facilities and Services of Statewide Significance	Major component of 1998 legislation, RCW 47.06.140, relating to transportation and growth management planning. It declares that certain transportation facilities and services are of statewide significance because they provide and support transportation functions that promote and maintain significant statewide travel and economic linkages. The draft list of TFSSS has not yet been officially adopted.
TPA	Transportation Partnership Act	The 2005 Washington State Legislature provided a 16-year expenditure plan to take care of some of Washington State's most critical transportation needs. Over 270 projects will be funded by this package that will make roads and bridges safer as well as ease choke points on the system. http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/Projects/Funding/2005/
TRB	Transportation Research Board	
	Transportation System	Public and private infrastructure involved in moving people or goods.
TSM	Transportation Systems Management	

Appendix A: Glossary

<u>Acronym</u>	<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
TDM	Travel Demand Management	
	Travel Time	The amount of time it takes to travel from one location to another.
	Tribal Nations /Tribal Lands	The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b(e)) defines the term "Indian tribe" as any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including any Alaska Native village or regional or village corporation as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (85 Stat. 688) (43 U.S.C. 1601 et. seq.), which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.
	Tri-Cities	The Tri-Cities in the state of Washington are Richland, Pasco, and Kennewick. They are located at the confluence of the Yakima, Snake, and Columbia Rivers in southeastern Washington. Pasco is on the north side of the Columbia, Kennewick and Richland are south of it (Kennewick is directly east of Richland). According to the 2000 census, the combined population of the Tri-Cities is 125,467, though 2005 census estimates put the population at closer to 160,000.
TRPP	Trip Reduction Performance Plan	The Washington State Legislature created a trip reduction performance program in 2003 to encourage entrepreneurs, private companies, transit systems, cities, non-profit organizations, developers, and property managers to provide services to employees that result in fewer vehicle trips arriving at worksites.
TWLTL	Two-Way Left-Turn Lane	
U'XING	Undercrossing	
	Unemployment Rate	The percentage of people available in the labor force who are deemed unemployed when compared to the total labor force.
	Urban	Incorporated areas over 30,000 or an incorporated area of at least 10,000 people and a population density over 2,000 people per square mile
	Urban Growth Areas	Areas where urban growth will be encouraged. Counties and cities must cooperatively establish the urban growth areas and cities must be located inside urban growth areas. Once established, cities cannot annex land outside the urban growth area. Growth outside of urban growth areas must be rural in character.
VMT	Vehicle Miles Traveled	A measure of highway system use reflecting the number of miles traveled over a highway section, route or system. VMT is calculated by multiplying the total highway section length by the total number of vehicles that have traveled over that section within a given time.
VPH	Vehicles per Hour	
	Wait Time	Transportation systems and services such as a Ferry or Safety Rest Area may require users to queue and wait. This wait time is measured to help manage service delivery.
	Warning Systems (low vertical clearance bridges)	These are systems that warn vehicles of low vertical clearances on bridges. They include advance warning signs, flashing beacons, Highway Advisory Radio, and height measuring devices. The maximum legal vehicle is 14 feet without a special permit issued by WSDOT.
WAC	Washington Administrative Code	
DOE	Washington State Department of Ecology	Washington's principal environmental management agency. Our mission is to protect, preserve, and enhance Washington's environment, and promote the wise management of our air, land, and water for the benefit of current and future generations. Our goals are to prevent pollution, clean up pollution, and support sustainable communities and natural resources.
DOL	Washington State Department of Licensing	The Department of Licensing (DOL) is comprised of five divisions: Driver Services, Vehicle Services, Business & Professions, Information Services, and Management Services.
WSDOT	Washington State Department of Transportation	

Appendix A: Glossary

<u>Acronym</u>	<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
WSF	Washington State Ferries, a division of WSDOT	
WSP	Washington State Patrol	
WSPMS	Washington State Pavement Management System	
WSTA	Washington State Transit Association	
TRAC	Washington State Transportation Center	
WSTC	Washington State Transportation Commission (WSTC)	The seven-member board appointed by the Governor that oversees WSDOT's budget and operation.
WTSC	Washington Traffic Safety Commission	
WTP	Washington's Transportation Plan	
WPCP	Water Pollution Control Plan	
	Waterway Adequacy	An appraisal of the waterway opening (width and height) under a bridge used to categorize the results during a flood type event. Bridges where frequent flooding overtops the roadway approaches or the bridge would receive a lower appraisal.
WIM	Weigh In Motion	These devices are designed to capture and record truck axle weights and gross vehicle weights as they drive over a sensor. Unlike older static weigh stations, current WIM systems do not require the subject trucks to stop, making our transportation system much more efficient.
	Wetlands	Areas saturated by surface or groundwater with vegetation adapted for life under those soil conditions. Examples of wetlands are swamps, bogs, and estuaries.
	Work Trip	One way person-trip between home and work.
	Work Zones	An area of a highway with construction, maintenance, or utility work activities. A work zone is typically marked by signs, channelizing devices, barriers, pavement markings, and/or work vehicles. It extends from the first warning sign or rotating/strobe lights on a vehicle to the END ROAD WORK SIGN or the last temporary traffic control device.