

Glossary *including* Acronyms

Term	Definition
ACHD	Ada County Highway District
ACHD Commuteride Ada	Ada County Highway District's program that coordinates car~ and vanpools and manages Treasure Valley Metro.
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
ADT	Average Daily Traffic (or Average Daily Trips)
Air Quality Conformity Analysis	Analysis that determines if certain transportation plans and programs conform to federal air quality goals; namely that forecasts of vehicular emissions resulting from transportation plans stay within acceptable levels. These acceptable levels of future pollution are determined by the State Implementation Plan (SIP) for air quality. This analysis is required by federal law.
APT	American Public Transportation Association
Arterial	Any street used for fast, heavy traffic (such as an interstate).
ASSHTO	American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAAA	<u>Clean Air Act Amendments</u> : Identifies actions to be taken by states and MPOs to reduce emissions.
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	A colorless, odorless, tasteless gas formed in large part by incomplete combustion of (CO) fuel. Human activities (i.e., transportation or industrial processes) are largely the source for CO contamination.
Carpool	An arrangement where two or more people share the use and cost of privately owned automobiles in traveling to and from prearranged destinations together.
CIP	Capital Improvement Program
CMAQ	Congestion Mitigation Air Quality
CMS	<u>Congestion Management System</u> : Systematic process for managing congestion. Provides information on transportation system performance and finds alternative ways to alleviate congestion and enhance the mobility of people and goods, to levels that meet state and local needs.
Conformity	See Air Quality Conformity Analysis.
Collector	Any street that primarily moves traffic from local roads to arterials.
COMPASS	Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho
Corridor	A broad geographical band that follows a general directional flow connecting major sources of trips that may contain a number of streets, highways and transit route alignments.
District 3	One of six ITD~designated districts in Idaho, this district is composed of the 10 southwest Idaho counties, including Canyon and Ada Counties.
DOT	<u>Department of Transportation</u> : When used alone, indicates U. S. Department of Transportation. In conjunction with a place name, indicates state, city, or county transportation agency (i.e. Idaho DOT).
EAC	Enhancement Advisory Committee
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
Emissions Budget	The part of the SIP that identifies the allowable emissions levels mandated by the NAAQs for certain pollutants emitted from mobile, stationary, and area sources. The emissions budget is used for meeting emission reduction milestones, attainment, or maintenance demonstrations.
EPA	<u>Environmental Protection Agency</u> : The federal regulatory agency responsible for administering and enforcing federal environmental laws, including the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Endangered Species Act, and others.
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration

FHWA	<u>Federal Highway Administration</u> : One of two primary federal agencies that COMPASS works with in transportation planning efforts. FHWA provides a joint conformity finding on Regional Long-Range Transportation Plan and TIP, and allocates federal transportation funds to the state for distribution to the region.
Financial Constraint	The Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP) must be financially constrained by year and include a financial plan that demonstrates which projects can be implemented using current revenue sources and which projects are to be implemented using proposed revenue sources. Only projects for which construction and operating funds can reasonably be expected to be available may be included in the TIP (23 CFR, Part 450, Section 450.324).
Fine Particulates	One of the six EPA "criteria pollutants" for air quality, and one of the pollutants generated by on-road mobile sources. PM10, or any airborne solid or liquid particles smaller than 10 microns.
FTA	<u>Federal Transit Administration</u> : The other of the two primary federal agencies COMPASS works with in transportation planning efforts. FTA develops federal policy on public transit issues, and allocates capital and operating funds for public transit projects.
Functional Classification	The process by which streets and highways are grouped into classes, or systems, Classification according to the type of service they are intended to provide.
GIS	<u>Geographic Information Systems</u> : Computerized data management system designed to capture, store, retrieve, analyze, and display geographically referenced information.
HOV	<u>High Occupancy Vehicle</u> : A vehicle with two or more riders, sometimes given preferential treatment in the planning of transportation facilities, such as carpool lanes on highways.
HZD.ELM	Hazard Elimination
IDEQ	Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
IHS	<u>Interstate Highway System</u> : The system of highways that connects the principal metropolitan areas, cities, and industrial centers of the United States. Also connects the United States to internationally significant routes in Canada and Mexico.
I/M	Inspection and Maintenance
Intermodal	Those issues or activities which involve or affect more than one mode of transportation, including transportation connections, choices, cooperation and coordination of various modes. Also known as "multimodal."
ISTEA	Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991.
Public Transportation	Transportation by bus, or rail, or other conveyance, either publicly or privately owned, providing to the public general or special service (but not including school buses or charter or sightseeing service) on a regular and continuing basis. Also known as "mass transit", "mass transportation", and "transit".
RPTA	<u>Regional Public Transportation Authority</u> : A state~designated agency responsible for administering state funds, preparing the required Regional Transportation Plan and Regional Transportation Improvement Program, and other tasks.
ROW	<u>Right~of~Way</u> : A parcel of land dedicated or reserved for use as a public way, which in urban areas may include streets, sidewalks, utilities, or other service functions.
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SOY	Single Occupant Vehicle: a vehicle that carries the driver only.
STIP	<u>State Transportation Improvement Plan</u> : A list of all the transportation projects which the state has approved for state funding, chosen for regional transportation improvement programs from around the state.
STP	Surface Transportation Program
STP-E	Surface Transportation Program~Enhancement
STP-R	Surface Transportation Program~ Rural
STP-U	Surface Transportation Program~Urban
STP-TMA	Surface Transportation Program~Transportation Management Area

TCM	<u>Transportation Control Measure</u> : Specific measures that reduce emissions by either reducing vehicle use or reducing traffic flow. <i>Examples</i> : improved public transit, high~ occupancy vehicle lanes, shared~ride services, bicycle/pedestrian facilities, and flexible work schedules.
TDM	<u>Transportation Demand Management</u> : A concept that seeks to reduce the number of vehicles using the road system while providing mobility options to those who wish to travel.
TEA	<u>Transportation Enhancement Activities</u> : A set-aside of STP funds for use on projects that enhance the quality of life, protect the environment, and provide an aesthetic, pleasant, and improved interface between the transportation system for communities and people adjacent to transportation facilities.
TEA-21	Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century
TIP	Transportation Improvement Program
TMA	Transportation Management Area
TSM	Transportation System Management
UPWP	Unified Planning Work Program
Urbanized Area	Area designated by the Bureau of the Census that has a population of 50,000 or more.