

---

## Abbreviations

Congestion Mitigation & Air Quality (CMAQ)  
construction (CN)  
Evansville Urban Transportation Study (EUTS)  
Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)  
Federal Transit Administration (FTA)  
Henderson Area Rapid Transit (HART)  
Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM)  
Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT)  
Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) of 1991  
Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC)  
Metropolitan Evansville Transit System (METS)  
preliminary engineering (PE)  
right-of-way engineering/acquisition (RW)  
Transportation Equity Act for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (TEA-21)

---

## Glossary

### **air quality attainment area**

An area considered to have air quality as good or as better than that required by the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) as defined by the Clean Air Act. Areas that have not met the required standards are classified as nonattainment. An area may be an attainment area for one pollutant and a nonattainment area for other pollutants. (see *National Ambient Air Quality Standards, air quality maintenance area, air quality nonattainment area*)

### **air quality maintenance area**

An area that has been redesignated from nonattainment to attainment is an attainment maintenance area.

### **arterial roadway**

A major thoroughfare, used primarily for through traffic rather than for access to adjacent land, that is characterized by high vehicular capacity and continuity of movement. (see *primary, minor arterial*)

### **collector roadway**

Roadways providing direct access to neighborhoods as well as direct access to arterials.

### **compressed natural gas (CNG)**

Natural gas which is comprised primarily of methane, compressed to pressure at or above 2,400 psi and stored in special high-pressure containers. It is used as a fuel for natural gas powered vehicles due to its lower \_ emissions.

### **conformity**

Transportation conformity is a mechanism for ensuring that transportation activities are reviewed and evaluated for their impacts on air quality prior to their funding or approval. Transportation plans and TIPs must conform to the State Implementation Plan (SIP). (see *State Implementation Plan*)

### **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**

The federal agency responsible for issuing and enforcing air quality and emissions regulations and approving State Implementation Plans (SIPs). The EPA is also responsible for regulating water pollution, toxic chemical production & use, hazardous waste disposal, solid waste disposal, pesticides, radiation, and noise pollution. (see *State Implementation Plan*)

### **financial/fiscal constraint**

Financial constraint ensures that a planning document will be financially feasible. The total estimated cost of proposed transportation improvements is equal to or less than the estimated revenue for the time period. This consideration seeks to ensure a “realistic” plan.

---

**local roadway**

Road or street whose principal function is to provide direct access to abutting land.

**Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO)**

Formed in cooperation with the state, develops transportation plans and programs for the metropolitan area. For each urbanized area, a Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) must be designated by agreement between the Governor and local units of government representing 75% of the affected population (in the metropolitan area), including the central cities or cities as defined by the Bureau of the Census, or in accordance with procedures established by applicable state or local law.

**minor arterial**

Streets and highways linking cities and larger towns in rural areas in distributing trips to small geographic areas in urban areas.

**National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)**

Limits established by the EPA for a pollutant in ambient (air representatively sampled) air that are the target in local air quality improvement or protection programs. The primary standard protects public health; the secondary standard protects public welfare. Stricter standards may be established by state government.

**Ozone (O<sub>3</sub>)**

Ozone is compound consisting of three oxygen atoms that is the primary constituent of smog (bad ozone). It is formed as a result of chemical reactions in the atmosphere involving volatile organic compounds, nitrogen oxides, and sunlight. Ozone can cause damage to the lungs as well as to trees, crops, and materials. There is a natural layer of ozone (good ozone) in the upper atmosphere (or stratosphere) that shields the earth from harmful ultraviolet radiation.

**principal arterial**

Major streets or highways, many with multi-lane or freeway design, serving high volume traffic corridor movements that connect major generators of travel.

**right-of-way (RW)**

The land (usually a strip) acquired for or devoted to highway transportation purposes.

**State Implementation Plan (SIP)**

A document prepared by each state, and submitted to EPA for approval, that identifies actions and programs to be undertaken by the state and localities to implement its responsibilities under the Clean Air Act.

**Transportation Control Measure (TCM)**

Steps taken by a locality to adjust traffic patterns or to reduce vehicle use to reduce vehicular emissions of air pollutants.

**Transportation Improvement Program (TIP)**

A prioritized program of transportation projects to be implemented in appropriate stages over several years (3-5 years). The projects are recommended from those in the transportation systems management element and the long-range element (transportation plan) of the planning process. This program is required as a condition for a locality to receive federal transit and highway funds.

**urbanized area**

Areas with a population of 50,000 or more, at a minimum, encompass an entire urbanized area in a state, as designated by the US Bureau of Census. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) approved, adjusted urbanized area boundaries include the census defined urbanized areas plus transportation centers, shopping centers, major places of employment, satellite communities, and other major trip generators near the edge of the urbanized area.