

## *Appendix C - Abbreviations & Glossary*

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*2010-2013 Transportation Improvement Program*

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## Abbreviations

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)  
Congestion Mitigation & Air Quality (CMAQ)  
Construction (CN)  
Evansville Metropolitan Planning Organization (EMPO)  
Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)  
Federal Transit Administration (FTA)  
Henderson Area Rapid Transit (HART)  
Hazard Elimination Safety (HES)  
Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP)  
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)  
Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU)  
Safe Routes to School (SRTS)  
Transportation Enhancement (TE)  
Transportation Equity Act for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (TEA-21)  
Utilities (U)

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## 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)

### Carbon Monoxide (CO)

Carbon Monoxide - a criteria pollutant – a product of incomplete combustion.

### Collector Roadway

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

### 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*)

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**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, MPO's develop transportation plans and programs for metropolitan areas. 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 various pollutants, known as criteria pollutants, 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. The three major transportation related criteria pollutants are: Ozone, Particulate matter, and Carbon Monoxide.

**NO<sub>x</sub>**

Oxides of nitrogen - a collective term for all compounds of nitrogen and oxygen (include nitrogen monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, etc.).

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

Ozone - a criteria pollutant - is an oxygen compound that can develop when NO<sub>x</sub>, VOC, and sunlight interact in the lower atmosphere; the primary constituent of smog.

**Particulate Matter (PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>)**

The term used for a mixture of solid particles and liquid droplets found in the air. PM - a criteria pollutant - can be emitted directly by a source or formed in the atmosphere by the transformation of gaseous emissions. Fine particles, under 2.5 microns (PM<sub>2.5</sub>), result from fuel combustion by motor vehicles and other sources, as well as transformation of gaseous emissions. Coarser particles up to 10 microns in diameter (PM<sub>10</sub>) generally consist to windblown dust from a variety of sources.

**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. Current regulations require that TIPs cover a four year period. 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.

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**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.

**VOC**

Volatile organic compounds – gaseous compounds made of carbon and hydrogen (used interchangeably with Hydrocarbons, or HC).