

APPENDIX A: GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS, TERMS, AND ABBREVIATIONS

This appendix includes a detailed list of acronyms, abbreviations, and technical terms used throughout this report and that may be used during the project process. It also includes naming conventions used in the MovingAhead project.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronyms and Abbreviations	Definitions
AA	Alternatives Analysis
AAI	All Appropriate Inquiry
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
AEO	Annual Energy Outlook
APE	Area of Potential Effect
API	Area of Potential Impact
BAT	Business Access and Transit Lane
BMP	Best Management Practices
BRT	Bus Rapid Transit
CIP	Capital Improvements Program
CO	Carbon Monoxide
COGP	County Government Grant Program
Corps	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
dB	Decibel
dBA	A-weighted decibel
DBE	Disadvantaged Business Enterprise
DEQ	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
DOT	Department of Transportation
Draft EIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Also referred to as DEIS.
DSL	Oregon Department of State Lands
EA	Environmental Assessment
EE	Envision Eugene, Eugene's Comprehensive Plan
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EJ	Environmental Justice
EmX	Emerald Express, Lane Transit District's Bus Rapid Transit System
EPA	U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act or Environmental Site Assessment
Eugene TSP	Eugene Transportation System Plan
EWEB	Eugene Water & Electric Board
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
Final EIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement. Also referred to as FEIS.
FTA	Federal Transit Administration

Acronyms and Abbreviations	Definitions
FY	Fiscal Year
HGM	Hydro-geomorphic
ISTEA	Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act
LCOG	Lane Council of Governments
L _{dn}	Day-night Sound Level
L _{eq}	Equivalent Sound Level
LGGP	Local Government Grant Program
L _{max}	Maximum Sound Level
L _{min}	Minimum Sound Level
LOS	Level of Service
LPA	Locally Preferred Alternative
LRAPA	Lane Regional Air Protection Agency
LRFP	LTD's Long-Range Financial Plan
LRTP	LTD's Long-Range Transit Plan
LTD	Lane Transit District
LUST	Leaking Underground Storage Tank
LWCF	Land and Water Conservation Fund
MAP-21	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century
MetroPlan	Eugene-Springfield Metropolitan Area General Plan
MOE	Measures of Effectiveness
MPC	Metropolitan Policy Committee
MPH	Miles per hour
MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAC	Noise Abatement Criteria
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NHRP	National Register of Historic Places
NO ₂	Nitrous Dioxide
NO _x	Nitrous Oxides
NPS	Department of Interior's National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
O ₃	Ozone
O&M	Operations and maintenance
OAR	Oregon Administrative Rule
ODFW	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
ODOE	Oregon Department of Energy
ODOT	Oregon Department of Transportation
OHP	Oregon Highway Plan
PEM	Palustrine Emergent Wetland

Acronyms and Abbreviations	Definitions
PM	Particulate matter
PM ₁₀	Particulate matter – 10 microns in diameter
PM _{2.5}	Particulate matter – 2.5 microns in diameter
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
Ppm	Parts Per Million
ROW	Right-of-Way
RTP	Central Lane Metropolitan Planning Organization Regional Transportation Plan (adopted November 2007). (The RTP includes the Financially Constrained Roadway Projects List)
SCC	Standard Cost Categories
SHPO	Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
SO ₂	Sulfur Dioxide
STA	Special Transportation Area
TDM	Transportation Demand Management
TESCP	Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TransPlan	Eugene-Springfield Transportation System Plan (adopted 2001)
TPAU	Department of Transportation – Transportation Planning Analysis Unit
TRP	Transportation Planning Rule
TSM	Transportation System Management
UGB	Urban Growth Boundary
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
VMT	Vehicle Miles Traveled
VOCs	volatile organic compounds
WEEE	West Eugene EmX Extension
YOE	Year of Expenditure

Source: MovingAhead Project Team. March 2015.

Terms

Terms	Definitions
Accessibility	The extent to which facilities are barrier free and useable for all persons with or without disabilities.
Action	An "action," a federal term, is the construction or reconstruction, including associated activities, of a transportation facility. For the purposes of this Handbook, the terms "project", "proposal" and "action" are used interchangeably unless otherwise specified. An action may be categorized as a "categorical exclusion" or a "major federal action."
Alignment	Alignment is the street or corridor that the transit project would be located within.
Alternative Fuels	Low-polluting fuels which are used to propel a vehicle instead of high-sulfur diesel or gasoline. Examples include methanol, ethanol, propane or compressed natural gas, liquid natural gas, low-sulfur or "clean" diesel and electricity.
Alternatives Analysis	The process of evaluating the costs, benefits, and impacts of a range of transportation alternatives designed to address mobility problems and other locally-defined objectives in a defined transportation corridor, and for determining which particular investment strategy should be advanced for more focused study and development. The Alternatives Analysis (AA) process provides a foundation for effective decision making.
Area of Potential Effect	A term used in Section 106 to describe the area in which historic resources may be affected by a federal undertaking.
Auxiliary Lanes	Lanes designed to improve safety and reduce congestion by accommodating cars and trucks entering or exiting the highway or roadway, and reducing conflicting weaving and merging movements.
Base Period	The period between the morning and evening peak periods when transit service is generally scheduled on a constant interval. Also known as "off-peak period."
Base Fare	The price charged to one adult for one transit ride; excludes transfer charges, and reduced fares.
Business Access and Transit Lane (BAT)	In general, a BAT lane is a concrete lane, separated from general-purpose lanes by a paint stripe and signage. A BAT lane provides BRT priority operations, but general-purpose traffic is allowed to travel within the lane to make a turn into or out of a driveway or at an intersecting street. However, only the BRT vehicle is allowed to use the lane to cross an intersecting street.
Boarding	Boarding is a term used in transit to account for passengers of public transit systems. One person getting on a transit vehicle equals one boarding. In many cases individuals will have to transfer to an additional transit vehicle to reach their destination and may well use transit for the return trip. Therefore a single rider may account for several transit boardings in one day.
Bus rapid transit (BRT)	A transit mode that combines the quality of rail transit and the flexibility of buses. It can operate on bus lanes, high-occupancy vehicle lanes, expressways, or ordinary streets. The vehicles are designed to allow rapid passenger loading and unloading, with more doors than ordinary buses.
Busway	Exclusive freeway lane for buses and carpools.
Capital improvements program (CIP)	A short-range plan, usually 4 to 10 years, that identifies capital projects and equipment purchases, provides a planning schedule, and identifies options for funding projects in the program.
Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (CAAA)	The comprehensive federal legislation that establishes criteria for attaining and maintaining the federal standards for allowable concentrations and exposure limits for various air pollutants; the act also provides emission standards for specific vehicles and fuels.

Terms	Definitions
Collector streets	Streets that provide a balance of both access and circulation within and between residential and commercial/industrial areas. Collectors differ from arterials in that they provide more of a citywide circulation function, do not require as extensive control of access, and are located in residential neighborhoods, distributing trips from the neighborhood and local street system.
Commuter rail	A transit mode that is a multiple-car electric or diesel-propelled train, typically used for local, longer-distance travel between a central city and adjacent suburbs; it can operate alongside existing freight or passenger rail lines or in exclusive rights-of-way.
Compressed natural gas (CNG)	An alternative fuel; compressed natural gas stored under high pressure. CNG vapor is lighter than air.
Conformity	The ongoing process that ensures the planning for highway and transit systems, as a whole and over the long term, is consistent with the state air quality plans for attaining and maintaining health-based air quality standards; conformity is determined by metropolitan planning organizations and the U.S. Department of Transportation and is based on whether transportation plans and programs meet the provisions of a state implementation plan.
Cooperating agency	Regulations that implement National Environmental Policy Act to define a cooperating agency as any federal agency other than a lead agency that has jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental impact involved in a proposal (or a reasonable alternative) for legislation or other major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment.
Coordination plan	Required under MAP-21, the coordination plan contains procedures aimed at achieving consensus among all parties in the initial phase of environmental review and to pre-empt disagreements that can create delays later on in a project.
Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ)	Federal funds available for either transit or highway projects that contribute significantly to reducing automobile emissions which cause air pollution.
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.
Demand responsive	Non fixed-route service using vans or buses with passengers boarding and alighting at prearranged times at any location within the system's service area; also called "dial-a-ride."
Diesel multiple unit (DMU)	Each unit carries passengers and can be self-powered by a diesel motor; no engine unit is required.
Draft environmental impact statement (DEIS)	Details the results of the detailed analysis of all of the projects alternatives and contains all information learned about the impacts of a project and alternatives.
Electrical multiple unit (EMU)	Vehicle that is heavier than a light rail vehicle, but it is powered in the same way by an overhead electrical system.
Earmark	Federal budgetary term referring to the specific designation by Congress that part of a more general lump-sum appropriation be used for a particular project; the earmark can be designated as a minimum and/or maximum dollar amount.
Effects	Effects include ecological, aesthetic, historic, cultural, economic, social, or health, whether direct, indirect, or cumulative. Effects may also include those resulting from actions that may have both beneficial and detrimental effects, even if on balance the agency believes that the effect will be beneficial. Effects include: (1) direct effects that are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place, and (2) indirect effects that are caused by the action and are later in time or farther removed in distance but are still reasonably foreseeable. Indirect effects may include growth-inducing effects and other effects related to induced changes in the pattern of land use; population density or growth rate; and related effects

Terms	Definitions
EmX	<p>on air and water and other natural systems, including ecosystems (40 CFR 1508.8).</p> <p>Lane Transit District's bus rapid transit system, pronounced "MX," short for Emerald Express.</p>
Envision Eugene	The City of Eugene's process for determining the best way to accommodate the community's projected needs over the next 20 years.
Environmental assessment (EA)	A report subject to the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act demonstrating that an environmental impact statement is not needed for a specific set of actions. The EA can lead to a Finding of No Significant Impact.
Environmental impact statement (EIS)	A comprehensive study of likely environmental impacts resulting from major federally-assisted projects; EISs are required by the National Environmental Policy Act.
Environmental justice	<p>A formal federal policy on environmental justice was established in February 1994, with Executive Order 12898, "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-income Populations." There are three fundamental environmental justice principles:</p> <p>To avoid, minimize, or mitigate disproportionately high and adverse human health and environmental effects, including social and economic effects, on minority populations and low-income populations.</p> <p>To ensure the full and fair participation by all potentially affected communities in the transportation decision-making process.</p> <p>To prevent the denial of, reduction in, or significant delay in the receipt of benefits by minority and low-income populations.</p>
Evaluation criteria	Evaluation criteria are the factors used to determine how well each of the proposed multimodal alternatives would meet the project's goals and objectives. The evaluation criteria require a mix of quantitative data and qualitative assessment. The resulting data are used to measure the effectiveness of proposed multimodal alternatives and to assist in comparing and contrasting each of the alternatives to select a preferred alternative.
Exclusive right-of-way	A roadway or other facility that can only be used by buses or other transit vehicles.
Fatal flaw screening	A way to identify alternatives that will not work for one reason or another (e.g., environmental, economic, community). By using a fatal flaw screening process to eliminate alternatives that are not likely to be viable, a project can avoid wasting time or money studying options that are not viable and focus on alternatives and solutions that have the greatest probably of meeting the community's needs (e.g., environmentally acceptable, economically efficient, implementable).
Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI)	A document prepared by a federal agency showing why a proposed action would not have a significant impact on the environment and, thus, would not require preparation of an environmental impact statement. A FONSI is based on the results of an environmental assessment.
Fixed guideway system	A system of vehicles that can operate only on its own guideway constructed for that purpose (e.g., rapid rail, light rail). Federal usage in funding legislation also includes exclusive right-of-way bus operations, trolley coaches, and ferryboats as "fixed guideway" transit.
Fixed route	Service provided on a repetitive, fixed-schedule basis along a specific route with vehicles stopping to pick up and deliver passengers at set stops and stations; each fixed-route trip serves the same origins and destinations, unlike demand responsive and taxicabs.

Terms	Definitions
Geographic information system (GIS)	Data management software tool that enables data to be displayed geographically (i.e., as maps).
Goals and objectives	Goals and objectives define the project's desired outcome and reflect community values. Goals and objectives build from the project's Purpose and Need statement. Goals are broad statements and overarching principles that guide decision-making. Objectives define strategies or implementation steps to attain the goals. Unlike goals, objectives are specific and measurable.
Guideway	A transit right-of-way separated from general purpose vehicles.
Headway	Time interval between vehicles passing the same point while moving in the same direction on a particular route.
Hydrology	Refers to the flow of water including its volume, where it drains, and how quickly it flows.
Impacts	A term to describe the positive or negative effects upon the natural or built environments as a result of an action (i.e., project).
Independent utility	A project or section of a larger project that would be a usable and reasonable expenditure even if no other projects or sections of a larger project were built and/or improved.
Intergovernmental Agreement	A legal pact authorized by state law between two or more units of government, in which the parties contract for, or agree on, the performance of a specific activity through either mutual or delegated provision.
Intermodal	Those issues or activities that involve or affect more than one mode of transportation, including transportation connections, choices, cooperation, and coordination of various modes. Also known as "multimodal."
Joint development	Ventures undertaken by the public and private sectors for development of land around transit stations or stops.
Kiss-and-ride	A place where commuters are driven and dropped off at a station to board a public transportation vehicle.
Layover time	Time built into a schedule between arrival at the end of a route and the departure for the return trip, used for the recovery of delays and preparation for the return trip.
Lead agency	The organization that contracts and administers a study. For transit projects, Federal Transit Administration would typically fill this role. The lead agency has the final say about the project's Purpose and need, range of alternatives to be considered, and other procedural matters.
Level of detail	The amount of data collected and the scale, scope, extent, and degree to which item-by-item particulars and refinements of specific points are necessary or desirable in carrying out a study.
Level of service (LOS)	A measure used by traffic engineers to determine the effectiveness of elements of transportation infrastructure. LOS is most commonly used to analyze highways, but the concept has also been applied to intersections, transit, and water supply.
Limited (or controlled) access	Restricted entry to a transportation facility based upon facility congestion levels or operational condition. For example, a limited access roadway normally would not allow direct entry or exit to private driveways or fields from said roadway.
Light rail transit (LRT)	Steel wheel/steel rail transit constructed on city streets, semiprivate right-of-way, or exclusive private right-of-way. Formerly known as "streetcar" or "trolley car" service, LRT's major advantage is operation in mixed-street traffic at grade. LRT vehicles can be coupled into trains, which require only one operator and often are used to provide express service.

Terms	Definitions
Liquefaction	A phenomenon associated with earthquakes in which sandy to silty, water saturated soils behave like fluids. As seismic waves pass through saturated soil, the structure of the soil distorts, and spaces between soil particles collapse, causing ground failure.
Liquefied natural gas (LNG)	An alternative fuel; a natural gas cooled to below its boiling point of 260 degrees Fahrenheit so that it becomes a liquid; stored in a vacuum bottle-type container at very low temperatures and under moderate pressure. LNG vapor is lighter than air.
Local streets	Local streets have the sole function of providing direct access to adjacent land. Local streets are deliberately designed to discourage through traffic movements.
Locally preferred alternative (LPA)	The alternative selected through the alternatives analysis process completed prior to or concurrent with National Environmental Policy Act analysis. This term is also used to describe the proposed action that is being considered for New Starts or Small Starts funds.
Maintenance area	An air quality designation for a geographic area in which levels of a criteria air pollutant meet the health-based primary standard (national ambient air quality standard) for the pollutant. An area may have on acceptable level for one criteria air pollutant, but may have unacceptable levels for others. Maintenance and attainment areas are defined using federal pollutant limits set by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
Maintenance facility	A facility along a corridor used to clean, inspect, repair, and maintain rail vehicles, as well as to store them when they are not in use.
Major arterial	Major arterial streets should serve to interconnect the roadway system of a city. These streets link major commercial, residential, industrial, and institutional areas. Major arterial streets are typically spaced about 1 mile apart to assure accessibility and reduce the incidence of traffic using collectors or local streets for through traffic in lieu of a well-placed arterial street. Access control, such as raised center medians, is a key feature of an arterial route. Arterials are typically multiple miles in length.
Major investment study (MIS)	An alternatives analysis study process for proposed transportation investments during which a wide range of alternatives is examined to produce a smaller set of alternatives that best meet project transportation needs. The purpose of the study is to provide a framework for developing a package of potential solutions that can then be further analyzed during an environmental impact statement process.
Metropolitan planning organization (MPO)	The organization designated by local elected officials as being responsible for carrying out the urban transportation and other planning processes for an area.
Minimum operable segment	A stand-alone portion of the alternative alignment that has independent utility, allowed by Federal Transit Administration to be considered as interim termini for a project. A minimum operable segment provides flexibility to initiate a project with available funding while pursuing additional funding to complete the remainder of the project.
Minor arterial	Minor arterial street system should interconnect with and augment the urban major arterial system and provide service to trips of moderate length at a somewhat lower level of travel mobility than major arterials. This system also distributes travel to geographic areas smaller than those identified with the higher system. The minor arterial street system includes facilities that allow more access and offer a lower traffic mobility. Such facilities may carry local bus routes and provide for community trips, but ideally should not be located through residential neighborhoods.
Mitigation	A means to avoid, minimize, rectify, or reduce an impact and, in some cases, compensate for an impact.

Terms	Definitions
Mode	A particular form or method of travel distinguished by vehicle type, operation technology, and right-of-way separation from other traffic.
Modal split	Percent of people using alternative forms of transportation. Frequently used to describe the percentage of people using private automobiles as opposed to the percentage using public transportation. Modal split can also be used to describe travelers using other modes of transportation. In freight transportation, modal split may be measured in mass.
Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century (MAP-21)	Signed by President Obama on July 6, 2012, reauthorizing surface transportation programs through fiscal year 2014. Includes new and revised program guidance and regulations with planning requirements related to public participation, publication, and environmental considerations.
National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA)	A comprehensive federal law requiring analysis of the environmental impacts of federal actions such as the approval of grants; also requires preparing an environmental impact statement for every major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment.
New Starts	Federal funding granted under Section 3(i) of the Federal Transit Act. These discretionary funds are made available for construction of a new fixed guideway system or extension of any existing fixed guideway system, based on cost-effectiveness, alternatives analysis results and the degree of local financial commitment.
No action or No-Build alternative	An alternative that is used as the basis to measure the impacts and benefits of the other alternative(s) in an environmental assessment or other National Environmental Policy Act action. The No-Build alternative consists of the existing conditions, plus any improvements which have been identified in the statewide transportation improvement program.
Nonattainment area	Any geographic region of the United States that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has designated as not attaining the federal air quality standards for one or more air pollutants, such as ozone and carbon monoxide.
Notice of Intent (NOI)	A federal announcement, printed in the Federal Register, advising interested parties that an environmental impact statement will be prepared and circulated for a given project
Off-peak period	Nonrush periods of the day when travel activity is generally lower and less transit service is scheduled; also called "base period."
Park-and-ride	Designated parking areas for automobile drivers who then board transit vehicles from these locations.
Participating agency	A federal or nonfederal agency that may have an interest in the project; these agencies are identified and contacted early-on in the project with an invitation to participate in the process. This is a broader category than "cooperating agency" (see cooperating agency).
Passenger miles	The total number of miles traveled by passengers on transit vehicles, determined by multiplying the number of unlinked passenger trips times the average length of their trips.
Peak hour	The hour of the day in which the maximum demand for transportation service is experienced (refers to private automobiles and transit vehicles).
Peak period	Morning and afternoon time periods when transit riding is heaviest.
Peak/base ratio	The number of vehicles operated in passenger service during the peak period divided by the number operated during the base period.
Preferred alternative	An alternative that includes a major capital improvement project to address the problem under investigation. As part of the decision making process, the preferred alternative is compared against the no action or No-Build alternative

Terms	Definitions
Purpose and Need	from the standpoints of transportation performance, environmental consequences, cost-effectiveness, and funding considerations.
Queuing	The project Purpose and Need provides a framework for developing and screening alternatives; the purpose is a broad statement of the project's transportation objectives, and the need is a detailed explanation of existing conditions that need to be changed or problems that need to be fixed.
Record of Decision (ROD)	Occurs when traffic lanes cannot fit all the vehicles trying to use them or if the line at an intersection extends into an upstream intersection.
Regulatory agency	A decision made by the Federal Transit Administration as to whether the project sponsor receives federal funding for a project. The ROD follows the draft and final environmental impact statements.
Resource agency	An agency empowered to issue or deny permits.
Revenue hours	A federal or state agency or commission that has jurisdictional responsibilities for the management of a resource such as plants, animals, water or historic sites.
Ridesharing	Hours of transit service available for carrying paying riders.
Ridership	A form of transportation, other than public transit, in which more than one person shares the use of the vehicle, such as a van or car, to make a trip; also known as "carpooling" or "vanpooling."
Right-of-way (ROW)	The number of rides taken by people using a public transportation system in a given time period.
Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act (SAFETEA-LU)	Publicly owned land that can be acquired and used for transportation purposes.
Scoping	SAFETEA-LU passed by Congress July 29, 2005, signed by the President August 10, 2005. Includes new and revised program guidance and regulations (approximately 15 rulemakings) with planning requirements related to public participation, publication, and environmental considerations. SAFETEA-LU covers FY 2005 through FY 2009 with a total authorization of \$45.3 billion.
Screening criteria	A formal coordination process used to determine the scope of the project and the major issues likely to be related to the proposed action (i.e., project).
Shuttle	Criteria used to compare alternatives.
Springfield 2030	A public or private vehicle that travels back and forth over a particular route, especially a short route or one that provides connections between transportation systems, employment centers, etc.
Springfield Transportation System Plan (TSP)	Currently underway, an update to the City of Springfield's Comprehensive Plan that will guide and support attainment of the community's livability and economic prosperity goals and redevelopment priorities.
State implementation plan (SIP)	The City of Springfield's TSP looks at how the transportation system is currently used and how it should change to meet the long-term (20-year) needs of Springfield's residents, businesses, and visitors. The TSP identifies improvements for all modes of transportation and serves as Springfield's portion of the Regional Transportation System Plan prepared by LCOG and was prepared in coordination with Oregon Department of Transportation, Lane Council of Governments, and the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development. The TSP was adopted March 11, 2014.
State implementation plan (SIP)	A state plan mandated by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 that contains procedures to monitor, control, maintain, and enforce compliance with national standards for air quality.

Terms	Definitions
Strategy	An intended action or series of actions which when implemented achieves the stated goal.
Study area	The area within which evaluation of impacts is conducted. The study area for particular resources will vary based on the decisions being made and the type of resource(s) being evaluated.
Title VI	The policy of the United States that discrimination on the ground of race, color, or national origin shall not occur in connection with programs and activities receiving federal financial assistance and authorizes and directs the appropriate federal departments and agencies to take action to carry out this policy.
Throughput	The number of users being served at any time by the transportation system.
Transit-oriented development (TOD) or nodal development	A strategy to build transit ridership, while discouraging sprawl, improving air quality, and helping to coordinate a new type of community for residents. TODs are compact, mixed-use developments situated at or around transit stops. Sometimes referred to as transit-oriented communities or transit villages.
Transit system	An organization (public or private) providing local or regional multioccupancy-vehicle passenger service. Organizations that provide service under contract to another agency are generally not counted as separate systems.
Transitway	A bus rapid transit priority lane generally with a concrete lane, with or without concrete tracks with grass-strip divider, and a curb separation, traversable by general-purpose vehicles at signalized intersections.
Transportation demand management (TDM)	Strategies to attempt to reduce peak-period automobile trips by encouraging the use of high-occupancy modes through commuter assistance, parking incentives, and work policies that alter the demand for travel in a defined area in terms of the total volume of traffic; the use of alternative modes of travel and the distribution of travel over different times of the day.
Transportation improvement program (TIP)	A program of intermodal transportation projects, to be implemented over several years, growing out of the planning process and designed to improve transportation in a community. This program is required as a condition of a locality receiving federal transit and highway grants.
Travel shed	Synonymous with “corridor” (see corridor); subarea in which multiple transportation facilities are experiencing congestion, safety or other problems.
Vehicle hours of delay	Cumulative delay experience by transit vehicles during high traffic periods.
v/c ratio	Used as a principal measure of congestion. The “V” represents the volume or the number of vehicles that are using the roadway at any particular period. The “C” represents the capacity of a roadway at its adopted level of service. If the volume exceeds the capacity of the roadway (volume divided by capacity exceeds 1.00), congestion exists.
Water quality	The characteristics of the water, such as its temperature and oxygen levels, how clear it is, and whether it contains pollutants.
West Eugene EmX Extension (WEEE)	The West Eugene EmX Extension project is LTD’s extension of EmX service into West Eugene. It is currently under construction and is anticipated to be completed in 2017. The West Eugene EmX will provide greater east-west connectivity for the EmX system.

Source: MovingAhead Project Team. March 2015.