

Acronyms, Abbreviations & Glossary

Access Control- The act of controlling access to specific highways by acquiring rights of access from abutting property owners and selectively limiting approaches to the highway in order to preserve the highway's safety and efficiency.

Access Management- The controlling or managing of access along arterial roadways for the purpose of improving average travel speeds and increasing the capacity of the road, thereby improving mobility. Access management strategies include the following:

- Physical restrictions of left turns (raised medians)
- Restricting curb cuts and direct access driveways
- Elimination of parking on the arterial
- Locating intersections at no less than minimum intervals
- Construction of frontage roads to collect local business traffic and funnel it to nearby intersections.

Activity Center- A physical area characterized by concentrated activity. The area may include one type of activity, such as a large retail center, or many varied activities, such as a mixed-use development.

Adequate Facilities Ordinance- An ordinance that requires a determination that there will be adequate public facilities available to support a development before the development is approved.

Ambient Air- The surrounding air (excluding indoor air).

American Association of State & Highway Transportation Officials (AASHTO)- A nonprofit, nonpartisan association representing highway and transportation departments in the 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)- Federal legislation requiring the provision of facilities to individuals with disabilities that will assure accessibility to all transportation facilities both public and private.

Arterial- Signalized streets that serve primarily through-traffic and provide access to abutting properties as a secondary function.

Arterial Class- A categorization of arterials involving functional and design categories and free-flow speed.

Asphalt Concrete Pavement (ACP)- A pavement surface consisting of plant-mixed asphalt oils and aggregate.

At-Grade Intersection- An intersection of two or more roads and/or highways where traffic movement is controlled by traffic signs or signals.

Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT)- The total volume of vehicle traffic of a highway or road for a year divided by 365 days.

Average Daily Traffic (ADT)- The total volume (both directions) that traveled over a highway segment during a one year period divided by the number of days in the year.

Average Stopped-Time Delay- The total time vehicles are stopped in an intersection approach or lane group during a specified time interval divided by the volume departing from the approach or lane group during the same time period, in seconds per vehicle.

B

Bicycle Advisory Board (BAB)- Established to provide advice and direction to the city council and all departments and offices of the City on matters relating to bicycling and to raise public awareness of bicycling issues.

Barrier-Separated Facility- HOV lane that is physically separated from adjacent mixed flow freeway lanes.

Benefit/Cost (B/C)- A formula for prioritizing highway improvement projects. A projects B/C is calculated by compiling all measurable benefits and dividing by all measurable costs over a specific time period, typically 20 years.

Bike Lane- A portion of a roadway that has been designated by striping, signing and pavement markings for the preferential or exclusive use of bicycles.

Bike Path- A bikeway physically separated from motorized traffic by an open space or barrier, either within the highway right-of-way or within an independent right-of-way.

Bikeway- Any road, path or way, which in some manner is specifically designated as being open to bicycle travel, regardless of whether such facilities are designated for the exclusive use of bicyclists or are to be shared with other vehicles.

Bituminous Surface Treatment (BST)- A pavement surface constructed by applying liquid asphalt directly on roadway followed immediately by a layer of crushed aggregate.

Bridging the Valley (BTV)- A series of projects that will separate vehicle traffic from train traffic in the 42 mile corridor between Spokane, WA and Athol, ID.

Bus Lane- A lane restricted to usage by buses by special regulations and markings.

Burlington Northern/Santa Fe (BNSF)- One of seven North American Class I transcontinental railroads and the second largest freight railroad network in North America.

Busway- A preferential roadway or ramp designed for exclusive use by buses, located either in separate right of way or within the freeway corridor.

C

CAL3QHC & CAL3QHCR- Air quality modeling software for intersection analysis.

Capacity- The maximum rate of flow at which persons or vehicles can be reasonably expected to traverse a point or uniform segment of a lane or roadway during a specified time period under prevailing roadway, traffic and control conditions, usually expressed as vehicles per hour or persons per hour.

Capital Costs- The costs of long-term assets of a public transit system such as property, buildings and vehicles.

Capital Facilities Plan (CFP)- A six to twenty year plan of capital projects with estimated costs and proposed methods of financing. Capital Facilities are facilities needed to support growth such as: roads, bridges, sewer, water and storm water facilities, public buildings, parks and recreation facilities.

Carbon Monoxide (CO)- A colorless, poisonous gas formed when carbon-containing fuel is not burned completely.

Census Block (CB)- A subdivision of a census tract, a block is the smallest geographic unit for which the Census Bureau tabulates 100-percent data. Many blocks correspond to individual city blocks bounded by streets, but blocks -- especially in rural areas - may include many square miles and may have some boundaries that are not streets.

Census Tract (CT)- Small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for most metropolitan areas and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines.

Central Business District (CBD)- a commercial heart of a city, such as a city center or downtown area.

Channelization- The separation or regulation of conflicting traffic movements into defined lanes of travel to provide safe and efficient movement of vehicles and pedestrians.

Clean Air Act (CAA)- The comprehensive Federal law that regulates air emissions from area, stationary, and mobile sources.

Collector Street- Surface streets providing land access and traffic circulation service within residential, commercial and industrial areas.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)- Program that funds activities which address affordable housing, public facility, infrastructure, economic development, public services, and other needs of low-income persons throughout Spokane County.

Community Trade and Economic Development (CTED)- An organization that works in partnership with businesses, communities, economic development organizations and tribes to attract and support economic activity that promotes prosperity and quality of life.

Commute Trip Reduction- State law requiring employers of 100 or more people to reduce the number of single-occupancy vehicle trips to their work site.

Comprehensive Plan- A generalized coordinated land use policy statement of the governing body of a county or city that is adopted pursuant to the Growth Management Program.

Concurrency- 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 Management System (CMS)- A systematic process for managing congestion that provides information on transportation system performance and alternative strategies for alleviating congestion and enhancing the mobility of persons and goods to levels that meet state and local needs.

Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program (CMAQ)- A flexible funding program administered by the Federal Highway Administration that obligates funds to projects and programs that reduce harmful vehicle emissions.

Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA)- An area consisting of two or more overlapping or interlocking urban communities (known as primary metropolitan statistical areas) with a total population of at least one million.

Council of Governments (COG)- Regional bodies that serve an area of several counties to address issues such as regional and municipal planning, economic and community development, cartography and GIS, hazard mitigation and emergency planning, aging services, water use, pollution control, transit administration, and transportation planning.

County Road Administration Board (CRAB)- A Board consisting of county commissioners or other elected officials from counties throughout the state that meets quarterly to do research, provide reports and present testimony on transportation-related issues.

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.

Cycle Length- The total time for a traffic signal to complete a sequence of signal indications.

D

Department of Transportation (DOT)- The department of the United States government that deals with all forms of transportation.

Design Analysis- A usage of capacity analysis procedures to determine the size (number of lanes) required on a given segment of a facility in order to provide a specified level of service.

Determination of Non-Significance (DNS)- A Determination of Non-Significance is the written decision by the Environmental Review Committee stating a project will have limited environmental impacts and measures needed to be taken to reduce these impacts.

Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE)- A for-profit small business concern that is at least 51 percent owned by one or more individuals who are both socially and economically disadvantaged.

E

Economic Development Council (EDC)- An organization dedicated to helping economic developers do their job more effectively and raising the profile of the profession by creating high quality jobs and developing vibrant communities.

Emissions Budget (for CO)- Establishes a limit as to total CO emissions allowable by on road mobile sources in the Spokane non-attainment area.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)- A detailed report of potential environmental and societal impacts resulting from various alternatives for a roadway improvement.

Environmental Justice (EJ)- The fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, sex, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.

Environmental Protection Agency- A federal agency responsible for environmental concerns.

Employee Transportation Coordinator (ETC)- A representative of an organization or company who has been chosen or volunteered to promote alternative transportation within that organization or company.

Enumeration District (ED)- Geographic areas assigned to census takers, usually representing a specific portion of a city or county.

Expressway- A divided arterial highway for through traffic with full or partial control of access and generally with grade separations at intersections.

F

Federal Fiscal Year (FFY)- A period used for calculating annual ("yearly") financial statements in businesses and other organizations.

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)- Arm of the United State Department of Transportation that is responsible for administering all federal-aid highway funds and programs.

Federal Transit Administration- Arm of the U.S. Department of Transportation. Regulates and helps fund all public transportation within local communities.

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.

G

Geographic Information System (GIS)- A computerized geographic data storage analysis and display system. GIS allows the assignment of multiple 'layers' of data sets to the map of a given area.

Grade Separation- The raising or lowering of a road or highway grade to bridge over/under another road or highway to eliminate traffic movement conflicts.

Growth Management Act- Addresses the negative consequences of unprecedented population growth and suburban sprawl in Washington and requires cities and towns to develop a plan as to how to deal with that sprawl.

Growth and Transportation Efficiency Center (GTEC)- A program that works with businesses, schools, and neighborhoods in a defined area to find new ways to encourage commuters to ride transit, vanpool, carpool, walk, bike, work from home, and use other commute options besides driving alone.

H

High Capacity Transit- A public transit system, such as rail, that can accommodate large volumes of riders.

High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV)- A vehicle carrying enough people to be eligible to travel in lanes designated for use by carpools, vanpools and buses.

Highway Advisory Radio (HAR)- Low-power AM radio stations set up by local transport departments to provide bulletins to motorists and other travelers regarding traffic and other delays.

Highway Trust Fund (HTF)- A transportation fund established to ensure financing for maintenance of the United States Interstate Highway System and certain other roads. Money in the fund is raised via a federal fuel tax.

Highway/Transit Assignment- The fifth and final step in travel forecasting. A forecast of the highway route or transit route a trip will traverse. Highway/transit assignment simulates the traffic volumes and transit ridership on the highway and transit system.

I

I/C- Interchange

Infrastructure- The essential elements of a structure, system, plan of operations, etc.

Intelligent Transportation System (ITS)- 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.

Inter-local Agreement- An agreement among the jurisdictions within a Regional Transportation Planning Organization (RTPO) that establishes the organization and defines duties and

relationships for member counties. The agreement governs RTPO operations and is submitted as part of the RTPO's designation package.

Intermodal- Refers to transfer facilities where freight or passengers change modes of transport. For example, an airport is an intermodal facility where freight and passengers make intermodal transfers between motorized vehicles and airplanes.

Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA)- A United States federal law that posed a major change to transportation planning and policy, as the first U.S. federal legislation on the subject in the post-Interstate Highway System era.

Interstate Safety Matrix- Interstate highway Design Manual guidelines for roadway geometric and roadside elements.

J,K,L

Just-In-Time Delivery Systems (JIT)- A production strategy that strives to improve a business' return on investment by reducing in-process inventory and associated carrying costs. The strategy involves ordering or receiving parts or products only when the current supply is near depletion.

Job Access and Reverse Commute (JARC)- A program established to address transportation challenges faced by welfare recipients and low-income persons seeking to obtain and maintain employment.

Land Use Assumptions- The existing and proposed land uses, i.e. retail, various residential densities, office, manufacturing, etc. used in developing travel forecasts. Housing units and employment numbers in the travel forecasting process represents these land uses.

Level of Service (LOS)- 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.

Limited English Proficiency (LEP)- Individuals who have a limited ability to read, write, speak, or understand English.

Link Concurrency Management System- 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.

Local Improvement District (LID)- A program that helps pay for improvements such as streetlights, street and alley paving and water and sewage systems.

Long Range Plan (LRP)- A transportation plan with at least a 20-year horizon that identifies what transportation options best serve a community's needs and expectations, as well as approved transportation and highway projects, and funding forecasts.

LRT- Light rail transit

M

Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD)- A manual that defines the standards used by road managers nationwide to install and maintain traffic control devices on all public streets, highways, bikeways, and private roads open to public traffic.

Metropolitan Area Boundary (MAB)- An area determined by an agreement between the governor and the MPO as defined in (23 USC 134).

Mile Post (MP)- One of a series of numbered markers placed along a road or boundary at intervals of one mile or occasionally, parts of a mile. They are typically located at the side of the road or in a median.

Mitigated Determination of Non-Significance- The written decision by the Environmental Review Committee stating a project will have limited environmental impacts and measures need to be taken to reduce these impacts.

Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO)- A planning organization that is required by federal regulation in all urban areas with a population of over 50,000. The MPO coordinates transportation and land use planning within its designated region.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)- A geographical region with a relatively high population density at its core and close economic ties throughout the area.

Metropolitan Transportation Plan (MTP)- A product of the regional transportation planning process. It guides the improvement of the regional transportation system. Identifies and addresses regional transportation issues.

MOBILE5a and MOBILE5ah- Regional Air Quality Modeling software for emissions analysis.

Model- A set of mathematical formulae that expresses the actions and interactions of the elements of a system in such a manner that the system may be evaluated under any given set of conditions, i.e., land-use, economic, socioeconomic and travel characteristics.

Motor Vehicle Excise Tax (MVET)- A tax paid annually by residents who own and register a motor vehicle.

Multimodal- Refers to a plan or program that accounts for the needs and/or trends of multiple modes.

N

National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)- Standards established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency under authority of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.) that apply for outdoor air throughout the country.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)- An Act to establish a national policy for the environment, to provide for the establishment of a Council on Environmental Quality and for other purposes.

National Transit Institute (NTI)- An education program established under the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act to develop, promote, and deliver training and education programs for the public transit industry.

Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)- A gas and strong oxidizing agent that is one of the major components of acid rain and smog.

Nitrogen Oxide Pollutants (NO_x)- A group of gases made up of different levels of oxygen and nitrogen. Two of the most common nitrogen oxides are Nitrogen Dioxide and Nitric Oxide. NO_x is formed when fuels such as oil, gas and coal are burned at a high temperature and is given off in forms such as smog.

Non-attainment Area (NAA)- An area designated by EPA in which National Ambient Air Quality Standards are exceeded.

O

Office of Financial Management (OFM)- Provides vital information, fiscal services and policy support that the Governor, legislature and state agencies need to serve the people of Washington State.

Operating and Maintenance (O&M)- All actions which have the objective of retaining or restoring an item in or to a state in which it can perform its required function

Ozone (O₃)- A gas that occurs in the Earth's upper atmosphere and at ground level. At the ground level it can be bad for the health of people, animals, and the environment.

P

Particulate Matter (PM-10)- Tiny airborne particles resulting from wood stove burning, outdoor burning, road dust and industry which can get in lungs and impair the respiratory system.

Peak-Hour Factor- The hourly volume during the maximum volume hour of the day divided by the peak 15 minute rate of flow within the peak hour.

Planned Unit Development (PUD)- Planned Unit Developments consist of residential buildings clustered or laid out with reduced setbacks, if amenities such as adequate open spaces and other design provisions are provided.

Planning Analysis- A use of capacity analysis procedures to estimate the number of lanes required by a facility in order to provide for a specified level of service based on approximate and general planning date in the early stages of project development.

PM_{2.5}- Particulate matter such as dust, dirt, soot or smoke found in the air that are smaller than 2.5 micrometers (100 times thinner than a human hair).

PM₁₀- Particulate matter such as dust, dirt soot or smoke found in the air that are between 2.5 and 10 micrometers (from about 25 to 100 times thinner than a human hair).

Point Source- Identifiable pollution sources such as large industries that emit significant levels of air pollutants in a particulate geographic location.

Portland Cement Concrete Pavement (PCCP)- A pavement surface consisting of plant-mixed concrete using Portland cement and aggregate.

Preliminary Engineering (PE)- All work needed to allow for construction including construction plans, specifications and cost estimates for transportation facilities.

Programmed Project- A project that has expenditures planned within a specific program of the Washington State Department of Transportation's approved biennial budget.

Public Involvement Policy (PIP)- A policy that guides public involvement in transportation planning processes. These policies set standards for SRTC and affect the eligibility of local projects to receive federal transportation funding.

Public Private Partnership (PPP)- A government service or private business venture funded and operated through a partnership of government and one or more private sector companies.

Public Transportation Benefit Area (PTBA)- A special taxing district established by Washington State for the purpose of providing public transportation. Spokane Transit's PTBA includes the cities of Airway Heights, Cheney, Medical Lake, Millwood, Liberty Lake, Spokane, and Spokane Valley, as well as portions of the unincorporated county. Click **here** (http://www.spokanetransit.com/files/content/ptba_tax2008.pdf) to view a map of Spokane Transit's PTBA.

Public Works Trust Fund (PWTF)- An account that provides low-interest loans and technical assistance to local governments for public-works projects and infrastructure needs.

Q, R

Regional Development Strategy- The Regional Transportation Plan must contain an explicit statement defining the regional development strategy, which is a generalized scheme of existing and proposed land use that serves as the basis for transportation planning.

Right Of Way (ROW)- An easement that permits one to travel across the real property of another, or the strip of land subject to such an easement.

Regional Transportation Authority (RTA)- A government agency that addresses public transportation issues.

Regional Transportation Planning Organization (RTPO)- A voluntary association of local governments within a region. They are authorized under the Growth Management Act to facilitate the development of a regional transportation plan. The RTPO coordinates transportation planning efforts of all government units within the region.

Request for Proposals (RFP)- Issued at an early stage in a procurement process, where an invitation is presented for suppliers to submit a proposal on a specific commodity or service.

Revised Code of Washington (RCW)- A compilation of all permanent Washington State laws now in force.

Route Development Plan (RDP)- A long-range plan for a specific highway corridor that describes existing highway conditions, local land use plans and recommends improvements and goals for future improvements and transportation services.

Right of Way (ROW)- A strip of land that is granted, through an easement or other mechanism, for transportation purposes, such as for a trail, driveway, rail line or highway. A right-of-way is reserved for the purposes of maintenance or expansion of existing services with the right-of-way.

S

Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act- A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU)- A funding and authorization bill that governs U.S. federal surface transportation spending. It and expired September 30, 2009 before and was extended multiple times.

Six-Year Plan- An implementation plan for the first six years of the Washington Transportation Plan.

Single Occupancy Vehicle (SOV)- A privately operated vehicle whose only occupant is the driver.

Spokane Clean Air Agency- The local agency which administers state, federal and local laws and regulations regarding air pollution control.

State Implementation Plan (SIP)- A plan for complying with the federal Clean Air Act, administered by the Environmental Protection Agency.

Spokane International Airport (SIA)- A 4,800 acre commercial service airport served by six airlines and two air cargo carriers.

Spokane Regional Transportation Management Center (SRTMC)- A control center of monitors and high tech traffic control equipment that gathers information from sources such as electronic sensors in the pavement, live streaming cameras, and officers on patrol in order to minimize traffic impacts caused by road construction, traffic collisions, disabled vehicles and other traffic-related issues. The SRTMC website can be viewed at www.srtmc.org.

Spokane Transit Authority (STA)- The predominant public transit provider for Spokane County.

State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA)- State policy that requires state and local agencies to consider the likely environmental consequences of a proposal before approving or denying the proposal.

State Implementation Plan (SIP)- A plan the state adopts to ensure that state air quality objectives are met.

State Environmental Protection Act (SEPA)- Act that requires consideration of alternatives and mitigation of environmental impacts for major projects and programs both public and private.

State Route (SRT)- A road maintained by the state.

Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP)- A 4-year transportation planning document required by the Federal Highway Administration.

Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)- A gas or liquid resulting from the burning of sulfur containing fuel.

Surface Transportation Program (STP)- A program that provides flexible funding that may be used by States and localities for projects on any Federal-aid highway, including bridge projects on any public road, transit capital projects, and intra-city and intercity bus terminals and facilities.

Synchro- Intersection Capacity Analysis Computer Model

T

Transportation Advisory Committee (TAC)- An advisory committee to the SRTC Board responsible for advising Board members on recommendations regarding plans, programs, and activities conducted by SRTC. Formed to promote transparency and provide an opportunity for the public to be involved in SRTC's programs and activities.

Transportation Advisory Committee (TAC)- An advisory committee to the SRTC Board made up of local professionals and leaders.

Transportation Analysis Zones (TAZ)- Any area designated for a study of household travel characteristics in order to create a database of accurate information about the number of trips, trip length and trip purpose by mode and time-of-day for the area of households in question.

Transportation Benefit District (TBD)- Quasi-municipal corporations with independent taxing authority, including the authority to impose property taxes and impact fees for transportation purposes.

Transportation Control Measure (TCM)- TCMs are measures contained in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) that are designed to reduce vehicle related air pollution.

Transportation Demand Management (TDM)- Action intended to modify travel behavior, usually to avoid more costly expansion of transportation system.

Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21)- Authorized the Federal surface transportation programs for highways, highway safety, and transit for the 6-year period 1998-2003. Because Congress could not agree on funding levels, the Act – which had continued past 2003 by means of temporary extensions – was allowed to lapse.

Transportation Impact Analysis (TIA)- Study conducted to evaluate the transportation systems' ability to accommodate additional traffic generated by a proposed development.

Transportation Improvement Board (TIB)- An independent state agency that distributes and manages street construction and maintenance grants to cities and urban counties throughout Washington State.

Transportation Improvement Program (TIP)- A multi-year funding program document that lists federally and non-federally funded transportation improvements proposed by various jurisdictions in Spokane.

Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery (TIGER)- A supplementary discretionary grant program included in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

Transportation Management Area (TMA)- TMA's are MPOs over 200,000 population. TMAs deal with more complex issues than MPOs, requiring more of an emphasis on planning.

Transportation Technical Committee (TTC)- An SRTC committee composed of professionals from local and state agencies which provides project input and helps assure a coordinated and well-considered regional transportation system.

Trip Distribution- The third step in forecasting travel is forecasting where trips begin and where they end. This is done for different trip purposes on trip types.

U

Unified Planning Work Program (UPWP)- A federally-mandated document serving as the annual work plan for local and regional transportation planning projects.

United State Department of Transportation (USDOT)- A federal Cabinet department of the U.S. Government concerned with transportation.

Unsignalized Intersection- Any intersection not controlled by traffic signals.

Urbanized Area (UZA)- Urbanized Area is a Census classification for areas having populations of 5,000 or more and that meet certain population density requirements.

Urban Area Boundary (UAB)- Boundary of census classification area having populations of 5,000 or more and that meet certain population density requirements.

Urban Growth Area (UGA)- Areas where urban growth within is encouraged and where growth outside can occur only if it is not urban in nature.

V

Vehicle Miles Travelled (VMT)- The total number of miles driven by all vehicles within a given time period and geographic area.

Volume to Capacity Ratio (V/C)- The ratio of traffic volume to capacity for a traffic facility.

Volatile Organic Compounds- Unstable or carbon-based compounds that, when combined with nitrogen oxides, will produce ozone.

W,X,Y,Z

Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT)- Government agency that constructs, maintains, and regulates the use of Washington State's transportation infrastructure.

Washington State Transportation Center (TRAC)- Research committee comprised of the Department of Transportation, University of Washington and Washington State University.

Washington State Transportation Commission (WSTC)- The board of directors of the Washington State Department of Transportation, providing oversight to ensure the Department delivers quality transportation facilities and services in a cost-effective manner.