



Photo Credit: Spokane International Airport

GLOSSARY

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

Below are the most commonly used acronyms in Horizon 2045. For a more complete list including definitions, please see the following Glossary.

Acronym	Definition
CBD	Central Business District
CMAQ	Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality
CMP	Congestion Management Process (Plan/Program)
CTR	Commute Trip Reduction
DOT	Department of Transportation
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FTA	Federal Transit Administration
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIS	Geographic Information System
GMA	Growth Management Act
HOV	High Occupancy Vehicle
ITS	Intelligent Transportation System
JARC	Jobs Access Reverse Commute
LOS	Level of Service
L RTP	Long Range Transportation Plan
MPA	Metropolitan Planning Area
MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization

Acronym	Definition
MTP	Metropolitan Transportation Plan
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
PMP	Performance Management Program
RTPO	Regional Transportation Planning Organization
SEPA	State Environmental Policy Act
SOV	Single Occupancy Vehicle
SRTC	Spokane Regional Transportation Council
SRTMC	Spokane Regional Transportation Management Center
STA	Spokane Transit Authority
STIP	Statewide Transportation Improvement Program
STP	Surface Transportation Program
TDM	Travel Demand Management
TIP	Transportation Improvement Program
TMA	Transportation Management Area
TSMO	Transportation Systems Management and Operations
VHT	Vehicle Hours of Travel
VMT	Vehicle Miles Traveled
WSDOT	Washington State Department of Transportation

LIST OF TERMS

A

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 vehicular mobility. Access management strategies may 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. Transit-focused, freight-focused and mixed focused employment activity centers are identified in Horizon 2040.

ADEQUATE PUBLIC FACILITIES ORDINANCE (APFO)

An ordinance that requires a determination that there will be adequate public facilities and services available to support a development before the development is approved.

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.

AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT OF 2009 (ARRA)

Pub. L. 111-5, commonly referred to as the Stimulus or The Recovery Act, was an economic stimulus package enacted by the 111th United States Congress in February 2009 and signed into law on February 17, 2009, by President Barack Obama. To respond to the Great Recession, the primary objective for ARRA was to save and create jobs almost immediately. Secondary objectives were to provide temporary relief programs for those most impacted by the recession and invest in infrastructure, education, health, and renewable energy.

AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT (ADA)

Federal legislation enacted in 1990 that prohibits discrimination based on disability and requires the provision and assurance of access for persons with disabilities to all transportation facilities, both public and private.

ARTERIAL

A high volume road that facilitates the movement of traffic from collector roads to highways and interstates.

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.

ANNUAL AVERAGE 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 average number of vehicles (in both directions if a two-way facility) that traveled over a road segment in a 24-hour period.

B

BICYCLE ADVISORY BOARD (BAB)

Established to provide advice and direction to the Spokane City Council and all departments and offices of the City on matters relating to bicycling and to raise public awareness of bicycling issues.

BENEFIT/COST (B/C) RATIO

A measure that can be used for prioritizing transportation improvement projects. A project's B/C ratio 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 street 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 have been proposed to grade 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.

BUSWAY

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

C**CAPACITY**

The maximum rate of flow at which persons or vehicles can be reasonably expected to traverse a point or uniform segment of a path, 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

The physical assets of a transportation 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 assets 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

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. However, census blocks—especially in rural areas—may include many square miles and may have some boundaries that are not streets.

CENSUS TRACT

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 area committees following Census Bureau guidelines.

CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT (CBD)

A commercial and employment 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, bicycles 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.

COMMUTE TRIP REDUCTION (CTR) LAW

State law enacted in 1991 requiring employers of 100 or more people to reduce the number of employee single occupancy vehicle (SOV) trips to their work site. CTR programs aid employers and their employees in using alternate commute options to reduce carbon emissions and lessen congestion.

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 Act. Local comprehensive plans must include the following elements: land use, housing, capital facilities, utilities, transportation, and, for counties, a rural element.

CONCURRENCY

A term used in the Growth Management Act that describes the requirement that supporting infrastructure must be in place or implemented 'concurrent with the development' to accommodate transportation impacts, or, alternately, a financial commitment is in place to provide the improvements or strategies within six years.

CONGESTION MANAGEMENT PROCESS (CMP)

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 (CMAQ) PROGRAM

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.

COUNTY ROAD ADMINISTRATION BOARD (CRAB)

A Board consisting of six county commissioners and three county engineers from counties throughout the state that meets quarterly to facilitate research, produce reports, administer funding and provide assistance to the 39 county road departments in Washington state.

CRITICAL AREAS

As a key part in managing growth in Washington, the Growth Management Act 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.

D

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.

E

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS)

A detailed report of potential environmental and societal impacts resulting from various alternatives for a transportation project.

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 (EPA) - A federal agency responsible for environmental concerns.

EMPLOYEE TRANSPORTATION COORDINATOR (ETC)

A representative of an organization or company who promotes and coordinates CTR alternatives within that organization or company.

EXPRESSWAY

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

F

FEDERAL-AID URBAN AREA (FAUA)

FHWA term that distinguishes the adjusted urban area boundaries allowed for transportation purposes. Responsible state and local officials in cooperation with each other, and subject to approval by the Secretary of Transportation,

are allowed to adjust the census boundaries outward, as long as they encompass, at a minimum, the entire census designated urban area.

FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR (FFY)

A period running from October 1st of one year until September 30th of the following year, used for federal programs and processes.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION (FHWA)

Arm of USDOT that is responsible for administering all federal-aid highway funds and programs.

FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION (FTA)

Arm of the U.S. Department of Transportation that regulates and helps fund public transportation services within local communities and in rural areas.

FIXING AMERICA'S SURFACE TRANSPORTATION ACT (FAST ACT)

A federal law to provide long-term funding certainty for surface transportation infrastructure planning and investment. The FAST Act authorizes \$305 billion over fiscal years 2016 through 2020, signed on Dec 4, 2015.

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)

Computerized geographic data storage, analysis, and display system. GIS allows the assignment of multiple layers of data sets to a map of a given area.

GRADE SEPARATION

The raising or lowering of a road, highway or railroad grade to bridge over or pass under another road, highway or rail line, eliminating traffic movement conflicts and increasing safety.

GROWTH MANAGEMENT ACT (GMA)

The GMA (RCW 36.70A) was passed by the Washington State Legislature in 1990 to create a method for comprehensive land use planning involving citizens, communities, counties, cities, and the private sector that would prevent uncoordinated and unplanned growth. The Legislature found this type of uncontrolled growth posed a threat to the environment, sustainable economic development, and the health, safety, and high quality of life enjoyed by residents of Washington state. To address this threat, the GMA requires counties of a certain size and growth rate, and the cities within them, to adopt comprehensive plans and development regulations which are guided by 14 goals which include the consideration of transportation, housing, economic development, natural resource industries, property rights, and the environment.

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. The overall goal is to work with employers to set trip-reduction incentive programs, educate workers about commute choices and help enhance local policy in order to ease traffic and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

H

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.

HIGH CAPACITY TRANSIT (HCT)

A public transit system, such as light or commuter rail, that can accommodate large volumes of passengers. High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) - A vehicle carrying enough people (usually two or more) to be eligible to travel in lanes designated for use by carpools, vanpools and buses.

HIGH PERFORMANCE TRANSIT (HPT) NETWORK

Spokane Transit's terminology for a series of local and regional transportation corridors offering frequent, reliable, all day mass transit service.

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 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 roadways.

INTER-LOCAL AGREEMENT

An agreement among the jurisdictions within a Regional Transportation Planning Organization (RTPO) that establish-

es 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.

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 (e.g., retail, various residential densities, office, manufacturing, et cetera) 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

MAINTENANCE COSTS

Costs of performing those activities that ensure that the right-of-way and each type of roadway, roadway structure, and facilities remain, as nearly as practical, in its original, as-constructed condition or its subsequently improved condition, and the operation of roadway facilities and services to provide satisfactory and safe motor vehicle transportation. Maintenance costs do not include preservation, improvement, or new construction projects.

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 (MDNS)

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 AREA (MPA)

The geographic area in which the metropolitan transportation planning process must be carried out. The MPA boundary shall, as a minimum, cover the urbanized area(s) and the contiguous geographic area(s) likely to become urbanized within the twenty year forecast period covered by the transportation plan. The boundary may encompass the entire metropolitan statistical area or consolidated metropolitan statistical area, as defined by the Census Bureau.

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.

MODEL

A set of mathematical formulas that express 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 EMISSIONS BUDGET (MVEB) FOR CO

Establishes a limit for the total CO emissions allowable by mobile sources in the Spokane air quality maintenance plan area.

MOTOR VEHICLE EXCISE TAX (MVET)

A tax paid annually by residents who own and register a motor vehicle.

MOVING AHEAD FOR PROGRESS IN THE 21ST CENTURY ACT (MAP-21)

The federal transportation funding program signed into law July 6, 2012.

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. The standards are set for six principal “criteria” pollutants: Carbon Monoxide (CO), Lead (Pb), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂), Ozone (O₃), Particulate Matter (PM), and Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂).

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 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 (NOx) POLLUTANTS

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. NOx 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)

Washington state department that provides vital information, fiscal services and policy support to the Governor, legislature and state agencies.

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.

OPERATION COSTS

Costs of road/street activities that are necessary to fulfill a legal requirement and/or to ensure the proper road/street operations, but are not associated directly with a specific maintenance activity, preservation, improvement, new construction project, or other activity separately recognized or financed.

OZONE (Oz)

A gas that occurs in the Earth's upper atmosphere and at ground level. At the ground level it can be harmful for the health of people, animals, and the environment.

P

PARTICULATE MATTER (PM)

Tiny airborne particles resulting from wood stove burning, outdoor burning, road dust and industry which can get in lungs and impair the respiratory system.

PM2.5

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

PM10

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

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.

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (PMP)

The regular ongoing process of selecting performance measures, setting targets, collecting data, reporting on progress and using measures in decision-making.

PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT (PUD)

Planned Unit Developments consist of residential buildings clustered or laid out with reduced setbacks and 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.

POINT SOURCE

Identifiable pollution sources such as large industries that emit significant levels of air pollutants in a specific 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.

PRESERVATION COSTS

Cost of performing activities involved in extending the originally estimated life of each type of roadway, roadway structure, and facility, but does not increase its traffic flow capacity or efficiency. Preservation does not include maintenance activities or new or improvement construction projects

PROGRAMMED PROJECT

A project that has expenditures planned within a specific Transportation Improvement Program (TIP).

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN (PPP)

A plan 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.

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 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.

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.

S

SAFE, ACCOUNTABLE, FLEXIBLE, EFFICIENT TRANSPORTATION EQUITY ACT—A LEGACY FOR USERS (SAFETEA-LU)

The previous funding bill that governed U.S. federal surface transportation spending. It expired on September 30, 2009 and was extended multiple times before MAP-21 was enacted.

SINGLE OCCUPANCY VEHICLE (SOV)

A privately operated vehicle whose only occupant is the driver.

SPOKANE REGIONAL CLEAN AIR AGENCY (SPOKANE CLEAN AIR)

The local agency which administers and enforces state, federal and local air pollution laws and regulations.

STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (SIP)

A plan for complying with the federal Clean Air Act administered by the Environmental Protection Agency.

SPOKANE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (SIA)

The region's largest commercial service airport served by seven airlines, two air cargo carriers and other aviation services. The City and County of Spokane jointly own Spokane International Airport, Felts Field Airport, and the Airport Business Park (collectively known as Spokane Airports). The operating authority of Spokane Airports is the Spokane Airport Board, consisting of seven appointees from the two governmental bodies.

SPOKANE REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT CENTER (SRTMC)

A multi-jurisdictional control facility that provides regional advanced transportation management capabilities. The SRTMC is controlled and funded by the Cities of Spokane and Spokane Valley, Spokane Transit Authority, Spokane County, Washington State Department of Transportation, and the Spokane Regional Transportation Council.

SPOKANE TRANSIT AUTHORITY (STA)

The predominant public transportation provider for Spokane County. STA is a municipal corporation that was formed in 1980 to administer mass transit services throughout the newly established Public Transportation Benefit Area (PTBA).

STATE ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (SEPA)

State policy that requires state and local agencies to consider the likely environmental consequences and mitigation of environmental impacts of a proposal before approving or denying the proposal.

STATE ROUTE (SR)

A road (highway) 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.

T

TRANSPORTATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE (TAC)

An advisory committee to the SRTC Board responsible for recommendations regarding the policy aspects of plans, programs, and activities conducted by SRTC. The TAC was formed to promote transparency and provide an opportunity for the public to be more involved in SRTC's programs and activities.

TRANSPORTATION ANALYSIS ZONE (TAZ)

An area designated for the study and modeling of travel characteristics in order to create a database of information about the number of trips, trip length and trip purpose by mode and time-of-day.

TRANSPORTATION BENEFIT DISTRICT (TBD)

Quasi-municipal corporations with independent taxing authority, including the authority to impose taxes or fees to finance construction of, and operate, improvements to roadways, high capacity transportation systems, public transit systems, and other transportation management programs.

TRANSPORTATION CONTROL MEASURE (TCM)

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 lessen single occupant vehicle demand and to avoid more costly expansion of transportation systems.

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 funding 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.

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)

An area designated by the Secretary of Transportation, having an urbanized area population of over 200,000, or upon special request from the Governor and the MPO designated for the area.

TRANSPORTATION NETWORK COMPANY (TNC)

A TNC is an organization that provides pre-arranged transportation services for compensation using an online-enabled platform to connect passengers with drivers using the driver's personal vehicle. TNC's include companies such as Lyft and Uber.

TRANSPORTATION TECHNICAL COMMITTEE (TTC)

An advisory committee to the SRTC Board responsible for recommendations regarding the technical aspects of plans, programs, and activities conducted by SRTC. The TTC is

composed of professionals from local and state agencies who work to assure a coordinated and well-planned regional transportation system.

TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS (TSMO)

Refers to multimodal transportation strategies to maximize the efficiency, safety, and utility of existing and planned transportation infrastructure.

TRIP DISTRIBUTION

The forecasting of where trips begin and where they end in the travel demand modeling process. This is done for different trip purposes and 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 STATES DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (USDOT)

A federal Cabinet department of the U.S. Government concerned with transportation.

UN SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION

Any intersection not controlled by traffic signals.

URBAN AREA (UA)

Term that refers collectively to the Urbanized Areas (UZA) and Urban Clusters (UC) designated by the Census Bureau for the decennial census. See also Federal-Aid Urban Area (FAUA).

URBAN AREA BOUNDARY (UAB)

Boundary of census classification area having populations of 5,000 or more and that meet certain population density requirements.

URBAN CLUSTER (UC)

A statistical geographic entity designated by the Census Bureau consisting of a central core and adjacent densely settled territory that together contains between 2,500 and 49,999 people. Typically, the overall population density is at least 1,000 people per square mile. Urban Clusters are based on census block and block group density and do not coincide with official municipal boundaries.

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.

URBANIZED AREA (UZA)

A census classification for areas having populations of 5,000 or more and that meet certain population density requirements (generally at least 1,000 persons per square mile).

V

VEHICLE HOURS OF TRAVEL (VHT)

The total time for a vehicle to complete a trip, analyzed cumulatively or averaged. In travel demand modeling applications, VHT is computed as the product of the link volume and the link travel time, summed over all links. Also referred to as Vehicle Hours Traveled.

VEHICLE MILES TRAVELED (VMT)

The total number of miles driven by all vehicles within a given time period and geographic area. For travel demand modeling applications, VMT is computed as a combination of the number of vehicles in the system and the distance they traveled.

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 RESEARCH CENTER (TRAC)

Cooperative research agency comprised of the WSDOT, University of Washington and Washington State University.

WASHINGTON STATE TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION (WSTC)

The board of directors of WSDOT, providing oversight to ensure the Department delivers quality transportation facilities and services in a cost-effective manner.