# Chapter 7.0

##### 7.0 Acronyms

**AAR** – American Association of Railroads

**AASHTO** – American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials

**ABS** – Ashland Bus System

**ACS** – American Community Survey **ADA** – Americans with Disabilities Act **ADD** - Area Development District

**ADHS** – Appalachian Development Highway System

**AQI** – Air Quality Index

**ASLRRA** – American Short Line and Regional Railroad Association

**BLOS** – Bicycle Level of Service

**BNSF** – Burlington Northern-Santa Fe railroad

**CERCLA** – Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act

**CMAQ** – Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program

**CN** – Canadian National railroad

**CFR** – Code of Federal Regulations

**CRASH** - Collision Report Analysis for Safer Highways

**CRPs** – Contract Ready Proposals

**CSXT** – CSX Transportation railroad **DEA** – Division of Environmental Analysis **DMI** - Distance Measuring Instrument **DNA** – Data Needs Analysis

**DOT** – Department of Transportation

**DTP** – District Transportation Plan

**EPA** – Environmental Protection Agency

**ESRI** - Environmental Systems Research Institute

**FAA** – Federal Aviation Administration

**FBD** – Ferry Boat Discretionary Grant Program

**FHWA** – Federal Highway Administration

**FTA** – Federal Transit Administration

**FY** – Fiscal Year

**GARVEE** – Grant Anticipation Revenue Vehicle **GHSA** – Governor’s Highway Safety Association **GIS** – Geographic Information Systems

**GIS** - Geographic Information System

**GOBG** – Community Action of Southern Kentucky

**HARS** – Highway Advisory Radio System **HART** – Henderson Area Rapid Transit **HDO** – Highway District Office

**HIS** – Highway Information System

**HPMS** - Highway Pavement Management System

**HSIP** – Highway Safety Improvement Program

**HTSD** – Human Service Transportation Delivery Program

**INDOT** – Indiana Department of Transportation

**ISTEA** – Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991

**ITS** – Intelligent Transportation Systems

**IRI** – International Roughness Index

**KAR** – Kentucky Association of Riverports

**KBBC**- Kentucky Bicycle and Bikeway Commission

**KBT** – Kentuckians for Better Transportation

**KDA** – Kentucky Department of Aviation

**KPTIA** – Kentucky Public Transportation Infrastructure Authority

**KRS** – Kentucky Revised Statutes

**KSRP** – Kentucky Statewide Rail Plan **KTC** – Kentucky Transportation Center **KYTC** – Kentucky Transportation Cabinet **LEXTRAN** – Lexington Transit Authority

**LKLP** – Leslie, Knott, Letcher, Perry Community Action Council

**LRC** – Legislative Research Commission

**LRSTP** – Long Range Statewide Transportation Plan

**LRT** – Light Rail Transit

**LSIORB** – Louisville/Southern Indiana Ohio River Bridges Project **MAP-21** – Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act **MnDOT** – Minnesota Department of Transportation

**MPH** – Miles Per Hour

**MPO** – Metropolitan Planning Organization

**MTP** – Metropolitan Transportation Plan

**MUTCD** – Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices

**MVEB**- Motor Vehicle Emission Budgets

**NAAQC** – National Ambient Air Quality Standards

**NAS** – National Airspace System

**NBI** - National Bridge Inventory

**NCDOT** – North Carolina Department of Transportation

**NS** – Norfolk Southern railroad

**NTD** – National Transit Database

**ODOT** – Ohio Department of Transportation

**OKI** – Ohio Kentucky Indiana Council of Governments

**OMS** - Operations Management System **OTD** – Office of Transportation Delivery **OTS** – Owensboro Transit System

**PAL** – Paducah and Louisville railroad

**PBPP** – Performance Based Planning and Programming

**PDCA** – Plan Do Check Act

**PIF** – Project Identification Form

**PMS** - Pavement Management System

**RCI** - Railroad Crossing Inventory

**RCRA** – Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

**SAFE** – Safety Assistance for Freeway Emergencies Patrol

**SAFETEA-LU** - Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU)

**SDE** - Spatial Data Engine

**SHSP** – Strategic Highway Safety Plan

**SIP** – State Implementation Plan

**STIP** – Statewide Transportation Improvement Plan

**TRI** – Toxic Release Inventory

**TAM** – Transit Asset Management Plan

**TANK** – Transit Authority of Northern Kentucky

**TARC** – Transit Authority of River City

**TED** – Transportation Enterprise Database

**TIFIA** – Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act

**TIP** – Transportation Improvement Plan

**UNL** – Unscheduled Needs List

**UPL** – Unscheduled Projects List

**USDOT** – United States Department of Transportation

# Chapter 8.0

##### 8.0 Glossary

**Aggregate** - Pieces of broken or crushed stone or gravel used to make concrete, or more generally in building and construction work.

**Air Cargo (A/G)** – (or airfreight carriers, and derivatives of these names) a[re airlines](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Airline) dedicated to the [transport](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transport) of [cargo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cargo). Some cargo airlines are divisions or subsidiaries of larger [passenger airlines](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Passenger_airline).

**Air Carrier** - The commercial system of air transportation comprising large certificated air carriers, small certificated air carriers, commuter air carriers, on-demand air taxis, supplemental air carriers, and air travel clubs.

**APRON** - The hard-surfaced or paved area around a hangar and defined area on an airport or heliport intended to accommodate aircraft for purposes of loading or unloading passengers or cargo, refueling, parking...

**Area Development District (ADD)** - Kentucky's counties are grouped into 15 regions known as Area Development Districts (ADDs). The ADDs contract annually with the KYTC to facilitate a Public and Local Officials Transportation Committee. The primary objective is to obtain information identifying proposed regional needs for use in conjunction with the UNL and prioritized every two years, which is then provided as input to the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet’s Biennial Highway Plan.

**At-grade** – Typically referring to railroad or other crossings where the road and railroad intersect on the same level or grade.

**Class I Railroad** - Class I Railroads, as defined by the Surface Transportation Board for 2012, are those having annual gross revenue of $452.7 million or more.

**Class II Railroad** - Class II Railroads, also referred to as regional railroads, are those having annual gross revenue greater than $36.2 million but less than $452.7 million.

**Class III Railroad** - Class III railroads are those having annual gross revenue less than $36.2 million.

**Concrete overlay** - This refers to the added concrete to the top of a concrete deck. Typically the top of a concrete bridge deck will last about 30 years. Then approximately a quarter of an inch of the top of the deck is scarified and then approximately an inch to an inch and a half concretely overlay is added. This added concrete overlay provides a new and better wearing surface and it protects the structural capacity of the deck.

**Congestion Mitigation Air Quality (CMAQ)** - A categorical Federal-aid funding program created with the ISTEA. This program directs funding to projects that contribute to meeting National air quality standards. CMAQ funds generally may not be used for projects that result in the construction of new capacity available to SOVs (single-occupant vehicles).

**Contract Ready Proposals** - This is a packet of notes, drawings, and sketches that are prepared in preparation for a bridge repair. This packet is sent to the Division of Construction Procurement to be advertised approximately two weeks before the letting.

Truck Network

**Dam** - A barrier that impounds water, generally used to retain water and manage water flow.

**Data Needs Analysis (DNA)** - The Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC) conducts Data Needs Analysis (DNA) Studies on projects that have had no previous planning activity or a study prior to the Design phase. The purpose of DNA studies is to better define the scope of the project, identify environmental concerns early in the process and determine if the funds allocated in the Highway Plan are adequate for the project.

**Deep Water Ocean Port** -Deepwater ports were initially defined in 1974 as “non-vessel, fixed or floating manmade structures that are used as ports or terminals for the loading, unloading, or handling of oil for transportation to a state.”The definition later expanded to include facilities constructed at sea which are used as terminals to transfer natural gas, usually received in the form of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) from LNG carriers for delivery to deepwater ports, onshore storage facilities, and pipelines. Eleven such land-based import/export facilities and three such deepwater based LNG facilities have been constructed in the United States to date.

**Demand-Response** - Descriptive term for a service type, usually considered paratransit, in which a user can access transportation service that can be variably routed and timed to meet changing needs on an as-needed basis.

**District Transportation Plan (DTP)** - The Highway District Transportation Plan provides the support and process through which projects may progress from an idea to the Highway Plan. This will ensure that projects move forward, meet the Goals and Objectives of both the Cabinet and the Highway District, and have a data-driven foundation for their inclusion into a future Highway Plan. The intent is to complement the current metropolitan and regional planning processes, which provide for public involvement and local official input, with an engineering review. By providing quantifiable information related to needs and deficiencies across Kentucky’s highway system, optimal decisions concerning the expenditure of available resources for KYTC projects can be made.

**Endangered Species** - The term “endangered species” means any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range other than a species of the Class Insecta determined by the Secretary to constitute a pest whose protection under the provisions of this Act would present an overwhelming and overriding risk to man.

**Federal Highway Trust Fund** - Dedicated federal fund specifically for transportation projects based primarily on motor fuel tax that was first created in 1956.

**Federal Interstate Maintenance Funds** - The Interstate Maintenance (IM) program provides funding for resurfacing, restoring, rehabilitating and reconstructing (4R) most routes on the Interstate System.

**Floating Tax Rate** - A tax rate that fluctuates over time based on an underlying benchmark or index that changes periodically.

**511** - The Kentucky Transportation Cabinet Traveler provides Highway Information such as road closures, construction updates and crashes on its Website and via phone (511). It is provided to help motorists make better decisions about travel in Kentucky.

**Fine Particulate Matter (PM 2.5)** - Particulate matter consists of airborne solid particles and liquid droplets. Particulate matter may be in the form of fly ash, soot, dust, fog, fumes, etc. These particles are classified as "coarse" if they are smaller than 10 microns, or "fine" if they are smaller than 2.5 microns. Coarse airborne particles are produced during grinding operations, or from the physical disturbance of dust by natural air turbulence processes, such as wind. Fine particles can be a by-product of fossil fuel combustion, such as diesel and bus engines. Fine particles can easily reach remote lung areas, and their presence in the lungs is linked to serious respiratory ailments such as asthma, chronic bronchitis and aggravated coughing. Exposure to these particles may aggravate other medical conditions such as heart disease and emphysema and may cause premature death. In the environment, particulate matter contributes to diminished visibility and particle deposition (soiling).

**Fixed Route** - Term applied to transit service that is regularly scheduled and operates over a set route; usually refers to bus service GARVEE bonds - Specific to highways, a GARVEE is used as a term for a debt instrument that has a pledge of future Title 23 Federal- aid funding. Significantly, it is authorized for Federal reimbursement of debt service and related financing costs. States can thus receive Federal-aid reimbursements for a wide array of debt-related costs incurred in connection with an eligible debt financing instrument, such as a bond, note, certificate, mortgage, or lease; the proceeds of which are used to fund a project eligible for assistance under Title 23. Each of these instruments is considered a GARVEE when backed by future Federal-aid highway funding, but most frequently, a bond is the debt instrument used.

**Functional Class** - Functional classification groups streets and highways into classes or systems according to the character of service they are intended to provide. This classification recognizes that individual roads and streets do not serve travel independently. Rather, travel involves movement through a network of inter-related roads and streets. Because a highway network is limited and restrictive, the movement must be channeled through an efficient, hierarchical system of facilities that progress from a lower classification handling short, locally oriented trips to a higher classification as the trips become longer and connect regional and inter-regional traffic generators. The level of service provided by, and function performed by, each facility within this hierarchical system determines its functional classification. The classifications are as follows: Rural Principal Arterial, Rural Minor Arterial, Rural Collector Road, Rural Local Road, Urban Principal Arterial, Urban Minor Arterial, Urban Collector Street, Urban Local Road

**General Aviation** - That portion of civil aviation which *encompasses all facets of aviation except* air carriers holding a certificate of public convenience and necessity from the Civil Aeronautics Board and large aircraft commercial operators. The 92% of U.S. aircraft and more than 65% of U.S. flight hours flown by other than major and regional airlines or the military. Often misunderstood as only small, propeller-driven aircraft. Even a large jet or cargo plane operated under FAR Part 91 can be a general aviation aircraft.

**Global Positioning System (GPS)** - Satellite-based navigation.

**Hangar** - An enclosed structure for housing aircraft.

**Heliport** – A surface are small airport designed specifically for use by Helicopters

**Highway Advisory Radio System** - Governmental entities, as well as park districts and authorities, may be eligible to operate a Travelers' Information Station (TIS, also called Highway Advisory Radio) for the purpose of disseminating information by broadcast radio to travelers. A license is required before construction of, or operation of, a Travelers' Information Station. Travelers' Information Stations operate in the AM Broadcast Band (530 kHz - 1700 kHz) and are limited to a 10 watt transmitter output power, an antenna height no greater than 15 meters (49.2 feet), and a coverage radius of 3 km. These stations may not transmit commercial information. This service is not available to individuals or groups, but only to governmental entities and park districts. *See* [47 CFR 90.242](http://transition.fcc.gov/fcc-bin/audio/TITLE%3D47%26PART%3D90%26Section%3D242%26TYPE%3DTEXT) and [47](http://transition.fcc.gov/fcc-bin/audio/TITLE%3D47%26PART%3D90%26Section%3D20%26TYPE%3DTEXT) [CFR 90.20(a)](http://transition.fcc.gov/fcc-bin/audio/TITLE%3D47%26PART%3D90%26Section%3D20%26TYPE%3DTEXT).

**Highway Information System (HIS)** - Kentucky’s Highway Information System (HIS) is a database containing information about highway system assets that is developed and maintained by the Transportation Cabinet. Individual databases are maintained as layers in the IMS and can be displayed individually or in combination for use in displaying information about the status of Kentucky’s highway system

**High Occupancy Vehicle Lanes** - Vehicles carrying two or more people. The number that constitutes an HOV for the purposes of HOV highway lanes may be designated differently by different transportation agencies.

**High-speed rail** - A type of rail transport that operates significantly faster than traditional rail traffic, using an integrated system of specialized rolling stock and dedicated tracks.

**Intermodal** - The ability to connect, and the connections between, modes of transportation.

**Light Rail** - A streetcar-type vehicle operated on city streets, semi-exclusive rights-of-way, or exclusive rights-of-way. Service may be provided by step-entry vehicles or by level boarding.

**Load Carrying Capacity** - This is the weight limit in tons that has been determined that a bridge can safely carry. This is typically determined by our bridge load rating section using acceptable engineering calculations and\or engineering judgment based on the condition of the bridge. If a bridge has a posted weight limit of 15 tons, then it has been determined that bridge can safely carry 15 tons continuously.

**Lock** - A short confined section of a canal or other waterway in which the water level can be changed by the use of gates and sluices, used for raising and lowering vessels between two gates.

**Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD)** – The MUTCD 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. The MUTCD is published by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) under 23 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 655, Subpart

F. The MUTCD, which has been administered by the FHWA since 1971, is a compilation of national standards for all traffic control devices, including road markings, highway signs, and traffic signals.

**Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO**) - Federal transportation legislation requires that a Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) be designated for each urban area with a population of more than 50,000 people in order to carry out the metropolitan transportation planning process. Each urban area with a population greater than 200,000 is designated as a

**Motor Vehicle Emission Budgets** - The portion of the total allowable emissions defined in the submitted or approved control strategy implementation plan revision or maintenance plan for a certain date for the purpose of meeting reasonable further progress milestones or demonstrating attainment or maintenance of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), for any criteria pollutant or its precursors, allocated to highway and transit vehicle use and emissions.

**National Highway System (NHS)** - This system of highways designated and approved in accordance with the provisions of 23 U.S.C. 103b). (23CFR500)

**National Truck Network (NTN)** – In compliance with the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982 (STAA) and DOT Appropriations Act of 1983 and KRS 189.222, Kentucky has established a network of highways on which motor vehicles with increased dimensions (STAA vehicles) may operate. on state-maintained highways five (5) driving miles from the designated system and fifteen

(15) miles from an interstate or parkway exit for the purpose of attaining reasonable access to terminals, facilities for food, fuel, repairs, or rest. The allowed access is reduced to one (1) driving mile from the designated system on public use highways which are not state- maintained.

**New Madrid Fault Line** – an active fault line located in southeastern Missouri, northeastern Arkansas, western Tennessee, western Kentucky and southern Illinois.

**Ozone** - Ozone is a colorless gas with a sweet odor. Ozone is not a direct emission from transportation sources. It is a secondary pollutant formed when VOCs and NOx combine in the presence of sunlight. Ozone is associated with smog or haze conditions. Although the ozone in the upper atmosphere protects us from harmful ultraviolet rays, ground-level ozone produces an unhealthy environment in which to live. Ozone is created by human and natural sources.

**Para-transit** - 1) Comparable transportation service required by the American Disabilities Act (ADA) for individuals with disabilities who are unable to use fixed route transportation systems. (49CFR37) (APTA1) 2) A variety of smaller, often flexibly scheduled-and-routed transportation services using low-capacity vehicles, such as vans, to operate within normal urban transit corridors or rural areas. These services usually serve the needs of persons that standard mass-transit services would serve with difficulty, or not at all. Often, the patrons include the elderly and persons with disabilities.

**Project Identification Form (PIF)** – This is a secured web application that houses the pertinent data used in tracking, analyzing and prioritizing UNL and UPL projects. The Division of Planning facilitates the development and revision of this application and processes.

**Rural Secondary Program** - The Rural Secondary (RS) Program is funded by 22.2% of the motor fuels tax revenue. These funds are used for the construction, reconstruction and maintenance of secondary and rural roads in each county. Allocation of RS funds is determined using the Fifths Formula. The Transportation Cabinet is responsible for expending all Rural Secondary Program funds.

**State Primary System** - Under KRS 177.020 the State Primary Road System classifies state-maintained roadways by the type of service and function they provide. 603 KAR 3:030 designates the following classes, State Primary System, State Secondary System, Rural Secondary System, Supplemental Roads

**Section 106 Consulting parties** - Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act states that Certain individuals and organizations with demonstrated interest in the undertaking may participate as consulting parties due to the nature of their legal or economic relation to the undertaking or affected properties, or their concern with the undertaking’s effects on historic properties. Consulting parties participate in the process of identifying historic properties that may be affected by the project, providing input regarding the effects that the project may have on these properties and assisting in the development of appropriate mitigative measures to resolve any adverse effects. Consulting parties as identified in 36 CFR 800.2(c )may include but not be limited to Federally recognized Indian Tribes, Tribal Historic Preservation Officers, National Park Service, and Local Governments.

**Six Year Highway Plan** – mandated by KRS 176.430 the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet develops a listing of both federal and state highway projects with associated phase, location, funding source, year, and cost as approved by the Kentucky General Assembly on a biennial basis.

**Small Urban Areas** - Areas of population greater than 5,000 but less than 49,999 qualify as small urban according to FHWA definitions.

**State Implementation Plan** - Produced by the state environmental agency, not the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO). A plan mandated by the Clean Air Act that contains procedures to monitor, control, maintain, and enforce compliance with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). This plan must be taken into account in the transportation planning process.

**State Road Fund** - Dedicated state fund specifically for transportation projects based primarily on motor fuel tax.

**Statewide Transportation Improvement Plan (STIP)** - A staged, multi-year, statewide, intermodal program of transportation projects, consistent with the statewide transportation plan and planning processes as well as metropolitan plans, TIPs, and processes.

**Substructure (bridge)** - The substructure consists of all parts that support the superstructure including the Abutments or end-bents, Piers or interior bents, Footings, Piling

**Superstructure (bridge)** – The structural parts of the bridge that provide the horizontal span of the bridge. This is the portion of the bridge above the bridge bearings.

**Telecommuting** - Communicating electronically (by telephone, computer, fax, etc.) with an office, either from home or from another site, instead of traveling to it physically.

**Terminal** – A station where transport vehicles load or unload passengers or goods.

**Threatened Species** - The term “threatened species” means any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

**TIFIA** - The Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (TIFIA) program provides credit assistance for qualified projects of regional and national significance. Eligible applicants include state and local governments, transit agencies, railroad companies, special authorities, special districts, and private entities. The TIFIA credit program is designed to fill market gaps and leverage substantial private co-investment by providing supplemental and subordinate capital. Each dollar of Federal funds can provide up to $10 in TIFIA credit assistance and support up to $30 in transportation infrastructure investment.

**Topographic** - The art or practice of graphic delineation in detail usually on maps of natural and man-made features of a place or region especially in a way to show their relative positions and elevations

**Towards Zero Deaths** – The 2011-2014 Kentucky Strategic Highway Safety Plan

outlines measurable strategic opportunities to reduce fatalities and serious injuries on our roadways. The twelve emphasis areas are as follows: Aggressive Driving, Commercial Vehicle Safety, Drive Smart Safety Corridors, Impaired Driving, Incident Management, Roadway Departure, Occupant Protection, Young Drivers, Traffic Records, Legislative Issues, Distracted Driving and Motorcycles, and an Intersection emphasis area.

**Transloading** - The process of transferring a shipment from one mode of transportation to another.

**Transportation Improvement Program (TIP)** - A document prepared by a metropolitan planning organization that lists projects to be funded with FHWA/FTA funds for the next one- to three-year period.

**Transportation Management Area (TMA)** - There are now four TMAs in Kentucky: Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky, and Evansville/Henderson. The five non‐TMA MPOs are Ashland, Bowling Green, Clarksville, Owensboro, and Radcliff‐Elizabethtown.

**Unscheduled Needs List (UNL)** - The unconstrained list of all potential needs or deficiencies identified or suggested for consideration for future additions to the Unscheduled Projects List (UPL). Once used interchangeably with the Unscheduled Projects List, these potential projects represent qualitatively identified or perceived needs and/or deficiencies (“gaps”), which may or may not be supported with data, for which conceptual projects may have been developed but which have not been included in the prioritized UPL.

**Unscheduled Project List (UPL)** - The prioritized list of potential projects for consideration in future versions of the Biennial Highway Plan. Once used interchangeably with “Unscheduled Needs List” (UNL), these projects represent identified needs with data supported deficiencies for which conceptual projects may have been developed but for which there are no current funding commitments.

**Urban Area** – Areas of population greater than 5,000 can qualify as urban. 23