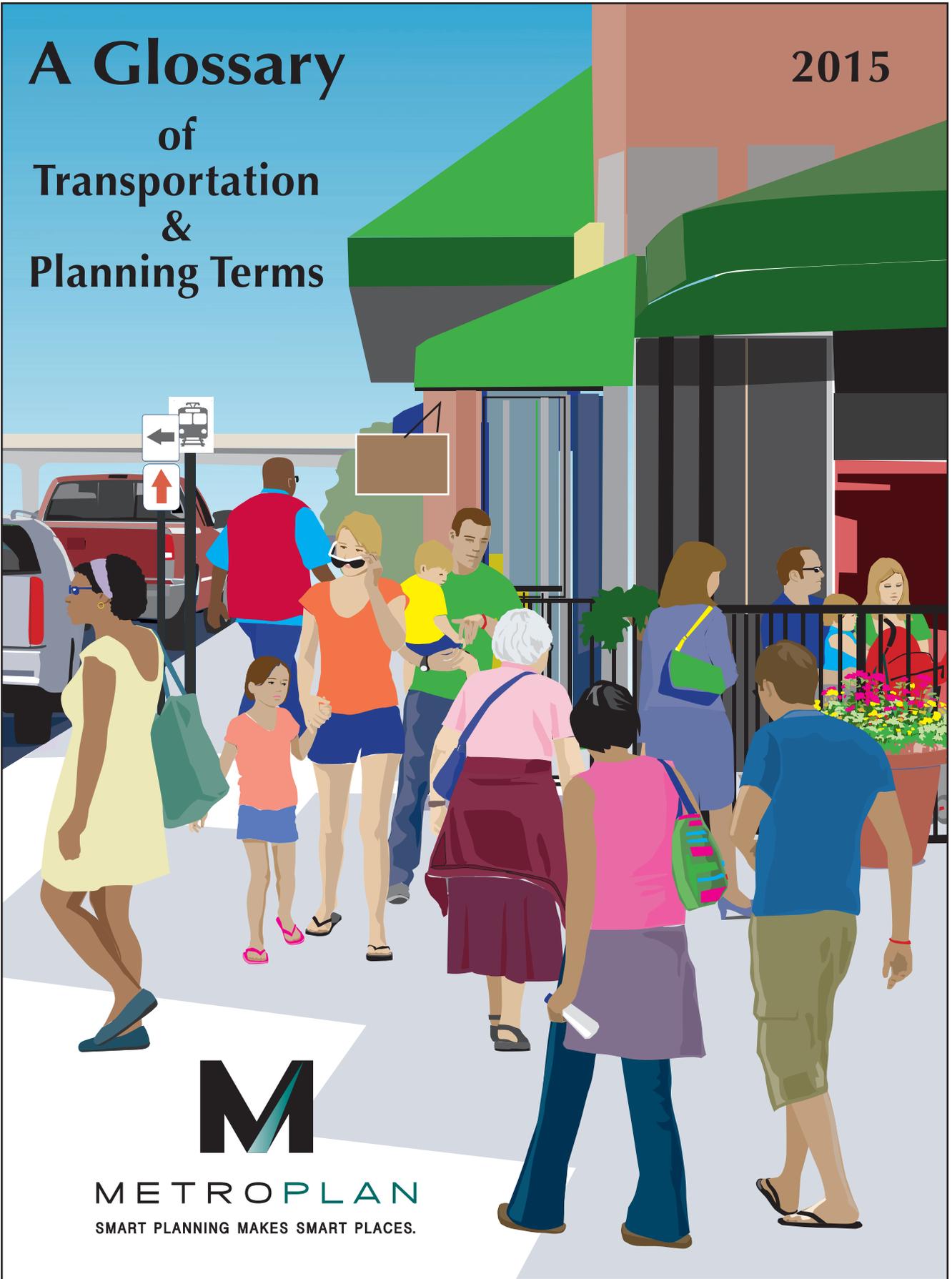


A Glossary of Transportation & Planning Terms

2015



METROPLAN

SMART PLANNING MAKES SMART PLACES.

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Introduction

Metroplan has long realized that the one of the greatest challenges for citizens who wish to fully participate in the transportation planning process, is what would appear to be a requirement to learn a new language composed of acronyms, abbreviations and jargon that mean little to the average person.

To assist the citizens of central Arkansas who want to participate in the transportation planning process and gain a better understanding of transportation issues that affect them, Metroplan has developed a Transportation and Planning Glossary with commonly used acronyms and definitions. Since its original publication in 1993, the glossary had proved to be a useful tool for citizens and professionals new to the field of transportation.

The first section consists of a listing of acronyms commonly used within the transportation planning process for central Arkansas. Many of the acronyms are also found in the subsequent definitions section. Definitions are organized in alphabetical order and include planning, legislative, roadway, intelligent transportation systems (ITS), and transit terms. We left a little room for personal note taking as well. Page 24 contains a short section on Metroplan and the Central Arkansas Regional Transportation Study (CARTS) area.

We hope you will find this glossary useful and look forward to your participation in the public planning process for central Arkansas. A reader response page is at the back of this booklet. Send your comments to Metroplan via e-mail, snail-mail or fax. For updates on Metroplan follow us on Twitter at twitter.com/metroplan. We welcome your comments and suggestions for improving our work.

Casey R. Covington

CARTS Study Director

Acronyms & Abbreviations

Following is an alphabetical listing of acronyms commonly used to describe planning processes, organizations and legislation. Many, but not all, of these acronyms are also found in the Definition of Terms section.

- 3-C Continuing, Cooperative and Comprehensive
- 4-E Engineering, Education, Enforcement and Encouragement

A

- AADT Annual Average Daily Traffic
- AASHTO American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials
- ACS American Community Survey
- ADA Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
- ADEQ Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality
- ADT Average Daily Traffic
- ADTT Average Daily Train Traffic
- AEDC Arkansas Economic Development Commission
- AHS Automated Highway System
- AHTD Arkansas State Highway & Transportation Department
- AICP American Institute of Certified Planners
- AIRS Aerometric Information Retrieval System
- AMPO Association of Metropolitan Planning Organizations
- AMR Arkansas Midland Railroad
- AMTRAK National Railroad Passenger Corporation
- APA American Planning Association
- APC Automatic Passenger Counter
- APTA American Public Transit Association
- APTS Advanced Public Transportation System
- ARTS Advanced Rural Transportation System
- ASCE American Society of Civil Engineers
- ASCT Adaptive Signal Control Technology
- ASEA Arkansas State Employees Association
- ASTM American Society of Testing and Materials



- ATA American Trucking Association
- ATMS Advanced Traffic Management System
- ATR Automatic Traffic Recorder
- ATIS Advanced Traveler Information Systems
- AVC Automated Vehicle Classification
- AVCSS Advanced Vehicle Control and Safety Systems
- AVI Automated Vehicle Identification
- AVL Automatic Vehicle Locator



The science of AIR QUALITY incorporates a language of precise meanings. If you are trying to understand AIR QUALITY issues, be aware of the following acronyms.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| ADEQ | CAA | CAFE | CMAQ |
| COEPA | HCs | MOBILE | NAAQS |
| NOAANO _x | NSR | NWS | O ₃ |
| OAD | OTAG | PM | PPM/PPB |
| PM _{2.5} | PM ₁₀ | SIP | TCMs |
| UAM | VOCs | NO _x | |

Want to know more about air quality issues? There are several excellent web sites. We recommend starting with this one: www.ozoneactiondays.org and go to the news/links page.

NOTES: _____

B

- BACA Bicycle Advocacy of Central Arkansas
- BANANA Build Absolutely Nothing Anywhere Near Anybody
- BEA Bureau of Economic Analysis
- BLS Bureau of Labor Statistics
- BNSF Burlington Northern Sante Fe Railroad
- BMS Bridge Management System
- BTS Bureau of Transportation Statistics
- BXN Bauxite and Northern Railroad
- B/C Benefit to Cost Ratio



C

- CAA Clean Air Act of 1970
- CAD Computer Aided Dispatch
- CAP Connecting Arkansas Program
- CAFE Corporate Average Fuel Economy
- CARTS Central Arkansas Regional Transportation Study
- CATA Central Arkansas Transit Authority
- CatEx Categorical Exclusion
- CBD Central Business District
- CCTV Closed Circuit Television
- CCU Communications Control Unit
- CDC Community Development Corporation
- CDPD Cellular Digital Packet Data
- CFR Code of Federal Regulations
- CMAQ Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program
- CMP Congestion Management Process
- CNG Compressed Natural Gas
- CO Carbon Monoxide
- COFC/ TOFC Container On Flat Car/ Trailer On Flat Car
- COG Council of Governments
- CR County Road
- CTPP Census Transportation Planning Package



- CVISN Commercial Vehicle Information System and Networks
- CVO Commercial Vehicle Operations

D

- DASCAR Data Acquisition System for Crash Avoidance Research
- DEIS Draft Environmental Impact Statement
- DMS Dynamic Message Sign (sometimes called Variable Message Sign)
- DOT Department of Transportation (USDOT)
- DSRC Dedicated Short-range Communications



E

- EA Environmental Assessment
- EFPS Electronic Fare Payment System
- EIS Environmental Impact Statement
- EJ Environmental Justice
- EMS Emergency Management Service
- EPA U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- ETC Electronic Toll Collection
- ETTM Electronic Toll and Traffic Management

F

- FAA Federal Aviation Administration
- FCC Federal Communications Commission
- FEIS Final Environmental Impact Statement
- FHWA Federal Highway Administration
- FMS Freeway Management System



FRA Federal Railroad Administration
 FTA Federal Transit Administration
 FTZ Foreign Trade Zone
 FY Fiscal Year

G

GIS Geographic Information System
 GPS Global Positioning System
 GHG Greenhouse Gases



H

HAR Highway Advisory Radio
 HAZMAT Hazardous Materials
 HBRRP Highway Bridge Replacement and Rehabilitation Program
 HCM Highway Capacity Manual
 HCs Hydrocarbons
 HCS Highway Capacity Software
 HELP Heavy-Vehicle Electronic License Plate Program



HIP Highway Improvement Program
 HPMS Highway Performance Monitoring System
 HPP High Priority Project
 HOV High Occupancy Vehicle
 HRI Highway-Rail Intersection



I

ICC Intelligent Cruise Control
 IEEE Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers
 IM Incident Management
 I/M Inspection and Maintenance
 IMS Intermodal Management System
 INFORM Information for Motorists Program
 ISTEA Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991
 ITE Institute of Transportation Engineers
 ITI Intelligent Transportation Infrastructure
 ITS Intelligent Transportation Systems
 IVN In-Vehicle Navigation

INTELLIGENT TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS is a relatively new field that is riddled with acronyms specific to ITS.

AHS	ATMS	ATIS	AVCSS
AVI	AVL	CAD	CCTV
CCU	CDPD	CMS	CVISN
DASCAR	DMS	DSRC	EETM
FMS	GPS	HAR	ICC
IM	INFORM	ITI	IVN
OSI	PTMS	RF	RT-TRACS
TCIP	TMC	TOC	TSCS
TSM			

Interested in learning more? Check out:
www.its.dot.gov www.itsdocs.fhwa.dot.gov
www.nawgits.com www.itsa.org

J

JPO Joint Program Office for ITS (of US DOT)
 JS Jump Start

L

LEED Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design
 LID Low Impact Development
 LEF Limited Engineering Proficiency
 LOS Level of Service
 LR-NLR-CON-MSA Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway Metropolitan Statistical Area
 LRP Long-Range Plan
 LRPA Little Rock Port Authority
 LRWN Little Rock & Western Railroad
 LULU Locally Unpopular Land Uses
 LUZA Local Urbanized Area funds

M

MAP 21 Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act
 MCSAP Motor Carriers Safety Assessment Program
 MDI Model Deployment Initiative
 MIS Major Investment Study
 MOE Measure(s) of Effectiveness

LAND USE and transportation are inextricably woven together in a single fabric. Can you guess these acronyms?

BANANA CBD LULU
 NIMBY NIMEY NIMFYE
 NIMTOO NOPE PIITBY
 TOADS ULI



- MOU Memorandum of Understanding
- MOVES Motor Vehicle Emission Simulator
- MPO Metropolitan Planning Organization
- MSA Metropolitan Statistical Area
- MUTCD Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices

- N**
- NAAQS National Ambient Air Quality Standards
- NAHSC National Automated Highway Systems Consortium
- NARC National Association of Regional Councils
- NAFTA North American Free Trade Agreement
- NCHRP National Cooperative Highway Research Program (of TRB)
- NCTRP National Cooperative Transit Research Program
- NEMA National Electrical Manufacturers Association
- NEPA National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
- NHI National Highway Institute (of FHWA)
- NHS National Highway System
- NHTSA National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
- NIMBY Not In My Back Yard
- NIMEY Not In My Election Year
- NIMFYE Not In My Front Yard, Either
- NIMTOO Not In My Term Of Office
- NOAA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- NOPE Not On Planet Earth
- NO_x Nitrogen Oxides
 (an ozone precursor emission)



- NTCIP National Transportation Communications for ITS Protocol
- NWS National Weather Service

O

- O₃ Ozone
- OAD Ozone Action Days
- O&M Operations and Maintenance
- OMB Office of Management and Budget
- OMC Office of Motor Carriers (of FHWA)
- ORNL Oak Ridge National Laboratory
- OSI Model Open Systems Interconnect reference model
- OTAG Ozone Transport Assessment Group



P

- PAGIS Pulaski Area Geographic Information System
- PAS Principal Arterial System
- PATS Pulaski Area Transportation Study (Replaced by CARTS in 1992.)
- PCB Professional Capacity Building Program
- PDD Planning and Development Districts (of Arkansas)
- PE Preliminary Engineering
- PE Professional Engineer
- PEL Planning and Environmental Linkages Study
- PIITBY Put It In Their Back Yard
- PM Particulate Matter
- PMS Pavement Management System
- PPM/PPB Parts Per Million/Parts Per Billion
- PPP Public Participation Plan
- PSR Pavement Surface Rating
- PTMS Public Transportation Facilities and Equipment Management System

- Q**
- QA Quality Assurance
- QC Quality Control

R

RAN	Regional Arterial Network
RF	Radio Frequency
ROW	Rights-of-Way
RPAC	Regional Planning Advisory Council
RRM	Rock Region Metro
RRMTA	Rock Region Metropolitan Transit Authority
RSPA	Research and Special Programs Administration (of USDOT)
RSTN	Regional Strategic Transportation Network
RT-TRACS	Real-Time Traffic-Adaptive Control System
RUZA	Regional Urbanized Area Funds
RVP	Reid Vapor Pressure



S

SAE	Society of Automotive Engineers
SAFETEA-LU	Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users
SCAT	South Central Arkansas Transit
SDO	Standards Developing Organization
SH	State Highway
SIP	State Implementation Plan for air quality control
SLAPP	Strategic Lawsuit Against Public Participation
SMS	(Highway) Safety Management System
SOV	Single Occupancy Vehicle
STAPPA	State Territorial Air Pollution Program Administrators
STIP	State Transportation Improvement Program
STP	Surface Transportation Program
STPP	Surface Transportation Policy Project
STRAHNET	Strategic Highway Network
SWTA	South West Transit Association



T

TAD	Traffic Analysis District
TAP	Transportation Alternatives Program
TAZ	Traffic Analysis Zone
TCC	Technical Coordinating Committee
TCIP	Transit Communications Interface Profiles
TCM	Transportation Control Measures
TCSP	Transportation & Community and System Preservation
TDM	Transportation Demand Management
TDM	Travel Demand Model
TEA-21	Transportation Equity Act for the 21 st Century
TELUM	Transportation and Economic Land Use Model
TIA	Traffic Impact Analysis
TIP	Transportation Improvement Program
TM	Traffic Manager
TMA	Transportation Management Area
TMA	Transportation Management Association
TMC	Traffic Management Center
TMS	Traffic Monitoring System (Highway)
TOADS	Temporarily Obsolete Abandoned Derelict Site
TOC	Traffic Operations Center
TOD	Transit Oriented Development
TRB	Transportation Research Board (of the National Academy of Sciences)
TSCS	Traffic Signal Control System
TSM	Transportation Systems Management
TWLTL	Two-Way Left-Turn Lane, also called continuous center turn lane
TWTL	Two-way turning lane
UA	Urbanized Area



Definitions of Terms

The following definitions are organized in alphabetical order and include planning, legislative, roadway, intelligent transportation systems (ITS), and public transit terms.

3-C: Stands for continuing, cooperative and comprehensive. It's what every planning process should incorporate.

4-E: Stands for engineering, education, enforcement and encouragement. Used to describe actions desired especially for good bikeway and pedestrian planning.

A

Adaptive Signal Control Technology (ASCT)

Addresses traffic variability by continuously monitoring traffic conditions, evaluating performance and updating signal timing to promote smooth traffic flow and equitably distribute green time to each intersection approach.

American Community Survey (ACS)

Census Bureau demographic survey that replaces the old "census long form" data. ACS results are released annually in one, three- and five-year data groups for different levels of geography.

Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA)

ADA is a broad act directed toward eliminating discrimination against persons with disabilities. Titles II and III (relating to public services and public accommodations and services operated by private entities, respectively) address accessibility with respect to transportation vehicles, systems and facilities.

Area Source

Small stationary and non-transportation-related pollution sources that are too small and/or numerous to be included as point sources

but may collectively contribute significantly to air pollution. [See **point source**.]

Arkansas Transportation Enhancement Program (ATEP)

Under TEA-21, 10% of the state's Surface Transportation Program funds (STP) must be spent on "transportation enhancement" activities. Of those funds, AHTD makes a portion available to city, county, and other state government agencies on a competitive basis through ATEP.

ArkRide

A free Web-based ride matching service for commuters in central Arkansas, provided by Metroplan. Individual commuters may submit their contact and commute information online, which is then automatically matched by the system with other people exhibiting similar travel patterns. arkride.com

Arterial Street

Roadway classification(s) serving major traffic movements (high-speed, high-volume) for travel between major points with little or no direct access to abutting land. [See **principal arterial and minor arterial**.]

At-grade Railroad Crossing

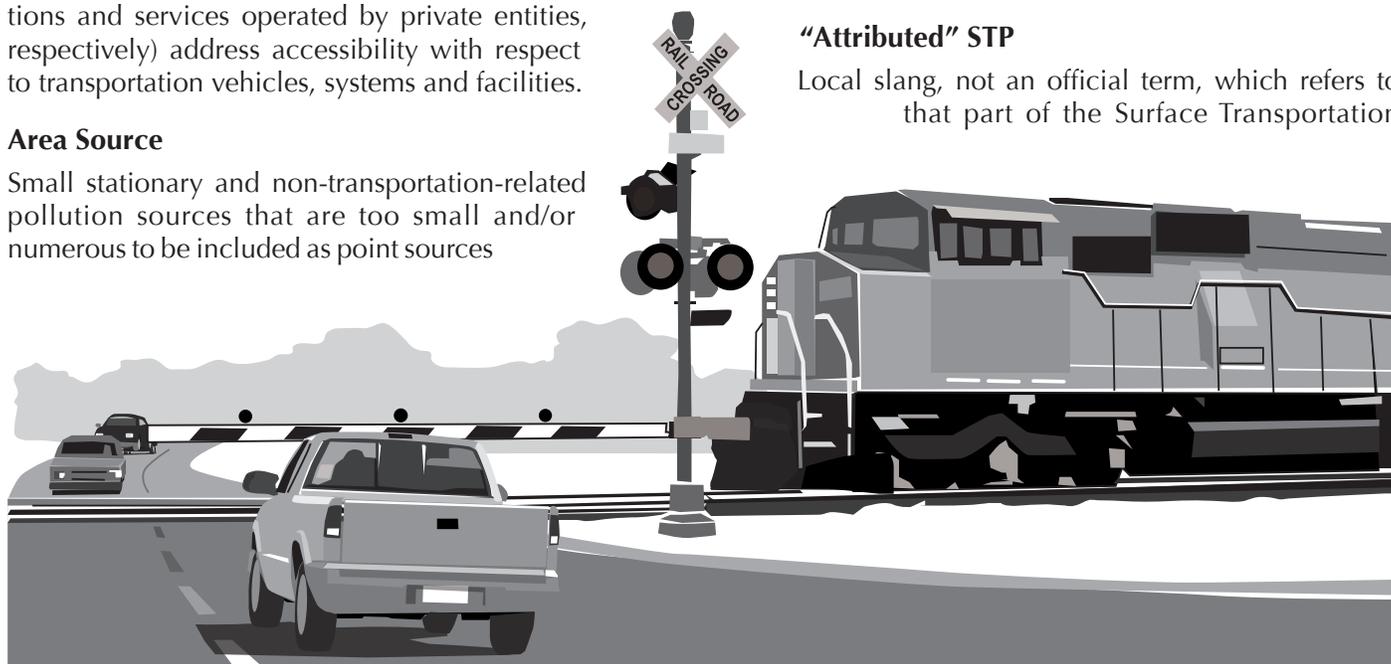
Intersection of roadway and railroad crossing where both share the same geographical point of elevation.

Attainment Area

A region where air quality meets or exceeds U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) health standards as stated in the Clean Air Act.

"Attributed" STP

Local slang, not an official term, which refers to that part of the Surface Transportation



At-grade Railroad Crossing

Program funds specifically suballocated to urbanized areas over 200,000. [See **Surface Transportation Program**.]

Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT)

This is the total volume of vehicles during a given time period (in whole days greater than one day and less than one year) divided by the number of days in the time period.

Average Ridership

The total number of passenger-trips divided by the total number of service days (usually determined on an annual basis).

B

Bike Lane

A portion of the roadway that has been designated by striping, signing, and pavement markings for the preferential and exclusive use of bicyclists. CARTS design standards call for 6 ft bike lanes

Bike Route

Any combination of signed Bike Paths, Bikeways, Bike Lanes, and streets which provides cyclists with a suggested route between destinations.

Biofuels

Fuels derived from biomass. Agricultural products specifically grown for conversion to biofuels include switchgrass, corn and soybeans. Transportation biofuels include ethanol, methanol, biodiesel, biocrude and methane.

Boulevard

A major road with a planted median in the center of two or more lanes of travel, with parkways on both outside edges.

Brownfield

Brownfields are real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Cleaning up and reinvesting in these properties protects the environment, reduces blight, and takes development pressures off greenspaces and working lands.

Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)

Federal agency within the Department of Commerce that provides economic data and projections.

Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)

Federal agency within the Department of Labor that tracks



Bike Lane

federal employment data.

Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS)

Federal agency within the Department of Transportation which provides transportation-related data.

C

Cap and Trade

Cap and trade is an approach to pollution control. The government sets an overall cap on emissions and creates allowances, or limited authorizations to emit, up to the level of the cap. Sources are free to buy or sell allowances or “bank” them to use in future years.

Captive Riders

Persons limited by circumstances to the use of one mode of transportation. “Circumstance” can be physical or financial limitations, or an unavailability of travel alternatives. Usually used with regard to mass transit.

Carbon Footprint

A carbon footprint is a measure of the impact human activities have on the environment in terms of the amount of greenhouse gases produced, measured in units of carbon dioxide.

Carbon Monoxide (CO)

A colorless, odorless, tasteless gas formed in large part by incomplete combustion fuel. Human activities (i.e., transportation or industrial processes) are largely the source for CO contamination.

Census Block

The smallest units of census geography, bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, streams and railroad tracks. They frequently correspond to actual city blocks.

Census Block Group

An interim unit of census geography representing a larger aggregation of census blocks. There are usually two to five block groups within a census tract.

Census Tract

A small, relatively permanent division within a county, delineated for the purpose of presenting decennial census data. Tract boundaries generally follow existing geographic features like streets and streams, and contain between 2,500 and 8,000 inhabitants.

Census Transportation Planning Package (CTPP)

Data set provided by the Bureau of Transportation Statistics which gives local-area transportation statistics, including population, employment and journey-to-work data at the Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ) level for transportation modeling.

Central Arkansas Transit Authority (CATA)

Provides public transit service to Little Rock, Jacksonville, Maumelle, North Little Rock, Pulaski County, and Sherwood.

Central Arkansas Regional Transportation Study (CARTS)

The continuing and comprehensive cooperative effort by participating central Arkansas communities, transportation providers and other interested parties to develop and implement a long-range transportation plan for the metropolitan area. Formerly the Pulaski Area Transportation Study (PATS); some maps and planning documents may refer to the PATS area.

Charrette

Open, holistic planning techniques that combine intense, creative work sessions with public open houses. Key to a successful charrette is its collaborative character of the process, which brings together a variety of planning and design professions with a broad range of stakeholders to create a feasible, credible plan for transformative change.

“Charrette” is a French word that means “cart” and is often used to describe the final, intense work effort expended by art and architecture students to meet a project deadline. This use of the term is said to originate from the École des Beaux Arts in Paris during the 19th century, where proctors circulated a cart, or “charrette”, to collect final drawings while students frantically put finishing touches on their work.

<http://charretteinstitute.org/charrette.html>

Complete Streets accommodate all users — pedestrians, bicyclists, motorists and transit riders alike.

Complete Streets are for everyone.

Choice Riders

Transit users who have other transportation options (e.g. private auto) unlike **captive riders**.

Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (CAAA)

Establishes criteria for attaining and maintaining the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for carbon monoxide, nitrous oxides and particulate matter.

Collector Streets

Collector streets provide both land access and movement within residential, commercial and industrial areas.

Commuter Rail

A transportation system of passenger trains using existing railroads, generally used for commuting between suburbs and downtown areas.

Complete Streets

Complete Streets accommodate all users — pedestrians, bicyclists, motorists and transit riders alike. Communities that adopt a Complete Streets policy direct their transportation planners and engineers to routinely design and operate the entire right of way to enable safe access for all users, regardless of age, ability or mode of transportation.

Congestion Management Process (CMP)

Locally defined process for the effective management of new and existing transportation facilities through the use of travel demand reduction and operational management strategies. Development of a CMP is a specific responsibility of MPOs in areas over 200,000.

Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program (CMAQ)

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 availability to SOV's (single-occupant vehicles).

Connecting Arkansas Program (CAP)

In 2012 Arkansas voters passed a 10-year, half-cent sales tax to improve highway and infrastructure projects throughout the state. Thirty-five projects in 19 corridors



Heavy Rail

will expand selected two-lane roadways to four-lane highways and add new lanes to identified interstate highways.

D

Demand-responsive

A transit mode to carry riders from their origin to specific destinations upon request, usually with at least 24-hour advanced booking. Usually called paratransit.

Design-Build

Construction delivery system used in the construction industry, in which a single firm is selected to both design and build a project. This process often saves money and reduces the delivery schedule by overlapping the design phase and construction phase of a project

E

Eco-friendly

Also known as “environmentally friendly” or “nature-friendly,” eco-friendly refers to goods and services that inflict minimal harm on the environment.

Emissions Inventory

A complete list of sources and amounts of pollutant emissions within a specific area and time interval.

Enhancement (ATEP, ENH)

Federal transportation legislation defines transportation enhancements to include bicycle and pedestrian facilities, acquisition of scenic easements and historic sites, scenic or historic highway programs, landscaping or other scenic beautification, historic preservation, rehabilitation and operation of historic transportation facilities, preservation of abandoned railway corridors (including their conversion to bicycle and pedestrian facilities), control and removal of outdoor advertising, archaeological

planning and research, and mitigation of water pollution due to highway runoff.

Energy Star

ENERGY STAR is a joint program of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Department of Energy helping us all save money and protect the environment through energy efficient products and practices. In 1992 EPA introduced ENERGY STAR as a voluntary labeling program designed to identify and promote energy-efficient products to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Environmental Assessment (EA)

Determination of whether an environmental impact statement is required for a particular transportation project. [see the next column]

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

Required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) for any proposed federal action, which has been determined to have a significant impact. The EIS is a statement of the environmental impact, alternatives, and mitigating influences of the proposed project. [See **National Environmental Policy Act.**]

Environmental Justice (EJ)

The purpose of Executive Order #12898 is to identify and address disproportionately high and adverse health or environmental effects that federal policies, programs and activities may have on minority and low-income populations.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

The federal regulatory agency responsible for administration and enforcement of federal environmental laws including the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act and others.

Express Service

Operation designated to make a limited number of stops between relatively long distances along a given route. Usually a commuter transit service. CATA offers express services on some of its routes.

F

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)

The administrative arm of the US Department of Transportation (USDOT or DOT) for all federal programs relating to highways. FHWA is the primary source of federal funding for surface transportation in states and metro areas.

Green Agenda: The directive to initiate a Green Agenda came from Metroplan's Board of Directors and developed by a Green Task Force and citizens of central Arkansas. Participants submitted more than 200 ideas and cast more than 22,000 votes online to help prioritize the challenges and solutions included as part of the Green Agenda.

Go to metroplan.org to download a copy of the Green Agenda.



Federal Transit Administration (FTA)

FTA is the transit equivalent to FHWA.

FTA 5303

FTA funding category for transit planning programs.

FTA 5307

FTA funds allocated by formula to public transit providers in urbanized areas for capital, operating and planning costs. Under TEA-21 these are flexible funds and may be transferred by the MPO to certain non-transit projects.

FTA 5309

FTA funds allocated to the cost of construction of a new fixed guideway system or an extension to an existing fixed guideway system. This funding is also referred to as New Starts.

FTA 5310

FTA funding category principally targeted to meet the special needs of elderly and disabled persons. Primarily a capital purchase grant program utilized by private agencies.

FTA 5311

Basically, the same as 5307, but for use by public transit providers in small urban and rural areas.

FTA 5313/14

FTA funding categories targeted to state and national planning and research.

Feeder Service

Local transit service which provides connections with major transit service.

Fixed-route Service

A regularly scheduled service that operates over a set (or fixed) route. [See **Demand-responsive Service** and **Paratransit**.]

Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ)

A Foreign Trade Zone is a site within the United States, in or near a United States Customs port of entry, where foreign and domestic merchandise is generally considered to be in international commerce. The United States Congress created this program to stimulate international trade and thereby create jobs and investment in the U.S. rather than abroad.

Flush Median

A center median at the same grade as travel lanes delineated only by striping (unlike a **non-traversable median**).

Freeway

Although classified as principal arterials, freeways have unique geometric design and are usually identified as a separate design category when discussing the functional classification of roads.

Frontage Roads

A road that parallels a highway (normally freeway) and provides direct access to adjoining property. Due to safety concerns and operational difficulties of two-way frontage roadways, many of the frontage roadways within central Arkansas have been converted to one-way operations.

Functional Classification

Roads and arterial streets are classified according to their primary function. Functional classification is also used to identify roadway eligibility for federal aid. See individual definitions for Principal Arterial, Minor Arterial, Collector and Local Streets.

G

Graywater

Graywater is untreated household waste water from bathroom sinks, showers, bathtubs, and clothes washing machines, which can be reused for irrigation after filtration.

Green

The adjective used to describe people, behaviors, products, policies, standards, processes, places, movements or ideas that promote, protect, restore or minimize damage to the environment.



High Occupancy Vehicle

Green Agenda

A guide for local communities, businesses, organizations and individuals to inform and inspire actions leading to a more vibrant and sustainable central Arkansas.

H

Headway

Time between successive vehicles traveling in the same direction to pass the same point. Calculated in bus routing, scheduling and also referred to as bus “frequency”.

Heavy Rail

A rail transit system generally separated from streets, usually in subway tunnels or on an elevated structure. Heavy rail systems generally rely on an electrified third rail for power and have the highest speeds of urban transit systems.

High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV)

Used in reference to carpool, vanpool and bus transit commuters, HOV is sometimes promoted to reduce traffic congestion on freeways. Some cities dedicate travel lanes for exclusive use by HOVs and emergency vehicles to reward carpools and to discourage single occupancy vehicles (SOV). [See **Single Occupancy Vehicle.**]

High Priority Project (HPP)

Federal funding category. Provides designated funding for specific projects identified by Congress, each with a specified amount of funding over the six years of TEA-21 and SAFETEA-LU. HPP funds cannot be flexed. Replaced Demonstration funding category. Sometimes referred to as “earmarks.”

For more green definitions see Green Central Arkansas’ Green Glossary at greencentralarkansas.org.

I

Imagine Central Arkansas

The name given to the Metropolitan Long Range Transportation Plan for Central Arkansas. Previous versions were called Metro 2020 and Metro 2030. *Imagine Central Arkansas* also includes economic and sustainability principles that include: economic growth and vitality; quality corridors and transportation choice; environmental quality and sustainable energy; land development and housing options; healthy and safe communities, and funding adequacy.

Inspection and Maintenance Program (I/M)

An emissions testing and inspection program implemented by states to ensure that the catalytic or other emissions control devices on in-use vehicles are properly maintained.

Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS)

A communications and technology overlay on the transportation network. ITS facilitates the gathering of real-time information which, when passed on to the general public and system managers, can lead to more efficient system use and more efficient system management.

Intermodal

Refers to the linkages, or connectivity, of the various modes involved in the movement of people and goods. Under TEA-21, transportation planning must be conducted from an intermodal perspective.

Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA)

The Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA) signified a major change to transportation planning, policy and funding; emphasizing a multi-modal approach to address our nation’s transportation challenges. As this act significantly changed planning requirements and the direction of transportation policy, its impacts are still noticeable with subsequent transportation bills TEA-21 and SAFETEA-LU.

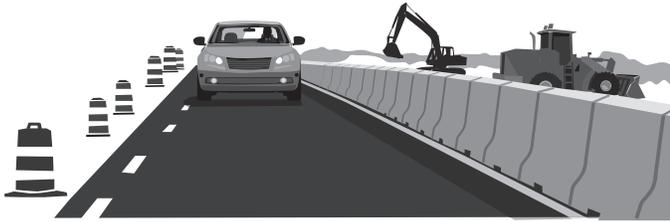
Interstate Maintenance Fund (INT)

Federal funding program that provides funds for resurfacing, restoring, rehabilitating, and reconstructing most routes on the Interstate system. Funds may be flexed under certain conditions.

J

Jersey Barrier

Concrete barrier used to divide directional flow on multilane highways or expressways. They are also frequently used in construction areas to divide traffic lanes.



Jersey Barrier

Jump Start

As part of Imagine Central Arkansas, Metroplan created the Jump Start program to demonstrate in practice how developers and cities can build sustainable, mixed-use, mixed income and pedestrian-friendly communities that are economically viable and socially robust. The Jump Start planning grants, funded through the HUD Sustainable Communities grant, were awarded on a competitive basis to five sub-areas from among twenty submitted for consideration.

L

Land Use

Refers to the manner in which portions of land or the structures on them are used, e.g., commercial, residential, retail, industrial.

Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED)

LEED is the nationally accepted benchmark for the design, construction and operation of high performance green buildings. LEED promotes a whole-building approach to sustainability by recognizing performance in five key areas of human and environmental health: sustainable site development, water savings, energy efficiency, materials selection and indoor environmental quality. *Source: U.S. Green Building Council*

Level of Service (LOS)

Used in transportation planning, LOS is a general term that describes the operating conditions a driver, transit users, bicyclist, or pedestrian will experience while traveling on a particular street, highway or transit vehicle. Usually,

LOS A is considered the best condition while LOS F is considered the worst condition.

For highway LOS, LOS A is characterized by free-flow conditions where there are little impediments to traffic flow. LOS F represents a breakdown in traffic flow, characterized by stop and go traffic. LOS is determined on roadways by the average speed and density of vehicles.

As a public transit term, LOS is determined by the convenience, comfort, safety and utility of a system. The frequency and reliability of service is as important as the number of riders on a transit route.

Lift

A device that raises and lowers a platform to accommodate the boarding and alighting of wheelchair users and others with disabilities. There are many types of lifts, and the technology for making public transit vehicles accessible to all is constantly changing.

Light Rail

A rail transit system that operates at street level, although portions may be on structures or in subway tunnels. Light rail systems frequently make use of existing rail and road rights-of-way and are generally less expensive to construct than heavy rail systems. Light rail systems generally get electric power from overhead wire, although some diesel systems also exist.

Load Factor

Number of passengers actually carried divided by the total passenger capacity of the vehicle.

Local Street

The purpose of local streets is to provide direct access to abutting land. They can exist in any land use setting: residential, downtown, or industrial. Movement on local streets involves traveling to or from a collector or arterial. Trip length is short, volumes are often low, and speeds are slow.

Long-Range Plan (LRP)

Each Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) is mandated by federal law to develop a long-range transportation plan (i.e., one that looks at least 20 years into the future) that is fully intermodal and covers the area that is expected to be urbanized within the planning period. Identifying long range goals and strategies is a task of the CARTS Regional Planning Advisory Council (RPAC).

Low Impact Development (LID)

One of LID's primary goals is to reduce runoff volume by infiltrating rainfall water to groundwater, evaporating rainwater back to the atmosphere after a storm and finding

beneficial uses for water rather than exporting it as a waste product down storm sewers. The result is a landscape functionally equivalent to predevelopment hydrologic conditions, which means less surface runoff and less pollution damage to lakes, streams and coastal waters.

M

Major Arterial

[see **Principal Arterial**]

The Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21)

A funding and authorization bill to govern United States federal surface transportation spending. It was passed by Congress on June 29, 2012, and President Barack Obama signed it on July 6. MAP-21 establishes a new program to provide for a variety of alternative transportation projects, including many that were previously under separately funded programs. See TAP (Transportation Alternatives Program).

Master Street Plan

A Master Street Plan, as defined by Arkansas Act 186 of 1957, as amended, “designates the general location, characteristics and functions of streets and highways” and must include “the general locations of streets and highways to be reserved for future public acquisitions; it may provide for the removal, relocation, widening, narrowing vacating, abandonment and change of use or extension of any public ways”. In Arkansas, it is the planning commission that is responsible for preparing and recommending to the city council for adoption.

Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO)

Every metropolitan area over 50,000 has one. The MPO is mandated by federal statute and designated by the governor. It is responsible, together with the state, for transportation planning within the metropolitan area. Metroplan is the designated MPO for central Arkansas.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Federally-designated region based on an urbanized area (UA) of at least 50,000 population. Counties form the building blocks of MSAs. To qualify for metropolitan status, a county must meet federal requirements for commuting into a central city. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) revises the criteria for metro areas every ten years, and designation usually occurs in the third year following the decennial census. Current MSAs are based on the criteria applied in 2003; LR-NLR-Conway MSA designations will probably be revised in 2013.

Minor Arterial

Minor arterials interconnect with and augment the principal arterial system. Minor arterials accommodate trips of shorter length and have more direct access with abutting land uses.

Mixed-use Development

A type of development which includes several different land uses together, such as retail, residential and office uses. Mixed-use developments are often combined in a single structure or combination of structures in close proximity.

Mobile Source

Used in reference to air quality issues, mobile sources include motor vehicles, aircraft, and other transportation modes. The mobile source related pollutants are carbon monoxide (CO), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and small particulate matter (PM₁₀). [See **Point Source**.]

Modal Split

The division of trip-making among two or more transportation modes.

Mode [of transportation]

A particular form of travel—for example, walking, bicycling, riding the bus, driving a car, auto passenger/carpool, vanpool and HOV use. Mode, mode choice, modal (inter- and multi-) are frequently used transportation planning terms.

Multimodal

As differentiated from intermodal, this term refers to multiple modes of the transportation system whether or not they have any intermodal connections. An example of multimodal use would be a street with facilities for bicycle, motor vehicle and pedestrian use.

N

National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS)

Federal standards established by the EPA, which set allowable concentrations and exposure limits for various pollutants. [See **Clean Air Act Amendments**.]

Although the term **New Urbanism** emerged during the late 1980s and early 1990s, the principles of New Urbanism are actually quite old.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

Federal law which sets requirements for environmental impacts assessments of federal actions.

National Highway System (NHS)

(1) A 155,000 mile system of interstates and principal arterials, officially designated by Congress in 1994. (2) Federal funding category that provides funds for improvements to rural and urban roads that are part of the National Highway System, including the Interstate system and designated connections to major intermodal terminals.

New Urbanism

An approach to designing cities, towns, and neighborhoods. The goal is to reduce traffic and eliminate sprawl. Residents of New Urbanist neighborhoods can walk to shops, businesses, theaters, schools, parks, and other important services. Buildings and recreational areas are arranged to foster a sense of community closeness.

Night Owl Service

Transit service that operates after usual commuting hours, thereby offering potential riders late night options. CATA operates a Night Owl service.

Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)

Any of several oxides of nitrogen formed by the action of nitric acid on oxidizable materials; present in car exhausts.

Non-attainment Area

A geographic region of the U.S. that the EPA has designated as not meeting the air quality standards under the Clean Air Act. An area may be an attainment area for one pollutant and a non-attainment area for others. [See **Attainment Area.**]

Non-Capital Costs

When applied to transit systems, this refers to the costs of administration, planning, operations, equipment maintenance and marketing, exclusive of equipment and facility costs.

Non-traversable Median

Sometimes called curb median. Designed (with or without curb) so that vehicles can not drive over into opposing travel lane. [See **Flush Median.**]

O

Obstacle

Anything that could impair a driver's sight distance or ability to negotiate the road. This is a term used rather freely for anything from garbage cans to trees.

Operating Costs

When applied to transit systems, this refers to recurring costs in transportation which includes wages and salaries, taxes, insurance and supplies, but does not include capital depreciation or interest payments.

Ozone (O₃)

A colorless gas with a sweet odor. Ozone is not a direct emission from transportation sources. It is a secondary pollutant formed when Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) and Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) 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.



Parkway (See Boulevard)



Pedestrian Oriented Development

Ozone Action Days

A public awareness program of Metroplan, in partnership with the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality, Arkansas Department of Health, and the Arkansas State Highway & Transportation Department. The program is dedicated to helping central Arkansas breathe easy by keeping the public informed about potentially harmful ground-level ozone. See ozoneactiondays.org.

Ozone layer

A protective layer in the upper atmosphere about 15 miles above sea level. The ozone layer shields the earth from excessive ultraviolet radiation and occurs naturally.

P

Paratransit

Refers to a wide variety of flexible transportation services, operated either publicly or privately. The most common form of paratransit is provided by taxicab operators. Typically, publicly-owned paratransit services are provided by small-scale operations using low-capacity vehicles, and targeted to the frail, elderly and disabled. CATA operates a paratransit service called LINKS.

Park and Ride

An intermodal trip (or parking facility), where commuters park automobiles and change to the transit (or vanpool/ carpool) mode for a portion of their commute trips.

Parkway

A roadway corridor that is either fully or partly access-controlled and set within a park-like belt of greenspace, with no adjacent development.

Particulate Matter (PM)

Any material that exists as a solid or liquid in the

Sustainability covers a broad spectrum of planning approaches and activities. The definition used by Metroplan as a guiding principle is:

Living today like you really believe there will be a tomorrow

atmosphere. Particulate matter includes fly ash, soot, dust, fog, and fumes.

PM₁₀

Particles with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers.

PM_{2.5}

Particles with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers.

Parts Per Million (ppm)

A measure of air pollutant concentrations.

Peak Periods

Time periods during the day when the volume of traffic is greater than at any other time and level of service is at its lowest. Typical peak periods are the morning and evening commuter “rush” hours. Length of peak period varies by location, day of week and season of year.

Pedestrian Oriented Development

Pedestrian friendly development that provides clear, comfortable pedestrian access to commercial, residential, and transit areas. [See **Transit Oriented Development (TOD)**.]

Planning and Environmental Linkages (PEL)

FHWA’s program that streamlines the process of project development and environmental review by linking the two. The program encourages agencies to take an integrated, systems perspective to support transportation, environmental, and community goals. The I-30 central corridor is the first PEL study to be conducted in Arkansas.

Performance Measures

Target for which one gauges the effectiveness of agreed-upon transportation policy and goals. MAP-21 requires states and MPOs to establish performance measures for safety, pavement and bridge conditions, and system performance.

Person Trip

One direction travel from a single origin to a single destination by one person, usually without regard to how many modes are used.

Population Projection

A statistically-based measure of future population change. Projections are usually based on past trends, and may be done through several methods, including simple linear and cohort-component techniques. Cohort-component projections apply assumptions for births, deaths, and migration to age- sex- and race-specific population groups to determine future population of each group.

Principal Arterial

Also called major arterials, these roadways are intended to provide a high degree of mobility and serve longer trips. They accommodate higher operating speeds and levels of service, since movement, rather than access, is the primary function. Principal arterials include all interstates, other freeways and expressways, as well as other major roadways.

R

Regional Arterial Network (RAN)

Created by Metroplan in 2000 as a system of highly functioning roadways that provide viable alternatives to the freeway system for intra-regional travel. The RAN includes 29 distinct corridors that are a combination of state and local roads.

Ridership

The number of rides (trips) provided within a specified

time period. Transit ridership is not necessarily the number of people who use the system, but rather how many times they ride a transit vehicle.

Rock Region Metropolitan Transit Authority (RRMTA)

The new name for Central Arkansas Transit Authority, adopted by the CATA board in 2014. Also known as **Rock Region Metro**.

Rural

The population and territory not in an urbanized area or urban cluster (decennial census population of 2,500 or more).

S

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

Federal transportation legislation that builds on the initiatives established in the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA) and the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) of 1995.



Service Area

This is a geographical area within which transportation service is offered. When applied to bus transit, it is usually defined by a one-quarter mile walking distance on either side of a fixed route or bus stop.

Sharrow

Sharrow or shared lane marking is a bicycle marking used along a bicycle route to caution drivers that cyclists are likely to use this facility. The markings also indicate to



Sprawl

cyclists the proper locations to ride within the travel lane.

Shift-Share Analysis

A widely used economic analysis technique to retrospectively decompose changes in employment in a region. The analysis identifies industries with a comparative advantage.

Single Occupancy Vehicle

An automobile with one occupant, the driver. [See definition of **HOV**.]

Smart Growth

“Smart growth” covers a range of development and conservation strategies that help protect our natural environment and make our communities more attractive, economically stronger and more socially diverse. Basic principles include mixed land uses, walkable neighborhoods, a variety of transportation choices, and encouragement of community and stakeholder collaboration in development decisions.

South Central Arkansas Transit (SCAT)

Rural and small urban public transit provider serving portions of Saline and Pulaski counties.

Sprawl

A pattern of physical development characterized by the decentralization of land uses. Sprawl requires the use of a private vehicle to move from one single-use zone to another.

State Implementation Plan (SIP)

A plan mandated by the Clean Air Act (CAA) that contains procedures to monitor, control, maintain and enforce compliance with the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS).

State Transportation Improvement Plan (STIP)

Same thing as a TIP [see definition of **TIP**] but for the entire state. The STIP must include all metropolitan area TIPs in the state.

Stationary Source

Relatively large, fixed sources of emissions (i.e., power plants, chemical process industries, petroleum refining and petrochemical operations or wood processing).

Surface Transportation Program (STP)

A federal funding category established by ISTEA and continued by TEA-21, which is available for all roads not functionally classified as local, and/or capital expenditures



for other transportation modes. STP funds may also be used for surface transportation planning programs. [See “**Attributed**” STP.]

Sustainability

To create and maintain conditions under which humans and nature can exist in productive harmony, that permit fulfilling the social, economic and other requirements of present and future generations.

T

Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP)

MAP-21 authorized TAP to provide funding for programs and projects defined as transportation alternatives, including on- and off-road pedestrian and bicycle facilities. The TAP replaced the funding from pre-MAP-21 programs including the Transportation Enhancement Activities, Recreational Trails Program, and Safe Routes to School Program. *FHWA.dot.gov*

Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ)

A small geographic area containing socioeconomic data for use in a transportation model. TAZ data are based on decennial census results, supplemented by the CTPP (Census Transportation Planning Package), a sample-based federal data set that was based on census long form data in the past, but relies on the American Community Survey for future data.

Transportation Demand Management (TDM)

A system of actions whose purpose is to alleviate traffic problems through effective management of vehicle trip demand. These actions, directed primarily at commuter travel, are structured to either reduce the dependence on

and use of single-occupant vehicles, or to alter the timing of travel to other, less congested time periods. A process rather than a product, the goal of TDM is to maximize the movement of people, not vehicles, within the transportation system.

Travel Demand Model (TDM)

A planning tool used to forecast future travel levels and the impact of proposed transportation improvements.

Telecommute

The ability to work from home using computer technology to communicate with the office and other people. This is not the same as a home-based business. Some employers allow employees to telecommute a couple of days each week.

Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA)

A specialized study of the impact a particular type and size of development (existing or proposed) will have on the surrounding transportation system. TIAs are most often required by Planning Commissions for such things as proposed development which is expected to generate more traffic than some previously determined threshold; applications for rezoning; changes of use of existing commercial or industrial site.

Transit-Oriented Development (TOD)

Land development designed to integrate with large-scale transit use, often including combined land uses resembling that of mixed-use developments. TODs aim for higher density than conventional “sprawl” development. TOD’s are often designed to facilitate intermodal pedestrian travel, allowing easy transfer between rail, bus, commuter rail, taxi and automobile transportation.

Transportation Conformity

Process to assess the compliance of any transportation plan, program or project with air quality implementation plans. The conformity process is defined by the Clean Air Act.

Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21)

The Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) was passed in 1998 and provided highway, highway safety, and transit funding from 1998 to 2003.

Transportation Improvement Program (TIP)

A short-range (3-5 year) project implementation tool developed by the MPO for the study area in consultation with the state. All surface transportation projects using federal transportation dollars must be listed on the TIP and prioritized. Updated every three years in the CARTS area.

Transportation Management Area (TMA)

Is designated for all urbanized areas over 200,000 in population, as determined by the decennial census. The TMA designation applies to the metropolitan planning area established by the MPO and Governor. TMAs receive attributed STP funds and are subject to specific planning requirements. The CARTS area is a TMA.

Transportation Management Association (TMA)

There are three different types of organizational styles for TMAs: privatization, joint development, or government regulation. The goal of all the organizational styles is implementing travel demand management strategies to reduce local traffic congestion or to improve regional air quality. TMAs were popular in the 1970’s and 1980’s especially in California to deal with air quality concerns.

Transportation Plan

This is a long-range plan of at least 20 years that identifies facilities that should function as an integrated transportation system, and developed pursuant to Title 23, U.S.C. (United States Code) and the Federal Transit Act. It gives emphasis to those facilities that serve important national and regional transportation functions, and includes a financial plan that demonstrates how the long-range plan can be implemented. The transportation plan is developed by the MPO.



Urbanized Area

Transportation System Management (TSM)

Short-term, low-cost strategies promoted in concert to improve the overall efficiency and productivity of the existing transportation system. TSM strategies attempt to increase the operating capacity of transportation facilities. [See **Transportation Demand Management**.]

Travel Demand Model (TDM)

A planning tool used to forecast future travel levels and the impact of proposed transportation improvements.

Travel Time

The total amount of time required for a person or vehicle to travel from origin to destination. Relative travel time is a major factor in individual mode choice decision making.

Trip

It's important to remember that in transportation planning, trip is always defined as one way—from one point of origin to one destination; or, from point A to point B. [See **person-trip and vehicle-trip**.]

Two-way Turning lane (TWTL)

Two-way Turning Lane (also called Two-way Left Turn Lane—or TWTL) is a center lane of the highway set aside for use by vehicles exclusively for making left turns in both directions of the highway. Typically, this means a five-lane road, with two through-lanes in each direction, plus the TWTL.

U

Unified Planning Work Program (UPWP)

A document prepared annually by Metroplan that describes officially endorsed surface transportation planning activities and budgets to be carried out for the CARTS area by the principal CARTS agencies: Metroplan, AHTD and CATA.

United States Department of Transportation (USDOT)

Federal cabinet-level agency contains, the FHWA and FTA which are the principal funding agencies for metropolitan transportation planning.

Unmet (or Latent) Demand

The estimated number of trips not made because service is not available, accessible, or over capacity.

Urban

A concept defined by the Census Bureau to comprise the population and territory within urbanized areas (UZA's)

and places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside UZA's.

Urban Boundary

Also called Urbanized Area Boundary. Basically, it's the UZA boundary with minor adjustments. Certain specifically rural funds cannot be spent within this boundary. May also refer to a small urban boundary.

Urbanized Area (UA or UZA)

A federally-designated area of dense urban population, generally at or above 1,000 persons per square mile. UA's of 50,000+ population form the cores for Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). The federal government revises UA standards every ten years, typically in the second year after a decennial census. Thus, new UA standards are due in early 2012. The U.S. Department of Transportation uses UA's to determine qualifying status for Transportation Management Areas (TMAs, q.v.). The population in the UZA determines the amount of attributed STP funds a TMA receives.

V

Vehicle Miles Traveled

The total miles traveled by all vehicles on a given route of system over a specified time period (e.g., daily VMT on the freeway system).

Vehicle-trip

A trip made by an automobile as opposed to a non-vehicular trip, which is a trip made by a pedestrian or bicyclist.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)

VOCs come from vehicle exhaust, paint thinner, solvents and other petroleum-based products. A number of exhaust VOCs are also toxic with the potential to cause cancer.

Volume

The volume of traffic can be defined as the number of vehicles (or pedestrians) passing a given point on a lane or roadway during a specified time period, usually the peak hour of traffic volume or a 24 hour period. Volumes may be distinguished by class of vehicle, direction of travel, turning movements, or lane of travel.

Organizations & Agencies

Interested in a specific aspect or mode of transportation? Following is an abridged listing of clubs and organizations pertinent to transportation activities. Many of these organizations provide pamphlets, brochures or citizen action kits at little or no cost. Also, websites usually include links to other related organizations.

American Planning Association (APA)

1776 Massachusetts Ave., NW 4th Floor
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 872-0611
www.planning.org
Arkansas Chapter
PO Box 3641
Little Rock, AR 72203
www.arkansasapa.org

American Public Transit Association (APTA)

1666 K Street, NW, 11th Floor
(202) 496-4800
Washington, DC 20006
www.apta.com

Arkansas Transit Association (ATA)

620 W. Broadway
(501) 372-8900
N. Little Rock, AR 72114
www.arktransit.org

American Association of State Highway & Transportation Officials

(AASHTO)
444 N. Capitol St., NW, Suite 249
(202) 624-5800
Washington, DC 20001
www.aashto.org

Central Arkansas Ozone Action Days

501 W. Markham Suite B
(501) 372-3300
Little Rock, AR 72201
www.metroplan.org
ozoneactiondays.org

Green Central Arkansas

greencentralarkansas.org

High Speed Rail/Maglev Association

500 McKnight Park Dr., #501-A
(412) 366-6887
Pittsburgh, PA 15237
www.hsgt.org

Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE)

1099 14th St., NW, Suite 300 West
(202) 554-8050
Washington, DC 20005-3438
www.ite.org

National Center for Bicycling and Walking

1506 21st Street, N.W., Suite 200
(202) 463-6622
Washington, D.C. 20036
www.bikefed.org

Rails-to-Trails Conservancy

1100 17th Street, NW, Floor 10th
(202) 331-9696
Washington, DC 20036
www.railtrails.org

Surface Transportation Policy Partnership (STPP)

1100 17th Street, NW, Floor 10th
(202) 939-3470
Washington, DC 20036
www.transact.org

South West Transit Association (SWTA)

622 Isom Road, Suite 104
(210) 366-1436
San Antonio, TX 78216
www.swta.org

Transportation Research Board (TRB)

Keck Center of the National Academies
500 5th Street NW
(202) 334-2934
Washington, D.C. 20001
www.trb.org

US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20460
www.epa.gov

Information may also be obtained by writing to any one of the following government agencies. Publications produced through these government auspices are usually of a more technical nature, but are often free of charge.

Arkansas State Highway & Transportation Department

PO Box 2261
(501) 569-2000
Little Rock, AR 72203
www.arkansashighways.com

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)

U.S. Department of Transportation
400 7th Street, S.W. (Office of Public Affairs)
Washington, D.C. 20590
(202) 366-0660
www.fhwa.dot.gov

Federal Railroad Administration (FRA)

U.S. Department of Transportation
400 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20590
(202) 366-9332
www.fra.dot.gov

Federal Transit Administration (FTA)

U.S. Department of Transportation
400 7th Street, S.W. (Office of Public Affairs)
Washington, D.C. 20590
(202) 366-4043
www.fta.dot.gov

Metroplan

501 West Markham, Suite B
Little Rock, AR 72201
501-372-3300
metroplan.org

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)

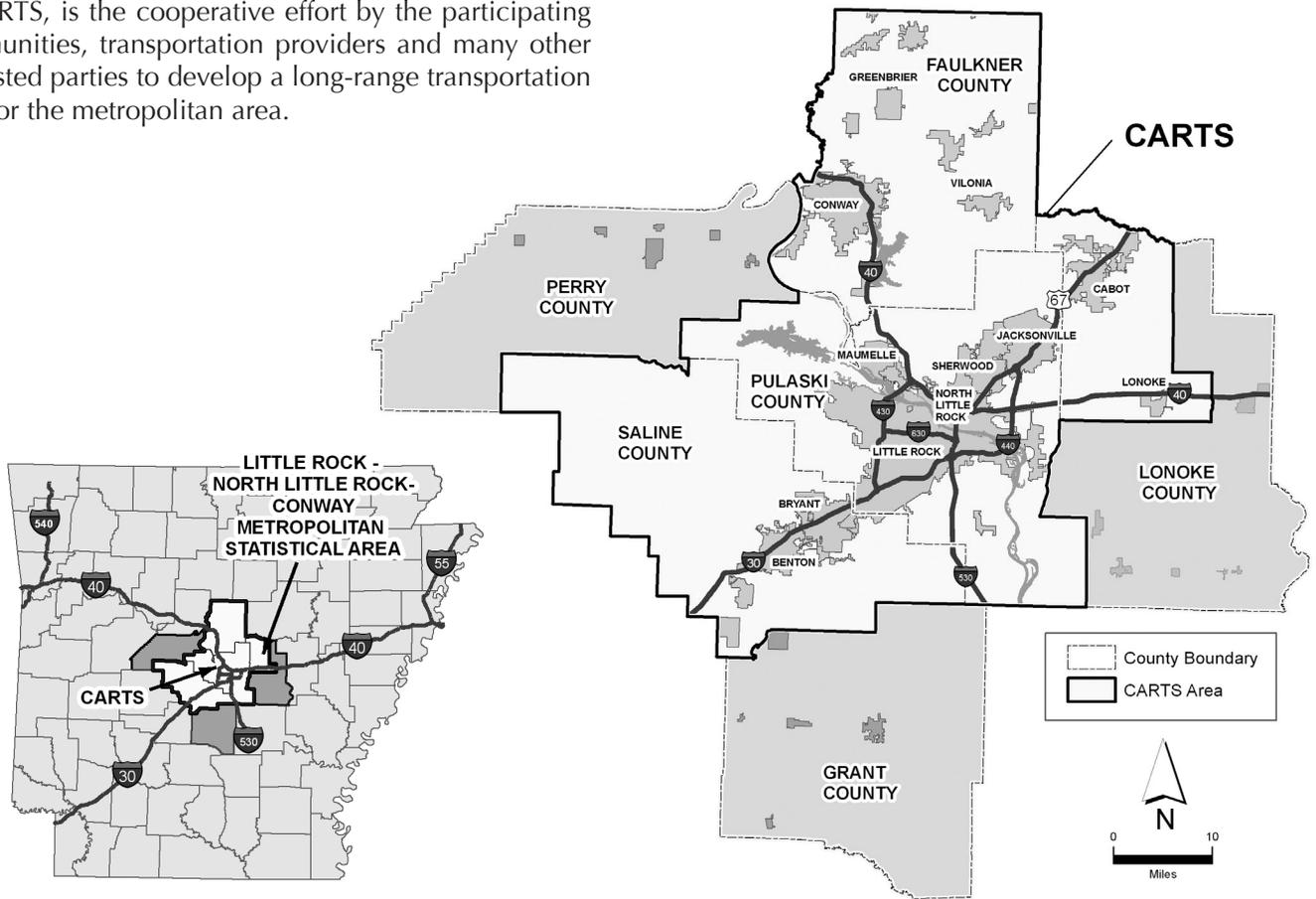
400 7th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20590
www.nhtsa.dot.gov

About Metroplan

Metroplan is a voluntary association of local governments that has operated by interlocal agreement since 1955. Originally formed as the Metropolitan Planning Commission of Pulaski County, Metroplan now has members in the six-county area (see following page). Metroplan is the designated metropolitan planning organization (MPO) under Title 23 of the United States Code (see specifically Section 134 on Metropolitan Planning) and has been since 1972. As the MPO, Metroplan must adopt both a long range transportation plan, covering at least twenty years, and a short range plan, the Transportation Improvement Program (TIP), which selects projects from the long range plan to fund for construction. These plans are to be developed in a “comprehensive, cooperative and continuous” fashion and cover federal aid surface transportation projects in the CARTS area. No federal transportation funds can be spent on a road project in the area unless that project is on the long-range transportation plan and the TIP.

About CARTS

The Central Arkansas Regional Transportation Study, or CARTS, is the cooperative effort by the participating communities, transportation providers and many other interested parties to develop a long-range transportation plan for the metropolitan area.



Metroplan Member Jurisdictions

Municipalities:

- City of Alexander
- City of Austin
- City of Bauxite
- City of Benton
- City of Bryant
- City of Cabot
- City of Cammack Village
- City of Conway
- City of Greenbrier
- City of Haskell
- City of Jacksonville
- City of Little Rock
- City of Lonoke
- City of Maumelle
- City of Mayflower
- City of North Little Rock
- City of Shannon Hills
- City of Sheridan
- City of Sherwood
- City of Vilonia
- City of Ward
- City of Wooster
- City of Wrightsville
- Hot Springs Village (unincorporated)

Counties:

- Faulkner County
- Grant County
- Lonoke County
- Pulaski County
- Saline County

Other:

- Rock Region Metropolitan Transit Authority (RRMTA)
- Arkansas State Highway & Transportation Department (AHTD)

Reader Feedback

This glossary is intended to serve as a quick reference tool for the non-transportation professional. Your comments and suggestions will enable Metroplan staff to evaluate the effectiveness of the document and to improve future products.

- ☞ Was the glossary informative? Yes No
- ☞ Was the format easy to understand? Yes No
- ☞ Were the definitions clearly explained? Yes No
- ☞ Would you like to see other publications similar to this one? Yes No
- ☞ What information should have been included, but was not? _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

e-mail: _____

Organization: _____

Comments: _____

Return to:

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e-mail: comments@metroplan.org Fax: 372-8060 Phone: 372-3300



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