



Transportation Planning Acronym Glossary

March 2008



INTRODUCTION

The planning and implementation of improvements to the transportation system of a major urban area such as Orlando is a complex process with many different tasks, agencies, funding sources, and modes of transportation involved.

As a result, federal, state, and local agencies participating in the transportation planning process use abbreviations and acronyms that can be confusing to citizens and elected officials.

To help alleviate this confusion, we have prepared this booklet of abbreviations and acronyms as a resource.

Section 1 Agency and Committee Acronyms

Section 2 Project Phase Acronyms

Section 3 Funding Codes Acronyms

Section 4 Other Common Acronyms

Section 5 Acronyms in Alphabetical Order





Section 1

Agency and Committee Acronyms

Section 1- Agency and Committee Acronyms:

AMPO	Association of Metropolitan Planning Organization
BPAC	Bicycle and Pedestrian Advisory Committee – established to study, develop, recommend and advise the METROPLAN ORLANDO Board on bicycle and pedestrian issues.
CAC	Citizens’ Advisory Committee — established to involve the citizens of the area in the transportation planning process by (1) assessing reaction to planning proposals and (2) providing comment to METROPLAN ORLANDO with respect to the concerns of various segments of the population in regard to their transportation needs.
CFMPOA	Central Florida MPO Alliance – a coalition of transportation and government organizations committed to addressing transportation challenges on a regional basis. The alliance is comprised of representatives from METROPLAN ORLANDO, the Volusia County MPO, Brevard MPO, Polk County MPO and the Lake County Board of County Commissioners.
CFRTA	Central Florida Regional Transportation Authority-- (operates under the name LYNX) – transit authority serving Orange, Osceola and Seminole counties.
CFSGA	Central Florida Smart Growth Alliance – a coalition to develop a regional strategy to ensure that growth in one county/municipality does not adversely impact another.
CTC	Community Transportation Coordinators – contracted by the Transportation Disadvantaged Commission to provide cost-effective and efficient transportation services to transportation disadvantaged persons.
CTD	Commission for the Transportation Disadvantaged – insures the availability of efficient, cost-effective, and quality transportation services for transportation disadvantaged persons.
ECFRPC or RPC	East Central Florida Regional Planning Council – provides regional planning service for Brevard, Lake, Orange, Osceola, Seminole and Volusia counties.
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency – responsible in protecting human health and the environment.

FAA	Federal Aviation Administration-- to provide a safe and efficient aerospace system.
FDCA	Florida Department of Community Affairs -- to assist Florida communities in meeting the challenges of growth, reducing the effects of disasters and investing in community revitalization.
FDEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection -- the lead agency in state government for environmental management and stewardship. The department administers regulatory programs and issues permits for air, water and waste management.
FDOT	Florida Department of Transportation-- state agency responsible for transportation issues in Florida.
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration -- Division of the U.S. Department of Transportation responsible for administering federal highway transportation programs.
FMWG	Freight Mobility Working Group -- a committee made up of local planners, ports and private freight providers to oversee the development of freight planning efforts in the Urbanized Area.
FTA	Federal Transit Administration -- federal entity responsible for transit planning programs.
FTC	Florida Transportation Commission -- to provide leadership in meeting Florida's transportation needs through policy guidance on issues of statewide importance and maintaining public accountability for the Department of Transportation.
FTE	Florida Turnpike Enterprise-- responsible for the operation and expansion of toll roads on the Turnpike system.
GOAA	Greater Orlando Aviation Authority -- responsible for administering the operation of the Orlando International and Orlando Executive Airports.
MAC	Municipal Advisory Committee -- established to strengthen ties with the region's cities and towns that do not have direct representation on the METROPLAN ORLANDO Board. The Committee consists of the Mayors or the Mayors' appointees of the municipalities that are not represented on the METROPLAN ORLANDO Board.

M&O	Management & Operations Subcommittee – combines the strategies under Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS), Congestion Management System (CMS), Traffic Incident Management (TIM) and Transportation Demand Management programs to operate and manage the transportation system efficiently.
MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization – forum for cooperative transportation decision-making; required for urbanized areas with populations over fifty thousand.
MPOAC	Metropolitan Planning Organization Advisory Council – statewide advisory council that serves Florida’s twenty five MPO’s as the principal forum for collective policy discussion; created by law to assist the MPO’s in carrying out the urbanized area transportation planning process.
NARC	National Association of Regional Councils
OIA	Orlando International Airport – passenger airport facility located in the City of Orlando.
O-OCEA	Orlando-Orange County Expressway Authority – responsible for toll roads located in Orange County.
OSIA	Orlando Sanford International Airport— passenger airport facility located in the City of Sanford.
RTMC	Regional Transportation Management Center – where traffic monitoring and surveillance is maintained.
QATF	Quality Assurance Task Force – a subcommittee of the METROPLAN ORLANDO Transportation Disadvantaged Local Coordinating Board. Function is to address quality assurance issues pertaining to the transportation disadvantaged.
SAA	Sanford Airport Authority – responsible for the operation, maintenance and development of the Orlando Sanford International Airport and the airport’s facilities.
SCEA	Seminole County Expressway Authority – responsible for toll roads in Seminole County.
SJRWMD	St. Johns River Water Management District

TDLCB	Transportation Disadvantaged Local Coordinating Board – This board is responsible for defining transportation disadvantaged-related goals and objectives, preparing a service plan, and ensuring that the needs of the transportation disadvantaged citizens are being met.
TTC	Transportation Technical Committee – a standing committee of METROPLAN ORLANDO which provides advice on plans or actions of the MPO from planners, engineers and other staff members.
USDOT	United States Department of Transportation



Section 2

Project Phase Acronyms

Section 2- Project Phase Acronyms Used in Transportation Improvement Program:

CEI	Construction Engineering Inspection -- FDOT highway project phase following construction.
CON	Used in conjunction with a project phase contracted by FDOT to consultants (example: PE CON)
CST	Construction -- highway project phase
DEIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement-- document that evaluates the potential environmental impacts of the proposed action.
IH	Used in conjunction with a project phase done by FDOT in-house (example: PE IH)
PD&E Study	Project Development and Environmental Study -- the project phase scheduled prior to preliminary engineering for highway projects. Studies physical and social constraints and develops alternatives for the project.
PE	Preliminary Engineering (design) -- highway project phase
PLN	Planning -- the project phase usually included in FDOT PD & E studies
PST DES	Post Design (shop drawings) -- FDOT highway project phase
RELOC	Relocation of utilities for road improvement projects
ROW	Right-of-Way -- real property used for transportation purposes; defines the extent of the corridor that can be used for the road and associated drainage.
ROW LND	Right-of-Way Land Acquisition -- funding for purchase of right-of-way land for highway projects
ROW OPS	Right-of-Way Operations -- funding for right-of-way related appraisals, legal fees, and utility adjustments
RRX	Railroad Crossing

SDEIS Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement – the Federal Transit Administration allows a Supplement to a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to be done when assumptions or existing data have changed making the DEIS no longer accurate, hence a Supplemental Draft EIS or SDEIS.

UTIL Utilities



Section 3

Funding Codes Acronyms

Section 3- Funding Codes Used in Transportation Improvement Program:

ACIM	*Federal Advanced Construction funds for Interstate Maintenance projects
ACNH	*Federal Advanced Construction funds for National Highway System projects
ACSA/ACXA	*Federal Advanced Construction funds for urban areas of any size
ACSU/ACXU	*Federal Advanced Construction funds for urban areas over 200,000 population
*	Federal Advanced Construction – a project may be “advanced” for construction sooner than it is currently programmed in the FDOT Work Program or the Transportation Improvement Program. If a local government or the state funds the project they would then be “paid back” the cost of the project at the time that the project is normally programmed for. This can result in a project being done at a lower cost, saving on inflation.
BA, MA, SA, XA	Federal Donor Bonus funds with no population restrictions
BL, ML, SL, XL	Federal Donor Bonus funds for urban areas with a population of 200,000 or less
BNCA	Bonds for Corridors in Advance
BNDS	State Bonds
BRP	State Bridge Rehabilitation funds – for replacement or repair of bridges on the State Primary System based on statewide priority
BRRP	State Bridge Repair and Rehabilitation funds – for the repair and rehabilitation of bridges
BRT	Federal Bridge Replacement funds --- for bridge replacement on Federal National Highway and Surface Transportation Program systems; used for critical bridges based on a statewide priority as approved by the FHWA.
BU, MU, SU, XU	Federal Donor Bonus funds for urban areas of over 200,000 population.
CIGP	County Incentive Grant Program

CP	Federal Consolidated Primary Funds – prior to the federal transportation bills ISTEA and NEXTEA, which established the Surface Transportation Program for funding of major arterials other than the interstate system; the consolidated primary system provided for the funding of major federal and state arterials.
D	State Primary funds – unrestricted State Primary funds that may be used on any state or federal road on any system. These funds are further sub categorized as: DC – State Primary funds – Consultant Contract DI – State Primary matching funds for interstate projects DIH – State Designated In-House funds DPE – State Primary funds for Preliminary Engineering DS – State Primary funds for highways and public transit DSB – State funds reimbursed by bond DU – State Primary/Federal Reimbursement funds
DDR	DDR – State District Dedicated Revenue funds which are gas taxes collected by the state but generally programmed in the county from which they were collected for purposes of prioritizing and programming. METROPLAN ORLANDO has established a policy requesting FDOT to pool the three county collections of DDR funds. This enables high priority projects to be brought to completion over time; each county receives their fair share of completed projects.
DEIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement – as indicated in the title this is an analysis report describing the impacts of a major transportation improvement project upon the environment, both physical (built) and natural. It is proposed in both draft and final forms, which are reviewed by the local agencies and the general public and approved by the appropriate federal agencies. (FHWA or FTA).
DIS	State funds for projects on Strategic Intermodal System
DS	State primary funds for highways and public transit
FTA	Federal Transit Administration
FTA 5303	Federal Transit Administration Planning funds for urban areas
FTA 5307	Federal Transit Administration Capital and Operating funds for urban areas

FTA 5309	Federal Transit Administration Discretionary Grant Program funds
FTA 5311	Federal Transit Administration Capital and Operating funds for private non-profit transportation providers in urban and rural areas.
FTA 5313	Federal Transit Administration technology funds for transit projects
IFT	Transportation Impact Fees (City of Orlando) – fees collected from developers by the city of Orlando for transportation improvements.
IM	Federal Interstate Maintenance funds; may also be used for reconstruction if not adding capacity
IR	Federal Interstate Resurfacing funds– funding used for interstate resurfacing
LF	<p>Local funds—funding that is derived locally, i.e. the three counties or municipalities that are used for transportation improvements. There may be further subcategorized as:</p> <p>Local Funds Private funding – available from a development order such as issued by Orange County</p> <p>Local Funds Aviation – for use in providing up to 50% local match</p> <p>Local Funds – Public Transit – capital and operating funds for transit projects (funding participation: capital improvements – 80% Federal, 10% State, 10% Local; operating expenses – 50% Federal, 50% Local).</p> <p>Local Funds for Matching Federal aid (LFF)</p> <p>Local Funding for Reimbursement (LFR)</p>
LOGT	Local Option Gas Tax (Seminole County) – a gasoline tax up to eleven cents per gallon that may be imposed by the counties. Each of the three counties have imposed six cents per gallon, none have imposed the remaining five cents per gallon.
LORCS	Local Option Rental Car Surcharge – two dollars per day local option rental car surcharge would generate forty million dollars a year for transportation investments in the tri-county region. The State Legislature

would need to authorize this new funding option before local governments could implement it.

MABP	Federal Minimum Allocation funds for bridge projects (non – BRT)
MABR	Federal Minimum Allocation funds for bridge replacement projects (BRT)
MG	Federal Minimum Guarantee Funds
NHS	National Highway System – Federal funds for principal arterials
OCST	One-cent Sales Tax (Seminole County) – On September 4, 2001, residents of Seminole County voted by referendum to renew the Local Option One Cent Sales Tax, designed to specifically address and fund the community's needs for capital improvements in the areas of transportation and education.
OF	Other Funds (City of Orlando) – the use of other funds for the City of Orlando.
PKBD	Turnpike Master Bond Funds
PKLF	Local funds for Turnpike projects
PKYF	Parkway Improvement funds – Turnpike Authority funding for turnpike feeder roads.
PKYI	Parkway Improvement funds – Turnpike Authority funding for new turnpike facility improvements.
PKYR	Parkway Rehabilitation funds – Turnpike Authority funding for rehabilitation and/or resurfacing, correcting deficiencies of existing facilities.
PL	Planning funds – Federal Highway Administration planning funds, also called Section 112 funds.
PR	State Periodic Resurfacing funds – for periodic resurfacing of needed roads on the State Primary System based on statewide priority.
RIF	Road Impact Fees (Seminole County) – fees collected from developers by Seminole county for road improvements.

SABR	Federal Surface Transportation Program Bridge funds
SE	Federal Enhancement funds – may be used for bicycle/pedestrian projects, landscaping, historical preservation, etc.
SH	Federal Hazard Elimination funds – for elimination or mitigation of roadside obstacles or upgrading substandard guardrails at any high accident location on the state or Federal highway system.
SP	Federal Railroad Protective Device funds
SS	Federal Safety Improvement funds – eligible under the Section 130 Railway-Highway Crossings Program and the Section 152 Hazard Elimination Program.
STP	Surface Transportation Program – Federal Urban Highway funds which may also be used for transit or bicycle/pedestrian projects at the discretion of the MPO.
TFRT	Toll Facility Revolving Trust Fund
TIF	Transportation Impact Fees (Orange County) – fees collected by Orange County from developers for transportation improvements.
TIF	Tax Increment Financing (City of Orlando) – tax increment financing used by the City of Orlando.
TRIP	Transportation Regional Incentive Program – a state program under which FDOT will fund up to 50% of the cost of selected regionally significant projects, with local jurisdictions providing at least 50% local match funding for the projects.
UMCP	Federal Minimum Allocation for Consolidated Primary funds
UMIR	Federal Minimum Allocation for Interstate Resurfacing funds



Section 4

Other Common Acronyms

Section 4- Other Common Acronyms:

AHCA	Agency for Health Care Administration – responsible for health facility licensure, inspection, and regulatory enforcement; investigation of consumer complaints related to health care facilities and managed care plans.
AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic –Annual Average Daily Traffic factored with a yearly and seasonal factor.
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act – a Federal law that requires public facilities (including transportation services to be accessible to persons with disabilities, including those with mental disabilities, temporary disabilities, and the conditions related to substance abuse.
ADT	Average Daily Traffic – the volume of traffic on an average week day; may be measured on a section of roadway or an entire highway network.
AE	Annual Element – the first fiscal year of the Transportation Improvement Plan
AQ	Air Quality – generally refers to the amount of air pollutants of various types in the air. The pollutants can include hydrocarbons (also called volatile organic compounds), nitrogen oxides, particulate matter, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide and so on. The Orlando area’s problem is ozone, caused by a chemical combining of hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides in the presence of sunlight.
AVI	Automatic Vehicle Identification – a computerized system enabling the local Expressway Authorities to automatically collect tolls from drivers at toll gates without the drivers having to stop to pay the tolls.
BRT	Bus Rapid Transit – Advanced technology buses operating on dedicated lanes to provide a superior level of service.
CBD	Central Business District – the commercial heart of a city; the downtown areas
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations – compilation of the rules of the executive department and agencies of the federal government

Chap. 339-175FS	The state legislation pertaining to the designation, roles, and responsibilities of the MPO's
Chap. 427, Rule 41-2	The state legislation requiring, and providing the guidelines for, the coordination of transportation services for transportation disadvantaged persons within a county or urban area.
CR	County Road
CRT	Commuter Rail Transit – rail transit that connects outlying regions to a centralized city over long distances; intended primarily to serve commuters during peak times.
CTC	Community Transportation Coordinators – contracted by the Transportation Disadvantaged Commission to provide complete, cost-effective and efficient transportation services to transportation disadvantaged persons.
CUTR	Center for Urban Transportation Research – a legislatively created research center, located at the University of South Florida, whose purpose is to conduct and facilitate research and serve as an information exchange on issues related to urban transportation problems in Florida.
DRI	Development of Regional Impact -- residential and commercial development designed to maximize access by transit and non-motorized transportation; utilizing walkable, well-connected streets, a mix of land uses, parking management, and with other features to encourage transit ridership.
ECFMASP	East Central Florida Metropolitan Aviation Systems Plan – addresses issues related to existing and proposed airport facilities, land use on and adjacent to existing and proposed airport facilities, airport access and airspace.
ETDM	Efficient Transportation Decision Making -- creates a linkage between land use, transportation and environmental resource planning initiatives through early, interactive agency and public involvement.

FLUAM	Future Land Use Allocation Model – a land use forecasting model developed for METROPLAN ORLANDO that projects the land use parameters used in the Florida Standard Urban Transportation Models
FS	Florida Statutes – documents in which Florida’s laws are found
FSUTMS	Florida Standard Urban Transportation Model Structure – set of computer programs used in the transportation planning and traffic forecasting process.
FY	Fiscal Year – a budget year; runs from July 1 through June 30 for the State of Florida and METROPLAN ORLANDO; and from October 1 through September 30 for the federal government.
GIS	Geographical Information Systems– a technology that manages, analysis, and disseminates geographic knowledge
HOT	High-Occupancy Toll Lanes – lanes that take advantage of available unused capacity in the HOV lane by allowing vehicles that do not meet the minimum occupancy requirement to pay a toll for access to the lane(s).
HOV	High-Occupancy Vehicle Lanes – special lanes on a limited access freeway set aside for vehicles with two or more occupants during morning and afternoon peak travel times.
IJR	Interchange Justification Report – documentation submitted through the Florida Department of Transportation to the Federal Highway Administration to determine if a new interchange on an interstate is allowed.
ITE	Institute of Transportation Engineers – An international society of professionals in transportation and traffic engineering.
ITS	Intelligent Transportation System – a system of safety and congestion management devices designed to improve traffic flow such as vehicle navigation systems, computerized signalization systems, surveillance cameras used to locate and clear accidents, etc., as well as electronic signs that notify drivers of traffic conditions.
JPA	Joint Participation Agreement – legal instrument describing intergovernmental tasks to be accomplished and/or funds to be paid between government agencies.

LOS	Level of Service -- a measuring technique used to gauge the level of efficiency of an individual roadway or a highway network; generally expressed as A, B, C, D, E, or F, with A being the lightest level of congestion and F being the heaviest.
LRT	Light Rail Transit -- an electric rail system which has single cars or short trains, and passenger's board at track or car floor level.
L RTP	Long Range Transportation Plan -- twenty year forecast plan required of state planning agencies and Metropolitan Planning Organizations mandated to consider a wide range of social, environmental, energy and economic factors in determining overall regional goals and consider how transportation can best meet these goals.
MagLev	Magnetic Levitation -- a technology using opposing magnets to levitate and propel a passenger train at high speeds
NAQS	National Air Quality Standard -- the allowable Federal standard for the various pollutant levels. In the case of ozone, the allowable national standard is less than 85 parts per billion. Achieving a reading of 85 parts per billion of ozone or more over an 8 hour average is classified as an exceedance.
OUATS	Orlando Urban Area Transportation Study -- the formal transportation planning process of METROPLAN ORLANDO
RFP	Request for Proposals -- a document advertising opportunities to submit bids for a particular purchase or service contract
SAFETEA-LU	Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users -- the 2005 amendment of the U.S. Code Transportation section and related federal funding bill.
SCE	Sociocultural Effects -- pertains to measuring the social and cultural impacts of a major road, bridge or rail transit project on a community as part of the Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) process.
SIS	Strategic Intermodal System -- a Florida Department of Transportation program designed to direct funding to high priority, intermodal transportation hubs, facilities, and corridors.
SR	State Road

STIP	State Transportation Improvement Program – produced by the Florida Department of Transportation for the State of Florida
TCM	Transportation Control Measure – a transportation project, such as park-and-ride, ridesharing, etc., designed to reduce auto emissions and improve air quality.
TCP	Air Quality Transportation Control Plan – programming and budgeting of all transportation planning and projects to meet identified transportation needs while meeting collective air quality limitations set forth for transportation facilities.
TD	Transportation Disadvantaged – people who are unable to use traditional transportation modes because of physical limitations or economic circumstances.
TDP	Transit Development Plan – an intermediate-range transit plan (usually five years) that examines service, markets, and funding to make specific recommendations for transit improvements.
TDM	Transportation Demand Management – attempts to provide alternatives to single occupancy commuter travel to save energy, improve air quality, and reduce peak period congestion.
TEA 21	Transportation Equity Act for the 21 st Century – Federal transportation adopted in 1998; replaced by new legislation (Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users) approved in August 2005.
TIM	Traffic Incident Management – A planned and coordinated program process to detect, respond to, and remove traffic incidents and restore traffic capacity as safety and quickly as possible.
TIP	Transportation Improvement Program – the document identifying the highway, transit, aviation, and bicycle/pedestrian projects within the MPO area that are funded over the next five years.
Title 23 CFR, Part 450	The Federal regulations pertaining to statewide and metropolitan transportation planning

TMA	Transportation Management Area – federal term for an urban area of over 200,000 population
TMA	Transportation Management Association – a group of businesses, agencies, etc. organized for the purpose of promoting transit and other alternate transportation modes in a particular geographical area.
TOD	Transit Oriented Development
TSM	Transportation Systems Management – relatively low-cost, quickly implemented transportation improvements that stress the utilization of existing transportation facilities.
TSMO	Transportation Systems Management and Operations – improving traffic flow on existing roadways without adding capacity through such means as intersection improvements, computerized traffic signs, etc.
UPWP	Unified Planning Work Program – the document identifying the transportation planning activities to be accomplished by the MPO during a fiscal year.
V/C	Volume to Capacity – the ratio of a roadway’s actual traffic volume, or an assigned traffic volume from a modeling effort, to the amount of traffic that the roadway is designed to carry; used to determine a roadway’s level of service.
VHT	Vehicle Hours of Travel – the total number of hours spent by all the vehicles on a highway network over a given period of time
VMT	Vehicle Miles of Travel – the total number of miles traveled by all the vehicles on a highway network over a given period of time



Section 5

Acronyms in Alphabetical Order

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GOAA	Greater Orlando Aviation Authority – responsible for administering the operation of the Orlando International and Orlando Executive Airports
HOT	High-Occupancy Toll Lanes – lanes that take advantage of available unused capacity in the HOV lane by allowing vehicles that do not meet the minimum occupancy requirement to pay a toll for access to the lane(s).
HOV	High-Occupancy Vehicle Lanes – special lanes on a limited access freeway set aside for vehicles with two or more occupants during morning and afternoon peak travel times.
IFT	Transportation Impact Fees (City of Orlando) – fees collected from developers by the city of Orlando for transportation improvements
IH	Used in conjunction with a project phase done by FDOT in-house (example: PE IH)
IJR	Interchange Justification Report – documentation submitted through the Florida Department of Transportation to the Federal Highway

Administration to determine if a new interchange on an interstate is allowed.

IM	Federal Interstate Maintenance funds; may also be used for reconstruction if not adding capacity
IR	Federal Interstate Resurfacing funds – funding used for interstate resurfacing
ITE	Institute of Transportation Engineers – An international society of professionals in transportation and traffic engineering.
ITS	Intelligent Transportation System – a system of safety and congestion management devices designed to improve traffic flow such as vehicle navigation systems, computerized signalization systems, surveillance cameras used to locate and clear accidents, etc., as well as electronic signs that notify drivers of traffic conditions.
JPA	Joint Participation Agreement – legal instrument describing intergovernmental tasks to be accomplished and/or funds to be paid between government agencies.
LF	<p>Local funds—funding that is derived locally, i.e. the three counties or municipalities that are used for transportation improvements. There may be further subcategorized as:</p> <p>Local Funds Private funding – available from a development order such as issued by Orange County</p> <p>Local Funds Aviation – for use in providing up to 50% local match</p> <p>Local Funds – Public Transit – capital and operating funds for transit projects (funding participation: capital improvements – 80% Federal, 10% State, 10% Local; operating expenses – 50% Federal, 50% Local)</p> <p>Local Funds for Matching Federal aid (LFF)</p> <p>Local Funding for Reimbursement (LFR)</p>
LOGT	Local Option Gas Tax (Seminole County) – a gasoline tax up to eleven cents per gallon that may be imposed by the counties. Each of the three

counties have imposed six cents per gallon, none have imposed the remaining five cents per gallon.

LORCS	Local Option Rental Car Surcharge -- two dollars per day local option rental car surcharge would generate forty million dollars a year for transportation investments in the tri-county region. The State Legislature would need to authorize this new funding option before local governments could implement it.
LOS	Level of Service -- a measuring technique used to gauge the level of efficiency of an individual roadway or a highway network; generally expressed as A, B, C, D, E, or F, with A being the lightest level of congestion and F being the heaviest.
L RTP	Long Range Transportation Plan -- twenty year forecast plan required of state planning agencies and Metropolitan Planning Organizations mandated to consider a wide range of social, environmental, energy and economic factors in determining overall regional goals and consider how transportation can best meet these goals.
LRT	Light Rail Transit -- an electric rail system which has single cars or short trains, and passenger's board at track or car floor level
MABP	Federal Minimum Allocation funds for bridge projects (non -- BRT)
MABR	Federal Minimum Allocation funds for bridge replacement projects (BRT)
MAC	Municipal Advisory Committee -- established to strengthen ties with the region's cities and towns that do not have direct representation on the METROPLAN ORLANDO Board. The Committee consists of the Mayors or the Mayors' appointees of the municipalities that are not represented on the METROPLAN ORLANDO Board.
MagLev	Magnetic Levitation -- a technology using opposing magnets to levitate and propel a passenger train at high speeds
M&O	Management & Operations Subcommittee -- combines the strategies under Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS), Congestion Management System (CMS), Traffic Incident Management (TIM) and Transportation Demand Management programs to operate and manage the transportation system efficiently.
MG	Federal Minimum Guarantee Funds

MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization – forum for cooperative transportation decision-making; required for urbanized areas with populations over fifty thousand.
MPOAC	Metropolitan Planning Organization Advisory Council – statewide advisory council that serves Florida’s twenty five MPO’s as the principal forum for collective policy discussion; created by law to assist the MPO’s in carrying out the urbanized area transportation planning process.
NAQS	National Air Quality Standard – the allowable Federal standard for the various pollutant levels. In the case of ozone, the allowable national standard is less than 85 parts per billion. Achieving a reading of 85 parts per billion of ozone or more over an 8 hour average is classified as an exceedance.
NARC	National Association of Regional Councils
NHS	National Highway System – Federal funds for principal arterials
OSIA	Orlando Sanford International Airport
OUATS	Orlando Urban Area Transportation Study – the formal transportation planning process of METROPLAN ORLANDO
OCST	One-cent Sales Tax (Seminole County) – On September 4, 2001, residents of Seminole County voted by referendum to renew the Local Option One Cent Sales Tax, designed to specifically address and fund the community's needs for capital improvements in the areas of transportation and education.
OF	Other Funds (City of Orlando) – the use of other funds for the City of Orlando
OIA	Orlando International Airport – passenger airport facility located in the City of Orlando
O-OCEA	Orlando-Orange County Expressway Authority – responsible for toll roads in Orange County
OSIA	Orlando Sanford International Airport – passenger airport facility located in the City of Sanford

PD&E Study	Project Development and Environmental Study – the project phase scheduled prior to preliminary engineering for highway projects. Studies physical and social constraints and develops alternatives for the project.
PE	Preliminary Engineering (design) -- highway project phase
PKBD	Turnpike Master Bond Funds
PKLF	Local funds for Turnpike projects
PKYF	Parkway Improvement funds -- Turnpike Authority funding for turnpike feeder roads
PKYI	Parkway Improvement funds -- Turnpike Authority funding for new turnpike facility improvements
PKYR	Parkway Rehabilitation funds -- Turnpike Authority funding for rehabilitation and/or resurfacing, correcting deficiencies of existing facilities.
PL	Planning funds – Federal Highway Administration planning funds, also called Section 112 funds
PLN	Planning – the project phase usually included in FDOT PD and E studies
PR	State Periodic Resurfacing funds -- for periodic resurfacing of needed roads on the State Primary System based on statewide priority
PST DES	Post Design (shop drawings) -- FDOT highway project phase
PST DES	Post Design (shop drawings) -- FDOT highway project phase changed making the DEIS no longer accurate, hence a Supplemental Draft EIS or SDEIS.
QATF	Quality Assurance Task Force – a subcommittee of the METROPLAN ORLANDO Transportation Disadvantaged Local Coordinating Board. Function is to address quality assurance issues pertaining to the transportation disadvantaged.
RELOC	Relocation of utilities for road improvement projects

RFP	Request for Proposals – a document advertising opportunities to submit bids for a particular purchase or service contract
RIF	Road Impact Fees (Seminole County) – fees collected from developers by Seminole county for road improvements
ROW	Right-of-Way – real property used for transportation purposes; defines the extent of the corridor that can be used for the road and associated drainage.
ROW LND	Right-of-Way Land Acquisition – funding for purchase of right-of-way land for highway projects
ROW OPS	Right-of-Way Operations – funding for right-of-way related appraisals, legal fees, and utility adjustments
RRX	Railroad Crossing
RTMC	Regional Transportation Management Center – where traffic monitoring and surveillance is maintained.
SAA	Sanford Airport Authority – responsible for the operation, maintenance and development of the Orlando Sanford International Airport and the airport’s facilities.
SABR	Federal Surface Transportation Program Bridge funds
SAFETEA-LU	Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users – the 2005 amendment of the U.S. Code Transportation section and related federal funding bill.
SCE	Sociocultural Effects – pertains to measuring the social and cultural impacts of a major road, bridge or rail transit project on a community as part of the Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) process.
SCEA	Seminole County Expressway Authority – responsible for toll roads located in Seminole County
SDEIS	Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement – the Federal Transit Administration allows a Supplement to a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to be done when assumptions or existing data have

changed making the DEIS no longer accurate, hence a Supplemental Draft EIS or SDEIS.

SE	Federal Enhancement funds -- may be used for bicycle/pedestrian projects, landscaping, historical preservation, etc.
SH	Federal Hazard Elimination funds -- for elimination or mitigation of roadside obstacles or upgrading substandard guardrails at any high accident location on the state or Federal highway system
SIS	Strategic Intermodal System -- a Florida Department of Transportation program designed to direct funding to high priority, intermodal transportation hubs, facilities, and corridors.
SJRWMD	St. Johns River Water Management District
SP	Federal Railroad Protective Device funds
SR	State Road
SS	Federal Safety Improvement funds -- eligible under the Section 130 Railway-Highway Crossings Program and the Section 152 Hazard Elimination Program.
STIP	State Transportation Improvement Program -- produced by the Florida Department of Transportation for the State of Florida
STP	Surface Transportation Program -- Federal Urban Highway funds which may also be used for transit or bicycle/pedestrian projects at the discretion of the MPO.
TCM	Transportation Control Measure -- a transportation project, such as park-and-ride, ridesharing, etc., designed to reduce auto emissions and improve air quality.
TCP	Air Quality Transportation Control Plan -- programming and budgeting of all transportation planning and projects to meet identified transportation needs while meeting collective air quality limitations set forth for transportation facilities.
TD	Transportation Disadvantaged -- people who are unable to use traditional transportation modes because of physical limitations or economic circumstances.

TDLCB	Transportation Disadvantaged Local Coordinating Board –responsible for defining transportation disadvantaged-related goals and objectives, preparing a service plan, and ensuring that the needs of the transportation disadvantaged citizens are being met.
TDM	Transportation Demand Management – attempts to provide alternatives to single occupancy commuter travel to save energy, improve air quality, and reduce peak period congestion.
TDP	Transit Development Plan – an intermediate-range transit plan (usually five years) that examines service, markets, and funding to make specific recommendations for transit improvements.
TEA 21	Transportation Equity Act for the 21 st Century – Federal transportation adopted in 1998; replaced by new legislation (Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users) approved in August 2005.
TFRT	Toll Facility Revolving Trust Fund
TIF	Transportation Impact Fees (Orange County) – fees collected by Orange County from developers for transportation improvements
TIF	Tax Increment Financing (City of Orlando) – tax increment financing used by the City of Orlando
TIM	Traffic Incident Management – A planned and coordinated program process to detect, respond to, and remove traffic incidents and restore traffic capacity as safety and quickly as possible.
TIP	Transportation Improvement Program – the document identifying the highway, transit, aviation, and bicycle/pedestrian projects within the MPO area that are funded over the next five years.
Title 23 CFR, Part 450	The Federal regulations pertaining to statewide and metropolitan transportation planning.
TMA	Transportation Management Area – federal term for an urban area of over 200,000 population.

TMA	Transportation Management Association – a group of businesses, agencies, etc. organized for the purpose of promoting transit and other alternate transportation modes in a particular geographical area.
TOD	Transit Oriented Development
TRIP	Transportation Regional Incentive Program – a state program under which FDOT will fund up to 50% of the cost of selected regionally significant projects, with local jurisdictions providing at least 50% local match funding for the projects.
TSM	Transportation Systems Management – relatively low-cost, quickly implemented transportation improvements that stress the utilization of existing transportation facilities.
TSMO	Transportation Systems Management and Operations improving traffic flow on existing roadways without adding capacity through such means as intersection improvements, computerized traffic signs, etc.
TTC	Transportation Technical Committee – a standing committee of METROPLAN ORLANDO which provides advice on plans or actions of the MPO from planners, engineers and other staff members.
UMCP	Federal Minimum Allocation for Consolidated Primary funds.
UMIR	Federal Minimum Allocation for Interstate Resurfacing funds.
UPWP	Unified Planning Work Program – the document identifying the transportation planning activities to be accomplished by the MPO during a fiscal year.
USDOT	United States Department of Transportation
UTIL	Utilities
V/C	Volume to Capacity – the ratio of a roadway’s actual traffic volume, or an assigned traffic volume from a modeling effort, to the amount of traffic that the roadway is designed to carry; used to determine a roadway’s level of service.
VHT	Vehicle Hours of Travel – the total number of hours spent by all the vehicles on a highway network over a given period of time

VMT

Vehicle Miles of Travel -- the total number of miles traveled by all the vehicles on a highway network over a given period of time



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