



## APPENDIX D

### Federal Funding Sources & Acronyms

#### **Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)**

The following funding programs are available through the Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

- ARRA**      **American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009**  
Funds available to highway and arterial projects which contribute to economic recovery of the region. To be eligible, projects must also qualify for the other categories of FHWA funding programs listed in this glossary.
- BR**      **Bridge replacement or rehabilitation**  
Funds available for Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) bridge replacement or rehabilitation projects on the state highway system, or for local agency arterials through a statewide competition for bridge replacement or rehabilitation.
- CMAQ**      **Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality**  
Funds available and managed by the PSRC. Funds available for transportation projects and programs that provide air quality benefits. A list of eligible project categories may be found on PSRC's website at [http://www.psrc.org/projects/tip/applications/STP-CMAQ\\_Eligibility.pdf](http://www.psrc.org/projects/tip/applications/STP-CMAQ_Eligibility.pdf).
- CPBP**      **Corridor Planning/Border Infrastructure Program**  
Funds apportioned among border states based on border activity for improvements and maintenance of existing structures, construction, operations, regulatory procedures, and international coordination.
- ER**      **Emergency Relief**  
Funds available for the repair of Federal-Aid highways and roads on federal lands that have been damaged by natural disasters or external catastrophic events.
- FLHP**      **Federal Lands Highway Program**  
Funds available for transportation planning, research, engineering and construction of highways, roads and parkways and for transit facilities that improve access to or within public lands (NF), national parks (NP) and Indian reservations (BIA).
- IM**      **Interstate Maintenance**  
Funds available to resurface, restore, rehabilitate and reconstruct most routes on the Interstate System.

<b>ITS</b>	<b>Intelligent Transportation Systems</b> Funds available for research and development of intelligent transportation system infrastructure.
<b>High Priority</b>	Sometimes referred to as " <b>demonstration</b> " or " <b>earmark</b> ," these funds are explicitly identified in the federal transportation act SAFETEA-LU. They also are identified in annual appropriations.
<b>NP</b>	<b>National Parks;</b> See FLHP in this glossary.
<b>NHS</b>	<b>National Highway System funds</b> Funds available specifically for roadways designated as part of the National Highway System.
<b>NF</b>	<b>National Forests</b> See FLHP in this glossary.
<b>STP</b>	<b>Surface Transportation Program</b> Funds available for a number of project categories. Each is described below:
	<b>STP(C)</b> STP funds available through statewide competition for any eligible purpose in TEA-21 for STP funds. The status of this program is currently not determined.
	<b>STP(E)</b> STP funds for the twelve categories of transportation enhancement projects (available through the statewide competition, with PSRC submitting prioritized project recommendations).
	<b>STP(S)</b> STP funds for safety projects that either eliminate roadway hazards or make improvement at railway/arterial crossings (available through the statewide competition).
	<b>STP(U)/STP(R)</b> STP funds available to urban regions and managed by the region's Metropolitan Transportation Organization (Puget Sound Regional Council). The portion of these funds assigned to projects located in rural areas of the region is called STP(R).
	<b>STP(W)</b> STP funds reserved for WSDOT to use for projects on the state highway system.

### **Federal Transit Administration (FTA)**

The following funding programs are available through the Federal Transit Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

<b>ARRA</b>	<b>American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009</b> Funds available to transit projects which contribute to economic recovery of the region. To be eligible, projects must also qualify for three categories of FTA funding programs (as defined below): 5307, 5309 and 5311.
<b>5307 Urban</b>	Section 5307 Urbanized Area Formula transit funds are to be used for transit capital and operating assistance. They are managed by PSRC.
<b>5309 (NS)/5309 (Bus)</b>	Section 5309 New-Start (Rail) transit funds and Section 5309 Bus Allocation funds are two separate funds allocated at the discretion of the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Transportation but typically earmarked by Congress. Funds are used for major capital expenditures - specifically, major rail projects and bus transit facilities, respectively.

<b>5309/Fixed Guideway</b>	Transit funds, managed by PSRC, to modernize or improve existing fixed guideway systems such as electric streetcar, trolley, bus, monorail and ferry vessel.
<b>5310/5311</b>	Transit funds apportioned for transit service to elderly and disabled persons (5310), and transit service in rural areas (5311).
<b>5316/JARC</b>	<b>Jobs Access &amp; Reverse Commute funds</b> Transit funds managed by PSRC for planning, capital and operating expenses. Job Access grants provide new transit service for welfare recipients and other low-income individuals to access jobs. Reverse Commute grants develop transit services to suburban job sites.
<b>5317/ New Freedom</b>	<b>New Freedom funds</b> Transit funds managed by PSRC for capital and operating costs to encourage public transportation service and facility improvements, over and above those required by the federal Americans with Disabilities Act, to address the transportation needs of persons with disabilities.

## **Miscellaneous Transportation Funding Sources**

<b>BIA</b>	Bureau of Indian Affairs
<b>FRA</b>	Federal Railroad Administration funds
<b>DOD</b>	U.S. Department of Defense funds

More detailed information on these transportation funding sources may be found on PSRC's website at <http://www.psrc.org/projects/tip/applications/tipinfo5.pdf>.

## **Transportation Programming Terms**

**Air Quality Conformity Exemption:** Certain categories of projects will have a neutral impact on air quality and are therefore exempt from federal and state conformity requirements as described in 40 CFR Part 93 and WAC 173-420-070. Exempt projects generally fall under the categories of safety, mass transit, preservation and maintenance, or improvement of air quality. Additional information is provided on PSRC's website at <http://www.psrc.org/projects/tip/applications/tipinfo1.pdf>.

**Categorical Exclusion (CE):** A Categorical Exclusion from NEPA and SEPA requirements. This term is applied to projects for which the sponsor is not required to prepare an "environmental assessment" as defined under NEPA and SEPA. A list of the project types that are categorically excluded can be found in 23 CFR 771 and WAC 197-11-800. Under NEPA, this exclusion is also known as programmatic CE or Class II(C) exclusion.

**Certification:** In accordance with Washington State's Growth Management Act, certification is an action confirming consistency between a transportation element of a local comprehensive plan, or countywide planning policies, and the adopted Metropolitan Transportation Plan.

**CFR / Federal Register:** Code of Federal Regulations. The CFR contains the codified documents prepared to help implement law as listed in the U.S. Code. Most regulations in the CFR were first proposed and published in the Federal Register for public review and comment. (Example: 23 CFR 771 is at Title 23 of the CFR at Part 771.) Copies of the CFR may be obtained from the U.S. Government Printing Office. Copies are also available at major libraries and on the Internet.

**Comprehensive Plan:** An integrated plan for a city, town or county. It includes plans for land use, transportation, utilities, housing, capital facilities, and other elements. Under Washington State's Growth Management Act, comprehensive plans must be internally consistent, as well as consistent with plans of adjacent jurisdictions.

**Congestion Management Process:** A systematic process for managing congestion. The CMP uses information on transportation-systems performance to identify areas of congestion and alternative strategies for alleviating congestion and enhancing the mobility of persons and goods to levels that meet state and local needs. The CMP requirements apply to Transportation Management Areas that are designated as in maintenance or nonattainment for federal air quality standards.

**CO:** Carbon Monoxide

**DNS:** Determination of Nonsignificance. A DNS documents the decision of a sponsoring agency that, in its opinion, there will not be a significant adverse environmental impact created by the proposed project.

**Documented CE:** Documented Categorical Exclusion from NEPA requirements (also known as Documented CE or Class II(D) exclusion) is allowed under 23 CFR 771.117. Similar to categorical exclusion from NEPA, a project qualifying for a Documented CE will have some measurable impact, or the impact will be relatively small and is acceptable after being properly documented. The project's sponsor must prepare the documentation for FTA or FHWA approval. When a project is fully excluded under NEPA, it is called a "Programmatic CE" (as also defined under 23 CFR 771.17), and no federal approval is required.

**EA:** Environmental Assessment prepared under NEPA.

**EIS:** Environmental Impact Statement. An EIS is issued to present alternatives, disclose impacts and mitigation measures, and solicit comments on a proposal.

**EPA:** U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

**ESA:** Endangered Species Act. This federal law carries regulations and implications for transportation planning and projects.

**Federal Classification Code:** A classification system of all public roadways. Established by the Federal Highway Administration, the functional roadway classification categorizes roadways based on the type of service they provide (e.g., arterials, collectors and local roads).

**Federal Register:** A daily publication of the Rules, Proposed Rules and Notices of the Federal Government as well as executive orders and other presidential documents. It is published by the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration.

**Fixed Guideway:** This term refers to any transit service that uses exclusive or controlled rights-of-way or rails, entirely or in part. The term includes heavy rail, commuter rail, light rail, monorail, trolleybus, aerial tramway, inclined plane, cable car, automated guideway transit, ferryboats, that portion of motor bus service operated on exclusive or controlled rights-of-way, and high-occupancy-vehicle (HOV) lanes. Examples of fixed guideway transit facilities in the PSRC region include light rail, commuter rail, demand response, ferry boats, bus service on fixed guideway or busways, trolley bus, monorail, and vanpools.

**FTA:** Federal Transit Administration

**FHWA:** Federal Highway Administration

**FONSI:** Finding of No Significant Impact. A decision point under NEPA, as further defined in 23 CFR 771.121(a).

**General Purpose Lanes:** Roadway through-lanes that are not restricted to a particular type of vehicle or traffic.

**HOV:** High occupancy vehicle. Refers to a vehicle used by two or more people. Included are such modes of travel as transit buses, carpools, vanpools and trains. HOV lanes are reserved for such vehicles.

**ISTEA:** Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act. A 1991 federal law that significantly revised federal transportation statutes affecting federal rules and funding for public roadways, public transit, and nonmotorized transportation facilities. The successor to ISTEA was TEA-21 (below).

**MAB:** Metropolitan Area Boundary, as defined in Titles 23 and 49, U.S. Code. The PSRC region is a designated Metropolitan Area.

**MPO:** Metropolitan Planning Organization, as defined in Titles 23 and 49, U.S. Code. The PSRC is the designated MPO for King, Kitsap, Pierce and Snohomish counties.

**MVET:** Motor Vehicle Excise Tax

**NEPA:** National Environmental Policy Act, the federal law identifying procedures to help protect the environment.

**PE:** Preliminary Engineering. A project phase that occurs after completion of planning and environmental efforts, and before land acquisition and construction.

**PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub>:** Particulate matter - small particles of dust, soot, and organic matter suspended in the atmosphere - is regulated as a criteria pollutant under the Clean Air Act's National Ambient Air Quality Standards:

- PM<sub>2.5</sub> consists of fine particles 2.5 micrometers in diameter and smaller
- PM<sub>10</sub> consists of inhalable coarse particles smaller than 10 micrometers in diameter

**Peak Hour:** The single morning or evening hour during which the maximum traffic volume occurs on a roadway.

**Programmatic CE:** Programmatic CE

**PSRC Number:** Unique identification number assigned by the Puget Sound Regional Council to each project in its Regional TIP.

**Regional TIP:** Regional Transportation Improvement Program. Prepared for an urban region by its MPO, the TIP contains a staged, multi-year, multimodal list of transportation projects selected to use federal funds. Projects that use state and/or local funds and are of regional significance are also included. The Regional TIP is submitted for approval into the State's TIP. All projects shown in the TIP must be consistent with the MPO's transportation plan and must conform with regional air quality requirements, and the funds must be "financially constrained." PSRC is the designated MPO for King, Kitsap, Pierce and Snohomish counties.

**ROD:** Record of Decision. A NEPA decision point related to documentation and timing, as further defined in 23 CFR 771.127(a).

**RW or ROW:** Right-of-Way. Land used or intended to be used for transportation and other purposes.

**SAFETEA-LU:** Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act, A Legacy for Users. The 2005 federal law that replaced TEA-21 and substantially continued many TEA-21 and ISTEA programs.

**SEPA:** State (of Washington) Environmental Policy Act. The state law identifying procedures to help protect the environment in Washington State.

**State Sign Route:** The number assigned to a roadway maintained by Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT), e.g., I-5, SR-99, SR-3, etc.

**State TIP or STIP:** State Transportation Improvement Program. Similar to the Regional TIP except that it covers the entire state. The State TIP incorporates the MPO regional TIPs. WSDOT maintains the STIP for Washington State.

**SOV:** Single occupant vehicle. Refers to a vehicle with only one occupant.

**State of Washington Inventory of Bridges and Structures:** Database of information containing an inventory of all the bridges (as defined by the national bridge inspection standards) within the State of Washington. The database is maintained by the WSDOT, updated periodically and used in the selection of projects to use federal funds available for bridge rehabilitation and replacement.

**TDM:** Transportation Demand Management. The intent of TDM programs is to reduce the number of vehicles on the roadway by discouraging the use of single-occupant-vehicle travel and promoting other modes.

**TEA-21:** Transportation Equity Act for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. A 1998 federal law that replaced ISTEA and substantially continued many ISTEA programs. SAFETEA-LU (above) is the current iteration of this law.

**TIB:** Transportation Improvement Board. The TIB is an independent state agency that makes and manages street construction and maintenance grants to 320 cities and urban counties in Washington State.

**TMA:** Transportation Management Areas. All urbanized areas over 200,000 in population, as defined in Titles 23 and 49 U.S. Code. The PSRC region is a TMA.

**TSM:** Transportation System Management. The intent of TSM programs is to maximize the efficiency of the transportation system through such programs as signal synchronization and freeway ramp metering.

**UPWP:** Unified Planning Work Program. A document prepared by an MPO to list the transportation planning projects/activities it will undertake for its region. Planning projects/activities to be done by other public agencies in the region are also included if they use federal transportation funds or if they are required for transportation planning or transportation-related air quality planning. The PSRC maintains the UPWP for its four-county region.

**USC:** United States Code. The USC contains the laws passed by the Congress and signed by the President.

**WSDOT:** Washington State Department of Transportation