

Glossary & Acronym List

Access management: A process that provides or manages access for roadway users entering or exiting adjacent developed land without significantly impacting safety conditions, traffic capacity, and vehicle speeds for other roadway users. Access management strategies, including design and control of driveways, curb cuts, turn lanes, parking lot circulation, public street connections, and intersections, are most often applied to highways or major urban and suburban arterial streets.

American Association of State Highway & Transportation Officials (AASHTO): A non-profit, non-partisan association that represents the member highway and transportation departments in the 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico and whose primary goal is to foster the development, operation and maintenance of an integrated national transportation system.

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA): Federal law, which requires that public facilities and transportation services accommodate the disabled.

Bike Lane: A portion of a roadway that has been designated by striping, signing and pavement markings for the preferential or exclusive use of bicycles.

Bike Path: A bikeway physically separated from motorized vehicle traffic by an open space or barrier within the highway right-of-way or within an independent right-of-way.

Bike Route: A segment of a system of bikeways designated by the jurisdiction having authority with appropriate directional and informational markers, with or without specific bicycle route number.

Bikeway: Any road, path, or way, which in some manner is specifically designated as being open to bicycle travel, regardless of whether such facilities are designated for the exclusive use of bicycles or are to be shared with other transportation modes.

Bus-Only Lane: A traffic lane on a street that is reserved for transit vehicles and designated by special signage and striping.

Capital Improvement Program (CIP): A local government program that has the objective of completing numerous public infrastructure and facility projects within a specified time frame.

Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA): An agency established to operate transportation programs for the metropolitan service area's residents, including public transit systems, special transportation for the disabled and information dissemination on alternative transportation modes.

Central Business District (CBD): The downtown retail trade and commercial area of a city or an area having high land values, traffic flow and concentration of retail business offices, entertainment, lodging and services.

Center for Transportation Research (CTR): A nationally recognized research center at the University of Texas which undertakes relevant transportation research, provides

significant educational opportunities for University of Texas students, and provides a public service by conducting research that responds to the transportation needs of Texas and other U.S. travelers. In partnership with the Texas Department of Transportation and other sponsors, CTR undertakes investigations that seek practical solutions to various state mobility problems.

Census Transportation Planning Package (CTPP): Travel related data collected during the 1990 Census.

Changeable lane assignment signs: Signs that automatically adjust for time-of day variations in turning movement volumes (e.g., change from "straight only" to "straight and left-turn").

Circulator Service: Local-stop, high-frequency transit service for high-density, pedestrian oriented districts. The service may include a shuttle or park-and-ride function from some periphery parking area to the high-density activity area.

Clean Air Act (CAA): Federal legislation that requires each state with areas that have not met federal air quality standards to prepare a State Implementation Plan, or SIP.

Commercial Vehicle Only lanes (CVO): A traffic lane that can be used only by commercial vehicles such as trucks and vans transporting products, mail, building materials or other forms of freight for business purposes.

Commuter Rail (CR): Railroad local and regional passenger train operations between a central city, its suburbs and/or another central city. It may be either locomotive-hauled or self-propelled, and is characterized by multi-trip tickets, specific station-to-station fares, railroad employment practices and usually only one or two stations in the central business district. Also known as "suburban rail".

Concession agreement: By using techniques such as "Build-Own-Transfer" and "Build-Own- Operate" agreements, governments can partner with the private sector to develop or expand facilities. Without public liability, the government can award a concession in a particular corridor for a fixed period of time to private firms, who build or expand the facility using funds from investors and lenders.

Congestion Management System (CMS): A systematic process that provides information on transportation system performance and alternative strategies to alleviate congestion and enhance the mobility of persons and goods. A CMS includes methods to monitor and evaluate performance; identify alternative action; access and implement cost-effective action; and evaluate the effectiveness of implemented actions.

Congestion Management Team (CMT): A team of representatives from public agencies that plan, develop, implement, monitor, and evaluate projects and programs for managing traffic congestion. CMTs play an important role in the HSBMPO Congestion Management System.

Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program (CMAQ): A funding program that helps implement projects designed to reduce emissions in non-attainment areas.

Congestion Pricing: Charging fees to users of transportation facilities. Fees can vary depending on time day to enable increased level of control over traffic volumes.

Congestion Reduction Program (CRP): An important element of the HSBMPO Congestion Management System (CMS). The program provides STP 4C funds for implementing low -cost, near-term congestion reduction projects and initiatives such as the HSBMPO Commute Solutions/Ozone Action Day Program, traffic signal synchronization projects, freeway operations studies, and traffic count stations.

Corridor Mobility Plan: HSBMPO Congestion Management System document showing proposed projects and programs specifically aimed at reducing traffic congestion.

Council of Governments (COG): Voluntary associations of local governments formed under Texas law that deal with problems and planning needs that cross the boundaries of individual local governments or that require regional attention.

Dedicated sales tax: An increasingly popular financing method that allows local governments to use tax revenue income to match or leverage federal transportation funds for implementing transportation improvements. In high-growth areas, earmarked sales taxes can produce a secure revenue stream with which to support bond financing for certain kinds of projects, for example, highway and transit infrastructure projects that may not generate sufficient operating income to cover construction costs. Dedication of sales tax for transportation purposes requires voter approval.

Department of Transportation (USDOT): Federal cabinet-level agency headed by the Secretary of Transportation with responsibility for highways, mass transit, aviation and ports. The DOT includes the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the Federal Transit Administration (FTA).

Developer impact fees: Occurs after a highway has been built and is applied to the value (income potential) of adjacent land that becomes developable as a result of the improvements. These fees can be fixed on the value of the land or the completed development. Useful for development of transit centers near planned office buildings or highway interchanges constructed in the vicinity of land which is zoned for malls or shopping centers.

Demand Response Program: : A program operated by the LRGVDCo to serve citizens with disabilities by providing them with door-to-door, shared ride, or accessible public transportation.

Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE): A business with gross receipts of less than \$15,370,000 over the previous three years and is at least 51% owned by one or more persons who are minorities or women.

Electronic tolling system: Allows vehicle operators to pay a toll without bringing the vehicle to a complete stop. This requires attaching a special device to the vehicle that can be scanned by an electronic reader at the toll collection facility. Vehicle operators are billed later via the postal system.

Environmental Assessment (EA): A document that assesses an action that is not a categorical exclusion and does not clearly require the preparation of an environmental impact statement.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS): A document required by the National Environment Policy Act that addresses any adverse economic, social and/or environmental effects of a proposed transportation project for which federal funding is being sought.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): A federal agency charged with protecting the natural resources of the nation.

Express Service: Non-stop service between two distant points, usually from a suburb or fringe area, coupled with park-and-ride lots, to the central core. Express service may also operate between suburban activity centers. Operating speeds should be, at a minimum, 2 to 3 times that of local service.

Expressway (EXPY): A divided highway usually having two or more traffic lanes in each direction. Traffic can enter or exit an expressway only at ramped interchanges or at signalized intersections with major streets. Few private access points are allowed.

Extraterritorial Jurisdiction (ETJ): The area in which a city enforces its subdivision and water quality ordinances, but not its planning, zoning, and health/safety ordinances. The ETJ extends from the city limits to a certain distance (for larger cities, 5 miles) and its residents do not pay city taxes and may vote only in certain city elections dealing with issues that affect them.

Farm to Market (FM): An identifier for a roadway designated by the Texas Transportation Commission to be part of the statewide highway system. Normally associated as a 2-lane roadway in rural areas, but are located in urban areas and can be a 4 or 6 lane divided roadway. The FM roadway designation is typically given to roads that are located east of IH-35.

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA): The component of USDOT that administers, plans, funds and regulates the federal highway system.

Federal Transit Administration (FTA): The component of USDOT that operates under the authority of the Federal Transit Act and provides financial and technical assistance to local transit systems.

Fixed Guide way: Bus ways or light rail transit service that can accommodate up to 4,000 passengers/hour in the peak hour direction with 7.5-minute headways along a corridor. Although local service may exist, the primary function of the corridor is that of line haul. It operates as a limited-express to express type service. Given the nature of continually evolving guide way technology, the specific type of service is generic to allow flexibility. As a corridor develops, higher capacity transit service can be gradually introduced.

Freeway (FWY): A divided highway usually having two or more traffic lanes in each direction. Traffic can enter or exit a freeway only at ramped interchanges so that “through” traffic is not interrupted. Freeways often include frontage roads that allow

access to and from the freeway and permit drivers to safely make turns onto cross streets or into driveways. Frontage roads are usually separated from the freeway's main lanes by wide medians.

Freight Rail: A railway dedicated to transporting cargo as opposed to passengers.

Geographic Information System (GIS): A computer system for storing, analyzing and mapping geographic data.

Grade separated intersection: An intersection that is designed to vertically separate two or more potentially conflicting traffic streams by providing a bridge structure(s) that allows traffic flowing on different roadways to flow concurrently, and reduces or eliminates the need for traffic signals.

Growth management: The partial control of land use, transportation, and other public infrastructure planning decisions by state or local governments in order to restrict or redirect the growth of population and employment to specific areas or to predetermined levels.

HSBMPO: The official Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for the metropolitan area whose purpose is to coordinate regional transportation planning with the State of Texas, Cameron county, nine cities, and the Metropolitan Transportation Authority, and other transportation providers and to approve the use of federal transportation funds within the HSBMPO area.

HSBMPO Metropolitan Area Transportation Plan (2010 to 2035 Plan): The Harlingen-San Benito Metropolitan Planning Organization (**HSBMPO**) 2030 Long-Range Transportation Plan, adopted in 2000, that identifies existing and future transportation deficiencies and needs, as well as network improvements needed to meet mobility requirements over at least a twenty-year time period.

HSBMPO Metropolitan Trails & Greenways (HSBTG): A coalition of public, private and nonprofit organizations, local advocacy groups, neighborhood associations and individuals working on developing a comprehensive system of greenways and trails in the greater HSBMPO area.

High Occupancy Toll (HOT): A fee that allows solo drivers to use HOV lanes.

High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV): Vehicles having two or more occupants.

Highway Capacity Manual (HCM): A guide to the design and operational analysis of highway facilities.

Historically Underutilized Business (HUB): A business certified by the General Services Commission as a sole proprietorship, partnership or joint venture corporation and is at least 51% owned by one or more persons who are minorities or women.

Incident Management: An incident is a non-recurrent event that causes reduction of roadway capacity or abnormal increase in demand. Incident management involves six

major tasks: detection, verification, response, removal/restoration of capacity, traffic management, and information to motorists. An incident such as a serious freeway traffic accident will generally require a coordinated effort by many different organizations involving police, fire, emergency, and transportation personnel.

Infrastructure Development Trust Fund: Leverages the off-balance sheet financing potential of public and non-public revenue sources. The Fund would issue revenue and project finance bonds to support public/private transportation projects in the Capital area and could be supported by taxes and grants on the public side and fees and assessments from private sources. A public agency issuer would manage the Fund, but without the credit of state or local governments.

Intelligent Transportation System (ITS): A system that enables people and goods to move more safely and efficiently through a state-of-the-art, intermodal transportation system that includes information processing, communications, control, and electronics. Automatic vehicle location systems, advanced signal timing, and other new and emerging advanced technology can be used with public transportation systems.

Intermodal freight operations facility: A facility where freight is transferred from one mode of transportation to another, such as from a train to a truck.

Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA): A bill providing authorizations for highways, highway safety, and mass transportation for Fiscal Years 1992-1997. The purpose of the Act is to develop a National Intermodal Transportation System that is economically efficient, environmentally sound, provides the foundation for the Nation to compete in the global economy and will move people and goods in an energy efficient manner. Metropolitan Planning Organizations, in cooperation with the State and key transportation providers, must develop transportation plans and programs for metropolitan areas.

Level of Service (LOS): A description of the quality of service that can be expected by users of transportation facilities. For highways “A” means traffic is flowing freely and “E” or “F” means the highway is very congested. Highway LOS can be determined based on “Density”(average number of passenger cars located in a single lane within a one mile section), “Speed” (the average attainable speed in miles per hour), or “Maximum Service Flow”(average number of passenger cars that pass by every hour in one lane).

Light Rail: An electric railway with a “light volume” of traffic capacity compared to heavy rail. Light rail may use shared or exclusive rights-of-way, high or low platform loading and multi-car trains or single cars. Also know as “streetcar”, “trolley car” and “tramway”.

Local option fuel tax: With State Legislature approval, municipalities can tax fuel purchases along with the State and Federal governments. Fuel taxes are a natural revenue source for transportation improvements but the trucking industry, the American Automobile Association, and educators in Texas, whose portion of the state’s gasoline levy could be affected by a reduction in fuel usage, typically oppose them.

Local Service: Transit service, usually by bus, that accommodates boarding and alighting roughly every 300 to 1,000 feet, depending on density levels. The average operating speed is usually between 10 and 25 miles per hour.

Long-Range Plan (LRP): A plan referring to transportation planning for a time span of atleast twenty years.

Major Arterial Divided (MAD): High volume surface roadways with high priority at intersections with all lower level facilities. Typically, signalization is provided at significant crossings.

Major Arterial Undivided (MAU): Similar to Major Divided Arterial, but with no center median, normally due to right-of-way limitations.

Major Investment Study (MIS): A study, required under ISTEA, done on major transportation improvement projects such as fixed guide way transit projects and controlled access highways that would involve the use of federal funds. The study includes factors that would justify a proposed project, such as its cost effectiveness and overall effectiveness, and evaluates various modes of travel to solve a transportation problem.

Major Transfer Center: A multimodal transportation mode that connects two or more transit routes with pedestrian, bicycle or automobile modes of travel. The transfer distance between different modes of transport should be no more than 300 feet wherever possible, with an absolute maximum of 600 feet.

Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO): The organizational entity established by law to provide a forum for cooperative transportation decision making for the metropolitan area containing a population of 50,000 people or more. Major responsibilities include the development of transportation plans and programs and authorization of the use of federal transportation dollars.

Metropolitan Transportation Plan (MTP): Another name for the Long-Range Plan in metropolitan areas.

Minor Arterial (MNR): A secondary facility to meet local access and circulation requirements. Low priority is given at significant intersections.

Minority-owned Business Enterprise (MBE): A business whose ownership is comprised of at least 51% minorities.

Municipal Utility District (MUD): Political entities created by the State of Texas having the authority to construct and maintain improvements, incur debt and tax the land within its boundaries to pay operating expenses and repay debts. A board of directors elected by MUD property owners governs MUDs.

National Highway System (NHS): A system developed by the Department of Transportation in cooperation with the states, local officials and metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs) that identifies major intermodal highways that connect to major intermodal facilities (ports, airports, rail transit, etc.) and are important to the Nation's economy, defense and mobility.

Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x): A pollutant produced during fossil fuel combustion that contributes to ground-level ozone.

North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA): An agreement between the United States, Canada and Mexico, which promotes means for improved and increased free trade between these three countries.

Ozone (O₃): Ozone is a secondary air pollutant and a photochemical oxidant. The production of ozone, which occurs when sunlight triggers chemical reactions involving nitrous oxides (NO_x) and atmospheric oxygen, is highly dependent on the ratio of hydrocarbons to NO_x in the atmosphere. Therefore, hydrocarbon emissions caused by the operation of trucks, automobiles, lawn mowers, and other gasoline-powered equipment, can contribute to the production of ozone. Ozone can travel long distances or can accumulate over an area for long periods of time depending on wind circulation patterns and topographic conditions.

Park-and-Ride Lot: Any designated parking lot that is serviced with express or limited express transit service.

Parking management: Most often implemented by a parking management system, which routes travelers directly to facilities with available parking. Parking management systems reduce the amount of travel by motorists searching for available parking spaces, make parking more convenient for the traveler, reduce fuel consumption and emissions, and reduce the potential for accidents. These systems also improve the marketing and exposure of parking facilities and the businesses served by them. They can also be designed to encourage ridesharing and transit use, primarily through pricing incentives.

Parkway (PKWY): Through travel lanes similar in characteristics to freeways but typically without parallel frontage roads.

Transportation Policy Committee (PAC): The governing body of HSBMPO consisting of locally elected officials and representatives from the Texas Department of Transportation and HSBMPO.

Private Sector Infrastructure Development Fund: A revolving subordinated debt facility for privately funded projects. Local governments would capitalize the Fund with federal grants or tax-exempt bond proceeds. Borrowers with revenue-producing projects would be eligible for the subordinated debt Fund at taxable rates in order to attract commitments for senior debt from commercial lenders or the capital markets. Timely debt service payments would replenish the Fund for other borrowers.

Public Participation Plan (PPP): Established guidelines developed to disseminate information to all metropolitan area citizens, groups, agencies, transportation providers and other interested parties, to assure their input in the decision making process of transportation programs, projects, etc. for the HSBMPO area.

Railhead: The end of a rail spur where trains are serviced, stored, or loaded and unloaded.

Ranch to Market (RM): Identifier for a roadway designated by the Texas Transportation Commission to be part of the statewide highway system. Normally associated as a 2-lane roadway in rural areas, but are located in urban areas and can be a 4 or 6 lane

divided roadway. The RM roadway designation is typically given to roads that are located west of IH-35.

Reversible travel lane: A traffic lane which is used to carry traffic in one direction during a specific period of the day, and carries traffic in the opposite direction, or is restricted to turning movements, during another period of the day. Changeable electronic signs are used to inform motorists of how the lane can be used.

Reformulated Gasoline (RFG): Unleaded gasoline with a special additive designed to lower emissions upon combustion by providing more oxygen to the fuel during combustion.

Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP): An indicator of the volatility of gasoline and is measured in pounds per square inch (psi).

Revolving loan fund: Financing tool that recycles funds by providing loans, receiving loan repayments, and then providing further loans. Austin could capitalize its own revolving fund with grants or bond proceeds secured by independent revenue sources.

Right of Way (ROW): Public land reserved for locating infrastructure such as a roadway or a utility line.

Sale/leaseback agreement: Used by public agencies as a cash flow management technique. Government owned facilities, such as bus maintenance facilities, can be sold to private investors, who will expand or rehabilitate the facility and then lease it back to the public agency over a fixed period of time.

Sale of development rights: Used by the public sector to capture the potential value of real estate at highway interchanges and along arterials, without giving up ownership of the land.

Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU): which guarantees funding for highways, highway safety, and public transportation through Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2009, and has been extended until the end of December 2009.

Shared Roadway: A roadway, which is open to both bicycle and motor vehicle travel. This may be an existing roadway, street with wide curb lanes, or road with paved shoulders.

Single Occupant Vehicle (SOV): Any vehicle that contains just one person, the driver.

Special districts: Special Assessment Districts, Benefit Assessment Districts, and Road

Utility Districts are used to help recover the capital costs of street or roads or to capture part of the potential value of these improvements for adjoining landowners or commercial businesses. As public entities, these districts can issue bonds secured only by fee income. This affects or benefits specific constituents and can be politically sensitive. Revenues derived from special districts are potentially a good source of funds for maintenance reserve accounts.

Special Infrastructure Development Unit. A working group of planning, engineering and financial specialists which oversees a limited number of major transportation projects that are financed with public and private sector funds. Through a Joint Powers Resolution the

Unit's governance could be shared among local agencies such as the TxDOT Austin District and a city and/or county transportation department, and the Unit would manage a single pipeline of public/private sector projects for the region. Project implementation would remain with the relevant state and local agencies. The Unit would finance its operations through fees payable at a financial closing.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA): A Census Bureau delineation for major metropolitan areas in the U.S.

State Data Center (SDC): The official repository of census data and demographic data for the State of Texas.

State Highway (SH): Roads, streets and highways maintained by the State.

State Implementation Plan (SIP): A plan required by the 1977 Clean Air Act Amendments which describes how the State of Texas will meet air quality standards.

State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP): A staged, multi-year statewide, intermodal program of transportation projects, which is consistent with the Statewide Transportation Plan and planning processes and metropolitan plans, TIPs and processes.

Statewide Transportation Plan (STP): The official statewide, intermodal transportation plan that is developed through the statewide transportation planning process.

Subordinated debt financing: Longer term financing, which is subordinated to the primary debt in a project, can improve the credit quality of a project and its chances for financial closure. Subordinated lenders can be investors looking for higher returns, or government agencies with an interest in a project financed primarily by commercial lenders or the capital markets. If a Private Sector Infrastructure Development Fund is capitalized with grants, or from independent revenue sources, a city or a county may be able to participate as an indirect lender for eligible projects. Authorization may be needed from the State Legislature.

Surface Transportation Program (STP) (part of ISTEA and TEA 21): A federal program designed to create flexible funding for transit and highway construction.

Surface Transportation Program Category 4B for Transportation Enhancement (STP4B): A funding category used to address projects that are above and beyond what could normally be expected in the way of enhancements to the transportation system.

Tax-exempt revenue bonds: Widely used by state and local governments to finance revenue-producing facilities such as airports, toll roads, sports complexes, hospitals, and wastewater plants. It is generally secured only by project revenues, without a back-up pledge, and is regarded as off balance sheet financing for the public agency issuing the bonds. Under appropriate arrangements, revenue bonds can also be used for street rehabilitation and maintenance.

Tax increment financing: Utilized where property values and ad-valorem assessments may increase as the result of transportation improvements. The local government agrees to apply the tax proceeds of any increased assessment to support the financing for a specified period of time, thereafter claiming the tax revenues for itself. Useful in urban areas for rail transit development, but limited potential for highways.

Teleride: Demand response service, usually provided with cabs, in an area where density levels do not warrant fixed route service. The three existing teleride zones are planned to be replaced with fixed route service during the coming years. New teleride zones may be established in other sparsely developed areas.

Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT): The State agency responsible for construction and maintenance of all interstate, U.S, state highways, ranch-to-market (RM) and farm-to-market (FM) roads within the state.

Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC): A state agency charged with protecting water and air resources, including regulation of hazardous material sites.

Texas Transportation Institute (TTI): A state agency that is a member of the Texas A&M

University system and engages in research pertaining to all forms of transportation, including all phases of activities concerned with the movement of people, goods, and services, and identifies and helps to solve major state and national transportation problems.

Toll Road: A road in which one must pay a toll or a fee to use.

Traffic Serial Zone (TSZ): The smallest geographically designated area used for analysis of transportation activity such as data collection and travel movements within, into, and out of the urban area.

Transit-Oriented Development (TOD): Types of development that enhance or support public transit use.

Transportation Control Measure (TCM) (for air quality): Any measure designed to reduce traffic congestion, pollution emissions and other traffic problems.

Transportation Demand Management (TDM): An effort to reduce the number of people traveling by single-occupant vehicles (SOV) by promoting non-SOV modes of transportation

(e.g., carpools, vanpools, transit). TDM efforts may also discourage the use of SOVs by imposing tolls or taxes.

Transportation Enhancement Program (TEP): A federal program that provides funds for non-traditional improvements adjacent to or within the right of way of a transportation facility. Some examples of improvements are preserving an historic structure, installing bicycle and pedestrian facilities, landscaping, and incorporating environmental protection systems.

Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA 21): A law authorizing highway, highway safety, transit and other surface transportation programs for FY1998 – 2003. This new law combines the continuation and improvement of current ISTEA programs with new initiatives to meet the challenges of improving safety as traffic continues to increase at record levels, protecting and enhancing communities and the natural environment and advancing America's economic growth and competitiveness domestically and internationally through efficient and flexible transportation.

Transportation Improvement Program (TIP): A document prepared by an MPO that identifies funding for specific transportation projects and studies to be implemented in an area over a three-year period.

Transportation Management Area (TMA): Term for all urbanized areas with a population of over 200,000.

Transportation Systems Management (TSM): A program to reduce congestion and improve traffic flow through traffic signal synchronization, freeway operations improvements (e.g., changeable message signs and ramp metering), incident management, (clearing accidents and breakdowns quickly). Other methods can include bus pullouts, intersection improvements and queue jumper lanes where appropriate.

Unified Planning Work Program (UPWP): An annual work plan prepared by the MPOs describing transportation planning activities and funding sources that will occur within their specific jurisdiction.

Unified Transportation Program (UTP): A ten-year planning document that guides and controls project development for TxDOT in a feasible and economical manner.

Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR)

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC): Toxic residual chemicals from fossil fuel combustion, solvents, paints, glues and some dry cleaning processes which contribute to ozone formation.

Woman-owned Business Enterprise (WBE): A business whose ownership is comprised of at least 51% women.