

R eferences



City of Lindsay Mural



Visalia City Coach

REFERENCES:

- California Transportation Commission. Regional Transportation Plan Guidelines. September 2007.
- California Transportation Commission. Addendum to the 2007 Regional Transportation Plan Guidelines. May 2008.
- Federal Highway Administration. A Guide to Federal and State Financial Planning Requirements. April 2004.
- Moore and Associates, Inc. Triennial Performance Audits. April 2007.
- Moore and Associates, Inc. City of Visalia Short Range Transit Development Plan. December 2008.
- Wilber Smith and Associations. City of Visalia Long Range Transit Development Plan. April 2000.
- Moore and Associates, Inc. Tulare County Transit Development Plan. April 2008.
- TPG Consulting, Inc. City of Dinuba Transit Development Plan. June 2009.
- TPG Consulting, Inc. City of Tulare Transit Development Plan. June 2007.
- TPG Consulting Inc. City of Porterville Short Range Transit Development Plan. July 2008.
- Omni-Means. City of Woodlake Short Range Transit Development Plan. May 2005.
- TPG Consulting Inc. City of Exeter Transit Development Plan. January 2008.
- Moore and Associates, Inc. County of Tulare Transit Infrastructure Improvement Plan. October 2009.
- Moore and Associates, Inc. Southern San Joaquin Valley Rural Vanpool and Rideshare Assessment. September 2007.
- Moore and Associates, Inc. Tulare County Coordinated Transportation Action Plan. 2007.
- Moore and Associates, Inc. Dinuba-Reedley Corridor Study. February 2007.

REFERENCES

- Transportation Research Board, National Research Council. 2000 Highway Capacity Manual. 2000.
- Caltrans Division of Transportation System Information. 2008 California Public Road Data. December 2009.
- Traffic and Vehicle Data Systems. 2008 Annual Daily Truck Traffic on the California State Highway System. September 2009.
- Tulare County Association of Governments. Traffic Forecast Model-TP +. April, 2004.
- Tulare County Association of Governments. Traffic Impact Study Guidelines. August, 1998.
- Tulare County Association of Governments. 2007 Regional Transportation Plan. May 2007.
- U.S Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration. Transportation Conformity Reference Guide. May 2000.
- URS/BRW. San Joaquin Valley Intelligent Transportation Systems Strategic Deployment Plan. September 2001.
- California Department of Finance. City/County Population Estimates. May 2009.
- California State Controller's Office. Apportionment Payments. 2008-2010.
- AirNav.com. Federal Aviation Administration airport data. September 2009.
- Dyett and Bhatia. City of Porterville Circulation Element. March 2008.
- Quad Knopf. City of Dinuba Circulation Element. September 2008.
- Collins and Schoettler. City of Exeter Circulation Element. 2002.
- Collins and Schoettler. City of Farmersville Circulation Element. 2002.
- City of Visalia. City of Visalia Circulation Element. April 2001.

Glossary



Visalia Downtown Transit Center



Visalia Downtown Trolley

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AADT	<i>Annual Average Daily Traffic</i>
AASHTO	<i>American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials</i>
AB	<i>Assembly Bill</i>
ADA	<i>Americans with Disabilities Act</i>
ADT	<i>Average Daily Traffic</i>
AIP	<i>Airport Improvement Projects</i>
APTA	<i>American Public Transit Association</i>
APTS	<i>Advanced Public Transportation Systems</i>
ARRA	<i>American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009</i>
ATC	<i>Automated Toll Collection</i>
ATIS	<i>Advanced Traveler Information Systems</i>
ATMS	<i>Advanced Traffic Management Systems</i>
AVCS	<i>Advanced Vehicle Control Systems</i>
AVR	<i>Average Vehicle Ridership</i>
BACM	<i>Best Alternative Control Measure</i>
BARCT	<i>Best Available Retrofit Control Technology</i>
BNSF	<i>Burlington Northern Santa Fe (Railroad)</i>
BTA	<i>Bicycle Transportation Account</i>
CAA	<i>Clean Air Act</i>
CAAA	<i>Clean Air Act Amendment of 1990</i>
CALCOG	<i>California Association of Councils of Governments</i>
CALTRANS	<i>California Department of Transportation</i>
CARB	<i>California Air Resources Board</i>
CASP	<i>California Aviation System Plan</i>
CBT	<i>Californians for Better Transportation</i>
CCAA	<i>California Clean Air Act of 1988</i>
CCASP	<i>Central California Aviation System Plan</i>
CDF	<i>California Department of Forestry</i>
CDFG	<i>California Department of Fish & Game</i>
CEAC	<i>County Engineers Association of California</i>
CEQA	<i>California Environmental Quality Act of 1970</i>
CHP	<i>California Highway Patrol</i>
CIP	<i>Capital Improvement Program</i>
CMAQ	<i>Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality program</i>
CMIA	<i>Corridor Mobility Investment Account</i>
CMP	<i>Congestion Management Program</i>
CMS	<i>Congestion Management System</i>
CNDDB	<i>California Natural Diversity Database</i>
CNG	<i>Compressed Natural Gas</i>
CO	<i>Carbon Monoxide</i>
COG	<i>Council Of Governments</i>
COLT	<i>City Operated Local Transit (Porterville)</i>

GLOSSARY

CTAF	<i>California Transit Assistance Fund</i>
CTC	<i>California Transportation Commission</i>
CTSGP	<i>California Transit Security Grant Program</i>
CVO	<i>Commercial Vehicle Operations</i>
DART	<i>Dial-a-Ride Tulare</i>
DOF	<i>Department Of Finance</i>
DOT	<i>Department Of Transportation</i>
EIR	<i>Environmental Impact Report</i>
EPA	<i>Environmental Protection Agency</i>
FAA	<i>Federal Aviation Administration</i>
FCAA	<i>Federal Clean Air Act</i>
FHWA	<i>Federal Highway Administration</i>
FIP	<i>Federal Implementation Plan</i>
FLHP	<i>Federal Lands Highway Program</i>
FTA	<i>Federal Transit Administration</i>
FTIP	<i>Federal Transportation Improvement Program</i>
GPS	<i>Global Positioning System</i>
HCM	<i>Highway Capacity Manual</i>
HES	<i>Hazard Elimination Safety</i>
HOV lane	<i>High-Occupancy Vehicle lane</i>
HPMS	<i>Highway Performance Monitoring System</i>
HRCSA	<i>Highway-Railroad Crossing Safety Account</i>
HSRA	<i>High Speed Rail Authority</i>
IIP	<i>Interregional Improvement Program</i>
IRR	<i>Indian Reservation Roads</i>
IRRS	<i>Interregional Road System</i>
ISR	<i>Indirect Source Review</i>
ISTEA	<i>Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act</i>
ITIP	<i>Interregional Transportation Improvement Program</i>
ITS	<i>Institute of Transportation Studies, University of California or Intelligent Transportation System</i>
ITSP	<i>Interregional Strategic Plan</i>
IVHS	<i>Intelligent Vehicle-Highway System</i>
JPA	<i>Joint Powers Agreement (or Authority)</i>
LEGACI	<i>Land use, Economic development, Growth, Agriculture, Conservation, and Investment</i>
LNG	<i>Liquefied Natural Gas</i>
LOS	<i>Level Of Service</i>
LRT	<i>Light-Rail Transit</i>
LTC	<i>Local Transportation Commission</i>
LTF	<i>Local Transportation Fund</i>
MOU	<i>Memorandum of Understanding</i>
MPO	<i>Metropolitan Planning Organization</i>
MTC	<i>Metropolitan Transportation Commission (San Francisco Bay Area)</i>
NARC	<i>National Association of Regional Councils</i>

NEPA	<i>National Environmental Policy Act of 1969</i>
NHS	<i>National Highway System</i>
NO_x	<i>Nitrogen Oxides</i>
NOP	<i>Notice Of Preparation</i>
O₃	<i>Ozone</i>
OEM	<i>Original Equipment Manufacturer</i>
OWP	<i>Overall Work Program</i>
PAC	<i>Policy Advisory Committee</i>
PM_{2.5}	<i>Particulate Matter <2.5 microns in size</i>
PM₁₀	<i>Particulate Matter <10 microns in size</i>
PMS	<i>Pavement Management System</i>
PSI	<i>Pollution Standard Index</i>
PSR	<i>Project Study Report</i>
PTMISEA	<i>Public Transportation Modernization, Improvement, and Service Enhancement</i>
RACM	<i>Reasonable Alternative Control Measure</i>
REMOVE	<i>Reduce Motor Vehicle Emissions</i>
RIP	<i>Regional Improvement Program</i>
ROG	<i>Reactive Organic Gases</i>
RSTP	<i>Regional Surface Transportation Program</i>
RTIP	<i>Regional Transportation Improvement Program</i>
RTP	<i>Regional Transportation Plan</i>
RTPA	<i>Regional Transportation Planning Agency</i>
SAFETEA-LU	<i>Safe, Accountable, Flexible, and Efficient Transportation Equity Act – A Legacy for Users</i>
SB	<i>Senate Bill</i>
SEE	<i>Services for Education and Employment</i>
SHOPP	<i>State Highway Operation & Protection Plan</i>
SIP	<i>State Implementation Plan</i>
SJVAB	<i>San Joaquin Valley Air Basin</i>
SJVIRRS	<i>San Joaquin Valley Interregional Road System</i>
SJVRR	<i>San Joaquin Valley Railroad</i>
SO_x	<i>Sulfur Oxides</i>
SOV	<i>Single-Occupancy Vehicle</i>
SRTP	<i>Short-Range Transit Plan</i>
SSTAC	<i>Social Services Transportation Advisory Council</i>
STAF	<i>State Transit Assistance Fund</i>
STEPA 04	<i>Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2004</i>
STIP	<i>State Transportation Improvement Program</i>
STP	<i>Surface Transportation Program</i>
SJVAPCD	<i>San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District</i>
TAC	<i>Technical Advisory Committee</i>
TCAG	<i>Tulare County Association of Governments</i>
TCAT	<i>Tulare County Area Transit</i>
TCI	<i>Transit Capital Improvement</i>
TCM	<i>Transportation Control Measure</i>

GLOSSARY

TCRP	<i>Traffic Congestion Relief Program</i>
TCSP	<i>Transportation, Community and System Preservation Program</i>
TDA	<i>Transportation Development Act</i>
TDM	<i>Transportation Demand Management</i>
TDP	<i>Transit Development Plan</i>
TE	<i>Transportation Enhancement</i>
TEA 21	<i>Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century</i>
TIP	<i>Transportation Improvement Program</i>
TMA	<i>Transportation Management Association or Transportation Management Area</i>
TPA	<i>Transportation Planning Agency</i>
TP&D	<i>Transportation Planning and Development</i>
TSM	<i>Transportation Systems Management</i>
TSSDRA	<i>Transit System Safety, Security & Disaster Response Account</i>
TTE	<i>Tulare Transit Express</i>
UP	<i>Union Pacific (Railroad)</i>
V/C	<i>Volume to Capacity</i>
VCC	<i>Visalia City Coach</i>
VMT	<i>Vehicle Miles Traveled</i>
VOC	<i>Volatile Organic Compounds</i>
VT	<i>Vehicle Trips</i>
WE	<i>Work Element</i>

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS**Advance Construction**

Smoothing out project programming levels by using State resources to fund projects in advance of receiving Federal participating funds through the annual Obligation Authority (OA).

Advance Construction (Retirement of/Conversion of)

Allowance for (reduction in) current-year Federal Obligation Authority (OA) reimbursement for which State resources were expended in advance.

Aeronautics Account

Funds the Aeronautics Program which promotes the use of existing airports by assuring adequate air service for small and medium-sized communities, overseeing a statewide system of safe and environmentally compatible airports that are integrated with other surface transportation systems and evaluation of statewide aviation needs. Principle sources of funds: a seventeen-cent-per-gallon excise tax on aviation gasoline and a two-cent-per-gallon excise tax on jet fuel. Supports the: "Fair Share" transfer to the State Highway Account equal to a pro-rata portion of planning costs; state operations, or the cost of administering the Aeronautics Program; reports and studies required by Public Utilities Code 21632; grants to Local Agencies with qualifying airports; Acquisition and Development (A&D) for aeronautics facilities.

Allocation

The distribution of funds to a specific project or group of projects, or statutory distribution based on formula.

Allocation Capacity

The level at which state/federal capital project costs can be programmed using cash resources available (determined through the fund estimate process).

Apportionment

Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) of 1991 established the annual apportionment levels for each Federal funding category: Surface Transportation Program (STP); Congestion Mitigation & Air Quality (CMAQ); Bridge Replacement (BR). Funding can remain available for use up to 4 years.

Article XIX

Article of the State Constitution. Designates how State taxes on motor fuel and motor vehicles may be used for streets, highways and fixed guideway projects transit. Excludes funding for maintenance and operating costs for mass transit power systems and mass transit passenger facilities, vehicles, equipment, and services.

Blueprint Legislation

Also referred to as the “Ten Year Funding Plan of 1989”, established a 10-year state transportation funding plan so that the Legislature and the administration can plan for an orderly and predictable revenue stream and that local and regional governments, as well as the private sector, can better plan for their transportation needs.

BT&H Agency

Business, Transportation and Housing Agency.

Capital Outlay

Cost of construction of transportation facilities and acquisition of right of way. Excludes engineering and right of way support costs.

CEQA (California Environmental Quality Act)

1970 act which requires that State agencies regulate activities with major consideration for environmental protection.

CMAQ (Congestion Mitigation & Air Quality)

A new funding program established by ISTEA specifically for projects and programs that will contribute to the attainment of a national ambient air quality standard. The funds are available to non-attainment areas to reduce ozone and carbon monoxide based on population and pollution severity. Eligible projects will be defined by the approved State Implementation Program (SIP). State statutes make Regional agencies responsible for administering the CMAQ funds.

CTC (California Transportation Commission)

The body established by AB 402 to advise and assist the Secretary of the Business, Transportation and Housing Agency and the Legislature in formulating and evaluating State policies and plans for transportation Programs.

Escalation Factors

Factors provided by the Department of Finance to reflect the increase or decrease of future capital and non-capital transportation costs used for STIP and SHOPP programming. Also called “inflation factors”.

Executive Order

An order from the Governor's Office. May also be a Presidential order.

Federal-Aid Highway Program

Transportation financing programs created by Federal legislation. ISTEA identified 64 Highway Trust Fund programs, some of which have “set-asides” for specific purposes.

Federal Highway Administration Planning (FHWA- PL)

Source of funds used by Tulare County Association of Governments to fund regional planning efforts.

Federal Minimum Allocation

Minimum amount of Highway Trust Fund money returned to states. This is 85 percent of the state's share of total amount paid into the fund by all states.

Federal TIP

Portion of the Regional Transportation Improvement Program (RTIP) submitted to Federal agencies.

Federal Transportation Program

Is a reimbursable program. To receive Federal funding an Agency must first incur a cost, which meets Federal requirements. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) reimburses from 80 to 100 percent. In order to Federally fund a project, both Apportionment and Obligation Authority (OA) must be available.

Fiscal Year (FY)

For California, the FY is the accounting period beginning July 1 and ending June 30. For the Federal budget and accounting purposes the FY period begins October 1 and ends September 30.

Fund Estimate

The fund estimate is a four-year estimate of State and Federal funds, for transportation purposes, that are expected to be available for State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) programming. The California Transportation Commission uses the fund estimates as the basis for programming projects into the STIP. The fund estimate is produce based on trends and existing law. The creation of the fund estimate requires many significant assumptions. Should any of the key assumptions require revision at a later date, the programming levels displayed in the fund estimate will also need to be revised.

Guideway

A permanent facility, or structure, that dictates the route and course of a vehicle with or without operator guidance.

Highway System

Network of streets which carry automotive vehicles on local, arterial, ramps, and freeway-type facilities.

Highway Trust Fund

Federal user-fees on gasoline, etc., go into this fund. Used to reimburse states for Federal-aid projects.

Intermodal Facilities and Systems Management System

The Intermodal Transportation Management System (ITMS) is a decision support system that allows transportation planners to evaluate the relative performance of intermodal transportation investment alternatives for a corridor of statewide significance and system perspective.

Intermodal facility refers to a transportation element that accommodates and interconnects different modes of transportation. Intermodal facilities include, but are not limited to, highway elements, coastal, inland and Great Lakes ports, canals, pipeline farms, airports, marine and/or rail terminals, truck terminals, and intercity bus terminals. Intermodal transportation facilities

GLOSSARY

serve intrastate, interstate, and international movement of goods and passengers. Intermodal system refers to a transportation network for moving people and goods using various combinations of transportation modes.

IRRS (Interregional Road System Plan)

A series of interregional California highway routes, outside the urbanized areas, that provides access to, and links between, the State's economic centers, major recreational areas, and urban and rural regions.

Katz/Killea

Passage of legislation sponsored by Senators Katz and Killea providing for seismic retrofit projects to be funded by the sale of short-term notes.

Major Project

Project costing more than \$300,000.

Matching Funds

The share of funds provided by the State or local applicant to supplement the Federal share of funds to finance a Federal project. Match does not imply a 50/50 share.

Minor Projects

Projects that cost a maximum of \$350,000 each.

MPO (Metropolitan Planning Organizations)

An organization designated by the Governor as a forum for cooperative decision making by principal elected officials of a general-purpose local government. Federal provisions require an MPO in urbanized areas.

Obligation

A commitment by the Federal government to reimburse the States the Federal share of Federal-Aid projects. Obligation occurs when FHWA has approved the PS&E for a project prior to advertisement of the construction contract.

Obligation Authority (OA)

Obligation Authority is the ceiling Congress places on all commitments of apportionments for any given year. Individual States receive OA in proportion to their apportionments and allocations. From a fund estimate point of view, OA is the prime determinant of usable Federal funds. OA is only available for the current year. Typically, Congress provides the OA limits at less than ISTEA's total annual apportionment level.

PS&E

Plans, Specifications and Estimates: Final project documents and cost estimates prepared for construction contracts.

Programming

Process of selecting and scheduling high-priority capital outlay projects for development and implementation.

R&D Funds

Research and Development funds.

ROW (Right of Way)

Purchase of property for transportation purposes (also R/W).

RTIP (Regional Transportation Improvement Program)

A list of proposed transportation projects submitted to the CTC by the regional transportation planning agencies candidates for STIP funding. The individual projects are first proposed by local jurisdictions, then evaluated and prioritized by the regional agency for submission to the CTC. The RTIP has a four-year planning horizon, and is updated every two years.

RTP (Regional Transportation Plan)

State-mandated documents to be developed biennially by all RTPAs, describing existing and projected transportation conditions, needs, alternatives and their consequences. The RTP also serves as the Metropolitan Planning Organizations' long-range plan.

Seismic Retrofit

Projects on the state/local highway system to make bridges more earthquake safe through retrofit (usually refers to construction).

SPR Funds

Highway Planning and Research Funds are the 1-1/2 percent moneys allocated to states by Section 307(c) of Title 23 U.S.C. Caltrans and Local Agencies share to the use of these funds.

State/Local Partnership & Reservation

The program reservation is established by Streets & Highways Code 2600. Reserve for current-year funding needed for State/Local Partnership projects begun in prior years.

State Highway Account (SHA)

The SHA is the largest of the fund estimate accounts. Principle sources of funds: Excise taxes on motor vehicle fuels, truck weight fees and the Federal Highway Trust Fund. Supports the Departments: Local Assistance, Maintenance, Operation, Program Development and Project Support programs as well as administrative support.

State Highway Operation and Protection Program (SHOPP)

Projects programmed in the Department's State Highway Operation and Protection Program (SHOPP). A program created by State legislation that includes State highway safety and rehabilitation projects, Seismic Retrofit projects, land and building projects, landscaping, some operational improvements, bridge replacement and the minor program -- generally those types of projects that Caltrans as the owner-operator of the system uses to maintain the integrity of the system. Unlike STIP projects, SHOPP projects may not increase roadway capacity. SHOPP is a four-year program of projects, adopted separately from the STIP cycle. The 1989 State gas tax

GLOSSARY

increase partially funds the program, but it is primarily funded through the "old 9 cents-per-gallon State gas tax and from Federal funds. (Note: The name of this program changed to SHOPP [State Highway Operation and Protection Program] in 1994 per SB 1435-Kopp.)

State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP)

The STIP includes the following programs:

After considering the RTIPs, rural RTPA comments and input from public hearings, the CTC adopts the STIP which provides the delivery schedule of projects for the upcoming four years.

State Transit Assistance (STA)

TP&D account funds allocated by RTPAs to transit operators, cities and counties for transit planning, capital and operations.

Subventions

Financial assistance to local governments (i.e., local assistance, guideway funds).

Transit Capital Improvement Program (TCI)

Provides funding from the TP&D account for transit capital projects.

TDA (Transportation Development Act)

An act which specifies how the 1/4 percent of local sales tax for transportation purposes is distributed.

It created the TP&D account. TDA is codified in Sections 29530-29536 of the Government Code and Sections 99200-99408 of the Public Utilities Code.

Toll Bridges & Toll Bridge Funds

Toll revenues collected on nine State-owned toll bridges are deposited into four toll revenue funds to be used for bridge purposes such as debt retirement, bridge operations, administration, certain maintenance costs not paid from the SHA, Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC) transfer and construction projects.

Transportation Enhancement Activities (TEA)

The ISTEA of 1991 requires that 10 percent of all Federal Surface Transportation Program Expenditures be used for defined transportation enhancement activities. Projects are nominated by Caltrans, Regional Agencies and others. The CTC adopts an annual program and it is included within the STIP for administrative purposes.

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

Transportation Planning & Development Account (TP&D)

Funds that support costs for the Department's Mass Transportation, Rail and Planning Programs. The TP&D Account also funds administrative and operational costs for intercity rail services, commuter and urban rail services and the Transit Capital Improvements (TCI). Principle sources

of funds: sales tax on diesel fuel and sales tax on gasoline known as "Prop 111" funds. this account also derives revenues from gasoline sales tax known as "spillover". The formula for spillover is calculated based on the level of gasoline sales relative to all taxable sales. The account also derives revenue from "Fair Share" transfers from the State Highway Account equal to transportation planning duties attributable to highway and guideway planning and research. The Aeronautics Account contributes \$30,000 annually to reimburse the TP&D Account for the aeronautics portion of the 20-Year Plan. Supports the: State Transit Assistance (STA) support costs from the sales tax revenues (determined by formula), with balance of sales tax revenues divided equally between STA and those programs shown as the Committed Program (those eligible for funding pursuant to the Public Utilities Code 99315); such as Intercity Rail Services and Bus Operations.

Transportation System Management (TSM) Plan

A process oriented approach to solving transportation problems considering both long- and short-range implication, which is service and operations oriented in which low capital, environmentally-responsive, efficiency-maximizing improvements are implemented on existing facilities in urban areas.

TERMS RELATED TO AIR QUALITY

Area sources

Small stationary and non-transportation sources of air pollution that are too small or numerous to count as point sources for individual control, such as dry cleaners.

Attainment Demonstrations

A State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision which describes how an area will meet air quality standards before its attainment date.

Build/No-build test

A conformity test which demonstrates that the total emissions from the projects in a transportation plan or program (the "build" scenario) will be lower than emissions that would result if the projects were not build (the "no-build" scenario).

Carbon Monoxide (CO)

A colorless, odorless gas that largely results from incomplete combustion of fuel. CO is one of three pollutants linked to motor vehicle emissions that are regulated by the Clean Air Act.

Conformity finding

An MPO verification that the emissions produced by a plan or program are consistent with the goals of a SIP. Conformity is generally determined by either an emissions budget test or a "build/no-build" test, and a demonstration that TCMs will be implemented in a timely fashion.

Emissions budget

A part of a SIP that identifies the maximum allowable emissions that may be produced by mobile, stationary and area sources.

Emissions Budget Conformity Period

The conformity period following the transitional period in which the emissions budget test is the sole test for conformity. The period begins when a 15 Percent SIP Revision is approved by EPA.

Emissions budget test

A conformity test in which MPOs demonstrate that the emissions from projects in a transportation plan or program will not exceed a SIP's emissions budget.

Emissions inventories

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

Federal Implementation Plan (FIP)

A plan developed by EPA 24 months after a SIP is found deficient. A FIP provides strategies for attainment, but does not eliminate the state's responsibility to develop an approvable SIP.

Hotspots

A poorly ventilated area, such as a tunnel or intersection, where mobile source emissions (usually carbon monoxide or PM-10) are particularly high.

Hydrocarbons

A precursor of ozone in addition to nitrogen oxides (NO_x). Hydrocarbons are also known as volatile organic compounds (VOC) or reactive organic gases (ROGs). Until recently, most efforts to reduce ozone have focused on controlling hydrocarbons.

Mobile sources

Motorized vehicles, including cars, trucks, buses and other modes of transportation.

National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)

Federal standards that set allowable concentrations and exposure limits for various pollutants.

Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)

A precursor of ozone in addition to hydrocarbons. Recent EPA policy has begun to emphasize control of NO_x.

Number of trips

The number of trips traveled by vehicles within a given region over a given period of time. Because emissions are particularly high when vehicles are turned on and off, emission reduction strategies emphasize trip reduction in addition to VMT reduction.

Offsets

A compensation for the expansion or construction of a polluting stationary source. Before such expansion/construction begins, an offset permit is required to show that emissions will be reduced at another facility to offset new emissions increases. Under sanctions, the offset requirement would be increased to two-to-one.

Ozone

The major component of smog. Ozone is formed when hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) combined in the presence of sunlight. Ground level ozone is a harmful pollutant, while stratospheric ozone protects life on earth from harmful ultraviolet rays. CO is one of three pollutants linked to motor vehicle emissions that are regulated by the Clean Air Act.

PM₁₀ (PM_{2.5})

Solid or liquid particles that measure less than 10 (or 2.5) microns. A micron is one millionth of a meter. PM₁₀ is one of three pollutants linked to motor vehicle emissions that are regulated by the Clean Air Act.

Precursors

The essential ingredients that form a secondary pollutant, e.g., nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons are precursors in the formation of ozone.

Sanctions

EPA sanctions that will be imposed when a SIP revision is found deficient or not submitted. Sanctions can include two-to-one offsets for stationary sources, or a cutoff of highway funding.

Single Occupant Vehicle (SOV)

Vehicles with just one occupant. The reduction of SOVs is a major goal of many transportation control measures(TCMs).

State Implementation Plan (SIP)

A plan containing the strategies to achieve attainment of NAAQS, and maintain air quality levels once attainment is achieved.

Stationary sources

Relatively large, fixed sources of emissions, such as factories or power stations.

Technological mobile source reduction measures

Techniques that seek to reduce the emissions of cars without changing traffic patterns or personal travel habits. Technological approaches include inspection and maintenance (I&M) programs and reformulated gasoline.

Transitional Conformity Period

Conformity period when ozone non-attainment MPOs must perform both the emissions budget test and the build/no-build test for hydrocarbons. The transitional period begins on the date when the 15 Percent Reasonable Further Progress SIP revision was due and ends when that SIP revision is approved.

Transportation Control Measures (TCM)

A measure that alters personal travel patterns or traffic flow to reduce emissions. As an umbrella label. TCM includes transportation systems management (TSM) and transportation demand management (TDM).

Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT)

The sum of distances traveled by all motor vehicles in a specified region.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)

Another name for hydrocarbons, a precursor of ozone