

Acronyms and Definitions

Definitions

Acceptance Testing – Sampling and testing performed to evaluate acceptability of the product (i.e. soils and aggregate classification, density testing, asphalt mixture testing, concrete air, slump, cylinders, etc.). See Sampling, Testing & Inspection (STI) Quick Guide.

Authorization of a Project - The process by which funds are approved for various stages of a project's development, such as design, right-of-way purchase, or construction.

American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) – An organization made up of state's Department of Transportation including Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia.

CA (Certification Acceptance) – Certification Acceptance is a program in which the GDOT, through a stewardship agreement with the FHWA, delegates some or all authority to qualified local agencies for approving project development and construction administration. This procedure permits an agency to retain more of the approval authority at the local level when developing FHWA assisted transportation projects. GDOT delegates this authority through a Certification Acceptance (CA) program that does not eliminate any project development procedures. Benefits of CA to a local agency include savings in time and money since the agency has the authority to develop, advertise, award, and manage its own projects. CA requires local agencies to commit sufficient staff and other resources to project administration to ensure that all applicable state and federal requirements are met, and that the work can be accomplished efficiently. Once an agency has been certified, the certification agreement remains in effect indefinitely unless rescinded due to lack of performance or modified by one of the parties. A CA agency has the option of requesting that GDOT or another CA agency administer any given project. By agreeing to accept federal aid funds, the local agency understands its roles and responsibilities with respect to carrying out the federal aid program. GDOT is permitted to delegate certain activities, under its supervision, to local agencies under federal regulation 23 CFR 1.11 and 635.105; however, GDOT accepts responsibility for delegated activities.

Concept – A consensus beginning recommendation, idea, or starting point of a transportation solution to an identified transportation need. The objective of the concept stage is to develop a concept report that will describe and recommend project footprint, including logical termini.

Concrete Certification – Field Concrete technician as certified by GDOT

Construction Work Program - A listing of State and Federally funded projects approved by the Transportation Board with one or more elements, Scoping, Preliminary Engineering, Right-of-Way Acquisition, or Construction, scheduled in the current and next five (5) fiscal years.

Controlling Criteria – Those controlling design guidelines, as defined by AASHTO and accepted by the FHWA, that a project should be designed to meet using good engineering judgment. A design exception or variance will be obtained when one or more of these controlling criteria cannot be met. See Chapter 8 of the Plan Development Process (PDP) for a listing of the controlling criteria.

Context Sensitive Design - Context Sensitive Design is a collaborative approach to design that weaves together design principles, environmental concerns and community quality of life into one complete package. It's balancing the concerns and desires of the community for their environment and way of life with the sound engineering practices endorsed by AASHTO. It is also firmly involves

the public in the decision making process to encourage ownership and responsibility for the final product.

Cooperating Agency - As defined in the Council on Environmental Quality's (CEQ) Regulations for Implementing the Procedural Provisions of the NEPA, "any organization other than a lead agency which has jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental impact involved in ...[a] major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment." The CEQ emphasizes that agency cooperation should begin early in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process.

Environmental Justice – The fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, or economic status with respect to the development, implementation and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations and policies. Fair treatment means that no group of people shall bear a disproportionate share of the negative environmental impacts that result from a particular project or program and shall share in the benefits derived from such projects and programs.

Exempt Projects – A Federal aid project that is not subject to FHWA oversight. Exempt projects as used in this document, unless otherwise noted, do not refer to Air Quality Exempt. However, the FHWA retains approval authority for the environmental document. For further information concerning Exempt Projects, see Policies and Procedures 2410-1.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) – The Federal agency charged with the enforcement of Executive Order (EO) 11988. The primary function of the agency is to avoid long and short term adverse impacts associated with the occupancy and modification of floodplains and to restore and preserve the natural and beneficial values served by floodplains. The agency assesses floodplain hazards in all construction of Federal and Federally Aided buildings, structures, roads, or facilities, which encroach upon or affect the base floodplain.

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) - The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) is an agency of the U.S. Department of Transportation and is headquartered in Washington, D.C., with field offices across the United States. The FHWA administers the Federal-Aid Highway Program.

Federal Transit Administration (FTA) – The Federal Transit Administration is the federal agency that helps cities and communities nationwide provide mobility to their citizens. Through its grant programs, FTA provides financial & planning assistance to help plan, build, and operate rail, bus & para-transit systems. <http://www.fta.dot.gov/>

FTA ITS Regulation – The FTA companion regulation to FHWA's ITS Rule 940, which is functionally exactly the same as the FHWA rule, but it applies to federally funded transit projects.

Final Field Plan Review (FFPR) – A review of final plans and specifications, special provisions, permits, and right-of-way agreements. The Final Field Plan Review (FFPR) shall be held a minimum of 24 weeks prior to letting.

Fiscal Year – The State of Georgia fiscal year is July 1 to June 30. All budgets and state programs, including transportation plans, adhere to this fiscal year. The Federal fiscal year is October 1 to September 30.

Functional Classification - A grouping of roads, streets, and highways into an integrated system, within which, each roadway facility is ranked by its relative importance and function in providing access and mobility within the integrated system. Based on guidelines issued by FHWA, the

Department ranks roadways as local roads, major or minor collectors, and minor or principal arterials. Functional Classification Systems are developed, in cooperation with local officials, for each county and city and submitted to the FHWA for approval.

Georgia Environmental Policy Act of 1991 (GEPA) – This act (Senate Bill 97) passed during the 1991 session of the Georgia Legislature, requires the evaluation and disclosure of environmental effects of proposed state (funded) actions. In general, a proposed action by a government agency must be assessed by the responsible official (the Commissioner is the responsible GDOT official) of that agency to determine and document whether or not the proposed action may significantly affect the quality of the environment. In the event of a determination of a significant adverse effect, the act requires an evaluation of the pros and cons of alternatives that would avoid the adverse impact as well as measures to minimize harm.

Georgia Erosion and Sedimentation Act of 1975 – A plan for the control of soil erosion and sedimentation resulting from a land-disturbing activity. Reference official Code of Georgia Annotated Volume 10 Title 12

Geographic Transportation Reporting And Query System (GeoTRAQS) – An online mapping tool that connects to the following GDOT databases: Transportation Projects (TPro), Bridge Inventory Maintenance and Management Systems (BIMMS), FleetAnywhere Traffic Interruptions Reports (TIR), Roadway Characteristics (RCFILE), Geographic Information System (GIS), and Design Store. These databases contain maps, reports, photos, and plans all accessible through GeoTRAQS. All of the information shown in GeoTRAQS is directly from queries to the databases in real-time.

Independent Assurance (IA) Testing – Unbiased and independent assessment of all sampling and testing procedures as further described in AASHTO Specification R-44. Standard Practice for Independent Assurance Programs.

Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) – Improves transportation safety and mobility and enhances American productivity through integration of advanced communications technologies into the transportation infrastructure and in vehicles. Intelligent Transportation Systems encompass a broad range of wireless and wire line communications-based information and electronics technologies.

Interchange Justification Report (IJR) - An analysis, prepared in accordance with FHWA guidelines, for any proposed new interchange on the Interstate System. The IJR is typically an Office of Planning activity prepared with the assistance of the Division of Engineering. Due to its nature, the IJR provides planning level information for a tentative location with the concept displayed on aerial photography. The Office of Planning submits the IJR to FHWA for consideration.

Interchange Modification Report (IMR) - An operational analysis, prepared in accordance with FHWA guidelines, for the addition or modification of access points to an existing Interstate interchange. The IMR addresses Interstate access point changes that are needed to improve operations and safety of an existing interchange. The IMR is a project specific activity, prepared with the assistance of the Office of Planning. Due to its nature, the IMR is engineering oriented, providing detailed analyses and preliminary design plans. The Office of Planning submits the IMR to FHWA for consideration.

Let Date - The advertised date that construction bid proposals will be opened for GDOT projects. The Let Date is generally the end of the Plan Development Process. Also see Management Directed Let Date.

Local Government - A county, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under state law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; an Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, or Alaska Native village or organization; and a rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity, for which an application for assistance is made by a state or political subdivision of a state.

Local Match – The portion of a projects cost paid for with local agency funds.

Location and Design Approval (L&D) - Federal Aid projects: Location and design approval is granted by the FHWA with their approval of the project’s environmental document acknowledging that the Department has selected an appropriate location and has committed to a specific design of the proposed project.

Location and Design Approval (L&D) - State Funded projects: Location and design approval is granted by the Chief Engineer with the certification that the Department has completed the required public involvement process, the GEPA documentation, has selected an appropriate location, and has committed to a specific design of the proposed project.

Logical Termini - A term used to describe the beginning and ending points of a proposed transportation improvement and whether the selection of these points has a rational basis when viewed in light of the project need and purpose. Federal regulations [23 CFR 771.111(f)] require that projects connect logical termini and be of sufficient length to address environmental matters on a broad scope; have independent utility- that is , be usable and be a reasonable expenditure even if no additional improvements are made in the area; we cannot consider adjoining projects if they are not included in the environmental document and we cannot create the need for other projects; and not restrict consideration of alternatives for reasonably foreseeable transportation improvements. The Department often includes several projects in one environmental document to satisfy the requirement for logical termini.

Major Project – A project that significantly changes the function of the facility being improved, or requires the acquisition of significant amounts of right-of-way, or has a significant impact on abutting property, or has significant changes in travel patterns, or has significant social, economic, or environmental effects. A Major Project will not follow “Time Saving Procedures.” A Major Project will require a public hearing or the opportunity for a public hearing and Location and Design Approval.

Management Directed Let Date – The proposed let date assigned based on when the project will be ready to let. Also see Let Date.

Matching Funds – Projects that are partially funded with federal/state and local dollars. For example, a given funding source may consist of a mixture of 80% federal/state contributions and a 20% local match.

Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) – A local government agency charged with the responsibility for the proper transportation planning of a metropolitan area. The MPO performs its

mission through a series of committees composed of local professional planning staffs, GDOT planning and design staffs (in cases where the MPO crosses state lines, the DOT staffs of the affected states), local elected officials (both city and county), citizens, and public input.

Minor Project – A project that does not require a significant amount of right-of-way and whose environmental analysis can be accomplished with a “Categorical Exclusion.” Examples of projects that are generally considered minor are Bike/Pedestrian projects, TEA and Ride Sharing projects, Transit enhancements, Transportation studies using capital funds, Turn lane, Intersection improvements, Signal projects, Bridge rehabilitation, Bridge replacements, Signage, Lighting, Landscaping, Traffic barriers, Guardrail projects, Greenway projects, Recreational trail projects, and Maintenance resurfacing projects less than \$1million.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) – A Federal law requiring compliance with a variety of Federal environmental laws to insure that information on environmental impacts of any Federally funded action is available to public officials and citizens before decisions are made and before actions are taken.

National Highway System (NHS) –The NHS is an interconnected system of principal arterial routes which serve major population centers, international border crossings, ports, airports, public transportation facilities, intermodal transportation facilities, major travel destinations, national defense requirements and interstate and interregional travel. Post MAP-21 NHS mileages for 2105 contained 223,668 miles of highways, including all Interstate routes, a large percentage of urban and rural principal arterials, the defense strategic highway network, and major highway connectors. Non-NHS Principal Arterial System (PAS) contained 59, 926 miles of this total mileage as taken from 2011 Highway Performance Monitoring System (HPMS) source data.

Overhead/Subsurface Utility Engineering (SUE) Investigations – The engineering processes that involve managing certain risks associated with accurately and comprehensively identifying, characterizing, and mapping overhead and underground utility facilities. The major activities include utility records research, mapping, designating, utility impact analysis, locating, and data management. Other activities associated with this work are utility relocation design, coordination, and training. These activities, when coordinated with utility owners, Department personnel, and surveyors, provide high quality utility information for use during project development, design, and construction. These activities should conform to current standards and guidelines as described in FHWA and ASCE Subsurface Utility Engineering publications in conjunction with the Department’s current standards, guidelines, processes, and SUE scope of services.

Pavement Type Selection – See GDOT Asphalt Pavement Section Guidelines.

<http://www.dot.ga.gov/PS/DesignManuals/DesignGuides>

Phase Leader – Functional office that provides a specialized task.

Plans, Specifications, and Estimates (PS&E) – A plan, specification, and estimate review performed on all Projects of Divisional Interest (PoDI), formally known as Full Oversight, projects by the FHWA. The Local Government (LG) will prepare the PS&E package with input from the Project Manager.

Plan Presentation Guide (PPG) – A guide that sets forth the criteria for the appearance of construction plans. These criteria establish, define, and clarify procedures and standards for plans to be used by the Department. These criteria are not intended to establish design processes; rather,

they are guidelines to assure that all drawings have a uniform appearance and include all pertinent information, avoid unnecessary information, and reflect high quality workmanship.

See Plan Presentation Guide Web Site. <http://www.dot.ga.gov/PS/DesignManuals/DesignGuides>

Preliminary Field Plan Review (PFPR) – A field review of the preliminary plans and draft special provisions conducted by or for the Office of Engineering Services prior to the development and approval of right-of-way plans. This review occurs after the approval of the environmental document. The emphasis of this review should be the coordination of right-of-way, utilities, bridges and walls, constructability, signs and signals, drainage, and appropriate environmental (including erosion control). For Major Projects, the approval of the Preliminary Field Plan Review (PFPR) Report defines the beginning of Final Design and the completion of the right-of-way plans.

Project Framework Agreement (PFA) - A binding legal agreement between the Department and the Local Government which contains straight forward project phase participation commitments.

Project of Division Interest (PoDI) Project - These are projects administered by the FHWA, for which the FHWA has full responsibility for review, approval and authorization; formally referred to as Full Oversight Projects. Link to Georgia Federal-Aid Stewardship and Oversight Agreement – <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/federalaid/stewardship/agreements/pdf/ga.pdf>

Project Justification – An explanation of the alternatives that were evaluated during the planning process, an explanation of logical termini, and a statement of why the project is needed.

Project Justification Statement – A brief statement provided by either the Office of Planning, Office of Bridge Design, or the Office of Traffic Operations, identifying and explaining the major issue(s) that the project is intended to address. The Project Justification should include any designated Program(s) that the project is included, how the project originated, brief summary of the major issue(s) to be addressed by the project, explanation of the proposed project limits, and performance goal(s).

Project Manager – The person, in responsible charge of a project who makes the day-to-day scope, schedule and budget decisions and is responsible for steering, coordinating, and managing a project through the Plan Development Process and through the construction phase. The Project Manager must possess and maintain excellent communications and strong organizational skills to ensure projects are ready-to-let on time and constructed on time.

Project Schedule – The project schedule includes the planned start and finish dates, based on confirmed assignments and required resources, for each detail activity necessary for the completion of the Plan Development Process. The approved project schedule, called the schedule baseline, provides the basis for measuring and reporting schedule performance.

Project Team – The Preconstruction Project Team is composed of individuals assigned to the Project Manager that possess the various skills necessary to complete the development of a project from concept through final contract documents delivery.

Property Information Form (PIF) – A document submitted to the Historic Preservation Division (HPD) and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) which discusses the qualities and characteristics of a historic property and is used to determine whether a property not already listed in the National Register of Historic Places would qualify for listing. This document serves as the “Request for Determination of Eligibility” for historic properties.

Protective Buying – To purchase right of way in advance to protect the proposed roadway corridor of a programmed project against new development, thereby reducing future right of way and project costs.

Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) – A long range, multi-modal plan for defined geographic regions in the state. The RTP addresses the region's transportation needs over a twenty (20) year period and is developed in cooperation with local, state and Federal planning partners and the general public. Federal regulations require regional transportation plans to ensure a transportation system that serves economic, mobility and accessibility needs, and in non-attainment areas to conform to federal air standards. A RTP must include a financial plan demonstrating the consistency of proposed transportation investments with existing and projected sources of revenue. The RTP must be updated at least every three years.

Request for Determination of Eligibility (DOE) – Refers to a document submitted to the Historic Preservation Division (HPD) of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources and the FHWA. It discusses the qualities and characteristics of a historic property or site and is used to determine whether a site not already listed in the National Register of Historic Places would qualify for listing and thus require protection under Section 4(f) and consideration under Section 106. For historic properties, a Property Information Form (PIF) satisfies the requirement for a DOE.

Responsible Person in Charge (LPA Representative) – A designated full-time LG staff employee that will serve as the point of contact for the administration and oversight of the day to day activities. This agency representative must ensure that the LAP Manual and PDP are adhered to with proper management to fulfill all obligations as agreed upon for all projects with Federal-Aid. In addition, the agency representative must ensure that the LPA has resource capacity and ability to manage, administer and execute the policies and procedures for Federal and State compliance in order to receive federal funding participation.

Roadway Testing Technician (RTT) Certification – Certification for density testing for soils and asphalt, as certified by GDOT.

R.O.A.D.S. (Repository for Online Access to Documentation and Standards) – Refers to the centrally located, online access to GDOT design-related documents, standards, and applications. Included on the new web page: NEW GDOT Design Policy and Procedure Manuals, Electronic Data Guidelines, Plan Presentation Guide, Environmental Procedures Manual, Software specific files and documentation, etc.

Section 404 Permit – Authorization required by provisions of the Clean Water Act of 1977 before fill can be placed or dredging can take place in waters of the United States (includes wetlands, streams and open waters).

Section 404 (b)(1) Guidelines – Guidelines used to evaluate proposed discharges of dredged or fill material in waters of the United States as required by provisions of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act of 1977.

Section 4(f) – A provision of the USDOT Act of 1966 which requires that before land from a significant publicly owned park, recreation area, national wildlife refuge or any eligible historic site can be converted to a transportation use, it must be demonstrated that there is no feasible and prudent alternative to this use and that the project includes all possible planning to minimize harm.

Section 6(f) – A provision of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act which requires that before land from a site which was purchased or improved with funds administered under this act can be converted to another use, the Secretary of the Interior must approve the conversion and replacement land must be provided.

Section 7 – A provision of the Endangered Species Act that requires the consideration of project impacts on federally threatened and endangered species and their designated critical habitat.

Section 106 – Refers to that section of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 which requires that with all Federal undertakings, consideration be given to the effects and the minimization of harm to historic resources (architectural and archaeological) that are listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Specific Activity Agreement (SAA) - A binding legal agreement between the Department and the Local Government that contains current phase cost estimates and project activity deliverable schedules and may superseded PFA commitments due to real site condition changes or STIP commitment/schedule changes. See POLICY AND PROCEDURE 7120-3.

State Implementation Plan (SIP) – The SIP is prepared by the state designated agency (Environmental Protection Division [EPD] of the Department of Natural Resources) containing procedures to monitor, control, maintain and enforce compliance with National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Transportation plans must be in conformity with air quality goals established in the SIP. Conformity with the SIP is a condition of Federal funding of transportation capacity projects in non-attainment areas.

State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) – The State Transportation Improvement Program includes a list of federally funded and state funded priority transportation project elements (Preliminary Engineering, Right-of-Way, or Construction) proposed to be carried out in the current and next three years (a 4 year plan). It is financially constrained (dollar value of projects programmed is equal to the anticipated revenues per program year), and includes projects consistent with the Statewide Transportation Plan. The STIP is approved by the FHWA and Federal Transit Administration (FTA) and includes all TIP projects as adopted by the Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPO) and approved by the Governor.

Subject Matter Expert (SME) - The individual who exhibits the highest level of expertise in performing a specialized job, task, or skill within the organization; anyone with in-depth knowledge of the subject.

Time Saving Procedures – Procedures by which a project is advanced to the right-of-way authorization stage, eliminating the public hearing requirements and the approval of a location and design report. Time Saving Procedures are appropriate for those projects for which the right-of-way requirements are not significant and a “Categorical Exclusion” is the appropriate level of environmental analysis. A statement of the appropriateness of time saving procedures will be addressed in the project Concept Report.

TPro – The project management, reporting, and scheduling system portion of the Transportation Information System (TIS) used by GDOT to effectively utilize personnel, fiscal and material resources. TPro is sometimes referred to as the “Project Management System.”

Traffic Engineering Report - A document based on a detailed evaluation and study of an ‘at-grade’ intersection based on current traffic volumes, existing lane configurations, identification of problems

associated with traffic control, road geometry (turn lanes), sight distance issues, and accident data evaluation. The report will include a signal warrants analysis and concept signal design (if warranted). Existing condition sketches and figures for any proposed modifications will also be included.

Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) – The Transportation Improvement Program is a short term document covering at least 3 years. The current year plus the next 2 years in the urbanized areas of the State. It is financially constrained, conforming to the State Implementation Plan (SIP) in air quality non-attainment areas and updated at least every 2 years. The TIP includes the list of priority project elements (Preliminary Engineering [PE], Right-of-Way [R/W], and Construction) to be carried out in each program year. Projects included in the TIP must be consistent with the Transportation Plan adopted by the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO). The Governor approves each TIP.

Utility - All privately, publicly, or cooperatively owned water distribution and sanitary sewer facilities, and systems for producing, transmitting or distributing communication, cable television, power, electricity, light, heat, gas, oil, crude products, steam, waste and storm water not connected with highway drainage, including river gauges, fire and police signals, traffic control devices (including Intelligent Transportation Systems), and street lighting systems, which directly or indirectly serve the public or any part thereof. The term "utility" may also be used to refer to the owner of any above described utility or utility facility. Please note that a utility owner may include an individual owning property on both sides of a particular roadway with a water service, irrigation line or communication cable crossing the road. They may not be known to the Utilities Protection Center or utility office. Therefore, the Project Manager, right-of way appraiser and others attending the field reviews should look for this situation because the individual lines are often overlooked leading to delays on construction. Information should be forwarded to the District Utilities Engineer for coordination.

Value Engineering (VE) – Value Engineering is the systematic application of recognized techniques by an independent multi-disciplined team to identify the function of a product or service, establish a worth for that function, generate alternatives through the use of creative thinking, and provide the needed functions to accomplish the original purpose of the project, reliably, and at the lowest life-cycle cost without sacrificing safety, necessary quality, and environmental attributes of the project.”

Verification Testing – Sampling and testing performed to verify the contractors test results (i.e. asphalt mixture testing).

Acronyms

AADT – Average Annual Daily Traffic

AAWT – Average Annual Weekly Traffic

AASHTO – American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials
(<http://www.transportation.org>)

ADA – Americans with Disabilities Act

ADT – Average Daily Traffic

AHI – Adjusted Hazard Index

ATR – Automated Traffic Recorder

AWT – Average Weekly Traffic

C-D – Collector-Distributor

CDR – Collector Distributor Road

CFR – Code of Federal Regulations

CORSIM – Corridor Simulation Software

CWP – (GDOT) Construction Work Program

DBA – Decibels, A-Scale

DHV – Design Hour Volume

DTM – Digital Terrain Model

FAA – Federal Aviation Administration (<http://www.faa.gov>)

FDR – Freeway Distributor Road

FFPR – (GDOT) Final Field Plan Review

FHWA – Federal Highway Administration (<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov>)

FRA – Federal Railroad Administration (<http://www.fra.dot.gov/>)

GDOT – Georgia Department of Transportation (<http://www.dot.ga.gov>)

GLA – Gross Leasable Area

GRIP – Governor’s Road Improvement Program (<http://www.dot.ga.gov/BS/Programs/GRIP>)

GRTA – Georgia Regional Transportation Authority (<http://www.grta.org/>)

HCM – Highway Capacity Manual (see **References** for additional information)

HCS – Highway Capacity Software (<http://mctrans.ce.ufl.edu/hcs/>)

HOV – High Occupancy Vehicle

IA – Independent Assurance

ISTEA- Intermodal Surface Transportation Equity Act (http://www.bts.gov/laws_and_regulations/)

ITE – Institute of Transportation Engineers (<http://www.ite.org/>)

L/A – Limited Access

LARP – Local Assistance Road Program

MPO – Metropolitan Planning Organization

MUTCD – Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (FHWA) see **References** for additional information

NHS – National Highway System

OCGA – Official Code of Georgia (<http://www.lexis-nexis.com/hottopics/gacode/default.asp>)

OES – (GDOT) Office of Environmental Services

OMAT – GDOT’s Office of Materials and Testing

PDP – (GDOT) Plan Development Process

PE – Preliminary Engineering

PFPR – Preliminary Field Plan Review

PHV – Peak Hour Volume

PM – Preventive Maintenance

PNRC – Project Nomination Review Committee

QPL – (GDOT) Qualified Products List

RCInfo – Roadway Characteristics Information

RDG – (AASHTO) Roadside Design Guide
(https://bookstore.transportation.org/collection_detail.aspx?ID=105)

ROW – Right-of-Way

RTT – Roadway Testing Technician as certified by GDOT

RTV – Right Turn Volume

SME - Subject Matter Expert

SPUI – Single Point Urban Interchange

SRTA – State Road and Tollway Authority

STI – GDOT Sampling, Testing and Inspection Manual which is located on the GDOT website under “The Source”.

STIP – State Transportation Improvement Plan

SUE – Overhead/Subsurface Utility Engineering

SWTP – Statewide Transportation Plan (<http://www.dot.ga.gov/IS/SSTP>)

TAP – Transportation Alternative Program

TIP – Transportation Improvement Program

POLICY AND PROCEDURE – Transportation Online Policy and Procedure System

UAM – (GDOT) Utility Accommodation Policy and Standards Manual.

http://www.dot.ga.gov/PartnerSmart/utilities/Documents/2009_UAM.pdf

VT – Verification Testing