

Draft FY2018-2027
Transportation Improvement Program

APPENDIX F: GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS & TERMS

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1. DEFINITIONS OF COMMONLY USED ACRONYMS

ADT	Average Daily Traffic
AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic
AM/FM	Automated Mapping/Facilities Management
AASHTO	American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act (1990)
AFV	Alternate Fuel Vehicle
AMPO	Association of Metropolitan Planning Organizations
APTA	American Public Transportation Association
BG MPO	Burlington-Graham Metropolitan Planning Organization
BOT	Board of Transportation (NCDOT)
CAA	Clean Air Act (1970)
CAAA	Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (United States)
CAD	Computer Aided Design
CAMPO	Capital Area Metropolitan Planning Organization
CATS	Capital Area Transit System
3-C	Continuing, Cooperative, Comprehensive
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHT	Chapel Hill Transit
CIP	Capital Improvement Program
CMAQ	Congestion Mitigation/Air Quality grant program
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CO2	Carbon Dioxide
C-O CRC	Chatham-Orange Community Resource Connection
CTN	Chatham Transit Network
CTP	Comprehensive Transportation Plan
CTSP	Community Transportation Service Plan
CTRAN	Cary Transit System

Acronyms	Definitions
DAQ	Division of Air Quality (North Carolina)
DBE	Disadvantaged Business Enterprise
DATA	Durham Area Transit Authority
DCHC MPO	Durham-Chapel Hill –Carrboro Metropolitan Planning Organization
DEIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources (North Carolina)
DMV	Division of Motor Vehicles
DOT	Department of Transportation (North Carolina)
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAC	Early Action Compact (EPA)
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
E+C	Existing Roads plus Committed Projects
EJ	Environmental Justice
EPA	U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
ERB	Environmental Review Board (Chatham County)
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FFY	FFederal Fiscal Year (Oct 1 – Sept 30)
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FTA	Federal Transit Administration
GARVEE	Grant Anticipation Revenue Vehicle
GBASE	Green Building and Sustainable Energy Board (Chatham County)
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GISP	GIS Professional
GIS-T	Geographic Information Systems-Transportation

1. DEFINITIONS OF COMMONLY USED ACRONYMS - (CONT'D)

GPS	Global Positioning System
HBO	Home Based Other (trip purpose)
HBS	Home Based Shopping (trip purpose)
HBW	Home Based Work (trip purpose)
HOT	High Occupancy Toll and Vehicle
HOV	High Occupancy Vehicle
HRRR	High Risk Rural Road
HSIP	Highway Safety Improvement Plan
ISO/TC 211	International Standards Organization Geographic Information/Geomatics Standard
I/M	Inspection/Maintenance
ISTEA	Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (1991)
ITRE	Institute for Transportation Research and Education (NC State)
ITS	Intelligent Transportation Systems
JARC	Job Access and Reverse Commute (FTA program, Section 5316)
KT RPO	Kerr-Tar Rural Transportation Planning Organization
LOS	Level-of-Service
LPA	Lead Planning Agency
LRTP	Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP)
MAP 21	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (current federal law)
MIS	Major Investment Study
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization
MSA	Metropolitan Statistical Area
MTIP	Metropolitan Transportation Improvement Program
MTP	Metropolitan Transportation Plan
MUTCD	Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NADO	National Association of Development Organizations

Acronyms	Definitions
NCAMPO	North Carolina Association of Metropolitan Planning Organizations
NCARPO	North Carolina Association of Rural Planning Organizations
NCDOT	North Carolina Department of Transportation
NCPTA	North Carolina Public Transportation Association
NCTA	North Carolina Turnpike Authority
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act (1969)
NHB	Non Home Based (trip purpose)
NHS	National Highway System
NOx	Nitrogen Oxides
OUTBoard	Orange Unified Transportation Advisory Board (Orange County)
PDEA	Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch (NC DOT)
PM 2.5	Particulate Matter, 2.5 micrometers
PIP	Public Involvement Policy
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PTD	Public Transportation Division (NCDOT)
PUD	Planned Unit Development
RGP	Rural General Public (Transit)
ROAR	Rural Operating Assistance Program (Transit)
ROW	Right-Of-Way
RPO	Rural Transportation Planning Organization
RSA	Road Safety Audit
RTF	Research Triangle Foundation
RTP	Research Triangle Park
SAFETEA-LU	Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users
SIP	State Implementation Plan (for air quality)
SOV	Single Occupancy Vehicle

1. DEFINITIONS OF COMMONLY USED ACRONYMS - (CONT'D)

Acronyms	Definitions
SPOT	Strategic Planning Office of Transportation (NCDOT)
SRTS	Safe Routes to School
STAC	Special Transit Advisory Commission
STBG	Surface Transportation Block Group (formerly STP)
STBGDA	Surface Transportation Block Group - Direct Attributable (formerly STP-DA)
STIP	State Transportation Improvement Program
STP	Surface Transportation Program
STP-DA	Surface Transportation Program-Direct Attribution
TAB	Transportation Advisory Board (Chatham County)
TARPO	Triangle Area Rural Transportation Planning Organization
TAZ	Traffic Analysis Zone
TC	Technical Committee (local staff)
TCM	Transportation Control Measure
TDM	Travel Demand Management
TEA	Transportation Enhancement Activity
TEA-21	Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century
TIA	Traffic Impact Analysis
TIGER	Topologically integrated geographic encoding and referencing (Census GIS data files)
TIP	Transportation Improvement Program
TJCOG	Triangle J Council of Governments
TMA	Transportation Management Area
TOD	Transit Oriented Development
TPB	Transportation Planning Branch (NCDOT)
TRM	Triangle Regional Model
TSM	Transportation System Management
TTA	Triangle Transit Authority
UAB	Urbanized Area Boundary

Acronyms	Definitions
UPWP	Unified Planning Work Program
USC	United States Code
USDOT	United States Department of Transportation
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
VHT	Vehicle Hours of Travel
VMT	Vehicle Miles of Travel
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
VPD	Vehicles per Day
V/C	Volume-to-Capacity Ratio
WCS	Web Coverage Service
WFS	Web Feature Service
WMS	Web Map Service
WPS	Web Processing Service
WMTS	Web Map Tile Service

2. OVERVIEW & GUIDANCE FOR FUNDING SOURCES

Fund Source Initials	Fund Source Title	Description	General Fund Ratio (Federal/ State/Local) There may be exceptions to the ratio.	Website or Reference
APD	Appalachian Development Highway Program	The ARC and FHWA funds may be used for the construction, reconstruction, or improvement of highways on the designated 3,090 mile ADHS. MAP-21 Section 1108 amends 23 U.S.C. 133 and makes STP funds eligible for the “construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing, restoration, preservation, or operational improvements for highways, including construction of designated routes of the Appalachian development highway system and local access roads under section 14501 of title 40.” NHPP funds may also be eligible if the facility meets the requirements of that program.	100/0/0	pages 15-17 of the 'Guide to Federal-Aid Programs and Projects' by FHWA
Bond R	Revenue Bond	The Federal-aid Highway Act of 1950 (Public Law 81-769) made provisions for a State to claim Federal reimbursement for the retirement of bonds used for certain highway purposes. This was codified in 23 U.S.C. 122. A State that used the proceeds of bonds for the construction of Primary, Interstate, or Urban Extension projects, or Interstate Substitute highway projects could claim Federal reimbursement on that portion of the bond proceeds used to retire the bonds. [Section 107(f) of the Surface Transportation Assistance Act (STAA) of 1982 added substitute highway projects approved under 23 U.S.C. 103(e)(4) as eligible bond issue projects]	100/0/0	pages 19-21 of the 'Guide to Federal-Aid Programs and Projects' by FHWA
CMAQ	Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality	Formula funding which implementers compete for funding based on projects air quality benefit and ability to implement projects, All CMAQ projects must demonstrate the three primary elements of eligibility: transportation identity, emissions reduction, and location in or benefiting a nonattainment or maintenance area.	80/0/20	pages 24-25 of the 'Guide to Federal-Aid Programs and Projects' by FHWA

2. OVERVIEW & GUIDANCE FOR FUNDING SOURCES - (CONT'D)

Fund Source Initials	Fund Source Title	Description	General Fund Ratio (Federal/ State/Local) There may be exceptions to the ratio.	Website or Reference
DP	Demonstration, Priority, and Special Interest Projects	<p>"From 1970 until passage of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (1991 ISTEA, Public Law 102-240), Congress authorized more than 450 demonstration, priority, pilot, or special interest projects in various Federal-aid highway and appropriations acts. These projects were generically referred to as ""demonstration"" or ""demo"" projects, because Congress initiated this practice of providing special funding for these projects to demonstrate some new or innovative construction, financing, or other techniques on specific projects. The first demonstration projects were rail-highway crossings safety projects authorized on the Northeast Corridor high-speed rail line and in Greenwood, SC under the provisions of section 205 of the Federal-aid Highway Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-605). In 1973, the 19 cities railroad-highway demonstration projects were authorized in section 163 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-87). With each new highway act or annual Department of Transportation (DOT) appropriations act, new demonstration projects were authorized or funding was provided for previously authorized projects"</p>	80/0/20	pages 37-38 of the 'Guide to Federal-Aid Programs and Projects' by FHWA
SHRP	Future Strategic Highway Research Program	<p>The Program is based on the NRC Special Report 260, entitled Strategic Highway Research: Saving Lives, Reducing Congestion, Improving Quality of Life and National Cooperative Highway Research Program Project 20-58. It emphasized the four areas of renewal, safety, congestion, and capacity. The SHRP II program includes an analysis of the following: 1) Renewal of aging highway infrastructure with minimal impact to users of the facilities. 2) Driving behavior and likely crash causal factors to support improved countermeasures. 3) Reducing highway congestion due to nonrecurring congestion. 4) Planning and designing new road capacity to meet mobility, economic, environmental, and community needs.</p>	100/0/0	pages 68-69 of the 'Guide to Federal-Aid Programs and Projects' by FHWA

2. OVERVIEW & GUIDANCE FOR FUNDING SOURCES - (CONT'D)

Fund Source Initials	Fund Source Title	Description	General Fund Ratio (Federal/State/Local) There may be exceptions to the ratio.	Website or Reference
HBP	Highway Bridge Program	HBP funds may be used for: • The total replacement of an eligible structurally deficient or functionally obsolete highway bridge on any public road with a new facility constructed in the same general traffic corridor, • The rehabilitation that is required to restore the structural integrity of an eligible structurally deficient or functionally obsolete bridge on any public road, as well as the rehabilitation work necessary to correct major safety (functional) defects, • The painting and application of calcium magnesium acetate applications, sodium acetate/formate, or other environmentally acceptable, minimally corrosive anti-icing and de-icing compositions on bridges that are eligible for replacement or rehabilitation, • Seismic retrofits, systematic preventive maintenance, installation of scour countermeasures, and bridge inspection activities, and • The replacement of ferryboat operations in existence on January 1, 1984, the replacement of bridges destroyed before 1965, low-water crossings, and bridges made obsolete by Corps of Engineers (COE) flood control or channelization projects and not rebuilt with COE funds. Structurally deficient and functionally obsolete highway bridges eligible for replacement or rehabilitation must be over waterways, other topographical barriers, other highways, or railroads. The condition of highway bridges may also be improved through systematic preventative maintenance.	80/20/0	pages 75-76 of the 'Guide to Federal-Aid Programs and Projects' by FHWA
HP	HIGH PRIORITY CORRIDORS OR PROJECTS	Funding for projects specifically earmarked by Congress. These corridors or projects are Congressionally designated.	80/0/20	http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/safetealu/factsheets/highpriproj.htm
HPP21	High Priority Projects in TEA-21	Earmarked funds from TEA-21.	80/0/20	http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/safetealu/factsheets/highpriproj.htm
HPPLU	High Priority Project in SAFETEA-LU	Earmarked funds from SAFETEA-LU.	80/0/20	http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/safetealu/factsheets/highpriproj.htm
HRRR	High Risk Rural Roads	HRRRP funds, authorized under SAFETEA-LU, may be used to carry out construction and operational improvements on roadways functionally classified as a rural major or minor collector or a rural local road with significant safety risks, as defined by the State in accordance with an updated State Strategic Highway Safety Plan.	90/10/0	pages 73-74 of the 'Guide to Federal-Aid Programs and Projects' by FHWA

2. OVERVIEW & GUIDANCE FOR FUNDING SOURCES - (CONT'D)

Fund Source Initials	Fund Source Title	Description	General Fund Ratio (Federal/ State/Local) There may be exceptions to the ratio.	Website or Reference
HSIP	Highway Safety Improvement Programs (Safety Funds)	Formula funds for safety improvements.	90/10/0	pages 80-81 of the 'Guide to Federal-Aid Programs and Projects' by FHWA
ITS	Intelligent Transportation Systems Integration	ITS integration funds may be used to accelerate ITS integration and interoperability in metropolitan and rural areas and must be selected through competitive solicitation and meet certain detailed criteria. In metropolitan areas, funding shall be used primarily for integration; for projects outside metropolitan areas, funding may also be used for installation costs.	50/50/0	pages 91-92 of the 'Guide to Federal-Aid Programs and Projects' by FHWA
IM	Interstate Maintenance	"Types of work eligible for IM funding include: •Projects for resurfacing, restoration, rehabilitation, and reconstruction; •Projects for the reconstruction or new construction of bridges, interchanges, and over crossings along existing Interstate routes, including the acquisition of right-of-way where necessary; •Capital costs for operational, safety, traffic management, or intelligent transportation systems (ITS) improvements (operating costs are not eligible for IM funds); and •Projects for preventive maintenance. •Under the provisions of 23 U.S.C. 119(d), construction of new travel lanes, other than high occupancy vehicle (HOV) or auxiliary lanes, is not eligible for IM funding."	90/10/0	pages 101-102 of the 'Guide to Federal-Aid Programs and Projects' by FHWA
L	Local Match or Local Share	Local match or share requirement for federal or state funding sources.	equation or ratio varies	
NHP	National Highway Performance Program	Provides support for the condition and performance of the National Highway System (NHS), for the construction of new facilities on the NHS, and to ensure that investments of Federal-aid funds in highway construction are directed to support progress toward the achievement of performance targets established in a State's asset management plan for the NHS. Construction, reconstruction, resurfacing, restoration, rehabilitation, preservation, or operational improvement of segments of the National Highway System.	90/10/0	pages 120-121 of the 'Guide to Federal-Aid Programs and Projects' by FHWA
NHPIM	National Highway Performance Program (Interstate Maintenance)	This program is for the rehabilitation, restoration, and resurfacing of the Interstate system only. The state prioritizes and programs projects for funding.	90/10/0	pages 120-121 of the 'Guide to Federal-Aid Programs and Projects' by FHWA
NHS	NATIONAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM	Formula funds that provide funding for projects on the national highway system.	90/10/0	pages 124-125 of the 'Guide to Federal-Aid Programs and Projects' by FHWA

2. OVERVIEW & GUIDANCE FOR FUNDING SOURCES - (CONT'D)

Fund Source Initials	Fund Source Title	Description	General Fund Ratio (Federal/State/Local) There may be exceptions to the ratio.	Website or Reference
NRS	NATIONAL AND REGIONAL SIGNIFICANT PROJECTS	Discretionary funding for high cost projects of national and regional importance. An eligible project is any surface transportation project eligible for assistance under 23 USC, including a freight railroad project eligible under that title, that has a total eligible cost greater than or equal to the lesser of (1) \$500,000,000 or (2) 50 percent of the amount of Federal highway funds apportioned to the State in which the project is located for the most recently completed fiscal year.	80/20/0	http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/safeteau/factsheets/natregl.htm
O	OTHER	"Other" or "O" funding generally means something "Other" than Federal, or State, or Local. For example, "O" might be private sector funds. It can also be used when local funds may be used, but the local jurisdiction has not submitted correspondence confirming the use of local funds. In some cases, "O" can refer to local funds being used to match federal and/or state funds.	no equation or ratio related to "O"	
PL	Metropolitan Planning Funds	PL funds are available for MPOs to carry out the metropolitan transportation planning process required by 23 U.S.C. 134, including development of metropolitan area transportation plans and transportation improvement programs. Eligible activities include conducting inventories of existing routes to determine their physical condition and capacity, determining the types and volumes of vehicles using these routes, predicting the level and location of future population, employment, and economic growth, and using such information to determine current and future transportation needs.	80/0/20	pages 112-113 of the 'Guide to Federal-Aid Programs and Projects' by FHWA
PLH	Public Lands Highways	Discretionary funding to improve access to and within the Federal lands of the nation. Under the provisions of pre-MAP-21 23 U.S.C. 202(b)(1), public lands highways (PLHD and FH) funds shall be used to pay the cost of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation planning, research, and engineering and construction of, highways, roads, parkways, and transit facilities located on public lands, national parks, and Indian reservations; and • Operation and maintenance of transit facilities located on public lands, national parks, and Indian reservations. 	100/0/0	pages 138-139 of the 'Guide to Federal-Aid Programs and Projects' by FHWA
RHGC	Rail-Highway Grade Crossings	The funds are set-aside from the Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) apportionment. Federal Formula funds for safety improvements to reduce the number of fatalities injuries, and crashes at public grade crossings.	90/0/10	
RR	Railway-Highway Crossing Hazard Elimination	These funds may be used for the elimination of hazards at both public and private railway-highway crossings along 11 Federally designated high-speed rail corridors.	80/20/0	pages 147-148 of the 'Guide to Federal-Aid Programs and Projects' by FHWA
S	State Match or State Share	State match or share requirement for a project.	equation or ratio varies	

2. OVERVIEW & GUIDANCE FOR FUNDING SOURCES - (CONT'D)

Fund Source Initials	Fund Source Title	Description	General Fund Ratio (Federal/ State/Local) There may be exceptions to the ratio.	Website or Reference
SRTS	SAFE ROUTES TO SCHOOL	This program is to enable and encourage children, including those with disabilities, to walk and bicycle to school; to make walking and bicycling to school safe and more appealing; and to facilitate the planning, development and implementation of projects that will improve safety, and reduce traffic, fuel consumption and air pollution in the vicinity of schools. The state prioritizes and programs projects for funding.	100/0/0	pages 155-156 of the 'Guide to Federal-Aid Programs and Projects' by FHWA
RTP	Recreation Trails Program or also found as National Recreational Trails	Federal-aid assistance program of the FHWA to help the States provide and maintain recreational trails for both motorized and nonmotorized trail use. The purpose of the program is to provide funds in support of a wide variety of trail activities and related facilities, as well as environmental education and safety programs.	80/20/0	pages 151-152 of the 'Guide to Federal-Aid Programs and Projects' by FHWA
STBG	Surface Transportation Block Grant	This program provides flexible funding that may be used by NCDOT and localities for projects to preserve and improve the conditions and performance on any Federal-aid highway, bridge and tunnel projects on any public road. Formerly Surface Transportation Program (STP); renamed in the FAST Act.	80/20/0	http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/safetealu/factsheets/stp.htm
STBGDA	Surface Transportation Program - Direct Attributable	Formula urban surface transportation funds that are allocated to the MPO. The DCHC MPO's policy is to primarily use these funds (and TAP funds) on non-highway projects. Formerly Surface Transportation Block Grant - Direct Attributable (STP-DA); renamed in the FAST Act.	80/0/20	http://www.dot.il.gov/opp/itep.html
STP-EB	Surface Transportation Program, Enhancements (Bike)	Formula surface transportation funds for NCDOT bike/ped projects.	80/20/0	http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/safetealu/factsheets/stp.htm
STP-ON	Surface Transportation Program Bridge (On System Bridge)	Formula rural surface transportation funds that are allocated to NCDOT.	80/20/0	http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/safetealu/factsheets/stp.htm
STP-OFF	Surface Transportation Program (Off System Bridge)	Formula urban surface transportation funds that are allocated to NCDOT.	80/20/0	http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/safetealu/factsheets/stp.htm
T	State Highway Trust Funds	State Highway Trust Fund is a transportation fund which receives money from state fuel taxes and related excise taxes.	0/100/0	

2. OVERVIEW & GUIDANCE FOR FUNDING SOURCES - (CONT'D)

Fund Source Initials	Fund Source Title	Description	General Fund Ratio (Federal/ State/Local) There may be exceptions to the ratio.	Website or Reference
TAP-DA	Transportation Alternatives Program - Direct Attributable	Federal Formula Funds for alternatives transportation projects for Transportation Management Areas. Provides funding for programs and projects defined as transportation alternatives, including on- and off-road pedestrian and bicycle facilities, infrastructure projects for improving non-driver access to public transportation and enhanced mobility, community improvement activities, environmental mitigation and safe routes to school projects. A set-aside for the Recreational Trails Program is provided. MPOs and RTPOs are allocated TAP funds for prioritization and selection.	80/0/20	pages 190-191 of the 'Guide to Federal-Aid Programs and Projects' by FHWA
TAP	Transportation Alternatives Program - State	Federal Funds for alternative transportation projects for the state.	80/20/0	pages 190-191 of the 'Guide to Federal-Aid Programs and Projects' by FHWA
TIFIA	Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act Program	Federal credit assistance to finance surface transportation projects of national and regional significance.	80/20/0	http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/ipd/tifia/ pages 202-203 of the 'Guide to Federal-Aid Programs and Projects' by FHWA
Tiger	Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery	Discretionary funding to achieve critical national objectives.	80/0/20	http://www.dot.gov/tiger/

2. OVERVIEW & GUIDANCE FOR FUNDING SOURCES - (CONT'D)

2. OVERVIEW & GUIDANCE FOR FUNDING SOURCES - (CONT'D)

5303	5303	Metropolitan & Statewide Planning	"These programs provide funding to support cooperative, continuous, and comprehensive planning for making transportation investment decisions in metropolitan areas and statewide. Eligible Recipients include State Departments of Transportation (DOTs) and Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs). "	80/0/20	http://www.fta.dot.gov/grants/13093_3563.html
5307	FUZ	FTA URBAN FORMULA	Formula funding for capital and operating assistance in urbanized areas.	80/0/20	http://www.fta.dot.gov/grants/13093_3561.html
5309	FBUS	FTA NEW STARTS	Discretionary funding for new fixed guideway systems, new and replacement buses and facilities, modernization of existing rail systems.	80/0/20	http://www.fta.dot.gov/documents/21_Fact_Sheet_-_Fixed_Guideway_Capital_Investment_Grants.pdf
5309	FBUS	FTA Section 5309 (m) (1) (A) (Rail)	Formula funding for Rail service.	80/0/20	http://www.fta.dot.gov/grants/13093_3558.html
5309	FBUS	FTA BUS DISCRETIONARY FUNDS	Formula funding for capital and operating assistance for bus service. capital projects include the purchasing of buses for fleet and service expansion, bus maintenance and administrative facilities, transfer facilities, bus malls, transportation centers, intermodal terminals, park-and-ride stations, acquisition of replacement vehicles, bus rebuilds, bus preventive maintenance, passenger amenities such as passenger shelters and bus stop signs, accessory and miscellaneous equipment such as mobile radio units, supervisory vehicles, fare boxes, computers and shop and garage equipment.	80/0/20	http://fta.dot.gov/grants/13094_3557.html
5309	FNS	FTA Core Capacity NEW STARTS	Discretionary funding for core capacity fixed guideway systems, replacement buses, and facilities.	80/0/20	http://www.fta.dot.gov/12304.html
5310	FEPD	FTA ELDERLY/HANDICAPPED	Formula funding for capital and operating expenses to meet needs of persons 65 and over of with a disability.	80/0/20	http://fta.dot.gov/grants/13093_3556.html
5310-Operating	FEPD	FTA ELDERLY/HANDICAPPED	Formula funding for capital and operating expenses to meet needs of persons 65 and over of with a disability.	50/0/50	http://fta.dot.gov/grants/13093_3556.html

2. OVERVIEW & GUIDANCE FOR FUNDING SOURCES - (CONT'D)

Fund Source #	Fund Source Initials	Fund Source Title	Description	General Fund Ratio (Federal/ State/ Local) There may be exceptions to the ratio.	Website or Reference
5310-Capital	FEPD	FTA ELDERLY/HANDICAPPED	Formula funding for capital and operating expenses to meet needs of persons 65 and over of with a disability.	80/0/20	http://fta.dot.gov/grants/13093_3556.html
5310- Admin	FEPD	FTA ELDERLY/HANDICAPPED	Formula funding for capital and operating expenses to meet needs of persons 65 and over of with a disability.	100/0/0	http://fta.dot.gov/grants/13093_3556.html
5311	FNU	Non-Urbanized Area Formula Program	An eligible recipient may use the funding for capital, operating, and administrative expenses for public transportation projects that meet the needs of rural communities.	80/0/20	
5311- Operating	FNU	Non-Urbanized Area Formula Program	An eligible recipient may use the funding for capital, operating, and administrative expenses for public transportation projects that meet the needs of rural communities.	50/0/50	http://www.fta.dot.gov/grants/13093_3555.html
5311- Capital	FNU	Non-Urbanized Area Formula Program	An eligible recipient may use the funding for capital, operating, and administrative expenses for public transportation projects that meet the needs of rural communities.	80/0/20	http://www.fta.dot.gov/grants/13093_3555.html
5311- Admin	FNU	Non-Urbanized Area Formula Program	An eligible recipient may use the funding for capital, operating, and administrative expenses for public transportation projects that meet the needs of rural communities.	100/0/0	http://www.fta.dot.gov/grants/13093_3555.html
5316	JARC	Job Access and Reverse Commute	Provide funding for transportation services designed to transport low income individuals to and from jobs and reverse commute projects.	80/0/20	http://www.rtachicago.com/jarc-nf/jarc-nf.html
5316- Operating	JARC	Job Access and Reverse Commute	Provide funding for transportation services designed to transport low income individuals to and from jobs and reverse commute projects.	50/0/50	http://www.rtachicago.com/jarc-nf/jarc-nf.html
5316- Capital	JARC	Job Access and Reverse Commute	Provide funding for transportation services designed to transport low income individuals to and from jobs and reverse commute projects.	80/0/20	http://www.rtachicago.com/jarc-nf/jarc-nf.html
5317- Admin	FNF	New Freedom Program	Capital and operating expenses for new public transportation services and new public transportation alternatives beyond those required by the American with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), that are designed to assist individuals with disabilities.	100/0/0	http://www.fta.dot.gov/grants/13093_3549.html

2. OVERVIEW & GUIDANCE FOR FUNDING SOURCES - (CONT'D)

Fund Source #	Fund Source Initials	Fund Source Title	Description	General Fund Ratio (Federal/ State/ Local) There may be exceptions to the ratio.	Website or Reference
5337	5337	State of Good Repair	Formula funding for repairing and upgrading transit systems. Capital projects to maintain a system in a state of good repair, including projects to replace and rehabilitate: rolling stock; track; line equipment and structures; signals and communications; power equipment and substations; passenger stations and terminals; security equipment and systems; maintenance facilities and equipment; and operational support equipment, including computer hardware and software. Transit Asset Management Plan development and implementation.	80/0/20	http://www.fta.dot.gov/documents/MAP-21_Fact_Sheet_-_State_of_Good_Repair_Grants.pdf
5339	5339	Alternatives Analysis	Funds may be used to assist State and local governmental authorities in conducting alternatives analyses when at least one of the alternatives is a new new fixed guideway systems or an extensions to an existing fixed guideway system.	80/0/20	http://fta.dot.gov/grants/13094_7395.html

2. OVERVIEW & GUIDANCE FOR FUNDING SOURCES - (CONT'D)

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