

# *A*ppendix D

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Glossary





## D. Glossary

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<b>Access Management</b>	The control and regulation of the spacing and design of driveways, medians, median openings, traffic signals and intersections on arterial roads to improve safe and efficient traffic flow on the road system. (also see Controlled Access and Limited Access.)
<b>Accessibility</b>	1. A measure of the ability or ease of all people to travel among various origins and destinations. 2. In transportation modeling and planning, the sum of the travel times from one zone to all other zones in a region, weighted by the relative attractiveness of the destination zones involved. 3. In traffic assignment, a measure of the relative access of an area or zone to population, employment opportunities, community services, and utilities.
<b>Action Plans</b>	A multimodal study of techniques for providing mobility solutions in non-interstate corridors on the Florida Intrastate Highway System. These are more general in scope than interstate master plans, but serve a similar role in providing guidance for decision-makers when considering alternatives.
<b>Advance Acquisition</b>	The acquisition of real property rights for use on a designated transportation corridor in advance of the fiscal year in which right-of-way acquisition would normally occur. This is done to take advantage of favorable prices and/or the availability of land and to preclude further development that would make the property more costly to the public.
<b>Air Pollution</b>	The presence of unwanted material in the air in sufficient amount and under such circumstances as to interfere significantly with human comfort, health, or welfare, or with full use and enjoyment of property.
<b>Ambient Air Quality</b>	A physical and chemical measure of the concentration of various chemicals in the outside air, usually determined over a specific time period, for example, 5 minutes, 1 hour or 1 day.
<b>CAAA Clean Air Act Amendments</b>	1990 Amendments to the federal Clean Air Act designating and classifying nonattainment areas, prescribing controls to match the severity of pollution and defining criteria and schedules for imposing sanctions. For failure to comply, the amendments target mobile (transportation) sources of emissions, emphasize improved vehicle emission controls and fuel efficiency and require MPO plans and programs to "conform" to the State Implementation Plan to meet air quality standards.

<b>Calibration</b>	1. Reconciliation of an instrument with an established standard. 2. In modeling, the procedure used to estimate the parameters of a model or to adjust a model to replicate actually measured conditions.
<b>Central Florida Regional Transportation Authority (CFRTA)</b>	The mobility services agency of Central Florida serving the counties of Osceola, Orange, and Seminole in the State of Florida. (also known as LYNX)
<b>Concurrency</b>	As used in growth management, the requirement that public facilities and services needed to support development shall be available at the same time the impacts of such development will occur. For transportation facilities and services, there are specific criteria that address the time requirements for providing services and facilities, jurisdiction over level of service standards for specific portions of the highway and road system and other issues.
<b>Congestion/ Congested</b>	The level at which transportation system performance is no longer acceptable due to traffic interference. The level of acceptable system performance may vary by type of transportation facility, state or local government policy, geographic location (metropolitan area or subarea, rural area, etc.) and/or time of day.
<b>Controlled Access (Facility)</b>	A street or highway to which the right of access is highly regulated to maximize operational efficiency and safety of the through traffic using the facility. All persons have a right of access to or from such facilities at the locations and in the manner determined by the Florida Department of Transportation.
<b>Cost Effectiveness Analysis (CEA)</b>	An analytical technique used to choose the most effective method for achieving a program or policy goal. The costs of alternatives are measured by their requisite estimated monetary expenditures. Effectiveness is defined by the degree of goal attainment and may also (but not necessarily) be measured in monetary terms.
<b>Environmental Assessment (EA)</b>	A concise public document that analyzes the environmental impacts of a proposed federal action and provides sufficient evidence to determine the level of significance of the impacts.
<b>Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)</b>	A comprehensive study of likely environmental impacts that will result from major federally assisted projects. An EIS is required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.
<b>Equity</b>	In transportation, a normative measure of fairness among transportation users.
<b>Factors, ISTEA</b>	Sets of factors and criteria in state and federal law to be considered in the development of long range statewide and metropolitan transportation plans.



<b>Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI)</b>	A document that describes the reasons that a project will not have a significant effect on the environment and therefore does not require the preparation of an environmental impact statement under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.
<b>Florida Transportation Plan (FTP)</b>	A statewide, comprehensive transportation plan, to be annually updated, which is designed to establish long range goals to be accomplished over a 20-25 year period and to define the relationships between the long range goals and short-range objectives and policies implemented through the work program.
<b>Florida's Intrastate Highway System (FIHS)</b>	A system of existing and future limited access and controlled access facilities that have the capacity to provide high-speed and high-volume traffic movements in an efficient and safe manner.
<b>Design Year</b>	The year for which traffic projections have been made and transportation needs analyzed.
<b>Goal</b>	A statement of the long-term end or outcome toward which programs and activities are ultimately directed.
<b>Goods Movement</b>	Movement from place to place over the transportation system of all forms of raw materials, manufactured products, packages and mail and other items involved in commerce. One or more of the following means of transportation may be used: trucks, railroads, airplanes and ships.
<b>High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV)</b>	Any vehicle carrying two or more passengers.
<b>High Speed Rail (HSR)</b>	A fixed guideway transportation system for transporting people or goods, capable of operating speeds in excess of 125 miles per hour.
<b>Intelligent Transportation System (ITS)</b>	A wide range of advanced technologies and ideas, which, in combination, can improve mobility and transportation productivity, enhance safety, maximize the use of existing transportation facilities, conserve energy resources and reduce adverse environmental effects.
<b>Intermodal</b>	A transportation element that accommodates and interconnects different methods of transportation and serves the movement of people and goods. Intermodal facilities include highway elements providing terminal access, ports, pipeline farms, airports, marine and/or rail terminals, major truck terminals, and transit terminals including park and ride facilities and inter-city bus terminals.
<b>Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA)</b>	The most recent federal law establishing planning and programming requirements for surface (highway, transit, bicycle and pedestrian) transportation facilities and services.

<b>Interregional</b>	Generally, travel or trips that traverse two or more counties. This includes travel or trips between metropolitan areas, between non-metropolitan areas, or between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas.
<b>Interstate</b>	Travel or trips that traverse two or more states. Also refers to the Interstate Highway System.
<b>Level of Service (LOS)</b>	A qualitative assessment of a road's operating conditions. For local government comprehensive planning purposes, level of service means an indicator of the extent or degree of service provided by, or proposed to be provided by a facility based on and related to the operational characteristics of the facility. Level of service indicates the capacity per unit of demand for each public facility. (Rule Chapter 9J-5 F.A.C.)
<b>Level of Service (LOS, L/S)</b>	1. A set of characteristics that indicate the quality and quantity of transportation service provided including characteristics that are quantifiable (system performance, e.g., frequency, travel time, travel cost, number of transfers, safety) and those that difficult to quantify (service quality, e.g., availability, comfort, convenience, modal image). 2. For highway systems, a qualitative rating of the effectiveness of a highway or highway facility in serving traffic, in terms of operating conditions. The Highway Capacity Manual identifies operating conditions ranging from A, for best operations (low volume, high speed) to F, for worst conditions. 3. For paratransit, a variety of measures meant to denote the quality of service provided; generally in terms of total travel time or a specific component of total travel time. 4. For pedestrians, sets of area occupancy classifications to connect the design of pedestrian facilities with levels of service (A for best through F for worst).
<b>Light Rail Transit (LRT)</b>	A mode of urban transportation that uses predominantly reserved, but not necessarily grade-separated rights-of-way. Its electrically propelled ( <i>electric power usually supplied from overhead catenary to permit operation in a variety of rights-of-way, but can be diesel powered</i> ) vehicles can operate singly or in trains. Light rail provides a wide range of level of service and performance characteristics ( <i>and capacity and costs, depending on and the capabilities of component systems such as train control</i> ).
<b>Limited Access (Facility)</b>	A street or highway especially designed for through traffic. No persons have rights of access because their property abuts these facilities or for any other reason.
<b>Link</b>	In planning, a section of a transportation system network defined by intersection points (nodes) at each end, that is, a link connects two nodes. It may be one way or two ways.



<b>Load Factor</b>	1. The ratio of used capacity to offered capacity of equipment or facility during a specified time period. It is usually expressed as a percentage of seats occupied at a given point or (in continuous form) passenger miles (kilometers) per train mile (kilometer) to account for the ability to couple rail cars together to achieve efficiency. 2. The ratio of passengers actually carried versus the total passenger capacity of a vehicle; also known as a utilization coefficient.
<b>Local Government Comprehensive Plan (LGCP)</b>	An adopted plan of a municipality or county which describes its future development and growth, including appropriate land development regulations.
<b>Long Range Component (LRC)</b>	Long range part of the FTP, updated at least every five years, or more often as needed to reflect changes in the issues, goals and long range objectives for the ensuing 20 years.
<b>LYNX</b>	The mobility services agency of central Florida officially known as Central Florida Regional Transportation Authority (CFRTA) serving the counties of Orange, Osceola, and Seminole in the State of Florida.
<b>Major Activity Center (MAC)</b>	A geographical area characterized by a large transient population and heavy traffic volumes and densities; for example, central business district, major air terminal, large university, large shopping center, industrial park, sports arena.
<b>Management System</b>	A systematic process designed to assist decision makers in selecting cost-effective strategies/actions to improve the efficiency and safety of and protect the investment in the nation's transportation infrastructure. A management system includes identification of performance and condition measures; data collection and analysis; determination of needs; evaluation and selection of appropriate strategies/actions to address the needs; and evaluation of the effectiveness of the implemented strategies/actions.
<b>Mass Transportation</b>	Transportation by bus, rail, boat or other conveyance, either publicly or privately owned, that provides general or special services to the public on a regular and continuing basis (not including school bus, charter or sightseeing service).
<b>Master Plan</b>	A multimodal study that selects and evaluates various alternatives for provision of mobility within an interstate highway corridor. Master plans provide decision-makers with guidance in the selection of alternatives and meet the requirements of major investment studies. The formal Project Development and Environment (PD&E) process refines the preferred alternative developed by the master plan and completes the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process.

<b>Metropolitan Area</b>	The geographic area in which the metropolitan transportation planning process required by state and federal law is carried out. The area covers the existing urbanized area and the area expected to become urbanized within 20 years. (Also see Urbanized Area.)
<b>Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO)</b>	An organization made up of local elected and appointed officials responsible for developing, in cooperation with the state, transportation plans and programs that provide for the development of transportation facilities that will function as an intermodal transportation system, and coordinating transportation planning in a metropolitan area containing 50,000 or more residents.
<b>Metropolitan Planning Organization Advisory Council (MPOAC)</b>	A statutorily authorized council consisting of one member from each MPO. The MPOAC was created by law to assist the MPOs in carrying out the urbanized area transportation planning process by serving as the principal forum for collective policy discussion. The MPOAC also serves as a clearinghouse for reviews and comments by MPOs on the Florida Transportation Plan and other issues.
<b>Mitigation Banking</b>	Preconstruction actions to offset anticipated adverse impacts that could cause a regulated activity to fail to meet wetland regulatory criteria. The preconstruction actions could be sufficient to offset impacts from one or more projects, with credits to be withdrawn at the time of future project permitting.
<b>Mobility</b>	The ability of people to complete desired trips or for goods to be moved from place to place.
<b>Modal Split (Mode Split)</b>	1. The proportion of total person trips that uses each of various specified modes of transportation. 2. The process of separating total person trips into the travel used. 3. A term that describes how many people use alternative forms of transportation. It is frequently used to describe the percentage of people who use private automobiles as opposed to the percentage who use public transportation.
<b>Modal System Plans</b>	Departmental plans which provide input to the Florida Transportation Plan (for example, needs and key modal issues). These plans also contain the details of Florida Transportation Plan implementation for the development, operation and maintenance of individual methods of moving people and goods (along highways, railroads, in buses, on bicycles, etc.).
<b>Mode</b>	A particular form of travel, for example, walking, traveling by automobile, traveling by bus, traveling by train.



<b>Model</b>	1. A mathematical or conceptual presentation of relationships and actions within a system. It is used for analysis of the system or its evaluation under various conditions; examples include land use, economic, socioeconomic, transportation. 2. A mathematical description of a real life situation that used data on past and present conditions to make a projection about the future.
<b>Network</b>	1. In planning, a system of links and nodes that describes a transportation system. 2. In highway engineering, the configuration of highways that constitutes the total system. 3. In transit operations, a system of transit lines or routes, usually designed for coordinated operation.
<b>Objectives, Long Range</b>	One or more statements, for each goal, that are focused on achieving part of the goal. Objectives are developed considering any legal, jurisdictional, or resource limitations to achieving the goal in its broadest interpretation. Specific objectives may be associated with more than one goal.
<b>Objectives, Short Range</b>	One or more statements, for each long range objective, of the specific, measurable, intermediate end that is achievable and marks progress toward a goal. Specific objectives may be associated with more than one goal and/or long range objective.
<b>Public Transportation</b>	Transportation service to the public on a regular basis using vehicles that transport more than one person for compensation, usually but not
<b>Regional Planning Council (RPC)</b>	An organization composed of representatives of local governments and appointed representatives from the geographic area covered by the council, and designated as the primary organization to address problems and plan solutions that are of greater than local concern or scope. The regional planning council shall be recognized by local governments as one of the means to provide input into state policy development. Recent state law requires the council to develop a strategic regional policy plan.
<b>Right-of-Way (ROW, R/W)</b>	A general term denoting land, property, or interest therein, usually in a strip acquired for or devoted to transportation purposed.
<b>Short Range Component (SRC)</b>	A plan that documents the short-term objectives and policies necessary to implement the long range goals and objectives in the FTP and that demonstrates how the 5-Year Work Program meets the short-term objectives and policies.
<b>Single Occupant Vehicle (SOV)</b>	A motor vehicle occupied by one person (the driver).



<b>State Comprehensive Plan (SCP)</b>	A plan, enacted in Florida law, that provides long range guidance for the orderly social, economic and physical growth of the state. The plan is composed of goals, objectives and policies that are statewide in scope. It is contained in Chapter 187, Florida Statutes.
<b>State Highway System (SHS)</b>	The plan developed by the state and approved by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency that contains the strategies and mechanisms, enforceable under state law, necessary to meet the national ambient air quality standards and comply with Federal and State air quality laws and regulations.
<b>State Implementation Plan (SIP)</b>	A network of approximately 12,000 miles of highways owned and maintained by the state or state-created authorities. Major elements include the Interstate, Florida's Turnpike and other toll facilities operated by transportation authorities and arterial highways.
<b>State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP)</b>	A program that includes all projects within a state that are funded under the Federal Transit Act and Title 23, developed in cooperation with MPOs and local governments and consistent with local and state long range plans. In Florida, projects with state funding are also included.
<b>Statewide (Transportation) System</b>	An interconnected system of statewide transportation facilities and services, the primary function of which is to serve international, interstate and interregional customers. Elements include the Florida Intrastate Highway System, air carrier airports, seaports, multi-county railroad passenger and freight services, interstate and interregional intermodal terminals and facilities, etc.
<b>Transit, Public</b>	The transporting of people by a system, operated locally or regionally, consisting of one or more types of vehicles and/or services and available for public passenger travel and mobility.
<b>Transportation Demand Management (TDM)</b>	Strategies designed to reduce the number of trips made by single occupant vehicles and enhance the regional mobility of all citizens. These strategies include but are not limited to encouragement and enhancement of traditional ridesharing (carpooling and vanpooling), public transportation, alternative work hours (flextime, compressed work week, etc.), non-motorized transportation (bicycle and pedestrian modes), priority or preferential parking for ridesharers, and development and implementation of shuttle services. Also included is the fostering of telecommuting programs.
<b>Transportation Disadvantaged (TD)</b>	Those persons who, because of disability, income status, or age, are unable to transport themselves or to purchase transportation.

<b>Transportation Improvement Program (TIP)</b>	A priority list of projects developed by a metropolitan planning organization that is to be carried out within the three-year period following adoption. The TIP must include documentation of federal and state funding sources for each project and be consistent, to the maximum extent feasible, with adopted local government comprehensive plans.
<b>Transportation System Management (TSM)</b>	Strategies to improve the efficiency of the transportation system through operational improvements such as transit lane dedication, signalization, access management, turn restrictions, etc.
<b>Travel</b>	The movement of persons or goods from one place to another by one mode or a combination of modes.
<b>Urban Public Transportation</b>	Transport systems for intra-urban or intra-regional travel available for use by any person.
<b>Urbanized Area</b>	A geographic region containing 50,000 or more residents as designated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, within boundaries fixed by state and local officials and approved by the U.S. Department of Transportation for transportation planning and federal funding activities.
<b>Vanpool Service</b>	A form of transit involving privately or publicly provided vans transporting groups or persons to and from work on a regular basis. Drivers are usually selected from each passenger group.
<b>Vehicle Miles of Travel (VMT)</b>	On highways, a measurement of the total miles traveled in a given area for a specified time period. It is calculated by multiplying the number of vehicles by the miles traveled in a given area or on a given highway during the time period. In transit, it is calculated by multiplying the number of vehicles by the miles traveled on a given area or on a given route, line or network during the time period.
<b>Work Program</b>	The 5-year listing of all transportation projects planned for each fiscal year by the Florida Department of Transportation, as adjusted for the legislatively approved budget for the first year of the program.



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# Appendix E

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Acronyms and  
Abbreviations





## E. Acronyms and Abbreviations

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µm	Microns
AAA	American Automobile Association
AASHTO	American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
ADA	American Disabilities Act
AN	Advance Notification
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
APE	Area of Potential Effect
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BG	Block Group
BMIS	Bridge Management Inventory System
BMP	Best Management Practice
C/D	collector/distributor
CAAA	Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990
CADD	Computer Aided Drafting and Design
CBD	Central Business District
CBEA	Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis
CCP	Construction Contract Package
CDP	Census Designated Place
CEA	Cost Effectiveness Analysis
CFLRTS	Central Florida Light Rail Transit System
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CFRTA	Central Florida Regional Transit Authority
CMAQ	Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program
CMEA	Conceptual Mobility Enhancement Alternative
CO	Carbon Monoxide
COA	Comprehensive Operations Analysis
COP	Certificate of Participation
CPNA	College Park Neighborhood Association
CRA	Cultural Resource Assessment
CRC	Cultural Resources Committee
CTC	Centralized Train Control
CWA	Clean Water Act
CZMA	Coastal Zone Management Act
CZMP	Coastal Zone Management Program
dB	decibels
dBA	Decibels (A-Weighting)
DEIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement
DEMO	District Environmental Management Office
DOA	Determination of Applicability
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
DOTS	Daytona/Orlando Transportation Service
DRI	Development of Regional Impacts

DROD	Draft Record of Decision
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAC	Environmental Advisory Committee
ECFRPC	East-Central Florida Regional Planning Council
EDC	Economic Development Commission of Mid-Florida
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EO	Executive Order
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERP	Environmental Resource Permit
ESBA	Endangered Species Biological Assessment
ETC	Efficient Transportation for the Community
FAC	Florida Administrative Code
FBO	Fixed Base Operator
FCEN	Florida Central Railroad
FDEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
FDOT	Florida Department of Transportation
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FEU	forty-foot equivalent
FFGA	Full Funding Grant Agreement
FWC	Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FIHS	Florida Intrastate Highway System
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Maps
FLUCFCS	Florida Land Use, Cover and Forms Classification System
FMSF	Florida Master Site File
FNAI	Florida Natural Areas Inventory
FNST	Florida National Scenic Trail
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
FOX	Florida Overland Express
FPC	Florida Power Corporation
FPPA	Farmland Protection Policy Act
FS	Florida Statute
FSF	Florida Site File
FSUTMS	Florida Standard Urban Transportation Model System
FTA	Federal Transit Administration
FTC	Florida Transportation Commission
FY	Fiscal Year
GIS	Geographical Information System
GMA	Growth Management Act
GMP	Growth Management Plan
GOAA	Greater Orlando Airport Authority
GUL	General Use Lane
HC	Hydrocarbons
HCM	Highway Capacity Manual
HOA	Home Owners' Association



HOV	High Occupancy Vehicle
HSR	High Speed Rail
Hz	Hertz
I-4	Interstate 4
I-4 MMMP	I-4 Multi-Modal Master Plan
ID	Identification
IDRA	International Drive Resort Area
IJR	Interchange Justification Report
ILS	Instrument Landing System
IMR	Interchange Modification Report
IOS	Initial Operating Segment
ISTEA	Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act
ITS	Intelligent Transportation System
L <sub>dn</sub>	Day-Night Noise Level
LOI	Letter of Intent
LOS	Level of Service
LPA	Locally Preferred Alternative
LRT	Light Rail Transit
LRTP	Long-Range Transportation Plan
LUST	Leaking Underground Storage Tanks
MF	Multi-family
MF DU	Multi-family Dwelling Unit
MIS	Major Investment Study
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOE	Measure of Effectiveness
MOS	Minimum Operating Segment
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPB	Municipal Planning Board
MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization
MPS	Multiple Property Submission
MRT	Metro Rail Transit
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standard
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NGVD	National Geodetic Vertical Datum
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOI	Notice of Intent
NOT	Notice of Termination
NO <sub>x</sub>	Nitrogen Oxides
NPDES	National Pollution Discharge Prevention and Elimination System
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NSA	Noise Sensitive Area
NWI	National Wetland Inventory
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
O <sub>3</sub>	Ozone

OBT	Orange Blossom Trail
OCCC	Orange County Convention Center
OCPS	Orlando County Public Schools
OFW	Outstanding Florida Water
OHA	Orlando Housing Authority
OIA	Orlando International Airport
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
OOCEA	Orlando/Orange County Expressway Authority
ORHS	Orlando Regional Healthcare System
ORMC	Orlando Regional Medical Center
OUATS	Orlando Urban Area Transportation Study
OUC	Orlando Utilities Commission
PAG	Project Advisory Group
Pb	Lead
PD&E	Project Development and Environment
PE	Preliminary Engineering
PIO	Public Involvement Office
PIP	Public Involvement Program
PM <sub>10</sub>	Particulate Matter (smaller than ten microns)
PUD	Planned Unit Development
Ro/Ro	Roll On/Roll Off
ROD	Record of Decision
ROW	Right-of-Way
RPC	Regional Planning Council
SAMR	System Access Modification Report
SFR	Single-Family Residence
SFWM	South Florida Water Management District
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SJRWM	St. Johns River Water Management District
SMIS	Surveillance and Motorist Information System
SOV	Single Occupant Vehicle
SO <sub>x</sub>	Sulfur Oxides
SPN	State Project Number
SPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
SR	State Road
STURAA	Surface Transportation and Uniform Relocation Assistance Act
T&E	Threatened or Endangered
TAZ	Traffic Analysis Zone
TB	Tuberculosis
TCI	Targeted Community Initiative
TCP	Traffic Control Plan
TDP	Transportation Development Plan
TEA-21	Transportation Efficiency Act for the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century
TIP	Transportation Improvement Program
TOPS	Tourist Oriented Policing Services
TSCRTM	Typical Section Concept Refinement Technical Memorandum



TSM	Transportation Systems Management
UCF	University of Central Florida
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USC	United States Code
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USDA	US Department of Agriculture
USDOT	United States Department of Transportation
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
UST	Underground Storage Tank
VdB	Vibration Velocity Levels
VMT	Vehicle Miles Traveled
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
VOR	Vehicle Occupancy Rates
VOTRANS	Volusia Transportation Authority
WMD	Water Management District
WUP	Water Use Permit

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