

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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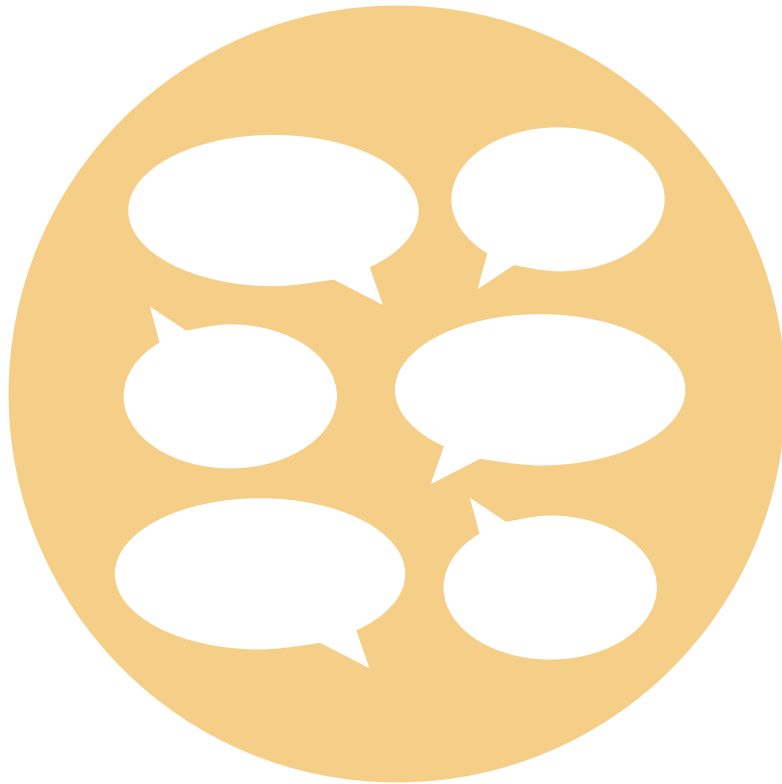
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TERM	DEFINITION
<b>¾" Overlay</b>	A first resurfacing with asphalt to a depth of ¾" of a new or rebuilt highway or the next resurfacing after a more intensive resurfacing project.
<b>100-Year Flood</b>	A flood event having a 1% chance of occurring in any given year. Contrary to popular belief, it is not a flood occurring once every 100 years.
<b>100-Year Floodplain</b>	The lowland and relatively flat area adjoining a river, stream, watercourse, or coastal waters covered by water in the event of a 100-year flood.
<b>511</b>	Website providing regional traffic information that is found in most states and large cities across the country. In New England, that same service comes under the heading New England Compass with the website: <a href="http://newengland511.org">newengland511.org</a>
<b>85th Percentile Speed</b>	The speed at or below which 85% of the vehicles on a given highway travel under free-flow conditions. It is a value used to establish speed zones.
<b>AASHTO Product Evaluation List (APEL)</b>	A new-product database referencing findings from the evaluation and testing of new and/or proprietary engineered transportation products.
<b>Abutment</b> ( See Figure 2, p. 15 )	A substructure composed of stone, concrete, brick or timber supporting the end of a span.
<b>Access Management</b>	The planned location and design of driveways and entrances onto public roads.

<b>Accessibility</b>	The extent to which facilities are barrier free and useable by persons with disabilities, including wheelchair users.
<b>Acquisition</b>	The process of obtaining right-of-way necessary to construct or support a transportation project.
<b>Advanced Transportation Management Systems (ATMS)</b>	The ATMS view is a top-down management perspective that integrates technology primarily to improve the flow of vehicle traffic and improve safety.
<b>Advertise Date</b>	The date when public notices are placed on MaineDOT's website, inviting contractors to bid on projects. Can be proposed or actual dates.
<b>Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP)</b>	The major policy advisor to the federal government in the field of historic preservation. The members are mostly appointed to terms by the President of the United States.
<b>Aggregate</b>	Crushed rock or gravel screened to size for use in road construction.
<b>Airport Capital Improvement Plan (ACIP)</b>	The primary planning tool for identifying and prioritizing critical airport development and associated capital needs for the National Airspace System. It also serves as the basis for the distribution of FAA grant funds under the Airport Improvement Program (AIP). The ACIP represents a sponsor's five-year program for planning and development at their airport.
<b>Airport Improvement Program (AIP)</b>	Provides grants to public agencies, and in some cases, to private owners and entities for the planning and development of public-use airports that are included in the National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS).

<b>Alternative Analysis</b>	An analysis of the engineering, environmental and financial feasibility of alternatives under consideration for a transportation project.
<b>Alternative Fuels</b>	Low-polluting fuels, such as methanol, ethanol, propane or compressed natural gas, liquid natural gas, low-sulfur/"clean" diesel fuel, and electricity.
<b>American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO)</b>	An advocacy group, composed of state and territory transportation officials, based in Washington, D.C., engaged in transportation research, advocacy, and technical assistance.
<b>American Public Transit Association (APTA)</b>	The national, nonprofit trade association and advocacy group representing the public transit industry.
<b>Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990</b>	The Americans with Disabilities Act prohibits discrimination and ensures equal opportunity in employment, federal, state and local government services, public accommodations, commercial facilities and transportation for persons with disabilities.
<b>Androscoggin Transportation Resource Center (ATRC)</b>	A Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) which includes Auburn, Lewiston, Lisbon, and parts of Sabattus.
<b>Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT)</b>	The total yearly traffic volume on a given highway segment divided by the number of days in the year. AADT is expressed in vehicles per day (vpd).
<b>Apportionment</b>	A federal budgetary term that refers to a statutorily-prescribed division or assignment of funds. It is based on prescribed formulas in the law and divides the amounts among specific programs.



<b>Appropriation</b>	The provision of funds, through an annual appropriations act or a permanent law, for federal agencies to make payments out of the Treasury for specified purposes. The formal federal spending process consists of two sequential steps: authorization, and then appropriation.
<b>Aquifer</b>	A water-bearing formation - gravel, permeable rock or sand - that is saturated with water and is sufficiently permeable to transmit significant quantities of water to wells and springs.
<b>Area Sources</b>	Small stationary and non-transportation pollution sources that are too small and/or too numerous to be included as point sources but collectively may contribute significantly to air pollution (e.g., dry cleaners, crop burning).
<b>Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE)</b>	A federal agency that administers Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors act, regulating programs that address wetlands and waterways protection.
<b>Artemis Project View (APV)</b>	A planning and project development software that allows MaineDOT to keep track of projects as well as create different versions for planning purposes.
<b>Arterial Highways</b>	Highways of economic significance that provide for intrastate or interstate through travel for large volumes of traffic at relatively high speed with minimum interference. Depending on their location and function, arterials are categorized as rural or urban and as principal or minor.

<b>As-Built Plans</b>	Revised set of drawing submitted upon completion of a project. The drawings reflect all changes made during the construction process, and show the exact dimensions, geometry, and location of all elements of the work completed. Also referred to as record drawings.
<b>Asphalt</b>	A brown or black, tar-like, bituminous substance that consists mainly of hydrocarbons, found in naturally occurring pools or large flat beds, or made by refining petroleum. As used here, it is a mixture of this material with sand or gravel, used for paving.
<b>Associated General Contractors (AGC)</b>	A national advocacy association of building contractors and highway and bridge contractors with state affiliates.
<b>At-Grade Intersection</b>	The intersection of two roads, or a road and a railway, that cross at the same elevation.
<b>At-Risk Watershed</b>	A term for watersheds contributing to waterbodies that are at risk of excessive algae growth due to stormwater runoff.
<b>Attainment Area</b>	An area considered to have air quality that meets or exceeds the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) health standards used in the Clean Air Act. An area may be an attainment area for one pollutant and a nonattainment area for others.
<b>Authorization</b>	A statutory provision that obligates funding for a program or agency. An authorization may be effective for one year, a fixed number of years, or an indefinite period. It may be for a definite amount of money or for "such sums as may be necessary." The formal federal spending process consists of two sequential steps: authorization, and then appropriation.

<b>Automatic Road Analyzer (ARAN)</b> ( Figure 1 )	Data collection vehicle used to collect roadway condition data while traveling at highway speeds.
<b>Automatic Traffic Recorder (ATR)</b>	A device installed permanently or temporarily at a point along a highway to count the number of vehicles passing that point during specified time periods. Some ATRs may also gather information on vehicle size and speed.
<b>Average Vehicle Occupancy (AVO)</b>	The number of people traveling by private passenger vehicles divided by the number of vehicles used.
<b>Average Vehicle Ridership (AVR)</b>	The ratio of all people traveling by any mode (including cars, buses, trains and bicycles, or telecommuting) in a given area during a given time period to the number of cars on the road. A key measure of the efficiency and effectiveness of a transportation network.
<b>Award Amount</b>	Total contract bid amount as awarded, before any contract modifications.
<b>Award Date</b>	Date of contract award.
<b>Backlog (or Unbuilt Road)</b>	Highways identified as needing reconstruction or improvement to bring them up to modern operational and safety standards, and adequate structural capacity.
<b>Backslope</b>	The slope from the bottom of the ditch to natural ground, on the opposite side of the foreslope.
<b>BAMS</b>	Bid Analysis and Management System - AASHTO's information system for managing transportation programs.



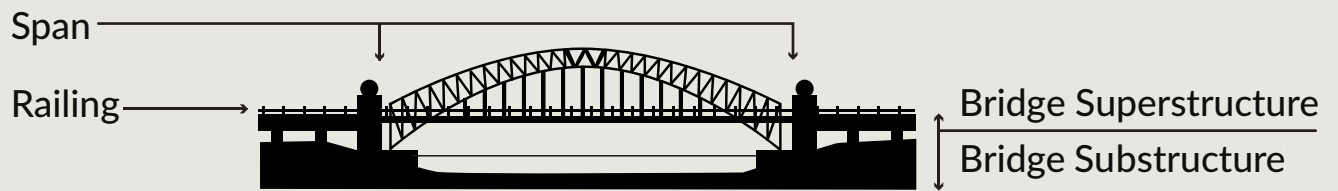
<b>Bangor Area Comprehensive Transportation System (BACTS)</b>	A Metropolitan Planning Organization that includes Bangor, Brewer, Veazie, and major parts of Hampden, Orono, Old Town, Milford, Bradley, Eddington, Orrington, and the Penobscot Indian Nation.
<b>Base Period</b>	The period between the morning and evening peak periods when transit service is generally scheduled on a constant interval.
<b>Baseline</b>	A horizontal line measured with accuracy to provide a base for survey or for construction.
<b>Beam</b> ( See Figure 2, p. 15 )	A linear structural member of a bridge, designed to span from one support to another. The terms stringer and girder can also be used.
<b>Bearing</b> ( See Figure 2, p. 15 )	Bridge bearings are used to transfer loads from the bridge superstructure to the substructure and to accommodate movements such as thermal expansion and rotation of the superstructure.
<b>Benchmark</b>	A surveyor's mark made on a permanent landmark of known position and altitude.
<b>Best Management Practice (BMP)</b>	Generally, methods or techniques found to be the most effective and practical means in achieving a business objective. The term BMP was initially used to describe a structural and/or management practice employed before, during, and after construction to protect water quality.

<b>Bid Amount</b>	The bottom line anticipated contract cost for a project; it is determined by multiplying the estimated quantity for each individual bid item by the contractor's quoted unit price for that item, and then summing the resulting product for each item to arrive at a total amount.
<b>Biennium</b>	The biennium is a two-year period that begins on the first day of an even state fiscal year and begins on July 1 if it's an odd calendar year. The current 2016-2017 biennium begins on July 1, 2015 and ends on June 30, 2017.
<b>Bituminous Surface Treatments (BST)</b>	A bituminous surface treatment, also known as a seal coat or chip seal, is a thin protective wearing surface that is applied to a pavement or base course.
<b>Board of Environmental Protection (BEP)</b>	A regulatory panel of seven members appointed to four-year terms by the governor. It is charged by statute with providing independent and timely decisions on the interpretation, administration and enforcement of the laws relating to environmental protection and with providing for credible, fair and responsible public participation in department decisions. While the board is part of the Department of Environmental Protection, it has decision-making authority independent of the Commissioner.
<b>Boating Infrastructure Grant (BIG) Program</b>	A federal program, via the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, that provides grants for upgrades to coastal infrastructure that accommodates transient, recreational boating.

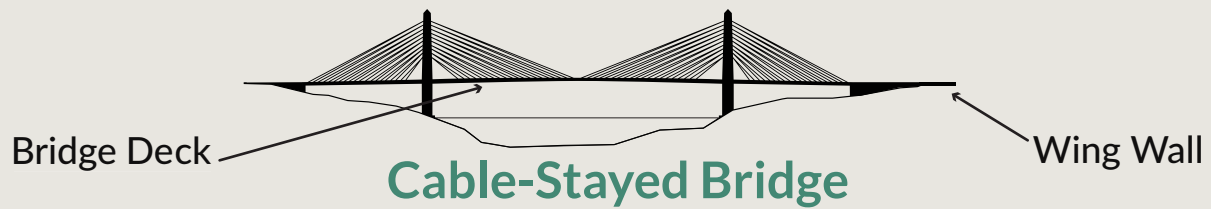
<b>Bridge</b> ( Figure 2 )	A structure, including supports, erected over a depression or an obstruction, such as water, a highway, or a railway.
<b>Bridge Deck</b> ( See Figure 2, p. 15 )	The portion of a bridge that provides direct support for vehicular and pedestrian traffic. The deck may be a reinforced concrete slab, timber flooring, steel plate or grating, or the top surface of abutting concrete members or units.
<b>Bridge Detour Length</b>	The distance measured along a public way from one abutment of a bridge to the other abutment that would result if the bridge were closed.
<b>Bridge Management System (BMS)</b>	System to determine maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and replacement strategies for bridges using life cycle analysis in consideration of network needs and funding constraints. Provides planning and program decisions needed to optimize investments in the bridge system.
<b>Bridge Posting</b>	A legal restriction on the use of a bridge or minor span structure. There are two common types of bridge postings: vertical clearance and weight.
<b>Bridge Substructure</b> ( See Figure 2, p. 15 )	The parts of a bridge that are below the bottom of the girders. Pilings, shafts, spread footings, and columns may be part of the substructure.
<b>Bridge Superstructure</b> ( See Figure 2, p. 15 )	The parts of a bridge that are above the bottom of the girders. Girders, bridge deck, and bridge railing are parts of the superstructure.



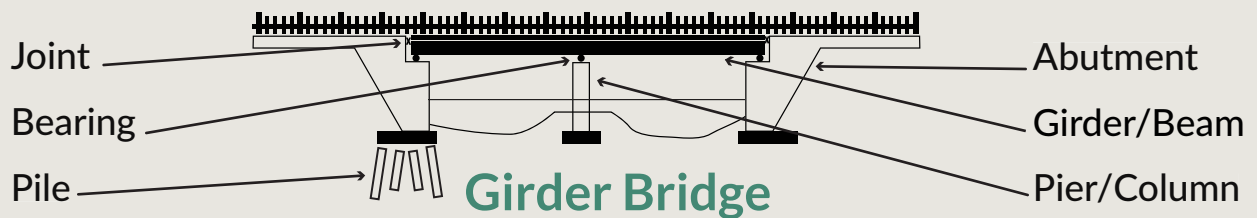
Suspension Bridge



Arch Bridge







Cable-Stayed Bridge



Girder Bridge



<b>Budget Authority</b>		Authority provided by law to enter into obligations that will result in outlays of federal funds. Budget authority may be classified by the period of availability (one-year, multiyear, no-year), by the timing of congressional action (current or permanent), or by the manner of determining the amount available (definite or indefinite).
<b>Budget Resolution</b>		The budget resolution establishes various budget totals, divides spending totals into functional categories (e.g., transportation), and may include reconciliation instructions to designated House or Senate committees.
<b>Bureau of Finance &amp; Administration (F&amp;A)</b>		MaineDOT bureau responsible for providing administrative and financial support services to the department.
<b>Bureau of Maintenance &amp; Operations (M&amp;O)</b>		MaineDOT bureau responsible for maintaining state-owned transportation systems.
<b>Bureau of Planning</b>		MaineDOT bureau responsible for developing plans and programs to address Maine's transportation needs.
<b>Bureau of Project Development (PD)</b>		MaineDOT bureau responsible for developing and delivering MaineDOT's Work Plan projects through to completion of construction.
<b>Business Incubator</b>		A program designed to accelerate the successful development of entrepreneurial companies through an array of business support resources and services; or a facility intended to provide space and resources for newly-formed businesses.
<b>Cable Barrier</b>		A barrier system consisting of steel cables under tension attached to steel posts, usually installed in median areas.


<b>Capacity</b>	A transportation facility's ability to accommodate a moving stream of people or vehicles in a given time period. For highways, capacity is usually expressed in vehicles per hour.
<b>Capital Improvements</b>	Costs related to making changes to improve capital assets, increase their useful life, or add value to these assets.
<b>Categorical Exclusion (CE)</b>	A type of action (project) that, by the nature of the work, will not have a significant environmental impact under the rules of the National Environmental Policy Act, therefore neither an environmental assessment or an environmental impact statement is required.
<b>Catch Basin</b>	A reservoir for collecting surface drainage or runoff.
<b>Catwalk ( Figure 3 )</b>	A narrow walkway for access to some part of a structure.



( Figure 3 )


<p><b>Chicane</b> ( Figure 4 )</p>	<p>A curb extension often appearing in succession, and alternating from one side of the street to the other, forming S-shaped curves in order to slow traffic.</p>
<p><b>Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (CAAA)</b></p>	<p>Federal legislation that established criteria for attaining and maintaining the federal standards for allowable concentrations and exposure limits for various air pollutants; the act also provides emission standards for specific vehicles and fuels.</p>
<p><b>Closed Drainage</b></p>	<p>Refers to a drainage system installed in an urban area, generally containing structures and pipes that channelize runoff through ditches and culverts. The term does not include “open drainage” where runoff follows natural waterways.</p>
<p><b>Cold In-Place Recycling</b></p>	<p>Removing and processing an existing pavement surface, and then placing the resulting material back on the roadway, all within a construction operation.</p>
<p><b>Collector Highway Improvement Project (CHIP)</b></p>	<p>Generally, the reclamation or the addition of material with a new full depth pavement with some areas within the project limits being treated with an overlay, or with full reconstruction. CHIP projects are employed on major collector highways.</p>
<p><b>Collector Roads</b></p>	<p>In the federal hierarchy of roads, these routes gather traffic from local roads and streets and deliver it to the arterial system.</p>
<p><b>Column</b> ( See Figure 2, p. 15 )</p>	<p>A general term applying to a vertical bridge component that resists compressive stresses and, in general, has greater length in comparison with its cross-sectional area.</p>



<b>Commercial Vehicle Operations (CVO)</b>	<p>The term refers to the use of a wide range of advanced electronics and communications technology applied to roads and trucks to improve safety and productivity.</p>
<b>Compact Municipalities</b> 	<p>Communities in which the population, according to the last United States census, exceeds 7,500 inhabitants or has fewer than 7,500 inhabitants but more than 2,499. Also, communities in which the ratio of people whose place of employment is in a given municipality to employed people residing in that same municipality is 1.0 or greater.</p>
<b>Compact Urban Area</b>	<p>Area of a municipality that meets the definition of being compact and built-up.</p>
<b>Compact Urban Line (CUL)</b>	<p>Defined in Maine as the boundary separating urban (compact) areas from rural (non-compact) areas. The boundary separating urban from rural is delineated to separate a section of the highway where structures are nearer than 200 feet apart for a distance of 1/4 of a mile.</p>
<b>Complete Streets Policy</b>	<p>The MaineDOT Complete Streets Policy, formally approved in June, 2014, outlines how MaineDOT and its project partners will consider the needs of all users when planning and developing projects. The intent is to help ensure that all users of Maine’s transportation system—including bicyclists, pedestrians, people of all ages and abilities, transit users, and motor-vehicle users – have safe and inviting access to, and use of, the transportation system.</p>

<b>Condemnation</b>	The formal act of exercising the state's authority, using eminent domain, to acquire property for transportation purposes. This act is accompanied with payment of just compensation to the owners.
<b>Conformity</b>	A process in which transportation plans and spending programs are reviewed to ensure that they are consistent with federal clean air requirements. Transportation projects collectively must not worsen air quality.
<b>Congestion Management System (CMS)</b>	A systematic approach collaboratively developed and implemented throughout a metropolitan region that provides for the safe and effective management and operation of new and existing transportation facilities through the use of demand reduction and operational management strategies.
<b>Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ)</b>	A federal transportation funding source to improve air quality in nonattainment areas. Funding is provided to support surface transportation projects and other related efforts that contribute air quality improvements and provide congestion relief.
<b>Contract Advertise</b>	The placement of the Notice to Contractors in approved public locations and the availability of the bid book and plans for sale.
<b>Contract Award</b>	The execution of a contract by the Department, conditioned upon the successful bidder's performance of all pre-execution requirements of the bid documents.

<b>Construction Advertise Plan (CAP)</b>	This is MaineDOT's bid advertisement plan for capital projects to be advertised during the current calendar year. It can be sorted by work type and can also be sorted by planned advertise date, location/title, project identification number, or estimated construction cost range. The construction advertisement is posted annually in January.
<b>Construction Advertise Schedule</b>	The schedule reflects changes caused by such factors as cash flow, bid prices, local and public input, and design and permitting.
<b>Construction Engineering (CE)</b>	Construction Engineering is a discipline that relates to the planning, execution and control of construction operations for such projects as transportation infrastructure. It may include testing materials incorporated into construction; checking shop drawings; and measurements needed for the preparation of pay estimates.
<b>Context Sensitive Solution (CSS)</b>	A collaborative, interdisciplinary approach that involves all stakeholders in providing a transportation facility that fits its setting. It is an approach that leads to preserving and enhancing scenic, aesthetic, historic, community, and environmental resources, while improving or maintaining safety, mobility, and infrastructure conditions.
<b>Control of Access</b>	Governmental authority of MaineDOT to restrict/control entrances on state jurisdiction roads.
<b>Controlled-Access Highway</b>	A highway that provides limited points of access. Freeways, such as I-95, are controlled access highways in which access points occur only at interchanges.

<p><b>Construction Manager/ General Contractor(CM/GC)</b></p>	<p>The CM/GC project delivery method consists of two phases-design and construction. The contractor acts as the consultant during the design process and can offer constructability and pricing feedback on design options and can identify risks based on the contractor's established means and methods. When the owner considers the design to be complete, the construction manager then has an opportunity to bid on the project based on the completed design and schedule. If the owner, designer and independent cost estimator agree that the contractor has submitted a fair price, the owner issues a construction contract and the construction manager then becomes the general contractor. As noted earlier, this process also allows the owner to be an active participant during the design process and make informed decisions on design options based on the contractor's expertise.</p>
<p><b>Corridor</b></p>	<p>A broad geographic area, defined by existing and forecasted travel patterns served by various modal transportation systems that provide important connections within and between regions of the state for people, goods, and services.</p>
<p><b>Councils of Governments (COG)</b></p> 	<p>Regional planning organizations that exist throughout the United States. A typical council is defined to serve an area of several counties, addressing such issues as regional planning, water use, pollution control, and transportation. Membership is drawn from county, city, and other government bodies within its area.</p>
<p><b>Crack Sealing</b></p>	<p>A treatment to seal cracks that are generally less than ½" wide on a roadway that has good geometrics and structural capacity.</p>



<b>Critical Path Scheduling</b>	Critical path scheduling is used to estimate how long a project may take, including the longest and shortest time to completion. This is used to help save time and money.
<b>Critical Rate Factor (CRF)</b>	Ratio of the crash rate of a given location to the statewide crash rate for roads of similar classification and urban/rural rating.
<b>Cross Slope</b>	Transverse slope of the roadway or shoulder, typically expressed as a percent.
<b>Culvert</b>	Any pipe or other structure under a roadway that has a span of less than five feet, or multiple pipes or other structures with a combined opening of less than 20 square feet in area. Also see “Large Culvert.”
<b>Cumulative Impacts</b>	The impacts on the environment that result from the incremental impact of a project when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency or person undertakes such other actions.
<b>Customer Service Levels (CSL)</b>	A measure of how a road compares to other roads of the same priority across the state based on safety, condition and service.
<b>Daily Traffic Volume</b>	The number of vehicles that use a given roadway in both directions over a 24-hour period.
<b>Dashboard</b>	MaineDOT’s information “Dashboard” provides real time performance information and project status tracking.
<b>Dedicated Funding Source</b>	A source of monies that, by law, is available for use only to support a specific purpose, and cannot be diverted to other uses.

<b>Deed</b>	A document that transfers title of a property.
<b>Demand Response Service</b>	Non-fixed-route transit service utilizing vans or buses with passengers boarding at prearranged times at any location within the system's service area.
<b>Department of Transportation (DOT)</b> ( MaineDOT Headquarters Figure 5, p. 27 )	When used alone, indicates U.S. Department of Transportation. In conjunction with a place name, indicates state, city, or county transportation agency, e.g., Maine Department of Transportation.
<b>Design Build</b>	A method of project delivery whereby a single firm is contractually responsible for performing design, construction, and related services.
<b>Design Hourly Volume (DHV)</b>	The traffic volume at a particular hour, used for geometric design of highways; typically the 30th highest traffic volume of the design year.
<b>Design Speed</b>	Design speed is a selected speed used to determine the various geometric features of the roadway. The assumed design speed should be a logical one with respect to the topography, anticipated operating speed, the adjacent land use, and the functional classification of the highway.
<b>Design Year</b>	The future year to which a proposed or programmed project is designed to serve its intended purpose.
<b>Development Node</b>	An area that has experienced, or is expected to experience, development and a resulting growth in employment and/or population.
<b>Dig Safe®</b>	A free service, funded by its utility members, to promote public safety and avoid costly underground utility damage. <a href="http://www.digsafe.com">www.digsafe.com</a>



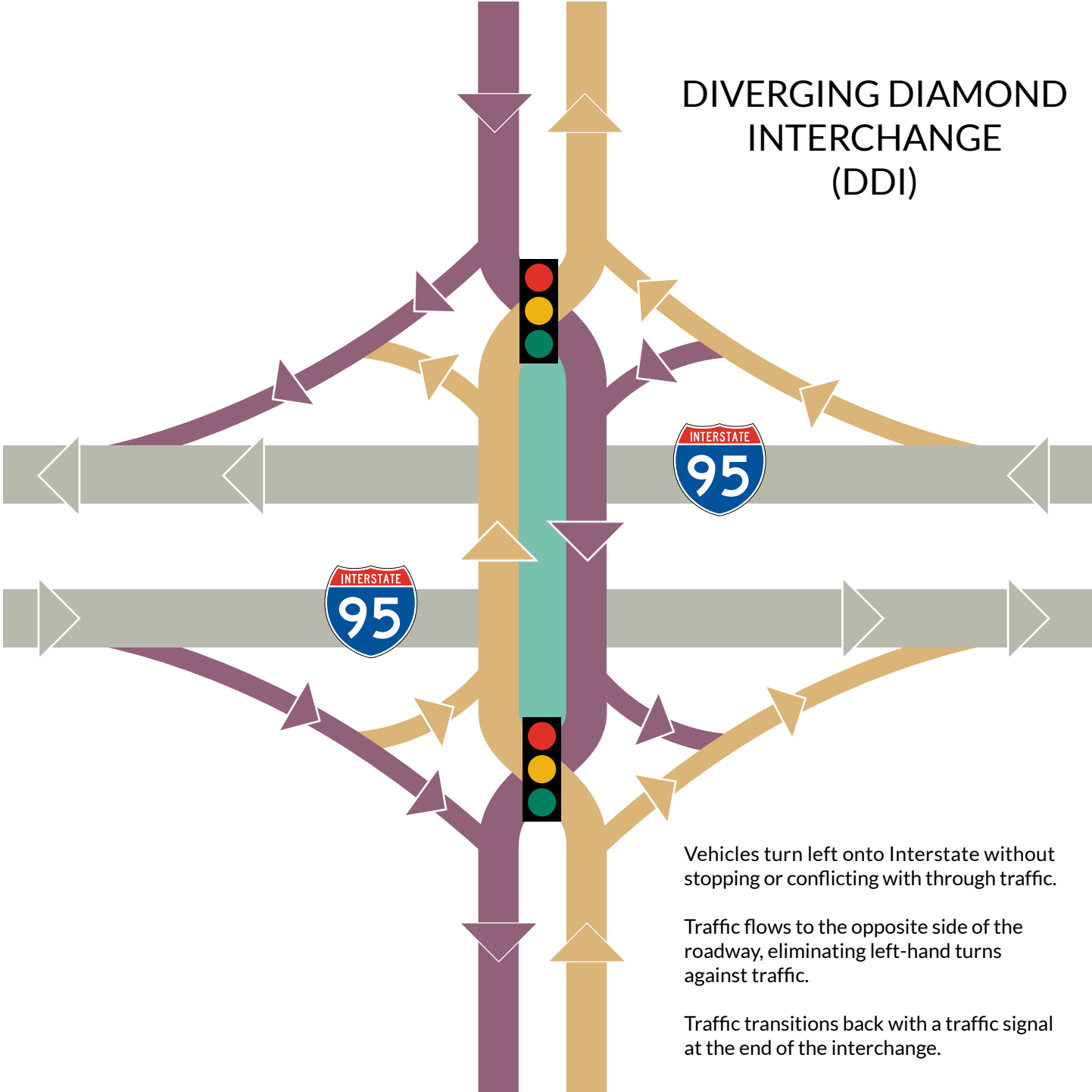
<p><b>Direct Hire</b></p>	<p>The classification of Maine state government jobs that require the application to be sent directly to the agency that is hiring. The screening and selection process is the responsibility of that department. This classification of jobs will result in agency lists for applicants. The application needs to be filled out when the position is advertised.</p>
<p><b>Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE)</b></p>	<p>A Disadvantaged Business Enterprise is a for-profit small business that is at least 51% owned by one or more individuals who are both socially and economically disadvantaged and whose management and daily business operations are controlled by one or more of the socially and economically disadvantaged individuals who own it.</p>
<p><b>Discretionary Spending</b></p>	<p>A federal budgetary term that refers to any funds whose distribution is not automatic. Discretionary spending encompasses programs controlled by annual appropriations bills and is subject to the constraints imposed by the discretionary spending limits set in the balanced budget law.</p>
<p><b>Displaced Person (individual, family, partnership, corporation or association)</b></p>	<p>Any person who moves from, or moves their personal property from, real property as a direct result of the acquisition of that real property in whole or in part for a program or project undertaken by MaineDOT. A displaced person may be an owner or a tenant, and the use of the property may be residential, business, farm, or nonprofit organization. If a person is required to move personal property from part of the property, he or she is displaced even if they are not displaced from the remaining property. A tenant who is required to move as a result of a voluntary transaction is displaced and is eligible for relocation even if the owner is not.</p>



**MaineDOT**  
HEADQUARTERS

<p><b>Diverging Diamond Interchange (DDI)</b> ( Figure 6 )</p>	<p>A diverging diamond interchange (DDI), also called a double crossover diamond interchange (DCD), is a type of interchange in which the two directions of traffic on the non-freeway road cross to the opposite side on both sides of the bridge at the freeway.</p>
<p><b>Double Stack</b></p>	<p>Freight transportation in which the railroad cars are loaded by stacking a second container on top of the first.</p>
<p><b>Drainage</b></p>	<p>The interception, conveyance, and removal of water from the roadway and/or other surfaces by use of open or closed drainage systems.</p>
<p><b>Easement</b></p>	<p>The right to use the real property of another for a specific purpose, such as a right of way, drainage, slopes, etc. The easement is itself a real property interest, but legal title to the underlying land is retained by the original owner for all other purposes.</p>
<p><b>Eastern Border Transportation Coalition</b></p>	<p>A coalition of state and provincial transportation agencies along the U.S./Canadian border from Michigan/Ontario east, of which MaineDOT is a member. The focus of the group is to advocate and keep apprised of border transportation and economic issues.</p>
<p><b>Eminent Domain</b></p>	<p>The power of a governmental entity to acquire private real estate for public use, with or without the permission of the owner, providing that just compensation and due process are provided to the owner.</p>
<p><b>Emissions Budget</b></p>	<p>The part of the State Implementation Plan (SIP) that identifies the allowable emission levels for certain pollutants emitted from mobile, stationary and area sources.</p>

# DIVERGING DIAMOND INTERCHANGE (DDI)



Vehicles turn left onto Interstate without stopping or conflicting with through traffic.

Traffic flows to the opposite side of the roadway, eliminating left-hand turns against traffic.

Traffic transitions back with a traffic signal at the end of the interchange.

( Figure 6 )

<b>Encroachment</b>	A private improvement, structure or obstruction extending into or located within, upon, above or under any public right of way or public easement.
<b>Enhanced Project Scoping</b>	A planning process intended to manage future risk by detailing the basic need, possible impacts, roadway design, potential cost, and stakeholder issues of proposed projects.
<b>Environmental Assessment (EA)</b>	A study of land to determine any unique environmental attributes, considering everything from endangered species to existing hazardous waste to historical significance. Depending on the findings of an EA, an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) may be needed or a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) may be determined. In this context, an EA is the document prepared by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) in accordance with FHWA National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) regulations (23 CFR Part 771).
<b>Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)</b>	A document required of federal agencies by the National Environmental Policy Act for major projects or legislative proposals significantly affecting the environment. A tool for decision making, it describes the positive and negative effects of the undertaking and cites alternative actions.
<b>Environmental Justice (EJ)</b>	Environmental Justice ensures that services and benefits allow for meaningful participation and are fairly distributed to avoid discrimination.
<b>Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)</b>	The federal regulatory agency responsible for administering and enforcing federal environmental laws, including the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Endangered Species Act, and others.

<b>Environmental Office (ENV)</b>	The MaineDOT office responsible for integrating transportation and environmental objectives as the department plans, develops, and maintains Maine's transportation system.
<b>Essential Fish Habitat (EFH)</b>	Those waters and substrate necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding or growth to maturity as defined by the regional Fishery Management Council.
<b>Estuary</b>	Region of interaction between rivers and near-shore ocean waters, where tidal action and river flow mix fresh and salt water.
<b>Fare Elasticity</b>	The extent to which ridership responds to fare increases or decreases.
<b>Fast Act</b>	The Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST Act) was signed on December 4, 2015. This is the first Federal law in more than ten years to provide long-term funding certainty for surface transportation. The FAST Act authorizes the federal surface transportation programs for the five-year period of 2016 through 2020.
<b>Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS)</b>	A National Highway Traffic Safety Administration system wherein all motor vehicle fatalities that occur on a publicly accessible road are reported. (Maintained by the Bureau of Highway Safety in Maine.)
<b>Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)</b>	A branch of the US Department of Transportation responsible for administering programs and funding affecting aviation.



<b>Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)</b>	<p>A federal agency, within the Department of Homeland Security, whose mission is to support citizens and first responders to ensure that the nation works together to build, sustain, and improve its capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards.</p>
<b>Federal Fiscal Year (FFY)</b>	<p>The yearly accounting period for federal government which begins October 1 and ends on the following September 30. The fiscal year is designated by the calendar year in which it ends (e.g., FY 16 is from Oct. 1, 2015 to Sept. 30, 2016).</p>
<b>Federal Functional Classification</b>	<p>The process by which both rural and urban streets and highways are grouped into classes, such as arterials, collectors, and local roads, according to the character of service they are providing in the regional network of roads.</p>
<b>Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)</b>	<p>A branch of the US Department of Transportation that administers the Federal-Aid Highway Program, providing financial assistance to states to construct and improve highways, urban and rural roads, and bridges. The FHWA also administers the Federal Lands Highway Program, including survey, design, and construction of forest highway system roads, parkways and park roads, Indian reservation roads, defense access roads, and other federal lands roads.</p>
<b>Federal Railroad Administration (FRA)</b>	<p>A branch of the US Department of Transportation charged with the responsibility of administering programs and funding impacting rail transportation.</p>

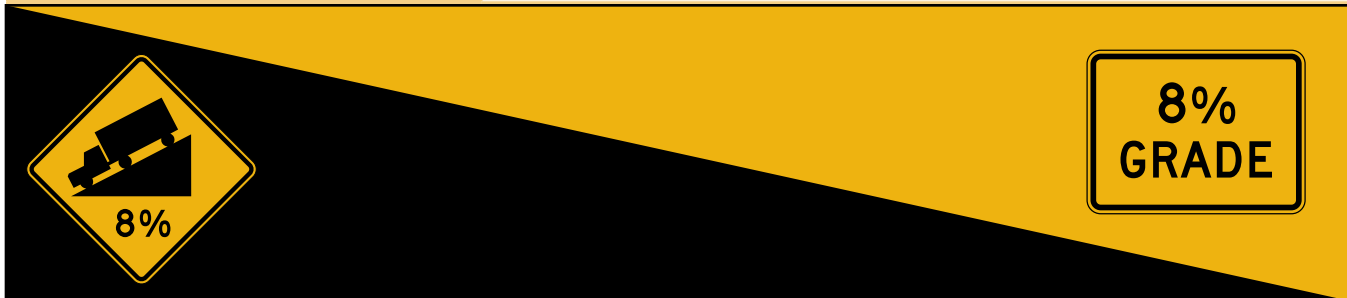
<b>Federal Transit Administration (FTA)</b>	A branch of the US Department of Transportation that is the principal source of federal financial assistance for planning, development, and improvement of public or mass transportation systems.
<b>Federal Urban Line (FUL)</b>	Boundary of the designated Federal Urban Area defined by the US Census Bureau.
<b>Federal-Aid System</b>	Those routes within Maine that are eligible for the categorical federal highway funds.
<b>Fee Simple</b>	Absolute ownership of real property with unrestricted rights of disposition.
<b>Fee Simple Absolute or “Fee”</b>	Acquisition of all rights, title, and interest in land.
<b>Ferryboat/Ferry</b>	A boat providing fixed-route service across a body of water. MaineDOT operates the Maine State Ferry Service.
<b>Fiber Reinforced Polymers (FRP) Composites</b>	Advanced structural materials used to construct innovative bridge and structural components. A composite material made of a polymer matrix reinforced with fibers. The fibers are usually glass, carbon, aramid, or basalt.
<b>Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS)</b>	The document prepared after circulation of a draft Environmental Impact Statement and consideration of comments received. The Federal Highway Administration’s National Environmental Policy Act regulations (23 CFR Part 771.125) require that the FEIS identify a preferred alternative, evaluate all reasonable alternatives considered, discuss and respond to substantive comments on the Environmental Impact Statement, summarize public involvement, and describe the mitigation measures that will be incorporated into the proposed action.

<b>Fine Particulates</b>	One of the six EPA "criteria pollutants" for air quality, and one of the pollutants generated by on-road mobile sources: PM-10 or any airborne solid or liquid particles smaller than 10 microns.
<b>Fiscal Constraint</b>	Making sure that a given program or project can reasonably expect to receive funding within the time allotted for its implementation.
<b>Fixed Cost</b>	An indirect cost that remains constant, regardless of the level of operational activity.
<b>Flared Guardrail Terminal</b> ( See Figure 8, p. 39 )	A guardrail terminal installed at an offset (generally 4 feet) to reduce the likelihood of head-on impacts and nuisance hits.
<b>Fleet Services</b>	This is a division within MaineDOT's Bureau of Maintenance and Operations charged with the purchase, maintenance and management of the entire equipment fleet.
<b>Flexible Funding</b>	Money that can be invested on a wide range of transportation projects, unlike funding that flows only to highways or only to transit by a rigid formula.
<b>Floodplain</b>	The level area adjoining a river channel inundated during periods of high flow.
<b>Floodway</b>	The channel of a stream, plus any adjacent floodplain areas, that must be kept free of encroachment in order that the 100-year flood is carried without substantial increases in flood heights.

<b>Foamed Asphalt</b>	A full depth reclamation process that introduces hot virgin asphalt and water to create a foam, which coats the aggregate particles to add to the structural integrity of the roadway.
<b>Fog Seal</b>	A method of applying emulsified asphalt to an existing pavement surface. Used primarily as a shoulder treatment.
<b>Footing</b>	The enlarged or spread-out lower portion of a substructure which distributes the structure loads either to the earth or the supporting piling.
<b>Formula Capital Grants</b>	Federal transit funds for transit operators; allocation of funds is overseen by the Federal Transit Administration.
<b>Formula Funds</b>	Funds distributed or apportioned to qualifying recipients on the basis of formulas described in law; e.g., funds in the Section 18 program for Small Urban and Rural Transit Assistance, which are distributed to each state based on the state's percentage of national rural population.
<b>Free2000</b>	A MaineDOT information system that is the point of entry for processing expense accounts, travel requests, petty cash, invoice payments and exception employees' and crew time and attendance.
<b>Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)</b>	Since 1967, the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) has provided the public the right to request access to records from any federal or state agency. Federal agencies are required to disclose any information requested under the FOIA unless it falls under one of nine exemptions which protect interests such as personal privacy, national security, and law enforcement.

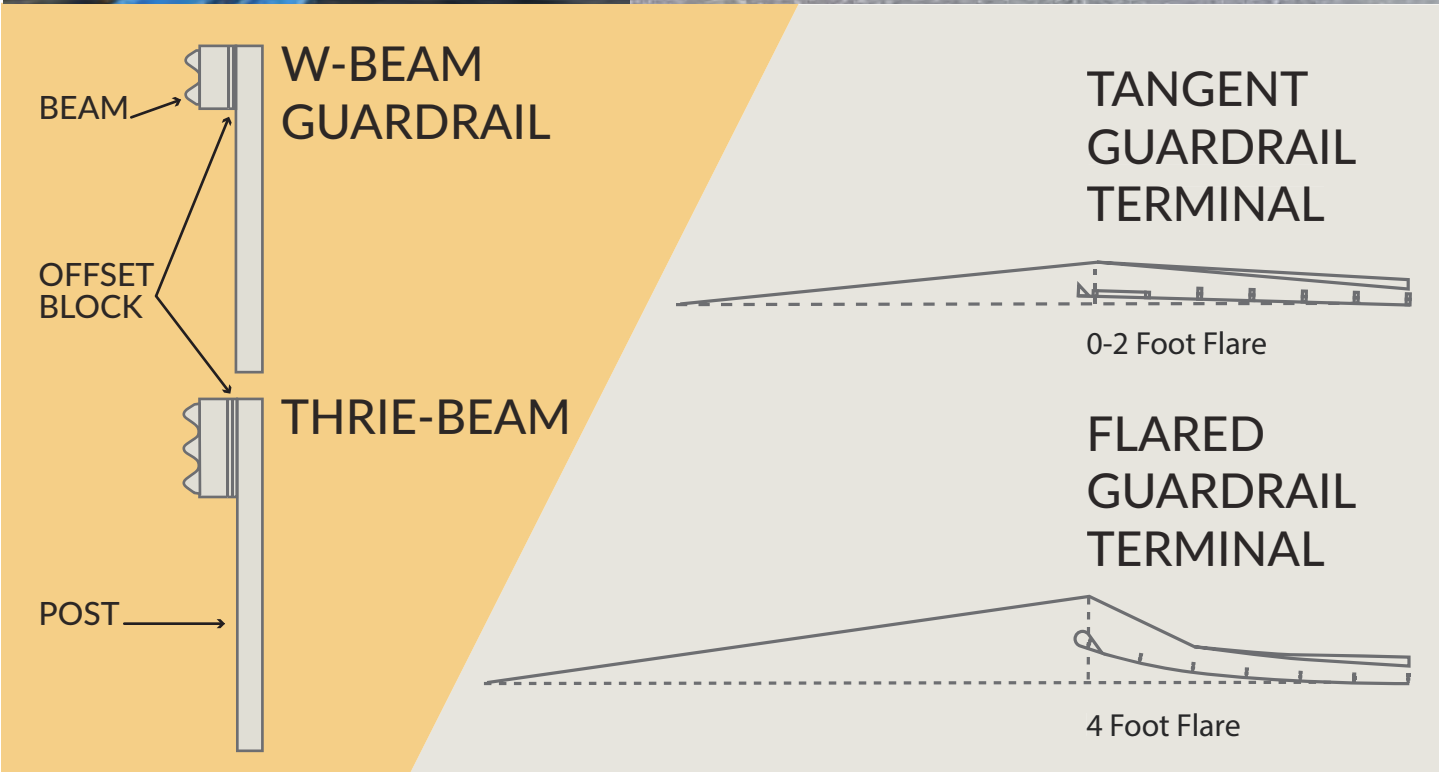
<b>Freeway/Interstate</b>	The highest level of arterial. Full control of access, high design speeds and a high level of driver comfort and safety characterize these highways.
<b>Freight Transportation Advisory Committee (FTAC)</b>	A group composed of representatives of freight transportation consumers and companies who advise MaineDOT on issues of relevance to freight transportation.
<b>Functional Classification</b>	The process by which public streets and highways are grouped into classes according to the character of service they are intended to provide. Generally, highways fall into one of four broad categories: principal arterials, minor arterials, collector roads, and local roads.
<b>Future Arterial Mobility Improvement Strategies (FAMIS)</b>	A process for evaluating Maine's highway network, using readily available information, to identify cost-effective strategies to improve or conserve mobility in arterial highway corridors.
<b>GARVEE</b>	A Grant Anticipation Revenue Vehicle is any bond or other form of debt repayable, either exclusively or primarily, with future federal-aid highway funds under Section 122 of Title 23 of the United States Code.
<b>Geographic Information System (GIS)</b>	A collection of computer hardware, software, data and personnel devoted to the capture, storage, maintenance, manipulation, analysis and display of information associated with a spatial location. Using GIS, information is typically associated with a point (single coordinate), line (connecting two points) or polygon (an area bounded by lines) on the earth's surface.
<b>Geometric Deficiency</b>	A situation that occurs when a highway or rail line's geometric characteristics (lane width, shoulder width, horizontal curvature, vertical grade, etc.) do not meet prevailing design standards.

<p><b>Girder</b> ( See Figure 2, p. 15 )</p>	<p>A flexural member which is the main or primary support for the structure, and which usually receives loads from floor beams and stringers.</p>
<p><b>Global Positioning Systems (GPS)</b></p>	<p>A "constellation" of satellites that allows people with ground receivers to pinpoint their geographic location.</p>
<p><b>GO MAINE</b></p>	<p>GO MAINE is the statewide commuter services program sponsored by MaineDOT and the Maine Turnpike Authority. GO MAINE helps commuters find someone with whom to carpool or vanpool to work.</p>
<p><b>Governmental Accounting Standards Board – Summary of Statement No. 34 (GASB-34)</b></p>	<p>This statement establishes financial reporting standards for state and local governments including states, cities, towns, villages, and special-purpose governments such as school districts and public utilities. It establishes that the basic financial statements and required supplementary information (RSI) for general purpose governments should consist of management’s discussion and analysis (MD&amp;A), basic financial statements and required supplementary information (RSI).</p>
<p><b>Grade</b> ( Figure 7 )</p>	<p>The slope of a road along the direction of travel, normally characterized by the vertical rise per unit of longitudinal distance.</p>




( Figure 7 )

<b>Grader Work</b>	Reshaping the shoulder of the highway to facilitate runoff to ditches.
<b>Grade-Separated Intersection</b>	The intersection of two roads, or a road and a railway, that cross at different elevations. One roadway overpasses or passes under the other roadway with a structure(s).
<b>Gross Regional Product (GRP)</b>	The total of added values in the regional economic industries, estimated as a difference between production and intermediate consumption. GRP is a major economic index of the socioeconomic development of a region.
<b>Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW)</b>	The total weight of a highway vehicle, including passengers and cargo. Maximum allowable gross vehicle weights are governed by state and federal law.
<b>Groundwater Recharge Protection Areas</b>	Areas of land, designated by water resource agencies, where rainwater or snowmelt percolates and replenishes the underlying aquifer in the area of a public well. These areas require special protection because they directly affect the quality and safety of the public drinking water supply.
<b>Guardrail</b> ( Figure 8 )	A type of longitudinal barrier used to shield motorists from obstacles located along either side of a traveled way. The type of guardrail used in Maine is recognizable by W-shaped steel rail.
<b>Guardrail Terminal</b> ( See Figure 8, p. 39 )	A crashworthy anchor used to anchor each guardrail end to the ground.
<b>Haul Road</b>	A road determined to be used extensively by the forest product industry and therefore needing additional structural improvement to maintain road quality.





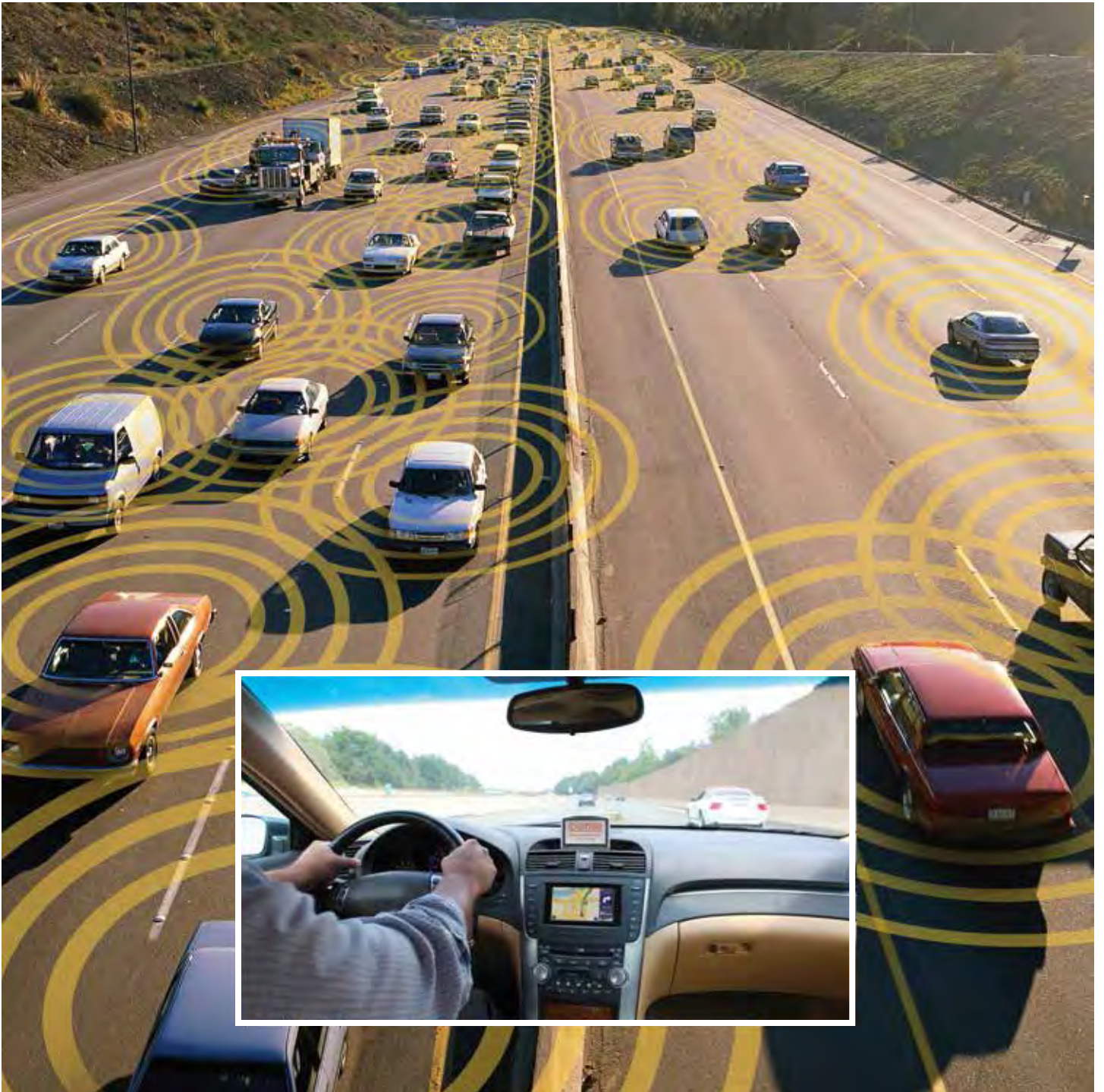
<b>Hazard Elimination Program (funded under HSIP) (HES/HEP)</b>	Part of the Highway Safety Improvement Program directed to transportation safety improvements and 90% federally funded. The HEP applies to all public roads.
<b>Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT)</b>	Any materials which - if exposed to a human being - would have adverse effects on his/her health and/or safety as defined by the Office of Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).
<b>Hazardous Waste</b>	Any waste that is ignitable, corrosive, reactive or toxic and which, when improperly managed, may pose a substantial or potential hazard to human health and safety or to the environment.
<b>H-Beam (H-Pile)</b>	A rolled, steel bearing pile having an H-shaped cross section.
<b>Headway</b>	Time interval between vehicles moving in the same direction on a particular route.
<b>High Crash Location (HCL)</b>	An intersection or highway segment that experiences an abnormally high number of crashes relative to the traffic demands that are served. An HCL by definition has a Critical Rate Factor greater than or equal to 1.0, and has experienced at least 8 crashes in the most recent 3-year period.
<b>High-Occupancy Vehicle (HOV)</b>	Vehicle carrying two or more people. The number that constitutes an HOV for the purposes of HOV highway lanes may be designated differently by different transportation agencies.

<b>High Priority Projects (HPP)</b>	<p>The High Priority Projects program provides designated funding for specific projects identified in Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU).</p>
<b>Highway Capacity Manual (HCM)</b>	<p>A publication of the Transportation Research Board that provides standard guidance on evaluating the capacity of highways and the quality (level of service) of traffic flow.</p>
<b>Highway Corridor Priority (HCP)</b> 	<p>A classification system based upon factors of importance including the economic importance of the road. All 23,400 miles of Maine public highways are divided into six priority levels.</p>
<b>Highway Corridor Priority 1</b>	<p>These roads include the Maine Turnpike, the interstate system and key principal arterials like Route 1 in Aroostook County, the Airline (Route 9), Route 2 west of Newport, and Route 302. The 1,400 miles of Priority 1 roads represent only 7% of the total system miles, but carry fully 40% of all vehicle miles traveled in Maine.</p>
<b>Highway Corridor Priority 2</b>	<p>These roads total about 940 miles. They are non-interstate, high value arterials that represent about 4% of the total system miles but carry 11% of overall traffic.</p>
<b>Highway Corridor Priority 3</b>	<p>These roads generally are the remaining arterials and most significant major collector highways. These 2,050 miles represent only 9% of the total system miles, but carry 19% of the traffic.</p>

<b>Highway Corridor Priority 4</b>	These roads generally are the remainder of the major collector highways, often also part of Maine’s unique state aid system, in which road responsibilities are shared between the state and municipalities. These 1,900 miles represent about 8% of total miles, and carry 10% of the traffic.
<b>Highway Corridor Priority 5</b>	These roads are 2,500 miles of minor collector highways, almost all on the state aid system. They represent 11% of miles, but carry only 7% of traffic.
<b>Highway Corridor Priority 6</b>	These roads are local roads and streets, and are the year-round responsibility of our municipal partners. Though they carry just 13% of the statewide traffic, these 14,300 miles make up 61% of the total system miles.
<b>Highway Fund (State)</b>	A fund that receives its resources mainly through fuel taxes and is used to fund projects that are related to the State's highway system, such as highway maintenance and the highway & bridge improvement program.
<b>Highway Improvements</b>	Actions taken to bring an existing highway up to modern standards applicable to the functional class for the road.
<b>Highway Mobility Projects</b>	Projects designed to improve traffic flow at locations with capacity limitations or other operational deficiencies.
<b>Highway New Construction</b>	Roadwork that adds new highway capacity on new alignment and new mileage to the state road network.
<b>Highway Performance Monitoring System (HPMS)</b>	A national-level highway information system that includes data on the extent, condition, performance, use, and operating characteristics of the nation's highways.

<b>Highway Preservation</b>	Actions taken to preserve the investment in an existing highway such as repaving, crack sealing, drainage repair, etc.
<b>Highway Reclamation</b>	Resurfacing involving pulverizing the existing pavement in place and mixing it with two inches or more of aggregate to create a homogeneous mass. This mass is then graded and compacted, and overlaid with a new asphalt wearing course.
<b>Highway Reconstruction</b>	Roadwork that typically includes constructing a new pavement structure from the subgrade up for more than half of the project length.
<b>Highway Rehabilitation</b>	Structural enhancements that extend the service life of an existing pavement and/or improve its load-carrying capacity.
<b>Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP)</b>	The safety portion of the MaineDOT work plan. The HSIP is divided into two program areas. The Hazard Elimination Program (HEP) addresses road system safety deficiencies. The Rail Highway Intersections Program (RHIP) addresses safety and surface condition issues of at-grade railroad crossings on public roads.
<b>Highway Safety Manual</b>	Publication that provides the methods to quantitatively estimate vehicle crash frequency or severity on highways.
<b>Highway Trust Fund (HTF)</b>	A fund established by law to hold federal highway user taxes that are dedicated for highway and transit related purposes. The HTF has two accounts: the Highway Account, and the Mass Transit Account.

<b>Historic Preservation, Section 106</b>	The responsible federal agency first determines whether it has an undertaking that could affect historic properties. Historic properties are properties that are included in the National Register of Historic Places or that meet the criteria for the National Register.
<b>Hourly Traffic Volume</b>	The number of vehicles that use a given road over a one-hour period.
<b>I-95 Corridor Coalition</b>	A regional partnership of major public and private transportation agencies, toll authorities, and industry associations serving the eastern portion of the United States from Maine to Florida.
<b>Impaired Waterbody</b>	A water body that is not meeting its water quality classification as determined by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection.
<b>Inslope</b>	Area beside the roadway from the edge of the shoulder to the bottom of the ditch.
<b>Integrated Vegetation Management (IVM)</b>	Selecting the right tool for a location to accomplish the vegetation management needs of the department. Tools include mowing, hand cutting, herbicides, sustainable vegetation, and ornamental plantings.
<b>Intelligent Transportation Systems Commercial Vehicle Operations (ITS/CVO)</b>	A series of intelligent transportation systems specifically for improving commercial vehicle operations.
<b>Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS)</b> ( Figure 9 )	The application of advanced technologies to improve the efficiency and safety of transportation systems. Technologies include variable message boards and coordinated traffic signals.



<b>Intermodal Facility</b>	A transportation facility designed to facilitate the change in mode for passenger or freight movement. An example would be a switch (or transition) from rail to motor carrier.
<b>International Roughness Index (IRI)</b>	A measure of highway smoothness. The lower the number, the better.
<b>Interpretive Signs</b> ( Figure 10 )	Signs used to inform and make visitors aware of notable features of an area. These are often placed at tourist destinations.
<b>Interstate Highway System (IHS)</b>	The system of highways that connects the principal metropolitan areas, cities, and industrial centers of the United States with full control of access.
<b>Interstate Maintenance (IM)</b>	A federal funding source for the maintenance of the nation's interstate system.
<b>Joints</b> ( See Figure 2, p. 15 )	Bridge deck joints allow for movement of the superstructure, prevent leakage of runoff and deicing chemicals from corroding bridge elements below the deck, and provide a smooth transition between the approach roadway and bridge deck.
<b>Just-In-Time Delivery</b>	Commercial deliveries that arrive immediately prior to their use. Just-in-time deliveries help producers minimize storage or warehousing space.
<b>Kittery Area Comprehensive Transportation Study (KACTS)</b>	A Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) which includes Berwick, Eliot, Lebanon, Kittery, South Berwick and York.





<b>Land Use</b>	The manner in which portions of land or the structures on them are used, e.g., commercial, residential, retail, industrial, etc.
<b>Large Culvert</b>	A pipe or other structure that has a clear span of between 5 and 10 feet, or multiple pipes or structures with a combined opening between 19 and 80 square feet in area. This is also known as a strut, which is a localized term in Maine.
<b>Layover Time</b>	Time built into a schedule between arrival at the end of a route and the departure for the return trip, used for the recovery of delays and preparation for the return trip.
<b>Level of Service (LOS)</b>	A rating of the quality of traffic flow on a highway facility ranging from A (excellent) through F (failure).
<b>Life Cycle Cost (LCC)</b>	The total cost to build and maintain an asset for a specified time period.
<b>Light Capital Paving (LCP)</b>	Light Capital Paving, also known as a maintenance surface treatment, is typically the application of a 5/8" nominal overlay, used as a holding action on unbuilt roads.
<b>Limited-Access Facility</b>	A highway where access to abutting properties is restricted or limited by control of the right-of-way.
<b>Link</b>	A new or existing highway segment between two defined end-points.
<b>Load Factor</b>	The ratio of passengers actually carried versus the total passenger capacity of a vehicle.

<b>Local Roads and Streets</b>	Classification for all public roads and streets not classified as arterials or collectors.
<b>Locally Administered Projects (LAP)</b>	These are transportation-related projects which the municipality leads in administering and then is reimbursed from the appropriate funding.
<b>Local Road Assistance Program (LRAP)</b>	A state funding program to assist all Maine municipalities with local road capital funding. The funding is set in statute as 9% of the Highway Fund allocation to MaineDOT.
<b>Locally Unwanted Land Use (LULU)</b>	Development projects that tend to arouse community opposition, such as hazardous waste disposal facilities or nuclear power plants.
<b>Long-Range Transportation Needs Assessment (LRTNA)</b>	A document resulting from regional or statewide collaboration and consensus on a region's or state's transportation system that serves as the defining vision for the region's or state's transportation systems and services. In metropolitan areas, the plan includes all of the transportation improvements scheduled for funding over the next 20 years.
<b>Low Emission Vehicle (LEV)</b>	A clean fuel vehicle meeting the low-emissions vehicle standards of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.
<b>Low Use or Redundant Bridge (LURB)</b>	A bridge with an Annual Average Daily Traffic of fewer than 100 motor vehicles.

<p><b>Maine Aeronautical Advisory Board (MAAB)</b></p>	<p>The Maine Aeronautical Advisory Board is an advisory board within the Maine Department of Transportation, to advise MaineDOT on matters relating to aeronautics.</p>
<p><b>Maine Better Transportation Association (MBTA)</b></p>	<p>A coalition of public and private agencies and organizations committed to long-term transportation funding. Previously known as Maine Better Highways.</p>
<p><b>Maine Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)</b></p>	<p>The Maine Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) is a bureau of the Department of Defense, Veterans and Emergency Management. At the state level, MEMA coordinates the mitigation (risk reduction) preparedness, response and recovery from emergencies and disasters such as floods, hurricanes, earthquakes or hazardous materials spills. MEMA also provides guidance and assistance to county and local governments, businesses and nonprofit organizations. The Agency uses strategies such as planning, training, exercise and public education to carry out its mission.</p>
<p><b>Maine Financial and Administrative Statewide Information System (MFASIS)</b></p>	<p>The Maine Financial and Administrative Statewide Information System is the Financial &amp; Human Resource system that is used by all departments within state government.</p>
<p><b>Maine Freedom of Access Act (FOAA)</b></p>	<p>The Maine Freedom of Access Act (FOAA) grants the people of this state a broad right of access to public records while protecting legitimate governmental interests and the privacy rights of individual citizens. The act also ensures the accountability of the government to the citizens of the state by requiring public access to the meetings of public bodies.</p>

<b>Maine Highway Design Guide</b>	A tool developed by MaineDOT that provides guidance for the design of roads and highways in the state of Maine in addition to the Federal Highway Administration design criteria.
<b>Maine Land Use Planning Commission (LUPC)</b>	A commission established to administer land use standards, (prescribing standards for the use of air, lands and waters) within the plantations and unorganized townships of Maine.
<b>Maine Local Roads Center (MLRC)</b>	A unit within the MaineDOT Bureau of Maintenance and Operations that offers assistance to municipalities, including technical assistance and information, relating to the maintenance, construction, and management of local roads and bridges.
<b>Maine Pilotage Commission</b>	A gubernatorially-appointed commission, administered by MaineDOT, that regulates and licenses pilotage of foreign-flagged vessels with a draft of 9' or more that utilize Maine ports.
<b>Maine Revised Statutes Annotated (MRSA)</b>	The compilation of the state's laws in a format which allows for updating. <a href="http://legislature.maine.gov/statutes/">http://legislature.maine.gov/statutes/</a>
<b>Maine State Design Standards</b>	State-adopted (February 1997) travelway and shoulder design width criteria for non-National Highway System facilities.

<b>Maine State Ferry Service (MSFS)</b> ( Figure 11 )	The MSFS serves six islands off the coast of Maine from ferry terminals in Bass Harbor, Lincolnville and Rockland. The service operates 365 days a year with a fleet of seven vessels.
<b>Maine State Fiscal Year</b>	The yearly accounting period for state government which begins July 1 and ends on the following June 30. The fiscal year is designated by the calendar year in which it ends (e.g., FY 16 is from July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016).
<b>Maine Transportation Network Solution (METRANS)</b>	A road inventory and network maintenance information system implemented in 2003 and integrated with other MaineDOT information systems.
<b>Maine Transportation Safety Coalition (MTSC)</b>	A volunteer, nonprofit organization whose mission is to promote safe transportation in Maine.
<b>Maine Turnpike Authority (MTA)</b>	A quasi-state agency established chiefly with the purpose of constructing, maintaining, reconstructing and operating a toll turnpike from Kittery to Augusta.
<b>Maine's Sensible Transportation Policy Act (STPA)</b>	A state law enacted in 1991 that provides a decision-making framework for examining a range of alternatives. The STPA is applicable to transportation planning decisions, capital investment decisions, and project selection decisions made by MaineDOT.
<b>Maintenance Paving</b>	Typically the application of a 5/8" nominal overlay, used as a holding action on unbuilt roads.
<b>Major Collector Highway</b>	A highway outside federal urban areas, which serves intracounty travel corridors that connect consolidated schools, shipping points, important agricultural areas, etc. with local roads and the arterial system.



<b>Manual for Assessing Safety Hardware (MASH)</b>	Defines the new crash testing criteria to be adopted by DOTs.
<b>Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD)</b>	A publication of the Federal Highway Administration that provides standard guidance on the use of signs, signals, and markings to regulate, warn, and guide highway traffic.
<b>Map Viewer</b>	The MaineDOT Map Viewer is a web-based, interactive map application designed to view transportation asset data and surrounding features. There is an internal version that connects users to other internal, web-based applications (such as ProjEx and MATS Asset Inventory) and a simplified version for public availability.
<b>Mass Transit Account</b>	The federal account, established by the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982, into which a designated portion of the federal Highway Trust Fund revenue from motor fuel taxes is placed. This account is issued for federal mass transportation assistance.
<b>Median Cable Barrier</b> ( Figure 12 )	High tension cable systems used on divided highway medians to prevent vehicles from crossing the median into oncoming traffic. The cable barriers deflect to absorb collision forces and reduce the impact on vehicle occupants.
<b>Method 1 Seed Mix</b>	A lawn seed mix made of high quality Kentucky Bluegrass for areas with loam to be maintained as mowed grass lawn.
<b>Method 2 Seed Mix</b>	A highway seed mix for roadside and guardrail applications.
<b>Method 3 Seed Mix</b>	A special seed mix for slopes, ditches or special natural habitat areas.



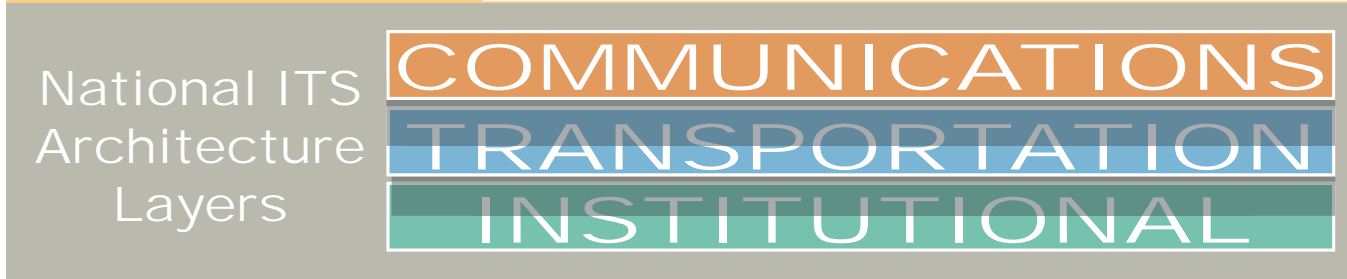


<b>Metropolitan Planning Area (MPA)</b>	The areas for which each Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) is responsible. The boundaries of all Maine MPAs, established in 2005, are coincident with the Federal Urban Boundaries.
<b>Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO)</b>	A federally mandated and federally funded transportation policy-making organization that is made up of representatives from local government and governmental transportation authorities. Maine has four: Androscoggin Transportation Resource Center (ATRC), Bangor Area Comprehensive Transportation System (BACTS), Kittery Area Comprehensive Transportation Study (KACTS) and the Portland Area Comprehensive Transportation Committee (PACTS).
<b>Metropolitan Transportation Plan (MTP)</b>	The official intermodal transportation plan that is developed and adopted through the metropolitan transportation planning process for the metropolitan planning area, in accordance with 23 U.S.C. 134, 23 USC 135 and 49 U.S.C. 5303.
<b>Microscale Air Quality Analysis</b>	An analysis of air for its chemical constituents, typically conducted for a small study area such as an intersection.
<b>Microsurfacing</b>	A thin slurry-type seal laid over the whole roadway. It is used on a roadway with good geometry and adequate structural capacity that is experiencing some minor rutting and/or cracking.
<b>Mill and Fill</b>	A pavement management treatment that removes a portion of the roadway surface, replacing it with a suitable depth of new hot mix asphalt. This is done in order to extend the life of a road.
<b>Mill Rate</b>	The property tax rate, per \$1,000 of assessed value.

<b>Minor Arterials</b>	Highways that tend to link collector roads to principal arterials and serve lower traffic volumes than typical arterials. Minor arterials are also typically designed at lower travel speeds than principal arterials.
<b>Minor Collector Roads</b>	Low-level collectors which accumulate traffic from local roads and bring all developed areas to within reasonable distances of higher classification highways. These roadways typically serve smaller communities or locally significant traffic generators.
<b>Minor Span</b>	A structure with a span length of at least 10 feet but less than 20 feet. Minor spans are inspected by MaineDOT every two years.
<b>Minority Business Enterprise (MBE)</b>	A business owned and operated by one or more individuals who are defined as minorities under U.S. Department of Transportation regulations. See also "disadvantaged business enterprise."
<b>Mitigation</b>	Actions that avoid, minimize, or compensate for potential adverse impacts.
<b>Mobile Source</b>	A contributor to pollution such as a motor vehicle, aircraft, seagoing vessel, or other transportation mode. The mobile source-related pollutants are carbon monoxide (CO), hydrocarbons (HC), nitrogen oxides (NOx), and small particulate matter (PM-10).
<b>Modal Split</b>	A term describing how many people use alternative forms of transportation. Frequently used to describe the percentage of people using private automobiles as opposed to the percentage using public transportation.

<b>Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century (MAP-21)</b>	MAP-21 creates a streamlined and performance-based surface transportation program and builds on many of the highway, transit, bike, and pedestrian programs and policies established in 1991.
<b>MST</b>	Maintenance Surface Treatment Program, now called Light Capital Paving (LCP).
<b>Multimodal</b>	Relating to multiple transportation options, especially within a system or corridor. Multimodal includes: ports, harbors, aviation, freight and passenger railroads, transit, bicycles and pedestrians.
<b>Multiple Eccentric Loader Terminal (MELT)</b>	A form of guardrail end treatment.
<b>Municipal Partnership Initiative (MPI)</b>	A financial and administrative partnership with municipalities throughout Maine for the repair of state roads.
<b>National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)</b>	Federal standards that set allowable concentrations and exposure limits for various pollutants in outdoor air.
<b>National Association of Regional Councils (NARC)</b>	The nationwide organization for Metropolitan Planning Organizations, Councils of Governments and other such entities; based in Washington, DC.
<b>National Cooperative Highway Research Program (NCHRP)</b>	A program administered by the Transportation Research Board and sponsored by member departments (i.e., individual state DOTs) in cooperation with the Federal Highway Administration to conduct research in acute problem areas that affect transportation.

<b>National Cooperative Highway Research Program-350 (NCHRP 350)</b>	Term used for the current crash testing criteria used to approve guardrail components.
<b>National Environmental Policy Act (1970) (NEPA)</b>	A federal law established to insure that federally funded projects have minimal impact - natural, cultural and economic - on the environment.
<b>National Highway Institute (NHI)</b>	A unit within the Federal Highway Administration, which supports training courses and programs for highway transportation professionals.
<b>National Highway System (NHS)</b>	A highway system consisting primarily of existing interstate routes and principal arterial highways.
<b>National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)</b>	An agency that sponsors research in driver and vehicle related aspects of highway safety, safety of the motor vehicle and its components, and reduction in driver, passenger and pedestrian deaths and injuries.
<b>National ITS Architecture</b> ( Figure 13 )	A systems framework to guide the planning and deployment of Intelligent Transportation System infrastructure. The national ITS architecture is a blueprint for the coordinated development of ITS technologies in the U.S.



( Figure 13 )

<b>National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS)</b>	A plan which identifies nearly 3,400 existing and proposed airports that are significant to national air transportation and thus eligible to receive federal grants under the Airport Improvement Program (AIP). It comprises all commercial service airports, all reliever airports, and selected general aviation airports.
<b>National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)</b>	National stormwater program mandated under the federal Clean Water Act.
<b>National Register of Historic Places</b>	A list of structures, sites and districts of national historical significance as determined by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation under the National Historic Preservation Act.
<b>National Transportation Product Evaluation Program (NTPEP)</b>	An American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) program that provides quality and responsive engineering for the testing and evaluation of products, materials, and devices.
<b>National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)</b>	A program administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for mapping and classifying wetland resources in the United States.
<b>New England Transportation Consortium (NETC)</b>	A partnership of the New England state DOTs and land grant universities formed as a regional approach to developing innovative solutions to common transportation problems.
<b>New England Transportation Technician Certification Program (NETTCP)</b>	The intent of the program is to jointly develop training and certification courses that are supported by each of the New England states including coarse hot-mix asphalt, soils and aggregate, and concrete.

<b>Noise Abatement Criteria (NAC)</b>	Federal Highway Administration–determined noise levels for various land uses and activities used to identify traffic noise impacts.
<b>Noise Abatement Measures</b>	Actions that reduce traffic noise impacts.
<b>Noise Receptor</b>	The technical term used to describe the location of any properties included in a noise analysis.
<b>Nonattainment Area (NAA)</b>	Any geographic area that has not met the requirements for clean air as set out in the Clean Air Act of 1990.
<b>Non-Point Source Pollution (NPS)</b>	Pollution of water bodies that is diffuse and is related to land use; includes development, transportation, agriculture, etc.
<b>Northeast Association of State Transportation Officials (NASTO)</b>	An organization whose purpose is the advancement of engineering and construction knowledge and practice, in financing, organizing, planning, constructing, reconstructing and maintaining highways and other transportation systems.
<b>Obligation</b>	A federal budgetary term that refers to an agreement by the federal government to pay for goods or services immediately or at some future time when the goods or services are delivered. Also known as a "commitment."
<b>Obligation Limitation</b>	A federal budgetary term that refers to a limit placed in appropriations bills on the amount of federal assistance that may be obligated during a specified time period. It does not affect the scheduled apportionment or allocation of funds, it just controls the rate at which these funds may be used.

<b>Off-Peak Period</b>	Non-rush periods of the day when travel activity is generally lower. Also called a "base period."
<b>Official Business Directional Signs (OBDS)</b> ( Figure 14 )	Signs put up by MaineDOT but paid for by a lawful business, a point of interest, or a cultural, historic, recreational, educational or religious facility. These signs show the direction to turn if going to a business from a public way.
<b>Office of Freight and Business Services</b>	The MaineDOT office that supports Maine's freight transportation network as a cohesive system.
<b>Office of Human Resources (OHR)</b>	The MaineDOT office that supports and advises the commissioner on matters of human resources, programs, and policies in the areas of equal employee opportunity, recruitment and selection, employee relations, personnel, payroll, and training.
<b>On-The-Job Training Program (OJT)</b>	FHWA'S On-The-Job Training Program (OJT) requires that MaineDOT training programs move women, minorities and disadvantaged individuals into journey-level positions to ensure a diverse workforce is available to meet hiring needs on ManeDOT contracts.
<b>Operating Deficit</b>	The sum of all operating expenses minus operating revenues.
<b>Other Principal Arterials</b>	Highways that provide access between arterials and a major port, airport, public transportation facility or other intermodal transportation facility. Other Principal Arterials tend to serve lower traffic demands than Principal Arterials.
<b>Organizational Unit Code (OUC)</b>	The Organizational Unit Code is a 5-digit number that represents the organizational unit, geographical area and subdivisions within the units of MaineDOT.

← 8/10 Univ. of Maine Hutchinson Ctr. 1865 

 Maine State Aquarium  13 4/10

← 16/10 100 Mile Wilderness, LLC  Adventures Outfitters



<b>Outlay</b>	A federal budgetary term that refers to a payment made to meet an obligation; the point at which an actual payment of money is made.
<b>Outstanding River Segment (ORS)</b>	A section of river designated by the legislature as having unparalleled natural and recreational values and social and economic benefits.
<b>Palustrine</b>	The group of vegetated wetlands traditionally called by such names as marsh, swamp, bog, fen, and prairie.
<b>Park and Ride Lots</b>	Designated parking areas for drivers who wish to ride in another vehicle for the remainder of their trip such as a carpool. This is a formal program run by MaineDOT and the Maine Turnpike Authority.
<b>Particulate Trap</b>	A filter which removes a portion of the particulates (solids, soot, etc.) from a vehicle's exhaust stream; generally includes a regenerative unit and associated control system to burn the collected solids.
<b>Passenger Transportation Advisory Committee (PTAC)</b>	A committee composed of representatives of passenger transportation companies and other businesses which advises MaineDOT on issues of relevance to passenger transportation.
<b>Passing Sight Distance</b>	On a two-lane road, the distance a passing vehicle will travel during a passing movement, plus an equal distance that an oncoming vehicle will travel during that time, plus a clearance distance or safety factor.

<b>Pavement Condition Rating (PCR)</b>	An evaluation compiled from the severity and extent of pavement distresses such as cracking, rutting, and patching. Uses a scale of 5 (perfect) to 0 (fully deteriorated).
<b>Pavement Management System (PMS)</b>	A set of tools to monitor the condition of Maine's roads, make recommendations for treatments, and evaluate the effectiveness of those treatments.
<b>Peak Flow</b>	The maximum rate of water flow resulting from a storm event of a predetermined frequency of occurrence.
<b>Peak Hour</b>	The hour of the day when traffic volume on a given roadway is highest. A separate peak hour can be defined for morning and evening periods.
<b>Peak Hour Volume</b>	The traffic volume that occurs during the peak hour, expressed in vehicles per hour (vph). Peak hour volumes are typically 8 to 15% of daily volumes.
<b>Performance Measures</b>	Indicators of how well the transportation system is performing with regard to such things as average speed, reliability of travel, and accident rates.
<b>Pier</b> ( See Figure 2, p. 15 )	Structures which support the superstructure at intermediate points between the end supports (abutments).
<b>Pile</b> ( See Figure 2, p. 15 )	A linear member, usually shaped hexagon, square, round or "H," constructed of timber, steel, concrete or a composite of these materials, driven into the earth to carry structure load.

<b>Planning Funds (PL)</b>	Primary source of funding for metropolitan planning designated by the FHWA.
<b>Plans, Specifications, &amp; Estimate (PS&amp;E)</b>	The package, delivered to the contracts section of Project Development, needed to advertise a project.
<b>Portland Area Comprehensive Transportation System (PACTS)</b>	A Metropolitan Planning Organization which includes portions or all of the 18 communities of Arundel, Biddeford, Cape Elizabeth, Cumberland, Falmouth, Freeport, Gorham, North Yarmouth, Old Orchard Beach, Portland, Raymond, Saco, Scarborough, South Portland, Standish, Westbrook, Windham, and Yarmouth.
<b>Posting</b>	A limiting dimension, speed or weight.
<b>Posted Bridge</b>	The capacity of the bridge is reduced by vehicular weights. This measure uses load weight restrictions to arrive at an A-F score that varies by highway corridor priority.
<b>Posted Road</b>	Each year, MaineDOT posts more than 2,000 miles of road during spring thaw to protect their longevity.
<b>Posted Speed Limit</b>	The maximum speed for a facility based on engineering and traffic investigation, and enforced through law.
<b>Preconstruction Engineering (PCE)</b>	All necessary work such as surveys, preliminary engineering, preliminary and final design, and environmental work that is done before a project is ready to be funded for construction.
<b>Preliminary Design Report (PDR)</b>	Generated by the project team, includes horizontal & vertical alignments, drainage layout, schedule, right-of-way impacts, budget, etc. Generally done when plans are 50-60% complete.

<b>Preliminary Engineering (PE)</b>	Engineering work done prior to advertising a project.
<b>Preservation (Work Type)</b>	Work intended to maintain a facility's functional or structural integrity and appearance.
<b>Primary/Direct Impacts</b>	The immediate effects on the social, economic, and physical environment caused by the construction and operation of a highway. These impacts are usually experienced within the right-of-way or in the immediate vicinity of the highway or other element of the proposed action.
<b>Principal Arterials</b>	Highways in rural and urban areas that connect urban areas, international border crossings, major ports, airports, public transportation facilities or other intermodal transportation facilities.
<b>Priority Watershed</b>	The watershed of a water body determined by MaineDEP to be sensitive to inputs of phosphorus.
<b>ProjEx</b>	ProjEx is MaineDOT's Program and Project Management System developed for transportation program development, "cradle to grave" project planning and delivery, and enterprise-wide access to project information.
<b>Project Identification Number (PIN)</b>	The Project Identification Number is an 8-digit number which is the primary project identifier and is unique to each project. This was later replaced with Work Identification Number (WIN).

<b>Project Manager</b>	An individual who is responsible for leading the development of transportation projects, including the necessary communication and upkeep of cost, scope, and schedule information.
<b>Public Meeting</b>	There are two forms of public meetings. There is a preliminary public meeting and a formal public meeting. The preliminary meeting is known as a blank slate. MaineDOT uses this as a jumping off point to hear concerns and visions about the project. The formal public meeting is used to present the public with the project developed by MaineDOT.
<b>Public Participation</b>	The active and meaningful involvement of the public in the development of transportation plans and programs.
<b>Public Transportation</b>	Transportation by bus, rail, or other conveyance, either publicly or privately owned, which provides to the public general or special service on a regular and continuing basis. Also known as "mass transportation," "mass transit" and "transit."
<b>Quality Control/Quality Acceptance (QC/QA)</b>	A process that provides material acceptance based on statistical methods, clearly defines roles and responsibilities of the agency and the contractor, and promotes contractor innovation.
<b>Qualified Product Listing (QPL)</b>	Lists products that have been evaluated and are qualified for use on Department of Transportation projects.
<b>Rail Highway Intersections Program (RHIP)</b>	Part of the Highway Safety Program directed at rail-highway at-grade intersections.

<p><b>Railing (Handrail)</b> ( See Figure 2, p. 15 )</p>	<p>A wooden, brick, stone, concrete or metal fence-like construction built at the outside edge of a bridge to guard or guide the movement of both pedestrian and vehicular traffic.</p>
<p><b>Reasonable Transportation Alternatives</b></p>	<p>Those transportation alternatives which adequately respond to the identified deficiency or need in the transportation network, are cost effective, and are capable of being implemented within a reasonable time period.</p>
<p><b>Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP)</b></p>	<p>Reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP) is a useful alternative to virgin materials because it reduces the need to use virgin aggregate, which is a scarce commodity in some areas of the United States. It also reduces the amount of costly new asphalt binder required in the production of asphalt paving mixtures.</p>
<p><b>Record of Decision (ROD)</b></p>	<p>A document, prepared by the Federal Highway Administration, that presents the basis for the federal agency action, summarizes any mitigation measures to be incorporated, and documents any required Section 4(f) approvals.</p>
<p><b>Redundant Bridge</b></p>	<p>A bridge in which the Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) multiplied by the detour length in miles is less than 200.</p>
<p><b>Region</b></p>	<p>MaineDOT's field operations and facilities are grouped into five large geographic areas of the state (Southern, Mid-Coast, Western, Eastern, and Northern).</p>
<p><b>Regional Planning Organization (RPO)</b></p>	<p>Organizations whose purposes are to promote cooperative efforts toward regional development and to prepare, maintain and distribute comprehensive regional plans with adequate public input.</p>



<b>Rehabilitation (Work Type)</b>	Work intended to restore the existing structural core of a facility to a previous level of service. This work includes some scopes that add, replace or improve subordinate elements of a facility.
<b>Reinforcing Bar (Rebar)</b>	A steel bar with a plain or a deformed surface that bonds to concrete; it supplies tensile strength to the concrete.
<b>Relocation</b>	The displacement of a person from a residence, business or other structure for public use, that requires the residents or business to be moved to an alternate location. In this context, the term “person” includes residential occupants, homeowners, tenants, businesses, nonprofit organizations, and farms.
<b>Relocation 90-Day Notice</b>	Written notice, at least 90 days in advance, to any displaced person required to move from real property, or required to move personal property from real property, due to a project. It is issued after the initiation of negotiations and after at least 1 comparable dwelling is made available to residential occupants. (See 30-Day Notice.)
<b>Relocation 30-Day Notice</b>	Written notice, subsequent to the 90-day notice, that states the date by which the property must be vacated. The 30-day notice is not issued until MaineDOT has acquired control of the property. The vacate date specified in the 30-day notice may coincide with the end of the 90-day period but is frequently later. (See Displaced Person.)

<b>REMI Model</b>	The REMI Model (Regional Economic Models Inc.) is a widely used and accepted econometric model maintained and updated by the Center for Business and Economic Research at the University of Southern Maine.
<b>Request for Information (RFI)</b>	A solicitation process used by MaineDOT to collect written information about the capabilities of various suppliers.
<b>Request for Proposals (RFP)</b>	A solicitation process used to request cost proposals from potential suppliers made through a bidding process by MaineDOT when it is interested in the procurement of a commodity or service.
<b>Request for Qualifications (RFQ)</b>	The prequalification stage of a procurement process. Only firms who successfully respond to an RFQ and meet the qualification criteria will be included in the subsequent Request for Proposals solicitation process.
<b>Rescission</b>	A federal budgetary term that refers to the cancellation, in whole or part, of budget authority previously granted by Congress.
<b>Retaining Wall</b>	A structure designed to restrain and hold back a mass of earth.
<b>Ridership</b>	The number of rides taken by people using a public transportation system in a given time period.
<b>Right of Way (ROW)</b>	A right of way is a type of ownership or easement granted over the land for transportation purposes. This can be for a highway, public footpath, rail transport, canal, etc.

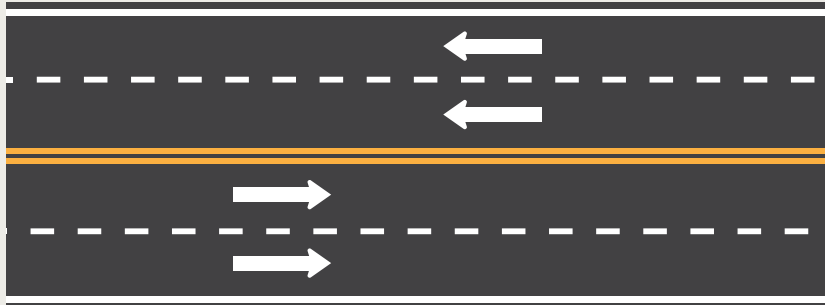


<b>Rights</b>	Temporary interests in a property taken for the duration of a project. These interests expire at project completion.
<b>Rip-Rap, Rip Rap or Riprap</b> ( Figure 15 )	Stones deposited upon river and stream beds, banks, lakes, tidal or other shores to prevent erosion and scour.



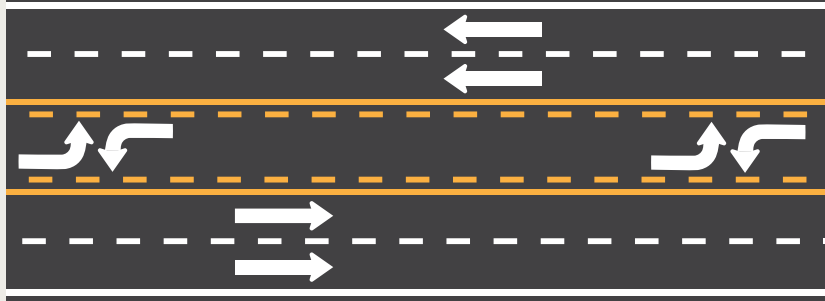
( Figure 15 )

<b>Road Diet</b> ( Figure 16 )	A technique in transportation planning where a travel lane is removed in order to utilize the space in another way. For example, converting a four-lane undivided highway into a three-lane undivided highway with two through lanes and one center turn lane plus a bike lane.
<b>Road Weather Information System (RWIS)</b>	A group of sensors that transmit environmental conditions to a central location. These sensors are typically located on a 30-foot tower adjacent to a highway and provide information on pavement temperatures, air temperatures, dew point, and freeze point. Some sites will also have video.
<b>Rolling Stock</b>	The vehicles used in a railroad or bus system, including buses, locomotives and rail cars.



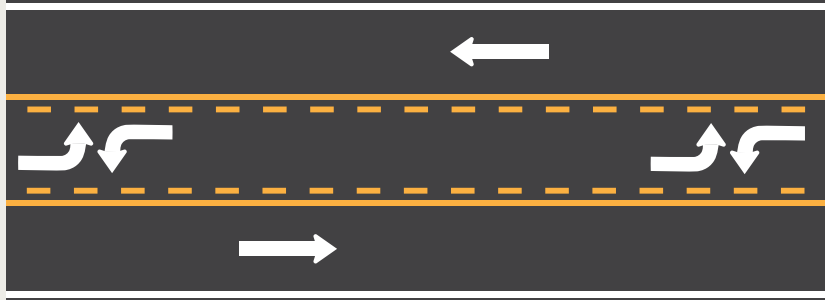
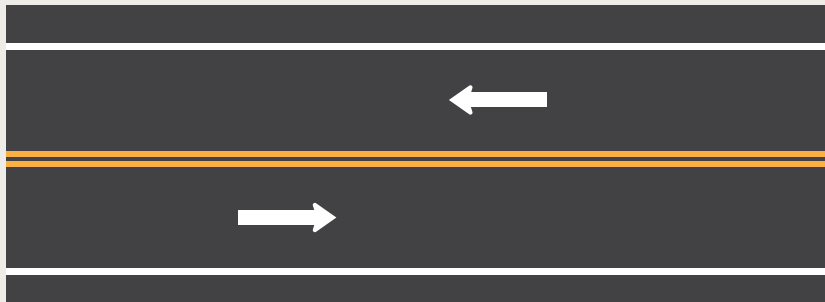
### Road Diet 4-lane to 5-lane

Narrowing lane width to provide a two way left turn lane.

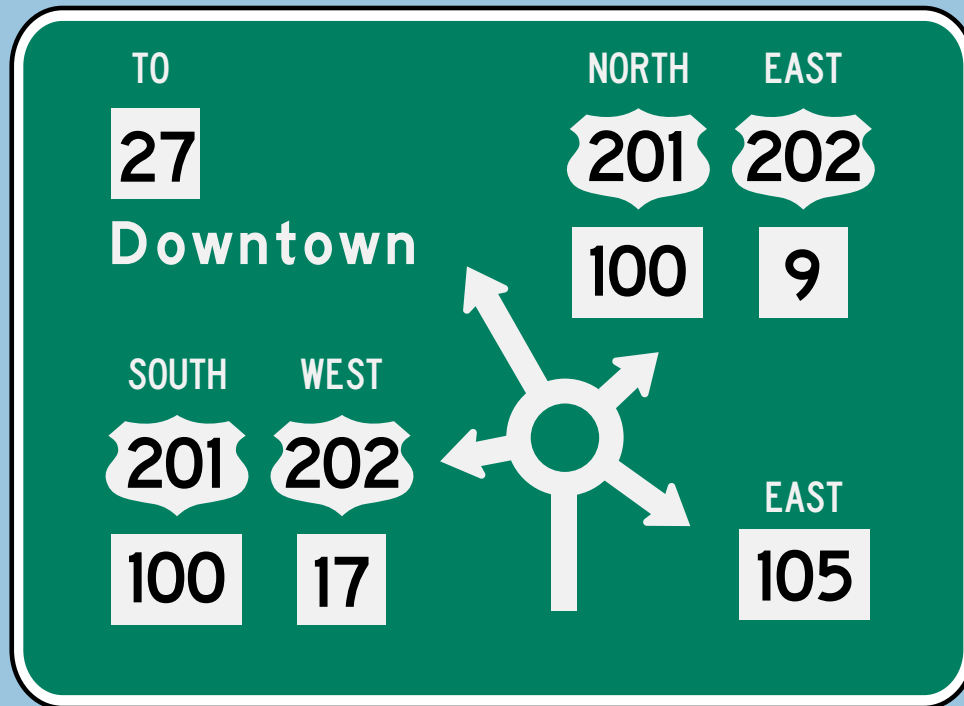


### Road Diet 2-lane to 3-lane

Reducing shoulders to expand capacity and provide a two way left turn lane.




<b>Roundabout</b> ( Figure 17 )	A circular intersection with yield control of all entering traffic, counterclockwise circulation around a curbed island with other design features to ensure travel speeds of less than 30 mph.
<b>Route Log Mile (RLM)</b>	Method of locating attributes along a route. Every routed highway in Maine begins at Route Log Mile 0.00 and advances either from south to north or west to east.
<b>Route Miles</b>	The total number of miles included in a fixed route transit system network.



( Roundabout Signage )



<p><b>Rumble Strips</b> ( Figure 18 )</p>	<p>Rumble strips are milled into pavement surfaces along the centerline or edgeline as a countermeasure for driver error. The audible and vibratory warning produced by rumble strips greatly improves the opportunity for a safe recovery to the proper travel lane. They are used to mitigate both head-on and went-off-road crashes.</p>
<p><b>Rural</b></p>	<p>Outside of the designated federal and state urban areas.</p>
<p><b>Safe, Accountable, Flexible &amp; Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU)</b></p>	<p>Safe, Accountable, Flexible, and Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users authorized the federal surface transportation programs for highways, highway safety, and transit for the 5-year period 2005-2009.</p>
<p><b>Scenic Byway</b></p> 	<p>Specially designated roads due to their natural beauty or cultural significance. There are ten state scenic byways in Maine, three National Scenic Byways and one All-American Road.</p>



**MAINE**  
SCENIC BYWAYS



## Scour

( Figure 19 )

Erosion of a river, stream, tidal inlet, lake or other waterbed area by water current or other water in motion.



( Figure 19 )

## Secondary Impacts

Impacts that are caused by a proposed action and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable. Secondary impacts may include induced changes to land use patterns, population density or growth rate, and related effects on natural systems, including ecosystems.

## Section 106

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties, and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment.

<p><b>Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (49 U.S.C., Section 303) (Section 4(f)) (4f)</b></p>	<p>Legislation protecting publicly owned parks, public recreation areas, historic properties or wildlife and waterfowl refuges. The statute states that no Department of Transportation project may use land from these areas unless there is demonstrated to be no prudent and feasible alternative to using the land, and the project includes all possible planning to minimize harm resulting from the use.</p>
<p><b>Section 7 of the Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973</b></p>	<p>Federal provision that requires a project with a federal involvement to complete consultation with US Fish and Wildlife Services or National Marine Fisheries Services on potential impacts to listed species.</p>
<p><b>Sensible Transportation Policy Act (STPA)</b></p>	<p>This Maine law sought to change the way infrastructure improvements were handled. Improvements had to meet certain criteria. The criteria included minimizing harmful effects to the environment, consideration of a full range of reasonable transportation alternatives, ensuring the necessary improvements to keep roads and bridges safe and efficient, reducing the state’s reliance on foreign oil, meeting diverse transportation needs, including a public participation process as well as being consistent with goals and policies of the Comprehensive Planning and Land Use Regulation Act.</p>
<p><b>Sensitive or Threatened Regions or Watersheds</b></p>	<p>Watersheds sensitive to the impacts of stormwater runoff.</p>
<p><b>Sequestration</b></p>	<p>A federal budgetary term that refers to the permanent cancellation of budget authority.</p>
<p><b>Sight Distance</b></p>	<p>The distance that a driver can see along the roadway before curvature or obstructions block the view.</p>



<b>Single-Occupant Vehicle (SOV)</b>	A vehicle with one occupant, the driver, who is sometimes referred to as a "drive alone."
<b>Skinny Mix</b>	Light Capital Paving, also known as a maintenance surface treatment is typically the application of a 5/8" nominal overlay, used as a holding action on unbuilt roads.
<b>Slope</b>	A term commonly applied to the inclined surface of an excavated cut or an embankment.
<b>Small Harbor Improvement Program (SHIP)</b>	A MaineDOT program that provides funding for improvements to municipal coastal marine infrastructure such as piers, wharves and landings. The primary goal is to improve economic opportunities, mostly in commercial fishing.
<b>Smart Growth</b>	A set of policies and programs designed to protect, preserve, and economically develop established communities and valuable natural and cultural resources.
<b>Spalls</b> ( Figure 20 )	Depressions in concrete caused by a separation of a portion of the surface concrete, revealing a fracture parallel to, or with a slight incline to, the surface.



( Figure 20 )

<b>Span</b> ( See Figure 2, p. 15 )	The distance between bearing points or the open distance between piers, bents, or abutments.
<b>Sprawl</b>	The movement of people from the central city to the suburbs. Concerns associated with sprawl include loss of farmland and open space due to low-density land development, increased public service costs, and environmental degradation as well as other concerns associated with transportation.
<b>Standard Details</b>	Design drawing details which are common to many DOT construction jobs.
<b>State Aid Roads (SA)</b>	Those highways not included in the system of state highways which primarily serve as collector and feeder routes connecting local service roads to the arterial state highway system. Generally, state-aid highways in rural areas are maintained by MaineDOT in the summer and by the town in the winter. Any state-aid highways in the urban compact area are maintained by the town.
<b>State Highway System</b>	A system of connected main highways throughout the state which primarily serve arterial or through traffic. With the exception of urban compact areas, State Highways are typically maintained by MaineDOT.
<b>State Implementation Plan (SIP)</b>	A plan created under the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments that establishes emissions reduction requirements for ozone and carbon monoxide nonattainment areas.
<b>State Maintenance Line (SML)</b>	A boundary line that designates who has maintenance responsibility for state highways and state aid highways.
<b>State Planning and Research funds (SP&amp;R)</b>	The primary source of funding for statewide long-range planning and research.

<b>Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP)</b>	The Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) is a four-year, federally required transportation capital improvement program. The STIP must be approved by federal agencies in order for Maine to receive Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and Federal Transit Administration (FTA) funding. The STIP is a fiscally constrained document that is formally submitted to the federal agencies for review and approval, and includes capital projects identified in MaineDOT's state-initiated calendar-based Work Plan (WP).
<b>Statewide Transportation Plan</b>	The official statewide intermodal transportation plan, developed through the statewide transportation planning process.
<b>Stormwater Runoff</b>	The portion of precipitation or melting snow that runs off the surface of a drainage area and flows toward stream channels, lakes, or other water bodies as surface flow.
<b>Stringer</b>	A longitudinal beam supporting the bridge deck and, in large bridges or truss bridges, framed into or upon the floor beams.
<b>Subgrade</b>	The material below the structure of the road. (The structure includes the pavement, the gravel base and the subbase.)
<b>Substantial Noise Increase</b>	An increase in noise levels of 15dBA in the design year over the existing noise level.
<b>Superelevation</b>	The highway cross slope. The outside of the curve is higher than the inside to help keep vehicles, traveling at design speed, on the roadway.
<b>SUPERior PERforming Asphalt PAVement (SUPERPAVE)</b>	A system developed to give highway engineers and contractors the tools to design asphalt pavements that will perform better under extremes of temperature and heavy traffic loads.

<b>Supplemental Appropriation</b>	An act appropriating funds, in addition to those in an annual appropriation act, when the need for funds is too urgent to be postponed until enactment of the next regular appropriation act.
<b>Surface Transportation Program (STP)</b>	Federal-aid highway funding program that funds a broad range of surface transportation capital needs, including many roads, transit, sea and airport access, vanpool, bike, and pedestrian facilities.
<b>System Compatibility</b>	System compatibility describes how well alternatives, either new highways or upgrades, fit into the existing highway network and the planned transportation improvement plan.
<b>System Continuity</b>	System continuity is defined by how often the existing highways transition between wide, higher-speed segments to narrow, low-speed segments.
<b>TAME</b>	The Traffic Analysis and Movement Evaluation team at MaineDOT.
<b>Tangent Guardrail Terminal</b> ( See Figure 8, p. 39 )	A guardrail terminal installed parallel to the traveled way or at a reduced offset (generally 0-2 feet). These are generally used in areas where space is limited.
<b>Transportation Electronic Documents and Organizational Control System (TEDOCS)</b>	TEDOCS is the official electronic records repository for MaineDOT. Any paper document that is a record and must be saved can be scanned and imported into TEDOCS. This allows us to dispose of the paper file.
<b>Thrie-Beam Guardrail</b> ( See Figure 8, p. 39 )	A type of longitudinal barrier used to shield motorists from obstacles located along either side of a traveled way similar to a W-shaped steel rail, but with a third corrugation. This is a stiffer, taller, more robust system.

<b>TIGER Grant</b>	Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery (TIGER) is a supplementary discretionary grant program included in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. The Sarah Mildred Long Bridge between Kittery and Portsmouth is an example of a project receiving funds from the highly competitive TIGER grant program.
<b>Title VI</b>	Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. It prohibits discrimination in any program receiving federal assistance.
<b>Traffic Calming</b>	Changes in street alignment, installation of barriers, and other physical measures to reduce traffic speeds and/or cut-through volumes, in the interest of street safety, livability, and other public purposes.
<b>Traffic Circle</b>	An older-style circular intersection often having a larger diameter and higher travel speed than a roundabout.
<b>Traffic Generator</b>	Any business, government office, or place of employment or destination that generates or attracts traffic.
<b>Traffic Simulation Model</b>	A computer-based model designed to evaluate the traffic-carrying capacity and level of service of a highway intersection, corridor, or network.
<b>Transportation Control Measures (TCM)</b>	Efforts directed toward reducing emissions of air pollutants from transportation sources by improving traffic flow, reducing congestion, or reducing vehicle use.
<b>Transportation Deficiency</b>	A highway-related facility that is unable to safely and efficiently satisfy travel demands because of the intensity of traffic volumes, capacity, and/or safety issues.
<b>Transportation Demand Management (TDM)</b>	Actions which are designed to change travel behavior in order to improve performance of transportation facilities and to reduce need for additional highway capacity.

<b>Transportation Enhancement Program (TEP)</b>	An Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act-created funding category. 10% of Surface Transportation Program monies must be set aside for projects that enhance the compatibility of transportation facilities with their surroundings.
<b>Transportation Incident Management (TIM)</b>	Efforts to improve safety of the public and first responders during crash/incidents response. Quick clearance of incidents is promoted.
<b>Transportation Improvement Program (TIP)</b>	The Metropolitan Planning Organizations' program which selects projects for funding as required.
<b>Transportation Information for Decision Enhancement (TIDE)</b>	A GIS-linked data warehouse containing information from Transportation Integrated Network Information System (TINIS) and other sources; in production since 1999.
<b>Transportation Management Area (TMA)</b>	All urbanized areas with more than 200,000 in population and any other area that requests such designation. In 2012, the Portland urbanized area became designated as a TMA.
<b>Transportation Research Board (TRB)</b>	A unit of the National Research Council. Its mission is to promote innovation and progress in transportation by stimulating and conducting research, facilitating the dissemination of information, and encouraging the implementation of research results.
<b>Transport Research Information Database (TRID)</b>	The world's largest database and most comprehensive bibliographic resource on transportation information. TRID is produced and maintained by the Transportation Research Board at the National Academy of Sciences. It contains over one million records of published and ongoing research on all modes and disciplines in the field of transportation.

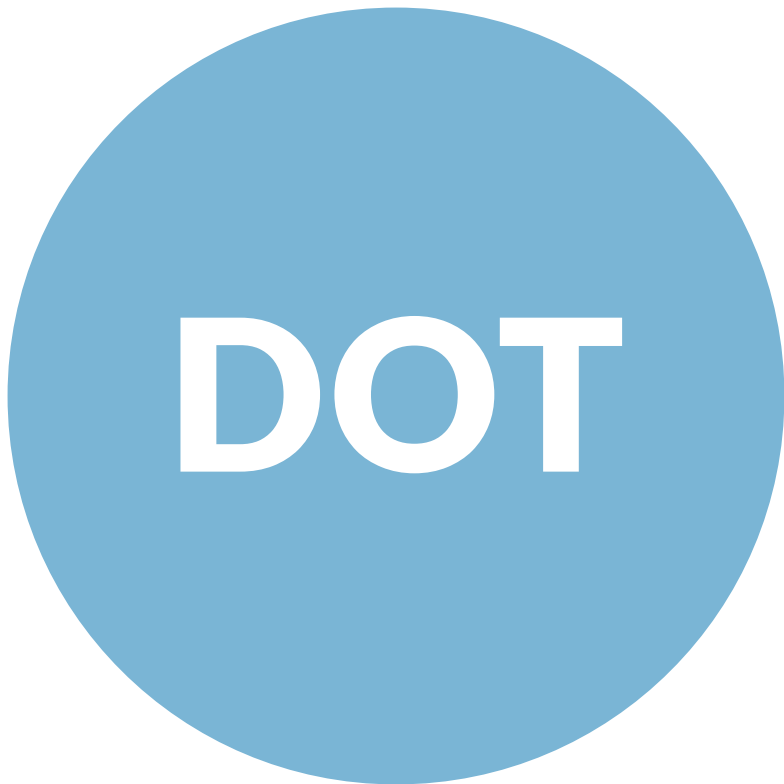
<b>Transportation System Management (TSM)</b>	Techniques for increasing the efficiency, safety, capacity or level of service of a transportation facility without increasing its number of through travel lanes.
<b>Travel Demand Model</b>	An analytical tool (often mathematical) used by transportation planners to assist in making forecasts of land use, economic activity and travel activity, and their effects on the quality of resources such as land, air and water.
<b>Turf Reinforcement Mat (TRM)</b>	Matting used as a vegetative alternative to a rip-rap slope.
<b>Turning Movement Count</b>	A count of the number of vehicle movements (left, right, and through) on each approach of an intersection for specified time periods; usually collected by observers stationed at the intersection for several hours.
<b>Ultra Thin Bonded Wearing Course (UTBWC)</b>	The placement of a thin (3/4") hot mix asphalt surface over a polymer-modified tack coat membrane placed by a spray paver.
<b>Unbuilt Road (or Backlog)</b>	Highways identified as being in need of reconstruction or improvement to bring them up to modern operational and safety standards, and adequate structural capacity.
<b>Underdrain</b>	Drainage system installed, usually parallel to the centerline of the road, to pick up subsurface water and surface water collected in catch basins and carry it away from the roadway.
<b>Unified Planning Work Program (UPWP)</b>	The management plan for the (metropolitan) planning program. Its purpose is to coordinate the planning activities of all participants in the planning process.

<b>United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)</b>	Federal agency with primary authority to evaluate threats and impacts to rare, threatened, and endangered species.
<b>Universal Waste</b>	Hazardous waste that is widely generated. It includes nickel cadmium batteries; fluorescent, high-pressure sodium, metal halide and other mercury-containing bulbs; mercury devices; motor vehicle mercury switches; cathode ray tubes; mercury-containing thermostats; and PCB ballasts.
<b>Urban Collector</b>	Collector highways in small urban or urbanized areas.
<b>Urbanized Area (UA)</b>	A continuous urban area designated by U.S. Bureau of the Census as having a population of 50,000 or more.
<b>Utility Accommodation Rule (UAR)</b>	Developed by MaineDOT to define how utilities may utilize state highway corridors. 17-229 CMR Chapter 210.
<b>Vehicle-Miles Traveled (VMT)</b>	A measure of automobile use in travel distance. One vehicle traveling one mile equals one vehicle-mile.
<b>Vehicle-Hours Traveled (VHT)</b>	A measure of automobile use in trip time. One vehicle traveling one hour equals one vehicle-hour.
<b>Volume/Capacity Ratio (V/C)</b>	An index of the real or projected vehicular demand on a highway in relation to the vehicular capacity of the highway during a specific time period (usually one hour). A ratio greater than 1.00 indicates the demand exceeds the capacity, often resulting in long delays.
<b>W-Beam Guardrail</b> ( See Figure 8, p. 39 )	A type of longitudinal barrier used to shield motorists from obstacles located along either side of a traveled way recognizable by a W-shaped steel rail.



<p><b>Warm Mix Asphalt (WMA) Pavements</b></p>	<p>The use of processes and/or additives at hot mix asphalt pavement plants that can reduce the temperature of mix production thereby reducing plant and project site emissions. When done effectively, WMA provides a more workable pavement during construction while maintaining the same quality level.</p>
<p><b>Watershed</b></p>	<p>A geographic region or area bounded peripherally by a divide, ultimately draining to a particular watercourse or body of water.</p>
<p><b>Wearing Surface/ Wearing Course</b></p>	<p>The topmost surface portion or layer of a roadway or bridge deck.</p>
<p><b>Weigh in Motion (WIM)</b></p>	<p>A method of collecting vehicle weight data without the need to stop vehicles. WIM data is collected by automatic sensors installed on highways at either temporary or permanent monitoring stations. WIM stations can also weigh individual axles and classify vehicles by type (size) and speed.</p>
<p><b>Wetlands</b></p>	<p>Areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.</p>
<p><b>Wild and Scenic River</b></p>	<p>A river or river segment designated by the National Park Service because of its outstanding scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values (16 USC. 1271-1287).</p>
<p><b>Wing Wall</b> ( See Figure 2, p. 15 )</p>	<p>The extension of an abutment to the side slope material of an approach, causeway, or embankment.</p>

<p><b>Women's Business Enterprise (WBE)</b></p>	<p>A Women's Business Enterprise (WBE) is a business that meets the standards of the federal regulations as a woman-owned firm. Non-Disadvantaged Business Enterprises contractors are encouraged to hire these firms on federal transportation projects. MaineDOT seeks to meet a percentage of Disadvantaged Business Enterprise participation in our programs each year.</p>
<p><b>Work Identification Number (WIN)</b></p>	<p>An 8-digit number which MaineDOT uses to identify projects. Each number assigned is unique and specific to a primary project.</p>
<p><b>Work Plan</b></p>	<p>The MaineDOT Work Plan outlines the work that the department plans to perform over the next three years. The Work Plan is calendar-year based and includes all MaineDOT work activities. Projects and activities listed for the first calendar year 2016 are more firmly funded and tied to definite schedules, while those for calendar years 2017 and 2018 may be more subject to change.</p>
<p><b>Wrought Portion</b></p>	<p>This easement is acquired by occupation and use of the property that is subject to the prescriptive easement. Typically found where a roadway has been in use for more than 20 years, but there is no record of either a governmental order of layout for the road or a voluntary grant of rights to the public.</p>



**DOT**

# ACRONYMS & INITIALISMS

**ACRONYMS** are made from the first letter (or letters) of a string of words, but are pronounced as if they are words themselves.

**INITIALISMS** are made from the first letter (or letters) of a string of words, but can't be pronounced as words themselves.

ACRONYM & INITIALISM	
4f	Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (49 USC 303 § 4(f))
AA	Alternative Analysis
AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic
AASHTO	American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
ACOE	Army Corps of Engineers
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
AGC	Associated General Contractors
AIP	Airport Improvement Program
AM	Access Management
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
APEL	AASHTO Product Evaluation List
APTA	American Public Transit Association
ARAN	Automatic Road Analyzer
ATR	Automatic Traffic Recorder

<b>ATRC</b>	Androscoggin Transportation Resource Center
<b>AVL</b>	Automatic Vehicle Locator
<b>AVO</b>	Average Vehicle Occupancy
<b>AVR</b>	Average Vehicle Ridership
<b>BACTS</b> ●	Bangor Area Comprehensive Transportation System
<b>BAQC</b>	Bureau of Air Quality Control
<b>BCT</b>	Breakaway Cable Terminal
<b>BEP</b>	Board of Environmental Protection
<b>BIG</b> ●	Boating Infrastructure Grant
<b>BMP</b>	Best Management Practice
<b>BMS</b>	Bridge Management System
<b>BPD</b>	Bureau of Project Development
<b>CAAA</b>	Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990
<b>CARS</b> ●	Condition and Acquisition Reporting System
<b>CE</b>	Categorical Exclusion
<b>CHIP</b> ●	Collector Highway Improvement Project
<b>CMAQ</b> ●	Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality
<b>CMP</b>	Corrugated Metal Pipe

<b>CMS</b>	Congestion Management System
<b>CNG</b>	Compressed Natural Gas
<b>CODES</b> ●	Crash Outcome Data Evaluation System
<b>COFC</b>	Container on Flat Car
<b>COG</b> ●	Council of Governments
<b>CRF</b>	Critical Rate Factor
<b>CSL</b>	Customer Service Levels
<b>CSS</b>	Context Sensitive Solutions
<b>CUL</b>	Compact Urban Line
<b>CVISN</b>	Commercial Vehicle Information Systems and Networks
<b>CVO</b>	Commercial Vehicle Operations
<b>DBE</b>	Disadvantaged Business Enterprise
<b>DHV</b>	Design Hourly Volume
<b>DOT</b> ●	Department of Transportation
<b>EA</b>	Environmental Assessment
<b>EFH</b>	Essential Fish Habitat
<b>EIS</b>	Environmental Impact Statement
<b>EJ</b>	Environmental Justice

<b>EPA</b>	Environmental Protection Agency
<b>F&amp;A</b>	Bureau of Finance and Administration
<b>FAA</b>	Federal Aviation Administration
<b>FAMIS</b> ●	Future Arterial Mobility Improvement Strategies
<b>FARS</b> ●	Fatal Accident Reporting System
<b>FEIS</b>	Final Environmental Impact Statement
<b>FEMA</b> ●	Federal Emergency Management Agency
<b>FFY</b>	Federal Fiscal Year
<b>FHWA</b>	Federal Highway Administration
<b>FRA</b>	Federal Railroad Administration
<b>FRSU</b>	Federal Rural State Urban
<b>FTA</b>	Federal Transit Administration
<b>FTAC</b>	Freight Transportation Advisory Committee
<b>FUL</b>	Federal Urban Line
<b>FUSR</b>	Federal Urban State Rural
<b>GIS</b>	Geographic Information System
<b>GPS</b>	Global Positioning Systems
<b>GRP</b>	Gross Regional Product



<b>GVW</b>	Gross Vehicle Weight
<b>GW-A</b>	Groundwater A
<b>HAZMAT</b> ●	Hazardous Materials
<b>HCL</b>	High Crash Location
<b>HCM</b>	Highway Capacity Manual
<b>HCP</b>	Highway Corridor Priority
<b>HES/HEP</b>	Hazard Elimination Program (funded under HSIP)
<b>HMM</b>	Hot Maintenance Mulch
<b>HOV</b>	High-Occupancy Vehicle
<b>HPMS</b>	Highway Performance Monitoring System
<b>HSIP</b>	Highway Safety Improvement Program
<b>HSM</b>	Highway Safety Manual
<b>IBRCP</b>	Innovative Bridge Research & Construction Program
<b>IHS</b>	Interstate Highway System
<b>IM</b>	Interstate Maintenance
<b>IRI</b>	International Roughness Index
<b>ISTEA</b> ●	Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991
<b>ITS</b>	Intelligent Transportation Systems

<b>ITS/CVO</b>	Intelligent Transportation System/ Commercial Vehicle Operations
<b>IVM</b>	Integrated Vegetation Management
<b>IVR</b>	Interactive Voice Response System
<b>KACTS</b> ●	Kittery Area Comprehensive Transportation System
<b>LCC</b>	Life Cycle Cost
<b>LCP</b>	Light Capital Paving
<b>LEV</b>	Low Emission Vehicle
<b>LMA</b>	Labor Market Area
<b>LNG</b>	Liquefied Natural Gas
<b>LOS</b>	Level of Service
<b>LRAP</b> ●	Local Road Assistance Program
<b>LRTP</b>	Long-Range Transportation Plan
<b>LULU</b> ●	Locally Unwanted Land Use
<b>LUPC</b>	Maine Land Use Planning Commission
<b>M&amp;O</b>	Bureau of Maintenance and Operations
<b>MASH</b> ●	Manual for Assessing Safety Hardware
<b>MBE</b>	Minority Business Enterprise

<b>MBTA</b>	Maine Better Transportation Association
<b>MELT</b> ●	Multiple Eccentric Loader Terminal
<b>MEMA</b> ●	Maine Emergency Management Agency
<b>METRANS</b> ●	Maine Transportation Network Solution
<b>MLRC</b>	Maine Local Roads Center
<b>MPI</b>	Municipal Partnership Initiative
<b>MPO</b>	Metropolitan Planning Organization
<b>MRSA</b>	Maine Revised Statutes Annotated
<b>MSFS</b>	Maine State Ferry Service
<b>MTA</b>	Maine Turnpike Authority
<b>MTP</b>	Metropolitan Transportation Plan
<b>MTS</b>	Motor Transport Services
<b>MTSC</b>	Maine Transportation Safety Coalition
<b>MUTCD</b>	Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices
<b>NAA</b>	Nonattainment Area
<b>NAAQS</b>	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
<b>NAC</b>	Noise Abatement Criteria
<b>NARC</b>	National Association of Regional Councils

<b>NASTO</b> ●	Northeast Association of State Transportation Officials
<b>NCHRP</b>	National Cooperative Highway Research Program
<b>NEPA</b> ●	National Environmental Policy Act (1970)
<b>NETC</b>	New England Transportation Consortium
<b>NHI</b>	National Highway Institute
<b>NHS</b>	National Highway System
<b>NHTSA</b> ●	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
<b>NOx</b>	Nitrogen Oxide
<b>NPDES</b>	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
<b>NPIAS</b>	National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems
<b>NPS</b>	Non-Point Source pollution
<b>NRCM</b>	Natural Resources Council of Maine
<b>NTPEP</b>	National Transportation Product Evaluation Program
<b>NWI</b>	National Wetlands Inventory
<b>O3</b>	Ozone
<b>OBDS</b>	Official Business Directional Signs
<b>ORS</b>	Outstanding River Segment
<b>FACTS</b> ●	Portland Area Comprehensive Transportation System

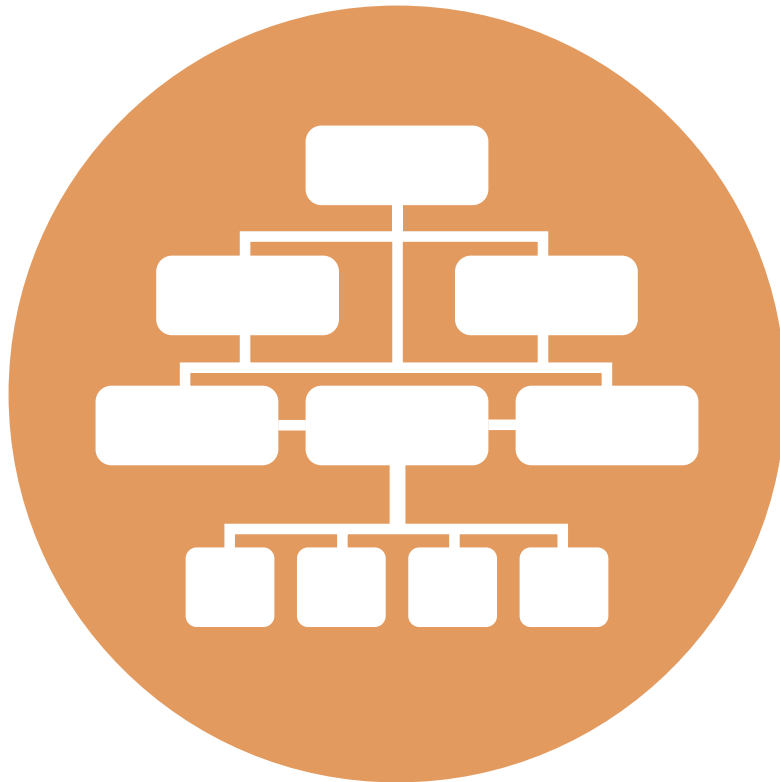
<b>PCE</b>	Preconstruction Engineering
<b>PCR</b>	Pavement Condition Rating
<b>PDR</b>	Preliminary Design Report
<b>PE</b>	Preliminary Engineering
<b>PIN</b> ●	Project Identification Number
<b>PIP</b>	Public Involvement Plan
<b>PMS</b>	Pavement Management System
<b>ProjEx</b> ●	Project Express
<b>PROMIS</b> ●	Project Management Information System
<b>PS&amp;E</b>	Plans, Specifications, and Estimate
<b>PTAC</b> ●	Passenger Transportation Advisory Committee
<b>QC/QA</b>	Quality Control/Quality Acceptance
<b>QPL</b>	Qualified Product Listing
<b>RHIP</b>	Rail Highway Intersections Program
<b>RLM</b>	Route Log Mile
<b>ROD</b> ●	Record of Decision
<b>ROW</b>	Right of Way
<b>RPC</b>	Regional Planning Commissions

<b>RPO</b>	Regional Planning Organizations
<b>RRI</b>	Rural Road Initiative
<b>RWIS</b>	Road Weather Information System
<b>SA</b>	State Aid Road
<b>SAFETEA</b> ●	Safe, Accountable, Flexible & Efficient Transportation Equity Act of 2003
<b>SAFETEA-LU</b>	Safe, Accountable, Flexible & Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users
<b>SIP</b> ●	State Implementation Plan
<b>SML</b>	State Maintenance Line
<b>SMS</b>	Safety Management System
<b>SOV</b>	Single-Occupant Vehicle
<b>STIP</b> ●	Statewide Transportation Improvement Program
<b>STP</b>	Surface Transportation Program
<b>STPA</b>	Sensible Transportation Policy Act
<b>STPR</b>	Sensible Transportation Policy Rule
<b>SUPERPAVE</b> ●	Superior Performing Asphalt Pavement
<b>TAME</b> ●	Traffic Analysis and Movement Evaluation
<b>TCM</b>	Transportation Control Measures

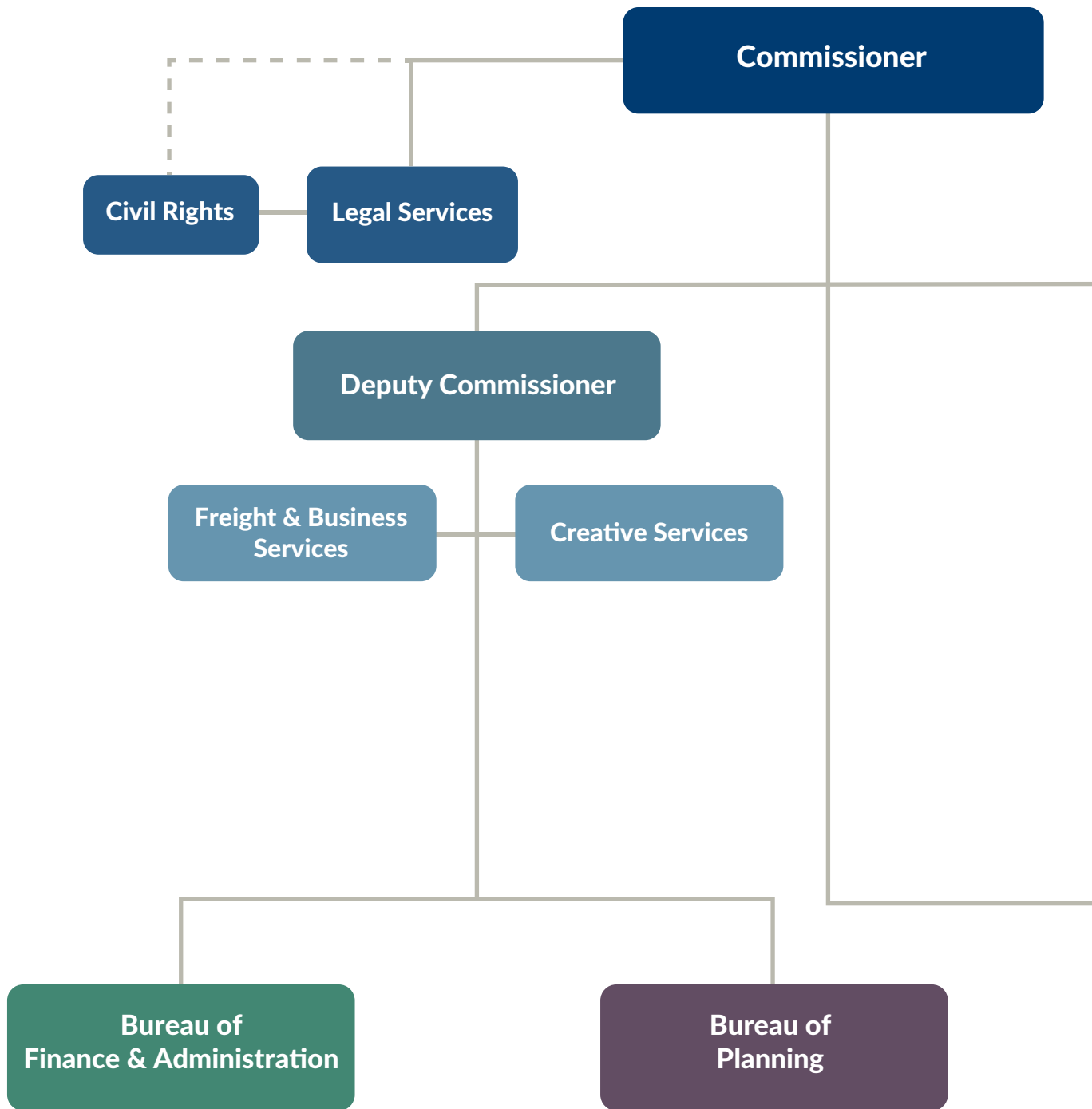
<b>TCRP</b>	Transit Cooperative Research Program
<b>TDM</b>	Transportation Demand Management
<b>TEA-21</b> ●	Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century
<b>TEDOCS</b> ●	Transportation Electronic Documents and Organizational Control System
<b>TEP</b>	Transportation Enhancement Program
<b>TIDE</b> ●	Transportation Information for Decision Enhancement
<b>TIM</b> ●	Traffic Incident Management
<b>TINIS</b> ●	Transportation Integrated Network Information System
<b>TIP</b> ●	Transportation Improvement Program
<b>TMA</b>	Transportation Management Area
<b>TOFC</b>	Trailer on Flat Car
<b>TRB</b>	Transportation Research Board
<b>TRID</b> ●	Transport Research Information Database
<b>TSM</b>	Transportation System Management
<b>UA</b>	Urbanized Area
<b>UPWP</b>	Unified Planning Work Program
<b>URIP</b> ●	Urban-Rural Initiative Program
<b>V/C</b>	Volume/Capacity Ratio

<b>VHT</b>	Vehicle-Hours Traveled
<b>VMT</b>	Vehicle-Miles Traveled
<b>VOCs</b>	Volatile Organic Compounds
<b>WBE</b>	Women's Business Enterprises
<b>WIM</b> ●	Weigh in Motion
<b>WIN</b> ●	Work Identification Number
<b>WMA</b>	Warm Mix Asphalt



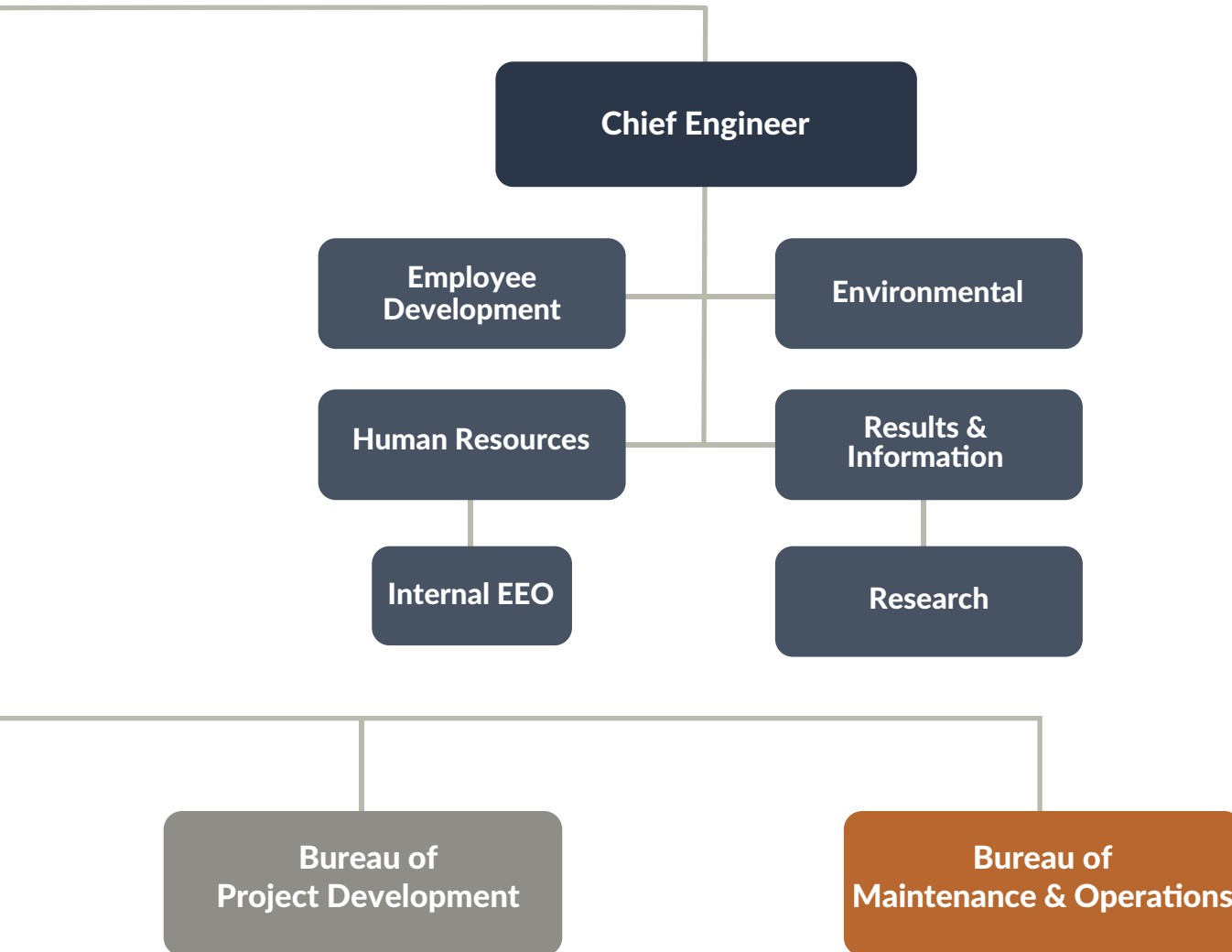


# Charts



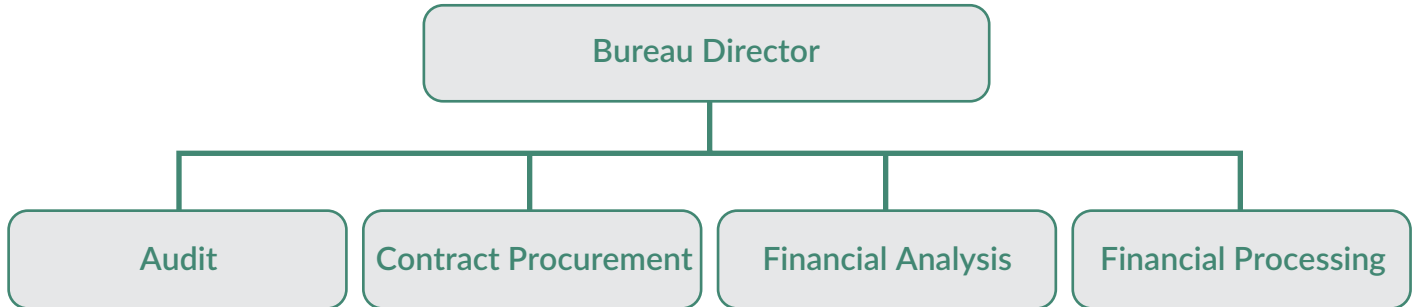
# MaineDOT

Organizational Chart

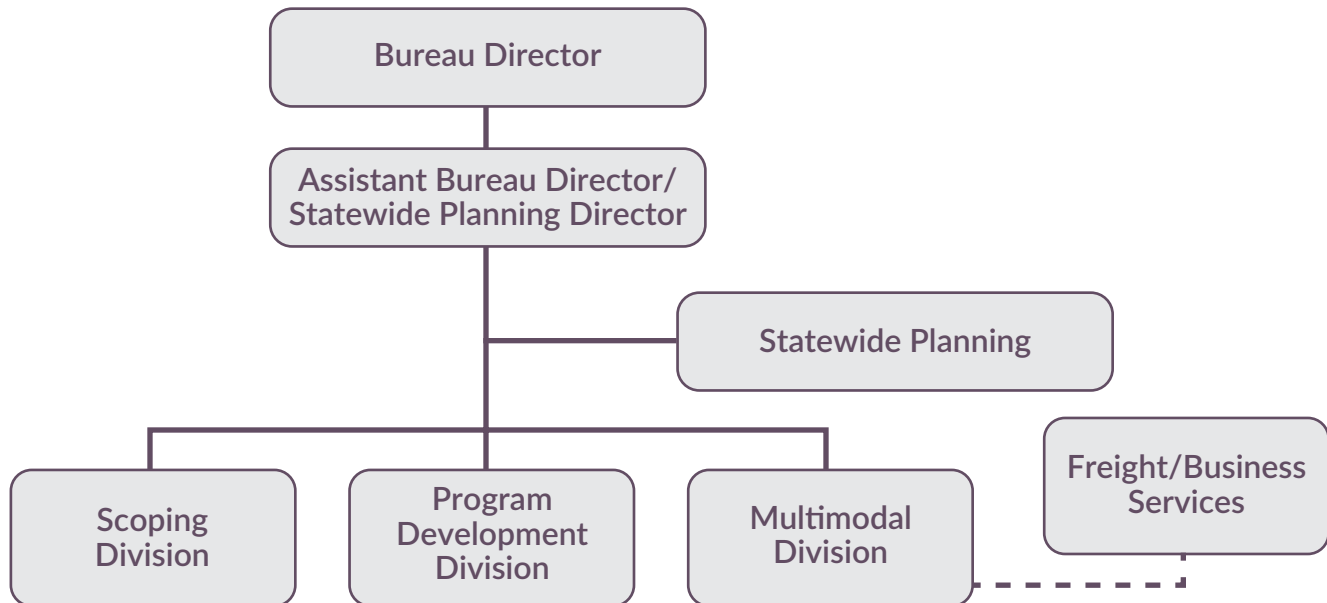


Organizational Chart

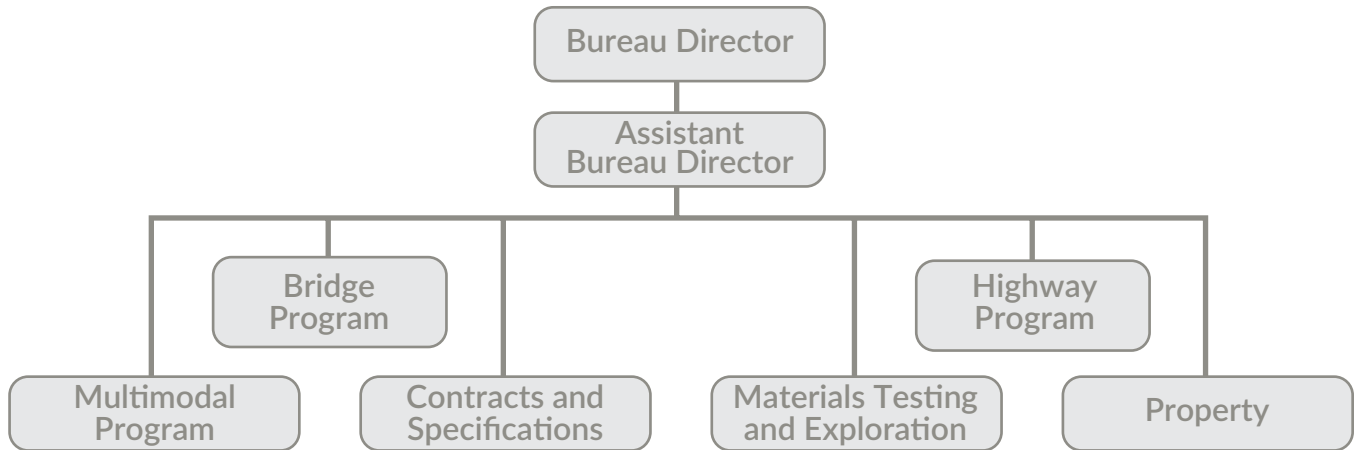
# Bureau of Finance & Administration



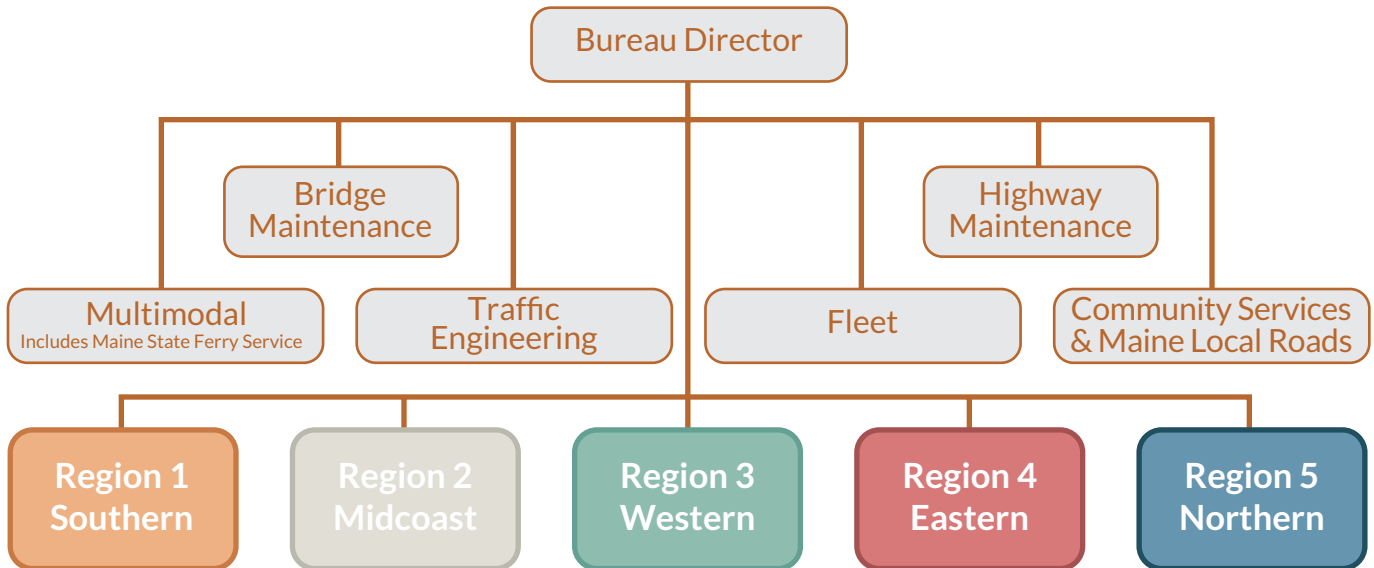
# Bureau of Planning



# Bureau of Project Development



# Bureau of Maintenance & Operations





# Maps



# MaineDOT Regions



Northern Region (5)

## Northern Region

41 Rice Street  
Presque Isle, ME 04769



Eastern Region (4)

## Eastern Region

219 Hogan Road  
Bangor, ME 04401-5603



Western Region (3)

## Western Region

P.O. Box 817  
Route 2  
Dixfield, ME 04224



Midcoast Region (2)

## Midcoast Region

66 Industrial Drive  
98 State House Station  
Augusta, ME 04333-0098



Southern Region (1)

## Southern Region

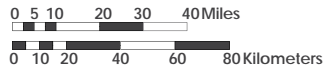
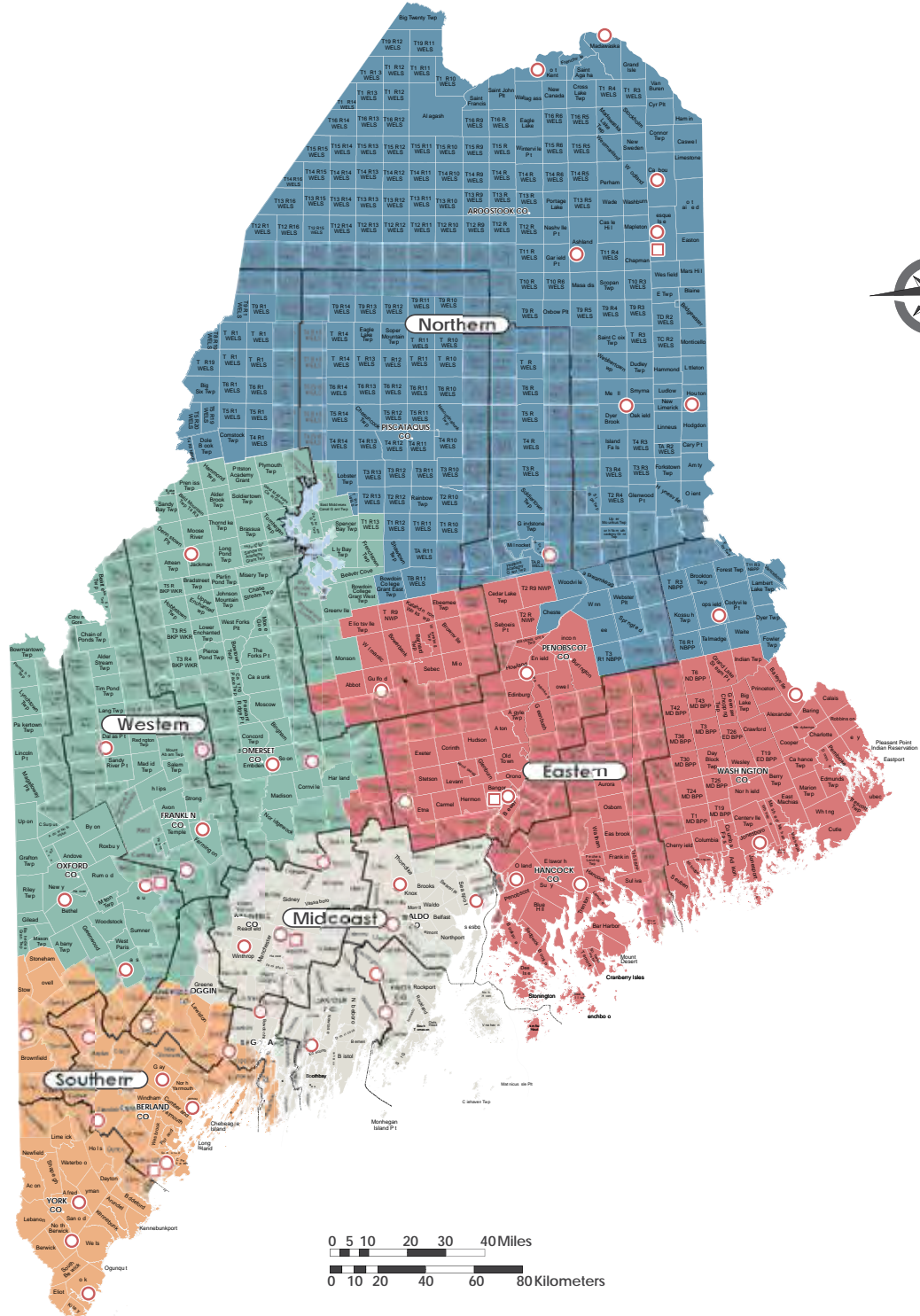
51 Pleasant Hill Road  
Scarborough, ME 04070-0358

















Region Offices

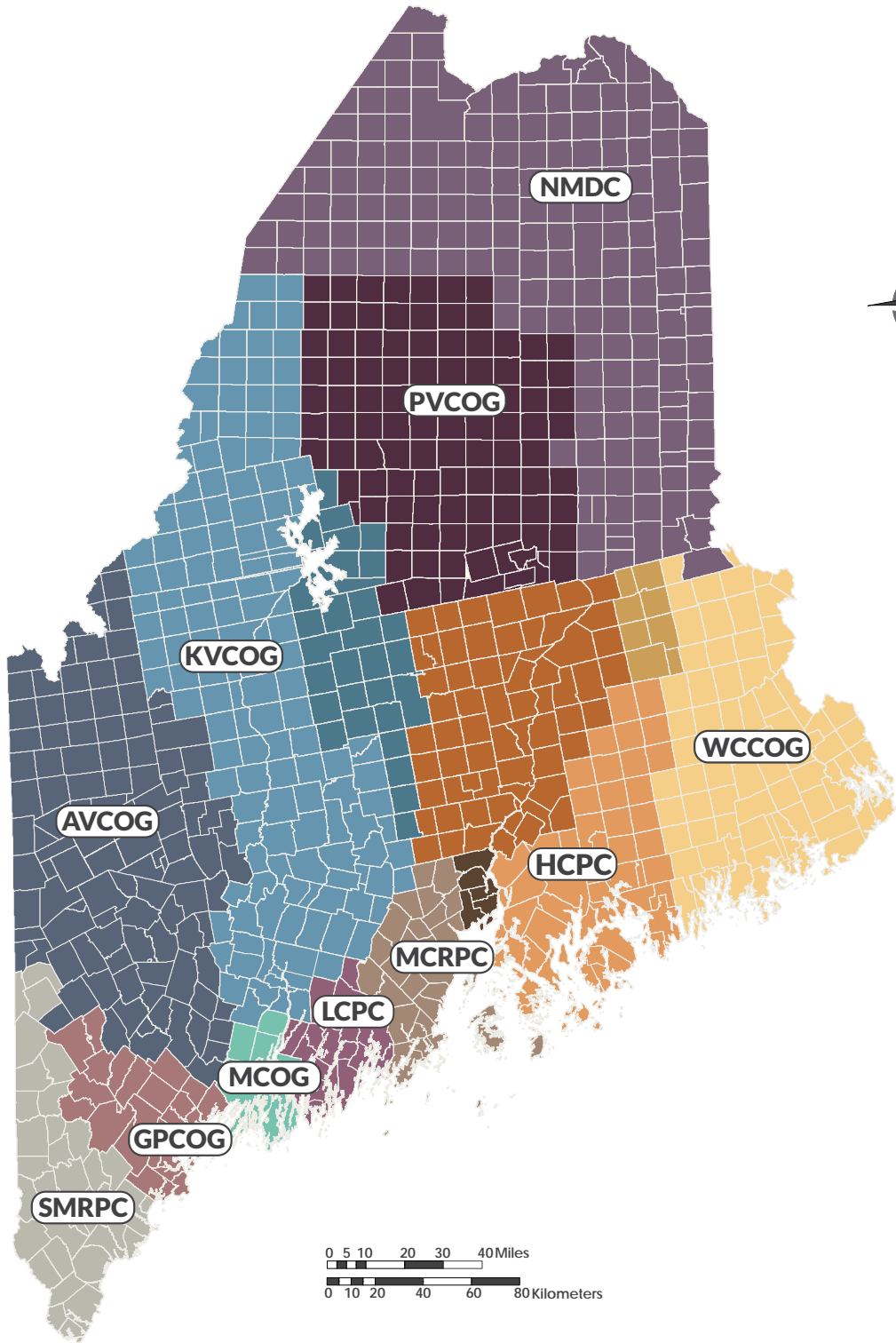


Crew Headquarters



# Regional Planning Organizations

-  Androscoggin Valley Council of Governments (AVCOG)
-  Greater Portland Council of Governments (GPCOG)
-  Hancock County Planning Commission (HCPC)  
 Penobscot Valley Council of Governments (PVCOG) Disbanded 2010
-  Kennebec Valley Council of Governments (KVCOG)  
 Penobscot Valley Council of Governments (PVCOG) Disbanded 2010
-  Lincoln County Planning Commission (LCPC)
-  Midcoast Council of Governments (MCOG)
-  Mid-Coast Regional Planning Commission (MCRPC)  
 Penobscot Valley Council of Governments (PVCOG) Disbanded 2010
-  Northern Maine Development Commission (NMDC)  
 Penobscot Valley Council of Governments (PVCOG) Disbanded 2010
-  Southern Maine Regional Planning Commission (SMRPC)
-  Washington County Council of Governments (WCCOG)  
 Penobscot Valley Council of Governments (PVCOG) Disbanded 2010



# Highway Corridor Priorities



*\*(Priority 1-4 roadways are 28% of public road miles and carry 79% of all VMT.)*

## Highway Corridor Priority 1\*

All Interstates (including Toll Highways), and key principal arterials (e.g., Route 1 in Aroostook County, the “Airline” (Route 9), Route 2 west of Newport, and Route 302). 1,751 miles; 7% of total miles; carry 42% of all vehicle miles traveled (VMT) in Maine. The Maine Turnpike accounts for 249 miles and 9.2% VMT of the above totals.

## Highway Corridor Priority 2\*

Non Interstate, high value arterials. 965 miles; 4% of total miles; carry 12% of all VMT. (The entire National Highway System (NHS) is at least Priority 2.)

## Highway Corridor Priority 3\*

All other arterials and the most significant major collector highways. 1,884 miles; 8% of total miles; carry 16% of all VMT.

## Highway Corridor Priority 4\*

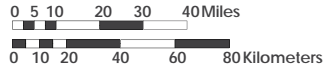
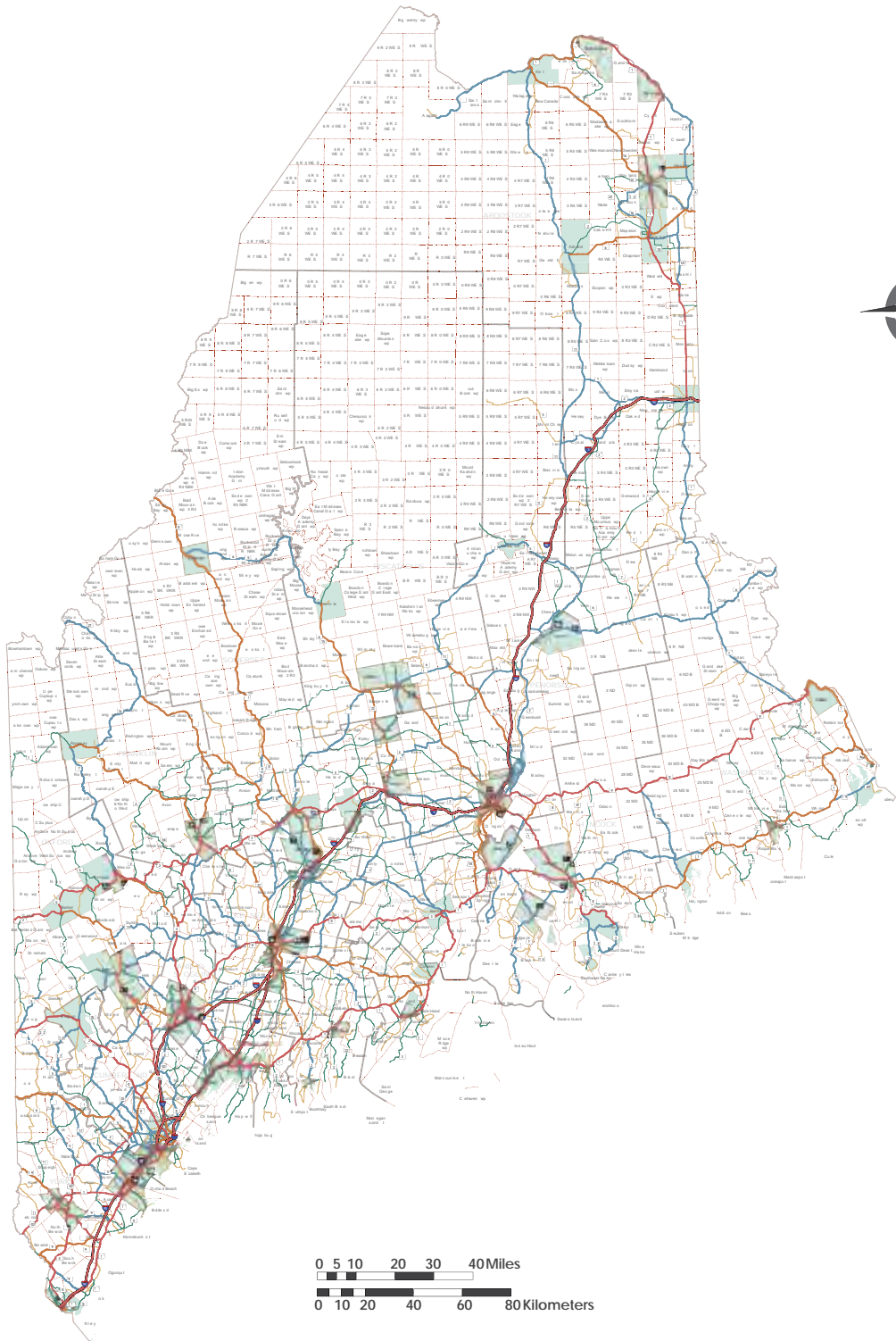
The remainder of the major collector system (often also part of Maine’s unique “State Aid” system, on which responsibilities are shared between the state and municipalities). 2,077 miles; 9% of total miles; carry 9% of all VMT. This does not include 3 Marine Highway miles.

## Highway Corridor Priority 5

Minor Collector highways, almost all on the “State Aid” system. 2,385 miles; 10% of total miles; carry 8% of all VMT. This does not include 73 Marine Highway miles.

## Local Roads Priority 6 (not shown)

Local roads and streets are the responsibility of municipalities, year round. 14,451 miles; 62% of total miles; carry 13% of all VMT.



Highway Corridor Priority

Maps

# Compact Municipalities



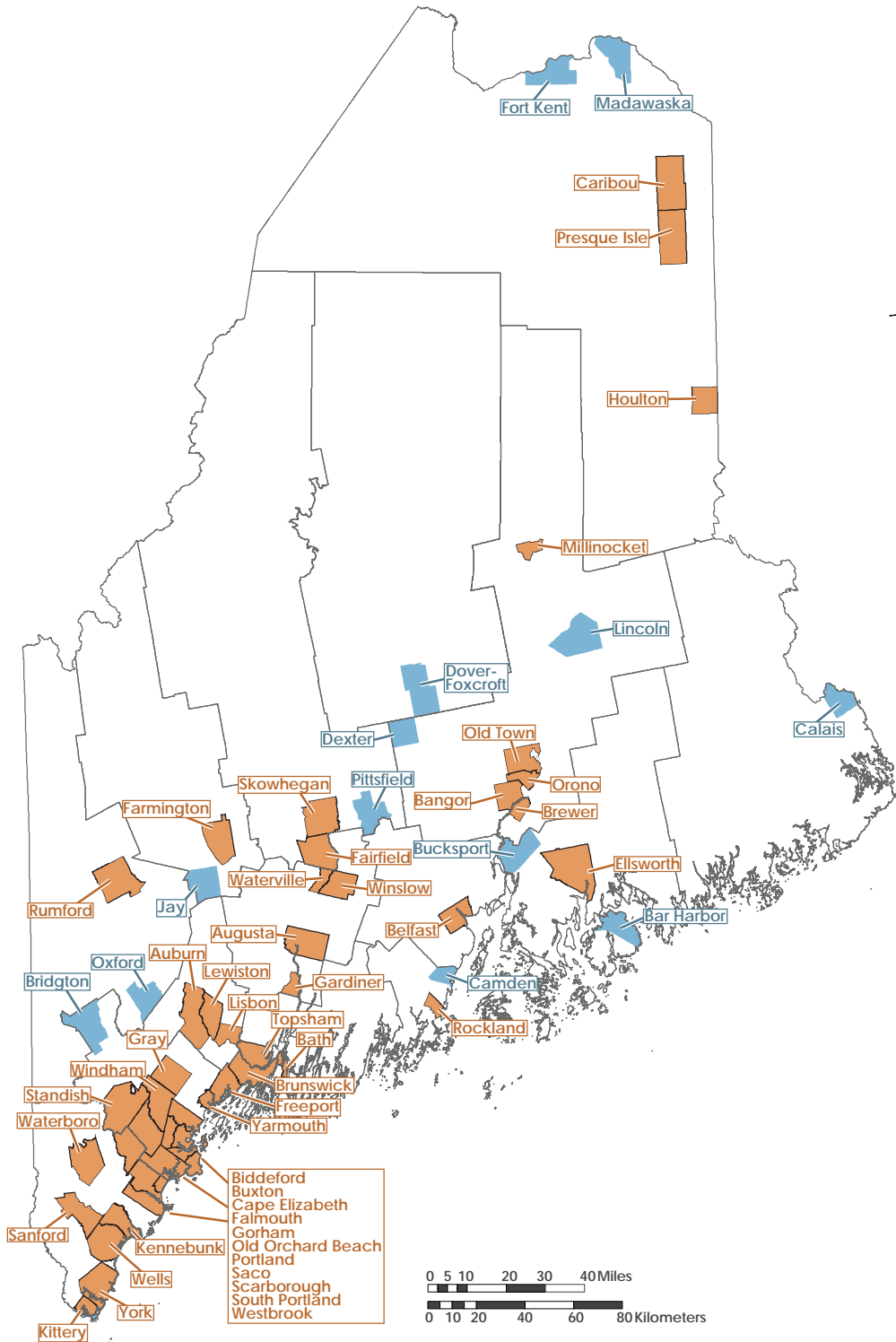
Towns with State Compact Areas with  
Summer and Winter Maintenance Responsibilities

Auburn	Gardiner	Saco
Augusta	Gorham	Sanford
Bangor	Gray	Scarborough
Bath	Houlton	Skowhegan
Belfast	Kennebunk	South Portland
Biddeford	Kittery	Standish
Brewer	Lewiston	Topsham
Brunswick	Lisbon	Waterboro
Buxton	Millinocket	Waterville
Cape Elizabeth	Old Orchard Beach	Wells
Caribou	Old Town	Westbrook
Ellsworth	Orono	Windham
Fairfield	Portland	Winslow
Falmouth	Presque Isle	Yarmouth
Farmington	Rockland	York
Freeport	Rumford	



Towns with State Compact Areas with  
Winter Maintenance Responsibilities Only

Bar Harbor	Dexter	Madawaska
Bridgton	Dover-Foxcroft	Oxford
Bucksport	Fort Kent	Pittsfield
Calais	Jay	
Camden	Lincoln	



Compact Municipalities



# Scenic Byways

## All American Road Designation

- **Acadia** Byway

## National Scenic Byway

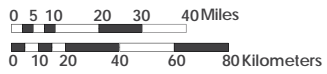
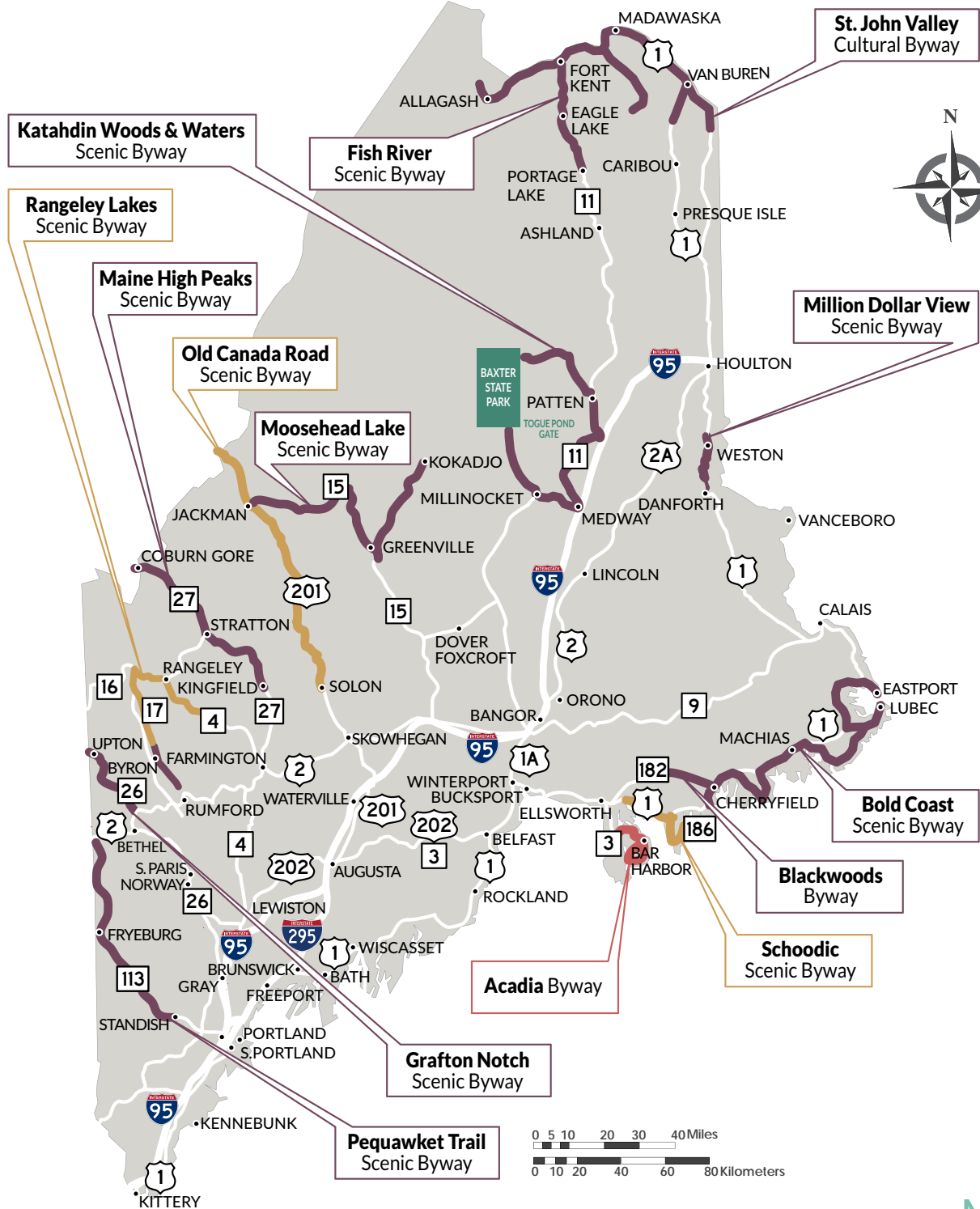
- **Old Canada Road** Scenic Byway
- **Rangeley Lakes** Scenic Byway
- **Schoodic** Scenic Byway

## State Designated Scenic Byway

- **Blackwoods** Byway
- **Bold Coast** Scenic Byway
- **Fish River** Scenic Byway
- **Grafton Notch** Scenic Byway
- **Katahdin Woods & Waters** Scenic Byway
- **Maine High Peaks** Scenic Byway
- **Million Dollar View** Scenic Byway
- **Moosehead Lake** Scenic Byway
- **Pequawket Trail** Scenic Byway
- **St. John Valley** Cultural Byway



**MAINE**  
SCENIC BYWAYS





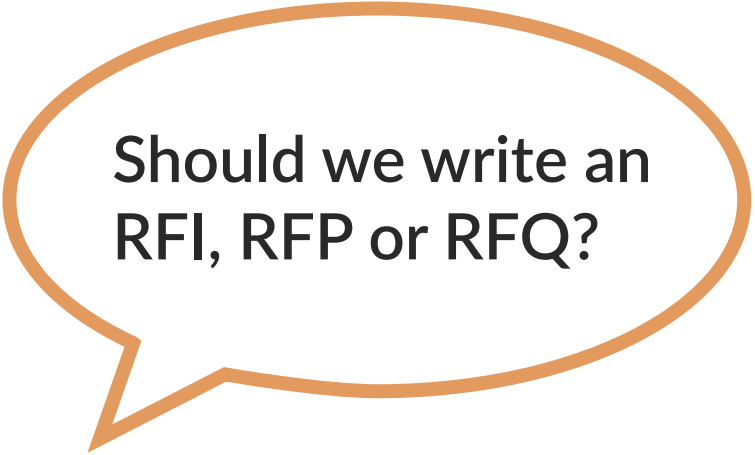
Let's TAME  
this project.



A chicane may  
calm traffic.



What is a  
road diet?



Should we write an  
RFI, RFP or RFQ?



The MPOs are meeting  
to discuss ITS.

So if we design a road diet, do we use skinny mix?

**SPEAK** *MaineDOT*

March 2016 1M