

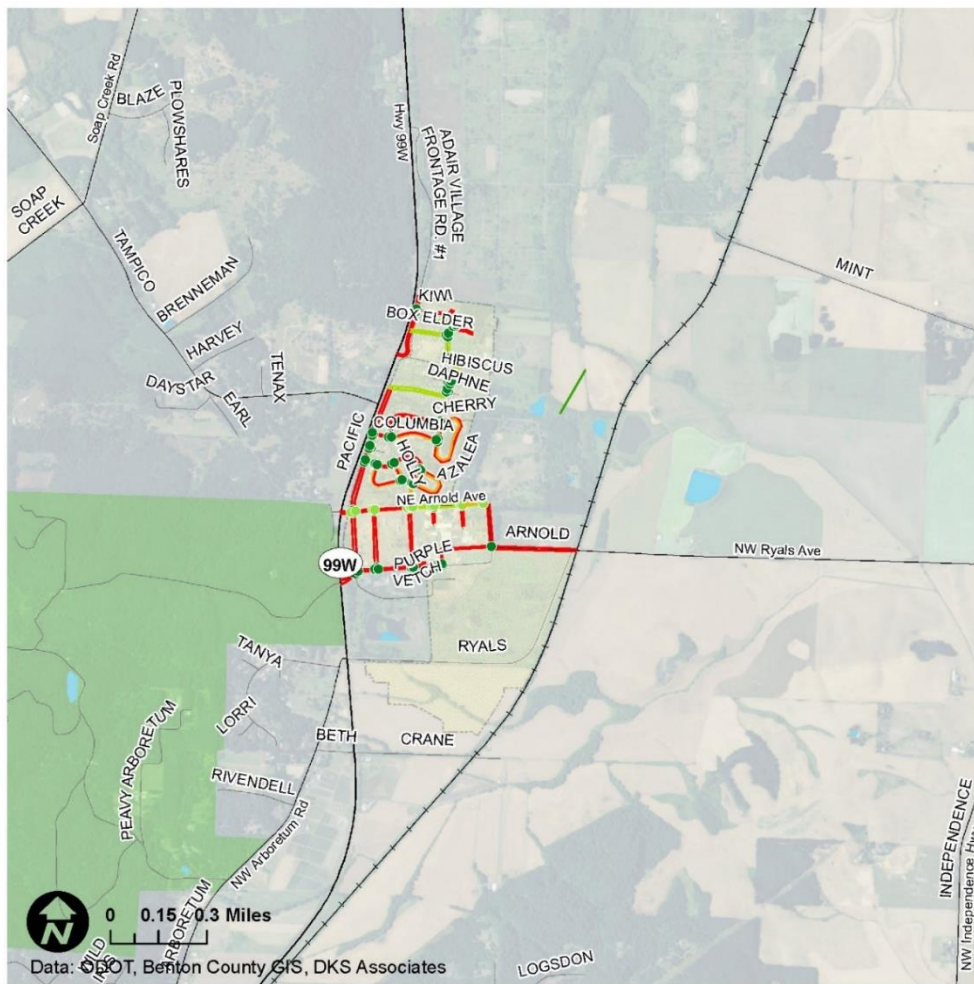
Appendix A: Level of Stress Analysis

Info below is from the Benton County/Adair Village Transportation System Plan, Memorandum #4

Figure A-1: Adair Village Pedestrian Level of Traffic Stress Summary

	Block Faces		Intersection Approaches	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
LTS 4 (High Stress)	63	63.2%	0	0%
LTS 3 (Moderate Stress)	12	12.2%	0	0%
LTS 2 (Mild Stress)	24	24.4%	17	19.1%
LTS 1 (Low Stress)	0	0%	77	86.6%

Figure A-2: Adair Village Pedestrian Level of Traffic Stress



**Figure 23
Adair Village
Pedestrian LTS**

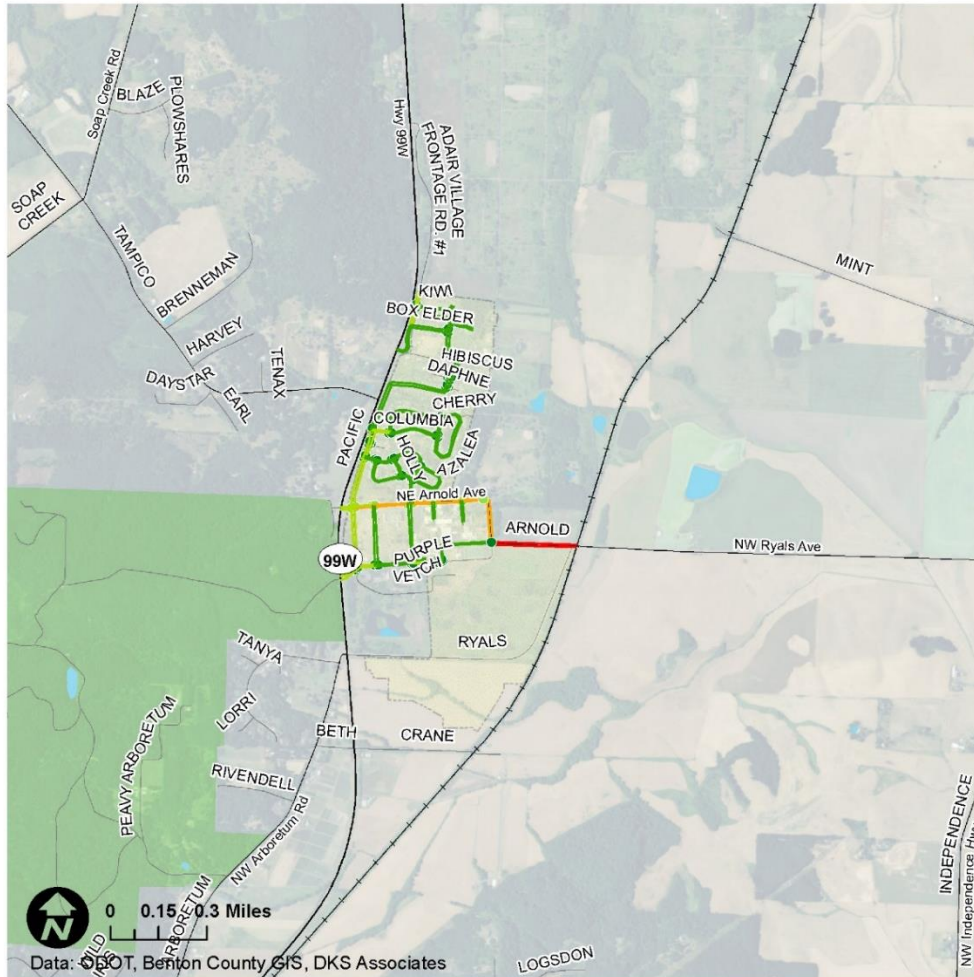
- Street
 - Railroad
 - Bodies of Water
 - Natural Area
 - City Limit/UGB
 - Airports
- Pedestrian Level of Traffic Stress**
- LTS 1 - Lowest Stress
 - LTS 2 - Low Stress
 - LTS 3 - Mild Stress
 - LTS 4 - High Stress



Figure A-3: Adair Village Bicycle Level of Traffic Stress Summary

	Block Faces	
	Count	Percent
LTS 4 (High Stress)	0	0%
LTS 3 (Moderate Stress)	7	7.1%
LTS 2 (Mild Stress)	23	23.4%
LTS 1 (Low Stress)	68	69.3%

Figure A-4: Adair Village Bicycle Level of Traffic Stress



**Figure 25
Adair Village
Bicycle LTS**



Appendix B: Transportation Acronyms

Many of the acronyms listed here are expanded upon in the glossary.

AASHTO –American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials

ACT–Area Commission on Transportation

ADA –Americans with Disabilities Act

ADT –Average Daily Traffic (or Average Daily trips)

APA –American Planning Association

APTA –American Public Transportation Association

ARRA –American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

BMP– Best Management Practice

BTS– Bureau of Transportation Statistics

CALM– Corvallis Albany Lebanon Model

CAMPO– Corvallis Area Metropolitan Planning Organization

CFR– Code of Federal Regulations

CIP– Capital Improvement Program

COG– Council of Governments

CTS– Corvallis Transit System

CWACT– Cascades West ACT

DLCD– Department of Land Conservation and Development

DOT– Department of Transportation

EEO– Equal Employment Opportunity

EIS– Environmental Impact Statement

EJ– Environmental Justice

EPA– Environmental Protection Agency

FAA– Federal Aviation Administration

FHWA– Federal Highway Administration

FRA– Federal Railroad Administration

FTA– Federal Transit Administration

FFY– Federal Fiscal Year

FY– Fiscal Year

GIS– Geographic Information Systems

GPS– Global Positioning Systems

HSIP– Highway Safety Improvement Program

HSR– High Speed Rail

IAMP– Interchange Area Management Plan

ISTEA– Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991

ITS– Intelligent Transportation Systems

LCDC– Land Conservation and Development Commission

LOS– Level of Service (Traffic flow rating)

LRTP– Long-Range Transportation Plan

MAP-21– Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century

MOA– Memorandum of Agreement
MOU– Memorandum of Understanding
MPO– Metropolitan Planning Organization
MSA– Metropolitan Statistical Area
MTP– Metropolitan Transportation Plan, also called RTP or Regional Transportation Plan
MTIP– Metropolitan Transportation Improvement Program; also called TIP or Transportation Improvement Program
MUTCD– Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices

NEPA– National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
NHS– National Highway System
NHTSA– National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

ODOT– Oregon Department of Transportation
OHP– Oregon Highway Plan
OTC– Oregon Transportation Commission
OTP– Oregon Transportation Plan

PE– Preliminary Engineering
PL– Planning Funds
PPP– Public Participation Plan
PS&E –Plans, Specifications, and Estimates

RFP– Request for Proposal
ROW– Right of Way
RR– Railroad
RTP– Regional Transportation Plan; sometime called an MTP or Metropolitan Transportation Plan.

SAFETEA-LU– Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act –a Legacy for Users
SDC– System Development Charge
SRTS– Safe Routes to School
STBG– Surface Transportation Block Grant
STF– Special Transportation Fund
STIP– State Transportation Improvement Program

TAC– Technical Advisory Committee
TDM– Transportation Demand Management
TDP– Transit Development Program
TIP– Transportation Improvement Program, also either MTIP or STIP
TO– Transportation Options
TOD– Transit Oriented Development
TPR– Transportation Planning Rule
TSP– Transportation System Plan
TUF– Transportation Utility Fee

UGB– Urban Growth Boundary
UPWP– Unified Planning Work Program
U.S.C.– United States Code
UZA– Urbanized Area

V/C– Volume to Capacity
VMT– Vehicle Miles Traveled
VPD – Vehicles Per Day

Appendix C: Transportation Glossary

Alternative Modes of Transportation - Forms of transportation that provide transportation alternatives to the use of single-occupant automobiles. Examples: rail, transit, carpools, bicycles, and walking.

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) - Federal civil rights legislation for persons with disabilities, signed into law in 1990, that prohibits discrimination specifically in the areas of employment, public accommodation, public services, telecommunications, and transportation.

Arterial Street - A class of street serving major traffic movements (high-speed, high volume) for travel between major points.

Balanced Transportation System - A system that provides a range of transportation options and takes advantage of the inherent efficiencies of each mode.

Board of County Commissioners (BCC) – Elected officials who serve as the administrative and policy decision makers for Benton County.

Capacity - A transportation facility's ability to accommodate a moving stream of people or vehicles in a given time period. The maximum rate of flow at which persons or vehicles can be reasonably expected to traverse a point or uniform segment of a lane or roadway during a specified time period under normal roadway, traffic, and control conditions; usually expressed as vehicles per hour or persons per hour.

Capital Improvement Program (CIP) - A plan for future capital infrastructure expenditures which identifies each capital project, its anticipated start and completion, and allocates existing funds and known revenue sources for a given period of time. Each local government has a CIP.

Comprehensive Plan - An official document adopted by a local government that describes the general, long-range policies on how the community's future development should occur. A local comprehensive plan must be in compliance with Oregon state land use planning goals.

Congestion - A condition under which the number of vehicles using a facility is great enough to cause reduced speeds and increased travel times.

Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) –The state department that administers Oregon's state-wide land use program. The Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) is the appointed policy board that guides DLCD.

Department of Transportation (DOT) - When used alone, indicates U.S. Department of Transportation. In conjunction with a place name, indicates state, city, or county transportation agency (e.g., Oregon Department of Transportation is ODOT).

Environmental Justice (EJ) - Environmental justice assures that services and benefits allow for meaningful participation and are fairly distributed to avoid discrimination.

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) - 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.

Federal Transit Administration (FTA) - A branch of the US Department of Transportation that is the principal source of federal financial assistance to America's communities for planning, development, and improvement of public or mass transportation systems.

Financial Planning - The process of defining and evaluating funding sources, sharing the information, and deciding how to allocate the funds.

Goal 12 - One of 19 statewide planning standards of Oregon that make up the state land use planning program. Goal 12 relates to transportation and reads: "To provide and encourage a safe, convenient and economic transportation system." See Transportation Planning Rule.

High-Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) - Vehicles 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.

Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) - A seven-member commission of volunteer citizens established by Senate Bill 100 in 1973 to develop and administer Oregon's statewide planning goals. The commission sets and guides policy for the administrative department, DLCDC.

Land Use - Refers to the manner in which portions of land or the structures on them are used, i.e. commercial, residential, retail, industrial, etc.

Land Use Board of Appeals (LUBA) - A board established by the state legislature in 1979 to hear and decide on contested land-use cases

Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) - A federally designated regional policy body, required in urbanized areas with populations over 50,000, and designated by local officials and the governor of the state. Responsible in cooperation with the state and other transportation providers for carrying out the metropolitan transportation planning requirements of federal highway and transit legislation.

Mode - A specific form of transportation, such as automobile, subway, bus, rail, or air.

Multimodal - A trip involving several types of transportation, such as both rail and bus.

Oregon Cascades West Council of Governments (OCWCOG) – A voluntary association of local governments in Linn, Benton and Lincoln Counties, Oregon. Dedicated to solving area-wide problems, OCWCOG helps area cities, counties, ports, and member tribes reach their common goals.

Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) - The State agency that manages the highway system within Oregon. ODOT's mission is to provide a safe, efficient transportation system that supports economic opportunity and livable communities for Oregonians. ODOT is the administrative agency that responds to policy set by the Oregon Transportation Commission (OTC).

Oregon Transportation Commission (OTC) - Establishes state transportation policy and guides the planning, development and management of a statewide integrated transportation network. The governor appoints five commissioners, from different geographic regions of the state.

Oregon Transportation Plan (OTP) - The comprehensive, long-range plan for a multimodal transportation system for the state which encompasses economic efficiency, orderly economic development, safety and environmental quality.

Policy Board - An intergovernmental policy group that comprises representatives from Adair Village, Corvallis, Philomath, Benton County, and the Oregon Department of Transportation. The Policy Board provides policy guidance on the transportation planning process in the CAMPO area.

Public Participation - The active and meaningful involvement of the public in the development of transportation plans and programs.

Recipient - Any State, political subdivision, instrumentality, or any public or private agency, institution, department or other organizational unit receiving financial assistance from the Federal government.

Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) - A document resulting from regional collaboration and consensus on a region's transportation system, and serving as the defining vision for the region's transportation systems and services. In metropolitan areas, the plan indicates all of the transportation improvements scheduled for funding over a minimum of the next 20 years.

Right-of-Way (ROW) - Public space legally established for the use of pedestrians, vehicles or utilities. Right-of-way typically includes the street, sidewalk and buffer strip areas.

State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) - Prepared by ODOT, the STIP is a staged, multiyear listing of projects proposed for federal, state, and local funding encompassing the entire state. It is a compilation of the MTIPs prepared for the metropolitan areas, as well as project information for the non-metropolitan areas of the state and for transportation between cities. An MTIP must be incorporated into the STIP before MTIP projects can be funded by the State or the Federal Government.

Subrecipient - Entity that receives Federal financial assistance as a pass-through from another entity.

Surface Transportation Block Grant (STBG) - A multi-modal program that provides funds for a broad range of transportation uses and may be used for projects on any Federal-aid highway that is not functionally classified as a local or rural minor collector. STBG funding has the most flexible eligibilities among all Federal-aid highway programs, funds can be used for highway, transit, bicycle, pedestrian and other transportation options projects.

Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) - A committee of technical staff from the public works and planning departments of Adair Village, Corvallis, Philomath, Benton County, ODOT and Oregon State University. Provides technical expertise and recommendations to the CAMPO Policy Board.

Transportation Corridor - Major or high volume routes for moving people, goods and services from one point to another. May serve many transportation modes or be for a single mode of travel.

Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) - A multiyear (typically three to five years) listing of surface transportation projects proposed for federal, state and local funding within a metropolitan area. MPOs are required to prepare a TIP as a short range programming document to complement its Regional Transportation Plan (RTP). TIPs contain projects with committed or reasonably certain funds.

Transportation Planning Rule (TPR) - A state planning administrative rule, adopted by the Land Conservation and Development Commission in 1991 to implement state land use planning Goal 12, Transportation.

Transportation Systems Plan - A plan for developing, operating and maintaining transportation facilities in a coordinated manner to supply continuity of movement between modes, within and between geographic areas. Usually, a plan produced by a local government, e.g. City of Adair Village.

Travel Mode - The means of transportation used, such as automobile, bus, bicycle, or by foot.

Urbanized Area - Area that contains a city of 50,000 or more population plus incorporated surrounding areas meeting size or density criteria as defined by the US Census.

Vehicle Miles of Travel (VMT) - The sum of distances traveled by all motor vehicles in a specified region.