

## How to Read the TIP Listings:

**LEAD AGENCY:** Municipality or Public Agency responsible for the project.

**PROJECT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:** A project identification number is how an agency identifies a project for which it is responsible for funding and administering.

**PROJECT CATEGORY:** Projects on the TIP have been divided into 11 general categories. This shows which type this has been classified as.

**AIR QUALITY:** This identifies the project as exempt or non exempt.

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION:** The project description is intended to provide a brief outline of the project, generally limited to listing the project type, scope, and the major features of the project.

**COUNTY AND MAP NUMBER:** The county the project is located

**FUND SOURCE PROGRAM ABBREVIATION:** This is the fund source program abbreviation.

**PHASE OBLIGATION DATE:** This is the date the phase funding is scheduled for obligation.

**ESTIMATED COST:** These are the costs of the project by phase over the program.

**TOTAL PROJECT COST:** This is the total 3-year cost of the project.

**PROJECT PHASE:** Each project is broken down into distinct phases to progress the project. The phases included on the TIP are:

- S** Scoping: This phase provides a rough picture of the project.
- P** Preliminary Design: Provides a more precise picture of the project and all of the environmental, right-of-way, and other variables necessary to consider and address in order to decide to progress the project.
- D** Detailed Design: Provides plans, specifications, and estimates necessary to let and construct the project.
- N** Right of Way Incidentals: Preparation work done prior to the acquisition of right-of-way.
- R** Right of Way Acquisitions: Acquisition of right-of-way necessary for the construction of a project.
- C** Construction: This phase includes all construction and related activities beginning with the letting of the contract through the award to the actual completion and acceptance of all actual construction work.
- I** Construction Inspection: This phase includes supervision, inspections, engineering, contingencies, orders-on-contract, force account work and any other administrative and/or miscellaneous activities required by, for, or in conjunction with the actual fulfillment of construction requirements.
- M** Other: This phase is associated with transit projects, and corresponds to the construction phase of highway improvements, in that it represents that phase of the project wherein the proposed improvement is actually implemented. For transit projects, this usually involves the purchase and acquisition of rolling stock and associated equipment, though in some cases, such as for station, parking, and maintenance/storage facilities, the construction of fixed or permanent facilities is undertaken.

## **TIP Project Work Types:**

The following work-types are based on the main objective of the projects:

**BRIDGE:** Project related to the construction, reconstruction, recondition, preventive maintenance, painting, inspections of a bridge or viaduct, include the approaches.

**CONST:** Construction of a new highway on a new alignment or added lanes on an existing roadway to includes initial construction of an expressway or an arterial.

**INTER:** Projects where the primary objective is to provide operational improvements at specific intersections. Work could include geometric changes such as the addition of turn lanes or other improvements such as signs, lighting and pavement markings.

**MISC:** Projects such as landscaping, noise barriers, soil boring, demonstration projects, freight, and fund transfers. This category includes nearly any type of project not appropriately included under one of the other categories.

**MOBIL:** This category includes projects that help reduce drive alone trips and encourage other modes of transportation, High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV), Transportation System Management (TSM), incident management, demand management (VTCS/ intelligent transportation system improvements ITS, park-and-ride, and other strategies), bike/pedestrian ways. Includes traffic operations (channelization/signals, and other strategies),

**RECON:** This classification of project includes Major reconstruction of existing highways including sub-base and pavement. Simple rehabilitations tend to be R&P

**R&P:** This project type includes reconditioning and preservation, Rehabilitations and preventive maintenance of highways.

**SAFETY:** The objective of projects under this category is to improve or alleviate a known or perceived safety problem. Includes median barrier and guide rail, hazard elimination, drainage, striping, signing, scoring, and lighting projects.

**STUDY:** Study of transportation alternatives with a specific corridor or route or a transportation problem. Studies could be general, freight, land-use, air quality, surveys, etc...

**TRAFFIC:** Projects designed to improve the capacity and efficiency of the traffic network, such as signalization.

**TRANSIT:** Projects that add service, capacity to the transit network (including ferries), or projects that are capital or operating, to include, stock, equipment, terminal rehabilitation, yards, depots, shops, power, security, and operating assistance.