

A

Access/Accessibility – The opportunity to reach a given end use within a certain time frame, or without being impeded by physical, social or economic barriers. Enhancing mobility is one way of improving access.

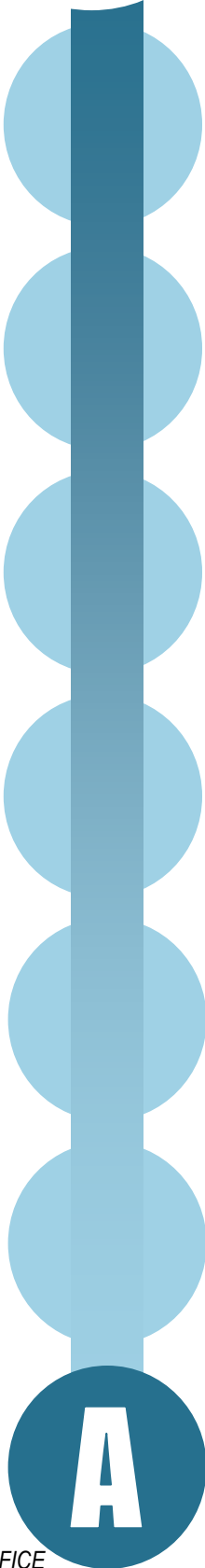
Activity-Based Parks – Type of park that provides opportunities for active recreation such as softball, basketball, shuffleboard, and soccer.

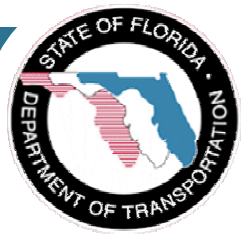
Address – A description of a facility’s physical location providing direction for delivery and provision of emergency services.

Agency Strategic Plan (ASP) – A document which identifies goals and objectives that an individual state will be focusing on over the next five years; adopted annually by individual state agencies in Florida.

American Automobile Association (AAA) – A nonprofit federation of motor clubs providing travel, insurance, financial and auto-related services; publishes various reports on issues such as fuel prices, motoring and travel conditions, and automobile expenses.

American Planning Association (APA) – National organization of professional planners; focus includes policy, lobbying and public information.





Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) – Federal law that requires public facilities, including transportation services, to be fully accessible for persons with disabilities. ADA also requires the provision of complementary or supplemental paratransit services in areas where fixed route transit service is operated. Expands definition of eligibility for accessible services to persons with mental disabilities, temporary disabilities, and the conditions related to substance abuse. The Act is an augmentation to, but does not supersede, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 which prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability against otherwise qualified individuals in programs receiving federal assistance.

Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) – Daily traffic that is averaged over a year (see ADT).

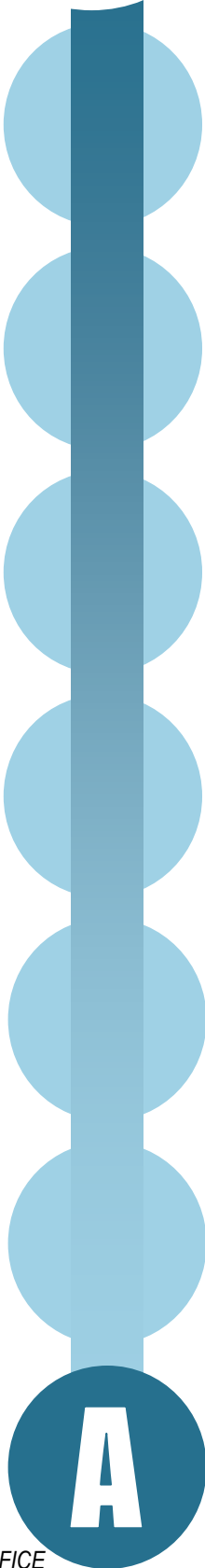
Archaeological Resources – The locations of prehistoric or historic occupations or activities that can be used to reconstruct the lifeways of cultures. They may range from a single artifact to the extensive ruins of a historic military fortification.

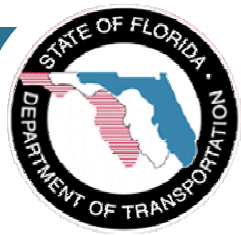
Archaeological Site – Site containing artifacts from past human life and activities that may or may not be listed by the Florida Division of Historical Resources on the Florida Master Site File.

Arterial – A class of street serving major traffic movement that is not designated as a highway.

Attendance Zone (Schools) – Designated area(s) within which the student population of a particular school reside.

Attribute – A value or property that is a characteristic of an entity (e.g., name is an attribute of a school).





Automobile Orientation (Business Districts) – Urban form characterized by low intensity/density, single use developments served by a transportation network with few opportunities for non-motorized travel.

Average Daily Traffic (ADT) – The average number of vehicles passing a fixed point in a 24-hour time frame. A convention for measuring traffic volume.

Avoidance – Alter the project to avoid a potential effect.

B

Bikeway – A facility designed to accommodate bicycle travel for recreational or commuting purposes. Bikeways are not necessarily separated facilities; they may be designed and operated to be shared with other travel modes.

Boundary – The least area of a polygon used to circumscribe or enclose a place (e.g., park or business district) or facility (e.g., school).

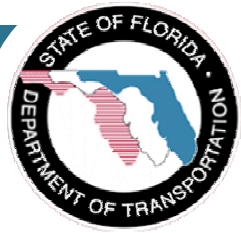
Bridges – A structure carrying a pathway or roadway over a depression or obstacle.

Build/No-Build – Refers to conformity requirement during Interim and Transitional periods whereby Metropolitan Planning Organizations must demonstrate that building or implementing a long range plan (LRP) and Transportation Improvement Programs (TIPs) will provide more emissions reduction than “not building” or not implementing that same long range plan and TIP.

Bus – A rubber-tired, manually-steered transit vehicle.

Bus Lane – A lane reserved for bus use only. Sometimes also known as a “diamond lane.”





Business Districts – An area where a concentration of business activities take place.

C

Campus Boundary (Schools) – The area limits of a campus grounds.

Capacity – Total number of individuals established by code or regulation that a facility can accommodate.

Carbon Monoxide (CO) – A colorless, odorless, tasteless gas that impedes the oxygenation of blood. CO is formed in large part by incomplete combustion of fuel.

Categorical Exclusion (CE) – A technical exclusion for projects that do not result in significant environmental impacts. Such projects are not required to prepare environmental reviews.

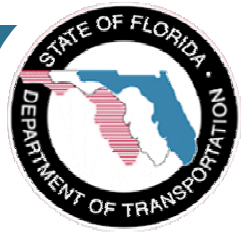
Cemeteries – Area reserved for burial.

Center for Urban Transportation Research (CUTR) – A legislatively created research center, located at the University of South Florida, whose purpose is to conduct and facilitate research and serve as an information exchange on issues related to urban transportation problems in Florida.
www.cutr.usf.edu

Central Business District – The most intensely commercial sector of a city.

Central Environmental Management Office (CEMO) – Represents FDOT in protecting and enhancing a sustainable human and natural environment while developing safe, cost effective, and efficient transportation systems.





Certified Local Government (CLG) – Any city, town or county which meets the criteria set forth in the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) amendments of 1980 (P.L. 96–515). A CLG carries out the requirements of the NHPA at the local level.

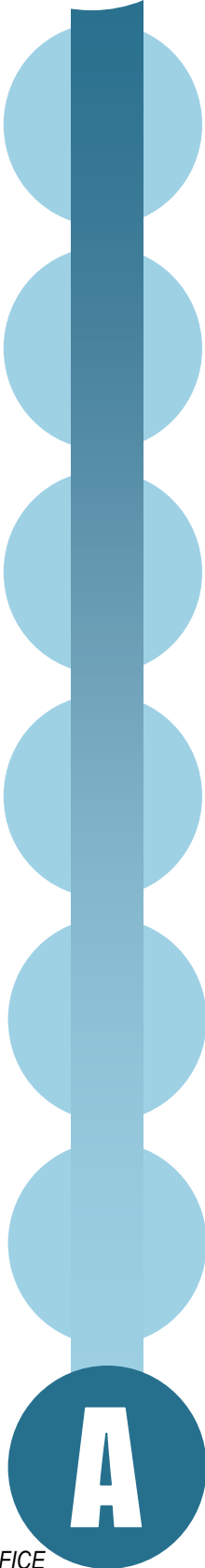
Charter (Schools) – Independent public schools designed and operated by educators, parents, community leaders, educational entrepreneurs, and others. These schools are sponsored by designated local or state educational organizations, who monitor their quality and effectiveness but allow them to operate outside of the traditional system of public schools.

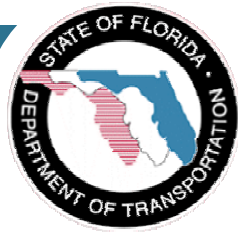
Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC) – Advisory committee utilized by most Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) for citizen input into the transportation planning process.

Civic Centers / Multi-Use Facilities / Theme Parks / Other Related Major Attractors – Large-scale public venues used for special events or entertainment-based parks.

Classification – The grouping of features into a set of classes according to certain common attribute values (e.g., schools could be classified by type such as "Elementary School," "Middle School," and "High School").

Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) – 1990 amendments to the federal Clean Air Act which classify nonattainment (a geographic region of the U.S. that the EPA has designated as not meeting the National Ambient Air Quality Standards) areas and lay out rules for dealing with air pollution in such areas; specifically brought transportation into the context of air quality control.





Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA) – Enacted October 18, 1982; designated various undeveloped coastal barrier islands, depicted by specific maps, for inclusion in the Coastal Barrier Resources System (System). Areas so designated were made ineligible for direct or indirect Federal financial assistance that might support development, including flood insurance, except for emergency life-saving activities. Exceptions for certain activities, such as fish and wildlife research, are provided, and National Wildlife Refuges and other, otherwise protected areas are excluded from the System.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) – Compilation of the rules of the executive department and agencies of the federal government.

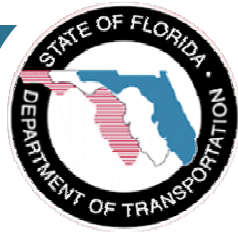
Collector-Distributor Street – A road generally parallel to an expressway which collects and distributes traffic at access points to the expressway involving through lanes.

Colocated Use – Location of two or more uses in one facility or on common grounds so as to share common facilities.

Commercial Market Research Database – Business mailing list databases, such as InfoUSA or Lists Are Us, available for a fee.

Community – A community may be defined by geographic, manmade or natural boundaries with respect to both people and places. The people who comprise a community may share similar social, cultural, ethnic, economic, political or religious characteristics. The people may share common histories, economic profiles or political interests. They may attend the same schools, churches, or social clubs. These people may interact in social settings and share similar values.

A decorative vertical bar on the right side of the page, consisting of a central blue vertical line with a series of light blue circles of varying sizes. At the bottom of the bar is a large white letter 'A' inside a dark blue circle.
A



Community Center – A facility for community organization meetings and/or regularly occurring activities, usually serving the needs of a neighborhood.

Community Characteristics Inventory (CCI) – The history of a community with present and future conditions of an area. Includes physical characteristics of an area, narrative text that describes the community, tables or graphics that summarize data.

Community Facilities – A community facility is any public or private organization that a local population relies upon for goods or services.

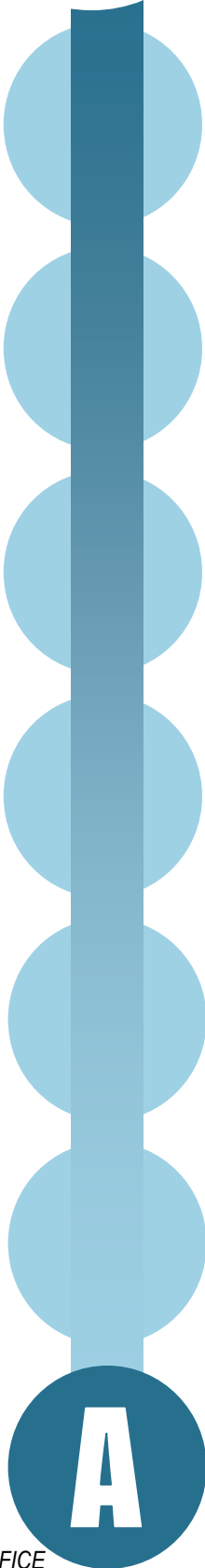
Community Focal Point – A facility, place, or object in a community which has special value to the people in that community.

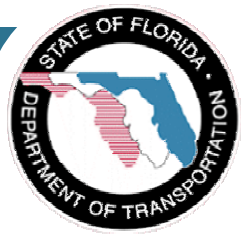
Community Liaison Coordinator – The District person responsible for implementing effective public involvement to identify potential sociocultural effects for transportation projects; responsible for public involvement and assessment of sociocultural effects in the non-MPO areas of the state.

Community Narrative – Summary of current conditions of a community.

Community Redevelopment Area – Under Chapter 163, Florida Statutes, local governments can designate areas as Community Redevelopment Areas (CRA) and develop CRA plans for the purposes of fostering and supporting redevelopment.

Community Transportation Coordinators (CTCs) – People contracted by the Transportation Disadvantaged Commission to provide complete, cost-effective and efficient transportation services to transportation disadvantaged (TD) persons.





Commuter Student Population – number of students of an upper level educational facility that do not reside on campus.

Commuter Assistance Program (CAP) – Program funded by the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) which supports numerous congestion-reducing programs in a community in order to achieve the community's traffic reduction and air quality goals.

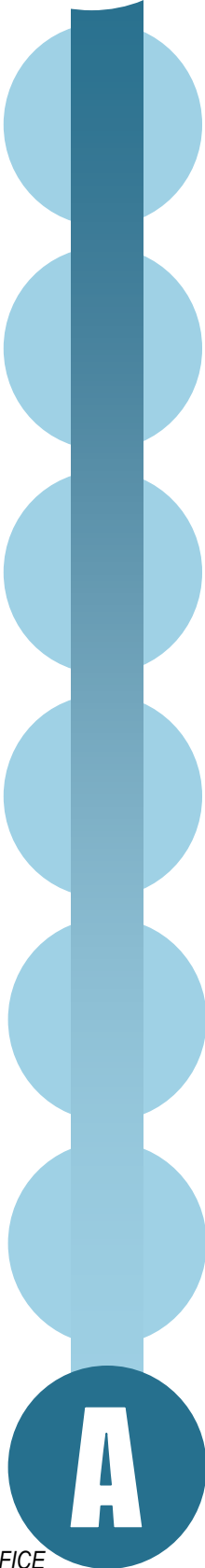
Comprehensive Plan – The adopted land use plan that will guide growth and development.

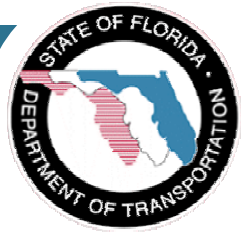
Concurrency Management System (CMS) – A systematic process utilized by local governments to ensure that new development does not occur unless adequate infrastructure (such as public facilities) is in place to support growth; requirements for the CMS are found in Rule 9J-5.0055, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.).

Conformity – Process to assess the compliance of any transportation plan, program, or project with air quality control plans. The conformity process is defined by the Clean Air Act.

Congestion Management and Air Quality (CMAQ) – A categorical funding program created under ISTEA which directs funding to projects that contribute to meeting national air quality standards in non-attainment areas for ozone and carbon monoxide.

Congestion Management Systems (CMS) – A systematic process required under ISTEA to provide information on transportation system performance and identify alternative strategies to alleviate congestion and enhance mobility of persons and goods. In Florida, MPOs will take the lead for the CMS in urbanized areas and FDOT will take the lead elsewhere.





Coordination – When agencies share responsibilities related to transporting clients: carrying others' clients, arranging with other agencies to carry clients, or sharing vehicles or vehicle support services including maintenance, etc. Example: a provider whose major activity is transporting elderly clients may make midday schedule space to serve clients of another program.

Cultural Centers – A facility with cultural offerings in such areas as the arts, humanities, science, and human knowledge, belief, and behavior.

Cultural Resources – All buildings, sites, structures, objects, and districts which are generally more than 50 years of age. Includes archaeological sites as well as historic structures.

D

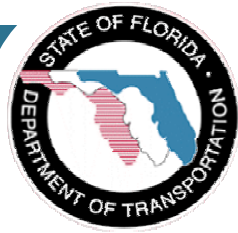
Degree of Effect – Possible effects transportation action has on environmental and community resources.

Demand-Responsive – Descriptive term for a service type, usually considered paratransit, in which a user can access transportation service that can be variably routed and timed to meet changing needs on an as-needed basis. Compare with Fixed-Route.

Department of Community Affairs (DCA) – Assists Florida communities in meeting the challenges of growth, reducing the effects of disasters and investing in community revitalization.

Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) – State agency responsible for the implementation of most of Florida's environmental regulations, including air monitoring and assessment; formerly the Departments of Natural Resources and Environmental Regulation.

A



Department of Transportation (DOT) – Agency responsible for transportation at the local, state or federal level.

Development of Regional Impact (DRI) – A large-scale development which is required to undergo an extra-local review process; the appropriate regional planning council coordinates the review; the appropriate local government makes the approval decision, with the Florida Department of Community Affairs (DCA) retaining appeal authority.

Dial-a-Ride – Term for demand-responsive systems usually delivering door-to-door service to clients who make requests by telephone on an as-needed reservation or subscription basis.

District – Area or region distinguished by a particular characteristic(s).

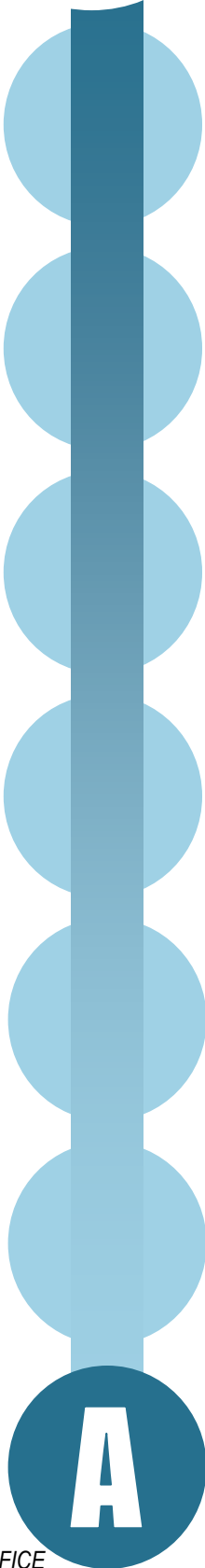
E

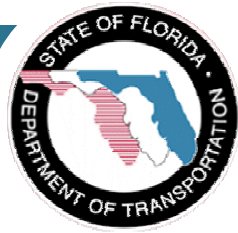
Education Level – Educational grade ranges by category (e.g., elementary, middle, high, etc.).

Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) – Creates a linkage between land use, transportation and environmental resource planning initiatives through early, interactive agency and public involvement.

ETDM Coordinator – Each district and MPO designates an ETDM Coordinator who is responsible for full implementation of Florida's ETDM process, overall interagency and public involvement coordination, and ensuring compliance with operating agreements between FDOT and agencies.

Employee Transportation Coordinator (ETC) – A person who helps employees at a particular work site use carpooling, vanpooling and other ridesharing programs.





Employment-Oriented (Business Districts) – District where employment-related uses (e.g., office, industrial, institutional) represent the largest percentage of land uses.

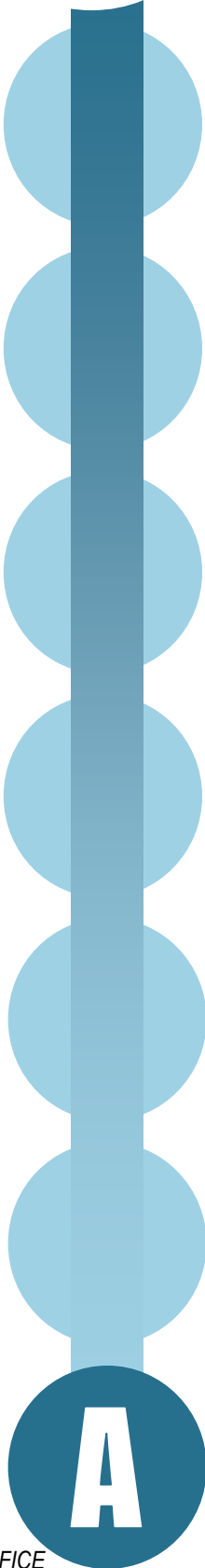
Employment Type – Category for employment (e.g., retail, industrial, service).

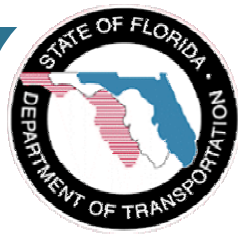
Enhancement Activities – Refers to activities related to a particular transportation project that "enhance" or contribute to the existing or proposed project. Examples of such activities include provision of facilities for pedestrians or cyclists, landscaping or other scenic beautification projects, historic preservation, control and removal of outdoor advertising, archeological planning and research, and mitigation of water pollution due to highway runoff.

Enrollment – Total number of students attending a school.

Enterprise Zone (Business Districts) – An economically depressed area that has been targeted for revitalization by a city or county and state through tax and other incentives given to companies that locate or expand their operations within the zone.

Entity – A distinct class of real-world things about which something is known (e.g., "Community Focal Points" and "Roadways"). Sometimes the characteristics of an entity carry a special significance: it categorizes it into distinct types, and the entity is split to reflect this importance. The new entities are known as subtypes, with the original entity becoming a supertype (e.g., "Community Focal Points" could be broken into the subtypes "Schools," "Hospitals," "Religious Institutions," "Parks," etc.).





Environmental Assessment (EA) – An interim decision document prepared for an action where the significance of social, economic, or environmental impact is not clearly established. If the action is determined to have significant impact, an Environmental Impact Statement is then prepared. If no significant impact is determined, a finding of no significant impact is prepared.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) – Report which details any adverse economic, social, and environmental effects of a proposed transportation project for which federal funding is being sought. Adverse effects could include air, water, or noise pollution; destruction or disruption of natural resources; adverse employment effects; injurious displacement of people or businesses; or disruption of desirable community or regional growth.

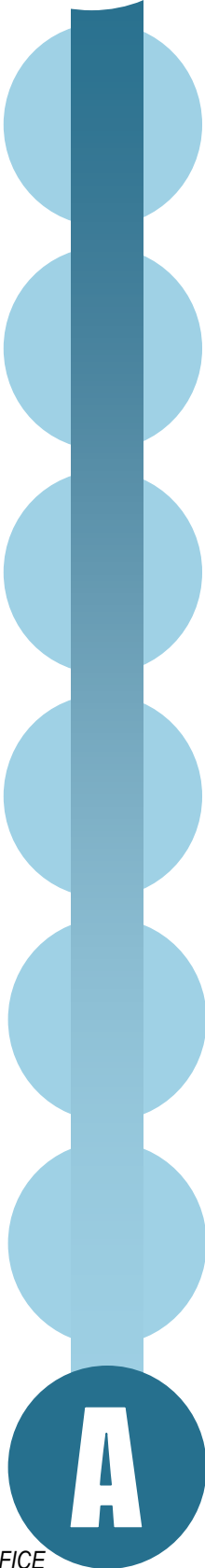
Environmental Land Management Study (ELMS) – Study done by a statewide blue ribbon committee which has convened three different times since the early 1970s, with new members each time; the study provided recommendations to the Governor and Legislature on land and water management issues.

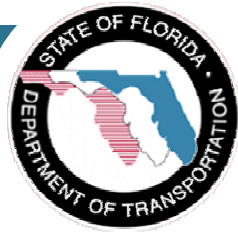
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – EPA is the federal source agency of air quality control regulations affecting transportation.

Environmental Screening Tool (EST) – The Internet-based GIS application used by ETAT members to examine potential effects to social, cultural and natural resources.

Environmental Technical Advisory Team (ETAT) – Established with each participating agency appointing a transportation representative with responsibility to coordinate transportation reviews within their respective agency in the ETDM process.

Existing Number of Lanes – Number of travel lanes.



**F**

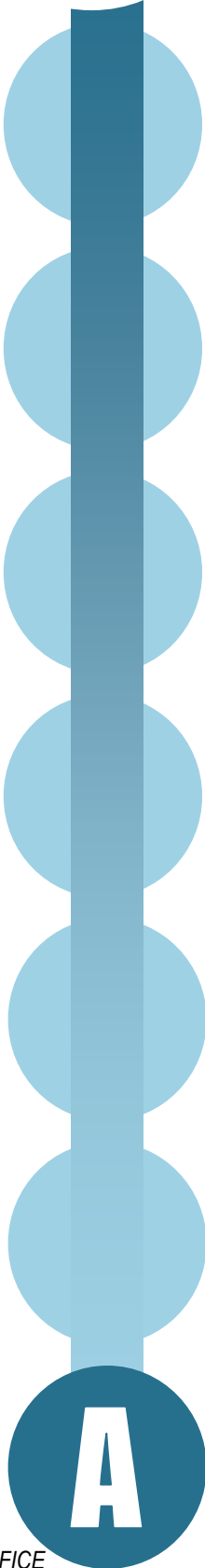
Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) – Division of the U.S. Department of Transportation that funds highway planning and programs.

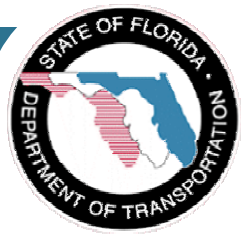
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) – Formerly a part of the Federal Highway Administration, the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration’s primary mission is to prevent commercial motor vehicle–related fatalities and injuries. Administration activities contribute to ensuring safety in motor carrier operations through strong enforcement of safety regulations, targeting high–risk carriers and commercial motor vehicle drivers; improving safety information systems and commercial motor vehicle technologies; strengthening commercial motor vehicle equipment and operating standards; and increasing safety awareness. To accomplish these activities, the Administration works with Federal, state, and local enforcement agencies, the motor carrier industry, labor safety interest groups, and others.

Federal Transit Administration (FTA) – Division of the U.S. Department of Transportation that funds transit planning and programs.

Federal Register (FR) – The federal publication where proposed rules, workshops, hearings and adopted rules are advertised for public notice.

Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) – A document, required under the National Environmental Policy Act, prepared for an action that is likely to have significant impact. This document summarizes the major environmental impacts, outlines issues, examines reasonable alternatives, and arrives at a record of decision, identifying the selected alternative for the project.





Financial Capacity, Capability – Refers to U.S. Department of Transportation requirement that an adequate financial plan for funding and sustaining transportation improvements be in place prior to programming federally-funded projects. Generally refers to the stability and reliability of revenue in meeting proposed costs.

Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) – A statement indicating that a project was found to have no significant impacts on the quality of the human and natural environment and for which an environmental statement will therefore not be prepared.

Fire Departments – Public service entity that provides fire and emergency rescue.

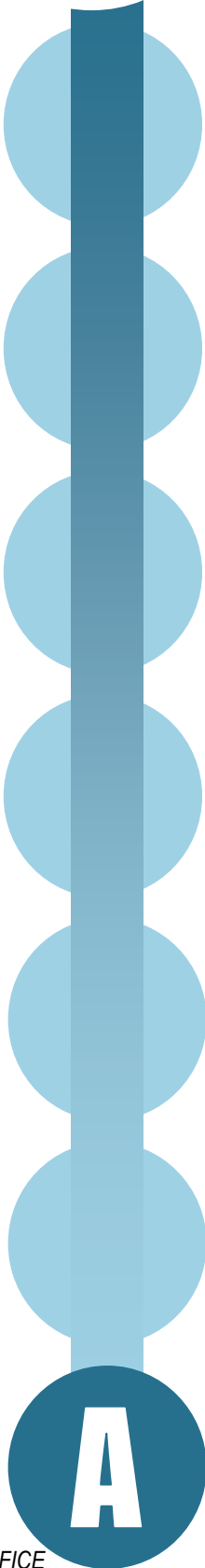
Fiscal Year (FY) – A budget year; runs from July 1 through June 30 for the state of Florida.

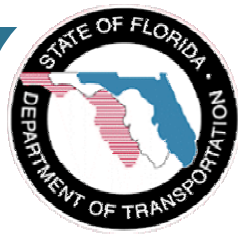
Fixed Guideway (Transit Routes) – A system of vehicles that can operate only on its own guideway constructed for that purpose (e.g., rapid rail, light rail). Also includes exclusive right-of-way bus operations and trolley coaches.

Fixed-Route – Term applied to transit service that is regularly scheduled and operates over a set route. Usually refers to bus service.

Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) – Document in which Florida's administrative regulations are found.

Florida Administrative Weekly – The publication in Florida where proposed rules, workshops, hearings and final rules are advertised for public notice.





Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) – A state agency responsible for dealing with state environmental issues.

Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) – State agency responsible for transportation issues and planning in Florida.

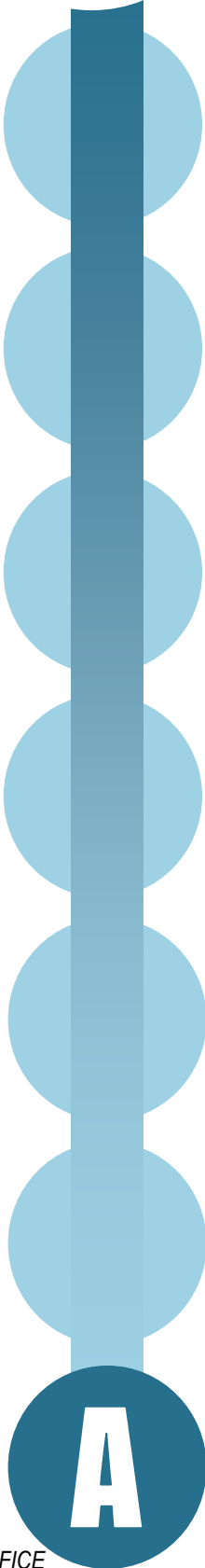
Florida Geographical Data Library (FGDL) – Housed at the GeoPlan Center at the University of Florida, contains GIS data from federal, state and local agencies.

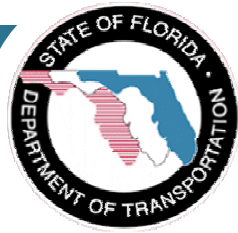
Florida Intrastate Highway System (FIHS) – A statewide network of limited and controlled access highways whose primary function is for high speed and high volume traffic movements; built and maintained by FDOT.

Florida Master Site File (FMSF) – A comprehensive listing of recorded cultural resources in Florida, including archaeological sites, historic structures, bridges and cemeteries. It includes records for resources which are no longer extant. <http://dhr.dos.state.fl.us/preservation/sitefile/>

Florida Standard Urban Transportation Modeling Structure (FSUTMS) – Computer model used in Florida for transportation planning to simulate existing and future travel patterns; developed by FDOT for long-range urban area transportation modeling.

Florida Statutes (FS) – Documents in which Florida's laws are found.





Florida Transportation Commission (FTC) – The Florida Transportation Commission was created by the 1987 Legislature to serve as the oversight board for the Florida Department of Transportation. The Commission is independent of the Department. The Commission's primary functions are to review major transportation policy initiatives or revisions submitted by the department pursuant to law; recommend major transportation policy to the Governor and Legislature (Commission has recommended policies related to public transit, funding, road jurisdiction, truck weights, and penalties, etc.); serve as an oversight body for the FDOT (Commission assesses performance, monitors financial status, and reviews work program, budget requests and long-range plan); serve as nominating commission in the selection of the Secretary of Transportation (Governor appoints Secretary from among three candidates nominated by the commission).

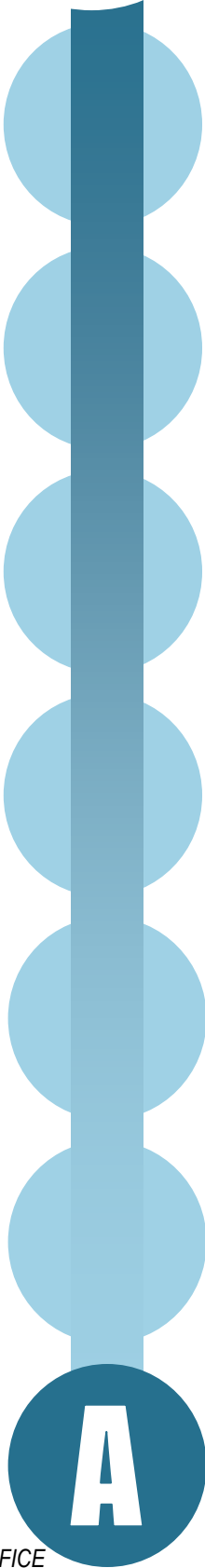
Florida Transportation Plan (FTP) – A statewide, comprehensive transportation plan which establishes long-range goals to be accomplished over a 20–25 year time frame; developed by Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT); updated on an annual basis.

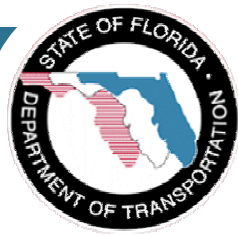
Free-Trade Zone (Business Districts) – Designated area where export-oriented companies located there can enjoy favorable terms and conditions (e.g., exemption from custom duties and reduced taxation).

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) – Questions that are asked most often.

Future Land Use Plan Map – Adopted policy map associated with a local government comprehensive plan that illustrates the allocation of future land use categories for a specified planning period (e.g., 10 or 20 years).

Future Land Use Categories (Generalized) – Generalized categories of the future land use plan map that provide summary descriptions of the primary land use and range of density/intensity allowed under the category.



**G**

Gallery (Cultural Centers) – A community facility used for display of artwork, excluding private galleries.

Geocoding – The process that assigns a latitude–longitude coordinate to an address for purposes of displaying on a map.

Government Buildings – Buildings occupied by governmental functions excluding those identified individually as community focal points such as schools and fire departments.

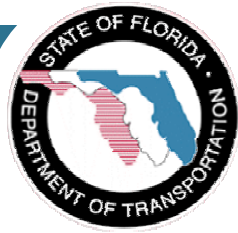
Guaranteed Ride Home – Refers to employer–sponsored program that encourages employees to carpool, use transit, bike or walk to work by guaranteeing them a ride home in case they cannot take the same mode home (e.g., if they need to work late or if an emergency occurs).

H

High Density Residential (Future Land Use Plan Map) – Category in which the predominant use is residential and densities exceed 15 units per acre.

High Occupancy Vehicles (HOVs) – Generally applied to vehicles carrying two or more people. Freeways, expressways and other large volume roads may have lanes designated for HOV use. HOV lanes may be designated for use by carpoolers, vanpools, and buses. The term HOV is also sometimes used to refer to high occupancy vehicle lanes themselves.

High–Speed Ground Transportation (HSGT) – Includes HSR (High Speed Rail) and magnetic levitation, or "Maglev" systems. Examples of HSR include the Japanese Shinkansen, or "bullet trains," and the French TGV, or Train a la Grande Vitesse. HSR systems use continuously–welded track, and range in travel speed from 120 m.p.h to a maximum tested by TGV of 320 m.p.h. Maglev systems are lifted, guided, and propelled by electrically powered magnets along elevated guideways and can travel securely at 300 m.p.h.



Highway – Term applies to roads, streets, and parkways, and also includes rights-of-way, bridges, railroad crossings, tunnels, drainage structures, signs, guard rails, and protective structures in connection with highways.

Historic District – A significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

Historic Structures – Includes bridges, residences, commercial buildings, constructed features, etc. which, with few exceptions, are at least 50 years old.

Home-Based Work Trip – A trip to or from home for the purpose of one's employment.

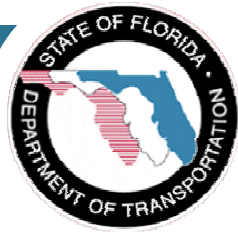
Hours of Operations – The hours in which a facility conducts business or, otherwise, is open to the public.

I

Indian Tribe – As defined by The National Historic Preservation Act, “Indian tribe means an Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community..., which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States because of their status as Indian” (36 CFR Part 800 Section 800.16(m)). <http://www.achp.gov/regs-rev04.pdf>

Infrastructure – A term connoting the physical underpinnings of society at large, including, but not limited to, roads, bridges, transit, waste system, public housing, sidewalks, utility installations, parks, public buildings, and communications networks.

A large blue circle containing the white letter 'A', serving as a section header for the 'A' section of the glossary.



Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) – An international society of professionals in transportation and traffic engineering; publishes Trip Generation (a manual of trip generation rates by land use type).

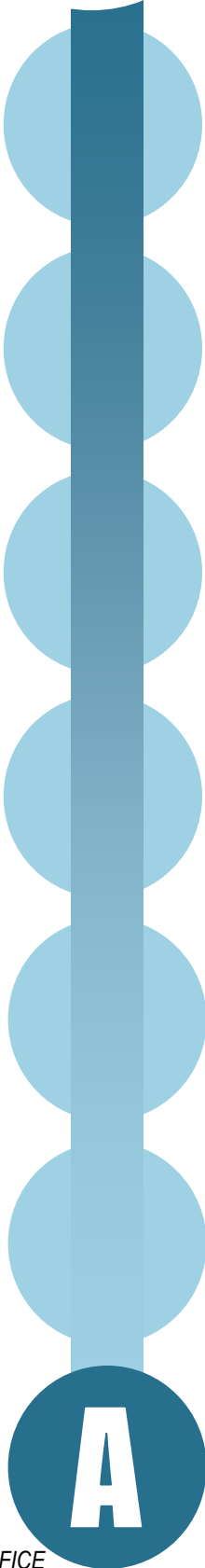
Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) – Use of computer and communications technology to facilitate the flow of information between travelers and system operators. Includes concepts such as "freeway management systems," "automated fare collection," and "transit information kiosks."

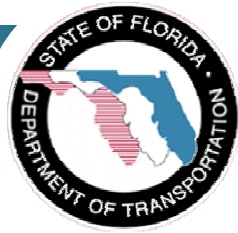
Intelligent-Vehicle Highway Systems (IVHS) – Narrow grouping of ITS technologies that focus on monitoring, guiding or operating motorized vehicles. See Intelligent Transportation Systems.

Interchange Justification Report (IJR) – Documentation submitted through the Florida Department of Transportation to the Federal Highway Administration to determine if a new interchange on an interstate is allowed.

Intermodal Facilities – A facility that serves as a connection point between two or more transportation modes, typically transit and some other mode of transport.

Intermodal Management System (IMS) – Systematic process to improve the coordination in planning and implementation of air, water and land-based transportation facilities and services; required for transportation facilities connected to the National Highway System (NHS) as a part of ISTEA; for non-NHS transportation facilities, the extent of an IMS is left to the discretion of state and local officials.





Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA) – Legislative initiative by the U.S. Congress that restructured funding for transportation programs. ISTEA authorized increased levels of highway and transportation funding and an enlarged role for regional planning commissions and MPOs in funding decisions. The Act also requires comprehensive regional long-range transportation plans extending to the year 2015 and places an increased emphasis on public participation and transportation alternatives.

Interstate System – The system of highways that connects the principal metropolitan areas, cities, and industrial centers of the United States. The Interstate System also connects the U.S. to internationally significant routes in Mexico and Canada. The routes of the Interstate System are selected jointly by the departments of transportation for each state and the adjoining states, subject to the approval of the U.S. Secretary of Transportation.

J

Jurisdiction – A unit of government which exercises certain powers over a place or facility.

K

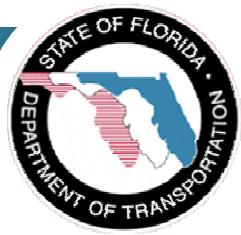
L

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 Legend – Key to land use categories on the Future Land Use Map.

Law Enforcement Agency – A public agency charged with enforcing laws that protect the health, safety, and welfare of the members of a community.

A



Legislatively Designated Authority – A public service authority that is legislatively designated (e.g., transit authority, port authority, expressway authority).

Length – Distance of a transportation facility, measured in linear feet.

Level of Service (LOS) – A qualitative assessment of a road’s operating condition; generally described using a scale of A (little congestion) to E/F (severe congestion).

Local Government Comprehensive Plan (LGCP) – An adopted plan of a municipality or county which describes its future development and growth; required by 9J-5.021, F.A.C. and Chapter 163.3177 and 163.3178 of the Florida Statutes (F.S.)

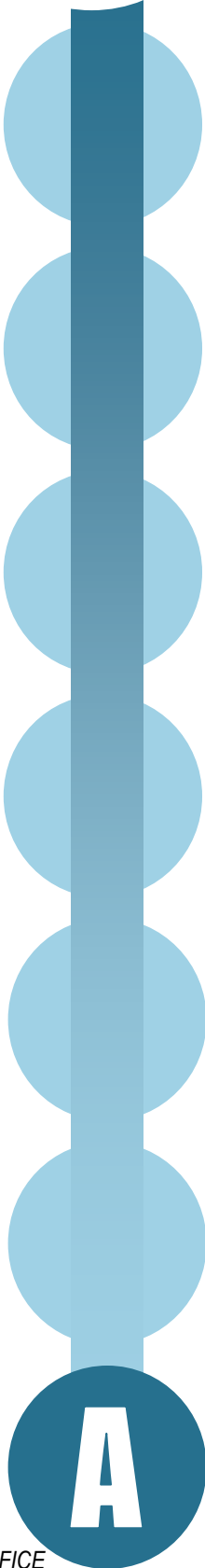
Local Government Planning Unit – Unit or units charged with short- and long-range land planning and community development responsibilities.

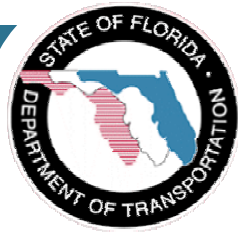
Local Social Advisory Committee (LSAC) – Consists of carefully chosen community representatives who provide insight into transportation projects and community consequences.

Location – Geographic position.

Long Range – In transportation planning, refers to a time span of more than five years. The Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) is typically regarded as a short-range program, since ISTEA has changed the TIP from a five-year to a three-year document.

Long Range Component (LRC) – The part of the Florida Transportation Plan (FTP) that addresses a time span of about 20 years; updated at least every five years to reflect changes in the issues, goals and long range objectives.





Long Range Plan (LRP) – A 20-year forecast plan required of state planning agencies and MPOs; must consider a wide range of social, environmental, energy and economic factors in determining overall regional goals and consider how transportation can best meet these goals.

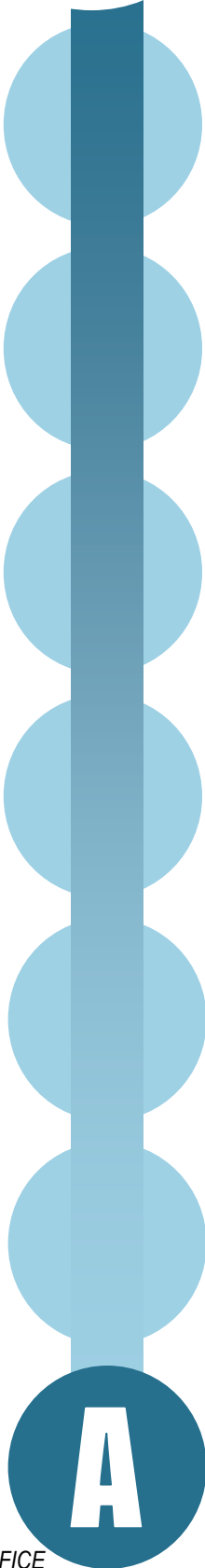
Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) – A document resulting from a regional or statewide process of collaboration and consensus on a region or state's transportation system. This document serves as the defining vision for the region or state's transportation systems and services. In metropolitan areas, the plan indicates all of the transportation improvement scheduled for funding over the next 20 years.

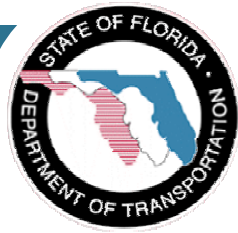
Low Density Residential (Future Land Use Plan Map) – Category in which the predominant use is residential and densities do not exceed seven units per acre.

M

Magnet (Schools) – School with a strong emphasis in a particular subject area (e.g., music, science, drama, math). Students are selected through an application process instead of being assigned based on residence.

Major Investment Study (MIS) – A tool to aid decision-making with respect to an identified transportation need; evaluates cost and effectiveness of alternatives; required by ISTEA when a need for a major metropolitan transportation investment (MMTI) is identified and federal funds are potentially involved.





Management Systems – Six systems required under ISTEA to improve identification of problems and opportunities throughout the entire surface transportation network, and to evaluate and prioritize alternative strategies, actions and solutions. The six management systems include: Pavement Management System (PMS), Bridge Management System (BMS), Highway Safety Management System (HSMS), Congestion Management System (CMS), Public Transit Facilities and Equipment Management System (PTMS) and Intermodal Management System (IMS).

Medical/Health Facilities – An entity that provides health care.

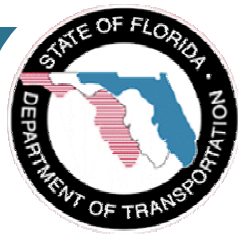
Medium Density Residential (Future Land Use Plan Map) – Category in which the predominant use is residential and densities range between seven units per acre and 15 units per acre.

Metropolitan Planning Area (MPA) – The geographic area within which the metropolitan transportation planning process is carried out.

Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) – The organizational entity designated by law with lead responsibility for developing transportation plans and programs for urbanized areas of 50,000 or more in population. MPOs are established by agreement of the Governor and units of general purpose local government which together represent 75 percent of the affected population of an urbanized area.

Metropolitan Planning Organization Advisory Council (MPOAC) – An advisory council (consisting of one member from each MPO) that serves as the principal forum for collective policy discussion in urban areas; created by law to assist the MPOs in carrying out the urbanized area transportation planning process.

A decorative vertical bar on the right side of the page, consisting of a central blue vertical line with a series of light blue circles of varying sizes. At the bottom of the bar is a large white letter 'A' inside a dark blue circle.
A



Metropolitan Transportation Plan (MTP) – A transportation plan with a twenty-year planning horizon; developed by each MPO; must be updated at least triennially in non-attainment areas and every five years in attainment areas; should be cost feasible.

Minimization – To modify the project to reduce the severity of the effect.

Mitigation – To undertake an action to alleviate or offset an effect or to replace an appropriate resource.

Mobility – The ability to move or be moved from place to place.

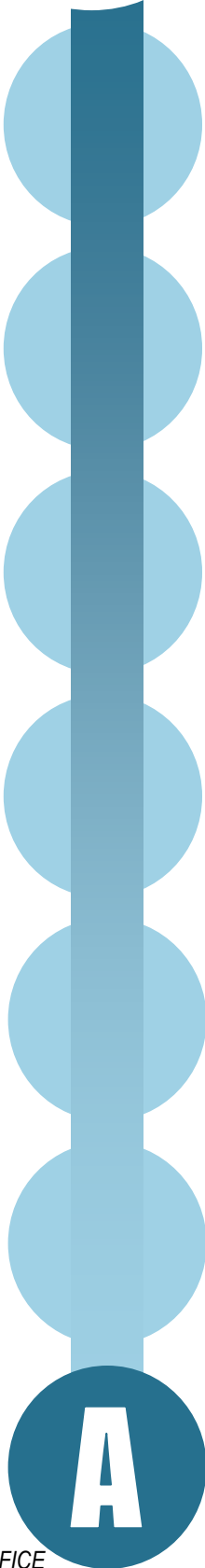
Mobility Management Process (MMP) – Florida's congestion management system (CMS).

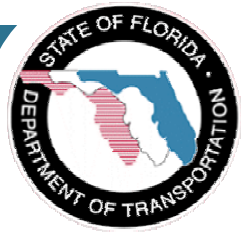
Mode, Intermodal, Multimodal – Form of transportation, such as automobile, transit, bicycle and walking. Intermodal refers to the connections between modes and multimodal refers to the availability of transportation options within a system or corridor.

Mode-Related Religious Practice – Religious practice that limits transportation mode choice, usually observed on holy days (e.g., practice of not driving on Saturdays, the Jewish Sabbath).

Model – A mathematical and geometric projection of activity and the interactions in the transportation system in an area. This projection must be able to be evaluated according to a given set of criteria which typically include criteria pertaining to land use, economics, social values, and travel patterns.

Modes Served – Transportation modes accommodated by an intermodal facility.





Monument (Cultural Centers) – A structure erected to commemorate persons or events where the structure itself is deemed to be of value to community (e.g., Washington Monument vs. historic marker sign).

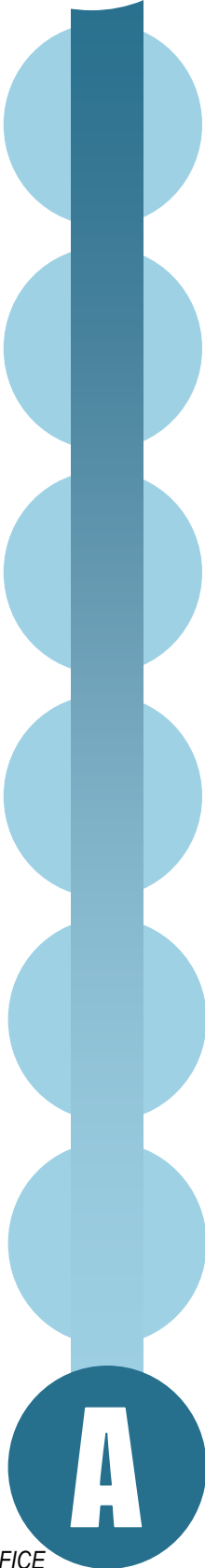
N

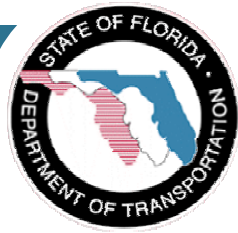
Name – Identity of a data entity.

National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) – Federal standards that set allowable concentrations and exposure limits for various pollutants.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) – Federal law passed in 1969 which requires an analysis of environmental impacts of federal actions (including the funding of projects).

National Highway Systems (NHS) – A federal transportation program authorized by ISTEA that designates nationally significant Interstate Highways and roads for interstate travel, national defense, intermodal connections, and international commerce. Other eligible activities include bikeways and park-and-ride lots. The NHS is currently being developed as the first component of a larger, intermodal National Transportation System. See "National Transportation System."



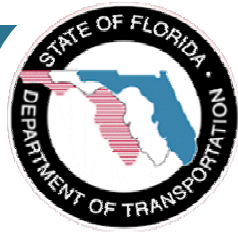


National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) – The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), under the U.S. Department of Transportation, was established by the Highway Safety Act of 1970, as the successor to the National Highway Safety Bureau, to carry out safety programs under the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 and the Highway Safety Act of 1966. NHTSA is responsible for reducing deaths, injuries and economic losses resulting from motor vehicle crashes. This is accomplished by setting and enforcing safety performance standards for motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment, and through grants to state and local governments to enable them to conduct effective local highway safety programs. NHTSA investigates safety defects in motor vehicles, sets and enforces fuel economy standards, helps states and local communities reduce the threat of drunk drivers, promotes the use of safety belts, child safety seats and air bags, investigates odometer fraud, establishes and enforces vehicle anti-theft regulations and provides consumer information on motor vehicle safety topics. NHTSA also conducts research on driver behavior and traffic safety to develop the most efficient and effective means of bringing about safety improvements.

National Historic Landmark – A historic property evaluated and found to have significance at the national level and designated as such by the Secretary of the Interior. <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nhl/>

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) – Law requiring federal agencies to consider the potential effect of a project on a property that is listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. If effects are identified, federal and state agencies and the public must identify means to mitigate the harm.





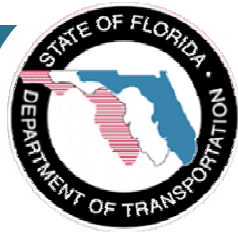
National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) – The national list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. It is maintained by the National Park Service on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior under authority of Section 101(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended. Properties listed may be significant at the national, state, or local level. <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/index.htm>

National Transportation System (NTS) – ISTEA called for the development of a "National Intermodal Transportation System that is economically efficient and environmentally sound, provides the foundation for the Nation to compete in the global economy, and will move people and goods in an energy efficient manner." The NTS is intended to allow for the development of transportation planning, program management and investment strategies that will bring about a transportation system that will move people and goods more effectively and efficiently, and thereby advance our economic, environmental and social goals.

Nationwide Personal Transportation Study (NPTS) – A transportation study, periodically undertaken by the Bureau of Census, which looks at travel patterns and frequency, transit use, and other travel characteristics at a national level.

Natural Resource-Based Park – Type of park providing opportunities for recreational activities involving the natural environment such as fishing, water sports, camping and/or picnicking.

Neighborhood – Small geographic units typically bounded by main roadways, natural and manmade features (parks, wooded areas, waterbodies, etc). A neighborhood is a small group of people living in very close proximity to one another. Each neighborhood may have distinctive characteristics such as social, economic, cultural or religious features that distinguish one neighborhood from another.



Network – A graphic and/or mathematical representation of multimodal paths in a transportation system.

Noise Study Report (NSR) – Report that documents traffic noise impacts.

Notice of Intent – Document prepared to inform the general public of the scope of a proposed action or project.

Nursing Home – A hospital-, government-, or privately-operated facility that provides care to a person who is not able to remain home alone due to physical health problems, mental health problems, or functional disabilities.

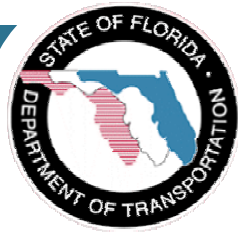
O

Obligations – Commitments made by Federal agencies to pay out money as distinct from the actual payments, which are "outlays." Generally, obligations are incurred after the enactment of budget authority. However, since budget authority in many highway programs is in the form of contract authority, obligations in these cases are permitted to be incurred immediately after apportionment or allocation. The obligations are for the Federal share of the estimated full cost of each project at the time it is approved regardless of when the actual payments are made or the expected time of project completion.

Operating Entity – The responsible organization for management and operation of a facility (e.g., public, private, quasi-public). May be a source of data for Sociocultural Effects Evaluation.

Other – Additional information that may be deemed significant by a community for purposes of impact evaluation.

Outreach – Efforts to offer everyone in a community the opportunity to participate in transportation planning.



Ozone – Ozone is a colorless gas with a sweet odor. Ozone is not a direct emission from transportation sources. It is a secondary pollutant formed when hydrocarbons (HC) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) combine in the presence of sunlight. The ozone is associated with smog or haze conditions. Although the ozone in the upper atmosphere protects us from harmful ultraviolet rays, ground level ozone produces an unhealthy environment in which to live.

P

Paratransit – Alternatively known as special transportation when applied to social services systems. Applies to a variety of smaller, often flexibly scheduled and routed nonprofit-oriented transportation services using low-capacity vehicles, such as vans, to operate within normal urban transit corridors or rural areas. These services usually serve the needs of persons that standard mass transit services would serve with difficulty, or not at all. Common patrons are the elderly and persons with disabilities.

Parent Teacher Organization/Association (PTO/PTA) – A not-for-profit association of parents, educators, students, and other citizens active in their schools and communities.

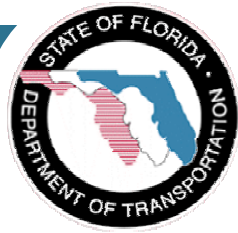
Parks – Grounds used for recreation.

Passive/Open Space – Type of park with un-programmed space providing opportunities for recreation.

Peak Hour – The 60-minute period in the a.m. or p.m. when the largest volume of travel is experienced.

Pedestrian/Transit-Oriented (Business Districts) – Type of urban form that contains a rich mix of residential, retail, and workplaces in setting designed for pedestrian convenience.

A large blue circle containing the white letter 'A', positioned at the bottom of a vertical decorative column of circles on the right side of the page.



Pedestrian Walkway – A secured path for walking.

Penalty – An action that does not allow a State to use the full amount of its apportioned funds. The action may be a withholding of project approvals or withholding of a percentage of the State's apportionment. The action may be taken when the state does not comply with a required provision of law.

Person-Trip – A trip made by one person from one origin to one destination.

Playground – An outdoor area for children's play, usually equipped with play instruments such as swings and slides.

Population – A group of people or a number of persons that live in a geographically defined area or share particular demographic characteristics.

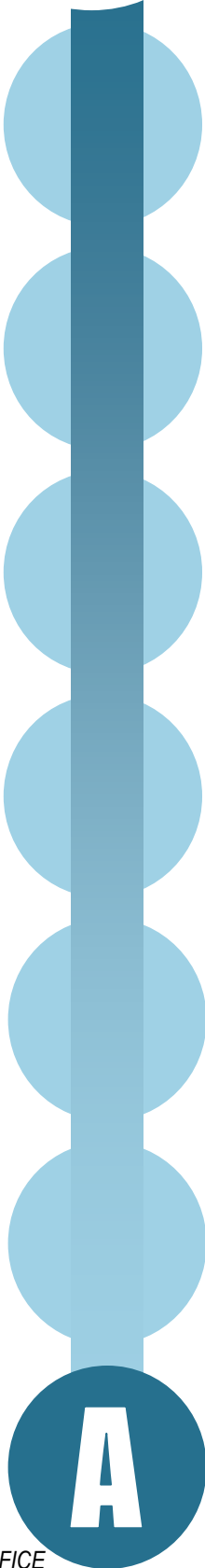
Population and Employment Forecasts – Predictions of population and manufacturing levels for a specific area and time period.

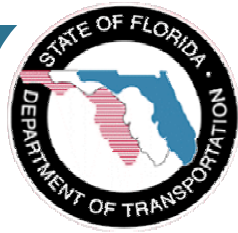
Predominant Type (Business District) – Classification of a business district by its predominant function (e.g., retail or employment).

Predominant Urban Form (Business District) – Urban development form (e.g., building orientation and setbacks) which characterizes a business district as either being pedestrian/transit oriented or automobile oriented.

Private – Owned by private investors (as opposed to the government).

Privatization – The purchasing of traditionally government-supplied goods and services from for-profit business entities.





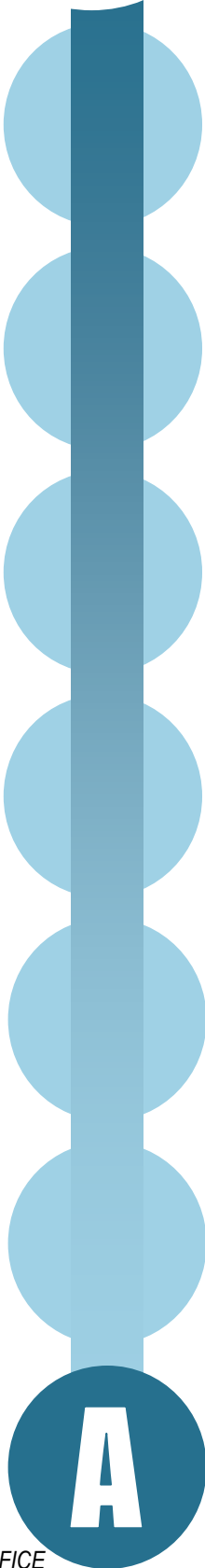
Project – In the context of the ETDM Process, a proposed project is an improvement being considered for inclusion in a Cost-Feasible Long Range Transportation Plan or FIHS Plan. Candidate projects are often referred to as project needs included in a “Needs Assessment” or “Needs Plan”. A project is a transportation improvement that is planned in a Cost-Feasible Long Range Transportation Plan or FIHS Plan, programmed in a Five Year Work Program or TIP, undergoing project development, or in the process of being implemented. There are several phases of a project including Planning, Programming, Project Development, Design, Rights-of Way Acquisition, and Construction.

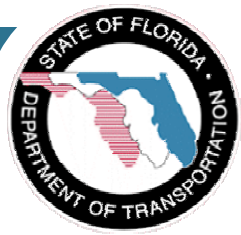
Project Development (PD) – The phase a proposed project undergoes once it has been through the planning process. The project development phase is a more detailed analysis of a proposed project’s social, economic, and environmental impacts and various project alternatives. What comes from the project development phase is a decision reached through negotiation among all affected parties, including the public. After a proposal has successfully passed the project development phase, it may move to preliminary engineering, design, and construction.

Project Development and Environment Study (PD&E) – FDOT’s name for a corridor study to establish conceptual design for a roadway and to determine its compliance with federal and state environmental laws and regulations.

Provider – An agency that causes clients to be transported, as opposed to an agency whose role is limited to funding programs.

Public – The community or people as a whole; owned/operated by government.





Public Authority – A federal, state, county, town or township, Native American tribe, municipal or other local government or instrumentality with authority to finance, build, operate, or maintain toll or toll-free transportation facilities.

Public Comment – A statement of fact or opinion, especially a remark that expresses a personal reaction or attitude, received via a phone call or discussion, e-mail, or letter.

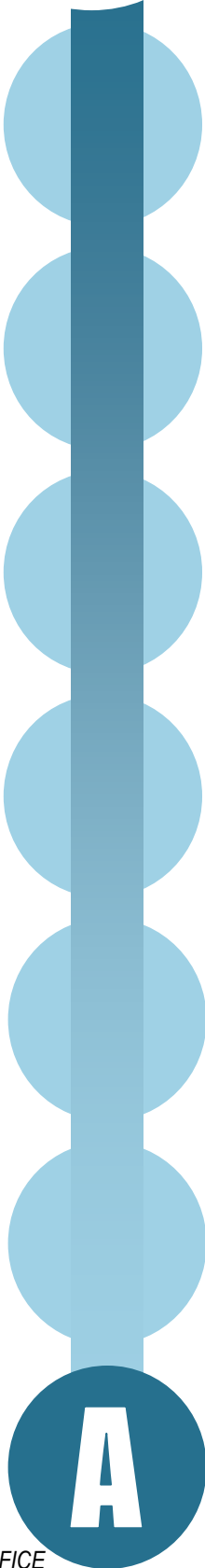
Public Information Officer (PIO) – The individual in an agency or district responsible for disseminating information and responding to inquiries from the media.

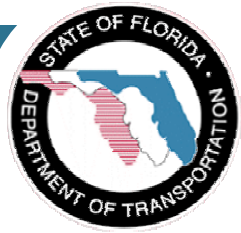
Public Involvement – The process by which public concerns, needs, and values are solicited and incorporated into decision-making.

Public Involvement Coordinator – The individual within the District who coordinates public involvement activities.

Public Involvement Plan (PIP) – A written plan of public involvement strategies and activities for a specific transportation plan or project. The PIP provides a systematic approach to how the outcomes of public involvement activities are integrated into the decision-making process.

Public Participation – The active and meaningful involvement of the public in the development of transportation plans and improvement programs. The Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) and subsequent regulations require that state departments of transportation and MPOs proactively seek the involvement of all interested parties, including those traditionally underserved by the current transportation system.





Public Road – Any road or street under the jurisdiction of and maintained by a public authority and open to public traffic.

Q

Quality Assurance (QA) – An internal FDOT quality control program that relies on their employees to identify and resolve problems related to quality concerns.

Query – Individual questions pertaining to SCE evaluation screen in the transportation planning phases.

R

Record of Decision (ROD) – A concise decision document for an environmental impact statement that states the decision (selected alternative or choice), other alternatives considered, and mitigation adopted for the selected alternative or choice.

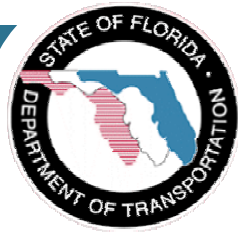
Recreational Use Type – Primary focus of recreational activity (activity-based – sports fields; resource-based – beaches.)

Region – An entire metropolitan area including designated urban and rural subregions; may include groups of counties, etc.

Regional Planning Council (RPC) – A multipurpose organization composed of representatives of local governments and appointed representatives from the geographic area covered by the council, and designated as the primary organization to address problems and plan solutions that are of greater than local concern or scope; currently 11 regional planning councils exist in Florida.

A decorative vertical bar on the right side of the page, consisting of a central blue bar with a series of light blue circles. At the bottom of the bar is a large white letter 'A' inside a dark blue circle.

A



Regionally Significant – A term which has been defined in federal transportation planning regulations as "a project...that is on a facility which serves regional transportation needs...and would normally be included in the modeling of a metropolitan area's transportation network, including, at a minimum, all principal arterial highway and fixed guideway transit facilities that offer a significant alternative to regional highway travel."

Regular Hours – The hours that a facility typically is open to the public (e.g., daylight hours for a park or cultural center).

Religious Facilities – Buildings or grounds used by religious organizations.

Religious Facility Type – Classification of building use (e.g. sanctuary, shrine, retreat, camp).

Residence Facility (Religious Facilities) – Place of residency for religious leaders, caretakers, etc. located in conjunction with a religious facility.

Resident Student Population – Number of students living on-campus.

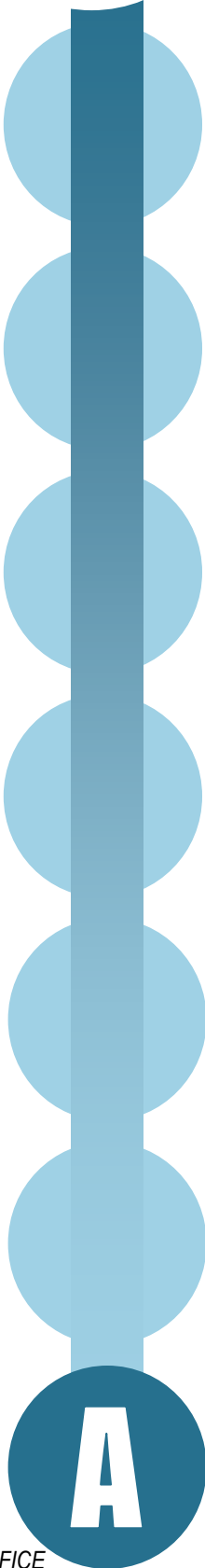
Retail-Oriented (Business District) – District where the retail component represents the largest percentage of land uses.

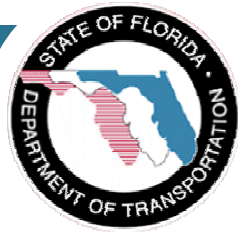
Reverse Commute – Commuting against the main directions of traffic. Often refers to the central city to suburb commute.

Right of Way (ROW) – Priority paths for the construction and operation of highways, light and heavy rail, railroads, etc.; (ROW) real property that is used for transportation purposes; (R/W) defines the extent of the corridor that can be used for the road and associated drainage.

S

Sanctuary (Religious Facilities) – A place for public worship.





Schools – Entities that provides academic or technical instruction.

School Bus Routes – Routes assigned to school buses.

Scenic Byway Program – Program to establish scenic byways which are typically secondary roads having significant cultural, historic, scenic, geological, or natural features. They often include vistas, rest areas, and interpretive sites in harmony with the scenic characteristics of the road.

Section 106 – The portion of the National Historic Preservation Act that requires Federal agencies to consider the effects of their undertakings on cultural resources. The head of any such federal agency is directed to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertakings.

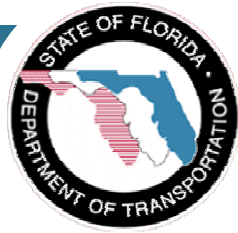
<http://www.achp.gov/work106.html>

Service Zone – Designated zone or area for which a service is provided by an entity.

Shrine (Religious Facilities) – a place of worship hallowed by association with some sacred thing or person.

Shuttle – Usually a service provided with an up-to-20 passenger vehicle connecting major trip destinations and origins on a fixed- or route deviation basis. Shuttles can provider feeder service to main transit routes, or operate in a point-to-point or circular fashion.

Significant – a prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object meeting one or more of the Criteria for Evaluation used in considering National Register eligibility. Significance is achieved through association with events or important persons, distinctive physical characteristics, or the potential to yield important information.



Single-Occupant Vehicles (SOVs) – A SOV is a vehicle used to get just one person to a destination.

Site – The location of an event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archaeological value. Examples include battlefields, campsites and shipwrecks.

Site Boundary – The area limits of a building site.

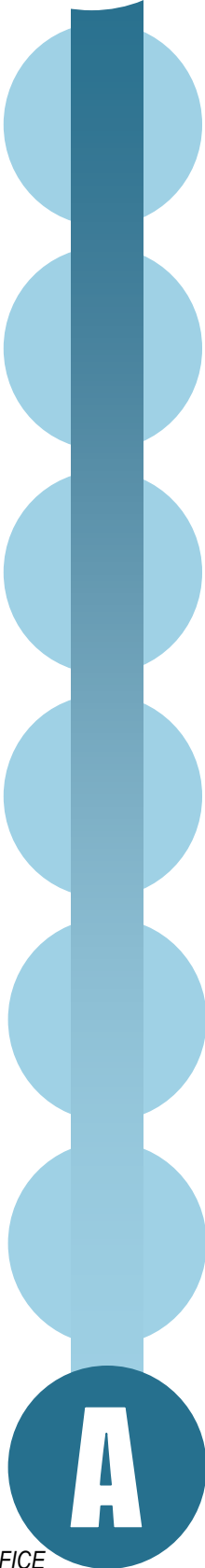
Social Equity – The provision of affordable, efficient and accessible transportation services to all people regardless of race, ethnicity, income, gender, or disability. A socially equitable transportation system provides all people with convenient access to meaningful jobs, services and recreational opportunities.

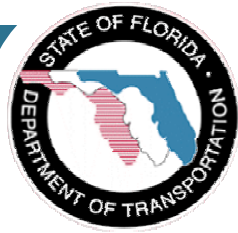
Social Service Facility – A facility that provides public assistance services for persons in the community.

Sociocultural Effects (SCE) – Social, economic, mobility, land use, aesthetic and relocation issues.

Sociocultural Effects Evaluation – The evaluation of social, economic, mobility, land use, aesthetic, and relocation issues that may be affected by transportation decisions.

Special Designation – An official designation of an area (e.g., Community Redevelopment Area).





Special Education – Instructional activities or special learning experiences designed primarily for students identified as having exceptionalities in one or more aspects of the cognitive process or as being underachievers in relation to general level or model of their overall abilities. Such services usually are directed at students with physical, emotional, cognitive learning disabilities. Programs for the mentally gifted and talented are also included in some special education programs.

Special Program – A program that is distinguishable from the typical program offered by a data entity.

Specialized Service – Services rendered not typical to the entity.

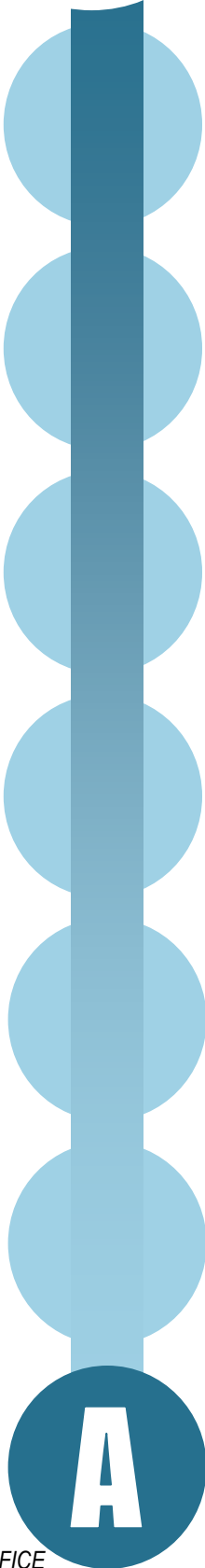
Specialized Vehicle – Vehicles other than fire engines that may be equipped with long ladders, hydraulic platforms and a variety of other emergency equipment and supplies (e.g., hook-and-ladder, snorkel or cherry-picker, rigs, and floodlight trucks, and other specialized units).

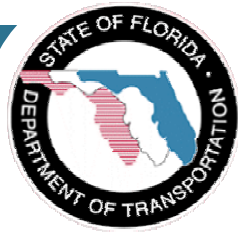
Stakeholder – People who may be affected by a project or have an interest in its outcome. They can include residents, employees, travelers, businesses, modal entities, organizations, etc.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) – A Census Bureau delineation for major metro areas in the U.S.

State Comprehensive Plan (SCP) – Written goals, objectives and strategies that provide long range guidance for the social, economic and physical growth of the state; contained within Chapter 187, F.S.; regional and local comprehensive plans must be consistent with the SCP.

State Highway Department – The department, commission, board, or official of any state responsible for highway construction, maintenance and management.





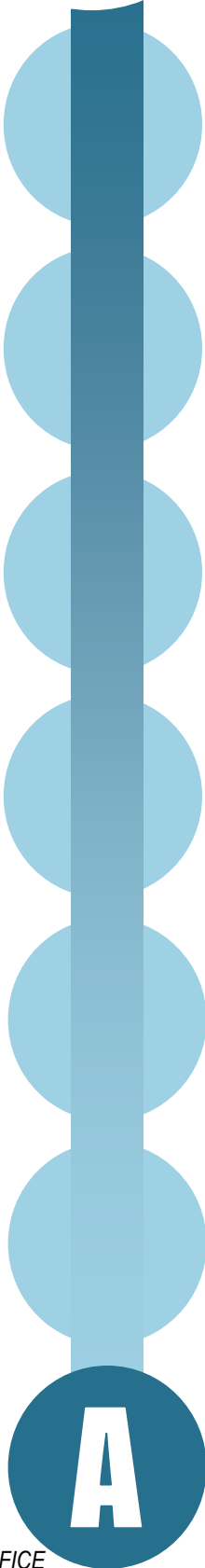
State Highway System (SHS) – A network of approximately 12,000 miles of highways in Florida owned and maintained by the state or state-created authorities; includes interstates, Florida's Turnpike, arterial highways and other toll facilities.

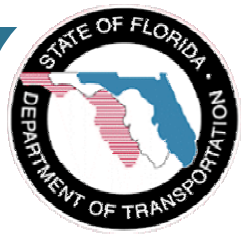
State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) – The official appointed or designated pursuant to Section 101(b)(1) of the National Historic Preservation Act to administer the state historic preservation program or a representative designed to act for the State Historic Preservation Officer. The SHPO consults with federal and state agencies during Section 106 review, reviews National Register nominations, and maintains file data on cultural resources.

State Implementation Program (SIP) – A plan mandated by the Clean Air Act that contains procedures to monitor, control, maintain and enforce compliance with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).

State Licensing Agency – Any state board, commission, department, or agency that issues any occupational or professional license, permit or registration.

State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) – A staged, multiyear, statewide, intermodal program that is consistent with the state and metropolitan transportation plans; identifies the priority transportation projects to be done over the next three years; is developed by the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) and must be approved by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) at least every two years.





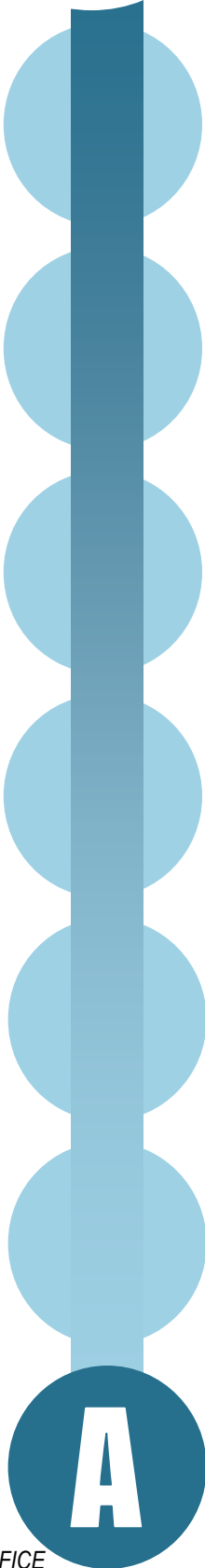
Statewide Transportation Plan (STP) – A long-range transportation plan (at least 20 years) which provides direction for developing a statewide transportation system; in Florida, the state transportation plan (STP) and the 2020 Florida Transportation Plan are developed by the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT); criteria are found in 23 CFR 450.214.

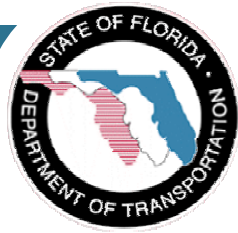
Station Area Neighborhood (Intermodal Facilities) – Local government designated areas generally within ½ mile of a transit station which may be governed by a land use plan, detailed development and design standards, and implementation strategies.

Station Location – Geographic location of an intermodal station (bus, train, rail, etc.).

Strategic Regional Policy Plan (SRPP) – A plan, developed by each regional planning council (RPC), which contains goals and policies addressing affordable housing, economic development, emergency preparedness, natural resources of regional significance, and regional transportation issues; must be consistent with the state comprehensive plan (SCP).

Sunshine Law (s. 119.07(1) and 2.24(a) of article I of the State Constitution) – Legislation enacted in 2002 that exempts certain categories of data. This typically applies to archaeological resource information and sensitive resources, such as government buildings, ports, bridges, or other types of transportation facilities that may require security precautions as part of Homeland Security precautions.





Surface Transportation Policy Project (STPP) – A national public interest group dedicated to ensuring that transportation policy and investments help conserve energy, protect environmental and aesthetic quality, strengthen the economy, promote social equity, and make communities more livable; emphasizes the needs of people, rather than vehicles, in assuring access to jobs, services and recreational opportunities.

T

Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) – A standing committee of most metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs). The function of a TAC is to provide advice on plans or actions of the MPO from planners, engineers and other staff members (not general citizens).

Timeframe – Increment of time addressed by a long-range plan, typically in 10 or 20 year increments.

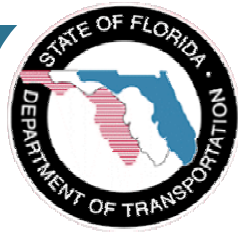
Traditional Cultural Properties – Properties associated with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community. These practices or beliefs must be rooted in that community's history and be important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community.

Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ) – The smallest geographical area routinely used for computer travel simulation. The number of dwellings, population, employment, etc. per TAZ are estimated for existing and future years, for subsequent use in trip generation. (Rule of thumb, maximum of 10,000 ADT from each TAZ.)

Transit Development Program (TDP) – A short-term (5 years) plan that identifies the intended development of transit, including equipment purchase, system management and operation.

Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) – A mixed use community or neighborhood designed to encourage transit use and pedestrian activity.

A



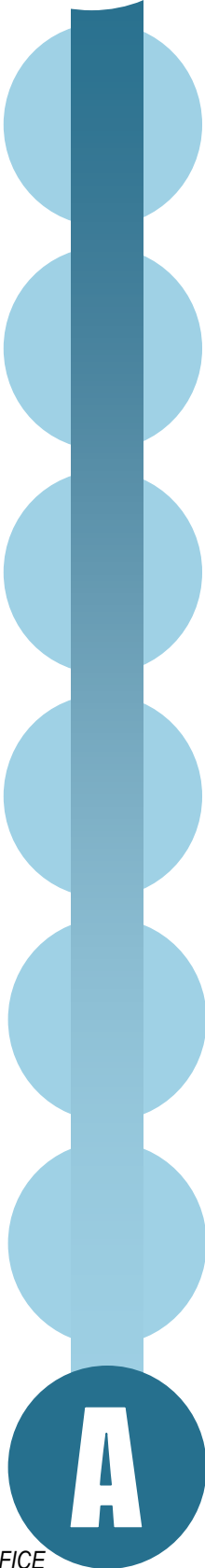
Transit Routes/Service Areas – Data identifying an area served by transit including travel routes and the area from which ridership is generated.

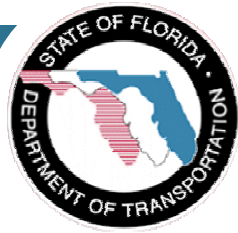
Transportation Demand Management (TDM) – Strategies to reduce peak period congestion which focus on managing travel demand; includes shifting solo drives to carpools or transit, staggered work hours, telecommuting and other similar concepts.

Transportation Design for Livable Communities (TDLC) – A more flexible approach to planning and designing highway projects. Once community values have been identified through public involvement and sociocultural effects evaluation, TDLC provides a way to address or preserve some of those values. The Department’s policy is to consider the incorporation of TDLC when such features are desired, appropriate and feasible. TDLC strategies include landscaping, roadside amenities, pedestrian and bicycle facilities, lighting approaches, interchange designs, and various traffic calming practices.

Transportation Disadvantaged Service Plan Data Layers – Data typically collected for use in developing a Transportation Disadvantaged Service Plan (e.g., density of persons aged 60 and over; density of persons with income to poverty ratio less than 125% of County Average; density of households with no vehicles; employment density; and disadvantaged trip destinations and origins).

Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) – A law enacted in 1998; authorized Federal funding for highway, transit and other surface transportation programs.





Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) – A priority list of transportation projects developed by a metropolitan planning organization that is to be carried out within the three year period following its adoption. The Transportation Improvement Program must include documentation of federal and state funding sources for each project and be consistent with adopted local comprehensive plans.

Transportation Management Area (TMA) – A special designation given to all urbanized areas with a population over 200,000 (or other area when requested by the Governor and MPO). These areas must comply with special transportation planning requirements regarding congestion management systems, project selection and certification; requirements identified in 23 CFR 450.300–.336.

Transportation Research Board (TRB) – A unit of the National Research Council whose purpose is to advance knowledge about transportation systems; publishes the Highway Capacity Manual.

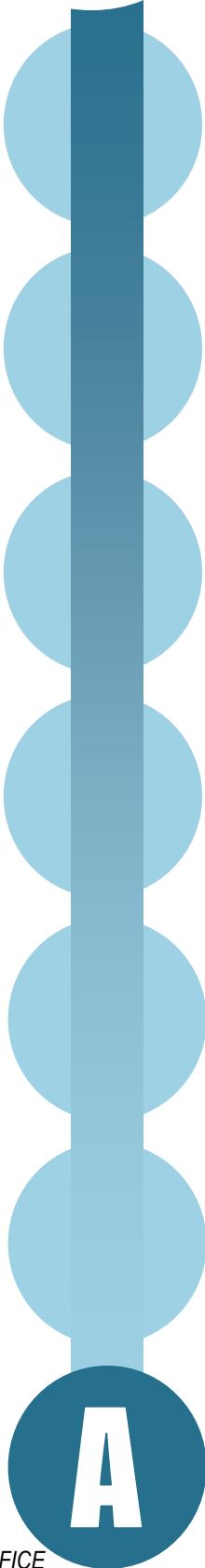
Transportation Systems Management (TSM) – Strategies to improve the efficiency of the transportation system through operational improvements such as the use of bus priority or reserved lanes, signalization, access management, turn restrictions, etc.

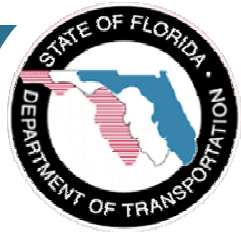
Trip Generators/Attractors – Uses within a community that generate or attract high trip volumes, usually identified in transit plans, transportation disadvantaged service plans, pedestrian/bicycle plans, and long range transportation plans.

Type – Data entity category.

U

U.S. Census – Demographic and population data collected every 10 years for the United States government.





United States Department of Transportation (USDOT) – Agency responsible for transportation at the federal level.

Unified Planning Work Program (UPWP) – Developed by Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs); identifies all transportation and transportation air quality activities anticipated within the next one to two years, including schedule for completing, who is doing it, and products to be produced.

United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – A federal agency responsible for dealing with national environmental issues.

Urban Form (Business Districts) – Characteristic development form of an area (e.g., pedestrian or transit-oriented verses auto-orientated).

Urban Infill and Redevelopment Area (Business Districts) – Local government designated areas to stimulate investment in distressed urban areas and strengthen urban centers, as authorized by the Growth Policy Act (Florida Statutes).

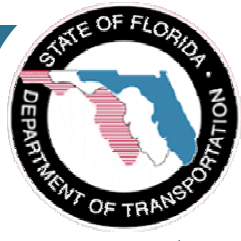
V

W

Water Management Districts (WMD) – Manage the quality and quantity of water; Florida's five water management districts (WMD) include: Northwest Florida WMD, Suwannee River WMD, St. Johns River WMD, South Florida WMD and Southwest Florida WMD

Weight Limits (Bridges) – The maximum weight load a bridge can accommodate

A large blue circle containing the white letter 'A', indicating the start of the 'A' section of the glossary.



X

Y

Year Built – The year a structure was built. Used for determining possible historical significance.

Z

Zone – The smallest geographically designated area for analysis of transportation activity. A zone can be from one to 10 square miles in area. Average zone size depends on total size of study area.

