

Transportation Glossary

of Terms and Acronyms

Florida Department of Transportation
Office of Policy Planning



INTRODUCTION

Transportation terms and acronyms can be confusing. The Office of Policy Planning has compiled a Transportation Glossary (the Glossary) of terms and acronyms used in transportation planning. The Glossary is also available on the Internet at www.dot.state.fl.us/planning/glossary. Please check this site for the latest version of this document.

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AA DT

See *Annual Average Daily Traffic*

AA DT T

See *Annual Average Daily Truck Traffic*.

Access Management

The control and regulation of the spacing and design of driveways, medians, median openings, traffic signals and intersections on arterial roads to improve safe and efficient traffic flow on the road system.

Advance Acquisition

The acquisition of real property rights for use on a transportation corridor in advance of the fiscal year in which right of way acquisition would normally occur. This is done to take advantage of favorable prices or the availability of land and to preclude further development that would make the property more costly to the public.

Alternative Modes

Alternative modes of transportation are those non-highway surface modes, such as rail, transit, walking and bicycling.

Annual Performance Report

An annual report that includes a summary of the financial operations of FDOT and evaluates how well the adopted work program meets the short-term objectives contained in the Short Range Component of the Florida Transportation Plan.

Annual Average Daily Traffic

The number of vehicles that pass a given point or through a short segment during an average day of the year.

Annual Average Daily Truck Traffic

The number of trucks that pass a given point or through a short segment during an average day of the year.

Bottleneck

A section of a highway or rail network that experiences operational problems such as congestion. Bottlenecks may result from factors such as reduced roadway width or steep freeway grades that can slow trucks.

Busway

A corridor for the exclusive use of transit buses. Typically, these corridors may include grade-separations and signal preemptions. The Miami-Dade busway is an example.

Capacity

The maximum traffic flow designation for a segment of roadway or a lane, within the control conditions for that particular segment of roadway or lane, usually expressed in "persons per hour" or "vehicles per hour".

Capacity Funds

Funds allocated by FDOT for (1) highway rights of way and construction, and (2) aviation, rail, seaports and intermodal access programs after funds for operations, preservation, safety and security have been excluded.

Categorical Exclusion

A formal ruling by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Department of Transportation that a transportation project or group of projects do(es) not individually or cumulatively have a significant environmental effect on the natural or human environment.

CIA

See *Community Impact Assessment*.

COFC

See *Container on Flatcar*.

Commercial Service Airport

An airport receiving scheduled passenger service and having 2,500 or more enplaned passengers per year.

Community

A physical or cultural grouping of stakeholders with common interests created by shared proximity or use. Community can be defined at various levels within a larger context (e.g., neighborhood or city or metropolitan area or region).

Community Impact Assessment

A process to evaluate the effects of a transportation action on a community and its quality of life. The main areas of emphasis for a Community Impact Assessment are social, economic, land use, aesthetic, relocation and displacement, and civil rights.

Community Livability

Encompasses those elements of home and neighborhood that contribute to welfare, health, convenience, mobility and recreation.

Concurrency

As used in growth management, the requirement that public facilities and services needed to support development shall be available at the same time the impacts of such development will occur. For transportation facilities and services, there are specific legal criteria that address the time requirements for providing services and facilities, jurisdiction over level of service standards for specific portions of the highway and road system, and other issues.

Conformity

Under subsection 176(c) of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, defined as agreement "... to an implementation plan's purpose of eliminating or reducing the severity and number of violations of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and achieving expeditious attainment of such standards..." ensuring that "...such activities will not cause or contribute to any new violation of any standard in any area; increase the frequency or severity

of any existing violation of any standard in any area; or delay timely implementation of any standard or any required interim emission reductions or other milestone on any area.”

Congestion

The reduction in travel speed, reliability, or maneuverability that occurs when traffic demand approaches or exceeds the available capacity of the transportation facility(ies).

Connector

Highways, rail lines or waterways that connect hubs and corridors.

Constrained Connector

A connector that is not suitable for future expansion due to capacity/geometrics or facility plans. Constrained connectors have been identified in the workshop draft materials only when a connector or new alignment is funded in an adopted cost-feasible plan.

Consultation

When one party confers with another identified party and, prior to taking action(s), considers that party's views.

Container

A large, standard sized metal box into which cargo is packed for shipment. Containers are designed to be moved with common handling equipment, functioning as the transfer unit between modes rather than the cargo itself.

Container on Flatcar

Containers resting directly on railway flatcars without a truck chassis underneath. (See also *Trailer on flatcar.*)

Containerized Cargo

Cargo that is transported in containers that can be transferred easily from one transportation mode to another.

Controlled Access Facility

A roadway where the spacing and design of driveways, medians, median openings, traffic signals and intersections are strictly regulated by consideration of such factors as traffic volume, number of lanes and adjacent land use.

Cooperation

When parties involved work together to achieve a common goal or objective.

Coordination

The comparison of plans, programs and schedules of one agency with related plans, programs and schedules of other agencies or entities with legal standing, and adjustment of plans, programs and schedules to achieve general consistency.

Corridors

Highways, rail lines, waterways and other exclusive-use facilities that connect major origin/destination markets within Florida or between Florida and other states/nations. Also see *Transportation Corridor*.

Cost-Feasible Plan

A phased plan of transportation improvements that is based on (and constrained by) estimates of future revenues.

DCA

See *Department of Community Affairs*.

Deepwater Seaport

A seaport defined in Chapters 311 and 403 of the Florida Statutes. Florida's 14 deepwater seaports handle most of the marine cargo passing into and out of the state.

Demand Management

A set of strategies that promote increased efficiency of the transportation system by influencing individual travel behavior.

DEP

See *Department of Environmental Protection*.

Department

See *Florida Department of Transportation*.

Department of Community Affairs

The Florida Department of Community Affairs assists communities in meeting the challenges of growth, reducing the effect of disasters and investing in community revitalization.

Department of Environmental Protection

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection protects, conserves and manages Florida's natural resources and enforces the state's environmental laws.

Department of Transportation

The Florida Department of Transportation is responsible for providing a safe transportation system that ensures the mobility of people and goods, enhances economic prosperity and preserves the quality of our environment and communities.

Destination

The point in a trip where travel ends.

Discretionary

A term used to indicate that the Florida Department of Transportation has some legal discretion on how and where funds can be expended.

DOT

See *Department of Transportation*.

EA

See *Environmental Assessment*.

Economic Competitiveness

A state or region's ability to compete in global markets, as evidenced in the attraction of new businesses and the expansion of existing businesses.

Economic Connectivity

Service to key origin-destination markets and population centers.

Economic Diversification

The development and growth of new industries that are not a large part of a state's or region's existing industries.

Economic Regions

The strategic planning areas defined in the Florida Strategic Plan for Economic Development.

Ecosystem Management

An integrated, flexible approach to management of Florida's biological and physical environments conducted through the use of tools such as planning, land acquisition, environmental education and pollution prevention. This management approach is designed to maintain, protect and improve the state's natural, managed and human communities.

Efficient Transportation Decision Making

A FDOT initiative to improve and streamline the environmental review and permitting process by involving resource protection agencies and concerned communities from the first step of planning. Agency interaction continues throughout the life of the project, leading to better quality decisions and an improved linkage of transportation decisions with social, land use and ecosystem preservation decisions.

EIS

See *Environmental Impact Statement*.

Emerging SIS

Facilities and services of statewide or interregional significance that meet lower levels of people and goods movement than Strategic Intermodal System facilities.

Empowerment Zones

Urban areas designated by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services designed to stimulate the creation of new jobs, particularly for the disadvantaged and long-term unemployed, and to promote revitalization of economically depressed areas.

Enplanements

Passenger boardings at airports.

Enterprise Community

Areas designated by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (urban areas) or the U.S. Department of Agriculture (rural areas) designed to promote financial assistance for essential public facilities, economic development through funding, technical assistance for agricultural programming and technical assistance for community development initiatives.

Enterprise Zones

Areas designated by the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development of the Executive Office of the Governor, located in areas of the state where high poverty rates and little economic growth persist. Enterprise Zones may be in rural or urban areas of Florida, and businesses locating within an Enterprise Zone qualify for sales and corporate tax credits. Enterprise Zones may also include brownfield sites offering additional financial incentives for businesses. Through the provision of key incentives, enterprise zones are designed to encourage private sector investment, business expansion and employment.

Environmental Assessment

A document that must be submitted for approval by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Department of Transportation for transportation projects in which the significance of the environmental impact is not clearly established. An EA is required for all projects for which a Categorical Exclusion or Environmental Impact Statement is not applicable.

Environmental Impact Statement

A document that must be submitted for approval by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Department of Transportation for transportation projects that significantly affect the human environment as defined by CEQ (Council on Environmental Quality) regulations. The type of actions which would normally require an EIS are: a new controlled access freeway; a highway project of four or more lanes on new location; new construction or extension of fixed rail transit facilities; and new construction or extension of a separate roadway for buses or high-occupancy vehicles not located within an existing highway facility.

Environmental Stewardship

A philosophical concept of government, the public, resource users and businesses all taking responsibility and working together to care for natural resources.

ETDM

See *Efficient Transportation Decision Making*.

Fast-Growing Economic Region

A Florida county that ranks among the top 25 percent statewide in terms of population growth rate over the next 20 years, according to the annual forecast prepared by the Florida Office of Economic and Demographic Research, or for employment growth rate over the next 20 years, according to Woods & Poole Economics.

Fatality Rate

The number of fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles traveled.

FDOT

See *Department of Transportation*.

Federal-Aid Highway(s)

Those highways eligible for assistance under Title 23 of the United States Code, which does not include those functionally classified as local or rural minor collectors.

FIHS

See *Florida Intrastate Highway System*.

Fixed Guideway

A form of transit consisting of vehicles that can operate only on a guideway constructed for a specific purpose (e.g., rapid rail, light rail). Federal usage in funding legislation also includes exclusive right-of-way bus operations, trolley coaches and ferryboats as “fixed guideway transit.”

Florida Intrastate Highway System

A system of existing and future limited-access and controlled-access facilities that have the capacity to provide high-speed and high-volume traffic movements in an efficient and safe manner.

Florida Transportation Commission

The Florida Transportation Commission was created by the 1987 Legislature to serve as a citizen's oversight board for the Florida Department of Transportation. The Commission is independent of the Department.

Florida Transportation Plan

A statewide plan that defines Florida's long range transportation goals and objectives for at least the next 20 years.

FTC

See *Florida Transportation Commission*.

FTP

See *Florida Transportation Plan*.

Gateway

A major airport, seaport or other terminal for passengers or freight, where custom clearance may or may not take place.

General Aviation Airport

An airport that serves corporate aviation, flight schools, air charter operations, light cargo or private pilots flying for business or recreation.

Geographic Information System

A computer system capable of assembling, storing, manipulating and displaying geographically referenced information, i.e., data identified according to their locations. Practitioners also regard the GIS as including operating personnel and the data that go into the system. (Source: U.S. Geological Survey)

GIS

See *Geographic Information System*.

Grade Separation

The raising or lowering of a road or highway grade to bridge over/under another road or highway to eliminate traffic movement conflicts.

Greenway

A corridor of protected open space that is managed for conservation or recreation purposes. Greenways follow natural land or water features such as ridges or rivers, or human landscape features such as abandoned railroad corridors or canals. They link natural reserves, parks, and cultural and historic sites with one another and, in some cases, with populated areas.

High-Occupancy Vehicle

Any vehicle carrying two or more passengers. The term usually refers to private vehicles.

Highway Fatalities

All deaths in which a motor vehicle was the cause of the fatality. This includes pedestrians and bicyclists killed by motor vehicles as well as vehicle occupants.

HOV

See *High-Occupancy Vehicle*.

Hub

Ports and terminals that move goods or people between Florida regions or between Florida and other origin/destination markets in the U.S. and the rest of the world.

Human Environment

The surroundings in which people conduct their lives, including built and natural environments, as well as cultural resources.

Impacts

The effects of a transportation project, including (a) direct (primary) effects; (b) indirect (secondary) effects; and (c) cumulative effects.

Incident

An event that causes a temporary, significant disruption in transportation services.

Intelligent Transportation System

A wide range of advanced technologies and ideas, which, in combination, can improve mobility and transportation productivity, enhance safety, maximize the use of existing transportation facilities, conserve energy resources and reduce adverse environmental effects.

Intercity

Relating to the connection between any two or more cities. Such connections may be within a region (see *Intraregional*) or between two regions if the cities are different regions (see *Interregional*).

Intermodal

Relating to the connection between any two or more modes of transportation.

Intermodal Access Program

This Florida Department of Transportation Program includes improvement of access to intermodal facilities, airports and seaports, and the acquisition of right-of-way.

Intermodal Center

An existing or planned transportation facility providing an interface between more than one mode of transportation [at least one of which must provide interstate or interregional service to be designated as Strategic Intermodal System (SIS) or Emerging SIS]. An example of an intermodal center is the planned Miami Intermodal Center (MIC), which, once completed, will provide connections between Amtrak, Tri-Rail and the local transit system.

Intermodal Connector

See *Connector*.

Interregional

Relating to the connection between any two or more regions.

Intracoastal Waterway

A waterway approximately 3,000 miles (4,827 kilometers) long, partly natural, partly man-made, providing sheltered passage for commercial and leisure boats along the U.S. Atlantic coast from Boston, Massachusetts to Key West, Florida; and along the Gulf of Mexico coast from Apalachee Bay, Florida to Brownsville, Texas.

Intraregional

Relating to the connections that have both ends within a single region.

ITS

See *Intelligent Transportation System*.

Key Industry

Also known as a “target industry”; an existing or emerging industry that is of strategic importance to the state of Florida. Examples include the high-tech industry, the agriculture industry, the mining industry, and the tourism industry.

Large Hub Airport

A term used by the Federal Aviation Administration to identify commercial service airports that account for at least one percent of the U.S. passenger enplanements in the United States.

Lead Programs

Department programs primarily responsible for the short range objectives and strategies identified in a Short Range Component of the Florida Transportation Plan.

Legislative Budget Request

A request to the legislature filed pursuant to S. 216.023, Florida Statutes, or supplemental detailed requests filed with the Legislature, for the amounts of money an agency or branch of government believes will be needed to perform the functions that it is authorized, or which it is requesting authorization by law, to perform. A Legislative Budget Request is filed each year.

Level of Service

A qualitative assessment of a road's operating conditions. For local government comprehensive planning purposes, level of service means an indicator of the extent or degree of service provided by, or proposed to be provided by, a facility based on and related to the operational characteristics of the facility. Level of Service indicates the capacity per unit of demand for each public facility.

Livable Community

A neighborhood, community or region with compact, multidimensional land use patterns that ensure a mix of uses, minimize the impact of cars, and promote walking, bicycling and transit access to employment, education, recreation, entertainment, shopping and services.

Local Comprehensive Plan

Florida's Growth Management Act requires all of Florida's 67 counties and 476 municipalities to adopt Local Comprehensive Plans that guide future growth and development. Comprehensive plans contain chapters or “elements” that address future land use, housing, transportation, infrastructure, coastal management, conservation, recreation and open space, intergovernmental coordination and capital improvements.

Long Distance Trips

Trips of 100 miles or more.

Long Range Component

The long range part of the Florida Transportation Plan, updated at least every five years, or more often as needed, to reflect changes in issues and Florida's long range transportation goals and objectives for the ensuing 20 years.

Long Range Goal

A long-term (20-25 years) end toward which programs and activities are ultimately directed.

Long Range Objective

A long-term (20-25 years) general end that is achievable and marks progress toward a goal.

Long Range Program Plan

A 5-year plan, updated annually, developed by each state agency to achieve state goals, agency program objectives and the service outcomes from those programs. It provides the framework for developing agency budget requests and related performance measures.

Long Range Transportation Plan

A long range (20-year) strategy and capital improvement program developed to guide the effective investment of public funds in transportation facilities. The plan is updated every three years and may be amended as a result of changes in projected federal, state and local funding, major improvement studies, congestion management system plans, interstate interchange justification studies and environmental impact studies.

LOS

See *Level of Service*.

LRPP

See *Long Range Program Plan*.

L RTP

See *Long Range Transportation Plan*.

Master Plan

A comprehensive plan to guide the long-term physical development of a particular transportation facility.

Medium Hub Airport

A term used by the Federal Aviation Administration to identify commercial service airports that account for between 0.25 percent and 1.0 percent of the U.S. passenger enplanements in the United States.

Metropolitan Planning Organization

An organization made up of local elected and appointed officials responsible for developing, in cooperation with the state, transportation plans and programs in metropolitan areas containing 50,000 or more residents. MPOs are responsible for the development of transportation facilities that will

function as an intermodal transportation system and the coordination of transportation planning and funding decisions.

Metropolitan Planning Organization Advisory Council

A statewide organization created by the Florida Legislature to augment the role of the individual Metropolitan Planning Organizations in the cooperative transportation planning process. The MPOAC assists the MPOs in carrying out the urbanized area transportation planning process by serving as the principal forum for collective policy decisions.

MGTM/M

See *Million Gross Ton-Miles/Mile*.

Military Base

For the purpose of the Strategic Intermodal System designation process, military bases refer to U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force or Marine Corps installations to which active duty soldiers, sailors or aviators are assigned.

Million Gross Ton-Miles/Mile

Measurement of freight density on a rail line.

Mobility

The degree to which the demand for the movement of people and goods can be satisfied. Mobility is measured in Florida by the quantity, quality, accessibility and utilization of transportation facilities and services.

Mode

Any one of the following means of moving people or goods: aviation, bicycle, highway, paratransit, pedestrian, pipeline, rail (commuter, intercity passenger and freight), transit, space and water.

MPO

See *Metropolitan Planning Organization*.

MPOAC

See *Metropolitan Planning Organization Advisory Council*.

Multimodal Corridor Plan

A plan that identifies interregional transportation needs involving Strategic Intermodal System (SIS), Emerging SIS, regionally significant and local facilities in a corridor.

Multimodal Transportation

Denotes the use of more than one mode to serve transportation needs in a given area.

National Ambient Air Quality Standards

Federal air quality standards established pursuant to Section 109 of the Clean Air Act that apply to ambient air quality designed to protect public health. Included are standards for carbon monoxide (CO), lead (Pb), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), ozone (O₃), particulate matter (PM-10), and sulphur dioxide (SO₂).

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), established a national environmental policy requiring that any project using federal funding or requiring federal approval, including transportation projects, examine the effects of proposed and alternative choices on the environment before a federal decision is made.

National Highway System

Approximately 160,000 miles (256,000 kilometers) of roadway important to the nation's economy, defense and mobility. The NHS includes Interstate highways and other major roadways, the Department of Defense's Strategic Highway Network (STRAHNET) and major connectors to military installations and intermodal facilities.

Natural Environment

The surroundings not made by humans within which the transportation system operates. This includes both physical and ecological aspects, including traditional cultural resources.

Need

A demand for a mobility improvement that has been identified on the basis of accepted and adopted standards and other assumptions (e.g., land use) and documented in a formal long range or master plan.

NEPA

See *National Environmental Policy Act of 1969*.

NHS

See *National Highway System*.

Non-attainment

Relating to not meeting federal air quality standards.

Non-highway modes

Modes of transportation that do not utilize highway right-of-way. Examples include fixed guideway transit, rail and water modes.

Origin

The point in a trip where travel begins.

P&RP

See *Program and Resource Plan*.

Paratransit

Forms of transportation service that are more flexible and personalized than conventional fixed route, fixed schedule service; often utilized to accommodate the elderly and disabled passengers unable to use the fixed route service.

Partners, Transportation

Those parties with interests in transportation facilities and services including the public, local governments, metropolitan planning organizations, public and private sector users and providers, Native American Nations, the Florida Department of Transportation, and other federal and state agencies.

PD&E

See *Project Development and Environmental*.

Percent of Standard

When used in reference to the Maintenance Program, this refers to the percentage of the acceptable Department standard achieved. For the Maintenance Program, the “maintenance rating” goal is 80, and is based on the Department’s evaluation of its performance using the Maintenance Rating Program. If the Department achieves a rating of 80, this is reported as achieving 100% of the standard.

Performance Measures

A quantitative or qualitative indicator used to assess state agency performance. Input means the quantities of resources used to produce goods or services and the demand for those goods and services. Outcome means an indicator of the actual impact or public benefit of a service. Output means the actual service or product delivered by a state agency.

Planned Facility

A planned facility that is designated as part of the Strategic Intermodal System (SIS) or Emerging SIS before it is operational. Planned facilities must be projected to meet all applicable criteria and thresholds, be agreed to by partners and be financially feasible.

Preservation

Action taken to protect existing natural and human environments, investments and mobility options.

Program and Resource Plan

A 10-year plan that establishes financial and production targets for the Florida Department of Transportation programs, thereby guiding program funding decisions to carry out the goals and objectives of the Florida Transportation Plan (FTP).

Project

A specific proposed transportation facility or service that is listed in an adopted Work Program or Cost-Feasible Plan.

Project Development and Environmental

Florida Department of Transportation process for design and environmental assessment of transportation projects.

Quality of Life

All of the characteristics of an area's living conditions, including such things as housing, education, transportation infrastructure, leisure time offerings, climate, employment opportunities, medical and health care infrastructure and environmental resources.

Record of Decision

A record of agreement that a proposed project meets all applicable requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), as issued by the designated lead agency.

REDI

See *Rural Economic Development Initiative*.

Regional Activity Center

A major facility or area at which an interregional, interstate or international trip begins or ends. Examples of regional activity centers include central business districts, theme parks or freight distribution centers. Regional activity centers should be connected to the Strategic Intermodal System via regional and local strategic linkages.

Regional Planning Council

An organization that promotes communication, coordination and collaboration among local governments, metropolitan planning organizations and other local regional authorities on a broad range of regional issues, including transportation and land use planning. The State of Florida is comprised of 11 RPCs.

Regionally Significant Facility

A facility that connects urban, urbanizing or rural areas within multi-county regions, provides connections from regional activity centers to the Strategic Intermodal System (SIS)/Emerging SIS, or otherwise serves important regional travel. Examples of regionally significant facilities could include highway, waterway, rail and transit corridors serving major regional commercial, industrial or medical facilities; and regional transportation hubs such as passenger terminals (e.g., commuter rail, light rail, intercity transit, intermodal transfer centers, etc.), commercial service and major general aviation airports, deepwater and special generator seaports, and major regional freight terminals and distribution centers.

Reliever Hub

Port or terminal that functions as an alternative for a heavily used hub for the movement of goods or people.

Resurfacing Program

Provides for pavement resurfacing, rehabilitation, minor reconstruction, and pavement milling and recycling. Such projects are intended to preserve the structural integrity of highway pavements.

Routine Maintenance

Actions (e.g., pothole repair, litter removal, vegetation control) taken to ensure that transportation facilities that have been constructed or improved are maintained in its original condition.

RPC

See *Regional Planning Council*.

Rural Areas of Critical Economic Concern

Designated by the Governor, these areas must be a rural community or region that has been adversely affected by an extraordinary economic event or a natural disaster, or that presents a unique economic development opportunity of regional impact that will create more than 1,000 jobs over a five-year period. Such areas are to be priority assignments of the Rural Economic Development Initiative (REDI).

Rural Economic Development Initiative

The Rural Economic Development Initiative was established by Florida law in 1999 within the Office of Tourism, Trade and Economic Development. It is a proactive, multi-agency effort that assists rural communities in solving problems that affect their fiscal economic or community viability. Among REDI's statutory responsibilities is recommendation to the Governor of up to three rural areas of critical economic concern.

Safety Management System

A systematic process that has the goal of reducing the number and severity of traffic crashes by ensuring that all opportunities to improve highway safety are identified, considered, implemented as appropriate and evaluated in all phases of highway planning, design, construction, maintenance and operation; and by providing information for selecting and implementing effective highway safety strategies and projects.

Safety Program

Includes projects designed to improve vehicle and pedestrian safety on the city, county and state highway systems. The safety program is divided into three subprograms - rail/highway crossings, highway safety and traffic safety grants.

Short Range Component

An annual report that documents the strategic goals, short range objectives and strategies necessary for the Department to work with partners to implement the long range goals and objectives in the Florida Transportation Plan. It addresses periods of up to 10 years. It also serves as the Department's annual performance report that evaluates how well the Department meets the short range objectives.

Short Range Objective

One or more statements of the specific, measurable, intermediate end that is achievable and marks progress toward a goal and long range objective.

Specific objectives may be associated with more than one goal or long range objective. As used in the Short Range Component, these are short range (5 to 10 years) objectives for the Florida Department of Transportation to assist its' partners in carrying out Florida's long range goals and objectives identified in the Florida Transportation Plan Long Range Component.

SHS

See *State Highway System*.

SIS

See *Strategic Intermodal System*.

SITAC

See *Statewide Intermodal Transportation Advisory Council*.

Small Hub Airport

A term used by the Federal Aviation Administration to identify commercial service airports that account for 0.05 percent to 0.25 percent of the U.S. passenger enplanements in the United States.

Southeast Florida Rail Corridor

An operating rail corridor owned by the Department. It extends from north of West Palm Beach to Miami. Maintenance and corridor operations are performed by CSX under contract to the Department. Tri-Rail, Amtrak and CSX freight all operate on this Corridor.

Special Generator Seaport

Those seaports in Florida that are not designated as one of the 14 deepwater seaports. Special generator seaports typically handle one or two specific commodities or serve a specific industry.

SRC

See *Short Range Component*.

SRPP

See *Strategic Regional Policy Plan*.

Stakeholders

Individuals and groups with an interest in the outcomes of policy decisions and actions.

State Environmental Impact Report

Process used for environmental review of qualifying non-federal major transportation projects, as defined by FDOT's Project Development and Environmental manual.

State Highway System

A network of approximately 12,000 miles of highways owned and maintained by the State of Florida or state-created authorities. Major elements include Interstate highways, Florida's Turnpike and other toll facilities operated by transportation authorities and arterial highways.

State Implementation Plan

The plan developed by the state and approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency that contains the strategies and mechanisms, enforceable under state law, necessary to meet the national ambient air quality standards and comply with federal and state air quality laws and regulations.

State Transportation Trust Fund

A trust fund used to fund Florida's transportation needs. Revenues from highway fuel taxes, motor vehicle fees (e.g., title and registration fees) and aviation fuel taxes are deposited into the STTF to fund transportation improvements statewide.

Statewide Intermodal Transportation Advisory Council

Advisory group created by the 2003 Florida Legislature to advise and make recommendations to the Legislature and the Florida Department of Transportation on policies, planning and funding of intermodal transportation projects.

Statewide Transportation Corridor

Currently, one of eight corridors identified by the Florida Legislature to provide for the efficient movement of significant volumes of intrastate, interstate, and international commerce by seamlessly linking multiple modes of transport.

STRAHNET

See *Strategic Highway Network*.

Strategic

Important or essential to Florida's statewide economic competitiveness.

Strategic Highway Network

A network of highways which are important to U.S. strategic defense policy and which provide defense access, continuity and emergency capabilities for defense purposes.

Strategic Intermodal System

A transportation system comprised of facilities and services of statewide and interregional significance, including appropriate components of all modes.

Strategic Rail Corridor Network

An interconnected and continuous rail line network consisting of over 38,000 miles of track serving over 170 defense installations in the United States.

Strategic Regional Policy Plan

A plan, required by Section 186,507 of Florida Statutes, developed by each of Florida's 11 Regional Planning Councils. A SRPP serves as the regional long range guide for the physical, economic and social development of the comprehensive planning district, and identifies regional goals and policies. SRPP subject areas include affordable housing, economic development, emergency preparedness, natural resources of regional significance and

regional transportation. The statutory requirement is implemented by Rule Chapter 27E-5 of the Florida Administrative Code.

Strategy

A specific activity that is designed to help achieve an objective.

STTF

See *State Transportation Trust Fund*.

Superpave

An asphalt mixture designed to resist the rutting and fatigue cracking caused by heavy loads and extreme temperatures, as experienced with the previous standard (known as the Marshall mix).

Sustainability

Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability to meet the needs of the future.

System

Individual facilities, services, forms of transportation (modes) and connectors combined into a single, integrated transportation network.

System Maintenance

Actions taken to preserve the state's transportation infrastructure investment (e.g., resurfacing pavements of roadways and airport runways, repairing and replacing bridges, maintaining existing transit routes and frequencies) to eliminate deficiencies and to extend/achieve the expected life of facilities before, for example, reconstruction is needed.

TDLC

See *Transportation Design for Livable Communities*.

TEA-21

See *Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century*.

TIP

See *Transportation Improvement Plan*.

TOFC

See *Trailer on flatcar*.

Trailer on flatcar

Transporting entire truck trailers, including container and chassis, on a railway flatcar. Also known as “piggyback.”

Transit

Mass transportation by bus, rail or other conveyance that provides general or special services to the public on a regular and continuing basis. Transit does not include school buses or charter or sightseeing services.

Transportation Corridor

Any land area designated by the state, a county or a municipality which is between two geographic points and which area is used or is suitable for the movement of people and goods by one or more modes of transportation, including areas necessary for management of access and securing applicable approvals and permits.

Transportation Design for Livable Communities

The means by which the Florida Department of Transportation responds to and implements the solutions that have been arrived at during community impact assessment. Considerations include the safety of transportation system users, efficient use of energy, protection of the natural and manmade environment, relationships between land use and transportation planning, and local and state economic development goals. See also *Community Impact Assessment*.

Transportation Disadvantaged

Those persons who, because of disability, income status or age, are unable to transport themselves or to purchase transportation services.

Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century

An Act of the U.S. Congress authorizing federal highway and transit programs for the fiscal years 1998 through 2003. The core federal programs established in the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA) are continued in TEA-21.

Transportation Improvement Plan

Short-term (three to five years) plan of approved policies developed by an MPO for a jurisdiction that is fiscally constrained.

Travel time

The total time taken to complete a trip from origin to destination.

Tri-Rail

A commuter rail system in Southeast Florida operated by the Tri-County Commuter Rail Authority between West Palm Beach and Miami.

Truckway

Highway facilities for exclusive use of heavy-haul trucks (none existing in Florida).

Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit

The eight-foot by eight-foot by 20-foot intermodal container that is used as a basic measure in many statistics and is the standard measure used for containerized cargo. A 40-foot container is considered the equivalent of two TEUs.

Urban Sprawl

Scattered, untimely and poorly planned urban development that occurs in urban fringe and rural areas. It frequently invades land important for environmental and natural resource protection. Sprawl is typically manifested by one or more of the following patterns: leapfrog development; ribbon or strip development; or large expanses of low-density development of one type, such as single family homes.

Vehicle Miles Traveled

On highways, a measurement of the total miles traveled in a given area for a specified time period. It is calculated by multiplying the number of vehicles by the miles traveled in a given area or on a given highway during the time period. In transit, it is calculated by multiplying the number of vehicles by the miles traveled on a given area or on a different route, line, or network during the time period.

Vehicle Occupancy

The number of persons, including driver and passenger(s) in a vehicle; also includes persons who did not complete a whole trip. Nationwide Personal Transportation Survey vehicle occupancy rates are calculated as person miles divided by vehicle miles.

Vision(ing)

A description of the future physical appearance and qualities of a community.

VMT

See *Vehicle Miles Traveled*.

Wetland and Wildlife Conservation Banks

Large land areas purchased for wetland and wildlife conservation to mitigate transportation impacts on a regional basis.

Work Program

The five-year listing of all transportation projects planned for each fiscal year by the Florida Department of Transportation, as adjusted for the legislatively approved budget for the first year of the program.