

# Glossary

**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.

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

**Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT)** - The total volume of traffic on a highway segment for one-year, divided by the number of days in the year.

**Average Annual Daily Truck Traffic (AADTT)** - The total volume of traffic on a highway segment for one-year, divided by the number of days in 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 highway 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. Examples include the Miami-Dade busway.

**Capacity** - Usually expressed in persons per hour or vehicle per hour, capacity is defined as 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. Traffic flow could be of transportation units, transit, or bike/pedestrian.

**Capacity Funds** - Funds allocated by the 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.

**Carload Terminal** - A terminal that has facilities for loading and unloading goods into non-intermodal railroad freight cars (e.g. boxcar).

**Centerline Mile** - A mile of divided highway, regardless of the number of lanes.

**CFR** - Code of Federal Regulations

**Classification Yard** - A rail classification yard, also called a system yard, is a location where trains carrying goods from origins throughout Florida are broken into individual freight cars, where the freight cars are organized by eventual destination, and where trains are built with the organized freight cars.



**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, city, metropolitan area, or region).

**Community Impact Assessment (CIA)** - A process to evaluate the effects of a transportation action on a community and its quality of life. The main areas of emphasis for CIA are social, economic, land use, aesthetic, relocation and displacement, and civil rights. By focusing on the early and continuous gathering of information from affected communities, community values and concerns receive proper attention during planning, project development, design, mitigation, and construction, of a project.

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

**Comprehensive SIS Review** - A comprehensive statewide reevaluation of the adopted SIS Strategic Plan that must occur at least once every five years, subsequent to updates of the Florida Transportation Plan. This process will include review of and any needed changes to SIS goals, objectives, and policies; designation criteria and thresholds; and the SIS Strategic Plan. Comprehensive updates will occur through an inclusive process involving FDOT and its partners.

**Congestion** - The level at which transportation system performance is no longer acceptable due to traffic interference. The level of acceptable system performance may vary by type of transportation facility, state or local government policy, geographic location, or time of day.

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

**Constrained Facility** - A facility that is not suitable for future expansion due to capacity/geometrics or facility plans. Constrained facilities are identified as such when there are to be no capacity improvements (when a constrained facility is to be replaced by a Planned Facility, the term "Planned Drop" is used instead of "Constrained").

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

**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.

**Deep Draft Waterway Corridor** - A waterway corridor with a draft depth of greater than 12 feet that generally carries domestic and international freight tonnage.

**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.

**Deplanements** - Total number of commercial and charter air passengers departing an airplane.

**Destination** - The point in a trip where travel ends.

**DCA** - Department of Community Affairs.

**DEP** - Department of Environmental Protection.

**De-designation** - The process of removing those hubs, corridors, and connectors that no longer meet the criteria established to be a part of the SIS.

**Designation** - The process of identifying hubs, corridors, and connectors that meet the criteria established to be a part of the SIS.

**Discretionary** - A term used to indicate that FDOT has some legal discretion on how and where funds can be expended.

**DOT** - Department of Transportation.

**Drayage Route** - The route used to move loaded or empty equipment between customer locations and rail ramps. SIS "intermodal freight drayage routes" are public roads used to move equipment between two designated SIS hubs, such as a seaport and a intermodal rail freight terminal.

**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, a document produced by Enterprise Florida, Inc. These regions are used in the geographical representations for each mode as appropriate and shown in the maps for each chapter.

**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 (ETDM)** - 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.

**Emerging SIS** - Facilities and services of statewide or interregional significance that meet lower levels of people and goods movement than SIS facilities. Both "Strategic Intermodal System" and "Emerging SIS" are a formal part of "The SIS."

**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** - Total number of commercial and charter air passengers boarding an airplane.

**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 Impact Statement (EIS)** - A document that must be submitted for approval by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. DOT 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.

**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.

**FDOT** - Florida Department of Transportation.

**Federal-aid Highways** - Those highways eligible for assistance under Title 23 U.S.C. except those functionally classified as local or rural minor collectors (23CFR 500).

**Federal Functional Classification** - The process when streets and highways are grouped into classes, or systems, according to character of service they provide.

**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 (FIHS)** - 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 Plan (FTP)** - A statewide plan that defines Florida's long-range transportation goals and objectives for at least the next 20 years.

**Freight Station** - A freight station is the location, as recorded by the railroad, where freight cars originate and terminate. If a freight station has carload terminal facilities, the records indicate freight cars originating and terminating on-site, if not, the records indicate freight cars originating and terminating off-site (e.g. at nearby customer sidings).

**FTC** - Florida Transportation Commission.

**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.

**General Aviation Reliever Airport** - A general aviation airport identified by the Federal Aviation Administration as a reliever facility to an existing commercial service airport.

**Geographic Information System (GIS)** - 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.

**Grade Separation** - The raising or lowering of a road, highway, or railway grade to bridge over/under another road, highway, or railway to eliminate traffic movement conflicts.

**High-Occupancy Vehicle** - Any vehicle carrying two or more passengers. The term usually refers to private vehicles.

**Highway Performance Monitoring System** - A national level highway information system that includes data on the extent, condition, performance, use, and operating characteristics of the Nation's highways.

**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.

**Hub-to-Hub Connector** - A connector that allows for transfers between modes and connects two hubs, such as transit facilities that connect airports with intermodal passenger terminals or major cruise passenger seaports.

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

**Inland Logistics Center** - An area with fixed development boundaries that is set up with the purpose of hosting a full range of activities relating to transport, logistics, and goods distribution.

**Inland Port** - A site with defined development boundaries, located away from the coast, linked functionally and administratively to one or more marine ports, and served by trucks and/or rail lines.

**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**).

**Interregional** - Relating to the connection between any two or more regions.

**Intermodal** - Denotes the seamless movement of people or cargo between transport modes.

**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 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**.

**Intermodal Development Program** - Provides for major capital investments in fixed-guideway transportation systems, access to seaports, airports and other transportation terminals; provides for the construction of intermodal or multimodal terminals.

**Intermodal Terminal** - A terminal that provides services to more than one mode of transportation. For freight rail, an intermodal terminal has facilities to load and unload containers and trailers onto trains and trucks or ships.

**Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS)** - 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.

**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 the Caloosahatchee River to the Anclote River and from Apalachee Bay, Florida to Brownsville, Texas.

**Intra-regional** - Relating to the connections that have both ends within a single region.

**Itinerant (Aircraft) Operations** - All aircraft operations other than local operations.

**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. Florida’s key industries are defined in more detail at the end of this section.

**Lane Miles** - The mileage from one point of a roadway to another point of that same roadway multiplied by the number of lanes that exist between those two points.

**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.

**Level of Service (LOS)** - 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.

**Local (Aircraft) Operations** – Operations performed by aircraft which either operate in the local traffic pattern or within sight of the airport; are known to be departing for, or arriving from, flight in local practice areas located within a 20-miles radius of the airport; or execute simulated instrument approaches or low passes at the airport.

**Long-Distance Trips** – Trips of 100 miles or more.

**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 Component (LRC)** – 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 Transportation Plan (LRTP)** – A long-range (20-25 years) 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.

**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 Division** – A county or group of closely-tied contiguous counties serving as a distinct employment region (65 percent or more of its employed residents work within the county and the ratio of the number of jobs located in the county to the number of employed residents of the county is at least 0.75) within a Metropolitan Statistical Area containing an urbanized area with a population of at least 2.5 million. Defined by the U.S. Office of Management Budget.



**Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO)** - 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 (MPOAC)** - A statewide organization created by the Florida Legislature to augment the role of the individual MPOs 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.

**Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)** - A statistical geographic entity consisting of the county or counties associated with at least one core urbanized area of at least 50,000 population, plus adjacent counties having a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured through commuting ties with the counties containing the core.

**Military Access Facility** - For the purpose of the SIS designation process, a road or rail line providing a connection between a military installation and a SIS highway or rail corridor.

**Military Installation** - For the purpose of the SIS designation process, military installation refer to U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or National Guard installations to which active duty soldiers, sailors or aviators are assigned.

**Million Gross Ton-Miles/Mile (MGTM/M)** - 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.

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

**Multimodal Corridor Plan** - A plan that identifies interregional transportation needs involving SIS, Emerging SIS, regionally significant and local facilities in a corridor.

**National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)** - NEPA was signed into law in January 1970 to declare a national policy which will encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between humans and their environment; to promote efforts which will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of humans; to enrich the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the Nation; and to establish a Council on Environmental Quality. The Clean Air Act Amendments to NEPA were enacted in 1990.

**National Highway System (NHS)** - 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 physical and ecological aspects and 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.

**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.

**Non-local (Aircraft) Operations** - See **Itinerant Operations**.

**Origin** - The point in a trip where travel begins.

**Partners, Transportation** - Parties with interests in transportation facilities and services, including both transportation and transportation-related interests. Transportation partners include the general public, local governments, metropolitan planning organizations and other regional entities and organizations, public and private sector users and providers, Native American Nations, the Florida Department of Transportation, and other state and federal transportation-related agencies. Transportation-related partners include public and private organizations with an interest in land use, economic development, community livability, environmental stewardships, public health and safety, and other issues related to transportation..

**Planned Add** - A facility that is designated as part of the 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.

**Planned Drop** - An existing facility that is designated as part of the SIS or Emerging SIS that will be dropped (de-designated) when a facility that is to replace it (Planned Add) becomes operational (these Planned Drop facilities were previously called "Constrained").

**Precision Instrument Approach** - A ground-based system that provides precise guidance to an aircraft approaching a runway, using a combination of radio or other electronic signals and high-intensity lighting arrays to enable a safe landing during poor weather conditions.

**Private Marine Terminal** - A marine terminal that is privately owned or operated. It is not operated by a state or local government agency or a quasi-public authority.

**Project** – A specific proposed transportation facility or service that is listed in an adopted Work Program, Cost-Feasible Plan, or Unfunded Needs Plan.

**Project Development and Environmental (PD&E)** – FDOT process for design and environmental assessment of transportation projects.

**Program and Resource Plan (P&RP)** – A 10-year plan that established financial and production targets for the FDOT programs, thereby guiding program funding decisions to carry out the goals and objectives of the Florida Transportation Plan (FTP).

**Public Road** – Any road under the jurisdiction of and maintained by a public authority (Federal, state, county, town or township, local government, or instrumentality thereof) and open to public travel.

**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.

**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 SIS via regional and local strategic linkages.

**Regional Planning Council (RPC)** – 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 entire State of Florida is covered by the boundaries of the 11 RPCs.

**Regionally Significant Facility** – A facility that is connects urban, urbanizing, or rural areas within multi-county regions, provides connections from regional activity centers to the 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.

**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 and 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 (REDI)** - 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.

**Rural Employment Center** - rural counties supporting job opportunities for the surrounding counties (including designated Rural Areas of Critical Economic Concern), measured by concentrations of employment specific to each mode.

**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.

**Shallow Draft Waterway Corridor** - A waterway corridor with a draft depth of less than or equal to 12 feet that generally carries domestic freight tonnage.

**Short-Range Objectives** - 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 (five to 10 years) objectives for the FDOT to assist its partners in carrying out Florida's long-range goals and objectives identified in the Florida Transportation Plan long-range component.

**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.

**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.

**State Environmental Impact Report (SEIR)** - 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 (SHS)** - 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 System, other toll facilities operated by transportation authorities, and arterial highways.



**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.

**State Transportation Trust Fund (STTF)** – 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.

**Strategic** – Highly important to or an integral part of a long term plan of action.

**Strategic Highway Network (STRAHNET)** – 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 (SIS)** – A transportation system comprised of facilities and services of statewide and interregional significance, including appropriate components of all modes. Both “SIS” and “Emerging SIS” facilities are a formal part of the “SIS.”

**Strategic Rail Corridor Network (STRACNET)** – 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 (SRPP)** – 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.

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

**Systemwide SIS Data and Designation Review** – An annual systemwide review of all transportation and economic activity data associated with adopted SIS criteria and thresholds to determine if any additional hubs and corridors now meet the established criteria, or if any designated facilities no longer meet the criteria. This process identifies hubs, corridors, and connectors that now meet or do not meet the criteria because they now are operational or because their level of activity has changed significantly. Potential designation additions and deletions are recommended to the FDOT Secretary based on the new data, after opportunity for partner input. This review takes place on an annual schedule that provides timely input to the FDOT work program process and provides a clear decision point to aid in partner planning and programming activities.

**Traffic Counts** – The counting of the number of vehicles that actually pass through a given point on a road.



**Traffic Forecasts** – The calculation of expected growth in traffic for one or more facilities or geographic areas using current traffic data.

**Trailer on flatcar (TOFC)** – 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, charter services, 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 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 corridors shall contain, but are not limited to, the following: a) existing publicly owned rights-of-way; b) all property or property interests necessary for future transportation facilities, including rights of access, air, view and light, whether public or private, for the purpose of securing and utilizing future transportation right-of-way, including but not limited to, any lands reasonably necessary now or in the future for securing applicable approvals and permits, borrow pits, drainage ditches, water retention areas, rest areas, replacement access for landowners whose access could be impaired due to the construction of a future facility, and replacement right-of-way for relocation of rail and utility facilities.

**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 (TEA-21)** – 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 (TIP)** – 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 (TEU)** – 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.

**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).

**Urban Arterial** - A class of roads serving major traffic movements (high-speed, high volume) for travel within the boundaries of an urban area.

**Urbanized Areas** - Defined by the Census as an area consisting of a central place(s) and adjacent densely settled territory which together have a minimum residential population of at least 50,000 people and generally an overall population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile of land area.

**U.S.C.** - United States Code.

**Warehouse/Distribution Center** - A privately-owned facility related to the collection, storage, and distribution (possibly with a modal transfer) of domestic or international cargo.

**Waterway Miles** - The mileage used to measure the length of an intracoastal or inland waterway.

**Work Program** - The five-year listing of all transportation projects planned for each fiscal year by the FDOT, as adjusted for the legislatively approved budget for the first year of the program.