

Appendix C

■ C.1 Glossary and Acronym Guide to Commonly Used Terms

AAR – Association of American Railroads. An association of private rail carriers founded to promote cooperation among the rail carriers; headquartered in Washington, D.C.

AASHTO – American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials. AASHTO is a nonprofit, nonpartisan association representing highway and transportation departments in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. It represents all five transportation modes: air, highways, public transportation, rail, and water. Its primary goal is to foster the development, operation, and maintenance of an integrated national transportation system.

Abandonment – Elimination of a line segment from a rail network. Abandonments must be approved by the Surface Transportation Board (STB).

AGR – Alabama and Gulf Coast Railway. A Class III railroad with operations in Florida.

“A” Line – A former Atlantic Coast Line, which along with the “S” Line forms CSX Transportation’s major north-south lines terminating in central Florida. Between Jacksonville and central Florida, the “A Line” is the eastern CSXT line, passing through Pecan, Seville, Orange City, Sanford, and Orlando, etc.

Amtrak – National Railroad Passenger Corporation. The U.S. operator of intercity passenger rail service. Amtrak has provided intercity and long-distance services to Florida for more than 35 years.

AN – AN Railway. A Class III railroad with operations in Florida.

APTA – American Public Transportation Association. An international organization that has been representing the transit industry since 1882. APTA members include bus, rapid transit, and commuter rail systems; and the organizations responsible for planning, designing, constructing, financing, and operating transit systems.

BAYL – Bayline Railroad. A Class III railroad with operations in Florida.

Branch Line – A secondary line of a railway, typically stub-ended and designed to provide service to a customer.

Carbon credit – A voucher that represents reductions in carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases to companies that reduce emissions for sell or trade to companies that cannot reduce their own. A sustainability tool that aims to regulate carbon dioxide emissions and help reduce global pollution.

Commercial motor vehicle – Any self-propelled or towed vehicle used on the public highways in commerce to transport passengers or cargo, if the vehicle has a gross vehicle weight of 10,000 pounds or more; or is designed to transport more than 15 passengers, including the driver; or is used to transport hazardous materials as defined by law.

Common carrier – Railroads, trucking companies and other freight companies that transport people, goods, or services to the general public without discrimination under license or authority provided by a regulatory body. A major issue for railroads is the obligation to provide transportation or service on reasonable request for hazardous materials.

Container – A large, weatherproof box designed for shipping freight in bulk by rail, truck, or steamship. Standard lengths include 20, 40, 48, and 53 feet.

Containerized Cargo – Cargo that is practical to transport in a container, and results in a more economical shipment than other forms of unitization.

Crossing Signal – A safety sign that indicates when and when not to cross a railroad, usually at a highway-rail crossing. When the crossing signal is activated, it generally means a train is coming on the track and signals to motorists and pedestrians to not cross the tracks.

CSXT – CSX Transportation. A Class I railroad, and one of the four largest railroads in the U.S. (along with BNSF, NS, and UP). CSXT, headquartered in Jacksonville, is the largest railroad operating in Florida.

Deficiency – A constraint in the transportation system which decreases the efficiency of the system. Deficiencies can include congestion; geometric limitations such as speed, height, or width restrictions; or facility conditions that restrict use or operations.

Dray – A local move of a trailer or container by truck, especially between a rail yard or port and a customer.

Economically distressed areas – An area of the state characterized by factors such as low per-capita income, low per-capita taxable values, high unemployment, high underemployment, low weekly earned wages compared to the state average, low housing values compared to the state average, high percentages of the population receiving public assistance, high poverty levels compared to the state average, and a lack of year-round stable employment opportunities.

EIS – Environmental Impact Statement.

EPA – Environmental Protection Agency.

ETDM – Efficient Transportation Decision-Making. A Florida Department of Transportation 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.

FCEN – Florida Central Railroad. A Class III railroad with operations in Florida.

FCRD – First Coast Railroad. A Class III railroad with operations in Florida.

FDOT or Florida DOT – Florida Department of Transportation.

FEC – Florida East Coast Railway. A Class II railroad operating entirely within the State of Florida.

FEU – Forty-Foot Equivalent Units. This is a common measure for containerized freight movements, though TEU (20-foot equivalent units) is the standard measure.

Federal Highway-Rail Grade Crossing Program (Section 130) – Provides funds for road-rail grade crossing safety improvement and education.

FHWA – Federal Highway Administration.

FMID – Florida Midland Railroad. A Class III railroad with operations in Florida.

FNOR – Florida Northern Railroad. A Class III railroad with operations in Florida.

FRA – Federal Railroad Administration. The FRA is a division within the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) which is responsible for conducting and monitoring research regarding freight and passenger rail operations, and enforcing Federal programs for railroad safety. The FRA is generally responsible for administering all Federal programs related to rail transportation.

FRA Track Classes – Federal Railroad Administration Track Classes. The FRA limits operating speeds on track, based on physical condition.

Freight – Any commodity being transported.

Freight Villages – Large logistics centers forming a central point for all rail shipments (intermodal, auto, general merchandise) and act as facilitators to attract manufacturing businesses wishing to relocate to lower logistics costs; they also create secondary jobs in warehouses, distribution centers, manufacturing, packaging plants, and other value-added businesses. Same as an integrated logistics center (ILC).

FTA – Federal Transit Administration.

FWCR – Florida West Coast Railroad. It was a Class III railroad with operations in Florida. In June of 2004, the STB granted the FWCR approval to abandon all service, this abandonment was consummated on May of 2010, and the line is no longer operational.

FY – Fiscal Year.

Genset locomotive – An environmentally friendly locomotive that was built to help reduce locomotive emissions by combining several small modules called a generator set, or genset, to replace the conventional diesel engine. The locomotive is powered by ultra low-emissions, off-road diesel engines that are EPA tier III certified to reduce nitrous oxide and particulate emissions. These engines are easily replaceable and work in combinations of one or more gensets to produce the required horsepower levels to run the locomotive.

GFRR – Georgia and Florida Railway. A Class III railroad with operations in Florida.

GPS – Global Positioning Systems. Use of satellites and advanced communications technology to accurately locate and track items on the globe. Can be used by drivers, transit operators, and trucking companies to locate vehicles and provide alternative routes.

Grade Crossing – The point at which a roadway intersects and crosses a rail line. The crossing can be at-grade or grade-separated.

GSP – Gross State Product. The total value of all products and services produced in a state.

Headway – The time interval between consecutive vehicles passing a given point. Generally used to define transit service. Used in the following context: “Peak-period transit buses and trains generally run on five-minute headways.”

Intermodal – Carriage by more than a single mode with a transfer(s) between modes to complete a trip or a freight movement. For freight and goods movement, the definition refers to transfers between all freight modes, including ships, rail, truck, and barge, etc., taken as a system for moving freight.

Intermodal System – The transportation network consisting of public and private infrastructure for moving people and goods using various combinations of transportation modes.

Interstate – Traffic originating in one state and terminating in another. Foreign and domestic port (import and export) traffic also is considered to be interstate in nature.

Intrastate – Traffic originating and terminating in a single state. This traffic also is referred to as local.

Intrastate Carrier – A carrier operating solely within the boundaries of a single state, e.g., the Florida East Coast Railway (FEC).

ITS – Intelligent Transportation Systems. Using technology to integrated advanced information, electronic communications, and other technologies to address transportation problems and improve the efficiency of the transportation system.

Local Traffic – Freight or passenger movements both originating and terminating in a region. If the region is defined as a state, local traffic represents intrastate traffic.

Long-Range Component – The long range part of the Florida Transportation Plan, updated at least every 5 years, or more often as needed, to reflect changes in the issues, goals, and long-range objectives for the ensuing 20 years.

Long-Range Goal – A long-term (20 to 25 years) end toward which programs and activities are ultimately directed.

Long-Range Objective – A long-term (20 to 25 years) general end which is achievable and marks progress toward a goal.

LRFA – Local Rail Freight Assistance Program. A Federal program designed to provide assistance (funding) for light-density rail lines.

LRT – Light Rail Transit.

LRV – Light Rail Vehicle.

LTL – Less-Than-Truckload. The quantity of freight which is less than required for application of a trailer-load rate. LTL carriers, such as Yellow Freight, will combine shipments from multiple customers into a single truck.

Main Line – Two definitions apply. The first is a designation made by each railroad of its own track, generally signifying a line over which through trains pass with relatively high frequency. A main line generally has heavier weight rail, more sophisticated signaling systems, and better maintenance than branch lines. The second is a designation of the through track between any two points, even on a branch line, as distinguished from sidetracks, pass tracks, or spurs.

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

MPO – Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO). An organization made up of local elected and appointed officials responsible for coordinating transportation planning in a metropolitan area of at least 50,000 people.

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.

Mobility – The ability of people to complete desired trips, or for goods to be moved from place to place.

Modal Share – The percentage of freight or passengers moved by a particular type (mode) of transportation.

Mode Shift – The change in mode by an individual person or freight shipment. A person may shift modes when the relative cost in terms of time, money, and convenience between modes changes. For example: if transit fares were reduced, people who once drove alone to work may decide to take the bus instead. Mode shifts also can occur between air, truck, rail, and water movement of freight.

Multimodal Transportation – More than one mode to serve transportation needs in a given area.

Need – A demand for a mobility improvement which has been identified based on accepted and adopted standards and other assumptions (e.g., land use), and documented in a formal long-range or master plan.

NS – Norfolk Southern Railroad. A Class I railroad, and one of the four largest railroads in the U.S. (along with BNSF, CSXT, and UP). NS, headquartered in Roanoke, Virginia, offers service to Jacksonville and northern locations in Florida.

Operating Revenue – All revenue generated through the operation of transportation services.

Operation Lifesaver – Operation Lifesaver is a national, nonprofit education and awareness program dedicated to ending tragic collisions, fatalities, and injuries at highway-rail grade crossings and on railroad rights-of-way.

Originating Traffic – Includes both outbound and local traffic in Florida.

Outbound Traffic – Traffic originating in one region which terminates in another region. Typically used in this report to represent interstate traffic originating in Florida.

Peak Hour – The hour of the day during which the volume is higher than at any other hour during the day.

Peak Period – The time period having the highest volume of traffic in a day. For example, the peak period for urban highways is generally between 6:00 a.m. and 9:00 a.m.

Positive Train Control System – The term “positive train control system” means a system designed to prevent train-to-train collisions, overspeed derailments, incursions into established work zone limits, and the movement of a train through a switch left in the

wrong position. The main concept in Positive Train Control (as defined for North American Class I freight railroads) is that the train receives information about its location and where it is allowed to safely travel. Equipment on board the train then enforces this, preventing unsafe movement. Positive Train Control will work in either dark or signaled territory. The core objectives of PTC are to keep trains from hitting trains; to keep trains from overspeeding; and to keep trains from endangering workers in work zones.

PPP – Public-Private Partnership. Public agencies and private industry working together to solve transportation problems.

Preservation – Actions taken to protect existing natural and human environments, investments, and mobility options.

Rail – A rolled steel shape, commonly a Tee-section designed to be laid end-to-end in two parallel lines on cross ties or other suitable supports to form a track for railway rolling stock.

Rail Yard – A system of tracks within limits provided for switching cars, making up trains, storing cars, and other purposes.

Region – An area of distinctive communities, cities, and counties where residents share: a geographic identity and are socially, economically, and culturally interdependent; a capacity for planning and function; and a capacity to create competitive advantage.

Rights-of-Way (ROW) – A strip of land for which an entity has a right to build, operate, and maintain a linear facility such as a road, railroad, or pipeline.

RRIF – Railroad Rehabilitation and Improvement Financing Program. The program provides direct loans and loan guarantees to state and local governments, government sponsored authorities and corporations, railroads, and joint ventures which include at least one railroad. Eligible projects include: 1) acquisition, improvement, or rehabilitation of intermodal or rail equipment or facilities (including tracks, components of tracks, bridges, yards, buildings, and shops); 2) refinancing outstanding debt incurred for these purposes; or 3) development or establishment of new intermodal or railroad facilities. Funding for this program was greatly expanded under SAFETEA-LU, and the program was improved by eliminating some of the onerous restrictions.

SAFETEA-LU – Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users was signed into law on August 10, 2005. It authorizes the Federal surface transportation programs for highways, highway safety, and transit for the five-year period 2005 to 2009.

Safety Management System – A systematic process with a goal of reducing the number and severity of traffic crashes by ensuring 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.

SCFE – South Central Florida Express. A Class III railroad with operations in Florida.

SEROps – Southeast Rail Operations Study. SEROps is the joint product of four states (North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida), the I-95 Corridor Coalition, and key regional rail stakeholders (e.g., MPOs, railroads, economic development agencies, ports, and others) and allow them to help guide the direction and focus of the study. The objective was to complete the rail picture in the southeast region by identifying and describing key rail issues, activities, and initiatives, as well as the trends and issues affecting freight movements and needs for freight and passenger rail transportation in the southeastern states.

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

SFRC – South Florida Rail Corridor. An operating rail corridor owned by FDOT. It extends from north of West Palm Beach to Miami. Maintenance and corridor operations are performed by CSX Transportation (CSXT) under contract to the FDOT. Tri-Rail, Amtrak, and CSXT freight all operate on this Corridor.

SFRTA – South Florida Regional Transportation Authority.

SGLR – Seminole Gulf Railway. A Class III railroad with operations in Florida.

Short-Range Objectives – One or more statements, for each long-range objective, of the specific, measurable, intermediate ends which are achievable and mark progress toward a goal. Specific objectives may be associated with more than one goal and/or long-range objective.

SIB – State Infrastructure Bank. A SIB is a revolving fund mechanism for financing a wide variety of highway and transit projects through loans and credit enhancement. SIBs are designed to complement traditional Federal-aid highway and transit grants by providing states increased flexibility for financing infrastructure investments.

Side-Track – A short track extending alongside and often connecting at both ends with main track.

SIS – Strategic Intermodal System. The transportation system comprised of facilities and services of statewide and interregional significance, including appropriate components of all modes. Established in 2003 by the Florida Legislature, the SIS is a statewide network of high-priority transportation facilities, including the State's largest and most significant commercial service airports, spaceport, deepwater seaports, freight rail terminals, passenger rail and intercity bus terminals, rail corridors, waterways, and highways. The SIS will be used for: targeting expenditures to help the State's economic competitiveness, including increased corridor emphasis in planning and funding projects; applying

innovative policies and technologies, including Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS); clarifying the State's roles and responsibilities on and off this system; and providing input to the next update of the Florida Transportation Plan.

“S” Line – Along with the “A” Line, this is CSXT's major north-south line, which terminates in central Florida. It is the former Seaboard Air Line route, which is the western route between Jacksonville and Orlando/Tampa.

Smart Growth – Although there are many variations on the exact definition, the concept is used to identify a set of policies governing transportation and land use planning which provides benefits to communities and preserves the natural environment. Such policies are often intended to create land use patterns which are compact, transit-oriented, walkable, bicycle-friendly, and include mixed-use development with a range of housing choices.

SmartWaySM program – In 2004, EPA launched SmartWaySM, an innovative brand that represents environmentally cleaner, more fuel efficient transportation options. In its simplest form, the SmartWay brand identifies products and services that reduce transportation-related emissions. The SmartWaySM brand is a partnership among government, business, and consumers aimed at protecting the environment, reducing fuel consumption, and improving air quality for future generations.

SOV – Single Occupancy Vehicle. An automobile in which only the driver is transported.

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

Station – A place designated by name in a railroad timetable.

STB – Surface Transportation Board. The STB is an economic regulatory agency charged by Congress with the fundamental missions of resolving railroad rate and service disputes and reviewing proposed railroad mergers. The STB is divisionally independent, although it is administratively affiliated with the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT). It was created in the Interstate Commerce Commission Termination Act of 1995 and is the successor agency to the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC). The agency has jurisdiction over railroad rate and service issues, and rail restructuring transactions (mergers, line sales, line construction, and line abandonments); certain trucking company, moving van, and noncontiguous ocean shipping company rate matters; certain intercity passenger bus company structure, financial, and operational matters; and rates and services of certain pipelines not regulated by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

Strategic Issues – Critical challenges or fundamental policy concerns which affect the nature of a public condition. Strategic issues serve to identify the most significant opportunities and/or threats/problems that the agency must address in the next five years to help the agency succeed or prevent the agency from failing in its mission.

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

TDM – Travel Demand Management.

TEA-21 – The Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century. Enacted June 9, 1998, as Public Law 105-178. TEA-21 authorizes the Federal surface transportation programs for highways, highway safety, and transit for the six-year period 1998 to 2003.

Terminal – An assemblage of facilities provided by a railway at a terminus or at an intermediate point for the handling of passengers or freight and the receiving, classifying, assembling, and dispatching of trains.

Terminating Traffic – Includes both inbound and local traffic in Florida.

TEU – Twenty-Foot-Equivalent Unit. The 8-foot by 8-foot by 20-foot intermodal container is used as a basic measure in many statistics.

Through Traffic – Represents traffic neither originating nor terminating in Florida, but passing through the State. This also is referred to as overhead traffic.

Tie – The transverse member of the track structure to which the rails are spiked or otherwise fastened to provide proper gage and to cushion, distribute, and transmit the stresses of traffic through the ballast to the roadbed.

TIFIA – The Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 1998. Established a new Federal credit program (referenced as the TIFIA program) under which the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) may provide three forms of credit assistance (secured (direct) loans, loan guarantees, and standby lines of credit) for surface transportation projects of national or regional significance. The program's fundamental goal is to leverage Federal funds by attracting substantial private and other non-Federal coinvestment in critical improvements to the nation's surface transportation system. In all cases, the DOT uses a merit-based system to award credit assistance to project sponsors, who may include state DOTs, transit operators, special authorities, local governments, and private entities.

Timetable – The authority for the movement of regular trains subject to the rules. It may contain classified schedules and includes special instructions.

Track – An assembly of rails, ties, and fastenings over which cars, locomotives, and trains are moved. Types of tracks are as follows:

- **Bad Order** – A track on which bad order cars are placed either for light running repairs or for subsequent movement to repair tracks.
- **Classification** – One of the body tracks in a classification yard, or a track used for classification purposes.

- **Crossover** – Two turnouts with track between, connecting two nearby and usually parallel tracks.
- **Interchange** – A track on which cars are delivered or received, as between railways.
- **Passing** – A track auxiliary to the main track for meeting or passing trains. Same as a “siding.”
- **Side** – A track auxiliary to the main track for purposes other than for meeting and passing trains.
- **Spur** – A stub track diverging from a main or other track.
- **Station** – A track upon which trains are placed to receive or discharge passengers, baggage, mail, and express.
- **Storage** – One of the body tracks in storage yards or one of the tracks used for storing equipment.
- **Team** – A track on which cars are placed for transfer of freight between cars and highway vehicles.

Track Capacity – The number of cars which can stand in the clear on a track. Track capacity can be defined in several ways, but essentially it is the number of trains which can traverse a rail line before significant delays or safety issues arise.

Track Signal – A sign which indicates the control and movement of the train to the operator and to the public outside the train.

Trackage Rights – An arrangement by which one railroad may operate its trains over the tracks of another railroad. In overhead trackage rights, the tenant railroad may not directly serve the track owner’s customers.

Train – A series of linked railroad cars connected to one or more locomotives that transport people or goods. Types of trains are listed below:

- **Extra Train** – A freight train which does not operate regularly but only when required to move cars in excess of the normal flow of traffic.
- **Intermodal Train** – A train which handles only trailer on a flat car (TOFC) or container on a flat car (COFC) traffic.
- **Switch Runs** – Trains operating in terminal areas or in road territory for short distances (normally shorter than 100 miles), and place and pull cars from industries along the line. Switch runs also are referred to as “locals” by some railroads.

- **Through Freight** – Trains operating between terminals which may be several hundred or thousands of miles apart and do little or no picking up and setting off of cars en route.
- **Unit Train** – A train handling a large volume of one commodity. Typically those trains handle coal, ore, and potash, etc., which originates at one point and is hauled to one destination.

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

Transit-Oriented Design – A set of urban design principles that attempts to provide communities with an alternative to low-density suburban sprawl and automobile-dependent land use patterns by aligning transit investments with development; creating livable mixed-use, denser, and walkable “transit villages.” (Source: Accessing Transit: Design Handbook for Florida Bus Passenger Facilities, 2008.)

Transit-Oriented Development – A pattern of dense, diverse, pedestrian-friendly land uses near transit nodes which, under the right conditions, translates into higher patronage. (Source: National Highway Institute: Transportation and Land Use Participant Workbook NHI 151043.)

Transportation Corridor – Any land area designated by the state, a county, or a municipality which is between two geographic points, and is used or 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 rights-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 rights-of-way for relocation of rail and utility facilities.

Transportation Expenses – The expenses directly associated with the operations of a railroad. They generally include the cost of crews, fuel, and other related items.

Travel Price – The travel cost per mile for a particular mode. For example, the average cost for automobile travel on a per-mile basis which includes the cost of operating, maintaining, and insuring the vehicle.

TRIP – Transportation Regional Incentive Program. The state program that provides matching state funds to improve regionally significant transportation facilities in partnership with regional transportation areas.

TTR – Tallyrand Terminal Railroad. A terminal and switching railroad with operations in Florida.

Vision – A description of the future physical appearance and qualities of a community or region.

VMT – Vehicle Miles of Travel. The total number of miles traveled for a mode during a given time period.

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