

Glossary and Acronym Guide

AAR - Association of American Railroads. An association of private rail carriers that was 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).

Access Time - The time it takes to access a particular mode. For example, the access time for an automobile can be assumed to be zero. The access time for transit is the walk time plus the wait time for that mode.

ADT/AADT - Average Daily Traffic/Annual Average Daily Traffic. The number of vehicles or passengers using a facility on an average day. It is calculated by dividing the total yearly volume (of passengers or vehicles) by an appropriate number of days (365 if service is equal on weekends).

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, 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.

Automatic Train Control System (ATC) - Automatic Train Control Systems. Technologies to monitor and control the movements of trains, thereby eliminating the risk of human error and reducing collisions.

AVO - Average Vehicle Occupancy. The number of persons per vehicle.

Ballast - Foundational material placed on the roadbed for the purposes of distributing weight, providing drainage, and holding the track line and surface.

Barge - A nonmotorized water vessel. Usually flat-bottomed and towed or pushed by other craft, used for transporting freight.

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

Berth - A specific segment of wharfage where a ship ties up alongside at a pier, quay, wharf, or other structure that provides a breasting surface for the vessel. Typically, this structure is a stationary extension of an improved shore and intended to facilitate the transfer of cargo or passengers.

Bogie - A set of wheels built specifically as rear wheels under a container. Used with roadrailer cars in Norfolk Southern's Triple Crown service.

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

Breakbulk Cargo - General cargo that is conventionally stevedored and stowed, as opposed to bulk or containerized cargo.

Bridge Traffic - A railroad's traffic that originates and terminates on other railroads, or off-line. Also known as overhead or through traffic. These terms also can reflect geographical regions, where bridge/overhead/through traffic traverses a region, but does not originate or terminate in that region.

Bulk Cargo - Homogeneous raw material shipped in shipload lots. Such commodities may include grain, coal, chemicals, or petroleum products.

Bulk Transfer - The transfer of bulk products, such as plastic pellets or liquid sweeteners, from one mode of transportation to another. Bulk transfer permits offrail shippers and receivers of varied commodities to combine long-haul efficiencies of rail with convenient door-to-door delivery of trucks.

Carload - Shipment of freight required to fill a rail car. A standard measure, along with tons, of railroad traffic volumes.

Carload Waybill Sample - As a means to provide regulatory oversight, the Surface Transportation Board (STB) requires all railroads terminating more than 4,500 cars per year to

file a sample of waybills. The Waybill Sample database contains rail shipments data such as origin and destination points; type of commodity; number of cars, tons, and revenue; length of haul; participating railroads; interchange locations; and Uniform Rail Costing System shipment variable cost estimates. The Waybill Sample contains confidential information and is used primarily by Federal and state agencies. It is generally not available for public use. However, there is a public-use version of the Sample that contains aggregated nonconfidential data.

CMAQ - Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program. Jointly administered by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the Federal Transit Administration (FTA), the CMAQ program was reauthorized in 1998 under the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21). The TEA-21 CMAQ program provides more than \$8.1 billion in funds to state departments of transportation (DOTs), metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs), and transit agencies to invest in projects that reduce criteria air pollutants regulated from transportation-related sources over a period of six years (1998 to 2003). The TEA-21 CMAQ program is similar to its Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA) predecessor, but it features greater program flexibility, several new program options, an expansion of eligible activities available for funding, and the statutory formula for apportioning funds was redesigned to provide a more equitable distribution. This program has been continued in SAFETEA-LU.

CNG - Compressed Natural Gas. Often used as a fuel for transit or fleet vehicles.

COFC - Container On (rail) Flat Car. A form of intermodal movement of freight.

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.

Congestion Pricing - Policies that attempt to reduce congestion by applying a price for roadway use during peak travel periods. Such policies may include parking surcharges and automated tolling.

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

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

CREATE - Chicago Region Environmental And Transportation Efficiency Program. This project is an outgrowth of a public-private partnership between the State of Illinois, the City of Chicago, and several freight and passenger railroads. The project will maximize the use of five rail corridors for a faster and more efficient rail network, eliminate the wait for motorists at 25 grade crossings by creating grade separations that separate motorists from trains, and create six rail-to-rail "flyovers" - overpasses and underpasses that separate passenger trains from freight trains. Under the CREATE plan, railroads will, for the first time, make additional investment

decisions based on what is best for the overall rail network. The railroads will pay for the benefits they receive under the project, and the city, state, and Federal government will pay for the public benefits generated by the plan. Due to the large number of rail interchanges in Chicago, this project will impact freight rail service across the U.S.

Cross Ties - The wooden, concrete, or steel crosspieces that keep two rails in gage.

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.

CWR - Continuous Welded Rail. A number of rails welded together to form a continuous string (typically, in lengths of 1,400-feet).

Deficiency - A constraint in the transportation system that 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.

DMU - Diesel Multiple Unit. Self-propelled, bidirectional passenger rail cars with diesel engines, electric generators, and electric motors located below the passenger compartment.

DOT - Department of Transportation.

Double-Stack Containers - Containers that can be stacked atop one another on a flatcar.

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.

Elasticity Factor - The effect on demand for one mode induced by the change in price of a competing mode.

Embargo - A means of controlling or stopping rail traffic when accumulations, congestion, or other problems, such as poor track conditions (typically of a temporary nature), interfere with normal operations.

ETC - Electronic Toll Collection. Use of technological advances in communications to assess a toll on a vehicle without the use of a tollbooth. Often used in congestion pricing strategies.

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) that 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. The established classes and their maximum speeds are as follows:

Class	Maximum Freight Train Speed
1	10 mph
2	25 mph
3	40 mph
4	60 mph
5	80 mph
6	110 mph

Exempt track does not meet Class I standards and can be operated only with written approval of the FRA and with certain restrictions. (Please note that Track Classes are distinct from Railroad Classifications.)

Freight - Any commodity being transported.

Freight Villages - Large logistics centers that form a central point for all rail shipments (intermodal, auto, general merchandise) and act as facilitators to attract manufacturing businesses that wish 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. A Class III railroad with operations in Florida. In June of 2004, the STB granted the FWCR approval to abandon all service, though the railroad is still operating a limited service.

FY - Fiscal Year.

Gage (of track) - The distance between the parallel tracks on a rail line, measured at right angles. Standard gage is four-feet, eight-inches.

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

GIS - Geographic Information Systems. The use of computers, software, and geographic data to assemble, store, display, manipulate, and analyze geographically referenced information. (i.e., data identified according to their locations.)

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.

Green Goat - A new, efficient diesel locomotive developed by RailPower Technologies - a Vancouver, British Columbia company. It is a hybrid switcher, in which the electric traction motors on the axles are powered by a large bank of custom-designed lead acid batteries.

Gross Ton-Mile - The movement of the combined weight of transportation equipment and its contents a distance of one mile.

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

GUI - Graphical User Interface. The portion of computer software visible to the user.

Haulage Rights - An arrangement where one railroad may negotiate rates or contracts with customers located on another railroad's line. The railroad receiving haulage rights supplies the cars and the railroad granting haulage rights operates the trains.

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."

HOV - High Occupancy Vehicle. A designated lane on a highway, also known as a carpool or "diamond" lane.

ICC - Interstate Commerce Commission. Former transportation regulating authority, eliminated by the ICC Termination Act of 1995. Replaced by the Surface Transportation Board (STB).

Inbound Traffic - Traffic terminating in one region that originated in another region. Typically used in this report to represent interstate traffic terminating in Florida.

Integrated Logistics Center (ILC) - Sometimes referred to as freight villages or logistics parks, ILCs provide a hub where long-distance transportation services connect with local pick-up and delivery services. For outbound movements, the ILC acts as a local collector, consolidating a sufficient density of traffic for efficient long-haul interstate transport. For inbound movements, the ILC is used to break down the shipments for local delivery.

Interchange - The exchange of carload traffic between railroads. An interchange point or location is the specific track or tracks on which cars are placed for delivery to another railroad.

Intermodal (or Multimodal) - Carriage by more than a single mode with a transfer(s) between modes to complete a trip or a freight movement. In passenger transportation, intermodal usually refers to trips involving more than one mode. For freight and goods movement, the definition refers to transfers between all freight modes, including ships, rail, truck, barge, etc., taken as a system for moving freight. Intermodal also refers to COFC and TOFC movements.

Intermodal Management System - Florida's systematic process of evaluating and monitoring intermodal facilities and linkages of statewide significance to identify and correct deficiencies that impede efficient connectivity with national and international transportation systems and markets.

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

Interstate - Traffic that originates in one state and terminates in another. Foreign and domestic port (import and export) traffic also is considered to be interstate in nature.

Intrastate - Traffic that originates and terminates 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).

ISTEA - Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991.

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

Lading - Freight or cargo making up a shipment.

LCV - Longer Combination Vehicle. Any combination of truck tractor and two or more trailers or semitrailers that operate on the Interstate System at a gross vehicle weight greater than 80,000 pounds.

Line-Haul Service - The movement over the tracks of a railroad from one city to another, not including the switching service, or the movement of a truck over the highway from city to city.

LNG - Liquefied Natural Gas. This is often used as a fuel for transit or fleet vehicles.

Local Traffic - Freight or passenger movements that both originate and terminate 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 five 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 (20-25 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.

LRFA - Local Rail Freight Assistance Program. A Federal program designed to provide assistance (funding) for light-density rail lines. The program is not currently funded.

LRT - Light Rail Transit.

LRV - Light Rail Vehicle.

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

Main Line - Two definitions apply. 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, continuing existing transit routes and frequency) to eliminate deficiencies and to extend/achieve the expected life of facilities before, for example, reconstruction is needed.

Metropolitan planning organization – 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.

MAROps – Mid-Atlantic Rail Operations Study. MAROps is the joint product of five states (Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey), the I-95 Corridor Coalition (representing these five states and seven others in the NEC), and three railroads (Norfolk Southern, CSX Transportation, and Amtrak). The study addresses the barriers associated with planning and funding transportation system improvements across boundaries – across the jurisdictional boundaries between states and cities, across the interest boundaries between the public agencies and private firms, and across the financial boundaries between the highway and rail systems. The study identified 71 infrastructure and information system improvements that must be implemented across the five states and Washington, D.C., over the next 20 years to relieve these choke points. These improvements potentially impact the diversion of truck traffic to rail on the entire length of I-95 from Florida to Maine. A similar New England effort (NEROps) and southeastern effort (SEROps) are in progress.

MGTM/M – Million Gross Ton-Miles per Mile.

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 can also occur between air, truck, rail, and water movement of freight.

MPO – Metropolitan Planning Organization. A government agency for cooperative decision-making for a metropolitan planning area.

Multilevel Auto Carrier – A type of train car that has two levels, used in the transport of vehicles.

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

NAAQS - National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Federal air quality standards established pursuant to Section 109 of the Clean Air Act that apply to outside air everywhere and are set to protect public health. Included are standards for carbon monoxide (CO), lead (Pb), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), ozone (O₃), particulate matter (PM₁₀), and sulfur dioxide (SO₂).

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.

Net Ton-Mile - The movement of a ton of freight one mile. Excludes the weight of the vehicle hauling the freight.

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, VA, 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 that 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 that has 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.

Piggyback - The transportation of highway trailers (TOFC) or containers (COFC) on rail cars specifically equipped for the service. It is essentially an intermodal movement in which a truck performs pickup and delivery to a rail terminal, as well as delivery at the terminating rail head.

PMT - Personal Miles Traveled. This is the summation of the products of person trips multiplied by miles traveled per trip.

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.

Quiet Zone - A segment of rail line with one or more highway-rail grade crossings at which specific safety measures have been implemented allowing the avoidance of sounding of locomotive horns.

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.

Railroad Classifications - Railroad classifications are determined by the Surface Transportation Board (STB). In 2005, the classifications were as follows:

- **Class I** - \$319.3 million or more in operating revenues.
- **Class II** - a non-Class I line-haul railroad operating 350 miles or more with operating revenues of at least \$40 million.
- **Class III** - a non-Class I or II line-haul railroad.
- **Switching and Terminal Railroad** - a non-Class I railroad engaged primarily in switching and/or terminal services for other railroads. Note: Class II and Class III railroads are generally referred to as "regional" and "shortline" railroads, respectively.

Railroad Mileage - The following definitions apply: road or route miles signify the unduplicated mileage of a rail carrier's system and is the typical measure of a railroad's size. Track miles, a higher number than route miles, for a given system, taking into account second (or third) tracks; running track miles represent tracks normally used in train service, exclusive of yard tracks, industrial sidings and storage tracks; total track miles are the sum of running tracks plus all other tracks.

Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976 (4R Act) - Federal legislation that provided reform of railroad economic regulation and Federal funding for the rehabilitation of railroad facilities and equipment.

Ramp Metering - A traffic control policy using traffic flow monitoring and traffic signalization technologies at freeway access ramps to limit the flow onto the freeway. Ramp metering attempts to reduce the number of cars merging into free-flow traffic at a given time.

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.

Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973 (3R Act) - Passed by Congress to finance and restructure eight Eastern bankrupt railroads and preserve essential transportation services in the Northeast and Midwest. This Act led to the creation of Conrail.

ROW - Right-of-Way. 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 that 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 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 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.

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

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

SCORT - Standing Committee on Rail Transportation. Established by the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO), this Committee is charged with: reviewing, evaluating, and recommending transportation legislation; exchanging technical information and policy positions on railroad matters; evaluating, commenting upon, and suggesting revisions to Federal regulations; reaching a common viewpoint of the states on rail policies and problems; gathering information and investigating railroad concerns; providing technical expertise and management training for state railroad connected agencies; providing public information on rail transportation matters; cooperating and coordinating activities with transportation users and the railroad industry; taking a forward-looking view of and disseminating rail progress; and encouraging research necessary to reach these goals. It also is tasked with identifying and receiving reports from its subcommittees and task forces as to Federal regulatory mandates of national concern, and reporting on these matters.

SFRC - South Florida Rail Corridor. An operating rail corridor owned by the Florida Department of Transportation (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 that 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.

SIC - Standard Industrial Classification. Published by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the SIC is a numerical classification scheme for defining industries.

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.

Slow Order - A speed restriction placed by railroad management on a designated segment of track, generally as a temporary measure during the performance of maintenance work. Sometimes, however, slow orders represent semipermanent restrictions due to deteriorated track conditions.

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.

State Implementation Plan - The plan developed by the State and approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 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.

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

STB - Surface Transportation Board. The STB is an economic regulatory agency that Congress charged 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.

STCC - Standard Transportation Commodity Code. A standard seven-digit collapsible coding structure. The first five digits of the STCC coincide with the Commodity Classification for Transportation Statistics, a commodity adaptation of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) published by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB), which was developed for use in the Census of Transportation and adopted by the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) as the mandatory reporting form for all ICC regulated carriers.

Strategic Issues - Critical challenges or fundamental policy concerns that 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.

Subdivision - A portion of a railroad operating division, as designated in a timetable.

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

Switching Railroad - A non-Class I railroad engaged primarily in switching services for other railroads.

TCRO - Tri-County Rail Organization.

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 eight-foot by eight-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.

TOFC - Trailer On (rail) Flat Car. A form of intermodal piggyback movement of freight.

Track - An assembly of rails, ties, and fastenings over which cars, locomotives, and trains are moved.

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

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.

Trains, Categories of:

- **Extra Train** - A freight train that does not operate regularly but only when required to move cars in excess of the normal flow of traffic.
- **Intermodal Train** - A train that handles only trailer on a flat car (TOFC) or container on a flat car (COFC) traffic.
- **Switch Runs** - Trains that operate 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 are also referred to as "locals" by some railroads.
- **Through Freight** - Trains that operate between terminals that 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, potash, etc., which originates at one point and is hauled to one destination.

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

Transportation Corridor - Any land area designated by the state, a county, or a municipality that is between two geographic points and that 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 that includes the cost of operating, maintaining, and insuring the vehicle.

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

TTI - Texas Transportation Institute.

TTR - Talleyrand Terminal Railroad. A switching railroad providing service to JaxPort.

Turnout - A device made of two movable rails with connections and a crossing frog that permit the movement of an engine, car, or train from one track to another. Also called a switch, although the switch is one component of a turnout.

Unit Train - A dedicated set of rail vehicles (a train) loaded with one commodity at one origin, unloaded at one destination each trip, and moving in both directions on a predetermined schedule without intermediate stops.

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

VMD - Vehicle Minutes of Delay. Waiting time measured by minutes, attributable to congestion.

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

WIM - Weigh-in-Motion. A technology that weighs vehicles while they are moving down a road. Generally used to weigh heavy trucks, thereby eliminating the need for roadside weigh stations.

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