

## Glossary of Transportation Terms

### A

**AASHTO-** American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials

**Accessibility-** Accessibility refers to ease of access to a site or area.

**Act-**The association for Commuter Transportation (ACT) supports its members in their efforts to enhance mobility, improve air quality and conserve energy through Transportation Demand Management (TDM) activities. ACT serves as an information resource, provides advocacy on transportation issues involving commute alternatives, and offers networking and professional development opportunities to its members.

#### **Active Grade Crossing Warning System-**

The flashing-light signals, with or without warning gates, together with the necessary control equipment used to inform road users of the approach or presence of trains at highway-rail or highway-light rail transit grade crossings.

#### **ADA- Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990**

A civil rights law passed by Congress in 1990 which makes it illegal to discriminate against people with disabilities in employment, services provided by state and local governments, public and private transportation, and public accommodations and telecommunications.

**AFC-** Automated Fare Collection System

**Air Pollution-**The undesirable addition to the atmosphere of substances (gas, liquids, and solid particles) that are foreign to the natural atmosphere.

**Alternative Fuels-** Low-polluting fuels which used to propel a vehicle instead of high-sulfur diesel or gasoline. Examples include methanol, ethanol, propane or compressed natural gas, liquid natural gas, low-sulfur or "clean" diesel and electricity.

**Alternative Transportation-**Modes of transportation other than a single-passenger motor vehicle including but not limited to carpools, vanpools, public transportation, walking, and bicycling.

**APTA-** American Public Transportation Association

**APTS-** Advanced Public Transportation Systems, Intelligent Vehicle Highway System (IVHS) technology that is designed to improve transit services through advanced vehicle operations, communication, customer service and market development.

**Apportionment-** A federal budgetary term that refers to a statutorily prescribed division or assignment of funds. It is based on prescribed formulas in the law and consists of dividing authorized obligated ability for a precise program among transit systems.

**Approach-** All lanes of traffic moving towards an intersection or a mid block location from one direction, including any adjacent parking lane(s).

**Appropriation-** Federal budgetary term that permits federal agencies to incur obligations and make payments from the Treasury for specific purposes; most common means of providing budget authority.

**Arterial Highway-** A general term denoting a highway primarily used by through traffic, usually on a continuous route or a highway designated as part of an arterial system.

**Authorization-** Basic, substantive legislation which establishes or continues the legal operation of a federal program or agency, either indefinitely or for a specific period of time, or which sanctions particular types of obligation or expenditure within a program. An authorization may set appropriation limits. See " Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991. "

**Automated Guideway-** Electric railway operating without vehicle operator or other crew on-board the vehicle.

**Average Day-** A day representing traffic volumes normally and repeatedly found at a location. When volumes are primarily influenced by employment, the average day is typically a weekday.

**Alternative Work Schedules-** Scheduling policies such as flexible, staggered work hours or are primarily influenced by entertainment to recreation, the average day is typically a weekend.

**AVLS-** Automatic Vehicle Locator System

## B

**BCC-** Board of County Commissioners

**BCT -** Broward County Transit

**Beacon-** A highway traffic signal with one or more signal sections that operates in a flashing mode.

**Bicycle-** A pedal powered vehicle upon which the human operator sits.

**Bicycle Facility-** Lanes, paths, or shoulders formally designated for the use of bicyclist. Also, traffic control devices, shelters and parking facilities for bicycles.

### **BPAC- Bicycle and Pedestrian Review**

**Committee-** Their scope is to help identify opportunities for the use of bicycling, walking and running as safe methods of transportation and recreation in Miami-Dade County.

**BRT- Bus Rapid Transit-**combines the quality of rail transit and the flexibility of buses. It can operate on exclusive transitways, HOV lanes, expressways, or ordinary streets.

**Bus, Articulated-** A bus usually 55 feet or more in length with two connected passenger compartments that bends at a connecting point when the bus hits a corner.

**Bus, Circulator-** A bus serving an area confined to a specific location, such as a downtown area or suburban neighborhood with connections to major traffic corridor.

**Bus, Express-** A bus that operates a portion of the route without stops or with a limited number of stops.

**Bus, Low Floor-** A coach whose entrance door step is no more than 12" from the ground and the top of the step and the flooring represents the one and only step of the entrance door.  
tion for commuting outside peak periods or from home or a remote worksite.

**Bus, Feeder-** A bus service that picks up and delivers passengers to a rail rapid transit station or express bus stop or terminal.

**Busway-** Exclusive lane for buses and carpools.

## C

**Capital Expenses-** The expenses related to the purchase of equipment.

**CAC-** Citizens Advisory Committee

**Catenary-** An overhead contact wire system which supplies power from a central power source to an electric vehicle.

**Centerline Marking-** The yellow pavement marking line(s) that delineates the separation of traffic lanes that have opposite directions of travel on a roadway. These markings need not be at the geometrical center of the pavement.

**Changeable Message Sign-** A sign that is capable of displaying more than one message, changeable manually, by remote control, or by automatic control.

**Channelizing Line Marking-** A wide or double solid white line used to form islands where traffic in the same direction of travel is permitted on both sides of the island.

**Circular Intersection-** An intersection that has an island, generally circular in design, located in the center of the intersection where traffic passes to the right of the island. Circular intersections include roundabouts, rotaries, and traffic circles.

**Clear Zone-** The total roadside border area, starting at the edge of the traveled way, that is available for an errant driver to stop or regain control of a vehicle. This area might consist of a shoulder, a recoverable slope, and/or a nonrecoverable, traversable slope with a clear run-out area at its toe.

**CM -** Congestion Management

**CMAQ-** Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Federal funds available for transit or highway projects which contribute significantly to reducing automobile emissions.

**Commute Trips-** Vehicle trips between home and work during the entire day. These include trips with stops in route between home and work.

**Commuter-** A person who travels between home and work and school.

**Commuter Assistance Programs-** Services such as ridesharing, transit, and parking policies that help workers in commuting to work or in making trips.

**Compressed Work Week-** A scheduling program which consist of condensing standard working hours into fewer than five days per week or ten days per a two week period.

**Cone of Silence-**County ordinance which prohibits oral communication with the County Staff regarding County contracts are advertised until the County Manager issues a written award recommendation to the BCC.

**Concurrent Flow HOV Lane-** A HOV lane that is operated in the same operation as the adjacent general purpose freeway lanes, separated from the adjacent general purpose freeway lanes by a standard lane stripe, painted buffer, or barrier.

**Congestion Pricing-** The imposition of fees, in differential rates varying by time of day and location depending on the level of congestion, on road users or traveling on congested roads.

**Contraflow Lane-** Reserved lane of buses on which the direction of the bus traffic is opposite to the flow of traffic on the other lanes.

**Conventional Road-** A street or highway other than a low-volume road, expressway, or freeway.

**Collector Highway-** A term denoting a highway that in rural areas connects small towns and local highways to arterial highways, and in urban areas provides land access and traffic circulation within residential, commercial, and business areas and connects local highways to the arterial highways.

**Crashworthy-** A characteristic of a roadside

**Commute Alternatives-** Term that refers to carpooling, vanpooling, transit, bicycling, and walk as well as any alternative work arrangement pro-which results in the use o any mode of transporta- appurtenance that has been successfully crash tested in ordinance with a national standard such as the National Cooperative Highway Research Report 350, "Recommended Procedures for the Safety Performance Evaluation Of Highway Features."

**Crosswalk-**(A) That part of a roadway at an inter- section included within the connections of the lateral lines of the sidewalks on opposite sides of the high- way measured from the curbs or in the absence of curbs, from the edges of the traversable roadway, and in the absence of a sidewalk on one side of the roadway, the part of a roadway included within the extension of the lateral lines of the sidewalk at right angles to the centerline; (B) any portion of a roadway at an intersection or elsewhere distinctly indicated as a pedestrian crossing by lines on the surface, which may be supplemented by contrasting pavement text-true, style, or color.

**Crosswalk Lines-** White pavement marking lines that identify a crosswalk.

**CSBE-** Community Small Business Enterprise

**CSER-** Contamination Screening Evaluation Report

**CSRP-** Conceptual Stage Relocation Plan

**CTAC-** Citizens Transportation Advisory Committee- CTAC evaluates the recommendations generated during the development of the MPO's Transportation Plan, and serves as a forum to raise issues pertinent to the process.

**CUTR-** Center for Urban Transportation Research

## **D**

**DBE-** Business owned and operated by one or more socially and economically disadvantaged individuals. Includes African Americans, Hispanic Americans, Native Americans, Asian Pacific Americans or Asian Indian Americans.

**Deadhead-** The movement of a transit vehicle without passengers aboard; often to and from one route to another.

**Delineator-** A retro reflective device mounted on the roadway surface or at the side of the roadway in a series to indicate the alignment of the roadway, especially at night or in adverse weather.

**Demand Responsive-** Non-fixed-route service utilizing vans or buses with passengers boarding and alighting at pre-arranged times at any location within the system's service area.

**DERM-** Miami-Dade County Department of Environmental Resource Management

**Detectable-** Having a continuous edge within 6 in of the surface so that pedestrians who have visual disabilities can sense its presence and receive usable guidance information.

**DOT-** U.S. Department of Transportation

**Dynamic Envelope-** The clearance required for the train and its cargo overhang due to any combination of loading, lateral motion, or suspension failure.

## E

**Edge Line Markings-** White or yellow pavement marking lines that delineate the right or left edge(s) of a traveled way.

**EIS-** Environmental Impact Statement- The analysis of the environmental impacts of proposed land development and transportation projects.

**Employee Transportation Subsidy-** A regular periodic payment from employers to employees to defray the cost of travel. Allowances provide a positive economic incentive to shift from driving alone to less costly modes of travel. Allowances are sometimes implemented in conjunction with a parking fee. Employees can buy parking or apply the allowance to other travel cost.

**End-of-Roadway Marker-** A device used to warn and alert road users of the end of a roadway in other than temporary traffic control zones.

**Enhancement Activities-** Refers to activities related to a particular transportation project that "enhance" or contribute to the existing or proposed active modes of transportation.

**Expressway-** A divided highway with partial control of access.

**Engineering Judgment-** The evaluation of available pertinent information, and the application of appropriate Principles, Standards, Guidance, and practices as contained in this Manual and other sources, for the purpose of deciding upon the applicability, design, operation, or installation of a traffic control device.

**Engineering Study-** The comprehensive analysis and evaluation of available pertinent information, and the application of appropriate principles, Standards, Guidance, and practices as contained in this Manual and other sources, for the purpose of deciding upon the applicability, design, operation, or installation of traffic control device.

**Environmental Justice-** Requirement that Transit agencies identify and address the effects of all programs, policies and activities on minority or low income populations to avoid, minimize, or mitigate disproportionately high and adverse human health and environmental effects, including social and economical effects, on these populations. This is according to the provisions of Title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

**Episodic Program-** A trip reduction program that takes place during certain time periods during the summer months.

**ERH** (Emergency Ride Home Program) - Refers to a program that encourages employees to carpool, use transit, bike or walk to work by guaranteeing them a ride home in the event that they cannot take the same mode home.

**ETC** (Employee Transportation Coordinator) - A designated employee responsible for the daily activities of the employers transportation option program. Reducing demand for employees to drive alone to and from work, through the promotion of alternative modes of transportation, allows employees greater flexibility to adjust to work hours to individual time schedules and commuting.

## F

**Fare Box Recovery Ratio-** Measure of the proportion of operating expenses covered by passenger fares; found by dividing fare box revenue by total operating expenses for each mode and/or system wide.

**FEIS-** Final Environmental Impact Statement

**FHSRA-** Florida High Speed Rail Authority

**FHWA -** Federal Highway Administration - Division of the United States Department of Transportation that oversees highway.

**Fixed Guideway System-** A system of vehicles that can operate only on its own guideway constructed for that purpose.

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

**Fixed Route Service-** Service provided on a repetitive, fixed-schedule basis along a specific route with vehicle stopping to pick up and deliver passengers to specific locations; each fixed-route trip serves the same origins and destinations.

**Flashing-** An operation in which a signal indication is turned on and off repetitively.

**Fleet Expansion-** The acquisition of rolling stock for expansion of transit service.

**Flexible Funds-** Those federal funds that can be used for highway, transit or other transportation projects, as decided by regional Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) and state governments.

**Flexible Work Hours (Flextime)-** A scheduling policy that gives employees an option of varying their starting and stopping times each work day when all employees are required to be present. The intent is to

**Formula Funds-** Funds distributed or apportioned to qualifying recipients on the basis of formulas described in law.

**FPTA-** Florida Public Transportation Association

**FRA (Federal Railroad Administration)-**Division of the United States Department of Transportation that supervises rail lines.

**Freeway-** A divided highway with full control access.

**FTA Capital Program-** Financial assistance from Section 5309 of the Federal Transit Act. This program provides capital assistance for 3 primary

**FDOT-** Florida Department of Transportation

**FTA-** Federal Transit Administration- Division of the United States Department of Transportation that funds transit planning and programs.

**FTA Clean Fuels Formula Program Fund**  
This program promotes the use of clean fuel vehicles.

**FTA Elderly and Persons with Disabilities Formula Program-** This program assists state and local governments and private non-profit groups in meeting the transportation needs of the elderly and persons with disabilities.

**FTA Metropolitan Planning Funds-** This program supports the cooperative, continuous and comprehensive planning program for making transportation investment decisions in metropolitan areas.

**FTA Non- Urbanized Area Formula Planning Funds-** This program provides funds to states to support public transportation in areas of less than 50,000 population.

**FTA Urbanized Area Formula Program Funds-** This program makes federal resources available for capital projects and to finance the planning and improvement costs of equipment, facilities and associated capital maintenance items for use in mass transportation.

## G

**Glide Slope-** Provides vertical guidance for aircraft during approach and landing based on Electronic components emitting signals that provides vertical guidance and by visual ground aids.

**Golden Passport-** Fare card which allows senior citizens 65 yrs and older or a social security beneficiary who are permanent Miami-Dade residents to ride transit free.

**Guide Sign-**A sign that shows route destinations, designations, directions, distances, services, points of interest, or other geographical, recreational, or cultural information.

## H

**Headway-** Time interval between vehicles moving in the same direction on a particular route. It must be operated together as a unit.

**Highway-** A general term for denoting a public way for purposes of travel by vehicular travel, including the entire area within the right-of-way.

**Highway Rail Grade Crossing-** The general area where a highway and a railroad's right-of-way cross at the same level, within which are included the railroad tracks, highway, and traffic control devices for highway traffic traversing that area.

**Highway Traffic Signal-** A power-operated traffic control device by which traffic is warned or directed to take some specific action. These devices do not include signals at toll plazas, power operated signs, illuminated pavement markers, warning lights, or steady burning electric lamps.

**HOV-** High Occupancy Vehicle- A motor vehicle carrying at least two or more persons, including car-pools, vanpools, and buses.

**HOV Lane-** Any preferential lane designated for exclusive use by high-occupancy vehicles for all or part of the day- including a designated lane on the freeway, other highway, street, or independent roadway on a separate right-of-way.

## I

**ILEV -** Inherently Low Emission Vehicle - Any kind of vehicle that is certified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and that because

**Interchange-** A system of interconnecting roadways providing for traffic movement between two or more highways that do not intersect at grade.

**Intermediate Interchange-** An interchange with an urban urban or rural route that is not a major or minor interchange as defined herein.

**Intermodal-** Those issues or activities which involve or affect more than one mode of transportation.

**Intersection-** The area embraced within the prolongation or connection of the lateral curb lines, or if none, the lateral boundary lines of the roadways of two highways that join one another at, or approximately at, right angles, or the area within which vehicles traveling on different highways that join at any other angle might come into conflict

**Interstate System-** The system of highways that connects the principal metropolitan areas, cities, and industrial centers of the United States. Designated by "I". The interstate system also connects the U.S. to internationally significant routes in Mexico and Canada.

**Island-** A defines area between traffic lanes for control of vehicular movements or for pedestrian refuge. It includes all end protection and approach treatments. Within an intersection area, a median or an outer separation in considered to be an island.

**ISTEA** (Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act)- Pronounced "Ice Tea," this landmark \$155 billion federal legislation signed into law during December 1991 called for broad changes in the way transportation decision are made. ISTEA expired in 1998 and has been replaced by TEA-21.

**ITE-** Institute of Transportation Engineers

**ITS-** Intelligent Transportation Systems applies advanced technology alternatives to transportation problem solving, allowing for enhanced mobility along existing or newly constructed transportation facilities.

**IVHS-** Intelligent Vehicle Highway Systems

## J

**Jitney-** Privately-owned, small or medium-sized vehicles usually operated on a fixed route but on a fixed schedule.

**Joint Development-** Ventures undertaken by the public and private sectors for development of land around transit stations or stops.

## L

**Land Use-** Provides general Description of major usages in the project area.

**Lane Line Markings-** White pavement marking lines that delineate the separation of traffic lanes that have the same direction of travel on a roadway.

**Lane-Use Control Signal-** A signal face displaying indication to permit or prohibit the use of specific lanes of a roadway or to indicate the impending prohibition of such use.

**Layover Time-** Time built into a schedule between arrival at the end of a route and the departure for a return trip; used for the recovery of delays and for the preparation of the return trip.

**LCTR-** Lehman Center for Transportation Research

**Line-up-** The process of creating bus/rail operator assignments from which the operators can choose their work assignment in seniority order.

**Logo-** A distinctive emblem, symbol, or trademark that identifies a product or service.

**Longitudinal Markings-** pavement markings that are generally placed parallel and adjacent to the flow of traffic such as lane lines, centerlines, edge lines, channelizing lines, and others.

**Long-Range Transportation Plan-** A plan that every state and MPO must develop. The long-range plan for transportation improvements include a bicycle and pedestrian element in addition to highway transit, and other elements.

**LOS- Level of Service-** A system that rates traffic flow from A (excellent) through F (Flunks), and opposite approaches of the same intersection.

**LPA-** Locally Preferred Alternative

**LRT-** Light Rail Transit- Fixed guideway transportation mode that typically operates on city streets or dedicated right-of-ways and draws its electrical power from overhead wires; include streetcars, trolley cars and tramways. Differs from heavy rail- which has a separated right of way, and includes commuter and inner city rail- in that it has lighter passenger capacity per hour and more closely spaced stops.

**LRTP-** Long-Range Transportation Plan

## M

**MAGLEV-** Magnetic Levitation-support Technology, that keeps a vehicle vertically separated from its track or riding surface by magnetic force.

**Major Interchange-** An interchange with another freeway or expressway, or an interchange with a high-volume multi-lane highway, principal urban arterial, or major rural route where the interchanging traffic is heavy or includes many road users unfamiliar with the area.

**Major Street-** The street normally carrying the higher volume of vehicular traffic.

**Married Pair-** Two semi-permanent coupled rail cars that share some mechanical and electrical equ-

**Master Plan-** Long Range Transportation Plan usually 10-20 Years.

**MAX- Metro Area Express,** limited stop routes which make only specific stops along the alignment instead of all stops to reduce passenger travel time.

**MDT-** Miami-Dade Transit

**MDX-** Miami Dade Expressway Authority

**Median-** The area between two roadways of a divided highway measured from edge of traveled way to edge of traveled way. The The median excludes turn lanes. The median widths might be different between intersection, interchanges, and at automobile, airplane bus, boat, foot or even a computer modem.

**MIA-** Miami International Airport

**MIC-** Miami Intermodal Center

**MIS-** Major Investment Study

**Minor Interchange-** An interchange where traffic is local and very light, such as interchange with land service access roads. Where the sum of the exit volumes is estimated to be lower than 100 vehicles per day in the designed year, the interchange is classified as local.

**Minor Street-** The street normally carrying the lower volume of vehicular traffic.

**Mixed-Use Development-** Defined by the Urban Land Institute as developments with the following criteria: (1) three or more revenue-producing uses that, in well-planning projects, are mutually supporting, (2) significant physical and functional integration of project components, including uninterrupted pedestrian connections, and (3) development in conformance with a coherent plan.

**Mobility Management-** The term used by many European countries for TDM.

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

**Mode Split-**An itemization of the types of vehicles or methods used by commuters to travel to work.

**MOS-** Minimum Operable Segment

**MPO-** Metropolitan Planning Organization, the organization designated by local elected officials as being responsible for carrying out urban transportation planning for an area.

**Multimodal-** Refers to the availability of multiple transportation options, especially within a system or corridor. A concept embraced in ISTEA, a multimodal approach to transportation planning focuses on the most efficient way of getting people or goods from place to place, whether by truck, train, bicycle,

**MUTCD-** Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices, Standard reference published by the USDOT guiding the usage of traffic control devices.

## N

**National Highway System-** (FHWA funds transferred to FTA for transit projects) The NHS provides for a wide range of transportation activities. Eligible transit projects include fringe and corridor parking facilities, bicycle and pedestrian facilities, vanpool projects and public transportation facilities in the NHS corridors.

**National Transit Database-** The system through which the Federal Transit Administration collects uniform data needed by Secretary of Transportation to administer department programs.

**NEPA-** National Environmental Protection Act

**New Start-** Federal funding granted under 3(l) of the Federal Transit Act for construction of a new fixed guideway system.

**NOI-** Notice of Intent

**Nonattainment Area-** Any geographical region of the United States that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has designated as not attaining the federal air quantity standards for one or more air pollutants, such as ozone and carbon monoxide.

**NTD-** National Transit Database

**NTP-** Notice of Proceed

**NTS-** National Transportation System, inter-modal system consisting of all forms of transportation in a unified, interconnected manner.

**NTSB-** National Transportation Safety Board

## O

**Object Marker-** A device used to mark obstructions within or adjacent to the roadway.

**Occupancy Requirement-** Any restriction that regulates to of a facility for any period of the day based on a specified number of persons in a vehicle.

**Occupant-** a person driving or riding in a car, truck bus, or other vehicle.

**Off- Peak Period-** Non- rush periods of the day when travel activity is generally lower and less transit service is scheduled.

**O&M-** Operating and Maintenance

## P

**Paratransit-** Comparable transportation service required by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990 for individuals with disabilities who are unable to use fixed-route transportation systems.

**Park-and-Ride Lot-** Designated parking areas for automobile riders who then board transit vehicles or meet carpools or vanpools from these locations.

**Parking Cash Out-** A strategy that employers can use to encourage employees to use alternate modes of commuting by giving up their tax-free parking and using the cash to pay for expenses associated with other modes like carpooling or to receive a tax-free subsidy for transit or vanpools.

**Parking Management-** Measures that encourage alternative mode usage. Measures can include parking charges, preferential parking for car and vanpools, reduced parking cost for car and vanpools, and reduced parking supply.

**Parking Pricing-** A specific parking management strategy of establishing a pricing mechanism to encourage carpool or vanpool use at a parking facility. This could include higher rates for single occupant vehicles (SOVs), especially during commuter peak hours, and reduced rates, or possibly free parking for carpools and vanpools.

**Pass Through Funds-**Capital/operating financial assistance passed through to other transit agencies that have no relationship to the directly operated and/or purchased transportation services provided by the designated recipient.

**Paved-** A bituminous surface treatment, mixed bituminous concrete, or Portland cement concrete roadway surface that has both a structural (weight bearing) and a sealing purpose for the roadway.

**PE-** Preliminary Engineering

**Peak Direction-** The direction of travel having the highest volume of traffic during the periods of heaviest travel. In a radial corridor, the peak direction has traditionally been toward the urban core of the metropolitan area in the morning and away from the urban core in the evening.

**Peak Period-** Morning and afternoon time periods when transit riding is heaviest.

**Pedestrian-** A person, a foot, in a wheelchair, on skates, or on a skateboard.

**Pedestrian Facilities-** A general term denoting improvements and provisions made to accommodate or encourage walking.

**PIP-** Public Involvement Plan

**PISA -** Public Involvement Study Administration

**Platoon-** A group of vehicle or pedestrians traveling together as a group, either voluntarily or involuntarily, because of traffic signal controls, geometrics, or other factors.

**Preferential Parking-** Designating the most desirable parking spaces, such as those closest to building entrances, for the exclusive use of carpools and vanpools.

**Principal Legend-** Place names, street names, and route numbers placed on guide signs.

**Proximate Commute-** Working at the employer worksite closest to the employees home can be implemented by multi-site employers such as banks, etc.

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

**Public Road-** Any road or street under the jurisdiction of and maintained by a public agency and open to public travel.

**PWD-** Miami-Dade Public Works Department

## Q

### **Qualified Transportation Fringe Benefit-**

The represents a transportation fringe benefit that is tax-free for the employee for the employee. This benefit can be in the form of a mass transit subsidy, and/or employer-provided parking. Carpool subsidy does not qualify. The maximum amount of the tax-free benefit is established as \$100 per month for transit and vanpool and \$195 per month for parking. These benefits can be combined for a total benefit of \$295 per month or \$3,300 per year. See Section One for more information.

**Queue Jumper-** A short section of exclusive or preferential lane that enables specified vehicles to bypass an automobile queue or a congested section of traffic.

## R

**Rail, Commuter-** Local and regional passenger train service operating between a central city, its suburbs and/or another central city.

**Rail, Heavy-**An electric railway with the capacity for a heavy volume of traffic and characterized by exclusive rights-of-way, multi-car trains, high speed and rapid acceleration, sophisticated signaling and high platform loading.

**Rail, High Speed-** A rail transportation system with exclusive right-of-way which serves densely traveled corridors at speeds of 124 miles per hour (200 km/h) and greater.

**Rail, Light-**An electric railway with a light volume traffic capacity compared to heavy rail. Light rail may use shared or exclusive rights-of-way, high or low platform loading and multi-car trains or single cars.

**Rail Modernization-** Federal funding granted under Section 3(h) of the Federal Transit Act for improvements on fixed guideway systems that have been in service for at least seven years.

**Rapid Transit-**Rail or motorbus transit service operating completely separate from all modes of transportation on an exclusive right-of-way.

**Raised Pavement Marker-** A device with a height of at least 10mm (0.4 in) mounted on or in a roadway as used herein shall refer to any such roadway separately, but not to all such roadways collectively.

**Regulatory Sign-** A sign that gives notice to road users of traffic laws or regulations.

**Retroreflectivity-** A property of a surface that allows a large portion of the light coming from a point source to be returned directly back to a point near its origin.

**Revenue Service (Miles, Hours, and Trips)-** The time when a vehicle is available to the general public and there is an expectation of carrying passengers.

**Reverse Commuting-** Movement in a direction opposite the main flow of traffic, such as from the central city to a suburb during the morning peak period.

**Reversible Lanes-** A highway or street lane that the direction of traffic flow can be changed to use the maximum roadway capacity during peak periods.

**Ride Matching-** The process of creating carpools and vanpools through finding people whose travel characteristics (origin and destination and time

**Ridesharing-** A form of transportation, other than public transit, in which more than one person shares the use of the vehicle, such as a van or a car to make a trip. Also known as "carpooling" or "vanpooling".

**Ridership-** The number of rides taken by people a public transportation system in a given time period.

**Right-of-way-** Land property or interest therein, acquired for or devoted to transportation purposes.

**Road-** See Roadway

**Roadway-** The portion of the highway improved, designed, or ordinarily used for vehicular travel and parking lanes, but exclusive of the sidewalk, berm, or shoulder even though such sidewalk, berm, or shoulder is used by persons riding bicycles or other human powered vehicles. In the event a highway includes two or more separate roadways, the term and operations of public transportation systems, based upon a uniform system of accounts & records

**Roadway Network-** A geographical arrangement of intersecting roadways.

**Road User-** A vehicle operator, bicyclist, or pedestrian within a highway, including persons with disabilities.

**ROD -** Record of Decision

**Roundabout Intersection-** A circular intersection with yield control of all entering traffic, channelized approaches, and appropriate geometric curvature, such that travel speeds on the circulatory roadway are typically less than 50km/h (30mph).

**Rumble Strip-** A series of intermittent, narrow, transverse areas of rough-textured, slightly raised or depressed road surface that is installed to alert road users to unusual traffic conditions.

**Rural Highway-** A type of roadway normally characterized by lower volumes, higher speeds, fewer turning conflicts, and less conflict with pedestrians

## S

**Section 3-** The section of the Federal Transit Act that authorizes discretionary funds for capital public transportation projects.

**Section 9-** The section of the Federal Transit Act that authorizes grants to public transportation systems in urbanized areas for both capital and operating programs based on formulas set out in statute.

**Section 13(c)-** The section of the Federal Transit Act related to labor protection that is designed to protect transit employees against a worsening of their position with respect to their employment because of grant assistance under the Act.

**Section 15-** The section of the Federal Transit Act that authorizes the U.S. Department of Transportation to gather statistical information about the financing and operations of public transportation systems, based upon a uniform system of accounts and records.

**SFRC-** South Florida Rail Corridor

**SFRTA-** South Florida Regional Transportation Authority

**Shared Roadway-** A roadway that is officially designated and marked as a bicycle route, but which is open to motor vehicle travel upon which no bicycle lane is designated.

**Shared-Use Path-** A bikeway outside the traveled way and physically separated from motorized vehicular traffic by an open space or barrier and either within the highway right-of-way or within an independent alignment. Shared-use paths are also by pedestrians (included skaters, users of manual and motorized wheelchairs, and joggers) and other authorized motorized and non-motorized users.

**Design Speed-** A selected speed used to determine the various geometric design features on a roadway.

**Operating Speed-** A speed at which a typical vehicle or the overall traffic operates. Operating speed might be defined with speed values such as the average, pace, or 85th-percentile speeds.

**Pace Speed-** The highest speed within a specific range of speeds that represents more vehicles than in any other like range of speed. The range of speed typically used is 10km/h or 10 mph.

**Posted Speed-** The speed limit determined by law and shown on Speed Limit Signs.

**Statutory Speed-** A speed limit established by legislative action that typically is applicable for highways and specific design, functional, jurisdictional and/or location characteristic and is not necessarily shown on Speed Limit Sign.

**Shuttle-** A public or private vehicle that travels back and forth over a particular route, especially a short route or one that provides connections between transportation systems, employment cen-

**Sidewalk-** That portion of a street between the curb line, or the lateral line of a roadway, and the adjacent property or on easements of private property that is paved or improved and intended for use by pedestrians.

**Sign-** Any traffic control device that is intended to communicate specific information to road users through a word or symbol legend. Signs do not include traffic control signals, pavement markings, delineators, or channelization devices.

**Sign Assembly-** A group of signs, located on the same support(s), that supplement one another in conveying information to road users.

**Sign Illumination-** Either internal or external lighting that shows similar color by day or night. Street or highway lighting shall not be considered as meeting this definition.

**Sign Legend-** All word messages, logos, and symbol designs that are intended to convey specific meanings.

**Sign Panel-** A separate panel or piece of material containing a word or symbol legend that is affixed to the face of a sign.

**SIP-** State Implementation Plan

### **South Florida Commuter Services-**

Agency founded in 1988 dedicated to improving South Florida's traffic condition by promoting alternatives to drive-alone commuting.

[www.sfics.org](http://www.sfics.org)

**SOV (Single Occupancy Vehicle)-** a vehicle with one occupant, the driver.

**Speed-** Speed is defined based on the following classifications:

**Advisory Speed-** A recommended speed for all vehicles operating on a section of the highway and based on the highway design, operating characteristics, and conditions.

**Average Speed-** The summation of the instantaneous or spot-measured speeds at a specific location of vehicles divided by the number of vehicles observed.

**Street-** See Highway

**Supplemental Appropriation-** An act appropriate act because in addition to those in an annual appropriation act because the need for funds is too urgent to be postponed until enactment of the next regular appropriation act.

**Surface Transportation Program Funds-** (FHWA funds transferred to FTA for transit projects)

**Speed Limit-** The maximum (or minimum) speed applicable to a section of the highway as established by law.

**Speed Measurement Marking-** A white transverse pavement marking placed on the roadway to assist the enforcement of speed regulations.

**Speed Zone-** A section of a highway with a speed limit that is established by law but which might be different from a legislatively specified statutory speed limit.

**Staggered Work Hours-** An alternative work scheduling program at which the times that groups of employees begin and end work are staggered over a range of 15 minutes to two hours, thus reducing commuting peaks. This is one of the programs that is included under alternative work schedules.

**Stop Line-** A solid white pavement marking line extended across approach lanes to indicate the point at which a stop is intended or required to be made.

**STP- Surface Transportation Program** A new categorical funding program created with the ISTEA. Funds may be used for a wide variety of purposes, including: roadway construction, reconstruction and rehabilitation; roadway operational improvements; capital costs for transit projects; highway and transit safety improvements; bicycle and pedestrian facilities; scenic and historical transportation facilities; and preservation of abandoned transportation corridors.

## T

**TAC-** Technical Advisory Committee

**TARC-** Transportation Aesthetic Review Committee, reviews bridge and other high-visibility transportation projects to assure that aesthetic considerations are incorporated, so that the projects become an asset to the community.

**TCM** (Transportation Control Measures)- Local actions to adjust traffic patterns or reduce vehicle use to reduce air pollutant emissions. These may include HOV lanes, provision by bicycle facilities, etc.

**TCRP-** Transportation Cooperative Research Program

**TDM-** Transportation Demand Management  
Low-cost strategies that reduce the demand of single occupant vehicles on (SOVs) the transportation system, such as programs which promote carpooling, vanpooling, alternative work schedules, biking, walking, and transit.

**TDP-** Transportation Development Program,  
The agreed upon five year recommended transit service improvements and financial plan. It is updated every year, and serves to comply with local and state statutory requirements to remain eligible for state block grants.

**TEA-21-** Transportation Equality Act for the 21 Century- This law reauthorizes ISTEA and provides federal funding and program authorization for all surface transportation, primarily highways and public transit. It also includes Title IX, Section 910, an amendment to the Internal Revenue Code, Section 132 (f) permitting employers to allow their employees to set aside a portion of their gross income up to certain monthly statutory maximums for transit, vanpools, and qualified parking.

**Telework** (Telecommunicating)- The substitution, either partially or completely, of transportation to a conventional office through the use of computer and telecommunications technologies (e.g., telephones, personal computers, modems, facsimile machines, electronic mail). Implies either work at home or at a satellite work center that is closer to an employee's home than the conventional office.

**Temporary Traffic Control Zone-** An area of a highway where road user conditions are changed because of a work zone or incident by the use of temporary traffic control devices, flaggers, uniformed law enforcement officers, or other authorized personnel.

**TIP-** Transportation Improvement Program,  
Three year priority list of federally funded transportation projects. Program of intermodal transportation projects to be implemented over several years,

**TMA-**Transportation Management Association  
A voluntary association of public and private agencies and firms joined to cooperatively develop transportation demand management initiatives.

**TMI-** Transportation Management Initiative

**TMO-**Transportation Management Organization

**TOD-** Transit Oriented Development is a mixed-use residential or commercial area designed to maximize access to public transport, and often incorporates features to encourage transit ridership. A TOD neighborhood typically has a center with a train station, metro station, tram stop, or bus station, surrounded by relatively high-density development with progressively lower-density development spreading outwards from the center.

**TPC-** Transportation Planning Council, TPC has ultimate responsibility for the technical adequacy of the various MPO planning programs and products that are transmitted to the governing board for approval and adoption.

**TPTAC-** Transportation Planning Advisory Committee, provides technical support to the TPC.

**Traffic-** Pedestrian, bicyclist, ridden or herded animals, vehicles, streetcars, and other conveyances either singularly or together while using any for purposes of travel.

**Traveled Way-** The portion of the roadway for the movement of vehicles, exclusive of the shoulder, berms, sidewalks, and parking lanes.

**Tri-Rail-** Tri Commuter Rail Authority

**Traffic Control Device-** A sign, signal, marking, or other device used to regulate, warn, or guide traffic, placed on, over, or adjacent to a street, highway, pedestrian facility, or shared-use path by authority of a public agency having jurisdiction.

**Traffic Control Signals (Traffic Sign)-** A highway traffic signal by which traffic is alternately directed to stop and permitted to proceed.

**Traffic Mitigation-** These use transportation management techniques to reduce the traffic impact of new development.

**Train-** One or more locomotives coupled, with or without cars, that operate on rails or tracks and to which all other traffic must yield to right-of-way by law and highway-rail grade crossing.

**Transitional Analysis-** MPO study to identify and evaluate transit alternative in six corridors within the county, completed in January 1993.

**Transverse Markings-** Pavement markings that are generally placed perpendicular across the flow of traffic such as shoulder markings, stop lines, speed measurement markings, parking space markings, and others.

**Tripper Service-** Extra bus service built into transit schedules to accommodate the needs of students attending secondary schools.

**TRO (Trip Reduction Ordinance)-**Local or regional regulation to limit the number of SOV users in order to reduce pollution emissions. Aimed at employers, TROs have been enacted by local governments in response to CMP requirements, which vary from county to county.

**Trust Funds-** Funds collected and used by the federal government for carrying out specific purposes and programs according to trust agreements or statute.

**TSA-** Transportation Security Administration, The federal agency charged with providing security for the nation's transportation system. Part of the Department of Homeland Security.

**TSM-** Transportation Systems Management  
Low-cost improvements to make the transportation system work more efficiently, such as traffic signal coordination. The element of a TIP (Transportation Improvement Program) that purposes non capital-intensive steps toward the improvement of a transportation system, such as refinement of system and traffic management, the use bus priority or reserved lanes, and parking strategies. Includes actions to reduce vehicle use, facilitate traffic flow, and improve internal traffic management.

**TWU-** Transportation Workers Union

## U

**UPWP- Unified Plan Work Program,** outlines the technical and policy studies that will assist in further defining to comprehensive and multimodal transportation improvement program approved for the metropolitan area.

**Urban Street-** A type of street normally characterized by relatively low speeds, wide ranges of traffic volumes, narrower lanes, frequent intersections and driveways, significant pedestrian traffic pavement marking arrow placed upstream from the ramp terminus to indicate the correct direction of traffic flow. Wrong-way arrows are intended primarily to warn wrong-way road users that they are going in the wrong direction.

**USDOT-** U.S. Department of Transportation

**User-Side Subsidy Program-**A transportation arrangement where the rider's cost of transportation is partially subsidized by the transit agency.

## V

**Vanpool-** An arrangement in which a group of passengers share the use and cost of a van and travel together between pre-arranged destination or work.

**Variable Pricing** - A method of charging certain transportation system users in which the toll charged can vary based on criteria such as time of day, traffic congestion or other measured parameters.

**Variable Work Hours** - A work schedule that permits employees to arrive and depart during times other than the commuter peak traffic hours.

**VE-** Value Engineering

**Vehicle-** Every device in, upon, or by which any person or property can be transported or drawn upon a highway, except trains and light rail transit operating in exclusive or semi exclusive alignments. Light rail transit operating in a mixed-use alignment, to which other traffic is not required to yield the right-of-way by law, is a vehicle.

**VMT-** (Vehicle Miles of Travel)- A standard area-wide measure of travel activity. The most conventional VMT calculation is to multiply the average length of a trip by the total number of trips.

## W

**Walkway Connection-** Pedestrian path linking the transit facility to the transit system.

**Warning Sign-** A sign that gives notice to road users of a situation that might not be readily apparent.

**Warrant-** A warrant describes threshold conditions to the engineer in evaluating the potential safety and operational benefits of traffic control devices and is based upon average and normal conditions. Warrants are not a substitution for engineering judgments. The fact that a warrant for a particular traffic control device is met is not conclusive justification for the installation of the device.

**WBE-** Women's Business Enterprise

**511- National Traveler Information Telephone Number** - the nationwide phone number for traveler information.