

DEFINITIONS

Access Rights: This element identifies who has acquired legal access rights over a road segment. (DO12)

Aerial Tramway: An electric system of aerial cables with suspended unpowered separate cables attached to the vehicle suspension system and powered by engines or motors at a central location not on board the vehicle. (APTA1)

Aerodrome: A defined area on land or water (including any buildings, installations, and equipment) intended to be used either wholly or in part for the arrival, departure, and movement of aircraft. Aerodromes may include airports, heliports, and other landing areas. (FAA4) (FAA8)

Air Traffic Management (ATM): The process used to ensure the safe, efficient, and expeditious movement of aircraft during all phases of operations. Air traffic management consists of air traffic control and traffic flow management. (FAA7)

Air Transportation: Includes establishments that provide domestic and international passenger and freight services, and establishments that operate airports and provide terminal facilities. Also included are flying services such as crop dusting and aerial photography. (BEA1)

Airport and Airways Trust Fund; Mechanism for funding capital improvements for the nation's air traffic control system and airports. The fund is supported by taxes contributed by users of the aviation system, including on 10 percent tax of airline passengers and a tax on aviation fuel. Established by the Airport and Airway Revenue Act of 1970. (FAA11)

Airports Grants in Aid Program: A grant of funds by the Secretary of Transportation under the Airport & Airway Improvement Act of 1982 to a sponsor for the accomplishment of one or more projects. (FAA2)

Ambulance or Rescue Service: Establishments primarily engaged in furnishing ambulances or rescue services, except by air, where such operations are primarily within a single municipality, contiguous municipalities, or a single municipality and its suburban areas. (BOC1)

Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA): The legislation defining the responsibilities of and requirements for transportation providers to make transportation accessible to individuals with disabilities. (FTA1)

Amtrak: Operated by the National Railroad Passenger Corporation of Washington, DC. This rail system was created by President Nixon in 1970, and was given the responsibility for the operation of intercity, as distinct from suburban, passenger trains between points designated by the Secretary of Transportation. (DOE6)

Automated Guideway Transit: Guided transit vehicles operating singly or in multi-car trains with a fully automated system (no crew or transit units). Service may be on a fixed schedule or in response to a passenger-activated call button. Automated guideway transit includes personal rapid transit, group rapid transit and people mover systems. (FTA1)

Automobile: A privately owned and/or operated licensed motorized vehicle including cars, jeeps and station wagons. Leased and rented cars are included if they are privately operated and not used for picking up passengers in return for fare. (FHWA3)

Average Vehicle Miles Traveled: A ratio estimate defined as total miles traveled by all vehicles, divided by: 1) the total number of vehicles (for average miles traveled per vehicle); or 2) the total number of households (for average miles traveled per household). (DOE4)

Bicycle: A vehicle having two tandem wheels, propelled solely by human power, upon which any person or persons may ride. (43CFR652)

Bicycle Lane (Bike Lane): A portion of a roadway which has been designated by striping, signing and pavement markings for the preferential or exclusive use of bicyclists. (23CFR562)

Bicycle Path (Bike Path): A bikeway physically separated from motorized vehicular traffic by an open space or barrier and either within the highway right-of-way or within an independent right-of-way. (23CFR652)

Bicycle Route (Bike Route): A segment of a system of bikeways designated by the jurisdiction having authority with appropriate directional and information markers, with or without a specific bicycle route number. (23CFR652)

Bridge: A structure including supports erected over a depression or an obstruction, such as water, highway, or railway, and having a track or passageway for carrying traffic or other moving loads. (23CFR650)

Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS): The Bureau was organized pursuant to section 6006 of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) of 1991 (49 U.S.C. 111), and was formally established by the Secretary of Transportation of December 16, 1992. BTS has an intermodal transportation focus whose missions are to compile, analyze and make accessible information on the Nation's transportation systems; to collect information on intermodal transportation and other areas; and to enhance the quality and effectiveness of DOT's statistical programs through research, the development of guidelines, and the promotion of improvements in data acquisition and use.

The programs of BTS are organized in six functional areas and are mandated by ISTBA to: 1) Compile, analyze, and publish statistics 2) Develop guidelines to improve the credibility and effectiveness of the Department's statistics 4) Represent transportation interests in the statistical community 5) Make statistics accessible and understandable and 6) Identify data needs. (OFR1)

Bus: Includes intercity buses, mass transit systems and shuttle buses that are available to the general public. Also includes Dial-a-Bus and Senior Citizen buses that are available to the public. (FHWA3)

Bus Lane: A street or highway lane intended primarily for buses, either all day or during specified periods, but sometimes also used by carpools meeting requirements set out in traffic laws. (APTA1)

Capital Program Funds: Financial assistance from the Capital Program of 49 U.S.C. (formerly Section 3). This program enables the Secretary of Transportation to make discretionary capital grants and loans to finance public transportation projects divided among fixed guideway (rail) modernization; construction of new fixed guideway systems and extensions to fixed guideway systems; and, replacement, rehabilitation, and purchase of buses and rented equipment, and construction of bus-related facilities. (FTA1)

Carpool: An arrangement where two or more people share the use and cost of privately owned automobiles in traveling to and from prearranged destinations together. (ATPA1)

Coastwise Traffic: Domestic traffic which moves over the ocean, or the Gulf

of Mexico, e.g., between New Orleans and Baltimore, New York and Puerto Rico, San Francisco and Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Hawaii. Traffic between Great Lakes ports and seacoast ports, when having a carriage over the ocean, is also deemed to be coastwise. The Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound are considered internal bodies of water rather than arms of the ocean; traffic confined to these areas is deemed to be "internal" rather than coastwise. (TNDOT1)

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR): A compilation of the general and permanent rules of the executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government as published in the Federal Register. The code is divided into 50 titles that represent broad areas subject to Federal regulation. (DOE5)

Collector: A street which collects and distributes traffic to and from local and arterial streets. Intended for low to moderate volume, low speed, and short length trips while also providing access to abutting properties. At the time a collector street is platted, it may be designated as a residential or commercial/industrial collectors, depending upon the predominant land use it will serve. A commercial/industrial collector must be constructed to higher standards in order to serve truck traffic.

Commercial Airport: A public airport which is determined to enplane annually 2,500 or more passengers and receive scheduled passenger service of aircraft. (FAA2)

Commute: Regular travel between home and a fixed location (e.g., work, school). (TRB1)

Commuter Rail: Urban passenger train service for short distance travel between a central city and adjacent suburbs. Does not include heavy rail or light rail service.

(FTA2)

Crash: An event that produces injury and/or damage, involves a motor vehicle in transport, and occurs on a trafficway or while the vehicle is still in motion after running off the trafficway. (NHTSA2) (NHTSA3)

Daily Vehicle Travel: Is the amount of vehicle travel (in thousands) accumulated over a 24-hour day, midnight to midnight, traversed along a "public road" by motorized vehicles, excluding construction equipment or farm tractors. Vehicle travel not occurring on public roads, such as that occurring on private land roads (private roads in parking lots, shopping centers, etc.) Must be also be excluded. (FHWA2)

Demand Response (Paratransit Service): Non-fixed-route service utilizing vans or buses with passengers boarding and alighting at prearranged times at any location within the system's service area. Also called "Dial-a-Ride." (APTA1)

Department of Transportation (DOT): Establishes the nation's overall transportation policy. Under its umbrella there are ten administrations whose jurisdictions include highway planning, development and construction; urban mass transit; railroads; aviation; and the safety of waterways, ports, highways, and oil and gas pipelines. The Department of Transportation (DOT) was established by act of October 15, 1966, as amended (49 U.S.C. 102 and 102 note), "to assure the coordinated, effective administration of the transportation programs of the Federal Government" and to develop "national transportation policies and programs conducive to the provision of fast, safe, efficient, and convenient transportation

at the lowest cost consistent therewith." (OFR1)

Design Speed: Design speed determines the maximum degree of road curvature and minimum safe stopping, meeting, passing, or intersection sight distance. (D012)

Domestic Transportation: Transportation between places within the United States other than through a foreign country. (49CFR171)

Downtown People Mover: A type of automated guideway transit vehicle operating on a loop or shuttle route within the central business district of a city. (APTA1)

Enplaned Passenger: The total number of revenue passengers boarding aircraft. (FAA15)

Expressway: A limited-access highway with some grade crossings and signals at major intersections. Intended for high-volume, moderate to high speed traffic across the metropolitan area with minimal access to adjacent land.

Facility: All or any portion of buildings, structures, sites, complexes, equipment, roads, walks, passageways, parking lots, or other real or personal property including the site where the building, property, structure, or equipment is located. (49CFR37)

Fare: The required payment for a ride on a public transportation vehicle. It may be paid by any acceptable means, for example, cash, token, ticket, transfer, farecard, voucher, or pass or user fee. (TRB1)

Fare Recovery Ratio: The ratio of fare revenue to operating expenses. (TRB1)

Federal Aid Urban Highway System: This existed prior to the ISTEA (Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act) of

1991 and included urban arterial and collector routes, exclusive of urban extensions of the Federal-Aid Primary system. (FHWA5)

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA): Formerly the Federal Aviation Agency, the Federal Aviation Administration was established by the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 106) and became a component of the Department of Transportation in 1967 pursuant to the Department of Transportation Act (49 U.S.C. app. 1651 note). The Administration is chartered with 1) regulating air commerce in ways that best promote its development and safety and fulfill the requirements of national defense. 2) controlling the use of navigable airspace of the United States and regulating both civil and military operations in such airspace in the interest of safety and efficiency. 3) promoting, encouraging, and developing civil aeronautics. 4) consolidating research and development with respect to air navigation facilities. 5) installing and operating air navigation facilities. 6) developing and operating a common system of air traffic control and navigation for both civil and military aircraft, and 7) developing and implementing programs and regulations to control aircraft noise, sonic boom, and other environmental effects of civil aviation. (OFR1)

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA): Became a component of the Department of Transportation in 1967 pursuant to the Department of Transportation Act (49 U.S.C. app 1651 note). It administers the highway transportation programs of the Department of Transportation under pertinent legislation and the provisions of law cited in section 6a) of the act (49

U.S.C. 104). The Administration encompasses highway transportation in its broadest scope seeking to coordinate highways with other modes of transportation to achieve the most effective balance of transportation systems and facilities under cohesive Federal transportation policies pursuant to the act. The Administration administers the Federal-Aid-Highway Program; is responsible for several highway-related safety programs; is authorized to establish and maintain a National network for trucks; administers a coordinated Federal lands program; coordinates varied research, development and technology transfer activities, supports and participates in efforts to find research and technology abroad; plus a few additional programs. (OFR1)

Federal Transit Administration (FTA): (Formerly the Urban Mass Transportation Administration) operates under the authority of the Federal Transit Act, as amended (49 U.S.C app. 1601 et seq.). The Federal Transit Act was repealed on July 5, 1994, and the Federal transit laws were codified and re-enacted as chapter 53 of Title 49, United States Code. The Federal Transit Administration was established as a component of the Department of Transportation by section 3 of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1968 (5 U.S.C. app.), effective July 1, 1968. The missions of the Administration are 1) to assist in the development of improved mass transportation facilities, equipment, techniques, and methods, with the cooperation of mass transportation companies both public and private. 2) to encourage the planning and establishment of areawide urban mass transportation systems needed for economical and desirable urban development, with the cooperation of mass transportation companies both public and private. And 3) to provide assistance to State and local governments and their instrumentalities in financing such systems,

to be operated by public or private mass transportation companies as determined by local needs; and 4) to provide financial assistance to State and local governments to help implement national goals relating to mobility for elderly persons, persons with disabilities, and economically disadvantage^ persons. (OFR1)

Ferry Boat: A boat providing fixed-route service across a body of water. (APTA1)

Fixed Route: Service provided on a repetitive, fixed-schedule basis along a specific route with vehicles stopping to pick up and deliver passengers to specific locations; each fixed-route trip serves the same origins and destinations, unlike demand response and taxicabs. (APTA1)

Fleet: The vehicles in a transit system. Usually, "fleet" refers to highway vehicles and "rolling stock" to rail vehicles. (TRB1)

Foreign Trade Zone: An isolated area, attached to a port, where facilities for dockage and unloading are provided, and where foreign merchandise may be stored or manipulate pending sale or reshipment without limitation as to time and without compliance with the customs laws and regulations relating to the entry of merchandise. Most such privileges are equally available at other regular ports of entry by arrangement with U.S. Customs Bureau. (RNDOT1)

Freeway: A limited-access highway with no traffic stops and with grade-separated interchanges at major thoroughfares. Intended for high-volume, high-speed traffic movement between cities and across the metropolitan area, and not intended to provide direct access to adjacent land.

Gateway: In the context of travel activities, gateway refers to a major airport or seaport. Internationally, gateway can also mean the port where customs clearance takes place. (USTTA1)

General Aviation: Movements of aircraft and helicopters belonging to: companies with an air taxi or air work license; an individual, a flying club or a company whose main objective is not to provide revenue passenger transport. (ACI1)

Grade Crossing: An intersection of highway roads, railroad tracks, or dedicated transit rail tracks that run either parallel or across mixed traffic situations with motor vehicles, light rail, commuter rail, heavy rail, trolleybus or pedestrian traffic. Collisions at grade crossings involving transit vehicles apply only to light rail, commuter rail, heavy rail or trolleybus. (FTA1)

Grants: A federal financial assistance award making payment in cash or in kind for a specified purpose. The federal government is not expected to have substantial involvement with the state or local government or other recipient while the contemplated activity is being performed. The term "grants-in-aid" is commonly restricted to grants to states and local governments. (BTS3)

Harbor: An area of water where ships, planes, or other watercraft can anchor or dock. (DOI4)

High-Mileage Households: Households with estimated aggregate annual vehicle mileage that exceeds 12,500 miles. (DOE4) (DOES)

High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV): Vehicles that can carry two or more persons. Example of high occupancy vehicles are a bus,

vanpool, and carpool. (APTA1)

High Speed Rail: A rail transportation system with exclusive right-of-way which serves densely traveled corridors at speeds of 124 miles per hour and greater. (APTA1)

High Capacity Manual: A publication of the Institute of Transportation Engineers defining level of service criteria to determine peak hour traffic congestion. (FTA1)

Highway Trust Fund: The federal account established by law to hold receipts collected by the government and earmarked for highway programs and a portion of the federal mass transit program. It is supported by the federal gasoline tax and other user taxes. (TRB1)

Infrastructure: 1) In transit systems, all the fixed components of the transit system, such as rights-of-way, tracks, signal equipment, stations, pack-and-ride lots, but stops, maintenance facilities. 2) In transportation planning, all the relevant elements of the environment in which a transportation system operates. (TRB1)

Inland and Coastal Channels and Waterways: These terms include the Atlantic Coast Waterways, the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, the New York States Barge Canal System, the Gulf Coast Waterways, the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, the Mississippi River System (including the Illinois Waterway), Pacific Coast Waterways, the Great Lakes, and all other channels (waterways) of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, that are usable for commercial navigation. (TNDOT1)

Intercity Bus: A bus with front doors only, high-backed seats, separate luggage compartments, and usually with restroom

facilities for use in high-speed long distance service, (DOE6)

Intercity Trucking: Trucking operations which carry freight beyond the local areas and commercial zones. (ATA2)

Intermodalism: Typically used in three contexts: 1) most narrowly, it refers to containerization, piggyback service, or other technologies that provide the seamless movement of goods and people by more than one mode of transport. 2) more broadly, intermodalism refers to the provision of connections between different modes, such as adequate highways to ports or bus feeder services to rail transit. 3) In its broadest interpretation, intermodalism refers to a holistic view of transportation in which individual modes work together or within their own niches to provide the user with the best choices of service, and in which the consequences on all modes of policies for a single mode are considered. This view has been called balanced, integrated, or comprehensive transportation in the past. (BTS2)

Interstate Highway System: This system is part of the Federal Aid Primary system. It is a system of freeways connecting and serving the principal cities of the continental United States. (FHWA5)

Lane: A portion of a street or highway, usually indicated by pavement markings, that is intended for one line of vehicles. (TRBI)

Level of Service: 1) A set of characteristics that indicate the quality and quantity of transportation service provided, including characteristics that are quantifiable and those that are difficult to quantify. 2) For highway systems, a qualitative rating of the effectiveness of a highway or highway facility in serving traffic, in terms of operating conditions. 3) For paratransit, a

variety of measures meant to denote the quality of service provided, generally in terms of total travel time or a specific component of total travel time. 4) For pedestrians, sets of area occupancy classifications to connect the design of pedestrian facilities with levels of service. (TRBI)

Light Rail: 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. Also known as "Streetcar", "Trolley car", and "Tramway". (APTA1)

Local: A street for low-volume, low-speed, and short-length trips to and from abutting properties. During the planning process a local street may be designated as an industrial, commercial, high-density residential, normal residential, or low-volume residential street, depending upon the predominant land use it will serve.

Maintenance: All expenses, both direct and indirect, specifically identifiable with the repair and upkeep of property and equipment. (BTS4)

Mass Transit: Another name for public transportation. (APTA1)

Mass Transportation Agency: An agency authorized to transport people by bus, rail, or other conveyance, either publicly or privately owned, and providing to the public general or special service (but not including school, charter or sightseeing service) on a regular basis. (FTA1)

Means of Transportation: A mode used for going from one place (origin) to another (destination). Includes private and public modes, as well as walking.

For all travel day trips, each change of mode constitutes a separate trip. (FHWA3)

Metropolitan Planning Area: The geographic area in which the metropolitan transportation planning process required by 23 U.S.C. 134 and section 8 of the Federal Transit Act (49 U.S.C. app. 1607) must be carried out. (23CFR420)

Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO): Formed in cooperation with the state, develops transportation plans and programs for the metropolitan area. For each urbanized area, a Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) must be designated by agreement between the Governor and local units of government representing 75% of the affected population (in the metropolitan area), including the central cities or cities as defined by the Bureau of the Census, or in accordance with procedures established by applicable State or local law (23 U.S.C. 134(b)(1)/Federal Transit Act of 1991 Sec. 8(b)(1)). (FHWA2)

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA): Areas defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. A Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is 1) A county or a group of contiguous counties that contain at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or 2) An urbanized area of at least 50,000 (75,000 in New England). The contiguous counties are included in an MSA if, according to certain criteria, they are essentially metropolitan in character and are socially and economically, integrated with the central city. In New England, MSAs consist of towns and cities rather than counties. (DOE4) (TOES) (FHWA3)

Modal Split: 1) the proportion of total person trips that uses each of various specified modes of transportation. 2) The process of separating total person trips into the modes of travel used. 3) A term that describes how many people use alternative

forms of transportation. It is frequently used to describe the percentage of people who use private automobiles, as opposed to the percentage who use public transportation. (TRB1)

Motor Carrier: 1) A for-hire motor carrier or a private motor carrier or property. The term "motor carrier" includes a motor carrier's agents, officers and representatives as well as employees responsible for hiring, supervising, training, assigning, or dispatching of drivers and employees concerned with the installation, inspection, and maintenance of motor vehicle equipment and/or accessories. 2) An employer firm that is primarily engaged in providing commercial motor freight or long distance trucking or transfer services. (49CFR390)

Motor Vehicle: Any mechanically or electrically powered device not operated on rails, upon which or by which any person or property may be transported upon a land highway. The load on a motor vehicle or trailer attached to it is considered part of the vehicle. (NSC1)

Multimodal Transportation: (See also Intermodal) Often used as a synonym for intermodalism. Congress and others frequently use the term intermodalism in its broadest interpretation as a synonym for multimodal transportation. Most precisely, multimodal transportation covers all modes without necessarily including a holistic or integrated approach. (BTS2)

Nationwide Personal Transportation Survey (NPTS): A periodic national survey that provides comprehensive information on travel by the U.S. population, along with related socioeconomic characteristics of the tripmaker.

Non-Motorist: Any person who is not an occupant of a motor vehicle in transport and includes the following: 1) Pedestrians, 2) Pedalcyclists, 3) Occupants of parked motor vehicles, 4) Others such as joggers, skateboard riders, people riding on animals, and persons riding in animal-drawn conveyances. (NHTSA3)

Operating Cost: 1) Fixed operating cost; in reference to passenger car operating cost, refers to those expenditures that are independent of the amount of use of the car, such as insurance costs, fees for license and registration, depreciation and finance charges; 2) Variable operating cost in reference to passenger car operating cost, expenditures which are dependent on the amount of use of the car, such as Ac cost of gas and oil, tires, and other maintenance. (DOE6)

Operating Expenses: The costs of handling traffic, including both direct costs, (such as driver wages and fuel) and indirect costs (e.g. computer expenses and advertising) but excluding interest expense. (ATA2)

Park and Ride: An access mode to transit in which patrons drive private automobiles or ride bicycles to a transit station, stop, or carpool, vanpool waiting area and park the vehicle in the area provided for the purpose. They then ride the transit system or take a car-or-vanpool to their destinations. (TRB1)

Parkway: A highway that has full or partial access control, is usually located within a park or a ribbon of park-like developments, and prohibits commercial vehicles. Buses are not considered commercial vehicles in this case. (FHWA2)

Passenger Facility Charge (PPC): Public agencies controlling a commercial service airport can charge enplaning passengers using the airport a \$1, \$2, or \$3 facility charge. Public agencies must apply to the

FAA and meet certain requirements in order to impose a PFC. (FAA11)

Pedestrian: Any person not in or upon a motor vehicle or other vehicle. (NHTSA3) (NSC1)

Pier: The structure perpendicular to the shoreline to which a vessel is secured for the purpose of loading and unloading cargo. (MARAD2)

Primary Arterial: A street primarily intended to provide for high volume, moderate speed traffic between major activity centers. Access to abutting property is subordinate to major traffic movement and is subject to necessary control of entrances and exits.

Public Authority: Means a Federal, State, county, town or township, Indian tribe, municipal or other local government or instrumentality thereof, with authority to finance, build, operate, or maintain highway facilities, either as toll or toll-free highway facilities. (23CFR460)

Public School Transportation: Transportation by school bus vehicles of school children, personnel, and equipment to and from a public elementary or secondary school and school-related activities. (49CFR37)

Public Transit: Passenger transportation services, usually local in scope, that is available to any person who pays a prescribed fare. It operates on established schedules along designated routes or lines with specific stops and is designed to move relatively large numbers of people at one time. (TRB1)

Railroad: Any surface transportation system that carries passengers, goods, materials, or property over rails. (FRA3)

Ramp Metering: The process of facilitating traffic flow on freeways 1) by regulating the amount of traffic entering the freeway through the use of control devices on entrance ramps. 2) The procedure of equipping a freeway approach ramp with a metering device and traffic signal that allow tile vehicles to enter the freeway at a predetermined rate. (TRB1)

Rapid Transit: Rail or motorbus transit service operating completely separate from all modes of transportation on an exclusive right-of-way. (APTA1)

Reverse Commuting: Movement in a direction opposite the main How of traffic, such as from the central city to a suburb during the morning peak period. (APTA1)

Right of Way: The land (usually a strip) acquired for or devoted to highway transportation purposes. (FHWA2)

Road Class: The category of roads based on design, weatherability, their governmental designation, and die Department of Transportation functional classification system. (DOI3)

Rural: Usually refers to areas with population less than 5,000. (DOE6)

Secondary Arterial: A street which augments and feeds the principal arterial system and is intended for moderate volume, moderate speed traffic. Access to abutting property is partially controlled.

Small Urban Area: Places of 5,000 to 49,999 urban population (except in the case of Maine and New Hampshire) outside of urbanized areas. As a minimum the small urban area includes any place containing an urban population of 5,000 or more as designated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. (FHWA2)

Subway: 1) That portion of a transportation system that is constructed beneath the ground surface, regardless of is method of

construction. 2) An underground rail rapid transit system or the tunnel through which is runs. 3) In local usage, sometimes used for the entire rail rapid transit system, even if it is not all beneath the ground surface. 4) A pedestrian underpass. (TRB1)

Traffic Assignment Zone: In planning, a division of a study area that is represented by a centroid and used for traffic assignment purposes. (TGRB1)

Traffic Circle A junction of roads than form a circle around which traffic normally moves in one direction. (DOI3)

Traffic Control Device: A sign, signal, marking, or other device placed on or adjacent to a street or highway, by authority of a public body or official that has jurisdiction, to regulate, warn, or guide traffic. (TRB1)

Traffic Count: A record of the number of vehicles, people aboard vehicles, or both, that pass a given checkpoint during a given time period. (TKB1)

Trail: A cleared path, beaten track, or improved surface, as through woods or wilderness, not usually trafficked b y vehicles because of width, seasonal conditions, or access restrictions. (DOI3)

Train: A locomotive unit or locomotive units coupled, with or without cars, involved in a railroad operation conducted on a main track. It does not include yard movements. (49CFR221) (49CFR236)(FRA3)

Transportation Management Area (TMA): An urbanized area with a population over 200,000 (as determined by the latest decennial census) or other area when TMA designation is requested by the Governor and the MPO (or affect local officials), and officially designated by the Administrators of the FHWA and the FTA. The TMA designation applies to the entire metropolitan planning

area(s). (23CFR500)

Travel Density: The average number of vehicle miles driven on a section of highway each day divided by the length of the section in miles. It is expressed as a number of vehicles and may be referred to as average daily traffic (ADT). (FHWA1)

Trip Assignment: In planning, a process by which trips, described by mode, purpose, origin, destination, and time of day are allocated among the paths or routes in a network by one of a number of models. (TRB1)

Underpass: The grade separation where part or all of one feature instance is directly above part or all of another feature instance. (DOI3)

Urban: Usually refers to areas with population of 5,000 or greater. (DOE6)

Urbanized Area: 1) Areas with a population of 50,000 or more, at & minimum, encompass an entire urbanized area in a state, as designated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) approved. adjusted urbanized area boundaries including the census defined urbanized areas plus transportation centers, shopping centers, major places of employment, satellite communities, and other major trip generators near the edge of the urbanized area, including those expected to be in place shortly. 2) An approximate classification of sample households as belonging to an urbanized area or not. Those classified as belonging to an urbanized area were either in a central city of a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), or in a MSA but outside the central city, and within a zip code area with a population density of at least 500 people per square mile in 1990. (FHWA2) (FHWA3)

Vanpool: A voluntary commuter ridesharing arrangement, using vans with a seating capacity greater than 7 persons (including the driver) or buses, which provides transportation to a group of individuals traveling directly from their homes to their regular places of work within the same geographical area, and in which the commuter/driver does not receive compensation beyond reimbursement for his or costs of providing the service. (49CFR37)