Urban Public Transportation Glossary

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Introduction

Since the Glossary of Urban Public Transportation Terms (Special Report 179) was published in 1978, urban public transportation has increased in complexity, and the number of technical terms associated with it has continued to grow significantly. In many cases, the terminologies for planning and operations have developed separately. In addition, many decision makers are, initially, unfamiliar with the technical aspects of transportation. Also, over time, a number of other fields have been drawn into the decision-making process (e.g., environment, government, social services), involving many people who have little transportation expertise.

The original glossary was designed to organize and, to some degree, standardize the terms used in urban public transportation. Its purpose was not only to assist transit system operators in understanding the analytical language of the urban transportation planners and to aid the planners in understanding the operational language of the operators but also to achieve better communication within each discipline. A more general goal was to have the glossary serve as a basic reference for anyone who was interested or involved in public transportation.

Since 1978, several comprehensive glossaries dealing with various aspects of urban public transportation have been published. Each of these glossaries, however, was devoted to its own particular area of interest or was aimed at a small, specific group of users. Moreover, it has been almost 5 years since the most recent of these glossaries was distributed. As a result, it was felt that a revision and update of Special Report 179 was overdue. The responses to a questionnaire distributed by TRB in 1986 confirmed this premise. The Subcommittee on Urban Public Transportation Terms, part of the Committee on Public Transportation Planning and Development, undertook the 2-year effort to update the glossary.

Development of the Revised Glossary

The terms and definitions in Special Report 179 were divided into fields of interest, and these sections were sent to 110 experts in these fields who had indicated that they were willing to review the glossary. Many suggested revisions, additions, and deletions were received. The subcommittee members reviewed all this material, consulted other sources, and through a modified Delphi process, arrived at a consensus for each definition considered. Final phrasing, in many cases, was left in the hands of the editor. The intent of the reviewers’ consensus, however, was always maintained. This glossary represents the best information that was available at the time of publication. Certain policy decisions were made by the subcommittee, as follows.

Content

The glossary was to consist of selected terms that are related to urban public transportation planning and operations and are fundamental to the achievement of better communication. Various terms were excluded, such as most computer programming terms (unless directly related to urban public transportation), most labor relations terms, and all terms exclusively concerned with goods movement. Terms for data required to be reported under Section 15 of the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 were not included, and all included financial terms are general in nature.

Precedence

The selection of the primary term, that is, the term under which a definition is found, was arbitrary. The primary term should not necessarily be given a higher priority than its synonyms. Synonyms either follow the primary term, enclosed in parentheses, or may be found within or at the end of the definition, following the words “also known as.”

Standardization

It was not the intent of the subcommittee to establish norms or standards. Instead, the objective was to provide a compilation of correct common usage. Many terms will therefore have more than one definition. The presence of a definition in the glossary does not preclude other equally correct definitions.

Structure of the Glossary

The definitions in this glossary are organized alphabetically by term but are extensively cross referenced. Most primary terms will be found in dictionary order (i.e., letter by letter alphabetization), but some will be found in sets under a primary concept, for example, bus, car, control system, transit system. A few definitions will be found in the definition of a related term. Acronyms and abbreviations are presented at the beginning of each alphabetical section, and their listings supply the defined term that is related to the acronym or abbreviation.

Acknowledgments

Although this glossary was prepared by the Subcommittee on Urban Public Transportation Terms, many people assisted in reviewing and commenting on the several drafts. Review comments were received from individuals associated with transit operating properties, metropolitan planning
organizations, universities, consulting firms, and federal, state, and local agencies. Their valuable assistance contributed significantly to the accuracy and quality of the glossary. Special acknowledgments must go to Professor Vukan R. Vuchic and to transportation consultants Herbert S. Levinson and George Krambles, who reviewed the final draft submitted to the subcommittee members and whose input is reflected in the final definitions.

Sources

In addition to the sources cited in Special Report 179, the following references were consulted in the preparation of this glossary.


AADT—annual average daily traffic; see traffic, annual average daily.

AAR—Association of American Railroads; see organizations, Association of American Railroads.

AASHTO—American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials; see organizations, American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials.

AAWWDT—annual average weekday traffic; see traffic, annual average weekday.

ABA—American Bus Association; see organizations, American Bus Association.

ABS—automatic block signal; see control system, automatic block signal.

ACV—air cushion vehicle; see vehicle, air cushion.

AD—advanced design bus; see bus, advanced design.

ADT—average daily traffic; see traffic, average daily.

AE—annual element.

AFC—automatic fare collection; see fare collection system, automatic.

AF—auto-free zone.

AGT—automated guideway transit; automated guided transit; see transit system, automated guideway.

APTA—American Public Transit Association; see organizations, American Public Transit Association.

APWA—American Public Works Association; see organizations, American Public Works Association.

ARZ—auto-restricted zone.

ATC system—automatic train control system.

ATO—automatic train operation.

ATP—automatic train protection.

ATS—automatic train supervision; automatic train stop system.

ATU—Amalgamated Transit Union; see union, transit.

AVL—automatic vehicle location system.

AVM—automatic vehicle monitoring system.

abandonment—1. In public transportation operations, a procedure whereby a carrier ceases operations on all or part of its lines and routes on permission from the appropriate regulatory authorities. 2. With rights-of-way, the relinquishment of the public interest in right-of-way or activity thereon with no intention to reclaim it or use it again for transportation purposes; also known as vacation.

absolute block—see block, absolute.

absolute permissive block—see block, absolute permissive.

abstract choice model—see model, abstract choice.

A car—see car, A.

acceleration—increase in velocity per unit time; in transit, usually measured in feet per second squared (meters per second squared) or, in the United States, sometimes in miles per hour per second.

access—permission, liberty, or ability to enter, approach, or make use of.

ground (airport ground access)—highways, local streets, guideway systems, and publicly and privately operated transit services linking an airport to the area that it serves.

limited (controlled access)—in transportation, to have entry and exit limited to predetermined points, as with rail rapid transit or freeways.

unlimited—in transportation, to have entry or exit permitted at any point, as with city streets or taxi service.

accessibility—1. A measure of the ability or ease of all people to travel among various origins and destinations. 2. In transportation modeling and planning, the sum of the travel times from one zone to all other zones in a region, weighted by the relative attractiveness of the destination zones involved. 3. In traffic assignment, a measure of the relative access of an area or zone to population, employment opportunities, community services, and utilities.

handicapped (full accessibility)—the extent to which facilities are free of barriers and usable by mobile handicapped people, including wheelchair users.

point—in planning, a measure of the access of a certain point to activities throughout the region.

region—in planning, a measure of the ability of all peoples in all zones within a certain region to travel to other zones within that same region.

station—a measure of the ability of all people within a defined area to get to a specific transit station.

transit—1. A measure of the availability to all people of travel to and from various origins and destinations by transit. 2. A measure of the ability of all people to get to and from the nearest transit stop or station and their actual origin or destination. 3. In common usage, often used to mean the ability of the physically handicapped to use transit.

zone—in planning, a measure of the ability of all people in a zone to travel to other zones.

accessible transit system—see transit system, accessible.

accessible transportation facilities—transportation facilities that are barrier-free, allowing their use by all travelers, including the mobile physically handicapped, elderly, and transportation disadvantaged.

access mode—see mode, access.

access road—see road, access.

access street—see street, local access.

access time—see time, access.

Accounting and Reporting Elements—see Financial Accounting and Reporting Elements.

action plan (state action plan)—pursuant to the Code of Federal Regulations and guidelines by the U.S. Department of Transportation, a description of the statewide organizational arrangements, assignments of responsibility, and decision-making processes to ensure that economic, social, and environmental effects are fully considered along with
the technical issues in the development of multimodal state and regional transportation plans, corridor studies, and any resulting highway projects, so that final decisions are in the best overall public interest.

activity allocation model—see model, activity allocation.

activity center—see major activity center.

acts—see legislation.

address—as related to U.S. Census and other surveys, a geographic location.

adult cash fare—see fare, adult cash.

advanced design bus—see bus, advanced design.

advisory committee—see organizations, citizen advisory committee.

aerial structure—in transportation, any structure other than a culvert that carries a roadway or track or other guideway above an earth or water surface; see also guideway, elevated.

aerial tramway—in passenger transportation, a mode consisting of cabins suspended from a stationary cable and towed by a moving, usually closed-loop, cable; used to overcome steep gradients, deep valleys, or bodies of water.

agencies, federal—see U.S. Government.

agency

joint powers—see joint powers agreement.

lead—see lead agency.

regional planning—see organizations, regional planning agency.

responsible—see responsible agency.

transit—see transit district.

aggregate demand model—see model, aggregate demand.

agreement

joint powers—see joint powers agreement.

section 13(c)—see section 13(c) agreement.

air brake—see brake, air; and brake, automatic air.

air cushion system—see transportation system, air cushion.

air cushion vehicle—see vehicle, air cushion.

air pollution—the presence of unwanted material in the air in sufficient amount and under such circumstances as to interfere significantly with human comfort, health, or welfare, or with full use and enjoyment of property.

airport ground access—see access, ground.

air quality—see ambient air quality.

air rights—the right to the use of air space over property owned by another. Often air rights are granted for buildings or other uses above or below transportation facilities.

algorithm—a prescribed set of well-defined rules or processes for the solution of a problem in a finite number of steps; see also Moore's algorithm and routing and control algorithm.

alight—to get off or out of a transportation vehicle.

alignment—in transportation, the horizontal and vertical ground plan of a roadway, railroad, transit route, or other facility as it would appear in plan and profile. The alignment is usually described on the plans by the use of technical data, such as grades, coordinates, bearings, and horizontal and vertical curves.

allocation—an administrative distribution of funds, for example, federal funds among the states; used for funds that do not have legislatively mandated distribution formulas.

cost—see cost allocation.

allocation model, activity—see model, activity allocation.

all-or-nothing trip assignment—see trip assignment, all-or-nothing.

allowance

cost-of-living—see definition of escalator clause.

dismissal—see pay, severance.

layoff—see pay, severance.

allowance time—see time, allowance.

allowances—in labor, pay elements (beyond base pay) included in an operator's wages, for example, intervening time, layover time, overtime, pad time, report time, travel time, turn-in time.

allowed time—see time, allowance.

all-stop station—see station, all-stop.

alternating-current motor—see motor, alternating-current.

alternative

do-nothing—see no-action alternative.

low-capital—see transportation system management alternative.

no-action—see no-action alternative.

no-build—see transportation system management alternative.

null—see no-action alternative.

preferred—see preferred alternative.

transportation system management (TSM)—see transportation system management alternative.

alternative fuel—see fuel, alternative.

alternatives analysis—a detailed study and assessment of the various options available for the purpose of selecting one for implementation. Ideally, all feasible alternatives will be investigated. An alternatives analysis is required if funds are sought from the Urban Mass Transportation Administration for capital-intensive major transportation projects.

Amalgamated Transit Union—see union, transit.

ambient air quality—a physical and chemical measure of the concentration of various chemicals in the outside air, usually determined over a specific time period, for example, 5 minutes, 1 hour, or 1 day.

ambulatory handicapped—see handicapped, ambulatory.

American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials—see organizations, American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials.

American Bus Association—see organizations, American Bus Association.

American Public Transit Association—see organizations, American Public Transit Association.
area (continued)

ride), coverage may extend several miles. See also area, service.

fringe—the portion of a municipality immediately outside the central business district or the portion of an urban area outside of a central city or cities (urban fringe) that is characterized by a variety of business, industrial, service, and some residential activity.

metropolitan statistical (MSA)—as defined and designated by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, an MSA consists of the central county or counties containing a city or an urbanized area with a population of at least 50,000 and the adjacent or outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central counties, with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000. An MSA, in contrast to the urbanized area, will therefore correspond to existing political jurisdiction boundaries (i.e., entire counties, except in the six New England states, where the boundaries are in terms of cities and towns). The term was adopted after the 1980 census and replaces standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA). See also area, consolidated metropolitan statistical.

multiple-use—a transportation right-of-way used for other purposes in addition to transportation, for example, as a park; see also joint-use corridor.

paid—1. An area that a passenger may enter only after having paid a fare or with proper credentials. 2. The area in a station that is set off by barriers, gates, or other structures to permit ready access to transit only by those who have paid fares or secured passes before entering.

primary metropolitan statistical (PMSA)—as provided by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, a major component of a consolidated metropolitan statistical area.

rural—as defined by the Bureau of the Census, the urban population includes all people living in urbanized areas or in places with 2,500 or more inhabitants located outside urbanized areas. The rural population consists of everyone else. Both urban and rural areas occur inside and outside of metropolitan statistical areas.

service—1. The jurisdiction in which the transit property operates. 2. The geographic region in which a transit system provides service or that a transit system is required to serve. See also area, coverage.

standard metropolitan statistical (SMSA)—a large population nucleus and the nearby communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Each SMSA consisted of one or more entire counties (or county equivalents; in New England, cities and towns) that met specified standards pertaining to population, commuting ties, and metropolitan character. SMSAs were designated by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. An SMSA included a city or an urbanized area (as defined by the Bureau of the Census) with a population of at least 50,000 and had a total

American Public Works Association—see organizations, American Public Works Association.

a.m. peak—see peak.


analysis
alternatives—see alternatives analysis.
cost-benefit—see cost-benefit analysis.
cost-effectiveness—see cost-effectiveness analysis.
demand—see demand analysis.
factor—see factor analysis.
impact—see impact analysis.
marketing cost—see marketing cost analysis.
regression—see regression analysis.
selected link—see selected link analysis.
time series—see time series analysis.
value—see value engineering.

analysis area or unit—see area, analysis.

anchor, rail—see rail anchor.

A-95—see Circular A-95.

annual average daily traffic—see traffic, annual average daily.

annual average weekday traffic—see traffic, annual average weekday.

annual element—as provided in FHWA-UMTA joint regulations governing transportation programming, a list of those transportation improvement projects contained in an area’s Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) that are proposed for implementation in the first year of the TIP and that are submitted to the U.S. Department of Transportation as part of the required planning process.

annual wage plan—see guaranteed annual wage plan.

anticreeper—see rail anchor.

application
emergency—see braking, emergency.
service—see braking, service.

area
analysis (analysis unit)—any geographic area, such as a zone or a group of zones combined, for the purpose of making an analysis or study.

auto-free—see auto-free zone.

auto-restricted—see auto-restricted zone.

consolidated metropolitan statistical (CMSA)—a metropolitan statistical area that has more than 1 million population and meets other specified requirements, as provided by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. A CMSA consists of major components recognized as primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs). See also area, metropolitan statistical.

coverage—in transit operations, the geographical area that a transit system is considered to serve, normally based on acceptable walking distances (e.g., 1/4 mile, 0.4 km) from loading points. For suburban rail transit that depends on automobile access (park and ride or kiss and
area (continued)
population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). The term SMSA was replaced by metropolitan statistical area (MSA) after the 1980 census.
study—see area, analysis.
urbanized (UA)—as defined by the Bureau of the Census, a population concentration of at least 50,000 inhabitants, generally consisting of a central city and the surrounding, closely settled, contiguous territory (suburbs). The boundary is based primarily on a population density of 1,000 people/mi² but also includes some less densely settled areas, as well as such areas as industrial parks and railroad yards, if they are within areas of dense urban development. The boundaries of UAs, the specific criteria used to determine UAs, or both may change in subsequent censuses. It should be noted that some publications abbreviate urbanized area UZA.
area occupancy—in station and other facility design and in pedestrian movement, the area provided per person.
area sampling—see sampling, area.
armature—the part, usually revolving, of an electric motor or generator that includes the main current-carrying winding and in which the electromagnetic force is induced.
arrangement, attrition—see attrition arrangement.
arterial highway—see highway, arterial.
arterial service—see service, arterial.
arterial street—see street, arterial.
articulated bus or articulated trolleybus—an extra-long, high-capacity bus or trolleybus that has the rear body section or sections flexibly but permanently connected to the forward section. The arrangement allows the vehicle to bend in curves and yet have no interior barrier to movement between the two parts. Typically, an articulated bus is 54–60 ft (16–18 m) long and has a passenger seating capacity of 60 to 80.
articulated rail vehicle (articulated car)—1. An extra-long rail vehicle with two or more bodies connected by joint mechanisms that allow bending in curves yet provide a continuous interior. Typically, the vehicle is 56–100 ft (17–33 m) long. It is very common on light rail transit systems but is also found on several rail rapid transit systems. 2. Rapid transit cars with separate bodies that share a common center truck. 3. Rapid transit cars in consist with two trucks on each car and bodies joined so that passengers can walk between the cars.
aspect, signal—see signal aspect.
assessment
environmental—see environmental assessment.
needs—see needs assessment.
assignment, traffic or trip—see trip assignment.
assignment sheet—see sheet, assignment.
Assistance, Catalog of Federal Domestic—see Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.
Association of American Railroads—see organizations, Association of American Railroads.
assurance, quality—see quality assurance.
asymmetrical monorail—see transit system, monorail.
asynchronous motor—see motor, asynchronous.
asynchronous network control system—see control system, asynchronous network.
attitude survey—see survey, attitude.
attitudinal data—in transportation studies, data collected, usually by surveys, from individuals concerning their judgments, views, and perceptions of existing and proposed transportation services and other transportation issues; see also behavioral data.
attractions, trip—see trip attractions.
attributes, service—see service attributes.
atrition arrangement—in labor, the policy of relying on voluntary resignations, deaths, and retirements instead of layoffs to reduce the labor force of a company or organization.
audit, performance—see performance audit.
augmented block guidance control system—see control system, augmented block guidance.
authority
joint powers—see joint powers agreement.
transit—see transit district.
auto-free zone (AFZ, auto-free area)—an area in which normal automobile traffic is prohibited. Vehicular traffic is restricted to public transit, emergency vehicles, taxicabs, and delivery of goods (the latter usually confined to certain time periods), or some combination thereof.
automated guideway (guided) transit—see transit system, automated guideway.
automated highway system—a system designed to automatically control modified conventional automobiles by external electrical signals emitted by sources such as overhead circuits or circuits embedded in the roadway.
automatic air brake—see brake, automatic air.
automatic block signal—see signal, automatic block.
automatic block signal control system—see control system, automatic block signal.
automatic coupler—see coupler, automatic.
automatic fare collection—see fare collection system, automatic.
automatic progression—1. A labor policy by which pay rate ranges or rates of pay of workers in jobs with established rate ranges are increased automatically at fixed intervals to the maximum rate for the classification. 2. Automatic movement from a trainee pay rate to the pay rate of a job classification or to the minimum level of a rate range. 3. A method by which workers move according to an agreed-on schedule from one pay scale to another automatically in a specified period of time.
automatic signal—see signal, automatic.
automatic train control system (ATC system)—1. A system for automatically controlling train movement, enforcing train safety, and directing train operations by computers; see
also automatic train operation, automatic train protection, and automatic train supervision. 2. A trackside system working in conjunction with equipment installed on the train, arranged so that its operation will automatically result in the application of the brakes to stop or control a train’s speed at designated restrictions, should the operator not respond. The system usually works in conjunction with cab signals.

**automatic train operation (ATO)**—the subsystem within automatic train control that performs such functions as speed control, programmed stopping, and (sometimes) door operation.

**automatic train protection (ATP)**—the subsystem within automatic train control that provides fail-safe protection against collisions, excessive speed, and other hazardous conditions.

**automatic train stop system (ATS)**—a trackside system that works in conjunction with equipment installed on the electric rail car or locomotive to apply the brakes at designated restrictions or on a dispatcher’s signal, should the operator not respond properly.

**automatic train supervision (ATS)**—the subsystem within automatic train control that monitors trains, adjusts the performance of individual trains to maintain schedules, and provides data for adjusting service to minimize the inconveniences otherwise caused by irregularities.

**automatic vehicle location system (AVL)**—a system that senses, at intervals, the location of vehicles carrying special electronic equipment that communicates a signal back to a central control facility. AVLS are used for detecting irregularity in service and are often combined with a computer-aided dispatch system.

**automatic vehicle monitoring system (AVM)**—a system in which electronic equipment on a vehicle sends signals back to a central control facility, locating the vehicle and providing other information about its operations or about its mechanical condition.

**automobile or auto occupancy**—see vehicle occupancy.

**automobile service, public**—see transportation system, public automobile service.

**auto-restricted zone (ARZ, auto-restricted area)**—an area in which vehicular traffic is regulated by time of day and type of vehicle. Normal automobile traffic and, sometimes, delivery of goods are limited to certain times; public transit, emergency vehicles, and (usually) taxicabs are permitted unrestricted access.

**availability, transit system**—see transit system availability.

**average daily traffic**—see traffic, average daily.

**average earnings**—see earnings, average.

**average fare**—see fare, average.

**average speed**—see velocity, effective.

**axle, tag**—see tag axle.
block—1. A section of track or guideway of defined limits on which the movement of trains is governed by block signals, cab signals, or both; also known as a signal block.
2. A section of track of defined length, the occupancy of which is regulated by fixed signal(s), telephone or radio orders, or timetables; also known as a block section. 3. The daily operating schedule of a transit unit (vehicle or train) between pull-out and pull-in, including scheduled and deadhead service. A block may consist of a number of runs.

block (continued)
absolute—a block that no train may enter while the block is occupied by another train.
absolute permissive—a signal system for a single track or guideway that prevents simultaneous opposing train movements between sidings but permits following movements at a safe distance.
census—see census block.
signal—see block.
block control system
dynamic—see control system, moving block.
fixed—see control system, fixed block.
manual—see control system, manual block.
moving—see control system, moving block.
block grants—aid directed at broadly or functionally defined purposes. In comparison with directed grants, more reliance is placed on state initiative, local initiative, or both in this form of grant.
block guidance control—see control system, augmented block guidance.
block indicator—a device, generally located near a turnout switch, that is used to indicate the presence of a train in the block or blocks leading to that switch.
block mileage (block kilometers)—the distance traveled daily during the operating schedule of a transit unit (vehicle or train) from pull-out to pull-in, including scheduled and deadhead service.
block section—see block.
block signal—see signal, block.
block signal control—see control system, block signal; and control system, automatic block signal.
board—to go onto or into a transportation vehicle.
extra—see extra board.
operators’ off-day—see operators’ off-day board.
paddle—see paddle board.
spare—see extra board.
body, car—see car body.
body-on-chassis—a vehicle that has a body fastened to a chassis usually built for trucks, as is typical in school bus construction; distinguished from integral construction, in which the frame and body are built as one unit.
bogie—see truck.
bonded rail joint—see rail joint, bonded.
bonus, owl—see owl bonus.
bonus time—see time, allowance.
book, off—see off book.
booked drivers—operating employees who have picked regular runs, including relief runs or trippers.
booking sheet—see sheet, booking.
box, fare—see farebox.
brake
air—a brake in which the mechanism is actuated by manipulation of air pressure. The term is often used to describe brakes that employ air under pressure above

basic fare—see fare, base.
basic operating unit—in rail rapid transit, the smallest number of rapid transit vehicles that can operate independently in revenue service, usually one to three (exceptionally more) cars.
battery bus—see bus, electric.
bay, bus—see bus bay.
B car—see car, B.
behavioral data—in transportation studies, data based on the way individuals or coherent groups of individuals, presumably with highly similar responses, behave when faced with a set of transportation alternatives; see also attitudinal data.
belt, passenger—see moving walkway.
belt highway—see highway, belt.
belt system—a means of transportation using continuously moving belts, for example, a pedestrian belt or a belt that carries small vehicles.
beltway—see highway, belt.
benefit, fringe—see fringe benefit.
benefit-cost analysis—see cost-benefit analysis.
benefit-cost ratio—the ratio of the dollars of discounted benefits achievable to the given outlay of discounted costs.
berth
bus—see bus bay.
train—see train berth.
bicycle lane—see lane, bicycle.
bicycle route (bicycle way)—any road, street, path, or way that is specifically designated in some manner as being open to bicycle travel, regardless of whether such facilities are designated for the exclusive use of bicycles or are to be shared with other vehicles or pedestrians. See also lane, bicycle.
bid—1. To make an offer to secure a contract. 2. To offer a proposal to secure a contract. 3. An employee’s request to be assigned a certain piece of work or leave slot. An operator, for example, may bid on a run or days off.
bidder—an individual, partnership, firm, corporation, or any acceptable combination thereof, or joint venture, that is submitting a bid.
bidding runs—see sign-up.
bidirectional car—see car, bidirectional.
bidirectional transit unit—see double-ended transit unit.
bikeway—see bicycle route.
bilevel car—see car, bilevel.
binary choice model—see model, binary choice.
blister—see bus bay.
brake (continued)

atmospheric, in contrast to vacuum brakes, which employ pressure below atmospheric.

automatic air—a brake in which air is stored above atmospheric pressure so that a reduction in pressure in the brake line (intentional or by some failure) causes a valve in each rail car to use air from an auxiliary reservoir to build up pressure in the brake cylinder, thus applying the brakes.

continuous (trainslined)—a system of brakes interconnected among rail cars so that the brakes on all cars in the train can be operated simultaneously from the locomotive or from any car in a multiple-unit train.

disc—a brake used primarily on rail passenger cars that uses brake shoes clamped by calipers against flat steel discs.

dynamic (electric brake, electrodynamic brake, motor brake)—a system of electrical braking in which the traction motors, used as generators, retard the vehicle by converting its kinetic energy into electrical energy. This energy is absorbed by suitable resistors. See also brake, regenerative. Dynamic brakes may be used to control train speed and to brake a train to a low speed, after which air brakes may bring the train to a full stop.

electric or electrodynamically—see brake, dynamic.

electromagnetic—see brake, track.

electropneumatic (pneumatic brake)—an automatic air brake that has electrically controlled valves to expedite applying and releasing the brakes.

friction (mechanical brake)—a brake that presses brake shoes against the running wheel tread or pads against inboard or outboard disc surfaces.

magnetic—see brake, track.

mechanical—see brake, friction.

motor—see brake, dynamic.

pneumatic—see brake, electropneumatic.

regenerative—a form of dynamic brake in which the electrical energy generated by braking is returned to the power supply line instead of being dissipated in resistors.

service—1. The primary train brake system. 2. The braking rate used for normal deceleration requirements, in contrast to emergency braking, which may provide greater retardation.

track (electromagnetic brake, magnetic brake)—a brake that consists of electromagnetic plates suspended above the track rail between the two axles of a truck. When the brake is activated, the plates drop onto the rails and exert braking by using powerful magnetic force that causes friction. The brake cannot be applied gradually and is used for emergency and holding, generally in conjunction with another braking system. This type of brake is required on all light rail vehicles and most streetcars.

trainslined—see brake, continuous.

vacuum—a brake released by air pressure that is lower than atmospheric pressure.

brake shoe—the nonrotating portion of a tread or disc brake assembly. The shoe is pressed against the tread, disc, or drum when the brake is applied.

braking

closed-loop—braking under continuous modulation by means of feedback from the train control system.

emergency (emergency application)—in rail operations, applying the brakes to stop in the minimum distance possible for the equipment, usually at a higher retardation rate than that obtained with a maximum service brake application. Once the brake application is initiated, it often cannot be released until the train has stopped or a predetermined time has passed.

full service—see braking, maximum service.

maximum service (full service braking)—in rail operations, a nonemergency brake application that obtains the maximum brake rate that is normally regarded as comfortable for passengers and consistent with the design of the primary brake system.

open-loop—unmodulated braking without feedback control from the train control system.

programmed—automatically controlled braking that causes a train to stop or reduce its speed to a predetermined level at a designated point within a specified range of deviation.

service (service application)—in rail operations, retardation produced by the primary train braking system at the maximum rate of retardation regarded as comfortable for repeated use in service stopping.

branch line—see line, branch.

break, paid—see time, intervening.

broad gauge—see gauge, broad.

brokerage, transportation—see transportation brokerage.

budgeting, program—see planning-programming-budgeting system.

bunching—with transit units, a situation that occurs when passenger demand is high and dwell times at stops are longer than scheduled. Headways become shorter than scheduled, and platoons of transit units (vehicles or trains) develop, with longer intervals between platoons. The same effect (one transit unit caught by the following) can also be caused by lack of protection from general road traffic congestion or by traffic signal timing. Bunching can become cumulative and can result in delay to passengers and unused capacity.

bus—a self-propelled, rubber-tired road vehicle designed to carry a substantial number of passengers (i.e., 10 or more), commonly operated on streets and highways. A bus has enough headroom to allow passengers (unless they are exceptionally tall) to stand upright after entering, and its body can typically accommodate at least 16 adult passenger seats (various legal definitions may differ slightly as to minimum capacity). Propulsion may be by gasoline, diesel fuel, or electric motor.

advanced design (ADB)—a prototype bus, originally introduced in the mid-1970s, that incorporates new
bus (continued)
styling and design features specified by the Urban Mass Transportation Administration.
articulated—see articulated bus or articulated trolleybus.
battery—see bus, electric.
charter—see service, charter bus.
commuter—see service, commuter.
double-decker—a high-capacity bus that has two levels of seating, one over the other, connected by one or two stairways. Total bus height is usually 13–14.5 ft (4–4.4 m), and typical passenger seating capacity ranges from 40 to 80 people.
dual-mode—1. A bus designed to operate both on city streets and on rails or other types of guideway; also known as a dual-control bus. 2. Sometimes used to refer to a trolleybus with a diesel or gasoline engine that can operate away from overhead wires; also known as a dual-powered bus.
electric (battery bus)—a bus that is propelled by electric motors mounted on the vehicle. The power source, usually a battery or battery pack, is located in the vehicle or on a trailer.
express—see service, express bus.
intercity (over-the-road coach)—a large bus with luggage space, used primarily for transportation between cities. It usually has reclining seats and restroom facilities.
local—see service, local bus.
motor (motor coach)—a bus that has a self-contained source of motive power, usually a diesel engine.
New Look—generally refers to a bus model manufactured in the United States and Canada between 1959 and 1978. New Look buses have much larger window areas than those of older buses, although these window areas are smaller than those of buses built in other parts of the world during the same period.
owl—see run, owl.
school—1. A vehicle operated by a public or private school or by a private contractor for the purpose of transporting children (through grade 12) to and from school or to and from other school-sponsored activities. The vehicle is externally identifiable as a school bus, typically by color (yellow) and lettering that identifies the school or school district served by the vehicle. This definition includes vehicles designed and built as school buses as well as other vehicles, such as vans and station wagons. See also service, school bus. 2. A vehicle designed and built as a school bus, typically with body-on-chassis construction. Such a vehicle may be used for other purposes than school bus service (e.g., military or church service).
small—a bus that is less than 20 ft (6 m) long.
standard urban (transit coach, urban transit bus)—a motor bus designed for a maximum number of seated and standing passengers in short ride, frequent stop service.
bush—see discharging (waste).
business district—see central business district and outlying business district.
business enterprise—see disadvantaged business enterprise, minority business enterprise, and women's business enterprise.
business opportunity—see opportunity, business.
business opportunity zone—see opportunity zone, business.
business service—see service, business.
business service priority system—see service priority system, business.
bus—1. A vehicle operated by a public or private transportation enterprise.
bus bay—1. A branch from or widening of a road that permits buses to stop, without obstructing traffic, while laying over or while passengers board and alight. It is designed to allow easy reentry of the bus into the traffic stream; also known as a blaster, bus duckout, bus turnout, or lay-by. 2. A specially designed or designated location at a transit stop, station, terminal, or transfer center at which a bus stops to allow passengers to board and alight; also known as a bus dock or bus berth. 3. A lane for parking or storing buses in a garage facility, often for maintenance purposes.
bus berth—see bus bay.
bus dock or duckout—see bus bay.
bus gate—see bus bay.
bus gate—see bus bay.
bus lane—see lane, bus.
bus mark-up sheet—see sheet, booking.
bus mile (bus kilometer)—one bus operated for 1 mile (kilometer).
bus-only street—see street, bus-only.
bus platoon—several buses operating together as a convoy, with each bus following the operating characteristics of the one in front.
bus pool—see bus platoon.
bus priority lane—see lane, bus.
bus priority system—a system of traffic controls in which buses are given special treatment over the general vehicular traffic (e.g., bus priority lanes or preemption of traffic signals).
metered freeway—a means of giving buses preferential access to a freeway by restraining the entrance of
bus priority system (continued)
other vehicles through the use of ramp metering; see also freeway, metered.
bus rapid transit—see transit system, bus rapid.
bus run—see run, bus.
bus shelter—see transit shelter.
bus stop—see stop, transit.
bus turnout—see bus bay.
busway—a special roadway designed for exclusive use by buses. It may be constructed at, above, or below grade and may be located in separate rights-of-way or within highway corridors.
bypass, queue—see queue jumper.
bypass lane—see queue jumper.
bypass road—see road, bypass.

C

C&C—command and control system.
CAC—citizen advisory committee; see organizations, citizen advisory committee.
CBA—cost-benefit analysis.
CBD—central business district.
CBO—Congressional Budget Office; see U.S. Government, Congressional Budget Office.
CEA—cost-effectiveness analysis.
CMSA—consolidated metropolitan statistical area; see area, consolidated metropolitan statistical.
COG—council of governments; see organizations, council of governments.
COLA—cost-of-living allowance; see definition of escalator clause.
CPI—consumer price index.
CSG—Council of State Governments; see organizations, Council of State Governments.
CWR—continuous welded rail; see rail, continuous welded.
cab—1. The space or compartment in a locomotive or a powered rail car containing the operating controls and providing shelter and seats for the engine crew or motor operator. 2. A taxicab.
cab car—see car, cab.
cable, jumper—see jumper cable.
cable car—see car, cable.
cab signal—see control system, cab signal.
calibration—1. Reconciliation of an instrument with an established standard. 2. In modeling, the procedure used to estimate the parameters of a model or to adjust a model to replicate actually measured conditions.
call, road—see road call.
cam controller—a device to regulate direction, accelerating, running, and braking of an electric vehicle. Cam on a rotating shaft open or close spring-loaded contacts that make or break electric circuits between the power supply and the traction motors.
capacity
crush (crush load)—the maximum feasible passenger capacity of a vehicle, that is, the capacity at which one more passenger cannot enter without causing serious discomfort to the others.
design—1. For highways, the maximum number of vehicles that can pass over a given section of a lane or roadway in one or both directions during a given time period under prevailing environmental (e.g., weather, light), roadway, and traffic conditions. 2. For transit, the maximum number of passengers that can be transported over a given section of a transit line in one direction during a given time period (usually 1 hr) under prevailing traffic conditions and design comfort standards. 3. For vehicles, the total number of spaces or people a vehicle can accommodate.
fleet (rolling stock capacity)—the total number of passenger spaces in all vehicles of a transit fleet.
line—the maximum number of spaces that transit units (vehicles or trains) on a line can transport past a fixed point in one direction per unit of time (usually 1 hr) under actual operating conditions; see also capacity, theoretical line.
normal vehicle—see capacity, vehicle.
rolling stock—see capacity, fleet.
seating (seated capacity)—the number of passenger seats in a vehicle.
standing—the number of standing passengers that can be accommodated in a vehicle under specified comfort standards, expressed in area per standee.
theoretical line—the maximum number of transit units (vehicles or trains) or spaces that can be carried over a line segment during a given time period with every transit unit operating at the minimum headway that the control system permits. Real operating conditions may reduce this capacity. See also capacity, line.
vehicle (normal vehicle capacity, total vehicle capacity)—the maximum number of passengers that the vehicle is designed to accommodate comfortably, seated and standing; may sometimes refer to number of seats only.
capacity restraint—see trip assignment, capacity restraint.
capital costs—nonrecurring or infrequently recurring costs of long-term assets, such as land, guideways, stations, buildings, and vehicles. These costs often include related expenses, for example, depreciation and property taxes. See also operating costs.
capsule transit system—see transit system, capsule.
captive rider—see rider, captive.
captive transit rider—see rider, captive transit.
car—1. A vehicle running on rails, for example, streetcar, rapid transit car, railroad car. 2. An automobile.
   A—a powered rail car that shares mechanical and electrical equipment with another car (the B car) with which it is semipermanently coupled, forming a married pair. It has operator's controls at one end only.
   articulated—see articulated rail vehicle.
   B—a powered rail car that shares mechanical and electrical equipment with another car (the A car) with which it is semipermanently coupled, forming a married pair. It has operator's controls at one end only. 2. In a very few systems, a B car is a car in the middle of a train; it does not have a cab.

bidirectional (double-ended)—a powered rail car that has controls at both ends and symmetrically designed sides and ends for operation in either direction.

bilevel—a rail car that has two levels for passenger accommodation. The upper level may extend through the entire length of the car or only over a part of it; this level is sometimes restricted to seated passengers only. Bilevel cars are used principally on commuter rail lines. Double-deck cars and gallery cars are types of bilevel cars.
C—a powered rail car that usually does not have a control cab.

cab—1. A rail car with a driving cab. 2. A passenger-carrying car used in push-pull service and fitted with a cab at one end, to be used to operate the train when the locomotive is pushing; see also car, commuter rail.
cable—an individually controlled rail passenger vehicle operating in mixed street traffic and propelled by gripping a continuously moving cable located in an underground slot between the rails. The cable (which can draw many cable cars simultaneously) is powered by a large stationary motor at some central location instead of aboard the vehicle.

commuter rail—a passenger rail car designed for commuter rail services. It usually has many more seats than a conventional long-distance rail passenger car. The car may be hauled by a locomotive, have a self-contained internal combustion engine, or be electrically propelled by power from a third rail or overhead wire. See also car, cab.
diesel multiple-unit—see car, multiple-unit.
diesel rail—see car, rail diesel.
double-deck—a bilevel rail car with a second level that covers the full width of the car but may or may not extend the full length.
dual-powered turboelectric—a commuter railroad car capable of either running on electric power from a third rail or overhead wire or self-propulsion by a generator driven by a gas turbine.
electric multiple-unit—see car, multiple-unit.
electric rail—a rail car powered by current from a conduit along the track. The conduit is usually an overhead wire or third rail. See also car, rectifier electric motor.

car (continued)
gallery—a bilevel rail car that has seating and access aisles on a second level along each side of an open well. Tickets of passengers on the second level can be inspected or collected from the lower level.
light rail (LRV, light rail vehicle)—a rail vehicle similar to a streetcar. It may be larger, however, and is often articulated. A light rail car is capable of boarding and discharging passengers at either track or car-floor level.

motor—see car, rail motor.
multiple-unit (MU)—a powered rail car arranged either for independent operation or for simultaneous operation with other similar cars, when connected to form a train of such cars. It may be designated as DMU (diesel multiple-unit) or EMU (electric multiple-unit), depending on the source of power.

PCC (PCC, Presidents' Conference Committee car)—a streetcar first produced in 1935. Its performance and efficiency were significantly improved over those of any streetcar previously built. The PCC car, characterized by (relatively) lightweight construction, smooth and rapid acceleration and deceleration, and soft ride, became the standard for U.S. streetcars for many years. See also organizations, Presidents' Conference Committee.

powered—see car, rail motor.
rail diesel (RDC, diesel rail car)—a self-powered rail car that usually has two diesel engines and can usually operate in multiple units (diesel multiple-unit car).
rail motor (motor car, powered car, self-powered car, self-propelled car)—a rail car that is propelled by a motor or engine located on the car itself. It can often be operated in multiple units (multiple-unit car). Common types are electric (electric rail car), which receives current either from a third rail or from an overhead wire, and diesel (rail diesel car).
rail rapid transit (rapid transit car, subway car)—a rail car for rapid transit systems. It is bidirectional, usually powered, and equipped with a control cab at one or both ends. It may be designed to operate in single or multiple units. It has two to five double doors per side, designed for fast boarding and alighting from high-level platforms.
rectifier electric motor—a rail car that collects propulsion power from an alternating-current distribution system and converts it to direct current for application to direct current motors by means of rectifying equipment carried by the rail car. The car may be defined by type of rectifier used, for example, ignitron electric car.
self-propelled or self-powered—see car, rail motor.
single-unit (SU)—a powered rail car, equipped with a control cab at one or both ends, that operates alone.

track—a self-propelled rail car (e.g., burro crane, highway rail car, detector car, weed burner, tie tamper) that is used in maintenance service and that may or may not operate signals or shunt track circuits.

trailer—1. An unpowered rail car operated in trains with powered cars (rapid transit) or towed by locomotives.
car (continued)
(regional rail). 2. In some rail rapid transit systems, a trailer may be powered; however, it does not have operator's control and thus can only be operated in consists with cars that do.
trolley—1. A local term for a streetcar. 2. Recently, also a local term for a bus with a body simulating that of an old streetcar.
turboelectric—see car, dual-powered turboelectric.
unidirectional—a rail car (usually light rail or streetcar) that has doors on one side and an operating cab at only one end so that it must be turned around by separate means at terminals.
urban rail—a light rail, rail rapid transit, or commuter rail car.
car body—in passenger transportation, that portion of a rail car that carries people.
car card—an advertising card used on the interior or exterior of transit vehicles, usually of a standard size to fit permanent holders.
card
car—see car card.
run or train—see paddle board.
car equivalence, passenger—see passenger car equivalence.
car-following control system—see control system, car-following.
carhouse—see definition of barn.
car operator—see operator, train.
carpool—an arrangement in which two or more people share the use, cost, or both of traveling in privately owned automobiles between fixed points on a regular basis; see also vanpool.
carpool lane—see lane, carpool; and lane, exclusive carpool.
carrier—a person or company in the business of transporting passengers or goods.
carrier common—in urban transportation, a company or agency certified by a regulatory body to carry all passengers who fulfill the contract (e.g., pay the required fare). The service is open to the public.
carrier foreign—a term used by a carrier company in making reference to any other carrier.
carriers under contract—see purchased transportation.
car stop—see stop, transit.
Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance—a catalog published annually by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. It presents a comprehensive listing and description of federal assistance programs administered by different federal departments, agencies, commissions, and councils.
categorical exclusion—National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 categories of action that are exempt from preparing an environmental impact statement.
catenary system—that form of electric contact system in which the overhead contact wire is supported from one or more longitudinal wires or cables (messengers), either directly by hangers (simple catenary) or by hangers in combination with auxiliary conductors and clamps (compound catenary). Attachment of the contact wire to the messenger is made at frequent and uniform intervals to produce a contact surface nearly parallel to the top of the track rails.

![Simple Catenary Construction](image)

![Compound Catenary Construction](image)

C car—see car, C.
census block—as defined by the Bureau of the Census, a geographic area wholly contained within a census tract and bounded on all sides either by streets or by a combination of streets, natural features, walkways, railways, transmission lines, or property lines of public and semipublic tracts. It is the basic unit for tabulation of urban data by the Bureau of the Census.
census enumeration district (ED)—as defined by the Bureau of the Census, an area used for data collection activities and as a tabulation area where census blocks are not present. EDs do not cross boundaries of legal or statistical areas and therefore vary widely in population size. They do not generally exceed 1,600 population in areas where the census is taken by mail or 1,000 where the census is taken by conventional enumerator canvassing.
census tract—as defined by the Bureau of the Census, a small statistical subdivision of a county. Generally, tracts have stable boundaries and 2,500–8,000 residents. When census tracts are established, they are designed to be relatively homogeneous areas in population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions.
center
major activity—see major activity center.
modal interchange—see transit center.
transfer or transit—see transit center.
center platform—see platform, center.
central business district (CBD)—as defined by the Bureau of the Census, an area of high land valuation characterized by a high concentration of retail businesses, service businesses, offices, hotels, and theaters, as well as by a high traffic flow. A CBD follows census tract boundaries; that is, it consists of one or more whole census tracts. CBDs are identified only in central cities of MSAs and other cities.
with populations of 50,000 or more. See also outlying business district.
central city—as defined by the Bureau of the Census, the largest city, or one of the largest cities, in a metropolitan statistical area or urbanized area. The criteria for designating a central city vary with the type of area and the particular census.
centralized traffic control system—see control system, centralized traffic.
centroid—in planning, a point within a traffic zone or district that is chosen to be representative of the center of trip-making activities of the zone or district.
certification—in planning, approval by the Federal Highway Administration and the Urban Mass Transportation Administration of a local transportation planning process for compliance with legislative and regulatory requirements; see also self-certification.
charge, flag drop—see flag drop charge.
charter bus service—see service, charter.
charter service—see service, charter.
charter service revenue—see revenue, charter service.
check—in transit operations, a record of the passenger volume on all transit units that pass a specific location or time point (also known as a passenger riding count or check), the actual time the unit passes it (also known as a schedule check), the number of passengers who board and alight at each stop on a route or line (also known as an on-and-off count or check), or any combination of these items. The checker may ride the transit unit (an on-board check), follow it in another vehicle, or check the transit units from a particular location (a point or corner check).
checker—in transit operations, a person who observes and records passenger counts, timing, speeds, vehicle counts, schedule adherence, or other data useful in transit planning and scheduling. The position may be further specified as schedule checker, traffic checker, and so on.
check ride—in transit operations, a ride on which an observer checks the operator's skills, abilities, and compliance with rules and standard operating procedures.
choice rider—see rider, choice.
chopper—a solid-state electronic device that controls electric current flow to traction motors by very rapidly turning the power on and off, resulting in gradual vehicle acceleration at reduced current use.
circuit
electric train line—see electric train line circuit.
track—see track circuit.
Circular A-95—a circular from the U.S. Office of Management and Budget that furnished guidance to federal agencies for cooperation with state and local governments in the evaluation, review, and coordination of federal assistance programs and projects. This procedure has been replaced by the Intergovernmental Review Process (Executive Order 12372, issued July 14, 1982).
circulator service—see service, circulator.
citizen advisory committee—see organizations, citizen advisory committee.
city, central—see central city.
city transit service—see service, city transit.
civil speed limit—in rail operations, the maximum speed authorized for each section of track, as determined primarily by the alignment, profile, and structure.
clause, escalator—see escalator clause.
closed-loop braking—see braking, closed-loop.
coach
motor—see bus, motor.
over-the-road—see bus, intercity.
suburban—see bus, suburban transit.
transit—see bus, standard urban.
trolley—see trolleybus.
coasting—see freewheeling.
Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)—an annual publication that contains all federal regulations currently in effect.
coding, network—see network coding.
coefficient
riding frequency or habit—see riding frequency coefficient.
utilization—see definition of load factor.
coefficient of directness—1. The ratio of the length (measured in units of either distance or time) of a transit trip between two points and the length of the most direct highway route between the two points. 2. The ratio of the length (measured in units of either distance or time) of a trip between two points by one mode and the length of the trip by another mode.
cog railway (rack railway)—a rail transportation mode with auxiliary or full traction provided by a geared wheel in the middle of a powered axle that is engaged with a rack (toothed bar) installed along the track center. This system is used to overcome steep gradients.
ways; effecting starting and stopping, merging, and switching; and controlling other such functions. It is usually considered to include transit unit (car or train) protection, transit unit operation, and line supervision to ensure safe movement of the transit unit within the system. See also control system, wayside.

committee, citizen advisory—see organizations, citizen advisory committee.

commune carrier—see carrier, common.

commutation ticket—in rail systems, a ticket sold at a reduced rate for a fixed or unlimited number of trips in a designated area during a specified time period.

commute—regular travel between home and a fixed location (e.g., work, school). The term is often applied only to travel in the direction of the main flow of traffic, to distinguish from reverse commute.

reverse—a commute in the direction opposite to the main flow of traffic, for example, from the central city to a suburb during the morning peak.

commuter—a person who travels regularly between home and a fixed location (e.g., work, school).

commuter bus—see service, commuter.

commuter rail—see transit system, commuter rail.

commuter rail car—see car, commuter rail.

commuter service—see service, commuter.

compensation—in labor, the entire amount of wages and fringe benefits, both current and deferred, that workers receive for their employment; see also earnings.

composite network—see network, composite.

compound catenary—see catenary system.

compound motor—see motor, compound.

compromise rail joint—see rail joint, compromise.

concept, marketing—see marketing concept.

condemnation—the process by which property is acquired for public purposes through legal proceedings under power of eminent domain.

conductor—1. In rail transit operations, the operating employee who may control the doors on rail transit vehicles, or who may have fare-collecting duties, or both. 2. In railroad operations, the operating employee in charge of the train and train crew. 3. In some bus operations, an operating employee (other than the bus driver) who collects fares and may control doors.

Congressional Budget Office—see U.S. Government, Congressional Budget Office.

connectivity—the ability of a public transportation network to provide service to the maximum number of origin-and-destination trip pairs through the optimal integration of routes, schedules, fare structures, information systems, and modal transfer facilities.

consist—in rail systems, the makeup or composition (number and specific identity) of individual units of a train.

consolidated metropolitan statistical area—see area, consolidated metropolitan statistical.

constant dollars—current dollars, that is, the value of the dollar for the year selected as a base, adjusted by using the change in the GNP deflator index or other specified indicator between the current (base) year and the desired year. The intent of usage is to remove the distortion caused by inflation during the intervening time period. The adjusted values are termed constant measurement year dollars, for example, constant 1984 dollars.

consumer price index (CPI)—a measurement of the overall price change for a package of consumer goods purchased by a typical urban resident or worker, compiled by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the Department of Commerce. The CPI does not measure the overall level of price change in the total economy. See also gross national product deflator.

contact rail—see rail, third.

contact shoe, overhead—see overhead contact shoe.

contact wire (trolley wire)—an overhead electric conductor that supplies power to streetcars, trolleybuses, and similar vehicles.

continuous brake—see brake, continuous.

continuous inductive train control system—see control system, continuous train.

continuous train control system—see control system, continuous train.

continuous transit system—see transit system, continuous.

continuous welded rail—see rail, continuous welded.

contract, cost-plus—see cost-plus contract.

contracting (contracting out)—a procedure followed by many organizations to let certain parts of the operation to private contractors, instead of having their own employees perform the work. A frequent rationale for contracting is the idea that the work can be performed more efficiently and with less expense to the main organization. See also privatization.

contraflow—movement in a direction opposite to the normal flow of traffic. The term usually refers to flow opposite to the heavier flow of traffic.

contraflow lane—see lane, contraflow.

control

deadman—see deadman control.

dual—see transit system, dual-mode; and bus, dual-mode.

quality—see quality control.

control device

grade crossing traffic—see grade crossing traffic control device.

traffic—see traffic control device.

controlled access—see access, limited.

controller, cam—see cam controller.

controls, passenger—see passenger controls.

control system

asynchronous network—a nonsynchronized electronic system for controlling headways. The transit unit (car or train) position is not rigidly controlled as a function of time. The longitudinal control of the transit unit is independent of line traffic when it is not in close proximity to another transit unit but usually becomes a car-following procedure when transit units are close to each other.
control system (continued)

augmented block guidance—an automated block control system for transit units (cars or trains) with short headways.

automatic block signal (ABS)—a system of governing train separation in which the signals are controlled by the trains themselves. The presence or absence of a train in a block is determined by a track circuit. If the circuitry fails, a restrictive signal is displayed.

automatic train—see automatic train control system. block signal—a standard railroad signal system that uses a fixed signal at the entrance of a block to govern the separation of trains entering the block.

cab signal—in rail systems, a signal located in the cab, indicating a condition affecting the movement of a train and used in conjunction with interlocking signals and in conjunction with or in lieu of block signals.

car-following—a method of transit unit (car or train) longitudinal control whereby a following transit unit senses its position and velocity in relation to that of the transit unit preceding it and remains a specified distance behind it; see also control system, asynchronous network.

centralized traffic (CTC)—in rail systems, a traffic control system in which signals and switches are controlled from a remotely located (centralized traffic control) panel.

command and control system—see command and control system.

continuous train (continuous inductive train control)—a locomotive or self-propelled car apparatus that is constantly in contact with the track circuit and is immediately responsive to a change of conditions in the controlling section that affects train movement.

dynamic block—see control system, moving block.

fixed block—an automatic train control system that records the presence of a train (or a part of it) in each track section (block) and activates the signals on the line to indicate the block is occupied. In some cases, a following train is prevented from entering the block by a forced emergency stop.

manual block—a system of manually governing train movement in a block or a series of consecutive blocks by means of signals, train orders, telephone, or radio.

manual train—a system in which train movement is controlled by the operator (motorman) or engineer.

moving block (dynamic block control)—an automatic train control system that spaces trains according to their location and (sometimes) their relative velocity, stopping performance, and a prescribed factor of safety.

moving point—see control system, moving slot.

moving slot (point-follower control system, moving point control system)—a position control system in which the transit unit (car or train) synchronizes itself with the programmed trajectory of one of a set of moving points or slots monitored by a central computer; see also control system, synchronous network.

multiple-unit—a system that controls the operation of two or more rail motor cars in a train through the simultaneous control of the train by one operator.

control system (continued)

point-follower—see control system, moving slot.

quasi-synchronous network—an electronic system for controlling headways in which transit units (cars or trains) can be directed to move from one slot to another; see also control system, synchronous network.

synchronous network—a position control system in which the transit unit (car or train) synchronizes itself with the preprogrammed trajectory of one of a set of moving points or slots monitored by a central computer. A complete, conflict-free trajectory must be available for the assigned slot from origin to destination before the transit unit is permitted to depart. See also control system, moving slot.

traffic—see control system, centralized traffic.

wayside—a command and control system in which transit units (cars or trains) are controlled by electronic or mechanical devices along the track or other guideway.

conventional rail transport—transportation systems that consist of steel wheeled trains running on double rail tracks. Trains may be self-propelled or hauled by locomotive, with diesel or electric propulsion.

convergence, point of—see point of convergence.

converted traffic—see traffic, converted.

conveyance—a means of carrying or transporting goods, people, or both.

conveyor, passenger or pedestrian—see moving walkway.

cordon count—in planning, a count of vehicles and people across a designated (cordon) line to determine the total flow (people and vehicles by mode and time period) into and out of the study area.

cordon line—in planning, an imaginary line circumscribing a specific geographic study area.

corner check—see check.

corridor—in planning, a broad geographical band that follows a general directional flow or connects major sources of trips. It may contain a number of streets and highways and transit lines and routes.

joint-use—see joint-use corridor.

corrugated rail—see rail, corrugated.

cost—the outlay or expenditure made to achieve an objective.

fixed—a cost that remains relatively constant irrespective of the level of operational activity; expenditures that do not vary with output. Examples include land, guideways, rent.

incremental (increment cost)—the net change in dollar costs that is directly attributable to a given decision or proposal when compared with some other alternative (including the existing situation or the do-nothing alternative).

marginal—the cost of producing one more unit of output.
cost (continued)
variable—a cost that varies in some relation to the level of output or operational activity; for example, the cost of fuel.
cost allocation—dividing costs among the various purposes or categories involved.
cost analysis, marketing—see marketing cost analysis.
cost-benefit analysis (CBA)—an analytical technique that compares the societal costs and benefits (measured in monetary terms) of proposed programs or policy actions. Identified losses and gains experienced by society are included, and the net benefits created by an action are calculated. Alternative actions are compared to allow selection of one or more that yield the greatest net benefits or benefit-cost ratio.
cost-effectiveness analysis (CEA)—an analytical technique used to choose the most effective method for achieving a program or policy goal. The costs of alternatives are measured by their requisite estimated monetary expenditures. Effectiveness is defined by the degree of goal attainment and may also (but not necessarily) be measured in monetary terms.
cost efficiency—a quantitative measure of efficiency or how well something contributes to the attainment of goals and objectives measured against its cost. For transportation systems, cost efficiency is usually measured as the ratio of the cost of a system to the level of service. Examples of four major unit cost measures that might be used (either separately or together) to determine cost efficiency are total operating cost per vehicle hour, total operating cost per vehicle mile, total operating cost per passenger trip, and total operating cost per passenger mile. See also efficiency, costing, life cycle—see life cycle costing.
cost-of-living allowance—see definition of escalator clause.
cost-plus contract—a contract in which the purchase price is determined on the basis of actual costs plus a predetermined and mutually agreed-on fee, either a lump sum or a fixed percentage of total costs.
cost recovery ratio—the ratio of total revenues to total costs; the inverse of operating ratio. It is often used for evaluation of alternative plans.
costs—see capital costs and operating costs.
council of governments—see organizations, council of governments.
Council of State Governments—see organizations, Council of State Governments.
count—1. In transportation, a process that tallies a particular movement of people or vehicles past a given point during a stated time period. It may be a directional or a two-way value and is also known as a traffic count. 2. In transportation, a volume of people or vehicles.
cordon—see cordon count.
on-and-off—see check.
passenger—see passenger count.
passenger riding—see check.
crossing control device, grade—see grade crossing traffic control device.
crossover—1. In rail systems, a track with two switches that connects two parallel tracks. 2. Pedestrian or vehicular links (at grade or grade separated) across a transportation facility.
crossing
grade—a crossing or intersection of highways, railroad tracks, other guideways, or pedestrian walks, or combinations of these at the same level or grade.
highway/railroad—a place, at grade or grade separated, where highway traffic crosses railroad tracks.
railroad grade—the area where a road and a railroad cross at the same level, within which are included railroad tracks, roadway, and roadside facilities for both road and rail traffic traversing that area.
railway—see crossing, track.
track (railway crossing)—an assembly of rails and frogs that allows crossing of two tracks at grade.
crossing control device, grade—see grade crossing traffic control device.
crossover—1. In rail systems, a track with two switches that connects two parallel tracks. 2. Pedestrian or vehicular links (at grade or grade separated) across a transportation facility.
crossing control device, grade—see grade crossing traffic control device.
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"cost allocation • crosstie" 17

"count (continued)
traffic—see traffic count.
coupler—a device for connecting one rail vehicle to another. The mechanism is usually placed in a standard location at both ends of all rail cars and locomotives.
automatic—1. A coupler that operates automatically. It may also be capable of uncoupling automatically. 2. An automatic connector that joins electric or pneumatic train lines together between rail cars.
coupling automatic—coupling achieved by very close headway control between vehicles to form trains without physical contact between the vehicles.
magnetic—coupling achieved by the use of energized electromagnets.
coverage area—see area, coverage.
cowcatcher—see pilot.
crashworthiness—the capability of a vehicle to act as a protective container and energy absorber under impact conditions.
creep—see rail creep.
cross elasticity—see elasticity, cross.
crossing
grade—a crossing or intersection of highways, railroad tracks, other guideways, or pedestrian walks, or combinations of these at the same level or grade.
highway/railroad—a place, at grade or grade separated, where highway traffic crosses railroad tracks.
railroad grade—the area where a road and a railroad cross at the same level, within which are included railroad tracks, roadway, and roadside facilities for both road and rail traffic traversing that area.
railway—see crossing, track.
track (railway crossing)—an assembly of rails and frogs that allows crossing of two tracks at grade.
to provide proper gauge and to cushion, distribute, and transmit the stresses of traffic through the ballast to the roadbed.

crosstown service—see service, crosstown.
cruise speed or velocity—see velocity, cruise.
crush capacity or load—see capacity, crush.
culvert—any drainage or service structure under a roadway or guideway with a clear opening of 20 ft (6 m) or less measured along the center of the roadway or guideway.
curb-to-curb service—see service, curb-to-curb.
current collector—the mechanical component on an electric rail car that makes contact with the conductor that distributes the electric current; see also overhead contact shoe, pantograph, third-rail shoe, and trolley pole.
current dollars—see constant dollars.
curvature, radius of—see radius of curvature.
cycle speed—see speed, overall trip.

cuts-and-cover—a method of construction that consists of excavating the terrain from ground level, placing a structure in the excavation, and then filling over the structure.
cut line—1. In planning, an imaginary line placed at a strategic location to intercept all the links in an identified corridor. 2. In transit operations, the transverse division of a route as by a planned service change or an emergency.
cutting—see run cutting.
deadhead—1. To move a revenue vehicle in other than revenue service, for example, from one garage to another or from the end of a line to a garage. Such movement may include people using an employee pass and an occasional revenue passenger riding on an incidental basis. Also known as deadheading. 2. A non-fare-paying passenger, most commonly a transit system employee traveling to work using a pass.
deadheading—see deadhead.
deadhead or deadheading pay—see pay, deadheading.
deadhead time—see time, deadhead.
deadman control—a pedal, handle, or other form of switch, or combination thereof, that the operator must keep in a depressed or twisted position while a rail vehicle (or train) is moving. If the control is released, the power is cut off and the brakes are applied.
dead time—see time, allowance.
deceleration—decrease in velocity per unit time; in transit practice, often measured in feet per second squared (meters per second squared) or, in the United States, miles per hour per second.
decor—In transit systems, the floor of a rail car, bus, or boat.
dedicated funding source—a funding source that, by law, is available for use only to support a specific purpose and cannot be diverted to other uses. One example is the Highway Trust Fund.
dedicated funds—see funds, dedicated.
default value—a design value that is based on experience or on studied conclusions and that is used as a substitute value when an actual value is not available.
defensible space—a concept in architecture and urban design that precludes designs resulting in dark alleys, corners, or spaces where visibility and openness to other people is severely limited.
deflator, gross national product—see gross national product deflator.
delay time—see time, delay.
Delphi process (Delphi method, Delphi technique)—a method of allowing a group of individuals to deal with a complex problem as a single unit, with the goal of achieving a consensus. A typical Delphi process could involve distributing a questionnaire to participants so that they could rank problems in order of priority, summarizing the results, and providing the participants with feedback of the results, together with another questionnaire. As these steps are repeated, the distribution of individual responses narrows, and the participants move toward a consensus or to polarization.
demand—1. The quantity (of transportation) desired. 2. In an economic sense, a schedule of the quantities (of travel) consumed at various levels of price or levels of service offered (by the transportation system).

diverted—see traffic, diverted.

effective—the number of people or vehicles prepared to travel in a given situation, at a given price (fare or fee).

generated—see traffic, generated.

induced—see traffic, induced.

travel—see travel demand.

demand-actuated transportation system—see transportation system, demand-responsive.

demand analysis—a study of the factors that affect demand, performed by collecting data and using various analytical techniques to understand demand.

demand curve—the quantities of a given product or service that people are willing to purchase as a function of its given unit cost.

demand forecasting—see forecasting, demand.

demand-forecasting model—see model, demand.

demand jitney service—see service, jitney.

demand model—see model, demand.

aggregate—see model, aggregate demand.

direct—see model, direct demand.

disaggregate—see model, disaggregate demand.

demand-responsive transportation system—see transportation system, demand-responsive.

demographic data—statistics related to the size, density, distribution, vital statistics, social structure, and related characteristics of human populations.

Demonstration Program, Service and Methods—see Service and Methods Demonstration Program.

Demonstration Program, Research, Development and—see Research, Development, and Demonstration Program.

demotion—see downsizing.

density, train—see train density.

Department of Energy—see U.S. Government, Department of Energy.


Department of Housing and Urban Development—see U.S. Government, Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Department of Labor—see U.S. Government, Department of Labor.

development, joint or joint-use—see joint development.

development, joint or joint-use—see joint development.

Department of Transportation—see organizations, Department of Transportation; and U.S. Government, Department of Transportation.

departments, U.S.—see U.S. Government.

dependent, transit—see transit dependent.

dependent variable—see variable, dependent.

depot—see garage and terminal.

derail—1. To run off the track. 2. A track safety device designed to guide a rail car off the rails at a selected spot to prevent collisions or other accidents, commonly used on spurs or sidings to prevent unattended rolling cars from fouling the main line; also known as a derailer.

derailment—an instance of the wheels of a rail vehicle coming off the track.

describer—see train describer.

description, job—see job description.

design, preliminary—see preliminary engineering.

designated recipient—a public body, designated in each urban area, that must have the legal authority to receive and dispense federal funds.

design capacity—see capacity, design.

design hourly volume (DHV)—the amount of traffic a transportation facility is designed to carry in 1 hr.

desire line—a straight line on a map that connects the origin and destination of a trip (theoretically, the ideal or most desirable route) and may indicate by its width or density the volume of trips between that origin and destination.

destination—1. The point at which a trip terminates. 2. In planning, the zone in which a trip ends.

destination sign—a sign on a transit unit (vehicle or train) indicating the route or line number, direction, destination of the unit, or any combination thereof. Destination signs are most commonly located on the front of the transit unit but may also be located on the back, side, or both. See also head sign.

detail sheet—see sheet, assignment.

deterministic model—see model, deterministic.

deterministic process—a process in which all factors are known and predictable and that produces a fixed replicable output; see also stochastic process.

deterministic trip assignment—see trip assignment, deterministic.

detour—a temporary change in a portion of a transit route or highway; see also reroute.

development, joint or joint-use—see joint development.

Development and Demonstration Program, Research—see Research, Development, and Demonstration Program.

Development Program, Transit—see Transit Development Program.

deviation, point-to-point—see point-to-point deviation.

device

grade crossing traffic control—see grade crossing traffic control device.

signal-actuating—see pedestrian signal-actuating device and vehicle signal-actuating device.

traffic control—see traffic control device.

dial-a-bus or dial-a-ride—see transportation system, dial-a-ride.

diamond lane—see lane, diamond.

diesel-electric locomotive—see locomotive, diesel-electric.

diesel-hydraulic locomotive—see locomotive, diesel-hydraulic.

diesel multiple-unit car—see car, multiple-unit.
the appropriate drivers and who may schedule and route vehicles and monitor their operation.

dispatching—1. In rail operations, the process of starting a transit unit (car or train) into service from a terminal, yard, or transfer track. 2. In demand-responsive transportation systems, the process of relaying service instructions to drivers. The procedure may include vehicle scheduling, routing, and monitoring, and it can be manual or partly or fully automated. 3. The relaying of service instructions to vehicle drivers or operators.

dispatch point—1. The location at which operating employees receive their assignments. 2. The location at which trips are started or restarted.

distance
linked trip—see trip distance, linked.
total travel—see trip distance, linked.

distribution
flow—see trip assignment.
Fratar—see model, Fratar.
trip—see trip distribution.
trip length frequency—see trip length frequency distribution.
distributor street—see street, collector-distributor.
district—in planning, a grouping of contiguous zones.
central business—see central business district.
enumeration—see census enumeration district.
outlying business district—see outlying business district.

transit—see transit district.

divergence, point of—see point of divergence.
diversion trip assignment—see trip assignment, diversion.
diverted demand or traffic—see traffic, diverted.
division—1. In transit systems, a term sometimes applied to a bus garage or rail barn and maintenance or servicing facility. 2. A segment of a rail or bus operation, either intracity or intercity, geographical in nature, with its own hierarchy of management and, usually, assigned personnel. 3. In bus operations, a group of routes that operates out of a common storage depot. 4. The portion of the railroad assigned to the supervision of the manager or superintendent, usually consisting of barn or carhouse, yards, stations, and sidings.

division of work—see work sharing.
dock—see bus bay.
dollars, constant or current—see constant dollars.
domain, eminent—see eminent domain.
do-nothing alternative—see no-action alternative.
door-to-door service—see service, door-to-door.
double—see extra section.
double-deck car—see car, double-deck.
double-decker bus—see bus, double-decker.
double-ended car—see car, bidirectional.
double-ended transit unit (bidirectional transit unit)—a rail car or train with an operating cab at each end.
double-sided linear induction motor—see motor, double-sided linear induction.
double-track main line—see line, double-track main.
downgrading (demotion)—reassignment of an employee to a task or job that requires lower skills and usually has a lower rate of pay.
downtime—1. A brief period during which workers are unable to perform their tasks, while they wait for vehicle replacement, repair, parts or supplies, etc. 2. A payment made to employees for such lost time. 3. A period during which a vehicle is inoperative because of repairs or maintenance.
downtown people mover—see people mover, downtown.
driver mark-up—see sheet, assignment.
drivers, booked—see booked drivers.
driving wheels—wheels that are powered by a motor or engine and that provide the tractive effort, through contact with the running surface, that propels the vehicle.
dual control or mode—see transit system, dual-mode; and bus, dual-mode.
dual-control or dual-mode bus—see bus, dual-mode.
dual-mode transit system—see transit system, dual-mode.
dual-mode vehicle—see vehicle, dual-mode.
dual-powered bus—see bus, dual-mode.
dual-powered locomotive—see locomotive, dual-powered.
dual-powered turboelectric car—see car, dual-powered turboelectric.
dual-power propulsion system—see propulsion system, dual-power.
duckout—see bus bay.
duty—see shift.
dwelling unit—a room or group of rooms, occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters, by a family or other group of people living together or by a person living alone.
dwelling unit survey—see survey, home interview.
dwell time—see time, dwell.
dynamic block control system—see control system, moving block.
dynamic brake—see brake, dynamic.
dynamic routing—in demand-responsive transportation systems, the process of constantly modifying vehicle routes to accommodate service requests received after the vehicle began operations, as distinguished from predetermined routes assigned to a vehicle.

earnings—in general, the remuneration (pay) of a worker or group of workers for services performed during a specific period of time; see also compensation.
average—the arithmetic mean of the total earnings of a group of workers.
gross—a worker’s total earnings, including overtime and spread premiums, shift differentials, production bonuses, cost-of-living allowances, instruction allowances, commission, and so on, before taxes and deductions.
straight time—a worker’s earnings, excluding overtime payments, shift differential, and other extra monetary payments.
easement—a right acquired by one party to use or control property belonging to another party for a designated purpose, such as public utilities, streets or highways, transit lines.
effect, halo—see halo effect.
effective demand—see demand, effective.
effectiveness—1. In transportation, the correspondence of provided service to intended output or objectives, particularly the character and location of service; in other words, producing the intended result (doing the right things). 2. In transit, the degree to which the desired level of service is being provided to meet stated goals and objectives; for example, the percentage of a given service area that is within the desired 1/4 mi (0.4 km) of a transit stop.
measure of—see performance indicator.
effective operating speed—see speed, overall trip.
effective velocity—see velocity, effective.
efficiency—the ratio of output (e.g., level of service provided) to input (e.g., cost or resource usage), that is, providing the desired result with a minimum of effort, expense, waste, and so on (doing things right).
effort, tractive—see tractive effort.
egress time—see time, egress.
elasticity
cross—a measure of the change in demand of one good or service (e.g., ridership on transit) with a change in price of another (e.g., price of gasoline).
fare—a measure of the change (increase or decrease) in ridership with a change in fare.
income—a measure of the change in demand of a good or service (e.g., ridership on transit) with a change in one’s income.
price—a measure of the change in demand of a good or service (e.g., ridership on transit) with a change in price of the good or service (e.g., fares).
elderly and handicapped (E&H)—people who may have special needs for services such as transportation. Transportation especially provided for their benefit is called elderly and handicapped (E&H) transportation. Transit operations may include discounted fares (E&H fares) for their benefit. The minimum age for elderly people varies by the program (e.g., 55+, 60+, 65+). See also handicapped.
electrically locked switch—see switch, electrically locked.
electric brake—see brake, dynamic.
electric bus—see bus, electric.
electric incline railway (incline)—a railway in which vehicles are carried or conveyed by an electric hoist along inclined tracks. The hoist carries a single car, with or without counterweights, or two cars in balance. The system is used to overcome steep gradients. See also funicular railway.
electric locomotive—see locomotive, electric.
electric motor—see motor.
electric multiple-unit car—see car, multiple-unit.
electric rail car—see car, electric; and car, rectifier electric motor.
Electric Railway Presidents' Conference Committee—see organizations, Presidents' Conference Committee.
electric train line circuit—a continuous electric circuit between all units of the train. The circuit is provided with control stations to permit the control of traction motors and other equipment from any operator's cab on the train (or, in special cases, from one cab only).
electric trolleybus—see trolleybus.
electrification (railway electrification)—in rail systems, a term used to describe the installation of overhead wire or third-rail power distribution facilities to enable operation of electrically powered transit vehicles.
electrified track—see track, electrified.
electrodynamic brake—see brake, dynamic.
electromagnetic brake—see brake, track.
electropneumatic brake—see brake, electropneumatic.
element
annual—see annual element.
long-range—see long-range element.
transportation systems management—see transportation systems management element.
elephant train—see train, elephant.
elevated, the—see transit system, rail rapid.
elevated guideway—see guideway, elevated.
elevated-on-fill guideway—see guideway, elevated-on-fill.
demand application or braking—see braking, emergency.
emergency transfer—see transfer, emergency.
eminent domain—the power to take private property for public use without the owner's consent, on payment of just compensation; see also condemnation.
employee, part-time—see part-time employee.
employees, operating—see operating employees.
end
head—see head end.
trip—see trip end.
energy, kinetic—see kinetic energy.
engine—1. A mechanism for converting energy (heat or other) into mechanical work. In modern transportation, the engine's source of energy is usually liquid or gaseous fuel. See also motor. 2. In common usage, the term is widely used for devices that produce motion. 3. A locomotive.
external combustion (ECE)—an engine in which fuel combustion takes place outside the cylinder, turbine, or the like and in which energy is turned into mechanical force; for example, a steam engine.
gas turbine—an internal combustion engine in which the hot compressed gases of combustion drive a turbine.
internal combustion (ICE)—an engine in which the power is developed through the expansive force of fuel that is fired or discharged within a closed chamber or cylinder.
radio-controlled (slave unit)—in passenger trains, an unmanned propulsive unit within a train that is separated by rail cars from the lead unit but controlled from it by radio signals.
steam—an engine driven or worked by steam; specifically, a reciprocating engine that has a piston driven by steam in a closed cylinder.
turbine—a rotary engine actuated by the reaction or impulse or both of a current of fluid or gas subjected to pressure. A turbine is usually made with a series of curved vanes on a central rotating spindle.
environmental engineering
preliminary—see preliminary engineering.
value—see value engineering.
enterprise
disadvantaged business—see disadvantaged business enterprise.
minority business—see minority business enterprise.
women's business—see women's business enterprise.
enumeration district, census—see census enumeration district.
environment—the physical conditions that exist within a given area that will be affected by a proposed project, including land, air, water, minerals, flora, fauna, ambient noise, and objects of historic or aesthetic significance.
environmental assessment (EA)—an environmental study used under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 to determine whether an environmental impact statement is required.
environmental impact statement (EIS, 102 statement)—a comprehensive study of likely environmental impacts that will result from major federally assisted projects. An EIS is required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.
Environmental Protection Agency—see U.S. Government, Environmental Protection Agency.
equity—in transportation, a normative measure of fairness among transportation users.
equivalence, passenger car—see passenger car equivalence.
escalator clause—a provision in a contract that stipulates that wages or prices are to be automatically increased or decreased at specific times according to a schedule that is usually related to changes in the cost of living (cost-of-living allowance, COLA) as measured by a designated index or other standard (e.g., the consumer price index). The provision may also apply to any tie between employee benefits and the cost of living, as in a pension plan.
estimate, standard error of—see standard error of estimate.
evaluation, impact—see impact analysis.
evening shift—see shift, evening.
exact fare—see fare, exact.
excess time—see time, excess.
exclusion, categorical—see categorical exclusion.
exclusive bus lane—see lane, exclusive transit.
exclusive carpool lane—see lane, exclusive carpool.
exclusive ride taxi—see service, taxicab.
exclusive right-of-way—see right-of-way, exclusive.
exclusive transit facilities—transportation system infrastructure elements that are set aside for the use of transit vehicles only. Examples include some freeway ramps, bus lanes, off-street bus loading or unloading areas, and separated and fully controlled rights-of-way.
exclusive transit lane—see lane, exclusive transit.
exclusive transit right-of-way—see right-of-way, exclusive transit.
exansion factor—a statistical value used to adjust a sample to represent an entire population, area, or universe.
express bus—see service, express bus.
express service—see service, express.
expressway—a divided arterial highway for through traffic. An expressway has full or partial control of access and generally has grade separations at major intersections.
extension, point of—see point of extension.
external combustion engine—see engine, external combustion.
external-external trip—see trip, external-external.
external-internal trip—see trip, external-internal.
extra board (spare board)—1. A roster of open (extra) runs and assignments. 2. A pool of employees available to cover unfilled runs or extra work.
extra or extra operator—see operator, extra board.
extra run—see run, open.
extra section (double)—a second bus added to accompany a regularly scheduled bus, used to handle passenger overloads.
extra work—see definition of operator, extra board.

F

FARE—Financial Accounting Reporting Elements.
FHWA—Federal Highway Administration; see U.S. Government, Federal Highway Administration.
FONSI—finding of no significant impact.
FRA—Federal Railroad Administration; see U.S. Government, Federal Railroad Administration.

facilities
accessible transportation—see accessible transportation facilities.
exclusive transit—see exclusive transit facilities.
facility
intermodal transfer—see transit center.
parking—see parking facility.
factor
expansion—see expansion factor.
F or friction—see friction factor.
growth—see growth factor.
K—see K factor.
load—see load factor.
peak-hour—see peak-hour factor.
travel time—see travel time factor.
factor analysis—an analytical technique for identifying the major interrelationships between variables, frequently used in transportation demand analysis.
fail-safe—incluring a feature that ensures that malfunctions that affect safety will cause the system to revert to a state that is safe.
fare—1. 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. 2. A passenger who pays a fare.
adult cash—basic full fare paid by one person for one ride, excluding transfer and zone charges.
average—the arithmetic average of all fares paid by all revenue passengers, including those who received special or reduced fares. It is usually derived by or generally equivalent to dividing total fare revenue by total origin-to-destination trips, although in many cases it is based on unlinked trips.
base (basic fare, regular fare)—the price (with no discounts) charged to an adult for regular local service or, for systems with zone pricing, a one-zone fare with no discounts, that is, what it costs an adult paying a single cash fare to take a one-zone ride.
differential—1. A method of travel pricing that varies fares according to the time of day, direction, distance, or other characteristic of the ride or pertinent circumstances. 2. An additional charge for a trip, based on the time of
fare (continued)
day, direction, distance, or other special characteristic of
the ride.
E&H—see definition of elderly and handicapped.
exact—a transit operations policy that precludes the mak­
ing of change for passengers. A passenger must therefore
have the correct change for the fare or else overpay it.
flat—a method of travel pricing that uses a single fare for
the entire service area regardless of the trip’s distance,
time of day, area of travel, or other characteristics.
graduated—a fare that is proportional to the distance
traveled (also known as mileage fare) or to the length of
time that a passenger may ride on a service.
mileage—see fare, graduated.
off-peak or peak—see fare, time-of-day.
reduced—a special fare for children, students, senior
citizens, or others that is less than the regular fare.
regular—see fare, base.
time-of-day—a fare that varies by time of day. It is
usually higher during peak travel periods (peak fare) and
lower during nonpeak travel periods (off-peak fare).
zone (zoned fare)—a method of transit pricing that is
based on the geographical partitioning of the service area.
The price is determined by the location and number of
zones traversed. Zone fares are frequently used as a
method of charging graduated or distance-based fares but
may also be used to provide for differential fares for
certain markets.
farebox—a device that accepts coins, bills, tickets, tokens,
or other fare media given by passengers as payment for
rides.
registering (register)—a farebox that also receives and
records fare information.
farebox recovery ratio—see fare recovery ratio.
farebox revenue—see revenue, farebox.
farecard—see magnetic farecard.
farecard reader—a device that determines the value stored
in a farecard when the farecard is inserted. A farecard reader
may also be used for appropriately altering the value stored
in a farecard. The device is usually used with a passenger
turnstile or gate.
fare collection system—the procedures and devices used to
collect fares and to accumulate and account for fares paid.
automatic (AFC)—the controls and equipment that auto­
matically admit passengers on insertion of the correct fare
in an acceptable form, which may be coins, tokens,
tickets, or farecards (stored value farecards must be inserted
again on exit, at which point an additional fare may be
required). The system may include special equipment for
transporting and counting revenues.
self-service, barrier-free (barrier-free fare collection
system, honor system)—a fare collection system that has
no paid areas or fare-registering turnstiles. This system
requires that the passenger be able to display proof of
payment (e.g., validated ticket, prepaid pass, valid trans­
fer) while on board the transit vehicle. Compliance is

fare collection system (continued)
monitored through random checking by designated transit
employees.
fare elasticity—see elasticity, fare.
faregate—see fare-registering turnstile.
fare recovery ratio (farebox recovery ratio)—the ratio of
fare revenue to operating expenses; see also operating ratio.
fare-registering turnstile (faregate)—a turnstile that un­
locks to allow a passenger to enter the paid area after a pass
or farecard or the correct amount of money or tokens is
inserted in it. It records the fares paid.
fare structure—the system set up to determine how much
is to be paid by various categories of passengers using the
system in any given circumstance.
far-side stop—see stop, far-side.
feasibility study—a study to determine the suitability of a
proposed action, such as establishment of transit service in a
given area.
federal agencies—see U.S. Government.
Federal Communications Commission—see U.S. Gov­
ernment, Federal Communications Commission.
Federal Domestic Assistance, Catalog of—see Catalog of
Federal Domestic Assistance.
Federal Highway Administration—see U.S. Government,
Federal Highway Administration.
Federal Railroad Administration—see U.S. Government,
Federal Railroad Administration.
Federal Register—the official public notice of government
actions. It publishes all current Presidential proclama­
tions and Executive Orders, as well as federal agency regulations
that have general applicability and legal effect. It is pub­
lished five times a week.
Federal Regulations, Code of—see Code of Federal
Regulations.
feedback—the return to the input of a part of the output of a
process to obtain or approach a final answer.
feeder service—see service, feeder.
ferryboat—a vessel that carries passengers, vehicles, or
both over a body of water, usually for short distances and
with frequent, regular service. A ferryboat is generally a
conventional shallow-draft boat, but hydrofoils, catamarans,
and hovercraft are also used. Often such vessels are double­
ended with a pilot house at each end for control purposes so
that the vessel need not be turned around for the next trip.
few-to-few service—see service, few-to-few.
few-to-many service—see service, few-to-many.
F factor—see friction factor.
Financial Accounting and Reporting Elements (FARE, 
Uniform Financial Accounting and Reporting
Elements)—a uniform financial and operating data report­
system developed by the federal government for the
mass transit industry.
finding of no significant impact (FONSI)—a document
that describes the reasons that a project will not have a
significant effect on the environment and therefore does not
require the preparation of an environmental impact state­
ment under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.
Programming
fuel—in the conventional sense, a material or combination of materials that, when burned with air, produces heat and, often, explosive or mechanical energy.

alternative—a liquid or gaseous nonpetroleum fuel. The term usually refers to alcohol fuels, natural gas, and hydrogen.

synthetic (synfuel)—usually refers to liquid or gaseous fuels derived from mineral feedstocks, such as coal, oil shale, and tar sands, instead of crude petroleum.

full accessibility—see accessibility, handicapped.

full crew law—a law or regulation that requires a minimum number of workers to be present on particular job assignments.

full service braking—see braking, maximum service.

fund, Highway Trust—see Highway Trust Fund.

funding source, dedicated—see dedicated funding source.

dedicated—funds collected and allocated for a specific program or purpose.

discretionary—1. Any funds whose distribution is not automatic. Decisions on the distribution of discretionary funds are usually made by an agency or person on the basis of that agency’s or person’s choice or judgment and in accordance with criteria set out in laws or regulations. 2. Funds granted at the discretion of the funding agency in the amount it desires.

formula—funds distributed or apportioned to qualifying recipients on the basis of formulas described in law or regulations, for example, funds in the Section 18 program for Small Urban and Rural Transit Assistance.

funicular railway—a passenger transportation mode consisting of a pair of rail vehicles (or short trains) permanently attached to two ends of the same cable, counterbalancing each other. It may have a single track with a turnout or a double track. This system is used to overcome steep gradients. See also electric incline railway.

furniture, street—see street furniture.

G

GNP deflator—gross national product deflator.

GRT—group rapid transit; see transit system, group rapid.

gallery car—see car, gallery.

garage—in bus systems, the location in which buses are stored and serviced and where operators report for work and receive supplies and assignments. It is also sometimes known as a depot or barn.

gas turbine engine—see engine, gas turbine.

gas turbine locomotive—see locomotive, gas turbine.

gate, bus—see bus gate.

gates, pantograph—see pantograph gates.

gather service—see service, many-to-one.

gauge

broad (wide gauge)—a rail track gauge that is more than 4 ft 8.5 in (1.435 m) wide. The distinction is often made that wide gauge is slightly greater but broad gauge substantially greater than 4 ft 8.5 in.

narrow—a rail track gauge that is less than 4 ft 8.5 (1.435 m) wide.

standard—a rail track gauge that is 4 ft 8.5 in (1.435 m) wide.

track—the distance between the inside faces of the two rails of a track measured ½ inch (1.59 cm) below the top of the rails and perpendicular to the gauge line.

wide—see gauge, broad.

gauge line—a line ½ in. (1.59 cm) below the top of the centerline of the head of the running rail along the side that is nearer the center of the track.

gear, running—see running gear.

general share model—see model, general share.

generated demand or traffic—see traffic, generated.

generation, trip—see trip generation.

generator—in mechanics, a rotating electrical machine that changes mechanical energy into electrical energy.

trip—see trip generator.

goals—1. In policy-making and planning, broad statements of directions in which planning or action is aimed; general value statements representing an ideal end that the community wishes to attain. 2. In transit operations, the general philosophy and desires of the transit organization that are theoretically attainable and provide guidance for future development; see also objective.


governments, council of—see organizations, council of governments.

governor—1. A device that holds the speed of an engine approximately constant regardless of the load. 2. A device that keeps an engine from exceeding a predetermined speed.
grade—rise in elevation within a specified distance. As an example, a 1-percent grade is a 1 ft (m) rise in elevation in 100 ft (m) of distance (measured horizontally).

grade crossing—see crossing, grade.
grade crossing protection signal—see signal, grade crossing protection.
grade crossing traffic control device—any form of protective or warning device installed at a railroad or transit guideway grade crossing for the protection of highway or street traffic.
grade separation—a vertical separation of intersecting facilities (road, rail, etc.) by the provision of crossing structures.

graduated fare—see fare, graduated.
grants, block—see block grants.
graveyard shift—see shift, night.
gravity model—see model, gravity.
grid network—see network, grid.
gripman—operator of a cable car.
gross earnings—see earnings, gross.
gross national product deflator (GNP deflator)—an index of the level of overall price changes in the economy (gross national product). It is assembled by the U.S. Department of Commerce and provides a measure of inflation for comparison with price or cost changes of individual products or sectors of the economy. See also consumer price index.
ground access—see access, ground.
ground effect machine—see vehicle, air cushion.
group, low mobility—see transportation disadvantaged.
group rapid transit—see transit system, group rapid.
group riders—see riders, group.
growth factor—a value used to adjust existing data to produce an estimate for some future year.
growth model—see model, regional growth.
guarantee, pay—see pay guarantee.
guaranteed annual wage plan—a plan whereby employees who meet certain qualifications are assured wage income or employment for a full year or the greater part of a year.
guarantee time—see time, guarantee.
guardrail—1. In rail construction, a rail or other device that is laid parallel to the running rails of a track to prevent derailment or to hold the wheels in alignment and prevent their flanges from striking the points of turnouts, crossing frogs, or the points of switches. 2. In highway construction, traffic barriers used to prevent errant vehicles from leaving their designated areas and striking fixed objects or entering hazardous areas.

guide, run—see paddle board.
guideway—in transit systems, a track or other riding surface (including supporting structure) that supports and physically guides transit vehicles specially designed to travel exclusively on it.
elevated—a grade-separated guideway on a structure that provides overhead clearance for vehicles that operate on the prevailing surface of the terrain; see also aerial structure.
elevated-on-fill—a grade-separated guideway above the prevailing surface of the terrain that is supported by an embankment instead of by a structure.
open cut—a guideway below the prevailing surface of the terrain in a trenchlike excavation (cut).

HOV—high-occupancy vehicle; see vehicle, high-occupancy.
HOV lane—high-occupancy-vehicle lane; see lane, high-occupancy-vehicle.
HRIS—Highway Research Information Service.
HSGT—high-speed ground transportation; see transportation system, high-speed ground.
HUD—Department of Housing and Urban Development; see U.S. Government, Department of Housing and Urban Development.

habit coefficient, riding—see riding frequency coefficient.
hail—a hand or voice signal (or both) used to request a cruising vehicle to stop and accept passengers.
halo effect—the tendency to assign a favorable or unfavorable feature of an object to other characteristics of the same or associated objects.
handicapped—people who have physical or mental impairments that substantially limit one or more major life activities. In the context of transportation, the term usually refers to people for whom the use of conventional transit facilities would be impossible or would create a hardship. These people are also known as transportation handicapped or as people who have a public transportation disability.

ambulatory—handicapped people who are able to move around without assistance. In the context of transportation, the term usually refers to people who, although handicapped, are able to use regular transportation services without assistance or special equipment such as wheelchair lifts.
handicapped (continued)

nonambulatory—handicapped people who are unable to move about without assistance, for example, those confined to a wheelchair.

handicapped accessibility—see accessibility, handicapped.

head end—the beginning or forward portion of any train.

head sign—a sign indicating the destination of the transit unit (vehicle or train), usually located above the windshield.

headway—the time interval between the passing of the front ends of successive transit units (vehicles or trains) moving along the same lane or track (or other guideway) in the same direction, usually expressed in minutes; see also service frequency.

base—the scheduled headway between transit unit (vehicle or train) trips during an off-peak (usually midday) period.

policy—1. Headway prescribed by reasons other than matching capacity to demand. 2. The maximum permissible headway as established by the transit agency or (often) the policy board, usually for off-peak, low-demand periods.

headway management—a technique for managing the operation of transit units (vehicles or trains) that focuses on maintaining a certain spacing between units on the same line, instead of on adhering to a timetable. For example, if units become bunched, corrective measures might include delaying the units at the rear of the bunch to provide regular headways and hence load distribution, even at the expense of reducing timetable adherence.

headway sheet—see sheet, headway.

heater, switch—see switch heater.

heavy rail—see transit system, rail rapid.

high-occupancy vehicle—see vehicle, high-occupancy.

high-occupancy-vehicle lane—see lane, high-occupancy-vehicle.

high platform—see platform, high.

high rail—see rail, high.

high-speed ground transportation—see transportation system, high-speed ground.

high voltage—see voltage, high.

highway

arterial—a general term denoting a major highway used primarily by through traffic, usually on a continuous route.

belt (beltway)—an arterial highway for carrying traffic around an urban area or portion thereof.

radial—an arterial highway that leads to or from an urban center in a radial manner.

highway, street, or road—1. General terms denoting a public way for purposes of vehicular travel, including the entire area within the right-of-way. The recommended usages are as follows: in urban areas, highway or street; in rural areas, street or road. 2. Street, in common general usage, refers to the vehicular travel way, as distinguished from the sidewalk (the pedestrian travel way).

Highway Research Information Service (HRIS)—a computer-based information storage and retrieval system developed by the Transportation Research Board with financial support from the state highway and transportation departments and the Federal Highway Administration. It consists of summaries of research projects in progress and abstracts of published works.

highway/RR crossing—see crossing, highway/railroad.

highway system, automated—see automated highway system.

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.

hold time—see time, allowance.

home-based trip—see trip, home-based.

home interview survey—see survey, home interview.

honor system—see fare collection system, self-service, barrier-free.

horsepower—a measure of power approximately equivalent to 746 watts or to 550 foot-pounds of work in 1 second.

hot, running—see running hot.

hour(s), rush—see peak.

hours, work—see work hours.

hub miles (hub kilometers)—actual logged miles (kilometers) of vehicle operation, usually read from a hubometer or odometer.

hunting, truck—see truck hunting.


ICE—internal combustion engine; see engine, internal combustion.

IPG—Intermodal Planning Group; see U.S. Government, Intermodal Planning Group.

ITA—International Taxicab Association; see organizations, International Taxicab Association.

ITE—Institute of Transportation Engineers; see organizations, Institute of Transportation Engineers.

ignitron electric car—see car, rectifier electric motor.

impact, finding of no significant—see finding of no significant impact.

impact analysis (impact evaluation)—in transportation planning, that part of the process in which there is an evaluation of the effects of an existing or proposed transportation project on social, economic, and environmental factors or variables, for example, on air pollution, energy consumption, accidents, socioeconomic effects.
information system—see environmental impact statement.

impedance—1. In transportation generally, any condition that restricts or discourages travel, or a measure of that condition. 2. In transportation modeling, any such condition explicitly accounted for within the model. Time and costs are the factors usually considered, but others may also be examined.

impedance matrix—in planning, an array of zone-to-zone trip impedances, such as travel times and travel costs.

improvement program, transportation—see transportation improvement program.

improvements, low-capital transportation—see low-capital transportation improvements.

inbound trip—see trip, inbound.

incentive—something that encourages people to act in a certain way. For example, free parking and automobiles provided by employers are incentives to automobile use.

incline—see electric incline railway.

inclined plane railway—a special type of tramway vehicle modified to run on rails so that its passenger seats remain horizontal while its undercarriage is angled parallel to the slope. It is used for steep gradients.

income elasticity—see elasticity, income.

incremental cost—see cost, incremental.

incremental trip assignment—see trip assignment, incremental.

independent variable—see variable, independent.

index, consumer price—see consumer price index.

indication, signal—see signal indication.

indication point—the point at which the train control or cab signal impulse is transmitted to the rail vehicle apparatus from the track element.

indicator, block—see block indicator.

indicator, performance—see performance indicator.

induced demand or traffic—see traffic, induced.

induction loop sensor—a loop of wire (inductor) embedded in the roadbed that carries a small electric current used to sense a passing vehicle and to yield information about the presence and velocity of the vehicle. Induction loops are also used to actuate traffic signals.

inductive motor—see motor, induction.

inductive train control system—see control system, continuous train.

inductor—a track element consisting of a mass of iron, with or without a winding, that stimulates the train control, train stop, or cab signal mechanisms on the rail vehicle.

information, service or user—see user information.

information services—see Highway Research Information Service, Railroad Research Information Service, Transportation Research Information Services, and Urban Mass Transportation Research Information Service.

information system
management—see management information system.
market—see market information system.

Transportation Planning Support—see Transportation Planning Support Information System.

infrastructure—1. In transit systems, all the fixed components of the transit system, such as rights-of-way, tracks, signal equipment, stations, park-and-ride lots, bus stops, maintenance facilities. 2. In transportation planning, all the relevant elements of the environment in which a transportation system operates.

in kind—1. The intrinsic value of goods and services (work time, supplies, etc.) used to provide the required local participation for federal and state grants. 2. State or local funds required by the federal government to complement federal funds for a project; also known as match or matching funds. A match may also be required by states in funding projects that are a joint state and local effort.

input—information to be used in an analysis.

inside rail—see rail, low.

inside spread—see spread, inside.

inspection plate—the portion of the farebox on which coins and tickets land so that they may be seen by the operator.

inspector (road supervisor, route supervisor, street supervisor)—a transit employee who evaluates performance, enforces safety and work rules, and attempts to solve problems; an inspector may be mobile (covering several districts in a radio-equipped vehicle) or fixed (assigned to a post at a designated intersection).

Institute of Transportation Engineers—see organizations, Institute of Transportation Engineers.

instrument, track—see track instrument.

insulated rail joint—see rail joint, insulated.

integral structure (integral vehicle construction)—a vehicle in which the frame and body are built as one unit, so that all principal members are load bearing, as distinguished from body-on-chassis.

integration, intermodal—see intermodal integration.

interchange—1. The system of interconnecting ramps between two or more intersecting travel ways (highways, transit guideways, etc.) that are grade separated. 2. The transfer of rail cars from one railroad or transit agency to another so that they may be used by someone other than the owner.

interchange center, modal—see transit center.

intercity bus—see bus, intercity.

intercity transportation—1. Transportation between cities. 2. Transportation service provided between cities by certified carriers, usually on a fixed route with a fixed schedule.

interface, transportation—see transportation interface.

Intergovernmental Review Process—U.S. Presidential Executive Order 12372 (July 14, 1982) requires federal agencies to use state and local processes of intergovernmental coordination for review of proposed federal financial assistance, state plans, direct development activities, and environmental documents. This procedure replaces Circular A-95 procedures.

interline—in public passenger transportation, a term denoting the interchange of passengers between one or more bus lines, rail transit lines, or railroads.

interlocking—in rail systems, an arrangement of switch, lock, and signal devices that is located where rail tracks
cross, join, separate, and so on. The devices are interconnected in such a way that their movements must succeed each other in a predetermined order, thereby preventing opposing or conflicting train movements.

**Interlocking limits**—the track length between the most remote opposing home signals of an interlocking.

**Intermodal**—between or including more than one means or mode of transportation.

**Intermodal integration**—service coordination between two or more different transportation modes. This arrangement may include joint (transfer) stations, coordinated scheduling, joint fares, and combined public information activities.

**Intermodal Planning Group**—see U.S. Government, Intermodal Planning Group.

**Intermodal transfer facility**—see transit center.

**Internal combustion engine**—see engine, internal combustion.

**Internal-internal trip**—see trip, internal-internal.

**International Taxicab Association**—see organizations, International Taxicab Association.


**Intersection**—the point at which two or more roadways meet or cross.

**Junction**—see point of intersection.

**Interstate Commerce Commission**—see U.S. Government, Interstate Commerce Commission.

**Interstate substitution transfer projects**—transportation projects funded by monies that would otherwise have been spent on a segment of the Interstate highway system that has been eliminated. The funds must be spent in the same political jurisdiction as the eliminated segment.

**Interurban**—see transit system, interurban.

**Intervening opportunities model**—see model, intervening opportunities.

**Intervening time**—see time, intervening.

**Interview, qualitative**—see qualitative interview.

**Interzonal travel time**—see time, interzonal travel.

**Jumper cable (jumper)**—a flexible conductor or group of conductors arranged to connect electric circuits between adjacent vehicles or rails.

**Junction**—1. In transit operations, a location at which transit routes or lines converge or diverge. 2. In traffic engineering, an intersection.

**Junction point**—1. A location at which a rail branch line track connects with a main-line track. 2. A location at which two or more railroads interchange cars over connecting tracks. 3. A location at which several transit lines converge.

**JPA**—joint powers agreement.

**Jerk**—time rate of change of acceleration or deceleration of a vehicle, measured in feet per second cubed (meters per second cubed).

**Jitney**—a privately owned vehicle (typically, a relatively small vehicle, such as a small van) operated on a fixed route but not on a fixed schedule; see also transportation system, jitney; and service, jitney.

**Job description**—a written statement of the elements of a particular job or occupation, such as purpose, duties, equipment used, chain of command, previous training required, physical and mental demands, working conditions.

**Job posting**—a notice of available jobs, usually posted on a bulletin board so that applicants may bid for hire, promotion, or transfer.

**Joint, rail**—see rail joint.

**Joint development (joint-use development)**—1. In transportation, ventures undertaken by the public and private sectors for development of land above, below, or along transportation facilities. 2. Coordinated development of an area by the public sector and private enterprise.

**Joint operations**—1. Rail operations conducted on a track used jointly or in common by two or more rail companies. 2. Operation of a train, locomotive, car, or other on-track equipment by one railroad over the track of another railroad.

**Joint powers agreement (JPA, joint powers agency, joint powers authority)**—a voluntary association of government entities formed into a special purpose agency to deal with a common problem or problems, carry out a specific project, or provide a specific service, for example, the operation of a regional transit system.

**Joint-use corridor**—a transportation right-of-way used for more than one mode of transportation, such as trains and automobiles; see also area, multiple-use.

**Journey, linked**—see trip, linked.

**Journey time**—see time, journey.

**Jumper, queue**—see queue jumper.

**K factor**—1. In a gravity or similar model, a travel constant that reflects intangible values and perceptions of the user,
for example, modal image, friendly service. 2. In vehicle operations, the ratio of the minimum operating separation between two vehicles to the maximum emergency stopping distance. Normally, the factor is greater than 1 to provide a margin of safety.

kilometer—For all terms containing “kilometer,” see equivalent term with “mile.”

kinetic energy—the energy of a body that results from its motion. The kinetic energy of a moving body is equal to the energy needed to bring it to rest.

kiss and ride (kiss ‘n’ ride, K&R)—An access mode to transit whereby passengers (usually commuters) are driven to a transit stop and left to board a transit unit and then met after their return trip. Transit stations usually provide a designated area for dropping off and picking up such passengers.

LCT—low-capital transportation improvements.
LEM—linear electric motor; see motor, linear electric.
LIM—linear induction motor; see motor, linear induction.
LOS—level of service.
LRE—long-range element.
LRRT—light rail rapid transit; see transit system, light rail rapid.
LRV—light rail vehicle; see car, light rail.
LSM—linear synchronous motor; see motor, linear synchronous.

labor turnover—the movement of workers into and out of employment in a company or industry through hiring, layoffs, recall, resignations, and so on. The rate of labor turnover is usually expressed as the number of accessions and separations during a given period per 100 employees.

labor union—see union.

land use—the purpose for which land or the structure on the land is being used, for example, residential, commercial, light industry.

land use model—see model, land use.

lane—a portion of a street or highway, usually indicated by pavement markings, that is intended for one line of vehicles.

bicycle—a portion of a roadway or right-of-way that has been designated for preferential or exclusive use by bicycles. It is distinguished from the rest of the roadway by a painted stripe, curb, or other similar device. See also bicycle route.

bus (bus priority lane, preferential bus lane, priority bus lane)—a highway or street lane reserved primarily for buses, either all day or during specified periods. It may be used by other traffic under certain circumstances, such as making a right or left turn, or by taxis, motorcycles, or carpools that meet specific requirements described in the traffic laws.

bypass—see queue jumper.

carpool—a highway or street lane intended primarily for carpools, vanpools, and other high-occupancy vehicles, either all day or during specified periods. It may be used by other traffic under certain circumstances, such as while making a right turn.

contraflow—a highway or street lane on which vehicles operate in a direction opposite to what would be the normal flow of traffic in that lane. Such lanes may be permanently designated contraflow lanes, or, more usually, they may be used as contraflow lanes only during certain hours of the day. Frequently, the use of a contraflow lane is restricted to public transit and (possibly) other specially designated vehicles.

diamond—a high-occupancy-vehicle lane physically marked by diamonds painted on the pavement and often indicated by diamond-shaped signs as well.

exclusive carpool—a highway or street lane reserved for carpools and vanpools.

exclusive transit (reserved transit lane)—a highway or street lane reserved for buses, light rail vehicles, or both.

high-occupancy-vehicle (HOV lane)—a highway or street lane reserved for the use of high-occupancy vehicles (HOVs).

preferential bus—see lane, bus.

priority—a highway or street lane reserved (generally during specified hours) for one or more specified categories of vehicles, for example, buses, carpools, vanpools.

priority bus—see lane, bus.

ramp meter bypass—a form of preferential treatment in which a bypass lane on metered freeway on-ramps is provided for the exclusive use of high-occupancy vehicles.

reserved transit—see lane, exclusive transit.

reversible—a highway or street lane on which the direction of traffic flow can be changed to use maximum roadway capacity during peak-period demands.

reversible bus—a highway or street lane that is reserved for the exclusive use of buses and other high-occupancy vehicles and that can be operated in alternate directions during the two peak-hour periods. It may be the center lane in an arterial street that is used for left-turning traffic in off-peak hours. Usually, bus operators who use this facility are required to have special training and a permit, and the buses may be subject to access or operation controls or both.

latent travel demand—see travel demand, latent.

lateral motion—in rail operation, motion crosswise of the path of travel that results from the flexibility that must be provided in the track structure to permit its negotiation. It is experienced by all rail car parts except the wheels and axles. Lateral motion may also occur when the wheel tread is worn.
to a dished profile. This type of wear causes truck hunting at speed and hence produces lateral motion.

law, full crew—see full crew law.

lay-by—1. In rail systems, a side track. 2. In bus systems, see bus bay.

layoff—the involuntary separation of a worker from employment, usually for a temporary or indefinite period, without prejudice toward the worker.

layoff allowance—see pay, severance.

layout sheet, terminal—see sheet, terminal layout.

layover, vehicle—see time, layover.

layover time—see time, layover.

layover zone—a designated stopover location for a transit vehicle at or near the end of the route or line or at a turnback point.

lead agency—under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the public agency that has the principal responsibility for preparing environmental documents and for carrying out or approving a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.

leader run—see run, leader.

legislation

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA)—a comprehensive federal law requiring an analysis of the environmental impacts of federal actions, such as the approval of grants, and the preparation of an environmental impact statement for every major federal action that significantly affects the quality of the human environment.

Section 3—the section of the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, as amended, that enables the Secretary of Transportation to make grants or loans to states and local public entities to finance specific types of public transportation projects. Although the grants are discretionary, Congress can and does earmark funds for specific projects. Section 3 funds are usually divided among rail modernization, new rail starts, bus, planning, and other projects, including elderly and handicapped transportation.

Section 9—the section of the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, as amended, that governs the distribution of the public transit and capital and operating block grant appropriations, made by Congress each year, among transit operators across the nation.

Section 13(c)—the section of the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, as amended, that requires that as a condition of any assistance under the act, fair and equitable arrangements must be made to protect the interests of employees affected by such assistance, including but without being limited to continuation of collective bargaining rights; preservation of rights, privileges, and benefits under existing collective bargaining agreements or otherwise; protection of individual employees against a worsening of their position with respect to their employment; assurance of employment to employees of acquired mass transportation systems and priority of reemployment for those terminated or laid off; and paid training programs.

Section 15—the section of the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, as amended, that authorizes the Secretary of Transportation to request and receive statistical information about the financing and operations of public mass transportation systems on the basis of a uniform system of accounts and records.

Section 16(b)(2)—the section of the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, as amended, that authorizes the Secretary of Transportation to award capital grants to private nonprofit organizations and associations that provide transportation services to elderly and handicapped individuals.

Section 18—the section of the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, as amended, that governs the allocation of funding for public transit in nonurbanized areas.

Section 504—the section of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 that established the policy that otherwise qualified handicapped people may not be discriminated against in any federal or federally assisted program.

Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964—federal legislation enacted in 1964 that established the federal mass transportation program. There have been periodic amendments to the act since it was passed.

level of service (LOS)—1. A set of characteristics that indicate the quality and quantity of transportation service provided, including characteristics that are quantifiable (system performance, e.g., frequency, travel time, travel cost, number of transfers, safety) and those that are difficult to quantify (service quality, e.g., availability, comfort, convenience, modal image). 2. For highway systems, a qualitative rating of the effectiveness of a highway or highway facility in serving traffic, in terms of operating conditions. The Highway Capacity Manual identifies operating conditions ranging from A, for best operation (low volume, high speed), to F, for worst 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 (A for best through F for worst). 5. For transit rights-of-way, see right-of-way.

levitated vehicle—see vehicle, tracked levitated.

levitation, magnetic—see magnetic levitation.

license plate survey—see survey, license plate.

life, useful—see useful life.

life cycle costing—a method of evaluation of alternative choices (e.g., vehicles) on the basis of comparative total costs for purchase and operations over the expected useful life of the asset.

life cycle procurement—a form of competitive procurement in which the contract is awarded on the basis of a consideration of cost of operation over a designated term of
life as well as initial capital cost; see also low bid procurement.
lift, wheelchair—see wheelchair lift.
light rail—see transit system, light rail; and transit system, light rail rapid.
light rail car—see car, light rail.
light rail rapid transit—see transit system, light rail rapid.
light rail transit—see transit system, light rail.
light rail vehicle—see car, light rail.
limit, civil speed—see civil speed limit.
limited access—see access, limited.
limited or limited stop service—see service, limited.
limits, interlocking—see interlocking limits.
limits, yard—see yard limits.
limousine service—see service, limousine.
line—1. A transportation company (e.g., a bus line). 2. A transit service operated over a specified route or combination of routes. 3. An active (in-use) railroad track or AGT guideway. 4. In network coding, a route and its service level, including mode designation (type of service), line number, headway, and sequence of transfer points (nodes). These factors describe the line’s route as an ordered set.
branch—a line of track branching off from the main line to provide service to an area not served directly by the main line itself.
cordon—see cordon line.
cut—see cut line.
desire—see desire line.
double-track main—a rail main line that has two tracks, usually one for each direction.
gauge—see gauge line.
main—the principal roadway, rail tracks, or other types of transportation rights-of-way over which all or most of the traffic moves.
screen—see screen line.
single-track main—a rail main line that has one track. It requires passing sidings for bidirectional operation.
linear electric motor—see motor, linear electric.
linear induction motor—see motor, linear induction.
linear synchronous motor—see motor, linear synchronous.
line capacity—see capacity, line; and capacity, theoretical line.
line circuit, electric train—see electric train line circuit.
line haul—see service, line haul.
line miles (line kilometers, miles or kilometers of directional roadway)—the sum of the actual physical length (measured in only one direction) of all streets, highways, or rights-of-way traversed by a transportation system (including exclusive rights-of-way and specially controlled facilities), regardless of the number of routes or vehicles that pass over any of the sections; see also route miles.
link—see passenger volume.
link—see passenger volume.
link analysis—see selected link analysis.
linked journey or trip or passenger trip—see trip, linked.
linked trip distance—see trip distance, linked.
linked trip time—see time, linked trip.
link load—in planning, the assigned volume of traffic on a link; see also link volume.
link loading—in planning, the process of determining the link loads by selecting routes of travel and accumulating the trip volumes on each link that is traversed.
live load—in planning, the total number of highway vehicles or transit passengers assigned to a network link.
livery service—see service, limousine.
load, crush—see capacity, crush.
load, link—see link load.
load, passenger—see passenger load.
load factor—1. The ratio of used capacity to offered capacity of equipment or a facility during a specified time period. It is usually expressed as a percentage of seats occupied at a given point or (in continuous form) passenger miles (kilometers) divided by seat miles (kilometers). For rail services, the load factor is sometimes expressed as passenger miles (kilometers) per train mile (kilometer) to account for the ability to couple rail cars together to achieve efficiency. 2. The ratio of passengers actually carried versus the total passenger capacity of a vehicle; also known as a utilization coefficient.
loading, link—see link loading.
loading island—1. A pedestrian refuge within the right-of-way and traffic lanes of a highway or street. It is provided at designated transit stops for the protection of passengers from traffic while they wait for and board or alight from transit vehicles; also known as a pedestrian island. 2. A protected spot for the loading and unloading of passengers. It may be located within a rail transit or bus station.
load point, maximum—see maximum load point.
load section, maximum—see maximum load section.
load shedding—reducing the amount of conventional transit service at peak hours by encouraging the use of paratransit operations to carry some of the peak-period passengers.
local access street—see street, local access.
local bus or service—see service, local bus.
local train—see train, local.
location, vehicle—see automatic vehicle location system.
locked switch, electrically—see switch, electrically locked.
locking—in rail systems, the electrical or mechanical establishment of a condition for a switch, interlocking route, speed limit, or automatic function that cannot be altered except by a prescribed and inviolate sequence of unlocking actions.
locomotive—a powered rail vehicle used for towing rail cars. It does not carry passengers and is usually powered by electric motors or diesel engines.
locomotive (continued)

diesel-electric—a locomotive that uses one or more diesel engines to drive electric generators that in turn supply electric motors geared to the driving axles. Speed is controlled by controlling the output of the electric motors.

diesel-hydraulic—a locomotive in which power from one or more diesel engines is delivered through hydraulic transmission to the driving axles by means of shafts and gears. The hydraulics are for speed control.

dual-powered—a locomotive that is capable of both diesel and electric operation.

electric—a locomotive in which the propulsion is effected by electric motors mounted on the vehicle. The electric power comes from an external source.

gas turbine—a locomotive in which power developed by a turbine drives electric generators that supply traction power through electric motor gear drives. It usually burns oil.

passenger—a locomotive commonly used for hauling passenger trains and generally designed to operate at higher speeds and lower tractive effort than a freight locomotive of equal power.

self-propelled—a locomotive that requires no external source of electric power for its operation.

logo—a distinctive emblem, symbol, or trademark that identifies a product or service.

long-range element (LRE)—as provided in FHWA-UMTA joint regulations governing transportation programming, the LRE of a transportation plan provides for the long-range transportation needs of the urbanized area and identifies new transportation policies and facilities or major changes in existing facilities. It must be consistent with the area’s comprehensive long-range land use plan, urban development objectives, and overall social, economic, environmental, system performance, and energy conservation goals and objectives.

loop—1. A transit route or guideway layout that is of a closed continuous form, such as a circle. 2. A terminal track layout or bus driveway that reverses the direction of a vehicle without the vehicle’s reversing.

induction—see induction loop sensor.

pinched—a collapsed loop layout on which vehicles in both directions are reversed at the ends. The reversing layout is such that both lanes are merged into one; that is, at the pinched point the same or adjacent travel ways would be traversed.

low bid procurement—a form of competitive procurement in which the contract is awarded on the basis of the lowest price bid for the services or goods rendered; see also life cycle procurement.

low-capital alternative—see transportation system management alternative.

low-capital transportation improvements (LCT, low-capital intensive transportation improvements)—a group of transportation improvements, designed to increase the usefulness of existing transportation facilities, that general cost less and can be implemented more quickly than system development actions; see also transportation system management.

low mobility group—see transportation disadvantaged.

low platform—see platform, low.

low rail—see rail, low.

low voltage—see voltage, low.

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M

MAC—major activity center.

MAC system—major activity center system; see transportation system, major activity center.

MAGLEV—magnetic levitation.

MBE—minority business enterprise.

MIS—management information system.

MLP—maximum load point.

MLS—maximum load section.

MPO—metropolitan planning organization; see organizations, metropolitan planning organization.

MR—motivational research.

MSA—metropolitan statistical area; see area, metropolitan statistical.

MU—multiple unit; see car, multiple-unit.

machine, ground effect—see vehicle, air cushion.

magnetic brake—see brake, track.

magnetic coupling—see coupling, magnetic.

magnetic farecard—a card containing a magnetic tape strip or other electronic means of indicating the value purchased. The card is usually obtained from a vending machine and must be inserted into a farecard reader to gain access to the paid area of the transit system. In some systems, the card must also be inserted into a farecard reader to exit the paid area.

magnetic levitation (MAGLEV)—support technology that keeps a vehicle vertically separated from its track or riding surface by magnetic force, either attractive or repulsive.

main line—see line, main.

maintenance—the upkeep of vehicles, plant, machinery, and equipment. It may be scheduled, planned, progressive, or periodic on the basis of preestablished intervals of time, hours, or mileage, and employ preprinted checklists (preventive maintenance), or it may be unscheduled or corrective, in which case it is generally not interval based.

major activity center (MAC, activity center)—a geographical area characterized by a large transient population and heavy traffic volumes and densities; for example, central
business district, major air terminal, large university, large shopping center, industrial park, sports arena.

major activity center transit system—see transit system, major activity center.

major street—see street, major.

makeup time—see time, pad.

management

headway—see headway management.

marketing—see marketing management.

risk—see risk management.

transportation system—see transportation system management.

management information system (MIS)—a system (manual or computerized) by which financial and operating data are collected and analyzed for management's use.

manual block control system—see control system, manual block.

manual train control—see control system, manual train.

many-to-few service—see service, many-to-few.

many-to-many service—see service, many-to-many.

many-to-one service—see service, many-to-one.

map, flow—see flow map.

marginal cost—see cost, marginal.

marker—a front or rear signal of a train (flag, reflector, or lamp).

market—1. The potential or actual consumers (or both) of a (transportation) product or service. A general market denotes the entire population of a designated geographical area, whereas a specialized market denotes particular groups, such as the elderly, handicapped, students. 2. The extent of demand for a (transportation) commodity or service.

target—a specified segment of the potential or actual (transportation) market (or both) that has been analyzed and selected by a (transportation) provider so that a marketing mix (target marketing) can be directed toward this segment.

market analysis—a type of marketing research that involves the measurement of the extent of present (transportation) needs, the determination of their characteristics, and the projection of future trends.

market information system—a systematic approach to providing (transportation) decision makers with relevant marketing information on a continuing basis.

marketing—1. A comprehensive process to induce greater usage of (transportation) services or products by determining the needs or demands of the community and potential consumers, developing and implementing services on the basis of these needs, pricing the services, promoting the services, and evaluating the services as implemented in relation to consumer needs and marketing goals. 2. In some organizations the marketing function is defined more narrowly as market research, pricing (fare) structure, image development (e.g., logo and color scheme), information services (e.g., route maps and schedules), advertising, and promotional efforts.

marketing concept—a philosophy that marketing is a management function that links the organization with its external environment (consumers and other constituencies). It includes responding to needs and anticipating change by attention to the process by which people adopt, maintain, or discard ideas, beliefs, or behavior patterns.

marketing cost analysis—the classification of accounting data into functional accounts (accounts organized by the purpose for which the expenditure was made or for which the revenue was received) instead of the traditional natural accounts (e.g., salaries and supplies) so that the marketer can evaluate the potential revenue and profitability of particular customers, territories, and so on.

marketing management—the planning, organizing, directing, and control of the entire marketing activity of a (transportation) supplier, including the formulation of marketing strategy, objectives, policies, and programs, market research, and product development; organization and staffing to carry out plans; supervision of marketing operations; and control of marketing performance.

marketing mix—the four basic elements in a marketing program that influence consumer decisions: product, pricing, distribution or delivery, and communication (promotion).

marketing planning—the process of setting up objectives for marketing activity and of determining and scheduling the steps necessary to achieve such objectives.

marketing research—the systematic gathering, recording, and analyzing of primary (newly collected) and secondary (existing) data to provide information for marketing decision making. In transportation, this could consist of gathering information and data (including economic data, etc.) and analyzing this material to identify the service attributes that most strongly influence the decisions of different groups about travel, to assess the potential demand for transportation, to determine the characteristics (needs, numbers, etc.) of potential users of a system, and to anticipate future trends.

market outline—a summary of the relative position of a type of (transportation) product or service in the total (transportation) market.

market potential—a calculation of the maximum possible number of buyers or users of a (transportation) good or service in a defined territorial area during a stated time period.

market profile—a description of the characteristics of people (age, sex, income, etc.) or of businesses or industrial activity (size, volume of sales, etc.) that constitute the market for a (transportation) product or service.

market segment—a portion of the population or a commercial activity consisting of individuals that have similar socioeconomic, demographic, economic, or other characteristics, so that similar marketplace behavior can be implied. The market segment may require a marketing plan tailored to its distinctive characteristics.

market segmentation—the process of identifying market segments.
market share—the percentage of a (transportation) market realized by or available to a particular (transportation) provider.

markings, pavement—see pavement markings.

mark-up—see sign-up.

bus—see sheet, booking.

driver—see sheet, assignment.

married pair—two semipermanently coupled rail cars (A car and B car) that share some mechanical and electrical equipment and must be operated together as a unit.

mass transit—see public transit.

mass transportation—transportation by bus, rail, boat, or other conveyance, either publicly or privately owned, that provides general or special service to the public on a regular and continuing basis (not including school bus, charter, or sightseeing service).

match or matching funds—see in kind.

matrix—an array of symbols or numbers, called elements, arranged in rows and columns in two dimensions and used as a form of tabulation.

impedance—see impedance matrix.

trip—see trip matrix.

maximum load point (MLP)—the point on a transit line or route at which the passenger volume is the greatest. There is one maximum load point in each direction.

maximum load section (MLS)—the section of a transit line or route that carries the highest total number of passengers for that line or route and direction.

maximum service braking—see braking, maximum service.

maximum spread—see spread, maximum.

maximum theoretical velocity—see velocity, maximum theoretical.

measure of effectiveness—see performance indicator.

mechanical brake—see brake, friction.

median (median strip)—the portion of a divided highway or guideway that separates the opposing flows of traffic.

merchandising—the planning and supervision involved in marketing the particular product or service at the places, times, and prices and in the quantities that will best realize the marketing objectives of the suppliers.

merge point—the section of a guideway or roadway at which two lines or lanes converge to become one.

messenger—see definition of catenary system.

metered freeway—see freeway, metered.

metered freeway bus priority system—see bus priority system, metered freeway.

metering, ramp—see ramp metering.

method, Delphi—see Delphi process.

metro—see transit system, rail rapid.

metropolitan planning organization—see organizations, metropolitan planning organization.

metropolitan railway—see transit system, rail rapid.

metropolitan statistical area—see area, consolidated metropolitan statistical; area, metropolitan statistical; area, primary metropolitan statistical; and area, standard metropolitan statistical.

midblock stop—see stop, midblock.

midibus—a bus with a passenger capacity of approximately 20–30 people.

mileage, block—see block mileage.

mileage fare—see fare, graduated.

miles of directional roadway—see line miles.

miles of route or roadway—see route miles.

miles of travel, vehicle—see vehicle miles of travel.

minibus—a small bus, typically capable of carrying 20 passengers or fewer. It is most often used for making short trips, demand-responsive transportation, or buspools.

minimum path—the route of travel between two points that has the least accumulation of time, distance, or other impedance measure.

minority business enterprise (MBE)—for transportation activities, a business owned and controlled by one or more individuals who are defined as minorities under U.S. Department of Transportation regulations for federally financed projects or by the appropriate state agency for state financed projects; see also disadvantaged business enterprise.

miss-out—a situation in which an operating employee fails to report for work on time without notifying the employer.

mix, marketing—see marketing mix.

mixed mode street—see street, mixed mode.

mixed or mixed flow traffic—see traffic, mixed.

mixed traffic operations—the operation of transit vehicles on nonexclusive rights-of-way (transit ROW category C) with nontransit vehicles.

modal interchange center—see transit center.

modal split (mode 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; see also urban transportation modeling system and model, sequential. 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.

mode—a particular form of travel, for example, walking, traveling by automobile, traveling by bus, traveling by train.

access—a feeder mode to the principal mode of transportation; for example, walking, kiss and ride, park and ride.

dual—see transit system, dual-mode.

transit—a category of transit systems characterized by common characteristics of technology, right-of-way, and type of operation. Examples of different transit modes are regular bus service, express bus service, light rail transit, rail rapid transit, and commuter rail.

model—1. A mathematical or conceptual presentation of relationships and actions within a system. It is used for
model (continued)

analysis of the system or its evaluation under various conditions; examples include land use, economic, socioeconomic, transportation. 2. A mathematical description of a real-life situation that uses data on past and present conditions to make a projection about the future.

abstract choice—a model based on the assumption that it is not necessary to identify travel choice variables by the name of their mode, destination, time of day, or other characteristics; instead, they are identified by their attributes, for example, variables describing level of service.

activity allocation—a model used to predict the geographical distribution of land use activities.

aggregate demand—a model calibrated by combining observations of travel by individuals into geographic or demographic units that are used to estimate new flows when service attributes or unit sizes change.

binary choice—a demand model used in trip generation and modal choice that is based on the assumption that travelers make one of two possible choices.

demand (demand-forecasting model)—a model that relates the amount of travel to the level and price of the transportation service and the socioeconomic characteristics of the potential traveler.

deterministic—a model that expresses the interaction of system elements with complete certainty, that is, as absolute values.

direct demand—a model that simultaneously (in a single equation) predicts all travel choices for aggregate groups of individuals.

disaggregate demand—a model that is calibrated by using the observations of the travel choice behavior of individuals directly and is usually set up as a probabilistic model.

four-stage—see urban transportation modeling system. Fratar (Fratar distribution)—a method of extrapolating a given distribution of trips on the basis of growth factors for the origin and destination ends. It is named after Thomas J. Fratar, the developer.

general share—a model that estimates a share of trips, such as a mode share of all trips or a destination share of trips from a given origin.

gravity—a mathematical trip distribution model that is based on the premise that the amount of travel between two zones is proportional to the amount of activity in each of the two zones and inversely proportional to the impedance to travel between the two zones. In other words, trips produced in any given area will distribute themselves in accordance with the accessibility of other areas and the opportunities.

intervening opportunities—a mathematical model that is based on probability theory and that distributes trips from one zone to each other zone in proportion to the probability that the trips have not found a prior destination in zones ranked closer to the zone of origin.

land use—a model used to predict the future spatial allocation of urban activities (land use), given total regional growth, the future transportation system, and other factors.

model (continued)

mode choice (modal choice model)—a model used to forecast the proportion of total person trips on each of the available transportation modes.

multiple-choice—a model that relaxes the assumption of only two possible choices and allows any number of possible choices within a given level of travel choice, such as mode, route, or time period, or among any or all of these trip characteristics.

probabilistic—in transportation modeling, a model whose basic premise is that travel flows cannot be predicted with certainty and uses probabilities in its algorithm, as part of its output statement, or elsewhere.

regional growth—a model used to estimate land uses in a region.

sequential—a demand model that is based on the assumption that travel decisions are made in a sequence of steps, such as whether or how often to travel (trip generation), what destination to choose (trip distribution), which mode to choose (modal split), and which route to choose (trip assignment).

share—a demand-forecasting model that divides a trip total (such as total trips from an origin) into its various components (such as trips from the origin to each of the destinations).

simulation—a model that represents mathematical events and responses to these events in a manner that resembles the interaction of cause and effect in a real system.

simultaneous—a demand-forecasting model that is based on the assumption that travelers choose a level of trip frequency, time of day, destination, mode, and path as a single decision and that in making this decision, travelers consider the alternatives for each of these choices simultaneously.

traffic—a mathematical equation or graphic technique used to simulate traffic movements, particularly those in urban areas or on a freeway.

modeling system, urban transportation—see urban transportation modeling system.

mode or modal choice model—see model, mode choice.

mode split—see modal split.

monitoring, vehicle—see automatic vehicle monitoring system.

monorail—see monorail system, monorail.

Monte Carlo technique—a simulation technique in which a random number generator is used to assign the numerical values of some components in the system being analyzed. It is usually assumed that a large number of repetitions of the simulation will produce reliable data on the means and distributions of the outputs.

monthly pass—see pass, monthly.

Moore's algorithm—a numerical procedure for determining the shortest paths from a single starting node to each other node in a network.
motion, lateral—see lateral motion.

motivational research (MR)—research that attempts to relate behavior to underlying desires, emotions, and intentions instead of merely enumerating behaviors or describing a situation. It relies heavily on the use of techniques adapted from psychology and other social sciences.

motor (electric motor)—a machine that transforms electrical energy into mechanical energy (torque).

alternating-current—an electric motor (synchronous, induction, etc.) that operates on alternating current.

asynchronous—an asynchronous machine that transforms electrical power from any alternating-current system into mechanical power and whose rotor does not turn at synchronous speed.

compound—a direct current motor that has two separate field windings, one (usually the predominating field) connected in parallel with the armature circuit and the other connected in series with the armature.

direct current—an electric motor (shunt, compound, etc.) that operates on direct current.

double-sided linear induction (DLM, DSLM)—a linear induction motor that has its active primary winding constructed so that it reacts magnetically with both sides of the guideway-mounted reaction rail (secondary winding).

motor (continued)

motor—a synchronous linear alternating-current motor that supplies fixed speed operation for the powered vehicle. The fixed speed can be controlled electronically.

series-wound—a motor in which the field circuit is connected in series with the armature circuit. It is also often called a traction motor.

shunt—a type of rotary electric motor in which the field coils are connected in parallel with the motor armature.

single-sided linear induction (SLM, SSLM)—a linear induction motor that has a single primary winding on one side of the secondary or reaction rail.

synchronous—a synchronous machine that transforms electrical power from any alternating-current system into mechanical power. The average speed of normal operation is equal to the frequency of the power system to which it is connected. See also motor, linear synchronous.

traction—an electric motor, usually direct current and series wound, that propels a vehicle by exerting its torque through the wheels; see also motor, series-wound.

motor brake—see brake, dynamic.

motor bus—see bus, motor.

motor car, rail—see car, rail motor.

motor coach—see bus, motor.

motor operator or motorman—see operator, train.

motorway—see freeway.

move, reverse—see reverse move.

mover, people—see people mover.

moving block control system—see control system, moving block.

moving point control system—see control system, moving slot.

moving ramp—see ramp, moving.

moving sidewalk—see moving walkway.

moving slot control system—see control system, moving slot.

moving walkway (moving sidewalk, passenger or pedestrian conveyor, passenger belt)—a fixed conveyor device (usually a flexible belt) on which pedestrians may stand or walk while being transported; see also ramp, moving.

multimodal—concerning or involving more than one transportation mode.

multiple-choice model—see model, multiple-choice.

multiple-unit car—see car, multiple-unit.

multiple-unit control system—see control system, multiple-unit.

multiple-use area—see area, multiple-use.
narrow gauge—see gauge, narrow.
National Association of Counties—see organizations, National Association of Counties.
National Association of Regional Councils—see organizations, National Association of Regional Councils.
National Cooperative Highway Research Program (NCHRP)—a program established by the American Association of State Highway Officials (now American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials) to provide a mechanism for a national coordinated program of cooperative research employing modern scientific techniques. NCHRP is administered by the Transportation Research Board.
National Cooperative Transit Research and Development Program (NCTR)—a program established under Section 6(a) of the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, as amended, to provide a mechanism by which the principal client groups of the Urban Mass Transportation Administration can join cooperatively in an attempt to resolve near-term public transportation problems through applied research, development, testing, and evaluation. NCTR is administered by the Transportation Research Board.
National League of Cities—see organizations, National League of Cities.
Nationwide Personal Transportation Study (NPTS)—the NPTS, conducted (at this time) in 1969, 1977, and 1983 by the Bureau of the Census, has been the primary source of national data on travel patterns and frequency, transit use for all purposes, and the characteristics of transit users versus all travelers.
nearside stop—see stop, near-side.
needs assessment—in transportation planning, a technique of estimating the services and facilities needed to satisfy the potential demand for transportation service.
network—1. In planning, a system of links and nodes that describes a transportation system. 2. In highway engineering, the configuration of highways that constitutes the total system. 3. In transit operations, a system of transit lines or routes, usually designed for coordinated operation.
composite—in planning, a group of interconnected lines that represents a multimodal combination of existing and proposed transportation facilities and routes. It is often used for simulating travel patterns and determining capacities or other transportation system characteristics.
grid—1. In planning, an imaginary network of evenly spaced horizontal and vertical bars or lines that divides a study area into small geographic zones. 2. In transit operations, a service pattern in which two sets of parallel routes intersect each other at right angles.
radial—in transit operations, a service pattern in which most routes converge into and diverge from a central hub or activity center (e.g., central business district), like the spokes of a wheel. The hub may serve as a major transfer point.
simplified—see network, spiderweb.
spiderweb (spider network, simplified network)—a simulated highway system for a given area that is composed only of connections between zone centroids without respect to the physical street layout. It is usually used for corridor analysis.
network coding—the process of abstracting details of a real transportation network and recording them in a form suitable for computer processing.
network control—see control system, asynchronous network; control system, quasi-synchronous network; and control system, synchronous network.
New Look bus—see bus, New Look.
night shift—see shift, night.
no-action alternative (do-nothing alternative, null alternative)—a planning option of leaving the situation as it already exists. Existing facilities and services are maintained, and existing transportation policies are continued. See also transportation system management alternative.
no-build alternative—see transportation system management alternative.
node—in planning, a point that represents an intersection of two or more links, highways, or transit lines or routes or a zone centroid; used in trip assignment.
nonambulatory handicapped—see handicapped, nonambulatory.
on-home-based trip—see trip, non-home-based.
nontransportation revenue—see revenue, nontransportation.
normal vehicle capacity—see capacity, vehicle.
nosing—a transverse, horizontal motion of a locomotive that exerts a lateral force on the supporting structure.
null alternative—see no-action alternative.

OBD—outlying business district.
O-D study—origin-destination study.
OMB—Office of Management and Budget; see U.S. Government, Office of Management and Budget.
OTA—Office of Technology Assessment; see U.S. Government, Office of Technology Assessment.

objective—1. A measurable, attainable, and desired level of achievement of a goal, including the time span within which it is to be achieved and the person or people responsible for the achievement. An objective reflects established priorities and falls within constraints set by policy. 2. A specific step toward the attainment of a goal.

objectives, pricing—see pricing objectives.

occupancy
area—see area occupancy.
vehicle—see vehicle occupancy.
off, time—see time off.
off book—a list of transit operators who have asked to be excused from work on a specific day.
off-day board—see operators’ off-day board.
off days—an employee’s scheduled time off.
Office of Technology Assessment—see U.S. Government, Office of Technology Assessment.
off-line—not in the main flow of traffic or not on the main line of traffic, for example, off-line station.
off-line station—see station, off-line.
off peak—the periods of time outside the peak periods; see also base period.
off-peak fare—see fare, time-of-day.
off-peak period—see base period.
offset—1. In transit operations, the amount of time (systemwide) that the train control computer has added into the theoretical schedule to maintain proper train sequencing, scheduled connections, and headways. 2. In traffic operations, the time difference between traffic signals as measured from some reference point.
off-street terminal—see terminal, off-street.
on, time—see time on.
on-and-off check or count—see check.
on-board check—see check.
102 statement—see environmental impact statement.
one-piece run—see run, one-piece.
one-to-many service—see service, one-to-many.
one-way trip—see trip.
one-zone ride—a transit ride within the limits of one fare zone.
on-line—in the main flow of traffic.
on-line station—see station, on-line.
on-time performance—the proportion of the time that a transit system adheres to its published schedule times within stated tolerances; for example, a transit unit (vehicle or train) arriving, passing, or leaving a predetermined point (time point) along its route or line within a time period that is no more than x minutes earlier and no more than y minutes later than a published schedule time. (Values of 0 minutes for x and 5 minutes for y are the most common.)
open cut guideway—see guideway, open cut.
open-loop braking—see braking, open-loop.
on run—see run, open.
operating costs—the sum of all recurring costs (e.g., labor, fuel) that can be associated with the operation and maintenance of the system during the period under consideration. Operating costs usually exclude such fixed costs as depreciation on plant and equipment, interest paid for loans on capital equipment, and property taxes on capital items. See also capital costs.
operating employees (operating personnel)—1. Employees whose major function is operating the service, such as station employees, switchmen, bus drivers, train operators, conductors. 2. In rail operations, those employees that have direct and supervisory responsibility for the movement of transit units (cars or trains), embodying both on-board and wayside duties.
operating ratio—the ratio of operating expenses to operating revenue; the inverse of cost recovery ratio. It is used as a measure of financial efficiency. See also fare recovery ratio.
operating revenue, total—see revenue, total operating.
operating speed—see speed, running; and speed, schedule.
effective—see speed, overall trip.
operating time—see time, operating.
operating unit—see basic operating unit.
operation—see operator and property.
automatic train—see automatic train operation.
train—see train operation.
operational system—in system development, a system that is now available for use.
operations
joint—see joint operations.
mixed traffic—see mixed traffic operations.
operator—1. An employee of a transit system whose workday is spent in the operation of a transit unit (vehicle or train); examples include bus driver, gripman, motorman, rapid transit train motor operator. Such an employee may also be known as a platform operator. 2. The organization that runs a transportation system on a day-to-day basis and is also known as an operation, property, or system; see also property.
operator (continued)
car—see operator, train.
extra board (extra, extra operator, reserved man)—an operator who has no assigned run but is used to cover work (extra work) or runs (extra runs) deliberately left open by the scheduling department or runs that are open because of the absence of regularly assigned operators. A minimum guarantee, specified in the contract, is frequently paid if no work is available. See also tripper.
motor—see operator, train.
part-time—an operator expected to perform work on less than a full-time employee workweek basis. Wages, benefits, and duration of work are typically different from those of full-time operators.
platform—see operator.
rapid transit—see operator, train.
regular—an operator who has picked a regular run.
streetcar—see operator, train.
train (motor operator, motorman)—the operating employee who controls the movement of a rail transit unit (vehicle or train). Specific titles are also used, such as car operator, rapid transit operator, streetcar operator.
operator assignment sheet—see sheet, assignment.
operator pick—see sign-up.
operators’ off-day board—1. A list of all routes that includes the number of crews and their picked days off. 2. A list of operators indicating their picked days off.
operator’s subsidy—see subsidy, provider-side.
operator’s travel time—see time, journey.
opportunities model, intervening—see model, intervening opportunities.
order
bad—see bad order.
slow—see slow order.
orders—authorization to move a train, as given by a train dispatcher either in writing or orally.
organizations—see also U.S. Government and union, transit.
American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO)—membership includes state and territorial highway and transportation departments and agencies and the U.S. Department of Transportation. Its goal is to develop and improve methods of administration, design, construction, operation, and maintenance of a nationwide integrated transportation system. It studies transportation problems, advises Congress on legislation, and develops standards and policies.
American Bus Association (ABA)—membership is primarily privately owned bus operating firms in intercity, local, charter, and tour bus service; bus manufacturers; oil and gas refiners and distributors; travel and tourism organizations; and others concerned with the operation of bus service and promotion of motor coach tours. Its members seek to improve the service that they provide and to develop increased bus use.
American Public Transit Association (APTA)—a nonprofit international industry association made up of transit systems and other organizations and institutions connected to or concerned with the transit industry. It performs a variety of services for the industry, and its objectives include promotion of transit interests, information exchange, research, and policy development.
American Public Works Association (APWA)—members include those involved in the theory and practice of the design, construction, maintenance, administration, and operation of public works facilities and services. It conducts historical research on public works subjects, sponsors research and educational foundations, and operates a computerized local government information network. It includes a transportation council.
Association of American Railroads (AAR)—an industry association made up of individual railroads in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. It performs a variety of technical services for the railroads, and its purposes include the promotion of railroad interests and the standardization and coordination of operating and mechanical activities within the railroad industry.
citizen advisory committee (CAC)—an organized group of local people who supply their ideas and input to, for example, a particular transportation study or plan, a transit or paratransit operation, or a government agency.
council of governments (COG)—a voluntary consortium of local government representatives, from contiguous communities, meeting on a regular basis and formed to cooperate on common planning and to solve common development problems of their area.
Council of State Governments (CSG)—a joint agency of all state governments. It works to strengthen state government, promotes intergovernmental cooperation, disseminates information needed by states, and assists states in solving specific problems. It maintains the State Government Research Institute.
department of transportation (DOT)—a municipal, county, state, or federal agency responsible for transportation; see also U.S. Government, Department of Transportation.
Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE)—a society of professionals in transportation and traffic engineering. It promotes education, research, the development of public awareness, and the exchange of professional information in these areas with the goal of contributing individually and collectively toward meeting human needs for mobility and safety.
International Taxicab Association (ITA)—an organization of fleet taxicab owners. It provides representation in Washington, D.C., disseminates information to its members and others concerned with taxicab operations, and conducts research and studies relevant to the problems of the taxi service industry.
organizations (continued)

International Union of Public Transport (UITP)—an association that pools information and experience of urban and interurban transportation undertakings for joint study and research and promotes technical and economic development.

metropolitan planning organization (MPO)—according to the United States Code, the organization designated by the governor and local elected officials as responsible, together with the state, for transportation planning in an urbanized area. It serves as the forum for cooperative decision making by principal elected officials of general local government.

National Association of Counties (NACo)—membership includes elected and appointed county governing officials and other county officials and their deputies at management or policy levels. This organization provides research and reference services for its members and represents them at the national level.

National Association of Regional Councils (NARC)—membership includes the regional councils of local governments and government agencies, and libraries, organizations, and others interested in regionalism as an approach to addressing issues that cross local government boundaries, such as transportation. The association provides legislative representation in Washington, D.C., and technical assistance through workshops and training programs.

National League of Cities (NLC)—a federation of state leagues and cities that develops and pursues a national municipal policy to meet the future needs of cities and to help them solve problems that they have in common. It represents municipalities before Congress and federal agencies; offers training, technical assistance, and information; and conducts a research program.

Presidents’ Conference Committee (PCC, Electric Railway Presidents’ Conference Committee)—a group of leading streetcar producers and operators who, between 1930 and 1935, sponsored the development of the PCC car. This car had performance characteristics superior to any previous model of streetcar and became the standard of U.S. streetcars for many years. See also car, PCC.

Public Utilities Commission (PUC, Public Service Commission, PSC)—a state agency whose responsibilities include regulation of for-hire (public and private) carriers of passengers and goods within a state. Other jurisdictions (e.g., a city) may also have a PUC or PSC that regulates for-hire carriers within that jurisdiction.

regional planning agency (RPA)—a nonprofit, quasi-public organization whose policy board is composed of member municipal government representatives. It makes recommendations related to land use, the environment, human resources, housing, and transportation for a specific region.

Transportation Research Board (TRB)—a unit of the National Research Council, operating under the corporate authority of the private and nonprofit National Academy of Sciences. The purpose of TRB is to advance knowledge concerning the nature and performance of transportation systems by stimulating research and disseminating the information derived therefrom. Its affiliates and participants include transportation professionals in government, academia, and industry.

United Bus Owners of America (UBOA)—an organization of bus companies. It provides representation in Washington, D.C., for its members, disseminates information, provides insurance programs to members, and is especially concerned with safety and regulatory issues.

United States Conference of Mayors (USCM)—membership includes cities of more than 30,000 population, represented by their mayors. Its purpose is to promote improved municipal government by cooperation between cities and the federal government. It provides educational information, technical assistance, and legislative services to cities and conducts a research program.

origin—1. The point at which a trip begins. 2. In planning, the zone in which a trip begins.

origin-destination service—see service, origin-to-destination.

origin-destination study (O-D study)—a study of the origins and destinations of the trips of vehicles or travelers. It may also include trip purposes and frequencies.

outbound trip—see trip, outbound.

outline, market—see market outline.

outlying business district (OBD)—the portion of an urban area that is normally separated from the central business district and fringe area but that supports considerable business activity and has its own traffic circulation, superimposed on some through traffic.

output—something produced, for example, the result of an analytic process.

outside rail—see rail, high.

outside time—see time, spread.

overall travel time—see time, linked trip.

overall trip speed—see speed, overall trip.

overhead contact shoe (contact shoe, trolley shoe)—a metal bar for collecting current from an overhead conductor along which it slides. It is held in place by a pantograph or bow.

over-the-road coach—see bus, intercity.

overtime—time worked in excess of the basic workday or workweek, as defined by law, collective bargaining agreement, or company policy. It may also apply to any time worked on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays at premium rates.

owl bonus—a premium paid employees for working owl runs (runs late at night, such as midnight to between 4 and 6 a.m.).

owl bus or run—see run, owl.

owl service—see service, owl.
P&R—park and ride.

PAS—public automobile service; see transportation system, public automobile service.

PCC—Presidents' Conference Committee; see organizations, Presidents' Conference Committee; and car, PCC.

PCC car—Presidents' Conference Committee car; see car, PCC.

PCE—passenger car equivalence.

PMSA—primary metropolitan statistical area; see area, primary metropolitan statistical.

PPBS—planning-programming-budgeting system.

PRT—personal rapid transit; see transit system, personal rapid.

PSC—Public Service Commission; see organizations, Public Utilities Commission.

PUC—Public Utilities Commission; see organizations, Public Utilities Commission.

paddle board (paddle, run card, run guide, train card)—the headway sheets (time schedule) made up for each run (operator's piece of work) that list all the pieces of work on that run (including any special notations) for the operator.

paid time—see time, paid.

paid area—see area, paid.

paid area transfer—see transfer, paid area.

paid break—see time, intervening.

paid miles—see revenue vehicle miles.

paid transfer—see transfer, paid.

pair, married—see married pair.

pallet-pod system—see transportation system, pallet-pod.

pallet system—see transportation system, pallet.

pantograph—a device for collecting current from an overhead conductor, characterized by a hinged vertical arm operated by springs or compressed air and a wide, horizontal contact surface that glides along the wire. Older versions usually consist of two parallel, hinged, double-diamond frames.

pantograph gates—gates located outside and at the end of transit cars so that when cars are coupled, their gates meet to prevent people from falling into the area between the cars.

parameter—1. A measurable fixed characteristic of a sample or population. 2. An independent variable used in the development of mathematical models.

paratransit—forms of transportation services that are more flexible and personalized than conventional fixed route, fixed schedule service but not including such exclu­sions as charter bus trips. The vehicles are usually low- or medium-capacity highway vehicles, and the service offered is adjustable in various degrees to individual users' desires. Its categories are public, which is available to any user who pays a predetermined fare (e.g., taxi, jitney, dial-a-ride), and semipublic, which is available only to people of a certain group, such as the elderly, employees of a company, or residents of a neighborhood (e.g., vanpools, subscription buses).

park and ride (park 'n' ride, P&R)—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 that purpose (park-and-ride lot, park-and-pool lot, commuter parking lot, bicycle rack or locker). They then ride the transit system or take a car- or vanpool to their destinations.

parking

fringe (peripheral parking)—a parking facility located immediately outside the central business district, where personal vehicles may be parked and travelers may continue their trip to downtown via transit, carpool, or vanpool.

peripheral—see parking, fringe.

remote—1. A parking facility located beyond easy walking distance of an activity center (e.g., airport, fair­grounds, amusement park, industrial complex) that is connected to the activity center by a shuttle service (e.g., shuttle bus or van, elephant train). 2. A parking facility located a more significant distance from the central business district (e.g., in a suburban area or satellite community) than fringe parking, where personal vehicles may be parked and travelers continue their trip to downtown by transit, carpool, or vanpool.

parking facility—an area, which may be enclosed or open, attended or unattended, in which automobiles may be left, with or without payment of a fee, while the occupants of the automobiles are using other facilities or services.

parking supply—the total number of parking spaces within a given area or facility.

parking turnover—the ratio of the total number of parked vehicles accommodated during a given period in a specified area to the total number of parking spaces in that area.

parkway—an arterial highway for noncommercial traffic that has full or partial control of access. It is usually located within a park or a ribbon of parklike development. Certain types of traffic, such as truck or bus, may be prohibited from using parkways.

part-time employee—an employee expected to perform work on less than a 40-hr, full-time employee workweek basis. Such an employee's wages, benefits, and duration of work are typically different from those of full-time employees.

part-time operator—see operator, part-time.

part trip—see trip, part.

pass—1. A means of transit prepayment, usually a card, that a transit passenger displays to the operator, conductor, or fare inspector or processes through automatic fare-collection equipment instead of paying a cash fare. Passes are usually sold by the week or month. In some areas, to encourage tourism, they are also sold for shorter periods, sometimes with restricted hours for their use. 2. A means, usually a card, of granting free access to a transit system.
pass (continued)
This type of pass is issued to employees, visiting dignitaries, and so on. Employee passes usually carry some form of identification.

monthly—a pass valid for unlimited riding within certain designated zones for a 1-month period.
passenger—a person who rides a transportation vehicle, excluding the operator or other crew members of that transportation vehicle; see also trip, passenger; trip, linked; and trip, unlinked.
revenue—a passenger who pays (or has prepaid) a fare.
transfer—a passenger who changes from one route or line to another route or line.
passenger belt—see moving walkway.
passenger car equivalence (PCE)—the representation of larger vehicles, such as buses, as equal to a quantity of automobiles (passenger cars) for use in level of service and capacity analyses.
passenger controls—a system of railings, booths, turnstiles, and other fixtures for collecting fares and otherwise directing the movement of passengers. The controls may also be used to maintain the distinction between fare-paid and unpaid people.
passenger conveyor—see moving walkway.
passenger count—a count of the passengers on a vehicle or who use a particular facility.
passenger flow (passenger traffic)—the number of passengers who pass a given location in a specified direction during a given period.
passenger load—the number of passengers on a transit unit (vehicle or train) at a specified point.
passenger locomotive—see locomotive, passenger.
passenger mile (passenger kilometer)—the transportation of one passenger a distance of 1 mi (km).
passenger miles (passenger kilometers)—the total number of passengers carried by a transit system for a unit of time multiplied by the number of miles they travel. A comparison of passenger miles (kilometers) and seat miles (kilometers) provides a measure of transit system efficiency.
passenger miles per train mile (passenger kilometers per train kilometer)—the number of passenger miles (kilometers) accomplished by a given train mile (kilometer). The measure is the equivalent of load factor for buses, boats, or aircraft, but it also adjusts for distortions introduced as cars are added to trains. As an example, 100 people in one rail car of 100-passenger capacity is a load factor of 100 percent. If a car is added for 10 more passengers, the load factor drops to 55 percent — yet in many ways, productivity has gone up, not down.
passenger platform—see platform.
passenger riding count or check—see check.
passenger station—see station.
passenger traffic—see passenger flow.
passenger trip—see trip, linked; trip, passenger; and trip, unlinked.

passenger vehicle—see vehicle, passenger.
passenger volume (line volume)—the total number of passengers carried on a transit line during a given period.
passing track—see siding.
path—in planning, any series of links where each succeeding link has the ending node of a previous link as its beginning node.
minimum—see minimum path.
patron—see rider.
patronage—see ridership.
pavement markings—markings set into, applied on, or attached to the surface of the pavement for the purpose of regulating, warning, or guiding traffic.
pay
deadheading (deadhead pay, travel pay, travel time pay)—payment for being required to report for work at a point removed from the home terminal or to return without passengers after completing a run.
dismissal—see pay, severance.
premium—compensation at a rate higher than the regular rate as a result of overtime, shift differentials, or other contractual arrangement.
retroactive—current wage payments that are the result of wage increases that were determined to have become effective as of an earlier date.
separation—see pay, severance.
severance (dismissal pay or allowance, layoff allowance, separation pay, termination pay)—monetary allowance paid by an employer to displaced employees. Severance pay is generally awarded on permanent termination of employment (for reasons unrelated to performance on the job) with no chance of recall but is also often awarded in cases of indefinite recall with recall rights intact. The payment is often graduated by the length of service.
spread time premium (spread penalty, spread premium time)—1. Extra compensation paid for work performed in excess of a specified spread time, for example, 10 hours. 2. In some systems, extra compensation paid to certain employees whose duties require work during the morning and evening peak hours, with nonworking release time in between. This premium pay is to compensate for the inconvenience of working a split shift.
termination—see pay, severance.
travel or travel time—see pay, deadheading.
pay guarantee—a minimum level of pay for workers, usually per day or per week, that is stipulated by written contract.
payroll speed—see speed, payroll.
peak (peak period, rush hours)—1. The period during which the maximum amount of travel occurs. It may be specified as the morning (a.m.) or afternoon or evening (p.m.) peak. 2. The period when demand for transportation service is heaviest.
peak/base ratio (peak/off-peak ratio)—1. The ratio between the number of vehicles operating in passenger service...
during the peak hours and that during the base period. 2. The ratio between the number of passengers carried during the peak hours and that during the base period.

peak fare—see fare, time-of-day.

peak-hour conversion factor—see peak-hour factor.

peak-hour factor (peak-hour conversion factor)—the ratio of the volume during the peak hour to the maximum rate of flow during a selected period within the peak hour.

peak-hour pricing—see pricing, peak-hour.

peak period—see peak.

peak service—see service, peak.

pedestrian—see transportation system, pedestrian assist.

pedestrian assist—see transportation system, pedestrian assist.

pedestrian conveyor—see moving walkway.

pedestrian island—see loading island.

pedestrian refuge—a space designed for the use and protection of pedestrians, including both the safety zone and the area at the approach that is usually outlined by protective deflecting or warning devices; see also loading island.

pedestrian signal-actuating device—a device to actuate traffic signals that is designed to be used by pedestrians.

penalty, spread—see pay, spread time premium.

penalty rate—1. An extra rate of pay for particularly hazardous or onerous work. 2. Sometimes applied to any premium or overtime rate of pay.

penalty time—see time, penalty.

people mover—an automated transportation system (e.g., continuous belt system or automated guideway transit) that provides short-haul collection and distribution service, usually in a major activity center.

downtown (DPM)—a people mover that primarily serves internal movements in a central business district.

performance, on-time—see on-time performance.

performance audit—in transit operations, an evaluation of a system's efficiency and effectiveness; a management review focusing on system's goals, objectives, and performance. A performance audit is also used to determine whether the transit agency is complying with local, state, and federal regulations on such matters as highway safety, pollution control, handicapped accessibility, and achievement of revenue-to-cost ratios.

performance indicator (measure of effectiveness)—a quantitative measure of how well an activity, task, or function is being performed. In transportation systems, it is usually computed by relating a measure of service output or use to a measure of service input or cost.

period

base or off-peak—see base period.

peak—see peak.

peripheral parking—see parking, fringe.

permissive block—see block, absolute permissive.

person trip—see trip, person.

personal rapid transit—see transit system, personal rapid.

Personal Transportation Study, Nationwide—see Nationwide Personal Transportation Study.

personnel, operating—see operating employees.

pick—see sign-up.

pick-out or picking sheet—see sheet, pick-out.

piece of work (piece)—in transit operations, a unit of work of any size from part of a trip to a full day's run of round trips.

pilot—1. In rail operations, a qualified person assigned to assist train crews who are operating over unfamiliar trackage or operating unfamiliar equipment. 2. On rail vehicles, a wheel guard that protects the front truck of a rail vehicle from foreign objects on the track; also known as a cowcatcher.

pinched loop—see loop, pinched.

pitch— a rising and falling motion about the transverse axis.

plan

action—see action plan.

guaranteed annual wage—see guaranteed annual wage plan.

marketing—see marketing planning.

sketch—see sketch planning.

system—see system planning.

planning process—in transportation, the process required by federal transit and highway legislation through which communities develop proposals for transportation projects designed to serve the needs of an area; see also urban transportation planning process.

four-step—see urban transportation modeling system.

unified—see unified planning work program.

urban transportation—see urban transportation planning process.

Urban Transportation—see Urban Transportation Planning System.

planning-programming-budgeting system (PPBS, program budgeting)—a planning and management process in which resources of an organization are allocated to identified individual programs, in contrast to the administrative budget grouping of resources by type of disbursement.

plate, inspection—see inspection plate.

platform (passenger platform)—that portion of a transit facility directly adjacent to the tracks or roadway at which transit units (vehicles or trains) stop to load and unload passengers. Within stations, it is often called a station platform.

center—a passenger platform located between two tracks or guideways so that it can serve them both.

high—a platform at or near the floor elevation of the transit unit (vehicle or train), eliminating the need for steps on the transit unit.

low—a platform at or near the top of the running surface of the transit unit (vehicle or train), requiring the passenger to use steps to board and alight.

side—a passenger platform located to the outside of the tracks or guideways, as distinguished from a center platform located between the tracks or guideways.
platform operator—see operator.
platform time—see time, platform.
platoon, bus—see bus platoon.
p.m. peak—see peak.
pneumatic brake—see brake, electropneumatic.
point
  dispatch—see dispatch point.
  indication—see indication point.
  junction—see junction point.
  maximum load—see maximum load point.
  merge—see merge point.
  relief—see relief point.
  time—see time point.
  turnover—see turnover point.
point accessibility—see accessibility, point.
point check—see check.
point control system, moving—see control system, moving slot.
point deviation service—see service, point deviation.
point-follower control system—see control system, moving slot.
point of convergence—the location at which two transit routes meet and then continue on the same alignment.
point of divergence—the point at which two transit routes separate after operating over the same alignment.
point of extension—the point at which one transit route is lengthened from an existing route.
point of intersection—the point at which one transit route crosses or abuts another route.
point-to-point deviation—a transit routing pattern in which the vehicle passes through prespecified points in accordance with a prearranged schedule but is not given a specific route to follow between these points. It may provide door-to-door or curb-to-curb service. See also service, point deviation.
pole, trolley—see trolley pole.
policy—in transportation, a definite course, selected from among alternatives, to guide and determine decisions on transportation matters. The policy prescribes the limits within which effort toward goal achievement must stay.
policy headway—see headway, policy.
pollution, air—see air pollution.
pool—see bus pool, carpool, and vanpool.
population (universe)—in planning, each and every member of some group of interest for the purposes of statistical description or inference.
postcard survey—see survey, postcard.
posting, job—see job posting.
potential, market—see market potential.
power, dual—see propulsion system, dual-power.
powered car—see car, rail motor.
power rail—see rail, third.
powers agreement, joint—see joint powers agreement.
power system—the electrical devices and equipment that convert, transmit, and use power to operate a vehicle.
preemption, signal—see signal preemption.

preferential bus lane—see lane, bus.
preferential treatment—in transportation, giving special privileges to a specific mode of transportation; bus lanes and signal preemption are examples.
preferred alternative—in an alternatives analysis, the alternative favored for implementation over the others studied.
preliminary engineering (preliminary design)—that portion of the development of a project during which the basic planning objectives are translated into specific, well-defined criteria that can permit the final design process to begin.
pre-metro system—see transit system, pre-metro.
premium, shift—see shift differential.
premium pay—see pay, premium.
  spread time—see pay, spread time premium.
preparation and storage time—see time, preparation and storage.
Presidents' Conference Committee—see organizations, Presidents' Conference Committee; and car, PCC.
Presidents' Conference Committee car—see car, PCC.
pretest—in planning, a test of the procedures to be used in conducting a travel or other survey.
preventive maintenance—see definition of maintenance.
price elasticity—see elasticity, price.
price index, consumer—see consumer price index.
pricing—a strategy for charging users. It may be used to ration demand (change behavior), cover costs, or achieve other policy objectives.
  peak-hour—charging higher prices for peak-period service than for off-peak service.
  time-of-day—varying the price of service during the day.
pricing objectives—the goals that a company or public agency seeks to reach through implementation of its pricing strategy.
primary metropolitan statistical area—see area, primary metropolitan statistical.
priority lane—see lane, priority.
  bus—see lane, bus.
priority system, bus—see bus priority system.
private siding—see siding, private.
private transportation—1. Any transport service that is restricted to certain people and is therefore not open to the public at large. 2. Owned or operated by an individual or group, not by a governmental entity, for his or its own purposes or benefit.
privatization—the contracting of public services or selling of public assets to private industry.
probabilistic model—see model, probabilistic.
probability—1. The relative frequency with which an event occurs or is likely to occur. 2. In statistics, the relative possibility that an event will occur, as expressed by the ratio of the number of actual occurrences to the total number of possible occurrences.
propulsion system (continued)

operation from two different types of power sources, for
element, an internal combustion engine and electricity.

prospectus—1. In transportation, a document that describes
proposed activities in transportation planning over a spec-
ified period of time, predicts future conditions in the region,
assigns responsibility for planning and implementing trans-
portation services, and discusses transportation alternatives
for the future. 2. A document presenting the qualifications
and experience of a consultant.

protection, train—see automatic train protection.

prototype system—in system development, a system that
has been built to demonstrate its capability to operate in the
manner intended; see also vehicle, prototype.

prototype vehicle—see vehicle, prototype.

provider-side subsidy—see subsidy, provider-side.

public automobile service system—see transportation sys-
tem, public automobile service.

publicly owned transit system—see transit system, pub-
licly owned.

Public Service or Utilities Commission—see organiza-
tions, Public Utilities Commission.

public service vehicle—see vehicle, public service.

public transit (mass transit)—passenger transportation
service, usually local in scope, that is available to any person
who pays a prescribed fare. It operates on established sched-
ules along designated routes or lines with specific stops and
is designed to move relatively large numbers of people at
one time. Examples include bus, light rail, rapid transit.

public transportation—transportation service to the public
on a regular basis using vehicles that transport more than
one person for compensation, usually but not exclusively
over a set route or routes from one fixed point to another.
Routes and schedules of this service may be predetermined
by the operator or may be determined through a cooperative
arrangement. Subcategories include public transit service
and paratransit services that are available to the general
public.

urban—see urban public transportation.

public transportation disability—see handicapped.

public way—any public street, road, boulevard, alley, lane,
or highway, including those portions of any public place
that have been designated for use by pedestrians, bicycles,
and motor vehicles.

pull-in—1. A deadhead trip from the point at which the
transit unit (vehicle or train) ends an in-service trip to the
garage or yard. 2. A transit unit (vehicle or train) that is
returning to the garage or yard; see also time, pull-in.

pull-in time—see time, pull-in; and time, turn-in.

pull-out—1. A deadhead trip from the garage or yard to the
point at which the transit unit (vehicle or train) begins an in-
service trip. 2. A transit unit (vehicle or train) that is leaving
a garage or yard; see also time, pull-out.

pull-out time—see time, pull-out; and time, report.

purchased transportation (carriers under contract)—
transportation service purchased by a public agency from a
public or private transportation provider on the basis of a written contract.

**Purpose, trip**—see trip purpose.

**Push-pull train**—see train, push-pull.

**Push-through**—a bus-operating technique used in busy peak-hour street operations when heavy passenger loads can combine with general road traffic delays to create bunching. A push-through is an unscheduled bus that is held at a key point, to be inserted by an inspector or street supervisor into a route when a serious gap occurs. It is used to prevent worsening of service.

**Qualitative interview**—an open-ended, detailed, or in-depth survey technique, the findings of which are not generally projectable and cannot be summed up by tabulation; see also survey, quantitative.

**Quality**

- **Ambient air**—see ambient air quality.
- **Ride**—see ride quality.
- **Service**—see definition of level of service.

**Quality assurance**—the systematic use of performance requirements, design criteria, specifications, production control procedures and acceptance plans for materials, processes, or products to ensure prescribed properties or characteristics.

**Quality control**—the system of collection, analysis, and interpretation of measurements and other data concerning prescribed characteristics of a material, process, or product, for determining the degree of conformance with specified requirements.

**Quantitative survey**—see survey, quantitative.

**Quasi-synchronous network control system**—see control system, quasi-synchronous network.

**Queue**—1. A line of waiting vehicles, for example, traffic at a signal, or buses at a park-and-ride facility. 2. A line of waiting people.

**Queue jumper**—1. A short section of exclusive or preferential lane that enables specified vehicles to bypass an automobile queue or a congested section of traffic. A queue jumper is often used at signal-controlled freeway on-ramps in congested urban areas to allow high-occupancy vehicles preference. It is also known as a bypass lane or queue bypass. 2. A person who violates passenger controls.

**Quota sampling**—see sampling, quota.

**RD&D**—Research, Development, and Demonstrations Program.

**RDC**—rail diesel car; see car, rail diesel.

**RGR**—regional rail; see service, regional rail.

**ROW**—right-of-way.

**RPA**—regional planning agency; see organizations, regional planning agency.

**RRIS**—Railroad Research Information Service.

**RUCUS**—Run Cutting and Vehicle Scheduling.

**Rack railway**—see cog railway.

**Radial highway**—see highway, radial.

**Radial network**—see network, radial.

**Radio-controlled engine**—see engine, radio-controlled.

**Radius of curvature**—a rating of the severity of a curve by comparing it to an arc of a circle of stated radius.

**Rail**—a rolled steel shape laid in two parallel lines to form a track for carrying vehicles with flanged steel wheels.

- **Contact**—see rail, third.
- **Continuous welded (CWR)**—a number of standard length rails welded together into a single length of 400 or more ft (122 or more m). It provides a smoother running surface and ride than jointed rail.
- **Corrugated**—a rough condition of alternate ridges and grooves that develops on rail tread in service.
- **Fourth**—an electrical conductor that provides ground return or negative return for systems in which the running rails are not used for that purpose.
- **Guard**—see guardrail.
- **High (outside rail)**—the outer or superelevated rail of a curved track.
- **Inside**—see rail, low.
- **Low (inside rail)**—the inner rail of a curve that has at-grade alignment, whereas the opposite or outer rail is elevated.
- **Outside**—see rail, high.
- **Power**—see rail, third.
- **Restraining**—a rail placed parallel to the inside running rail on a curve to restrain the wheel flange and reduce wear on the outside running rail.
- **Running**—a rail that supports and guides the flanged wheels of the rail vehicle.
- **Standard**—a 39-ft (11.89-m) section of rail.
- **Stock**—a running rail against which the switch rail operates.
- **Third (contact rail, power rail)**—an electric conductor, located alongside the running rail, from which power is collected by means of a sliding shoe attached to the truck of electric rail cars or locomotives.
- **Welded**—two or more rails welded together at their ends to form a length less than 400 ft (122 m); see also rail, continuous welded.
rail anchor (anticreep)—a track device for ballasted track designed to prevent longitudinal rail movement (creep) caused by factors such as traffic or temperature variations.

railbus—a relatively light, diesel-powered, two-axle rail vehicle with a body resembling that of a bus.

rail car
electric—see car, electric rail.
urban—see car, urban rail.

rail creep—longitudinal rail movement, caused by, for example, traffic or temperature variations.

rail diesel car—see car, rail diesel.

rail joint—a fastening designed to unite abutting ends of contiguous rails.
bonded—a rail joint that uses high-strength adhesives in addition to bolts to hold rails together. The bonded joint may be insulated or noninsulated. On electrified track, it conducts electrical power back to the powerhouse.
compromise—a rail joint between rails of different height and section, or rails of the same section but of different joint drillings.
insulated—a rail joint designed to arrest the flow of electric current from rail to rail by means of insulation placed so as to separate the rail ends and other metal parts connecting them.

rail motor car—see car, rail motor.

rail rapid transit—see transit system, rail rapid.

rail rapid transit car—see car, rail rapid transit.

railroad, commuter—see transit system, commuter rail.
railroad grade crossing—see crossing, railroad grade.

Railroad Research Information Service (RRIS)—a computer-based information storage and retrieval system developed by the Transportation Research Board with financial support from the Federal Railroad Administration. It consists of summaries of research projects in progress and abstracts of published works.

railroad tie—see crosstie.

rail transit system—see transit system, rail.

rail transport, conventional—see conventional rail transport.

rail tread—the top surface of the rail that contacts the wheels of the rail vehicle.

rail vehicle, articulated—see articulated rail vehicle.

railway
cog—see cog railway.
electric incline—see electric incline railway.
recovery ratio—see cost recovery ratio and fare recovery ratio.

recovery time—see time, layover.

rectifier electric motor car—see car, rectifier electric motor.

reduced fare—see fare, reduced.

redundancy—the existence in a system of more than one means of accomplishing a given function.

refuge, pedestrian—see pedestrian refuge.

regenerative brake—see brake, regenerative.

region accessibility—see accessibility, region.

regional growth model—see model, regional growth.

regional planning agency—see organizations, regional planning agency.

regional rail service—see service, regional rail.

regional transit service—see service, regional transit.

Register, Federal—see Federal Register.

register or registering farebox—see farebox, registering.

regression analysis—a statistical technique for estimating best-fit mathematical relationships between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables.

regular fare—see fare, base.

regular operator—see operator, regular.

regular run—see run, regular.


relationship, speed-flow—see speed-flow relationship.

relay, track—see track relay.

relay time—see time, layover.

reliability—the probability that a specified function will be performed without failure and within the design parameters for the period of time intended, under actual operating conditions.

relief person (relief man)—an operator who replaces another operator at the completion of the relieved operator’s assigned run or portion of run.

relief point—a designated time point at which operators may take a lunch period or rest break, or a point at which an operator is relieved by another operator, that is, where one run is completed and another starts.

relief run—see run, relief.

relief time—see time, relief.

remote parking—see parking, remote.

report time—see time, report.

request for proposals—a document announcing a proposed project, describing the scope of the work and the criteria to be used by potential consultants in developing proposals for the work and outlining the evaluation process.

reroute—to divert to a route other than the scheduled route, usually with preplanning and for a longer period than that for a detour.

research

marketing—see marketing research.

motivational—see motivational research.

Research, Development, and Demonstration Program (RD&D)—an Urban Mass Transportation Administration program to stimulate technological, institutional, and operational improvements in public transportation.

Research Information Service—see Highway Research Information Service, Railroad Research Information Service, Transportation Research Information Services, and Urban Mass Transportation Research Information Service.

Research Program—see National Cooperative Highway Research Program and National Cooperative Transit Research and Development Program.

reserved man—see operator, extra board.

reserved transit lane—see lane, exclusive transit.

resources sites, symbolic—see symbolic resources sites.

response time—see time, response.

responsible agency—a public agency that proposes carrying out a project but is not necessarily the lead agency for the project.

restoration of service—the resumption of service according to schedule after it has been interrupted or operating off schedule.

restraining rail—see rail, restraining.

retirement—in labor, withdrawal from working life or from a particular employment, usually because of age or disability and usually with a pension.

retroactive pay—see pay, retroactive.

revenue

charter service—revenue earned by operating vehicles under charter contracts.

farebox—the passenger payments for rides, including cash, farecards, tickets, tokens, pass receipts, and transfer and zone charges but excluding charter revenue.

nontransportation—revenue earned by activities not associated with the provision of the system’s transit service, for example, sales of maintenance services, rental of vehicles and buildings, nontransit parking lots, sale of advertising space, and investment income.

total operating—the sum of regular passenger revenue, charter revenue, and other miscellaneous revenues, such as those from advertising or concessions.

revenue miles (revenue kilometers)—miles (kilometers) operated by vehicles available for passenger service.

revenue passenger—see passenger, revenue.

revenue seat mile (revenue seat kilometer)—the movement of one transit passenger seat over 1 mi (km). In other words, the total number of revenue seat miles (kilometers) for a vehicle is obtained by multiplying the number of revenue seats in the vehicle by the number of revenue miles (kilometers) traveled.

revenue service—see service, revenue.

revenue track miles or kilometers—see track miles, revenue.

revenue vehicle—see vehicle, revenue.

revenue vehicle miles (revenue vehicle kilometers, paid miles or kilometers)—the distance in miles (kilometers) that a revenue vehicle is operated while it is available for passenger service.

reverse commute—see commute, reverse.
reverse move—the forward movement of a train going against the normal direction of traffic.
reversible bus lane—see lane, reversible bus.
reversible lane—see lane, reversible.
ride
check—see check ride.
one-zone—see one-zone ride.
shared—see shared ride.
ride quality—a measure of the comfort level experienced by a passenger in a moving vehicle, including the vibration intensity and frequency, accelerations (longitudinal, transverse, and vertical), jerk, pitch, yaw, and roll.
rider—1. A passenger on any revenue service vehicle; also known as a patron. 2. In government reporting, someone making an unlinked trip.
captive—a person limited by circumstances to use one mode of transportation; see also transit dependent and transportation disadvantaged.
captive transit—a person who does not have a private vehicle available or cannot drive (for any reason) and who must use transit to make the desired trip; see also transit dependent and transportation disadvantaged.
choice—a person who has at least two modes of travel available and selects one to use.
riders, group—riders who have a common origin and destination or some demographic variable in common and travel together in the same vehicle.
ridership (patronage)—the number of people making one-way trips on a public transportation system in a given time period.
ridesharing—a form of transportation, other than public transit, in which more than one person shares in the use of the vehicle, such as a bus, van, or automobile, to make a trip.
riding check or count, passenger—see check.
riding frequency coefficient (riding habit coefficient)—the number of passenger trips during a designated time period divided by the resident population of the area served, that is, transit trips per capita per year.
right-of-way (ROW)—1. A general term denoting land, property, or interest therein, usually in a strip, acquired for or devoted to transportation purposes. For transit, rights-of-way may be categorized by degree of their separation: A—fully controlled without grade crossings, also known as grade separated, exclusive, or private; B—longitudinally physically separated from other traffic (by curbs, barriers, grade separation, etc.) but with grade crossings; C—surface streets with mixed traffic, although transit may have preferential treatment. 2. The precedence accorded to one vehicle or person over another. 3. The legal right of passage over another person’s land.
exclusive—a lane or other facility that is fully grade separated or access controlled and is used only by a specified mode or specified vehicles at all times.
right-of-way (continued)
exclusive transit—a right-of-way that is fully grade separated or access controlled and is used exclusively by transit; transit ROW category A.
right-of-way miles (right-of-way kilometers, first-track miles or kilometers)—the length of right-of-way occupied by one or more lanes or tracks; see also route miles.
rights, air—see air rights.
rack—on a rail car wheel, that portion around the outer circumference that forms the edge of the tread. The thickness of the rack is a measure of the amount of wear remaining in the wheel, and when this dimension reaches a given limit, the wheel must be scrapped.
risk management—an element of the systems safety management function that evaluates the effects of potential hazards on safety by considering acceptance, control, or elimination of such hazards with respect to expenditure of resources.
road—see highway, street, or road.
access—a road that gives direct access to the land and premises on one or both sides.
bypass—a road that takes through traffic around a congested area and thereby facilitates through movement and relieves local congestion.
collector—see street, collector-distributor.
frontage—a local street or road auxiliary to and located on the side of a freeway, expressway, or arterial highway for service to abutting property and adjacent areas and for control of access to the freeway, expressway, or arterial highway.
roadbed—1. In railroad construction, the foundation on which the ballast and track rest. 2. In highway construction, the graded portion of a highway within top and side slopes, prepared as a foundation for the pavement structure and shoulder.
road call—a mechanical failure of a bus in revenue service that necessitates removing the bus from service until repairs are made.
road miles (road kilometers)—linear miles (kilometers) of highway as measured along the centerline of the right-of-way.
roadside survey—see survey, roadside.
road supervisor—see inspector.
roadway—that portion of a highway built, designed, or ordinarily used for vehicular travel, except the berm or shoulder. If a highway includes two or more separate roadways, the term means any such roadway separately but not all such roadways collectively.
roll—motion about the longitudinal axis of a vehicle.
rolling stock—see fleet.
rolling stock capacity—see capacity, fleet.
roster—see sheet, assignment.
rotating shift—see shift, rotating.
rotor—the rotating member of motors, generators, or motor-type relays.
roundhouse—a building, circular in design, used to house locomotives while they are being serviced or repaired; see also barn.
round trip—see trip, round.
route—1. The geographical path followed by a vehicle or traveler from start to finish of a given trip. 2. A designated, specified path to which a transit unit (vehicle or train) is assigned. Several routes may traverse a single portion of road or line. 3. In traffic assignments, a continuous group of links that connects two centroids, normally the path that requires the minimum time to traverse. 4. In rail operations, a determined succession of contiguous blocks between two controlled interlocked signals.

bicycle—see bicycle route.
route miles (route kilometers)—various definitions exist for this statistic: 1. One-way duplicating is total mileage (kilometers) of routes, where the roadway or guideway segments of each individual route are summed up in one direction. For example, a 1-mi (km) segment over which buses operate in both directions would be reported as 2 mi (km); also known as directional route miles (kilometers) or miles (kilometers) of roadway or route. 2. One-way nonduplicating is total mileage (kilometers) of routes, where a particular roadway or guideway segment is only counted once regardless of number of routes or direction of travel on that segment; also known as line miles (kilometers) or miles (kilometers) of directional roadway. 3. Two-way mileage (kilometers) is total mileage (kilometers) of each route covered from start to finish. No attention is given to direction of routes or number of routes using any particular segment of roadway or guideway.

route structure—1. A network of transit routes. 2. The pattern of transit routes, for example, grid, radial.
route supervisor—see inspector.
routing
dynamic—see dynamic routing.
through—see through routing.
routing and control algorithm—a numerical technique for assigning trips (usually vehicle trips) to routes and controlling flows of traffic in simulation of transportation networks.
rule—in rail operations, a law or order authoritatively governing conduct or action.
run—1. The movement of a transit unit (vehicle or train) in one direction from the beginning of a route to the end of it; also known as a trip. 2. An operator’s assignment of trips for a day of operation; also known as a work run.

base—a regular run that has no unpaid breaks and is normally 8 hr in duration.
bus—the daily assignment of a bus, numbered and listed in a master schedule. Each vehicle displays its bus run number.
extra—see run, open.
leader—a run that operates ahead of another run on the same route or line.
one-piece—an operator’s daily work schedule for which the operator stays on the same transit unit (vehicle or train) without relief. It usually is about 8 hr long.
run (continued)
open (extra run)—a run that is put into effect after other runs have been assigned and that normally will be assigned from the extra board until the next picking of runs or will be put up for bid by seniority.
owl (owl bus)—a run that operates during the late night through early morning hours; most commonly, midnight to 4 or 6 a.m.
regular—a scheduled combination of transit trips, the total time of which guarantees, equals, or exceeds payment for the number of hours specified as an operator’s day’s work.
relief—a week’s work composed of a combination of other operators’ scheduled days off from regular runs.
split (swing run)—two operating assignments separated by a period of time during which the operating employee is unassigned and not paid.
straight—a run that has no unpaid breaks in it.
swing—see run, split.
work—the daily assignment of an operator. It may include operation over more than one route or line.
run card—see paddle board.
run cutting—the process of organizing all scheduled trips operated by the transit system into runs for the assignment of operating personnel and vehicles.
Run Cutting and Vehicle Scheduling (RUCUS)—a computerized transit scheduling program.
run guide—see paddle board.
running gear—the vehicle parts whose functions are related to the movement of the vehicle, including the wheels, axles, bearings, and suspension system.
running hot (running sharp)—running ahead of schedule.
running rail—see rail, running.
running speed—see speed, running.
running time—see time, running.
run pick or picking—see sign-up.
runs, bidding—see sign-up.
rural area—see area, rural.
rush hour(s)—see peak.

S
SLIM—single-sided linear induction motor; see motor, single-sided linear induction.
SLT—shuttle-loop transit; see transit system, shuttle-loop.
SMD Program—Service and Methods Demonstration Program.
SMSA—standard metropolitan statistical area; see area, standard metropolitan statistical.
SSLIM—single-sided linear induction motor; see motor, single-sided linear induction.
su—single unit; see car, single-unit.

saddle monorail—see transit system, monorail.

sample—a part of a statistical population (universe) that is studied to gain information about the whole.

sampling—the process or technique of selecting a suitable sample.

area—a method of sampling that divides a geographical region into smaller areas and uses random selection to determine specific areas or respondents to be interviewed.

probability—a method of sampling in which each unit of the universe has a known chance of selection.

proportional—see sampling, stratified.

quota—a method of sampling designed to obtain a specific number of respondents with known characteristics.

random—a form of probability sampling in which each unit of the universe has an equal chance of selection.

stratified (proportional sampling)—a method of sampling that sets a quota for certain classifications of the population being sampled on the basis of the proportion of each classification in the total population (universe) or of previous information about the relative distributions in these classifications.

scatter service—see service, one-to-many.

schedule—1. A listing or diagrammatic presentation in time sequence of every trip and every time point of each trip, from start to finish of service, on a transit line or route. 2. In transit or railroad operations, a published table of departure or arrival times (or both) for arranged service over a transit line or route or a specific section of railroad; see also timetable.

track—a document issued on a regular basis that describes the departments and personnel that are scheduled to occupy any portion of track during the following week. Use of a track schedule is usually associated with heavy track maintenance work.

schedule check—see check.

schedule checker—see checker.

schedule speed—see speed, schedule.

scheduling—in transit operations, the process of preparing the operating plan (schedule) for a transit line or network on the basis of passenger demand, policy for level of service, and operating elements (travel times, etc.).

school bus—see bus, school.

school bus service—see service, school bus.

scoping—in planning, the setting of parameters.

screen line—an imaginary line, usually following such physical barriers as rivers or railroad tracks, that splits a study area into parts and along which traffic counts and interviews may be conducted and compared.

seating or seated capacity—see capacity, seating.

seat mile, revenue—see revenue seat mile.

section—for sections of legislation, see definition of legislation.

block—see block.
service (continued)

contract at a fixed price, have acquired the exclusive use of a bus to travel together under an itinerary.
circulator—bus service confined to a specific locale, such as a downtown area or a suburban neighborhood, with connections to major traffic corridors.
city transit—transit serving an urban area, as distinguished from short-haul and regional transit service.
commuter—transportation provided on a regularly scheduled basis during peak travel periods for users commuting to work, school, and similar destinations.
crosstown—nonradial transit service that does not enter the central business district.
curb-to-curb—a service that picks up and delivers passengers at the curb or roadside, as distinguished from door-to-door service. Passenger assistance is not rendered other than for actual boarding and alighting.
demand jitney—see service, jitney.
door-to-door—a service that picks up passengers at the door of their place of origin and delivers them to the door of their place of destination. This service may necessitate passenger assistance between the vehicle and the doors. See also service, curb-to-curb.
express—service that has fewer stops and a higher operating speed than regular service.
express bus—bus service with a limited number of stops, either from a collector area directly to a specific destination or in a particular corridor with stops en route at major transfer points or activity centers. Express bus service usually uses freeways or busways where they are available.
feeder—1. Local transportation service that provides passengers with connections to a major transportation service. 2. Local transit service that provides passengers with connections to main-line arterial service; an express transit service station; a rail rapid transit, commuter rail, or intercity rail station; or an express bus stop or terminal.
few-to-few—a service that picks up passengers at a limited number of origins and delivers them to a limited number of destinations.
few-to-many—a service that picks up passengers at a few preselected origins, typically activity centers or transfer points, and delivers them to many destinations.
flag stop—1. In paratransit operations, a service accessed by hail. 2. In rail operations, a nonscheduled stop that may be served if proper notice is given by a passenger or prospective passenger.
gather—see service, many-to-one.
 jitney (demand jitney service)—a route deviation service in which small or medium-sized vehicles, such as large automobiles, vans, or minibuses, are used. The vehicles are usually owned by the drivers and the service is often independently operated. See also transportation system, jitney.
level of—see level of service.
limited—1. A transit service that operates only during a

service (continued)
certain period of the day, or that serves only specific stops (also known as limited stop service) or in a specified area, or that serves only certain segments of the population. 2. Line service with some restrictions on boarding and alighting.
limousine (livery service)—1. Demand-responsive public transportation service on an exclusive basis, provided in a vehicle that is licensed to render that service for hire at rates of fare agreed on by the operating licensee, its agent, or the chauffeur and the passengers. 2. Exclusive transportation provided by a chauffeur (usually uniformed) in a large automobile.
line haul—1. Transportation service along a single corridor, without branches, with stops along the way. Usually service is intensive (high capacity) and uses exclusive right-of-way. 2. May also be used to describe express service or even main-line service, as opposed to feeder service.
livery—see service, limousine.
local—1. Transit service that involves frequent stops and consequent low average speeds, the purpose of which is to deliver and pick up transit passengers close to their destinations or origins. 2. Transit operation in which all transit units (vehicles or trains) stop at all stations. 3. Transit service in a city or its immediate vicinity, as distinguished from regional transit service or interurban lines.
local bus—a bus service that picks up and discharges passengers at frequent, designated places (stops) on city streets.
many-to-few—a service that picks up passengers at many different origins and delivers them to a few destinations.
many-to-many—a service that picks up passengers at many different origins and delivers them to many different destinations within the service area.
many-to-one (gather service)—a service that collects passengers from many origins and delivers them to a specific point, for example, an office building, train station, or bus stop.
one-to-many (scatter service)—a service that picks up passengers at one point of origin and delivers them to many destinations.
origin-to-destination—service in which the passenger-carrying vehicle will not stop along the way to pick up additional passengers.
owl—transit service provided late at night, usually from midnight to between 4 and 6 a.m.
peak—service during peak periods, usually involving the largest number of transit units (vehicles or trains) in operation at the same time.
point deviation—public transportation service in which the transit vehicle is required to arrive at designated transit stops in accordance with a prearranged schedule but is not given a specific route to follow between these stops. It allows the vehicle to provide curbside service for those who request it. See also point-to-point deviation.
service (continued)

public automobile—see transportation system, public automobile service.

regional rail (RGR)—regional rail passenger service, usually provided by railroad agencies, that consists of electric- or diesel-powered trains on grade-separated railroad lines (sometimes with protected grade crossings); see also transit system, commuter rail.

regional transit—long bus or rail transit lines with few stations and high operating speeds. They primarily serve long trips within metropolitan regions, as distinguished from city transit service and short-haul transit service.

Research Information—see Highway Research Information Service, Railroad Research Information Service, Transportation Research Information Services, and Urban Mass Transportation Research Information Service.

restoration of—see restoration of service.

revenue—1. Transit service excluding deadheading or layovers. 2. Any service scheduled for passenger trips.

route deviation—public transportation service on an exclusive basis that operates along a public way on a fixed route (but not a fixed schedule). The vehicle may deviate from the route occasionally in response to demand for service or to take a passenger to a destination, after which it returns to its route. It is a form of paratransit. See also service, jitney.

scatter—see service, one-to-many.

school bus—service designed to transport children to or from any regularly conducted public or private school or school-related activities, either on an exclusive or nonexclusive basis.

shoppers’ special—service provided during off-peak hours that is designed to carry passengers to or from shopping areas.

short-haul transit—low-speed transit service for circulation within small areas that usually have high travel density, such as central business districts, campuses, airports, exhibition grounds, and other major activity centers.

shuttle—1. Service provided by vehicles that travel back and forth over a particular route, especially a short one, or one that connects two transportation systems or centers, or one that acts as a feeder to a longer route. Shuttle services usually offer frequent service, often without a published timetable. 2. For rail and other guideway systems, a service in which a single vehicle or train operates on a short line, reversing direction at each terminal.

skip-stop—service in which alternate transit units (vehicles or trains) stop at alternate sets of stations on the same route. Each set consists of some joint and some alternate stations.

subscription bus—1. A bus service in which routes and schedules are prearranged to meet the travel needs of riders who sign up for the service in advance. The level of service is generally higher than that of regular passenger service (fewer stops, shorter travel time, and greater comfort), and the buses are usually obtained through charter or contractual arrangements. 2. Commuter bus express service operated for a guaranteed number of patrons from a given area on a prepaid, reserved seat basis.

subscription van—service similar to that provided by a subscription bus, except that the van may be privately owned, leased from a public or private company, or provided by the employer. The driver is usually a member of the group.

subsidized taxi—a taxicab service in which the fares are lower than actual taxi fares and the taxi company is reimbursed the difference. The service may be provided to the general public or to special groups, such as elderly people. Funds for the subsidy can come from a variety of sources, including local taxes or social service agency program funds. 

taxicab (exclusive ride taxi, taxi service)—demand-responsive public transportation service on an exclusive basis, in a vehicle licensed to render that service; see also shared ride and service, subsidized taxi.

Service and Methods Demonstration Program (SMD Program)—a program established and overseen by the Urban Mass Transportation Administration and the Transportation Systems Center in which transit innovations are developed, demonstrated, and evaluated for their potential in providing improved transit service.

service application—see braking, service.

service area—see area, service.

service attributes—those aspects of a transportation system that affect travel decisions about its use, such as travel time, reliability, comfort (e.g., crowding, standees), cost, ease of use, and safety.

service brake—see brake, service.

service braking—see braking, service; and braking, maximum service.

service frequency—the number of transit units (vehicles or trains) on a given route or line, moving in the same direction, that pass a given point within a specified interval of time, usually 1 hr; see also headway.

service information—see user information.

service performance or quality—see definition of level of service.

service track miles (kilometers)—see track miles, service.

service volume—the maximum number of vehicles that can pass a given point during a specified period while a specified level of service is maintained.

severance pay—see pay, severance.

shake-up—see sign-up.

share, market—see market share.

shared ride—a trip, other than by conventional public transit, on which the passengers enter at one or more points of origin and disembark at one or more destinations and for which each passenger is charged an individual fare. Shared ride service is a way of using taxicabs for paratransit.
share model—see model, share.
general—see model, general share.
share the work—see work sharing.
sharing, work—see work sharing.
sharp, running—see running hot.
shedding, load—see load shedding.
sheet
assignment (detail sheet, driver mark-up sheet, operator assignment sheet, roster)—in transit operations, a listing that includes both the vehicles needed by time of day for each division and how many operators are needed.
booking (bus mark-up sheet)—a list of scheduled runs posted to inform operators of the buses assigned to them and where the buses are parked.
bus mark-up—see sheet, booking.
detail—see sheet, assignment.
driver mark-up—see sheet, assignment.
headway—a form that contains the scheduled times that transit vehicles are to reach or depart given time points along a route or line.
operator assignment—see sheet, assignment.
pick-out (picking sheet)—1. A form that gives the out and in times for each scheduled bus on a route or line, including the times that the bus is scheduled to pass a designated relief point. 2. A summary timetable that gives all blocks, in chronological order, that pass by (or initiate service) at a selected point.
terminal—the final timetable of transit unit (vehicle or train) departures from the route or line terminals that is used, in conjunction with the time points and running time, to govern the operation of the units.
terminal layout—a form on which the scheduled departure times of trains from the line terminals are laid out before final adjustment.
trip—1. A sheet on which operating employees record their day’s work and may also record the receipts for a run. 2. A record kept of the information required by ordinance or by rule for a shift worked by the driver of a public passenger vehicle in demand-responsive service. It may also be used in line haul or charter service.
shelter—see transit shelter.
shift (tour of duty, stint, trick, turn)—a part of the daily working schedule of a transit system or its employees.
evening—a shift that ends at or near midnight; see also shift, swing.
fixed—a work schedule in which the hours remain the same, week after week, for a group of workers.
graveyard—see shift, night.
night (graveyard shift)—a shift that starts at or near midnight; see also shift, swing.
rotating—a work schedule in which workers change their hours at periodic intervals.
split—a daily shift that is divided into parts separated by periods during which the employee is unassigned and, sometimes, not paid; see also shift, swing; run, split; and pay, spread time premium.

(continued)

shift differential (shift premium)—additional compensation (cents per hour or percentage of the daily rate) paid to workers employed at other than regular daytime hours.
shine time—see time, report.
shoe
brake—see brake shoe.
overhead contact—see overhead contact shoe.
third-rail—see third-rail shoe.
trolley—see overhead contact shoe.
shoofly—a temporary track to allow rail operations to bypass construction activities.
shoppers’ special service—see service, shoppers’ special.
short-haul transit service—see service, short-haul transit.
short turn—see turn back.
shunt—in rail operations, to shift or switch, as a train car; also the railroad switch itself.
shunt motor—see motor, shunt.
shuttle-loop transit—see transit system, shuttle-loop.
shuttle service—see service, shuttle.
shuttle system—see transit system, shuttle.
side platform—see platform, side.
side track—see siding.
sidewalk, moving—see moving walkway.
siding (passing track, side track)—a track adjacent to a main or a secondary track, for meeting, passing, or storing cars or trains.
private—a siding owned or leased by an individual or firm.
sign
dash—see dash sign.
destination—see destination sign.
head—see head sign.
signal
automatic—a signal that is controlled automatically by certain conditions of the track section that it protects.
automatic block—a system in which signals are actuated automatically by the presence of a train on the track section. Some block signal systems can use an electric circuit to detect the presence of any vehicle, switch positions, broken rail, and so on.
block—a fixed signal installed at the entrance of a block to govern trains entering and using that section of track.
cab—see control system, cab signal.
fixed—in rail operations, a signal at a fixed location that indicates a condition that affects the movement of a train.
grade crossing protection—a railroad crossing flashing light signal or automatic gate actuated by the approach of a train at a grade crossing.
signal (continued)

wayside—in rail operations, a fixed signal that is located along the track right-of-way.
signal-actuating device—see pedestrian signal-actuating device and vehicle signal-actuating device.
signal aspect—1. The appearance of a fixed signal conveying an indication, as viewed from the direction of an approaching rail unit. 2. The appearance of a cab signal conveying an indication, as viewed by an observer in the cab of a rail unit.
signal block—see block.
signal indication—the information conveyed by a signal.
signal preemption—in highway operations, an automatic or manual device for altering the normal signal phasing or the sequence of a traffic signal to provide preferential treatment for specific types of vehicles, such as buses or trains.
significant impact, finding of no—see finding of no significant impact.
sign-up (bidding runs, mark-up, operator pick, pick, run pick, run picking, shake-up)—the procedure by which, at regular intervals or when new service or realignments of service are implemented, operators select their regular assignment for an upcoming period (typically several months). The order of selection is usually by operator seniority and is usually specified in union contracts.
simple catenary—see catenary system.
simplified network—see network, spiderweb.
simulation—a process or technique in which real phenomena, such as vehicle or person movements, are represented mathematically to allow study for planning purposes.
simulation model—see model, simulation.
simultaneous model—see model, simultaneous.
single-sided linear induction motor—see motor, single-sided linear induction.
single-track main line—see line, single-track main.
single-unit car—see car, single-unit.
sites, symbolic resources—see symbolic resources sites.
sketch planning—a transportation analysis procedure that is simpler, faster, and cheaper than using a full procedure and that typically requires less detailed input and provides less specific output.
skimmed or skim tree—see tree, skimmed.
skip-stop service—see service, skip-stop.
slave unit—see engine, radio-controlled.
slot control system, moving—see control system, moving slot.
slow order—a location where trains must temporarily travel more slowly than maximum authorized track speed for that location.
small bus—see bus, small.
source, dedicated funding—see dedicated funding source.
space—in the context of transportation vehicle capacity, a space is a seat or the standing area for one passenger.
defensible—see defensible space.
spacing—the distance between consecutive vehicles, measured front to front.
spare board—see extra board.
special trackwork—see trackwork, special.
speed—see velocity.
average—see velocity, effective.
cruise—see velocity, cruise.
cycle—see speed, overall trip.
effective operating—see speed, overall trip.
operating—see speed, running; and speed, schedule.
overall trip (effective operating speed, cycle speed)—in transit operations, the average speed achieved per round trip, including layover time but excluding deadheading time. It is calculated by individual trips, by running time periods, or for the entire schedule.
payroll—a factor used in payroll calculations that is derived by dividing the number of revenue miles (kilometers) operated by the pay hours of the appropriate employee classification, usually rail or bus operators.
running—the highest safe speed at which a vehicle is normally operated on a given roadway or guideway under prevailing traffic and environmental conditions; in some areas, also known as operating speed.
schedule—the one-way distance between terminals divided by the scheduled travel time between the terminals; in some areas, also known as operating speed.
speed-flow relationship—the relationship between the flow (volume) of units on a transportation facility and the speed of those units. As flow increases, speed tends to decrease.
speed limit, civil—see civil speed limit.
spiderweb or spider network—see network, spiderweb.
split—directional—see directional split.
modal or mode—see modal split.
split run—see run, split.
split shift—see shift, split.
spot, flat—see flat spot.
spot time—see time, layover.
spread—see time, spread.
inside—in scheduling, a time interval beyond which premium (overtime) pay is required.
maximum—the largest permissible spread time for an operator, as specified in a labor contract or agreement.
spread penalty or spread premium time—see pay, spread time premium.
spread the work—see work sharing.
spread time premium—see pay, spread time premium.
staggered work hours—see work hours, staggered.
standard error of estimate—a statistical measure of the possible differences between the actual and estimated values of a variable.
standard gauge—see gauge, standard.
standard metropolitan statistical area—see area, standard metropolitan statistical.
standard rail—see rail, standard.
standard urban bus—see bus, standard urban.
standing capacity—see capacity, standing.
state action plan—see action plan.
statement, environmental impact—see environmental impact statement.
station—1. An off-street facility where passengers wait for, board, alight, or transfer between transit units (vehicles or trains). A station usually provides information and a waiting area and may have boarding and alighting platforms, ticket or farecard sales, fare collection, and other related facilities. It is also known as a passenger station. 2. The location to which operating employees report and from which their work originates. 3. In transportation planning, the location along a cordon line at which interviews are made. 4. In railroad operations, a place designated in the timetable by name, at which a train may stop for traffic or to enter or leave the main track, or from which fixed signals are operated.

all-stop—in transit systems with skip-stop schedule or express service, a station that is served by all scheduled transit units (vehicles or trains).

off-line—a station at which a transit unit (vehicle or train) stops outside of the main track or travel lane so that other units can pass while passengers board and alight.

on-line—a station in which transit units (vehicles or trains) stop on the main track or travel lane. This is the common design, and the term is used only to distinguish this station from off-line stations.

passenger—see station.

station accessibility—see accessibility, station.

station platform—see platform.

statistical area—see area, consolidated metropolitan statistical; area, metropolitan statistical; area, primary metropolitan statistical; and area, standard metropolitan statistical.

steam engine—see engine, steam.

steel wheel—in rail systems, the specially designed cast or forged steel, essentially cylindrical element that rolls on the rail, carries the weight, and provides guidance for rail vehicles. The wheels are semipermanently mounted in pairs on steel axles and are designed with flanges and a tapered tread to provide for operation on track of a specific gauge. The wheel also serves as a brake drum on cars with on-tread brakes.

stem time—see time, pull-in; and time, pull-out.

stint—see shift.

stochastic process—a process that involves random variables and a nonreproducible output; see also deterministic process.

stochastic trip assignment—see trip assignment, stochastic.

stock, rolling—see fleet.

stock rail—see rail, stock.

stop

far-side—a transit stop located beyond an intersection. It requires that transit units (vehicles or trains) cross the intersection before stopping to serve passengers.

midblock—a transit stop located at a point away from intersections.

near-side—a transit stop located on the approach side of an intersection. The transit units (vehicles or trains) stop to serve passengers before crossing the intersection.

terminal—a transit stop located at either end of a transit route or line.

transit—an area where passengers wait for, board, alight, and transfer between transit units (vehicles or trains). It is usually indicated by distinctive signs and by curb or pavement markings and may provide service information, shelter, seating, or any combination of these. Stops are often designated by the mode offering service, for example, bus stop, car stop.

stopped time—see time, stopped.

storage time—see time, preparation and storage.

straight run—see run, straight.

straight time—see time, straight.

straight time earnings—see earnings, straight time.

stratified sampling—see sampling, stratified.

stratum—a group of people or households with the same or similar socioeconomic characteristics.

street—see highway, street, or road.

arterial—a major thoroughfare, used primarily for through traffic rather than for access to abutting land, that is characterized by high vehicular capacity and continuity of movement.

bus-only (BOS)—a street devoted to bus traffic only.

collector-distributor (collector road)—a street that gathers and disperses traffic between larger arterial highways and smaller streets. It has intersections at grade and provides access to abutting properties.

local access—a street that provides access for pedestrians and vehicles to properties that front on it but is not intended for through traffic.

major—an arterial highway that has intersections at grade and gives direct access to abutting property. Geometric design and traffic control measures are used to expedite the safe movement of through traffic.

mixed mode—a street carrying mixed traffic, that is, having no exclusive transit lanes or priority lanes for transit.

transit—a street reserved for transit vehicles only.

streetcar—an electrically powered rail car that is operated singly or in short trains in mixed traffic on track in city streets. In some areas it is also known as a trolley car and, primarily in Europe, as a tram.

streetcar operator—see operator, train.

streetcar system—see transit system, streetcar.

street furniture—equipment placed on the street (off the vehicle lanes), such as lights, benches, signs, bus shelters, kiosks, and plants in containers.

street railway—see transit system, streetcar.

street supervisor—see inspector.

strip, median—see median.
structure
  aerial—see aerial structure.
  fare—see fare structure.
  integral—see integral structure.
  route—see route structure.
  stub terminal—see terminal, stub.
study
  feasibility—see feasibility study.
  origin-destination—see origin-destination study.
study area—see area, analysis.
subballast—a material, superior in composition to the roadbed material, that is spread on the track roadbed before the ballast is spread.
subcontract—a secondary contract undertaking some or all of the obligations of a primary or previous contract.
subscription bus service—see service, subscription bus.
subscription van service—see service, subscription van.
subsidized taxi service—see service, subsidized taxi.
subsidy—in transportation, a grant, usually provided by a government agency, that makes up all or part of the difference between the cost of providing a transportation service and the revenues generated by that service.
  provider-side (operator's subsidy)—a subsidy paid directly to the provider for supplying certain specified transportation services.
  user-side (user subsidy)—a subsidy in the form of a sum or a discount paid or applied directly to riders of a transportation service, usually through some type of voucher system.
substitution transfer projects, Interstate—see Interstate substitution transfer projects.
suburb—see definition of area, urbanized.
suburban coach or suburban transit bus—see bus, suburban transit.
subway—1. That portion of a transportation system that is constructed beneath the ground surface, regardless of its method of construction. 2. An underground rail rapid transit system or the tunnel through which it 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.
subway car—see car, rail rapid transit.
superelevation—1. In track construction, the design vertical distance that the outer rail is set above the inner rail on a curve. 2. In highway construction, the banking of the roadway on a curve.
supervision, train—see automatic train supervision.
supervisor, road, route, or street—see inspector.
supply, parking—see parking supply.
supported monorail—see transit system, monorail.
survey
  attitude—a survey that seeks information on attitudes, motives, and opinions.
  dwelling unit—see survey, home interview.
  home interview (dwelling unit survey)—a survey in which data are collected at the home in face-to-face interviews. In the case of transportation studies, such

survey (continued)
  interviews usually include information on household characteristics and travel patterns.

license plate—a survey in which license plate numbers of vehicles at one point are tabulated and compared with a similar listing at another point. It may also be used to establish approximate trip origin by identifying the registration address from motor vehicle records or even to conduct a survey through questionnaires sent to the registration address.

postcard—a survey conducted by distributing a form postcard to travelers or by mailing such a postcard to the home, with a request that the card be completed and mailed back.

quantitative—a survey investigation that gives results in numbers that can be tabulated and projected; see also qualitative interview.

roadside—a survey in which highway vehicles are stopped, and drivers, passengers, or both are interviewed to secure information about the trip being made.

telephone—a survey in which data are collected by telephone.

total—closed line that describes the social, economic, and travel characteristics of people who make trips by various modes of transportation.
suspended monorail—see transit system, monorail.
suspension—in vehicle construction, the springs, dampers, air bellows, and other devices that absorb shocks and vibration on the vehicle's wheels, reducing or eliminating them before they reach the vehicle body.
swing run—see run, split.
swing shift—see shift, swing.

switch—1. The movable rails of a turnout that divert the wheels of passing rolling stock from one track to either one of two branching from it. 2. To move rail cars from one place to another within a defined territory, such as an industry, a yard, or a terminal.
  electrically locked—a hand-operated switch equipped with a remotely controlled electrical device that restricts the movement of the switch.

track—see turnout.

switch heater—a device for melting or clearing snow or ice at rail switches by means of steam, electric, or oil heat or by air jets.

switching—1. A means of changing the route of a guided transit unit (vehicle or train) from one track or guideway to another. 2. The moving of rail cars from one place to another within a terminal or yard.
symbolic resources sites—those cultural or educational areas that are important for their symbolic significance to the community. These could include public and private management areas, historic sites, and unique archaeological, botanical, cultural, and educational areas.
symmetrical monorail—see transit system, monorail.
synchronized linear motor—see motor, linear synchronous.
synchronous motor—see motor, synchronous.
synchronous network control system—see control system, synchronous network.
synfuel or synthetic fuel—see fuel, synthetic.
system—see operator and property.
automated highway—see automated highway system.
automatic train control—see automatic train control system.
automatic train stop—see automatic train stop system.
automatic vehicle location—see automatic vehicle location system.
automatic vehicle monitoring—see automatic vehicle monitoring system.
belt—see belt system.
bus priority—see bus priority system.
catenary—see catenary system.
command and control—see command and control system.
control—see control system.
fare collection—see fare collection system.
honor—see fare collection system, self-service, barrier-free.
management information—see management information system.
market information—see market information system.
operational—see operational system.
planning-programming-budgeting—see planning-programming-budgeting system.
power—see power system.
propulsion—see propulsion system.
prototype—see prototype system.
transit—see transit system.
transportation—see transportation system.
Transportation Planning Support Information—see Transportation Planning Support Information System.
trolley—see transit system, streetcar.
Urban Transportation Planning—see Urban Transportation Planning System.
system management, transportation—see transportation system management.
system performance—see definition of level of service.
system planning—in transportation, a procedure for developing an integrated means of providing adequate facilities for the movement of people and goods, involving regional analysis of transportation needs and the identification of transportation corridors involved.

TDP—Transit Development Program.
TIP—transportation improvement program.
TLV—tracked levitated vehicle; see vehicle, tracked levitated.
TPSIS—Transportation Planning Support Information System.
TRB—Transportation Research Board; see organizations, Transportation Research Board.
TRIS—Transportation Research Information Services.
TSM—transportation system management.
TSME—transportation systems management element.
TTS—timed transfer system.
TWU—Transport Workers Union; see union, transit.
table, trip—see trip table.
tag axle—a nonpowered vehicle axle that helps distribute the load.
target market—see market, target.
taxicab—a passenger automobile or a specially designed vehicle driven by a professional driver in a for-hire taxi service.
taxicab service—see service, taxicab.
taximeter—a mechanical or electrical device in a taxicab that records and indicates a charge or fare calculated according to distance traveled, waiting time, initial charge, number of passengers, and other charges authorized by ordinance or by rule. Some taximeters are part of electronic dispatching systems.
taxi service, subsidized—see service, subsidized taxi.
technique
Delphi—see Delphi process.
Monte Carlo—see Monte Carlo technique.
semantic differential—see semantic differential technique.
telephone survey—see survey, telephone.
terminal—1. The end station or stop on a transit line or route, regardless of whether special facilities exist for reversing the vehicle or handling passengers; also known as a terminus. 2. An assemblage of facilities provided by a railroad or intercity bus service at a terminus or at an intermediate location for the handling of passengers and the receiving, classifying, assembling, and dispatching of trains or dispatching of buses; also known as a depot.
off-street—a transit terminal or turnaround point for transit vehicles that is located away from other vehicular traffic.
stub—a dead-end terminal in which the entering rail (or other guided) transit unit must depart by the same guideway on which it entered. Because no loop is provided, a bidirectional transit unit (vehicle or train) is necessary.
terminal layout sheet—see sheet, terminal layout.
terminal sheet—see sheet, terminal.
terminal stop—see stop, terminal.
terminal time—see time, terminal.
termination pay—see pay, severance.
terminus—see terminal.
territory, train control—see train control territory.
theoretical line capacity—see capacity, theoretical line.
third rail—see rail, third.
third-rail shoe—a metallic sliding contact attached to the trucks of electric rail vehicles for the purpose of collecting current from the third-rail distribution system.
3C process—a process for planning urban transportation facilities and services that is required by the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1962 and the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, as amended, in urbanized areas. The three Cs stand for a continuing, comprehensive, and cooperative transportation planning process.
throughput—1. The volume of vehicles passing or people transported past a point or series of points during a given period of time. 2. Traffic.
through routing—the practice of joining the ends of radial transit routes to travel through downtown instead of having each route turn back in the downtown and return to its origin.
ticket—1. A printed card or piece of paper that gives a person a specific right to ride on a train or transit vehicle. 2. To provide a ticket or tickets.
commutation—see commutation ticket.
tie—see crosstie.
time
access—the time elapsed on a trip from the moment of leaving the point of origin to the moment of boarding a vehicle.
allowance (allowed time, bonus time, dead time, hold time)—time for which an operator is paid even though the hours have not been worked or have not been worked in operating a transit unit. Forms of allowance time are pad time, report time, turn-in time, and sometimes, travel time and intervening time. See also allowances.
bonus—see time, allowance.
clear—see time, turn-in.
dead—see time, allowance.
deadhead (not-in-service time)—time spent moving a revenue vehicle in nonrevenue service.
delay—the amount of time by which a transit unit (vehicle or train) in service is delayed from its scheduled time.
down—see downtime.
dwell—the time a transit unit (vehicle or train) spends at a station or stop, measured as the interval between its stopping and starting.
egress—the time elapsed on a trip from the moment of alighting from a vehicle to the moment of arriving at the point of destination.
excess—time delay associated with travel to or between major transit routes, for example, time spent walking, waiting, or transferring.
guarantee—the minimum amount of contractually stipulated time employees must be paid for working. The weekly guarantee time, for example, is usually 40 hr, whether or not the employee actually works that long.
time (continued)
hold—see time, allowance.
intervening—the time between two pieces of paid work for which the employee is also paid; sometimes called paid break.
intrazonal travel—the travel time between any two zones, including the terminal time at each end of the trip.
intrazonal travel—the travel time for trips that begin and end in the same zone, including the terminal time at each end of the trip.
journey (operator’s travel time)—in transit operations, a time allowance for being required to report for work at a point removed from the home terminal or to return without passengers after completing a run; see also pay, deadheading.
layoVER (recovery time, relay time, spot time, turn-around time)—time built into a schedule between arrivals and departures, used for the recovery of delays and preparation for the return trip. The term may refer to transit units (also known as vehicle layover) or operators.
linked trip (overall travel time, total travel time)—in transportation planning, the time duration of a linked trip, that is, from the point of origin to the final destination, including waiting and walking time at transfer points and trip ends.
makeup—see time, pad.
not-in-service—see time, deadhead.
operating—the actual time required for a transit unit (vehicle or train) to move from one point to another, including making stops.
operator’s travel—see time, journey.
outside—see time, spread.
overall travel—see time, linked trip.
pad (makeup time, premium time)—time for which an operator is paid to meet a guaranteed minimum, even though the hours have not been worked; a form of allowance time.
penalty—the amount of time by which a run exceeds its stipulated length and for which special allowances must be paid.
platform—1. The period during which an operator is charged with the operation or care of a transit unit (vehicle or train), including operating time in revenue service and deadhead, layover, and other time that the unit may be in operation but not in passenger service. 2. The time a transit unit is in revenue service. 3. The time the operator is actually on the assigned transit unit; also known as work time.
premium—see time, pad.
preparation and storage—the time in minutes paid to an operator to prepare or store the transit unit when pulling out and in, that is, report time and turn-in time combined.
pull-in—1. In transit operations, the time at which the transit unit returns to the yard or garage; see also time, turn-in. 2. In some transit operations, the deadhead time
time (continued)

assigned to move a transit unit (vehicle or train) from its last scheduled stop to the storage area; also known as stem time.
pull-in—1. In transit operations, the scheduled time at which the transit unit leaves the yard or garage; see also time, report. 2. In some transit operations, the deadhead time assigned to move a transit unit (vehicle or train) from the storage area to its first scheduled stop; also known as stem time.
report—1. The time at which operators must report if they are to work an assignment. 2. The time at the beginning of a run that operators use to prepare themselves for duty and their vehicles for service before leaving the yard or garage. This time, usually 5 or 10 min, may be paid or unpaid. It is also frequently known as preparation time, pull-out time, or (only if paid) report time allowance. See also time, pull-out. 3. In some properties, the time spent by an operator waiting for an assignment or protecting service in event of absence of another operator; also known as shine time.
response—in demand-responsive operations, the time between a passenger’s request for service and the passenger pickup.
running—the actual time required for a transit unit (vehicle or train) to move from one point to another, excluding time for stops.
shine—see time, report.
spot—see time, layover.
spread (spread, outside time)—total elapsed time from the beginning to the end of a day’s assignment, including all breaks, time between runs, travel time, and deadheading.
spread premium—see pay, spread time premium.
stem—see time, pull-in; and time, pull-out.
stopped—time on a trip spent stationary because of the stoppage of other traffic.
straight—time worked at a regular or base rate, as distinguished from overtime.
terminal—1. For passengers, the time required at the ends of trips to unpack and park their private vehicles, including any necessary walking time. 2. For rail vehicles, the time allowed at a terminal between arrival and departure for turning vehicles, recovering delays, and preparing for the return trip. 3. The time required for a passenger to pass through a terminal when there is a change of mode.
total travel—see time, linked trip.
transfer—the time required to effect a change of mode or to transfer between routes or lines of the same mode.
trip—see time, linked trip; and time, unlinked trip.
turnaround—see time, layover.
time (continued)
turn-in—the time at the end of a run that allows the operators to clear their responsibilities (e.g., read farebox, turn in tickets) and prepare their vehicles for storage. The time may be paid or unpaid and may or may not be included in platform time. It is also frequently known as clear time, pull-in time, or storage time; see also time, pull-in.
unlinked trip—in planning, the time duration of an unlinked trip, that is, one made on a single vehicle.
wait—the time spent waiting for a transit vehicle.
weighted—a measure of travel time where certain components (e.g., wait time) are factored upward.
work—see time, platform.
timed connection or transfer—see transfer, timed.
timed transfer system (TTS)—a transit network consisting of one or more nodes (transit centers) and routes or lines radiating from them. The system is designed so that transit vehicles on all or most of the routes or lines are scheduled to arrive at a transit center simultaneously and depart a few minutes later; thus transfers among all the routes and lines involve virtually no waiting. TTS is typically used in suburban areas and for night service; in other words, for those cases in which headways are long (10–60 min). Transit centers (also known as timed transfer focal points) are ideally located at major activity centers, such as suburban towns, campuses, and shopping centers.
time-of-day fare—see fare, time-of-day.
time-of-day pricing—see pricing, time-of-day.
time off—the clock time recorded when an operator’s duties are completed.
time on—the clock time recorded when an operator actually reports, before pull-out time.
time point—a point on a line or route for which the time that transit units (vehicles or trains) are scheduled to pass is specified; usually, the leaving time is used.
time series—data collected by observing the same phenomenon at several different times.
time series analysis—an analytic approach that separates the effects of trend, season, and cycle and is useful in evaluating demand.
timetable—1. Usually refers to a printed schedule for the public. 2. A listing of the times at which transit units (vehicles or trains) are due at specified time points; also known as a schedule. 3. In railroad operations, the authority for the movement of regular trains subject to the rules. It contains classified schedules with special instructions for the movement of trains and locomotives.
token—a prepaid, nonmonetary stamped piece used in payment for transit service, usually one trip.
torque—the twisting force required to turn a bolt or a rotating shaft.
total operating revenue—see revenue, total operating.
total travel distance—see distance, linked trip.
total travel time—see time, linked trip.
total vehicle capacity—see capacity, vehicle.
tour of duty—see shift.
trace tree—see tree, trace.
track—1. An assembly of rails, supporting ties, and fastenings over which rail vehicles travel. 2. A linear cam or way that physically guides (and usually supports) any matching vehicle used for transportation. 3. The width of a wheeled vehicle from wheel to wheel, usually measured between the outsides of the rims. 4. The distance between the centers of the tread of parallel wheels, as of an automobile.
electrified—rail track equipped for the operation of electrically propelled vehicles that receive electric power from a conduit placed along the track’s entire length. The conduit is usually an overhead wire or third rail.
passing—see siding.
side—see siding.
track brake—see brake, track.
track car—see car, track.
track circuit—an electrical circuit that makes use of both rails to detect train occupancy of the track and, in response, to actuate signals, train control devices, and grade crossing protective equipment.
track crossing—see crossing, track.
tracked air cushion vehicle—see vehicle, tracked air cushion.
tracked levitated vehicle—see vehicle, tracked levitated.
track gauge—see gauge, track.
track instrument—a device in which the vertical movement of the rail or the blow of a passing wheel operates a contact to open or close an electric circuit.
track miles (track kilometers)—the sum of the one-way linear miles (kilometers) of all trackage in a system, including all main track and trackage in yards, car barns, switches, and turnouts.
revenue (revenue track kilometers)—the number of miles (kilometers) of track used in passenger-carrying service.
service (service track kilometers)—the number of miles (kilometers) of track used exclusively in nonrevenue service.
track relay—a relay that receives all or part of its operating energy through conductors (of which the track rails are an essential part) and that responds to the presence of a train on the track.
track schedule—see schedule, track.
track special work—see trackwork, special.
track switch—see turnout.
track trip—a device that is located near the track and interconnected with the signal system so that it triggers the emergency brakes of any train that passes when the signal is red.
trackwork—the rails, switches, frogs, crossings, fastenings, pads, ties, and ballast or track-support slab over which rail cars are operated.
special (track special work)—all rails, track structures, and fittings, other than plain unguarded track, that is neither curved nor fabricated before laying.
tract, census—see census tract.
traction motor—see motor, traction.
tractive effort (tractive force)—the force exerted by a locomotive or other powered vehicle on its driving wheels. It is equal to the weight on the driving wheels times the coefficient of adhesion.
trade union—see union.
traffic—in traffic engineering and transportation planning, the vehicles, people, or both that pass a specified point during a given period.
annual average daily (AADT)—daily traffic that is averaged over a calendar or fiscal year.
annual average weekday (AAWDT)—daily traffic that is averaged over a calendar or fiscal year and that includes only weekdays (Mondays through Fridays). It may also exclude holidays.
average daily (ADT)—the average number of vehicles that pass a specified point during a 24-hr period.
converted—a component of the normal traffic pattern that has made a change in its usual mode of travel, for example, automobile drivers converted into public transit users because of street congestion and lack of parking facilities.
diverted (diverted demand)—a component of traffic that has changed from its previous path of travel to another route without a change in origin, destination, or mode of travel, for example, traffic diverted from a major street to a new expressway, roughly parallel to the street, because of savings in time or distance.
generated (generated demand)—a general term that can be applied to any part of the traffic created by one or more land uses.
induced (induced demand)—the added component of traffic volume that did not previously exist in any form but that results when new or improved transportation facilities are provided, for example, trips to a shopping center by the transit dependent when transit service to the shopping center is started.
mixed (mixed flow traffic)—traffic that contains different vehicle categories or different modes.
passenger—see passenger flow.
traffic assignment—see trip assignment.
traffic assignment zone (traffic zone)—in planning, a division of a study area that is represented by a centroid and used for traffic assignment purposes.
traffic checker—see checker.
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.
grade crossing—see grade crossing traffic control device.
traffic control system, centralized—see control system, centralized traffic.
traffic count—a record of the number of vehicles, people aboard vehicles, or both, that pass a given checkpoint during
a given time period. It may be classified by type of vehicle. See also count.

traffic model—see model, traffic.

traffic operations, mixed—see mixed traffic operations.

traffic volume flow map—see flow map.

traffic zone—see traffic assignment zone.

trainer car—see car, trailer.

train—1. Two or more transit vehicles physically connected and operated as a unit; see also transit unit. 2. One or more locomotives or self-propelled rail cars, with or without other cars but with marker lights. 3. On a headway sheet, a single transit unit (vehicle or train) and all the scheduled work that it performs during the operating day.

elephant—a train of two or more small passenger conveyances, which may be open or enclosed, pulled slowly by a power tractor unit. The trailer units follow essentially the same path as that taken by the tractor unit. Elephant trains are typically operated at major activity centers, such as expositions or boardwalks.

local—a train that stops at every station on the line; see also service, local.

push-pull—a locomotive and a set of cars equipped with one or more cab cars from which the locomotive can be controlled. The train is either pulled and controlled from the locomotive in the conventional manner or pushed by the locomotive and controlled from the leading car.

train berth—in rail operations, the space designated for a train of given length to occupy when it is stopped at a station platform, in a terminal, on a transfer track, or at some other designated place.

train card—see paddle board.

train control—see automatic train control system.

train control system
  continuous—see control system, continuous train.
  manual—see control system, manual train.

train control territory—the portion of a railroad division or district that is equipped with an automatic train control system.

train density—1. The number of trains that can be operated safely over a segment of railroad in each direction during a 24-hr period. 2. The average number of trains that pass over a specified section of railroad in a specified period.

train describer—a document or display device that gives information about the origin, destination, class, or character of trains, locomotives, or rail cars that are moving or to be moved between given points.

train line circuit—see electric train line circuit.

trainlined brake—see brake, continuous.

train operation—the way in which a train is operated, for example, automatic with automatic overspeed control, or manual with either automatic or manual speed control, or skip-stop.

  automatic—see automatic train operation.

train operator—see operator, train.

train protection, automatic—see automatic train protection.
the boarding, alighting, and transferring of passengers between routes or lines (in which case it is also known as a transfer center) or different modes (also known as a modal interchange center or an intermodal transfer facility).

transit dependent—having to rely on transit services instead of the private automobile to meet one's travel needs; see also rider, captive; rider, captive transit; and transportation disadvantaged.

Transit Development Program (TDP)—a short-term (5-year) program that outlines the intended development of transit in any given year for that period. It includes a detailed program of capital equipment acquisition, system management, and operations.

transit district—a geographical or political division created specifically for the purpose of providing transportation services. It is a separate legal entity and usually possesses the authority to impose a property tax. Such political divisions may also be known as a transit agency or transit authority; see also property.

transit facilities, exclusive—see exclusive transit facilities.

transit lane, exclusive or reserved—see lane, exclusive transit.

transit mode—see mode, transit.

Transit Research and Development Program—see National Cooperative Transit Research and Development Program.

transit shelter—a building or other structure constructed at a transit stop. It may be designated by the mode offering service, for example, bus shelter. A transit shelter provides protection from the weather and may provide seating or schedule information or both for the convenience of waiting passengers.

transit stop—see stop, transit.

transit street—see street, transit.

transit system—the facilities, equipment, personnel, and procedures needed to provide and maintain public transit service.

accessible—a transit system that can transport any mobile person, including those who are physically disabled, and in which the vehicles and stops or stations are designed to accommodate patrons who are confined to wheelchairs.

automated guideway (automated guided transit, AGT)—any guided transit mode with fully automated operation (i.e., no crew on the transit units). The term usually refers, however, only to guided modes with small and medium-sized vehicles that operate on guideways with exclusive right-of-way. The term includes the personal rapid transit concept and group rapid transit or people mover systems.

bus rapid—an inexact term describing a bus operation that is generally characterized by operation on an exclusive or reserved right-of-way that permits high speeds. It may include reverse lane operations on limited access roads. Strictly speaking, rapid transit designates operations entirely on exclusive right-of-way; thus bus rapid transit might be more appropriately called semi-rapid.

transit system (continued)

capsule—a system of small transit units or individual capsules propelled by belts, rollers, or cables.

commuter rail—a passenger railroad service that operates within metropolitan areas on trackage that usually is part of the general railroad system. The operations, primarily for commuters, are generally run as part of a regional system that is publicly owned or by a railroad company as part of its overall service. In some areas it is called regional rail.

continuous—a system that provides continuous movement, for example, a moving belt or escalator. The whole system or portions of it may operate at variable speeds.

dual-mode—a broad category of systems wherein vehicles may be operated in both of two different types of operation or propulsion, for example, manually steered and guided, on highways and on guideways, or with diesel and electric traction.

fixed guideway—1. A transportation system composed of vehicles that can operate only on their own guideways, which were constructed for that purpose. Examples are rapid rail, light rail, and monorail. 2. Federal usage of the term in funding legislation also includes bus priority lanes, exclusive right-of-way bus operations, trolley coaches, and ferryboats as fixed guideway transit.

group rapid (GRT)—an automated guideway transit system that uses medium-sized vehicles operating automatically as single units or coupled trains on exclusive rights-of-way with special guideways. The vehicles are usually rubber tired and electrically propelled. The systems are sometimes referred to as people mover systems.

heavy rail—see transit system, rail rapid.

interurban—electric rail transit service between cities and towns that are fairly close to each other, specifically, 9–50 mi (15–80 km). This mode usually operates on private rights-of-way that are longitudinally physically separated (by curbs, barriers, grade separation, etc.) from other traffic but that have grade crossings for other vehicles and pedestrians, including regular street intersections. Sections of line in cities may run along streets or median strips.

light rail (LRT)—as defined by the TRB Subcommittee on Light Rail Transit, a metropolitan electric railway system characterized by its ability to operate single cars or short trains along exclusive rights-of-way at ground level, on aerial structures, in subways, or occasionally, in streets, and to board and discharge passengers at track or car floor level.

light rail rapid (LRRT)—light rail transit with exclusive, grade-separated right-of-way for the entire system. It may have low- or high-level platforms and visual or signal control.

major activity center (MAC system)—a transit system that provides service for short trips within small, densely populated major activity centers, such as shopping centers and downtown areas.
transit system (continued)

monorail—a transit system consisting of vehicles supported and guided by a single guideway (rail or beam), usually elevated. The basic types are as follows: supported, in which vehicles straddle the guideway or are laterally supported by it; and suspended, in which vehicles hang directly below the guideway (symmetrical monorail) or to one side of it (asymmetrical monorail). Supported monorails are stabilized by gyro, overhead rails, or lateral guidewheels on both sides of the beam (saddle monorail).

personal rapid (PRT)—a theoretical concept for an automated guideway transit system that would operate small units (two to six passengers) under computer control over an elaborate system of guideways. Off-line stations would provide demand-responsive service (except, perhaps, during peak periods) with headways of 3 sec or less. Individuals or small acquainted groups would use a unit to travel between origin and destination stations without stopping.

pre-metro—a light rail transit system designed with provisions for easy conversion to rail rapid transit.

publicly owned—a transit system owned by any municipality, county, regional authority, state, or other governmental agency, including a system operated or managed by a private company under contract to the government agency owner.

rail—any of the family of transit modes with rail technology. The major ones, generally in ascending order of performance, are streetcars, light rail transit, rail rapid transit, and commuter or regional rail.

rail rapid (heavy rail transit, rapid rail transit)—a transit system that generally serves one urban area, using high-speed, electrically powered passenger rail cars operating in trains in exclusive rights-of-way, without grade crossings (Chicago is an exception) and with high platforms. The tracks may be in underground tunnels, on elevated structures, in open cuts, at surface level, or any combination thereof. Some local terms used for rail rapid transit are the elevated, the metro, the metropolitan railway, the rapid, the subway, the underground.

semi-metro—a light rail transit system that uses exclusive right-of-way for much of its length, usually at surface grade but occasionally in tunnels or on aerial structures.

shuttle—a transit system that is characterized by a back-and-forth operation, usually over a short distance.

shuttle-loop (SLT)—an automated guidedway transit system in which transit units (vehicles or trains) operate along shuttle or loop guideways with few or no switches. It usually has on-line stations.

streetcar (street railway, tramway, trolley system)—a street transit system consisting of electrically powered rail vehicles operating in one- to three-car transit units, mostly on surface streets with mixed traffic.

transit system availability—a measure of the capability of a transit system to be used by potential passengers, including such factors as the hours the system is in operation, route spacing, and accessibility to the physically handicapped.

transit union—see union, transit.

transit unit—one or more transit vehicles coupled and operated together. The term includes single vehicles (bus, rail, or other guideway) and multicar trains (rail or other guideway).

bidirectional or double-ended—see double-ended transit unit.

transitway—a dedicated right-of-way, most commonly in a mall, that is used by transit units (vehicles or trains), usually mixed with pedestrian traffic.

transport, conventional rail—see conventional rail transport.

transportation

balanced—see transportation system, balanced.

department of—see organizations, department of transportation; and U.S. Government, Department of Transportation.

elderly and handicapped—see definition of elderly and handicapped.

intercity—see intercity transportation.

mass—see mass transportation.

private—see private transportation.

public—see public transportation.

purchased—see purchased transportation.

urban public—see urban public transportation.

transportation brokerage—1. Coordination of transportation services in a defined area. The transportation broker may centralize vehicle dispatch, record keeping, vehicle maintenance, and other functions under contractual arrangements with agencies, municipalities, and other organizations. 2. A method of matching travelers with a variety of transportation providers through use of central dispatching and administrative facilities.

transportation disadvantaged (low-mobility group)—people whose range of transportation alternatives is limited, especially in the availability of relatively easy-to-use and inexpensive alternatives for trip making. Examples include the young, the elderly, the poor, the handicapped, and those who do not have automobiles. See also transit dependent; rider, captive; and rider, captive transit.
transportation facilities—see accessible transportation facilities.

transportation handicapped—see handicapped.

transportation improvement program (TIP)—as stated in FHWA-UMTA joint regulations that govern transportation programming, a prioritized program of transportation projects to be implemented in appropriate stages over several years (i.e., 3-5 yr). The projects are recommended from those in the transportation systems management element and the long-range element of the planning process. This program is required as a condition for a locality to receive federal transit and highway grants.

transportation improvements, low-capital—see low-capital transportation improvements.

transportation interface—the point or facility at which two or more modes of transportation meet or at which two or more transit system routes or lines meet.

transportation modeling system, urban—see urban transportation modeling system.

transportation planning process, urban—see urban transportation planning process.

Transportation Planning Support Information System (TPSIS)—a centralized system for gathering transportation data.

Transportation Planning System, Urban—see Urban Transportation Planning System.

Transportation Research Board—see organizations, Transportation Research Board.

Transportation Research Information Services (TRIS)—a national network of transportation research information services developed by the Transportation Research Board. TRIS consists of the Air Transport Information Service, Highway Research Information Service, Maritime Research Information Service, Railroad Research Information Service, and Urban Mass Transportation Research Information Service. The TRIS database is vended by Dialog Information Services.

Transportation Study, Nationwide Personal—see Nationwide Personal Transportation Study.

transportation system—1. A system that provides for the movement of people, goods, or both. 2. A coordinated system made up of one or several modes serving a common purpose, the movement of people, goods, or both.

air cushion—a surface transportation system that uses vehicles that are supported above the guideway by a thin layer (cushion) of air.

balanced—a system in which the facilities and services of different transportation modes are treated as parts of a single system and each mode is planned in a manner that most effectively uses its special elements in combination with other elements to provide mobility for people in the most effective manner.

demand-actuated—see transportation system, demand-responsive.

demand-responsive (demand-actuated transportation system, demand response transportation system)—a transportation system characterized by flexible routing and scheduling of relatively small vehicles to provide door-to-door, curb-to-curb, or point-to-point transportation at the user's demand. It operates on the street and highway system (e.g., taxicab) or, in concept, on a guideway network.

dial-a-ride (DAR)—a demand-responsive system in which curb-to-curb transportation is provided to patrons who request service by telephone, either on an ad hoc or subscription basis. It is also known as dial-a-bus (DAB) when buses are the vehicles used.

fixed route—a system in which vehicles follow one or more routes. It is different from modes of transportation such as taxicabs or demand-responsive transportation, in which each trip may differ in its origin and destination.

high-speed ground (HSGT)—a guided transportation system with exclusive right-of-way and vehicles intended to serve a densely traveled corridor at cruise speeds of 124 mph (200 km/h) and greater.

jitney—public transportation rendered in small or medium-sized vehicles that are licensed to render that service at a fixed rate or fare for each passenger. The vehicles operate on fixed routes along public ways, from which they may deviate from time to time in response to a demand for service or to take passengers to their destinations, thereafter returning to the fixed route. The scheduling and organization of this type of system vary among jurisdictions. It is used extensively in cities of developing countries that have inadequate transit service. See also service, jitney.

pallet—a system that uses platforms or pallets to carry, for example, conventional automobiles or cabins automatically on high-speed guideways.

pallet-pod—a pallet system that uses pods consisting of passive vehicles that are transferred from line to line by an automated conveying mechanism.

pedestrian assist—a system of moving walkways or other devices designed to aid pedestrian movement.

public automobile service (PAS)—a system designed to facilitate short-distance urban trips at modest speed through the use of a fleet of small electric automobiles, available at self-service stands located every few blocks, for rental by the trip to accredited drivers.

tube—a proposed system in which vehicles (usually non-powered vehicles propelled by differential air pressures, gravity, or both) operate within a sealed tube at extremely high speeds.

urban—the system of transportation elements (both private and public) that provides for the movement of people and goods in an urban area. The components include transit systems, paratransit services, and highway or road systems, including private vehicles and pedestrians.

transportation system management (TSM)—that part of the urban transportation planning process undertaken to improve the efficiency of the existing transportation system. The intent is to make better use of the existing transportation system by using short-term, low-capital transportation
improvements (LCTI) that generally cost less and can be implemented more quickly than system development actions.

transportation system management alternative (low-capital alternative, no-build alternative, TSM alternative)—the planning option of not building a new transportation facility, such as a new highway or rail system, but instead improving the already existing transportation system, for example, by making streets one way or increasing public transportation services; see also no-action alternative and transportation system management.

transportation systems management element (TSME)—as provided in FHWA-UMTA joint regulations governing transportation programming, the TSME of a transportation plan provides for the short-range transportation needs of the urbanized area by making efficient use of existing transportation resources and providing for the movement of people in an efficient manner. It identifies traffic engineering, public transportation, regulatory, pricing, management, operational, and other improvements to the existing system but does not include new facilities or major changes in existing facilities.

Transport Workers Union—see union, transit.

travel demand
latent—the number of trips that would probably be made during a defined period of time by vehicles or passengers along a particular route or corridor under specified conditions, for example, at certain fare or service levels.
total—the potential number of trips that would probably be made by people who do not now travel because of inconvenience, unawareness, inaccessibility, or unavailability of present modes or the inability to use them.
total distance—see trip distance, linked.
travel pay—see pay, deadheading.
travel survey—see survey, travel.
travel time
operator's—see time, journey.
overall or total—see time, linked trip.
travel time factor—an empirically determined set of factors in which each factor expresses the effect of one particular travel time increment of trip interchanges between zones.
travel time pay—see pay, deadheading.
travel time ratio—the ratio that compares travel times between a pair of points via two different modes or facility types.
tread
rail—see rail tread.
wheel—see wheel tread.
treatment, preferential—see preferential treatment.
tree—in planning, a graph or network in which one node is joined to every other node by a unique path. A shortest path tree is a record that shows the shortest routes and travel times from a given zone to each node in the travel network. The tracing of routes has a strong resemblance to the trunk and branches of a tree.
skinned (skim tree)—in planning, a series of records, compiled by using data obtained from the tree records,

tree (continued)
that lists the minimum travel time, cost, or distance between each pair of zones.

trace—in planning, the sequence of nodes that defines the links that make up the shortest path between two zones.

trick—see shift.

trip—1. A one-way movement of a person or vehicle between two points for a specific purpose; sometimes called a one-way trip to distinguish it from a round trip. 2. In rail operations, a mechanical lever or block signal that, when in the upright position, activates a train's emergency braking system. 3. The movement of a transit unit (vehicle or train) in one direction from the beginning of a route to the end of it; also known as a run.

external-external—a trip that has both its origin and destination outside the study area but that involves travel through the study area.

external-internal—a trip that has either its origin or destination inside the study area.

home-based—a trip that has either its origin or destination at the traveler's residence.

inbound—a trip toward the central urban area, into the central business district, or to a timed transfer point or major activity center.

internal-internal—a trip that has both its origin and its destination inside the study area.

interzonal—a trip that involves travel between two zones.

intrazonal—a trip that has both its origin and its destination in the same zone.

linked (linked journey, linked passenger trip)—a trip from the point of origin to the final destination, regardless of the number of modes or vehicles used.

non-home-based—a trip that has neither its origin nor its destination at a residence.

one-way—see trip.

outbound—a trip away from the central urban area, out of the central business district, or away from a timed transfer point or major activity center.

part—a run added to the beginning or end of a regular run.

passenger—one passenger making a one-way trip from origin to destination.

person—a trip made by a person by any mode or combination of modes for any purpose.

round—the movement of a person or a vehicle from a point of origin to a destination and then back to the same point of origin.

track—see track trip.
trip (continued)

unlinked—1. A trip made in a single vehicle. 2. The boarding of one transit vehicle in revenue service; also known as an unlinked passenger trip. 3. Any segment of a linked trip.

vehicle—the one-way movement of a vehicle between two points.

trip assignment (flow distribution, traffic 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; see also urban transportation modeling system and model, sequential.

all-or-nothing—a trip assignment technique that allocates the total number of trips between two zones to only one path between them, usually chosen on the basis of minimum travel time.

capacity restraint—an iterative process by which the volume allocated to a route is compared with the capacity of that route and the speed of the route is adjusted accordingly to reflect its characteristics of speed, volume, and density. New minimum time paths are calculated at the beginning of each iteration.

deterministic—a trip assignment process without probabilistic elements, that is, one that will always produce the same outputs when given the same inputs.

diversion—a trip assignment technique that allocates trips to alternate routes on the basis of the relative times or distances (or both) involved.

incremental—a trip assignment technique that approximates flow equilibrium by loading fixed increments of traffic and adjusting link speeds to reflect relationships of speed, volume, and density. Minimum time paths are calculated after each incremental assignment.

proportional—a trip assignment process that is not all or nothing.

stochastic—a probabilistic trip assignment technique that allocates trips with deviation from the minimum time route on the basis of differences in travel time.

trip attractions—in planning, the number of trips, daily or for a specified time interval, that are produced from and return to a given zone, generally the zone of residence. Trip attractions can also be defined as the home end of home-based trips or the origin of non-home-based trips. See also trip productions.

trip distance

linked (total travel distance)—the distance traveled on a linked trip, that is, the distance from the point of origin to the final destination, including the walking distance at trip ends and at transfer points.

unlinked—the distance traveled on an unlinked trip, for example, a trip on a single vehicle.

trip distribution—in planning, the process of estimating movement of trips between zones by using surveys or models; see also urban transportation modeling system and model, sequential.

trip end—a trip origin or a trip destination.

trip generation—in planning, the determination or prediction of the number of trips produced by and attracted to each zone; see also urban transportation modeling system and model, sequential.

trip generator—a land use from which trips are produced, such as a dwelling unit, a store, a factory, or an office.

trip length frequency distribution—a list or diagram of the number or the percentage of trips made at various intervals of trip time or distance.

trip matrix—in planning, an array of the number of trips made between each zone pair; see also trip table.

tripper—1. In transit operations, a short piece of work that cannot be incorporated into a full day’s run, usually scheduled during peak hours. 2. In transit operations, a short work schedule for operators, usually 1–3 hr long; for example, during peak periods. 3. On some transit properties, a short run that is less than 8 hr long. 4. On some transit properties, a transit service that operates on only a portion of a route, usually at peak hours.

unpairable—a tripper that cannot be paired with another piece of work to form a day’s work because of timing and applicable work rules, for example, the maximum spread rule.

trip productions—in planning, the number of trips, daily or for a specified time interval, that are produced from and return to a given zone, generally the zone of residence. Trip productions can also be defined as the home end of home-based trips or the origin of non-home-based trips. See also trip attractions.

trip purpose—the primary reason for making a trip, for example, work, shopping, medical appointment, recreation.

trip sheet—see sheet, trip.

trip table—a table that presents the number of trips between zones, classified by mode, purpose, time period, type of vehicle, or other category; see also trip matrix.

trip time—see time, linked trip; and time, unlinked trip.

trolley—1. An apparatus, such as a grooved wheel or shoe, at the end of a pole, used for collecting electric current from an overhead wire and transmitting it to a motor of a streetcar, trolleybus, or similar vehicle, where it is used for traction and other purposes. 2. Sometimes used locally as another term for a streetcar.

trolleybus (electric trolleybus, trolley coach)—an electrically propelled bus that obtains power via two trolley poles from a dual (positive and negative) overhead wire system along routes. It may be able to travel a limited distance on battery power or an auxiliary internal combustion engine. The power-collecting apparatus is designed to allow the bus to maneuver in mixed traffic over several lanes.

articulated—see articulated bus or articulated trolleybus.

trolley car—see car, trolley.

trolley coach—see trolleybus.

trolley pole—a swiveling spring-loaded pole attached on the roof of an electric bus or car that holds a wheel or sliding
shoe in contact with the overhead conductor (which usually takes the form of a thick wire), collects current from it, and transmits the current to the motor on the vehicle, for example, a streetcar or trolleybus.

trolley shoe—see overhead contact shoe.
trolley system—see transit system, streetcar.
trolley wire—see contact wire.
truck (bogie, British usage)—in rail transportation, a rail vehicle component that consists of a frame, normally two axles, brakes, suspension, and other parts, which supports the vehicle body and can swivel under it on curves. A truck usually also contains traction motors.

truck hunting—in rail operations, lateral instability of a truck, generally occurring at high speed and characterized by the shifting of one or both wheel sets from side to side so that the flanges strike the rail. The resulting motion of the rail car causes excessive wear in car and truck components and creates potentially unsafe operating conditions.

Trust Fund, Highway—see Highway Trust Fund.
tube transportation system—see transportation system, tube.
tunnel—1. An enclosed passageway, as for trains, automobiles, and so on, through or under an obstruction, such as a city, mountain, river, or harbor. 2. An underground passage.
turbine engine—see engine, turbine.
turbopower car—see car, dual-powered turbopower.
turn—see shift.

short—see turn back.
turnaround time—see time, layover.
turn back—1. In transit operations, to cut short a transit trip (to turn back before reaching the end of the route or line), usually to get back on schedule or to meet peak passenger demands; also known as a short turn. 2. In rail operations, a point along a track at which a train may reverse direction.
turn-in time—see time, turn-in.
turnout—1. In rail transportation, the assembly of a switch and a frog with closure rails by which rolling stock or trains can travel from a track onto either one of two diverging tracks; also known as a track switch. 2. A short side track or passage that enables trains, automobiles, and similar vehicles to pass one another. 3. A short passing lane on a highway.

bus—see bus bay.
turnover

labor—see labor turnover.
parking—see parking turnover.
turnover point—a point along a transit route at which a large proportion of passengers leave and board a transit unit.
turnstile, fare-registering—see fare-registering turnstile.

U

UA—urbanized area; see area, urbanized.
UBOA—United Bus Owners of America; see organizations, United Bus Owners of America.
universe—see population.
unlimited access—see access, unlimited.
unlinked trip—see trip, unlinked.
unlinked trip distance—see trip distance, unlinked.
unlinked trip time—see time, unlinked trip.
unpairable tripper—see tripper, unpairable.
urban fringe—that part of an urbanized area outside the central city or cities.
Urban Mass Transportation Research Information Service (UMTRIS)—a computer-based information storage and retrieval system developed by the Transportation Research Board under contract to the Urban Mass Transportation Administration. It consists of summaries of research projects in progress and abstracts of published works.
urban public transportation—transportation systems for intraurban or intraregional travel, available for use by any person who pays the established fare. It consists of transit and paratransit.
urban rail car—see car, urban rail.
urban transit bus—see bus, standard urban.
urban transportation modeling system (UTMS, four-stage model, four-step planning process)—a system of models used in transportation planning as an approach to urban travel demand modeling. It consists of four major stages: trip generation, trip distribution, modal split, and trip assignment. UTMS predicts the number of trips by type, time of day, zonal origin and destination, mode, and routes.
urban transportation planning process—the federally required planning process for urbanized areas that is aimed at developing programs to meet a region’s transportation needs by analyzing the existing system and preparing plans and studies in a comprehensive, continuing, and cooperative manner. It results in several documents: a transportation systems management element (TSME), a transportation improvement program (TIP), a prospectus, a unified planning work program (UPWP), and a long-range element (LRE). See also planning process.
Urban Transportation Planning System (UTPS)—a tool for multimodal transportation planning developed by the Urban Mass Transportation Administration and the Federal Highway Administration. It is used for both long- and short-range planning, particularly system analysis, and covers both computerized and manual planning methods. UTPS consists of computer programs, attendant documentation, user guides, and manuals that cover one or more of five analytical categories: highway network analysis, transit network analysis, demand estimation, data capture and manipulation, and sketch planning.
urban transportation system—see transportation system, urban.
urbanized area—see area, urbanized.
U.S. Department of Transportation—see U.S. Government, Department of Transportation.
use, land—see land use.
useful life—the total productive time span of a piece of equipment, usually used with reference to vehicles.
user information (service information)—information on fares, stopping places, schedules, and other aspects of service essential to the efficient use of public transit. The term also refers to devices employed to convey such information, including bus stop signs, timetable brochures or books, telephone inquiries, and computerized user-interactive systems.
user-side or user subsidy—see subsidy, user-side.
U.S. Government
Congressional Budget Office (CBO)—a federal office created by Congress to provide Congress with basic budget data and with analyses of alternative fiscal, budgetary, and programmatic policy issues.
Department of Energy (DOE)—a cabinet-level federal agency whose responsibilities include improving the energy efficiency of transportation.
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW)—a cabinet-level federal agency that provides funds for many specialized transportation services in urbanized and rural areas as part of its social service programs.
Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)—a cabinet-level federal agency whose responsibilities include community development programs, such as improved community facilities and services, assistance to nonprofit entities, and acquisition and rehabilitation of publicly owned real property.
Department of Labor (DOL)—a cabinet-level federal agency whose responsibilities include waivers of the labor protection provisions of Section 13(c) of the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, as amended.
Department of Transportation (DOT)—a cabinet-level federal agency responsible for the planning, safety, and system and technology development of national transportation, including highways, mass transit, aircraft, and ports.
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)—an independent federal agency in the executive branch whose responsibilities include development and enforcement of national air quality emission standards and support of antipollution activities by state and local governments.
Federal Communications Commission (FCC)—a U.S. agency whose responsibilities include licensing and regulation of radio communications, including those used in transportation facilities and vehicles.
Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)—a component of the U.S. Department of Transportation, established to ensure development of an effective national road and highway transportation system. It assists states in constructing highways and roads and provides financial aid at the local level, including joint administration with
VKT—vehicle kilometers of travel; see vehicle miles of travel.

VMT—vehicle miles of travel.

vacation—see abandonment.

vacuum brake—see brake, vacuum.

validation—the marking of a ticket, pass, or transfer for the purpose of verifying its legitimate use for paid travel, usually giving time and place of marking.

value, default—see default value.

value engineering (value analysis)—an analysis of materials, processes, and products in which functions are related to cost and from which a selection may be made for the purpose of achieving the required function at the lowest overall cost consistent with the requirements for performance and maintainability.

van, subscription—see service, subscription van.

vanpool—an organized ridesharing arrangement in which a number of people travel together on a regular basis in a van. The van may be company owned, individually owned, leased, or owned by a third party. Expenses are shared, and there is usually a regular volunteer driver. See also carpool.

variable—a quantity that may have different values; a data measure used for analysis.

dependent—a variable whose value is determined for a given value of another variable.

independent—a variable whose value may be taken at will to be any value. Sometimes there are certain restrictions but its value is not dependent on another variable.

variable cost—see cost, variable.

vault—the part of the farebox that holds the money.

vehicle—any device or contrivance for carrying or conveying people or objects, including land conveyances, vessels, aircraft, and spacecraft. The term is sometimes specifically restricted to land conveyances on wheels, runners, treads, and so on.

air cushion (ACV, ground effect machine)—any vehicle supported by a cushion of air.

articulated rail—see articulated rail vehicle.

dual-mode—a vehicle that operates both manually on public streets and automatically on an automated guideway.

high-occupancy (HOV)—any passenger vehicle that meets or exceeds a certain predetermined minimum number of passengers, for example, more than two or three people per automobile. Buses, carpools, and vanpools are HOV vehicles.

light rail—see car, light rail.

passenger—a vehicle for transporting passengers.

prototype—a vehicle that is built to test a new design and that is expected to perform in essentially the same way that the production vehicle is meant to perform. When tested and perfected, the prototype becomes the model for production of series vehicles. See also prototype system.

public service—a vehicle used for public passenger transport.

revenue—a vehicle used to provide passenger transit service for which remuneration is normally required. It is
vehicle (continued)
distinct from nonrevenue equipment, which is used to build or maintain facilities, provide supervision, and so on.

tracked air cushion (TACV)—a laterally guided vehicle that is suspended above the track by an air cushion system.

tracked levitated (TLV)—a laterally guided vehicle that is suspended above the track by magnetic levitation.

vehicle capacity—see capacity, vehicle.

vehicle construction—see body-on-chassis and integral structure.

vehicle hour—the operation of a vehicle for a period of 1 hr.

vehicle layover—see time, layover.

vehicle location system—see automatic vehicle location system.

vehicle mile (vehicle kilometer)—the movement of one vehicle over a distance of 1 mile (kilometer).

vehicle miles, revenue—see revenue vehicle miles.

vehicle miles of travel (VMT; vehicle kilometers of travel, VKT)—1. On highways, a measurement of the total miles (kilometers) traveled by all vehicles in the area for a specified time period. It is calculated by the number of vehicles times the miles (kilometers) traveled in a given area or on a given highway during the time period. 2. In transit, the number of vehicle miles (kilometers) operated on a given route or line or network during a specified time period.

vehicle monitoring system—see automatic vehicle monitoring system.

vehicle occupancy—the number of people aboard a vehicle at a given time; also known as auto or automobile occupancy when the reference is to automobile travel only.

vehicle signal-actuating device—a device to control traffic signals that is activated by vehicles.

vehicle trip—see trip, vehicle.

velocity (speed)—the distance passed per unit of time, or the rate of change in location relative to time. For transportation vehicles, it is usually measured in miles (kilometers) per hour.

velocity (speed)

vehicle (continued)
cruise (cruise speed)—the forward velocity that a vehicle maintains when it is neither accelerating nor decelerating. It is usually less than maximum design speed but can be equal to it.

effective (average speed)—the average velocity at which a vehicle travels. For transit vehicles, it includes dwell times at stops or stations, acceleration, and deceleration.

maximum theoretical—the highest theoretical velocity that a vehicle is physically capable of achieving.

vestibule—in rail systems, an enclosed space at each end of a passenger car.

vine—in planning, a record that shows the shortest routes from a given zone to all nodes; a node may be traversed more than once.

voltage

high—in rail transportation, the prime propulsion power voltage supplied by an overhead wire or third rail, usually 500–1,500 V direct current.

voltage (continued)

low—in rail transportation, the voltage used for most auxiliary systems (e.g., illumination, fans, public address systems), usually 24 or 72 V direct current or 110–240 V alternating current.

volume—in transportation, the number of units (passengers or vehicles) that pass a point on a transportation facility during a specified interval of time, usually 1 hr; see also flow rate.

vehicle capacity • wheel flange

W

WBE—women's business enterprise.

wage plan, guaranteed annual—see guaranteed annual wage plan.

wait time—see time, wait.

walkway, moving—see moving walkway.

way

bicycle—see bicycle route.

public—see public way.

wayside control system—see control system, wayside.

wayside lift—see wheelchair lift.

wayside signal—see signal, wayside.

weighted time—see time, weighted.

welded rail—see rail, welded.

wheel, flat—see flat wheel.

wheelchair lift—a device used to raise and lower a platform that facilitates transit vehicle accessibility for wheelchair users and other handicapped individuals. Wheelchair lifts may be attached to or built into a transit vehicle or may be located on the station platform (wayside lifts).

wheel flange—in rail systems, a projecting edge or rim on the circumference of a steel wheel that is designed to keep the wheel on a rail.
wheel tread—in rail systems, the exterior cylindrical or conical surface of a steel wheel that comes in contact with the rail.
wheels, driving—see driving wheels.
wide gauge—see gauge, broad.
wire, contact or trolley—see contact wire.
women’s business enterprise (WBE)—a business owned and controlled by one or more women. WBEs require certification by the appropriate agency to receive preferential treatment for state or federal projects. See also disadvantaged business enterprise.

work
division of—see work sharing.
piece of—see piece of work.
share or spread the—see work sharing.
work hours—a fixed number of hours that are required to be worked each day.
flexible (flextime)—a work schedule in which employees can schedule the required number of work hours as they wish. It differs from staggered work hours in that it is the employee, not the employer, who sets the starting and ending times.
staggered—a work schedule in which employees’ starting and ending times are staggered by the employer.
unified planning—see unified planning work program.
work run—see run, work.
work sharing (division of work, share the work, spread the work)—an arrangement designed to avoid layoffs, whereby available work during slack periods is spread as evenly or as equitably as possible among the regular employees by reducing each worker’s daily or weekly hours or by establishing a week-on, week-off work schedule.
work time—see time, platform.

yard—1. In rail systems, a facility within defined limits that has a system of tracks used for making up trains, storing rail cars, and other purposes. 2. In transit systems, an open storage lot for light rail vehicles, streetcars, electric trolley buses, and motor buses.

yard limits—a slow-speed area on main railroad tracks that often extends 5–10 mi (8–16 km) from either end of a yard. For transit operations, this distance is much shorter: it is usually confined to the yard itself or to a short lead, usually less than 1 mi (1.6 km) in length.

yaw—an angular motion about the vertical axis of a vehicle.

year
base—see base year.
forecast—see forecast year.

zone
auto-free—see auto-free zone.
auto-restricted—see auto-restricted zone.
layover—see layover zone.
traffic assignment—see traffic assignment zone.
zone accessibility—see accessibility, zone.
zone or zoned fare—see fare, zone.

zoning—the division of an area into districts, and the public regulation of the character and intensity of use of the land and improvements thereon.