

# THE FDOT SOURCE BOOK

## ACRONYMS AND GLOSSARY

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Systems Forecasting  
& Trends Office



# Acronyms

<b>AADT</b>	<b>Annual Average Daily Traffic</b>
<b>ATRI</b>	<b>American Transportation Research Institute</b>
<b>BTS</b>	<b>Bureau of Transportation Statistics</b>
<b>CMAQ</b>	<b>Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality</b>
<b>CRCP</b>	<b>Continuously Reinforced Concrete Pavement</b>
<b>CRS</b>	<b>Computerized Reservations Systems</b>
<b>CTMT</b>	<b>Combination Truck Miles Traveled</b>
<b>DVMT</b>	<b>Daily Vehicle Miles Traveled</b>
<b>FAA</b>	<b>Federal Aviation Administration</b>
<b>FDOT</b>	<b>Florida Department of Transportation</b>
<b>FHWA</b>	<b>Federal Highway Administration</b>
<b>FLHSMV</b>	<b>Florida Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles</b>
<b>IRI</b>	<b>International Roughness Index</b>
<b>LOTTR</b>	<b>Level of Travel Time Reliability</b>
<b>MPH</b>	<b>Miles per Hour</b>
<b>MPO</b>	<b>Metropolitan Planning Organization</b>
<b>MTPO</b>	<b>Metropolitan Transportation Planning Organization</b>
<b>NBI</b>	<b>National Bureau of Investigation</b>
<b>NHS</b>	<b>National Highway System</b>
<b>NHTSA</b>	<b>National Highway Traffic Safety Administration</b>
<b>NTD</b>	<b>National Transit Database</b>
<b>NPMRDS</b>	<b>National Performance Monitoring Research Data Set</b>
<b>PMT</b>	<b>Person Miles Traveled</b>
<b>PM1</b>	<b>Safety Performance</b>
<b>PM2</b>	<b>Bridge and Pavement Performance</b>
<b>PM3</b>	<b>System Performance</b>

<b>PSL</b>	<b>Posted Speed Limit</b>
<b>PSR</b>	<b>Present Serviceability Rating</b>
<b>PTI</b>	<b>Planning Time Index</b>
<b>PTMS</b>	<b>Portable Traffic Monitoring Sites</b>
<b>RCI</b>	<b>Roadway Characteristics Inventory</b>
<b>RITIS</b>	<b>Regional Integrated Transportation Information System</b>
<b>SHS</b>	<b>State Highway System</b>
<b>SHSC</b>	<b>Strategic Highway System Connectors</b>
<b>SIS</b>	<b>Strategic Intermodal System</b>
<b>SFTO</b>	<b>Systems Forecasting and Trends Office</b>
<b>TCI</b>	<b>Traffic Characteristics Inventory</b>
<b>TEU</b>	<b>Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit</b>
<b>TPA</b>	<b>Transportation Planning Agency</b>
<b>TPO</b>	<b>Transportation Planning Organization</b>
<b>TTMS</b>	<b>Telemetered Traffic Monitoring Sites</b>
<b>TTTR</b>	<b>Truck Travel Time Reliability</b>
<b>VMT</b>	<b>Vehicle Miles Traveled</b>

# Glossary

- **95th Percentile Travel Time**  
The travel time that is higher than 95% of travel time observations or equivalently lower than 5% of the average speed observations.
- **Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT)**  
The average daily traffic for an entire year, 24 hours per day, 7 days a week. AADT is determined using measurements at thousands of locations each year by FDOT.
- **Area Type**  
Statewide, urbanized areas, and non-urbanized areas for the purpose of the FDOT Source Book.
  - **Urbanized Area:** An area with a population of at least 50,000 people.
  - **Non-Urbanized Area:** An area with a population of less than 50,000 people.
- **Arterial**  
Signalized roadways that primarily serve through traffic with average signalized intersection spacing of two miles or fewer.
- **Auto (automobile)**  
A highway travel mode that includes motor vehicle traffic including motorcycles, passenger cars, and four tire, single units (FHWA Vehicle Category Classification, Classes 1- 3).
- **Auto/Truck**  
A combination of the auto and truck modes (FHWA Vehicle Category Classification Classes 1-13).
- **Average Weighted Speed**  
Calculated as the average speed weighted by the hourly vehicle miles traveled.
- **Centerline Miles**  
The total length of roads, without regard to number of lanes.
- **Combination Trucks**  
A truck tractor pulling any number of trailers (including a “bobtail” truck tractor not pulling any trailers) or a straight truck pulling at least one trailer. These are vehicles classified as Classes 8-13 by FHWA.
- **Congestion**  
A difference between roadway performance in terms of travel speed expected by users and actual performance.
- **Connectors**  
Highways, rail lines, or waterways linking hub-to-corridor, hub-to-hub, or strategic military installation-to-corridor.

## ■ **Context Classification**

A classification assigned to a roadway that broadly identifies the various built environments in Florida, based on existing or future land use characteristics, development patterns, and the roadway connectivity of an area.

- **C1 – Natural:** Lands preserved in a natural or wilderness condition, including lands unsuitable for settlement due to natural conditions.
- **C2 – Rural:** Sparsely settled lands, may include agricultural land, grassland, woodland, and wetlands.
- **C2T – Rural Town:** Small concentrations of developed areas immediately surrounded by rural and natural areas; includes many historic towns.
- **C3R – Suburban Residential:** Mostly residential uses within large blocks and a disconnected/sparse roadway network.
- **C3C – Suburban Commercial:** Mostly non-residential uses with large building footprints and large parking lots. Buildings are within large blocks and a disconnected/sparse roadway network.
- **C4 – Urban General:** Mix of uses set within small blocks with a well-connected roadway network. The roadway network usually connects to residential neighborhoods immediately along the corridor and/or behind the uses fronting the roadway.
- **C5 – Urban Center:** Mix of uses set within small blocks with a well-connected roadway network. Typically concentrated around a few blocks and identified as part of the civic or economic center of a community, town, or city.
- **C6 – Urban Core:** Areas with the highest densities and building heights and within FDOT classified Large Urbanized Areas (population > 1,000,000). Many are regional centers and destinations. Buildings have mixed uses, are built up to the roadways, and are within a well-connected roadway network.
- **LA – Limited Access:** Roadways with grade separation and limited access such as Interstates and Expressways.

## ■ **Corridors**

Highway, rail line, waterway, and other exclusive-use facilities that connect major origin/destination markets within Florida or between Florida and other states/nations.

## ■ **Daily VMT**

The product of a road's length and its AADT. If a ten-mile-long road has an AADT of 5,000 vehicles, then its daily VMT is 50,000.

## ■ **Delay**

Added travel time for a vehicle along a given route above and beyond travel time on that route under uncongested operating conditions.

## ■ **Facility**

Roadway composed of points and segments, seaports, airports, spaceports, rail yards, or transit stations.

## ■ **Fixed-Route Transit**

A system for transporting multiple people that uses one or more vehicles operating on a prescribed route according to a fixed schedule. This term does not describe fixed-route air travel, ferries, or water taxis.

- **Free-Flow Travel Time**  
The average time spent by vehicles not under the influence of speed reduction conditions over a facility length.
- **Freeway**  
A multilane, divided highway with at least two lanes for exclusive use of traffic in each direction and full control of ingress and egress.
- **Freight**  
Bulk goods transported by truck, train, ship, aircraft, or spacecraft.
- **Highways**  
High speed roadways with signal spacing greater than two miles per signal.
- **Lane Miles**  
The product of the centerline miles and the number of lanes. A four-lane road that is 10 miles long has 40 lane miles.
- **Mobility Performance Measure**  
A metric that quantitatively describes something about the movement of people or goods.
- **National Highway System (NHS)**  
Roads designated by Congress as nationally important for inter-regional travel, including roads designated as connectors to NHS intermodal facilities.
- **Passengers**
  - **Aviation:** Total number of revenue passengers who board an aircraft at a Florida airport. If a passenger has to transfer between planes to reach a destination, the passenger is counted as making two passenger boardings.
  - **Transit:** The total number of passenger trips on transit vehicles. A trip is counted each time a passenger boards a transit vehicle. Thus, if a passenger has to transfer between buses to reach a destination, the passenger is counted as making two passenger trips.
  - **Seaport:** Passengers embarking and disembarking a cruise ship at a Florida seaport.
  - **Rail:** The total number of revenue paying rail passengers for SunRail, Amtrak, and Tri-Rail.
- **Planning Time Index**  
Ratio of 95th percentile travel time to the travel time at reference speed. The reference speed is defined as the 85th percentile unmodified speed during weekday off-peak hours (9 am to 4 pm and 7 pm to 10 pm). This measure represents the additional time that a traveler should budget to ensure on-time arrival 95 percent of the time.
- **Reporting Periods**
  - **Peak Hour:** 5:00 p.m.-6:00 p.m. on a weekday. This hour is chosen to allow consistent comparisons among transportation modes. It may not be the hour of greatest travel for any given roadway, mode or area.
  - **Daily:** For the average 24-hour day.
  - **Yearly:** Depends on the measure. Please refer to the individual pages for details.

- **Serious Injury**  
Disabling/incapacitating injuries from traffic crashes that prevent the injured individuals from pursuing normal activities and require hospitalization.
- **Shared-Use Paths**  
A shared-use path, also referred to as a multiuse trail, is typically 12 feet wide, but may commonly vary from 10 feet to 14 or more feet depending upon constraints or volume of use. It is differentiated from a sidewalk in that it is generally wider, is part of a larger regional and statewide systems of trails and is accompanied by a higher level of facilities including trailheads, parking, wayside areas and other amenities.
- **Speed**  
Velocity in miles per hour. The daily average speed is the average for travel 24 hours of the day. The peak hour speed is the average speed from 5:00 PM - 6:00 PM.
- **State Highway System (SHS)**  
Roads under the jurisdiction of the State of Florida and maintained by the Florida Department of Transportation or a regional transportation commission; includes roads with Interstate, US, and SR numbers.
- **Strategic Intermodal System (SIS)**  
Transportation system created by the Florida Legislature in 2003 to include statewide and regionally significant facilities and services, containing all forms of transportation for moving both people and goods, including linkages that provide for smooth and efficient transfers between modes and major facilities.
  - **Strategic Intermodal System Connector:** Highways, rail lines, waterways, and local public transit systems that serve as connectors between hubs and corridors, or between hubs and other hubs.
- **Transit**
  - **Fixed Route Transit:** A system for transporting multiple people that uses one or more vehicles operating on a prescribed route according to a fixed schedule. This term does not describe fixed-route air travel, ferries, or water taxis.
  - **On Demand Transit:** A flexible type of transport, where passengers or hirers choose where and when their trip starts and ends.
  - **Vanpool:** A common, long-distance commute option for employees to commute on a regular basis using a van or similarly sized vehicle. Vanpools normally have a coordinator and an alternative coordinator.
- **Trucks**  
Vehicles classified as Classes 4-13 by FHWA.
- **Twenty-Foot Equivalent Unit**  
Cargo capacity of a standard intermodal container, 20 feet long and eight feet wide. It is the standardized unit of the capacity of a container ship, or a container terminal.

- **Vehicle Occupancy**

The average number of persons in a vehicle. Average vehicle occupancies were developed by FTO for each individual county using data from the Crash Analysis Reporting System. Details can be found in the full [methodology report](#).

- **Volume**

The number of vehicles crossing a section of road during a specified time period.