

## Glossary

**Average Annual Daily Truck Traffic (AADTT)** - The total volume of truck traffic on a highway segment for one year, divided by the number of days in the year.

**Backhaul** - The process of a transportation vehicle (typically a truck) returning from the original destination point to the point of origin. A backhaul can be with a full or partially loaded trailer.

**Bottleneck** - A section of a highway or rail network that experiences operational problems such as congestion. Bottlenecks may result from factors such as reduced roadway width or steep freeway grades that can slow trucks.

**Boxcar** - An enclosed railcar, typically 40 or more feet long, used for packaged freight and some bulk commodities.

**Carload** - Quantity of freight (in tons) required to fill a railcar; amount normally required to qualify for a carload rate.

**Carrier** - A firm which transports goods or people via land, sea or air.

**Chassis** - A trailer-type device with wheels constructed to accommodate containers, which are lifted on and off.

**Class I Carrier** - A classification of regulated carriers based upon annual operating revenues-motor carrier of property greater than or equal to \$5 million; railroads: greater than or equal to \$50 million: motor carriers of passengers; greater than or equal to \$3 million.

**Class II Carrier** - A classification of regulated carriers based upon annual operating revenues-motor carrier of property \$1- \$5 million; railroads: \$10-\$50 million: motor carriers of passengers; less than or equal to \$3 million.

**Class III Carrier** - A classification of regulated carriers based upon annual operating revenues-motor carrier of property less than or equal to \$1 million; railroads: greater than or equal to \$10 million.

**Classification Yard** - A railroad terminal area where railcars are grouped together to form train units.

**Commodity** - An Item that is traded in commerce. The term usually implies an undifferentiated product competing primarily on price and availability.

**Container** - A "box" typically ten to forty feet long, which is used primarily for ocean freight shipment. For travel to and from ports, containers are loaded onto truck chassis' or on railroad flatcars.

**Container on Flatcar (COFC)** - Containers resting on railway flatcars without a chassis underneath.

**Double-stack** - Railcar movement of containers stacked two high.

**Drayage** - Transporting of rail or ocean freight by truck to an intermediate or final destination; typically a charge for pickup/delivery of goods moving short distances (e.g., from marine terminal to warehouse).

**Freight Forwarder** - A person whose business is to act as an agent on behalf of a shipper. A freight forwarder frequently consolidates shipments from several shippers and coordinates booking reservations.

**Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ)** - An area or zone set aside at or near a port or airport, under the control of the U.S. Customs Service, for holding goods duty-free pending customs clearance.

**Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW)** - The combined total weight of a vehicle and its freight.

**Hazardous Material** - A substance or material which the Department of Transportation has determined to be capable of posing a risk to health, safety, and property when stored or transported in commerce.

**Hours of Service** - Ruling that stipulates the amount of time a driver is allotted to work.

**Hub** - A common connection point for devices in a network. Referenced for a transportation network as in "hub and spoke" which is common in the airline and trucking industry.

**Intermodal** - Transfer of freight by two or more modes of transportation. Examples are: ship-rail, rail-truck.

**Intermodal terminal** - A location where links between different transportation modes and networks connect. Using more than one mode of transportation in moving persons and goods. For example, a shipment moved over 1000 miles could travel by truck for one portion of the trip, and then transfer to rail at a designated terminal.

**Just-in-Time (JIT)** - Cargo or components that must be at a destination at the exact time needed. The container or vehicle is the movable warehouse.

**Less-Than-Containerload/Less-Than-Truckload (LCL/LTL)** - A container or trailer loaded with cargo from more than one shipper; loads that do not by themselves meet the container load or truckload requirements.

**Lift** - The process of moving a container or trailer to and from a rail car.

**Line Haul** - The movement of freight over the road/rail from origin terminal to destination terminal, usually over long distances.

**Piggyback** - A rail/truck service. A shipper loads a highway trailer, and a carrier drives it to a rail terminal and loads it on a flatcar; the railroad moves the trailer-on-flatcar combination to the destination terminal, where the carrier offloads the trailer and delivers it to the consignee.

**Port Authority** - State or local government that owns, operates, or otherwise provides wharf, dock, and other terminal investments at ports.

**Regional Railroad** - Railroad defined as line-haul railroad operating at least 350 miles of track and/or earns revenue between \$40 million and \$266.7 million.

**Short Line Railroad** - Freight railroads which are not Class I or Regional Railroads, that operate less than 350 miles of track and earn less than \$40 million.

**TEU** - Twenty-foot equivalent unit, a standard size intermodal container.

**Ton-mile** - A measure of output for freight transportation; reflects weight of shipment and the distance it is hauled; a multiplication of tons hauled by the distance traveled.

**Truckload (TL)** - Quantity of freight required to fill a truck, or at a minimum, the amount required to qualify for a truckload rate.

**Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit (TEU)** - The 8-foot by 8-foot by 20-foot intermodal container is used as a basic measure in many statistics and is the standard measure used for containerized cargo.

**Vehicle Miles of Travel (VMT)** - A unit to measure vehicle travel made by a private vehicle, such as an automobile, van, pickup truck, or motorcycle.

## Internet Resources

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

[www.transportation1.org/aashtoneu](http://www.transportation1.org/aashtoneu)

**Association of American Railroads**

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

**Coalition Against Bigger Trucks**

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

**Columbus Regional Airport Authority**

[www.columbusairports.com](http://www.columbusairports.com)

**FHWA Freight Management & Operations**

[www.ops.fhwa.dot.gov/freight](http://www.ops.fhwa.dot.gov/freight)

**Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA)**

[www.fmcsa.dot.gov](http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov)

**Intermodal Association of North America**

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

**Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission**

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

**ODOT Office of Technical Services**

[www.dot.state.oh.us/techservsite](http://www.dot.state.oh.us/techservsite)

**Ohio Trucking Association**

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

**ODOT Special Hauling Permits Section**

[www.dot.state.oh.us/permits](http://www.dot.state.oh.us/permits)

**Ohio Rail Development Commission**

[www.dot.state.oh.us/ohiorail](http://www.dot.state.oh.us/ohiorail)

**Ohio State Highway Patrol**

[www.statepatrol.ohio.gov](http://www.statepatrol.ohio.gov)

**Public Utilities Commission of Ohio**

[www.puc.state.oh.us](http://www.puc.state.oh.us)