

Commercial Vehicle Information Systems and Networks (CVISN)

Glossary

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Internal and external reviews of this document, previously published drafts and preliminary versions have been completed. All comments received to date have been incorporated or addressed.

Note: This document and other CVISN-related documentation are available for review and downloading by the ITS/CVO community from the FMCSA CVISN site on the World Wide Web. All updates to this glossary will be maintained and published on that site. The URL for the CVISN site is:

<http://cvisn.fmcsa.dot.gov/>

Additional review and comments to this document are welcome. The last page is a feedback form to support that process. Please send updates to:

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

This document defines terms and abbreviations used in current Commercial Vehicle Information Systems and Networks (CVISN) documents and used in activities relevant to development of a national Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) system architecture for commercial vehicle operations (CVO). This document may serve as a basic reference for anyone who is interested or involved in CVO systems.

1.2 Document Scope

This document contains abbreviations and definitions about operational tests and projects related to CVO, and nonprofit organizations that serve CVO. Not included in this document are data dictionary terms relating to entities, processes, and data elements in electronic data interchange.

1.3 Document Organization

This document is organized into three sections:

- Section 1 contains an introduction to the document. It describes the purpose, scope, organization, and references for the document.
- Section 2 contains a list of abbreviations.
- Section 3 contains the glossary definitions.

1.4 Document References

The definitions contained in Section 3 of this document were taken from a variety of sources, including informal papers, standards, and existing ITS and CVO documentation. Sometimes, the reference for the term is a published document. In other cases, the definition is taken from information that the Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory (JHU/APL) received informally from conversations or during meetings. If a reference is known, a reference number or an Internet link is listed after the term's definition. The following references were used in generating the definitions.

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[FMCSA Rules-Regulations: Federal Regulations](#)

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2. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

This section provides abbreviations, listed in alphabetical order, and their expanded names. Definitions of many of these terms are given in the glossary under the expanded names. If a definition corresponding to an abbreviation exists in the glossary, a link is provided.

<#> [A](#) [B](#) [C](#) [D](#) [E](#) [F](#) [G](#) [H](#) [I](#) [J](#) [K](#) [L](#) [M](#) [N](#) [O](#) [P](#) [Q](#) [R](#) [S](#) [T](#) [U](#) [V](#) [W](#) [X](#) [Y](#) [Z](#)

0-9

3pDP Third Party Developer's Partnership <https://3pdp.fmcsa.dot.gov/>

A

[A&I](#) Analysis & Information <http://ai.fmcsa.dot.gov/mcspa.asp>
<http://ai.fmcsa.dot.gov/Help/Help.asp>

A&S Architecture & Standards

A2A Application to Application

AAB Architecture Advisory Board

AAC Austin Automation Center

[AAMVA](#) American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators <http://www.aamva.org/>

AAPA American Association of Port Authorities <http://www.aapa-ports.org/>

AAR Association of American Railroads <http://www.aar.org/>

AAS Alerting and Advisory Systems

[AASHTO](#) American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials
<http://www.aashto.org>

ABA American Bus Association

ABS Anti-lock Braking System

ACCB Architecture Configuration Control Board; often refers to CVISN ACCB

ACD AAMVA Code Dictionary

ACE Automated Commercial Environment (QC, Customs)
<http://www.ugpti.org/tssc/projects/qcace.php>

[ACH](#) Automated Clearinghouse

ACRP Automated Compliance Review Pilot

ACS Affiliated Computer Services, Inc.

ACTD Advanced Concepts and Technology Demonstration

ADC Annapolis Data Center

ADMS Archived Data Management Subsystem

ADUS Archived Data User Service

[ADVANCE](#) Advanced Driver and Vehicle Advisory Navigation Concept

AEGIS Analysis and Exploitation of Geographic Information Systems

AES Automated Export System

AF Architecture Flow

[AFF](#) Application File Format

AHS Automated Highway System
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Automated_highway_system

AIDC	Automatic Identification and Data Capture
AII	Accident Involvement Indicator
AIM	Accident Involvement Measure
AIM	Automatic Identification and Mobility http://www.aimglobal.org/
AISLE	Accelerated Information Sharing for Law Enforcement
AIT	Automatic Identification Technology
AK	Alaska
aka/AKA	also known as
AL	Alabama
ALPR	Automated License Plate Reading Systems
AMASCOT	Automated Mileage and Stateline Crossing Operational Test
AMIE	AAMVAnet Message Interchange Envelope
AMS	Automated Manifest System (Customs) http://www.customs.gov/xp/cgov/trade/automated/automated_systems/acs/acs_ams.xml
ANPRM	Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
AOBRD	Automatic On-board Recording Device
AOR	Authorized Organizational Representative
API	Application Processing Interface
API	Application Program Interface; Application Programming Interface
APL	(The Johns Hopkins University) Applied Physics Laboratory
APPN	Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking
APTS	Advanced Public Transportation Systems
AR	Arkansas
ARJIS	Automated Regional Justice Information System
ARPS	Advanced Routing and Permitting System
ART	FMCSA Office of Analysis, Research and Technology http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/facts-research/art.htm
ARTS	Advanced Rural Transportation System
ASAP	Automated Safety Assurance Program
ASC	Accredited Standards Committee
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
ASN	Abstract Syntax Notation
ASP	Active Server Pages
ASPEN	(Not an abbreviation) http://www.ugpti.org/tssc/projects/aspenn.php
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
ATA	American Trucking Associations http://www.truckline.com/index
ATF	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives
ATIPE	Advanced Technologies for International and Intermodal Ports of Entry
ATIS	Advanced Traveler Information Systems
ATIX	Anti-Terrorism Information System
ATM	Asynchronous Transfer Mode
ATMS	Advanced Traffic Management Systems
ATRI	American Transportation Research Institute http://www.atri-online.org/

ATSIP Association of Traffic Safety Information Professionals <http://www.atsip.org/>
Avalanche (Not an abbreviation)
[AVC](#) Automatic Vehicle Classification
AVCS Advanced Vehicle Control Systems
AVCSS Advanced Vehicle Control and Safety Systems
[AVI](#) Automatic Vehicle Identification
[AVL](#) Automatic Vehicle Location
AZ Arizona

B

BAA Broad Agency Announcement
BASICs Behavioral Analysis and Safety Improvement Categories
[BBS](#) Bulletin Board System
BBS Behavior-Based Safety
BCA Benefit-Cost Analysis
BCV Basic Commercial Vehicle
BIAS Border Inspection Administrative Systems
BIC Bureau International des Containers (International Container Bureau)
<http://www.bic-code.org/>
BIFA Buses Involved in Fatal Accidents
BIFA Border Information Flow Architecture <http://www.iteris.com/itsarch/bifa/>
[BIOS](#) Basic Input/Output System
BIS Border Inspection Systems
BJA Bureau of Justice Assistance
BPAC Budget, Program and Activity Code
[BPR](#) Business Process Re-engineering
BSWG Base State Working Group
BTS Bureau of Transportation Statistics <http://www.bts.gov/>

C

CA California <http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/traffops/trucks/>
<http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/traffops/permits/>
CA Credentials Administration
CAD Computer-Aided Dispatch
CADRE Critical Automated Data Reporting Elements (NHTSA)
Caltrans California Department of Transportation
CAMP Collision Avoidance Metric Partnership
CANDLE Collaboration between AAMVA and Nlets for Driver License Exchange
CAP Conformance Assurance Performance
CAP Corrective Action Plan
[CAPRI](#) Carrier Automated Performance Review Information
CargoTIPS Cargo Theft Information Processing System (ATA) <http://www.cargotips.org/>
CARS Credentials Administration Requirements Specifications
[CASE](#) Computer Aided Software Engineering
CAT Carrier Automated Transaction

CATIC	California Anti-Terrorism Information Center
CBA	Cost Benefit Analysis
CBI	Coordinated Border Infrastructure
CBP	Customs and Border Protection http://www.customs.gov/xp/cgov/home.xml
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive
CBSA	Canadian Border Services Agency
CCB	Configuration Control Board
CCMTA	Canadian Council of Motor Transport Administrators http://www.ccmta.ca/english/
CCR	Central Contractor Registry
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CCVIS	California Commercial Vehicle Inspection System
CD	Compact Disc
CDC	Carrier-Driver-Conviction (Measure)
CDCM	Carrier Driver Conviction Record
CDFA	Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance
CDIP	Crash Data (quality) Improvement Project
CDL	Commercial Driver's License
CDLIS	Commercial Driver's License Information System http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/registration-licensing/cdl/cdl.htm
CDM	CVIEW Data Mailbox
CDMA	Code-Division Multiple Access
CDPD	Cellular Digital Packet Data
CD-ROM	Compact Disk – Read Only Memory
CDS	Crashworthiness Data System (NHTSA) http://www.nhtsa-tsis.net/projects/NHTSA/NHTSA_CDS.htm
CDU	Community Defense Unit
CEN	Comite' Europe'en de Normalisation
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/rules-regulations/administration/fmcsr/fmcsrguide.htm
CH	Clearinghouse
CI	Credentialing Interface
CIA	Custom Interface Agreement
CICAS	Cooperative Intersection Collision Avoidance System
CICC	Criminal Intelligence Coordinating Council
CIE	COMPASS Integration Environment
CIE	Common/(COMPASS) Information Environment
CIO	Chief Information Officer
CIS	Credential Input System; Central Information Site
CISAnet	Criminal Information Sharing Alliance Network (Southwest Border States Anti-Drug Information System)
CITE	Consortium for ITS Training and Education
CJIN	Criminal Justice Information Network
CJIS	Criminal Justice Information Services http://www.fbi.gov/hq/cjisd/cjis.htm

CJNET	Criminal Justice network
CLEAR	Citizen Law Enforcement Analysis and Reporting – Chicago, Illinois, area 2
CM	Configuration Management
CM	Change Management
CMMI	Capability Maturity Model Integration
CMRS	Commercial Mobile Radio Services
CMS	Carrier Measurement System
CMV	Commercial Motor Vehicle
CMVSA	Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act
CN	Canada
CNF, Inc.	(not an abbreviation, obsolete company name, now Con-way)
CO	Colorado
COACH	CVISN Operational and Architectural Compatibility Handbook
COAT	Conformance Assessment Team
CODES	Crash Outcome Data Evaluation System (NHTSA)
COLLECT	Connecticut On-Line Law Enforcement Computer Terminal
COMPASS	Creating Opportunities, Methods, and Processes to Secure Safety (FMCSA) http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/about/what-we-do/keyprograms/compass-factsheet.htm
COMVIS	Commercial Vehicle Inspection System
ConOps	Concept of Operations
COP	Community-Oriented Policing
CoP	Community of Practice http://knowledge.fhwa.dot.gov/cops/hcx.nsf/home
COPLINK	COPLINK http://www.coplink.net/
CORBA	Common Object Request Broker Architecture
CORMAP	Correctional Mapping http://www.justnet.org/virlib/InfoDetail.asp?intInfoID=669
COS	Criteria of Success
COTS	Commercial-off-the-shelf
COVE	COmmercial VEhicle
CPA	Canadian Province Authority
CPM	Critical Path Method
CR	Compliance Review
CR	Change Request
CRABS	Comprehensive Real-Time Analysis of Broadcast Systems
CRF	Change Request Form
CriMNet	CriMNet – Minnesota
CRIN	Crash Research Information Network
CRS	Computer Recognition System
CRUD	Create – Reference (or Read) - Update - Delete Matrix
CS	CDLIS Central Site
CS	Cambridge Systematics
CSA	CVISN State Advisor
CSA	Comprehensive Safety Analysis http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/safety-security/csa2010/home.htm
CSC	Computer Sciences Corporation

CSFR	Carrier Safety Fitness Rating
CSI	Cambridge Systematics, Inc.
CSN	Carrier Service Node
CSOR	Change State of Record
CSP	Carrier Safety Profile
CSP	Company Safety Profile (MCMIS) http://mcmiscatalog.fmcsa.dot.gov/beta/Catalogs&Documentation/documentation/csp/profile_contents.asp
CSR	Corporate Security Review
CSS	Cascading Style Sheets
CSTIMS	Commercial Skills Test Information Management System
CT	Connecticut
C-TPAT	Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/trade/cargo_security/ctpat/
CTRE	Center for Transportation Research and Education http://www.ctre.iastate.edu/
CTS	Center for Transportation Studies http://www.cts.umn.edu/
CTS&W	Comprehensive Truck Size and Weight
CUSCAR	Customs Cargo Report Message
CUSDEC	Customs Declaration
CUSREP	Customs Conveyance Report Message
CUSRES	Customs Response Message
CV	Commercial Vehicle
CVAR	Commercial Vehicle Accident Reporting
CVARs	Commercial Vehicle Analysis Reporting System http://www.nhtsa-tsits.net/projects/NHTSA/NHTSA_FMCSA_CVARs.htm
CVAS	Commercial Vehicle Administration Subsystem
CVCS	Commercial Vehicle Check Subsystem
CVE	Commercial Vehicle Enforcement
CVEC	Commercial Vehicle Electronic Credentialing (CO)
CVFM	Commercial Vehicle and Freight Mobility
CVIE	(Obsolete; see CVIEW)
CVIEW	Commercial Vehicle Information Exchange Window
CVII	Commercial Vehicle Infrastructure Integration
CVIS	Commercial Vehicle Information System
CVISN	Commercial Vehicle Information Systems and Networks
CVL	Commercial Vehicle Licensing
CVO	Commercial Vehicle Operations
CVOIR	Commercial Vehicle Operations Information Requestor
CVOSS	Commercial Vehicle Operations Safety Systems
CVS	Commercial Vehicle Subsystem
CVSA	Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance http://www.cvsa.org/
CVSAg	Commercial Vehicle Subsystem Aggregate
CVSP	Commercial Vehicle Safety Plan
CY	Calendar Year

D

D&B	Dun & Bradstreet
DA	Division Administrator (FMCSA)
DAC	(USIS)/DAC Services – abbreviation decoupled long ago (per USIS personal communication)
DARPA	Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency
DataQs	http://dataqs.fmcsa.dot.gov/Data/help.stm#dataqs
DAVID	Driver and Vehicle Information Database (FL) http://www.hsmv.state.fl.us/html/OrtlyRpts/Sept2004.pdf
DB	Database
DBA	Doing Business As
DBMS	Database Management System
DC	District of Columbia
DCM	Driver Conviction Measure
DE	Delaware
DES	Data Encryption Standard
DGAF	General Directorship of Federal Motor Carrier Transportation (Mexico)
DHCP	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
DHR	Driver History Record
DHS	Department of Homeland Security http://www.dhs.gov/dhspublic/
DIDC	Driver Identification Card
DII	Driver Inspections Indicator
DIM	Driver Inspections Measure
DIR	Driver Information Resource
DL	Driver's License
DLA	Driver License Agreement (DLC + NRVC)
DLC	Driver License Compact
DM	Data Mailbox
DMS	Docket Management System
DMS	Driver Measurement System
DMV	Department of Motor Vehicles http://www.dmv.org/ (links to state DMVs)
DNA	Digital Network Architecture
DNDO	Domestic Nuclear Detection Office http://www.dhs.gov/xabout/structure/editorial_0767.shtm
DNS	Domain Name Service/System
DOB	Date of Birth
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOL	Department of Licensing
DOM	Document Object Model
DOR	Department of Revenue
DOS	Disk Operating System
DOT	Department of Transportation
DPIU	Data Processing Interface Unit

DPPA	Driver's Privacy Protection Act http://straylight.law.cornell.edu/uscode/html/uscode18/usc_sec_18_00002721----000-.html
DPN	Driver Pull Notice
DPS	Department of Public Safety
DQ	Data Quality
DQO	Data Quality Official
DR	Data Registry
DRI	Driver Review Indicator
DRIVeRS	Driver Record Verification System
DRM	Driver Review Measure
DRVS	Driver, Vehicle, and Roadside Strategies
DSRC	Dedicated Short Range Communication(s) http://www.standards.its.dot.gov/fact_sheet.asp?f=5
DSSSL	Document Style Semantics and Specification Language
DSTU	Draft Standard for Trial Use
DTD	Document Type Definition
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
DTSW	Dynamic Downhill Truck Speed Warning System
DUNS	Data Universal Numbering System
DVIR	Driver Vehicle Inspection Report FMCSA Rules-Regulations: Federal Regulations §396.11 https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/rules-regulations/administration/fmsr/interp396.11.htm
DVIS	Driver/Vehicle Inspection System
DVN	Driver Violation Notification
DVRS	Driver, Vehicle, and Roadside Strategies for 2010 (FMCSA)
E	
e-	electronic (e.g., e-mail, e-screening)
EA	Enterprise Architecture
EA	Enforcement Agency
ECCB	Enterprise Configuration Control Board
ECM	Engine Control Module
EDA	Event-Driven Architecture
EDI	Electronic Data Interchange
EDIFACT	EDI For Administration, Commerce, and Transport
EDL	Electronic Document Library
EDR	Event Data Recorder http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/cars/rules/rulings/EDRNPRM4--June1/part1.html
EEOS	Electronic One-Stop Shopping
EFIN	Electronic Filer Identification Number
EFM	Electronic Freight Manifest
EFOTM	Electronic Field Operations Training Manual

EFSIAC	Emergency Fire Services Information and Analysis Center
EFT	Electronic Funds Transfer
EFTPS	Electronic Federal Tax Payment System
EHI	Enforcement History Indicator
EIA	Electronics Industry Association
EIN	Employer Identification Number
EM	Emergency Management Subsystem
EMIS	Enforcement Management Information System http://www.dot.gov/pia/fmcsa_emis.htm
ENS	Employer Notification Service (SAIC/FMCSA)
E.O.	Executive Order
EOBR	Electronic On-Board Recorder
EP	Equipment Package
ePC	Electronic Product Code
EPIC	Expected Processing and International Crossing
EPIC	El Paso Intelligence Center
EPN	Employer Pull Notice
EPN	Employee Pull Notice
ERD	Enhanced-Relationship Diagram
ERD	Entity-Relationship Diagram
ERN	Emergency Response Network – Dallas, Texas, FBI
ES	Electronic screening (e-screening)
ESAL	Equivalent Single Axle Loads
ESC	Enterprise Service Center
ESD	Electronic Security Device
ESE	Electronic Screening (E-Screening) Enrollment
ESM	Enforcement Severity Measure
ETC	Electronic Toll Collection
ETE	End-to-End (interoperability tests)
ETEC	Excise Tax E-File & Compliance
ETIDES	Electronic Tax Information and Data Exchange System (PA) http://www.etides.state.pa.us/Default.htm
ETIN	Electronic Transmitter Identification Number
ETL	Extract, Transform, Load
ETTM	Electronic Toll and Traffic Management
EVVE	Electronic Verification of Vital Events http://www.systemsmadesimple.com/ssa_evve.asp
EVS	Emergency Vehicle Subsystem
ExC	Expanded CVISN
F	
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration http://www.faa.gov/
FAF	Freight Analysis Framework http://www.ops.fhwa.dot.gov/freight/freight_analysis/faf/index.htm
FAQ	Frequently Asked Questions

FARS	Fatal Accident Reporting System http://www-fars.nhtsa.dot.gov/
FAST	Free and Secure Trade
FASTRACS	Fast Truck Routing and Credentialing System
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FCIC	Florida Crime Information Center
FDDI	Fiber Distributed Data Interface
FDR	Fraudulent Document Recognition
FE	Freight Equipment
FEAF	Federal Enterprise Architecture Framework
FEIN	Federal Employer Identification Number
FEWS	Fraud Emergency Warning System
FFE	Flat File Equivalent
FFRDC	Federally Funded Research and Development Center
FHMR	Federal Hazardous Materials Regulations
FHVUT	Federal Heavy Vehicle Use Tax
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/
FI	Financial Institution
FIHS	Florida Intrastate Highway System
FIP	Fair Information Principle(s)
FIPS	Federal Information Processing Standards http://www.itl.nist.gov/fipspubs/
FIRST	Freight Information Real-Time Systems for Transport http://www.benefitcost.its.dot.gov/its/benecost.nsf/0/bf84cae18e19d74b85256eac006de5c1?OpenDocument
FL	Florida
FMCCR	Federal Motor Carrier Commercial Regulations
FMCSA	Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/
FMCSR	Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/rules-regulations/administration/fmcsr/fmcsrguide.htm
FMIS	Financial Management Information System
FMMS	HazMat Fleet Management and Data Monitoring System
FMS	Fleet Management System
FMS	Fleet and Freight Management Subsystem
FNC	Federal Networking Council
FOC	Final Operating Capability
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act http://www.usdoj.gov/04foia/
FOTM	Field Operations Training Manual
FP2FP	Fixed Point to Fixed Point
FRA	Federal Rail Administration http://www.fra.dot.gov/
FSG	Field Systems Group
FSR	Feasibility Study Report
FSR	Financial Status Report
FST	Field Systems Team
FTA	Federation of Tax Administrators
FTA	Federal Transit Administration/Authority

FTP	File Transfer Protocol
FTS	Federal Technology Service
FTS 2001	Federal Telecommunications System
FY	Fiscal Year
G	
GA	Georgia
GAC	Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative Advisory Committee
GAO	Government Accountability Office
GCM	Gary – Chicago – Milwaukee (ITS Priority Corridor)
GCWR	Gross Combination Weight Rating
GES	General Estimates System (NHTSA) http://www.nhtsa-tsis.net/projects/NHTSA/NHTSA_GES.htm
GHSA	Governors Highway Safety Association http://www.ghsa.org/
GIF	Graphics Interchange Format
GIS	Geographic(al) Information Systems -T Transportation
GISWG	Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative Infrastructure/Standards Working Group
GIWG	Global Intelligence Working Group http://www.iir.com/global/giwg.htm
GJXDM	Global Justice XML Data Model http://www.it.ojp.gov/topic.jsp?topic_id=43
GL	Go Live
GMT	Greenwich Meridian/Mean Time
GP	Guiding Principle
GPS	Global Positioning System http://www.gps.gov/
GSA	General Services Administration http://www.gsa.gov
GSM	Global Systems for Mobile Communications
GSN	Global Services Network
GSWG	Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative Security Working Group
GUI	Graphical User Interface
GVW	Gross Vehicle Weight
GVWR	Gross Vehicle Weight Rating
H	
HAR	Highway-Advisory Radio
HAZMAT	Hazardous Material http://hazmat.dot.gov/
HCI	Human-Computer Interaction
HDD	Heavy Duty Diesel
HDDV	Heavy Duty Diesel Vehicle
HEAT	(not an abbreviation)
HELP	Heavy Vehicle Electronic License Plate Program http://www.helpinc.us/
HI	Hawaii
HIDTA	High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas
HIPAA	Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act http://www.hhs.gov/ocr/hipaa/

HM	Hazardous Material
HMPIP	HAZMAT Package Inspection Program
HMR	Hazardous Material Regulation http://hazmat.dot.gov/regs/rules.htm#title49
HMRI	Hazardous Material Review Indicator
HMRM	Hazardous Material Review Measure
HMTA	Hazardous Material Transportation Act
HMTUSA	Hazardous Material Transportation Uniform Safety Act
HOS	Hours of service
HOV	High Occupancy Vehicle
HPMS	Highway Performance Monitoring System
HPPI	Highway Policy Information (FHWA)
HQ	Headquarters
HRI	Highway-Rail Intersection
HSAS	Homeland Security Advisory Service
HSI	Homeland Security Institute http://www.homelandsecurity.org/ ; http://www.homelandsecurity.org/newjournal/index_aboutJ.asp
HSWIM	High Speed Weigh-In-Motion
HTML	HyperText Markup Language
HTSP	HazMat Truck Security Pilot
HTTP	HyperText Transfer Protocol
HTTPS	HyperText Transfer Protocol – Secure
HUT	Highway Use Tax
HVUT	Heavy Vehicle Use Tax
HWC	Hazardous Waste of Concern
I	
I/O	Input/Output
IA	Iowa
IACP	International Association of Chiefs of Police http://www.theiacp.org/
IADLEST	International Association of Directors of Law Enforcement Standards and Training http://www.iadlest.org/
IAFIS	Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System http://www.fbi.gov/hq/cjisd/iafis.htm
IAG	InterAgency Group
IANA	Intermodal Association of North America http://www.intermodal.org/
IBC	International Border Clearance
IBEX	International Border Electronic Crossing
IBIS	Integrated Biometrics Identification System (AL)
IBM	International Business Machines
IBTTA	International Bridge, Tunnel, and Turnpike Association
ICA	Intelligent Console Architecture
ICC	Interstate Commerce Commission
ICCTA	ICC Termination Act
ICD	Interface Control Document
ICDN	ITS Cooperative Deployment Network http://www.ntoctalks.com/its_res1.html

ICN	In Cab Notification
ICP	Interface Certification Procedure
ID	Identifier/Identify/Identification
ID	Idaho
ID/IQ	Indefinite Delivery / Indefinite Quantity
IDEF	Integrated Computer Aided Manufacturing and Definition for SEI Website
IDT	Intelligent Decision Technologies
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers http://www.ieee.org
IEM	International Equipment Machines, Inc.
IEN	Information Exchange Network
IES	Information Exchange System
IETF	Internet Engineering Task Force (from Safety Guide)
I/F	Interface
IFD	Intermodal Freight Depot
IFS	Intermodal Freight Shipper
IFTA	International Fuel Tax Agreement http://www.iftach.org
IFTWG	Intermodal Freight Technology Working Group http://www.intermodal.org/iftwg_files
IG	Implementation Guide
IGP	Interoperability Guiding Principle
II	IJIS Institute http://www.ijis.org
IIHS	Insurance Institute for Highway Safety
III	Interstate Identification Index
IIS	Institutional Issues Sub-committee (National VII Coalition)
IJIS	Integrated Justice Information Systems http://www.ijis.org
IL	Illinois
IMA	Information Management Authority
IMO	International Maritime Organization http://www.imo.org/home.asp
IMS	Information Management Systems
IMTC	International Mobility and Trade Corridor
IN	Indiana
INCOSE	International Council on Systems Engineering http://www.incose.org/
InfoSys	(FMCSA) Information Systems Web site http://fmcsa-ts.dot.gov
INS	Immigration and Naturalization Service
IOC	Initial Operating Capability
IOU	Idaho, Oregon, Utah
IP	Internet Protocol
IPng	Internet Protocol next generation
IPSec	Internet Protocol Security
IR	Inspection Report
IR	Infrared
IR	Inter-Regional
IRB	Investment Review Board
IRC	Information Resource Catalog
IRC	Internet Relay Chat

IRD	International Road Dynamics, Inc. http://www.irdinc.com/
IRI	International Roughness Index
IRIS	InfraRed Inspection System (AK)
IRP	International Registration Plan http://www.irponline.org/
IRRS	Intelligent Road/Rail Information Server http://www.gfnet.com/projectdetailIT.asp?ProjectID=181
IS	Information System(s)/Service(s)
ISA	Information Systems Architecture
ISAC	Information Sharing and Analysis Center
ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network
ISO	International Standards Organization/International Organization for Standardization http://www.iso.org
ISP	Internet Service Provider
ISP	Information Service Provider Subsystem
ISP	Indiana State Police
ISS	Inspection Selection System -D Driver
ISSES	Integrated Security and Safety Enforcement System
ISTEA	Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991
IT	Information Technology
ITBCS	Intelligent Transportation Border Crossing System
ITDS	International Trade Data System
ITE	Institute of Transportation Engineers http://www.ite.org/
I-TIPS	Information Technology Investment Portfolio System
ITOCC	Integrated Transportation Operations and Communications Center
ITOP	Information Technology Omnibus Procurement
ITP	Interoperability Test Procedure
ITRE	Institute for Transportation Research and Education
ITS	Intelligent Transportation Systems (formerly IVHS)
ITSA	Intelligent Transportation Society of America http://www.itsa.org/
ITS-A	Intelligent Transportation Systems – America
ITS JPO	ITS Joint Program Office http://www.its.dot.gov/
IV&V	Independent Verification & Validation
IVHS	Intelligent Vehicle-Highway System
IVI	Intelligent Vehicle Initiative

J

JAD	Joint Application Development
JCON	Justice Consolidated Office Network
JHU/APL	The Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory
JITF-CT	Joint Intelligence Task Force – Combating Terrorism
JNET-PA	Pennsylvania Justice Network
JPEG	Joint Photographics Expert Group
JPO	Joint Program Office http://www.its.dot.gov/
JRIES	Joint Regional Information Exchange System

JUSTNET Justice Technology Information Network <http://www.nlectc.org/>

K

KB Kilobyte
KPRA kingpin-to-rear-axle
KS Kansas <http://www.truckingks.org/>; <http://www.ksdot.org/>
KTC Kentucky Transportation Center <http://www.ktc.uky.edu/>
KY Kentucky
[KYU#](#) Kentucky Highway Use Number

L

[L&I](#) Licensing and Insurance
<http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/registration-licensing/licensing/licensing.htm>

LA Louisiana
LAMP Licensing Application Migration Project
[LAN](#) Local Area Network
LATTS Latin America Trade and Transportation Study
LCL Less-Than-Carload
LCV Longer Combination Vehicle
LDS Location Data Source
LE Law Enforcement
LEADS Law Enforcement Agency Data System
LEAF Law Enforcement Analysis Facility <http://www.nlectc.org/assistance/leaf.html>
LED Light-emitting Diode
LEIN Law Enforcement Intelligence Network
LEIU Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit
LEO Law Enforcement Online <http://www.fbi.gov/hq/cjisd/leo.htm>
LETS-AL Law Enforcement Tactical System (AL state portal)
LF Licencia Federal (Mexico)
LIFIS Licencia Federal Information System (Mexico)
LIMS Lockheed Martin Information Management Systems
LLIS Lessons Learned Information Sharing (DHS)
https://www.llis.dhs.gov/flash_demo/LLISdemo.html

[LM](#) Legacy Modification
LMS License Monitoring Subscription (MD)
<http://mva.state.md.us/DriverServ/DrRecord/MVRs/LMS.htm>

[LPR](#) License Plate Reader/Recognition
[LSI](#) Legacy System Interface
LTCCS Large Truck Crash Causation Study
http://www.nhtsa-tsis.net/projects/FMCSA/FMCSA_LTCCS.htm

[LTL](#) Less-Than-Truckload

M

MA	Massachusetts
MACS	Mainline Automated Clearance System
MAN	Metropolitan Area Network
MAPS	Multi-Jurisdictional Automated Preclearance System
MARAD	Maritime Administration
MARS	Mobile Accident Reporting System
MATRIX	Multistate Anti-Terrorism Information Exchange
MC	Motor Carrier
MCAC	Motor Carrier Advisory Committee
MCDC	Motor Carrier Data Collection
MCMIS	Motor Carrier Management Information System http://www.nhtsa-tsis.net/projects/FMCSA/FMCSA_MCMIS.htm
MCMS	Maintenance and Construction Management Subsystem
MCNU	Multiband Configurable Networking Unit
MCO	Maintenance and Construction Operations
MCREGIS	Motor Carrier Regulation Information System
MCS-150	Motor Carrier Identification Report (Application for USDOT Number) http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/registration-licensing/print-forms/print-forms.htm
MCSAP	Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/safety-security/safety-initiatives/mcsap/mcsap.htm
MCSIA	Motor Carrier Safety Improvement Act
MCSIP	Motor Carrier Safety Improvement Process
MD	Maryland http://mva.state.md.us/ ; http://mva.state.md.us/Resources/trucker.pdf (MD MC handbook)
MDI	Model Deployment Initiative
MDT	Mobile Data Terminal
ME	Maine
MEARS	Measurement of Enforcement Activity Reporting System (MT)
MEOSS	Mid-West Electronic One-Stop Shopping
MHz	Megahertz
MI	Michigan
MID	Message Identification Character
MIDAS	Model Impaired Driver Access System http://www.trafficinjuryresearch.com/dwi_systemimprovements/workgroup_proInitInventory_initiativeDetails.cfm?x=100
MIME	Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions
MMTA	Maryland Motor Truck Association http://www.mmtanet.com/
MMUCC	Model Minimum Uniform Crash Criteria http://www.mmucc.us/
MN	Minnesota http://www.dot.state.mn.us/motorcarrier/ ; http://www.dps.state.mn.us/patrol/comveh/
MO	Missouri
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement

MOE	Measure Of Effectiveness
MONY	Michigan/Ontario/New York
MOOO	Multi-Jurisdictional Oversize and Overweight Organization
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPEG	Moving Picture Experts Group
MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization
MPR	Master Pointer Record
MRO	Medical Review Officer
MS	Mississippi
MT	Montana
MTD	Motor Transportation Division
MUP	Map Update Provider
MUTCD	Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices http://mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov/
MVA	Motor Vehicle Administration
MVI	Moving Violation Indicator
MVM	Moving Violations Measure
MVR	Motor Vehicle Record
MX	Mexico
N	
NA	not applicable (also N/A)
NACHA	National Automated Clearing House Association http://www.nacha.org/
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement http://www.nafta-sec-alena.org
NAHSC	National Automated Highway System Consortium
NAPHSIS	National Association for Public Health Statistics and Information Systems
NARUC	National Association of Regulatory Commissioners
NAS	National Alert System
NASCIO	National Association of State Chief Information Officers https://www.nascio.org/
NASI	North American Standard Inspection http://www.cvsa.org/documents/inspectionprogrambrochure.pdf
NASS	National Automotive (or Accident) Sampling System (NHTSA) http://www.nhtsa-tsis.net/projects/NHTSA/NHTSA_NASS.htm ; http://www-nass.nhtsa.dot.gov/NASS/cds/AnalyticalManuals/aman1994.pdf
NASTO	Northeast Association of State Transportation Officials http://www.nasto.org/
NATAP	North American Trade Automation Prototype
NC	North Carolina
NCAP	National Customs Automated Prototype
NCDL	Non-Commercial Driver's License
NCHRP	National Cooperative Highway Research Program http://www.trb.org/CRP/NCHRP/NCHRP.asp
NCIC	National Crime Information Center http://www.fbi.gov/hq/cjisd/ncic.htm
NCOA	National Change of Address
NCP	Network Control Program
NCSHP	North Carolina State Highway Patrol

NCSTS	National Conference of State Transportation Specialists http://www.naruc.org/NCSTS/
NCS	National Communications System
NCS	Network Control Software
NCSU	North Carolina State University
ND	North Dakota
NDR	National Driver Register http://www.dot.gov/pia/nhtsa_ndr.htm
NDSU	North Dakota State University
NE	Nebraska
NECCC	National Electronic Commerce Coordinating Council
NEMA	National Electrical Manufacturers Association
NEMA	National Emergency Management Association
NETC	New England Transportation Consortium http://www.netc.umassd.edu/
NGA	National Governors' Association http://www.nga.org
NH	New Hampshire
NHTSA	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/
NIBRS	National Incident-Based Reporting Program http://www.fbi.gov/hq/cjisd/ucr.htm
NICS	National Instant Criminal Background Check System http://www.fbi.gov/hq/cjisd/nics.htm
NIEM	National Information Exchange Model
NIER	National Institute for Environmental Renewal
NII	National Information Infrastructure
NIMC	National Incident Management Coalition
NIPC	National Infrastructure Protection Center
NIST	National Institute for Standards and Technology http://www.nist.gov/
NJ	New Jersey
NJE	Network Job Entry
NLECTC	National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center http://www.nlectc.org/about/justnet.html
NLETS	National Law Enforcement Telecommunication System (obsolete – replaced by Nlets)
Nlets	(Nlets, Inc.) International Justice and Public Safety Information Sharing Network http://www.nlets.org/
NM	New Mexico
NMVTIS	National Motor Vehicle Title Information System http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/nmvtis.html
NOI	Notice Of Investigation
NOOPA	Northeast OS/OW Permit Agreement
NOOUP	National OS/OW Uniform Permit
NORPASS	North American Preclearance and Safety System http://www.norpass.net/
NPRM	Notice of Proposed Rulemaking
NPTC	National Private Truck Council http://www.nptc.org/
NRVC	Non-Resident Violator Compact
NSA	National Sheriffs' Association http://www.sheriffs.org/
NSC	National Safety Council http://www.nsc.org/

NSF	National Science Foundation
NT	New Technology (Microsoft Operating System)
NTOC	National Transportation Operations Coalition http://www.ntoctalks.com/
NTSB	National Transportation Safety Board http://www.nts.gov
NTTC	National Tank Truck Carriers, Inc. www.tanktruck.org
NV	Nevada
NY	New York
NYC	New York City
NYRPC	New York Regional Processing Center
NYSDOT	New York State Department of Transportation
NYSMTA	New York State Motor Truck Association

O

O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OASIS	Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards http://www.oasis-open.org
Oasis	Not an abbreviation – Interstate Oasis Program (SAFETEA-LU) http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/safetealu/factsheets/iop.htm
OBC	On-Board Computer
OBRD	On-Board Recording Device
OC	Organizational Coordinator
OCD	Operational Concept Document
OCR	Optical Character Recognition
OCR	Operational Research Consultants
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
ODBC	Open Database Connectivity
OEN	Owner Equipment Number
OET	Office of Emergency Transportation http://www.dot.gov/ost/oet/index.html
OH	Ohio
OH	Overheight
OHME	Office of Hazardous Materials Enforcement http://hazmat.dot.gov/enforce/hmenforce.htm
OIC	Office in Charge
OIG	Office of the Inspector General
OIM	Officer Information Manager
OJP	Office of Justice Programs
OK	Oklahoma
OKC	Oklahoma City
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
OMC	Office of Motor Carriers
OMCHS	Office of Motor Carrier and Highway Safety
OOIDA	Owner-Operator Independent Driver Association http://www.ooida.com/
OOS	Out of Service
OOSD	Out-of-Service Driver
OOSV	Out-of-Service Vehicle

Op	Operational
Op-Model	Operational Model
ORNL	Oak Ridge National Laboratory
OS, O/S	Operating System
OS/OW	Oversize/Overweight
OSC	Operation Safe Commerce
OSCAR	One-Stop Credentialing and Registration (NY)
OSI	Open System Interconnection
OSIS	Open Source Information System
OST	Office of the Secretary of Transportation http://www.dot.gov/ost/

P

PA	Pennsylvania
PAN	Personal Area Network
PANYNJ	Port Authority of New York and New Jersey http://www.panynj.gov/
PAR	Police Accident Report
PASS	Performance Assessment Strategy and System
PASS	Port of Entry Advanced Sorting System
PATH	Partners for Advanced Transit and Highways (CA) http://www.path.berkeley.edu
PC	Personal Computer
PC	PRISM/CVISN
PCI	Pavement Condition Index
PDA	Personal Data Assistant
PDPS	Problem Driver Pointer System http://www.nhtsa-tsis.net/projects/NHTSA/NHTSA_PDPS.htm
PER	Packing Encoding Rules
PERT	Program Evaluation Review Technique
PF	Public Facilities
PIC	Process Implementation Chart
PII	Personally Identifiable Information
PIN	Personal Identification Number
PIP	Partners in Protection (Canada)
PIQ	Past Inspection Query
PM	Program Manager
PMA	President's Management Agenda
PMI	Project Management Institute
PMS	Parking Management Subsystem
PO	Purchase Order
POC	Point of Contact
POC	Proof of Concept
POE	Port of Entry
POP	Post Office Protocol
PPTP	Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol
PR	Proposed Recommendation

PRISM	Performance and Registration Information Systems Management http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/facts-research/facts-figures/analysis-statistics/prism.htm
ProVu	(Motor Carrier) Profile Viewer
PS	Provisional Standard
PSC	Public Service Commission
PSR	Pavement Serviceability Index
PSTN	Public Service Telephone Network
PSTN	Public Switched Telephone Network
PTR	Performance Tracking Report
PU	Power Unit
PUC	Public Utility Commission
PVF	PRISM Vehicle File
Q	
QA	Quality Assurance
QC	Query Central http://qc.fmcsa.dot.gov
R	
R&A	(FMCSA Office of) Research and Analysis
R2V	Roadside-to-Vehicle
RAI	Recordable Accident Indicator
RAID	Real-time Analytical Intelligence Database
RAID	Redundant Array of Independent Disks
RAM	Radioactive Material
RAPP	Regional Automated Permit Processing
RAR	Recordable Accident Rate
RAS	Remote Access Service
RBAC	Role-based Access
RDF	Resource Description Format
REC	W3C Recommendation
REMOVE	Requirements for Enforcement of Overloaded Vehicles in Europe
RES	Roadside Electronic Screening
RF	Radio Frequency
RFI	Request for Information
RFID	Radio Frequency Identification
RFP	Request for Proposal
RFQ	Request for Quote
RFTA	Regional Fuel Tax Agreement
RI	Rhode Island
RISS	Regional Information Sharing Systems
RITA	Research & Innovative Technology Administration http://www.rita.dot.gov/
riss.net	Regional Information Sharing Systems secure intranet
RJE	Remote Job Entry
RMS	Remote Monitoring System (KY)

RO	Reconsideration Official
ROC	Roadside Operations Computer
RODS	[Driver] Record of Duty Status
ROM	Read Only Memory
ROVER	CVO ROving VERification Van
RPC	Regional Processing Center
RPC	Remote Procedure Call
RPM	Radiation Portal Monitor
RS	Roadway Subsystem
RSE	Roadside WRI Equipment
RSIS	RS Information Systems, Inc.
RSU	Roadside Unit
RTF	Rich Text Format
RTLS	Real Time Locating Systems
RTS	Rules Tracking System
RTVDM	Registration, Title, Vehicle Dealers and Manufacturers
RVMS	Remote Video Monitoring System
RWIS	Road Weather Information System
RYG	Red, Yellow, Green

S

S/MIME	Secure/Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions
S&T	Science and Technology Directorate (DHS)
SaDIP	Safety Data Improvement Program
SAE	Society of Automotive Engineers http://www.sae.org
SAFER	Safety and Fitness Electronic Records http://www.safer.fmcsa.dot.gov
SAFE TRIP-21	Safe and Efficient Travel through Innovation and Partnerships for the 21 st Century
SafeStat	Safety Status / Motor Carrier Safety Status Measurement System http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/facts-research/facts-figures/databases/safestat.htm ; http://ai.fmcsa.dot.gov/SafeStat/safestatmain.asp ; http://ai.fmcsa.dot.gov/dataquality/dataquality.asp?redirect=staterating.asp
SAFETEA-LU	Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (2005 legislation) http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/safetealu/ ; http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/reauthorization/ (TEA-21)
SAFETYNET	(Not an abbreviation)
SafeVUE	SAFER and CVIEW Visual User Environment
SAIC	Science Applications International Corporation
SAICS	Southwest Alabama Integrated Criminal-justice System
SASHTO	Southern Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials
SAX	Simple API for XML
SC	South Carolina
SCAC	Standard Carrier Alpha Code
SCAPI	SAFER CVIEW Application Programming Interface

SCE	Selective Compliance Enforcement
SCI	Special Crash Investigations (NHTSA)
SCR	SAFER Change Request
SCT	Department of Communications and Transportation (Mexico) http://www.sct.gob.mx Secretaría de Comunicaciones y Transportes (Mexico) Secretary of Communications and Transportation (Mexico)
SCTG	Standard Classification of Transportable Goods
SD	South Dakota http://www.sdtruckinfo.com
SDAPS	South Dakota Automated Permit System
SDDCTEA	Surface Deployment and Distribution Command Transportation Engineering Agency
SDM	SAFER Data Mailbox
SDMS	Safety Data Message Set
SDO	Standard Development Organization
SDS	Safety Data Systems
SE	Southeastern States
SEA	Safety Evaluation Area
SEARCH	National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics
SEB	State Entry Beacon
SENTRI	Secure Electronic Network for Travelers Rapid Inspection
SETCP	Southeast Transportation Corridor Pilot
SF	Standard Form
SGML	Standard Generalized Markup Language
SHEL	Software, Hardware, Environment, Liveware [Model]
SHRP	Strategic Highway Research Program
SICP	SAFER Interface Certification Procedures
SIE	Safety Information Exchange
SIG	Special Interest Group
SIN-OK	State Intelligence Network – Oklahoma
SIRIS	Smart Infrared Inspection System
SIT	System Integration Testing
SMDS	Switched Multimegabit Data Service
SMRI	Safety Management Review Indicator
SMRM	Safety Management Review Measure
SMTP	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
SMTP/POP3	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol/Post Office Protocol (Version 3)
SNA	Systems Network Architecture
SNET	SAFETYNET
SOA	Service-Oriented Architecture
SOAP	Simple Object Access Protocol
SOC	State of Conviction
SOD	Statement of Direction
SOI	State of Inquiry
SOR	State of Record

SOWG	SAFER Option Working Group
SPCS	SAFER/PRISM Central Site
SPE	Skill Performance Evaluation
	http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/safety-security/safety-initiatives/other/specert.htm
SPIN-CT	Statewide Police Intelligence Network – Connecticut
SPO	Special Project Office
SPOC	Single Point of Contact
SQL	Structured Query Language
SR	Safety Review
SR	Smart Roadside
SRI	Smart Roadside Initiative
SSD	JHU/APL Strategic Systems Department (obsolete)
SSDQ	State Safety Data Quality
SSE	State-Specific Enhancement
SSL	Secure Sockets Layer
SSN	Social Security Number
SSO	Single-Sign-On
SSOLV	Social Security On-Line Verification (AAMVA)
	http://www.aamva.org/TechServices/AppServ/SSOLV/
SSRS	Single State Registration System
STARS	State Truck Activity Reporting System (Montana)
STCC	Standard Transportation Commodity Code
STDO	Security Technology Deployment Office
STIP	Statewide Transportation Improvement Program
STOLEN	State On-line Enforcement System/Network (retired)
SVC	Service
T	
T3	Technical Training by Telephone
TAEC	Trucking Association Executives Council
TAFI	Taking Action on Federal Initiatives
TAS	Toll Administration Subsystem
TBD	To Be Determined
TBWG	Transportation Border Working Group
TC	Traveler Card
TCAM	Telecommunications Access Method
TCC	Transportation (US DOT) Computer Center
TCP/IP	Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol
TCS	Toll Collection Subsystem
TDM	Time Division Multiplexing
TDMA	Time Division Multiple Access
TEA	Transportation Equity Act
TEA-21	Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/tea21/ ; http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/reauthorization/

TEM	Technical Exchange Meeting
TEU	Twenty-foot equivalent unit, a standard size intermodal container
TEW Group-LA	Terrorism Early Warning Group – Los Angeles, CA, area
TFHRC	Turner Fairbank Highway Research Center (FHWA)
ThreatNet-FL	ThreatNet Florida
TIA	Telecommunications Industry Association
TIFA	Trucks Involved in Fatal Accidents http://www.umtri.umich.edu/cntbs/tifa.html ; http://www.transtats.bts.gov/Tables.asp?DB_ID=415&DB_Name=Trucks%20Involved%20in%20Fatal%20Accidents%20%28TIFA%29&DB_Short_Name=TIFA
TIN	Tax Identification Number
TIP	Transportation Improvement Program
TIUS	Truck Inventory and Use Survey (obsolete – now VIUS)
TMC	(ATA's) Technology and Maintenance Council
TN	Tennessee
TOCM	Transportation Operation Coordination Committee
TPM	Technical Performance Measure
TPMS	Transportation Permit Management System (CA)
TRA	Trade Regulatory Agencies
TRAC	Terminal Rental Adjustment Clause
TraCS	Traffic and Criminal Software http://www.tracinfo.us/tracs_home.asp
TRALA	Truck Rental And Leasing Association
TRANSCOM	Transportation Operations Coordination Committee
TRANSPASS	(Specific definition for this abbreviation is unknown, but this is believed to be a state Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) component that uses transponders to communicate with truckers and flag poor safety performers for inspections as they enter scale facilities.)
TRB	Transportation Research Board http://www.trb.org/
TRM	Technical Reference Model
TS	Transaction Set
TS	Technical Support
TS&W	Truck Size and Weight
TSA	Transportation Security Administration http://www.tsa.gov
TSOC	Transportation Security Operation Center
TSSC	Transportation Safety Systems Center http://www.ugpti.org/tssc/
TSV	Tab-Separated Value
TWIC	Transportation Worker Identification Credential www.tsa.gov/twic
TX	Texas
TZ	Time Zone

U

UAS	User Authentication System
UCR	Unified Carrier Registration https://www.ucr.in.gov/
UCR	Uniform Crime Reporting http://www.fbi.gov/hq/cjis/ucr.htm
UDDI	Universal Description, Discovery, and Integration
UDP	User Datagram Protocol
UFA	Uniform Fine Assessment
UID	Unique Identification
UML	Unified Modeling Language
UMTRI	The University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute http://www.umtri.umich.edu ; http://www.umtri.umich.edu/centbs/ (Center for Truck and Bus Statistics)
UNI	Unified Network Interface
UniSafe	Unified Carrier, Vehicle, and Driver Safety and Enforcement
UPS	United Parcel Service
URI	Uniform Resource Identifier
URL	Universal Resource Locator
URS	Unified Registration System
US	United States
USDHS	United States Department of Homeland Security http://www.dhs.gov
USDOT	United States Department of Transportation http://www.dot.gov/
USIS	United States Investigations Service http://www.usis.com/
USPS	United States Postal Service
UT	Utah http://www.udot.utah.gov

V

V&V	Verification and Validation
V2R	Vehicle-to-Roadside
V2V	Vehicle-to-Vehicle
VA	Virginia http://www.dmv.state.va.us/webdoc/commercial
VACIS	Vehicle and Cargo Inspection System
VAN	Value-Added Network
VCS	Virtual Compliance Station http://database.path.berkeley.edu/imr/papers/UCD-ITS-RR-05-13.pdf
VET	Vital Event Transaction (XML)
VII	Vehicle Infrastructure Integration
VII	Vehicle Inspection Indicator
VIM	Vehicle Inspection Measure
VIN	Vehicle Identification Number
VISTA	Vehicle Information System for Tax Apportionment
VISTA/RS	VISTA Registration System
VISTA/TS	VISTA Tax System
VIUS	Vehicle Inventory and Use Survey (used to be TIUS) http://www.census.gov/svsd/www/vius/products.html
VMS	Variable Message Sign

VMT	Vehicle Miles Traveled
VOSA	Vehicle and Operator Services Agency http://www.vosa.gov.uk/ (UK equivalent of FMCSA)
VPN	Virtual Private Network
VRC	Vehicle to Roadside Communication
VRI	Vehicle Review Indicator
VRM	Vehicle Review Measure
VRTC	Vehicle Research Testing Center
VS	Vehicle Subsystem
VT	Vermont
VTAM	Virtual Telecommunications Access Method
VTIE	Vehicle Title Information Exchange
VWS	Virtual Weigh Station

W

W3C	World Wide Web Consortium http://www.w3.org/
WA	Washington (state)
WAN	Wide Area Network
WASHTO	Western Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials http://www.washto.org/
WAVE	Wireless Access Vehicular Environment
WBDA	Warren B. Dunham Associates
WBS	Work Breakdown Structure
WBTII	Wireless Bus and Truck Inspection Initiative
WD	Working Draft
WECI	Web-Enabled Credentialing Interface
WETE	Web-based End-to-End (interoperability tests)
WG	Working Group
WI	Wisconsin
WiFi	Wireless Fidelity
WIM	Weigh-In-Motion (see link for publications about) http://www.nmsu.edu/~traffic/Publications/WIM/Pub_WIM.htm
WMI	World Manufacturer Identifier
WRA	Western Regional Agreement
WRI	Wireless Roadside Initiative
WSDL	Web Services Definition Language
WSDOT	Washington State Department of Transportation
WTA	Washington Trucking Associations
WV	West Virginia
WWW	World Wide Web
WY	Wyoming

X

X12	Accredited Standards Committee (ASC) X12
xCVIEW	eXtensible CVIEW (WA state)

[XHTML](#) eXtensible Hypertext Markup Language
[XML](#) eXtensible Markup Language
XQL XML Query Language
[XSL](#) eXtensible Stylesheet Language
XSLT eXtensible Stylesheet Language Transformations

Y

Y2K Year 2000

Z

3. GLOSSARY

Section 3 contains the glossary terms and their definitions. It is not the intent of JHU/APL to establish norms or standards for the terms. In many cases, there are several definitions for a term. Instead, the objective is to provide a compilation of common usage. The presence of a definition in the glossary does not preclude other equally correct definitions. The definitions in this glossary are organized alphabetically by term.

<#> [A](#) [B](#) [C](#) [D](#) [E](#) [F](#) [G](#) [H](#) [I](#) [J](#) [K](#) [L](#) [M](#) [N](#) [O](#) [P](#) [Q](#) [R](#) [S](#) [T](#) [U](#) [V](#) [W](#) [X](#) [Y](#) [Z](#)

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A

Abatement: “To discontinue regulatory violations by refraining from or taking actions identified in a notice to correct noncompliance.” [FMCSA Rules-Regulations: Federal Regulations](#) §386.2

Abstract Syntax Notation (ASN): “A standard way to describe a message (a unit of application data) that can be sent or received in a network. ASN.1 is divided into two parts: (1) the rules of syntax for describing the contents of a message in terms of data type and content sequence or structure and (2) how you actually encode each data item in a message. ASN.1 is defined in two ISO Standards ... : ISO 8824/ITU X.208 ... and ISO 8825/ITU X.209”

<http://whatis.techtarget.com/>

Accident: “An occurrence involving a commercial motor vehicle operating on a highway in interstate or intrastate commerce which results in: (i) A fatality; (ii) Bodily injury to a person who, as a result of the injury, immediately receives medical treatment away from the scene of the accident; or (iii) One or more motor vehicles incurring disabling damage as a result of the accident, requiring the motor vehicles to be transported away from the scene by a tow truck or other motor vehicle.” [FMCSA Rules-Regulations: Federal Regulations](#) §390.5

Accident Involvement Indicator (AII): A value leading to the calculation of a motor carrier’s [SafeStat](#) score. “The AII uses measures derived from state-reported crash data normalized by power unit data from the Motor Carrier Census.” [15]

Accident Involvement Measure (AIM): A value leading to the calculation of a motor carrier’s [SafeStat](#) score. “SafeStat uses the state-reported crash data and Motor Carrier Census power unit (trucks, tractors, hazardous material tank trucks, motor coaches, and school buses) data to calculate the Accident Involvement Measure (AIM) for all carriers.” [15]

Accredited Standards Committee (ASC): The [ANSI](#)-chartered committee to develop uniform standards for inter-industry electronic interchange of business transactions – electronic data interchange ([EDI](#)). ASC X12 develops, maintains, interprets, publishes and promotes the proper use of American National and UN/EDIFACT International Electronic Data Interchange Standards. <http://www.x12.org/>

Advanced Driver and Vehicle Advisory Navigation Concept (ADVANCE): A cooperative effort to evaluate the performance of the first large-scale dynamic route guidance system in the U.S.

Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPRM): A preview of a transportation directive issued by US DOT/[FMCSA](#) for review and feedback by other transportation-related agencies and stakeholders.

Advantage CVO (formerly Advantage I-75): A CVO operational test along Interstate 75. This project represents a partnership of public and private sector interests along the I-75 corridor. (See also Mainline Automated Clearance System.)

Alpha Version: An early testing, pre-release version of a program, which may still have bugs, or features that do not work.

American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA): “A tax-exempt, nonprofit organization developing model programs in motor vehicle administration, law enforcement and highway safety... AAMVA represents the state and provincial officials in the United States and Canada who administer and enforce motor vehicle laws. AAMVA’s programs encourage uniformity and reciprocity among the states and provinces.”
<http://www.aamva.org/about/>

AAMVAnet: Telecommunications network services managed by AAMVA for member jurisdictions.

American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO): An organization to develop and support guidelines for the construction, maintenance, and operation of surface transportation facilities. <http://www.transportation.org/>

American National Standards Institute (ANSI): “The primary organization for fostering the development of technology standards in the United States. ANSI works with industry groups and is the U.S. member of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC).” <http://whatis.techtarget.com/>

The mission of ANSI is “to enhance both the global competitiveness of U.S. business and the U.S. quality of life by promoting and facilitating voluntary consensus standards and conformity assessment systems, and safeguarding their integrity.” <http://www.ansi.org/>

American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM): A standards development organization that establishes test standards for materials, products, systems, and services for a wide range of industries. <http://www.astm.org/>

American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII): A rule for mapping text characters to binary numbers between 0 and 127 that was introduced by a national committee in

the early sixties and eventually supplanted IBM's EBCDIC (extended binary coded decimal interchange code) as the industry standard. ASCII files are often referred to as "text files."

American Trucking Associations (ATA): A national trade association of the trucking industry. Its mission is to educate public officials about the trucking industry and to supply current, accurate information to ensure compliance with federal, state, and local laws.

Analysis & Information (A&I): An information system, which provides users Web access to descriptive statistics and analyses on commercial vehicle operator safety information. Information includes safety status of motor carriers ([SafeStat](#)), national/state crash profiles, effectiveness and cost savings of compliance reviews/inspections/ traffic enforcement stops, current analysis results (MCSAFE), and points of contact. <http://ai.volpe.dot.gov/>

Application File Format (AFF): The structure of a file output from a software application.

Application Program Interface (API): The specific method prescribed by a computer operating system or by an application program by which a programmer writing an application program can make requests of the operating system or another application. (sometimes called application *programming* interface).

Applications Architecture: A level or phase of enterprise architecture planning that defines the major kinds of applications needed to manage the data used in the enterprise and to support the business functions. [[10](#)], [[11](#)]

Apportionable Fee: Under the IRP, "any periodic recurring fee or tax required for registering Vehicles, such as registration, license, or weight fees." [International Registration Plan](#)

Apportionable Vehicle: Under the IRP, "any Power Unit that is used or intended for use in two or more Member Jurisdictions and that is used for the transportation of persons for hire or designed, used, or maintained primarily for the transportation of property, and: (i) has two Axles and a gross Vehicle weight or registered gross Vehicle weight in excess of 26,000 pounds (11,793.401 kilograms), or (ii) has three or more Axles, regardless of weight, or (iii) is used in combination, when the gross Vehicle weight of such combination exceeds 26,000 pounds (11,793.401 kilograms). A Recreational Vehicle, a Vehicle displaying Restricted Plates, a bus used in the transportation of chartered parties or a government-owned Vehicle, is not an Apportionable Vehicle; except that a Truck or Truck Tractor, or the Power Unit in a Combination of Vehicles having a gross Vehicle weight of 26,000 pounds (11,793.401 kilograms), or less, and a bus used in the transportation of chartered parties, nevertheless may be registered under the Plan at the option of the Registrant." [International Registration Plan](#)

Architecture: The structure of components, their interrelationships, and the principles and guidelines governing their design and evolution over time.
<http://www.cio.gov/documents/bpeaguide.pdf>

ASPEN: "An application that collects all the commercial driver/vehicle roadside inspection details. It utilizes several other applications that pull data from remote sources - [ISS](#), [PIQ](#),

[CDLIS Access](#), and [QC](#). It also includes communication features to electronically transfer inspection details to [SAFER](#) and/or [SAFETYNET](#).”
<http://fmcsa-ts.dot.gov/PublicInfoSystems/PublicCoreSystems.aspx>

Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM): A dedicated-connection switching technology that organizes digital data into 53-byte cell units and transmits them over a physical medium using digital signal technology. Individually, a cell is processed asynchronously relative to other related cells and is queued before being multiplexed over the transmission path.

Authoritative Source: Also known as a system of record, used to refer to that information system which can provide the correct answer to a question. The authoritative source is the final arbiter in case of conflicts about data validity. It is the legal source of the data. Data that have been authenticated by the authoritative source have been proven to be genuine. In some cases, data are stored immediately and authenticated later by authorized personnel or systems.

Automated Clearinghouse (ACH): “A nationwide mechanism that processes electronically originated batches of credit and debit transfers. ACH credit transfers include direct deposit of payroll, social security benefits, and tax refunds, as well as payments to contractors and vendors. ACH debit transfers include direct debits of consumer and business accounts for the payment of mortgages, bills, and tax obligations. The ACH network can also be used to convert check payments into debit transfers. By providing the appropriate disclosures, businesses can use account information on checks to initiate ACH debit transfers and reduce payment processing costs.” <http://www.federalreserve.gov/paymentsystems/fedach/>

Automatic On-Board Recording Device (AOBRD): An electric, electronic, electromechanical, or mechanical device capable of recording driver's duty status information accurately and automatically as required by §395.15. The device must be integrally synchronized with specific operations of the commercial motor vehicle in which it is installed. At a minimum, the device must record engine use, road speed, miles driven, the date, and time of day.
[FMCSA Rules-Regulations: Federal Regulations](#) §395.2

Automated Safety Assurance Program (ASAP): A software application used by motor carriers to capture self-evaluation safety data on diskette for subsequent analysis by the [FMCSA](#).

Automatic Vehicle Classification (AVC): A method for classifying trucks by vehicle length, number of axles, and axle spacing.

Automatic Vehicle Identification (AVI): A method for identifying vehicles using light, microwave, or radio frequencies. Combines roadside receivers with on-board transponders to automatically identify vehicles. This includes license plate readers.

Automatic Vehicle Location (AVL): A method for calculating the location of a truck or trailer. There are several types of AVL: dead reckoning AVL and radio determination AVL.

B

Base Jurisdiction: Under the [IRP](#), “the Member Jurisdiction, selected in accordance with Section 305, to which an Applicant applies for apportioned registration under the Plan or the Member Jurisdiction that issues apportioned registration to a Registrant under the Plan.”

[International Registration Plan](#)

Base State System: A cooperative agreement under which an interstate carrier traveling in more than one jurisdiction will choose one state as a Base Jurisdiction. Thereafter the Base Jurisdiction is responsible for all interactions with the carrier. (See also Base Jurisdiction.)

Basis Input/Output System (BIOS): “The program a personal computer's microprocessor uses to get the computer system started after you turn it on. It also manages data flow between the computer's operating system.” <http://whatis.techtarget.com/>

Baud Rate: The number of signal events per second occurring on a communications channel. Although not technically accurate, baud rate is commonly used to mean bit rate. See bps.

Beta Version: A test-release version of a program which has been fairly well debugged and tested (compared to the alpha version), but is not yet considered complete because of missing features.

Binary File: A non-text file, containing information encoded in bytes. (These files appear as gibberish when viewed with a text editor.) Sometimes binary files are referred to as unformatted, and text files as formatted.

Browser: “An application program that provides a way to look at and interact with all the information on the World Wide Web. ... Technically, a Web browser is a client program that uses the Hypertext Transfer Protocol ([HTTP](#)) to make requests of Web servers throughout the Internet on behalf of the browser user...”

http://searchwindevelopment.techtarget.com/sDefinition/0,,sid8_gci211708,00.html

Bulletin Board System (BBS): A system by which a group of users with common interests (like a business, club, or professional society) can share information by “posting” it to an electronic bulletin board. Some subscriber-based BBSs offer limited Internet services.

Bus: “Any motor vehicle designed, constructed, and/or used for the transportation of passengers, including taxicabs.” [FMCSA Rules-Regulations: Federal Regulations](#) §390.5

Business Activity: A specific action conducted in order to achieve an organization’s goals or objectives. Business activities defined by the SAFE Project are at “Level 2”, one level below Core Functional Areas.

Business Model: A set of information that defines the activities a business performs to accomplish its mission and objectives.

Business Modeling: A level or phase of enterprise architecture planning that identifies the underlying business functions within the scope of the enterprise that are (or should be) performed to accomplish the enterprise objectives. [11]

Business Process Re-engineering (BPR): “The analysis and redesign of workflow within and between enterprises.” <http://whatis.techtarget.com/>

Byte: A unit of data equal to 8 bits, and hence capable of storing any one of $2^8 = 256$ distinct values. The yardstick by which file size is measured.

C

Cab Card: Under [IRP](#), “an evidence of registration, other than a Plate, issued for an Apportioned Vehicle registered under the Plan by the Base Jurisdiction and carried in or on the identified vehicle.” [International Registration Plan](#)

Carrier Automated Performance Review Information (CAPRI): An application “used for preparing Compliance Reviews and Safety Audits, as well as specialized cargo tank facility reviews, and hazardous material (HM) shipper reviews. CAPRI includes worksheets for collecting (1) hours of service data, (2) driver qualification data, and (3) drug and alcohol compliance data. It also creates the preliminary carrier safety fitness rating and various reports for motor carriers. It electronically transfers data to [SAFETYNET](#) and/or [MCMIS](#).”
<http://fmcsa-ts.dot.gov/PublicInfoSystems/PublicCoreSystems.aspx>

Carrier Measurement System (CMS): The carrier component of the FMCSA CSA 2010 Safety Measurement System.

Carrier Safety Fitness Rating (CSFR): The safety rating of the carrier based on an official approved safety algorithm.

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS): “A simple styling language which allows attaching style to HTML elements. Every element type as well as every occurrence of a specific element within that type can be declared an unique style, e.g. margins, positioning, color or size.”
<http://www.hwg.org/resources/faqs/cssFAQ.html#css>

CaseRite: An application that “assists in the creation of legal enforcement cases for Federal prosecution of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations ([FMCSRs](#)) and the Federal Hazardous Materials Regulations ([FHMRs](#)) violations. These case reports, after review and management approval, are uploaded to [EMIS](#).” <http://fmcsa-ts.dot.gov/PublicInfoSystems/PublicCoreSystems.aspx>

Cellular Digital Packet Data (CDPD): “A data transmission technology developed for use on cellular phone frequencies. CDPD uses unused cellular channels (in the 800- to 900- MHz range) to transmit data in packets. This technology offers data transfer rates of up to 19.2 Kbps, quicker call set up, and better error correction than using modems on an analog cellular channel.”
<http://www.webopedia.com/>

Cellular: “Refers to communications systems, especially the Advance Mobile Phone Service (AMPS), that divide a geographic region into sections, called cells. ... For digital communications, several competing cellular systems exist, including GSM and [CDMA](#).”
<http://www.webopedia.com/>

Chief Information Officer (CIO): “A job title commonly given to the person in an enterprise responsible for the information technology and computer systems that support enterprise goals. As information technology and systems have become more important, the CIO has come to be viewed in many organizations as a key contributor in formulating strategic goals.”
<http://whatis.techtarget.com/>

Citation: A legal action against a person, indicating that a law may have been broken.

Clearinghouse (CH): An organization that processes information received electronically from states to compute fees due/owed each jurisdiction, and facilitates periodic transfers of funds.

Client: When a user accesses a service provided by another computer, the other computer is referred to as the server and the user’s computer is referred to as the client. When using a network-oriented application like ftp or telnet, the application is running on both machines, but in “server mode” on one end and “client” mode on the other. (e.g, file servers, mail servers, and print servers).

Code-Division Multiple Access (CDMA): “A digital cellular technology that uses spread-spectrum techniques.” In CDMA, “every channel uses the full available spectrum. Individual conversations are encoded with a pseudo-random digital sequence.” <http://www.webopedia.com/>

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR): A codification of the general rules published in the Federal Register by executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government. An annual publication that contains all federal regulations in effect, which govern motor carrier safety. Title 49 deals with motor carrier safety regulations. <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr>

Collision Accident: A road vehicle accident other than an overturning accident in which the first harmful event is a collision of a road vehicle in transport with another road vehicle, other property or pedestrians.

Commercial Driver’s License (CDL): “A license issued by a state or other jurisdiction, in accordance with the standards contained in 49 CFR Part 383, to an individual which authorizes the individual to operate a class of a commercial motor vehicle.”
[FMCSA Rules-Regulations: Federal Regulations](#) §383.5

Commercial Driver’s License Information System (CDLIS): “Mandated by the Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act (CMVSA) of 1986, CDLIS supports the issuance of commercial driver licenses ([CDLs](#)) by the jurisdictions, and assists jurisdictions in meeting the goals of the basic tenet ‘that each driver, nationwide, have only one driver license and one record’ through the

cooperative exchange of commercial driver information between jurisdictions. CDLIS has operated in all 51 U.S. jurisdictions (50 states and the District of Columbia) since April 1, 1992. CDLIS consists of a Central Site and nodes at the Motor Vehicle Agencies (MVAs) of the 51 jurisdictions... The Central Site houses identification data about each commercial driver registered in the jurisdictions, such as: name, date of birth, Social Security Number, state driver license number, AKA information, Current 'State of Record' (SOR)."

<http://www.aamva.org/TechServices/AppServ/CDLIS/>

CDLIS Access: "The CDLIS Access software is used to retrieve driver status and conviction history reports via a RAS (remote access server) connection to [CDLIS](#). It accepts driver query data from [ASPEN](#) or [CAPRI](#)."

<http://fmcsa-ts.dot.gov/PublicInfoSystems/PublicCoreSystems.aspx>

Commercial Motor Vehicle (CMV): Any self-propelled or towed motor vehicle used on a highway in interstate commerce to transport passengers or property when the vehicle— (1) Has a gross vehicle weight rating or gross combination weight rating, or gross vehicle weight or gross combination weight, of 4,536 kg (10,001 pounds) or more, whichever is greater; or (2) Is designed or used to transport more than 8 passengers (including the driver) for compensation; or (3) Is designed or used to transport more than 15 passengers, including the driver, and is not used to transport passengers for compensation; or (4) Is used in transporting material found by the Secretary of Transportation to be hazardous under 49 U.S.C. 5103 and transported in a quantity requiring placarding under regulations prescribed by the Secretary under 49 CFR, subtitle B, chapter I, subchapter C. [FMCSA Rules-Regulations: Federal Regulations](#) §390.5

Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act (CMVSA): "The goal of the Act is to improve highway safety by ensuring that drivers of large trucks and buses are qualified to operate those vehicles and to remove unsafe and unqualified drivers from the highways. The Act retained the State's right to issue a driver's license, but established minimum national standards which States must meet when licensing CMV drivers. The Act corrects the situation that existed prior to 1986 by making it illegal to hold more than one license and by requiring States to adopt testing and licensing standards for truck and bus drivers to check a person's ability to operate the type of vehicle he/she plans to operate."

<http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/registration-licensing/cdl/cdl.htm>; [CMVSA Text](#)

Commercial Skills Test Information Management System: This is an on-line system funded by FMCSA and available from the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators for use by state motor vehicle administration officials. CSTIMS is mainly used for scheduling skills test for commercial driver license (CDL) applicants and monitoring such scheduling, especially when third party testers and examiners are used. CSTIMS is also used for managing information about testers and examiners and results from CDL skills test. CSTIMS prohibits certain actions and sends alerts to a CDL monitor when triggered by an unusual action that needs to be checked out. CSTIMS allows motor vehicle administrators to monitor the activities of 3rd party testers and examiners for the purpose of preventing and detecting fraud.

Commercial Trailer: A trailer used to handle freight in the transportation of goods for others; excludes house trailers, light farm trailers, and car trailers.

Commercial Vehicle Information Exchange Window (CVIEW): A state-based electronic data exchange system that provides carrier, vehicle, and driver safety and credential information to fixed and mobile roadside inspection stations, state agencies, and other third party users.

Commercial Vehicle Information System (CVIS): An information system used to determine the feasibility of linking safety fitness to vehicle registration. Now named the [PRISM](#) System.

Commercial Vehicle Information Systems and Networks (CVISN): The collection of state, federal and private sector information systems and communications networks that support commercial vehicle operations ([CVO](#)).

CVISN Architecture: The ITS/CVO information systems and networks portion of the National ITS Architecture. The CVISN Architecture documentation begins with the National ITS Architecture and adds more detail in some areas (e.g., operational concepts and standardized interface requirements) to facilitate further development.

CVISN Operational and Architectural Compatibility Handbook (COACH): A JHU/APL document providing CVISN state agencies, motor carriers, and developers of CVISN Core Infrastructure systems with a comprehensive checklist of what is required to be compatible with CVISN operational concepts and architecture. The document is available on the [FMCSA](#) CVISN Web site.

Commercial Vehicle Operations (CVO): A term that includes all the operations associated with moving goods and passengers via commercial vehicles over the North American highway system and the activities necessary to regulate these operations.

Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance (CVSA): “An international not-for-profit organization comprised of local, state, provincial, territorial and federal motor carrier safety officials and industry representatives from the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Our mission is to promote commercial motor vehicle safety and security by providing leadership to enforcement, industry and policy makers.” <http://www.cvsa.org/>

Commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS): A term that “describes ready-made products that can easily be obtained. The term is sometimes used in military procurement specifications.” <http://whatis.techtarget.com/>

Common Object Request Broker Architecture (CORBA): “An architecture that enables pieces of programs, called objects, to communicate with one another regardless of what programming language they were written in or what operating system they are running on.” <http://www.webopedia.com/>

Compliance Review (CR): “An on-site examination of motor carrier operations, such as drivers' hours of service, maintenance and inspection, driver qualification, commercial drivers license requirements, financial responsibility, accidents, hazardous materials, and other safety and transportation records to determine whether a motor carrier meets the safety fitness standard. A compliance review may be conducted in response to a request to change a safety rating, to investigate potential violations of safety regulations by motor carriers, or to investigate complaints, or other evidence of safety violations. The compliance review may result in the initiation of an enforcement action.” [FMCSA Rules-Regulations: Federal Regulations §385.3](#)

Comprehensive Safety Analysis (CSA) 2010: “The purpose of the CSA 2010 initiative is to develop more effective and efficient methods for FMCSA, together with industry and state partners, to achieve its mission of reducing commercial motor vehicle (CMV) crashes, fatalities, and injuries. Key Features of CSA 2010 are to:

- Increase the opportunity to have contact with more carriers and drivers;
- Use more and better data to improve performance measurements for identifying high risk carrier and driver behaviors; and
- Apply a wide range of interventions to correct these high risk behaviors before they become chronic and habitual.”

<http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/safety-security/csa2010/home.htm>

Compression: A method for reducing file size. Large files often contain enough redundancy that clever algorithms (such as the UNIX utility compress) can encode the same data in a form that uses up less memory and can be transmitted more quickly.

Computer Aided Software Engineering (CASE): “A category of software that provides a development environment for programming teams. CASE systems offer tools to automate, manage, and simplify the development process. These can include tools for summarizing initial requirements, developing flow diagrams, scheduling development tasks, preparing documentation, controlling software versions, and developing program code.”

<http://www.webopedia.com/>

Concept of Operations (ConOps): Operational attributes of a system, from the operators' and users' views. The attributes are derived from and used in operational scenarios.

Concepts of Operations Document: A user-oriented document that describes system characteristics of the to-be-delivered system from the user's viewpoint. The ConOps document is used to communicate overall quantitative and qualitative system characteristics to the user, buyer, developer, and other organizational elements (e.g., training, facilities, staffing, and maintenance). It describes the user organization(s), mission(s), and organizational objectives from an integrated systems point of view. [IEEE 1362 Guide for Information Technology - System Definition - Concept of Operations (ConOps) Document]

Configuration Control Board (CCB): A group of people responsible for evaluating and approving or disapproving proposed changes to configuration items, and for ensuring implementation of approved changes. [19]

Configuration Management (CM): “A management discipline that applies technical and administrative direction to the development, production and support life cycle of a configuration item. This discipline is applicable to hardware, software, processed materials, services, and related technical documentation. CM is an integral part of life-cycle management.” [20]

Conviction: “An unvacated adjudication of guilt, or a determination that a person has violated or failed to comply with the law in a court of original jurisdiction or by an authorized administrative tribunal, an unvacated forfeiture of bail or collateral deposited to secure the person's appearance in court, a plea of guilty or nolo contendere accepted by the court, the payment of a fine or court cost, or violation of a condition of release without bail, regardless of whether or not the penalty is rebated, suspended, or probated.” [FMCSA Rules-Regulations: Federal Regulations](#) §390.5

Core Functional Area: A group of Business Activities organized around a single goal or objective.

Creating Opportunities, Methods, and Processes to Secure Safety (COMPASS): “An [FMCSA](#)-wide initiative that is leveraging new technology to transform the way that [FMCSA](#) does business. The ultimate goal is to implement an information technology (IT) solution that improves the Agency's ability to save lives and improves the safety of commercial motor vehicles. Key objectives include:

- Creating a single source for crucial safety data via single sign-on access.
- Improving data quality to enable better, more informed decision making.
- Providing actionable information as well as data.”

<http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/about/what-we-do/keyprograms/compass-factsheet.htm>

CRUD Matrix: A data usage matrix mapping functions to entities, where each cell is defined by:

- Created by a function (C)
- Referenced by a function (R)
- Updated by a function (U)
- Deleted or destroyed by a function (D)

The CRUD matrix can be used to propose both data-oriented and function-oriented applications. [10]

Current Systems and Technology: A level or phase of enterprise architecture planning that documents the enterprise’s current computers, software applications, and networks in an

information resource catalog to summarize the current architecture and provide the starting point for migration. [11]

D

Data Architecture: A level or phase of enterprise architecture planning that is based on the business model, and high-level objects and relationships among them. [10], [11]

Data Dictionary: A catalog of all data types, giving their names, structure, and information about data usage. Advanced data dictionaries have a direct function that enables them to represent and report on the cross-references between components of data and business models. [9]

Data Element: The smallest unit of data that has meaning in describing information; the smallest unit of named data. A data element has a specified size and format. [9]

Data Encryption Standard (DES): A standard encryption scheme approved for use within the US by the National Security Administration (NSA).

Data Model: A logical map of data that represents the inherent properties of the data independently of software, hardware, or machine performance considerations. The model shows data items grouped into third-normal-form records, and shows the associations among those records. The term model may be contrasted with the term schema. A schema also shows a logical representation of data, but it is usually related to a type of software representation. [9]

Data Model: A logical map of data that represents the inherent properties of the data independently of software, hardware, or machine performance considerations. The model shows data items grouped into third-normal-form records, and shows the associations among those records. (A normal form is a rule for database normalization. If the first three rules are observed, the database is considered to be in “third normal form”). The term model may be contrasted with the term schema. A schema also shows a logical representation of data, but it is usually related to a type of software representation. [9]

DataQs: “The DataQs system is an electronic means for filing concerns about Federal and State data released to the public by the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA). Through this system, data concerns are automatically forwarded to the appropriate office for resolution. The system also allows filers to monitor the status of each filing.” For more info, see: <http://dataqs.fmcsa.dot.gov/Data/help.stm#dataqs>; <http://dataqs.fmcsa.dot.gov/Login.asp>.

Data Type: The size and type of a data element. An interpretation applied to a string of bits, such as integer, real, or character.

Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS): Dun and Bradstreet’s Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS Number). The DUNS Number is an internationally recognized nine-digit company identifier used for EDI and electronic commerce.

Database: A collection of interrelated data stored with controlled redundancy to serve one or more applications; the data is stored so that it is independent of programs that use the data; a common and controlled approach is used in adding new data, and in modifying and retrieving existing data within a database. [9]

Database Management System (DBMS): Specialized software that provides functionality for storing, updating, and retrieving information.

Dedicated Short Range Communication (DSRC): Technologies used to identify a vehicle, store and transfer screening data, and signal the driver of the pull-in decision. DSRC is used to provide data communications between a moving vehicle and the roadside equipment by means of a transponder (“tag”) mounted in the cab of the vehicle, and a reader and antenna at the roadside. [Introductory Guide to CVISN](#)

Demographic Data: Under the [IFTA](#), states collect and submit “demographic” information to the IFTA Clearinghouse. The demographic information is basic census information from the IFTA registration application and includes name, address, and identifiers.

Department of Transportation (DOT): A municipal, county, state, or federal agency responsible for transportation. [3]

Digital Network Architecture (DNA): The layered architecture of digital networks. The DNA is similar in structure to [OSI](#) at lower levels, except that the top three layers of the DNA correspond to the top two layers in the OSI model.

Distributed System/Distributed Computing: The processing of an application divided between two or more computer systems connected over a network. Allows an organization to take advantage of the strengths of different computing platforms and to share information broadly across the enterprise.

Document Object Model (DOM): “A platform- and language-neutral interface that allows programs and scripts to dynamically access and update the content, structure and style of documents. The Document Object Model provides a standard set of objects for representing [HTML](#) and [XML](#) documents, a standard model of how these objects can be combined, and a standard interface for accessing and manipulating them. Vendors can support the DOM as an interface to their proprietary data structures and APIs, and content authors can write to the standard DOM interfaces rather than product-specific APIs, thus increasing interoperability on the Web.” <http://www.w3.org/TR/DOM-Requirements/>

Document Style Semantics and Specification Language (DSSSL): “A standard for the processing of [SGML](#) (Standard Generalized Markup Language) documents. Whereas SGML is a standard for describing documents in terms of logical structure (rather than presentation), DSSSL describes how such a structured document might be presented visually, or converted to something else, or processed in some other way. SGML is a document structure language;

DSSSL is a document processing language, especially for presentation or transformation.”
<http://whatis.techtarget.com/>

Document Tracking System: A Microsoft Access-based application that tracks the status of [FMCSA](#) correspondence to Congress and correspondence from Congress. Issues a document control number for each document/letter.

Document Type Definition (DTD): A representation that “defines the legal building blocks of an [XML](#) document. It defines the document structure with a list of legal elements and attributes. A DTD can be declared inline inside an XML document, or as an external reference.”
http://www.w3schools.com/DTD/dtd_intro.asp

Dolly: An auxiliary axle assembly having a fifth wheel used for converting a semitrailer to a full trailer.

Domain: “In general, a domain is an area of control or a sphere of knowledge.

1. In computing and telecommunication in general, a domain is a sphere of knowledge identified by a name. Typically, the knowledge is a collection of facts about some program entities or a number of network points or addresses.
2. On the Internet, a domain consists of a set of network addresses. This domain is organized in levels. The top level identifies geographic or purpose commonality (for example, the nation that the domain covers or a category such as “commercial”). The second level identifies a unique place within the top level domain and is, in fact, equivalent to a unique address on the Internet (an IP address). ...
3. In Windows NT and Windows 2000, a domain is a set of network resources (applications, printers, and so forth) for a group of users.”

<http://whatis.techtarget.com/>

Domain Name: “A domain name locates an organization or other entity on the Internet. For example, the domain name *www.totalbaseball.com* locates an Internet address for ‘totalbaseball.com’ at Internet point 199.0.0.2 and a particular host server named ‘www’. The ‘com’ part of the domain name reflects the purpose of the organization or entity (in this example, “commercial”) and is called the top-level domain name. The ‘totalbaseball’ part of the domain name defines the organization or entity and together with the top-level is called the second-level domain name. The second-level domain name maps to and can be thought of as the ‘readable’ version of the Internet address.

A third level can be defined to identify a particular host server at the Internet address. In our example, ‘www’ is the name of the server that handles Internet requests. (A second server might be called ‘www2’.) ...

On the [Web](#), the domain name is that part of the Uniform Resource Locator ([URL](#)) that tells a domain name server using the domain name system (DNS) whether and where to forward a request for a Web page. The domain name is mapped to an [IP](#) address (which represents a physical point on the Internet).” <http://whatis.techtarget.com/>

Domain Name System (DNS): “The way that Internet domain names are located and translated into Internet Protocol addresses. A domain name is a meaningful and easy-to-remember “handle” for an Internet address.” <http://whatis.techtarget.com/>

Domestic Intercity Trucking: Trucking operations within the territory of the United States, including intra-Hawaiian and intra-Alaskan, which carry freight beyond the local areas and commercial zones.

Double: A combination of two trailers pulled by a power unit. Usually refers to a power unit pulling two 28' trailers.

Download: To copy a file from a remote machine, for example with anonymous ftp.

Driver: “Any person who operates any commercial motor vehicle.”
[FMCSA Rules-Regulations: Federal Regulations](#) §390.5

Driver Information Resource (DIR): An application that “provides a web-based lookup capability that allows [FMCSA](#) and State enforcement personnel to search, via a secure password, a driver’s crash and inspection history by driver name, commercial driver license number or carrier identification information.” <http://ai.fmcsa.dot.gov/whatnew/whatnew.asp>

DIR is available on FMCSA’s Analysis and Information Online ([A&I Online](#)) Web site in the ‘FMCSA Tools’ area. <http://ai.fmcsa.dot.gov/siteguide/siteguide.asp#map>

Driver Inspections Indicator (DII): A value leading to the calculation of a motor carrier’s [SafeStat](#) score. Using driver roadside inspection data from inspections performed within the last 30 months, SafeStat calculates the DII for all carriers that have had a minimum of 3 driver inspections. The DII is based on driver roadside OOS inspection violations. [[15](#)]

Driver Inspections Measure (DIM): A value leading to the calculation of a motor carrier’s [SafeStat](#) score. SafeStat weights each inspection by its age and the number of driver OOS violations found, and then normalizes the weighted driver OOS results by the number of driver inspections to obtain a weighted driver OOS rate known as the Driver Inspections Measure (DIM). [[15](#)]

Driver Measurement System (DMS): The driver component of the [FMCSA CSA 2010](#) Safety Measurement System.

Driver’s License (DL): “A license issued by a state or other jurisdiction, to an individual which authorizes the individual to operate a motor vehicle on the highways.”
[FMCSA Rules-Regulations: Federal Regulations](#) §383.5

Driver Review Indicator (DRI): A value leading to the calculation of a motor carrier’s [SafeStat](#) score. Using the results from compliance reviews performed within the last 18 months, SafeStat

calculates the DRI. The DRI is based on the violations of driver-related acute and critical regulations discovered during a compliance review. [15]

Driver Review Measure (DRM): A value leading to the calculation of a motor carrier's [SafeStat](#) score. In SafeStat, each of four review measures (DRM, [VRM](#), SMRM, [HMRM](#)) has a specified set of associated acute and critical regulations. A review measure is scored based on the number and severity of each violation of associated acute and critical regulations. [15]

Driving Time: "All time spent at the driving controls of a commercial motor vehicle in operation." [FMCSA Rules-Regulations: Federal Regulations](#) §395.2

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP): "A communications protocol that lets network administrators centrally manage and automate the assignment of Internet Protocol ([IP](#)) addresses in an organization's network." <http://whatis.techtarget.com/>

E

Editor (or Text Editor): An application for composing, displaying, and editing text files.

Electronic Data Interchange (EDI): "Standard format for exchanging business data. The standard is ANSI X12 and it was developed by the Data Interchange Standards Association." <http://whatis.techtarget.com/>

Electronic Document Library (EDL): An on-line, web-accessible database containing documents on intelligent transportation systems topics published or sponsored by the US Dept. of Transportation. <http://www.its.dot.gov/welcome.htm>

Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT): "The paperless act of transmitting money through a computer network." <http://www.webopedia.com/>

Electronic Screening: The process that allows automated systems to check commercial vehicles traveling at mainline or ramp speeds for proper credentials, weight, and safety status.

Electronic Toll and Traffic Management (ETTM): The use of [AVI](#) to electronically collect tolls, enabling vehicles to pay tolls without stopping at toll booths.

Electronic Toll Collection (ETC): The process that allows a driver to pay tolls electronically.

Electronics Industry Association (EIA): An association concerned with standards relating to electronic components and systems for a variety of users.

E-mail: Messages sent electronically between users over a network.

Employer Notification Service (ENS): A nationwide system that would allow motor carriers to be more quickly informed of changes in the Commercial Driver's License ([CDL](#)) status of the drivers that they employ. http://www.dot.gov/pia/fmcsa_ens.htm

Employer Pull Notice (EPN) – CA: A program established in California to provide employers and regulatory agencies with a means of promoting driver safety through the ongoing review of [driver records](#). ... An employer enrolled in the EPN program is assigned a [requester code](#). The requester code is added to an employee's [driver license \(DL\) record](#). When an employee's DL is updated to record an [action/activity](#), a check is made electronically to determine if a pull notice is on file. If the action/activity is one that is specified to be reported under the EPN program, a driver record is generated and mailed to that employer. For more info, see <http://www.dmv.ca.gov/vehindustry/epn/epngeninfo.htm#back>.

Enforcement Management Information System (EMIS): “A web-based application used to monitor, track, and store information related to [FMCSA](#) enforcement actions. It manages and tracks all data associated with notifying the carrier, monitoring the carrier's response, determining whether further compliance action is required, and generating reports for various Headquarters, Service Center, and Division staff. It is the authoritative source for FMCSA enforcement data. Inputs include data from [CaseRite](#) and data entry.” <http://fmcsa-ts.dot.gov/PublicInfoSystems/PublicCoreSystems.aspx>

En Route Transit Information: An application that provides travelers with real-time, accurate, transit and ride sharing information while en route to their destination.

Encrypt: To encode data (e.g., a password) using a sophisticated algorithm that is very difficult to undo. See [DES](#).

Encyclopedia: A repository of knowledge about an enterprise, its goals, entities, records, organizational units, functions, processes, procedures, and application and information systems. It is populated progressively during each stage of information engineering. [9]

Endorsement: “An authorization to an individual’s [CDL](#) required to permit the individual to operate certain types of commercial motor vehicles.”
[FMCSA Rules-Regulations: Federal Regulations](#) §383.5

Enforcement History Indicator (EHI): A value leading to the calculation of a motor carrier’s [SafeStat](#) score. The purpose of this indicator is to measure the historical pattern of safety enforcement. [15]

Enforcement Severity Measure (ESM): A value leading to the calculation of a motor carrier’s [SafeStat](#) score. SafeStat uses closed enforcement case data to identify carriers with serious violations discovered during compliance reviews that resulted in [FMCSA](#) enforcement cases. SafeStat considers each enforcement case that a carrier has had and applies a time weight and severity weight to each case when calculating the ESM. [15]

Enterprise: An organization (or cross-organizational entity) supporting a defined business scope and mission. An enterprise includes independent resources (people, organizations, and

technology) who must coordinate their functions and share information in support of a common mission (or set of related missions). <http://www.cio.gov/documents/bpeaguide.pdf>

Enterprise Architecture (EA): “An Enterprise Architecture (EA) is the explicit description and documentation of the current and desired relationships among business and management processes and information technology. It describes the ‘current architecture’ and ‘target architecture’ to include the rules and standards and systems life cycle information to optimize and maintain the environment which the agency wishes to create and maintain by managing its [IT](#) portfolio. The EA must also provide a strategy that will enable the agency to support its current state and also act as the roadmap for transition to its target environment. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/a130/a130trans4.html>

Enterprise Model: A description of the entity types, functions, and processes that define an enterprise and its interrelationships. [9]

Enterprise Statement: A succinct description of what an organization does. [FMCSA](#)’s Enterprise Statement is: “*Continuous improvement of truck and bus safety through the management of safety performance information and knowledge to govern commercial vehicles, operators, and carriers.*”

Entity: A person, place, thing, or concept that has characteristics of interest to an enterprise. [9]

Entity-Relationship Diagram (ERD): A diagram representing entity types and the relationships between them, and certain properties of the relationship, especially its cardinality and name. [9]

Event State: Jurisdiction where a safety event occurred (inspection, citation, accident or any other safety event).

Examination: An investigation to determine whether a person is qualified to be licensed to drive. It may include written, oral, and skills tests.

Excise Tax E-File & Compliance (ETEC): An application that will provide e-filing capabilities for Small Business Forms 2290, 8849 and 720 to support new reporting requirements in the enforcement of fuel excise taxes.

- Funding for ETEC comes from the [SAFETEA-LU](#) Transportation Act, signed Aug. 10, 2005.
- ETEC will be built on MeF for e-file capabilities for 2290, 720 and 8849 forms, and we will build additional compliance capabilities using ExFIRS, an existing set of legacy applications and databases.

http://www.input.com/corp/events_breakfast/presentations/PRES_20051212_IRS.pdf

Exempt Motor Carrier: “A person engaged in transportation exempt from economic regulation by the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration ([FMCSA](#)) under 49 U.S.C. 13506.”
[FMCSA Rules-Regulations: Federal Regulations](#) §390.5

Extension: Filenames often end with a period followed by additional characters known as the file extension. An extension is generally a standard abbreviation for a type of file. For example, .txt is often used for [ASCII](#) files, and .ps for Postscript files.

Extract, Transform, Load (ETL): In managing databases, ETL refers to three separate functions combined into a single programming tool. First, the extract function reads data from a specified source database and extracts a desired subset of data. Next, the transform function works with the acquired data - using rules or lookup tables, or creating combinations with other data - to convert it to the desired state. Finally, the load function is used to write the resulting data (either all of the subset or just the changes) to a target database, which may or may not exist.

F

Fatal Accident: Any accident that results in one or more fatalities.

Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS): A database containing information related to fatal collisions. <http://www-fars.nhtsa.dot.gov>

Fatal Injury: Any injury that results in death.

Fatality: “Any injury which results in the death of a person at the time of the motor vehicle accident or within 30 days of the accident.” [FMCSA Rules-Regulations: Federal Regulations §390.5](#)

Federal Bridge Formula: A formula that “establishes the maximum weight any set of axles on a motor vehicle may carry on the interstate highway system.” [Bridge Formula Weights](#) (For more information on the Federal Bridge Formula see 23 CFR § 658.17(e).)

Federal Enterprise Architecture Framework (FEAF): An organizing mechanism, developed by the [Chief Information Officers Council](#), for managing development, maintenance, and facilitated decision making of a Federal Enterprise Architecture. The Framework provides a structure for organizing Federal resources and for describing and managing Federal Enterprise Architecture activities. <http://www.cio.gov/Documents/fedarch1.pdf>

Federal Hazardous Materials Regulations (FHMR): The code of federal regulations that pertain to hazardous materials. These regulations are maintained by the USDOT.

Federal Heavy Vehicle Use Tax (FHVUT): A federal tax assessed by the Federal Internal Revenue Service for all vehicles over 55,000 pounds gross weight or combined gross weight. Proof of payment is required for vehicle registration, except new vehicles registered within 60 days. <http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/f2290.pdf>

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA): An agency within the U.S. Department of Transportation responsible for administering the federal highway aid program to individual states, and working to help plan, develop, and coordinate construction of federally funded highway projects. It also governs the safety of hazardous cargoes as they move over the nation's highways. <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/>

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS): "A set of standards that describe document processing, provide standard algorithms for searching, and provide other information processing standards for use within government agencies." <http://whatis.techtarget.com/>

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA): The Motor Carrier Safety Improvement Act was signed into law on December 9, 1999. This act established a new FMCSA within the US DOT, effective January 1, 2000. Prior to that, the motor carrier and highway safety program was administered under the Federal Highway Administration ([FHWA](#)). The FMCSA's mission is to improve truck and commercial passenger carrier safety on our nation's highways through information technology, targeted enforcement, research and technology, outreach, and partnerships. The FMCSA manages the [ITS/CVO](#) program, a voluntary effort involving public and private partnerships that uses information systems, innovative technologies, and business practice reengineering to improve safety, simplify government administrative systems, and provide savings to states and motor carriers. The FMCSA works closely with the FHWA's [ITS JPO](#) to ensure the integration and interoperability of ITS/CVO systems with the national ITS program. <http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/>

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations (FMCSR): Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations, parts 325,383, 385, 387, 390-399, deals with motor carrier safety regulations, including noise emission standards, CDL, and safety regulations. These federal regulations attempt to improve the safety of commercial vehicle operations by reducing the incidence of mechanical defects and use of unqualified drivers.
[FMCSA Rules-Regulations: Federal Regulations](#)

Federal Register: "Published by the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), the Federal Register is the official daily publication for rules, proposed rules, and notices of Federal agencies and organizations, as well as executive orders and other presidential documents." <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fr>

Federal Share: "The portion of total project costs covered by federal funding. Also called the federal match and pro-rata of participating costs claimed from U.S." [[18](#)]

Federal Telecommunications System 2001 (FTS 2001): A [GSA](#) initiative to create a new and improved private telecommunication network capable of handling the new technological demands of the 21st century.

Federation of Tax Administrators (FTA): An organization representing and addressing issues of concern to state tax administrators.

Felony: “An offense under state or federal law that is punishable by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding one year.” [FMCSA Rules-Regulations: Federal Regulations](#) §383.5

Fiber Distributed Data Interface (FDDI): “A set of [ANSI](#) protocols for sending digital data over fiber optic cable. FDDI networks are token-passing networks, and support data rates of up to 100 Mbps. FDDI networks are typically used as backbones for wide-area networks. An extension to FDDI, called FDDI-2, supports the transmission of voice and video information as well as data. Another variation, called FDDI Full Duplex Technology (FDDT), uses the same network infrastructure but can potentially support data rates up to 200 Mbps.”

<http://www.webopedia.com/>

Field Systems Team (FST): A division of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration ([FMCSA](#)). Field systems teams are responsible for office level database management systems ([SAFETYNET](#)), and all Field Systems software ([ASPEN](#), [CAPRI](#), [CaseRite](#), etc). The FMCSA Field Systems Team has a Washington, D.C., main office for Office Systems Development and a Denver office for Roadside and Investigative Systems Development. Contractors include: Volpe, APL, CSC, COTS, and North Dakota State University, Upper Great Plains Transportation Institute.

File: A collection of related computer data or program records stored by name, as on a disk.

File Transfer Protocol (FTP): One of the first-developed Internet services, FTP is a simple program which allows users to transfer files over a network from one computer to another. Many FTP servers allow you to download files without having an account on the machine, by using “anonymous” or “ftp” for a user name and your e-mail address as a password. This is a major means of distributing software and info on the Internet. FTP can also handle binary files, but must first be put in binary mode by typing “bin” at the FTP prompt.

Fifth Wheel: “A device mounted on a truck tractor or similar towing vehicle (e.g., converter dolly) which interfaces with and couples to the upper coupler assembly of a semitrailer.”

[FMCSA Rules-Regulations: Federal Regulations](#) §393.5

Firewall: In the context of computer security, a method of partially or totally blocking access (from machines not on the LAN) or of filtering/monitoring incoming packets.

Fleet: Under [IRP](#), “one or more Apportionable Vehicles designated by a Registrant for distance reporting under the Plan.” [International Registration Plan](#)

For Hire Motor Carrier: “A person engaged in the transportation of goods or passengers for compensation.” [FMCSA Rules-Regulations: Federal Regulations](#) §390.5

For Hire Vehicle: A vehicle used to transport goods or passengers for compensation.

Freight: Any commodity being transported.

Freight Forwarder: An individual or company that accepts less-than-truckload ([LTL](#)) or less-than-carload (LCL) shipments from shippers and combines them into carload or truckload lots. Designated as a common carrier under the Interstate Commerce Act.

Frontage Road: A roadway generally paralleling an expressway, freeway, parkway, or through street designed to intercept, collect and distribute traffic desiring to cross, enter, or leave such facility and to furnish access to property which otherwise would be isolated as a result of controlled-access features. The frontage road may be within the same traffic way as the main roadway or in a separate traffic way.

Function: A logical collection of processes within a business segment. [9]

G

Gateway: A machine that is connected directly to the Internet backbone, also called an [IP](#) router. The connection is over a “dedicated” communications line capable of high-speed transfers and the machine must remain online at all times. A gateway is often the connection point between a [LAN](#) and the Internet.

General Freight Carrier: A carrier that handles a variety of commodities, typically in [LTL](#) quantities and generally involves the use of terminal facilities to break and consolidate shipments.

General Services Administration (GSA): The US Government agency that provides other federal agencies the workspace, products, services, technology, and policy they need to accomplish their missions. This agency also issues the standard forms (e.g., sf270, “Request for Reimbursement”) used by the Federal Government. <http://www.gsa.gov>

Geographic Information System (GIS): A computerized data management system designed to capture, store, retrieve, analyze, and report geographic and demographic information. [8]

Global Positioning System (GPS): “A U.S. space-based radionavigation system that provides reliable positioning, navigation, and timing services to civilian users on a continuous worldwide basis -- freely available to all.” <http://www.gsa.gov>

Government Accountability Office (GAO): The investigative arm of Congress. GAO examines the use of public funds, evaluates federal programs and activities, and provides analyses, options, recommendations, and other assistance to help the Congress make effective oversight, policy, and funding decisions. <http://www.gao.gov/>

Grant: “An award of financial assistance from a Federal agency to a recipient/entity (not individuals) to carry out a public purpose of support or stimulation authorized by a law of the United States.” [18]

Graphical User Interface (GUI): A “point-and-click” user interface, where a mouse is used to position a cursor over objects displayed on the monitor and selections are made by clicking.

Graphics Interchange Format (GIF): A standard color image format commonly encountered on the Internet. Other common formats are TIFF, PICT, and JPEG. See [JPEG](#), [MPEG](#), and xv. (.gif)

Gross Combination Weight Rating (GCWR): “The value specified by the manufacturer as the loaded weight of a combination (articulated) vehicle. In the absence of a value specified by the manufacturer, GCWR will be determined by adding the [GVWR](#) of the power unit and the total weight of the towed unit and any load thereon.”

[FMCSA Rules-Regulations: Federal Regulations](#) §390.5

Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR): “The value specified by the manufacturer as the loaded weight of a single vehicle.” [FMCSA Rules-Regulations: Federal Regulations](#) §390.5

H

Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT, HazMat, or HM): “A substance or material which has been determined by the Secretary of Transportation to be capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property when transported in commerce, and which has been so designated.”

[FMCSA Rules-Regulations: Federal Regulations](#) §390.5;

<http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/safety-security/hazmat/hm-theme.htm>

Hazardous Materials Package Inspection Program (HMPIP): A program used at a carrier or shipper terminal to monitor compliance with HazMat Packaging regulations.

Hazardous Materials Regulations (HMR): The laws pertaining to [Hazardous Materials](#), as specified in Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). Includes FMCSA HM Regulations and PHMSA Regulations. [Hazardous Materials \(HM\) Regulations](#)

Hazardous Material Review Indicator (HMRI): A value leading to the calculation of a motor carrier’s [SafeStat](#) score. The HMRI value uses violations of hazardous material-related acute, critical, and severe regulations and violations of safety management-related acute and critical regulations, respectively, that were discovered during a compliance review. [[15](#)]

Hazardous Material Review Measure (HMRM): A value leading to the calculation of a motor carrier’s [SafeStat](#) score. SafeStat quantifies the number and severity of violations of hazardous material-related acute, critical, and severe regulations cited at a carrier's most recent compliance review to obtain an HM Review Measure (HMRM). SafeStat calculates the HMRM for each HM carrier. [[15](#)]

HEAT[®]: The customer relation management tool used by FMCSA as their primary Help Desk repository for FMCSA Technical Support, state/enforcement and FMCSA commercial/carrier support.

Heavy Vehicle Electronic License Plate (HELP): A multi-state, multi-national program which was established to develop and test the technologies for an integrated heavy vehicle monitoring and management system. <http://www.helpinc.us/>

Highway Watch: “Highway Watch® is the roadway sector's national safety and security program that utilizes the skills, experiences, and "road smarts" of America's transportation workers to help protect the nation's critical infrastructure and the transportation of goods, services, and people. Highway Watch® participants - transportation infrastructure construction, maintenance and operations personnel workers, commercial and public truck and bus drivers, truck drivers, transit personnel, school bus drivers, and other highway sector professionals - are specially trained to recognize potential safety and security threats and avoid becoming a target of terrorists. The Highway Watch® effort seeks to prevent terrorists from using large vehicles or hazardous cargoes as weapons. Highway Watch® has recently added a new component to its program, School Bus Watch, which is specifically targeted to the needs of school bus drivers.” <http://www.highwaywatch.com/>

Home Page: An [HTML](#) document associated with an individual or organization that contains text, pictures, sounds, and links to other sites that appear as underlined words or phrases. Clicking on these underlined words opens a network connection to another HTML document, which could be anywhere on the Internet, or spawns an application on the host computer.

Hours of Service (HOS): Work time for a commercial driver. [FMCSA](#) regulates work and sleep schedules for commercial truck drivers. <http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/rules-regulations/topics/hos/hos-2005.htm>

Human-Computer Interaction (HCI): “The study of how people interact with computers and to what extent computers are or are not developed for successful interaction with human beings.” <http://whatis.techtarget.com/> A common interaction method is a Graphical User Interface ([GUI](#)).

Hypertext: A concept for organizing information made possible by computers, where keywords or phrases can be used not only to reference additional resources, but also serve as software links to these resources. When viewing an [HTML](#) document with a browser, hypertext “anchors” are displayed as underlined text. Clicking on this text immediately establishes a network connection to another file (or another place in the same file) containing more information on the underlined subject, and causes the browser to display this information. The other file can be anywhere on the Internet, and may contain almost anything including text, images, movies, or sounds.

Hypertext Markup Language (HTML): “The set of markup symbols or codes inserted in a file intended for display on a World Wide Web browser page. The markup tells the Web browser how to display a Web page's words and images for the user. Each individual markup code is referred to as an element (but many people also refer to it as a tag). Some elements come in pairs that indicate when some display effect is to begin and when it is to end. HTML is a formal Recommendation by the World Wide Web Consortium ([W3C](#)) and is generally adhered to by the major browsers.” <http://whatis.techtarget.com/>

Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP): “The underlying protocol used by the World Wide Web. HTTP defines how messages are formatted and transmitted, and what actions Web servers and browsers should take in response to various commands.” <http://www.webopedia.com/>

Hypertext Transfer Protocol - Secure (HTTPS or S-HTTP): A “protocol for transmitting data securely over the World Wide Web.” <http://www.webopedia.com/>

I

Imminent Hazard: “The existence of a condition that presents a substantial likelihood that death, serious illness, severe personal injury, or a substantial endangerment to health, property, or the environment may occur before the reasonably foreseeable completion date of a formal proceeding begun to lessen the risk of that death, illness, injury or endangerment.”

[FMCSA Rules-Regulations: Federal Regulations](#) §383.5

Independent Verification and Validation (IV&V): The process of evaluating the products of a given software phase to ensure correctness and consistency with respect to the products and standards provided as input to that phase (i.e., “*Am I building the product right?*”) and the process of evaluating software to ensure compliance with its specified requirements (i.e., “*Am I building the right product?*”). IV&V is conducted by a team of people not associated with the original development of the software.

Indirect Source: An “indirect source” acts on behalf of an authoritative source to answer questions. Some authoritative sources may provide information to one or more indirect sources to facilitate giving answers to customers.

Information Systems/Services (IS): “For many companies, IS is the name of the department responsible for computers, networking, and data management. Other companies refer to the department as IT (Information Technology) and MIS (Management Information Services).” <http://www.webopedia.com/>

Information Technology (IT): The broad subject concerned with all aspects of managing and processing information, especially within a large organization or company. Because computers are central to information management, computer departments within companies and universities are often called IT departments.

Information Technology Investment Portfolio System (I-TIPS): An IT capital planning support tool operated and maintained by USDOT. I-TIPS supports project management, decision-making, and budget operations.

Input/Output (I/O): “Describes any operation, program, or device that transfers data to or from a computer. Typical I/O devices are printers, hard disks, keyboards, and mice. In fact, some devices are basically input-only devices (keyboards and mice); others are primarily output-only devices (printers); and others provide both input and output of data (hard disks, diskettes, writeable CD-ROMs).” <http://whatis.techtarget.com/>

Inspection Levels: The North American Standard Inspection Program identifies five different levels of inspections ranging from the most comprehensive Level 1 inspection, which evaluates both the driver and vehicle, to ones with a more specific area of focus (such as hazardous or radioactive materials). See [North American Standard Inspection Program](#).
<http://www.cvsa.org/programs/nas.aspx>

Inspection Selection System (ISS): “The ISS is the primary tool used on the roadside to screen motor carrier vehicles and determine the usefulness of conducting an inspection. ISS returns the carrier snapshot which includes critical safety performance indicators. It is linked to [ASPEN](#) to auto-populate name and address data fields and initiate the inspection. ISS uses a local database, but individual carrier data can be updated via a RAS connection to [SAFER](#). Database updates are also available monthly via a web service.”
<http://fmcsa-ts.dot.gov/PublicInfoSystems/PublicCoreSystems.aspx>

Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE): A standards development organization that fosters development of standards within the full range of electronics and electrical engineering areas, including standards and guidelines for software development.
<http://standards.ieee.org/>

Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE): An organization that maintains references on a variety of transportation-related standards and guidelines within electronics and electrical engineering areas.

Integrated Computer-Aided Manufacturing Definition Language (IDEF): A standard, public-domain modeling language used to create graphical layouts of a system or process. IDEF uses functional decomposition to provide both a big picture and a detailed view of the process(es) being analyzed. IDEF Levels: IDEF0 is used for process modeling, IDEF1X is used for data modeling, and IDEF3 is used for Process Description Capture Methods.

Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN): “An international communications standard for sending voice, video, and data over digital telephone lines or normal telephone wires. ISDN supports data transfer rates of 64 Kbps.” <http://www.webopedia.com/>

Intelligent Transportation Society of America (ITSA): A national organization (committee) that advises the U.S. Department of Transportation on the ITS program. The ITS America Association is a trade organization of public and private entities with an interest in ITS.
<http://www.itsa.org/>

Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS): Electronics, communications, or information processing used singly or in combination to improve the efficiency or safety of a surface transportation system. ITS/CVO includes the elements that specifically support commercial vehicle operations. These include information systems, networks, sensor systems such as weigh-in-motion ([WIM](#)), technologies such as brake testing equipment, border crossing systems, and the components of the intelligent commercial vehicle. [Introductory Guide to CVISN](#)

ITS Cooperative Deployment Network (ICDN): A shared Internet resource containing up-to-date news, insight, and resources for transportation professionals and agencies alike. The ICDN's members are comprised of a select group of organizations and associations leading the [ITS](#) deployment effort in the U.S. http://www.ntoctalks.com/its_res1.html

Intelligent Vehicle Initiative (IVI): An [ITS](#) Program to accelerate the development and availability of advanced safety and information systems applied to all types of vehicles. Its primary goal is to help drivers operate vehicles more safely and effectively.

Interface Control Document (ICD): A software document that specifies the requirements and detailed design for one or more interfaces between one or more computer software configuration item, systems, users, and other configuration items or critical items. This document is available on the FMCSA CVISN Web site.

Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA): This act required all states to participate in [IFTA](#) and [IRP](#) by September 30, 1996. The Act provided primary federal funding for highway programs in the U.S. It contained the IVHS Act of 1991 (Title VI, Part B).

International Border Clearance (IBC): The clearance of commercial vehicles and vehicles at US borders with Canada and Mexico using transponders, the information exchange infrastructure, and roadside sensors. [Introductory Guide to CVISN](#)

International Council on Systems Engineering (INCOSE): An organization that brings together systems engineering professionals from industry, academia, and government to disseminate systems engineering knowledge, promote collaboration in education and research, establish standards, and enhance the professional status of systems engineering practitioners. <http://www.incose.org/>

International Fuel Tax Agreement (IFTA): A base state agreement among states for collecting and disbursing fuel use tax.

IFTA Audit: A review of a carrier's records to verify fuel usage claims and other data supplied on IFTA tax forms.

IFTA Clearinghouse: A computer system designed to store and process vehicle fuel tax registration and fee payments for interstate carriers.

IFTA, Inc.: A nonprofit corporation chartered for the purpose of providing information, support, and training to carriers and public administrators in implementing and operating under the provisions of the International Fuel Tax Agreement for payment of fuel taxes by commercial motor vehicles. <http://www.iftach.org/>

International Organization for Standardization (ISO): "An international organization composed of national standards bodies from over 75 countries. ... ISO has defined a number of important computer standards, the most significant of which is perhaps OSI (Open Systems

Interconnection), a standardized architecture for designing networks.”
<http://www.webopedia.com/>; <http://www.iso.org/iso>

International Registration Plan (IRP): “An agreement providing for registration reciprocity among Member Jurisdictions. The unique feature of the Plan is that, even though Apportionable Fees are paid to the various Jurisdictions in which Vehicles of a Fleet are operated, the only Plate and Cab Card issued for each Fleet Vehicle are the Plate and Cab Card issued by the Base Jurisdiction. The Plan provides for payment of Apportionable Fees on the basis of the proportion of Total Distance operated in all Jurisdictions by the Fleet of which a Vehicle is part.”

[International Registration Plan](#)

IRP Audit: “The physical examination of a Registrant’s Operational Records, including source documents, to verify the distances reported in the Registrant’s application for apportioned registration and the accuracy of the Registrant’s record-keeping system for its Fleet. Such an examination may be of multiple Fleets for multiple years.” [International Registration Plan](#)

IRP Clearinghouse: A computer system designed to store and process vehicle registration credentials and fee payments for interstate carriers.

IRP, Inc.: A nonprofit corporation chartered for the purpose of providing information, support, and training to carriers and public administrators in implementing and operating under the provisions of the International Registration Plan for commercial motor vehicles.

<http://www.irponline.org/>

Internet: A world-wide network of computers, comprised of thousands of smaller regional networks scattered across the globe. It is now a public, cooperative, and self-sustaining facility accessible to tens of millions of people worldwide. Physically, the Internet uses a portion of the total resources of the currently existing public telecommunication networks. Technically, what distinguishes the Internet is its use of a set of protocols called [TCP/IP](#) (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol).

Internet Protocol (IP): A protocol that “specifies the format of packets, also called datagrams, and the addressing scheme. Most networks combine IP with a higher-level protocol called Transmission Control Protocol ([TCP](#)), which establishes a virtual connection between a destination and a source.” <http://www.webopedia.com/>

Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPv6): “The latest level of the Internet Protocol ([IP](#)) ... included as part of IP support in many products including the major computer operating systems. IPv6 has also been called ‘IPng’ (IP Next Generation). ... The most obvious improvement in IPv6 over IPv4 is that IP addresses are lengthened from 32-bits to 128 bits.” <http://whatis.techtarget.com/>

Internet Protocol Next Generation (IPng): See Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPv6).

Internet Protocol Security (IPSec): “A set of protocols developed by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) to support secure exchange of packets at the [IP](#) layer. IPsec has been deployed widely to implement Virtual Private Networks (VPNs). <http://www.webopedia.com/>

Internet Relay Chat (IRC): A program similar to, but more elaborate than the talk utility that allows multiple users to conduct typed conversations in real time over the Internet.

Internet Service Provider (ISP): A company that provides access to the Internet. For a monthly fee, the ISP provides subscribers a software package, username, password, and access phone number. Equipped with a modem, the subscribers can then log on to the Internet and browse the World Wide Web and USENET, and send and receive e-mail.

Interoperability: The quality that describes different types of products or systems cooperating to accomplish a shared function. For example, [DSRC](#) readers and transponders are products that must interoperate to support various roadside – vehicle interactions.

Interstate Commerce: “Trade, traffic or transportation in the United States— (1) Between a place in a State and a place outside of such State (including a place outside of the United States); (2) Between two places in a State through another State or a place outside of the United States; or (3) Between two places in a State as part of trade, traffic, or transportation originating or terminating outside the State or the United States. between a place in a state and a place outside of such state or is between two places in a state through another state.”

[FMCSA Rules-Regulations: Federal Regulations](#) §390.5

Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC): A commission with the authority to regulate the interstate motor carrier industry by the Motor Carrier Act of 1935. [3] The agency was abolished in 1995.

Interstate Highway: A trafficway on the Interstate System.

Interstate Motor Carrier: A motor carrier engaged in interstate commerce whose vehicle(s) transports property or passengers between or through two or more states or other jurisdictions (see “Jurisdiction”). [16]

Intrastate Commerce: “Any trade, traffic, or transportation in any State which is not described in the term ‘interstate commerce.’” [FMCSA Rules-Regulations: Federal Regulations](#) §390.5

Intrastate Motor Carrier: A motor carrier whose vehicle(s) transports property or passengers from one point within a jurisdiction to another point within the same jurisdiction, excluding interstate movements.

J

Joint Photographics Expert Group (JPEG): A standard (compressed) format for color images, common on the Internet. (.jpg or .jpeg). JPEGs tend to be smaller files than GIFs.

Joint Program Office (JPO): The Intelligent Transportation Systems Joint Program Office (ITS JPO) was established in May 1994. The ITS JPO is housed in the US Department of

Transportation Research and Innovative Technology Administration (RITA). The objectives of the ITS JPO are to:

- Provide strategic leadership for ITS research, development, testing, and deployment,
- Guide policy coordination, and
- Ensure resource accountability.

<http://www.its.dot.gov>

Junction: Either an intersection or the connection between a driveway access and a roadway other than a driveway access. [3]

Jurisdiction: Under the [IRP](#), “A country or a state, province, territory, possession, or a federal district of a country.” [International Registration Plan](#)

K

Kentucky Highway Use Number (KYU#): “A tax license number issued for the Kentucky Weight Distance Tax.” http://dmc.kytc.ky.gov/CMVCS/faqs_qp.htm#Q1

L

Lease: “A contract or arrangement in which the owner grants the use of equipment, with or without driver, for a specified period to an authorized carrier for use in the regulated transportation of property, in exchange for compensation.”

[FMCSA Rules-Regulations: Federal Regulations](#) §376.2

Legacy Modification (LM): An update to an existing software system to allow it to support a (new/future) input interface.

Legacy System Interface (LSI): A utility that operates on a (new/future) input interface to allow the input to be compatible with an existing software system.

Less Than Truckload (LTL): A quantity of freight less than that required for the application of a truckload rate. Usually less than 10,000 pounds.

Lessee: “In a lease, the party acquiring the use of equipment with or without driver, from another.” [FMCSA Rules-Regulations: Federal Regulations](#) §376.2

Lessor: “In a lease, the party granting the use of equipment, with or without driver, to another.” [FMCSA Rules-Regulations: Federal Regulations](#) §376.2

License Plate Recognition (LPR): “An image-processing technology used to identify vehicles by their license plates.” <http://www.licenseplaterecognition.com/#WhatIs>

Licensing & Insurance System (L&I): “A client-server and web-based application (li-public.fmcsa.dot.gov) with both public and private access. It is used to enter and display licensing and insurance information regarding authorized for-hire motor carriers, freight

forwarders, and property brokers. It is the authoritative source for FMCSA licensing and insurance data. L&I is part of the registration process.”

<http://fmcsa-ts.dot.gov/PublicInfoSystems/PublicCoreSystems.aspx>

Local Area Network (LAN): A network local to a building, company, institute, etc. that usually has only a single point of access to the Internet.

Longer Combination Vehicle: “As used in this part, longer combination vehicle means any combination of a truck tractor and two or more trailers or semitrailers which operates on the Interstate System at a gross vehicle weight greater than 80,000 pounds.”

[FMCSA Rules-Regulations: Federal Regulations](#) §658.5

M

Mainline Automated Clearance System (MACS): “As Lead State in the Advantage CVO Project, Kentucky was instrumental in deploying the Mainline Automated Clearance System (MACS) at 29 weigh stations from Florida to Ontario, including four sites in Kentucky. The latest version of MACS, called “Model MACS,” is now deployed at six sites in Kentucky, seven in Georgia, and one in Connecticut. North Carolina, Missouri, and Alaska have also developed tentative plans to use Model MACS. MACS used Dedicated Short-Range Communications (DSRC) and optional weigh-in-motion (WIM) technologies to perform mainline electronic screening of commercial vehicles. The screening decisions are based on a screening database resident in a weigh station computer.” Kentucky Transportation Center, University of Kentucky; *Intelligent Transportation System Business Plan for Kentucky (Final Report)*, KTC-01-23 / SPR188-98-1F, September 2001.

<http://transportation.ky.gov/traffic/systemoperations/BPFINALREPORT.pdf>

Metadata: “Data about data. Metadata describes how and when and by whom a particular set of data was collected, and how the data is formatted. Metadata is essential for understanding information stored in data warehouses...” <http://www.webopedia.com/>

Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO): The organization designated by the governor and local elected officials as responsible, together with the state, for transportation planning in an urbanized area. [3]

Mobile Inspection Site: Portable equipment set up at a temporary location used to conduct North American Standard inspection of commercial vehicles and/or drivers.

Modem: A device that transmits/receives computer data through a communications channel such as radio or telephone lines. (From mo[dulator]- dem[odulator].)

Motor Carrier: “A for hire motor carrier or a private motor carrier. The term includes a motor carrier's agents, officers and representatives as well as employees responsible for hiring, supervising, training, assigning, or dispatching of drivers and employees concerned with the installation, inspection, and maintenance of motor vehicle equipment and/or accessories.”

[FMCSA Rules-Regulations: Federal Regulations](#) §390.5

Motor Carrier Management Information System (MCMIS): “MCMIS is an information system that captures data from field offices through [SAFETYNET](#), [CAPRI](#), and other sources. MCMIS utilizes an Oracle database with a web front-end access. It is a source for [FMCSA](#) inspection, crash, compliance review, safety audit, and registration data.” <http://fmcsa-ts.dot.gov/PublicInfoSystems/PublicCoreSystems.aspx>

Motor Carrier Profile Viewer (ProVu): “A viewer which allows federal, state, and private industry users to electronically analyze standard motor carrier profile reports available from the FMCSA. This application displays nearly every data element found on the hard-copy version of the carrier profile in an easy-to-understand format that can be sorted, filtered, and optimized by users.” <http://fmcsa-ts.dot.gov/PublicInfoSystems/PublicCoreSystems.aspx>

Motor Carrier Regulatory Information System (MCREGIS): A system that provides the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations, interpretations of the regulations, and helpful compliance guidance. <http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/foia/records.htm>
This site may be accessed <http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/rules-regulations/rules-regulations.htm>.

Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program (MCSAP): A program established to get potentially unsafe drivers and imminently hazardous vehicles off the road by increasing the level of safety enforcement activity.

Motor Carrier Safety Improvement Act (MCSIA): The 1999 law that established the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration. MCSIA also:

- provided for major improvements to the commercial driver’s license program by allowing US DOT and States to more effectively identify problem drivers, take remedial action and get high risk drivers off the road
- enabled [FMCSA](#) to ensure the safety fitness of newly formed motor carrier companies, levied strong sanctions on foreign carriers who operate illegally in the United States, denied entry to carriers who are not properly registered and imposed stiff fines on violators
- provided new funding to help states conduct more inspections of vehicles, drivers and carriers, and funded a major study of causes of crashes as well as a new system for collecting crash data

Motor Carrier Safety Improvement Process (MCSIP): A process by which carrier safety is systematically tracked and improved. The process is designed to improve the safety performance of carriers with demonstrated poor safety performance of carriers through accurate identification, performance monitoring and treatment. MCSIP carriers that do not improve their safety performance face progressively more stringent penalties that may result in a Federal “unfit” or imminent hazard determination and possible suspension of vehicle registrations by the State. MCSIP is a major component of the [PRISM](#) Program.

Motor Vehicle: “Any vehicle, machine, tractor, trailer, or semitrailer propelled or drawn by mechanical power and used upon the highways in the transportation of passengers or property, or any combination thereof determined by the [FMCSA](#), but does not include any vehicle, locomotive, or car operated exclusively on a rail or rails, or a trolley bus operated by electric power derived from a fixed overhead wire, furnishing local passenger transportation similar to street-railway service.”

[FMCSA Rules-Regulations: Federal Regulations](#) §390.5

Motorist: Any occupant of a motor vehicle in transport.

Moving Pictures Experts Group (MPEG): “A working group of [ISO](#). The term also refers to the family of digital video compression standards and file formats developed by the group.”

<http://www.webopedia.com/>

Moving Violation Indicator (MVI): A value leading to the calculation of a motor carrier’s [SafeStat](#) score. The MVI is based on moving violations recorded in conjunction with roadside inspections. [[15](#)]

Moving Violations Measure (MVM): A value leading to the calculation of a motor carrier’s [SafeStat](#) score. SafeStat calculates the MVM by adding the time-weighted number of moving violations and dividing by the number of drivers. [[15](#)]

Multimedia: Involving several different media such as graphics, animation, and sound.

Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME): “A specification for formatting non-ASCII messages so they can be sent over the Internet. Many e-mail clients now support MIME, which enables them to send and receive graphics, audio, and video files via the Internet mail system.”

<http://www.webopedia.com/>

N

Namespaces: “[XML](#) namespaces provide a simple method for qualifying element and attribute names used in Extensible Markup Language documents by associating them with namespaces identified by URI references.” <http://www.w3.org/TR/1999/REC-xml-names-19990114/>

National Communications System (NCS): The national telecommunications system resulting from the technical and operational integration of the separate telecommunications systems of several US government executive branch departments and agencies.

National Cooperative Highway Research Program (NCHRP): “A program administered by the Transportation Research Board ([TRB](#)) and sponsored by the member departments of the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials ([AASHTO](#)), in cooperation with the Federal Highway Administration ([FHWA](#)). NCHRP was created in 1962 as a means to conduct research in acute problem areas that affect highway planning, design, construction, operation, and maintenance nationwide.” <http://www.trb.org/CRP/NCHRP/NCHRP.asp>

National Crime Information Center (NCIC): “A computerized index of criminal justice information (i.e. - criminal record history information, fugitives, stolen properties, missing persons). It is available to Federal, state, and local law enforcement and other criminal justice agencies and is operational 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.”

<http://www.fas.org/irp/agency/doj/fbi/is/ncic.htm>

National Driver Register (NDR): A national repository of state-submitted data about adverse actions applied to a driver’s record. Updated information is returned to the states.

http://www.dot.gov/pia/nhtsa_ndr.htm

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA): A US DOT program that administers safety programs under the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 (Title 49 of the U. S. Code in Chapter 301), and the Highway Safety Act of 1966. NHTSA is responsible for reducing deaths, injuries and economic losses resulting from motor vehicle crashes. This is accomplished by setting and enforcing safety performance standards for motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment, and through grants to state and local governments to enable them to conduct effective local highway safety programs. <http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/>

National Incident Management Coalition (NIMC): A program created to serve as a focus for consensus building, and for promotion and wider implementation of incident management programs.

National ITS Architecture: The common framework for planning, defining, and integrating intelligent transportation systems, supporting interoperability. It is a mature product, adopted by the USDOT Secretary, that defines:

- the functions associated with ITS user services;
- the physical entities or subsystems where these functions reside;
- the data interfaces and information flows between physical subsystems; and
- the communications requirements associated with the information flows.

<http://www.iteris.com/itsarch/>

National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST): A non-regulatory federal agency within the U.S. Commerce Department’s Technology Administration. NIST’s mission is to develop and promote measurement, standards, and technology to enhance productivity, facilitate trade, and improve the quality of life. <http://www.nist.gov/>

National Law Enforcement Telecommunication System (Nlets): “An international, virtual, information-sharing network that links together state, local and federal law enforcement, justice and public safety agencies for the purpose of exchanging critical data.”
<http://www.iacptechnology.org/LEIM/2005Presentations/NationalInfoTechStandardsLocke.pdf>;
<http://www.nlets.org>

National Motor Vehicle Title Information System (NMVTIS): An information system allowing users to check the validity, and status of title documents, check vehicles titled in other

jurisdictions, check salvage and junk vehicles, review odometer readings and review information reported by salvage yards and insurance companies. The system was developed to support the requirements of the Anti-Car Theft Act of 1992.

National Private Truck Council (NPTC): A national trade association of corporations that operate their own trucking fleets. <http://www.nptc.org/>

National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB): “An independent U.S. Federal agency that investigates every civil aviation accident in the United States and significant accidents in the other modes of transportation, conducts special investigations and safety studies, and issues safety recommendations to prevent future accidents.” <http://www.nts.gov>

New England Transportation Consortium (NETC): A consortium of New England states including Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont and Rhode Island which “pools the financial, professional and academic resources of the region and uses them to research and develop improved methods of dealing with common problems in the planning, design, construction, maintenance, rehabilitation, reconstruction and operation of transportation systems in the participating states. The program is intended to supplement ongoing state and federal research activities.” <http://www.netc.umassd.edu/>

Non-Regulated Trucking: A carrier that is exempt from economic regulation, e.g., exempt agricultural shipments.

North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA): An agreement establishing a free trade area between Canada, Mexico, and the United States, which provides for the phase out of restrictions on cross-border land transportation services.
<http://www.fas.usda.gov/itp/Policy/NAFTA/nafta.asp>;
<http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/rules-regulations/topics/nafta/nafta.htm>

North American Preclearance and Safety System (NORPASS): A partnership of state and Canadian provincial agencies and trucking industry representatives who are committed to promoting safe and efficient trucking throughout North America. The NORPASS partners work together to deploy mainline screening systems at weigh stations, thus allowing safe and legal trucks to proceed unimpeded while enforcement resources are focused on high-risk motor carriers. <http://www.norpass.net/>

North American Standard Inspection (NASI) Program: A program that “focuses on commercial vehicle roadside inspection efforts on vehicle and driver safety requirements most often associated with commercial motor vehicle (CMV) crashes. This program is designed to improve commercial motor vehicle safety and promote uniformity in compliance and enforcement, while minimizing duplication efforts and unnecessary operating delays for the motor carrier industry.” <http://www.cvsa.org/documents/inspectionprogrambrochure.pdf> See [Inspection Levels](#).

Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM): An announcement from US DOT/FMCSA that releases a draft of an agency regulation for review and comment by other transportation agencies and stakeholders.

Notice of Violation: “A document alleging a violation of the [FMCSRs](#), [HMRs](#), or FMCCRs, for which corrective action, other than payment of a civil penalty, is recommended.”

[FMCSA Rules-Regulations: Federal Regulations](#) §386.2

O

Object: “Generally, any item that can be individually selected and manipulated. This can include shapes and pictures that appear on a display screen as well as less tangible software entities. In object-oriented programming for example, an object is a self-contained entity that consists of both data and procedures to manipulate the data.” <http://www.webopedia.com/>

Office of Management and Budget (OMB): The Executive Branch office that assists the President in overseeing the preparation of the Federal budget and supervises its administration in Executive Branch agencies. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/>

Office of Motor Carriers (OMC): Formerly a division of the U.S. Department of Transportation’s (USDOT) Federal Highway Administration ([FHWA](#)) responsible for issues concerning the nation’s motor carrier industry. All motor carrier operations and functions previously performed within the FHWA are now the responsibility of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration which was established on January 1, 2000, as a separate modal administration within the Department of Transportation.

Office of the Secretary of Transportation (OST): “Oversees the formulation of national transportation policy and promotes intermodal transportation. Other responsibilities range from negotiation and implementation of international transportation agreements, assuring the fitness of US airlines, enforcing airline consumer protection regulations, issuance of regulations to prevent alcohol and illegal drug misuse in transportation systems and preparing transportation legislation.” <http://www.dot.gov/ost/>

On-Board Computer (OBC): Special purpose microcomputers that are attached to sensors that record vehicle and driver attributes.

On-Board Safety Monitoring: The systems that provide for sensing the safety status of a vehicle, cargo, and driver at mainline speeds.

On-Duty Time: “All time from the time a driver begins to work or is required to be in readiness to work until the time the driver is relieved from work and all responsibility for performing work.” [FMCSA Rules-Regulations: Federal Regulations](#) §395.2

One-Stop Shopping: Term that refers to the ability to obtain all required tax and regulatory credentials from a single source.

Open System Interconnection (OSI): “An [ISO](#) standard for worldwide communications that defines a networking framework for implementing protocols in seven layers. Control is passed from one layer to the next, starting at the application layer in one station, proceeding to the bottom layer, over the channel to the next station and back up the hierarchy.”

<http://www.webopedia.com/>

Operating Authority: Dictates the type of operation a company may run, the cargo it may carry, and the geographical area in which it may legally operate.

<http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/registration-licensing/registration-OP.htm>

Operating authority is the registration required by 49 U.S.C. [13902](#), 49 CFR [part 365](#), 49 CFR [part 368](#), and 49 CFR [392.9a](#). [FMCSA Rules-Regulations: Federal Regulations](#) §390.5

Operating System (OS or O/S): Low-level software that performs a variety of basic functions on a computer such as: copying, deleting, and renaming files; creating, deleting, and listing directories; memory management; connecting to networks; etc. that must be running before any other software can be used. (e.g. UNIX, Linux, VMS, SunOS, and MS-Windows.)

Operational Concepts: A level or phase of enterprise architecture planning that helps validate the business model, steer development of the “to be” architecture, and clarify the plan for migrating from the existing systems and processes to the new systems and processes. Operational concepts are operational attributes of the system from the operators’ and users’ views. The attributes are derived from and used in operational scenarios. An example of an operational concept is “Exchange information with the public and other parts of DOT using open standards.” [\[11\]](#)

Operational Scenario: A model or outline of how something will be accomplished. An operational scenario is focused on a particular activity. The scenario illustrates how an activity will be done, who will do what, and when and in what order operational processes will occur. An example of an operational scenario is “How to conduct and report inspections.”

Operations and Maintenance (O&M): The project phase during which products are produced for the customer, and programs and processes are maintained.

Operator: With respect to motor vehicles, every person, other than a chauffeur, who is in actual physical control of a motor vehicle on a highway.

Optical Character Recognition (OCR): “The branch of computer science that involves reading text from paper and translating the images into a form that the computer can manipulate.”

<http://www.webopedia.com/>

Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards (OASIS): A non-profit, international consortium that creates interoperable industry specifications based on public standards such as [XML](#) and [SGML](#), as well as others that are related to structure.

<http://www.oasis-open.org>

Out-of-Service Order: “A declaration by an authorized enforcement officer of a Federal, State, Canadian, Mexican, or local jurisdiction that a driver, a commercial motor vehicle, or a motor carrier operation, is out of service pursuant to §§386.72, §392.5, §395.13, §396.9, or compatible laws, or the North American Uniform Out of Service Criteria.”

[FMCSA Rules-Regulations: Federal Regulations](#) §383.5

Oversize/Overweight (OS/OW) Permit: A special permit that is issued for vehicles operating outside the statutory limits set for size and weight.

Owner: “A person (1) to whom title to equipment has been issued, or (2) who, without title, has the right to exclusive use of equipment, or (3) who has lawful possession of equipment, registered and licensed in any State in the name of that person.”

[FMCSA Rules-Regulations: Federal Regulations](#) §376.2

Owner-Operator: A self-employed commercial driver who owns and operates a commercial vehicle.

Owner-Operator Independent Driver Association (OOIDA): “The international trade association representing the interests of independent owner-operators and professional drivers on all issues that affect truckers.” <http://www.ooida.com/>

P

Passenger: Any occupant of a road vehicle other than its driver.

Past Inspection Query (PIQ): A software application that queries the [SAFER](#) System for previously stored inspection reports, which are stored in SAFER for a sixty-day period. The query allows checking for un-repaired defects and driver hour’s problems.

PC*Miler: A [COTS](#) software package for highway routing and mileage calculation.

Performance and Registration Information Systems Management (PRISM): An information system, referred to as the SAFER/PRISM Central Site ([SPCS](#)), that stores and exchanges carrier and vehicle safety data (formerly CVIS). The SPCS is located at the DOT Volpe Center.

Planning Initiation: The preparatory phase in the Spewak Enterprise Architecture Planning Process. It consists of developing a plan and gaining commitment and support within the enterprise. Support within FMCSA is focused in the Architecture Advisory Board (AAB). [[11](#), [10](#)]

Platform: Term used when referring to differences in the hardware and low-level software used by different computers. These differences often have to do with the different conventions and technology used by different vendors. Ideally, one would like software to be “platform-independent.”

Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP): A computer-to-computer protocol that provides a secure Virtual Private Networks (VPN) link between two computers.

Port of Entry (POE): “Any designated place at which a U.S. Customs officer is authorized to accept entries of merchandise, to collect duties, and to enforce the various provisions of the Customs and Navigation laws (19 CFR 101.1). Some port of entries may be further classified as a Service Port. A Service Port is a Customs location having a full range of cargo processing functions, including inspections, entry, collections, and verification (19 CFR 101.1).”
<http://ai.fmcsa.dot.gov/International/glossary.htm>

Possible Injury: Any injury reported or claimed which is not a fatal injury, incapacitating injury or non-incapacitating evident injury.

Post Office Protocol (POP3): “The most recent version of a standard protocol for receiving e-mail. POP3 is a client/server protocol in which e-mail is received and held for you by your Internet server. Periodically, you (or your client e-mail receiver) check your mail-box on the server and download any mail, probably using POP3. This standard protocol is built into most popular e-mail products, such as Eudora and Outlook Express. It's also built into the Netscape and Microsoft Internet Explorer browsers.” <http://whatis.techtarget.com/>

Power Unit: The control and pulling vehicle for trailers or semitrailers.

PrePass: “An automatic vehicle identification ([AVI](#)) system that enables participating transponder-equipped commercial vehicles to be pre-screened throughout the nation at designated weigh stations, port-of-entry facilities and agricultural interdiction facilities. Cleared vehicles are then able to "bypass" the facility while traveling at highway speed, eliminating the need to stop.” <http://www.prepass.com/prepass/Pages/WhatIsPrepass.aspx>

Pre-Trip Travel Information: A user service that will provide travelers with information before their departure and before the mode choice is made.

Principal Place of Business: The single location designated by the motor carrier, normally its headquarters, for purposes of identification. [FMCSA Rules-Regulations: Federal Regulations §390.5](#)

Private Carrier: “A person, other than a motor carrier, transporting property by motor vehicle in interstate or foreign commerce when (1) the person is the owner, lessee, or bailee of the property being transported; and (2) the property is being transported for sale, lease, rent, or bailment, or to further a commercial enterprise.”
[FMCSA Rules-Regulations: Federal Regulations §376.2](#)

Problem Driver Pointer System (PDPS): A central repository of information regarding problem drivers throughout the country. Its primary function is to support the driving license issuing process. http://www.nhtsa-tsis.net/projects/NHTSA/NHTSA_PDPS.htm

Process: A repetitive, well-defined set of logical tasks that support one function, can be defined in terms of inputs and outputs, and have a definable beginning and end. Processes can be decomposed into processes and are triggered by an event and carried out by a business segment to achieve a stated purpose. A low-level process may be replicated across the business segment. [9]

Protocol: A standardized set of rules defining how two machines will communicate with one another via their local software over a network. Often includes error detection/correction schemes. This definition is often broadened to include agreed-upon “rules of communication” between any two entities, such as countries, or computer programs.

Provisional Standard (PS): An [EDI](#) or other digital system standard issued by a controlling agency where the standard has been presented, reviewed and approved, but not validated by all committees.

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. Called “Public Utility Commission” in some states.

Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN): The international telephone system based on copper wires carrying analog voice data. This is in contrast to the telephone networks based on digital technologies, such as [ISDN](#) and [FDDI](#). Telephone service carried by the PSTN is often called plain old telephone service (POTS).

Public Utility Commission (PUC): A state agency whose responsibilities include regulation of for-hire (public and private) carriers of passengers and goods within a state. Called “Public Service Commission” in some states.

Q

Quality Assurance (QA): The planned and systematic process that is followed to provide confidence that quality is attained. Quality is fitness for intended use and satisfaction of Sponsor requirements.

Query Central (QC): “A web-based application that retrieves safety compliance and enforcement data on commercial motor vehicle drivers, vehicles, and carriers from multiple sources using a single input. The response data is analyzed and summarized before being presented in the user's browser. Response data can also be downloaded to pre-populate [ASPEN](#). Data sources include [MCMIS](#), [SAFER](#), [L&I](#), [PRISM](#), [CDLIS](#), SCT and LIFIS (SCT and LIFIS contain Mexican carrier and driver information).”

<http://fmcsa-ts.dot.gov/PublicInfoSystems/PublicCoreSystems.aspx>

R

Ramp: An auxiliary roadway used for entering or exiting mainline highway facilities.

Read Only Memory (ROM): “Permanent” data that is stored in such a way that it can be read (or accessed) but not overwritten. Examples include certain chips in a computer (e.g. BIOS chips) and write once CD-ROMs.

Recap: [IRP](#) base jurisdiction agreement data are the data required by foreign jurisdictions to understand the fees collected and calculated on their behalf. In IRP lingo, the data are exchanged via recaps.

Reciprocity Agreements: Agreements between states allowing for the reciprocal granting of equivalent rights and/or privileges to properly credentialed vehicles. [[16](#)]

Recordable Accident Indicator (RAI): A value leading to the calculation of a motor carrier’s [SafeStat](#) score. SafeStat uses recordable crash and vehicle-miles-traveled (VMT) data gathered during compliance reviews to calculate the Recordable Accident Rate ([RAR](#)). SafeStat calculates the RAI by ranking the RAR values and transforming them into percentiles. [[15](#)]

Recordable Accident Rate (RAR): A value leading to the calculation of a motor carrier’s [SafeStat](#) score. The SafeStat algorithm for computing the RAR uses the total number of recordable crashes and the number of annual vehicle miles traveled (VMT). [[15](#)]

Regional Fuel Tax Agreement (RFTA): A base state agreement entered by Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire to administer interstate fuel tax.

Regional Processing Center (RPC): An entity run by New York State to compute tax burdens and reconcile tax obligations between the carriers and the jurisdictions in support of IFTA. The RPC performs tax netting services for the jurisdictions that pay for its services.

Registered Weight: The weight for which a vehicle is licensed or registered within a particular jurisdiction.

Registrant: “A Person in whose name a Properly Registered Vehicle is registered.”
[International Registration Plan](#)

Registration Agency: A governmental organization which gathers registration information, collects registration fees and issues indicia (plates, stickers, cab cards, etc.) for commercial motor vehicles.

Registration State: A state in which a motor carrier has registered its vehicles for operation.

Regulated Motor Carrier: A carrier subject to economic regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Reinstatement: Restoration of driving privilege or credential following suspension or upon renewal after expiration (within the grace period).

Remote Procedure Call (RPC): “A type of protocol that allows a program on one computer to execute a program on a server computer. Using RPC, a system developer need not develop specific procedures for the server. The client program sends a message to the server with appropriate arguments and the server returns a message containing the results of the program executed.” <http://www.webopedia.com/>

Resource Description Framework (RDF): A foundation for processing metadata; it provides interoperability between applications that exchange machine-understandable information on the Web. RDF emphasizes facilities to enable automated processing of Web resources. The RDF integrates a variety of web-based metadata activities including sitemaps, content ratings, stream channel definitions, search engine data collection (web crawling), digital library collections, and distributed authoring, using [XML](#) as an interchange syntax.

Revocation: In most jurisdictions, revocation of a credential terminates the privileges granted by that credential. At the end of a specified revocation period, reapplication for the credential is usually allowed.

Rich Text Format (RTF): A computer format for the binary encoding of text, but with a greater variety of possible characters than the 128 allowed in [ASCII](#).

Road: That part of a traffic way which includes both the roadway and any shoulder alongside the roadway.

Roadside: That part of the traffic way between the outer edge of the shoulder and the edge of the traffic way; off the road, but inside the traffic way and not part of the median.

Roadside Electronic Screening (RES): Screening is a selection mechanism to target high-risk operators and make efficient use of weigh station and inspection resources. Roadside electronic screening is the application of technology to make more informed screening decisions, resulting in improved traffic flow, focused vehicle inspections, increased safety, and reduced operating costs.

Roadside Inspection: An inspection of a commercial vehicle or driver that occurs at the roadside.

Roadside Operations Computer (ROC): A computer system used to perform the functions of electronic screening at either a fixed or mobile roadside station. The ROC interacts with state and/or federal systems to obtain safety and credential data to support roadside electronic screening operations.

Rules Tracking System (RTS): An [FMCSA](#) software system for tracking the status of FMCSA rulemaking, including the identification of the different teams working on different stages of the rules.

Rural Area: Any area not within urban areas.

S

Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU): “Authorizes the federal surface transportation programs for highways, highway safety, and transit for the 5-year period 2005-2009.” <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/safetealu>

Safety and Fitness Electronic Records System (SAFER): “Consists of a web site that displays carrier information available to the public, a store and forward mailbox system, secondary databases, and communication links. It handles user queries, database refreshes, and inbound data transfers. SAFER is currently an integral communication link for most FMCSA data transfers.” <http://fmcsa-ts.dot.gov/PublicInfoSystems/PublicCoreSystems.aspx> See <http://www.safer.fmcsa.dot.gov>.

SAFER CVIEW Application Program Interface (SCAPI): The application program interface (API) for the [SAFER](#) and [CVIEW](#) systems.

SAFER/PRISM Central Site (SPCS): The computer facility at the Volpe Transportation Center responsible for exchanging carrier and vehicle information to support the [PRISM](#) program.

Safety Audit: “An examination of a motor carrier's operations to provide educational and technical assistance on safety and the operational requirements of the [FMCSRs](#) and applicable [HMRs](#) and to gather critical safety data needed to make an assessment of the carrier's safety performance and basic safety management controls. Safety audits do not result in safety ratings.” [FMCSA Rules-Regulations: Federal Regulations](#) §385.3

Safety Evaluation Area (SEA): Four evaluation areas are designed to measure a carrier’s past safety performance and assess its risk of having future crashes. SEA values are used to compute a master carrier’s [SafeStat](#) score. The four analytical SEAs are: Accident SEA, Driver SEA, Vehicle SEA, and Safety Management SEA. [15]

Safety Management Review Indicator (SMRI): A value leading to the calculation of a motor carrier’s [SafeStat](#) score. Using the results from compliance reviews performed within the last 18 months, SafeStat calculates the SMRI. [15]

Safety Management Review Measure (SMRM): A value leading to the calculation of a motor carrier’s [SafeStat](#) score. “SafeStat quantifies the number and severity of violations of safety management-related acute and critical regulations (defined in Part 385 Appendix B of the [FMCSR](#)) cited at a carrier's most recent CR into the Safety Management Review Measure (SMRM).” [15]

Safety Measurement System (SMS): Within the [CSA 2010](#) operational model, the SMS quantifies the on-road safety performance of individual entities to identify entities for interventions, determine the specific safety problems exhibited by an entity, monitor safety problems throughout the intervention process, and support [FMCSA](#)’s Safety Fitness Determination.

Safety Status (SafeStat) – Motor Carrier Safety Status Measurement System: A summary measure (safety assessment algorithm) of a motor carrier’s safety performance and history. “SafeStat is an automated data-driven analysis system designed to incorporate current on-road safety performance information on all carriers with on-site compliance review and enforcement history information, when available, in order to measure relative motor carrier safety fitness.” [15] SafeStat results are available at FMCSA’s SafeStat Online Web site. <http://ai.fmcsa.dot.gov/SafeStat/SafeStatMain.asp>

SAFETYNET (SNET): “A database management system that allows entry, access, analysis, and reporting of data from driver/vehicle inspections, crashes, compliance reviews, assignments, and complaints. It is operated at State safety agencies and Federal Divisions and interfaces with [ASPEN](#), [SAFER](#), [MCMIS](#), and State systems. It is an Oracle based client-server application that runs on MS Windows servers.” <http://fmcsa-ts.dot.gov/PublicInfoSystems/PublicCoreSystems.aspx>

Schema: “The structure of a database system, described in a formal language supported by the database management system. In a relational database, the schema defines the tables, the fields in each table, and the relationships between fields and tables. Schemas are generally stored in a data dictionary. Although a schema is defined in a text database language, the term is often used to refer to a graphical depiction of the database structure.” <http://www.webopedia.com/>

Screening: The process of using historical and sensor information to determine whether to allow a vehicle to bypass a weigh station.

Secure Sockets Layer (SSL): “A protocol developed by Netscape for transmitting private documents via the Internet. SSL uses a cryptographic system that uses two keys to encrypt data – a public key known to everyone and a private or secret key known only to the recipient of the message. Both Netscape Navigator and Internet Explorer support SSL, and many Web sites use the protocol to obtain confidential user information, such as credit card numbers. By convention, [URLs](#) that require an SSL connection start with *https*: instead of *http*:.” <http://www.webopedia.com/>

Secure/MIME (S/MIME): A version of the [MIME](#) protocol that supports encryption of messages. <http://www.webopedia.com/>

Semitrailer: “Any motor vehicle, other than a pole trailer, which is designed to be drawn by another motor vehicle and is constructed so that some part of its weight rests upon the self-propelled towing motor vehicle.” [FMCSA Rules-Regulations: Federal Regulations](#) §390.5

Server: A computer in a network shared by multiple users. The term may refer to both the hardware and software or just the software that performs the service. For example, a Web server may refer to the [Web](#) server software in a computer that also runs other applications, or, it may refer to a computer system dedicated only to the Web server application.

Shared Road: Any bikeway that is part of a roadway, but not a bicycle lane.

Shoulder: That part of a traffic way contiguous with the roadway for emergency use, for accommodation of stopped road vehicles, and for lateral support of the roadway structure.

Simple API for XML (SAX): “An application programming interface ([API](#)) that allows a programmer to interpret a Web file that uses [XML](#) – that is, a Web file that describes a collection of data. SAX is an alternative to using the Document Object Model ([DOM](#)) to interpret the XML file.” <http://whatis.techtarget.com/>

Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP): A standard protocol for sending e-mail messages between servers.

Single State Registration System (SSRS): A base state agreement for administering operating authority. SSRS is now obsolete.

Smart Card: Plastic card with an embedded integrated circuit chip containing memory and microprocessor.

Smart Roadside Initiative (SRI): “The purpose of the **Smart Roadside Initiative** is to initiate a collaborative dialogue to assist government and industry leaders in identifying research, testing, and deployment opportunities for next generation technology solutions for commercial freight and motor coach operations as they relate to driver assistance systems and vehicle controls; roadside enforcement and compliance verification; and fleet and cargo management. The outputs of this project will help shape future direction on activities to:

- Mitigate commercial vehicle-involved crashes, particularly those associated with driver error;
- Strengthen the ability of roadside enforcement personnel to identify and address safety and security risks on a real-time basis; and
- Reduce unnecessary delay and improve the mobility, reliability and security of truck shipments.
- Facilitate the commercial vehicle component of the U.S Department of Transportation’s Vehicle Infrastructure Integration initiative.”

http://www.itsa.org/smartroadside/c364/Forums/Commercial_Vehicles_Freight_Mobility/Smart_Roadside_Working_Group.html

Snapshot (also see Report): A condensed collection of safety and summary level information pertaining to who a carrier is, where the carrier is based, the carrier’s basic type of operation, and the carrier’s safety rating and safety record.

Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE): A society which advances international standards pertaining to the automotive manufacturing industry.

Soft Match: “Non-cash match made by grantee. Also called an in-kind match or third-party match.” [18]

Southern Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (SASHTO): An organization started in 1993 to adopt a multi-state oversize/overweight agreement for its member states.

Spreadsheet: “A table of values arranged in rows and columns. Each value can have a predetermined relationship to the other values. ... Spreadsheet applications are computer programs that let you create and manipulate spreadsheets electronically.”

<http://www.webopedia.com/>

Standard Classification of Transportable Goods (SCTG): The SCTG is an international (US - Canada) product classification code developed by Volpe and the Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) used for collecting and reporting Commodity Flow Survey (CFS) data. [SCTG Codes](#)

Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML): An international standard ([ISO 8879](#)) for defining descriptions of the structure and content of different types of electronic documents. [XML](#) is a simplified subset of SGML facilities designed to enable the use of SGML on the World Wide Web.

Standard Transportation Commodity Code (STCC): Product classifications developed in the early 1960s by the American Association of Railroads (AAR) to analyze commodity movements by rail only. The original purpose of the STCC was for identification of commodities for purposes of assigning rates for ICC-regulated rail carriers. The STCC continues to be used by the AAR as a tariff mechanism. See [SCTG](#).

Standards Development Organization (SDO): An association that develops and maintains engineering standards. Example SDOs that deal with transportation-related electrical and mechanical engineering standards are [ASTM](#), [IEEE](#), and [SAE](#).

Standards Profile: A document that “defines the set of [IT](#) standards that support the services articulated in the Technology Reference Model. Agencies are expected to adopt standards necessary to support the entire enterprise architecture, which must be enforced consistently throughout the agency.” <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/a130/a130trans4.html>

State: “A State of the United States and the District of Columbia.”
[FMCSA Rules-Regulations: Federal Regulations](#) §390.5

State of Domicile: The state in which a carrier maintains its headquarters.

State Share: “The portion of total project costs covered by state funding. Also called state’s match or grantee’s share.” [18]

Structured Query Language (SQL): “Pronounced either ‘see-kwell’ or as separate letters. SQL is a standardized query language for requesting information from a database. ... SQL has been the favorite query language for database management systems running on minicomputers and mainframes. Increasingly, however, SQL is being supported by PC database systems because it supports distributed databases (databases that are spread over several computer systems). This enables several users on a local area network to access the same database simultaneously.” <http://www.webopedia.com/>

Switched Multimegabit Data Service (SMDS): A high-speed, packet-switched, datagram-based [WAN](#) networking technology used for communication over public data networks.

Syntax: “The spelling and grammar of a programming language. Computers are inflexible machines that understand what you type only if you type it in the exact form that the computer expects. The expected form is called the syntax. Each program defines its own syntactical rules that control which words the computer understands, which combinations of words are meaningful, and what punctuation is necessary.” <http://www.webopedia.com/>

Systems Network Architecture (SNA): “A set of network protocols developed by IBM. ... SNA has evolved over the years so that it now also supports peer-to-peer networks of workstations.” <http://www.webopedia.com/>

T

T-1 Carrier: “A dedicated phone connection supporting data rates of 1.544 Mbits per second. A T-1 line actually consists of 24 individual channels, each of which supports a 64 Kbits per second data rate. ... T-1 lines are a popular leased line option for businesses connecting to the Internet and for Internet Service Providers ([ISPs](#)) connecting to the Internet backbone. The Internet backbone itself consists of faster T-3 connections.” <http://www.webopedia.com/>

T-3 Carrier: “A dedicated phone connection supporting data rates of about 43 Mbps. A T-3 line actually consists of 672 individual channels, each of which supports 64 Kbps. ... T-3 lines are used mainly by Internet Service Providers (ISPs) connecting to the Internet backbone and for the backbone itself. T-3 lines are sometimes referred to as DS3 lines.” <http://www.webopedia.com/>

Tag: A vehicle’s license plate identifier, including number and state.

Tank Vehicle: “Any commercial motor vehicle that is designed to transport any liquid or gaseous materials within a tank that is either permanently or temporarily attached to the vehicle or the chassis.” [FMCSA Rules-Regulations: Federal Regulations](#) §383.5

Technical Performance Measure: A quantity expressing some measurable, technical characteristic of a system, which is the key to the effectiveness of the system.

Technical Reference Model (TRM): A document that “identifies and describes the information services (such as database communications, intranet, etc.) used throughout the agency.” <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/a130/a130trans4.html>

Technology Architecture: A level or phase of enterprise architecture planning that defines the technology platforms needed to provide an environment for the applications that manage the data and support the business functions. [10], [11]

Telecommunications Access Method (TCAM): A methodology for communicating with telecommunication devices and their users. [VTAM](#) (Virtual Telecommunications Access Method) is an IBM application programming interface ([API](#)) for this purpose.

Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA): An industry organization that promotes telecommunications standards.

Temporary Trip Permit: Temporary travel permits, valid for two to ten days, allowing a vehicle to travel in a jurisdiction where a carrier does not have a permanent registration permit.

Text File: A file containing text characters (usually [ASCII](#)), that can be viewed with any standard text editor. Most mail utilities can only handle text files.

Thin Client: “In client/server applications, a client designed to be especially small so that the bulk of the data processing occurs on the server.

Although the term thin client usually refers to software, it is increasingly used for computers, such as network computers and Net PCs, that are designed to serve as the clients for client/server architectures. A thin client is a network computer without a hard disk drive, whereas a fat client includes a disk drive.” <http://www.webopedia.com/>

Third Structure Tax: Any tax on road users other than registration fees or fuel taxes. See, for example, ton-mile tax and weight-distance tax.

Time Division Multiplexing (TDM): Multiplexing is a way of combining multiple signals for transmission over a single line or media. TDM “combines data streams by assigning each stream a different time slot in a set. TDM repeatedly transmits data in a fixed sequence of time slots over a single transmission channel. Within T-carrier systems, such as T-1 and T-3, TDM combines pulse code modulation (PCM) streams created for each conversation or data stream.” <http://www.webopedia.com/>

Ton-Mile Tax: This “tax is levied based on the actual weight being carried for each trip and the number of miles travelled.” <http://definitions.uslegal.com/t/ton-mile-tax/>

Tractor: See Truck Tractor.

Tractor Semitrailer: A combination vehicle consisting of a power unit (tractor) and a semitrailer.

Traffic Unit: A road vehicle or a pedestrian.

Trailer (or Full Trailer): Trailer includes:

(a) **Full trailer** means any motor vehicle other than a pole trailer which is designed to be drawn by another motor vehicle and so constructed that no part of its weight, except for the towing device, rests upon the self propelled towing motor vehicle. A semitrailer equipped with an auxiliary front axle (converter dolly) shall be considered a full trailer.

(b) **Pole trailer** means any motor vehicle which is designed to be drawn by another motor vehicle and attached to the towing motor vehicle by means of a "reach" or "pole," or by being "boomed" or otherwise secured to the towing motor vehicle, for transporting long or irregularly shaped loads such as poles, pipes, or structural members, which generally are capable of sustaining themselves as beams between the supporting connections.

(c) **Semitrailer** means any motor vehicle, other than a pole trailer, which is designed to be drawn by another motor vehicle and is constructed so that some part of its weight rests upon the self propelled towing motor vehicle.

[FMCSA Rules-Regulations: Federal Regulations](#) §390.5

Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP): A widely used family of protocols that has been the official standard for the Internet since 1983. TCP/IP is also used in many other networks.

Transmittals: Carriers file quarterly [IFTA](#) tax returns. Member jurisdictions submit "transmittals" to the IFTA Clearinghouse that report information from the tax returns. Members can then review the tax return data applicable to their jurisdiction. Information can be found in the IFTA Procedures Manual (<http://www.iftach.org/>).

Transparent Borders: The ability of commercial vehicles to travel unimpeded across state borders.

Transponder: An electronic tag carried by a motor vehicle that has electronically stored information that can be retrieved by a roadside reader.

Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21): A Congressional act enacted June 9, 1998 as Public Law 105-178. TEA-21 authorizes the federal surface transportation programs for highways, highway safety, and transit for the 6-year period 1998-2003. <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/tea21/>

Transportation Improvement Program (TIP): A program that includes projects and strategies to improve transportation in an area. States develop Statewide TIPs (STIPs). Metropolitan Planning Organizations develop TIPs. The development of the STIP and TIPs should be coordinated.

Transportation Operation Coordination Committee (TOCM): A group of 15 transportation and public safety agencies that manages regional traffic for the heavily traveled New York/New Jersey/Connecticut corridor.

Transportation Research Board (TRB): One of six major divisions of the National Research Council—a private, nonprofit institution that is the principal operating agency of the National Academies in providing services to the government, the public, and the scientific and engineering communities. Its mission is to provide leadership in transportation innovation and progress through research and information exchange, conducted within a setting that is objective, interdisciplinary, and multimodal. <http://www.trb.org/>

Trip: The period during which a vehicle is continuously travelling from its point of origin to its destination. The vehicle may stop for short periods during the trip without causing discontinuation of the trip if no change occurs in the loaded weight.

Trip Ticket: An electronic ticket stored on the transponder which contains trip related information such as the carrier, vehicle, driver and transponder IDs, commodity code, weight measurements, date/time/location and results of last clearance event. The trip ticket is transmitted during DSRC between vehicle and roadside reader equipment.

Truck: “Any self-propelled commercial motor vehicle except a truck tractor, designed and/or used for the transportation of property.” [FMCSA Rules-Regulations: Federal Regulations](#) §390.5

Truck Combination: A truck consisting primarily of a transport device which is a single-unit truck or truck tractor with one or more attached trailers.

Truck Tonnage: The weight of freight, measured in tons, transported by a truck.

Truck Tractor: “A self-propelled commercial vehicle designed and/or used primarily for drawing other vehicles.” [FMCSA Rules-Regulations: Federal Regulations](#) §390.5

Truckload: Quantity of freight required to fill a truck. When used in connection with freight rates, the quantity of freight necessary to qualify a shipment for a truckload rate, usually over 10,000 pounds.

Turnpike Double: A combination vehicle consisting of a tractor and two trailers of 45 to 48 feet.

Twin Trailer: A short semitrailer (under 29’) designed to be operated as part of a combination vehicle with a tandem trailer of similar length.

U

Unified Carrier Registration (UCR): A national system that will allow for registering carriers and issuing US DOT numbers. It will maintain census information on carriers that are authorized to operate in the United States. The UCR is intended to replace the current systems used for

assigning DOT numbers, assigning ICC numbers, implementing the Single State Registration System ([SSRS](#)), and tracking financial responsibility.

Unified Modeling Language (UML): “A general-purpose notational language for specifying and visualizing complex software, especially large, object-oriented projects.”

<http://www.webopedia.com/>

Uniform Fine Assessment (UFA): “UFA performs the calculation of a uniform and reasonable fine amount based on the nature of the violations and the various criteria set forth in the [FMCSRs](#). UFA is optimized for Federal fine structures and is used with [CAPRI](#) and [CaseRite](#).”

<http://fmcsa-ts.dot.gov/PublicInfoSystems/PublicCoreSystems.aspx>

Uniform Resource Identifier (URI): “The generic term for all types of names and addresses that refer to objects on the World Wide Web. A [URL](#) is one kind of URI.”

<http://www.webopedia.com/>

Universal Resource Locator (URL): The mechanism used by the [WWW](#) system to find a particular page, image, or sound. Basically, an address for the page.

Unladen Vehicle Weight: The weight of a vehicle fully equipped for service, not including the weight of its payload.

Unrated Carrier: “A safety rating has not been assigned to the motor carrier by the [FMCSA](#).” [FMCSA Rules-Regulations: Federal Regulations](#) §385.3

User Datagram Protocol (UDP): A connectionless protocol that, like [TCP](#), runs on top of IP networks.

Utility: A (usually small) application or subroutine designed to fulfill the requirements of a very specific task, like converting between two data formats.

V

Value-Added Network (VAN): A private network provider (sometimes called a turnkey communications line) that is hired by a company to facilitate electronic data interchange (EDI) or provide other network services. Before the arrival of the [WWW](#), some companies hired value-added networks to move data from their company to other companies. With the arrival of the World Wide Web, many companies found it more cost-efficient to move their data over the Internet instead of paying the minimum monthly fees and per-character charges found in typical VAN contracts. In response, contemporary value-added network providers now focus on offering EDI translation, encryption, secure e-mail, management reporting, and other extra services for their customers.

Variable Message Sign (VMS): Highway LED display devices that provide timely information on traffic, surface conditions, and other data from state monitoring sites and/or roadway

instrumentation. Variable message signs are an integral component of [ITS](#) that improve traffic flow and prevent accidents.

Vehicle Identification Number (VIN): A unique combination of alphanumeric characters affixed to a vehicle for the purpose of unique identification.

Vehicle Inspection Indicator (VII): A value leading to the calculation of a motor carrier's [SafeStat](#) score. VII is a percentile number based on the rank of a vehicle's Vehicle Inspection Measure ([VIM](#)). "A carrier must have 3 or more vehicle OOS inspections to have the potential to receive a deficient VII, i.e., 75 and higher." [[15](#)]

Vehicle Inspection Measure (VIM): A value leading to the calculation of a motor carrier's [SafeStat](#) score. SafeStat calculates the VIM by adding the time-weighted number of vehicle OOS inspections to the time-weighted number of Vehicle OOS violations and then dividing by the total time-weighted number of vehicle inspections. [[15](#)]

Vehicle Review Indicator (VRI): A value leading to the calculation of a motor carrier's [SafeStat](#) score. The VRI is calculated by taking [VRMs](#) for all selected carriers (including those with VRMs of 0) and ranking them in ascending order. The ranked values are transformed into percentiles from 0 (representing the lowest VRM) to 100 (representing the highest VRM). Each carrier with a non-zero VRM is assigned a VRI equal to its percentile rank. [[15](#)]

Vehicle Review Measure (VRM): A value leading to the calculation of a motor carrier's [SafeStat](#) score. "SafeStat quantifies the number and severity of violations of vehicle-related acute/critical regulations (defined in Part 385 Appendix B of the [FMCSR](#)) cited at a carrier's most recent compliance review into the VRM." [[15](#)]

Vehicle to Roadside Communication (VRC): A means to deliver messages between moving vehicles and a fixed roadway infrastructure.

Verification: The process of checking the true, current status with the single, designated authoritative source.

Vehicle-Mile: A measurement of the total miles traveled by all vehicles in an area. Generally applied to intercity movements only.

Violation: A violation of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations assigned to a vehicle as part of an inspection.

Virtual Telecommunications Access Method (VTAM): The software component "that controls communications in Systems Architecture ([SNA](#)) networks."
<http://www.webopedia.com/>

Virtual Weigh Station (VWS): Equipment suite on the roadside that collects commercial vehicle weight, size, and other data; may capture information to facilitate e-screening for targeted enforcement; may be fixed or mobile, permanent or temporary.

W

Web Page: A hypertext page in the WWW system. See home page, hypertext, and [HTML](#).

Web Site: “A related collection of World Wide Web ([WWW](#)) files that includes a beginning file called a home page.” <http://whatis.techtarget.com/>

Weigh-In-Motion (WIM): Various technologies that enable vehicle weights to be determined without the need for a vehicle to physically stop on a scale. Dynamic axle weight is measured at highway or slower speeds.

Weight-Distance Tax: A tax based on a tax rate for the number of miles traveled and the weight of the vehicle. Total tax liability is calculated by multiplying the tax rate for the weight times miles traveled.

Wide-Area Network (WAN): “A computer network that spans a relatively large geographical area. Typically, a WAN consists of two or more local-area networks (LANs). Computers connected to a wide-area network are often connected through public networks, such as the telephone system. They can also be connected through leased lines or satellites. The largest WAN in existence is the Internet.” <http://www.webopedia.com/>

Work Breakdown Structure (WBS): A deliverable-oriented hierarchical decomposition of the work to be executed by the project team to accomplish the project objectives and create the required deliverables. It organizes and defines the total scope of the project. Each descending level represents an increasingly detailed definition of the project work. The WBS is decomposed into work packages. [A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK® Guide) -- Third Edition]

World Wide Web (WWW): The most widely used part of the Internet. Its outstanding feature is the Hypertext Transport Protocol ([HTTP](#)), a method of instant cross-referencing. In most Web sites, certain words or phrases appear in text of a different color than the rest; often this text is also underlined – clicking on these words/phrases transfers the user to relevant sites. The Web refers to a body of information – an abstract space of “pages” and links to pages accessible via the Internet, while the Internet refers to the physical side of the global network. The World Wide Web is a system which allows users to graphically browse through documents on sites throughout the Internet, and follow pointers (called links or hyperlinks) to other documents that can be located anywhere. These documents can contain text, graphics, sounds, and even movies.

World Wide Web Consortium (W3C): “An international consortium where member organizations, a full-time staff, and the public work together to develop Web standards. W3C’s mission is: To lead the [World Wide Web](#) to its full potential by developing protocols and guidelines that ensure long-term growth for the Web.” <http://www.w3.org/>

X

eXtensible HyperText Markup Language (XHTML): A family of current and future document types and modules that reproduce, subset, and extend [HTML](#) 4. XHTML family document types are [XML](#)-based and, ultimately, are designed to work in conjunction with XML-based user agents.

eXtensible Markup Language (XML): “A simple, very flexible text format derived from [SGML](#) (ISO 8879). Originally designed to meet the challenges of large-scale electronic publishing, XML is also playing an increasingly important role in the exchange of a wide variety of data on the Web and elsewhere.” <http://www.w3.org/XML/>

eXtensible Stylesheet Language (XSL): A family of recommendations for defining XML document transformation and presentation. It consists of three parts: [XSL Transformations](#) (XSLT), a language for transforming XML; the [XML Path Language](#) (XPath), an expression language used by XSLT to access or refer to parts of an XML document; and [XSL Formatting Objects](#) (XSL-FO), an XML vocabulary for specifying formatting semantics. An XSLT stylesheet specifies the presentation of a class of XML documents by describing how an instance of the class is transformed into an XML document that uses a formatting vocabulary. <http://www.w3.org/Style/XSL/>

X12: The Accredited Standards Committee (ASC) X12 was chartered by [ANSI](#) in 1979 to develop uniform standards for interindustry electronic interchange of business transactions – electronic data interchange ([EDI](#)). ASC X12 develops, maintains, interprets, publishes and promotes the proper use of American National and UN/EDIFACT International EDI Standards. The EDI standards streamline business transactions by establishing a common, uniform business language for computers to communicate across town or around the world. With more than 275 transactions sets, X12 standards can be used to electronically conduct nearly every facet of business-to-business operations. The X12 standard development process involves negotiation and consensus building, resulting in approval and publication of Draft Standards for Trial Use and American National Standards. The committee maintains current standards, proposes new standards and embraces new ideas. The results of the ASC X12 committee’s efforts are the ANSI X12 standards. <http://www.x12.org/x12org/about/index.html?whatis.html>

XML Schema: “XML Schemas express shared vocabularies and allow machines to carry out rules made by people. They provide a means for defining the structure, content and semantics of [XML](#) documents.” <http://www.w3.org/XML/Schema>

“The purpose of a schema is to define and describe a class of XML documents by using these constructs to constrain and document the meaning, usage and relationships of their constituent parts: datatypes, elements and their content, attributes and their values, entities and their contents and notations. Schema constructs may also provide for the specification of implicit information such as default values. Schemas document their own meaning, usage, and function. Thus, the XML schema language can be used to define, describe and catalogue XML vocabularies for classes of XML documents.” <http://www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-xml-schema-req>

Y

Z

4. DOCUMENT COMMENT AND EVALUATION FORM

So that we may improve the usefulness of JHU/APL documents, you are encouraged to comment on this report.

Responding Activity:

Applicable Document:
Document Issue Date:
Date This Form Prepared:

Circle one number or dash showing graduation:

<p>1. Was the document informative and did it provide useful conclusions and recommendations? 5 --- 4 --- 3 --- 2 --- 1 Extremely Informative Somewhat Not at all Informative</p> <p>2. How was the level of detail? 5 --- 4 --- 3 --- 2 --- 1 Too Detailed About Right Too General</p> <p>3. How well was the document organized and was it easy to read? 5 --- 4 --- 3 --- 2 --- 1 Excellent Satisfactory Unacceptable</p> <p>4. Did the document contain an appropriate number of figures and tables? 5 --- 4 --- 3 --- 2 --- 1 Too Many About Right Too Few</p> <p>5. How was the length of the document? 5 --- 4 --- 3 --- 2 --- 1 Too Long About Right Too Short</p>	<p>6. In general, how well did this document satisfy your needs? 5 --- 4 --- 3 --- 2 --- 1 Extremely Well Satisfactorily Unacceptably Well</p> <p>7. Was the document received in the time promised? (If not, please note time received and details below.) <u>Yes</u> <u>No</u> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>8. Is an address change necessary? (If so, please mark up address or enter new address / addressee below.) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> _____ _____</p> <p>9. Remove my name from distribution; document is no longer needed. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><i>You can expand upon the responses to the above questions, and/or provide additional comments/suggestions for improvement in the space provided below (use additional sheets as necessary).</i></p>
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Comments/Questions/Recommendations

Page No. ____ Section/Paragraph _____ (if applicable)

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Prepared by: _____
(please sign your name)

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Yes - via phone/FAX/email/letter *(circle one)*

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