

GLOSSARY

Acceleration power – Often measured in kilowatts. Pulse power obtainable from a battery used to accelerate a vehicle. This is based on a constant current pulse for 30 seconds at no less than 2/3 of the maximum open-circuit-voltage, at 80% depth-of-discharge relative to the battery's rated capacity and at 20° C ambient temperature.

Age – The amount of time a person or thing has existed.

Air Carrier – The commercial system of air transportation consisting of certificated air carriers, air taxis (including commuters), supplemental air carriers, commercial operators of large aircraft, and air travel clubs.

Certificated route air carrier: An air carrier holding a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity issued by the Department of Transportation to conduct scheduled interstate services. Nonscheduled or charter operations may also be conducted by these carriers. These carriers operate large aircraft (30 seats or more, or a maximum payload capacity of 7,500 pounds or more) in accordance with Federal Aviation Regulation part 121.

Domestic air operator: Commercial air transportation within and between the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Includes operations of certificated route air carriers, Pan American, local service, helicopter, intra-Alaska, intra-Hawaii, all-cargo carriers and other carriers. Also included are transborder operations conducted on the domestic route segments of U.S. air carriers. Domestic operators are classified based on their operating revenue as follows:

- Majors - over \$1 billion
- Nationals - \$100-1,000 million
- Large Regionals - \$10-99.9 million
- Medium Regionals - \$0-9.99 million

International air operator: Commercial air transportation outside the territory of the United States, including operations between the U.S. and foreign countries and between the U.S. and its territories and possessions.

Supplemental air carrier: A class of air carriers which hold certificates authorizing them to perform passenger and cargo charter services supplementing the scheduled service of the certificated route air carriers. Supplemental air carriers are often referred to as nonscheduled air carriers or "nonskeds."

Alcohol – The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The molecules in the series vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group. Alcohol includes methanol and ethanol.

Alternative fuel – For transportation applications, includes the following: methanol; denatured ethanol, and other alcohols; fuel mixtures containing 85 percent or more by volume of methanol, denatured ethanol, and other alcohols with gasoline or other fuels; natural gas; liquefied petroleum gas (propane); hydrogen; coal-derived liquid fuels; fuels (other than alcohol) derived from biological materials (biofuels such as soy diesel fuel); and electricity (including electricity from solar energy). The term "alternative fuel" does not include alcohol or other blended portions of primarily petroleum-based fuels used as oxygenates or extenders, i.e. MTBE, ETBE, other ethers, and the 10-percent ethanol portion of gasohol.

Amtrak – See Rail.

Anthropogenic – Human made. Usually used in the context of emissions that are produced as the result of human activities.

Aviation – See *General aviation*.

Aviation gasoline – All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Specification D 910. Includes all refinery products within the gasoline range that are to be marketed straight or in blends as aviation gasoline without further processing (any refinery operation except mechanical blending). Also included are finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into aviation gasoline.

Barges – Shallow, non-self-propelled vessels used to carry bulk commodities on the rivers and the Great Lakes.

Battery efficiency – Measured in percentage. Net DC energy delivered on discharge, as a percentage of the total DC energy required to restore the initial state-of-charge. The efficiency value must include energy losses resulting from self-discharge, cell equalization, thermal loss compensation, and all battery-specific auxiliary equipment.

Btu – British thermal unit. The amount of energy required to raise the temperature of 1 pound of water 1 degree Fahrenheit at or near 39.2 degrees Fahrenheit. An average Btu content of fuel is the heat value per quantity of fuel as determined from tests of fuel samples.

Bunker – A storage tank.

Bunker fuels – Fuel supplied to ships and aircraft, both domestic and foreign, consisting primarily of residual and distillate fuel oil for ships and kerosene-based jet fuel for aircraft.

Bus – A mode of transit service characterized by roadway vehicles powered by diesel, gasoline, battery, or alternative fuel engines contained within the vehicle.

Intercity bus: A standard size bus equipped with front doors only, high backed seats, luggage compartments separate from the passenger compartment and usually with restroom facilities, for high-speed long distance service.

Motor bus: Rubber-tired, self-propelled, manually-steered bus with fuel supply on board the vehicle. Motor bus types include intercity, school, and transit.

School and other nonrevenue bus: Bus services for which passengers are not directly charged for transportation, either on a per passenger or per vehicle basis.

Transit bus: A bus designed for frequent stop service with front and center doors, normally with a rear-mounted diesel engine, low-back seating, and without luggage storage compartments or restroom facilities.

Trolley coach: Rubber-tired electric transit vehicle, manually-steered, propelled by a motor drawing current, normally through overhead wires, from a central power source not on board the vehicle.

Calendar year – The period of time between January 1 and December 31 of any given year.

Captive imports – Products produced overseas specifically for domestic manufacturers.

Car size classifications – Size classifications of cars are established by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as follows:

Minicompact – less than 85 cubic feet of passenger and luggage volume.

Subcompact – between 85 to 99 cubic feet of passenger and luggage volume.

Compact – between 100 to 109 cubic feet of passenger and luggage volume.

Midsize – between 110 to 119 cubic feet of passenger and luggage volume.

Large – 120 cubic feet or more of passenger and luggage volume.

Two seater – cars designed primarily to seat only two adults.

Small station wagon – less than 130 cubic feet of passenger and luggage volume.

Mid-size station wagon – between 130 to 159 cubic feet of passenger and luggage volume.

Large station wagon – 160 or more cubic feet of passenger and luggage volume.

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) – A colorless, odorless, non-poisonous gas that is a normal part of the ambient air. Carbon dioxide is a product of fossil fuel combustion.

Carbon monoxide (CO) – A colorless, odorless, highly toxic gas that is a by-product of incomplete fossil fuel combustion. Carbon monoxide, one of the major air pollutants, can be harmful in small amounts if breathed over a certain period of time.

Car-mile (railroad) – A single railroad car moved a distance of one mile.

Cargo ton-mile – See *Ton-mile*.

Certificated route air carriers – See *Air carriers*.

Class I freight railroad – See *Rail*.

Coal slurry – Finely crushed coal mixed with sufficient water to form a fluid.

Combination trucks – Consist of a power unit (a truck tractor) and one or more trailing units (a semi-trailer or trailer). The most frequently used combination is popularly referred to as a "tractor-semitrailer" or "tractor trailer."

Commercial sector – An energy-consuming sector that consists of service-providing facilities of: businesses; Federal, State, and local governments; and other private and public organizations, such as religious, social or fraternal groups. Includes institutional living quarters.

Commuter rail – A mode of transit service (also called metropolitan rail, regional rail, or suburban rail) characterized by an electric or diesel propelled railway for urban passenger train service consisting of local short distance travel operating between a central city and adjacent suburbs.

Compact car – See *car size classifications*.

Compression ignition – The form of ignition that initiates combustion in a diesel engine. The rapid compression of air within the cylinders generates the heat required to ignite the fuel as it is injected.

Constant dollars – A time series of monetary figures is expressed in constant dollars when the effect of change over time in the purchasing power of the dollar has been removed. Usually the data are expressed in terms of dollars of a selected year or the average of a set of years.

Consumer Price Index (CPI) – A measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by urban consumers for a market basket of consumer goods and services.

Continuous discharge capacity – Measured as percent of rated energy capacity. Energy delivered in a constant power discharge required by an electric vehicle for hill climbing and/or high-speed cruise, specified as the percent of its rated energy capacity delivered in a one hour constant-power discharge.

Conventional Refueling Station – An establishment for refueling motor vehicles with traditional transportation fuels, such as gasoline and diesel fuel.

Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) Standards – CAFE standards were originally established by Congress for new cars, and later for light trucks, in Title V of the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act (15 U.S.C.1901, et seq.) with subsequent amendments. Under CAFE, car manufacturers are required by law to produce vehicle fleets with a composite sales-weighted fuel economy which cannot be lower than the CAFE standards in a given year, or for every vehicle which does not meet the standard, a fine of \$5.00 is paid for every one-tenth of a mpg below the standard.

Criteria pollutant – A pollutant determined to be hazardous to human health and regulated under EPA's National Ambient Air Quality Standards. The 1970 amendments to the Clean Air Act require EPA to describe the health and welfare impacts of a pollutant as the "criteria" for inclusion in the regulatory regime.

Crude oil – A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in the liquid phase in natural underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Crude oil production is measured at the wellhead and includes lease condensate.

Crude oil imports – The volume of crude oil imported into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, including imports from U.S. territories, but excluding imports of crude oil into the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone.

Curb weight – The weight of a vehicle including all standard equipment, spare tire and wheel, all fluids and lubricants to capacity, full tank of fuel, and the weight of major optional accessories normally found on the vehicle.

Current dollars – Represents dollars current at the time designated or at the time of the transaction. In most contexts, the same meaning would be conveyed by the use of the term "dollars." See also constant dollars.

Demand Response – A transit mode that includes passenger cars, vans, and small buses operating in response to calls from passengers to the transit operator who dispatches the vehicles. The vehicles do not operate over a fixed route on a fixed schedule. Can also be known as paratransit or dial-a-ride.

Diesel fuel – See *Distillate fuel oil*.

Disposable personal income – See *Income*.

Distillate fuel oil – The lighter fuel oils distilled off during the refining process. Included are products known as ASTM grades numbers 1 and 2 heating oils, diesel fuels, and number 4 fuel oil. The major uses of distillate fuel oils include heating, fuel for on-and off-highway diesel engines, and railroad diesel fuel.

Domestic air operator – See *Air carrier*.

Domestic water transportation – See *Internal water transportation*.

E85 – 85% ethanol and 15% gasoline.

E95 – 95% ethanol and 5% gasoline.

Electric utilities sector – Consists of privately and publicly owned establishments which generate electricity primarily for resale.

Emission standards – Limits or ranges established for pollution levels emitted by vehicles as well as stationary sources. The first standards were established under the 1963 Clean Air Act.

End-use sector – See *Sector*.

Energy capacity – Often measured in kilowatt hours. The energy delivered by the battery up to termination of discharge specified by the battery manufacturer.

Energy efficiency – In reference to transportation, the inverse of energy intensiveness: the ratio of outputs from a process to the energy inputs; for example, miles traveled per gallon of fuel (mpg).

Energy intensity – In reference to transportation, the ratio of energy inputs to a process to the useful outputs from that process; for example, gallons of fuel per passenger-mile or Btu per ton-mile.

Ethanol (C₂H₅OH) – Otherwise known as ethyl alcohol, alcohol, or grain-spirit. A clear, colorless, flammable oxygenated hydrocarbon with a boiling point of 78.5 degrees Celsius in the anhydrous state. In transportation, ethanol is used as a vehicle fuel by itself (E100 – 100% ethanol by volume), blended with gasoline (E85 – 85% ethanol by volume), or as a gasoline octane enhancer and oxygenate (10% by volume).

Excise tax – Paid when purchases are made on a specific good, such as gasoline. Excise taxes are often included in the price of the product. There are also excise taxes on activities, such as highway usage by trucks.

Ferry boat – A transit mode comprising vessels carrying passengers and in some cases vehicles over a body of water, and that are generally steam or diesel-powered.

Fixed operating cost – See *Operating cost*.

Fleet vehicles –

Private fleet vehicles: Ideally, a vehicle could be classified as a member of a fleet if it is:

- a) operated in mass by a corporation or institution,
- b) operated under unified control, or
- c) used for non-personal activities.

However, the definition of a fleet is not consistent throughout the fleet industry. Some companies make a distinction between cars that were bought in bulk rather than singularly, or whether they are operated in bulk, as well as the minimum number of vehicles that constitute a fleet (i.e. 4 or 10).

Government fleet vehicles: Includes vehicles owned by all Federal, state, county, city, and metro units of government, including toll road operations.

Foreign freight – Movements between the United States and foreign countries and between Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and foreign countries. Trade between U.S. territories and possessions (e.g. American Samoa, Guam, North Mariana Islands and U.S. Outlying Islands) and foreign countries is excluded. Traffic to or from the Panama Canal Zone is included, but traffic with U.S. origin and U.S. destination traveling through the Panama Canal is not.

Gas Guzzler Tax – Originates from the 1978 Energy Tax Act (Public Law 95-618). A new car purchaser is required to pay the tax if the car purchased has a combined city/highway fuel economy rating that is below the standard for that year. For model years 1986 and later, the standard is 22.5 mpg.

Gasohol – A mixture of 10% anhydrous ethanol and 90% gasoline by volume; 7.5% anhydrous ethanol and 92.5% gasoline by volume; or 5.5% anhydrous ethanol and 94.5% gasoline by volume. There are other fuels that contain methanol and gasoline, but these fuels are not referred to as gasohol.

Gasoline – See *Motor gasoline*.

General aviation – That portion of civil aviation which encompasses all facets of aviation except air carriers. It includes any air taxis, commuter air carriers, and air travel clubs which do not hold Certificates of Public Convenience and Necessity.

Global warming potential (GWP) – An index used to compare the relative radiative forcing of different gases without directly calculating the changes in atmospheric concentrations. GWPs are calculated as the ratio of the radiative forcing that would result from the emission of one kilogram of a greenhouse gas to that from the emission of one kilogram of carbon dioxide over a fixed period of time, such as 100 years.

Greenhouse gases – Those gases, such as water vapor, carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane, hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulfur hexafluoride, that are transparent to solar (short-wave) radiation but opaque to long-wave (infrared) radiation, thus preventing long-wave radiant energy from leaving Earth's atmosphere. The net effect is a trapping of absorbed radiation and a tendency to warm the planet's surface.

Gross National Product – A measure of monetary value of the goods and services becoming available to the nation from economic activity. Total value at market prices of all goods and services produced by the nation's economy. Calculated quarterly by the Department of Commerce, the Gross National Product is the broadest available measure of the level of economic activity.

Gross vehicle weight (gvw) – The weight of the empty truck plus the maximum anticipated load weight, including passengers, fluids, and cargo.

Gross vehicle weight rating (gvwr) – The gross vehicle weight which is assigned to each new truck by the manufacturer. This rating may be different for trucks of the same model because of certain features, such as heavy-duty suspension. Passenger cars are not assigned gross vehicle weight ratings.

Heavy-heavy truck – See *Truck size classifications*.

Heavy rail – A mode of transit service (also called metro, subway, rapid transit, or rapid rail) operating on an electric railway with the capacity for a heavy volume of traffic. Characterized by high speed and rapid acceleration of passenger rail cars.

Household – Consists of all persons who occupy a housing unit, including the related family members and all unrelated persons, if any, who share the housing unit.

Housing unit – A house, apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure and which have either (1) direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hallway intended to be used by the occupants of another unit or by the general public, or (2) complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the occupants. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

Hybrid-electric vehicles – Combines the benefits of gasoline engines and electric motors and can be configured to obtain different objectives, such as improved fuel economy, increased power, or additional auxiliary power for electronic devices and power tools.

Hydrocarbon (HC) – A compound that contains only hydrogen and carbon. The simplest and lightest forms of hydrocarbon are gaseous. With greater molecular weights they are liquid, while the heaviest are solids.

Income –

Disposable personal income: Personal income less personal tax and non-tax payments.

National income: The aggregate earnings of labor and property which arise in the current production of goods and services by the nation's economy.

Personal income: The current income received by persons from all sources, net of contributions for social insurance.

Industrial sector – Construction, manufacturing, agricultural and mining establishments.

Inertia weight – The curb weight of a vehicle plus 300 pounds.

Intercity bus – See *Bus*.

Intermodal – Transportation activities involving more than one mode of transportation, including transportation connections and coordination of various modes.

Internal water transportation – Includes all local (intraport) traffic and traffic between ports or landings wherein the entire movement takes place on inland waterways. Also termed internal are movements involving carriage on both inland waterways and the water of the Great Lakes, and inland movements that cross short stretches of open water that link inland systems.

International air operator – See *Air carrier*.

International freight – See *Foreign freight*.

Jet fuel – Includes both naphtha-type and kerosene-type fuels meeting standards for use in aircraft turbine engines. Although most jet fuel is used in aircraft, some is used for other purposes such as generating electricity in gas turbines.

Kerosene-type jet fuel: A quality kerosene product with an average gravity of 40.7 degrees API and 10% to 90% distillation temperatures of 217 to 261 degrees Celsius. Used primarily as fuel for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines. It is a relatively low freezing point distillate of the kerosene type.

Naphtha-type jet fuel: A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range with an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API and 10% to 90% distillation temperatures of 117 to 233 degrees Celsius used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ramjet and petroleum.

Kerosene – A petroleum distillate in the 300 to 500 degrees Fahrenheit boiling range and generally having a flash point higher than 100 degrees Fahrenheit by the American Society of Testing and Material (ASTM) Method D56, a gravity range from 40 to 46 degrees API, and a burning point in the range of 150 to 175 degrees Fahrenheit. It is a clean-burning product suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps. Includes grades of kerosene called range oil having properties similar to Number 1 fuel oil, but with a gravity of about 43 degrees API and an end point of 625 degrees Fahrenheit. Used in space heaters, cooking stoves, and water heaters.

Kerosene-type jet fuel – See Jet fuel.

Large car – See *Car size classifications*.

Lease Condensate – A liquid recovered from natural gas at the well or at small gas/oil separators in the field. Consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons (also called field condensate).

Light duty vehicles – Cars and light trucks combined.

Light truck – Unless otherwise noted, light trucks are defined in this publication as two-axle, four-tire trucks. The U.S. Bureau of Census classifies all trucks with a gross vehicle weight less than 10,000 pounds as light trucks (See Truck size classifications).

Light-heavy truck – See *Truck size classifications*.

Light rail – Mode of transit service (also called streetcar, tramway or trolley) operating passenger rail cars singly (or in short, usually two-car or three-car trains) on fixed rails in right-of-way that is often separated from other traffic for part or much of the way.

Liquefied petroleum gas (lpg) – Consists of propane and butane and is usually derived from natural gas. In locations where there is no natural gas and the gasoline consumption is low, naphtha is converted to lpg by catalytic reforming.

Load factor – Total passenger miles divided by total vehicle miles.

Low emission vehicle – Any vehicle certified to the low emission standards which are set by the Federal government and/or the state of California.

M85 – 85% methanol and 15% gasoline.

M100 – 100% methanol.

Medium truck – See *Truck size classifications*.

Methanol (CH₃OH) – A colorless highly toxic liquid with essentially no odor and very little taste. It is the simplest alcohol and boils at 64.7 degrees Celsius. In transportation, methanol is used as a vehicle fuel by itself (M100), or blended with gasoline (M85).

Midsize car – See *Car size classifications*.

Minicompact car – See *Car size classifications*.

Model year – In this publication, model year is referring to the "sales" model year, the period from October 1 to the next September 31.

Motor bus – See *Bus*.

Motor gasoline – A mixture of volatile hydrocarbons suitable for operation of an internal combustion engine whose major components are hydrocarbons with boiling points ranging from 78 to 217 degrees Celsius and whose source is distillation of petroleum and cracking, polymerization, and other chemical reactions by which the naturally occurring petroleum hydrocarbons are converted into those that have superior fuel properties.

Regular gasoline: Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e., octane rating, greater than or equal to 85 and less than 88. Note: Octane requirements may vary by altitude.

Midgrade gasoline: Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e., octane rating, greater than or equal to 88 and less than or equal to 90. Note: Octane requirements may vary by altitude.

Premium gasoline: Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e., octane rating, greater than 90. Note: Octane requirements may vary by altitude.

Reformulated gasoline: Finished motor gasoline formulated for use in motor vehicles, the composition and properties of which meet the requirements of the reformulated gasoline regulations promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under Section 211(k) of the Clean Air Act. For more details on this clean fuel program see <http://www.epa.gov/otaq/fuels/gasolinefuels/rfg/index.htm>. Note: This category includes oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG) but excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).

MTBE – Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether—a colorless, flammable, liquid oxygenated hydrocarbon containing 18.15 percent oxygen.

Naphtha-type jet fuel – See *Jet fuel*.

National income – See *Income*.

Nationwide Personal Transportation Survey (NPTS) – A nationwide survey of households that provides information on the characteristics and personal travel patterns of the U.S. population. Surveys were conducted in 1969, 1977, 1983, 1990, and 1995 by the U.S. Bureau of Census for the U.S. Department of Transportation.

Natural gas – A mixture of hydrocarbon compounds and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in natural underground reservoirs at reservoir conditions.

Natural gas, dry: Natural gas which remains after: 1) the liquefiable hydrocarbon portion has been removed from the gas stream; and 2) any volumes of nonhydrocarbon gases have been removed where they occur in sufficient quantity to render the gas unmarketable. Dry natural gas is also known as consumer-grade natural gas. The parameters for measurement are cubic feet at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and 14.73 pounds per square inch absolute.

Natural gas, wet: The volume of natural gas remaining after removal of lease condensate in lease and/or field separation facilities, if any, and after exclusion of nonhydrocarbon gases where they occur in sufficient quantity to render the gas unmarketable. Natural gas liquids may be recovered from volumes of natural gas, wet after lease separation, at natural gas processing plants.

Natural gas plant liquids: Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in processing plants and from natural gas field facilities and fractionators. Products obtained include ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants.

Nitrogen oxides (NO_x) – A product of combustion of fossil fuels whose production increases with the temperature of the process. It can become an air pollutant if concentrations are excessive.

Nonattainment area – Any area that does not meet the national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard established by the Environmental Protection Agency for designated pollutants, such as carbon monoxide and ozone.

Oil Stocks – Oil stocks include crude oil (including strategic reserves), unfinished oils, natural gas plant liquids, and refined petroleum products.

Operating cost –

Fixed operating cost: In reference to passenger car operating cost, refers to those expenditures that are independent of the amount of use of the car, such as insurance costs, fees for license and registration, depreciation and finance charges.

Variable operating cost: In reference to passenger car operating cost, expenditures which are dependent on the amount of use of the car, such as the cost of gas and oil, tires, and other maintenance.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) – Consists of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, and United States. Total OECD includes the United States Territories (Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands). Total OECD excludes data for Czech Republic, Hungary, Mexico, Poland, and South Korea which are not yet available.

OECD Europe: Consists of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and United Kingdom. OECD Europe excludes data for Czech Republic, Hungary, and Poland which are not yet available.

OECD Pacific: Consists of Australia, Japan, South Korea, and New Zealand.

Organization for Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) – Includes Algeria, Angola, Ecuador, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Arab OPEC – Consists of Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, and the United Arab Emirates.

Other single-unit truck – See *Single-unit truck*.

Oxygenate – A substance which, when added to gasoline, increases the amount of oxygen in that gasoline blend. Includes fuel ethanol, methanol, and methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE).

Paratransit – Mode of transit service (also called demand response or dial-a-ride) characterized by the use of passenger cars, vans or small buses operating in response to calls from passengers or their agents to the transit operator, who then dispatches a vehicle to pick up the passengers and transport them to their destinations.

Particulates – Carbon particles formed by partial oxidation and reduction of the hydrocarbon fuel. Also included are trace quantities of metal oxides and nitrides, originating from engine wear, component degradation, and inorganic fuel additives. In the transportation sector, particulates are emitted mainly from diesel engines.

Passenger-miles traveled (PMT) – One person traveling the distance of one mile. Total passenger-miles traveled, thus, give the total mileage traveled by all persons.

Passenger rail – See *Rail*, "*Amtrak*" and "*Transit Railroad*".

Persian Gulf countries – Consists of Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Emirates.

Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) – As used in the national accounts, the market value of purchases of goods and services by individuals and nonprofit institutions and the value of food, clothing, housing, and financial services received by them as income in kind. It includes the rental value of owner-occupied houses but excludes purchases of dwellings, which are classified as capital goods (investment).

Personal income – See *Income*.

Petroleum – A generic term applied to oil and oil products in all forms, such as crude oil, lease condensate, unfinished oil, refined petroleum products, natural gas plant liquids, and non-hydrocarbon compounds blended into finished petroleum products.

Petroleum consumption: A calculated demand for petroleum products obtained by summing domestic production, imports of crude petroleum and natural gas liquids, imports of petroleum products, and the primary stocks at the beginning of the period and then subtracting the exports and the primary stocks at the end of the period.

Petroleum exports: Shipments of petroleum products from the 50 States and the District of Columbia to foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Petroleum imports: All imports of crude petroleum, natural gas liquids, and petroleum products from foreign countries and receipts from Guam, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Hawaiian Trade Zone. The commodities included are crude oil, unfinished oils, plant condensate, and refined petroleum products.

Petroleum inventories: The amounts of crude oil, unfinished oil, petroleum products, and natural gas liquids held at refineries, at natural gas processing plants, in pipelines, at bulk terminals operated by refining and pipeline companies, and at independent bulk terminals. Crude oil held in storage on leases is also included; these stocks are known as primary stocks. Secondary stocks—those held by jobbers dealers, service station operators, and consumers—are excluded. Prior to 1975, stock held at independent bulk terminals were classified as secondary stocks.

Petroleum products supplied: For each petroleum product, the amount supplied is calculated by summing production, crude oil burned directly, imports, and net withdrawals from primary stocks and subtracting exports.

Plug-in hybrid-electric vehicles (PHEVs) — Hybrid-electric vehicles with high capacity batteries that can be charged by plugging them into an electrical outlet or charging station. There are two basic PHEV configurations:

Parallel or Blended PHEV: Both the engine and electric motor are mechanically connected to the wheels, and both propel the vehicle under most driving conditions. Electric-only operation usually occurs only at low speeds.

Series PHEVs, also called Extended Range Electric Vehicles (EREVs): Only the electric motor turns the wheels; the gasoline engine is only used to generate electricity. Series PHEVs can run solely on electricity until the battery needs to be recharged. The gasoline engine will then generate the electricity needed to power the electric motor. For shorter trips, these vehicles might use no gasoline at all.

Processing Gain – The amount by which the total volume of refinery output is greater than the volume of input for given period of time. The processing gain arises when crude oil and other hydrocarbons are processed into products that are, on average, less dense than the input.

Processing Loss – The amount by which the total volume of refinery output is less than the volume of input for given period of time. The processing loss arises when crude oil and other hydrocarbons are processed into products that are, on average, denser than the input.

Proved Reserves of Crude Oil – The estimated quantities of all liquids defined as crude oil, which geological and engineering data demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions.

Quad – Quadrillion, 10^{15} . In this publication, a Quad refers to Quadrillion Btu.

Rail –

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

Class I freight railroad: Defined by the Interstate Commerce Commission each year based on annual operating revenue. A railroad is dropped from the Class I list if it fails to meet the annual earnings threshold for three consecutive years.

Commuter railroad: Those portions of mainline railroad (not electric railway) transportation operations which encompass urban passenger train service for local travel between a central city and adjacent suburbs. Commuter railroad service—using both locomotive-hauled and self-propelled railroad passenger cars—is characterized by multi-trip tickets, specific station-to-station fares, and usually only one or two stations in the central business district. Also known as suburban railroad.

Transit railroad: Includes "heavy" and "light" transit rail. **Heavy transit rail** is characterized by exclusive rights-of-way, multi-car trains, high speed rapid acceleration, sophisticated signaling, and high platform loading. Also known as subway, elevated railway, or metropolitan railway (metro). **Light transit rail** may be on exclusive or shared rights-of-way, high or low platform loading, multi-car trains or single cars, automated or manually operated. In generic usage, light rail includes streetcars, trolley cars, and tramways.

Refiner sales price – Sales from the refinery made directly to ultimate consumers, including bulk consumers (such as agriculture, industry, and electric utilities) and residential and commercial consumers.

Reformulated gasoline (RFG) – See *Motor gasoline*.

RFG area – An ozone nonattainment area designated by the Environmental Protection Agency which requires the use of reformulated gasoline.

Residential sector – An energy consuming sector that consists of living quarters for private households. Excludes institutional living quarters.

Residential Transportation Energy Consumption Survey (RTECS) – This survey was designed by the Energy Information Administration of the Department of Energy to provide information on how energy is used by households for personal vehicles. It has been conducted five times since 1979, the most recent being 1991.

Residual fuel oil – The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are boiled off in refinery operations. Included are products known as ASTM grade numbers 5 and 6 oil, heavy diesel oil, Navy Special Fuel Oil, Bunker C oil, and acid sludge and pitch used as refinery fuels. Residual fuel oil is used for the production of electric power, for heating, and for various industrial purposes.

Rural – Usually refers to areas with population less than 5,000.

Sales period – October 1 of the previous year to September 30 of the given year. Approximately the same as a model year.

Sales-weighted miles per gallon (mpg) – Calculation of a composite vehicle fuel economy based on the distribution of vehicle sales.

Scrapage rate – As applied to motor vehicles, it is usually expressed as the percentage of vehicles of a certain type in a given age class that are retired from use (lacking registration) in a given year.

School and other nonrevenue bus – See *Bus*.

Sector – A group of major energy-consuming components of U.S. society developed to measure and analyze energy use. The sectors most commonly referred to are: residential, commercial, industrial, transportation, and electric power.

Single-unit truck – Includes two-axle, four-tire trucks and other single-unit trucks.

Two-axle, four-tire truck: A motor vehicle consisting primarily of a single motorized device with two axles and four tires.

Other single-unit truck: A motor vehicle consisting primarily of a single motorized device with more than two axles or more than four tires.

Spark ignition engine – An internal combustion engine in which the charge is ignited electrically (e.g., with a spark plug).

Special fuels – Consist primarily of diesel fuel with small amount of liquefied petroleum gas, as defined by the Federal Highway Administration.

Specific acceleration power – Measured in watts per kilogram. Acceleration power divided by the battery system weight. Weight must include the total battery system.

Specific energy – Measured in watt hours per kilogram. The rated energy capacity of the battery divided by the total battery system weight.

Subcompact car – See *Car size classifications*.

Supplemental air carrier – See *Air carrier*.

Survival rate – As applied to motor vehicles, it is usually expressed as the percentage of vehicles of a certain type in a given age class that will be in use at the end of a given year.

Tax incentives – In general, a means of employing the tax code to stimulate investment in or development of a socially desirable economic objective without direct expenditure from the budget of a given unit of government. Such incentives can take the form of tax exemptions or credits.

Test weight – The weight setting at which a vehicle is tested on a dynamometer by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This weight is determined by the EPA using the inertia weight of the vehicle.

Ton-mile – The movement of one ton of freight the distance of one mile. Ton-miles are computed by multiplying the weight in tons of each shipment transported by the distance hauled.

Transmission types –

- A3 – Automatic three speed
- A4 – Automatic four speed
- A5 – Automatic five speed
- L4 – Automatic lockup four speed
- M5 – Manual five speed

Transit bus – See *Bus*.

Transit railroad – See *Rail*.

Transportation sector – Consists of both private and public passenger and freight transportation, as well as government transportation, including military operations.

Truck Inventory and Use Survey (TIUS) – Survey designed to collect data on the characteristics and operational use of the nation's truck population. It is conducted every five years by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Surveys were conducted in 1963, 1967, 1972, 1977, 1982, 1987, and 1992. For the 1997 survey, it was renamed the Vehicle Inventory and Use Survey in anticipation of including additional vehicle types. However, no additional vehicle types were added to the 1997 survey.

Trolleybus – Mode of transit service (also called transit coach) using vehicles propelled by a motor drawing current from overhead wires via connecting poles called a trolley pole, from a central power source not onboard the vehicle.

Truck size classifications – U.S. Bureau of the Census has categorized trucks by gross vehicle weight (gvw) as follows:

Light – Less than 10,000 pounds gvw (Also see *Light Truck*.)

Medium – 10,001 to 20,000 pounds gvw

Light-heavy – 20,001 to 26,000 pounds gvw

Heavy-heavy – 26,001 pounds gvw or more.

Two-axle, four-tire truck – See *Single-unit truck*.

Two seater car – See *Car size classifications*.

Ultra-low emission vehicle – Any vehicle certified to the ultra-low emission standards which are set by the Federal government and/or the state of California.

Urban – Usually refers to areas with population of 5,000 or greater.

Vanpool: A ridesharing prearrangement using vans or small buses providing round-trip transportation between the participant's prearranged boarding points and a common and regular destination.

Variable operating cost – See *Operating cost*.

Vehicle Inventory and Use Survey – Last conducted in 2002. See *Truck Inventory and Use Survey*.

Vehicle-miles traveled (vmt) – One vehicle traveling the distance of one mile. Total vehicle miles, thus, is the total mileage traveled by all vehicles.

Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) – Organic compounds that participate in atmospheric photochemical reactions.

Waterborne Commerce –

Coastwise: Domestic traffic receiving a carriage over the ocean, or the Gulf of Mexico. Traffic between Great Lakes ports and seacoast ports, when having a carriage over the ocean, is also termed Coastwise.

Domestic: Includes coastwise, lakewise, and internal waterborne movements.

Foreign: Waterborne import, export, and in-transit traffic between the United States, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands and any foreign country.

Internal: Vessel movements (origin and destination) which take place solely on inland waterways. An inland waterway is one geographically located within the boundaries of the contiguous 48 states or within the boundaries of the State of Alaska.

Lakewise: Waterborne traffic between the United States ports on the Great Lakes System. The Great Lakes System is treated as a separate waterway system rather than as a part of the inland waterway system. In comparing historical data for the Great Lakes System, one should note that prior to calendar year 1990, marine products, sand and gravel being moved from the Great Lakes to Great Lake destinations were classified as local traffic. From 1990-on, these activities are classified as lakewise traffic.

Well-to-wheel – A life cycle analysis used in transportation to consider the entire energy cycle for a given mode, rather than just tailpipe emissions. The analysis starts at the primary energy source and ends with the turning wheels of the vehicle.

Zero-emission vehicle – Any vehicle certified to the zero emission standards which are set by the Federal government and/or the state of California. These standards apply to the vehicle emissions only.