



OKLAHOMA Transportation

GLOSSARY



5-1-1 Travel Information Telephone Services	511 is the single travel information telephone number available to states and local jurisdictions across the country. It was designated in 2000 by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), but there is on mandate to implement it.
8 Year Construction Work Plan (CWP)	the eight-year construction work plan administered by ODOT that guides the scheduling and conducting of the complex engineering, environmental, and right-of- way activities necessary to complete construction projects in a timely fashion. The first four years of the Eight Year Construction Work Plan are represented in the Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP).
Association of Central Governments (ACOG)	a voluntary association of local governments in the Oklahoma City metropolitan area in central Oklahoma comprising Canadian, Cleveland, Grady, Logan, McClain, and Oklahoma Counties which serves as the Metropolitan Planning Organization.
Alternative Fuel Corridors	the U.S. Department of Transportation has designated national plug-in electric vehicle charging and hydrogen, propane, and natural gas fueling corridors to improve alternative fuel vehicle mobility.
Attenuators	an electronic device that reduces the power of a radio or audio signal.
Automated/autonomous vehicle technology (AV)	robotic vehicle that is designed to travel between destinations without a human operator. To qualify as fully autonomous, a vehicle must be able to navigate without human intervention to a predetermined destination over roads that have not been adapted for its use.
Auto Regressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA)	a popular and widely used statistical method for time series forecasting modeling.
Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT)	the total volume of traffic on a highway segment for one year, divided by the number of days in the year.
Average Annual Daily Truck Traffic (AADTT)	the total volume of truck traffic on a highway segment for one year, divided by the number of days in the year.
Connected vehicles (CVs)	technologies that allow vehicles to communicate with other vehicles and the outside world around them through the internet.
Barge	the cargo-carrying vehicle that inland water carriers primarily use. Basic barges have open tops, but there are covered barges for both dry and liquid cargoes.
Bayesian Analysis	a method of statistical inference used to describe the probability of events based on prior knowledge of conditions that might be related to the event; Full Bayesian Analysis Tools versus Empirical Bayesian Analysis.
Bike Lane	a marked space for bicyclists on the street. This excludes locations with shared-lane (sharrow) markings.

Bottleneck	a section of a highway or rail network that experiences operational congestion.
Bulk Cargo	cargo that is transported unpackaged in large quantities in either liquid or granular, particulate form, as a mass of relatively small solids, such as petroleum/crude oil, grain, coal, or gravel.
Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF)	BNSF operates one of the largest freight railroad networks in North America, with 32,500 miles of rail across the western two-thirds of the United States.
Capacity	physical facilities, personnel, and process available to meet the product of service needs of the customers. Capacity generally refers to maximum output of transportation network or facility.
Centerline Miles	represent the total length of a road from its beginning point to its end point. The number of the lanes on that road are ignored when calculating centerline mileage.
Class I Rail Carrier	classification of rail carriers having annual operating revenues of \$447,621,226 (current dollars) or more.
Class II Rail Carrier	classification of rail carriers having annual operating revenues less than \$447,621,226 but more than \$35,809,698 (current dollars).
Class III Rail Carrier	classification of rail carriers having annual operating revenues of \$35,809,698 (current dollars) or less.
Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)	Encapsulates the rules promulgated by federal agencies to implement the authority of laws, including transportation-related laws passed by the U.S. Congress.
Comparison Group Methodology	in non-experiment research design, a comparison group refers to a group of units (e.g., people) that either receive no treatment or intervention or receive an alternative treatment; used in “Comparison Group Methodology / Cross Sectional”.
Connected and Autonomous Vehicle (CAV)	Connected vehicles use various communication technologies to exchange information with other cars on the road. Autonomous, or “self-driving” vehicles operate without direct driver input to control the steering, acceleration, and braking and are designed so that the driver is not expected to constantly monitor the roadway while operating in self-driving mode.
Controlled Access Facility	a roadway where the spacing and design of driveways, medians, median openings, traffic signals and intersections are strictly regulated by consideration of such factors as traffic volume, number of lanes and adjacent land use.

Corridor Access Management	the design, application, and control of entry and exit points along a roadway to improve safety for all modes, facilitate walking and biking, and reduce trip delay and congestion.
Crash Modification Factors (CMFs)	a multiplicative factor used to compute the expected number of crashes after implementing a countermeasure on a road or intersection; the CMF Clearinghouse, funded by the FHWA, contains the database of CMFs used for transportation planning.
Daily Vehicle Miles Traveled (DVMT)	is calculated by adding up all the daily miles driven by all the cars and trucks on all the roadways in a region.
Displaced Left Turn (DLT) intersection	any intersection form relocating one or more left-turn movements on an approach to the other side of the opposing traffic flow, allowing left-turn movements to proceed simultaneously with the through movements and eliminating the left-turn phase for the approach. Also called a continuous flow intersection and a crossover displaced left-turn intersection.
Diverging Diamond Interchange (DD)	an interchange in which drivers make right turns as they would in a conventional diamond interchange but use crossovers to gently transition from the right side of the road to the left side of the road and then back again. All left turns occur without having to cross opposing traffic. Also called a Double Crossover Diamond.
Dynamic Message Signs (also called Variable Message Signs) (DMS)	large, electronic signs that overhang or appear along major highways. The signs are typically used to display information about traffic conditions, travel times, construction, and road incidents.
Fatality Rate	the number of fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles traveled.
Fatality Reporting System (FARS)	is a census of motor vehicle traffic crashes that result in a fatality to a vehicle occupant or nonmotorist within 30 days of the crash.
Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)	U.S. Department of Transportation agency responsible for administering the federal highway aid program to individual states, and helping to plan, develop and coordinate construction of federally funded highway projects.
Federal Railroad Administration (FRA)	is an agency in the United States Department of Transportation that creates and enforces rail safety regulations, administers rail funding, and researches rail improvement strategies and technologies.
Federal Transit Administration (FTA)	U.S. Department of Transportation agency that provides financial and planning assistance to help plan, build and operate rail, bus, and paratransit systems. The agency also assists in the development of local and regional traffic reduction programs.
Financial Constraint	a federal requirement that long-range transportation plans include only projects that have a reasonable expectation of being funded, based upon anticipated revenues. In other words, long-range transportation plans cannot

	be pie-in-the-sky wish lists of projects. They must reflect realistic assumptions about revenues that will likely be available looking forward at least 20 years
Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST ACT)	authorized \$305 billion over fiscal years 2016 through 2020 for highway, highway and motor vehicle safety, public transportation, motor carrier safety, hazardous materials safety, rail, and research, technology, and statistics programs.
Geolocation	the estimation of the physical location of an object such as a mobile phone or internet-connected device using geographic coordinates.
Greenhouse Gas (GHG)	A greenhouse gas is any gaseous compound in the atmosphere that is capable of absorbing infrared radiation, thereby trapping and holding heat in the atmosphere.
Highway Performance Monitoring System	a national level highway information system that includes data on the extent, condition, performance, use and operating characteristics of the nation's highways.
Hundred Million Vehicle Miles Traveled (HVMVT)	is used to calculate the ratio of total number of fatalities and serious injuries to the number of vehicle miles traveled (VMT, in 100 Million VMT) in a calendar year.
Indian Nations Council of Governments (INCOG)	a voluntary association of local and tribal governments in the Tulsa metropolitan area in northeast Oklahoma comprising Creek, Osage, Rogers, Tulsa, and Wagoner Counties which serves as the Metropolitan Planning Organization.
Intelligent Transportation System (ITS)	a system that collects, stores, processes, and distributes information relating to the movement of people and goods.
International Roughness Index (IRI)	a scale for roughness based on the simulated response of a generic motor vehicle to road surface irregularities.
Intermodal	term "mode" is used to refer to a means of transportation, such as automobile, bus, train, ship, bicycle, and walking. Intermodal refers specifically to the connections between modes.
Intermodal Connectors	facilities that provide access to intermodal facilities.
Intermodal terminal	a facility for the transfer of containers between railroad and truck.
J-Turn Intersection	an alternative to a traditional roadway intersection in which drivers turn right in the same direction of traffic, merge into the left lane, then make a U-turn in the direction they intend to travel, instead of crossing fast-moving lanes of traffic; see also RCUT intersection.

Kansas City Southern Railway (KCS)	is a Class I railroad that operates in 10 midwestern and southeastern U.S. states: Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.
Last Mile	figure of speech describing movement of goods from a transportation hub to the final delivery destination.
Level of Service (LOS)	qualitative measure of a road's operating conditions.
Linear Referencing Systems (LRS)	a method of storing geographic locations by using relative positions along a linear feature often used to locate events along a road, like traffic accidents or recording roadway attributes.
Lock	device used for raising and lowering boats, ships, and other watercraft between stretches of water of different levels on river and canal
Logistics	all activities involved in the transport of goods to customers.
Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP)	document produced by regional or statewide agency serving as the vision for the region's or state's transportation systems and services. In metropolitan areas, the plan typically indicates all the transportation improvements scheduled for funding over the next 20 years and is sometimes known as the metropolitan transportation plan.
Maintenance	activities undertaken to keep the state's transportation infrastructure and equipment operating as intended, to eliminate deficiencies, and to extend or achieve the expected life of facilities before reconstruction is needed. These include routine or day-to-day activities (e.g., pothole patching, mowing, litter removal, guardrail repair and striping, routine bus inspection and maintenance, and periodic dredging of channels) and periodic major projects (e.g., resurfacing roadways and runways, and rehabilitating bridges).
Mobility as a Service (Maas)	is the integration of various forms of transport services into a single mobility service accessible on demand, such as public transport, ride-, car- or bike-sharing, or taxi.
Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (Map-21)	in 2012, MAP-21 authorized over \$105 billion in federal funding for surface transportation programs for fiscal years 2013 and 2014. It was extended until the signing of the FAST Act in December 2015.
McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System (MKARNS)	the 445-mile navigation channel that begins at the confluence of the White and Mississippi Rivers and proceeds one-half mile upstream on the White River to the Montgomery Point Lock and Dam. From there, the channel proceeds 9 miles upstream on the White River to the manmade Arkansas Post Canal, and then 9 miles through the canal to the Arkansas River. The McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System crosses the state of Arkansas into Oklahoma, traversing the state until it reaches the confluence of the Arkansas and Verdigris Rivers where the navigation channel follows the

	Verdigris River terminating 51 miles upstream at the Port of Catoosa, near Tulsa.
Median U-Turn Intersection (MUT)	an alternative intersection design in which direct left turns from both the major and minor approaches are eliminated from the main intersection (full MUT) or where direct left turns from only the major approaches are eliminated (partial MUT). Drivers on major approaches are required to first travel straight through the at-grade main intersection and then execute their left turns by making U-turns at the median opening downstream of the intersection. On the minor street, drivers who want to turn left onto the major road must turn right at the main intersection, execute a U-turn at a downstream median opening, and proceed straight through the main intersection.
Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO)	regional policy-setting body, required in urbanized areas with populations over 50,000, and designated by local officials and the governor of the state; responsible in cooperation with the state and other transportation providers for carrying out the metropolitan transportation planning requirements of federal highway and transit legislation.
Mileage-based User Fee (MBUF)	is a user charge based on miles driven in a specific vehicle as opposed to the current excise tax on fuel consumed.
Mobility	the ease with which people or goods move from place to place.
Metropolitan Transportation Plan (MTP)	a Metropolitan Planning Organization's long range multimodal transportation plan that identifies how the metropolitan area will manage and operate the transportation system for a 20+- year planning horizon.
Multi-objective Decision Analysis (MODA)	is an industry-standard best practice for transparently evaluating cross-discipline performance considerations on a level-playing-field in alignment with agency priorities.
Multi-use Trail	refers to a paved or smooth gravel pathway for walking and/or bicycling that is separated from motor vehicle traffic yet still functions as a transportation facility.
Multimodal	transportation of freight using several modes.
National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)	is an environmental law that promotes the enhancement of the environment and established the President's Council on Environmental Quality that was enacted in law on January 1, 1970.
National Highway Freight Network (NHFN)	mandated by the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST Act) to strategically direct federal resources and policies toward improved performance of highway portions of the U.S. freight transportation system and includes the Primary Highway Freight System (PHFS) plus remaining Interstates not on the PHFS.

National Highway System (NHS)	roadway system established by Congress consisting of roads important to the national economy, defense, and mobility. The NHS includes the following subsystems of roadways, Interstates, some Principal Arterials, the Strategic Highway Network, and Intermodal Connectors. The MAP-21 legislation made some significant changes to the NHS.
National Performance Management Research Data Set (NPMRDS)	Federal Highway Administration database that contains location information collected in five-minute intervals for road segments on the National Highway System. The data can be used to estimate speed for roadway segments (Sometimes referred to as National Travel Time Data.).
National Transit Database (NTD)	is a federal reporting program for transit agencies receiving Federal Transit Administration funding and it serves as a primary repository for all transit-related data and statistics.
Network Screening	the first step in the six-step safety management process outlined in the AASHTO Highway Safety Manual that involves identifying roadway sites for further investigation and potential treatment. These sites are expected to benefit the most from targeted, cost-effective treatments.
OKiePROS	Oklahoma Permitting and Routing Optimization System: Automated permitting and routing system for oversized or overweight truck loads.
Oklahoma Freight Transportation Plan (OFTP)	Oklahoma's statewide freight plan, developed in accordance with federal law, that addresses the state's strategy for providing a safe, reliable, and productive freight transportation system.
Oklahoma Public Transit Policy Plan (OPTPP)	Oklahoma HB1365, codified as Title 69 Section 322 of the Oklahoma Statutes requires the development of the Oklahoma Public Transit Policy Plan. The Oklahoma Public Transit Policy Plan is currently being developed jointly by ODOT and the Oklahoma Transit Association and must be submitted to the Governor, the Oklahoma Legislature by December 1, 2020.
Oklahoma Turnpike Authority (OTA)	is an instrumentality of the State created by the state legislature, by statute in 1947 for the purpose of constructing, operating, and maintaining the Turner Turnpike. In 1954, the original purpose was statutorily redefined to allow construction of additional turnpikes, and changes were made in the Authority's membership to include a representative from each of Oklahoma's congressional districts. The OTA's governing body (the Authority) consists of the Governor (ex-officio) and six members, appointed by the Governor and approved by the State Senate, serving an eight-year uncompensated term.
Pavement Management System (PMS)	is a set of defined procedures for collecting, analyzing, maintaining, and reporting pavement data, to assist the decision makers in finding optimum strategies for maintaining pavements in serviceable condition over a given period of time for the least cost.

Pavement Quality Index (PQI)	Does not require any new measurements or methods; rather, it simply utilizes procedures that are already in place and well established. The PQI is an amalgam of the Pavement Condition Rating (PCR) and the International Roughness Index (IRI).
Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon (PHB)	A traffic control device used to increase motorists' awareness of pedestrian crossings at uncontrolled marked crosswalk locations. PHBs remain dark until activated, removing any judgement from motorists and requires a complete stop.
Pedestrian Refuge	a small section of pavement or sidewalk in the street crosswalk where pedestrian can stop, allowing pedestrians to cross one direction of traffic at a time; used to reduce pedestrian crashes.
Performance Measures	metrics that can be used to track results and can serve as a basis for comparing progress against a target or other objective.
Public Participation Plan (PPP)	The Public Participation Plan (PPP) provides a framework to the public involvement process regarding statewide planning related activities. The plan identifies federal and state requirements; PPP goals, objectives, and policies; planning activities which require public involvement and the process(es) involved when providing the public with full access to and notice of planning activities.
Port of Entry (POE)	In Oklahoma, Ports of Entry are locations at the state border where commercial vehicles undergo electronic processing for a number of items, including but not limited to driver credentials, weight, tax and fee status, and safety inspection. At the national level, Ports of Entry usually means a place where foreign goods may be cleared through customs.
Positive Train Control (PTC)	systems are technologies designed to automatically stop a train before certain accidents related to human error occur.
Rebuilding Oklahoma Access and Driver Safety (ROADS) Fund	created by the Oklahoma Legislature in 2005 to ensure dedicated revenue for the maintenance and repair of state highways and bridges.
Regional Council of Government (COG)	Regional Councils are voluntary associations of local governments formed under Oklahoma law. These associations deal with the problems and planning needs that cross the boundaries of individual local governments or that require regional attention. Regional councils coordinate planning and provide a regional approach to problem solving through cooperative action.
Regional Railroad	see Class II railroad.
Regional Traffic Management Center (RTMC)	central facilities used to disseminate information to the traveling public; typically, operators use software to control field devices such as Dynamic

	Messaging Signs and view data and video collected throughout the monitored area; see also Traffic Management Center (TMC).
Regional Transit Authority (RTA)	is a public transportation service that provides fixed route and paratransit service in a given region.
Reliability	refers to the degree of travel time certainty and predictability on the transportation system.
Restricted Crossing U-Turn Intersection (R-Cut)	see J-turn intersection.
Retroreflective Backplate	Retroreflective borders installed around the perimeter of the face of the existing a traffic signal backplate used to enhance the visibility of the traffic signal and reduce red-light running; used in context of program.
Road Safety Audit	a formal safety performance examination of an existing or future road or intersection by an independent, multidisciplinary team; qualitatively estimates and reports on potential road safety issues and identifies opportunities for improvements in safety for all road users.
Road Usage Charge (RUC)	is a policy whereby motorists pay for use of the roadway network based on distance traveled.
Road Weather Information System (RWIS)	a system comprised of environmental sensor stations (ESS) located in the field, a communications system for data transfer, and central systems used to collect data from various ESS. Stations measure atmospheric, water level, and pavement conditions and data are used to support decision-making by road operators and maintainers.
Safety Edge	a safety solution designed to allow drivers who drift off the highway to return to the road safely; instead of a vertical drop-off, pavement edges are shaped to 30 degrees.
ShakeCast	created by the U.S. Geological Survey, to identify specific bridges for immediate inspection by comparing state bridge data with the severity of an earthquake's ground motions nearly in real time.
Short Line Railroad	see Class III railroad
State of Good Repair (SGR)	condition in which a capital asset is able to operate at a full level of performance.
State Highway System (SHS)	A network of approximately 12,000 miles of highways owned and maintained by the State of Florida or state-created authorities. Major elements include Interstate highways, Florida's Turnpike and other toll facilities operated by transportation authorities and arterial highways.
Statewide Transportation	is a financially constrained program which details the utilization of Oklahoma's federal and state transportation funds appropriated for regionally significant

Improvement Program (STIP)	projects requiring federal action. It includes a list of priority transportation projects to be carried out in a four (4) year period. The first four years of the Eight Year Construction Work Plan are represented in the Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP).
Strategic Highway Network (STRAHNET)	critical to the Department of Defense's domestic operations. STRAHNET is a 62,000-mile system of roads deemed necessary for emergency mobilization and peacetime movement of heavy armor, fuel, ammunition, repair parts, other commodities to support U.S. military operations. STRAHNET facilities are also on the National Highway System. Strategic highway network connectors are highways that provide access between major military installations and highways that are part of the Strategic Highway Network.
Strategic Highway Safety Plan (SHSP)	a collaborative plan between ODOT, the OK Highway Safety Office, the OK Highway Patrol, and the OK Department of Public Safety developed to harmonize the highway safety goals and strategies among these agencies; the plan is required by FHWA and includes projects funded by the Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP).
Street	public thoroughfare especially in a city, town, or village including all areas within the right-of-way (such as sidewalks) and sometimes further distinguished as being wider than an alley or lane but narrower than an avenue or boulevard.
Supply Chain	system of organizations, people, activities, information, and resources involved in moving a product or service from supplier to customer.
Transit Economic Requirements Model (TERM)	the Federal Transit Administration's (FTA's) capital needs analysis tool used to assess the current physical condition and future investment needs of the nation's transit assets.
Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP)	is administered by the U.S. Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and helps states fund a variety of activities related to improving transportation assets, including on- and off-road pedestrian and bicycle facilities, environmental mitigation, and creating or improving recreational trails projects.
Transportation Asset Management Plan (TAMP)	the risk-based plan, required by MAP-21 and developed for the National Highway System (NHS), that uses performance-based budgeting to improve or preserve the condition of the assets and the performance of the NHS.
Transportation Improvement Program (TIP)	a short-term program of MPO transportation projects that will be funded with all federal funds expected to flow to the region; the TIP also lists locally and state-funded regionally significant projects. The projects contained in the TIP are drawn from, and consistent with, the MPO long-range transportation plan.
Transloading	transferring bulk shipments from one mode to another.

Traffic Management Center (TMC)	the hub of most freeway management systems where data about the freeway are collected and processed, fused with other operational and control data, synthesized to produce "information", and distributed to stakeholders such as the media, other agencies, and the traveling public; see also Regional Traffic Management Center (RTMC).
Traffic Systems Management and Operations (TSMO)	a set of strategies that focus on operational improvements that can maintain or restore the performance of an existing transportation system before extra capacity is needed; solutions are ideally comprehensive and quickly administered at a relatively low cost; helps agencies balance supply and demand and remain flexible in changing conditions.
Tribal Transportation Assistance Program (TTAP)	is administered by the U.S. Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) that provides comprehensive transportation training and technical assistance to tribal communities, building skills and expertise to ensure the safety and maintenance of tribal roads.
Truck Platooning	is the linking of two or more trucks in convoy, using connectivity technology and automated driving support systems. These vehicles automatically maintain a set, close distance between each other when they are connected for certain parts of a journey, for instance on motorways.
Truck Travel Time Reliability (TTTR)	is defined by the FHWA as the percent of person-miles on the highway that are reliable.
Union Pacific Rail (UP)	Is a Class I railroad that operates over 32,200 miles routes in 23 states west of Chicago and New Orleans.
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)	is an engineer formation of the United States Army that primarily oversees dams, canals, and flood protection in the United States, as well as a wide range of public works throughout the world.
Useful Life Benchmark (ULB)	is the average age-based equivalent of a 2.5 rating on the FTA Transit Economic Requirements Model (TERM) scale. Transit agencies can adjust their Useful Life Benchmarks with approval from FTA.
Vehicle to Everything (V2X)	is the passing of information from a vehicle to any entity that may affect the vehicle, and vice versa.
Vehicle-Miles Traveled (VMT)	unit for measuring vehicle travel distances; number of miles traveled nationally by vehicles for a period of one year.
Vehicle to Infrastructure (V2I)	a communications model that allows vehicles to share information with components of a highway system; examples of components include RFID. readers, cameras, traffic lights, and streetlights.