

Project Delivery Definitions

Definitions

A

- Access Control**
- ◆ Where no right of access exists between a portion of, or all of, a property abutting the highway and the highway.
 - ◆ Access rights may be eliminated by acquisition including purchase, donation, condemnation, or by law, or access rights might not accrue to a property at all because of operation of law.
-

- Access Management**
- Improves the safety and efficiency of traffic operations while enhancing accessibility to and mobility of the transportation system. Access management measures include managing:
- ◆ The location, spacing and type of physical connections to streets, roads and highways from public roads and private driveways.
 - ◆ Grade-separated interchange areas for safe and efficient operation.
 - ◆ The type and placement of medians and the location of median openings.

See: http://www.odot.state.or.us/tdb/planning/access_mgt/

- Acquisition**
- Elimination of the right of access. (See Access Control.)
-

- Advanced Management Solutions (AMS) RealTime Projects**
- Project management software package used to do all the scheduling for highway construction projects.

See: <http://intranet.odot.state.or.us/opd/ProjectScheduling.htm>

- Alternative Delivery**
- Using outsourcing – consulting firms, design firms and construction contractors – for the design and construction of transportation projects.

See: <http://intranet.odot.state.or.us/opd/AlternativeDelivery.htm>

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Definitions, Continued

American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO)

A national organization that serves transportation groups, state departments of transportation, and Congress by:

- ◆ Promoting transportation agendas.
- ◆ Establishing transportation standards.

See: <http://www.transportation.org/aashto/home.nsf/FrontPage>

American Public Works Association (APWA)

A national organization that supports utility companies and local governments that operate utilities.

See: <http://www.pubworks.org/>

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)

An act passed by U.S. Congress that guarantees disabled citizens access to and use of public facilities.

See ODOT Civil Rights Section at:
<http://www.odot.state.or.us/civilrightspub/>

Approach (or approach road)

A public or private roadway, or driveway connection:

- ◆ Between the outside edge of the shoulder or curb line and the right of way line of the highway.
 - ◆ Intended to provide vehicular access to and from said highway and the adjoining property.
-

Area

Part of an ODOT region, with each region consisting of two or more areas. Area borders are county lines to be consistent with county governments. There are 12 areas.

Area Commission on Transportation (ACT)

An organization covering a geographical area that represents non-ODOT transportation interests and assists in planning efforts.

See: <http://www.odot.state.or.us/otc/ACT.htm>

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Definitions, Continued

Arterial A street designated to carry traffic through an urban area or to different neighborhoods within an urban area.

At-grade Where two roads are at the same level, or a road and something else, such as rail tracks, are at the same level.

Average daily traffic (ADT) The average number of vehicles passing a certain point each day on a highway, road or street.

B

Base map

- ◆ A map on which information may be placed for the purpose of comparison or geographical correlation.
- ◆ The base map may include outline and topographic maps.

Bridge A single or multiple span structure, including supports, that carries vehicles, trains, pedestrians, or utilities on a roadway, walk or track over water, a highway, a railroad or other depression.

See: <http://www.odot.state.or.us/tsbbridgepub>

C

Capacity Maximum volume of traffic that the roadway section is able to carry on a sustained basis.

Cathodic Having to do with the emission or use of electrons and electrolytes, such as in testing the viability of metallic materials in transportation structures.

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Definitions, Continued

**Citizens
Advisory
Committee
(CAC)**

An ODOT-sponsored coalition of Oregon citizens that advises and provides input on transportation issues and concerns.

See: <http://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/involvement.shtml>

**Classifications
of Highways**

The Department's designation of state highways into four categories:

- ◆ Interstate.
- ◆ Statewide.
- ◆ Regional.
- ◆ District.

See: Oregon Highway Plan at
<http://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/TD/TP/orhwyplan.shtml>

**Community
Solutions Team
(CST)**

The *Community Solutions Team* is now the *Governor's Economic Revitalization Team*. Please see *Governor's Economic Revitalization Team* in the definitions.

See: <http://www.gert.oregon.gov>

**Computer
aided Design
and Drafting
(CADD)**

Software programs that facilitate the design of transportation projects and drafting of plans.

Condemnation

The process of acquiring private property for public needs through litigation, usually because agreements to purchase have failed.

**Construction
Engineering**

This includes all activities after a contractor has been selected to build a project, and is not part of the project development process.

Contract

A written agreement between ODOT and a contractor describing the work to be done and defining the obligations of ODOT and the contractor.

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Definitions, Continued

Contract Plans Detailed drawings and diagrams, usually made to scale, showing the structure or arrangement, worked out beforehand, to accomplish the construction of a project or object.

Corridor A designated length of highway and the towns and features in its vicinity.

Crossings (railroad) Intersections between railroad tracks and a road, which can be:

- ◆ At-grade (at the same level).
- ◆ Grade-separated, where the road uses either a tunnel or a bridge to avoid crossing the railroad tracks.

Crossing Order A legally enforceable, permanent compliance document regarding the construction, alteration or closure of a public crossing(s).

See: <http://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/RAIL/crosssafe.shtml>

Cultural Features Features constructed by man – under, on or above ground – that include:

- ◆ Roads.
- ◆ Trails.
- ◆ Buildings.
- ◆ Water systems.
- ◆ Boundaries.
- ◆ Artifacts.

Culvert A pipe, reinforced box, or series of pipes or boxes that provide an opening under the ground for the passage of water or other uses.

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Definitions, Continued

D

**Department of
Geology and
Mineral
Industries
(DOGAMI)**

A state agency that establishes standards for extracting earth materials for roadwork and other applications.

See: <http://www.oregongeology.com/>

**Design
Exception**

A change or modification in a project design that is contrary to stated design standards or regulations.

See: <http://www.odot.state.or.us/tsroadway/forms.htm>

**Digital Terrain
Model**

A computer-generated image, typically in three dimensions, of a specific area of the earth's surface based on acquired geographic data.

District

Part of an ODOT region designated for maintenance purposes; however, not all district boundaries correlate to region boundaries. There are 14 districts.

E

Elected Official

Any person voted into office for a term-limited position by the general public in a certain geographic region; such as:

- ◆ Mayor.
 - ◆ Council member.
 - ◆ County commissioner.
 - ◆ Legislator.
 - ◆ Governor.
-

Embankment

A raised earth or man-made structure to hold back water or carry a roadway.

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Definitions, Continued

Engineer's Estimate The official construction price (estimated construction cost of a project).
◆ Determined by an ODOT engineer.
◆ Used for bid comparison of projects.

See: <http://www.odot.state.or.us/tsestimates/index.htm>

Environmental Assessment (EA) A report documenting the potential environmental effects of a proposed project. A Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) is issued after a Revised EA.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) A report documenting specific environmental impacts of a proposed project. A Record of Decision is issued after a Final Environmental Impact Statement.

F

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) The federal agency that provides oversight to state departments of transportation and approves statewide transportation improvement programs (STIPs).

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

Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) A statement certifying that a proposed project has no substantial impact on the natural or social environment.

G

Geometrics Information relating or according to the principles of geometry, which deals with the measurement and properties of angles, lines, points, shapes and surfaces.

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Definitions, Continued

Geometronics The science of surveying and mapping by means of fieldwork and aerial photography.

See: <http://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/HWY/GEOMETRONICS/>

Global Positioning System (GPS) A computer and satellite system that locates the latitude and longitude of a permanent or portable beacon unit.

Governor's Economic Revitalization Teams Regional teams consisting of representatives from five state agencies that are designated by the Governor to resolve issues using combined resources and skills.

See: <http://www.gert.oregon.gov>

Grade-separated Where a tunnel or bridge is used to separate two roadways, or a road and something else, such as railroad tracks.

H

Hazard Elimination Program (HEP) A federal program that develops safety improvement projects to reduce the risk, number and severity of crashes on public roads and transportation facilities.

See: <http://www.odot.state.or.us/traffic/safety/hep.htm>

Hazardous Material A substance or material that may pose an unreasonable risk to health, safety or property, and must be properly removed from a project site.

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Definitions, Continued

High-Occupancy Vehicle Lanes (HOV-Lanes)

Special road lanes which can be used only by vehicles with more than one occupant.

Highway

A public way for purposes of travel, including the entire area within the public right of way.

Highway Designations

Subcategories that are policy specific and have importance for certain areas and users; such as:

- ◆ Special Transportation Areas.
- ◆ Urban Business Areas.

See: The Oregon Highway Plan at <http://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/TD/TP/orhwyplan.shtml>

Highway Mobility Standards Policy

Establishes standards for mobility that are reasonable and consistent with the directions of other Highway Plan policies, which:

- ◆ Establish higher mobility standards for Interstate Highways, freight routes and other Statewide Highways than for Regional or District Highways.
- ◆ Establish lower mobility standards for Special Transportation Areas (STAs) and more highly developed urban areas than less developed areas and rural areas.
- ◆ Establish the lowest mobility standards for Regional and District Highways in STAs where traffic congestion will be allowed to reach levels where peak hour traffic flow is highly unstable and traffic queues form on a regular basis.

See: The Oregon Highway Plan at <http://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/TD/TP/orhwyplan.shtml>

Horizontal Control Point

An established point on the ground with known horizontal positioning, which is normally used:

- ◆ As a reference for gathering other measurements.
 - ◆ For placing survey or construction stakes.
-

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Definitions, Continued

I

Illumination Any kind of lighting that enhances visibility for transportation facilities.

Incident Management

- ◆ The detection and verification of incidents, such as:
 - Crashes.
 - Stalled vehicles.
 - Other situations blocking traffic.
- ◆ The implementation of appropriate actions to clear the highway.

In-Source Projects The traditional design/bid/build method of delivering projects. Typically these projects have been delivered by ODOT staff.

Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) ITS uses technology to improve the movement of people and goods, with the objective of improving safety and reducing congestion and delays over the existing transportation infrastructure. The five components of ITS are:

- ◆ Advanced Public Transportation Systems.
- ◆ Advanced Transportation Management Systems.
- ◆ Advanced Traveler Information Systems.
- ◆ Advanced Vehicle Control Systems.
- ◆ Commercial Vehicle Operations.

See: <http://www.odot.state.or.us/its>

Interchange A connection, typically grade-separated, between roadways using connecting ramps.

Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) An agreement between two or more governments designating financial and labor obligations for a project.

Intermodal A facility, system or plan that connects two or more modes of transportation.

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Definitions, Continued

Intermodal Facilities Facilities that allow passenger and/or freight connections between modes of transportation. Examples include:

- ◆ Airports.
- ◆ Bus stations.
- ◆ Ports.
- ◆ Rail stations.
- ◆ Intermodal yards.

Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA)

- ◆ A transportation funding law passed by Congress in 1991, which was in effect until the passage of TEA-21.
- ◆ It directed the establishment of a national intelligent transportation system (ITS) program.

See: <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/reauthorization> for information on SAFETEA.

Intersection An at-grade connection between roadways.

L

Lane miles A length of road multiplied by the number of lanes.

Let (for bidding) To:

- ◆ Release and advertise a project for bidding by contractors.
- ◆ Receive bids.
- ◆ Select a successful bidder.
- ◆ Award the contract.

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Definitions, Continued

M

Management Systems

Computer programs that organize and prioritize information about transportation facilities such as roads, bridges and intersections so that staff may objectively know which facilities are in the greatest need of repair, including:

- ◆ Maintenance Management System.
- ◆ Bridge Management System.
- ◆ Pavement Management System.
- ◆ Congestion Management System.

See: <http://www.odot.state.or.us/otms/>

Material

Any natural or manmade substance or item specified for use in the construction of a project.

Material Source

Where materials for transportation projects come from, such as crushed rock sub-base from a quarry.

Median

The portion of the roadway that separates opposing traffic streams.

- ◆ A traversable median, by design, does not physically discourage or prevent vehicles from entering upon or crossing it. Traversable medians include:
 - Painted medians.
 - Continuous two-way left-turn lanes.
 - ◆ A non-traversable median, by design, physically discourages or prevents vehicles from entering upon or crossing it except at designated openings which are designed for turning movements. Landscaping often is used for delineation. Non-traversable medians include:
 - Grass.
 - Flush grass.
 - Raised medians.
-

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Definitions, Continued

Metric Program

An ODOT program that assists units and sections in accurately converting measurements and numbers between the metric and standard (English) systems.

Metropolitan planning organization (MPO)

A planning body in an urbanized area of over 50,000 population that has responsibility for developing transportation plans for that area. Designated in the 1991 ISTEA, MPOs include:

- ◆ Eugene/Springfield.
 - ◆ Medford.
 - ◆ Portland.
 - ◆ Salem.
-

Mitigate

- ◆ To incorporate planned features that compensate for impacts created by road construction, such as:
 - The creation of new wetlands.
 - Enhancement of existing wetlands to compensate for destruction of the existing wetlands.
 - ◆ Mitigation also can relate to safety and efficiency of the highway, such as:
 - Making a driveway or road connection safer while simultaneously keeping through traffic moving by using right-turn lanes to remove turning traffic from the traffic stream.
 - Using medians to limit left-turn movements.
-

Mobility Standards

Maximum volume to capacity ratios for two-hour, peak-hour operating conditions through a 20-year horizon for state highway sections.

See: The Oregon Highway Plan at
<http://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/TD/TP/orhwyplan.shtml>

Mode

A type of transportation such as vehicle, train, or plane.

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Definitions, Continued

- Modernization Project**
- ◆ Projects that make improvements to accommodate existing traffic or projected growth, with the primary goal of adding capacity.
 - ◆ These projects typically involve the construction of new transportation facilities.

(NOTE: For more information see the Chapter on *Project Types*.)

N

- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)**
- ◆ An act passed in 1969 that established national environmental policy and goals for the protection, maintenance and enhancement of the environment.
 - ◆ NEPA requires federal and state agencies:
 - To examine the environmental consequences of major proposed actions, such as building a new transportation facility.
 - To conduct a decision-making process that incorporates public input.

See: <http://ceq.eh.doe.gov/nepa/regs/nepa/nepaeqia.htm>

- National Highway System (NHS)**
- ◆ A federally designated system of statewide and interstate highways meeting certain criteria and eligible for federal-aid funding, as designated by Congress in the National Highway System Designation Act of 1995.
 - ◆ The system includes approximately 45,000 miles of interstate and 115,000 miles of major state highways nationally.

- National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)**
- An agency under the U.S. Department of Transportation that was established by the Highway Safety Act of 1970 to:
- ◆ Carry out safety programs under:
 - The National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966.
 - The Highway Safety Act of 1966.
 - ◆ Reduce deaths, injuries and economic losses resulting from motor vehicle crashes.

See: <http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/>

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Definitions, Continued

New Road A public road or road segment on new alignment, not a realignment of an existing road or road segment.

Noise Barrier A mound or wall of earth, concrete wall or other barrier used to deflect traffic noise.

See: <http://www.odot.state.or.us/eshtm/noise.htm>

O

Office of Project Delivery (OPD) The ODOT office that provides oversight and systematic monitoring for project delivery.

See: <http://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/HWY/OPD>

Operations Projects Projects that increase the efficiency and safety of the highway system, such as:

- ◆ Traffic signals.
 - ◆ Permanent signs.
 - ◆ Variable message signs.
 - ◆ Slow-moving vehicle turnouts.
-

Oregon Administrative Rules (OARs) Rules written by Oregon government agencies to clarify or augment adopted Oregon Revised Statutes. OARs are laws secondary to statute.

See: <http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/banners/rules.htm> -or-
<http://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/CS/RULES/>

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Definitions, Continued

**Oregon
Department of
Transportation
(ODOT)**

Oregon's state transportation department. ODOT includes several divisions, including:

- ◆ Highway.
- ◆ Public Transit.
- ◆ Rail.
- ◆ Transportation Development.

See: <http://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/>

**Oregon
Highway Plan
(OHP)**

The policy document for state highways, adopted by the Oregon Transportation Commission, which:

- ◆ Sets long-range policies and investment strategies.
- ◆ Identifies highway system needs.
- ◆ Establishes goals for mobility standards.

See: <http://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/TD/TP/orhwyplan.shtml>

**Oregon Revised
Statutes (ORS)**

The laws passed by the Legislature that govern the State of Oregon.

See: <http://www.leg.state.or.us/>

**Oregon
Transportation
Commission
(OTC)**

ODOT's governing body, with five members appointed by the Governor.

See: http://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/COMM/otc_main.shtml

**Oregon
Transportation
Investment Act
(OTIA)**

Transportation funding acts passed by the 2001 and 2003 Legislatures. OTIA I and II represent \$500 million in bonded revenue. OTIA III represents an additional \$2.5 billion in bonded revenue.

See: <http://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/HWY/OTIA/>

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Definitions, Continued

**Oregon
Transportation
Plan (OTP)**

The policy document covering all transportation modes, adopted by the Oregon Transportation Commission, which:

- ◆ Describes policies.
- ◆ Presents multimodal system needs.
- ◆ Establishes goals for minimum levels of service.
- ◆ Presents actions to achieve the established goals.

The plan is for a 20-year period, with six-year updates.

See: <http://egov.oregon.gov/ODOT/TD/TP/ortransplanupdate.shtml>

Overlay

An asphalt surface or cover placed over an existing surface.

P

Pavement

Asphalt or portland cement concrete placed for vehicular use on highway, road and street traveled ways, shoulders, auxiliary lanes and parking areas.

**Pavement
Markings**

Painted or applied lines of legends placed on a roadway surface for regulating, guiding or warning traffic.

**Pavement
Management
System (PMS)**

A set of tools that can assist decision-makers in finding cost-effective strategies for providing, evaluating and maintaining pavements in a serviceable condition at the lowest lifecycle cost.

See: <http://www.odot.state.or.us/otms/pavement/>

Peak Hour

- ◆ For urban areas, “peak hour” usually means the highest one-hour volume observed on the roadway during a typical or average week.
 - ◆ In rural areas, generally “peak hour” refers to the 30th highest hourly traffic volume typically observed over the course of a year.
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Definitions, Continued

Photographic Mosaic (aerial) An assembly of aerial photographs whose edges usually have been torn or cut selectively and matched to the imagery on adjoining photographs to form a continuous representation of the earth's surface.

Photogrammetry The science of obtaining reliable measurements or information from photographs or other sensing systems.

Planimetric Map

- ◆ A map that presents only the horizontal positions for features represented.
- ◆ It is distinguished from a topographic map by the omission of relief in measurable form.
- ◆ Planimetric maps usually include rivers, lakes, seas, mountains, valleys, plains, forests, prairies, cities, farms, transportation routes, public utilities, and political and private boundaries.

Plans Drawings that show the location, type, dimensions and details of the work to be done under a construction contract.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates (PS&E) Documents containing construction project information used for bid letting.
See: <http://www.odot.state.or.us/tsroadway/index.htm>

Policy A direction for ODOT officially adopted by the Oregon Transportation Commission.

Preliminary Engineering (PE) Includes all project activities before a construction contractor has been selected to build a transportation project.

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Definitions, Continued

Preservation Projects Projects that add useful life to the road without increasing capacity such as rebuilding, rehabilitating or extending the service life of existing facilities, primarily by paving.

(NOTE: For more information see the Chapter on *Project Types*.)

Project Delivery Business Process The planning, design and construction of transportation projects.

Project Delivery Leadership Team (PDLT) Key managers assigned to oversee the project delivery business line, led by the State Project Delivery Manager.

See: <http://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/HWY/OPD>
<http://intranet.odot.state.or.us/opd/PDLT&StandingComm.htm>

Project Team A group of ODOT representatives assigned to oversee project development and design.

(NOTE: For more information see the Chapter on *Key Players in the Business Process*.)

R

Ramp

- ◆ A section of roadway that connects a mainline roadway to a crossroad, typically where the mainline and crossroad are grade separated.
- ◆ The ramp is generally measured to the ramp intersection, or to the end of a free-flow ramp terminal merge lane taper.

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Definitions, Continued

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Ramp Meter | <ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ A traffic signal positioned at a highway on-ramp that:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Stops incoming traffic.▪ Indicates when one or two vehicles may enter the roadway.◆ A ramp meter is typically used to prevent congestion from merging vehicles during peak traffic times. |
| Realignment | <p>Rebuilding an existing roadway on a new alignment where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ The new centerline shifts outside the existing right of way.◆ The existing road surface is either:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Removed.▪ Maintained as an access road.▪ Maintained as a connection between the realigned roadway and a road that intersects the original alignment. |
| Record of Decision | <p>In a Class 1 project, which requires an Environmental Impact Statement, the record of decision is the final approval step which states the findings of the environmental investigations.</p> |
| Region | <p>A geographic management area of ODOT; there are five regions.</p> <p>See: http://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/ Click on “Highway Regions” or on any of the five regions listed.</p> |
| Region Technical Center | <p>Region Technical Centers support the delivery of all region programs and projects. They:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Provide technical expertise in:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Bridge.▪ Environmental.▪ Geology.▪ Hydraulics.▪ Right of Way.▪ Roadway.▪ Survey.▪ Traffic.◆ Deliver project designs for roadways and bridges.◆ Negotiate and acquire the right-of-way for projects. |

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Definitions, Continued

Regulatory Agency A federal or state agency with the authority to ensure compliance with laws in a specific topic, such as wildlife, waterways or railroads.

Rehabilitate To repair a transportation facility:

- ◆ To its original condition.
- ◆ So that the facility can be safely used.

Revised Environmental Assessment (REA) The REA documents the selected alternative and that there will be no significant impact on the environment. It contains:

- ◆ Final mitigation measures to appear in the project specifications.
- ◆ Additions or changes made to the project design after the EA.
- ◆ Testimony given at the public hearing (if there was one).
- ◆ Comments from the general public or regulatory agencies and any project changes resulting from the comments.

The contents of the REA are binding once the document is approved. A Finding of No Significant Impact is issued after a Revised Environmental Assessment.

Right of Way The highway property and property rights owned or controlled by ODOT, which may include:

- ◆ The paved roadway surface.
- ◆ Shoulder area.
- ◆ Ditches and other drainage facilities.
- ◆ Sidewalks in the border area between the ditches or curbs.

See: <http://www.odot.state.or.us/tsrowpropmgt/>

Riprap

- ◆ A foundation or sustaining wall of stones or chunks of concrete thrown together without order.
- ◆ A layer of similar material on an embankment slope used to prevent erosion.

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Definitions, Continued

- Roadside**
- ◆ The area between the outside edges of the shoulders and the right of way boundaries.
 - ◆ Unpaved median areas between the inside shoulders.
 - ◆ Divided highways and infield areas of interchanges.
-

Roadway The portion of a highway improved, designed or ordinarily used for vehicular travel, exclusive of the berm or shoulder. A highway may include two or more roadways.

- Roundabout** A form of intersection design and control which:
- ◆ Accommodates traffic flow in one direction around a central island.
 - ◆ Operates with yield control at the entry points.
 - ◆ Gives priority to vehicles within the roundabout (circulating flow).

See:

<http://www.odot.state.or.us/techserv/engineer/pdu/roundabouts/rndbtindex.htm>

S

**Safe,
Accountable,
Flexible, and
Efficient
Transportation
Equity Act of
2003
(SAFETEA)**

Transportation funding law passed by Congress in September 2003 that supersedes TEA-21.

See: <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/reauthorization/>

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Definitions, Continued

Safety Investment Program

A program that assists designers:

- ◆ In identifying segments of state highways where the highest number of people are being killed or seriously injured in vehicle crashes.
 - ◆ By proposing cost-effective repairs and countermeasures to those specific segments.
-

Safety Priority Index System (SPIS)

A system that identifies locations with a high crash history. Based on crash data, region traffic managers evaluate the top 10% of SPIS sites and propose solutions to safety problems.

See: <http://www.odot.state.or.us/traffic/safety/spis.htm>

Safety Projects

Projects that address dangerous highway locations and corridors by using actions including:

- ◆ Passing lanes.
- ◆ Wider shoulders.
- ◆ Illumination.
- ◆ Rumble strips.
- ◆ Striping.
- ◆ Access management actions.
- ◆ Highway-rail grade crossing improvements or closures.

(NOTE: For more information see the Chapter on *Project Types*.)

Scenic Byway

A designation given to a roadway by the state or federal government due to special cultural or geographic features.

Scoping

A process that identifies the work that must be done in order to:

- ◆ Deliver a product with specified features and functions.
 - ◆ Ensure that the project includes all the necessary work, and only the necessary work.
 - ◆ Produce a schedule of activities and cost estimates.
-

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Definitions, Continued

Section 4(f) of the U.S. Department of Transportation Act A special provision of the U.S. DOT Act of 1966 that stipulates the Federal Highway Administration will not approve any program or project which requires the use of any publicly-owned:

- ◆ Public park.
- ◆ Recreation area.
- ◆ Wildlife or waterfowl refuge.
- ◆ Land from an historic site of national, state or local significance.

Exceptions are considered only when:

- ◆ There is no feasible and prudent alternative to the use.
 - ◆ All possible planning to minimize harm resulting from such use is included.
-

Seismic Retrofitting Enhancing, improving or repairing a structure or facility, such as a bridge, to:

- ◆ Withstand the effects of an earthquake.
- ◆ Sustain only minimal damage from an earthquake.

Shoulder Part of a roadbed contiguous to the traveled way or roadway, which may be paved or unpaved, for:

- ◆ Accommodating stopped vehicles.
- ◆ Emergency use.
- ◆ Lateral support of base and surface material.

SnoPark A designated area to park with a permit for those participating in snow sports on government lands.

Special Provisions The special directions, provisions and requirements peculiar to a project that augment the standard and supplemental specifications.

Stakeholder A person or organization with an interest in transportation.

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Definitions, Continued

Standard Drawings

Detailed drawings for work or methods of construction that normally do not change.

See: <http://www.odot.state.or.us/tsroadway/std-dwg-02.htm>

State Highway System

Public roads owned and operated by the State of Oregon through the Oregon Department of Transportation.

NOTE: The state highway system does not include state-owned roads managed by state parks, state forests, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, college campuses or other state institutions.

Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP)

- ◆ A federally required and regularly updated state plan and schedule of transportation projects.
- ◆ In Oregon the STIP covers four years and is updated every two years.

See: <http://www.odot.state.or.us/stip/>

T

Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)

A group of people (from various state agencies, organizations and the general public) that provide technical input and perspective to ODOT on a certain project.

Traffic Control Device

- ◆ Includes signs, signals or other fixtures (permanent or temporary).
 - ◆ Are placed on or adjacent to a traveled way (by authority of a public body having jurisdiction).
 - ◆ Regulate, warn or guide traffic.
-

Continued on next page

Definitions, Continued

Transportation Demand Management (TDM)

- ◆ The operation and coordination of various transportation system programs to provide the most efficient and effective use of existing transportation services and facilities.
- ◆ TDM is one category of traffic system management actions.

Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21)

A transportation funding law passed by Congress in June 1998 that superseded ISTEA. ISTEA was set to expire 9/30/03. (A five-month extension was passed by the House on 9/24/03). See: http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=108_cong_public_laws&docid=f:publ088.108)

See: <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/reauthorization/>

Transportation System Plan (TSP)

A plan outlining transportation strategies and future projects for a specific geographic region (primarily a city or a county).

See: <http://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/TD/TP/TSP.shtml>

U

Urban Growth Boundary (UGB)

The area surrounding an incorporated city into which the city may legally expand its city limits.

Continued on next page

Definitions, Continued

Utility

A line, facility or system for producing, transmitting or distributing commodities which directly or indirectly serves the public, such as:

- ◆ Communications.
- ◆ Electricity.
- ◆ Gas.
- ◆ Oil.
- ◆ Water.
- ◆ Waste.
- ◆ Storm Water (not connected with highway drainage).

“Utility” also refers to utility companies, districts or cooperatives.

V

Value Engineering

- ◆ An organized effort to obtain optimum value by providing the necessary function at the lowest life cycle cost.
 - ◆ During value engineering, review may be conducted to see where cost saving measures can be implemented.
-

Variable Message Sign

An electronic sign, usually posted adjacent to or above a roadway, that can be programmed with a message to alert drivers of upcoming traffic or highway conditions. (Also known as dynamic message signs.)

Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT)

Miles traveled per vehicle multiplied by the total number of vehicles.

Vertical Control Point

An established point on the ground with known vertical positioning, normally used:

- ◆ As a reference for gathering other measurements.
 - ◆ For placing survey or construction stakes.
-

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Definitions, Continued

Visual Resources

Roadside features of aesthetic, geographic or cultural value.

Volume to Capacity Ratio (V/C)

The peak hour traffic volume (vehicles/hour) on a highway section divided by the maximum volume that highway section can handle.

See: The Oregon Highway Plan at
<http://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/TD/TP/orhwyplan.shtml>

W

Wetlands

- ◆ Areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances do support, vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.
 - ◆ Wetlands include:
 - Swamps.
 - Marshes.
 - Bogs.
-