



# Appendix B:

## Highway Program Definitions

*Note: Each category includes examples of elements which may be used to accomplish the goal. The list of examples is not necessarily exhaustive.*

### **Modernization**

Improvements to accommodate existing traffic and/or projected traffic growth. Primary goal is to add capacity.

- Addition of lanes.
- Passing and climbing lanes
- Turn lanes
- Acceleration and deceleration lanes
- New alignments or facilities (bypasses)
- Highway reconstruction with major alignment improvements or major widening
- Widening of bridges to add travel lanes
- New safety rest areas
- Grade separations
- Intersection improvements
- Intermodal connectors
- High-Occupancy Vehicle lanes
- Off-system improvements

### **Preservation**

Improvements to rebuild or extend the service life of existing facilities and rehabilitative work on roadways. Preservation projects add useful life to the road without increasing capacity.

- “Pave mainly” (includes minor safety and bridge improvements)
- Interstate Maintenance Program
- Reconstruction to re-establish an existing roadway
- Resurfacing projects
- Durable striping

## **Bridge**

Improvements or work needed to rebuild or extend the service life of existing bridges and structures beyond the scope of routine maintenance.

- Bridge reconstruction/replacement
- Painting
- Seismic retrofitting
- Overpass screening
- Tunnels
- Large (over 6') culverts

## **Safety**

An investment program focused on improvements which address priority hazardous highway locations and corridors, including the Interstate, in order to reduce the number of fatal and serious injury crashes. Projects funded through this program meet strict benefit/cost criteria.

- Capital improvements such as passing lanes, turn lanes and wider shoulders
- Access management
- New guardrails
- Illumination, delineation or signing
- Channelization within the existing roadway at intersections
- Continuous shoulder rumble strips
- Enforcement
- Railroad crossing improvements (separate funding source)

## **Operations**

Relates to system efficiency. System management and improvements that lead to efficient and safer traffic operations and greater system reliability.

- ITS: Intelligent Transportation Systems (includes ramp metering, incident management, emergency response and traffic management operations centers)
- TDM: Transportation Demand Management (includes rideshare, vanpool, park-and-ride programs)
- Rock falls and slides (named, known rock fall areas and slides; not emergency repair work)
- Slow moving vehicle turnouts
- Signals and signs

## **Maintenance**

- Repairs and work on the highway system.

- Surface repairs
- Bridge deck repairs
- Drainage work on ditches
- Culverts, storm sewers, curbs and bridges
- Stream channel maintenance and improvements
- Minor structural work (including cleaning and vegetation control)
- Roadside maintenance
- Signing, signal and illumination maintenance (including Intelligent Transportation System features)
- Snow and ice removal
- Rest area maintenance and upgrades
- Maintenance paving (including chip seals and crack sealing)

### **Special Programs**

- The Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds
- Other modes: bikeways/lanes, pedestrian walkways/sidewalks, bus pullouts
- Immediate Opportunity Fund projects
- Transportation and Growth Management program (funded through ODOT Planning & the Department of Land Conservation and Development)
- Scenic Byways Program

### **Planning**

- Planning and research
- Transportation data and mapping
- Transportation analysis

### **Construction Support**

- Reconnaissance
- Project development
- Training
- Other construction support expenses

### **Construction Administration**

- Administration and management related to highway planning, operations, projects, preservation and maintenance

### **Central Services Assessment**

- Central administration, communications, finance, human resources/organizational development, information services and business services