

#### **Frequently Asked Questions**

#### 1. Who is responsible for Oklahoma's statewide transportation planning?

The Oklahoma Department of Transportation (ODOT) is a multi-modal transportation agency. While ODOT is primarily responsible for Oklahoma's (Interstate, US, and State) highway system and assists with a variety of other modal programs, ODOT does not act alone in statewide transportation planning. Governmental entities – including federal and state agencies, metropolitan and regional planning organizations, transit agencies, tribal governments, and local jurisdictions – partner with ODOT in the planning process. Additionally, advocacy groups and industry organizations contribute to the planning process.

ODOT's long range transportation planning process reflects the 'Family of Plans' in Oklahoma. The Family of Plans includes other statewide plans (Strategic Highway Safety Plan, Oklahoma Freight Plan, etc.), Metropolitan Transportation Plans, Regional Transportation Plans, and Tribal Nation Transportation Plans. ODOT reviews these plans as part of the planning process to understand each plan's priorities and goals in order to develop a statewide long range transportation plan (LRTP) that reflects the key themes identified in other transportation planning efforts throughout Oklahoma.

ODOT is responsible for the planning, design, construction, and maintenance of the state highway system (SHS) and associated assets (rest areas, intelligent transportation systems, etc.) along the state-owned highway system. The SHS is comprised of state number highway routes, US numbered route highways, and the interstate highway system. It includes 12,254 miles of state highway and nearly 6,800 bridges.

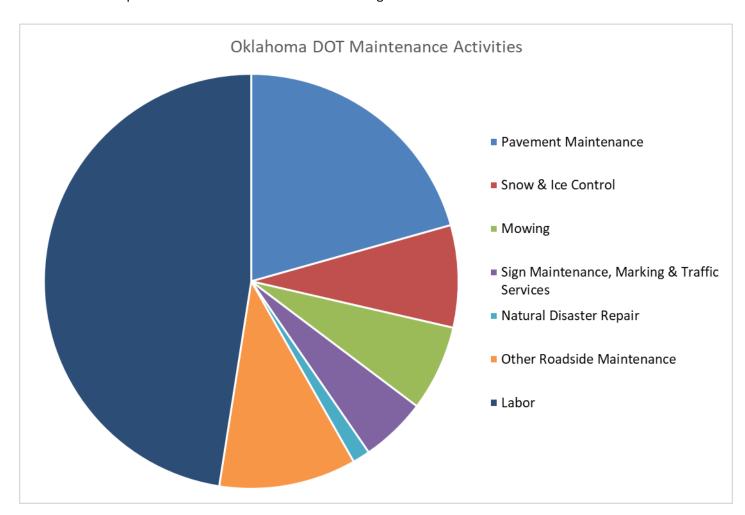
ODOT also serves various roles related to railroads. ODOT manages leases with three different railroad companies operating on state-owned track, administers the Federal Highway Administrations (FHWA) Grade Crossing Safety Program, manages Oklahoma's Heartland Flyer passenger rail service, serves as a liaison between ODOT and rail companies for ODOT projects involving rail property, and reviews federal funding opportunities to improve Oklahoma's rail systems. <sup>i</sup>

ODOT is the Governor's designee for the administration of state and federal public transportation financial assistance programs for areas with a population under 50,000. In 2019, ODOT was charged with creating the Office of Mobility and Public Transit, which will oversee the aforementioned programs, as well as the federal program which provides formula funds to states for assisting groups in meeting the transportation needs of older adults and people with disabilities. ODOT is also responsible for administering the Transportation Alternatives Program (previously Transportation Enhancement) funding.



### 2. What activities does the ODOT maintenance budget include?

ODOT is responsible for the maintenance of property included on, and in the right-of-way along, the state highway system. The maintenance of pavement, snow and ice removal, and mowing account for a large share of the annual maintenance budget. The following chart provides information about the share of the major categories and activities completed with funds in the maintenance budget.





# 3. How can I find out when or *if* a transportation project is planned In Oklahoma? Where can I offer suggestions?

The **Eight Year Construction Work Plan (CWP)** contains capital improvement projects proposed for the state highway system, including bridge replacement or rehabilitation and highway improvements. ODOT's eight Field Division Engineers, identified below, lead the effort in developing this fiscally balanced work plan, in consultation with local officials and the communities they represent. The CWP is updated each fall. The Oklahoma Transportation Commission approves the final product. The document's projects are consistent with the policies of the LRTP. The CWP can be found here.

The **Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP)** identifies transportation projects expected to receive full funding and to take place over the four years following the STIP's release. The program identifies highway and transit projects planned for various areas of the State.

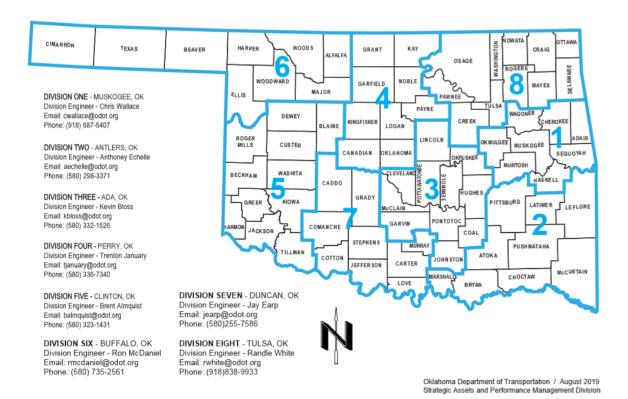
The STIP includes projects listed in the first four years of the CWP, as well as anticipated Transportation Improvement Projects (TIP) selected by Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPO) in their respective regions. These regions include the Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Lawton, and Fort Smith metropolitan transportation planning areas.

This STIP includes projects funded through the Indian Reservation Roads Program (IRR) and other Federal Lands Highway Programs (FLH). The STIP details the process for the County Improvements for Roads and Bridges (CIRB) Program, federal lands, and public involvement. The projects listed in the STIP are consistent with the policies of the LRTP, the MPO long range plans, and the tribal long range plans.

The STIP is updated every two years. The next STIP will be updated for FFY 2020-2023, and it is scheduled to be adopted in the Fall of 2019. The current STIP can be viewed here.



## **Division Headquarters and Contact Information**



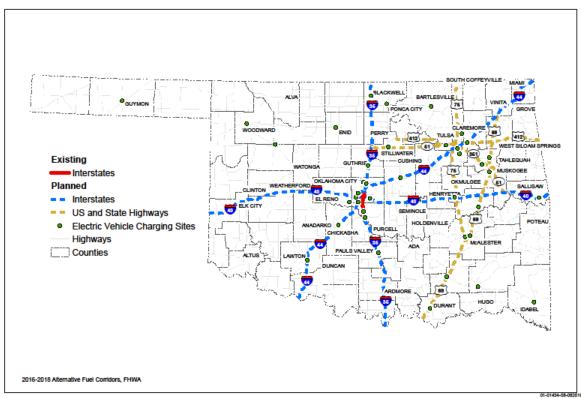


### 4. What does ODOT do with the feedback received for the long range transportation plan?

ODOT receives public and stakeholder feedback as well as feedback from online MetroQuest surveys. This feedback is used to inform the development of the goals, objectives, and content of the LRTP. Comments about projects are provided to the appropriate ODOT Field Division Engineer.

# 5. Will ODOT's 2045 LRTP provide more information about the existing and planned electric vehicle corridors?

ODOT's 2045 LRTP will provide information about Oklahoma's existing/ready and planned electric vehicle (EV) corridors. The following map can be used to better understand the locations of existing electric vehicle corridors statewide. EV corridors that are Existing/Ready include only facilities that have: DC fast charging equipment, stations located every 50 miles within five miles of a highway, and are open to the public (excludes Tesla facilities). Private electric vehicle charging stations are planned and expected to be developed throughout Oklahoma's electric vehicle corridors.





Electric Vehicle Corridors
Planned / Existing





6. Will ODOT's 2045 LRTP include plans for developing a more robust bicycle/pedestrian Infrastructure?

In the past twenty-five years, ODOT has participated in the development of nearly 300 miles of active transportation facilities by partnering with communities using federal funds. Many of these bicycle/pedestrian facilities are funded partially through grants, distributed most commonly by ODOT. However, most of the planning and development for bicycle/pedestrian infrastructure is completed at the local government level.

7. Access to jobs and medical services is important for elderly individuals and persons with disabilities, who do not have access to a vehicle. How can I find a public transit provider who can assist me with meeting my transportation needs?

The 5310 Specialized Transportation Program improves access to transportation for seniors and individuals with disabilities living in the state of Oklahoma. The ODOT Office of Mobility and Public Transit administers the 5310 Program. (Previously, the Department of Human Services (DHS) Aging Services managed the program.) There is a fee for service and scheduling in advance is typically required. A Directory of 5310 Transportation providers is <u>located here</u>.

ODOT Rail 2018 Update. Accessed on 8/12/2019. http://www.odot.org/Publications/19 Rail Publication.pdf