

# 11. GLOSSARY



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TERM	DEFINITION
Safe Streets and Road for All (SS4A)	A federal grant program that provides funds to local, regional, and Tribal communities for implementation, planning, and demonstration activities as part of a systematic approach to prevent deaths and serious injuries on the nation's roadways.
Comprehensive Safety Action Plan (CSAP)	A comprehensive safety action plan is a strategic framework developed to address various aspects of traffic safety within a specific area or jurisdiction. It typically involves a multi-faceted approach that aims to reduce crashes, mainly injuries and fatalities through a combination of strategies, policies, and initiatives.
Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT)	It is the state government agency responsible for planning, building, maintaining, and operating the transportation infrastructure in the state of Indiana, United States.
High Injury Network (HIN)	It represents roadway segments/crashes where the high number of traffic fatalities and serious injuries are occurring.
Raised Pavement Markers (RPMs)	RPMs are typically equipped with reflective materials that make them highly visible to drivers, especially during low-light conditions or inclement weather. This enhanced visibility helps drivers maintain proper lane alignment and navigate safely, reducing the risk of crashes.
Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacons (RRFBs)	They are a type of traffic control device used to enhance pedestrian safety at crosswalks and other pedestrian crossing locations. RRFBs consist of rectangular-shaped LED lights mounted on a horizontal bar or sign structure. When activated by a pedestrian or crossing signal, the lights rapidly flash in a distinctive pattern, alerting drivers to the presence of pedestrians in the crosswalk. RRFBs are particularly effective at increasing driver awareness and yielding compliance, thereby reducing the risk of pedestrian-vehicle collisions.
Pedestrian Hybrid Beacons (PHB) aka High-Intensity Activated Crosswalk (HAWK)	<p>PHBs are a type of pedestrian crossing signal that provides a controlled crossing opportunity for pedestrians at locations where traffic signals are not warranted or feasible. They are typically used at mid-block crossings, crosswalks on multi-lane roads, or locations with high pedestrian activity.</p> <p>PHBs operate similarly to traffic signals but are activated by pedestrians using a push-button. When a pedestrian presses the button to request a crossing, the PHB system activates warning beacons to alert drivers of the pedestrian's intent to cross. These warning beacons typically consist of flashing lights or other visual cues to grab drivers' attention.</p> <p>After a brief warning period, the PHB system transitions to a steady or flashing indication for pedestrians to cross, typically accompanied by a "WALK" signal or pedestrian symbol. This indicates to pedestrians that it's safe to cross the roadway.</p>

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Leading Pedestrian Interval (LPI)	<p>It is a traffic signal timing strategy designed to enhance pedestrian safety at signalized intersections. During an LPI phase, pedestrians receive a head start to begin crossing the street before conflicting vehicle movements are allowed to proceed.</p> <p>When the traffic signal changes, the pedestrian signal turns to “WALK” or displays a pedestrian symbol, indicating to pedestrians that they have the right of way to begin crossing the street. Simultaneously, the vehicle signal remains red, temporarily halting vehicle movements in the same direction as the pedestrians’ intended crossing path.</p> <p>The purpose of the Leading Pedestrian Interval is to increase the visibility and predictability of pedestrians in the intersection, thereby reducing the likelihood of conflicts between pedestrians and turning vehicles.</p>
Flashing Yellow Arrow (FYA)	<p>A flashing yellow arrow (FYA) is a traffic signal indication used at signalized intersections to control left turns. It is part of a signal phasing system that typically includes solid green, solid yellow, and solid red arrow indications as well.</p> <p>When a flashing yellow arrow is displayed, it indicates to drivers that they are permitted to make a left turn after yielding to oncoming traffic and pedestrians. In other words, drivers are allowed to turn left, but they must first yield to any oncoming vehicles and pedestrians in the intersection.</p> <p>The flashing yellow arrow indication is commonly used to provide flexibility and improve traffic flow at intersections. It allows left-turning vehicles to proceed with caution when safe to do so, rather than being required to wait for a green arrow signal, which may not always be necessary or efficient.</p>
Stopping Sight Distance (SSD)	<p>Stopping Sight Distance (SSD) refers to the distance needed by a driver to bring their vehicle to a complete stop after perceiving a hazard on the roadway. It is a critical concept in highway and traffic engineering used to ensure safe driving conditions and design roadways that accommodate safe stopping distances.</p> <p>The SSD is influenced by several factors, including the speed of the vehicle, the reaction time of the driver, the roadway grade, the condition of the road surface, and the efficiency of the vehicle’s braking system. The calculation of stopping sight distance considers these factors to determine the minimum distance required for a driver to perceive a hazard, react to it, and come to a stop safely.</p>
Two-way Stop Control (TWSC)	<p>In a two-way stop control scenario, vehicles traveling on one road are required to come to a complete stop and yield the right-of-way to vehicles traveling on the intersecting road.</p> <p>Two-way stop control is commonly used at intersections with lower traffic volumes or where visibility is limited along side streets, as it helps to manage traffic flow and reduce the risk of collisions. It is a simple and effective traffic control measure that promotes safety and efficiency at intersections.</p>

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High-Intensity Activated Crosswalk (HAWK)	<p>It is a type of pedestrian-activated traffic signal used to facilitate safe pedestrian crossings at mid-block locations or intersections. The HAWK signal is typically installed at locations where there is a high volume of pedestrian traffic or where pedestrians face challenges in crossing busy roadways.</p> <p>The HAWK signal remains dark until activated by a pedestrian. When a pedestrian wishes to cross, they must push a button to activate the signal. Upon activation, the signal displays a series of flashing and solid red lights to stop vehicular traffic. Pedestrians are then given a “WALK” signal or pedestrian symbol, indicating that it is safe for them to cross.</p> <p>After a designated pedestrian crossing time, the signal changes to flashing red, allowing vehicles to proceed cautiously if the crosswalk is clear. Finally, the signal goes dark again, indicating that vehicular traffic may resume its normal operation.</p>
State Road (SR)	<p>A State Road refers to a roadway that is owned, maintained, and managed by the government of a specific state or province. State roads are typically designated and numbered according to a standardized system established by the state’s transportation department or authority.</p> <p>State roads play a crucial role in the transportation network, connecting cities, towns, and regions within a state, as well as providing access to major highways, interstates, and other transportation facilities. They serve as primary routes for intra-state travel and commerce, accommodating various modes of transportation, including automobiles, trucks, buses, bicycles, and pedestrians.</p>
Light Emitting Diode (LED)	<p>A Light Emitting Diode (LED) is a semiconductor device that emits light when an electric current passes through it. LEDs are widely used in various applications, including lighting, displays, indicators, and signage, due to their energy efficiency, longevity, and compact size.</p>
Shared-Use Path (SUP)	<p>A Shared Use Path (SUP), also known as a multi-use path or mixed-use trail, is a route or pathway designated for use by both pedestrians and non-motorized vehicles, such as bicycles, scooters, rollerblades, and wheelchairs. Shared Use Paths are typically separated from motor vehicle traffic and are designed to provide safe and convenient transportation options for various types of users. They are often found in urban, suburban, and recreational areas and contribute to promoting active transportation, reducing congestion, and enhancing community connectivity and accessibility.</p>
Speed Limit (SL)	<p>A speed limit is the maximum legal speed at which a vehicle can travel on a particular road, street, or highway. It is enforced by governmental authorities and typically indicated by signs posted along the roadway. Speed limits are established based on various factors such as road design, traffic volume, surrounding environment, and safety considerations. Adhering to speed limits helps promote road safety by reducing the risk of crashes, injuries, and fatalities, as well as minimizing the impact of vehicle emissions on the environment. Violating speed limits can result in fines, penalties, and potentially more severe legal consequences, depending on the jurisdiction and the extent of the violation.</p>

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Railroad (RR)	<p>A railroad, often referred to as a railway, is a system of tracks, typically made of metal rails, along which trains or other vehicles with wheels can travel. Railroads are commonly used for transporting passengers, freight, and goods over long distances. They typically consist of interconnected networks of tracks, stations, signals, and other infrastructure elements designed to support the safe and efficient operation of trains. Railroads play a significant role in transportation and commerce, providing a cost-effective and environmentally friendly mode of moving large quantities of goods and people over land.</p>
Pavement Markers (PM)	<p>Pavement markers, also known as road studs, road reflectors, or delineators, are small devices installed on road surfaces to provide visual guidance and enhance safety for drivers and pedestrians. These markers come in various shapes, sizes, and colors and are typically made of durable materials such as plastic, ceramic, or metal. Pavement markers are usually placed along the edges of lanes, in the center of roads, or at key locations such as intersections and pedestrian crossings. They serve multiple purposes, including delineating lanes, indicating road boundaries, guiding drivers in low visibility conditions, and improving nighttime visibility by reflecting vehicle headlights. Pavement markers are an essential component of road infrastructure, contributing to safer and more efficient transportation systems.</p>

