

# Review of Interconnected Highway-Rail Grade Crossing

**DOT# 012203N**

Main St

Norman, OK

BNSF Railway

LS 7400 MP 401.77, Red Rock Subdivision

**Prepared by Benesch for  
BNSF Railway**

January 8, 2024



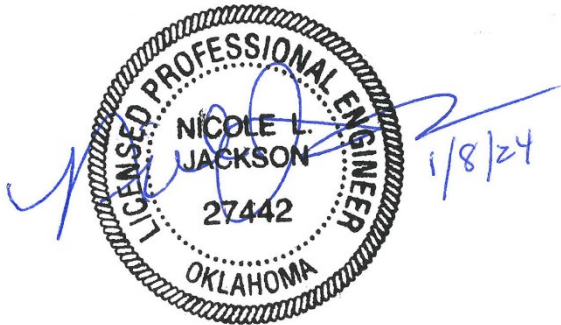
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Review of Interconnected  
Highway-Rail Grade Crossing

DOT# 012203N  
Main Street  
Norman, Oklahoma  
BNSF Railway  
LS 7400 MP 401.77, Red Rock Subdivision

Prepared by:

I hereby certify that this report was prepared by me or under my direct supervision and that I am a duly Licensed Professional Engineer under the laws of the State of Oklahoma. This report represents an electronic version of the original hard copy report, sealed, signed, and dated by Nicole L. Jackson, PE, PTOE. The content of the electronically transmitted report can be confirmed by referring to the original hard copy that will be kept on file with Benesch.



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Nicole L. Jackson, PE, PTOE  
Oklahoma License No. 27442

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## CONTENTS

<b>1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1	Project Information.....	3
1.2	References.....	4
<b>2</b>	<b>PARTIES OF INTEREST.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>RAILROAD PREEMPTION DESIGN ELEMENTS.....</b>	<b>5</b>
3.1	Railroad Characteristics .....	5
3.2	Traffic Characteristics.....	5
<b>4</b>	<b>REQUESTED RAILROAD PREEMPTION TIME.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS.....</b>	<b>6</b>
5.1	Design Recommendations .....	6
5.2	Implementation Recommendations .....	7
<b>6</b>	<b>CONCLUSION .....</b>	<b>7</b>
	<b>APPENDIX A – REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>8</b>
	<b>APPENDIX B – END NOTES.....</b>	<b>9</b>
	<b>APPENDIX C – DIAGNOSTIC NOTES .....</b>	<b>11</b>
	<b>APPENDIX D – RESOLUTION SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>13</b>
	<b>APPENDIX E – PLAN SETS.....</b>	<b>15</b>
	<b>APPENDIX F – TRAFFIC SIGNAL PREEMPTION REQUEST FORM .....</b>	<b>21</b>

# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Project Information

Benesch conducted a review of the highway-rail grade crossing (DOT# 012203N) on the BNSF Railway (Railroad), Line Segment 7400, Red Rock Subdivision, located near the intersection of Main Street and James Garner Avenue in Norman, OK. The review incorporates an analysis of the design documents provided by the City of Norman (Agency), Kimley Horn (Agency Consultant), Oklahoma Department of Transportation (ODOT), and the Railroad.

*Note: This highway-rail grade crossing is located downstream from an intersection controlled by a traffic signal. As a result, no queuing exists but the preemption would be used to prohibit turns towards the highway-rail grade crossing from the intersection through the use of turn restriction blank-out signs during a preemption event.*

FIGURE 1 - MAIN ST @ JAMES GARNER AVE, DOT# 012203N



The Agency requested simultaneous preemption<sup>1</sup> for this highway-rail grade crossing. This report expands on the proposed preemption requirements and provides recommendations to improve the preemption operations in accordance with the referenced material, MUTCD, and industry best practices.

Benesch and the Railroad recognize that the decision to incorporate any recommendations made within this report is determined by the highway agency or authority with jurisdiction and the regulatory agency with statutory authority (where applicable) in accordance with requirements set forth in the 2009 MUTCD, Revision 2, Section 8A.01. The actions of the Railroad are limited.

## 1.2 References

The following documents were submitted by the Agency, Agency Consultant, ODOT, and Railroad to assist in the review:

- ❖ Traffic Signal Preemption Request Form dated August 18, 2023
- ❖ James Garner Ave Street Improvements and attached in Appendix E

Appendix A contains additional documents, reference material, and manuals on recommended practices which were utilized to further evaluate the interconnection design and operation of the highway-rail grade crossing.

## 2 PARTIES OF INTEREST

The main contact information for each entity during the preemption review process is outlined below:

TABLE 1 - CONTACT INFORMATION

<b>Agency:</b>	Paul D’Andrea, PE Capital Projects Engineer	City of Norman 201 W. Gray Street, Bldg. A Norman, OK 73069	405-366-5319 paul.dandrea@normanok.gov
<b>ODOT:</b>	Ryan Leonard Freight Mobility Manager	ODOT 200 NE 21 <sup>st</sup> Street Oklahoma City, OK 73105	405-965-9722 rleonard@odot.org
<b>Agency Consultant:</b>	Luke Schmidt, PE, PTOE Project Manager	Kimley-Horn 4727 Gaillardia Parkway Suite 250 Oklahoma City, OK 73142	405-241-5447 luke.schmidt@kimley-horn.com
<b>Railroad:</b>	Tim Huya Manager Public Projects II	BNSF Railway 4200 Deen Road Fort Worth, TX 76106	817-352-2902 tim.huya@bnsf.com

<sup>1</sup> **Simultaneous Preemption** – Notification of an approaching train is forwarded to the highway traffic signal controller unit assembly and railroad active warning devices at the same time (AREMA Part 3.1.10, D. 15).

### 3 RAILROAD PREEMPTION DESIGN ELEMENTS

The Agency must take into account a number of design elements when providing preemption control<sup>2</sup> by interconnecting the railroad active warning system with the traffic signal equipment. The grade crossing circuit design, roadway layout, and traffic signal design all provide information on the existing and any proposed characteristics for the grade crossing and adjacent intersection. The following sections outline the railroad and traffic characteristics that were identified during the review.

#### 3.1 Railroad Characteristics

- ❖ The Railroad operates on one main line track through the grade crossing.
- ❖ Flashing-light signals with automatic gates are provided at the grade crossing.
- ❖ Overhead flashing-light signals are provided for the eastbound multiple lane approach on Main Street.

#### 3.2 Traffic Characteristics

- ❖ The roadway consists of three, one-way lanes over the tracks traveling away from the intersection with James Garner Avenue.
- ❖ The proposed traffic signal controller is Econolite Cobalt.
- ❖ The proposed traffic signal controller firmware is EOS 3.2.23.
- ❖ The minimum track clearance distance<sup>3</sup> (MTCD) is 24 feet.
- ❖ There is no right-of-way transfer time<sup>4</sup> (RWTT) since the preemption is only being used to illuminate turn restriction blank-out signs.

### 4 REQUESTED RAILROAD PREEMPTION TIME

The Agency requests 20 seconds of simultaneous preemption.

*Note: This highway-rail grade crossing is located downstream from an intersection controlled by a traffic signal. As a result, no queuing exists but the preemption would be used to prohibit turns towards the highway-rail grade crossing from the intersection through the use of no turn blank-out signs during a preemption event.*

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<sup>2</sup> **Preemption Control** – A special sequence of signal phases and timing to expedite and/or provide additional clearance time for vehicles to clear the tracks prior to the arrival of rail traffic (MUTCD, Chapter 4D, Section 4D.03).

<sup>3</sup> **Minimum Track Clearance Distance** – For standard two-quadrant warning devices, the minimum track clearance distance is the length along a highway at one or more railroad or light rail transit tracks, measured from the highway stop line, warning device, or 12 feet perpendicular to the track center line, to 6 feet beyond the furthest track(s) measured perpendicular to the far rail, along the center line or edge line of the highway, as appropriate, to obtain the longest distance (MUTCD, Chapter 1A, Section 1A.13).

<sup>4</sup> **Right-of-Way Transfer Time** – The maximum amount of time needed for the worst-case condition, prior to the display of the track clearance green interval. This includes any railroad or light rail transit or highway traffic signal control equipment time to react to the preemption call, and any traffic control signal green, pedestrian walk and clearance, yellow change, and red clearance intervals for conflicting traffic (MUTCD, Chapter 1A, Section 1A.13).



## 5 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations have been proposed to improve the railroad preemption operations and overall safety of the grade crossing in accordance with any applicable federal, state, or local regulations/guidelines and industry best or recommended practices. The MUTCD provides that the Agency has sole responsibility in determining the operational design and any time required for railroad preemption operations at an interconnected grade crossing. The Agency should carefully review each recommendation, as numerous solutions may exist for any problem identified.

*Note: As Industry Standards, equipment and/or site conditions change, comments and/or recommendations may be revised. Such changes may require reconvening of the Diagnostic Team.*

### 2009 MUTCD, Revision 2, Chapter 8C, Section 8C.09, Paragraph 6:

*“The highway agency or authority with jurisdiction and the regulatory agency with statutory authority, if applicable, should jointly determine the preemption operation and the timing of traffic control signals interconnected with highway-rail grade crossings adjacent to signalized highway intersections.”*

### 5.1 Design Recommendations

In addition to the recommendations listed below, Appendix D (Resolution Summary) and Appendix E (Plan Sets) should be carefully reviewed for items listed as “Comment Remains”. Any recommendations made throughout this report and the appendices should be addressed prior to the construction agreement with the Railroad.

- ❖ **The Agency has requested the following interconnection circuits<sup>A</sup> on the attached Traffic Signal Preemption Request Form (ITE). The Agency shall ensure the circuitry involving both the traffic signal and railroad are fully operational at the time of implementation:**
  - **Simultaneous Preemption Circuit**
- ❖ **The Agency has specified, on the attached Traffic Signal Preemption Request Form, an interconnection cable adequate for the requested interconnection circuits and configuration (ITE).** The Agency is responsible for providing and maintaining the interconnection cable, pull boxes, and conduit needed for the requested preemption operations from the traffic signal equipment to the Railroad equipment house. All equipment must be installed prior to the Railroad construction phase. *For safety purposes, it is required that the voltage provided for the interconnection circuits by the Agency not exceed 28 volts DC.*
- ❖ **Consider installation of a grade crossing advance pavement marking symbol for the southbound left turn lane on James Garner Avenue in accordance with the distances outlined in the MUTCD (MUTCD).**
- ❖ **Consider installation of a warning label for the traffic signal cabinet to notify personnel that the traffic signal is interconnected with the grade crossing warning system (US DOT TWG).**

- ❖ **Develop and follow a preemption operation and maintenance program<sup>B</sup>.** The railroad preemption system should be tested on an annual basis. The Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) Safety Advisory 2010-02, details recommendations for annual joint testing of interconnected Railroad and Traffic Signal Systems. 2009 MUTCD, Revision 2, 4D.02 also provides operation and maintenance guidance. The Railroad will work with the Agency to ensure that the interconnected traffic signal continues to operate as designed and requests that any future changes are discussed and jointly approved in a collaborative manner.

The Agency should develop a special preemption operation program in the event of operational failure of traffic signals or other events that may affect the operation of the interconnected highway by causing extended queues across the tracks. The events that could require use of this plan are emergency or planned construction and special events. The plan should include notifying the railroad and proceeding forward with a traffic management plan to mitigate the possible traffic queues across the tracks.

## 5.2 Implementation Recommendations

The Agency and Railroad should perform thorough joint testing upon implementation of the preemption timing and operation to confirm that the traffic signal controller hardware and firmware is operating according to the design. Some of the testing that should be conducted are outlined below.

- ❖ **Thoroughly test all interconnection circuits to ensure the circuitry involving both the traffic signal and railroad are fully operational at the time of implementation.** Testing should be conducted to evaluate communications between the traffic signal and railroad circuitry and ensure the requested circuits operate as designed.

## 6 CONCLUSION

Benesch is providing this report as recommendations for improvements to the traffic signal and railroad operations at this grade crossing location in regard to railroad preemption. Further discussion and collaboration should take place between the Agency and Railroad in order to address the concerns discussed in this report. Future changes in design outside the scope of this report or upgrades after implementation of the recommendations put forth in this report will require further collaborative work and review by the Agency and Railroad.

*The Railroad respectfully requests that the Agency continue to consult and partner with them in this process. The Railroad requests that the Agency provide the traffic signal timing and wiring information with the construction schedule at least two months prior to the traffic signal controller bench testing (if required) and four months prior to the proposed cutover with the Railroad.*



## APPENDIX A – REFERENCES

- ❖ 23 C.F.R. 646, Subpart B, Railroad-Highway Projects. Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.)
- ❖ 49 C.F.R. 392.10, Railroad Grade crossings; Stopping Required. Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.)
- ❖ 17 U.S.C., Copyright. United States Code (U.S.C.)
- ❖ 23 U.S.C. 407, Discovery and admission as evidence of certain reports and surveys. United States Code (U.S.C.)
- ❖ AREMA (2022). *Manual for Communications and Signals, Volume 1, Section 3 (C&S Manual)*. Landover, MD: American Railway Engineering and Maintenance-of-Way Association (AREMA).
- ❖ BNSF (June 29, 2018). *BNSF Railway Public Projects Manual*. BNSF Railway (BNSF).
- ❖ FHWA (2019). *Highway-Rail Crossing Handbook – 3rd Edition*. Federal Highway Administration (FHWA).
- ❖ FHWA (May 2012). *2009 Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) - Revision 2*. Federal Highway Administration (FHWA).
- ❖ FRA (July 25, 2012). *Technical Bulletin S-12-01, Guidance Regarding the Appropriate Processes for the Inspection of Highway-Rail Grade Crossing Warning System Pre-emption Interconnections with Highway Traffic Signals*. Federal Railroad Administration (FRA).
- ❖ FRA (October 1, 2010). *Federal Register Volume 75, Issue 190 - Safety Advisory 2010-02, Signal Recording Devices for Highway-Rail Grade Crossing Active Warning Systems that are Interconnected with Highway Traffic Signal Systems*. Federal Railroad Administration (FRA).
- ❖ ITE (April 2021). *Preemption of Traffic Signals Near Railroad Grade Crossings – A Recommended Practice of the Institute of Transportation Engineers*. Washington, DC. Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE).
- ❖ NTSB (2003). *Collision Between Metrolink Train 210 and Ford Crew Cab, Stake Bed Truck at Highway-Rail Grade Crossing in Burbank, California, on January 6, 2003, Highway Accident Report NTSB/HAR-03/04*. Washington, DC: National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB).
- ❖ ODOT (February 6, 2023). *MUTCD Codes and Standard Highway Signs* ([www.https://oklahoma.gov/odot/about/contact-us/geospatial-data-management/gis-management/maps-and-data/mutcdcodesandstandardsigns.html](https://oklahoma.gov/odot/about/contact-us/geospatial-data-management/gis-management/maps-and-data/mutcdcodesandstandardsigns.html)). Oklahoma Department of Transportation (ODOT).
- ❖ ODOT (October 27, 2022). *2009 Oklahoma Traffic Engineering Standards and Specifications – Revised*. Oklahoma Department of Transportation (ODOT).
- ❖ ODOT (2009). *Oklahoma Supplement to the 2009 Manual on Uniform Control Devices*. Oklahoma Department of Transportation (ODOT).
- ❖ TRB (2003). *National Cooperative Highway Research Program (NCHRP), Report 493, Evaluation of Traffic Signal Displays for Protected/Permissive Left-Turn Control*. Transportation Research Board (TRB).
- ❖ USDOT–TWG (June 1, 1997). *Implementation Report of the USDOT Grade Crossing Safety Task Force*. Department of Transportation – Technical Work Group (DOT-TWG).

## APPENDIX B – END NOTES

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### <sup>A</sup> Interconnection Circuits:

The interconnection is the means by which information is shared between a grade crossing warning system and a traffic control device. While the most frequent use of an interconnection is for preemption of a traffic signal controller, other uses involve train activated advance warning beacons, illumination of blank-out signs, remote notification of a crossing occupied by a train or activation of a wayside horn.

Interconnection circuits are most commonly found as a combination of various individual control functions necessary to implement the desired preemption operation. They typically use one or more conductors in a cable to deliver the required function. However, some agencies utilize safety-critical data circuits to provide the interconnection. In some cases, these data circuits contain the vehicle and pedestrian signal status as a part of the message. This type of circuit is more commonly found where advanced monitoring or automated testing of the preemption operation is desired.

*Excluding the data circuits, discrete interconnection circuits require a source of power from the traffic signal controller to operate. The power for the interconnection circuits must meet the following criteria:*

- **Applied energy must not exceed 28 VDC.** While many interconnection circuits have historically used 120 VAC, this presents a potential safety hazard to maintenance personnel in the railroad warning system enclosure.
- *Applied energy should be from an isolated (non-grounded) source.*

*The use of a simple 120 VAC to 28 VDC transformer or a DC power supply that incorporates a step-down transformer will satisfy the first two bullet points listed above.*

The following is a listing of the most commonly encountered interconnection circuits in use. Because each grade crossing has preemption needs based on site-specific conditions, not all the circuits are used at every location. It is also possible that based on a specific need, an interconnection circuit other than those identified here may be implemented. Regardless, every circuit should be evaluated for necessity and where a special circuit is implemented, a hazard analysis should be performed to assess the failure modes and effects.

In reviewing the advance preemption circuits, three circuit types are identified, APP, AVP and AP. The actual usage is typically AP alone or AVP and APP together. Generally, the time provided by the grade crossing warning system where an AP circuit is used equals the sum of the time where an APP and AVP circuit are used. In many cases, where the preemption operation necessitates that additional time be provided for pedestrian change interval, separating the APP from AVP provides a means to maintain the AVP preemption time under the AREMA 50 second time limit for SDT – ERT.

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**B Preemption Operation and Maintenance Program:**

To conform with the FRA Safety Advisory 2010-02, the Agency and the Railroad should establish a joint program to annually perform an operational test of the preemption system.

At a minimum the program should:

1. Ensure that no changes have been made to the traffic signal, grade crossing, active warning system, or roadway that would alter operations of the highway grade crossing system or traffic signal from the approved and agreed upon design.
2. Review any recorder logs (where available) to ensure correct operation.
3. Perform a test of the of the system when undergoing the maximum right-of-way transfer time.
4. Representatives from both the traffic agency and railroad should be accounted for at the joint inspection and test.

During traffic signal failure, the Agency should establish a plan of interim procedures until system issues can be addressed:

1. If the traffic signal is dark due to power loss/manual operation or in a flashing mode, notify the Railroad and provide flagger and/or law enforcement to monitor the grade crossing and ensure that highway users safely travel over the tracks.
2. The Agency should inform the Railroad when the traffic signal has been returned to normal operation.

Contact the Railroad when any changes are made to the traffic signal, roadway geometry, or preemption system. (See 2009 MUTCD, Section 8A.02 Paragraph 6)

The Railroad must be notified by the Agency if a joint test will be conducted on the railroad preemption system. If traffic density changes occur downstream of the crossing due to a lane closure or a high traffic volume event which could cause queueing onto the crossing, the railroad should be contacted, and the Agency should provide flagging or a temporary traffic control plan. (See 2009 MUTCD, Section 8A.08 for additional Information.)

## APPENDIX C – DIAGNOSTIC NOTES

# DOCUMENTS NOT PROVIDED

## APPENDIX D – RESOLUTION SUMMARY



## Grade Crossing Comment Resolution Summary

DOT# 012203N, Main Street, Norman, OK

No.	Benesch Recommendations	Standard/ Reference	Agency Response	Benesch Response
<b>James Garner Ave Street Improvements - dated 8/22/2022</b>				
1.	Include railroad interconnection run and cabling details. Identify the proposed interconnection circuits and interface method to be used. Note: voltage provided to interconnection circuits shall not exceed 28 VDC. Indicate voltage on plans.	BNSF Design Standard	Notes and wiring diagram added to plans.	Complete
2.	Consider adding backup power supply	MUTCD	Battery backup added to plans.	Complete
3.	Restrict right turns toward the grade crossing during preemption per MUTCD (options include turn restriction blank-out sign or traffic signal head and signage with exclusive right turn arrow indications).	MUTCD	Added turn restriction blank-out signs.	Complete
4.	Add a sheet showing preemption phasing diagram (no track clearance but dwelling in phases 4, 8, and blank-out sign).	Industry Best Practice	Preemption phasing diagram added to plans.	Complete
5.	Agency is responsible for all conduit, pull boxes and interconnection cable. Show conduit and cable run from traffic signal cabinet to Railroad house. Preemption cabling should be one continuous pull. BNSF requests interconnect cabling be coiled in a pull box nearest the final run to the railroad house with adequate cabling to make the final pull. Contact BNSF for right of entry requirements. If boring under the track is necessary, coordinate with BNSF.	Industry Best Practice BNSF Standard	Added note to plans.	Complete











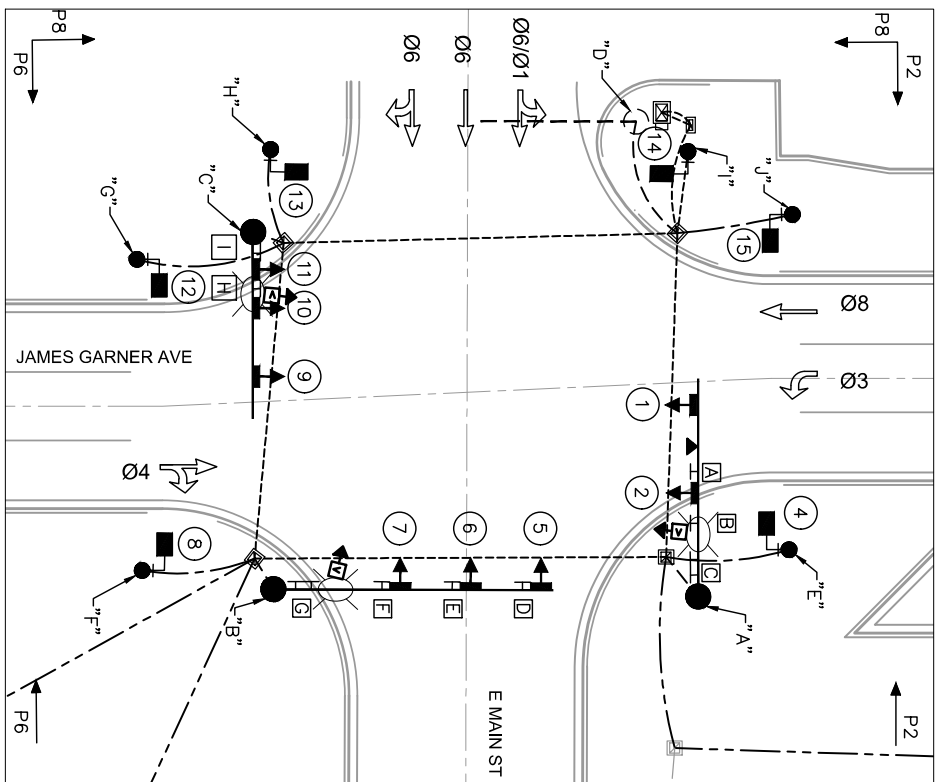


**SUMMARY OF MAST ARM MOUNTED SIGNS**

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**SEQUENCE CHART**

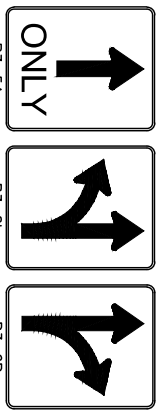
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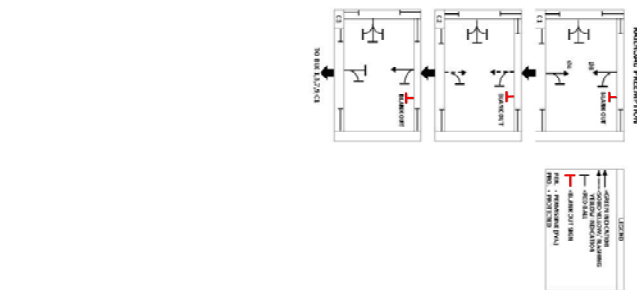
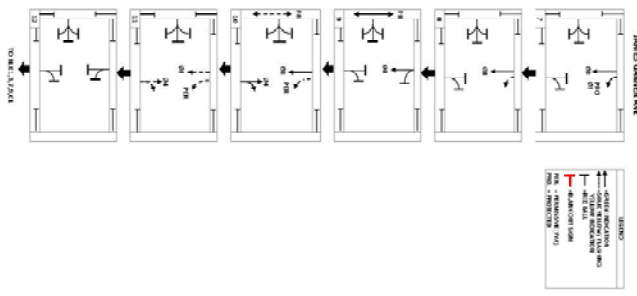
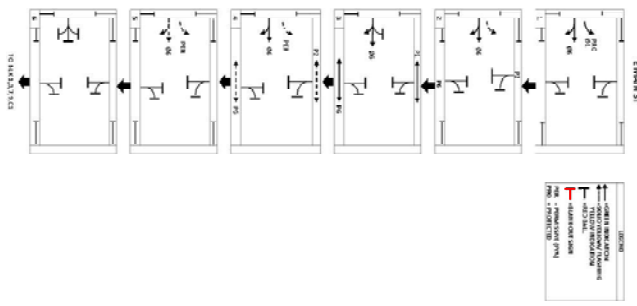
ONE WAY  
 R6-1L  
 54"x18"  
 R6-1R  
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 ARROW - WHITE REFLECTIVE



R3-1 (LED BLANK-OUT)  
 36"x36"  
 SIGNAL-TECH PRODUCT NO. 57401 OR  
 APPROVED EQUAL



R3-5A  
 30"x36"  
 R3-6L  
 30"x36"  
 R3-6R  
 30"x36"  
 ARROW, SYMBOL & BORDER - BLACK NON-REFLECTIVE  
 BACKGROUND - WHITE REFLECTIVE



**TRAFFIC SIGNAL TABLES**

DESIGNED BY	LAS
DRAWN BY	ICM
ENGINEERED BY	LAS
PROJECT NUMBER	061309500
DATE	8/18/2023
REVISIONS	
SHEET NUMBER	53

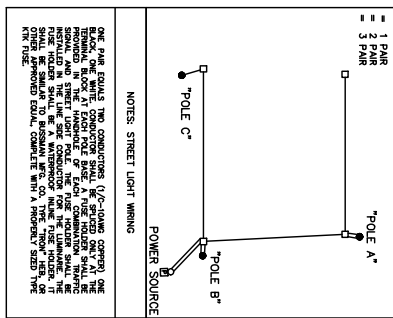
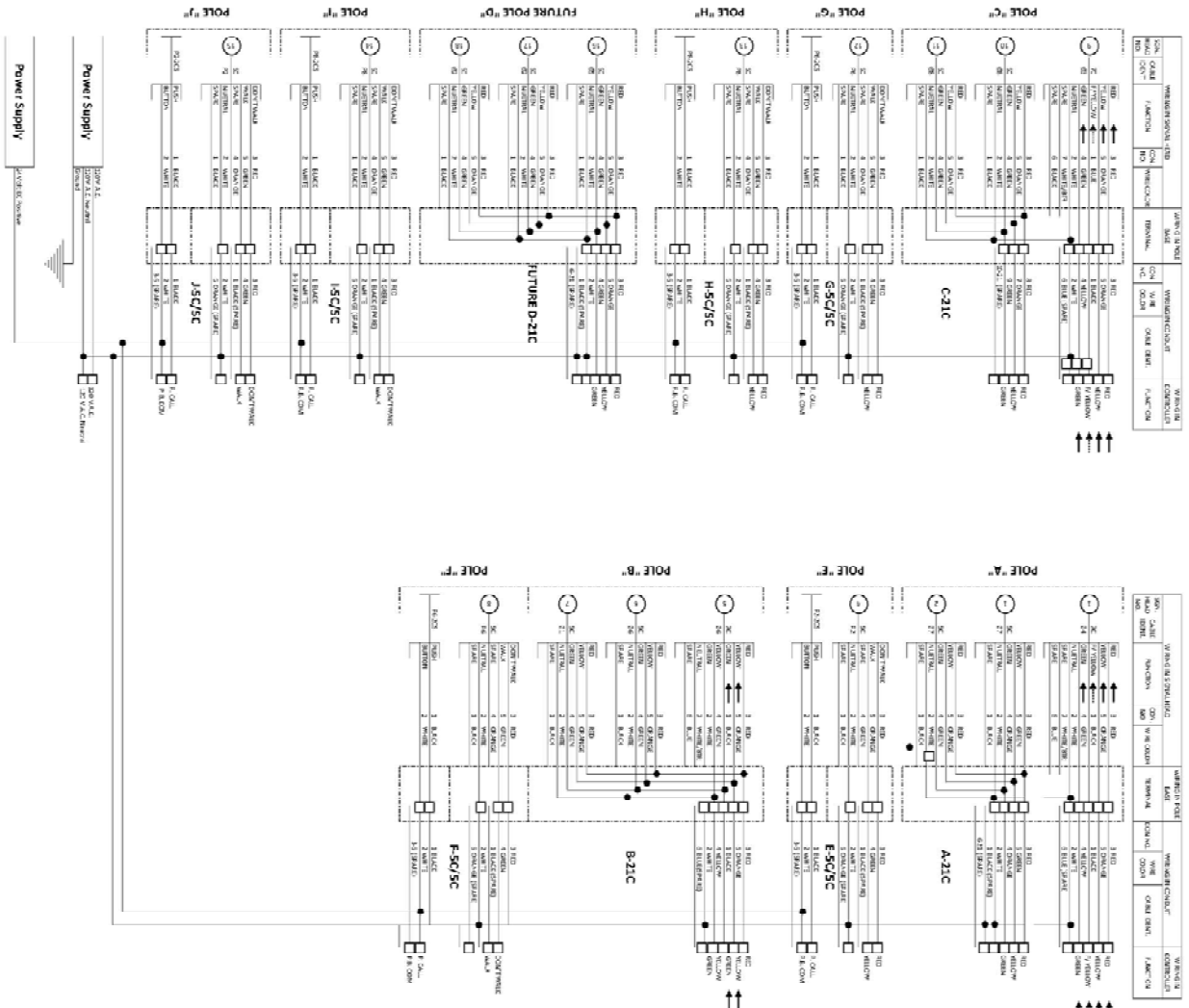
**JAMES GARNER AVE. STREET IMPROVEMENTS**  
 DUFFY STREET TO ACRES STREET  
 NORMAN, CLEVELAND COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

**PRELIMINARY**  
 NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

**Kimley-Horn**  
 FIRM No. 2740 P. 405-241-5447  
 1510 WIRELESS WAY, BUILDING A, SUITE 150,  
 OKLAHOMA CITY, OK 73134

No.	Revision	By	Date





INTERSECTION	DIRECTION OF TRAVEL	LUMINAIRE
04	N/S/SHR	POLE 'A'
05	E/W/SHR	POLE 'B'
03	S/L	POLE 'C'

**JAMES GARNER AVE. STREET IMPROVEMENTS**

DUFFY STREET TO ACRES STREET  
NORMAN, CLEVELAND COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

**Kimley-Horn**

FIRM No. 2740 P. 405-241-5447  
14101 WIRELESS WAY, BUILDING A, SUITE 150,  
OKLAHOMA CITY, OK 73134

**TRAFFIC SIGNAL WIRING DIAGRAM**

DESIGNED BY: LAS  
DRAWN BY: ICAL  
ENGINEERED BY: LAS  
PROJECT NUMBER: 091909000  
DATE: 8/18/2023

REVISIONS

No.	Revision	By	Date

**PRELIMINARY**  
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

SHEET NUMBER: 54

# APPENDIX F – TRAFFIC SIGNAL PREEMPTION REQUEST FORM



## HIGHWAY-RAIL GRADE CROSSING TRAFFIC SIGNAL PREEMPTION REQUEST FORM

The Road Authority traffic controller circuitry requires railroad preemption contacts to initiate the preemption sequence. Per BNSF standard, we will provide normally closed "dry" preemption relay contacts to interconnect the railroad active warning system to the Road Authority traffic signal controller assembly. These contacts are rated at 4 amps, and the source voltage from the traffic signal controller must not exceed 30 volts DC. Only DC voltage should be supplied by the Road Authority traffic signal controller assembly for preemption circuits, AC voltage will not be accepted. With no trains in the area, these contacts remain closed. The Road Authority Traffic Department will be responsible for installing the interconnection cable between the traffic signal controller and the crossing warning signal control housing.

To estimate and or design the crossing warning system, BNSF needs to know certain timing parameters.

### Definitions:

**"Advance Preemption"** – The system will be designed to open the preemption contacts for a predetermined amount of time (Advance Preemption Time) prior to activation of the warning devices (flashing lights).

**"Advance Pedestrian Preemption"** – The system will be designed to open the pedestrian preemption contacts for a predetermined amount of time (Advance Pedestrian Preemption Time) prior to opening of preemption contacts (advance preemption), where advance preemption is used.

**"Simultaneous Preemption"** – The system will be designed to open the preemption contact at the same time the warning devices (flashing lights) are activated. Additional warning time may be requested.

**"Supervised Circuit"** – Supervision is an additional circuit from the grade crossing warning system that verifies the integrity of the interconnection circuits by comparing inputs to detect faults when the two circuits are in the same state. Supervision of the Advance Preemption circuit is required for single-break configurations and recommended for double-break configurations. Supervision can be requested for other circuit configurations.

**"Gate Down Logic"** – Per BNSF standard, we will provide normally open "dry" gate down relay contacts to interconnect the crossing warning system to the Road Authority traffic signal controller assembly. The system will be designed to close the gate down contacts upon the gates arrival in the down position. This logic is normally utilized to hold track clearance green until the gates are down since the time from preemption to gate down will vary depending upon the traffic signal cycle. In the event the gate does not descend; BNSF provides a parallel island circuit that provides input to terminate track clearance green once track occupies the crossing (island). This circuit will reduce parallel street delays by allowing the traffic signal to exit the track clearance phase after railroad gate is horizontal and providing a green indication for parallel street.

**"Minimum Warning Time"** – Per the MUTCD and FRA regulations, BNSF must provide at least 20 seconds of warning time for through trains (typically main track applications). However, per BNSF standards for constant warning time train detection equipment, the system will be designed to provide a "nominal" warning time of 30 seconds to ensure MUTCD/FRA minimums are met and to compensate for accelerating trains and ballast conditions.

**"Minimum Track Clearance Distance"** – For standard two-quadrant railroad warning devices, the minimum track clearance distance is the length along a highway at one or more railroad tracks, measured either from the railroad stop line, warning device or 12 ft. perpendicular to the far rail, along the centerline or edge line of the highway, as appropriate, to obtain the longer distance. For locations with exit gate warning devices, the minimum track clearance distance is the length along a highway at one or more railroad tracks, measured either from the railroad stop line or entrance warning device to the point clear of the exit gate. Note that in cases where the exit gate arm is parallel to the track(s) and/or not perpendicular to the roadway, clearance will be either along the centerline or edge line of the highway, as appropriate, to obtain the longer distance.

When (entrance) gates are used they are typically designed to start their decent within 3 to 5 seconds of the warning lights flashing, descend in an additional 10 to 15 seconds, and reach horizontal at least 5 seconds prior to train arrival per FRA regulations.

The length of the railroad's control circuit approach distance is directly related to the amount of requested "Advanced Preemption Time" (APT). Typically, the longer the APT requirement is, the longer the approach distance, and thus the more control equipment that will be required.

**Please provide the following information in order to process your request:**

Date of Request: 8/18/23  
Requesting Agency: Oklahoma DOT

Requested by: Ryan Leonard  
Title: Freight Mobility Manager

E-mail: rleonard@odot.org  
Phone: 405-965-9722

**Grade Crossing Information:**

State: OK  
City: Norman  
County: Cleveland  
Crossing Street Name: Main Street  
Parallel Street Name: James Garner Avenue

DOT #: 012203N  
Agency District: 3  
RR Subdivision: Red Rock  
Mile Post: 401.77

**Signalized Intersection Information:**

1) Is a Crossing Active (XR) circuit being requested?  Yes  No

a) What is your requested circuit configuration?  Single Break  Double Break  Supervised

b) Is this a request for simultaneous preemption?  Yes  No

If "Yes": What is your requested Additional Warning Time? (if needed) 0 Seconds

2) Is this request for Advance Preemption?  Yes  No

If "Yes": a) What is your requested Advance Preemption Time (APT)? \_\_\_\_\_ Seconds

b) What is your requested circuit configuration?  Single Break  Double Break  Supervised

3) Is a Gate Down circuit being requested?  Yes  No

If "Yes": What is your requested circuit configuration?  Single Break  Double Break  Supervised

\* The purpose of the gate-down circuit is to comply with the Institute of Traffic Engineers (ITE) recommended practice to ensure that the Track Clearance Green interval remains on until gates are fully lowered to prevent a "preempt trap". Railroad will provide relay contacts for the gate down circuit.

4) Is this request for additional time for Advance Pedestrian Preemption?  Yes  No

If "Yes": What is your requested additional time for Advance Pedestrian Preemption time (APPT)? \_\_\_\_\_ Seconds

\* Note: The time listed above is the requested time above the requested APT time (where APT is requested).

\* Note: Double-break with supervision is not an option when using Advance Pedestrian Preemption.

\* Note: Pedestrian Detection is required when using Advance Pedestrian Preemption.

5) Is a Traffic Signal Health circuit being requested?  Yes  No

\* Note: A Traffic Signal Health circuit is required when requesting Advance Preemption.

6) Indicate the interconnection wire size & number of conductors: 14 AWG 12 Conductors

**Comments / Additional Info:**

Crossing is downstream from traffic signal and will only require simultaneous preemption to restrict movements toward the crossing during a train event.

The above information has been completed by the undersigned representative of the public agency responsible for the traffic signal. The public agency agrees to have all work related to the preemption of the traffic signal complete and operational prior to the activation of the railroad signal system. The public agency further agrees to not change any traffic signal design or timing parameters which may affect the preemption operation without coordinating said change with Railroad.

  
Signature of public agency representative

Paul D'Andrea  
Print or type name of public agency representative

8-18-23  
Date

Please sign, scan this page, and submit electronically along with support documentation to appropriate Manager of Industry and Public Projects.