Work Zone Safety How to make your projects ADA Compliant

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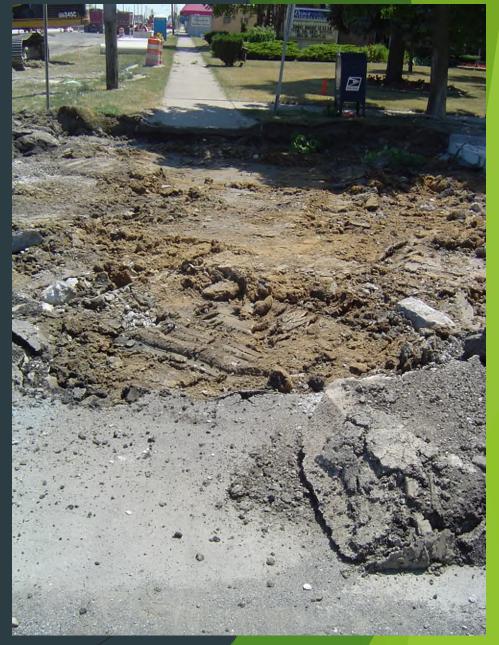
Disclaimer

These materials are intended to assist employers, workers, and others as they strive to improve work zone safety. All of the pictures, video and information in the following presentation are to be utilized for training purposes only. Any individuals or companies named or shown can not be retroactively perused based upon information gained during this presentation as it is being utilized for training and education purposes.

Lets take a look at the past

> 2003 (Before My time at MDOT)

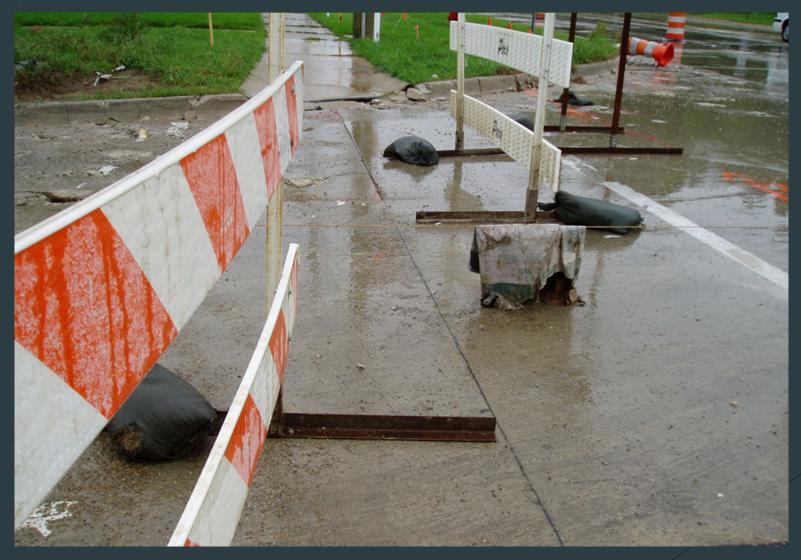




Do you see it?



Can you see?



(Before my time 2006)





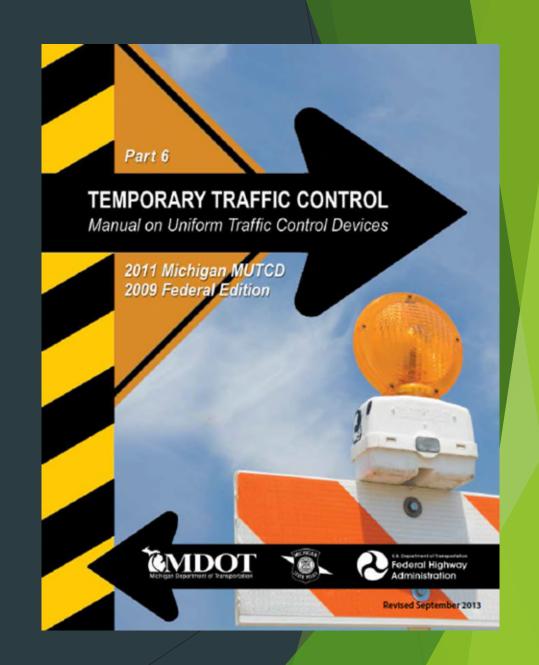


2012-2014 We Have Improved ... A little



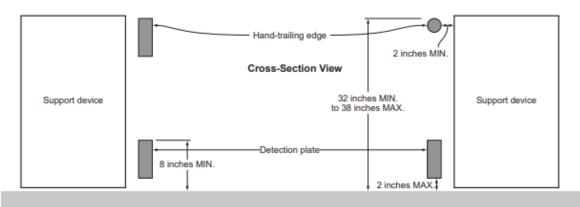
Upcoming Changes

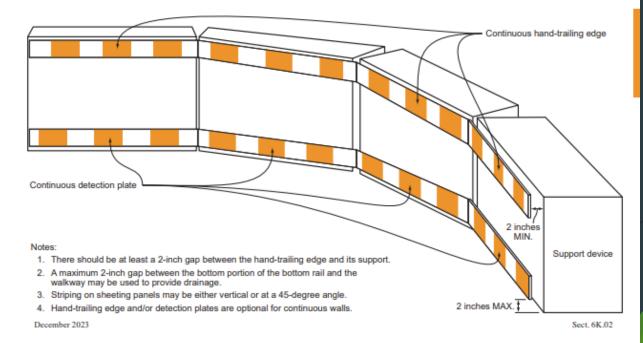
- FHWA is in the process of updating the MUTCD Part 6
 - Looking at adding additional guidance on ADA devices
 - The next 4 slides are from the 11th edition that MDOT is reviewing currently

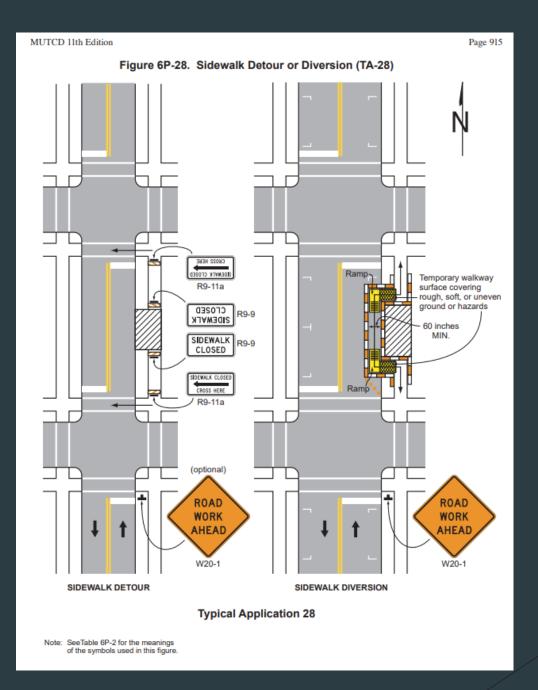


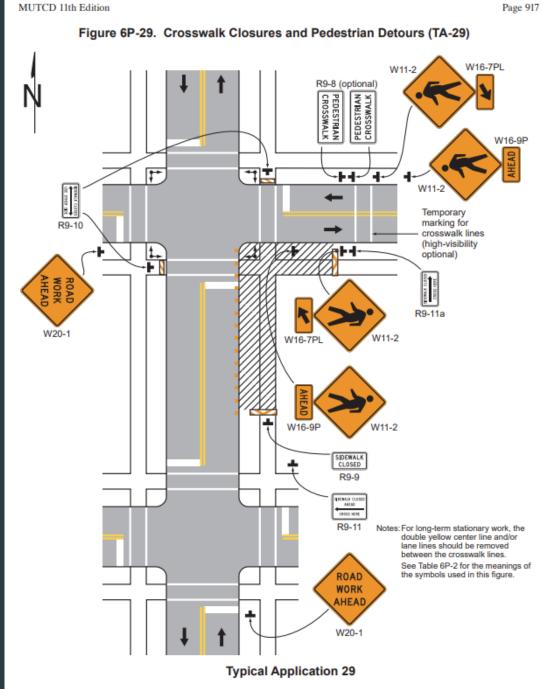
- 04 An example of a pedestrian channelizing device is depicted in Figure 6K-2.
- Standard:
- O5 Pedestrian channelizing devices shall be crashworthy (see definition in Section 1C.02) when exposed to vehicular traffic.
- Devices used to channelize pedestrians shall be detectable to users of long canes and visible to pedestrians with vision disabilities.
- 07 When used as a sidewalk closure, the device shall cover the entire width of the sidewalk.







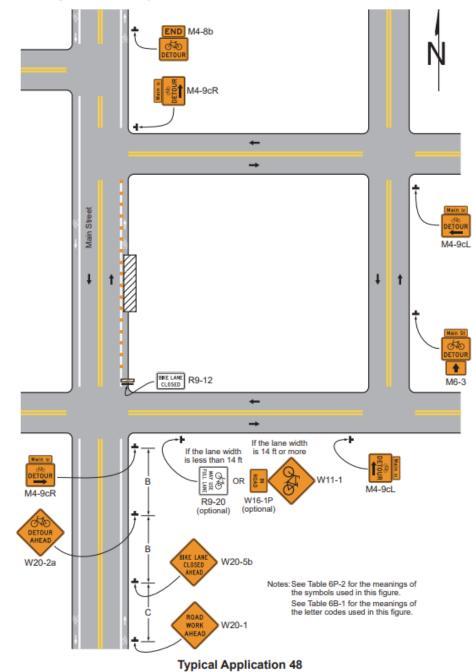




MUTCD 11th Edition

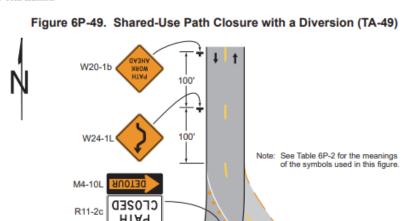
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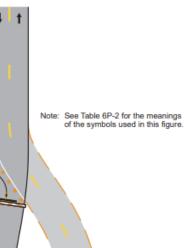


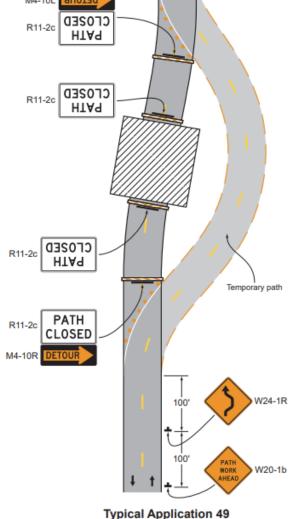












Pedestrian ADA 2016

New SP's are approved and posted on the Web

- 2012 Previously Approved
- Division 812 Temp Traffic Control for Constr Zone Operation
 - Temporary Pedestrian Barrier with Fence-12DS812(J800)-10-30-15
 - Temporary Pedestrian Type II Barricade-12DS812(J820)-10-30-15
 - Temporary Pedestrian Type II Channelizer-12DS812(J825)-10-30-15
- Division 8 Incidental Construction
 - Temporary Pedestrian Path-12DS800(J810)-10-30-15
 - Temporary Pedestrian Ramp-12DS800(J815)-10-30-15
 - Temporary Pedestrian Passing Space-12DS800(J805)-10-30-15
- 2012 Templates Division 8 Incidental Construction
 - Temporary Bus Stop-12TM800(A325)-10-30-15

Pedestrian ADA 2024 - FUSP's

20SP-812E-01

20SP-812E-01 TEMPORARY PEDESTRIAN TYPE II BARRICADE - Use in all projects with Pedestrian Type II Barricade, Temp pay item.

20SP-812F-01

20SP-812F-01 TEMPORARY PEDESTRIAN TYPE II CHANNELIZER - Use on all projects with Pedestrian Type II Channelizer, Temp pay item.

20SP-812G-02

20SP-812G-02-TEMPORARY PEDESTRIAN PATH - Use on all projects with Pedestrian Path, Temp pay item.

20SP-812H-01

20SP-812H-01 TEMPORARY PEDESTRIAN RAMP - Use on all projects with Pedestrian Ramp, Temp pay item.

Understanding The Motorist

The Motorist may also have physical limitations or reduced skills:

Poor vision

Reduced reaction time

Medications

Distracted driving



Entrance ramp upstream of closure



Temporary Pedestrian Barrier With Fence





- Use to channelize pedestrians, and provide a high level of protection.
- May be used to separate pedestrian and vehicle traffic.
- Concrete or water-filled barrier sections are allowed.

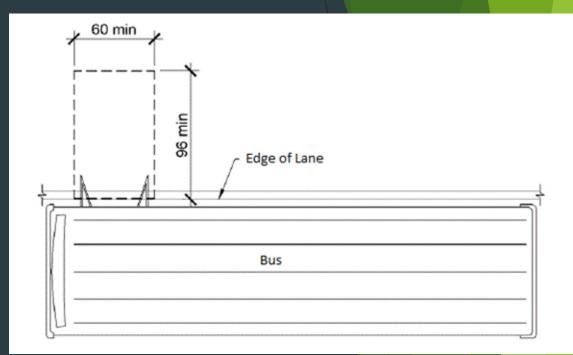
Pay Item

Pay Unit

Pedestrian Barrier with Fence, Temp...... Foot

Temporary Bus Stop

- Include in projects when permanent bus stops cannot be accessed due to construction.
- Dimensions listed are minimums, size can be increased with demand.
- The perimeter must be delineated with a pedestrian channelizing system, paid separately, to separate the bus stop from the work area.
- The bus stop may be constructed on a temporary surface or an existing surface.



Pay Item

Pay Unit

Bus Stop, Temporary.....Each

Temporary Pedestrian Type II Barricade

- Use to close non-motorized facilities in an ADA compliant manner.
- Cannot be used to channelize, or separate motorized traffic, or to close motorized facilities.
- One barricade is defined as a 4' section.
- Several devices available from different manufacturers.



Pay Item

Pedestrian Type II Barricade, Temp..... Each

Pay Unit

Temporary Pedestrian Type II Channelizer

- Use to channelize non-motorized traffic when a high level of protection is not needed.
- Cannot be used to separate pedestrians and motorized traffic.
- Paid separately from Pedestrian Type II Barricade.
- Various devices are available.







Pay Item

Pedestrian Type II Channelizer, Temp......Foot



Pay Unit

Temporary Pedestrian Ramp

- Used when slopes on temporary paths are greater than 1:12, or to route pedestrians over a vertical obstacle.
- Detectable edging and handrails are not always required.
- All dimensional constraints per the Special Provision.





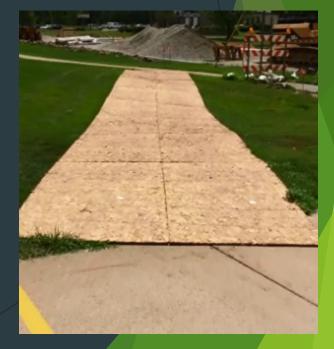


Pay ItemPay UnitPedestrian Ramp, Temp......Each

Temporary Pedestrian Path

- Encompasses all temporary pedestrian/nonmotorized facility construction.
- Minimum width 4 feet.
- Cross-slope maximum of 2%
- Longitudinal slope maximum of 1:12, anything greater requires a temporary ramp, paid separately.
- Suitable materials to construct the path include asphalt materials, Oriented Strand Board (OSB), plywood, dimensional lumber, reclaimed, or other as approved by the Engineer. <u>Compacted soils,</u> <u>aggregate and sand are prohibited.</u>





Pay Item

Pay Unit

Pedestrian Path, Temporary..... Foot

Estimation on Quantities

- ▶ These are paid for when delivered to the jobsite
- Furn Doesn't get paid until items are used







Minimum FHWA Requirement

From FHWA "the minimum accessibility requirement, to be enforced by our office is "replace in kind" - so, if the existing route is accessible, the detour must be accessible and detectable also; if existing route is not accessible and detectable, detour route need not be made accessible and detectable."

We can always do more and go above what is required.

MUTCD 2009 Chapter 6D Pedestrian and Worker Safety

Section 6D.01 Pedestrian Considerations

- Advance notification of the sidewalk closures shall be provided by the maintaining agency.
- If the TTC zone affects the movement of pedestrians, adequate pedestrian access and walkways shall be provided. If the TTC zone affects an accessible and detectable pedestrian facility, the accessibility and detectability shall be maintained along the alternate pedestrian route.

MUTCD 2009 Chapter 6D Pedestrian and Worker Safety

Section 6D.02 Accessability Considerations

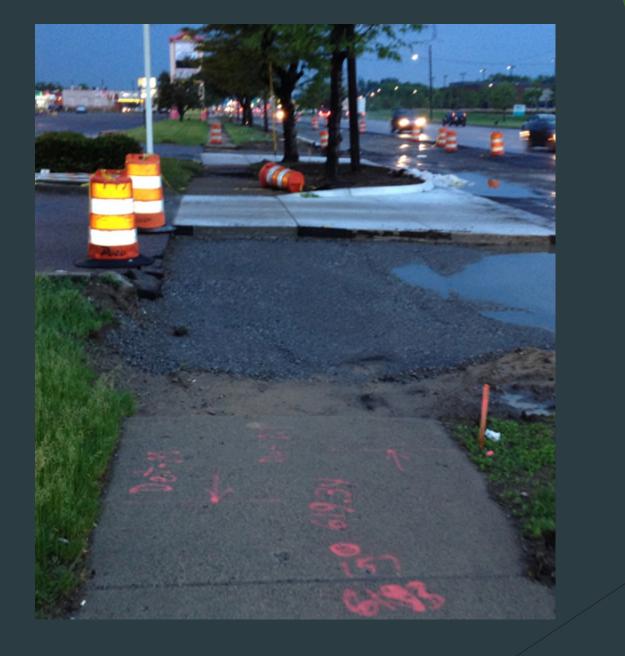
os Because printed signs and surface delineation are not usable by pedestrians with visual disabilities, blocked routes, alternate crossings, and sign and signal information should be communicated to pedestrians with visual disabilities by providing audible information devices, accessible pedestrian signals and barriers and channelizing devices that are detectable to pedestrians with the aid of a long cane or who have low vision.

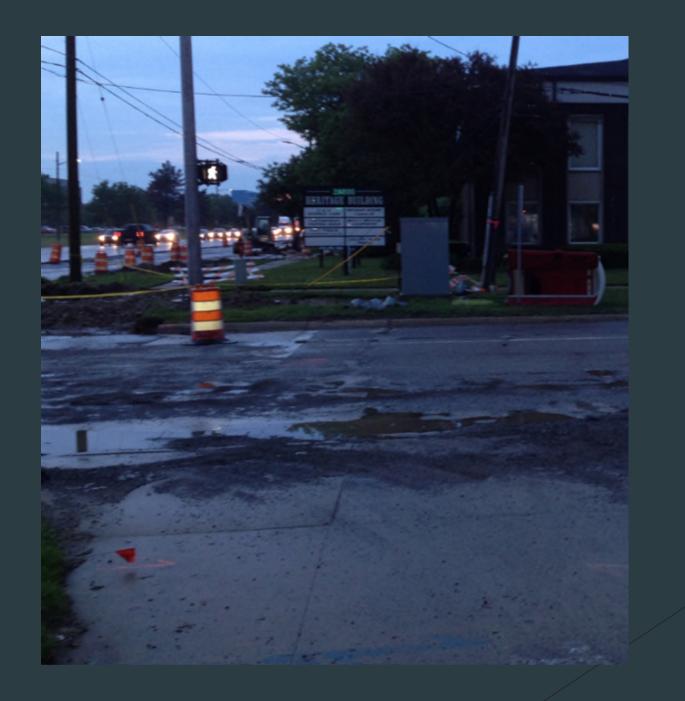
⁰⁶ The most desirable way to provide information to pedestrians with visual disabilities that is equivalent to visual signing for notification of sidewalk closures is a speech message provided by an audible information device. Devices that provide speech messages in response to passive pedestrian actuation are the most desirable. Other devices that continually emit a message are also acceptable.

Example from the Field











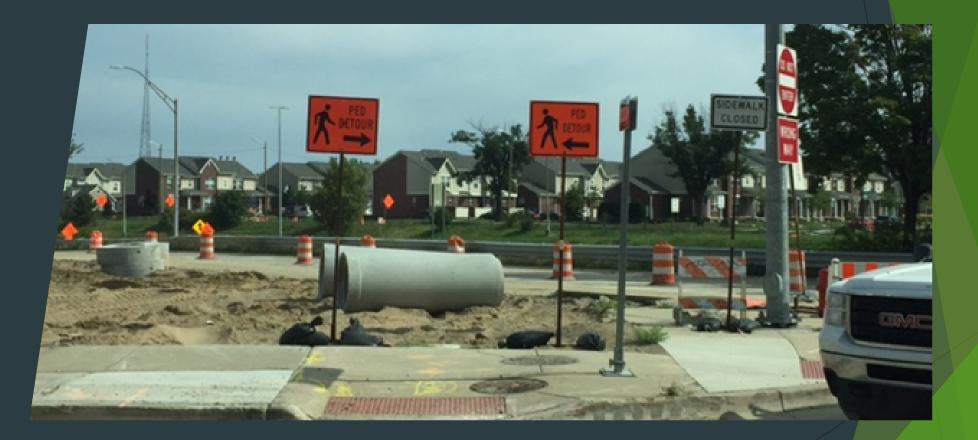




Pedestrian Detours



Pedestrian Detours



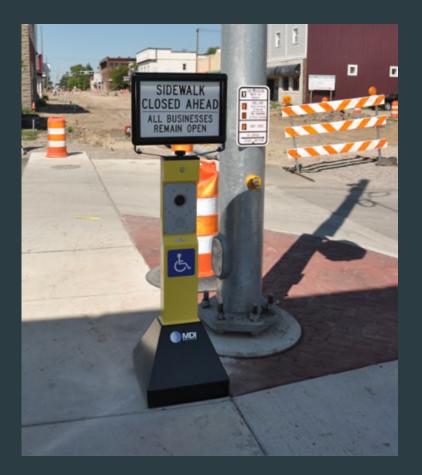
Temporary Bus Stop







Audible Systems







System - Installation









Facts

Nearly 10% of all adult Americans reported they either "have trouble" seeing, even when wearing glasses or contact lenses, or that they are blind or unable to see at all.

2013 National Statistics

| Alabama | 143,900 | Montana | 23,800 |
|-------------------------|---------|----------------|---------|
| Alaska | 13,600 | Nebraska | 33,600 |
| Arizona | 157,100 | Nevada | 81,100 |
| Arkansas | 98,100 | New Hampshire | 22,000 |
| California | 790,700 | New Jersey | 179,100 |
| Colorado | 106,600 | New Mexico | 71,300 |
| Connecticut | 65,300 | New York | 402,800 |
| Delaware | 20,800 | North Carolina | 252,800 |
| District of Columbia | 12,600 | North Dakota | 11,500 |
| Florida | 494,900 | Ohio | 270,900 |
| Georgia | 262,400 | Oklahoma | 124,400 |
| Hawaii | 25,600 | Oregon | 107,300 |
| Idaho | 42,700 | Pennsylvania | 285,300 |
| Illinois | 266,500 | Rhode Island | 23,700 |
| Indiana | 165,400 | South Carolina | 127,600 |
| lowa | 53,100 | South Dakota | 18,700 |
| Kansas | 54,200 | Tennessee | 203,900 |
| Kentucky | 138,700 | Texas | 634,600 |
| Louisiana | 147,800 | Utah | 45,600 |
| Maine | 27,200 | Vermont | 13,800 |
| Maryland | 111,900 | Virginia | 155,100 |
| Massachusetts | 136,500 | Washington | 147,500 |
| Michigan | 229,400 | West Virginia | 72,200 |
| Minnesota | 83,500 | Wisconsin | 106,600 |
| Mississippi | 107,700 | Wyoming | 12,600 |
| Missouri | 143,900 | Puerto Rico | 206,400 |



















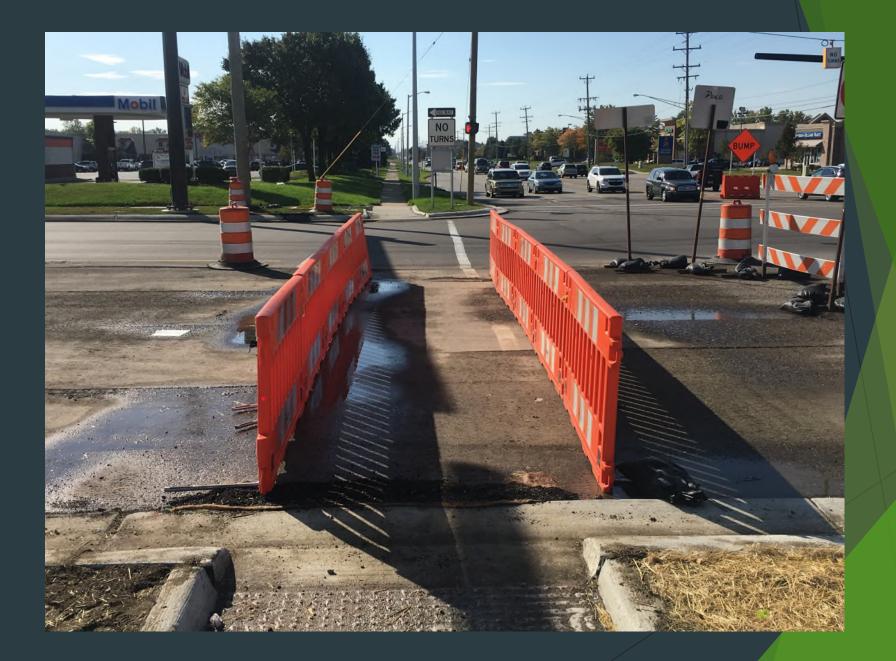


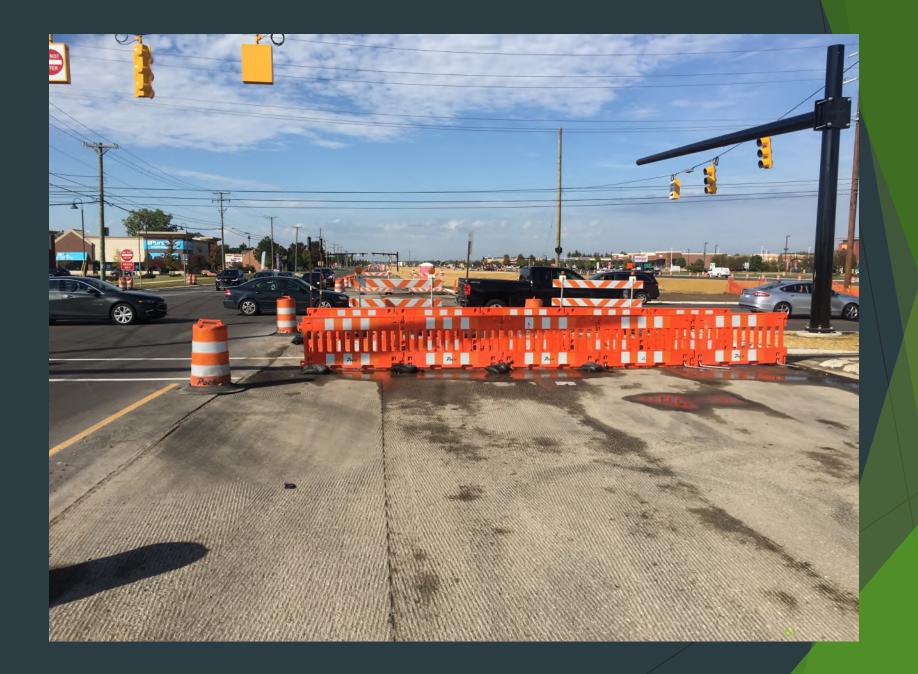




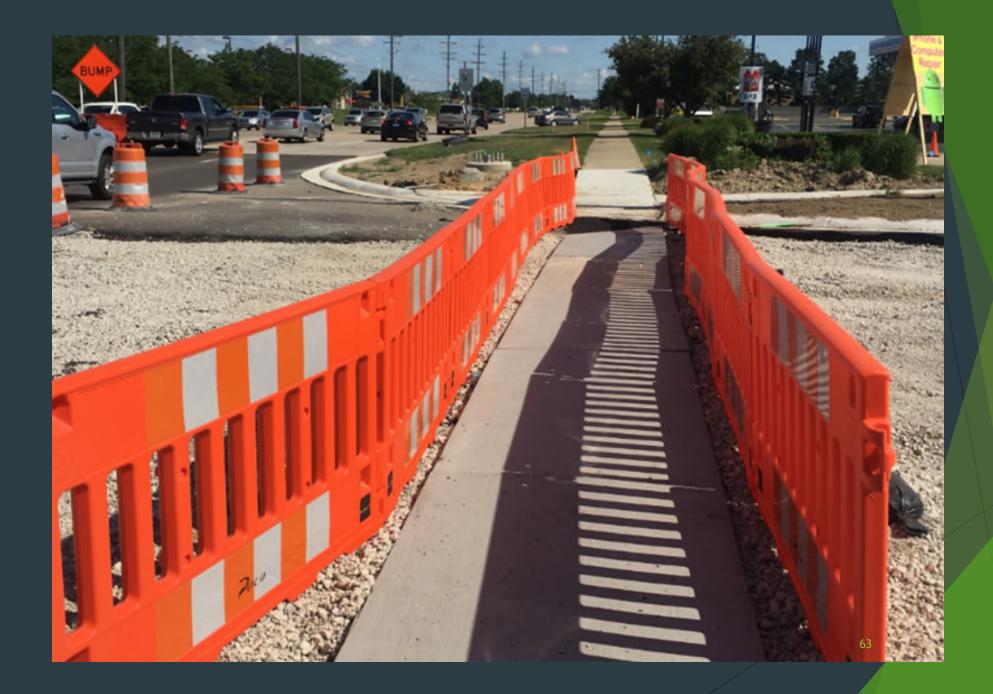














Why do we need to do all the extra work?

- A basic requirement of work zone traffic control, as provided in the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD), is that the needs of pedestrians, including those with disabilities, must be addressed in temporary traffic control plans (TCPs) in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), Title II, Paragraph 35.130
- The law requires pedestrians with physical and/or mental disabilities be accommodated not only in completed publicly accessible facilities, but also during times of construction or improvement.

BUT THIS WILL COST MILLIONS! What a waste!!

WHY?









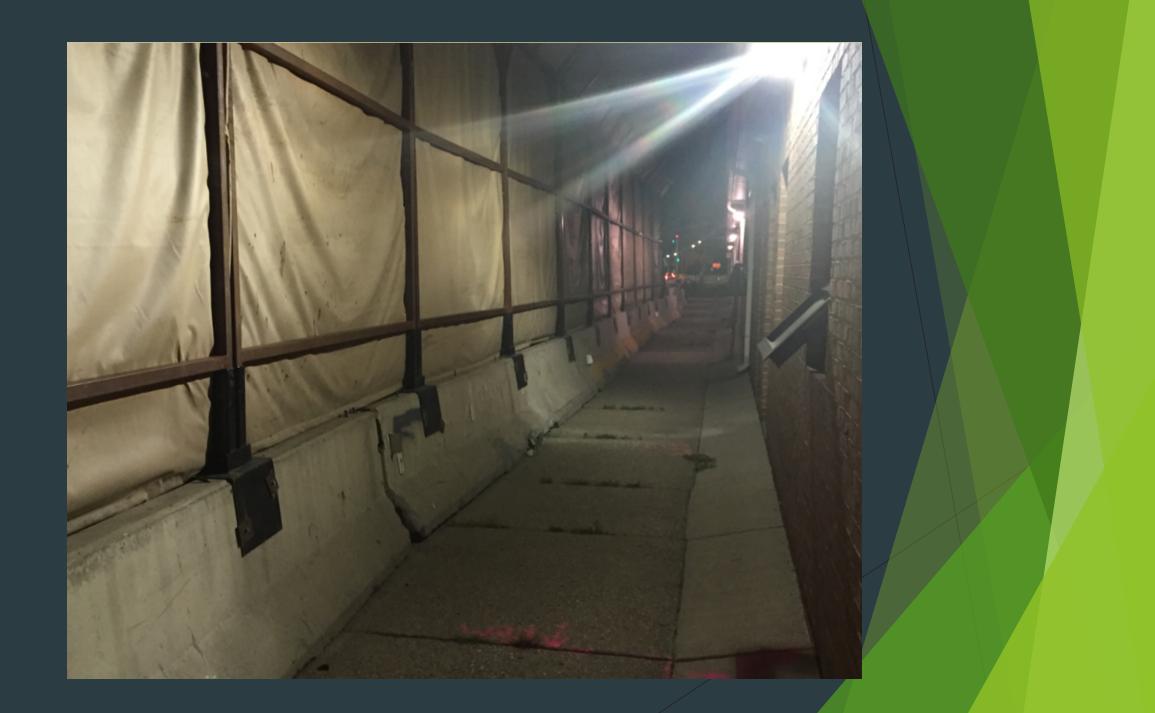










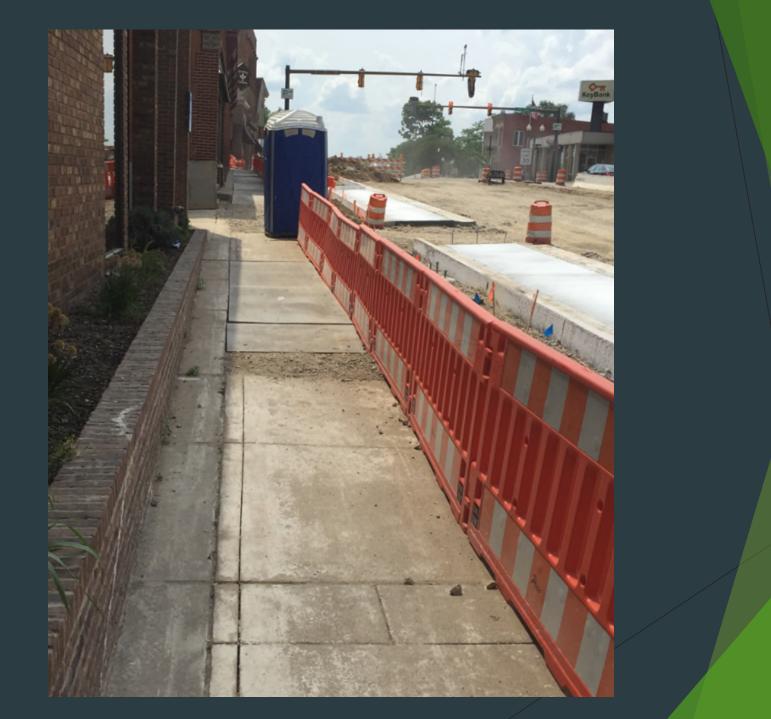




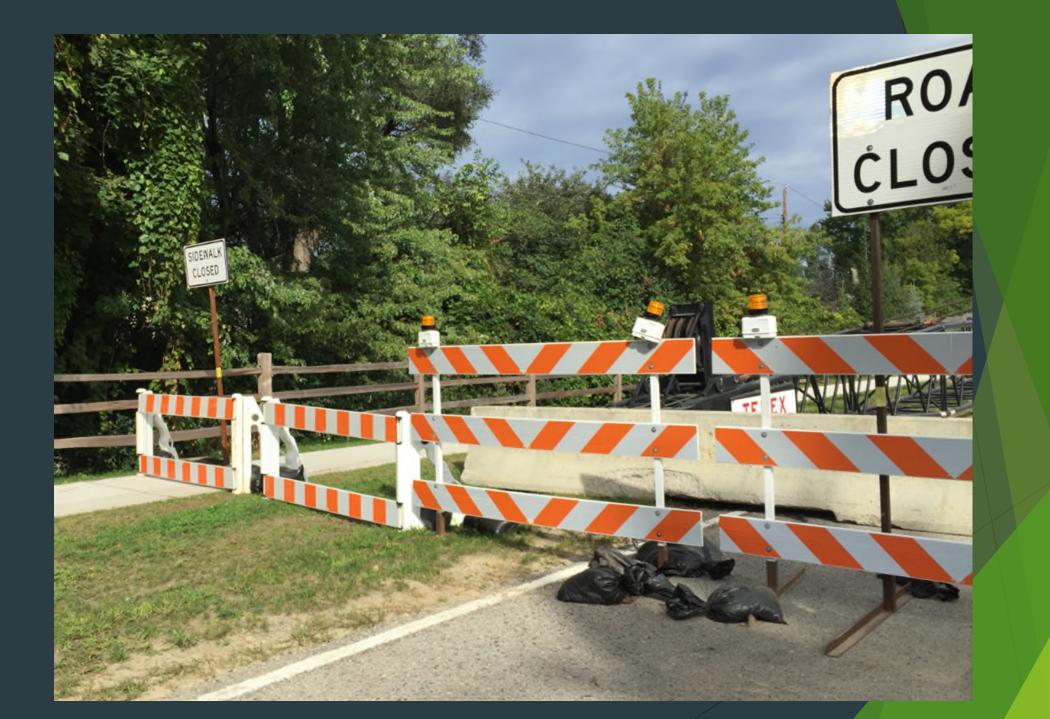


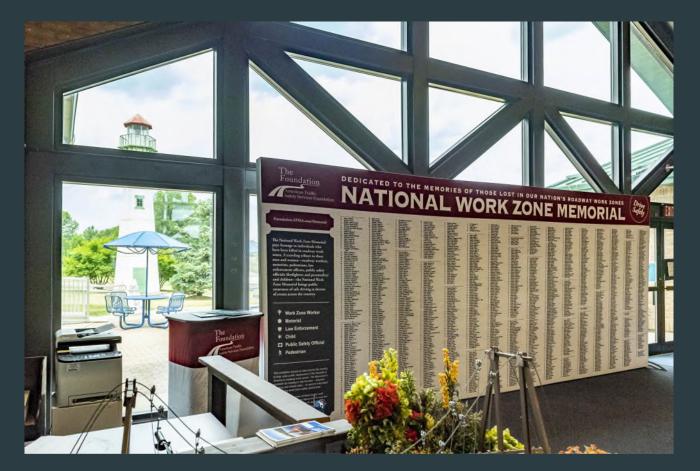












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