STATE OF NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION RAILROAD SAFETY DIAGNOSTIC REVIEW FORM – QUIET ZONES

	R:	AGENCY: REVIEW DATE:	
CROSSING DATA		HIGHWAY DATA	
DOT Number:		Location:	
Railroad Compar	ıy:	Road Speed: Posted Realistic 85 th Percen	tile
Railroad Milepost		Highway AADT:	
Train Speed: F	assenger Freight	School Bus AADT:	
Track Class:		Highway Function Class:	······································
Number of Tracks	s & Type:	Principal Arterial or U.S. Route? Yes	No
Number of Trains	: Passenger Freight	Transit Buses:	No
Crash History:	Property Damage	Hazmat Vehicles:	No
	Injury	Commercial Vehicles:	No
	Fatality	National Highway System:	No
Principal Rail Line	: 🗌 Yes 🗌 No	Level of Service:	Current

TYPE OF EXISTING WARNING DEVICES AT CURRENT CROSSING

Automatic Gates:	2-Quad	4-Quad 🗌	Median	Pedestrian Gates:	Yes	□ No
Flashing Lights:	LED	Bulbs	Median	Cantilever Flashing Lights:	☐ Yes	🗌 No
Crossbucks:	Double	Faced 🔲 🛛 S	ingle Faced	Bells:	Gong	Electronic
Crossbucks Retrore	flective 2-sided:	Yes 🔲	No [Emergency Notification	Yes	🗌 No
Multi Track Sign: 2-				STOP Signs:	Yes	🗌 No
Advanced Warning	Signs: W10-1 🔲	W10-2 🔲 W1	0-3 🗌 W10-4 🗌	Humpback W10-5 Sign	Yes	🗋 No
Other Signs:			•	Sign Condition:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Pavement Markings	: Stop Bars 🔲	RxR 🗌	No Passing 🗌	Lane Lines 🗌 🛛 Dynamic	Envelope	Other 🗌
Condition:						

DRIVER PERCEPTION

Overall awareness of railroad crossing, including visibility and effectiveness of possible signs, signals and markings.	Acceptable Recommend Improvement
Horizontal and vertical alignment considerations.	Acceptable Recommend Improvement
Sight Distance 1: Distance to see xing. North/East Side of Xing' South/West Side of Xing'	Acceptable Recommend Improvement
Sight Distance 2: Need' down tracks from' down road. North/East Side Looking East/North' Looking West/South' South/West Side Looking East/North' Looking West/South'	Acceptable Recommend Improvement
Sight Distance 3: Distance down road to see ' down tracks if #2 not acceptable. North/East Side Looking East/North ' Looking West/South South/East Side Looking East/North ' Looking West/South	Acceptable Recommend Improvement
Sight Distance 4: 16' from rail at a stop need' down tracks. North/East Side Looking East/North' Looking West/South' South/West Side Looking East/North' Looking West/South'	Acceptable Recommend Improvement
Nighttime visibility, including ambient lighting.	Acceptable Recommend Improvement
Skew of Xing: Ooes skew limit perception?	🗌 Yes 🗌 No
Are there simultaneous train movements on multiple tracks? Can standing boxcars blocking the view?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No
	aires Where: Other:
Do drivers/pedestrians violate warning devices? Describe:	🗌 Yes 🗌 No

VERTICAL CURVE Elevation Difference in 30' perpendicular to track: North/East "South/West "Acceptable Low clearance vehicles using crossing: Low Boys Bottom Dumps Other Trucks Farm Equipment Mitigation over 3 inches: W10-5 Detour Signage Modify Approaches Other:

STORAGE/QUEUING

Nearest intersection:	North/East	' Name		South/West	' N	lame	
Are there signals the in	ntersections within	1,000 feet?				🗌 Yes	No No
			If 'No' then how much is ne		<u>'</u> .	Yes	No No
Is there adequate stora	age capacity to the	South/West?	If 'No' then how much is n	eeded?	, 	🗌 Yes	No No
What mitigation is reco	ommended for que	uing?					
]							

ADA/PEDESTRIANS/BICYCLES

Is there routine pedestrian and/or bicycle traffic?	🗌 Yes	No No
Is this a bike route or a proposed bike route? If proposed, when will it be constructed?	Yes	No No
If proposed bike route, determine if soon enough to be considered in project . Yes No Added with the proposed bike route, determine if soon enough to be considered in project .	idth needed	* .
Bike lane needs: Width' Stripping: Lane Line RxR Bike Symbol Sign	s: W10-1 AWS	
Bike Route or Trail: Width or Shoulder Width:' Signage: Bike Route: Other:		
Is the sidewalk width adequate (36" is standard)?	Yes	No No
Are sidewalks or widening proposed? How wide?'. When?Consider in project?	Yes	No No
Are there curb cuts at nearby intersections and a clear path present to curb cuts at nearby intersections?	☐ Yes	🗌 No
Vertical obstructions (standard is none between 27" to 80" above ground).	Yes	No No
Slope of sidewalk transition (standard is 12:1 or less).	Yes	□ No
Landing platform (standard is level and 5' x 5' or more).	Yes	No No
Surface smoothness (standard is wheelchair passable, no broken or buckled asphalt, edges< 1/4 ", etc.)	Yes	□ No
Panel length (crossing surface panel needs to extend 1' behind back of sidewalk to be standard).	Yes	No No
Are flange gaps 21/2", or less, or flange fillers installed?	Yes	🗌 No
Are crossing panels long enough (surface must minimum 1' past edge of walkway)?	🗌 Yes	No No
Can full flange fillers be used in low speed applications?	🗌 Yes	No No
Mitigation:		

HIGHWAY SECTION

Is there a nearby intersection within 1,000 feet of the crossing?	Yes	No No
Does the intersection warrant preempt control for the signals? See TWG Page 22.	Yes	No No
Are the advance warning signs in good condition?	🗌 Yes	No No
Is there adequate storage capacity?	Yes	No No
Is there a queuing problem? See queuing review above.	☐ Yes	No No
Is the driver's attention being diverted?	Yes	No No
Is there an adequate approach landing platform?	Yes	No No
Can the road approach be adjusted?	🗌 Yes	No No
Are curb and gutter present?	Yes	🗌 No
Does the crossing warrant highway guardrail (35 mph and above)?	Yes	□ No
If guardrail is present, does it require upgrading?	Yes	No No
Guardrail end treatment: MBCT BCT Diaphragm Parabolic Flare Other		
Are drainage culverts present? Size Location	Yes	No No
Do culverts, drop inlets, etc. need to be adjusted?	🗌 Yes	No No
Utilities adjustment needed? Overhead Lines 🗌 Buried Lines 🔲 Gas Vent Riser 🗌	🗌 Yes	No No
Roadway width' Number of Travel Lanes Is Road Wide Enough? Yes/No Pavement Cor	ndition	
Development Type: Residential Industrial Commercial Open Space	Institutiona	
License Truck Licen Evolution location attached up to 50% from ying to give truck time to gain and a successful	- 41	

Heavy Truck Use: Evaluate locating stop bar up to 50' from xing to give trucks time to gain speed & reduce time to clear xing or add flash time in Railroad Section. Stop Bar location: Feet from nearest rail North/East______' South/West_____'

RAILROAD SECTION

Is the track on a curve? Degree of curve: Super elevation: Cross level:%	Yes	No No
Are active warning devices needed? Type of circuitry: AC-DC CWT MS	🗌 Yes	No No
Do railroad signals give adequate warning time? How much time is there? seconds. See TWG.	🗌 Yes	No No
Are active advance warning signs warranted? (Where stopping sight distance is inadequate.)	Yes	No No
Can multiple tracks be removed?	Yes	No No
Should interties be used? See TWG Page 22.	Yes	No No
Are presignals warranted? See TWG Page 24.	2 Yes	No No
Are barrier gates warranted? See review below.	Yes	□ No
Does the track height need to be adjusted?	Yes	🗌 No
is the surface smooth?	🗌 Yes	No No
Is surface rehabilitation required to facilitate signal installation?	Yes	□ No
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STOP AND YIELD SIGNS

THE FOLLOWING CONSIDERATIONS MUST BE MET IN EVERY CASE WHERE A STOP SIGN IS INSTALLED:			
STOP or YIELD signs may be used by road authority if there are two or more TADT and xing is passive.	🗌 Yes	🗌 No	
Will enforcement & judicial officials enforce STOP signs equally with roadway intersections?	🗌 Yes	No No	
Would installation of a STOP sign create a less dangerous situation than would exist with a YIELD sign?	Yes	No No	

ANY OF THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS INDICATE THAT A STOP SIGN MIGHT REDUCE RISK AT A CROSSING:			
Maximum train speeds equal, or exceed, 30 mph.	🗌 Yes	No No	
Highway traffic mix includes buses, hazmat carriers and/or large trash or earth moving equipment.	Yes	No No	
Train movements are 10 or more per day, five or more days per week.	🗌 Yes	No No	
Is the rail line used by passenger trains?	Yes	No No	
The rail line is regularly used to transport a significant quantity of hazardous materials.	🗌 Yes	No No	
The highway crosses two or more tracks, particularly where both tracks are main tracks or one track is a passing siding that is frequently used.	🗌 Yes	🗌 No	
The angle of approach to the crossing is skewed.	🗌 Yes	No No	
The line of sight from an approaching highway vehicle to an approaching train is restricted such that approaching traffic is required to substantially reduce speed.	🗌 Yes	🗌 No	

STOP AND YIELD SIGNS

STOP AND YIELD SIGNS		
THE FOLLOWING CONSIDERATIONS SHOULD BE WEIGHED AGAINST PLACING S	TOP SIGNS:	·····
There are active warning devices.	Yes	No No
Highway is other than secondary in character. Maximum 400 AADT - rural , 1,500 AADT - urban.	Yes	No No
STOP sign would cause queuing onto nearby road.	🗋 Yes	No No
The roadway is a steep ascending grade to or through the crossing, sight distance in both directions is unrestricted in relation to maximum closing speed, and heavy vehicles use the crossing. (SD4 is good.)	🗌 Yes	🗋 No

ACTIVE TURN RESTRICTION SIGNS

AN ACTIVE TURN RESTRICTION SIGN (NO RIGHT/LEFT TURN) SHOULD BE DISPLAYED IF EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING:				
There is parallel street within 50' of tracks where a turning vehicle could proceed around lowered gates.	🗌 Yes	🗌 No		
A signalized intersection interconnected and preempted by the approach of a train and all existing turn movements toward railroad crossing should be prohibited.	🗋 Yes	🗌 No		

REVIEW FOR FLASHING LIGHTS & AUTOMATIC GATES - MANDATORY FOR PUBLIC XINGS

ACTIVE DEVICES WITH AUTOMATIC GATES SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AT CROSSINGS WHENEVER AN ENGINEERING STUDY BY A DIAGNOSTIC TEAM DETERMINES ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS EXISTS:			
Is the crossing on the National Highway System, U.S marked route or a principal arterial?	Yes	No No	
If inadequate sight distance exists in one or more quadrants and ALL of the following are 'Yes':			
a. Is it physically or economically unfeasible to correct the sight distance deficiency?	🗌 Yes	No No	
b. Is no acceptable alternate access available? If access exists, then close the crossing.	Yes	No No	
c. On a life cycle cost basis, would the cost of providing acceptable alternate access or grade separation exceed the cost of installing active devices with gates?	🗌 Yes	□ No	
Do regularly scheduled passenger trains operate in close proximity to industrial facilities?	🗌 Yes	🗌 No	
Is the crossing in close proximity to schools, industrial plants or commercial areas where there is higher than normal usage of school buses, heavy trucks or trucks carrying dangerous materials?	🗌 Yes	🗆 No	
Based on the number of passenger trains and/or the number and type of trucks, does the diagnostic team consider the crossing a higher than normal risk that a train-vehicle collision could result in death or injury to rail passengers?	🗌 Yes	🗌 No	
Are there multiple main or running tracks through the crossing?	🗌 Yes	🗌 No	
Does the expected accident frequency (EAF) for active devices without gates exceed 0.1?	🗌 Yes	🗌 No	
Does the traffic from a nearby highway intersection queue on or across the tracks?	🗌 Yes	🗌 No	
Does the diagnostic team have other reasons?	Yes	🗌 No	

OPTIONAL USE OF AUTOMATIC GATES - ONLY OPTIONAL AT PRIVATE XINGS

ACTIVE DEVICES WITH AUTOMATIC GATES SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AS AN OPTION V		
THEY CAN BE JUSTIFIED AND WHEN ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING COND	ITIONS EXISTS	S:
Do multiple tracks exist?	🗌 Yes	🗌 No
Are there 20 or more trains per day?	🗌 Yes	No No
Does the posted highway speed exceed 40 mph in urban areas, or exceed 55 mph in rural areas?	🗌 Yes	🗌 No
Does the AADT exceed 2,000 in urban areas, or exceed 500 in rural areas?	🗌 Yes	🗌 No
Are there multiple lanes of traffic in the same direction of travel?	🗌 Yes	No No
Does the product of the number of trains per day & AADT exceed 5,000 urban, or 4,000 rural?	🗌 Yes	No No
Has an engineering study indicated the absence of active devices would result in the highway facility performing at a level of service below Level C?	🗌 Yes	🗌 No

Does the expected accident frequency (EAF) exceed 0.075?	🗌 Yes	No No
Is this a new project or are the current active devices being replaced?	🗌 Yes	🗌 No
Does the diagnostic team have other reasons?	🗌 Yes	🗆 No

CANTILEVER FLASHING LIGHTS

Two or more lanes the same direction.	🗌 Yes	No No
High speed highways regardless of number of lanes.	🗌 Yes	🗋 No
High percentage of truck traffic.	🗌 Yes	No
Objects on the side of the highway can obstruct the visibility of mast mounted flashing lights.	🗌 Yes	No No
Horizontal or vertical curves or other topographical features obstruct the mast mounted flashing lights.	Yes	No No
Trucks parked by roadside, blocking warning devices.	☐ Yes	No
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WARNING/BARRIER GATE SYSTEM

Crossings with passenger trains.	Yes	[] No
Crossing with high-speed trains.	🗌 Yes	🗋 No
Crossing in quiet zones.	🗌 Yes	🗌 No
Crossing in quiet zones with short medians.	🗌 Yes	□ No
As otherwise deemed necessary by the diagnostic review team. Describe.	🗌 Yes	∏l No

PEDESTRIAN TREATMENTS

Can devices be designed to avoid stranding pedestrians between sets of tracks?	🗌 Yes	🗌 No
Can audible devices be added if determined necessary?	🗌 Yes	🗌 No
Would swing gates operate safely for disabled individuals?	🗌 Yes	🗌 No
Can the activation of gates, flashers and bells be delayed for a period of time at the crossing station using a Train to Wayside Controller to reduce traffic delays at LRV stations?	🗌 Yes	🗌 No
Are skirted gates or other warning devices needed?	Yes	□ No

CLOSURE

CROSSING SHOULD BE CONSIDERED FOR CLOSURE WHEN ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING APPLY:		
Does the crossing have nearby acceptable alternate vehicle and pedestrian access?		
On a life cycle cost basis, would improvement exceed cost of providing acceptable alternate access?	Yes	🛄 No
If an engineering study determined any of the following:		<u></u>
a. FRA Class 1,2, or 3 track with daily train movements		
1. AADT less than 500 in urban areas, acceptable alternate access within ¼ mile, and the median trip length would not increase by more than ½ mile.	🗌 Yes	🗌 No
2. AADT less than 50 in rural areas, acceptable alternate access within ½ mile, and the median trip length would not increase by more than 1½ miles.	🗌 Yes	□ No
b. FRA Class 4 or 5 track with active rail traffic.		
1. AADT less than 1,000 in urban areas, acceptable alternate access within ¼ mile and the median trip length would not increase by more than ¾ mile.	🗌 Yes	□ No
2. AADT less than 100 in rural areas, acceptable alternate access within 1 mile, and the trip median length would not increase more than 3 miles.	🗌 Yes	🗌 No
c. FRA Class 6 or higher track with active rail traffic.		
AADT less than 250 in rural areas, acceptable alternate access within 1½ miles, and the median trip length would not increase by more than 4 miles.	🗌 Yes	🗌 No
Does an engineering study determine the crossing should be closed because railroad operations will occupy or block the crossing for extended periods of time on a routine basis and it is not physically or economically feasible to grade separate or shift train operations to another location? Such locations would typically include the following areas:		☐ Yes ☐ No
a. Rail yards.		
b. Passing tracks primarily used for holding trains while waiting to meet or be passed by other trains.		
c. Locations where train crews are routinely required to stop trains because of cross traffic on intersecting lines, or switch cars.		
d. Switching leads at the ends of classification yards.		
e. Where trains are required to "double" in or out of yards and terminals.		
f. In the proximity of stations where long distance passenger trains are required to make extended stops to transfer baggage.		
g. Locations where trains must stop or wait for crew changes.		
If there are types of vehicle traffic that are required to stop and Sight Distance 4 is not sufficient and automa	tic warning	☐ Yes
devices cannot be installed.		

GRADE SEPARATION

CROSSING SHOULD BE CONSIDERED FOR GRADE SEPARATION WHEN ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING APPLY:		
Is the highway part of the designated Interstate Highway System?	Yes	🗌 No
Is the highway designed to have full control access?	Yes	🗌 No
Does the highway posted speed exceed 70 mph?	Yes	🗋 No
Does the AADT exceed 100,000 in urban areas or 50,000 in rural areas?	Yes	🗌 No
Is the maximum authorized train speed over 110 mph?	Yes	No No
Is there an average of 150 or more trains per day or 300 million gross tons per year?	Yes	No No
Is there an average of 75 or more passenger trains per day in urban areas or 30 or more in rural?	Yes	□ No
Crossing exposure (product of trains per day & AADT) exceeds 1,000,000 in urban, 250,000 rural.	Yes	No No
Passenger train exposure exceeds 800,000 in urban areas and 200,000 in rural areas?	🗌 Yes	🗌 No
The expected accident frequency (EAF) for active devices exceeds 0.5?	Yes	No No
Vehicle delays exceed 40 vehicle hours per day?	🗌 Yes	□ No

GRADE SEPARATION

CONSIDER CROSSINGS FOR GRADE SEPARATION WHEN ONE OR MORE APPLY AND LIFE CYCLE COSTS CAN BE FULLY ALLOCATED:		
Is the highway part of the designated National Highway System?	Yes	No No
Is the highway designed to have partial control access?	Yes	No No
Does the highway posted speed exceed 55 mph?	☐ Yes	□ No
Does the AADT exceed 50,000 in urban areas or 25,000 in rural areas?	Yes	□ No
Is the maximum authorized train speed over 100 mph?	🗍 Yes	No No
Is there an average of 75 or more trains per day or 150 million gross tons per year?	🗌 Yes	□ No
Is there an average of 50 or more passenger trains per day in urban areas or 12 or more in rural?	🗌 Yes	□ No
Crossing exposure (product of trains per day & AADT) exceeds 500,000 in urban, 125,000 rural?	🗋 Yes	
Passenger train exposure exceeds 400,000 in urban areas and 100,000 in rural areas?	Yes	
The expected accident frequency (EAF) for active devices exceeds 0.2?	☐ Yes	
Vehicle delays exceed 30 vehicle hours per day?	🗌 Yes	□ No
Does the engineering study indicate that the absence of a grade separation will result in the highway facility performing at a level below service 10% or more of the time?	🗋 Yes	□ No

NEW CROSSINGS

ONLY PERMITTED AT EXISTING RAILROAD TRACKS AT-GRADE WHEN ALL FOLLOWING APPLY	Y&NOTONI	MAINLINES:
On public highways or streets where there is a clear and compelling need (other than enhancing the value or development potential of the adjoining property).	🗌 Yes	□ No
Grade separation cannot be economically justified (benefit to cost ratio on a fully allocated cost basis is less than 1.0 (usually the crossing exposure exceeds 50,000 in urban areas & 25,000 in rural areas)	🗌 Yes	□ No
There are no other viable alternatives.	☐ Yes	No No
Rail operations will not block the crossing.	☐ Yes	No No

IF A CROSSING IS PERMITTED, THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS SHOULD AF	PLY:	
The crossing will be equipped with active devices with gates.	Yes	No No
The plans and specifications should be subject to the approval of the highway agency having jurisdiction over the roadway (if other than a State agency), the State DOT and/or other State agency vested with the authority to approve new crossings, and the operating railroad.	🗌 Yes	□ No
All costs associated with the construction of the new crossing should be borne by the party or parties requesting the new crossing, including providing financially for the ongoing maintenance of the crossing surface and traffic control devices where no crossing closures are included in the project.	🗌 Yes	□ No
Whenever new public highway-rail crossings are permitted, they should fully comply with all applicable provisions of this proposed recommended practice.	🗌 Yes	□ No
Whenever a new highway-rail crossing is constructed, consideration should be given to closing one or more adjacent crossings.	🗋 Yes	□ No

QZ QUALIFICATIONS

PUBLIC CROSSINGS	PRIVATE CROSSINGS
Public Authority Maintains 1+ Side of Crossing	No Public Road Authority – Private Name:
Freight Line Part of Main Rail System or Transit with Freight	Freight Line Part of Main Rail System or Transit with Freight
Crossing = Road + Walkways + Paths	Crossing = Road + Walkways + Paths
Minimum Length 1/2 Mile	Minimum Length 1/2 Mile
Party Responsible for Initial & Ongoing Costs	Cannot Force Private Party to Pay. Who Will?
Party Responsible for Private Costs	Private w/Public Use = Whistle NRS705.43 = QZ Application
🔲 Night Ban or 🛄 24-Hour Ban?	□ Night Ban or □ 24-Hour Ban?
Annual Review to New NSRT Needed?	Annual Review to New NSRT Needed?
Minimum Warning = Lights & Gates & No Train Horn Sign	Minimum Warning = X-Buck & No Train Horn Sign

RECOMMENDATION SUMMARY – PRIMARY & SUPPLEMENTARY DEVICES ("X" = Risk Reduction " 〇" = Needed But No/Minimal Risk Reduction)		
	STOP AHEAD Signs – where inadequate stopping distance	
Grade Separation		
Crossing Relocation – Where?	YIELD AHEAD Signs – where inadequate stopping distance	
Automatic Gates	Do Not Stop on Tracks XX' Behind (for queuing)	
Flashing Lights & Gates	Humpback Warning Sign	
Median Gates & Flashing Lights	Humpback Detour Signage – Where?	
Side Lights	🔲 No Train Horn Sign	
Cantilever Flashing Lights	Additional Signage – What?	
Circuitry, Timing, Intertie Adjustments? – What?	Pavement Markings – When 40 mph or automatic devices	
Bells	Dynamic Envelope with "KEEP CLEAR" wording	
Stationary Horns – Clear with FHWA – No Annual Review	Medians with Non-Mountable Curb – 100' (60' if intersection)	
Presignals or AAWS?	Channelization – What Device?	
4-Quadrant Gates	Parking & Pedestrian Channelization? - What?	
Activation Method & Timing on Exit Gates for 4-Q Gates	Luminaires - Where?	
Barrier Gates or Skirted Gates?	Storage Improvement for Queuing – What?	
Active Turn Restriction Signs? – Where?	Maintenance – Who?	
One-Way Streets with Gates	Approach Modification (Humpback) – What?	
Active Second Train Coming Sign	Landing Platform Improvement	
Pedestrian Lights & Gates	Road Approaches/Road Widening	
Pedestrian Amenities, Swing Gates? – What?	Surface Rehabilitation	
Night Crossing Closure With Night-Only Ban	Fixed Object Removal or Guardrail?	
Retroreflective Double-Faced Crossbucks	Utility & Culvert Adjustments? – Where?	
Retroreflective Post Tape	Additional ADA – What?	
Emergency Notification Sign	Route School & Transit Buses Outside QZ, Best Xing, Etc.	
Multi-Track Signs # Tracks	Automated Enforcement (future – 92% reduction)	
Advance Warning Signs W10 W10 W10	Other	

STOP Signs

ALTERNATIVE SAFETY MEASURES - REQUIRES FRA APPROVAL

Other

Photo Enforcement	Programmed Enforcement
Education – 3 Year Before & After Studies required	Shorter Medians
Shorter Medians with Barrier Gates	☐ Other

RECOMMENDATION DESCRIPTION

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PRECONSTRUCTION MITIGATION

What interim measures are needed?		
If improvements are needed but will not be done, docum	nent reasons.	
If no improvement needed, document adequacy of curre	ent devices.	

TYPE OF PROTECTION DURING CONSTRUCTION

Detour with Flagger protection during the day.	Combination daylight flagging and stop signs.	
24 hour Flagger protection.	Construction of half of crossing at a time with work zone detour.	
Reopen main crossing at night with existing protection.	Temporary signal protection (only under stringent conditions).	
Work zone traffic control with lane closures and detours with railroad flagging during working hours.		
Other:		

NEVADA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION AUTHORITY REQUIRED FOR IMPROVEMENTS

New Crossing	All Automatic Warning Devices - Signal Installation, Circuitry, etc.
	Surface Improvement, Install Prefab Crossing, etc.
Relocation	Passive Improvement, Signs, Markings, etc.
Major Modification (track removal, road widening, etc.)	Grade Separation
Medians / Channelization	Luminaires
Pedestrian Amenities	Other

Source: Nevada Department of Transportation.