

Stop signs by 2015  
Info & directional signs by 2017

RESOLUTION NO. 2014-01

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF HUNTERS HOLLOW, BULLITT COUNTY, KENTUCKY, ESTABLISHING THE ASSESSMENT METHOD TO INSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE RETROREFLECTIVITY STANDARDS.

WHEREAS, the City of Hunters Hollow is the responsible agency to install and maintain traffic control and traffic informational signs on streets/highways/roadways within its municipally maintained system, and

WHEREAS, the Federal Highway Administration has mandated that the City of Hunters Hollow must be in compliance with Section 2A.08 of the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices, and

WHEREAS, a portion of compliance with Section 2A.08 of the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices is to establish a method of compliance with these requirements by inspection of existing and future traffic control and traffic informational signs, now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Hunters Hollow, Kentucky that the City adopts the Visual Nighttime Inspection Method as follows:

The visual nighttime inspection method, on-the-fly assessments of retroreflectivity are made by an inspector during nighttime conditions. The following are keys to successfully implementing the visual nighttime inspection method:

- A. Develop guidelines and procedures for inspectors to use in conducting the nighttime inspections and train inspectors in the use of these procedures.
- B. Conduct inspections at normal speed from the travel lane(s).
- C. Conduct inspections using low-beam headlights while minimizing interior vehicle lighting.
- D. Evaluate signs at typical viewing distances so that adequate time is available for an appropriate driving response.

One or more of the following procedures should be used to properly implement this method:

**Calibration of Signs Procedure (for Visual Nighttime Inspection Method)**

Calibration signs have known retroreflectivity levels at or above minimum levels. These calibration signs are set up so the inspector views the calibration signs in a

manner similar to nighttime field inspections. A trained inspector views calibration signs prior to conducting the nighttime inspection described in 1 A-D above. The inspector uses the visual appearance of the calibration signs to establish the evaluation threshold for that night's inspection. During the nighttime drive-through inspection of in-service signs, if the inspector believes a sign appears to be less bright than the calibration signs viewed earlier, the in-service sign should be replaced. The following factors provide additional information on the use of this procedure:

- Calibration signs are needed for each color of sign in Table 2A-3 of the 2009 MUTCD.
- Calibration signs are viewed at typical viewing distances using the inspection vehicle.
- Calibration signs need to be properly stored between inspections so that their retroreflectivity does not deteriorate over time.

#### **Comparison Panels Procedure (for Visual Nighttime Inspection Method)**

Comparison panels are fabricated with retroreflectivity levels at or above the minimum levels. The trained inspector makes an initial nighttime visual inspection described in 1 A-D above to identify signs that are obviously above or below the minimum retroreflectivity values as well as those the inspector considers to be marginal. Those signs designated as obviously below the minimum retroreflectivity values are scheduled for replacement. For signs considered marginal, a supplementary nighttime inspection is conducted by attaching a comparison panel to the in-service sign. With a flashlight, the inspector views the in-service sign along with the comparison panel to determine whether the in-service sign appears brighter or less bright than the comparison panel. If the in-service sign appears less bright than the comparison panel, the in-service sign should be replaced.

#### **Consistent Parameters Procedure (for Visual Nighttime Inspection Method)**

For this procedure, nighttime inspections described in 1 A-D above are conducted by a trained inspector under similar factors that were used in the research to develop the minimum retroreflectivity levels. These traits include:

- Using an inspector who is at least 60 years old.
- Using a sport utility vehicle or pick-up truck from which to make the observations.
- Using a model year 2000 or newer vehicle.

The trained inspector makes a judgment call as to whether an in-service sign meets their nighttime driving needs. Those signs judged not to meet the visual driving needs should be replaced. Note, the three factors listed here are specific to this procedure and are not required for visual nighttime inspections using the calibration signs procedure or the comparison panels procedure.

Done this 20th day of May, 2014.

Votes for \_\_\_\_\_ Votes against \_\_\_\_\_ Not Voting \_\_\_\_\_

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LINDA PARKER, MAYOR

ATTEST:

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RECKA DANIELS, City Clerk