

Acronym	Design Publication	Date
ABSM	Alaska Bridges and Structures Manual	See Note 1
ADA²	U.S. Department of Transportation ADA Standards for Transportation Facilities, and U.S. Department of Justice ADA Standards for Accessible Design	2006 2010
AHDM	Alaska Highway Drainage Manual	2006
ASPM	Alaska Standard Plans Manual	See Note 3
ATM	Alaska Traffic Manual	See Note 4
GB	AASHTO A Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets (Green Book)	2011
GDBF	AASHTO Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities	2012
GDVLVLR	AASHTO Guidelines for Design of Very Low-Volume Local Roads	2001
HCM	Highway Capacity Manual	2010
RDG	AASHTO Roadside Design Guide	2011
RPRL	IES Recommended Practice for Roadway Lighting (RP-8-14)	2014
SSSS	AASHTO Standard Specifications for Structural Supports for Highway Signs, Luminaires and Traffic Signals	See Note 5.

Note 1: Use latest edition effective at time of design approval

Note 2: In most cases, the 2006 US DOT ADA Standards for Transportation Facilities applies. See ADA design policy below for when the 2010 US DOJ ADA Standards apply

Note 3: Use the latest edition at the time of advertising

Note 4: Use the latest edition at the time of design approval

Note 5: AASHTO, 2013, with September 2013 Errata and 2015 Interim Revisions.

ADA Design Policy:

Transportation facilities and their appurtenances constructed in public rights-of-way are required to accommodate those with disabilities. These disabilities include, but are not limited to: limited mobility, impaired vision, and impaired hearing.

Design all new public transportation facilities, including bus stops and stations, and rail stations, to meet the *Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Standards for Transportation Facilities* adopted by the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) (2006). Other types of facilities covered by the ADA are subject to the *2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design* adopted by the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ). 49 CFR 37, Appendix D, Subpart B, Section 37.21 states, "Both sets of rules apply; one does not override the other."

The DOT rules apply only to the entity's transportation facilities, vehicles, or services; the DOJ rules may cover the entity's activities more broadly. For example, if a public entity operates a transit system and a zoo, DOT's coverage would stop at the transit system's edge, while DOJ's rule would cover the zoo. DOT and DOJ have coordinated their rules, and the rules have been drafted to be consistent with one another. Should, in the context of some future situation, there be an apparent inconsistency between the two rules, the DOT rules would control within the sphere of transportation services, facilities and vehicles."

**Table 1100-1
Adopted Design Standards**