

NEW YORK RAILROAD

LAW ENFORCEMENT GUIDE



**FOR RESPONSE TO
RAILROAD
INCIDENTS**

JURISDICTION AND AUTHORITY

Under 49 US Code § 28101 Federal Government defines the jurisdiction of railroad police officers and allows each state to control jurisdictional authority.

In the State of New York, (Railroad Law § 88) railroad police officers must be appointed by the superintendent of state police.

When railroads may designate police officers. 1. Upon the application of any corporation owning or operating a railroad, express company operating over a railroad, or of any steamboat company, the superintendent of state police may appoint any person as a police officer, with all the powers of a police officer in cities and villages, for the preservation of order and of the public peace, and the arrest of all persons committing offenses upon the land of or upon property in the custody of or under the control of such corporation, express company or steamboat company.

DISCLAIMER

This Law Enforcement Guide is intended to assist New York Law Enforcement personnel when investigating railroad-related crimes, answering calls for service, or conducting motor vehicle investigations on railroad property. While the statutes listed here are intended as reference material, this compendium does not include all applicable law. Additional statutes and local ordinances may be relevant in an enforcement action. Consult your Agency legal advisor or local prosecutor. Do not change any departmental policy or procedure based on this reference material without the review and approval of your legal advisor. This document is for reference only and does not constitute legal advice. The author and contributing entities make no claim as to the accuracy, completeness or adequacy of this guide and expressly disclaim liability for errors or omission in the content.

Copyright © 2023 by New York Operation Lifesaver. All rights reserved.



Police work is inherently dangerous on any given day, the addition of working on or along any railroad makes that danger greater. Please be aware of your surroundings on tracks, trestles, bridges, tunnels and all railroad property.

Trains are powerful. Trains are quiet.

Trains move in any direction, on any track, at any time.

Prior to working on or along any railroad, exhaust all efforts to contact and notify the railroad of your activities. Locate the Emergency Notification Sign, displayed on posts at railroad crossings, for the operating railroad's contact information and unique six digit number with one letter, pinpointing your location. Do not go on the property until you have confirmed train traffic has been halted. Make sure all personnel are accounted for and off the property before trains are released to operate.

Additional safety tips and information can be found on the Operation Lifesaver, Inc. website at www.oli.org.

The New York Railroad Law Enforcement Guide is available in PDF format on the New York Operation Lifesaver website at NYOpLifesaver.org

For additional safety resources, please visit the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) website at www.fra.dot.gov.



Table of Contents

Welcome Note 1

Railroad Company Emergency Numbers 2

Criminal/Offenses 3

 Illegal Dumping 3

 Interference with Transportation..... 3

 Criminal Mischief 4

 Trespassing 5

 Larceny 6

 Motor Vehicle 7

 NYS Vehicle & Traffic Law (Article 48-C Rules for ATV Operation) 9

 NYS Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation Law (Article 25 Snowmobile Operation) 9

Grade Crossing Collision Checklist 10

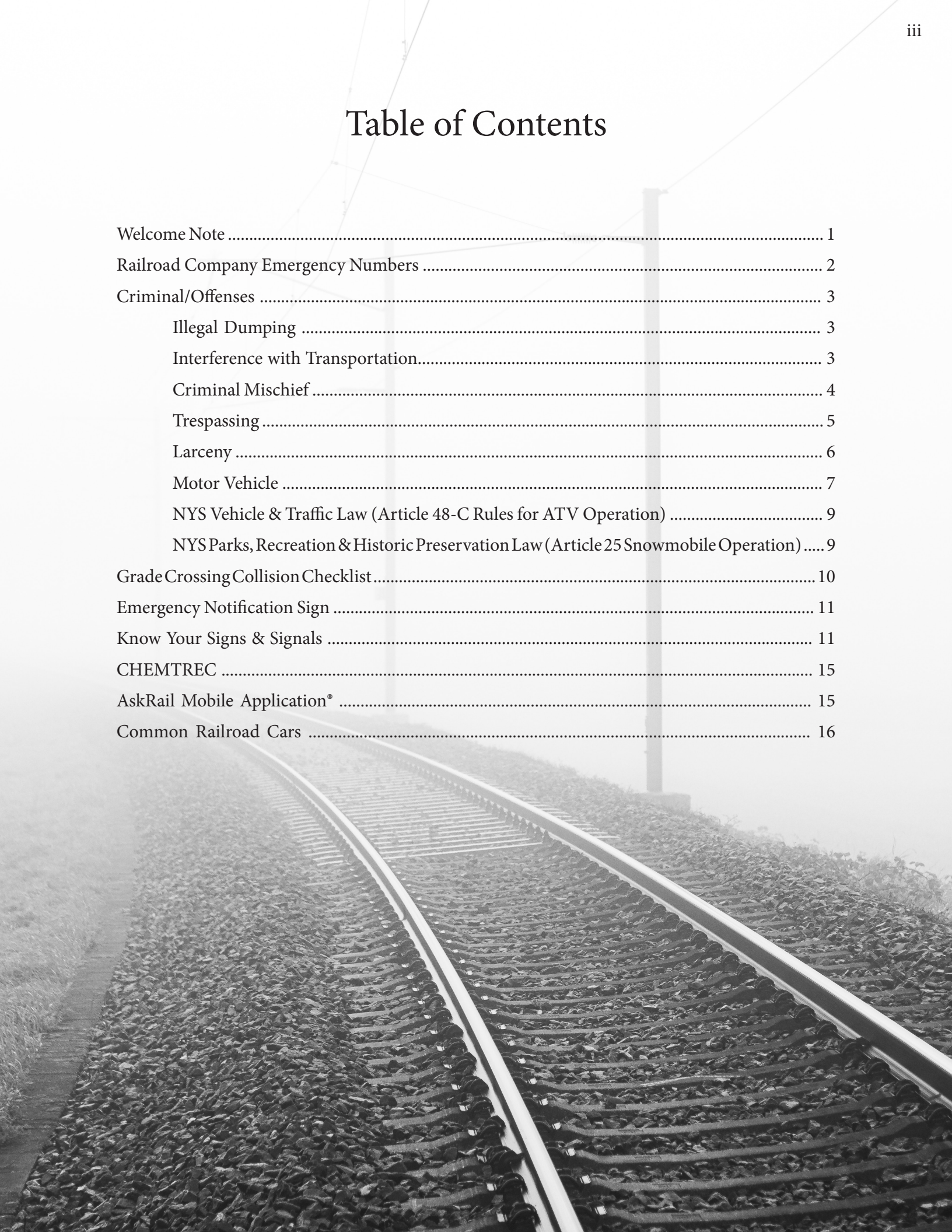
Emergency Notification Sign 11

Know Your Signs & Signals 11

CHEMTREC 15

AskRail Mobile Application® 15

Common Railroad Cars 16



Welcome to the New York Railroad Law Enforcement Guide, a compilation of information provided by railroad professionals to protect your safety while working on, along or near any railroad tracks. The following tips are critical to safety and should always be remembered:

- NEVER walk on or near any railroad tracks while conducting your job. Despite their size, trains have been designed to move quickly and quietly along the tracks, offering little to no warning of their approach.
- An optical illusion makes trains appear to be farther away and slower moving than they actually are. The average freight train hauling 6,000 tons and traveling at 55 MPH will need, at a minimum, one mile in length to stop.
- Trains operate at any time, in any direction, on any track. Unlike vehicular traffic control, trains work on efficiency and will travel on the most feasible route.
- Become familiar with all local railroads and who dispatches the trains in your community and any community that may request mutual aid or back up. The name on the railcar does not necessarily indicate the owner of the railroad. Through mutual agreements, privately owned rail lines will operate on competing tracks and trains carrying passengers often run on the same rail as freight trains. A list of contact information for rail lines in New York is provided on page 2 for your convenience. When in doubt, use the contact information for the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) to confirm dispatcher information.
- Before sending any personnel to an on-track or rail related incident, first contact the dispatcher to ensure all train traffic has been halted. Once confirmed, it is still imperative to post personnel along the rail line to watch for and alert others of any unexpected train activity.
- It is in your best interest to get to know and visit areas served by your local railroads. Be prepared and scope out possible points of entry in case of an emergency or derailment. Look for areas to adequately stage emergency vehicles without creating a bottleneck, ensuring ingress and egress can be accomplished.
- Railroad property is private property and is illegal to access the property other than at designated pedestrian and roadway crossings.

Visit New York Operation Lifesaver at NYOpLifesaver.org and connect with a NY State Representative to arrange training and establish a direct connection with the railroad police agency responsible for the railroad in your community.



RAILROAD COMPANY INFORMATION

RAILROAD

PHONE

Adirondack Railroad	800-272-0911
Albany Port Railroad	800-232-0144
Amtrak	800-331-0008
Arcade & Attica Railroad	585-492-3100
B & H Rail Corp	877-456-0085
Batten Kill Railroad	518-747-3325
Buffalo & Pittsburgh Railroad	866-527-3499
Buffalo Southern Railroad	716-992-3766
Canadian National Railway	800-232-0144
Canadian Pacific Railway	800-716-9132
Catskill Mountain Railroad	845-699-7400
Central New York Railroad	800-366-6979 Ext. 8
Clarendon & Pittsford Railroad	888-265-2735
Cooperstown & Charlotte Valley Railroad	607-286-7805
CSX Transportation	800-232-0144
Depew Lancaster & Western Railroad	844-695-3172
Falls Road Railroad	844-695-3172
Finger Lakes Railroad	800-999-4559
Ithaca Central Railroad	866-386-9321
Livonia, Avon & Lakeville Railroad	877-456-0085
Long Island Railroad	800-311-1628
Metro North Railroad	888-682-9117
Middletown & New Jersey Railroad	800-366-6979 Ext. 8
Mohawk, Adirondack & Northern Railroad	844-695-3172
New Jersey Transit Railroad	844-220-4674
New York & Atlantic Railway Co.	888-724-5692
New York & Lake Erie Railroad	716-532-5242
New York & Ogdensburg Railway Co.	888-265-2735
New York Susquehanna & Western RR	800-366-6979 Ext. 8
Niagara Frontier Transportation Authority	716-855-7631
Norfolk Southern Railway Co.	800-946-4744
Ontario Central Railroad	800-999-4559
Ontario Midland Railroad	315-946-9711
Owego & Hartford Railway	877-533-6913
Pan Am Southern – CSX Transportation	800-232-0144
Rochester & Southern Railroad	800-227-7245
SMS Rail Lines	888-840-1228
Somerset Railroad	800-232-0144
Vermont Railway	888-265-2735
Wellsboro & Corning Railroad	866-527-3499
Western NY and Pennsylvania Railroad	877-456-0085



CRIMINAL OFFENSES

Illegal Dumping

NEW YORK STATE RAILROAD LAW-Article 3

§52-E Penalties for Littering

No person shall throw, dump, or cause to be thrown, dumped, deposited, or placed upon any railroad or subway tracks, or within the limits of the right of way of any railroad or subway, any refuse, trash, garbage, rubbish, litter or any nauseous or offensive matter. For purposes of this section, the term “subway” shall mean all rail rapid transit systems operated by the New York city transit authority including but not limited to track and track beds, passenger stations, tunnels, elevated structures, yards, depots, and shops.

Penalties

A violation of the provisions of subdivision one of this section shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed two hundred fifty dollars and/or a requirement to perform services for a public or not-for-profit corporation, association, institution or agency not to exceed eight hours and for any second or subsequent violation by a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars and/or a requirement to perform services for a public or not-for-profit corporation, association, institution or agency not to exceed eight hours.

Interference with Transportation

NYS Railroad Law

§53-E. Unlawful interference with a railroad train: A person is guilty of unlawful interference with a railroad train when he willfully with intent to disrupt, delay, or disturb service, places, causes to be placed, drops, or positions an object or objects of any kind, on, under, or upon the tracks which does or could cause physical damage to railroad equipment or property or physical injury to passengers or both. Unlawful interference with a railroad train is a class D felony; provided, however, that such classification shall not apply in any case in which an offense having a higher classification for the purpose of sentence is charged under any other provision of law. (XREF NYS Penal Law; Criminal Mischief, Reckless Endangerment, Reckless Endangerment of Property, Criminal Tampering)

§53-D. Unlawful propulsion of a missile at railroad trains: Unlawful propulsion of a missile at railroad trains. A person is guilty of unlawful propulsion of a missile at a railroad train where he willfully with intent to cause personal injury or property damage throws, shoots or propels a rock, stone, brick, or piece of iron, steel or other metal or any deadly or dangerous missile or fire bomb at any locomotive or car of a train which is occupied by any person or persons. Unlawful propulsion of a missile at a railroad train is a violation; provided, however, that such classification shall not apply in any case where an offense having a higher classification for the purpose of sentence, is charged under any other provision of law. (XREF NYS Penal Law; Criminal Mischief, Reckless Endangerment, Reckless Endangerment of Property)

CRIMINAL OFFENSES

Criminal Mischief

May range from indictable offenses to disorderly persons offenses

§145.10. Criminal Mischief in the second degree: A person is guilty of criminal mischief in the second degree when with intent to damage property of another person, and having no right to do so nor any reasonable ground to believe that he has such right, he damages property of another person in an amount exceeding one thousand five hundred dollars.

Criminal mischief in the second degree is a class D felony.

§145.05. Criminal Mischief in the third degree: A person is guilty of criminal mischief in the third degree when, with intent to damage property of another person, and having no right to do so nor any reasonable ground to believe that he or she has such right, he or she: **(2)** damages property of another person in an amount exceeding two hundred fifty dollars.

Criminal mischief in the third degree is a class E felony.

§145.00. Criminal Mischief in the fourth degree: A person is guilty of criminal mischief in the fourth degree when, having no right to do so nor any reasonable ground to believe that he or she has such right, he or she: **(1)** Intentionally damages property of another person; or **(3)** Recklessly damages property of another person in an amount exceeding two hundred fifty dollars.

Criminal mischief in the fourth degree is a class A misdemeanor.

§145.20: Criminal tampering in the first degree: A person is guilty of criminal tampering in the first degree when, with intent to cause a substantial interruption or impairment of a service rendered to the public, and having no right to do so nor any reasonable ground to believe that he or she has such right, he or she damages or tampers with property of a gas, electric, sewer, steam or water-works corporation, telephone or telegraph corporation, common carrier, nuclear powered electric generating facility, or public utility operated by a municipality or district, and thereby causes such substantial interruption or impairment of service.

Criminal tampering in the first degree is a class D felony.

§145.15. Criminal tampering in the second degree: A person is guilty of criminal tampering in the second degree when, having no right to do so nor any reasonable ground to believe that he has such right, he or she tampers or makes connection with property of a gas, electric, sewer, steam or water-works corporation, telephone or telegraph corporation, common carrier, nuclear powered electric generating facility, or public utility operated by a municipality or district; except that in any prosecution under this section, it is an affirmative defense that the defendant did not engage in such conduct for a larcenous or otherwise unlawful or wrongful purpose.

Criminal tampering in the second degree is a class A misdemeanor.

§145.14. Criminal tampering in the third degree: A person is guilty of criminal tampering in the third degree when, having no right to do so nor any reasonable ground to believe that he has such right, he tampers with property of another person with intent to cause substantial inconvenience to such person or to a third person.

Criminal tampering in the third degree is a class B misdemeanor.

§145.25. Reckless endangerment of property: A person is guilty of reckless endangerment of property when he recklessly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of damage to the property of another person in an amount exceeding two hundred fifty dollars.

Reckless endangerment of property is a class B misdemeanor.

CRIMINAL OFFENSES

Trespassing

§140.10 Criminal Trespass in the Third Degree: A person is guilty of criminal trespass in the third degree when he knowingly enters or remains unlawfully in a building or upon real property (g) where the property consists of a right-of-way or yard of a railroad or rapid transit railroad which has been designated and conspicuously posted as a no-trespass railroad zone.

Criminal trespass in the third degree is a class B misdemeanor.

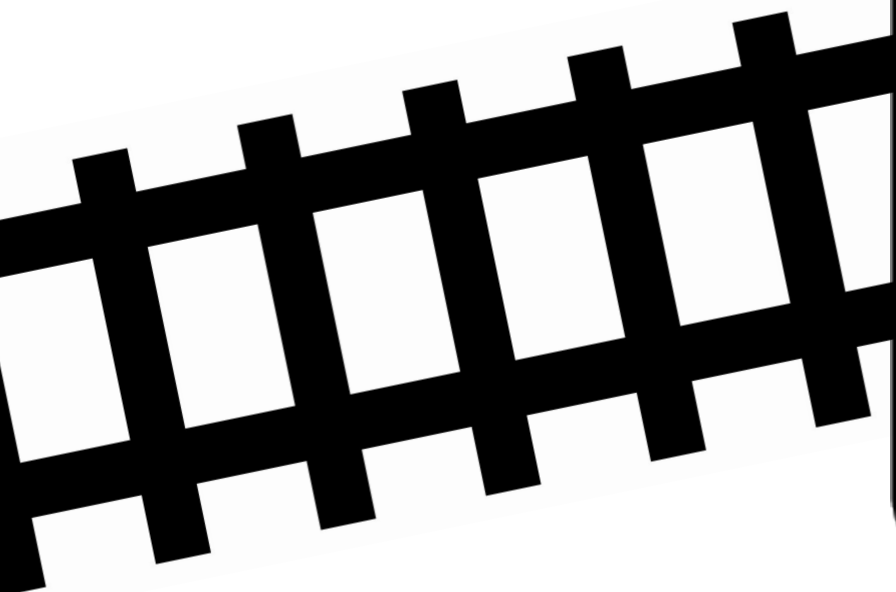
§140.05 Trespass: A person is guilty of trespass when he knowingly enters or remains unlawfully in or upon premises.

Trespass is a violation.

NYS Railroad Law Section 83

§83. Riding on platform; walking along track: No person other than those connected with or employed upon the railroad shall walk upon or along its track or tracks, except where the same shall be laid across or along streets or highways, in which case he shall not walk upon the track unless necessary to cross the same.

(XREF NYS Penal Law Criminal Trespass 3rd)



CRIMINAL OFFENSES

Larceny

§155.25 Petit larceny: A person is guilty of petit larceny when he steals property. Petit larceny is a class A misdemeanor.

§155.30 Grand Larceny in the fourth degree: A person is guilty of grand larceny in the fourth degree when he steals property and when: 1. The value of the property exceeds one thousand dollars

§155.35 Grand larceny in the third degree: A person is guilty of grand larceny in the third degree when he or she steals property and:

1. when the value of the property exceeds three thousand dollars, or
2. the property is an automated teller machine or the contents of an automated teller machine.

Grand larceny in the third degree is a class D felony.

§155.40 Grand larceny in the second degree: A person is guilty of grand larceny in the second degree when he steals property and when:

1. The value of the property exceeds fifty thousand dollars

§155.42 Grand larceny in the first degree: A person is guilty of grand larceny in the first degree when he steals property and when the value of the property exceeds one million dollars.

Grand larceny in the first degree is a class B felony.



MOTOR VEHICLE

Definitions

§125: Motor Vehicle: Every vehicle operated or driven upon a public highway which is propelled by any power other than muscular power; except **(a)** electrically-driven mobility assistance devices operated or driven by a person with a disability, **(a-1)** electric personal assistive mobility devices operated outside a city with a population of one million or more, **(b)** vehicles which run only upon rails or tracks, **(c)** snowmobiles as defined in article forty-seven of this chapter, and all terrain vehicles as defined in article forty-eight-B of this chapter. For the purposes of title four of this chapter, the term motor vehicle shall exclude fire and police vehicles other than ambulances. For the purposes of titles four and five of this chapter the term motor vehicles shall exclude farm type tractors and all terrain type vehicles used exclusively for agricultural purposes, or for snow plowing, other than for hire, farm equipment, including self-propelled machines used exclusively in growing, harvesting or handling farm produce, and self-propelled caterpillar or crawler-type equipment while being operated on the contract site.

§135: Railroad: A carrier of persons or property upon cars, other than streetcars, operated upon stationary rails.

§135-a: Railroad Grade Crossing: A location where a public highway or private road, including associated sidewalks, crosses one or more railroad tracks at grade.

§136: Railroad Signal: Any sign, signal, or device erected by authority of a public body or official by a railroad and intended to give notice of the presence of railroad tracks or the approach of a railroad train.

§137: Railroad Train: A steam engine, electric or other motor locomotive or car, with or without cars coupled thereto, operated upon rails, except streetcars.

§139: Right of Way: The right of one vehicle or pedestrian to proceed in a lawful manner in preference to another vehicle or pedestrian approaching under such circumstances of direction, speed and proximity as to give rise to danger of collision unless one grants precedence to the other.

Rules of the Road:

§1102. Obedience to police officers and flagpersons: No person shall fail or refuse to comply with any lawful order or direction of any police officer or flagperson or other person duly empowered to regulate traffic.

§1115: Interference with official traffic-control devices, railroad signs or signals and other highway appurtenances: **(a)** No person shall, without lawful authority, attempt to or in fact alter, deface, injure, knock down, cover, remove, or otherwise interfere with any official traffic-control device or any railroad sign or signal, or any inscription, shield, or insignia thereon, or any other part thereof; any bridge or similar structure; any monument, lamppost, telephone pole, fence, walk, curb, tree, rock cut or other appurtenance on a highway right of way. **(b)** For the purposes of this section the following terms shall have the following meanings: **(1)** to “deface” shall include, but not be limited to, to damage, destroy, disfigure, erase, ruin, distort, spoil or otherwise change the external appearance of an object by the use of chalk, crayon, paint, stain, ink or other similar material. Driving on Right Side of Roadway, Overtaking and Passing, Etc.

§1125: Further Limitations on Driving to Left of Center of Roadway: **(a)** No vehicle shall at any time be driven to the left side of the roadway under the following conditions: **(2)** When approaching within one hundred feet of or traversing any railroad grade crossing.

MOTOR VEHICLE

Special Stops Required

§1170: Obedience to Signal Indicating Approach of Train: (a) Whenever any person driving a vehicle approaches a railroad grade crossing under any of the circumstances stated in this section, the driver of such vehicle shall stop not less than fifteen feet from the nearest rail of such railroad, and shall not proceed until he can do so safely. The foregoing requirements shall apply when: (1) An audible or clearly visible electric or mechanical signal device gives warning of the immediate approach of a railroad train; (2) A crossing gate is lowered or when a human flagman gives or continues to give a signal of the approach or passage of a railroad train; (3) A railroad train approaching within approximately one thousand five hundred feet of the highway crossing emits a signal audible from such distance and such railroad train, by reason of its speed or nearness to such crossing, is an immediate hazard; or (4) An approaching railroad train is plainly visible and is in hazardous proximity to such crossing. (b) No person shall drive any vehicle through, around, or under any crossing gate or barrier at a railroad crossing while such gate or barrier is closed or is being opened or closed.

§1171: Certain vehicles must stop at all railroad grade crossings: (a) The driver of any bus carrying passengers, of any school bus, of any motor vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of greater than ten thousand pounds that transports division 2.3 chlorine or is a cargo tank, whether loaded or empty, used to transport hazardous materials, as defined in section five hundred one-a of this chapter, of any motor vehicle required to be marked or placarded by either the United States department of transportation or the New York state department of transportation regulations or any vehicle carrying explosive substances or flammable liquids as a cargo or part of a cargo, of any crawler-type tractor, steam shovel, derrick, roller, or of any equipment or structure having a normal operating speed of ten or less miles per hour or a vertical body or load clearance of less than one-half inch per foot of the distance between any two adjacent axles or in any event of less than nine inches, measured above the level surface of a roadway, before crossing at grade any track or tracks of a railroad, shall stop such vehicle within fifty feet but not less than fifteen feet from the nearest rail of such railroad and while so stopped shall listen and look in both directions along such track for any approaching train, and for signals indicating the approach of a train, except as hereinafter provided, and shall not proceed until he can do so safely. After stopping as required herein and upon proceeding when it is safe to do so the driver of any said vehicle shall cross only in such gear of the vehicle that there will be no necessity for changing gears while traversing such crossing and the driver shall not shift gears while crossing the track or tracks. (c) Every motor vehicle used in commerce with a gross vehicle weight rating of greater than ten thousand pounds not subject to the requirements of subdivision (a) of this section: (i) shall upon approaching a railroad grade crossing, be driven at a rate of speed which will permit said motor vehicle to be stopped before reaching the nearest rail of such crossing, and shall not be driven upon or over such crossing until due caution has been taken to ascertain that the course is clear; and (ii) shall stop at such crossing if the course is not clear. (e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, every operator of a commercial motor vehicle shall obey a traffic control device or the directions of a police officer at a railroad grade crossing.

§1176. Obstructing highway-railroad grade crossings: No person shall drive a vehicle onto the railroad tracks at a highway-railroad grade crossing unless there is sufficient undercarriage clearance to traverse the crossing and adequate space on the opposite side of the crossing to accommodate the vehicle he and/or she is driving, notwithstanding the indication of any traffic control device which would permit him and/or her to proceed.

MOTOR VEHICLE

§1202. Stopping, standing or parking prohibited in specified places: (a) Except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic, or when in compliance with law or the directions of a police officer or official traffic-control device, no person shall:

1. Stop, stand or park a vehicle: (h). On any railroad tracks;

§1212. Reckless driving: Reckless driving shall mean driving or using any motor vehicle, motorcycle or any other vehicle propelled by any power other than muscular power or any appliance or accessory thereof in a manner which unreasonably interferes with the free and proper use of the public highway, or unreasonably endangers users of the public highway. Reckless driving is prohibited. Every person violating this provision shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

NYS Vehicle and Traffic Law (Article 48-C; RULES FOR OPERATION OF ALL TERRAIN VEHICLES)

§2403. Operation of ATVs; where permitted: 3. Private property. No person shall operate an ATV on the private property of another without the consent of the owner or lessee thereof.

§2404. Operating rules. 1. No person shall operate an ATV: (c) on the tracks or right-of-way of an operating railroad;

NYS Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Law (Article 25)

§25.03 Operation of snowmobiles; general: It shall be unlawful for any person to drive or operate any snowmobile in the following unsafe or harassing ways: (5). Railroad tracks. On the tracks of an operating railroad. (7). On lands of another. On private property, except for operation as emergency vehicle, without the consent of the owner or lessee thereof.



GRADE CROSSING COLLISION CHECKLIST

GRADE CROSSING COLLISION CHECKLIST

Train Crew Information

- Name/Title
- Address
- DOB
- Telephone
- Locomotive Engineer Certificate Information and Expiration Date
State drivers' license not required in possession or recorded on accident report

Train Information

- Lead locomotive number
- Train ID or Symbol Assigned by the Railroad
- Number of Cars in Train
- Initial and Number of Railroad Cars Stopped on Crossing
- Owner of Tracks, Name and Address
- Railroad Company Operating Train, Name and Address
- Train Stopping Distance from Point of Impact

Ask Crew Member to Operate Locomotive Safety Devices

- Headlight and Auxiliary Lights
- Horn (Caution: Horn is LOUD)
- Bell

**WHEN THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS COLLECTED
CONSIDER RELEASING THE TRAIN**

Crossing Information

- | Yes | No | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Crossbuck Sign |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Multiple Track Sign |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Advance Warning Sign |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pavement Markings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Active Warning Devices Functioning |
|
 | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | | DOT Crossing Inventory Number |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | | Distance from Advance Warning Sign to Nearest Rail |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | | Crossing Surface (rubber, asphalt, concrete, wood, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | | Visual Obstructions on Driver Approach to the Crossing |

Emergency Notification Sign

Located at all railroad crossings, this sign displays the operating railroad's emergency contact information and a unique six digit number with one letter, pinpointing your location. The Emergency Notification Sign is displayed on posts at railroad crossings. If signs are missing, contact the railroad as soon as possible. Each crossing in the USA has a unique USDOT Crossing Number.



KNOW YOUR SIGNS & SYMBOLS

Passive signs and active traffic control devices are installed along roads that cross railroad tracks both on the approach and at the highway-rail grade crossing to regulate, warn or guide traffic.

SIGN



WHAT IT MEANS

CROSSBUCK

Marks the crossing and is considered the same as a YIELD.



ADVANCE WARNING

Warns drivers that the road crosses railroad tracks ahead. This sign is erected and maintained by the highway authority (State, County, Local) not the railroad.



NO TRAIN HORN

Quiet Zone has been established and normally the train will not sound the horn.



ADVANCE WARNING FOR SIDE STREETS

Warns that a highway-rail intersection will appear immediately after making a right or a left turn.

SIGN



WHAT IT MEANS

LOW GROUND CLEARANCE

Alerts drivers of long wheelbase vehicles or trailers of a potential hang-up situation at the crossing.

MULTIPLE TRACKS

Indicates the number of tracks present.

DO NOT STOP ON TRACKS

Signs such as this and the painted stop bar with sign can be enforced through N.Y.S. Vehicle & Traffic Law.

EXEMPT SIGN

Vehicles normally required to fully stop prior to crossing the track(s) are no longer required to do so, unless a train is on location. The Exempt Sign is enforced through N.Y.S. Vehicle and Traffic Law.

STOP SIGN

A driver must always stop at the STOP sign in advance of the railroad tracks.

YIELD SIGN

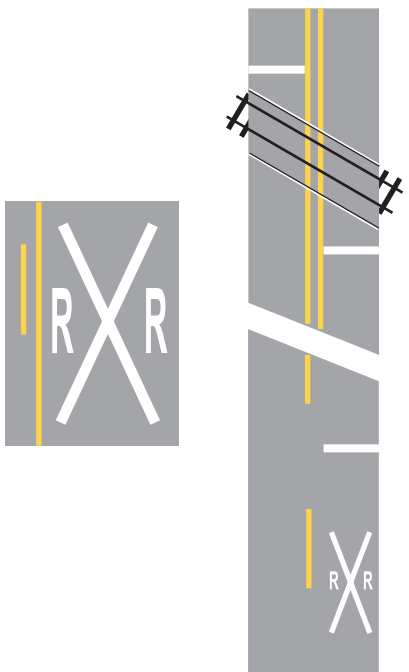
Every driver must YIELD the right-of-way to a train.

ADVANCED HEIGHT WARNING

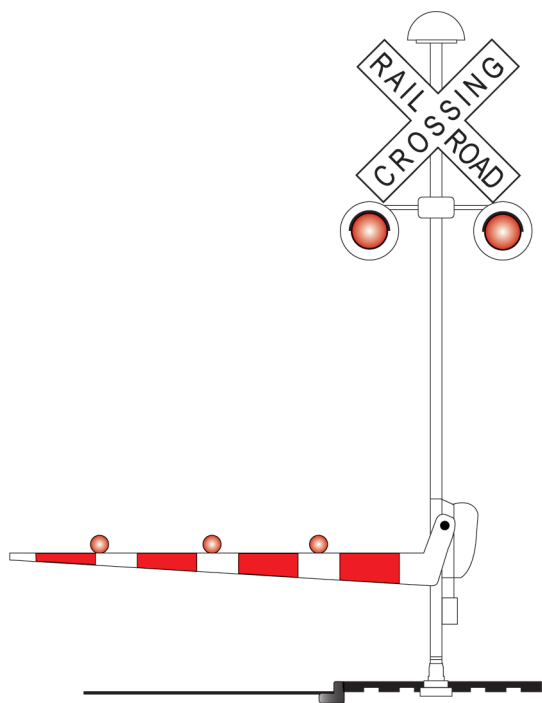
Indicates the number of tracks present.

SIGN

WHAT IT MEANS

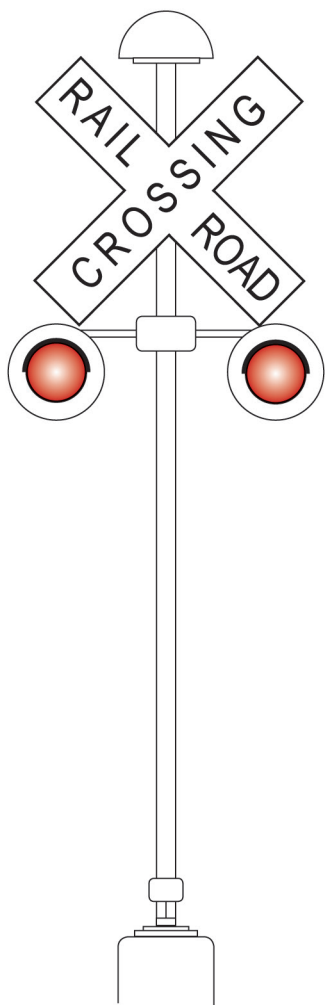
**PAVEMENT MARKINGS & STOP BARS**

On paved roads, alerts drivers the road crosses railroad tracks ahead and identifies the safe place to stop and look for an approaching train.

**FLASHING RED LIGHTS & GATES**

Warns of an approaching train and used to close the road when a train approaches. It is illegal to go around the gates.

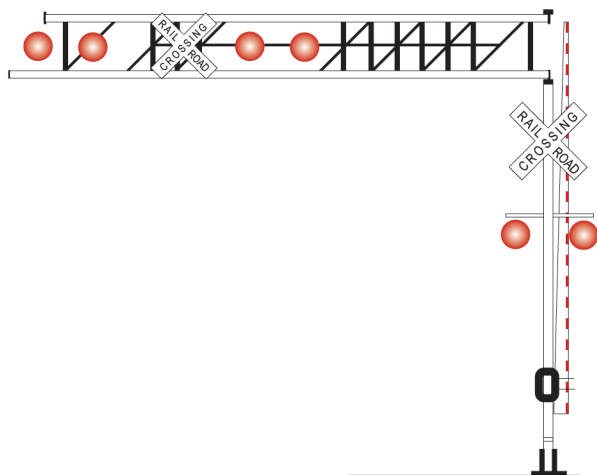
SIGN



WHAT IT MEANS

FLASHING RED LIGHTS

Warns of an approaching train.

**CANTILEVER FLASHING LIGHTS**

Warns of an approaching train and designed to cover all traffic lanes so the crossing warning is visible to all drivers on multi-lane roads.



The world's leading source of information and emergency incident support for shippers of hazardous materials. Should an incident occur, call CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300 to determine the first steps in responding and how to mitigate the situation, reducing risk to the public and environment. Please visit www.chemtrec.com for more information.



AskRail™

AskRail® provides immediate access to accurate, timely data about what type of hazardous materials a railcar may be carrying, allowing first responders the ability to make an informed decision on how to respond to a rail emergency.

Full access to the restricted features of AskRail® is granted to qualified first responders who have completed rail emergency training sponsored by one of the Class I freight railroads or at the Security and Emergency Response Training Center (SERTC). Additionally, Railroads may offer AskRail® to known emergency responders along their routes.

Using GPS Technology, AskRail® will map surrounding communities and identify vulnerable areas like hospitals, schools, rivers and other community assets, ultimately, allowing better coordination to a response. AskRail® is a collaboration between the Association of American Railroads, Railinc, and the International Association of Fire Chiefs.

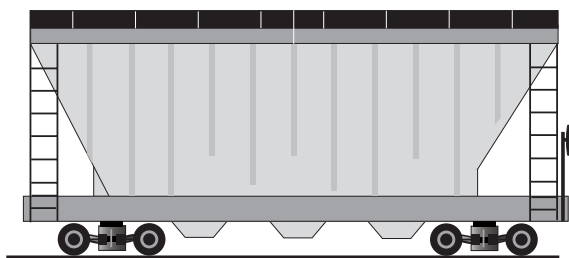
THROUGH AskRail® EASY-TO-USE MOBILE INTERFACE, EMERGENCY RESPONDERS CAN:

- Use a simple railcar ID search to see whether a railcar on a train is carrying hazardous materials.
- View the contents of an entire train.
- View emergency contact information for all Class I railroads and Amtrak

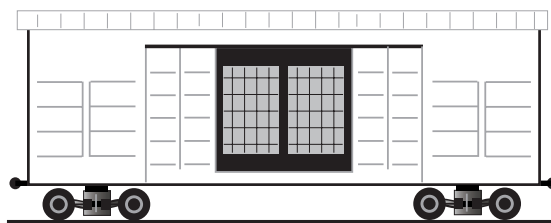


COMMON RAILROAD CARS

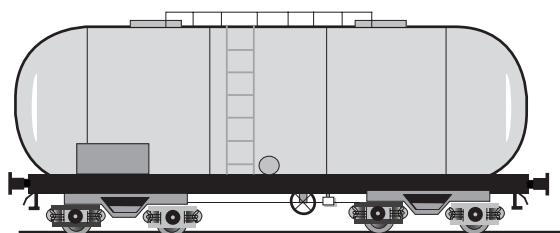
Hopper Car



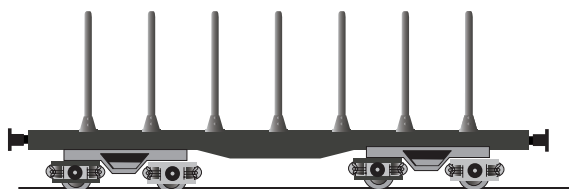
Box Car



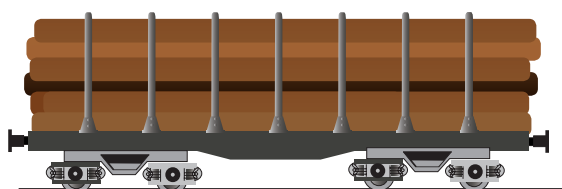
Tank Car



Flat Car



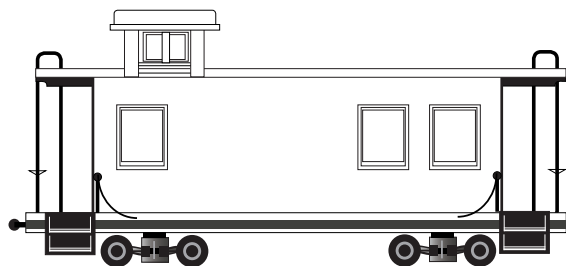
Lumber Car



Container on a Flatcar (COFC)



Caboose



STRICT ENFORCEMENT OF HIGHWAY-RAIL AND TRESPASS STATUTES SAVES LIVES!

Strict enforcement of highway-rail statutes, combined with education and engineering initiatives in a community, reduce the loss of life and property damage related to highway-rail crashes and trespassing. This guide has been prepared to assist law enforcement officers in their community highway-rail enforcement responsibilities.

Thank you for your service!

**EVERY
3 HOURS**

**A PERSON OR VEHICLE
IS HIT BY A TRAIN.**

DON'T BE A STATISTIC

See Tracks?
**THINK
TRAIN**

www.oli.org