



## MEMORANDUM

**FROM:** Akia Pichon, Transit Administrator

**DATE:** January 12, 2023

**SUBJECT:** Updates to PTASP per BIL changes to 49 USC Sec. 5329(d)

To comply with Bipartisan Infrastructure Law changes to 49 USC Sec. 5329(d) a transit agency serving a small urbanized area (an urbanized area with a population of fewer than 200,000) must review and update its agency safety plan in cooperation with frontline employee representatives. Agencies must also update the agency safety plan to include strategies to minimize exposure to infectious diseases.

Representative of the frontline employees is contractor to the recipient Wesley Shimek, operations manager for CCT. Representative for agency management is Akia Pichon, CCT Transit Administrator. This group is made of an equal number of representatives as required by 49 USC Sec. 5329 (d)(5)(ii). This group is tasked with the following:

- (I) identifying and recommending risk-based mitigations or strategies necessary to reduce the likelihood and severity of consequences identified through the agency's safety risk assessment;
- (II) identifying mitigations or strategies that may be ineffective, inappropriate, or were not implemented as intended; and
- (III) identifying safety deficiencies for purposes of continuous improvement.

This group met on 01/11/2023 and will continue to meet on an annual basis to discuss updates, risks, hazard mitigation training, and other safety procedures.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a stylized, cursive 'A' followed by 'PICHON'.

AKIA PICHON  
TRANSIT ADMINISTRATOR

risks identified in 01/2023 asp safety committee meeting

- Risk mitigation strategies –
  - driveCam or other driving surveillance options;
  - informational packet to subks at their quarterly safety meetings

HAZARD	TYPE	LIKELIHOOD	CONSEQUENCE	RESOLUTION
Wheelchair accessible vehicles ramps	Potential for ramp to break down on older MUTD owned vehicles	A2	Unable to assist bariatric clients while ramp on high-capacity WAV is out of commission	repair ramp on as needed basis, long term buy new bus
Older vehicles	More likely to break down than newer vehicles	B3	More PM needed to keep buses at	PM key to reducing safety risk; Defensive driving (components included in both subcontractors contracts)

RISK ASSESSMENT MATRIX				
SEVERITY LIKELIHOOD	Catastrophic (1)	Critical (2)	Marginal (3)	Negligible (4)
Frequent (A)	High	High	High	Medium
Probable (B)	High	High	Medium	Medium
Occasional (C)	High	Medium	Medium	Low
Remote (D)	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
Improbable (E)	Medium	Low	Low	Low

## Update to Public Transit Agency Safety Plan: Strategies to minimize exposure to infectious diseases

The Agency Safety Plan seeks to control the Spread of Infectious Diseases in the Workplace by providing these essential steps to reduce transmission.

In order to protect our employees from serious infectious diseases, we need to understand how infectious diseases are transmitted. The primary routes of transmission are contact (direct and indirect), droplet, and airborne.

Direct contact involves the infectious agent being transmitted through physical contact (skin-to-skin). Indirect contact occurs when the infectious agent is transferred to some type of object or surface (like countertops, or doorknobs). An example of a direct-contact agent is Methicillin-resistant *staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA).

Droplet transmissions occur when the infected person coughs, sneezes, or talks and droplets come into contact with the eyes, nose, or mouth of a susceptible individual. The influenza virus is transmitted this way.

Finally, airborne transmission occurs when infectious agents can remain suspended in air for extended periods of time. The airborne agent may be inhaled by a susceptible person and enter the respiratory tract, where it creates the potential for infection. Airborne transmission only occurs when the infectious agent is capable of surviving and retaining its infectious state for an extended period of time. An example of an airborne agent is *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, which causes tuberculosis (TB), and the rubella virus, which causes measles.

It's important to follow best practices and take proper preventive measures to prevent further spread of illness. Infectious disease experts say it's highly advisable to obtain recommended vaccinations and immunizations to help prevent illness and the spread of disease. Other important steps to remember in reducing the spread of infectious agents include:

- Practice proper hand hygiene— wash hands thoroughly with soap for a minimum of twenty seconds or use alcohol-based hand sanitizer to prevent the spread of infection.
- Stay home when you are ill – don't put others at risk of exposure
- Travel wisely – do your best not to travel on public transportation, by rail or air when you're ill. Many people confined in a small area is a breeding ground for infectious agents.
- Don't share personal items – passing around items that have been touched by an infected person can transfer the vectors causing the illness.
- Practice respiratory hygiene – wear a well-fitting respiratory mask to protect yourself and others when feeling ill.
- Adhere to proper infection/exposure control precautions by informing your supervisor when you are not feeling well.