

Chapter 2 DEFINITIONS and ACRONYMS

2.1 Definitions

Actual Crossing Operation: That phase of the work authorized by the utility permit, when the casing or un-cased carrier pipe is being placed within the physical limits prescribed to determine the required casing length as set forth in the Section "Alternative Methods of Underground Installation." This will not include preliminary work, such as jacking pit construction, equipment set-up, etc.

Area Design Engineer: A Florida Department of Transportation Central Office employee responsible to the State Roadway Design Engineer who is assigned as Liaison to a District for technical assistance and coordination of engineering issues.

Adequate: The ability to satisfy a requirement of the Florida Department of Transportation.

As-Built Plans: Plans that depict the actual location of a facility after construction as determined by physical measurements in the horizontal and vertical plane.

Auxiliary Lane: The portion of the roadway adjoining the traveled-way used for access ramps, speed changes, turning, storage for turning, weaving, truck climbing, or other purposes supplementary to through traffic movement.

Border Area: The area between the roadway and the rights of way line.

Border Width: A lateral distance required to accommodate roadway infrastructure and is measured from the edge of the traveled-way to establish minimum rights-of-way requirements beyond the pavement limits.

Business Day: Monday through Friday, excluding the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and the following Friday, Christmas Eve and Christmas Day. Any holiday that falls on a Sunday will be observed on the following Monday.

Clear Run-out Area: An area referred to by the American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials as additional clear zone space that is needed because a portion of the required clear zone falls on a non-recoverable slope.

Clear Zone: The unobstructed relatively flat area that is provided beyond the edge of the lane for errant vehicles. The American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials describes this as the total roadside border area starting at the edge of the traveled-way, available for safe use by errant vehicles. This area may consist of a shoulder, a recoverable slope, a non-recoverable slope, or a clear run-out area. The desired width is dependent upon lane type, traffic volume and speed, and on the roadside geometry. See Tables 5.1.2.3. and 9.1.2.2. and Figure 5.1.2.3. Note: The previously mentioned "border area" is not the same as "border width." Also, see Horizontal Clearance.

Compensable Interest: Having established real property rights.

Competent: Legally fit or qualified, and adequate for the stipulated purpose.

Conduit: An enclosure for protecting a utility facility (e.g., wires and cables).

Contractor: The individual, firm, or company, properly licensed in the State of Florida by the State, County, or City and is contracting with the **Florida Department of Transportation** or a Permittee to work, furnish materials, or work as a subcontractor for a prime contractor.

Control Zone: Areas in which it can be statistically shown that accidents are more likely to involve vehicle departure from the roadway and greater frequency of contact with above ground fixed objects. See Section 9.2 for details of the defining conditions.

Controlled or Regulated Species: Any undesirable species prohibited by permit, or which grows in such a manner as to inhibit the survival and spread of planted species. Specie designation may be obtained from the District Environmental Management Office and is usually set by state law or local ordinance.

Criteria: Criteria, also referred to as a standard, is the **Florida Department of Transportation's** selected and documented value or range of values, process, specification, or method to be employed, that is intended to be applicable for the majority of conditions and applications for which it is defined, and is based on cost effective and sound engineering principles.

Design Build: A process whereby the **Florida Department of Transportation** can contract with a firm to accomplish designing and building a transportation facility, under a single contract as an integrated process. The contract may include all rights of way and utility functions normally performed by the **Florida Department of Transportation**.

Design Speed: The maximum safe speed that can be maintained over a specified section of a highway when conditions are so favorable that the design features of the highway govern. Note: The design speed is not the same as the posted speed along a facility. Design speed was evaluated using a professional driver. It does not relate to actual field operational characteristics or the ability of a typical driver. A design speed is usually selected to be 10 to 15 mph greater than the posted speed. Using a posted speed as a design speed will normally result in providing less than normal intended design safeguards.

Design Standards for Design, Construction, Maintenance and Utility Operations on the State Highway System: A document that contains standard detail drawings used in the design, construction, and maintenance of state highways (also known as the Design Standards or Standard Index).

Designating: The process of using a surface geophysical method or methods to interpret the presence of a subsurface utility and to mark its approximate horizontal position (its designation) on the ground surface. (Note: The word Locates is often used to identify this process.)

District: The local Florida Department of Transportation office.

District Utility Engineer or Administrator: The **Florida Department of Transportation** employee in charge of utility negotiations at the District level.

Driving Lane: Any traffic, travel, or auxiliary lane.

Emergency: A situation or occurrence of a serious nature, developing suddenly and unexpectedly, and demanding immediate action, that will affect a reduction in public safety, disruption of utility service, or damage to the **Florida Department of Transportation** rights-of-way. An emergency situation requires the use of proper Maintenance of Traffic setup, when practical.

Encasement: A methodology which serves one of two purposes. It may be a technique used to provide added protection for either a utility facility or the surrounding environment, by surrounding the utility facility with concrete or a conduit designed to resist potential impacts or loading.

Erosion Control: Practices used to minimize soil loss from the **Florida Department of Transportation** rights of way and the discharge of turbid runoff. Erosion control may be regulated by local, state or federal regulations.

Equal Material: Products that perform in an equivalent manner in similar circumstances for an intended application.

Exception: A **Florida Department of Transportation** authorization required when the design values and policy applied by the Utility are not in compliance with **Florida Department of Transportation** values or policy for any of the following elements:

- Vertical Clearance
- Horizontal Clearance
- Limited Access Rights of Way Use (Including Bikeways, Rails, Trails)
- Control Zone Use
- Mechanically Stabilized Earth or
- Proprietary Earth Walls

Extremely Aggressive: Environment: A corrosive environment for a structure defined by any of the following conditions:

- Any corrosive environment for a structure situated over water containing more than 6,000 ppm chlorides, regardless of bridge clearance over water.
- Any corrosive environment for a structure situated within one half mile of any major body of water containing more than 12,000 ppm chlorides.
- Any corrosive environment for a structure situated such that a combination of environmental factors indicates that a significant corrosion potential exists.

Fixed Object: Any above ground rigid non-frangible base object exceeding four (4) inches

in height above the surface of the immediate area.

Frangible Base: A design used at the base of poles or signs, which allows separation of the top portion from the bottom. The purpose is to minimize vehicular impact damage through the use of designed shear, slip planes, or a combination of the two.

Horizontal Clearance: Lateral distance from edge of traveled-way to a roadside object or feature.

Inspector: An authorized representative of the **Florida Department of Transportation** Maintenance Office or Resident Construction Engineer.

Interference with Traffic: Obstructing, impeding, or otherwise disrupting the intended use of the facility.

Joint Use: When collocation occurs on or in a utility facility such as poles, ducts, or trenches, etc.

Landscaping: Enhancing the aesthetics of the facility through the use of vegetation, contouring, or decorative fixtures including irrigation, or other features pursuant to **Rule 14-40, Florida Administrative Code**.

Landscape Manager: **Florida Department of Transportation** district representative responsible for design, review, and coordination of landscaping issues.

Landscape Permittee: An individual, corporation, or municipality currently possessing a **Florida Department of Transportation** approved Highway Landscaping Maintenance Memorandum of Agreement, or Permit for Landscaping on **Florida Department of Transportation** rights of way pursuant to **Rule 14-40, Florida Administrative Code**.

Limited Access Facility or Rights of way: A street or state highway, or appurtenances thereof, especially designed for through traffic, and over, from, or to which owners or occupants of abutting land or other persons have no right or easement of access, light, air, above, at the surface, or below the ground, or view by reason of the fact that the property abuts upon such limited access facility or for any other reason.

Locates: An information gathering process that may or may not involve a formal survey to identify and define the position of a utility, vertically and horizontally. (See also "Designating")

Maintenance Engineer: A **Florida Department of Transportation** Maintenance Engineer or designee who approves utility permits, inspects, and has the authority to revoke said permits within his/her area of responsibility. (This person is usually the local **Florida Department of Transportation** Maintenance Engineer of the area in which the permitted utility work is to be performed).

Maintenance of Traffic: The method by which traffic control through a work zone will be handled.

Major Crossing: Pipe crossings eight (8) inches or greater in outside diameter; crossings under limited access facilities; crossings requiring well point dewatering; and other crossings of an unusual and difficult nature as determined by the local Maintenance Engineer on a case by case basis.

Major Utility Facilities: Those facilities that if required to relocate will: experience a significantly high dollar impact, or will impact other utilities or the **Florida Department of Transportation** in the same manner, or will potentially conflict with construction activities and scheduling.

Manhole, Hand Hole, Pull-Hole: An opening in an underground system by which access may be achieved for the purpose of making installations, inspections, repairs, connections, and tests.

Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices: The Federal Highway Administration *Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices*, is incorporated by reference under Department of Transportation *Rule 14-15.010, Florida Administrative Code*. This document is available for downloading from the Internet at the Federal Highway Administration's website listed as follows:

<http://mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov/kno-millennium.htm>.

Mechanically Stabilized Earth Wall (synonymous with Proprietary Earth Wall): An engineering process that allows vertical walls to be employed without constructing a foundation for supporting the load. This is accomplished by distributing the stress through lateral stabilizing materials such as straps or fabrics between layers of soil.

Median: The portion of a divided highway or street separating the traveled-ways for traffic moving in opposite directions.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System: A program administered by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection pursuant to *Section 403.0885, Florida Statutes*, to regulate point source discharges of storm water into surface waters of the State of Florida from certain municipal, industrial, and construction activities.

Non-Operating Rail Corridor: Any **Florida Department of Transportation** owned linear rights of way previously used as a railroad corridor where rail service has been discontinued.

Non-Restricted Rights of Way Area: An area where sufficient border width exists to permit utilities to locate above ground fixed objects in compliance with minimum clear zone requirements.

One-Call: This is the term applied to the clearinghouse designed to prevent disruption of utility services and operating under the provisions of *Chapter 556, Florida Statutes*. (Also referred to as Sunshine State One-Call, Inc.).

Operating Railroad Corridor: Any **Florida Department of Transportation** owned railroad corridor that contains one or more operating railroads.

Pavement: A hardened surface used as a paved travel way, normally an asphaltic or cementitious concrete surface designed to carry the anticipated traffic for a specified design period.

Permit: A limited use agreement that is issued by the **Florida Department of Transportation** to a Utility as required in **Section 337.401(2), Florida Statutes**, and subject to adjustment, removal or relocation of the affected utility upon a **Florida Department of Transportation** determination that the utility is unreasonably interfering in any way with the convenient, safe, or continuous use, or the maintenance, improvement, extension, or expansion, of the public road or publicly owned rail corridor.

Permit Application Package: **Florida Department of Transportation** Utilities Form No. 710-010-85 (See Exhibit J) and all support documentation. Refer to Chapter 3 of the **Utility Accommodation Manual**.

Permittee: A Utility Agency/Owner (permit holder), permitted by the **Florida Department of Transportation** to construct, operate and maintain its facilities within the **Florida Department of Transportation's** transportation facilities, and responsible for any damages resulting from the issuance of said permit. A consultant or contractor performing work for the Utility Agency/Owner is not a Permittee.

Placed Out-of-Service (Deactivated): Wording used when a Permittee is allowed to leave its facilities in place and within the **Florida Department of Transportation's** rights-of-way after the facility is no longer active. This is allowed only by mutual agreement when immediate removal would cause greater disruption of the public's use of the facility than obstruction by allowing it to remain. Allowing a facility to be left in place is considered temporary and must be removed at any time in the future at the request of the **Florida Department of Transportation**. All Placed Out of Service facilities are intended to remain out of service.

Qualified Welder: A person who has been tested and demonstrated their ability to produce welds that meet the requirements of **49 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 192.227**.

Relining: A process exclusive to the repair of the wall linings of pipes and conduits to prevent ground water seepage into the system, and not to be misconstrued with re-stringing of wires or cables on poles or inserting facilities into ducts.

Relocation: Any and all work associated with the adjustment of a utility facility (horizontally or vertically).

Resident/Project Engineer: The **Florida Department of Transportation** employee in charge of **Florida Department of Transportation** construction projects.

Restricted Rights of Way Area: An area where insufficient border width exists to permit utilities to locate above ground fixed objects in compliance with minimum clear zone requirements.

Resurfacing, Restoration, and Rehabilitation: Work undertaken to preserve and extend the service life of an existing highway and enhance highway safety.

Rights-of-Way: Any part or access to a **Florida Department of Transportation** Facility, above, at the surface, or below the ground.

Rights-of-Way User: The individual, firm, company, or governmental agency having a facility within any part of a **Florida Department of Transportation** Facility.

Routine Maintenance: The regular or normal care and upkeep of a facility.

Scenic Enhancement Areas: Areas or structures set aside by statute or local ordinance for the preservation of environmental or cultural resources.

Scenic Highways Coordinator: A person located in the District Environmental Management Office responsible for coordination and review of Corridor Management Plans.

Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction: A text document that provides specifications under which Florida roads and bridges will be constructed, inspected and paid for (also referred to as the **Standard Specifications**).

Standards: A standard, also referred to as criteria, is the **Florida Department of Transportation's** elected and documented value or range of values, process, specification, or method to be employed, that is intended to be applicable for the majority of conditions and applications for which it is defined, and is based on cost effective and sound engineering principles.

State Utility Engineer: The individual in charge of promulgating and developing **Florida Department of Transportation** policy and procedures for utility accommodation on **Florida Department of Transportation** rights-of-way.

Subsurface Utility Engineering: A branch of engineering practice that involves managing certain risks associated with utility mapping at appropriate quality levels, utility coordination, utility relocation, design and coordination, utility condition assessment, communication of utility data to concerned parties, utility relocation cost estimates, implementation of utility accommodation policies, and utility design.

Traffic Control Plan: Documentation of how a safe flow of traffic will be conducted through an area in which construction or maintenance activities are being performed. Documentation shall include defining all materials, traffic control devices, and activities required to accomplish this task.

Through Traveled-Way: The portion of the roadway for the movement of vehicles, exclusive of shoulders and auxiliary lanes.

Transportation Facility: Defined by **Section 334.03(31), Florida Statutes**, as any means for the transportation of people and property from place to place, which is constructed, operated, or maintained in whole or in part from public funds. The term includes the property or property rights, both real and personal, which have been or may be established by public bodies for the transportation of people and property from place to place.

Traveled-Way / Traffic Lane: The designated widths of roadway pavement, exclusive of shoulders and marked bicycle lanes, marked to separate opposing traffic or vehicles traveling in the same direction. These lanes include through travel lanes, auxiliary lanes, turn lanes, weaving, passing, and climbing lanes. They provide space for passenger cars, trucks, buses, recreational vehicles and, in some cases, bicycles.

Travel Lane: The designated widths of roadway pavement marked to carry through traffic and to separate it from opposing traffic or traffic occupying other traffic lanes. Generally, travel lanes equate to the basic number of lanes for a facility.

Utility Appurtenances: Any and all features or parts of a utility facility, above or below ground that are installed as a part of the facility, whether primary or secondary to its function.

Utility Facilities: All privately, publicly, or cooperatively owned lines, facilities, and systems for producing, transmitting, or distributing communications, power, electricity, light, heat, gas, oil, crude products, water, steam, waste, and storm water not connected with highway drainage, and other similar commodities, including television transmission signals, publicly owned fire and police signal systems, and street lighting systems, which, directly or indirectly serve the public or any part thereof. The term "Utility" shall also mean the Utility Agency/Owner or Permittee, inclusive of a wholly owned or controlled subsidiary. This term does not include wireless telecommunications providers who provide cellular or digital communications to the public.

Utility Work by Highway Contractor: Work accomplished in compliance with **Section 337.403(1)(b), Florida Statutes**. This work was historically referred to as a JPA or Joint Participation Agreement.

Vegetation: All trees, shrubs, vines, legumes, grasses, or other plant material

2.2 Acronyms

ADE: Area Design Engineer

ADA: The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990

ASTM: American Society of Testing and Materials

CADD: Computer Aided Drafting and Design

C.F.R.: Code of Federal Regulation

DEP: Florida Department of Environmental Protection

DUE: District Utility Engineer or Administrator

EMO: The **Florida Department of Transportation** Environmental Management Office: Formerly called the Project Development and Environment Office (PD&E)

F.A.C.: *Florida Administrative Code*

FDEP: Federal Department of Environmental Protection

FDOT: **Florida Department of Transportation**

FHWA: Federal Highway Administration

FIHS: Florida Intrastate Highway System

F.S.: *Florida Statutes*

HDD: Horizontal Directional Drill (also called Directional Bore)

LA or LA R/W: Limited Access or Limited Access Rights of Way

MOT: Maintenance of Traffic

MUTCD: Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices

MSE: Mechanically Stabilized Earth Wall (Also synonymous with Proprietary Earth Wall)

NESC: National Electrical Safety Code

NPDES: National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

OSHA: Occupation, Safety, and Health Administration

PD&E: This is the old **Florida Department of Transportation** terminology still found in some publications referring to the **Florida Department of Transportation** Project Development and Environment Office. This Office has been renamed the Environmental Management Office or EMO. It also refers to the Project Development and Environment phase of the plans production process.

RRR: Resurfacing, Restoration, and Rehabilitation

R/W: Rights-of-Way

SUE: Subsurface Utility Engineering

TCP: Traffic Control Plan

UAM: *Utility Accommodation Manual*

UAO: Utility Agency/Owner

U.S.C.: United States Code

UWHC: Utility Work by Highway Contractor