

Chapter 23

Exceptions and Variations

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Chapter 23

Exceptions and Variations

23.1 General

The Department's roadway design criteria and standards are contained in this volume and are usually within the desirable ranges established by AASHTO. The values given in this volume have been accepted by FHWA and govern the design process. When it becomes necessary to deviate from the Department's criteria, early documentation and approval are required. There are three approval processes: Design Exceptions, Utility Exceptions and Design Variations. When the Department's criteria are met, no Design Exception, Utility Exception or Design Variation is required. However, when the Department's criteria are not met, a Design Exception, Utility Exception or Design Variation is required. This requirement applies to all entities affecting planning, design, construction, maintenance and utilities.

For projects using safety funds and developed to improve specific safety problems, only the elements identified under the scope of work for the safety improvement project are subject to these approval processes. The existing features, within the limits of the safety improvement project that do not meet design criteria do not require approval to remain.

23.2 Identification

To allow time to research alternatives and begin the analysis and documentation activities, it is important proper approval process be identified as early in the Planning and Design as possible. This is preferably done during the PD&E process for major projects and the scope development process for minor projects. It is required that approval be obtained no later than the initial engineering phase.

Design Exceptions are required when the proposed design elements (other than utility elements) are below both the Department's governing criteria and AASHTO's new construction criteria for the 13 Controlling Design Elements.

The 13 Controlling Design Elements are:

1. Design Speed
2. Lane Widths
3. Shoulder Widths
4. Bridge Widths
5. Structural Capacity
6. Vertical Clearance
7. Grades
8. Cross Slope
9. Superelevation
10. Horizontal Alignment
11. Vertical Alignment
12. Stopping Sight Distance
13. Horizontal Clearance

Section 23.9 provides AASHTO's minimum requirements for the above elements.

Utility Exception requirements are found in **Chapter 13 of the Utility Accommodation Manual (UAM)**.

Design Variations are required when proposed design elements are below the Department's criteria and where a Design Exceptions or Utility Exception is not required.

23.3 Approval

All required approvals shall be obtained as described in this section.

Approval is required from the District Design Engineer or Turnpike Design Engineer for the following:

- Design Exceptions.
- Utility Exceptions.
- Design Variations.

Approval is required from the State Roadway Design Engineer for the following:

- Design Exceptions.
- Utility Exceptions.
- Design Variations involving modifications to or elimination of required rumble strips.

Approval is required from the State Chief Engineer for the following:

- Design Exceptions for Design Speed on FIHS/SIS facilities (following review by the State Transportation Planner).
- Utility Exceptions for limited access R/W use.
- Design Variations for Design Speed on FIHS/SIS facilities (following review by the State Transportation Planner).

Approval is required from the District or Turnpike Structures Design Engineer for the following:

- Utility Exceptions impacting a Category 1 structure, with none of the 13 Controlling Design Elements below AASHTO's Criteria.
- Design Variations for Category 1 Structures.

Approval is required from the State Structures Design Engineer for the following:

- Design Exceptions impacting Category 1 and 2 structures.
- Utility Exceptions impacting Category 2 structures, or impacting Category 1 structures with controlling elements below AASHTO's criteria.

- Design Variations impacting Category 2 structures.

Approval is required from the FHWA Division Administrator for the following:

- Design Exceptions on Interstate projects.
- Design Exceptions on full FHWA oversight projects.
- Utility Exceptions involving any controlling element below AASHTO's Criteria.
- Design Exceptions, Utility Exceptions and Design Variations for vertical clearance over an interstate roadway less than 16 feet.

23.4 Justification for Central Office Approval

Sufficient detail and explanation must be given in order to build a strong case to those reviewing the request. The 13 Controlling Design Elements are considered safety related and the strongest case must be made to lower these requirements. At some point, this justification may be used to defend the Department's and/or the designer's design decisions. All deviations must be uniquely identified, located, and justified; no blanket approvals are given.

A strong case can be made if it can be shown that:

- The required criteria are not applicable to the site specific conditions.
- The project can be as safe by not following the criteria.
- The environmental or community needs prohibit meeting criteria.

Most often a case is made by showing the required criteria are impractical and the proposed design wisely balances all design impacts. The impacts usually compared are:

- Operational Impacts.
- Impacts on Adjacent Section.
- Level of Service.
- Safety Impacts.
- Long term effects.
- Costs.
- Cumulative Effects.

A case should not be made based solely on the basis that:

- The Department can save money.
- The Department can save time.
- The proposed design is similar to other designs.

23.5 Documentation for Central Office Approval

During the justification process supporting documentation will be generated which needs to accompany each submittal. This documentation includes, but is not limited to the following:

Utility Exception documentation requirements are found in ***Chapter 13 of the Utility Accommodation Manual (UAM)***.

All Design Variations needing Central Office approvals and all Design Exceptions should include the following documentation:

- a) Project description (general project information, typical section, begin/end milepost, county section number).
- b) Description of the Design Exception (specific project conditions related to Design Exception, Controlling Design Element, acceptable AASHTO and Department value and proposed value for project).
- c) Amount and character of traffic using the facility.
- d) A plan view or aerial photo of the exception location, showing right of way lines, and property lines of adjacent property.
- e) A photo of the area.
- f) Typical section or cross-section of exception location.
- g) The milepost and station location of the exception.
- h) Any related work programmed or in future work plans.
- i) The Project Schedule Management (PSM) Project Schedule Activities maintained by the Finance Management Office.
- j) All mitigating efforts.
- k) Comments on of the most recent 5-year crash history including all pertinent crash reports.

For the specified conditions the following additional documentation is required:

- l) For design speed on FIHS/SIS, provide typical sections at mid blocks and at intersections.
- m) For lane width, provide locations of alternative routes that meet criteria and a proposal for handling drainage, the proposed signing and pavement markings.
- n) For shoulder width, provide a proposal for handling stalled vehicles and a proposal for handling drainage.
- o) For bridge width, provide a plan view of the approaching roadways and existing bridge plans (these may be submitted electronically).
- p) For structural capacity, provide the calculation of the affected structure capacity and load rating.
- q) For vertical clearance, provide locations of alternative routes that meet criteria.
- r) For cross-slope, provide a proposal for handling drainage and details on how the cross slope impacts intersections.
- s) For conditions that may adversely affect the roadway's capacity, provide the comments on compatibility of the design and operation with the adjacent sections. Effects on capacity (proposed criteria vs. AASHTO) using an acceptable capacity analysis procedure and calculate reduction for design year, level of service).
- t) For superelevation, provide the side friction factors for the curve for each lane of different cross-slope at the PC of the curve, the point of maximum cross-slope, and the PT of the curve using the following equation.

$$f = \frac{V^2 - 15Re}{V^2e + 15R} \quad \text{where} \quad \begin{array}{l} f = \text{Side Friction Factor} \\ V = \text{Design Speed (mph)} \\ R = \text{Radius (feet)} \\ e = \text{Superelevation (ft/ft) at the station evaluated} \end{array}$$

- u) For areas with crash histories or when a benefit to cost analysis is requested, provide a time value analysis between the benefit to society quantified in dollars and the costs to society quantified in dollars over the life of the exception.

In general practice the benefit to society is quantified by the reduction in crash cost foreseeable because of the proposed design and the cost due to the implementation of that change such as construction and maintenance costs over the life of the project. This analysis may be performed by using either the Roadside Safety Analysis Program (RSAP), available through AASHTO's

publications, or the Historical Crash Method (HCM) depending on their applicability. The RSAP is applicable to crashes into roadside objects and the HCM is applicable to sites with a crash history. Use a 5% time value of money for both the RSAP and HCM methods.

The Historical Crash Method (HCM) uses the below **Highway Safety Improvement Program Guideline (HSIPG)** cost per crash by facility type to estimate benefit to society while the cost to society is estimated by the cost of right of way, construction, and maintenance.

HSIPG COST/CRASH BY FACILITY TYPE				
FACILITY TYPE	DIVIDED		UNDIVIDED	
	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL
<3 Lanes	\$68,800	\$152,200	\$78,000	\$218,900
3 Lanes	\$47,100	\$152,200	\$52,000	\$218,900
4 Lanes	\$74,500	\$181,200	\$53,500	\$76,400
5 Lanes	\$52,400	\$181,200	\$53,500	\$76,400
6 Lanes	\$63,300	\$181,200	\$53,500	\$76,400
Interstate	\$83,600	\$195,700	\$83,600	\$195,700
Turnpike	\$99,700	\$228,800	\$99,700	\$228,800

All State Roads Average Cost/Crash: \$83,070

*The above values were derived from 1994, 1995, and 1996 traffic crash and injury severity data for crashes on state roads in Florida, using the formulation described in **FHWA Technical Advisory "Motor Vehicle Accident Costs", T 7570.1, dated June 30, 1988** and updated injury costs provided in the companion **FHWA Technical Advisory, T 7570.2, dated October 31, 1994**.

23.6 Central Office Submittal and Approval

The report justifying and documenting a request is to be sealed by the Responsible Engineer in accordance with **Chapter 19** of this volume. The Responsible Engineer then attaches a Submittal/Approval Letter (**Exhibit 23–A**) to the Sealed Report and submits them to the District or Turnpike Design Engineer. The District or Turnpike Design Engineer then approves or denies the request and notifies the Responsible Engineer. When further approvals are required the District or Turnpike Design Engineer will forward the Submittal/Approval Letter and Sealed Report to the State Roadway Design Office.

The State Roadway Design Office will assign reference numbers to each request. The request will be reviewed then forwarded for approval to the Chief Engineer, the State Roadway Design Engineer, the State Structures Design Engineer, the Planning Office and/or FHWA as appropriate.

Each request will be reviewed on a case by case basis and approved on its merits. When approval is obtained the Roadway Design Office will e-mail the District or Turnpike Design Engineer the Central Office's disposition and return the signed Submittal/Approval Letter and Sealed Report. The Roadway Design Office will keep a copy filed under the assigned reference number. Additional copies will be provided upon request.

23.7 Central Office Denial and Resubmittal

When a request is denied, the State Roadway Design Office will notify the District or Turnpike Design Engineer of the Central Office's disposition.

Denied requests can be resubmitted when all deficiencies, noted in the denial notification, have been addressed. This may require only a new Submittal/Approval Letter if the Sealed Report does not need to be amended. However, if the Sealed Report requires revision, a new Sealed Report and attached Submittal/Approval Letter must be submitted.

The State Roadway Design Office will assign the resubmittal a tracking reference number. The resubmittal will be reviewed for completeness and forwarded for approval to the Chief Engineer, the State Roadway Design Engineer, the Structures Design Engineer, the Planning Office and/or FHWA as appropriate.

23.8 Design Variations Needing District Approval Only

Design Variations requiring Central Office approval from the State Chief Engineer, State Roadway Design Engineer, and/or the State Structures Design Engineer (see **Section 23.3**) follow the processes in **Section 23.4-7**. For those needing district approval only,

It is critical that Design Variations be identified early in the process in order to allow time to research alternatives and begin the analysis and documentation activities. This is preferably done during the PD&E process for major projects and the scope development process for minor projects. It is required that approval be obtained no later than the initial engineering phase.

The following is the minimum justification and documentation required. However, on a case by case basis the District approvers may require more or may opt for the design variation to follow **Sections 23.4-7**.

A Design Variation request must address the following items:

1. Design criteria versus proposed criteria.
2. Reason the design criteria are not appropriate.
3. Justification for the proposed criteria.
4. Any background information which documents or justifies the request.

The Responsible Engineer submits the documentation with Submittal/Approval Letter (*Exhibit 23–A*) as the cover letter and seals the submittal in accordance with **Chapter 19** of this volume. The District or Turnpike Design Engineer then approves or denies the request and notifies the Responsible Engineer.

23.9 AASHTO Criteria for Controlling Design Elements

As an aid to the designer, the following tables may be used as a reference for determining when a Design Exception is required based on AASHTO criteria, but are in no way intended to replace Department design criteria. The page numbers referenced are to AASHTO’s *A Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets 2004* (unless otherwise noted) and are a starting point for researching project criteria.

Criteria Tables Cross Reference

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Table 23.9.1 AASHTO Design Speed (Minimum)

Type Facility	Other Factors	Design Speed (mph)	AASHTO	
Freeways	Urban	50	pg. 503	
	Rural	70		
Urban Arterials	Major	30	pg. 72	
	Other	30		
Rural Arterials	Rolling terrain	50	pg. 444	
	Level terrain	60		
Urban Collectors		30	pg. 430	
Rural Collectors	Level	ADT < 400	pg. 422, Exh. 6-2	
		ADT 400 - 2000		
		ADT > 2000		
	Rolling	ADT < 400		
		ADT 400 - 2000		
		ADT > 2000		
CBD	Major or Minor	30	pg. 430	
Ramps	Highway Design Speeds (mph)		pg. 826	
		30		15
		35		18
		40		20
		45		23
		50		25
		55		28
		60		30
		65		30
		70		35
Loop Ramps	150 ft. radius	25	pg. 825	
Connections	Direct	40	pg. 825	
	Semi-Direct	30		

Table 23.9.2 AASHTO Lane Widths (Minimum)

Type Facility	Lane Width (feet)	AASHTO
Freeways	12	pg. 504
Rural Arterials	11	pg. 448, Exh. 7-3
Urban Arterials	10	pg. 472
Urban Collectors	10	pg. 433
Rural Collectors	10	pg. 425, Exh. 6-5
Low Speed	10	pg. 312
Residential	9	pg. 312
Auxiliary	10	pp. 312, 433
Continuous TWLTL	10	pg. 312

Table 23.9.3 AASHTO Shoulder Widths (Minimum)

Type Facility	Other Factors	Right (feet)	Median (feet)	AASHTO
Freeways	4 lanes	10	4	pg. 505
	≥ 6 lanes	10	10	pg. 505
Rural Arterial	ADT > 2000	8		pg. 448, Exh. 7-3
	ADT 400-2000	6		
	ADT < 400	4		
	Divided highway 4 lanes	8	4 paved	pg. 455
	Divided highway 6 lanes	8	8	pg. 456
Urban Arterial	Low Type	2		pg. 314
	High Type	10		pg. 314
Heavily Traveled	High Speed (≥ 50 mph)	10		pg. 314
Rural & Urban Collectors	ADT > 2000	8		pg. 425, Exh. 6-5
	ADT 1500-2000	6		
	ADT 400-1500	5		
	ADT < 400	2		

Table 23.9.4 AASHTO Bridge Widths (Minimum)

Type Facility	Other Factors	Bridge Widths	AASHTO
Freeways	New Bridges	Approach Roadway Width	pg. 506
Rural Arterials	New Bridges (Short)	Approach Roadway Width	pg. 447
	New Long Bridges (> 200 ft.)	Travel Lanes + 4 ft. each side	pg. 447
	Remain in Place	Travel Lanes + 2 ft. each side	pg. 447
Urban Arterials	Long (> 200 ft.), where shoulders or parking lanes are provided on the arterial	Travel Lanes + 4 ft. each side	pg. 481
	All new bridges	Curb to curb width of street	pg. 481

Type Facility	Other Factors	Bridge Widths		AASHTO
		New or Reconstruction	To Remain	
Rural and Urban Collectors	Under 400 ADT	Traveled Way + 2 ft. each side ⁽¹⁾	22 ft. ⁽²⁾	pp. 426, 427
	ADT 400-1500	Traveled Way + 3 ft. each side ⁽¹⁾	22 ft. ⁽²⁾	pp. 426, 427
	ADT 1500-2000	Traveled Way + 4 ft. each side ^{(1),(3)}	24 ft. ⁽²⁾	pp. 426, 427
	ADT > 2000	Approach Roadway Width ^{(1),(3)}	28 ft. ⁽²⁾	pp. 426, 427

1. If the approach roadway has paved shoulders, then the surfaced width shall be carried across the bridge.
2. Bridges longer than 100 ft. are to be analyzed individually.
3. For bridges > 100 ft. in length, the minimum bridge width of traveled way plus 3 ft. on each side is acceptable.

Table 23.9.5 AASHTO Structural Capacity (Minimum Loadings)

Type Facility	Other Factors	Loading	AASHTO
Freeways	---	HS-20	pg. 506
Rural Arterials	---	HS-20	pg. 447
Urban Arterials	---	HS-20	pg. 447
Local Roads	New & Reconstruction Bridges	HS-20	pg. 386, Exh. 5-6
	Existing Bridges	H 15	pg. 386, Exh. 5-7
Collectors	New & Reconstruction Bridges	HS-20	pg. 426, Exh. 6-6
	Existing Bridges	H 15	pg. 427, Exh. 6-7

Table 23.9.6 AASHTO Vertical Clearance (Minimum)

Type Facility	Vertical Clearance (feet)	AASHTO
Freeways	16 ^{(1),(2)}	pp. 506, 507, 763, 764
Arterials: Rural	16 ^{(1),(2)}	pp. 447, 763, 764 472, 763, 764
Urban	16 ^{(1),(2)}	
Other Highways	14 ⁽²⁾	pp. 385, 507
Sign Trusses	17 ⁽²⁾	pg. 507
Pedestrian Overpass	17 ⁽²⁾	pg. 507
Tunnels: Freeways	16 ⁽²⁾	pg. 355 pg. 355
Other Highways	14 ⁽²⁾	
Railroads	23 ⁽²⁾	pg. 522

1. 14 feet allowed in highly developed urban areas if alternate route has 16 feet.
2. Minimum value that can be used without a Design Exception. An allowance of 6 inches should be added to vertical clearance to accommodate future resurfacing.

Table 23.9.7 AASHTO Grades (Minimum and Maximum)

Maximum Grades

Type Facility	Type Terrain	Grades (%) For Design Speed (mph)									AASHTO
		30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	
Freeway ⁽¹⁾	Level	---	---	---	---	4	4	3	3	3	pg. 506, Exh. 8-1
	Rolling	---	---	---	---	5	5	4	4	4	
Rural Arterial	Level	---	---	5	5	4	4	3	3	3	pg. 446, Exh. 7-2
	Rolling	---	---	6	6	5	5	4	4	4	
Urban Arterial:	Level	8	7	7	6	6	5	5	---	---	pg. 472, Exh. 7-10
	Rolling	9	8	8	7	7	6	6	---	---	
Rural Collector ⁽²⁾	Level	7	7	7	7	6	6	5	---	---	pg. 423, Exh. 6-4
	Rolling	9	9	8	8	7	7	6	---	---	
Urban Collector ⁽²⁾	Level	9	9	9	8	7	7	6	---	---	pg. 432, Exh. 6-8
	Rolling	11	10	10	9	8	8	7	---	---	

- Grades one percent steeper than the values shown may be used for extreme cases in urban areas where development precludes the use of flatter grades and for one-way downgrades.
- Short lengths of grade in rural and urban areas, such as grades less than 500 ft. in length, one-way downgrades, and grades on low-volume rural and urban collectors may be up to 2 percent steeper than the grades shown above.

Minimum Grades for Urban Curb & Gutter

Type Facility	Minimum %	AASHTO
Arterials	as required for adequate drainage	pg. 471
Collector Roads & Streets	0.30	pg. 431
Local Roads & Streets	0.20	pg. 391

Table 23.9.8 AASHTO Cross Slope (Minimum and Maximum)

Type Facility	Other Factors	Minimum	Maximum	AASHTO
Freeways	---	0.015	0.025 ⁽¹⁾	pg. 504
Arterials	Rural	0.015	0.02 ⁽¹⁾	pg. 446 pg. 472
	Urban	0.015	0.03	
Divided Highways	---	0.015	0.02 ⁽¹⁾	pg. 455
Collectors	Rural	0.015	0.02 ⁽¹⁾	pg. 421 pg. 431
	Urban	0.015	0.03	
Shoulders	Paved	0.02	0.06	pg. 316 pg. 316 pg. 316
	Gravel	0.04	0.06	
	Turf	0.06 ⁽²⁾	0.08 ⁽²⁾	

- Values given are for up to two lanes in one direction. Additional outside lanes may have cross slopes of 0.03.
- Shoulder cross slopes which meet FDOT criteria do not require a Design Exception.

Table 23.9.9 AASHTO Superelevation (Maximum)

Type Facility	Superelevation Rate	AASHTO
Highways (Rural)	0.12	pg. 144
Urban	0.06	pg. 145
Low Speed Urban w/severe constraints	None	pg. 145
Ramps and Turning Roadways at Intersections	0.10	pg. 639

Table 23.9.10 AASHTO Horizontal Alignment

Minimum Radius (feet) with Superelevation (page 147, Exh. 3-15)

Type Facility	Super-elevation e-max	Minimum Curve Radius (feet) for Design Speed (mph)											
		15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70
Rural Highways and High Speed Urban Streets	0.04	42	86	154	250	371	533	711	926	1190	1500	---	---
	0.06	39	81	144	231	340	485	643	833	1060	1330	1660	2040
	0.08	38	76	134	214	314	444	587	758	960	1200	1480	1810
	0.10	36	72	126	200	292	410	540	694	877	1090	1340	1630
	0.12	34	68	119	188	272	381	500	641	807	1000	1220	1480

Minimum Radius (feet) for Section with Normal Cross Slope (2001 AASHTO, page 168, Exh. 3-26)

Type Facility	Minimum Curve Radius (feet) for Design Speed (mph)											
	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70
All	960	1700	2460	3350	4390	5570	6880	8350	9960	11720	13180	14730

Minimum Radius (feet) for Intersection Curves (2001 AASHTO, page 201, Exh. 3-43)

Design Speed (MPH)	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45
Minimum Radius (feet)	25	50	90	150	230	310	430	540
Assumed Minimum Superelevation Rate	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.10

Minimum Passing Sight Distance (feet) (page 124, Exh. 3-7)

Design Speed (mph)	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70
Passing Sight Distance	710	900	1090	1280	1470	1625	1835	1985	2135	2285	2480

Table 23.9.11 AASHTO Vertical Alignment

(Taken from page 272 Exh. 3-72, page 277 Exh. 3-75, and page 422 Exh. 6-2)

Design Speed (mph)	K Value ⁽¹⁾ for Vertical Curves Rounded for Design	
	Crest	Sag
15	3	10
20	7	17
25	12	26
30	19	37
35	29	49
40	44	64
45	61	79
50	84	96
55	114	115
60	151	136
65	193	157
70	247	181

1. Rate of vertical curvature, K, is the length of curve per percent algebraic difference in the intersecting grades.

Table 23.9.12 AASHTO Stopping Sight Distance

(Taken from page 112, Exh. 3-1)

Design Speed (mph)	Stopping Sight Distance (feet) Computed for Design
15	80
20	115
25	155
30	200
35	250
40	305
45	360
50	425
55	495
60	570
65	645
70	730

Table 23.9.13 AASHTO Horizontal Clearance (Minimum)

Feature	Clearance	AASHTO
Bridges	See Table 23.4.4	---
Tunnels	2.5 ft. from edge of traffic lane	pg. 354, Exh. 4-17
Underpasses	2-lane: (1) Normal shoulder width (to edge of barrier) Divided Roadway: Normal shoulder (outside or median) width (to edge of barrier) (1)	pg. 762, Exh. 10-6
Barrier Wall & Guardrail	Normal shoulder width	pg. 762, Exh. 10-6
Light Poles (2)	Rural: Outside clear zone (if non-breakaway) Urban: 1.5 ft. from face of curb	pg. 291 pg. 319
Trees greater than 4 inches in diameter measured 6 inches above the ground	Rural Arterials: Outside clear zone Collectors ≤ 45 mph: 10 ft. from traveled way Collectors > 45 mph: Outside clear zone Urban: 1.5 ft. from face of curb Freeways (Rural and Urban): Outside clear zone	pg. 399, 481 pg. 427 pg. 427 pg. 399, 437, 481 pg. 507
Sign supports	Outside clear zone (if non-breakaway)	pg. 294
Utility Poles (2)	Rural: Outside clear zone Urban: 1.5 ft. from face of curb	pg. 294 pp. 293, 319
Building Line	15 feet from elevated roadway (wall)	pg. 522
Signal Pole and Controller Cabinets	Rural: As far from the roadway as practicable Urban: 1.5 ft. from face of curb	pg. 4-13 (3) pg. 319

1. For metal guardrail, add deflection distance.
2. Exceptions for utility poles are to be in accordance with the current **Utility Accommodation Manual** exceptions procedure for horizontal clearance for utility poles.
3. **2002 AASHTO Roadside Design Guide.**

Exhibit 23-A Submittal/Approval Letter

To: _____
District or Turnpike Design Engineer

Date: _____

Financial Project ID: _____ New Const. () RRR ()

Federal Aid Number: _____

Project Name: _____

State Road Number: _____ Co./Sec./Sub. _____

Begin Project MP: _____ End Project MP: _____

Full Federal Oversight: Yes () No ()

Request for Design Exception (), Design Variation ()

(For Design Exception or Variations Requiring Central Office Approval)

Re-submittal: Yes () No () Original Ref# _____ - _____ - _____

Requested for the following element(s):

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| () Design Speed | () Lane Widths | () Shoulder Widths | () Bridge Widths |
| () Structural Capacity | () Vertical Clearance | () Grades | () Cross Slope |
| () Superelevation | () Horizontal Alignment | () Vertical Alignment | () Stopping Sight Distance |
| () Horizontal Clearance | () Other _____ | | |

1. Include a brief statement here concerning the project and the exception or variation requested.
2. Attach additional pages if necessary.
3. Attach the Sealed Report.

Recommended by:

_____ Date _____
Responsible Professional Engineer

Approvals:

_____ Date _____
District or Turnpike Design Engineer

_____ Date _____
District Structures Design Engineer

_____ Date _____
State Roadway Design Engineer

_____ Date _____
State Structures Design Engineer

_____ Date _____
State Chief Engineer

_____ Date _____
FHWA Division Administrator