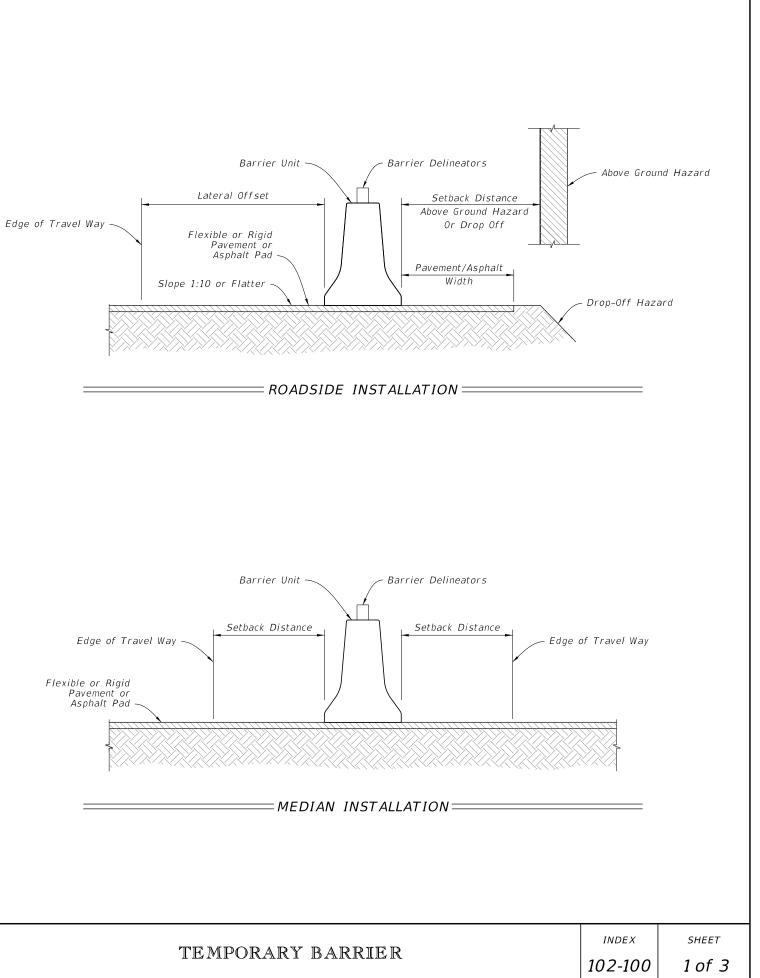
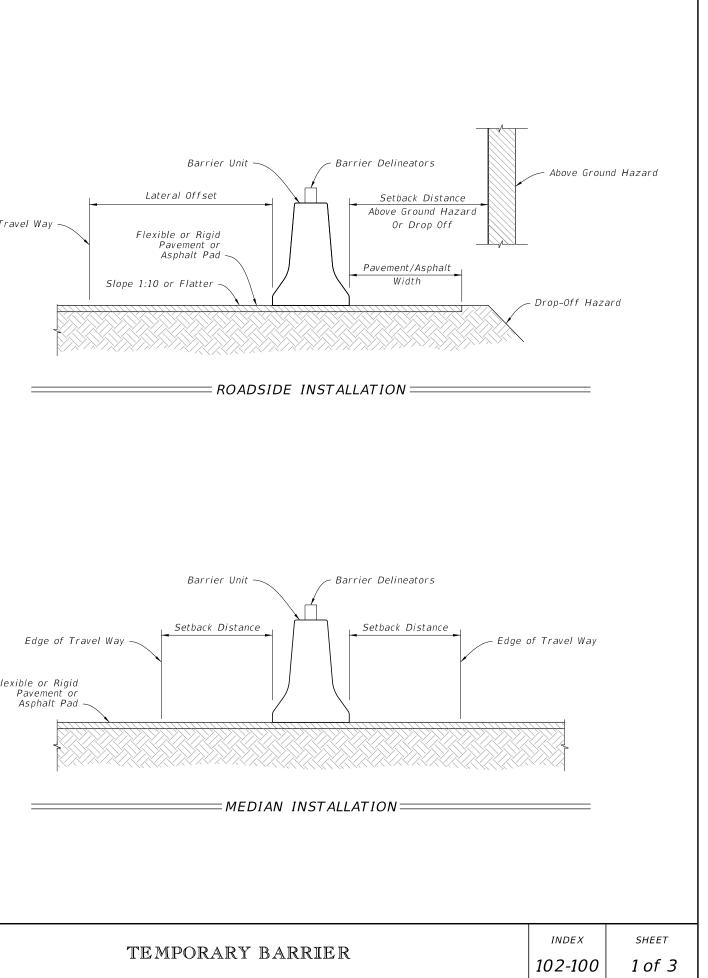
GENERAL NOTES:

- 1. Temporary barrier systems may be any of the following:
- A. Type K Temporary Concrete Barrier System (Index 102-110) installed as either Free-Standing or Anchored.
- B. Proprietary Temporary Barrier Systems on the Approved Product List (APL).
- a. Concrete Barrier (Free-Standing or Anchored)
- b. Steel Barrier (Anchored)
- c. Water Filled Barrier (Free-Standing)
- 2. Where existing flexible pavement is not present, construct a minimum 2" thick temporary Asphalt Pad using Miscellaneous Asphalt Pavement in accordance with Specification 339 with the exception that the use of a pre-emergent herbicide is not required.
- 3. For Barrier Delineators, see Specification 102. Mount on top of temporary barriers. Color must match adjacent longitudinal pavement marking.
- 4. Remove all grass debris, loose dirt, and sand for the pavement, bridge deck, or asphalt pad surface within the barrier footprint just prior to placement of the temporary barrier.
- 6. Ensure the setback distance is clear of any grass, construction debris, stockpiled materials, equipment, and objects.
- 7. Transitions are required between Type K Barrier and free-standing, anchored, back-filled or other types of temporary barrier. See Index 102–110 for transitions between Type K Barrier and permanent bridge or traffic railing. Refer to the APL for transitions allowed for Proprietary Temporary Barrier Systems.
- 8. Anchoring (Bolting) of temporary barrier or crash cushions is not permitted on bridge superstructures that contain post-tensioned tendons within the concrete deck (top flange of concrete box girders) or on bridge superstructures consisting of longitudinally prestressed, transversely post-tensioned, solid or voided concrete slab units.
- 9. Anchor abutting segments of temporary barrier terminated with a Crash Cushion as shown in Index 102-110 or the APL.
- 10. The requirements of this Index do not apply to Temporary Low Profile Barrier, See Index 102-120.
- 11. Setback requirements below cover most Temporary Barrier options. Provide additional setback distance for APL products that require additional setback (deflection) space.

INSTALLATION DATA				
CONDITION	LATERAL OFFSET	SETBACK DISTANCE	PAVEMENT/ ASPHALT WIDTH	
Anchored	2' Min.	2' Min.*	1' Min.	
Free-standing	2' Min.	4' Min.	4' Min.	

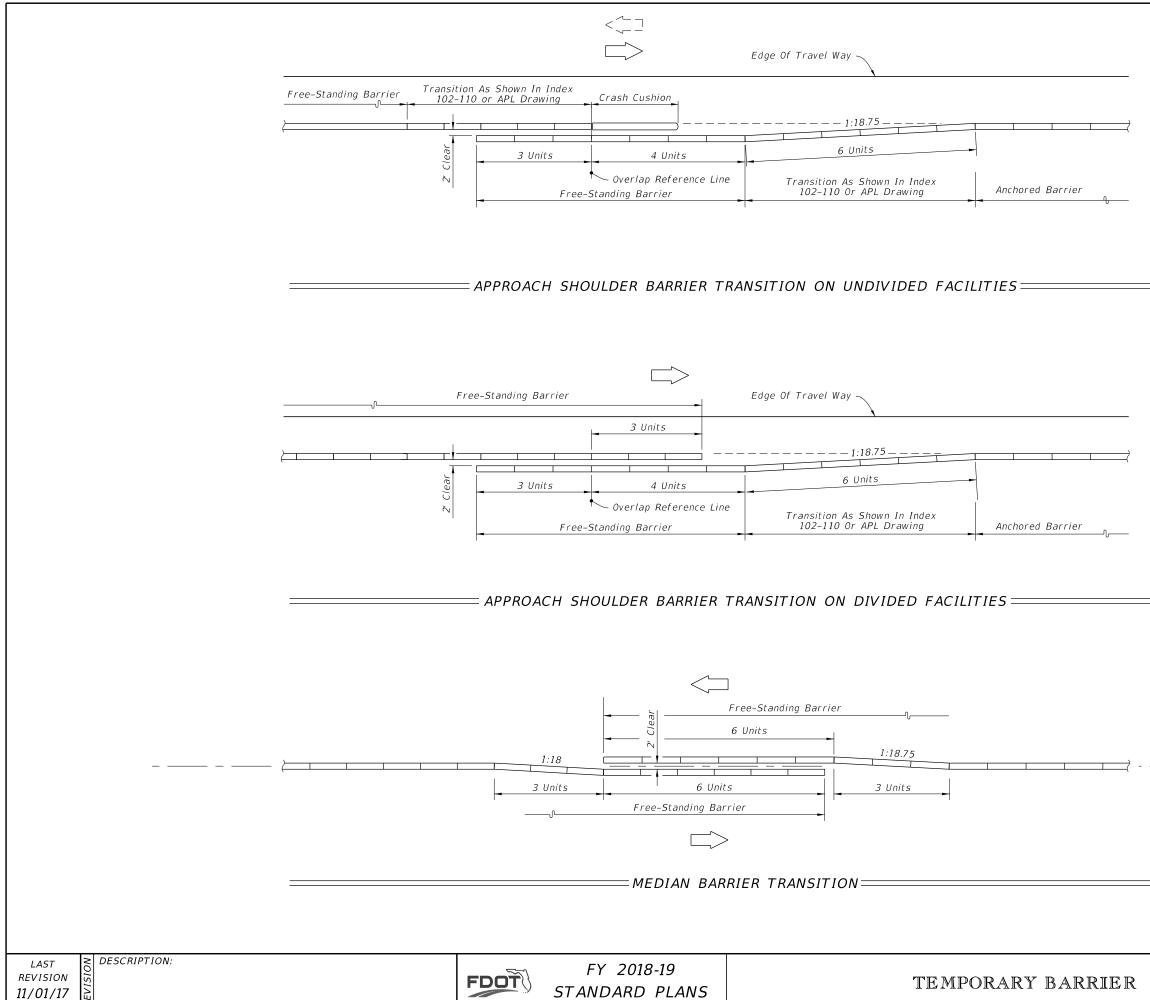
* For Bridge Decks see Index 102-110 or APL.



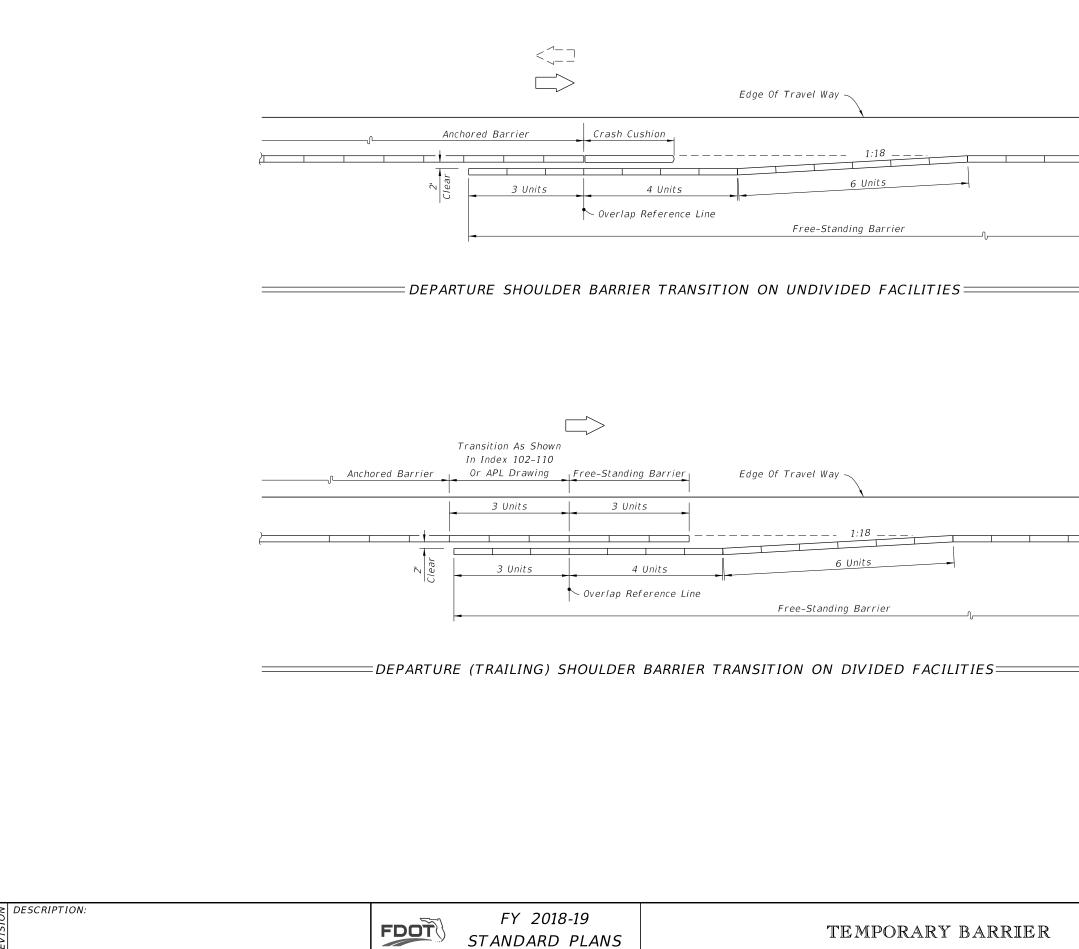








INDEX	SHEET
100.000	
102-100	2 of 3
1	



INDEX	SHEET
102-100	3 of 3

GENERAL NOTES:

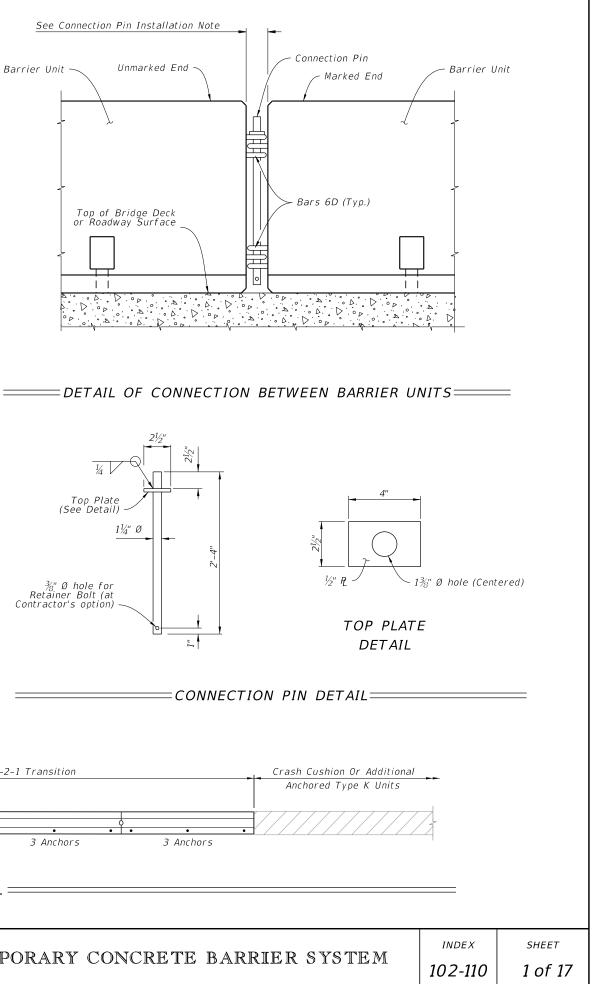
1. Meet the requirements of Index 102-100.

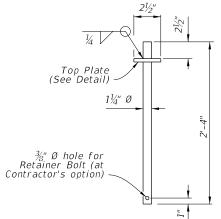
2. For fabrication details see Sheets 15 thru 17.

- 3. HANDLING: Do not lift or move the Barrier Units by using Bars 6D that extend from the ends of the units. Approximate weight of one unit equals 2.7 tons.
- 4. CONNECTION PIN ASSEMBLY: Use steel for Connection Pin and Top Plate assemblies in accordance with ASTM A36 or ASTM A709 Grade 36. Nondestructive testing of welds is not required. At the Contractor's option, a 💥 diameter hole may be provided at the bottom of the Connection Pin, as shown, for the installation of a vandal resistance bolt.
- 5. CONNECTION PIN INSTALLATION: Initially set Barrier Units by using a 35% wooden block between ends of adjacent units. Install Connection Pin between adjacent Barrier Units as shown, then pull newly placed Barrier Unit away from adjacent Barrier Unit to remove slack between Connection Pin and Bars 6D (except as shown on Sheet 2). Do not use Barrier Units unconnected.
- 6. REUSE OF CONNECTION PINS AND STAKES: Connection pins and stakes may be reused if they have the structural integrity of new pins.
- 7. <u>REMOVAL OF BOLTS, STAKES AND KEEPER PINS</u>: Upon removal or relocation of Barrier Units, remove all Anchor Bolts and completely fill the remaining holes in bridge decks, approach slabs and roadway rigid pavements that are to remain with Magnesium Ammonium Phosphate Concrete in accordance with Specification 930 or with an Epoxy Resin Compound, Type F or Q, in accordance with Specification 926. If a flexible pavement is present and is to remain, completely fill the remaining holes in the flexible pavement with hot or cold patch asphalt material.
- 8. Type K Anchored to Free-Standing transitions: Use the 3-3-2-1 Anchorage Transition Detail when transitioning Free-Standing and Anchored Units or when connecting Free-Standing runs to Crash Cushions, as shown in this Index.

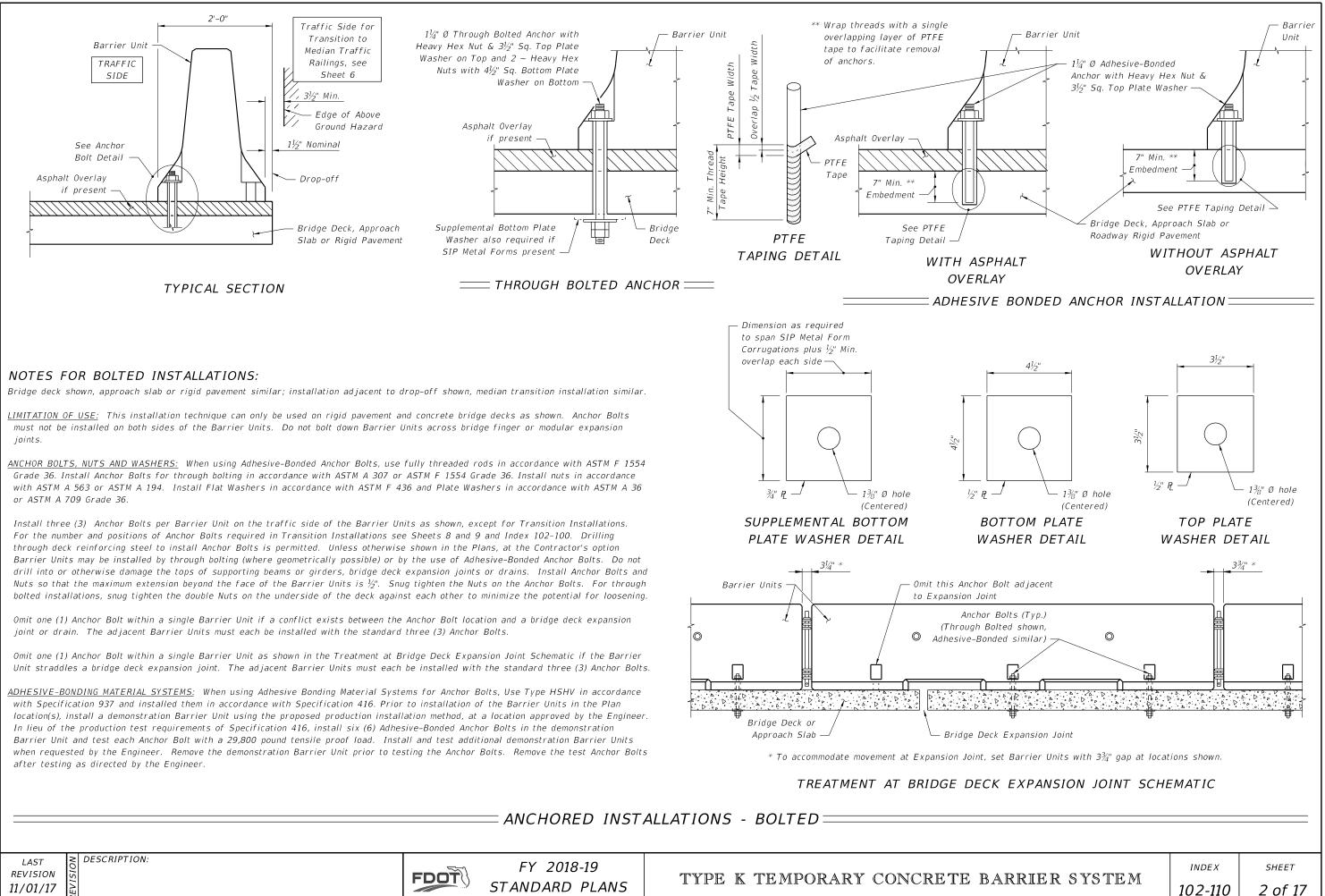
NOTES FOR THRIE-BEAM GUARDRAIL SPLICE INSTALLATIONS:

- 1. THRIE-BEAM GUARDRAIL: Provide Thrie-Beam Guardrail for splices meeting the requirements of specification 967 and as follows: Two panels per splice (One panel per side) of Class B (10 Gauge), or Four panels per splice (Two nested panels per side) of Class A (12 Gauge). Use a 12'-6" guardrail panel. Provide and install all other associated metallic guardrail components (Terminal Connectors, Shoulder Bolts, Hex Bolts and Nuts, Filler Plates, etc.) in accordance with Index 536-001. Install five Guardrail Anchor Bolts at each end of each splice in any of the standard seven anchor bolt holes in the Thrie-Beam Terminal Connector. If reinforcing steel is encountered when drilling holes for Guardrail Anchor Bolts in Type K Barrier Units, shift Thrie-Beam Terminal Connector so as to clear reinforcing steel within the given tolerances or select a different bolt hole to use. Do not drill or cut through reinforcing steel within Type K Barrier Units. Drilling or cutting through reinforcing steel within permanent concrete traffic railings is permitted.
- 2. GUARDRAIL OFFSET BLOCKS: Provide and install timber Offset Blocks meeting the requirements of Specification 967. Field trim Offset Blocks as required for proper fit. Utilize Offset Blocks as shown and required in order to prevent bending or kinking of Thrie-Beam Guardrail panels.
- 3. CONCRETE FOR FILLING TAPERED TRAFFIC RAILING TOES: Provide concrete for filling tapered toes of Traffic Railings as shown meeting the material requirements of Specification 346, any Class, or a commercially available prebagged concrete mix (3000 psi minimum compressive strength). Sampling, testing, evaluation and certification of the concrete in accordance with Specification 346 is not required. Saturate with water the surfaces upon and against which the concrete fill will be placed prior to placing concrete. Place and finish concrete fill using forms or by hand methods to the general configurations shown so as to provide a smooth shape transition between the Type K Barrier and the adjacent traffic railing. A low slump is desirable if placing and finishing concrete by hand methods. Cure the concrete fill by application of a curing compound, or by covering with a wet tarp or burlap for a minimum of 24 hours. Completely remove the concrete fill upon relocation or removal of the Type K Temporary Concrete Barrier.



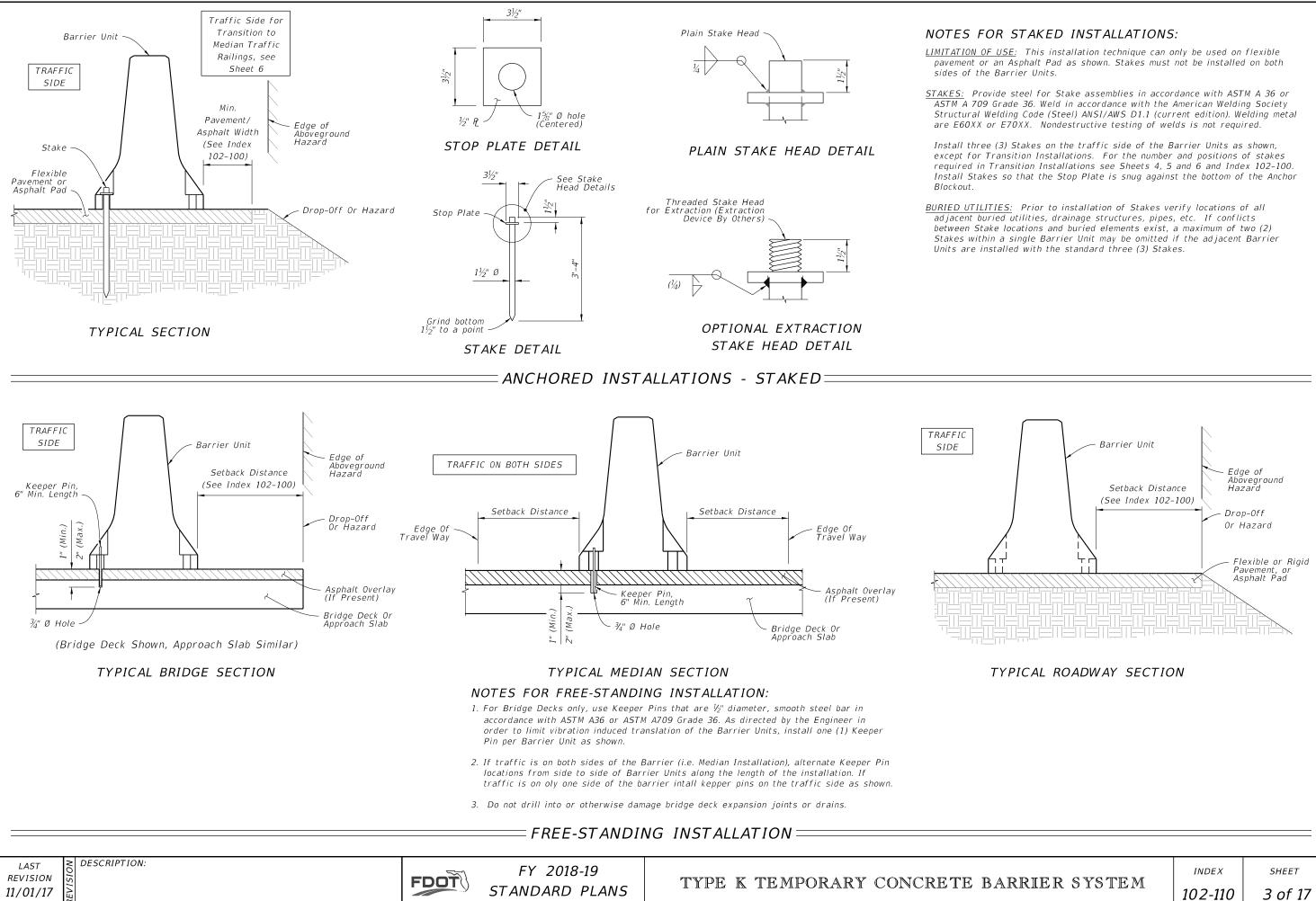


	LEGEND:	Free-Standing	Barrier	Type K Barrier .	3-3-2-1 Transition		+-
	Dot indicates number and position of Bolts or Stakes		1 Anchor 3-3-2-1 ANCHORAG	2 Anchors	AIL	3 Anchors	
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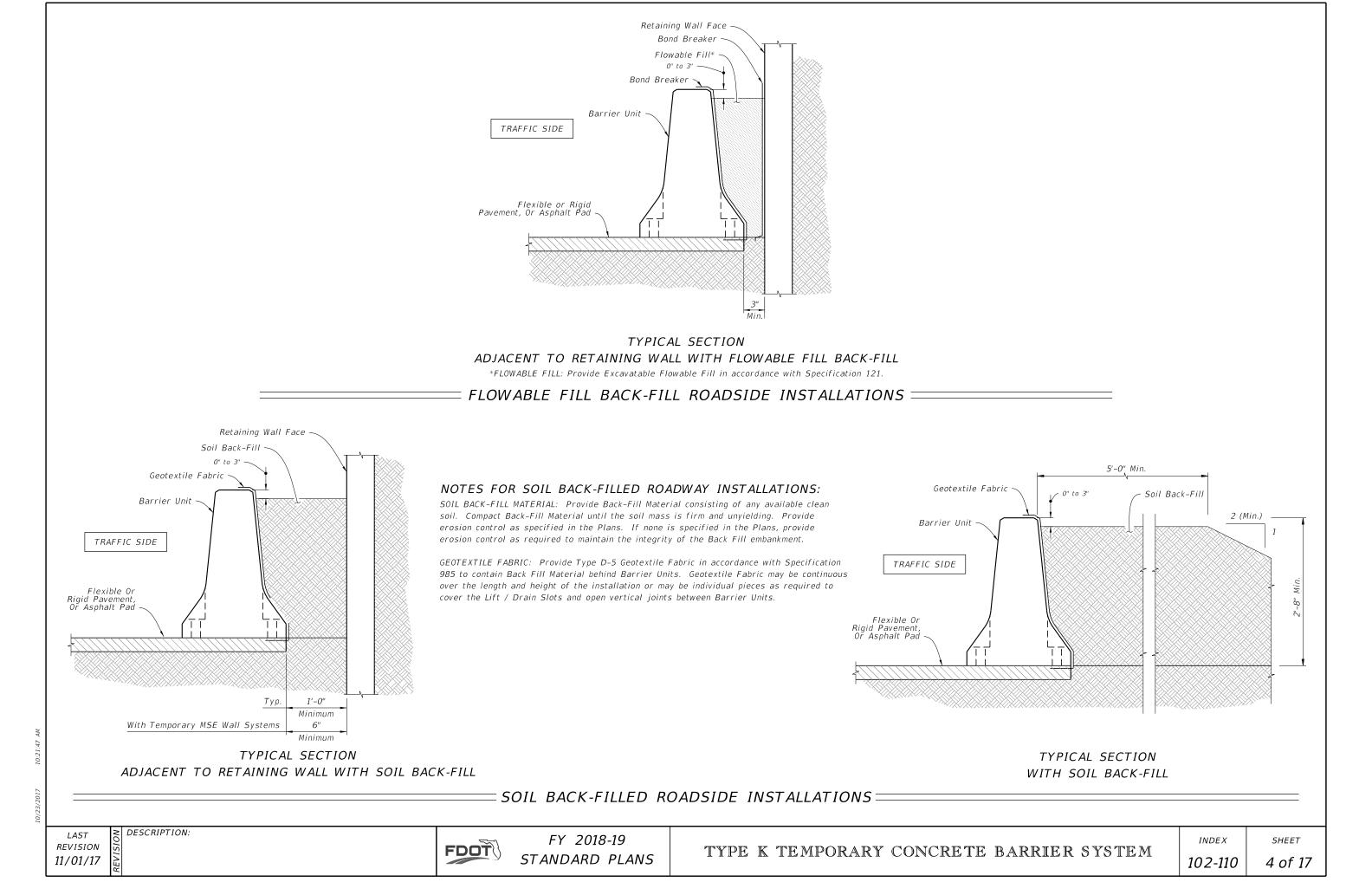


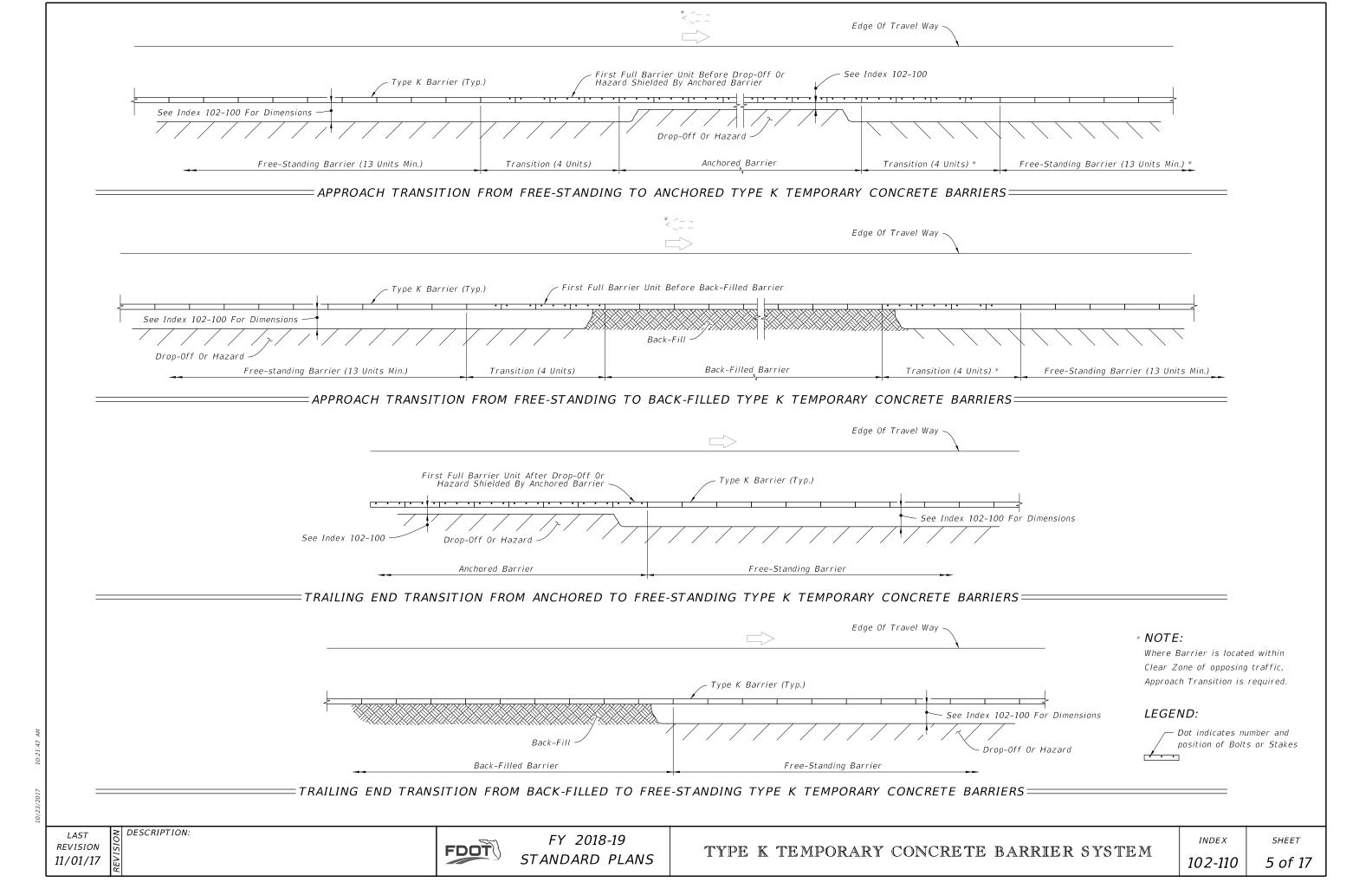
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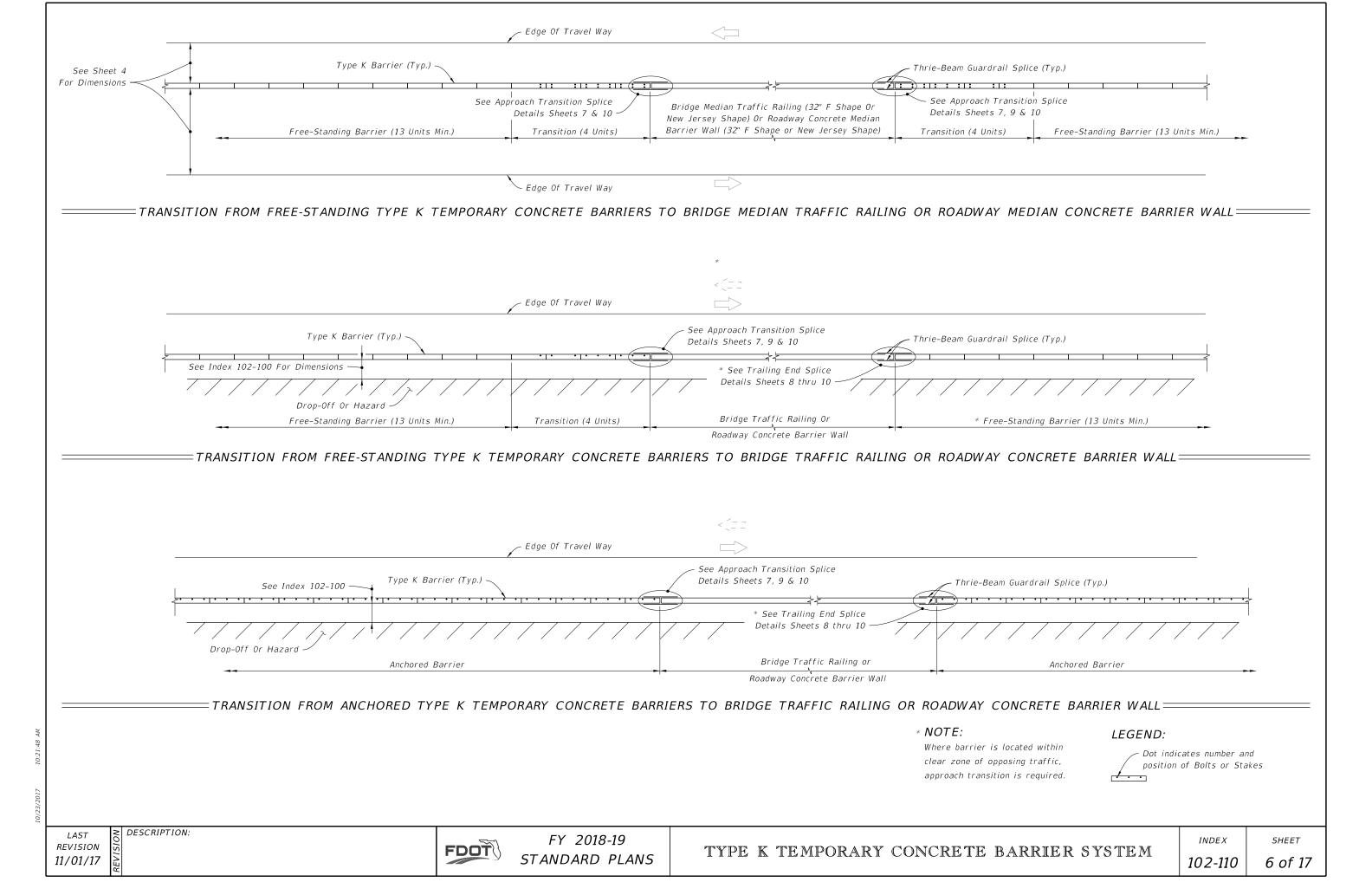


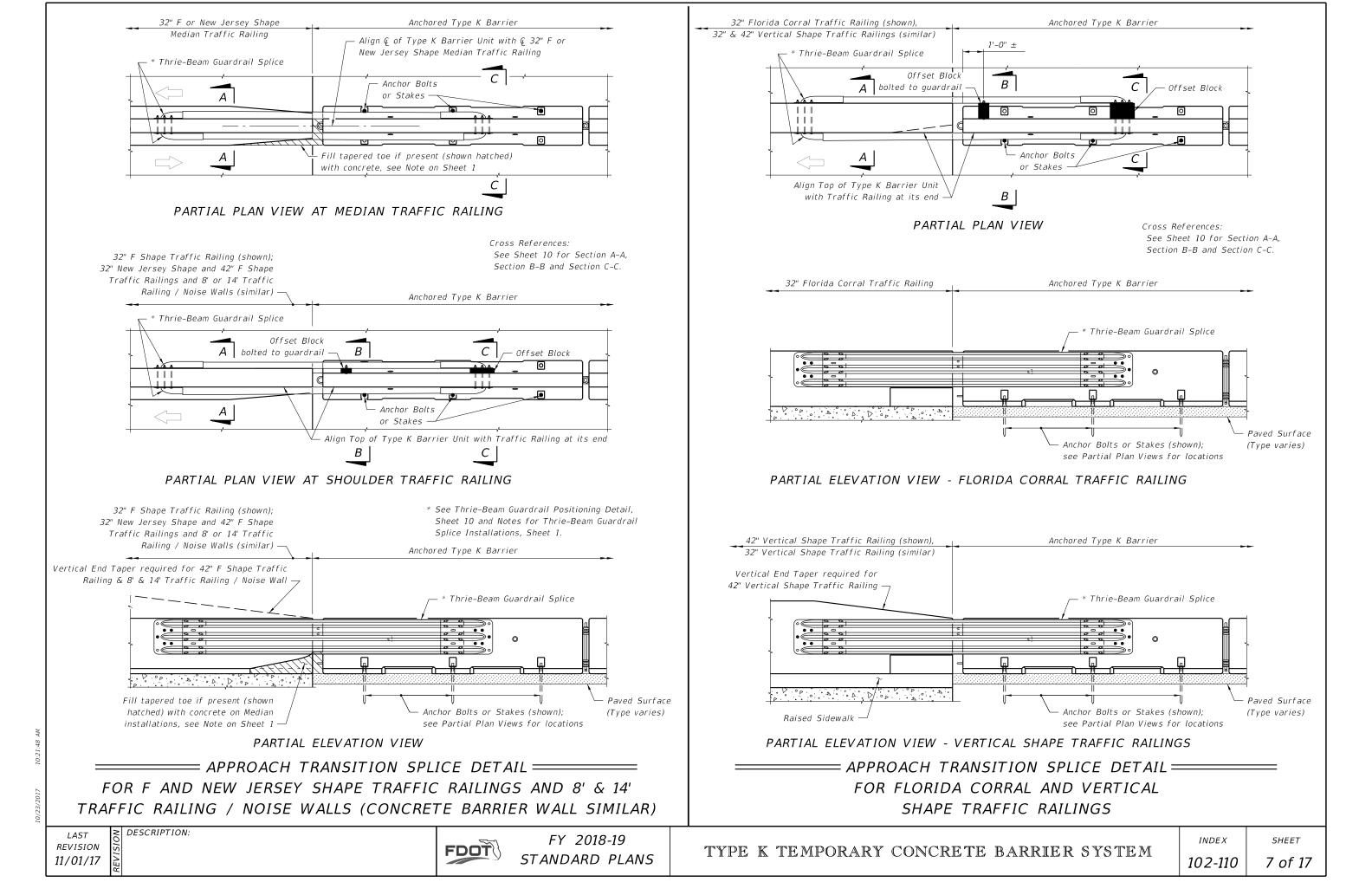


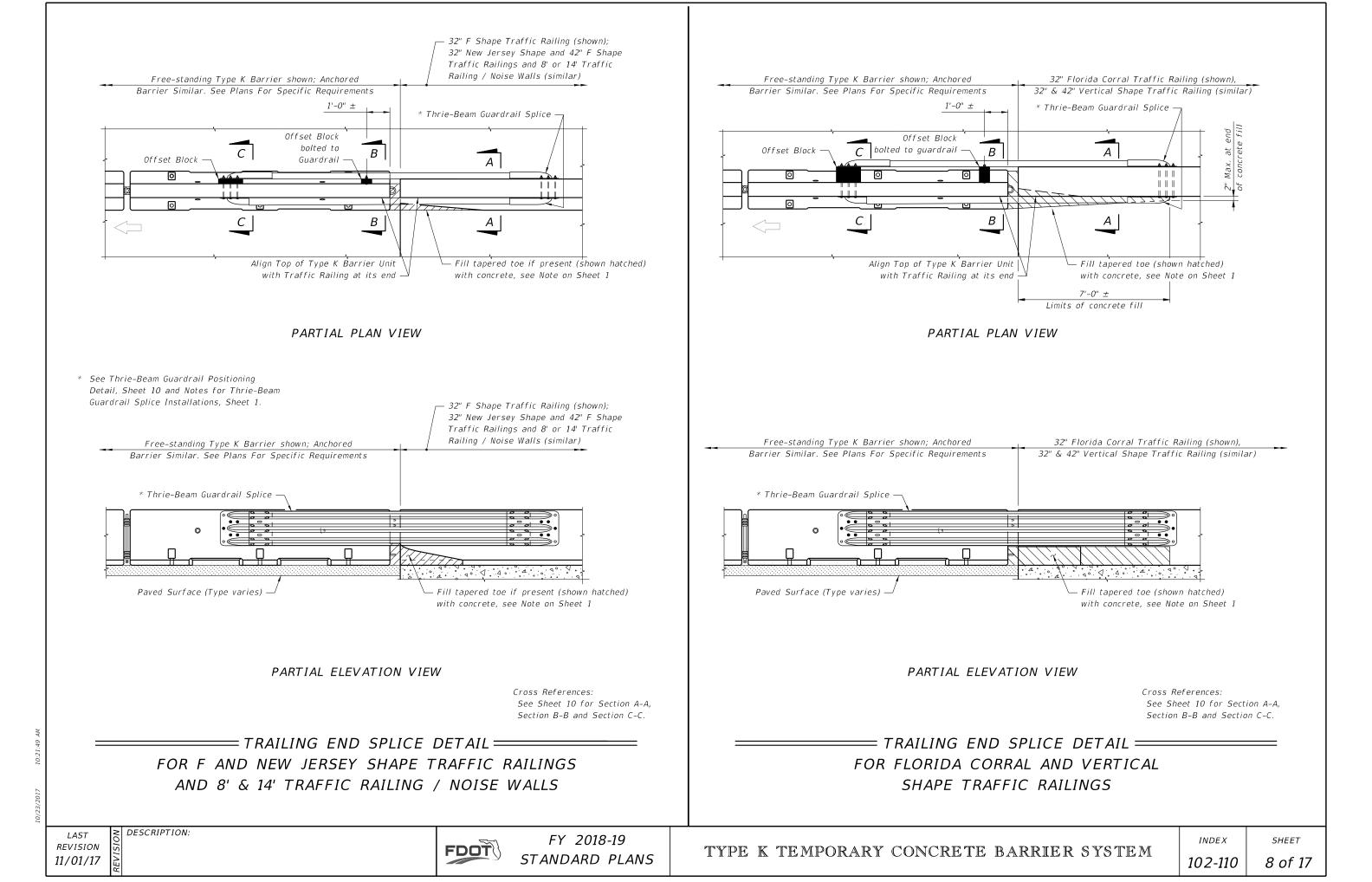
	INDEX	SHEET	
RIER SYSTEM	102-110	3 of 17	

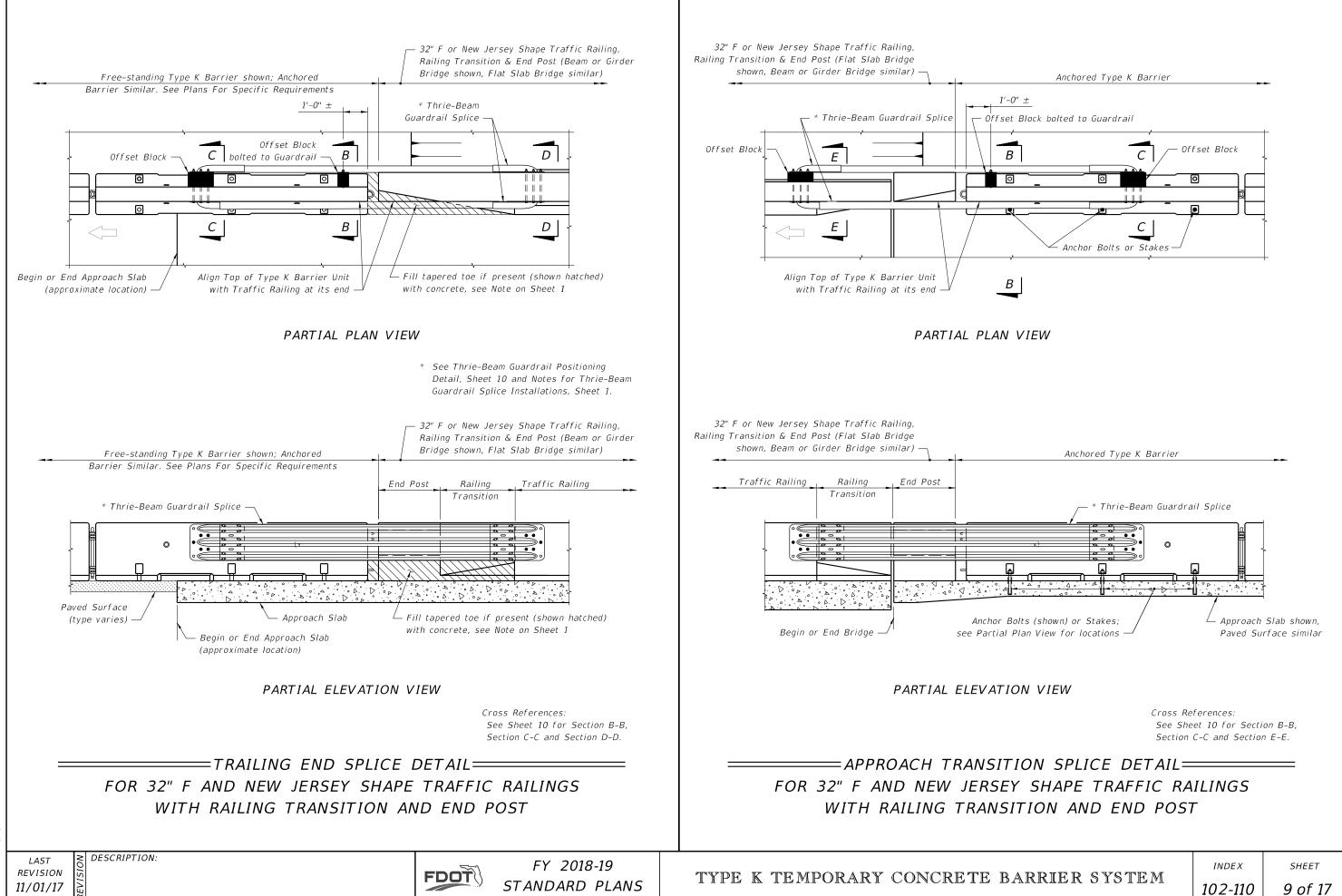




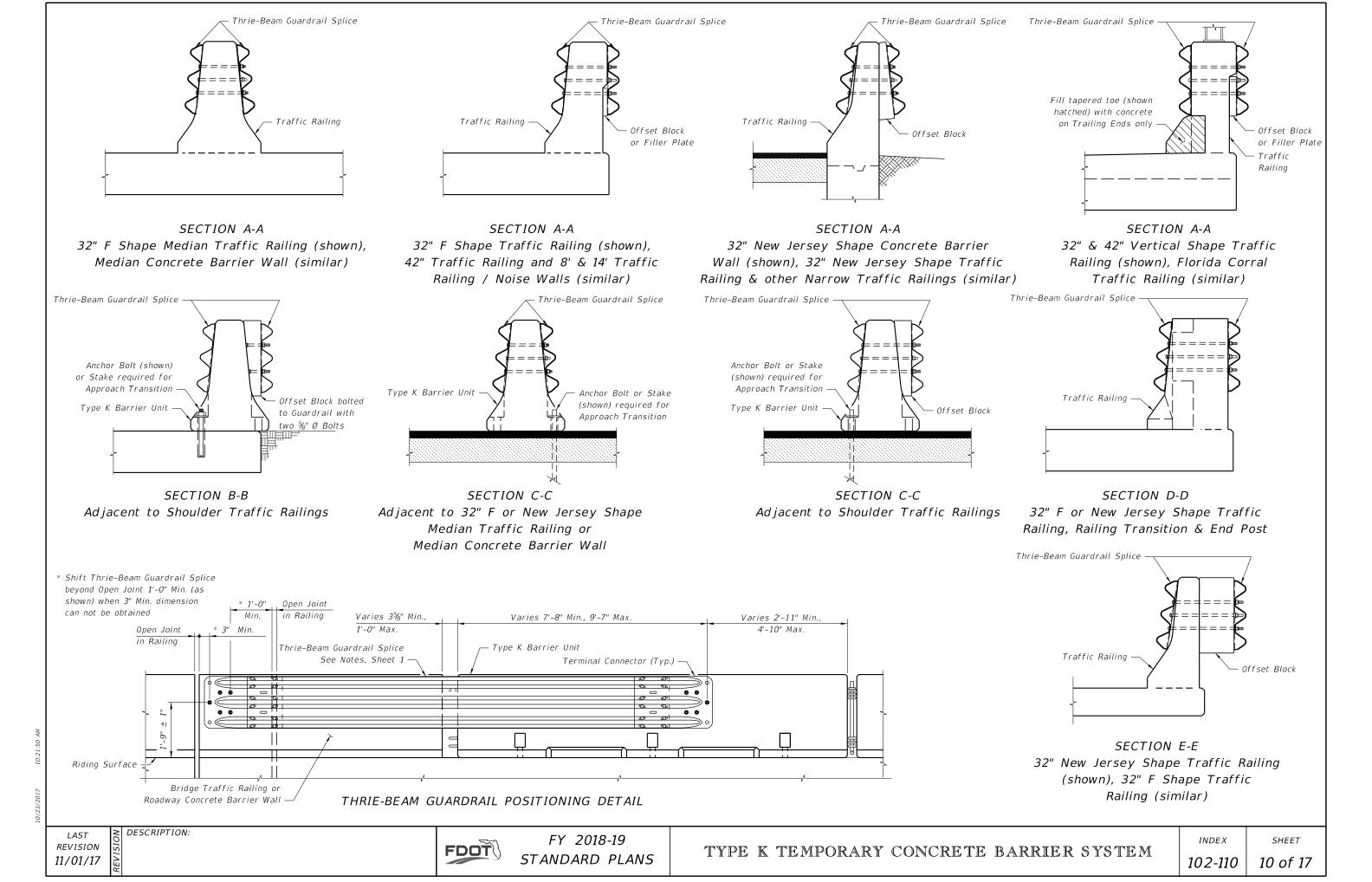


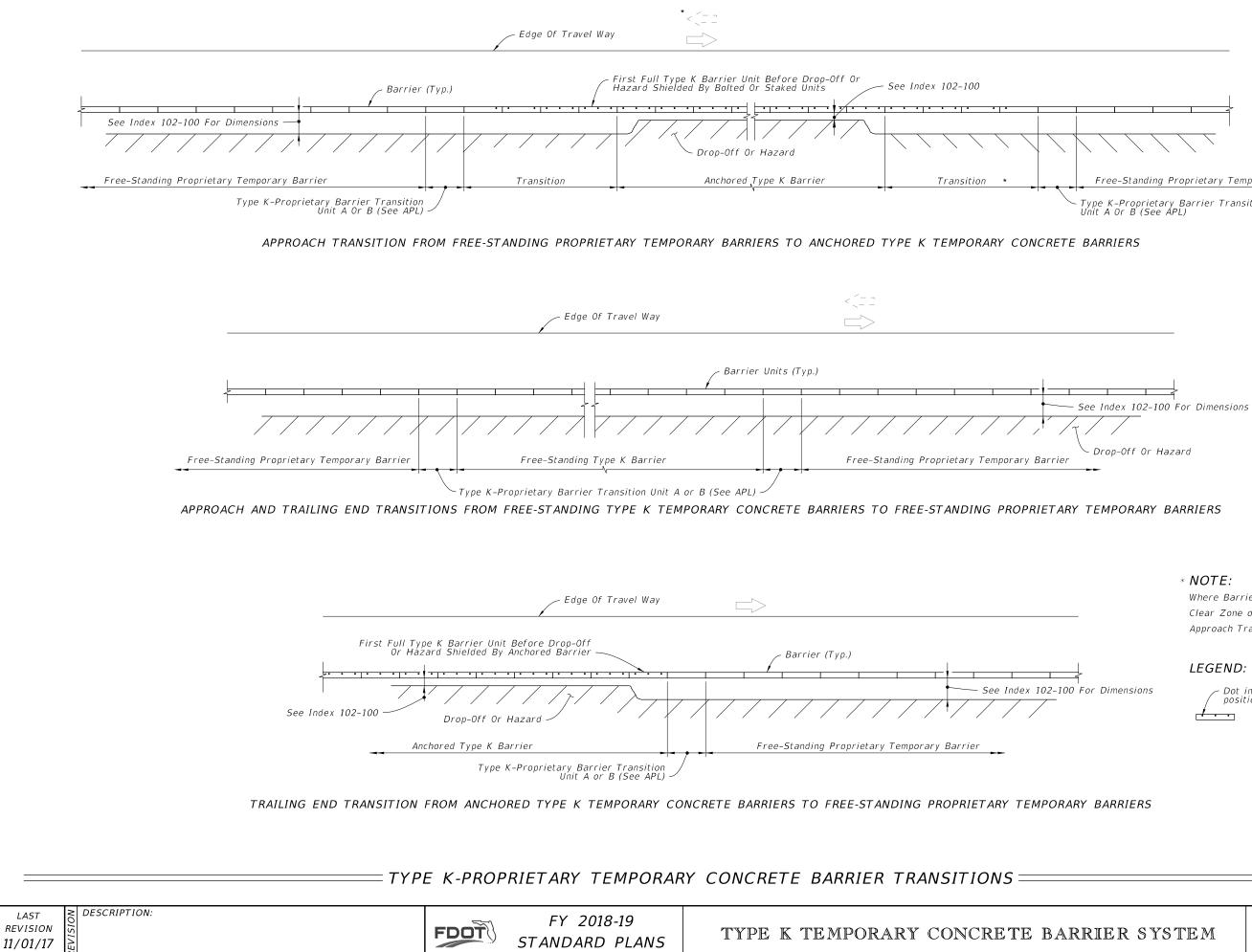






RIER SYSTEM	INDEX	SHEET
RIER SYSTEM	102-110	9 of 17





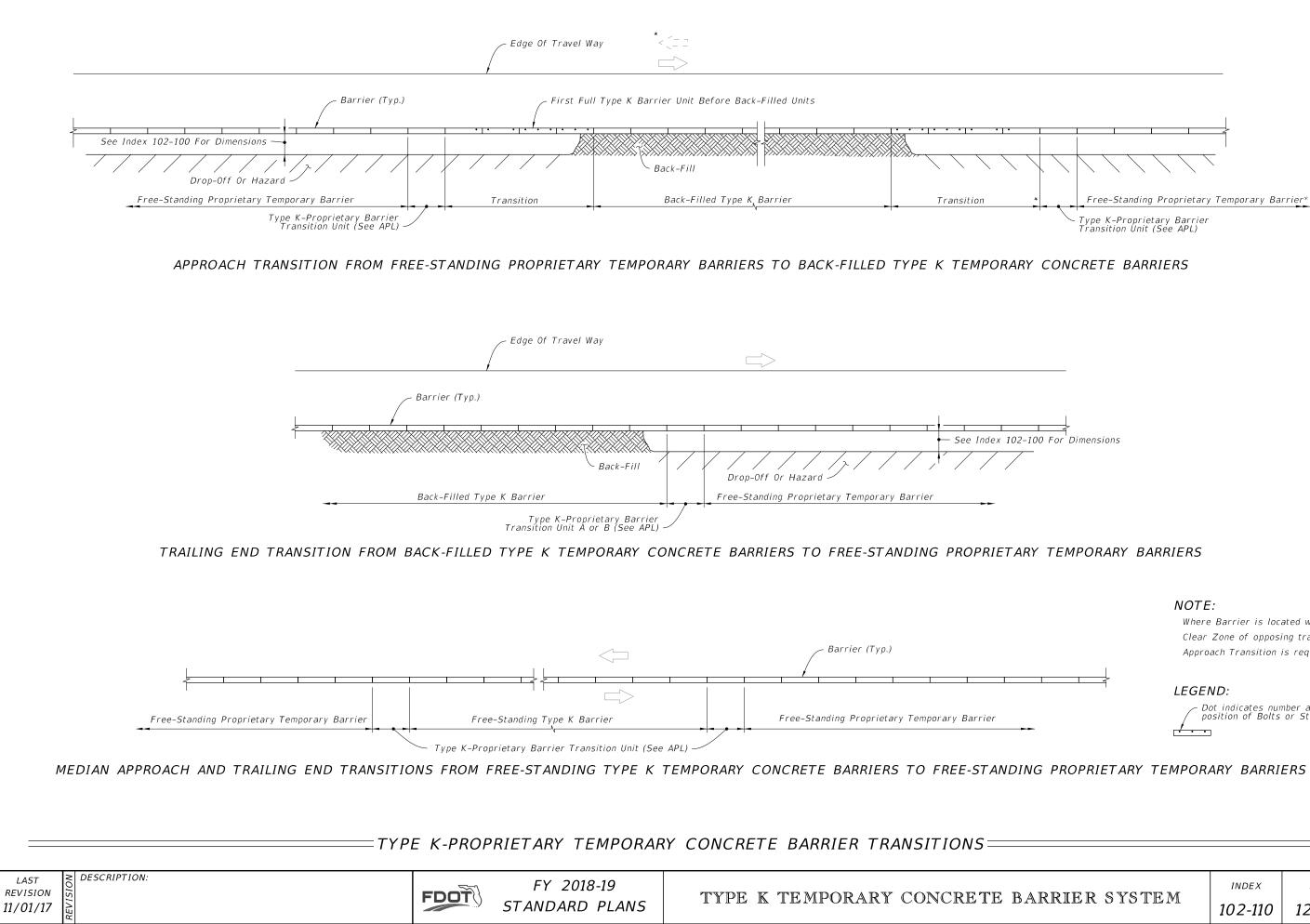
Free-Standing Proprietary Temporary Barrier

Type K-Proprietary Barrier Transition Unit A Or B (See APL)

Where Barrier is located within Clear Zone of opposing traffic, Approach Transition is required.

- Dot indicates number and position of Bolts or Stakes

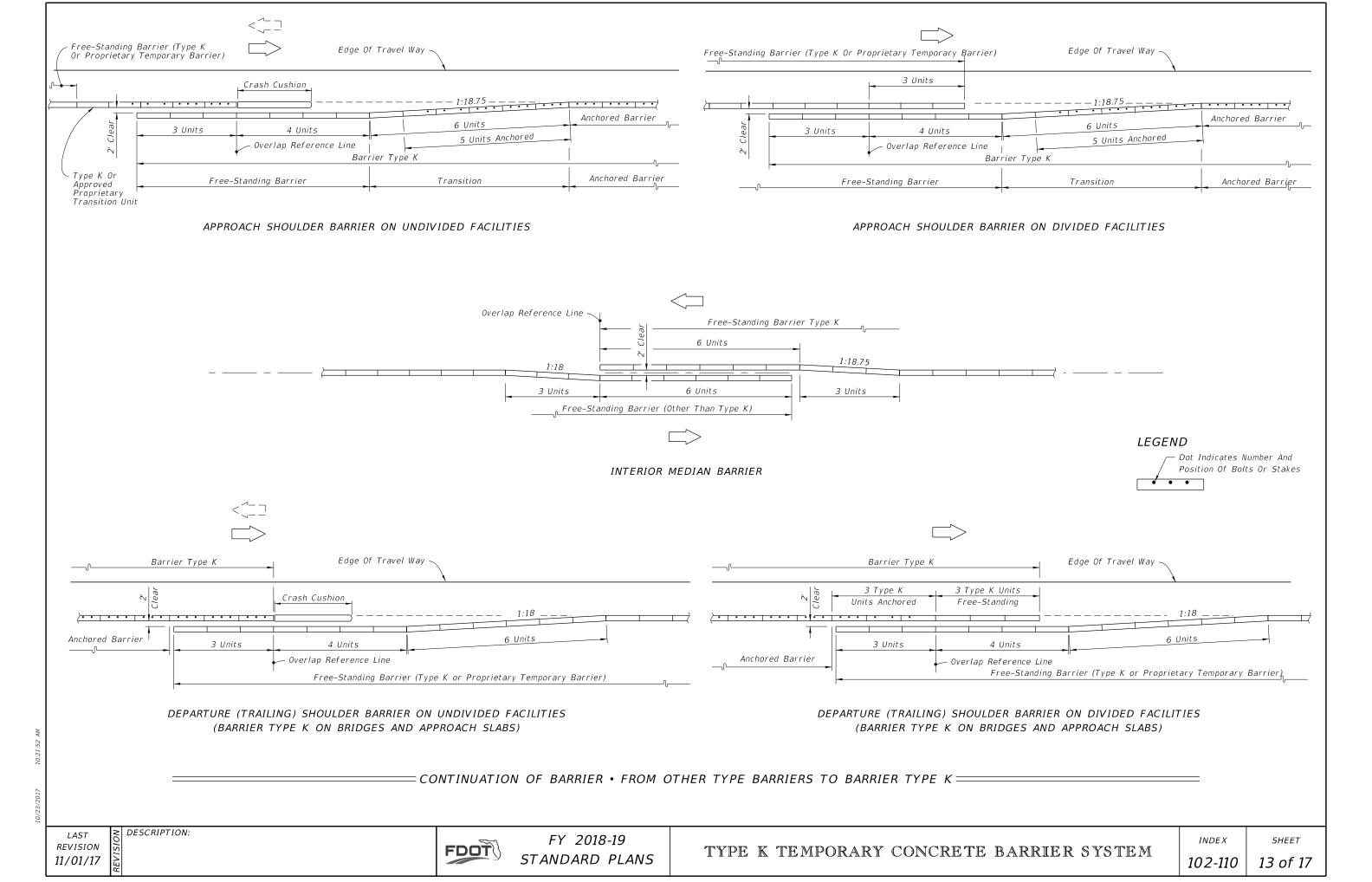
	INDEX	SHEET
RIER SYSTEM	102-110	11 of 17

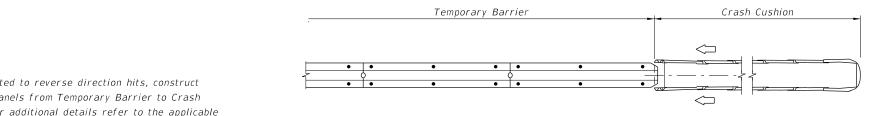


Where Barrier is located within Clear Zone of opposing traffic, Approach Transition is required.

Dot indicates number and position of Bolts or Stakes

	INDEX	SHEET
LIER SYSTEM	102-110	12 of 17





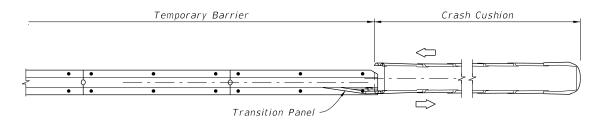
UNIDIRECTIONAL - SEPARATED TRAFFIC

NOTE:

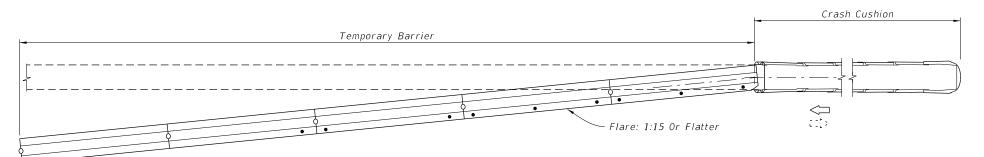
LEGEND:

When subjected to reverse direction hits, construct Transition Panels from Temporary Barrier to Crash Cushions; for additional details refer to the applicable crash cushion drawings on the APL.

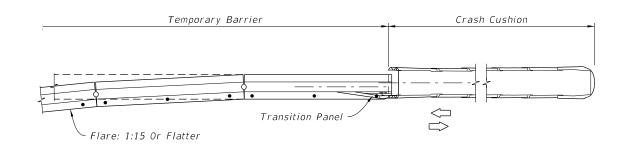
> Dot indicates number and position of Bolts or Stakes



BIDIRECTIONAL - SEPARATED TRAFFIC



TWO-WAY TRAFFIC WITH CRASH CUSHION LOCATED OUTSIDE OPPOSING LANE CLEAR ZONE OR ONE-WAY TRAFFIC



TWO-WAY TRAFFIC WITH CRASH CUSHION LOCATED WITHIN OPPOSING LANE CLEAR ZONE

END TREATMENT WHEN SHIELDED BY A CRASH CUSHION \equiv SHOULDER - RIGHT OR LEFT (RIGHT SIDE SHOWN)

SHIELDING ENDS WITH REDIRECTIVE CRASH CUSHIONS (REDIRECTIVE OPTION)

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FY 2018-19 STANDARD PLANS

TYPE K TEMPORARY CONCRETE BARR

	INDEX	SHEET
RIER SYSTEM	102-110	14 of 17

FABRICATION NOTES:

In order to maintain crashworthiness of the Barrier System, do not substitute different grades, sizes, shapes or types of reinforcing steel for those shown for constructing Type K Barrier Units. Also, do not substitute different type, size, length or material grade anchor bolts, nuts, washers, adhesives, connector pins, stakes, keeper pins, or guardrail components for installing Type K Barrier Units.

FABRICATOR PREQUALIFICATIONS:

- A. The Concrete Plant that meets the requirements;
- a. Specifications 450 for prestressed concrete
- b. Specification 105 for precast.

<u>CONCRETE:</u>

- A. Construct Barrier Units with Class IV concrete in accordance with Specification 346.
- B. Specification 346-10.2 through 346-10.4 are not applicable.
- C. Barrier Units represented by concrete acceptance strength tests which fall below 5000 psi will be rejected.

REINFORCING STEEL:

- A. Use only steel reinforcing that meet ASTM A 615, Grade 60, with the exception of Bars 6D1, 6D2 and 6D3.
- B. Bars 6D1, 6D2 and 6D3 use steel reinforing that meets ASTM A 706, with the exception that a $2\frac{3}{4}$ " diameter pin must be used for the 180 degree bend test.
- C. After steel reinforcing fabrication, hot dip galvanized in accordance with Specification 962 or coated with a cold galvanizing compound in accordance with Specification 562, all or part of Bars 6D.
- D. At the Fabricator's option, the entire length of Bars 6D may be galvanized or coated.
- E. The minimum limit of galvanizing or coating is shown in the Bending Diagrams.
- F. Install Bars 6D within $\frac{1}{8}$ " of the plan dimensions.
- G. Correct placement of Bars 6D is critical for proper fit up and performance of individual Barrier Units.
- H. At the option of the Fabricator, Deformed Welded Wire Fabric in accordance with Specification Section 931 and the details shown on Sheet 15 may be utilized in lieu of Bars 4A and 5B.
- I. All dimensions in the Bending Diagrams are out to out.
- J. Install all reinforcing steel with a 2" minimum cover, except as noted.

LIFTING SLEEVE ASSEMBLY:

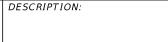
- A. Inclusion of the Lifting Sleeve Assemblies is optional.
- B. Use steel in accordance with ASTM A 53 for the Pipe Sleeve.
- C. Hot-dip galvanize the Lifting Sleeve Assemblies after their fabrication in accordance with the Specifications.

SURFACE FINISH:

- A. Construct Barrier Units in accordance with Specification Sections 400 and 521.
- B. Finish the top and sides of the Barrier Units with a General Surface Finish.
- C. Finish the bottom of the Barrier Units to a dense uniform surface by floating in lieu of the General Surface Finish.
- D. Use stationary metal forms or stationary timber forms with a form liner.

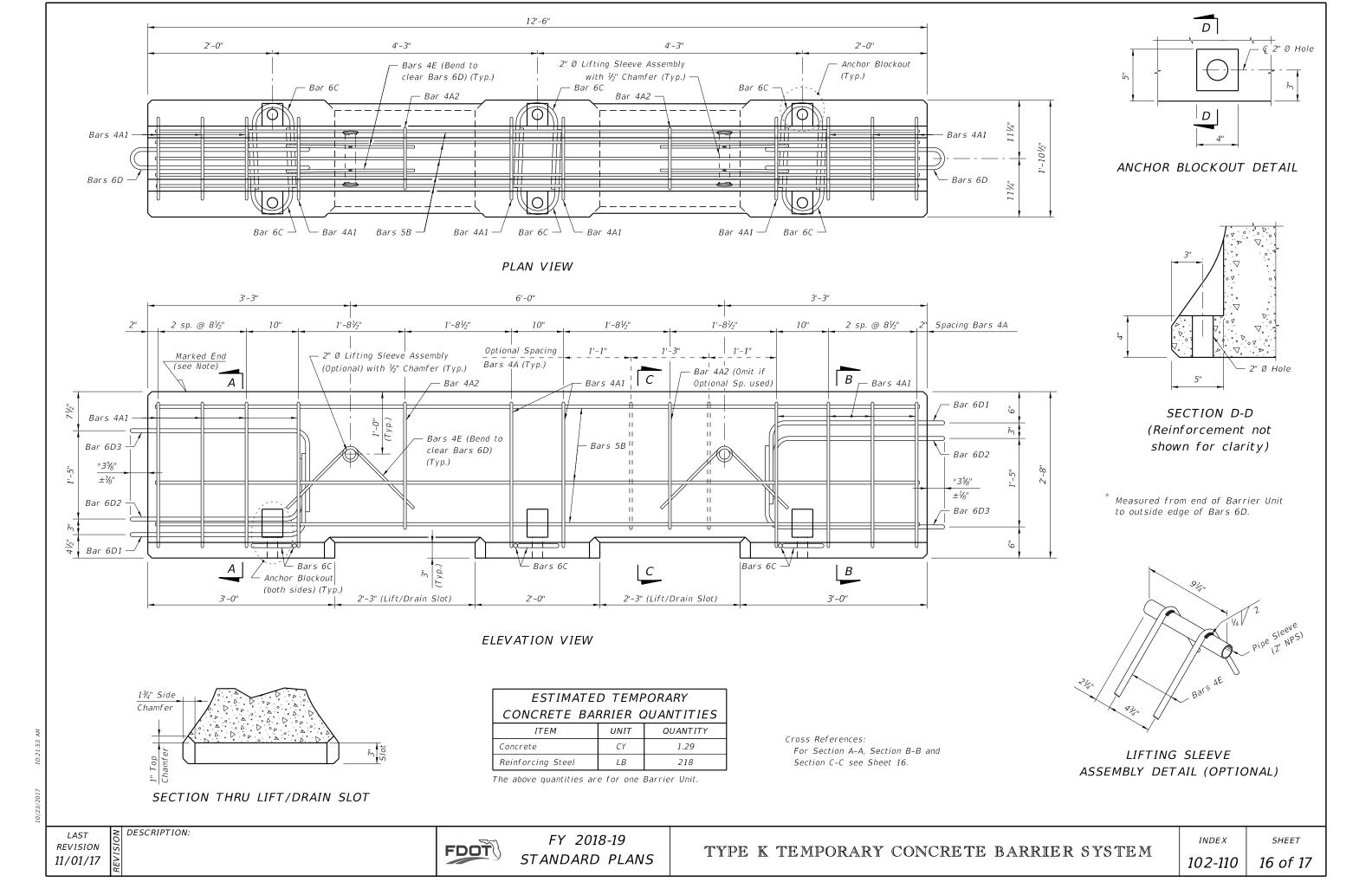
MARKING:

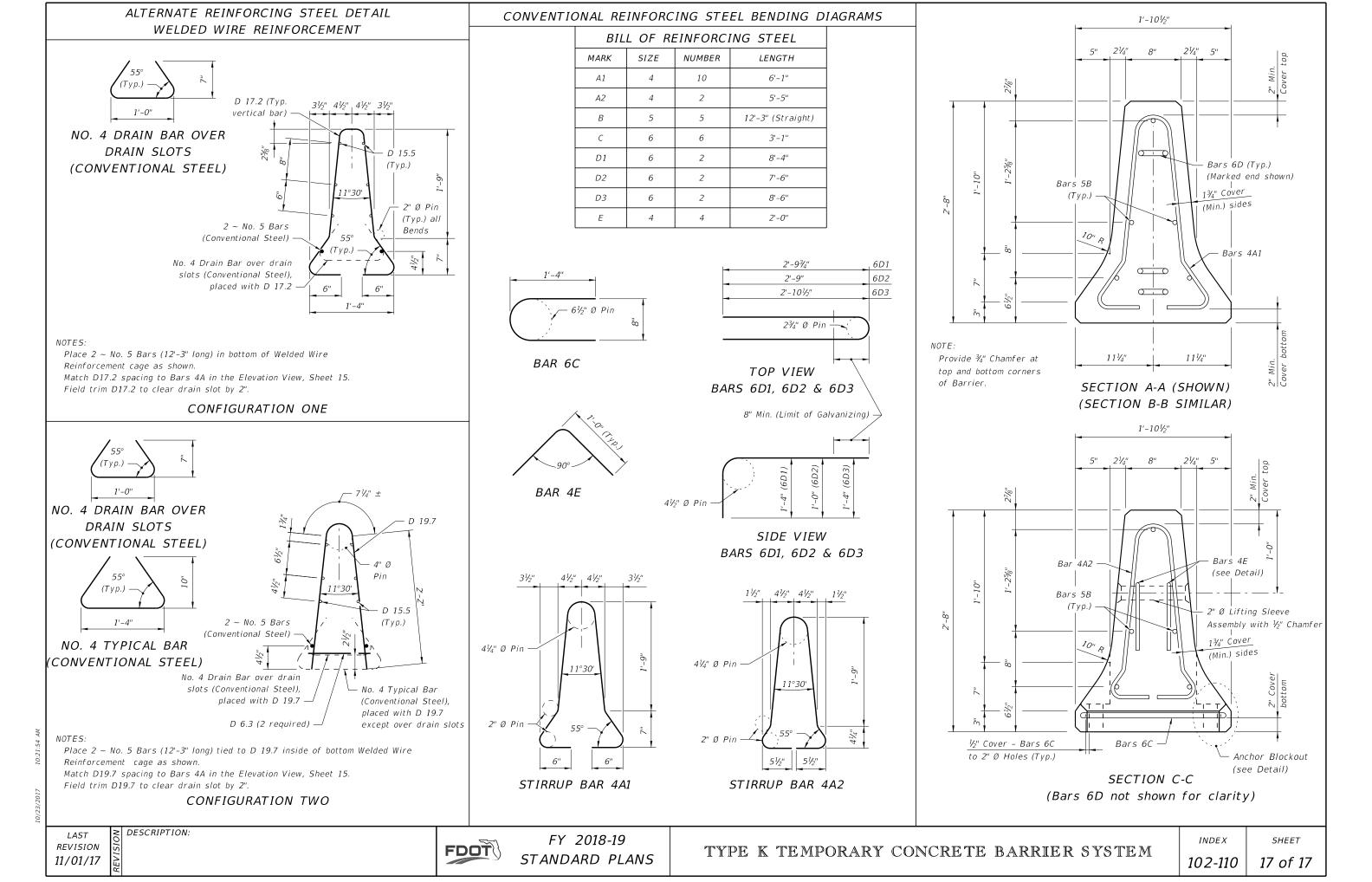
- A. Permanently mark the top left end of each Barrier Unit by the use of an embedded and anchored metallic plate with letters and figures a minimum of 0.5" tall.
- B. Ink stamps are not allowed.
- C. Permanently mark with the following information:
- Туре К1
- Fabricator's name or symbol
- Date of manufacture (day, month and year)





	INDEX	SHEET
IER SYSTEM	102-110	15 of 17





GENERAL NOTES

- 1. Pursuant to 35 United States Code, Chapter 18, also known as the Bayh Dole Act of 1980, the non mountable curb was developed through federal funding. The 'Portable Temporary Low Profile Barrier For Roadside Safety' is a licensed design by the University Of Florida. Any infringement on the rights of the designer shall be the sole responsibility of the user.
- 2. This Index is provided by the Florida Department Of Transportation solely for use by the Department and its assignees. The purpose for this Index is to indicate the approval of use of the barrier on the State Highway System; to provide sufficient pictorials for identifying the barrier unit; and, to provide general installation geometry for the barrier.
- 3. This legally mandated relationship is unique to federally funded University patents that Department contractors use on Contracts. Pursuant to federal law, the University may pursue royalties for a valid patent. Only those barrier units cast by producers licensed by the University Of Florida will be allowed for installation on the State Highway System in Florida. Barrier wall units shall conform to Section 521 of the Standard Specification and shall be produced in Department-approved plants with quality control plans for precasting concrete barrier walls. Each barrier wall unit shall be permanently marked with an identification that is traceable to the manufacturer, the producing precast concrete plant and the date of production. This permanent identification mark will serve as certification that the unit has been manufactured in accordance with University of Florida drawings and specifications, and the approved quality control program.
- 4. The low profile barrier is to be installed only with hardware and accessories furnished by the licensed barrier producer. Units shall be used for no purpose other than as interconnected segments in a run of barrier. Low profile barrier wall units shall maintain firm contact with adjoining units. Nuts on tensioning rods shall be installed snug tight.
- 5. The low profile barrier is applicable for work zone speeds of 45 mph or less.
- 6. If the plans specify Low Profile Barrier then substitution with other barrier types is not permitted.
- 7. Tubular markers shall be orange in color and installed along the run of barrier at the ends and at 50' centers on tangents and 25' centers on radii. The markers shall be fixed to the top of the barrier by an adhesive or other method approved by the engineer. Approach end units shall be marked with a Type I object marker. The cost of the tubular markers and Type I object marker shall be included in the cost of the low profile barrier.
- 8. Information regarding licensing, shop drawings, specifications, quality control and certification of compliance can be obtained from the University Of Florida: Office of Technology Licensing, P.O. Box 115500, Gainesville, Florida, 32611-5500. Telephone: 352-392-8929, Fax: 352-392-6600. Reference UF#11052.
- 9. The Portable Temporary Low Profile Barrier For Roadside Safety shall be paid for under the contract unit price for Barrier Wall (Temporary) Low Profile Concrete, LF, and will be full compensation for furnishing, installing, maintaining and removing barrier wall.
- 10. Deflection space shall be kept clear of any grass, construction debris, stockpiled materials, equipment, and objects.

BACKSIDE AND END PICTORIAL VIEWS

PORTABLE TEMPORARY LOW PROFILE BARRIER FOR ROADSIDE SAFETY



Unit Length 12.00

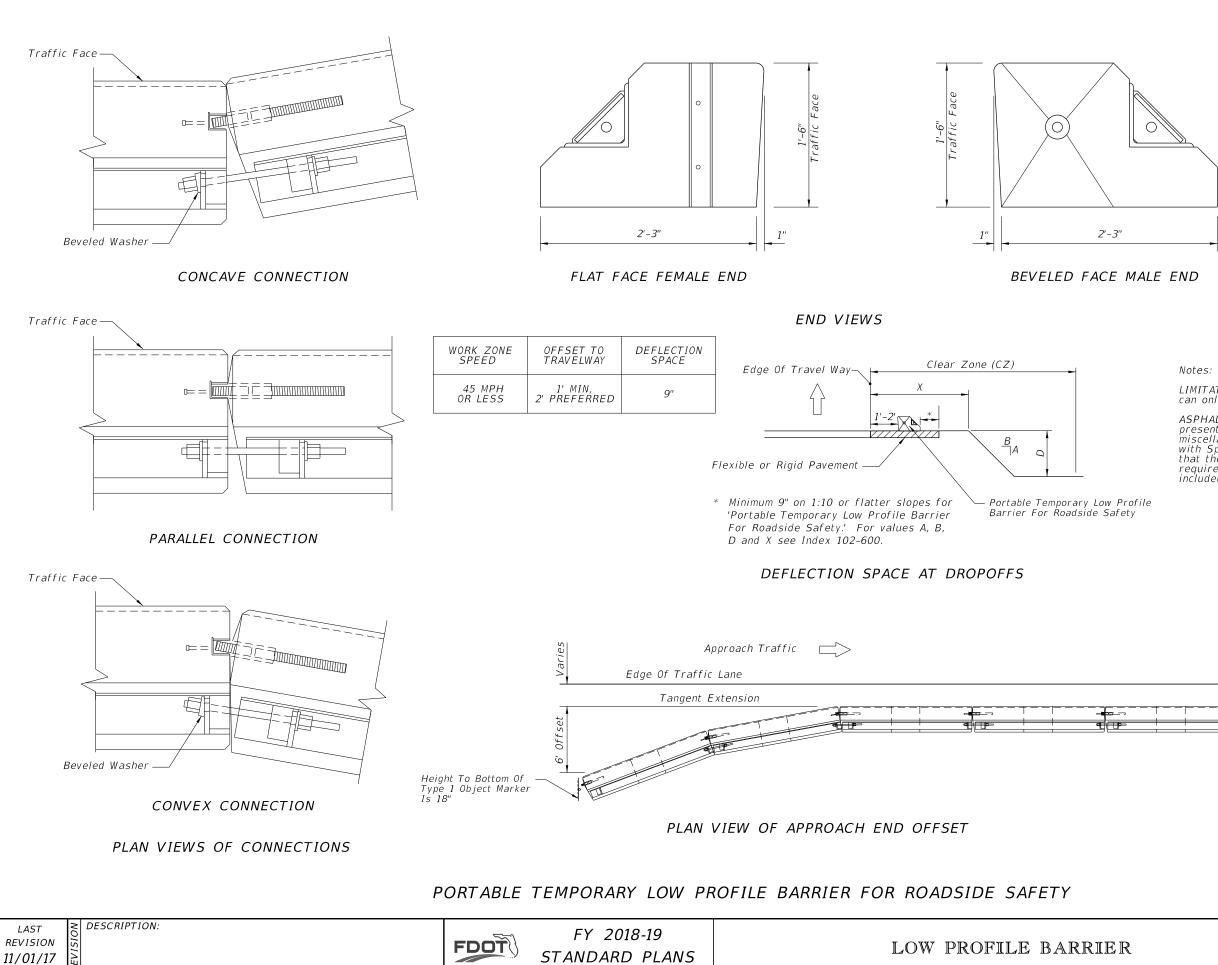


FY 2018-19 STANDARD PLANS

LOW PROFILE BARRIER

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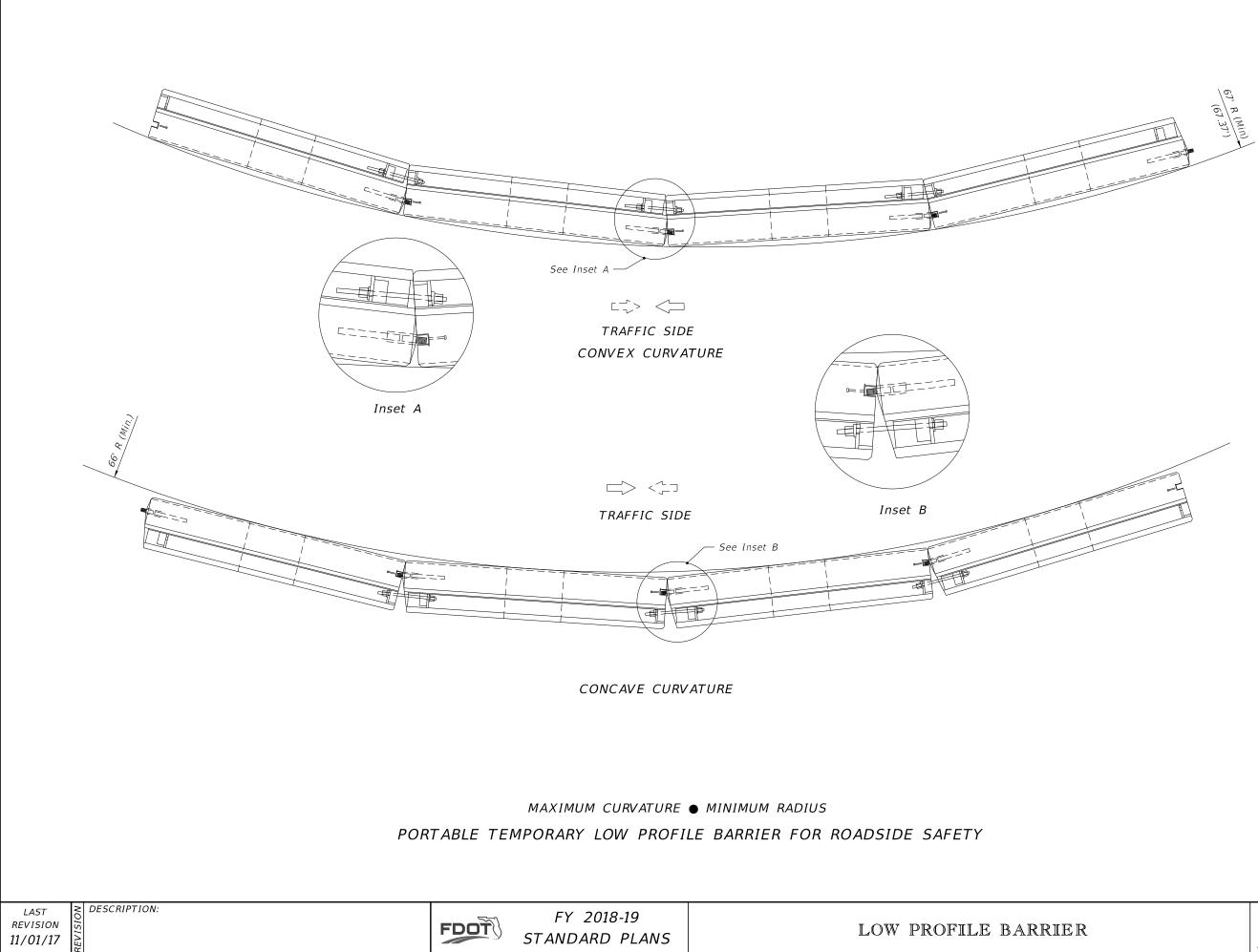
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2-7" Drainage Slot	



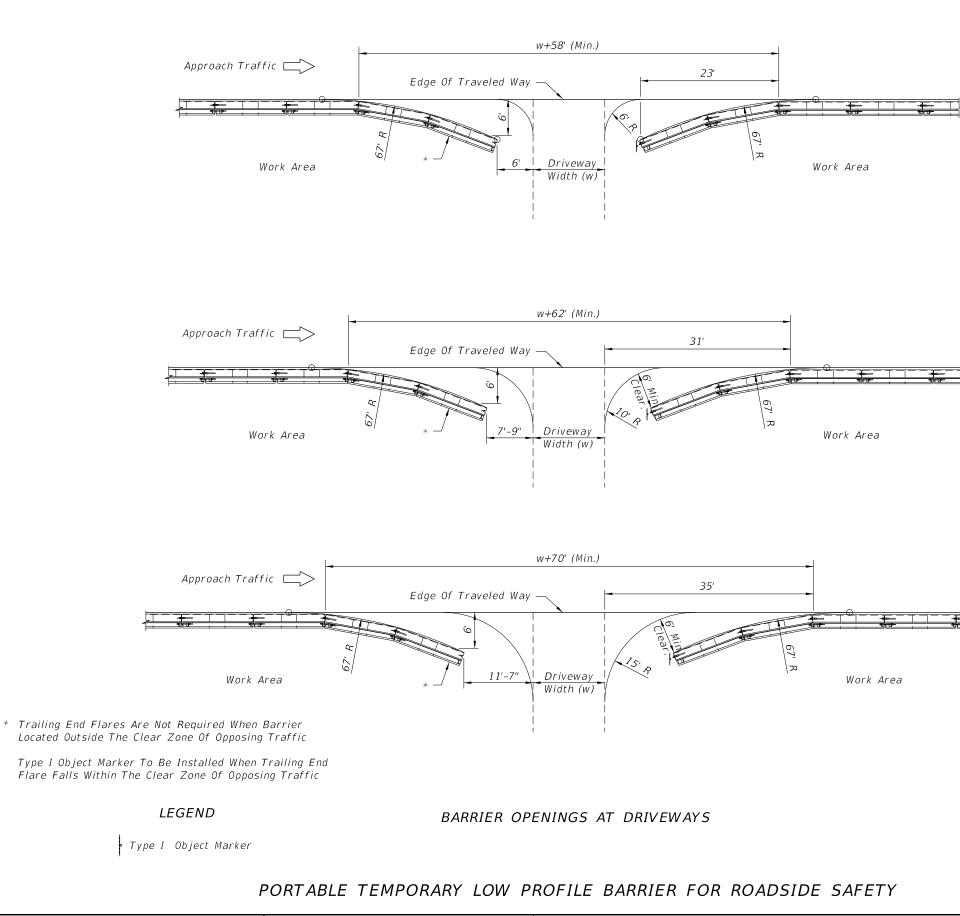
LIMITATION OF USE: This installation technique can only be used on flexible or rigid pavement.

ASPHALT PAD: Where exisiting pavement is not present, construct 2" Asphalt Pad using miscellaneous asphalt pavement in accordance with Specification Section 339 with the exception that the used of a comparent barbicido is part that the use of a pre-emergent herbicide is not required. Payment for asphalt pad will be included in the cost of the barrier.

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INDEX	SHEET
102-120	2 of 5



INDEX	SHEET
102-120	3 of 5



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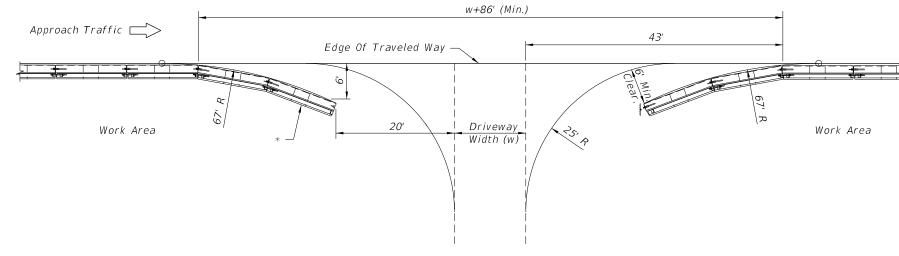


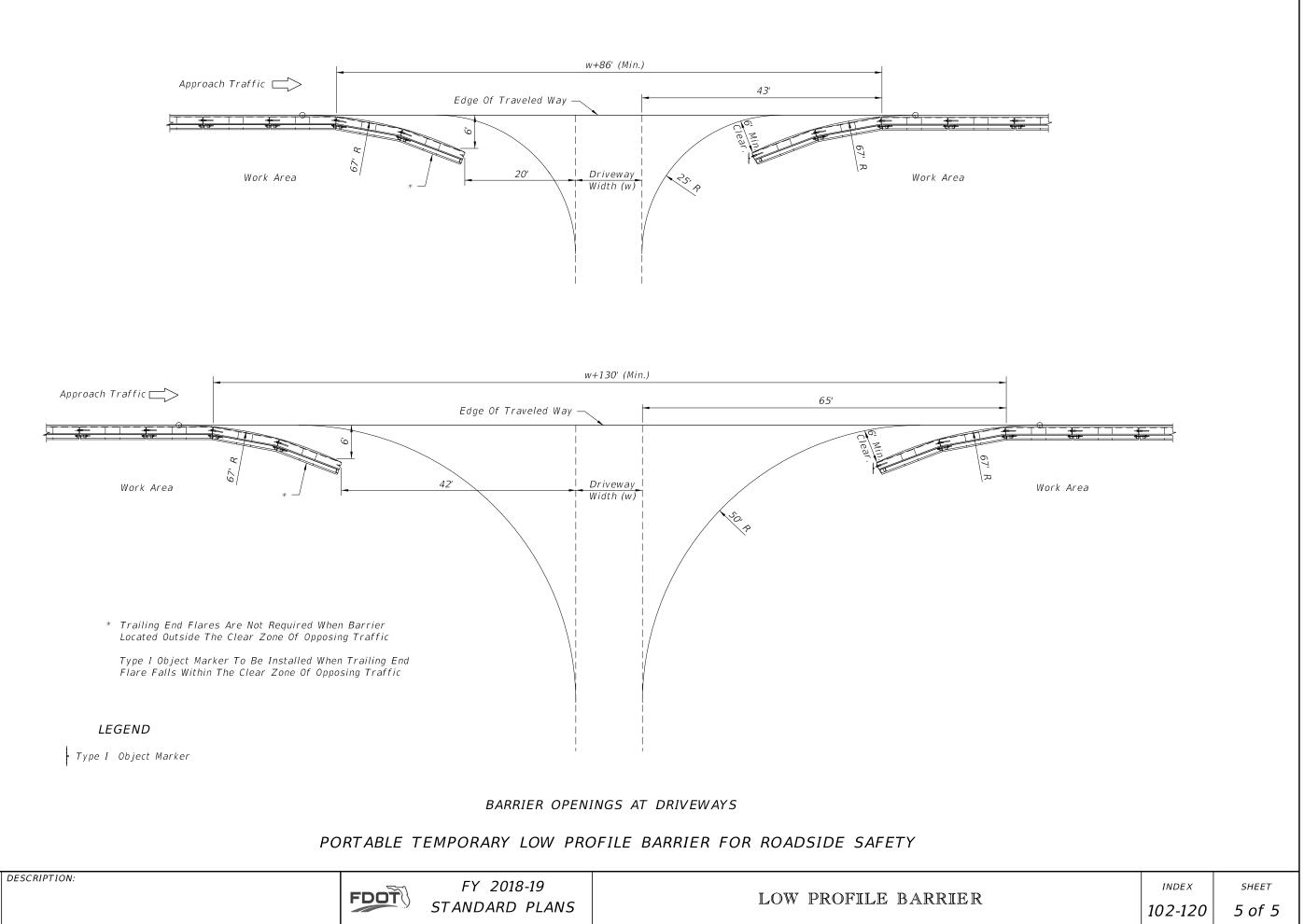


FY 2018-19 STANDARD PLANS

LOW PROFILE BARRIER

 I	
INDEX	SHEET
102-120	4 of 5





LAST	N	
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SHEET	CONTENTS
1	General Notes
	Definitions
	Temporary Traffic Control Devices
	Pedestrian and Bicyclist
2	Overhead Work
	Railroads
	Sight Distance
	Above Ground Hazard
	Clear Zone Widths For Work Zones
	Superelevation
	Length Of Lane Closures
3	Overweight/Oversize Vehicles
	Lane Widths
	High-Visibility Safety Apparel
	Regulatory Speeds In Work Zones
	Flagger Control
4	Survey Work Zones
	Signs
5	Work Zone Sign Supports
6	Project Information Sign
7	Commonly Used Warning and Regulatory Signs In Work Zones
	Manholes/Crosswalks/Joints
	Truck Mounted Attenuators
	Removing Pavement Markings
8	Signals
	Channelizing Devices
	Channelizing Devices Consistency
	Portable Changeable (Variable) Message Signs (PCMS)
	Advanced Warning Arrow Boards
9	Drop-Offs In Work Zones
10	Business Entrance
	Temporary Asphalt Separator
11	Channelizing Devices Notes
	Temporary Barrier Notes
12	Pavement Markings

GENERAL NOTES:

- 1. All projects and works on highways, roads and streets shall have a traffic control plan. All work shall be executed under the established plan and Department-approved procedures. This Index contains information specific to the Federal and State guidelines and standards for the preparation of traffic control plans and for the execution of traffic control in work zones, for construction and maintenance operations and utility work on highways, roads and streets on the State Highway System. Certain requirements in this Index are based on the high volume nature of State Highways. For highways, roads and streets off the State Highway System, the local agency (City/County) having jurisdiction may adopt requirements based on the minimum requirements provided in the MUTCD.
- 2. Indexes 102-601 through 102-670 are Department-specific typical applications of commonly encountered situations. Adjust device location or number thereof as recommended by the Worksite Traffic Supervisor and approved by the Engineer. Devices include, but are not limited to, Flaggers, portable temporary signals, signs, pavement markings, and channelizing devices. Comply with MUTCD or applicable Department criteria for any changes and document the reason for the change.
- 3. Except for emergencies, any road closure on State Highway System shall comply with Section 335.15, F.S.



INDEX SHEET 102-600 1 of 12

DEFINITIONS

Regulatory Speed (In Work Zones)

The maximum permitted travel speed posted for the work zone is indicated by the regulatory speed limit signs. The work zone speed must be shown or noted in the plans. This speed should be used as the minimum design speed to determine runout lengths, departure rates, flare rates, lengths of need, clear zone widths, taper lengths, crash cushion requirements, marker spacings, superelevation and other similar features.

Advisory Speed

The maximum recommended travel speed through a curve or a hazardous area.

Travel Way

The portion of the roadway for the movement of vehicles. For traffic control through work zones, travel way may include the temporary use of shoulders and any other permanent or temporary surface intended for use as a lane for the movement of vehicular traffic.

- a. 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.
- b. Auxiliary Lane: The designated widths of roadway pavement marked to separate speed change, turning, passing and climbing maneuvers from through traffic.

Detour, Lane Shift, and Diversion

A detour is the redirection of traffic onto another roadway to bypass the temporary traffic control zone. A lane shift is the redirection of traffic onto a different section of the permanent pavement. A diversion is the redirection of traffic onto a temporary roadway, usually adjacent to the permanent roadway and within the limits of the right of way.

Aboveground Hazard

An aboveground hazard is any object, material or equipment other than traffic control devices that encroaches upon the travel way or that is located within the clear zone which does not meet the Department's safety criteria, i.e., anything that is greater than 4" in height and is firm and unyielding or doesn't meet breakaway requirements.

TEMPORARY TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES

All temporary traffic control devices shall be ON the Department's Approved Products List (APL). Ensure the appropriate APL number is permanently marked on the device in a readily visible location.

All temporary traffic control devices shall be removed as soon as practical when they are no longer needed. When work is suspended for short periods of time, temporary traffic control devices that are no longer appropriate shall be removed or covered.

Arrow Boards, Portable Changeable Message Signs, Radar Speed Display Trailer, Portable Regulatory Signs, and any other trailer mounted device shall be delineated with a channelizing device placed at each corner when in use and shall be moved outside the travel way and clear zone or be shielded by a barrier or crash cushion when not in use.

PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLIST

When an existing pedestrian way or bicycle way is located within a traffic control work zone, accommodation must be maintained and provision for the disabled must be provided.

Only approved pedestrian longitudinal channelizing devices may be used to delineate a temporary traffic control zone pedestrian walkway.

Advanced notification of sidewalk closures and marked detours shall be provided by opropriate signs.

Work is only allowed over a traffic lane when one of the following options is used:

OPTION 1 (OVERHEAD WORK USING A MODIFIED LANE CLOSURE)

Overhead work using a modified lane closure is allowed if all of the following conditions are met:

- a. Work operation is located in a signalized intersection and *limited* to signals, signs, lighting and utilities.
- b. Work operations are 60 minutes or less.
- c. Speed limit is 45 mph or less.
- d. Aerial lift equipment in the work area has high-intensity, rotating, flashing, oscillating, or strobe lights operating.
- e. Aerial lift equipment is placed directly below the work area to close the lane.
- f. Traffic control devices are placed in advance of the vehicle/equipment closing the lane using a minimum 100 foot taper.
- g. Volume or complexity of the roadway may dictate additional devices, signs, flagmen and/or a traffic control officer.

OPTION 2 (OVERHEAD WORK ABOVE AN OPEN TRAFFIC LANE)

Overhead work above a open traffic lane is allowed if all of the following conditions are met:

- a. Work operation is located on a utility pole, light pole, signal pole, or their appurtenances.
- b. Work operations are 60 minutes or less.
- c. Speed limit is 45 mph or less.
- d. No encroachment by any part of the work activities and equipment within an area bounded by 2 feet outside the edge of travel way and 18 feet high.
- e. Aerial lift equipment in the work area has high-intensity, rotating, flashing, oscillating, or strobe lights operating.
- f. Volume or complexity of the roadway may dictate additional devices, signs, flagmen and/or a traffic control officer.
- q. Adequate precautions are taken to prevent parts, tools, equipment and other objects from falling into open lanes of traffic.
- h. Other Governmental Agencies, Rail facilities, or Codes may require a greater clearance. The greater clearance required prevails as the rule.

OPTION 3 (OVERHEAD WORK ADJACENT TO AN OPEN TRAFFIC LANE)

Overhead work adjacent to an open traffic lane is allowed if all of the following conditions are met:

- a. Work operation is located on a utility pole, light pole, signal pole, or their appurtenances.
- b. Work operations are 1 day or less.
- c. Speed limit is 45 mph or less.
- d. No encroachment by any part of the work activities and equipment within 2 foot from the edge of travel way up to 18' height.
- Above 18' in height, no encroachment by any part of the work activities and equipment over the open traffic lane (except as allowed in Option 2 for work operations of 60 minutes or less).
- e. Aerial lift equipment in the work area has high-intensity, rotating, flashing, oscillating, or strobe lights operating.
- f. Volume or complexity of the roadway may dictate additional devices, signs, flagmen and/or a traffic control officer.
- g. Adequate precautions are taken to prevent parts, tools, equipment and other objects from falling into open lanes of traffic.
- h. Other Governmental Agencies, Rail facilities, or Codes may require a greater clearance. The greater clearance required prevails as the rule.

OPTION 4 (OVERHEAD WORK MAINTAINING TRAFFIC WITH NO ENCROACHMENT BELOW THE OVERHEAD WORK AREA)

Traffic shall be detoured, shifted, diverted or paced as to not encroach in the area directly below the overhead work operations in accordance with the appropriate index drawing or detailed in the plans. This option applies to, but not limited to, the following construction activities: a. Beam, girder, segment, and bent/pier cap placement. b. Form and falsework placement and removal.

- c. Concrete placement.
 - e. Structure demolition.

TRAFFIC LANE)

temporary traffic control plan.

Continuous pulling operations of secured cable and/or conductors are allowed over open lane(s) of traffic with no encroachment by any part of the work activities, materials or equipment within the minimal vertical clearance above the travel way. The utility shall take precautions to ensure that pull ropes and conductors/cables at no time fall below the minimum vertical clearance.

On Limited Access facilities, a site specific temporary traffic control plan is required. The temporary traffic control plan shall include: a. The temporary traffic control set up for the initial pulling of the pull rope

- across the roadway.

RAILROADS

Railroad crossings affected by a construction project should be evaluated for traffic controls to reduce queuing on the tracks. The evaluation should include as a minimum: traffic volumes, distance from the tracks to the intersections, lane closure or taper locations, signal timing, etc.

SIGHT DISTANCE

Tapers: Transition tapers should be obvious to drivers. If restricted sight distance is a problem (e.g., a sharp vertical or horizontal curve), the taper should begin well in advance of the view obstruction. The beginning of tapers should not be hidden behind curves.

Intersections: Traffic control devices at intersections must provide sight distances for the road user to perceive potential conflicts and to traverse the intersection safely. Construction equipment and materials shall not restrict intersection sight distance.

ABOVEGROUND HAZARD

Aboveground hazards (see definitions) are to be considered work areas during working hours and treated with appropriate work zone traffic control procedures. During nonworking hours, all objects, materials and equipment that constitute an aboveground hazard must be stored/placed outside the travel way and clear zone or be shielded by a barrier or crash cushion.

For aboveground hazards within a work zone the clear zone required should be based on the regulatory speed posted during construction.

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DESCRIPTION: SION



d. Railing construction located at edge of deck.

OPTION 5 (CONDUCTOR/CABLE PULLING ABOVE AN OPEN

Overhead cable and/or de-energized conductor installations initial pull to proper tension shall be done in accordance with the appropriate Index or

b. During pulling operations, advance warning consisting of no less than a Changeable Message Sign upstream of the work area with alternating messages, "Overhead Work Ahead" and "Be Prepared to Stop" followed by a traffic control officer and police vehicle with blue lights flashing during the pulling operation.

RAFFIC	INDEX	SHEET
DNES	102-600	2 of 12

CLEAR ZONE WIDTHS FOR WORK ZONES

The term 'clear zone' describes the unobstructed relatively flat area, impacted by construction, extending outward from the edge of the traffic lane. The table below gives clear zone widths in work zones for medians and roadside conditions other than for roadside canals; where roadside canals are present, clear zone widths are to conform with the distances to canals as described in the EDM 215.2

CLEAR ZONE WIDTHS FOR WORK ZONES		
WORK ZONE SPEED (MPH)	TRAVEL LANES & MULTILANE RAMPS (feet)	AUXILIARY LANES & SINGLE LANE RAMPS (feet)
60-70	30	18
55	24	14
45-50	18	10
30-40	14	10
ALL SPEEDS CURB & GUTTER	4' BEHIND FACE OF CURB	4' BEHIND FACE OF CURB

SUPERELEVATION

Horizontal curves constructed in conjunction with work zone traffic control should have the required superelevation applied to the design radii. Under conditions where normal crown controls curvature, the minimum radii that can be applied are listed in the table below.

MINIMUM RADII FOR			
NORMAL	NORMAL CROWN		
WORK ZONE	MINIMUM RADIUS		
POSTED SPEED			
МРН	feet		
70	4090		
65	3130		
60	2400		
55	1840		
50	1390		
45	1080		
40	820		
35	610		
30	430		
Superelevate When Smaller			
Radii is Used			

OVERWEIGHT/OVERSIZE VEHICLES

Restrictions to Lane Widths, Heights or Load Capacity can greatly impact the movement of over dimensioned loads. The Contractor shall notify the Engineer who in turn shall notify the State Permits Office, phone no. (850) 410-5777, at least seven calendar days in advance of implementing a maintenance of traffic plan which will impact the flow of overweight/oversized vehicles. Information provided shall include location, type of restriction (height, width or weight) and restriction time frames. When the roadway is restored to normal service the State Permits Office shall be notified immediately.

LANE WIDTHS

Lane widths of through roadways should be maintained through work zone travel ways wherever practical. The minimum widths for work zone travel lanes shall be as follows: 11' for Interstate with at least one 12' lane provided in each direction, unless formally excepted by the Federal Highway Administration; 11' for freeways; and 10' for all other facilities.

HIGH-VISIBILITY SAFETY APPAREL

All high-visibility safety apparel shall meet the requirements of the International Safety Equipment Association (ISEA) and the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for "High-Visibility Safety Apparel", and labeled as ANSI/ISEA 107-2004 or newer. The apparel background (outer) material color shall be either fluorescent orange-red or fluorescent yellow-green as defined by the standard. The retroreflective material shall be orange, yellow, white, silver, yellow-green, or a fluorescent version of these colors, and shall be visible at a minimum distance of 1,000 feet. Class 3 apparel may be substituted for Class 2 apparel. Replace apparel that is not visible at 1,000 feet.

WORKERS: All workers within the right-of-way shall wear ANSI/ISEA Class 2 apparel. Workers operating machinery or equipment in which loose clothing could become entangled during operation shall wear fitted high-visibility safety apparel. Workers inside the bucket of a bucket truck are not required to wear high-visibility safety apparel.

UTILITIES: When other industry apparel safety standards require utility workers to wear apparel that is inconsistent with FDOT requirements such as NFPA, OSHA, ANSI, etc., the other standards for apparel may prevail.

FLAGGERS: For daytime activities, Flaggers shall wear ANSI/ISEA Class 2 apparel. For nighttime activities, Flaggers shall wear ANSI/ISEA Class 3 apparel.

REGULATORY SPEEDS IN WORK ZONES

Traffic Control Plans (TCP's) for all projects must include specific regulatory speeds for each phase of work. This can either be the posted speed or a reduced speed. The speed shall be noted in the TCPs; this includes indicating the existing speed if no reduction is to be made. Regulatory speeds are to be uniformly established through each phase.

In general, the regulatory speed should be established to route vehicles safely through the work zone as close as to normal highway speed as possible. The regulatory speed should not be reduced more than 10 mph below the posted speed and never below the minimum statutory speed for the class of facility. When a speed reduction greater than 10 mph is imposed, the reduction is to be done in 10 mph per 500' increments.

Temporary regulatory speed signs shall be removed as soon as the conditions requiring the reduced speed no longer exist. Once the work zone regulatory speeds are removed, the regulatory speed existing prior to construction will automatically go back into effect unless new speed limit signing is provided for in the plans.

On projects with interspaced work activities, speed reductions should be located in proximity to those activities which merit a reduced speed, and not "blanketed" for the entire project. At the departure of such activities, the normal highway speed should be posted to give the motorist notice that normal speed can be resumed.

If the existing regulatory speed is to be used, consideration should be given to supplementing the existing signs when the construction work zone is between existing regulatory speed signs. For projects where the reduced speed conditions exist for greater than 1 mile in rural areas (non-interstate) and on rural or urban interstate, additional regulatory speed signs are to be placed at no more than 1 mile intervals. Engineering judgement should be used in placement of the additional signs. Locating these signs beyond ramp entrances and beyond major intersections are examples of proper placement. For urban situations (non-interstate), additional speed signs are to be placed at a maximum of 1000' apart.

When field conditions warrant speed reductions different from those shown in the TCP the contractor may submit to the project engineer for approval by the Department, a signed and sealed study to justify the need for further reducing the posted speed, or, the engineer may request the District Traffic Operations Engineer (DTOE) to investigate the need. It will not be necessary for the DTOE to issue regulations for regulatory speeds in work zones due to the revised provisions of F.S. 316.07451(2) (b). Advisory Speed plates will be used at the option of the field engineer for temporary use while processing a request to change the regulatory speed specified in the plans when deemed necessary. Advisory speed plates cannot be used alone but must be placed below the construction warning sign for which the advisory speed is required.

For additional information, refer to the Plans Preparation Manual, Volume I, Chapter 10.

IENGTH OF LANE CLOSURES

Lane closures must not exceed the following total lengths (includes taper, buffer space and work space) in any given direction on the interstate or on state highways with a posted speed of 55 MPH or greater:

1. 3 miles for ground-in rumble strip operations on two-lane, two-way roadways.

2. 2 miles for all other operations.

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RAFFIC	INDEX	SHEET
DNES	102-600	3 of 12

FLAGGER CONTROL

Where flaggers are used, a FLAGGER symbol or legend sign must replace the WORKERS symbol or legend sign.

The flagger must be clearly visible to approaching traffic for a distance sufficient to permit proper response by the motorist to the flagging instructions, and to permit traffic to reduce speed or to stop as required before entering the work site. Flaggers shall be positioned to maintain maximum color contrast between the Flagger's high-visibility safety apparel and equipment and the work area background.

Hand-Signaling Devices

STOP/SLOW paddles are the primary hand-signaling device. The STOP/SLOW paddle shall have an octagonal shape on a rigid handle. If the STOP/SLOW paddle is placed on a rigid staff, the minimum length of the staff, measured from the bottom of the paddle to the end of the staff that rests on the ground, must not be less than 6 ft. STOP/SLOW paddles shall be at least 24 inches wide with letters at least 6 inches high and should be fabricated from light semirigid material. The background of the STOP face shall be red with white letters and border. The background of the SLOW face shall be orange with black letters and border. When used at night-time, the STOP/SLOW paddle shall be retroreflectorized.

Flag use is limited to immediate emergencies, intersections, and when working on the centerline or shared left turn lanes where two (2) flaggers are required and there is opposing traffic in the adjacent lanes. Flags, when used, shall be a minimum of 24 inches square, made of a good grade of red material, and securely fastened to a staff that is approximately 36 inches in length. When used at nighttime, flags shall be retroreflectorized red.

Flashlight, lantern or other lighted signal that will display a red warning light shall be used at night

Flagger Stations

Flagger stations shall be located far enough in advance of the work space so that approaching road users will have sufficient distance to stop before entering the work space. When used at nighttime, the flagger station shall be illuminated.

SURVEY WORK ZONES

The SURVEY CREW AHEAD symbol or legend sign shall be the principal Advance Warning Sign used for Traffic Control Through Survey Work Zones and may replace the ROAD WORK AHEAD sign when lane closures occur, at the discretion of the Party Chief.

When Traffic Control Through Work Zones is being used for survey purposes only, the END ROAD WORK sign as called for on certain 102 Series of Indexes should be omitted.

Survey Between Active Traffic Lanes or Shared Left Turn Lanes

The following provisions apply to Main Roadway Traffic Control Work Zones. These provisions must be adjusted by the Party Chief to fit roadway and traffic conditions when the Survey Work Zone includes intersections.

- (A) A STAY IN YOUR LANE (MOT-1-06) sign shall be added to the Advance Warning Sign sequence as the second most immediate sign from the work area.
- (B) Elevation Surveys-Cones may be used at the discretion of the Party Chief to protect prism holder and flagger(s). Cones, if used, may be placed at up to 50' intervals along the break line throughout the work zone.
- (C) Horizontal Control-With traffic flow in the same direction, cones shall be used to protect the backsight tripod and/or instrument. Cones shall be placed at the equipment, and up to 50' intervals for at least 200' towards the flow of traffic.
- (D) Horizontal Control-With traffic flow in opposite directions, cones shall be used to protect the backsight tripod and/or instrument. Cones shall be placed at the equipment, and up to 50' intervals for at least 200' in both directions towards the flow of traffic.

SIGNS

SIGN MATERIALS

Mesh signs and non-retroreflectice vinyl signs may only be used for daylight operations. Non-retroreflectice vinyl signs must meet the requirements of Specifications Section 994.

Retroreflective vinyl signs meeting the requirements of Specification Section 994 may be used for daylight or night operations not to exceed 1 day except as noted in the Indexes.

Rigid or Lightweight sign panels may be used in accordance with the vendor APL drawing for the sign stand to which they are attached.

INTERSECTING ROAD SIGNING

Signing for the control of traffic entering and leaving work zones by way of intersecting crossroads shall be adequate to make drivers aware of work zone conditions. When Work operations exceed 60 minutes, place the ROAD WORK AHEAD sign on the side street entering the work zone.

ADJOINING AND/OR OVERLAPPING WORK ZONE SIGNING

Adjoining work zones may not have sufficient spacing for standard placement of signs and other traffic control devices in their advance warning areas or in some cases other areas within their traffic control zones. Where such restraints or conflicts occur or are likely to occur, one of the following methods will be employed to avoid conflicts and prevent conditions that could lead to misunderstanding on the part of the traveling public as to the intended travel way by the traffic control procedure applied:

- (A) For scheduled projects the engineer in responsible charge of project design will resolve anticipated work zone conflicts during the development of the project traffic control plan. This may entail revision of plans on preceding projects and coordination of plans on concurrent projects.
- (B) Unanticipated conflicts arising between adjoining in progress highway construction projects will be resolved by the Resident Engineer for projects under his residency, and, by the District Construction Engineer for in progress projects under adjoining residencies.
- (C) The District Maintenance Engineer will resolve anticipated and occurring conflicts within scheduled maintenance operations.
- (D) The Unit Maintenance Engineer will resolve conflicts that occur within routine maintenance works; between routine maintenance work, unscheduled work and/or permitted work; and, between unit controlled maintenance works and highway construction projects.

SIGN COVERING AND INTERMITTENT WORK STOPPAGE SIGNING

Existing or temporary traffic control signs that are no longer applicable or are inconsistent with intended travel paths shall be removed or fully covered.

Sign blanks or other available coverings must completely cover the existing sign. Rigid sign coverings shall be the same size as the sign it is covering, and bolted in a manner to prevent movement.

Sign covers are incidental to work operations and are not paid for separately.

SIGNING FOR DETOURS, LANE SHIFTS AND DIVERSIONS

Detours should be signed clearly over their entire length so that motorists can easily determine how to return to the original roadway. The reverse curve (W1-4) warning sign should be used for the advanced warning for a lane shift. A diversion should be signed as a lane shift.

EXTENDED DISTANCE ADVANCE WARNING SIGN

Advance Warning Signs shall be used at extended distance of one-half mile or more when limited sight distance or the nature of the obstruction may require a motorist to bring their vehicle to a stop. Extended distance Advanced Warning Signs may be required on any type roadway, but particularly be considered on multilane divided highways where vehicle speed is generally in the higher range (45 MPH or more).

UTILITY WORK AHEAD SIGN

The UTILITY WORK AHEAD (W21-7) sign may be used as an alternate to the ROAD WORK AHEAD or the ROAD WORK XX FT (W20-1) sign for utility operations on or adjacent to a highwav

LENGTH OF ROAD WORK SIGN

The length of road work sign (G20-1) bearing the legend ROAD WORK NEXT MILES is required for all projects of more than 2 miles in length. The number of miles entered should be rounded up to the nearest mile. The sign shall be located at begin construction points.

SPEEDING FINES DOUBLED WHEN WORKERS PRESENT SIGN

The SPEEDING FINES DOUBLED WHEN WORKERS PRESENT sign should be installed on all projects, but may be omitted if the work operation is less than 1 day. The placement should be 500 feet beyond the ROAD WORK AHEAD sign or midway to the next sign whichever is less.

GROOVED PAVEMENT AHEAD SIGN

The GROOVED PAVEMENT AHEAD sign is required 500 feet in advance of a milled or grooved surface open to traffic. The W8-15P placard shall be used in conjuction with the GROOVED PAVEMENT AHEAD sign.

END ROAD WORK SIGN

The END ROAD WORK sign (G20-2) should be installed on all projects, but may be omitted where the work operation is less than 1 day. The sign should be placed approximately 500 feet beyond the end of a construction or maintenance project unless other distance is called for in the plans. When other Construction or Maintenance Operations occur within 1 mile this sign should be omitted and signing coordinated in accordance with Index 102-600, ADJOINING AND/OR OVERLAPPING WORK ZONE SIGNING.

PROJECT INFORMATION SIGN

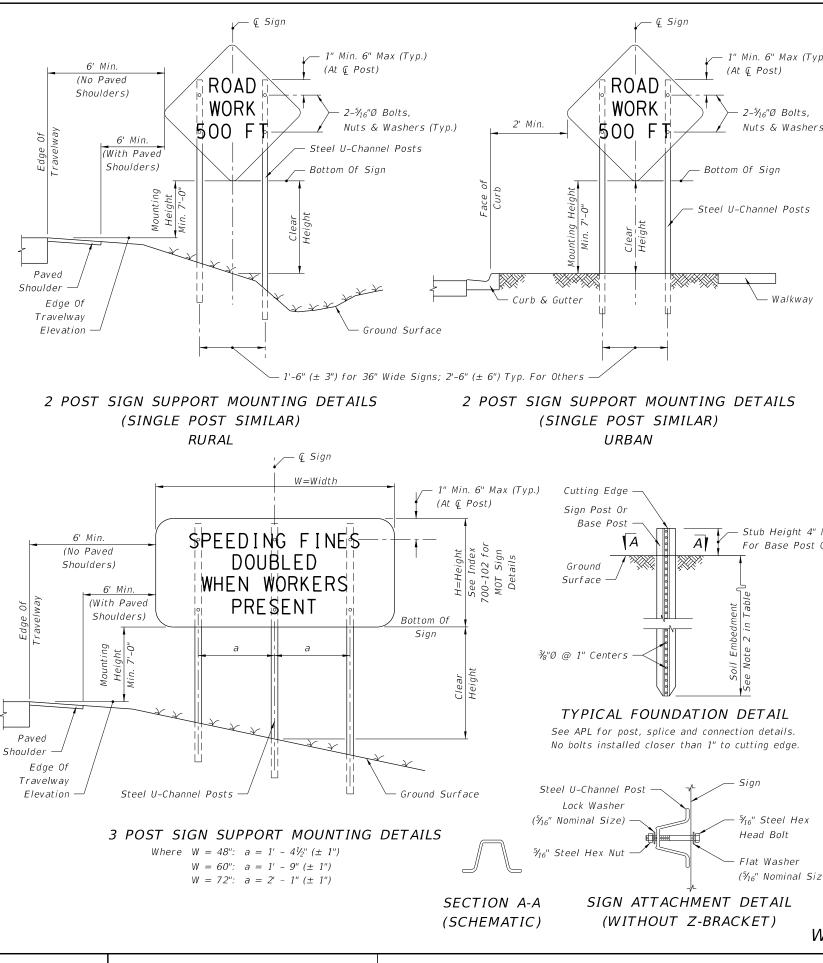
The Project information sign shall be installed when called for in the plans.



RAFFIC	INDEX	SHEET	
DNES	102-600	4 of 12	

TEMPORARY SIGN SUPPORT NOTES:

- 1. All signs shall be post mounted when work operations exceed one day except for:
- a. Road closure signs mounted in accordance with the vendor drawing for the Type III Barricade shown on the APL.
- b. Pedestrian advanced warning or pedestrian regulatory signs mounted on sign supports in accordance with the vendor drawing shown on the APL.
 c. Median barrier mounted signs per Index 700-013.
- 2. Unless shielded with barrier or outside of the Clear Zone, signs mounted on temporary supports or barricades, and barricade/sign combination must be crashworthy in accordance with NCHRP 350 requirements and included on the Approved Products List (APL).
- 3. Use only approved systems listed on the Department's Approved Products List (APL).
- 4. Manufacturers seeking approval of U-Channel and steel square tube sign support assemblies for inclusion on the Approved Products List (APL) must submit a APL application, design calculations (for square tube only), and detailed drawings showing the product meets all the equirements of this Index.
- 5. Provide 3 lb/ft Steel U-Channel Posts with a minimum section modulus of 0.43 in³ for 60 ksi steel, a minimum section modulus of 0.37 in³ for 70 ksi steel, or a minimum section modulus of 0.34 in³ for 80 ksi steel.
- Provide 4 lb/ft Steel U-Channel Posts with a minimum section modulus of 0.56 in³ for 60 ksi steel, or a minimum section modulus of 0.47 in³ for 70 ksi or 80 ksi steel.
- 7. U-channel posts shall conform with ASTM A 499, Grade 60, or ASTM A 576, Grade 1080 (with a minimum yield strength of 60 ksi). Square tube posts shall conform with ASTM A 653, Grade 50, or ASTM A 1011, Grade 50.
- 8. Sign attachment bolts, washers, nuts, and spacers shall conform with ASTM A307 or A 36.
- 9. For diamond warning signs with supplement plaque (up to 5 ft² in area), use 4 lb/ft posts for up to 10 ft Clear Height (measure to the bottom of diamond warning sign).
- 10. Install 4 lb/ft Steel U-Channel Posts with approved breakaway splice in accordance with the manufacturer's detail shown on the APL.
- 11. The contractor may install 3 lb/ft Steel U-Channel Posts with approved breakaway splice in accordance with the manufacturer's detail shown on the APL.
- 12. Install all posts plumb.
- 13. The contractor may set posts in preformed holes to the specified depth with suitable backfill tamped securely on all sides, or drive 3 lb/ft sign posts and any size base post in accordance with the manufacturer's detail shown on the APL.



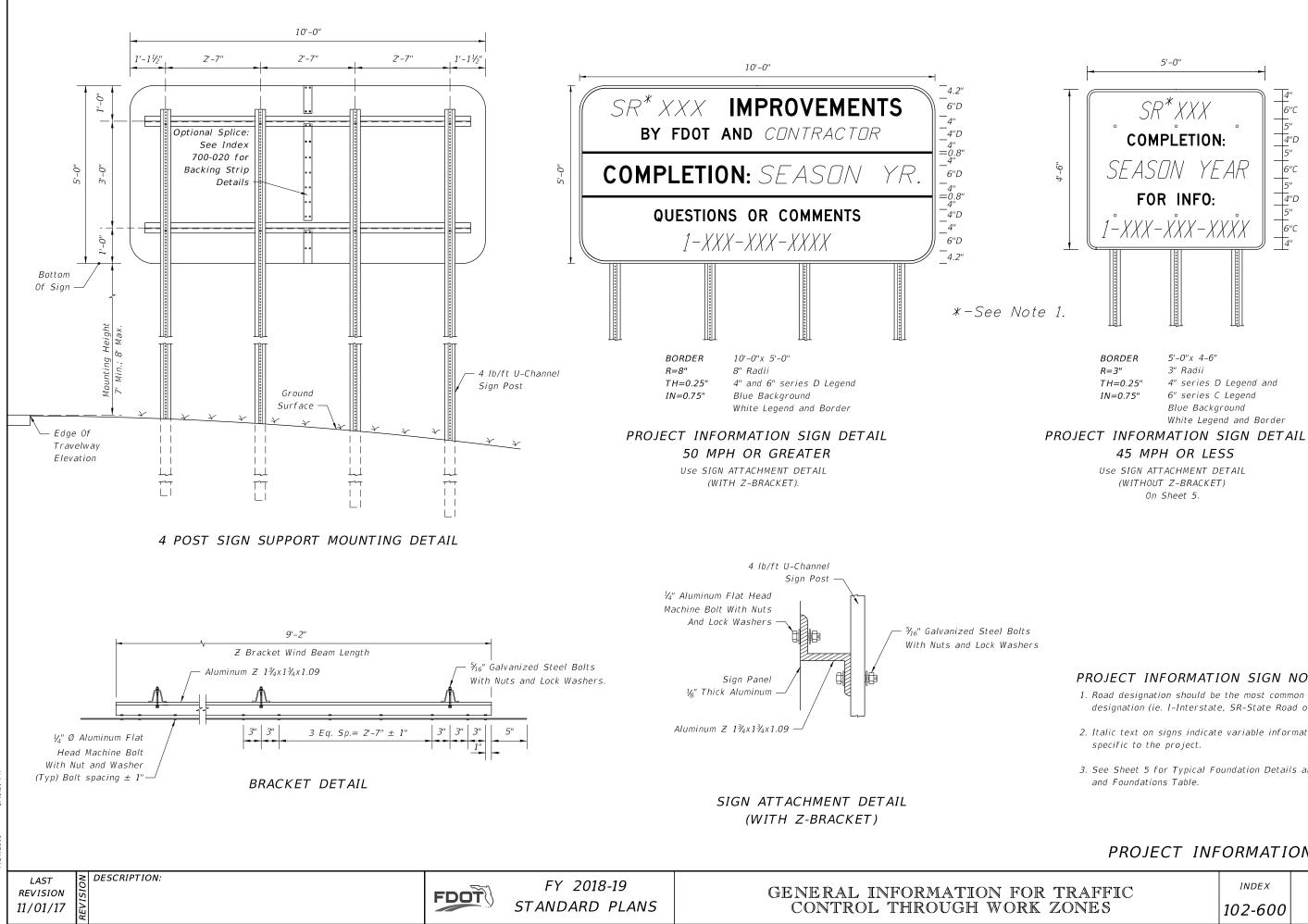
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FY 2018-19 STANDARD PLANS

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR TRAFF CONTROL THROUGH WORK ZONES

ур.)		TABLE F	OR	
/ ٣ · /	WO	RK ZONE	SIGNS	
	SIGN SHAPE	SIGN SIZE	NUMBER OF	
	Octagon	(inches) 30x30	U CHANNEL	. POSTS
ra (Tun)	Uctagon	36x36x36	1	
rs (Typ.)	Triangle	48x48x48	1	
		60x60x60	2	
		24x18	1	
		24x30	1	
		30x24 36x18	1	
		36x24	1	
	Postangla	48×18	1	
	Rectangle (W x H)	48x24	1	
		36x48	2	
		48x30	2	
		48x36	2	
		54x36 48x60	2	
		60x54	3	
		72x48	3	
		120×60*	4*	
		30x30	1	-
	Square	36x36	2	
		48x48	2	
	Diamond	48x48	2	
	(See Note 7)	-		
	Circle	36Ø	2	
	Notes For Tab.	le:		
" Max. t Only	 * Use 4 lb/ft mounting he sign panel u 2. Minimum fou posts and 4 3. For both 3 posts instal depth of 2' 4. The soil pla drawing is n sign posts i defined in N 	posts for Cle U-channel sig ight of 7' min Ising Z-brack Indation deptl .5' for 4 lb/ft Ib/ft and 4 lb led in rock, a of rock layer	ar Height up n post with a . and 8' max. et detail on 3 n is 4.0' for . posts. /ft base or s minimum cur is required. on the APL va for base post sisting rock (It roadway, s	to 12'. a Attach Sheet 6. 3 lb/ft sign mulative endor ts or as
ize) WORK	< ZONE	SIGN	SUPP	ORTS
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NES		1400	600 5	5 of 12

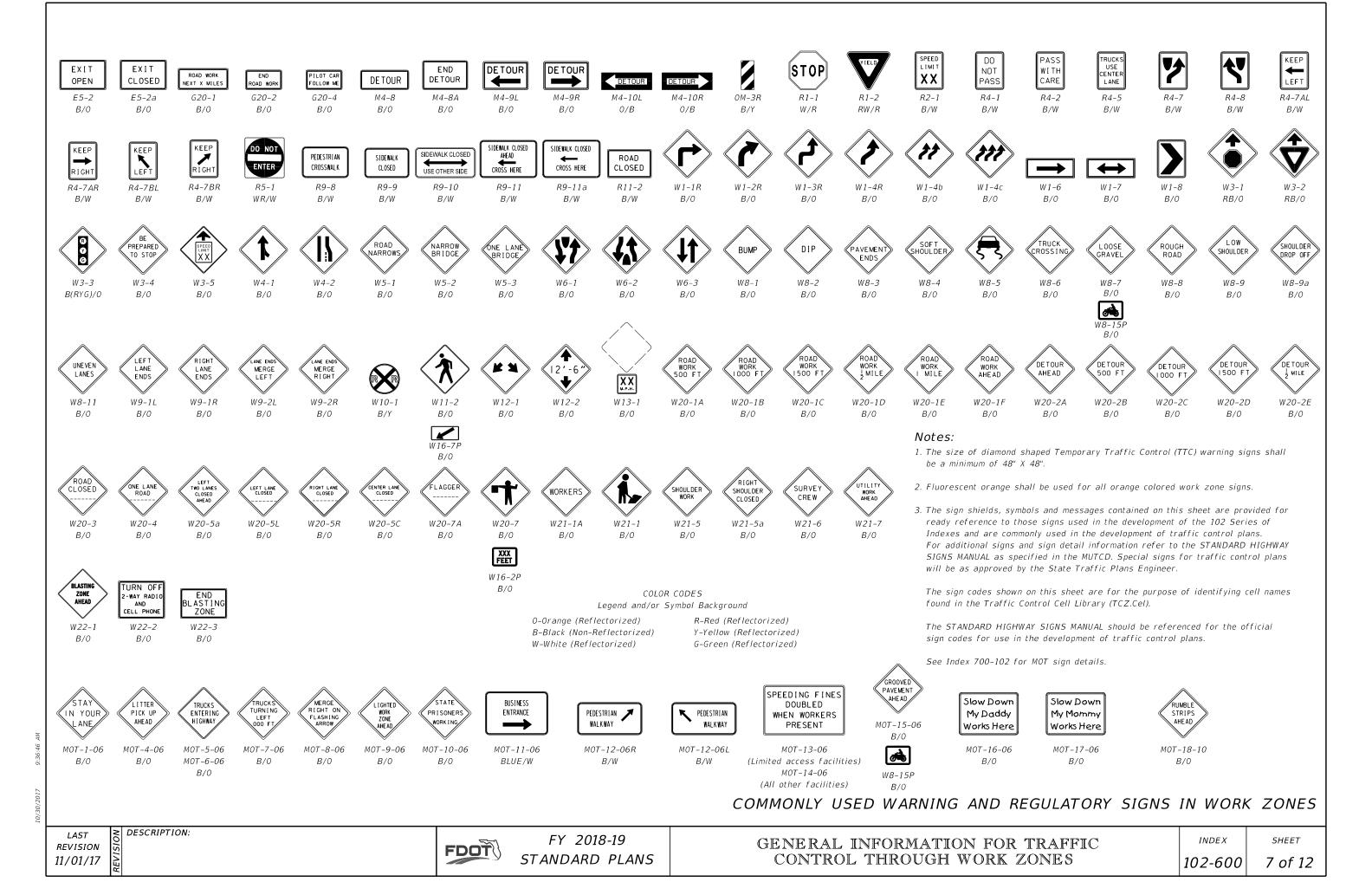


PROJECT INFORMATION SIGN NOTES:

- 1. Road designation should be the most common designation (ie. I-Interstate, SR-State Road or US.)
- 2. Italic text on signs indicate variable information
- 3. See Sheet 5 for Typical Foundation Details and Post

PROJECT INFORMATION SIGN

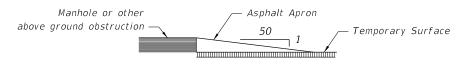
RAFFIC	INDEX	SHEET	
AFFIC NES	102-600	6 of 12	



MANHOLES/CROSSWALKS/JOINTS

Manholes extending 1" or more above the travel lane and crosswalks having an uneven surface greater than $\frac{1}{4}$ " shall have a temporary asphalt apron constructed as shown in the diagram below.

All transverse joints that have a difference in elevation of 1" or more shall have a temporary asphalt apron constructed as shown in the diagram below.



The apron is to be removed prior to constructing the next lift of asphalt. The cost of the temporary asphalt shall be included in the contract unit price for Maintenance of Traffic, LS.

REMOVING PAVEMENT MARKINGS

Existing pavement markings that conflict with temporary work zone delineation shall be removed by any method approved by the Engineer, where operations exceed one daylight period. Remove conflicting pavement marking using a method that will not damage the surface texture of the pavement, unless the pavement will be restored prior to traffic use. Painting over existing pavement markings with black paint or spraving with asphalt shall not be accepted as substitute for removal or obliteration. Full pavement width overlays of either a structural or friction course (non-final surface) are an acceptable alternate means to achieve removal.

SIGNALS

Existing traffic signal operations that require modification in order to carry out work zone traffic control shall be included in the TCP and be approved by the District Traffic Operations Engineer.

Maintain all existing actuated or traffic responsive mode signal operations for main and side street movements for the duration of the Contract and require restoration of any loss of detection within 12 hours. The contractor shall select only detection technology listed on the Department's Approved Products List (APL) and approved by the Engineer to restore detection capabilities.

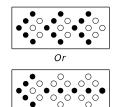
ADVANCE WARNING ARROW BOARDS

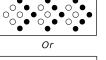
An arrow board in the arrow or chevron mode shall be used only for stationary or moving lane closures on multilane roadways.

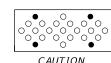
For shoulder work, blocking the shoulder, for roadside work near the shoulder, or for temporarily closing one lane on a two-lane, two-way roadway, an arrow board shall be used only in the caution mode.

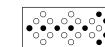
A single arrow board shall not be used to merge traffic laterally more than one lane. When arrow boards are used to close multiple lanes, a single board shall be used at the merging taper for each closed lane.

When Advance Warning Arrow Boards are used at night, the intensity of the flashers shall be reduced during darkness when lower intensities are desirable.

















MOVE/MERGE LEFT

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MOVE/MERGE RIGHT

MOVE/MERGE RIGHT OR LEFT

Minimum Required Lamps Additional Lamps Allowed

MODES

(PCMS)

- The PCMS can be used to: zones
- 2. Reinforce static advance warning messages.

PCMS should be placed approx. 500 to 800 feet in advance of the work zone conflicts or 0.5 to 2 miles in advance of complex traffic control schemes which require new and/or unusual traffic maneuvers.

For additional information refer to the FDOT Plans Preparation Manual, Volume I, Chapter 10.

TRUCK/TRAILER-MOUNTED ATTENUATORS

CHANNELIZING DEVICES

Channelizing devices for work zone traffic control shall be as prescribed in Part VI of the MUTCD, subject to supplemental revisions provided in the contract documents and the 102 Series of Indexes. Lighting Devices must not be used to supplement channelization.

CHANNELIZING DEVICE CONSISTENCY

tangent alignment.



PORTABLE CHANGEABLE MESSAGE SIGNS

1. Supplement standard signing in construction or maintenance work

3 Provide motorists with updated guidance information.

If PCMS are to be used at night, the intensity of the flashers shall be reduced during darkness when lower intensities are desirable.

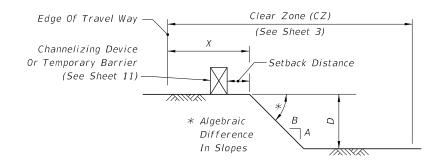
Truck/Trailer-mounted attenuators (TMA) can be used for moving operations and short-term stationary operations. For moving operations, see Indexes 102-607 and 102-619. For short-term, stationary operations, see Part VI of the MUTCD.

Barricades, vertical panels, cones, tubular markers and drums shall not be intermixed within either the lateral transition or within the

RAFFIC	INDEX	SHEET
NES	102-600	8 of 12

DROP-OFF CONDITION NOTES

- 1. These conditions and treatments can be applied only in work areas that fall within a properly signed work zone.
- 2. When drop-offs occur within the clear zone due to construction or maintenance activities, protection devices are required (See Table 1). A drop-off is defined as a drop in elevation, parallel to the adjacent travel lanes, greater than 3" with slope (A:B) steeper than 1:4. In superelevated sections, the algebraic difference in slopes should not exceed 0.25 (See Drop-off Condition Detail).
- 3. Drop-offs may be mitigated by placement of slopes with optional base material per Specifications Section 285. Slopes shallower than 1:4 may be required to avoid algebraic difference in slopes greater than 0.25. Include the cost for the placement and removal of the material in Maintenance of Traffic, LSD. Use of this treatment in lieu of a temporary barrier is not eligible for CSIP consideration. Conduct daily inspections for deficiencies related to erosion, excessive slopes, rutting or other adverse conditions. Repair any deficiencies immediately.
- 4. For Setback Distance, refer to the Index or Approved Products List (APL) drawing of the selected barrier.
- 5. For Conditions 1 and 3 provided in Table 1, any drop-off condition that is created and restored within the same work period will not be subject to the use of temporary barriers; however, channelizing devices will be required.
- 6. When permanent curb heights are $\geq 6^{"}$, no channelizing device will be required. For curb heights < 6", see Table 1.



DROP-OFF CONDITION DETAIL

Table 1Drop-off Protection Requirements				
Condition	X (ft)	D (in.)	Device Required	
1	0-12	> 3	Temporary Barrier	
2	> 12-CZ	> 3 to ≤ 5	Channelizing Device	
3	0-CZ	> 5	Temporary Barrier	
4	Removal of Bridge or Retaining Wall Barrier		Temporary Barrier	
5	Removal of portions of Bridge Deck		Temporary Barrier	

TRAVEL LANE TREATMENT FOR MILLING OR RESURFACING NOTES

- travel lanes.

- should never exceed 3 miles in length.

D aries

- 1. A pedestrian way drop-off is defined as:
 - the pedestrian way





GENERAL INFORMATION FOR TR CONTROL THROUGH WORK ZO

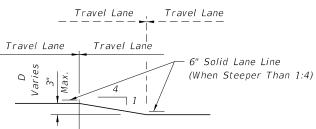
1. This treatment applies to resurfacing or milling operations between adjacent

2. Whenever there is a difference in elevation between adjacent travel lanes, the W8-11 sign with "UNEVEN LANES" is required at intervals of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile maximum.

3. If D is $1\frac{1}{2}$ " or less, no treatment is required.

4. Treatment allowed only when D is 3" or less.

5. If the slope is steeper than 1:4 (not to be steeper than 1:1), the R4-1 and MOT-1-06 signs shall be used as a supplement to the W8-11; this condition



TRAVEL LANE TREATMENT FOR MILLING OR RESURFACING DETAIL

PEDESTRIAN WAY DROP-OFF CONDITION NOTES

a. a drop in elevation greater than 10" that is closer than 2' from the edge of

b. a slope steeper than 1:2 that begins closer than 2' from the edge of the pedestrian way when the total drop-off is greater than 60"

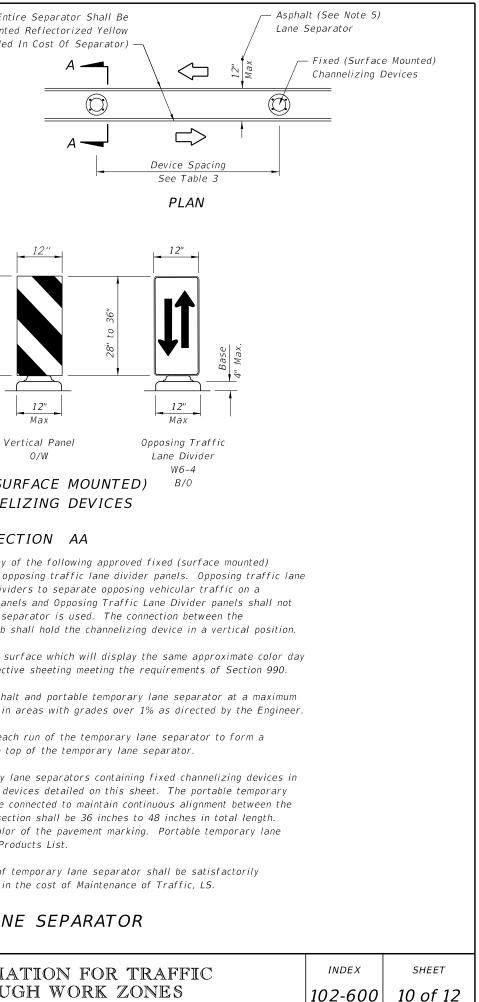
2. Protect any drop-off adjacent to a pedestrian way with pedestrian longitudinal channelizing devices, temporary barrier wall, or approved handrail.

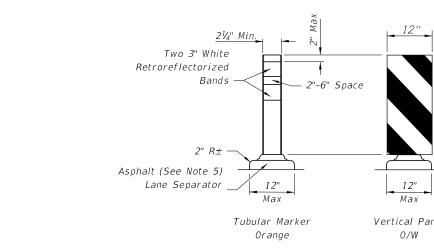
DROP-OFFS	IN	WORK	ZONES

RAFFIC	INDEX	SHEET
NES	102-600	9 of 12

Entire Separator Shall Be
Painted Reflectorized Yellow
(Included In Cost Of Separator) –

	Table 3				
	Device Spacing				
	Max. Distance Between Devices (ft.)				vices (ft.)
Sr	beed			Vertical	Panels or
- I - '	nph)	Tubular	Markers	Opposing '	Traffic Lane
	ipii)			Div	rider
		Taper	Tangent	Taper	Tangent
Ź	25	25	50	25	50
30	to 45	25	50	30	50
50	to 70	25	50	50	100





FIXED (SURFACE MOUNTED) CHANNELIZING DEVICES

SECTION AA

- 1. Temporary lane separators shall be supplemented with any of the following approved fixed (surface mounted) channelizing devices: tubular markers, vertical panels, or opposing traffic lane divider panels. Opposing traffic lane divider panels (W6-4) shall only be used as center lane dividers to separate opposing vehicular traffic on a two-lane, two-way operation. Tubular Markers, Vertical Panels and Opposing Traffic Lane Divider panels shall not be intermixed within the limits where the temporary lane separator is used. The connection between the channelizing device and the temporary lane separator curb shall hold the channelizing device in a vertical position.
- 2. Reflectorized materials shall have a smooth sealed outer surface which will display the same approximate color day and night. Furnish channelizing devices having retroreflective sheeting meeting the requirements of Section 990.
- 3. 12" openings for drainage shall be constructed in the asphalt and portable temporary lane separator at a maximum spacing of 25' in areas with grades of 1% or less or 50' in areas with grades over 1% as directed by the Engineer.
- 4. Tapered ends shall be used at the beginning and end of each run of the temporary lane separator to form a gradual increase in height from the pavement level to the top of the temporary lane separator.
- 5. The Contractor has the option of using portable temporary lane separators containing fixed channelizing devices in lieu of the temporary asphalt separator and channelizing devices detailed on this sheet. The portable temporary lane separator shall come in portable sections that can be connected to maintain continuous alignment between the separate curb sections. Each temporary lane separator section shall be 36 inches to 48 inches in total length. Portable temporary lane separators shall duplicate the color of the pavement marking. Portable temporary lane separators shall be one of those listed on the Approved Products List.
- 6. Any damage to existing pavement caused by the removal of temporary lane separator shall be satisfactorily repaired and the cost of such repairs are to be included in the cost of Maintenance of Traffic, LS.

TEMPORARY LANE SEPARATOR

 \leq $\langle - - \rangle$ \Rightarrow \simeq Standard Spacing 40' ΛN BUSINESS à ENTRANCE Reduced Reduced Spacing Spacing

- 1. For single business entrances, place one 24" x 36" business sign for each driveway entrance affected. Signs shall show specific business names. Logos may be provided by business owners. Standard BUSINESS ENTRANCE sign in Index 700-102 may be used when approved by the Engineer.
- 2. When several businesses share a common driveway entrance, place one 24" x 36" standard BUSINESS ENTRANCE sign in accordance with Index 700-102 at the common driveway entrance.
- 3. Channelizing devices shall be placed at a reduced spacing on each side of the driveway entrance, but shall not restrict sight distance for the driveway users.
- 4. Business entrance signs are intended to guide motorist to business entrances moved/modified or disturbed during construction projects. Business entrance signs are not required where there is minimal disruption to business driveways which is often the case with resurfacing type projects.

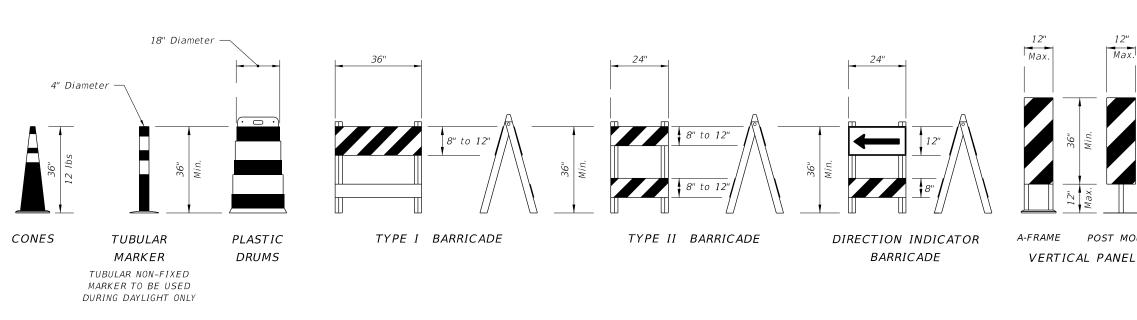
PLACEMENT OF BUSINESS ENTRANCE SIGNS AND CHANNELIZING DEVICES AT BUSINESS ENTRANCE

DESCRIPTION: LAST REVISION 11/01/17



FY 2018-19 STANDARD PLANS

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR TRAFFIC CONTROL THROUGH WORK ZONES



CHANNELIZING DEVICE NOTES:

- 1. The details shown on this sheet are for the following purposes: a. For ease of identification and
- b. To provide information that supplements or supersedes that provided by the MUTCD.
- 2. The Type III Barricade shall have a unit length of 6'-0" only. When barricades of greater lengths are required those lengths shall be in multiples of the 6'-0" unit.
- 3. No sign panel should be mounted on any channelizing device unless the channelizing device/sign combination was found to be crashworthy and the sign panel is mounted in accordance with the vendor drawing for the channelizing device shown on the Approved Products List (APL).
- 4. Ballast shall not be placed on top rails or any striped rails or higher than 13" above the driving surface.
- 5. The direction indicator barricade may be used in tapers and transitions where specific directional guidance to drivers is necessary. If used, direction indicator barricades shall be used in series to direct the driver through the transition and into the intended travel lane.
- 6. The splicing of sheeting is not permitted on either channelizing devices or MOT signs.
- 7. For rails less than 3'-0" long, 4" stripes shall be used.
- 8. Cones shall:
- a. Be used only in active work zones where workers are present.
- b. Not exceed 2 miles in length of use at any one time.
- c. Be reflectorized as per the MUTCD with Department-approved reflective collars when used at night.
- 9. Vehicular longitudinal channelizing devices shall not exceed 36" in height. For vehicular longitudinal channelizing devices (LCDs) less than 32" in height, the LCD shall be supplemented with approved fixed (surface mounted) channelizing devices (tubular markers, vertical panels, etc.) along the run of the LCD, at the ends, at 50' centers on tangents, and 25' centers on radii. The cost of the fixed supplemented channelizing devices shall be included in the cost of the LCD. LCDs less than 32" in height shall not be used for speeds greater than 45 mph.

10. For pedestrian longitudinal channelizing devices, the device shall have a minimum of 8" continuous detectable edging above the walkway. A gap not exceeding a height of 2" is allowed to facilitate drainage. The top surface of the device shall be a minimum height of 32" and have a V_8 " or less difference in any plane at all connection points between the devices to facilitate hand trailing. The bottom and the top surface of the device shall be in the same vertical plane. If pedestrian dropoff protection is required, the device shall have a footprint or offset of at least 2', otherwise the device must be at least 42" in height above the walkway and be anchored or ballasted to withstand a 200 lb lateral point load at the top of the device.

= CHANELIZING DEVICES ==

11. For Barrier Delineators, see Specification 102. Place on top of unit so that retroreflective sheeting faces vehicular traffic. Color must match adjacent longitudinal pavement marking.

TEMPORARY BARRIER NOTES:

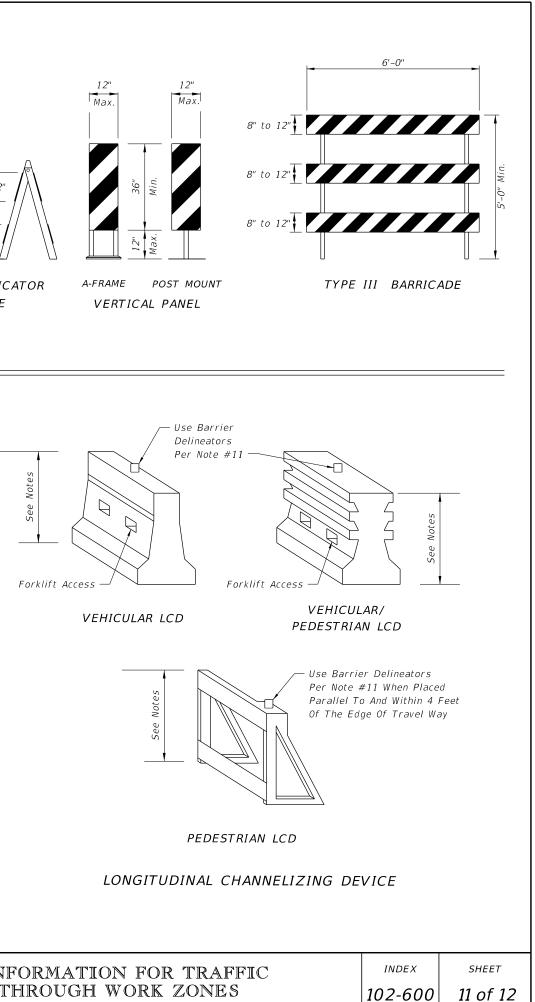
1. Where a barrier is specified, any of the types below may be used in accordance with the applicable Index:

Index	Description
102-100	Temporary Barrier
102-120	Low Profile Barrier
536-001	Guardrail

FY 2018-19

STANDARD PLANS

2. Trailer Mounted Barriers may be used to provide positive protection for workers within the work areas. APL drawings may be used as a quide to develop project specific Temporary Traffic Control Plans that are signed and sealed by the Contractor's Engineer.



e Notes	
See	

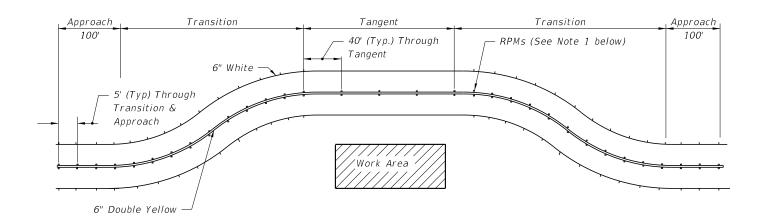
GENERAL INFORMATION FOR TRAFFIC CONTROL THROUGH WORK ZONES

LAST REVISION 11/01/17







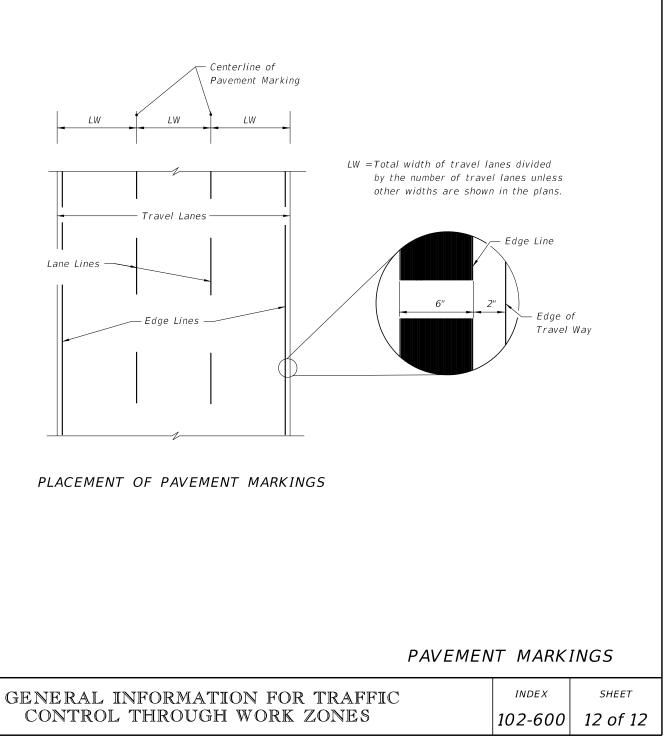


USE OF RPMS TO SUPPLEMENT PAINT OR REMOVABLE TAPE IN WORK ZONES

- 1. RPMs shall be installed as a supplement to:
- a. All lane lines.
- b. Edge lines in transition & approach areas.
- c. Edge lines of gore areas.
- 2. Placement of RPMs should be as shown in Index 706-001 with the following exceptions: RPMs shall be placed at 5 feet center to center in approach and transition areas.

NOTES FOR RAISED PAVEMENT MARKERS:

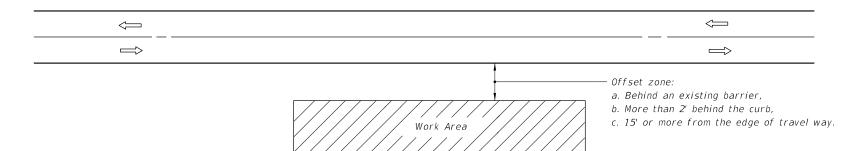
- 1. The color of the raised pavement marker under both day and night conditions shall conform to the color of the marking for which they serve as a positioning guide, or for which they supplement.
- 2. RPMs used to supplement lane lines are to be paid for as Raised Pavement Marker (Temporary), EA. RPMs used as a temporary substitute for paint or removable tape due to equipment malfunction are to be placed at the Contractor's expense.



PLACEMENT OF PAVEMENT MARKINGS







- 1. If the work operation (excluding establishing and terminating the work area) requires that two or more work vehicles cross the offset zone in any one hour, traffic control will be in conformance with Index 102-602.
- 2. No special signing is required.
- 3. When a side road intersects the highway within the work area, additional TTC devices shall be placed in accordance with other applicable TCZ Indexes.
- 4. When construction activities encroach on a sidewalk refer to Index 102-660.
- 5. For general TCZ requirements and additional information, refer to Index 102-600.



Work Area

└──> Lane Identification + Direction of Traffic

17 10:22:22 AM

LAST ODESCRIPTION: REVISION 11/01/17



CONDITIONS

WHERE ANY VEHICLE, EQUIPMENT, WORKERS AND THEIR ACTIVITIES ARE BEHIND AN EXISTING BARRIER, MORE THAN 2' BEHIND THE CURB, OR 15' OR MORE FROM THE EDGE OF TRAVEL WAY.

	INDEX	SHEET	
SHOULDER	102-601	1 of 1	

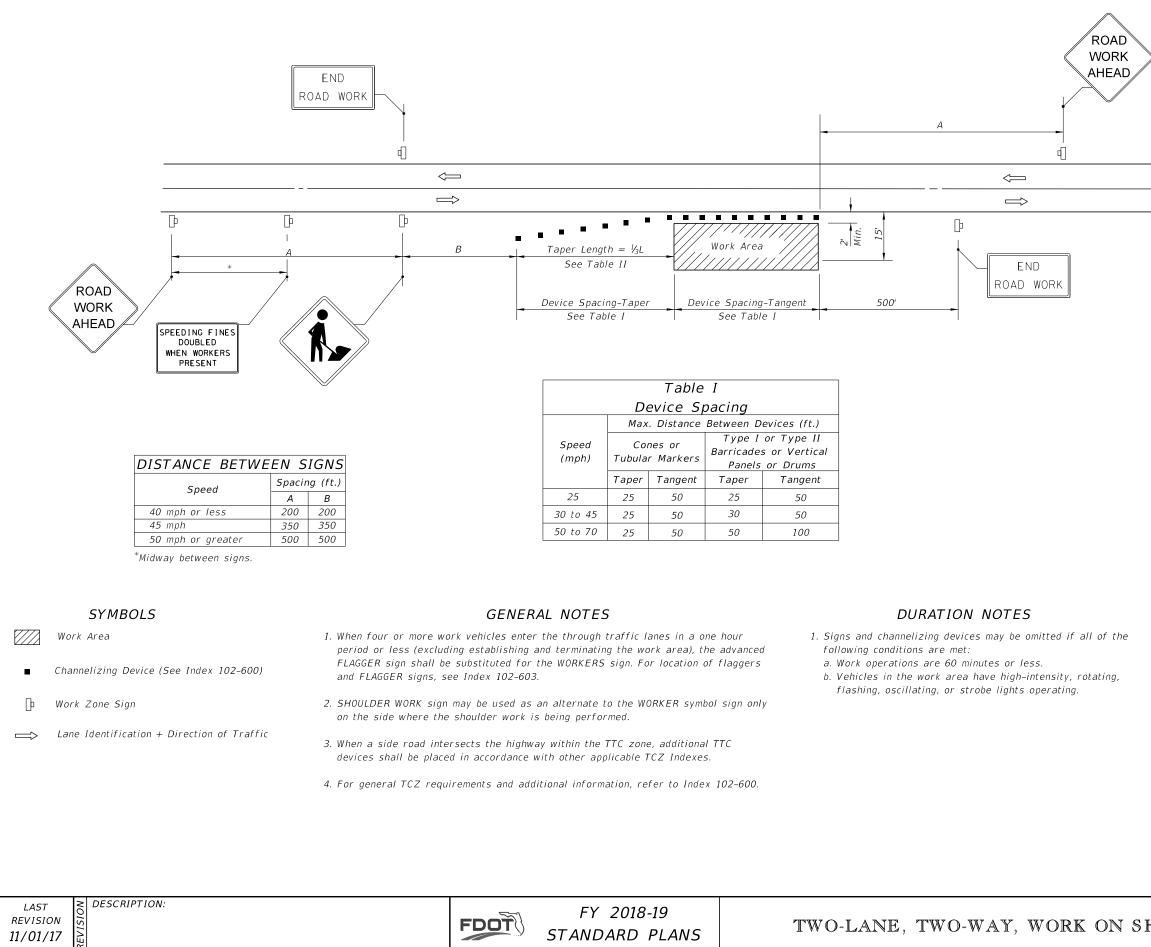


Table II Taper Length - Shoulder						
Speed						
(mph)	8' Shldr.	10' Shldr.	12' Shldr.	Notes		
25	28	35	42			
30	40	50	60	$L = \frac{WS^2}{2}$		
35	55	68	82	60		
40	72	90	107			
45	120	150	180			
50	133	167	200			
55	147	183	220			
60	160	200	240	L=WS		
65	173	217	260			
70	187	233	280			

8' minimum shoulder width

 $\frac{1}{3}L =$ Length of shoulder taper in feet

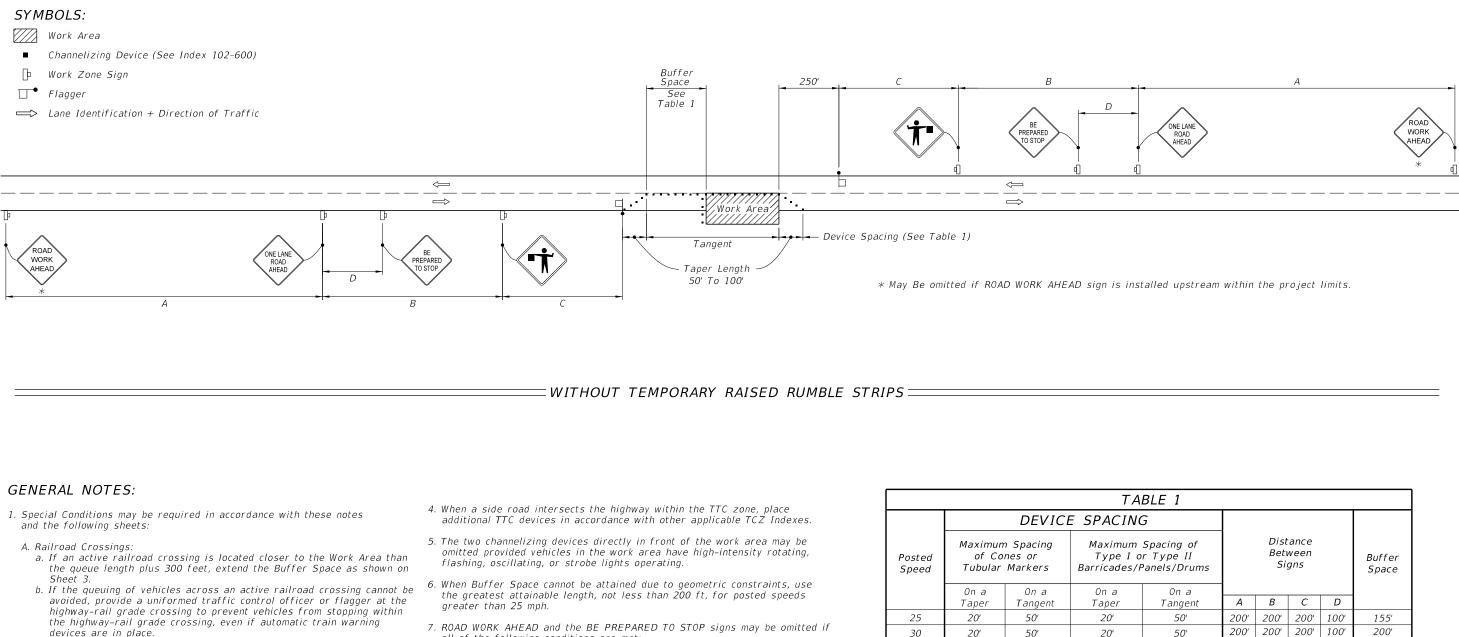
W = Width of total shoulder in feet
 (combined paved and unpaved width)

S = Posted speed limit (mph)

CONDITIONS

WHERE ANY VEHICLE, EQUIPMENT, WORKERS OR THEIR ACTIVITIES ENCROACH THE AREA CLOSER THAN 15' BUT NOT CLOSER THAN 2' TO THE EDGE OF TRAVEL WAY.

	INDEX	SHEET
HOULDER	102-602	1 of 1



- B. If the Work Area encroaches on the Centerline, use the Layout for Temporary Lane Shift to Shoulder on Sheet 3 only if the Existing Paved Shoulder width is sufficient to provide for an 11' lane between the Work Area and the Edge of Existing Paved Shoulder. Reduce the posted speed when appropriate.
- 2. Temporary Raised Rumble Strips:
- A. Use when both of the following conditions are met concurrently: a. Existing Posted Speed is 55 mph or greater; b. Work duration is greater than 60 minutes.
- B. Use a consistent Strip color throughout the work zone.
- C. Place each Rumble Strip Set transversely across the lane at locations shown.
- D. Use Option 1 or Option 2 as shown on Sheet 2. Use only one option throughout work zone.
- 3. Additional one-way control may be provided by the following means:
- A. Flag-carrying vehicle;
- B. Official vehicle;
- C. Pilot vehicles;

LAST

REVISION

11/01/17

D. Traffic signals.

When flaggers are the sole means of one-way control, the flaggers must be in sight of each other or in direct communication at all times.

- all of the following conditions are met:
- A. Work operations are 60 minutes or less.
- B. Speed limit is 45 mph or less.
- C. There are no sight obstructions to vehicles approaching the work area for a distance equal to the Buffer Space shown in Table 1
- D. Vehicles in the work area have high-intensity, rotating, flashing, oscillating,
- or strobe lights operating.
- E. Volume and complexity of the roadway has been considered.
- F. If a railroad crossing is present, vehicles will not queue across rail tracks. G. AFADs are not in use.
- 8. See Index 102-600 for general TCZ requirements and additional information.
- 9. Automated Flagger Assistance Devices (AFADs) may be used in accordance with Specifications Section 102, 990 and the APL vendor drawings.

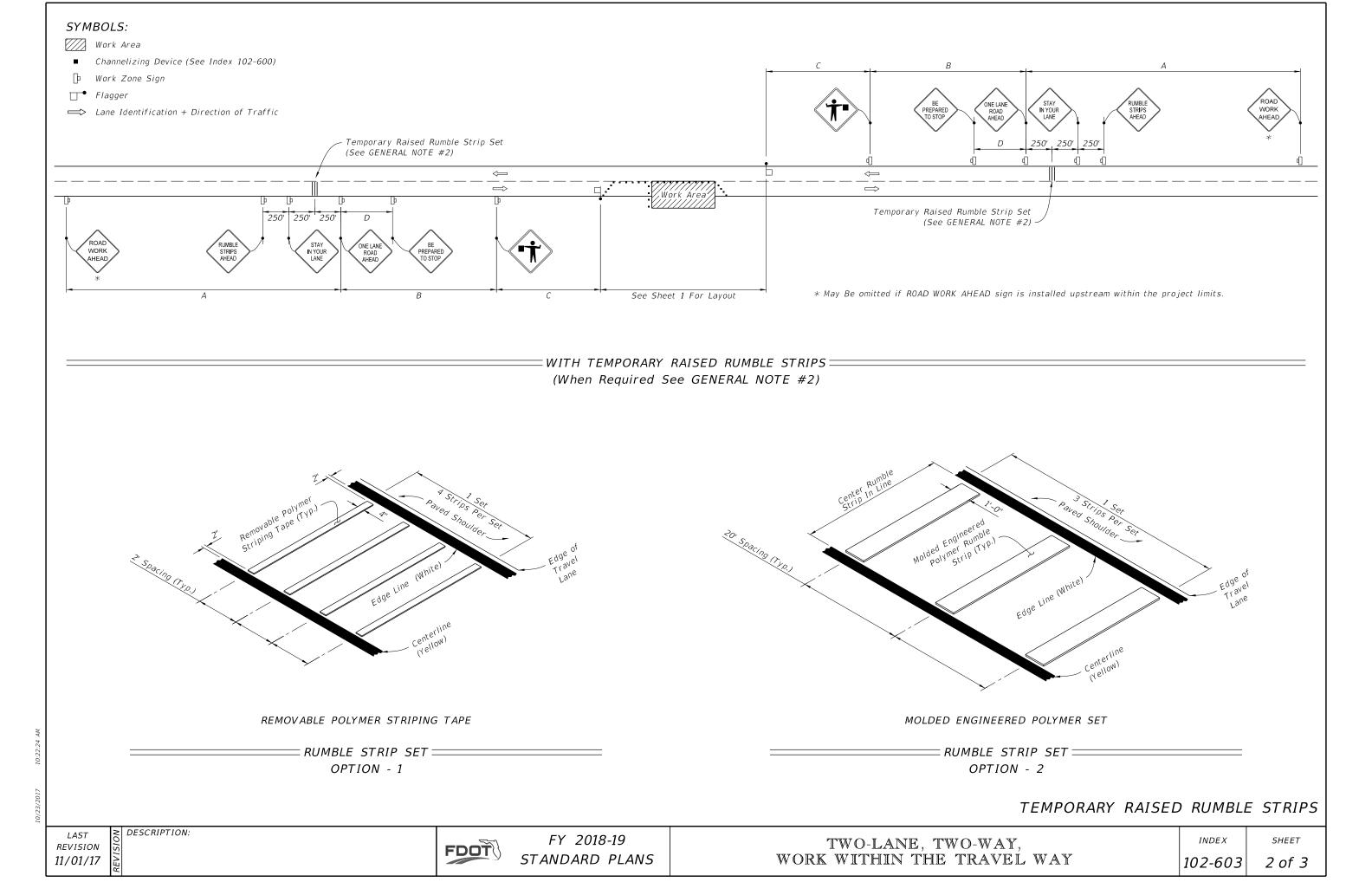
			TA	BLE 1					
Posted Speed	of Co	n Spacing nes or Markers	Maximum Type I o Barricades/H	Distance Between Signs				Buffer Space	
	On a Taper	On a Tangent	On a Taper	On a Tangent	A	В	С	D	
25	20'	50'	20'	50'	200'	200'	200'	100'	155'
30	20'	50'	20'	50'	200'	200'	200'	100'	200'
35	20'	50'	20'	50'	200'	200'	200'	100'	250'
40	20'	50'	20'	50'	200'	200'	200'	100'	305'
45	20'	50'	20'	50'	350'	350'	350'	175'	360'
50	20'	50'	20'	100'	500'	500'	500'	250'	425'
55	20'	50'	20'	100'	2640'	1500'	1000'	500'	495'
60	20'	50'	20'	100'	2640'	1500'	1000'	500'	570'
65	20'	50'	20'	100'	2640'	1500'	1000'	500'	645'
70	20'	50'	20'	100'	2640'	1500'	1000'	500'	730'

2	DESCRIPTION:
2	
5	
1	



CONDITIONS
WHERE ANY VEHICLE, EQUIPMENT,
WORKERS OR THEIR ACTIVITIES
ENCROACH THE AREA BETWEEN
THE CENTERLINE AND A LINE 2'
OUTSIDE THE EDGE OF TRAVEL WAY.

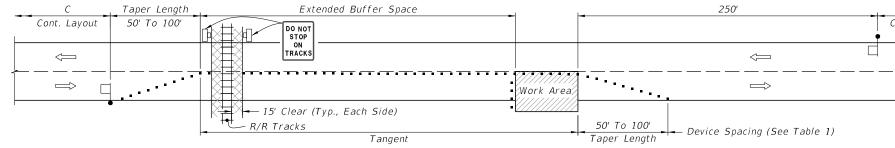
	INDEX	SHEET		
VAY	102-603	1 of 3		

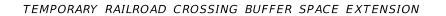


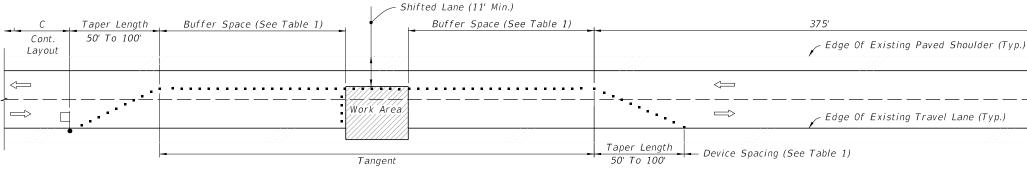
SYMBOLS:

Work Area

- Channelizing Device (See Index 102-600)
- P Work Zone Sign
- □ Flagger
- → Lane Identification + Direction of Traffic







TEMPORARY LANE SHIFT TO SHOULDER WHEN WORK AREA ENCROACHES ON THE CENTERLINE

SPECIAL CONDITIONS ===

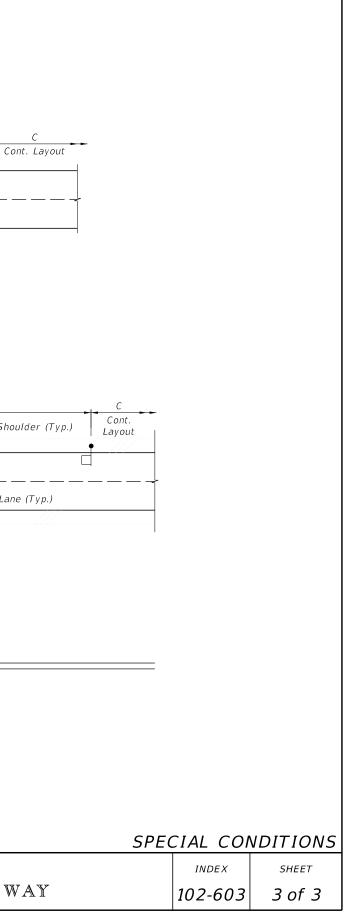
Cross Rererence: 1. See General Note #1, Sheet 1 for more information.

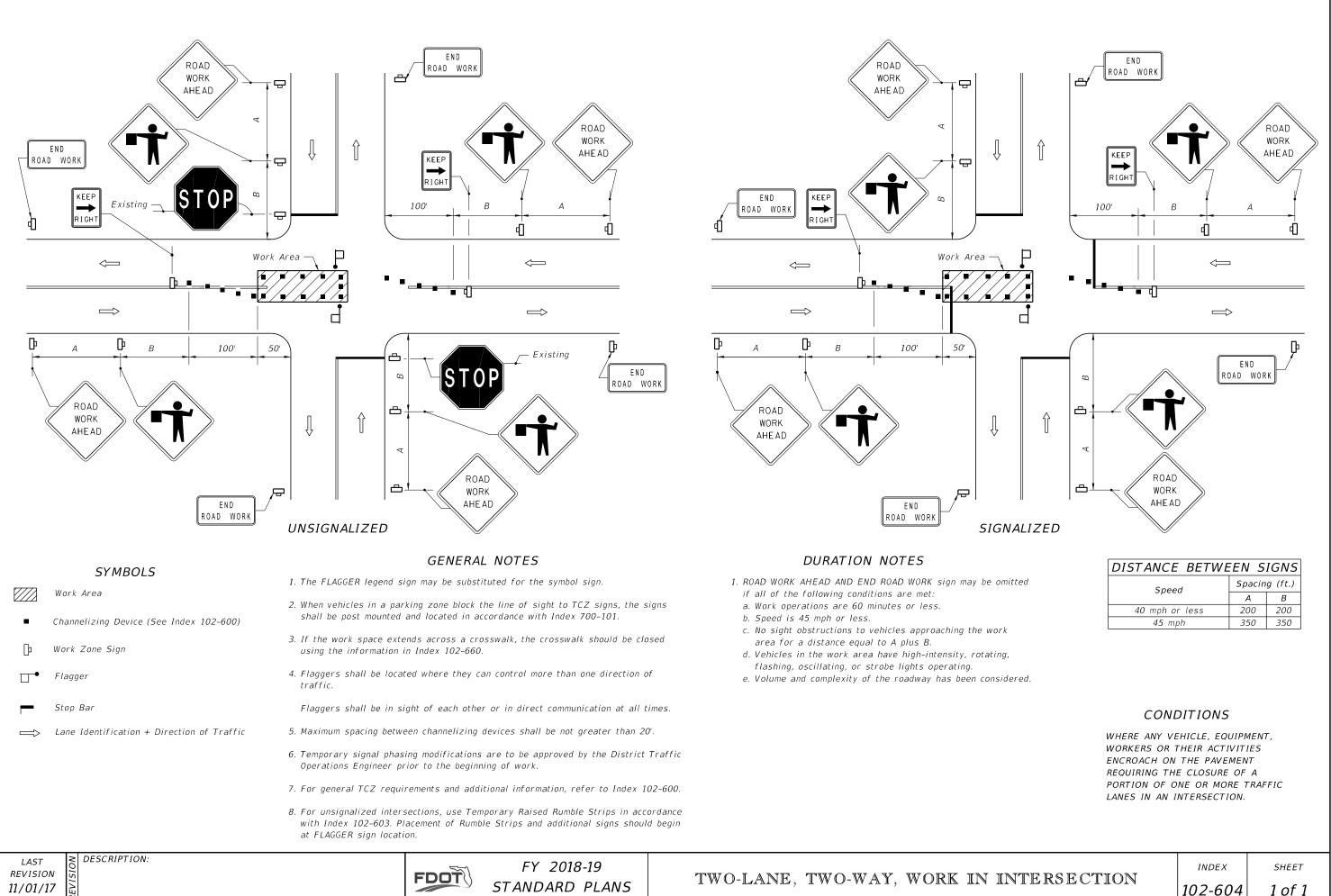
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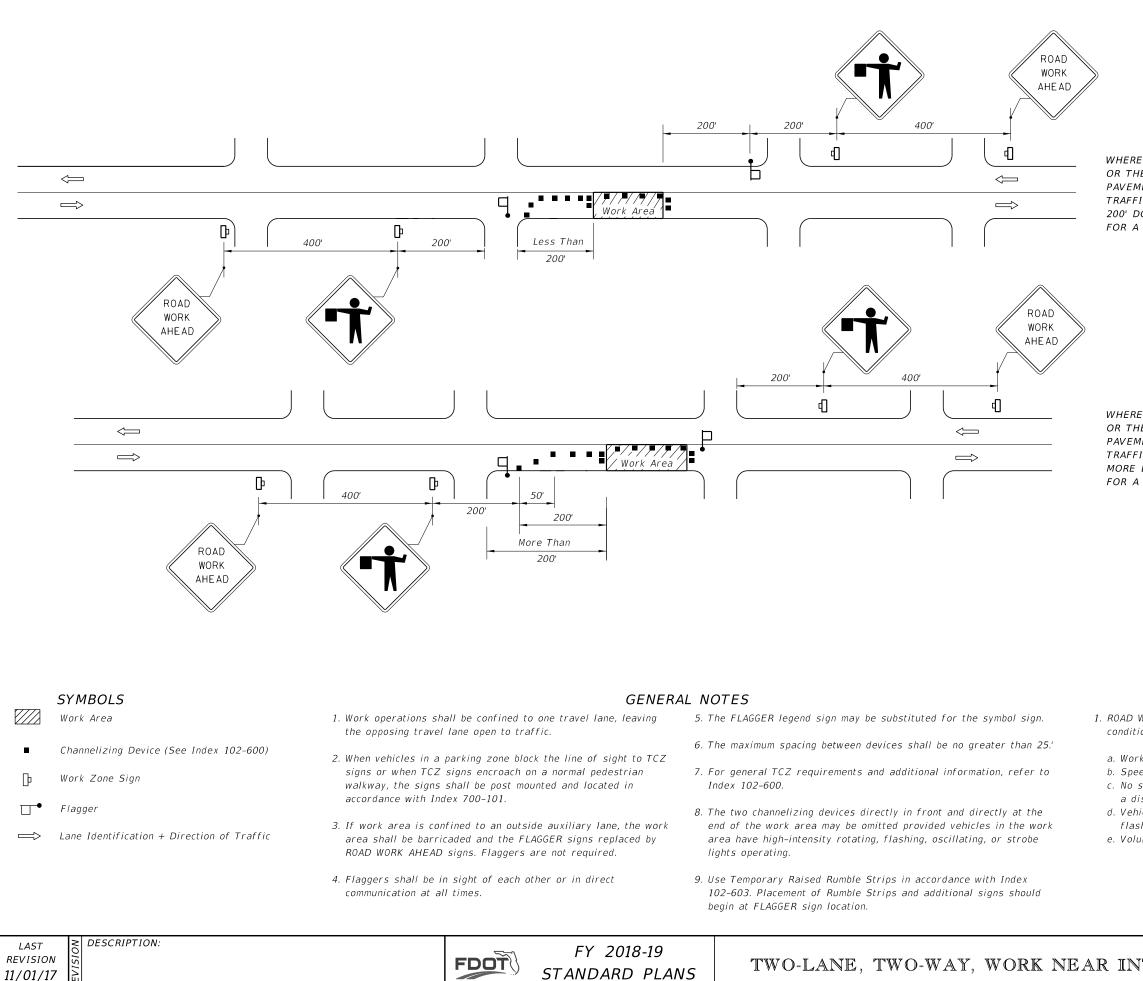


TWO-LANE, TWO-WAY, WORK WITHIN THE TRAVEL WAY









CONDITIONS

WHERE ANY VEHICLE, EQUIPMENT, WORKERS OR THEIR ACTIVITIES ENCROACH ON THE PAVEMENT REQUIRING THE CLOSURE OF ONE TRAFFIC LANE, FOR WORK AREAS LESS THAN 200' DOWNSTREAM FROM AN INTERSECTION FOR A PERIOD OF MORE THAN 60 MINUTES.

CONDITIONS

WHERE ANY VEHICLE, EQUIPMENT, WORKERS OR THEIR ACTIVITIES ENCROACH ON THE PAVEMENT REQUIRING THE CLOSURE OF ONE TRAFFIC LANE, FOR WORK AREAS 200' OR MORE DOWNSTREAM FROM AN INTERSECTION FOR A PERIOD OF MORE THAN 60 MINUTES.

DURATION NOTES

VORK AHEAD sign may be omitte ons are met:	ed if all of the	following
k operations are 60 minutes or ed is 45 mph or less. sight obstructions to vehicles ap stance of 600 feet. cles in the work area have high hing, oscillating, or strobe light me and complexity of the roadw	oproaching the v n-intensity, rota s operating.	ting,
TTE DE E CTTION	INDEX	SHEET
TERSECTION	102-605	1 of 1

- 1. Use either portable signals or span wire signals and include two signal faces for each approach.
- 2. Obtain approval from the District Traffic Operations Engineer for the installation and timing of the signals prior to the signals being placed in operation. Adjust timing based on changing field conditions as approved by the Worksite Traffic Supervisor. Obtain approval from the District Traffic Operations Engineer for any timing changes that are either reoccurring or last longer than 24 hours.
- 3. For the maximum distance between portable distance between portable temporary traffic signals do not exceed the distance at which the signals can safely communicate. When the distance between signals is 0.25 miles to 0.50 miles, use a countdown timer on both signals. When the distance between signals is greater than 0.50 miles, use a combination of a pilot vehicle and manually controlled temporary traffic signals.
- 4. The SIGNAL AHEAD legend sign may be substituted for the symbol sign.
- 5. Use Type III Barricades to block haul road access when the haul road is not in operation and a flagger/signal operator is not on duty, except when the haul road is an existing properly marked road.
- 6. Monitor temporary traffic signals by having one or more workers present during operation. In the event of a temporary traffic signal failure, maintain traffic with flaggers.
- 7. Use Temporary Raised Rumble Strips in accordance with Index 102-603.

SYMBOLS Work Area

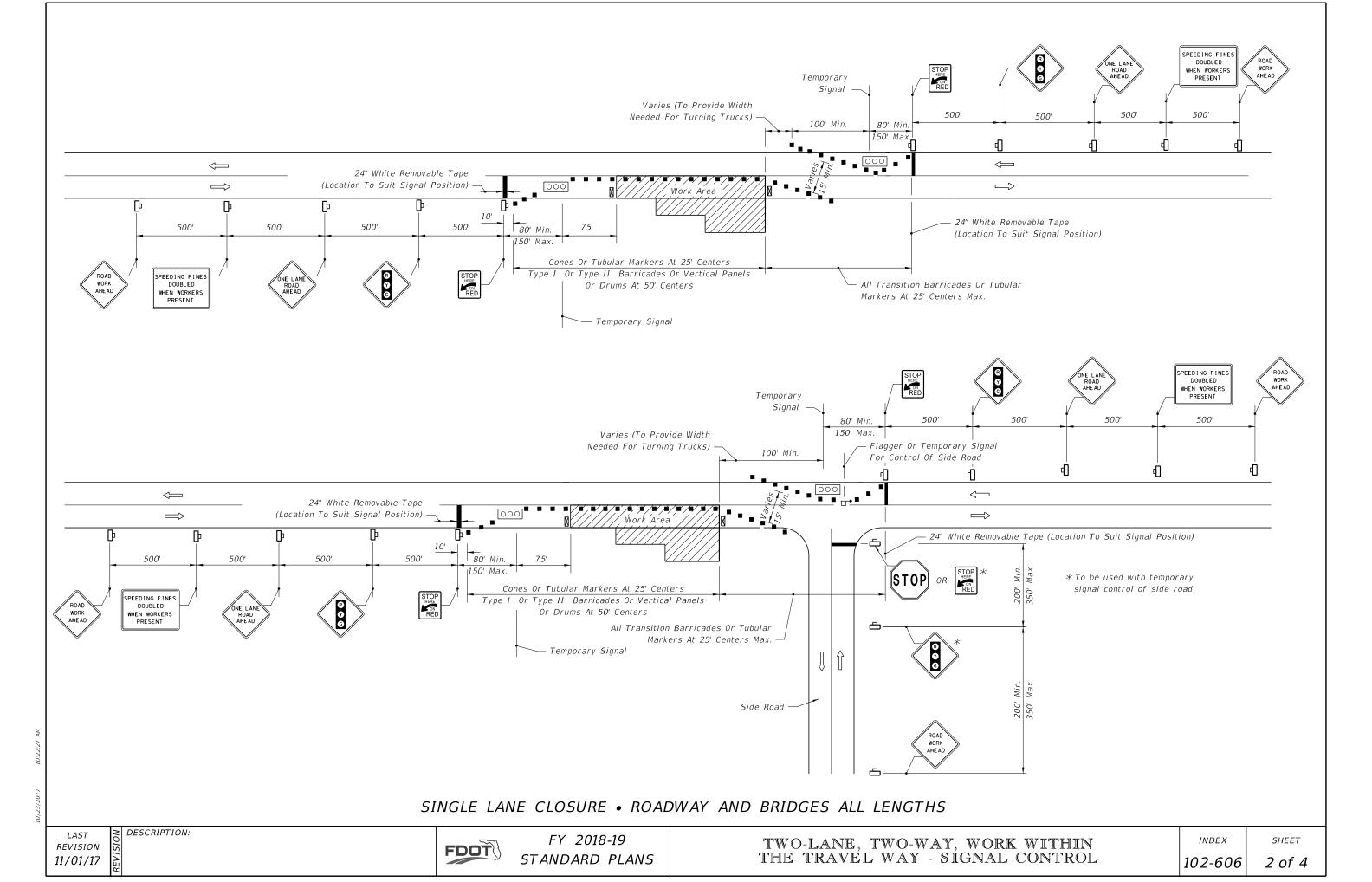
- ΓÞ Work Zone Sign Temporary Traffic Signal 000 Channelizing Device (See Index 102-600) Type III Barricade Μ Stop Bar Flagger
- Lane Identification + Direction of Traffic \Longrightarrow

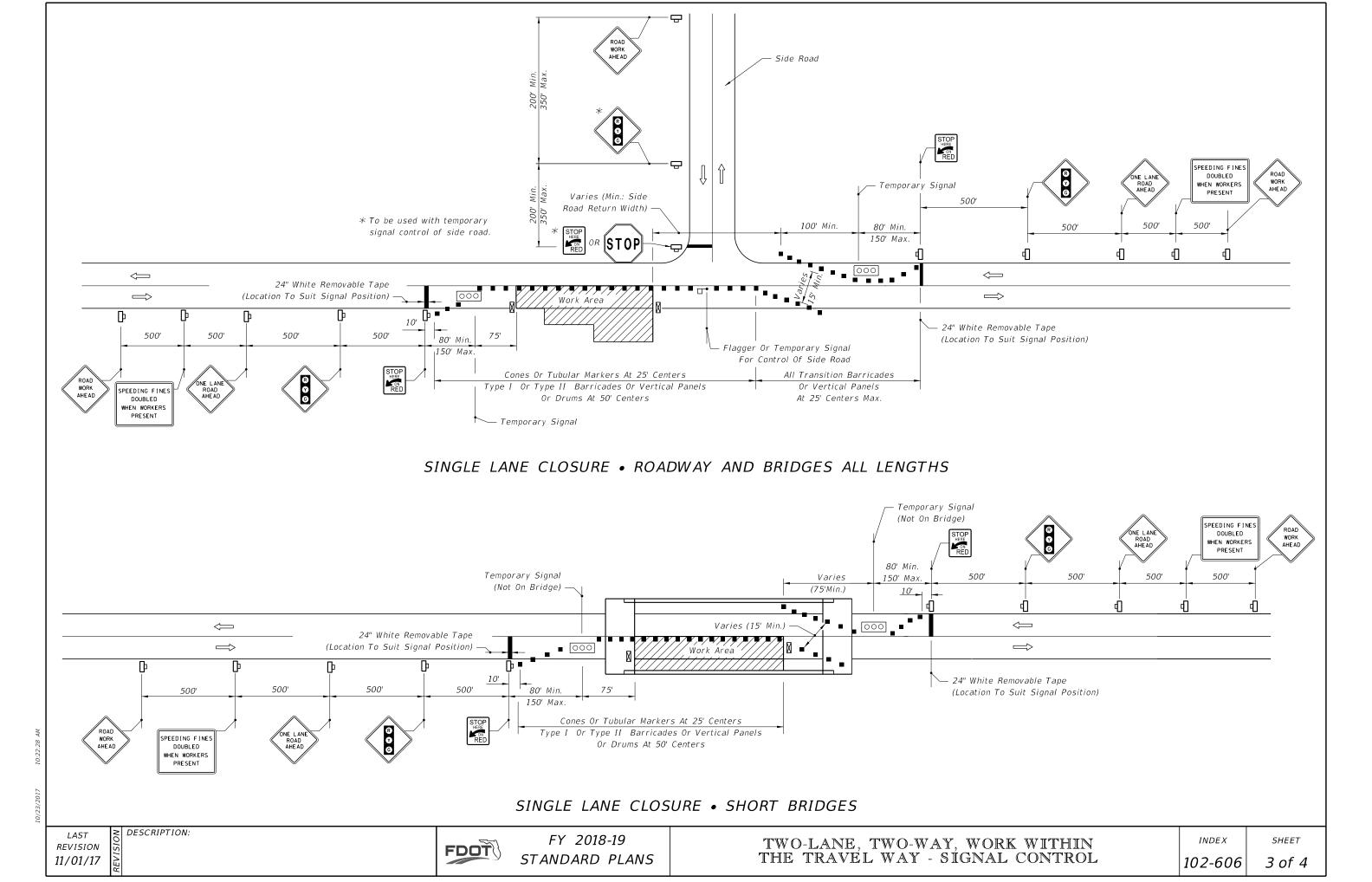


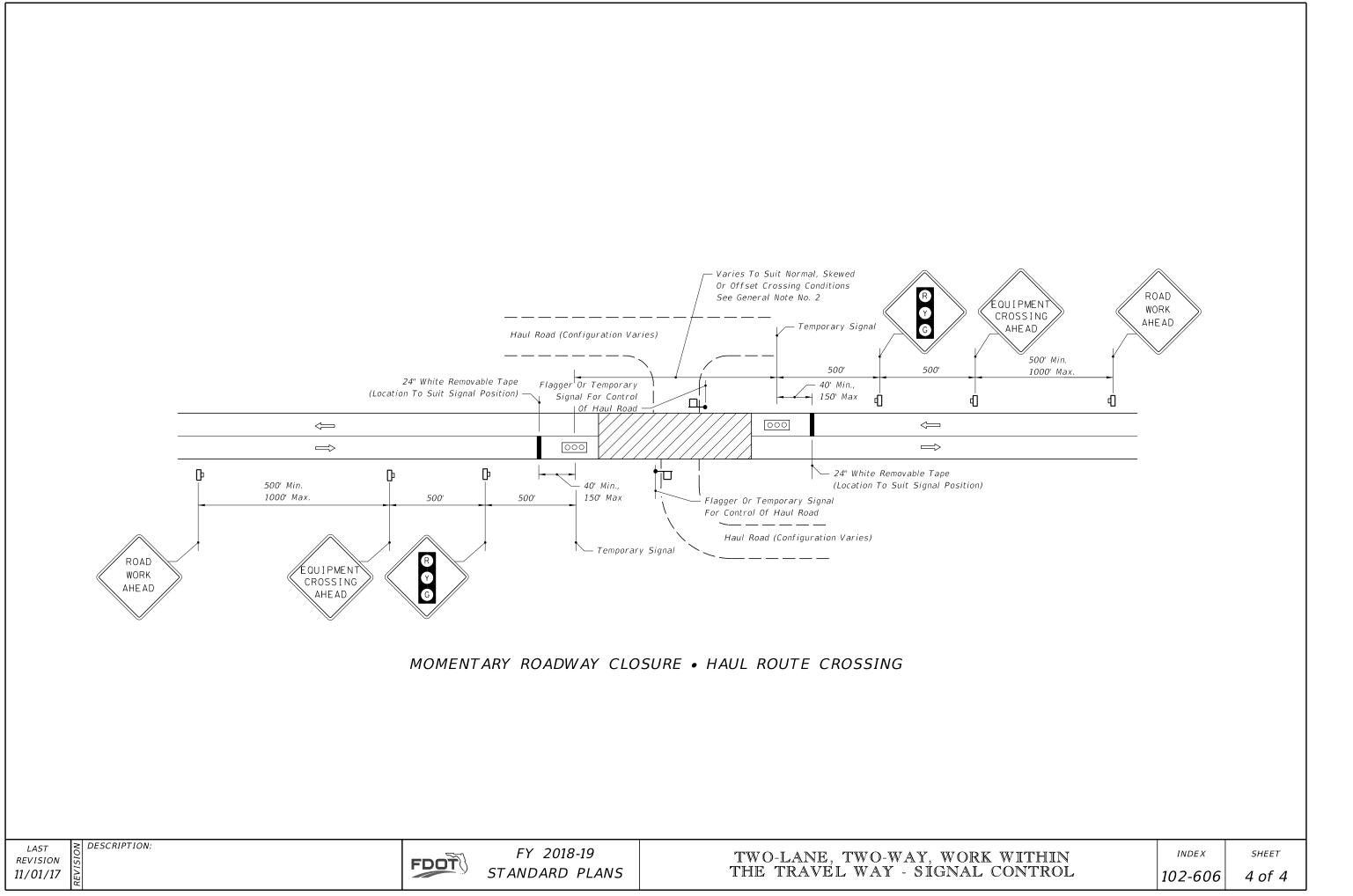
CONDITIONS

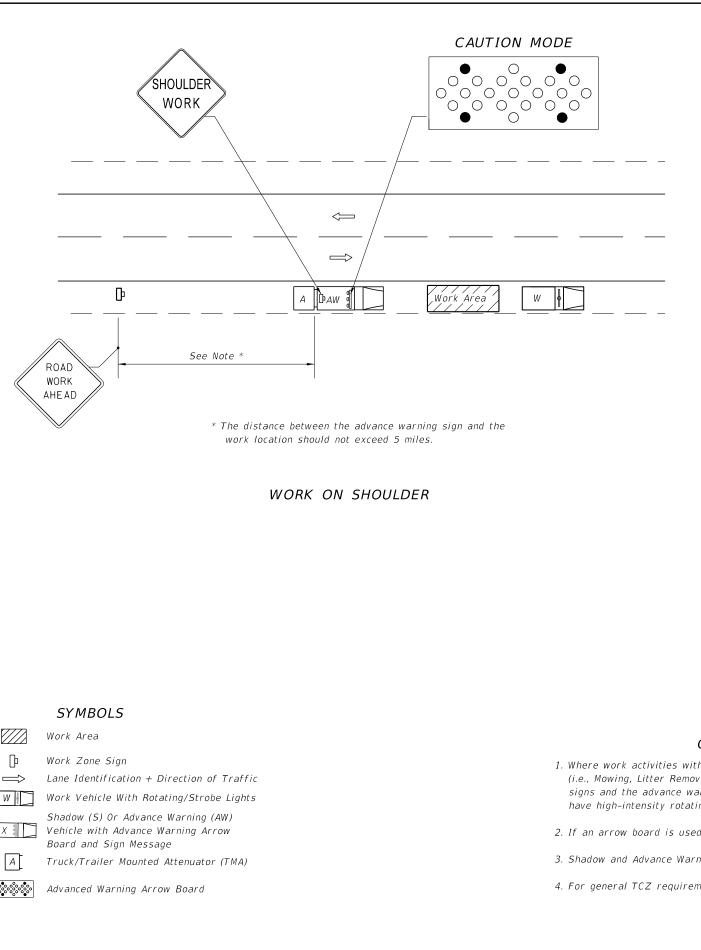
WHERE ANY VEHICLE, EQUIPMENT, WORKERS OR THEIR ACTIVITIES WILL ENCROACH ON ONE LANE OR MOMENTARILY ENCROACH ON BOTH LANES OF A TWO-LANE TWO-WAY ROADWAY AND TRAFFIC SIGNALS ARE NEEDED.

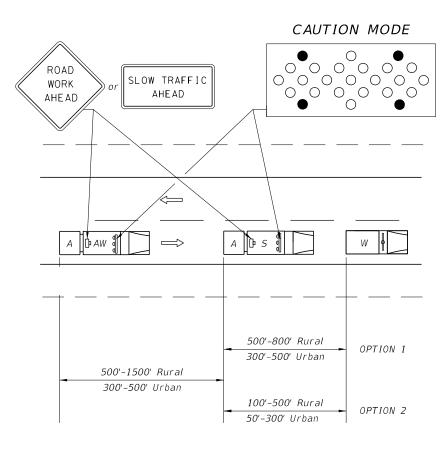
ITHIN	INDEX	SHEET
NTROL	102-606	1 of 4





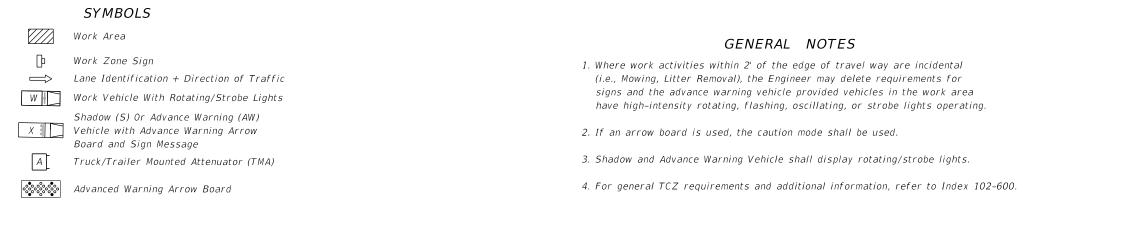






- OPTION 1: Advanced Warning Vehicle is optional and to be operated on the shoulder when feasible. If an Advance Warning Vehicle is operated in the shoulder, an approved Truck Mounted Attenuator is required on both the Advance Warning and Shadow Vehicles. If an Advance Warning Vehicle is operated in the lane behind the Shadow Vehicle, an approved Truck Mounted Attenuator will be required on the Advance Warning Vehicle, but not required on the Shadow Vehicle. The Advance Waning Arrow Board and Warning Sign is required on both the Advance warning and Shadow Vehicles.
- OPTION 2: Advanced Warning Vehicle is required and must be operated in the lane behind the shadow required on both the Advance Warning and Shadow Vehicles.

WORK IN TRAVEL WAY (Option 2 Shown, Option 1 Similar)



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FY 2018-19 STANDARD PLANS

vehicle. An approved Truck Mounted Attenuator will be required on the Advanced Warning Vehicle but not required on the Shadow Vehicle. The Advance Warning Arrow Board and Warning Sign is

CONDITIONS

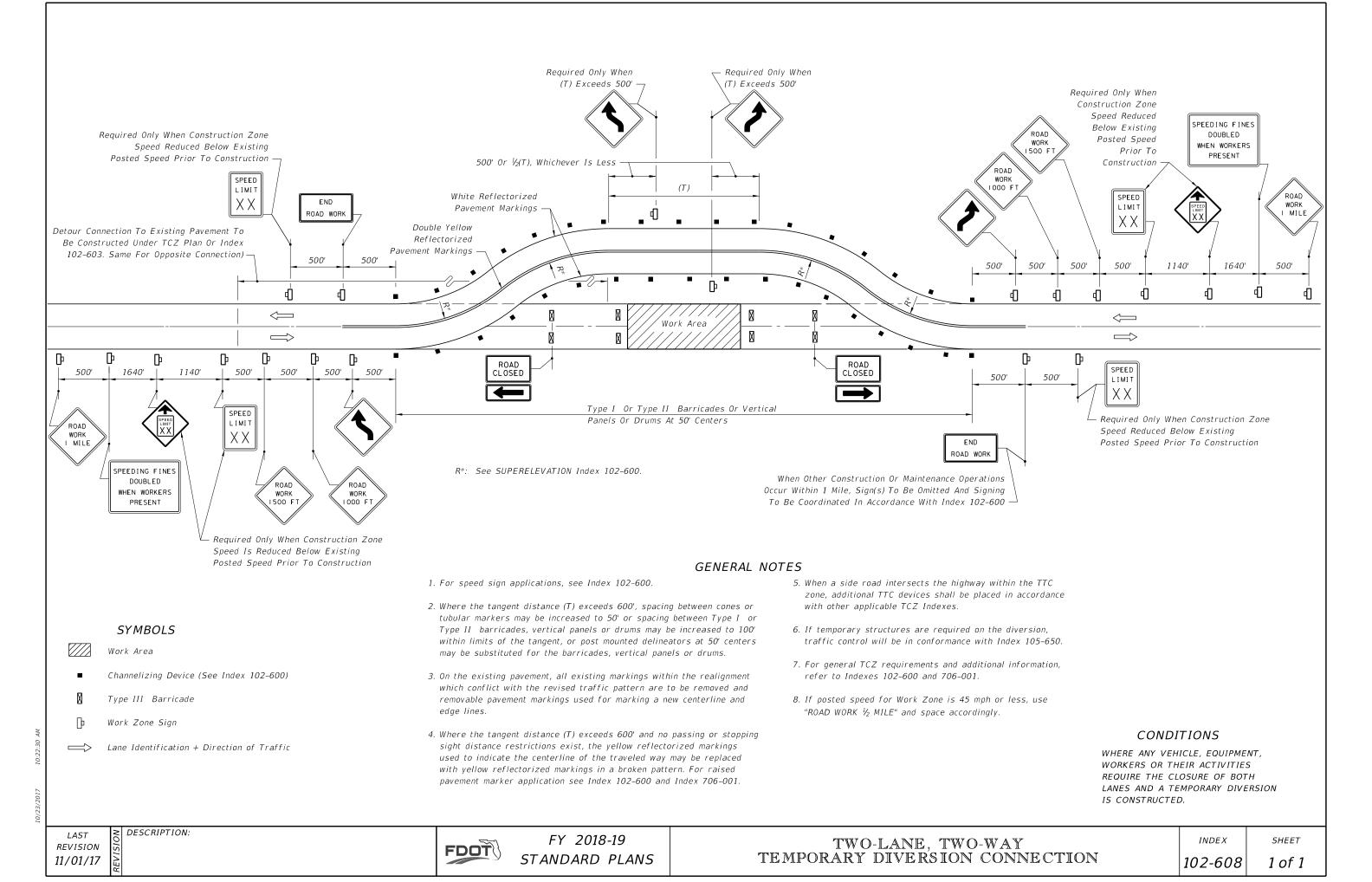
WHERE ANY VEHICLE, EQUIPMENT, WORKERS OR THEIR ACTIVITIES REQUIRE AN INTERMITTENT OR CONTINUOUS MOVING OPERATION.

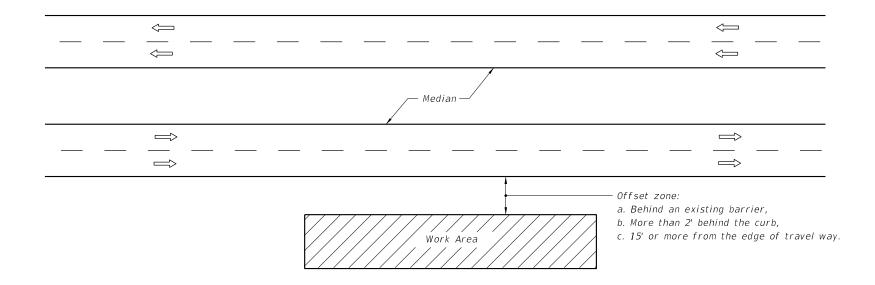
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INDEX

SHEET

102-607 1 of 1





1. If the work operation (excluding establishing and terminating the work area), requires that two or more work vehicles cross the offset zone in any one hour, traffic control will be in accordance with Index 102-612.

2. No special signing is required.

- 3. This index also applies when work is being performed on a multilane undivided highway.
- 4. This index also applies to work performed in the median behind an existing barrier or more than 15' from the edge of travel way, both roadways. Work performed in the median behind curb and gutter shall be in accordance with Index 102-612.
- 5. When a side road intersects the highway within the work area, additional traffic control devices shall be placed in accordance with other applicable TCZ Indexes.
- 6. When construction activities encroach on a sidewalk, refer to Index 102-660.
- 7. For general TCZ requirements and additional information, refer to Index 102-600.

SYMBOLS

Work Area

Lane Identification + Direction of Traffic

17 10:22:30 AM



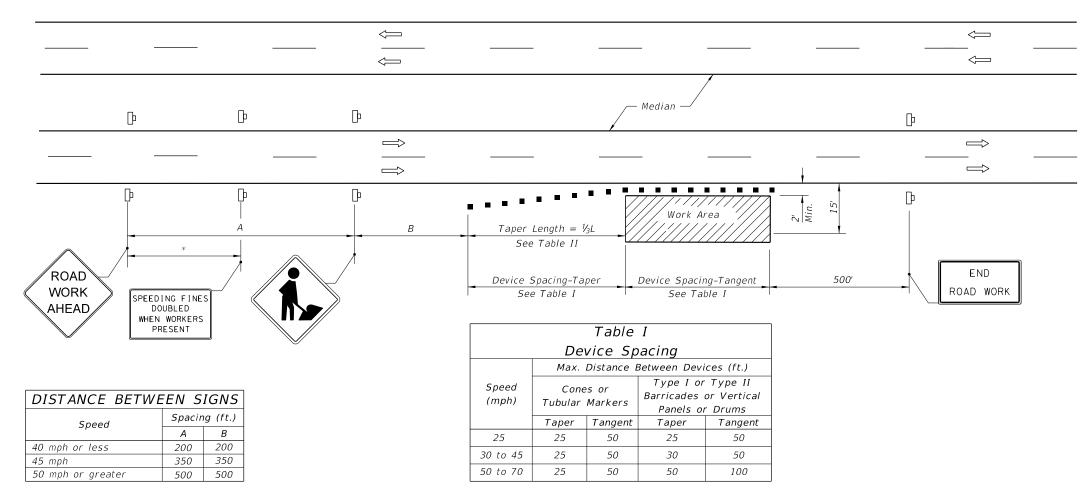


MULTILANE, WORK OUTSIDE SHO

CONDITIONS

WHERE ANY VEHICLE, EQUIPMENT, WORKERS AND THEIR ACTIVITIES ARE BEHIND AN EXISTING BARRIER, MORE THAN 2' BEHIND THE CURB, OR 15' OR MORE FROM THE EDGE OF TRAVEL WAY.

OULDER	INDEX	SHEET
	102-611	1 of 1



* 250' beyond the ROAD WORK AHEAD sign or midway between signs whichever is less.

Channelizing Device (See Index 102-600)

Lane Identification + Direction of Traffic

GENERAL NOTES

- 1. When a high volume of work vehicles are entering and leaving the Work Area at speeds slower than 10 MPH below the posted speed, place an MOT-5-06 sign in the ROAD WORK AHEAD sign location and shift the ROAD WORK AHEAD sign upstream 500 ft.
- 2. This TCZ plan also applies to work performed in the median more than 2' but less than 15' from the edge of travelway.
- 3. When work is being performed on a multilane undivided roadway the signs normally mounted in the median (as shown) shall be omitted.
- 4. WORKERS signs to be removed or fully covered when no work is being performed.
- 5. SHOULDER WORK sign may be used as an alternate to the WORKER symbol sign.
- 6. When a side road intersects the highway within the TTC zone, additional TTC devices shall be placed in accordance with other applicable TCZ Indexes.
- 7. For general TCZ requirements and additional information, refer to Index 102-600.

DURATION NOTES

- 1. Signs and channelizing devices may be omitted if all of the following conditions are met:
- a. Work operations are 60 minutes or less.
- b. Vehicles in the work area have high-intensity, rotating, flashing, oscillating, or strobe lights operating.

SYMBOLS

Work Area

Work Zone Sign

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 \Rightarrow

N DESCRIPTION:



FY 2018-19 STANDARD PLANS

MULTILANE, WORK ON SHOUL

Table II Taper Length - Shoulder				
Speed ^y ₃ L (ft.)			Netes	
(mph)	8' Shldr.	10' Shldr.	12' Shldr.	Notes
25	28	35	42	
30	40	50	60	$J = \frac{WS^2}{MS^2}$
35	55	68	82	60
40	72	90	107	
45	120	150	180	
50	133	167	200	
55	147	183	220	
60	160	200	240	L=WS
65	173	217	260	
70	187	233	280	

8' minimum shoulder width.

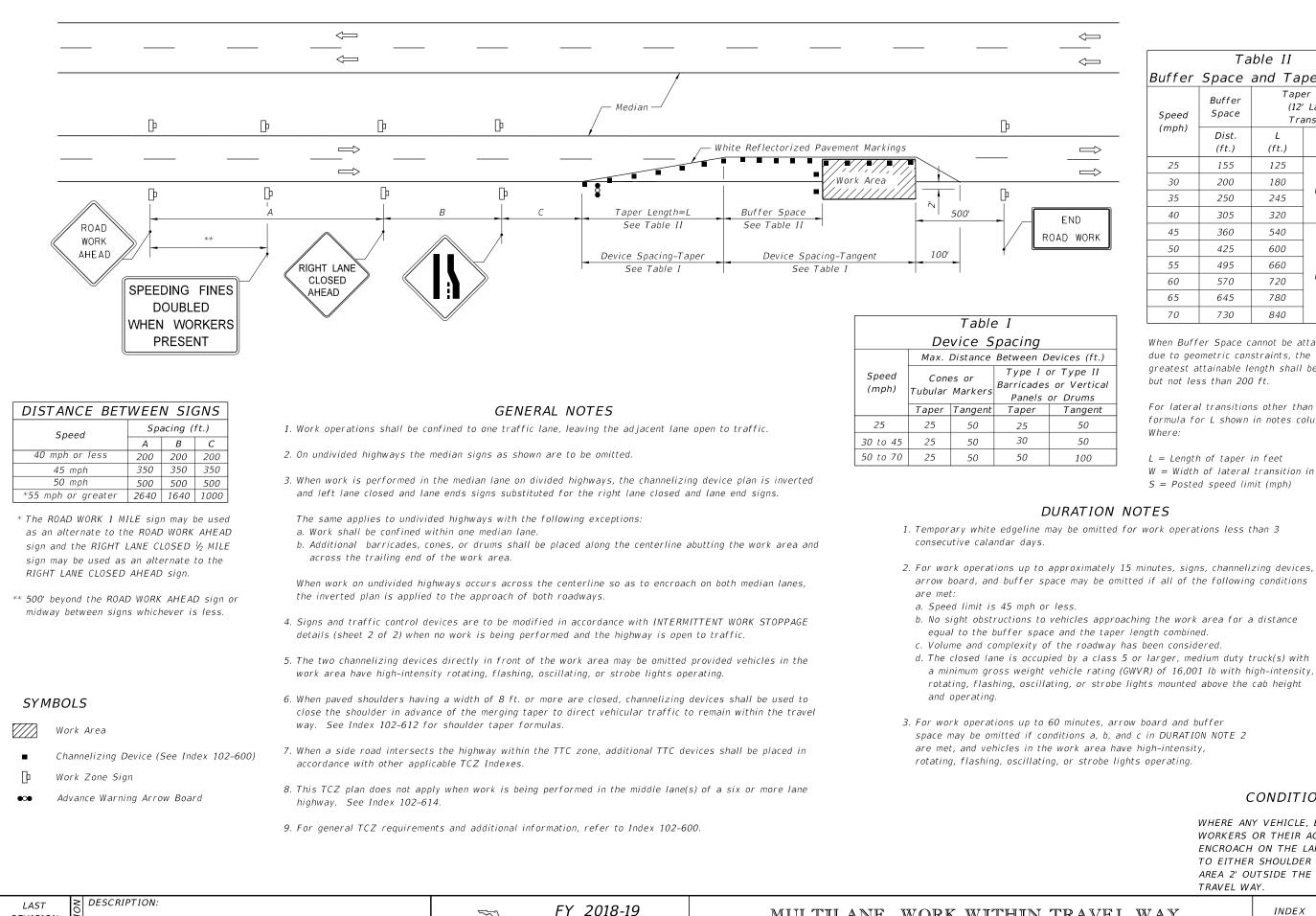
 V_{3L} =Length of shoulder taper in feet

- W = Width of total shoulder in feet (combined paved and unpaved width)
- S = Posted speed limit (mph)

CONDITIONS

WHERE ANY VEHICLE, EQUIPMENT, WORKERS OR THEIR ACTIVITIES ENCROACH THE AREA CLOSER THAN 15' BUT NOT CLOSER THAN 2' TO THE EDGE OF TRAVEL WAY.

	INDEX	SHEET
LDE R	102-612	1 of 1



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FDOT

MULTILANE, WORK WITHIN TRAV MEDÍAN OR OUTSIDE LAN

	Tâ	ble II	
Buffer	Space	and Ta	per Length
Speed	Buffer Space	(12	er Length ' Lateral ansition)
(mph)	Dist. (ft.)	L (ft.)	Notes (Merge)
25	155	125	
30	200	180	,WS ²
35	250	245	$L = \frac{1}{60}$
40	305	320	
45	360	540	
50	425	600]
55	495	660	
60	570	720	L = WS
65	645	780	
70	730	840	

When Buffer Space cannot be attained due to geometric constraints, the greatest attainable length shall be used, but not less than 200 ft.

For lateral transitions other than 12', use formula for L shown in notes column. Where:

L = Length of taper in feet

W = Width of lateral transition in feet S = Posted speed limit (mph)

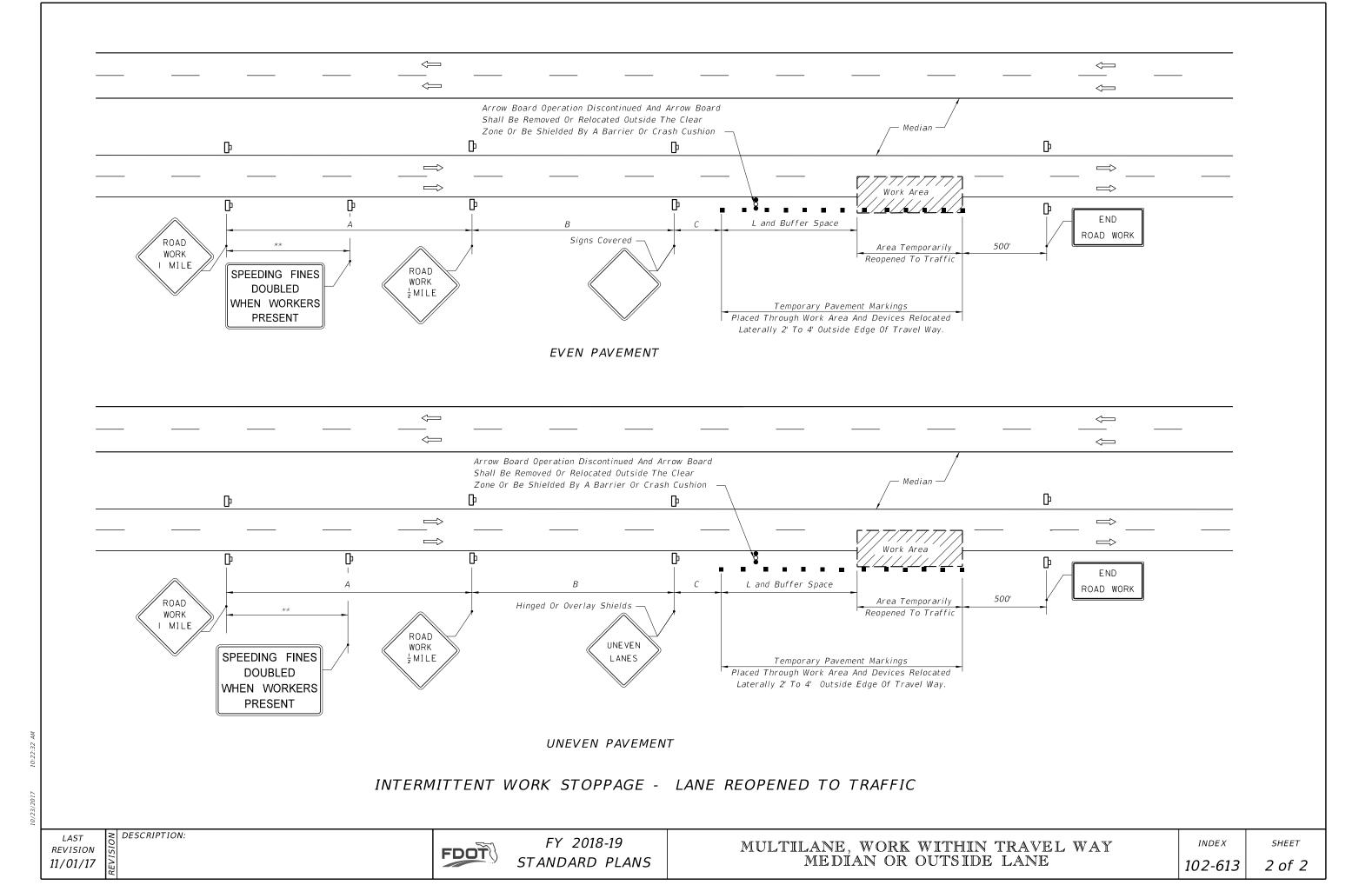
arrow board, and buffer space may be omitted if all of the following conditions

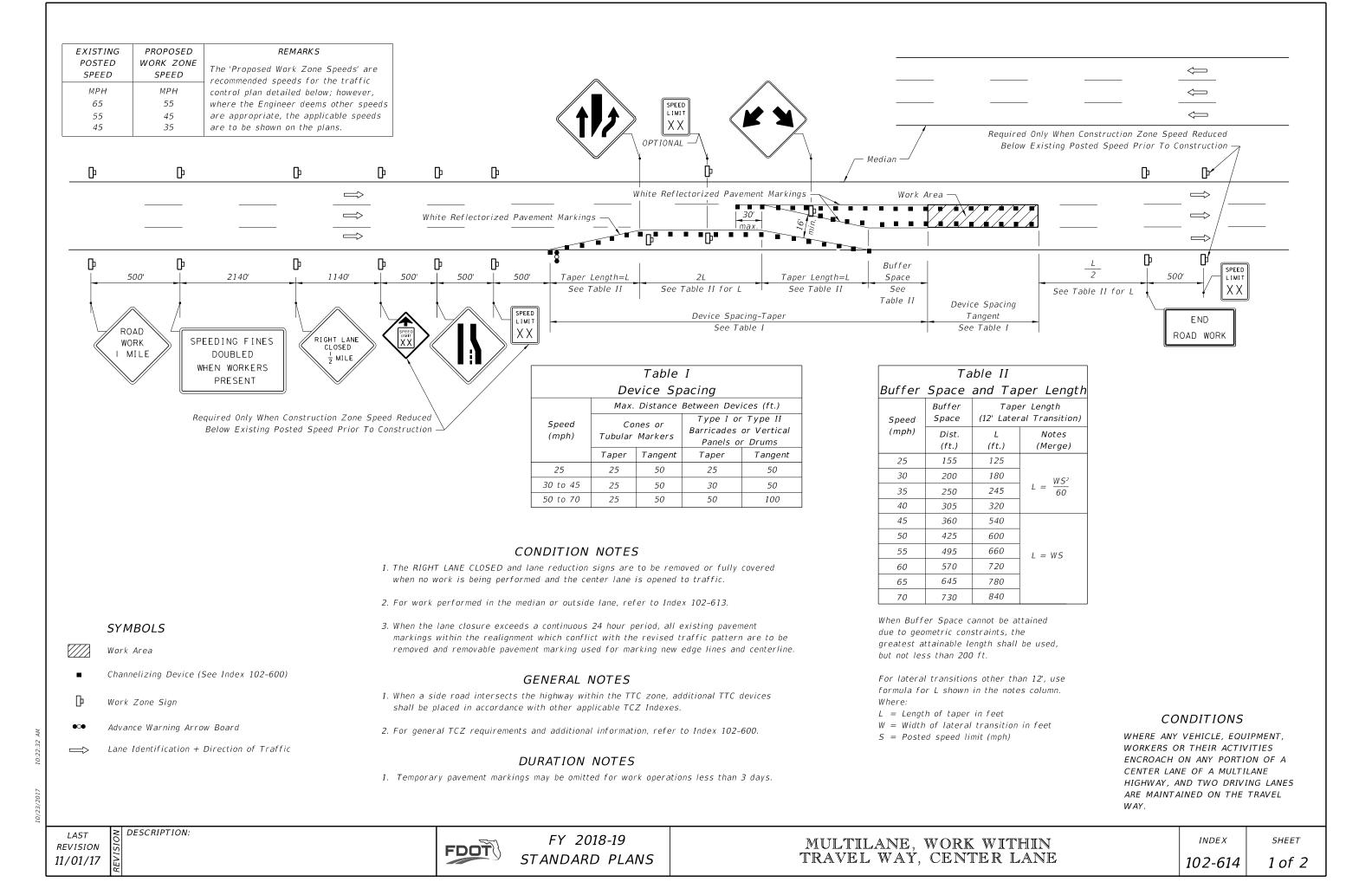
- d. The closed lane is occupied by a class 5 or larger, medium duty truck(s) with a minimum gross weight vehicle rating (GWVR) of 16,001 lb with high-intensity,

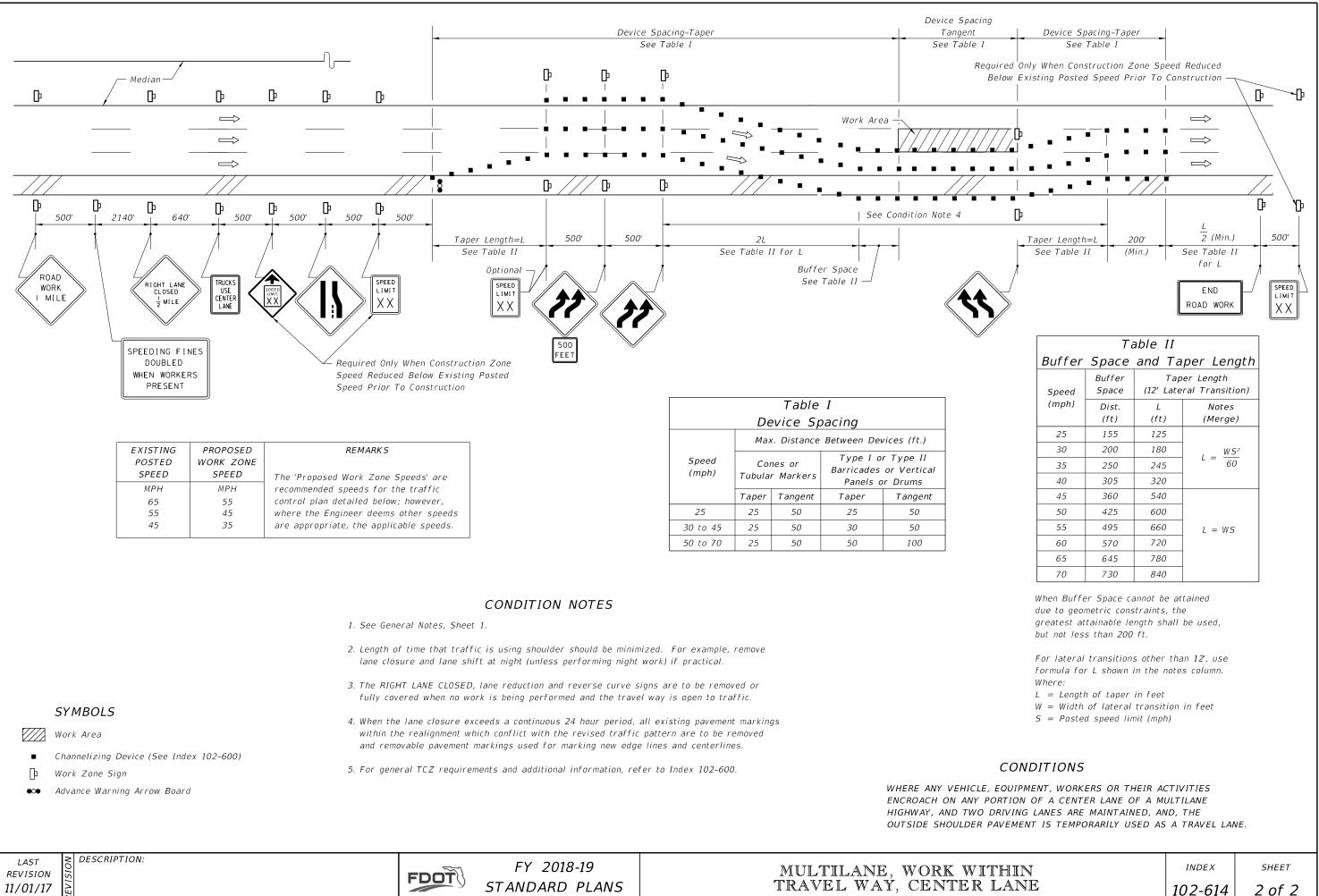
CONDITIONS

WHERE ANY VEHICLE, EQUIPMENT, WORKERS OR THEIR ACTIVITIES ENCROACH ON THE LANE ADJACENT TO EITHER SHOULDER AND THE AREA 2' OUTSIDE THE EDGE OF TRAVEL WAY.

EL WAY	INDEX	SHEET		
E	102-613	1 of 2		

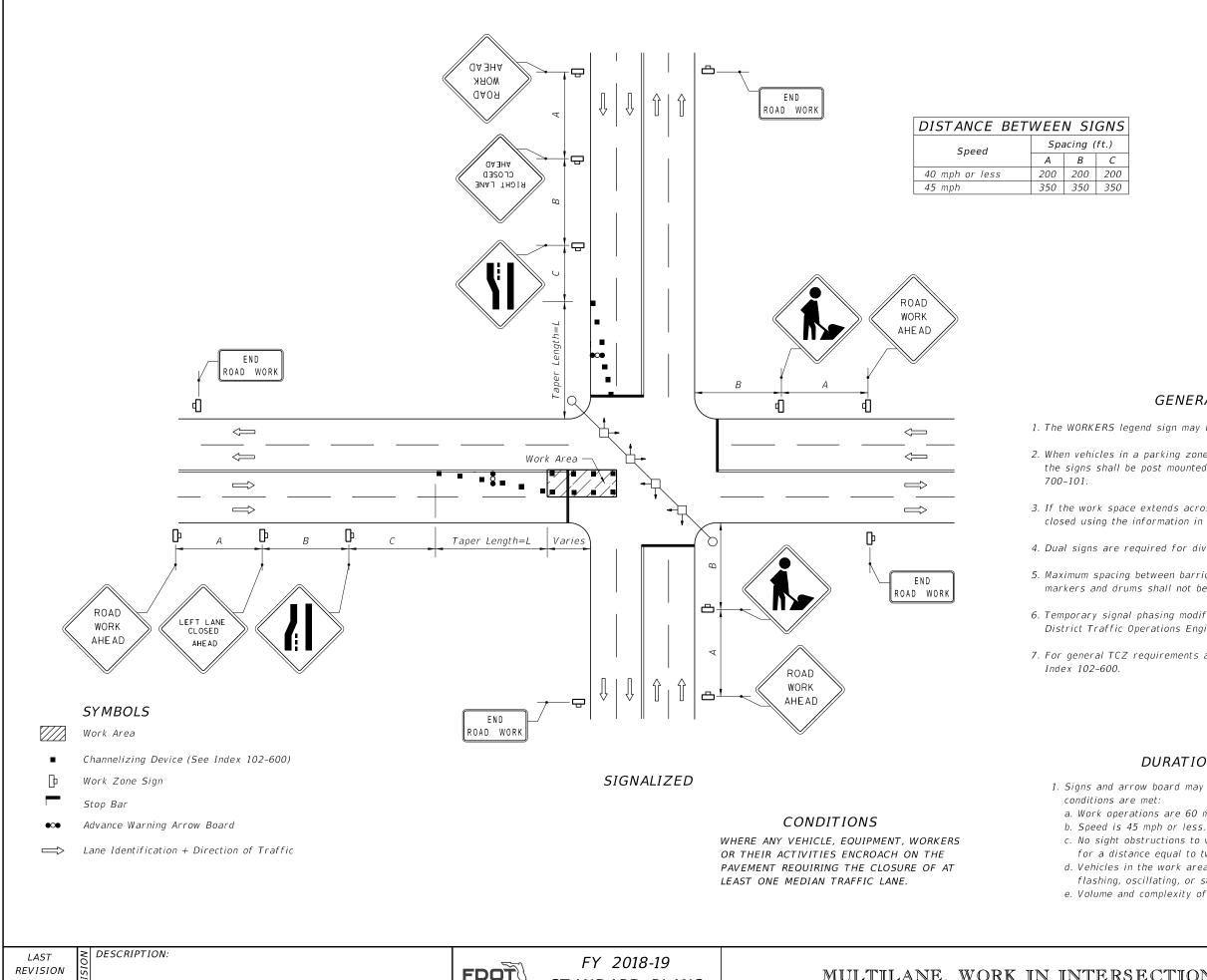






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STANDARD PLANS

MULTILANE, WORK IN INTERSE

Table II Taper Length - Merge (12' Lateral Transition)				
Speed	L	Notes		
(mph)	(ft.)	(Merge)		
25	125			
30	180	$L = \frac{WS^2}{60}$		
35	245 $L = 60$			
40	320			
45	540	L=WS		

For lateral transitions other than 12', use formula for L shown in the notes column. Where:

L = Length of taper in feet

W = Width of lateral transition in feet

S = Posted speed limit (mph)

GENERAL NOTES

1. The WORKERS legend sign may be substituted for the symbol sign.

2. When vehicles in a parking zone block the line of sight to TCZ signs, the signs shall be post mounted and located in accordance with Index

3. If the work space extends across a crosswalk, the crosswalk should be closed using the information in Index 102-660.

4. Dual signs are required for divided roadways.

5. Maximum spacing between barricades, vertical panels, cones, tubular markers and drums shall not be greater than 25'.

6. Temporary signal phasing modifications are to be approved by the District Traffic Operations Engineer prior to the beginning of work.

7. For general TCZ requirements and additional information, refer to

DURATION NOTES

1. Signs and arrow board may be omitted if all of the following a. Work operations are 60 minutes or less. c. No sight obstructions to vehicles approaching the work area for a distance equal to twice the taper length. d. Vehicles in the work area have high-intensity, rotating, flashing, oscillating, or strobe lights operating. e. Volume and complexity of the roadway has been considered.

CTION	INDEX	SHEET
	102-615	1 of 1

- 1. Work operations shall be confined to either one lane, or lane combinations as follows:
- a. Outside travel lane;
- b. Outside auxiliary lane;
- c. Outside travel lane and adjoining auxiliary lane;
- d. Inside travel lane ∆;
- e. Inside auxiliary lane \triangle ;
- f. Inside travel lane and adjoining auxiliary lane riangle
- \triangle See Sheet 3

If the work area is confined to an auxiliary lane the work area shall be barricaded and the RIGHT (LEFT) LANE CLOSED AHEAD signs replaced by ROAD WORK AHEAD signs, and the merge symbol signs eliminated.

- 2. When vehicles in a parking zone block the line of sight to TCZ signs, the signs shall be post mounted and located in accordance with Index 700-101
- 3. If the work space extends across a crosswalk, the crosswalk should be closed using the information in Index 102-660.
- 4. Signs are required on the median side for divided highways.

FDOT

- 5. The two channelizing devices directly in front and directly at the end of the work area may be omitted provided vehicles in the work area have high-intensity rotating, flashing, oscillating, or strobe lights operating.
- 6. For general TCZ requirements and additional information, refer to Index 102-600.

- the following conditions are met:
- a. Speed limit is 45 mph or less.

- area have high-intensity, rotating, flashing, oscillating, or strobe lights operating.

operating.

SYMBOLS

- $\overline{}$ Work Area
- Γ Work Zone Sign
- •0• Advance Warning Arrow Board
- M Type III Barricade
- Channelizing Device (See Index 102-600)
- \longrightarrow Lane Identification + Direction of Traffic





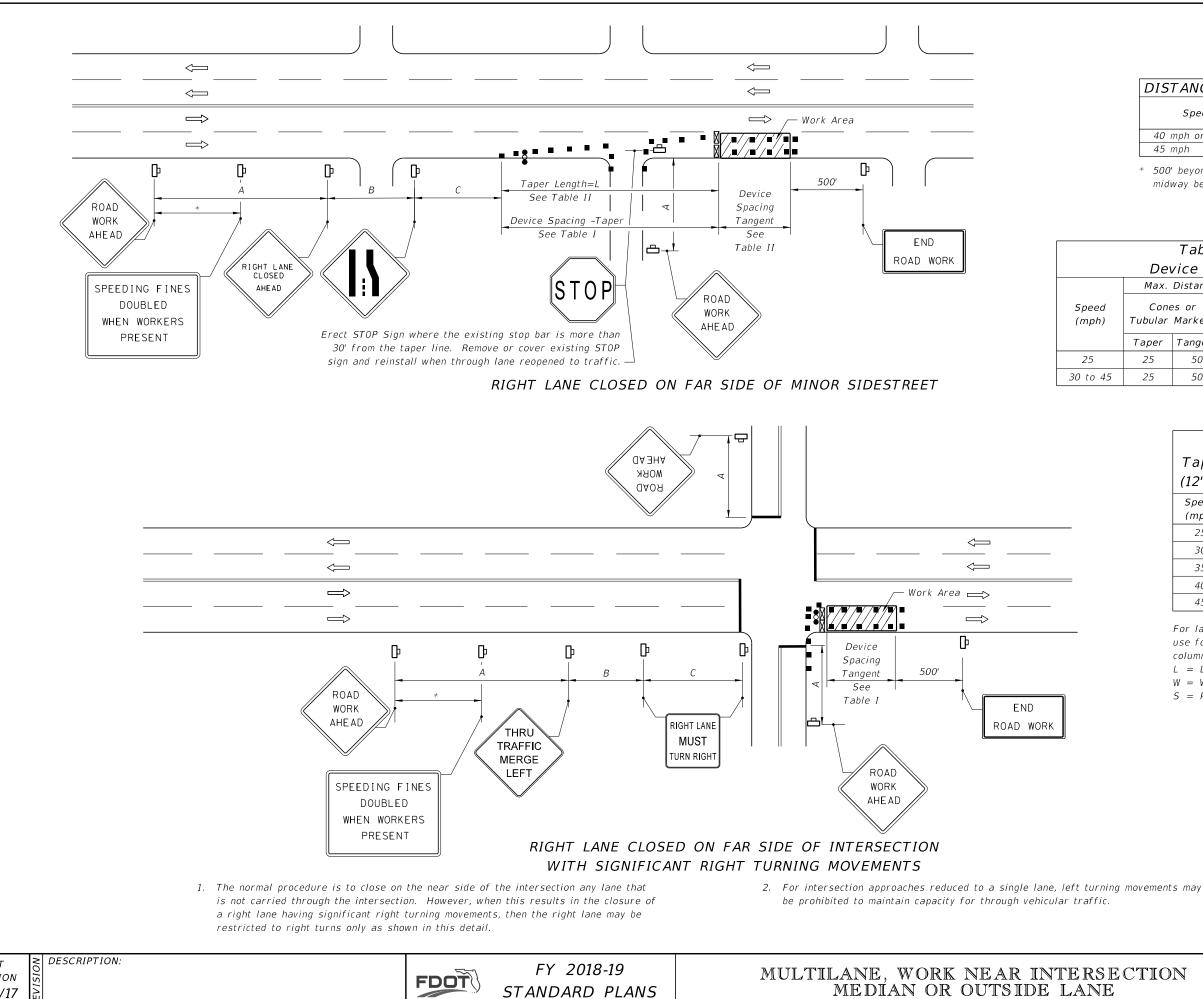
DURATION NOTES

1. For work operations up to approximately 15 minutes, signs, channelizing devices, and arrow board may be omitted if all of

b. No sight obstructions to vehicles approaching the work area for a distance equal to twice the taper length. c. Volume and complexity of the roadway has been considered. d. The closed lane is occupied by a class 5 or larger, medium duty truck(s) with a minimum gross weight vehicle rating (GWVR) of 16,001 lb with high-intensity, rotating, flashing, oscillating, or strobe lights mounted above the cab height and

2. For work operations up to 60 minutes, the arrow board may be omitted if conditions a, b, and c in DURATION NOTE 1 are met, and vehicles in the work

SECTION	INDEX	SHEET
E	102-616	1 of 3



LAST REVISION 11/01/17

DISTANCE BETWEEN SIGNS					
Speed	Spacing (ft.)				
Speca	Α	В	С		
40 mph or less	200	200	200		
45 mph	350	350	350		

* 500' beyond the ROAD WORK AHEAD sign or midway between signs whichever is less.

Table I					
Device Spacing					
	Max. Distance Between Devices (ft.)				
d	Cone	es or	Туре І о	r Type II	
ים ה)		Markers	Barricades	or Vertical	
')	Tubulai		Panels o	r Drums	
	Taper	Tangent	Taper	Tangent	
	25	50	25	50	
45	25	50	30	50	

Table II Taper Length - Merge (12' Lateral Transition)				
Speed	L	Notes		
(mph)	(ft)	(Merge)		
25	125			
30	180	$L = \frac{WS^2}{2R}$		
35	245	$L = \frac{1}{60}$		
40	320			
45	540	L=WS		

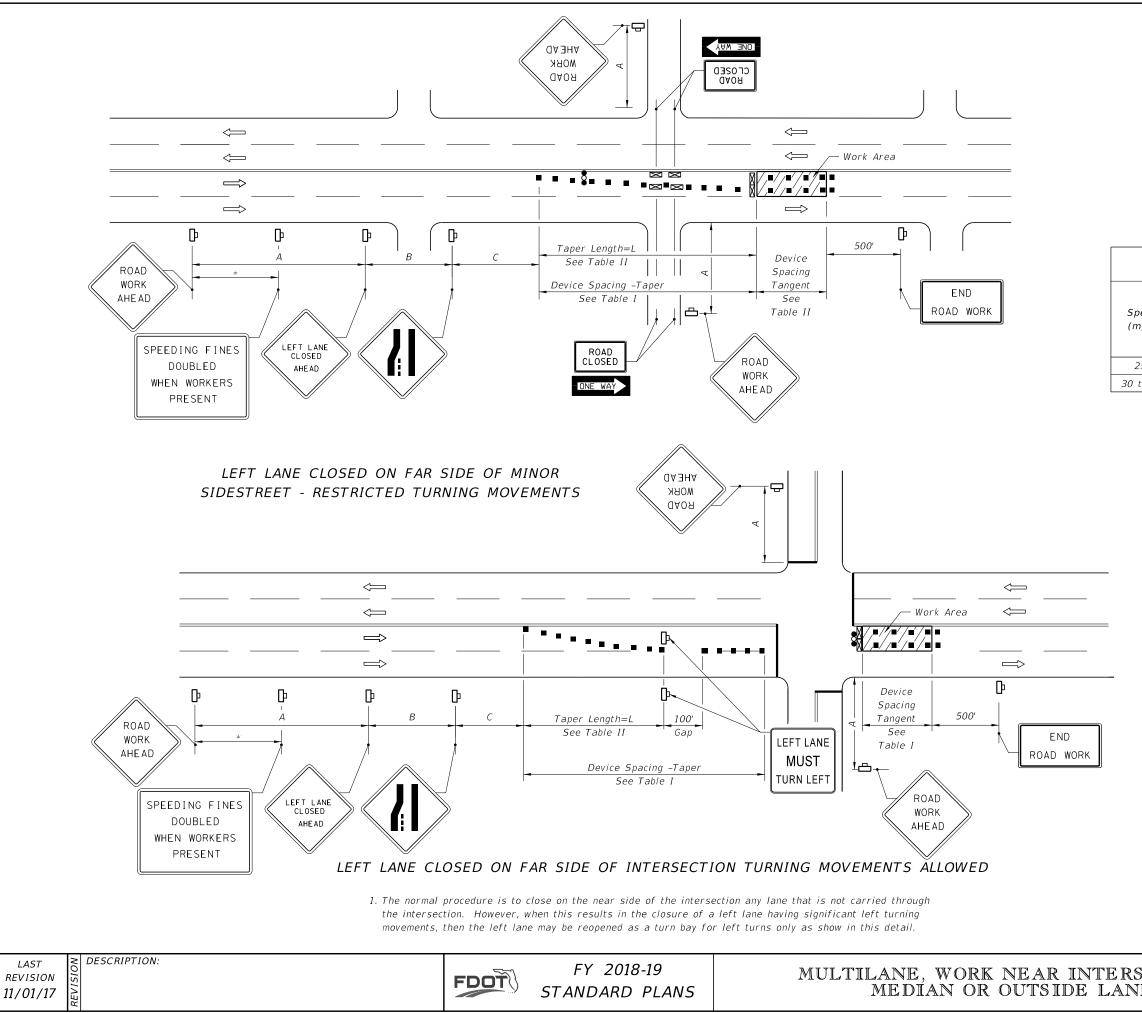
For lateral transitions other than 12', use formula for L shown in the notes column. Where:

L = Length of taper in feet

W = Width of lateral transition in feet

S = Posted speed limit (mph)

SECTION	INDEX	SHEET
ΙE	102-616	2 of 3



DISTANCE BETWEEN SIGNS			
Speed	Spacing (ft.)		
Speed	А	В	С
40 mph or less	200	200	200
45 mph	350	350	350

* 500' beyond the ROAD WORK AHEAD sign or midway between signs whichever is less.

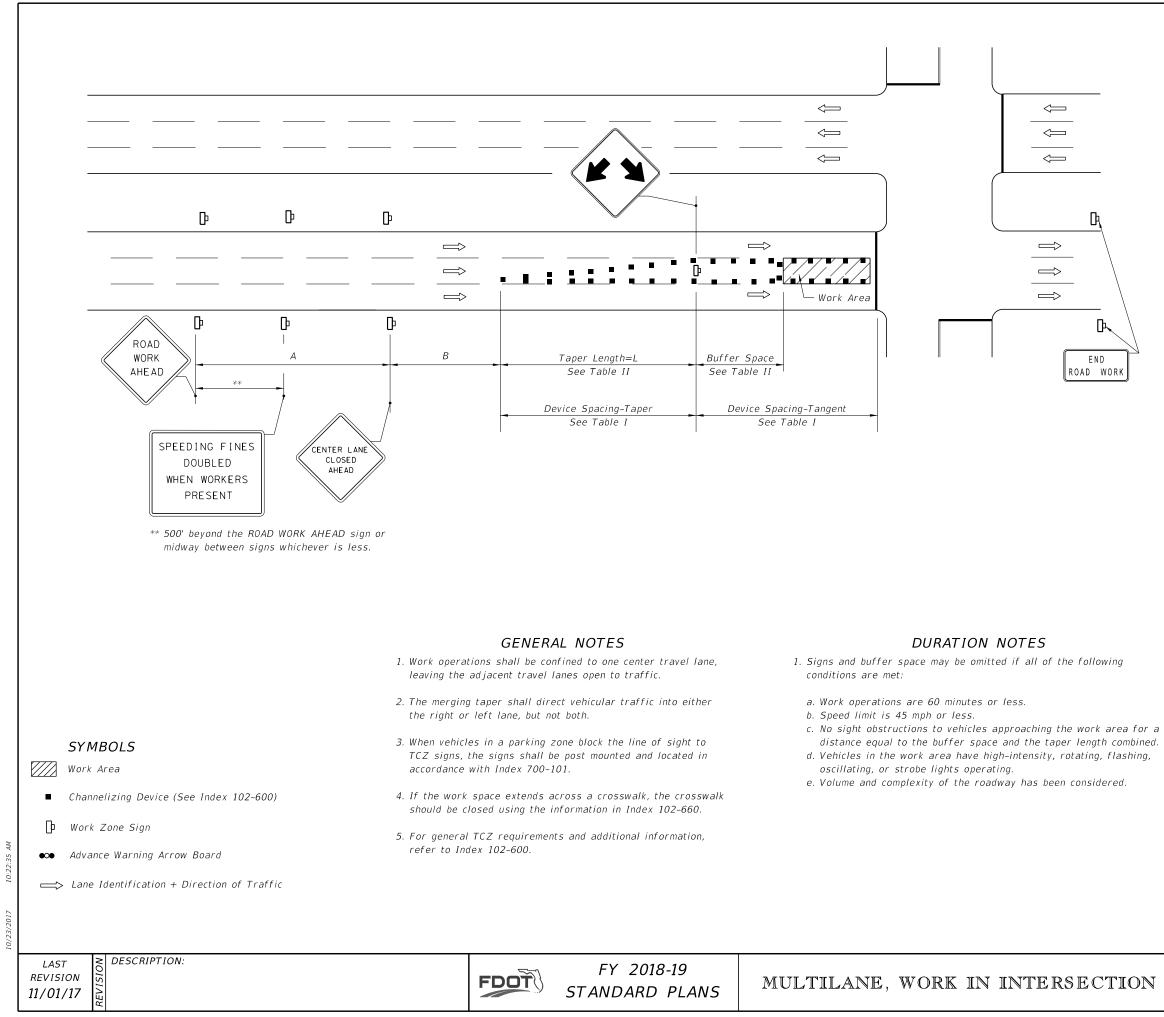
Table I				
Device Spacing				
Max. Distance Between Devices (ft.)				
peed nph)		es or Markers	Type I o Barricades Panels o	or Vertical
	Taper	Tangent	Taper	Tangent
25	25	50	25	50
to 45	25	50	30	50

Table II Taper Length - Merge (12' Lateral Transition)			
Speed	L	Notes	
(mph)	(ft.)	(Merge)	
25	125		
30	180	$L = \frac{WS^2}{60}$	
35	245	$L = \frac{1}{60}$	
40	320		
45	540	L = WS	

For lateral transitions other than 12', use formula for L shown in the notes column. Where: L = Length of taper in feet W = Width of lateral transition in fee

- W = Width of lateral transition in feet
- S = Posted speed limit (mph)

SECTION	INDEX	SHEET
IE	102-616	3 of 3



DISTANCE BETWE	EN S	IGNS
Speed	Spacing (ft.)	
J Jpeeu	Α	В
40 mph or less	200	200
45 mph	350	350

Table I				
	De	vice S	pacing	
Max. Distance Between Devices (ft.)				
Speed	Cones or Tubular Markers		Barricades	or Vertical
(mph)			Type I or	
(Panels of	r Drums
	Taper	Tangent	Taper	Tangent
25	25	50	25	50
30 to 45	25	50	30	50

Table II Buffer Space and Taper Length				
Speed	Buffer Space		er Length ral Transition)	
(mph)	Dist. (ft.)	L (ft.)	Notes (Merge)	
25	155	125		
30	200	180	$L = \frac{WS^2}{60}$	
35	250	245	$L = \frac{1}{60}$	
40	305	320		
45	360	540	L = WS	

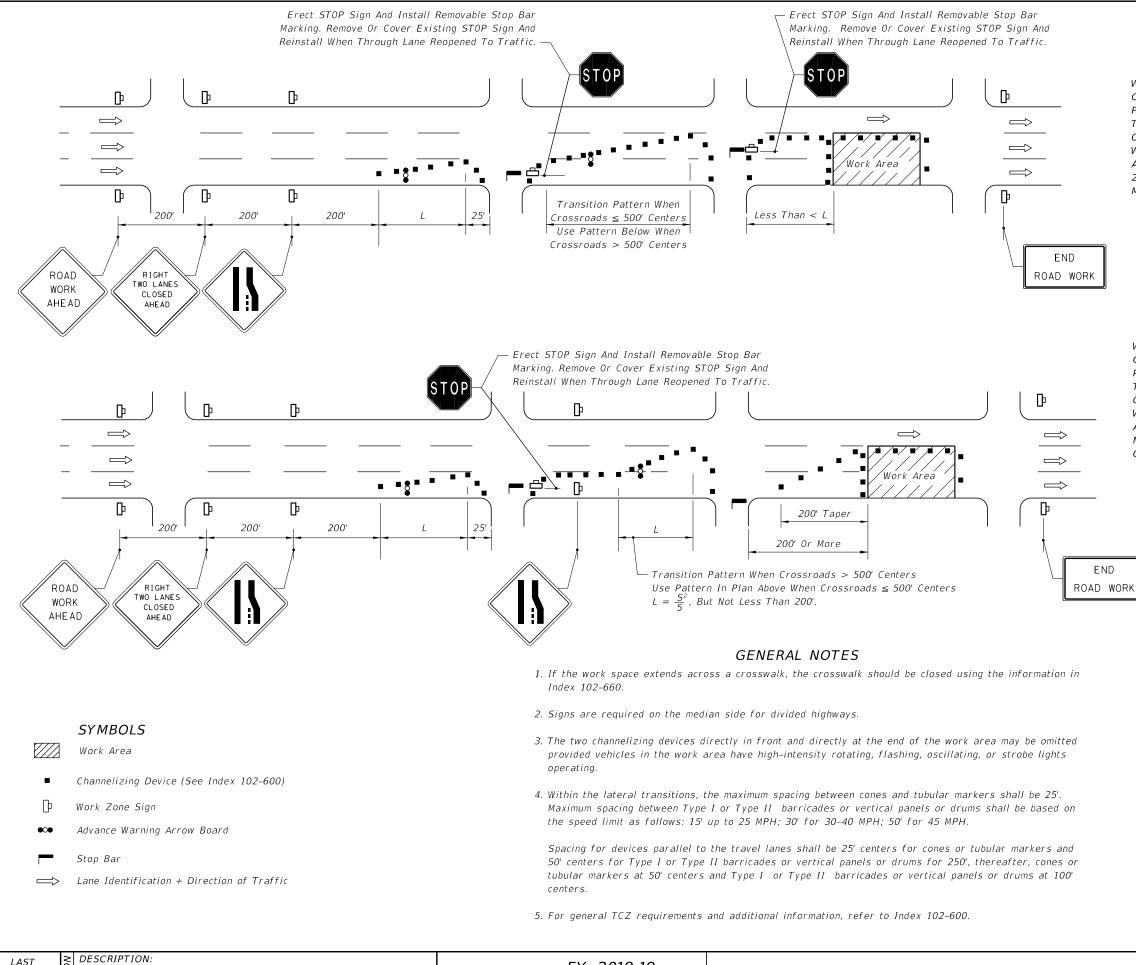
When Buffer Space cannot be attained due to geometric constraints, the greatest attainable length shall be used, but not less than 200 ft.

For lateral transitions other than 12', use formula for L shown in the notes column. Where: L = Length of taper in feet W = Width of lateral transition in feet S = Posted speed limit (mph)

CONDITIONS

WHERE ANY VEHICLE, EQUIPMENT, WORKERS OR THEIR ACTIVITIES ENCROACH ON THE PAVEMENT REQUIRING THE CLOSURE OF THE CENTER LANE NEAR AN INTERSECTION.

CENTER LANE	INDEX	SHEET
CENTER LANE	102-617	1 of 1



LAST	C DESCRIP	1
REVISION	SIL	
11/01/17	EVI	
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FY 2018-19 STANDARD PLANS

MULTILANE, WORK IN INTERSE TWO LANES CLOSED - 45 MPH C

CONDITIONS

WHERE ANY VEHICLE, EQUIPMENT, WORKERS OR THEIR ACTIVITIES ENCROACH ON THE PAVEMENT REQUIRING THE CLOSURE OF EITHER THE OUTSIDE AND CENTER TRAVEL LANES OR THE MEDIAN AND CENTER TRAVEL LANES, WITH OR WITHOUT CLOSURE OF ADJOINING AUXILIARY LANES, FOR WORK AREA LESS THAN 200' FROM INTERSECTION, FOR A PERIOD OF MORE THAN 60 MINUTES.

CONDITIONS

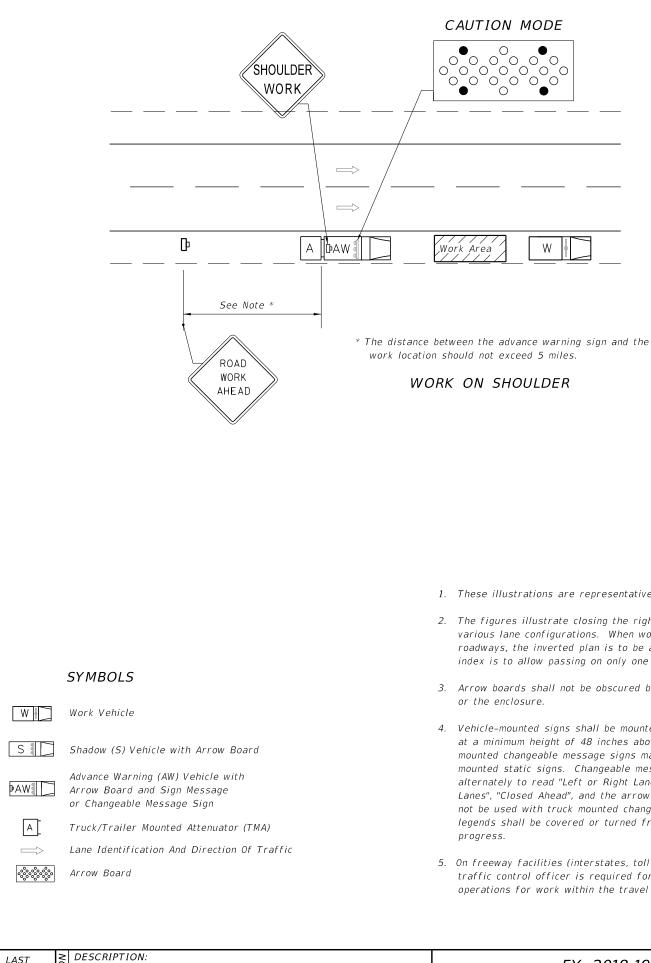
WHERE ANY VEHICLE, EQUIPMENT, WORKERS OR THEIR ACTIVITIES ENCROACH ON THE PAVEMENT REQUIRING THE CLOSURE OF EITHER THE OUTSIDE AND CENTER TRAVEL LANES OR THE MEDIAN AND CENTER TRAVEL LANES, WITH OR WITHOUT CLOSURE OF ADJOINING AUXILIARY LANES, FOR WORK AREA 200' OR MORE FROM INTERSECTION, FOR A PERIOD OF MORE THAN 60 MINUTES.

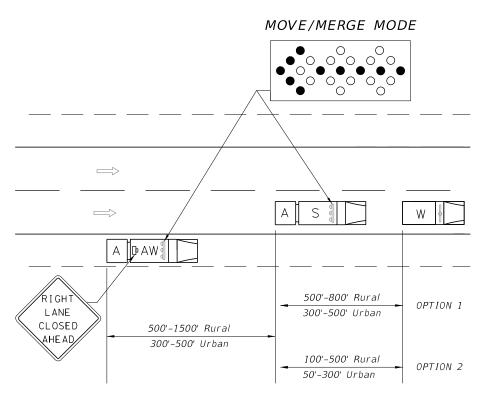
Table II Taper Length - Merge (12' Lateral Transition)				
Speed	L	Notes		
(mph)	(ft.)	(Merge)		
25	125			
30	180	$L = \frac{WS^2}{60}$		
35	245	60		
40	320			
45	540	L = WS		

For lateral transitions other than 12', use formula for L shown in the notes column. Where:

- L = Length of taper in feet
- W = Width of lateral transition in feet
- S = Posted speed limit (mph)

ECTION	INDEX	SHEET
DR LESS	102-618	1 of 1





- OPTION 1: Advanced Warning Vehicle may be operated in the lane behind the Shadow Vehicle where adequate shoulder width is not available. Approved Truck Mounted Attenuators are required on both the Advance Warning Vehicle and the Shadow Vehicle.
- OPTION 2: Advance Warning Vehicle must be operated in the lane behind the Shadow Vehicle. Approved Truck Mounted Attenuators are required on both the Advance Warning Vehicle and the Shadow Vehicle.

WORK WITHIN TRAVEL LANE (Option 1 Shown, Option 2 Similar)

GENERAL NOTES

- 1. These illustrations are representative of general conditions.
- 2. The figures illustrate closing the right shoulder or right lanes for various lane configurations. When work is required on left side of roadways, the inverted plan is to be applied. The intent of this index is to allow passing on only one side of the work convoy.
- 3. Arrow boards shall not be obscured by equipment, supplies, signs,
- 4. Vehicle-mounted signs shall be mounted with the bottom of the sign at a minimum height of 48 inches above the pavement. Vehicle mounted changeable message signs may be used in lieu of truck mounted static signs. Changeable message signs shall flash alternately to read "Left or Right Lane" or "Two Left or Two Right Lanes", "Closed Ahead", and the arrow symbol. Arrow boards shall not be used with truck mounted changeable message signs. Sign legends shall be covered or turned from view when work is not in
- 5. On freeway facilities (interstates, toll roads, and expressways), a traffic control officer is required for all nighttime non-emergency operations for work within the travel lane.

- 6. If the work vehicle speed exceeds the minimum legal speed limit on limited access facilities and one half the posted speed limit on other facilities, the Engineer may delete requirements for shadow vehicle and attenuator. The work vehicle will be required to have an arrow board and sign message.
- 7. Where work activities within 2' of the edge of travel way are Incidental (i.e. Mowing, Litter Removal), the Engineer may delete requirements for signs and the advance warning vehicle provided vehicles in the work area have high-intensity rotating, flashing, oscillating, or strobe lights operating.
- 8. Work, Shadow, and Advance Warning Vehicles shall have high-intensity, rotating, flashing, oscillating, or strobe lights operating.
- 9. Functional two-way communication is required between all vehicles in the mobile operation convoy.
- 10. For general TCZ requirements and additional information, refer to Index 102-600.

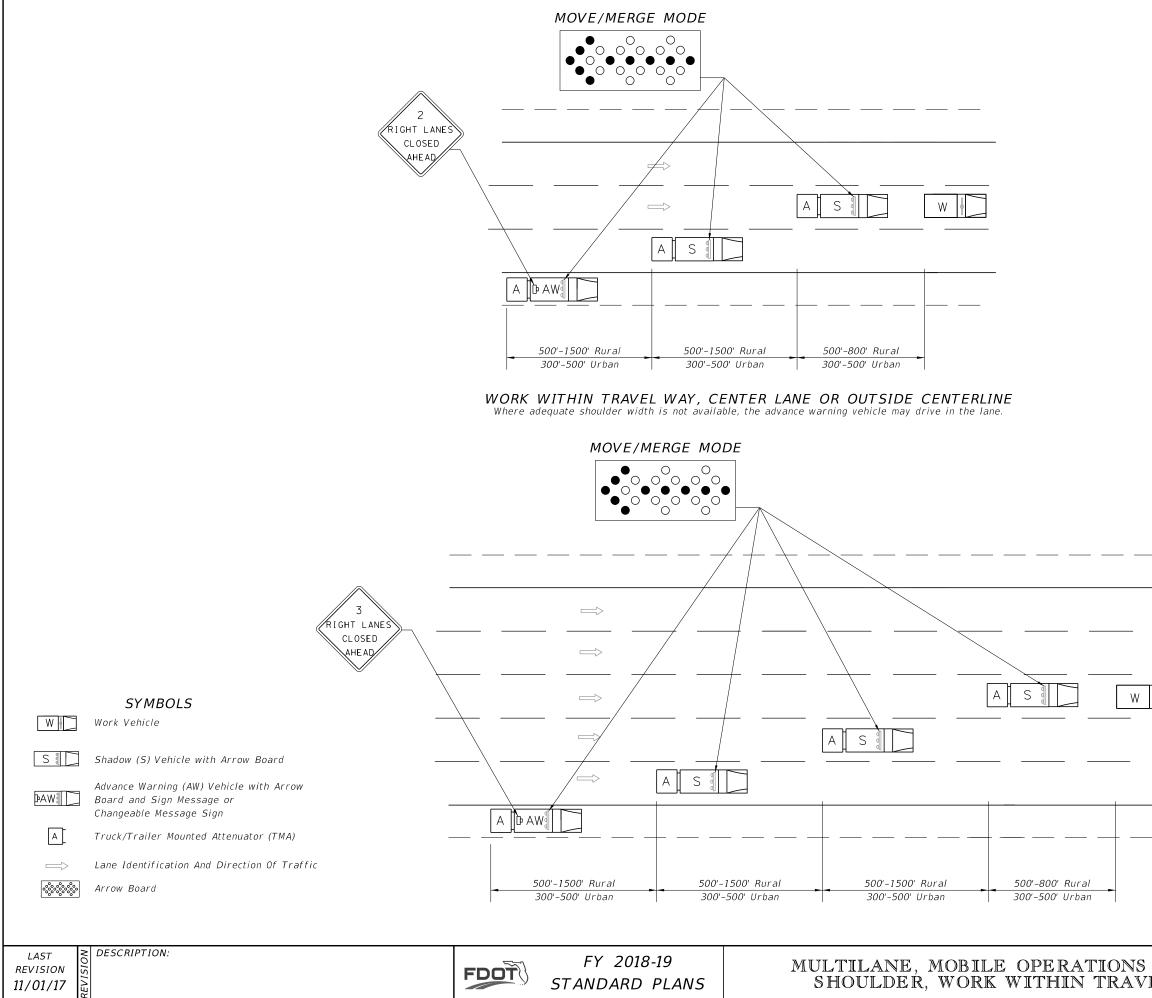
REVISION 11/01/17



FY 2018-19 STANDARD PLANS

MULTILANE, MOBILE OPERATIONS SHOULDER, WORK WITHIN TRAVI

WORK ON	INDEX	SHEET
EL WAY	102-619	1 of 2



WORK WITHIN TRAVEL LANE		
WORK ON ELWAY 102-619 2 of 2	INDEX	SHEET

- 1. TWO-WAY TRAFFIC sign(s) shall be repeated every $\frac{1}{4}$ mile in each direction, throughout the tangent distance (T).
- 2. L (min.) = WS for speeds \geq 45 mph WS² 60= ---- for speeds \leq 40 mph

Where: W= Width of lateral transition in feet. S= Posted speed limit (mph).

- 3. Where the tangent distance (T) exceeds 250', spacing between Type I or II barricades or vertical panels or drums may be increased to 100' within the limits of the tangent, or post mounted delineators at 50' centers may be substituted for barricades, vertical panels or drums.
- 4. All existing pavement markings within the realignment which conflict with the revised traffic pattern are to be removed and removable pavement markings used for making new edge lines.
- 5. When side roads, cross roads or interchanges intersects the highway within the TTC zone, additional TTC devices shall be placed in accordance with other applicable TCZ Indexes.

6. For general TCZ requirements and additional information, refer to Index 102-600.

SYMBOLS

Work Area

- Channelizing Device (See Index 102-600)
- 🕩 🛛 Work Zone Sign
- ••• Advance Warning Arrow Board
- └──> Lane Identification + Direction of Traffic



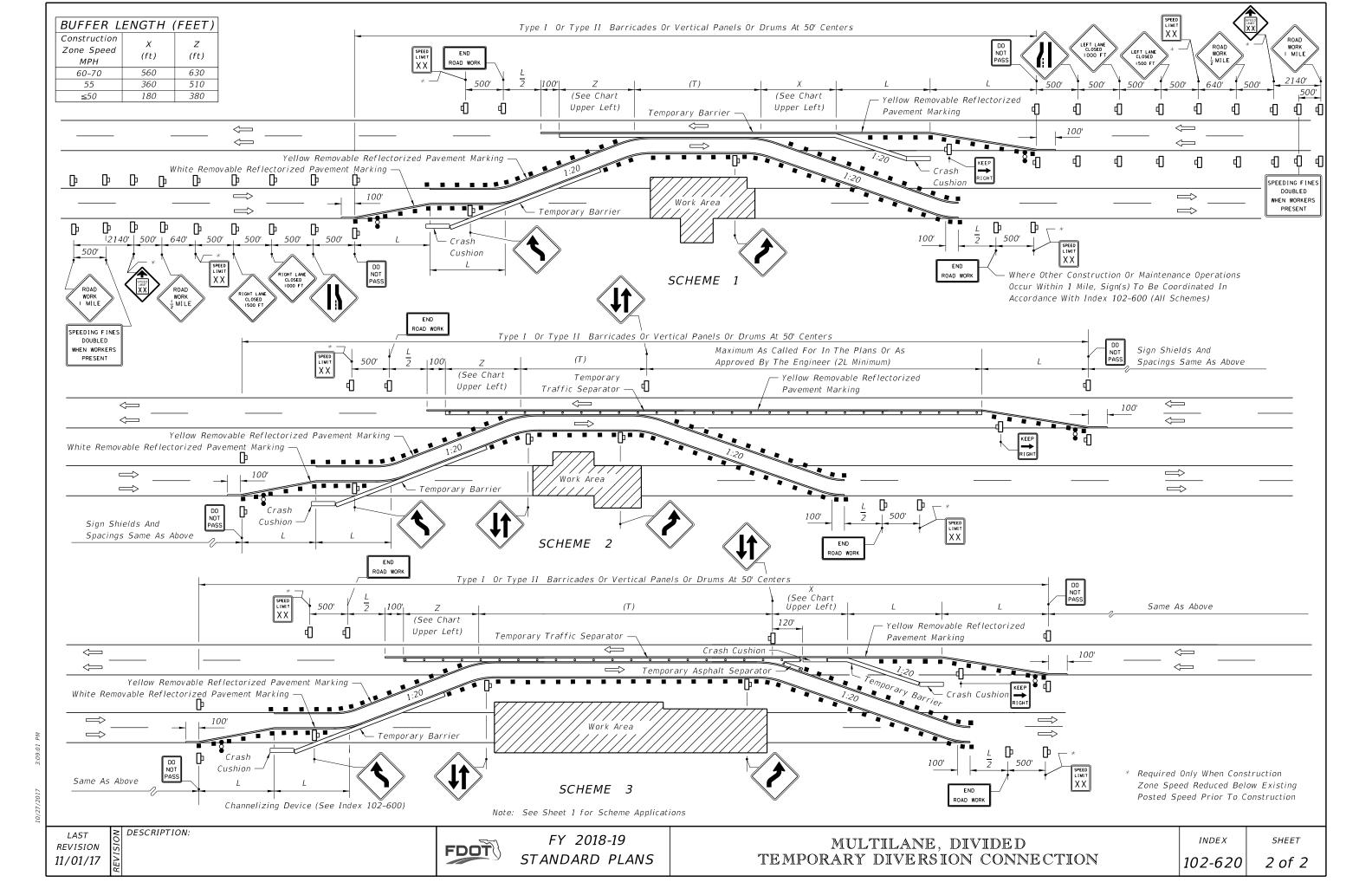
SCHEME APPLICATIONS

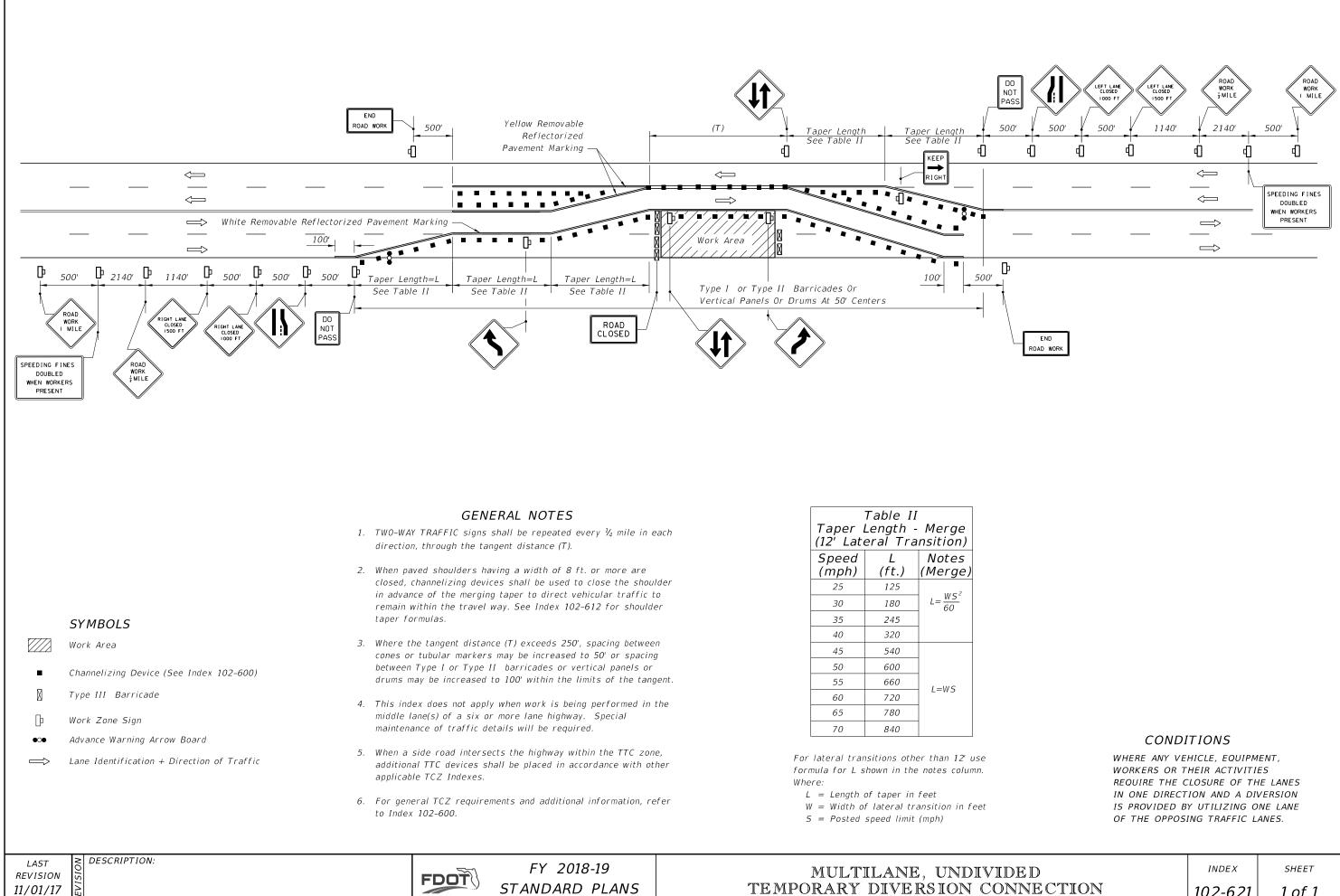
- Scheme 1: Restricted Construction Limits.
- Scheme 2: Unrestricted Construction Limits And Light To Moderate Traffic.
- Scheme 3: Unrestricted Construction Limits And Moderate To Heavy Traffic.
 - Where: Construction Limits Are The Outward Beginning Or Ending Of Lane Reductions.
 - Where: Unless A Specific Scheme Is Called For In The Plans, Scheme Selection Shall Be At The Contractor's Option And As Approved By The Engineer.

CONDITIONS

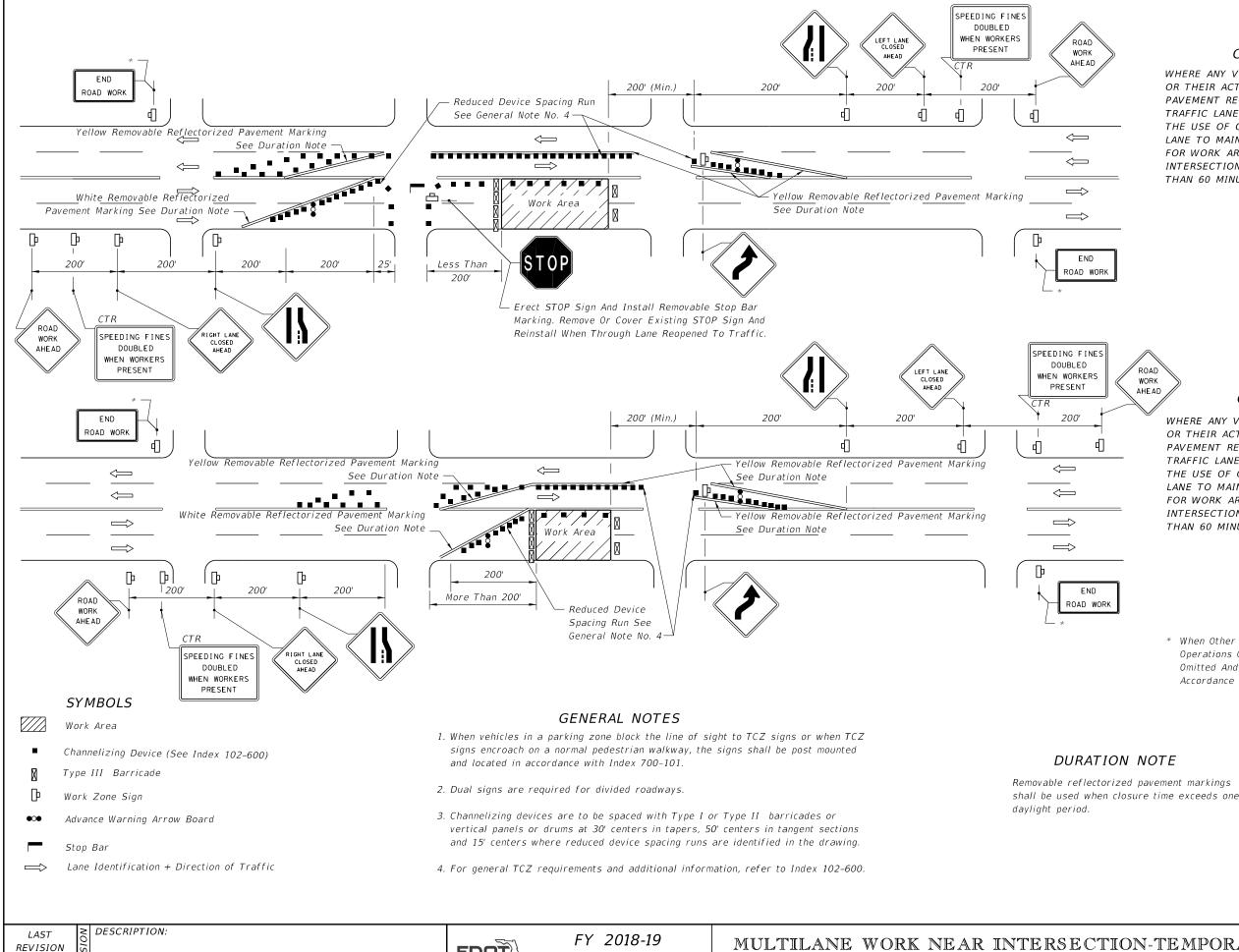
WHERE ANY VEHICLE, EQUIPMENT, WORKERS OR THEIR ACTIVITIES REQUIRE THE CLOSURE OF ONE ROADWAY AND THE OPPOSING ROADWAY IS CONVERTED TO TEMPORARY TWO-WAY TRAVEL BY WAY OF CROSSOVERS.

	INDEX	SHEET
ECTION	102-620	1 of 2





	INDEX	SHEET
CTION	102-621	1 of 1



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STANDARD PLANS

MULTILANE WORK NEAR INTERSECTIO DIVERSION CONNECTION - 35 MPH

CONDITIONS

WHERE ANY VEHICLE, EQUIPMENT, WORKERS OR THEIR ACTIVITIES ENCROACH ON THE PAVEMENT REQUIRING THE CLOSURE OF TRAFFIC LANES IN ONE DIRECTION AND THE USE OF ONE OPPOSING TRAFFIC LANE TO MAINTAIN TWO-WAY TRAFFIC, FOR WORK AREA LESS THAN 200' FROM INTERSECTION, FOR A PERIOD OF MORE THAN 60 MINUTES.

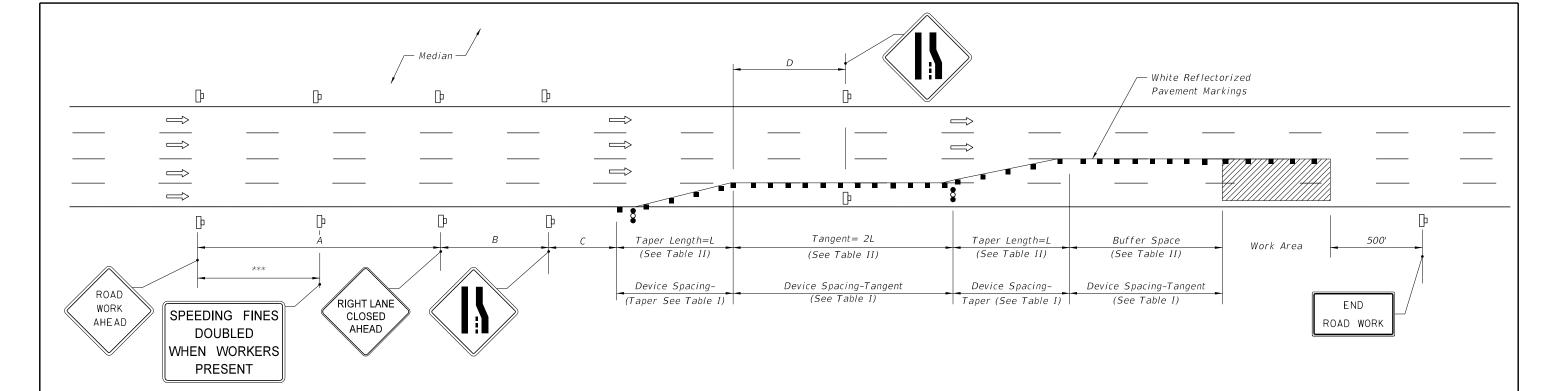


CONDITIONS

WHERE ANY VEHICLE, EQUIPMENT, WORKERS OR THEIR ACTIVITIES ENCROACH ON THE PAVEMENT REQUIRING THE CLOSURE OF TRAFFIC LANES IN ONE DIRECTION AND THE USE OF ONE OPPOSING TRAFFIC LANE TO MAINTAIN TWO-WAY TRAFFIC, FOR WORK AREA 200' OR MORE FROM INTERSECTION, FOR A PERIOD OF MORE THAN 60 MINUTES.

* When Other Construction Or Maintenance Operations Occur Within 1 Mile, Sign To Be Omitted And Signing To Be Coordinated In Accordance With Index 102-600.

N-TEMPORARY	INDEX	SHEET
OR LESS	102-622	1 of 1



DISTANCE BE	TWE	EN S	SIGN	S
Encod	Spacing (ft.))
Speed	A B C D		D**	
40 mph or less	200	200	200	L
45 mph	350	350	350	L
50 mph	500	500	500	L
*55 mph or greater	2640	1640	1000	L

* The ROAD WORK 1 MILE sign may be used as an alternate to the ROAD WORK AHEAD sign MILE sign may be used as an alternate to the RIGHT LANE CLOSED AHEAD sign.

** See Table II for L

*** 500' beyond the ROAD WORK AHEAD sign or midway between signs whichever is less.

Table I				
	De	vice S	pacing	
	Max.	Distance	Between D	evices (ft.)
Speed (mph)	Cones or Tubular Markers Tubular Markers			
	Taper Tangent Taper Tangent			
25	25	50	25	50
30 to 45	25	50	30	50
50 to 70	25	50	50	100

	-	Table I	I		
Buffe	er Space	e and T	aper L	ength	
Speed	Buffer Space	, (12' La	Taper Length (12' Lateral Transition)		
(mph)	Dist. (ft.)	L (ft.)	Notes (Merge)	2L (ft.)	
25	155	125		250	
30	200	180	. WS ²	360	
35	250	245	$L = \frac{WS}{60}$	490	
40	305	320		640	
45	360	540		1080	
50	425	600		1200	
55	495	660		1320	
60	570	720	L = WS	1440	
65	645	780		1560	
70	730	840		1680	

When Buffer Space cannot be attained due to geometric constraints, the greatest attainable length shall be used, but not less than 200 ft.

For lateral transitions other than 12', use formula for L shown in the notes column. Where:

- L= Length of taper in feet
- W= Width of lateral transition in feet
- S= Posted speed limit (mph)

- omitted.
- applicable TCZ Indexes.
- to Index 102-600.
- taper formulas.

DURATION

Temporary white edgeline may be omitted for work operations less than three (3) days.

SYMBOLS

- Work Area
- Channelizing Device (See Index 102-600)
- ſþ Work Zone Sign
- Advance Warning Arrow Board •0•

DESCRIPTION: LAST REVISION 11/01/17



GENERAL NOTES

1. Work operations shall be confined to the two outside traffic *lanes, leaving the adjacent lane(s) open to traffic.*

2. On undivided highways the median signs as shown are to be

3. When work is performed in the median lane on divided highways, the channelizing device plan is inverted and left lanes closed and lane ends signs substituted for the right lanes closed and lane end signs.

4. When a side road intersects the highway within the TTC zone, additional TTC devices shall be placed in accordance with other

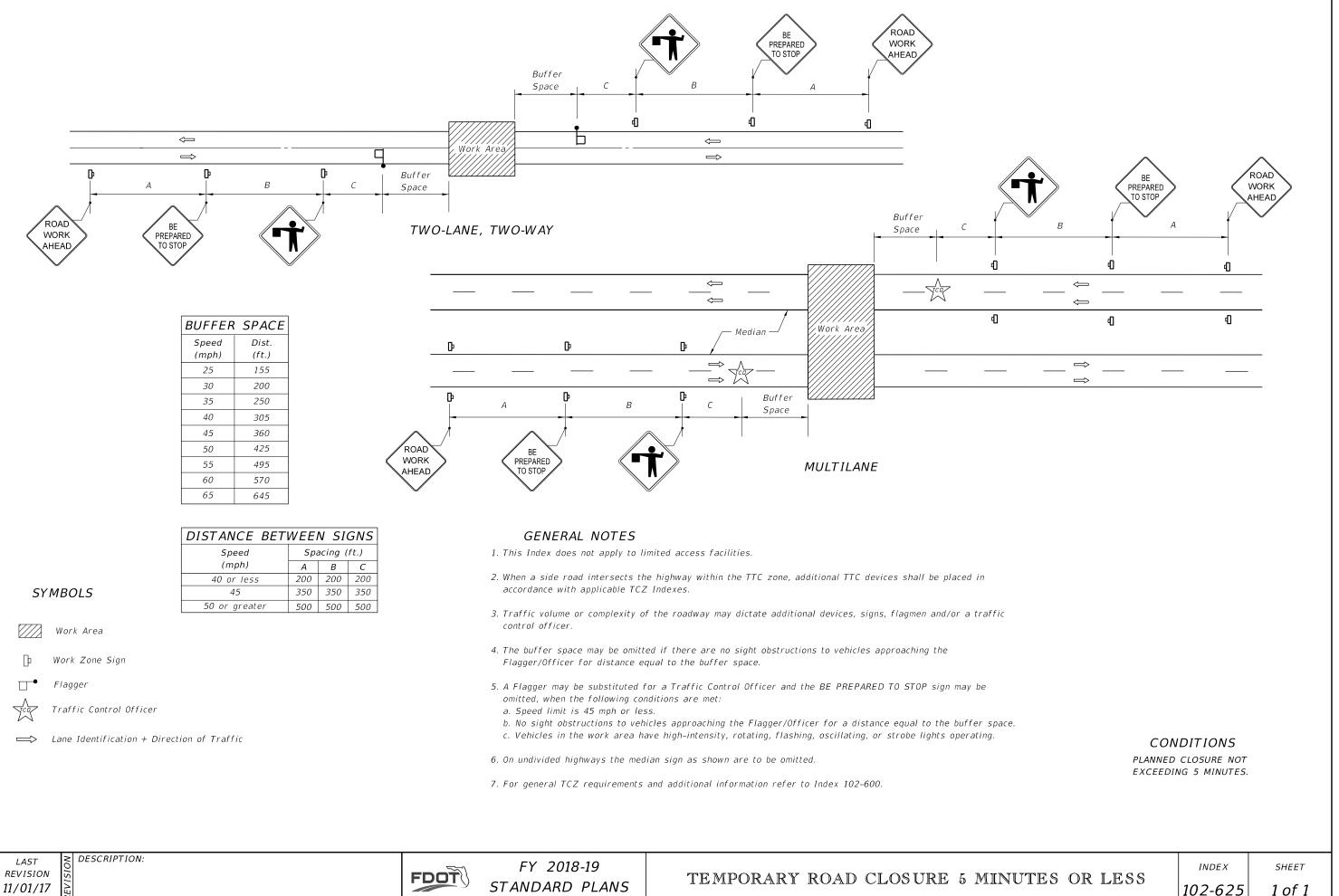
5. For general TCZ requirements and additional information, refer

6. When paved shoulders having a width of 8 ft. or more are closed, channelizing devices shall be used to close the shoulder in advance of the merging taper to direct vehicular traffic to remain within the travel way. See Index 102-612 for shoulder

CONDITIONS

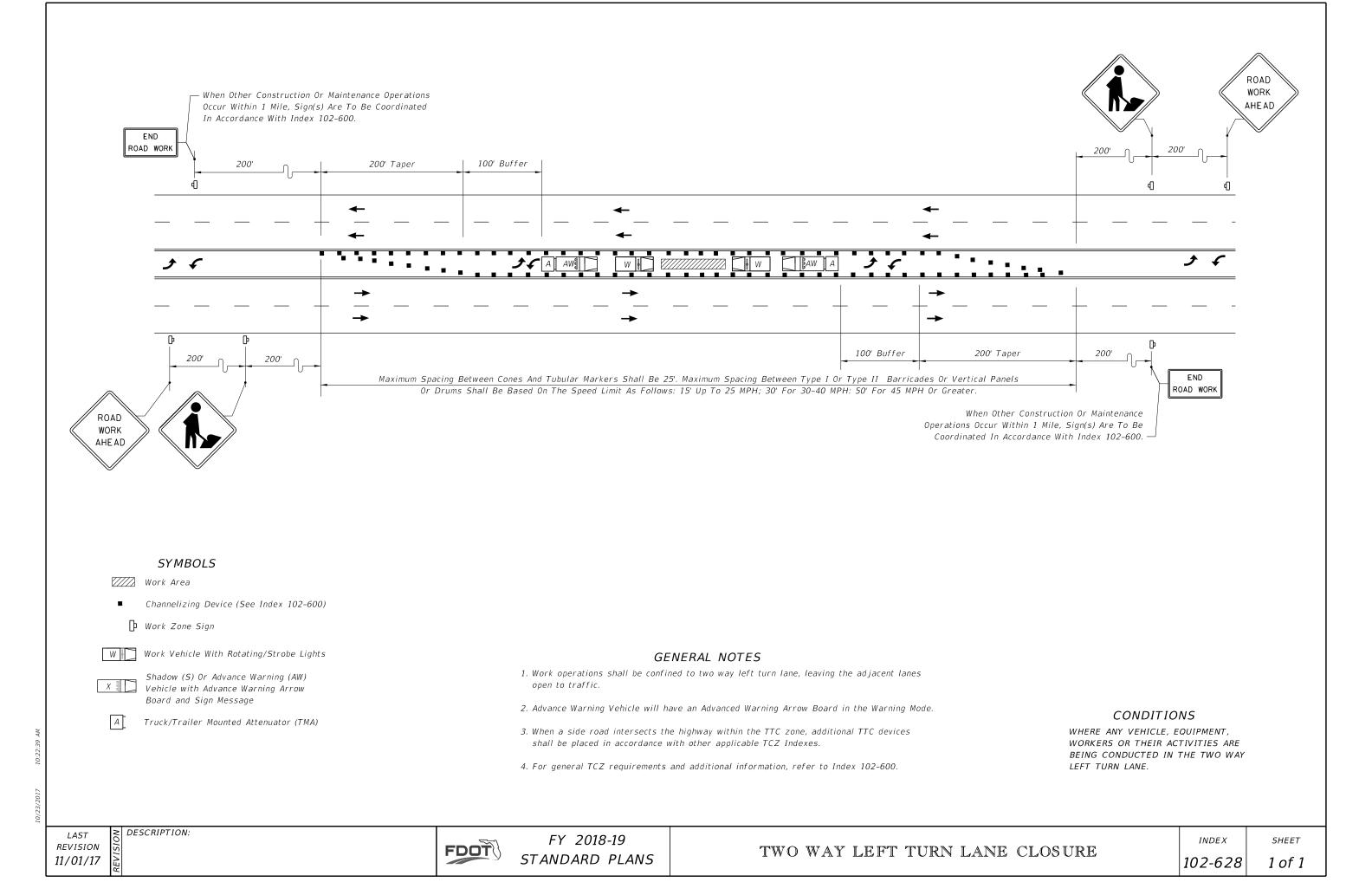
WHERE ANY VEHICLE, EQUIPMENT, WORKERS OR THEIR ACTIVITIES ENCROACH ON THE TWO LANES ADJACENT TO EITHER SHOULDER.

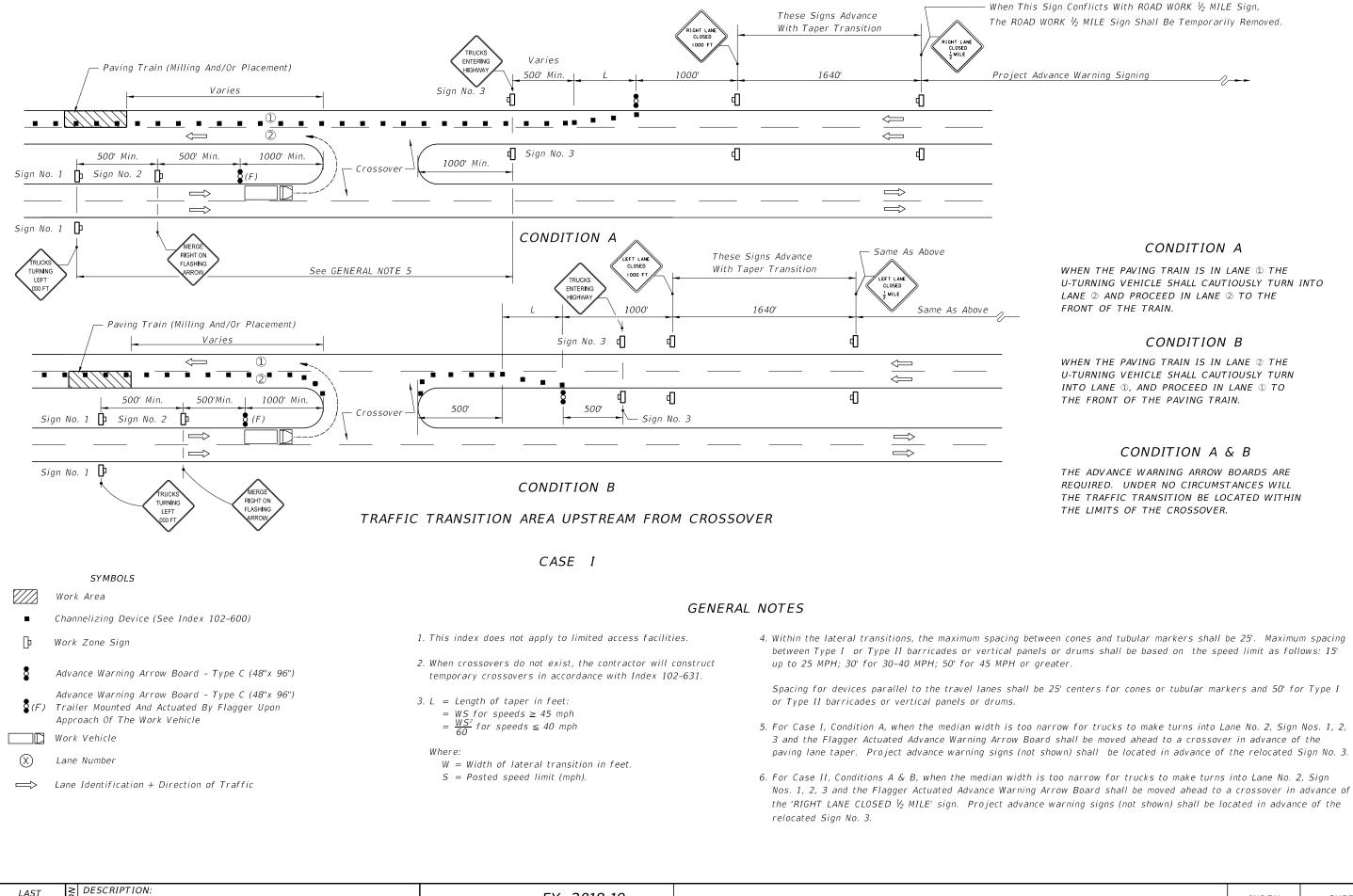
AVEL WAY	INDEX	SHEET
	102-623	1 of 1











LAST	15	DESCRIT	11
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FY 2018-19 STANDARD PLANS

CROSSOVER FOR PAVING TR OPERATIONS, RURAL

When This Sign Conflicts With ROAD WORK 1/2 MILE Sign, The ROAD WORK 1/2 MILE Sign Shall Be Temporarily Removed.

CONDITION A

WHEN THE PAVING TRAIN IS IN LANE 1 THE U-TURNING VEHICLE SHALL CAUTIOUSLY TURN INTO LANE 2 AND PROCEED IN LANE 2 TO THE FRONT OF THE TRAIN.

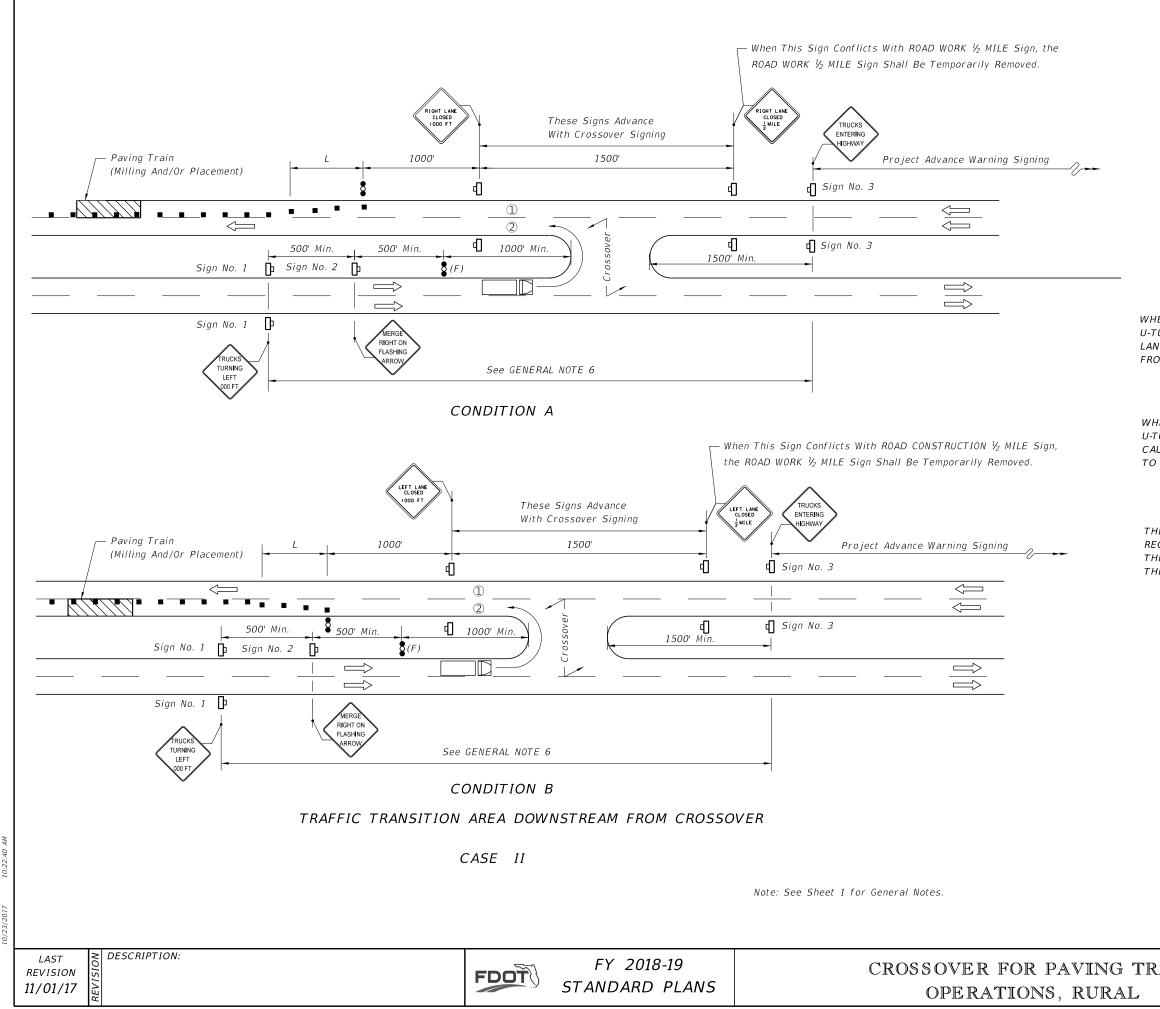
CONDITION B

WHEN THE PAVING TRAIN IS IN LANE 2 THE U-TURNING VEHICLE SHALL CAUTIOUSLY TURN INTO LANE (1), AND PROCEED IN LANE (1) TO THE FRONT OF THE PAVING TRAIN.

CONDITION A & B

THE ADVANCE WARNING ARROW BOARDS ARE REQUIRED. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES WILL THE TRAFFIC TRANSITION BE LOCATED WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE CROSSOVER.

AIN	INDEX	SHEET
	102-630	1 of 2



CONDITION A

WHEN THE PAVING TRAIN IS IN LANE ① THE U-TURNING VEHICLE SHALL CAUTIOUSLY TURN INTO LANE ② AND PROCEED IN LANE ② TO THE FRONT OF THE TRAIN.

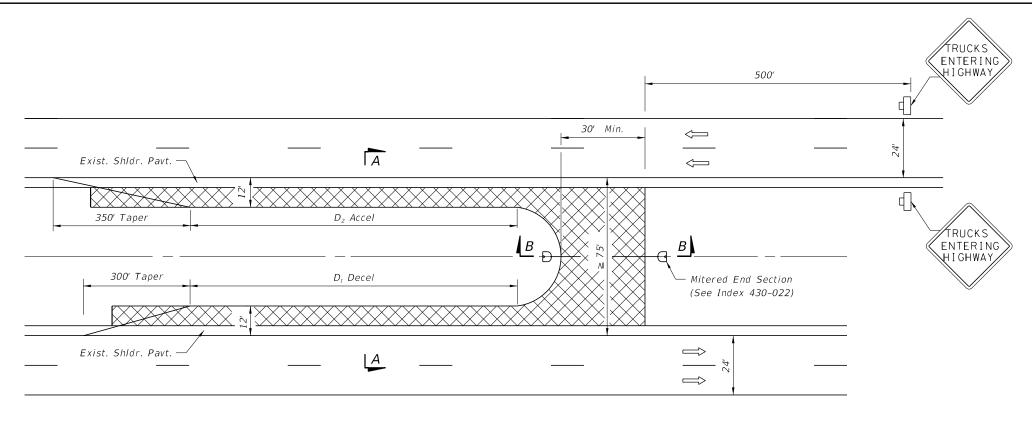
CONDITION B

WHEN THE PAVING TRAIN IS IN LANE ⁽²⁾ THE U-TURNING VEHICLE SHALL TURN INTO LANE ⁽²⁾, CAUTIOUSLY MERGE INTO LANE ⁽¹⁾ AND PROCEED TO THE FRONT OF THE PAVING TRAIN.

CONDITION A & B

THE ADVANCE WARNING ARROW BOARD IS REQUIRED. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES WILL THE TRAFFIC TRANSITION BE LOCATED WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE CROSSOVER.

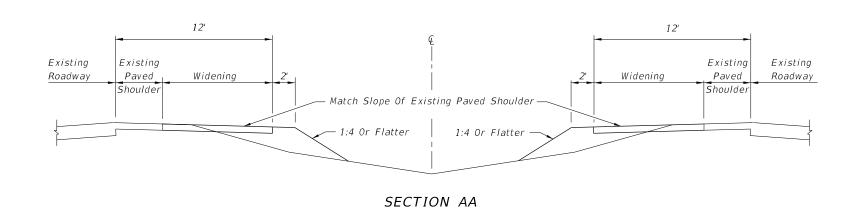
AIN	INDEX	SHEET
	102-630	2 of 2



FY 2018-19

STANDARD PLANS

PLAN



removed and the area restored to its original condition.

hour or longer.

- specific locations for approval by the Engineer.
- point of a crest vertical curve.

30' Mitered End Section 2' Mitered End Section SECTION BB SYMBOLS ŀ Work Zone Sign Lane Identification + Direction of Traffic \Longrightarrow \boxtimes Temporary Pavement TEMPORARY CROSSOVER FOR MEDIAN WIDTHS \geq 75'

FDOT

DESCRIPTION:

LAST

REVISION

102-631

LENGTH OF ACCESS LANES (Ft.)			
Grade	D_1	<i>D</i> ₂	
2% or less	590'	1540'	
3 to 4% Upgrade	530'	2310'	
3 to 4% Downgrade	710'	925'	

GENERAL NOTES

1. Temporary median crossovers shall be within the project limits and shall not be used for transporting materials to or from any other project. The acceleration-deceleration surfaces shall be paved. RAP material is acceptable for crossing surfacing.

2. Temporary median crossovers shall be located only in areas having adequate sight distance. On limited access facilities temporary median crossovers shall not be located within 1.5 miles of interchanges nor within 2000 ft. of acceleration-deceleration lanes at rest areas, other access openings or other highway service areas.

3. For paving train operations at permanent crossovers, see Index 102-630.

4. All traffic control devices are to be removed when crossover will not be in use for one

5. Trailer mounted advance warning panel may be used in lieu of advance warning vehicle.

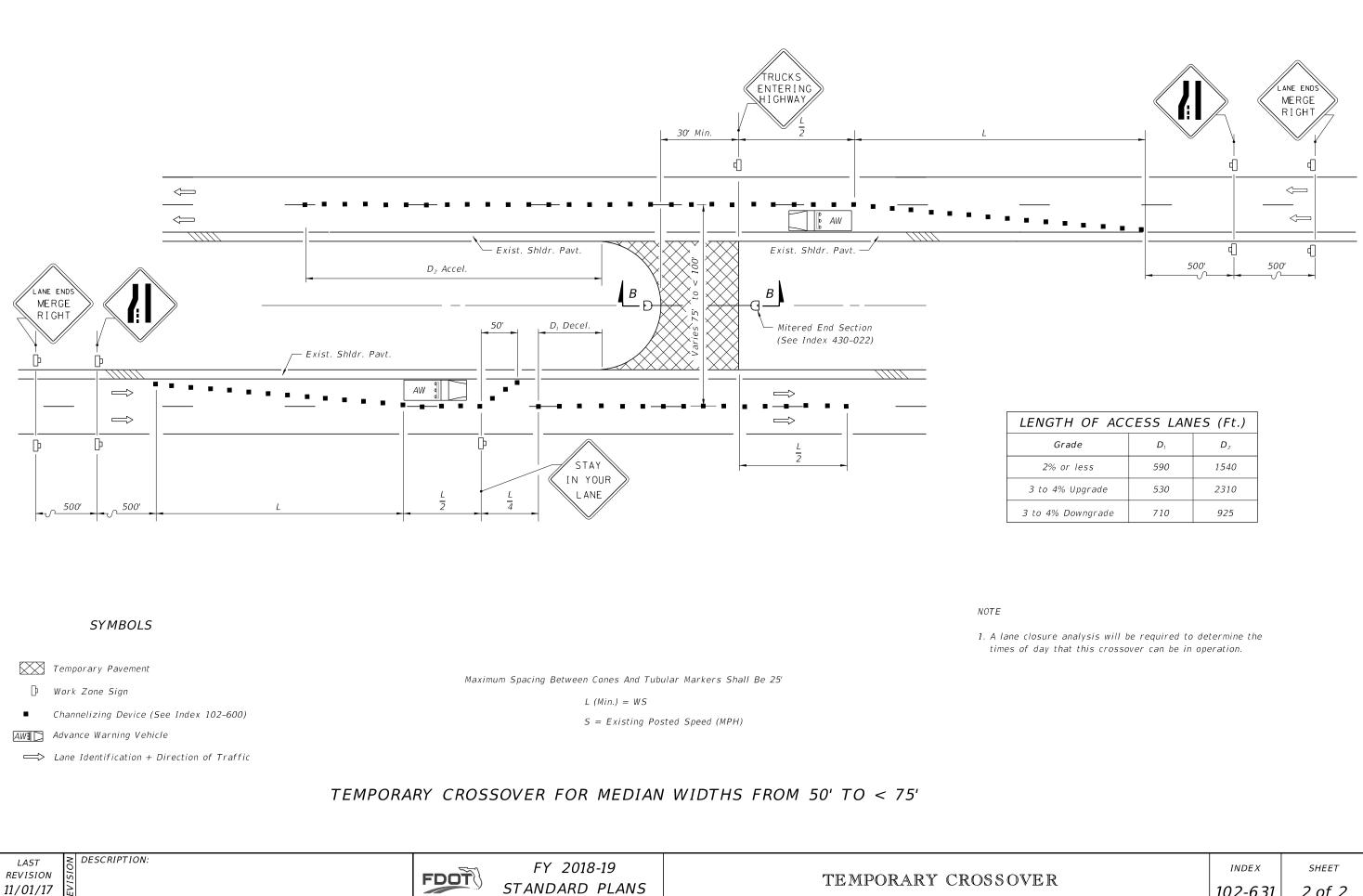
6. When a crossover is no longer needed, all temporary construction shall be immediately

7. Cost of construction, maintenance, removal and restoration work related to temporary crossovers shall be included in the contract unit price for Maintenance of Traffic, LS.

8. Temporary crossovers on limited access right of way and use of this Index are prohibited unless specifically permitted in the Contract Plans or Special Provisions. When permitted in the Contract Plans or Special Provisions and prior to construction of any temporary crossover, the Contractor must submit, in writing, a request identifying

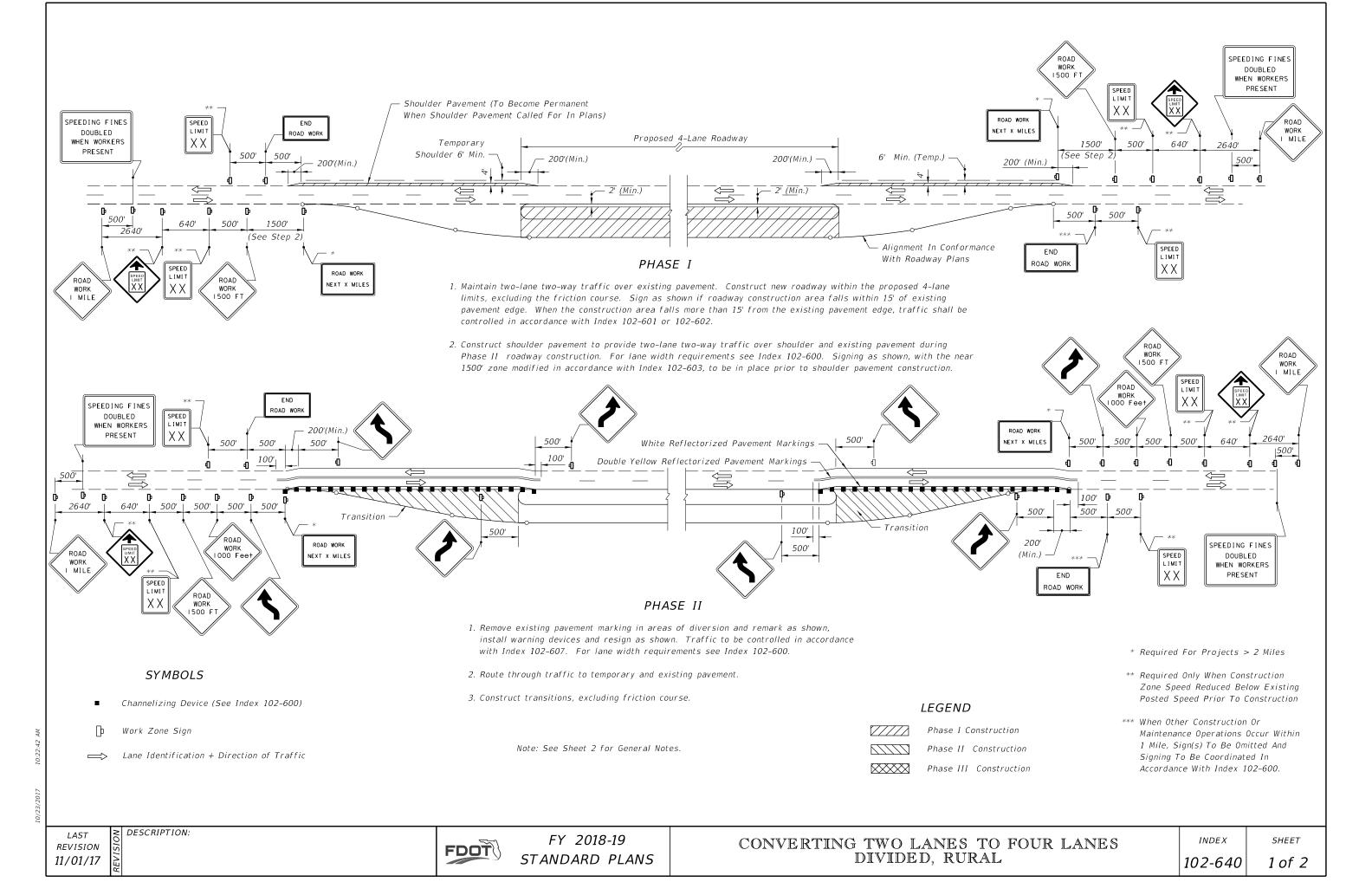
9. Pipe and mitered end sections are not required when crossover is located at the high

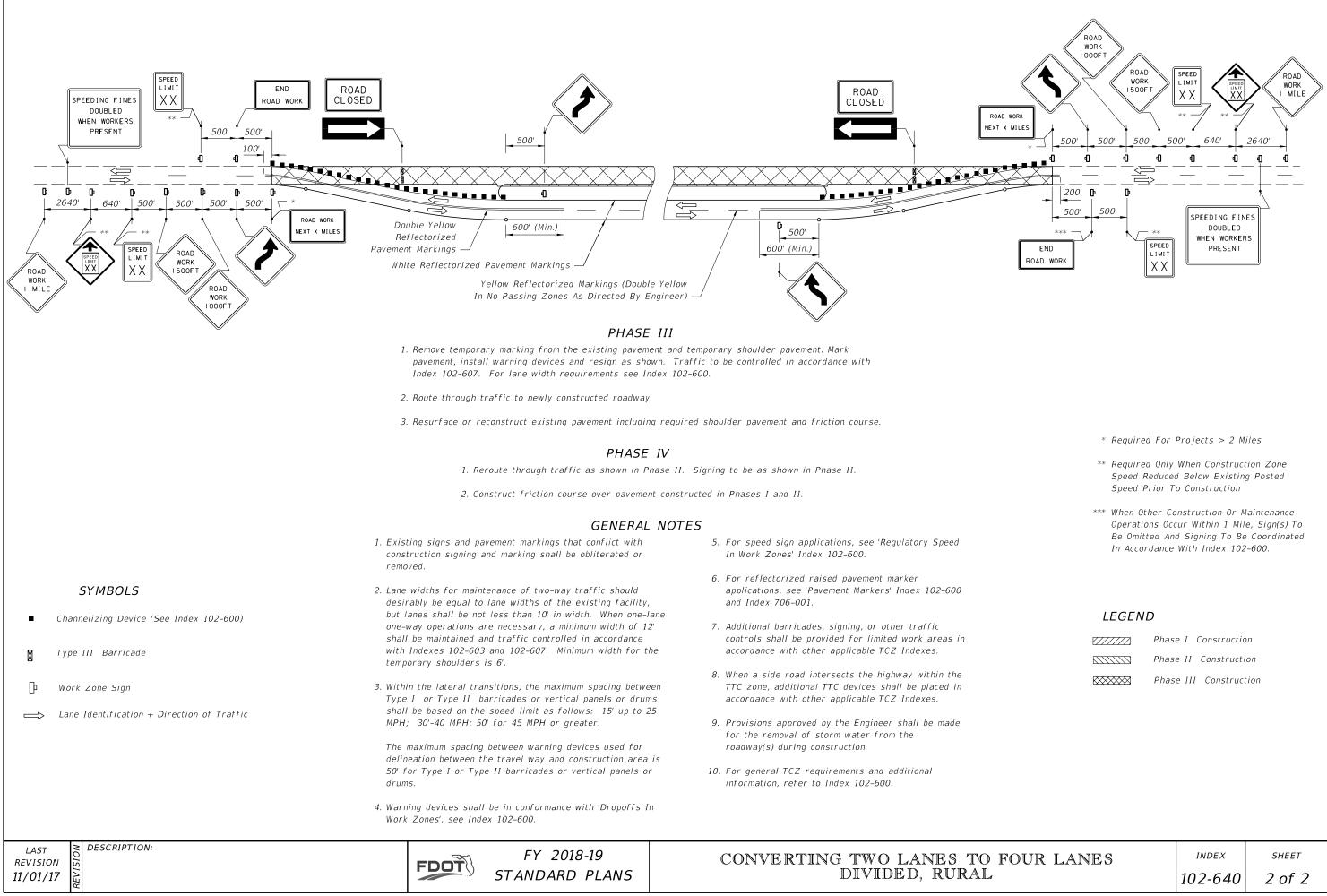
	INDEX	SHEET	
TEMPORARY CROSSOVER	102-631	1 of 2	



TH OF ACCESS LANES (Ft.)			
Grade	D_1	D_2	
or less	590	1540	
% Upgrade	530	2310	
Downgrade	710	925	

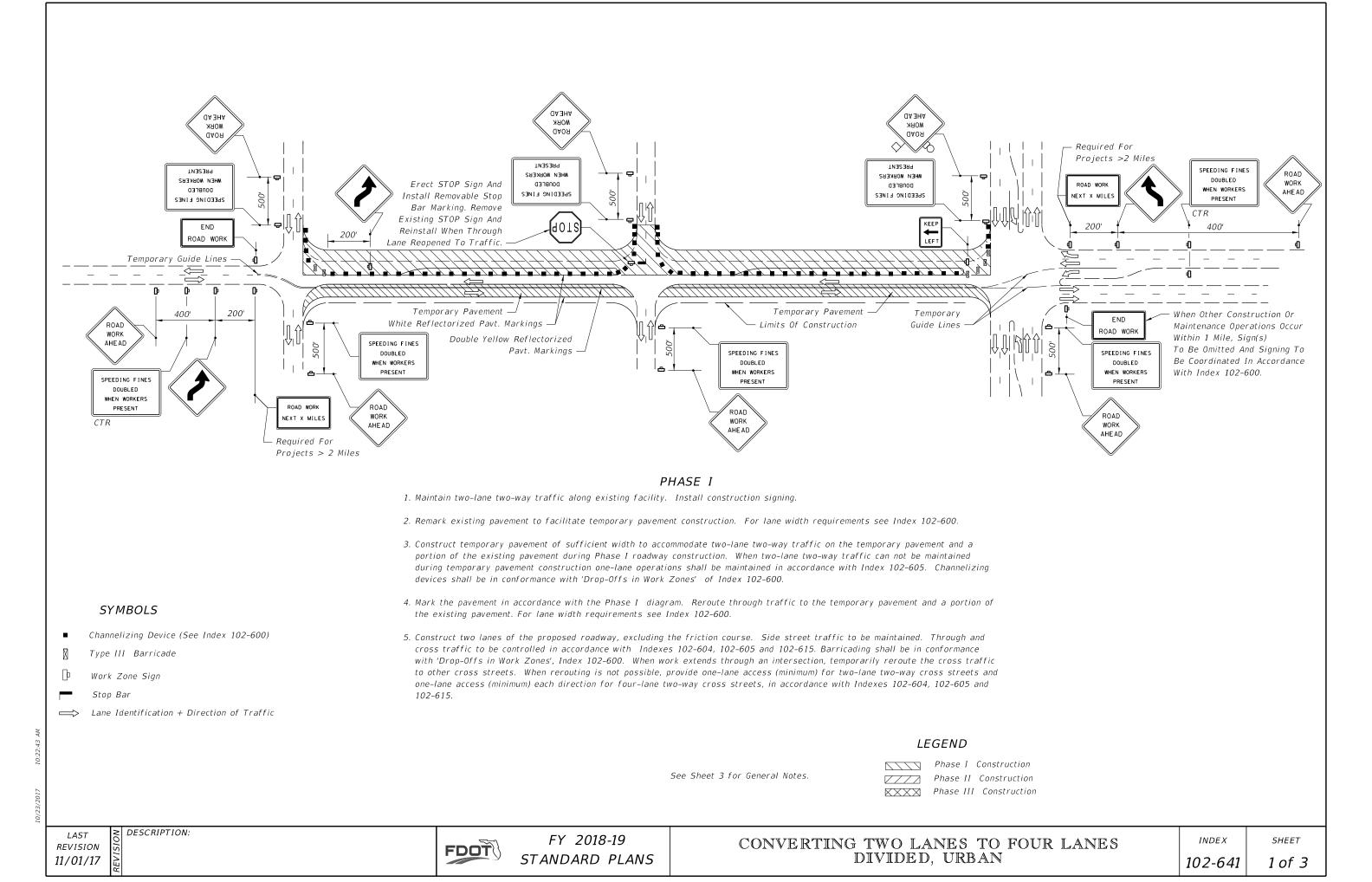
INDEX	SHEET
102-631	2 of 2

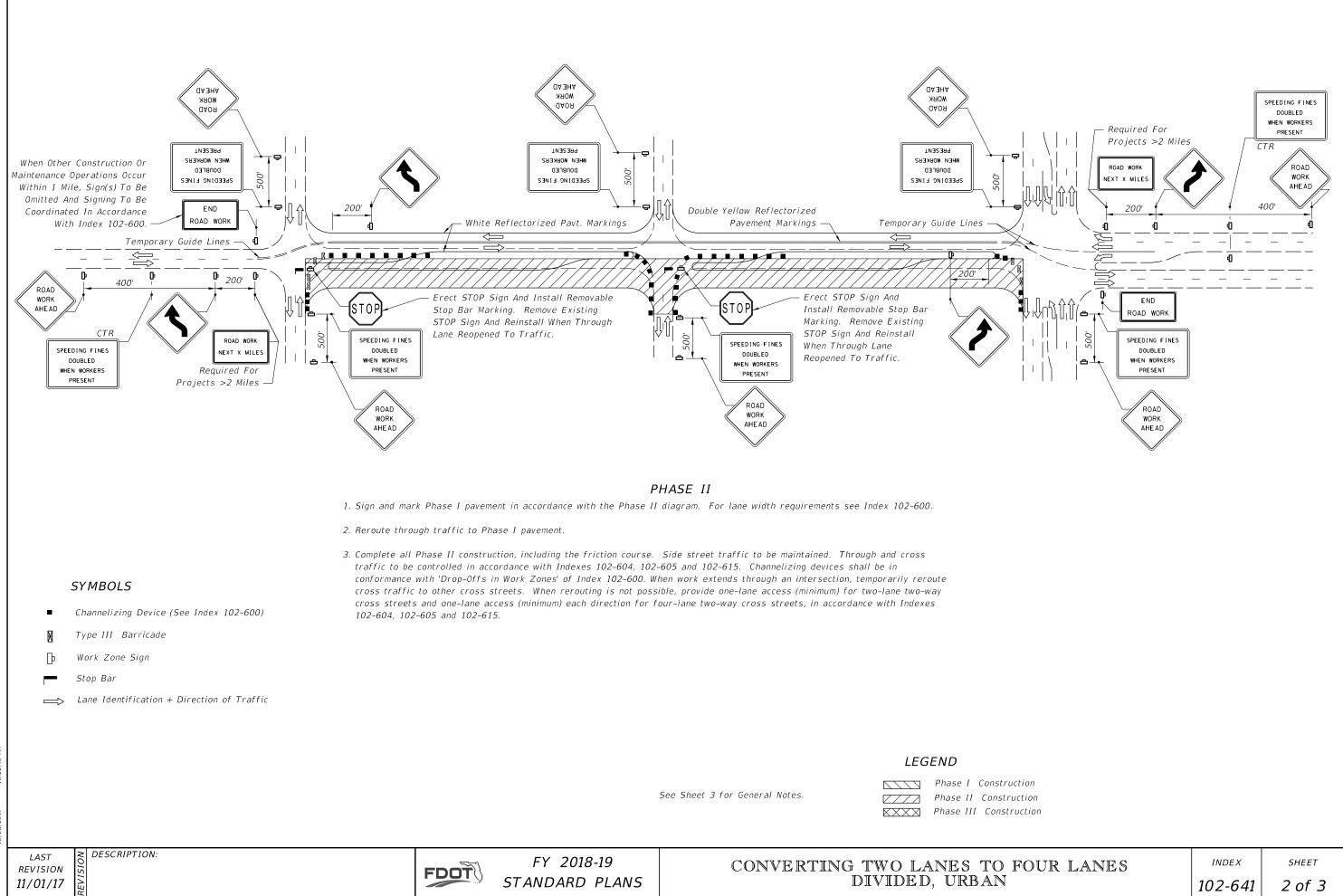




Phase I Construction
Phase II Construction
Phase III Construction

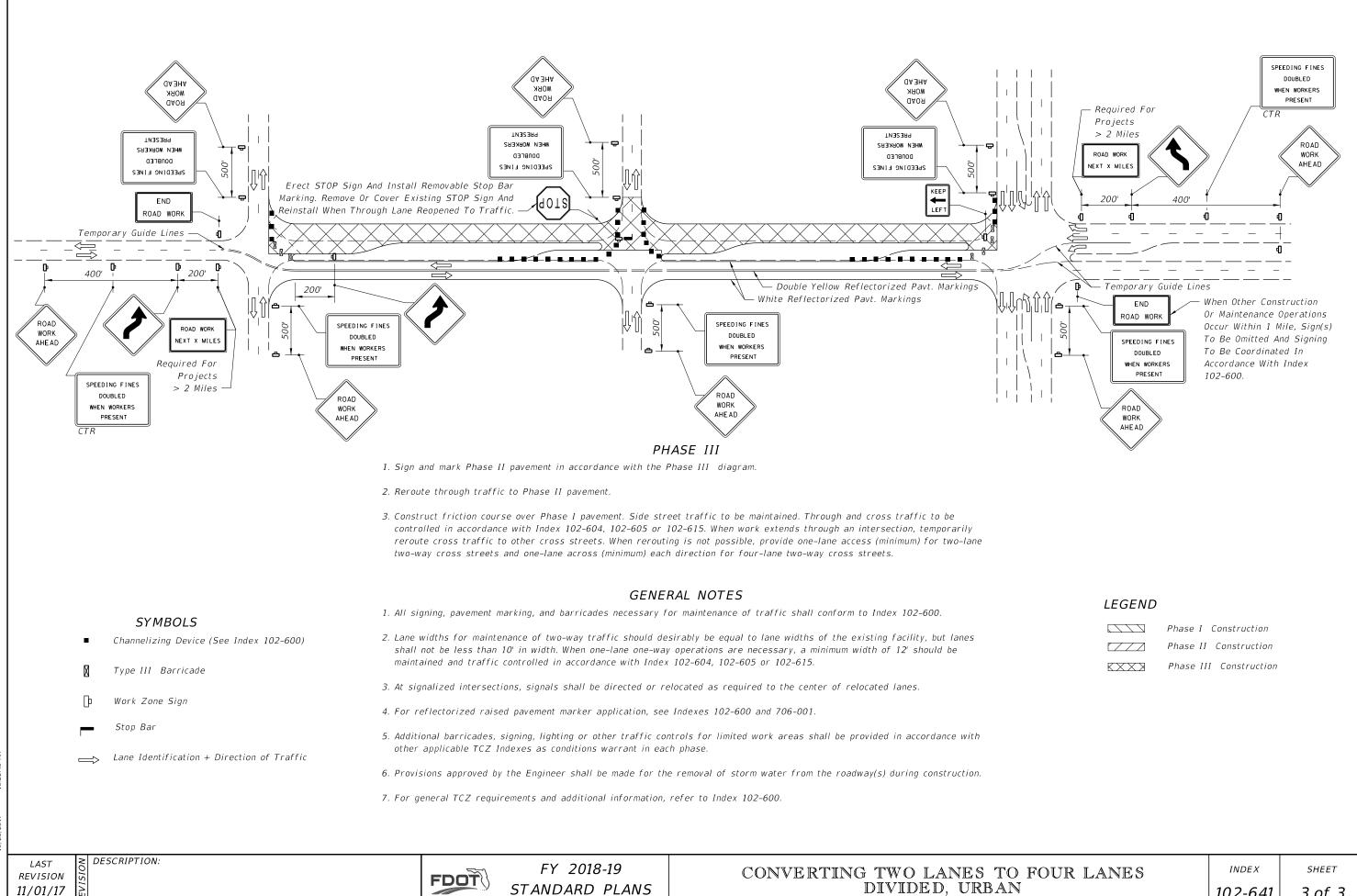
JR LANES	INDEX	SHEET
	102-640	2 of 2





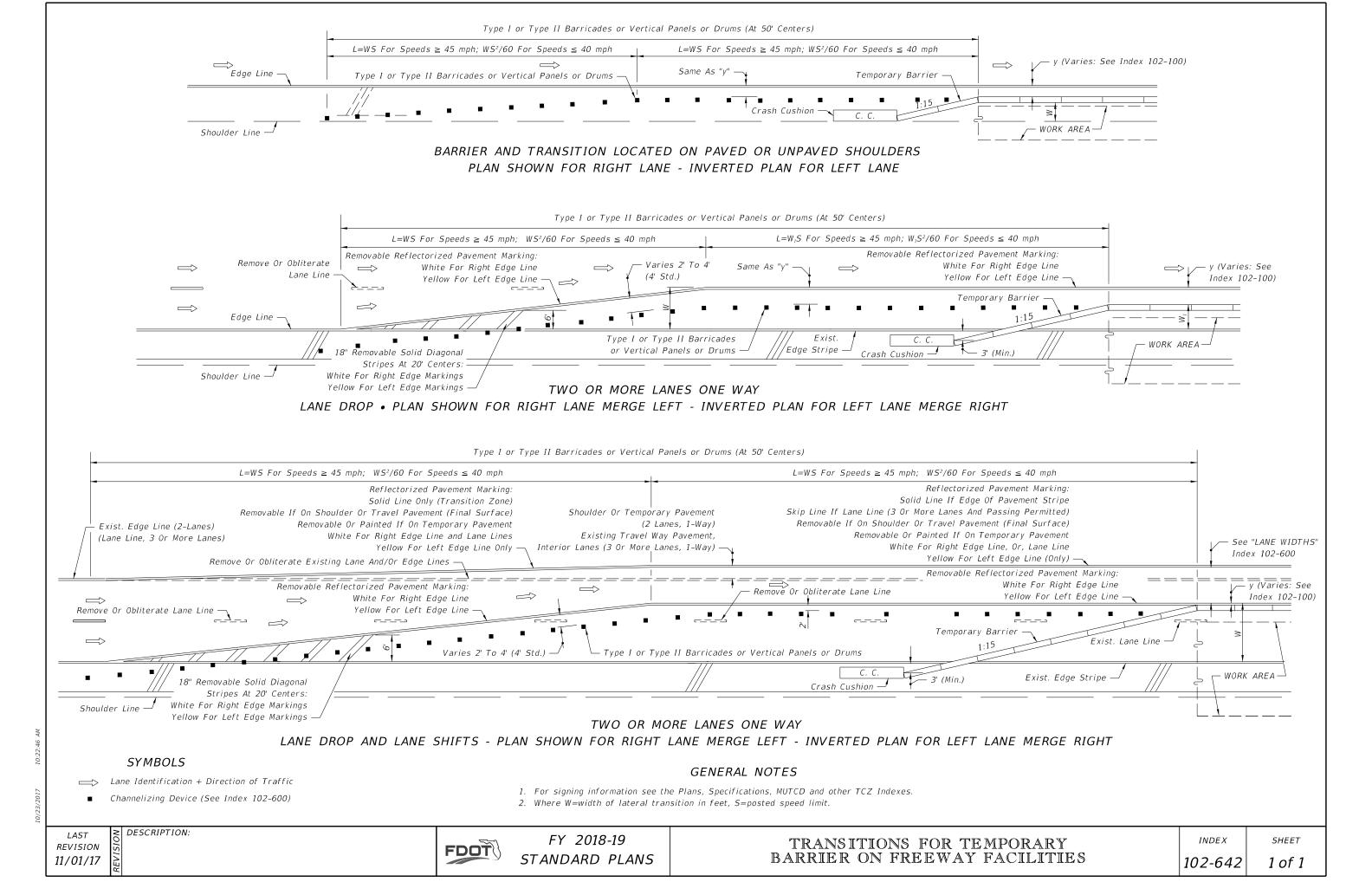
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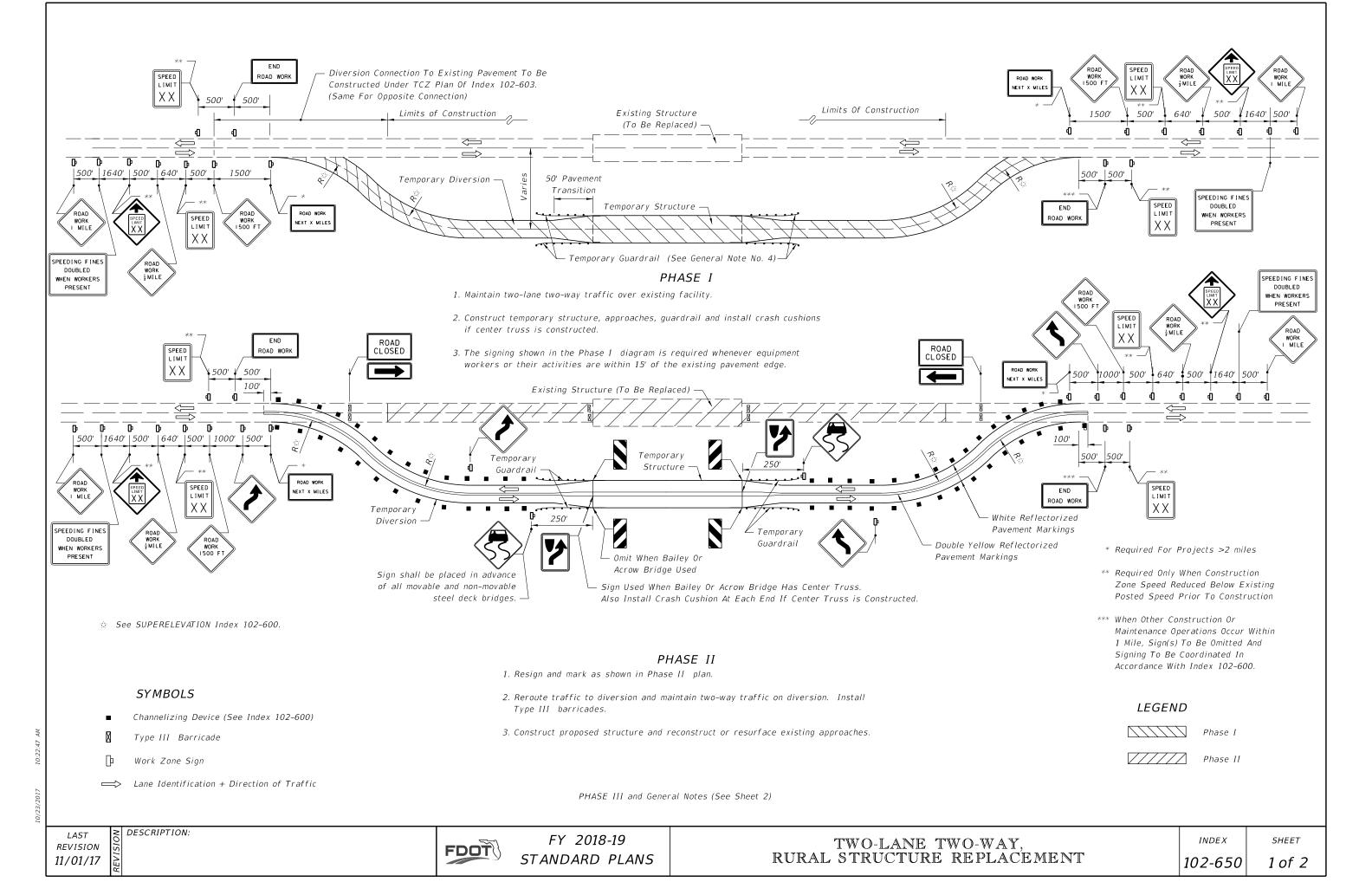




LEGEND	
	Phase I Constru
	Phase II Constr
KXXX	Phase III Const

JR LANES	INDEX	SHEET
	102-641	3 of 3





PHASE III

1. Reroute traffic to final alignment and maintain two-way traffic.

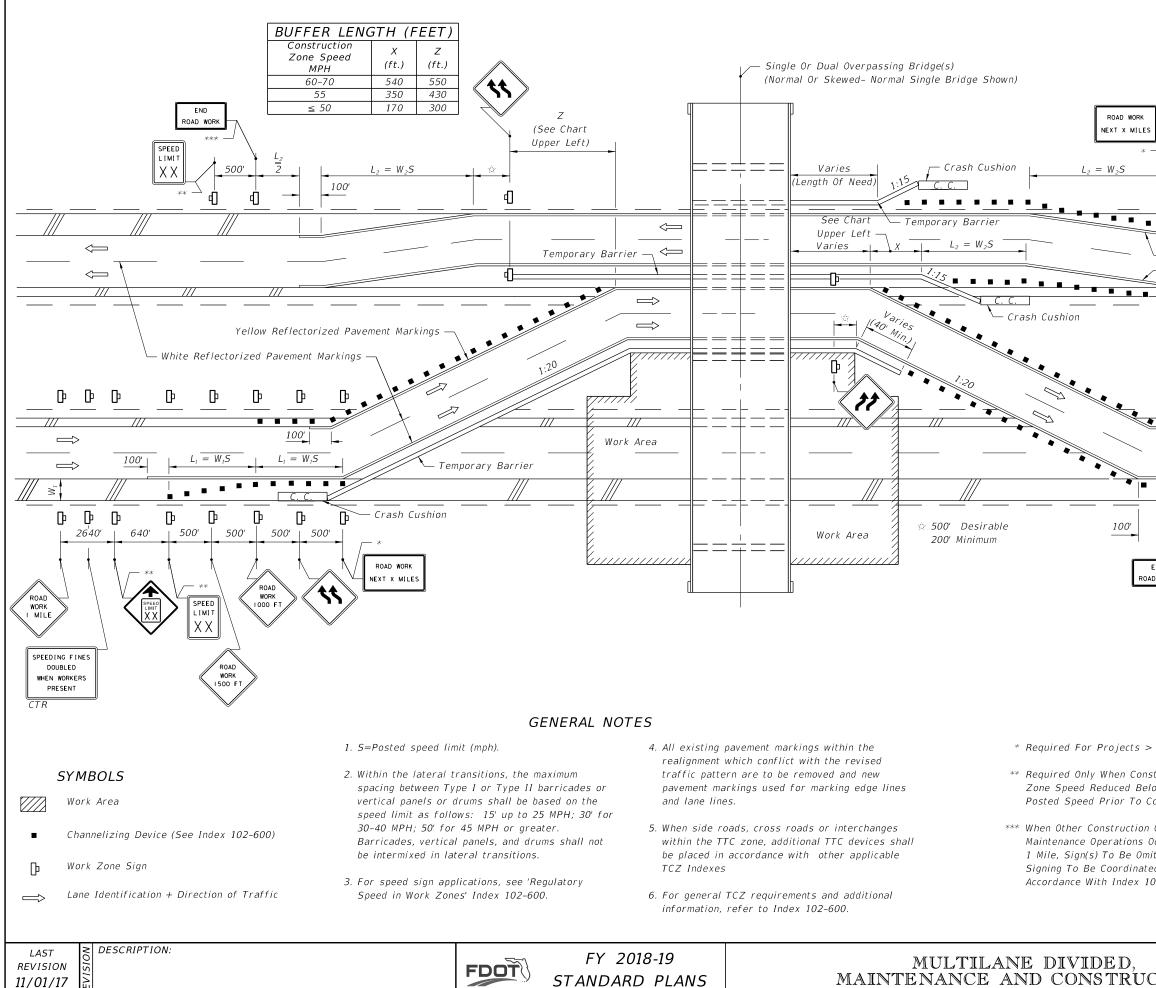
2. Remove all temporary construction items.

GENERAL NOTES

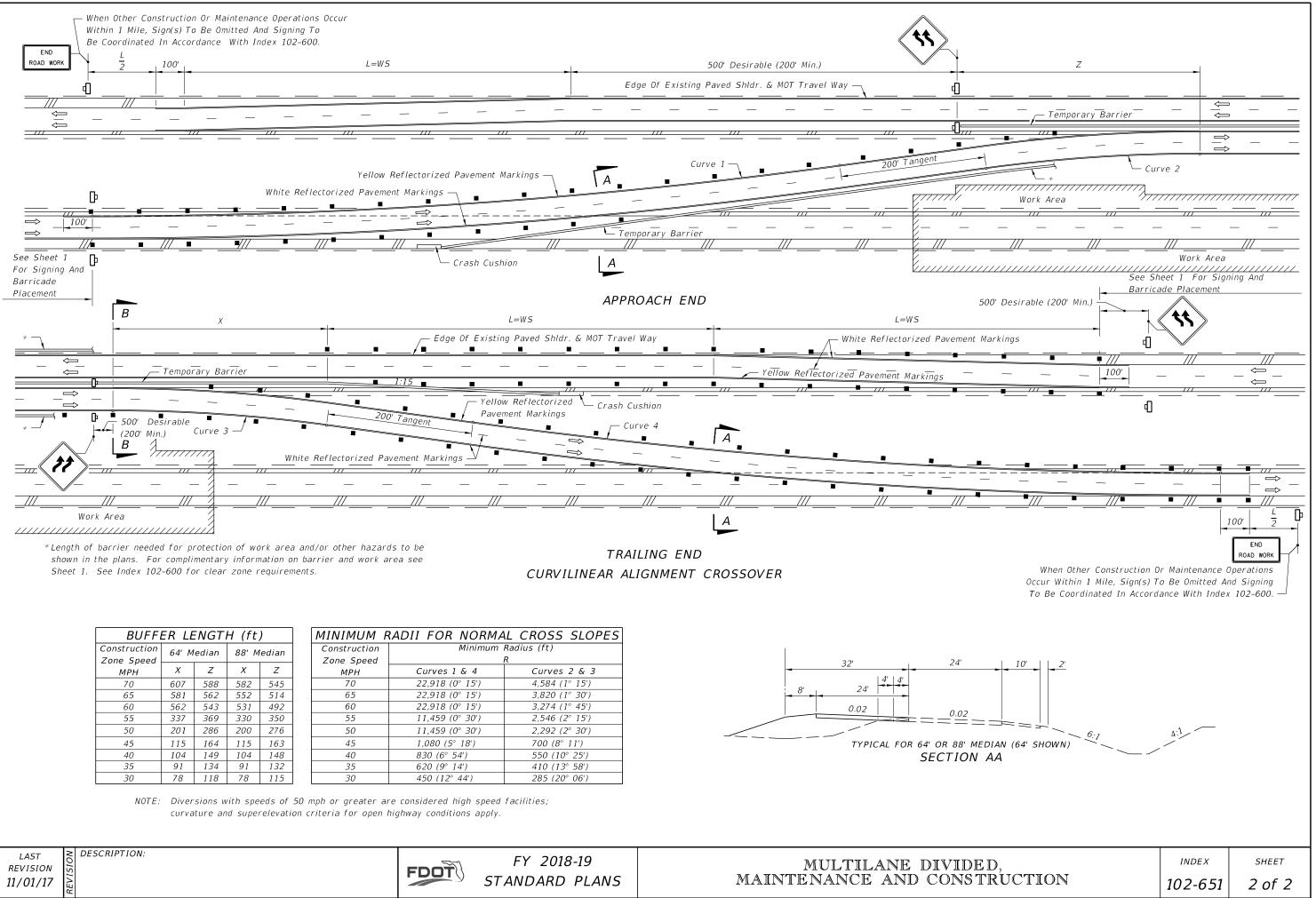
- 1. All signing, pavement marking, and barricades necessary for maintenance of traffic shall conform to Index 102-600.
- 2. For speed sign applications, see Index 120-600.
- 3. For lane width requirements see Index 102–600. When one-way one-lane operations are necessary, a minimum width of 12' shall be maintained and traffic controlled in accordance with Index 102–603, 102–606 or 102–607. Minimum width for the diversion shoulders is 6'.
- 4. Method of attaching temporary guardrail to the diversion structure to be approved by the Engineer. Cost of temporary guardrail systems, including end anchorage assemblies, transitions and attachment to temporary structures, are to be included in the contract unit price for Guardrail (Temporary) LF.
- 5. Provisions approved by the Engineer shall be made for the removal of storm water from the roadway(s) during construction.
- 6. Only temporary crash cushions approved by the Department shall be used unless specified devices called for in the plans.
- 7. Where the temporary structure is not required, the diversion may be constructed in accordance with Index 102–608, unless otherwise stipulated in the plans.
- 8. For reflective raised pavement marker application, see Indexes 102-600 and 706-001.
- 9. For general TCZ requirements and additional information, refer to Index 102-600.



	INDEX	SHEET
MENT	102-650	

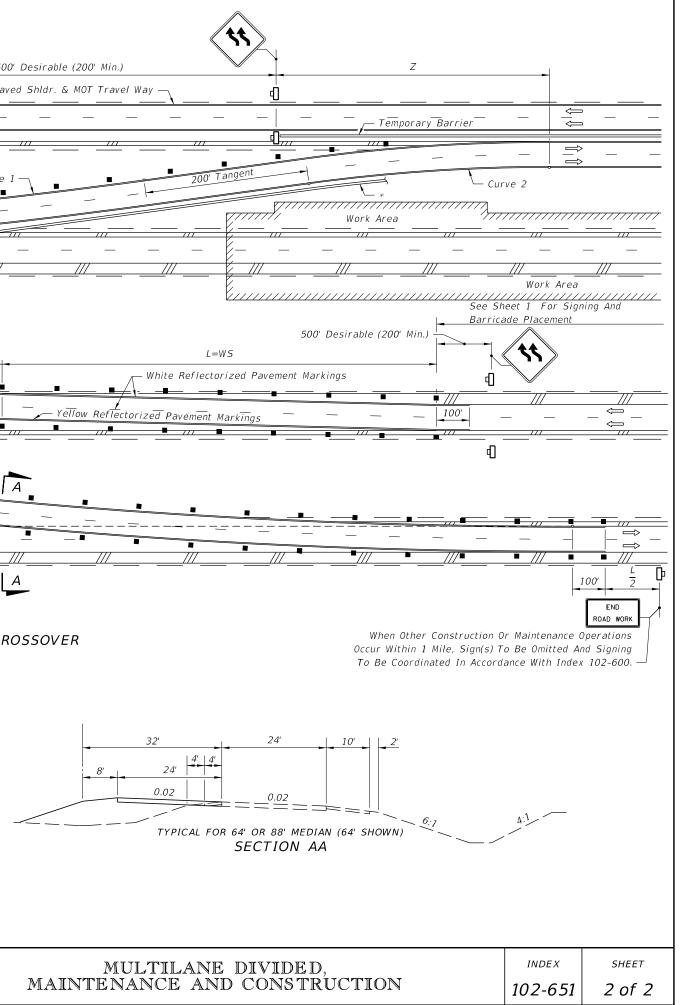


ROAD WORK 1000 FT	$\overline{\}$	SPEEDING FINES DOUBLED WHEN WORKERS PRESENT CTR
ROAD WORK	SPEED LIMIT X X	ROAD WORK
500' 500' 500'	** ** 500'	2640'
└─ <u>White</u> Reflector <u>ized Pa</u> vemen		
- 	///	
L ₁ L ₁ END D. WORK SPEED LIMIT X X		
WORKER Struction REQUIRE low Existing ROADWA Construction ROADWA TEMPOR	CONDITIO ANY VEHICLE, S OR THEIR AG THE CLOSURE AY AND THE OF AY IS CONVERT ARY TWO-WAY CROSSOVERS.	EQUIPMENT, CTIVITIES OF ONE PPOSING ED TO
CTION	INDEX 102-651	^{sнеет} 1 of 2



BUFFER LENGTH (ft)						
Construction	64' M	edian	88' Median			
Zone Speed						
МРН	X	Ζ	X	Ζ		
70	607	588	582	545		
65	581	562	552	514		
60	562	543	531	492		
55	337	369	330	350		
50	201	286	200	276		
45	115	164	115	163		
40	104	149	104	148		
35	91	134	91	132		
30	78	118	78	115		

MINIMUM RADII FOR NORMAL CROSS SLOPES						
Construction	Construction Minimum Radius (ft)					
Zone Speed	R					
МРН	Curves 1 & 4	Curves 2 & 3				
70	22,918 (0° 15')	4,584 (1° 15')				
65	22,918 (0° 15')	3,820 (1° 30')				
60	22,918 (0° 15')	3,274 (1° 45')				
55	11,459 (0° 30')	2,546 (2° 15')				
50	11,459 (O° 30')	2,292 (2° 30')				
45	1,080 (5° 18')	700 (8° 11')				
40	830 (6° 54')	550 (10° 25')				
35	620 (9° 14')	410 (13° 58')				
30	450 (12° 44')	285 (20° 06')				



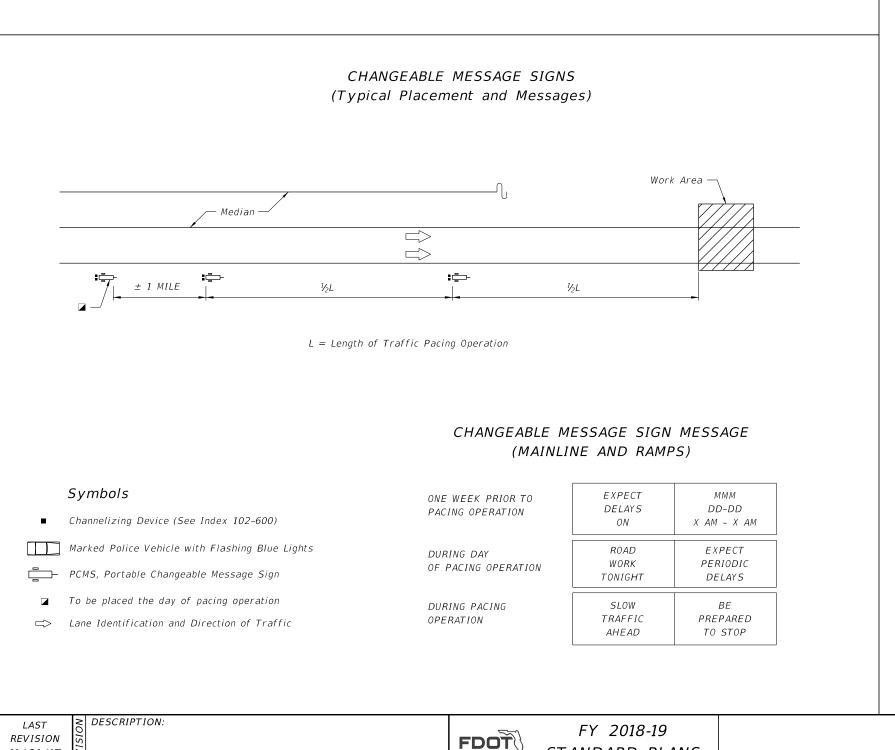


TRAFFIC PACING GUIDE

Traffic pacing is a traffic control technique to slow but not stop traffic to facilitate short duration work operations without an elaborate and difficult detour or diversion. Traffic Control Officers pace or slow the traffic to a speed that provides approximately 20-30 minutes to perform the overhead construction. The Department has frequently used this technique for setting bridge beams, overhead sign structures and replacing overhead sign panels.

The traffic pacing begins with approval of the exact date of the activity that shall be made two weeks in advance. The District Public Information Office, the District Traffic Operations Engineer, Local Emergency Management Agencies and Project Personnel shall be notified of the location, date and time. Advance notification to the public shall begin at least one week in advance by using Changeable Message Signs.

The day of the traffic pacing operation, the Changeable Message Sign messages shall be revised to indicate the activity will occur that night or day. The traffic pacing operation begins with a Traffic Control Officer Supervisor at the work site initiating the pacing operation in accordance with pacing details shown on sheet 2. The intent is to keep traffic moving unless there is an emergency.



11/01/17

STANDARD PLANS

This Index applies to Limited Access Facilities.

This Index represents the minimum requirements for traffic pacing operations on the State Highway System.

A site specific traffic control plan shall be developed for each pacing operation.

TRAFFIC PACING GENERAL NOTES

- covered until the pacing operation begins and covered when the pacing operation has ended.
- activity requiring the traffic pacing operation.
- attenuator(s) are not required.
- the police vehicles involved in the pacing operation.
- work area as determined by the project administrator or traffic control officer supervisor.

TRAFFIC CONTROL PLANS OR TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

- be immediately cleared, traffic can then be diverted off the facility.
- traffic control plans.

TRAFFIC PACING

NOTICE

1. Install ROAD CLOSED (W20-3) signs approximately 1000' prior to the work area. These signs shall remain

2. Prior to requesting that the traffic control officer supervisor initiate the pacing operation, the contractor shall ensure that the necessary equipment is properly positioned (off the roadway) for the construction

3. Truck mounted attenuator(s) with changeable message sign(s) are required to protect workers and/or equipment positioned in a travel lane(s) at the work area during the pacing operation from an errant vehicle. If no workers and/or equipment are positioned in a travel lane(s) at the work area, truck mounted

4. A traffic control officer supervisor shall be stationed at the work area continuously throughout the pacing operation to insure radio communications between the contractor and/or the project administrator, and all

5. When more than one pacing operation is required in one work period the contractor shall allow sufficient time between pacing operations to permit traffic to return to normal speeds and flow. Additional time may be required between pacing operations to allow traffic to resume normal speeds and flow upstream of the

1. The specific activities and locations, along with allowable times of day and days of the week, when pacing will be allowed should be clearly detailed in the traffic control plans or technical specification. If there are specific holiday or special event dates that, due to anticipated traffic congestion, pacing operations should not be allowed, these dates should also be spelled out in plans or specifications. When detailing the specific activities and locations of pacing activities, identify the minimum number of traffic control officers needed for each function and location of the pacing operation. If there are certain work activities that need to be completed prior to the contractor starting the work anticipated during the pacing operation, the activities should be clearly detailed in the plans or technical specification.

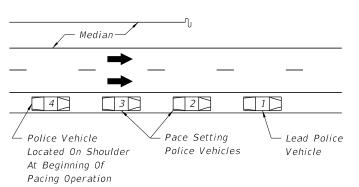
2. When developing a pacing plan, failsafe "stop points" should be identified for those work operations in which a construction problem could create a condition that could not be immediately cleared. A failsafe stop point is the last safe earess from the highway facility prior to traffic coming upon the work that is being completed during the operation. In the unlikely event that the work is not completed during the time estimated for the pacing, the plans or specification should direct the pacing to not proceed past the failsafe stop point until the highway is cleared. In the event of major construction problem that cannot

3. The traffic control plans or technical specification should require the contractor to submit a pacing plan in advance of the operation. The pacing plan should outline the contractors expected equipment and personnel, outline the operation, and include a contingency plan should any of the contractor's critical equipment break down. If the project includes a damage recovery clause, the traffic control plan or technical specification should be clear that the damage recovery applies to the pacing operation as well.

4. Changeable message signs shall be displayed one week prior to work using messages described in the traffic pacing plan. The number and location of changeable message signs shall be called out in the

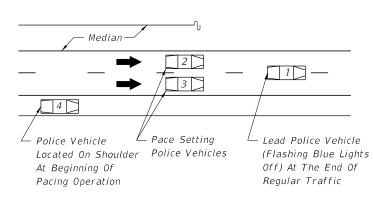
INDEX	SHEET
102-655	1 of 3

MAINLINE PACING DETAILS (1 DIRECTION OF FOUR LANE ROADWAY EXAMPLE)



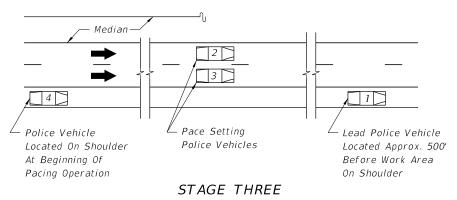
STAGE ONE

1. Four police vehicles located upstream of the work area at the beginning location of the traffic pacing operation with flashing blue lights off.



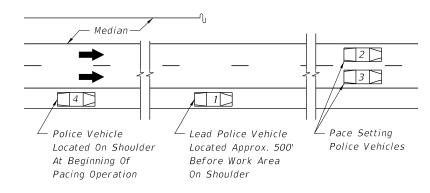
STAGE TWO

1. Once the police vehicles are in place and the traffic control officer supervisor at the work area notifies all officers to begin the traffic pacing operation, the last three police vehicles shall turn on their flashing blue lights. The first three police vehicles shall enter the travel lanes with the second and third police vehicles immediately forming a side by side "pacing operation" of all lanes behind the lead police vehicle (flashing blue lights off).



1. The two pace setting police vehicles shall begin to slow to the pacing speed (20 mph is preferred, 10 mph minimum), for the duration of the traffic pacing operation.

2. The lead police vehicle (flashing blue lights off) shall match the speed of the last vehicles ahead of the pacing vehicles and continue following traffic until a point approximately 500' in advance of the work area. The lead police vehicle shall then come to a complete stop on the right shoulder and turn on its flashing blue lights. If required, crash truck(s) with rear mounted impact attenuator(s) and changeable message sign(s) shall move into the travel lanes approximately 200 ft. upstream of the work area with the impact attenuators down and operating once traffic has cleared the work area.



STAGE FOUR

- 1. When the pace setting police vehicles are within approximately two miles of the work area they shall notify the onsite traffic control officer supervisor who will immediately inform the contractors on site supervisor of their location. Once the contractors on site supervisor has been notified of the pacing vehicles location, the contractor shall begin to clear the travel lanes of all equipment and debris in order to reopen all travel lanes.
- 2. In case of emergency the pace setting police vehicles shall come to a complete stop once they reach the lead police vehicle. If no emergency is encountered, the crash truck(s) shall be moved from the travel lanes and the two pace setting police vehicles shall clear the work area and immediately move to the right shoulder or an area designated by the traffic control officer supervisor and turn off the flashing blue lights. Once the two pace setting police vehicles pass the work area, the traffic control officer supervisor shall instruct the lead and last police vehicles to turn off their flashing blue lights.

be as follows:

No. Of Traffic Control Officers With Vehicles	Function	Location		
1 min.	Supervisor	Work Area		
1 Lead Vehicle	Varies	Mobile operation		
1 for each travel lane	Pacing Operation	Mobile operation beginning x miles upstream and terminating at the work area		
1 Stationed at the Beginning of Pacing Operation	Advanced Warning to Motorist	Stationed at the Beginning of Pacing Operation		
1 for each entrance ramp	Entrance Ramp Roadblocks	One at each of the entrance ramps upstream of the work area		
	I	L		
			INDEX	SHEET
C PACING			102-655	2 of 3

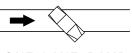
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11/01/17



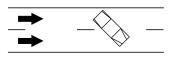
FY 2018-19 STANDARD PLANS

TRAFF

RAMP PACING DETAILS



ONE LANE RAMP



TWO LANE RAMP

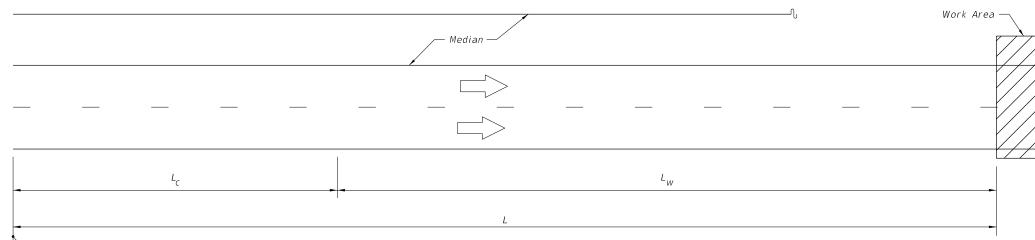
RAMP CLOSURE DETAIL

1. Once notified by the on site traffic control officer supervisor to begin the traffic pacing operation each police vehicle at the indicated ramp shall turn their flashing blue lights on and position the vehicle across the ramp lane(s) to close ramp access.

2. Once the pacing operation passes the closed on ramp the police vehicle on the ramp shall turn off the flashing blue lights and move from the ramp lane(s) to allow traffic to enter the mainline pacing operation.

GENERAL NOTES

1. Each Traffic Control Officer shall have a marked vehicle with flashing blue lights, for the pacing operation. The location and number of officers at each location will



Begin Traffic Pacing Operation

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS:

The design shall evaluate the actual distance required for the pacing operation based on site specific features such as: roadway geometrics, pacing speeds, regulatory speeds, interchange spacing, work duration, availability of traffic control officers, traffic volumes and maximum queue length.

The starting point of a traffic pacing operation must consider the following factors: the speed of the pacing vehicles, the location of entrance ramps, horizontal and vertical alignment of the facility.

In some instances, it may be necessary to close a lane at the work site to position a crane(s) and the materials to be lifted.

All material to be installed shall be on-site before the traffic pacing operation begins.

It may be necessary to install temporary barrier walls to protect pre-positioned and assembled materials in the right of way.

The minimum speed allowed for a pacing operation is 10 mph with 20 mph the preferred speed.

The maximum allowed work duration is $\frac{1}{2}$ hour (30 min).

The maximum practical pacing operation length is 10 miles.

$S_r = Regulatory speed (mph)$

- $S_p = Pacing speed (mph)$
- $t_W = Work duration (min)$
- L = Total pacing distance in miles

$$L = \frac{t_W}{60} S_p \left(\frac{S_p}{S_r - S_p} + 1 \right)$$
$$L = L_c + L_W$$

1 0

L_c = distance paced vehicles must travel before the vehicles at regulatory speed have cleared the work zone

$$L_{c} = \left(\frac{\frac{t_{W}}{60} \times S_{p}^{2}}{S_{r} - S_{p}}\right)$$

 L_W = distance paced vehicles travel while work is performed

 $L_W = \left(\frac{t_W}{60} \times S_p\right)$

F_{HV} = Heavy Vehicle Factor

$$F_{HV} = 1 + \left(\frac{P_t}{100} \times 0.5\right)$$

 $P_t = \% Trucks$

	9	$5_p = 20;$	pcphpl	≤ 1,750		
t (min)						
s _r	5	10	15	20	25	30
70	2.3	4.7	7.0	9.3	*	*
65	2.4	4.8	7.2	9.6	*	*
60	2.5	5.0	7.5	10.0	*	*
55	2.6	5.2	7.9	*	*	*
50	2.8	5.6	8.3	*	*	*
t _w is the to just after clears the work area.	FOR TA otal time al the last ve work area t _w must in materials.	lowed for w hicle trave and ends j nclude the m	ling at the ust as the time requir	pre-pacing pacing ope	regulatory ration reac	speed hes the
t _w is the to just after clears the work area. equipment, Demand vo per lane) v from the C	otal time al the last ve work area	lowed for w hicle trave and ends j nclude the a and persor ot exceed te specific anning, or y	ling at the iust as the time requir nnel. 1,750 pcph, design. Tr you may ne	pre-pacing pacing ope ed to clear ol (passenge affic counts ed to collec	regulatory ration reac the roadw er cars per s can be ob t traffic c	speed hes the ay of hour tained ounts.
t _w is the to just after clears the work area. equipment, Demand vo per lane) v from the C Hourly dir following: pcphpl =	otal time al the last ve work area t _W must in materials, lume may n vithout a si fffice of Pla	lowed for w hicle trave and ends j nclude the a and persor ot exceed te specific anning, or y ffic volume Directional (each dire	ling at the fust as the time requir nnel. 1,750 pcph, design. Tr you may ne es must be <u>Volume</u> ction) X	pre-pacing pacing ope ed to clear of (passenge affic counts ed to collec converted t Heavy Veh	regulatory ration reac the roadw er cars per s can be ob t traffic c o pcphpl u icle Factor	speed hes the ay of · hour tained ounts. sing the

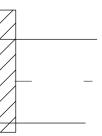
DESCRIPTION:







TRAFFIC PACING



INDEX	SHEET
102-655	3 of 3

SYMBOLS

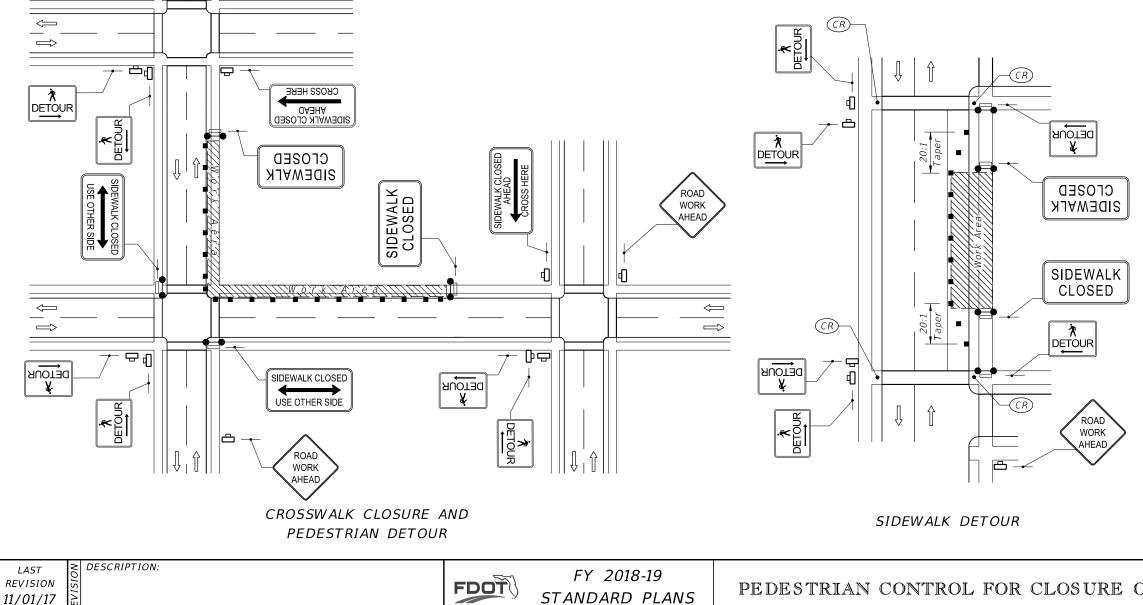
- Work Area Channelizing Device
- Γ Work Zone Sign
- Required Locations For Either Temporary (CR)Or Permanent Curb Ramps.
- Lane Identification + Direction of Traffic \Longrightarrow
- Pedestrian Longitudinal Channelizing Device (LCD) with Mounted Work Zone Sign or separate Work Zone Sign
- Pedestrian Longitudinal Channelizing Device (LCD) ----

Temporary Sidewalk

- 1. When encroaching work requires a sidewalk closure for 60 minutes or greater, provide an alternate pedestrian route.
- 2. For spacing of vehicular Channelizing Devices, see applicable vehicular temporary traffic control Indexes.
- 3. Cover or deactivate pedestrian traffic signal display(s) controlling closed crosswalks.
- 4. For post mounted signs located near or adjacent to a sidewalk, maintain a minimum 7' clearance from the bottom of the sign panel to the surface of the sidewalk.
- 5. Provide a 5' wide temporary walkway, except where space restrictions warrant a minimum width of 4'. Provide a 5' x 5' passing space for temporary walkways less than 5' in width at intervals not to exceed 200'.

GENERAL NOTES:

- equipment, and stored material.
- otherwise noted in the plans.



6. Provide a cross-slope with a maximum value of 0.02 for all temporary walkways.

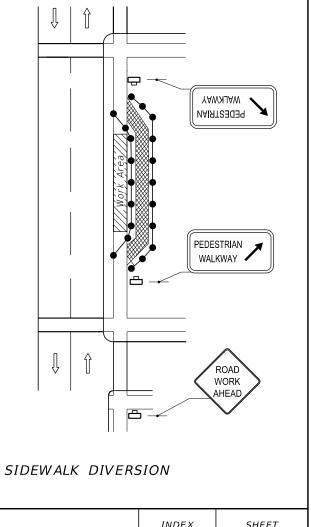
7. Maintain temporary walkway surfaces and ramps that are stable, firm, slip-resistant, and free of any obstructions or hazards such as holes, debris, mud, construction

8. Remove temporary walkways immediately after reopening of the sidewalk, unless

9. Meet the requirements of Index 522-002 for temporary curb ramps.

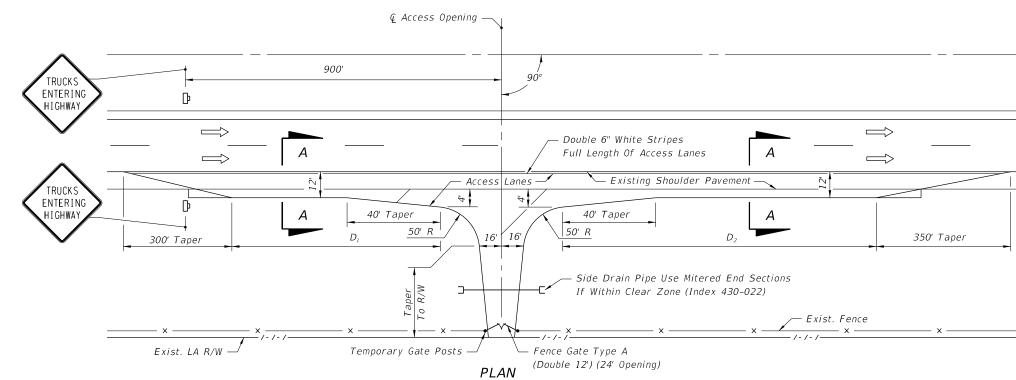
10. Place pedestrian longitudinal channelizing device(s) across the full width of the closed sidewalk. For temporary walkways, similar to the Sidewalk Diversion, place LCDs to delineate both sides of the temporary walkway.

11. For sidewalk diversions, ensure that there is sufficient R/W for placement of temporary sidewalk and pedestrian longitudinal channelizing devices.

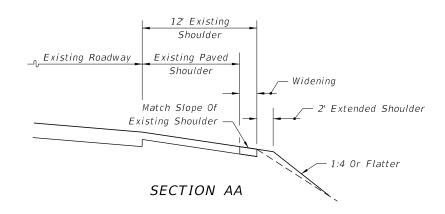


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DF	SIDEWALKS	102-660	1 of

1



LENGTH OF ACCESS LANES (Ft.)				
Grade	D_1	D_2		
2% or less	590	1540		
3 to 4% Upgrade	530	2310		
3 to 4% Downgrade	710	925		



GENERAL NOTES

- 1. Access openings across limited access right of way and use of this Index are prohibited unless specifically permitted in the Contract Plans or Special Provisions. When permitted in the Contract Plans or Special Provisions and prior to construction of any opening, the Contractor must submit, in writing, a request identifying specific locations for approval by the Engineer.
- 2. No more than two (2) access openings will be allowed on each project.
- 3. Access openings shall be located only in areas having adequate sight distance and shall not be located within 1.5 miles of interchanges nor within 2000 ft. of acceleration-deceleration lanes at rest areas, other access openings or other highway service areas.
- 4. Access openings shall not be constructed directly opposite temporary median crossovers nor within 2000 ft. of temporary median crossovers.
- 5. Access openings shall be within the project limits and shall not be used for transporting materials to or from any other project. The acceleration-deceleration surfaces shall be paved. RAP material is acceptable for driveway surfacing.
- 6. Any Motorist Aid Call Boxes affected by the temporary access openings shall be relocated outside the limits of access lanes and remain in use during construction. Upon removal of access lanes, call boxes shall be returned to their previous location. Temporary relocation and restoration of call boxes shall be at the contractor's expense.

- by livestock or unauthorized persons or vehicles.
- Engineer.
- completed.
- distances shall be borne by the contractor.
- Traffic, LS.

Work Zone Sign

SYMBOLS

LAST	NC	DESCRIPTION:
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FY 2018-19 STANDARD PLANS

LIMITED ACCESS TEMPORARY O

<u>Existing</u> Travel Lanes

7. Access openings in the limited access fence shall have gates which are to be locked during nonwork hours or periods when the access is not in active use.

8. The contractor shall take all precautions necessary to insure against entrance

9. The contractor shall not vary from the plan detail without approval of the

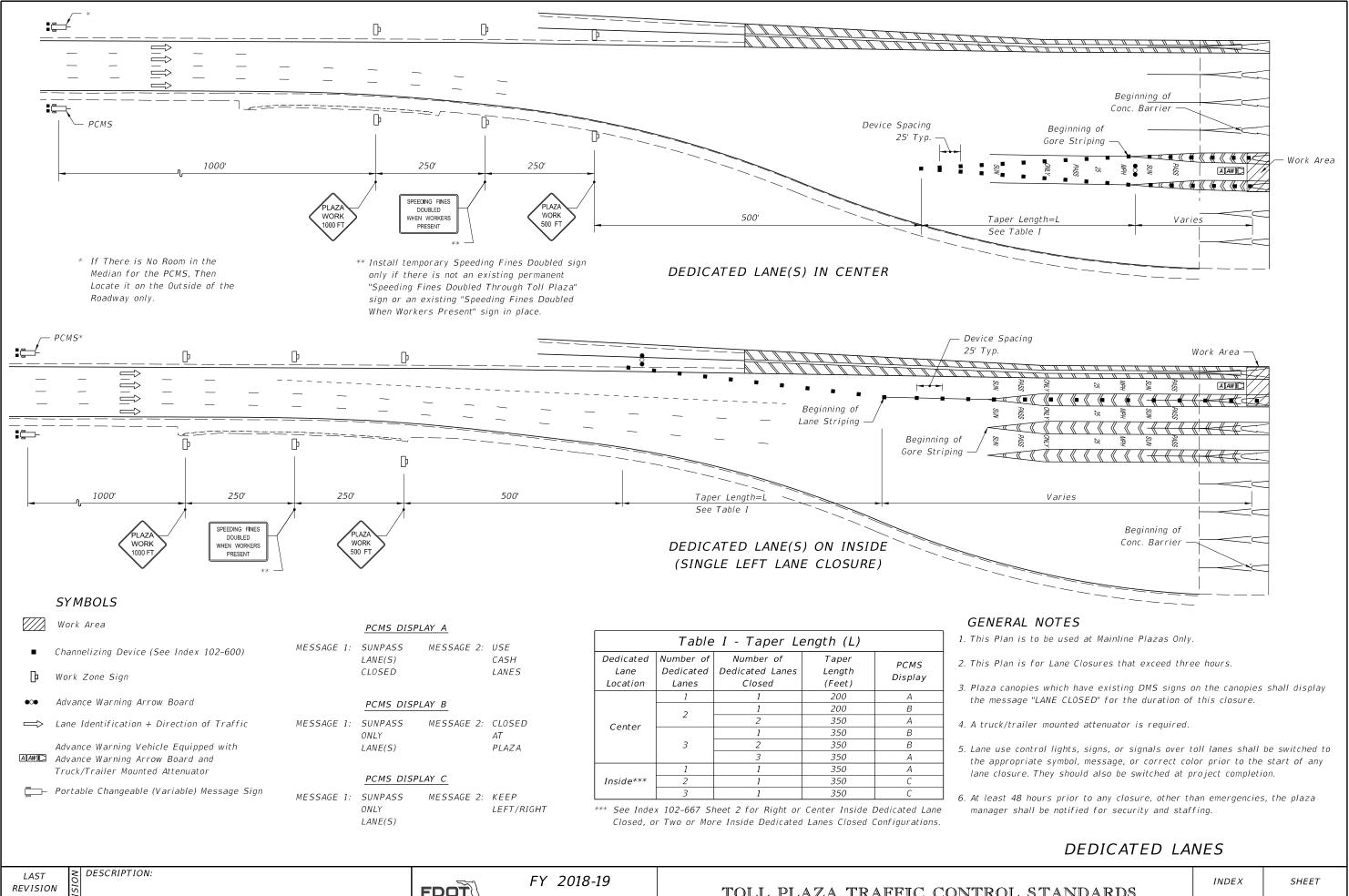
10. Gates shall be removed and access opening locations shall be restored to preconstruction condition immediately upon completion of activities utilizing the materials being transported through the openings whether or not the project is

11. Failure to comply with any provision of the access opening plan shall be cause for terminating use of all openings. Upon notification by the Engineer, the contractor shall cease hauling and begin restoration of affected areas. Under this condition expense of removal, restoration and of additional hauling

12. No guardrail or barrier wall will be removed for access openings.

13. Construction and removal of the access and restoring the area to preconstruction condition shall be included in the cost of Maintenance Of

	INDEX	SHEET
PENING	102-665	1 of 1



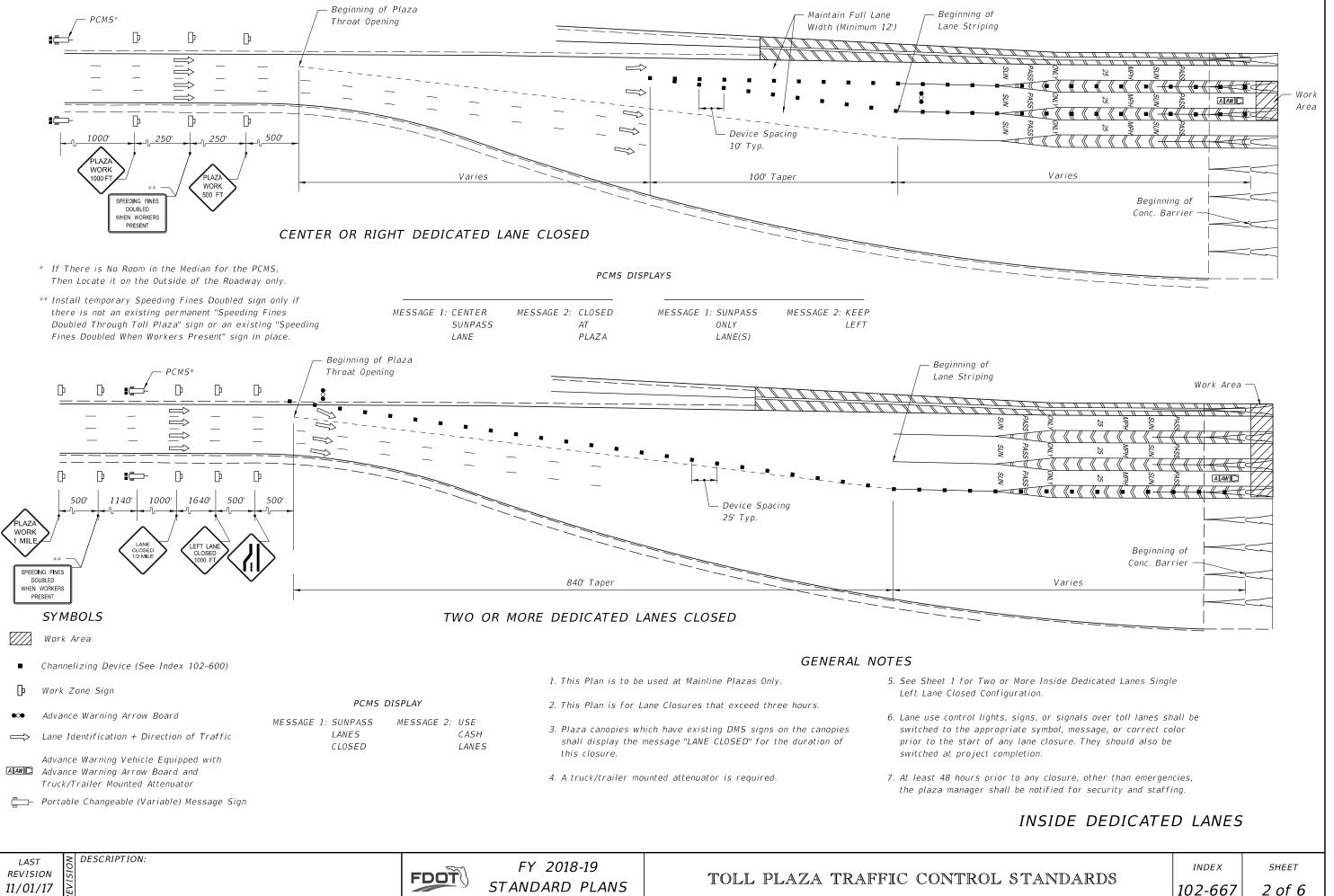
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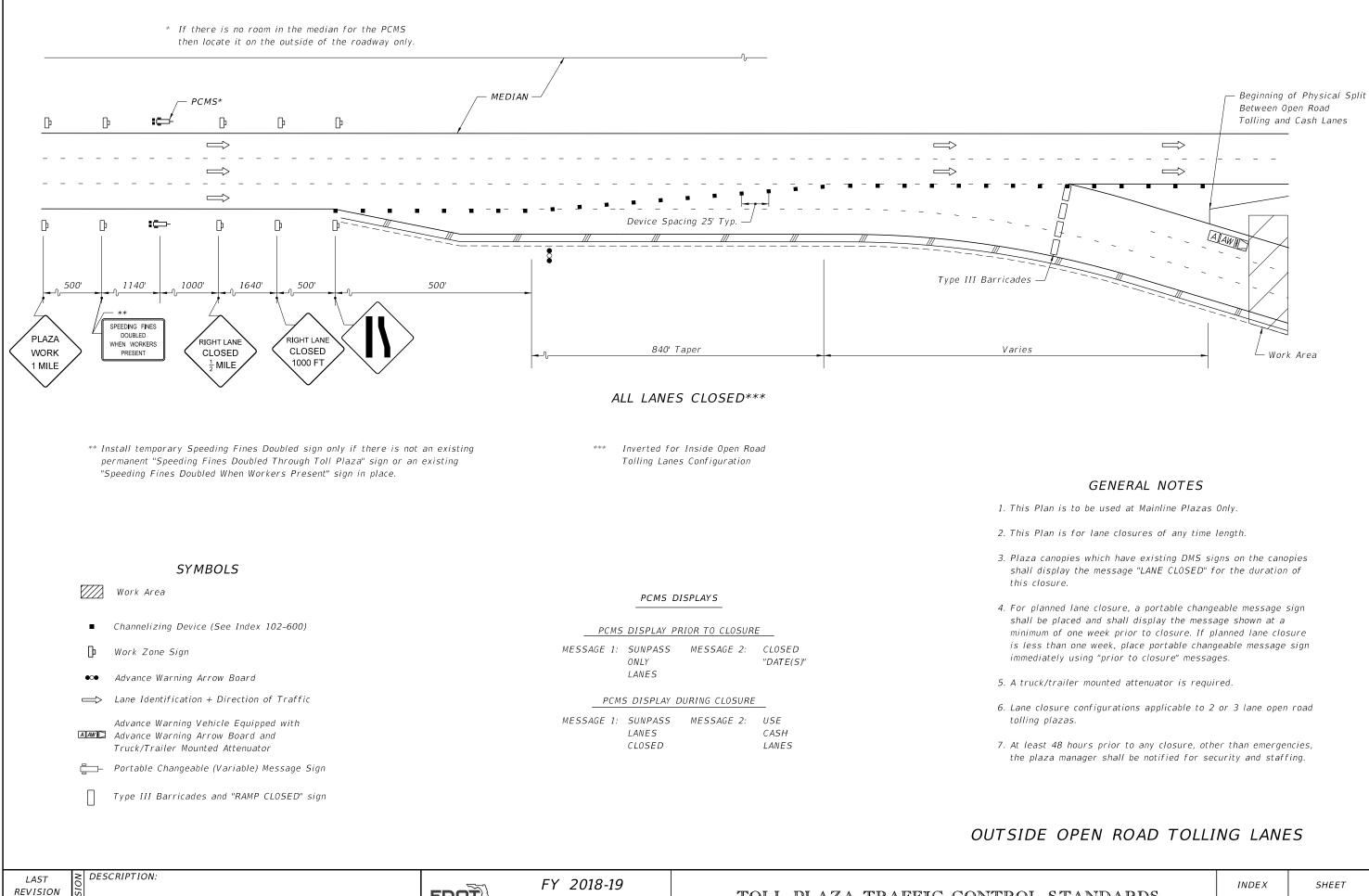
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STANDARD PLANS

TOLL PLAZA TRAFFIC CONTROL ST

	INDEX	SHEET
ANDARDS	102-667	1 of 6





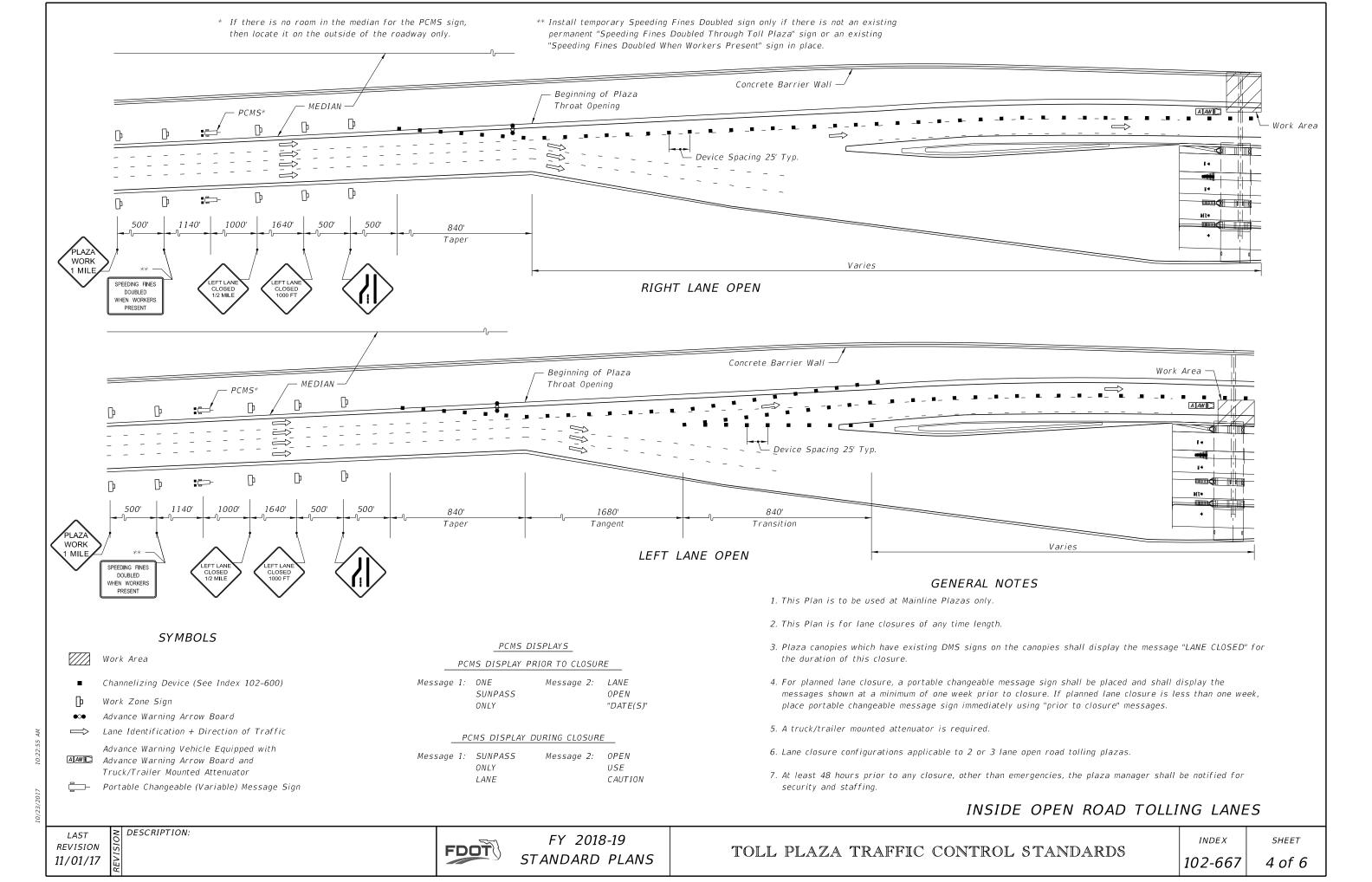


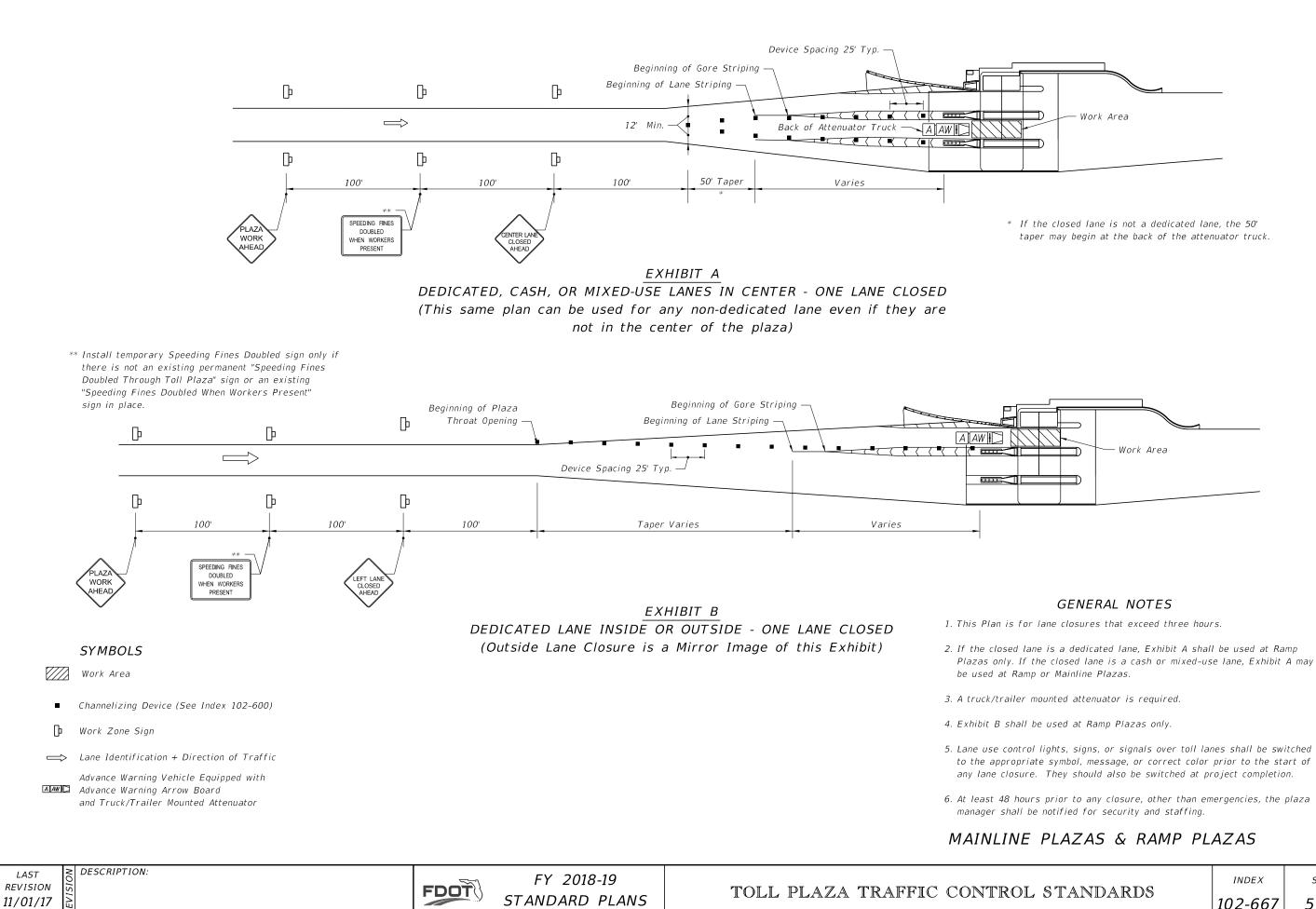
STANDARD PLANS

TOLL PLAZA TRAFFIC CONTROL ST

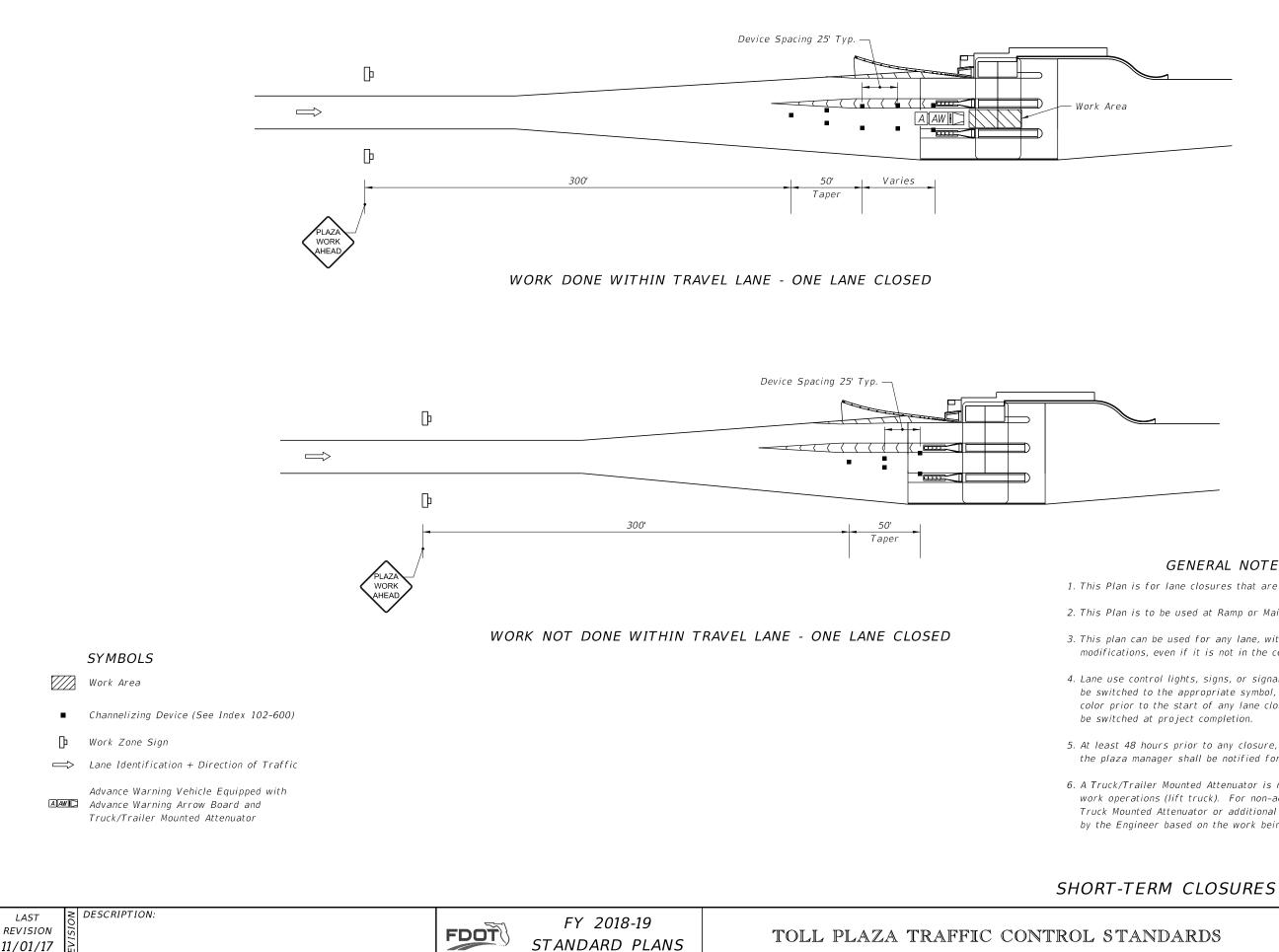
PEN ROAD TOLLING LANE.	PEN	EN ROA	AD TO	OLLI	NG	LANE	<u>5</u> 5
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	INDEX	SHEET
CANDARDS	102-667	3 of 6





CANDARDS	INDEX	SHEET
	102-667	5 of 6



11/01/17

GENERAL NOTES

1. This Plan is for lane closures that are three hours or less.

2. This Plan is to be used at Ramp or Mainline Plazas.

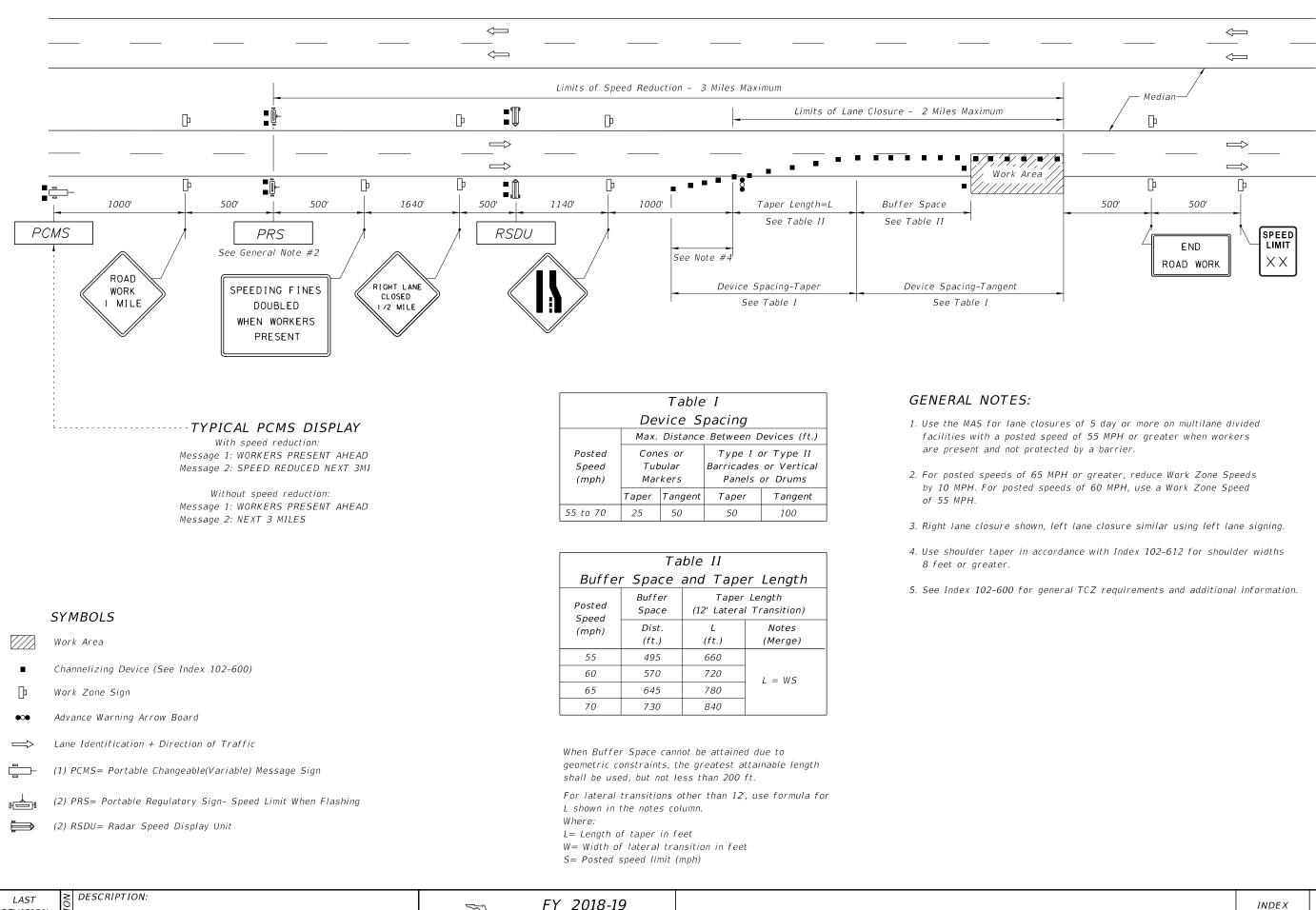
3. This plan can be used for any lane, with appropriate modifications, even if it is not in the center of the Plaza.

4. Lane use control lights, signs, or signals over toll lanes shall be switched to the appropriate symbol, message, or correct color prior to the start of any lane closure. They should also

5. At least 48 hours prior to any closure, other than emergencies, the plaza manager shall be notified for security and staffing.

6. A Truck/Trailer Mounted Attenuator is required for all aerial work operations (lift truck). For non-aerial operations, the Truck Mounted Attenuator or additional devices may be required by the Engineer based on the work being performed.

CANDARDS	INDEX	SHEET
	102-667	6 of 6



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11/01/17	ΕVΙ	







STANDARD PLANS

MOTORIST AWARENESS SYSTEM

(MAS)	INDEX	SHEET
	102-670	1 of 1