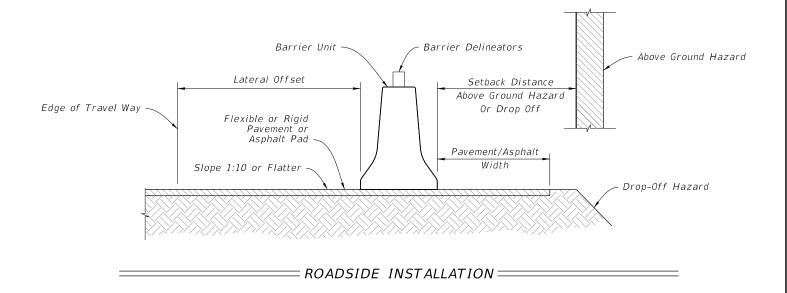
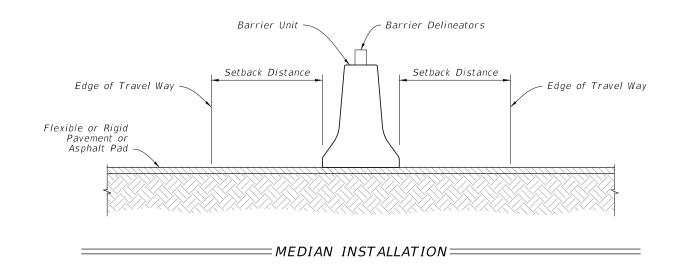
GENERAL NOTES:

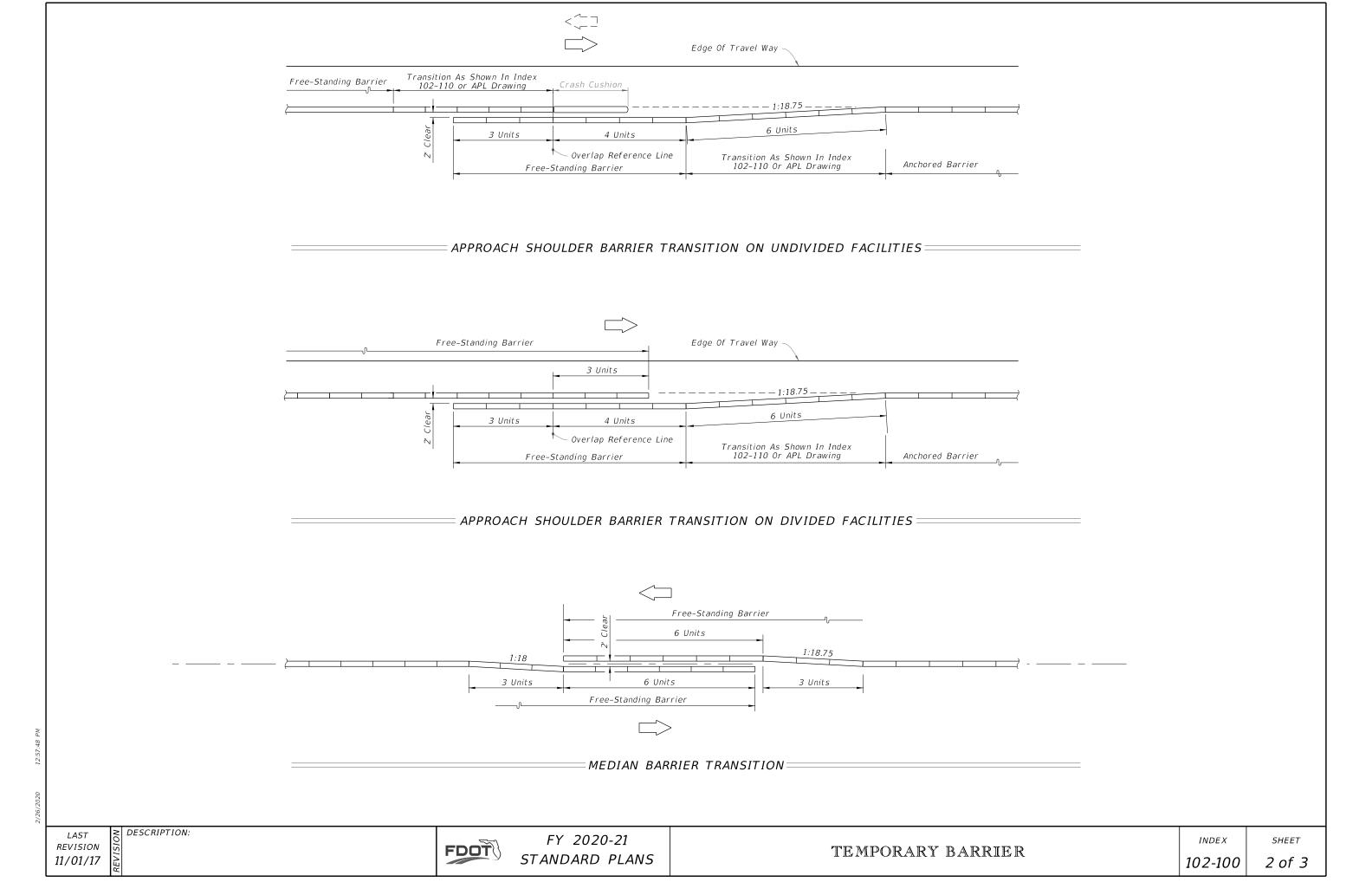
- 1. Temporary barrier systems may be any of the following:
- A. Type K Temporary Concrete Barrier System (Index 102-110) installed as either Free-Standing or Anchored.
- B. Proprietary Temporary Barrier Systems on the Approved Product List (APL).
- a. Concrete Barrier (Free-Standing or Anchored)
- b. 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.

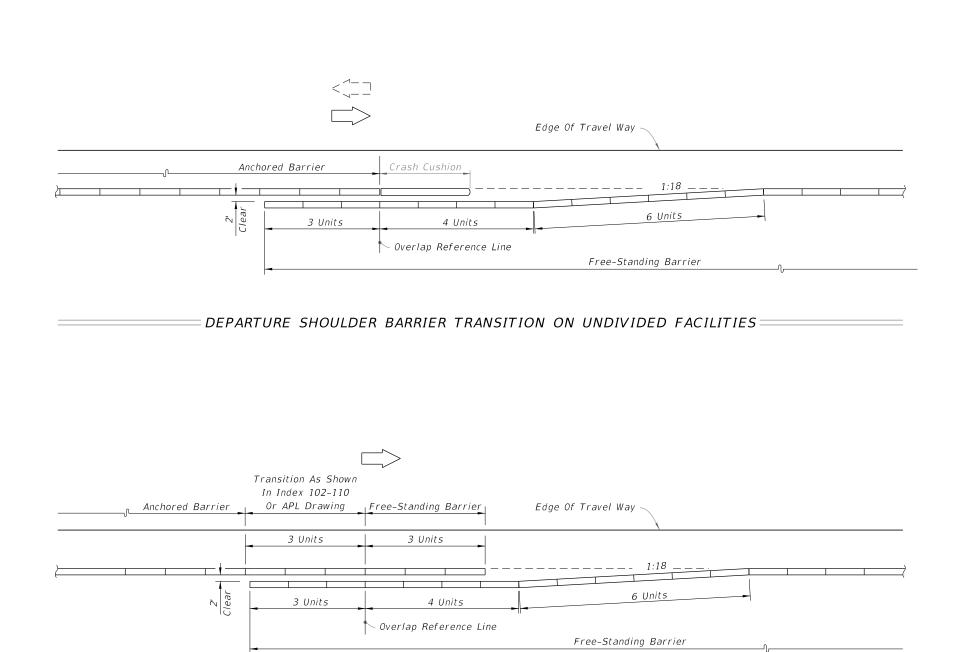
INSTALLATION DATA			
CONDITION	LATERAL OFFSET	SETBACK DISTANCE	PAVEMENT/ ASPHALT WIDTH
Anchored	2' Min.	2' Min.*	1' Min.
Free-standing	2' Min.	4' Min.	4' Min.

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









DEPARTURE (TRAILING) SHOULDER BARRIER TRANSITION ON DIVIDED FACILITIES \equiv

≥ DESCRIPTION: REVISION 11/01/17

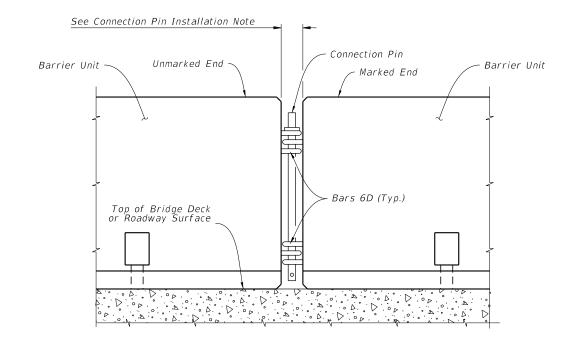
FDOT

GENERAL NOTES:

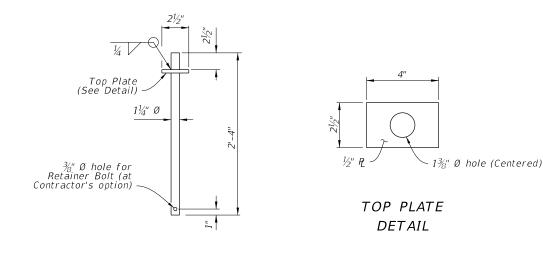
- 1. Meet the requirements of Index 102-100.
- 2. For fabrication details see Sheets 15 thru 17.
- 3. HANDLING: Do not lift or move the Barrier Units by using Bars 6D that extend from the ends of the units. Approximate weight of one unit equals 2.7 tons.
- 4. CONNECTION PIN ASSEMBLY: Use steel for Connection 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. REMOVAL OF BOLTS, STAKES AND KEEPER PINS: 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:

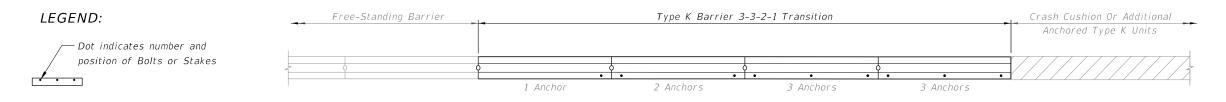
- 1. THRIE-BEAM GUARDRAIL: Provide Thrie-Beam Guardrail for splices meeting the requirements of specification 967 and as follows: Two panels per splice (One panel per side) of Class B (10 Gauge), or Four panels per splice (Two nested panels per side) of Class A (12 Gauge). Use a 12'-6" quardrail panel. 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 pre-bagged 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.



DETAIL OF CONNECTION BETWEEN BARRIER UNITS



=CONNECTION PIN DETAIL====



= 3-3-2-1 ANCHORAGE TRANSITION DETAIL ====

REVISION 11/01/17

DESCRIPTION:

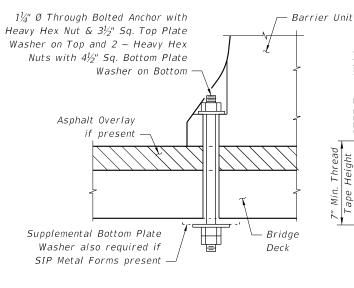


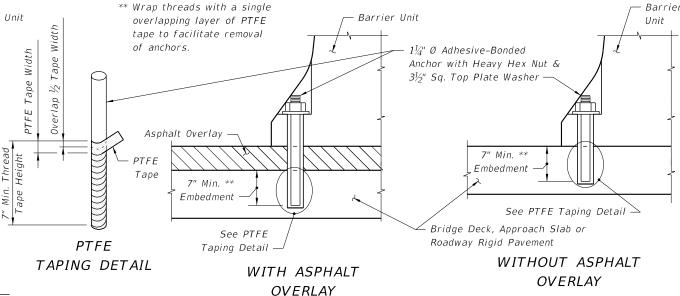
FY 2020-21 STANDARD PLANS

INDEX

SHEET

102-110 1 of 17





TYPICAL SECTION

THROUGH BOLTED ANCHOR

ADHESIVE BONDED ANCHOR INSTALLATION:

NOTES FOR BOLTED INSTALLATIONS:

Bridge deck shown, approach slab or rigid pavement similar; installation adjacent to drop-off shown, median transition installation similar.

LIMITATION OF USE: This installation technique can only be used on rigid pavement and concrete bridge decks as shown. Anchor Bolts must not be installed on both sides of the Barrier Units. Do not bolt down Barrier Units across bridge finger or modular expansion joints.

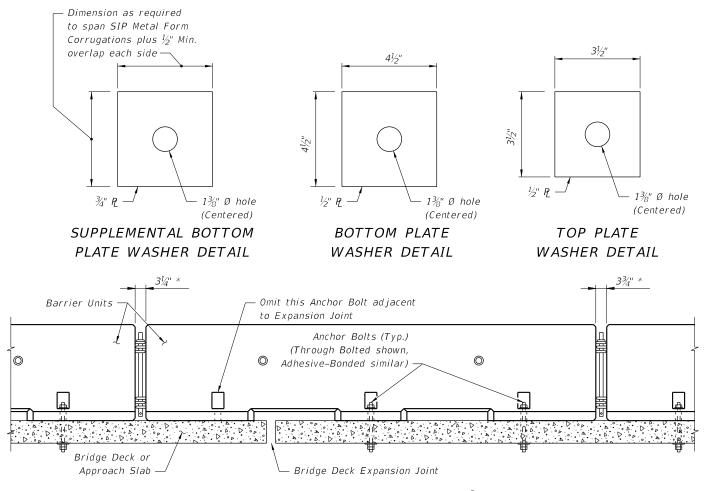
ANCHOR BOLTS, NUTS AND WASHERS: When using Adhesive-Bonded Anchor Bolts, use fully threaded rods in accordance with ASTM F 1554 Grade 36. Install Anchor Bolts for through bolting in accordance with ASTM A 307 or ASTM F 1554 Grade 36. Install nuts in accordance with ASTM A 563 or ASTM A 194. Install Flat Washers in accordance with ASTM F 436 and Plate Washers in accordance with ASTM A 36 or ASTM A 709 Grade 36

Install three (3) Anchor Bolts per Barrier Unit on the traffic side of the Barrier Units as shown, except for Transition Installations. For the number and positions of Anchor Bolts required in Transition Installations see Sheets 8 and 9 and Index 102-100. Drilling through deck reinforcing steel to install Anchor Bolts is permitted. Unless otherwise shown in the Plans, at the Contractor's option Barrier Units may be installed by through bolting (where geometrically possible) or by the use of Adhesive-Bonded Anchor Bolts. Do not drill into or otherwise damage the tops of supporting beams or girders, bridge deck expansion joints or drains. Install Anchor Bolts and Nuts so that the maximum extension beyond the face of the Barrier Units is ½". Snug tighten the Nuts on the Anchor Bolts. For through bolted installations, snug tighten the double Nuts on the underside of the deck against each other to minimize the potential for loosening.

Omit one (1) Anchor Bolt within a single Barrier Unit if a conflict exists between the Anchor Bolt location and a bridge deck expansion joint or drain. The adjacent Barrier Units must each be installed with the standard three (3) Anchor Bolts.

Omit one (1) Anchor Bolt within a single Barrier Unit as shown in the Treatment at Bridge Deck Expansion Joint Schematic if the Barrier Unit straddles a bridge deck expansion joint. The adjacent Barrier Units must each be installed with the standard three (3) Anchor Bolts.

ADHESIVE-BONDING MATERIAL SYSTEMS: When using Adhesive Bonding Material Systems for Anchor Bolts, Use Type HSHV in accordance with Specification 937 and installed them in accordance with Specification 416. Prior to installation of the Barrier Units in the Plan location(s), install a demonstration Barrier Unit using the proposed production installation method, at a location approved by the Engineer. In lieu of the production test requirements of Specification 416, install six (6) Adhesive-Bonded Anchor Bolts in the demonstration Barrier Unit and test each Anchor Bolt with a 29,800 pound tensile proof load. Install and test additional demonstration Barrier Units when requested by the Engineer. Remove the demonstration Barrier Unit prior to testing the Anchor Bolts. Remove the test Anchor Bolts after testing as directed by the Engineer.



* To accommodate movement at Expansion Joint, set Barrier Units with 3¾" gap at locations shown.

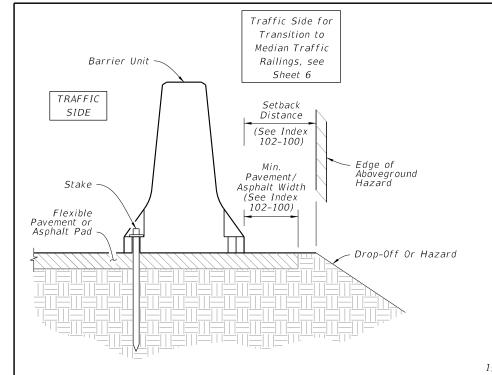
TREATMENT AT BRIDGE DECK EXPANSION JOINT SCHEMATIC

ANCHORED INSTALLATIONS - BOLTED ===

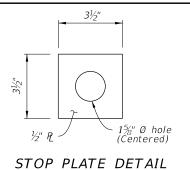
REVISION 11/01/17

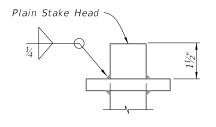
DESCRIPTION:

FY 2020-21 STANDARD PLANS

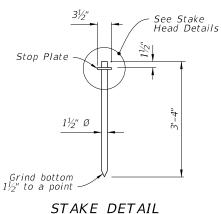


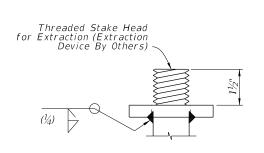
TYPICAL SECTION





PLAIN STAKE HEAD DETAIL





OPTIONAL EXTRACTION STAKE HEAD DETAIL

NOTES FOR STAKED INSTALLATIONS:

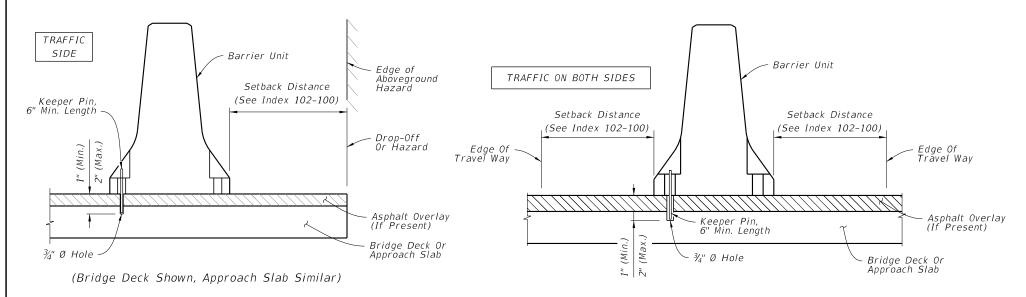
LIMITATION OF USE: This installation technique can only be used on flexible pavement or an Asphalt Pad as shown. Stakes must not be installed on both sides of the Barrier Units.

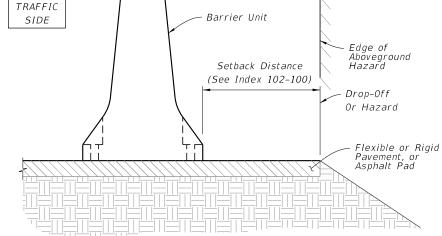
STAKES: Provide steel for Stake assemblies in accordance with ASTM A 36 or ASTM A 709 Grade 36. Weld in accordance with the American Welding Society Structural Welding Code (Steel) ANSI/AWS D1.1 (current edition). Welding metal are E60XX or E70XX. Nondestructive testing of welds is not required.

Install three (3) Stakes on the traffic side of the Barrier Units as shown, except for Transition Installations. For the number and positions of stakes required in Transition Installations see Sheets 4, 5 and 6 and Index 102-100. Install Stakes so that the Stop Plate is snug against the bottom of the Anchor Blockout.

BURIED UTILITIES: Prior to installation of Stakes verify locations of all adjacent buried utilities, drainage structures, pipes, etc. If conflicts between Stake locations and buried elements exist, a maximum of two (2) Stakes within a single Barrier Unit may be omitted if the adjacent Barrier Units are installed with the standard three (3) Stakes.

ANCHORED INSTALLATIONS - STAKED:





TYPICAL ROADWAY SECTION

TYPICAL BRIDGE SECTION

TYPICAL MEDIAN SECTION

NOTES FOR FREE-STANDING INSTALLATION:

- 1. For Bridge Decks only, use Keeper Pins that are V_2 " diameter, smooth steel bar in accordance with ASTM A36 or ASTM A709 Grade 36. As directed by the Engineer in order to limit vibration induced translation of the Barrier Units, install one (1) Keeper Pin per Barrier Unit as shown.
- 2. If traffic is on both sides of the Barrier (i.e. Median Installation), alternate Keeper Pin locations from side to side of Barrier Units along the length of the installation. If traffic is on only one side of the barrier install keeper pins on the traffic side as shown
- 3. Do not drill into or otherwise damage bridge deck expansion joints or drains.

FREE-STANDING INSTALLATION =

LAST REVISION 11/01/17

DESCRIPTION:



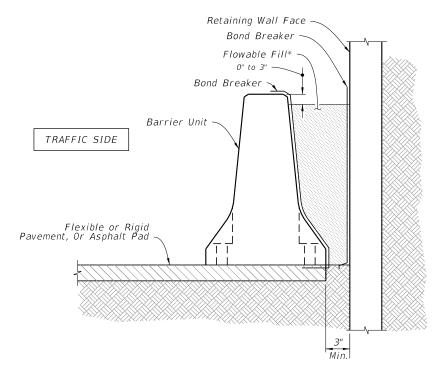
FY 2020-21 STANDARD PLANS

TYPE K TEMPORARY CONCRETE BARRIER SYSTEM

INDEX

SHEET

102-110 3 of 17



TYPICAL SECTION ADJACENT TO RETAINING WALL WITH FLOWABLE FILL BACK-FILL *FLOWABLE FILL: Provide Excavatable Flowable Fill in accordance with Specification 121.

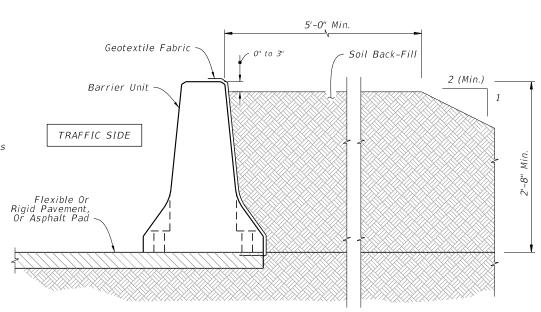
FLOWABLE FILL BACK-FILL ROADSIDE INSTALLATIONS

Retaining Wall Face Soil Back-Fill O" to 3" Geotextile Fabric Barrier Unit TRAFFIC SIDE Flexible Or Rigid Pavement, Or Asphalt Pad With Temporary MSE Wall Systems 6"

NOTES FOR SOIL BACK-FILLED ROADWAY INSTALLATIONS:

SOIL BACK-FILL MATERIAL: Provide Back-Fill Material consisting of any available clean soil. Compact Back-Fill Material until the soil mass is firm and unyielding. Provide erosion control as specified in the Plans. If none is specified in the Plans, provide erosion control as required to maintain the integrity of the Back Fill embankment.

GEOTEXTILE FABRIC: Provide Type D-5 Geotextile Fabric in accordance with Specification 985 to contain Back Fill Material behind Barrier Units. Geotextile Fabric may be continuous over the length and height of the installation or may be individual pieces as required to cover the Lift / Drain Slots and open vertical joints between Barrier Units.



TYPICAL SECTION
WITH SOIL BACK-FILL

TYPICAL SECTION ADJACENT TO RETAINING WALL WITH SOIL BACK-FILL

Minimum

SOIL BACK-FILLED ROADSIDE INSTALLATIONS

LAST REVISION 11/01/17

DESCRIPTION:

FDOT

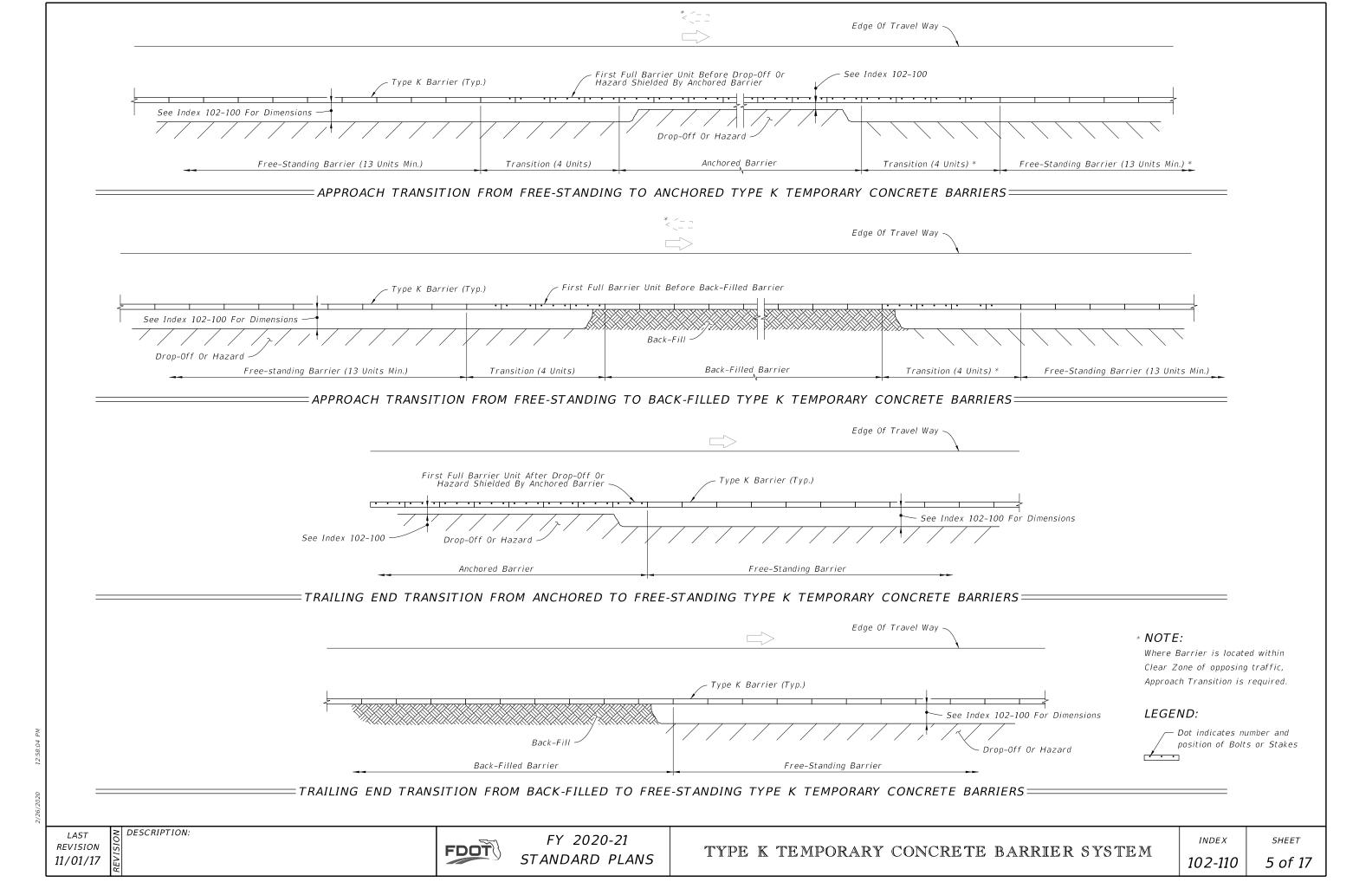
FY 2020-21 STANDARD PLANS

TYPE K TEMPORARY CONCRETE BARRIER SYSTEM

INDEX

SHEET

NDEX

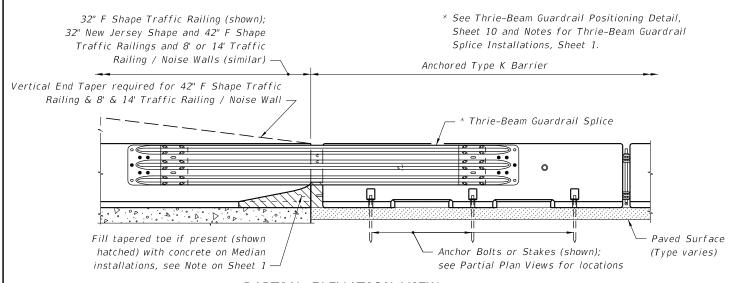




PARTIAL PLAN VIEW AT MEDIAN TRAFFIC RAILING

See Sheet 10 for Section A-A, 32" F Shape Traffic Railing (shown); Section B-B and Section C-C. 32" New Jersey Shape and 42" F Shape Traffic Railings and 8' or 14' Traffic Railing / Noise Walls (similar) -Anchored Type K Barrier * Thrie-Beam Guardrail Splice A | bolted to guardrail В — Offset Block or Stakes Align Top of Type K Barrier Unit with Traffic Railing at its end

PARTIAL PLAN VIEW AT SHOULDER TRAFFIC RAILING



PARTIAL ELEVATION VIEW

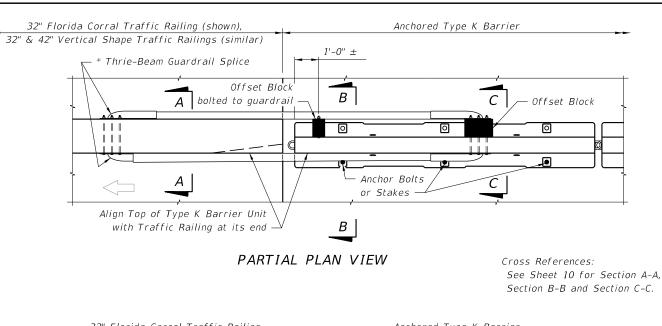
= APPROACH TRANSITION SPLICE DETAIL ==FOR F AND NEW JERSEY SHAPE TRAFFIC RAILINGS AND 8' & 14' TRAFFIC RAILING / NOISE WALLS (CONCRETE BARRIER WALL SIMILAR)

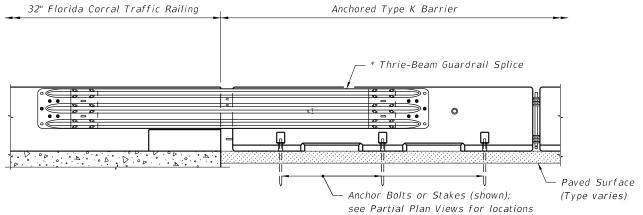
≥ DESCRIPTION: **REVISION** 11/01/17

FDOT

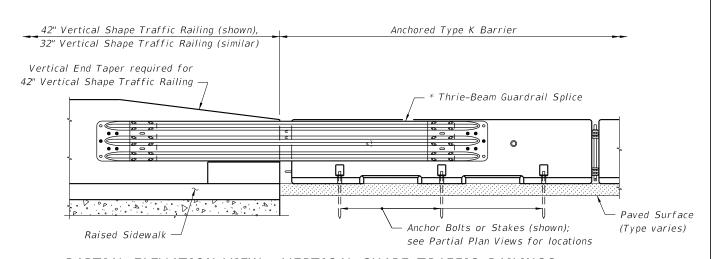
FY 2020-21 STANDARD PLANS

Cross References:





PARTIAL ELEVATION VIEW - FLORIDA CORRAL TRAFFIC RAILING



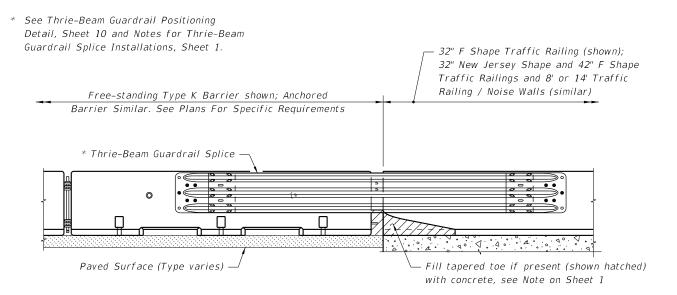
PARTIAL ELEVATION VIEW - VERTICAL SHAPE TRAFFIC RAILINGS

= APPROACH TRANSITION SPLICE DETAIL ==FOR FLORIDA CORRAL AND VERTICAL SHAPE TRAFFIC RAILINGS

INDEX

SHEET

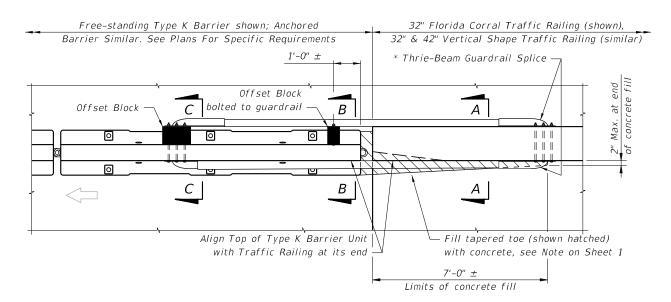
PARTIAL PLAN VIEW



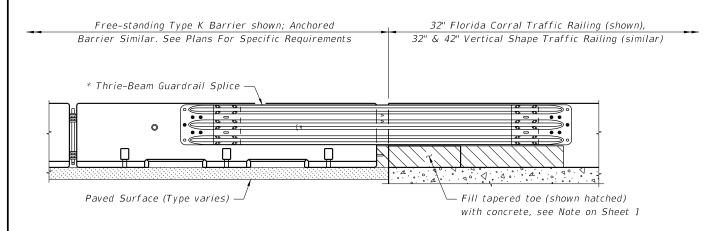
PARTIAL ELEVATION VIEW

Cross References: See Sheet 10 for Section A-A, Section B-B and Section C-C.

— TRAILING END SPLICE DETAIL —— FOR F AND NEW JERSEY SHAPE TRAFFIC RAILINGS AND 8' & 14' TRAFFIC RAILING / NOISE WALLS



PARTIAL PLAN VIEW



PARTIAL ELEVATION VIEW

Cross References: See Sheet 10 for Section A-A, Section B-B and Section C-C.

= TRAILING END SPLICE DETAIL =FOR FLORIDA CORRAL AND VERTICAL SHAPE TRAFFIC RAILINGS

REVISION 11/01/17

DESCRIPTION:

FDOT

FY 2020-21 STANDARD PLANS

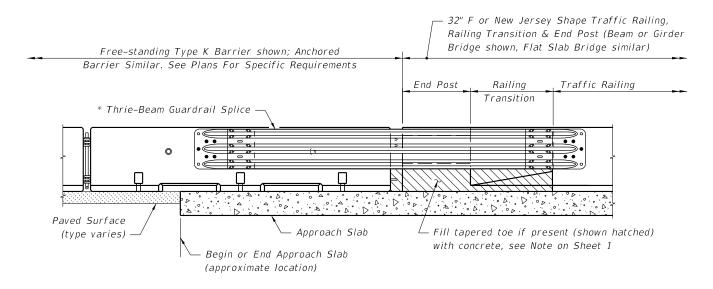
INDEX

SHEET

102-110 8 of 17

PARTIAL PLAN VIEW

* See Thrie-Beam Guardrail Positioning Detail, Sheet 10 and Notes for Thrie-Beam Guardrail Splice Installations, Sheet 1.



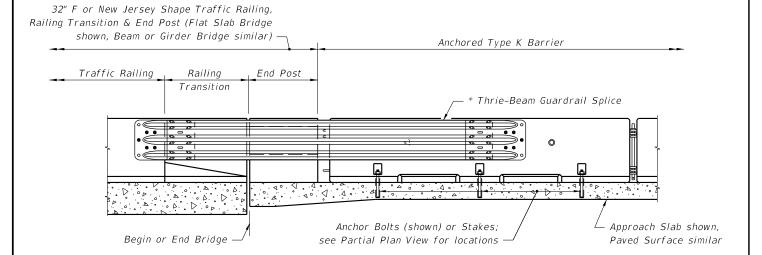
PARTIAL ELEVATION VIEW

Cross References: See Sheet 10 for Section B-B, Section C-C and Section D-D.

—TRAILING END SPLICE DETAIL—— FOR 32" F AND NEW JERSEY SHAPE TRAFFIC RAILINGS WITH RAILING TRANSITION AND END POST

32" F or New Jersey Shape Traffic Railing, Railing Transition & End Post (Flat Slab Bridge shown, Beam or Girder Bridge similar) Anchored Type K Barrier - * Thrie-Beam Guardrail Splice — Offset Block bolted to Guardrail Offset Block - Offset Block В Anchor Bolts or Stakes Align Top of Type K Barrier Unit with Traffic Railing at its end

PARTIAL PLAN VIEW



PARTIAL ELEVATION VIEW

Cross References: See Sheet 10 for Section B-B, Section C-C and Section E-E.

=APPROACH TRANSITION SPLICE DETAIL==== FOR 32" F AND NEW JERSEY SHAPE TRAFFIC RAILINGS WITH RAILING TRANSITION AND END POST

REVISION 11/01/17

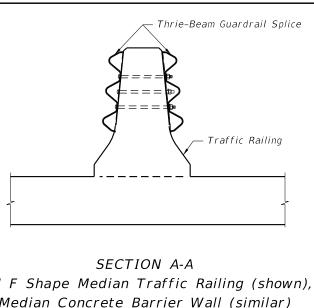
FDOT

FY 2020-21 STANDARD PLANS

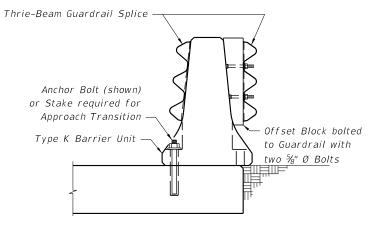
INDEX 102-110 SHEET

9 of 17

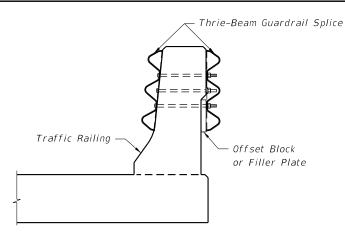
DESCRIPTION:



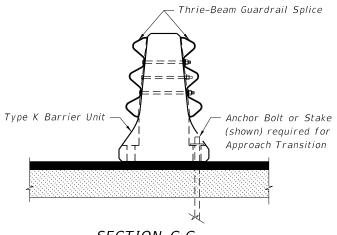
32" F Shape Median Traffic Railing (shown), Median Concrete Barrier Wall (similar)



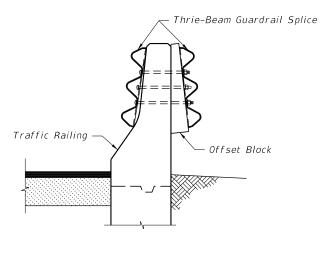
SECTION B-B Adjacent to Shoulder Traffic Railings



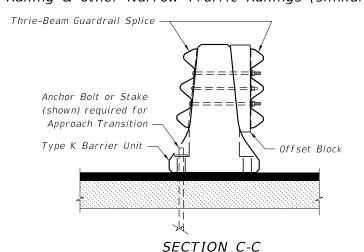
SECTION A-A 32" F Shape Traffic Railing (shown), 42" Traffic Railing and 8' & 14' Traffic Railing / Noise Walls (similar)



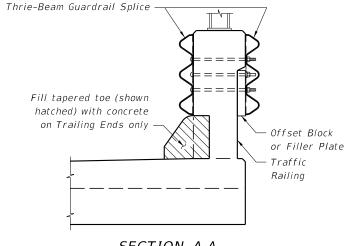
SECTION C-C Adjacent to 32" F or New Jersey Shape Median Traffic Railing or Median Concrete Barrier Wall



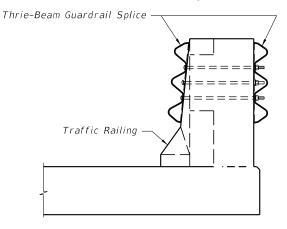
SECTION A-A 32" New Jersey Shape Concrete Barrier Wall (shown), 32" New Jersey Shape Traffic Railing & other Narrow Traffic Railings (similar)



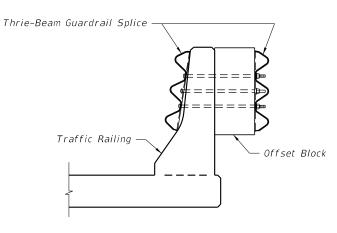
Adjacent to Shoulder Traffic Railings



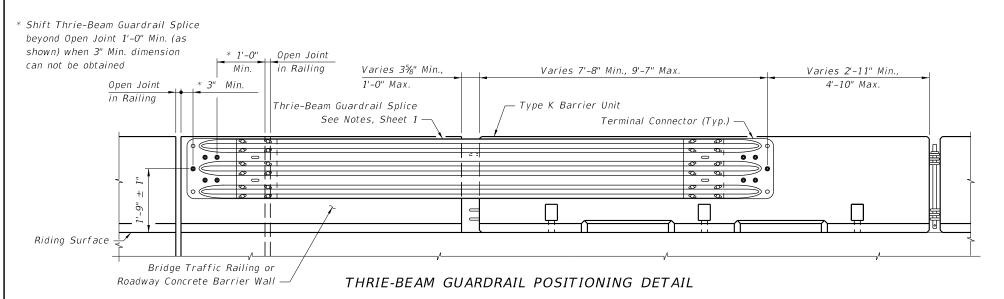
SECTION A-A 32" & 42" Vertical Shape Traffic Railing (shown), Florida Corral Traffic Railing (similar)



SECTION D-D 32" F or New Jersey Shape Traffic Railing, Railing Transition & End Post



SECTION E-E 32" New Jersey Shape Traffic Railing (shown), 32" F Shape Traffic Railing (similar)



REVISION 11/01/17

DESCRIPTION:

FDOT

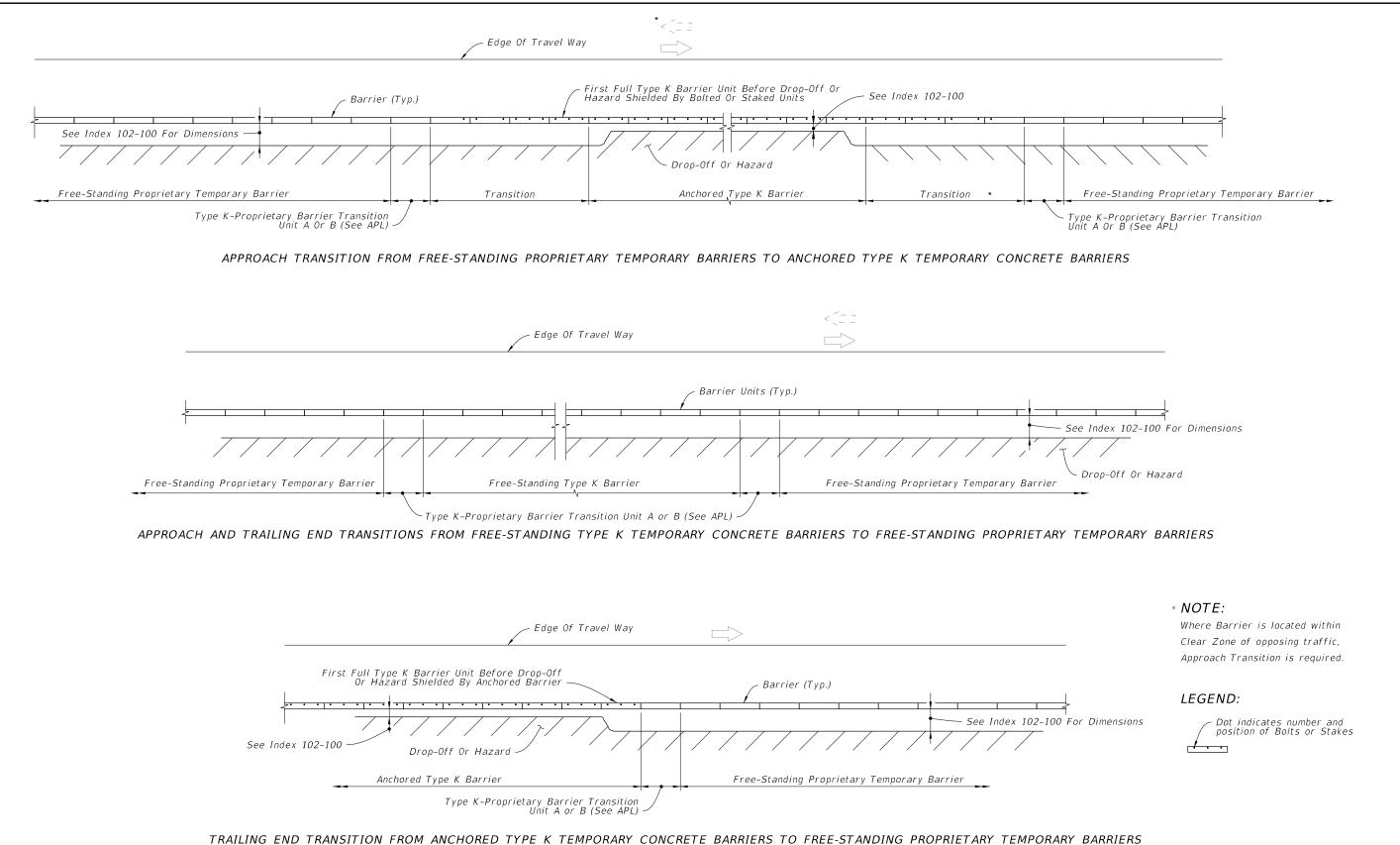
FY 2020-21 STANDARD PLANS

TYPE K TEMPORARY CONCRETE BARRIER SYSTEM

INDEX

SHEET

102-110 10 of 17

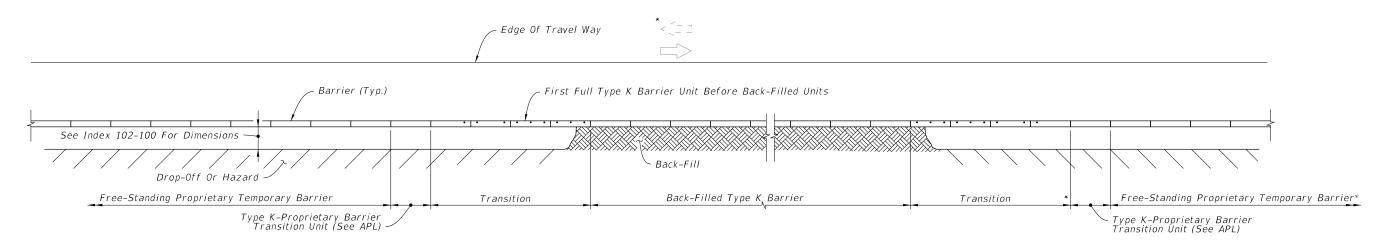


TYPE K-PROPRIETARY TEMPORARY CONCRETE BARRIER TRANSITIONS =

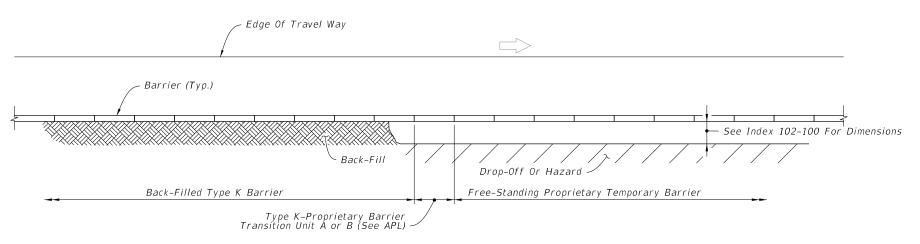
LAST REVISION 11/01/17

DESCRIPTION:

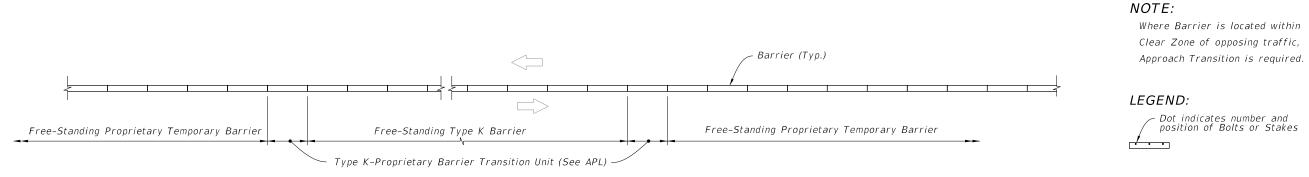
FDOT



APPROACH TRANSITION FROM FREE-STANDING PROPRIETARY TEMPORARY BARRIERS TO BACK-FILLED TYPE K TEMPORARY CONCRETE BARRIERS



TRAILING END TRANSITION FROM BACK-FILLED TYPE K TEMPORARY CONCRETE BARRIERS TO FREE-STANDING PROPRIETARY TEMPORARY BARRIERS



MEDIAN APPROACH AND TRAILING END TRANSITIONS FROM FREE-STANDING TYPE K TEMPORARY CONCRETE BARRIERS TO FREE-STANDING PROPRIETARY TEMPORARY BARRIERS



REVISION 11/01/17

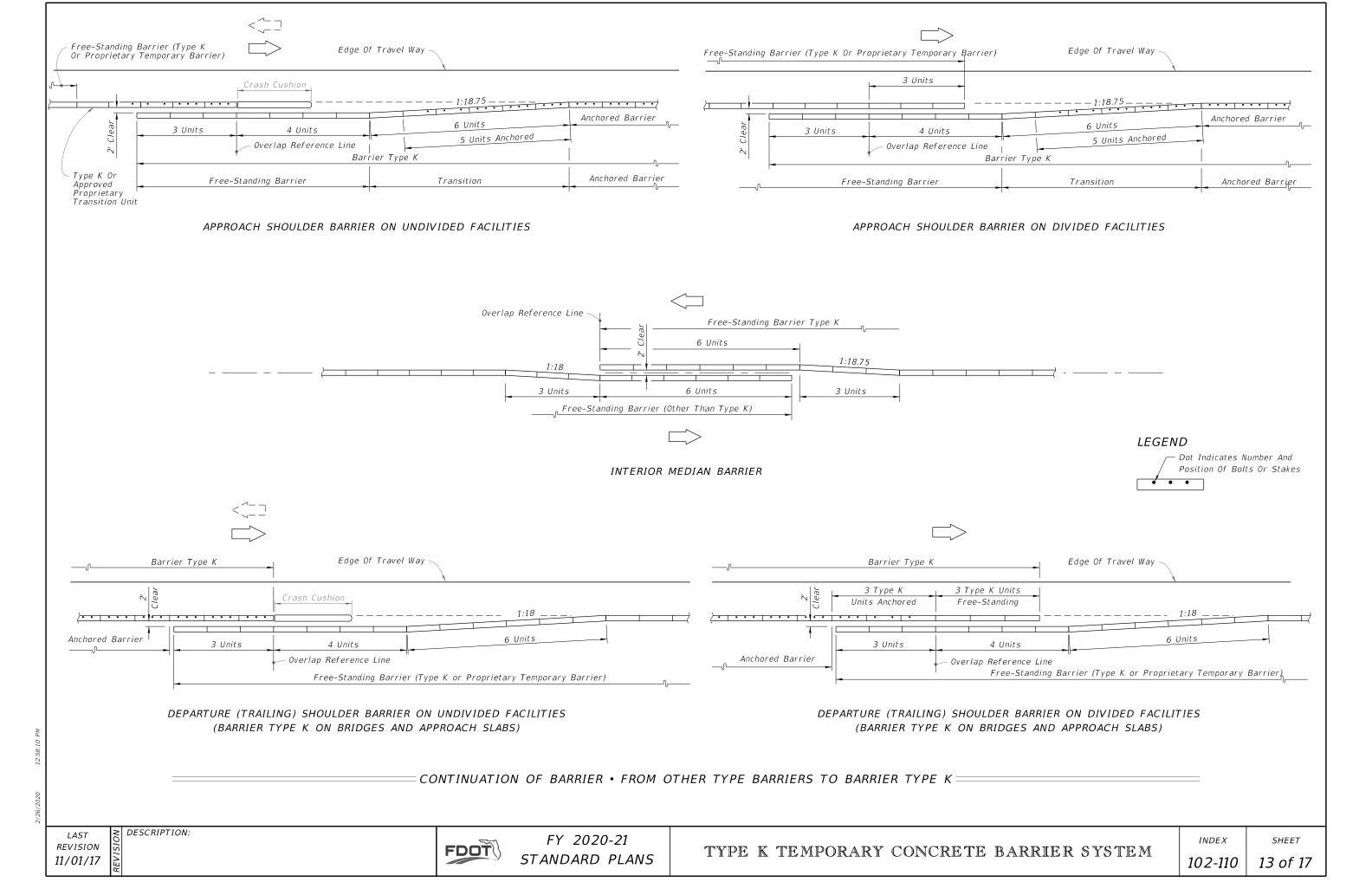
FDOT

FY 2020-21 STANDARD PLANS

TYPE K TEMPORARY CONCRETE BARRIER SYSTEM

INDEX 102-110

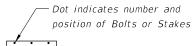
SHEET 12 of 17

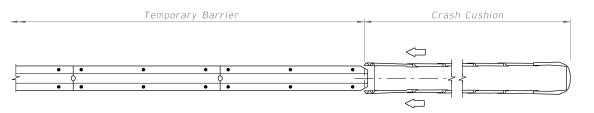




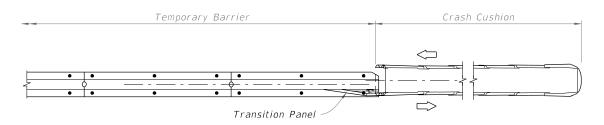
When subjected to reverse direction hits, construct Transition Panels from Temporary Barrier to Crash Cushions; for additional details refer to the applicable crash cushion drawings on the APL.

LEGEND:

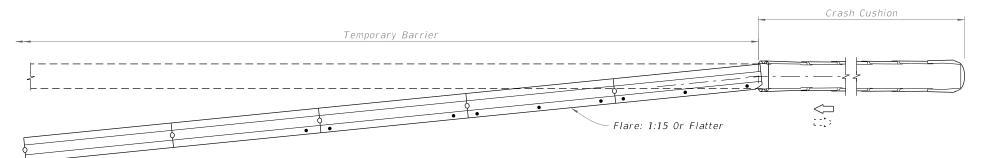




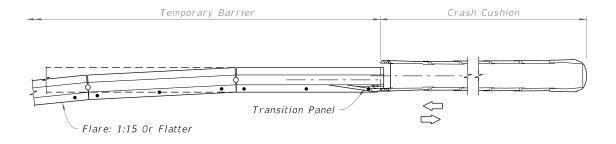
UNIDIRECTIONAL - SEPARATED TRAFFIC



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

SHOULDER - RIGHT OR LEFT (RIGHT SIDE SHOWN)

SHIELDING ENDS WITH REDIRECTIVE CRASH CUSHIONS (REDIRECTIVE OPTION)

LAST O DESCRIPTION:
REVISION 11/01/17

FDOT

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. Specification 450 for prestressed concrete
- b. Specification 105 for precast.

CONCRETE:

- A. Construct Barrier Units with Class IV concrete in accordance with Specification 346.
- B. Specification 346-10 is 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 reinforcing 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 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.

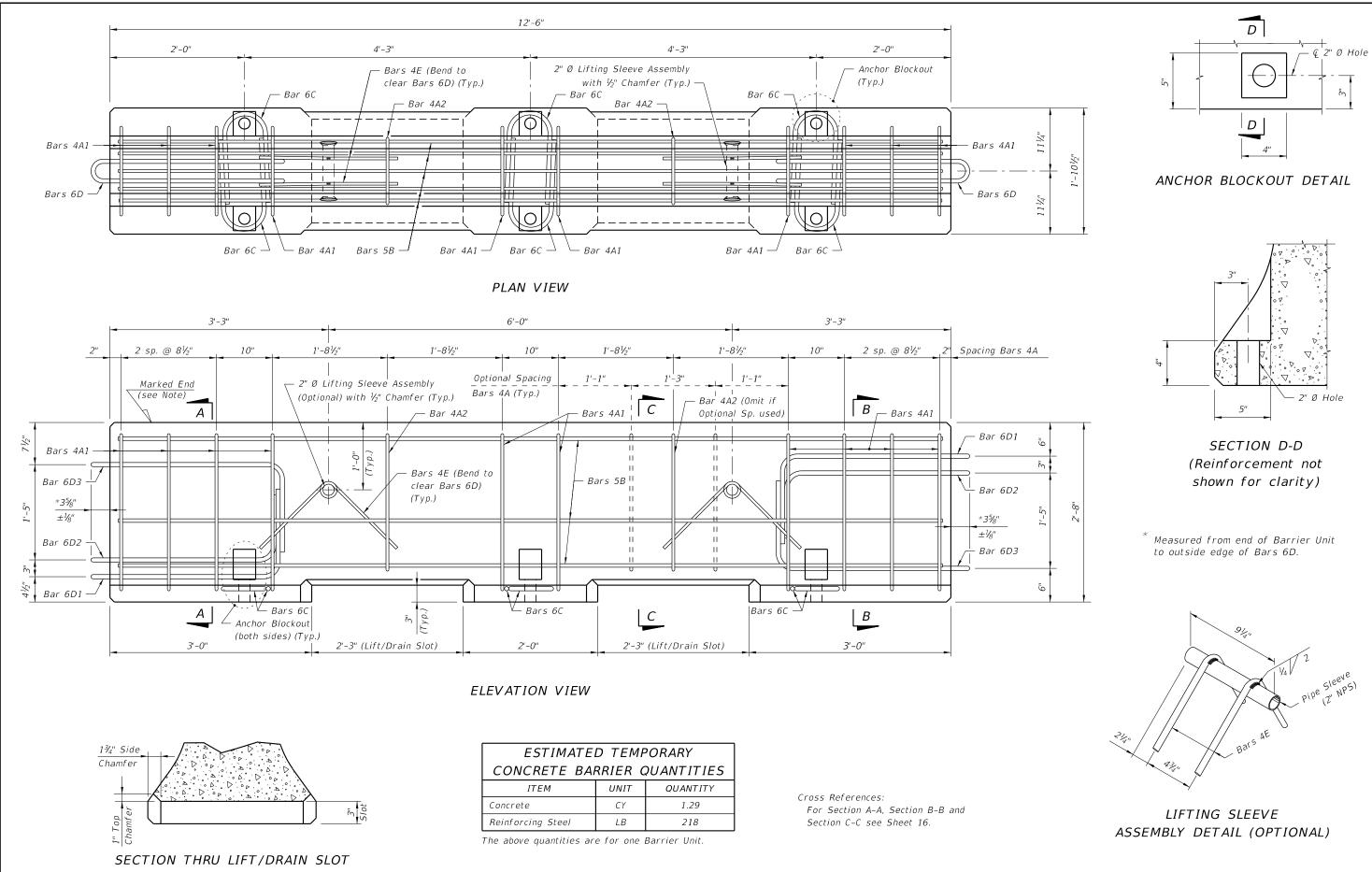
SURFACE FINISH:

- A. Construct Barrier Units in accordance with Specifications 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:
- Type K1
- Fabricator's name or symbol
- Date of manufacture (day, month and year)

102-110



DESCRIPTION: **REVISION** 11/01/17

FDOT

FY 2020-21 STANDARD PLANS

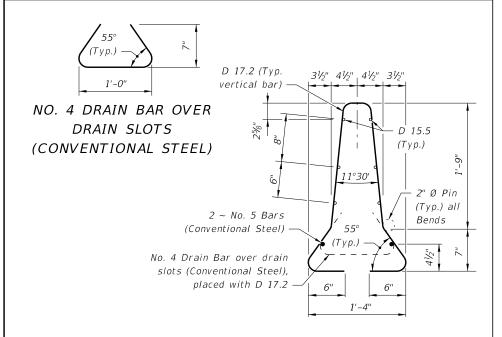
TYPE K TEMPORARY CONCRETE BARRIER SYSTEM

INDEX

SHEET

102-110 16 of 17

ALTERNATE REINFORCING STEEL DETAIL WELDED WIRE REINFORCEMENT

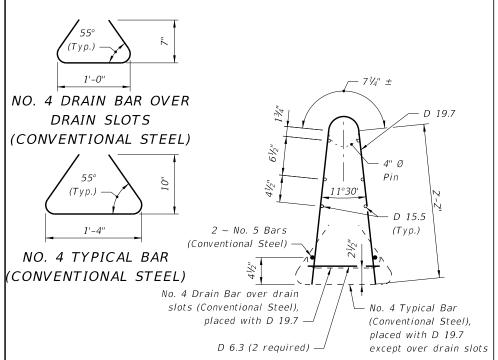


NOTES:

Place 2 ~ No. 5 Bars (12'-3" long) in bottom of Welded Wire Reinforcement cage as shown.

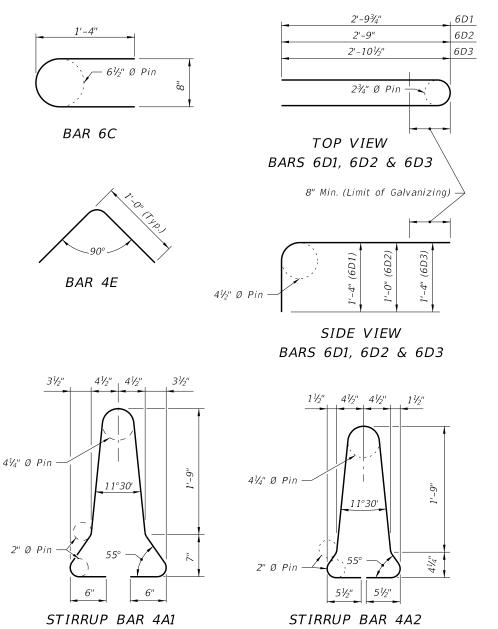
Match D17.2 spacing to Bars 4A in the Elevation View, Sheet 15. Field trim D17.2 to clear drain slot by 2".

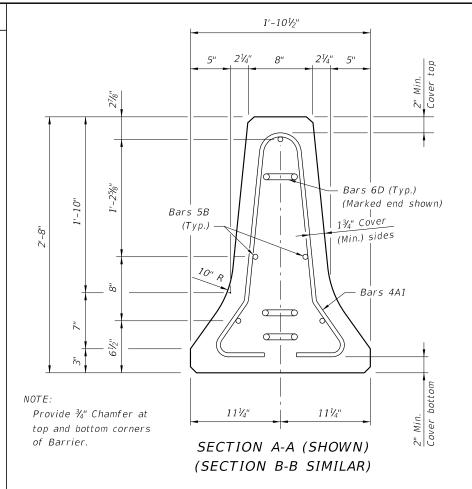
CONFIGURATION ONE

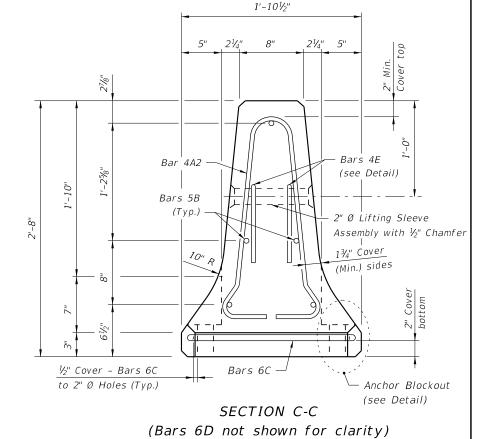


CONVENTIONAL REINFORCING STEEL BENDING DIAGRAMS

BILL OF REINFORCING STEEL			
MARK	SIZE	NUMBER	LENGTH
A1	4	10	6'-1"
A2	4	2	5'-5"
В	5	5	12'-3" (Straight)
С	6	6	3'-1"
D1	6	2	8'-4"
D2	6	2	7'-6"
D3	6	2	8'-6"
Е	4	4	2'-0"







NOTES:

Place 2 ~ No. 5 Bars (12'-3" long) tied to D 19.7 inside of bottom Welded Wire Reinforcement cage as shown.

Match D19.7 spacing to Bars 4A in the Elevation View, Sheet 15.

Field trim D19.7 to clear drain slot by 2".

DESCRIPTION:

CONFIGURATION TWO

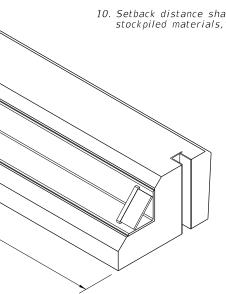
REVISION 11/01/17

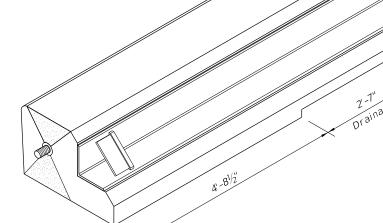


FY 2020-21 STANDARD PLANS

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 Specification 521 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. Setback distance shall be kept clear of any grass, construction debris, stockpiled materials, equipment, and objects.





BACKSIDE AND END PICTORIAL VIEWS

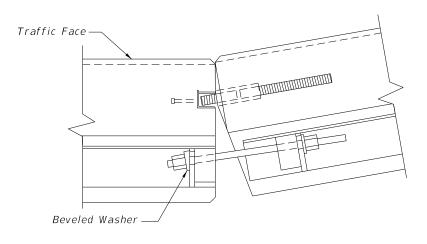
PORTABLE TEMPORARY LOW PROFILE BARRIER FOR ROADSIDE SAFETY

2/26/2020

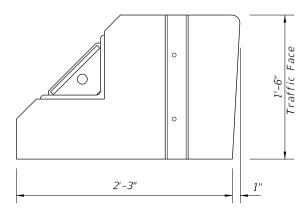
LAST REVISION 11/01/19

DESCRIPTION:

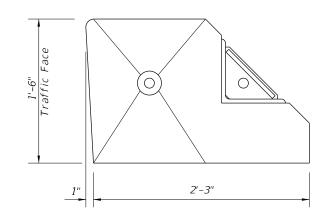
Unit Length 12.00



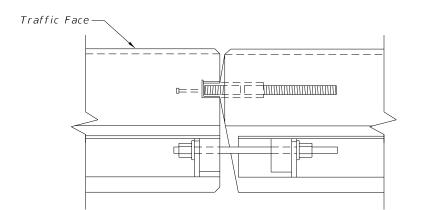
CONCAVE CONNECTION



FLAT FACE FEMALE END

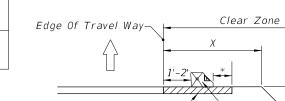


BEVELED FACE MALE END



PARALLEL CONNECTION

WORK ZONE SPEED LATERAL OFFSET SETBACK DISTANCE 45 MPH OR LESS 1' MIN, 2' PREFERRED 9"



END VIEWS

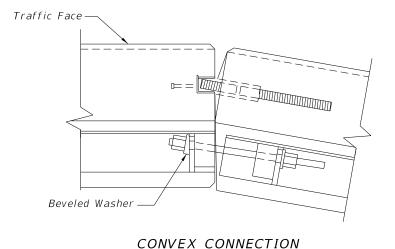
* Minimum 9" on 1:10 or flatter slopes for 'Portable Temporary Low Profile Barrier For Roadside Safety.' For values A, B, D and X see Index 102-600.

Clear Zone (CZ) Flexible or Rigid Pavement Portable Temporary Low Profile Barrier For Roadside Safety

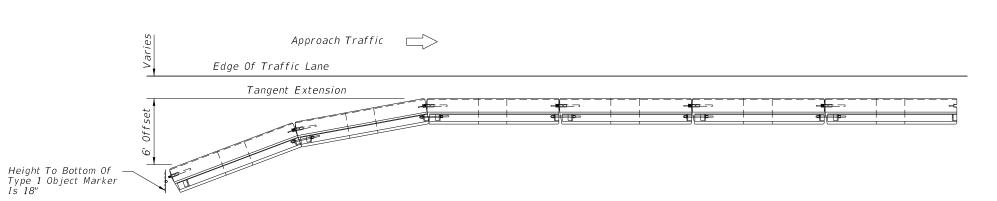
LIMITATION OF USE: This installation technique can only be used on flexible or rigid pavement.

ASPHALT PAD: Where existing pavement is not present, construct 2" 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. Payment for asphalt pad will be included in the cost of the barrier.

SETBACK DISTANCE AT DROP-OFFS



PLAN VIEWS OF CONNECTIONS



PLAN VIEW OF APPROACH END OFFSET

PORTABLE TEMPORARY LOW PROFILE BARRIER FOR ROADSIDE SAFETY

REVISION 11/01/19

DESCRIPTION:

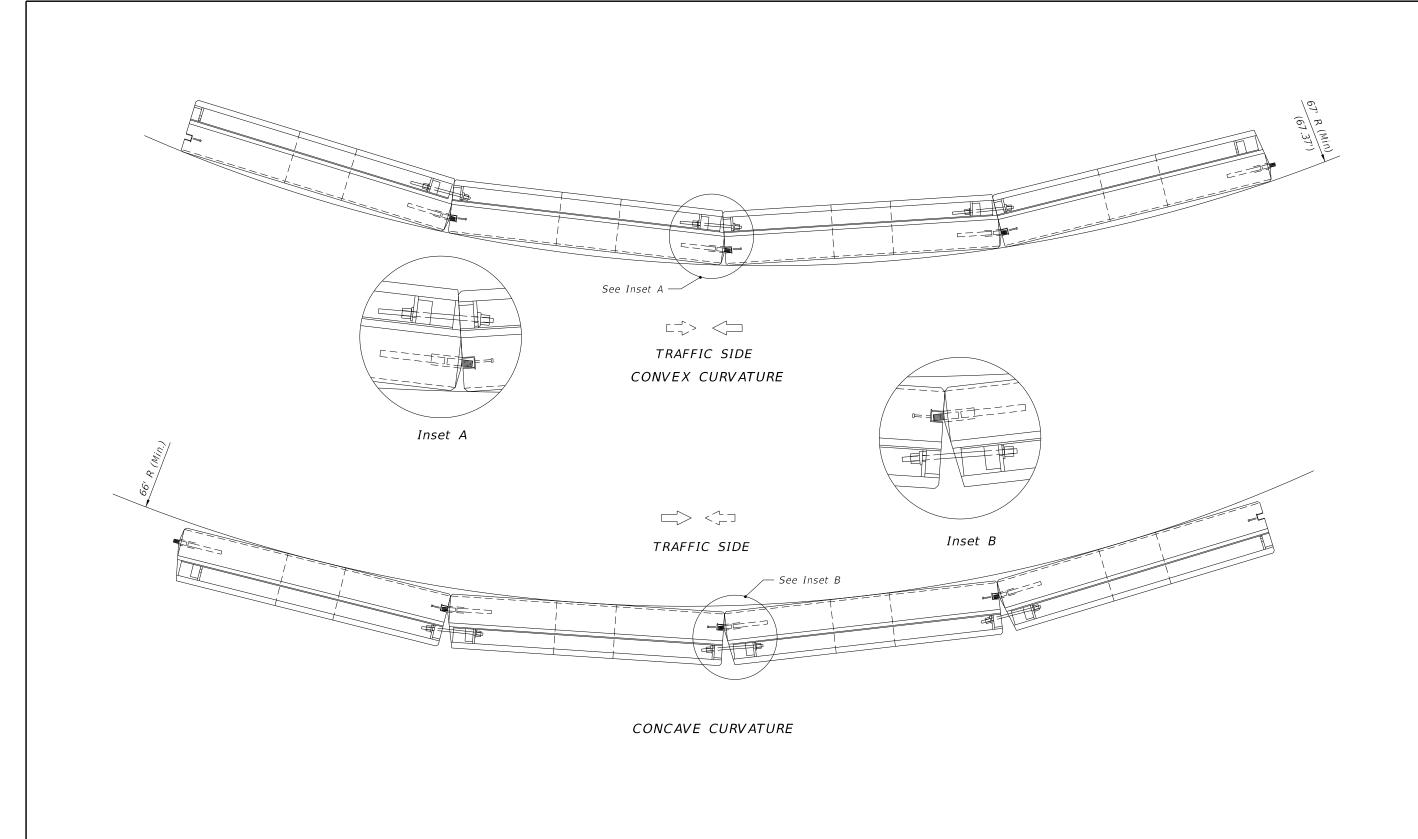
FY 2020-21 STANDARD PLANS

LOW PROFILE BARRIER

INDEX 102-120

SHEET 2 of 5

FDOT



MAXIMUM CURVATURE ● MINIMUM RADIUS PORTABLE TEMPORARY LOW PROFILE BARRIER FOR ROADSIDE SAFETY

REVISION 11/01/17

≥ DESCRIPTION:

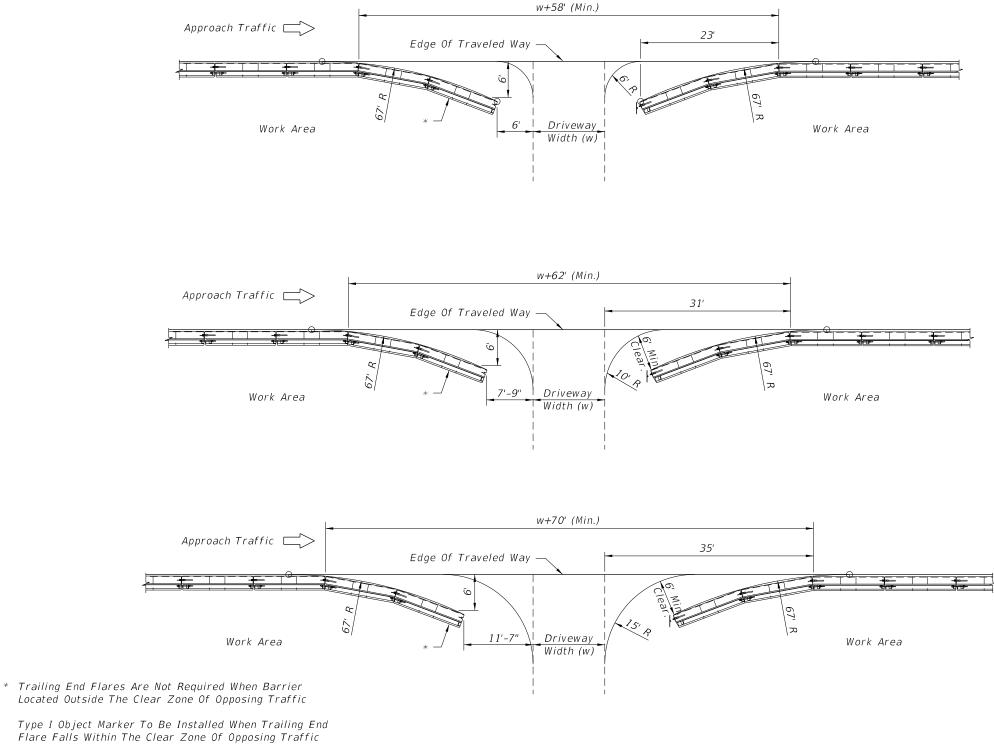
FDOT

FY 2020-21 STANDARD PLANS

LOW PROFILE BARRIER

INDEX 102-120

SHEET 3 of 5



Type I Object Marker To Be Installed When Trailing End Flare Falls Within The Clear Zone Of Opposing Traffic

LEGEND

BARRIER OPENINGS AT DRIVEWAYS

Type I Object Marker

PORTABLE TEMPORARY LOW PROFILE BARRIER FOR ROADSIDE SAFETY

REVISION 11/01/17

DESCRIPTION:

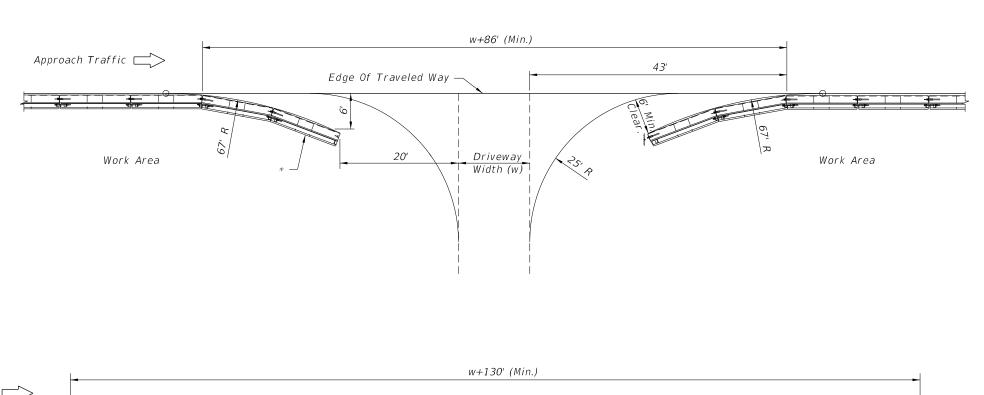
FDOT

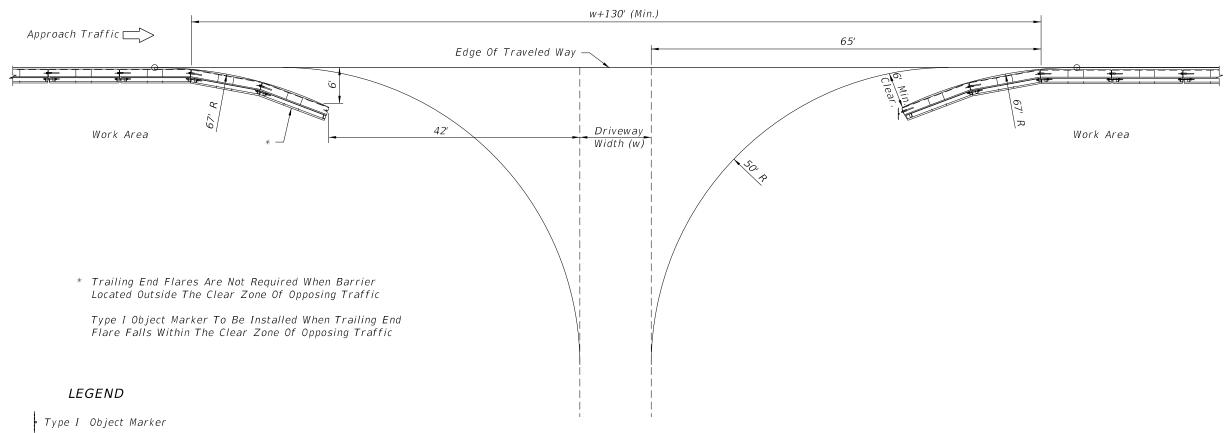
FY 2020-21 STANDARD PLANS

LOW PROFILE BARRIER

INDEX

SHEET 4 of 5





BARRIER OPENINGS AT DRIVEWAYS

PORTABLE TEMPORARY LOW PROFILE BARRIER FOR ROADSIDE SAFETY

REVISION 11/01/17

≥ DESCRIPTION:

FDOT

FY 2020-21 STANDARD PLANS

LOW PROFILE BARRIER

INDEX 102-120

SHEET 5 of 5

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		
O	Channelizing Devices		
	Channelizing Devices Consistency		
	Portable Changeable (Variable) Message Signs (PCMS)		
	Advanced Warning Arrow Boards		
9	Drop-Offs In Work Zones		
10	Business Entrance		
10	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.

REVISION

11/01/17

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 appropriate signs.

OVERHEAD WORK

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

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
- 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
- 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.
- d. Railing construction located at edge of deck.
- e. Structure demolition.

OPTION 5 (CONDUCTOR/CABLE PULLING ABOVE AN OPEN TRAFFIC LANE)

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

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.

DESCRIPTION:

102-600

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 FDOT Design Manual 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 CROWN		
WORK ZONE POSTED SPEED	MINIMUM RADIUS	
MPH	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 FDOT Design Manual 240.

LENGTH OF LANE CLOSURES

For interstates and state highways with a posted speed of 55MPH or greater, lane closures must not exceed 3 miles (includes taper, buffer, and work zone) in any given direction and must not close two consecutive interchanges.

REVISION

11/01/18

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 FDOT Design Manual 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 CROWN			
WORK ZONE POSTED SPEED	MINIMUM RADIUS		
MPH	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.

For interstates and state highways with a posted speed of 55MPH or greater, lane closures must not exceed 3 miles (includes taper, buffer, and work zone) in any given direction and must not close two consecutive interchanges.

REVISION

11/01/18

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

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

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 conjunction with the GROOVED PAVEMENT AHEAD sign.

END ROAD WORK SIGN

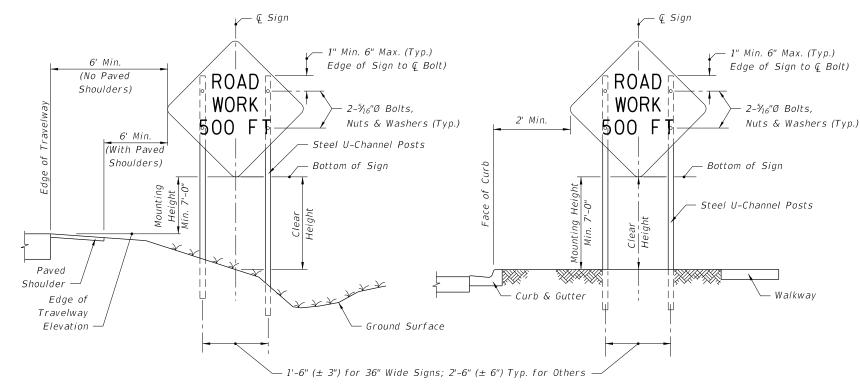
The END ROAD WORK sign (G20-2) should be installed on all projects, but may be omitted where the work operation is less than 1 day. The sign should be placed approximately 500 feet beyond the end of a construction or maintenance project unless other distance is called for in the plans. When other Construction 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.

- 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 requirements 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.
- 6. 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

DESCRIPTION:



2 POST SIGN SUPPORT MOUNTING DETAILS (SINGLE POST SIMILAR) RURAL

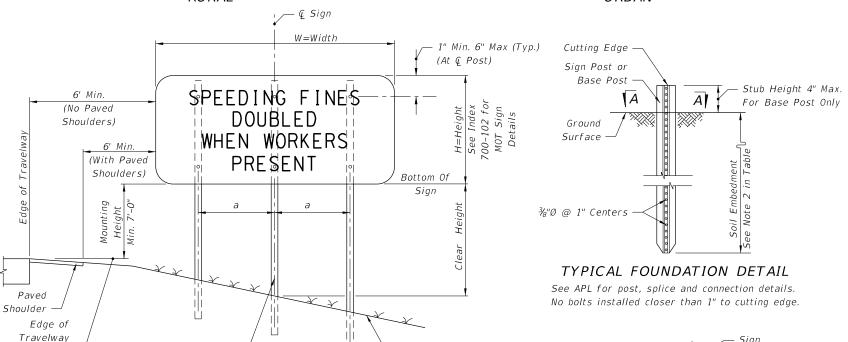
2 POST SIGN SUPPORT MOUNTING DETAILS (SINGLE POST SIMILAR) URBAN

Steel U-Channel Post

Lock Washer

 $(\frac{5}{16}"$ Nominal Size)

5/16" Steel Hex Nut



Ground Surface

3 POST SIGN SUPPORT MOUNTING DETAILS

Where W = 48'': $a = 1' - 4\frac{1}{2}'' (\pm 1'')$ W = 60'': $a = 1' - 9'' (\pm 1'')$ W = 72'': $a = 2' - 1'' (\pm 1'')$

Steel U-Channel Posts

SECTION A-A (SCHEMATIC)

SIGN ATTACHMENT DETAIL (WITHOUT Z-BRACKET)

5/₁₆" Steel Hex

Head Bolt

Flat Washer

(5/16" Nominal Size)

POST AND FOUNDATION TABLE FOR WORK ZONE SIGNS

SIGN SHAPE	SIGN SIZE	NUMBER OF STEEL		
JION SHALL	(inches)	U CHANNEL POSTS		
0ct agon	30x30	1		
	36x36x36	1		
Triangle	48×48×48	1		
	60x60x60	2		
	24x18	1		
	24x30	1		
	30x24	1		
	36 x 18	1		
	36x24	1		
Rectangle	48 x 18	1		
1	48x24	1		
(W x H)	36 x 48	2		
	48x30	2 2 2		
	48x36	2		
	54x36	2		
	48x60	3 3		
	60x54	3		
	72x48	3		
	120x60*	4*		
	30x30	1		
Square	36 x 36	2		
	48×48	2		
Diamond (See Note 7)	48x48	2		
Circle	36Ø	2		

Notes For Table:

- 1. Use 3 lb/ft posts for Clear Height up to 10' and 4 lb/ft posts for Clear Height up to 12'.
- Use 4 lb/ft U-channel sign post with a mounting height of 7' min. and 8' max. Attach sign panel using Z-bracket detail on Sheet 6.
- 2. Minimum foundation depth is 4.0' for 3 lb/ft posts and 4.5' for 4 lb/ft posts.
- 3. For both 3 lb/ft and 4 lb/ft base or sign posts installed in rock, a minimum cumulative depth of 2' of rock layer is required.
- 4. The soil plate as shown on the APL vendor drawing is not required for base posts or sign posts installed in existing rock (as defined in Note 3), asphalt roadway, shoulder pavement or soil under sidewalk.

WORK ZONE SIGN SUPPORTS

REVISION 11/01/18

FDOT

Elevation

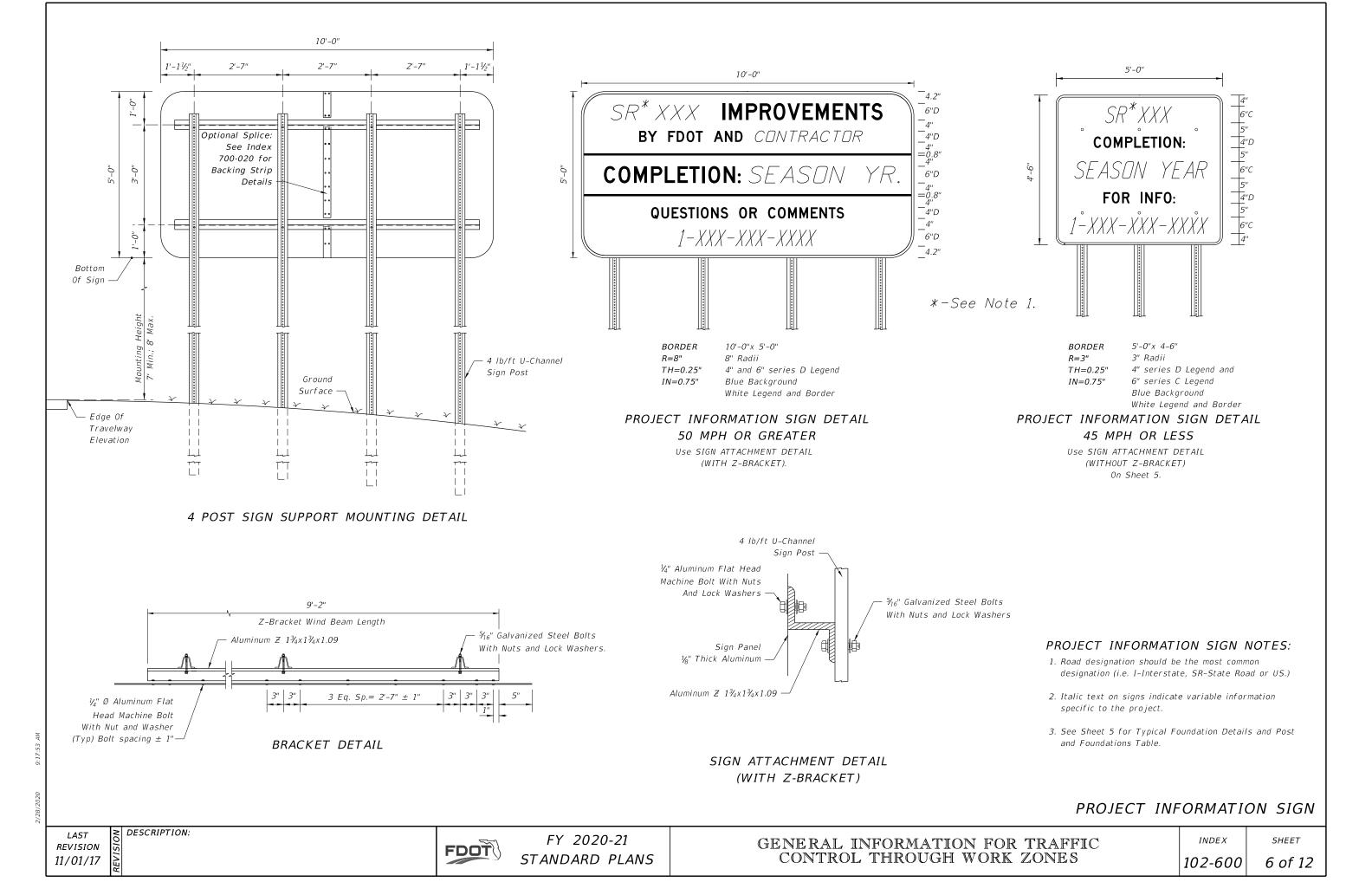
FY 2020-21 STANDARD PLANS

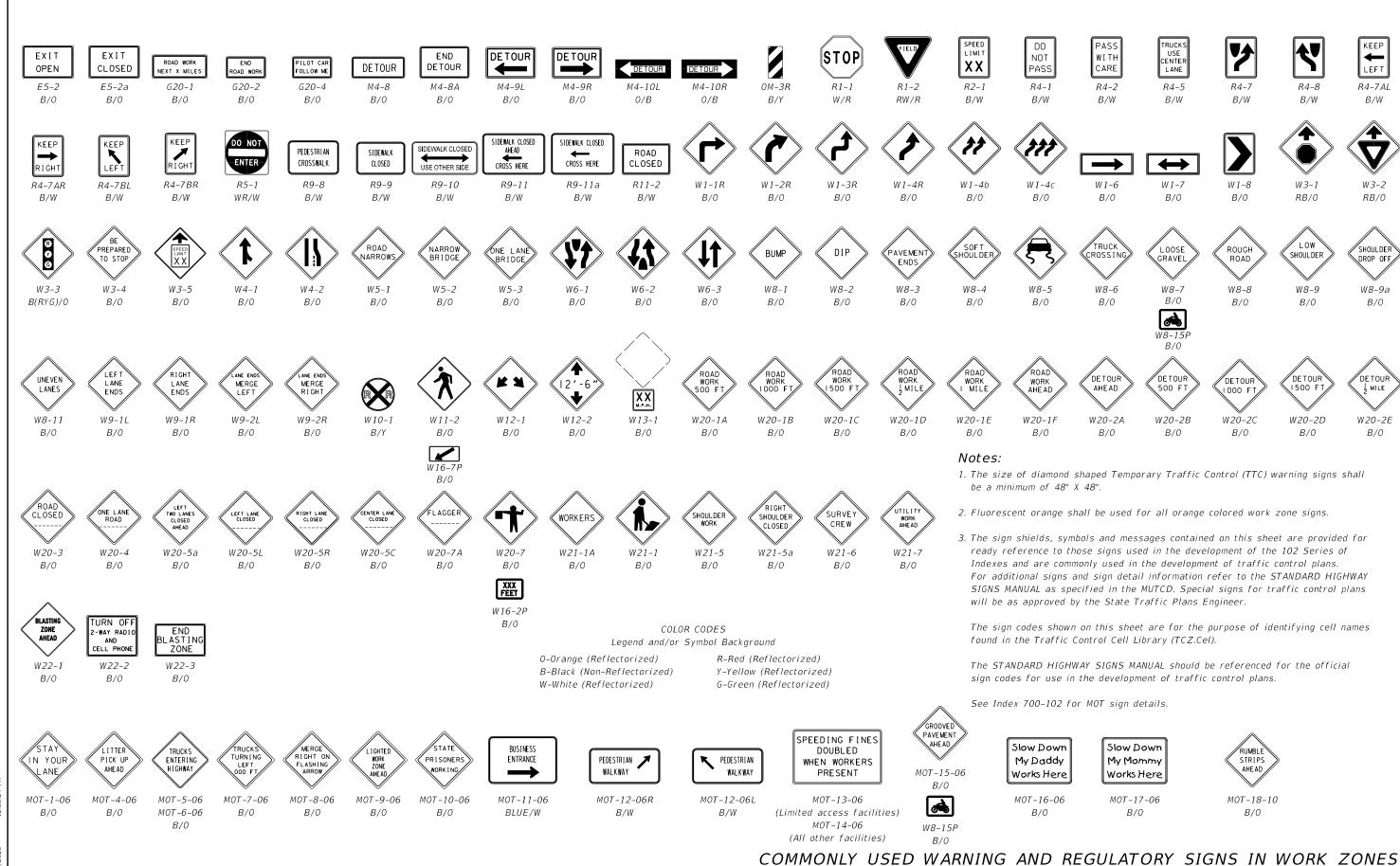
GENERAL INFORMATION FOR TRAFFIC

INDEX

SHEET

CONTROL THROUGH WORK ZONES





11/01/17



KEEP

←

LEFT

R4-7AL

B/W

W3-2

RB/0

SHOULDER DROP OFF

W8-9a

B/0

DETOUR

MILE

W20-2E

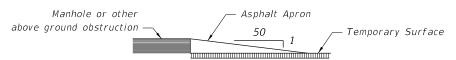
B/0

7 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 spraying 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

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.

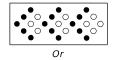
ADVANCE WARNING ARROW BOARDS

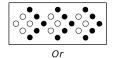
An arrow board in the arrow or chevron mode shall be used only for stationary or moving lane closures on multilane roadways.

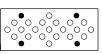
For shoulder work, blocking the shoulder, for roadside work near the shoulder, or for temporarily closing one lane on a two-lane, two-way roadway, an arrow board shall be used only in the caution mode.

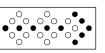
A single arrow board shall not be used to merge traffic laterally more than one lane. When arrow boards are used to close multiple lanes, a single board shall be used at the merging taper for each closed lane.

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

MOVE/MERGE RIGHT

MOVE/MERGE RIGHT OR LEFT

- Minimum Required Lamps
- Additional Lamps Allowed

MODES

PORTABLE CHANGEABLE MESSAGE SIGNS (PCMS)

The PCMS can be used to:

- 1. Supplement standard signing in construction or maintenance work zones
- 2. Reinforce static advance warning messages.
- 3 Provide motorists with updated guidance information.

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.

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

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

TRUCK/TRAILER-MOUNTED ATTENUATORS

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.

CHANNELIZING DEVICES

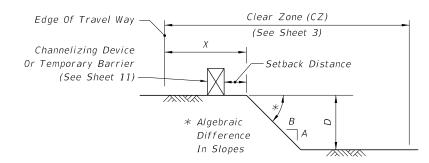
Channelizing devices for work zone traffic control shall be as prescribed in Part VI of the MUTCD, subject to supplemental revisions provided in the contract documents and the 102 Series of Indexes. Lighting Devices must not be used to supplement channelization.

CHANNELIZING DEVICE CONSISTENCY

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

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
- 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 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.

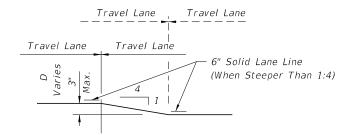


DROP-OFF CONDITION DETAIL

Table 1 Drop-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

- 1. This treatment applies to resurfacing or milling operations between adjacent travel lanes.
- 2. Whenever there is a difference in elevation between adjacent travel lanes, the W8-11 sign with "UNEVEN LANES" is required at intervals of ⅓ 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 should never exceed 3 miles in length.



TRAVEL LANE TREATMENT FOR MILLING OR RESURFACING DETAIL

PEDESTRIAN WAY DROP-OFF CONDITION NOTES

- 1. A pedestrian way drop-off is defined as:
- a. a drop in elevation greater than 10" that is closer than 2' from the edge of the pedestrian way
- 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

REVISION 11/01/18

DESCRIPTION:

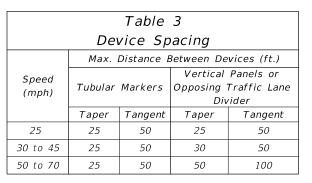


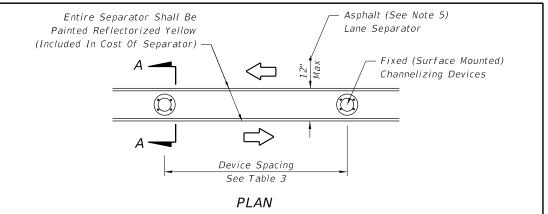
9 of 12

 $\overline{}$

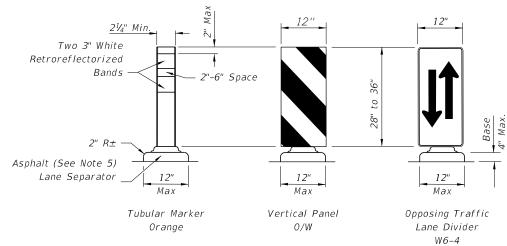
- 1. For single business entrances, place one 24" x 36" business sign for each driveway entrance affected. Signs shall show specific business names. Logos may be provided by business owners. Standard BUSINESS ENTRANCE sign in Index 700-102 may be used when approved by the Engineer.
- 2. When several 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





B/0



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.

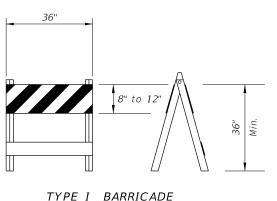
TEMPORARY LANE SEPARATOR

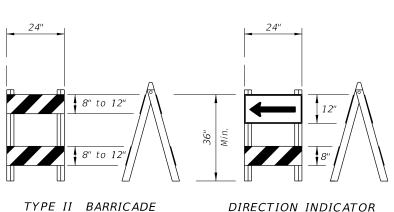
REVISION 11/01/17

DESCRIPTION:

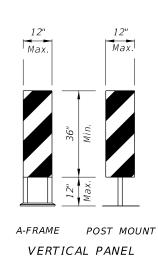
FDOT

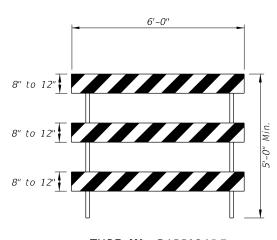
SHEET





BARRICADE





TYPE III BARRICADE

=CHANNELIZING DEVICES=

CHANNELIZING DEVICE NOTES:

TUBULAR NON-FIXED MARKER TO BE USED DURING DAYLIGHT ONLY

- 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. 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.

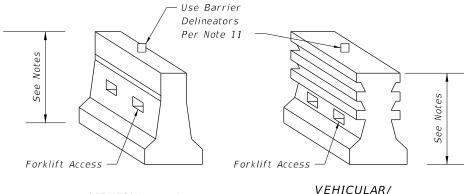
- 10. For pedestrian longitudinal channelizing devices, the device shall have a minimum of 8" continuous detectable edging above the walkway. A gap not exceeding a height of 2" is allowed to facilitate drainage. The top surface of the device shall be a minimum height of 32" and have a 1/2" or less difference 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.
- 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:

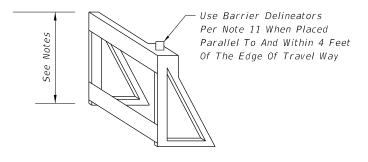
1. Where a barrier is specified, any of the types below may be used in accordance with the applicable Index:

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

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



VEHICULAR LCD PEDESTRIAN LCD



PEDESTRIAN LCD

LONGITUDINAL CHANNELIZING DEVICE

REVISION 11/01/17

FDOT

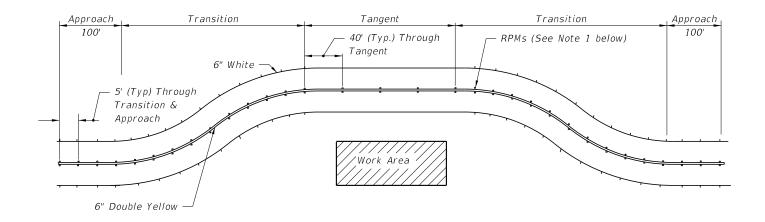
FY 2020-21 STANDARD PLANS

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR TRAFFIC CONTROL THROUGH WORK ZONES

INDEX

SHEET 11 of 12

DESCRIPTION:

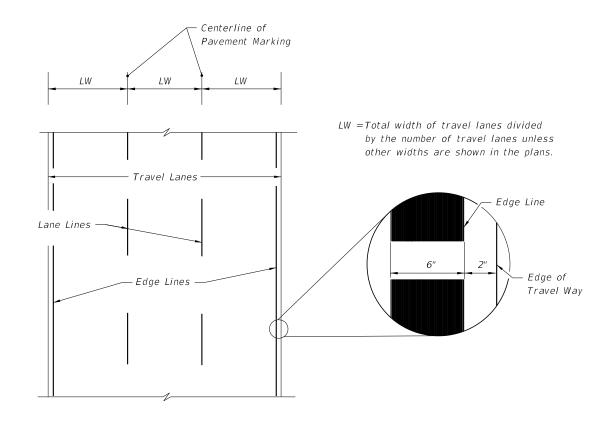


USE OF RPMS TO SUPPLEMENT PAINT OR REMOVABLE TAPE IN WORK ZONES

- 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.



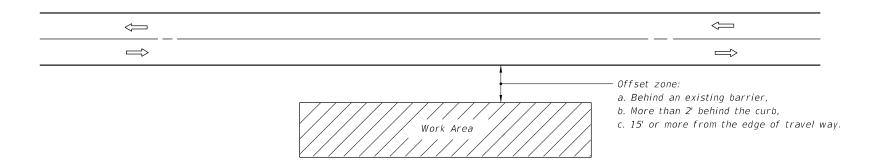
PLACEMENT OF PAVEMENT MARKINGS

PAVEMENT MARKINGS

REVISION 11/01/17

DESCRIPTION:

FDOT



- 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.

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.

SYMBOLS



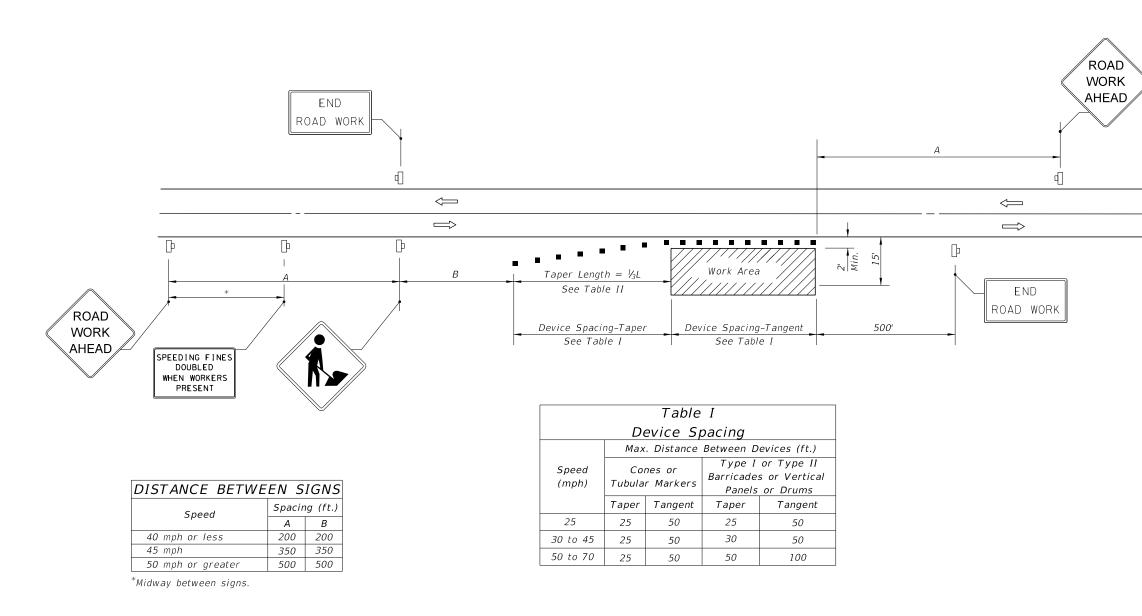
Work Area

≥ DESCRIPTION:

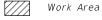


Lane Identification + Direction of Traffic

REVISION 11/01/17



SYMBOLS



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

DESCRIPTION:

GENERAL NOTES

- 1. When four or more work vehicles enter the through traffic lanes in a one hour period or less (excluding establishing and terminating the work area), the advanced FLAGGER sign shall be substituted for the WORKERS sign. For location of flaggers and FLAGGER signs, see Index 102-603.
- 2. SHOULDER WORK sign may be used as an alternate to the WORKER symbol sign only on the side where the shoulder work is being performed.
- 3. When a side road intersects the highway within the TTC zone, additional TTC devices shall be placed in accordance with other applicable TCZ Indexes.
- 4. 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.

Table II Taper Length - Shoulder

Speed		N-4		
(mph)	8'	10'	12'	Notes
	Shldr.	Shldr.	Shldr.	
25	28	35	42	
30	40	50	60	$L = \frac{WS^2}{}$
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	

- 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)

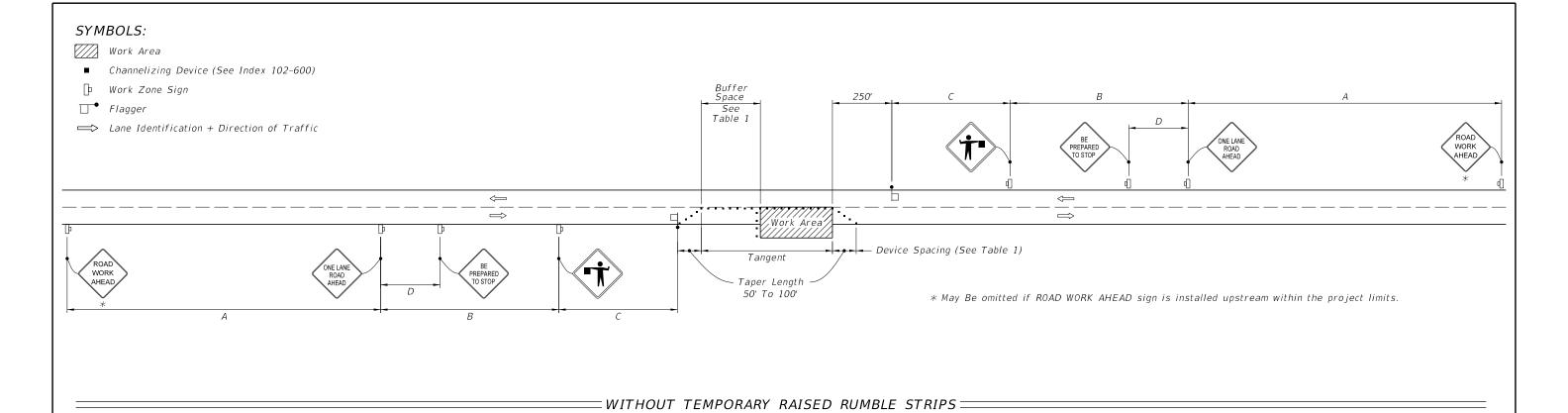
CONDITIONS

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.

REVISION 11/01/17

FDOT

FY 2020-21 STANDARD PLANS



- 1. Special Conditions may be required in accordance with these notes and the following sheets:
- A. Railroad Crossings:
- a. If an active railroad crossing is located closer to the Work Area than the queue length plus 300 feet, extend the Buffer Space as shown on Sheet 3.
- b. If the queuing of vehicles across an active railroad crossing cannot be avoided, provide a uniformed traffic control officer or flagger at the highway-rail grade crossing to prevent vehicles from stopping within the highway-rail grade crossing, even if automatic train warning devices are in place.
- 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
- 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;

DESCRIPTION:

- B. Official vehicle;
- C. Pilot vehicles;
- 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.

- 4. When a side road intersects the highway within the TTC zone, place additional TTC devices in accordance with other applicable TCZ Indexes.
- 5. The two channelizing devices directly in front of the work area may be omitted provided vehicles in the work area have high-intensity rotating, flashing, oscillating, or strobe lights operating.
- 6. When Buffer Space cannot be attained due to geometric constraints, use the greatest attainable length, not less than 200 ft, for posted speeds greater than 25 mph.
- 7. ROAD WORK AHEAD and the BE PREPARED TO STOP signs may be omitted if 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.

	TABLE 1									
	DEVICE SPACING									
Posted Speed	of Co	n Spacing nes or Markers	Maximum Spacing of Type I or Type II Barricades/Panels/Drums		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'	

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.

LAST REVISION 11/01/17

FDOT

FY 2020-21 STANDARD PLANS

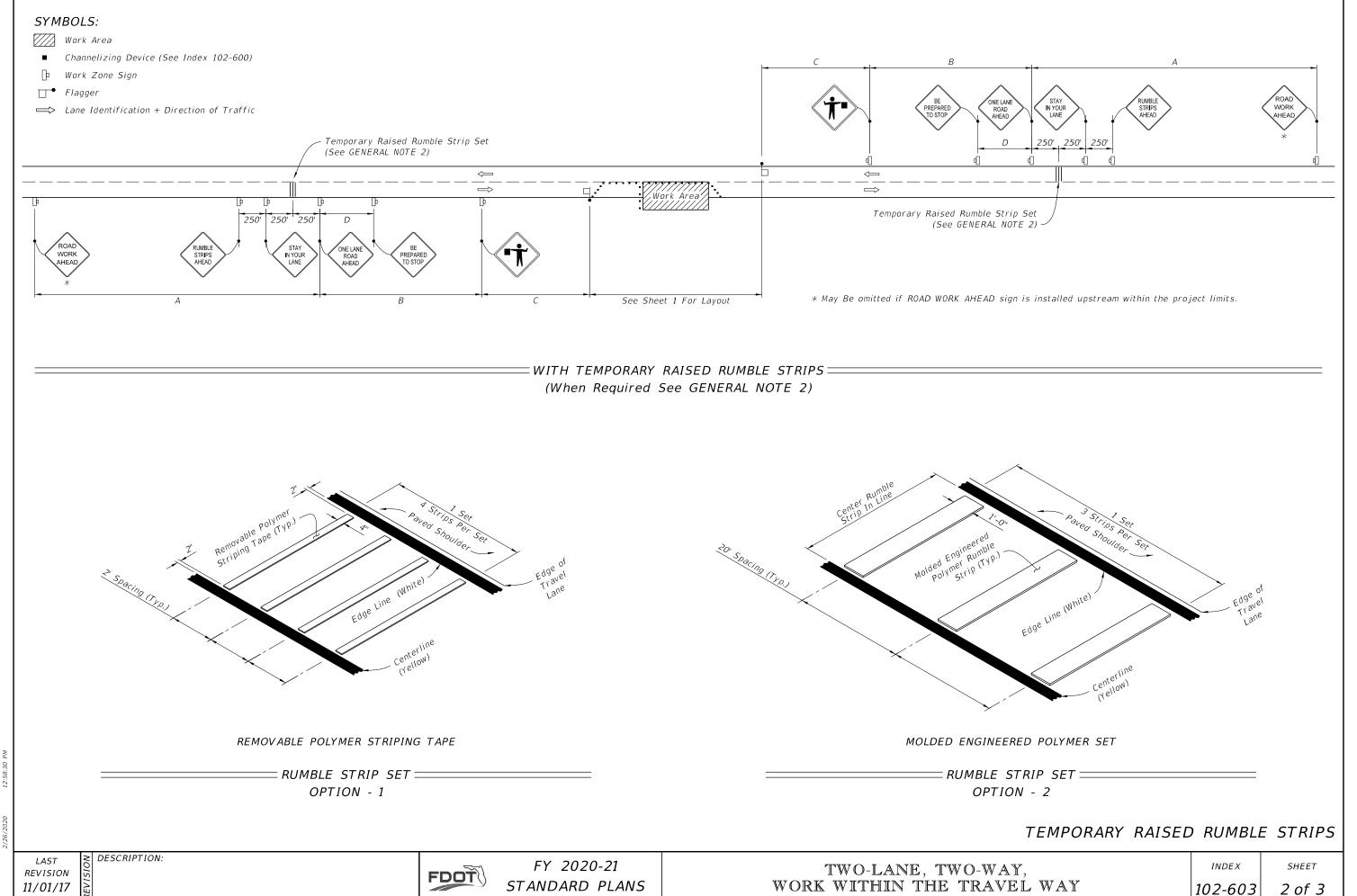
TWO-LANE, TWO-WAY, WORK WITHIN THE TRAVEL WAY

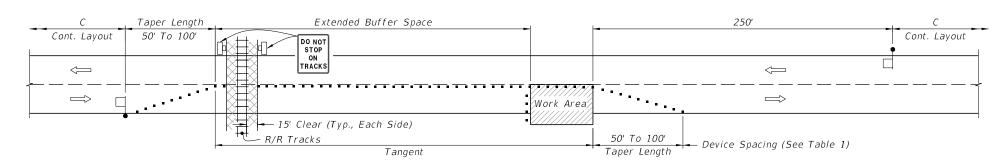
INDEX

*SHEET*1 of 3

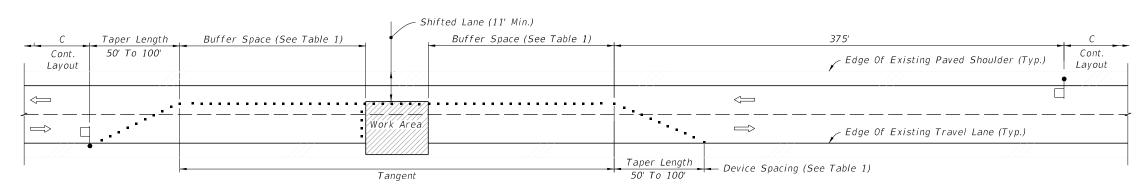
102-603

2/26/2020





TEMPORARY RAILROAD CROSSING BUFFER SPACE EXTENSION



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

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

Cross Reference:

1. See General Note 1, Sheet 1 for more information.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

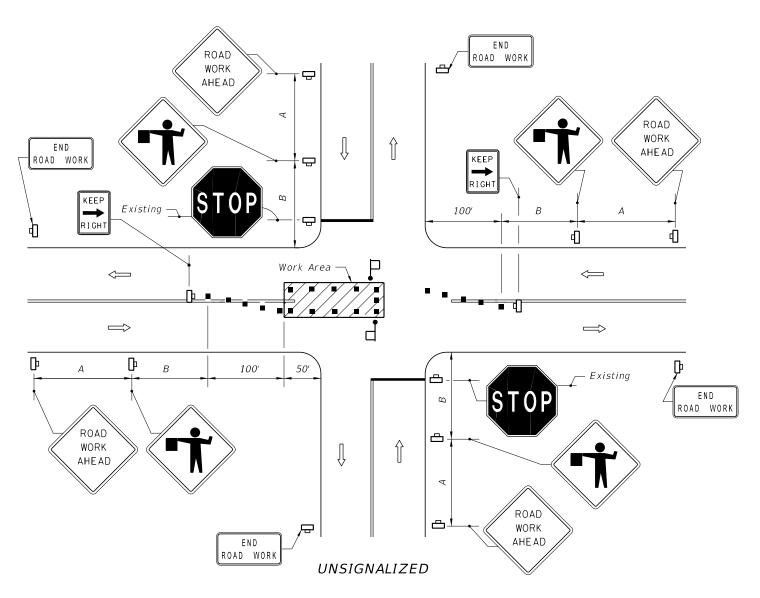
LAST REVISION 11/01/17

≥ DESCRIPTION:

FDOT

FY 2020-21 STANDARD PLANS

SHEET



SYMBOLS

Work Area

Channelizing Device (See Index 102-600)

Work Zone Sign

Flagger

Stop Bar

Lane Identification + Direction of Traffic

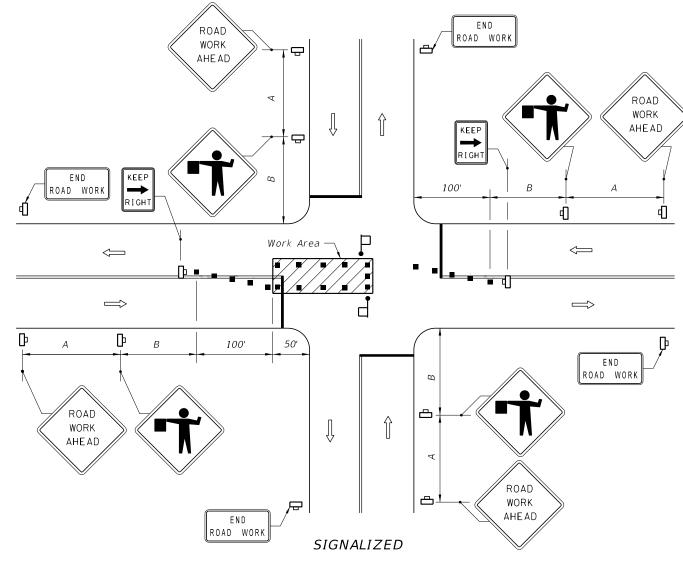
DESCRIPTION:

GENERAL NOTES

- 1. The FLAGGER 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 700-101.
- 3. If the work space extends across a crosswalk, the crosswalk should be closed using the information in Index 102-660.
- 4. Flaggers shall be located where they can control more than one direction of

Flaggers shall be in sight of each other or in direct communication at all times.

- 5. Maximum spacing between channelizing devices shall be not greater than 20'.
- 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 Index 102-600.
- 8. For unsignalized intersections, use Temporary Raised Rumble Strips in accordance with Index 102-603. Placement of Rumble Strips and additional signs should begin at FLAGGER sign location.



DURATION NOTES

- 1. ROAD WORK AHEAD AND END ROAD WORK sign may be omitted if all of the following conditions are met:
 - a. Work operations are 60 minutes or less.
 - b. Speed is 45 mph or less.
 - c. No sight obstructions to vehicles approaching the work area for a distance equal to A plus B.
 - 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.

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

CONDITIONS

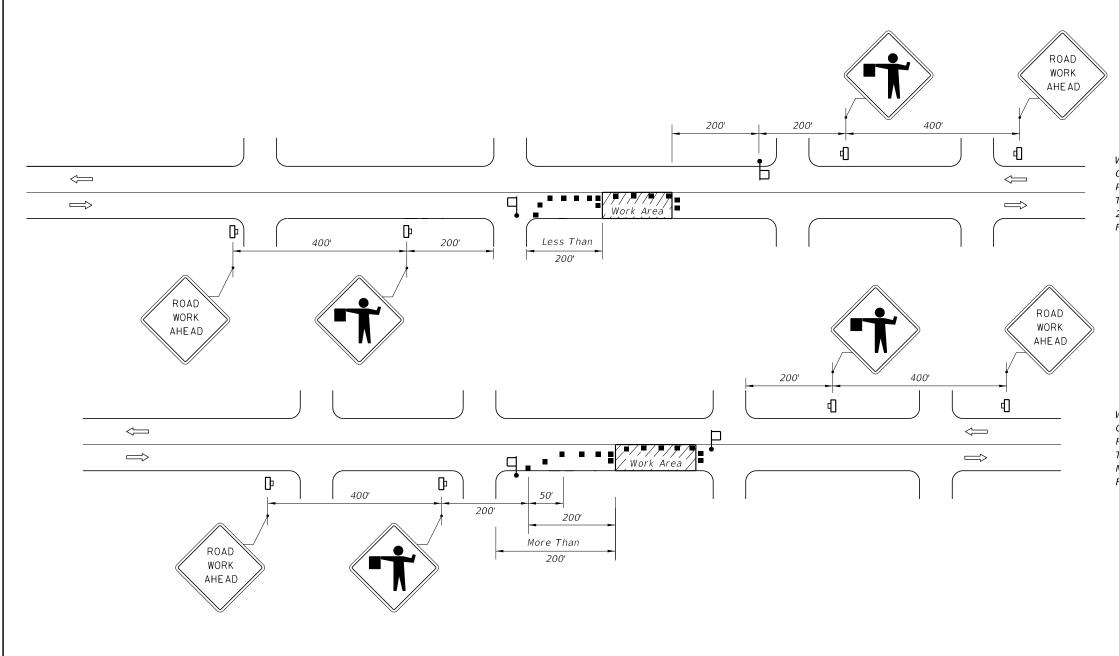
WHERE ANY VEHICLE, EQUIPMENT, WORKERS OR THEIR ACTIVITIES ENCROACH ON THE PAVEMENT REQUIRING THE CLOSURE OF A PORTION OF ONE OR MORE TRAFFIC LANES IN AN INTERSECTION.

REVISION 11/01/17

FY 2020-21 STANDARD PLANS

INDEX 102-604

SHEET 1 of 1



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

W

SYMBOLS Work Area

- Channelizing Device (See Index 102-600)
- Work Zone Sign

DESCRIPTION:

GENERAL NOTES

- 1. Work operations shall be confined to one travel lane, leaving the opposing travel lane open to traffic.
- 2. When vehicles in a parking zone block the line of sight to TCZ signs or when TCZ signs encroach on a normal pedestrian walkway, the signs shall be post mounted and located in accordance with Index 700–101.
- 3. If work area is confined to an outside auxiliary lane, the work area shall be barricaded and the FLAGGER signs replaced by ROAD WORK AHEAD signs. Flaggers are not required.
- 4. Flaggers shall be in sight of each other or in direct communication at all times.

- 5. The FLAGGER legend sign may be substituted for the symbol sign.
- 6. The maximum spacing between devices shall be no greater than 25.'
- 7. For general TCZ requirements and additional information, refer to Index 102-600.
- 8. 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.
- 9. Use Temporary Raised Rumble Strips in accordance with Index 102-603. Placement of Rumble Strips and additional signs should begin at FLAGGER sign location.

- 1. ROAD WORK AHEAD sign may be omitted if all of the following conditions are met:
- a. Work operations are 60 minutes or less.
- b. Speed is 45 mph or less.
- c. No sight obstructions to vehicles approaching the work area for a distance of 600 feet.
- 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.

LAST REVISION 11/01/17

FDOT

FY 2020-21 STANDARD PLANS

TWO-LANE, TWO-WAY, WORK NEAR INTERSECTION

INDEX

SHEET

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

Work Zone Sign

Temporary Traffic Signal

Channelizing Device (See Index 102-600)

Type III Barricade

Stop Bar

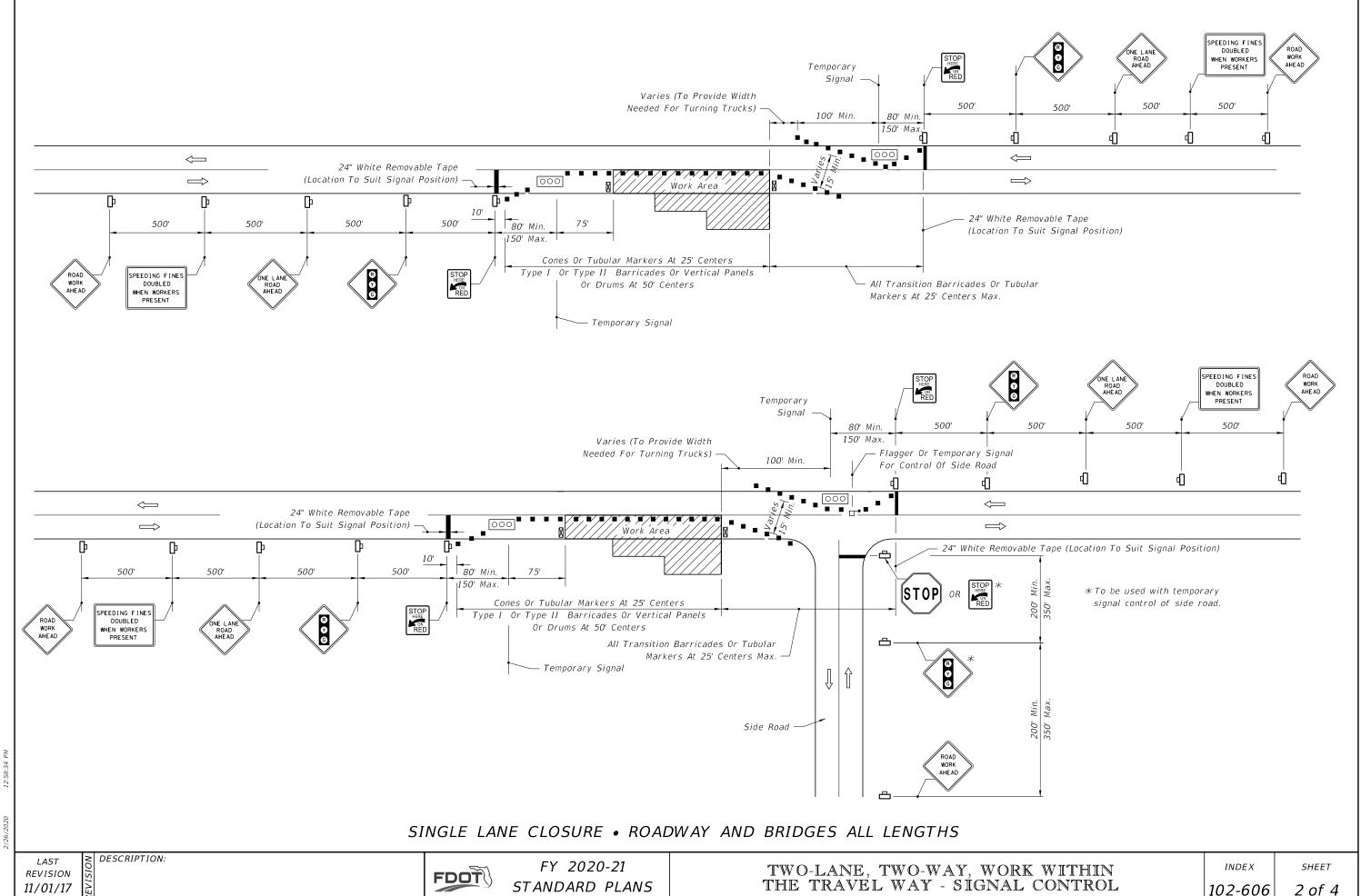
Flagger

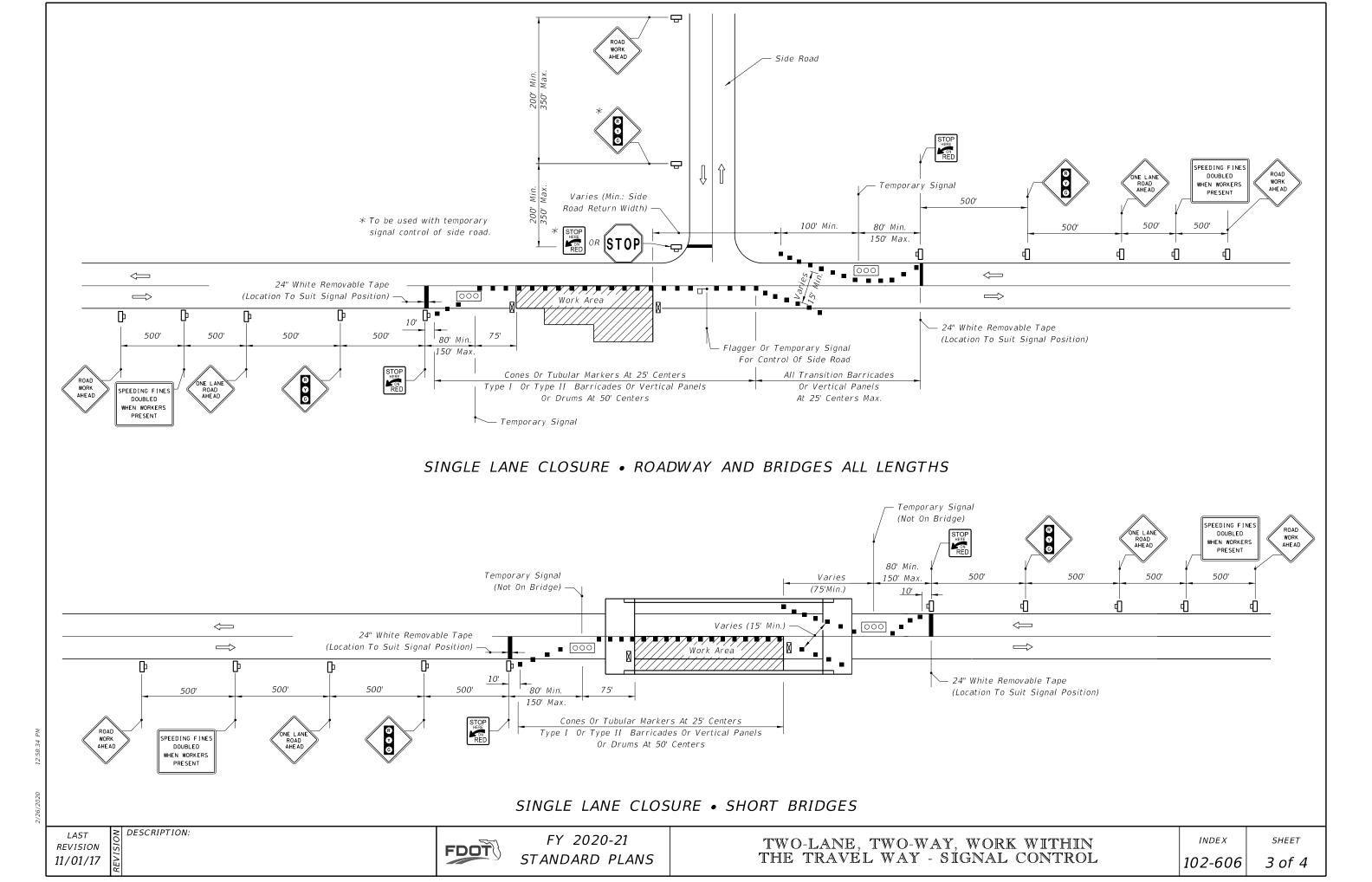
Lane Identification + Direction of Traffic

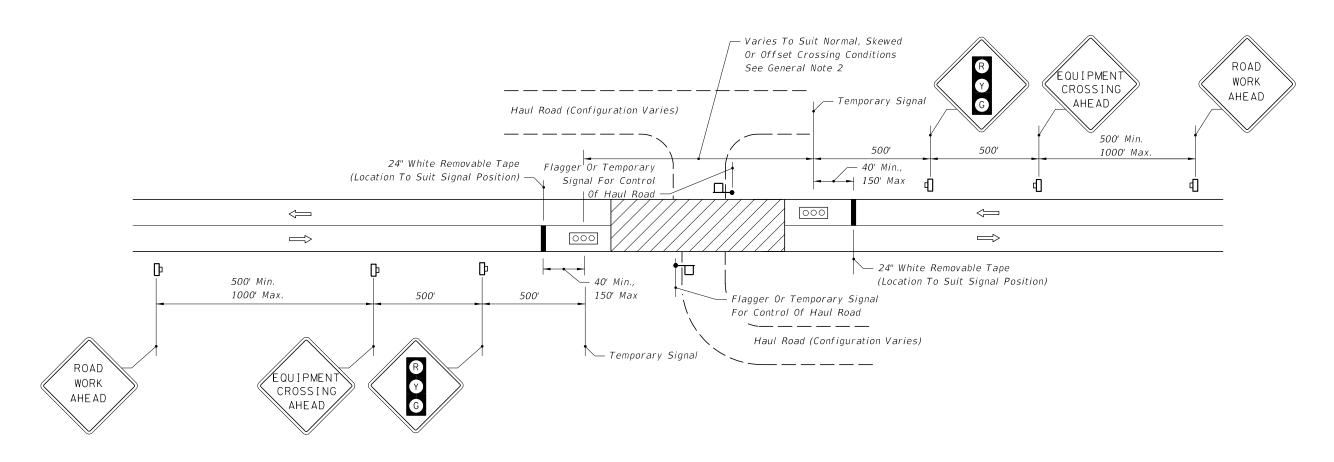
CONDITIONS

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.









MOMENTARY ROADWAY CLOSURE . HAUL ROUTE CROSSING

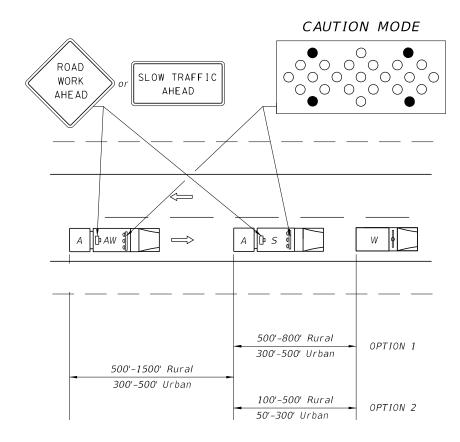
2/26/2020 12:5

LAST REVISION 11/01/17

DESCRIPTION:

FDOT





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 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 required on both the Advance Warning and Shadow Vehicles.

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

SYMBOLS

Work Area



Work Zone Sign

DESCRIPTION:



Lane Identification + Direction of Traffic Work Vehicle With Rotating/Strobe Lights



Shadow (S) Or Advance Warning (AW) Vehicle with Advance Warning Arrow



Truck/Trailer Mounted Attenuator (TMA)



Advanced Warning Arrow Board

Board and Sign Message

GENERAL NOTES

- 1. 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.
- 2. If an arrow board is used, the caution mode shall be used.
- 3. Shadow and Advance Warning Vehicle shall display rotating/strobe lights.
- 4. For general TCZ requirements and additional information, refer to Index 102-600.

CONDITIONS

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

REVISION

FDOT

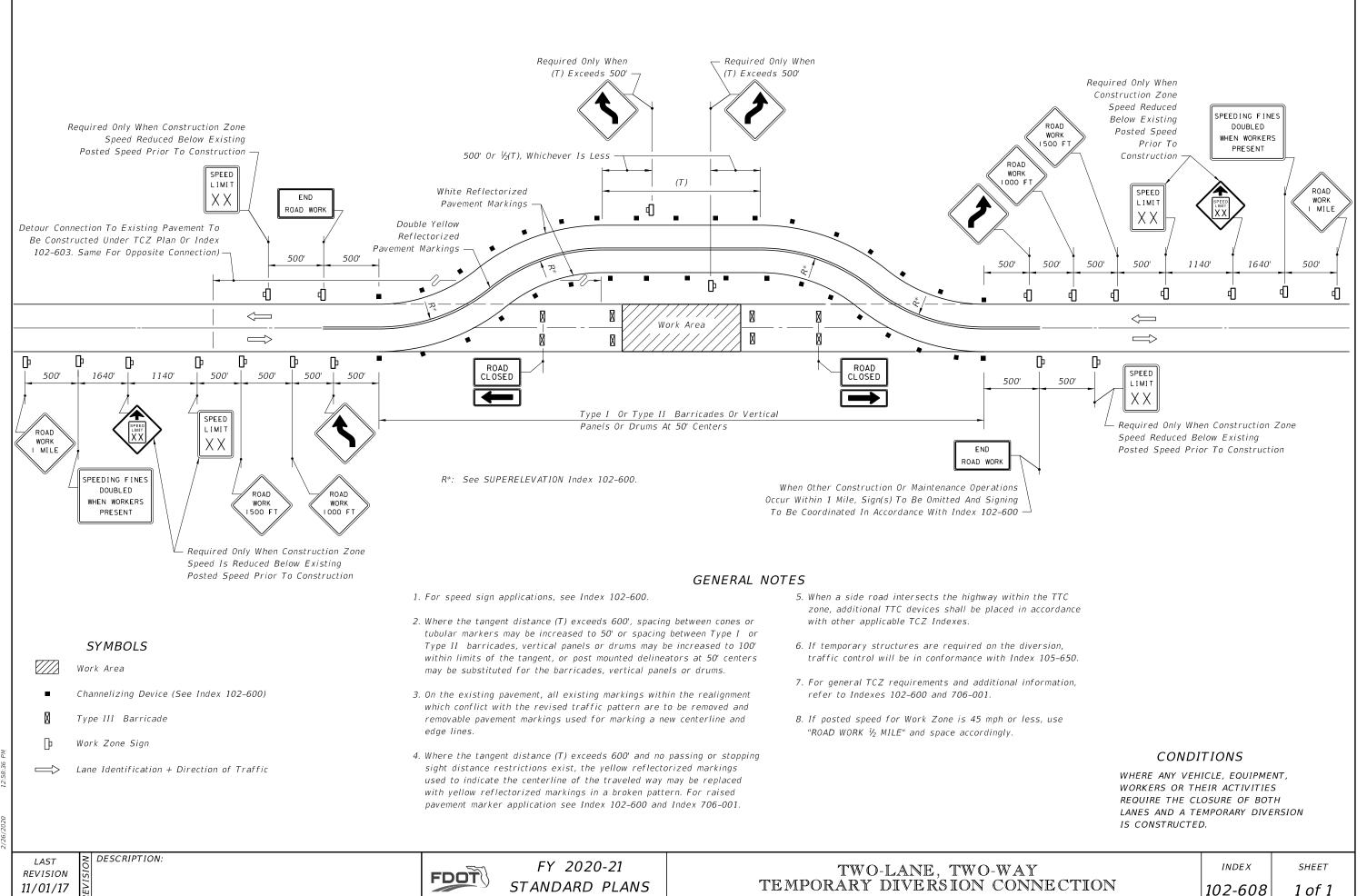
FY 2020-21 STANDARD PLANS

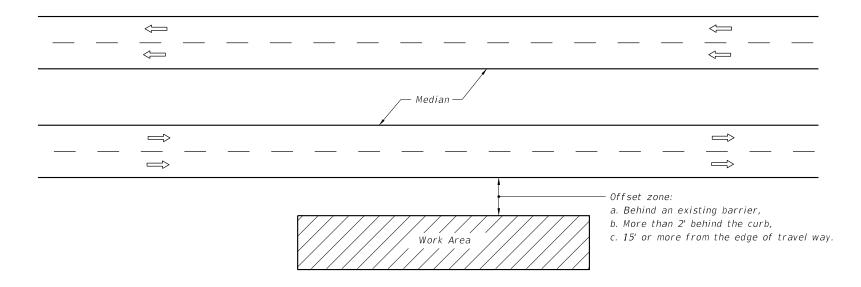
TWO-LANE, TWO-WAY MOBILE OPERATION, WORK ON SHOULDER AND WORK WITHIN THE TRAVEL WAY INDEX

SHEET 1 of 1

11/01/17

102-607





- 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.

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.

12.58.37 DM

LAST REVISION 11/01/17

DESCRIPTION:

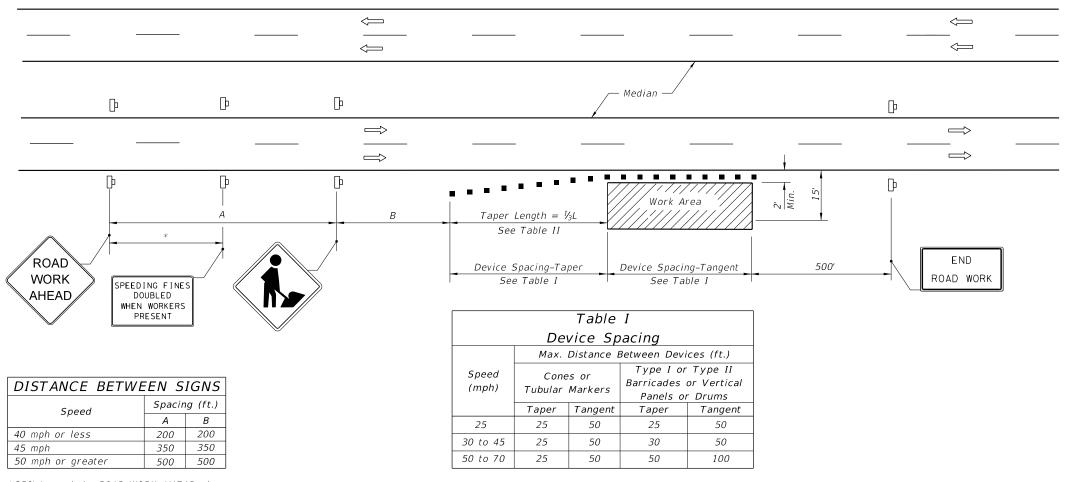
SYMBOLS

Lane Identification + Direction of Traffic

Work Area



FY 2020-21 STANDARD PLANS



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

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.

Тар	er	Ler	ngth	-	Shot	ulder
Speed			¹ ⁄ ₃ L (ft.)			Notes

Table II

Speed		⅓L (ft.)		Natas
(mph)	8'	10'	12'	Notes
	Shldr.	Shldr.	Shldr.	
25	28	35	42	
30	40	50	60	$I = \frac{WS^2}{I}$
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

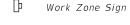
WHERE ANY VEHICLE, EQUIPMENT,

SYMBOLS



Work Area

Channelizing Device (See Index 102-600)



Lane Identification + Direction of Traffic

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

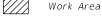
SHEET

DISTANCE BETWEEN SIGNS						
Speed	Spacing (ft.)					
Speed	Α	В	С			
40 mph or less	200	200	200			
45 mph	350	350	350			
50 mph	500	500	500			
*55 mph or greater	2640	1640	1000			

WHEN WORKERS
PRESENT

- * The ROAD WORK 1 MILE sign may be used as an alternate to the ROAD WORK AHEAD sign and the RIGHT LANE CLOSED ½ MILE sign may be used as an alternate to the RIGHT LANE CLOSED AHEAD sign.
- ** 500' beyond the ROAD WORK AHEAD sign or midway between signs whichever is less.

SYMBOLS



- Channelizing Device (See Index 102-600)
- ₩ork Zone Sign
- ●○● Advance Warning Arrow Board

DESCRIPTION:

GENERAL NOTES

- 1. Work operations shall be confined to one traffic lane, leaving the adjacent lane open to traffic.
- 2. On undivided highways the median signs as shown are to be omitted.
- 3. When work is performed in the median lane on divided highways, the channelizing device plan is inverted and left lane closed and lane ends signs substituted for the right lane closed and lane end signs.

The same applies to undivided highways with the following exceptions:

- a. Work shall be confined within one median lane.
- b. Additional barricades, cones, or drums shall be placed along the centerline abutting the work area and across the trailing end of the work area.

When work on undivided highways occurs across the centerline so as to encroach on both median lanes, the inverted plan is applied to the approach of both roadways.

- 4. Signs and traffic control devices are to be modified in accordance with INTERMITTENT WORK STOPPAGE details (sheet 2 of 2) when no work is being performed and the highway is open to traffic.
- 5. The two channelizing devices directly in front of the work area may be omitted provided vehicles in the work area have high-intensity rotating, flashing, oscillating, or strobe lights operating.
- 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 taper formulas.
- 7. When a side road intersects the highway within the TTC zone, additional TTC devices shall be placed in accordance with other applicable TCZ Indexes.
- 8. This TCZ plan does not apply when work is being performed in the middle lane(s) of a six or more lane highway. See Index 102-614.
- 9. For general TCZ requirements and additional information, refer to Index 102-600.

Table I						
Device Spacing						
Max. Distance Between Devices (ft.)						
Speed	Cones or Tubular Markers			or Type II		
(mph)			Barricades or Vertical			
			Panels or Drums			
	Taper	Tangent	Taper	Tangent		
25	25	50	25	50		
30 to 45	25	50	30	50		
50 to 70	25	50	50	100		
25 30 to 45	<i>Taper</i> 25 25	Tangent 50 50	Panels of Taper 25 30	or Drums Tangent 50 50		

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

DURATION NOTES

- 1. Temporary white edgeline may be omitted for work operations less than 3 consecutive calendar days.
- 2. For work operations up to approximately 15 minutes, signs, channelizing devices, arrow board, and buffer space may be omitted if all of the following conditions are met:
 - a. Speed limit is 45 mph or less.
 - b. No sight obstructions to vehicles approaching the work area for a distance equal to the buffer space and the taper length combined.
 - 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 operating.
- 3. For work operations up to 60 minutes, arrow board and buffer space may be omitted if conditions a, b, and c in DURATION NOTE 2 are met, and vehicles in the work area have high-intensity, rotating, flashing, oscillating, or strobe lights operating.

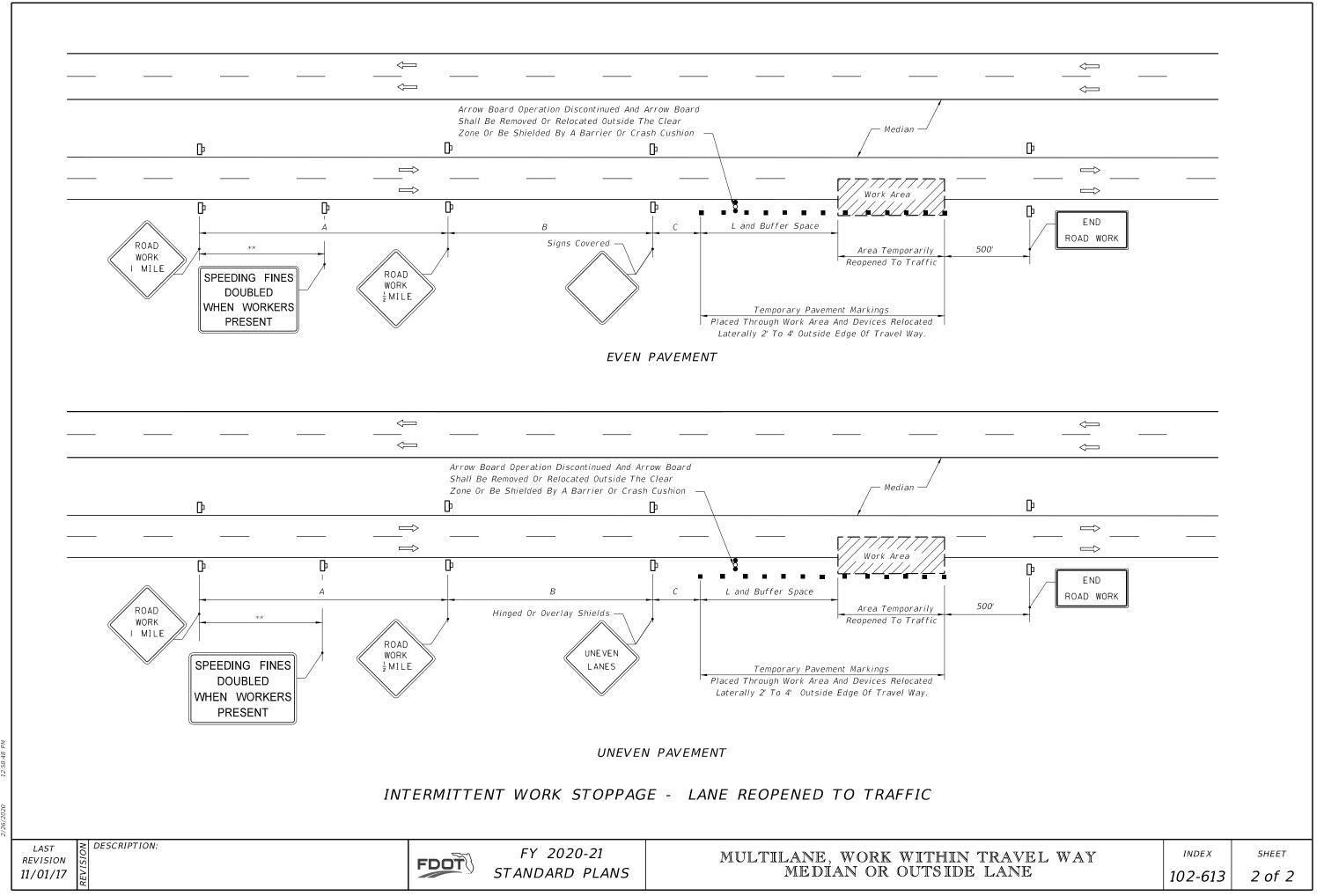
CONDITIONS

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.

LAST REVISION 11/01/17

FDOT

FY 2020-21 STANDARD PLANS



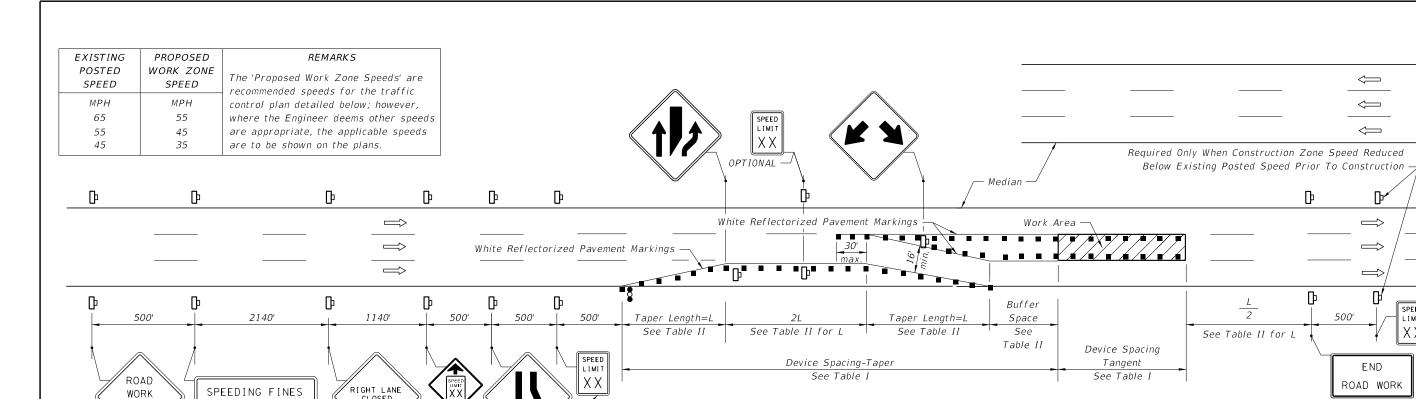


Table I Device Spacing Max. Distance Between Devices (ft.) Type I or Type II Speed Cones or Barricades or Vertical (mph) Tubular Markers Panels or Drums Tangent Taper Tangent Taper 25 50 25 25 50 30 to 45 25 50 30 50 50 to 70 25 50 100 50

CONDITION NOTES

- 1. The RIGHT LANE CLOSED and lane reduction signs are to be removed or fully covered when no work is being performed and the center lane is opened to traffic.
- 2. For work performed in the median or outside lane, refer to Index 102-613.
- 3. When the lane closure exceeds a continuous 24 hour period, all existing pavement markings within the realignment which conflict with the revised traffic pattern are to be removed and removable pavement marking used for marking new edge lines and centerline.

GENERAL NOTES

- 1. When a side road intersects the highway within the TTC zone, additional TTC devices shall be placed in accordance with other applicable TCZ Indexes.
- 2. For general TCZ requirements and additional information, refer to Index 102-600.

DURATION NOTES

1. Temporary pavement markings may be omitted for work operations less than 3 days.

Table II							
Buffer	Space	and Ta _l	per Length				
Speed	Buffer Space		er Length al Transition)				
(mph)	Dist. (ft.)	L (ft.)	Notes (Merge)				
25	155	125					
30	200	180	. WS ²				
35	250	245	$L = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{60}$				
40	305	320					
45	360	540					
50	425	600					
55	495	660	L = WS				
60	570	720					
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 the notes column. Where:

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

CONDITIONS

 \Diamond

 $\overline{}$

 \leftarrow

 \Longrightarrow

 \Longrightarrow

 \Longrightarrow

END

ROAD WORK

XX

500'

₽

WHERE ANY VEHICLE, EQUIPMENT, WORKERS OR THEIR ACTIVITIES ENCROACH ON ANY PORTION OF A CENTER LANE OF A MULTILANE HIGHWAY, AND TWO DRIVING LANES ARE MAINTAINED ON THE TRAVEL

REVISION 11/01/17

FDOT

CLOSED

½ MILE

Required Only When Construction Zone Speed Reduced

Below Existing Posted Speed Prior To Construction -

FY 2020-21

MULTILANE, WORK WITHIN TRAVEL WAY, CENTER LANE INDEX

102-614 1 of 2

SHEET

DESCRIPTION:

MILE

SYMBOLS

Work Zone Sign

Channelizing Device (See Index 102-600)

Lane Identification + Direction of Traffic

Advance Warning Arrow Board

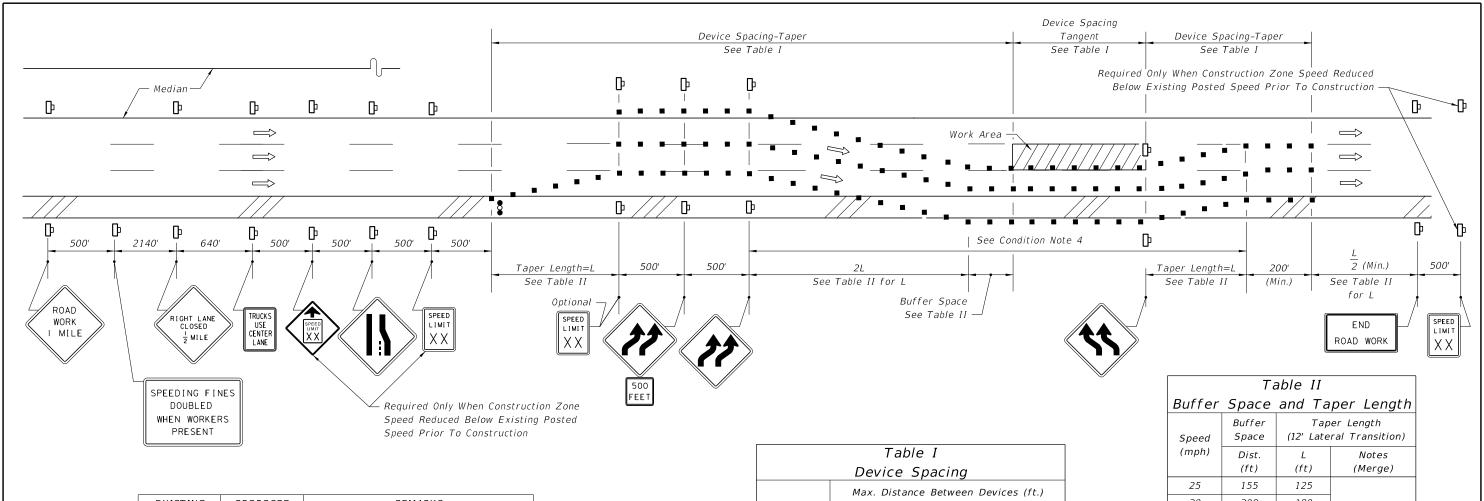
Work Area

DOUBLED

WHEN WORKERS

PRESENT

STANDARD PLANS



EXISTING POSTED	PROPOSED WORK ZONE	REMARKS
SPEED	SPEED	The 'Proposed Work Zone Speeds' are
MPH	MPH	recommended speeds for the traffic
65	55	control plan detailed below; however,
55	45	where the Engineer deems other speeds
45	35	are appropriate, the applicable speeds.

Table I Device Spacing					
Max. Distance Between Devices (ft.)					
Speed (mph)	Cones or Tubular Markers		Type I or Type II Barricades or Vertica Panels or Drums		
	Taper	Tangent	Taper	Tangent	
25	25	50	25	50	
30 to 45	25	50	30	50	
50 to 70	25	50	50	100	

CONDITION NOTES

- 1. See General Notes, Sheet 1.
- 2. Length of time that traffic is using shoulder should be minimized. For example, remove lane closure and lane shift at night (unless performing night work) if practical.
- 3. The RIGHT LANE CLOSED, lane reduction and reverse curve signs are to be removed or fully covered when no work is being performed and the travel way is open to traffic.
- 4. When the lane closure exceeds a continuous 24 hour period, all existing pavement markings within the realignment which conflict with the revised traffic pattern are to be removed and removable pavement markings used for marking new edge lines and centerlines.
- 5. For general TCZ requirements and additional information, refer to Index 102-600.

30 200 180 35 250 245 40 320 305 45 360 540 50 425 600 55 495 660 L = WS570 720 65 780 645 70 730

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 ANY PORTION OF A CENTER LANE OF A MULTILANE HIGHWAY, AND TWO DRIVING LANES ARE MAINTAINED, AND, THE OUTSIDE SHOULDER PAVEMENT IS TEMPORARILY USED AS A TRAVEL LANE.

SYMBOLS

Work Area

Channelizing Device (See Index 102-600)

Work Zone Sign

Advance Warning Arrow Board

DESCRIPTION:

REVISION 11/01/17

FY 2020-21 STANDARD PLANS

MULTILANE, WORK WITHIN TRAVEL WAY, CENTER LANE INDEX

SHEET

102-614 2 of 2

FDOT

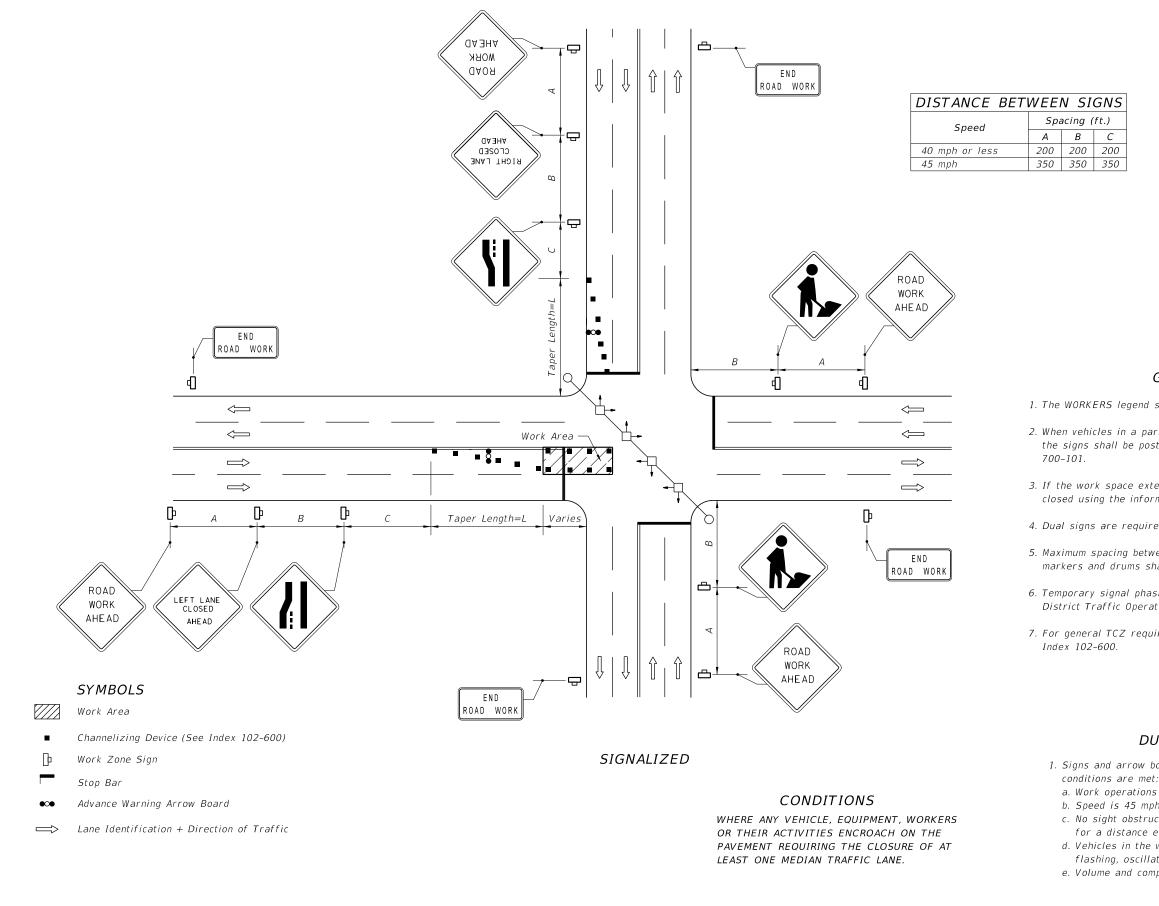


Table II Taper Length - Merge (12' Lateral Transition) (mph) (ft.) (Merge) 25 125 30 180 35 245 40 320

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

L=WS

540

L = Length of taper in feet

W = Width of lateral transition in feet

S = Posted speed limit (mph)

GENERAL NOTES

45

- 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.
- b. Speed is 45 mph 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.

REVISION 11/01/17

DESCRIPTION:

FDOT

FY 2020-21 STANDARD PLANS

MULTILANE, WORK IN INTERSECTION

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 \triangle ;
- e. Inside auxiliary lane △;
- f. Inside travel lane and adjoining auxiliary lane \triangle
- ∧ See Sheet 3

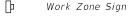
If the work area is confined to an auxiliary lane the work area shall be barricaded and the RIGHT (LEFT) LANE CLOSED AHEAD signs replaced by ROAD WORK AHEAD signs, and the merge symbol signs eliminated.

- 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.
- 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.

SYMBOLS



Work Area



••• Advance Warning Arrow Board

Type III Barricade

■ Channelizing Device (See Index 102-600)

 \Longrightarrow

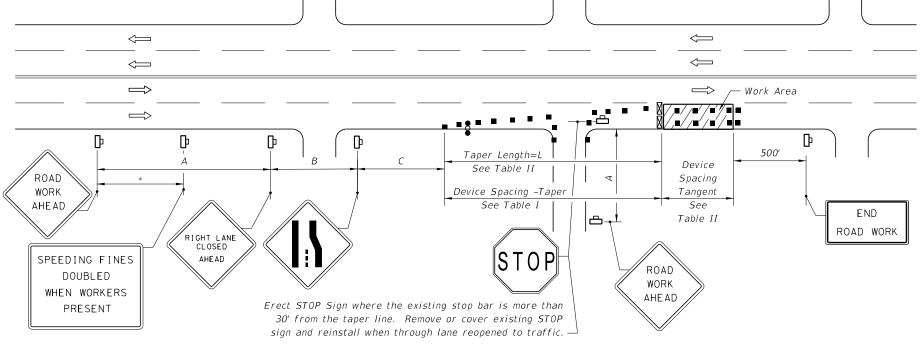
Lane Identification + Direction of Traffic

DURATION NOTES

- 1. For work operations up to approximately 15 minutes, signs, channelizing devices, and arrow board may be omitted if all of the following conditions are met:
- a. Speed limit is 45 mph or less.
- 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 operating.
- 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 area have high-intensity, rotating, flashing, oscillating, or strobe lights operating.

12:58:50 PM

1 of 3



DISTANCE BETWEEN SIGNS					
Speed	Spacing (ft.)				
эрсси	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.)						
Speed (mph)		es or Markers		r Type II or Vertical or Drums			
	Taper Tangent		Taper	Tangent			
25	25 50		25	50			
30 to 45	25	50	30	50			

move or cover existing igh lane reopened to tr	1		//				
RIGHT LANE C	CLOSED ON	FAR SI	IDE OF	MINOR	SIDE	STREET	

MORK **GAOR** \triangleleft \Leftrightarrow ·Work Area ⇒ \Longrightarrow ŀ Device Spacing 500' Tangent See Table I END RIGHT LANE ROAD WORK **THRU** MUST **TRAFFIC** TURN RIGHT MERGE LEFT ROAD WORK AHEAD

> RIGHT LANE CLOSED ON FAR SIDE OF INTERSECTION WITH SIGNIFICANT RIGHT TURNING MOVEMENTS

Table II Taper Length - Merge (12' Lateral Transition)						
Speed (mph)	L (ft)	Notes (Merge)				
25	125					
30	180	$I = \frac{WS^2}{}$				
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)

1. The normal procedure is to close on the near side of the intersection any lane that is not carried through the intersection. However, when this results in the closure of a right lane having significant right turning movements, then the right lane may be restricted to right turns only as shown in this detail.

 \triangleleft

 $\langle -$

 \Longrightarrow \Longrightarrow

ROAD

WORK AHEAD

SPEEDING FINES

DOUBLED WHEN WORKERS PRESENT

> 2. For intersection approaches reduced to a single lane, left turning movements may be prohibited to maintain capacity for through vehicular traffic.

MULTILANE, WORK NEAR INTERSECTION

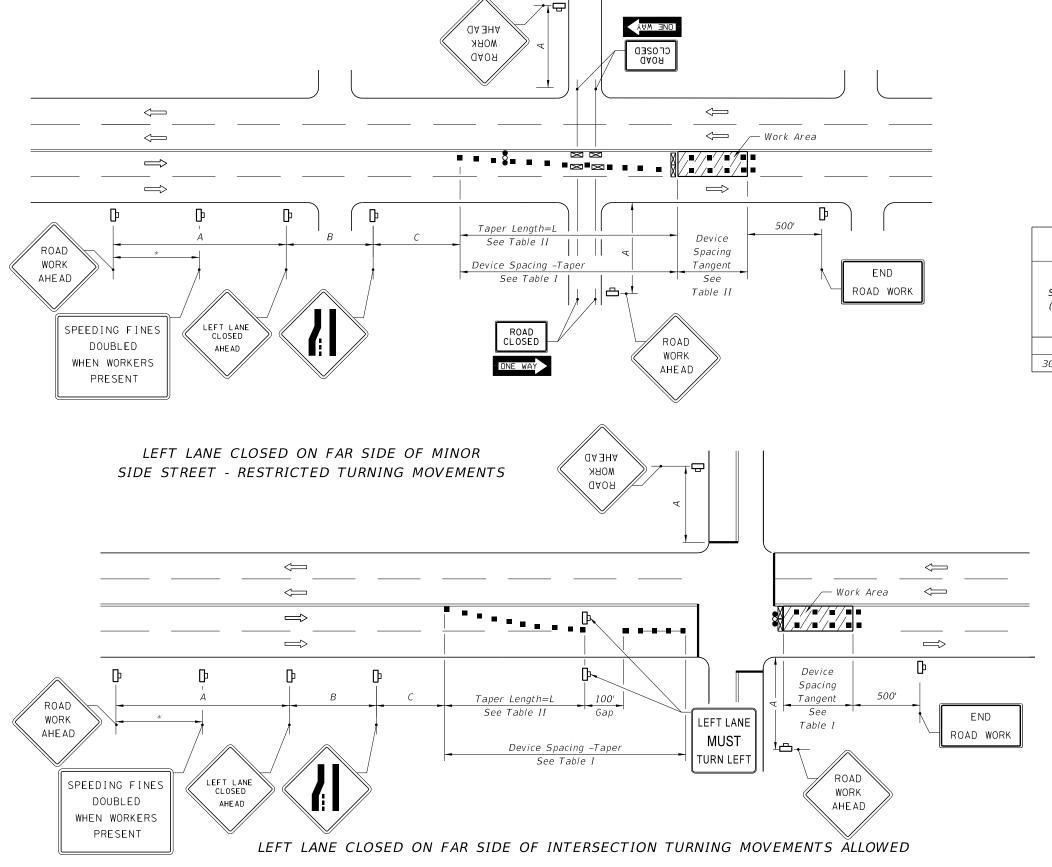
MEDÍAN OR OUTSIDE LANE

REVISION 11/01/17

DESCRIPTION:

FY 2020-21 STANDARD PLANS

2 of 3



DISTANCE BET	WEE	N SI	GNS
Speed	Spa	acing (ft.)
Speed	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.)					
Speed (mph)	Cones or Tubular Markers Tubular Markers Tabular Markers Panels or Drums			or Vertical		
	Taper	Tangent	Taper	Tangent		
25	25	50	25	50		
30 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	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)

1. The normal procedure is to close on the near side of the intersection any lane that is not carried through the intersection. However, when this results in the closure of a left lane having significant left turning movements, then the left lane may be reopened as a turn bay for left turns only as show in this detail.

LAST REVISION 11/01/17

FDOT

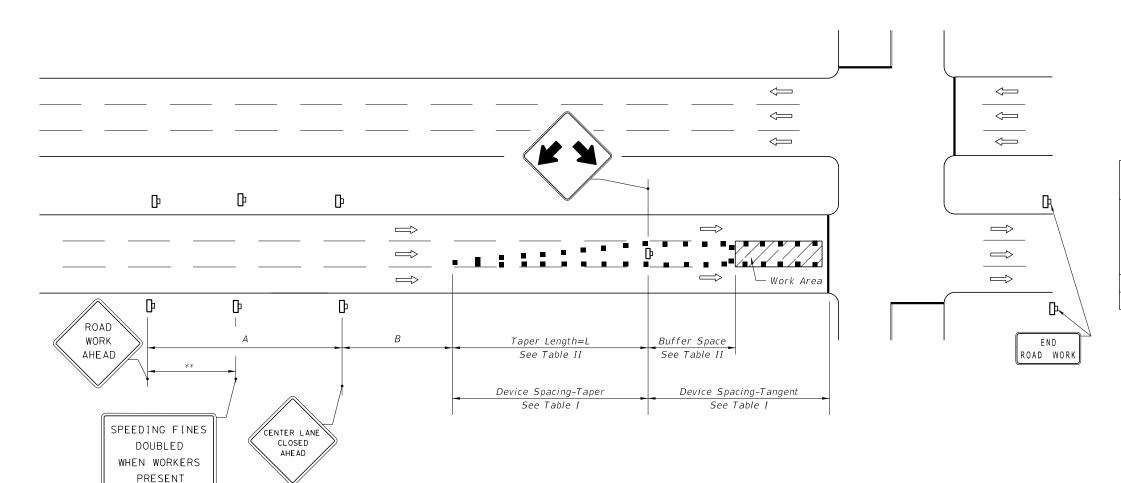
FY 2020-21 STANDARD PLANS

MULTILANE, WORK NEAR INTERSECTION MEDIAN OR OUTSIDE LANE

INDEX

SHEET

102-616 3 of 3



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

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

Table II							
Buffer	Space	and Ta	per Length				
Buffer Taper Length Speed Space (12' Lateral 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,

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

L = Length of taper in feet

W = Width of lateral transition in feet

S = Posted speed limit (mph)

but not less than 200 ft.

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

CONDITIONS

GENERAL NOTES

- 1. Work operations shall be confined to one center travel lane, leaving the adjacent travel lanes open to traffic.
- 2. The merging taper shall direct vehicular traffic into either the right or left lane, but not both.
- 3. 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.
- 4. If the work space extends across a crosswalk, the crosswalk should be closed using the information in Index 102-660.
- 5. For general TCZ requirements and additional information, refer to Index 102-600.

SYMBOLS

Work Area

■ Channelizing Device (See Index 102-600)

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

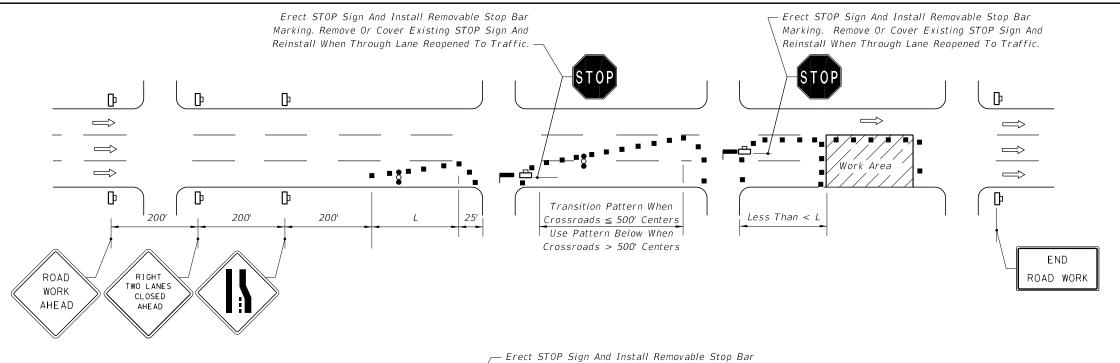
- Work Zone Sign
- •O• Advance Warning Arrow Board

DURATION NOTES

- 1. Signs and buffer space may be omitted if all of the following conditions are met:
- a. Work operations are 60 minutes or less.
- b. Speed limit is 45 mph or less.
- c. No sight obstructions to vehicles approaching the work area for a distance equal to the buffer space and the taper length combined.
- 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.

REVISION 11/01/17

DESCRIPTION:

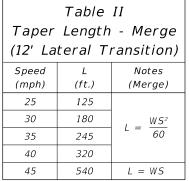


CONDITIONS

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

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.



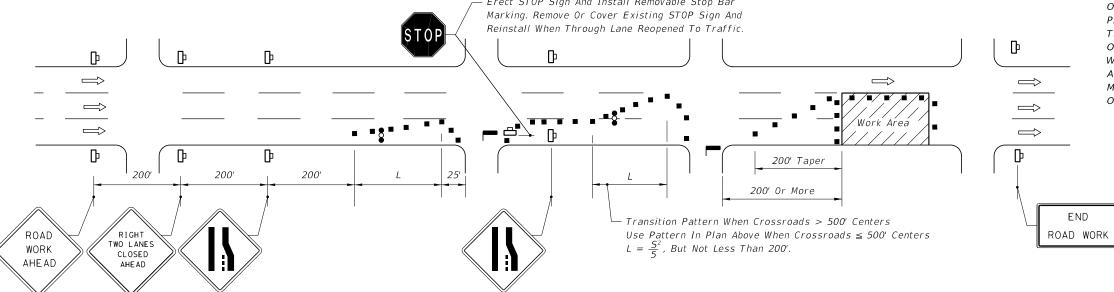
- W = Width of lateral transition in feet
- S = Posted speed limit (mph)

WHERE ANY VEHICLE, EQUIPMENT, WORKERS

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	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



SYMBOLS

Work Area

Channelizing Device (See Index 102-600)

Work Zone Sign

Advance Warning Arrow Board

DESCRIPTION:

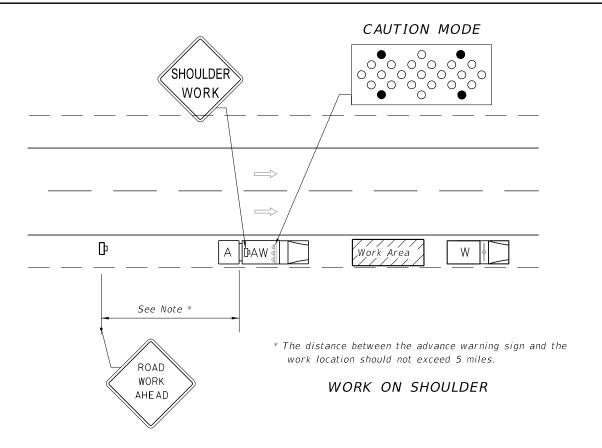
Lane Identification + Direction of Traffic

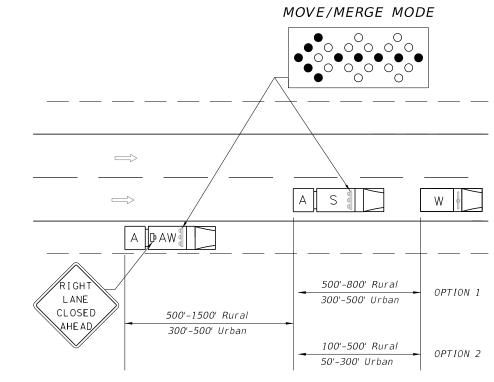
- GENERAL NOTES 1. If the work space extends across a crosswalk, the crosswalk should be closed using the information in
- 2. Signs are required on the median side for divided highways.
- 3. The two channelizing devices directly in front and directly at the end of the work area may be omitted provided vehicles in the work area have high-intensity rotating, flashing, oscillating, or strobe lights operating.
- 4. Within the lateral transitions, the maximum spacing between cones and tubular markers shall be 25'. Maximum spacing between Type I or Type II barricades or vertical panels or drums shall be based on the speed limit as follows: 15' up to 25 MPH; 30' for 30-40 MPH; 50' for 45 MPH.

Spacing for devices parallel to the travel lanes shall be 25' centers for cones or tubular markers and 50' centers for Type I or Type II barricades or vertical panels or drums for 250', thereafter, cones or tubular markers at 50' centers and Type I $\,$ or Type II $\,$ barricades or vertical panels or drums at 100' centers.

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

REVISION 11/01/17





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, or the enclosure.
- 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 progress.
- 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.

SYMBOLS

W

Work Vehicle

SI

Shadow (S) Vehicle with Arrow Board

PAW∭ _

Advance Warning (AW) Vehicle with Arrow Board and Sign Message or Changeable Message Sign

A

Truck/Trailer Mounted Attenuator (TMA)



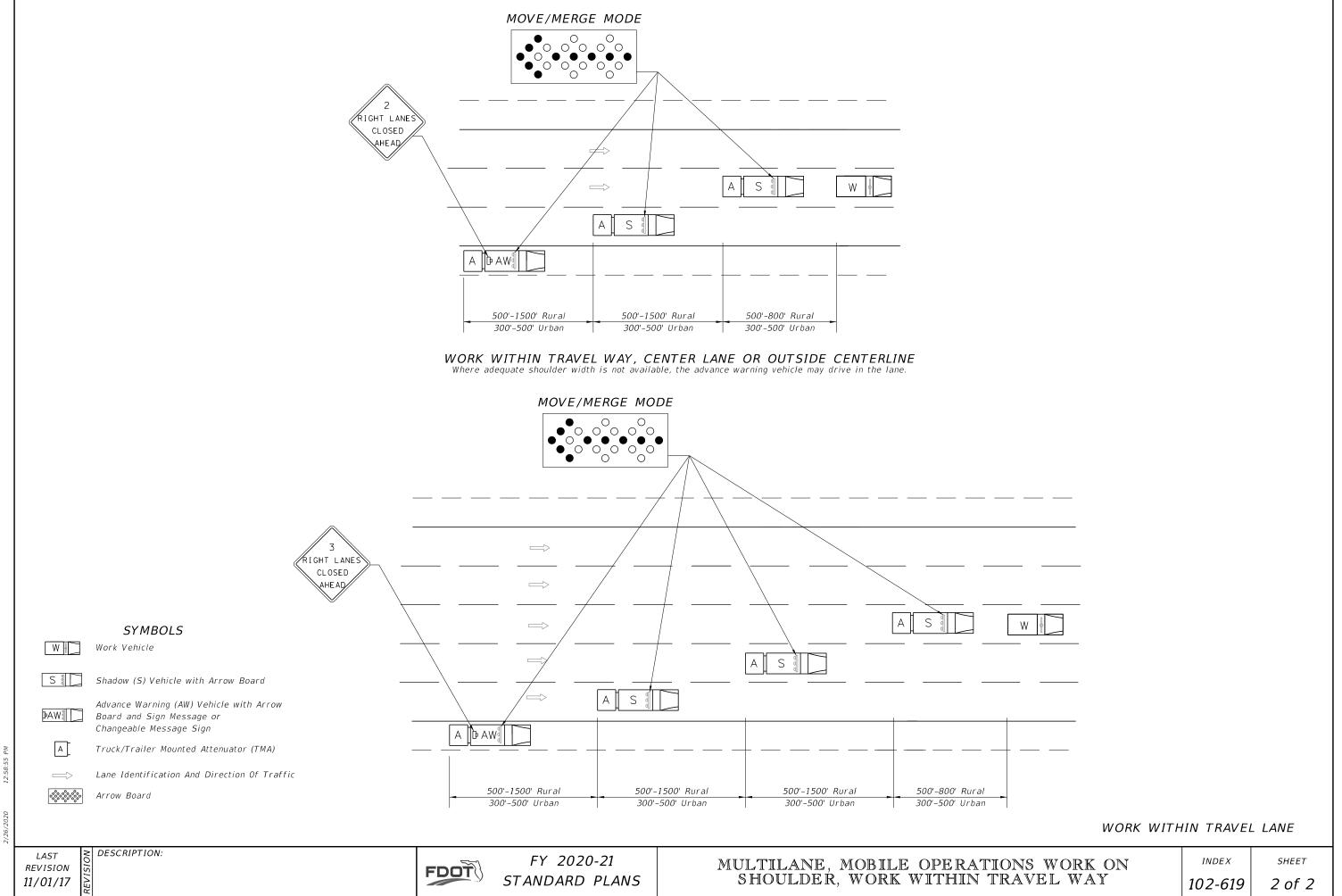
Lane Identification And Direction Of Traffic



Arrow Board

DESCRIPTION:

LAST REVISION 11/01/17



- 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 WS^2 60 = --- for speeds ≤ 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.

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

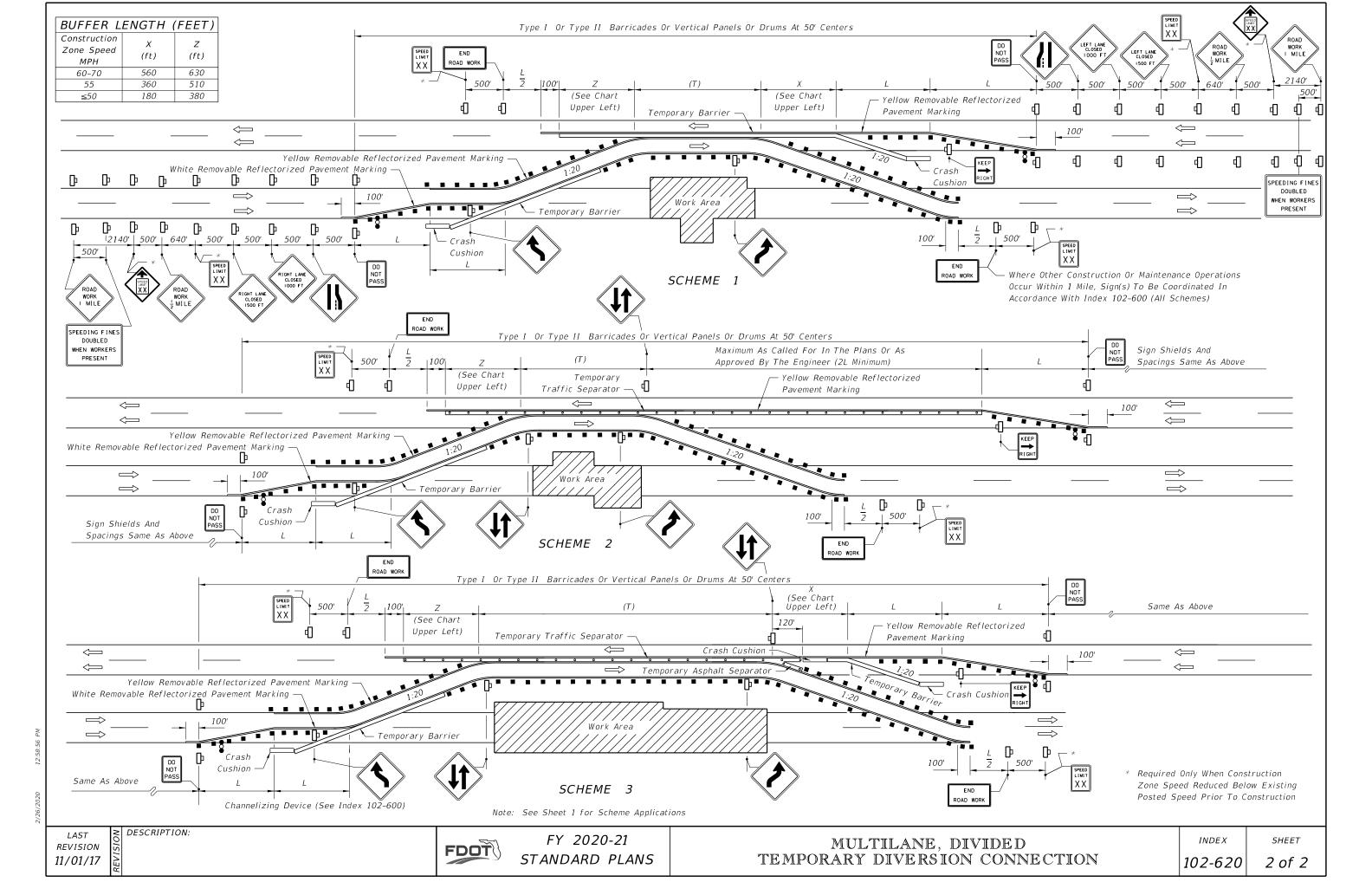
WHERE ANY VEHICLE, EQUIPMENT, WORKERS OR THEIR ACTIVITIES REQUIRE THE CLOSURE OF ONE ROADWAY AND THE OPPOSING ROADWAY IS CONVERTED TO TEMPORARY TWO-WAY TRAVEL BY WAY OF CROSSOVERS.

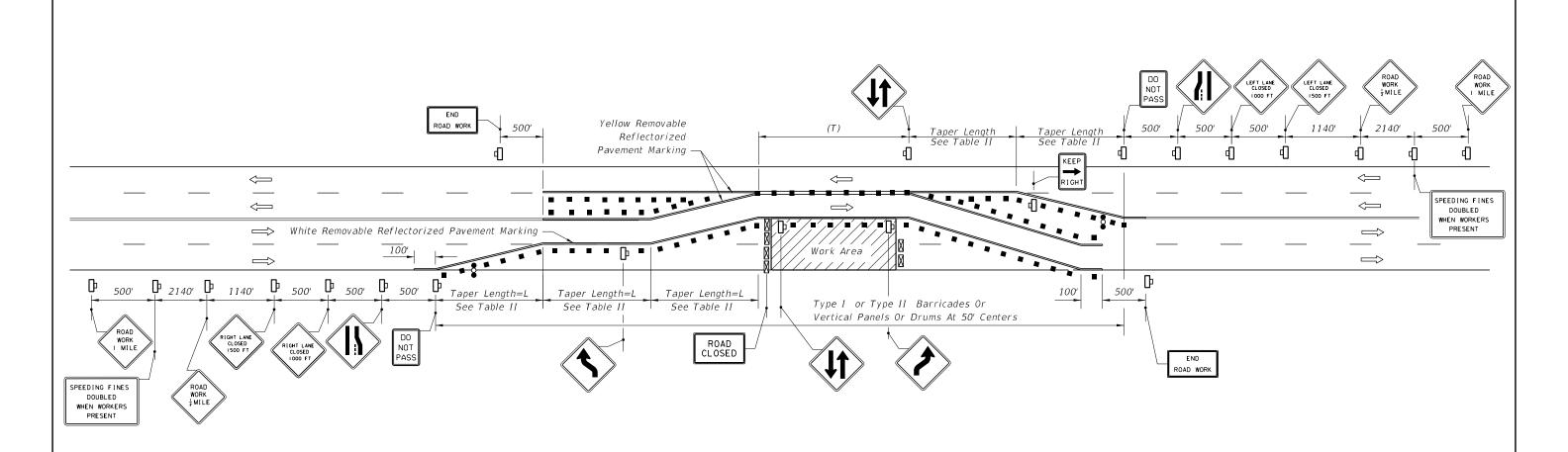


- Channelizing Device (See Index 102-600)
- Work Zone Sign
- Advance Warning Arrow Board
- Lane Identification + Direction of Traffic



102-620 1 of 2





- 1. TWO-WAY TRAFFIC signs shall be repeated every $\frac{1}{4}$ mile in each direction, through the tangent distance (T).
- 2. 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 taper formulas.
- 3. Where the tangent distance (T) exceeds 250', spacing between cones or tubular markers may be increased to 50' or spacing between Type I or Type II barricades or vertical panels or drums may be increased to 100' within the limits of the tangent.
- 4. This index does not apply when work is being performed in the middle lane(s) of a six or more lane highway. Special maintenance of traffic details will be required.
- 5. When a side road 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.

Table II Taper Length - Merge (12' Lateral Transition)						
Speed (mph)	L (ft.)	Notes (Merge)				
25	125	w.c.2				
30	180	$L = \frac{WS^2}{60}$				
35	245					
40	320					
45	540					
50	600					
55	660	L=W.S				
60	720	L-W3				
65	780					
70	840					

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

L = Length of taper in feet

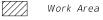
W = Width of lateral transition in feet

S = Posted speed limit (mph)

CONDITIONS

WHERE ANY VEHICLE, EQUIPMENT, WORKERS OR THEIR ACTIVITIES REQUIRE THE CLOSURE OF THE LANES IN ONE DIRECTION AND A DIVERSION IS PROVIDED BY UTILIZING ONE LANE OF THE OPPOSING TRAFFIC LANES.

SYMBOLS



■ Channelizing Device (See Index 102-600)

Work Zone Sign

●○● Advance Warning Arrow Board

⇒ Lane Identification + Direction of Traffic

LAST NO DESCRIPTION:

11/01/17

FDOT

FY 2020-21 STANDARD PLANS

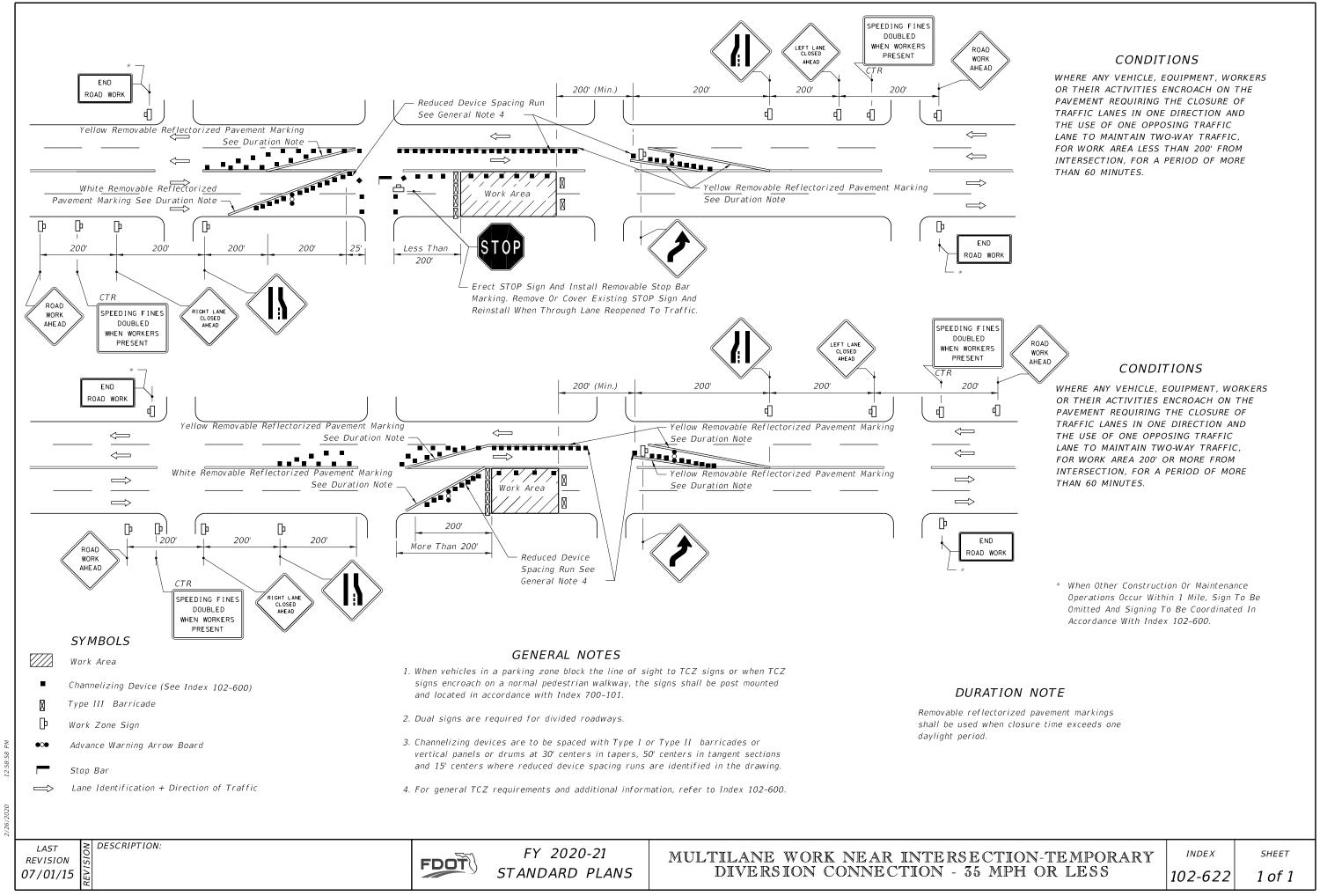
MULTILANE, UNDIVIDED TEMPORARY DIVERSION CONNECTION

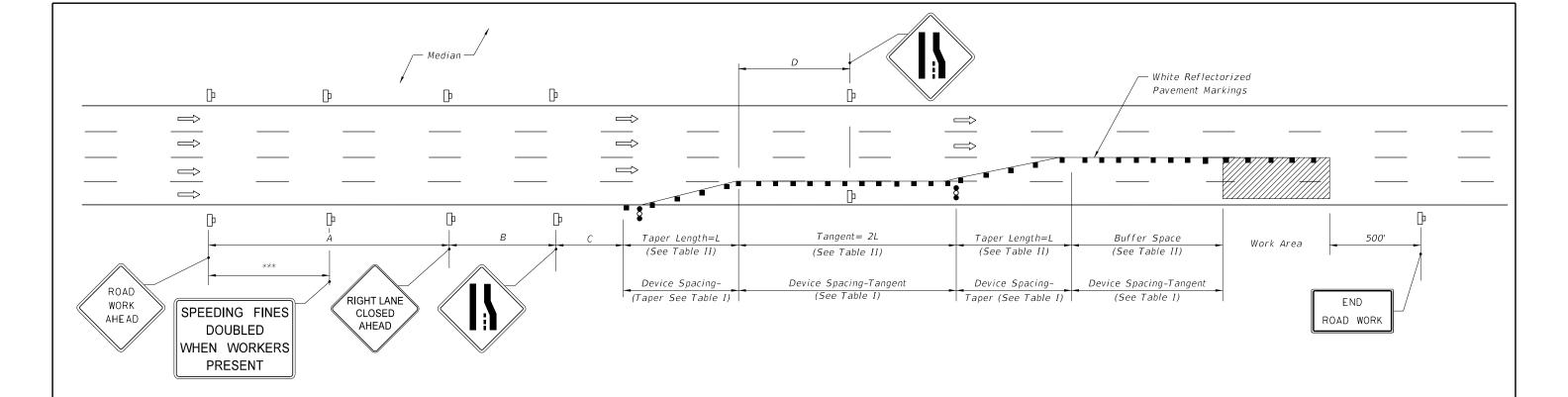
INDEX

SHEET

102-621

1 of 1





DISTANCE BETWEEN SIGNS						
Speed		Spaci	ng (ft.)		
Speed	Α	В	С	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								
Device Spacing								
	Max. Distance Between Devices (ft.)							
Speed (mph)	Cones or Tubular Markers		Type I or Type II Barricades or Vertical					
			Panels or Drums					
	Taper	Tangent	Taper	Tangent				
25	25	50	25	50				
30 to 45	25	50	30	50				
50 to 70	25	50	50	100				

Table II							
Buffer Space and Taper Length							
Speed (mph)	Buffer Space	Taper Length (12' Lateral Transition)		Tangent			
	Dist. (ft.)	L (ft.)	Notes (Merge)	2L (ft.)			
25	155	125		250			
30	200	180	W S ²	360			
35	250	245	$L = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{60}$	490			
40	305	320		640			
45	360	540		1080			
50	425	600		1200			
55	495	660	L = WS	1320			
60	570	720		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)

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 applicable TCZ Indexes.
- 5. For general TCZ requirements and additional information, refer to Index 102-600.
- 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 taper formulas.

DURATION

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

CONDITIONS

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

SYMBOLS



Work Area

Channelizing Device (See Index 102-600)

Work Zone Sign

Advance Warning Arrow Board

DESCRIPTION: **REVISION** 11/01/17



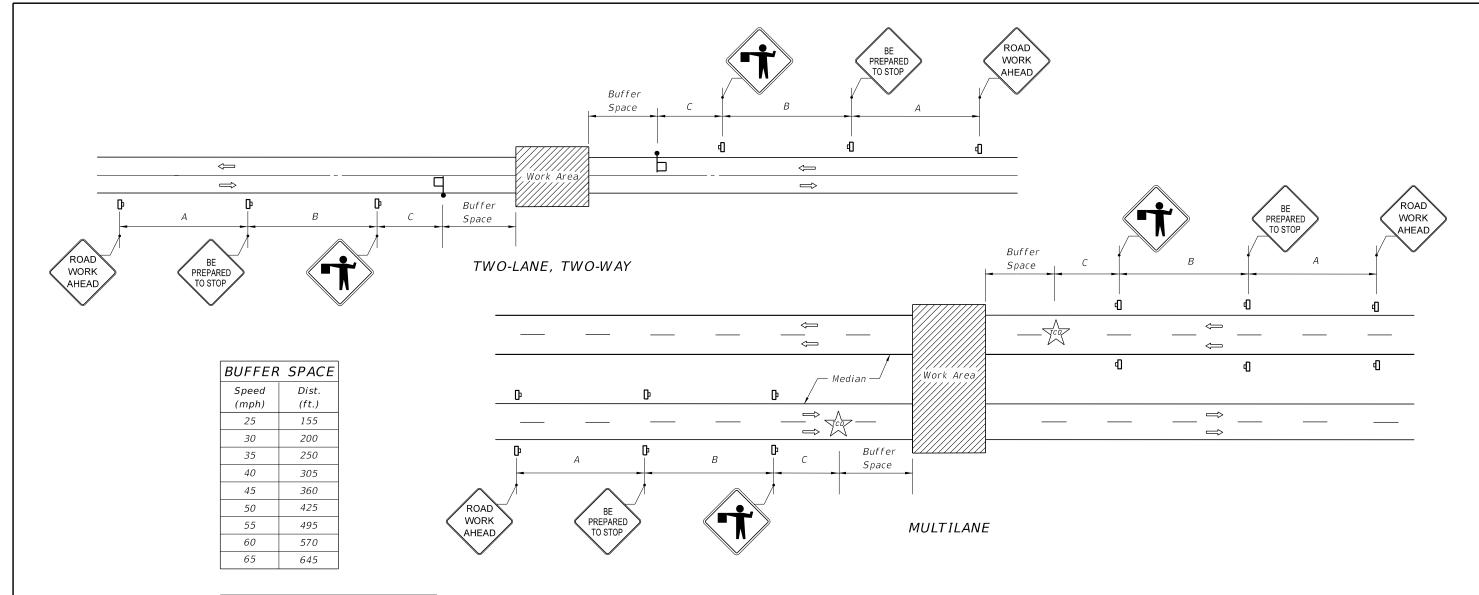
FY 2020-21 STANDARD PLANS

MULTILANE, WORK WITHIN THE TRAVEL WAY DOUBLE LANE CLOSURE

INDEX

SHEET 1 of 1

102-623



SYMBOLS

Work Area

Work Zone Sign

Flagger

Traffic Control Officer

DESCRIPTION:

Lane Identification + Direction of Traffic

DISTANCE BETWEEN SIGNS

Speed

(mph)

40 or less

45

50 or greater

Spacing (ft.)

A B C

500 500 500

200 200

350 350

200

350

GENERAL NOTES

- 1. This Index does not apply to limited access facilities.
- 2. When a side road intersects the highway within the TTC zone, additional TTC devices shall be placed in accordance with applicable TCZ Indexes.
- 3. Traffic volume or complexity of the roadway may dictate additional devices, signs, flagmen and/or a traffic control officer.
- 4. The buffer space may be omitted if there are no sight obstructions to vehicles approaching the Flagger/Officer for distance equal to the buffer space.
- 5. A Flagger may be substituted for a Traffic Control Officer and the BE PREPARED TO STOP sign may be omitted, when the following conditions are met:
- a. Speed limit is 45 mph or less.
- b. No sight obstructions to vehicles approaching the Flagger/Officer for a distance equal to the buffer space.
- c. Vehicles in the work area have high-intensity, rotating, flashing, oscillating, or strobe lights operating.
- 6. On undivided highways the median sign as shown are to be omitted.

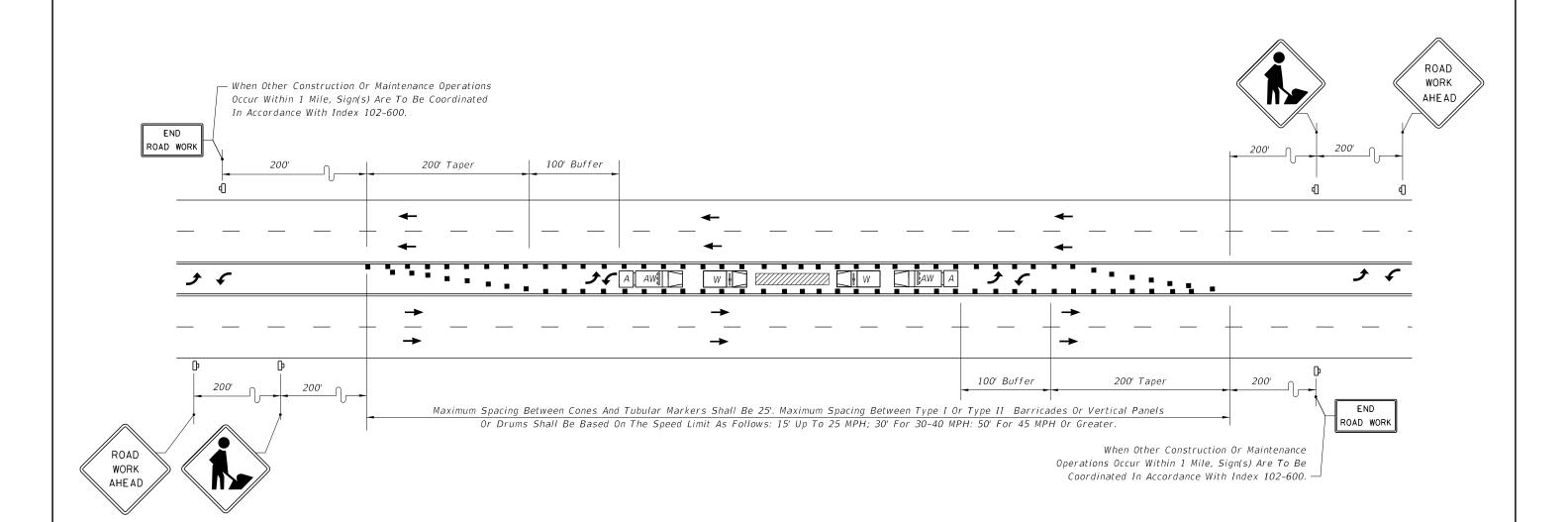
7. For general TCZ requirements and additional information refer to Index 102-600.

CONDITIONS

PLANNED CLOSURE NOT EXCEEDING 5 MINUTES

REVISION 11/01/17

FDOT



SYMBOLS

Work Area

Channelizing Device (See Index 102-600)

₩ork Zone Sign

DESCRIPTION:

Work Vehicle With Rotating/Strobe Lights

Shadow (S) Or Advance Warning (AW) X Vehicle with Advance Warning Arrow Board and Sign Message

Truck/Trailer Mounted Attenuator (TMA)

GENERAL NOTES

- 1. Work operations shall be confined to two way left turn lane, leaving the adjacent lanes open to traffic.
- 2. Advance Warning Vehicle will have an Advanced Warning Arrow Board in the Warning Mode.
- 3. When a side road intersects the highway within the TTC zone, additional TTC devices shall be placed in accordance with other applicable TCZ Indexes.
- 4. For general TCZ requirements and additional information, refer to Index 102-600.

CONDITIONS

WHERE ANY VEHICLE, EQUIPMENT, WORKERS OR THEIR ACTIVITIES ARE BEING CONDUCTED IN THE TWO WAY LEFT TURN LANE.

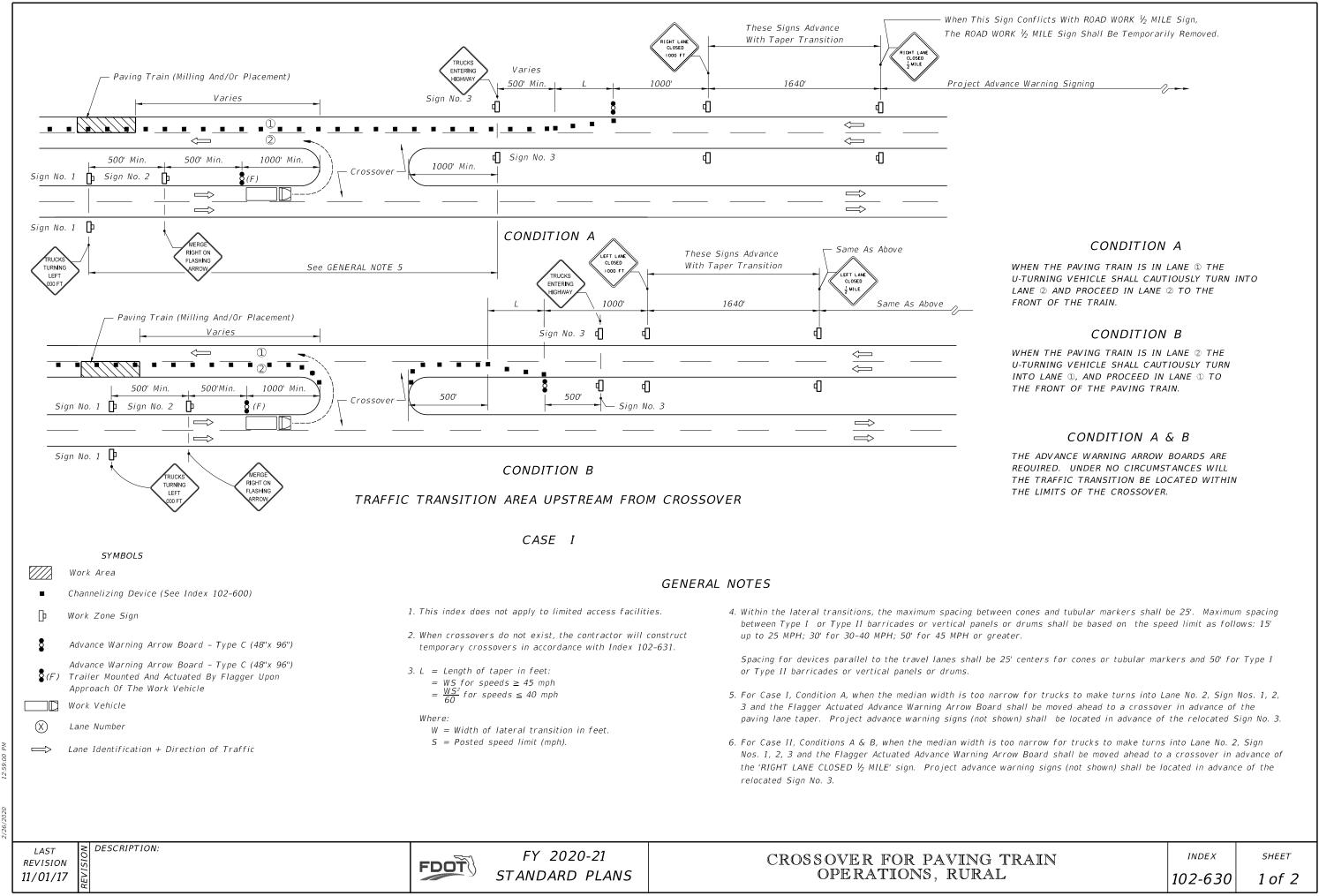
REVISION 11/01/17

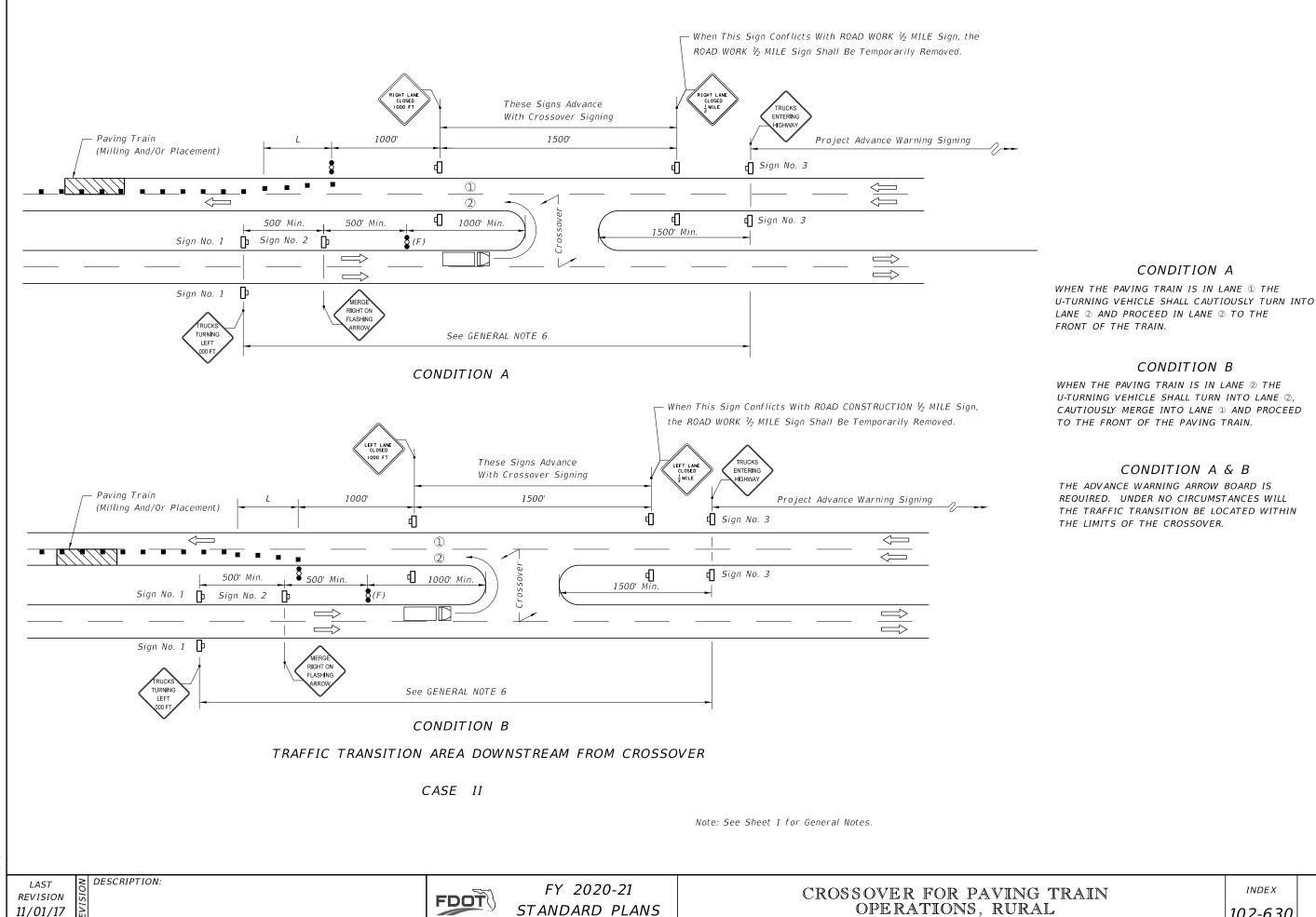
FY 2020-21 STANDARD PLANS

TWO WAY LEFT TURN LANE CLOSURE

INDEX

SHEET



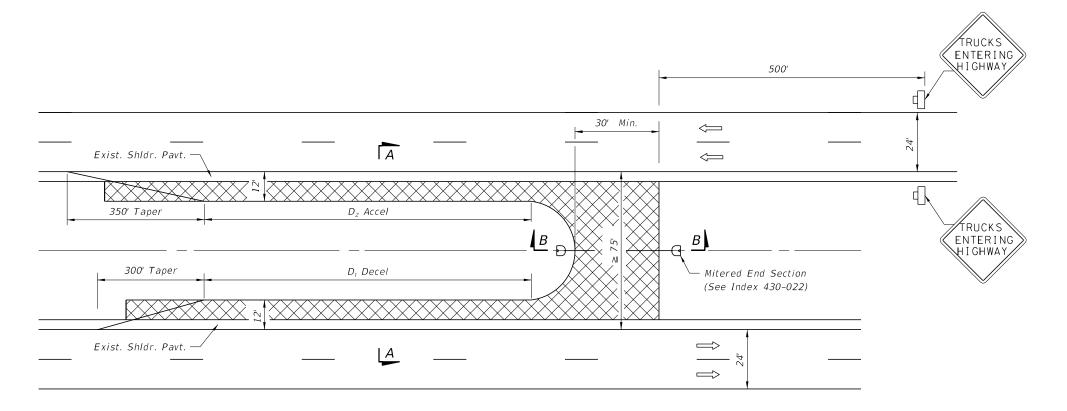


STANDARD PLANS

OPERATIONS, RURAL

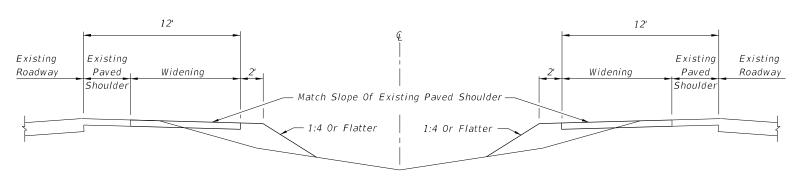
SHEET

102-630 2 of 2

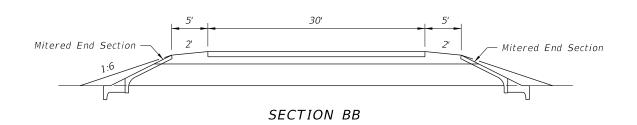


LENGTH OF ACCESS LANES (Ft.)			
Grade	D_i	D_2	
2% or less	590'	1540'	
3 to 4% Upgrade	530'	2310'	
3 to 4% Downgrade	710'	925'	

PLAN



SECTION AA



SYMBOLS

- Work Zone Sign
- Lane Identification + Direction of Traffic
- \boxtimes Temporary Pavement

TEMPORARY CROSSOVER FOR MEDIAN WIDTHS ≥ 75'

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 hour or longer.
- 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 removed and the area restored to its original condition.
- 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 specific locations for approval by the Engineer.
- 9. Pipe and mitered end sections are not required when crossover is located at the high point of a crest vertical curve.

REVISION 11/01/17

DESCRIPTION:

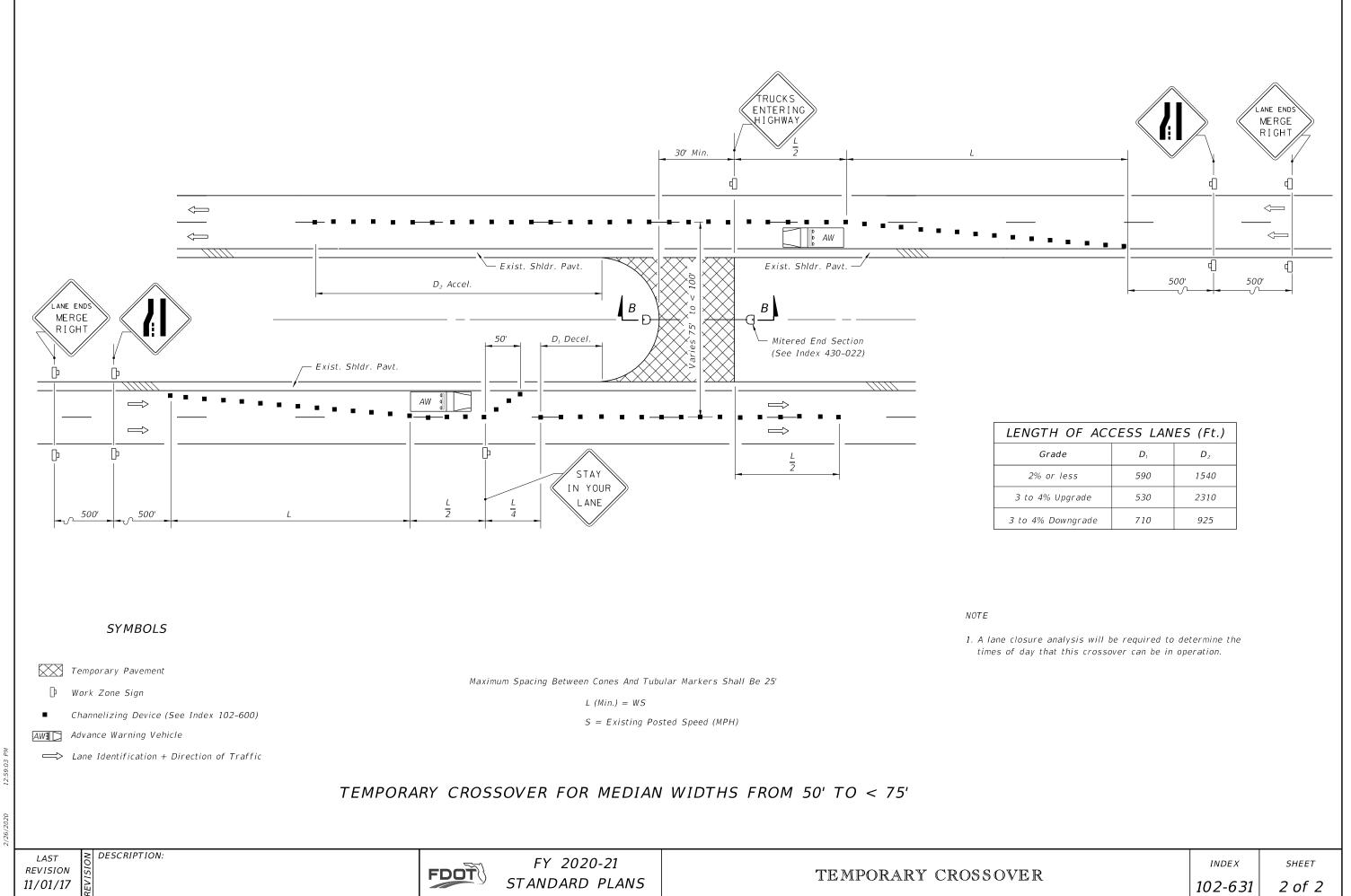
FDOT

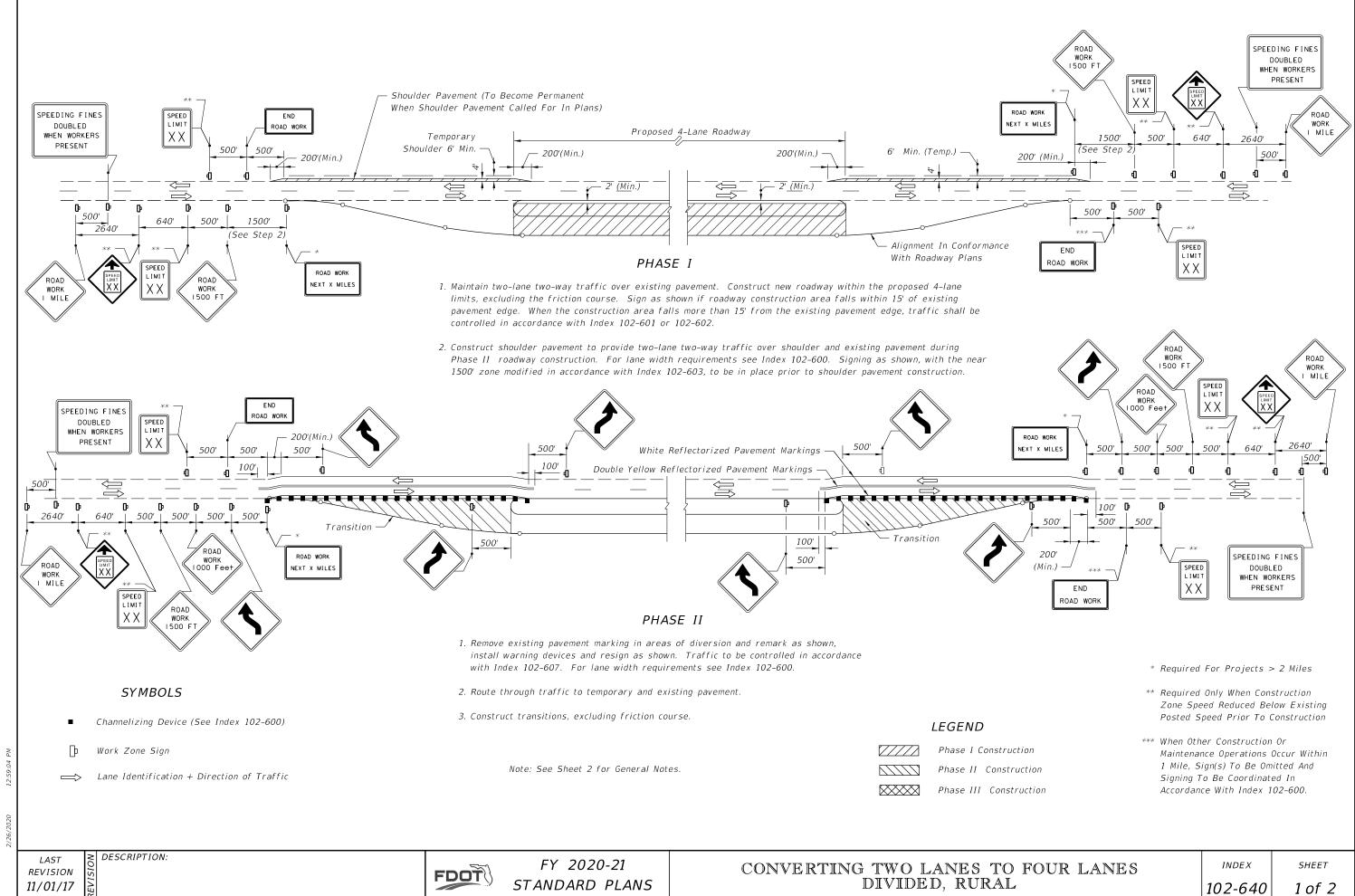
FY 2020-21 STANDARD PLANS

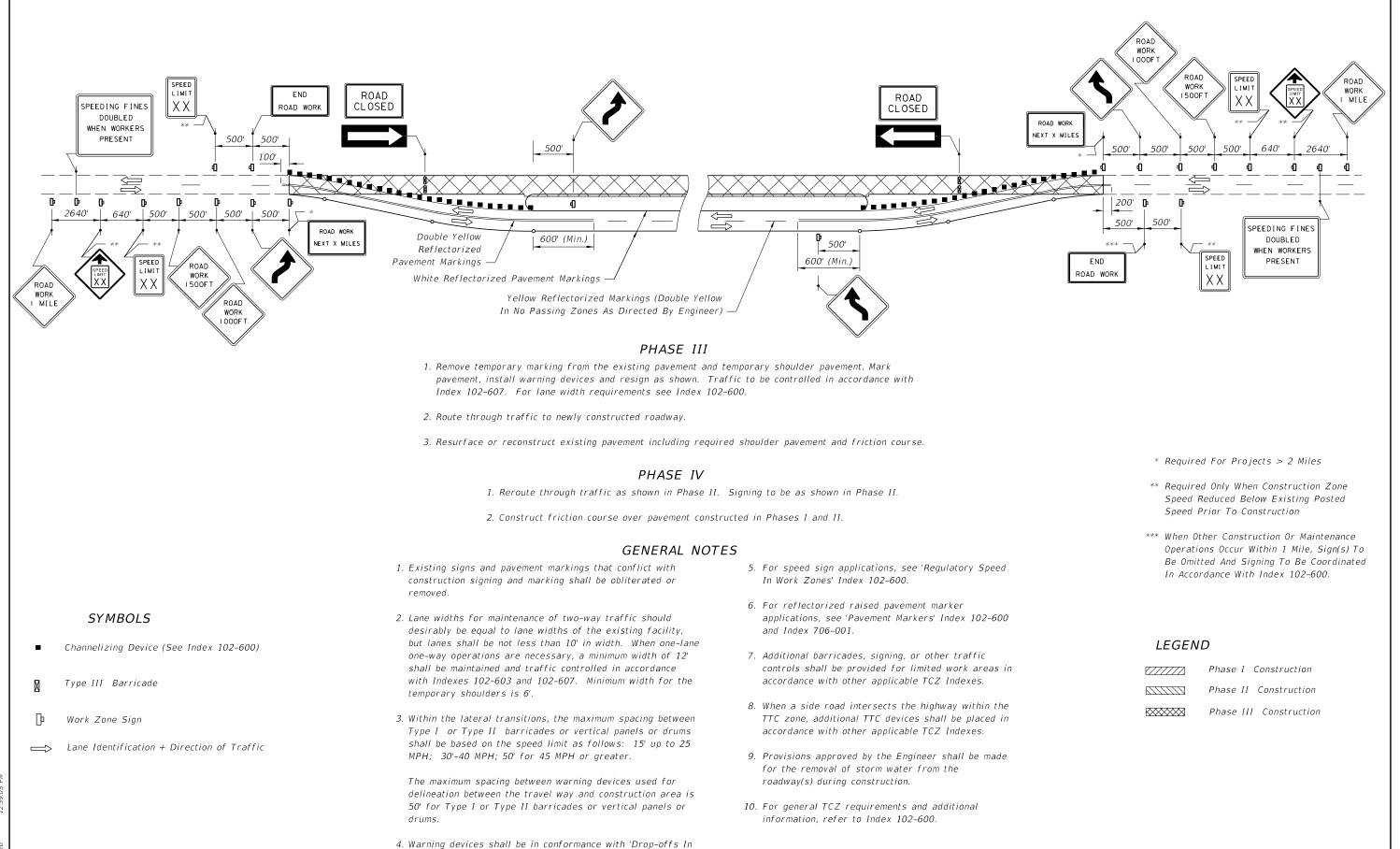
TEMPORARY CROSSOVER

INDEX 102-631

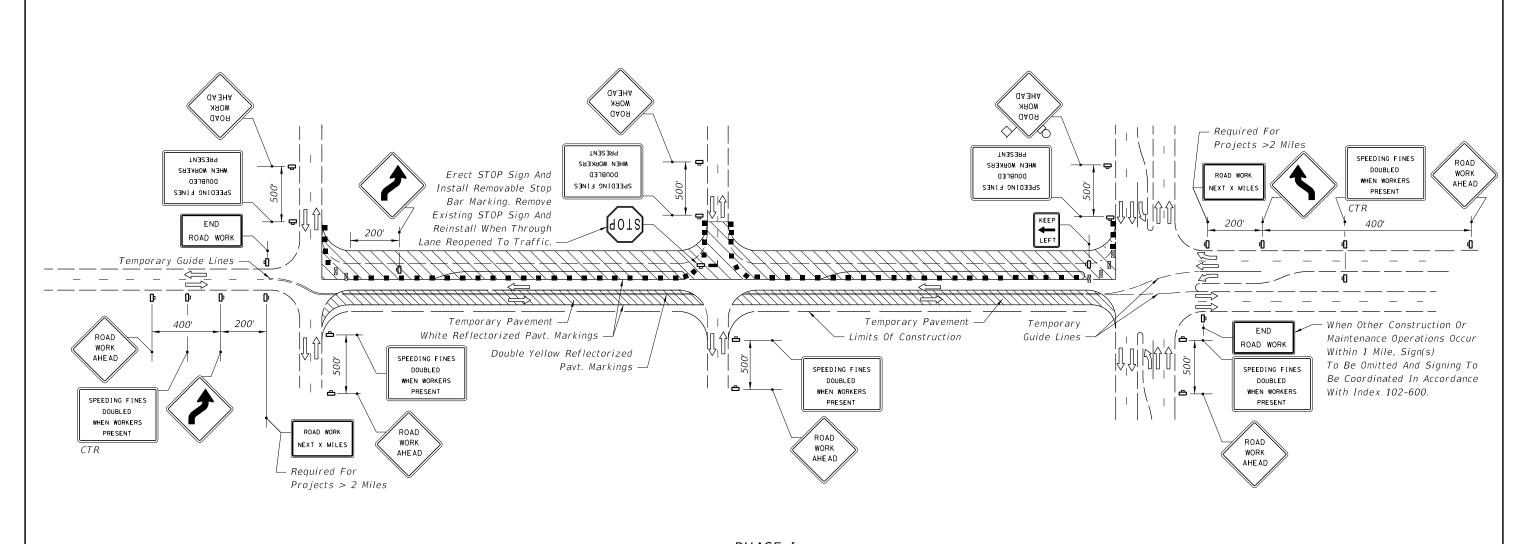
SHEET 1 of 2







Work Zones', see Index 102-600



PHASE I

- 1. Maintain two-lane two-way traffic along existing facility. Install construction signing.
- 2. Remark existing pavement to facilitate temporary pavement construction. For lane width requirements see Index 102-600.
- 3. Construct temporary pavement of sufficient width to accommodate two-lane two-way traffic on the temporary pavement and a portion of the existing pavement during Phase I roadway construction. When two-lane two-way traffic can not be maintained during temporary pavement construction one-lane operations shall be maintained in accordance with Index 102-605. Channelizing devices shall be in conformance with 'Drop-Offs in Work Zones' of Index 102-600.
- 4. Mark the pavement in accordance with the Phase I diagram. Reroute through traffic to the temporary pavement and a portion of the existing pavement. For lane width requirements see Index 102-600.
- 5. Construct two lanes of the proposed roadway, excluding the friction course. Side street traffic to be maintained. Through and cross traffic to be controlled in accordance with Indexes 102-604, 102-605, and 102-615. Barricading shall be in conformance with 'Drop-Offs in Work Zones', Index 102-600. When work extends through an intersection, temporarily reroute the cross traffic to other cross streets. When rerouting is not possible, provide one-lane access (minimum) for two-lane two-way cross streets and one-lane access (minimum) each direction for four-lane two-way cross streets, in accordance with Indexes 102-604, 102-605, and 102-615.

LEGEND

Phase I Construction

Phase II Construction

Phase III Construction

See Sheet 3 for General Notes.

REVISION 11/01/17

SYMBOLS

Type III Barricade

Work Zone Sign

Stop Bar

Channelizing Device (See Index 102-600)

Lane Identification + Direction of Traffic

DESCRIPTION:

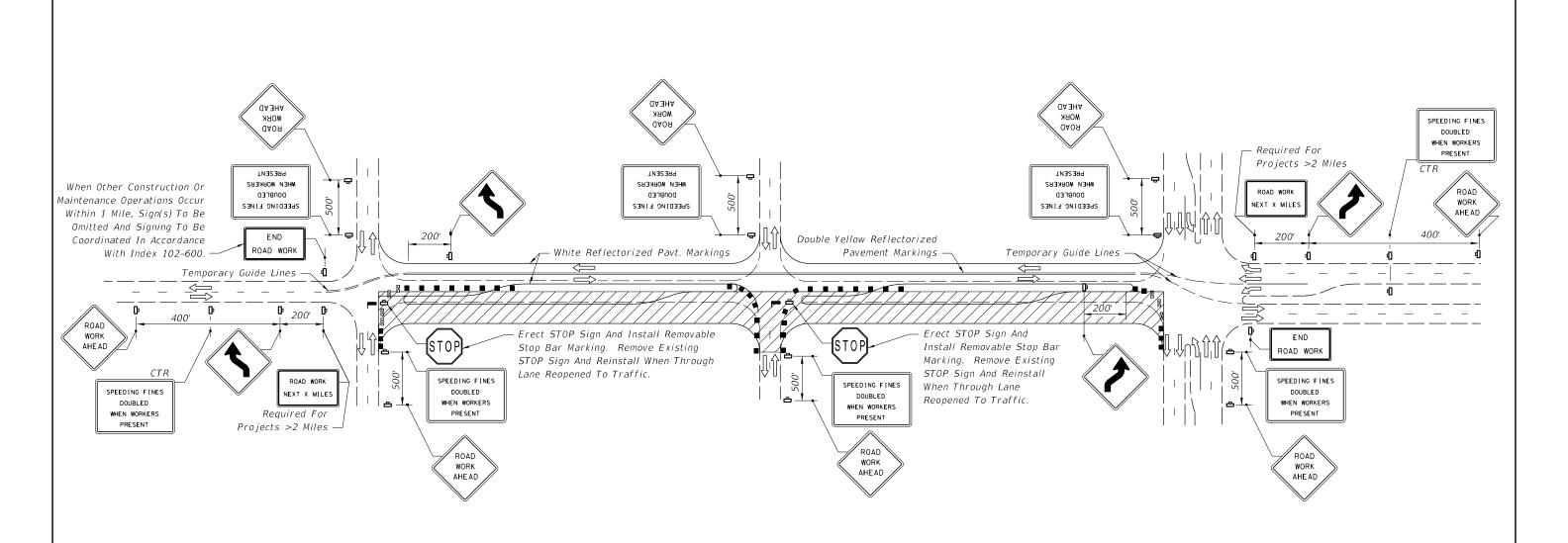
FY 2020-21 STANDARD PLANS

CONVERTING TWO LANES TO FOUR LANES DIVIDED, URBAN

INDEX

SHEET

102-641 1 of 3



PHASE II

- 1. Sign and mark Phase I pavement in accordance with the Phase II diagram. For lane width requirements see Index 102-600.
- 2. Reroute through traffic to Phase I pavement.
- 3. Complete all Phase II construction, including the friction course. Side street traffic to be maintained. Through and cross traffic to be controlled in accordance with Indexes 102-604, 102-605, and 102-615. Channelizing devices shall be in conformance with 'Drop-Offs in Work Zones' of Index 102-600. When work extends through an intersection, temporarily reroute cross traffic to other cross streets. When rerouting is not possible, provide one-lane access (minimum) for two-lane two-way cross streets and one-lane access (minimum) each direction for four-lane two-way cross streets, in accordance with Indexes 102-604, 102-605, and 102-615.

LEGEND

Phase I Construction

/// Phase II Construction

XXX Phase III Construction

See Sheet 3 for General Notes.

13.50.05.

LAST REVISION 11/01/17

SYMBOLS

Type III Barricade

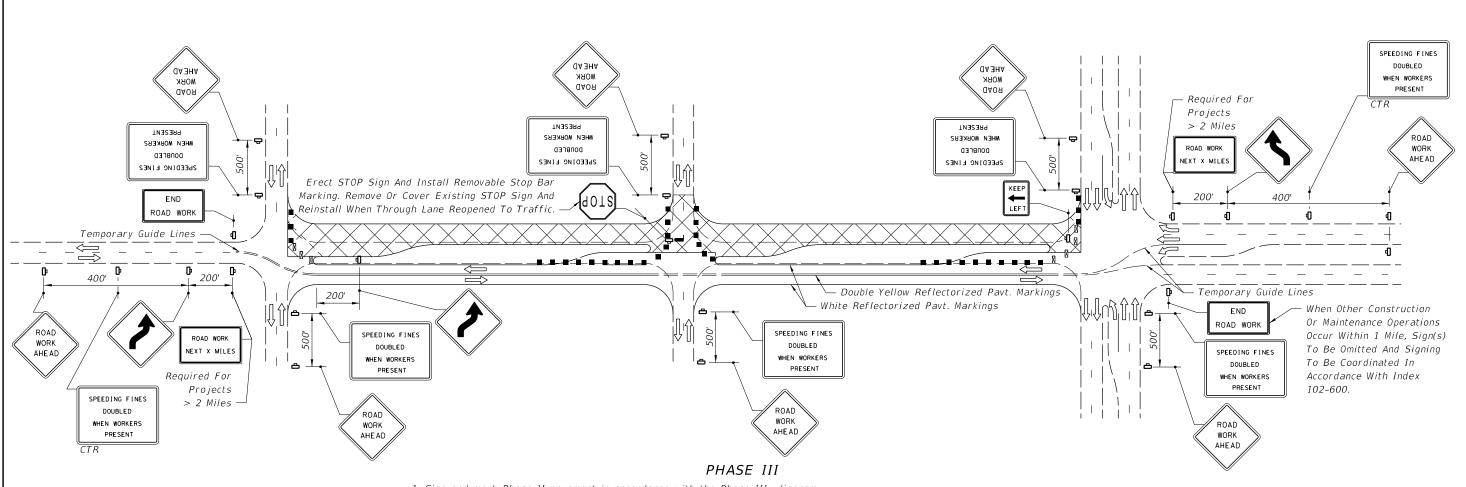
DESCRIPTION:

Work Zone Sign

Channelizing Device (See Index 102-600)

Lane Identification + Direction of Traffic

FDOT



- 1. Sign and mark Phase II pavement in accordance with the Phase III diagram.
- 2. Reroute through traffic to Phase II pavement.
- 3. Construct friction course over Phase I pavement. Side street traffic to be maintained. Through and cross traffic to be controlled in accordance with Index 102-604, 102-605, or 102-615. When work extends through an intersection, temporarily reroute cross traffic to other cross streets. When rerouting is not possible, provide one-lane access (minimum) for two-lane two-way cross streets and one-lane across (minimum) each direction for four-lane two-way cross streets.

GENERAL NOTES

- 1. All signing, pavement marking, and barricades necessary for maintenance of traffic shall conform to Index 102-600.
- 2. Lane widths for maintenance of two-way traffic should desirably be equal to lane widths of the existing facility, but lanes shall not be less than 10' in width. When one-lane one-way operations are necessary, a minimum width of 12' should be maintained and traffic controlled in accordance with Index 102-604, 102-605, or 102-615.
- 3. At signalized intersections, signals shall be directed or relocated as required to the center of relocated lanes.
- 4. For reflectorized raised pavement marker application, see Indexes 102-600 and 706-001.
- 5. Additional barricades, signing, lighting or other traffic controls for limited work areas shall be provided in accordance with other applicable TCZ Indexes as conditions warrant in each phase.
- 6. Provisions approved by the Engineer shall be made for the removal of storm water from the roadway(s) during construction.
- 7. For general TCZ requirements and additional information, refer to Index 102-600.

LEGEND

Phase I Construction

/// Phase II Construction

Phase III Construction

12.50.07

LAST REVISION 11/01/17

DESCRIPTION:

SYMBOLS

Type III Barricade

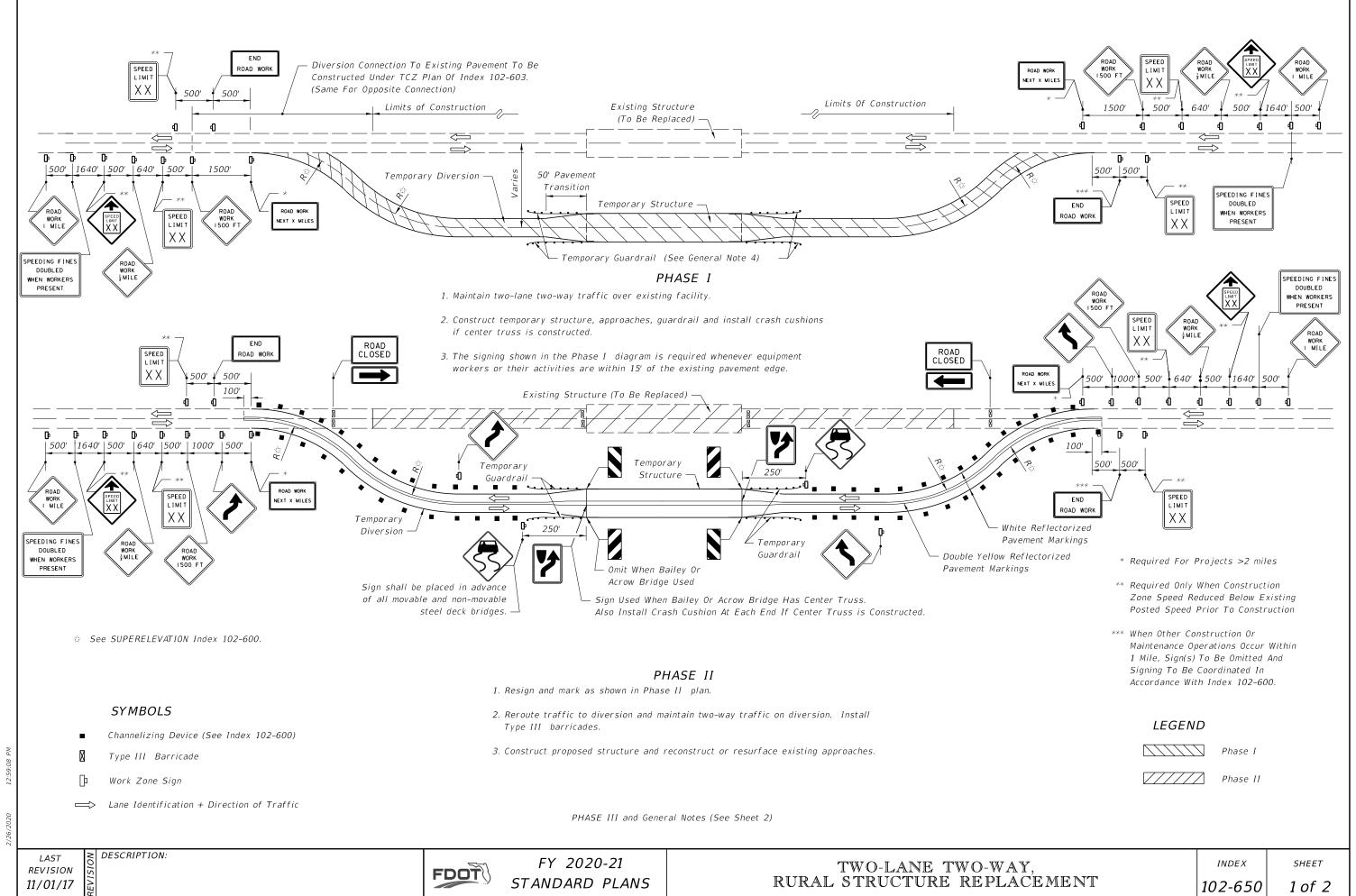
Work Zone Sign

Channelizing Device (See Index 102-600)

Lane Identification + Direction of Traffic



FY 2020-21 STANDARD PLANS



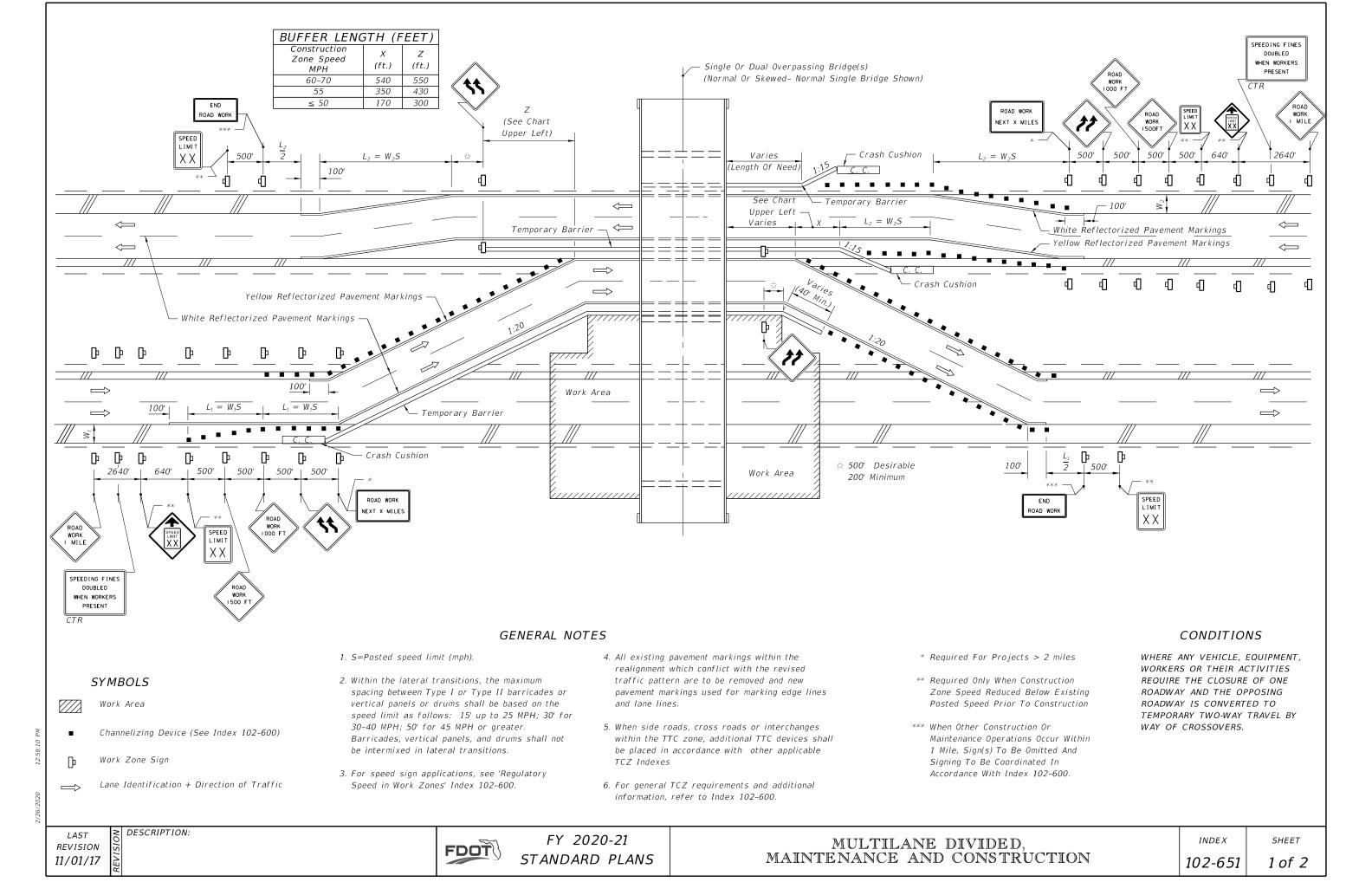
PHASE III

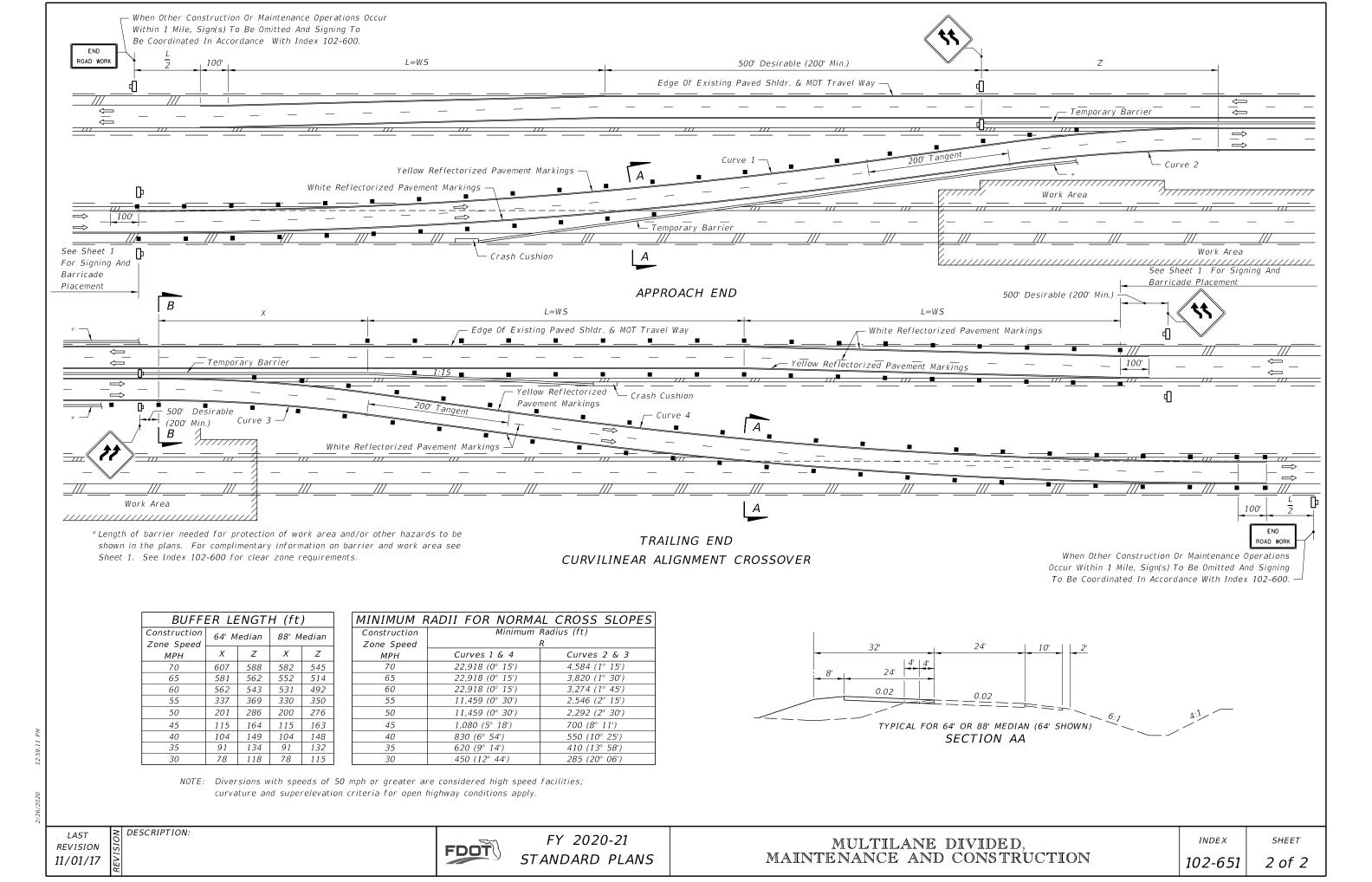
- 1. Reroute traffic to final alignment and maintain two-way traffic.
- 2. Remove all temporary construction items.

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.

REVISION 11/01/17

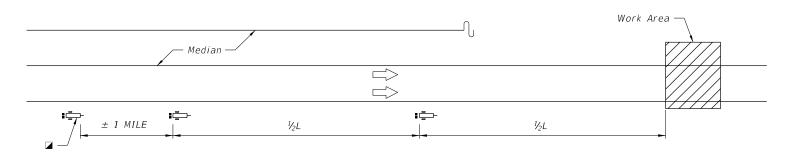




TRAFFIC PACING GUIDE

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 work operation. The Department has frequently used this technique for setting bridge beams, overhead sign structures and replacing overhead sign panels.

CHANGEABLE MESSAGE SIGNS (Typical Placement and Messages)



L = Length of Traffic Pacing Operation

CHANGEABLE MESSAGE SIGN MESSAGE (MAINLINE AND RAMPS)

Symbols

■ Channelizing Device (See Index 102–600)

Marked Police Vehicle with Flashing Blue Lights

PCMS, Portable Changeable Message Sign

To be placed the day of pacing operation

ONE WEEK PRIOR TO PACING OPERATION

DURING DAY
OF PACING OPERATION

DURING PACING OPERATION

EXPECT	MMM
DELAYS	DD-DD
ON	X AM - X AM
ROAD	EXPECT
WORK	PERIODIC
TONIGHT	DELAYS
SLOW	BE
TRAFFIC	PREPARED

TO STOP

NOTICE

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

Develop a site specific traffic control plan for each pacing operation location.

TRAFFIC PACING GENERAL NOTES

- 1. Install ROAD CLOSED (W20-3) signs approximately 1000' prior to the work area. These signs shall remain covered until the pacing operation begins and covered when the pacing operation has ended.
- 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 activity requiring the traffic pacing operation.
- 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 attenuator(s) are not required.
- 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 the police vehicles involved in the pacing operation.
- 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 work area as determined by the project administrator or traffic control officer supervisor.
- 6. For work durations of less than five minutes, coordinate with traffic control officer to provide resources necessary for pacing traffic. Portable changeable message signs, truck-mounted attenuators, ROAD CLOSED signs, and site specific traffic control plans are not required for such operations. Use traffic pacing distance values from the five minute column of the table on Sheet 3.

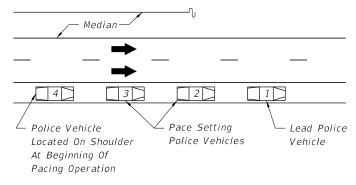
TRAFFIC CONTROL PLANS OR TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

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

6/2020 12:

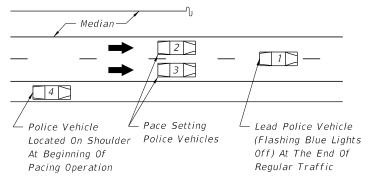
AHEAD

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



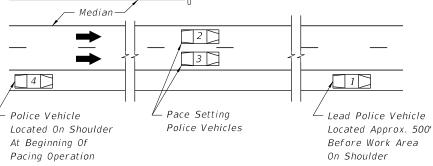
STAGE ONE

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



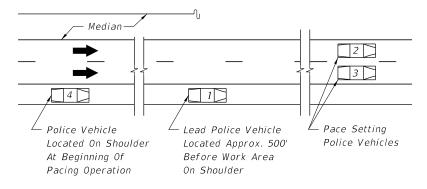
STAGE TWO

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).



STAGE THREE

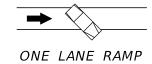
- 1. The two pace setting police vehicles shall begin to slow to the pacing speed (20 mph is preferred, 10 mph minimum), for the duration of the traffic pacing operation.
- 2. The lead police vehicle (flashing blue lights off) shall match the speed of the last vehicles ahead of the pacing vehicles and 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.

RAMP PACING DETAILS





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.

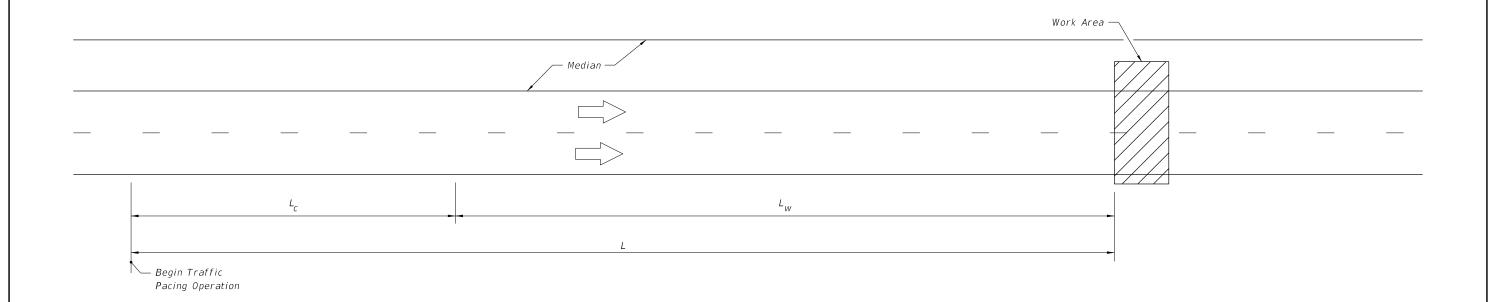
GENERAL NOTES

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 be as follows:

No. Of Traffic Control Officers Function With Vehicles		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	

12.07.01

DESCRIPTION:



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

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.

 $S_r = Regulatory speed (mph)$

 $S_n = Pacing speed (mph)$

 $t_w = Work duration (min)$

L = Total pacing distance in miles

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

 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

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

 $F_{HV} = Heavy Vehicle Factor$

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

 $P_t = \% Trucks$

TRAFFIC PACING DISTANCES (L) miles

$S_p = 20$; pcphpl $\leq 1,750$

s _r	t _W (min)					
-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	*	*	*

 st Calculation required, for additional guidance see FD0T Design Manual 242.

NOTES FOR TABLE:

 $\mathbf{t}_{\mathbf{W}}$ is the total time allowed for work activity in minutes. This time starts just after the last vehicle traveling at the pre-pacing regulatory speed clears the work area and ends just as the pacing operation reaches the work area. t_W must include the time required to clear the roadway of equipment, materials, and personnel.

Demand volume may not exceed 1,750 pcphpl (passenger cars per hour per lane) without a site specific design. Traffic counts can be obtained from the Office of Planning, or you may need to collect traffic counts. Hourly directional traffic volumes must be converted to pcphpl using the following:

$$pcphpl = \left(\frac{Hourly\ Directional\ Volume}{\#\ Lanes\ (each\ direction)}\right) x\ Heavy\ Vehicle\ Factor$$

REVISION 11/01/18

DESCRIPTION:

FDOT

FY 2020-21 STANDARD PLANS

TRAFFIC PACING

INDEX

SHEET

3 of 3

102-655

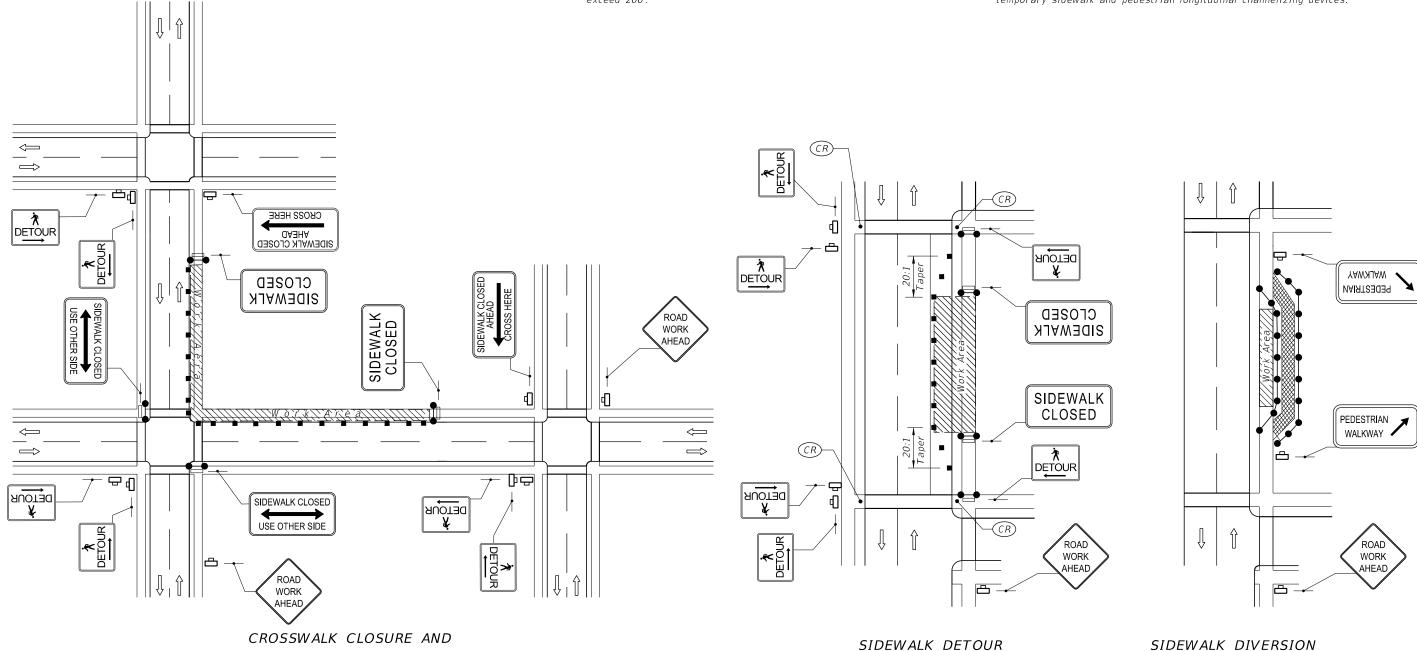
SYMBOLS

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

GENERAL NOTES:

- 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'.

- 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 equipment, and stored material.
- 8. Remove temporary walkways immediately after reopening of the sidewalk, unless otherwise noted in the plans.
- 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.



REVISION 11/01/17

DESCRIPTION:

PEDESTRIAN DETOUR

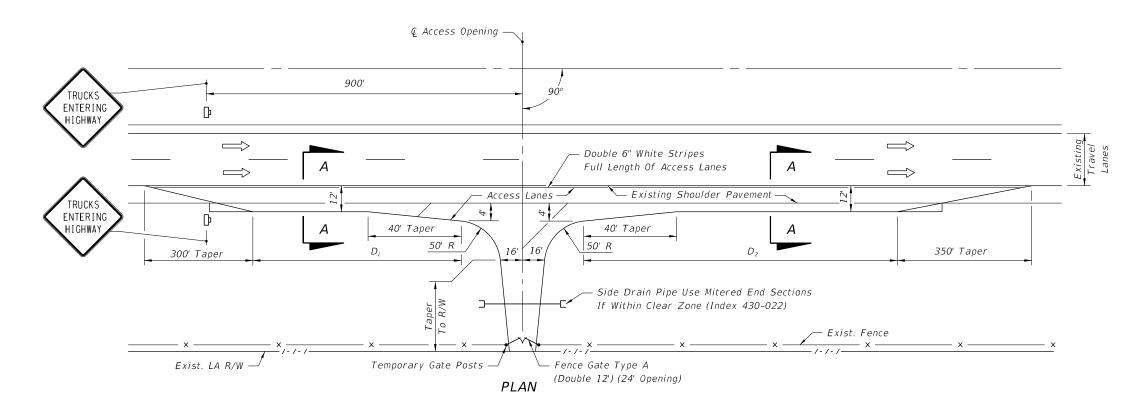
FDOT

FY 2020-21 STANDARD PLANS

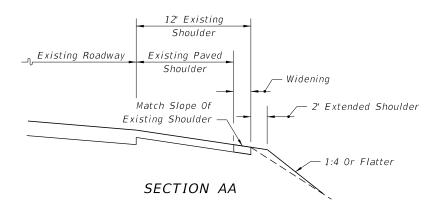
PEDESTRIAN CONTROL FOR CLOSURE OF SIDEWALKS

INDEX

SHEET



LENGTH OF ACCESS LANES (Ft.)				
Grade D ₁ D ₂				
0.00	- /	- 2		
2% or less	590	1540		
3 to 4% Upgrade	530	2310		
3 to 4% Downgrade	710	925		



- 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.

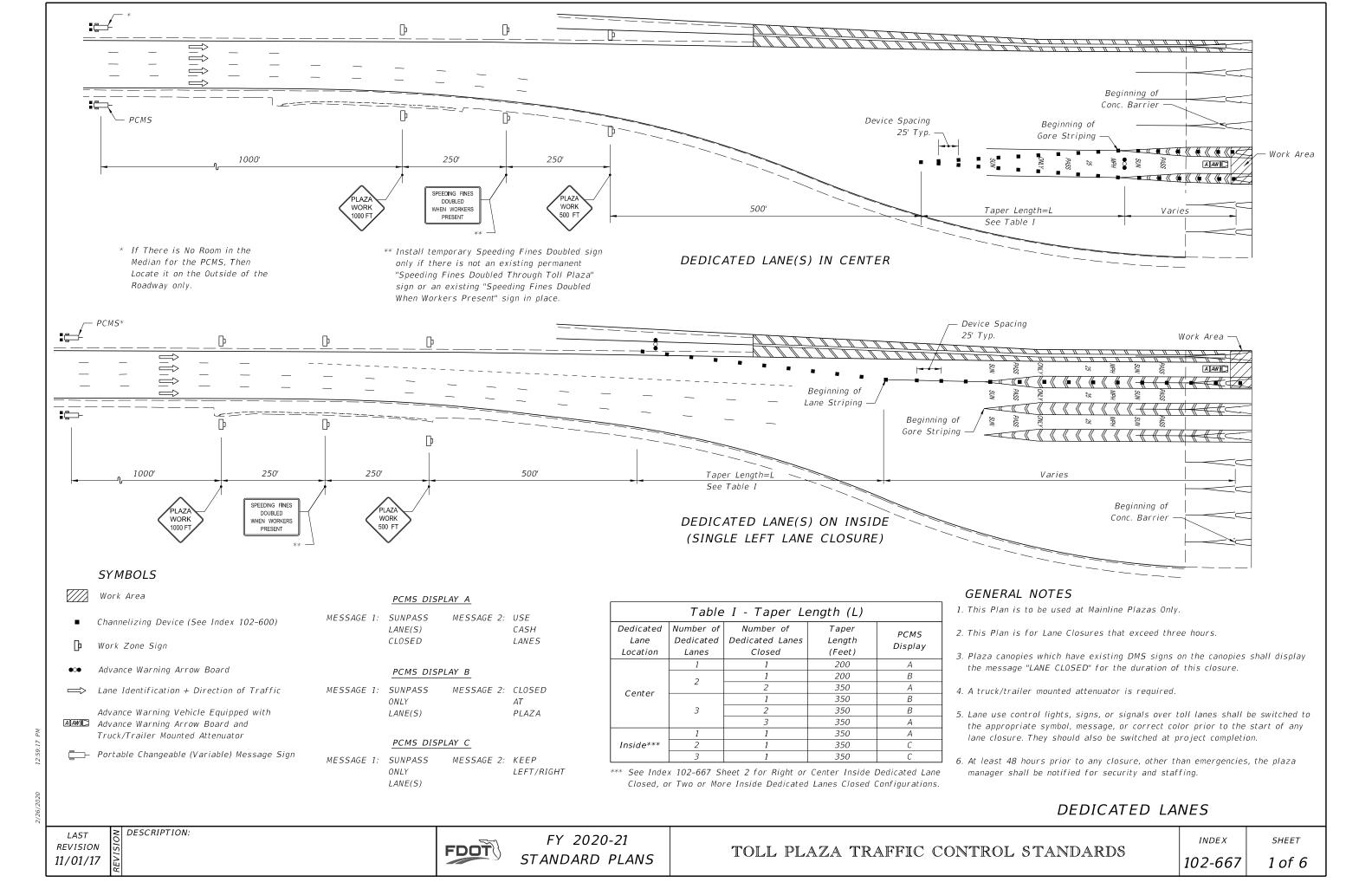
- GENERAL NOTES
 - 7. Access openings in the limited access fence shall have gates which are to be locked during nonwork hours or periods when the access is not in active use.
 - 8. The contractor shall take all precautions necessary to insure against entrance by livestock or unauthorized persons or vehicles.
 - 9. The contractor shall not vary from the plan detail without approval of the Engineer.
 - 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 completed.
 - 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 distances shall be borne by the contractor.
 - 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 Traffic, LS.

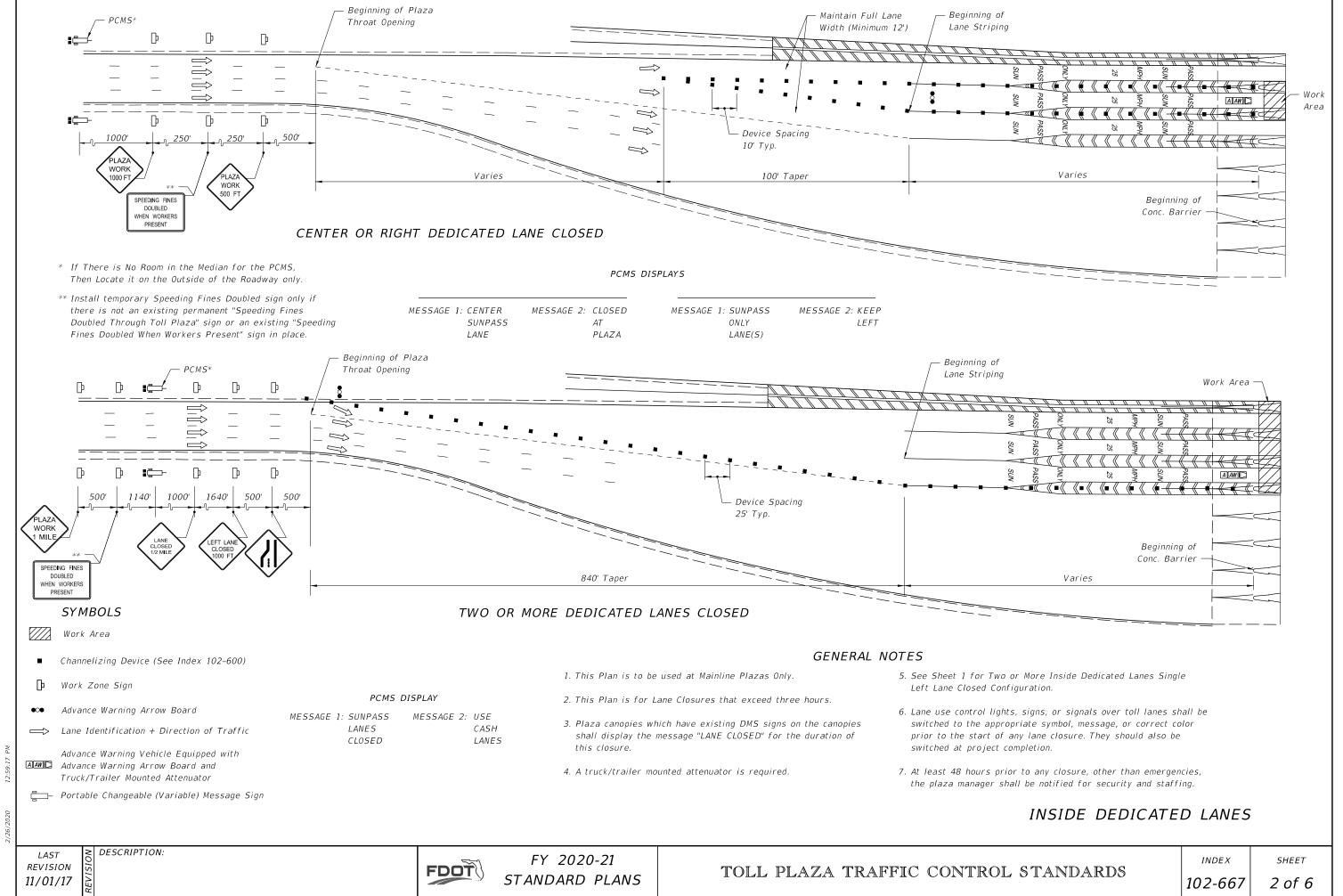
SYMBOLS

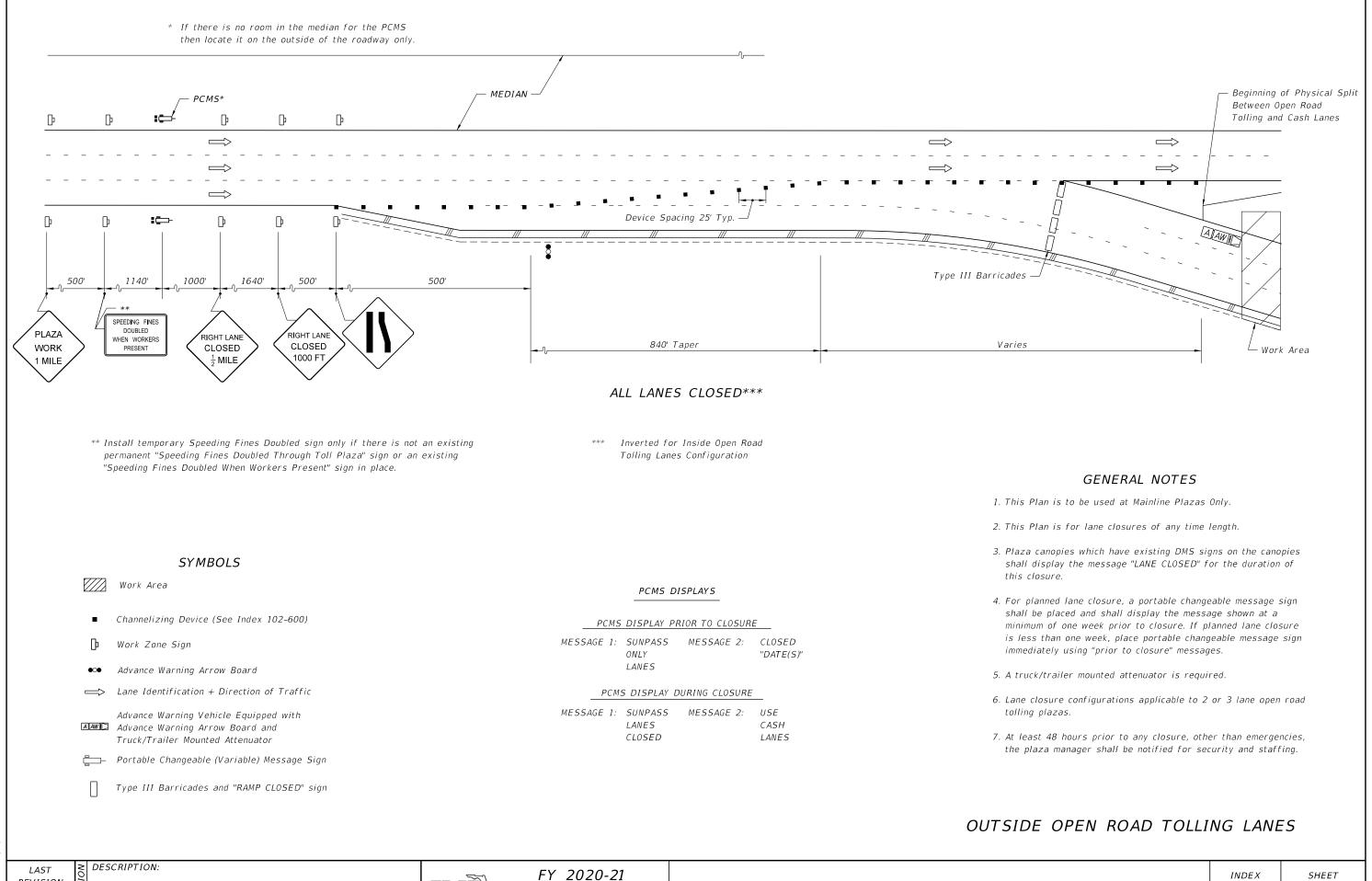
₩ork Zone Sign

DESCRIPTION:

REVISION 11/01/17



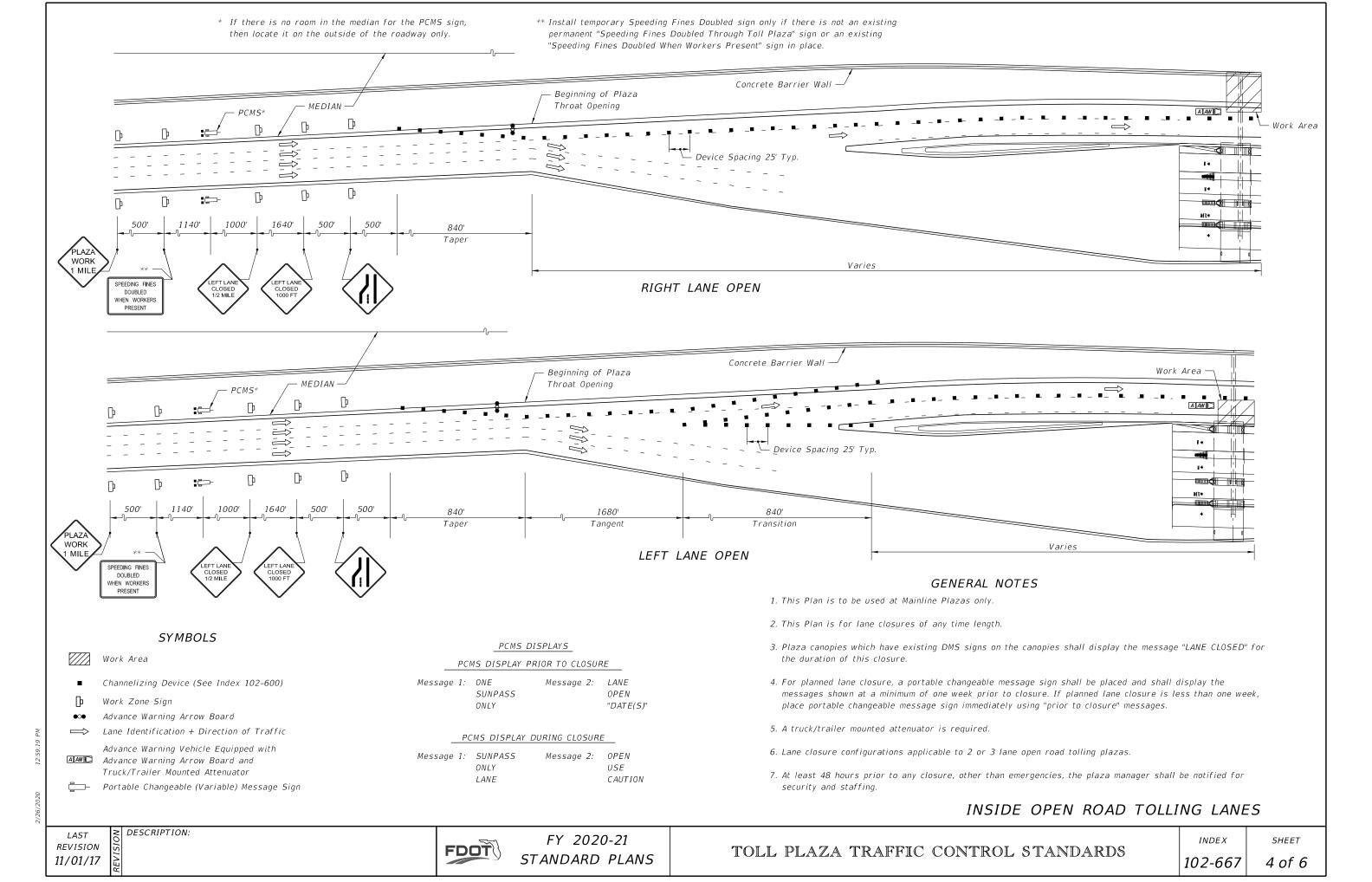


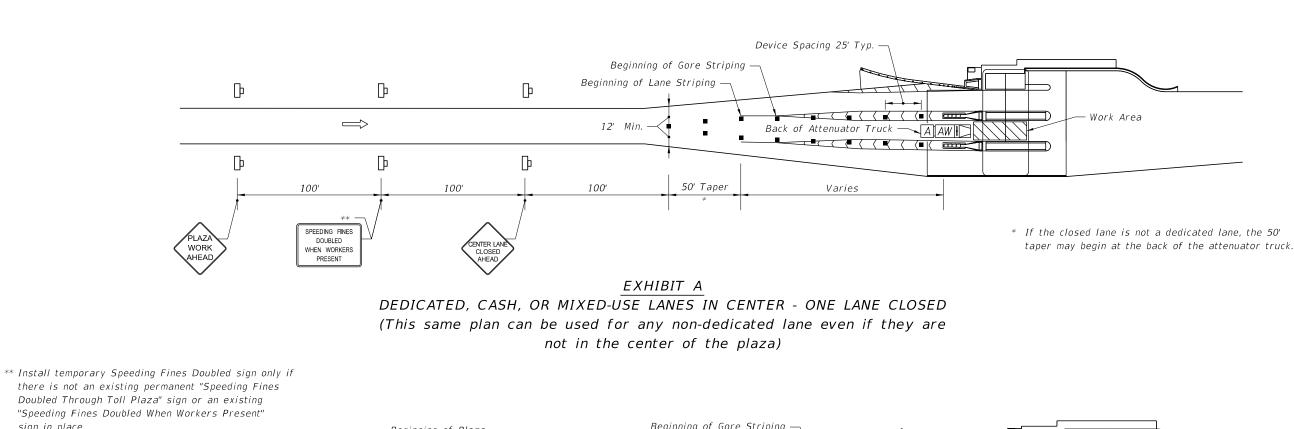


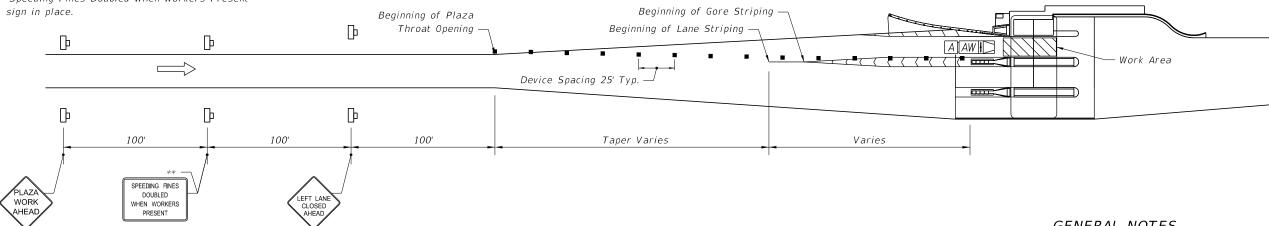
REVISION 11/01/17

FDOT

STANDARD PLANS







SYMBOLS

Work Area

Channelizing Device (See Index 102-600)

Work Zone Sign

Advance Warning Vehicle Equipped with Advance Warning Arrow Board and Truck/Trailer Mounted Attenuator

EXHIBIT B DEDICATED LANE INSIDE OR OUTSIDE - ONE LANE CLOSED

(Outside Lane Closure is a Mirror Image of this Exhibit)

GENERAL NOTES

- 1. This Plan is for lane closures that exceed three hours.
- 2. If the closed lane is a dedicated lane, Exhibit A shall be used at Ramp Plazas only. If the closed lane is a cash or mixed-use lane, Exhibit A may be used at Ramp or Mainline Plazas.
- 3. A truck/trailer mounted attenuator is required.
- 4. Exhibit B shall be used at Ramp Plazas only.
- 5. 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 be switched at project completion.
- 6. At least 48 hours prior to any closure, other than emergencies, the plaza manager shall be notified for security and staffing.

MAINLINE PLAZAS & RAMP PLAZAS

REVISION 11/01/17

DESCRIPTION:

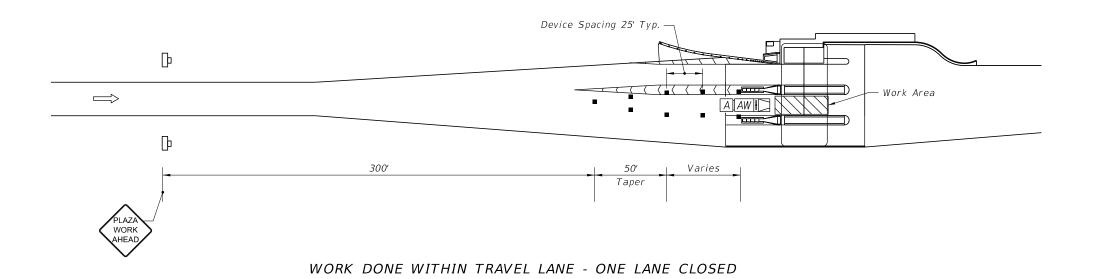


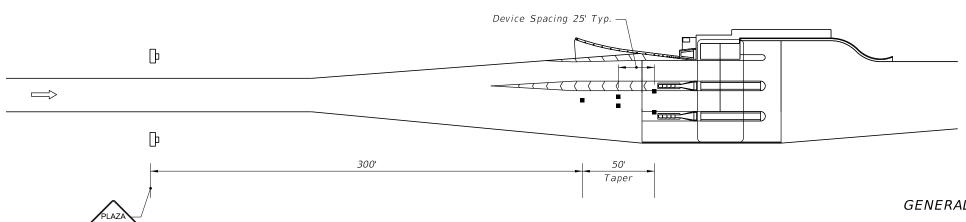
FY 2020-21 STANDARD PLANS

INDEX

SHEET

102-667 5 of 6





WORK NOT DONE WITHIN TRAVEL LANE - ONE LANE CLOSED

SYMBOLS

Work Area

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

Advance Warning Vehicle Equipped with Advance Warning Arrow Board and Truck/Trailer Mounted Attenuator

GENERAL NOTES

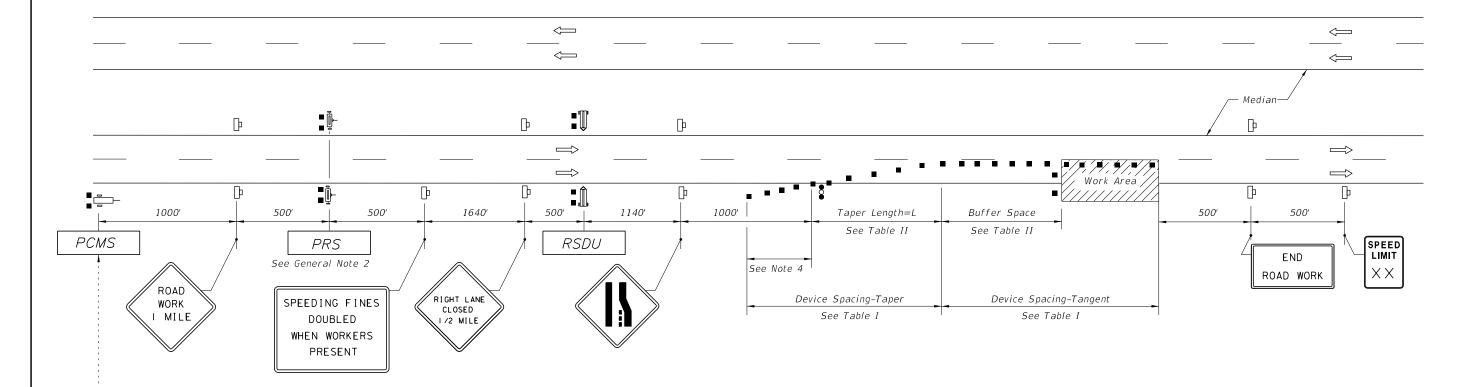
- 1. This Plan is for lane closures that are three hours or less.
- 2. This Plan is to be used at Ramp or Mainline Plazas.
- 3. This plan can be used for any lane, with appropriate modifications, even if it is not in the center of the Plaza.
- 4. Lane use control lights, signs, or signals over toll lanes shall be switched to the appropriate symbol, message, or correct color prior to the start of any lane closure. They should also be switched at project completion.
- 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.

SHORT-TERM CLOSURES

REVISION 11/01/17

DESCRIPTION:





TYPICAL PCMS DISPLAY

With speed reduction:

Message 1: WORKERS PRESENT AHEAD Message 2: SPEED REDUCED NEXT XMI

Without speed reduction:

Message 1: WORKERS PRESENT AHEAD

NEXT X MILES

Message 2	:

SYMBOLS

Work Area

Channelizing Device (See Index 102-600)

Work Zone Sign

Advance Warning Arrow Board

DESCRIPTION:

Lane Identification + Direction of Traffic

(1) PCMS= Portable Changeable(Variable) Message Sign

(2) PRS= Portable Regulatory Sign- Speed Limit When Flashing

(2) RSDU= Radar Speed Display Unit

Table I				
Device Spacing				
	Max. Distance Between Devices (ft.)			
Posted	Cones or		Type I or Type II	
Speed	Tubular		Barricades or Vertical	
(mph)	Markers		Panels or Drums	
	Taper	Tangent	Taper	Tangent
55 to 70	25	50	50	100

Table II						
Buffer	Buffer Space and Taper Length					
Posted Speed	Buffer Space	Taper Length (12' Lateral Transition)				
(mph)	Dist. (ft.)	L (ft.)	Notes (Merge)			
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 the notes column.

L= Length of taper in feet

W= Width of lateral transition in feet

S= Posted speed limit (mph)

GENERAL NOTES:

- 1. Use the MAS for lane closures of 5 day or more on multilane divided facilities with a posted speed of 55 MPH or greater when workers are present and not protected by a barrier.
- 2. For posted speeds of 65 MPH or greater, reduce Work Zone Speeds by 10 MPH. For posted speeds of 60 MPH, use a Work Zone Speed of 55 MPH.
- 3. Right lane closure shown, left lane closure similar using left lane signing.
- 4. Use shoulder taper in accordance with Index 102-612 for shoulder widths 8 feet or greater.
- 5. See Index 102-600 for general TCZ requirements and additional information.

REVISION 11/01/17



102-670