

FINAL REPORT

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Developing a Model to Estimate Maintenance of Traffic Quantities and Cost

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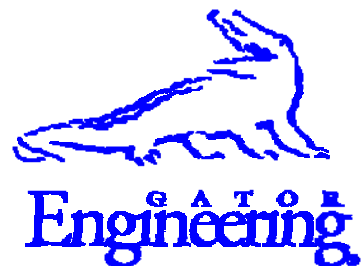
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16. Abstract An investigation of the feasibility of developing a model to predict Temporary Traffic Control pay item quantities and costs from basic project descriptive information. A historical data base of project data was assembled as a basis for developing the models. Both linear and non-linear methods were employed. A software application was developed to demonstrate the model operation.			
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

Florida Department of Transportation spends a significant amount of effort determining MOT pay item quantities and cost for an assumed construction MOT plan. This is done for two purposes. One is to determine a reasonable comparative cost for awarding a project bid. The second is to show that the project is constructible while maintaining MOT.

Roadway designers have expressed for some time the concern that the project MOT bid items do not adequately reflect the actual items used nor quantities, because the contractor has the flexibility to change the MOT plan. Designers feel it is inappropriate to expect them to justify changes from their estimates and MOT scheme as a part of their contract. There is a need for a more efficient method of estimating MOT quantities.

Objective

The primary objective was determining the feasibility of creating an estimation model for determining the MOT pay items and quantities with a secondary objective as to create a cost prediction model. The model is to be used as a pre-bid tool to satisfy both the consultant and contracting industry for predicting reasonable estimates of MOT pay items and quantities, and provide assist in the work program budget computations.

Findings and Conclusions

Using a data base covering approximately 10 years of project data, prediction models were developed to estimate MOT quantities using basic project descriptive information. The following project input data were used:

- Project Work Mix (FDOT Work Mix Designation)
- Project Budget (Original Contract Amount \$)
- Project Length (Total Project Length Miles)
- Project Location (Urban/Rural Category)
- Project Duration (Days Used)
- Transportation System
- Use of Cones vs. Type II Barricades
- Estimated Cross Street Frequency per Mile
- Number of Signalized Intersections
- Anticipated Drop Off Conditions
- Anticipated Letting Date

The modeling precision was estimated to be less than a **15%** average variation from the historical actual MOT quantities. The MOT model was tested using new project data provided by the FDOT. When the model was applied to predicting MOT quantities on new projects, the average precision was 11.99%. This variation in quantity represented less than **1.0%** of the estimated MOT costs to the projects.

Benefits

This study has demonstrated the feasibility of estimating MOT pay item quantities using a prediction model. A prototype software application was developed to facilitate model interface. Further development of the model using more recent and verifiable project data and refinements to the software application offer the potential of significantly reducing engineering work hours in the roadway design process.

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Chapter 1 Introduction

Problem Definition

Florida Department of Transportation spends a significant amount of effort determining Maintenance of Traffic (MOT) pay item quantities and cost for an assumed construction MOT plan. This is done for two purposes. One is to determine a reasonable comparative cost for awarding a project bid. The second is to show that the project is constructible while maintaining MOT. The consulting industry has expressed for some time the concern that the project MOT bid items do not adequately reflect the actual items used nor quantities, because the contractor has the flexibility to change the MOT plan. The consultants feel it is inappropriate to expect them to justify changes from their estimates and MOT scheme as a part of their contract. These post bid activities are taking a significant amount of additional time for which they feel in many cases is uncompensated work and for which there is additional liability. As such, the consulting industry proposed using a Lump Sum MOT pay item structure to satisfy the basic issue. In contrast, the construction industry is not willing to bid on a lump sum basis because of concerns that they will not be adequately compensated. A preliminary sample review of the factors involved for 1 year (2004 – 2005 projects) of data was accomplished. It was determined that the database was insufficient in population and there were many factors not accounted for that affect the accuracy of the desired outcome. For this reason, this proposed scope intends to expand the database and determine a sensitivity analysis to better develop a predictability model. It must be understood that the proposed model cannot predict constructability and therefore only potentially addresses part of the department's needs.

Research Objective

The primary objective was determining the feasibility of creating an estimation model for determining the MOT pay items and quantities with a secondary objective to create a cost prediction model. The model is to be used as a pre-bid tool to satisfy both the consultant and contracting industry for predicting reasonable estimates of MOT pay items and quantities and provide assist in the work program budget computations.

Chapter 2 Review of Current Mathematical Prediction Methods

Prediction Models

The prediction methods can be broadly divided into two categories; parameter based prediction models and neural network based prediction models. Parameter base prediction methods were used for the purposes of this research project because of the linear characteristics of the transportation construction. In addition to parameter based prediction models being easier to develop, they can also be incorporated into different applications as the prediction development platforms allow the users to do so. For example, Microsoft Excel and Access can be programmed to be used in an application. The neural network prediction models, on the other hand needs standalone application platforms to be developed and cannot be easily incorporated into applications as parameter based systems can do.

Regression Analysis

Of the available parameter based prediction models, multi-variable linear regression model was chosen to be the best method to be applied to MOT prediction case. Regression models are mathematical models aimed at determining the relation of independent variables to a dependent variable and using this relation to predict the dependent variable value given the values of independent variables. In this case, the research team collected project specific data and used those to develop models to predict the MOT requirements for different projects. The regression models can be broadly divided into two, single variable regression models and multi-variable regression models. The latter is to be more accurate as the increased number of variables improves the computing power of the model.

Single Variable Linear Regression Models

The single variable regression models are models that use a single independent variable to predict a dependent variable. The model is in the form, $y = Ax + C$ where; y is the dependent variable to be predicted, x is the independent variable to be used in prediction, A is the coefficient of the independent variable, and C is a constant number, the intercept. The independent variable data set can be transformed in order to have better predictions by mathematical operations. Similarly, for better prediction results, the intercept may or may not be included in the regression model.

Multi Variable Linear Regression Models

Multivariable regression models essentially follow the same logic with single variable regression models, but instead of one there will be a number of independent variables. In this case the prediction equation will be $y = Ax_1 + Bx_2 + Dx_3 + Ex_4 + C$. Non-linear transformations can be employed to improve the accuracy of the models marginally but in this research they were discarded because of the following reasons:

- The transportation construction is linear construction and the application of MOT quantities is also generally linear
- There are no benchmarks as to do the transformations and trial and error is neither efficient nor scientific method to solve the problem. (There is no guarantee that the transformation is accurately representing the physical situation.)
- The trial of non-linear transformations has proven to improve the efficiency of the models only marginally, implying linear regression was to provide good results.

Accuracy of Predictions

Fitness of the developed models

In order to determine how well the developed prediction model relates to the dataset, a parameter, R^2 , is used. It is a value between 0 and 1, and is defined as a measure of how successful the model in explaining the variation within the data set. i.e. R^2 value of .9 will imply that the developed regression model can explain 90% of the variation within the data set.

Accuracy of the developed models

In addition to the fitness of the model to the data set, the accuracy of the point predictions must also be measured. A number of error terms defined in the literature, but for this research, mean absolute percent error (MAPE) was adapted. MAPE is defined as the average absolute percent error of the given data set. The formula of the MAPE is as follows:

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{|A_i - P_i|}{A_i} \times 100 \quad (14).$$

Where, A_i is the actual quantity value for a given project data and P_i is the prediction value for the same data point. The main reason for selection was due to the fact that MAPE is a generic value and allows different data sets with differing means be compared.

Chapter 3 Research Methodology

Review and Analysis of Project MOT Data Base

Original Input Data

Originally two data bases were furnished by the FDOT:

1. Access DB containing project ID numbers and pay item quantities for each project
2. Excel DB containing 10 year contract summary data

Table 1 provides a listing of the data field included in the original data base.

Our initial analysis of the data bases indicated that restructuring of the data would be required prior to commencing model development. Data from both data bases were combined into single data base using the project contract ID as the common element. Separate data files were constructed for each calendar year to keep file size manageable. However, while working with the data in our preliminary modeling we noted some irregularities in the data. These discrepancies were pointed out to the FDOT.

Subsequently, the FDOT furnished a revised contract summary data base. Another data restructuring was carried out using the revised contract summary data.

Table 2 provides a listing of MOT Pay Items and the corresponding number of contracts in the data base.

Table 3 provides a listing of the Work Mix Codes and the corresponding number of contracts in the data base.

Table 1 Summary of the FDOT MOT Model data obtained

Column Title	Description
Lead_Fin_Proj_ID	Financial Project Identification Number
Roadway Id	Roadway Identification Number
Begin Point	Project start point or project section start point
End Point	Project end point or project section end point
Length	Total project length
RCI Begin	Only used for retrieving Rural/Urban data from RCI database
RCI End	Only used for retrieving Rural/Urban data from RCI database
Rural/Urban	Rural/Urban categorization code
Rural/Urban Description	Rural/Urban Description
No. Lanes	Number of existing lanes
New Lanes Added	Number of lanes added
Transp. System	Transportation System categorization code
Transp. System Description	Transportation System description
Vendor_ID	Contractor vendor ID
Vendor_Name	Contractor name
Cont_Desc	Work Mix
FDOT_Estimate	FDOT Engineer's cost estimate
Letting_Date	Letting date
Begin_Work_DT	Work begin date
Final_Accept_DT	Final acceptance date
Bonding_Company	Bonding company
Original_Amt	Original contract amount
Total_Change_Amt	Total contract change amount
Final_Expenditure	Final cost
Original_Days	Original contract days
Days_Add	Extended days
Days_Used	Final time
Work Mix Code	Work Mix Code
Work Mix Name	Work Mix Name
■ Total number of data obtained: 4852 data rows ■ Number of projects: 3100 projects ■ Duplication of FIN project ID: 1752 projects (4852-3100=1752) ■ Reasons of duplication: Each project has the starting point and the end point. Many of them have two or more segments of the total project length.	

Table 2 MOT Pay Items and Numbers of Contracts

	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	CONTRACTS	UNIT
1	0102 1	MAINTENANCE OF TRAFFIC	112	DA
2	0102 2 1	SPECIAL DETOUR 1	5	LS
3	0102 2 2	SPECIAL DETOUR 2	4	LS
4	0102 2 3	SPECIAL DETOUR 3	3	LS
5	0102 2 4	SPECIAL DETOUR 4	3	LS
6	0102 2 5	SPECIAL DETOUR 5	2	LS
7	0102 2 6	SPECIAL DETOUR 6	1	LS
8	0102 2 7	SPECIAL DETOUR 7	1	LS
9	0102 3	COMMERCIAL MATL FOR DRIVEWAY MAINT	32	CY
10	0102 14	TRAFFIC CONTROL OFFICER	52	MH
11	0102 60	WORK ZONE SIGNS	107	ED
12	0102 61	BUSINESS SIGNS	21	EA
13	0102 71 11	BARRIER WALL,TEMP,F&I,CONCRETE	26	LF
14	0102 71 12	BARRIER WALL,TEMP,F&I,WATERFILLED	4	LF
15	0102 71 13	BARRIER WALL,TEMP,F&I,LOW PROFILE,CONC	6	LF
16	0102 71 14	BARRIER WALL,TEMP,F&I,TYPE K	10	LF
17	0102 71 21	BARRIER WALL,TEMP,REL,CONCRETE	20	LF
18	0102 71 22	BARRIER WALL,TEMP,REL,WATERFILLED	4	LF
19	0102 71 23	BARRIER WALL,TEMP,REL,LOW PROFILE,CONC	5	LF
20	0102 71 24	BARRIER WALL,TEMP,REL,TYPE K	6	LF
21	0102 73	TEMPORARY GUARDRAIL	2	LF
22	0102 74 1	BARRICADE,TEMP,TYPS I,II,DI,VP & DRUM	102	ED
23	0102 74 2	BARRICADE,TEMP,TYPE III, 6'	52	ED
24	0102 76	ADVANCE WARNING ARROW PANEL	75	ED
25	0102 77	HIGH INTENSITY FLASH LI,TEMP,TYP B	105	ED
26	0102 78	REFLECTIVE PAVT MARKER,TEMPORARY	63	EA
27	0102 79	LIGHTS,BARR WALL MNT,TEMP,TYP C,STDY BRN	30	ED
28	0102 89 7	CRASH CUSHION/IMP ATTE,TEMP,REDIRECT OPT	27	LO
29	0102 98 2	BARRICADE, TYPE III, 6',TO REMAIN	1	EA
29	0102 98 2	BARRICADE, TYPE III, 6',TO REMAIN	1	EA
30	0102 99	CHANGEABLE-VARIABLE MESSAGE SIGN,TEMP	87	ED
31	0102104 1	TEMPORARY TRAFFIC CONTROL, PORT SIGNAL	2	ED
32	0102104 2	TEMPORARY TRAFFIC CONTROL, FIXED SIGNAL	1	ED
33	0102107	TEMP TRAFFIC DETECTION, INTERSECT	30	DA
34	0102150 1	PORTABLE REGULATORY,SIGN	16	ED
35	0102150 2	RADAR SPEED DISPLAY UNIT	17	ED
36	0102911 1	PAVT MARKING REMOVABLE,WH-BLK,SKIP	8	LF
37	0102911 2	PAVT MARKING REMOVABLE,WH-BLK,SOLID	13	LF
38	0102911 3	PAVT MARKING REMOVABLE,WH-BLK,OTHER	5	LF
39	0102912 1	PAVT MARKING REMOVABLE, YELLOW,SKIP	1	LF
40	0102912 2	PAVT MARKING REMOVABLE, YELLOW,SOLID	14	LF
40	0102912 2	PAVT MARKING REMOVABLE, YELLOW,SOLID	14	LF
41	0102912 3	PAVT MARKING REMOVABLE, YELLOW,OTHER	1	LF
42	0710 11111	PAINTED PAVT MARK,STD,WHITE,SOLID,6"	56	NM
43	0710 11112	PAINTED PAVT MARK,STD,WHITE,SOLID,8"	7	NM
44	0710 11113	PAINTED PAVT MARK,STD,WHITE,SOLID,12"	1	NM
45	0710 11121	PAINTED PAVT MARK,STD,WHITE,SOLID, 6"	17	LF
46	0710 11122	PAINTED PAVT MARK,STD,WHITE,SOLID, 8"	33	LF
47	0710 11123	PAINTED PAVT MARK,STD,WHITE,SOLID, 12"	33	LF
48	0710 11124	PAINTED PAVT MARK,STD,WHITE,SOLID, 18"	40	LF

49	0710 11125	PAINTED PAVT MARK,STD,WHITE,SOLID,24"	56	LF
50	0710 11131	PAINTED PAVT MARK,STD,WHITE,SKIP, 6"	41	GM
51	0710 11132	PAINTED PAVT MARK,STD,WHITE,SKIP, 8"	1	GM
52	0710 11141	PAINTED PAVT MARK,STD,WHITE,SKIP, 6"	23	LF
53	0710 11142	PAINTED PAVT MARK,STD,WHITE,SKIP, 8"	3	LF
54	0710 11151	PAINTED PAVT MARK,STD,WHITE,DOTTED, 6"	26	LF
55	0710 11160	PAINTED PAVT MARK,STD,WHITE,MESSAGE	41	EA
56	0710 11170	PAINTED PAVT MARK,STD,WHITE,ARROWS	52	EA
57	0710 11190	PAINTED PAVT MARK,STD,WHITE,ISLAND NOSE	14	SF
58	0710 11211	PAINTED PAVT MARK,STD,YELLOW,SOLID,6"	57	NM
59	0710 11212	PAINTED PAVT MARK,STD,YELLOW,SOLID,8"	1	NM
60	0710 11221	PAINTED PAVT MARK,STD,YELLOW,SOLID,6"	13	LF
61	0710 11222	PAINTED PAVT MARK,STD,YELLOW,SOLID,8"	14	LF
62	0710 11224	PAINTED PAVT MARK,STD,YELLOW,SOLID,18"	41	LF
63	0710 11231	PAINTED PAVT MARK,STD,YELLOW,SKIP,6"	16	GM
64	0710 11241	PAINTED PAVT MARK,STD,YELLOW,SKIP,6"	20	LF
65	0710 11251	PAINTED PAVT MARK,STD,YELLOW,DOT,6"	9	LF
66	0710 11290	PAINTED PAVT MARK,STD,YELLOW,ISLAND NOSE	28	SF
67	0710 11331	PAINTED PAVT MARK,STD,BLACK,SKIP,6"	3	GM
68	0710 11341	PAINTED PAVT MARK,STD,BLACK,SKIP,6"	1	LF
69	0710 11342	PAINTED PAVT MARK,STD,BLACK,SKIP,8"	2	LF
70	0710 11421	PAINTED PAVT MARK,STD,BLUE,SOLID,6"	1	LF

Table 3 Work Mix Codes and Numbers of Contracts

WORK MIX CODE	WORK MIX NAME	NO. OF CONTRACTS
0012	RESURFACING	1218
0213	ADD LANES & RECONSTRUCT	319
9917	SAFETY PROJECT	174
0024	BRIDGE-REPAIR/REHABILITATION	173
0421	REPLACE LOW LEVEL BRIDGE	151
0205	SIDEWALK	144
0221	WIDEN/RESURFACE EXIST LANES	113
0106	BIKE PATH/TRAIL	102
9924	MISCELLANEOUS CONSTRUCTION	99
1070	LANDSCAPING	90
0777	LIGHTING	89
0220	FEDERAL AID RESURFACE/REPAVE	63
0005	FLEXIBLE PAVEMENT RECONSTRUCT.	61
0549	ADD LEFT TURN LANE(S)	57
0218	ADD LANES & REHABILITATE PVMNT	55
0551	ADD TURN LANE(S)	54
0119	INTERSECTION (MINOR)	50
9915	DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENTS	50
0010	TRAFFIC OPS IMPROVEMENT	49
0002	NEW ROAD CONSTRUCTION	48
0121	MULTI-LANE RECONSTRUCTION	47
0716	TRAFFIC SIGNALS	46
0118	INTERSECTION (MAJOR)	41
0774	SIGNING/PAVEMENT MARKINGS	41
0543	PAVE SHOULDERS	35
0550	ADD RIGHT TURN LANE(S)	30
0714	TRAFFIC SIGNAL UPDATE	30
0541	GUARDRAIL	28
0925	BRIDGE – PAINTING	27
0217	RIGID PAVEMENT RECONSTRUCTION	26
0224	MILL AND RESURFACE	25
0717	TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES/SYSTEM	25
0103	INTERCHANGE (MAJOR)	24
0216	SKID HAZARD OVERLAY	24
225	STATE PAVE SHOULDERS & RESURF.	23
0109	REST AREA	22
0123	TOLL PLAZA	21
0544	WIDEN BRIDGE	19
029	MISCELLANEOUS STRUCTURE	18
0422	REPLACE MEDIUM LEVEL BRIDGE	18
0429	BRIDGE REHABILITATION	18
0008	ACCESS IMPROVEMENT	16
0323	CONSTRUCT BRIDGE – HIGH LEVEL	15
0767	RAILROAD SIGNAL	15
0022	BRIDGE REPLACEMENT	13

8330	RAIL CROSSING IMPROVEMENTS	12
0215	STATE RESURFACE/REPAVE	11
0227	RIGID PAVEMENT REHABILITATION	11
9983	CORRIDOR IMPROVEMENT	11
0112	MCCO WEIGH STATION STATIC/WIM	10
9919	CONSTRUCT/RECONSTRUCT MEDIAN	10
0223	STATE WIDEN AND RESURFACE	9
0321	CONST. BRIDGE – LOW LEVEL	9
0775	OVERHEAD SIGNING	9
0222	FARP-PAVE SHOULDERS & RESURF.	8
0315	FENDER WORK	8
0328	PEDESTRIAN/WILDLIFE OVERPASS	8
0424	REPLACE MOVABLE SPAN BRIDGE	8
0754	ADV TRAVELER INFORMATION SYSTM	7
0046	ENVIRONMENTAL TEST/MITIGATE	6
0719	INTERCONNECTION	6
8250	CLEAR ZONE CLEAR & GRUB	6
9980	PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING	6
0102	ROAD RECONSTRUCTION – 2 LANE	5
0104	INTERCHANGE (MINOR)	5
0547	ADD THRU LANE(S)	5
0014	HWY-ENHANCEMENT	4
0061	EMERGENCY OPERATIONS	4
0110	REST AREA (DUAL)	4
0768	RAILROAD CROSSING	4
0423	REPLACE HIGH LEVEL BRIDGE	3
0425	REPLACE RAILROAD BRIDGE	3
0756	ITS FREEWAY MANAGEMENT	3
0020	NEW BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION	2
0122	WELCOME STATION	2
0324	CONST. BRIDGE – MOVABLE SPAN	2
0427	REPLACE OR WIDEN BR CULVERT	2
1053	WETLAND MITIGATION/RESTORATION	2
7093	BRIDGE OPERATIONS	2
8262	CONST/RELOCATE SECURITY FENCE	2
0004	HWY-RECONSTRUCTION	1
0023	BRIDGE-REPLACE AND ADD LANES	1
0041	FUNDING ACTION	1
0111	MCCO WEIGH STATION STATIC ONLY	1
0113	WEIGH STATION (SINGLE)	1
0117	FRONTAGE ROAD	1
0206	PARKING FACILITY	1
0226	MAINTENANCE RESURFACING (FLEX)	1
0231	INTERCHANGE (MODIFY)	1
0310	CONSTRUCT SPECIAL STRUCTURE	1
0327	CONSTRUCT BRIDGE CULVERT	1
0330	CONSTRUCT CULVERT	1

0331	REPLACE OR WIDEN CULVERT	1
0542	WIDEN ROAD	1
0552	FIX HORIZ. OR VERT. CURVE	1
0718	T.O.P.I.C.S.	1
0720	UPGRADE EXIST.TRAFFIC SIGNALS	1
0752	ITS SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	1
1039	ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS ACQ	1
6060	ROUTINE MAINTENANCE	1
8301	RAIL IMPROVEMENT	1
916	DREDGE	1
9981	SPECIAL SURVEYS	1
	TOTAL	4038

Work Mix Code Frequency

Due to the number of Work Mix Code (WMC) definitions, a sensitivity analysis was carried out in order to identify the most frequent projects and focus more on those. Additionally, sufficient numbers of projects were needed in a given Work Mix Code to adequately develop MOT quantity predictions. Eight of the Work Mix Code types were found to contain sufficient number of projects to model successfully. These Work Mix Codes represented more than 66% of the FDOT work program composition. Table 4 presents the results of the WMC frequency analysis.

In order to have a more efficient analysis, the WMC definitions to be used were confined to the 8 definitions.

Table 4 Analysis of Work Mix Type Contribution to Work Program

WMC	Description	Total budget (\$)	Cost fraction (%)
2	New road construction	401,604,019.39	4.5%
5	Flexible pavement reconstruction	322,089,788.65	3.6%
12	Resurfacing	1,632,457,440.96	18.2%
121	Multi-lane reconstruction	248,647,017.08	2.8%
213	Add lanes and reconstruct	2,595,578,180.83	29.0%
217	Rigid pavement reconstruction	81,349,106.88	0.9%
218	Add lanes and rehabilitate pavement	411,223,234.62	4.6%
221	Widen/Resurface existing lanes	232,683,198.10	2.6%
	Total Modeled	6,516,215,536.90	66%
	Overall Program Total	8,957,395,621.46	100%

Transportation System Types

Similar to WMC, FDOT defines transportation system definitions (TS) as project identifiers and these were used to further sort the data for MOT quantities. Different TS have shown to be significantly different from each other with regard to MOT quantities. Table 5 below presents the list of TS used in FDOT projects.

Table 5 Transportation System Types

Definition	Notation
INTRASTATE INTERSTATE	TS1
INTRASTATE TURNPIKE	TS2
INTRASTATE STATE HIGHWAY	TS3
INTRASTATE TOLL	TS4
NON-INTRASTATE STATE HIWAY	TS5
NON-INTRASTATE OFFSTATE HGW	TS6
PINELLAS BAYWAY TOLL	TS7
TRANSIT	TS8
RAIL	TS10

Initial Model Development

Our initial thinking was that the following project factors, available in the data base, were likely to affect the quantity of MOT items:

- Project Work Mix (FDOT Work Mix Designation)
- Project Budget (Original Contract Amount \$)
- Project Length (Total Project Length Miles)
- Project Location (Urban/Rural Category)
- Project Duration (Days Used)
- Transportation System

Therefore these items were thought to offer the potential of successfully being used as independent variables in the model. Our initial exploration of modeling was focused on developing an appropriate modeling procedure with the following criteria:

- Maximizing precision
- Model aligned with the end user in mind
- Model development work efficiency

Based upon our preliminary investigation, we used the following initial procedures:

Step 1 Project data will be separated and grouped by Work Mix Code .	This will be input by the estimator/user.
Step 2 The data subsets created in Step 1 will be separated and grouped by Transportation System Code .	This will be input by the estimator/user.
Step 3 Using a preliminary statistical analysis, outliers will be excluded from the data subset.	This will improve the precision of the resulting model.
Step 4 Linear regression of the data subsets created in Step 2 will be performed using the following independent variables: Final Expenditure (contract amount in \$) Rural or Urban (planning category) Length (length of project in miles) Days (duration of project) A regression model will be developed for each MOT item.	This will be input by the estimator/user.
Step 4 The model will be analyzed for precision and reasonableness.	We will analyze the model with regard to its engineering validity.

The following example illustrates the modeling procedure for a specific pay item and project characteristics.

Work Mix: 0213 Add Lanes and Reconstruct

MOT Item: Work Zone Signs 0102 60

Transportation System Code 03 Intrastate State Highway

Table 6 provides the results of a 4 variable regression model for the above listed data.

Table 6 Data Subset (Work Zone Signs)

Cont_ID	Original_Qty	Final_Exp	Rural/Urban	Length	Days_Used	Prediction	Percent Error
20267	32130	6878271.52	0	5.452	560	4993.468828	84.46
20358	212635	21949563.8	1	3.836	1171	191345.7454	10.01
20406	22230	10176816.69	0	5.683	489	22278.6614	0.22
20479	316484	40307717.88	1	1.44	1042	290688.0212	8.15
20530	71092	10180099.64	1	3.411	664	86360.85289	21.48
20582	79680	9500840.98	1	4.11	691	86062.07958	8.01
20605	79570	13881512.81	0	3.916	1300	87140.84032	9.51
20662	70877	14614281.5	1	0.963	593	101671.8283	43.45
20763	29000	9875162.82	0	4.997	454	16004.19188	44.81
20944	118750	21875591.74	0	6.079	1191	138177.1455	16.36
21007	46180	9216532.26	0	7.271	504	22530.62193	51.21
21046	70351	8686694.07	1	2.471	605	70345.8316	0.01
21105	12595	2402708.71	1	0.746	320	8368.101115	33.56
21217	20180	6367321.41	1	2.159	318	37892.03444	87.77
21252	16562	2349775.19	1	0.47	404	12034.21667	27.34
21256	30675	15714574.23	0	2.724	556	50878.30828	65.86
21445	30712	15970204.7	0	8.87	594	75569.29521	146.06
21477	24360	11891339	0	5.036	453	28713.23533	17.87
21479	21516	11500794.8	0	6.79	375	27635.94194	28.44
21509	48000	7740246.21	0	6.433	483	9201.289405	80.83
21556	72396	7287985.68	1	3.639	478	58083.28888	19.77
Total Average % Error							38.34

Table 7 illustrates the improvement in R^2 values with increased number of variables (single variable vs. multi-variable).

Table 7 R^2 Values for Different Models

	Variable 1	Variable 2	Variable 3	Variable 4	R^2
1-Variable model	Final expenditure	NA	NA	NA	.76
2-Variable model	Final expenditure	Location	NA	NA	.88
3-Variable model	Final expenditure	Location	Length	NA	.83
4-Variable model	Final expenditure	Location	Length	Days used	.92

As previously discussed, some outliers existed in the data set. Consequently the data set needed to be adjusted for outliers. The models in Table 8 are examples of results with outliers removed.

Table 8 R^2 values for different models (outliers excluded)

	Variable 1	Variable 2	Variable 3	Variable 4	R^2
1-Variable model	Final expenditure	NA	NA	NA	.79
2-Variable model	Final expenditure	Location	NA	NA	.93
3-Variable model	Final expenditure	Location	Length	NA	.95
4-Variable model	Final expenditure	Location	Length	Days used	.96

The improvement in the modeling precision with outliers removed is illustrated by the following results:

- Mean percent error unmodified(outliers are not excluded)==>38%
- Mean percent error modified(outliers are excluded)==>24%

In this example, we were able to account for 96% of the variability in the quantity of this MOT pay item with a relatively low prediction error.

Nevertheless, we suspect that other project specific factors may exist that were not included in the project data base that may influence MOT quantities. Therefore, we performed a rational engineering analysis of the appropriate MOT quantities for a typical project from each work mix category. The relationship between pay item quantities and key project factors (Days, Length, Contract Amount) was determined. We also identified any additional factors that may influence a specific pay item. For example, significant differences in elevation may correlate with the use of barrier wall. The details of these analyses can be found in the following chapters.

Initial Results

The preliminary WMC frequency analysis proved to be useful in improving the efficiency of the regression model development. A more detailed analysis to identify the project counts for WMC-TS combinations was carried out. Details of this analysis can be found in Appendix A. After the data was sorted out, a preliminary multi-variable regression models were developed and each checked for any outliers. A Mean Average Percent Error (MAPE) value of 50% and R^2 value of .5 were chosen to be the lower acceptability limits for developed regression models.

After the regression models were developed, each was compared to actual project quantities and upper and lower boundaries to each to be created by using engineering judgment and standard indexes. The final equations were embedded to a software application to automate the MOT item selection and quantities for different project definitions.

Improvements to the Model

Initial testing and follow up discussion with FDOT personnel further strengthened the research team's belief that additional project specific input data is needed to improve prediction accuracy. In an effort to demonstrate the feasibility for improving accuracy a number of trial improvements to the prediction model were made. Based upon discussions with experienced FDOT engineers and a critical review of FDOT design standards applicable to Maintenance of Traffic, the following modifications to the prediction model were made:

Adding bid item costs in the predictions: The historic price averages for differing MOT bid items were used to calculate the predicted MOT item costs as well as the percentage of the MOT spending compared to the project budget. The maintenance of traffic was included in the MOT data set as a lump sum amount and the average of previous years broken down with respect to WMC and TS was used as the basis for future project predictions.

Adjustments to the initial prediction equations: To improve the prediction accuracy, upper and lower boundaries were set to the predictions using engineering judgment, the FDOT standard MOT indexes and additional project characteristics input by the user. The following additional information items to be input by the user were added:

- Use of Cones vs. Type II Barricades
- Estimated Cross Street Frequency per Mile
- Number of Signalized Intersections
- Anticipated Drop Off Conditions
- Anticipated Letting Date

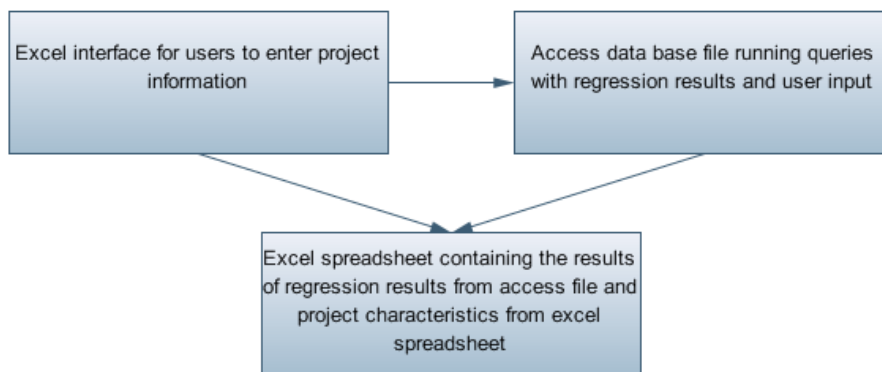
The Inflation Adjustment: The data set furnished by FDOT (used in regression model development) was through years 1993 and 2003, concentrated through 1998 to 2001. Considering the time difference between the current projects and these dates, it was necessary to adjust the project budgets to be used in MOT quantity prediction for the cost difference related to the time interval. The letting date was added to the input list and the difference between the letting date and the median date (1999) for historic projects was calculated. The adjustment factor was calculated using a cost index. The historic engineering news record (ENR) construction price index values and consumer price index (CPI) values were analyzed. As a result of the analysis an adjustment factor was developed to adjust current project budgets to the median year of the historical data base for model predictions. The average annual cost increase over the period was approximately 3.6%.

Chapter 4 Application Platform Development and Testing

Application Architecture

The initial regression models were developed for WMC-TS combinations and they were checked against both the outliers and the preliminary accuracy conditions. The complete documentation of regression results is provided in Appendix A.

After the regression coefficients were obtained they were placed in an Access data base file. The interface developed use an Excel file to interact with the users for data inputting. Below is the schematic representation of the application interface.



Use of the application: Maintenance of Traffic Estimating System (MOTES)

Bid login form is the main application interface the users will be interacting with. It is designed to record some project characteristics about transportation projects and return the estimated MOT quantities. The file has been programmed using Visual Basic for Applications (VBA) and reaches the access file, which contains the required formulas and run queries to provide the required functionality. The details of the algorithms are beyond the scope of this tutorial but they can be found in the final report of this research project. Following are the steps the use the MOTES software.

The first step to start the procedure is to enter the project ID that has observed to be a string of numbers. Note that all the cells except the project ID cell are gray, they cannot be changed before the project ID is entered and the *Start* button is clicked.



Enter the project ID and click start

Enter the values and click submit to retrieve the bid items and their quantities

Select the work mix code

Select the transportation system

Enter estimated days

Select location

Enter the length (in miles)

Enter estimated letting date
dd
yyyy
20

Enter estimated budget (in USD)

Roadway Median? *(if applicable)*

Yes

Enter estimated cross street frequency (per mile) *(if applicable)*

3

Will cones be used for paving operations in lieu of Type II Barricades or Drums? *(if applicable)*

Yes

Enter estimated number of signalized intersections *(if applicable)*

0

Will this project involve significant edge drop off or other conditions requiring concrete barrier? *(if applicable)*

Yes

Figure 1 Initial Project Input Screen

Completing step 1 and will enable users to change the values of the other cells. Additionally, a spreadsheet will be created in a temporary drive. At this stage the user will not see the new spreadsheet.

If more than one project prediction is required, the user can simply go to the MOTES-Login spreadsheet and redo the steps 1-4 to obtain new predictions. A complete copy of the user instructions are provided in Appendix C.

Testing of the Application

Estimated Model Precision

An analysis of model estimating precision over the range of work mix types was performed by comparing the expected model prediction to the actual values in the data base. The average estimate precision was found to be **15%**. Table 9 presents the estimated model prediction precision. The absence of a numerical value in the table indicates that the historical data base did not contain sufficient numbers of projects with this item to facilitate modeling. Additionally, the current MOT pay item listing includes a number of pay items that were not found in the historical project data. Modeling was not possible for these under represented items because there was no historical project data. However, the results given in Table 9 clearly indicate that predictions of MOT item quantities can be successfully made when sufficient historical project data is available. The conclusion is that with the addition of more recent project data, MOT quantity predictions can be made for all commonly used MOT items.

Trial Testing of the Modeling Application

The MOT model was tested using new project data provided by the FDOT. These were projects that had been recently completed from three different FDOT Districts. The input information included the basic project descriptive information and MOT quantities for some of the MOT items. Table 10 presents the basic project information on the sample projects. The MOTS software application performed without execution errors.

Results of the Quantity Estimate Precision for the Sample Projects

Two of the projects (project s F and J) were significantly different from the average project in the historical data base. We do not know specifically how the projects differed, but it is clear that they were outliers. For example: the contractor may have elected a non-typical work plan or the project work mix category may not have been representative of the scope of work. The quantity predictions for 8 of the 10 projects were within the expected range, providing an average MOT quantity estimate precision of **11.99%** and an average MOT cost estimate precision of **0.48 %**. The MOT quantity predictions for the two outlier projects provided an average MOT quantity estimate precision of 66.4% and an average MOT cost estimate precision of 2.74 %. Obviously, there will occasionally be projects that do not fit the norm. Table 11 presents the results of the estimate precision of the 8 typical sample projects. The detailed estimate predictions of all sample projects are included in Appendix C.

Table 9 Estimated Model Precision (% Variance)

MOT Pay Item	12-Resurfacing	005-Flexible Pavement Reconstruction	0217 - RIGID PAVEMENT RECONSTRUCTION	0221 - WIDEN OR RESURFACE EXIST LANES	213-Add Lanes and Reconstruct	002-New Road Construction	121-Multilane Reconstruction	0218 - ADD LANES AND REHABILITATE PVMNT	AVERAGE PRECISION BY PAY ITEM TYPE
ADVANCE WARNING ARROW PANEL	17	12	12	11	50	34	27	42	26
BARRICADE, TEMPORARY, TYPES I, II, DI, VP & DRUM	24	20	10	23	11	13	8	10	15
BARRIER WALL, TEMPORARY, F&I, CONCRETE	23	22	11	43	15	32		19	24
BUSINESS SIGN	52				23			12	29
CHANGEABLE-VARIABLE MESSAGE SIGN, TEMPORARY	13		7	6	14	18	17	9	12
COMMERCIAL MATERIAL FOR DRIVEWAY MAINTENANCE	4	6		10		16	37	15	15
CRASH CUSHION	42				29				36
HIGH INTENSITY FLASHING LIGHTS, TEMP, TYPE B	21	17	8	19	17	19	24	16	18
LIGHTS, BARRIER WALL MOUNT, TEMP, TYPE C, STEADY BURN	2	1		1	22	35		8	11
REFLECTIVE PAVEMENT MARKER, TEMPORARY	3	2	1	2	34		24	40	15
TEMPORARY TRAFFIC CONTROL, FIXED SIGNAL	7	14			16				12
WORK ZONE SIGN	1	1		1	3			2	2
MAINTENANCE OF TRAFFIC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TEMPORARY TRAFFIC DETECTION, INTERSECT	46				19				33
AVERAGE PRECISION BY WORK MIX TYPE	18	10	7	12	20	21	20	16	

Average for All Work Mix Types = 15%

Note that the absence of a numerical value indicates that sufficient project data was not available to model that item.

Table 10 Project Characteristics on Initial Sample Projects

Project	ID Number	Work Mix	Transportation System	Rural/Urban	Budget	Length (Miles)	Duration (Days)
A	417643-1-52-01	012 Resurfacing	Intrastate Interstate TS 1	Rural	\$11,182,388.10	7.6	171
B	209596-1-52-01	421 Replace Low Bridge	Non-Intrastate State Highway TS5	Rural	\$17,430,221.39	1.446	716
C	208363-1-52-01	213 Add Lanes and Reconstruct	Non-Intrastate State Highway TS5	Rural	\$28,857,028.84	3.733	907
D	209513-8-52-01	0213 Add Lanes and Reconstruct	Non-Intrastate State Highway TS5	Urban	\$27,405,057.18	3.076	1192
E	208085-3-52-01	012 Resurfacing	Non-Intrastate State Highway TS5	Rural	\$6,738,408.98	5.324	376
F	210447-3-52-01	0012 Resurfacing	Non-Intrastate State Highway TS5	Urban	\$1,705,539.63	1.471	124
G	210067-2-52-01	0012 Resurfacing	Non-Intrastate State Highway TS5	Rural	\$4,232,694.86	8.789	112
H	208402-3-52-01	0012 Resurfacing	Non-Intrastate State Highway TS5	Rural	\$2,225,736.08	7.511	96
I	209411-2-52-01	0012 Resurfacing	Non-Intrastate State Highway TS5	Urban	\$7,194,273.34	10.173	360
J	209664-3-52-01	0012 Resurfacing	Non-Intrastate State Highway TS5	Urban	\$3,118,423.18	3.273	237

Table 11 MOT Estimate Precision Results for Sample Projects

Project	ID Number	Work Mix	Average MOT Quantity Variance (%)	Average MOT Cost Variance (% of Expenditures)
A	417643-1-52-01	012 Resurfacing	13.79%	0.12%
B	209596-1-52-01	421 Replace Low Bridge	-5.50%	-0.58%
C	208363-1-52-01	213 Add Lanes and Reconstruct	-5.18%	-0.11%
D	209513-8-52-01	0213 Add Lanes and Reconstruct	-11.93%	-1.27%
E	208085-3-52-01	012 Resurfacing	-10.50%	0.90%
G	210067-2-52-01	0012 Resurfacing	13.33%	0.05%
H	208402-3-52-01	0012 Resurfacing	11.86%	0.18%
I	209411-2-52-01	0012 Resurfacing	23.83%	0.63%
AVERAGE ABSOLUTE PREDICTION PRECISION			11.99%	0.48%

Chapter 5 Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions

Research Outcome

The results of this study clearly demonstrate that MOT item quantities can be successfully estimated from a model based upon basic project descriptive information. Analysis of the model precision using 8 new test projects resulted in an average MOT quantity variance of 3.71%, which represented only 0.001% of the estimated total MOT cost to the project. Analysis of the model precision over the range of project work mix types indicates an average estimate precision 15%.

However, in its current form the estimating modeling is constrained by certain limitations. Modeling is limited to work mix project types and MOT items that are represented in the project data base in sufficient numbers. Where we have sufficient project data, modeling is successful. Estimate precision is highly dependent upon the quantity and quality of the input project data.

Limitations of the Input Data

Age of Input Data Base

The project history data used in modeling included projects from 1993 to 2003 (only a few projects were available from 2003). Approximately 78% of the projects were performed in 2000 or earlier. The average age of the projects used was approximately 10 years. It seems likely that the application of MOT within the FDOT has evolved over time. The information in the input data base may not precisely reflect current MOT usage. Pay Items, work mix codes and design standards have been revised. Given the age of the projects it is not practical to obtain additional critical project information on those projects. More current project data could be used to improve the prediction models.

Limited Number of Projects in Certain Work Mix Categories

Many of the project work mix categories apparently occur infrequently in the FDOT's work program. Consequently, there were insufficient numbers of projects in the input data base to support modeling. This may not be a serious concern because there may not be a need to model projects that occur only occasionally. However, the work program has evolved. For example, ITS projects which were minimally present in the input data base may occur more frequently in current and future years. More current project data could be used to improve the prediction models for certain work mix categories.

Recommendations for Improvement – Moving Forward

Expand and Refine the Model

The research team believes that the inclusion of more recent (and verifiable) project data offers the potential for greatest improvements. The implementation of a revised form of this prototype MOT Estimating System would benefit the FDOT in reducing the cost of preparing quantity estimates for MOT items. The application would provide more precise MOT estimates during project planning and preliminary design, and would reduce the time required to develop pay item quantities in the final design.

Input of New Current Project Data

With more recent project data the model can be expanded to include all MOT Items and project work mix types of interest to the FDOT. The inclusion of current project data will also improve the estimate precision.

Clearly, estimate precision can be improved with an additional level of project information. Work Mix Code categories do not tell us enough about key project characteristics. The following examples are representative of the types of additional project information that would greatly improve model accuracy.

Additional Project Information	MOT Items Affected
Number of travel lanes (Shoulder Modifications)	Barricades Stripping Removal Temporary Stripping Reflective Pavement Markers Advance Arrow Warning Panel
Median (yes or no)	Work Zone Signs Barricades High Intensity Flashing Lights
Cross street frequency	Work Zone Signs Type III Barricades Barricades (Type II, Drums, Type I) High Intensity Flashing Lights
Edge Drop Off Conditions	Temporary Concrete Barrier Lights Barrier Wall Mounted
Number of Signalized Intersections	Temporary Traffic Control Fixed Signal Temporary Detection

This information is not practically obtainable for the projects included in the original data base because of the age of the projects. However, this information could be readily obtained for projects performed in the last 1 to 3 years. The project administrator or engineer could be contacted directly by the researcher. A simple, phone call or e-mail is all that would be required to get the “rest of the story”. More recent data would also be more closely aligned with current MOT usage. This would permit identification of projects that are far from the norm and more precise filtering of the data. Several hundred projects with this additional level of information could be obtained. The MOT designer using the model to estimate would of course have to provide the same level of information. This would not appear to be a burden for someone who has worked on the MOT design and is familiar with the project.

Obtain Additional Input from MOT Designers and Construction Project Managers

Improvement of the prediction model can also be accomplished through input from experienced MOT designers and FDOT construction project managers. The development of a better understanding of the key project characteristics that influence MOT choices would greatly assist in refining the model. Obtaining this input would involve discussions with experienced MOT designers and construction project managers. This input would define that additional level of information needed for improvement and facilitate its inclusion in the model. Our preliminary thinking is that at least one designer and one construction manager should be contacted in each district.

Improvements to the User Interface

Based upon the above input from MOT designers, the estimating software application can be improved to provide the most benefit for users. A graphical interface similar to that used in the LRE might be considered.

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Appendix A Initial Modeling Regression Results

COMB.005- HWY-RECONSTRUCTION, FLEXIBLE PAVEMENT RECONSTRUCT.

TS-5

Advance Warning Panel

Before

SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.604194
R Square	0.36505
Adjusted R Square	0.042289
Standard Error	655.5168
Observations	13

<i>ANOVA</i>					
	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	4	2223430	555857.4	1.724783	0.237083
Residual	9	3867321	429702.3		
Total	13	6090750			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	-464.9214	516.6989	0.899792	0.39167	-1633.78	703.9327	-1633.78	703.9327
X Variable 1	-232.5895	308.6151	0.753656	0.470312	-930.725	465.5464	-930.725	465.5464

X Variable 2	0	0	65535	#NUM!	0	0	0	0
			-					
X Variable 3	-3.43E-05	6.87E-05	0.499393	0.629482	-0.00019	0.000121	-0.00019	0.000121
X Variable 4	2.316167	1.10107	2.103559	0.064743	-0.17463	4.806961	-0.17463	4.806961

After

SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.743966904
R Square	0.553486754
Adjusted R Square	0.293537894
Standard Error	1457942.45
Observations	13

ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	4	2.37E+13	5.93E+12	3.718726	0.053871
Residual	9	1.91E+13	2.13E+12		
Total	13	4.28E+13			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	18212103.62	9929802	1.834085	0.099846	-4250669	40674876	-4250669	40674876
	-		-					
X Variable 1	501838.5124	638384.4	0.786107	0.452005	-1945964	942287.3	-1945964	942287.3
X Variable 2	0	0	65535	#NUM!	0	0	0	0
	-		-					
X Variable 3	1573199.529	785345.2	2.003195	0.076159	-3349774	203374.8	-3349774	203374.8
X Variable 4	10989.86758	3468.135	3.168812	0.011388	3144.401	18835.33	3144.401	18835.33

002-NEW CONSTRUCTION ROAD

TS-2

High_Intensity_Flash_Lights

Before

SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.644887
R Square	0.415879
Adjusted R Square	0.082096
Standard Error	4855.317
Observations	12

ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	4	1.17E+08	29372289	1.245956	0.374036
Residual	7	1.65E+08	23574102		
Total	11	2.83E+08			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	1340.815	6163.404	0.217545	0.833989	-13233.3	15914.95	-13233.3	15914.95
X Variable 1	682.2768	611.3757	1.11597	0.301273	-763.397	2127.951	-763.397	2127.951
X Variable 2	-2779.98	4715.686	-0.58952	0.57404	-13930.8	8370.845	-13930.8	8370.845
X Variable 3	-0.00023	0.000265	-0.8817	0.407194	-0.00086	0.000392	-0.00086	0.000392
X Variable 4	13.50727	13.02965	1.036657	0.334374	-17.3029	44.31749	-17.3029	44.31749

After

SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.7527083
R Square	0.5665697
Adjusted R Square	0.3188953
Standard Error	82535379
Observations	12

ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	4	6.23E+16	1.55831E+16	2.287558	0.159908
Residual	7	4.77E+16	6.81209E+15		
Total	11	1.1E+17			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	-1.32E+08	1.16E+08	-1.135419198	0.293576	-4.1E+08	1.43E+08	-4.1E+08	1.43E+08

X Variable 1	12951053	10463107	1.237782746	0.2557	-1.2E+07	37692369	-1.2E+07	37692369
X Variable 2	-52378267	73739432	-0.710315575	0.500481	-2.3E+08	1.22E+08	-2.3E+08	1.22E+08
X Variable 3	-1.01E-07	6.45E-08	-1.560935016	0.162507	-2.5E-07	5.19E-08	-2.5E-07	5.19E-08
X Variable 4	324152.87	192535.2	1.683603557	0.136133	-131120	779426.2	-131120	779426.2

**COMB.215-MILL AND RESURFACE, RESURFACING, MAINTENANCE RESURFACING (FLEX), SKID HAZARD OVERLAY, FEDERAL AID
RESURFACE/REPAVE, STATE RESURFACE/REPAVE**

TS-1

Advance Warning Panel

Before

SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.653335
R Square	0.426847
Adjusted R	
Square	0.331321
Standard Error	539.6342
Observations	29

ANOVA

<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance</i>
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<i>F</i>					
Regression	4	5204892	1301223	4.468408	0.007694
Residual	24	6988922	291205.1		
Total	28	12193814			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	-424.224	295.0304	-1.4379	0.163375	-1033.14	184.6889	-1033.14	184.6889
X Variable 1	8.688447	34.90162	0.248941	0.805524	-63.345	80.72185	-63.345	80.72185
X Variable 2	442.3011	207.9927	2.126523	0.04394	13.02534	871.5769	13.02534	871.5769
X Variable 3	7.04E-05	6.69E-05	1.052732	0.302948	-6.8E-05	0.000208	-6.8E-05	0.000208
X Variable 4	1.133732	0.776163	1.460687	0.15707	-0.46819	2.735654	-0.46819	2.735654

After

SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.719093
R Square	0.517094
Adjusted R Square	0.43661
Standard Error	8.597597
Observations	29

ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	4	1899.645	474.9113	6.424781	0.001159
Residual	24	1774.048	73.91867		
Total	28	3673.693			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
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Intercept	-4.8274	6.964801	-0.69311	0.494892	-19.202	9.547244	-19.202	9.547244
X Variable 1	0.270745	0.462773	0.585049	0.563975	-0.68437	1.225862	-0.68437	1.225862
X Variable 2	7.546787	3.398025	2.220933	0.036046	0.533607	14.55997	0.533607	14.55997
X Variable 3	7.76E-14	5.87E-14	1.321426	0.198819	-4.4E-14	1.99E-13	-4.4E-14	1.99E-13
X Variable 4	0.987959	0.358144	2.758551	0.01093	0.248786	1.727132	0.248786	1.727132

Barricade_Temp_I_II_DI_VP_Drum

Before

SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.658483
R Square	0.4336
Adjusted R	
Square	0.342976
Standard Error	40821.15
Observations	30

ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	4	3.19E+10	7.97E+09	4.784605	0.005267
Residual	25	4.17E+10	1.67E+09		
Total	29	7.36E+10			

<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>Upper</i>
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		<i>Error</i>				95%	95.0%	95.0%
Intercept	33867.26	20356.85	1.663679	0.108664	-8058.46	75792.98	-8058.46	75792.98
X Variable 1	-5272.337	3280.44	1.607204	0.120568	-12028.5	1483.855	-12028.5	1483.855
X Variable 2	-13074.37	28228.45	0.463163	0.647254	-71212	45063.22	-71212	45063.22
X Variable 3	0.017764	0.005068	3.50538	0.001742	0.007327	0.028201	0.007327	0.028201
X Variable 4	-38.85732	61.72437	-0.62953	0.534714	-165.981	88.26641	-165.981	88.26641

After

SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.716324
R Square	0.51312
Adjusted R Square	0.435219
Standard Error	8.1E+09
Observations	30

ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	4	1.73E+21	4.32E+20	6.586831	0.000918
Residual	25	1.64E+21	6.56E+19		
Total	29	3.37E+21			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	8.17E+09	4.14E+09	1.973787	0.059555	-3.6E+08	1.67E+10	-3.6E+08	1.67E+10
X Variable 1	-5.63E+08	5.7E+08	-0.98766	0.332784	-1.7E+09	6.11E+08	-1.7E+09	6.11E+08
X Variable 2	-6.16E+09	5.64E+09	-1.0909	0.285718	-1.8E+10	5.47E+09	-1.8E+10	5.47E+09

X Variable 3	0.000234	5.64E-05	4.152608	0.000335	0.000118	0.000351	0.000118	0.000351
X Variable 4	326212.1	10324158	0.031597	0.975044	-2.1E+07	21589214	-2.1E+07	21589214

TS-2

work Zone signs

Before

SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.700781
R Square	0.491095
Adjusted R Square	-0.52672
Standard Error	12139.86
Observations	7

ANOVA					
	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	4	2.84E+08	71109118	0.482501	0.758826
Residual	2	2.95E+08	1.47E+08		
Total	6	5.79E+08			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	33710.1	45757.34	0.736715	0.537994	-163168	230588	-163168	230588
X Variable 1	3022.235	4080.254	0.740698	0.536033	-14533.7	20578.15	-14533.7	20578.15
X Variable 2	-7455.96	16943.22	-0.44006	0.702885	-80356.7	65444.82	-80356.7	65444.82
X Variable 3	0.01428	0.014878	0.959782	0.438444	-0.04974	0.078296	-0.04974	0.078296
X Variable 4	-391.182	479.7004	-0.81547	0.500471	-2455.17	1672.802	-2455.17	1672.802

After

SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.990993
R Square	0.982067
Adjusted R Square	0.946201
Standard Error	2278.884
Observations	7

ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	4	5.69E+08	1.42E+08	27.38146	0.035545
Residual	2	10386628	5193314		
Total	6	5.79E+08			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	71161.55	9354.235	7.607415	0.016844	30913.52	111409.6	30913.52	111409.6
X Variable 1	668.1168	488.8268	1.366776	0.305056	-1435.14	2771.369	-1435.14	2771.369
X Variable 2	5918.153	2821.555	2.097479	0.170861	-6222.02	18058.32	-6222.02	18058.32

X Variable 3	4.2E-09	4.67E-10	8.994301	0.012137	2.19E-09	6.21E-09	2.19E-09	6.21E-09
X Variable 4	-600.408	76.82023	-7.81575	0.015979	-930.939	-269.877	-930.939	-269.877

COMB.213-ADD LANES & RECONS, ADD LANES & REHABILITATE PVMNT, WIDEN/RESURFACE EXIST LANES, FARP-PAVE SHOULDERS & RESURF, STATE WIDEN AND RESURF, STATE PAVE SHOULDERS & RESURF

TS-1

Barricade_Temp_I_II_DI_VP_Drum

Before

SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.701342779
R Square	0.491881694
Adjusted R Square	0.426318042
Standard Error	181442.257
Observations	36

ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	4	9.88E+11	2.47E+11	7.502353	0.000239

Residual	31	1.02E+12	3.29E+10
Total	35	2.01E+12	

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	103029.7423	135549	0.760092	0.452942	-173424	379483.7	-173424	379483.7
X Variable 1	28846.08469	14692.13	1.96337	0.058628	-1118.71	58810.88	-1118.71	58810.88
X Variable 2	-45598.9502	102318.2	0.445658	0.658941	-254278	163080.3	-254278	163080.3
X Variable 3	0.008345118	0.003324	2.510459	0.017487	0.001565	0.015125	0.001565	0.015125
X Variable 4	-146.386773	181.215	0.807807	0.425357	-515.977	223.2036	-515.977	223.2036

After

SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.72443811
R Square	0.524810575
Adjusted R Square	0.463495811
Standard Error	175464.5562
Observations	36

ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	4	1.05E+12	2.63522E+11	8.559285514	8.96E-05
Residual	31	9.54E+11	30787810487		
Total	35	2.01E+12			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	41302.47067	118200.6	0.349426958	0.729131424	-282374.2	199769.2	-282374.2	199769.2
X Variable 1	17387.65473	15492.68	1.122313852	0.270346801	-14209.88	48985.19	-14209.88	48985.19
X Variable 2	59363.28639	98923.81	0.600091012	0.552807377	-261119.7	142393.1	-261119.7	142393.1
X Variable 3	104.8254698	35.16262	2.981161816	0.00554706	33.11083	176.5401	33.11083	176.5401
X Variable 4	217.1689736	180.2794	1.204624363	0.237464884	-584.8513	150.5133	-584.8513	150.5133

TS-3

Business Signs

Before

SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.64094
R Square	0.410804
Adjusted R Square	-0.17839
Standard Error	125.768
Observations	9

ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	4	44113.87	11028.47	0.697228	0.632375

Residual	4	63270.36	15817.59
Total	8	107384.2	

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	139.1032	324.5537	0.428598	0.690288	-762.002	1040.209	-762.002	1040.209
X Variable 1	-23.379	81.61026	-0.28647	0.788743	-249.965	203.2074	-249.965	203.2074
X Variable 2	74.80357	208.1934	0.359298	0.737536	-503.234	652.8411	-503.234	652.8411
X Variable 3	-6E-06	9.24E-06	-0.65359	0.549046	-3.2E-05	1.96E-05	-3.2E-05	1.96E-05
X Variable 4	0.043296	0.513996	0.084235	0.936917	-1.38378	1.470377	-1.38378	1.470377

After

SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.858213
R Square	0.736529
Adjusted R Square	0.473059
Standard Error	84.10201
Observations	9

ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	4	79091.63	19772.91	2.795489	0.171672
Residual	4	28292.59	7073.147		
Total	8	107384.2			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	2641.898	979.9635	2.695914	0.054324	-78.9172	5362.713	-78.9172	5362.713
X Variable 1	-25.0295	39.85215	-0.62806	0.56404	-135.677	85.61778	-135.677	85.61778
X Variable 2	151.8456	122.2432	1.24216	0.28203	-187.556	491.247	-187.556	491.247
X Variable 3	-176.657	72.72598	-2.42908	0.072052	-378.577	25.26243	-378.577	25.26243
X Variable 4	0.293412	0.272853	1.075348	0.342758	-0.46415	1.050973	-0.46415	1.050973

BArricade_Temp_III

Before

SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.66112041
R Square	0.4370802
Adjusted R Square	0.35368467
Standard Error	18532.2177
Observations	32

ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	4	7.2E+09	1.8E+09	5.241051	0.002951
Residual	27	9.27E+09	3.43E+08		
Total	31	1.65E+10			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	-37505.85	14141.53	2.652177	0.013225	-66521.9	-8489.82	-66521.9	-8489.82
X Variable 1	4822.32332	2570.031	1.876368	0.071453	-450.944	10095.59	-450.944	10095.59
X Variable 2	7856.54037	8018.061	0.979855	0.335856	-8595.16	24308.24	-8595.16	24308.24
X Variable 3	0.00040646	0.000583	0.696912	0.491815	-0.00079	0.001603	-0.00079	0.001603
X Variable 4	46.1327306	18.09741	2.549135	0.016795	8.999916	83.26555	8.999916	83.26555

After

SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.73872555
R Square	0.54571544
Adjusted R Square	0.47841403
Standard Error	50.5645657
Observations	32

ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	4	82926.74	20731.6851	8.10852838	0.000198

Residual	27	69032.93	2556.7753
Total	31	151959.7	

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	-69.62299	38.58472	-1.8044187	0.08233279	-148.7923	9.546317	-148.7923	9.546317
X Variable 1	11.7369114	7.012247	1.67377333	0.10572311	-2.65103	26.12485	-2.65103	26.12485
X Variable 2	16.5157144	21.87703	0.7549342	0.45682356	-28.37223	61.40366	-28.37223	61.40366
X Variable 3	1.391E-06	1.59E-06	0.87413293	0.38975501	-1.87E-06	4.66E-06	-1.87E-06	4.66E-06
X Variable 4	0.16597347	0.049378	3.36126994	0.00232915	0.064658	0.267289	0.064658	0.267289

High_Intensity_Flash_Lights

Before

SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.652179
R Square	0.425337
Adjusted R Square	0.348716
Standard Error	6003.946

Observations 35

ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	4	8E+08	2E+08	5.551134	0.001817
Residual	30	1.08E+09	36047369		
Total	34	1.88E+09			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	196.6642	4336.25	0.045354	0.964126	-8659.14	9052.468	-8659.14	9052.468
X Variable 1	348.8473	646.3694	0.539703	0.593386	-971.215	1668.91	-971.215	1668.91
X Variable 2	4552.027	2514.686	1.810177	0.080296	-583.647	9687.7	-583.647	9687.7
X Variable 3	0.000409	0.000193	2.124349	0.041996	1.58E-05	0.000803	1.58E-05	0.000803
X Variable 4	5.370731	5.568669	0.964455	0.342528	-6.00201	16.74347	-6.00201	16.74347

After

SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.7043353
R Square	0.49608822
Adjusted R Square	0.42889998
Standard Error	0.5730106
Observations	35

ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	4	9.697303	2.424326	7.383558	0.00029
Residual	30	9.850234	0.328341		
Total	34	19.54754			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	5.38955994	1.801352	2.991953	0.0055	1.710708	9.068412	1.710708	9.068412
X Variable 1	0.00345573	0.006776	0.51002	0.61377	-0.01038	0.017294	-0.01038	0.017294
X Variable 2	0.42414462	0.225313	1.882465	0.069504	-0.03601	0.884296	-0.03601	0.884296
X Variable 3	0.00026614	0.000137	1.949598	0.060626	-1.3E-05	0.000545	-1.3E-05	0.000545
X Variable 4	0.41483987	0.312254	1.328533	0.19402	-0.22287	1.052548	-0.22287	1.052548

Pave_MArk_Remov_Yellow_Solid

Before

SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.5566736
R Square	0.3098855

Adjusted R
 Square -0.084466
 Standard Error 4250.5075
 Observations 12

ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	4	56788409	14197102	0.785811	0.569176
Residual	7	1.26E+08	18066814		
Total	11	1.83E+08			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	5296.0231	6306.928	0.839715	0.428812	-9617.49	20209.54	-9617.49	20209.54
X Variable 1	1892.8141	1190.404	1.590061	0.155846	-922.043	4707.671	-922.043	4707.671
X Variable 2	542.05838	3990.495	0.135837	0.895774	-8893.96	9978.08	-8893.96	9978.08
X Variable 3	0.0002136	0.000218	0.981458	0.359063	-0.0003	0.000728	-0.0003	0.000728
X Variable 4	-10.60029	9.900174	1.070718	0.319819	-34.0105	12.8099	-34.0105	12.8099

After

SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.8153402
R Square	0.6647797
Adjusted R Square	0.4732252

Standard Error 0.6530454
Observations 12

ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	4	5.920142	1.480036	3.470447	0.072556
Residual	7	2.985278	0.426468		
Total	11	8.90542			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	6.42168	0.778502	8.248766	7.49E-05	4.580816	8.262544	4.580816	8.262544
X Variable 1	0.6088203	0.187637	3.244663	0.014161	0.165128	1.052512	0.165128	1.052512
X Variable 2	1.4553535	0.607092	2.397253	0.047658	0.019809	2.890898	0.019809	2.890898
X Variable 3	1.509E-15	6.55E-16	2.304603	0.054619	-3.9E-17	3.06E-15	-3.9E-17	3.06E-15
X Variable 4	-2.16E-06	8.3E-07	2.605803	0.035127	-4.1E-06	-2E-07	-4.1E-06	-2E-07

TS-5

Barricade_Temp_I_II_DI_VP_Drum

Before

SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.592069778

R Square	0.350546622
Adjusted R Square	0.331990811
Standard Error	228284.8629
Observations	145

ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	4	3.93804E+12	9.8451E+11	18.89147	1.93E-12
Residual	140	7.29596E+12	52113978620		
Total	144	1.1234E+13			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	37123.60816	78588.30325	0.472380833	0.637391	-192496.9	118249.6867	-192496.903	118249.7
X Variable 1	-1710.51887	7020.232014	0.243655604	0.807854	-15589.89	12168.85673	15589.89447	12168.86
X Variable 2	13603.75793	68938.37509	0.197332152	0.843854	-122691.1	149898.6267	122691.1109	149898.6
X Variable 3	0.029283504	0.004571807	6.405236313	2.13E-09	0.020245	0.038322212	0.020244796	0.038322
X Variable 4	52.06708793	90.28778904	0.576679178	0.565082	-230.5709	126.4367185	230.5708943	126.4367

After SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.704459115
R Square	0.496262645

Adjusted R
 Square 0.48187015
 Standard Error 157.6984213
 Observations 145

ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	4	3429969	857492.2	34.48065	5.1E-20
Residual	140	3481631	24868.79		
Total	144	6911600			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	64.40562459	70.48137	0.913796	0.362395	-74.9398	203.7511	-74.9398	203.7511
X Variable 1	-0.449895875	0.286439	-1.57065	0.118521	-1.0162	0.11641	-1.0162	0.11641
X Variable 2	52.72793843	45.00419	1.171623	0.243339	-36.2478	141.7036	-36.2478	141.7036
X Variable 3	7.02978E-13	1.08E-13	6.490548	1.38E-09	4.89E-13	9.17E-13	4.89E-13	9.17E-13
X Variable 4	7.751508318	2.968706	2.611073	0.010009	1.882217	13.6208	1.882217	13.6208

work Zone signs

Before

SUMMARY OUTPUT

Regression Statistics	
Multiple R	0.703850264
R Square	0.495405195
Adjusted R Square	0.369715974
Standard Error	33707.77032
Observations	24

ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	4	2.23E+10	5.58E+09	6.545254	0.001735
Residual	20	2.27E+10	1.14E+09		
Total	24	4.5E+10			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	-2171.17326	19040.78	0.114028	0.910353	-41889.5	37547.2	-41889.5	37547.2
X Variable 1	-9908.28406	7491.625	1.322581	0.2009	-25535.5	5718.972	-25535.5	5718.972
X Variable 2	0	0	65535	#NUM!	0	0	0	0
X Variable 3	0.004613198	0.002101	2.19574	0.040075	0.000231	0.008996	0.000231	0.008996
X Variable 4	55.37717907	51.95618	1.065844	0.299193	-53.0015	163.7559	-53.0015	163.7559

After

SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.751205534
R Square	0.564309754
Adjusted R Square	0.448956217
Standard Error	70.38777933
Observations	24

ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	4	128340.6523	32085.16308	8.634724	0.000379
Residual	20	99088.78957	4954.439478		
Total	24	227429.4419			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	71.68336832	39.76051305	1.802878354	0.086497	-11.25561	154.6223	-11.2556	154.6223
X Variable 1	-20.4866467	15.64383709	-1.30956661	0.205187	-53.11912	12.14583	-53.1191	12.14583
X Variable 2	0	0	65535	#NUM!	0	0	0	0
X Variable 3	1.03824E-05	4.38721E-06	2.366509903	0.028161	1.23E-06	1.95E-05	1.23E-06	1.95E-05
X Variable 4	0.13839026	0.108493673	1.275560649	0.216728	-0.087924	0.364704	-0.08792	0.364704

COMB.24- BRIDGE-REPAIR/REHABILITATION, BRIDGE-REPLACE AND ADD LANES

TS-1**work Zone signs**

Before

SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.591442
R Square	0.349804
Adjusted R Square	-0.17035
Standard Error	752.118
Observations	10

ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	4	1521678	380419.4	0.672498	0.638996
Residual	5	2828407	565681.4		
Total	9	4350085			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	15.07499	588.2495	0.025627	0.980546	-1497.07	1527.218	-1497.07	1527.218
X Variable 1	1821.125	1909.042	0.953947	0.38392	-3086.23	6728.475	-3086.23	6728.475
X Variable 2	327.8432	758.083	0.432463	0.683421	-1620.87	2276.558	-1620.87	2276.558
X Variable 3	-0.00559	0.006733	-0.83093	0.443869	-0.0229	0.011713	-0.0229	0.011713
X Variable 4	16.53032	17.08623	0.967465	0.377746	-27.3912	60.45186	-27.3912	60.45186

After

SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.735023
R Square	0.540258
Adjusted R Square	0.172465
Standard Error	1749481
Observations	10

ANOVA					
	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	4	1.8E+13	4.4959E+12	1.468917	0.336878
Residual	5	1.53E+13	3.0607E+12		
Total	9	3.33E+13			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	-2233582	2153568	-1.0371543	0.347195	-7769504	3302340	-7769504	3302340
X Variable 1	4430052	3428759	1.29202775	0.252839	-4383854	13243957	-4383854	13243957
X Variable 2	1533426	1735279	0.88367686	0.41733	-2927251	5994103	-2927251	5994103
X Variable 3	-3.1E-05	2.88E-05	-1.088059	0.326213	-0.00011	4.27E-05	-0.00011	4.27E-05
X Variable 4	47950.33	41106.25	1.16649734	0.29602	-57716.6	153617.3	-57716.6	153617.3

TS-5

Pave_Mark_Remov_Bl&Whi_Skip

Before

SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.572373
R Square	0.327611
Adjusted R Square	-0.12065
Standard Error	1336.064
Observations	11

ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	4	5218473	1304618	0.730851	0.602765
Residual	6	10710404	1785067		
Total	10	15928877			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	1080.624	1621.595	0.666396	0.529933	-2887.28	5048.524	-2887.28	5048.524
X Variable 1	-1530.27	1409.897	-1.08538	0.319427	-4980.16	1919.624	-4980.16	1919.624
X Variable 2	1020.701	1469.073	0.694793	0.513178	-2573.99	4615.394	-2573.99	4615.394
X Variable 3	0.000488	0.000405	1.204688	0.273681	-0.0005	0.00148	-0.0005	0.00148
X Variable 4	-5.54215	6.211839	-0.89219	0.406646	-20.742	9.657671	-20.742	9.657671

After

SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.717386
R Square	0.514642
Adjusted R Square	0.19107
Standard Error	1.221296
Observations	11

ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	4	9.489349	2.372337	1.590503	0.290864
Residual	6	8.949382	1.491564		
Total	10	18.43873			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	7.80634	2.027125	3.850941	0.008451	2.846142	12.76654	2.846142	12.76654
X Variable 1	-2.22786	1.578741	-1.41116	0.207887	-6.0909	1.635183	-6.0909	1.635183
X Variable 2	0.670222	1.316235	0.509196	0.628794	-2.55049	3.890934	-2.55049	3.890934
X Variable 3	0.002069	0.001049	1.973379	0.0959	-0.0005	0.004635	-0.0005	0.004635
X Variable 4	-0.23865	0.159162	-1.49942	0.184426	-0.62811	0.150805	-0.62811	0.150805

119-INTERSECTION (MINOR)

TS-5

Changeable_Variable_Message_Sign

Before

SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.635112
R Square	0.403367
Adjusted R Square	-2.38653
Standard Error	138.1488
Observations	5

ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	4	12902.92	3225.729	0.225358	#NUM!
Residual	1	19085.08	19085.08		
Total	5	31988			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>
Intercept	408.3345	438.7996	0.930572	0.522885	-5167.14	5983.812
X Variable 1	-1048.87	1365.727	-0.76799	0.583067	-18402.1	16304.34
X Variable 2	0	0	65535	#NUM!	0	0
X Variable 3	0.001714	0.002893	0.592498	0.659482	-0.03504	0.038472
X Variable 4	-10.4764	18.02688	-0.58115	0.664855	-239.53	218.5769

After

SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.733185
R Square	0.537561
Adjusted R Square	-0.6561
Standard Error	5.212808
Observations	6

ANOVA					
	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	4	63.1751	15.79378	0.774964	0.68058
Residual	2	54.34673	27.17337		
Total	6	117.5218			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	6.206839	12.2863	0.505184	0.6636	-46.6569	59.07054	-46.6569	59.07054
X Variable 1	-81.0287	60.36116	-1.3424	0.311548	-340.742	178.6844	-340.742	178.6844
X Variable 2	0	0	65535	#NUM!	0	0	0	0
X Variable 3	0.014715	0.034316	0.428792	0.709842	-0.13294	0.162366	-0.13294	0.162366
X Variable 4	-0.01578	0.082018	-0.19237	0.865216	-0.36867	0.337116	-0.36867	0.337116

121-MULTI-LANE RECONSTRUCTION

TS-3

Reflective_PAvet_Marker_Temp

Before

SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.601432
R Square	0.36172
Adjusted R Square	-0.48932
Standard Error	22217.18
Observations	8

ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	4	8.39E+08	2.1E+08	0.425034	0.786619
Residual	3	1.48E+09	4.94E+08		
Total	7	2.32E+09			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	-6633.84	36681.55	-0.18085	0.868014	-123371	110103.2	-123371	110103.2
X Variable 1	3601.425	11526.17	0.312456	0.775153	-33080	40282.85	-33080	40282.85
X Variable 2	-23846.1	20629.67	-1.15591	0.331414	-89498.9	41806.7	-89498.9	41806.7
X Variable 3	-0.00032	0.001604	-0.20235	0.852587	-0.00543	0.00478	-0.00543	0.00478
X Variable 4	36.55122	45.91148	0.796124	0.484138	-109.56	182.662	-109.56	182.662

After

SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.711256
R Square	0.505885
Adjusted R Square	-0.15294
Standard Error	1.15E+09
Observations	8

<i>ANOVA</i>					
	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	4	4.06E+18	1.01E+18	0.767864	0.610894
Residual	3	3.97E+18	1.32E+18		
Total	7	8.02E+18			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	-1.1E+10	9.11E+09	-1.16977	0.326575	-4E+10	1.83E+10	-4E+10	1.83E+10
X Variable 1	3.09E+08	5.94E+08	0.519447	0.63934	-1.6E+09	2.2E+09	-1.6E+09	2.2E+09
X Variable 2	-1.5E+09	1.06E+09	-1.44711	0.243671	-4.9E+09	1.83E+09	-4.9E+09	1.83E+09
X Variable 3	-1.3E-06	2.26E-06	-0.58918	0.597166	-8.5E-06	5.87E-06	-8.5E-06	5.87E-06
X Variable 4	1.76E+09	1.41E+09	1.254291	0.298569	-2.7E+09	6.24E+09	-2.7E+09	6.24E+09

TS- 5

BArricade_Temp_III

Before

SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.6196792
R Square	0.38400232
Adjusted R Square	0.14666956
Standard Error	11988.245
Observations	16

ANOVA					
	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	4	1.08E+09	2.69E+08	2.493531	0.103888
Residual	12	1.72E+09	1.44E+08		
Total	16	2.8E+09			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	-25171.292	13862.23	1.815819	0.09445	-55374.5	5031.905	-55374.5	5031.905
X Variable 1	2334.37094	3350.919	0.696636	0.499303	-4966.65	9635.397	-4966.65	9635.397
X Variable 2	0	0	65535	#NUM!	0	0	0	0
X Variable 3	-0.0011659	0.001395	0.835946	0.41952	-0.0042	0.001873	-0.0042	0.001873
X Variable 4	65.3142116	27.53558	2.371993	0.035273	5.319332	125.3091	5.319332	125.3091

After

SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.747131
R Square	0.558205
Adjusted R Square	0.364423
Standard Error	4.17E+08
Observations	16

ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	4	2.64E+18	6.59673E+17	5.053978	0.014714
Residual	12	2.09E+18	1.74034E+17		
Total	16	4.73E+18			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	-9.2E+08	4.5E+08	-2.039344305	0.064065	-1.9E+09	62791920.8	-1.899E+09	62791920.8
X Variable 1	3.4E+08	3.09E+08	1.099715643	0.293029	-3.3E+08	1013597741	-333616279	1013597741
X Variable 2	0	0	65535	#NUM!	0	0	0	0
X Variable 3	-4.8E-06	3.18E-06	-1.503182256	0.158645	-1.2E-05	2.1455E-06	-1.169E-05	2.1455E-06
X Variable 4	2589.314	715.2736	3.620033498	0.003514	1030.867	4147.76157	1030.86707	4147.76157

123-TOLL PLAZA

TS-2

Advance Warning Panel

Before

SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.597413
R Square	0.356902
Adjusted R Square	-0.50056
Standard Error	251.986
Observations	8

ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	4	105717.2	26429.3	0.41623	0.791816
Residual	3	190490.8	63496.93		
Total	7	296208			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	32.64961	269.8481	0.120993	0.911346	-826.127	891.4266	-826.127	891.4266
X Variable 1	-29.0422	52.55846	-0.55257	0.619062	-196.307	138.2222	-196.307	138.2222
X Variable 2	149.2455	320.6891	0.46539	0.673354	-871.33	1169.821	-871.33	1169.821

X Variable 3	1.31E-05	2.51E-05	0.520452	0.638719	-6.7E-05	9.3E-05	-6.7E-05	9.3E-05
X Variable 4	0.00146	0.603447	0.00242	0.998221	-1.91898	1.921897	-1.91898	1.921897

After

SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.8446
R Square	0.713349
Adjusted R Square	0.331148
Standard Error	168.2342
Observations	8

ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	4	211299.7	52824.93	1.866424	0.317691
Residual	3	84908.27	28302.76		
Total	7	296208			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	-7379.41	3549.19	-2.07918	0.129103	-18674.5	3915.692	-18674.5	3915.692
X Variable 1	-92.6584	47.38165	-1.95558	0.145479	-243.448	58.13115	-243.448	58.13115
X Variable 2	604.4085	318.3302	1.898684	0.153831	-408.66	1617.477	-408.66	1617.477
X Variable 3	515.3003	247.4045	2.082825	0.128655	-272.051	1302.652	-272.051	1302.652
X Variable 4	-1.04519	0.663639	-1.57494	0.213345	-3.15719	1.066802	-3.15719	1.066802

Appendix B Application Use Instructions

Installation Notes Readme: October 2008

PLEASE READ THIS DOCUMENT CAREFULLY; it contains important installation information about MOTES software.

System Requirements

Listed below are the minimum system requirements for installing MOTES.

- MOTES supports Intel and AMD processors only.
- Windows Vista or Windows XP Home Edition/Professional
- 300-MHz or higher processor
- 256 MB of RAM
- 180 MB of available disk space
- Internet Explorer 7.0 or later*
- Microsoft Access 97-2003 or 2007
- Microsoft Excel 2003 or 2007
- No permission restrictions on creating a folder in the C drive.
- Visual Studio 2008

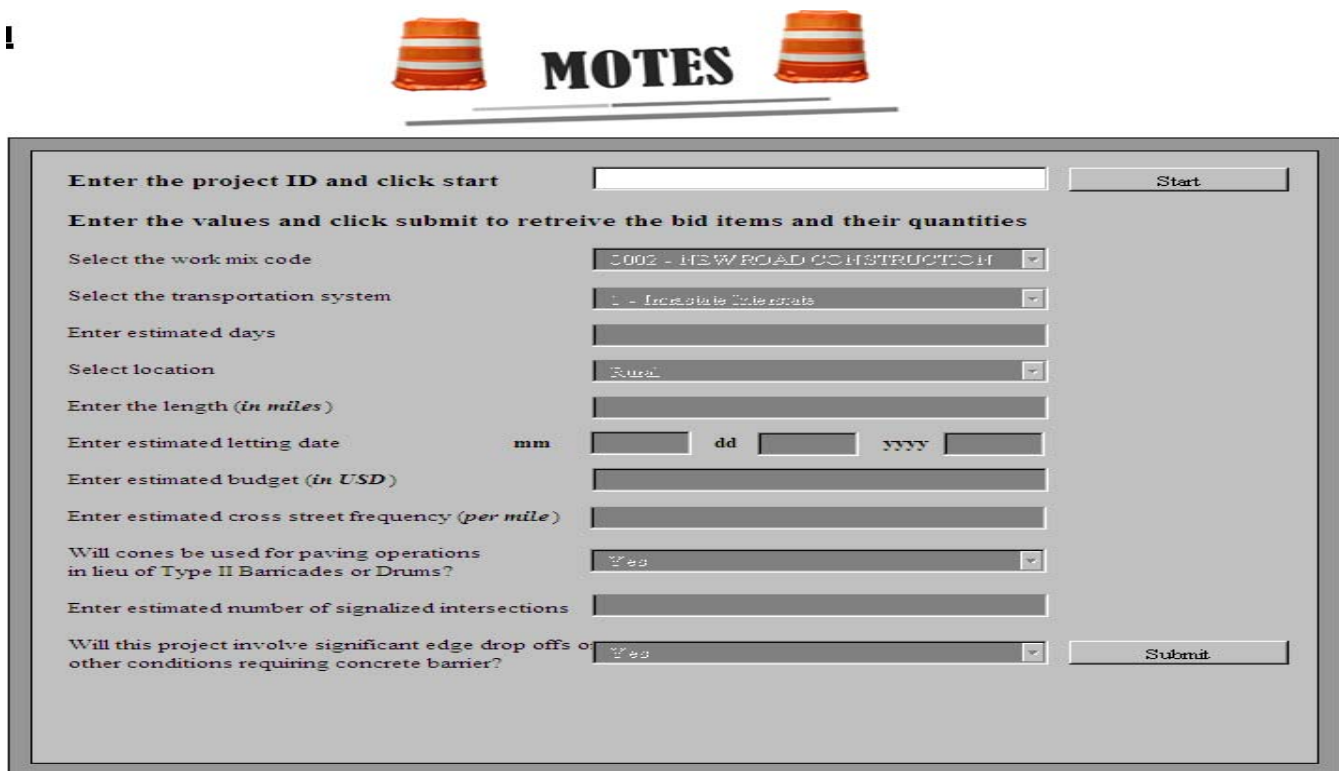
Set up:

1. Unpack the zipped installation file
2. Double click on the *setup.exe* to execute the installation process
3. Follow the instructions on the pop-up window to complete the installation
4. The application file is to create a sub-folder under the local computer's *C drive* called "Bid-MOTES". i.e. C:\Bid-MOTES
5. The Bid-MOTES folder include:
 - i. Bid_LoginForm.xls
 - ii. Bid_MOT.mdb
 - iii. Unins000.exe
 - iv. 2 system required files that will not be of use for applications of the spreadsheet
6. Bid_LoginForm.xls is the main application interface the users will use to predict the MOT quantities. Bid_MOT.mdb is an access database file that includes the regression equations and the algorithms necessary for application to be functional. Unins000.exe un-installs the application software if required.
7. **Note that all the macros need to be enabled** when the file is first opened in order for the application to function properly.

Using the Application

Bid login form is the main application interface the users will be interacting with. It is designed to record project characteristics about transportation projects and return the estimated MOT quantities. The file has been programmed using Visual Basic and reaches the access file (Bid_MOT.mdb), which contains the required formulas and run queries to provide the required functionality. Following are the steps the use the MOTES software

1. The first thing to be done to start the procedure is to enter the project ID that must be a string of numbers. Note that all the cells but for the project ID cell are grey, they cannot be changed before the project ID is entered and the *Start* button is clicked.



 **MOTES** 

Enter the project ID and click start

Enter the values and click submit to retrieve the bid items and their quantities

Select the work mix code

Select the transportation system

Enter estimated days

Select location

Enter the length (in miles)

Enter estimated letting date mm dd yyyy

Enter estimated budget (in USD)

Enter estimated cross street frequency (per mile)

Will cones be used for paving operations in lieu of Type II Barricades or Drums?

Enter estimated number of signalized intersections

Will this project involve significant edge drop offs or other conditions requiring concrete barrier?

2. Completing step 1 will create another spreadsheet that will be in a temporary drive, and will enable users to change the values of the other cells. At this stage the user will not see the new spreadsheet,

NOTES

Enter the project ID and click start

Enter the values and click submit to retrieve the bid items and their quantities

Select the work mix code

Select the transportation system

Enter estimated days

Select location

Enter the length (in miles)

Enter estimated letting date mm dd YYYY

Enter estimated budget (in USD)

Enter estimated cross street frequency (per mile)

Will cones be used for paving operations in lieu of Type II Barricades or Drums?

Enter estimated number of signalized intersections

Will this project involve significant edge drop offs or other conditions requiring concrete barrier?

3. The user now can input the project characteristics that will be used to calculate the MOT bid item quantities. The related work mix code, transportation system definition and the project location will be selected from a drop down menu. The other variables; project days, project length (miles), letting date (MM/DD/YYYY), project expenditure (USD), cross street frequency (per mile), whether cones will be used as substitutes for barricades in resurfacing jobs, number of signalized intersections (EA) and whether there will be significant drop off situations throughout the construction process, are to be input by the user. Once all the values are inserted the user needs to click on *Submit* button to obtain the MOT bid item estimates and clear out the fields for different project quantity estimations.
4. The spreadsheet that was created in step 2 will now be visible with the MOT estimates on it. That spreadsheet will be named as the project ID entered-MOT, i.e. 1001-MOT. The output spreadsheet will include a complete list of MOT bid items, their predicted quantities, unit and total costs of these items and two legends providing extra information about the predictions.

The bid items and their quantities are as follows:

Item Number	Item Description	Predicted Quantities	Unit Cost	Total Cost
0102 76	ADVANCE WARNING ARROW PANEL	200	8.53	1705.60
0102 74 1	BARRICADE, TEMPORARY, TYPES I, II, DI, VP & DRUM	31375	0.19	5973.41
0102 71 11	BARRIER WALL, TEMPORARY, F&I, CONCRETE	1320	22.53	29745.50
0102 61	BUSINESS SIGN	79	38.92	3091.20
0102 99	CHANGEABLE VARIABLE MESSAGE SIGN, TEMPORARY	250	19.96	4989.40
0102 3	COMMERCIAL MATERIAL FOR DRIVEWAY MAINTENANCE	613	28.02	17160.78
0102 89 7	CRASH CUSHION	9	1465.46	13311.79
0102 77	HIGH INTENSITY FLASHING LIGHTS, TEMP, TYPE B	3325	0.47	1556.10
0102 79	LIGHTS, BARRIER WALL MOUNT, TEMP, TYPE C, STEADY BURN	2487	0.17	413.80
0102911 3	PAVEMENT MARKING REMOVABLE WHITE-BLACK, OTHER	B	4.35	
0102911 1	PAVEMENT MARKING REMOVABLE WHITE-BLACK, SKIP	B	1.06	
0102911 2	PAVEMENT MARKING REMOVABLE WHITE-BLACK, SOLID	B	1.58	
0102912 3	PAVT MARKING REMOVABLE, YELLOW, OTHER	B	1.56	
0102912 1	PAVT MARKING REMOVABLE, YELLOW, SKIP	B	2.08	
0102912 2	PAVT MARKING REMOVABLE, YELLOW, SOLID	B	1.45	
0102 78	REFLECTIVE PAVEMENT MARKER, TEMPORARY	3890	3.82	14846.57
0102104 2	TEMPORARY TRAFFIC CONTROL, FIXED SIGNAL	63	26.53	1658.15
0102 14	TRAFFIC CONTROL OFFICER	476	53.83	25613.93
0102 60	WORK ZONE SIGN	6175	0.30	1862.38
0102 1	MAINTENANCE OF TRAFFIC	1	44666.32	44666.32
0102104 1	TEMPORARY TRAFFIC CONTROL, PORTABLE SIGNAL	B	117.30	
102107	TEMPORARY TRAFFIC DETECTION, INTERSECT	50	15.64	782.08
0102 73	TEMPORARY GUARDRAIL	A	25.63	
0102 71 12	BARRIER WALL, TEMPORARY, F&I, WATERFILLED	A	41.98	
0102 71 13	BARRIER WALL, TEMPORARY, F&I, LOW PROFILE, CONCRETE	A	50.56	
0102 71 14	BARRIER WALL, TEMPORARY, F&I, TYPE K	A	53.97	
0102 71 21	BARRIER WALL, TEMPORARY, RELOCATE, CONCRETE	B	6.36	
0102 71 22	BARRIER WALL, TEMPORARY, RELOCATE, WATERFILLED	B	10.11	
0102 71 23	BARRIER WALL, TEMPORARY, RELOCATE, LOW PROFILE	B	6.04	
0102 71 24	BARRIER WALL, TEMPORARY, RELOCATE, TYPE K	B	14.30	
0102 94 1	GLARE SCREEN, TEMPORARY, F&I, WALL MATERIAL-CONCRETE	B	B	
0102 94 11	GLARE SCREEN, TEMPORARY, RELOCATE, WALL MATERIAL	B	B	
0102150 1	PORTABLE REGULATORY, SIGN	A	30.47	
0102150 2	RADAR SPEED DISPLAY UNIT	A	29.57	
0102 2 1-30	SPECIAL DETOUR(s)	B	B	
0102 74 2	BARRICADE, TEMPORARY, TYPE III, 6'	B	0.38	
0102 98 2	BARRICADE, TYPE III, 6', TO REMAIN	B	150.80	

A =>Insufficient data in data base to make prediction.
Must be determined by estimator.

B =>Must be determined by estimator based on project specific criteria.

DETAILS ENTERED BY THE USER

WMC 0012 - RESURFACING
TS 5 - Non-Intrastate State Highway
Days 125
Rur/Urb Rural
Length 2.45 miles
Budget \$3,546,023.14

MOT RESULTS

MOT Budget \$167,277.02
% of Budget 4.72 %

1001-MOT MOTES-Login

- If more than one project prediction is required, the user can simply go to the MOTES-Login spreadsheet and redo the steps 1-4 to obtain new predictions. Different projects' MOT bid item predictions will be created on different spreadsheets within the same excel file provided they have different project IDs. If user inserts an already populated project ID to start the process, the existing spreadsheet will be replaced by the new one.

Appendix C Results of Final Testing of Model

A

Project ID: 417643-1-52-01
 Project Description: SR 8 (I-10) from East of SR261 (Capital Circle North East) to East of SR10 (US90) East
 Total Expenditures: \$11,182,388.10
 Days Used: 171 Days
 Work Length: 7.519 Miles
 Project Length: 7.60 Miles
 Transportation System: Intrastate Interstate TS 1
 Work Mix: Resurfacing
 Rural/Urban: Rural
 Date: 10/10/2005
 Cross Street: 0
 signalized intersection: 0
 Drop-off: NO
 Cones: NO

Item Number	Item Description	Units	Actual Quantity	Predicted Quantity
0102-76	Advance Warning Arrow Panel	ED	179	274
0102-74-1	Barricade, Temporary, Type I, II, Drum	ED	60,479	63441
0102-99	Changeable-Variable Message, Tem	ED	893	342
0102-77	High Intensity Flashing Lights	ED	1,548	684
102-1	Maintenance of Traffic	LS	1	1
0102-78	Reflective Pavement Marking, Temp	ED	2,338	8196
0102-60	Work Zone Signs	ED	4,672	6840

Average MOT Quantity Variance (%)	13.8%
Average MOT Cost Variance (% of Expenditures)	0.11%

Comment Legend

A = Insufficient data in data base to make prediction
 B = Must be determined by estimator based on project specific criteria.

B

Project ID: 209596-1-52-01
 Project Description: NA
 Total Expenditures: \$17,430,221.39
 Days Used: 716
 Work Length:
 Project Length: 1.446
 Transportation System: Non-Intrastate State Highway TS5
 Work Mix: 0421 Replace Low Bridge
 Rural/Urban: Rural
 Date: 10/10/2005
 Cross Street: 1
 signalized intersection: 0
 Dorp-off: YES
 Cones: Non-Intrastate State Highway TS5

Item Number	Item Description	Units	Actual Quantity	Predicted Quantity
0102-74-1	Barricade, Temporary, Type I, II, Drum	ED	71,008	68736
0102-71-11	Barrier (Temporary) (F&I)(Standard)(Concrete)	LF	7,918	3196
0102-77	High Intensity Flashing Lights	ED	2,816	9153
0102-79	Lights, Barrier Wall Mount, Temp	ED	33,728	25658
0102-1	Maintenance of Traffic	LS	1	1
0102-78	Reflective Pavement Marking, Temp	ED	797	1696
0102-60	Work Zone Signs	ED	20,218	20532

Average MOT Quantity Variance (%)	-7.56%
Average MOT Cost Variance (% of Expenditures)	-0.60%

Comment Legend

A = Insufficient data in data base to make prediction

B = Must be determined by estimator based on project specific criteria.

C

Project ID: 208363-1-52-01
 Project Description: Add Lanes and Reconstruct
 Total Expenditures: \$28,857,028.84
 Days Used: 907
 Work Length:
 Project Length: 3.733
 Transportation System: Non-Intrastate State Highway TS5
 Work Mix:
 Rural Section Rural Divided
 Date 10/10/2005
 Cross Street 4
 signalized intersection 2
 Dorp-off YES
 CONES NO

Item Number	Item Description	Units	Actual Quantity	Predicted Quantity
0102 76	Advance Warning Arrow Panel	ED	107	1451
0102-74-1	Barricade, Temporary, Type I, II, Drum	ED	377,360	336497
0102 71 11	Barrier (Temporary) (F&I)(Concrete)	LF	7,574	7472
0102-61	Business Signs	EA	127	54
0102 99	Changeable-Variable Message Sign, Temp	ED	4,073	1814
0102 3	Commercial Material for Driveway Maint	CY	972	933
0102-77	High Intensity Flashing Lights	ED	31,801	34265
0102-79	Lights, Barrier Wall Mount, Temp	ED	9,889	17997
0102-1	Maintenance of Traffic	LS	1	1
0102-78	Reflective Pavement Marking, Temp	ED	448	2817
0102-107	Temp Traff Detection Intersect	DA	891	726
010-104-2	Temp Traffic Control Fixed Signal	ED	691	907
0102-60	Work Zone Signs	ED	97,964	99400

Average MOT Quantity Variance (%)	7.7%
Average MOT Cost Variance (% of Expenditures)	-0.13%

Comment Legend

A = Insufficient data in data base to make prediction
 B = Must be determined by estimator based on project specific criteria.

D

Project ID: 209513-8-52-01
 Project Description:
 Total Expenditures: \$27,405,057.18
 Days Used: 1192
 Work Length:
 Project Length: 3.076
 Transportation System: T5 Non Intrastate State Highway
 Work Mix: 0213 Add Lanes and Reconstruct
 Rural/Urban: Urban Divided
 Date: 10/10/2005
 Cross Street: 5
 signalized intersection: 3
 Dorp-off: YES
 Cones: NO

Item Number	Item Description	Units	Actual Quantity	Predicted Quantity
0102 76	Advance Warning Arrow Panel	ED	635	1907
0102-74-1	Barricade, Temporary, Type I, II, Drum	ED	566,181	500640
0102 71 11	Barrier (Temporary) (F&I)(Concrete)	LF	10,195	7574
0102-61	Business Signs	EA	37	72
0102 99	Changeable-Variable Message Sign, Temp	ED	593	2204
0102 3	Commercial Material for Driveway Marking	CY	11,285	1033
0102-77	High Intensity Flashing Lights	ED	33,721	42453
0102-79	Lights, Barrier Wall Mount, Temp	ED	53,433	17997
0102-1	Maintenance of Traffic	LS	1	1
0102-78	Reflective Pavement Marking, Temp	ED	4,517	3732
0102-104-2	Temp Traffic Control Fixed Signal	ED	1,624	1788
0102-14	Traffic Control Officer	MH	10,706	A, B
0102-60	Work Zone Signs	ED	127,639	133838
Average MOT Quantity Variance (%)			-12.7%	
Average MOT Cost Variance (% of Expenditures)			-1.14%	

Comment Legend

A = Insufficient data in data base to make prediction

B = Must be determined by estimator based on project specific criteria.

E

Project ID: 208085-3-52-01
 Total Expenditures: \$6,738,408.98
 Days Used: 376
 Work Length:
 Project Length: 5.324
 Transportation System: T5 Non-Intrastate State Highway
 Work Mix: 012 Resurfacing
 Rural/Urban: Rural Divided
 Date: 10/10/2005
 Cross Street: 1.5
 signalized intersection: 0
 Drop-off: YES
 Cones: YES

Item Number	Item Description	Units	Actual Quantity	Predicted Quantity
0102-76	Advance Warning Arrow Panel	ED	272	602
0102-74-1	Barricade, Temporary, Type I, II, Drum	ED	19,597	8151
0102-71-14	Barrier, Temporary, F&I, Type K	LF	2,463	3358
0102-61	Business Signs	EA	37	173
0102-99	Changeable-Variable Message, Tem	ED	322	555
0102-77	High Intensity Flashing Lights	ED	11,922	14364
0102-79	Lights, Barrier Wall Mount, Temp	ED	8,349	5026
0102-1	Maintenance of Traffic	LS	1	1
0102-78	Reflective Pavement Marking, Temp	ED	2,915	7208
0102-14	Traffic Control Officer	MH	299	A, B
0102-60	Work Zone Signs	ED	26,742	25536

Average MOT Quantity Variance (%)	-11.0%
Average MOT Cost Variance (% of Expenditures)	0.66%

Comment Legend

A = Insufficient data in data base to make prediction

B = Must be determined by estimator based on project specific criteria.

F

Project ID: 210447-3-52-01
 Total Expenditures: \$1,705,539.63
 Days Used: 124
 Work Length:
 Project Length: 1.471
 Transportation System: T5 Non Interstate State Highway
 Work Mix: 0012 Resurfacing
 Rural/Urban: Urban
 Date: 10/10/2005
 Cross Street: 2
 signalized intersection: 4
 Drop-off: YES
 Cones: YES

Item Number	Item Description	Units	Actual Quantity	Predicted Quantity
0102-76	Advance Warning Arrow Panel	ED	71	198
0102-74-1	Barricade, Temporary, Type I, II, Drum	ED	168	2849
0102-71-11	Barrier (Temporary) (F&I)(Concrete)	LF	360	402
0102-99	Changeable-Variable Message, Tem	ED	31	248
0102-77	High Intensity Flashing Lights	ED	2,085	2327
0102-79	Lights, Barrier Wall Mount, Temp	ED	1,570	4743
0102-1	Maintenance of Traffic	LS	1	1
0102-78	Reflective Pavement Marking, Temp	ED	99	2424
0102-107	Temp Traffic Detection Intersection	DA	208	198
0102-60	Work Zone Signs	ED	5,314	4669

Average MOT Quantity Variance (%)	81.6%
Average MOT Cost Variance (% of Expenditures)	0.88%

Comment Legend

A = Insufficient data in data base to make prediction
 B = Must be determined by estimator based on project specific criteria.

G

Project ID: 210067-2-52-01
 Total Expenditures: \$4,232,694.86
 Days Used: 112
 Work Length:
 Project Length: 8.789
 Transportation System: T5 Non Interstate State Highway
 Work Mix: 0012 Resurfacing
 Rural/Urban: Rural Divided
 Date: 10/10/2005
 Cross Street: 1.5
 signalized intersection: 0
 Dorp-off: NO
 Cones: YES

Item Number	Item Description	Units	Actual Quantity	Predicted Quantity
0102-99	Changeable-Variable Message, Tem	ED	310	222
0102-77	High Intensity Flashing Lights	ED	4,293	5776
0102-1	Maintenance of Traffic	LS	1	1
0102-78	Reflective Pavement Marking, Temp	ED	4,361	5164
0102-60	Work Zone Signs	ED	10,679	11099
Average MOT Quantity Variance (%)			14.0%	
Average MOT Cost Variance (% of Expenditures)			0.09%	

Comment Legend

A = Insufficient data in data base to make prediction
 B = Must be determined by estimator based on project specific criteria.
 C = Pay item not found in current Master Pay Item List

H

Project ID: 208402-3-52-01
 Total Expenditures: \$2,225,736.08
 Days Used: 96
 Work Length:
 Project Length: 7.511
 Transportation System: Non Intrastate State Highway T5
 Work Mix: 0012 Resurfacing
 Rural/Urban: Rural Undivided
 Date: 10/10/2005
 Cross Street: 0.5
 signalized intersection: 0
 Dorp-off: NO
 Cones: YES

Item Number	Item Description	Units	Actual Quantity	Predicted Quantity
0102-74-1	Barricade, Temporary, Type I, II, Drum	ED	1,129	712
0102-99	Changeable-Variable Message, Tem	ED	186	176
0102-77	High Intensity Flashing Lights	ED	1,758	2114
0102-1	Maintenance of Traffic	LS	1	1
0102-78	Reflective Pavement Marking, Temp	ED	1,678	2766
0102-60	Work Zone Signs	ED	4,056	4083

Average MOT Quantity Variance (%)	19.0%
Average MOT Cost Variance (% of Expenditures)	0.19%

Comment Legend

A = Insufficient data in data base to make prediction
 B = Must be determined by estimator based on project specific criteria.

I

Project ID: 209411-2-52-01
 Total Expenditures: \$7,194,273.34
 Days Used: 360
 Work Length:
 Project Length: 10.173
 Transportation System: Non Intrastate State Highway T5
 Work Mix: 0012 Resurfacing
 Rural/Urban: Urban Divided
 Date: 10/10/2005
 Cross Street: 1
 signalized intersection: 0
 Dorp-off: NO
 Cones: YES

Item Number	Item Description	Units	Actual Quantity	Predicted Quantity
0102-76	Advance Warning Arrow Panel	ED	103	576
0102-74-1	Barricade, Temporary, Type I, II, Drum	ED	1,890	7570
0102-99	Changeable-Variable Message, Tem	ED	139	548
0102-77	High Intensity Flashing Lights	ED	16,236	17169
0102-1	Maintenance of Traffic	LS	1	1
0102-78	Reflective Pavement Marking, Temp	ED	5,745	8866
0102-60	Work Zone Signs	ED	27,741	29174
Average MOT Quantity Variance (%)			22.4%	
Average MOT Cost Variance (% of Expenditures)			0.31%	

Comment Legend

A = Insufficient data in data base to make prediction

B = Must be determined by estimator based on project specific criteria.

J

Project ID: 209664-3-52-01
 Total Expenditures: \$3,118,423.18
 Days Used: 237
 Work Length: 3.273
 Project Length: 3.273
 Transportation System: Non Intrastate State Highway
 Work Mix: 0012 Resurfacing
 Rural/Urban: Urban Divided
 Date: 10/10/2005
 Cross Street: 3
 signalized intersection: 0
 Dorp-off: NO
 Cones: NO

Item Number	Item Description	Units	Actual Quantity	Predicted Quantity
0102-76	Advance Warning Arrow Panel	ED	601	379
0102-74-1	Barricade, Temporary, Type I, II, Drum	ED	23,008	48897
0102-77	High Intensity Flashing Lights	ED	5,828	10394
0102-1	Maintenance of Traffic	LS	1	1
0102-60	Work Zone Signs	ED	20,061	18703
Average MOT Quantity Variance (%)			59.5%	
Average MOT Cost Variance (% of Expenditures)			0.21%	

Comment Legend

A = Insufficient data in data base to make prediction
 B = Must be determined by estimator based on project specific criteria.