

# FY 2017-18 Design Standards Update Training

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### **Update Training Agenda**

- Changes/Overview in General Process
- Design Standards Updates
  - Derwood Sheppard

105, 200 Series, 300 Series, 410, 414, 500, 505, 514, 515, 516, 525, 530, 546, 700, 11862, 17349, 17354 & 17882

> Richard Stepp

Guardrail - Indexes 400 & 402

> Ashley Binder

Landscape - New Index 542 & Index 544

Ed Cashman

Maintenance of Traffic (MOT) – Index 600 Pavement Markings – Index 17346

Charlie Harvey

**AASHTO Wind Loading Index Changes** 

Steve Nolan

Bridge/Ped. Railings, Walls, and Bridge Structures



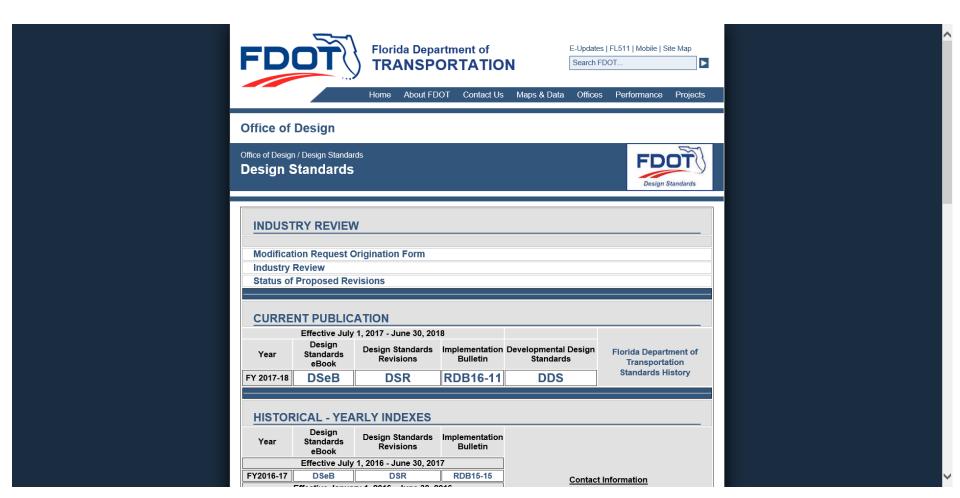
- eBook Access
   http://www.fdot.gov/roadway/DesignStandards/Standards.shtm
- Training
- Revisions Log
- Errata
- Design Standards Revisions (DSR) No Longer Attached to Plans
- Instructions for Design Standards (IDS)
- Design Tools
- DGN's (Terms of Use)



### **Design Standards – General Process**

eBook Access

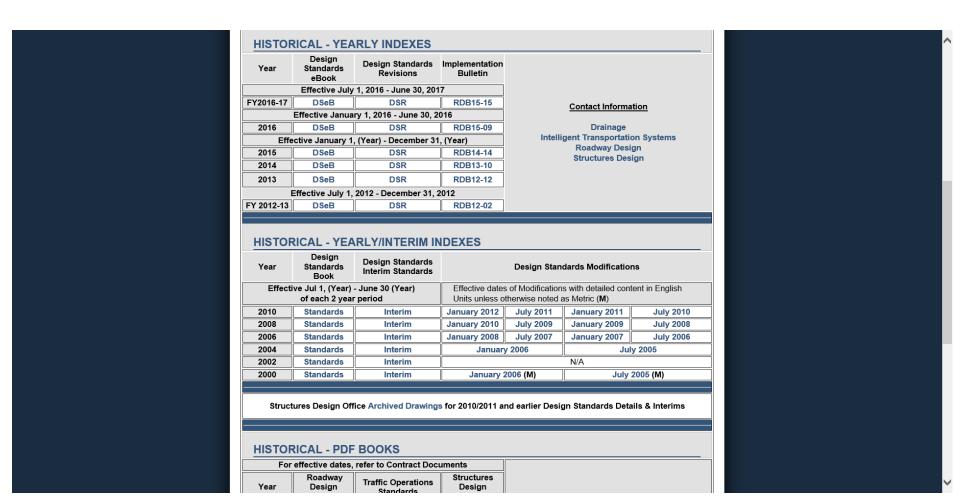
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### **Design Standards – General Process**

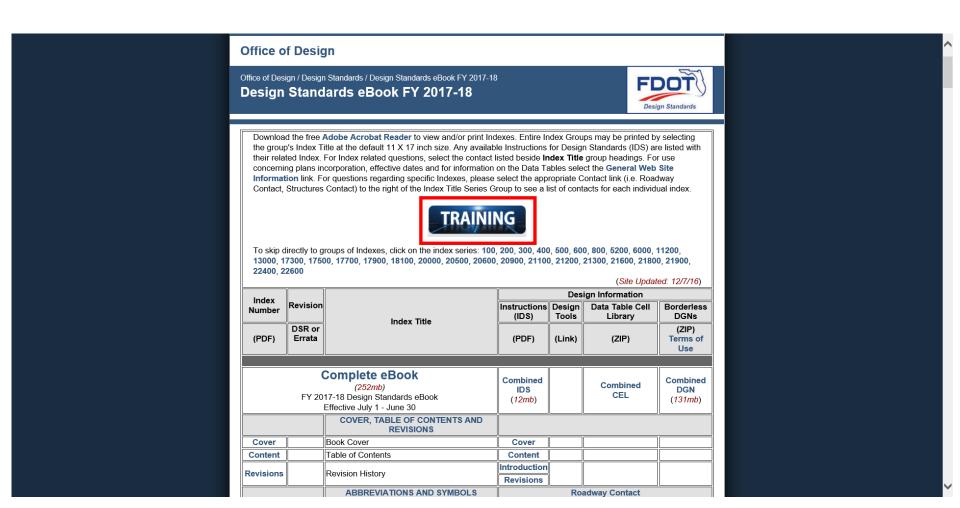
eBook Access





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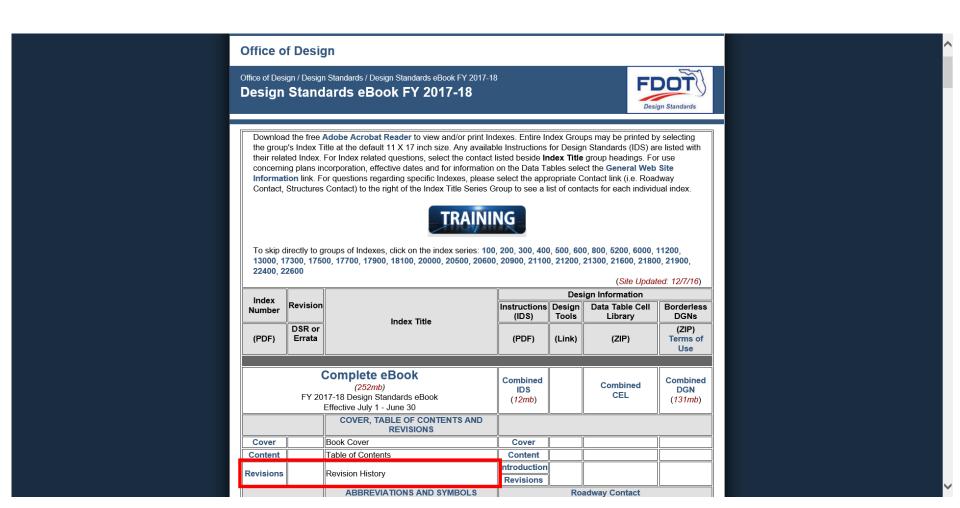
Training





### **Design Standards – General Process**

Revisions History (Log)





### **Design Standards – General Process**

Revisions History (Log)

Index	Sheet No.	Description	
STANDA	RD ABBE	REVIATIONS	
1	2 of 4	Added FSB = Florida Slab Beam.	
	3 of 4	Added PBR = Pedestrian/Bicycle Railing.	
	4 of 4	Added SHBR = Special Height Bicycle Railing.	
Erosion	Contr	OL AND WATER QUALITY	
105	1 of 1	Changed General Notes # 1.A and 3: Changed the 1" Dorp-Off call outs to Drop-Off (1/2" Min., 1" Max); Changed General Notes # 1.B, 2.B, 2.C and D reference from "Finished Soll Layer" to "Prepared Soll Layer".	
Draina	GE		
200 Series	All	Changed "Location Reference" to "Sta./Offset Location"; Added "Sta./Offset Location" as needed	
200	2 of 5	Updated TABLE 1 NOTES	
200	4 of 5	Changed SLAB AND WALL DESIGN TABLE NOTE 9.	
201	4 of 5	Changed General Note #1; Corrected Notes For Precast: last paragraph D3.1 to D4.0.	
206	1 of 2	Deleted General Note #8, as this appears in the specs.	
216	1 of 2	Changed the dimension 1'-4 1/2' to 1'-5 1/2' and Section B-B, changed the dimension 1'-9' to 1'-10' Added Callout for #5 Bars In Section B-B.	
217	1 of 2	Added Note #10 updated bond breaker references to correctly call upon ASTM D6380 Class S. Type III organic felt.	
218	1 of 2	Change Roofing Paper to ASTM D6380 Class S, Type III organic felt.	
250	1 of 2	Changed Horizontal Clearance to Lateral Offest.	
260	1 of 1	Updated Note 2: Lap length updated per AASHTO.	
272	6 of 6	Changed the GENERAL NOTES.	
273	6 of 6	Changed the GENERAL NOTES.	
280	2 of 3	Changed the Note for the GUARD AT PIPE ENDS detail to remove payment information.	
289	1 of 8	Updated Lap Splice lengths in Table 1 per AASHTO-BDS 2015 Interim.	
295	1 of 1	Changed Note 4, Lap length per AASHTO-BDS 201 Interim, from 12" minimum to 1"-5" mimimum and "clearance" to "cover".	

#### FY 2017-18 REVISIONS

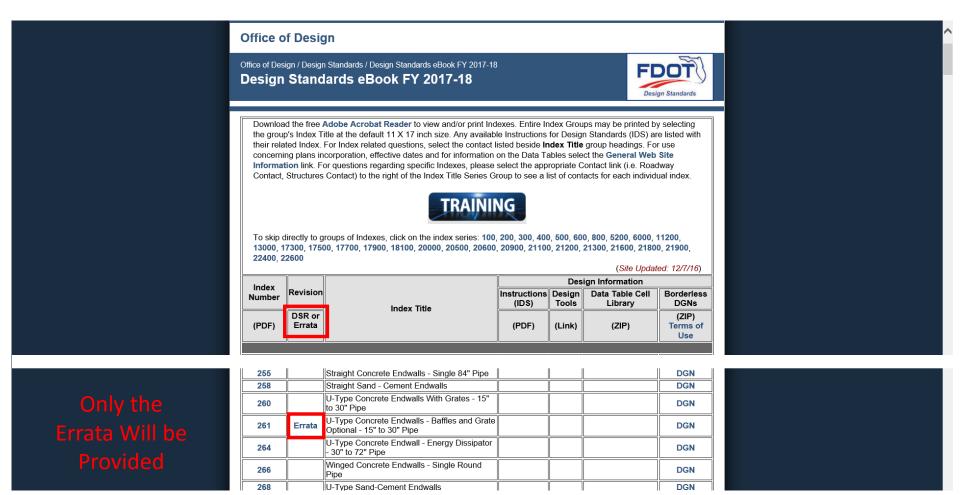
Description

Curbs,	Concre	TE PAVEMENT AND SIDEWALKS
304	All	Updated Index to remove Criteria information. Additional updates made to clarify Issues with location of Detectable Warnings.
307	1 of 3	Updated notes for clarification.
	2 of 3	Updated and reorganized sheet for clarification.
	3 of 3	Deleted Plan View; Updated minimum cut line offset from 4' to 1'.
310	All	Reorganized sheets, Updated Notes to show 6° Thick Concrete at the Turnouts and Curb Ramps.
Traffic	RAILING	gs
	1 of 22	Added note explaining usage of Approach Transition Connection to Rigid Barrier for new conditions only and add references to Index 402 for existing conflicting conditions. Explain that Miscellaneous Asphalt Pavement has a Infickness tolerance of plus or minus a half inch. (to avoid excessively thick installations).
	2 of 22	Added note explaining where Splice Ridge goes when reverse laning is used.
	3 of 22	Deleted items from Note 8 that the TL-2 Guardrail would not be compatable with Added note explaining where Splice Ridge goes when reverse laning is used.
	4 of 22	Added option for 3/4" bracket holes to match splice slot size in the panel.
400	8 of 22	Clarified 1:10 grading on each side of Double Faced terminals and how to transition grade outside of 'LE'.
	13 & 14 of 22	Clarified how the face of guardrail aligns with the face of the Rigid Barrier (4" behind original toe of barrier for F-Shape).
	15 of 22	Added callout for gauge of Thrie-Beam Terminal connector.
	16 of 22	Changed Note I.
	17 of 22	Added reference to Index 402 for existing layouts.
	20 of 22	Changed Note 2 -Pipe Rail Should be excluded from segment 'LA' as well.
		Updated Barrier Delineator Spacing.
402	1A, 1B & 1C of 24	Added previous Index 400 layouts that support Index 402.
	1, 23 & 24 of 24	Updated Sheets for compatibility with New Index 400.
	23 of 24	Clarified how to handle trailing guardrail transition connections.
405	5 & 6 of	Changed 30 lb smooth roofing paper to Organic Felt bond breaker along joint.

Index	Sheet No.	Description	
[rappic	RAILIN	38	
410	1 of 25	Changed the >8' Spacing to 100' in the BARRIER DELINEATOR SPACING FOR CONCRETE BARRIER WALLS table.	
	11 of 25	Changed "Roofing Felt" to "Organic Felt" ASTM D226 in Note 1.	
414	All	Clarified Barrier Delineators between 410, 414 and 415. Revised Misc. Asphalt Pad requirements.	
	1 of 15	Update REINFORCING STEEL note reference to cold galvanizing from Spec 975 to 562.	
415	All	Clarified Barrier Delineators between 410, 414 and 415. Revised Misc. Asphalt Pad requirements.	
	1 of 7	Changed Note #4, Changed Note #8, barrier delineators are to be spaced at 40' and 80' on all other locations.	
	1, 4, 6 & 7 of 7	Clarified Misc. Asphalt Pad requirements.	
	7 of 7	Updated Note 1.	
	1 & 2 of 4	Updated guardrall connection details per Index 400.	
420	4 of 4	Change splice length per AASHTO-BDS 2015 Interim.	
421	1 & 2 of 4	Changed guardrail connections to match updated Index 400 (15'-0" overlap).	
	4 of 4	Changed reinforcing splice length per AASHTO-BDS 2015 Interim.	
422	1 & 2 of 3	Changed guardrail connection to match updated Index 400.	
423	1 & 2 of 3	Changed guardrail connection to match updated Index 400.	
424	2 of 7	Changed guardrail connection to match updated Index 400.	
424	5 of 7	Changed Note 4, Updated splice lengths per AASHTO BDS 2015 Interim.	
425	1 & 2 of 3	Changed guardrail connection to match updated Index 400.	
425	2 & 3 of 3	Updated Lap Splice lengths per AASHTO-BDS 2015 Interīm.	
426	All	New Index.	
427	All	New Index.	
428	All	New Index.	
471	4 of 4	Changed 30 lb smooth roofing paper to Organic Felt bond breaker.	
480	2 of 2	Changed lap splice length per AASHTO-BDS 2015 Interim.	
482	3 & 4 of 4	Changed 30 lb smooth roofing paper to Organic Felt bond breaker.	
484	7 & 10 of 10	Changed 2 layers of 30 lb smooth roofing paper to Organic Felt bond breaker.	

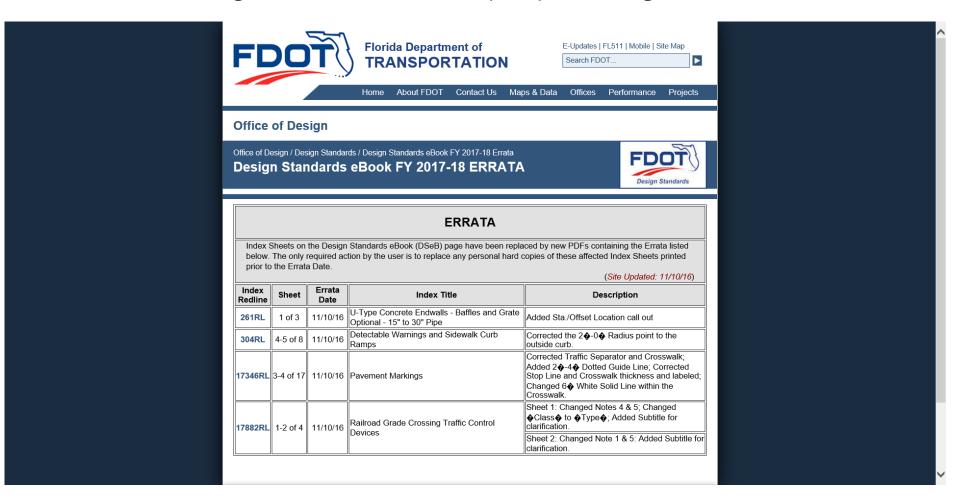


- Errata
- Design Standards Revisions (DSR) No Longer Attached to Plans



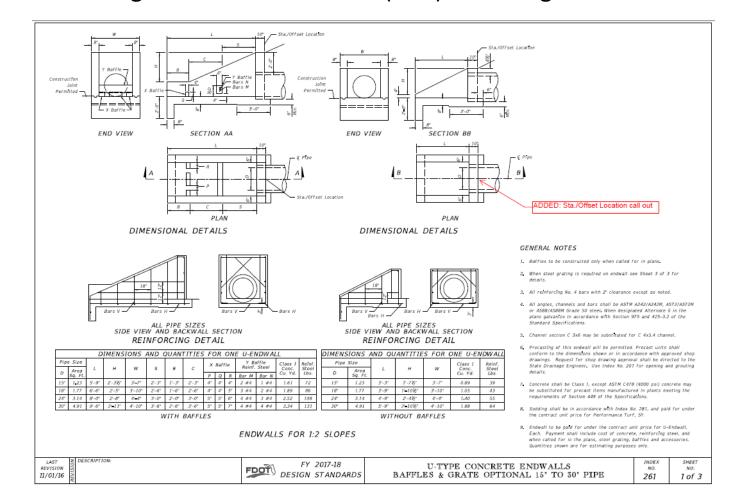


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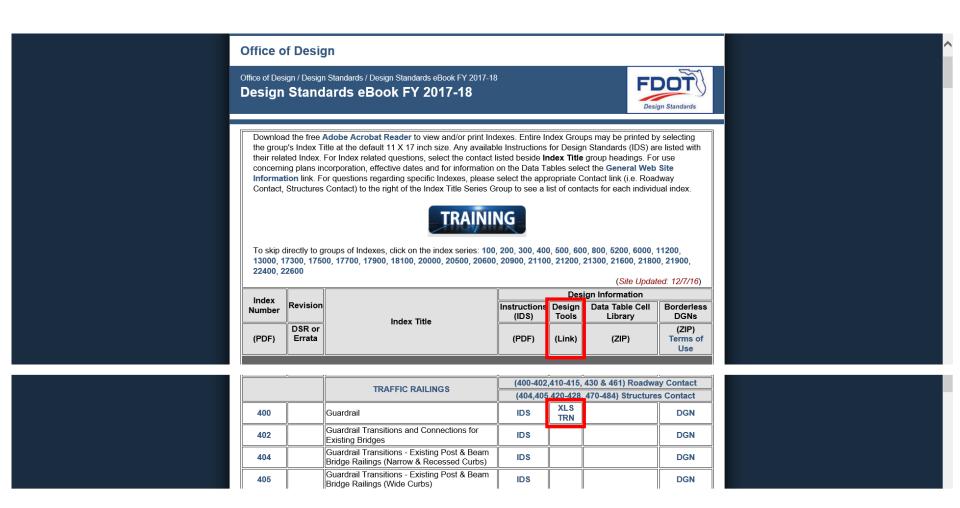


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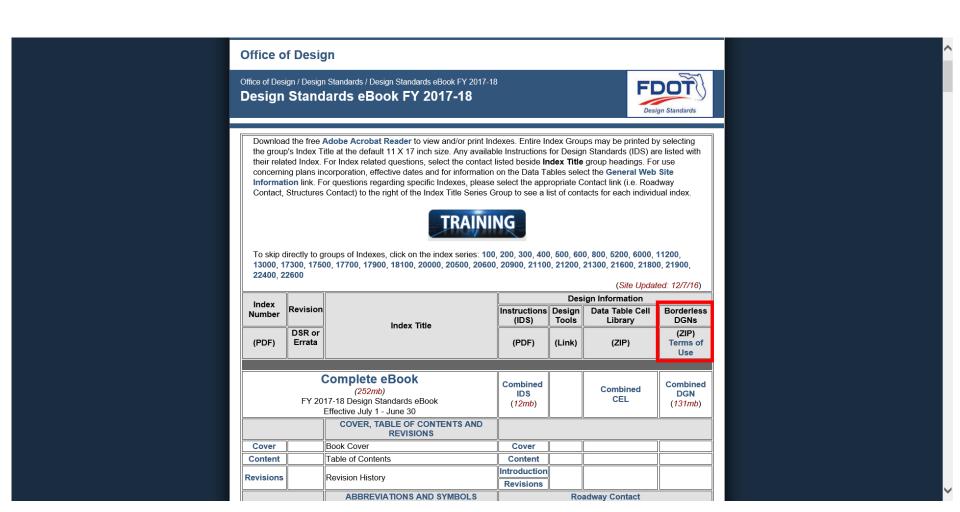
Design Tools





### **Design Standards – General Process**

DGN – Terms of Use





### **Design Standards – General Process**

DGN – Terms of Use

TERMS OF USE

The Microstation Drawings listed with their related Index (as zipped DGN files) are provided for designers who decide to modify a Design Standard to suit project specific requirements and data found outside the border of the index border region is for FDOT internal use only and should not be used. Further, it should be clearly understood if modifications to the Design

### **TERMS OF USE**

#### Method 1:

Produce a new project specific drawing using the details within the Microstation Drawing as a guide or template. In this event, no reference to the related Design Standard will be called out in the plans. The details in the plans which were created from the Microstation drawing cease to be a standard and the engineer responsible for the modifications to the drawings becomes the EOR for the application of the entire system.

responsible for the modifications to the drawings <u>becomes the EOK</u>. Use one of the following methods:

#### Memon 3:

If the required modifications are minor, use the Microstation drawing to create details showing the modifications to the Design Standard on a separate sheet in the plans. In this event, reference the related Design Standard in the plans. Place the modified details in the plans on a sheet entitled, "Modifications to Design Standards Index XXXX". The engineer responsible for the modifications to the Design Standard becomes the EOR for the details on this sheet and for all effects the modification has on other components within the Design Standard.



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### **Design Standards – Index Updates**



- 1) Index 105 Shoulder Sodding and Turf on Existing Facilities
  - Changed Allowable Drop-off to Range of ½" to 1"

#### 2) 200 Series of Indexes

- Location Reference to Sta./Offset Location
- Bond Breaker = Organic Felt
- Updated Lap Splice Lengths
- 3) Index 304 Detectable Warnings and Sidewalk Curb Ramps
  - Removed Criteria Information
  - Updated to Clarify Common Questions/Misunderstandings

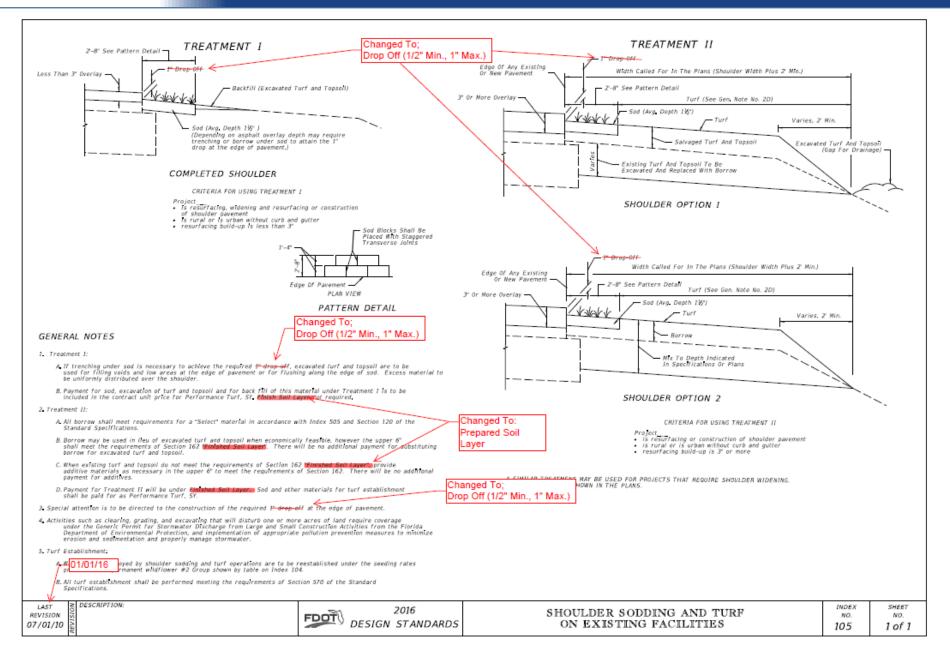
### 4) Index 307 - Miscellaneous Utility Details

- Reorganized Notes/Details for Clarity
- Reduced Minimum Excavation Dimensions

#### 5) Index 310 - Concrete Sidewalk

- Provided General Notes for Entire Index
- Added 6" Concrete at Curb Ramps/Radial Returns





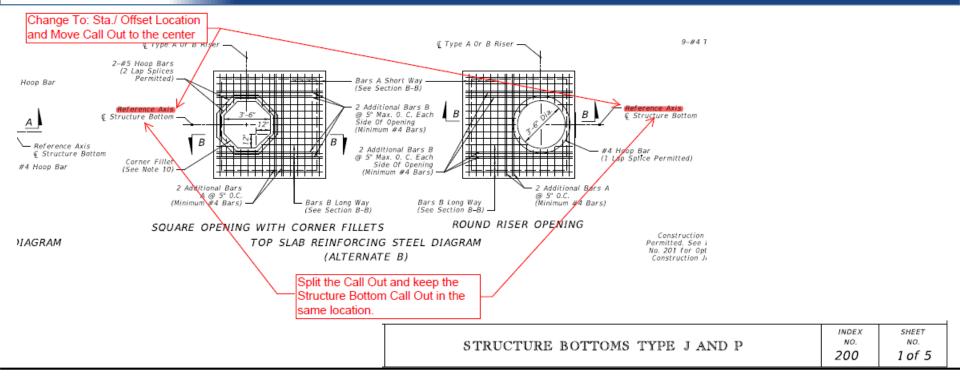


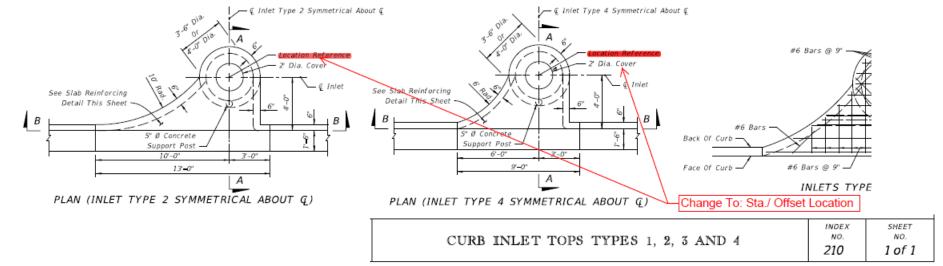
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### Design Standards, 200 Series







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  - Added 6" Concrete at Curb Ramps/Radial Returns



**Updated Notes Format** and Moved Criteria Information to PPM, Vol. 1, Chapter 8.

#### GENERAL NOTES

#### 1. Cross Slopes and Grades.

- A. Sidewalk, ramp, and landing slopes (i.e. 0.02, 0.05, and 1:12) shown in this index are maximums. Steeper slopes are not permitted unless otherwise detailed in the Plans.
- B. Landings must have slopes less than or equal to 0.02 in any direction.
- C. Install ramp slopes along a single linear plane (i.e. no warps or varying slope)

#### 2. Grade Breaks:

Grade breaks at the top and bottom of ramps must be parallel to each other and perpendicular to the direction of the ramp slope.

#### 3. Existing Curb, Curb and Gutter and/or Sidewalk;

- A. Remove any existing curb or curb and gutter to the nearest joint beyond the curb transition or to the extent that no remaining section of curb or curb and gutter is less than 5 feet long. Remove any existing sidewalk to the nearest joint beyond the transition slope or to the extent that no remaining section of sidewalk is less than
- B. Refer to Index 310 for Concrete Sidewalk details.

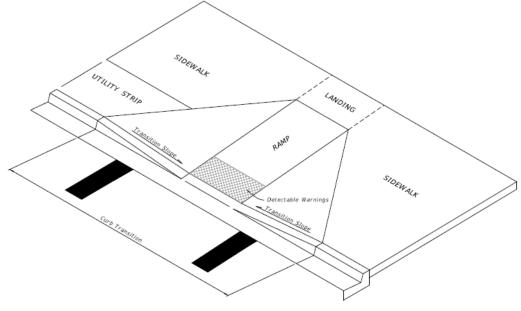
#### 4. Curb Ramp Alpha-Identification:

- A. Sidewalk curb ramp alpha-identifications (e.g. CR-A) are provided for reference
- B. Alpha-identifications CR-I and CR-J are intentionally omitted

- A. Install detectable warnings in accordance with Specification Section 527
- B. Place detectable warnings across the full width of the ramp or landing, to a depth of 2 feet measured perpendicular to the curb line and no greater than 5 feet from the back of the curb or edge of pavement.
- C. If detectable warnings are shown in the Plans on slopes greater than 5%, align the truncated domes with the centerline of the ramp; otherwise, the truncated domes are not required to be aligned.

#### 6. Detectable Warnings - Acceptance Criteria:

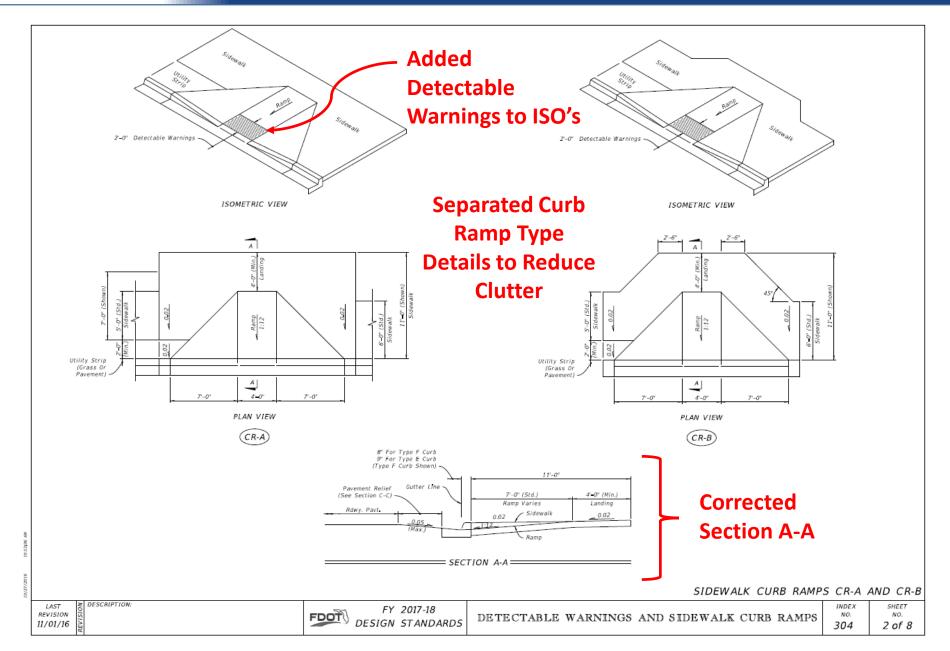
- A. Color and texture shall be complete and uniform
- B. 90% of individual truncated domes shall be in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act Standards for Transportation Facilities, Section 705.
- C. There shall be no more than 4 non-compliant domes in any one square foot
- D. Non-compliant domes shall not be adjacent to other non-compliant domes.
- E. Surfaces shall not deviate more than 0.10" from a true plane.



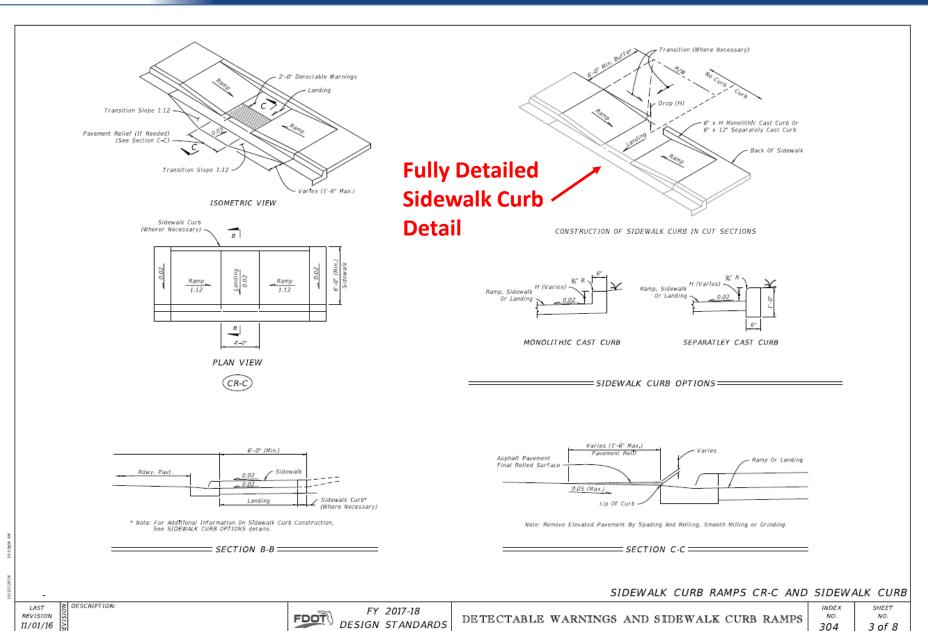
= CURB RAMP NOMENCLATURE =

**Updated Nomenclature Detail to Include All Referenced Compentents** 

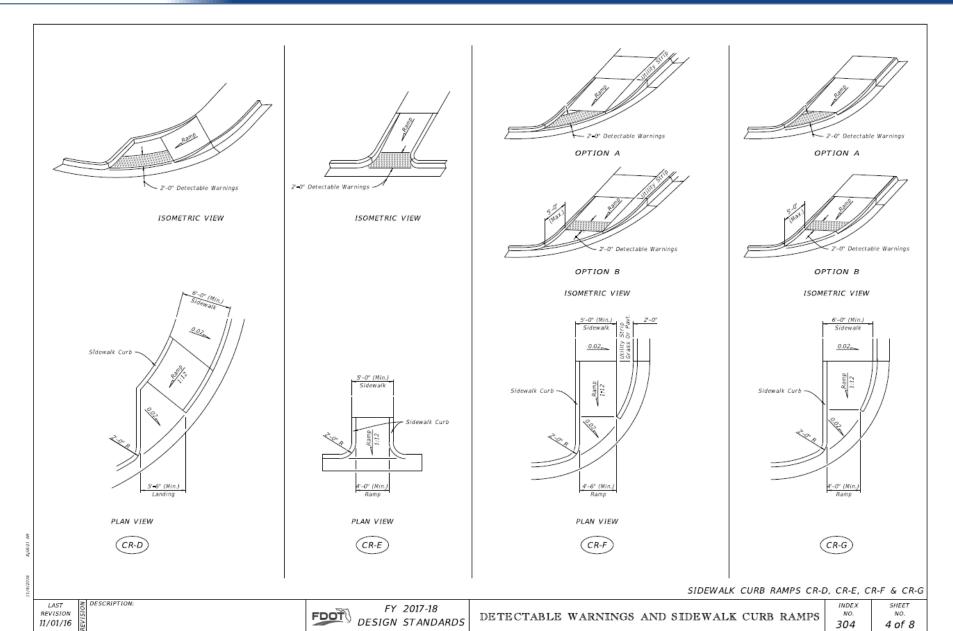




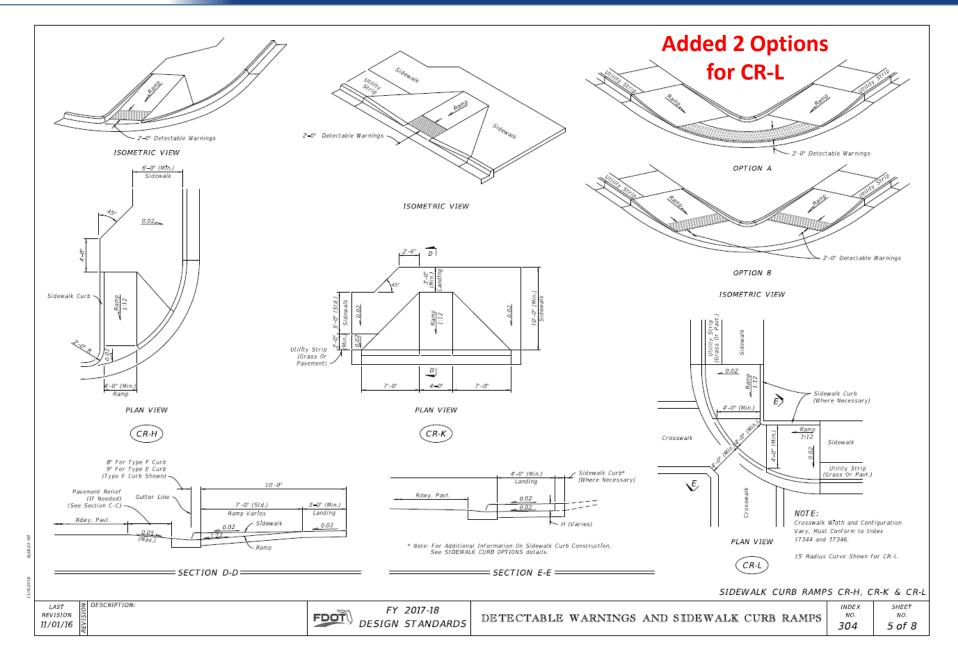




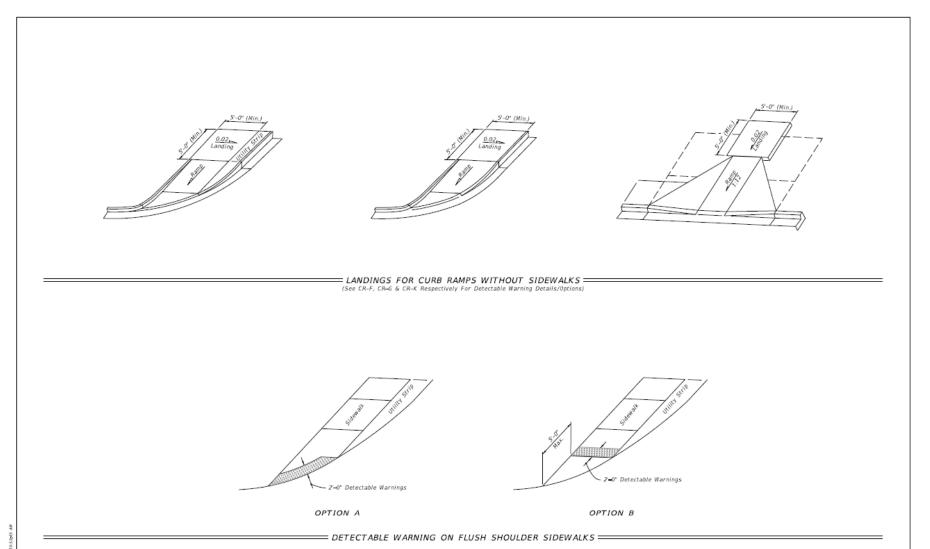












10/27/2016

LAST REVISION 11/01/16 DESCRIPTION:

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FY 2017-18 DESIGN STANDARI

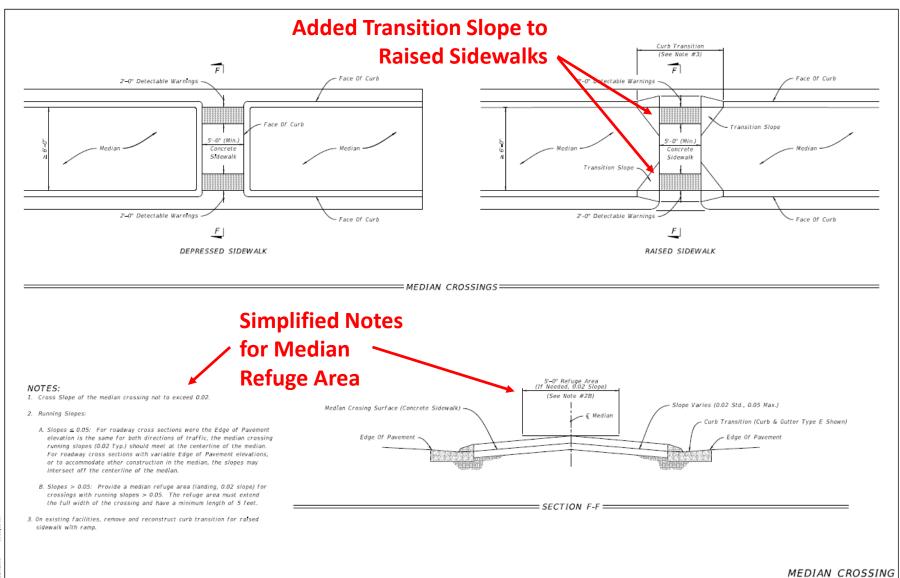
DETECTABLE WARNINGS AND SIDEWALK CURB RAMPS

CURB RAMPS WITHOUT SIDEWALKS AND FLUSH SHOULDER SIDEWALKS

INDEX : NO. 304 6

NO. 6 of 8





REVISION 11/01/16 DESCRIPTION:



REVISION

11/01/16

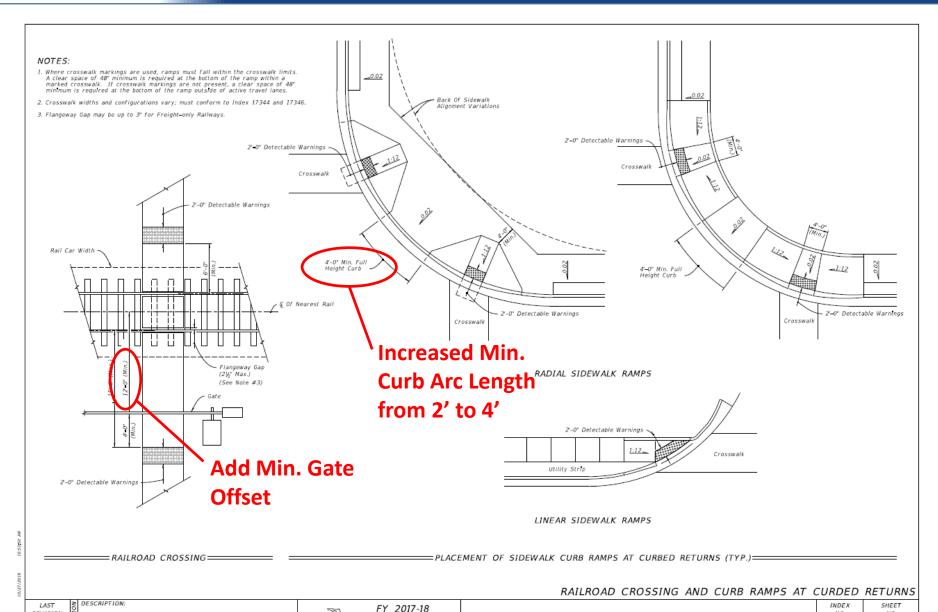
### Design Standards – Index 304

DETECTABLE WARNINGS AND SIDEWALK CURB RAMPS

NO.

8 of 8

304



DESIGN STANDARDS



### Design Standards – IDS 304

## Added Curb Ramp Type Usage Categories to IDS

Alpha-identifications have been provided in the Index for the various curb ramp options (e.g. CR-A, CR-B, etc.) to facilitate ease of callouts in the Plans.

- Curb Ramps CR-A, CR-B & CR-C are for use where ramp and landing depths are not restricted.
- · Curb Ramps CR-D, CR-E, CR-F, CR-G and CR-H are for linear pedestrian traffic.
- Curb Ramps CR-K and CR-L are for use where ramp and landing depths are restricted.

Moved
Detectable
Warning
Surface Area
Table to IDS

Table 1 Surface Area of Detectable Warnings

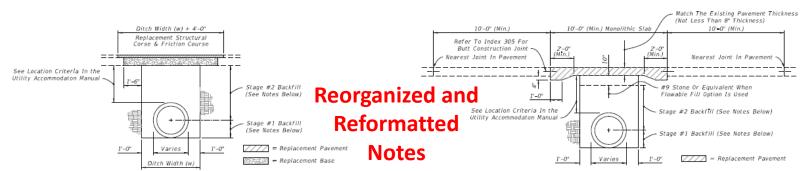
Curb Ramp Type	Curb Radius (ft)	Total Area (sf)
CR-A	N/A	8
CR-B	N/A	8
CR-C	N/A	8
CR-D	25	11
CR-E	N/A	8
	10	9
CD F	20	11
CR-F	25	13
	30	14
	10	10
00.0	20	11
CR-G	25	12
	30	14
	20	8
CR-H	25	8
	30	8
CR-K	N/A	8
OD I	10	18
CR-L	15	13
	10	11
	20	14
Flush Shoulder	25	15
Option A	30	17
	40	19
	50	21
Flush Shoulder	10	10
Option B	20	10
-	25	10



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#### NOTES:

#### PAVEMENT REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT

- 1. Pavement shall be mechanically sawed.
- The replacement asphalt shall match the existing structural and friction courses for type and thickness in accordance with current FDOT asphalt mix specifications.
- The new base materials shall be either of the same type and composition as the materials removed or of equal or greater structural adequacy (See Index No. 514).

#### BACKFILL OPTION

- 1. COMPACTED AND STABILIZED FILL
- A. Backfill material shall be placed in accordance with Section 125 of the Standard Specifications.
- B. In Stage #1, construct compacted fill beneath the haunches of the pipe, using mechanical tamps suitable for this purpose. This compaction applies to the material placed beneath the haunches of the pipe and above any bedding.
- C. In Stage #2, construct compacted fill along the sides of the pipe and up to the bottom of the base, with the upper 12" receiving Type B Stabilization. In lieu of Type B Stabilization, the Contractor may construct using Optional Base Group 3.

#### 2. FLOWABLE FILL

- A. If compaction can not be achieved through normal mechanical methods then flowable fill may be used.
- B. Flowable fill is to be placed in accordance with Section 121 of the Specifications, as approved by the Engineer.
- C. Do not allow the utility being installed to float. If a method is provided to prevent flotation from occurring, Stages #1 and #2 can be combined, if approved by the Engineer.
- D. In Stage #1, place flowable fill midway up on both sides of the utility. Allow to harden before placing Stage #2.
- E. In Stage #2, place flowable fill to the bottom of the existing base course.

#### FLEXIBLE PAVEMENT CUT

#### GENERAL NOTES

- The details provided in this standard index apply to cases in which jack and bore or directional boring methods are not required by the Engineer.
- Flowable fill shall not be placed directly over loose, or high plastic, or muck material (see Index 505) which will cause settlement due to fill weight. Where highly compressible material exists, the amount, shape and depth of flowable fill must be engineered to prevent pavement settlement.
- These details do not apply to utility cuts longitudinal to the centerline of the roadway which may require the additional use of geotextiles, special bedding and backfill, or other special requirements.
- 4. Method of construction must be approved by the Engineer

DESCRIPTION:

Some pipe may require special granular backfill up to 6" above top of pipe. Geotextiles may be required to encapsulate the special granular material.

#### NOTES:

#### PAVEMENT REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT

- High early strength cement concrete (3000 psi) meeting the requirements of Standard Specification 346 shall be used for rigid pavement replacement.
- 2. Pavement shall be mechanically sawed and restored to conform with existing pavement joints within 12 hours. (See Index 305)

#### BACKFILL OPTION

#### 1. GRANULAR BACKRILL

- A. Any edgedrain system that is removed shall be replaced with the same type materials. Any edgedrain system that is damaged shall be repaired with methods approved by the Engineer.
- B. Fill material shall be placed in accordance with the Standard Specifications. Fill material shall be special select soil in accordance with Index 505.
- C. In Stage #1, construct compacted fill beneath the haunches of the pipe, using mechanical tamps suitable for this purpose. This compaction applies to the material placed beneath the haunches of the pipe and above any h
- D. In Stage #2, construct fill along the sides of the pipe and up to the bottom of replacement pavement.

#### 2. FLOWABLE FILL

- A. If mechanical compaction can not be achieved through normal mechanical methods then flowable fill may be used.
- B. Flowable fill is to be placed in accordance with Section 121 of the Specifications, as approved by the Engineer.
- C. Do not allow the utility being installed to float. If a method is provided to prevent flotation from occurring, Stages #1 and #2 can be combined, if approved by the Engineer.
- D. In Stage #1, place flowable fill midway up on both sides of the utility. Allow to harden before placing Stage #2.
- E. In Stage #2, place flowable fill to the bottom of the stone layer.

==RIGID PAVEMENT CUT=

- 6. Where asphalt concrete overlays exist over full slab concrete pavement, the replacement pavement shall have an overlay constructed over the replacement slab. The overlay shall match the existing asphalt pavement thickness. The replacement friction course shall match the existing friction course, except structural course may be used in lieu of dense graded friction course.
- 7. All shoulder pavement, curb, curb and gutter, and their substructure disturbed by utility trench cut construction shall be restored in kind.
- 8. The use of flowable fill to reduce the time traffic is taken off a facility is acceptable but must have prior approval by the Engineer Flowable fill use is allowed only when properly engineered for pavement crossings, whether straight or diagonal, and shall not be installed for significant depths or lengths. The maximum length shall be fifty (50) feet and a maximum depth of six (6) feet unless supported by an engineering document prepared by a registered professional engineer that specializes in soils engineering. The engineering document shall address the evaluation of local groundwater flow interruption and settlement potential.
- 9. Excavatable flowable fill is to be used when the flowable fill option is selected

#### TRENCH CUTS AND RESTORATIONS ACROSS ROADWAYS

LAST REVISION 11/01/16

FDOT

FY 2017-18 DESIGN STANDARDS



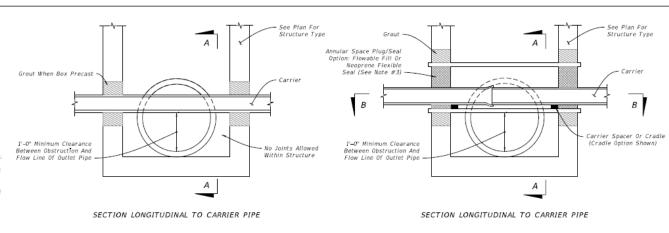
#### NOTES:

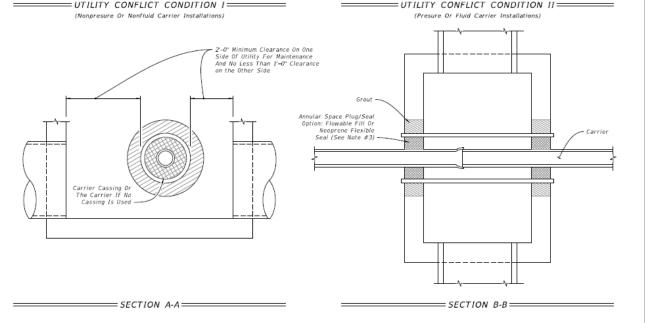
- These details are for construction field expediency to resolve utility conflicts that cannot be remedied by relocation. For conflicts determined during design, use the construction shop drawings for structure details.
- Concrete used in conflict structures shall be as specified in ASTM C478. 4000 psi may be used in lieu of Class 1 concrete.
- Maximum opening for pipe shall be the pipe OD plus 6°. Mortar used to seal the pipe into the opening will be of such mix that shrinkage will not cause leakage into or out of the structure.
- If the conflict structure is round or there are multiple inlet or outlet pipes, then the wall section should be reviewed for strength.
- 5. If during construction or the plans design process it is determined that a potable water supply line must pass though a storm drain structure, it must be in compliance with Chapter 62-555.314 (3) F.A.C. and shown on the design or construction plans and submitted to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Administrator For Drinking Water in the respective FDEP District for review and comment. This index and rule citation provide accepted methods for addressing conflicts when and where they cannot be reasonably avoided. To be submitted along with the plans shall be a justification describing inordinate cost and the impracticality of avoidance. If identified, properly justified, and accomplished in accordance with this index, approval is granted. Upon request, the Utility Agency Owner (UAO) must provide support data on the cost of relocation or adjustment to the FDOT for submittal to the FDEP. See the following web site for District FDEP Drinking Water Contacts:

www.dep.state.fl.us/water/drinkingwater/index.htm and click on "Organization" on the menu to the right.

#### DESIGNER'S NOTES:

"Sumped" conflict manholes shall not be sued unless the system is hydraulically designed to account for the jeadloss generated if the sump is completley blocked





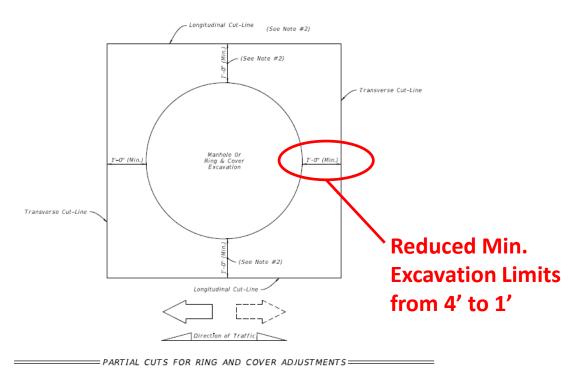
UTILITY CONFLICT PIPES THRU STORM DRAIN STRUCTURES

LAST REVISION 11/01/16

- 1

FY 2017-18
DESIGN STANDARDS





#### NOTES

- 1. Cut-Lines must be straight and cleanly sawed.
- 2. Longitudinal Cut-Lines are the same for both rigid and flexible pavement. For Transverse Cut-Lines in rigid pavement, extend the Cut-Line to the nearest existing joint.
- 3. See Sheet 1 for replacement pavement.

NONTRENCH PAVEMENT CUTS FOR UNDERGROUND UTILITY STRUCTURES IN PAVEMENT

REVISION 11/01/16

FY 2017-18 DESIGN STANDARDS

≥ DESCRIPTION:



### **Design Standards – Index Updates**

- **√1)** Index 105 Shoulder Sodding and Turf on Existing Facilities
  - Changed Allowable Drop-off to Range of ½" to 1"
- **√2)** 200 Series of Indexes
  - Location Reference to Sta./Offset Location
  - Bond Breaker = Organic Felt
  - Updated Lap Splice Lengths
- **√3)** Index 304 Detectable Warnings and Sidewalk Curb Ramps
  - Removed Criteria Information
  - Updated to Clarify Common Questions/Misunderstandings
  - Index 307 Miscellaneous Utility Details
  - Reorganized Notes/Details for Clarity
  - Reduced Minimum Excavation Dimensions
  - *5) Index 310* Concrete Sidewalk
    - Provided General Notes for Entire Index
    - Added 6" Concrete at Curb Ramps/Radial Returns



REVISION

11/01/16

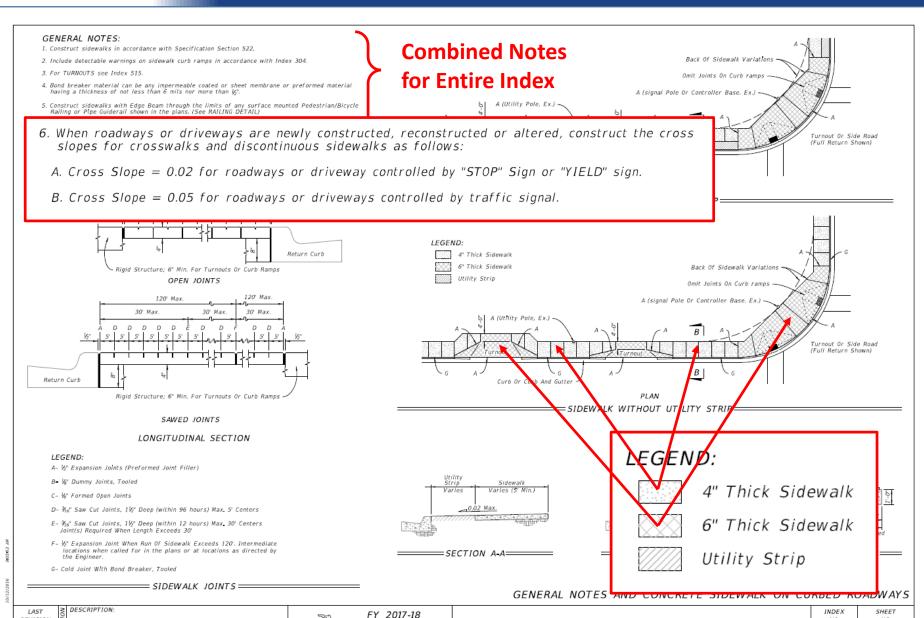
### Design Standards – Index 310

CONCRETE SIDEWALK

NO.

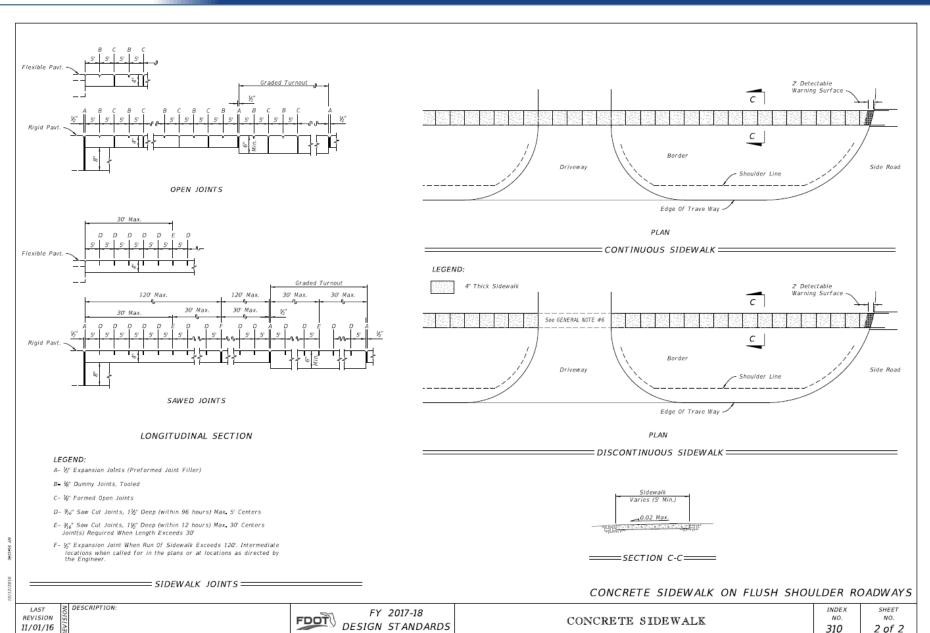
1 of 2

310



DESIGN STANDARDS







- **√1)** Index 105 Shoulder Sodding and Turf on Existing Facilities
  - Changed Allowable Drop-off to Range of ½" to 1"
- **√2)** 200 Series of Indexes
  - Location Reference to Sta./Offset Location
  - Bond Breaker = Organic Felt
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- **√3)** Index 304 Detectable Warnings and Sidewalk Curb Ramps
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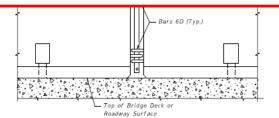
- 6) Index 414 Type K Temporary Concrete Barrier System
  - Revised Asphalt Pad Requirements
- 7) Index 415 Temporary Concrete Barrier
  - Revised Asphalt Pad Requirements
- 8) Index 500 Removal of Organic and Plastic Material
  - Removed Designer Notes (Added to PPM)
  - Updated Details for Clarification
- 9) Index 514 Optional Base Group and Structural Numbers
  - Index Deleted
  - Flexible Pavement Design Manual/Standard Specifications



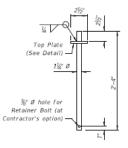
### NOTES FOR ALL INSTALLATIONS:

See Connection Pin Installation Note Connection Pin Barrier Unit -Unmarked End -Marked End

- 1. LIMITATION OF USE: This Temporary Concrete Barrier System is intended for work zone traffic control and other temporary applications. It shall not be used for permanent traffic railing construction unless specifically permitted by the Plans. Except as shown for the Back Filled Roadway Installations, the Barrier Units must be installed on a flexible pavement (asphalt) or rigid pavement (concrete) surface as shown with a cross slope of 1:10 or flatter. Except as shown for transition installations, Type K Barrier Units are not intended to be bolted down or staked down in locations where they can be impacted from the back side.
- 2. HANDLING: At no time shall the Barrier Units be lifted or moved by use of Bars 6D that extend from the ends of the units. Approximate weight of one unit equals 2.7 tons.
- 3. ASPHALT PAD: Where existing flexible pavement is not present, construct a minimum 2" thick temporary Asphalt Pad using Miscellaneous Asphalt Pavement in accordance with Specification Section 339 with the exception that the use of a pre-emergent herbicide is not required. No separate payment will be made for the Asphalt Pad.



### DETAIL OF CONNECTION BETWEEN BARRIER UNITS



(Centered)

TOP PLATE DETAIL

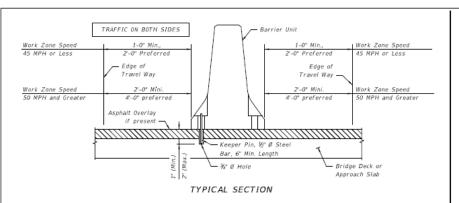
CONNECTION PIN DETAIL

- 5. OFFSET TO TRAVELWAY: Offset shall meet requirements as shown on sheet 1 of Index 415.
- 6. CONNECTION PIN ASSEMBLY: Steel for Connection Pin and Top Plate assemblies shall be in accordance with ASTM A36 or ASTM A709 Grade 36. Nondestructive testing of welds shall not be required. At the Contractor's option, a 🐉 diameter hole may be provided at the bottom of the Connection Pin, as shown, for the installation of a vandal
- 7. CONNECTION PIN INSTALLATION: Initially set Barrier Units by using a 35 wooden block between ends of adjacent units. Install Connection Pin between adjacent Barrier Units as shown, then pull newly placed Barrier Unit away from adjacent Barrier Unit to remove slack between Connection Pin and Bars 6D (except as shown on Sheet 5). Barrier Units shall not be used unconnected.
- 8. DELINEATION: Mount Barrier Delineators on top of Barrier Units that are used as traffic barriers along travel ways in work zones. Space the Barrier Delineators at 50' centers in alignment transitions, 100 centers on horizontal curves and 200 centers on tangent alignments,
- 9. MAINTENANCE: Deflection space shall be kept clear of any grass, construction debris, stockpiled materials, equipment, and objects
- 10. REUSE OF CONNECTION PINS: Connection pins may be reused if they have the structural integrity of new pins.
- 11. INSTALLATIONS ON CURVED ALIGNMENTS: The details presented in these Standards are shown for installations on tangent alignments. Details for horizontally curved alignments are similar.
- 12. TRANSITIONS: Transitions are required between freestanding, boiled down, staked down and back filled Type K Barrier installations, see Sheet 8 for transition requirements and details. Transitions are also required between installations of Type K Barrier and other types of temporary barrier, see Index No. 415 for transition requirements and details. Splices and transitions are required between installations of Type K Barrier and permanent Bridge or Roadway Traffic Railings, see Sheets 9 through 13 for transition requirements and details. Transitions are required between installations of Type K Barrier and Proprietary (APL) Barrier Systems, See Sheets 14 and 15 for transition requirements and details.
- 13. PAYMENT: Barrier Units for work zone traffic control and other temporary applications shall be paid for under the contract unit price for Barrier (Temporary) (F&I) (Type K), LF. Any relocation of the Barrier Units required for the project shall be paid for under the contract unit price for Barrier (Temporary) (Relocate) (Type K), LF. The Contractor shall furnish Barrier Units except when the Plans stipulate the availability of Department owned units. Regardless of unit source the Contractor shall furnish all hardware and shall be responsible for all handling including loading, transport, unloading, stockpiling, installation, removal and return. Unless otherwise noted on the Plans, the Barrier Units shall become the property of the Contractor and shall be removed from the site prior to acceptance of the

### NOTES FOR THRIE BEAM GUARDRAIL SPLICE INSTALLATIONS:

- I. THRIE-BEAM GUARDRAIL: Provide Thrie-Beam Guardrail for splices in accordance with AASHTO M 180, Type II (Zinc coated) and as follows: Two panels per spilce (One panel per side) of Class B (10 Gauge), or Four panels per spilce (Two nested panels per side) of Class A (12 Gauge). Guardrail panel length shall be 12-6". Provide and Install all other associated metallic quardrall components (Terminal Connectors, Shoulder Bolts, Hex Bolts and Nuts, Filler Plates, etc.) in accordance with Index No. 400. Install five Guardrail Anchor Bolts at each end of each splice in any of the standard seven anchor bolt holes in the Thrie-Beam Terminal Connector, If reinforcing steel is encountered when drilling holes for Guardrail Anchor Bolts in Type K Barrier Units, shift Thrie-Beam Terminal Connector so as to clear reinforcing steel within the given tolerances or select a different bolt hole to use. Do not drill or cut through reinforcing steel within Type K Barrier Units. Drilling or cutting through reinforcing steel within permanent concrete traffic railings is permitted. Do not drill or cut through utilities or conduits within permanent concrete traffic railings.
- 2. GUARDRAIL OFFSET BLOCKS: Provide and install timber Offset Blocks meeting the material requirements of Index No. 400. Field trim Offset Blocks as required for proper fit. Utilize Offset Blocks as shown and required in order to prevent bending or kinking of Thrie-Beam Guardrail panels.
- 3. CONCRETE FOR FILLING TAPERED TRAFFIC RAILING TOES: Provide concrete for filling tapered toes of Traffic Railings as shown meeting the material requirements of Specification Section 346, any Class, or a commercially available prebagged concrete mix (3000 psi minimum compressive strength). Sampling, testing, evaluation and certification of the concrete in accordance with Specification Section 346 is not required. Saturate with water the surfaces upon and against which the concrete fill will be placed prior to placing concrete. Place and finish concrete fill using forms or by hand methods to the general configurations shown so as to provide a smooth shape transition between the Type K Barrier and the adjacent traffic railing. A low slump is desirable if placing and finishing concrete by hand methods. Cure the concrete fill by application of a curing compound, or by covering with a wet tarp or burlap for a minimum of 24 hours. Completely remove the concrete fill upon relocation or removal of the Type K Temporary Concrete Barrier.



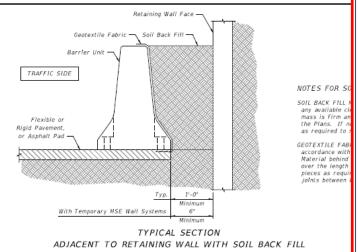


NOTES FOR FREESTANDING MEDIAN INSTALLATION:

KEEPER PINS: Required for Bridge Decks only, Keeper Pins shall be  $\frac{1}{2}^{o}$  diameter, smooth steel bar in accordan ASTM A 709 Grade 36. As directed by the Engineer in order to limit vibration induced translation of the Barrix Keeper Pin per Barrier Unit as shown. Alternate Keeper Pin locations from side to side of Barrier Units along Installation. Do not drill into or otherwise damage bridge deck expansion joints or drains. Upon removal or reremove all Keeper Pins and completely fill the remaining holes in bridge decks and approach slabs that are to Ammonium Phosphate Concrete In accordance with Specification Section 930 or with an Epoxy Resin Compound, accordance with Specification Section 926. If a flexible pavement overlay is present and is to remain, comple holes in the flexible pavement with holes of the flexible pavement with hole or cold patch asphalt material.

FREESTANDING MEDIAN INSTALLATION

(Bridge Deck Shown, Approach Slab, Asphalt Pad, Flexible or Rigid Pave

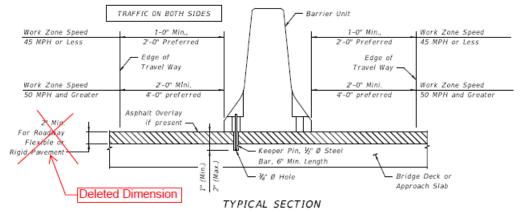


Retaining Wall Face
Bond Breaker
Flowable Fill\*
Bond Breaker

TRAFFIC SIDE

Barrier Unit

Flexible or Rigid
Pavement, or Asphalt Pad



NOTES FOR FREESTANDING MEDIAN INSTALLATION:

KEEPER PINS: Required for Bridge Decks only, Keeper Pins shall be 1/2" diameter, smooth steel bar in accordance with ASTM A 36 or ASTM A 709 Grade 36. As directed by the Engineer in order to limit vibration induced translation of the Barrier Units, install one (1) Keeper Pin per Barrier Unit as shown. Alternate Keeper Pin locations from side to side of Barrier Units along the length of the installation. Do not drill into or otherwise damage bridge deck expansion joints or drains. Upon removal or relocation of Barrier Units, remove all Keeper Pins and completely fill the remaining holes in bridge decks and approach slabs that are to remain with Magnesium Ammonium Phosphate Concrete in accordance with Specification Section 926. If a flexible pavement overlay is present and is to remain, completely fill the remaining holes in the flexible pavement with hot or cold patch asphalt material.

ASPHALI PAD: Where existing pavement is not present, construct the Asphalt Pad using Miscellaneous Asphalt Pavement in accordance with Specification Section 339 with the exception that the use of a pre-emergent MerVicide is not required. No separate payment will be made for the Asphalt Pad.

FREESTANDING MEDIAN INSTALLATION (BRIDGE DECK SHOWN, APPROACH SLAB, ASPHALT PAD, FLEXIBLE OR RIGID PAVEMENT SIMILAR)

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Retaining Wall Face —

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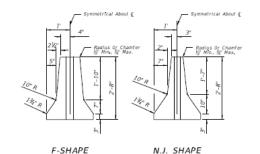


- (6)
- Index 414 Type K Temporary Concrete Barrier System
- Revised Asphalt Pad Requirements
- 7) Index 415 Temporary Concrete Barrier
  - Revised Asphalt Pad Requirements
- 8) Index 500 Removal of Organic and Plastic Material
  - Removed Designer Notes (Added to PPM)
  - Updated Details for Clarification
- 9) Index 514 Optional Base Group and Structural Numbers
  - Index Deleted
  - Flexible Pavement Design Manual/Standard Specifications



### GENERAL NOTES

- 1. Temporary concrete barrier systems on roadways may be any of the following:
- a. The FDOT Type K Temporary Concrete Barrier system (Design Standard Index 414). F-Shape Units. For temporary concrete barrier systems on bridges see Design Standard Index No. 414.
- b. Proprietary temporary concrete barrier systems meeting NCHRP Report 350 Test Level 3 criteria which are included on the Approved Products List.
- 2. Barrier units of dissimilar types may be interconnected within a single line barriers using transition units.
- 3. Alignment, length of need, anchorage and end treatment shall be in accordance with this Index.
- Temporary concrete barrier units shown herein shall not be used for permanent barrier construction regardless of unit length.
- 5. If the plans specify Barrier (Temporary) (Type K), substitution with other barrier types is not permitted.
- If the plans specify temporary concrete barrier system, substitution with water filled barriers is not permitted.
- 7. Where existing flexible pavement is not present, construct a minimum 2" thick temporary Asphalt Pad using Miscellaneous Asphalt Pavement in accordance with Specification Section 339 with the exception that the use of a pre-emergent herbicide is not required. No separate payment will be made for the Asphalt Pad.



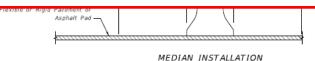
END VIEWS

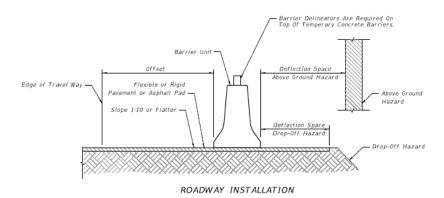
REINFORCEMENT AND OTHER UNIT FABRICATION DETAILS NOT SHOWN.
PERMITTED BARRIER UNIT END VIEWS

7. Where existing flexible pavement is not present, construct a minimum 2" thick temporary Asphalt Pad using Miscellaneous Asphalt Pavement in accordance with Specification Section 339 with the exception that the use of a pre-emergent herbicide is not required. No separate payment will be made for the Asphalt Pad.

- 11. Placing alternate temporary barrier systems with heights greater than 32 inches within the work zone may obstruct the clear sight distance at intersections and driveways. Prior to placing these barrier systems, the contractor shall submit a Certification Statement that the clear sight distance meets the requirements of Index 546, signed and sealed by a Florida Professional Engineer.
- 12. Minimum temporary concrete barriers installed per run shall be 16 units.

OFFSET AND DEFLECTION SPACE REQUIREMENTS										
Installation	Shielding	Work Zone Speed	Offset to Travelway	Deflection Space						
Left or	Above Ground	45 mph or Less	1' min, 2' preferred	2 min.						
	Hazards  Drop-Off Hazards	50 mph and Greater	2 min, 4 preferred	4" min.						
		45 mph or Less	1' min, 2' preferred	2' min.						
Right Shoulder		50 mph and Greater								
		a. Drop-offs 4° or Less and NO traffic below	2 min, 4 preferred	2 mln.						
		b. All drop-off conditions other than 'a'	2 min, 4 preferred	4' min.						
Separating Traffic	Adjacent Opposing Traffic	45 mph or Less	I' min, Z' preferred	1' min., 2' prefered						
		50 mph and Greater	2 min, 4 preferred	Z min., 4 preferred						





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LAST REVISION 11/01/16

DESCRIPTION:

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FY 2017-18 DESIGN STANDARDS

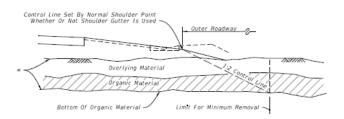
TEMPORARY CONCRETE BARRIER

NO. 415 <sub>NO.</sub> 1 **of 7** 



- **6)** Index 414 Type K Temporary Concrete Barrier System
  - Revised Asphalt Pad Requirements
- 7) Index 415 Temporary Concrete Barrier
  - Revised Asphalt Pad Requirements
  - 8) Index 500 Removal of Organic and Plastic Material
    - Removed Designer Notes (Added to PPM)
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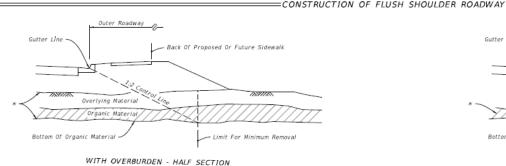


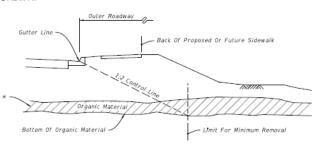


Control Line Set By Normal Shoulder Point Whether Or Not Shoulder Gutter Is Used Outer Roadway / Órganic Material Bottom Of Organic Material

WITH OVERBURDEN - HALF SECTION

WITHOUT OVERBURDEN - HALF SECTION





WITHOUT OVERBURDEN - HALF SECTION

CONSTRUCTION OF CURBED ROADWAY

\*Remove overlying material and organic material within the limits shown and backfill in accordance with Index 505, unless approved otherwise by the District Geotechnical Engineer; The limits include full median width when applied to divided facilities with median widths up to 64; When median width is greater than 64 and for bifurcated roadways the organic material removal limits will be set by a 1:2 control line complimentary to the outer roadway that will accommodate one future median lane on each roadway unless specified otherwise by the plans.

### **Consolidated Organic Material Note**

### GENERAL NOTES:

- 1. All details shown on this Index for removal of organic and plastic materials apply unless otherwise shown on the plans.
- 2. Utilize excavated materials in accordance with Index 505.
- 3. Where organic or plastic material is undercut, backfill with suitable material in accordance with Index 505. unless otherwise shown on the plans.
- 4. The term "Plastic Material" used in this Index in conjunction with removal of plastic soil is as defined under soil classifications for Plastic (P) and High Plastic (H) on Index 505.
- 5. See Index 506 for miscellaneous earthwork details.

- 6. The term "Organic Material" as used on this Index is defined as any soil which has an average organic content greater than five (5.0) percent, or an individual organic content test result which exceeds seven (7.0) percent. Remove organic material as shown on this Index and the plans unless directed otherwise by the District Geotechnical Engineer, Determine the average organic content from the test results from a minimum of three randomly selected samples from each stratum, Perform tests in accordance with AASHTO T267 on the portion of a sample passing the No. 4 sieve.
- 7. In areas of curbed roadway, where underdrain is to be constructed beneath the proposed pavement, the grade of the underdrain filter material will not extend above the bottom of the stabilized section of the subgrade. Gradation of the filter material must conform to Standard Specifications. The minimum grade of underdrain pipe is 0.02.

### **Edited General Notes for Plain Language**

GENERAL NOTES AND REMOVAL OF ORGANIC MATERIAL

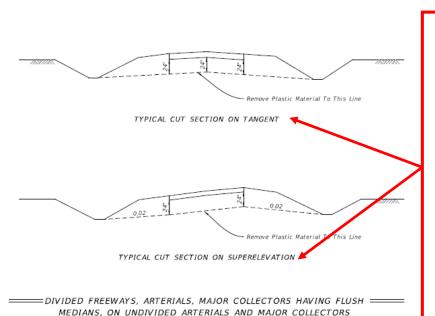
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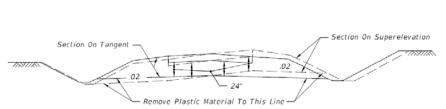
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FY 2017-18 DESIGN STANDARDS



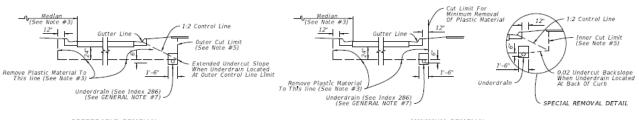




### TYPICAL CUT SECTION

Note: When this detail is applied to minor collectors and local facilities, the undercut may be reduced to 18".

REMOVAL OF PLASTIC MATERIAL ON DIVIDED FREEWAYS. ARTERIALS AND MAJOR COLLECTORS HAVING FLUSH MEDIANS, AND ON UNDIVIDED ARTERIALS AND MAJOR COLLECTORS



### PREFERABLE REMOVAL MINIMUM REMOVAL

= CONSTRUCTION AND LOCATION OF UNDERDRAIN IN CURBED ROADWAY = (See Note #4)

### NOTES:

- 1. See Sheet I for the GENERAL NOTES.
- 2. When the typical cut details are applied to minor collectors and local facilities, the undercut may be reduced from 24" to 18".
- 3. Where frequency of median breaks indicates that it is impractical to leave plastic material in the median, the designer may elect to indicate total removal of this material. If during construction it becomes apparent, due to normal required construction procedures, that it is impractical to leave the plastic material in the median, total removal of this material shall be approved by the Engineer.
- 4. Refer to roadway cross sections to determine whether minimum or preferable removal is used.
- 5. Where the Preferable Removal method is shown in the plans and it is impossible to place the underdrain at the Outer Cut Limit due to conflict with storm drain trunk lines, remove to Inner Cut Limit and place underdrain at location shown for Minimum Removal. (See Special Removal Detail)
- 6. Cross slopes of 0.02 shown above are minimums. Follow the cross slope of the pavement to the extent possible.

REMOVAL OF PLASTIC MATERIAL

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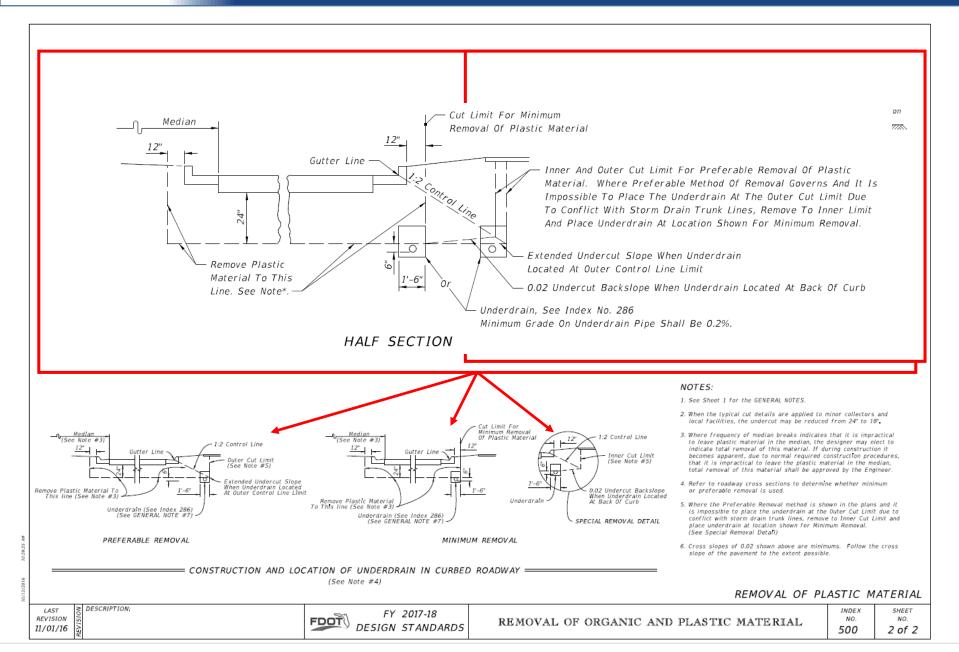
DESIGN STANDARDS

REMOVAL OF ORGANIC AND PLASTIC MATERIAL

INDEX NO. 500

SHEET NO. 2 of 2







### Removed "Design Notes" and Added to PPM, Vol. 1, Chapter 3

At some locations the complete removal of organic or soft soils may not be practical due to the depth. Review the subsoil excavation with the Geotechnical Engineer of Record and where constructability concerns exist, consult with the District Geotechnical Engineer to review design alternatives. If a geosynthetic reinforced design is selected, refer to *Chapter 31, Volume 1* for plan content and design requirements. Additional information concerning geotechnical design can be found in the *Soils and Foundations Handbook*.

Modification for Non-Conventional Projects:

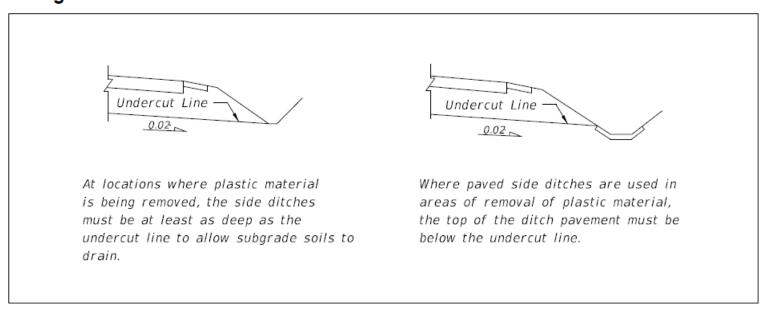
Delete the above paragraph and see RFP for requirements.

Where subsoil excavation is required due to plastic soils, ensure that adequate drainage of the pavement subgrade is provided. *Figure 3.5.2* illustrates the required excavation undercut line (i.e., grade and extent of excavation bottom) for flush shoulder roadways. To accommodate normal undercuts, the side ditches should be at least 3.5 feet below the shoulder break. For curbed roadways, additional subsoil excavation may be needed beyond that shown in *Figure 3.5.2* or underdrains must be installed in accordance with *Design Standards*, *Index 500*. Coordinate the removal of plastic materials with the Drainage Engineer of Record, as it may affect various drainage design elements including the profile grade of the ditch bottoms.



### Also, Removed "Miscellaneous Details" and Added to PPM, Vol. 1, Chapter 3

Figure 3.5.2 Undercut Detail of Plastic Material with Relation to Side Ditches





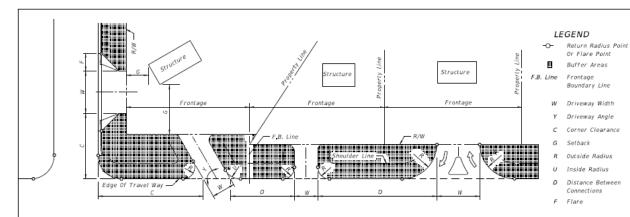
- **6)** Index 414 Type K Temporary Concrete Barrier System
  - Revised Asphalt Pad Requirements
- **7)** *Index 415* Temporary Concrete Barrier
  - Revised Asphalt Pad Requirements
  - Index 500 Removal of Organic and Plastic Material
  - Removed Designer Notes (Added to PPM)
  - Updated Details for Clarification
- **√9)** Index 514 Optional Base Group and Structural Numbers
  - Index Deleted
  - Flexible Pavement Design Manual/Standard Specifications





- 10) Index 515 Turnouts and Driveways
  - Added "Driveways" to Title for Clarity
  - Changed "Urban" & "Rural" to "Curbed" & "Flush Shoulder"
- 11) Index 516 Turnouts Resurfacing Projects
  - Updated to match Index 515 and removal of Index 514
- 12) Index 525 Ramp Terminals
  - Clarified Friction Course Location
- 13) Index 530 Rest Area Pavilion
  - Updated Steel Spec. Notes and Material References
- 14) Index 546 Sight Distance at Intersections
  - Updated for Deletion of *Index 700*





For Corner Clearnace (C) Requirements see General Note 3.

For Additional Information Refer To FDOT Rules Chapters 14-96 And 14-97 SKETCH ILLUSTRATING DEFINITIONS

		CURBED ROADWAY:				FLU	SH SHOULDER RO	ADW AYS	
ELEMENT DESCRIPTION	1-20 Trips/Day or 1-5 Trips/Hour	21-600 Trips/Day or 6-60 Trips/Hour		00 Trips/Day ☑ or 00 Trips/Hour	1-20 Trip or		21-600 Trips/Day or 6-60 Trips/Hour	601-4000 Tri or 61-400 Tri	
	1-5 Trips/mour	2-Way □		2-Way □	1-5 Trips/Hour		2-Way □	2-Way □	
CONNECTION WIDTH W	12' Min. 24' Max.	24' Min. 36' Max. ☆	24' Min. 36' Max. ☆		12' Min. 24' Max.		24' Min. 36' Max. ☆	24° Min. 36' Max. ☆	
FLARE (Drop Curb) F	10° Min.	10° Min.		N/A		1	N/A	N/A	
RETURNS (Radius) R & U	N/A	Δ	25' Min. 50' Std. 75' Max.		15' Min. 25' Std. 50' Max.		25' Min. 50' Std. 75' Max.	25' Min. 50' Std. (Or 3-Centered Curves)	
ANGLE OF DRIVE Y		60°-90°		60°-90°			60°-90°	60°-90°	
DIVISIONAL ISLAND (Throat Median)		4'-22' Wide	4	'-22' Wide			4'-22' Wide	4'-22' Wide	
SETBACK G		12' Min., All categories. See General Note No. 5.						·	

- Side road intersection design, with possible auxiliary lanes and channelization, may be necessary. Intersection design, with possible auxiliary lanes and channelization, should be considered for connections with more than 4000 trips/days.
- □ "2-Way" refers to one "In" movement and one "out" movement i.e., not exclusive left or right turn lanes on the connection.
- 🛊 When more than 2 lanes in the turnout connection are required, the 36' max, width may be increased to relieve interference between entering and exiting traffic which adversely affects traffic flow. These cases require documented site specific study and design.
- A Small radii may be used in lieu of flares as approved by the Department. DESIGN NOTE: 1-Way connections will be designed to effectively eliminate unpermitted movements.

### NOT INTENDED FOR FULL INTERSECTION DESIGN SUMMARY OF GEOMETRIC REQUIREMENTS FOR DRIVEWAY TURNOUTS

REVISION 11/01/16

DESIGN STANDARDS

### TURNOUTS AND DRIVEWAYS

### INDEX NO. 515

SHEET NO. 1 of 7

GENERAL NOTES

- 1 For definitions and descriptions of access connection "Categories" and access "Classifications" of highway segments, and for other detailed information on access to the State Highway System, refer to FDOT Rule Chapter 14-96, "State Highway Connection Permits Administrative Process" and Rule Chapter 14-97, "State Highway System Access Management Classification System And Standards."
- 2. For this index the term 'turnout' applies to that portion of driveways or side roads adjoining the outer roadway. For this index the term 'connection' encompasses a driveway or side road and their appurtenant islands, separators, transition tapers, auxiliary lanes, travelway flares, drainage pipes and structures, crossovers, sidewalks, curb cut ramps, signing, pavement marking, required signalization, maintenance of traffic or other means of access to or from controlled access facilities. The turnout requirements set forth in this index do not provide complete intersection design, construction or maintenance requirements.
- 3. The location, positioning, orientation, spacing and number of connections and median openings shall be in conformance with FDOT Rule Chapter 14-97.
- 4. On Department construction projects all driveways not shown on the plans shall be reconstructed at their existing location in conformance to these standards, or, in conformance to permits issued during the construction project.
- 5. Driveways shall have sufficient length and size for all vehicular queueing, stacking, maneuvering, standing and parking to be carried out completely beyond the right of way line. Except for vehicles stopping to enter the highway, the turnout areas and drives within the right of way shall be used only for moving vehicles entering or leaving the highway.
- 6. Connections with expected daily traffic over 4000 vpd shall be constructed as intersecting side roads. The design requirement of this index and that of the local government will be used to select appropriate connection widths, radii and intersection design, subject to the approval of the Department. For connections with expected daily traffic less than 4000 vpd, the Department will determine if a drop curb or radius returns are required in accordance with existing or planned connections. Where radius returns apply, the design requirements of this index and that of the local government will be used to select appropriate connection widths, radii and intersection design, subject to the approval of the Department.

For connections that are intended to daily accommodate either multi-unit vehicles or single unit vehicles exceeding 30' in length, returns with 50' radii shall be used, unless otherwise called for in the plans or otherwise stipulated by permit. Where large numbers of multi-unit vehicles will use the connection, the connection width and radii shall be increased and auxiliary lanes, tapers, lane flares, separators and/or Islands constructed, as determined by the Department to be necessary for safe turning movements.

- 7. Any connection requiring or having a specified median opening with left turn storage and served directly by that opening shall have radial returns.
- 8. Where a connection is intended to align with a connection across the highway, the through lanes shall align directly with the corresponding through lanes.
- 9. For new connections and for connections on all new construction and reconstruction projects, pavement materials and thicknesses shall meet the requirements applicable to either that detailed for "Curbed Roadway-Flared Turnouts", or, that described in "Table 515-1" for connections with radial returns and/or auxiliary lanes.
- 10. The responsibility for the cost of construction or alteration to an access connection shall be in accordance with FDOT Rule Chapter 14-96.

### DESIGN NOTES

1. Prior to the adoption of FDOT Rules Chapters 14-96 and 14-97, connections to the State Highway System were defined and permitted by Classes. Connections have been redfined by Categories under Rule 14-96; and, the term "Class" has been applied to highway segments of the State Highway System as defined under Rule 14-97.



- 10) Index 515 Turnouts and Driveways
  - Added "Driveways" to Title for Clarity
  - Changed "Urban" & "Rural" to "Curbed" & "Flush Shoulder"
  - 11) Index 516 Turnouts Resurfacing Projects
    - Updated to match *Index 515* and removal of *Index 514*
  - 12) Index 525 Ramp Terminals
    - Clarified Friction Course Location
  - 13) Index 530 Rest Area Pavilion
    - Updated Steel Spec. Notes and Material References
  - 14) Index 546 Sight Distance at Intersections
    - Updated for Deletion of *Index 700*



AREAS FOR ONE 5' DEEP TURNOUT (SY)

Type II

53

54

55

56

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62

63

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68

69

71

73

74

76

Normal

Type I

31

34

35

37

38

41

43

44

45

46

48

52

DESCRIPTION:

Intersection

Skewed

Type II

63

64

65

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73

74

76

77

78

79

81

82

83

86

87

88

90

Type I

40

42

44

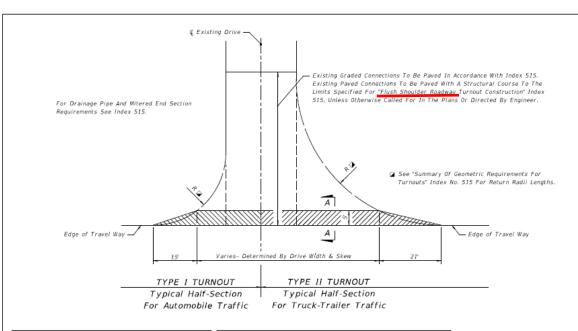
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48

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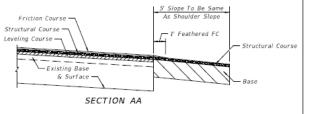
61

## Design Standards – Index 516



	CONSTRUCTION
Stru	Friction Course Ctural Course As Shoulder Stope Ctural Course Ing Course Existing Base & Surface Base
	SECTION AA WITH WIDENING

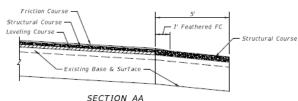
### TURNOUT CONSTRUCTION



### PAVEMENT STRUCTURE FOR 5' DEEP TURNOUTS MInimum Material Course Thickness Asphaltic Concrete Optional Base (See Spec. Section 285) 0.B.G. 1

- 1. Turnout structural course to be the same material as roadway leveling or structure course. Structural course not required if asphalt base course and its thickness increased to match edge of roadway pavement.
- 2. Any Department-approved pavement structure equivalence may be used at the discretion of the Engineer.
- 3. Additional structural strength may be required if heavy truck loads are anticipated

### RESURFACING **EXISTING TURNOUT**



### GENERAL NOTES

- 1. Turnouts are to be constructed or resurfaced for low volume (single family, duplex, farm, etc.) residential connections as directed by the Engineer.
- 2. Turnout construction is not required for low volume residential connections where roadway shoulders are paved.
- 3. Connections outside the 5' limit are to be constructed as directed by the Engineer.
- 4. The contract unit price for Turnout Construction includes the cost for excavation and base.
- 5. Payment for structural course is to be included in roadway resurfacing pay item.
- 6. Payment for feathering friction course is to be included in the unit price for Asphaltic Concrete Friction Course placed on the roadway. Feathered areas will not be included in measured quantities. Feathering is not required for FC-5 friction course.

60 LAST REVISION 11/01/16

Drive

Width

(Ft.)

1.8

20

22

26

28

32

34

38

40

42

44

46

48

52

58

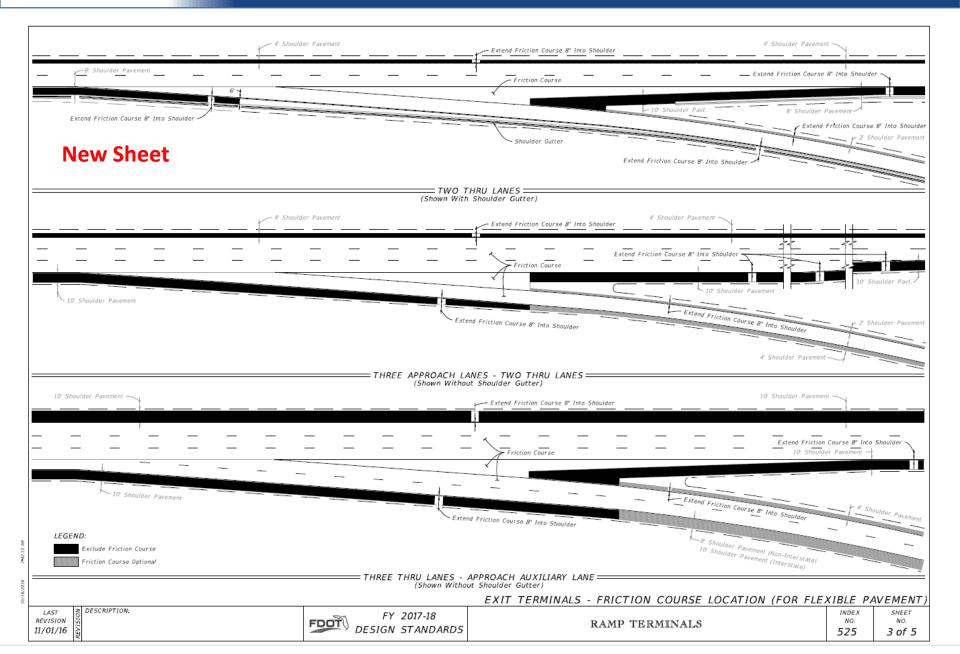
FY 2017-18 DESIGN STANDARDS INDEX NO. 516

SHEET NO. 1 of 1

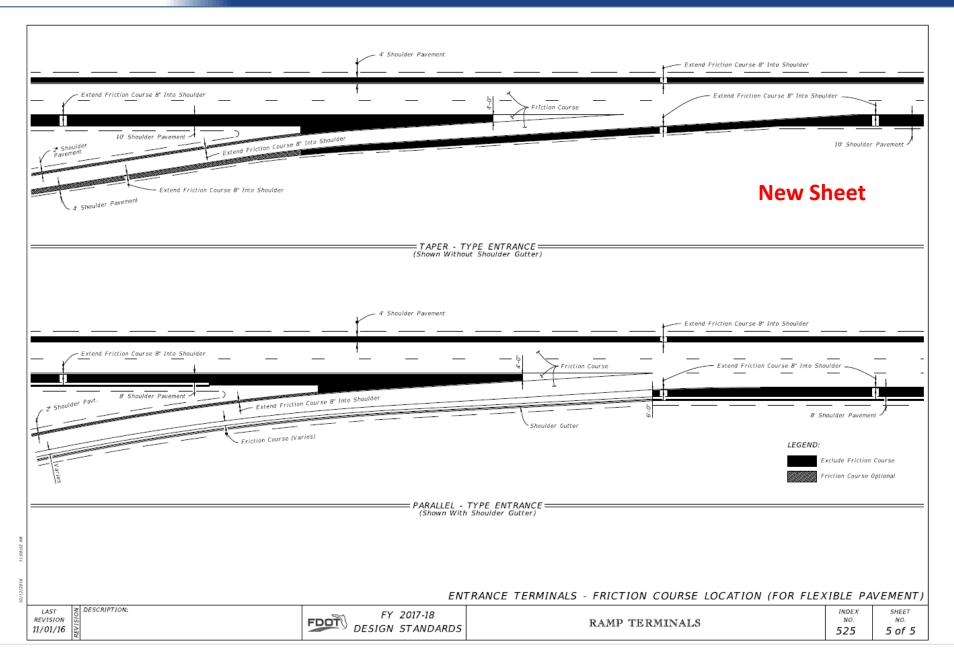


- 10) Index 515 Turnouts and Driveways
  - Added "Driveways" to Title for Clarity
  - Changed "Urban" & "Rural" to "Curbed" & "Flush Shoulder"
  - 11) Index 516 Turnouts Resurfacing Projects
    - Updated to match *Index 515* and removal of *Index 514*
  - 12) Index 525 Ramp Terminals
    - Clarified Friction Course Location
  - 13) Index 530 Rest Area Pavilion
    - Updated Steel Spec. Notes and Material References
  - 14) Index 546 Sight Distance at Intersections
    - Updated for Deletion of *Index 700*





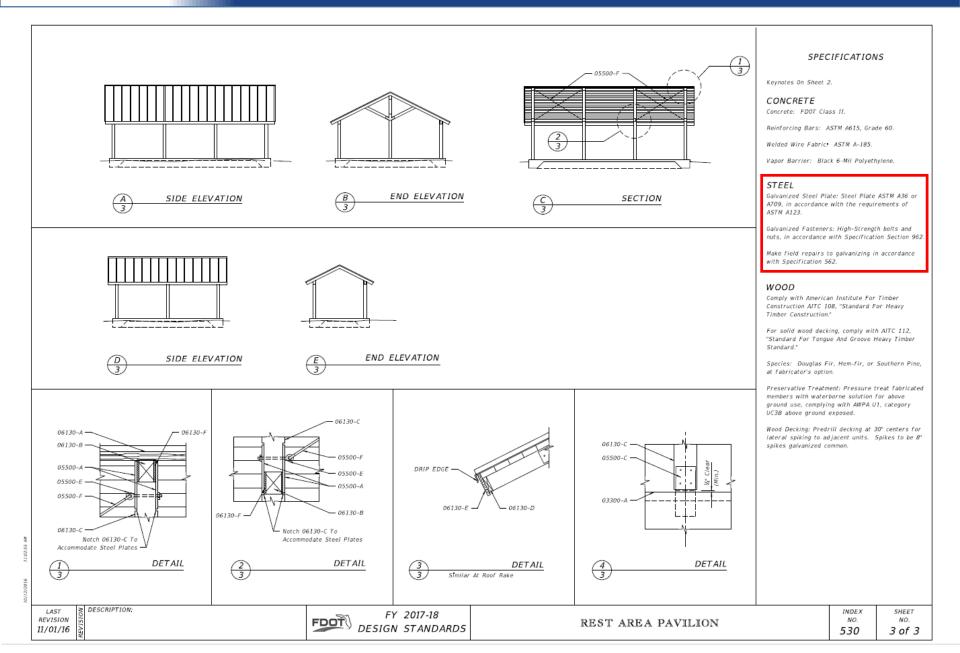






- 10) Index 515 Turnouts and Driveways
  - Added "Driveways" to Title for Clarity
  - Changed "Urban" & "Rural" to "Curbed" & "Flush Shoulder"
- **√11)** *Index 516* Turnouts Resurfacing Projects
  - Updated to match *Index 515* and removal of *Index 514*
  - 12) Index 525 Ramp Terminals
    - Clarified Friction Course Location
  - 13) Index 530 Rest Area Pavilion
    - Updated Steel Spec. Notes and Material References
  - 14) Index 546 Sight Distance at Intersections
    - Updated for Deletion of *Index 700*







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- **√12)** *Index 525* Ramp Terminals
  - Clarified Friction Course Location
  - 13) Index 530 Rest Area Pavilion
    - Updated Steel Spec. Notes and Material References
  - 14) Index 546 Sight Distance at Intersections
    - Updated for Deletion of *Index 700*



### DESIGN NOTES

- 1. The information shown on this index is intended solely for the purpose of clear sight development and maintenance at intersecting highways, roads, streets and driveways, and is not intended to be used to establish roadway and roadside safety except as related to clear sight corridors. An analysis of sight distance shall be documented for all
- 2. For the purpose of this Index, Minor Road is defined as all intersecting highways, roads, streets and driveways
- 3. Details are based on the AASHTO 'A Policy On Geometric Design Of Highways And Streets, 2001', CHAPTER 9, INTERSECTION SIGHT DISTANCE, CASES B and F, and Department practices for channelized median openings (left turns from major road).
- 4. The minimum driver eye setback of 14.5' from the edge of the traveled way may be adjusted on any intersection leg only when justified by a documented, site specific field study of vehicle stopping position and driver eye position.
- 5. For SIGNALIZED INTERSECTIONS sight distances should be developed based on AASHTO 'Case D-Intersections With Traffic Signal Control'. 'At signalized intersections, the first vehicle stopped on one approach should be visible to the driver of the first vehicle stopped on each of the other approaches. Left turning vehicles should have sufficient sight distance to select gaps in oncoming traffic and complete left turns. Apart from these sight conditions, there are generally no other approach or departure sight triangles needed for signalized intersections. However, if the traffic signal is to be placed on two-way flashing operation (i.e. flashing vellow on the major road approaches and flashing red on the minor road approaches) under off peak or nighttime conditions, then the appropriate departure sight triangles for Case B, both to the left and to the right. should be provided for the minor road approaches. In addition, if right turns on a red signal are to be permitted from any approach, then the appropriate departure sight triangle to the left for Case B2 should be provided to accommodate right turns from that
- 6. Where curvature, superelevation, adverse split profiles or other conditions preclude the use of standard tree sizes and spacing, proof of view and shadowing restraints must be documented and the size and location of trees in medians detailed in the plans.
- 7. Intersection sight distance values are provided for Passenger Vehicles, SU Vehicles and Combination Vehicles. Intersection sight distance based on the Passenger Vehicle is suitable for most intersections. Where substantial volumes of heavy vehicles enter the major road, such as from ramp terminals with stop control or roadways serving truck terminals, the use of tabulated values for SU Vehicles or Combination Vehicles should be considered. TREE SPACING TABLE \*\*

### GENERAL NOTES

- 1. Details apply to both rural and urban intersections under stop sign control or flashing beacon control. For full signal controlled intersections see Design Note No 4. At intersections listed in the Department's High Crash Intersection Report, designers shall give attention to keeping to a minimum, objects that distract or affect sight distance.
- 2. Sight distance 'd' applies to normal and skewed intersections (intersecting angles between 60° and 120°), and where vertical and/or horizontal curves are not present. Sight distance 'd' is measured along the major road from the center of the entrance lane of the minor road to the center of the near approach lane (right or left) of the major road. Distances 'dl' and 'dr' are measured from the centerline of the entrance lane of the minor road to a point on the edge of the near side outer traffic lane on the major road. Distance 'dm' is measured from the centerline of the entrance lane of the minor road to a point on the median clear zone limit or horizontal clearance limit for the far side road of the major road.
- 3. A. The limits of clear sight define a corridor throughout which a clear sight window must be preserved. See WINDOW DETAIL, Sheet 2.
- B. Clear sight must be provided between vehicles at intersection stop locations, and vehicles on the major road within dimension 'd'.
- C. Since observations are made in both directions along the line of sight, the reference datum between roadways is 3'-6" above respective pavements.
- 4. Barrier systems within intersection sight corridors, where penetration into the sight window might occur, shall be located to provide the least adverse affect practical.
- 5. The corridor defined by the limits of clear sight is a restricted planting area. Drivers of vehicles on the intersecting road and vehicles on the major road must be able to see each other clearly throughout the limits of 'd' and 'da'. If in the Engineers Judgement, landscaping interferes with the line of sight corridor prescribed by these standards the Engineer may rearrange, relocate or eliminate plantings. Plants within the restricted areas are limited to selections as follows:

Ground Cover & Trunked Plants (Separate or Combined):

Ground Covers - Plant selection of low growing vegetation which at maturity does not attain a height greater than 18" below the sight line datum. For ground cover in combination with trees and palms; the following heights below the sight line datum will

24" for trees and palms = 11" dia.; and, 18" for sabal palms >11" but = 18" dia. (dia.-within Sight Window).

Trunked Plants - Plant selection of a mature trunk diameter 4" or less measured at 6" above the ground. Canopy or high borne foliage shall never be lower than 5' above the sight line datum. These selections shall be spaced no closer than 20'.

Trees - Trees can be installed with sod; pavers; gravel, mulch; ground covers or other Department-approved material. The clear sight window must be in conformance with the 'WINDOW DETAIL' modified to attain the height requirements listed in 'Ground

- A. Size and spacing shall conform to the Tree Spacing Table.
- B. Requirements for placement within medians at median openings and at unsignalized and signalized intersections:
- a. The lateral offset of the mature specimen must be maintained as specified in the PPM, Vol. 1, Chapter 4. Specimens whose mature trunk diameter is greater than 18" shall not be permitted.
- b. Where left turns from the major road are permitted, no trees shall be located within the distance 'dh', Sheet 2 of 6; and not less than the distances called for in (c) or (d), as applicable,
- c. For safety, these additional setbacks are required:
  - 1. Where no left turn lane is present, size and spacing shall conform to the Tree Spacing Table. No trees shall be permitted within 100' of the restricted median nose (measured from the edge of pavement).
  - 2. Where left turn lane(s) are present, the following requirements apply:
  - · For low speed facilities (design speed less than 50 mph), size and spacing shall conform to the Tree Spacing Table. No trees shall be permitted within 100' of the restricted median nose (measured from the edge of pavement).
  - · For high speed facilities (design speed 50 mph or greater), no trees shall be permitted within 200 of the restricted median nose. Beyond this limit, size and spacing shall conform to the Tree Spacing Table.

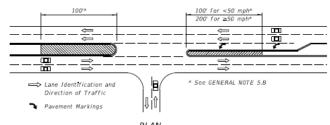
Description	Design Speed (mph)													
	30		3	5	40		45		50		55		60	
Diameter	(Inches)													
(Within Limits Of Sight Window)	>4≤11	>11≤18	>4≤11	>11≤18	>4≤11	>11≤18	>4≤11	>11≤18	>4≤11	>11≤18	>4≤11	>11≤18	>4≤11	>11≤18
	(Feet)													
MinImum Spacing (c. to c. Of Trunk)	25	90	30	105	35	120	40	135	50	150	55	165	60	180

\*\* Sizes and spacings are based on the following conditions:

DESCRIPTION:

- a. A single line of trees in the median parallel to but not necessarily colinear with the centerline.
- b. A straight approaching mainline, within skew limits as described in No. 2 above
- c. 1. Trees and palms < 11" in diameter casting a vertical 6' wide shadow band on a vehicle entering at stop bar location when viewed by mainline driver beginning at distance 'd'; see SHADOW DIAGRAM, Sheet 2.
  - 2. Sabal palms with diameters > 11" \leq 18" spaced at intervals providing a 2 second full view of entering vehicle at stop bar location when viewed by the mainline driver beginning at distance 'd'; see PERCEPTION DIAGRAM, Sheet 2.
- d. Trees with diameters ≤ 11" intermixed with trees with diameters > 11" ≤ 18" are to be spaced based on trees with

For any other conditions the tree sizes, spacings and locations shall be detailed in the plans; see Design Note 5.



Special Areas Limited to Ground Cover

LAST REVISION 11/01/16

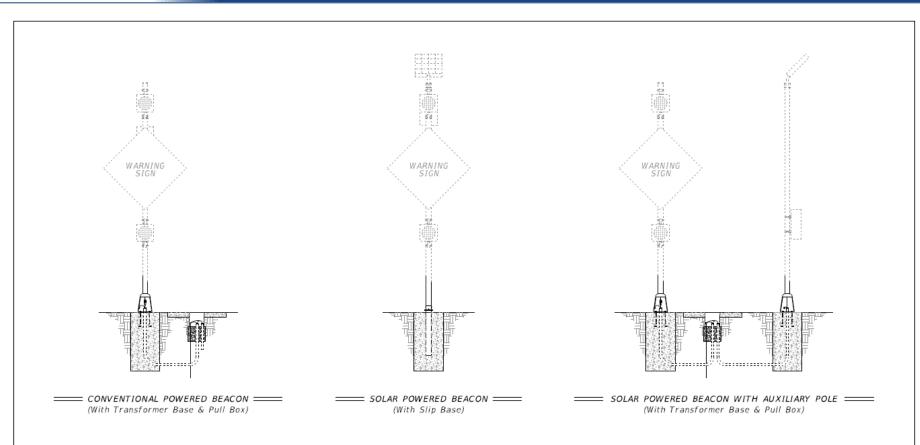


- 10) Index 515 Turnouts and Driveways
  - Added "Driveways" to Title for Clarity
  - Changed "Urban" & "Rural" to "Curbed" & "Flush Shoulder"
- **√11)** *Index 516* Turnouts Resurfacing Projects
  - Updated to match Index 515 and removal of Index 514
- **√12)** *Index 525* Ramp Terminals
  - Clarified Friction Course Location
- **√13)** *Index 530* Rest Area Pavilion
  - Updated Steel Spec. Notes and Material References
- **√14)** *Index 546* Sight Distance at Intersections
  - Updated for Deletion of *Index 700*



- **√15)** *Index 700* Roadside Offsets
  - Index Deleted
  - Plans Preparation Manual (PPM)
  - 16) Index 11862 Roadside Flashing Beacon Assembly
    - Reorganized Index for Clarity
    - Included/Revised Callout/Dimensions As-needed
  - 17) Index 17349 Traffic Controls for Street Terminations
    - Revised Sign Placement for Consistency
  - 18) Index 17354 Tourist Oriented Directional Signs
    - Revised Index for Clarity & Consistency
  - 19) Index 17882 Railroad Grade Crossing Traffic Control Devices
    - Added "Class" Differences to General Notes





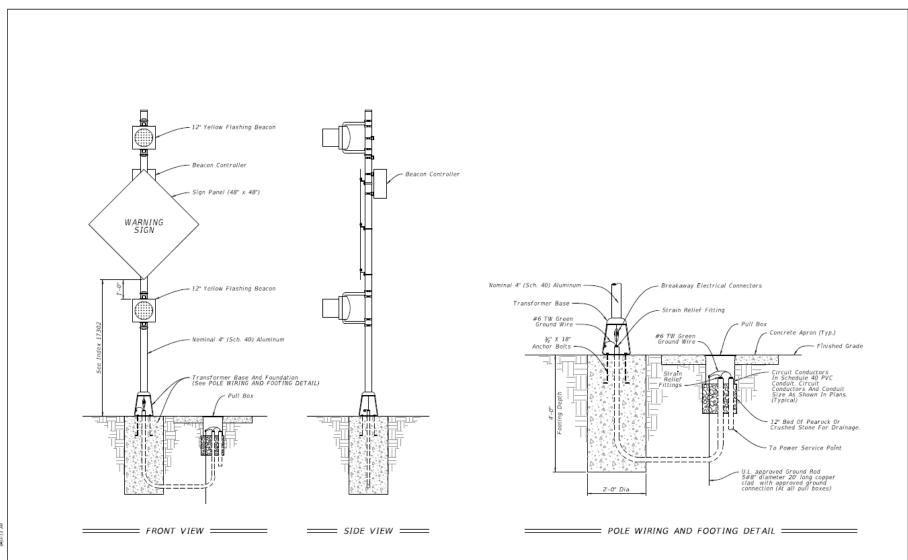
### GENERAL NOTES:

- Use aluminum materials that meets the requirements of Aluminum Association Alloy 6061-T6 (ASTM B209, B221, B308 or B429), except as noted in the Plans.
- 2. Install sign panel, wind beam and columns in accordance with Index 11860 and Specifications 700.
- Install sign column so that the height and offset are in accordance with Index 17302.
- When aluminum column (post) are installed with a frangible transformer bases, engage all threads on the transformer base and post unless the aluminum post is fully seated into base.
- 5. Meet the requirements of Specifications 646 for aluminum poles and transformer bases.

- 6. Install a concrete slab around all flashing beacon assemblies on slopes 6:1 or greater. The minimum slab dimension is 4'-0' by 5'-0".
- Install a concrete slab around all pull boxes. The minimum slab dimension is 4"-0" by 4"-0". In urban areas where space is limited slab dimensions may be adjusted as shown in the plans.
- 8. For beacon assemblies connected to conventional power, provide single pole non-fused watertight breakaway electrical connectors in the frangible transformer base.
- 9. Install the connection of controller cabinet and solar panel to the column in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.
- 10. When wire entry holes are drilled in the sign column, use a bushing or rubber grommet to protect conductors.
- 11. Orient solar panel to face South for optimal exposure to sunlight.

DESCRIPTION:





REVISION 11/01/16

DESCRIPTION:

FY 2017-18 DESIGN STANDARDS CONVENTIONAL POWERED WARNING SIGN DETAILS



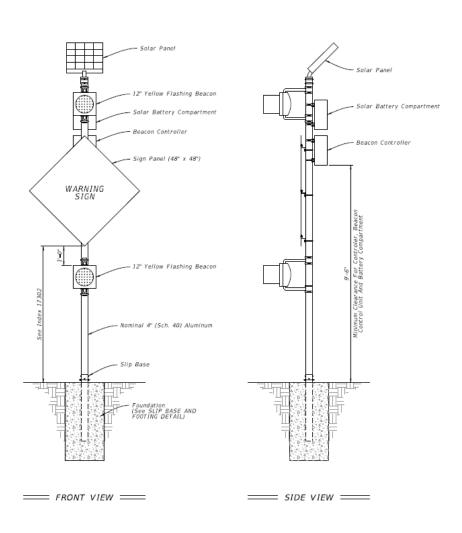
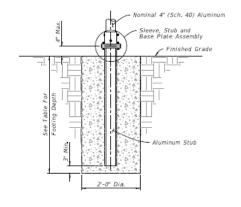


TABLE 1									
STANDARD WARNING SIGN COLUMN SIZE									
Wind Speed	Sign Height	Column Size	Footing Depth						
110	7'	4"	4'						
130	7'	4.5"	4"						
150	ブ	5"	4.5'						
110	8.5	4.5*	4'						
130	8.5	5*	4.5'						
150	8.5'	6"	5'						

### NOTES:

- 1. Install the sign column slip base in accordance with Index 11860.
- 2. Use beacon and beacon controllers that are listed on the Approved Products List (APL).
- 3. Details show a typical warning sign with two flashing beacon heads. When only one beacon is required, install upper beacon.



= SLIP BASE AND FOOTING DETAIL ======

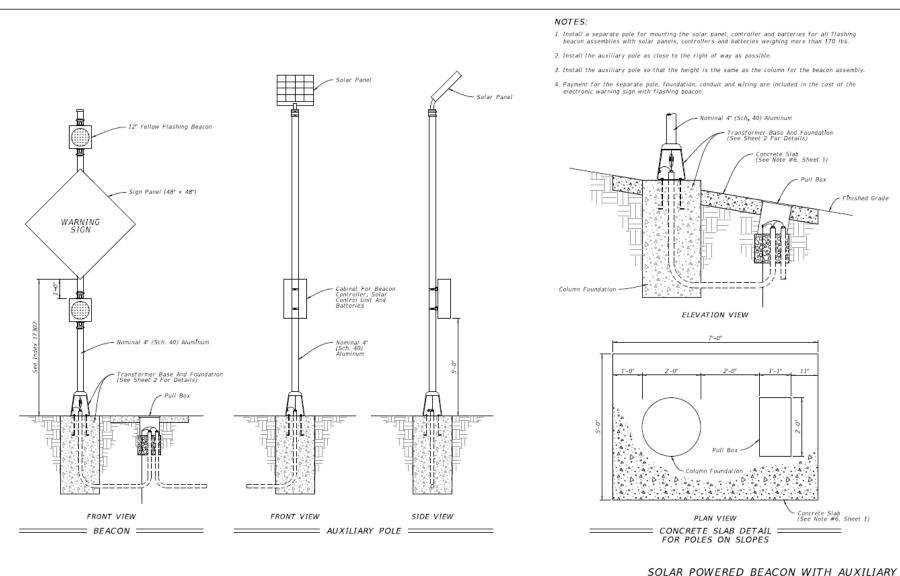
SOLAR POWERED WARNING SIGN DETAILS

REVISION 11/01/16

DESCRIPTION:

DESIGN STANDARDS





REVISION 11/01/16 DESCRIPTION:

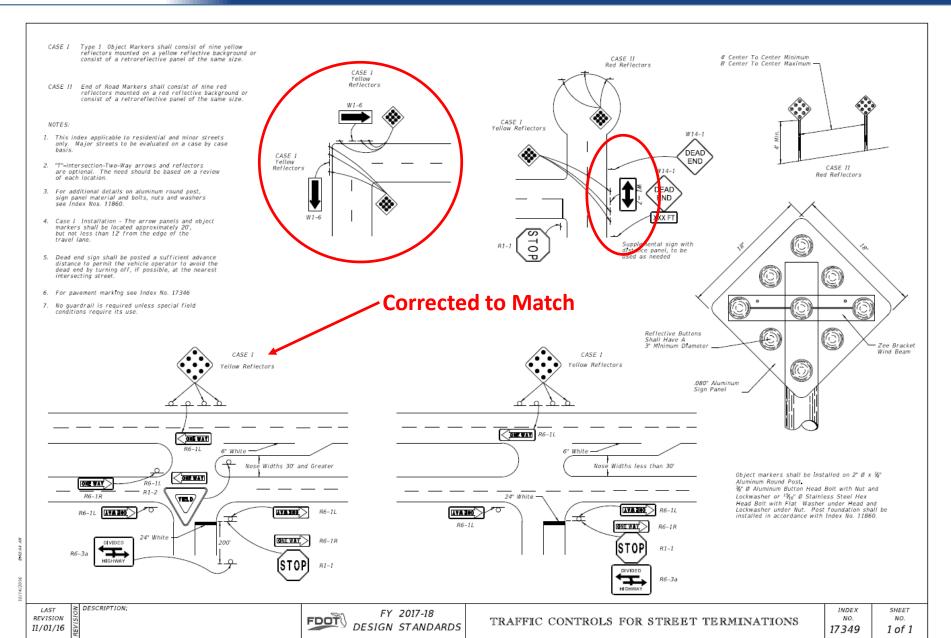
FY 2017-18 DESIGN STANDARDS POLE AND CONCRETE SLAB DETAIL

NO. NO. 11862 4 of 8



- **√15)** *Index 700* Roadside Offsets
  - Index Deleted
  - Plans Preparation Manual (PPM)
  - 16) Index 11862 Roadside Flashing Beacon Assembly
    - Reorganized Index for Clarity
    - Included/Revised Callout/Dimensions As-needed
  - 17) Index 17349 Traffic Controls for Street Terminations
    - Revised Sign Placement for Consistency
  - 18) Index 17354 Tourist Oriented Directional Signs
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  - 19) Index 17882 Railroad Grade Crossing Traffic Control Devices
    - Added "Class" Differences to General Notes

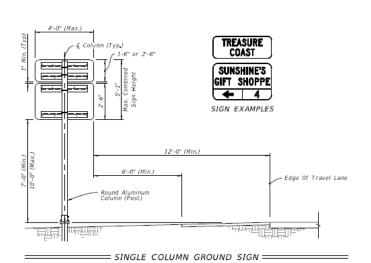






- **√15)** *Index 700* Roadside Offsets
  - Index Deleted
  - Plans Preparation Manual (PPM)
  - **√16)** *Index* **11862** Roadside Flashing Beacon Assembly
    - Reorganized Index for Clarity
    - Included/Revised Callout/Dimensions As-needed
    - 17) Index 17349 Traffic Controls for Street Terminations
      - Revised Sign Placement for Consistency
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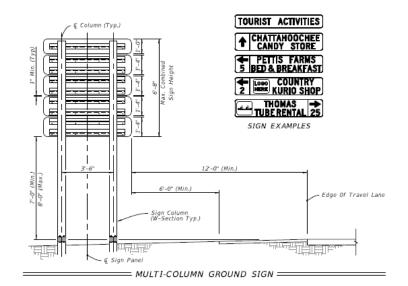


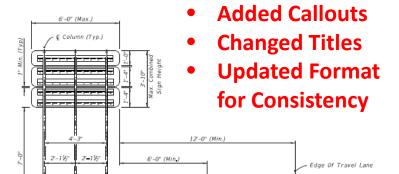
### NOTES:

- 1. Signs must comply with Rule 14-51, Florida Administrative Code.
- 3. See index 11860 for Single Column Ground Sign for foundation and conection details.
- 4. See Index 11200 for Multi-Coulmn Ground Sign for foundation and connection details.
- 5. See Index 600, Work Zone Sign Supports, for Temporary 3-Post Sign Support assembly and foundation details. Galvanize Steel U-Channel in accordance with ASTM 123.

DESIGN FOR TOURIST ORIENTED DIRECTIONAL SIGNS (Options for Aluminum Round Tube, Steel I Beam and Steel U-Channel.)										
Total Area	Single Post	Configuration	Two Post C	onfiguration	Three Post Configuration					
(SF)	3-1/2" X 0.125" Aluminum Tube Direct Burial	4" X 0.125" Aluminum Tube Slip Base	53X5.7 Steel I Beam Slip Base	W6X12 Steel I Beam Slip Base	3 lb/ft Steel U-Channel Direct Burial	4 lb/ft Steel U-Channel Lap Splice				
6-10	ок	OK	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A				
16-20	N/A	OK	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A				
14-16	N/A	N/A	OK	OK	OK	OK				
22-24	N/A	N/A	OK	OK	N/A	0K *				
30-32	N/A	N/A	N/A	ок	N/A	N/A				
38	N/A	N/A	N/A	OK	N/A	N/A				

<sup>\*</sup> Limited to 22 SF Total Sign Area.





= TEMPORARY 3 POST SIGN SUPPORT ==

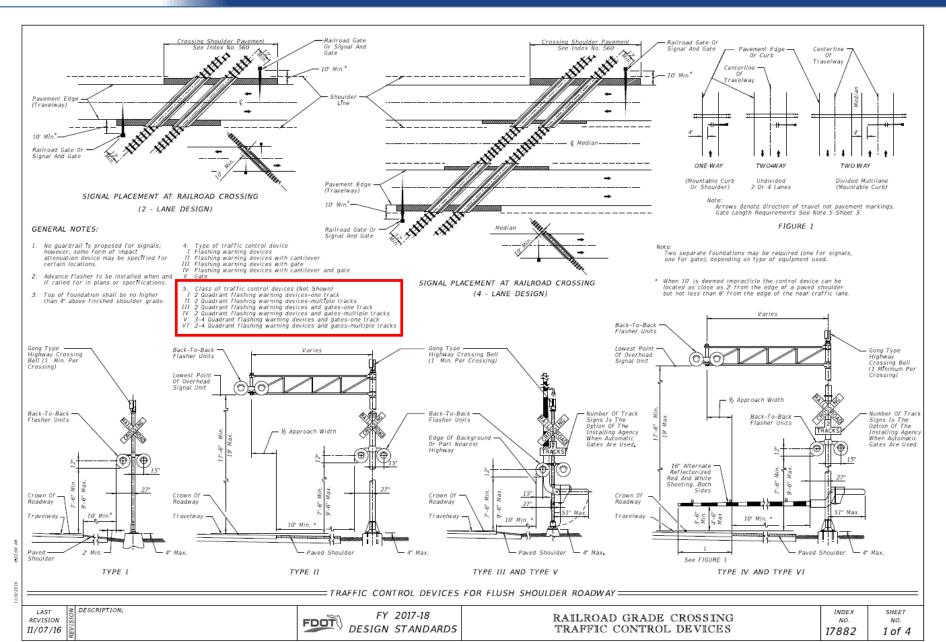
Steel U-Channel Post (Typ.)



- **√15)** *Index 700* Roadside Offsets
  - Index Deleted
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  - **√16)** *Index* **11862** Roadside Flashing Beacon Assembly
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  - 19) Index 17882 Railroad Grade Crossing Traffic Control Devices
    - Added "Class" Differences to General Notes



## Design Standards – Index 17882





### **Design Standards – Index Updates**

- **√15)** *Index 700* Roadside Offsets
  - Index Deleted
  - Plans Preparation Manual (PPM)
  - **√16)** *Index* **11862** Roadside Flashing Beacon Assembly
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# Questions?



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# FY 2017-18 Design Standards Update Training

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# **Summary:**

- Index 400 "Guardrail"
  - Added notes referring to Index 402, 404, and 405 for Guardrail Connections to <u>Existing Bridge</u> Railings
- Index 402 "Guardrail Transitions & Connections for <u>Existing Bridges"</u>
  - Added Previous Index 400 Guardrail Layout Drawings and Tables into Index 402, so that Index 402 is now self-sufficient for Guardrail Design

**NOTE:** This is for a <u>temporary</u> interim period, until we can update this Index to use the new Length of Need process.





- Index 400 Guardrail
  - Recently Completed a Comprehensive Redevelopment Project for Entire Index (Originally Released as a DSR on February 1st 2016)
    - New Index Sheets
    - New Specifications
    - New Instructions for Design Standards (IDS)
    - New Length of Need Design Process with FDOT Length of Need Design Tool (Excel)



See The 2016 Guardrail Training Webinar at...

http://www.fdot.gov/roadway/Training/TrainWeb.shtm



Thank you for visiting the Florida Department of Transportation Design Update Training Website. For your convenience, we have included links to the presentations from our Webinars and other training sessions. You will receive invaluable information regarding the recent updates to our Design standards, manuals, handbooks and other related issues. However, Professional Development Hour (PDH) Credits are not available for this training.

Clicking on the YEAR containing the desired subject matter, leads directly to the presentations and videos in our library.

#### **Design Update Training Series**

2017 (Link)

Plans Preparation Manual Updates for 2017 - New FDOT Design Manual (FDM)



#### 2016 (Link)

Guardrail Training - Design Standards Index 400 - 4 training modules presented statewide Federal Guidelines for Plain Language Initiatives Plans Preparation Manual Updates for 2016

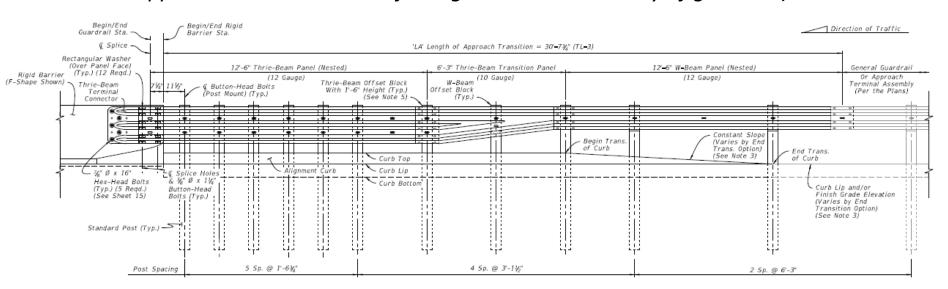


- The 2016 Guardrail Training Explains the New Length of Need Process...
  - Method for Designing the Required Guardrail Length for Shielding Hazards
  - Now uses the current AASHTO Roadside Design Guide (RDG), 4th Edition
  - Now has a new Excel-based FDOT "Design Tool" for calculating the Length of Need and Guardrail Station callouts for common guardrail configurations...

Index Number		Index Title	sign Information				
	Revised Sheets		Instructions (IDS)	Tools	Data Table Cell Library	Borderless DGNs	Associated Design Bulletin
	(PDF)		(PDF)	(Link)	(ZIP)	(ZIP) Terms of Use	(PDF)
400	1-22 of 22	Guardrail	IDS-00400	XLS	N/A	DGN	RDB16-01
410	2,10, 16-18 of 25	Concrete Barrier Wall	N/A	M		DGN	
411	6 of 10	Pier Protection Barrier	N/C	1		DGN	



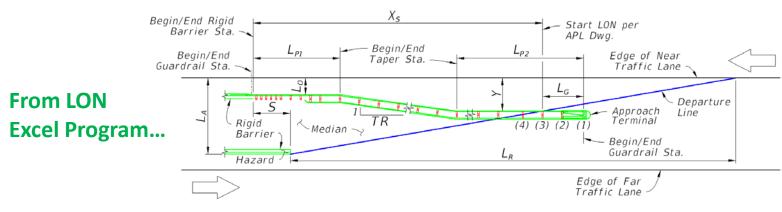
- The 2016 Guardrail Training Explains the New Length of Need Process...
  - ONLY WORKS WITH CONNECTING TO BRIDGES AS SHOWN IN NEW INDEX 400! (Temporarily)
  - Generally only applies to new or non-conflicting circumstances (no bridge approach slab or other conflicting structure in the way of guardrail)



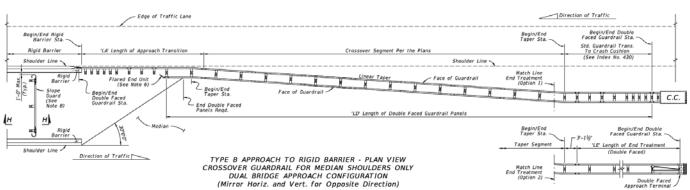


### New Length of Need Process...

- Index 400 guardrail connections to bridges are compatible.
- Index 400 connections have required standard length segments, parallel segments, and corresponding stationing callouts.



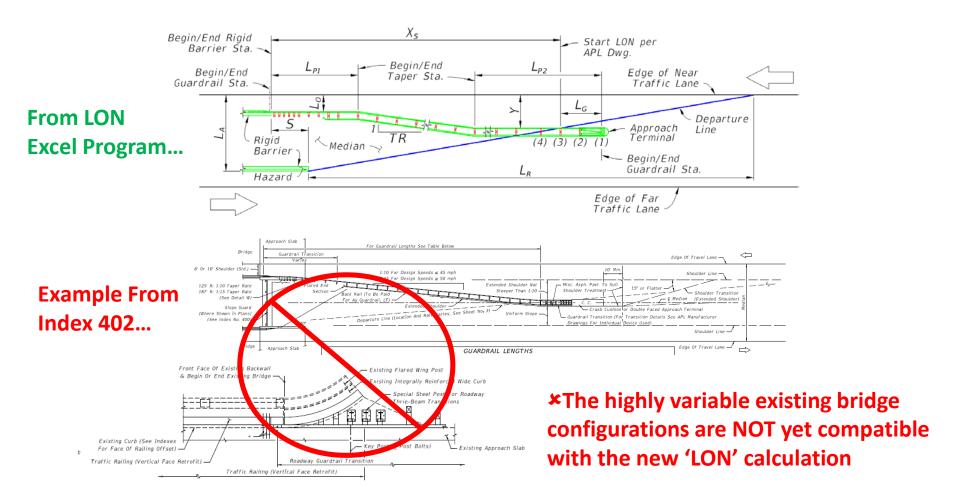
From Index 400...





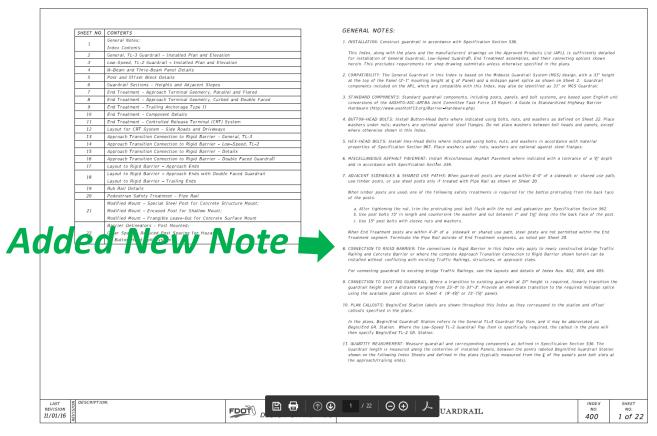
## New Length of Need Process...

- WHAT'S <u>NOT</u> <u>COMPATIBLE</u>?! (TEMPORARILY)
- Index 402 Guardrail Connections to <u>existing bridges</u> are not yet compatible with the new Length of Need process... There are very many existing combinations.





# **Index 400 Revision:**

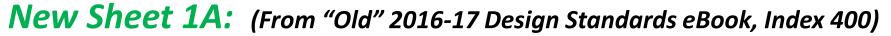


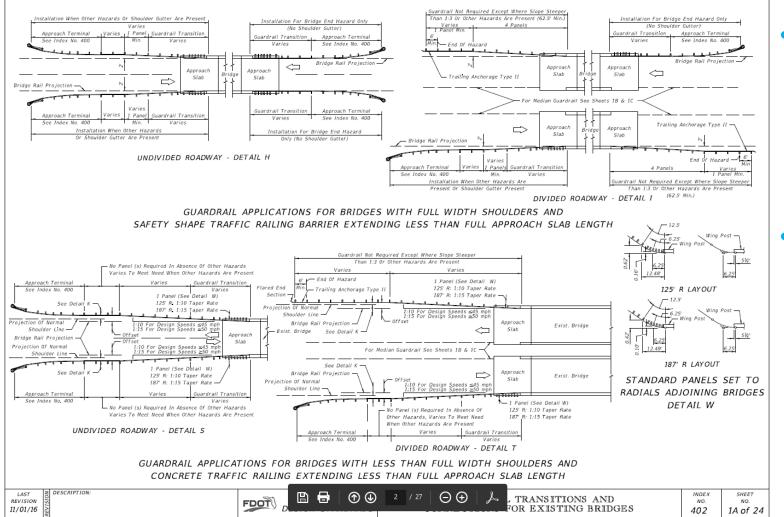
8. CONNECTION TO RIGID BARRIER: The connections to Rigid Barrier in this Index only apply to newly constructed bridge Traffic Railing and Concrete Barrier or where the complete Approach Transition Connection to Rigid Barrier shown herein can be installed without conflicting with existing Traffic Railings, structures, or approach slabs.

For connecting guardrail to existing bridge Traffic Railings, see the layouts and details of Index Nos. 402, 404, and 405.



# Index 402 Revision: Added New Sheets





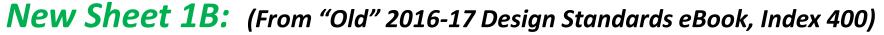
- Shows
   overall plan
   view
   layouts for
   existing
   Bridges
  - Guardrail
    Curves
    away to
    avoid
    approach
    slabs
    (Unlike new
    bridge
    Index 400
    layout)

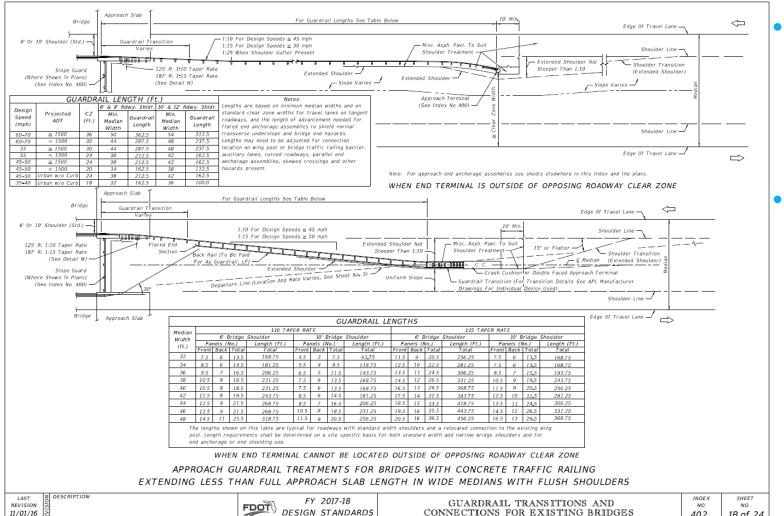




11/01/16

# Index 402 Revision: Added New Sheets





- **Provides** Guardrail Length Table for Existing **Bridge Layout**
- Used as a guide to check existing guardrail, which may be replaced "in kind" if it's the same or longer than this table shows

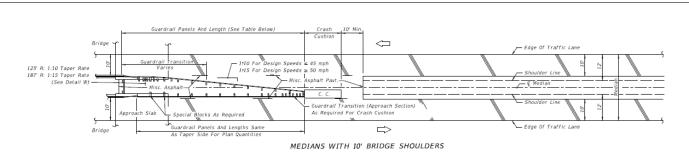
1B of 24

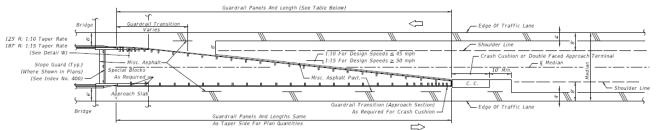




# Index 402 Revision: Added New Sheets

### **New Sheet 1C:** (From "Old" 2016-17 Design Standards eBook, Index 400)





#### MEDIANS WITH 6' BRIDGE SHOULDERS

Note: The quardrail configurations shown apply only to parallel or near parallel bridges with open medians

	Edge Of Traffic Lane
Clear Zone Width (CZ)	Point Of Impact Speed (S <sub>1</sub> )  Crash Cushion Located On Opposing Roadway Shoulder
	L (Runout Length)

Speed (St) For Determining Crash Cushion Size:  $S_I = \frac{x}{L} (Design Speed) = \left[\frac{(CZ-d)}{CZ}\right] Design Speed$ 

SIZING CRASH CUSHIONS LOCATED ON OPPOSING ROADWAY SHOULDERS

GUARDRAIL LENGTHS												
MEDIAN	6' BRIDGE SHOULDERS				10' BRIDGE SHOULDERS							
WIDTH (Ft.)	1:10 TAPER RATE		1:15 TAPER RATE		1:10 TAPER RATE		1:15 TAPER RATE					
	PANELS (No.)	LENGTH (Ft.)	PANELS (No.)	LENGTH (Ft.)	PANELS (No.)	LENGTH (Ft.)	PANELS (No.)	LENGTH (Ft.)				
30	12.5	156.25	18.5	231.25	6.5	81.25	9.5	118.75				
28	11.5	143.75	16.5	206.25	5.5	68.75	7.5	93.75				
26	9.5	118.75	14.5	181.25	5.5*	68.75	5.5*	68.75				
2.4	0.5	106.25	11 5	14376	E E#	60.75	E E#	6076				

he lengths shown in this table are based on standard widths for roadway and bridge median shoulders. Length requirements for both standard width and narrow bridge shoulders and end anchorage or end shielding requirements shall be determined on a site specific basis. When crash cushions are required on opposing roadway shoulders, their sizes may be determined by the residual speeds  $(S_1|s)$  along the unouts from the approach roadways; however, when calculated speeds  $(S_i | s)$  are less than 30 mph crash cushions shall be no less in size than for 30 mph; see speed diagram left. The number of panels may be reduced when installing a crash cushion more than 2.5 in width:

"Number shown is the minimum number of panels plus a W-Thrie beam transition panel; single faced quardrail must have a length of five (5,

APPROACH GUARDRAIL TREATMENTS FOR BRIDGES WITH CONCRETE TRAFFIC RAILING EXTENDING LESS THAN FULL APPROACH SLAB LENGTH IN NARROW MEDIANS WITH FLUSH SHOULDERS

REVISION 11/01/16

DESCRIPTION:

FY 2017-18 DESIGN STANDARDS

GUARDRAIL TRANSITIONS AND CONNECTIONS FOR EXISTING BRIDGES 402

1C of 24

Used as a guide to check existing guardrail, which may be replaced "in kind" if it's the same or longer than this table shows

**Provides** 

Guardrail

Length Table

**Bridge Layout** 

for Existing



### 2017-18 eBook - Guardrail

# **Summary:**



Long Term, it's our goal to use the new Length of Need Excel tool for all bridge connections, both new and existing configurations (likely 2019-20 eBook).

In the interim, the following applies:

- For guardrail designs which connect to **new** or non-conflicting bridge configurations, use Index 400 and the new 'Length of Need' Excel Tool.
- For guardrail designs which connect to *existing* bridge configurations that conflict with Index 400 details, use Index 402 and it's included length table method.

The above is explained in the new Index 400 Instructions for Design Standards (IDS)! Please consult the IDS for specific design information on guardrail, listed by topic. The comprehensive quardrail webinar training is also available for further assistance.



### Crashworthiness and Non-Standard Attachments

# Questions?



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# Landscape and Tree Protection



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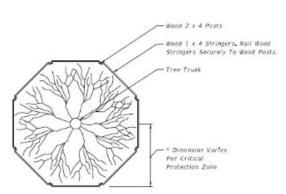
# Index 544- Landscape Installation

### Changes:

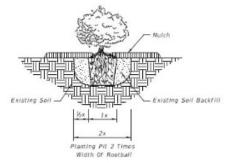
- From 3 pages to 2
- Move tree protection information to New Index
   542, 'Tree Protection and Preservation'
- Eliminate shrub planting details



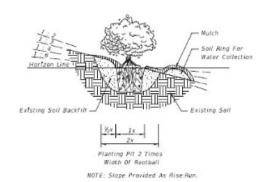
# Design Standards – Index 544



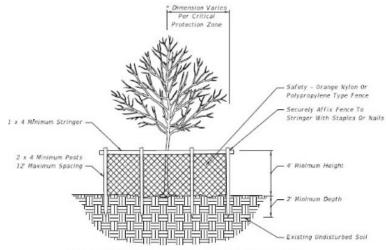
NOTE: For Groups Of Trees, Place Barricades Between Trees And Construction Activity.



GROUND COVER/SHRUB PLANTING



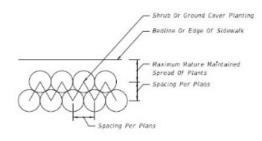
GROUND COVER/SHRUB PLANTING ON SLOPE



NOTES: Critical Protection Zone: The Area Surrounding A Tree Within A Circle Described By A Radius Of One Foot For Each Inch Of The Tree Trunk Diameter At 54" Above Finished Grade. For Groups Of Trees, Place Barricades Between Trees And Construction Activity.

\* Tree Protection Barricades Shall Be Located To Protect A Minimum Of 75% Of The Critical Protection Zone.

TREE PROTECTION BARRICADE



GROUND COVER/SHRUB LAYOUT DETAIL

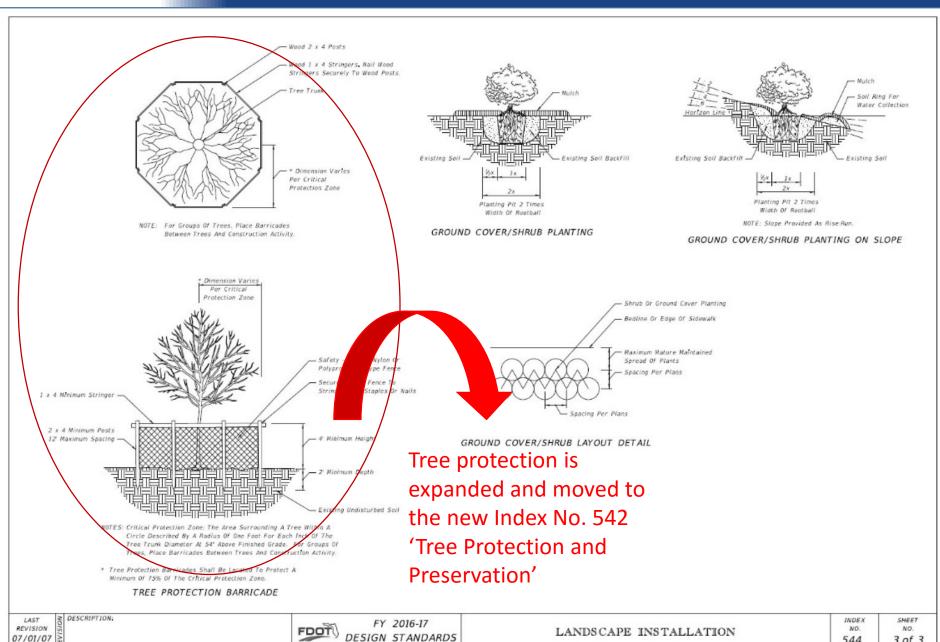


07/01/07

## Design Standards – Index 544

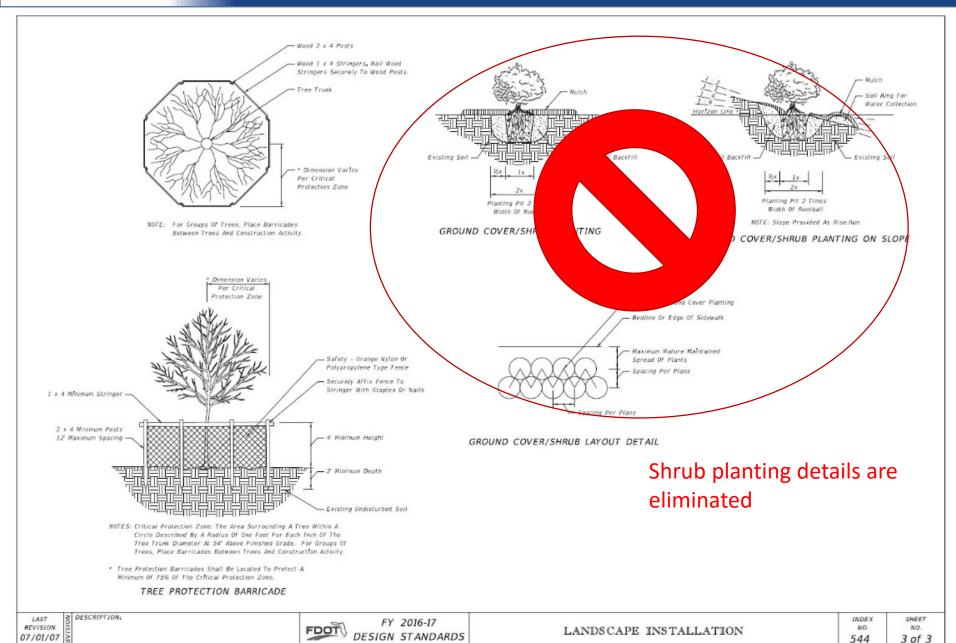
544

3 of 3





# Design Standards – Index 544







# Index 542- Tree Protection and Preservation

#### New index addresses:

- Tree Protection barrier
- Identification of Crown Dripline Protection Zone
- Layout of protection barriers for tree massings
- Trunk Protection





# Index 542- Tree Protection and Preservation

#### New index addresses:

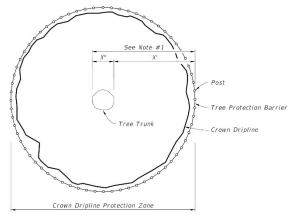
- Tree Protection barrier
  - Mature tree
  - signage
- Identification of Crown Dripline Protection Zone
  - (1' per 1" of trunk at DBH)
  - Ex.: 9" DBH tree will have tree protection fencing located at least 9' distance from trunk
- Layout of protection barriers for tree massings
  - Common sense
- Trunk Protection
  - Only used when Tree Protection Barrier can not be reasonably erected.



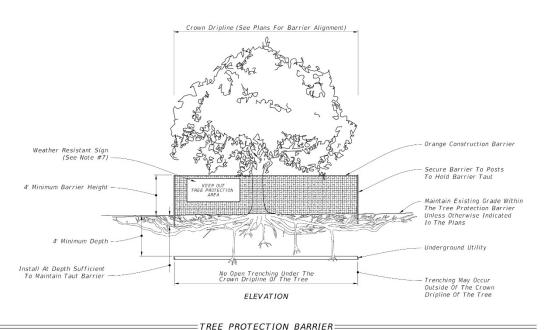
## Design Standards – Index 542

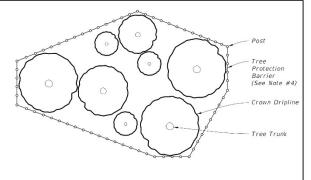
#### NOTES:

- 1. Crown Dripline Protection Zone: Extends in all directions from trunk of tree to a distance equal to one foot per inch of trunk diameter at breast height.
- 2. Staging, storage, dumping, washing and operation of equipment is not permitted within the limits of the tree protection barrier, including during barrier installation.
- 3. Install all tree protection prior to commencement of construction and remove when directed by the engineer. Maintain protection at all times.
- 4. For closely spaced groups of trees, place the tree protection barrier around the entire group.
- 5. Inspect trunk protection and tree quarterly to prevent girdling. Adjust bands to allow tree growth as needed.
- 6. See plans for any additional requirements or modifications within the tree protection area.
- 7. Place weather resistant sign every 50' along the barrier, with 6" minimum text height and provide text in English and Spanish. Sign should read " Keep Out Tree Protection Area".
- 8. Alternate tree protection systems approved by the Engineer may be used in lieu of the tree pretection barrier detailed

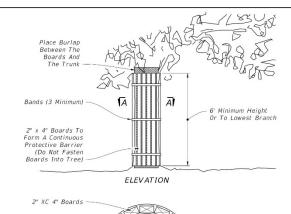


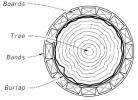






=== PROTECTION BARRIER FOR TREE GROUPINGS===





#### SECTION A-A

- 1. Install trunk protection when Tree Protection Barrier can not be reasonably erected.
- 2. See Selective Clearing and Grubbing Plan for location of trunk protection.
- 3. Adjust bands to allow tree growth (inspect quarterly to prevent girdling).

= TRUNK PROTECTION =

≥ DESCRIPTION:

REVISION

11/01/16

FY 2017-18 DESIGN STANDARDS



# Design Standards – Spec. 110

#### "Goes with":

### -Standard Specification 110, Clearing and Grubbing (July '17)

Pay Item 110- 2- 2 Selective Clearing and Grubbing, Areas with Trees to Remain, Acre, is to be used when vegetation is to remain and there is selective vegetation removal. Identify areas to Selectively Clear and Grub on the Selective Clearing and Grubbing plan sheet and identify the trees to remain. Also show the location of required tree protection barriers and branch pruning or root pruning.

Pay Item 110- 2- 3 Selective Clearing and Grubbing, Plant Preservation Area, Acre, is to be used when Plant Preservation Areas are to be established.

Designate protected areas, along with tree protection barrier on the Selective Clearing and Grubbing plan sheet. No construction activity is to be performed in these designated areas.



# Questions?



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# FY 2017-18 Design Standards Update Training

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# "General Information for Traffic Control Through Work Zones" Sheet 3 of 12

Revised lane closure length to address Rumble Striping and productivity concerns

#### LENGTH OF LANE CLOSURES

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

- 3 miles for Rumble Striping.
- 2. 2 miles for all other operations.



# "General Information for Traffic Control Through Work Zones" Sheet 5 of 12

Clarified intent of requirements in the Temporary Sign Support Note

#### TEMPORARY SIGN SUPPORT NOTE:

 Unless shielded with barrier or outside of the Clear Zone, signs mounted on temporary supports or barricades, and barricade/sign combination must be crashworthy in accordance with NCHRP 350 requirements and included on the Approved Products List (APL).



# Index 606 "Two-Lane, Two-Way, Work Within the Travel Way – Signal Control" Sheet 1 of 4

- Removed Signal Mount Detail. Revised "distance between signals" requirement.
  - The installation and timing of signals shall be approved by the District Traffic Operations Engineer prior to signals being placed in operation.

Where sight distance to the signal is limited, the temporary traffic signals may be relocated at the discretion of the Engineer. Timing adjustments must be made by the Worksite Traffic Supervisor based on changing field conditions. Changes to timing (either reoccurring or lasting more than 24 hours) must be approved by the District Traffic Operation Engineer.

Whether the signals are in automatic mode or being controlled manually, in no case will the distance between the portable signals (receiver/controllers) exceed the maximum distance at which the portable signals can be positively and safely operated in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations. When distances between signals exceed 0.25 miles, a combination of a pilot vehicle with manually controlled temporary traffic signals are required.

Barricades shall be in place to block haul road access when the haul road is not in operation and a flagger/signal operator is not on duty, except when the haul road is an existing aroperly marked road.

- 7. When a side road intersects the highway within the TTC zone, additional TTC devices shall be a side road intersects the highway within the TTC zone, additional TTC devices shall be a side road intersects the highway within the TTC zone, additional TTC devices shall be a side road intersect.
- R For general TCZ requirements and additional information refer to Index No. 600.
- Temporary traffic signals are to be used only in work zones with workers present, where
  the contractor can monitor signal operation and maintain traffic with flaggers in the event
  of a power failure.
- 10. Use Temporary Raised Rumble Strips in accordance with Index 603.

#### CONDITIONS

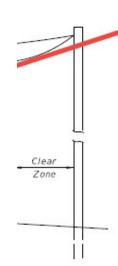
WHERE ANY VEHICLE, EQUIPMENT, WORKERS OR THEIR ACTIVITIES WILL ENCROACH ON ONE LANE OR MOMENTARILY ENCROACH ON BOTH LANES OF A TWO-LANE TWO-WAY ROADWAY AND TRAFFIC SIGNALS ARE NEEDED.

LAST REVISION DESCRIPTION:

FY 2017-18

TWO-LANE, TWO-WAY, WORK WITHIN NO. 606 1 of 4

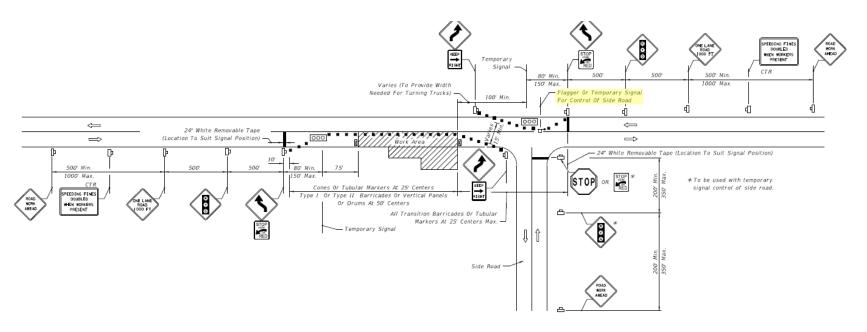
Pavement Or Bridge D





# Index 606 "Two-Lane, Two-Way, Work Within the Travel Way – Signal Control" General Comment

For side roads and haul roads, temporary signal control is now an option





# "Pedestrian Control for Closure of Sidewalks" Sheet 1 of 1

For pedestrian longitudinal channelizing devices, work zone signs can be mounted or standalone

#### SYMBOLS



■ Channelizing Device (See Index 600)

Work Zone Sign
 Work

CR Required Locations For Either Temporar
Or Permanent Curb Ramps.

⇒ Lane Identification + Direction of Traffic

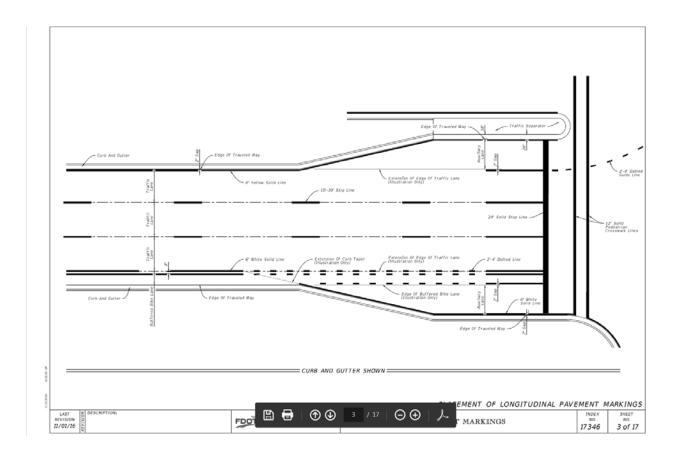
Pedestrian Longitudinal Channelizing Device (LCD) with Mounted Work Zone Sign or separate Work Zone Sign

● Pedestrian Longitudinal Channelizing Device (LCD)



# Index 17346 "Pavement Markings"

- Changed Index name from "Special Marking Areas" to "Pavement Markings"
- Added two new sheets to more clearly show longitudinal pavement markings.





### Questions



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