FY 2019-20 Standard Plans
Update Training

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Standard Plans – Primary Updates

1) ***Temporary Traffic Control Indexes***
   a) ***Index 102-600 – General Information for Traffic Control Through Work Zones***
   b) ***Index 102-655 – Traffic Pacing***
2) ***Signal, Signing & Pavement Marking Indexes***
3) ***Lighting Indexes***

General Information for Traffic Control Through Work Zones, Index 102-600

Sheet 3 of 12

CLEAR ZONE WIDTHS FOR WORK ZONES

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

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

SUPERELEVATION

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

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

LENGTH OF LANE CLOSURES

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

Changed the maximum lane closure length to three miles for high-speed facilities

OVERWEIGHT/OVERSIZE VEHICLES

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

LANE WIDTHS

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

HIGH-VISIBILITY SAFETY APPAREL

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

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

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

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

REGULATORY SPEEDS IN WORK ZONES

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

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

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

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

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

When field conditions warrant speed reductions different from those shown in the TCP the contractor may submit to the project engineer for approval by the Department, a signed and sealed study to justify the need for further reducing the posted speed, or, the engineer may request the District Traffic Operations Engineer (DTOE) to investigate the need. It will not be necessary for the DTOE to issue regulations for regulatory speeds in work zones due to the revised provisions of F.S. 316.0745(2) (b). Advisory Speed plates will be used at the option of the field engineer for temporary use while processing a request to change the regulatory speed specified in the plans when deemed necessary. Advisory speed plates cannot be used alone but must be placed below the construction warning sign for which the advisory speed is required.

For additional information, refer to the Plans Preparation Manual, Volume 1, Chapter 10.

LAST REVISION 11/01/18	REVISION	DESCRIPTION:	FDOT FY 2019-20 STANDARD PLANS	GENERAL INFORMATION FOR TRAFFIC CONTROL THROUGH WORK ZONES	INDEX 102-600	SHEET 3 of 12

General Information for Traffic Control Through Work Zones, Index 102-600

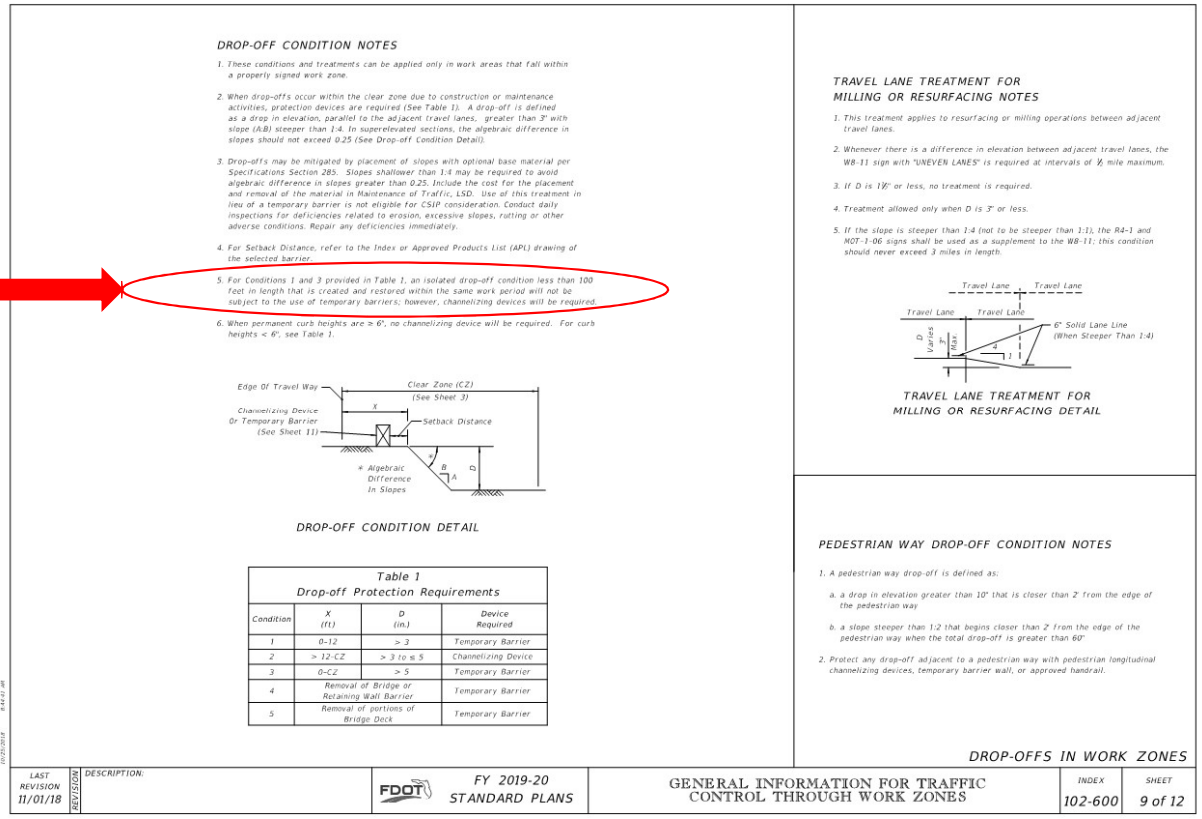
Sheet 9 of 12

Old:

5. For Conditions 1 and 3 provided in Table 1, any drop-off condition that is created and restored within the same work period will not be subject to the use of temporary barriers; however, channelizing devices will be required.

New:

5. For Conditions 1 and 3 provided in Table 1, an isolated drop-off condition less than 100 feet in length that is created and restored within the same work period will not be subject to the use of temporary barriers; however, channelizing devices will be required.



DROP-OFF CONDITION NOTES

1. These conditions and treatments can be applied only in work areas that fall within a properly signed work zone.
2. When drop-offs occur within the clear zone due to construction or maintenance activities, protection devices are required (See Table 1). A drop-off is defined as a drop in elevation, parallel to the adjacent travel lanes, greater than 3" with slope (A:B) steeper than 1:4. In superelevated sections, the algebraic difference in slopes should not exceed 0.25 (See Drop-off Condition Detail).
3. Drop-offs may be mitigated by placement of slopes with optional base material per Specifications Section 285. Slopes shallower than 1:4 may be required to avoid algebraic difference in slopes greater than 0.25. Include the cost for the placement and removal of the material in Maintenance of Traffic, LSD. Use of this treatment in lieu of a temporary barrier is not eligible for CSIP consideration. Conduct daily inspections for deficiencies related to erosion, excessive slopes, rutting or other adverse conditions. Repair any deficiencies immediately.
4. For Setback Distance, refer to the Index or Approved Products List (APL) drawing of the selected barrier.
5. For Conditions 1 and 3 provided in Table 1, an isolated drop-off condition less than 100 feet in length that is created and restored within the same work period will not be subject to the use of temporary barriers; however, channelizing devices will be required.
6. When permanent curb heights are ≥ 6", no channelizing device will be required. For curb heights < 6", see Table 1.

DROP-OFF CONDITION DETAIL

Table 1
Drop-off Protection Requirements

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

TRAVEL LANE TREATMENT FOR MILLING OR RESURFACING NOTES

1. This treatment applies to resurfacing or milling operations between adjacent travel lanes.
2. Whenever there is a difference in elevation between adjacent travel lanes, the W8-11 sign with "UNEVEN LANES" is required at intervals of ½ mile maximum.
3. If D is 1½" or less, no treatment is required.
4. Treatment allowed only when D is 3" or less.
5. If the slope is steeper than 1:4 (not to be steeper than 1:1), the R4-1 and NOT-1-06 signs shall be used as a supplement to the W8-11; this condition should never exceed 3 miles in length.

TRAVEL LANE TREATMENT FOR MILLING OR RESURFACING DETAIL

PEDESTRIAN WAY DROP-OFF CONDITION NOTES

1. A pedestrian way drop-off is defined as:
   a. a drop in elevation greater than 10" that is closer than 2' from the edge of the pedestrian way
   b. a slope steeper than 1:2 that begins closer than 2' from the edge of the pedestrian way when the total drop-off is greater than 60"
2. Protect any drop-off adjacent to a pedestrian way with pedestrian longitudinal channelizing devices, temporary barrier wall, or approved handrail.

DROP-OFFS IN WORK ZONES

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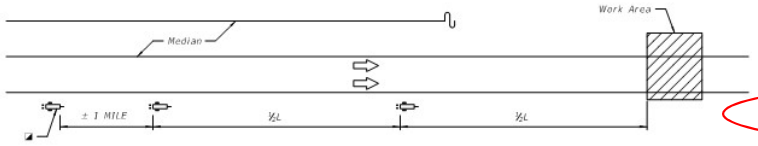
Traffic Pacing, Index 102-655

Sheet 1 of 3

TRAFFIC PACING GUIDE

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

CHANGEABLE MESSAGE SIGNS
(Typical Placement and Messages)



L = Length of Traffic Pacing Operation

CHANGEABLE MESSAGE SIGN MESSAGE
(MAINLINE AND RAMPS)

ONE WEEK PRIOR TO PACING OPERATION	EXPECT DELAYS ON	MMM DD-DD X AM - X AM
DURING DAY OF PACING OPERATION	ROAD WORK TONIGHT	EXPECT PERIODIC DELAYS
DURING PACING OPERATION	SLOW TRAFFIC AHEAD	BE PREPARED TO STOP

Symbols

- Channelizing Device (See Index 102-600)
- Marked Police Vehicle with Flashing Blue Lights
- PCMS, Portable Changeable Message Sign
- To be placed the day of pacing operation
- Lane Identification and Direction of Traffic

NOTICE

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

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

TRAFFIC PACING GENERAL NOTES

1. Install ROAD CLOSED (W20-3) signs approximately 1000' prior to the work area. These signs shall remain covered until the pacing operation begins and covered when the pacing operation has ended.
2. Prior to requesting that the traffic control officer supervisor initiate the pacing operation, the contractor shall ensure that the necessary equipment is properly positioned (off the roadway) for the construction activity requiring the traffic pacing operation.
3. Truck mounted attenuator(s) with changeable message sign(s) are required to protect workers and/or equipment positioned in a travel lane(s) at the work area during the pacing operation from an errant vehicle. If no workers and/or equipment are positioned in a travel lane(s) at the work area, truck mounted attenuator(s) are not required.
4. A traffic control officer supervisor shall be stationed at the work area continuously throughout the pacing operation to insure radio communications between the contractor and/or the project administrator, and all the police vehicles involved in the pacing operation.
5. When more than one pacing operation is required in one work period the contractor shall allow sufficient time between pacing operations to permit traffic to return to normal speeds and flow. Additional time may be required between pacing operations to allow traffic to resume normal speeds and flow upstream of the work area as determined by the project administrator or traffic control officer supervisor.
6. For work durations of less than five minutes, coordinate with traffic control officer to provide resources necessary for pacing traffic. Portable changeable message signs, truck-mounted attenuators, ROAD CLOSED signs, and site specific traffic control plans are not required for such operations. Use traffic pacing distance values from the five minute column of the table on Sheet 3.

New

TRAFFIC CONTROL PLANS OR TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

1. The specific activities and locations, along with allowable times of day and days of the week, when pacing will be allowed should be clearly detailed in the traffic control plans or technical specification. If there are specific holiday or special event dates that, due to anticipated traffic congestion, pacing operations should not be allowed, these dates should also be spelled out in plans or specifications. When detailing the specific activities and locations of pacing activities, identify the minimum number of traffic control officers needed for each function and location of the pacing operation. If there are certain work activities that need to be completed prior to the contractor starting the work anticipated during the pacing operation, the activities should be clearly detailed in the plans or technical specification.
2. When developing a pacing plan, failsafe "stop points" should be identified for those work operations in which a construction problem could create a condition that could not be immediately cleared. A failsafe stop point is the last safe egress from the highway facility prior to traffic coming upon the work that is being completed during the operation. In the unlikely event that the work is not completed during the time estimated for the pacing, the plans or specification should direct the pacing to not proceed past the failsafe stop point until the highway is cleared. In the event of major construction problem that cannot be immediately cleared, traffic can then be diverted off the facility.
3. The traffic control plans or technical specification should require the contractor to submit a pacing plan in advance of the operation. The pacing plan should outline the contractors expected equipment and personnel, outline the operation, and include a contingency plan should any of the contractor's critical equipment break down. If the project includes a damage recovery clause, the traffic control plan or technical specification should be clear that the damage recovery applies to the pacing operation as well.
4. Changeable message signs shall be displayed one week prior to work using messages described in the traffic pacing plan. The number and location of changeable message signs shall be called out in the traffic control plans.

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Standard Plans – Primary Updates

1) ***Temporary Traffic Control Indexes***

2) ***Signal, Signing & Pavement Marking Indexes***

   a) ***Index 654-001*** **– Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacon Assembly**

   b) ***Index 700-102*** **– Special Sign Details**

   c) ***Index 700-103*** **– Tourist Oriented Directional Signs**

   d) ***Index 700-109*** **– Traffic Controls for Street Terminations**

   e) ***Index 700-120*** **– Enhanced Highway Signing Assemblies**

   f) ***Index 706-001*** **– Typical Placement of Raised Pavement Markers**

   g) ***Index 711-001*** **– Pavement Markings**

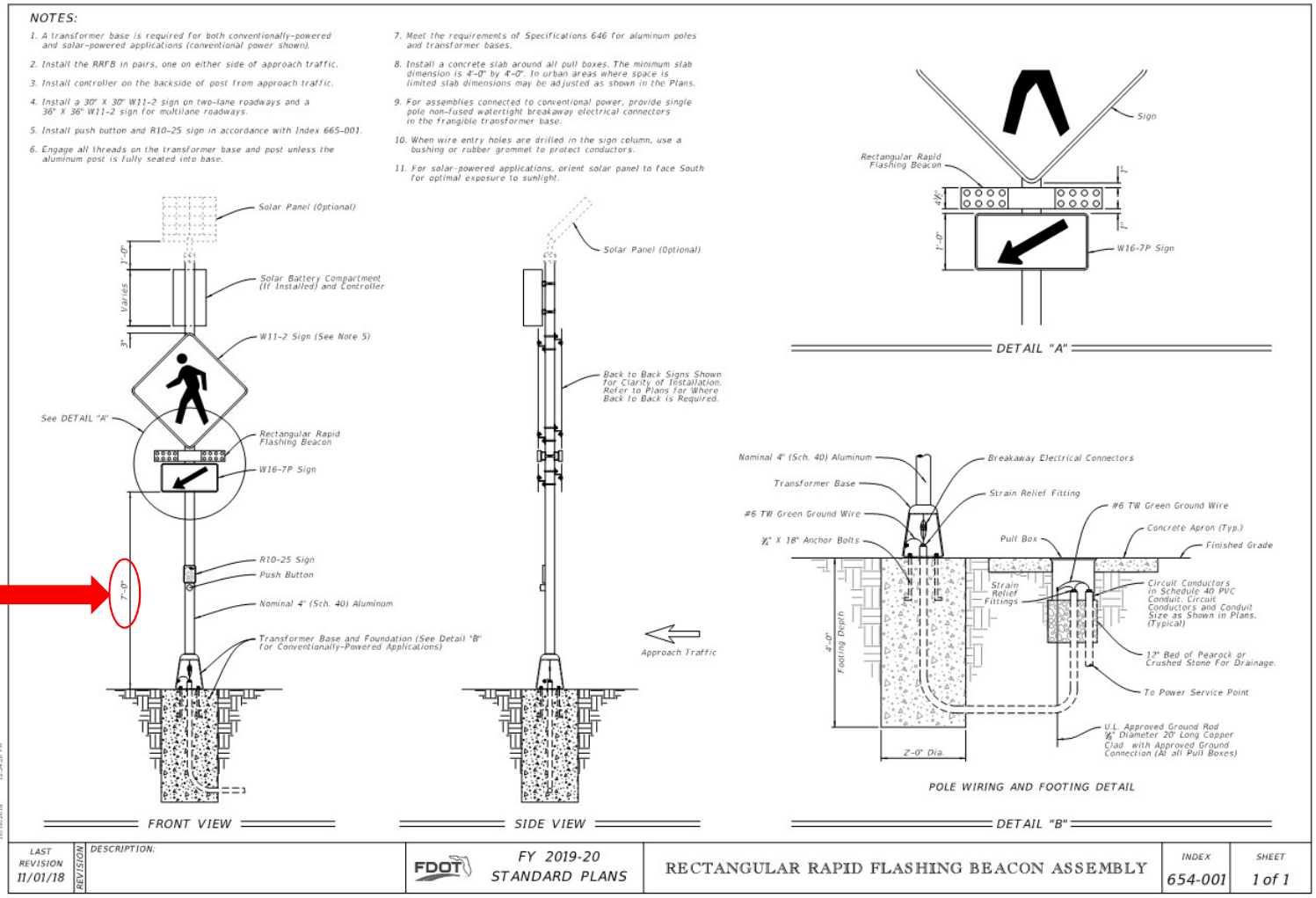
3) ***Lighting Indexes***

Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacon Assembly, Index 654-001

Sheet 1 of 1

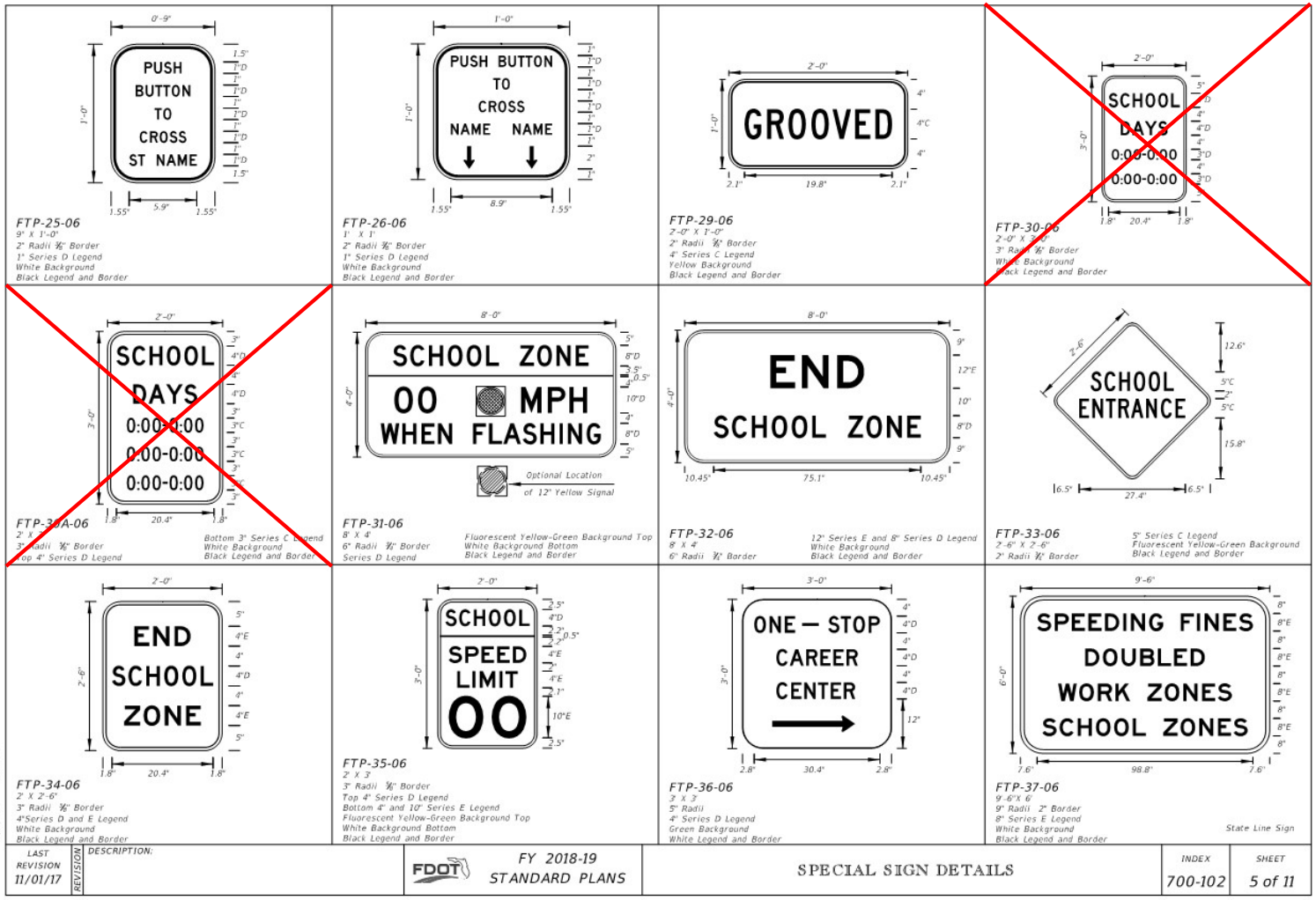
New!

Changed



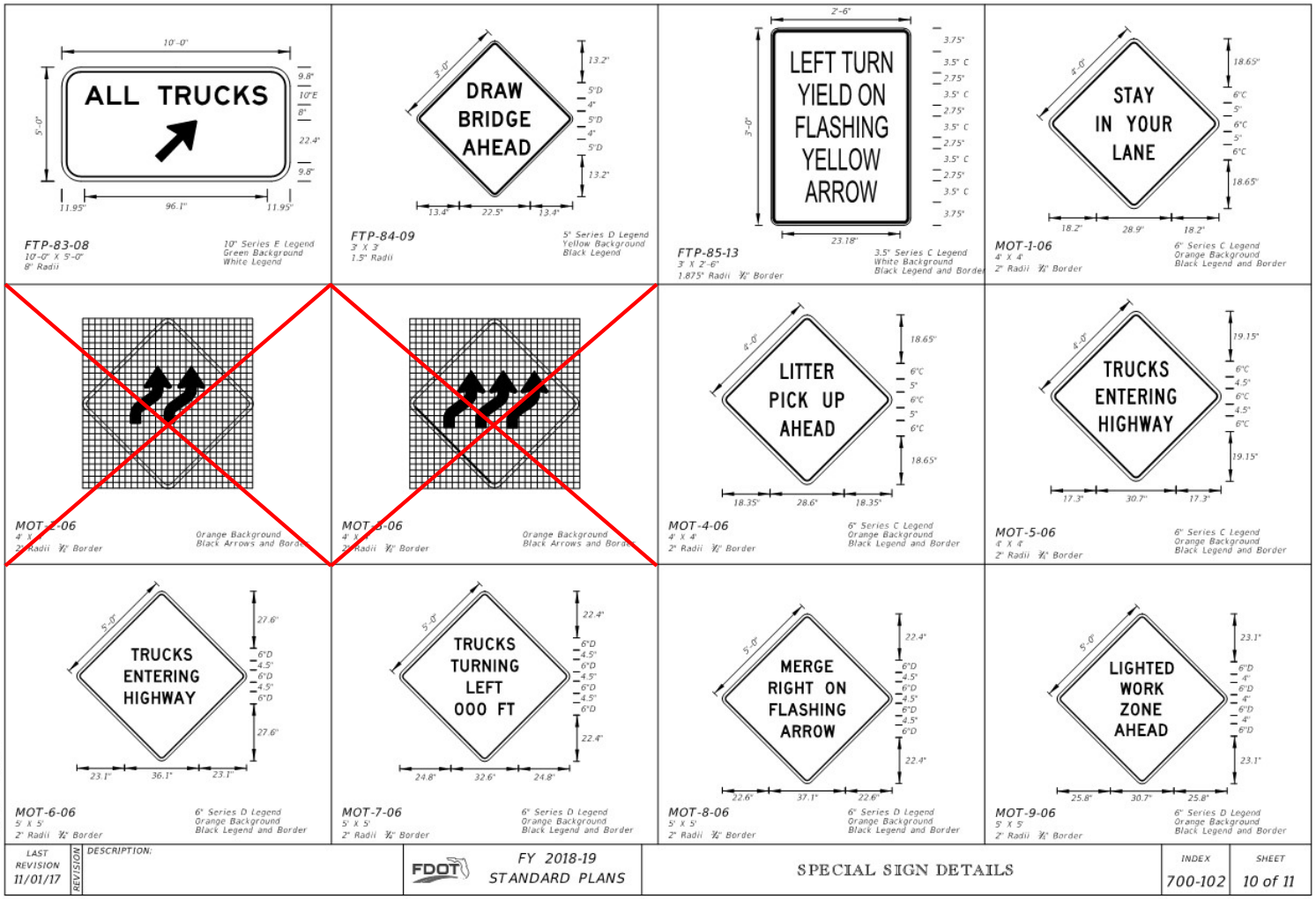
Special Sign Details, Index 700-102

Sheet 5 of 11



Special Sign Details, Index 700-102

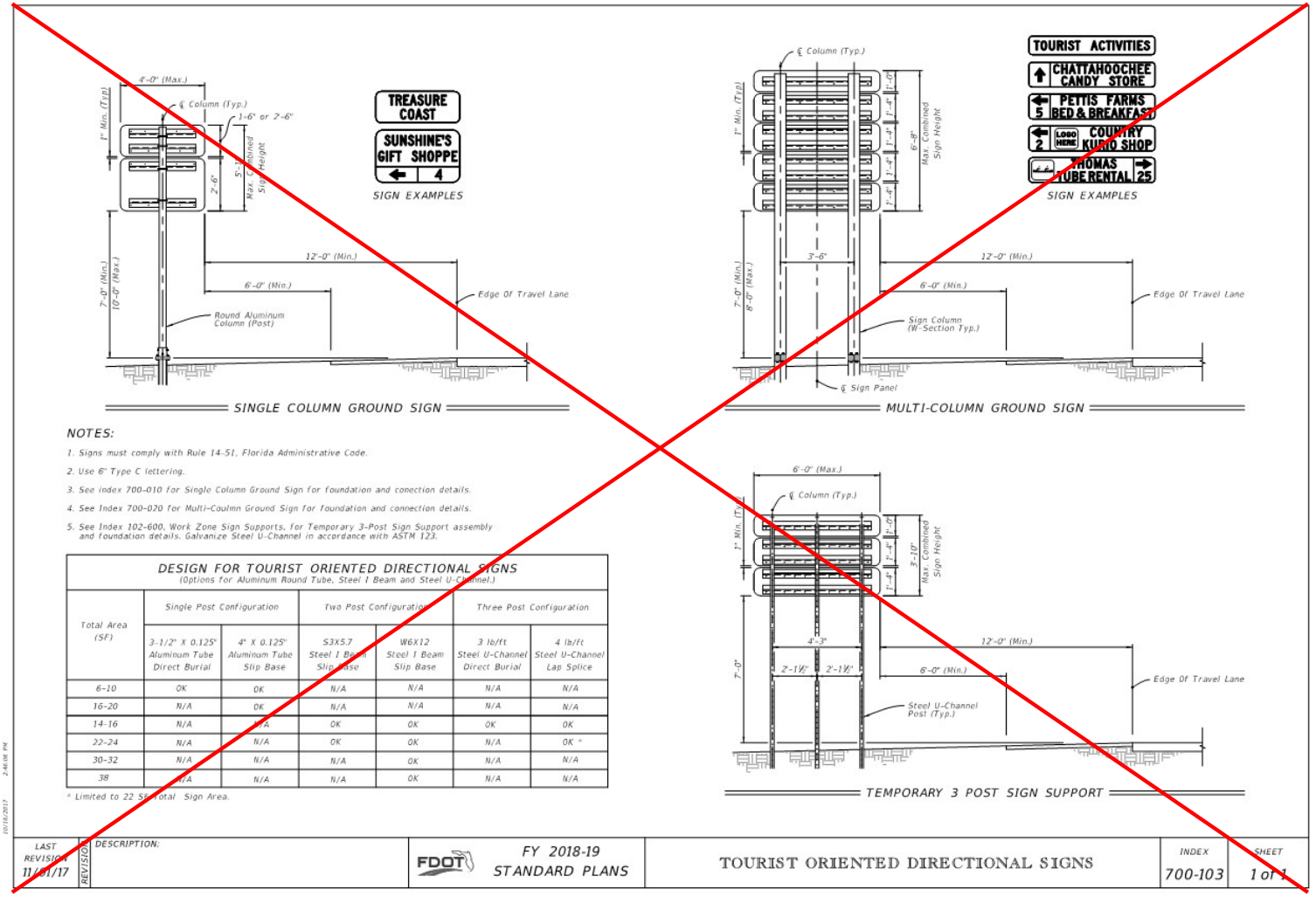
Sheet 10 of 11



Tourist Oriented Directional Signs, Index 700-103

Sheet 1 of 1

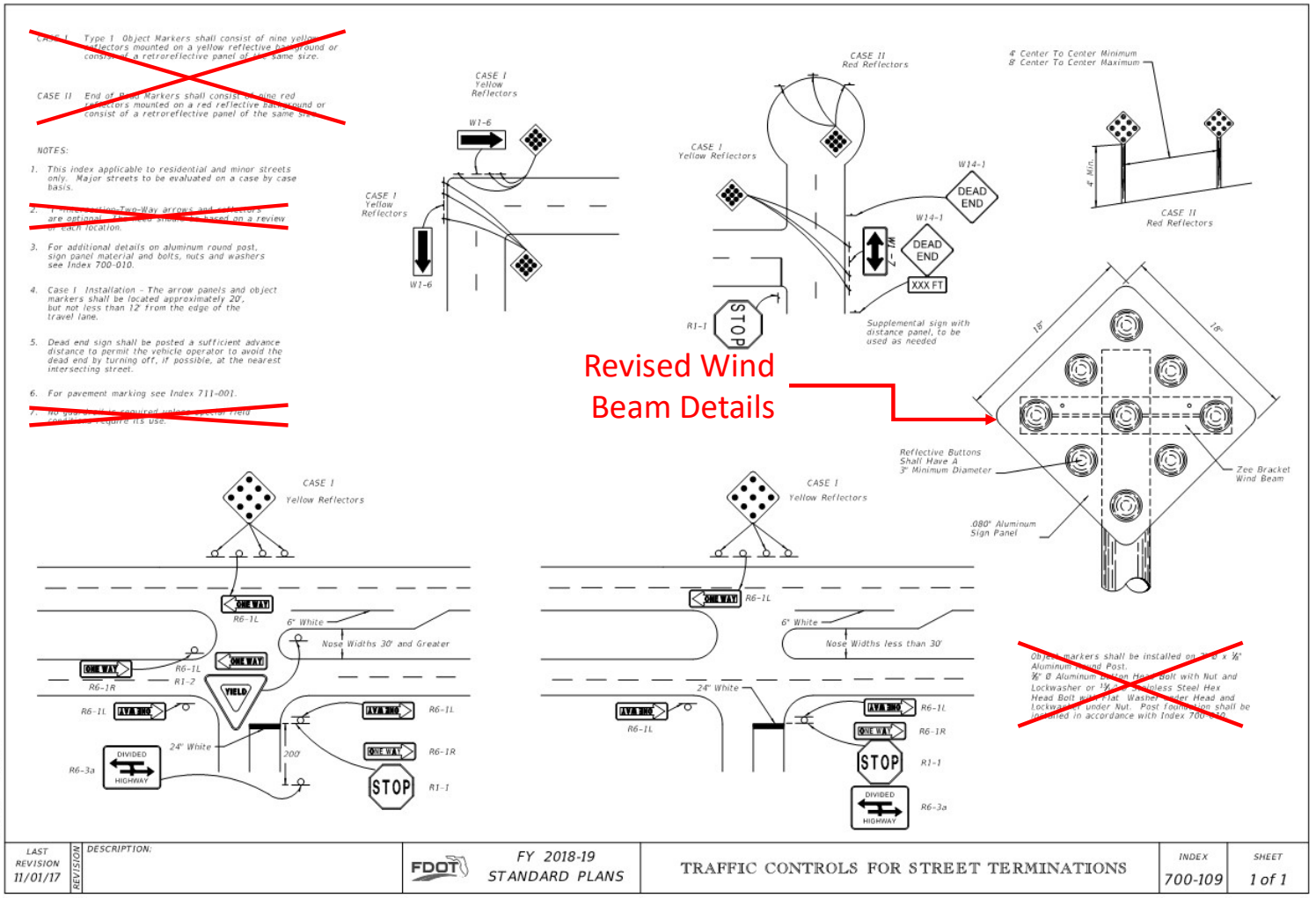
Deleted Index and moved the details into FDM 230.2.10.



Traffic Controls for Street Terminations, Index 700-109

Sheet 1 of 1

In addition to the highlighted changes to right, revised some sign locations.

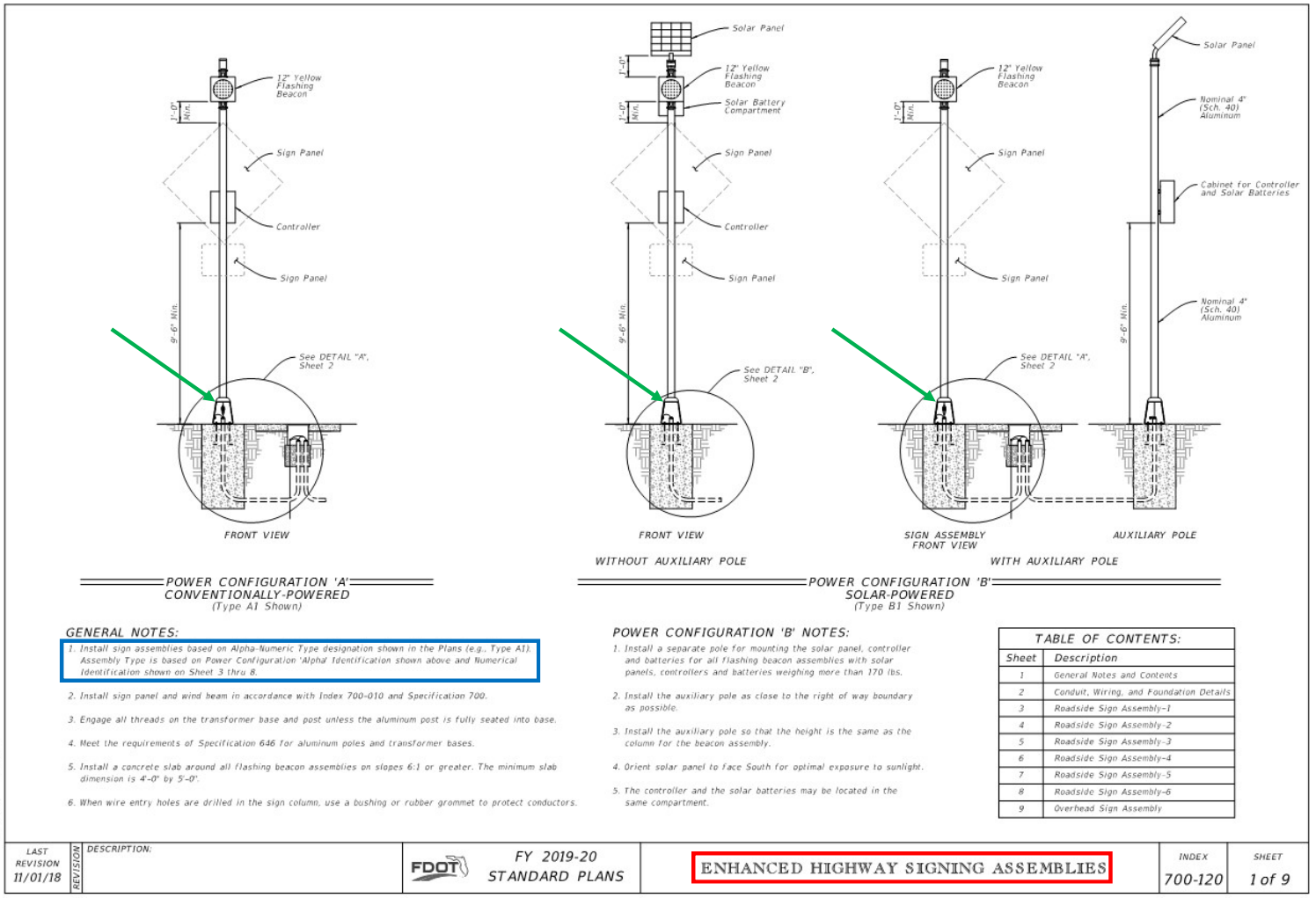


Enhanced Highway Signing Assemblies, Index 700-120

Sheet 1 of 1

There are Index-wide changes. The primary revisions are the following:

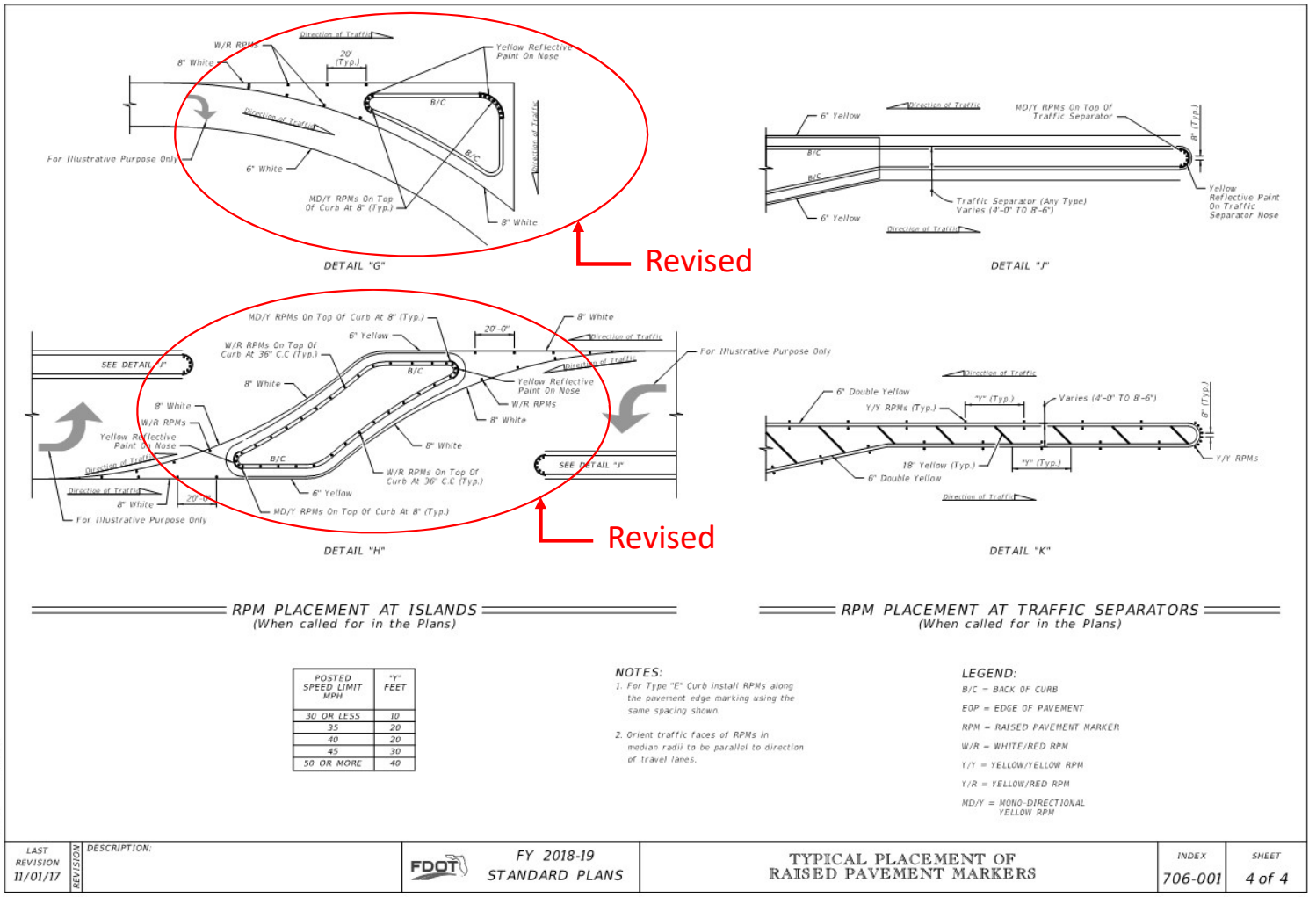
- **Changed title to "Enhanced Highway Signing Assemblies"**
- **The removal of RRFBs to separate Index 654-001**
- **An alpha-numerical system for easy identification**
- **The addition of highlighted signs**
- **The use of pedestals for all roadside signs**



Typical Placement of Raised Pavement Markers, Index 706-001

Sheet 4 of 6

Revised RPM and Reflective Yellow Paint placement.



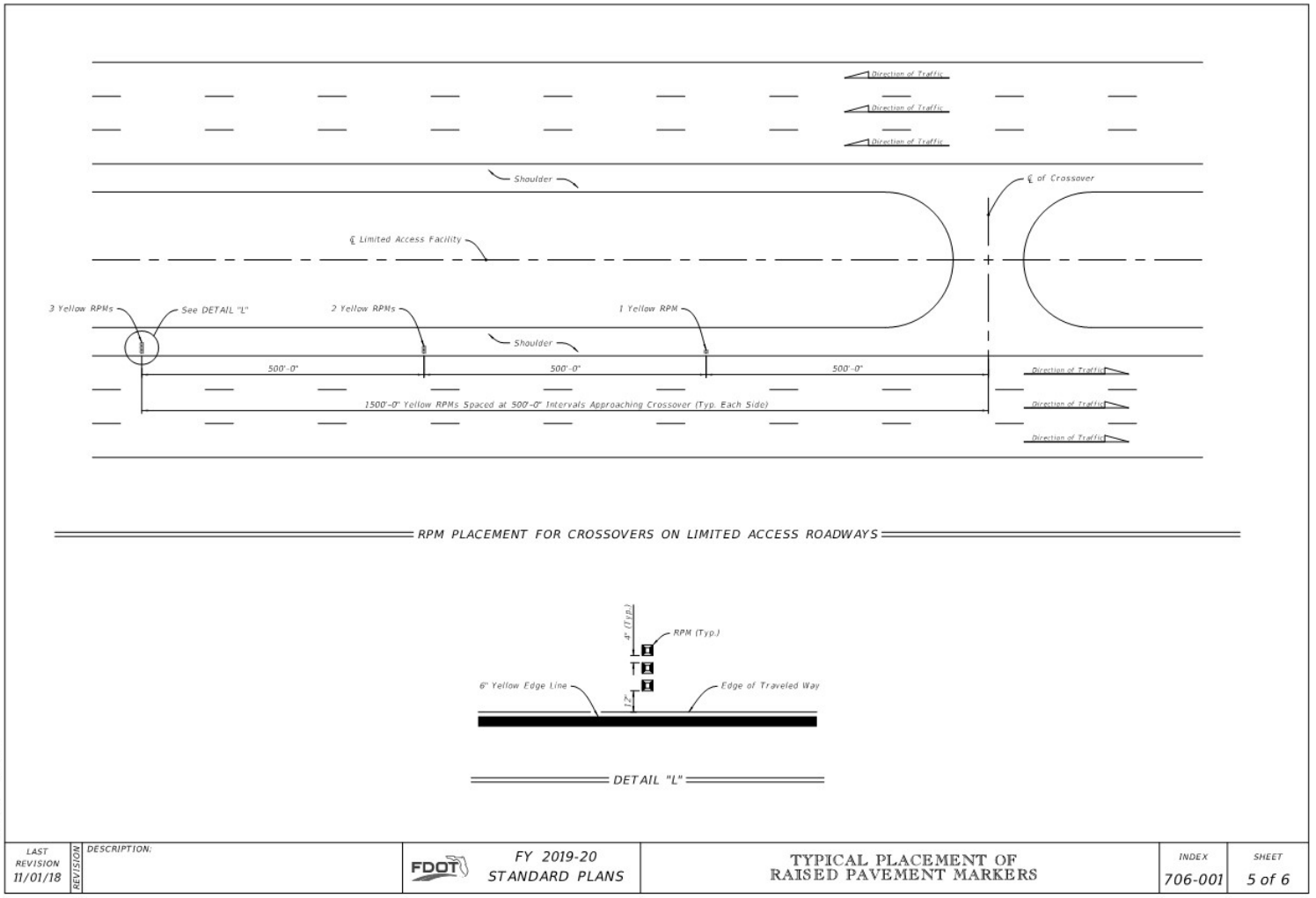
POSTED SPEED LIMIT MPH	"Y" FEET
30 OR LESS	10
35	20
40	20
45	30
50 OR MORE	40

Typical Placement of Raised Pavement Markers, Index 706-001

Sheet 5 of 6

New!

Added sheet showing the placement of RPMs at Limited Access crossovers. This information was previously in FDM 211.3.2.

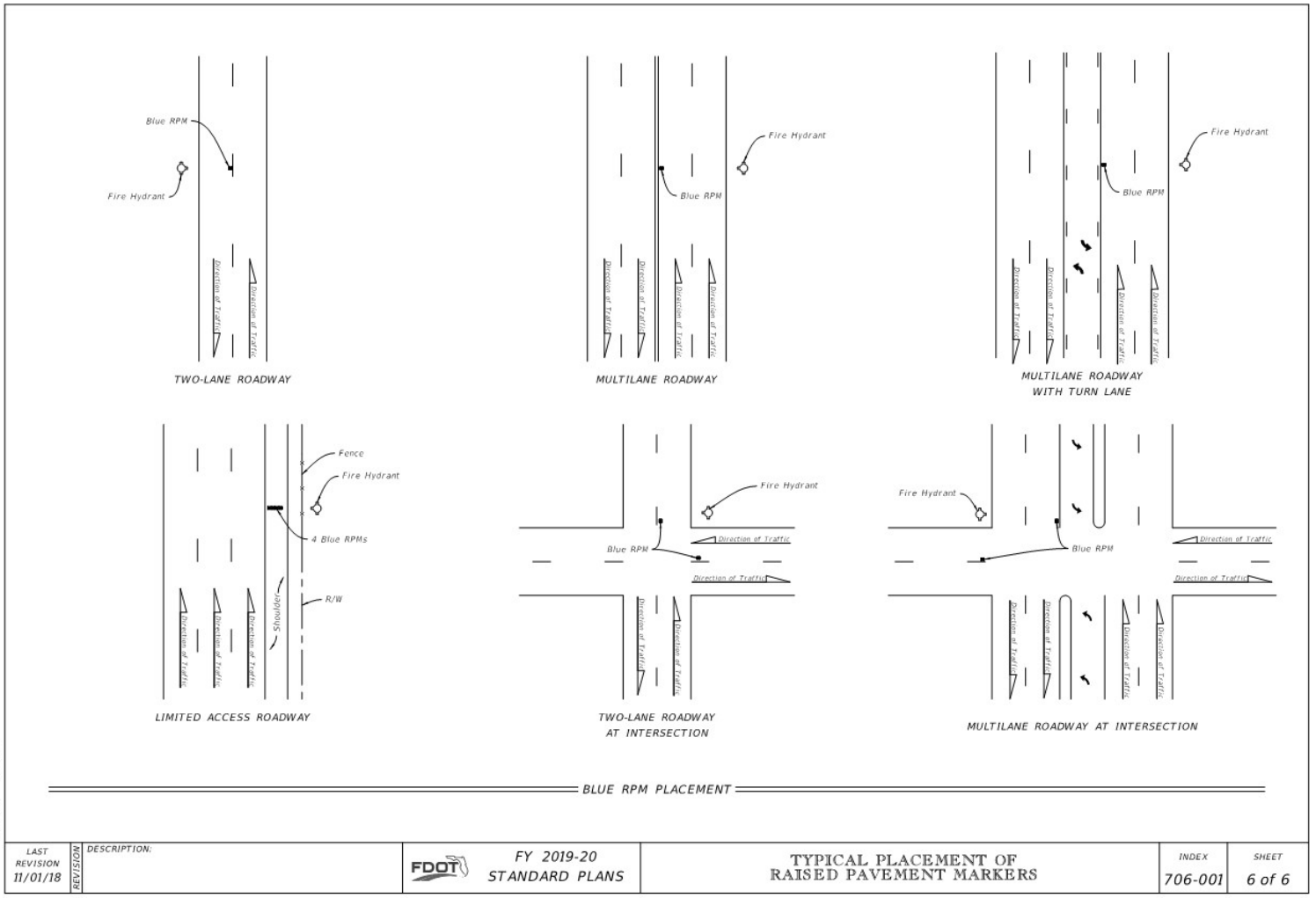


Typical Placement of Raised Pavement Markers, Index 706-001

Sheet 6 of 6

New!

Added sheet showing the placement of blue RPMs. This information is currently in TEM Section 4.3.



Pavement Markings, Index 711-001

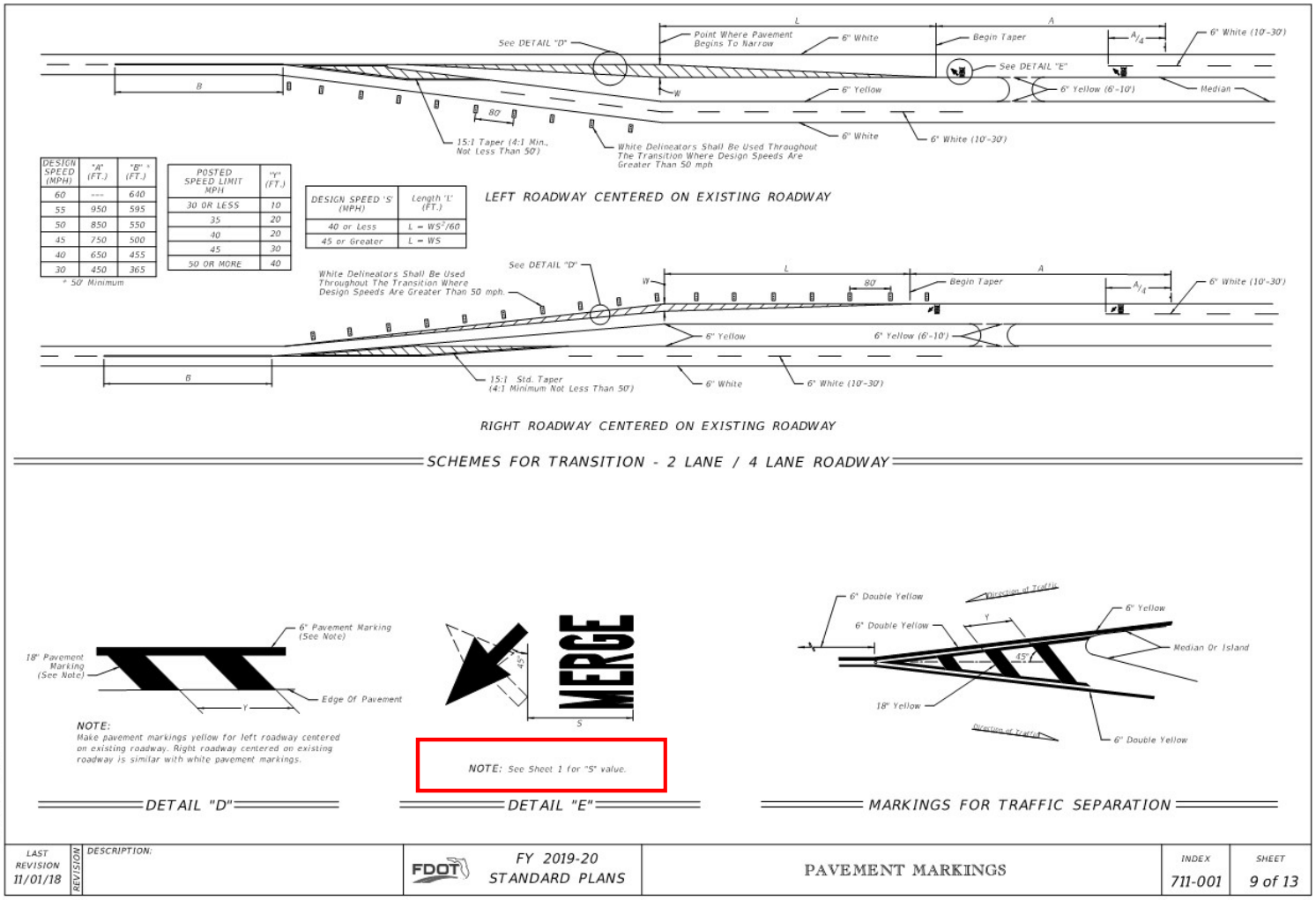
Sheet 1 of 13

Significant changes on Sheet 1 are the following:

- **Added standard details for route shields**
- **Added pavement message spacing table**

Pavement Markings, Index 711-001

Sheet 9 of 13



DESIGN SPEED (MPH)	"A" (FT.)	"B" * (FT.)
60	---	640
55	950	595
50	850	550
45	750	500
40	650	455
30	450	365

* 50' Minimum

POSTED SPEED LIMIT MPH	"Y" (FT.)
30 OR LESS	10
35	20
40	20
45	30
50 OR MORE	40

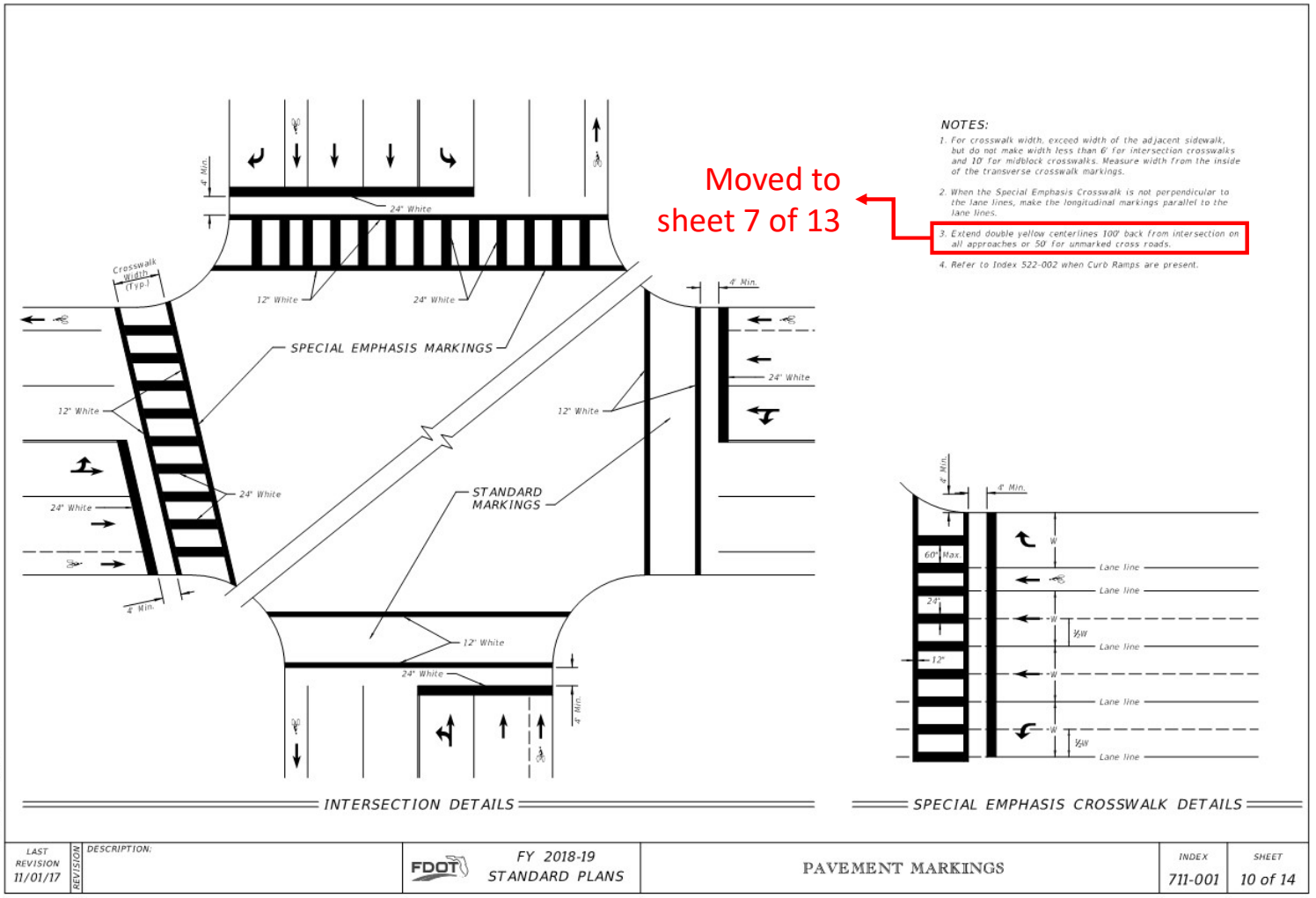
DESIGN SPEED 'S' (MPH)	Length 'L' (FT.)
40 or Less	$L = WS^2/60$
45 or Greater	$L = WS$

LAST REVISION	REVISION	DESCRIPTION:	FDOT	FY 2019-20 STANDARD PLANS	PAVEMENT MARKINGS	INDEX	SHEET
11/01/18						711-001	9 of 13

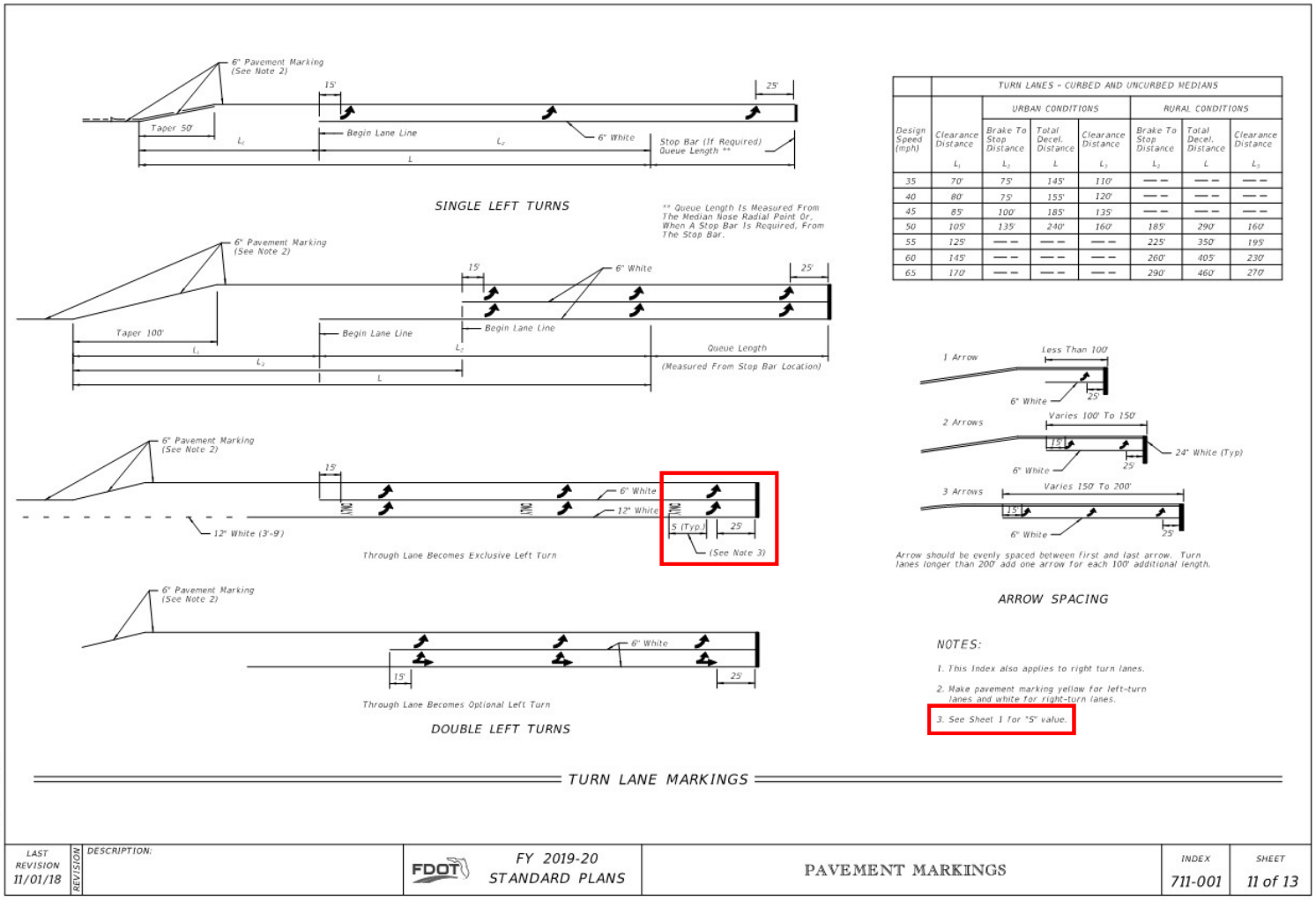
Pavement Markings, Index 711-001

Sheet 10 of 13

Revised sheet to show only basic crosswalk pavement marking details.



Sheet 11 of 13



Design Speed (mph)	TURN LANES - CURBED AND UNCURBED MEDIANS						
	URBAN CONDITIONS			RURAL CONDITIONS			
	Clearance Distance L_1	Brake To Stop Distance L_2	Total Decel. Distance L	Clearance Distance L_1	Brake To Stop Distance L_2	Total Decel. Distance L	Clearance Distance L_1
35	70'	75'	145'	110'	— —	— —	— —
40	80'	75'	155'	120'	— —	— —	— —
45	85'	100'	185'	135'	— —	— —	— —
50	105'	135'	240'	160'	185'	290'	160'
55	125'	— —	— —	— —	225'	350'	195'
60	145'	— —	— —	— —	260'	405'	230'
65	170'	— —	— —	— —	290'	460'	270'

NOTES:

1. This Index also applies to right turn lanes.
2. Make pavement marking yellow for left-turn lanes and white for right-turn lanes.
3. See Sheet 1 for "S" value.

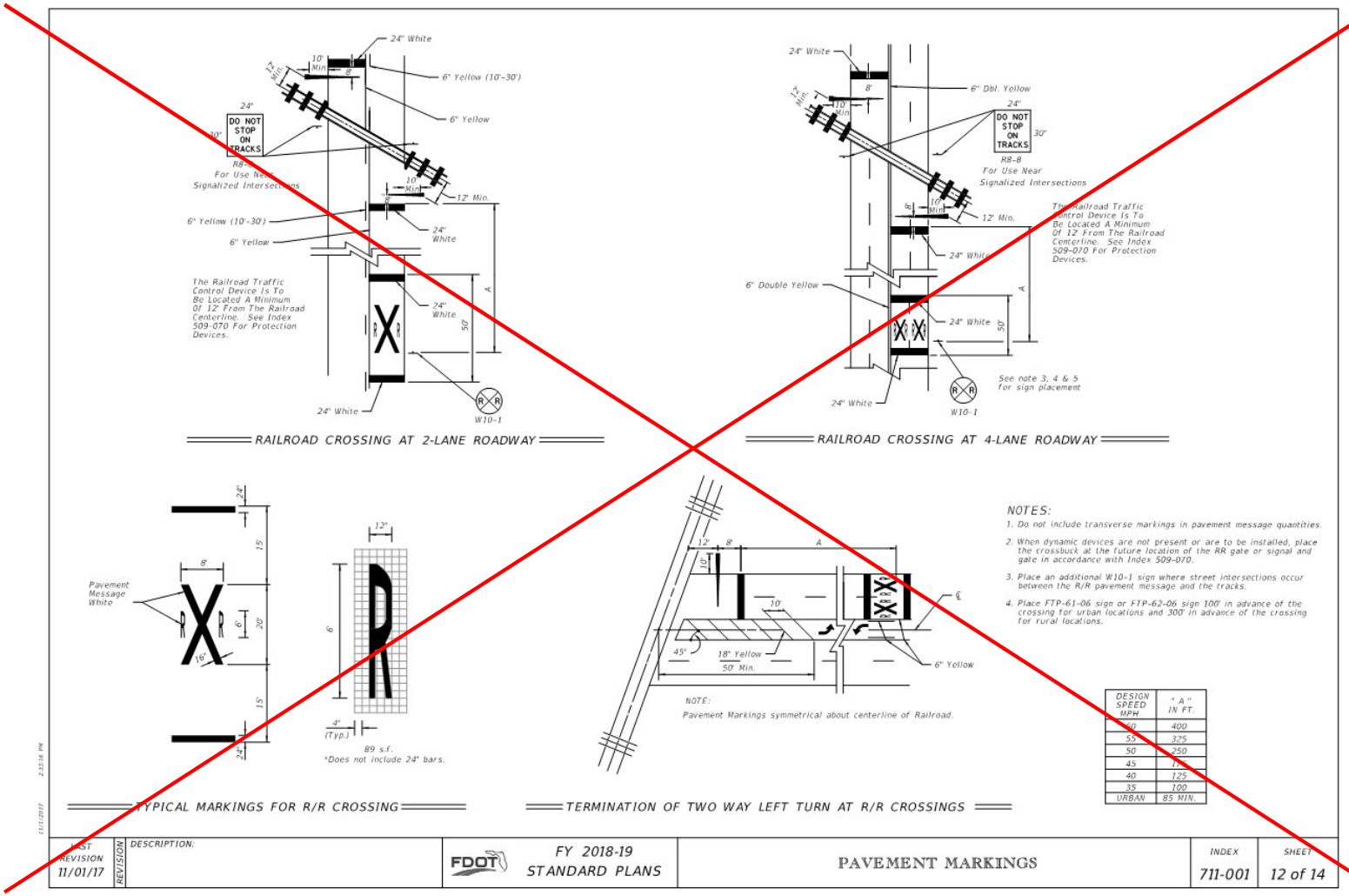
TURN LANE MARKINGS

LAST REVISION	DESCRIPTION:				
11/01/18		FY 2019-20 STANDARD PLANS	PAVEMENT MARKINGS	INDEX 711-001	SHEET 11 of 13

Pavement Markings, Index 711-001

Old Sheet 12 of 14

This sheet has been deleted. See Index 509-070 for pavement markings at at-grade railroad crossings.



Standard Plans – Primary Updates

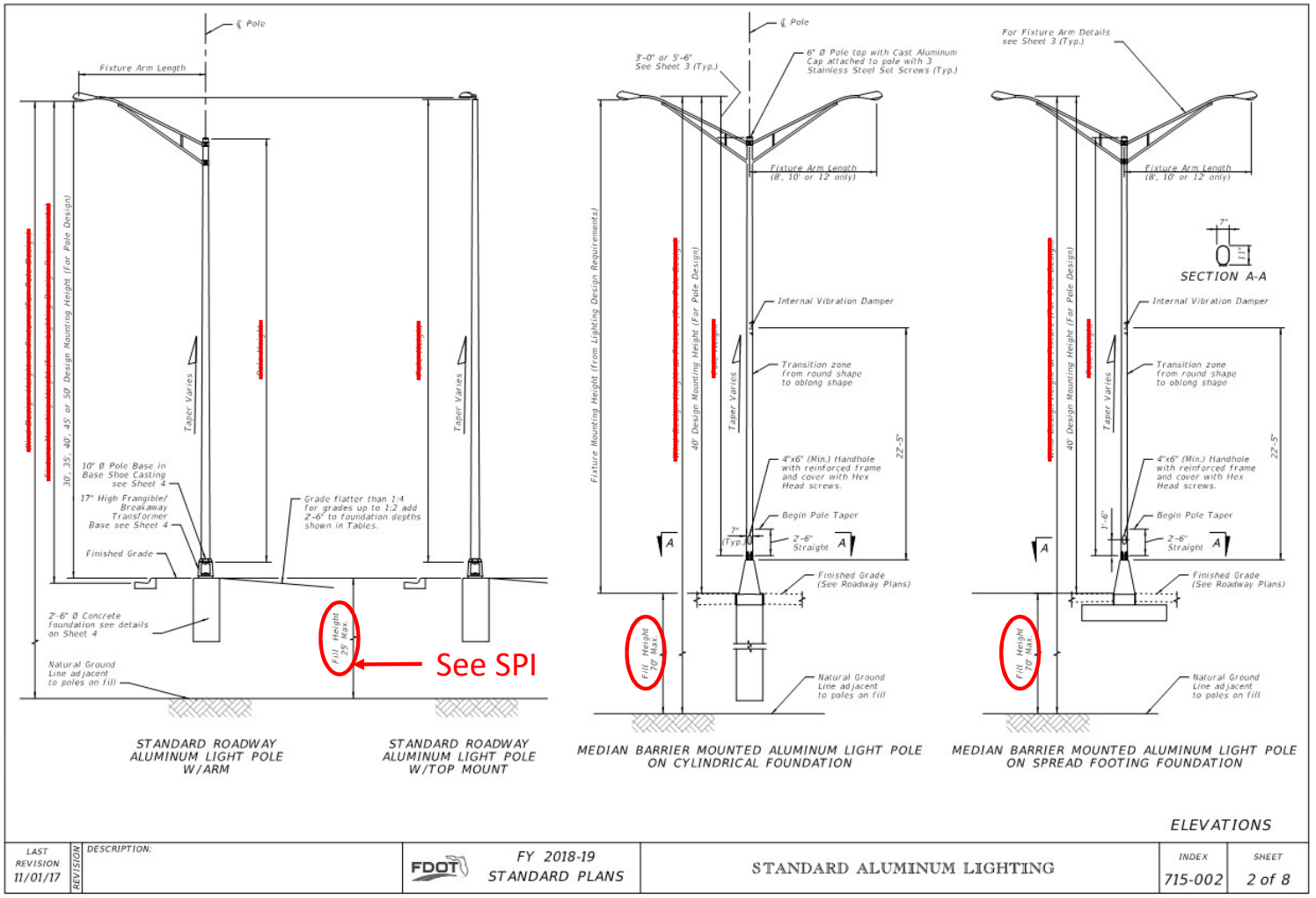
1) ***Temporary Traffic Control Indexes***
2) ***Signal, Signing & Pavement Marking Indexes***
3) ***Lighting Indexes***
    a) ***Index 715-002 – Standard Aluminum Lighting***

Standard Aluminum Lighting, Index 715-002

Sheet 2 of 8

There are many revisions to this Index, but the changes are mostly formatting and for clarity.

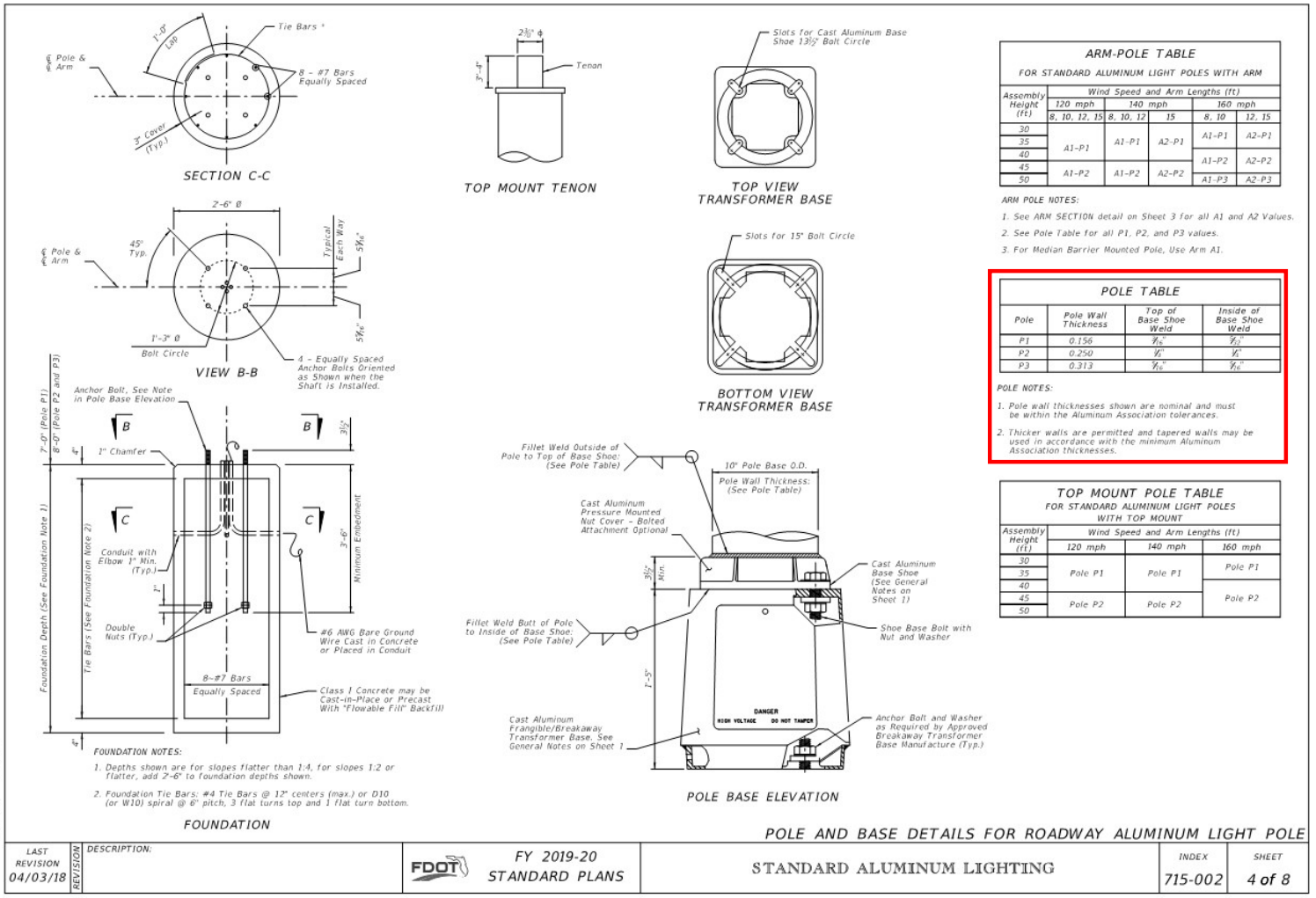
Note: The values of tables that have changed or disappeared have been reworked, when possible, into the details to which the tables applied (see sheets 3-5 of 8).



Standard Aluminum Lighting, Index 715-002

Sheet 4 of 8

Pole wall thicknesses have been revised!



Questions?

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