

Summary of Major Changes for 2013 Florida Greenbook

- **Introduction and Definition of Terms**
 - Revised the Introduction so that the standards established by the Florida Greenbook are for use on all new and resurfacing construction projects off the state highway and federal aid systems with some exclusions.
 - Added definitions for crosswalk, maintenance, resurfacing, and traditional neighborhood development (TND).
 - Revised existing definitions for bicycle lane, shared use path, traffic lane and traveled way.
 - Deleted the definition for undesignated bike lanes since bike lanes must be marked with a bicycle symbol or word per the MUTCD.

- **Chapter 3 – Geometric Design**
 - Updated references for ADA to the 2006 ADA Standards for Transportation Facilities and 2012 Florida Accessibility Code.
 - Revised criteria to require an accessible space for a wheel chair user adjacent to a bench at a bus top, with a minimum dimension of 30” wide by 48” deep.
 - Included a reference to NCHRP Report 672: Roundabouts: An Informational Guide, added guidance on the conditions in which roundabouts should be considered.
 - Established a minimum width for new two lane bridges on Low Volume Local Roads (ADT < 400) at 22 feet, 15 feet for a one-lane bridge. Included a requirement that traffic barriers on these bridges meet Test Level 2 as a minimum.

- **Chapter 5 - Pavement Design and Construction**
 - Added information on Safety Edge as a shoulder treatment to increase the probability of a vehicle returning safely to the travel lane when it drifts of the pavement.
 - Expanded the guidance on transverse grooving of concrete pavements in locations with frequent vehicle maneuvers to improve skid resistance. Emphasized the need to provide a smooth transition from pavement to shoulder, and that shoulder pavement may be provided to improve drainage, serve bicyclists and pedestrians, and to minimize maintenance.
 - Added new sections for unpaved roads to give guidance for material selection and drainage. A life cycle economic analysis is recommended that considers frequency of grading and replacement of materials.
 - Added language that after construction the pavement surface shall be inspected to determine if the required surface texture was achieved and the surface has the specified slopes.

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- **Chapter 6 – Roadway Lighting**
 - Added Table 6.1 Level of Illumination for Streets and Highways, which provides recommended levels of illumination for streets, highways, sidewalks, and shared use paths.
- **Chapter 7 – Rail-Highway Grade Crossings**
 - Clarified that railroad-highway grade crossings near or within federal-aid projects limits must be upgraded to meet the latest MUTCD requirements.
- **Chapter 8 – Pedestrian Facilities**
 - Updated the references for ADA to the 2006 Americans with Disabilities Act Standards for Transportation Facilities and 2012 Florida Accessibility Code for Building Construction.
- **Chapter 9 – Bicycle Facilities**
 - Added a reference that facilities such as shared use paths and structures that serve pedestrians will need to comply with the 2006 Americans with Disabilities Act Standards for Transportation Facilities and 2012 Florida Accessibility Code for Building Construction.
- **Chapter 10 – Maintenance and Resurfacing**
 - Changed the title of the Chapter from “Maintenance” to “Maintenance and Resurfacing”.
 - Added a description to the Routine Maintenance section for a thin pavement overlay and examples of deterioration that should be identified when evaluating sidewalks for ADA compliance.
 - Added a Resurfacing section to the chapter. The new section includes criteria for compliance with the 2006 Americans with Disabilities Act Standards for Transportation Facilities, with an emphasis on providing accessible curb ramps and detectable warnings and evaluation of driveways. A clarification of the need to upgrade railroad-highway grade crossings that are near or within the limits of federal-aid projects was included.
 - Added language to encourage local agencies include crosswalks and bicycle facilities to improve highway safety.
 - Included guidance on constructing Safety Edge on highways with unpaved shoulders and speeds greater than 45 mph. Projects on high-speed facilities should include improved guardrail end treatments and bridge-end transitions.

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- Added the minimum requirements that a local highway resurfacing project scope must contain for federal-aid assistance.
- **Chapter 11 - Work Zone Safety**
 - Added a reference to the additional requirements for highway construction projects found in the Title 23 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 630 Subpart J.
- **Chapter 13 – Public Transit**
 - Added a description for a boarding and alighting areas, and note that when projects include a new bus stop or impact existing bus stops they should comply with FAC 14-20.
- **Chapter 17 – Bridges and Other Structures**
 - Clarified that bridges should meet the notional design load specified in the AASHTO Load and Resistance Factor Design (LRFD) Bridge Design Specifications and meet the requirement for a FL 120 permit load rating greater than 1. Revisions made that pedestrian and bicycle railings must comply with the LRFD.
 - Added a new section for Girder Transportation to clarify the Engineer of Record is responsible for investigating the feasibility of transportation for heavy, long and/or deep girder field sections.
 - Revised the guidance for types of railings used when drop-off hazards near bicycle and pedestrian facilities are more or less than 5 feet.
 - Included a reference to the Structures Design Guidelines (SDG) for bridges vulnerable to coastal storms, when evaluating scour loads and designing bridge fender systems.
 - Revised the section for Retaining Walls and Sound Barriers so that they meet the requirements of the SDG and LRFD.
 - Updated the design requirements for the section on Sign, Lighting and Traffic Signal Supports to include the 2010 and 2011 Interims for AASHTO's Standard Specifications for Structural Supports for Highway Signs, Luminaries and Traffic Signals.
 - Revised the section on bridge load rating and posting to include a form for reporting inspections to the Department, shown in Exhibit A – Bridge Load Rating and Summary Table.
 - Designers of pedestrian bridges referred to the SDG for guidance.

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- **Chapter 19 – Traditional Neighborhood Design (TND)**
 - Revised the description of a TND to refer to the development or redevelopment of a neighborhood or town to include a range of housing types and commercial establishments, network of well-connected streets, civic buildings and public spaces, and include other uses such as stores, schools, and worship within walking distances of residences.
 - Clarified that approval for TND design elements may be based upon a roadway segment or specific area.

- **Chapter 20 – Drainage**
 - Added a new chapter that provides the minimum standards that should be used when designing roadway drainage systems. Information is provided on design frequency, hydrologic and hydraulic analysis, materials, construction and maintenance considerations, protective treatments, general safety and documentation.
 - An overview of the regulatory requirements for Stormwater Management in the Florida Administrative Code and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Management is included.
 - Guidance is provided on the evaluation of Culvert Materials to include durability, structural and hydraulic capacity. The design service life should be based upon projected service life, importance of the facility, economics, potential difficulties with repair or replacement and projected future demands.