District 4 Design Newsletter



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District 4 Quarterly
Design Newsletter
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From the Editor's Desk

By: Howard Webb, P.E., District Design Engineer

It's the season to be jolly.

As challenging as this year has been, with all the additional ARRA projects and very tight schedules, there are a lot of reasons to be "jolly". Some of which are:

- We took on the ARRA challenge and met all of our targets. This will significantly enhance our transportation system when all the construction is complete.
- We met all our production targets for the fiscal year.
- We maintained our staff and kept them busy with challenging work.

Although we should not rest on our laurels, we need to take this time to recharge by reflecting and appreciating the things that matter most...time with family and friends.

I want to take this time to wish you all a very enjoyable holiday season and a happy new year.





Did you know?

In our January 2008 Newsletter, we provided information regarding 60-day advertisement period for letting construction projects if your projects have the following:

- 1. Pre-bid meeting
- 2. Mechanical and/or electrical work on a bridge
 - 2a. Bascule bridgework
- 3. Complete bridge rehab
- 4. Add lanes and reconstruction
- 5. Interchange
- 6. Lump Sum
- 7. Letting is greater then \$20 million
- 8. Complex construction

As you can see, the only change is that Lump Sum projects do NOT require a 60 day advertisement any longer.



SIS / Concept Development Unit By: Josh Salazar, P.E.

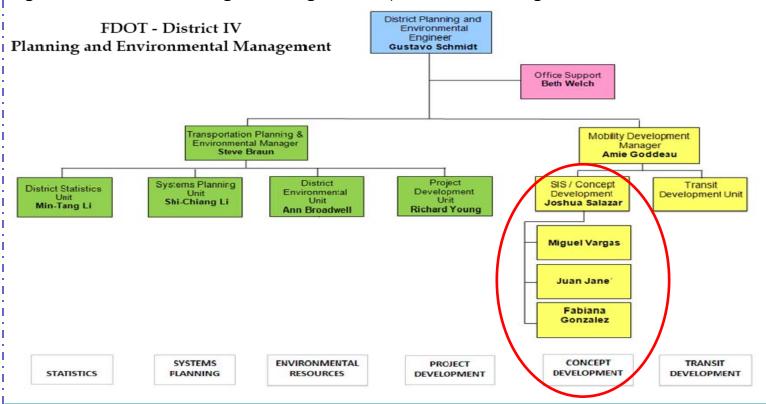
<u>Vision Statement</u>: A balanced transportation system that is safe, efficient, and serves the needs of the community. <u>Mission Statement</u>: To develop and facilitate innovative multimodal concepts for implementation.

Who Are We?

The Strategic Intermodal System and Concept Development Unit is a new team responsible for the District's SIS Program in coordination with internal FDOT offices and additional external customers including the Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs), local governments and other transportation partners. Specific tasks include the management of the District's SIS Long Range Plan including 20-Year Multi-Modal Needs Assessment Plan, the Highway Cost Feasible Plan, 10-Year SIS work program regarding needs identification, project prioritization, cost estimating, programming, funding and tracking of production schedules and status. This unit is responsible for the preparation and completion of planning studies relative to the SIS, and coordination on issues regarding multi-modal Level of Service, eligibility criteria, data collection, facility designation and annual system updating. The Concept Development element of this unit is intended to address multi-modal transportation needs through a collaborative, streamlined process in concert with other internal FDOT offices including the Office of Modal Development, Traffic Operations, Design, and Maintenance relative to capacity, operational and safety deficiencies. This unit develops recommendations regarding implementation plans for priority projects, which include evaluating preliminary engineering geometry, traffic analysis, right-of-way, utilities, cost estimates, environmental screening, funding strategies and time frames.

We will be identifying and prioritizing these needs by reviewing current and completed Planning/PD&E studies and also from further coordination with internal and external partners. The appropriate implementation will depend on the maturity level of the concepts that are developed.

Our team will be available to attend your staff meetings in 2010 and further discuss how we can do business together. We look forward to a great working relationship with the whole Design Office!



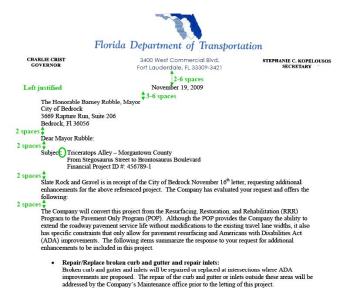
Letter Writing

By: Design Administrative Staff (Alverene, Amie, Brigett, Margaret, Monica, Nerisha & Vanessa)

As a public agency, FDOT has guidelines to adhere to when composing letters. The foundation of good business letter etiquette is to 'think before you write'.

Writing a business letter is not simply a matter of expressing your ideas clearly. The way you write a letter and the etiquette you employ may have an impact on the interpretation of the letter. Business letter etiquette is a mean of maximizing your potential by presenting yourself positively. Failure to observe correct business letter etiquette can result in you adopting an inappropriate tone.

Sample letter below:



Kepair/Keplace broken sucewais:

Broken sidewalk will be repaired or replaced as ADA improvements. The majority of existing damaged sidewalk is due to the woolly mammoth's anger problems. Understanding the sensitive nature of these animals, the Company's Endangered Animals Engineer will coordinate with the Alpha Woolly mammoth to determine the best alternative to repair the broken sidewalk in these cations as to minimize the impacts to the animals.

Repair/Replace broken sidewalk:

Plant trees in holes where there used to be trees:

The Company has budgeted 25 yen and is willing to enter into a Joint Participation Agreement (JPA) to reimburse Bedford for landscaping. Due to the constraints of the POP, landscaping cannot be included in the scope of this project. A landscape plan is being developed by the Company in coordination with Bedford's staff. Upon completion, Bedford will be required to obtain a permit to construct this plan which will then be reimbursed by my Company. This plan includes trees only and fills in gaps along the cornidor where trees do not currently exist. All proposed landscaping will be required to meet Slate Rock and Gravel's standards.

www.dot.state.fl.us

The Honorable Barney Rubble, Mayo

- · Install raised crosswalks and ADA ramps at Rock Way and Fly Trap Circle, and add
 - countdown animal timers: This project will include ADA upgrades to all intersections including countdown animal timers and high emphasized thermoplastic crosswalks. Raised crosswalks are not allowed on state roads and therefore will not be included in this project.
- - As previously stated, a landscape plan is being developed by us in coordination with Bedford's staff. These areas will be considered in the design if the proposed landscaping meets Slate Rock and Gravel's standards.
- Install street lights to MY standards:
 - There is existing lighting at the intersections and at the mid-block crossing east of Rock Court near the high school. The lighting along this corridor was analyzed and does not warrant
- · Replace span wire traffic signal installations with mast arm meeting earthquake

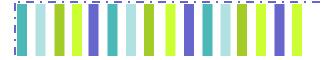
specifications:
The existing span wire traffic signals were evaluated at all the intersections within the project limits and no deficient signals have been identified, therefore new mast arm signal installations

Slate Rock and Gravel appreciates your input and looks forward to working with you to complete this very important project. Please contact the project manager, Mr. George Clooney at 954-555-5821 or email at george-clooney@slaterockandgravel.com, if you should have questions or require additional information.



FDOT Tracker No.: 12-08153 ← size 8 fon

Don't Do · Long sentences FDOT standard letterhead Passive voice · Plain language Weak verbs Short sentences Needless words · Replace jargon with short, Legal jargon common words · Numerous defined terms · Proofread for accuracy Abstract words See admin support for assis-· Unnecessary details Unreadable design and layout



Standard vs. Custom, What is the Difference When Referring to Mast Arms?

By: Matthew Carlock, E.I. and Daniel Gonzalez, E.I

Mast arms are becoming a common site these days with new signal installation, replacing many span wire assemblies with mast arm assemblies. In the Plans Preparation Manual (PPM) Volume 1 Chapter 7 explains that mast arms must be used within ten (10) miles of the coastline unless there are outstanding circumstances against the use. In District Four mast arms are designed for 150 mph wind speeds. Within the design documents for mast arms, the terms "Custom" and "Special" are used interchangeably. In this article, the term "Custom" will be used.

When the Structures Design Unit receives a mast arm tabulation sheet from the Traffic Design group, they perform a structural review. The mast arms are checked and compared to the Standard Mast Arm Loading Trees, from PPM Volume 1 Chapter 29, considering both wind and dead loads. If the analysis determines that the mast arm meets one of the Standard Loading Trees then the Structures Design Unit can move onto the next step to check the soil parameters. However if the mast arm does not meet one of the Standard Loading Trees, then the arm must be analyzed using the FDOT Mastarm Program developed by Central Office. If after running the program, another standard mast arm satisfies the applied load, then that "Standard" mast arm is selected. Otherwise the mast arm is "Custom".

If the mast arm was determined to be "Standard" then the soil properties must be checked to determine if they meet the required parameters found in the PPM Volume 1 Chapter 29. A foundation will be considered "Standard" when it meets the required soil parameters. If the parameters are not met then the foundation will be considered "Custom" and designed for the site specific conditions. If the mast arm is determined to be "Custom" then the foundation will always be designed as "Custom".

There are a few common misconceptions regarding mast arm assemblies. The first is when mast arms are designed to fit a Standard Loading Tree and the result is an arm length much greater than required leaving an additional unnecessary length. Instead of leaving the excess length the arm should be cut to leave a maximum of 2' beyond the edge of the last signal or sign. Cutting a mast arm does not warrant it to be considered "Custom". Another misconception is when a mast arm has been determined as "Standard" the foundation is also "Standard". This is only true if the soil properties meet the required soil criteria.

In summary, understanding the difference between a "Standard" and "Custom" mast arm is important when specifying mast arm assemblies because it will determine the design effort and choice of pay items. For further questions refer to the following figure: *Mast Arm Flow Chart*.

Please submit any other questions or topics to the Structures Website at: http://d4sharepoint.dot.state.fl.us/sites/d4transdev/Design/Structures/default.aspx.



Standard vs. Custom, What is the Difference When Referring to Mast Arms? (Continued)

Mast Arm Flow Chart Mast Arm Tabulation Sheet from Traffic Design Do Loads & Geometry NO YES **Conditions Conform to PPM** Volume 1, Figure 29.2? Design using the FDOT Mastarm Program Will the QPL Standard Mast Arm **Use Standard** Satisfy Design Mast Arm Conditions? Detail Mast Arm Length to project specific Mast Arm Tabulation Sheet NO Does the soil at NO YES the site meet minimum soil property requirements? Standard **Custom Mast Arm Foundation** Custom Assembly (includes Foundation Custom Mast Arm & Custom Foundation) Standard Standard Mast Mast Arm/ Arm/Custom Standard Foundation **Foundation** Legend: Standard Mast Arm Pay Item Custom Mast Arm Pay Item



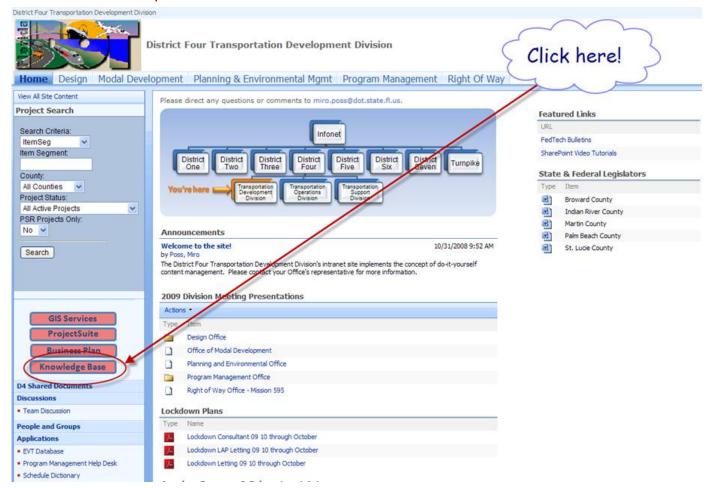
RRR Process Reminders and Updates

By: Richard Creed, P.E., Roadway Design Engineer

The Resurfacing, restoration and Rehabilitation (RRR) process was revised in August 2005 to help focus RRR projects on safety (verified crash history) and pavement stability issues. This process change brought about the establishment of the District 4 RRR Guidelines and the RRR FAQs. (Increasing our acronym jargon as well.) Four plus years later and we continue to fine tune the process based on a variety of issues and concerns raised by PMs. (Please keep those questions coming!) To help clarify and document the RRR Guidelines questions, a FAQs document was created and attached to the RRR guidelines document. (Both documents are posted on the Knowledge Based web site within the Transportation Development webpage.) This document continues to evolve as project specific situations more clearly define the funding and design criteria associated with the RRR program. With this in mind, I have included the latest updates, modifications and revisions to the RRR process. All of these changes will be incorporated into the RRR FAQs for future reference.

First things first, numerous times, questions come up about the location of the RRR guidelines and the FAQs on the Transportation Development web page? (Go to Design home page: http://d4sharepoint.dot.state.fl.us/sites/d4transdev/default.aspx => Click on Knowledge Base=> search RRR => click on "RRR guidelines", go to attachments.)

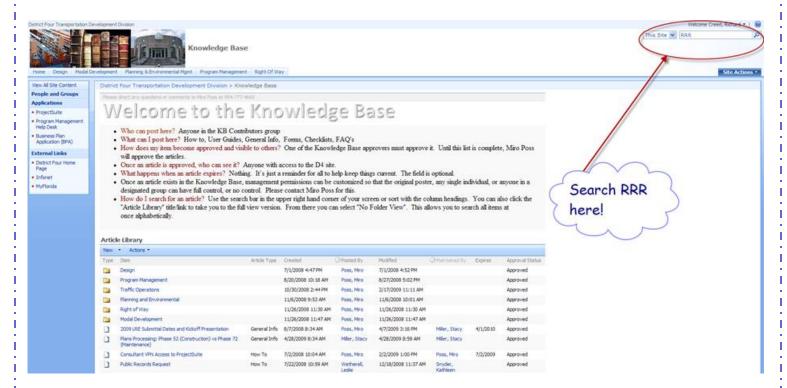
Pictures sometime help in this area....therefore....



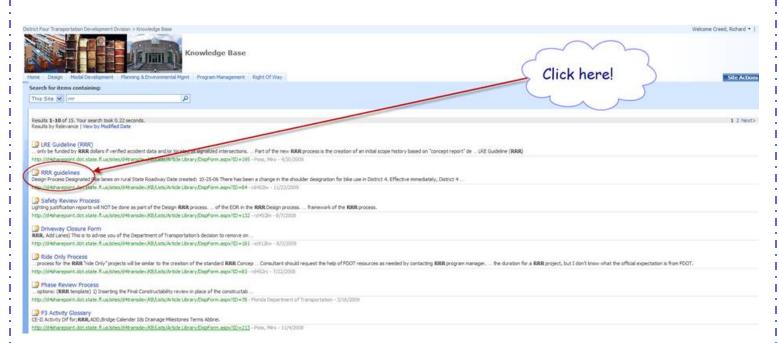
Next....



RRR Process Reminders and Updates (Continued)



Next....



Attachments at the bottom of the RRR guidelines document!



RRR Process Reminders and Updates (Continued)

Now, some recent RRR Report changes/reminders: (Effective immediately.)

- Context Sensitive Solution (CSS) changes: CSS discussion should be part of all RRR reports. (Standard language from the Knowledge Based site included.) CSS discussion should include subtopics such as; aesthetics, cultural, community meetings and commitments, landscaping, CAP, bike/ped/transit discussions, etc.. This would be a brief synopsis of each topic as appropriate with the details provided throughout the report. (Look at this as an executive summary for CSS.) Although it may be somewhat redundant, it will help to promote and define CSS as an overall project effort.)
- Executive Summary: Executive summary should be part of each RRR report. This would be a brief description of the main activities of the project.
- Community awareness plan (CAP): This is a "living" document updated when appropriate throughout the
 design process and submitted with each phase submittal. This document shall include brief local agency
 meeting minutes and commitments. If meetings with local agency took place but no commitments to
 date, then that should be stated.
- ADA issues: RRR report should detail ADA issues and work to be done. Generic statements such as, "all
 ADA ramps will be investigated and brought up to standard", does not adequately address and define
 this work effort. All existing ramps must be physically verified to meet ALL ADA slope criteria. Discussion
 about this investigation should be part of the RRR report.
- · Sidewalk/Bike issues.
 - O Project managers should by default assume the scope includes adding sidewalks and bike lanes on every project where it is missing and sufficient R/W exists. Further investigation and analysis including cost may result in a decision not to construct either one or both, however, if that is the case, this investigative effort would be part of the variance justification now required for projects which do not include bike or Pedestrian features.
- RRR funding question:
 - If existing "themed" median areas are be reconstructed for operational or safety reasons, the "themed" area would be replaced "in kind" using RRR funding. (By "themed", I mean decorative features including pavers, landscaping etc.)
 - Upgrades to or replacement of existing features as well as maintenance type issues such as cracked sidewalks, exotic tree removal, tree trimming, pipe desilting, etc are not funded by RRR program. However, "recurring" maintenance issues which require repeated fixes by the Operations Center due to location specific issues would be part of the RRR funding if a cost effective solution can be found. If in doubt, ask...
 - o I wanted to reiterate something Scott Peterson enthusiastically wrote about concerning bike/ped features within FDOT projects, "....The RRR or reconstruction funding guidelines generally cover these types of improvements. However, if you see a need for an improvement you feel is not an approved use of funds talk about it with Richard, Morteza or Howard. Maybe there is a policy that needs to change." I completely agree, project specific engineering judgment by the PM is always needed to ensure we meet the operational and safety concerns of the FDOT as well as enhance the scenic, aesthetic and mobility needs of the community.
- I will create a RRR report template to better define the report format for consistency of information for Designers and reviewers. This template will be posted on the KB for reference in by the first of the year.



RRR Process Reminders and Updates (Continued)

Additional Design issues:

- Pull boxes: Designers should locate pull boxes away from sidewalk areas, ramps, etc if at all possible, potentially reducing long term maintenance issues with ADA compliance. Also, pull box spacing should follow signal coordination guidelines from the KB unless existing conditions warrants otherwise.
- Sidewalk cross slope: Proposed sidewalk cross slope shall be a maximum of 2%. To ensure this is met in the field, recommend plans details identify 1.5% for sidewalk cross slope as a standard practice on all typicals.
- Signal Back plates: See PPM Volume 1, Chapter 7, Section 7.4.17
 - o Backplates Here is the design memo on PPM updates beginning Jan 1, 2009 and implementation: http://www.dot.state.fl.us/rddesign/updates/files/RDB09-01.pdf
 - IMPLEMENTATION:
 These changes are effective on all applicable projects beginning design on or after January 1,
 2009 and on all projects still in the design phase where implementation will not adversely impact production schedules. (Any project prior to Constructability Phase review should implement this policy.)
- Broward MPO: Reminder for FDOT "designers or project managers"; please include or at least advise Broward MPO staff, if you will be meeting with any of the Broward County Officials. Please e-mail Greg Stuart (the MPO Executive Director) @ gstuart@broward.org.

I would like to encourage project managers and designers to continue to question and comment about our project and plans processes. As Scott alluded to above, each of us can make an impact if we only ask the questions necessary to begin the dialogue for change. Only through this continual exchange of ideas can we cost effectively meet the current and future safety, mobility and enhancement needs our local communities expect and deserve.

Design's Quarterly Award Winners

Employee of the Quarter: Leslie Wetherell



I think her contributions to design during her time here are incalculable.

Team of the Quarter: Section 1



In addition to their normal work load which includes supporting 3 projects under construction and numerous projects under design, they volunteered to take on 3 additional stimulus projects and have successfully maintained each accelerated schedule. All of this was accomplished while several team members volunteered to help other areas in the District (Kenzot to LAP (Stimulus) and Tom Turberville to I-595). Also, Tom Feddish has been diligently providing timely, effective review comments for the numerous stimulus LAP projects being submitted to their section for review. Without the entire section working together, these accomplishments would not have been possible.

Design's People's Choice Award Winners

Best Candy Jar: Betsy Jeffers



Most Talkative: Ken Olson



Healthiest Eater: Scott Peterson



Most Polite: Ellen Daniel

