Summary of Proposed Changes for 2013 Florida Greenbook

- **Introduction and Definition of Terms**
  - The Introduction was revised so that the standards established by the Florida Greenbook are intended for use on all new and resurfacing construction projects off the state highway and federal aid systems with some exclusions.
  -Definitions were added for crosswalk, maintenance, resurfacing, and traditional neighborhood development (TND).
  -Existing definitions for bicycle lane, shared use path, traffic lane and travelled way were revised.
  -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:**
  -Revised criteria to require an accessible space for a wheelchair user adjacent to a bench at a bus stop, 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:**
  - Included a requirement to provide a Safety Edge treatment adjacent to the travel lane on roadways without curb or paved shoulders and with posted speed of 45 mph or greater.
  -To improve skid resistance, expanded the guidance on transverse grooving of concrete pavements in locations with frequent vehicle maneuvers. 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 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:
  - Update the references to 2006 ADA Standards for Transportation Facilities and 2012 Florida Accessibility Code.

- 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 Americans with Disabilities Act, 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.
  - To improve highway safety, local agencies are encouraged to upgrade the safety of facilities in resurfacing projects by including crosswalks, bicycle facilities, and a pavement safety edge on unpaved shoulders. On high speed facilities investments should include improved guardrail end treatments and bridge-end transitions.
  - The minimum requirements that a local highway resurfacing project scope must contain for federal-aid assistance was added.

- Chapter 13 – Public Transit
  - Added a description for 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 also meet the requirement for a FL 120 permit load rating greater than 1. Revisions were also made that pedestrian and bicycle railings 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.
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- Revised the guidance for types of railings that may be 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.
- Designers of pedestrian bridges are referred to the SDG for guidance.

- 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 given 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.