1.0 Introduction
This section contains design guidance for Perpetuation and Rehabilitation projects on highways (formerly referred to as 3R projects). These include State Trunk Highways (STH), non-STH (local roads), Expressways and non-Interstate Freeways, and Interstate Highways.

1.1 Overview of Perpetuation and Rehabilitation Projects
The intent of Perpetuation and Rehabilitation projects is to preserve and extend the service life of existing highways and to enhance highway safety when needed. The development of Perpetuation and Rehabilitation projects must ensure that the design features of the existing roadway are preserved or enhanced. System functions including serviceability and safety of operations must not be degraded.\(^1\)

The design of Perpetuation and Rehabilitation projects shall be in accordance with the Facilities Development Process described in FDM Chapter 3. One of the first tasks to do is to determine the appropriate scope of work to best address the purpose and need for a proposed project.

Funding constraints and practical limitations to upgrading existing highways, especially where additional right-of-way is required, are major factors in determining the scope of work for Perpetuation and Rehabilitation projects.

Application of design criteria for Perpetuation and Rehabilitation projects shall be in accordance with FDM 11-1-10, including the application of ancillary factors.

1.1.1 Definitions
Perpetuation and Rehabilitation projects are typically those that address pavement needs or deficiencies, and which tend to follow or minimally deviate from existing horizontal and vertical alignments. Perpetuation and Rehabilitation projects differ from Modernization projects (new construction and reconstruction) in that they do not substantially deviate from existing horizontal and vertical alignments nor add capacity.

The typical scope of work for Perpetuation and Rehabilitation projects exceeds the scope of work for routine maintenance projects but is less than the scope of work for Modernization projects.

FDM 3-5-1.1 contains definitions for Perpetuation and Rehabilitation improvement strategies.

1.2 Safety Analysis
While safety may not be the primary reason for initiating a Perpetuation or Rehabilitation project, it is an essential element of these projects.

1.2.1 Safety Certification Process
See FDM 11-1 Attachment 10.1 for when the Safety Certification Process (SCP) is required for improvement projects. The SCP is described in detail in FDM 11-38.

\(^{1}\) The FHWA 1988 Technical Advisory on 3R projects\(^2\) and TRB Special Report 214\(^3\) indicate that a “Safety-Conscious Design Process” should be used on 3R projects.
1.2.1.1 Safety Certification Process – Local Roads
For non-STH Perpetuation, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Type Modernization projects, local officials may complete their own SCD. New construction type Modernization projects on non-STH routes will not require an SCD. These projects will use S-3 application which uses the upper end of the design criteria range. See FDM 11-1-10 for additional information regarding S-3 application. Local Bridge Assistance Program projects do not require an SCD as the Replace in Kind Policy issued by the Division of Transportation Investment Management (DTIM) January 2018 applies (See FDM 3-20 Attachment 1.1).

If an SCD is not prepared for a project S-3 application must be used. Use of criteria less than S-3 application require Design Justifications documented in the DSR. A local public agency may complete a SCD as a justification for use of criteria less than S-3 application.

Non-STH (local roads) crash information can be obtained from the University of Wisconsin Traffic Operations and Safety (TOPS) Lab or from local crash data bases maintained by the engineering or police departments. The crash information can then be analyzed to identify specific safety problems that might be mitigated within the project scope of work and determine if the location(s) are considered a safety risk/hazard compared to the performance of similar highways.

Similar steps in the SCP (found in FDM 11-38) can then be followed to produce a SCD. Techniques and results should be documented similarly to the process used for STH projects shown in FDM 11-38. Details regarding content and complexity of the SCD should be coordinated with the regional local program project manager (LPPM). Please note: Local public agencies should consider completing their safety analysis prior to submitting their project application to accurately size their funding request.

1.3 Design Criteria Application
Geometric design criteria have been developed for Perpetuation and Rehabilitation projects (formerly referred to as 3R projects) in accordance with Part 625 of Title 23, Code of Federal Regulations, "Highways" and FHWA Technical Advisory T 5040.28, "Developing Geometric Design Criteria and Processes for Non-freeway RRR Projects."2

The principal sources of information used to develop these criteria were the FHWA Technical Advisory and Transportation Research Board's Special Report 214, "Designing Safer Roads."3

Perpetuation and Rehabilitation projects will incorporate the existing nationally recognized 3R Standards as the base design criteria values for geometric and cross-sectional roadway features.

The mechanisms that WisDOT will use to apply these criteria will be through S-1 and S-2 applications. These applications will apply to both Federal-aid and State funded projects.

See FDM 11-1-10 for additional information regarding S-1 and S-2 applications.

1.3.1 Intersection Control Evaluations
Perpetuation and Rehabilitation projects designed and constructed with federal or state funding must comply with the Intersection Control Evaluation (ICE) process when considering intersection traffic control improvement alternatives.

See FDM 11-25-3 for additional information regarding the ICE process.

1.4 Bridge Improvements
Coordinate development of a Bridge or Structure Certification Document (BOSCD) on Perpetuation and Rehabilitation projects that contain bridge improvements with the Bureau of Structures (BOS). Bridge replacement, whether as part of a Perpetuation or Rehabilitation project or as another project, shall be done to new construction design criteria.

The BOSCD process will evaluate bridges within the limits of Perpetuation and Rehabilitation projects to determine their structural and operational adequacy to determine whether replacement or widening of the

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bridges would be cost-effective. Table 1.1 shows the location of FDM guidance for bridges.

Table 1.1 FDM Reference Guidance for Bridges

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bridge Element</th>
<th>FDM Chapter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Railing</td>
<td>FDM 11-45-2 and FDM 11-45-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vertical Clearance</td>
<td>FDM 11-35 Attachments 1.8 and 1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Width</td>
<td>Table 1.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1.2 Lowest Roadway Widths for 2-Lane Bridges, with Lengths < 100 feet, to Remain in Place*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Design AADT</th>
<th>State Trunk Highways and County Trunk Highways</th>
<th>Town Roads</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 – 100</td>
<td>The greater of either 18 ft.1 or Traveled Way width</td>
<td>The greater of either 18 ft.1 or Traveled Way width</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101 – 400</td>
<td>The greater of either 20 ft.1 or Traveled Way width</td>
<td>The greater of either 20 ft.1 or Traveled Way width</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>401 – 750</td>
<td>The greater of either 22 ft.1 or Traveled Way width</td>
<td>The greater of either 22 ft.1 or Traveled Way width + 1 ft. on each side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>751 – 1000</td>
<td>The greater of either 22 ft.1 or Traveled Way width + 1 ft. on each side</td>
<td>The greater of either 22 ft.1 or Traveled Way width + 2 ft. on each side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1001 – 2000</td>
<td>The greater of either 24 ft.1 or Traveled Way width + 1 ft. on each side</td>
<td>The greater of either 24 ft.1 or Traveled Way width + 2 ft. on each side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001 – 4000</td>
<td>The greater of either 28 ft.1 or Traveled Way width + 2 ft. on each side</td>
<td>The greater of either 28 ft.1 or Traveled Way width + 2 ft. on each side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4001 - 5000</td>
<td>The greater of either 28 ft.1 or Traveled Way width + 3 ft. on each side</td>
<td>The greater of either 28 ft.1 or Traveled Way width + 2 ft. on each side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;5000</td>
<td>The greater of either 32 ft.1 or Traveled Way width + 3 ft. on each side</td>
<td>The greater of either 32 ft.1 or Traveled Way width + 2 ft. on each side</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Widths shown may not meet bridge roadway width requirements for bridge reconstruction or bridge rehabilitation.
1 Lowest Bridge Roadway Width, Curb-To-Curb, To NOT Be Considered Functionally Obsolete Reference4 - Item 68, Table 2A - Rating Code 4
2 If lane widening is planned as part of a Rehabilitation project, the lowest usable bridge width is the paved roadway (traveled way plus surfaced shoulders).

1.4.1 Bridges on Expressways, Non-Interstate Freeways and Interstates
Bridges to remain in place must have 12-foot wide traffic lanes, 10-foot wide shoulders on the right, and 3.5-foot wide shoulders on the left. On bridges 200 feet or longer, the lowest shoulder widths will be 3.5 feet for both left and right shoulders.

1.5 Pavement Design
Pavement design (lanes and shoulders) for Perpetuation and Rehabilitation projects shall be in accordance with FDM 14-10.

1.5.1 Shoulder Paving

On Perpetuation and Rehabilitation projects, the following apply:

1. The shoulder next to designated driving lanes shall be paved on STHs functionally classified as arterials, regardless of traffic volume. See Table 1.3.

2. The shoulder next to designated driving lanes shall be paved 3 feet on County Trunk Highways (CTH) functionally classified as arterials, regardless of the traffic volume. See Trans 205.

3. Shoulders on STHs classified as collectors or locals and having a current AADT above 750 vehicles shall be paved in accordance with Table 1.3.

4. CTHs functionally classified as collectors or locals, and other local highways may have paved shoulders at the discretion of the local officials. See Trans 205.

5. Continuity of shoulder paving between logical termini is desirable. Do not leave gaps of unpaved shoulders. For purposes of continuity and the closing of short gaps, it may be desirable to pave the shoulders on sections of highway where resurfacing or rehabilitating traffic lanes may not be planned for several years, provided the shoulder paving is done in conjunction with surfacing or resurfacing, or rehabilitating an abutting highway segment.

6. When paving is warranted on highways with existing narrow travel lanes it may be desirable to increase the travel lane width. Shoulder paving width is in addition to the revised travel lane width and in accordance with Table 1.3.

**Table 1.3 Rural STH Paved Shoulder Width Requirements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESIGN CLASS</th>
<th>PAVED SHOULDER WIDTH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RA1</td>
<td>3 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RC3, RL4</td>
<td>3 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RA2</td>
<td>3 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RC4, RL5</td>
<td>3 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RA3 4 - LANE DIVIDED EXPRESSWAY</td>
<td>R² - 8 ft. L - 3 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RA3 6 - LANE DIVIDED EXPRESSWAY</td>
<td>R - 8 ft. L - 8 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RA3 4 - LANE INTERSTATE OR FREEWAY</td>
<td>R - 10 ft. L - 4 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RA3 6 - LANE INTERSTATE OR FREEWAY</td>
<td>R - 10 ft. L - 10 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RA3 1 - LANE RAMPS</td>
<td>R - 5 ft. L - 3 ft.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. See FDM 11-46-15 for shoulder criteria to accommodate bicycles.

2. These shoulder widths also apply to the initial two-lane roadways of ultimate four-lane highways except when construction of the second roadway is not expected for at least six years. In these cases, initially pave only 3 feet R along concrete roadways and 5 feet R along asphaltic roadways.
1.5.2 Usable Shoulder Width

Usable shoulder width is the design criterion for shoulder width. Usable shoulder width equals the total graded shoulder width if the contiguous foreslope is 4:1 or flatter. Usable shoulder width is less than the total graded shoulder width if the contiguous foreslope is steeper than 4:1. See Figure 1.1. It is not necessary to make a reduction for foreslopes that are 3.6:1 or flatter, because the reduction is relatively nominal. For foreslopes that are steeper than 3.6:1, use Table 1.4 to determine the reduction in usable shoulder width.

Table 1.4 Useable Shoulder Width Reduction for Foreslopes Within Clear Zone

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foreslope Contiguous with Graded Shoulder (H : V)</th>
<th>Reduction in Usable Shoulder Width (feet)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.6:1 or flatter</td>
<td>Nominal (0.40 or less) – no reduction required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5:1</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:1</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5:1</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:1</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5:1</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:1</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1.1 Usable Shoulder Width

1.6 Traffic Control Devices and Pavement Marking

Upgrade all traffic control devices and pavement marking to be in conformance with the current MUTCD,

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5 FHWA SA-07-11, “Mitigation Strategies for Design Exceptions”, page 36:(8) Clarification: Usable and Paved Shoulders: “. A usable shoulder width is the actual width available for the driver to make an emergency or parking stop. This is measured from the edge of traveled way to the point of intersection of the shoulder slope and mild slope, or to beginning of rounding to slopes steeper than 1V:4H (note: this definition is also in the 2001 AASHTO GDHS, chapter 4, page 317:(1)). Usable shoulders do not have to be paved.

Apply new pavement marking on all Perpetuation and Rehabilitation projects where the existing pavement marking is damaged or obliterated.

### 1.7 Rumble Strips

See FDM 11-15-1.8 for additional rumble strip design guidance.

#### 1.7.1 Rural Shoulder Rumble Strips

Rural shoulder rumble strips may be installed on Perpetuation and Rehabilitation projects that have at least a 5-foot paved shoulder, subject to the conditions listed in FDM 11-15-1.8 and approval by the Region Pavement Engineer.

#### 1.7.2 Rural Centerline Rumble Strips

Rural centerline rumble strips may be installed on all Perpetuation and Rehabilitation projects that have asphalt pavement with 12-foot lane widths and where the Region Pavement Engineer has determined that the centerline joint will be in good, stable condition to mill-in rumbles after the work is completed.

See FDM 11-15-1.8 for additional rural centerline rumble strip design guidance.

### 1.8 Passing Sight Distance for Vertical Curves

This section is provided for configuring project pavement marking and providing a reference for Safety Screening Process evaluation.

There is no existing policy or design criterion specifying the percentage of the length of a roadway to be used for passing opportunities. The decision to improve passing opportunities is made individually for each project. Items to be considered are the terrain, annual average daily traffic (AADT), design class and existing percent passing. The following text about non-striping distances is advisory and is to be used to evaluate when an improvement in passing opportunities is desirable.

The earthwork required to flatten a vertical curve to achieve safe Passing Sight Distance (PSD) is usually beyond the scope of a typical Perpetuation or Rehabilitation project. However, S-2 application highway segments and locations on Rehabilitation projects with grading may provide opportunities to improve sight distance at crest vertical curves.

Table 1.5 shows the lowest non-striping sight distance to provide when the Passing Sight Distances (PSDs) for Modernization Projects FDM 11-10 Attachment 5.1 and FDM 11-10 Attachment 5.5 cannot be achieved on Perpetuation or Rehabilitation projects. Use this table sparingly because, although the use of non-striping sight distances avoids the need for a no-passing zone marking, the distance provided is not the same as the lowest PSD for S-3 application.

Because the non-striping distances are considerably less than the PSDs used for Modernization projects, fewer vehicles will be able to pass within any single passing zone. Therefore, it is generally safer, more cost effective and improves traffic operations more to re-grade one or two vertical curves to achieve the sight distance values for the S-2 segments and locations on Rehabilitation projects than it is to re-grade a series of curves to the non-striping distance values shown in Table 1.5. If employing this strategy, ensure that the spacing between successive passing zones both within and beyond the ends of the project are reasonable.

**Table 1.5 Non-Striping Sight Distances**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Design Speed (mph)</th>
<th>Non-Striping Distance (ft.)</th>
<th>No-Passing Zone Distance (ft.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>1240</td>
<td>845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>1380</td>
<td>845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>1540</td>
<td>1108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>1700</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Speed limit is used to determine no-passing zone distances.
The Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) is the source of no-passing zone distances. These distances are used to determine where No-passing zones are marked on the highway. Do not use no-passing zone distances for design.

1.9 Passing and Truck Climbing Lanes
The addition of passing or truck climbing lanes may be applicable for use on Rehabilitation projects in segments or locations with S-2 application, to provide or improve the desired frequency of safe passing zones.

Perpetuation projects will typically not include the construction of passing or truck climbing lanes.

See FDM 11-15-10 for additional passing and truck climbing lane design guidance.

1.9.1 Passing Lane Clear Zones
On Rehabilitation projects, typical passing lane clear zones are the greater of the AS-BUILT clear zone distances from previous construction or the Rehabilitation clear zone requirements in FDM 11-45-2.

See FDM 11-15-10 for additional passing lane design guidance.

1.10 Bicycle and Pedestrian Accommodations
Curb ramps with detectable warning fields shall be installed or upgraded to the max extent feasible on all state or federally funded Perpetuation and Rehabilitation projects with sidewalk that meet the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) definition of an “alteration” (see FDM 11-46 Attachments 1.2 and 1.3).

See FDM 11-46 for guidance on bicycle and pedestrian accommodations.

1.11 Roadside Design
Roadside characteristics are important in determining the overall level of safety provided by a highway. The cost-effectiveness of some roadside improvements is highly dependent on the site-specific conditions and interactions between different roadside features.

Perform a roadside hazard analysis (RHA) in accordance with the guidance in FDM 11-45-3 and FDM 11-45-4.

See FDM 11-45 for guidance on roadside hazards and treatments.

1.11.1 Clear Zone and Lateral Clearance
Clear Zone and Lateral Clearance are not the same and are not controlling design criteria.

1.11.1.1 Clear Zone
Clear zone is defined in FDM 11-15-1.13.1 as, “that roadside border area which is made available for safe use by errant vehicles. It starts at the edge of the traveled way and consists of the shoulder, auxiliary lanes, a recoverable slope, and any traversable but non-recoverable slope with a clear run-out area at the toe of the side slope. The clear zone should not contain a critical, i.e. non-traversable, slope.”

WisDOT design criterion for constructing side slopes that contain traversable but non-recoverable slopes within the clear zone is that a recoverable slope (4:1 or flatter) be constructed contiguous with the shoulder before introducing the traversable but non-recoverable slope, (see page 2 of FDM 11-15 Attachment 1.9). However, if an existing side slope does not meet this requirement, then an existing CLEAR runout area at the foot of this slope would still be considered part of existing clear zone. This existing clear runout area should be at least 10-feet wide, recoverable and free of fixed object hazards. The existing clear zone distance in this case is equal to the existing usable shoulder width (see FDM 11-40-1.5.2) plus existing clear runout area.

In order of preference, all fixed objects within the clear zone are to be:

1. Removed.
2. Redesigned to be safely traversable.
3. Relocated.
4. Made breakaway.
5. Shielded with a longitudinal barrier or crash cushion.
6. Delineated.

Do not reduce existing clear zone width on Perpetuation and Rehabilitation projects.
If no as-builts exist that previously established a clear zone use the following:

**Rural Highways**
- Where the design AADT is less than 1,500, the minimum clear zone width shall be the greater of either 10 feet or existing clear zone, but not farther than the right-of-way limits.
- Where the design AADT is greater than or equal to 1,500, the minimum clear zone width shall be the greater of either 18 feet or existing clear zone but not farther than the right-of-way limits.

**Urban and Suburban Roadways - With Shoulders**
- Where the posted speed is 45 mph or less the minimum clear zone width shall be the greater of either 10 feet or existing clear zone but not farther than the right-of-way limits.
- Where the design AADT is less than 1,500 and the posted speed is greater than 45 mph, the minimum clear zone width shall be the greater of either 10 feet or existing clear zone, but not farther than the right-of-way limits.
- Where the design AADT is greater than or equal to 1,500 and the posted speed is greater than 45 mph the minimum clear zone width shall be the greater of either 18 feet or existing clear zone, but not farther than the right-of-way limits.

**Roadways with Curbs and Posted Speeds of 40 mph or Less**
- Provide clear zone to the extent practical.

**Roadways with Curbs and Posted Speeds of 45 mph or Greater**
- The clear zone width shall be as required for rural highways measured from the edge of the through traffic lane - see above.

The extent of the clear zone depends on the design speed and the probability of a vehicle leaving the roadway. Clear zone establishes the “Zone” in which obstructions or steep slopes warrant evaluation. This “Zone” includes any clear runout areas. Therefore, the proposed clear zone and the basis for its selection should be documented in the DSR. If the clear zone width is less than the bottom of the range for a proposed project, the reason must be documented in the DSR. Approval of the DSR establishes individual project design justifications (DJs) to the WisDOT clear zone policy.

**1.11.1.2 Lateral Clearance**
Lateral clearance is required for all urban and rural roadways.

Lateral Clearance (also known as “operational offset”) is defined in FDM 11-15-1.13.2.2 as “an obstruction free area beginning at the edge of the driving lane and extending a minimum distance so as not to interfere with the operation of the roadway.”

See FDM 11-15 Table 1.2 and FDM 11-15 Attachment 1.15 for guidance on rural lateral clearance.

See FDM 11-20-1.9.1 for guidance on urban lateral clearance.

**1.11.2 Roadside Hazards**
FDM 11-45-2 and FDM 11-45-3 is the primary source for guidance for roadside hazards and treatments. The following sections will provide some additional discussion about roadside hazards on Perpetuation and Rehabilitation projects.

**1.11.2.1 Utilities**
Avoid allowing utilities to locate/relocate in locations where Run off the Road crashes are likely to occur. Above ground utility features such as poles, guy wires, pedestals, etc. shall be relocated outside the lower minimum clear zone. In addition, do not allow above ground utility features near ditch bottoms or on ditch foreslopes.

Departmental utility accommodation policy states that both above-ground and below-ground utility” lines shall be on uniform alignment and located as near as practical to the R/W line without affecting the R/W and geodetic control monuments”.

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At some locations, it can be difficult to move a hazardous utility pole because of utility design requirements (e.g. electrical transmission lines need to have safety zone around the electrical lines, or a significant amount of fiber optic may need to be replaced to fix a minor conflict). At other locations, other constraints make it difficult (e.g. a downtown area with limited terrace width and buildings at the right of way line). If it is not possible to move a hazardous pole then provide mitigation such as breakaway or energy absorbing poles. Reducing the number of poles may also help. Methods to minimize the number utility poles include:
- Utilities sharing poles,
- Taller poles with greater post spacing
- Underground utilities

Note: Utility companies have a legal right to occupy highway right of way through a permit process. Coordinate with regional utility staff.

1.11.2.2 Trees
Trees can be a significant hazard. Avoid adding new trees on Perpetuation and Rehabilitation projects.

In rural areas, it is more likely that trees can be removed. In urban, suburban or transitions between urban and suburban areas it may be more difficult to remove trees.

In some cases, other factors such as project type or crash history may influence the decision to remove existing trees. For example, it may not be feasible to remove existing trees in an urban area when an overlay project is on existing alignment. The presence of a bike lane or parking lane also helps to reduce the chances of a vehicle hitting a tree because of the increased distance from the travel lane.

However, removal of hazardous trees should become more of a priority on Perpetuation and Rehabilitation projects with a longer life cycle, or where a section of the project is off the original alignment.

1.11.2.3 Hazardous Mailbox Supports
Hazardous mailbox supports within the clear zone shall be identified and either modified or replaced in cooperation with the owners. See FDM 11-15-1.13.2.5 for additional guidance on hazardous mailbox supports.

1.11.2.4 Sign and Light Supports
See FDM 11-45-2.2.14, FDM 11-45-3.34 and FDM 11-55-20 for roadside design guidance regarding overhead sign supports, sign bridges, mono tube signs, and message boards. These devices are typically too heavy or large to be breakaway.

Use crashworthy supports when adding new lights or other non-utility poles and for small signs. Provide documentation in the DSR when crashworthy supports are not used.

1.11.2.5 Bridge Piers and Abutments
Review the location of bridge piers and abutments to determine if shielding for vehicle protection is required (see FDM 11-45-2.2.14).

1.12 Final Scope Certification (FSC) Document Preparation
Perpetuation and Rehabilitation projects will have FSC document prepared. See FDM 11-4-3 Final Scope Certification for more details regarding preparation of the FSC document.
The existing roadway features listed below shall be retained on all routes (including both NHS and non-NHS):
- Design Speed
- Horizontal Curve Radius
- Superelevation Rate
- Stopping Sight Distance
- Crest Vertical Curves
- Sag Vertical Curves
- Grades

6.2 Intersections
See FDM 11-25 for design guidance on intersections.

6.2.1 Intersection Sight Distance
Existing Intersection Sight Distance (ISD) shall be retained on all routes (including both NHS and non-NHS). See FDM 11-10-5.1.4 for additional guidance regarding ISD.

6.2.2 Vision Triangles
See FDM 11-10-5.1.4.3 for additional guidance regarding vision triangles.

6.2.3 Intersection Angles
See FDM 11-25-2.8 for guidance on intersection angles.

6.2.4 Intersection Design Vehicle and Intersection Check Vehicle
See FDM 11-25-2.1 and FDM 11-25 Table 2.1 for guidance on intersection design vehicles.

6.3 Roadway Cross Section Elements

6.3.1 Rural Highway Design Criteria
The existing two-lane rural highway features listed below shall be retained on all routes (including both NHS and non-NHS):
- Rural Lane Width
- Paved Shoulder Width - Typically minimum paved shoulder on most STH’s should be 3’.
- Rural Pavement Cross Slope
- Rural Auxiliary Lanes (See FDM 11-25-35 for additional information about auxiliary lanes)
- Rural Two-Way Left Turn Lanes (See FDM 11-25-5.4.2 for additional information about TWLTLs)
- Side Slope and Ditch Design Criteria

6.3.1.1 Rural Shoulder Unpaved Width and Cross Slope
Unpaved shoulder widths and shoulder cross slopes may be altered due to an increase in the net pavement elevation if existing typical section and safety review allow. These changes may allow for matching at the subgrade shoulder point. Usable shoulder width should be taken into consideration when determining alterations to unpaved shoulder width and cross slope (See FDM 11-40-1.5.2) Coordinate with BPD and Regional Safety Engineer.

6.3.2 Urban Highway Design Criteria
The existing urban roadway features listed below shall be retained on all routes (including both NHS and non-NHS):
- Urban Lane Width and Shoulder Width
- Urban Auxiliary Lanes (See FDM 11-25-35 for additional information about auxiliary lanes) - Urban Two-Way Left Turn Lanes (See FDM 11-25-5.4.2 for additional information about TWLTLs)
- Lateral Clearance Design Criteria (See FDM 11-40-1.11.2 for additional information about lateral clearance)

6.3.2.1 Urban Pavement Cross Slope
The pavements of urban roadways typically have crowns in the middle and slope downward toward both edges. The downward cross slope should be plane rather than curved (parabolic) sections.

Urban pavement cross slopes may need to be altered on RSRF20, RSRF30 and COLD20 projects due to an increase in the net pavement elevation. See Table 6.1 for cross slope rates to use.
6.3.3 Pavement Edge Drops

Pavement edge drops are undesirable, no matter how they develop, because of safety implications associated with the vehicle recovery maneuver. Pavement edge drops can develop between the pavement surface and the adjacent unpaved shoulder or roadside. Avoid potential edge drops on Perpetuation projects by:

1. Paving the shoulders when warranted by policy.
2. Selectively paving shoulders at points where encroachments are likely to create pavement edge drops, such as on the inside of horizontal curves.
3. Providing a safety-edge as described in FDM 11-45-2.7.
4. Restoring gravel shoulders.

6.3.4 Clear Zone Design Criteria

Do not reduce existing clear zone width on Perpetuation projects. The existing clear zone width shall be retained on all Perpetuation projects (including both NHS and non-NHS routes).

See FDM 11-45 for additional information about clear zones.

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Attachment 7.4  Design Criteria for Rehabilitation Projects on Town Roads
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FDM 11-40-8 Design Standards for 3R Projects on Expressways and Freeways (Non-Interstate)  

November 30, 2018

This section has been deleted and its contents have been merged into FDM 11-40-6 and FDM 11-40-7.