

cn100-000026-09

GENERAL PROJECT REQUIREMENTS, SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS (SSs), SPECIAL PROVISIONS (SPs) AND SPECIAL PROVISION COPIED NOTES (SPCNs)

This project shall be constructed according to: the Plans; the *Virginia Department of Transportation Road and Bridge Specifications*, dated 2020 and the Supplement thereto, dated 2022; the *Virginia Department of Transportation Road and Bridge Standards*, dated 2016, with revisions issued online as of the advertisement date for this project incorporated; the *Virginia Work Area Protection Manual*, version 11.0; the Virginia MUTCD version 11.0; and the Supplemental Specifications, Special Provisions and Special Provision Copied Notes in this Contract. The status in the Contract of each of these documents will be according to Section 105.12 of the Specifications.

Special Provision Copied Notes in this Contract are designated with “(SPCN)” after the date.

The information at the top and left of each Special Provision Copied Note in this Contract is file reference information for Department use only. The information in the upper left corner above the title of each Supplemental Specification and Special Provision in this Contract is file reference information for Department use only.

12-11-25 (SPCN)

cn103-000100-01

SECTION 103.02—AWARD OF CONTRACT of the Specifications is replaced in its entirety with the following:

103.02 – Award of Contract

The Board, or the Commissioner as authorized under § 33.2-209 of the Code of Virginia, will award the Contract to the lowest responsive and responsible bidder without discrimination on the grounds of race, color, gender, national origin, status as a military family, or other basis prohibited by law. In the event of a tie bid, the tie will be decided by lot.

The award date will not be later than midnight on the 60th day after the opening of bids. If the Board, or the Commissioner where authorized by law, has not awarded the Contract within this period due to any circumstances not attributable to the bidder, the bidder may withdraw his bid without penalty or prejudice unless the time limit is extended by mutual consent.

After approval for the award of contracts, the Department will provide written notice of award to the successful bidder and will post the Ballots on the Department's bidding webpage. The Ballot serves as public Notice of Award for a contract. The date of the Notice of Award is the "Approved" date appearing at the top of the Ballot that lists the Contract.

6-17-25 (SPCN)

SECTION 105.14—MAINTENANCE DURING CONSTRUCTION of the Specifications is amended by the following:

Section 105.14(a)3 – Flagging Traffic is replaced with the following:

3. **Flagging Traffic:** Flaggers shall be able to communicate to the traveling public in English while performing the job duty as a flagger at the flagger station.

All flaggers shall possess a valid, current flagger certification card, be it a physical or electronic card, **at all times while performing flagging duties.**

Flaggers shall be certified by the VDOT Basic or Intermediate Work Zone Traffic Control Training course or by the ATSSA's classroom Flagger Certification Program.

The following constitutes a valid flagger certification card:

- Cards issued by VDOT following completion of the Basic Work Zone course;
- Cards issued by VDOT following completion of the Intermediate Work Zone course;
- Cards issued by ATSSA following completion of a Flagger course;
- Cards issued by VDOT following completion of the Flagger-only course, provided the cards were issued on or before December 31, 2024, and have not yet reached the expiration date (two years after date of issuance).

Flaggers who fail to possess a valid, current, flagger certification card, or refuse to allow inspection of same upon request, shall be removed from the flagging site, and operations requiring flagging shall be suspended by the Engineer. Suspended operations requiring flagging may resume once a certified flagger arrives on-site to perform flagging duties in accordance with applicable requirements. Flaggers improperly performing duties may be subject to flagger certification revocation at the sole discretion of the Engineer.

12-20-24 (SPCN)

SECURITY REQUIREMENTS FOR PORTABLE CHANGEABLE MESSAGE

SIGNS— The Contractor shall secure portable changeable message sign (PCMS) control cabinets with a grade 3 or stronger standard lock at all times unless maintenance is actively being conducted on the sign.

A password shall be required to change the PCMS message. The Contractor shall change the manufacturer's default password for ALL electronic signs. Electronic signs that support the use of complex passwords shall include at least 14 characters consisting of the following criteria:

- At least one special character
- At least one alphabetical character
- At least one numerical character
- A combination of upper-case and lower-case letters

Electronic signs that do not support the use of complex passwords shall be changed using the maximum number of characters and character types permitted by the manufacturer.

Password credentials are prohibited from being stored, displayed, or written on or within the sign. Any QR codes affixed to the sign shall be removed.

For all PCMS with remote or wireless accessibility, the Engineer will authorize remote access prior to this functionality being enabled. Prior to authorization, the Contractor shall update the PCMS to the most recent compatible software and firmware version available from the manufacturer. Following authorization and prior to use, the Contractor shall establish a remote connection to verify that access to the PCMS is password protected.

Electronic signs shall only post approved and documented messages. The Contractor shall log all messages posted with date and times for each public message.

The Contractor has the option for their signs to be connected to the Department's Operations Technology (OT) network for management by Traffic Operations Center (TOC) staff. By using this method, messages are transmitted and posted by the TOC control room staff with all records and logging managed within the VDOT Advanced Traffic Management System (ATMS). Electronic message signs connected to the OT network shall follow the security requirements described below:

1. All electronic signs connected to the network shall be secured with a digital lock installed on the sign control cabinet.
2. Connected signs shall only be remotely accessible through secure communications that originated from the Department's OT network.
3. Connected signs shall only be posted with messages from the Department's ATMS systems or designated backup systems.
4. Community strings (both public and private strings) shall be changed from default settings.
5. All vendor cloud connections shall be removed from the connected sign. TOC system administration staff will configure VPN connections exclusively to the Department's OT network.
6. All connected electronic signs shall adhere to the Cabinet Security Standards found in the Department's OT Cybersecurity Program Manual.

cn801-000100-00 TRAFFIC SIGNAL AND INTELLIGENT TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM EQUIPMENT

APPROVAL—All network capable devices included in Sections 703, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 809, 810, and 811 of the Specifications shall match the approved hardware, firmware, and software versions on the Department's Operation Technology Critical Infrastructure list in order to be installed. Previously approved devices, firmware, or software, including any revisions, which have been removed from the current list shall not be installed. Devices, firmware, and software shall be submitted for the Engineer's review for appropriateness and cybersecurity compliance via Department's Form C-25 (Source of Materials).

The Contractor shall submit the Operations Technology Field Device Security Assessment form to the Engineer for approval before installation of any network capable devices that are not found on the Department's Operation Technology Critical Infrastructure list, including traffic signal equipment and Intelligent Transportation System (ITS). All proposed devices for use on the Department's network shall be inspected and reviewed by the Department for compliance with current Commonwealth of Virginia Information Security Standards. This inspection and review process will involve device testing for cybersecurity vulnerabilities overseen by the Department's Office of Information Security (OIS) and Operations Technology Division (OTD). The Contractor shall be responsible for coordinating with equipment and software suppliers to complete and submit the required security checklist and device samples to the Department for vetting of items that have not been approved. The Engineer will coordinate the Operations Technology Field Device Security Review with the Department's Operations Technology Division. The Contractor shall allow 8 months for this review if the device has a cloud component or artificial intelligence. If cloud or artificial intelligence are not involved, then the Contractor should allow for 90 days for review once the initial Operations Technology Field Device Security Assessment form has been submitted.

The Operations Technology Critical Infrastructure list and the Operations Technology Field Device Security Assessment form are located on the Department's website.

7-28-25 (SPCN)

DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE– The Contractor shall:

- Provide a Drug-Free Workplace for the Contractor's employees.
- Post in conspicuous places, available to employees and applicants for employment, a statement notifying employees that the unlawful manufacture, sale, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a controlled substance or marijuana is prohibited in the Contractor's workplace and specifying the actions that will be taken against employees for violations of such prohibition.
- State in all solicitations or advertisements for employees placed by or on behalf of the Contractor that the Contractor maintains a Drug-Free Workplace.
- Include the provisions of the foregoing clauses in every Subcontract or purchase order of over \$10,000, so that the provisions will be binding upon each Subcontractor or vendor.

For the purposes of this provision, "Drug-Free Workplace" means a site for the performance of work done in connection with the Contract. The Contractor's employees, and those of his Subcontractors, shall be prohibited from engaging in the unlawful manufacture, sale, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of any controlled substance or marijuana during the performance of the Work.

7-3-19 (SPCN)

[SP0F0-000100-00](#)

Reissued July 12, 2016

PREDETERMINED MINIMUM WAGE RATES

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON
DECISION OF THE SECRETARY

This case is before the Department of Labor pursuant to a request for a wage predetermination as required by law applicable to the work described.

A study has been made of wage conditions in the locality and based on information available to the Department of Labor the wage rates and fringe payments listed are hereby determined by the Secretary of Labor as prevailing for the described classes for labor in accordance with applicable law.

This wage determination decision and any modifications thereof during the period prior to the stated expiration date shall be made a part of every contract for performance of the described work as provided by applicable law and regulations of the Secretary of Labor, and the wage rates and fringe payments contained in this decision, including modifications, shall be the minimums to be paid under any such contract and subcontractors on the work.

The Contracting Officer shall require that any class of laborers and mechanics which is not listed in the wage determination and which is to be employed under the Contract, shall be classified or reclassified conformably to the wage determination, and a report of the action taken shall be sent by the Federal agency to the Secretary of Labor. In the event the interested parties cannot agree on the proper classification or reclassification of a particular class of laborers and mechanics to be used, the question accompanied by the recommendation of the Contracting Officer shall be referred to the Secretary for determination.

Before using apprentices on the job the contractor shall present to the Contracting Officer written evidence of registration of such employees in a program of a State apprenticeship and training agency approved and recognized by the U.S. Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training. In the absence of such a State agency, the Contractor shall submit evidence of approval and registration by the U.S. Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training.

The Contractor shall submit to the Contracting Officer written evidence of the established apprentice-journeyman ratios and wage in the project area, which will be the basis for establishing such ratios and rates for the project under the applicable contract provisions.

Fringe payments include medical and hospital care, compensation for injuries or illness resulting from occupational activity, unemployment benefits, life insurance, disability and sickness insurance, accident insurance (all designated as health and welfare), pensions, vacation and holiday pay, apprenticeship or other similar programs and other bona fide fringe benefits.

By direction of the Secretary of Labor

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "E. Irving Manger", with a stylized, cursive script.

E. Irving Manger, Associate Administrator
Division of Wage Determinations
Wage and Labor Standards Administration

The following Form **FHWA-1273** titled **REQUIRED CONTRACT PROVISIONS, FEDERAL-AID CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS** shall apply to this contract:

FHWA-1273 – Revised October 23, 2023

**REQUIRED CONTRACT PROVISIONS
FEDERAL-AID CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS**

- I. General
- II. Nondiscrimination
- III. Non-segregated Facilities
- IV. Davis-Bacon and Related Act Provisions
- V. Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act Provisions
- VI. Subletting or Assigning the Contract
- VII. Safety: Accident Prevention
- VIII. False Statements Concerning Highway Projects
- IX. Implementation of Clean Air Act and Federal Water Pollution Control Act
- X. Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion
- XI. Certification Regarding Use of Contract Funds for Lobbying
- XII. Use of United States-Flag Vessels:

ATTACHMENTS

A. Employment and Materials Preference for Appalachian Development Highway System or Appalachian Local Access Road Contracts (included in Appalachian contracts only)

I. GENERAL

1. Form FHWA-1273 must be physically incorporated in each construction contract funded under title 23, United States Code, as required in 23 CFR 633.102(b) (excluding emergency contracts solely intended for debris removal). The contractor (or subcontractor) must insert this form in each subcontract and further require its inclusion in all lower tier subcontracts (excluding purchase orders, rental agreements and other agreements for supplies or services). 23 CFR 633.102(e).

The applicable requirements of Form FHWA-1273 are incorporated by reference for work done under any purchase order, rental agreement or agreement for other services. The prime contractor shall be responsible for compliance by any subcontractor, lower-tier subcontractor or service provider. 23 CFR 633.102(e).

Form FHWA-1273 must be included in all Federal-aid design- build contracts, in all subcontracts and in lower tier subcontracts (excluding subcontracts for design services, purchase orders, rental agreements and other agreements for supplies or services) in accordance with 23 CFR 633.102. The design-builder shall be responsible for compliance by any subcontractor, lower-tier subcontractor or service provider.

Contracting agencies may reference Form FHWA-1273 in solicitation-for-bids or request-for-proposals documents, however, the Form FHWA-1273 must be physically incorporated (not referenced) in all contracts, subcontracts and lower-tier subcontracts (excluding purchase orders, rental agreements and other agreements for supplies or services related to a construction contract). 23 CFR 633.102(b).

2. Subject to the applicability criteria noted in the following sections, these contract provisions shall apply to all work performed on the contract by the contractor's own organization and with the assistance of workers under the contractor's immediate superintendence and to all work performed on the contract by piecework, station work, or by subcontract. 23 CFR 633.102(d).

3. A breach of any of the stipulations contained in these Required Contract Provisions may be sufficient grounds for withholding of progress payments, withholding of final payment, termination of the contract, suspension / debarment or any other action determined to be appropriate by the contracting agency and FHWA.

4. Selection of Labor: During the performance of this contract, the contractor shall not use convict labor for any purpose within the limits of a construction project on a Federal-aid highway unless it is labor performed by convicts who are on parole, supervised release, or probation. 23 U.S.C. 114(b). The term Federal-aid highway does not include roadways functionally classified as local roads or rural minor collectors. 23 U.S.C. 101(a).

II. NONDISCRIMINATION (23 CFR 230.107(a); 23 CFR Part 230, Subpart A, Appendix A; EO 11246)

The provisions of this section related to 23 CFR Part 230, Subpart A, Appendix A are applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts and to all related construction subcontracts of \$10,000 or more. The provisions of 23 CFR Part 230 are not applicable to material supply, engineering, or architectural service contracts.

In addition, the contractor and all subcontractors must comply with the following policies: Executive Order 11246, 41 CFR Part 60, 29 CFR Parts 1625-1627, 23 U.S.C. 140, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. 794), Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq.), and related regulations including 49 CFR Parts 21, 26, and 27; and 23 CFR Parts 200, 230, and 633.

The contractor and all subcontractors must comply with: the requirements of the Equal Opportunity Clause in 41 CFR 60- 1.4(b) and, for all construction contracts exceeding \$10,000, the Standard Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Construction Contract Specifications in 41 CFR 60-4.3.

Note: The U.S. Department of Labor has exclusive authority to determine compliance with Executive Order 11246 and the policies of the Secretary of Labor including 41 CFR Part 60, and 29 CFR Parts 1625-1627. The contracting agency and the FHWA have the authority and the responsibility to ensure compliance with 23 U.S.C. 140, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. 794), and Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq.), and related regulations including 49 CFR Parts 21, 26, and 27; and 23 CFR Parts 200, 230, and 633.

The following provision is adopted from 23 CFR Part 230, Subpart A, Appendix A, with appropriate revisions to conform to the U.S. Department of Labor (US DOL) and FHWA requirements.

1. Equal Employment Opportunity: Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) requirements not to discriminate and to take affirmative action to assure equal opportunity as set forth under laws, executive orders, rules, regulations (see 28 CFR Part 35, 29 CFR Part 1630, 29 CFR Parts 1625-1627, 41 CFR Part 60 and 49 CFR Part 27) and orders of the Secretary of Labor as modified by the provisions prescribed herein, and imposed pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 140, shall constitute the EEO and specific affirmative action standards for the contractor's project activities under this contract. The provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.) set forth under 28 CFR Part 35 and 29 CFR Part 1630 are incorporated by reference in this contract. In the execution of this contract, the contractor agrees to comply with the following minimum specific requirement activities of EEO:

a. The contractor will work with the contracting agency and the Federal Government to ensure that it has made every good faith effort to provide equal opportunity with respect to all of its terms and conditions of employment and in their review of activities under the contract. 23 CFR 230.409 (g)(4) & (5).

b. The contractor will accept as its operating policy the following statement:

"It is the policy of this Company to assure that applicants are employed, and that employees are treated during employment, without regard to their race, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, color, national origin, age or disability. Such action shall include: employment, upgrading, demotion, or transfer; recruitment or recruitment advertising; layoff or termination; rates of pay or other forms of compensation; and selection for training, including apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship, and/or on-the-job training."

2. EEO Officer: The contractor will designate and make known to the contracting officers an EEO Officer who will have the responsibility for and must be capable of effectively administering and promoting an active EEO program and who must be assigned adequate authority and responsibility to do so.

3. Dissemination of Policy: All members of the contractor's staff who are authorized to hire, supervise, promote, and discharge employees, or who recommend such action or are substantially involved in such action, will be made fully cognizant of and will implement the contractor's EEO policy and contractual responsibilities to provide EEO in each grade and classification of employment. To ensure that the above agreement will be met, the following actions will be taken as a minimum:

a. Periodic meetings of supervisory and personnel office employees will be conducted before the start of work and then not less often than once every six months, at which time the contractor's EEO policy and its implementation will be reviewed and explained. The meetings will be conducted by the EEO Officer or other knowledgeable company official.

b. All new supervisory or personnel office employees will be given a thorough indoctrination by the EEO Officer, covering all major aspects of the contractor's EEO obligations within thirty days following their reporting for duty with the contractor.

c. All personnel who are engaged in direct recruitment for the project will be instructed by the EEO Officer in the contractor's procedures for locating and hiring minorities and women.

d. Notices and posters setting forth the contractor's EEO policy will be placed in areas readily accessible to employees, applicants for employment and potential employees.

e. The contractor's EEO policy and the procedures to implement such policy will be brought to the attention of employees by means of meetings, employee handbooks, or other appropriate means.

4. Recruitment: When advertising for employees, the contractor will include in all advertisements for employees the notation: "An Equal Opportunity Employer." All such advertisements will be placed in publications having a large circulation among minorities and women in the area from which the project work force would normally be derived.

a. The contractor will, unless precluded by a valid bargaining agreement, conduct systematic and direct recruitment through public and private employee referral sources likely to yield qualified minorities and women. To meet this requirement, the contractor will identify sources of potential minority group employees and establish with such identified sources procedures whereby minority and women applicants may be referred to the contractor for employment consideration.

b. In the event the contractor has a valid bargaining agreement providing for exclusive hiring hall

referrals, the contractor is expected to observe the provisions of that agreement to the extent that the system meets the contractor's compliance with EEO contract provisions. Where implementation of such an agreement has the effect of discriminating against minorities or women, or obligates the contractor to do the same, such implementation violates Federal nondiscrimination provisions.

c. The contractor will encourage its present employees to refer minorities and women as applicants for employment. Information and procedures with regard to referring such applicants will be discussed with employees.

5. Personnel Actions: Wages, working conditions, and employee benefits shall be established and administered, and personnel actions of every type, including hiring, upgrading, promotion, transfer, demotion, layoff, and termination, shall be taken without regard to race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, age or disability. The following procedures shall be followed:

a. The contractor will conduct periodic inspections of project sites to ensure that working conditions and employee facilities do not indicate discriminatory treatment of project site personnel.

b. The contractor will periodically evaluate the spread of wages paid within each classification to determine any evidence of discriminatory wage practices.

c. The contractor will periodically review selected personnel actions in depth to determine whether there is evidence of discrimination. Where evidence is found, the contractor will promptly take corrective action. If the review indicates that the discrimination may extend beyond the actions reviewed, such corrective action shall include all affected persons.

d. The contractor will promptly investigate all complaints of alleged discrimination made to the contractor in connection with its obligations under this contract, will attempt to resolve such complaints, and will take appropriate corrective action within a reasonable time. If the investigation indicates that the discrimination may affect persons other than the complainant, such corrective action shall include such other persons. Upon completion of each investigation, the contractor will inform every complainant of all of their avenues of appeal.

6. Training and Promotion:

a. The contractor will assist in locating, qualifying, and increasing the skills of minorities and women who are applicants for employment or current employees. Such efforts should be aimed at developing full journey level status employees in the type of trade or job classification involved.

b. Consistent with the contractor's work force requirements and as permissible under Federal and State regulations, the contractor shall make full use of training programs (i.e., apprenticeship and on-the-job training programs for the geographical area of contract performance). In the event a special provision for training is provided under this contract, this subparagraph will be superseded as indicated in the special provision. The contracting agency may reserve training positions for persons who receive welfare assistance in accordance with 23 U.S.C. 140(a).

c. The contractor will advise employees and applicants for employment of available training programs and entrance requirements for each.

d. The contractor will periodically review the training and promotion potential of employees who are minorities and women and will encourage eligible employees to apply for such training and promotion.

7. Unions: If the contractor relies in whole or in part upon unions as a source of employees, the contractor will use good faith efforts to obtain the cooperation of such unions to increase opportunities

for minorities and women. 23 CFR 230.409. Actions by the contractor, either directly or through a contractor's association acting as agent, will include the procedures set forth below:

a. The contractor will use good faith efforts to develop, in cooperation with the unions, joint training programs aimed toward qualifying more minorities and women for membership in the unions and increasing the skills of minorities and women so that they may qualify for higher paying employment.

b. The contractor will use good faith efforts to incorporate an EEO clause into each union agreement to the end that such union will be contractually bound to refer applicants without regard to their race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, age, or disability.

c. The contractor is to obtain information as to the referral practices and policies of the labor union except that to the extent such information is within the exclusive possession of the labor union and such labor union refuses to furnish such information to the contractor, the contractor shall so certify to the contracting agency and shall set forth what efforts have been made to obtain such information.

d. In the event the union is unable to provide the contractor with a reasonable flow of referrals within the time limit set forth in the collective bargaining agreement, the contractor will, through independent recruitment efforts, fill the employment vacancies without regard to race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, age, or disability; making full efforts to obtain qualified and/or qualifiable minorities and women. The failure of a union to provide sufficient referrals (even though it is obligated to provide exclusive referrals under the terms of a collective bargaining agreement) does not relieve the contractor from the requirements of this paragraph. In the event the union referral practice prevents the contractor from meeting the obligations pursuant to Executive Order 11246, as amended, and these special provisions, such contractor shall immediately notify the contracting agency.

8. Reasonable Accommodation for Applicants / Employees with Disabilities: The contractor must be familiar with the requirements for and comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act and all rules and regulations established thereunder. Employers must provide reasonable accommodation in all employment activities unless to do so would cause an undue hardship.

9. Selection of Subcontractors, Procurement of Materials and Leasing of Equipment: The contractor shall not discriminate on the grounds of race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, age, or disability in the selection and retention of subcontractors, including procurement of materials and leases of equipment. The contractor shall take all necessary and reasonable steps to ensure nondiscrimination in the administration of this contract.

a. The contractor shall notify all potential subcontractors, suppliers, and lessors of their EEO obligations under this contract.

b. The contractor will use good faith efforts to ensure subcontractor compliance with their EEO obligations.

10. Assurances Required:

a. The requirements of 49 CFR Part 26 and the State DOT's FHWA-approved Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) program are incorporated by reference.

b. The contractor, subrecipient or subcontractor shall not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, or sex in the performance of this contract. The contractor shall carry out applicable requirements of 49 CFR part 26 in the award and administration of DOT-assisted contracts. Failure by the contractor to carry out these requirements is a material breach of this contract, which may result in the termination of this contract or such other remedy as the recipient deems appropriate, which may include, but is not limited to:

- (1) Withholding monthly progress payments;
- (2) Assessing sanctions;
- (3) Liquidated damages; and/or
- (4) Disqualifying the contractor from future bidding as non- responsible.

c. The Title VI and nondiscrimination provisions of U.S. DOT Order 1050.2A at Appendixes A and E are incorporated by reference. 49 CFR Part 21.

11. Records and Reports: The contractor shall keep such records as necessary to document compliance with the EEO requirements. Such records shall be retained for a period of three years following the date of the final payment to the contractor for all contract work and shall be available at reasonable times and places for inspection by authorized representatives of the contracting agency and the FHWA.

a. The records kept by the contractor shall document the following:

- (1) The number and work hours of minority and non- minority group members and women employed in each work classification on the project;
- (2) The progress and efforts being made in cooperation with unions, when applicable, to increase employment opportunities for minorities and women; and
- (3) The progress and efforts being made in locating, hiring, training, qualifying, and upgrading minorities and women.

b. The contractors and subcontractors will submit an annual report to the contracting agency each July for the duration of the project indicating the number of minority, women, and non- minority group employees currently engaged in each work classification required by the contract work. This information is to be reported on [Form FHWA-1391](#). The staffing data should represent the project work force on board in all or any part of the last payroll period preceding the end of July. If on-the-job training is being required by special provision, the contractor will be required to collect and report training data. The employment data should reflect the work force on board during all or any part of the last payroll period preceding the end of July.

III. NONSEGREGATED FACILITIES

This provision is applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts and to all related construction subcontracts of more than \$10,000. 41 CFR 60-1.5.

As prescribed by 41 CFR 60-1.8, the contractor must ensure that facilities provided for employees are provided in such a manner that segregation on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or national origin cannot result. The contractor may neither require such segregated use by written or oral policies nor tolerate such use by employee custom. The contractor's obligation extends further to ensure that its employees are not assigned to perform their services at any location under the contractor's control where the facilities are segregated. The term "facilities" includes waiting rooms, work areas, restaurants and other eating areas, time clocks, restrooms, washrooms, locker rooms and other storage or dressing areas, parking lots, drinking fountains, recreation or entertainment areas, transportation, and housing provided for employees. The contractor shall provide separate or single-user restrooms and necessary dressing or sleeping areas to assure privacy between sexes.

IV. DAVIS-BACON AND RELATED ACT PROVISIONS

This section is applicable to all Federal-aid construction projects exceeding \$2,000 and to all related subcontracts and lower-tier subcontracts (regardless of subcontract size), in accordance with 29 CFR

5.5. The requirements apply to all projects located within the right-of-way of a roadway that is functionally classified as Federal-aid highway. 23 U.S.C. 113. This excludes roadways functionally classified as local roads or rural minor collectors, which are exempt. 23 U.S.C. 101. Where applicable law requires that projects be treated as a project on a Federal-aid highway, the provisions of this subpart will apply regardless of the location of the project. Examples include: Surface Transportation Block Grant Program projects funded under 23 U.S.C. 133 [excluding recreational trails projects], the Nationally Significant Freight and Highway Projects funded under 23 U.S.C. 117, and National Highway Freight Program projects funded under 23 U.S.C. 167.

The following provisions are from the U.S. Department of Labor regulations in 29 CFR 5.5 "Contract provisions and related matters" with minor revisions to conform to the FHWA- 1273 format and FHWA program requirements.

1. Minimum wages (29 CFR 5.5)

a. *Wage rates and fringe benefits.* All laborers and mechanics employed or working upon the site of the work (or otherwise working in construction or development of the project under a development statute), will be paid unconditionally and not less often than once a week, and without subsequent deduction or rebate on any account (except such payroll deductions as are permitted by regulations issued by the Secretary of Labor under the Copeland Act ([29 CFR part 3](#))), the full amount of basic hourly wages and bona fide fringe benefits (or cash equivalents thereof) due at time of payment computed at rates not less than those contained in the wage determination of the Secretary of Labor which is attached hereto and made a part hereof, regardless of any contractual relationship which may be alleged to exist between the contractor and such laborers and mechanics. As provided in paragraphs (d) and (e) of 29 CFR 5.5, the appropriate wage determinations are effective by operation of law even if they have not been attached to the contract. Contributions made or costs reasonably anticipated for bona fide fringe benefits under the Davis-Bacon Act ([40 U.S.C. 3141\(2\)\(B\)](#)) on behalf of laborers or mechanics are considered wages paid to such laborers or mechanics, subject to the provisions of paragraph 1.e. of this section; also, regular contributions made or costs incurred for more than a weekly period (but not less often than quarterly) under plans, funds, or programs which cover the particular weekly period, are deemed to be constructively made or incurred during such weekly period. Such laborers and mechanics must be paid the appropriate wage rate and fringe benefits on the wage determination for the classification(s) of work actually performed, without regard to skill, except as provided in paragraph 4. of this section. Laborers or mechanics performing work in more than one classification may be compensated at the rate specified for each classification for the time actually worked therein: *Provided*, That the employer's payroll records accurately set forth the time spent in each classification in which work is performed. The wage determination (including any additional classifications and wage rates conformed under paragraph 1.c. of this section) and the Davis-Bacon poster (WH-1321) must be posted at all times by the contractor and its subcontractors at the site of the work in a prominent and accessible place where it can be easily seen by the workers.

b. *Frequently recurring classifications.* (1) In addition to wage and fringe benefit rates that have been determined to be prevailing under the procedures set forth in [29 CFR part 1](#), a wage determination may contain, pursuant to § 1.3(f), wage and fringe benefit rates for classifications of laborers and mechanics for which conformance requests are regularly submitted pursuant to paragraph 1.c. of this section, provided that:

- (i) The work performed by the classification is not performed by a classification in the wage determination for which a prevailing wage rate has been determined;
- (ii) The classification is used in the area by the construction industry; and
- (iii) The wage rate for the classification bears a reasonable relationship to the prevailing wage rates contained in the wage determination.

(2) The Administrator will establish wage rates for such classifications in accordance with paragraph

1.c.(1)(iii) of this section. Work performed in such a classification must be paid at no less than the wage and fringe benefit rate listed on the wage determination for such classification.

c. *Conformance.* (1) The contracting officer must require that any class of laborers or mechanics, including helpers, which is not listed in the wage determination and which is to be employed under the contract be classified in conformance with the wage determination. Conformance of an additional classification and wage rate and fringe benefits is appropriate only when the following criteria have been met:

(i) The work to be performed by the classification requested is not performed by a classification in the wage determination; and

(ii) The classification is used in the area by the construction industry; and

(iii) The proposed wage rate, including any bona fide fringe benefits, bears a reasonable relationship to the wage rates contained in the wage determination.

(2) The conformance process may not be used to split, subdivide, or otherwise avoid application of classifications listed in the wage determination.

(3) If the contractor and the laborers and mechanics to be employed in the classification (if known), or their representatives, and the contracting officer agree on the classification and wage rate (including the amount designated for fringe benefits where appropriate), a report of the action taken will be sent by the contracting officer by email to DBAconformance@dol.gov. The Administrator, or an authorized representative, will approve, modify, or disapprove every additional classification action within 30 days of receipt and so advise the contracting officer or will notify the contracting officer within the 30-day period that additional time is necessary.

(4) In the event the contractor, the laborers or mechanics to be employed in the classification or their representatives, and the contracting officer do not agree on the proposed classification and wage rate (including the amount designated for fringe benefits, where appropriate), the contracting officer will, by email to DBAconformance@dol.gov, refer the questions, including the views of all interested parties and the recommendation of the contracting officer, to the Administrator for determination. The Administrator, or an authorized representative, will issue a determination within 30 days of receipt and so advise the contracting officer or will notify the contracting officer within the 30-day period that additional time is necessary.

(5) The contracting officer must promptly notify the contractor of the action taken by the Wage and Hour Division under paragraphs 1.c.(3) and (4) of this section. The contractor must furnish a written copy of such determination to each affected worker or it must be posted as a part of the wage determination. The wage rate (including fringe benefits where appropriate) determined pursuant to paragraph 1.c.(3) or (4) of this section must be paid to all workers performing work in the classification under this contract from the first day on which work is performed in the classification.

d. *Fringe benefits not expressed as an hourly rate.* Whenever the minimum wage rate prescribed in the contract for a class of laborers or mechanics includes a fringe benefit which is not expressed as an hourly rate, the contractor may either pay the benefit as stated in the wage determination or may pay another bona fide fringe benefit or an hourly cash equivalent thereof.

e. *Unfunded plans.* If the contractor does not make payments to a trustee or other third person, the contractor may consider as part of the wages of any laborer or mechanic the amount of any costs reasonably anticipated in providing bona fide fringe benefits under a plan or program, *Provided*, That the Secretary of Labor has found, upon the written request of the contractor, in accordance with the criteria set forth in § 5.28, that the applicable standards of the Davis-Bacon Act have been met. The Secretary of Labor may require the contractor to set aside in a separate account assets for the meeting

of obligations under the plan or program.

f. *Interest.* In the event of a failure to pay all or part of the wages required by the contract, the contractor will be required to pay interest on any underpayment of wages.

2. Withholding (29 CFR 5.5)

a. *Withholding requirements.* The contracting agency may, upon its own action, or must, upon written request of an authorized representative of the Department of Labor, withhold or cause to be withheld from the contractor so much of the accrued payments or advances as may be considered necessary to satisfy the liabilities of the prime contractor or any subcontractor for the full amount of wages and monetary relief, including interest, required by the clauses set forth in this section for violations of this contract, or to satisfy any such liabilities required by any other Federal contract, or federally assisted contract subject to Davis-Bacon labor standards, that is held by the same prime contractor (as defined in § 5.2). The necessary funds may be withheld from the contractor under this contract, any other Federal contract with the same prime contractor, or any other federally assisted contract that is subject to Davis-Bacon labor standards requirements and is held by the same prime contractor, regardless of whether the other contract was awarded or assisted by the same agency, and such funds may be used to satisfy the contractor liability for which the funds were withheld. In the event of a contractor's failure to pay any laborer or mechanic, including any apprentice or helper working on the site of the work all or part of the wages required by the contract, or upon the contractor's failure to submit the required records as discussed in paragraph 3.d. of this section, the contracting agency may on its own initiative and after written notice to the contractor, take such action as may be necessary to cause the suspension of any further payment, advance, or guarantee of funds until such violations have ceased.

b. *Priority to withheld funds.* The Department has priority to funds withheld or to be withheld in accordance with paragraph

2.a. of this section or Section V, paragraph 3.a., or both, over claims to those funds by:

(1) A contractor's surety(ies), including without limitation performance bond sureties and payment bond sureties;

(2) A contracting agency for its procurement costs;

(3) A trustee(s) (either a court-appointed trustee or a U.S. trustee, or both) in bankruptcy of a contractor, or a contractor's bankruptcy estate;

(4) A contractor's assignee(s);

(5) A contractor's successor(s); or

(6) A claim asserted under the Prompt Payment Act, [31U.S.C. 3901](#)–3907.

3. Records and certified payrolls (29 CFR 5.5)

a. *Basic record requirements (1) Length of record retention.* All regular payrolls and other basic records must be maintained by the contractor and any subcontractor during the course of the work and preserved for all laborers and mechanics working at the site of the work (or otherwise working in construction or development of the project under a development statute) for a period of at least 3 years after all the work on the prime contract is completed.

(2) *Information required.* Such records must contain the name; Social Security number; last known address, telephone number, and email address of each such worker; each worker's correct classification(s) of work actually performed; hourly rates of wages paid (including rates of contributions or costs anticipated for bona fide fringe benefits or cash equivalents thereof of the types described in [40](#)

[U.S.C. 3141\(2\)\(B\)](#) of the Davis-Bacon Act); daily and weekly number of hours actually worked in total and on each covered contract; deductions made; and actual wages paid.

(3) *Additional records relating to fringe benefits.* Whenever the Secretary of Labor has found under paragraph 1.e. of this section that the wages of any laborer or mechanic include the amount of any costs reasonably anticipated in providing benefits under a plan or program described in [40 U.S.C. 3141\(2\)\(B\)](#) of the Davis-Bacon Act, the contractor must maintain records which show that the commitment to provide such benefits is enforceable, that the plan or program is financially responsible, and that the plan or program has been communicated in writing to the laborers or mechanics affected, and records which show the costs anticipated or the actual cost incurred in providing such benefits.

(4) *Additional records relating to apprenticeship.* Contractors with apprentices working under approved programs must maintain written evidence of the registration of apprenticeship programs, the registration of the apprentices, and the ratios and wage rates prescribed in the applicable programs.

b. *Certified payroll requirements* (1) *Frequency and method of submission.* The contractor or subcontractor must submit weekly, for each week in which any DBA- or Related Acts- covered work is performed, certified payrolls to the contracting agency. The prime contractor is responsible for the submission of all certified payrolls by all subcontractors. A contracting agency or prime contractor may permit or require contractors to submit certified payrolls through an electronic system, as long as the electronic system requires a legally valid electronic signature; the system allows the contractor, the contracting agency, and the Department of Labor to access the certified payrolls upon request for at least 3 years after the work on the prime contract has been completed; and the contracting agency or prime contractor permits other methods of submission in situations where the contractor is unable or limited in its ability to use or access the electronic system.

(2) *Information required.* The certified payrolls submitted must set out accurately and completely all of the information required to be maintained under paragraph 3.a.(2) of this section, except that full Social Security numbers and last known addresses, telephone numbers, and email addresses must not be included on weekly transmittals. Instead, the certified payrolls need only include an individually identifying number for each worker (e.g., the last four digits of the worker's Social Security number). The required weekly certified payroll information may be submitted using Optional Form WH-347 or in any other format desired. Optional Form WH-347 is available for this purpose from the Wage and Hour Division website at <https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/WHD/legacy/files/wh347.pdf> or its successor website. It is not a violation of this section for a prime contractor to require a subcontractor to provide full Social Security numbers and last known addresses, telephone numbers, and email addresses to the prime contractor for its own records, without weekly submission by the subcontractor to the contracting agency.

(3) *Statement of Compliance.* Each certified payroll submitted must be accompanied by a "Statement of Compliance," signed by the contractor or subcontractor, or the contractor's or subcontractor's agent who pays or supervises the payment of the persons working on the contract, and must certify the following:

(i) That the certified payroll for the payroll period contains the information required to be provided under paragraph 3.b. of this section, the appropriate information and basic records are being maintained under paragraph 3.a. of this section, and such information and records are correct and complete;

(ii) That each laborer or mechanic (including each helper and apprentice) working on the contract during the payroll period has been paid the full weekly wages earned, without rebate, either directly or indirectly, and that no deductions have been made either directly or indirectly from the full wages earned, other than permissible deductions as set forth in [29 CFR part 3](#); and

(iii) That each laborer or mechanic has been paid not less than the applicable wage rates and fringe

benefits or cash equivalents for the classification(s) of work actually performed, as specified in the applicable wage determination incorporated into the contract.

(4) *Use of Optional Form WH-347.* The weekly submission of a properly executed certification set forth on the reverse side of Optional Form WH-347 will satisfy the requirement for submission of the "Statement of Compliance" required by paragraph 3.b.(3) of this section.

(5) *Signature.* The signature by the contractor, subcontractor, or the contractor's or subcontractor's agent must be an original handwritten signature or a legally valid electronic signature.

(6) *Falsification.* The falsification of any of the above certifications may subject the contractor or subcontractor to civil or criminal prosecution under [18 U.S.C. 1001](#) and [31 U.S.C. 3729](#).

(7) *Length of certified payroll retention.* The contractor or subcontractor must preserve all certified payrolls during the course of the work and for a period of 3 years after all the work on the prime contract is completed.

c. *Contracts, subcontracts, and related documents.* The contractor or subcontractor must maintain this contract or subcontract and related documents including, without limitation, bids, proposals, amendments, modifications, and extensions. The contractor or subcontractor must preserve these contracts, subcontracts, and related documents during the course of the work and for a period of 3 years after all the work on the prime contract is completed.

d. *Required disclosures and access* (1) *Required record disclosures and access to workers.* The contractor or subcontractor must make the records required under paragraphs 3.a. through 3.c. of this section, and any other documents that the contracting agency, the State DOT, the FHWA, or the Department of Labor deems necessary to determine compliance with the labor standards provisions of any of the applicable statutes referenced by § 5.1, available for inspection, copying, or transcription by authorized representatives of the contracting agency, the State DOT, the FHWA, or the Department of Labor, and must permit such representatives to interview workers during working hours on the job.

(2) *Sanctions for non-compliance with records and worker access requirements.* If the contractor or subcontractor fails to submit the required records or to make them available, or refuses to permit worker interviews during working hours on the job, the Federal agency may, after written notice to the contractor, sponsor, applicant, owner, or other entity, as the case may be, that maintains such records or that employs such workers, take such action as may be necessary to cause the suspension of any further payment, advance, or guarantee of funds. Furthermore, failure to submit the required records upon request or to make such records available, or to permit worker interviews during working hours on the job, may be grounds for debarment action pursuant to § 5.12. In addition, any contractor or other person that fails to submit the required records or make those records available to WHD within the time WHD requests that the records be produced will be precluded from introducing as evidence in an administrative proceeding under [29 CFR part 6](#) any of the required records that were not provided or made available to WHD. WHD will take into consideration a reasonable request from the contractor or person for an extension of the time for submission of records. WHD will determine the reasonableness of the request and may consider, among other things, the location of the records and the volume of production.

(3) *Required information disclosures.* Contractors and subcontractors must maintain the full Social Security number and last known address, telephone number, and email address of each covered worker, and must provide them upon request to the contracting agency, the State DOT, the FHWA, the contractor, or the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor for purposes of an investigation or other compliance action.

4. Apprentices and equal employment opportunity (29 CFR 5.5)

a. *Apprentices (1) Rate of pay.* Apprentices will be permitted to work at less than the predetermined rate for the work they perform when they are employed pursuant to and individually registered in a bona fide apprenticeship program registered with the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Office of Apprenticeship (OA), or with a State Apprenticeship Agency recognized by the OA. A person who is not individually registered in the program, but who has been certified by the OA or a State Apprenticeship Agency (where appropriate) to be eligible for probationary employment as an apprentice, will be permitted to work at less than the predetermined rate for the work they perform in the first 90 days of probationary employment as an apprentice in such a program. In the event the OA or a State Apprenticeship Agency recognized by the OA withdraws approval of an apprenticeship program, the contractor will no longer be permitted to use apprentices at less than the applicable predetermined rate for the work performed until an acceptable program is approved.

(2) *Fringe benefits.* Apprentices must be paid fringe benefits in accordance with the provisions of the apprenticeship program. If the apprenticeship program does not specify fringe benefits, apprentices must be paid the full amount of fringe benefits listed on the wage determination for the applicable classification. If the Administrator determines that a different practice prevails for the applicable apprentice classification, fringe benefits must be paid in accordance with that determination.

(3) *Apprenticeship ratio.* The allowable ratio of apprentices to journeymen on the job site in any craft classification must not be greater than the ratio permitted to the contractor as to the entire work force under the registered program or the ratio applicable to the locality of the project pursuant to paragraph 4.a.(4) of this section. Any worker listed on a payroll at an apprentice wage rate, who is not registered or otherwise employed as stated in paragraph 4.a.(1) of this section, must be paid not less than the applicable wage rate on the wage determination for the classification of work actually performed. In addition, any apprentice performing work on the job site in excess of the ratio permitted under this section must be paid not less than the applicable wage rate on the wage determination for the work actually performed.

(4) *Reciprocity of ratios and wage rates.* Where a contractor is performing construction on a project in a locality other than the locality in which its program is registered, the ratios and wage rates (expressed in percentages of the journeyworker's hourly rate) applicable within the locality in which the construction is being performed must be observed. If there is no applicable ratio or wage rate for the locality of the project, the ratio and wage rate specified in the contractor's registered program must be observed.

b. *Equal employment opportunity.* The use of apprentices and journeymen under this part must be in conformity with the equal employment opportunity requirements of Executive Order 11246, as amended, and [29 CFR part 30](#).

c. Apprentices and Trainees (programs of the U.S. DOT).

Apprentices and trainees working under apprenticeship and skill training programs which have been certified by the Secretary of Transportation as promoting EEO in connection with Federal-aid highway construction programs are not subject to the requirements of paragraph 4 of this Section IV. 23 CFR 230.111(e)(2). The straight time hourly wage rates for apprentices and trainees under such programs will be established by the particular programs. The ratio of apprentices and trainees to journeymen shall not be greater than permitted by the terms of the particular program.

5. Compliance with Copeland Act requirements. The contractor shall comply with the requirements of 29 CFR part 3, which are incorporated by reference in this contract as provided in 29 CFR 5.5.

6. Subcontracts. The contractor or subcontractor must insert FHWA-1273 in any subcontracts, along with the applicable wage determination(s) and such other clauses or contract modifications as the contracting agency may by appropriate instructions require, and a clause requiring the subcontractors to include these clauses and wage determination(s) in any lower tier subcontracts. The prime contractor

is responsible for the compliance by any subcontractor or lower tier subcontractor with all the contract clauses in this section. In the event of any violations of these clauses, the prime contractor and any subcontractor(s) responsible will be liable for any unpaid wages and monetary relief, including interest from the date of the underpayment or loss, due to any workers of lower-tier subcontractors, and may be subject to debarment, as appropriate. 29 CFR 5.5.

7. Contract termination: debarment. A breach of the contract clauses in 29 CFR 5.5 may be grounds for termination of the contract, and for debarment as a contractor and a subcontractor as provided in 29 CFR 5.12.

8. Compliance with Davis-Bacon and Related Act requirements. All rulings and interpretations of the Davis- Bacon and Related Acts contained in 29 CFR parts 1, 3, and 5 are herein incorporated by reference in this contract as provided in 29 CFR 5.5.

9. Disputes concerning labor standards. As provided in 29 CFR 5.5, disputes arising out of the labor standards provisions of this contract shall not be subject to the general disputes clause of this contract. Such disputes shall be resolved in accordance with the procedures of the Department of Labor set forth in 29 CFR parts 5, 6, and 7. Disputes within the meaning of this clause include disputes between the contractor (or any of its subcontractors) and the contracting agency, the U.S. Department of Labor, or the employees or their representatives.

10. Certification of eligibility. a. By entering into this contract, the contractor certifies that neither it nor any person or firm who has an interest in the contractor's firm is a person or firm ineligible to be awarded Government contracts by virtue of [40U.S.C. 3144\(b\)](#) or § 5.12(a).

b. No part of this contract shall be subcontracted to any person or firm ineligible for award of a Government contract by virtue of [40 U.S.C. 3144\(b\)](#) or § 5.12(a).

c. The penalty for making false statements is prescribed in the U.S. Code, Title 18 Crimes and Criminal Procedure, [18U.S.C. 1001](#).

11. Anti-retaliation. It is unlawful for any person to discharge, demote, intimidate, threaten, restrain, coerce, blacklist, harass, or in any other manner discriminate against, or to cause any person to discharge, demote, intimidate, threaten, restrain, coerce, blacklist, harass, or in any other manner discriminate against, any worker or job applicant for:

a. Notifying any contractor of any conduct which the worker reasonably believes constitutes a violation of the DBA, Related Acts, this part, or [29 CFR part 1](#) or [3](#);

b. Filing any complaint, initiating or causing to be initiated any proceeding, or otherwise asserting or seeking to assert on behalf of themselves or others any right or protection under the DBA, Related Acts, this part, or [29 CFR part 1](#) or [3](#);

c. Cooperating in any investigation or other compliance action, or testifying in any proceeding under the DBA, Related Acts, this part, or [29 CFR part 1](#) or [3](#); or

d. Informing any other person about their rights under the DBA, Related Acts, this part, or [29 CFR part 1](#) or [3](#).

V. CONTRACT WORK HOURS AND SAFETY STANDARDS ACT

Pursuant to 29 CFR 5.5(b), the following clauses apply to any Federal-aid construction contract in an amount in excess of \$100,000 and subject to the overtime provisions of the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act. These clauses shall be inserted in addition to the clauses required by 29 CFR 5.5(a) or 29 CFR 4.6. As used in this paragraph, the terms laborers and mechanics include

watchpersons and guards.

1. Overtime requirements. No contractor or subcontractor contracting for any part of the contract work which may require or involve the employment of laborers or mechanics shall require or permit any such laborer or mechanic in any workweek in which he or she is employed on such work to work in excess of forty hours in such workweek unless such laborer or mechanic receives compensation at a rate not less than one and one-half times the basic rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of forty hours in such workweek. 29 CFR 5.5.

2. Violation; liability for unpaid wages; liquidated damages. In the event of any violation of the clause set forth in paragraph 1. of this section the contractor and any subcontractor responsible therefor shall be liable for the unpaid wages and interest from the date of the underpayment. In addition, such contractor and subcontractor shall be liable to the United States (in the case of work done under contract for the District of Columbia or a territory, to such District or to such territory), for liquidated damages. Such liquidated damages shall be computed with respect to each individual laborer or mechanic, including watchpersons and guards, employed in violation of the clause set forth in paragraph 1. of this section, in the sum currently provided in 29 CFR 5.5(b)(2)* for each calendar day on which such individual was required or permitted to work in excess of the standard workweek of forty hours without payment of the overtime wages required by the clause set forth in paragraph 1. of this section.

* \$31 as of January 15, 2023 (See 88 FR 88 FR 2210) as may be adjusted annually by the Department of Labor, pursuant to the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990.

3. Withholding for unpaid wages and liquidated damages

a. *Withholding process.* The FHWA or the contracting agency may, upon its own action, or must, upon written request of an authorized representative of the Department of Labor, withhold or cause to be withheld from the contractor so much of the accrued payments or advances as may be considered necessary to satisfy the liabilities of the prime contractor or any subcontractor for any unpaid wages; monetary relief, including interest; and liquidated damages required by the clauses set forth in this section on this contract, any other Federal contract with the same prime contractor, or any other federally assisted contract subject to the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act that is held by the same prime contractor (as defined in § 5.2). The necessary funds may be withheld from the contractor under this contract, any other Federal contract with the same prime contractor, or any other federally assisted contract that is subject to the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act and is held by the same prime contractor, regardless of whether the other contract was awarded or assisted by the same agency, and such funds may be used to satisfy the contractor liability for which the funds were withheld.

b. *Priority to withheld funds.* The Department has priority to funds withheld or to be withheld in accordance with Section IV paragraph 2.a. or paragraph 3.a. of this section, or both, over claims to those funds by:

(1) A contractor's surety(ies), including without limitation performance bond sureties and payment bond sureties;

(2) A contracting agency for its procurement costs;

(3) A trustee(s) (either a court-appointed trustee or a U.S. trustee, or both) in bankruptcy of a contractor, or a contractor's bankruptcy estate;

(4) A contractor's assignee(s);

(5) A contractor's successor(s); or

(6) A claim asserted under the Prompt Payment Act, [31U.S.C. 3901](#)–3907.

4. Subcontracts. The contractor or subcontractor must insert in any subcontracts the clauses set forth in paragraphs 1. through 5. of this section and a clause requiring the subcontractors to include these clauses in any lower tier subcontracts. The prime contractor is responsible for compliance by any subcontractor or lower tier subcontractor with the clauses set forth in paragraphs 1. through 5. In the event of any violations of these clauses, the prime contractor and any subcontractor(s) responsible will be liable for any unpaid wages and monetary relief, including interest from the date of the underpayment or loss, due to any workers of lower- tier subcontractors, and associated liquidated damages and may be subject to debarment, as appropriate.

5. Anti-retaliation. It is unlawful for any person to discharge, demote, intimidate, threaten, restrain, coerce, blacklist, harass, or in any other manner discriminate against, or to cause any person to discharge, demote, intimidate, threaten, restrain, coerce, blacklist, harass, or in any other manner discriminate against, any worker or job applicant for:

- a. Notifying any contractor of any conduct which the worker reasonably believes constitutes a violation of the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (CWHSSA) or its implementing regulations in this part;
- b. Filing any complaint, initiating or causing to be initiated any proceeding, or otherwise asserting or seeking to assert on behalf of themselves or others any right or protection under CWHSSA or this part;
- c. Cooperating in any investigation or other compliance action, or testifying in any proceeding under CWHSSA or this part; or
- d. Informing any other person about their rights under CWHSSA or this part.

VI. SUBLETTING OR ASSIGNING THE CONTRACT

This provision is applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts on the National Highway System pursuant to 23 CFR 635.116.

1. The contractor shall perform with its own organization contract work amounting to not less than 30 percent (or a greater percentage if specified elsewhere in the contract) of the total original contract price, excluding any specialty items designated by the contracting agency. Specialty items may be performed by subcontract and the amount of any such specialty items performed may be deducted from the total original contract price before computing the amount of work required to be performed by the contractor's own organization (23 CFR 635.116).

a. The term “perform work with its own organization” in paragraph 1 of Section VI refers to workers employed or leased by the prime contractor, and equipment owned or rented by the prime contractor, with or without operators. Such term does not include employees or equipment of a subcontractor or lower tier subcontractor, agents of the prime contractor, or any other assignees. The term may include payments for the costs of hiring leased employees from an employee leasing firm meeting all relevant Federal and State regulatory requirements. Leased employees may only be included in this term if the prime contractor meets all of the following conditions: (based on longstanding interpretation)

- (1) the prime contractor maintains control over the supervision of the day-to-day activities of the leased employees;
- (2) the prime contractor remains responsible for the quality of the work of the leased employees;
- (3) the prime contractor retains all power to accept or exclude individual employees from work on

the project; and

- (4) the prime contractor remains ultimately responsible for the payment of predetermined minimum wages, the submission of payrolls, statements of compliance and all other Federal regulatory requirements.

b. "Specialty Items" shall be construed to be limited to work that requires highly specialized knowledge, abilities, or equipment not ordinarily available in the type of contracting organizations qualified and expected to bid or propose on the contract as a whole and in general are to be limited to minor components of the overall contract. 23 CFR 635.102.

2. Pursuant to 23 CFR 635.116(a), the contract amount upon which the requirements set forth in paragraph (1) of Section VI is computed includes the cost of material and manufactured products which are to be purchased or produced by the contractor under the contract provisions.

3. Pursuant to 23 CFR 635.116(c), the contractor shall furnish

(a) a competent superintendent or supervisor who is employed by the firm, has full authority to direct performance of the work in accordance with the contract requirements, and is in charge of all construction operations (regardless of who performs the work) and (b) such other of its own organizational resources (supervision, management, and engineering services) as the contracting officer determines is necessary to assure the performance of the contract.

4. No portion of the contract shall be sublet, assigned or otherwise disposed of except with the written consent of the contracting officer, or authorized representative, and such consent when given shall not be construed to relieve the contractor of any responsibility for the fulfillment of the contract. Written consent will be given only after the contracting agency has assured that each subcontract is evidenced in writing and that it contains all pertinent provisions and requirements of the prime contract. (based on long- standing interpretation of 23 CFR 635.116).

5. The 30-percent self-performance requirement of paragraph (1) is not applicable to design-build contracts; however, contracting agencies may establish their own self-performance requirements. 23 CFR 635.116(d).

VII. SAFETY: ACCIDENT PREVENTION

This provision is applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts and to all related subcontracts.

1. In the performance of this contract the contractor shall comply with all applicable Federal, State, and local laws governing safety, health, and sanitation (23 CFR Part 635). The contractor shall provide all safeguards, safety devices and protective equipment and take any other needed actions as it determines, or as the contracting officer may determine, to be reasonably necessary to protect the life and health of employees on the job and the safety of the public and to protect property in connection with the performance of the work covered by the contract. 23 CFR 635.108.

2. It is a condition of this contract, and shall be made a condition of each subcontract, which the contractor enters into pursuant to this contract, that the contractor and any subcontractor shall not permit any employee, in performance of the contract, to work in surroundings or under conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous or dangerous to his/her health or safety, as determined under construction safety and health standards (29 CFR Part 1926) promulgated by the Secretary of Labor, in accordance with Section 107 of the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. 3704). 29 CFR 1926.10.

3. Pursuant to 29 CFR 1926.3, it is a condition of this contract that the Secretary of Labor or authorized representative thereof, shall have right of entry to any site of contract performance to inspect or investigate the matter of compliance with the construction safety and health standards and to carry out the duties of the Secretary under Section 107 of the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act

(40 U.S.C. 3704).

VIII. FALSE STATEMENTS CONCERNING HIGHWAY PROJECTS

This provision is applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts and to all related subcontracts.

In order to assure high quality and durable construction in conformity with approved plans and specifications and a high degree of reliability on statements and representations made by engineers, contractors, suppliers, and workers on Federal-aid highway projects, it is essential that all persons concerned with the project perform their functions as carefully, thoroughly, and honestly as possible. Willful falsification, distortion, or misrepresentation with respect to any facts related to the project is a violation of Federal law. To prevent any misunderstanding regarding the seriousness of these and similar acts, Form FHWA-1022 shall be posted on each Federal-aid highway project (23 CFR Part 635) in one or more places where it is readily available to all persons concerned with the project:

18 U.S.C. 1020 reads as follows:

"Whoever, being an officer, agent, or employee of the United States, or of any State or Territory, or whoever, whether a person, association, firm, or corporation, knowingly makes any false statement, false representation, or false report as to the character, quality, quantity, or cost of the material used or to be used, or the quantity or quality of the work performed or to be performed, or the cost thereof in connection with the submission of plans, maps, specifications, contracts, or costs of construction on any highway or related project submitted for approval to the Secretary of Transportation; or

Whoever knowingly makes any false statement, false representation, false report or false claim with respect to the character, quality, quantity, or cost of any work performed or to be performed, or materials furnished or to be furnished, in connection with the construction of any highway or related project approved by the Secretary of Transportation; or

Whoever knowingly makes any false statement or false representation as to material fact in any statement, certificate, or report submitted pursuant to provisions of the Federal-aid Roads Act approved July 11, 1916, (39 Stat. 355), as amended and supplemented;

Shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 5 years or both."

IX. IMPLEMENTATION OF CLEAN AIR ACT AND FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT (42 U.S.C. 7606; 2CFR 200.88; EO 11738)

This provision is applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts in excess of \$150,000 and to all related subcontracts. 48 CFR 2.101; 2 CFR 200.327.

By submission of this bid/proposal or the execution of this contract or subcontract, as appropriate, the bidder, proposer, Federal-aid construction contractor, subcontractor, supplier, or vendor agrees to comply with all applicable standards, orders or regulations issued pursuant to the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401-7671q) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251-1387). Violations must be reported to the Federal Highway Administration and the Regional Office of the Environmental Protection Agency. 2 CFR Part 200, Appendix II.

The contractor agrees to include or cause to be included the requirements of this Section in every subcontract, and further agrees to take such action as the contracting agency may direct as a means of enforcing such requirements. 2 CFR 200.327.

X. CERTIFICATION REGARDING DEBARMENT, SUSPENSION, INELIGIBILITY AND

VOLUNTARY EXCLUSION

This provision is applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts, design-build contracts, subcontracts, lower-tier subcontracts, purchase orders, lease agreements, consultant contracts or any other covered transaction requiring FHWA approval or that is estimated to cost \$25,000 or more – as defined in 2 CFR Parts 180 and 1200. 2 CFR 180.220 and 1200.220.

1. Instructions for Certification – First Tier Participants:

- a. By signing and submitting this proposal, the prospective first tier participant is providing the certification set out below.
- b. The inability of a person to provide the certification set out below will not necessarily result in denial of participation in this covered transaction. The prospective first tier participant shall submit an explanation of why it cannot provide the certification set out below. The certification or explanation will be considered in connection with the department or agency's determination whether to enter into this transaction. However, failure of the prospective first tier participant to furnish a certification or an explanation shall disqualify such a person from participation in this transaction. 2 CFR 180.320.
- c. The certification in this clause is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when the contracting agency determined to enter into this transaction. If it is later determined that the prospective participant knowingly rendered an erroneous certification, in addition to other remedies available to the Federal Government, the contracting agency may terminate this transaction for cause of default. 2 CFR 180.325.
- d. The prospective first tier participant shall provide immediate written notice to the contracting agency to whom this proposal is submitted if any time the prospective first tier participant learns that its certification was erroneous when submitted or has become erroneous by reason of changed circumstances. 2 CFR 180.345 and 180.350.
- e. The terms "covered transaction," "debarred," "suspended," "ineligible," "participant," "person," "principal," and "voluntarily excluded," as used in this clause, are defined in 2 CFR Parts 180, Subpart I, 180.900-180.1020, and 1200. "First Tier Covered Transactions" refers to any covered transaction between a recipient or subrecipient of Federal funds and a participant (such as the prime or general contract). "Lower Tier Covered Transactions" refers to any covered transaction under a First Tier Covered Transaction (such as subcontracts). "First Tier Participant" refers to the participant who has entered into a covered transaction with a recipient or subrecipient of Federal funds (such as the prime or general contractor). "Lower Tier Participant" refers any participant who has entered into a covered transaction with a First Tier Participant or other Lower Tier Participants (such as subcontractors and suppliers).
- f. The prospective first tier participant agrees by submitting this proposal that, should the proposed covered transaction be entered into, it shall not knowingly enter into any lower tier covered transaction with a person who is debarred, suspended, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this covered transaction, unless authorized by the department or agency entering into this transaction. 2 CFR 180.330.
- g. The prospective first tier participant further agrees by submitting this proposal that it will include the clause titled "Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion-Lower Tier Covered Transactions," provided by the department or contracting agency, entering into this covered transaction, without modification, in all lower tier covered transactions and in all solicitations for lower tier covered transactions exceeding the \$25,000 threshold. 2 CFR 180.220 and 180.300.
- h. A participant in a covered transaction may rely upon a certification of a prospective participant in a

lower tier covered transaction that is not debarred, suspended, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from the covered transaction, unless it knows that the certification is erroneous. 2 CFR 180.300; 180.320, and 180.325. A participant is responsible for ensuring that its principals are not suspended, debarred, or otherwise ineligible to participate in covered transactions. 2 CFR 180.335. To verify the eligibility of its principals, as well as the eligibility of any lower tier prospective participants, each participant may, but is not required to, check the System for Award Management website (<https://www.sam.gov/>). 2 CFR 180.300, 180.320, and 180.325.

i. Nothing contained in the foregoing shall be construed to require the establishment of a system of records in order to render in good faith the certification required by this clause. The knowledge and information of the prospective participant is not required to exceed that which is normally possessed by a prudent person in the ordinary course of business dealings.

j. Except for transactions authorized under paragraph (f) of these instructions, if a participant in a covered transaction knowingly enters into a lower tier covered transaction with a person who is suspended, debarred, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction, in addition to other remedies available to the Federal Government, the department or agency may terminate this transaction for cause or default. 2 CFR 180.325.

* * * * *

2. Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion – First Tier Participants:

a. The prospective first tier participant certifies to the best of its knowledge and belief, that it and its principals:

(1) Are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participating in covered transactions by any Federal department or agency, 2 CFR 180.335;

(2) Have not within a three-year period preceding this proposal been convicted of or had a civil judgment rendered against them for commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (Federal, State, or local) transaction or contract under a public transaction; violation of Federal or State antitrust statutes or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, or receiving stolen property, 2 CFR 180.800;

(3) Are not presently indicted for or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a governmental entity (Federal, State or local) with commission of any of the offenses enumerated in paragraph (a)(2) of this certification, 2 CFR 180.700 and 180.800; and

(4) Have not within a three-year period preceding this application/proposal had one or more public transactions (Federal, State or local) terminated for cause or default. 2 CFR 180.335(d).

(5) Are not a corporation that has been convicted of a felony violation under any Federal law within the two-year period preceding this proposal (USDOT Order 4200.6 implementing appropriations act requirements); and

(6) Are not a corporation with any unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted, or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability (USDOT Order 4200.6 implementing appropriations act requirements).

b. Where the prospective participant is unable to certify to any of the statements in this certification, such prospective participant should attach an explanation to this proposal. 2 CFR 180.335 and

180.340.

* * * * *

3. Instructions for Certification - Lower Tier Participants:

(Applicable to all subcontracts, purchase orders, and other lower tier transactions requiring prior FHWA approval or estimated to cost \$25,000 or more - 2 CFR Parts 180 and 1200). 2 CFR 180.220 and 1200.220.

a. By signing and submitting this proposal, the prospective lower tier participant is providing the certification set out below.

b. The certification in this clause is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was entered into. If it is later determined that the prospective lower tier participant knowingly rendered an erroneous certification, in addition to other remedies available to the Federal Government, the department, or agency with which this transaction originated may pursue available remedies, including suspension and/or debarment.

c. The prospective lower tier participant shall provide immediate written notice to the person to which this proposal is submitted if at any time the prospective lower tier participant learns that its certification was erroneous by reason of changed circumstances. 2 CFR 180.365.

d. The terms "covered transaction," "debarred," "suspended," "ineligible," "participant," "person," "principal," and "voluntarily excluded," as used in this clause, are defined in 2 CFR Parts 180, Subpart I, 180.900 – 180.1020, and 1200. You may contact the person to which this proposal is submitted for assistance in obtaining a copy of those regulations. "First Tier Covered Transactions" refers to any covered transaction between a recipient or subrecipient of Federal funds and a participant (such as the prime or general contract). "Lower Tier Covered Transactions" refers to any covered transaction under a First Tier Covered Transaction (such as subcontracts). "First Tier Participant" refers to the participant who has entered into a covered transaction with a recipient or subrecipient of Federal funds (such as the prime or general contractor). "Lower Tier Participant" refers any participant who has entered into a covered transaction with a First Tier Participant or other Lower Tier Participants (such as subcontractors and suppliers).

e. The prospective lower tier participant agrees by submitting this proposal that, should the proposed covered transaction be entered into, it shall not knowingly enter into any lower tier covered transaction with a person who is debarred, suspended, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this covered transaction, unless authorized by the department or agency with which this transaction originated. 2 CFR 1200.220 and 1200.332.

f. The prospective lower tier participant further agrees by submitting this proposal that it will include this clause titled "Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion-Lower Tier Covered Transaction," without modification, in all lower tier covered transactions and in all solicitations for lower tier covered transactions exceeding the \$25,000 threshold. 2 CFR 180.220 and 1200.220.

g. A participant in a covered transaction may rely upon a certification of a prospective participant in a lower tier covered transaction that is not debarred, suspended, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from the covered transaction, unless it knows that the certification is erroneous. A participant is responsible for ensuring that its principals are not suspended, debarred, or otherwise ineligible to participate in covered transactions. To verify the eligibility of its principals, as well as the eligibility of any lower tier prospective participants, each participant may, but is not required to, check the System for Award Management website (<https://www.sam.gov/>), which is compiled by the General Services Administration. 2 CFR 180.300, 180.320, 180.330, and 180.335.

h. Nothing contained in the foregoing shall be construed to require establishment of a system of records in order to render in good faith the certification required by this clause. The knowledge and information of participant is not required to exceed that which is normally possessed by a prudent person in the ordinary course of business dealings.

i. Except for transactions authorized under paragraph e of these instructions, if a participant in a covered transaction knowingly enters into a lower tier covered transaction with a person who is suspended, debarred, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction, in addition to other remedies available to the Federal Government, the department or agency with which this transaction originated may pursue available remedies, including suspension and/or debarment. 2 CFR 180.325.

* * * * *

4. Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion-- Lower Tier Participants:

a. The prospective lower tier participant certifies, by submission of this proposal, that neither it nor its principals:

(1) is presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participating in covered transactions by any Federal department or agency, 2 CFR 180.355;

(2) is a corporation that has been convicted of a felony violation under any Federal law within the two-year period preceding this proposal (USDOT Order 4200.6 implementing appropriations act requirements); and

(3) is a corporation with any unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted, or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability. (USDOT Order 4200.6 implementing appropriations act requirements)

b. Where the prospective lower tier participant is unable to certify to any of the statements in this certification, such prospective participant should attach an explanation to this proposal.

* * * * *

XI. CERTIFICATION REGARDING USE OF CONTRACT FUNDS FOR LOBBYING

This provision is applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts and to all related subcontracts which exceed \$100,000. 49 CFR Part 20, App. A.

1. The prospective participant certifies, by signing and submitting this bid or proposal, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, that:

a. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of the undersigned, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any Federal agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement.

b. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any Federal agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions.

2. This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by 31 U.S.C. 1352. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

3. The prospective participant also agrees by submitting its bid or proposal that the participant shall require that the language of this certification be included in all lower tier subcontracts, which exceed \$100,000 and that all such recipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

XII. USE OF UNITED STATES-FLAG VESSELS:

This provision is applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts, design-build contracts, subcontracts, lower-tier subcontracts, purchase orders, lease agreements, or any other covered transaction. 46 CFR Part 381.

This requirement applies to material or equipment that is acquired for a specific Federal-aid highway project. 46 CFR 381.7. It is not applicable to goods or materials that come into inventories independent of an FHWA funded-contract.

When oceanic shipments (or shipments across the Great Lakes) are necessary for materials or equipment acquired for a specific Federal-aid construction project, the bidder, proposer, contractor, subcontractor, or vendor agrees:

1. To utilize privately owned United States-flag commercial vessels to ship at least 50 percent of the gross tonnage (computed separately for dry bulk carriers, dry cargo liners, and tankers) involved, whenever shipping any equipment, material, or commodities pursuant to this contract, to the extent such vessels are available at fair and reasonable rates for United States-flag commercial vessels. 46 CFR 381.7.

2. To furnish within 20 days following the date of loading for shipments originating within the United States or within 30 working days following the date of loading for shipments originating outside the United States, a legible copy of a rated, 'on-board' commercial ocean bill-of-lading in English for each shipment of cargo described in paragraph (b)(1) of this section to both the Contracting Officer (through the prime contractor in the case of subcontractor bills-of-lading) and to the Office of Cargo and Commercial Sealift (MAR-620), Maritime Administration, Washington, DC 20590. (MARAD requires copies of the ocean carrier's (master) bills of lading, certified onboard, dated, with rates and charges. These bills of lading may contain business sensitive information and therefore may be submitted directly to MARAD by the Ocean Transportation Intermediary on behalf of the contractor). 46 CFR 381.7.

ATTACHMENT A - EMPLOYMENT AND MATERIALS PREFERENCE FOR APPALACHIAN DEVELOPMENT HIGHWAY SYSTEM OR APPALACHIAN LOCAL ACCESS ROAD CONTRACTS (23 CFR 633, Subpart B, Appendix B) This provision is applicable to all Federal-aid projects funded under the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965.

1. During the performance of this contract, the contractor undertaking to do work which is, or reasonably may be, done as on-site work, shall give preference to qualified persons who regularly reside in the labor area as designated by the DOL wherein the contract work is situated, or the subregion, or

the Appalachian counties of the State wherein the contract work is situated, except:

- a. To the extent that qualified persons regularly residing in the area are not available.
 - b. For the reasonable needs of the contractor to employ supervisory or specially experienced personnel necessary to assure an efficient execution of the contract work.
 - c. For the obligation of the contractor to offer employment to present or former employees as the result of a lawful collective bargaining contract, provided that the number of nonresident persons employed under this subparagraph (1c) shall not exceed 20 percent of the total number of employees employed by the contractor on the contract work, except as provided in subparagraph (4) below.
2. The contractor shall place a job order with the State Employment Service indicating (a) the classifications of the laborers, mechanics and other employees required to perform the contract work, (b) the number of employees required in each classification, (c) the date on which the participant estimates such employees will be required, and (d) any other pertinent information required by the State Employment Service to complete the job order form. The job order may be placed with the State Employment Service in writing or by telephone. If during the course of the contract work, the information submitted by the contractor in the original job order is substantially modified, the participant shall promptly notify the State Employment Service.
 3. The contractor shall give full consideration to all qualified job applicants referred to him by the State Employment Service. The contractor is not required to grant employment to any job applicants who, in his opinion, are not qualified to perform the classification of work required.
 4. If, within one week following the placing of a job order by the contractor with the State Employment Service, the State Employment Service is unable to refer any qualified job applicants to the contractor, or less than the number requested, the State Employment Service will forward a certificate to the contractor indicating the unavailability of applicants. Such certificate shall be made a part of the contractor's permanent project records. Upon receipt of this certificate, the contractor may employ persons who do not normally reside in the labor area to fill positions covered by the certificate, notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph (1c) above.
 5. The provisions of 23 CFR 633.207(e) allow the contracting agency to provide a contractual preference for the use of mineral resource materials native to the Appalachian region.
 6. The contractor shall include the provisions of Sections 1 through 4 of this Attachment A in every subcontract for work which is, or reasonably may be, done as on-site work.

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
SPECIAL PROVISION FOR
**NOTICE OF REQUIREMENT FOR AFFIRMATIVE ACTION TO ENSURE
EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY (EXECUTIVE ORDER 11246)**

1. The Offeror's or Bidder's attention is called to the "Equal Opportunity Clause" and the "Standard Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Construction Contract Specifications" set forth herein.
2. The goals for female and minority participation, expressed in percentage terms of the Contractor's aggregate work force in each trade on all construction works in the covered area, are as follows:

Females- 6.9%

Minorities - See Attachment "A"

The goals are applicable to all the Contractor's construction work performed in the covered area, whether or not it is Federal or federally assisted. If the Contractor performs construction work in a geographical area located outside of the covered area, it shall apply the goals established for such geographical area where the work is actually performed. With regard to this second area, the Contractor also is subject to the goals for both its federally involved and non-federally involved construction.

The Contractor's compliance with the Executive Order and the regulations in 41 CFR Part 60-4 shall be based on its implementation of the Equal Opportunity Clause, specific affirmative action obligations required by the specifications, set forth in 41 CFR 60-4.3(a), and its efforts to meet the goals established herein. The hours of minority and female employment and training must be substantially uniform throughout the length of the Contract, and in each trade, and the Contractor shall make a good faith effort to employ minorities and women evenly on each of its projects. The transfer of minority or female employees or trainees from Contractor to Contractor or from project to project for the sole purpose of meeting the Contractor's goals shall be a violation of the Contract, the Executives Order and the regulations in 41 CFR Part 60-4. Compliance with the goals will be measured against the total work hours performed.

3. The Contractor shall provide written notification to the Director of the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs within 10 working days the award of any construction subcontract in excess of \$10,000 at any tier for construction works under this contract. The notification shall list the name, address and telephone number of the subcontractor, employer identification number, estimated dollar amount of the subcontract, estimated starting and completion dates of the subcontract and the geographical area in which the Contract is to be performed.

**STANDARD FEDERAL EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT SPECIFICATIONS (EXECUTIVE ORDER 11246)**

1. As, used in this provision:
 - a. "Covered area" means the geographical area described in the solicitation from which this contract resulted;
 - b. "Director" means Director, Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, United States Department of Labor, or any person to whom the Director delegates authority;
 - c. "Employer identification number" means the Federal Social Security number used on the Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Return, U. S. Treasury Department Form 941;

- d. "Minority" includes:
- (i) Black (all persons having origins in any of the Black African racial groups not of Hispanic origin);
 - (ii) Hispanic (all persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American or other Spanish Culture or origin, regardless of race);
 - (iii) Asian and Pacific Islander (all persons having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands); and
 - (iv) American Indian or Alaskan Native (all persons having origins in any of the original peoples of North America and maintaining identifiable tribal affiliations through membership and participation or community identification).
2. Whenever the Contractor, or any Subcontractor at any tier, subcontracts a portion of the work involving any construction trade, it shall physically include in each subcontract in excess of \$10,000 the provisions of these specifications and the Notice which contains the applicable goals for minority and female participation.
3. If the Contractor is participating (pursuant to 41 CFR 60-4.5) in a Hometown Plan approved by the U. S. Department of Labor in the covered area either individually or through an association, its affirmative action obligations on all work in the Plan area (including goals and timetables) shall be in accordance with that Plan for those trades which have unions participating in the Plan. Contractors must be able to demonstrate their participation in and compliance with the provisions of any such Hometown Plan. Each Contractor or Subcontractor participating in an approved Plan is individually required to comply with its obligations under the EEO clause, and to make a good faith effort to achieve each goal under the Plan in each trade in which it has employees. The overall good faith performance by other Contractors and Subcontractors toward a goal in an approved Plan does not excuse any covered Contractor's or Subcontractor's failure to take good faith efforts to achieve the Plan goals and timetables.
4. The Contractor shall implement the specific affirmative action standards provided in paragraphs 7 a through p of these specifications. The goals set forth in the solicitation from which this contract resulted are expressed as percentages of the total hours of employment and training of minority and female utilization the Contractor should reasonably be able to achieve in each construction trade in which it has employees in the covered area. Covered construction Contractors performing construction work in geographical areas where they do not have a Federal or federally assisted construction contract shall apply the minority and female goals established for the geographical area where the work is being performed. Goals are published periodically in the Federal Register in notice form, and such notices may be obtained from any Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs office or from Federal procurement contracting officers. The Contractor is expected to make substantially uniform progress in meeting its goals in each craft during the period specified.
5. Neither the provisions of any collective bargaining agreement, nor the failure by a union with whom the Contractor has a collective bargaining agreement, to refer either minorities or women shall excuse the Contractor's obligations under these specifications, Executive Order 11246, or the regulations promulgated pursuant thereto.
6. In order for the nonworking training hours of apprentices and trainees to be counted in meeting the goals, such apprentices and trainees must be employed by the Contractor during the training period, and the Contractor must have made a commitment to employ the apprentices and trainees at the completion of their training, subject to the availability of employment opportunities. Trainees must be trained pursuant to training programs approved by the U. S. Department of Labor.
7. The Contractor shall take specific affirmative actions to ensure equal employment opportunity. The evaluation of the Contractor's compliance with these specifications shall be based upon its effort to

achieve maximum results from its actions. The Contractor shall document these efforts fully, and shall implement affirmative action steps at least as extensive as the following:

- a. Ensure and maintain a working environment free of harassment, intimidation, and coercion at all sites, and in all facilities at which the Contractor's employees are assigned to work. The Contractor, where possible, shall assign two or more women to each construction project. The Contractor shall specifically ensure that all foreman, superintendents and other on-site supervisory personnel are aware of and carry out the Contractor's obligation to maintain such a working environment, with specific attention to minority or female individuals working at such sites in such facilities.
- b. Establish and maintain a current list of minority and female recruitment sources, provide written notification to minority and female recruitment sources and to community organizations when the Contractor or its unions have employment opportunities available, and maintain a record of the organizations' responses.
- c. Maintain a current file of the names, addresses and telephone numbers of each minority and female off the street applicant and minority or female referral from a union, a recruitment source or community organization and of what action was taken with respect to each such individual. If such individual was sent to the union hiring hall for referral and was not referred back to the Contractor by the union, or if referred, not employed by the Contractor, this shall be documented in the file with the reason therefore, along with whatever additional actions the Contractor may have taken.
- d. Provide immediate written notification to the Director when the union or unions which the Contractor has a collective bargaining agreement has not referred to the Contractor a minority person or women sent by the Contractor, or when the Contractor has other information that the union referral process has impeded the Contractor's efforts to meet its obligations.
- e. Develop on-the-job training opportunities and/or participate in training programs for the area which expressly include minorities and women, including upgrading programs and apprenticeship and trainee programs relevant to the Contractor's employment needs, especially those programs funded or approved by the Department of Labor. The Contractor shall provide notice of these programs to the sources compiled under 7b above.
- f. Disseminate the Contractor's EEO policy by providing notice of the policy to unions and training programs and requesting their cooperation in assisting the Contractor in meeting its EEO obligations; by including it in any policy manual and collective bargaining agreement; by publicizing it in the company newspaper or annual report; by specific review of the policy with all management personnel and with all minority and female employees at least once a year; and by posting the company EEO policy on bulletin boards accessible to all employees at each location where construction work is performed.
- g. Review, at least annually, the company's EEO policy and affirmative action obligations under these specifications with all employees having any responsibility for hiring, assignment, layoff, termination, or other employment decisions including specific review of these items with onsite supervisory personnel such as Superintendents and General Foremen prior to the initiation of construction work at any job site. A written record shall be made and maintained identifying the time and place of these meetings, persons attending, subject matter discussed and disposition of the subject matter.
- h. Disseminate the Contractor's EEO policy externally by including in any news media advertisement that the Contractor is "An Equal Opportunity Employer" for minority and female, and providing written notification to and discussing the Contractor's EEO policy with other Contractors and Subcontractors with whom the Contractor does or anticipates doing business.
- i. Directs its recruitment efforts, both oral and written, to minority, female and community organizations, to schools with minority and female students and to minority and recruitment and training organizations serving the Contractor's recruitment area and employment needs. Not later than one

month prior to the date for the acceptance of applications for apprenticeship or other training by recruitment source, the Contractor shall send written notification to organizations such as the above, describing the openings, screening procedures and tests to be used in the selection process.

- j. Encourage present minority and female employees to recruit other minority persons and women and, where reasonable, provide after school, summer and vacation employment to minority and female youth both on the site and in other areas of Contractor's workforce.
 - k. Validate all tests and other selection requirements where there is an obligation to do so under 41 CFR Part 60-3.
 - l. Conduct, at least annually, an inventory and evaluation of all minority and female personnel for promotional opportunities and encourage these employees to seek or to prepare for such opportunities through appropriate training or other means.
 - m. Ensure that seniority practices, job classifications, work assignments and other personnel practices, do not have a discriminatory effect by continually monitoring all personnel and employment related activities to ensure that the EEO policy and the Contractor's obligations under these specifications are being carried out.
 - n. Ensure that all facilities and company activities are nonsegregated, except that separate or single-user toilet and necessary changing facilities shall be provided to assure privacy between the sexes.
 - o. Document and maintain a record of all solicitations of offers for subcontracts from minority and female construction contractors and suppliers, including circulation of solicitations to minority and female contractor associations and other business associations.
 - p. Conduct a review, at least annually, of all supervisors' adherence to and performance under the Contractor's EEO policies and affirmative action obligations.
8. Contractors are encouraged to participate in voluntary associations which assist in fulfilling one or more of their affirmative action obligations (7a through p). The efforts of a contractor association, joint contractor-union, contractor-community, or other similar group of which the Contractor is a member and participant, may be asserted as fulfilling any one or more of its obligations under 7a through p of these Specifications provided that the Contractor actively participates in the group, makes every effort to assure that the group has a positive impact on the employment of minorities and women in the industry, ensures that the concrete benefits of the program are reflected in the Contractor's minority and female workforce participation, makes a good faith effort to meet its individual goals and timetables and can provide access to documentation which demonstrates the effectiveness of actions taken on behalf of the Contractor. The obligation to comply, however, is the Contractor's and failure of such a group to fulfill an obligation shall not be a defense for the Contractor's noncompliance.
9. Goals for women have been established. However, the Contractor IS required to provide equal employment opportunity and to take affirmative action for all minority groups, both male and female and all women, both minority and non-minority. Consequently, the Contractor may be in violation of the Executive Order if a particular group is employed in a substantially disparate manner, that is even though the Contractor has achieved its goals for women, the Contractor may be in violation of the Executive Order if a specific minority group of women is underutilized.
10. The Contractor shall not use the goals and timetables or affirmative action standards to discriminate against any person because of race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or national origin.
11. The Contractor shall not enter into any Subcontract with any person or firm debarred from Government contracts pursuant to Executive Order 11246.

12. The Contractor shall carry out such sanctions and penalties for violation of these specifications and the Equal Opportunity Clause, including suspension, termination and cancellation of existing subcontracts as may be imposed or ordered pursuant to Executive Order 11246, as amended, and its implementing regulations by the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs. Any Contractor who fails to carry out such sanctions and penalties shall be in violation of these specifications and Executive Order 11246, as amended.
13. The Contractor, in fulfilling its obligations under these specifications shall implement specific affirmative action steps, at least as extensive as those standards prescribed in paragraph 7 of these specifications, so as to achieve maximum results from its efforts to ensure equal employment opportunity. If the Contractor fails to comply with the requirements of the Executive Order, the implementing regulations, or these specifications, the Director will proceed in accordance with 41 CFR 60-4.8.
14. The Contractor shall designate and make known to the Department a responsible official as the EEO Officer to monitor all employment related activity, to ensure that the company EEO policy is being carried out, to submit reports relating to the provisions hereof as may be required by the Government and to keep records. Records shall at least include for each employee the name, address, telephone numbers, construction trade, union affiliation if any, employee identification number when assigned, social security number, race, sex, status (e.g., mechanic, apprentice, trainee, helper, or laborer), dates of changes in status, hours worked per week in the indicated trade, rate of pay, and locations at which the work was performed. Records shall be maintained in an easily understandable and retrievable form; however, to the degree that existing records satisfy this requirement, Contractors will not be required to maintain separate records.
15. Nothing herein provided shall be construed as a limitation upon the application of other laws which establish different standards of compliance or upon the application of requirements for the hiring of local or other area residents (e.g., those under the Public Works Employment Act of 1977 and the Community Development Block Grant Program).

ATTACHMENT A

<u>Economic Area</u>	<u>Goal (Percent)</u>
Virginia:	
021 Roanoke-Lynchburg, VA	
SMSA Counties:	
4640 Lynchburg, VA	19.3
VA Amherst; VA Appomattox; VA Campbell; VA Lynchburg	
6800 Roanoke, VA	10.2
VA Botetourt; VA Craig; VA Roanoke; VA Roanoke City; VA Salem	
Non-SMSA Counties	12.0
VA Alleghany; VA Augusta; VA Bath; VA Bedford; VA Bland; VA Carroll;	
VA Floyd; VA Franklin; VA Giles; VA Grayson; VA Henry; VA Highland;	
VA Montgomery; VA Nelson; VA Patrick; VA Pittsylvania; VA Pulaski;	
VA Rockbridge; VA Rockingham; VA Wythe; VA Bedford City; VA Buena	
Vista:	
VA Clifton Forge; VA Covington; VA Danville; VA Galax; VA Harrisonburg;	
VA Lexington; VA Martinsville; VA Radford; VA Staunton; VA Waynesboro;	
WV Pendleton.	
022 Richmond, VA	
SMSA Counties:	
6140 Petersburg - Colonial Heights - Hopewell, VA	30.6
VA Dinwiddie; VA Prince George; VA Colonial Heights; VA Hopewell;	
VA Petersburg.	

6760 Richmond, VA	24.9
VA Charles City; VA Chesterfield; VA Goochland, VA Hanover; VA Henrico; VA New Kent; VA Powhatan; VA Richmond.	
Non-SMSA Counties	27.9
VA Albemarle; VA Amelia; VA Brunswick; VA Buckingham, VA Caroline; VA Charlotte; VA Cumberland; VA Essex; VA Fluvanna; VA Greene; VA Greensville; VA Halifax; VA King and Queen; VA King William; VA Lancaster; VA Louisa; VA Lunenburg; VA Madison; VA Mecklenburg; VA Northumberland; VA Nottoway; VA Orange; VA Prince Edward; VA Richmond VA Sussex; VA Charlottesville; VA Emporia; VA South Boston	
023 Norfolk - Virginia Beach - Newport News VA:	
SMSA Counties:	
5680 Newport News- Hampton, VA	27.1
VA Gloucester; VA James City; VA York; VA Hampton; VA Newport News; VA Williamsburg.	
5720 Norfolk - Virginia Beach - Portsmouth, VA - NC	26.6
NC Currituck; VA Chesapeake; VA Norfolk; VA Portsmouth; VA Suffolk; VA Virginia Beach.	
Non-SMSA Counties	29.7
NC Bertie; NC Camden; NC Chowan; NC Gates; NC Hertford; NC Pasquotank; NC Perquimans; VA Isle of Wight; VA Matthews; VA Middlesex; VA Southampton; VA Surry; VA Franklin.	
Washington, DC:	
020 Washington, DC.	
SMSA Counties:	
8840 Washington, DC - MD - VA	28.0
DC District of Columbia; MD Charles; MD Montgomery MD Prince Georges; VA Arlington; VA Fairfax; VA Loudoun; VA Prince William VA Alexandria; VA Fairfax City; VA Falls Church.	
Non- SMSA Counties	25.2
MD Calvert; MD Frederick; MD St. Marys; MD Washington; VA Clarke; VA Culpeper; VA Fauquier; VA Frederick; VA King George; VA Page; VA Rappahannock; VA Shenandoah; VA Spotsylvania; VA Stafford; VA Warren; VA Westmoreland; VA Fredericksburg; VA Winchester WV Berkeley; WV Grant; WV Hampshire; WV Hardy; WV Jefferson; WV Morgan.	
Tennessee:	
052 Johnson City - Kingsport - Bristol, TN - VA	
SMSA Counties:	
3630 Johnson City - Kingsport -Bristol, TN-VA	2.6
TN Carter; TN Hawkins; TN Sullivan; TN Washington; VA Scott: VA Washington; VA Bristol.	
Non-SMSA Counties	3.2
TN Greene; TN Johnson; VA Buchanan; VA Dickenson; VA Lee; VA Russell; VA Smyth; VA Tazewell; VA Wise; VA Norton; WV McDowell; WV Mercer.	
Maryland:	
019 Baltimore MD	
Non-SMSA Counties	23.6
MD Caroline; MD Dorchester; MD Kent; MD Queen Annes; MD Somerset; MD Talbot; MD Wicomico; MD Worchester; VA Accomack; VA Northampton.	

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
SPECIAL PROVISION FOR
CHANGED CONDITIONS FOR LOCAL ASSISTANCE PROJECTS

April 29, 2019

I. GENERAL

This special provision specifies the process to be followed when conditions specified in the Contract differ from what is encountered during the prosecution of work except as provided elsewhere in the Contract.

II. DIFFERING SITE CONDITIONS

1. During the progress of the work, if subsurface or latent physical conditions are encountered at the site differing materially from those indicated in the Contract or if unknown physical conditions of an unusual nature, differing materially from those ordinarily encountered and generally recognized as inherent in the work provided for in the Contract, are encountered at the site, the party discovering such conditions shall promptly notify the other party in writing of the specific differing conditions before the site is disturbed and before the affected work is performed.
2. Upon written notification, the Engineer will investigate the conditions, and if it is determined that the conditions materially differ and cause an increase or decrease in the cost or time required for the performance of any work under the Contract, an adjustment, excluding anticipated profits, will be made and the Contract modified in writing accordingly. The Engineer will notify the Contractor of the determination whether or not an adjustment of the Contract is warranted.
3. No contract adjustment which results in a benefit to the Contractor will be allowed unless the Contractor has provided the required written notice.
4. No contract adjustment will be allowed under this clause for any effects caused on unchanged work. (This provision may be omitted by the Department at its option.)

III. SUSPENSION OF WORK ORDERED BY THE ENGINEER

1. If the performance of all or any portion of the work is suspended or delayed by the Engineer in writing for an unreasonable period of time (not originally anticipated, customary, or inherent to the construction industry) and the Contractor believes that additional compensation and/or contract time is due as a result of such suspension or delay, the Contractor shall submit to the Engineer in writing a request for adjustment within 7 calendar days of receipt of the notice to resume work. The request shall set forth the reasons and support for such adjustment.
2. Upon receipt, the Engineer will evaluate the Contractor's request. If the Engineer agrees that the cost and/or time required for the performance of the Contract has increased as a result of such suspension and the suspension was caused by conditions beyond the control of and not the fault of the Contractor, its suppliers, or subcontractors at any approved tier, and not caused by weather, the Engineer will make an adjustment (excluding profit) and modify the Contract in writing accordingly. The Contractor will be notified of the Engineer's determination whether or not an adjustment of the Contract is warranted.
3. No contract adjustment will be allowed unless the Contractor has submitted the request for adjustment within the time prescribed.

4. No contract adjustment will be allowed under this clause to the extent that performance would have been suspended or delayed by any other cause, or for which an adjustment is provided or excluded under any other term or condition of this contract.

IV. SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE CHARACTER OF WORK

1. The Engineer reserves the right to make, in writing, at any time during the work, such changes in quantities and such alterations in the work as are necessary to satisfactorily complete the project. Such changes in quantities and alterations shall not invalidate the Contract nor release the surety, and the Contractor agrees to perform the work as altered.
2. If the alterations or changes in quantities significantly change the character of the work under the Contract, whether such alterations or changes are in themselves significant changes to the character of the work or by affecting other work cause such other work to become significantly different in character, an adjustment, excluding anticipated profit, will be made to the Contract. The basis for the adjustment shall be agreed upon prior to the performance of the work. If a basis cannot be agreed upon, then an adjustment will be made either for or against the Contractor in such amount as the Engineer may determine to be fair and equitable.
3. If the alterations or changes in quantities do not significantly change the character of the work to be performed under the Contract, the altered work will be paid for as provided elsewhere in the Contract.
4. The term "significant change" shall be construed to apply only to the following circumstances:
 - A. When the character of the work as altered differs materially in kind or nature from that involved or included in the original proposed construction; or
 - B. When a major item of work, as defined elsewhere in the Contract, is increased in excess of 125 percent or decreased below 75 percent of the original contract quantity. Any allowance for an increase in quantity shall apply only to that portion in excess of 125 percent of original contract item quantity, or in case of a decrease below 75 percent, to the actual amount of work performed.

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
SPECIAL PROVISION FOR
**ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION OF PAYROLLS AND
DBE SUBCONTRACTOR PAYMENT FOR FEDERALLY FUNDED PROJECTS**

January 21, 2020

I. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

The Contractor and all Subcontractors shall submit all certified payrolls and subcontractor payments, including those made to Disadvantaged Business Enterprises (DBEs), using the AASHTOWare Project Civil Rights and Labor (CRL) system in accordance with this specification. The term "subcontractor" shall include all vendors subject to FHWA-1273.

The electronic payroll submission and subcontractor payments through the CRL system replaces the paper submission of the C-57 and C-63 forms otherwise required by Sections 107.14(m) and 107.15 of the Specifications.

II. SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

The CRL system is web based. The Contractor shall ensure compatibility with the CRL system as necessary to successfully execute the Work. The CRL system works with Internet Explorer 11 or Google Chrome and requires the ability to read, create, and edit spreadsheets in the .xlsx file format.

The Contractor and Subcontractors will be granted access after submitting forms ITD-35 and ITD-36 for each individual user who requires an account. Only those firms with a required contract in the system should submit the Request Access form. The software is configured so that each firm will only be able see their specific contract information. There will only be one single sign-on process for multiple application access within the Department.

VDOT will provide access and link and a log-in identification (ID) for the CRL system to designated employees of the Contractor and approved subcontractors entered into the system for the contract. The log-in ID and password are unique to the designated employee and must not be shared with other employees. There are no fees associated with accessing the system or to receive a login ID.

The low bidders on Contract awards will be contacted by the State Civil Rights Manager after letting to begin the process for accessing the CRL system for them and their subcontractors. The State Civil Rights Manager will provide all training for entry of certified payrolls and DBE subcontractor payments in CRL.

The CRL website is located at:

https://www.virginiadot.org/business/aashtoware_project_civil_rights_and_labor%E2%84%A2_crl_management_system.asp.

III. PROCEDURES

1. CERTIFIED PAYROLL & SUBCONTRACTOR DATA SUBMISSION FOR FEDERALLY FUNDED PROJECTS

The Contractor and all subcontractors shall use the CRL system to provide VDOT electronic certified payrolls. The Contractor shall ensure that all subcontractors submit their certified payrolls into the system electronically.

Electronic submittal of certified payrolls can be submitted using the following methods:

- Manually add, copy, or modify data into CRL;
- Import payroll data with the CRL payroll spreadsheet XML converter tool available at <https://xml.cloverleaf.net/spreadsheet/>;
- Convert payroll system program data to Payroll XML and import it into the CRL system. Information on how to convert to payroll program data to an XML file can be located at <https://xml.cloverleaf.net/resourcekit/>;
- The Contractor may send, on behalf of a subcontractor, payroll payment information based on a signed, certified paper payroll through the Electronica Proxy Payroll Process. Import payroll data with the CRL payroll spreadsheet XML converter tool available at <https://xml.cloverleaf.net/spreadsheet/>.

The District Civil Rights Manager or Engineer may require at any time, in writing, certified paper copies of the payrolls conforming to FHWA 1273 from any or all contractors working on the project.

2. DBE PAYMENT SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS FOR FEDERALLY FUNDED PROJECTS

The Contractor shall post payment to DBE firms listed on their C-111 towards meeting their contract DBE goal per Federal DBE regulations. The Contractor shall submit, and shall require each Subcontractor to provide, payment amounts relative to all DBE involvement on the project during the life of the Contract in which participation occurs, and verification is available. The Contractor shall post payments to DBEs in CRL within 7 days after receipt of payment from the Department. Subcontractors shall post payments to DBEs in CRL within 7 days after receipt of payment from the Contractor.

The District Civil Rights Manager may require at any time, in writing, proof of payments from any or all subcontractors working on the project related to contractor DBE payments. The Contractor shall enter all payments made to all subcontractors into the Payment area of CRL for each estimate.

DBE Payments shall be entered only for those business entities that are being utilized in conjunction with performing a Commercial Useful Function (CUF).

More information about the CRL system can be located at <https://www.aashtowareproject.org/index.php>.

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
SPECIAL PROVISION FOR
INTERIM DBE REQUIREMENTS

November 5, 2025

SECTION 107 – LEGAL RESPONSIBILITIES of the Specifications is revised as follows:

Section 107.15 – Use of Small, Women-Owned, and Minority-Owned Businesses (SWaMs) is replaced in its entirety with the following:

Section 107.15 – Use of Disadvantaged Business Enterprises (DBEs)

NOTE: Effective October 3, 2025, the United States Department of Transportation (USDOT) adopted an Interim Final Rule (IFR) revising the DBE requirements in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 49, Part 26, *Participation by Disadvantaged Business Enterprises in Department of Transportation Financial Assistance Programs*. In accordance with the IFR and USDOT's Official Frequently Asked Questions providing guidance regarding the IFR, the DBE goal for this Contract is 0%; and the Department will not count DBE participation toward a program goal, nor will it perform commercially useful function (CUF) reviews. Otherwise, the requirements of the USDOT DBE Program set out in this Special Provision remain effective.

(a) DBE Program -Interim Requirements

Bidders, the Contractor, and all subcontractors, suppliers, and contract sureties involved in the performance of work on this federal-aid contract shall comply with the terms and conditions of this Special Provision and in Code of Federal Regulations Title 49, Part 26, *Participation by Disadvantaged Business Enterprises in Department of Transportation Financial Assistance Programs*, as amended, (USDOT DBE Program), incorporated by reference into this Special Provision. The Contractor shall physically include this same Special Provision in every subcontract made or executed with a subcontractor or supplier.

Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) means a small business concern as certified by SBSD, including the Contractor, subcontractors, suppliers, or manufacturers performing work, or furnishing materials, supplies, equipment, or services necessary for the Contract.

The Contractor, for itself and for its subcontractors and suppliers, whether certified DBE firms or not, shall commit to complying fully with the auditing, record keeping, confidentiality, cooperation, and anti-intimidation or retaliation provisions contained in USDOT DBE Program and the Contract. By bidding on this Contract, and by accepting and executing this Contract, the Contractor agrees to assume these contractual obligations and to bind the Contractor's subcontractors contractually to the same at the Contractor's expense.

The Contractor and its subcontractors and suppliers shall not discriminate based on race, color, sex, or national origin in the performance of this Contract. The Contractor shall carry out applicable requirements of USDOT DBE Program and the Contract in the award, administration, and performance of this Contract. Failure by the Contractor to carry out these requirements is a material breach of this Contract, which will result in the termination of this Contract or other such remedy, as VDOT deems appropriate, which may include, but is not limited to: (1) withholding monthly progress payments; (2) assessing sanctions; (3) assessing liquidated damages; and/or (4) disqualifying the contractor from future bidding.

(b) Financial Services

The Contractor and each subcontractor are encouraged to use the services of financial institutions owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals in the community. The use of such services is not required and the fees charged will not be counted for credit toward a DBE contract goal when the contract has a goal.

(c) Certifications Made By Bidder and Contractor

By submitting a bid, by signing this Contract, and by signing each subcontract with a subcontractor incorporating this Special Provision, the Contractor and subcontractors certify to each of the following conditions and assurances:

1. They will comply with and carry out the applicable requirements of the USDOT DBE Program and the Contract in the bidding, award, execution, performance, and administration of the Contract and subcontracts.
2. That all reasonable steps were and will be taken to ensure that DBEs had and will have a full and fair opportunity to compete for and perform work on the Contract. Any agreements between a bidder and a DBE whereby the DBE promises not to provide quotations for performance of work to other bidders are prohibited.
3. That they shall not discriminate based on race, color, age, sex, or national origin in the performance of the Contract or in the award and performance of any subcontract.
4. That in the event a bond surety assumes responsibility for completion of work for any reason, including without limitation when the Department terminates the prime Contractor, the surety shall be obligated to meet the same DBE contract terms and requirements as were required of the original prime Contractor in accordance with the requirements of the USDOT DBE Program and this Special Provision.

Failure by the Contractor, subcontractor, or supplier retained by the Contractor, or surety to comply with all requirements of the USDOT DBE Program or this Special Provision is a material breach of this Contract. The Department has the authority and discretion to determine the extent to which these requirements have not been met, and will assess against the Contractor any remedies available at law or provided in the Contract in the event of such a contract breach, which may result in termination of the Contract or such other remedy as the Department deems appropriate, which may include, but is not limited to: (1) withholding monthly progress payments; (2) assessing sanctions; (3) assessing liquidated damages; and/or (4) disqualifying the Contractor from future bidding as non-responsible.

(d) Contractor Compliance Requirements

NOTE: Due to the USDOT's revisions of the DBE requirements in 49 CFR Part 26 for the USDOT DBE program, the DBE goal for this Contract is 0%; the Department will not count participation toward the DBE goal, nor will it conduct commercially useful function (CUF) reviews. Otherwise, the requirements of the USDOT DBE Program in this Special Provision remain effective.

1. **Documentation Required During Bidding:** A bidder shall submit a completed **Form C-48, Subcontractor/Supplier Solicitation and Utilization**, as a part of the bid documents. Form C-48 must be received no later than 10:00 a.m. the next business day after the date and time stated in the Invitation for Bids for receipt of bids, or the bid will be rejected as non-responsive. This form may be submitted electronically via Bid Express or by email to: vdotcontracts@vdot.virginia.gov.

The required form and instructions for submitting it can be obtained from the List of Construction Forms on VDOT's website at: <https://www.vdot.virginia.gov/doing-business/technical-guidance-and-support/construction/>.

Bid Rejection: The failure of a bidder to submit the required documentation within the timeframes in accordance with this Special Provision will be sufficient cause for rejection of that bidder's bid as non-responsive or non-responsible, as applicable. In such event, the Department may award the contract to the next lowest bidder, cancel the award and re-advertise the proposed contract at a later date, or proceed otherwise as determined by Department.

2. Documentation Required During Contract Performance

The District Civil Rights Office (DCRO) will monitor progress of payments to subcontractors based on Forms C-63 the Contractor submits during the designated quarterly reporting periods.

Form C-63: The Contractor shall furnish, and shall require each subcontractor to furnish, information relative to their involvement on the project for each quarter or at another time interval determined by VDOT and communicated to the Contractor during the life of the Contract in which participation occurs and verification is available. The information shall be indicated on Form C-63. The Department reserves the right to request proof of payment via copies of cancelled checks with appropriate identifying notations. Failure to provide Form C-63 to the DCRO within five (5) business days after the reporting period may result in delay of approval of the Contractor's monthly progress estimate for payment. Signatures on all forms indicated herein shall be those of authorized representatives of the Contractor as shown on the Prequalification Application, Form C-32 or the Prequalification/Certification Renewal Application, Form C-32A, or authorized by letter from the Contractor. Form C-63 can be obtained from the List of Construction Forms on the VDOT website at: <https://www.vdot.virginia.gov/doing-business/technical-guidance-and-support/construction/>.

If the Contractor fails to correctly complete and submit any of the required documentation required by this Special Provision within the specified time frames, the Department will withhold payment of the monthly progress estimate until such time as the required submissions are received. Where such failures to provide required submittals or documentation are repeated the Department may disqualify the Contractor, the Contractor's members in the case of a joint venture, and any of the Contractor's affiliates, from bidding as a prime Contractor, or participating as a subcontractor on VDOT projects until such submissions are received in accordance with the section on **Disqualification of Contractor** of this Special Provision.

3. Documentation Required for Semi-Final Payment

On those projects nearing completion, the Contractor must submit Form C-63 marked "Semi-Final" within twenty (20) days after the submission of the last regular monthly progress estimate to the DCRO. The form must include each subcontractor used on the Contract work and the work performed. The form shall include the actual dollar amount paid to each subcontractor for the accepted creditable work on the Contract. The form shall be certified under penalty of perjury, or other applicable law, to be accurate and complete.

4. Documentation Required for Final Payment

On those projects that are complete, the Contractor shall submit a final Form C-63 marked "Final" to the DCRO, within thirty (30) days after the final estimate. The form must include each subcontractor used on the Contract, the work performed, and the actual dollar amount paid to each subcontractor for the work on the Contract.

(e) Disqualification of Contractor

Contractors may be disqualified from bidding for failure to comply with the requirements of this Special Provision in accordance with the provisions of Section 102.08 of the Specifications. Disqualification means the suspension or revocation of the Contractor's prequalification privileges. The disqualification of the Contractor will also result in the disqualification of each member of the joint venture when the Contractor is a joint venture, and disqualification of any affiliate of the Contractor.

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
SPECIAL PROVISION FOR
MADE IN THE USA REQUIREMENTS

October 3, 2025

SECTION 107.03 FEDERAL AID PROVISIONS of the Specifications is amended to add at the end of the section the following:

Made in the USA Requirements. All products and materials that are to be permanently incorporated into the project shall be produced in the United States in accordance with the requirements of this Special Provision, and the Buy America Act requirements in 23 CFR § 635.410, and the Build America, Buy America Act (BABA) requirements in 2 CFR Parts 184 and 200, which are incorporated by reference into this Special Provision.

(a) Categorization of products and materials.

Products or materials permanently incorporated into the project shall be classified into one of the following categories:

- Iron or Steel Products;
- Manufactured Products;
- BABA Construction Materials; or
- Excluded Materials.

The following Excluded Materials are exempt from any and all of the requirements of this Special Provision: cement and cementitious materials; aggregates such as stone, sand, or gravel; or aggregate binding agents or additives.

A product or material will not be considered to fall into multiple categories, except as otherwise provided for specified Manufactured Products. The classification of a product or material as falling into one of the categories listed above must be made based on its status at the time it is brought to the work site for incorporation into the project. In general, the work site is the location of the project at which the Iron or Steel Product, Manufactured Product, BABA Construction Material, or Excluded Material will be incorporated.

A product or material permanently incorporated into a project must meet the Made in the USA requirements for the category in which it is classified.

1. Iron or Steel Products. Iron or Steel Products must meet the following requirements:

a. Definitions. As used in this section:

“Coating” means the application of epoxy, galvanizing, painting or any other such process that protects or enhances the value of the material to which the coating is applied.

“Component” means an article, material, or supply, whether manufactured or unmanufactured, incorporated directly into an iron or steel product.

“Domestic Iron or Steel Product” means all iron or steel materials or products meeting the criteria as produced in the United States.

"Iron or Steel Products" means articles, materials, or supplies that consist wholly or predominantly of iron or steel or a combination of both. This includes any ferrous metal.

"Manufacturing processes" means any process which alters or modifies the chemical content, physical size or shape, or final finish of iron or steel materials or products (such as rolling, extruding, bending, machining, fabrication, grinding, drilling, finishing, or coating). The manufacturing process is considered complete when the resultant product is ready for use as an item in the project (e.g. fencing, posts, girders, pipe, manhole covers, etc.) or is incorporated as a component of a more complex product by means of further manufacturing.

"Non-Domestic Iron or Steel Products" means any item containing foreign or unknown source iron or steel billet. This also includes iron or steel ingots or billets produced in the United States, but shipped outside the United States of America for any manufacturing process and returned for permanent use in a project.

"Predominantly of iron or steel or a combination of both" means that the cost of the iron and steel content exceeds 50 percent of the total cost of all its components. The cost of iron and steel is the cost of the iron or steel mill products (such as bar, billet, slab, wire, plate, or sheet), castings, or forgings utilized in the manufacture of the product and a good faith estimate of the cost of iron or steel components.

"Produced in the United States" means all manufacturing processes from the initial melting stage through the application of coatings, occurred in the United States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico or any of the territories and possessions of the United States.

b. Requirements.

All Iron or Steel Products to be permanently incorporated for use on federal aid projects shall be Produced in the United States. This means that all manufacturing processes, from the initial melting stage through the application of coatings, occurred in the United States. This applies to any iron or steel item brought onto the project, regardless of the percentage of iron or steel that exists in the pay item or in the final form they take.

These requirements do not apply to items used temporarily in the construction of a project such as temporary sheet piling, temporary bridges, steel scaffolding, falsework or such temporary material or product or material that remains in place for the Contractor's convenience.

Raw materials such as iron ore, pig iron, processed, pelletized and reduced iron ore, waste products (including scrap, that is, iron or steel no longer useful in its present form from old automobiles, machinery, pipe, railroad rail, or the like and steel trimmings from mills or product manufacturing) and other raw materials used in the production of iron or steel products may, however, be imported. Extracting, handling, or crushing the raw materials which are inherent to the transporting the materials for later use in the manufacturing process are exempt from the requirements of this section.

c. Maximum Allowable Amount of Non-Domestic Iron or Steel.

The maximum allowable amount of Non-Domestic Iron or Steel that may be used in the project shall not exceed one-tenth of one percent (0.1%) of the total Contract amount or \$2,500, whichever is greater. The cost of the Non-Domestic Iron or Steel Products is defined as the monetary value of such products as delivered to the work site, including transportation, assembly, installation and testing, and shall be supported by invoices or bill of sale to the Contractor.

2. **Manufactured Products.** Manufactured products must meet the following requirements:

a. **Definitions.** As used in this section:

“Component” means an article, material, or supply, whether manufactured or unmanufactured, incorporated directly into a manufactured product.

“Excluded materials” means cement and cementitious materials; aggregates such as stone, sand, or gravel; or aggregate binding agents or additives.

“Manufactured Product” means an article, material, or supply that has been: (i) processed into a specific form and shape, or (ii) Combined with other articles, materials, or supplies to create a product with different properties than the individual articles, materials, or supplies. If an item is classified as an Iron or Steel Product, a BABA Construction Material, or an Excluded Material in accordance with this Special Provision, then it is not a Manufactured Product. However, an article, material, or supply classified as a Manufactured Product may include components that are Iron or Steel Products, BABA Construction Materials, or Excluded Materials. Mixtures of Excluded Materials delivered to a work site without final form for incorporation into a project are not a Manufactured Product.

“Manufacturer” means the entity that performs the final manufacturing process that produces a Manufactured Product.

“Predominantly of iron or steel or a combination of both” means that the cost of the iron and steel content exceeds 50 percent of the total cost of all its components. The cost of iron and steel is the cost of the iron or steel mill products (such as bar, billet, slab, wire, plate, or sheet), castings, or forgings utilized in the manufacture of the product and a good faith estimate of the cost of iron or steel components.

“Produced in the United States” with respect to Manufactured Products only, means that the Manufactured Product must have had its final manufacturing process occur in the United States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico or any of the territories and possessions of the United States (also known as the “final assembly requirement”).

b. **Requirements.**

(1) General

All Manufactured Products shall be Produced in the United States. This means that, for all Manufactured Products which are permanently incorporated into the project, the final manufacturing process that produces a Manufactured Product must have occurred in the United States.

(2) For Manufactured Products containing iron, steel, or other ferrous materials:

- (a) If components of the Manufactured Product are not wholly or Predominantly iron or steel or a combination of both, then the Manufactured Product shall meet the general requirements in Section (a)(2)(b)(1), above.
- (b) If components of the Manufactured Product are made wholly or Predominantly of iron or steel or a combination of both, then the requirements for both Manufactured Products in Section (a)(2)(b)(1), and Iron or Steel Products Section (a)(1)(b), apply to the following:

- Precast concrete;

- Cabinets or other enclosures for traffic control systems such as, Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) and other electronic hardware systems.
- (c) Otherwise, a Manufactured Product made wholly or Predominantly of iron or steel or combination of both is subject to the Iron or Steel Product requirements in Section (a)(1)(b), above.

c. Maximum Allowable Amount of Non-Compliant Manufactured Products.

The maximum allowable amount of non-compliant Manufactured Products that may be used on the project is limited to a total value of no more than the lesser of \$1,000,000 or 5% of total applicable costs for the project.

The costs used in this calculation are the actual costs of furnishing the materials to the site, not the bid item prices. The contract cost is not a direct factor in this determination.

For this calculation, "project" refers to the single Federal financial assistance award under the scope of the applicable National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) finding, determination, or decision, and includes all design phase, right of way phase, and construction costs for this contract and other contracts falling under the scope of the NEPA finding, determination, or decision. In addition, the "total value of the non-compliant products" does not include the value of those products subject to any waivers of the Made in the USA requirements.

The 5% threshold is calculated using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{(total value of all non-compliant BABA Construction Materials and Manufactured Products used on the project, combined)}}{\text{(total applicable costs, i.e. the total costs all compliant and non-compliant BABA Construction Materials, Manufactured Products, and iron or steel used on the project, combined)}} \leq 5\%$$

3. BABA Construction Materials. BABA Construction Materials must meet the following requirements:

a. Definitions.

"BABA Construction Materials" means articles, materials, or supplies that consist of only one of the items listed in paragraph (1) of this definition, except as provided in paragraph (2) of this definition. To the extent one of the items listed in paragraph (1) contains as inputs other items listed in paragraph (1), it is nonetheless a construction material.

(1) The listed items are:

- i. Non-ferrous metals
- ii. Plastic and polymer-based products (including polyvinylchloride, composite building materials, and polymers used in fiber optic cables);
- iii. Glass (including optic glass);
- iv. Fiber optic cable (including drop cable);
- v. Optical Fiber;
- vi. Lumber;
- vii. Engineered wood; and
- viii. Drywall.

- (2) Minor additions of articles, materials, supplies, or binding agents to a construction material do not change the categorization of the construction material. However, if the addition of another material changes the nature of the construction material, even if the relative proportion of the additional material is small, then the altered material is considered a Manufactured Product, not a BABA Construction Material.

“Excluded materials” means cement and cementitious materials; aggregates such as stone, sand, or gravel; or aggregate binding agents or additives.

“Produced in the United States” for the purpose of this section, means that all manufacturing processes for the Construction Material occurred in the United States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico or any of the territories and possessions of the United States.

b. Requirements

Standards. To be considered Produced in the United States, the BABA Construction Materials listed below that are to be permanently incorporated into the project shall meet the standards specified:

- (1) **Non-ferrous metals.** All manufacturing processes, from initial smelting or melting through final shaping, coating, and assembly, must occur in the United States.
- (2) **Plastic and polymer-based products (including polyvinylchloride, composite building materials, and polymers used in fiber optic cables).** All manufacturing processes, from initial combination of constituent plastic or polymer-based inputs, or, where applicable, constituent composite materials, until the item is in its final form, must occur in the United States.
- (3) **Glass.** All manufacturing processes, from initial batching and melting of raw materials through annealing, cooling, and cutting, must occur in the United States.
- (4) **Fiber optic cable (including drop cable).** All manufacturing processes, from the initial ribboning (if applicable), through buffering, fiber stranding and jacketing, must occur in the United States. All manufacturing processes also include the initial batching and melting of raw materials through annealing, cooling, and cutting for glass, and all manufacturing processes, from the initial preform fabrication stage through the completion of the draw for optical fiber, if applicable.
- (5) **Optical fiber.** All manufacturing processes, from the initial preform fabrication stage through the completion of the draw, must occur in the United States.
- (6) **Lumber.** All manufacturing processes, from initial debarking through treatment and planing, must occur in the United States.
- (7) **Drywall.** All manufacturing processes, from initial blending of mined or synthetic gypsum plaster and additives through cutting and drying of sandwiched panels, must occur in the United States.
- (8) **Engineered wood.** All manufacturing processes from the initial combination of constituent materials until the wood product is in its final form, must occur in the United States.

Only a single standard above should be applied to a single construction material.

Any items that consist of at least one of the listed BABA Construction Materials combined together through a manufacturing process with another listed BABA Construction Material or

with a non-listed item are to be classified as Manufactured Products, not BABA Construction Materials.

BABA Construction Materials requirements do not apply to the Excluded Materials; or any mixture or material composed of or derived from these items delivered to the work site without final form for incorporation into the project.

c. Maximum Allowable Amount of Non-Compliant BABA Construction Materials.

The maximum amount of non-compliant BABA Construction Materials that may be used on the project is limited to a total value of no more than the lesser of \$1,000,000 or 5% of total applicable costs for the project.

The costs used in this calculation are the actual costs of furnishing the materials to the site, not the bid item prices. The contract cost is not a direct factor in this determination.

For this calculation, "project" refers to the single financial assistance award under the scope of the applicable NEPA finding, determination, or decision, and includes all design phase, right of way phase, and construction costs for this contract and other projects falling under the scope of the NEPA finding, determination, or decision. In addition, the "total value of the non-compliant products" does not include the value of those products subject to any waivers of the Made in the USA requirements.

The 5% threshold is calculated using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{(total value of all non-compliant BABA Construction Materials and Manufactured Products used on the project, combined)}}{\text{(total applicable costs, i.e. the total costs all compliant and non-compliant BABA Construction Materials, Manufactured Products, and Iron or Steel Products used on the project, combined)}} \leq 5\%$$

(b) Waivers.

Waivers of the Made in the USA requirements may only be issued by FHWA. The Contractor shall not anticipate that FHWA will waive any of these requirements. If the Contractor believes a waiver is needed, the Contractor shall promptly notify the Engineer. The Engineer will review the Contractor's request, and will coordinate with FHWA if the Contractor's request for a waiver is substantiated. The circumstances for which a waiver may be granted are set forth in: 23 U.S. Code § 313(b); BABA Public Law 117-58 § 70914 (b) through (d); and 2 CFR § 184.7.

(c) Certification of Compliance

Upon delivery and prior to permanently incorporating any items containing Iron or Steel, any Manufactured Products, or any BABA Construction Materials into the project, the Contractor shall certify compliance with the requirements of this Special Provision using the following forms: Form C-76 Certificate of Compliance for Iron and Steel; Form C-76A Certificate of Compliance for BABA Construction Materials; and Form C-76B Certificate of Compliance for Manufactured Products, collectively forms. Each of the forms submitted by the Contractor shall certify whether or not the items listed meet the requirements of this Special Provision, must be signed and dated by the Contractor's Superintendent or other authorized representative, and must include a Submittal Number. The Submittal Number is the Contractor's project specific sequential numbering system that will allow the Contractor and Department to track the total number of certificates provided and the individual items containing iron or steel, manufactured products, or BABA Construction Materials associated with each certificate. The Contractor shall use three separate sequential numbering sequences (1) for Iron and Steel, (2) for Manufactured Products, and (3) for BABA Construction Materials.

(d) Supporting Documentation

Supporting documentation (such as mill test reports, manufacturer/supplier certifications, etc.) to demonstrate compliance with the Made in the USA requirements shall be organized by Submittal Number and maintained by the Contractor from the date of delivery until five years after project acceptance, unless otherwise directed by the Department. The Contractor may maintain this documentation electronically or in paper format.

The Department or FHWA may review the Contractor's supporting documentation to verify compliance with these requirements at any time. Supporting documentation shall be provided within five business days of the request. The burden of proof to meet these requirements rests with the Contractor. If the supporting documentation does not undeniably demonstrate to FHWA or the Department that the iron and steel products identified on Form C-76, the BABA Construction Materials identified on Form C-76A, or the manufactured products identified on Form C-76B were produced in the United States, then the Department may deduct payment from moneys due the Contractor for the value of the iron and steel, manufactured products, or BABA Construction Materials that did not meet these requirements.

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
SPECIAL PROVISION FOR
ASPHALT MATERIAL PRICE ADJUSTMENT

July 8, 2024

All asphalt material contained in the master listing on the [Construction Division website](#) of eligible bid items and designated as pay items in the Contract or added as pay items by Change Order will be price adjusted according to the provisions as set forth herein. Other items will not be price adjusted, except as otherwise specified in the Contract.

Each month, the Department will publish an average statewide price per ton for PG 64S-22 f.o.b., and an average statewide price per ton for PG 64E-22 f.o.b., developed from the average terminal prices provided to the Department from suppliers of asphalt cement to contractors doing work in Virginia. The Department will collect terminal prices from approximately 12 terminals each month. These prices will be received once each month from suppliers on or about the last weekday of the month. The high and low prices will be eliminated, and the remaining values averaged to establish the average statewide prices for the following month.

The monthly average statewide prices will be posted on the Construction Division website on or about the first weekday of the month. The posted monthly average statewide prices will be the (a) Base Index for all contracts on which bids are received during the calendar month of the Department's posting on the Construction Division website, and (b) Current Index for all eligible asphalt materials placed during the calendar month of the Department's posting under an executed contract.

The amount of adjustment applied will be based on the difference between the Contract's Base Index and the Current Index for the calendar month during which the work is performed. The quantity of asphalt cement for asphalt concrete pavement to which adjustment will be applied will be the quantity based on the percent of asphalt cement shown on the appropriate approved job mix formula.

The Base Index for application of Asphalt Adjustments will be determined in accordance with the following:

- (a) When the actual quantities of asphalt material pay item(s) change, alter, or vary from the estimated quantities with no adjustment to the Contract bid price of those pay items, then the Base Index shall be the monthly average statewide prices posted at the time of the letting.
- (b) When the Department issues a Change Order that changes or alters the quantity of asphalt material pay item(s) with a commensurate adjustment to the Contract price(s) for the pay item(s), then the Base Index for the altered quantity and altered price(s) shall be the monthly average statewide price(s) posted for the calendar month in which the altered quantity and altered price are established in the Contract (the Change Order approval date).
- (c) When the Department issues a Change Order to add new asphalt material pay item(s) eligible for price adjustment to a Contract, the Base Index for the added pay item(s) shall be the monthly average statewide price(s) posted for the calendar month the pay item(s) is (are) established in the Contract (the Change Order approval date).

In the event the monthly average statewide prices were to change by 10 percent or more of the Base Index during the middle of the month, the Contractor can submit a letter to the Department and supplier that provides evidence of the difference in price. Upon receipt of the letter, consideration will be given to extend additional adjustments as deemed necessary. In the event either Index changes radically from the apparent

trend, as determined by the Engineer, the Department may establish an Index which it determines to best reflect the trend.

Adjustment of any asphalt material other than PG 64S-22 and PG 64E-22 will be based on the Indexes for PG 64S-22.

The quantity of asphalt emulsions to which adjustment will be applied will be the quantity based on 65 percent residual asphalt.

Price adjustment will be shown as a separate entry on the monthly progress estimate; however, such adjustment will not be included in the total cost of the work for progress determination or for extension of Contract time. Price adjustment will be calculated using the same units as the corresponding pay items in the Contract.

Any apparent attempt to unbalance bids in favor of items subject to price adjustment or failure to submit required cost and price data as noted hereinbefore may result in rejection of the bid proposal.

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
SPECIAL PROVISION FOR
SECTION 105.06—SUBCONTRACTING
(FEDERAL FUNDED PROJECTS)

February 9, 2017

SECTION 105.06—Subcontracting of the Specifications is amended to include the following:

- (d) According to Commonwealth of Virginia Executive Order 20, the Contractor is encouraged to seek out and consider Small, Women-owned, and Minority-owned (SWaM) businesses certified by the Department of Small Business and Supplier Diversity (DSBSD) as potential subcontractors and vendors. Further, the Contractor shall furnish and require each subcontractor (first-tier) to furnish information relative to subcontractor and vendor involvement on the project.

For purposes of this provision, the term “vendor” is defined as any consultant, manufacturer, supplier or hauler performing work or furnishing material, supplies or services for the contract. The Contractor and, or subcontractor (first-tier) must insert this provision in each subcontract and further require its inclusion in all lower tier subcontracts (excluding purchase orders, rental agreements and other agreements for supplies or services). The applicable requirements of this provision are incorporated by reference for work done by vendors under any purchase order, rental agreement or agreement for other services for the contract. The Contractor shall be responsible for compliance by any subcontractor, lower-tier subcontractor or vendor.

The submission of a bid will be considered conclusive evidence that the Contractor agrees to assume these contractual obligations and to bind subcontractors contractually to the same at the Contractor's expense.

When an approved Form C-31 “Subletting Request” is required according to IIM-CD-2013-06.01, the Contractor shall indicate on the Subletting Request if a subcontractor is a certified DBE or SWaM business.

The Contractor shall report all DBE, SWaM, and Non SWaM vendor payments quarterly to the District Civil Rights Office. The Contractor shall provide the information in a format consistent with Form C-63, Vendor Payment Compliance Report, subject to the approval of the Engineer.

DBE Participation and reporting shall be in accordance with the Special Provision for Section 107.15 (Use of Disadvantaged Business Enterprises).

If the Contractor fails to provide the required information, the Department may delay final payment according to Specification Section 109.10 of the Specifications.

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
SPECIAL PROVISION FOR
PREVAILING WAGE RATES

October 12, 2023

SECTION 107 – LEGAL RESPONSIBILITIES of the Specifications is amended as follows:

Section 107.13 – Labor and Wages is amended as follows:

Section 107.13(a) Predetermined Minimum Wages is replaced with the following:

- (a) **Prevailing Wage Rates:** The provisions of federal and state laws requiring the payment of a prevailing minimum wage rate are incorporated in and expressly made a part of this Contract. The Contractor and the Contractor's subcontractors shall promptly and fully comply with all such applicable provisions, including, but not limited to, the following.

1.0 Federal Requirements

The Contractor and subcontractors must comply with such of the regulations in 29 C.F.R. Parts 1, 3, and 5 as may be applicable to the Contract. These requirements are considered to be effective by operation of law, whether or not they are incorporated into the Contract, as set forth 29 C.F.R. § 5.5(e).

1.1 Wage Determinations

The U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) publishes general wage determinations applicable to specified areas on the USDOL-approved website. Wage determinations contain, among other information, a list of wage and fringe benefit rates determined to be prevailing for various classifications of laborers or mechanics for specified type(s) of construction in a given area.

The applicable wage determinations are included in the Contract. These wage determinations apply for the duration of the Contract, except as specified below.

If for any reason it is determined post-award that a wage determination and/or the correct wage determination was omitted from Contract, the omitted wage determination will be incorporated into the Contract and effective by operation of law, retroactive to the award date of the Contract.

USDOL may periodically issue revisions of the wage determinations to reflect current prevailing wage rates. Revisions to wage determinations are effective with respect to the solicitation and Contract if issued at least 10 calendar days before bid opening. If issued less than 10 calendar days before bid opening, revisions are effective to the solicitation and Contract unless the Department finds that there is not a reasonable time still available before bid opening to notify bidders of the revision.

If the Contract is not awarded within 90 days after bid opening, any revised wage determination issued prior to award is effective to the Contract unless the Department obtains an extension of the original wage determination from the Administrator of the USDOL Wage and Hour Division.

1.2 Change Orders

The wage determinations incorporated into the Contract at Contract execution apply for

the duration of the Contract, subject to the following exceptions. When the Contract is changed to include additional, substantial construction, alteration, and/or repair work not within the scope of work of the original Contract, or to require the Contractor to perform work for an additional time period not originally obligated, including where an option to extend the term of a contract is exercised, the most recent revision of any applicable wage determination(s) published at the time the change order is issued or the option is exercised are incorporated in and applicable to the change order work. The Contractor and their subcontractors must comply with the revised wage determinations when pricing and performing the change order work.

The requirement to incorporate revised wage determinations does not apply where (i) the Contract is not changed as described in the preceding paragraph, (ii) the Contractor is simply given additional time to complete the original Contract work, or (iii) where the additional construction, alteration, and/or repair work in the change order is already within the scope of the Contract.

1.3 Certified Payrolls

Each Contractor or subcontractor engaged in the construction, prosecution, completion, or repair work on the Project each week must submit certified payrolls in accordance with the records and certified payrolls requirements of Form FHWA 1273, under section IV(3) - Records and certified payrolls (29 CFR 5.5), included in the Contract.

Each certified payroll required under this section must be delivered by the Contractor or subcontractor, within 7 days after the regular payment date of the payroll period in accordance with the Special Provision for Electronic Submission of Payrolls and DBE Subcontractor Payment for Federally Funded Projects (**SP107-000120-00**).

Each Contractor or subcontractor must preserve all regular payroll records for all laborers and mechanics working at the site of the work for a period of 6 years after all the work on the Contract is completed in accordance with Form FHWA 1273, section IV(3) - Records and certified payrolls (29 CFR 5.5), included in the Contract, and section 2.4, below.

1.4 Conformance

- A. Any class of laborers or mechanics, including helpers, which is not listed in the applicable wage determination, and which is to be employed under the Contract, must be classified in conformance with the wage determination. Conformance of an additional classification and wage rate and fringe benefits is appropriate only when the following criteria have been met:
 - (1) The work to be performed by the classification requested is not performed by a classification in the wage determination; and
 - (2) The classification is used in the area by the construction industry; and
 - (3) The proposed wage rate, including any bona fide fringe benefits, bears a reasonable relationship to the wage rates contained in the wage determination.
- B. The conformance process may not be used to split, subdivide, or otherwise avoid application of classifications listed in the wage determination.
- C. If the Contractor and the laborers and mechanics to be employed in the classification (if known), or their representatives, and the Engineer agree on the classification and wage rate (including the amount designated for fringe benefits where appropriate), a report of the action taken will be sent by the Engineer by email to DBAconformance@dol.gov. The Administrator of the USDOL Wage and Hour Division,

or an authorized representative, will approve, modify, or disapprove every additional classification action within 30 days of receipt and so advise the Engineer or will notify the Engineer within the 30-day period that additional time is necessary.

- D. In the event the Contractor, the laborers or mechanics to be employed in the classification or their representatives, and the Engineer do not agree on the proposed classification and wage rate (including the amount designated for fringe benefits, where appropriate), the Engineer will, by email to DBAconformance@dol.gov, refer the questions, including the views of all interested parties and the recommendation of the contracting officer, to the Administrator of the USDOL Wage and Hour Division for determination. The Administrator, or an authorized representative, will issue a determination within 30 days of receipt and so advise the Engineer or will notify the Engineer within the 30-day period that additional time is necessary.
- E. The Engineer must promptly notify the Contractor of the action taken by the USDOL Wage and Hour Division under paragraphs (C) and (D) of this section. The Contractor must furnish a written copy of the Administrator's determination to each affected worker, or must be post it as a part of the wage determination. The wage rate (including fringe benefits where appropriate) determined pursuant to paragraph (C) or (D) of this section must be paid to all workers performing work in the classification under this Contract from the first day on which work is performed in the classification.

2.0 Virginia Requirements

- 2.1 If the Contractor needs a job classification not listed in the wage determination to submit a bid or comply with this provision, the Contractor shall submit to the Department a completed Additional Classification and Wage Rate Request using Form C-51. If other or additional classifications are used, omission of classifications shall not be cause for additional compensation to the Contractor. The Contractor shall be responsible for determining local practices with regard to the application of the various labor classifications.
- 2.2 Upon the award of the Contract, the Contractor shall certify, under oath, to the Commissioner of the Virginia Department of Labor and Industry (VDOLI) the pay scale for each craft or trade employed on the project to be used by the Contractor and any of the Contractor's subcontractors for work to be performed under the Contract. This certification shall, for each craft or trade employed on the project, specify the total hourly amount to be paid to employees, including wages and applicable fringe benefits, provide an itemization of the amount paid in wages and each applicable benefit, and list the names and addresses of any third party fund, plan or program to which benefit payments will be made on behalf of employees. The certification form available at: www.doli.virginia.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/DOLI-Pay-Scale-Certification-for-Public-Works-Projects.pdf. The form may be emailed to prevailingwage@doli.virginia.gov, faxed to 804-371-6524, or mailed to Virginia Department of Labor and Industry, 600 East Main St., Suite 207, Richmond, VA, 23219, Attn: Prevailing Wage.
- 2.3 The Contractor and the Contractor's subcontractors performing work on this Contract shall post the general prevailing wage rate for each craft and classification involved in prominent and easily accessible places accessible to all employees at the site of the work or at any such places as are used by the Contractor or subcontractors to pay workers their wages. Within 10 days of such posting, the Contractor or subcontractors shall certify to the Commissioner of VDOLI their compliance with this requirement. The certification form available at: www.doli.virginia.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/PW_Posting_Compliance_Form.pdf. The form may be emailed to prevailingwage@doli.virginia.gov, faxed to 804-371-6524, or mailed to Virginia

Department of Labor and Industry, 600 East Main St., Suite 207, Richmond, VA, 23219, Attn: Prevailing Wage.

- 2.4 The Contractor and the Contractor's subcontractors shall keep, maintain and preserve (i) records relating to the wages paid to and hours worked by each individual performing the work of any mechanic, laborer, or worker and (ii) a schedule of the occupation or work classification at which each individual performing the work of any mechanic, laborer, or worker on the public works project is employed during each work day and week. The employer shall preserve these records for a minimum of six years and make such records available to the Virginia Department of Labor and Industry within 10 days of a request and shall certify that records reflect the actual hours worked and the amount paid to its workers for whatever time period they request.
- 2.5 The Contractor shall insert this Special Provision into any subcontracts let to subcontractors for performance of services in connection with the Contract.

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
2020 ROAD AND BRIDGE SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS
SECTION 109—MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

SECTION 109—MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT of the Specifications is amended as follows:

SECTION 109.08—Partial Payments is replaced in its entirety with the following:

(a) General

Partial payments will be based on a monthly progress estimate consisting of approximate quantities and value of work performed as determined by the Engineer. When the method of measurement for a Contract item is in units of each or lump sum, the value of work accomplished for partial payment will be determined on a pro rata basis. Partial payments will be made once each month for the work performed in accordance with the Contract requirements. The Contractor will be given the opportunity to review the monthly progress estimate prior to each partial payment. Upon final acceptance, one last monthly estimate will be prepared and any additional payment due will be vouchered for payment.

The monthly progress estimates will be prepared in accordance with the following schedule:

1. **Contractor companies whose name begins with the letter A through F:** The monthly progress estimate will be prepared on the 4th day of each month, beginning on the first 4th day following the date of the Contract execution, and on the same day of the succeeding months as the work progresses.
2. **Contractor companies whose name begins with the letter G through P:** The monthly progress estimate will be prepared on the 11th day of each month, beginning on the first 11th day following the date of the Contract execution, and on the same day of the succeeding months as the work progresses.
3. **Contractor companies whose name begins with the letter Q through Z:** The monthly progress estimate will be prepared on the 20th day of each month, beginning on the first 20th day following the date of the Contract execution, and on the same day of the succeeding months as the work progresses.

For contracts without a payment bond, the Contractor shall submit to the Engineer a letter from each materials supplier and subcontractor involved stating that the Contractor has paid or made satisfactory arrangements for settling all bills for materials and subcontracted work that was paid on the previous month's progress estimate. The Department will use the source of supply letter and approved subletting request to verify that certifications have been received for work that was paid on the previous monthly estimate. The Contractor shall furnish these and other certificates as are required as a prerequisite to the issuance of payment for the current monthly estimate.

The Department may withhold the payment of any partial or final estimate voucher or any sum(s) thereof from such vouchers if the Contractor fails to make payment promptly to all persons supplying equipment, tools, or materials; or for any labor he uses in the prosecution of the Contract work.

Unless otherwise provided under the terms of the Contract, interest shall accrue at the rate of one percent per month.

Contractors doing business as an individual must provide their social security numbers; proprietorships, partnerships, and corporations must provide their federal employer identification numbers.

(b) Payment to Subcontractors

Payment to subcontractors shall be in accordance with the provisions of Code of Virginia § 2.2- 4354 and § 2.2-4355 as follows.

1. Department has paid Contractor for Subcontractor's Work.

Upon the Department's payment to the Contractor for the subcontractor's portion of the work as shown on the monthly progress estimate and the receipt of payment by the Contractor for such work, the Contractor shall make compensation in full to the subcontractor. For the purposes of this Section, payment of the subcontractor's portion of the Work shall mean that payment has been issued for that portion of the Work that was identified on the monthly progress estimate for which the subcontractor has performed service.

The Contractor shall take one of the following two actions within 7 days after receipt of payment from the Department for the subcontractor's portion of the Work as shown on the monthly progress estimate:

- a. Pay the subcontractor for the proportionate share of the total payment received from the agency attributable to the Work performed by the subcontractor; or
- b. Notify the Department and subcontractor, in writing, of his intention to withhold all or a part of the subcontractor's payment along with the reason for nonpayment.

In the event payment is not made as required, the Contractor shall pay interest at the rate of one percent per month, unless otherwise provided in the Contract, to the subcontractor on all amounts that remain unpaid after 7 days, except for the amounts withheld as provided in this Section.

2. Department has not paid Contractor for Subcontractor's Work.

In the event that the Contractor has not received payment from the Department for work performed by a subcontractor under the Contract, the Contractor is liable for the entire amount owed to such subcontractor and shall pay such subcontractor within 60 days of the receipt of an invoice following satisfactory completion of the work for which the subcontractor has invoiced. The Contractor shall not be liable for amounts otherwise reducible due to the subcontractor's noncompliance with the terms of the Contract. However, in the event that the Contractor withholds all or part of the amount invoiced by the subcontractor under the terms of the Contract, the Contractor shall notify the subcontractor within 50 days of the receipt of such invoice, in writing, of his intention to withhold all or part of subcontractor's payment with the reason for nonpayment, specifically identifying the contractual noncompliance, the dollar amount being withheld, and the lower-tier subcontractor responsible for the contractual noncompliance. Payment by the party contracting with the Contractor shall not be a condition precedent to payment to any lower-tier subcontractor, regardless of the Contractor receiving payment for amounts owed to them. Any contrary provisions shall be unenforceable.

3. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to (i) apply to or prohibit the inclusion of any retainage provisions in a construction contract or (ii) apply to contracts awarded solely for professional services as that term is defined in Code of Virginia § 2.2-4301 where the Department is contracting directly with an architectural and engineering firm.

4. The Contractor shall include in each of its subcontracts provisions requiring each subcontractor to include or otherwise be subject to the same payment and interest requirements with respect to each lower tier subcontractor.
5. If the Contractor fails to make payment to the subcontractor within the time frames specified herein, the subcontractor shall notify the Engineer and the Contractor's bonding company in writing. The Contractor's bonding company shall be responsible for insuring payment in accordance with this Section and Section 107.01.

(c) Retainage

If the Engineer determines the Contractor's progress is unsatisfactory according to Section 108.03 or other applicable Contract documents, the Engineer will send a notice of unsatisfactory progress to the Contractor advising him of such determination. This notification will also advise the Contractor that five percent retainage of the monthly progress estimate is being withheld and will continue to be withheld for each month the Contractor's actual progress is determined to be unsatisfactory.

When the Engineer determines that the Contractor's progress is satisfactory in accordance with these requirements, the 5 percent retainage previously withheld because of unsatisfactory progress will be released in the next monthly progress estimate, and the remaining monthly progress estimates will be paid in full provided the Contractor's progress continues to be satisfactory.

VIRGINIA DEPARTEMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
2020 ROAD AND BRIDGE SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS
SECTION 211 – ASPHALT CONCRETE

SECTION 211 – ASPHALT CONCRETE of the Specifications is amended as follows:

Section 211.01 – Description is replaced with the following:

Asphalt concrete shall consist of a combination of mineral aggregate and asphalt binder mixed mechanically in a plant specifically designed for such purpose.

An equivalent single-axle load (ESAL) will be established by the Engineer, and SUPERPAVE mix types may be specified as one of the types listed as follows:

Mix Type ¹	Equivalent Single-Axle Load (ESAL) Range (millions)	Minimum Asphalt Performance Grade (PG) ²	Nominal Maximum Aggregate Size ³
SM-4.75A	0 to 3	64S-16	No. 4
SM-4.75D	3 to 10	64H-16	No. 4
SM-4.75E	3 to 10	64E-22	No. 4
SM-9.0A	0 to 3	64S-16	3/8 in
SM-9.0D	3 to 10	64H-16	3/8 in
SM-9.0E	Above 10	64E-22	3/8 in
SM-9.5A	0 to 3	64S-16	3/8 in
SM-9.5D	3 to 10	64H-16	3/8 in
SM-9.5E	Above 10	64E-22	3/8 in
SM-12.5A	0 to 3	64S-16	1/2 in
SM-12.5D	3 to 10	64H-16	1/2 in
SM-12.5E	Above 10	64E-22	1/2 in
IM-19.0A	Less than 10	64S-16	3/4 in
IM-19.0D	10 to 20	64H-16	3/4 in
IM-19.0E	20 and above	64E-22	3/4 in
BM-25.0	All ranges	64H-16	1 in

¹SM = Surface Mixture; IM = Intermediate Mixture; BM = Base Mixture

²**Minimum Asphalt Performance Grade (PG)** is defined as the minimum binder performance grade for the job mix formulas as determined by AASHTO T170 or AASHTO M332.

³**Nominal Maximum Aggregate Size** is defined as one sieve size larger than the first sieve to retain more than 10 percent aggregate.

Asphalt concrete shall conform to the requirements for the mix type designated on the plans or elsewhere in the Contract for use.

At the Contractor's option, an approved Warm Mix Asphalt (WMA) additive or process may be used to produce the asphalt concrete mix type designated.

Table II-12A – Standard Deviation is renamed **Aggregate Properties** and is replaced with the following:

TABLE II-12A
Aggregate Properties

Mix Type	Coarse Aggregate Properties			Fine Aggregate Properties	
	CAA		ASTM D4791 F & E (5:1) % by weight	SE	FAA
	1 fractured face	2 fractured faces			
SM-4.75A				40% min.	40% min.
SM-4.75D				45% min.	45% min.
SM-4.75E				45% min.	45% min.
SM-9.0 A	85% min.	80% min.	10% max. ¹	40% min.	40% min.
SM-9.0 D	85% min.	80% min.	10% max. ¹	45% min.	45% min.
SM-9.0 E	95% min.	90% min.	10% max. ¹	45% min.	45% min.
SM-9.5 A	85% min.	80% min.	10% max. ¹	45% min.	45% min.
SM-9.5 D	85% min.	80% min.	10% max. ¹	45% min.	45% min.
SM-9.5 E	95% min.	90% min.	10% max. ¹	45% min.	45% min.
SM-12.5 A	85% min.	80% min.	10% max. ¹	45% min.	45% min.
SM-12.5 D	85% min.	80% min.	10% max. ¹	45% min.	45% min.
SM-12.5 E	95% min.	90% min.	10% max. ¹	45% min.	45% min.
IM-19.0 A	85% min.	80% min.	10% max. ¹	45% min.	45% min.
IM-19.0 D	95% min.	90% min.	10% max. ¹	45% min.	45% min.
IM-19.0 E	95% min.	90% min.	10% max. ¹	45% min.	45% min.
BM-25.0	80% min.	75% min.	10% max. ¹	45% min.	45% min.

¹10 percent measured at 5:1 on maximum to minimum dimensions

Table II-13 – Asphalt Concrete Mixtures: Design Range is replaced with the following:

TABLE II-13
Asphalt Concrete Mixtures: Design Range

Mix Type	Percentage by Weight Passing Square Mesh Sieves									
	1 1/2 in	1 in	3/4 in	1/2 in	3/8 in	No. 4	No. 8	No. 16	No. 30	No. 50 No. 200
SM-4.75 A,D,E				100 ¹	95-100	90-100		30-55		6-13
SM-9.0 A,D,E				100 ¹	90-100	90 max.	47-67			2-10
SM-9.5 A,D,E				100 ¹	90-100	58-80	38-67		23 max	2-10
SM-12.5 A,D,E			100	95-100	90 max.	58-80	34-50		23 max	2-10
IM-19.0 A,D,E		100	90-100	90 max.	--	--	28-49			2-8
BM-25.0	100	90-100	90 max.	--	--	--	19-38			1-7
C (Curb Mix)				100	92-100	70-75	50-60		28-36 15-20	7-9

¹A production tolerance of 1% will be applied to this sieve regardless of the number of tests in the lot.

Table II-14 – Mix Design Criteria is replaced with the following:

TABLE II-14
Mix Design Criteria

Mix Type	VTM (%) Production	VFA (%) Design	VFA (%) Production	Min. VMA (%)	Fines/Asphalt Ratio	No. of Gyrations N Design
SM4.75A ^{2, 4}	3.0-6.0	70-75	70-80	16.5	1.0-2.0	50
SM4.75D ^{2, 4}	3.0-6.0	70-75	70-80	16.5	1.0-2.0	50
SM4.75E ^{2, 4}	3.0-6.0	70-75	70-80	16.5	1.0-2.0	50
SM-9.0A ^{1,2}	2.0-5.0	75-80	70-85	17.0	0.6-1.3	50
SM-9.0D ^{1,2}	2.0-5.0	75-80	70-85	17.0	0.6-1.3	50
SM-9.0E ^{1,2}	2.0-5.0	75-80	70-85	17.0	0.6-1.3	50
SM-9.5A ^{1,2}	2.0-5.0	75-80	70-85	16.0	0.7-1.3	50
SM-9.5D ^{1,2}	2.0-5.0	75-80	70-85	16.0	0.7-1.3	50
SM-9.5E ^{1,2}	2.0-5.0	75-80	70-85	16.0	0.7-1.3	50
SM-12.5A ^{1,2}	2.0-5.0	73-79	68-84	15.0	0.7-1.3	50
SM-12.5D ^{1,2}	2.0-5.0	73-79	68-84	15.0	0.7-1.3	50
SM-12.5E ^{1,2}	2.0-5.0	73-79	68-84	15.0	0.7-1.3	50
IM-19.0A ^{1,2}	2.0-5.0	69-76	64-83	14.0	0.6-1.3	50
IM-19.0D ^{1,2}	2.0-5.0	69-76	64-83	14.0	0.6-1.3	50
IM-19.0E ^{1,2}	2.0-5.0	69-76	64-83	14.0	0.6-1.3	50
BM-25.0 ^{2,3}	0.5-3.5	67-87	67-92	12.0	0.6-1.3	50

¹Binder content should be selected at 4.0% air voids for A and D mixes, 3.5% air voids for E mix.

²Fines-asphalt ratio is based on effective binder content.

³Base mix shall be designed at 2.0% air voids. BM-25.0 shall have a minimum binder content of 4.6% unless otherwise approved by the Engineer.

⁴Binder content shall be selected at 5.0 percent air voids.

Table II-14A- Recommended Performance Grade of Asphalt Cement is replaced with the following:

TABLE II-14A
Recommended Performance Grade of Asphalt Cement

Mix Type	Percentage of Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP) in Mix		
	%RAP ≤ 25.0%	25.0% < %RAP ≤ 30%	25.0% < %RAP ≤ 35%
SM-4.75A, SM-9.0A, SM-9.5A, SM-12.5A	PG 64S-22	PG 64S-22	
SM-4.75D, SM-9.0D, SM-9.5D, SM-12.5D	PG 64H-22	PG 64S-22	
IM-19.0A	PG 64S-22	PG 64S-22	
IM-19.0D	PG 64H-22	PG 64S-22	
BM-25.0	PG 64H-22		PG 64S-22

211.02—Materials (h)- is replaced with the following

(h) An antistripping additive shall be used in all asphalt mixes. Additives may be hydrated lime or a chemical additive from the Materials Division Approved List No. 7 or a combination of both. When using an approved chemical additive, it shall be added at a rate of not less than 0.30 percent by weight of the total asphalt content of the mixture unless otherwise indicated on the Department's Approved List No. 7.

211.02—Materials (m)- is replaced with the following

(m) **Warm Mix Asphalt (WMA)** additives or processes shall be approved by the Department prior to use and shall be obtained from the Department's Approved List No. 66. When using an approved chemical additive, it shall be added at a rate of not less than 0.50 percent by weight of the total asphalt content of the mixture unless otherwise indicated on the Department's Approved List No. 66.

Section 211.03(d)8 – For surface mixes is replaced with the following:

For surface mixes, permeability test data shall be submitted in accordance with VTM-120 using either single point verification or the regression method for each surface mix having a different gradation. The specimen height shall be one inch for SM-4.75 mix types. If the average of the permeability results from the single point verification method exceeds 150×10^{-5} cm/sec, or if the regression method predicts a permeability exceeding 150×10^{-5} cm/sec at 7.5% voids, the Contractor shall redesign the mixture to produce a permeability number less than 150×10^{-5} cm/sec.

Section 211.04(a) – Types SM-9.0A, SM-9.0D, SM-9.0E, SM-9.5A, SM-9.5D, SM-9.5E, SM-12.5A, SM-12.5D, and SM-12.5E asphalt concrete is renamed **Types SM-4.75A, SM-4.75D, SM-4.75E, SM-9.0A, SM-9.0D, SM-9.0E, SM-9.5A, SM-9.5D, SM-9.5E, SM-12.5A, SM-12.5D, and SM-12.5E asphalt concrete** and replaced with the following:

Types SM-4.75A, SM-4.75D, SM-4.75E, SM-9.0A, SM-9.0D, SM-9.0E, SM-9.5A, SM-9.5D, SM-9.5E, SM-12.5A, SM-12.5D, and SM-12.5E asphalt concrete shall consist of crushed stone, crushed slag, or crushed gravel and fine aggregate; slag or stone screenings; or a combination thereof combined with asphalt binder.

For all surface mixes, except where otherwise noted, no more than 5% of the aggregate retained on the No. 4 sieve and no more than 20% of the total aggregate may be polish-susceptible. At the discretion of the Engineer, SM-9.5AL or SM-12.5AL may be specified and polish susceptible aggregates may be used (without percentage limits).

Unless Type C (curb mix) is specified in the Contract, SM-9.0, SM-9.5, and SM-12.5 mix types are acceptable for use in the construction of asphalt curbing.

Section 211.04(e) – Type SM-9.5, SM-12.5, IM-19.0 and BM-25.0 asphalt concrete is renamed **Type SM-4.75, SM-9.5, SM-12.5, IM-19.0 and BM-25.0 asphalt concrete** and amended to replace the first paragraph with the following:

Type SM-4.75, SM-9.0, SM-9.5, SM-12.5, IM-19.0 and BM-25.0 asphalt concrete may be designated E (polymer modified), or stabilized (S). Asphalt concrete mixtures with the E designation may not be stabilized.

Table II-15 – Process Tolerance is replaced with the following:

TABLE II-15 Process Tolerance													
Tolerance on Each Laboratory Sieve and Binder Content: Percent Plus and Minus													
No. Tests	Top Size ¹	1 1/2"	1"	3/4"	1/2"	3/8"	No. 4	No. 8	No. 16	No. 30	No. 50	No. 200	A.C.

1	0.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	6.0	5.0	2.0	.60
2	0.0	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	4.3	3.6	1.4	0.43
3	0.0	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	3.3	2.8	1.1	0.33
4	0.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	2.5	1.0	0.30
5	0.0	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	2.7	2.2	0.9	0.27
6	0.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.4	2.0	0.8	0.24
7	0.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.3	1.9	0.8	0.23
8	0.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.1	1.8	0.7	0.21
12	0.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.7	1.4	0.6	0.17

¹Defined as the sieve that has 100% passing as defined in Table II-13.

Section 211.08 – Acceptance is amended by replacing the sixth paragraph with the following:

Binder content will be measured as extractable binder or weight after ignition. The Contractor shall submit a copy of burn tickets from an ignition oven to the Engineer and all the original tickets shall be available upon Engineer's request. The Engineer shall be notified within 24 hours from testing of a report edit if the date and time on a ticket do not match information submitted in PLAID. Original tickets shall be maintained on file by the Contractor for a period of 5 years or until final acceptance of the applicable contract, whichever is greater.

Section 211.09 – Adjustment System is amended by replacing the first paragraph and following table with the following:

If a lot of material does not conform to the acceptance requirements of Section 211.08, the Department will determine adjustment points as follows:

**Adjustment Points for Each 1% the Gradation Is Outside the
Process Tolerance Permitted In Table II-15**

Sieve Size	(Applied in 0.1% increments)
1 1/2 in	1
1 in	1
3/4 in	1
1/2 in	1
3/8 in	1
No. 4	1
No. 8	1
No. 16	1
No. 30	2
No. 50	2
No. 200	3

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
2020 ROAD AND BRIDGE SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS
SECTION 220 – CONCRETE CURING MATERIALS

SECTION 220 – CONCRETE CURING MATERIALS of the Specifications is amended as follows:

Section 220.02(a) – Waterproof paper is replaced with the following:

Waterproof paper shall conform to ASTM C171. One side shall be composed of white, light-reflecting paper.

Section 220.02(b) – PE film is replaced with the following:

PE film shall conform to ASTM C171 except that its nominal thickness shall be 3.0 mils. The thickness at any point shall be at least 2.5 mils.

Section 220.02(c) – Burlap and PE film is replaced with the following:

Burlap and PE film may be used in combination. They shall be bonded securely so that they cannot be easily separated in a dry or saturated condition. White PE film shall conform to the reflectance requirements of ASTM C171. Burlap shall conform to Section 220.02(f). The combination product shall have a total weight of 11 ounces per square yard with 11 threads of burlap per inch.

Section 220.02(f) – Burlap is inserted as follows:

Burlap used by itself shall conform to AASHTO M 182, Class 3, except the weight of each sample may vary by 10%. Acceptance shall be based on the average weight of all samples submitted according to AASHTO M 182, Table 3. If any individual sample is outside the 10% tolerance, the lot will be rejected.

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
2020 ROAD AND BRIDGE SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS

SECTION 223 – STEEL REINFORCEMENT

SECTION 223 – STEEL REINFORCEMENT of the Specifications is amended as follows:

SECTION 223.02(a) – Reinforcement is replaced as follows:

1. **Deformed bars** shall conform to ASTM A615, Grade 40 or 60; or ASTM A706, Grade 60. Longitudinal bars for continuous reinforced hydraulic cement concrete pavement shall be Grade 60.
2. **Plain bars** shall conform to ASTM A615, Grade 40 or 60; or ASTM A706, Grade 60, deformation waived. When used as a dowel, material may be a plain bar conforming to the requirements of ASTM A615, Grade 40 or 60, or a plain dowel conforming to the requirements of ASTM A709, Grade 36; or ASTM A706, Grade 60.
3. **Welded wire fabric** shall conform to ASTM A1064. When used in continuously reinforced hydraulic cement concrete pavement wire fabric shall be deformed, furnished in flat sheets, and shall conform to ASTM A1064, Grade 70.
4. **Structural steel** shall conform to Section 226.
5. **Bar mats** shall conform to ASTM A184.
6. **Spiral wire** shall conform to AASHTO M32 or ASTM A1064.
7. Wire mesh for use in gabions shall be made of galvanized steel wire at least 0.105 inch, 12 gage, in diameter. The tensile strength of the wire shall be at least 60,000 pounds per square inch. Wire mesh shall be galvanized in accordance with ASTM A641, Class 3. When PVC coating is specified, it shall be at least 0.015 inch in thickness and shall be black.

Wire shall be welded to form rectangular openings or twisted to form hexagonal openings of uniform size. The linear dimension of the openings shall be not more than 4 1/2 inches. The area of the opening shall be not more than 9 square inches. The unit shall be nonraveling. Nonraveling is defined as the ability to resist pulling apart at any of the twists or connections forming the mesh when a single wire strand in a section is cut.

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
2020 ROAD AND BRIDGE SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS
SECTION 234 – GLASS BEADS AND RETROREFLECTIVE OPTICS

SECTION 234 – GLASS BEADS FOR REFLECTORIZING TRAFFIC MARKINGS of the Specifications is replaced as follows:

SECTION 234 – GLASS BEADS AND RETROREFLECTIVE OPTICS

234.01 – Description

This specification covers glass beads and retroreflective optics applied on the surface or incorporated into traffic-marking materials so as to produce a retroreflective surface.

234.02 – Detail Requirements

Glass beads and retroreflective optics shall be supplied from a supplier listed on Materials Approval List No. 76.

The Contractor shall provide a written certification that each batch of glass beads or retroreflective optics used in or on VDOT pavement markings meets VDOT specifications and does not exceed the AASHTO M 247 maximum concentration limits for Lead and Arsenic.

- (a) **Glass beads** shall have a composition designed to be highly resistant to traffic wear and weather. Materials other than glass will be allowed if the pavement marking product was tested on the NTPEP test deck with the alternative bead material.

Glass beads shall have a Refractive Index of 1.50-1.79 when tested as per AASHTO T 346.

Glass beads shall conform to AASHTO M 247, except that at least 80 percent of the beads shall be round when tested in accordance with ASTM D 1155, Procedure B.

- (b) **Retroreflective Optics** shall have a concentration designed to be highly resistant to traffic wear and weather. Retroreflective Optics shall be composed of glass beads, ceramic materials, or a combination of glass beads or ceramic materials affixed to a glass bead core.

Retroreflective Optics shall have a Refractive Index of 1.8 or higher when tested as per AASHTO T 346.

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
2020 ROAD AND BRIDGE SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS
SECTION 235 – RETROREFLECTORS

SECTION 235 – RETROREFLECTORS of the Specifications is deleted and replaced as follows:

235.01 – Description

Retroreflectors are retroreflective surfaces that redirect the vehicle headlights back to the driver to delineate the road. The retroreflective surface may consist of a plastic prismatic reflector or retroreflective sheeting. Retroreflectors are used with:

- Pavement Markers (Permanent and Temporary)
- Delineators (Guardrail, Barrier, Flexible Post, Road Edge)

Pavement markers and Delineators shall be approved by reviewing performance data from one or both of the following test programs:

- (a) AASHTO's National Transportation Product Evaluation Program (AASHTO/NTPEP). Test data values used for approval may be based upon the data generated per the applicable NTPEP Work Plan.
- (b) VDOT Test Facility – VDOT may elect to evaluate performance from their own test facility.

235.02 – Detail Requirements

- (a) **Inlaid Pavement Markers** – Holders for inlaid pavement markers shall be made of polycarbonate plastic nominally 4.75 inches wide excluding breakaway tabs, and shall be able to hold retroreflectors from the Department's Approved List 22 under Inlaid Pavement Markers. The top of the the retroreflector shall be 1/8 inch below the pavement surface when installed with the breakaway positioning tabs resting on the pavement surface.

Retroreflectors for inlaid pavement markers shall have a nominal width of 4 inches excluding the holders.

- (b) **Pavement Markers (Temporary)** – Refer to VTM-70 for testing and approval
- (c) **Pavement Markers (Permanent)** – Refer to VTM-70 for testing and approval
- (d) **Delineators** – Refer to VTM-70 for testing and approval
- (e) **Aluminum panels for delineators** shall be at least 0.064 inch thick conforming to ASTM B-209, alloy 5052.

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
2020 ROAD AND BRIDGE SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS
SECTION 236 – WOOD PRODUCTS

SECTION 236 WOOD PRODUCTS of the Specifications is amended as follows:

236.02 – Detail Requirements is replaced with the following:

- (a) **Structural timber and lumber** shall conform to AASHTO M168. The species and grade of structural lumber shall be as shown on the plans. .

Except as otherwise specified, the species and grade of structural lumber, timber, and posts for the following applications shall be as follows:

1. **Bridges** shall be at least 1,550(psi) Fb (Fiber Bending) and:
 - 5 inch by 5 inch and larger: Southern Pine, No. 1 Dense.
 - 2 inch through 4 inch by 2 inch through 4 inch: Southern Pine, No. 1 Dense.
 - 2 inch through 4 inch by 5 inch and through 6 inch: Southern Pine, Non-Dense Select Structural
 - 2 inch through 4 inch by 8 inch only: Southern Pine, Non-Dense Select Structural.
 - 2 inch through 4 inch by 10 inch only: Southern Pine, Select Structural.
 - 2 inch through 4 inch by 12 inch only: Southern Pine, Select Structural.
 2. **Signs** shall be at least 1,100 (psi) Fb with material being dressed on all sides and:
 - 4 inches and less in the least dimension: Southern Pine, No. 2.
 - Over 4 inches in the least dimension: Southern Pine, No. 1.
 3. **Guardrail** shall be at least 1550 (psi) Fb Southern Pine, No. 1 Dense.
 4. **Fence** shall be Southern Pine, No. 2, for line, corner, and brace units.
 5. **Signalization and electrical service** shall conform to ANSI Class 05.1. Sawn material, both rough and dressed, shall be certified by the mill as to grade and shall be grade marked in accordance with the grading rules and basic provisions of the American Lumber Standards (PS-20-70) by a lumber grading or inspection bureau or agency approved by the Department. The grade mark shall be applied after dressing if the sawn material is dressed.
- (b) **Timber piles** shall conform to ASTM D25. Piles shall be clean peeled and have a butt circumference of at least 31 inches. The Engineer will accept piles for fender systems or other nonload bearing uses under the following criteria provided the piles can be properly driven: A straight line from the center of the butt to the center of the tip may lie partly outside the body of the pile, but the distance between the line and pile shall be not more than 1/2 percent of the length of the pile or 3 inches, whichever is smaller.

Points for timber piles shall be steel or cast iron and of a shape that will allow a secure connection to the pile and withstand driving.

Timber piles shall be branded prior to shipment with the supplier brand, year of treatment, species of timber and preservative treatment, retentions, class, and length. Brand symbols shall conform to AWWPA M6.

- (c) **Wood Preservatives** - Wood preservatives shall conform to the requirements of the American Wood Protection Association (AWPA) U1 Standards. The AWWPA designates the different wood exposure conditions in the following "Use Category System":

UC4A: Above ground, ground contact, fresh water contact or other conditions favorable to wood deterioration. (For Example: sign posts, fence posts and gates).

UC4B: Ground contact in severe environments, critically important components and salt water splash zones (For Example: bridge timbers, bridge decking, guardrail posts and offset blocks).

UC4C: Ground contact in very severe environments, or climates with an extremely high potential for deterioration of critical structural components.
(For Example: foundation pilings).

UC5B: Wood exposed to salt and brackish water (For Example: piles, bracing and bulk-heads).

Wood preservatives for Highway Construction and Hand-Contact Surfaces, listed in Tables 1 and 2 below shall be used according to their suitability for the wood exposure condition and shall not be used interchangeably.

1. Wood used for **Highway Construction** (including but not limited to - bicycle trails, pedestrian overlooks, maintenance applications for posts (sign, fence, guardrail), bridge decking, gates, stair treads, and offset blocks, piles, timbers, and composites) shall be treated with the following preservative per **Table 1** below:

Chromated Copper Arsenate (CCA)

Creosote

Pentachlorophenol (PCP)

Dichloro Octyl Isothiazolin (DCOI)

Table 1 – Southern Yellow Pine Treatments & Retentions for Highway Construction per AWWPA

Commodity Specifications		Use Category	Preservative Retentions			
			Waterborne (pcf)	Oil borne (pcf)		
Desig	Wood Usage		CCA	Creosote	PCP	DCOI
A	Sawn Products: Boards, lumber and timber	UC4A	0.40	10.0	0.50	0.15
	Lumber and Timber products for bridge structures, bridge decking, gates, and stair treads	UC4C	0.60	12.0 *	0.50	0.2
B	Posts: Round, 1/2 and 1/4 round, building, fence and sign posts, poles < 16 feet in length.	UC4A	0.40	N/A	N/A	0.13
	Guardrail Posts and offset blocks	UC4B	0.50	N/A	N/A	0.17
E	Round Timber Pilings: Pilings and foundations for land and fresh water use	UC4C	0.80	12.0	0.60	0.2
F	Wood Composites: Plywood	UC4A	0.40	10.0	0.50	0.2
	**Glue laminated members (glue then treat)	UC4A	N/A	10.0	0.60	0.2
	**Glue laminated members (treat then glue)	UC4A	0.40	10.0	0.60	0.2
	Laminated veneer lumber	UC4A	N/A	10.0	N/A	N/A
G	Marine Applications (in or above salt water, brackish water, or tidal water) Plywood & Solid Sawn	UC5B	2.5	25.0	N/A	N/A
	Piles (outer zone/inner zone)	UC5B	2.5/1.5	20.0	N/A	N/A
	Sawn - Dual treatment: CCA with CR	UC5B	1.5	20.0	N/A	N/A
	Piles - Dual treatment: CCA with CR	UC5B	1.0	20.0	N/A	N/A

***Creosote (CR) preservative is not allowed for bridge decks.**

****For Glue laminated members Contractor must certify glue is compatible with treatment**

2. Wood used for **Hand-Contact Surfaces** (including but not limited to handrails, playground equipment, and picnic tables shall be treated with the following non-arsenical, water-borne preservatives per **Table 2** below:

Alkaline Copper Quat (ACQ)
Copper Azole (CA)
Micronized Copper Azole (MCA)

Table 2 – Southern Yellow Pine Treatments & Retentions for Hand-Contact Surfaces per AWP

Commodity Specifications		Use Category	Preservative Retentions		
Designation	Wood Usage		Waterborne (pcf)		
			ACQ- A,B,C,D **	CA-B CA-C **	MCA, MCA-C **
A	Sawn Products: Boards, lumber and timber for picnic tables, handrails, playground equipment	UC4B	0.60	0.31	0.31
F	Wood Composites: Plywood for picnic tables, handrails, playground equipment	UC4B	0.60	0.31	0.31

**** Note – ACQ, CA, MCA - Many wood treatments can be highly corrosive to metal under some conditions.** Fasteners or connectors that will be in contact with wood using ACQ, CA, MCA wood preservative treatments shall be either 304 or 316 stainless steel or hot-dipped galvanized steel that conforms to ASTM A153 or ASTM A653, Class G185. The Engineer will not permit the use of mechanically galvanized steel hardware or fasteners with ACQ, CA, MCA treated wood. Wood treated with ACQ, CA, MCA shall be separated from steel or aluminum beams or posts using a non-metallic, rubber flashing.

Treatment shall conform to these additional requirements:

1. Waterborne preservatives shall be used for timber where a clean surface is desirable. The moisture content of wood material shall be not more than 19 percent at the time of treatment.
2. Oilborne preservatives (Pentachlorophenol, Creosote, Copper Naphthenate) may be used for timber that is not to be painted. Timbers treated with Pentachlorophenol, Creosote, or Copper Naphthenate shall be free of excess preservative on the wood surface. VDOT allows oilborne preservatives for special projects.
3. Field Cuts to Treated Wood - All cuts, pile cutoffs, bolt holes, field cuts and damage which penetrates the treated zone shall be protected in accordance with AWP Standard M4. In cases in which the originally used preservative is not available for field use, copper naphthenate with minimum 2% copper metal shall be used. In all cases 3 heavy brushed applications of any preservative shall be used, with adequate penetration time between applications.
4. For any product not listed, refer to the latest AWP, U1 Standard.
5. Treated timber shall be supplied only from facilities on Approved List # 45.

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
2020 ROAD AND BRIDGE SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS
SECTION 246 – PAVEMENT MARKING

SECTION 246 – PAVEMENT MARKING of the Specifications is amended as follows:

Section 246.02 – Detail Requirements is amended to replace the fifth through seventh paragraphs with the following:

Pavement marking materials shall produce a retroreflective line, message, legend or symbol of specified thickness, width or design in accordance with the MUTCD and Contract requirements.

Pavement marking material shall have the pigment, glass beads, retroreflective optics, and filler well dispersed in the resin, and shall be free from skins, dirt, and foreign objects.

Glass beads and retroreflective optics shall conform to Section 234.

Section 246.02(a) – Approval of Pavement Markings is amended to replace the second paragraph of the second bullet with the following:

When pavement markings are installed on the NTPEP test deck or the VDOT facility, the material's thickness, beads/retroreflective optics, and formulation shall be documented to ensure the equivalent thickness, beads/retroreflective optics and formulation are installed on VDOT roadways following approval.

Section 246.02(b) – Certifications is replaced with the following:

The pavement marking material manufacturer shall certify each batch or lot of material supplied and installed is the same product (thickness, retroreflective optics package and formulation) that was tested and approved on the AASHTO/NTPEP or VDOT test facility in accordance with the Materials Division, Manual of Instructions for Certification I and II Materials. The certification shall include the NTPEP test number from the Materials Division's Approved Products List. The Contractor shall retain the manufacturer's certifications.

Section 246.02(c) – Warranty Requirements is amended to replace the first paragraph with the following:

Pavement marking products shall carry the warranties as supplied by the manufacturer of the individual marking types (classes) for the specific timeframes per type and class and the material requirements for retroreflectivity, durability, color, luminance (Y%), and adhesion as referenced herein. Warranties shall be those commercially supplied or those unique to the Commonwealth in the case of certain products, such as Type B, Class VI preformed pavement marking tape as detailed herein. Manufacturers' warranties shall be obtained by the Contractor and assigned to the Department in writing prior to final acceptance. Warranty periods shall begin on the date of receipt at the project as verified by delivery tickets signed by the Engineer.

Section 246.03(a) – Paint Pavement Marking Materials (Type A) is renamed **Section 246.03(a) – Conventional or Cold Weather Paint Marking Materials (Type A, Class I)** and amended to replace the first paragraph with the following:

Type A, Class I paint material shall be a fast-drying, waterborne, nonleaded, acrylic or modified acrylic resin paint suitable for use on both asphalt and hydraulic cement concrete pavement surfaces and shall be selected from the Materials Division's Approved Products List No. 20. Type A, Class I material shall

be designed to be applied at approximately 15 mils wet film thickness in conjunction with AASHTO M 247 Type I beads as per Section 234 of the Specifications.

Type A, Class I cold weather paint shall be capable of being both applied and remaining fully adhered to the surface at temperatures below 40 °F.

Section 246.03(a)1e – IR Scan from NTPEP is replaced with the following:

e. **IR Scan from NTPEP.**

Section 246.03(b) – High Build Paint Marking Materials (Type A, Class II) is added as follows:

Type A, Class II Paint material shall be a fast-drying, waterborne, nonleaded, acrylic or modified acrylic resin paint suitable for use on both asphalt and hydraulic cement concrete pavement surfaces and shall be selected from the Materials Division's Approved Products List No. 20. Type A, Class II material shall be designed to be applied at approximately 27 mils wet film thickness.

1. **Initial Approval** - Maintained retroreflectivity, color (including luminance), and durability shall conform to the following requirements after the material has been installed on the test deck for 1 year:

- a. **Maintained Retroreflectivity:** The photometric quantity to be measured is the coefficient of retroreflected luminance (R_L) in accordance with ASTM E1710 for 30-meter geometry. R_L shall be expressed in millicandelas per square foot per foot-candle when measured in the skipline or centerline areas:

Coefficient of Retroreflected Luminance (R_L) (mcd/ft²/fc) Paint		
Color	Initial	1 Year In-Service
White	300	125
Yellow	225	100

- b. **Day and Nighttime Color and Luminance (Y%):** Measured according to ASTM D6628.
- c. **Durability:** Paint shall have a durability rating of at least 8 when determined in the wheel path area when tested in accordance with the NTPEP Work Plan.
- d. **Skid Resistance:** The initial skid resistance shall be at least 45 BPN when tested according to ASTM E303, if available.
- e. **IR Scan from NTPEP.**

2. **Batch Testing**

Paint batch testing shall be performed by the Department on samples obtained from the point of manufacture or from the field in accordance with the Materials Division's Manual of Instructions. The test results shall be compared against NTPEP lab test results and the Specifications. Testing shall be performed to determine the following physical requirements and properties:

- a. **Solids, (% weight)** according to ASTM D2369: Acceptable range from NTPEP results (+/- 2%).
- b. **Pigment (% weight)** according to ASTM D3723: Acceptable range from NTPEP results (+/- 2%).
- c. **Density (wt/gal.)** according to ASTM D1475: Acceptable range from NTPEP results (+/-0.3 lbs/gal).

- d. **Viscosity (KU)** according to ASTM D562: Acceptable range from NTPEP results (+/-5KU).
- e. **Contrast Ratio** according to ASTM D2805 (2°,D 65): Paint shall show a dry hiding quality that will give a contrast ratio of at least 0.96 at (15 mil) wet film thickness.

f. **Day Color, Luminance (Y%) - (without Drop-on Beads):**

Color testing results shall conform to the chromaticity coordinate limits that follow. Color determination for paint materials will be made without drop-on beads at least 24 hours after application in accordance with ASTM D6628.

Day Color, Chromaticity Coordinates (Without Drop-on Beads), High Build Paint									
	x	y	x	y	x	y	x	y	Y%
White	0.355	0.355	0.305	0.305	0.285	0.325	0.335	0.375	80.0 Min
Yellow	0.493	0.473	0.518	0.464	0.486	0.428	0.469	0.452	50.0-60.0

- g. **Settling properties:** Settling shall be no less than a rating of 8 when tested in accordance with the NTPEP Work Plan.
- h. **Freeze-thaw and heat stability:** Paint shall show no coagulation or change in viscosity greater than +/- 5 KU when tested in accordance with the NTPEP Work Plan.
- i. **Water resistance:** Paint shall show no blistering, peeling, wrinkling, softening, or loss of adhesion when tested in accordance with the NTPEP Work Plan.
- j. **VOC:** The VOC content shall be no greater than 150 grams/liter when tested in accordance with EPA Method 24.
- k. **Flash point:** Paint shall have a flash point of at least 201 degrees F when tested in accordance with ASTM D93, Pensky-Martens Closed Cup.
- l. **Infrared (IR) Scan:** Shall match IR scan from NTPEP.

Section 246.03(b) – Thermoplastic Marking Materials (Type B, Class I) is renumbered as 246.03(c) and replaced as follows:

Thermoplastic material shall be suitable for use on asphalt and hydraulic cement concrete pavement surfaces and shall be selected from the Materials Division's Approved Products List No. 43.

The binder shall be either alkyd or hydrocarbon based. If an alkyd thermoplastic is used, the binder shall consist of synthetic resins, at least one of which is solid at room temperature, and high-boiling plasticizers. At least one-half of the binder composition shall be a maleic-modified glycerol ester of resin and shall be at least 10 percent by weight of the entire material formulation.

Thermoplastic marking materials shall be capable of application at pavement surface temperatures of 50 degrees Fahrenheit and above on all asphalt and hydraulic cement concrete pavement surfaces. Thermoplastic material shall be capable of successfully fusing to itself and previously applied thermoplastic pavement markings.

- 1. **Initial Approval** - Maintained retroreflectivity, color, luminance (Y%), and durability shall conform to the following requirements after the material has been installed on the test deck for 1 year:
 - a. **Maintained Retroreflectivity:** The photometric quantity to be measured is the coefficient of retroreflected luminance (R_L) in accordance with ASTM E1710 for 30-meter geometry when measured in the skip line area.

**Coefficient of Retroreflected Luminance (R_L)
(mcd/ft²/fc) Thermoplastic**

Color	Initial	1 Year In-Service
White	300	250
Yellow	250	200

- b. **Day and Nighttime Color and Luminance (Y%):** According to ASTM D6628
- c. **Durability:** Thermoplastic shall have a durability rating of at least 8 as determined in the wheel path area when tested in accordance with the NTPEP Work Plan.
- d. **Skid Resistance:** The initial skid resistance shall be at least 45 BPN when tested per ASTM E303, if available.

2. Batch Testing:

Thermoplastic batch testing will be performed by the Department on samples obtained from the point of manufacture or from the field in accordance with the Materials Division's Manual of Instructions. The tests results will be compared against the following specifications and requirements:

- a. **Pigment and Glass Bead (% Weight)** according to ASTM D4451 82.0% Max
- b. **Intermix Glass Bead Content (% Weight)** according to AASHTO T 250 and ASTM D4797 30.0% Min
- c. **TiO₂ (%) for white thermoplastic** according to ASTM D1394 or equivalent method 10.0% Min
- d. **Binder (%)** according to AASHTO T 250/ASTM D4451 18.0% Min
- e. **Calcium Carbonate and Inert Fillers** 42.0 % Max
- f. **Day Color, Luminance (Y%) (Without Drop-on Beads):** Color testing results shall conform to the chromaticity coordinate limits that follow. Color determination for thermoplastic materials will be made without drop-on beads after cooling in accordance with AASHTO T 250 and ASTM D6628.

Day Color, Chromaticity Coordinates (Without Drop-on Beads), Thermoplastic

	x	y	x	y	x	y	x	y	Y%
White	0.355	0.355	0.305	0.305	0.285	0.325	0.335	0.375	80.0 Min
Yellow	0.499	0.466	0.545	0.455	0.518	0.432	0.485	0.454	40.0-60.0

- g. **Nighttime Yellow Color (with Drop-on Beads):** The initial nighttime color of yellow thermoplastic pavement marking material shall conform to the following CIE chromaticity coordinate requirements when tested in accordance with ASTM D6628 and VTM-111:

Night Time Color, Chromaticity Coordinates (with Drop-on Beads) Thermoplastic								
	1		2		3		4	
Color	x	y	x	y	x	y	x	y
Yellow	0.486	0.439	0.520	0.480	0.560	0.440	0.498	0.426

- h. **Water absorption:** Materials shall not have more than 0.5 percent retained water by weight when tested in accordance with ASTM D570, Procedure A.

- i. **Softening point:** Materials shall have a softening point of at least 194 degrees F as determined in accordance with ASTM E28.
- j. **Specific gravity:** The specific gravity of the thermoplastic compound at 77 degrees F shall be from 1.7 to 2.2.
- k. **Impact resistance:** The impact resistance shall be at least 10 inch-pounds at 77 degrees F after the material has been heated for 4 hours at 400 degrees F and cast into bars of 1-inch cross-sectional area, 3 inches long, and placed with 1 inch extending above the vise in a cantilever beam, Izod-type tester conforming to ASTM D256 using the 25 inch-pound scale.
- l. **No-Track Time:** Material shall set to bear traffic in not more than 2 minutes when the road temperature is 50 degrees F or above.
- m. **Intermixed Glass beads:** Glass beads shall conform to Section 234.
- n. **Flashpoint:** The material flashpoint shall be no less than 500 degrees F when tested in accordance with ASTM D92.

Section 246.03(c) Preformed Thermoplastic Pavement Marking Material (Type B, Class II) is renumbered as 246.03(d).

Section 246.03(d)1 Initial approval is amended to replace the first paragraph with the following:

Maintained retroreflectivity, color, luminance (Y%), and durability shall conform to the following requirements after the material has been installed on the test deck for 1 year:

Section 246.03(d) Epoxy-Resin Pavement Marking Material (Type B, Class III) is renumbered as 246.03(e).

Section 246.03(e)1 Initial approval is amended to replace the first paragraph with the following:

Maintained retroreflectivity, color, luminance (Y%), and durability shall conform to the following requirements after the material has been installed on the test deck for 1 year:

Section 246.03(e) Polyurea Pavement Marking Material (Type B, Class VII) is renumbered as 246.03(f).

Section 246.03(f)1 Initial approval is amended to replace the first paragraph with the following:

Maintained retroreflectivity, color, luminance (Y%)), and durability shall conform to the following requirements after the material has been installed on the test deck for 1 year:

Section 246.03(f) Permanent, Plastic-Backed, Preformed Tapes (Type B, Class IV and Type B, Class VI) is renumbered as 246.03(g).

Section 246.03(g)1 Initial approval is amended to replace the first paragraph with the following:

Maintained retroreflectivity, color, luminance (Y%), durability, and adhesion shall conform to the following requirements after the material has been installed on the test deck for 1 year:

Section 246.03(g) – Temporary Pavement Marking Materials is renumbered as 246.03(h) and replaced with the following:

Temporary Pavement Marking Materials other than paint shall consist of Type D, Class III, removable, wet reflective tape and Type E removable black, non-reflective tape. Determination of conformance will include, but not be limited to, the evaluation of test data from AASHTO's NTPEP or other VDOT Test Facilities.

1. Wet Reflective, Removable Tape (Type D, Class III):

Wet reflective, removable tape shall be a durable, retro-reflective pliant material consisting of a mixture of polymeric materials, pigments, and glass beads (reflective optics) evenly distributed throughout its cross-sectional area and embedded into the surface. This tape shall be suitable for use on both asphalt and hydraulic cement concrete surfaces and shall be selected from the Department's Approved List 17.

- a. **Initial Approval** - Maintained retroreflectivity (dry and wet), color, luminance (Y%), and adhesive bond rating shall conform to the following requirements after the material has been installed on the test deck for 90 days:

- (1) **Maintained Dry Retroreflectivity:** The dry photometric quantity to be measured is the coefficient of retroreflected luminance (R_L) in accordance with ASTM E1710 for 30-meter geometry when measured in the skip line or centerline areas.

Coefficient of Retroreflected Luminance (R_L) (mcd/ft²/fc) Dry Retro Removable Tape-Type D, Class III

Color	Initial	90 Days In-Service
White	250	150
Yellow	200	100

- (2) **Maintained Wet Retroreflectivity:** The wet photometric quantity to be measured is the coefficient of retroreflected luminance (R_L) in accordance with VTM 124 (Visual Evaluation or ASTM E2177, Recovery Method) when measured in the skip line or centerline areas.

Coefficient of Retroreflected Luminance (R_L) (mcd/ft²/fc) Wet Retro Removable Tape-Type D, Class III

Color	Initial	90 Days In-Service
White	150	100
Yellow	125	75

- (3) **Day and Nighttime Color and Luminance (Y%):** According to ASTM D6628.

- (4) **Adhesive Bond Rating:** The average adhesive bond rating (from transverse and longitudinal lines) shall be 3 or higher according the NTPEP Work Plan.

- (5) **Skid Resistance:** The initial skid resistance shall be at least 45 BPN when tested according to ASTM E303, if available.

- (6) **Thickness:** Per the manufacturer's recommendation.

- (7) **Adhesion:** No line shall be displaced, torn or missing.

- b. **Batch Testing:**

Wet reflective, removable tape batch testing will be performed by the Department on samples obtained from the point of manufacture or from the field in accordance with the Materials Division's Manual of Instructions. Test results shall be compared against the following specifications and requirements:

- (1) **Retroreflectivity:** Refer to initial requirements
- (2) **Day and Night Color and Luminance:** Refer to initial requirements
- (3) **Thickness:** Refer to initial requirements
- (4) **Width:** The width shall be no less than the nominal width and no greater than 1/8" of the nominal width.
- (5) **Length:** The length shall be no less than the length stated on the manufacturer's packaging.
- (6) **Skid Resistance:** Refer to initial requirements.

2. **Removable Black, Non-Reflective Tape (Type E):**

Removable black, non-reflective tape shall be a durable, pliant material consisting of a mixture of polymeric materials, pigments and a friction material evenly distributed throughout its cross-sectional area and embedded into the surface. Removable black, non-reflective tape shall be suitable for use on asphalt concrete pavement surfaces, and shall be selected from the Department's Approved List 17.

- a. **Initial Approval** - Maintained adhesive bond rating shall conform to the following requirements after the material has been installed on the test deck for 90 days:

- (1) **Adhesive Bond Rating:** The average adhesive bond rating (from transverse and longitudinal lines) shall be 3 or higher according to the NTPEP Work Plan.
- (2) **Skid Resistance:** The initial skid resistance shall be at least 45 BPN when tested according to ASTM E303, if available.
- (3) **Thickness:** Per the manufacturer's recommendation.
- (4) **Adhesion:** No line shall be displaced, be torn or missing.

b. **Batch Testing**

Black removable, non-reflective tape batch testing will be performed by the Department on samples obtained from the point of manufacture or from the field in accordance with the Materials Division's Manual of Instructions. Test results shall be compared against the following specifications:

- (1) **Skid Resistance:** Refer to initial requirements
- (2) **Thickness:** Refer to initial requirements
- (3) **Width:** The width shall be no less than the nominal width and no greater than 1/8" of the nominal width.

- (4) **Length:** The length shall be no less than the length stated on the manufacturer's packaging.

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
2020 ROAD AND BRIDGE SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS
SECTION 248 – STONE MATRIX ASPHALT CONCRETE

SECTION 248 – STONE MATRIX ASPHALT CONCRETE of the Specifications is amended as follows:

248.02 – Materials (f) is amended by replacing the first paragraph with the following:

Antistripping Additive: An antistripping additive shall be used in all stone matrix asphalt mixes. It may be hydrated lime or a chemical additive from the Materials Division's Approved List No. 7, or a combination of both. When an approved chemical additive is used, it shall be added at a rate of not less than 0.30 percent by weight of the total asphalt content of the mixture unless otherwise indicated on the Department's Approved List No. 7.

248.03 – Composition of SMA Mixture is amended as follows:

TABLE II-24 is replaced with the following:

Type No. (See Note)	TABLE II-24 SMA Design Range						
	Percentage by Weight Passing Square Mesh Sieves (in)						
	1	3/4	1/2	3/8	No. 4	No. 8	No. 30
Surface Mixes							
SMA 12.5		100	83-93	80 max	22-27	16-24	14-20
SMA 9.5		100	90-100	65-75	25-32	15-25	9-11
Intermediate Mixes							
SMA 19.0	100	85-95	50-60	30-45		16-24	12-16

Note: The required PG binder will be shown in parentheses as part of the mix type on the plans or in the proposal, e.g., SMA 12.5 (64E-22).

Section 248.04—Acceptance is amended by replacing the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth paragraphs with the following:

The Contractor shall check and report the percentage of flat and elongated particles (F&E) in the coarse aggregates of the mix design during production. Two of eight sub-lots from the first lot of material shall be selected for F&E verification when the Contractor samples the SMA material for acceptance (gradation and AC content). F&E testing shall be performed in accordance with VTM-121, after the gradation is performed. If passing results are obtained on each sample in the first lot, then F&E testing shall be performed on a frequency of every second lot of material produced (i.e., Lots 3, 5, 7, etc.) by randomly selecting two sub-lots. If the F&E of the mix exceeds the specified limits, the Contractor shall stop production and notify the Engineer. Production shall not resume until the Contractor has taken corrective action and the Engineer has accepted the Contractor's means of correction. Once production has resumed, the Contractor shall determine the F&E of the mix for two consecutive lots by randomly selecting two sub-lots per lot. If passing results are obtained for these two lots, then the F&E testing frequency shall return to every second lot of material produced.

The Contractor shall check and report the VCA of the mix during production for each gyratory sample. If the VCA of the mix equals the VCA of the DRC, the Contractor shall immediately notify the Engineer, document the JMF changes in the Producer Lab Analysis and Information Details (PLAID) website, and provide corrective action. If the VCA of the mix exceeds the VCA of the DRC, the Contractor shall stop production, notify the Engineer, and remove and replace that day's production at no cost to the Department. Production shall not resume until the Contractor has taken corrective action and the Engineer has accepted the Contractor's means of correction.

If the Department determines that the mixture being produced does not conform to the approved job-mix formula or the volumetric properties in Table II-25, based on the Department or the Contractor's test results, the Contractor shall immediately make corrections to bring the mixture into conformance with the approved job-mix formula and Table II-25 or cease paving with that mixture. The Engineer will investigate and determine the acceptability of the mix placed since the previous passing sample.

The finished pavement shall be uniform, free of irregularities and smooth. If irregularities including segregation, rutting, raveling, flushing, fat spots, mat slippage, irregular color, irregular texture, roller marks, tears, gouges, streaks, uncoated aggregate particles, or broken aggregate particles are detected, the Contractor shall immediately notify the Engineer and address the determined irregularities with corrective action. When irregularities are noted, the acceptability of the finished mat shall be determined by the Engineer.

The Engineer will limit subsequent paving operations using either a revised or another job-mix formula, which has not been verified as described herein, to a test run of 300 tons maximum if such material is to be placed in Department project work. The Engineer will not allow any further paving for the Department using that revised mixture until the acceptability of that mixture has received the Engineer's approval based on the 300-ton constraint.

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
2020 ROAD AND BRIDGE SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS
SECTION 305 – SUBGRADE AND SHOULDERS

Section 305.03(a)1 – Subgrade consisting of material in place is replaced with the following:

1. **Subgrade consisting of material in place:** The subgrade area shall be scarified to a depth of 6 inches for a distance of 2 feet beyond the proposed edges of the pavement on each side. If sandy or other soil is encountered that will not compact readily, clay or other suitable material may be added or water applied in such quantity and within the allowable moisture content specified herein as will permit compaction of the subgrade. Subgrade material shall be compacted at optimum moisture, within ± 20 percent of optimum. The density of the subgrade when compared to the theoretical maximum density as determined in accordance with VTM-1 or VTM-12 shall conform to the following:

% Retained on No. 4 Sieve	Min. % Density
0-50	100
51-60	95
61-70	90

Percentages of material shall be reported to the nearest whole number.

Field density determination will be performed with a portable nuclear density gauge as specified in VTM-10, or by other approved methods as directed by the Engineer.

The Contractor shall then shape and check the subgrade to ensure a typical cross section and uniform grade prior to placement of any subsequent courses. If the subgrade becomes eroded or distorted prior to placement of material for subsequent courses, the Contractor shall scarify, reshape, and recompact it in accordance with the original requirements.

At the time of placing material for subsequent courses, the Contractor shall compact the subgrade to the required density, free from mud and frost, and to a condition that will permit compaction of subsequent courses without distortion.

The Contractor shall remove material from the unstable area and contaminated aggregate if the approved subgrade becomes unstable after placement of the subbase or base course and becomes mixed with the aggregate therein. The area shall then be backfilled and compacted, and the subsequent course thereon reconstructed.

Section 305.03(e) – Shoulders is replaced with the following:

Shoulders: Aggregate shoulder material shall be placed in accordance with the applicable specifications governing the type of material or construction being used and shall be compacted at optimum moisture, within ± 2 percentage points of optimum. Except when aggregate material No. 18 is used, the density of the aggregate shoulder material, when compared to the theoretical maximum density as determined in accordance with VTM-1, shall conform to the following:

% Retained on No. 4 Sieve	Min. % Density
0-50	100
51-60	95
61-70	90

Percentages of material will be reported to the nearest whole number. The above density requirements may be reduced by 5% per VTM-10 when using the portable nuclear density gauge in direct transmission mode.

When aggregate material No. 18 is used, the density, when compared to the theoretical maximum density, shall be not less than 90 percent or more than 95 percent.

Field density determination will be performed with a portable nuclear density gauge as specified in VTM-10, or by other approved methods as directed by the Engineer. When the total thickness of the layer for aggregate shoulder material being constructed is less than 4 inches, the minimum density requirement may not be enforced. For such cases, the aggregate shoulder should be compacted with three or more passes of a heavy-duty vibratory roller (e.g., a 10-ton smooth drum roller) or as approved by the Engineer. The aggregate shoulder should be compacted until it is apparent that no further densification can be obtained.

When it is determined by the Engineer that operating a roller/compactor on the shoulder material is a rollover hazard, the compaction requirements can be waived by the Engineer.

Aggregate in the guardrail section of fills, 1 foot from the roadway side of the guardrail face to the outside of the shoulder, shall be compacted until a density of at least 90 percent of the theoretical maximum density has been obtained. The asphalt mixture in this area shall be sealed immediately after the hot mixture is spread. Rolling of the asphalt mixture shall continue until roller marks are eliminated.

Stabilized and paved shoulders shall be constructed in accordance with the applicable specifications for pavement stabilization. If the aggregate shoulder material becomes overconsolidated prior to final finishing, it shall be scarified for the approximate depth, reshaped, and recompact to conform to the specified grade and cross section.

Shoulders shall be constructed simultaneously with nonrigid types of base or surface courses other than asphalt concrete or in advance of the base or surface course so as to prevent spreading of base or surface materials. The area of shoulders 12 inches adjacent to the pavement shall be rolled simultaneously with the course being deposited.

Where base or surface courses are being constructed under traffic and are more than 1 inch in depth, shoulder material adjacent thereto shall be placed within 72 hours after placement of the base or surface course.

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
2020 ROAD AND BRIDGE SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS
SECTION 308 – SUBBASE COURSE

SECTION 308 – SUBBASE COURSE of the Specifications is amended as follows:

Section 308.03 – Procedures is replaced by the following:

Prior to placement of the subbase course, the subgrade shall be constructed in accordance with Section 304 and Section 305 as applicable.

Subbase material shall be mixed in an approved central mixing plant of the pugmill or other mechanical type in accordance with Section 208.05. The Contractor shall place the mixed material on the subgrade by means of an approved aggregate spreader. The Engineer will not require the use of such spreader when the material is being applied solely for the temporary maintenance of traffic or where the width of the course shown on the plans is transitional and impracticable to place with a spreader box.

The Contractor shall spread and compact the material in two or more layers of approximately equal thickness where the required thickness is more than 6 inches. The compacted thickness of any one layer shall be not more than 6 inches, however the Engineer may approve increasing the compacted depth of a single layer of the subbase course to 10 inches when vibrating or other approved types of special compacting equipment are used.

Each layer of subbase course shall be compacted at optimum moisture, within ± 2 percentage points of optimum. The density of each layer of subbase aggregate material, when compared to the theoretical maximum density as determined in accordance with VTM-1, shall conform to the following:

% Material Retained on No. 4 Sieve	Min. % Density
0-50	100
51-60	95
61-70	90

Percentages shall be reported to the nearest whole number. The above density requirements may be reduced by 5% per VTM-10 when using the portable nuclear density gauge in direct transmission mode.

The Department will perform field density determinations with a portable nuclear density gauge using the density control strip as specified in Section 304 and VTM-10, or by other approved methods as directed by the Engineer.

The Contractor shall scarify, reshape, and recompact the surface of the subbase if it becomes uneven or distorted and sets up in that condition. If the subbase when compacted and shaped shows a deficiency in thickness or if depressions occur in the surface, the Contractor shall scarify such sections at his own expense before additional material is added.

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
2020 ROAD AND BRIDGE SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS
SECTION 309 – AGGREGATE BASE COURSE

SECTION 309 – AGGREGATE BASE COURSE of the Specifications is amended as follows:

Section 309.05 – Density Requirements is replaced by the following:

The Contractor shall spread and compact the material in two or more layers of approximately equal thickness where the required thickness is more than 6 inches. The compacted thickness of any one layer shall be not more than 6 inches, however the Engineer may approve increasing the compacted depth of a single layer of the base course to 10 inches when vibrating or other approved types of special compacting equipment are used.

The Contractor shall compact each layer at optimum moisture within ± 2 percentage points of optimum after mixing and shaping. The density of each layer of base aggregate material, when compared to the theoretical maximum density as determined in accordance with VTM-1, shall conform to the following:

% Material Retained on No. 4 Sieve	Min. % Density
0-50	100
51-60	95
61-70	90

Percentages shall be reported to the nearest whole number. The above density requirements may be reduced by 5% per VTM-10 when using the portable nuclear density gauge in direct transmission mode.

The base course will be tested in place for depth and density. The Department will perform field density determinations with a portable nuclear density gauge using the density control strip as specified in Section 304 and VTM-10, or by other approved methods as directed by the Engineer.

The Contractor shall maintain the surface of each layer during the compaction operations in a manner such that a uniform texture is produced and the aggregates are firmly keyed. The Contractor shall uniformly apply water over the base materials during compaction in the amount necessary to obtain proper density.

Irregularities in the surface shall be corrected by scarifying, remixing, reshaping, and recompacting until a smooth surface is secured. The surface shall thereafter be protected against the loss of fine materials by the addition of moisture, when necessary, and shall be maintained in a satisfactory and smooth condition until accepted by the Engineer.

The Engineer will base acceptance of the aggregate base course for depth on the requirements of Section 308.

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
2020 ROAD AND BRIDGE SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS
SECTION 315 – ASPHALT CONCRETE PLACEMENT

SECTION 315 – ASPHALT CONCRETE PLACEMENT of the Specifications is replaced with the following:

315.01 – Description

This work shall consist of constructing one or more courses of asphalt concrete on a prepared foundation in accordance with these Specifications and within the specified tolerances for the lines, grades, thicknesses, and cross sections shown on the Plans or established by the Engineer. At the Contractor's option, the asphalt concrete may be produced using a warm-mix additive or warm-mix process approved by the Department. When used, the temperature placement limitations for Warm Mix Asphalt (WMA) shall apply.

This work shall also consist of constructing asphalt concrete curb and rumble strips in accordance with these Specifications, plan details, and the Standard Drawings.

315.02 – Materials

- (a) **Asphalt concrete** shall conform to Section 211. The Contractor shall alter the design if SUPERPAVE design densities begin to exceed 98% of the Theoretical Maximum Density (TMD) during construction.
- (b) **Asphalt for tack coat** shall conform to Section 210 and shall be applied according to Section 310.
- (c) **Asphalt for prime coat** shall conform to Section 210 and shall be applied according to Section 311.
- (d) **Curb backup material** shall be asphalt concrete conforming to any surface or intermediate mixture listed in Tables II-13 and II-14.
- (e) **Liquid asphalt coating (emulsion) for rumble strips** shall conform to Section 210. The Contractor shall use CSS-1h or CQS-1h asphalt emulsions for centerline rumble strips. The CSS-1h or CQS-1h liquid asphalt may be diluted by up to 30% at the emulsion manufacturer's facility.

315.03 – Equipment

- (a) **Hauling Equipment:** Trucks used for hauling asphalt concrete shall have structurally sound, tight, clean, smooth metal or other non-absorptive, inert material bodies equipped with a positive locking metal tailgate. Surfaces in contact with asphalt concrete shall be given a thin coat of aliphatic hydrocarbon invert emulsion release agent (nonpuddling), a lime solution, or other release agent materials on the Department's Approved List 8. The beds of dump trucks shall be raised to remove excess release agent prior to loading except when a nonpuddling release agent is used. Only a nonpuddling agent shall be used in truck beds that do not dump. Each Contractor truck used for hauling asphalt concrete shall be equipped with a tarpaulin or other type of cover acceptable to the Engineer that shall protect the material from moisture and foreign matter and prevent the rapid loss of heat during transportation.
- (b) **Asphalt Pavers:** The asphalt paver shall be designed and recommended by the Manufacturer for the type of asphalt concrete to be placed and shall be operated in accordance with the Manufacturer's recommendations. The Contractor shall readily have and maintain on the project site any written

recommendations from the Manufacturer of the material relative to handling and placing of the asphalt concrete. In the absence of the Manufacturer's recommendations, the recommendations of the National Asphalt Pavement Association shall be followed. The paver shall be capable of producing a smooth uniform texture, dense joints, and a smooth riding surface even when screed extensions are used.

- (c) **Rollers:** Rollers shall be steel wheel, static or vibratory, or pneumatic tire rollers and shall be capable of reversing without backlash. The Contractor shall operate rollers at speeds slow enough to avoid displacement of the material. The number and weight of rollers shall be sufficient to compact the asphalt concrete to the required density while it is still in a workable condition. The Engineer will not allow the use of equipment that results in excessive crushing of aggregate or marring of the pavement surface. If the Contractor's equipment mars the surface of the pavement during construction to the extent that imperfections cannot satisfactorily be corrected or produces permanent blemishes, the Engineer will require the Contractor to discontinue the use of that particular equipment and replace that equipment with satisfactory units.
- (d) **Rotary Saw:** The Contractor shall supply a gasoline-powered rotary saw with a carbide blade for cutting test samples from the pavement. The Contractor shall provide gasoline, oil, additional carbide blades, and maintenance for the rotary saw. The Contractor shall cool the pavement prior to sawing the sample. As an alternative, the Contractor may furnish the necessary equipment for coring and testing 4-inch core samples in accordance with VTM-22.
- (e) **Material Transfer Vehicle (MTV):** When required in the Contract, the Contractor shall furnish a self-propelled MTV storage unit capable of receiving material from trucks, storing the material, and transferring the material from the unit to a paver hopper insert via a conveyor system. The paver hopper insert and unit shall have a combined minimum storage capacity of 15 tons. The storage unit or paver hopper insert shall be able to remix the material in order to produce a uniform, non-segregated mix having a uniform temperature prior to placing the asphalt concrete on the roadway surface.

315.04 – Placement Limitations

The Contractor shall not place asphalt concrete when weather or surface conditions are such that the material cannot be properly handled, finished, or compacted. The surface upon which asphalt concrete is to be placed shall be free of standing water, dirt, and mud and the base temperature shall conform to the following:

(a) Asphalt Concrete Produced with Warm Mix Asphalt Additives or Processes:

The Contractor shall note on the delivery ticket that the load is Warm Mix Asphalt.

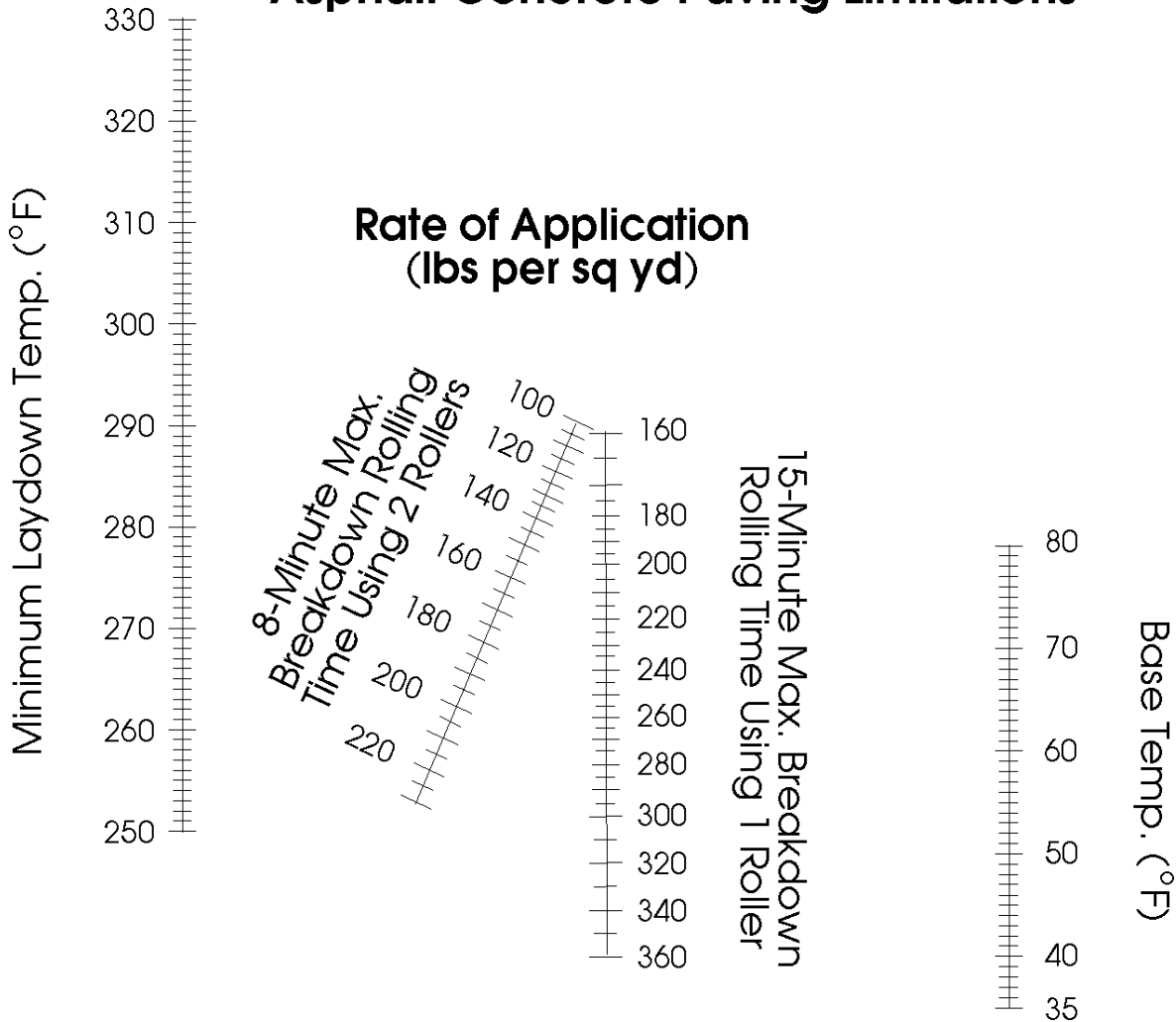
1. **When the base temperature is 40° F and above:** The Engineer will permit lay-down at any temperature below the maximum limits given in Section 211.08.
2. **When the mixture temperature is below 200° F:** The Contractor will not be allowed to place the material.

(b) Asphalt Concrete Produced without Warm Mix Asphalt Additives or Processes:

1. **When the base temperature is above 80° F:** The Engineer will allow laydown at any temperature conforming to the limits specified in Section 211.
2. **When the base temperature is between 40°F and 80°F:** The Contractor shall use Table III-2 to determine the minimum laydown temperature of the asphalt concrete. At no time shall the base temperature for base (BM) and intermediate (IM) mixes be less than 40°F. At no time shall the laydown temperature for BM and IM mixes be less than 250°F.

TABLE III-2
Cold Weather Paving Limitations

Asphalt Concrete Paving Limitations



The minimum base and laydown temperatures for surface mixes (SM) shall never be less than the following:

PG Binder/Mix Designation	Percentage of Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP) Added to Mix	Minimum Base Temperature	Minimum Placement Temperature
PG 64S-22 (A)	≤25%	40°F	250°F
PG 64S-22 (A)	>25%	50°F ²	270°F ²
PG 64H-22 (D)	≤30%	50°F ²	270°F ²
PG 64E-22 (E)	≤15%	50°F ²	290°F ²
PG 64S-22 (S)	≤30%	50°F ²	290°F ²

3. **When the laydown temperature is between 301° F and 325° F:** The number of compaction rollers shall be the same number as those required for 300° F.

Intermediate and base courses that are placed at rates of application that exceed the application rates shown in Table III-2 shall conform to the requirements for the maximum application rate shown for 8-minute and 15-minute compaction rolling as per number of rollers used.

If the Contractor is unable to complete the compaction rolling within the applicable 8-minute or 15-minute period, the Engineer will either require the placing of the asphalt concrete to cease until sufficient rollers are used or other corrective action be taken to complete the compaction rolling within the specified time period.

The Contractor shall complete compaction rolling prior to the mat cooling down to 175° F. Finish rolling may be performed at a lower mat temperature.

The Contractor shall not place the final asphalt concrete finish course until temporary pavement markings will no longer be required.

(c) **SM-4.75 Mixtures Placement:**

1. The minimum placement temperature shall be 290°F regardless of WMA use.
2. The minimum ambient and base temperature shall be 50°F. The Contractor shall employ a MTV during the placement of SM-4.75 mixtures when either the ambient or base temperature is between 50°F and 60°F.

315.05 – Procedures

- (a) **Base Course:** The Contractor shall prepare the subgrade or subbase as specified in Section 305. The Contractor shall grade and compact the course to the required profile upon which the asphalt concrete is to be placed, including the area that will support the paving equipment.
- (b) **Conditioning Existing Surface:** The surface on which the asphalt concrete is to be placed shall be prepared in accordance with the applicable Specifications and shall be graded and compacted to the required profile and cross section.

When specified in the Contract, before placement of asphalt concrete, the Contractor shall seal longitudinal and transverse joints and cracks by the application of an approved crack sealing material in accordance with Section 322.

1. **Priming and Tacking:** The Contractor shall paint contact surfaces of curbing, gutters, manholes, and other structures projecting into or abutting the pavement and cold joints of asphalt with a thick, uniform coating of asphalt prior to placing the asphalt concrete.

The Contractor shall apply an asphalt tack or prime coat conforming to the applicable requirements of Section 311 or Section 310 and as specified below. Liquid asphalt classified as cutbacks or emulsions shall be applied ahead of the paving operations, and the time interval between applying and placing the asphalt concrete shall be sufficient to ensure a tacky residue has formed to provide maximum adhesion of the asphalt concrete to the base. The Contractor shall not place asphalt concrete on tack or prime coats that have been damaged by traffic or contaminated by foreign material. Traffic shall be excluded from such sections.

- a. **Priming aggregate base or subbase:** The Engineer will not require priming with asphalt material on aggregate subbase or base material prior to the placement of asphalt concrete base, intermediate or surface layers unless otherwise specified in the Contract.
- b. **Tacking:** Tack at joints, and adjacent to curbs, gutters, or other appurtenances shall be applied with a hand wand or with spray bar at the rate of 0.2 gallon per square yard. At joints, the tack applied by the hand wand or a spray bar shall be 2 feet in width with 4 to 6 inches protruding beyond the joint for the first pass. Tack for the adjacent pass shall completely cover the vertical

face of the pavement mat edge so that slight puddling of tack occurs at the joint, and extend a minimum of 1 foot into the lane to be paved. Milled faces that are to remain in place shall be tacked in the same way for the adjacent pass. Use of tack at the vertical faces of longitudinal joints will not be required when paving is performed in echelon.

The tack coat shall be eliminated on asphalt saturated (rich) sections or those that have been repaired by the extensive use of asphalt patching mixtures when directed by the Engineer.

Tack shall not be required atop asphalt stabilized open-graded material drainage layers.

Tack shall be applied between the existing asphalt surface and each asphalt course placed thereafter.

2. **Removing depressions and elevating curves:** Where irregularities in the existing surface will result in a course more than 3 inches in thickness after compaction, the Contractor shall bring the surface to a uniform profile by patching with asphalt concrete and thoroughly tamping or rolling the patched area until it conforms with the surrounding surface. The asphalt concrete used shall be the same as that specified for the course to be placed.

When the Contractor elects to conduct operations to eliminate depressions, elevate curves, and place the surface course simultaneously, the Contractor shall furnish such additional spreading and compacting equipment as required to maintain the proper interval between the operations.

- (c) **Placing and Finishing:** The Contractor shall not place asphalt concrete until the Engineer approves the surface upon which it shall be placed.

The Contractor's equipment and placement operations shall properly control the pavement width and horizontal alignment. The Contractor shall use an asphalt paver sized to distribute asphalt concrete over the widest pavement width practicable. Wherever practicable, and when the capacity of sustained production and delivery is such that more than one paver can be successfully and continuously operated, pavers shall be used in echelon to place the wearing course in adjacent lanes. Crossovers, as well as areas containing manholes or other obstacles that prohibit the practical use of mechanical spreading and finishing equipment may be constructed using hand tools. However, the Contractor shall exercise care to obtain the required thickness, jointing, compaction, and surface smoothness in such areas.

The longitudinal joint in one layer shall offset that in the layer immediately below by approximately 6 inches or more. The joint in the wearing surface shall be offset 6 inches to 12 inches from the centerline of the pavement if the roadway comprises two traffic lanes. The joint shall be offset approximately 6 inches from the lane lines if the roadway is more than two lanes in width. The longitudinal joint shall be uniform in appearance. If the offset for the longitudinal joint varies from a straight line more than 2 inches in 50 feet on tangent alignment, or from a true arc more than 2 inches in 50 feet on curved alignment, the Contractor shall seal the joint using a water-proof sealer at no cost to the Department. The Contractor shall recommend a sealant and installation procedure to the Engineer for approval before proceeding. If the offset for the longitudinal joint varies from a straight line more than 3 inches in 50 feet on tangent alignment, or from a true arc more than 3 inches in 50 feet on curved alignment, the Engineer may reject the paving. The Engineer will not require offsetting layers when adjoining lanes are paved in echelon and the rolling of both lanes occurs within 15 minutes after laydown.

The Contractor shall have a certified Asphalt Field Level II Technician present during all paving operations. Immediately after placement and screeding, the surface and edges of each layer shall be inspected by the Asphalt Field Level II Technician to ensure compliance with the asphalt concrete placement requirements and be straightedged to verify uniformity and smoothness. The Asphalt Field Level II Technician shall make any corrections to the placement operations, if necessary, prior to compaction.. The finished pavement shall be uniform and free of irregularities. If irregularities, including

but not limited to segregation or flushing, are identified during the paving operation, the Contractor shall immediately notify the Engineer and address the irregularities with corrective action. If the irregularities continue, the Contractor shall cease the paving operation and not resume until corrective measures have been approved by the Department. When irregularities are noted, the limits of the finished mat shall be determined by the Engineer. The limits of the deficient area of the finished mat shall be removed and replaced at no cost to the Department.

The Contractor's Asphalt Field Level II Technician shall be present during all density testing.

Asphalt concrete placement shall be as continuous as possible and shall be scheduled such that the interruption occurring at the completion of each day's work shall not detrimentally affect the partially completed work. Material that cannot be spread and finished in daylight shall not be dispatched from the plant unless the Engineer approves the use of artificial lighting. When paving is performed at night, the Contractor shall provide sufficient light to properly perform and thoroughly inspect every phase of the operation. Such phases include cleaning planed surfaces, applying tack, paving, compacting, and testing. Lighting shall be provided and positioned so as to not create a blinding hazard to the traveling public.

The Contractor shall ensure that the roller does not pass over the end of freshly placed material during the compaction of asphalt concrete except when a transverse construction joint is to be formed. Edges of pavement shall be finished true and uniform.

Asphalt concrete SUPERPAVE pavement courses shall be placed in layers not exceeding five times the Nominal Maximum Aggregate Size (NMAS) in the surface asphalt concrete, and not exceeding six times the NMAS in the intermediate and base asphalt concrete. The maximum thickness may be reduced if the mixture cannot be adequately placed in a single lift and compacted to the required uniform density and smoothness. The minimum thickness for a pavement course shall be no less than 3 times the NMAS of the asphalt concrete. The NMAS for each mix shall be defined as one sieve size larger than the first sieve to retain more than 10% aggregate as shown in the design range specified in Section 211.03, Table II-13. The Contractor may place base courses in irregularly shaped areas of pavement such as transitions, turn lanes, crossovers, and entrances in a single lift.

The Contractor shall square up overlays in excess of 220 pounds per square yard or lanes with a milled depth greater than 2 inches prior to opening to traffic.

The Contractor shall cut drainage outlets through the shoulder at locations the Engineer designates, excluding curb and gutter sections, on the milled roadway areas that are to be opened to traffic. Plan and prosecute the milling operation to avoid trapping water on the roadway and restore drainage outlets to original grade once paving operations are completed, unless otherwise directed by the Engineer. The cost for cutting and restoring the drainage slots in the roadway shoulder shall be included in the price bid for other items of work.

The Contractor shall plan and prosecute a schedule of operations so that milled roadways shall be overlaid with asphalt concrete as soon as possible. In no instance shall the time lapse exceed 14 days after the milling operations, unless otherwise specified in Section 515 or other provisions in the contract. The Contractor shall keep milled areas of the roadway free of irregularities and obstructions that may create a hazard or annoyance to traffic in accordance with Section 104.

The Contractor shall use a short ski or shoe to match the grade of the newly overlaid adjacent travel lane on primary, interstate, and designated secondary routes. Unless otherwise directed by the Engineer, a 24-foot minimum automatic grade control ski shall be used on asphalt concrete on divided highways, with the exception of overlays that are less than full width and the first course of asphalt concrete base over aggregate subbases. Care shall be exercised when working along curb and gutter sections to provide a uniform grade and joint.

The Contractor shall construct the final riding surface to tie into the existing surface by an approved method, which shall include the cutting of a notch into the existing pavement. In addition to notching, the Contractor may use an asphalt concrete mix design containing a fine-graded mix to achieve a smooth transition from the new asphalt concrete overlay to the existing pavement, with the approval of the Engineer. The material shall be of a type to ensure that raveling will not occur.. The cost for constructing tie-ins in the asphalt concrete overlay shall be included in the asphalt concrete cContract unit price.

Prior to application of tack coat and commencement of paving operations if, in the opinion of the Engineer, the existing pavement surface condition may detrimentally affect or prevent the bond of the new overlay, the Contractor shall clean the existing pavement surface of all accumulated dust, mud, or other debris. At no point shall soil, aggregate, or other potential bond breaker material be stored on the pavement surface, unless otherwise approved by the Engineer. If the Contractor wishes to stockpile materials on the pavement surface, the Contractor shall provide documentation to the Engineer for approval on the means and methods that will be used to ensure it will not detrimentally affect or prevent the bond of the next pavement layer. This includes all base, intermediate and surface layers.

The Contractor shall ensure the surface remains clean until commencement of, and during, paving operations. The cost for cleaning and surface preparation shall be included in the asphalt concrete contract unit price.

The Contractor shall employ a Material Transfer Vehicle (MTV) during the placement of surface mixes (SM) on all Interstate routes. If equipment within the paving train breaks down, paving shall be discontinued once the material on-site has been placed and no more material shall be shipped from the asphalt plant.

When required in the Contract, an MTV shall be used during the placement of designated asphalt concrete on full lane width applications.

- (d) **Compacting:** Immediately after the asphalt concrete is placed, struck off, and surface irregularities are corrected, the material shall be thoroughly and uniformly compacted by rolling. Rolling shall be a continuous process, insofar as practicable, and all parts of the pavement shall receive uniform compaction.

The asphalt surface shall be rolled when the asphalt concrete is in the proper condition. Rolling shall not cause undue displacement, cracking, or shoving of the placed mixture.

The Contractor shall use the number, weight, and type of rollers sufficient to obtain the required compaction while the material is in a workable condition. The sequence of rolling operations and the selection of roller types shall provide the specified density.

Rolling shall begin at the sides of the placement and proceed longitudinally parallel with the center of the pavement, each pass overlapping at least 6 inches, gradually progressing to the crown of the pavement. When abutting a previously placed lane, rolling shall begin at the outside unconfined side and proceed toward the previously placed lane. On superelevated curves, rolling shall begin at the low side and proceed to the high side by overlapping longitudinal passes parallel with the centerline.

The Contractor shall correct displacements occurring as a result of reversing the direction of a roller or other causes at once by the use of rakes or lutes and the addition of fresh mixture when required. Care shall be taken in rolling not to displace or distort the line and grade of the edges of the asphalt concrete. Edges of finished asphalt pavement surfaces shall be true curves or tangents. The Contractor shall correct irregularities in such areas.

The Contractor shall keep the wheels/drums of the rollers properly moistened with water, water mixed with a very small quantity of detergent or other Engineer approved material to prevent adhesion of the mixture to the rollers. The Engineer will not allow the use or presence of excess liquid on the rollers.

The Contractor shall thoroughly compact the mixture along forms, curbs, headers, walls, and other places not accessible to rollers with hot hand tampers, smoothing irons, or mechanical tampers,. On depressed areas, a trench roller or cleated compression strips may be used under the roller to ensure proper compression.

For SM-4.75 mixes, breakdown rolling shall be accomplished with steel wheel rollers with a minimum weight of 10 tons. SM-4.75 mixes shall receive at least three breakdown roller passes before intermediate and finish rolling.

The Contractor shall protect the surface of the compacted course until the material has cooled sufficiently to support normal traffic without marring.

- (e) **Density** will be determined in accordance with Method A, Section 315.05 (e) 1.b (1) for all Interstate and Limited Access routes, for primary and secondary routes with an ADT of at least 2,000 and at least 20 feet in width, and for intermediate and base asphalt concrete placed in layers exceeding 4 inches. Method B, Section 315.05 (e) 1.b (2), will be used for all other routes. Also, for any (1) asphalt concrete overlays placed directly on surface treatment roadways and (2) asphalt concrete placed at an application rate less than 125 pounds per square yard, based on 110 pounds per square yard per inch, on any surface: in these situations, Method B will be used instead of Method A.

Control Strip procedures shall be the same for both Methods A and B, and shall be in accordance with Section 315.05(e)1a. The Contractor shall have a certified Asphalt Field Technician II perform all density testing. Density shall be determined with a thin-lift nuclear gauge conforming to VTM-81 or from the testing of plugs or cores taken from the roadway where the material was placed. per the applicable subsection of these specifications.

1. Standard Operations (not Small Quantity): Density test locations shall be marked and labeled in accordance with VTM-76. When acceptance testing is performed with a nuclear gauge, the Contractor shall have had the gauge calibrated within the previous 12 months by an approved calibration service. In addition, the Contractor shall maintain documentation of such calibration service for the 12-month period from the date of the calibration service. The required density of the compacted course shall not be less than 98.0% or more than 102.0% of the target control strip density.

The Engineer will divide the project into "control strips" and "test sections" for the purpose of defining areas represented by each series of tests.

- a. **Control Strip:** Control strips shall be constructed on surface, intermediate, and base courses, in accordance with these Specifications and VTM-76. Control strips shall be used to establish the roller pattern, and also for establishing the targets for control strip density testing under Method B acceptance

The required density of the compacted course shall not be less than 98.0% or more than 102.0 % of the target control strip.

The term *control strip density* is defined as the average of 10 determinations selected at stratified random locations within the control strip.

The Contractor shall construct one control strip at the beginning of work on each roadway and shoulder course and on each lift of each course. The Engineer will require the Contractor to construct an additional control strip whenever a change is made in the type or source of materials; whenever a significant change occurs in the composition of the material being placed from the same source; or when there is a failing test strip. During the evaluation of the initial

control strip, the Contractor may continue paving operations, however, paving and production shall be discontinued during construction and evaluation of any additional control strips. If two consecutive control strips fail, subsequent paving operations shall not begin or shall cease until the Contractor recommends corrective actions to the Engineer and the Engineer approves the Contractor proceeding with the corrective action(s). If the Contractor and the Engineer mutually agree that the required density cannot be obtained because of the condition of the existing pavement structure, the target control strip density shall be determined from the roller pattern that achieves the optimum density and this target control strip density shall be used on the remainder of the roadway that exhibits similar pavement conditions.

Either the Engineer or the Contractor may initiate the construction of an additional control strip at any time.

The length of the control strip shall be approximately 300 feet and the width shall not be less than 6 feet. On the first day of construction or beginning of a new course, the control strip shall be started between 500 and 1,000 feet from the beginning of the paving operation. The Contractor shall construct the control strip using the same paving, rolling equipment, procedures, and thickness as shall be used for the remainder of the course being placed.

The Contractor's Asphalt Field Level II Technician shall take one reading at each of 10 stratified random locations. No determination shall be made within 12 inches of the edge of any application width for surface and intermediate mixes or within 18 inches of the edge of any application width for base mixes. The average of these 10 determinations shall be the control strip density recorded to the nearest 0.1 pound per cubic foot. The minimum control strip density shall be determined in accordance with VTM-76.

The control strip shall be considered a lot. If the control strip density conforms to the requirements of 92.5% of TMD for surface and intermediate mixes, and 94.0% for base mix, as shown in Table III-3, the Engineer will consider the control strip to be acceptable.

If the Control Strip density is less than 92.5% for SM and IM Mixes, and 94.0% for BM Mixes, the Control Strip will not be considered acceptable by the Department for the purposes of establishing the roller pattern. However, the material will be allowed to stay in place at a reduced payment, as shown in Table III-3, provided that the Control Strip density is not less than 88.0% for SM and IM Mixes and 89.5% for BM Mixes. For Control Strips with density below 88.0% for SM and IM Mixes, and below 89.5% for BM Mixes, the Engineer may either: (1) Direct the Contractor to remove the material at no additional cost to the Department and replace the Control Strip; or (2) offer the Contractor a reduced payment. That reduced payment will continue to be set at 75%, unless modified by the Engineer. Only one reduced-pay control strip will be allowed.

TABLE III-3

Control Strip	Requirement	and	Payment
SM and IM Mixes			BM Mixes
% TMD	% of Payment		% TMD
Greater than 96.5	95		Greater than 98.0
92.5– 96.5	100		94.0-98.0
90.0-92.4	90		91.5-93.9
88.0-89.9	80		89.5-91.4,
Less than 88.0	Removal ¹		Less than 89.5
			Removal ¹

1. Tonnage shall be removed from the roadway at no cost to the Department. Alternatively, at the Engineer's discretion, the material may remain in place at 75%, as noted in the paragraph above.

Once an acceptable control strip has been established, the roller pattern shall be adopted; also, for Method B acceptance routes the control strip density shall become the target-density.

If the Engineer determines that the control strip requirements of 92.5% of TMD for surface and intermediate mix, and 94.0% for base mix cannot be met due to in-situ pavement conditions, Method 'B' will be used for acceptance and payment and density adjustments will be waived.

- b. **Test section (lot):** For the purposes of both Contractor quality control and determining acceptance, the Engineer will consider each day's production as a lot unless the paving length is less than 3,000 linear feet or more than 7,500 linear feet, regardless of the method of acceptance (Method A or B). When paving is less than 3,000 feet, that day's production will be combined with the previous day's production or added to the next day's production to create a lot as described below.

The standard size of a lot will be 5,000 linear feet (five 1,000 foot sublots) of any paver pass 6 feet or greater for the thickness of the course. If the Engineer approves, the lot size may be increased to 7,500 linear foot lots with five 1,500 foot sublots when the Contractor's normal daily production exceeds 7,000 feet. Pavers traveling in echelon will be considered as two paver passes. When a partial lot occurs at the end of a day's production or upon completion of the project, the lot size will be redefined as follows:

- If the partial lot contains one or two sublots, the sublots will be added to the previous lot.
- If the partial lot contains three or four sublots, the partial lot will be redefined to be an entire lot.

The Contractor's Asphalt Field Level II Technician shall test each lot for density by taking a nuclear density gauge reading from two random test sites selected by the Engineer within each sublot. When saw plugs or cores are used to determine acceptance, a single test site will be selected by the Engineer. Test sites will not be located within 12 inches of the edge of any application width for surface and intermediate mixes or within 18 inches of the edge of any application width for base mixes.

The Engineer will compare the average of the sublot nuclear density measurements to the target nuclear density, or for plugs and cores, to the target percent of theoretical maximum density achieved on the control strip to determine the acceptability of the lot. Once the average density of the lot has been determined, the Engineer will not allow the Contractor to provide additional compaction to raise the average density. The Contractor shall immediately notify the Engineer and institute corrective action if two consecutive sublots produce density results less than 98% or more than 102% of the target control strip density.

Density testing for acceptance will not be performed on areas too thin or irregular to test accurately, such as open-graded friction courses, and wedge-and-leveling courses. Areas that are difficult to compact due to subgrade support or space limitations, including but not limited to crossovers and gore areas, will be placed in accordance with Section 315.05(e)2.

For purposes of density determination, acceptance, and payment, Main Pavement is defined to include travel lanes, shoulders 6 feet or greater, turn lanes, ramps, and acceleration and deceleration lanes.

Longitudinal joints shall also be tested for density using a nuclear density gauge at each test site in the subplot. For surface and intermediate mixes, the edge of the gauge shall be placed within 4 inches of the joint. For base mixes, the edge of the gauge shall be placed within 6 inches of the joint. The Contractor shall not place the gauge over top of the joint. The joint density value shall be recorded. The Contractor shall report to the Engineer and institute corrective action if a single longitudinal joint density reading is less than 95% of the target control strip density. The Contractor shall furnish the test data developed during the day's paving to the Engineer by the end of the day's operations. The Engineer will not use the values obtained from the joint readings in payment calculation.

(1) Method 'A' (plugs or cores)

Density shall be determined from the testing of plugs or cores taken from the roadway where the mixture was placed. Any pay adjustment will only be applied to Main Pavement.

The Contractor's Asphalt Field Level II Technician shall perform acceptance testing for density for each subplot by obtaining one plug, defined as a sawed 4-inch by 4-inch specimen, or one 4-inch-diameter core, at a single random test site selected by the Engineer. More than one plug or core shall be taken if the original sample is damaged.

The sub-lot site shall be marked as described in VTM-76. The bulk specific gravity of the plugs or cores shall be determined in accordance with VTM-6. The density of the plugs or cores shall be determined in accordance with VTM-22, except that the daily Rice values obtained by the Contractor for the material will be used for calculating percent density (instead of using the 5-day running average as noted in VTM-22).

Plugs or cores shall be taken from the pavement during the paving shift and bulked in the presence of the Engineer unless otherwise approved. The Department reserves the right to have the plugs or cores bulked on the project site. In the event of any uncertainty around the bulking procedures or results, the Department further reserves the right to re-bulk the samples. The Contractor will have the right to witness the re-bulking. The Contractor will be responsible for maintaining the cores until approved for disposal by the Department.

The Contractor shall number subplot test sites sequentially per lot, mark these on the pavement, fill plug or core holes with the paving mixture, and compact prior to the completion of each day of production.

The Contractor shall clean and straighten any irregular edges before filling and compacting. Liquid tack material shall be applied so it visibly covers all plug or core hole surfaces (sides, bottom, etc.). Asphalt concrete mixture available on the same day of paving, or other permanent patching material as approved by the Engineer, shall be placed into the plug or core hole and compacted with a 10-pound weighted hand tool or greater compactive effort with rollers or other equipment available on-site and approved by the Engineer.

The tonnage of each lot for the pay adjustment will be based on the lot's width and length and the mixture application rate as designated in the Contract or as revised by the Engineer. Payment will be made in accordance with Table III-4A.

TABLE III-4A

Payment Schedule for		Method A	Lot	Densities
SM and	IM Mixes	BM		Mixes
% TMD	% of Payment	%TMD	% Payment	
Greater than 96.5	95	Greater than 98.0	95	
92.5– 96.5	100	94.0-98.0	100	
90.0-92.4	90	91.5-93.9	90	
88.0-89.9	80	89.5-91.4	80	
Less than 88.0	Removal	Less than 89.5	Removal	

1. Tonnage shall be removed from the roadway at no additional cost to the Department.

If a minimum of 80% of each test section lot's core/plug samples is no lower than 92.5% of TMD for SM and IM mixes, and 94.0% of TMD for BM mix, and the lot average results in 100% payment, then the Engineer will increase the unit bid price for the asphalt concrete by 5%. No increase will be applied if core/plug samples are cut outside of the paving shift unless otherwise approved by the Engineer; any applicable density pay reduction from Table III-4A may still apply.

If any subplot(s) are lower than 88.0% of TMD for SM and IM mixes, then those sublots shall not be paid and shall be removed from the roadway at no cost to the Department. If the lot average is below 88.0% of TMD then that entire test section shall not be paid and shall be removed from the roadway at no cost to the Department.

If any subplot(s) are lower than 89.5% of TMD for BM mixes, then those sublots shall not be paid and shall be removed from the roadway at no cost to the Department. If the lot average is below 89.5% of TMD that entire test section shall not be paid and shall be removed from the roadway at no cost to the Department.

(2) Method 'B' (nuclear gauge)

Density shall be determined with a thin-lift nuclear gauge conforming to VTM-81. Any pay adjustment will only be applied to Main Pavement.

The Contractor's Asphalt Field Level II Technician shall test each lot for density by taking a nuclear density gauge reading from two random test sites selected by the Engineer within each subplot. Test sites will not be located within 12 inches of the edge of any application width for surface and intermediate mixes or within 18 inches of the edge of any application width for base mixes.

The tonnage of each lot for the pay adjustment will be based on the lot's width and length and the mixture application rate as designated in the Contract or as revised by the Engineer. Payment will be made in accordance with the requirements of Table III-4B.

TABLE III-4B

Payment Schedule for Method B Lot Densities

% of Target Control Strip Density	% of Payment
Greater than 102.0	95
98.0 to 102.0	100
97.0 to less than 98.0	95
96.0 to less than 97.0	90
95.0 to less than 96.0	75
Less than 95.0	Removal ¹

1. If any lot produces density results less than 95.0% of Target, and (%of Target Control Strip Density x % TMD control strip cores) \leq 88%TMD, then that lot shall not be paid and it shall be removed from the roadway at no cost to the Department.

(3) Verification, Sampling, and Testing (VST)

The Engineer at any time on any project may perform lot density verification testing regardless of whether Method A or B is being used for density acceptance. Lot density verification is performed by testing plugs or cores. The Contractor shall be responsible for taking plugs or cores for testing. The Engineer will perform verification testing of the plugs or cores.

On surface, intermediate, and base mixes, the Contractor shall take two plugs or cores per VST lot at locations selected by the Engineer. If the Engineer determines the density of the plugs or cores does not conform to the requirements for the lot in question or the same payment percentage determined by the Contractor's testing for that lot, then the Contractor may request additional sampling to be invoked. The Contractor shall take one additional plug or core from the remaining sublots. Payment for that lot, based on the results of the initial two plugs or cores or referee procedure, will be in accordance with Table III-4A for Method A on the basis of the percentage of the theoretical maximum density or Table III-4B for Method B on the basis of the percentage of the control strip bulk density achieved.

2. **Small Quantities: Surface, intermediate, and base courses** not having a sufficient quantity of material to perform a roller pattern and control strip, and unique sections defined on the Plans or within the Contract that are 3500 feet or less and at least 6 feet in width shall be compacted to a minimum density of 92.5% as determined in accordance with VTM-22. The Contractor shall be responsible for cutting cores or sawing plugs for testing by the Department. One plug or core shall be obtained within the first 500 feet of small quantity paving and every 1000 feet thereafter for testing by the Department. Plug or core locations shall be randomly selected by the Engineer. If the density is determined to be less than the minimum, the Engineer will make payment in accordance with Table III-5.

TABLE III-5

Payment Schedule for Surface, Intermediate and Base Courses (Not sufficient quantity to perform density roller pattern and control strip)

% TMD	% of Payment
Greater than or equal to 92.5	100
90.0-92.4	90
88.0-89.9	80
Less than 88.0	Removal ¹

1. If any lot produces density results less than 88% TMD, that lot shall not be paid, and it shall be removed at no cost to the Department.

Any section in which asphalt concrete (e.g., SM-9.0) is being placed at an application rate of less than 125 pounds per square yard (based on 110 pounds per square yard per inch) that does not have a sufficient quantity of material for a roller pattern and control strip shall be compacted by rolling a minimum of three passes with a minimum 8-ton roller. The Engineer will not require density testing.

For asphalt patching or paving widths narrower than 6 feet in width, the minimum density of 91.5% of the maximum theoretical density will be determined in accordance with VTM-22. The Contractor is responsible for cutting cores or sawing plugs. One set of cores or plugs shall be obtained within the first 20 tons of material and every 100 tons thereafter for testing by the Contractor or the Department. The Engineer will randomly select plug or core locations. If the density is less than the 91.5%, payment will be made on the tonnage within the 20 or 100 ton lot in accordance with Table III-6.

**TABLE III-6
Payment Schedule for Surface, Intermediate and Base Courses
(Asphalt Patching)**

% TMD	% of Payment
Greater than or equal to 91.5	100
90.0-91.4	95
88. 1-89.9	90
Less than or equal to 88.0	Removal ¹

1. If any lot produces density results less than 88% TMD, that lot shall not be paid, and it shall be removed at no cost to the Department.

- (f) **Joints:** Transverse joints shall be formed by cutting back on the previous run to expose the full depth of the course. A coat of asphalt shall be applied to contact surfaces of transverse joints just before additional material is placed against the previously rolled material.

Joints adjacent to curbs, gutters, or adjoining pavement shall be formed by hand placing sufficient material to fill any space left uncovered by the paver. The joint shall then be set up with rakes or lutes to a height sufficient to receive full compression under the rollers.

- (g) **Rumble Strips:** This work shall consist of constructing rumble strips or rumble stripes on mainline shoulders or centerlines of highways by cutting concave depressions into existing asphalt concrete surfaces as shown on the Standards Drawings and as directed by the Engineer. Rumble stripes are defined as edgeline or centerline rumble strips with permanent longitudinal pavement markings subsequently installed within the rumble strip grooves.

Rumble strips and rumble stripes shall be installed in accordance with the RS-Series Standard Drawings. The Contractor shall demonstrate to the Engineer the ability to achieve the desired surface regarding alignment, consistency, and conformity with these Specifications and the Standard Drawings before beginning production work on mainline shoulders or centerlines. The test site shall be approximately 25 feet longitudinally at a location mutually agreed upon by the Contractor and Engineer.

Pavement markings for rumble stripes shall be applied after the grooves have been cut. The grooves shall be thoroughly cleaned and the surface prepared before pavement marking application, in accordance with the Standard Drawings and Section 704. Overspray of pavement marking materials shall not extend more than one inch beyond the lateral position of the pavement marking line shown in the RS-Series Standard Drawings.

Rumble strips shall not be installed on shoulders of bridge decks, in acceleration or deceleration lanes, on surface drainage structures, or in other areas identified by the Engineer.

Waste material resulting from the operation shall be removed from the paved surface and shall be disposed of in accordance with Section 106.04.

- (h) **Saw-Cut Asphalt Pavement:** This work shall consist of saw-cutting the existing asphalt pavement to a depth as shown on the plans or as directed by the Engineer.
- (i) **Coating designed surface cuts:** Designed Surface Cuts are roadway features installed by cutting or grinding into a road surface, for example, rumble strips, rumble stripes, and plastic inlaid marker grooves.

Designed Surface Cuts shall be coated with liquid asphalt coating (emulsion) when the Designed Surface Cuts are being cut into an existing asphalt surface (i.e. more than one year since placement); when new Designed Surface Cuts are being cut into the pavement surface in conjunction with a surface treatment, latex emulsion, or slurry seal pavement operation; or when the proposed plant mix surface is less than one inch deep.

Liquid asphalt coating (emulsion) shall not be used when Designed Surface Cuts are being cut into new pavement, or being cut in conjunction with asphalt concrete paving operations where the proposed plant mix surface is one inch or greater in depth.

When liquid asphalt coating (emulsion) is required, the Contractor shall coat the entire rumble strip area with the liquid asphalt coating (emulsion) using a pressure distributor following the cutting and cleaning of the depressions of waste material. For rumble strips installed on the shoulder, the approximate application rate shall be 0.1 gallons per square yard. For centerline rumble stripes and plastic inlaid marker grooves, the approximate application rate shall be 0.05 gallons per square yard. The application temperature shall be between 160° F and 180° F. For shoulder rumble strips and plastic inlaid marker grooves, overspray shall not extend more than 2 inches beyond the width of the cut depressions and shall not come in contact with pavement markings.

If liquid asphalt coating (emulsion) is applied before installation of the plastic inlaid marker, then the bottom of the plunge cut shall be protected during liquid asphalt coating (emulsion) application so as to avoid inhibiting the ability of the marker epoxy to bond to the bottom of the plunge cut. If the liquid asphalt coating (emulsion) is applied after the plastic inlaid marker has been installed, then the retroreflector shall be protected during the liquid asphalt coating (emulsion) application to prevent the coating material from dirtying or damaging the retroreflector, with the protection removed after the coating has been completed.

315.06 – Pavement Samples

The Contractor shall cut samples from the compacted pavement for depth and density testing. Samples shall be taken for the full depth of the course at the locations selected by the Engineer. The removed pavement shall be replaced with new mixture and refinished. No additional compensation will be allowed for furnishing test samples and reconstructing areas from which they were taken.

315.07—Pavement Tolerances

- (a) **Surface Tolerance:** The Engineer will test the pavement surface by using a 10-foot straight-edge. The variation of the surface from the testing edge of the straightedge between any two contacts with the surface shall not be more than 1/4 inch. The Contractor shall correct humps and depressions exceeding the specified tolerance or the defective work shall be removed and replaced with new material.
- (b) **Finished Grade Tolerance:** Finished grade elevations shall be within ± 0.04 foot of the elevations indicated in the Plans after placement of the final pavement layer unless otherwise specified, provided the actual cross slope does not vary more than 0.20% from the design cross slope indicated in the Plans, and the Plan depth thickness conforms to the thickness tolerances specified herein.

If the Engineer determines that either the finished grade elevations or cross slope exceed the specified tolerances, the Contractor shall submit a corrective action plan to the Engineer for approval.

- (c) **Thickness Tolerance:** The thickness of the base course will be determined by the measurement of cores as described in VTM-32.

Acceptance of asphalt concrete base course for depth will be based on the mean result of measurements of samples taken from each lot of material placed. A lot of material is defined as the quantity being tested for acceptance except that the maximum lot size will be 1 mile of 24-foot-width base course.

A lot will be considered acceptable for depth if the mean result of the tests is within the following tolerance of the Plan depth for the number of tests taken:

Plan Depth (IN)	1 test (IN)	2 tests (IN)	3 tests (IN)	4 tests (IN)
≤ 4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3
$> 4" \leq 8$	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.4
$> 8" \leq 12$	1	0.9	0.7	0.5
> 12	1.2	1	0.8	0.6

If an individual depth test exceeds the one test tolerance for the specified Plan depth, the Engineer will exclude that portion of the lot represented by the test from the lot. If an individual test result indicates that the depth of material represented by the test is more than the tolerance for one test, the Contractor will not be paid for that material in excess of the tolerance throughout the length and width represented by the test. If an individual test result indicates that the depth of the material represented by the test is deficient by more than the one test tolerance for the Plan depth, the Contractor shall correct the base course represented by the test as specified hereinafter.

If the mean depth, based on two or more tests, of a lot of material is excessive (more than the Plan depth specified in the Contract), the Engineer will not pay the Contractor for any material in excess of the tolerance throughout the length and width of the lots represented by the tests.

If the mean depth, based on two or more tests, of a lot of material is deficient (less than the Plan depth specified in the Contract) by more than the allowable tolerance, the Contractor will be paid for the quantity of material that has been placed in the lot. Any required corrective action will be determined by the Engineer.

For excessive depth base courses, the rate of deduction from the tonnage allowed for payment as base course will be calculated at a weight of 115 pounds per square yard per inch of depth in excess of the

tolerance. For sections of base course that are deficient in depth by more than the one test tolerance and less than 2.5 times the one test tolerance, the Contractor shall furnish and place material specified for the subsequent course to bring the base course depth within the tolerance. This material will be measured on the basis of tonnage actually placed, determined from weigh tickets, and will be paid for at the Contract unit price for the base course material. Such material shall be placed in a separate course. If the deficiency is more than 2.5 times the one test tolerance, the Contractor shall furnish and place base course material to bring the base course thickness within the tolerance. Corrections for deficient base course depth shall be made in a manner to provide a finished pavement that is smooth and uniform. Sections requiring significant grade adjustments which have been previously identified and documented by the Engineer as being outside of the control of the Contractor will be exempt from deduction or corrective action.

When the Contract provides for the construction or reconstruction of the entire pavement structure, the surface and intermediate courses shall be placed at the rate of application shown on the Plans within an allowable tolerance of $\pm 5\%$ of the specified application rate for application rates of 100 pounds per square yard or greater and within 5 pounds per square yard for application rates of less than 100 pounds per square yard. The Engineer will deduct the amount of material exceeding the allowable tolerance from the quantities eligible for payment.

When the Contract provides for the placement of surface or intermediate courses over existing pavement, over pavements constructed between combination curb and gutter, or in the construction or reconstruction of shoulders, such courses shall be placed at the approximate rate of application as shown on the Plans. However, the specified rate of application shall be altered where necessary to produce the required riding quality.

315.08 – Measurement and Payment

Asphalt concrete base will be measured in tons and will be paid for at the Contract unit price per ton. This price shall include preparing and shaping the subgrade or subbase, constructing and finishing shoulders and ditches, and removing and replacing unstable subgrade or subbase.

Asphalt concrete will be measured in tons and will be paid for at the Contract unit price per ton. Net weight information shall be furnished with each load of material delivered in accordance with Section 211. Batch weights will not be permitted as a method of measurement unless the Contractor's plant is equipped in accordance with Section 211, in which case the cumulative weight of the batches will be used for payment.

Asphalt binder used in the mixtures asphalt concrete, when a pay item, will be measured in tons in accordance with Section 109.01 except that transporting vehicles shall be tare weighed prior to each load. The weight will be adjusted in accordance with the percentage of asphalt binder indicated by laboratory extractions.

Tack coat, when a pay item, will be measured and paid for in accordance with Section 310 of the Specifications. When not a pay item, it shall be included in the price for other appropriate pay items.

Asphalt curb backup material will be measured in tons and will be paid for at the contract unit price per ton. This price shall include placing, tamping, and compacting.

Liquid Asphalt Cement, when a pay item, will be measured in tons in accordance with Section 109.01 except that transporting vehicles shall be tare weighed before each load. When used in the asphalt concrete, the weight will be adjusted in accordance with the percentage of asphalt binder indicated by laboratory ignition ovens.

Warm Mix Asphalt (WMA) additive or process will not be measured for separate payment, the cost of which, shall be included in the Contract unit prices of other appropriate items.

Rumble strips will be measured in linear feet and will be paid for at the Contract unit price per linear foot of mainline pavement or shoulder where the rumble strips are actually placed and accepted, excluding the test site. This distance will be measured longitudinally along the center line of pavement (for mainline) or edge of pavement (for shoulders) with deductions for bridge decks, acceleration and deceleration lanes, surface drainage structures, and other sections where the rumble strips were not installed. This price shall include installing, cleaning up debris and disposing of waste material. The test site will not be measured for payment but shall be included in the unit price for rumble strip.

Liquid asphalt coating will be measured in square yards and will be paid for at the Contract square yard price. This price shall include cleaning Designed Surface Cuts before application of the coating, furnishing and applying coating, and protection of all retroreflectors.

Saw-cut asphalt concrete pavement will be measured in linear feet for the depth specified and will be paid for at the Contract unit price per linear foot, which price shall be full compensation for saw-cutting the asphalt pavement to the depth specified, cleaning up debris and disposal of waste material.

These prices for asphalt shall also include heat stabilization additive(s), furnishing samples, and maintaining traffic.

Patching will be paid for at the Contract unit price for the various items used unless a reconditioning item is included in the Contract.

Payment will be made under:

Pay Item	Pay Unit
Asphalt concrete base course (Type)	Ton
Asphalt concrete (Type)	Ton
Asphalt concrete curb backup material	Ton
Liquid asphalt binder	Ton
Liquid asphalt coating	Square yard
Rumble Strip (Standard)	Linear foot
Saw-cut asphalt concrete (depth)	Linear foot

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
2020 ROAD AND BRIDGE SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS
SECTION 317 – STONE MATRIX ASPHALT CONCRETE PLACEMENT

SECTION 317 – STONE MATRIX ASPHALT CONCRETE PLACEMENT of the Specifications is amended as follows:

Section 317.08– Compaction is replaced by the following:

Immediately after the mixture has been spread and struck off, it shall be thoroughly and uniformly compacted by rolling. Rolling shall be accomplished with steel wheel roller(s) with a minimum weight of 10 tons. A minimum of three rollers shall be available at all times for compaction and/or finish rolling.

The Contractor shall approach the use of vibratory rollers on SMA with caution to minimize coarse aggregate fracture/breakage in the aggregate skeleton of SMA mixes. If the Contractor elects to use a vibratory roller, the mat shall receive not more than three vibratory passes. The Contractor shall use the roller only on the highest frequency and lowest amplitude setting.

It shall be the Contractor's responsibility to adjust the rolling procedures to provide the specified pavement density. Rollers shall move at a uniform speed. Rolling shall be continued until all roller marks are eliminated and the minimum density has been obtained. The Contractor shall monitor density during the compaction process by use of nuclear density gages to ensure that the minimum required compaction is being obtained. During the trial section, the Department will randomly select 3 plug or core locations to determine the in-place density according to VTM-22.

The Contractor shall keep the wheels of the rollers properly moistened with water that has been mixed with very small quantities of detergent or other approved additives to prevent adhesion of the mixture to the rollers.

For the purposes of evaluating and determining acceptance, each day's production shall be considered a lot unless the paving length is less than 3,000 linear feet or greater than 7,500 linear feet. When paving is less than 3,000 feet, that day's production amount shall be combined with the previous day's production or added to the next day's production to create a lot as described below.

The standard size of a lot shall be 5,000 linear feet, with 1,000 foot sublots, of any pass 6 feet or greater for the specified thickness of the course. The Engineer may approve an increase in the lot size to 7,500 linear foot lots with 1,500 foot sublots when the normal daily production is in excess of 7,000 feet. Pavers traveling in echelon will be considered as two passes. When a partial lot occurs at the end of a day's production or upon completion of the project, the lot size shall be redefined as follows:

- If the partial lot contains one or two sublots, the sublots will be added to the previous lot.
- If the partial lot contains three or four sublots, the partial lot will be redefined to be an entire lot.

The Contractor shall perform acceptance testing for density for each subplot by obtaining one sawed 4 inch by 4 inch specimen, or one 4-inch-diameter cores, at a single random test site specified by the Engineer. Test sites shall not be located within 12 inches of the edge of any application width for surface and intermediate mixes.

- The sub-lot site shall be marked as described in VTM-76.
- The bulk specific gravity of the cores shall be determined in accordance with VTM-6.

- The density of the cores shall be determined in accordance with VTM-22.

The Contractor shall bulk the cores or plugs in the presence of the Engineer. The cores or plugs may be bulked on the project site. Sublot test sites shall be numbered sequentially per lot, marked on the pavement, filled with the paving mixture, and compacted prior to completion of each day's production.

If any sublots are lower than 90.0% of TMD, those sublots shall be removed from the roadway and replaced at no additional cost to the Department.

The payment for lot density will be in accordance with the following schedule:

Payment Schedule	
% Density Achieved	% of Payment
More than 98.0	97
94.0 to 98.0	100
92.0 to 93.9	85
90.0 to 91.9	65
Less than 90.0	Remove and replace

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
2020 ROAD AND BRIDGE SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS
SECTION 318 – PAVEMENT INTERLAYERS

SECTION 318 – PAVEMENT INTERLAYERS of the Specifications is amended as follows:

Section 318.03(c) – Overlapping of Adjacent Interlayer Rolls is replaced by the following:

Overlapping of Adjacent Interlayer Rolls: Adjacent interlayer rolls shall be overlapped, seamed, or fastened per the manufacturer's instructions; however, those instructions shall not supersede the requirements below.

1. When selecting roll sizes of interlayer products, and particularly when selecting the roll width, the lane width and any additional width needed for longitudinal overlap shall be considered.
2. When the size of the roll is less than that of the installation, then overlapping of the material will be required and the following will apply:
 - a. Overlaps are not allowed in the wheel path and/or under the construction joint;
 - b. Minimum overlaps shall not be less than 2 inches (50 mm), and
 - c. All longitudinal and transverse overlaps shall receive a second tack coat between the fabric overlaps.

Each of the requirements applies unless otherwise approved by the Engineer.

Section 318.03(e) – Bond Strength is inserted as follows:

Bond Strength: The Contractor shall ensure an adequate bond is made between the existing surface, interlayer, and the new overlay. The referee system for bond strength according to Section 310.03(c) is applicable for pavement interlayer placement.

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
2020 ROAD AND BRIDGE SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS
SECTION 319 – THIN HOT MIX ASPHALT CONCRETE OVERLAY

SECTION 319 – THIN HOT MIX ASPHALT CONCRETE OVERLAY of the Specifications is amended as follows:

319.01 – Description

This work shall consist of the production and placement of a Thin Hot-Mix Asphalt Concrete Overlay (THMACO) according to the Plans, Specifications, and as directed by the Engineer.

319.02 – Materials

- (a) **Asphalt** binder shall be a performance graded asphalt (PG) 64V-28 conforming to AASHTO M 332 and Section 210 or as designated by the Engineer
- (b) **RAP**: Recycled asphalt pavement material will not be permitted.
- (c) **Coarse aggregate** shall conform to Section 203 or as directed by the Engineer. Water Absorption when tested according to AASHTO T 85 shall be not exceed 2%. Material retained on the No. 4 sieve and larger sieves shall conform to the following when tested according to ASTM D4791:

Flat & Elongated Ratio	Maximum Content
3:1	25%
5:1	10%

- (d) **Fine aggregate** shall conform to Section 202, except for grading, which shall be tested according to AASHTO TP 33 (Method A) with a value of at least 45% and a sand equivalent value of at least 50 when tested according to AASHTO T 176.
- (e) **Mineral filler** shall conform to Section 201.
- (f) **Fiber additive** when required shall be cellulose or mineral fiber approved by the Engineer based on supplier's certification of properties and documentation of success in similar applications in hot mix asphalt.
- (g) **Antistripping additive** shall be used and shall be hydrated lime, a chemical additive from the Department's Approved List No. 7, or a combination of both. The approved chemical additive shall be added at a rate of not less than 0.30% by weight of the total asphalt content of the mixture. The mixture shall produce a tensile strength ratio (TSR) of at least 0.80 for the design and production tests. The TSR shall be determined according to AASHTO T 283, including a freeze-thaw cycle (4-inch specimens compacted with a Marshall Hammer or 3.5 by 6-inch specimens when compacted with a gyratory compactor), except that the 16-hour curing time requirement and the 72 to 96-hour storage period will not be enforced by the Department. Design tests shall use the same materials that are used in the production mix and shall be conducted in a laboratory approved by the Department.

When a chemical additive is used, it shall be added to the asphalt binder prior to the introduction of the asphalt binder into the mix. Any chemical additive or particular concentration of chemical additive found to be harmful to the asphalt concrete or that changes the original asphalt binder performance grade (PG) shall not be used.

- (h) **Hydrated lime** shall conform to ASTM C977. Hydrated lime shall be added at a rate of at least 1% by weight of the total dry aggregate.

A separate bin or tank and feeder system shall be provided to store and accurately proportion the dry or slurried lime into the aggregate. The lime and aggregate shall be mixed by pugmill or other Department approved means to achieve a uniform lime coating of the aggregate before entering the drier. If lime is added in dry form, the aggregate shall contain at least 3% free moisture. The Department will not permit the stockpiling of lime treated aggregate.

The feeder system shall be controlled by a proportioning device, which shall be accurate to within ± 10 percent of the specified amount. The proportioning device shall have a convenient and accurate means of calibration. A flow indicator or sensor shall be provided with the proportioning device and interlocked with the plant controls, aggregate feed, or weigh system, such that production of the mixture shall be consistently maintained and, if there is a stoppage of the lime feed, interrupted.

The method of introducing and mixing the lime and aggregate shall be subject to approval by the Engineer before beginning production.

319.03 – MIX FORMULA

The Contractor shall submit for the Engineer's approval, a job mix formula within the following design ranges of percent passing each sieve size as noted:

Sieve Size	Percent By Weight Passing Square Mesh Sieves	Production Tolerance (Single Test)
1/2 in	100	-2
3/8 in	85-100	± 5
No.4	25-40	± 4
No.8	19-32	± 4
No.16	15-23	± 3
No. 30	10-18	± 3
No.50	8-13	± 3
No.100	6-10	± 2
No. 200	4-7	± 1

Asphalt Content, %	Production Tolerance (Single Test)
5.0 – 5.5 ¹	± 0.2

¹Target asphalt content shall result in a minimum film thickness of 9 microns.

In addition to the job mix submittal, the Contractor shall submit ignition furnace calibration data according to VTM 102 and aggregate property test results prepared by an approved testing laboratory for the aggregate components or aggregate blend.

Job mixes outside the above design range will be considered by the Engineer based on mix performance documented by the supplier to eliminate or minimize flushing or visual deficiencies and may include changes to gradation, asphalt content or the use of fibers. The Engineer may require limited production of less than 300 tons for verification of an acceptable mix, before the Engineer's approval of the job mix.

319.04 – SURFACE PREPARATION

Before beginning paving operations, the existing pavement surface shall be cleaned of all accumulated dust, mud, vegetation or other debris, which may affect the bond of the THMACO by the Contractor.

Pavement cracks or joints 1/4-inch or more in width shall be cleaned and filled with a sealant material conforming to Section 322.04. Quantities and payment will be according to Section 322.

Pavement markers, thermoplastic pavement marking and tape pavement markings shall be removed before beginning paving operations. Pavement irregularities greater than 1 inch in depth shall be filled with a material designated in the Contract or approved by the Engineer. Payment for the material will be according to Section 315.

Utility structures shall be protected and referenced before paving for location and adjustment (when necessary) after paving at no cost to the Department.

319.05 – Tack Coat

Unless otherwise directed in the Contract, two options for placing the tack coat are available.

- (a) **Option 1:** A tack coat of asphalt emulsion conforming to Section 210.04 (e) or other emulsion approved by the Engineer shall be applied before placement of the asphalt concrete. The tack coat shall be placed within 10 seconds prior to placing the THMACO unless otherwise directed by the Engineer. At no time should any part of the paving machine come into contact with the tack coat before the overlay is applied. The emulsion shall be uniformly applied with a paver spray bar, except hand spray equipment may be used in areas inaccessible to the paver spray bar as directed by the Engineer; inaccessible areas are exempt from the 10-second criterion. The asphalt emulsion shall be applied at a temperature recommended by the supplier at a starting rate of 0.20 gallons per square yard ± 0.02 unless otherwise approved by the Engineer.
- (b) **Option 2:** A Hot-Applied Non-Tracking tack coat conforming to Section 310 and listed on Approved List No. 50.1A shall be applied before placement of the THMACO. The tack coat shall be uniformly applied with a spray bar paver or a mechanical distributor, except hand spray equipment may be used in areas inaccessible. The tack coat shall be applied at a temperature recommended by the supplier at a residual rate of 0.12 gallons per square yard ± 0.02 unless otherwise approved by the Engineer.

319.06 – Placement of Hot Mix Asphalt

The horizontal alignment of the longitudinal joint in the THMACO shall align overtop the longitudinal joint in the existing pavement as follows:

- when placed over an existing asphalt pavement, the THMACO joint shall be within 1 inch of either side of the existing joint (2 inch allowable variation, total);
- when placed over an existing concrete pavement, the THMACO joint shall be within 1/4 inch of either side of the existing joint (1/2 inch allowable variation, total).

The application rate of the THMACO shall be a minimum of 80 pounds per square yard and shall have a thickness of between 3/4-inch and 1-inch compacted lift thickness.

THMACO shall be placed by a paver designed for the placement of thin lifts as designated in the Contract. The THMACO shall be delivered to the paver hopper at a temperature of 315°F $\pm 15^\circ\text{F}$ measured in the paver hopper. The paver shall be capable of placing the THMACO at a speed of 30 feet per minute. When the base temperature is 50°F or above, placement of the asphalt concrete wearing course will be permitted.

319.07 – Compaction

Two steel double drum rollers weighing no less than 10 tons shall perform compaction of the THMACO. No less than two passes shall be completed before the surface temperature of the THMACO has reached 185°F.

319.08 – Acceptance

The Contractor shall perform gradation and asphalt binder content tests on one sample taken in a random manner approved by the Engineer from each 500 tons of production. The material will be considered acceptable for gradation and asphalt binder content, if the results obtained are within the tolerance allowed from the job mix formula in the above table. Material represented by test results outside the tolerance may be removed and replaced with acceptable material by the Contractor at no additional cost to the Department at the discretion of the Engineer.

Should visual examination by the Engineer reveal that the material in any load, or portion of the paved roadway is contaminated, segregated, or flushed with asphaltbinder, that load, or portion of the paved roadway may be rejected without additional sampling of the material.

319.09 – Warranty

The Contractor shall provide a one-year warranty from the date of final acceptance on all THMACO surfaces. The Department will periodically monitor the overlay surface installed throughout the warranty period for compliance and acceptability. The Contractor shall repair any area that fails before the end of the warranty period and shall do so within 14 days after Department notification unless otherwise directed by the Department. Failure of the THMACO surface is defined as either: the loss of adhesion of the material to the underlying layer resulting in a pothole greater than 1 square foot of area (delamination); or being flushedwith asphalt binder in greater than 1 square yard of area, either from within the mix or from the underlying tack (flushing). The Engineer shall notify the Contractor of the date for the warranty inspection at the end of the warranty period and the Contractor shall be present at the inspection.

319.10 – Measurement and Payment

Thin hot mix asphalt concrete will be measured in tons and paid for at the contract unit price per ton, which shall include warranty, tack coat, surface preparation (except crack and joint sealing), all materials, additives, labor and equipment as described herein to install and complete the work.

Crack and joint sealing will be paid according to Section 322.

Payment will be made under:

Pay Item	Pay Unit
Thin Hot Mix Asphalt Concrete	Ton

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
2020 ROAD AND BRIDGE SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS
SECTION 321 – TRENCH WIDENING

SECTION 321 – TRENCH WIDENING of the Specifications is amended as follows:

321.01 – Description

This work shall consist of installing asphalt concrete mixtures into a constructed trench to widen shoulders and travel lanes up to but not including the surface mix in accordance with the Plans and Specifications and as directed by the Engineer.

321.02 – Material

- (a) **Materials** shall conform to Section 211.02 and 315.02.
- (b) **Trench widening material** IM-19.0A shall be used for IM-19.0A(T) and IM-19.0D shall be used for IM-19.0D(T). Where BM-25.0(T) is designated, either BM-25.0A or BM-25.0D shall be used by the Contractor.

321.03 – Placement Limitations

The Contractor shall not place asphalt concrete mixtures when weather or surface conditions are such that the material cannot be properly handled, finished, or compacted. The surface upon which asphalt concrete mixtures is to be placed shall be free of standing water, dirt, and mud and the base temperature shall conform to Section 315.04.

321.04 – Procedure

- (a) **Trench Widening Route Types:** The minimum lift density as determined according to VTM-22 is based on the type of trench widening as defined below and specified in the Contract. Where trench widening is 2 feet in width, compaction may be performed with small single drum walk-behind rollers or other mechanical means acceptable to the Engineer.
 - 1. **Type 1: Paved Shoulder Only** shall be installed on routes where the widening will serve as a paved shoulder and will not be subjected to constant traffic. The painted edge line will not be on the trench widening. The minimum density requirement will not be enforced and plugs/cores are not required for this type of trench widening. Steel double drum rollers weighing at least 8 tons shall perform compaction of the asphalt concrete. At least five passes shall be completed.
 - 2. **Type 2: Widened Travel Lane and Paved Shoulder** shall be installed on routes where the widening will serve as a wider travel lane and paved shoulder that will be subjected to traffic. The widening will not include removal of existing travel lane pavement, i.e., inside the edge line marking. The painted edge line will be on the trench widening. The minimum density applies to this type of trench widening.
 - 3. **Type 3: Repaired Travel Lane and Paved Shoulder** shall be used on routes where the widening will include a portion of the existing travel lane, serve as a paved shoulder and will be subjected to traffic as a part of the travel lane. The widening will include removal of existing pavement, i.e., inside the edge line marking. The painted edge line will be on the trench widening. The minimum density applies to this type of trench widening.

- (b) Trench widening routes shall be widened by trenching on one or both sides of the existing roadway and placing Trench Widening Material in accordance with the width and depth specified for that route.

The depth of the base course will be determined by the measurement of cores as described in VTM-32 and 315.07(c), unless otherwise approved by the Engineer. Any remaining material, after final grading, shall be classified as excess material, and will be disposed of according to Section 106.04 of the Specifications or as directed by the Engineer.

The trench shall be shaped to have vertical sides with the width, depth and type specified in the Contract (2-foot minimum to 6-foot maximum width); be free of excess material; and shall be tacked against the existing pavement side before Trench Widening Material is placed.

The Contractor shall ensure that disruption to driveways, entrances, mailboxes, and intersections are minimized and that precautions are taken to ensure that roadway drainage does not pond on the roadway surface.

321.05 - Acceptance

Where density requirements apply, the Contractor is responsible for cutting cores or sawing plugs for density testing. One plug or core per course of material shall be obtained within the first 500 feet and every 2,500 feet thereafter of the trench widening route for testing by the Contractor or the Department. Core and plug locations shall be randomly selected within each section. If the density achieved is less than 91.5% of the maximum theoretical density for the Type 2 or 3 trench widening routes, payment adjustment will be made on the actual tonnage within the 500- or 2,500-foot lot according to Table III-6 in Section 315.

321.06- Measurement and Payment

Asphalt Concrete Type BM-25.0(T), IM-19.0A(T) or IM-19.0D(T) will be measured in tons and will be paid for at the Contract ton price. This price shall include furnishing and placing the Trench Widening Material, trenching, tack, grading and disposing of excess material.

Payment will be made under:

Pay Item	Pay Unit
Asphalt Concrete Type BM-25.0(T)	Ton
Asphalt Concrete Type IM-19.0A(T)	Ton
Asphalt Concrete Type IM-19.0D(T)	Ton

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
2020 ROAD AND BRIDGE SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS
SECTION 407 – STEEL AND OTHER METAL STRUCTURES

SECTION 407 – STEEL AND OTHER METAL STRUCTURES of the Specifications is amended as follows:

Section 407.04 – Fabrication Procedures is amended by replacing the seventh, eighth, and ninth paragraphs with the following:

The Contractor shall furnish a complete mill analysis showing chemical and physical results from each heat of steel for all units prior to fabrication. Before cutting, pieces of steel other than steel conforming to ASTM A709, Grade 36, that are to be cut to smaller-sized pieces shall be legibly marked with the ASTM A6 specification identification color code or the material specification designation. The identification color code of the latest system adopted under ASTM A6 shall be used to identify material. Any markings that indicate direction of roll shall be transferred to each new piece before cutting the new piece from the larger plate.

If requested by the Engineer, the Contractor shall furnish an affidavit from the fabricator certifying that the fabricator has marked and maintained the identification of steel in accordance with these specifications throughout the fabrication operation.

Section 407.06(c) – Assembly of Structural Connections Using High-Strength Bolts is amended by replacing the first paragraph with the following:

Assembly of Structural Connections Using High-Strength Bolts: Field connections shall be made with high-strength bolts 7/8-inch in diameter fabricated in accordance with ASTM F3125, Grade A325 unless otherwise specified. The Engineer will give consideration to the substitution of adequately designed welded connections if requested in writing by the Contractor.

Section 407.06(c)1 – Bolts, nuts, and washers is replaced with the following:

Bolts, nuts, and washers: Bolts, nuts, and washers shall conform to Section 226 and shall each be from one manufacturer on any one structure unless otherwise approved by the Engineer. In addition, each bolt, nut, and washer combination, when installed, shall be from the same rotational-capacity lot. Prior to installation, the Contractor shall perform a field rotational-capacity test on two nut, bolt, and washer assemblies for each diameter and length in accordance with VTM 135. Bolts fabricated in accordance with ASTM F3125, Grade A490 and galvanized bolts fabricated in accordance with ASTM F3125, Grade A325 shall not be reused. Retightening previously tightened bolts, which may have been loosened by the tightening of adjacent bolts, shall not be considered a reuse. Other bolts may be reused only if approved by the Engineer. Threads of plain (uncoated) bolts shall be oily to the touch when installed. Galvanized nuts shall be lubricated by lubricant containing a visible dye. Threads of weathered or rusted bolts shall be cleaned of loose rust, scale, and debris and relubricated. Lubricant shall be as recommended by the fastener manufacturer.

Section 407.06(c)3 – Installation is amended by replacing the second paragraph with the following:

When bolts fabricated in accordance with ASTM F3125, Grade A490 are used with steel having yield points less than 40 kips per square inch, hardened washers shall be installed under the nut and bolt head.

Section 407.06(c)3 – Installation is amended by replacing the eighth paragraph with the following:

The required minimum bolt tension is equal to 70% of specified minimum tensile strengths of bolts rounded to the nearest kip as specified in ASTM F3125 for Grades A325 and A490. *Snug tight* is defined as the tightness attained when a power wrench begins to impact solidly or when the bolts are firmly hand tightened with a spud wrench such that the complete area of the connecting surfaces are brought into firm contact with each other. Snug tightening shall progress systematically from the most rigid part of the connection to the free edges, and then the bolts of the connection shall be retightened in a similar systematic manner as necessary until all bolts are simultaneously snug tight and the connection is fully compacted.

Section 407.06(c)3b – Direct Tension Indicators (DTI) is amended by replacing the first paragraph with the following:

Direct Tension Indicators (DTI): Direct tension indicator washers shall be used for all high strength bolts, and installation shall be in accordance with Section 407.06(c)3; however, the indicator washer shall not be considered a substitute for the required hardened washer under the turned element. The indicator washer may be considered a substitute for the hardened washer required under the unturned element when bolts conforming to ASTM F3125, Grade A490 are used with steel conforming to ASTM A709, Grade 36. Direct tension-indicator washers shall not be painted or coated with any epoxy or similar material prior to installation. The normal installation shall consist of the load indicator washer being placed under the unturned bolt head or unturned nut. However, if conditions require installation under the turned bolt portion, a hardened flat washer or nut face washer shall be fitted against the tension-indicating protrusions. Tension-indicating washers shall not be substituted for the hardened washers required with short-slotted or oversized holes but may be used in conjunction with them.

Table IV-3 – Bolt Tension is replaced with the following:

TABLE IV-3		
Bolt Tension		
Bolt Size	Required Min. Bolt Tension (lb.)	
	Grade A325 Bolts	Grade A490 Bolts
1/2	12,000	15,000
5/8	19,000	24,000
3/4	28,000	35,000
7/8	39,000	49,000
1	51,000	64,000
1 1/8	56,000	80,000
1 1/4	71,000	102,000
1 3/8	85,000	121,000
1 1/2	103,000	148,000

Section 407.06(i) – Finishing is amended by replacing the third paragraph with the following:

Areas of weathering steel that are designated to be painted shall be cleaned and coated in accordance with Section 411.

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
2020 ROAD AND BRIDGE SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS
SECTION 411 – PROTECTIVE COATING OF METAL IN STRUCTURES

SECTION 411 – PROTECTIVE COATING OF METAL IN STRUCTURES of the Specifications is amended as follows:

Section 411.06(a) – Shop Coating is amended by inserting the following after the fourth paragraph:

Areas of weathering steel that are designated to be painted shall be thoroughly cleaned to no less than 6 inches outside the designated area and coated with an approved System B, Group I coating system.

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
2020 ROAD AND BRIDGE SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS
SECTION 512 – MAINTAINING TRAFFIC

SECTION 512 – MAINTAINING TRAFFIC of the Specifications is amended as follows:

Section 512.02(f) – Temporary (Construction) signs is replaced with the following:

Temporary (Construction) signs shall have retroreflective sign sheeting in accordance with Sections 247 and 701.

Sign substrates for rigid temporary signs and temporary overlay panels shall be fabricated of either aluminum at least 0.080-inches thick, conforming to Section 229.02(a); 0.4-inch-thick corrugated polypropylene; 0.4-inch-thick corrugated polyethylene plastic; or 0.079-inch-thick aluminum/plastic laminate as approved by the Engineer. Sign substrates shall be smooth, flat, and free of metal burrs or splinters.

Sign substrate materials for signs mounted on drums, Type 3 barricades, and portable sign stands shall be as specified below and shall be the same material that was used when the device was approved in accordance with National Cooperative Highway Research Program (NCHRP) Report 350 or MASH.

Sign Substrates for Type 3 Barricades and Portable Sign Stands

Rollup sign

0.4 inch thick corrugated polypropylene or polyethylene plastic

0.079 inch thick aluminum/plastic laminate

Sign Substrates for Drums

0.4 inch thick corrugated polypropylene or polyethylene plastic

Section 512.03 – Procedures is amended by replacing the sixth and seventh paragraphs with the following:

The Contractor shall correct ineffective or unacceptable work zone traffic control devices immediately unless allowed otherwise by the Contract.

The color of Automated Flagging Assistance Device trailers, arrow board trailers, portable traffic control signal trailers, ITS trailer equipment, and portable changeable message sign trailers and sign frames shall be either Virginia highway orange (DuPont Color No. LF74279 AT or color equivalent) or federal yellow. The back traffic facing trailer frame, where the signal and brake lights are located, shall be fully covered with 2 inch high retroreflective sheeting conforming to Section 247.02(c). The sheeting shall have alternating 11 inch wide vertical red stripes and 7 inch wide vertical white stripes.

The Contractor shall locate, remove, and dispose of all existing asphalt-embedded Snowplowable Raised Pavement Marker (SRPM) castings which lie within a travel lane that has been shifted during construction for three months or longer. The cavity left by the removal of the existing marker shall be cleaned of debris, filled with an approved mix design for resurfacing or material found on the Department's Approved List 78, and compacted before shifting traffic.

Section 512.03(a) – Temporary Signs is replaced with the following:

Temporary Signs: The Contractor shall furnish, install, remove, relocate, and maintain temporary signs and sign panels necessary for prosecution of the work which shall include but not be limited

to, maintenance of traffic, off project detour signs, and begin and end of road work signs for construction, maintenance, permit, utility, and incident management activities. Installation shall be in accordance with Section 701. The Contractor shall also furnish and install those signs not listed in the *VWAPM*, the *MUTCD*, or the Contract (such as "Turn Lane Open with arrow" and "Grooved Pavement Ahead") that may be required by the Engineer.

Signs shall be fabricated in accordance with the *MUTCD*, *VWAPM*, the FHWA Standard Highway Signs and Markings book (including its Supplement), and the Virginia Standard Highway Signs book. If the Contractor proposes a sign message not included in the Plans, *VWAPM*, or *MUTCD*, then the Contractor shall submit a sign fabrication detail to the Engineer for approval before fabrication. The sign fabrication detail shall include sign size, legend, font, legend dimensions, radius, border, margins, sheeting type, and colors.

The Contractor shall relocate, cover, uncover, remove, and reinstall existing signs that conflict with the signs needed for maintenance of traffic. Covering of existing signs shall be accomplished in accordance with Section 701.03(d).

The Contractor shall ensure an unrestricted view of sign messages. The Contractor shall furnish and install flags for temporary signs, as directed by the Engineer; however flags will not be required for use on portable sign supports.

Sign location, lateral placement, and mounting height shall conform to the *VWAPM*, the *MUTCD*, the Contract, and as directed by the Engineer. The Contractor shall furnish all sign supports and hardware for use with temporary signs.

When the sign sequence is not provided in the plans, either by illustration or reference to a typical traffic control figure in the *VWAPM*, the Contractor shall submit a sketch of his proposed sign sequencing and positioning to the Engineer for approval before installation.

Temporary signs shall be mounted using wooden post supports, square tube sign post supports, or portable sign stands, except where noted otherwise on the Plans. Portable sign stands shall not be used longer than three consecutive days (72 continuous hours). Wooden and square tube post installations shall be in accordance with Standard Drawing WSP-1.

Portable sign stands manufactured on or before December 31, 2019 may be used if they are in good working condition, conform to NCHRP Report 350 Test Level 3 or MASH, and are a product shown on the Traffic Control Device Pre-Approval list. Portable sign stands manufactured after December 31, 2019 shall conform to MASH and shall be a product shown on the Department's Approved List for MASH Approved Products. The Contractor shall submit a certification letter stating the brands and models of portable sign stands to be used along with a copy of the certification letters indicating compliance with NCHRP Report 350 Test Level 3 or MASH. Portable sign stands shall support a 20 square foot sign in sustained winds of 50 mph or wind gusts of passing vehicles without tipping over, walking, or rotating more than ± 5 degrees about its vertical axis.

Portable sign stands shall include decals, stenciling, or some other durable marking system that indicates the manufacturer and model number of the stands. Such marking shall be of sufficient size so it is clearly legible to a person in a standing position.

The Contractor shall erect, maintain, move, and be responsible for the security of sign panels and shall ensure an unrestricted view of sign messages for the safety of traffic.

Section 512.03(g)2b(1) – Drums is replaced with the following:

Drums shall be round or partially round; made from plastic; have a minimum height of 36 inches; have a cross-sectional width no less than 18 inches in any direction; have a closed top; and shall conform to the VWAPM. Drums shall be designed to allow for separation of ballast and drum upon vehicular impact but not from wind and vacuum created by passing vehicles. The base of the unit height shall not exceed 5 inches. Two-piece drums may have a flared drum foundation, a collar not exceeding 5 inches in height and be of suitable shape and weight to provide stable support. One-piece drums that comply with these requirements may be used.

The Contractor shall furnish and install signs (Stop, Chevron, keep Right, etc.) for drums when directed by Engineer. Signs used on drums shall be tested for conformance with NCHRP 350, Test Level 3, and/or MASH requirements and shall be made of the same material used in the test. The Contractor may use other materials allowed by the FHWA acceptance letter when approved by the Engineer.

Section 512.03(g)2b(3) – Direction indicator barricades is deleted.

Section 512.03(h) –Traffic Barrier Service is replaced with the following:

Traffic Barrier Service shall be of sufficient length to provide anchorage and protection of traffic and personnel in work areas.

The Contractor shall begin continuous progressive prosecution of the work protected by the barrier once the barrier is in place until its completion. If the Contractor ceases to continuously prosecute such work, the Engineer may cause the Contractor to discontinue operations in other areas on the project and concentrate work efforts behind the traffic barrier service until that work is completed. The Contractor shall remove the traffic barrier service when the Engineer determines work is completed to the extent that traffic barrier service is no longer required.

While performing work activities, workers and equipment shall remain behind the protection of the traffic barrier service except as approved by the Engineer. Work outside traffic barrier service protection shall only proceed under the protection and direction of approved traffic control devices or flagger service to safeguard workers and traffic in advance of and at the point the traffic barrier service is opened for ingress or egress adjacent to the travel lane. The Engineer will not permit any equipment extending into an open travel lane.

Barrier openings for access to the work area may be provided only along tangent sections or along curved sections on the inside of traffic and shall be limited to the minimum length required for equipment access. The Contractor shall delineate and maintain normal pavement alignment at the barrier opening with Type D pavement marking.

At ingress openings, the exposed end of the barrier service shall be provided with a temporary impact attenuator approved by the Engineer. At egress openings, the exposed end shall be transitioned at a rate that complies with the VWAPM. For speeds below 30 mph, the transition flare rate shall be the same as that indicated for 30 mph. An impact attenuator will not be required at the exposed end of egress openings in barrier service provided the deflection angle between the pavement edge and the ends of the barrier service openings is 20 degrees or more.

Repairs to traffic barrier service shall match existing barrier so that positive connections can be maintained.

Delineators and barrier panels shall have reflectorized sheeting conforming to Section 247, shall be from the Department's Approved List 23, and shall be installed on traffic barrier service in accordance with the VWAPM.

The Contractor shall maintain the structural integrity of the barrier and its alignment while it is in use and shall maintain any associated warning lights, barrier delineators, barrier panels, and other devices in functional, clean and visible conditions at all times.

1. **Guardrail barrier service and terminal treatments** shall be installed in accordance with Section 505 except that the offset distance shall be as specified by the Engineer. The Contractor may be permitted to reuse guardrail or its hardware used for traffic barrier service guardrail for permanent installation provided the guardrail material is acceptable to the Engineer and conforms to Section 505 and the Standard Drawings for such guardrail. Marred galvanized surfaces shall be repaired in accordance with Section 233. Terminal treatments shall be permanently identified with a device specific Manufacturers' identification number by stamping or marking with a durable weather resistant material in accordance with § 33.2-274.1 of the Code of Virginia.

2. **Traffic barrier service** (concrete or longitudinal steel) shall be installed in accordance with the Plans and Standard Drawings or as directed by the Engineer, who will design according to Appendix A of the VWAPM. When traffic barrier ends at guardrail, fixed object attachment methods for construction zone shall be used to connect the barrier to the guardrail. Installation shall include additional guardrail posts and attachments as required. The traffic barrier, at a minimum, shall be tapered with the end of the barrier located behind the adjacent guardrail post in accordance with the VWAPM. Barrier connections shall be snug to prevent motion between sections.

Traffic barrier service used as a parapet shall be anchored as shown on the Plans or Section 500 of the Standard Drawings. Anchor holes in bridge decks shall be drilled with a rotary impact drill or other approved equipment that will limit damage to the deck. Anchor holes shall be located to avoid cutting reinforcing steel. Upon removal of the parapet, anchor holes shall be cleaned and filled with Type EP-4 or EP-5 epoxy mortar conforming to Section 243.

The Department will not permit the use of concrete traffic barrier service for permanent installations on bridge structures.

Traffic barrier service sections manufactured on or before December 31, 2019 and successfully tested to NCHRP 350 or MASH 2009 may be used until December 31, 2029, if they are in good working condition, and are a product shown on the Department's Approved Lists for NCHRP-350 or MASH Approved Products. Traffic barrier service sections manufactured after December 31, 2019, and all products in use after December 31, 2029, shall conform to MASH 2016 or its successor, and shall be from the Department's Approved List for Provisionally Approved MASH Products. All traffic barrier service runs shall be interlocking barrier of the same design or type.

The Contractor shall visually inspect all traffic barrier service shipped to a project before placing it in use. Concrete barrier sections shall be structurally sound with no concrete missing along the top, bottom, sides, or end sections of the barrier; no through cracks; and no exposed rebar. The Contractor shall promptly remove any traffic barrier service found by the Contractor or Engineer to be unacceptable due to inadequate structural integrity or functionality and replace the concrete barrier service at no cost to the Department.

Concrete barrier service shall be cleaned or coated sufficiently to afford good visibility and uniformity of appearance.

The Engineer will review and must approve the layout and anchorage method for job specific applications before the barrier is authorized for installation.

With the approval of the Engineer, the Contractor may use additional traffic barriers for his convenience but at his own expense.

Section 512.03(i) – Impact Attenuator Service is replaced with the following:

Impact Attenuator Service: The Contractor shall install impact attenuator service at locations shown on the Plans or designated by the Engineer. An object marker for temporary impact attenuator shall be installed on the attenuator according to the details shown in the Standard Drawings. The object marker for impact attenuator service shall have reflective sheeting conforming to Section 247 featuring alternating diagonal black and orange 3 inch stripes sloping downward at an angle of 45 degrees in the direction vehicular traffic is to pass. Impact attenuators shall be permanently identified with a device specific Manufacturers' identification number by stamping or marking with a durable weather resistant material in accordance with § 33.2-274.1 of the Code of Virginia.

Impact Attenuator Service not shown on the Plans may be used at the request of the Contractor for the Contractor's convenience at the Contractor's expense.

All impact attenuator service shall be reviewed and approved by the State Location and Design Engineer before installation.

Impact Attenuators manufactured on or before December 31, 2019 and successfully tested to NCHRP 350 or the MASH 2009 may continue to be used until December 31, 2029. Impact Attenuators manufactured after December 31, 2019 shall meet MASH 2016 and shall be from the Department's Approved List for Provisionally Approved MASH Products.

Section 512.03(j)2c – Equipment is replaced with the following:

12 inch aluminum or polycarbonate traffic signal head sections with backplates mounted in the vertical display arrangement. Signal head sections may be mounted in the horizontal display arrangement when approved by the Engineer. Signal head sections and backplates shall conform to Section 238.

Section 512.03(k) – Temporary (Construction) Pavement Markings is replaced with the following:

Temporary (Construction) Pavement Markings shall be installed at locations shown on the Plans, the VWAPM, and as directed by the Engineer. Temporary pavement markings shall conform to Section 704 and be selected from the Department's Approved List 17. Temporary pavement markings are classified as Type A or B (temporary markings), Type D, Class III (removable tape), Type E (non-reflective black removable tape), and Flexible Temporary Pavement Markers (FTPMs).

The Contractor shall install temporary pavement markings in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations, except that if the manufacturer's recommendation for material thickness and quantity of beads is less than that used when the material was tested by the NTPEP, the minimum product application rates shall conform to the NTPEP approved test rates for the specific marking. The Contractor shall furnish a copy of the manufacturer's installation recommendations, including the NTPEP data for product thickness and glass bead quantities to the Engineer.

The Contractor shall maintain the temporary pavement markings and shall correct any deficient markings by reapplying markings as directed or needed. The Department considers deficient any temporary pavement markings that provide inadequate guidance to motorists due to inadequate retroreflectivity, color qualities, or adherence to the pavement. The Engineer will make a visual nighttime inspection of all temporary pavement markings to identify areas where markings have

inadequate retroreflectivity. Other deficient qualities may be identified by visual inspection at any time.

Markings that no longer adhere to the pavement, and may cause guidance problems for motorists, or are inadequately retroreflective as determined by the Engineer shall be replaced by the Contractor, with the following exceptions:

- Reapplication of skip line temporary pavement markings is not required unless the pavement marking does not adhere or inadequate retroreflectivity qualities are present for at least two consecutive skip lines.
- Reapplication of centerline (except skip lines) or edge line temporary pavement markings is not required unless the pavement marking does not adhere or inadequate retroreflectivity qualities are present for a continuous section of at least 70 feet.
- Reapplication of transverse markings is not required unless the pavement marking does not adhere or inadequate retroreflectivity qualities are present for a continuous section of at least 3 feet.

The Contractor may take retroreflectivity readings to counter visual observations by the Engineer as the basis for replacement of temporary pavement markings. These measurements shall be taken within 48 hours after the Contractor has been notified of the visual determination by the Engineer of deficient markings. The Engineer will grant additional time to the Contractor when inclement weather prevents accurate measurement of the temporary pavement markings.

The Contractor shall brush any form of debris from the marking before taking the retroreflectivity readings. Retroreflectivity measurements shall be taken in the presence of the Engineer using Contractor furnished equipment conforming to ASTM E1710. A copy of the operating instructions for the reflectometer shall be furnished to the Engineer before taking the measurements. The Contractor shall calibrate and operate the equipment in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The photometric quantity to be measured is the coefficient of retroreflected luminance (R_L), which shall be expressed as millicandelas per square foot per footcandle (mcd/sf/fc). Measurements shall be taken at three random locations within each area of markings that are suspected of being inadequately retroreflective. When the length of the questionable visually inspected area is greater than 1 mile, the Contractor shall take measurements at three locations per mile segment or portion thereof. Measurements for all lines shall be taken in the middle of the line horizontally. Measurements for skip lines shall be taken in the middle of their length. Measurements for transverse lines shall be taken outside of the wheel path locations. The Engineer will designate the locations along the line segments where the measurements shall be taken. The Contractor shall make a log of the measurements and their locations and provide a copy to the Engineer. When the average of the three readings for an area is below 100 mcd/sf/fc, the Contractor shall reapply the markings as indicated.

Temporary (construction) pavement markings found in need of reapplication in accordance with these requirements shall be reapplied by the Contractor at no additional cost to the Department, with the following exceptions:

- Type D markings that have been under traffic for more than 180 days and requires reapplication will be paid for at the contract unit price when reapplied, unless the manufacturer's warranty coverage is still applicable.
- Markings damaged by the Department's snow removal or other maintenance and construction operations will be paid for at the contract unit price.

Deficient temporary pavement markings shall be replaced in the time specified in Section 704 for the maximum duration of unmarked roads.

Eradication for reapplication of Type A or B pavement markings is not required if allowed by the marking manufacturer, if the existing marking is well adhered and the total thickness of the existing and reapplied marking combined will not exceed 40 mils. If not well adhered, 90 percent of the existing markings shall be eradicated before reinstallation of the markings.

Existing Type D markings that are deficient (no longer retaining sufficient retroreflectivity) shall be removed before reapplication of new Type D, Class III markings.

1. **Temporary Type A or B pavement markings** shall be used where the roadway is to be resurfaced before changes in the traffic pattern or where pavement is to be demolished and traffic patterns will not change before demolition.
2. **Type D, Class III pavement markings** shall be used on final roadway surfaces or in areas where traffic patterns are subject to change before pavement is resurfaced, unless otherwise specified in the Contract.

On non-final pavement surfaces, the Contractor may install Type A or B pavement markings when the surface temperature of the pavement is below the manufacturer's minimum application temperature for a Type D pavement marking. In such cases, the Contractor shall select a Type A or B product known to perform the best under those temperature conditions. When a Type A or B pavement marking is used instead of a Type D pavement marking due to the surface temperature being below the manufacturer's minimum application temperature, the Contractor will be paid at the contract unit price for Type D pavement marking. This shall include the Type A or B marking and any necessary eradication of the Type A or B pavement marking.

3. **Type D, Class III contrast pavement markings** shall be used for all longitudinal temporary pavement markings on bridge decks and hydraulic cement concrete riding surfaces if all of the following are met:
 - The road has a speed limit of 45 MPH or greater.
 - The hydraulic cement concrete riding surface in question is at least 200 feet in length.
 - The temporary markings are planned for at least 30 days of use.

Type D, Class III contrast markings are not required for any markings that are parallel to and within one foot of existing guardrail or other longitudinal barrier.

4. **Type E pavement markings** shall be used to cover existing markings in accordance with paragraph (I) herein.
5. **Flexible Temporary Pavement Markers (FTPMS)** may be used to simulate a temporary pavement marking line on the final surface, as an interim measure until the permanent pavement marking can be installed. FTPMs shall not be used in substitution for lines slated to be in place for more than 30 days.

FTPMS shall conform to Section 235 and shall consist of products from the Department's Approved List 22. All FTPM's shall be new product. FTPMs are suitable for use up to one year after the date of manufacture when stored in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

FTPMS shall include a removable material covering the reflective lens to protect the lens from being obscured or damaged during the paving operation.

FTPMS spacing shall be as follows:

- When simulating solid lines, the FTPMS shall be placed every 20 feet.
- When simulating double lines, pairs of side-by-side FTPMS shall be placed every 20 feet.
- When simulating broken lines with a 10-foot-skip/30-foot-gap pattern, 3 FTPMS shall be used per skip (5 feet between each FTPMS), with a 30-foot gap between simulated skips.
- When simulating dotted lines with a 3-foot skip/9-foot-gap pattern, 2 FTPMS shall be used per skip (3 feet between the two FTPMS), with a 9-foot gap between simulated skips.

FTPMS shall not be used to simulate transverse lines, symbol/message markings, or dotted lines with 2-foot dot/6-foot-gap pattern.

The color of FTPMS units and their reflective surfaces shall be the same color (white or yellow) as the temporary pavement markings they are being used in substitution for.

FTPMS shall be installed at the same locations that permanent pavement markings will be installed.

For surface treatment, slurry seal or latex emulsion treatment operations, the appropriate FTPMS with protective covering shall be installed before placing the new treatment. The lens protective covering shall be kept in place during the final surface placement to protect the lens from being obscured or damaged by the paving operation. Upon completion of surface treatment, slurry seal or latex emulsion treatment placement, the Contractor shall remove the protective covering from the reflective lens of the FTPMS before leaving the work site. Failure to remove such covering shall result in the non-payment for that portion type (skip or solid) of temporary pavement marking.

For plant mix operations, the appropriate FTPMS shall be installed on the newly-placed pavement after the pavement is thoroughly compacted and has cooled to the FTPMS manufacturer's recommended temperature for installation.

The Contractor shall maintain the FTPMS until the permanent pavement markings are installed. Damaged or missing FTPMS shall be replaced within 24 hours of discovery at the Contractor's expense with new FTPMS of the same manufacturing type, color and model. No more than one FTPMS may be damaged or missing out of every skip line or dotted line simulated segment. No two consecutive FTPMS may be damaged or missing on a simulated solid line or double line application, and no more than 30% of the FTPMS may be damaged or missing on any measured 100-foot segment of simulated solid line.

Once applied, FTPMS will be considered for a single use. If a FTPMS requires replacement before installation of permanent pavement markings, it shall be properly disposed of and replaced with a new FTPMS at no additional cost to the Department.

FTPMS shall be removed and properly disposed of when permanent pavement markings are installed. Used FTPMS removed from the pavement, including all containers, packaging, damaged FTPMS's and all other miscellaneous items of waste, shall be appropriately disposed of in accordance with Section 106.04.

Section 512.03(I) – Eradicating Pavement Markings is replaced with the following:

Eradicating Pavement Markings: Markings that may conflict with desired traffic movement, as determined by the Engineer, shall be eradicated as soon as practicable: either immediately before the shifting of traffic or immediately thereafter and before the conclusion of the workday during

which the traffic shift is made. Work shall be done in accordance with Section 704 except as noted herein.

The Contractor shall perform eradication by grinding, blasting, or a combination thereof. Blasting may be performed using water blasting, sand blasting, hydroblasting (combination of sand and water), or shot blasting. Water blasting and hydroblasting shall be done with equipment that includes a vacuum recovery system and capability to adjust the water pressure.

The Contractor may submit other methods for eradication for the Engineer's approval; however, the Department will not permit obscuring existing pavement markings with black paint or asphalt as a substitute for removal or obliteration. The Contractor shall minimize roadway surface damage when performing the eradication. The Contractor shall repair the pavement if eradication of pavement markings results in damage to or deterioration of the roadway presenting unsafe conditions for motorcyclists, bicyclists, or other road users. Pavement repair, when required, shall be performed using a method approved by the Engineer.

The Contractor shall ensure workers are protected in accordance with Section 107.17 when eradicating pavement markings.

The Contractor shall vacuum or collect the eradication residue (removed markings, debris, and water) during and immediately after the eradication operation. Dust shall be collected during the entire operation. The Contractor shall ensure that no debris enters inlets or waterways.

Eradication residue from the removal of any pavement markings is considered to be a nonhazardous waste material and shall be disposed of in a properly permitted waste disposal facility in accordance with applicable state and federal laws and regulations. The Department does not require Contractor testing of the eradication residue for the eight Resource Conservation Recovery Act metals.

When markings are removed for lane shifts, transitions, or other areas or conditions required in the VWAPM, 100% of the pavement marking shall be removed.

Type E pavement markings may be used to cover existing markings instead of eradication on asphalt concrete surfaces. The Contractor shall use this material to cover markings as indicated in the Plans or as directed by the Engineer. Type E pavement marking shall be applied in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Type E markings shall not be adhered to the pavement for more than 120 days. Type E markings shall not be used on HCC surfaces or bridge decks.

When eradicating symbols and messages, the entire theoretical box bounding the outermost limits of the markings shall be uniformly eradicated.

Eradication of 24" lines shall be considered nonlinear marking eradication.

Section 512.03(m) – Temporary Pavement Markers is renamed **Temporary Raised Pavement Markers** replaced with the following:

Temporary Raised Pavement Markers shall be installed with temporary pavement markings where required by the VWAPM and where directed by the Engineer. Temporary raised pavement markers shall not be used with Type E markings.

Temporary raised pavement markers shall be installed at the spacing required by the VWAPM, and as shown on Standard Drawing PM-8. . The Contractor may install two one-way markers instead of each two-way marker at no additional cost to the Department.

Temporary raised pavement markers shall be installed with a hot applied bitumen adhesive, except epoxy may be used on hydraulic cement concrete roadways and non-final surfaces of asphalt concrete roadways. Pavement damage caused by removing markers shall be repaired in kind by the Contractor at no additional cost to the Department.

The Contractor shall replace damaged, ineffective, or missing temporary raised pavement markers upon notification by the Engineer at no additional cost to the Department. Markers damaged by the Department's snow removal operations or other maintenance and construction operations, however, will be paid for at the contract unit price.

Section 512.03(p) – Temporary Pavement Message and Symbol Markings is replaced with the following:

Temporary Pavement Message and Symbol Markings shall be the color, shape, and size required by the MUTCD, Standard Drawing PM-10, and the Plans. The Contractor shall install message and symbol markings in accordance with MUTCD, Section 704, the VWAPM, and the Standard Drawings.

Temporary pavement message and symbol markings shall be installed and maintained using the material specified on the Plans in accordance with Section 512.03(k).

Pavement message/symbol markings shall be installed at locations shown on the Plans and at locations designated by the Engineer.

Temporary pavement message markings shall be maintained in accordance with Section 512.03(k). Retroreflective measurements conforming to Section 512.03(k) shall be taken out of the wheel path locations. The pavement message/symbol marking shall be replaced when the average of the three readings for the symbol/message is below 100 mcd/sf/ft.

Section 512.03(q) – Type 3 Barricades is replaced as follows:

Type 3 Barricades: Type 3 barricades shall conform to NCHRP Report 350, Test Level 3, or MASH. Type 3 barricades shall be selected from those shown on the Department's Traffic Control Device Pre-Approval List. The Contractor shall provide a certification letter stating the brands and models of Type 3 barricades from the list proposed for the project. Instead of using Type 3 barricades on the listing, the Contractor may use other brands and models, if he submits a copy of the FHWA acceptance letter indicating the proposed substitutes complies with Test Level 3 of NCHRP Report 350 or MASH before use.

Type 3 Barricades shall be installed and ballasted in accordance with the VWAPM.

Section 512.03(r) – Truck-mounted or trailer mounted attenuators is replaced as follows:

Truck-mounted or trailer-mounted attenuators (TMAs): Truck-mounted and trailer-mounted attenuators manufactured on or prior to December 31, 2019 may be used if they are in good working condition, conform to Test Level 3 of NCHRP Report 350 or MASH, and are a product shown on the Department's Approved Lists for NCHRP-350 or MASH Approved Products. TMAs manufactured after December 31, 2019 shall conform to MASH Test Level 3 and shall be a product shown on the Department's Approved List for MASH Approved Products.

The Contractor shall submit catalog cuts/brochures of the TMA and a copy of the certification letter documenting NCHRP 350/MASH compliance of the specific TMA before their use on the project. TMAs shall be permanently identified with a device-specific manufacturers' identification number

by stamping or marking with a durable weather resistant material in accordance with § 33.2-274.1 of the Code of Virginia.

The weight of the support vehicle shall be as recommended by the manufacturer of the Truck/Trailer-mounted attenuator. The Contractor shall provide a copy of the manufacturer's recommendations to the Engineer, a copy of the original weigh ticket for the support vehicle, and a self-certification letter stating the support vehicle has not been altered since the original weight ticket was issued. The weigh ticket shall contain adequate information to identify the ticket with the applicable support vehicle. A copy of the self-certification and weigh ticket shall be available in the support vehicle at all times and upon request.

Additional weight may be added to the support vehicle to achieve the range recommended by the manufacturer of the Truck/Trailer-mounted attenuator provided the total weight is properly balanced without overloading any one axle, and is within the Gross Vehicle Weight Recommendation of the support vehicle. The added weight shall be securely attached to the support vehicle to prevent movement during an impact or movement of the vehicle. The additional weight and attachment method shall be self-certified by the Contractor and a copy of the self-certification letter shall be with the support vehicle at all times or a final stage manufacturer's certification sticker may be placed on the inside door of the altered vehicle.

The Truck/Trailer-mounted attenuator shall be no less than 72 inches wide and no more than 96 inches wide. There shall be no additional devices such as signs, lights, and flag holders attached to the Truck/Trailer-mounted attenuator except those that were tested on the Truck/Trailer-mounted attenuator and provided by the manufacturer of the Truck/Trailer-mounted attenuator.

The support vehicle shall have at least one vehicle warning light functioning while in operation in accordance with the VWAPM. When allowed by the VWAPM, an electronic arrow operated in the caution mode may be used with the vehicle warning light. When installing and removing lane closures on a multilane roadway as well as when performing mobile operations, the support vehicle shall be equipped with both vehicle warning lights and an arrow board.

The support vehicle shall be operated and parked in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

Limitations: Traffic control devices shall not be installed from or removed to the Truck/Trailer-mounted attenuator support vehicle. When the Truck/Trailer-mounted attenuator is deployed there shall be no unsecured material in the bed of the support vehicle except the additional secured weight or truck-mounted devices such as an arrow board, a changeable message sign, or truck mounted signs. There shall also be no additional devices such as signs, lights, and flag holders attached to the Truck/Trailer-mounted attenuator except those that were tested on the Truck/Trailer-mounted attenuator and provided by the manufacturer of the Truck/Trailer-mounted attenuator.

If the Truck/Trailer-mounted attenuator is impacted, resulting in damage that causes the unit to be ineffective, all work requiring the use of the Truck/Trailer-mounted attenuator shall cease until such time that repairs can be made or the Contractor provides another acceptable unit.

Section 512.03(s) – Portable Changeable Message Signs is amended to replace the second and third paragraphs with the following:

The sign shall be capable of sequentially displaying at least 2 phases of 3 lines of text each with appropriate controls for selection of messages and variable off-on times. Trailer-mounted PCMS shall be capable of displaying 3 lines of 8-character 18-inch text in a single phase, and vehicle-mounted PCMS shall be capable of displaying 3 lines of 8-character 10-inch text in a single phase. Each character module shall at a minimum use a five wide by seven high pixel matrix. The message shall be composed from keyboard entries.

Access to PCMS control mechanisms shall be physically locked at all times when deployed to deter message tampering.

The message shall be legible in any lighting condition. Motorists should be able to read the entire PCMS message twice while traveling at the posted speed.

The sign panel support shall provide for an acceptable roadway viewing height that shall be at least 7 feet from bottom of sign to crown of road.

Section 512.03(w) – Portable Temporary Rumble Strips (PTRS) is replaced as follows:

Portable Temporary Rumble Strip (PTRS):

A PTRS may be made of rubber or recycled rubber. It shall have a recessed, raised or grooved design to prevent movement and hydroplaning. PTRS color shall be in accordance with the VWAPM.

A PTRS shall consist of interlocking or hinged segments of equal length that prevent separation when in use. The combined overall usable length of the PTRS shall be between 10 feet 9 inches and 11 feet. The width of the PTRS shall be 12 to 13 inches. PTRS shall be between 5/8 inch and 1.0 inch in height. The weight of each roadway strip shall be between 100 and 120 pounds. The leading and departing edge taper shall be between 12 and 15 degrees.

Each roadway length of the PTRS shall have either a minimum of one cutout handle in the end of the rumble strip, or an interlocking segment which can be used as a handle for easy deployment or removal.

The manufacturer of the PTRS shall provide a signed affidavit that states the PTRS is able to withstand being run over by an 80,000 pound vehicle and retain its original placement with minor incidental movement of 6 inches or less during an 8 hour deployment. Incidental movement of the PTRS shall be parallel with other rumble strips in an array but shall not move so that its placement compromises the performance and safety of the other rumble strips, workers or the traveling public.

The PTRS shall be installed in accordance with manufacturers installation instructions, without the use of adhesives or fasteners.

PTRS Placement shall be in accordance with the VWAPM.

Section 512.04 – Measurement and Payment is amended to replace the 13th paragraph with the following:

Impact attenuator service will be measured in units of each and will be paid for at the Contract each price for the type specified. This price shall include installing, maintaining, and removing impact attenuator and object marker. Impact attenuators used with barrier openings for equipment access will not be measured for separate payment but the cost thereof shall be included with other appropriate items. When impact attenuator service is moved to a new location, as directed or approved by the Engineer, the relocated terminal will be measured for separate payment. Payment

for impact attenuator service will not be made until the work behind the corresponding barrier service is actively pursued.

Section 512.04 – Measurement and Payment is amended to replace the 16th paragraph with the following:

Temporary pavement markings will be measured in linear feet and will be paid for at the contract linear foot price for the type, class and width specified. This price shall include marking materials, glass beads, adhesive, preparing the surface, maintaining, removing removable markings when no longer required, inspections, and testing.

If the Contractor uses FTPMs to simulate the temporary pavement marking, they will be measured in linear feet and paid for at the linear foot price for the temporary marking material being simulated. That measurement shall represent all FTPMs required for that simulated line marking. No additional payment will be made if the Contractor elects to remove FTPMs and install other temporary pavement markings. This cost shall include furnishing, installing and maintaining the FTPMs, removable covers, surface preparation, quality control tests, daily log, guarding devices, removal, and disposal.

Section 512.04 – Measurement and Payment is amended to replace the 21st paragraph with the following:

Eradication of existing nonlinear pavement markings will be measured in square feet based on a theoretical box defined by the outermost limits of the nonlinear pavement markings as defined in Standard Drawing PM-10. Nonlinear pavement markings shall include but not be limited to, arrows, images, symbols, and messages. Eradication of existing nonlinear pavement markings will be paid for at the contract unit price per square foot. This price shall include removing nonlinear pavement markings, cleanup, and disposing of residue.

Section 512.04 – Measurement and Payment is amended to replace the 30th paragraph with the following:

Portable Temporary Rumble Strip (PTRS) Array will be measured in Days per array and will be paid for at the Contract Day price. An Array shall consist of three rumble strips. This price shall include installing, maintaining, removing devices when no longer required, and relocating throughout the day.

Section 512.04 – Measurement and Payment is amended by revising the Pay Item Table as follows:

The following pay items are removed:

Pay Item	Pay Unit
Portable temporary rumble strip	Each

The following pay items are inserted:

Pay Item	Pay Unit
Portable temporary rumble strip array	Day

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
2020 ROAD AND BRIDGE SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS
SECTION 704 – PAVEMENT MARKINGS AND MARKERS

SECTION 704 – PAVEMENT MARKINGS AND MARKERS of the Specifications is amended as follows:

Section 704.02 – Materials is amended to replace the first paragraph with the following:

For Type B, Class VI pavement marking materials that are to be applied to latex emulsion or slurry seal surfaces, the selected Type B, Class VI manufacturer shall be a manufacturer that approves and warrants their product for application on that type of surface.

Section 704.03 – Procedures is amended to replace the second paragraph with the following:

The Contractor shall have a certified Pavement Marking Technician present during all temporary pavement marking, permanent pavement marking, and pavement marker operations, except Flexible Temporary Pavement Marker (FTPM) installation.

Section 704.03 – Procedures is amended to replace the fourth through tenth paragraph with the following:

If the Contractor cannot have permanent pavement markings installed within the time limits specified, the Contractor shall install and maintain temporary pavement markings within the same time limits at no additional cost to the Department until the permanent pavement markings can be installed. Installation, maintenance, and removal or eradication of temporary pavement markings shall be according to Section 512.

The Contractor may mark the locations of proposed permanent markings on the roadway by installing premarking materials. Premarkings may be accomplished by installing removable tape, chalk, or lumber crayons, except pavement markings such as stop lines, crosswalks, messages, hatching, etc., shall be premarked using chalk or lumber crayons. Premarkings for yellow markings may be white or yellow. Premarkings for other colors shall be white.

When tape is used as a premarking material, premarking shall consist of 4-inch by 4-inch-maximum squares or 4-inch-maximum diameter circles spaced at 100-foot minimum intervals in tangent sections and 50-foot minimum intervals in curved sections. At locations where the pavement marking will switch colors (e.g., gore marking) the ends of the markings may be premarked regardless of the spacing.

When the Contractor uses chalk or lumber crayon as a premarking, the entire length of the proposed pavement marking may be premarked.

Premarkings shall be installed so their installation will not affect the adhesion of the permanent pavement markings. When removable tape is used as the premarking material and the lateral location of such premarkings to location of the final pavement markings exceeds 6 inches, the tape shall be removed at no additional cost to the Department.

The Contractor shall exercise caution and protect the public from damage while performing pavement marking operations. The Contractor shall be responsible for the complete preparation of the pavement surface, including, but not limited to, removing dust, dirt, loose particles, oily residues, curing compounds, concrete laitance, residues from eradication, and other foreign matter immediately before installing pavement markings. The pavement surface shall be clean and dry at the time of pavement marking installation and shall be tested in accordance with VTM 94 before permanent installation, with the VTM 94 test results noted on Form C-85. The Contractor shall

provide the equipment indicated in VTM 94 that are needed to perform the moisture test before application.

Section 704.03 – Procedures is amended by replacing the thirteenth paragraph with the following:

Non-truck mounted equipment shall be regulated to allow for calibration of the amount and type of material applied.

Section 704.03 – Procedures is amended to replace the eighteenth paragraph with the following:

Glass beads and retroreflective optics shall be applied at the rate specified herein or as specified in the Department's Approved List for the specific pavement marking product. Beads and optics shall be evenly distributed over the entire lateral and longitudinal surface of the marking. The Contractor shall apply beads to the surface of liquid markings with a bead dispenser attached to the applicator that shall uniformly dispense beads simultaneously on and into the just-applied marking. The bead dispenser shall be equipped with a cut-off control synchronized with the applied marking material cut off control so that the beads are applied totally on the marking. Beads shall be applied while the liquid marking is still fluid, resulting in approximately 60% embedment in the marking's surface. Beads installed on crosswalks and stop lines on roadways with curbs only (no gutter) may be hand applied for two feet at the end of each line next to the curb with 100 percent of the beads embedded 50% to 60% into the marking's surface.

Section 704.03(a)1 – Type A markings is replaced with the following:

Type A markings shall be applied in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions. When applying atop existing pavement markings, the existing marking shall first be swept or eradicated to the extent necessary to ensure that the surface of the existing marking is clean, chalk free (not powdery), and well adhered.

Glass beads for Type A, Class I markings shall be AASHTO M 247 Type 1 Beads applied at a minimum rate of 6 pounds per gallon of paint

Retroreflective optics for Type A, Class II markings shall be applied as noted in the Department's Approved List 20 for the selected pavement marking product.

The Contractor may substitute Type A, Class I cold weather paint (traffic paint designed for application at temperatures below 40 °F) for Type A, Class I conventional paint at no additional cost to the Department. Cold weather paint shall be from the Department's Approved List 20.

Section 704.03(a)2 – Type B markings is amended to replace the third paragraph with the following:

Non-truck mounted equipment for application of thermoplastic material shall include an extrude die with a burner, temperature controller, agitator, and mechanical bead applicator to allow for the correct amount of material to be applied.

Section 704.03(a)2a – Thermoplastic (Class I) is amended to replace the fourth through sixth paragraphs with the following:

Thermoplastic shall not be applied over existing pavement markings of materials other than paint or thermoplastic, unless the existing marking is 90 percent percent worn away or eradicated. When applying thermoplastic over existing paint or thermoplastic, the existing marking shall first be swept or eradicated to the extent necessary to ensure that the surface of the existing marking is clean, chalk free (not powdery), and well adhered.

Thermoplastic marking material shall be applied at thickness of 90 mils (± 5 mils) above the riding surface, whether dense or open graded surface.

Glass beads and retroreflective optics shall be surface applied at the rate of 10 pounds per 100 square feet unless specified otherwise on the Materials Division's Approved Products List 43 for the specific thermoplastic product.

Section 704.03(a)2b – Preformed thermoplastic (Class II) is amended to replace the first and second paragraphs with the following:

Preformed thermoplastic (Class II) material shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions. A primer or sealer manufactured by or recommended by the preformed thermoplastic manufacturer shall be applied to all hydraulic cement concrete surfaces and to asphalt concrete surfaces in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions.

Preformed thermoplastic shall not be applied over existing pavement markings of materials other than paint or thermoplastic, unless the existing marking is 90 percent worn away or eradicated. When applying preformed thermoplastic over existing paint or thermoplastic, the existing marking shall first be swept or eradicated to the extent necessary to ensure the surface of the existing marking is clean, chalk free (not powdery), and well adhered.

Permanent transverse rumble strips shall be applied using two strips of white Type B, Class II material. The bottom strip shall be 250 mils thick and 4 inches wide, and the top strip shall be 125 mils thick and 2 inches wide (centered atop the bottom strip), unless noted otherwise in the plans. Transverse rumble strips shall be installed in arrays as per the Standard Drawings and the plans.

Section 704.03(b) – Pavement messages and symbols markings is amended to replace the second paragraph with the following:

Surface temperature at time of application shall be in accordance with manufacturer's installation instructions. If the installation instructions do not specify minimum surface temperature, then the markings shall not be installed unless the surface temperature at time of application is 50°F or higher. Surface temperature requirements shall not be considered met if the temperature is forecasted to drop below the minimum within two hours of application. The Contractor may heat the pavement for a short duration to dry the pavement surface and bring the surface temperature to within the allowable temperatures for pavement marking installation, at no extra cost to the Department. Heat torch temperatures shall not exceed 300°F. The Contractor shall monitor pavement temperature to ensure it does not rise above 120°F at any time. Any damage to the pavement shall be promptly repaired at no extra cost to the Department.

Message and symbol markings include, but shall not be limited to, those detailed in Standard Drawing PM-10.

The sizes and shapes of symbols and characters shall match the size and shape specified in Standard Drawing PM-10 or elsewhere in the Contract. Hand-drawn or "stick" symbols or characters will not be allowed.

Table VII-3 is replaced with the following:

TABLE VII-3 Pavement Markings						
Type	Class	Name	Film Thickness (mils)	Pavement Surface	Application Limitations	Appr. List No.

A	I	Conventional or Cold-Weather Traffic Paint	15 ± 1 when wet	AC HCC	May be applied directly after paving operations	20
A	II	High Build Traffic Paint	25 ± 2 when wet	AC HCC	May be applied directly after paving operations	20
B	I	Thermoplastic Alkyd	90 ± 5	AC HCC	May be applied directly after paving operations	43
	I	Thermoplastic Hydrocarbon	90 ± 5 when dry	AC HCC	Do not apply less than 30 days after paving operations	43
	II	Preformed Thermoplastic	120-130	AC HCC	Manufacturers installation instructions	73
	III	Epoxy resin	20 ± 1 when wet	AC HCC	Manufacturers installation instructions	75
	IV	Plastic-backed preformed Tape	60 - 120	AC HCC	Manufacturer's installation instructions	17
	VI	Patterned preformed Tape	20 min ¹ 65 min ²	AC HCC	(Note 4)	17
	VII	Polyurea	20 ± 1	AC HCC	Manufacturer's installation instructions	74
D	III	Wet Reflective Removable tape	(Note 3)	AC HCC	Temporary pavement marking	17
E		Removable black tape (Non-Reflective)	(Note 3)	AC	Temporary pavement marking for covering existing markings	17

¹Thinnest portion of the tape's cross section.

²Thickest portion of the tape's cross section.

³In accordance with manufacturer's installation instructions.

⁴In accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions, except that Type B, Class VI markings on new plant mix asphalt surfaces shall be inlaid into the freshly installed asphalt surface and not surface-applied.

Section 704.03(d)1 – Snowplowable raised pavement markers is renamed **Section 704.03(d)1 – Inlaid Pavement Markers** and replaced as follows:

Inlaid Pavement Markers shall be installed with retroreflectors with front-side and back-side colors as per Standard Drawing PM-8.

The Contractor shall not install markers on existing bridge decks. Inlaid Pavement Markers shall be installed on new bridge decks where required by the Plans.

Inlaid Pavement Markers shall be placed in relation to pavement joints and cracks as follows:

- In existing Asphalt Concrete pavement, new or existing Hydraulic Cement Concrete pavement, and bridge decks, the edge of the groove shall be at least 2 inches from pavement joints and cracks, ensuring that the finished line of markers is straight in accordance with the tolerance for pavement markings specified in Section 704.03 of the Specifications. Offset from the longitudinal joint shall take precedence over straightness of the line of markers.
- In new Hydraulic Cement Concrete pavement or when installed in conjunction with new latex modified microsurfacing or slurry seal treatments, the edge of the groove shall be at least 2 inches from all longitudinal and transverse surface course pavement joints and 1 inch maximum off alignment from the corresponding pavement marking line. The finished line of markers shall be straight in accordance with the tolerance for pavement markings

specified in Section 704.03 of the Specifications. Straightness of the line of markers and alignment with the corresponding pavement marking line takes precedence over offset from the surface course joint.

Retroreflectors shall be affixed to holders, using an adhesive from the Department's Approved List 22 (Inlaid Pavement Markers) prior to installation.

Inlaid Pavement Markers shall be installed as per Standard Drawing PM-8.

Tapered grooves and plunge cuts shall be cut using diamond blades that can accurately control the groove dimensions, resulting in smooth uniform tapers and smooth groove bottoms and ensuring the pavement does not tear or ravel. The Contractor shall remove all dirt, grease, oil, loose or unsound layers, and any other material from the groove which would reduce the bond of the adhesive. Pavement surfaces shall be maintained in a clean and dry condition until the marker is placed.

Holders shall be installed in the same shift as grooving.

The epoxy adhesive shall be thoroughly mixed until it is uniform in color, and applied in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions. The Contractor shall partially fill the plunge cut with sufficient epoxy adhesive such that the epoxy adhesive bed area is equal to the bottom area of the holder. The Contractor shall then set the holder in the epoxy adhesive such that the breakaway tabs are resting on the road surface, the holder is centered in the cut, and then fill in additional epoxy adhesive if necessary so the entire perimeter of the holder is completely surrounded in epoxy, with the epoxy level with the edge of the holder in accordance with the manufacturer instructions.

The Contractor shall remove all adhesive and foreign matter from the face of the retroreflector or replace the retroreflector if adhesive and foreign matter cannot be removed. The marker shall be replaced if it is not properly positioned and adhered in the plunge cut.

Section 704.03(d)2 – Raised Pavement Markers is renamed **Nonplowable Raised Pavement Markers** and is replaced with the following:

Nonplowable raised pavement markers shall be bonded to the surface in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions. The bonding material shall be from the Department's Approved List 22 for the specific marker.

Section 704.04 – Measurement and Payment is amended to replace the fifth paragraph with the following:

Pavement markers will be measured in units of each for the type specified and will be paid for at the contract unit price per each. This price shall include surface preparation, furnishing, installing, prismatic retroreflectors, pavement cutting, adhesive, holders, quality control tests, and daily log.

Section 704.04—Measurement and Payment is amended by revising the Pay Item Table as follows:

The following pay items are removed:

Pay Item	Pay Unit
Pavement message marking (Message)	Each or Linear Foot

The following pay items are inserted:

Pay Item	Pay Unit
Pavement message marking (Message, Type or class material)	Each or Linear Foot