



DOUGLAS COUNTY

TRAFFIC SIGNAL

SPECIFICATIONS

UPDATED DECEMBER 7, 2023

NOTICE

Beginning December 7, 2023, Douglas County will enforce the following requirements for all Traffic Signal Construction Projects and roadway construction projects requiring traffic signal modifications or installations.

1. IMSA Level II Traffic Signal Bench Technician/Signal Technician certification (BB certification) for any work within the traffic signal cabinet. This includes corrective maintenance and signal turn-on. Signal CONTRACTOR shall produce copies of certificates at the pre-construction meeting.
2. IMSA Level II Traffic Signal Field Technician/Electrician (BE certification) or Traffic Signal Bench Technician/Signal Technician Certification (BB Certification) for any work external to the traffic signal cabinet. An IMSA Level II Traffic Signal Electrician (minimum BE certification) must be on the job-site at all times to supervise construction. Signal CONTRACTOR shall produce copies of certificates at the pre-construction meeting.
3. The United States Department of Labor – Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training can be substituted for the IMSA Level II Traffic Signal Electrician. Signal CONTRACTOR shall produce copies of certificates at the pre-construction meeting.
4. All Fiber Installation personnel who are doing any Fiber Cable communication work for the County, other than pulling fiber, shall provide proof of the following certifications.
 - a) CFOS/O – Outside Plant Installation
 - b) CFOS/S – Splicing Certification
 - c) CFOS/T – Testing Certification

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1.00: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1.10: SCOPE AND INTENT

1.10a: These specifications describe the installation of necessary material, equipment and work procedures to complete traffic signals and/or other electrical systems as shown on the drawings, in the special contract provisions, or herein, for projects in Douglas County, Colorado. These specifications provide minimum functional requirements that must be satisfied for all such work.

1.20: ROADWAY WORK AND PERMIT

1.20a: Unless stated otherwise, all roadway and sidewalk work shall be in accordance with the latest version of the *Douglas County Roadway Design and Construction Standards*. For all work, the CONTRACTOR shall obtain a permit from the Douglas County Department of Public Works and shall pay the required County construction permit fees.

1.30: ENGINEER

1.30a: Douglas County Project Engineer or authorized county personnel (ENGINEER) shall be the responsible person overseeing all work on the County's behalf.

1.40: PRIVATE ACCESS AND TRAFFIC CONTROL PLAN

1.40a: The CONTRACTOR will be required to maintain access to all private drives throughout the period of construction. The CONTRACTOR shall be required to erect, maintain, and remove all barricades, traffic control signs and devices. Such barricades and traffic control signs and devices shall be in accordance with the latest version of the *Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways (MUTCD)* published by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, and as directed by the ENGINEER. Construction signs not applicable during non-construction times shall be set so traffic cannot see the signs, as per section 630 of the latest edition of the *Colorado Department of Transportation Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction*. Should this not occur, section **8.30c** of this document shall be enforced.

1.40b: A Traffic Control plan prepared by a certified traffic control supervisor shall be submitted and approved prior to issuance of the permit by the Douglas County Department of Public Works. The Traffic Control plan shall be submitted along with a set of construction drawings signed and approved by Douglas County. The CONTRACTOR shall submit the plan at least **5 working days** in advance of the intended start date. A Douglas County approved copy shall be kept at the site and shall be exhibited upon request to any authorized representative of the County. Douglas County reserves the right to require the CONTRACTOR to modify the traffic control in the field as necessary. Douglas County also reserves the right to issue a stop work order. Right-of-way use and/or construction permit documentation can be found online at www.douglas.co.us/government/departments/public-works-engineering/engineering-permits-inspections-and-utilities/. Permit applications can be submitted online at engpermits@douglas.co.us. Contact Douglas County Engineering Permits and Inspections (303) 660-7487 for all permit related questions.

1.50: TESTING

1.50a: The County may, at its option and cost, retain the services of an independent testing lab to perform all testing consultation and to assist in the review of the work and equipment.

1.50b: See section **9.180** for requirements regarding early delivery of controller and cabinet to the County for testing purposes.

1.60: EQUIPMENT SALVAGE

1.60a: All traffic signal equipment that is removed shall remain the property of Douglas County. Such property is to be removed from the work site, tagged with date removed and location, and returned by the CONTRACTOR to the County at 3080 North Industrial Way, Castle Rock, CO 80104. When signal pole and mast arm assemblies are removed, all components shall be marked as a set with permanent markings. The equipment shall be returned in the same condition as prior to removal. It is the Contractors responsibility to ensure any salvaged items are in good working order prior to removal. If damage is observed, Contractor should Notify DC Traffic prior to removal. Contact Douglas County Traffic Signal Supervisor to coordinate delivery (303-663-6237).

1.70: EXISTING TRAFFIC SIGNALS

1.70a: When existing traffic signal installations are modified or completely rebuilt, the CONTRACTOR shall work around existing traffic signal equipment until the new or modified traffic signal system has been installed and put into operation. Signal heads installed on mast arms or poles for new installation which are **not** ready for actual electrical operation shall be bagged with orange plastic. The CONTRACTOR shall at all times maintain a minimum of two (2) three-section (red, yellow, and green) traffic signal heads and pedestrian heads (if required) for each roadway approach. Special consideration shall be made to avoid the left turn trap situation.

1.80: INTERSECTION POWER

1.80a: Unless otherwise directed in the plans, CONTRACTOR shall be responsible for coordinating with the power company to obtain power hook-up to the intersection and luminaires prior to signal flash. See section **14.70**.

1.90: UTILITIES

1.90a: Utilities are shown on the plans to the extent that they can be, based upon records and surface field indications. All utility locations will require field verification in cooperation with the affected utility companies and public agencies. The CONTRACTOR shall be responsible for locating all valve boxes, manholes, etc., and ensuring that they are properly protected and that signal equipment locations are adjusted accordingly, with approval from the ENGINEER. The CONTRACTOR is also responsible for filling all holes made by vacuum potholing (in regards to required utility locates) with appropriate material (concrete, asphalt or other fill) to restore back to previous condition.

1.90b: When potholing is required for utility locates in sidewalks, curbs, gutters, fillets, curb ramps, cross pans, and other small concrete placements, concrete rehabilitation shall be performed as required by Douglas County Design and Construction Standards.

1.100: WORK HOURS

1.100a: The CONTRACTOR shall work only on weekdays between the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Lane closures shall only be allowed between 8:00 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. The CONTRACTOR must receive written approval from the ENGINEER to work at any other time.

1.110: PROJECT SCHEDULE

1.110a: The following schedule shall apply:

Item	Schedule
Pole foundation installation (Site specific per Douglas County)	See Section 15.30
Shop Drawing Submittals	At the pre-construction meeting, which normally will be about 2-3 weeks prior to the Notice to Proceed.
Ground Work (conduit, mast arm pole foundations, etc.)	May start up to 30 calendar days after Notice to Proceed but no less than 30 calendar days prior to essential equipment delivery date.
100 Percent Completion	Prior to signal flash.
Overall Project	90 calendar days for mast arm project. 60 calendar days for span wire project.

1.120: FAILURE TO COMPLETE WORK ON TIME

1.120a: A daily charge, in the applicable amount set forth in the schedule of liquidated damages below, will be made against the CONTRACTOR for each calendar day that any work remains uncompleted after the expiration of contract time. This daily charge will be deducted from any money due the CONTRACTOR. This deduction is not a penalty but is liquidated damages.

1.120b: The schedule of liquidated damages set forth below is the amount agreed to by the CONTRACTOR and the County as reasonably representing additional construction engineering costs incurred by the County if the CONTRACTOR fails to complete performance within the contract time.

1.120c: The schedule of liquidated damages shall be:

Original Contract Amount		Daily Charge
From More Than	To and Including	
\$0	\$1,000,000	\$1,500
\$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,500
\$2,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$4,300
\$5,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$7,800

Original Contract Amount		Daily Charge
From More Than	To and Including	
\$15,000,000	----	\$10,700

1.120d: Due account shall be taken of any adjustment of the contract time for completion of the work granted by the ENGINEER at the ENGINEER'S discretion, due to supplier delays beyond the control of the CONTRACTOR. CONTRACTOR shall provide written documentation of such delays to the County's satisfaction.

1.120e: Permitting the CONTRACTOR to continue and finish the work or any part thereof after expiration of contract time will not operate as a waiver on the part of the County of any of its rights under the contract.

1.120f: Any deduction assessed as liquidated damages for delay under this subsection shall not relieve the CONTRACTOR from liability for any damages or costs resulting from delays to other contractors on the project or other projects caused by a failure of the assessed CONTRACTOR to complete the work according to contract times.

1.130: JOB SITE CONDITIONS

1.130a: CONTRACTOR shall maintain a safe and clean job site throughout construction. Upon project completion, the job site shall be neat and clean with all trash and dirt picked up and barricades removed. Landscaping shall be restored, sidewalks swept and utility locate markings removed. The intent is that the job site appears as good or better than it appeared before construction.

2.00: REGULATIONS AND CODES

2.10: REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

2.10a: All equipment, material and construction methods shall conform as appropriate to this document, Douglas County Standard Signal Details, the standards of the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE), International Municipal Signal Association (IMSA), and *Colorado Department of Transportation Standard specifications for Road and Bridge Construction (latest edition)*, unless noted otherwise. In addition to the requirements of these specifications, the plans, standard details, and the special contract provisions, all material and work shall conform to the requirements of the *MUTCD, National*

Electrical Code (N.E.C.), National Electrical Safety Code (N.E.S.C.), the Rules for Overhead Electrical Line Construction of the Colorado Public Utilities Commission (Rules), the Standards of the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and local ordinances which may apply.

2.10b: Wherever reference is made in these specifications or in the special contract provisions to the *MUTCD, NEC, NESC, Rules, or the standards* mentioned above, the reference shall be construed to mean the document that is in effect at the date of bidding.

3.00: EQUIPMENT LIST, APPROVALS AND AS-BUILT DRAWINGS

3.10: BID REQUIREMENTS

3.10a: Shop drawings are not required for the bid, but the CONTRACTOR shall submit with its bid a list of equipment and materials which it proposes to furnish for those items listed in section **3.10b**, including all equipment and materials as identified on the plans or in the specifications, by the manufacturer's name that is necessary or customary in the trade to identify such equipment and material. The list shall be complete as to name of manufacturer, unit name and model number.

3.10b: The items to which section **3.10a** applies are as follows but not limited to: traffic signal poles and mast arms, pedestrian push buttons, traffic signal controller and cabinet, UPS, vehicle detection, vehicle and pedestrian signal heads, pedestrian signs, pre-emption devices, mounting hardware for signal heads, street name signs, pull boxes, wire, communication equipment, fiber or radio (fiber optic cable shall include interconnect schematic diagram), PTZ cameras, travel time equipment, meter disconnect pedestal and any additional items indicated in the project special provisions or requested at the pre-construction meeting. Sign panel layouts for both illuminated and aluminum street name signs shall also be submitted for approval by the County.

3.20: SAMPLING AND SUBSTITUTIONS

3.20a: Inspection or sampling of any materials, other than those already approved, must be made by the ENGINEER prior to installation. Whenever particular material or equipment is identified by manufacturer name in the plans or specifications, the term "or approved equivalent" is implied. If the CONTRACTOR proposes a substitution, CONTRACTOR shall provide

additional information with the bid to prove the substitution item is of equal or superior quality, and it shall be at the ENGINEER'S sole discretion whether to approve such substitution. If not approved, CONTRACTOR shall agree to supply the originally stated material or equipment at no additional cost. Otherwise, the ENGINEER may reject the bid as non-responsive.

3.20b: The CONTRACTOR shall attach to the bid a statement that all material to be supplied is either in exact accordance with the specifications or shall list in detail any and all substitutions and request the approval of the ENGINEER for the substitutions. The ENGINEER may request further technical information to support the substitution.

3.20c: During execution of the work, the supplying of equipment that is not in accordance with the specifications and on which the CONTRACTOR has not received the ENGINEER'S approval shall be cause for rejection. Correction of the non-specification items will be entirely at the CONTRACTOR'S expense.

3.30: AS-BUILTS

3.30a: Upon completion of the work, the CONTRACTOR shall submit an "as-built" or corrected plan showing, in detail, all construction changes including, but not limited to, wiring, cable, poles, controller cabinet, vehicle detection, and location of all conduit. Red lined, signed, stamped plans may be submitted as "as-built" plans.

4.00: EXCAVATING AND BACKFILLING

4.10: GENERAL

4.10a: Street cuts for conduit on existing pavements shall not be allowed unless approved by the Douglas County Roadway Inspector. Excavations for the installation of conduit, foundations, and other equipment shall be performed in such a manner as to cause the least possible damage to the streets, sidewalks, and other improvements/landscape and sprinklers. Trenches shall not be excavated wider than necessary for the proper installation of the electrical appliances and foundations, and shall be kept clean and as free of moisture as possible. Excavations shall be backfilled or poured with concrete within 24 hours of opening, unless otherwise approved in writing by the ENGINEER. The material from the excavation shall be removed as the trenching progresses.

4.10b: Excavations, after backfilling, shall be kept well filled and maintained in a smooth and well-drained condition until permanent repairs are made.

4.10c: Excavating and backfilling for foundations shall be incidental to the pay item for which a foundation is required. Excavating and backfilling for conduit trenches shall be paid for under the appropriate conduit trenching pay item.

4.10d: At the preconstruction meeting, the CONTRACTOR will be provided contacts for landscape and sprinkler repair. The CONTRACTOR is responsible for contacting these entities when damage occurs and coordinating repairs. Any necessary repairs will not be paid for separately but shall be included in the cost of the project. Damages found subsequent to project completion, and related costs, will be the responsibility of the CONTRACTOR.

4.20: MAINTENANCE OF TRAFFIC

4.20a: At the end of each day's work and any other time construction operations are suspended, all construction equipment and other obstructions shall be removed from that portion of the roadway open for use by public traffic. Construction signs not applicable during non-construction times shall be set so traffic cannot see the signs, per section 630 of the latest version of the *Colorado Department of Transportation Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction*. Should this not occur, section **8.30c** of this document shall be enforced.

4.20b: Excavations in streets or highways shall be performed in such a manner that at least one (1) lane of traffic in each direction shall be open to public traffic at all times. All lane closures shall be approved by the ENGINEER prior to closure.

4.20c: When excavations must remain open overnight, they shall be properly marked to warn motorists and/or pedestrians according to the *MUTCD*. Flashing barricades shall be provided, unless otherwise authorized in writing by the ENGINEER.

5.00: REMOVING, REPLACING AND RESETTING IMPROVEMENTS

5.10: GENERAL

5.10a: The CONTRACTOR shall, at its sole expense, replace or reconstruct sidewalks, curbs, gutters, rigid or flexible pavement, and any other improvements removed, broken, or damaged by it with material and methods that conform to current County standards.

5.10b: Whenever a part of a square or slab of existing concrete, sidewalk, or driveway is broken or damaged, the entire square or slab shall be removed and the concrete reconstructed as above specified.

5.10c: Concrete pavement and sidewalk designated for removal shall be removed as marked by the ENGINEER or his or her designee.

The concrete pavement or sidewalk shall be cut to the existing depth of concrete prior to removal. Any over-break, separation or other damage to the existing concrete outside of the designated removal limits shall be replaced at the CONTRACTOR'S expense. Payment for removal of concrete pavement or sidewalk shall be based on square yards of surface area regardless of the concrete thickness.

5.10d: Removal items shall be as indicated in the pay item list or items specifically identified on the plans, or in writing by the ENGINEER. It shall be the CONTRACTOR'S responsibility to assure that it has a full and complete understanding of included removal items prior to bidding.

5.10e: Reset pay items shall be as indicated in the pay item list. These items are to be initially removed, then adjusted or modified as directed by the ENGINEER, and finally reinstalled to full operational capability. Modifications and adjustments shall be detailed on the plans or project special provisions and shall be incidental to the reset pay item. It shall be the CONTRACTOR'S responsibility to assure that it has a full and complete understanding of included reset items prior to bidding.

5.10f: The "RESET TRAFFIC SIGNAL EQUIPMENT" pay item list shall consist of the items specifically identified in the plans or in the project special provisions. Reset traffic signal equipment typically shall include the traffic signal poles, arms, controllers, cabinets, signal and pedestrian heads, detectors, coordination and interconnect equipment and all other related equipment and materials necessary to remove the items from their existing location and reset them at the new location. This shall include all mounting hardware, bases, other electrical equipment and service, including temporary power, and all other

materials and work necessary to complete the reset item in service at the new location. It shall be the CONTRACTOR'S responsibility to assure that it has a full and complete understanding of included reset traffic signal equipment items prior to bidding.

5.10g: Equipment and materials shall be cleaned and touched-up prior to reset. This work shall be included in the cost of "Reset Traffic Signal Equipment".

6.00: UNDERGROUND FACILITIES

6.10: DRILLED CAISSONS AND FOUNDATIONS

6.10a: All drilled caissons and foundations shall be Portland cement concrete conforming to the applicable requirements of construction standards of Douglas County, except as herein provided.

6.10b: The bottom of concrete drilled caissons and foundations shall rest on firm ground. Cast-in-place foundations shall be poured monolithically where practicable. The exposed portions shall be formed to present a neat appearance. Concrete shall be Class BZ per the latest edition of the Colorado Department of Transportation's *Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction*.

6.10c: All poles shall be grounded as indicated in the standard details and shall be incidental to the installation pay item.

6.10d: For drilled caissons requiring casing, casings shall be removed in a manner such that voids between the excavation and the casing will be completely filled with fresh concrete.

6.10e: Anchor bolts shall conform to the manufacturer's specifications and each individual bolt shall have two (2) flat washers and two (2) nuts. Shims or other similar devices for plumbing or raking will not be permitted. Steel anchor bolt templates, facilitating the placement of signal conduits in the center of the caisson, shall be used on all caissons during pouring. See Douglas County Standard Signal Details for additional requirements.

6.10f: All caissons will be measured and paid for separately

6.10g: Forms shall be true to line and grade. Tops of caissons and foundations, except as noted on plans, shall be finished to curb or sidewalk grade or as ordered

by the ENGINEER. Forms shall be rigid and securely braced in place and inspected prior to the pouring of concrete. Conduit ends and anchor bolts shall be placed in proper position and in a template until the concrete sets.

6.10h: Both forms and ground that will be in contact with the concrete shall be thoroughly moistened before placing concrete. Forms shall not be removed until the concrete has thoroughly set.

6.10i: Whenever excavation for a foundation requires removal of excess ground materials, the excavation shall be backfilled to within 12" of ground level with concrete as specified by the ENGINEER, and then backfilled to ground level with compacted native material.

6.10j: Any abandoned caisson or foundation shall be fully or partially removed and disposed of by the CONTRACTOR per the direction of the ENGINEER. Any conduit runs associated with an abandoned caisson or foundation shall be extended or abandoned as called for on the plans.

6.10k: The CONTRACTOR is responsible for filling all holes made by vacuum potholing, in regards to locating utilities for caisson placement, with appropriate material or replacing curb, sidewalk or roadway panels or stones as specified in Douglas County Roadway Design and Construction Standards to restore back to previous condition.

6.10L: Prior to placing a load on newly poured caissons, the caisson must cure a minimum of one (1) week after pouring prior to standing a pole and cure a minimum of 28 days prior to installing mast arm and luminaire extension. If extra test cylinders are requested, and cylinder breaks show full cure strength is reached, these timeframe for erecting structures may be waived as approved by the Engineer.

6.20: CONDUIT

6.20a: All intersections undergoing initial development or construction that are anticipated to require immediate or short-term future signalization shall include signal conduit at the time of initial road construction, in conformance with this section. Those intersections not completely built out or anticipated to be signalized within a year's timeframe, shall have construction funds escrowed for construction costs at a later date. Roadway developers should consult with the ENGINEER to identify intersections to which this requirement applies.

6.20b: Pull boxes made of fiberglass reinforced polymer concrete and meeting UL Laboratory testing standards (See section **6.30b**) shall be used at termination points, as shown in the standard details.

6.20c: All cables and conductors not shown on the plans as aerial cable shall be installed in conduit unless installed in poles, pedestals, or mast arms. All PVC conduit shall be Schedule 80 or heavier. HDPE bore pipe commonly used for boring shall be Schedule 80 or heavier. All transitions from poly pipe to PVC shall be by means of “Shur-Loc II” couplings or approved equal. All underground roadway crossings and interconnect conduit shall use a single continuous run of HDPE bore pipe unless otherwise approved by Engineer. All metal conduit referred to in the specifications and shown on the plans shall be the rigid pipe type of ductile steel that is adequately galvanized.

6.20d: New conduit runs shown on the plans are for bidding purposes only and may be changed at the direction of the ENGINEER.

6.20e: All conduit installed shall be at full depth (minimum 30 inches below finish grade) for the entire conduit run. 90 degree sweeps shall not be cut to achieve proper entrance to pull box. Conduit runs shall have no more than a 180 degree bend.

6.20f: Conduit shall enter a pedestal base, pull box, or any other type of structure from the direction of the run only. Conduit connections at junction boxes shall be tightly secured.

6.20g: Conduit under railroad tracks shall be at the minimum depth below the bottom of tie required by the particular railroad company

6.20h: The following conduit schedule is in effect unless otherwise specified in the plans:

Run Type	Quantity	Size	Use
Street Crossings	2	3"	High voltage load wiring
	1	2"	Low voltage detection
	1	2"	Luminaire load
Signal Pole	2	3"	High voltage
Pedestal Pole	1	2"	Low voltage
	1	3"	High voltage
Pushbutton Pole	1	2"	Low voltage
	1	2"	Low Voltage
Controller Cabinet	2	3"	High voltage load wiring
	2	2"	Low voltage detection - size per Code
	1	2"	Service power
	1	2"	Interconnect
Interconnect	1	2"	Interconnect run only
Service Points	1	2"	Utility company service run for traffic signal
Signal			

6.20i: Existing underground conduit to be incorporated into a new system shall be cleaned with a mandrel or blown out with compressed air.

6.20j: All conduit in pull boxes shall extend a minimum of 3" above crushed rock.

6.20k: All conduit shall terminate in pull boxes such that when cable is pulled and coiled within the pull box, there is a minimum clearance of 3" between the

pull box lid and the conduit and cable. Cable and conduit shall not be crushed or damaged.

6.20l: Conduit terminating in a standard power pedestal, signal pole or pedestal pole base shall extend a minimum of three (3") inches above foundation vertically.

6.20m: All underground interconnect conduit runs shall have a single #14 AWG (minimum) fully annealed, solid conductor tracer wire or copper clad steel wire with an orange HDPE sheath/jacket, installed for locating purposes.

6.20n: Field cuts of existing or new conduit shall be made square and true, and the ends shall butt together for the full circumference thereof. Slip joints or running threads will not be permitted for coupling metal conduit. When a standard coupling cannot be used, an approved threaded union coupling shall be used. All couplings shall be screwed tight until the ends of the metal conduits are brought together. The ends of all metal conduit, existing or new, shall be well reamed to remove burrs and rough edges.

6.20o: Where a "stub out" is called for on the plans, a minimum 18" radius sweeping elbow shall be installed in the direction indicated and sealed with a metallic cap to facilitate future locating. The locations of ends of all conduits in structures or terminating at curbs shall be marked by a "Y" at least three inches (3") high cut into the face of the curb, gutter, or wall directly above the conduit.

6.20p: Where factory bends are not used, HDPE bore conduit shall be bent without crimping or flattening, using a radius no shorter than recommended by manufacturer. Conduit bends feeding pull boxes and foundations shall be as shown on the standard details, typically 18".

6.20q: All conduit runs that exceed ten feet (10') in length shall have at a minimum a continuous ½" 1250 pound pull strength, flat woven polyester tape (Muletape, BullLine or equivalent) pulled into the conduit along with the specified electrical cables. The line shall be firmly secured at each end of the conduit run with a minimum slack of four feet (4'). The purpose of this rope is to be able to pull future electrical cable through the existing conduit runs and the rope shall not be tangled or twisted around cables.

6.20r: Any spare or unused conduits installed for future use shall be sealed with an approved duct plug and a single #14 AWG (minimum) fully annealed, solid

conductor tracer wire with a red HDPE sheath shall be installed for locating purposes. Conduit shall also have at a minimum a continuous ½" 1250 pound pull strength, flat woven polyester tape (Muletape, BullLine or equivalent) pulled into the conduit along with the specified electrical cables. The line shall be firmly secured at each end of the conduit run with a minimum slack of four feet (4').

6.20s: Split duct may be allowed on a case by case basis approved by the ENGINEER.

6.30: PULL BOXES

6.30a: A pull box shall be installed at all locations as shown on the plans and at such additional points as ordered by the ENGINEER. Douglas County Type 1 pull boxes shall be installed at intervals of every 500 feet or as specified in the plans for all fiber interconnect conduit runs. Fiber pull boxes shall have utility markers installed per Douglas County Standard Details with tracer wire landed independently on two separate lugs for ease of locating purposes. Pull boxes shall be fiberglass reinforced polymer pre-cast concrete with a minimum Tier 22 rating and UL Tested. Larger pull boxes (Type 2 and Vault) must have two-piece lids (See Standard Details).

The CONTRACTOR shall install County provided delineators at all pull box locations. The delineators shall be anchored into the ground with provided hardware, so they cannot be easily pulled out of the ground.

6.30b: At new roadway construction sites where conduit for future traffic signals is installed, pull boxes shall be installed at conduit termination points and single #14 AWG (minimum) fully annealed, solid conductor tracer wire with a red HDPE sheath shall be installed through the entire conduit run to facilitate future locating.

6.30c: At sites where operational traffic signals are being installed, permanent fiberglass reinforced polymer concrete precast pull boxes shall be installed (See standard details).

6.30d: Pull boxes shall be installed so that the covers are level, as well as level with curb or sidewalk grade or level with the surrounding ground when no grade is established. The entire excavation required to install 90 degree sweeps into a future pull box shall be backfilled from the full depth of the conduit run to the bottom of the pull box with crushed rock. The depth of crushed rock from the

bottom of the excavation to the bottom of the pull box shall be a minimum of 18 inches.

6.30e: The interior of the pull box shall be backfilled with crushed rock from the base of the pull box to a minimum depth of 3” below the top of conduit runs. The area of the excavation surrounding the pull box may be backfilled with excavated soil.

6.30f: When a new conduit run enters an existing pull box, the CONTRACTOR shall temporarily remove the pull box, or tunnel under the side at no less than eighteen inches (18”) below the pull box bottom and enter from the direction of the run. All backfill shall be gravel. No new conduit will be allowed to enter a new or existing pull box in any other manner than that shown on the standard details.

6.40: LOOP AND MICRO LOOP DETECTORS

6.40a: Each individual loop or micro loop is to be terminated and spliced within a side-of-road pull box as specified on the standard details. Each loop shall consist of one continuous wire, without splicing, to this termination point, and each micro loop detector shall include two continuous wires, without splicing, to this termination point. Each loop or micro loop shall have its own dedicated lead in pair (of wires) to the cabinet from the side of road pull box. Detector lead-in wire shall be continuous from the controller to the side-of-road pull box.

6.40b: All detectors shall have a color-coded tag attached to the lead-in to indicate the relative location and the direction served by the detector. See sections **7.10j-7.10l**.

6.40c: Loop sealant is to be used in all saw cuts whether or not the roadway is to be overlaid. See standard details.

7.00: CONDUCTOR AND CABLE

7.10: GENERAL

7.10a: Wiring shall conform to appropriate articles of the N.E.C. Wiring within cabinets, junction boxes, etc., shall be landed and labeled as shown in the specifications and details as well as neatly arranged.

7.10b: Powdered soapstone, talc, or other approved lubricant shall be used in placing conductors in conduit. Unless otherwise approved by the ENGINEER, wiring shall not occupy more than 40% of the inside area of all conduit. If more than 40% of the inside area is occupied, the CONTRACTOR shall provide additional conduit to satisfy this requirement.

7.10c: ½" 1250 pound pull strength, flat woven polyester tape (Muletape, BullLine or equivalent) shall be installed in all new conduit and in all existing conduit where a cable is added or an existing cable is replaced. A minimum of four feet (4') of slack shall be left in each conduit at each termination.

7.10d: At least five feet (5') of slack shall be left for each conductor at each span wire support pole.

7.10e: Except per section 6.40a, splices will not be allowed in pull boxes. Splices shall be kept to a minimum and will only be allowed in hand holes at pole bases. A minimum of twenty-four inches (24") of slack shall be left on each splice wire. In no case shall any shellac compounds be used.

7.10f: Signal load splices shall utilize a copper crimp sleeve connector that is compressed from four directions, for example, as manufactured by the Buchanan Company. All hand hole splices shall be compressed by a C-24 4-way press-sure-tool, for example, such as produced by the Buchanan Company. The crimped sleeve shall then be protected within a flexible rubber insulating cover, for example, an Ideal Wrap Cap. All splices or splice bundles shall face upward in the hand hole compartment.

7.10g: Detector loop lead-in splices in pull boxes, see section 6.40a, shall be fully waterproofed using a splice kit or epoxy wire nuts (Buchanon BTS2 or BTS4 or approved equal). A minimum of twelve inches (12") of slack shall be left on the detector loop.

7.10h: When conductors and cables are pulled into the conduit, all ends of conductors and cables shall be taped to exclude moisture and shall be so kept until the splices are made or terminal appliances attached. Ends of spare conductors shall be taped and marked.

7.10i: All high voltage home run signal wiring shall use IMSA spec 19-1, 25 conductor cable, continuous from the cabinet to the base of each pole/hand hole. Conductor cable shall be installed where required in the plans. Overhead cable

shall be secured to messenger cable with cable rings or stainless steel wire wrap only.

7.10j: All signal cables terminating at the cabinet shall contain a small permanent tag identifying phase and direction. All signal cables shall be phase taped in the cabinet and at each hand hole using the codes given in the "Conductor Schedule" below. Loop detector lead-ins shall be tagged in the splice pull box behind curb.

7.10k: Conductor Schedule

Key-Phase: Color of Signal Load Conductor, "Code" (on tag at each end of conductor):

1. Northbound Left Turn: Red/White, "x-NBLT"
2. Northbound: Red, "x-NB"
3. Southbound Left Turn: Green/White, "x-SBLT"
4. Southbound: Green, "x-SB"
5. Eastbound Left Turn: Orange/White, "x-EBLT"
6. Eastbound: Orange, "x-EB"
7. Westbound Left Turn: Blue/White, "x-WBLT"
8. Westbound: Blue, "x-WB"
9. Pedestrian: Yellow, "x-PED"
10. Supplemental: Brown, Right turn overlap
11. Supplemental: Purple, spare

NOTE: x = phase number. This is a typical conductor identification schedule and shall be used for the wiring of all signal installations. An individual conductor wire schedule is in the standard signal details. Deviations from these standards will be noted on the plans at each intersection where different phasing and/or special equipment is required. It should be noted that a band of white is used to indicate a left turn, a band of brown for a right turn and a band of yellow is used for a pedestrian movement.

7.10l: Each pedestrian push button shall have a dedicated wire pair lead-in to the controller cabinet.

7.10m: Separate luminaire wire shall be 12/2 conductor, plus ground and UL listed.

7.10n: Signal heads mounted on mast arms or poles shall be wired individually with IMSA specification 19-1, 5-conductor cable from the head to the hand hole at the bottom of the pole.

7.10o: Span wire and tether cable shall be affixed to the pole using short bail strand vices. If required by the ENGINEER, insulators shall be provided, in which case long bail strand vices shall be used.

7.20: BONDING AND GROUNDING

7.20a: Metal poles, pedestals and cabinets shall be made mechanically and electrically secure to form a system of isolated grounded components. Each pole and pedestal shall have a separate ground rod, located in an adjacent pull box and connected to the system component. The controller cabinet shall have a ground rod located in its foundation. Separate ground rod locations shall not be directly connected to one another with ground wire, in order to minimize transient distribution among the components.

7.20b: Bonding and grounding wire shall be soft-drawn copper, No. 8 AWG, for all systems. Loop lead-in drain wire is to be grounded in the control cabinet only. The other end of the sheath is to be taped and left ungrounded.

7.20c: Bonding of poles and pedestals shall be by means of connecting to the ground rod, with grounding wire attached to an anchor bolt or a 3/16" diameter or larger brass or bronze bolt installed in the lower portion of the shaft.

7.20d: At each grounded pull box, the ground electrode shall be a one-piece copper ground rod driven into the ground so that the top is four inches (4") below the bottom of the pull box lid. The ground rod connector shall be placed so that the bare copper wire, No. 8, can be pulled into a pole, pedestal, or attached to the control cabinet ground bus.

8.00: FIELD TESTING AND MAINTENANCE

8.10: FIELD TESTING

8.10a: Prior to completion of the work, the CONTRACTOR shall run the following tests on all traffic signals in the presence of the ENGINEER or the County signal maintenance contractor.

8.10b: Each circuit shall be tested for continuity and for grounds.

8.10c: A functional test shall be made in which it is demonstrated that each and every part of the system functions as specified or intended herein. The functional test for each traffic signal system shall consist of not less than twenty (20) consecutive days of continuous, satisfactory operation commencing with full operation of all electrical facilities in order to begin specified warranty period.

8.10d: For all fiber optic cable testing requirements, see section **10.00**.

8.20: MAINTENANCE DURING CONSTRUCTION

8.20a: The CONTRACTOR shall have full maintenance responsibility of the traffic signal from the time of the Notice to Proceed to substantial completion. Continuous maintenance and emergency service shall be provided by the CONTRACTOR 24 hours each day during the time period defined above. The CONTRACTOR shall provide and maintain a 24-hour continuous telephone answering service with one number with a response time of 2 hours or less. Should this not occur, section **8.30c** of this document shall be invoked.

8.20b: If the CONTRACTOR must close lanes or otherwise shift traffic for construction purposes, the CONTRACTOR shall have full responsibility of bagging existing or new signal indications and/or traffic control signs as directed by the ENGINEER for the impacted approach for the duration of each phase of work impacting that approach. Should this not occur, section **8.30c** of this document shall be invoked

8.30: EMERGENCY AND NON-EMERGENCY REPAIRS

8.30a: During the specified warranty period, all hazardous conditions or all malfunctions of a controller and its accessory equipment following turn on shall be considered an EMERGENCY unless otherwise identified by the ENGINEER. Site conditions, equipment malfunctions and/or damage, which in the opinion of the ENGINEER constitute a serious hazard or inconvenience to the public, shall be considered an EMERGENCY. Such malfunctions or damage may include, **but not necessarily be limited to**, situations where:

- (1) All indications are out including bulbs and lenses, for any one traffic movement;

- (2) Signal heads give conflicting indications to any intersection approach or approaches;
- (3) Any signal head or sign becomes loose and or twisted;
- (4) Any accessory equipment malfunction.

CONTRACTOR shall dispatch personnel to undertake each such repair no later than one hour after the County notifies CONTRACTOR of the EMERGENCY. Personnel responding shall arrive within one hour after notification during regular County working hours and within two hours during non-working hours after notification.

8.30b: In instances of repairs that are of a non-emergency nature and determined to be the CONTRACTORS responsibility by the ENGINEER, such repairs shall be undertaken at the site within one working day after the ENGINEER notifies the CONTRACTOR of the needed repair.

8.30c: Should the CONTRACTOR fail to perform any maintenance responsibilities within the prescribed time periods, the ENGINEER shall employ the services of the County's traffic signal maintenance contractor to perform said maintenance work. The CONTRACTOR shall reimburse the County for labor and equipment charges plus ten percent (10%) for administration associated with the utilization of the County's traffic signal maintenance. Labor, materials and ten percent (10%) will be subtracted from the total contract amount.

9.00: TRAFFIC SIGNAL MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS

9.10: VEHICLE SIGNAL HEAD

9.10a: All vehicle signal heads shall be the modular section type and shall be adjustable with respect to positioning and lens replacement. Heads shall be polycarbonate and black in color and shall meet the requirements of the latest version of the ITE standard, "Vehicle Traffic Control Signal Heads". Unless otherwise indicated, traffic signal faces shall be LED. Refer to section **9.60** for LED requirements.

9.10b: Visors shall be the detachable tunnel type and black in color.

9.10c: All mast arm mounted vehicle signal heads shall be equipped with louvered aluminum backplates, black in color, with 2 inch diamond grade fluorescent yellow retro-reflective border.

9.10d: Doors on the signal heads for the installation of lamps and lens replacement or other maintenance shall not require use of any tool whatsoever to open. Doors and lenses shall be equipped with neoprene weatherproof gaskets to insure against infiltration of moisture, road film, and dust. Each signal indication shall have leads from all signal sections connected to a terminal board stamped with identifiable terminals. There shall be a terminal for color indication plus a common terminal where one lead from each LED indication shall terminate. The terminal board shall be mounted in the middle section and be fully insulated. Gaskets shall be supplied for top and bottom openings.

9.10e: Traffic signal heads shall be attached using standard ASTRO-BRAC assembly or approved equivalent. Side of pole signal heads shall be installed with banding blocks and 90 degree elbows with nipple length determined by the size of the head so as not to interfere with closing doors.

9.20: PEDESTRIAN SIGNAL HEAD

9.20a: Pedestrian signal heads shall be sixteen-inch (16"), "clam shell" type, McCain or approved equal, and shall be adjustable with respect to positioning. Heads shall be polycarbonate, black in color, and shall meet the requirements of the latest version of the ITE standard, "Pedestrian Traffic Control Signal Indications". "Countdown" pedestrian indications shall be the symbol type with a minimum height of 11 inches. Countdown pedestrian indications shall be LED indications. Doors and lenses shall be installed with weatherproof gaskets to insure against infiltration of moisture, road film and dust. Visors shall be egg crate type.

9.30: COUNTDOWN PEDESTRIAN SIGNAL HEAD

9.30a: Two message overlay combining Portland Orange LED for the "Hand" and White LED for "Walking Man". LED should be incandescent style.

9.30b: Double digit display for countdown made of Red LED's. LED should be incandescent style.

9.30c: Timing is derived directly from the controller and no timing shall be programmed, or otherwise initiated.

9.30d: Countdown numerals shall be illuminated continuously during countdown and not alternating.

9.30e: Pedestrian signal head shall blank out countdown portion if the countdown is different than the controller.

9.30f: Hand/Man indications shall be LED incandescent style.

9.40: BLANK-OUT REGULATORY/WARNING SIGN

9.40a: General Description

- LED Blank-Out Signs are designed to display single or multiple messages. The messages shall be clear and legible, under any lighting conditions. When not energized the sign shall be completely dark without any ghost images. LED blank-out signs shall be compliant with applicable MUTCD/ITE specifications on LED signals.
- Illumination of the messages shall be provided by an assembly of LED's. LED's shall be wired to incorporate fault tolerance or bypass to isolate LED failures - failure of one LED string shall not cause the failure of any other LED strings.
- When energized, the messages shall provide a minimum 30 degree viewing angle centered about the optical axis.

9.40b: Housing

- LED Blank-Out Sign housing shall be an aluminum alloy that is moisture proof and mechanical vibration protected.
- Housing shall have Neoprene gaskets installed between sign panels and fixture housing to prevent entry of water. Screened weep holes shall be provided on housing bottom for drainage.
- Housing shall be mounted with ASTRO-BRAC Assembly or approved equivalent.
- Sign fixture and panels shall withstand 90 MPH wind loading, with structural requirements meeting AASHTO "Standard Specifications for Structural Supports for Highway Signs, Luminaires, and Traffic Signals," latest edition.

9.50: ILLUMINATED STREET NAME SIGN (LED)

With the exception of allowances listed below, plans for any variances must be submitted to and reviewed by the Douglas County Department of Public Works Engineering Division. Only Metro Districts may apply for variances. The Metro

District must submit a draft of a “hold harmless” letter to be reviewed and approved by the Engineering Division and the County Attorney. The letter is to be addressed to the Department of Public Works Engineering and the Douglas County Commissioners. It must identify the Metro District’s responsibility for maintenance and supply in perpetuity of their specific signs and materials. It must stipulate the District will respond within 48 hours after notification by the Engineering Division to maintain or repair any approved illuminated street name signs. All specific variances from County standards shall be listed in the special footnote box on the first page of the plans.

Allowances:

Internally illuminated street name signs may be allowed at the discretion of the ENGINEER. Internally illuminated street name signs will then be maintained by the agency paying for the installation of the traffic signal and shall bear the appropriate agency’s logo to determine maintenance responsibilities. Such signs shall be in conformance with standard specifications listed and the standard details. Sign panel layouts shall be submitted to Douglas County Traffic Services for approval prior to manufacture.

When indicated on the plans, illuminated street name signs (LED) shall be used, conforming to the following requirements:

9.50a: Mechanical Specifications Illuminated street name sign housings shall be constructed of 5052 aluminum alloy with a minimum 1/8” thickness. All hardware parts shall be stainless steel. The outer dimensions of the sign assembly (excluding the mounting bosses) shall be standard widths of 15 to 30 inches (in 3 inch increments), and standard lengths of four to ten feet (4’-10’) in one foot (1’) increments, unless otherwise approved. The maximum thickness of the sign shall be 3.95 inches for single sided signs, and 5.4 inches for double-sided signs. The overall weight, excluding mounting hardware, shall not exceed 6 pounds per square foot for single sided signs, and 8 pounds per square foot for double-sided signs. Signs shall be mounted either free swinging or rigid on approved Pelco or equivalent mounts. No tools shall be required to open the sign. Finish shall be polyester powder coated to required color specification.

9.50b: Sign Panel and Sheeting The sign panel shall be Polycarbonate, white with an 1/8” minimum thickness. Sign sheeting shall be 3M 4000DG3 series reflective sheeting or equivalent. The sign colors shall not fade when exposed to an accelerated test of ultraviolet light equivalent to five years of outdoor exposure. The Electrocut film shall be 3M 1170 Green. The font type is FHWA

Hwy. Series “D” unless otherwise specified. The street name shall be 10 inch initial upper case letters with a combination of lower case letters and the designator shall be 8 inch initial upper case with a combination of lower case letters.

9.50c: LED Light Engine and Light Intensity LED drive current shall be regulated using a pulse width modulated 24 volt DC drive and limited to approximately 300 mA through the LED chain at normal room temperature. A stable light intensity under varying voltage shall be provided having a color temperature of 6,500°K. Sign elements to be illuminated shall include the sign legend and background, per MUTCD section 2A.08. The entire surface of the sign panel shall be evenly illuminated.

9.50d: Light Source The light source for the sign shall be LEDs (Light Emitting Diodes) that are mounted along the top and/or bottom edges of the sign. The LEDs shall evenly illuminate a light panel that is the same dimensions as the sign face. The LEDs shall have a minimum projected life of 60,000 hours and provide a color temperature of 6,500°K. LEDs shall be wired to incorporate fault tolerance or bypass to isolate LED failures of a particular LED allowing remaining LEDs to operate normally. Thermal monitoring shall be provided to protect LED chains. Light source shall be readily accessible through hinged doors or sliding panels.

9.50e: Electrical The power supply shall be housed inside the sign frame assembly. Power supply shall be UL Class 2 limited output voltage and current plus isolation for safe operation, and UL Outdoor damp location rated. Power supply shall be IP66 Outdoor Rated.

9.50f: Energy Requirements The overall power required shall not exceed 3 watts per square foot for single sided signs, and 4 watts per square foot for double sided signs.

9.50g: PhotoElectric Cell Provision for photoelectric control shall be available. The photoelectric cell shall have a power unit that plugs into a twist lock receptacle mounted on top of the housing.

9.50h: Environmental Specifications The sign shall be designed and constructed to withstand 150 mph wind loads in conformance with the requirements of the most recent edition of the AASHTO publication, “Standard Specifications for Structural Supports of Highway Signs, Luminaires, and Traffic

Signals”. The sign and power supply should be able to withstand and operate at temperature extremes of –40 degrees Celsius to +60 degrees Celsius. UL approved neoprene gaskets shall be installed between the sign panel and fixture housing to prevent water or other debris from entering. Screened weep holes shall be provided on housing bottom for drainage.

9.50i: Quality Assurance Manufacturer must be ISO 9001 certified.

9.50j: Product Guarantee Product must be guaranteed for a minimum of 7 years.

9.50k: The overall weight of the complete sign assembly including mounting hardware shall not exceed 70 lb. for a 6 foot sign and 95 lb. for an 8 foot sign.

9.60: TRAFFIC SIGNAL FACES (LED’S)

All traffic signal faces (vehicular and pedestrian) shall be LED type, unless otherwise specified by Douglas County.

The LED traffic signal faces shall conform to the following requirements:

9.60a: The LED optical units shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

9.60b: LED optical units shall meet or exceed the latest ITE Vehicular Traffic Control and Pedestrian Signal indication specifications. In addition to this, LED optical units shall conform to the following requirements:

9.60c: Wattage

- Max. 35 watts, +/-5 watts for 12 inch red, yellow, or green ball
- Max. 15 watts, +/-5 watts for 12 inch red, yellow or green arrow
- Max. 15 watts, +/-5 watts for PED hand and man symbol
- Maximum total harmonic current distortion (THD) shall be < 20%.
- Power factor shall be > 90%.
- Load balance requirement: load in one phase shall not exceed the load in any other phase by 15%.

9.60d: Voltage

Operating shall be between 85 and 130 VAC. Electronic circuitry shall assure proper operation of the load switch and monitor in the control cabinet.

9.60e: Minimum Number of LEDs Per Optical Unit

The minimum number of LEDs per optical unit shall be as specified by the manufacturer to meet ITE luminance specifications for signal installation.

9.60f: Manufacturer's Warranty

Repair or replacement guarantee of five (5) years covering all but accidental damage.

9.70: ELECTRICAL CABLE

9.70a: Signal cable shall be No. 14 AWG multi-conductor, stranded, copper wire manufactured to meet IMSA Specification 19-1. Each conductor in the cable shall be individually insulated and rated at 600 volts.

9.70b: Power service conductors shall be THWN soft drawn copper, installed per the NEC and shall be black and white in color.

9.70c: Ground wire shall be single conductor, No. 8 AWG, soft-drawn bare copper wire. See section 7.20 for Bonding and Grounding specifications.

9.70d: Luminaire wire shall be 12-2 plus ground and UL listed.

9.70e: Pedestrian push-button and detector loop lead-in cable shall be a continuous run of IMSA 50-2 #14 AWG shielded single or multiple twisted pairs in jacketed cable between pedestrian push button and cabinet buss. No splicing is allowed in handholes or the cabinet.

9.70f: Loop detector wire shall meet IMSA specification 51.5. Loop detector wire shall be encased in 1/4" OD PVC or polyethylene tubing.

9.70g: Optical detector lead-in cable for the emergency vehicle pre-emption optical detectors shall be GTT Model M138 or approved equivalent.

9.70h: Where specified on the plans, overhead interconnect wire shall be a 1/4" strand galvanized steel messenger cable integrated into the jacket to form a Figure 8 cross-section and shall meet REA Specification PE-38.

9.80: RADIO COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

9.80a: Where specified in the plans, radio communication shall be included on the project. The radio communication system shall be compatible with the existing spread spectrum radio system, and meet the requirements set forth in **9.80b, c and d.**

9.80b: Data Radio Requirements

The spread spectrum radio transceiver using dual band 2.4/5.8 Mhz Frequency Hopping spread Spectrum Transceiver Encom E-Lite 450 INT/EXT/Dual or approved equal. All associated cables and surge suppression equipment required to connect the radio shall be provided at no extra cost.

9.80c: Master Antenna:

The Master antenna shall be as specified on the plans and the mounting arrangement shall be with the appropriate degree tilt to assure communications to all local transceivers. All associated cables and surge suppression equipment required to connect the antenna shall be provided at no extra cost.

9.80d: Supplier On-Site Service:

The supplier shall have a qualified, factory-trained, engineer or technician on site when requested during the installation of radio equipment.

9.90: EMERGENCY VEHICLE DETECTOR

9.90a: Optical detectors for emergency vehicle pre-emption shall be the GTT Model 711 Optical Detector or latest model, as needed. Placement of the detectors shall be determined by the ENGINEER.

9.90b: Timer modules for emergency vehicle pre-emption shall be the GTT Discriminator, Model 764, which handles four channels of detection. Modules shall be capable of locking out unauthorized users by means of emitter coding.

9.90c: Optical emitter for emergency vehicle pre-emption shall be the latest GTT Model. The emitter shall be programmable for priority and identification purposes via internal programming.

9.90d: The CONTRACTOR shall notify the ENGINEER when optical detectors are operational for testing prior to final acceptance.

9.100: VIDEO DETECTION

9.100a: Where specified on the plans, video detection shall be installed. The following describes the minimum requirements for providing a complete Video Detection System. Initially, the system shall be capable of providing presence vehicle detection at selected intersections.

9.100b: Video Vehicle Detection System:

General: These technical specifications describe the minimum physical and functional properties of a video detection system. The system shall be capable of monitoring all licensed vehicles on the roadway, providing video detection for areas outlined in the construction drawings. The entire video detection system shall consist of the following:

- Video Image processing unit(s)
- Video camera(s) with IR filter, enclosure, and sunshield
- Camera Lens
- Surge suppresser
- All other necessary equipment for operation

9.100c: Installation and Training

The product supplier of the video detection system shall supervise the installation and the testing of the video equipment. A factory certified representative from the manufacturer shall be on-site during installation and turn-on. The factory representative shall install, make fully operational, and test the system as indicated on the intersection drawings and this specification. Video detection cameras shall be mounted using “Band-It” banding material only (not hose clamps).

9.100d: Warranty

The video detection system shall be warranted against manufacturing defects in materials and workmanship for a period of two years from date of installation. The video detection supplier shall provide all documentation necessary to maintain and operate the system.

9.110: MICROWAVE VEHICLE RADAR DETECTOR

9.110a: When specified on the plans, microwave vehicle radar detection shall be installed. Microwave Radar Vehicle Detection shall be the Wavetronix Smart Sensor Matrix, Econolite EVO or approved equal, for all stop bar approaches with

advance detection for main street approaches on major/minor intersections and all approaches for major/major intersections.

9.120: PEDESTRIAN DETECTOR

9.120a: Pedestrian push buttons shall be as specified in **9.120b** or approved equal as called out in the signal construction plans. They shall be of tamper-proof design and the housing shall be yellow in color.

9.120b: A two wire Polara iNavigator (iN2) Blue Tooth enabled Audible-Tactile Pedestrian system comprised of a pedestrian Head Controller Unit and Push Button Stations with integral pedestrian signs meeting the functionality requirements of MUTCD 2009 – 4E. The CONTRACTOR shall coordinate with the ENGINEER and the vendor to ensure audio messaging files meeting MUTCD 4E.11 specification and approved by the ENGINEER are provided with the equipment and to the County for backup purposes at no additional cost to the County.

9.130: PEDESTRIAN PUSH BUTTON SIGN

9.130a: Pedestrian push button signs shall be integral to Polara iNavigator (iN2) APS pushbutton station or as indicated in the plans. Pedestrian signage shall be MUTCD R10-3e 9” x 15” sign.

9.140: MAST ARM AND POLE

9.140a: Mast arms and poles shall meet the requirements of Douglas County Standard Signal Details, which indicate the critical dimensions that must be met exactly or within stated tolerances. The intent is to provide mast arms and poles that match the overall appearance as illustrated and meet the performance requirements of the details and these specifications. Pole supplier submittals shall demonstrate conformity with this intent.

9.140b: Mast arms and poles shall be wrapped for shipping from the factory in heavy duty paper or plastic, to protect them from scratches and abrasions in transit.

9.140c: Mast arms and poles shall be factory coated conforming to Douglas County Standard Signal Details requirements.

9.140d: Specialty signal poles, such as modular or nostalgia designs, may only be installed with approval from the ENGINEER. The entity paying for the signal will be required to have spare components available and stored in the vicinity of Douglas County in case of pole failure, required replacement, or other EMERGENCY.

9.140e: Mast arms shall not be installed and left unloaded for an extended period of time. If, at the discretion of the ENGINEER, the mast arms are installed and loading cannot occur by installing signal heads or mast arm signing, the mast arms shall be loaded with a minimum of two sign panels on each mast arm. These sign panels shall be mounted with Astro brackets so a gap is maintained between the mast arm and the sign panel. These sign panels shall be spaced at one-third intervals on the mast arm. The sign panels shall be mounted parallel with the roadway on the top of the mast arm. The CONTRACTOR shall then contact the ENGINEER so the mast arm and signal pole can be inspected for excessive vibration. Additional sign panels or adjustments in sign panel spacing may be required at the discretion of the ENGINEER.

9.150: SPAN WIRE POLE

9.150a: Unless otherwise specified in the plans and specifications, span wire poles are intended for temporary use only, prior to installation of permanent mast arm signals or for emergency use. In all cases, span wire signals will be allowed only with written authorization of the ENGINEER.

9.150b: Span wire poles and cable shall be designed to meet the latest edition of the *Colorado Department of Transportation Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction*.

9.160: PEDESTAL POLE

9.160a: Pedestal poles shall be designed to meet the structural requirements given in the latest edition of "Standard Specifications for Structural Support for Highway Signs, Luminaires and Traffic Signals", published by AASHTO, for a wind velocity of 100 MPH. The pole base shall be frangible.

9.160b: The pedestal pole shall also meet the requirements as stated in Douglas County Standard Signal Details.

9.170: PEDESTRIAN PUSH BUTTON POLE

9.170a: Pedestrian push button pole shall meet specifications in the Douglas County Standard Signal Details and installed at locations shown on the plans. When indicated on the plans, push buttons, pedestrian signs and instructional signs shall be mounted on the pedestrian push button pole.

9.180: CONTROLLER AND CABINET - (LOCAL/MASTER)

9.180a: Each controller and cabinet assembly shall be in conformance with the latest edition of the Douglas County Traffic Signal Specifications, Douglas County Standard Signal Details and approved product list, as clarified by the following.

9.180b: Each controller and cabinet assembly shall include:

1. Either a Commander ATC or 2070 controller shall be required as specified on the plans. When a 2070 is specified the following shall be provided: 2070 LX controller per CALTRANS standards with software compatible with signal system software. A 2070-7B module shall be installed in place of the 2070-7A module.
2. A 350I/ATCC-P or 332D cabinet, as specified in the plans, with an exterior painted CDOT silver with an anti-graffiti coating, interior shall be painted white. Cabinet shall be furnished with a “BEST” door lock kit. Lock and core is “BEST” 5L6R left and right.

9.180c: Notes:

1. The cabinet drawings shall be non-fading prints using the xerography method. No blue line drawings will be acceptable.
2. The County shall be supplied a computer printout of the complete environmental testing results.

9.180d: The controller and cabinet shall be delivered to the Douglas County Traffic Signal Shop for testing, programming, and operational checking. No testing shall commence until cabinet is completely assembled by the CONTRACTOR (UPS, communication equipment, etc.). Douglas County Traffic Signal Operations staff will have the complete cabinet available for pickup no

more than 10 working days after final testing. CONTRACTOR is responsible for delivery and pick-up. Any malfunctions or problems with the testing and programming will be reported to the CONTRACTOR for immediate repair. Any malfunctions or problems will restart the 10 working days window once resolved.

9.190: UNINTERRUPTABLE POWER SOURCE

9.190a: Unless otherwise indicated, an uninterruptable power source (UPS) shall be installed. The uninterruptable power source shall be a Clary 1250LX, with a Power Interface Module Bypass switch, Battery to UPS cable assembly (72V 1250), Internal SNMP adaptor (TCP/IP), and six (6) Extreme Environment batteries (minimum 51Ah) or as designated on signed plans or an approved equal.

9.190b: Documentation and Warranty

The manufacturer shall furnish the owner an instruction manual covering the installation, operation and maintenance of the UPS and batteries. The UPS shall be covered by a parts and labor warranty per the manufacturer's Standard Terms and Conditions.

9.200: MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE

9.200a: All ferrous mounting hardware and weatherheads shall be galvanized, cadmium plated, or made of stainless steel to resist corrosion. Payment for miscellaneous hardware, including pole plates for side-of-pole mounting, shall be incidental to the pay item to which the miscellaneous hardware items are attached.

9.210: INSTRUCTIONS AND WIRING DIAGRAMS

9.210a: All equipment shall be provided with a minimum of two sets of complete installation and operating instructions, including a chart of field connections, as well as a service manual for the controller containing service instructions, wiring diagrams, and trouble-shooting procedures. Each and every component used shall be clearly referenced in the service manual, and its value, ratings and manufacturer part number shall be given. Schematics shall be provided for all electronic equipment.

9.220: SCHOOL FLASHING BEACON ASSEMBLY

9.220a: A school flashing beacon assembly shall be as shown in the standard details. Payment for this item shall be inclusive of all work to provide an

operational flashing assembly, including materials, installation, and electrical service connection (if not a solar installation). Fluorescent yellow-green signs shall be installed as an integral part of the flashing assembly.

9.230: WARNING OR REGULATORY SIGN FLASHING BEACON ASSEMBLY

9.230a: A warning or regulatory sign flashing beacon assembly shall be as shown in the standard details. Payment for this item shall be inclusive of all work to provide an operational flashing assembly, including materials, installation, and electrical service connection (if not a solar installation). Signs shall be installed as an integral part of the flashing assembly.

10.00: FIBER OPTIC CABLE

10.10 FIBER OPTIC CABLE INDUSTRY STANDARDS

10.10a: Fiber optic cable shall conform to the industry standards listed below to assure the cable's performance and durability in the field environment:

- Electronic Industries Alliance (EIA)
- Insulated Cable Engineers Association (ICEA)
- International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC)
- International Organization of Standardization (ISO)
- International Telecommunication Union – Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T)
- Telcordia Technologies, Inc. (Telcordia)
- Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA)
- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Utilities Service (RUS)

10.10b: The industry standards shown in the table below shall be referenced throughout this section by its Section Standard Number (SSN). The Contractor shall be responsible for utilizing the most current edition or version of the standard listed below or the replacement standard if the standard has been superseded.

SSN	Standard	Edition	Fiber Optic Test Procedure (FOTP)	Standard Title
10-1	TIA-526-7	A	7	Measurement of Optical Power Loss of Installed Single-Mode Fiber Cable Plant
10-2	TIA-455-78	B	78	Optical Fibers: Attenuation Measurement Methods and Test Procedures
10-3	ITU-T G.652D/G.657	2009	N/A	Characteristics of a Single-Mode Optical Fiber and Cable
10-4	TIA-455-3	B	3	Procedure to Measure Temperature Cycling Effects on Optical Fiber Units, Optical Cable and Other Passive Components
10-5	EIA-359	A	N/A	Colors for Color Identification and Coding
10-6	TIA-598	D	N/A	Optical Fiber Cable Color Coding
10-7	TIA-455-82	B	82-B	Fluid Penetration Test for Fluid-Blocked Fiber Optic Cable
10-8	TIA/EIA-455-81	B	81	Compound Flow (Drip) Test for Filled Fiber Optic Cable
10-9	TIA/EIA-455-41	A	41	Compressive Loading Resistance of Fiber Optic Cables
10-10	TIA-455-104	B	104	Fiber Optic Cable Cyclic Flexing Test
10-11	TIA/EIA-455-25	D	25	Impact Testing of Optical Fiber Cables
10-12	TIA-455-33	B	33	Optical Fiber Cable Tensile Loading and Bending Test
10-13	TIA-455-85	A	85	Fiber Optic Cable Twist Test
10-14	TIA/EIA-455-226	2002	226	Calibration of Optical Time-Domain Reflectometers
10-15	TIA-455-231	2015	231	Calibration of Fiber Optic Power Meters
10-16	ISO/IEC 17025	2nd	N/A	General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories
10-17	TIA-455-37	A	37	Low or High Temperature Bend Test for Fiber Optic Cable
10-18	TIA/EIA-455-98	A	98	Fiber Optic Cable External Freezing Test
10-19	Telcordia GR-20 CORE	4	N/A	Generic Requirements for Optical Fiber and Optical Fiber Cable
10-20	ISO 9000	4th	N/A	International Standards for Quality Management

SSN	Standard	Edition	Fiber Optic Test Procedure (FOTP)	Standard Title
10-21	ICEA S-87-640	6th	N/A	Optical Fiber Outside Plant Communications Cable
10-22	RUS PE-90a	N/A	N/A	Minimum Performance Specifications for Fiber Optic Cables
10-23	IEEE C2	2017	N/A	National Electrical Safety Code (NESC)

10.20: FIBER OPTIC MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS

10.20a: Where specified on the plans, interconnect wire connecting traffic signal controller cabinets shall be fiber optic type single mode either armored or non-armored as specified in the plans.

10.20b: Fiber optic cable runs consist of a backbone cable, which runs the length of the project, and lateral connections to the individual local controller cabinets and material specifications for each are explained in detail in this specification:

10.20b1: Backbone fiber optic cable shall be loose tube armored or non-armored, as specified in the plans, outdoor cable consisting of seventy-two (72) single-mode fibers, unless otherwise specified on the plans.

10.20b2: The lateral fiber optic cable shall be loose tube armored or non-armored, as specified in the plans, outdoor cable with fiber count as indicated on the plans and complying with the following specification for fiber optic cable. Lateral cables shall include pre-terminated type termination panel, similar to Fiber Connections Gator Patch panel or approved equal, and shall be spliced to the backbone fiber optic cables in the splice closure as specified in the plans or Project Specifications, or as directed by the ENGINEER or his or her designee.

10.20b3: Fiber optic cable for installation in conduit shall meet the requirements of SSN 10-3.

10.20c: GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

10.20c1: The cable shall be new, from an unused reel and of current design and manufacture.

10.20c2: Connectors shall be “SC” single-mode type with a UPC finish (nominal reflectance of -50 dB), unless otherwise specified on the plans.

10.20c3: A #14 AWG (minimum) fully annealed, solid conductor tracer wire shall be installed in conduit with fiber. The tracer wire shall utilize HDPE insulation and the APWA orange color code standard for buried communications.

10.20d: FIBER CHARACTERISTICS

10.20d1: All fibers in the cable must be usable fibers.

10.20d2: The cable and jacket shall be sufficiently free of surface imperfections and inclusions to meet the optical, mechanical and environmental requirements of this specification.

10.20d3: Each optical fiber shall consist of a doped silica core surrounded by a concentric silica cladding.

10.20d4: The single-mode fiber utilized in the cable specified herein shall conform to SSN 10-3, except as noted herein.

10.20e: FIBER SPECIFICATION PARAMETERS

All fibers in the cable shall meet the following requirements:

10.20e1: Have attenuation values of 0.35 dB/km at 1310 nm and 0.25 dB/km at 1550 nm.

10.20e2: Temperature testing shall be in accordance with SSN 10-4.

10.20e3: The chromatic dispersion for single-mode optical fibers shall be as required per SSN 10-3.

10.20e4: Specifications for Outdoor Fiber Cables

10.20e4a: Optical fibers shall be placed inside loose buffer tubes.

10.20e4b: All cable shall be dielectric.

10.20e4c: Up to 36 fibers per cable shall have 6 or 12 fibers per buffer tube and greater than 36 fibers per cable shall have 12 fibers per buffer tube.

10.20e4d: The fibers shall not adhere to the inside of the buffer tube.

10.20e4e: The ultraviolet (UV) acrylate coated fibers shall be color coded with highly distinguishable colors according to the following:

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Blue | 7. Red |
| 2. Orange | 6. Black |
| 3. Green | 7. Yellow |
| 4. Brown | 8. Violet |
| 5. Slate | 9. Rose |
| 6. White | 10. Aqua |

All colors shall meet Munsell standards as specified in SSN 10-5 and 10-6.

10.20e5: Buffer tubes containing fibers shall also be color coded or numbered with distinct and recognizable colors or numbers according to the following:

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. Blue | 7. Red |
| 2. Orange | 8. Black |
| 3. Green | 9. Yellow |
| 4. Brown | 10. Violet |
| 5. Slate | 11. Rose |
| 6. White | 12. Aqua |

These colors shall meet SSN 10-5 and 10-6.

10.20e6: In buffer tubes containing multiple fibers, the colors or numbers shall be stable during temperature cycling and not subject to fading or smearing onto each other. Colors shall not cause fibers to stick together.

10.20e7: Buffer tubes shall be of a dual-layer construction with the inner layer made of polycarbonate and the outer layer made of polyester.

10.20e8: Fillers may be included in the cable core to lend symmetry to the cable cross-section where needed.

10.20e9: The central anti-buckling member shall consist of a fiberglass reinforced plastic rod. The purpose of the central member is to prevent buckling of the cable.

10.20e10: Each buffer tube shall be filled with a swellable yarn (dry water blocking) meeting the requirements of SSN 10-19, 10-21, and 10-22.

10.20e11: Buffer tubes shall be stranded around a central member using the reverse oscillation, or “SZ”, stranding process.

10.20e12: The cable core interstices shall be filled with a swellable glass yarn and the buffer tubes shall be surrounded by a dry water blocking tape meeting the requirements of SSN 10-19, 10-21, and 10-22.

10.20e13: Binders shall be applied with sufficient tension to secure the buffer tubes to the central member without crushing the buffer tubes. The binders shall be non-hygroscopic and dielectric with low shrinkage.

10.20e14: The cable shall contain at least one ripcord, unless cable is utilizing fast access technology, under the sheath for easy sheath removal.

10.20e15: Tensile strength shall be provided by high tensile strength aramid yarns, fiberglass yarns, or both.

10.20e16: The high tensile strength aramid yarns and/or fiberglass yarns shall be helically stranded evenly around the cable core.

10.20e17: All cables shall be sheathed with medium density polyethylene. The minimum nominal jacket thickness shall be 1.4 mm. Jacketing material shall be applied directly over the tensile strength members and dry water blocking materials. The polyethylene shall contain carbon black to provide ultraviolet light protection and shall not promote the growth of fungus.

10.20e18: The jacket or sheath shall be free of holes, splits and blisters.

10.20e19: The cable jacket shall contain no metal elements and shall be of a consistent thickness.

10.20e20: Cable jackets shall be marked with the following items:

- Fiber optic cable manufacturer's name and/or logo
- Month/Year of manufacture
- Fiber optic cable manufacturer's part number
- Fiber count
- Sequential length markings in feet or meters
- Telecommunication handset symbol, as required by section 350G of SSN 10-23.

All length markings shall be placed at two foot, three foot or one meter intervals. The actual length of the cable shall be within $\pm 3\%$ of the length markings. All markings shall be indented in permanent white characters. The height of the marking shall be approximately 2.5 mm. If remarking is required, yellow markings shall be used to correct the error in the original markings. All cable markings shall be in English.

10.20f: GENERAL FIBER CABLE PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATIONS

10.20f1: The unaged cable shall withstand water penetration when tested with a one meter static head or equivalent continuous pressure applied at one end of a one meter length of filled cable for 24 hours. No water shall leak through the open cable end. When a one meter static head or equivalent continuous pressure is applied at one end of a one meter length of aged cable for one hour, no water shall leak through the open cable end. Testing shall be done in accordance with SSN 10-7.

10.20f2: When tested in accordance with SSN 10-8 the cable shall exhibit no flow (drip or leak) of filling or flooding compound at 80°C. If material flow is detected, the weight of any compound that drips from the sample shall be less than 0.05 grams (0.002 ounce).

10.20f3: The cable shall withstand a minimum compressive load of 220 N/cm (125 lbf/in) for non-armored cables applied uniformly over the length of the compression plate. The cable shall be tested in accordance with SSN 10-9, except that the load shall be applied at the rate of 3 mm to 20 mm per minute and maintained for 10 minutes. The magnitude of the

attenuation change shall be within the repeatability of the measurement system for 90% of the test fibers. The remaining 10% of the fibers shall not experience an attenuation change greater than 0.1 dB at 1550 nm (single-mode). The repeatability of the measurement system is typically ± 0.05 dB or less. No fibers shall exhibit a measurable change in attenuation after load removal.

10.20f4: When tested in accordance with SSN 10-10, the cable shall withstand 25 mechanical flexing cycles at a rate of 30 ± 1 cycles per minute, with a sheave diameter not greater than 20 times the cable diameter. The magnitude of the attenuation change shall be within the repeatability of the measurement system for 90% of the test fibers. The remaining 10% of the fibers shall not experience an attenuation change greater than 0.1 dB at 1550 nm (single-mode). The repeatability of the measurement system is typically ± 0.05 dB or less. The cable jacket shall exhibit no cracking or splitting when observed under 5X magnification.

10.20f5: When tested in accordance with SSN 10-11, the cable shall withstand 25 impact cycles. The magnitude of the attenuation change shall be within the repeatability of the measurement system for 90% of the test fibers. The remaining 10% of the fibers shall not experience an attenuation change greater than 0.1 dB at 1550 nm (single-mode). The repeatability of the measurement system is typically ± 0.05 dB or less. The average increase in attenuation for fibers shall be ≤ 0.04 dB at 1300 nm (multimode). The cable jacket shall not exhibit evidence of cracking or splitting at the completion of the test.

10.20f6: When tested in accordance with SSN 10-12, using maximum mandrel and sheave diameter of 560 mm, the cable shall withstand a tensile load of 2700 N (608 lbf) applied for one hour (using “Test Condition II” of the procedure). In addition, the cable sample, while subjected to a minimum load of 2660 N (600 lbf), shall be able to withstand a twist of 360 degrees in a length of less than 3 meters. The magnitude of the attenuation change shall be within the repeatability of the measurement system of 90% of the test fibers. The remaining 10% of the fibers shall not experience an attenuation change greater than 0.1 dB at 1550 nm. The repeatability of the measurement system is typically ± 0.05 dB or less. The cable shall not experience a measurable increase in attenuation when subjected to the rated residual tensile load, 890 N (200 lbf).

10.20f7: When tested in accordance with SSN 10-13, a length of cable no greater than 2 meters will withstand 10 cycles of mechanical twisting. The magnitude of the attenuation change will be within the repeatability of the measurement system for 90% of the test fibers. The remaining 10% of the fibers will not experience an attenuation change greater than 0.1 dB at 1550 nm. The repeatability of the measurement system is typically ± 0.05 dB or less. The cable jacket will exhibit no cracking or splitting when observed under 5X magnification after completion of the test.

10.20f8: Low and high temperature cable bending, maximum bend radius and cable aging shall be tested in accordance with SSN 10-17.

10.20f9: Cable freezing shall be tested in accordance with SSN 10-18.

10.20f10: Color coding permanence shall be tested in accordance with SSN 10-19, 10-21, and 10-22.

10.20f11: Per SSN 10-4, the fiber optic cable shall conform to the following temperature requirements:

Operation	-40°C to +70°C (-40°F to +158°F)
Installation	-30°C to +60°C (-22°F to +140°F)
Shipping/Storage	-40°C to +75°C (-40°F to +167°F)

10.20g: QUALITY ASSURANCE PROVISIONS

10.20g1: All optical fiber shall meet SSN 10-20 standards.

10.20g2: All optical fibers shall be proof tested by the fiber manufacturer at a minimum load of 100 ksi.

10.20g3: All optical fibers shall be 100% attenuation tested by the manufacturer. The attenuation of each fiber shall be provided with each cable reel.

10.20h: PACKAGING

10.20h1: The complete cable shall be packaged for shipment on non-returnable wooden reels.

10.20h2: Text on the reels shall contain the following information:

- Fiber optic cable manufacturer's name and/or logo
- Fiber optic cable type
- Fiber count
- Marking showing side to unreel cable

10.20h3: Top and bottom ends of the cable shall be available for testing without removing cable from the reel.

10.20h4: Both ends of the cable shall be sealed to prevent the ingress of moisture.

10.20h5: Each reel shall have a weatherproof reel tag attached identifying the reel and cable.

10.20h6: Each cable shall be accompanied by a cable data sheet that contains significant information on the cable.

10.20i: MISCELLANEOUS

10.20i1: The cable manufacturer shall provide installation procedures and technical support concerning the items contained in this specification.

10.30 FIBER OPTIC CABLE INSTALLATION

10.30a: Interconnect Cable Installation. The CONTRACTOR shall provide the ENGINEER with two copies of the cable manufacturer's recommended installation instructions for fiber optic cable in conduit. All installation shall be in accordance with these practices except as directed by the ENGINEER or his or her designee. Installation of armored fiber to include bonding and grounding per manufactures recommendations. Additional cable costs due to damage caused by the CONTRACTOR'S neglect of recommended procedures shall be the responsibility of the CONTRACTOR.

10.30b: Fiber optic cable shall be installed in continuous runs except where cable type changes or where maximum pull lengths govern. The manufacturer's recommended limits for cable lengths shall not be exceeded.

10.30c: Cable ends shall be stored in splice enclosures immediately adjacent to cabinets or in controller cabinets as directed by the ENGINEER or his or her designee. Only fibers called out in plans need to be spliced. All other fibers shall be sealed in a manner recommended by the manufacturer.

10.30d: The ENGINEER or his or her designee shall provide an interconnect schematic diagram to the Contractor. The diagram shall clearly indicate cable routing, splice points and fiber connections including identifying the color-coded fibers and buffer tubes. Installation of the cable will not be permitted until the schematic diagram has been reviewed by the CONTRACTOR in the preconstruction meeting and with the ENGINEER, or his or her designee, oversight during installation.

10.30e: The fibers and buffer tubes noted on the plans shall be the only ones terminated or spliced, unless otherwise approved by the ENGINEER or his or her designee. Under no conditions shall the single-mode fibers be cut or spliced at intermediate points without express written direction from the ENGINEER or his or her designee. The CONTRACTOR shall place an end cap on any bare cable ends to prevent moisture or dirt intrusion.

10.30f: Field terminations of fiber shall not be allowed without express written direction from the ENGINEER or his or her designee.

10.30g The CONTRACTOR shall leave a minimum of 50 feet coiled in each pull box, a minimum of 10 feet within the controller cabinet, and 100 feet coiled in splice vaults, unless otherwise specified on the plans.

10.30h: The maximum pulling tension shall be 2700 N (600 lbf) during installation (short term) and 890 N (200 lbf) long term installed as tested per SSN 10-12.

10.30i: The CONTRACTOR shall seal all ends of conduit for pulled fiber cable with approved duct seal products.

10.30j: The CONTRACTOR shall place fiber tags on the ends of all pulled fiber cable with the following information:

- Name of Manufacturer
- Type of Fiber (single mode or multi-mode)

- Number of strands
- Date of installation
- Cable end to end locations
- Lateral run identification (where applicable)

10.40 FIBER OPTIC CABLE TESTING

10.40a: The CONTRACTOR shall demonstrate that all fiber optic cable testing results in acceptable attenuation values. All fiber optic cable testing parameters shall be submitted as specified in this section and in section **10.70**. Testing results shall be presented in a clear concise manner that allows for easy identification of tested strands for individual fiber runs per section **10.40f2h**.

10.40b: The CONTRACTOR, solely at the CONTRACTOR'S expense, shall resplice any fusion splices and/or re-terminate any terminations that have test results exceeding acceptable attenuation values. The CONTRACTOR, solely at the CONTRACTOR'S expense, shall retest any fiber links that have been re-spliced.

10.40c: The CONTRACTOR, solely at the CONTRACTOR'S expense, shall bring any link not meeting the requirements of testing specifications into compliance.

10.40d: The installed fiber optic cable test shall consist of the testing of single-mode fiber optic cable. The testing procedures involve an Optical Time Domain Reflectometer (OTDR) test and an Optical Power Meter Test. Under no circumstances shall fiber optic testing begin before cable installation is complete, without the express written consent of the ENGINEER.

10:40e: The guidelines for fiber optic cable testing include:

10.40e1: Launch box or test jumpers must be of the same fiber core size and connector type as the cable system:

Single-mode fiber 8.3/125 μm

10.40e2: The optical sources for testing are stabilized and have center wavelengths within ± 20 nm of the 1310/1550 nm single-mode nominal wavelength for testing in accordance with SSN 10-1.

10.40e3: The power meter and the light source must be set to the same wavelength during testing.

10.40e4: The OTDR and power meter must be calibrated at each of the nominal test wavelengths and traceable to the National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST) calibration standards. The calibration of the OTDR and power meter shall conform to the requirements set forth in SSN 10-14 and 10-15, respectively.

10.40e5: All system connectors, adapters and jumpers are properly cleaned prior to and during measurements.

10.40f: MATERIALS FOR TESTING

10.40f1: FIBER OPTIC CABLE TESTING EQUIPMENT

Equipment shall be calibrated annually by the manufacturer or by a SSN 10-16 accredited calibration laboratory. A copy of the most recent certificate of calibration and any out-of-tolerance conditions shall be provided with project submittals prior to the initiation of any testing activities. The following equipment and information is required to perform fiber optic cable tests:

- i. an Optical Time Domain Reflectometer (OTDR)
- ii. a launch box (minimum length – 300 meters or 984 feet)
- iii. a light source at the appropriate wavelengths (1310 and 1550 nm)
- iv. Optical Power Measurement Equipment capable of measuring optical power in dBm.
- v. Minimum length for test jumpers shall be as recommended by the manufacturer of the light source and power meter. The connectors on the jumpers shall be compatible with the light source and power meter and have the same fiber construction as the link segment being tested per SSN 10-1. The CONTRACTOR shall also be responsible for providing any adapters, if needed.

- vi. Jacket length measurements for lateral and backbone cable at each cable end including splice points and termination panels.

10.40f2: OPTICAL FIBER CABLE TESTIGN WITH OTDR

10.40f2a:

The CONTRACTOR shall perform an OTDR test of all fibers in all tubes on the reel, prior to installation of the fiber. The test results shall be supplied to the ENGINEER prior to installation of the cable. The pre-installation testing shall be used to evaluate the integrity, overall length, and fiber attenuation in dB/km for fiber optic cables prior to the installation in conduit. The CONTRACTOR shall use a pigtail and mechanical splice to access one cable end to verify the length and attenuation of each fiber. The results of the testing shall be compared to the reel tag. Results indicating that the fiber optic cable received does not meet the specification and/or the discovery of point defects due to shipping and handling shall be brought to the attention of the ENGINEER or his or her designee immediately.

10.40f2b:

If the fiber is specified as “Install Only”, the CONTRACTOR shall test the fiber on the reel and provide the test results to the ENGINEER prior to the CONTRACTOR accepting the cable. After installation, if there are unused portions of cable remaining on the reel, the ENGINEER may request the CONTRACTOR or other qualified technician to perform a reel test. The CONTRACTOR shall provide the ENGINEER the test results prior to delivering the cable to the ENGINEER. Any cable damaged while in the CONTRACTOR’S possession shall be replaced at the CONTRACTOR’S expense.

10.40f2c:

Fiber testing shall be performed on all terminated fibers from patch panel to patch panel and unterminated fibers from end to end. Additionally, mid entry splices into mainline cables require testing of all strands in the mainline cable, before and after installation. Testing shall consist of a bi-directional end-to-end OTDR trace performed per SSN 10-2 at both the 1310 and 1550 nm wavelengths. The attenuation measurements shall be provided at dual wavelengths 1310 and 1550 for single-mode fibers.

10.40f2d:

OTDR inspection will be used to verify installed cable integrity and length. It will also be used to assess splices and connectors. OTDR signature traces will be used for documentation and maintenance.

10.40f2e:

Attenuation numbers for the installed link shall be calculated by taking the sum of the bi-directional measurements and dividing that sum by two.

10.40f2f:

The CONTRACTOR shall use an OTDR that is capable of storing traces electronically and shall save each final trace.

10.40f2g:

To ensure the traces identify the end points of the fiber under test and the fiber designation, the CONTRACTOR shall use a launch box, if required with the OTDR being used, to eliminate the “dead zone” at the start of the trace so that the start of the fiber under test can be identified on the trace. The length of the launch box shall be indicated for all test results.

10.40f2h:

In compliance with SSN 10-2, the CONTRACTOR shall record the following information during the test procedure:

1. Name and contact information for individuals responsible for conducting the test
2. Type of test equipment used (manufacturer, model, serial number, calibration date and valid certification of calibration)
3. Date test is being performed
4. Jacket readings in and out of each splice vault and each pullbox
5. The index of refraction value used to perform the testing (1.466 for 1310 nm and 1.467 for 1550 nm per SSN 10-3)
6. Optical source wavelength and spectral width
7. Fiber identification
8. Start and end point locations
9. Launch box length
10. Method of calculation for the attenuation or attenuation coefficient
11. Acceptable link attenuation

10.40f3: OPTICAL FIBER CABLE TESTING WITH OPTICAL POWER METER

10.40f3a:

The CONTRACTOR shall conduct an Optical Power Meter Test for each fiber installed. Single-mode segments shall be tested in one direction at both the 1310 nm and 1550 nm wavelength.

10.40f3b:

In compliance with SSN 10-1, the following information shall be recorded during the test procedure:

1. Names and contact information of personnel conducting the test
2. Type of test equipment used (manufacturer, model, serial number, calibration date, and valid certificate of calibration)
3. Date test is being performed
4. Optical source wavelength and spectral width
5. Fiber identification
6. Start and end point locations
7. Test direction
8. Reference power measurement (when not using a power meter with a Relative Power Measurement Mode)
9. Measured attenuation of the link segment
10. Acceptable link attenuation

10.40f4: ACCEPTABLE ATTENUATION VALUES

Acceptable attenuation values shall be calculated for each fiber tested. These values represent the maximum acceptable test values.

Single-mode Fiber The general attenuation equation for any single-mode link segment is as follows:

Acceptable Link Attenuation (Attn.) = Cable Attn. + Connector Attn. + Splice Attn.

8.3 μm Single-mode Attenuation Coefficients:

(i) Cable Attenuation = Cable Length (km) x (0.35 dB/km@1310 nm and 0.25 dB/km@1550 nm)

(ii) Connection Attenuation = Number of Mated Connections x 0.50 dB

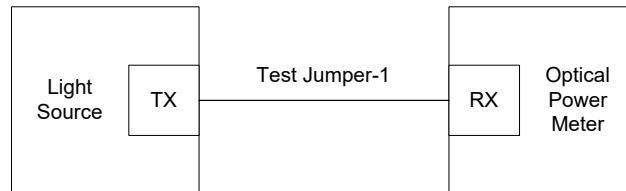
(iii) Splice Attenuation (Fusion) = Splices x 0.15 dB.

10.40f5: TEST PROCEDURES

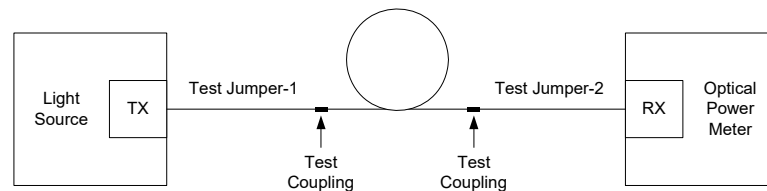
All fiber testing shall be performed on all fibers in the completed end-to-end system.

Single-mode Fiber The single-mode Optical Power Meter fiber test shall be conducted as follows:

- i) Clean the test jumper connectors and the test coupling per manufacturer's instructions
- ii) Follow the test equipment manufacturer's initial adjustment instructions
- iii) Connect Test Jumper-1 between the light source and the power meter.
Avoid placing bends in the jumper that are less than 100 mm (4 inches) in diameter



- iv) If the power meter has a Relative Power Measurement Mode, select it. If it does not, reduce the Reference Power Measurement (P_{ref}). If the meter can display power levels in dBm, select this unit of measurement to simplify subsequent calculations, unless attenuation values can be read on the display directly in dB without calculations
- v) Disconnect Test Jumper-1 from the power meter. Do NOT disconnect the test jumper from the light source
- vi) Attach Test Jumper-1 to one end of the cable plant to be measured and Test Jumper-2 to the other end



- vii) Record the Power Measurement (P_{sum}). If the power meter is in Relative Power Measurement Mode, the meter reading represents the true

value. Record the Relative Power Measurement, if meter does calculation and provides this information

10.50 FIBER ACCEPTANCE

10.50a: Once the fiber optic communication system is in place and passed the fiber testing requirements, it shall be made operational for a burn-in period test. During this time, the system will be exercised and monitored for a period of 30 calendar days to exhibit fault-free operation. During the 30-day burn-in period, the CONTRACTOR is responsible for the maintenance or repair of the system or systems. The cost of any maintenance or repair necessary, except electricity, damage by the public or acts of God, shall be borne by the CONTRACTOR and will be considered as included in the price paid for the contract item involved, and no additional compensation will be allowed therefore. The ENGINEER shall suspend the 30-day burn-in period when a problem is detected and then continue once the failure has been corrected.

10.60: EMERGENCY AND NON-EMERGENCY REPAIRS DURING CONSTRUCTION AND BURN-IN PERIOD

10.60a: The Contractor shall provide EMERGENCY maintenance and fiber restoration services on the project corridor(s) where fiber optic communication systems are installed for Douglas County Traffic based on the terms and conditions set forth in the executed Agreement. All unplanned service disruptions of fiber optic communication systems along project corridors shall be considered an EMERGENCY unless otherwise identified by the ENGINEER or his or her designee. The terms of this service shall be provided from the initiation of the Agreement through system acceptance at the successful completion of the burn-in period. The CONTRACTOR shall include its fees or compensation to provide these services as part of its executed Agreement. The CONTRACTOR shall have access to the fiber optic system documentation that it prepares for Douglas County to assist in the EMERGENCY maintenance and fiber restoration activities. Douglas County will provide the CONTRACTOR with a project contact list to initiate contact about any disruptions in fiber optic cable service. Project contacts will be responsible for notifying affected users of impacted fiber optic cable of any service disruptions. Douglas County will also provide access permission for local work permits, if needed, for restoration activities.

10.60b: Douglas County or a third party may provide the first response in the event of an EMERGENCY and contact CONTRACTOR to repair the problem.

CONTRACTOR shall dispatch personnel to undertake each such repair no later than one half hour after the County initially notifies the CONTRACTOR of the EMERGENCY. Personnel responding shall arrive within one hour after notification during regular working hours and within two hours during non-working hours after notification.

10.60c: The CONTRACTOR shall provide the following to support its activities under this section:

- CONTRACTOR shall provide a single point of contact to initiate restoration service.
- CONTRACTOR will provide qualified employees and a supervisor, including skilled fiber optic splicers.
- Response time shall be as noted in the previous paragraph.
- Upon starting of restoration services, CONTRACTOR technicians shall continue those services as expeditiously as possible until temporary emergency services are completed and the fiber link is again ready for service.
- CONTRACTOR crews shall be available 24 hours/day, seven days/week from the initiation of the project through successful completion of the burn-in period.
- CONTRACTOR shall provide all tools, materials, and test equipment needed to perform repairs associated with restoration services.
- CONTRACTOR shall update record drawings and project documentation to reflect changes in the fiber optic communication system due to restoration activities.

10.60d: Where emergency splicing is required, the CONTRACTOR may utilize temporary mechanical splicing until such time that fusion splicing can be performed to replace the temporary mechanical splice. The attenuation for mechanical splices shall not exceed 0.30 dB/splice.

10.60e: In instances of repairs that are of a non-emergency nature and determined to be the CONTRACTOR'S responsibility by the ENGINEER, such repairs shall be undertaken at the site within one working day after the ENGINEER notifies the CONTRACTOR of the needed repair.

10.60f: Should the CONTRACTOR fail to perform any maintenance responsibilities within the prescribed time period(s), the ENGINEER shall employ the services of the County's traffic signal maintenance contractor to perform said maintenance work. The CONTRACTOR shall reimburse the County for labor

and equipment charges plus ten percent (10%) for administration associated with the utilization of the County's traffic signal maintenance contractor. Labor, materials, and ten percent (10%) will be subtracted from the total contract amount.

10.70: SUBMITTALS

10.70a: The CONTRACTOR is responsible for submitting all fiber optic equipment calibration documentation, testing information and fiber optic testing results as specified in section **10.40**. Testing results shall be presented in a clear concise manner that allows for easy identification of tested strands for individual fiber runs per installed section **10.40f2h**.

10.70b: ADDITIONAL SUBMITTALS

The following test data, certificates of compliance and material specifications shall also be included with testing results specified in section **10.40**.

- End-to-end attenuation data resulting from the measurement of the optical power loss between cable termination points using a stabilized light source and optical power meter.
- OTDR signature traces resulting from the pre- and post-installation measurements for cable integrity, overall length, fiber attenuation in dB/km, and losses associated with fusion splices and connectors at patch panels. Electronic copies shall include the required viewing software, if needed, for the ENGINEER to interactively review, analyze, and print the traces.
- Certificate of compliance for end-to-end, connector and splice loss to confirm test performance, compliance with stated loss requirements, and applicable warranty coverage for all individual connector and splice losses in the installed cable plant.
- Cable specifications provided by the cable manufacturer that defines the minimum optical and mechanical performance guaranteed for the cable.

10.70c: AS-BUILT SUBMITTAL

The CONTRACTOR shall submit one copy of the complete contract plans, including additional drawings issued as part of any change orders, with any deviations clearly marked in color. Deviations to be noted shall include but not be limited to the following:

1. Fiber routing and location information

2. Fiber splice location
3. Fiber splice configuration
4. Patch panel locations
5. Installed cable lengths
6. Fiber Enclosure Audit – DC provided Audit sheet

10.70d: EMERGENCY AND NON-EMERGENCY REPAIR SUBMITTAL

10.70d1: The CONTRACTOR shall submit one copy of the complete plans showing all fiber optic cable repairs, including additional drawings issued as part of any repair work, with any deviations clearly marked in color. Deviations to be noted and shall include but not be limited to the following:

1. Repaired fiber routing and location information
2. Repaired fiber splice locations
3. Repaired fiber splice configuration
4. Patch panel modifications where applicable
5. Installed cable lengths necessary for repairs

10.70d2: The CONTRACTOR shall submit all fiber optic equipment, material and testing documentation related to any repair work as specified in sections **10.40, 10.70a and 10.70b.**

10.70e: FILE FORMAT

The CONTRACTOR shall submit fiber optic interconnect documentation to the ENGINEER as both a hard copy and electronic copy on a Compact Disc (CD), emailed through File Transfer Protocol (FTP) or contained in a portable Universal Serial Bus (USB) drive.

11.00: PAINT EQUIPMENT

11.10: PAINT EXISTING STRUCTURES

11.10a: Previously installed signal poles shall be field painted when indicated on the plans. When so indicated, all exterior surfaces shall be cleaned and examined for damaged paint, and any such damage shall be given a spot coat of primer and the entire exterior surface re-painted. Previously painted surfaces, whether finish

or prime coated, shall be scuff sanded with particular attention paid to the lower eight feet (8') of the pole.

11.10b: Inspection of the poles by the ENGINEER prior to application of the finish coats is required. Two finish coats of paint selected by the ENGINEER shall be applied over the primer or previously painted surfaces.

11.10c: The painting shall be done in a neat and workmanlike manner and may be applied either by hand brushing or spraying. The ENGINEER reserves the right to require the use of brushes for the application of paint should the work done by the paint spraying machine prove unsatisfactory or objectionable.

11.10d: Touch up painting shall be completed at the direction of the ENGINEER. Nicks and abrasions shall be cleaned and the ENGINEER shall designate the appropriate primer coat, and finish coat if applicable.

11.10e: When indicated on the plans, traffic and pedestrian signal heads shall be painted black.

12.00: PAVEMENT MARKING

See the latest edition of the Douglas County Signage and Striping Supplement for additional criteria and requirements.

12.10: MATERIALS

12.10a If pavement overlay or reconstruction is programmed within one year of marking installation, the ENGINEER may approve use of alternate marking materials.

12.20: SURFACE PREPARATION

12.20a: New concrete pavement shall have all residues removed, such as mud, dirt, curing compound, etc. Removal shall be by water blasting, sand blasting or other method approved by the ENGINEER.

12.20b: New asphalt pavements shall be dry and free of dirt.

12.20c: For all restriping on existing concrete or asphalt pavement, the surface shall be clean and dry. Cleaning shall be by water sweeping, air blasting, or other

method approved by the ENGINEER. When directed by the ENGINEER, the surface shall be ground.

12.20d: Surface temperature shall be 50° F and rising for all pavement marking applications except preformed plastic. Surface temperature shall be 60° F and rising for preformed plastic markings.

12.20e: When the surface temperature does not reach 50 degrees the CONTRACTOR may, on approval of ENGINEER, substitute designated pavement markings with temporary marking materials to be replaced with permanent materials when weather dictates. Temporary pavement markings shall be refurbished by the developer or CONTRACTOR, at their own cost, as determined by the ENGINEER.

12.30: INSTALLATION

12.30a: All pavement markings shall be applied per the manufacturer's recommendations, unless otherwise authorized by the ENGINEER.

12.40: PAY ITEM

12.40a: Pavement markings shall be measured and paid for on a lineal foot basis, Arrows and Legends shall be paid for on a square foot basis unless otherwise authorized by the ENGINEER.

13.00: GUARANTEES AND WARRANTIES

13.10: GENERAL

13.10a: All work completed by the CONTRACTOR shall be guaranteed against defects in workmanship or materials for a period of either one (1) or two (2) years from the date of PRELIMINARY ACCEPTANCE , as specified in project contract, excepting ordinary wear and tear, abuse or neglect. Please refer to the *Douglas County Roadway Design and Construction Standards, Chapter 11 – Acceptance Procedures and Requirements* for explanation of the required two-year warranty period and for FINAL ACCEPTANCE requirements.

13.10b: The following warranty is required for pavement marking installations: One year with normal traffic wear. Material will not peel or lift in this time

period. Approval of all work must be obtained from the ENGINEER or his or her designee prior to the start of this warranty period.

13.20: MATERIALS AND PARTS

13.20a: The CONTRACTOR shall supply the County with all manufacturer warranties and/or guarantees covering materials and parts.

14.00: GENERAL SIGNAL DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

14.10: SCOPE

14.10a: This section describes general signal design requirements for use in Douglas County. Variances from these requirements require written approval of the ENGINEER. Refer to sections **1.00, 2.00 and 3.00** for additional design requirements.

14.20: SIGNAL HEAD PLACEMENT AND SIZES

14.20a: For all installations, one signal head shall be provided centered over each exclusive left turn and through lane. If mast arms do not reach the left turn lane(s), the number and configuration of signal heads should be adjusted in consultation with the ENGINEER. Far left and far right pole-mounted signal heads shall also be provided. The need for one signal head per right turn lane should be determined on a site-specific basis. The traffic signal design engineer (Engineer of Record) shall coordinate with the pole manufacturer to ensure the structure is adequate to accommodate the proposed loading.

14.20b: Where left turn arrows are included, at least two signal heads with left arrow sections shall be provided, with one of these located on the far-left pole.

14.20c: Pedestrian signal heads shall be provided for all marked crosswalks. Where pedestrian signal heads are provided, corresponding pedestrian push buttons shall be provided.

14.20d: All mast arm and span wire mounted signal heads shall have aluminum louvered backplates, black in color with 2 inch diamond grade fluorescent yellow retroreflective border.

14.20e: All vehicle signal sections shall be 12-inch LED. Pedestrian indications shall be LED. (See section 9.00)

14.20f: Where mast arms extend over the left turn lane(s), left turn only sign(s) (R3-5) shall be provided. Double lefts may be covered with one left turn only sign (R3-5) per lane, or one double left turn only sign located over the lane line between the double lefts as directed per plan.

14.30: POLE AND CABINET PLACEMENT

14.30a: All signal poles, pedestals and cabinets shall be placed a minimum of three feet (3') from face of traffic signal item to face of curb where curbing is present, with a desired separation of five feet (5'). The traffic control cabinet and base shall be placed on level ground with adequate room to access and maneuver around the cabinet. The cabinet location shall be such that it guarantees adequate visibility of intersection and approaching traffic from all directions. The same separations apply from face of traffic signal item to outside edge of shoulder where pavement and shoulder exist with no curbing. Where only pavement exists without shoulder and curbing, a minimum of five feet (5') from face of traffic signal item to edge of pavement shall be maintained, with a desired separation of seven feet (7').

See section 15.30 for further details.

14.40: STREET NAME SIGNS

14.40a: Rigidly affixed street name signs shall be provided for all approaches. They shall be on 0.100 Aluminum Sign and shall consist of Diamond Grade LDP reflective material or equivalent. The E.C. (ElectroCut) film shall be 3M 1170 Green or equivalent. The font type is FHWA Hwy. Series C unless otherwise specified. The street name shall be 12" initial upper case and combination of lower case and the designator shall be 8" initial upper case and combination of lower case.

14.50: SIGNAL CONDUIT

See section 6.0 for requirements.

14.60: INTERCONNECT

14.60a: Requirements for traffic signal interconnect shall be determined on a site specific basis. The traffic signal designer shall coordinate with the ENGINEER or his or her designee to determine the need for interconnect.

14.70: LUMINAIRES

14.70a: Unless otherwise indicated in the plans, the CONTRACTOR shall provide a luminaire extension and luminaire wiring. The final power hook-up and the actual luminaire shall be provided and installed by the CONTRACTOR. Luminaire heads shall be General Electric (GE) Evolve ERLH or approved equal.

14.80: VEHICLE DETECTORS AND BLUE TOOTH READERS

14.80a: Stop-bar detection for designated phases shall be provided. The locations and type of detection shall be indicated in the plans.

14.80b: Counting detectors, when explicitly called out in the plans, shall be provided for each approach lane of traffic per the direction of the ENGINEER. When imbedded in the roadway, detectors shall be located twenty feet (20') (±) upstream of stop-bar detectors, or ten feet (10') (±) upstream of the closest water type pull box where no stop-bar detector exists. See Douglas County Standard Signal Details.

14.80c: On all approaches with free-flow speeds of 40 MPH and greater, advance detection for dilemma zone protection shall be provided. Site-specific conditions such as grades or sight distance obstructions may also justify use of advance detection. The potential need for advance detection in these cases should be reviewed with the ENGINEER.

14.80d: Advance Detection Zones placement shall be per the following table:

Posted Speed	Zone Placement (measured from back edge of crosswalk or stop bar)
25 mph	100 ft.
30 mph	150 ft.
35 mph	205 ft.
40 mph	235 ft.
45 mph	270 ft.
50 mph	300 ft.

14.80e: When microwave or video detection is specified, a note shall be included on the signal plans that requires the CONTRACTOR to coordinate with the device manufacturer to determine placement and orientation of detection. Detection supplier's representative must be present for detection setup and initial operation.

14.90: SIGNAL POWER

14.90a: The traffic signal design engineer (Engineer of Record) or the Contractor responsible for signal construction shall coordinate power source and meter location and requirements as part of the signal design. Coordination shall include determination of, and initial contact with, the appropriate power company, indication of the power source and meter location on the signal plans and the Power Company's contact name and number. Meter location shall be within 75 feet of the vault/cabinet/home run pull box and on the cabinet corner unless otherwise approved.

14.90b: In general, circuit breakers and power disconnects should be located internal to service meter assemblies and signal controller cabinets, and should not be readily accessible to the public.

14.90c: Typically, the County electrical inspector will be responsible for inspecting service installations and certifying acceptability to the utility company for hook-up. Douglas County Traffic personnel shall be responsible for all inspections from the point of connection of power to the inside of the cabinet out through the intersection.

15:00: CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

15.10: SCOPE

15.10a: This section describes general signal construction requirements for use in Douglas County. Variances from these requirements require written approval of the ENGINEER.

15.20: INSPECTIONS

15.20a: For all County field inspections, the CONTRACTOR shall give at least 48-hour prior notice to the Traffic Engineering Division 303-660-7490,

Engineering Inspectors - 303-660-7487 and the Douglas County Building Division for electrical inspections at 303-660-7497. Inspections will normally be completed by County staff or the Contract Administrator.

15.20b: The CONTRACTOR shall contact the ENGINEER at least 48 hours prior to placing the pole foundations.

15.20c: The CONTRACTOR shall notify the ENGINEER at least 48 hours prior to standing the traffic signal poles.

15.30: FIELD LOCATION

15.30a: Prior to initiating the traffic signal design, the CONTRACTOR'S Engineer of Record (or authorized representative) shall schedule and attend a field meeting with the ENGINEER, and/or the authorized county personnel and the utility location company to field locate the signal pole foundation locations and determine the appropriate mast arm lengths.

15.30b: All poles, power meters, control cabinets, and pull boxes shall be field located by the ENGINEER and/or his or her designee(s). The CONTRACTOR shall contact the ENGINEER two days prior to field location.

15.30c: Prior to placing a load on newly poured caissons, the caisson must cure a minimum of one (1) week after pouring prior to standing a pole and cure a minimum of 28 days prior to installing mast arm and luminaire extension. If extra test cylinders are requested, and cylinder breaks show full cure strength is reached, these cure requirements may be waived as approved by the Engineer.

15.40: SIGNAL TURN-ON

15.40a: Signal heads installed on mast arms, span wires or poles at new signal locations that are not ready for actual electrical operation shall be bagged with orange plastic.

15.40b: Traffic signal construction and all associated work, including operational luminaries, shall be 100 percent complete prior to flashing operation.

15.40c: Immediately prior to signal turn-on, signals shall be flashed from two to five days, with the exact duration of flashing determined by the ENGINEER.

Mondays, Fridays and holidays are excluded for start of flash days. This requirement may be waived for existing signal rebuilds as directed by the Engineer.

15.40d: The CONTRACTOR’S Project Manager, IMSA Level II Traffic Signal Bench Technician/Signal Technician (BB Certification), Opticom emitter, Foreman (BE Certification) and a bucket truck are required at all signal turn-ons.

15.40e: The CONTRACTOR must contact the ENGINEER and/or the County’s authorized personnel 48 hours PRIOR to signal flash. At the scheduled signal flash, the date and time for full operation will be determined. **Failure to contact these parties will result in the forfeiture of retainage or liquidated damages equal to retainage.**

15.50: CONDITION OF EQUIPMENT

15.50a: The CONTRACTOR shall verify that the traffic signal cabinet is in good condition upon delivery. Any surface areas damaged during the handling and installation shall be repaired immediately per the manufacturer’s specifications.

15.50b: Prior to the installation of the mast arms and poles, the CONTRACTOR shall wipe them clean. Following installation of the poles, the CONTRACTOR, shall use factory supplied paint to touch up nicks and abrasions, per section **11.00**.

15.60: CABINET BASE INSTALLATION

15.60a: At the cabinet base location, CONTRACTOR shall install gravel in the excavation for the cabinet base and conduit and install the cabinet base level, which may or may not match surrounding grade. Stainless steel (1/4 inch) mesh shall be installed over the cabinet base to prevent rodents from entering the cabinet as specified in plans.

16:00: BASIS OF PAYMENT

The accepted quantities will be paid for at the contract unit price for each of the pay items listed below that appear in the bid schedule.

Payment will be made under:

Pay Item	Unit
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Douglas County Traffic Signal Specifications
Updated December 2023

Pay Item	Unit
Removal of Traffic Signal Equipment	LS
Reset Traffic Signal Equipment	LS
PVC Conduit 2" Trenched	LF
PVC Conduit 3" Trenched	LF
PVC Conduit 2" Bored	LF
PVC Conduit 3" Bored	LF
Common Trench	LF
Common Boring	LF
PVC Conduit 2" (within common boring, trench, and/or sleeve)	LF
PVC Conduit 3" (within common boring, trench, and/or sleeve)	LF
Traffic Signal Light Pole, xx' mast arm w/o luminaire (Install Only)	EA
Traffic Signal Pole, xx' mast arm (Install Only)	EA
Traffic Signal Pedestal Pole (Install Only)	EA
Street Name Signs (Aluminum) (Illuminated)	EA
Sign Panel (Class I)	EA
Sign Panel (Class II)	EA
Traffic Signal Head, 3-section, 12" lenses	EA
Traffic Signal Head, 3-section, 12" lenses "Arrow"	EA
Traffic Signal Head, 5-section, 12" lenses "Vertical"	EA
Traffic Signal Head, 5-section, 12" lenses "Dog House"	EA
Pedestrian Head (16-inch) (Countdown)	EA
Pedestrian Push Buttons	EA
Intersection Detection System (Camera)	LS
Microwave Radar Vehicle Detection system	LS
Traffic Signal Controller Cabinet (332D) (with Dual Input File & AUX output file)	EA
Traffic Signal Controller (2070L)	EA
Uninterrupted Power Source	EA
Fiber Optic Cable	LF
Fiber Termination	EA
Network switch, power supply and rack mount kit	LS
Test Fiber Optic Cable	LS
Pull Box (Type I)	EA
Pull Box (Type II)	EA
Pull Box (Type III)	EA
Pull Box (Special)	EA
Emergency preemption Card	EA
Emergency preemption detector	EA
Radio Communications System	LS
Furnish and Install Electrical Service Connection	LS
Traffic Control, Mobilization, and Start-up	LS
Douglas County Permit	LS
Concrete Sidewalk	SY
Remove Striping and/or surface prep	LF

Pay Item	Unit
10'x2' Crosswalks	LF
Arrows	EA
Only's	EA
Striping (Double Yellow)	LF
Striping (White)	LF

16.10: PAY ITEM NOTES AND CLARIFICATIONS

16.10a: Removal pay items shall consist of items in the pay item list or items specifically identified on the plans or in writing by the ENGINEER. It shall be the CONTRACTOR'S responsibility to ensure that it has a full and complete understanding of included items prior to bidding.

16.10b: Removal of traffic signal equipment items shall consist of items in the pay item list or as specifically identified in the plans or in the project special provisions or at a minimum as identified in section 5.10e. It shall be the CONTRACTOR'S responsibility to ensure that it has a full and complete understanding of included items prior to bidding. It is the Contractors responsibility to ensure any removal items are in good working order prior to removal and when delivered to Douglas County Traffic yard. If damage is observed, Contractor shall Notify Douglas County Traffic prior to removal.

16.10c: Reset pay items shall consist of items in the pay item list or items specifically identified on the plans or in writing by the ENGINEER. It shall be the CONTRACTOR'S responsibility to ensure that it has a full and complete understanding of included items prior to bidding. It is the Contractors responsibility to ensure any reset items are in good working order prior to reset. If damage is observed, Contractor should Notify Douglas County Traffic prior to reset.

16.10d: Reset of traffic signal equipment items shall consist of items in the pay item list or as specifically identified in the plans or in the project special provisions or at a minimum as specified in section 5.10g. It shall be the CONTRACTOR'S responsibility to ensure that a full and complete understanding of included reset items prior to bidding.

16.10e: Common trench is the trench itself not including conduit.

16.10f: Common boring is the boring itself not including conduit.

16.10g: Conduit shall include signal cable, elbows, pull wire, weatherheads, adaptors, saw cutting, excavation, backfill, jacking and drilling pits, removal of pavement, sidewalks, gutters, curbs and their replacement in kind to match existing grade and all work necessary to complete the item.

16.10h: The cost of the traffic signal light pole/mast arm, traffic signal pole/mast arm and the traffic signal pedestal pole shall include the cost of the concrete foundations and all items associated with the installation and construction of the foundations, unless the foundations are existing. See the standard details for concrete foundation size requirements.

16.10i: Microwave Radar Vehicle Detection shall be paid for based on the detector system required to complete the item.

16.10j: Fiber optic cable installation shall include all labor and materials required to install the cable including, but not limited to, the following items:

- All required splice kits, splicing tools, ancillary hardware and labor to accomplish the splices.
- All required Patch Cords.
- All required fan-out kit tools, ancillary hardware and labor to accomplish the fan-out.

Fiber optic termination shall include all labor and materials required to terminate the interconnect cable and make a complete and operational system including, but not limited to, the following:

- All required termination enclosures (including specified features), connectors, adaptors, jumpers, pigtails, ancillary hardware, and labor required to accomplish the termination.
- All other work necessary to complete the item.

16.10k: Test Fiber Optic Cable – Lump sum includes the complete end-to-end OTDR test on all fiber strands (before and after installation), including document submission and the complete end-to-end optical power meter test on all fiber strands, including document submission.

16.10l: Furnish and Install Electrical Service Connection – Lump sum. This information shall be clarified on the plans.

16.10m: Striping Material (Crosswalks, Arrows, Onlys, Lines) – Striping materials shall be as determined by Douglas County Traffic Division of Public Works Engineering and indicated on the plans.