

Why 101 training? To streamline & standardize the permitting process among applicants Make the process easier to understand or at least to make it easier to understand why we need the permit the way it is. Give the applicant resources and examples of what to do (and what to avoid)

CLASS OBJECTIVES 1 - Filling out the Permit 2 - Making an easily interpreted Site Plan 3 - Traffic Control & Attachments 4 - Filing it to the proper people 5 - The Construction Phase 6 - Q&A





WHO? Who applies for a Utilities Accommodation Permit? The applicant is to be the company that is permanently responsible for the utility once it is installed. Installers of the utility would be considered that utility's subcontractor and their conduct in ROW is the applicant's responsibility Applicant signature must be an authorized employee of the utility company listed on the permit. Private contractors or contract designers are not allowed as a company representative. ALL PERMITS COMPLETED BY DESIGN CONTRACTORS ARE TO BE REVIEWED AND SIGNED BY UTILITY COMPANY PRIOR TO SENDING IN FOR DOT EVALUATION

What installations must have applications submitted?

- Any new installation or upgrade within DOT ROW must have an application submitted.
- Upgrade of any sort or changes of status such as an overhead install changed to an underground install requires a new permit
- Maintenance that will be of exact same size, location and install methods is covered under the Maintenance agreement of the original permit.
 - Maintenance Pole replacement is covered under the maintenance agreement as long as the facility is not being upgraded and the pole is placed within 1' of the original location.

Multiple Permits or Single Permits (What? continued)

- Each non-continuous installation must be submitted on a separate permit
- Any transverse crossings that are not connected with a new longitudinal line between must be submitted on separate permits
- Any install that starts on one highway and then continues onto another highway must be split into separate permits
- Single permits can be submitted if it crosses city limits or minor encroachments across county lines without crossing county additional county roads
- A single permit is allowed even if it crosses EOT or District jurisdiction (with exceptions)
- Two different utilities (i.e. fiber optic & telephone) although installed in same location at the same time require separate permits

When?

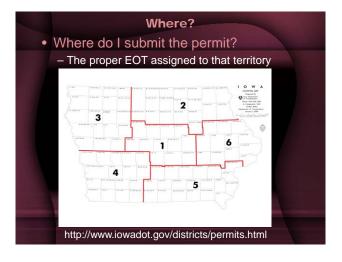
- Anytime a new install is anticipated, but not less than 30 days prior to the need of the permit
 - Per policy, the DOT has 30 days to return the permit once it has all information supplied in correct and accurate format with all attachments and required prior approvals
 - FHWA approvals are acquired after the permit is submitted to the DOT and are allowed to exceed the 30 day limit
- The more lead time allowed for a larger or complicated install is best policy for all.

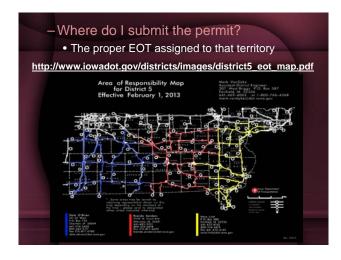
When does a 30 day time limit not apply?

- EXCESSIVE LENGTH PERMITS
- FHWA APPROVALS
- PERMITS ON CONSTRUCTION JOBS WHERE CONSTRUCTION DESIGN IS NOT COMPLETE
- PERMITS ON CONSTRUCTION JOBS WHERE ROW HAS NOT YET BEEN ACQUIRED

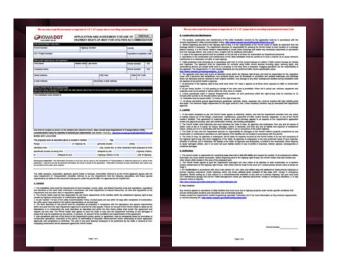
Permit Delays

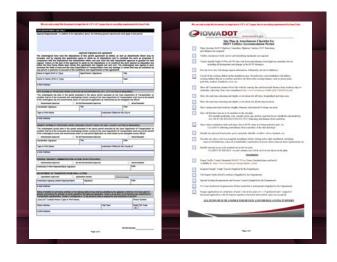
- Permits sent to the wrong office
- Inaccurate, omitted or incorrect information
- Required traffic control or other attachments not included
- Improper "owner" listed or signed on the permit
- Work that is considered not constructible
- Attachments that have not gotten appropriate approvals from primary facility prior to submittal
- Work that DOT has in the ROW takes precedent over utilities relocation (unless the relocation is a direct result of a DOT project)
- Where insufficient permit performance has resulted in a utility to be restricted from installing in ROW until delinquencies are addressed.

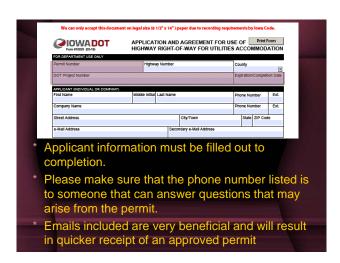






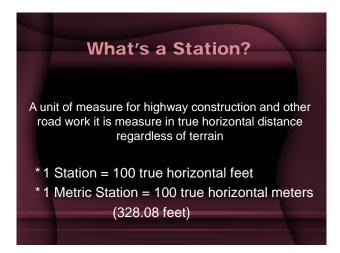


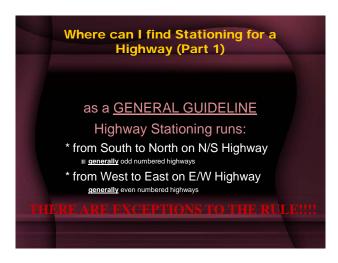












Where can I find Stationing for a Highway (Part 2) In PCC Concrete: About 1 foot in from the outside edge of the road every 100 ft (or every 20 meters) stamped in the pavement In ACC (Asphalt): Every 500 feet (100 meters) post mounted in the foreslope or along the ROW/Fenceline

Where can I find Stationing for a Highway (Part 3) On 2-Lane Roads: the right side of the roadway when you are running in the same direction as stationing On 4-lane Roads: In similar locations as outlined previously on the outside edges in both directions DOT Project Plans: Obtain project plans from DOT Document Services in Ames – Contact Desi Asklof

WHAT HAS STATIONING? Everything that has been built by the IDOT or for the IDOT has stationing...its just sometimes hard to find. Anything that has been transferred to the DOT has had stationing assigned to it. Any road that has been designed even prior to its construction has stationing assigned to it. BASICALLY...EVERYTHING!!!!

Why did the Station numbers change on me?			
EQUATIONS: A location where one series of stationing ends and a new series begins.			
This is signified by a Back Station point = Ahead Station point			
(Example: Equation 32+33.7 Back = 3299+65.3 Ahead)			

Why do I encounter an Equation? * The end of one project to start of another * Construction of ramps * County or "corporate" separations (often a construction split at that corporation line) * A reconstruction project in the middle of a continuous stationing progression * Shortening or lengthening of a highway line due to highway realignment. * Alignment changes on a 4-Lane facility where one lane is longer than another due to alignment

* Metric Stationing on one set of lanes and English on another set in a 4-lane facility * Equations from English Stationing to Metric and back * Station numbers running in the opposite direction to Mileposts * Mileposts changing seemingly midstream

What if I can't find Stationing?

- * Flag or lathe out your proposed installation clearly marking the beginning and end with a distinguishing mark or different flag. This must be in the true position of the installation, including proper distance from centerline of roadway.
- * Note the lack of stationing/mileposts on a post-it or in a cover letter and leave those areas blank

NEVER put N/A on permit Stationing and Mileposts

ARE ALWAYS NEEDED

What if I can't find Stationing?

ONLY AS A LAST RESORT

Measure from a known and identified point to the location(s) you are starting and stopping (1 point for each and as close as possible)
This will be covered in more detail in Site Plan Design

NOTE: THIS METHOD IS NOT INTENDED TO BE USED IN PLACE OF ESTABLISHED STATIONING AND PERMITS WILL BE DENIED IF YOU ARE FOUND REPEATEDLY USING THIS METHOD INSTEAD OF GETTING THE NEEDED INFORMATION

IN SHORT: IT IS DETRIMENTAL TO DESIGN YOUR INSTALLATION FROM BEHIND YOUR DESK. ALWAYS FIELD EVALUATE YOUR LOCATION FOR ANOMOLIES THAT MAY NOT BE APPARENT ON AN AERIAL PHOTO OR SET OF PLANS

Brownie point material: <u>EOT's REALLY LIKE</u> if more than one method is used, such as stationing AND flagged in the field, or flagged AND tied to known points!!!!

MILEPOSTS

Where can I find Mileposts?

as a **GENERAL GUIDELINE** Highway Mileposts run

*from South to North on N/S Highway generally odd numbered highways

*from West to East on E/W Highway generally even numbered highways

THERE ARE EXCEPTIONS TO THE RULE!!!!

Milepost Equations are less frequent, but follow the same basic reasoning as the existence of Station Equations

What has Mileposts and what doesn't?

Every open highway has mileposts assigned

Every highway that is constructed and in the final stages prior to opening has mileposts assigned to it

2-lane roads have mileposts along the right side as you are following the mileposts in ascending order

4-lane roads have mileposts on the outside edge in both directions

4-lane roads with delineators every 264 feet (have sub-milepost markers on those delineators. (Example: 60.15)

Why do we need both Mileposts & Stations?

- *Mileposts follow the hills and dales of the surrounding terrain.
- *Stations are in horizontal distance as measured by survey equipment. This distance stays constant regardless of terrain. This is also how your installation should be proposed on your site plan!

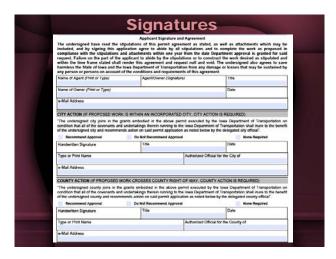
Therefore 1 mile (5280 feet) does not always equa 52+80 stations.

- *Equations may have redundant stationing in a very short distance, so location by milepost is important in aiding specific location of an installation
- *Mileposts to the second decimal (i.e. 62.51)are only accurate to 26 feet at best.
- *Installations should be measured within 5 feet, and ideally to the nearest foot.

BUT, I HAVE GPS COORDINATES CAN I USE THEM?

- Currently the DOT permit personnel do not have access to GPS equipment that is correlated to our as-built plan designs.
- · Consumer GPS units are only accurate to 30ft.
- GPS operational criteria policies have not been established
- Many of our older plans (still dating to the early 1900's) will not be compliant with GPS coordination and with demands we don't anticipate those will ever be correlated.
- GPS can be included for future references, but permits still need to have required information supplied on permit and paper sets of plans.
- As we receive proper equipment to update to use GPS coordinates, we will update you in future DOT Annual Utility Meetings

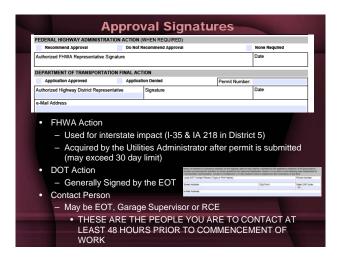
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Who signs and when? APPLICANT SIGNATURE Official from the company who will be the "owner" or responsible party of the installation once construction is complete (NOT the contractor or designer) CITY SIGNATURE Official from the city entity whenever an installation is within the corporate limits of a city. (Joint jurisdiction requirements) COUNTY SIGNATURE Official from the county entity whenever the installation originates from, exits into or crosses a county road or county-owned property THESE SIGNATURES MUST BE ACQUIRED BEFORE SENDING TO US

Other Possible Approvals (in the form of a signed letter approval) • Army Corps of Engineers • Other Military Entities • DNR • Railroads • Others? When to consider needing other approvals? Anywhere that you will potentially impact Major Waterways Homeland Security Environmental, Historical, Ecological or other "protected" areas A simple letter of agreement or email from that entity is sufficient

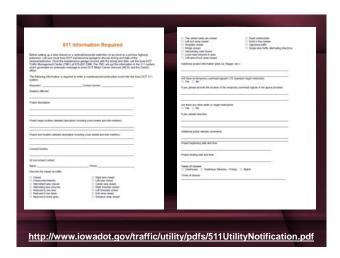






CARS 511 Utility Notification

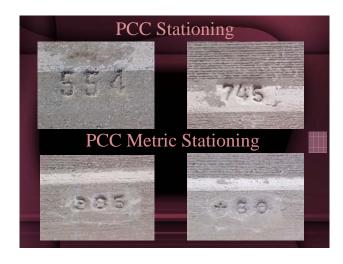
- CARS 511 to be notified 10 days prior to work commencement whenever you will encroaching the normal roadway travel (i.e. lane restrictions or closures, temporary road closures or detours)
- THIS is designed to reroute any permitted oversized loads that cannot proceed on route designated due to lane restrictions.



PERMIT PAGE MISCELLANEOUS

- · Permit must be on legal length paper
- Permit must be typed or printed in ink no pencil, <u>crayon</u>, or anything erasable
- All areas of Applicant's responsibility area must be filled out or noted as "see attached" with detailed description written on a separate page
- Signatures of all parties must be originals
- All signatures (except FHWA) must be acquired before sending to DOT for approval













Do you have Multiple Sections, Townships and/or Ranges? Long installs sometimes have multiple entries, but only one location on the permit to show it. Split the changes by a "/" - i.e Sec. 32 / Sec 1 T76N,T75N / T75N R13W, 14W / 11W,12W • This means that in Sec. 32 the install is in T76N & 75N and in R13W and 14W, but in Sec 1 it is only in T75N and in 11W and 12W • This is the same if you have multiple ranges Make sure that they are labeled on your site plan!!!

