

of the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51 and are on file at the Office of the Federal Register in Washington, DC. They are available as noted in paragraph (d) of this section. The other CFR references listed in this section are included for cross reference purposes only.

(a) Roadway and appurtenances. (1) A Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets, AASHTO 1994. (See §625.4(d)(1))

(2) A Policy on Design Standards—Interstate System, AASHTO 1991. (See §625.4(d)(1))

(3) The geometric design standards for resurfacing, restoration, and rehabilitation (RRR) projects on NHS highways other than freeways shall be the procedures and the design or design criteria established for individual projects, groups of projects, or all nonfreeway RRR projects in a State, and as approved by the FHWA. The other geometric design standards in this section do not apply to RRR projects on NHS highways other than freeways, except as adopted on an individual State basis. The RRR design standards shall reflect the consideration of the traffic, safety, economic, physical, community, and environmental needs of the projects.

(4) Erosion and Sediment Control on Highway Construction Projects, refer to 23 CFR part 650, subpart B.

(5) Location and Hydraulic Design of Encroachments on Flood Plains, refer to 23 CFR part 650, subpart A.

(6) Procedures for Abatement of Highway Traffic Noise and Construction Noise, refer to 23 CFR part 772.

(7) Accommodation of Utilities, refer to 23 CFR part 645, subpart B.

(8) Pavement Design, refer to 23 CFR part 626.

(b) Bridges and structures. (1) Standard Specifications for Highway Bridges, Fifteenth Edition, AASHTO 1992. (See §625.4(d)(1))

(2) Interim Specifications—Bridges, AASHTO 1993. (See §625.4(d)(1))

(3) Interim Specifications—Bridges, AASHTO 1994. (See §625.4(d)(1))

(4) Interim Specifications—Bridges, AASHTO 1995. (See §625.4(d)(1))

(5) AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications, First Edition, AASHTO 1994 (U.S. Units). (See §625.4(d)(1))

(6) AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications, First Edition, AASHTO 1994 (SI Units). (See §625.4(d)(1))

(7) Standard Specifications for Movable Highway Bridges, AASHTO 1988. (See §625.4(d)(1))

(8) Bridge Welding Code, ANSI/AASHTO/AWS D1.5-95, AASHTO. (See §625.4(d)(1) and (2))

(9) Structural Welding Code—Reinforcing Steel, ANSI/AWS D1.4-92, 1992. (See §625.4(d)(2))

(10) Standard Specifications for Structural Supports for Highway Signs, Luminaires and Traffic Signals, AASHTO 1994. For use on NHS projects, the requirement for maximum change in velocity in Section 7, Breakaway Supports, may be 16 fps in lieu of the 15 fps contained in the AASHTO specifications. (See §625.4(d)(1))

(11) Navigational Clearances for Bridges, refer to 23 CFR part 650, subpart H.

(c) Materials. (1) General Materials Requirements, refer to 23 CFR part 635, subpart D.

(2) Standard Specifications for Transportation Materials and Methods of Sampling and Testing, parts I and II, AASHTO 1995. (See §625.4(d)(1))

(3) Sampling and Testing of Materials and Construction, refer to 23 CFR part 637, subpart B.

(d) Availability of documents incorporated by reference. The documents listed in §625.4 are incorporated by reference and are on file and available for inspection at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW, suite 700, Washington, DC. These documents may also be reviewed at the Department of Transportation Library, 400 Seventh Street, SW, Washington, DC, in Room 2200. These documents are also available for inspection and copying as provided in 49 CFR part 7, appendix D. Copies of these documents may be obtained from the following organizations:

1. American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO), Suite 249, 444 North Capitol Street, NW, Washington, DC 20001.

2. American Welding Society (AWS), 2501 Northwest Seventh Street, Miami, FL 33125.

PART 626—PAVEMENT POLICY

Sec.

626.1 Purpose.

626.2 Definitions.

626.3 Policy.

AUTHORITY: 23 U.S.C. 101(e), 109, and 315; 49 CFR 1.48(b)

SOURCE: 61 FR 67174, Dec. 19, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

§626.1 Purpose.

To set forth pavement design policy for Federal-aid highway projects.

§626.2 Definitions.

Unless otherwise specified in this part, the definitions in 23 U.S.C. 101(a)

are applicable to this part. As used in this part:

Pavement design means a project level activity where detailed engineering and economic considerations are given to alternative combinations of subbase, base, and surface materials which will provide adequate load carrying capacity. Factors which are considered include: Materials, traffic, climate, maintenance, drainage, and life-cycle costs.

§ 626.3 Policy.

Pavement shall be designed to accommodate current and predicted traffic needs in a safe, durable, and cost effective manner.

PART 627—VALUE ENGINEERING

Sec.

627.1 Purpose and applicability.

627.3 Definitions.

627.5 General principles and procedures.

AUTHORITY: 23 U.S.C. 106(d), 106(f), 302, 307, and 315; 49 CFR 18.

SOURCE: 62 FR 6868, Feb. 14, 1997, unless otherwise noted.

§ 627.1 Purpose and applicability.

(a) This regulation will establish a program to improve project quality, reduce project costs, foster innovation, eliminate unnecessary and costly design elements, and ensure efficient investments by requiring the application of value engineering (VE) to all Federal-aid highway projects on the National Highway System (NHS) with an estimated cost of \$25 million or more.

(b) In accordance with the Federal-State relationship established under the Federal-aid highway program, State highway agencies (SHA) shall assure that a VE analysis has been performed on all applicable projects and that all resulting, approved recommendations are incorporated into the plans, specifications and estimate.

§ 627.3 Definitions.

Project. A portion of a highway that a State proposes to construct, reconstruct, or improve as described in the preliminary design report or applicable environmental document. A project may consist of several contracts or phases over several years.

Value engineering. The systematic application of recognized techniques by a multi-disciplined team to identify the function of a product or service, establish a worth for that function, generate alternatives through the use of creative thinking, and provide the needed functions to accomplish the original purpose of the project, reliably, and at the lowest life-cycle cost without sacrificing safety, necessary quality, and environmental attributes of the project.

§ 627.5 General principles and procedures.

(a) *State VE programs.* State highway agencies must establish programs to assure that VE studies are performed on all Federal-aid highway projects on the NHS with an estimated cost of \$25 million or more. Program procedures should provide for the identification of candidate projects for VE studies early in the development of the State's multi-year Statewide Transportation Improvement Program.

(1) *Project selection.* The program may, at the State's discretion, establish specific criteria and guidelines for selecting other highway projects for VE studies.

(2) *Studies.* Value engineering studies shall follow the widely recognized systematic problem-solving analysis process that is used throughout private industry and governmental agencies. Studies must be performed using multi-disciplined teams of individuals not personally involved in the design of the project. Study teams should consist of a team leader and individuals from different speciality areas, such as design, construction, environment, planning, maintenance, right-of-way, and other areas depending upon the type of project being reviewed. Individuals from the public and other agencies may also be included on the team when their inclusion is found to be in the public interest.

(i) Each team leader should be trained and knowledgeable in VE techniques and be able to serve as the coordinator and facilitator of the team.