## **Connecticut Department of Transportation**

# Portable Variable Message Signs Operations Guide

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## 1 Purpose

- The purpose of this manual is to present basic guidelines for the correct,
  consistent and uniform usage of Portable Variable Message Signs (PVMS) in the State of Connecticut.
- The State of Connecticut shall conform with the PVMS standards in the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) (see References for this manual).
- If there are any **questions** on this manual please contact the Connecticut Department of Transportation (ConnDOT) Bridgeport or Newington Highway Operations Center for further clarification.

## 2 Application of PVMS

- PVMS shall display messages about changing, dynamic, short-term conditions that are not practical to display using static signing.
- PVMS should be used to supplement conventional signs and pavement markings, but not to replace them.
- PVMS should display either real-time information or prior notification of events or conditions affecting transportation.
- PVMS may be used to alert and inform motorists about:

Roadwork	•	Pre-Warning
11000110111	•	Active
Special Events	•	Pre-Warning
Pre-approved by ConnDOT	•	Active

## 3 PVMS Message Composition Guidelines

## 3.1 Legibility and Visibility

#### 3.1.1 General

 The visibility of the PVMS, the design of the message, and the visual capabilities of the motorists together determine whether motorists can notice, see, read, and understand the PVMS message within the short time it is in view.

#### 3.1.2 Message Phasing

- The message should be as brief as possible:
  - One-frame messages are ideal.
  - Two-frame messages are acceptable.

- Messages shall not have more than two frames.
- A two-frame message shall be clear to motorists, regardless of which frame is read first.
- Each frame of a two-frame message shall be displayed for 3.0 seconds.

#### 3.1.3 PVMS Legend

- The only acceptable color combination for PVMS shall be amber characters on a black background. Reverse coloring (i.e., black characters on an amber background) shall NOT be used.
- The letters on PVMS should be at least 18 inches high.
- **Single stroke fonts only** shall be used for letters, numbers and characters on PVMS. No double stroke fonts shall be used.
- PVMS messages shall use all upper-case letters. No lower-case letters shall be used.

## 3.2 Design Characteristics

#### 3.2.1 PVMS Message Content

- Acceptable PVMS message content answers one or more of the following questions:
  - What is the happening ahead?
  - Where?
  - What is the impact on the roadway?
  - Who is the target audience?
  - What should the motorist do?
  - When?
- Message content that does not answer any of the above questions should not be used.
- Some guidelines for PVMS message content are:
  - Do not put too much information in the message;
  - Include only the highest priority information;
  - Ensure that the words are grouped so that motorists can easily understand the message. For example, don't split dates and times onto different frames.

The messages below are examples of correct message content:

#### Active Roadwork:

**EXPECT ROADWORK EXITS LANE** 46 - 47 **CLOSURES** Frame 1 Frame 2

#### Roadwork Pre-Warning:

8/19 - 8/26**NIGHT WORK EXITS 6PM - 6AM** 25 - 28 Frame 1 Frame 2

#### 3.2.2 **Abbreviations**

- Use of abbreviations should be minimized. Abbreviations should be used only where space limitations exist.
- Acceptable abbreviations are shown in Appendix A. Only these abbreviations should be used on PVMS messages.

#### 3.2.3 **Message Appearance**

- The following message display techniques should NOT be used:
  - Fading;
  - Repeated flashing;
  - Exploding;
  - Dissolving;
  - Moving messages;
  - Scrolling in any direction;
  - Animation.
- PVMS messages should not include graphics.
- Each line of the message should be centered.

#### 4 PVMS Location and Placement Guidelines

- When multiple PVMS are needed, they should be placed on the same side of the roadway and they should be separated from each other by a distance of at least 1,000 feet on all roadways.
- There should be a distance of at least 1,000 feet between:
  - A PVMS and an arrow panel;
  - A PVMS and a permanent Variable Message Sign (VMS);
  - A PVMS and a static sign.
- PVMS should be placed so that motorists can see them clearly from far away, and so they have enough time to respond to the PVMS message. Specifically, PVMS should be located:
  - Far enough in advance of major route diversion points, to give motorists a chance to change lanes, adjust their speed, or exit the highway;
  - No further than one mile in advance of the decision point. The message may not be as effective if the PVMS is too far away;
  - Far enough in advance of known bottlenecks and high crash locations to give motorists a chance to choose another route or to alert them to the conditions.
- PVMS should **NOT** be located:
  - Where static guide signs prompt many motorists to change lanes, or because of merging or weaving traffic;
  - Where motorists are already distracted by many guide signs and other items that grab their attention.
  - Within an interchange.
- Motorists should have a **clear line of sight to the PVMS from** ½ **mile away**. If curves or hills block the line of sight, the PVMS should be located further back.
- PVMS should not be installed where they would be obstructed by:
  - Other signs;
  - Structures:
  - Trees/vegetation;
  - Other large objects.
- PVMS should be placed off the shoulder of the roadway and behind a traffic barrier, if practical.
  - Where there is no traffic barrier to shield the PVMS, the PVMS should be placed off the shoulder and outside of the clear zone.
  - If a PVMS has to be placed on the shoulder of the roadway or within the clear zone, it should be delineated with retroreflective Temporary Traffic Control (TTC) devices.
- A PVMS should be visible from all travel lanes, giving motorists enough time to read the whole PVMS message.

- PVMS should be installed on level surfaces.
- PVMS should be angled 5 to 10 degrees toward oncoming traffic.
- The bottom of the PVMS shall be at least 7 feet above the roadway surface.

## 5 PVMS Message Categories and Examples

#### 5.1 Acceptable Message Content

- PVMS shall display only traffic operational, regulatory, warning, and guidance information.
- Acceptable PVMS applications are covered in Section 2. Section 3.1 provides guidelines for message composition and content, including examples of PVMS messages used by ConnDOT.
- Appendix C contains a library of example messages used previously by ConnDOT.
- The following formats should be used for location information within a PVMS message:

LOCATION TYPE	EXAMPLES			
Numbered road	I-395, ROUTE 8, RT 15			
Unnumbered road	MOUNTAIN ROAD, MOUNTN RD			
Location along road (point or range)	EX 27, EXIT 30-31, I-84 WEST EX 48-46 (in the order seen by motorists)			
Ramp	EXIT 47 RAMP, EX 10 RAMP			
Direction of travel	EAST, N, E (for ramps and exits as in "EXIT 2E")			

- For dates and times, use the "Month/Day" format for dates and the "12-hour clock times followed by an AM or PM" for times. The following examples show the correct formats for date and time within a PVMS message:
  - 7/15 7/17
  - WED 10/26
  - NIGHT SWEEPING 8PM-6AM

### 5.2 Unacceptable Message Content

- The following types of messages are unacceptable and shall NOT be displayed on PVMS:
  - Advertising;
  - Public Service Announcement (PSA);
  - Safety campaign messages, unless pre-approved by ConnDOT;
  - Special event messages, unless pre-approved by ConnDOT;

- Messages containing telephone numbers or web addresses;
- Time and date only (i.e., not as part of a scheduled event message);
- Holiday messages;
- Personal messages.

#### 6 PVMS PROCEDURES

#### 6.1 Message Development

- When there is a reason to display a message on a PVMS, consult the PVMS sample messages in Appendix C for guidance on content and format.
- A sample worksheet for your use in creating PVMS messages is contained in Appendix B.
- If there are any **questions about message content or format**, contact the ConnDOT Newington or Bridgeport Highway Operations Center.

#### 6.2 Planned Event Pre-Warning

- PVMS may be used to provide **pre-warning for planned events** (i.e., roadwork, pre-approved special events).
- Pre-warning PVMS messages shall be different from active messages by clarifying that the event will occur in the future, e.g., using the wording "TO CLOSE" instead of "CLOSED".
- The display period for pre-warning events varies depending on the situation, but generally pre-warning PVMS messages are displayed about one week before the start of the roadwork or special event.
- Please contact the Newington or Bridgeport Highway Operations Center if there are any questions concerning the appropriate time period for running prewarning messages.

#### 6.3 PVMS Not in Use

- A PVMS message shall be immediately removed from display when the event or condition described in the message has terminated or is no longer valid.
- When PVMS are not active, they should be blanked or covered with a secure covering.
  - As a last resort, they should be rotated to face away from the road.

## 6.4 PVMS Security and Contingency Measures

PVMS control boxes shall be locked to prevent tampering and vandalism.

#### **REFERENCES**

Dudek, Conrad L., *Changeable Message Sign Operation and Messaging Handbook.* FHWA-OP-03-070. Washington D.C.: Federal Highway Administration. 2004.

Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. *Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices*. 2009 Edition with Revisions 1 and 2, May 2012.

Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. *Portable Changeable Message Sign Handbook*. FHWA-RD-03-066. 2003.

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## Appendix A – PVMS Abbreviations

#### **PVMS ABBREVIATIONS**

Word Message	Standard		
Word Message	Abbreviation		
Abnormal	ABNRML		
Afternoon / Evening	PM		
Ahead	AHD		
Alternate	ALT		
AM Radio	AM		
And	&		
Avenue	AVE, AV		
Between	BTWN		
Bicycle	BIKE		
Blocked	BLKD		
Both Directions	B/D		
Boulevard	BLVD**		
Bridge	BRDG*, BR*		
(with name)			
Cannot	CANT		
CB Radio	СВ		
Center (with lane)	CNTR, CTR		
Center	CNTR		
(as part of a place name)	CLSD		
Congested	CONG		
Connecticut	CT, CONN		
Consecutive Exits	A - B		
Construction	CONST		
Crossing (other than highway-rail)	XING		
Date	5/18 – 7/1		
Department	DEPT		
Do Not	DONT		
Downtown	DWNTN		
Drive	DR**		
East	Е		
Eastbound	Е		
Emergency	EMER, EMERG		

Word Message	Standard
	Abbreviation
Entrance, Enter	ENT
Exit	EX
(e.g., next)	
Exit (with number)	EX, X-
Feet	FT
Friday	FRI
Hazardous Material	HAZMAT
Heavy	HVY
High Occupancy Vehicle	HOV
Highway	HWY**
Highway-Rail Grade Crossing	RR XING
Hour(s)	HR, HRS
Information	INFO
Interstate	I-*
(with number)	
It Is	ITS
January	JAN
Junction / Intersection	JCT
Lane	LN*
(with roadway name)	
Lane	LN
(with right/left/center)	
Left	LFT
Line	LIN
Maintenance	MAINT
Major	MAJ
Maximum	MAX
Mile(s)	MI
Miles Per Hour	MPH
Minimum	MIN
Minor	MNR
Minute(s)	MIN
Monday	MON
Morning / Late Night	AM

Adapted from MUTCD Table 1A-1 and Table 1A-2.

<sup>\*</sup> This abbreviation, when accompanied by a prompt word, may be used on traffic control devices other than portable changeable message signs.

<sup>\*\*</sup> This abbreviation shall not be used for any application other than the name of a roadway.

Word Message	Standard Abbreviation				
Motorcycle	MTRCYCLE				
North	N				
Northbound	N				
Numbers	1, 2, 3				
(e.g., 2 lanes)					
Open	OPN				
Orange	ORNG				
Oversized	OVRSZ				
Overturned	OT				
Parking	PKING				
Parkway	PKWY**				
Pavement	PVMT				
Pedestrian	PED				
Pounds	LBS				
Ramp	RMP				
Right	RT				
Road	RD**				
Roadwork	RD WK, RD WRK				
Route	RT				
(e.g., best)					
Route	RT				
(with number)					
Safety	SFTY				
Saturday	SAT				
Shoulder	SHLDR				
Slow	SLO				
South	S				
Southbound	S				
Speed	SPD				
State Road	SR**				
Street	ST**				
Sunday	SUN				
Temporary	TEMP				
Through	THRU				
Thursday	THURS				
Tons of Weight T					
Traffic	TRAF				
Truck	TRK				
<u> </u>					

Word Message	Standard Abbreviation
Tuesday	TUES
Turnpike	TPK**
Two-Way Intersection	2-WAY
Two-Wheeled Vehicles	CYCLES
US Numbered Route	RT**
Vehicle(s)	VEH, VEHS
Warning	WARN
Wednesday	WED
West	W
Westbound	W
Will Not	WONT

Adapted from MUTCD Table 1A-1 and Table 1A-2.

<sup>\*</sup> This abbreviation, when accompanied by a prompt word, may be used on traffic control devices other than portable changeable message signs.

<sup>\*\*</sup> This abbreviation shall not be used for any application other than the name of a roadway.

## **UNACCEPTABLE ABBREVIATIONS**

ABBREVIATION	INTENDED WORD	COMMON MISINTERPRETATION
ACC	Accident	Access (Road)
CLRS	Clears	Color
DLY	Delay Daily	
L	Left	Lane (Merge)
LT	Light (Traffic)	Left
PARK	Parking	Park
R	Right -	
RED	Reduce	Red
STAD	Stadium	Standard
WRNG	Warning	Wrong

Adapted from MUTCD Table 1A-3.

# Appendix B – PVMS Worksheet

## **PVMS WORKSHEET**

Locatio	n of board:						
Used:	from			_at	:	am/pm	
	to			_at	:	am/pm	
Messag	ge programme	ed by:					
				Ν	IESS,	AGE 1	
				N	IESS.	AGE 2	
Timing							
Messag	ge 1 will run _		secono	ds.			
	ge 2 will run _						

# Appendix C – PVMS Sample Message Library

## **PVMS SAMPLE MESSAGE LIBRARY**

	Phase 1		Phase 2				
Line 1	Line 2	Line 3	Line 1	Line 3			
ROADWORK - ACTIVE - Stated Cause							
ROADWORK	EXIT 20	OFF RAMP	USE	CAUTION			
ROAD WORK	RT 34	WEST	RIGHT	LANE	CLOSED		
ROAD WORK	AHEAD		RIGHT LANE	CLOSED			
ROADWO	ORK - ACTI	VE - Cause I	Not Stated				
ROUTE 1	CLOSED	MILFORD	FOLLOW	DETOUR			
LANE SHIFT	AHEAD		USE	CAUTION			
I-691 EAST	EXIT 4	CLOSED	USE	ALTERNATE	ROUTE		
SINGLE	LANE	AHEAD	STAY	IN	LINE		
ROADW	ORK - PRE-	WARNING					
NIGHT WORK	8/19 - 8/26	6PM - 6AM	EXPECT	DELAYS			
SPECIAL EVENT - ACTIVE							
LIGHTHOUSE	PARK	CLOSED	PARK AT	FULL	CAPACITY		
STADIUM	TRAFFIC		USE	NEXT	EXIT		
SPECIAL EVENT - PRE-WARNING							
HARTFORD	MARATHON	OCTOBER 12	EXPECT	MAJOR	DELAYS		