

800 GENERAL

"Roadside Development" covers:

- topsoil
- seeding
- trees, shrubs and plants
- landscape planting materials
- landscaping establishment
- landscape irrigation systems
- sewerage systems
- erosion control and pollution prevention

ADOT requires that Roadside Development must be under the direction of a Registered Landscape Architect, currently in good standing with the Arizona State Board of Technical Registration.

The requirement is covered under Arizona Revised Statute 32-142, "Public Works" that states: "Drawings, plans, specifications and estimates for public works of the State or a public subdivision thereof involving architecture, engineering, assaying, geology, landscape architecture, or land surveying shall be prepared by or under the direction of and the construction of such works shall be executed under the direct supervision of a qualified registrant within the category involved."

Landscape Architecture is in a distinct category of its own, different from Civil Engineering.

ADOT furnishes Registered Landscape Architect (RLA) services for construction in two different ways:

Phoenix district has a project office supervised by an RLA. This office normally handles the projects specifically covering roadside development and may assist other offices on projects with lesser landscaping work.

RLA services are furnished to other Orgs by the Construction Group Statewide Landscaping Service. A typical division of responsibilities is for the RLA to serve as the technical resident on a project, while the Resident Engineer (RE) supervising the project office serves as the administrative resident. This approach requires close communications between the RE and the RLA. To accomplish the objectives, the RLA must be involved from the beginning of the project. The Statewide Landscaping Service RLA initiates involvement at an early stage through review of the pre-award plans, as well as advising and inspecting during the construction phase.

Landscaping excavation and grading may necessarily be under the purview of an Engineer when incidental to other work, but those elements of work are important to accommodate future landscaping. For example, asphalt pavement, concrete, rocks or other deleterious materials should not be placed near the ground surface because their placement may inhibit construction of future plantings or irrigation systems.

Incidental items such as curbs, sidewalks, slope paving, and drainage are covered elsewhere. When the plans include such things as buildings and water distribution systems, the Specifications will be found in the Special Provisions.

Progress Schedule

If the plans or Special Provisions require a landscape schedule, then it should show the order and/or sequence in which the Contractor proposes to perform the work. It should show the beginning and completion times for the several prominent features of the work provided in the contract. If specified, such schedule will be in the form of bar graphs developed under the critical path method, PERT (Project Evaluation & Review Technique), or other approved methods. Upon request of the Resident Engineer, the Contractor will submit supplementary progress schedules in the form required. In the case of plant material, the Contractor shall supply the Resident Engineer with written verification, within 30 calendar days after the pre-construction conference, that he has located and reserved all the plant material that is necessary to complete the job as specified.

The schedule must include the weed control plan, the anticipated planting per day, and areas to be worked concurrently. The underground irrigation, electrical, or other work within the planting areas must be completed and working before planting.

The correct timing for herbicides, fertilizing, mulching, pruning, and all other phases must be specified in relationship of one event to another.