

To:	Jason Charest	From:	Michael Fowler
	Chittenden County RPC		Stantec Consulting Services
File:	US-2 Pinch Points	Date:	August 17, 2023

Reference: Technical Feasibility Memo

INTRODUCTION

In the interest of the CCRPC and the Town of Richmond this assessment investigates the 11 identified pinch points where a 5-foot shoulder cannot be met with the existing Richmond-Bolton paving project going through this section of US-2. This high-level feasibility report will assess the pinch points by identifying the cause of the pinch point and providing an order of magnitude cost estimate to widen the roadway to achieve 5-foot shoulders in both directions of travel. Information from the ongoing Richmond-Bolton paving project will be used, and assumptions about ROW, Utilities, and permitting will be made on a site-to-site basis.

It is noted the order of magnitude cost estimates for the respective systems being examined in this report are largely based on experience and engineering judgment. Due to the uncertainty of the limited information available, it is recognized the application of a contingency factor is warranted to account for risk. Common accepted rates for these types of estimates range between 25% and 75% depending on the confidence level of the data utilized. Considering the expected reliability of the available information, a 50% contingency rate was used in the development of the cost estimates generated for this project.

Locations will be identified using the stations from the existing Richmond-Bolton paving project and will be included in Appendix A.

PINCH POINT SITE LOCATIONS

The corridor of interest is approximately 1.5 miles along US Route 2 which runs east/west in the aerial map below. US Route 2 generally parallels Interstate 89 around Richmond. Plans detailing the pinch points can be found in Appendix A.

August 17, 2023 CCRPC Page 2 of 11

Reference: Technical Feasibility Memo

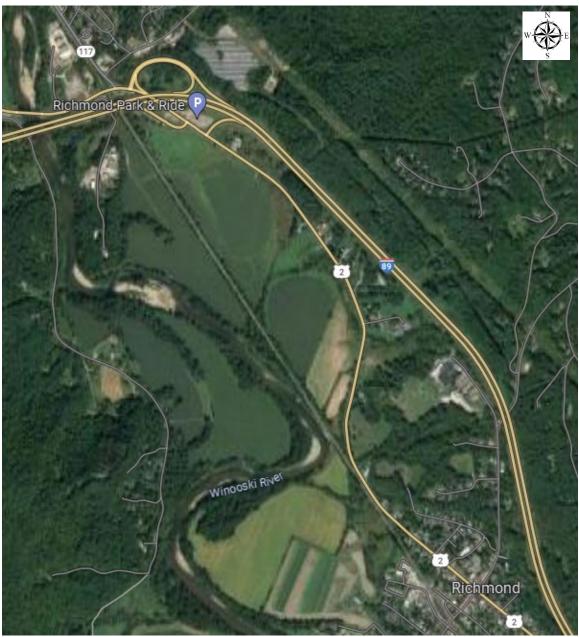


Figure 1: Google Map Snip of US-2 & Town of Richmond

August 17, 2023 CCRPC Page 3 of 11

Reference: Technical Feasibility Memo

LOCATION 1

Location: STA 79+20 – 81+00, LT.

Proposed Shoulder Width: LT – 3'6"

The existing retaining wall adjacent to the westbound lane is encroaching on the shoulder. Proposed solutions for the wall include relocating the wall within the state Right-of-Way (ROW), removing the wall, and adequately sloping the slope in a manner that it remains stable, or removing the vegetation that you can see in Figure 2 between the Edge of Pavement (EOP) and the start of the wall.

Assumptions:

- > Limits of construction activity will remain within the existing ROW.
- > Assume Categorical Exclusion (NEPA) is applicable for all work.
- > No utility or historical/archeological impacts.
- > Roadway impacts will be negligible.



Figure 2: Retaining wall facing east.

Order	of	Magnitude	Estimate

Location 1	Relocate Wall	Remove & Regrade
Construction Solution	\$90,000	\$50,000
Utility Coordination	\$25,000	\$25,000
Geotechnical Analysis	\$25,000	\$5,000
Preliminary Engineering	\$75,000	\$50,000
Contingency (50%)	\$107,500	\$65,000
Approximate Total	\$322,500	\$195,000

August 17, 2023 CCRPC Page 4 of 11

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LOCATIONS 2 & 3

Location 2 & 3: This location is planned to be addressed as part of the VTrans project <u>Richmond STP CULV</u> (58) Figure 3 (below) shows the projected timeline shown on VTrans's website.



Figure 2: Schedule for STP CULV (58) Richmond

August 17, 2023 CCRPC Page 5 of 11

Reference: Technical Feasibility Memo

LOCATIONS 4 & 5

Location (4): STA 100+33 – 102+58, LT

Location (5): STA 101+46 – 102+03, RT

Proposed Shoulder Width: LT - 4'

Proposed Shoulder Width: RT – 1'10"

The existing bridge (#28) is showing signs of deterioration with the eastbound shoulder the narrowest of the whole stretch. Proposed solutions would include a full replacement or extending the outlet (eastbound) side of the culvert. With the extension, the realignment of US-2 could accommodate 5ft shoulders on both sides of the roadway.

While the cost estimates for these two improvements appear to be similar, the costs for rehabilitation are typically disproportionate to new construction. Rehabilitations are known to be more labor-intensive, more time-consuming, and pose more risk overall during construction. For this case, the order of magnitude difference suggests that when considering estimated service life the structure replacement solution provides the greatest benefit. In other words, the probability is high that replacement will provide at least twice as many years of service as rehabilitation.

Assumptions:

- > Limits of construction activity will remain within the existing ROW.
- > Assume Categorical Exclusion (NEPA) is applicable for all work.
- > No utility or historical/archeological impacts.



Figure 4: Eastbound (outlet) side of culvert.

Location 4/5	Full Replacement	Extension
Construction Solution	\$290,000	\$100,000
Utility Coordination	\$50,000	\$25,000
Geotechnical Analysis	\$50,000	\$50,000
Preliminary Engineering	\$150,000	\$100,000
Contingency (50%)	\$270,000	\$137,500
Approximate Total	\$810,000	\$412,500

August 17, 2023 CCRPC Page 6 of 11

Reference: Technical Feasibility Memo

LOCATIONS 6 & 7

Location (6): STA 106+18 – 107+08, LT.

Location (7): STA 105+95 – 107+05, RT.

Proposed Shoulder Width: LT - 2'4"

Proposed Shoulder Width: RT – 3'6"

The existing 2' x 3' box culvert (PID 64504) is too short to provide enough roadway width for the desired shoulders. Keeping VTrans maintenance personnel in mind, the best solution for this location is to replace the existing box culvert with a Pipe. Hydraulic analysis would provide a recommended pipe size.

Assumptions:

- > Limits of construction activity will remain within the existing ROW.
- > Assume Categorical Exclusion (NEPA) is applicable for all work.
- > No utility or historical/archeological impacts.



Figure 5: Inlet side of box culvert.

Location 6/7	Full Replacement
Construction Solution	\$325,000
Utility Coordination	\$50,000
Geotechnical Analysis	\$50,000
Preliminary Engineering	\$150,000
Contingency (50%)	\$287,500
Approximate Total	\$862,500

August 17, 2023 CCRPC Page 7 of 11

Reference: Technical Feasibility Memo

LOCATION 8

Location: STA 115+25 – 117+50, RT.

Proposed Shoulder Width: RT – 3'6"

With the steep fill slope behind the existing guardrail, the most appropriate and most cost-effective solution would be sheet piling. Being only 1'6" short of 5' removing the offset blocks from the existing guardrail would allow for an additional 6". In addition to the results of the paving project going through the corridor, if lane widths change at all the results could be very close to 5' on the Eastbound Lane after removal of offset blocks.

Assumptions:

- > Limits of construction activity will remain within the existing ROW.
- > Assume Categorical Exclusion (NEPA) is applicable for all work.
- > No utility or historical/archeological impacts.
- > Roadway impacts will be negligible.
- > Required embedment for sheet pile would be met.



Figure 6: Embankment on US-2 facing west.

Location 8	Sheet Piling	Offset Blocks
Construction Solution	\$675,000	\$2,250
Utility Coordination	\$75,000	\$5,000
Geotechnical Analysis	\$50,000	\$0
Preliminary Engineering	\$100,000	\$5,000
Contingency (50%)	\$450,000	\$6,125
Approximate Total	\$1,350,000	\$18,375

August 17, 2023 CCRPC Page 8 of 11

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LOCATION 9

Location: STA 120+00 – 121+03, RT.

Proposed Shoulder Width: RT – 3'7"

A combination of steep slope and proximity to the railroad limit the options to increase the shoulder along US-2. Sheet piling is the solution that would work best in this instance. The small footprint of the sheet piles could potentially stay out of the Railroad clear zone while providing extra width to the shoulder.

Assumptions:

- > Limits of construction activity will remain within the existing ROW.
- > Assume Categorical Exclusion (NEPA) is applicable for all work.
- > No utility or historical/archeological impacts.
- Roadway impacts will be negligible.
- > Required embedment for sheet pile would be met.



Figure 7: Embankment facing eastbound along US-2.

Location 9	Sheet Piling
Construction Solution	\$309,000
Utility Coordination	\$50,000
Geotechnical Analysis	\$50,000
Preliminary Engineering	\$100,000
Contingency (50%)	\$204,500
Approximate Total	\$613,500

August 17, 2023 CCRPC Page 9 of 11

Reference: Technical Feasibility Memo

LOCATIONS 10 & 11

Location (10): STA 130+94 – 133+75, LT.

Location (11): STA 129+99 – 133+75, RT.

Proposed Shoulder Width: LT – 1'5"-3'7"

Proposed Shoulder Width: RT – 3'0"-4'2"

The roadway cut is narrow leaving tight shoulders on either side of US-2 coming up into the Village of Richmond. As you crest the hill heading Eastbound you are welcomed with infrastructure on both sides, including sidewalk on both sides when you reach the top of the hill. Retaining walls or sheet piling would provide adequate width to accommodate 5ft shoulders on either side. There's a cross culvert located at STA 130+30 that will need an appropriate headwall to facilitate the wider shoulder as well.

Assumptions:

- > Limits of construction activity will remain within the existing ROW.
- > Assume Categorical Exclusion (NEPA) is applicable for all work.
- > No utility or historical/archeological impacts.
- > Roadway impacts will be negligible.
- > Required embedment for sheet pile would be met.



Figure 8: Embankments along US-2 heading into Richmond Village

Location 10/11	Sheet Piling	Retaining Wall
Construction Solution	\$1,968,000	\$656,000
Utility Coordination	\$75,000	\$75,000
Geotechnical Analysis	\$100,000	\$100,000
Preliminary Engineering	\$200,000	\$200,000
Contingency (50%)	\$1,171,500	\$515,500
Approximate Total	\$3,514,500	\$1,546,500

August 17, 2023 CCRPC Page 10 of 11

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Early indications suggested sheet piling would be the most practical solution for these locations and following the site walk that notion still has merit. However, based on observations made during the site walk, it was recognized the possibility exists that a Mechanically Stabilized Earth system (MSE) may be applicable for some, if not all, of the needs for the site. Detailed design would need to be completed to validate the applicability of an MSE, but regardless it is reasonable to assume the estimated cost for the end result would be in the range of \$1.5 to \$3.5 million.

SUMMARY AND NEXT STEPS

As can be deduced from the feasibility examination of these 11 locations, there are alterations that can be made to the existing US 2 infrastructure to improve shoulder widths to the desired 5'-0" minimum. The order of magnitude cost estimates suggest the collective value of these spot treatments at approximately \$5.0 million. Securing that level of funding will require further development and refinement of scope so that actual expected costs can be better understood. Therefore, to maintain momentum the recommended next steps for the Town of Richmond are as follows:

- > Work with CCRPC to submit to VPSP2 for this to become a VTrans project.
- > Pursue full scoping of the locations with a geotechnical analysis to refine the cost estimates.
- > Seek grant funding, as applicable.
- > Town to fund and construct the projects on their own.

It is noted Steps 1 and 2 are critical path to construction and would be best expedited in sequence.

Stantec Consulting Services Inc.

Michael J. Dowler

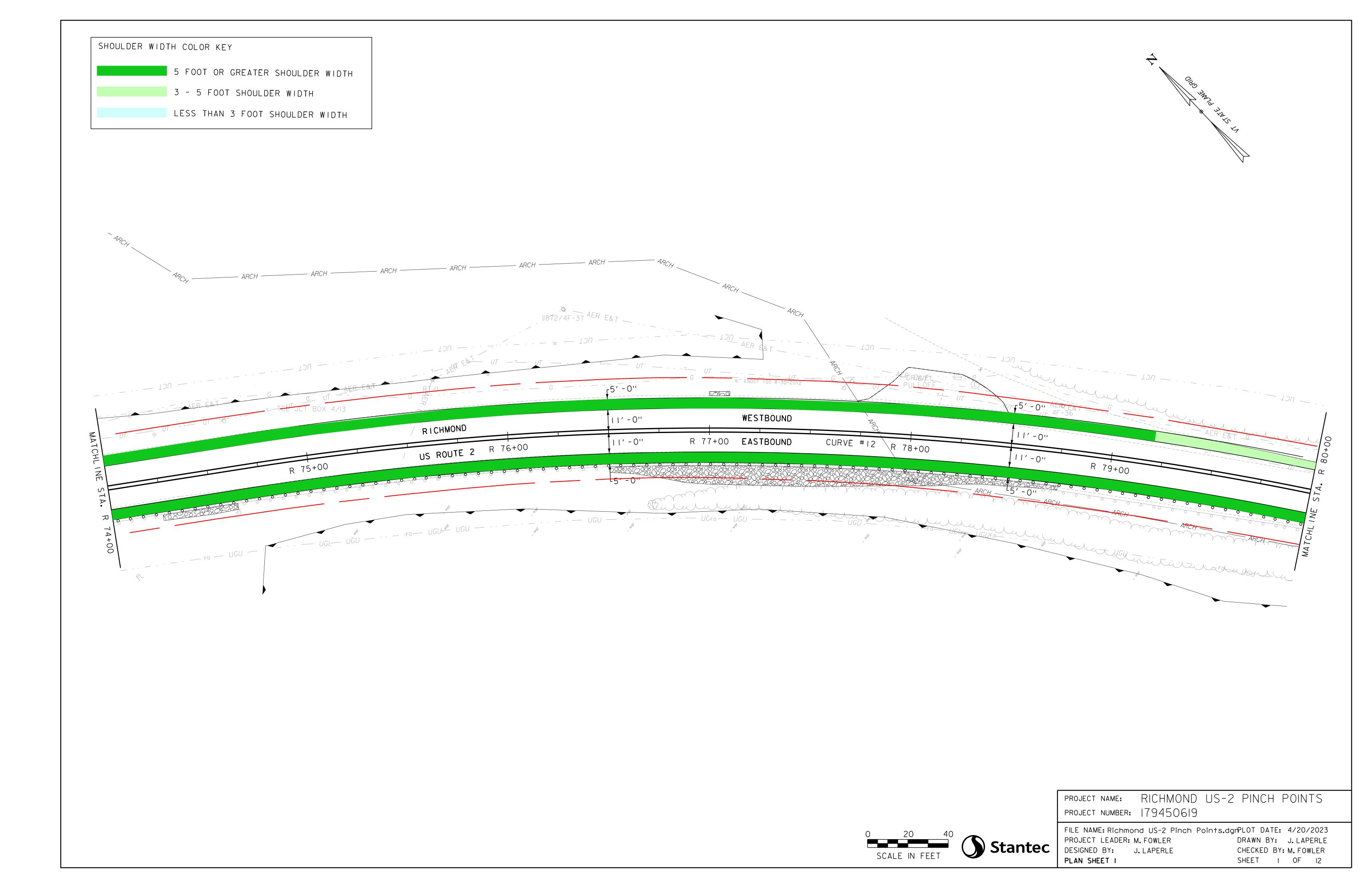
Michael Fowler, PE Senior Transportation Engineer

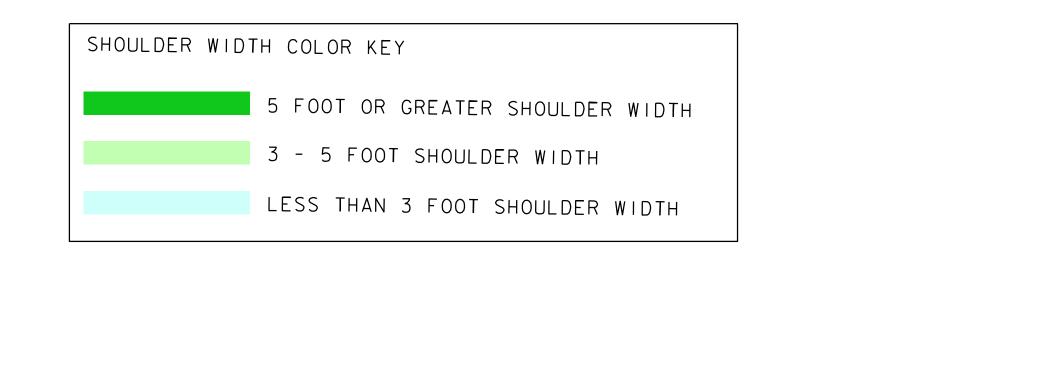
Phone: 802 497 6395 michael.fowler@stantec.com August 17, 2023 CCRPC Page 11 of 11

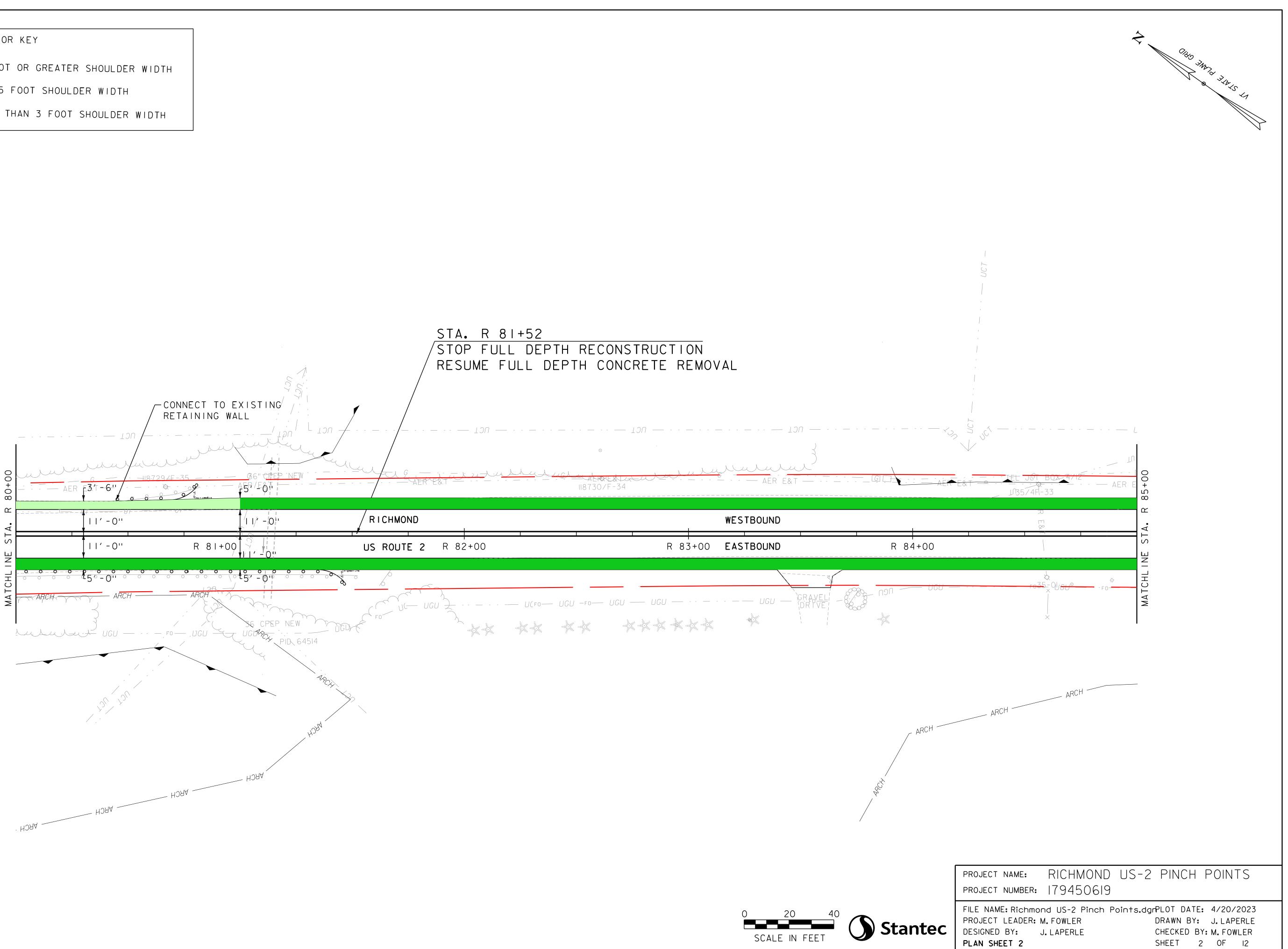
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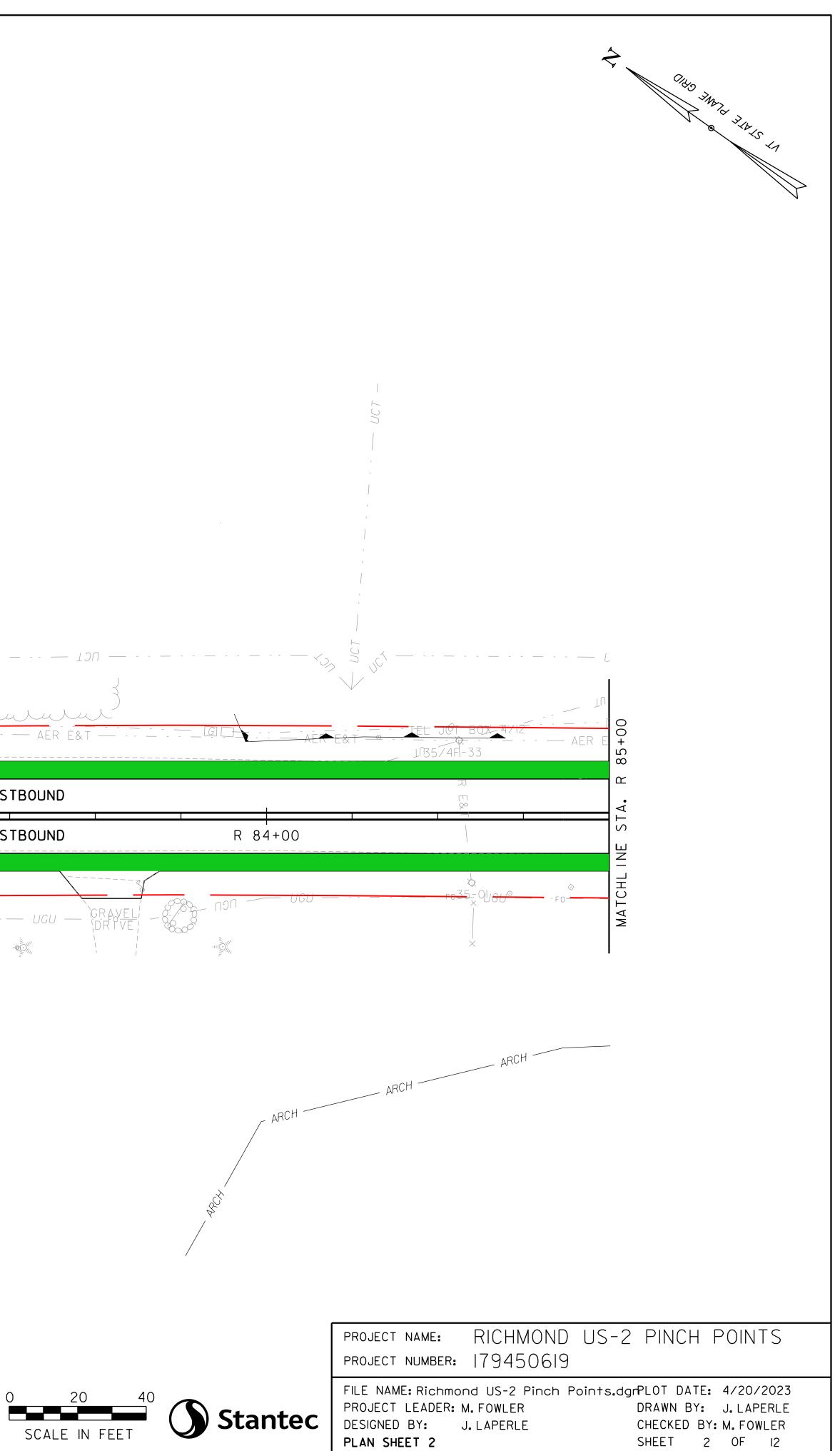
APPENDIX A:

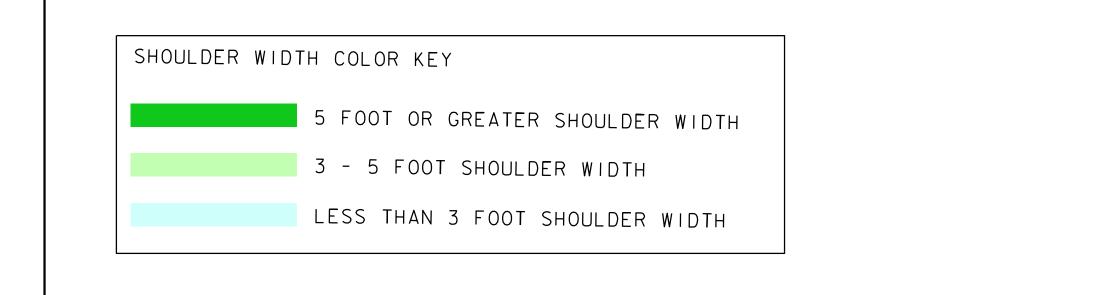
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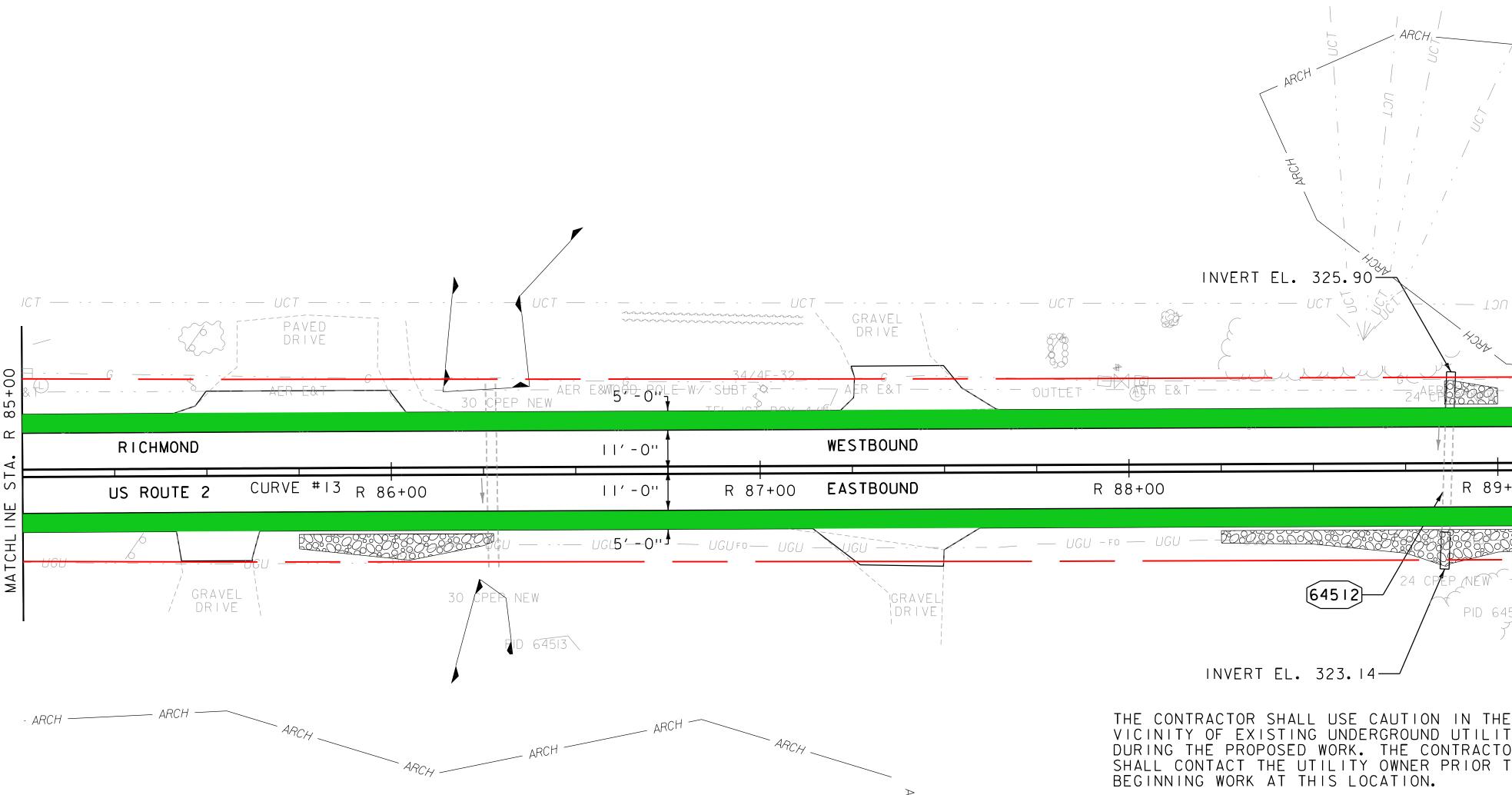


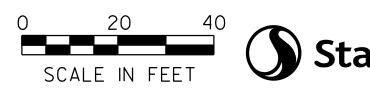




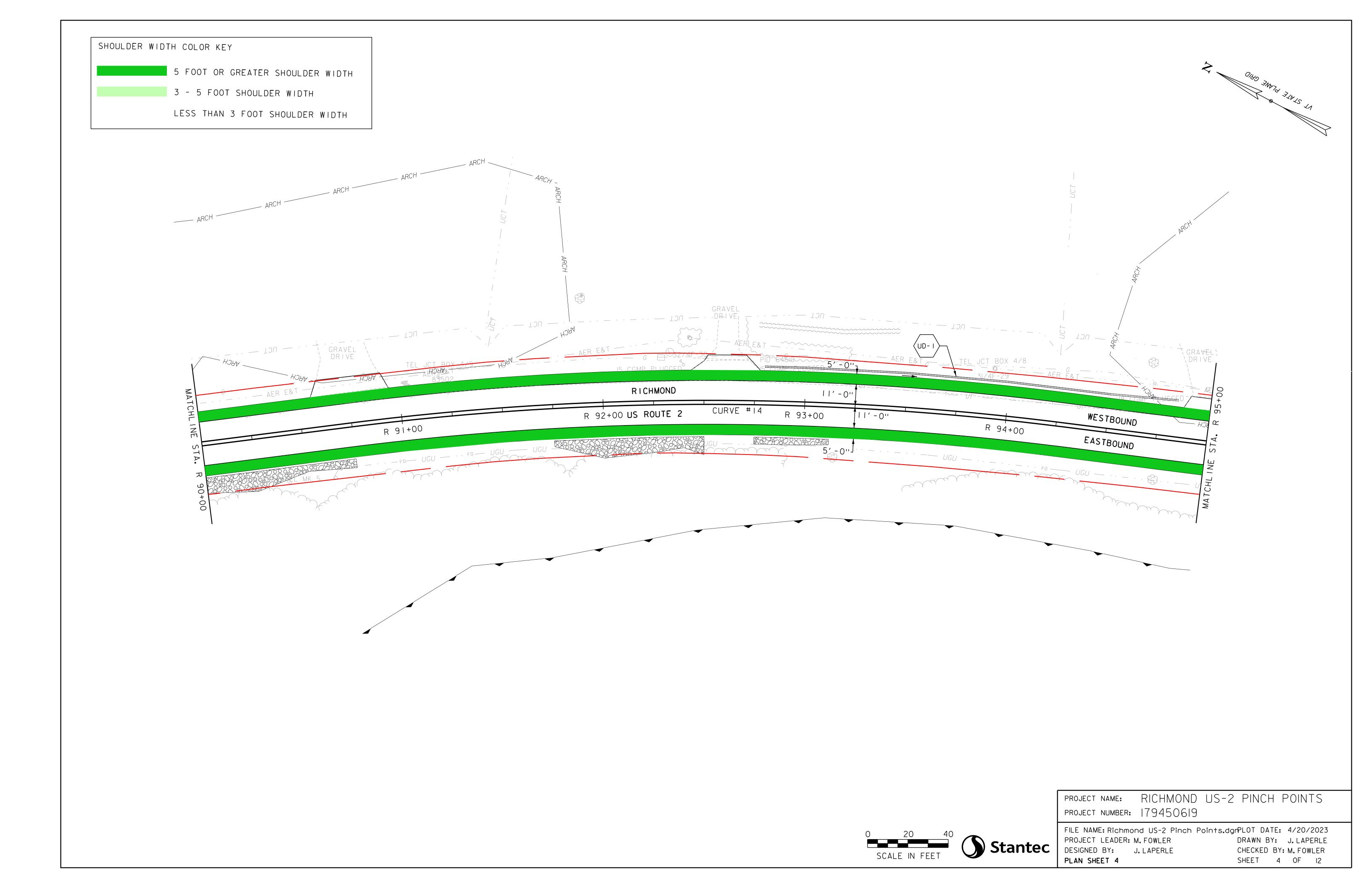


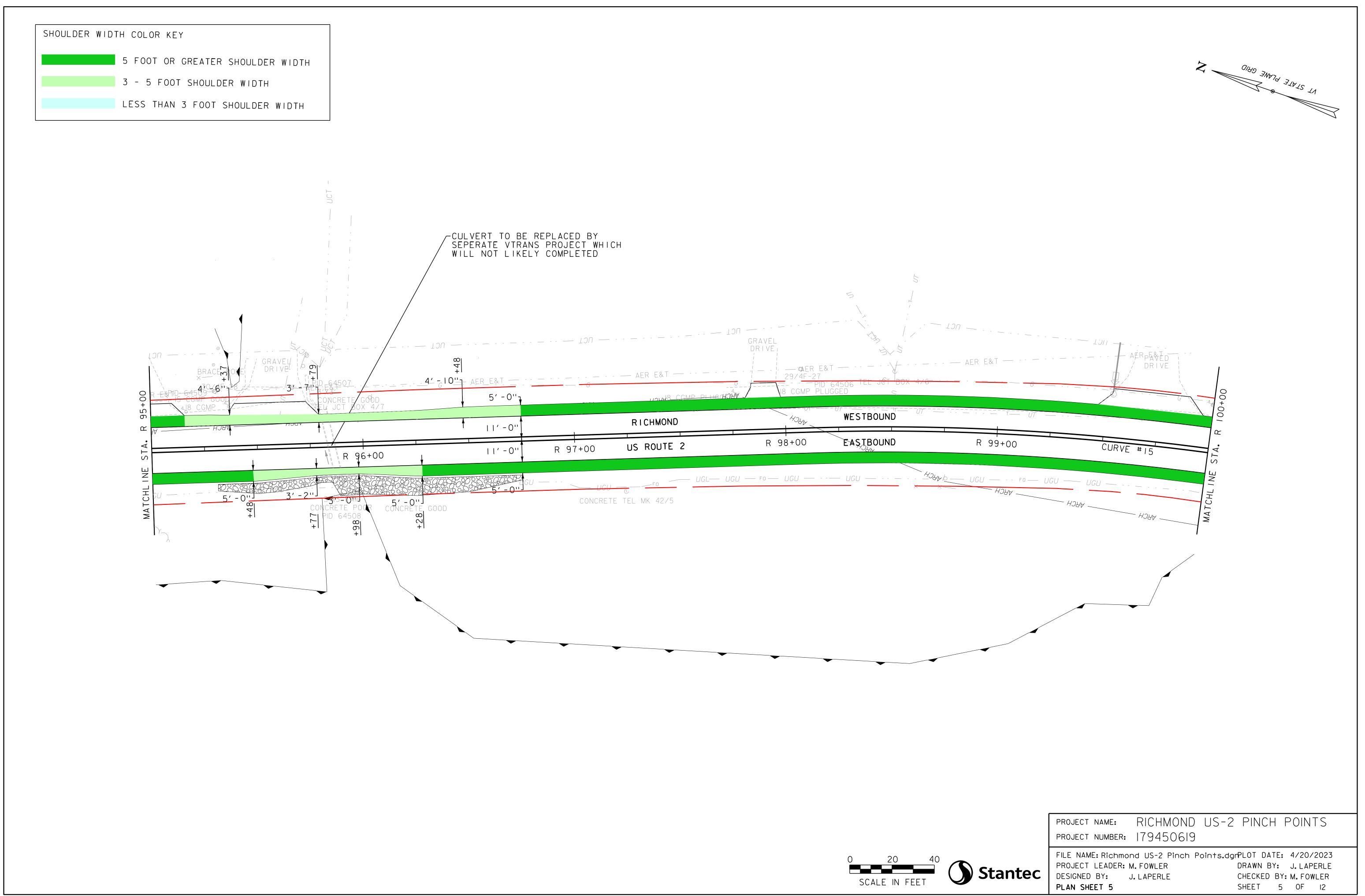


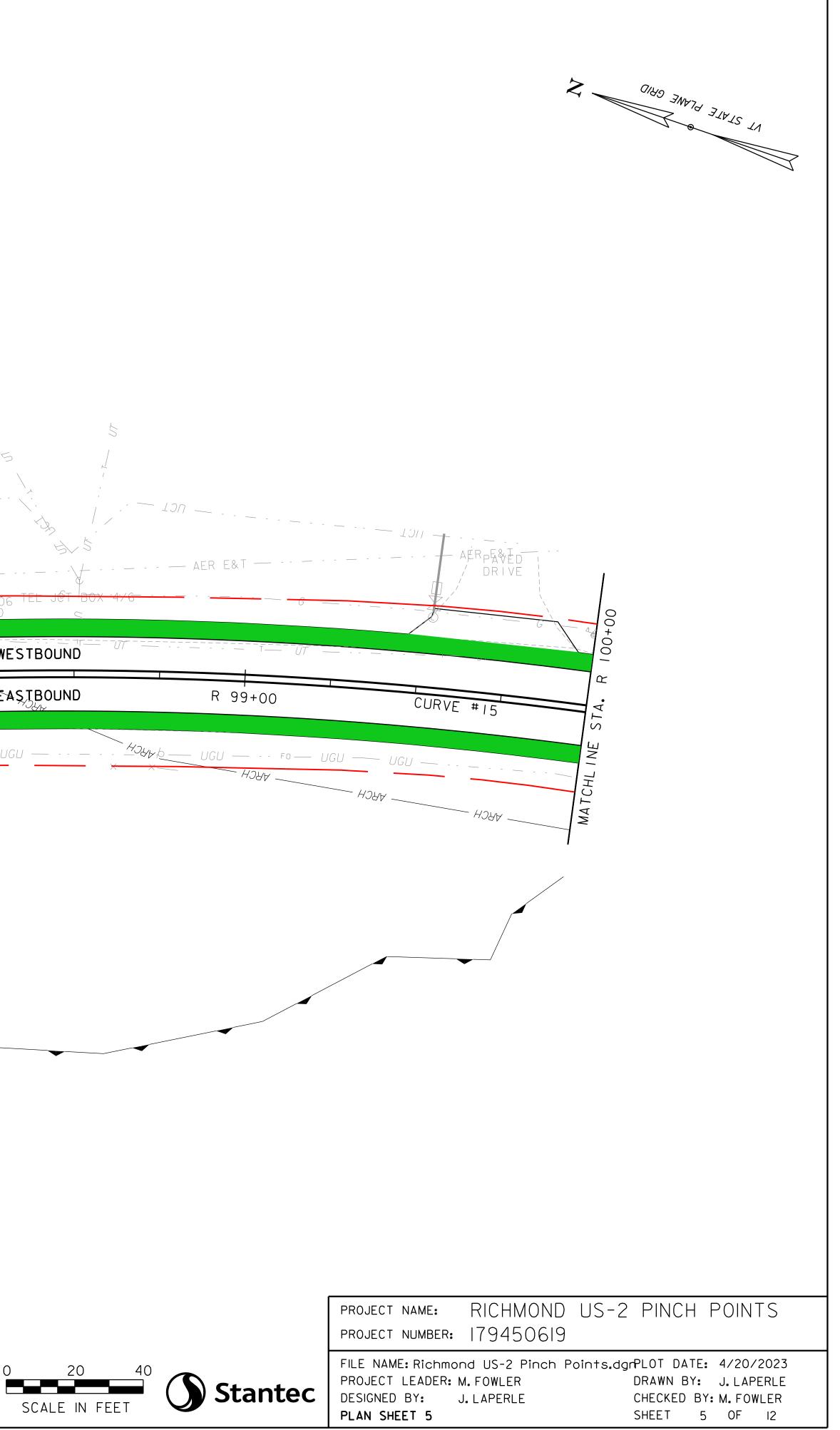


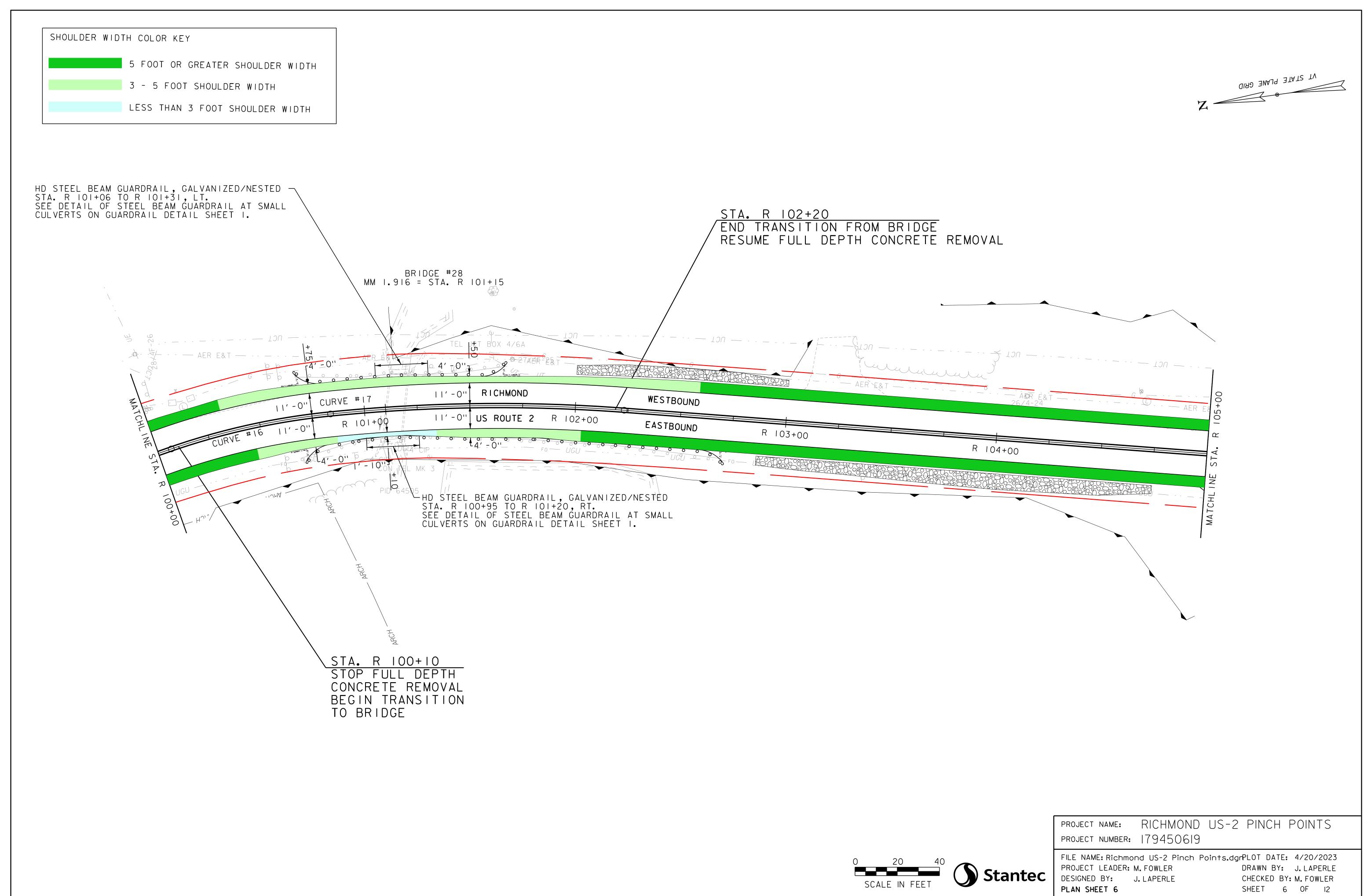


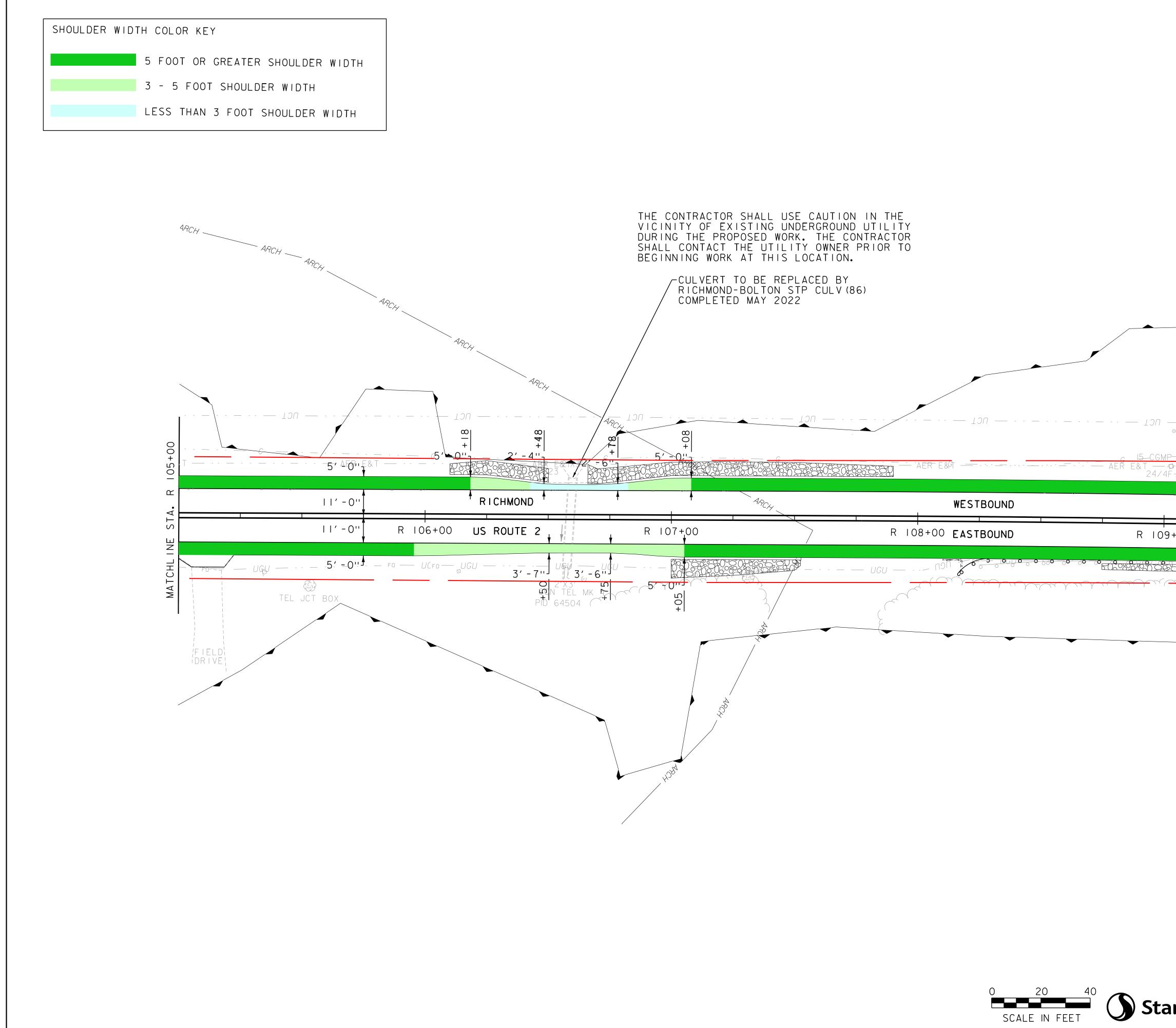
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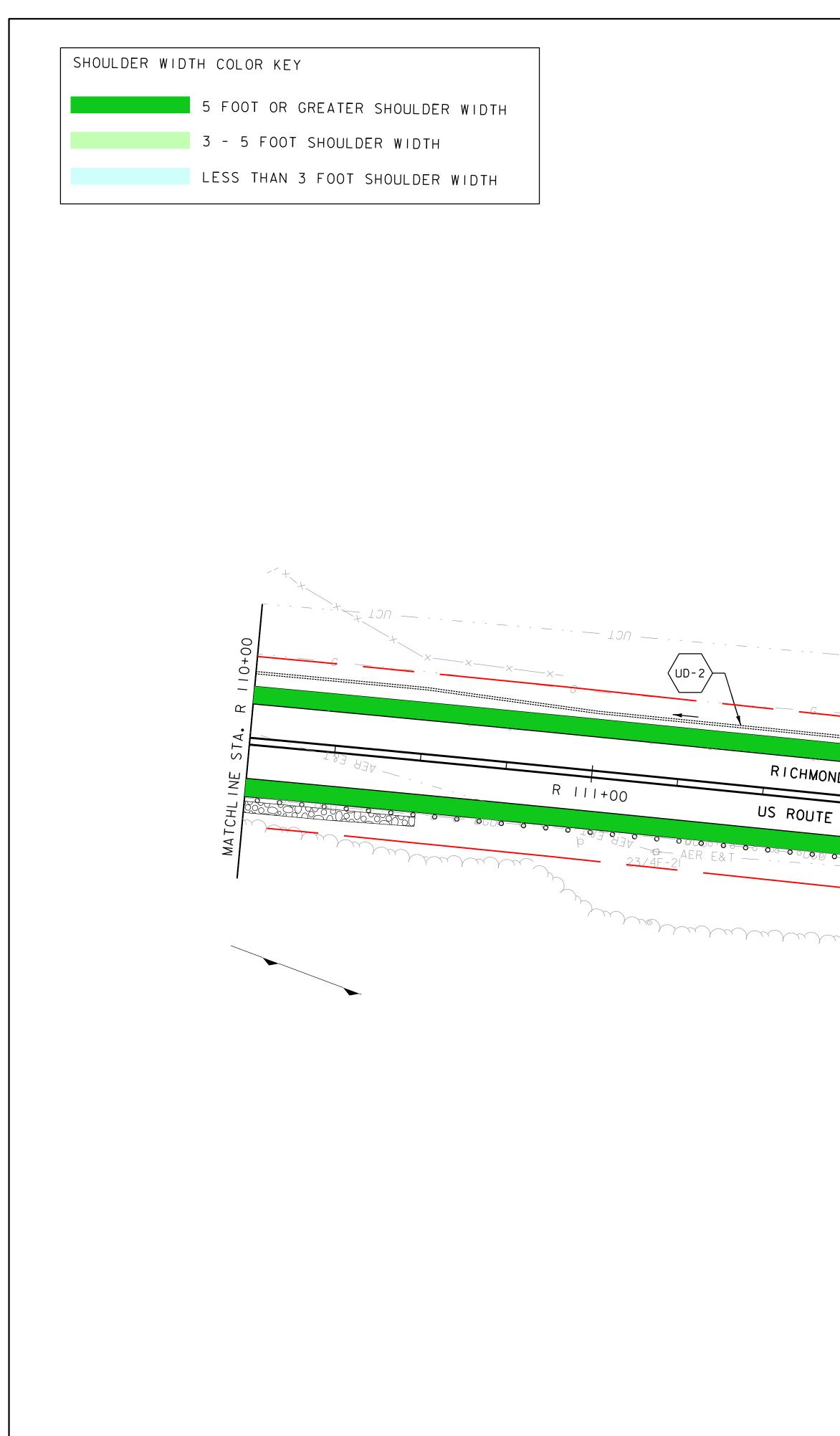


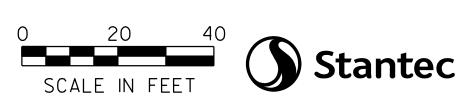




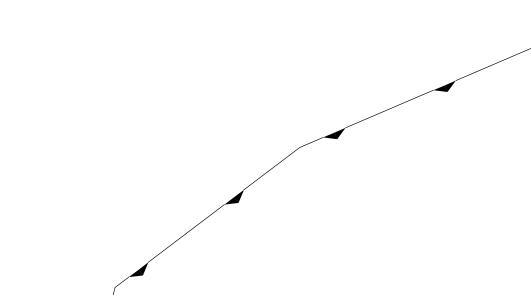


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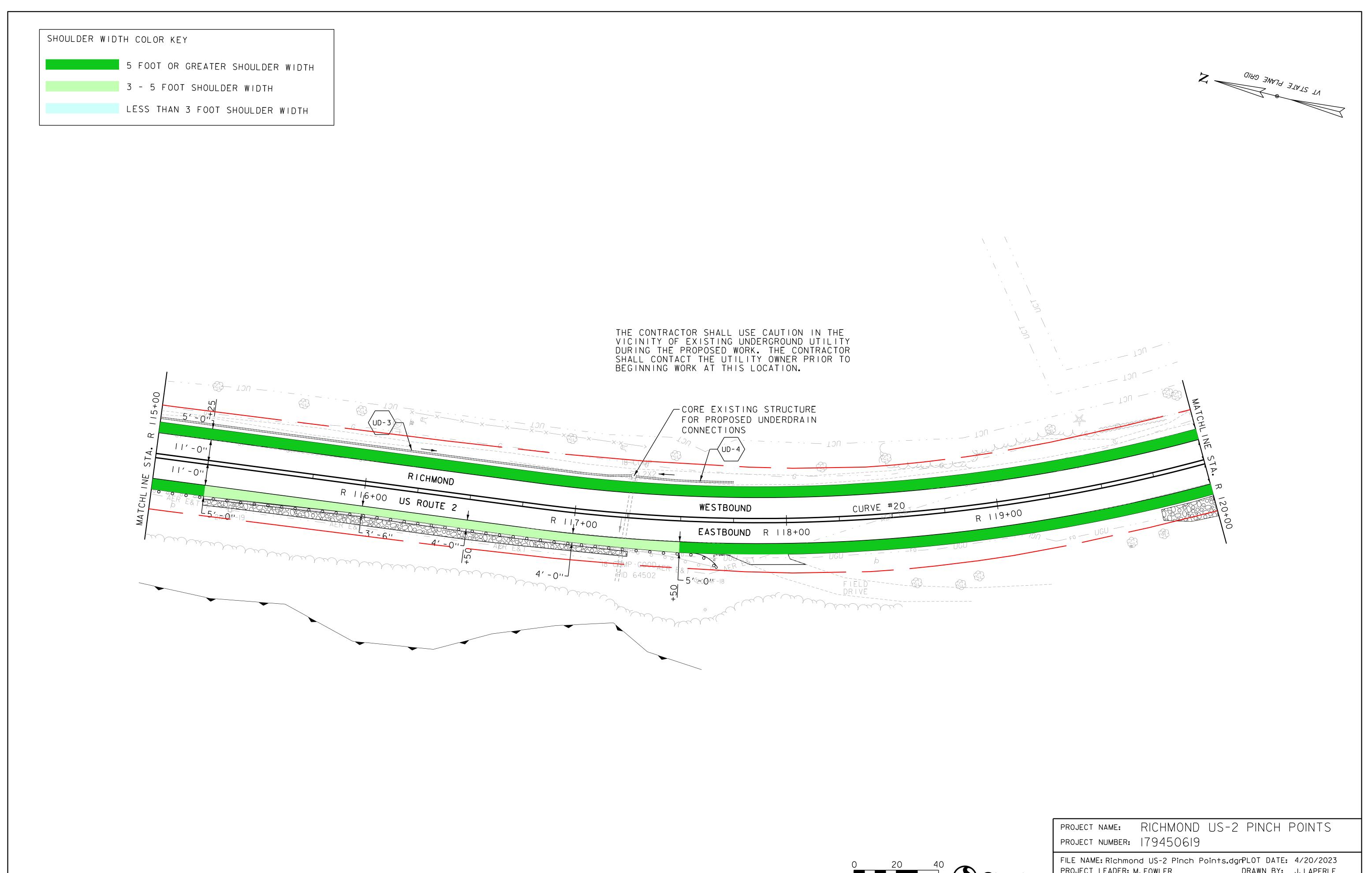


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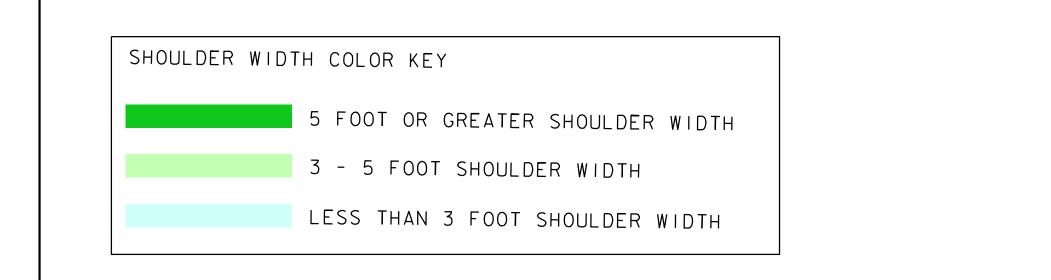
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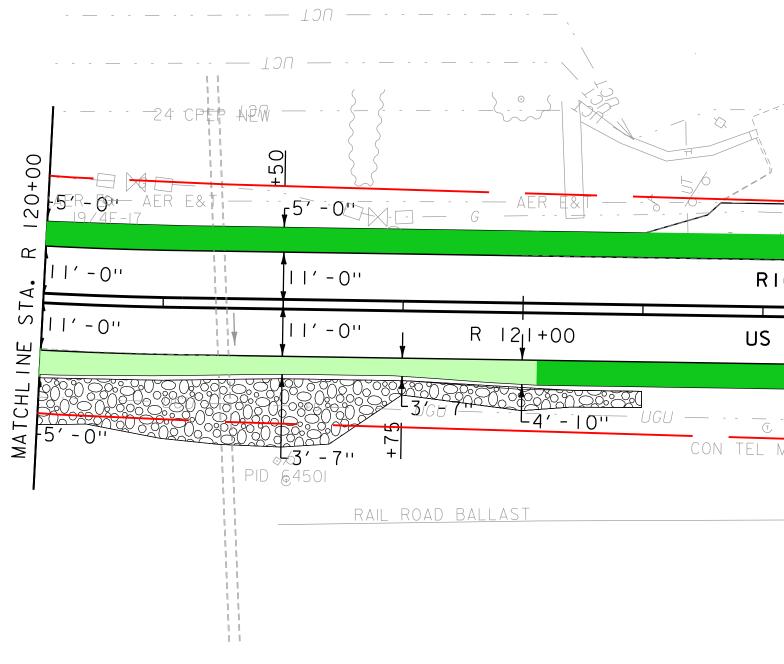
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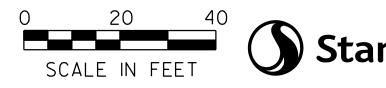
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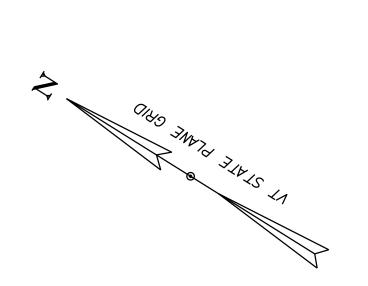


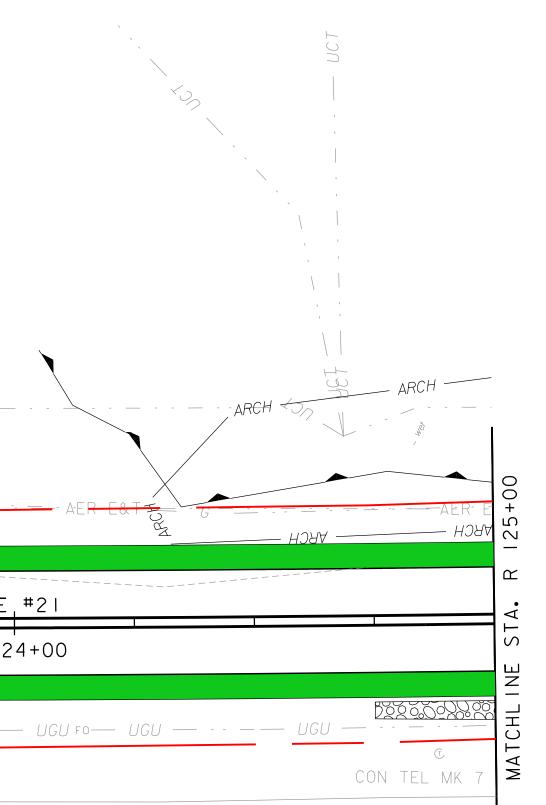


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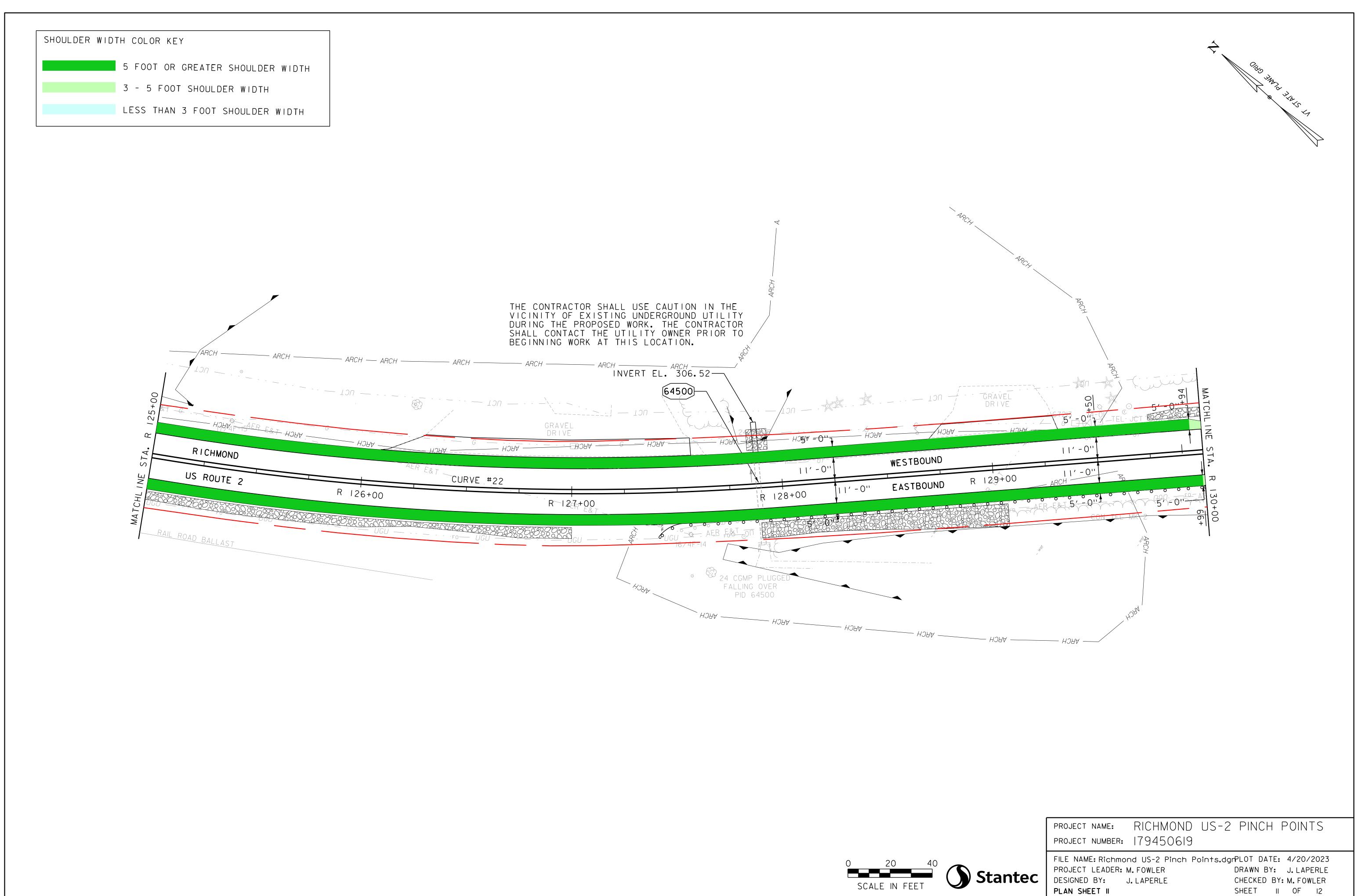
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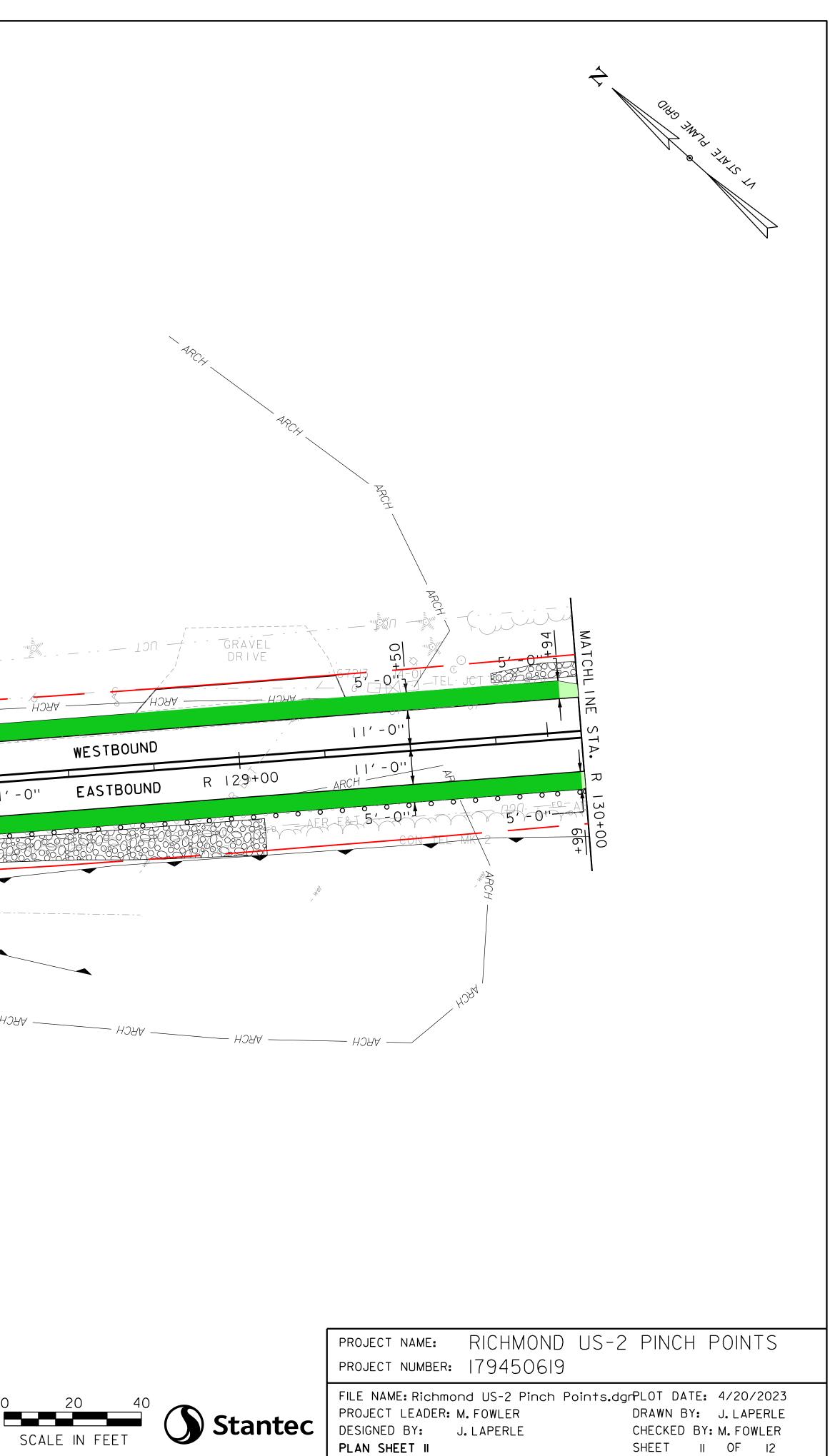


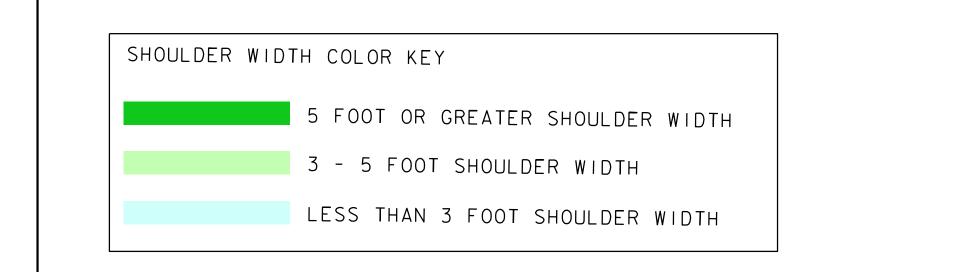


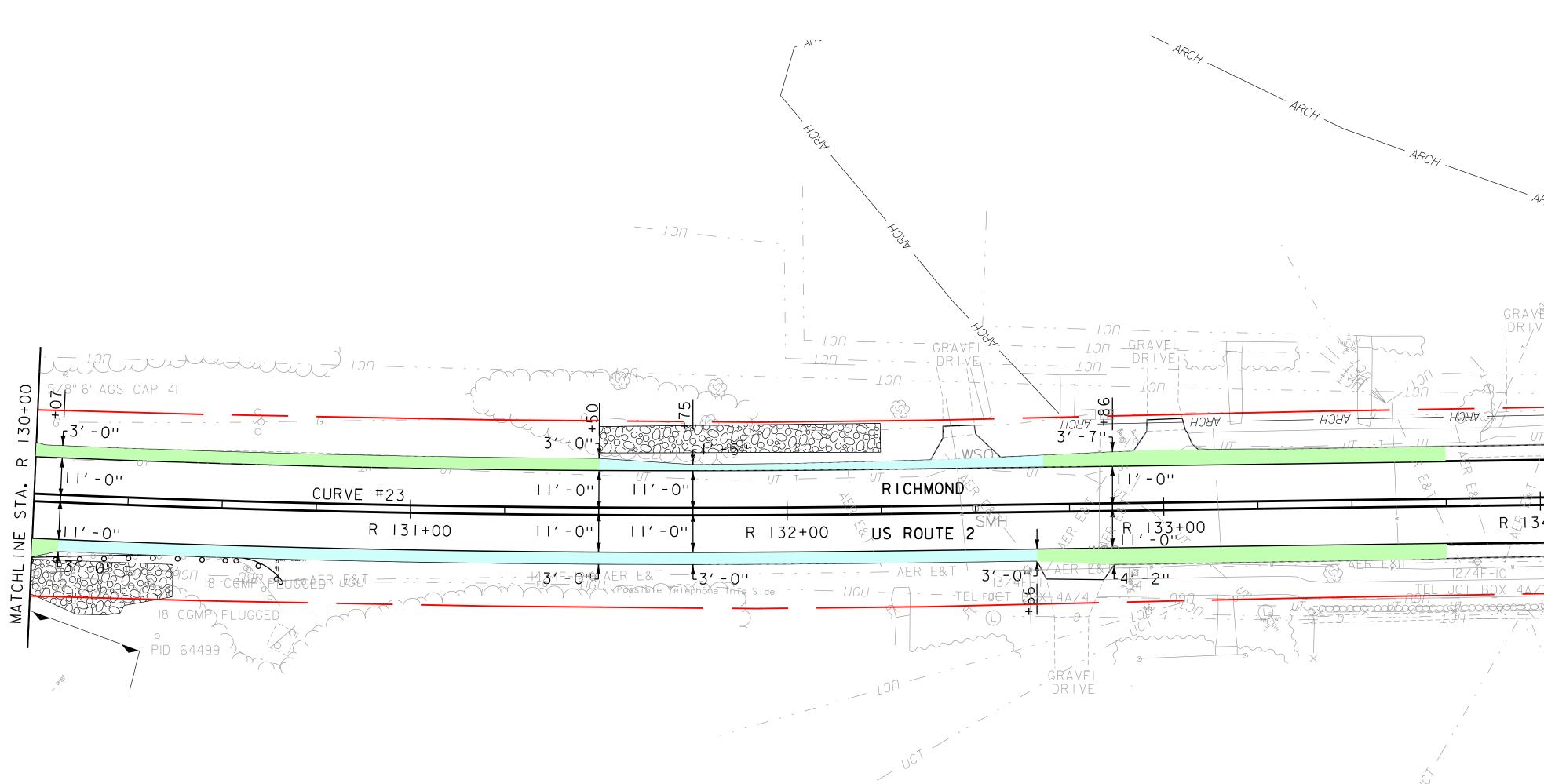


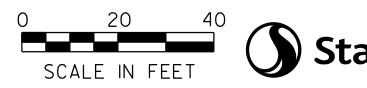
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