

Response to Request for Proposal

I-81 WIDENING MM 136.6 TO MM 141.8

Roanoke County and City of Salem, Virginia

State Project No.: 0081-080-946, P101, R201, C501, B677, B678, B681, B682, B683, B684, B685, B686, B687, B688

Federal Project No.: NHPP-0812 (330)

Contract ID No.: C00116203DB108

MARCH 3, 2021



Submitted by:



In Association with:



VOLUME I - TECHNICAL PROPOSAL



March 3, 2021

Commonwealth of Virginia
Department of Transportation (VDOT)
Alternative Project Delivery
1401 E. Broad Street
Richmond, VA 23219
Attn: Bryan W. Stevenson, PE, DBIA

RE: I-81 Widening MM 136.6 to MM 141.8
Roanoke County and City of Salem, Virginia
State Project No.: 0081-080-946, P101, R201, C501, B677,
B678, B681, B682, B683, B684, B685, B686, B687, B688
Federal Project No.: NHPP-0812 (330)
Contract ID No.: C00116203DB108

Dear Mr. Stevenson:

Archer Western Construction, LLC (AWC), as the offeror, along with Dewberry Engineers Inc. (Dewberry) as our lead designer, is pleased to submit our technical proposal for the VDOT ***I-81 Widening MM 136.6 to MM 141.8 Project***. Our proposal is organized in accordance with the RFP. Volume I includes our narrative and the required forms and appendices. Volume II consists of our design concept graphics and schedule. Also included are the Proposal Schedule native files (.XER format) and the two required layered PDF roll plots.

4.1.1 OFFEROR: The full legal name and address of the Offeror is Archer Western Construction, LLC, 13454 Sunrise Valley Drive, Suite 440, Herndon, VA 20171.

4.1.2-4.1.3 DECLARATION OF INTENT TO ENTER INTO A CONTRACT: AWC, will enter into a contract with VDOT for the I-81 Widening MM 136.6 to MM 141.8 Project, in accordance with the terms of the RFP and subsequent addendum. Further, the offer represented by our Technical and Price Proposals will remain in full force and effect for one hundred and twenty (120) days after the date that the price proposal is submitted.

4.1.4 OFFEROR’S POINT OF CONTACT:
Jeffrey Mays, Program Manager
13454 Sunrise Valley Dr, Suite 440
Herndon, VA 20171
Phone: 301-347-4680 Fax: 301-347-4681
jmays@walshgroup.com

4.1.5 PRINCIPAL OFFICER OF THE OFFEROR:
EJ O’Neill, Vice President
13454 Sunrise Valley Dr, Suite 440
Herndon, VA 20171
Phone: 301-347-4680 Fax: 301-347-4681
ejoneill@walshgroup.com

4.1.6 FINAL COMPLETION DATE: 01/14/2026

4.1.7 UNIQUE MILESTONE DATES (AND LDs):
#1 - Area 4 Complete – 12/31/2024 (\$3,500/day LDs)
#2 - Route 112 Ramp D Spur Complete – 12/31/2024 (\$3,500/day LDs)

4.1.8 PROPOSAL PAYMENT AGREEMENT: Please refer to the Appendix for executed Proposal Payment Agreement Form Attachment 9.3.1.

4.1.9 DEBARMENT FORMS: Please refer to the Appendix for executed debarment forms 11.8.6(a) and 11.8.6(b) from all team members.

4.1.10 DBE PARTICIPATION: AWC is committed to achieving the 9% DBE goal for the entire value of the contract.

We appreciate the opportunity to submit our technical proposal for the design and construction of the ***I-81 Widening MM 136.6 to MM 141.8 Project***. In consideration of our extensive experience and project approach, we are confident that the AWC Team has the professional and financial resources to make the project a resounding success. We look forward to working with you on this critical project for the Roanoke Valley area.

Sincerely,
Archer Western Construction, LLC


EJ O’Neill
Vice President

4.2: Offeror's Qualifications

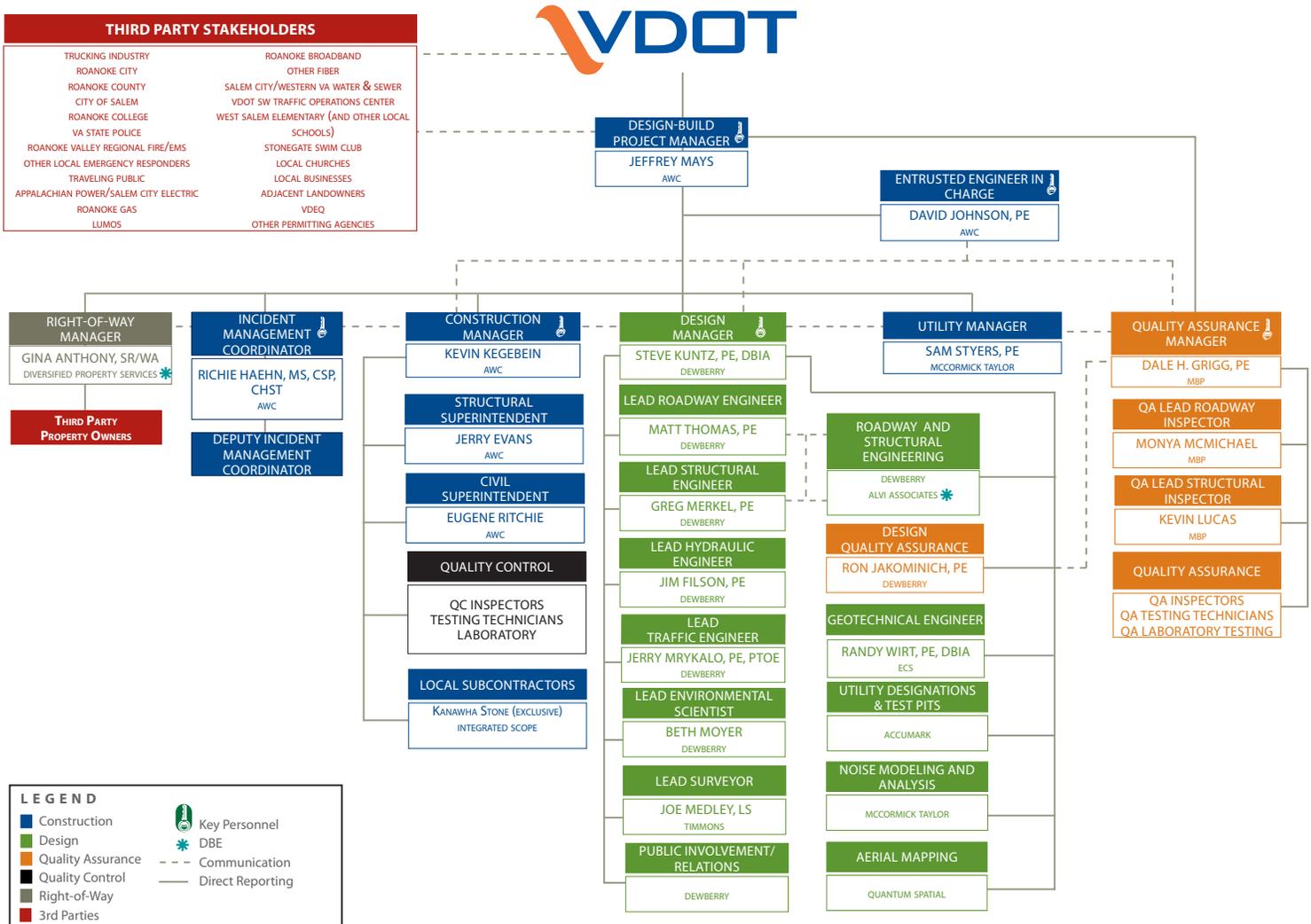
4.2 - Offeror's Qualifications

4.2.1 Confirmation

We confirm that the information contained in our Statement of Qualifications (SOQ) remains true and accurate in accordance with Part 1, Section 11.4.

4.2.2 Organizational Chart

The Project Organizational Chart below identifies the “chain of command” and major functions to be performed and their reporting relationships in managing, designing, and constructing the Project, including quality control/quality assurance. As there are no changes to any key staff or the functional relationships among the participants as were identified in our SOQ submission, an updated narrative is not required



4.3: Design Concept

4.3 - Design Concept

Introduction

As our Team prepared our conceptual design and Technical Proposal, we did so with recognition that an extensive amount of work had already been completed by VDOT to develop the RFP and conceptual plans. We reviewed the RFP documents, made multiple visits to the Project site, and held weekly meetings to discuss the scope of the Project and identify areas where enhancements could be implemented. Based on our extensive efforts to date, our Team has identified and incorporated modifications and enhancements which further our goals to:

- ◆ Improve safety for the travelling public, construction personnel, and inspection staff
- ◆ Improve traffic operations during construction
- ◆ Complete the bridge replacements in two stages;
- ◆ Avoid and reduce property impacts;
- ◆ Reduce environmental impacts;
- ◆ Reduce the Project schedule; and
- ◆ Reduce long-term maintenance costs for VDOT.

In addition to achieving the goals above, our Team’s concept:

- ◆ Meets or exceeds all requirements listed in the Design Criteria Table;
- ◆ Results in limits of construction, to include all stormwater management facilities, which are within the existing/proposed right-of-way limits shown in the RFP Conceptual Plans with the exception of permanent and temporary easements; and
- ◆ Does not include design elements that require Design Exceptions and/or Design Waivers unless they are identified or included in the RF or Addendum or are agreed to through the ATC process.

Our proposed enhancements and modifications are described in detail in the following sections, are summarized in the table below, and many are depicted on our Volume II – Conceptual Project Plans:

Table 4.3.1 – Enhancements and Benefits

Location/ Design Element	Enhancement	Project Benefit
I-81 Horizontal Alignments	Shifted alignments to the east and repositioned southbound horizontal lane shift further to the south, closer to the bridges over Route 112	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminates four design waivers and two design exceptions • Eliminates median crossovers • Accommodates two-stage bridge replacement construction over Route 112, Route 635, and Route 619 • Closely matches existing crown locations, reducing pavement wedge buildup • Eliminates initial stage of temporary median widening
I-81 Vertical Profile	Maximized the use of spline grades	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduces amount of pavement build-up • Avoids trapping water adjacent to median construction and eliminates the need for temporary pavement wedges to maintain surface runoff
I-81 Sequence of Construction	Eliminated temporary median crossovers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improves safety • Eliminates horizontal and vertical curves at bridges that would increase the complexity of driver navigation. • Eliminates two-way flow on northbound I-8

Location/ Design Element	Enhancement	Project Benefit
Retaining Walls	Revised alignments, optimized profiles, and refined gradin reduced total retaining wall length by 1,229 linear feet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduces long-term maintenance costs • Reduces construction costs • Avoids wetland and stream impacts by eliminating box culvert extensions
Stormwater Management	Reduced number of facilities from 18 to 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduces ROW impacts by over 1.5 acres • Reduces long-term maintenance • Reduces use of filter media and associated maintenance efforts • Avoids impacts to Hanging Rock Battlefield Trail
Noise Barriers	Optimized horizontal alignments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminates right-of-way and easement impacts to 17 properties • Closely match RFP alignments while optimizing use of existing topography • Reduces long-term maintenance

4.3.1 Conceptual Roadway Plans

Completion of these I-81 improvements will provide a 6-lane typical section with full-width shoulders for approximately five miles, increasing safety and mobility. Our Team’s Design Concept does not incorporate any Alternative Technical Concepts (ATCs) based on discussions at our Team’s ATC/Proprietary Meetings and VDOT’s responses to our preliminary ATC concepts. However, we have incorporated numerous enhancements which reduce impacts to the travelling public, improve safety during and after construction, reduce right-of-way and environmental impacts, and reduce long-term maintenance costs for VDOT.

(a) General Geometry

The general geometry of our Team’s concept is depicted in our Volume II – Conceptual Project Plans, including horizontal curve data, the number and widths of lanes and shoulders, superelevation rates for each horizontal curve, and design speeds. Improvements to I-81 have been developed to provide a 6-lane typical section with 12’ wide travel lanes and 10’ paved shoulders along both the outside and median in each direction. A 65-mph design speed has been utilized for the I-81 mainline improvements, in accordance with the Design Criteria Table and GS-INT (Interstate) design requirements. In addition to the improvements to I-81, Route 635 will be reconstructed and lowered to provide a minimum 15’-8” vertical clearance beneath I-81, and pier protection and shoulder improvements will be implemented on Route 112 under I-81 as part of the replacement of those bridges. Improvements are also being made to several interchange ramps to reflect minor geometric modifications to tie-in the new 6-lane I-81 typical section and to accommodate WB-67 turning movements. Design of all of these improvements have been developed in accordance with the Design Criteria Table. As we developed the geometric design for the I-81 Widening improvements, our Team has incorporated the following elements:

- ◆ **I-81 Outside Shoulders:** We understand that guardrail or barrier itself is a hazard, and our proposed design minimizes the use of guardrail and barriers along the outside shoulders while also accounting for required drainage, overhead sign, and slope grading improvements which minimize right-of-way and easement acquisitions. Where guardrail or barrier is required, the shoulder width has been increased by 2’ to maintain usable shoulder widths as required by VDOT and AASHTO standards. Retaining walls located in cut sections are located at least 30’ from the edge of the roadway to avoid guardrail installation. At the Route 112 Interchange, guardrail has been eliminated and slopes flattened along southbound I-81, the left side of Loop Ramp D, and the left side of Ramp D to improve safety. Expanded clearing on the right side of Loop Ramp D is proposed to improve sight distances and safety.

- ◆ ***I-81 Median Configurations:*** Our Team completed a thorough review of the median conditions and a detailed analysis of the type and foundation designs required for the constant slope barriers which are required for a majority of the Project limits. There are minimal areas where the median width is greater than 40' between the edges of the opposing travel lanes. Where this condition does exist, guardrail will be used to protect motorists from the overlapping clear zones. As the median width reduces to widths less than 40', guardrail transitions to concrete barriers, and in all locations where the distance between barriers is less than 15', concrete or riprap will be incorporated to eliminate future maintenance mowing.

Due to the bifurcation in some areas between the northbound and southbound lanes of I-81, as well as to the majority of the Project resulting in minimal median widths, our Team recognized that the constant slope concrete barriers represent a major element of the project. As discussed at our ATC/Proprietary Meeting #2, our Team developed several details for these barriers which are reflected in our conceptual design. Horizontal alignments for I-81 were refined so that these details could be implemented and constructed as simply as possible and without extensive transitions from one type to another.

(b) Horizontal Alignments

As our Team began development of our conceptual design, we recognized that implementing the median crossovers required by the RFP concept to facilitate reconstruction of the I-81 bridges over Routes 112, 635 and 619 would be challenging due to the bifurcation in the median of I-81. We quickly realized that these crossovers would extend well beyond the limits of the bridges providing adequate longitudinal grades, requiring extensive temporary shoring to maintain traffic and drainage patterns, and result in longer stretches of reduced shoulder widths. Furthermore, we recognized that the crossovers would subject traffic to significant horizontal shifts that would increase the complexity of driver navigation, especially for large trucks. We also relied on our design experience working on other interstate facilities and determined that constructing the bridges in a more conventional, two-stage approach would provide safer, quicker, and more cost-effective solutions. Based on extensive coordination and communication between our Team members, we developed alternate alignments for I-81 which meet all RFP geometric design criteria while also incorporating the following enhancements:

- ◆ Eliminates all temporary median crossovers;
- ◆ Eliminates all temporary roadway shoring between NB and SB I-81;
- ◆ Eliminates temporary wedge overlay of existing lanes on I-81 approaching the crossover locations;
- ◆ Reduces areas of narrow shoulder widths near Route 112, enabling our Team to avoid implementation of four design waivers and two design exceptions associated with reduced shoulder widths;
- ◆ Reduces the total length of retaining walls required along the outsides of I-81;
- ◆ Reduces and avoids easement impacts to private properties; and
- ◆ Reduces wetland and stream impacts associated with culvert extensions.

By implementing our Team's horizontal alignment adjustments, each of the bridge replacements over Route 112, Route 635, and Route 619 can be completed in two stages and without any temporary median crossovers. This alternate construction sequence presents an improvement to safety for the traveling public, improved temporary traffic operations during construction, and ultimately an accelerated construction schedule and reduced costs.

In addition to adjusting the horizontal alignments to facilitate two-stage bridge construction and elimination of all median crossovers, we also adjusted the location of the southbound travel lane shift to be closer to the bridge over Route 112, enabling us to eliminate narrow median shoulder widths throughout this shift. In fact, based on the combination of our horizontal alignment enhancements, the following four Design Waivers and two Design Exceptions have been eliminated:

Table 4.3.2 – Eliminated Design Waivers and Design Exceptions

Location	Area	Description
NB I-81 Sta. 135+00 to Sta. 154+00	Median Shoulder	Design Waiver Eliminated
NB I-81 Sta. 137+00 to Sta. 152+00	Median Shoulder	Design Exception Eliminated
SB I-81 Sta. 534+50 to Sta. 553+50	Median Shoulder	Design Waiver Eliminated
SB Sta. 536+50 to Sta. 552+00	Median Shoulder	Design Exception Eliminated
NB Sta. 244+00 to Sta. 247+50	Outside Shoulder	Design Waiver Eliminated
SB Sta. 645+00 to Sta. 648+00	Outside Shoulder	Design Waiver Eliminated

Finally, the horizontal alignment adjustments incorporated by our Team have enabled us to reduce right-of-way and easement impacts as described in Section (f) below.

Horizontal alignments for the interchange ramps and Routes 112, 635, and 619 are consistent with those identified in the RFP plans. Minor modifications have been incorporated to more closely reflect existing conditions and provide proper transitions to match existing shoulder widths, existing guardrail locations, and accommodate the required design vehicles in all turning movements.

(c) Maximum Grades

As we developed our profiles for the I-81 improvements, we utilized our experience in developing widening plans for other interstates and prepared very detailed spreadsheets to calculate existing cross slopes, longitudinal grades and breaks, and identify areas where slope corrections would be required based on the criteria outlined in the RFP. Through development of these spreadsheets we determined that a majority of the I-81 improvements could be based off of a “spline grade” of both northbound and southbound I-81, resulting in reductions of variable depth build-up and overlay of the existing pavement. In utilizing spline grades for the widening of I-81, **areas of variable depth overlays have been reduced, resulting in cost reductions to the Project. Temporary drainage patterns have been improved, eliminating the potential for runoff from the existing travel lanes to pond against the widened pavement, improving safety and operations during construction.** Within the Route 112 interchange, where the existing vertical profiles of I-81 provide substandard vertical curve lengths and design speeds, geometrically defined profiles have been incorporated to achieve the 65-mph design speed.

Similar to our approach for the I-81 spline grade profiles, we developed profiles for each of the interchange ramps which minimize the grade change in gore areas while also accounting for the required superelevation rates and transitions, thus minimizing variable depth overlay and reconstruction and improving constructability.

Although spline grades have been used for a majority of the mainline and ramp profiles, maximum approximated grades are identified in Table 4.3.3. All of the maximum grades proposed are less than the maximum allowed by VDOT and AASHTO criteria.

Table 4.3.3 – Maximum Grades

Alignment	Maximum Grade
Northbound I-81	3.60%
Southbound I-81	3.80%
Route 112	1.52%
Route 112 – Ramp A	4.16%
Route 112 – Ramp B	3.60%
Route 112 – Loop D	4.75%
Route 112 – Loop D Spur	1.72%
Route 112 – Ramp D	4.00%
Route 311 – Ramp A	5.00%
Route 311 – Ramp B	1.70%
Route 311 – Loop D	3.45%
Route 311 – Ramp D	2.95%
Route 419 – Loop B	2.68%
Route 419 – Ramp B	1.83%
Route 419 – Loop D	3.52%
Route 419 – Ramp D	3.48%
Route 635	7.40%

(d) Typical Sections

Typical sections for each of the roadways and ramps are included in our Volume II – Conceptual Project Plans. In addition to widening I-81 to a 6-lane typical section with 12-foot wide lanes, full width shoulders ranging from 4’ to 10’ are also being implemented. Narrow shoulder widths are only proposed where they have been authorized by the approved design exceptions and design waivers, as necessary to retain existing bridge overpasses. Where guardrail or barrier is required on I-81, the shoulder width is increased by 2’ to maintain the required usable widths.

All interchange ramp designs incorporate four-foot-wide paved shoulders on the left and eight-foot-wide paved shoulders on the right. The travel lane width varies depending on the number of lanes and the radius of the ramp, in accordance with the RFP Design Criteria Table. Auxiliary lanes at ramp terminals have been provided with lengths in accordance with the RFP requirements, and ramp terminals/gores have been designed to incorporate the appropriate nose offsets and “z” taper areas per the VDOT Road Design Manual.

Improvements to Route 112 and Route 635 have been designed consistent with the RFP requirements. Route 112 will maintain the existing lane alignments and outside shoulder widths, and the median area will be improved to provide 4’ offsets to the new barrier pier protection adjacent to the pier supporting the northbound and southbound I-81 bridges. Route 635, which is being reconstructed at a lower elevation to increase the vertical clearance beneath I-81, will provide 2 – 11’ wide travel lanes (one in each direction) with the pavement extending 1’ into the 8’ shoulder.

As discussed previously, our Team paid special attention to the median barriers on I-81 due to the extensive length of barriers required, and the bifurcation between the northbound and southbound travel lanes. Our Team completed a thorough review of the I-81 median and identified six unique barrier configurations. Each of the configurations is shown in our Volume II – Conceptual Project Plans, and five of them are consistent with the details included in the Constant Slope Concrete Barrier Special Provision. However, one configuration was not specifically detailed in the Constant Slope Barrier Special Provision, but is necessary in areas where the vertical bifurcation exceeds 3’ and the horizontal separation between paved shoulders is between 3’ and 8.5’. In this configuration, our Team has proposed a special design median barrier as shown in Figure 4.3.1.

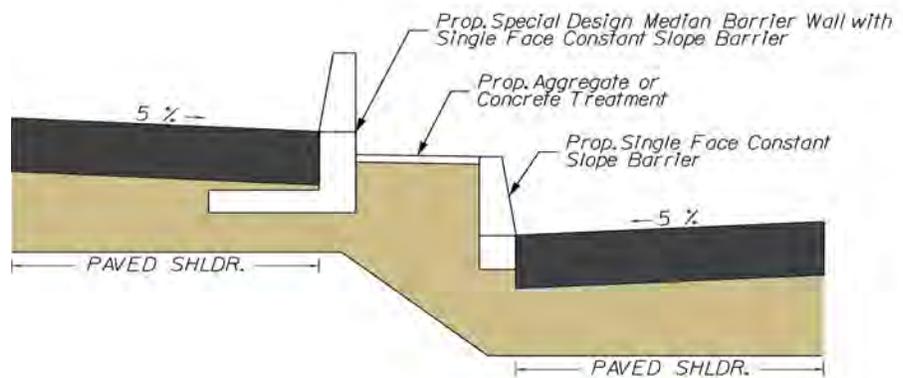


Figure 4.3.1 – We have developed a special design median barrier to account for the large bifurcation where minimal median width is available between northbound and southbound I-81

This configuration is required for approximately 8,900 linear feet. The special design barrier on the higher roadway is required since its foundation would influence the barrier on the lower roadway. Our Team has developed preliminary details for this special design barrier, which will be finalized as profiles and drainage are completed. All details, including any necessary reinforcing, will be developed to account for the loadings provided with Addendum 4 of the RFP.

(e) Hydraulic and Stormwater Management Design

Hydraulic Design

Hydraulic design improvements will incorporate a range of facility types including open channels, ditches, closed system storm sewers utilizing drop inlets and pipes, culverts, and underdrains. All of these facilities will be used to convey flow to stormwater management facilities, adequate outfalls, and/or major channels while avoiding impacts to adjacent properties and sensitive areas. Additionally, as required by the RFP, our typical section and revised horizontal alignments closely match the existing crown locations on northbound and southbound I-81. Throughout the entire length of the project, a maximum of 2-lanes will drain to either the outside or the median, except where the roadway is superelevated or transitioning into or out of superelevated sections.

Along the outside of I-81, our hydraulic design is primarily based on utilizing open channels and ditches to convey flow. Existing slopes will be regraded, and where sufficient ditch depths can't be provided for underdrain outfalls, cleanouts will be used to convey underdrain systems to adequate outfall locations. In wider median areas at the far north and south ends of the Project, open ditches will convey flow to storm sewer pipes or culverts. Throughout the majority of the length of the Project, the narrow median width and necessary concrete barriers will require implementation of closed system drainage facilities. In these areas, we refined and economized our drainage layout by utilizing a single trunk line on the low side of the median barrier(s) to convey runoff to ditches, culverts, and stormwater management facilities for proper treatment. The use of a single trunk line in the median simplifies construction by reducing the number of structures and pipes and reducing potential impacts with existing utilities. Further, storm sewer outfalls have been consolidated to minimize crossings of I-81. Each of these crossing locations will either be installed utilizing jack and bore methods where adequate cover can be provided, or will be installed in phases utilizing open cut methods so that active travel lanes are not impacted. Pipes which need to be utilized to maintain drainage during earlier stages of construction will also be installed using jack and bore methods so that surface runoff from all active travel lanes is maintained to an adequate outfall.

As mentioned earlier, our design provides for no more than two lanes to drain in the same direction in tangent sections. By maintaining a crown in both the northbound and southbound directions, we optimized the inlet spacing along the median barrier, reducing the number of drop inlets while meeting the required maximum spread and depth of flow requirements. By utilizing a single trunk line, we have also reduced the amount of storm sewer pipe to be installed and maintained.

The horizontal alignment adjustments incorporated by our Team also reduce the number of pipe and culvert extensions required. This results in reduced environmental and stream impacts, reduced easement impacts on private properties, and simplified erosion and sediment control processes during construction. Recognizing that the RFP concept utilized retaining walls on the outside of I-81 to avoid some culvert extensions, we refined the grading in these areas to reduce the lengths of the walls while still avoiding the culvert extensions. At the Route 112 Interchange, we have added a retaining wall above the existing triple box culvert to avoid its extension and associated wetland and stream impacts. Additionally, along northbound I-81 near Sta. 270+50, we are proposing a combination noise barrier and retaining wall to avoid extension of an existing 4'x4' box, also eliminating impacts to an existing wet pond and acquisition of a new permanent easement or additional right-of-way.

Finally, our hydraulic design reflects rehabilitation of pipes as allowed by RFP Part 2, Table 2.7.2. We recognize that several pipes were not previously inspected and have identified new facilities to replace those pipes and culverts. As part of preliminary design and field survey activities, each of those pipes will be videoed and inspected, and if they can be reused, we will work with VDOT to adjust our design accordingly.

Stormwater Management Design

Recognizing that the stormwater management facilities depicted on the RFP conceptual plans represented some of the largest property impacts, and understanding VDOT’s desire to reduce right-of-way impacts as much as possible for the entire I-81 program, we developed a refined and improved stormwater management (SWM) concept which focuses on treating runoff as much as possible within existing right-of-way and within the existing interchanges. Facilities which could not be avoided and require acquisition of right-of-way and/or easements have been minimized as much as possible, as shown in Figure 4.3.2 example. All SWM facilities will be designed in accordance with Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) II-B Criteria, and in recognition that the improvements extend through three sixth-order Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) boundaries (Roanoke River/Sawmill Hollow HUC6-RU09, Mason Creek HUC6-RU10, and Roanoke River/Peters Creek HUC6-RU14), we completed a preliminary Virginia Runoff Reduction Method (VRRM) analyses for each HUC in accordance with VDOT Drainage Manual requirements. Based on this analysis, our Team was able to meet the required SWM treatment requirements while reducing the number of SWM facilities. Our proposed stormwater management concept provides the following enhancements:

- ◆ Reduces the number of SWM facilities from 18 to 12;
- ◆ Eliminates all except one dry swale facility, significantly reducing future maintenance associated with filter media replacement;
- ◆ Reduces right-of-way impacts associated with SWM facilities by over 1.5 acres;
- ◆ Reduces future maintenance costs due to reduced number of SWM facilities;
- ◆ Provides the required detention upstream of the City of Salem; and
- ◆ Avoids impacts to the Hanging Rock Battlefield Trail

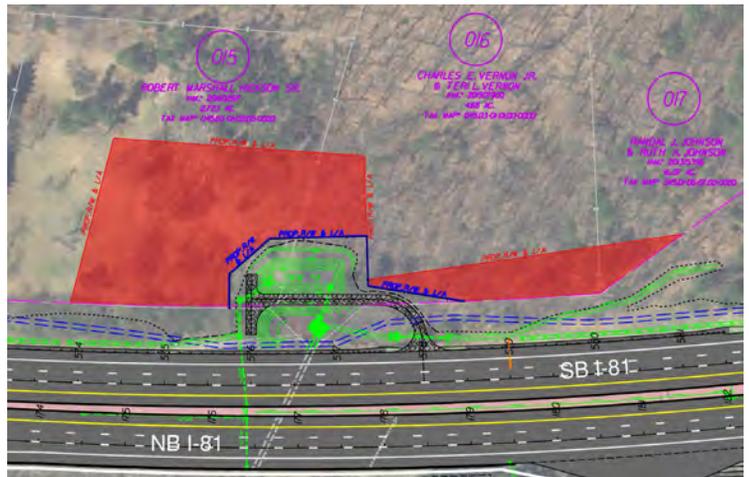


Figure 4.3.2 – The size of SWM #4 has been minimized while still providing SWM necessary quantity and quality treatment volume, significantly reducing right-of-way acquisition from Parcels 015 and 016 (right-of-way impact reduction is shown as the shaded)

Our SWM strategy is based on meeting quality and quantity requirements while also maximizing the use of nutrient credits (up to 25%) to reduce right-of-way and environmental impacts. Based on our conceptual design, we are able to achieve more than 75% of the SWM treatment on-site, and the remaining requirements will be achieved through purchase of nutrient credits. In addition to the 15 lbs/yr of phosphorous credit provided by VDOT, we anticipate purchasing 2.8 lbs/yr of phosphorous credits. As shown on our Volume II – Conceptual Project Plans not only have we reduced the number of SWM facilities which need to be maintained, we have also limited the use of facilities which require filter media, thereby reducing long-term maintenance costs for VDOT. Finally, our Team considered the safety of the public and VDOT maintenance staff when developing our SWM concept. Of the 12 facilities which will be constructed, access to seven of them are provided from secondary roadways, eliminating the need for access from shoulders adjacent to high speed traffic I-81. Where access from I-81 couldn’t be avoided, we have provided either wide pull-off areas which extend outside the clearzone, or provided turnarounds adjacent to the SWM basins so that maintenance vehicles don’t need to park or back-up onto the I-81 shoulders.

In addition to SWM analysis, we recognize that addressing challenges associated with adequacy of outfalls and avoiding impacts to adjacent properties is critical to the success of this Project. Upon review of the limits of the project, there are approximately 53 locations where concentrated flow will leave the project site. In developing our drainage and SWM concept, we have already completed a preliminary analysis of these outfalls to confirm that we have achieved the requirement to avoid increases in peak discharges from all storm events into Dry

Creek and the Unnamed Tributary of Williams Branch, as well as providing a reduction at Williams Branch. During final design, we will prepare reports for each outfall, including pre-construction condition assessments at each location, to meet adequate outfall analysis requirements, and detailed drainage computations will be provided to achieve runoff requirements by our final design.

(f) Proposed Right-of-Way Limits

We understand one of the goals of the I-81 Corridor Improvement Program is to reduce or avoid right-of-way impacts to the greatest extent possible. Since the majority of proposed widening is in the median, right-of-way and easement impacts are associated with slope adjustments, noise barrier installations, and stormwater management facility construction. It is in these areas that our team focused on implementing enhancements to reduce the right-of-way and easement acquisitions. The horizontal alignment adjustments previously discussed enabled us to reduce easement impacts associated with slope adjustments and reconstruction. Minor adjustments to noise barrier alignments, locating them at least 10' from existing right-of-way while accounting for changes in existing terrain and topography, enabled us to avoid impacts to additional properties. Finally, the reduction in the number and footprint of stormwater management facilities resulted in additional right-of-way acquisition avoidance and reductions. **The result of our design enhancements is that we have eliminated impacts on 25 of the 56 properties impacted by the RFP concept, or a reduction of nearly 45%. Additionally, the total right-of-way (fee simple) acquisition area has been reduced by more than five acres as compared with the RFP concept.** One of the greatest right-of-way enhancements incorporated by our Team is the elimination of the SWM facility adjacent to northbound I-81 just south of Kessler Mill Road (as shown in Figure 4.3.3), which not only reduces right-of-way impacts, but also eliminates impacts to the Hanging Rock Battlefield Trail. Locations of these right-of-way reductions are shown in our Volume II – Conceptual Project Plans.



Figure 4.3.3 – Proposed right-of-way acquisitions adjacent to northbound I-81 have been eliminated (as indicated with red shading) due to the elimination of the stormwater management pond immediately south of Kessler Mill Road

(g) Proposed Utility Impacts

Our approach to all projects is to avoid or minimize impacts to utilities. During our weekly coordination meetings, we have identified all utilities which may be impacted by the Project, and developed solutions to eliminate many of those conflicts and the associated relocations. Noteworthy anticipated utility impacts are identified in Table 4.3.4:

Table 4.3.4 – Utilities Impacted By the Project

Location	Utility Owner	Potential Impact
I-81 Median	VDOT ITS facility Citizens Telephone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocation required due to construction of third lane in each direction Temporary support required at I-81 bridges of Route 112, Route 635 and Route 619 during initial/median stage of bridge demolition and reconstruction.
Route 112	Comcast, Verizon South, Segra, and Zayo	Relocate fiber optic, telephone, and cable TV facilities to accommodate excavation for southern bridge abutment and regrading of SOZ area
	Verizon South, Salem City Electric, Comcast, Segra and Zayo	Relocate pole outside of proposed slip lane for southbound exit ramp
Route 635	Salem City Electric	Relocate buried electric and adjacent riser poles within right-of-way prior to lowering of roadway profil

Proposed utility relocations are shown on our Volume II – Conceptual Project Plans and a detailed discussion of our Team’s project approach to utilities can be found within Section 4.4.2.

(h) Noise Barrier Locations

Consistent with the RFP requirements, we have accounted for construction of two potential noise barriers (Barrier DEFGI and Barrier IK) in our proposal with a total of 352,570 square feet, and conceptual alignments of those noise barriers are reflected on our Volume II – Conceptual Project Plans. Recognizing that grading associated with the noise barriers resulted in the majority of the impacts to properties along northbound I-81, we have investigated ways to minimally adjust alignments or refine grading to avoid those impacts. Using the TNM information provided with the RFP documents, we have confirmed that the minor adjustments reflected in our Volume II – Conceptual Project Plans will not impact noise modeling results. These minor adjustments include:

- ◆ Shifting Noise Barrier DEFGI closer to I-81 immediately adjacent to the access to SWM #5 (between Sta. 180+00 and Sta. 184+50), avoiding impacts to six properties (See Figure 4.3.4);
- ◆ Shifting Noise Barrier IK closer to Route 311 Ramp A to be located within existing right-of-way and avoiding impacts to four properties (See Figure 4.3.5)

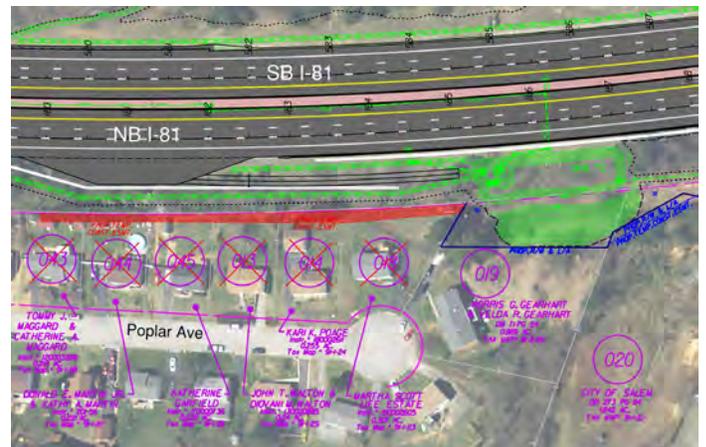


Figure 4.3.4 –By shifting the alignment of Noise Barrier DEFGI closer to I-81 and minimizing the gap between barrier segments, right-of-way impacts have been avoided on six (6) properties



Figure 4.3.5 –By shifting Noise Barrier IK slightly to be located within existing right-of-way, impacts to four (4) properties have been eliminated

We have also completed updated preliminary modeling of the noise barriers, using the RFP provided TNM files, to confirm heights of noise barriers which will be required on the northbound I-81 bridges over Route 635 and Route 619, as well as to confirm they accommodate installation of a new overhead sign structure approaching the Route 311 Ramp A exit.

Where the noise barrier will be ground mounted, we expect a majority of the noise barrier will be located on the outside of the roadway shoulder, consistent with the typical section shown in Figure 4.3.6. This detail will incorporate the constant slope barrier specified in the RFP documents as well as the required offset between the constant slope barrier and the noise barrier as outlined in the VDOT Road Design Manual. Where I-81 is in a cut section, noise barriers will be located up the slope but within right-of-way to maximize the noise reductions provided by the barriers. Immediately upon starting final design of the roadway improvements, our Team will initiate the Final Design Noise Analysis to determine if adjustments in height or length is necessary to meet current noise attenuation and mitigation criteria. We understand that the public along the I-81 corridor are sensitive to the noise levels already experienced through the Project and more specifically that the preliminary noise study and RFP plans currently do not propose noise barriers along the Southbound outside of I-81. A thorough review will be completed during the Final Design Noise Analysis to look at each of the barriers included in the preliminary study to confirm if they would be warranted, feasible, and reasonable.

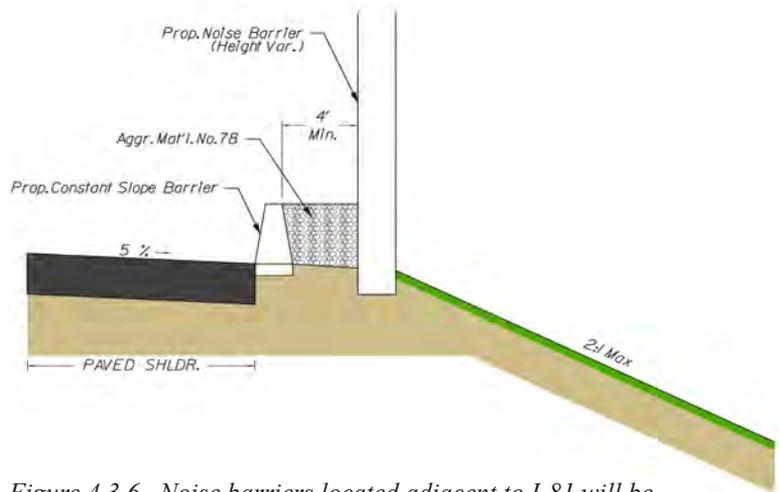


Figure 4.3.6 –Noise barriers located adjacent to I-81 will be protected with constant slope barrier and incorporate the gap required by VDOT Road Design Manual

(i) Other Key Project Features

In addition to items (a) through (h) detailed above, other key Project features include:

Lighting: Our Team has completed preliminary photometric analysis for the lighting improvements at the Exit 137 (Route 112), Exit 140 (Route 311) and Exit 141 (Route 419) Interchanges. Each of these locations will incorporate only standard Low level light poles, avoiding the light trespass and maintenance challenges associated with high mast lighting. The preliminary light poles and underbridge fixture locations are shown on the Volume II – Conceptual Project Plans. Power source locations for each area of lighting have been coordinated with our Utility Manager and with power companies, and we have identified two power sources for each interchange to improve resiliency and avoid crossing I-81 with electric conduits.

Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS): The proposed ITS facilities represent a critical element of the project which will help to continue safe and efficient operations along I-81. Roadway grading and drainage designs have been developed to avoid impacts to the existing CCTV devices adjacent to I-81, and an additional CCTV camera will be added to supplement and improve visibility along the corridor. Temporary CCTV cameras will also be deployed during construction to assist with incident detection. Maintaining the existing fiber optic infrastructure, which extends for the length of the Project, including attachments beneath the existing northbound I-81 bridges over Route 112, 625 and 619, is also critically important. We have investigated the existing infrastructure and have developed a way to temporarily maintain the existing system while each of those bridges is demolished and replaced, as detailed in Section 4.4.2. The installation of new ITS facilities,

including the communication backbone which we propose to locate along the outside I-81, will be coordinated with the future Osprey installation which is currently planned to begin later in 2021. Additional discussion of the ITS infrastructure is included in Section 4.4.2.

CTB Limited Access Adjustment Approval Process: As we finalize grading limits and proposed right-of-way adjustment locations, we will prepare the exhibits and station/offset information to be provided to the Location and Design Engineer so that limited access adjustments are identified and approved by the Commonwealth Transportation Board. As Dewberry recently completed this process for the I-64 Widening improvements and the I-95/Route 630 Interchange, we understand the CTB process and timeline for approval. We will submit all necessary documents and exhibits early in the design process so that CTB approval can be obtained without impacting or delaying right-of-way plan approvals.

4.3.2 Conceptual Structural Plans

We will use our experience gained working on interstate widening projects in Virginia to support an approach to design and construction of the bridge replacements, widenings, and maintenance repairs that will result in a successful project for VDOT. Bridges to be improved by this project are summarized in Table 4.3.5. Our Team reviewed the RFP documents for each bridge and evaluated multiple configurations and alternatives for each structure so that our Technical Proposal is compliant with the RFP documents and meets or exceeds the goals identified for the Project. Alternatives studied included different span arrangements, girder spacings, adjusted abutment locations, and different types of superstructure elements. At each stage we looked for ways of selecting materials which will require minimal long-term maintenance and reduce inspection efforts and costs.

Table 4.3.5: Summary of Proposed Bridges

Replacement Bridges

Structure	Width	Span Length(s)	Superstructure	Substructure
SB I-81 over Route 112 (B677)	74'-9"	74'-4", 64'-11"	Prestressed concrete bulb-tees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abutments: Full integral on driven H-piles behind MSE walls. Pier: Multi-column on driven steel H-piles
NB I-81 over Route 112 (B678)	62'-9"	74'-4", 64'-11"		
SB I-81 over Route 635 (B685)	62'-9"	87'-6"	Prestressed concrete bulb-tees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full integral abutments on driven H-piles behind MSE walls
NB I-81 over Route 635 (B684)	64'-7"	83'-0"		
SB I-81 over Route 619 (B686)	62'-9"	71'-6"	Prestressed concrete bulb-tees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full integral abutments on pre-bored, concrete encased steel H-piles behind MSE walls
NB I-81 over Route 619 (B687)	64'-7"	71'-6"		

Widened Bridges

Structure	Width of Widening	Span Length(s)	Superstructure	Substructure
SB 1-81 over Route 311 (B677)	12'-3 1/2" outside widening 4'-3 1/2" inside widening	144'-0"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steel plate girder (painted) Elastomeric bearings RFP required repairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abutments: CIP concrete cantilever on driven H-piles Joint modification at abutment with VA Micro Abutment RFP required repairs
NB 1-81 over Route 311 (B678)	16'-3 1/2" inside widening		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steel plate girder (painted) Elastomeric bearings Replace outside parapet with Std. SSPC-1 RFP required repairs 	

Maintenance Repairs

Structure	Repair
Route 419 over I-81 (B681) Route 705 over I-81 (B682)	These bridges will have BPPS Pier protection barriers installed as well as substructure surface repairs identified in the RFP.

Our design concept features enhancements which will benefit VDOT by reducing the construction schedule, increase safety during construction, and reduce long-term maintenance costs. Based on this comprehensive analysis and review, we have developed our design approach as described below and as shown on our Volume II – Conceptual Project Plans.

Enhancements to the RFP Concept include:

- ◆ Our Team’s construction staging concept eliminates the RFP median cross-overs of SB traffic onto the NB bridges and completes the replacement bridges in two construction stages for the bridges at Routes 112, 635, and 619 which improves safety during construction;
- ◆ Use of prestressed concrete bulb tee beams for the replacement bridges will provide low maintenance structures that are easier to inspect since there are no fatigue prone details that require up close inspection;
- ◆ Use of the Virginia Micro Abutment Detail at the Route 311 bridges to move joint behind the abutment backwall will reduce future maintenance while retaining existing approach slabs; and
- ◆ Slight lengthening of bridges to provide room needed for BPPS system required for future widening.

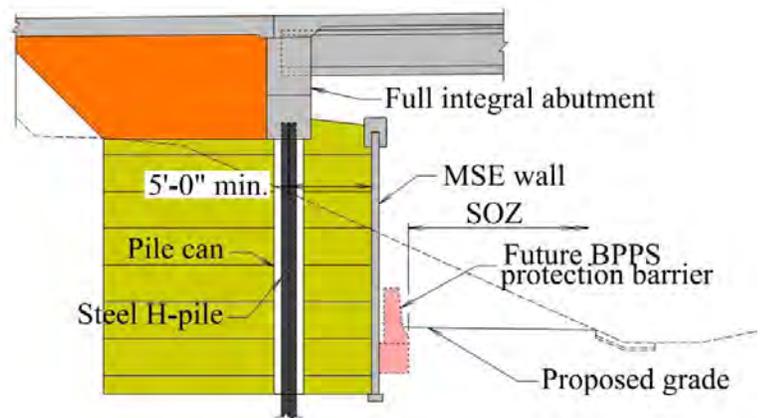


Figure 4.3.7 – Bridge span layout and abutment section

Replacement Bridges

General Layout

As shown in Figure 4.3.7, our spans accommodate future roadway features including a future BPPS protection barrier. This results in slightly longer bridges as compared to the RPF Concept, which did not accommodate the room needed for the future BPPS protection, which allows for a fully compliant underpass upon future widening. Also as depicted in the figure, pile cans will be used to eliminate downdrag on the piles within the MSE zone.

At Route 112, a single span steel alternative was considered in order to eliminate the median pier and associated BPPS barrier protection. However, the trade-off of the increased structure depth needed for the longer span and the required raising of the I-81 profile, did not make this a cost-effective solution. Our design will provide a gently sloping grade in front of the MSE walls which will facilitate future bridge inspections utilizing ladders and bucket trucks on more level ground.

Sequence of Construction

Our Team evaluated the RFP concept for bridge staging which required some undesirable features such as the use of median crossovers to carry two-way flow on one side I-81. Our Team’s staging concept eliminates the RFP median cross-overs and completes the construction of the replacement bridges in two stages significantly reducing the driver complexity of navigating the work zone and reducing construction duration. Refer to Sections 4.5 for detailed description of the proposed sequencing. Our Team’s phasing will provide adequate clearance between the existing and new bridge for demolition, installation of support of excavation, and construction of the new structure. At the Route 112 bridges, the existing northbound median pier will require a temporary support of the pier cap – the same as required by the RFP concept.

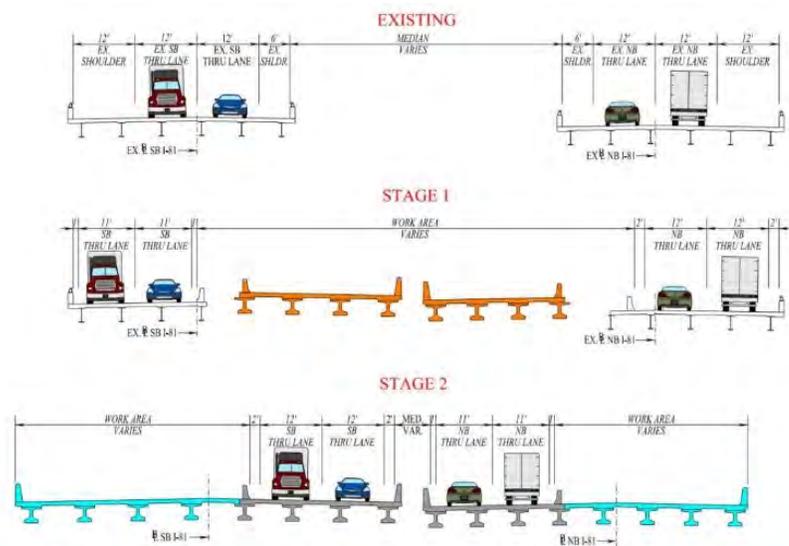


Figure 4.3.8 –General sequencing

The bridges will accommodate the proposed 16’-6” minimum vertical clearance over Route 112 and 619 for a future four thru lane section of NB and SB I-81. Route 635 will be lowered in the vicinity of the bridges to obtain the required 15’-8” minimum vertical clearance.

Superstructure

The new bridges have been designed to provide an additional lane on I-81 in each direction towards the median and to provide 12’ shoulders. Our Team considered steel and concrete superstructures and has chosen to use prestressed concrete Bulb-T sections due to their economics and ease of future maintenance. They are low maintenance and reduce inspection needs compared to steel beams due to up-close inspection of fatigue prone details on steel superstructures. Single slope concrete parapets (SSCP-1) will be provided at all locations and will include a 2” diameter conduit for lighting. Each SB I-81 bridge will support a proposed 4” diameter conduit between the outside fascia beam and first interior beam for ITS infrastructure. Noise barriers

will be provided along the NB I-81 outside edge of deck at Routes 619 and 635.

Our preliminary bridge deck drainage analyses indicate that drainage systems are not required for the proposed bridges. Adequate drainage is provided based on deck area, shoulder widths, deck cross slope, profile and roadway drainage beyond the bridges.

Substructure

Our Team’s concept will use full integral abutments behind MSE walls and founded on a single row of steel H-piles. This type of abutment is low maintenance due to the elimination of bearings and joints. Structural approach slabs and sleeper pads are provided at each end of the bridges. Based on proprietary discussions with VDOT, our bridges feature U-back MSE wingwalls and are not required to be constructed wider to accommodate a future lane on I-81 thereby reducing construction costs now while also accommodating a future widening of I-81 without requiring reconstruction of the bridge abutments. Preliminary geotechnical analysis for settlement shows that MSE walls are appropriate for these locations. Due to the potential of karst areas, the subsurface conditions will be investigated more thoroughly to check the viability of using MSE walls.

The Route 112 proposed median pier is located in the same location as the existing pier. We considered potential reuse of the existing piles into our new footing with the addition of new piles. However, our analysis determined the existing pile capacity was inadequate. The existing piles will be cut off below the proposed footing and new piles will be located to avoid the existing piles. Extraction of the existing piles could present risk since some are up to 100 feet long. Avoiding impacts to the existing piles led to our proposed pile layout, which is shown in Figure 4.3.9.

Proposed bridge foundations will be founded on driven or pre-bored steel H-piles. The abutment piles at the Route 619 bridge will be drilled and socketed with concrete due to the higher anticipated rock elevation and lack of fixity without pre-boring. Our design has accounted for potential effects of corrosion by up-sizing the pile sections. During final design, the actual subsurface investigations and test results will be used to determine the necessary sacrificial metal loss, if required.

Architectural treatments will be provided on outside faces of the bridge parapets and terminal walls, MSE retaining wall panels, abutments and wingwalls.

Widened Bridges

Our concept for the widening of the I-81 bridges over Route 311 is consistent with that shown in the RFP plans. Widening to the inside and outside of SB I-81 as well as to the inside of NB I-81 with steel plate girders will support the additional travel lanes and upgraded shoulders while maintaining the existing crown line and avoiding crown shifts. The new girders will be supported by new substructure elements, maximizing bridge resiliency. In addition to widening, all repairs required by the RFP will be completed. Post-award, a detailed inspection of the substructure as well as a deck delamination survey will be conducted in order to develop an approved repair program. The NB outside parapet will be upgraded to a VDOT Std. SSPC-1 parapet

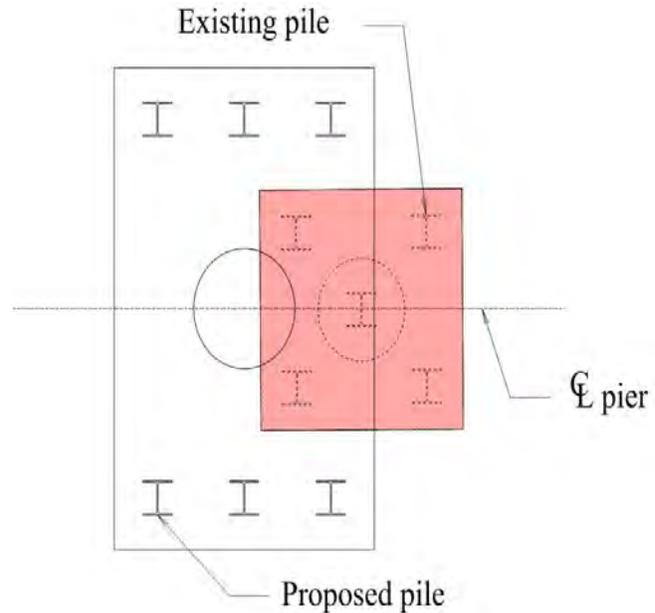


Figure 4.3.9 –Proposed pile configuration

on the deck as well as on the U-back wingwalls. Architectural treatment on the new abutment extensions and wingwalls will match the finish and color of the existing bridge.

Both bridges will be constructed in two stages, however, additional sub-stages are required to complete the existing deck overlay and joint modification. Refer to Sections 4.5.1 and 4.5.2 for in-depth discussions. Our staging concept has carefully considered the RFP requirements for the allowable location of the latex modified concrete overlay joints and will provide joints which coincide with either a lane line, mid-point of a lane, or crown point in the final condition. Thus limiting the exposure of the joints to traffic wheel paths and reducing potential future maintenance of the overlay.

Superstructure

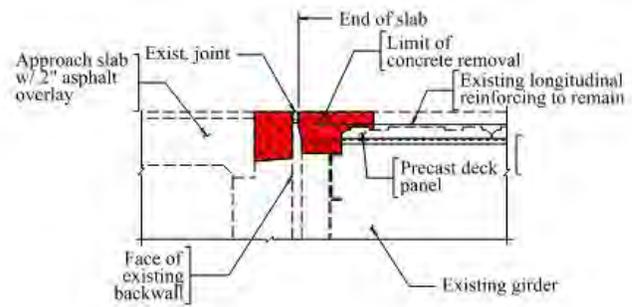
Painted weathering steel plate girders will be used in the widened superstructure. The NB bridge will be widened to the median by adding two new girders. The SB bridge will be widened to the median by adding a single girder to the outside by adding two new girders. Our Team has selected low maintenance elastomeric bearings for the new girders as well as for the existing rocker bearing replacements.

The RFP requirement to replace the outside NB parapet results in an overhang of 2'-10". Our Team has performed a yield line analysis of deck overhang and has determined the limit of existing deck removal for the required additional reinforcement, considering the precast deck panels used in the existing bridge. We will demonstrate the adequacy of the overhang to the District Structure and Bridge Engineer to obtain a design approval. This detail is shown in our Volume II – Conceptual Project Plans.

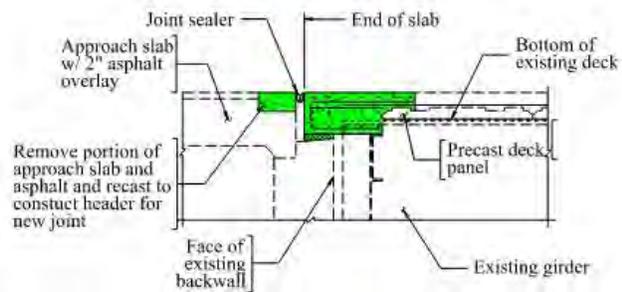
The existing deck joints at the abutments will be relocated behind the abutment backwall reducing future maintenance associated with leaking joints. Our Team has chosen the Virginia Micro Abutment Detail to accomplish this as shown in Figure 4.3.10. This detail is cost-effective as it minimizes backwall demolition, retains the existing approach slab, and minimizes excavation compared to a buried approach slab. This same concept will be carried through the widened portions of the bridges providing a continuous joint behind the backwall.

Substructure

Based on our Teams' review of the existing bridge plans, it appeared that there was potential to achieve the project goals and priorities by converting a portion of the existing median stem walls to abutments that could support new girders. This concept would have eliminated the need for deep support of excavation in the median adjacent to vehicular traffic. A preliminary analysis of the existing foundation and piles indicated that they could support the anticipated loads using LRFD design specifications. However, given the perceived risk of potential corrosion loss of the steel piles and the RFP requirements to verify corrosion and restrike the piles, we ultimately determined that complete replacement of this section of the abutments and piles will be performed. The typical section of the abutment will be similar to that of the existing. Tall, concrete cantilever



EXISTING DECK SLAB END



MODIFIED DECK SLAB END

Figure 4.3.10 – Joint modification at abutment

type abutments on driven steel piles will be constructed.

As identified in the RFP documents, an area of settlement has occurred adjacent to the wingwall on the outside shoulder along southbound I-81. During the widening of the southbound lanes, this area of settlement will be addressed. Additional discussion of this area is included in Section 4.4.3.

Maintenance Repairs at Route 419 over I-81 and Route 705 over I-81

Proposed improvements for the existing bridges are limited to maintenance repairs to the existing substructures and installing pier protection barriers (BPPS) on both faces of the median piers and the roadway side of the shoulder piers as well as the addition of underbridge lighting at Route 419. Substructure repairs include repairs of cracks, spalls and delaminations in the existing piers and the concrete slope protection. Repaired pier neatwork will receive a waterproof coating. Post-award, a detailed inspection of the substructure will be conducted in order to develop an approved repair program. Following the inspection of each bridge, reports will be prepared do that programs can be approved by VDOT prior to development of formal repair plans.

Retaining Walls

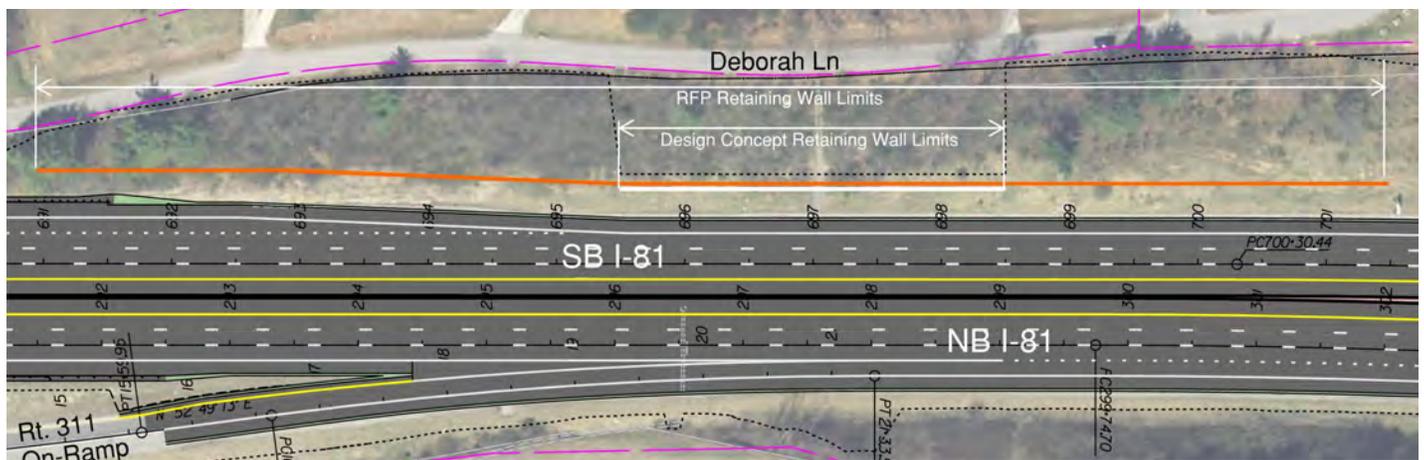


Figure 4.3.11: Reduction of overall length of retaining wall when compared to RFP shown in orange.

Other than the retaining walls/MSE walls associated with the bridges, seven retaining walls are required along southbound I-81. Incorporating the horizontal alignment modifications for constructability and optimization of the vertical profile also facilitated the reduction in the amount of retaining walls necessary when compared to the RFP. **Our Team’s design has reduced the total anticipated length of retaining walls from the 2,050 linear feet shown in the RFP down to 821 linear feet, or a 60% reduction in the length of walls.**

Table 4.3.6 provides a summary of all of the non-bridge retaining walls to be design and constructed by our Team. The five walls within fill sections will be located on the embankment and are used to eliminate the extensions of large culverts and also reduce ROW and environmental impacts as discussed earlier. In addition, the locations eliminate the need for crash rated barrier or moment slabs reducing future maintenance, but handrails will be provided for safety. Preliminary global stability analyses have been conducted to inform our Team’s choice of wall types. Two walls are located in cut sections and are used reduce impacts to right-of-way. Cut walls will receive Architectural treatment as required by the RFP.

Table 4.3.6 – Proposed Retaining Walls

Retaining Wall Identify	Roadway	Location	Length (ft.)	Cut/Fill	Type	Use
Wall #1	SB I-81	Sta. 525+92 to Sta. 526+68 LT	76	Fill	RW-3	Eliminate Box Culvert Extension
Wall #2	SB I-81	Sta. 565+30 to Sta. 566+40 LT	110	Cut	Post and Panel	Retains Cut Slope on Outside Widening

Retaining Wall Identify	Roadway	Location	Length (ft.)	Cut/Fill	Type	Use
Wall #3	SB I-81	Sta. 618+00 to Sta. 618+70 LT	70	Fill	MSE	Eliminate Box Culvert Extension
Wall #4	SB I-81	Sta. 661+50 to Sta. 663+00 LT	150	Fill	RW-3	Eliminate Box Culvert Extension
Wall #5	SB I-81	Sta. 669+10 to Sta. 669+80 LT	70	Fill	MSE	Eliminate Box Culvert Extension
Wall #6	SB I-81	Sta. 695+50 to Sta. 698+50 LT	300	Cut	Post and Panel	Retains Cut Slope on Outside Widening
Wall #7	SB I-81	Sta. 714+00 to Sta. 714+45 LT	45	Fill	RW-3	Eliminate Box Culvert Extension

Major Drainage Structures

Based on the revised horizontal alignments proposed by our Team, combined with the two additional retaining walls which eliminated extensions of the triple box culvert under southbound I-81 within the Route 112 interchange and the 4’x4’ box under northbound I-81 near Sta. 270+50, there are only 3 box culverts which require extension. These box culverts are at the following locations:

- SB Sta. 549+10/NB Sta. 149+60 - Single 6’x4’ box culvert
- SB Sta. 560+25/NB Sta. 160+25 - Single 4’x6’ box culvert
- SB Sta. 576+50/NB Sta. 176+60 - Single 4’x6’ box culvert

We have reviewed the drainage inspection information provided with the RFP documents and believe each is in good condition to facilitate extension and rehabilitation. None of these structures will require special design, since standard VDOT details will be utilized for all of the extensions.

4.4: Project Approach

4.4 - Project Approach

4.4.1 Environmental Management

We know that environmental management is one of the most critical aspects of a successful Project, and requires not only proper planning and coordination during design, but also careful implementation and monitoring during construction. Our approach to environmental management efforts began during the preparation of our technical proposal, and included involvement from our environmental team during each of our weekly coordination meetings, as well as throughout the day-to-day development of our Design Concept. Due to the close coordination and involvement of our environmental staff, we are able to provide the following:

- ◆ Design is developed in a manner that reduces environmental impacts;
- ◆ Schedules which accurately reflect environmental constraints and permit approval timelines
- ◆ Confirmation that all necessary permits are identified and obtained prior to commencing construction efforts; and
- ◆ Construction is completed in accordance with permit requirements, NEPA commitments, and contract requirements.

Through coordination efforts we initiated during the procurement stage, we identified several design enhancements which had either a primary or secondary goal of reducing environmental impacts. These included adjusting horizontal alignments, adding a retaining wall over an existing culvert within the Route 112 interchange, incorporating a combination noise barrier/retaining wall near northbound Sta. 270+50 to eliminate a box culvert extension, and eliminating and adjusting stormwater management facility grading. These avoidance and minimization efforts will continue during design, and our focus will become more detailed as final designs are prepared and additional field investigations are complete

Approach to Risk Management During Design

As our Team begins the design phase, our approach to risk management continues with refinement of design details and confirming that the design accounts for all environmental commitments and constraints. Coordination between design disciplines and the environmental team, as well as with construction, right-of-way, and utility management staff, is critical to recognize and account for all constraints are in the plans and schedule. To further facilitate this coordination, we develop an Environmental Constraints Map (ECM) to account for all environmental constraints and commitments as the design progresses. This ECM is an electronic design file which can be referenced and cross-checked with design plans and details. Preliminary development of the ECM for this project has already identified potential areas of concern within the Project, and we have identified solutions and strategies to minimize environmental impacts as outlined in Table 4.4.1.

Table 4.4.1 - Strategies to Minimize Environmental Impacts

Resource	Project Phase	Avoidance and Minimization Strategy
Wetlands & Streams	Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contacted permitting agencies regarding potential to adjust the preliminary Jurisdiction Determination (JD) based on latest agency guidance • Researched available mitigation credits within service area and created action plan for out of service area requests and approvals • Reduced the number of SWM basins from 18 to 12 and revised locations and grading to minimize impacts to wetlands • Identify wetland locations and non-permitted areas on erosion & sediment control plans for quick reference and use by construction staff

Resource	Project Phase	Avoidance and Minimization Strategy
Cultural Resources & Section 4(f) Resources	Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revised design to eliminate SWM facility along NB I-81, eliminating need to cross the Hanging Rock Battlefield Trail
	Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid access to and across Hanging Rock Battlefield Trail Prior to working in close proximity to Cultural Resource areas, resources will be demarcated to avoid impacts Communicate with Roanoke County Director of Parks and Recreation and Tourism (Doug Blount) at least 14 days prior to any work adjacent to trails, and when work is completed
Threatened & Endangered Species	Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilize June 2020 Acoustic Survey for bats Early recoordination with USFWS and DWR to confirm VDOTs preliminary determination of no TOYR for the Indiana Bat, Tri-Colored Bat, and Northern Long-Eared Bat Reduce clearing impacts associated with SWM facilities and acquisition of forested areas, including potential habitat areas
	Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adhere to Special Provisions for Protection of Nesting Birds on Bridges and Protection of Bat Species Complete bridge demolition activities within the 5-year timeframe of the acoustic survey

The most critical aspect of environmental avoidance and minimization efforts is related to reduction of Waters of the United States (WOUS) and wetland impacts. As outlined above, we have already incorporated design changes which have reduced and avoided impacts anticipated by the RFP concept. However, in reviewing the information provided with the RFP documents, we did identify discrepancies in the impact quantities provided with the RFP as detailed in Table 4.4.2 below.

Table 4.4.2 – Preliminary Wetland and Stream Impact Quantities

RFP Document	WOUS Impact Quantity (LF)	Wetland Impact Quantity (acre)
RFP, CE, Permit Determination Form	1,120	0.31
Addendum 1 WOUS Area Summary Table	1,234	0.85
Addendum 1 USM Stream Assessment Form	2,257	-
Addendum 1 USM plan sheets	2,719	-

As a proactive measure to determine the accurate impact quantities, we completed our own independent take-offs of wetland and stream impact quantities associated with the RFP conceptual design, and also contacted the regulatory agencies to discuss the systems identified in the Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination (PJD). As part of our independent investigation, we determined that some areas identified as an impact in the PJD may no longer qualify as an impact under the Navigable Waters Protection Rule, which revised the definition of WOUS. Based on these discussions, we understand that the agencies are open to revising the PJD to reflect areas which are no longer jurisdictional, as long as those revisions are supported by updated field surveys and delineations which are then reviewed and accepted during final permitting processes. To minimize and avoid impacts to WOUS and wetland areas, our Team has already implemented the following design enhancements:

- ◆ Added a retaining wall along southbound I-81 to eliminate a culvert extension and associated impacts within the Route 112 interchange; Modified Potential Noise barrier IK to include a retaining wall to eliminate extension of a 4’x4’ box culvert near northbound I-81 Sta. 270+50;
- ◆ Incorporated ditch for ditch stream relocations to reduce permanent impact takes and mitigation costs; and

- ◆ Reduced the number of SWM basins from 18 to 12, and regraded the required facilities to minimize their footprint and grading impacts.

The result of these enhancements is that we have already reduced Project impacts to WOUS by over 900 linear feet and wetland impacts by over 0.5 acres. As outlined above, we believe further reductions may be achievable during preliminary design following updated wetland and stream delineations and further coordination with the permitting agencies.

In addition to focusing on implementing design enhancements to minimize impacts, close coordination within the Team is also critical to the success of the Project. Throughout the design phase, our Team will utilize consistent and open communication with VDOT and regulatory agencies through formal and informal processes to navigate the environmental process, resulting in comprehensive permits that are obtained in the timeline necessary to facilitate construction.

We know regulatory agencies are closely scrutinizing permit applications with attention given to the avoidance and minimization efforts made during the design stage. During design, we will document all avoidance and minimization efforts, including those already implemented through our design enhancements, and we will discuss those during the Joint Permit Application (JPA) process to minimize the risk of lengthier permitting and approval processes.

The goal of our Team with respect to environmental management, and the extensive coordination and documentation efforts outlined above, is to implement all possible avoidance and minimization efforts, properly identify all impacts, and develop an accurate schedule for all necessary environmental permits. The Proposal Schedule we have developed realistically accounts for the time to obtain the required permits and approvals. Based on the impacts we have identified, we expect the Project will require Individual Permits from USACE and DEQ and will take between six to nine months. The permits which we anticipate needing to obtain prior to construction are summarized in Table 4.4.3 below: all of which are integrated into our construction schedule.

Table 4.4.3 – Permits to Obtain

Agency	Permit Type/Approval	Anticipated Time Frame
USACE (Section 404, 408, 10)	Nationwide Permit 6 and Individual Permit	6 - 9 Months
VA DEQ (Section 401)	Individual Permit	6 - 9 Months
VDOT	VSMP Construction General Permit (LD-445)	2 Months

Approach to Risk Management During Construction

As the design phase is completed and all environmental permits are obtained, we know the environmental process is not completed. We recognize the extensive scrutiny being placed on environmental reviews and compliance during construction in order to avoid unintended impacts and provide for adherence to all permit conditions. To minimize the environmental risk during construction, our Team will implement the following activities:

- ◆ **Pre-Construction Coordination** – Before any construction activities, our environmental Team will return to the field and redelineate all wetlands, WOUS, and environmental resources, so that limits are easily identifiable by construction personnel. Permit impact plates detailing temporary and permanent impact limits will be provided to all construction staff and foremen in order to avoid non-permitted areas. Additionally, a pre-construction environmental constraints and commitments meeting will be held to educate all parties on the allowable limits of work, including construction, inspection, and subcontractor personnel.

- ◆ **Virginia Water Protection (VWP) Permit Inspections** - Due to additional scrutiny placed on environmental permit compliance, site visits during construction are vital to the Project's success. These site visits check that permit requirements are met, Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) measures are correctly installed and maintained, and areas that may require additional attention are identified before any unintended impacts occur. To track compliance, our Team will utilize iPads, paired with GIS software, and KMZ files to display the Project area and jurisdictional impact limits on Google Earth. By pinpointing both the inspector's location and impacts in real-time, any potential deviations from the permitted impacts can be assessed accurately and immediately.
- ◆ **VWP Compliance Reporting** - Our Team will complete DEQ's Monthly VWP Permit Inspection Checklist and Biannual Construction Status Update Forms to document construction progress and timing of impacts for all permitted jurisdictional areas. Our Team can provide additional site visits and utilize joint inspections to confirm permit compliance throughout the duration of construction. In the event that an undesired sediment release or non-permitted impact occurs during construction due to an unforeseen event, our Team will contact regulatory agencies to provide timely reporting, well within the 24-hour time frame as required per the VWP permits. Contact with these agencies will be completed efficiently and effectively, identifying and implementing an appropriate corrective action plan in the field.

In addition to these environmental compliance and monitoring efforts, we will continue to coordinate closely with VDOT environmental and construction staff, as well as communicate when necessary with the permitting agencies and Project stakeholders, to make them aware of construction progress and any challenging project areas. This close coordination has proved successful on past projects, and we will implement our experience from those successes, as well as "lessons learned", to provide for successful completion of this Project.

4.4.2 Utilities

Approach to Utility Coordination, Adjustments and Relocations

Consistent with our efforts on each of our design-build projects, we recognize that utilities, and especially utility conflicts and relocations, can have a significant impact on the schedule and success of the Project. Based on this recognition, our Team's primary goal with respect to utilities is to avoid conflicts and relocations completely. If conflicts can't be eliminated through design adjustments, we then work with the utility owner(s) to identify ways to protect their facilities in-place, and only as a last resort do we propose a relocation to eliminate the conflict. In those situations when utility conflicts can't be avoided, all efforts are made to reduce the limits of the relocation, and if possible, to complete the relocations within existing easements and/or right-of-way. We also work with the utility companies to identify schedules which facilitate utility relocations as early as possible so that they are not on the critical path.

For this Project our Team, led by our Utility Manager, took a proactive approach with respect to each of the utilities including a detailed review of the RFP documents, numerous field visits to confirm whether or not all existing utilities had been identified, and making contact with each utility owner. This early communication and coordination process was completed to:

- ◆ Identify design changes and implement protective measures to avoid relocations;
- ◆ Identify ways to maintain the VDOT ITS fiber optic facility during initial construction stages, especially at the I-81 bridge locations;
- ◆ Develop schedules for potential relocations which are coordinated with the sequence of construction to provide efficiency and minimize disruptions; a
- ◆ Identify constructability concerns to avoid secondary relocations, cost increases and schedule impacts.

Our focus during the procurement stage was to establish open and regular lines of communication with each utility company. As summarized in Table 4.4.4, we contacted 16 utility companies to obtain information related to their existing infrastructure.

Table 4.4.4 – Summary of Contact with Utility Companies

Utility Owner	Outreach Efforts Completed by Our Team
AT&T (including Triton)	One virtual meeting/phone call, four e-mails
Appalachian Power (AEP)	Three virtual meetings/phone calls, six e-mails
Citizens Telephone	Two virtual meetings/phone calls, four e-mails
Comcast	Five virtual meetings/phone calls, 12 e-mails
Cox Communications	One virtual meeting/phone call, three e-mails
Crowncastle (Lighttower / Sidera Fiber)	One virtual meeting/phone call, four e-mails
Osprey	Three virtual meetings/phone calls, 16 e-mails
Roanoke Gas	Two virtual meetings/phone calls, seven e-mails
Roanoke Valley Broadband	One virtual meeting/phone call, two e-mails
Salem City Electric	Three virtual meetings/phone calls, eight e-mails
Salem City Water/Sewer	Two virtual meetings/phone calls, three e-mails
Segra	Two virtual meetings/phone calls, seven e-mails
Verizon	Two virtual meetings/phone calls, eight e-mails
Western VA Water Authority	Two virtual meetings/phone calls, five e-mail
Windstream	Three e-mails
Zayo	Two virtual meetings/phone calls, eight e-mails

As we transition out of the pursuit phase and into final design, our Team will continue our engagement efforts with each of the utility companies, working to further limit impacts and necessary relocations. The following specific activities will be completed by our Team and our Utility Manager to oversee the utility coordination and relocation efforts during design and construction

- ◆ Update utility designations and supplemental test holes;
- ◆ Prepare a Preliminary Utility Status Report;
- ◆ Administer a Preliminary Utility Review meeting with all utility owners;
- ◆ Hold a Utility Field Inspection (UFI) meeting with each utility owner to confirm existing facilities and potential conflict
- ◆ Prepare UT-9 forms and perform a thorough review of each utility’s compensable or prior rights to accurately establish pro-rata cost responsibilities;
- ◆ Work with each utility owner to develop a relocation schedule, coordinate the work with all design disciplines, environmental permitting staff, and construction staff, and make certain that the relocation schedule is reflected in the comprehensive Project Schedule;
- ◆ Identify critical path utility relocations, if any, and immediately complete P&E reviews so relocation plans can be approved, and relocations scheduled;
- ◆ Prepare utility agreements with the utility companies;
- ◆ Submit relocation plans and estimates to VDOT for review

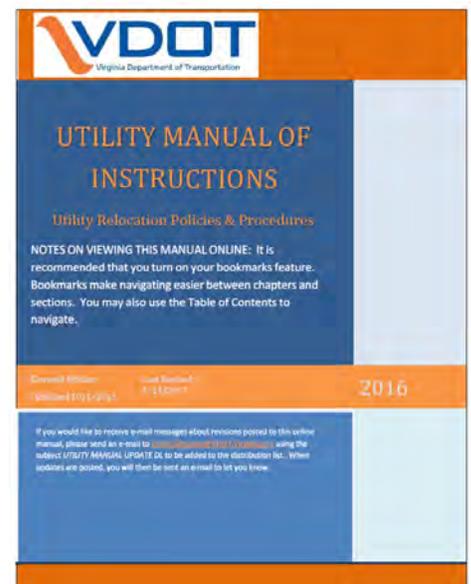


Figure 4.4.1: VDOT Utility Manual

- and upon approval, notify each utility in writing so that relocations can commence;
- ◆ Monitor relocation status during construction, confirming that relocations are completed in accordance with the approved plans so that re-work is not necessary;
- ◆ Obtaining as-built information from utility companies when relocations are complete; and
- ◆ Record and update the status of utility relocations in RUMS.

Utility Status Report

UTILITY OWNER	FACILITY TYPE	MASTER AGREEMENT SIGNED	RELOCATION PLAN APPROVED	ESTIMATE APPROVED	ESTIMATED DURATION (days)
Appalachian Power Co.	Electric/Power	12/7/2015	4/4/2016	4/4/2016	30
Verizon Virginia	Telecom	3/23/2016	4/4/2016	4/4/2016	90
Mid-Atlantic Broadband	Telecom	11/13/2015	1/6/2016	1/6/2016	5
Comcast Cable	Telecom	12/15/2015	11/19/2015	11/19/2015	45
Columbia Gas of Va	Gas	3/16/2016	9/12/2016	9/12/2016	60

Figure 4.4.2: Example Utility Status Report

Utility Conflicts and Proposed Solutions

Based on conversations during each of these calls, meetings, and email communications, we were able to determine where utilities were expected to be impacted, and developed concepts to minimize those impacts. While this project extends over more than five miles, including modifications to three interchanges and four other road crossings, there are relatively few utility impacts based on our Team’s approach, including modifications we intend to implement. Provided in Table 4.4.5 below is a list of all of the utilities within Project limits, potential relocation solutions for those which are in conflict, and those which have been avoided due to design refinements (as shown in bold text). Our Volume II – Conceptual Project Plans also show the locations and alignments for utility relocations, including the new Osprey facility which is planned to be installed by others through the limits of this Project.

Table 4.4.5 – Potential Utility Conflicts

Utility Owner/Description	Approximate Location	Known/Potential Conflict	Relocation Plan/Avoidance Strategy
UNDERGROUND COMMUNICATION			
VDOT (Traffic Control)	Sta. 111+50 to Sta. 279+31	Median widening, barrier installation, and drainage facilities	Relocate to outside of southbound lanes
Citizens Telephone (240 count fiber)	Sta. 134+40 to Sta. 376+75	Median widening, barrier installation, and drainage facilities	Relocate to outside of southbound lanes
Comcast (min. 24 count fiber), Zayo (24 count fiber), Segra (96 count fiber), and Verizon South (fiber and copper)	Route 112 Sta. 18+14 to Sta. 20+55	Bridge reconstruction and removal of material in front of bridge abutment	Relocate all facilities to a common corridor, crossing I-81 south of Route 112
Comcast (min. 24 count fiber), Zayo (24 count fiber), Segra (96 count fiber), and Verizon South (fiber and copper)	Route 112 Sta. 21+16	SWM access road grading and alignment	Conflicts eliminated through design adjustments

Utility Owner/ Description	Approximate Location	Known/Potential Conflict	Relocation Plan/ Avoidance Strategy
Comcast (min. 24 count fiber and TV)	Route 619 Sta. 15+85 to Sta. 18+19	Bridge reconstruction and removal of material in front of bridge abutment	Complete test holes to confirm location, relocate if necessary
Verizon South (fiber and copper inside steel conduits)	Crossing I-81 at approximately Sta. 160+00	Drainage and noise barrier improvements	Conflict eliminated by adjusted drainage and storm sewer layout, and noise barrier posts will be laid out to span existing utilities
Verizon South (copper)	Route 619 Sta. 17+93	SWM access road grading and alignment	Conflict eliminated through design adjustments
Verizon South (copper)	Crossing I-81 at approximately Sta. 271+25	Proposed noise barrier	Noise barrier posts will be laid out to span the existing utility, eliminating the conflict
UNDERGROUND POWER			
Salem City Electric (3 phase 12kV)	Route 112 Sta. 18+00 to Sta. 20+55	Bridge reconstruction and removal of material in front of bridge abutment, and SWM access road	Electric line is close to the edge of the existing pavement and at a depth where embankment removal will not result in a conflict or require relocation. SWM access road has been adjusted to avoid conflict
Salem City Electric (3 phase 12kV)	Route 635 Sta. 15+58 to Sta. 19+19	Reconstruction and lowering of Route 635	Relocate in deeper trench adjacent to existing facility
VDOT Electric	Route 112 Ramp B Sta. 24+00 to Sta. 24+50	Noise barrier alignment, SWM grading, and drainage facilities	Conflicts eliminated by minor adjustment to noise barrier alignment, SWM grading adjustments, and vertical adjustment of proposed storm drainage
GAS			
Roanoke Gas (4" coated steel)	Route 112 Sta. 18+96 to Sta. 21+16	Bridge reconstruction and removal of material in front of bridge abutment, and SWM access road	Gas line is close to the edge of the existing pavement and at a depth where embankment removal will not result in a conflict or require relocation. SWM access road has been adjusted to avoid conflict
Roanoke Gas (4" coated steel)	Route 112 Sta. 25+00	Drainage improvements	Drainage design adjusted to eliminate conflict
Roanoke Gas (2" plastic)	Route 635 Sta. 15+39 to Sta. 14+97	Reconstruction and lowering of Route 635	Adjusted vertical profile to avoid conflicts at this tie-in location
Roanoke Gas (3" plastic)	Route 619 Sta. 15+87 to Sta. 17+18	Bridge reconstruction and removal of material in front of bridge abutment	Gas line is close to the edge of the existing pavement and at a depth where embankment removal will not result in a conflict or require relocation.

Utility Owner/ Description	Approximate Location	Known/Potential Conflict	Relocation Plan/ Avoidance Strategy
Roanoke Gas (3" plastic main)	Station 15+87 to Sta- tion 17+18 West side Route 619	Bridge Replacement	Design adjusted to avoid im- pacts
WATER			
Salem City Water (12")	Route 112 Sta. 18+96 to Sta. 21+16	Bridge reconstruction and removal of material in front of bridge abutment, and SWM ac- cess road	Water main is close to the edge of the existing pavement and at a depth where embankment removal will not result in a conflict o require relocation. SWM access road has been adjusted to avoid conflict
Salem City Water (12")	Route 112 Sta. 25+00	Drainage improvements	Drainage design adjusted to eliminate conflic
Salem City Water (6")	Route 635 Sta. 15+20 to Sta. 16+08	Reconstruction and lowering of Route 635	Truncate and cap portion of existing water main to accommodate excavation and grading
Salem City Water (8")	Route 619 Sta. 15+87 to Sta. 17+18	Bridge reconstruction and removal of material in front of bridge abutment	Water main is close to the edge of the existing pavement and at a depth where embankment removal will not result in a conflict o require relocation.
SANITARY SEWER			
Salem City Sewer (8")	Route 635 Sta. 15+08	Reconstruction and lowering of Route 635	Adjust existing manhole frame and cover
OVERHEAD POWER AND COMMUNICATIONS			
Salem City Electric (3 phase 12kV), Comcast (min. 24 count fiber), Verizon South (fiber and 400 pair copper), Zayo (24 count fiber), and Segra (96 count fiber)	Route 112 Sta. 25+04	Route 112 Loop Ramp Spur construction	Relocate pole in-line and outside of the new spur and adjust overhead facilities
Salem City Electric	Route 112 Ramp B Sta. 17+60	Noise barrier alignment	Adjusted alignment of noise barrier to eliminate conflic
Salem City Electric	Northbound I-81 Sta. 163+15	SWM basin	Adjusted SWM grading to avoid pole conflict and relocation
Salem City Electric and Comcast	Northbound I-81 Sta. 185+20 to Sta. 187+48	SWM basin grading	Replace poles and raise overhead power and communication facilities
Salem City Electric (3 phase 12kV)	Route 635 Sta. 15+58	Embankment placement	Replace pole
Salem City Electric (3 phase 12kV)	Route 635 Sta. 16+10	Embankment placement	Replace pole

Utility Owner/ Description	Approximate Location	Known/Potential Conflict	Relocation Plan/ Avoidance Strategy
Salem City Electric	Route 625 Sta. 16+18	Shoulder widening and grading	Relocate guy wire to accommodate new embankment grading
Salem City Electric (3 phase 12kV)	Route 635 Sta. 19+19	Embankment excavation	Replace pole
Salem City Electric (3 phase 12kV)	Route 635 Sta. 21+00	Embankment excavation	Replace pole
Salem City Electric (3 phase 12kV)	Route 705 Sta. 14+37 to Sta. 18+85	Proposed noise barrier	Adjusted noise barrier alignment and end post location to eliminate conflict

Utility Schedule Integration, and Process to Mitigate Unexpected Conflicts and Delay

Being well aware of impacts to the project schedule and cost related to utility conflicts, the Team has successfully managed utility relocations on large interstate and urban highway projects. We will continue the detailed coordination activities initiated with the utility companies in the proposal stage and add the steps necessary to maintain open communication during design development and construction to support a successful project completion. We will also give extra attention to the areas of the Project that may involve relocations of considerable length or those that have to be completed sequentially, requiring lengthy overall relocation timelines. The utility relocation process, and all communication with the utility companies, is factored into development of our schedule during design and construction, and the Utility Manager monitors the schedule and progress of relocations to avoid adverse impacts, or identify them early so that proper resequencing efforts can be implemented to mitigate or avoid schedule delays.

Our Team’s Proposal Schedule included in Section 4.6 already accounts for the utility relocations that we anticipate need to be completed. As shown in Table 4.4.2 above, extensive efforts have already been undertaken to incorporate design modifications to avoid utility relocations. For example, the proposed grading for the roadway and SWM improvements was generated to avoid impacts to the majority of utility poles and aerial lines within the project limits. Additionally, we expect that the proposed improvements, and design modifications we have incorporated avoid the majority or all conflicts with facilities owned by Roanoke Gas, AT&T, Appalachian Power, Cox, Western Virginia Water Authority, and the City of Salem water and sewer systems.

The primary areas of utility conflicts are associated with the Citizens Telephone and VDOT ITS facilities located in the median of I-81, both of which will be in conflict with the proposed widening and installation of the proposed median barriers and associated closed system drainage facilities. In addition, a new fiber optic utility (Osprey) will consist of seven – 18mm conduits which are proposed to be installed along the southbound lanes of I-81. To reduce the footprint of these facilities, we anticipate a consolidated “corridor” for along the outside of the southbound lanes, out of the way of major drainage and all noise barrier elements. Moreover, our Team has also integrated maintenance of the existing VDOT fiber optic system into our design and construction concept. As we know these existing cameras are a critical tool in maintaining safety and mobility, we have developed a temporary ITS communications plan as depicted in Figure 4.4.3. Given that the existing

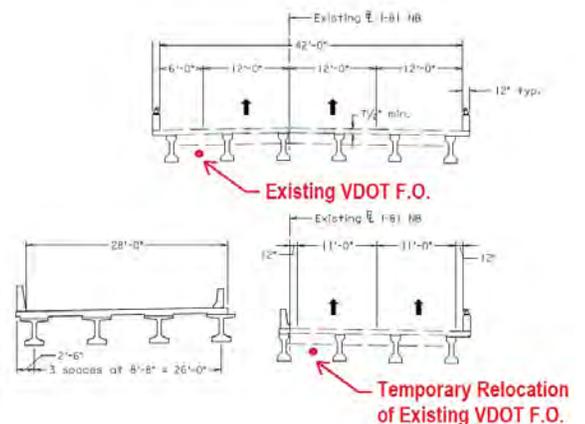


Figure 4.4.3: Temporary ITS communications plan

under-bridge conduit systems are in a portion of the bridges that are to be demolished in the first major stage of construction, a temporary under-bridge duct system will be constructed under the middle of the existing northbound bridges to be reconstructed. Then, the existing fiber optic cable will be pulled into the temporary system, utilizing the coiled fiber optic cable slack that exists in the fiber boxes adjacent to each of the bridge structures. This temporary duct system will remain in place until the new, permanent fiber optic system can be constructed along the outside of I-81, thereby allowing continuous maintenance of the system safely separate from construction activities.

We have also evaluated the sequence of construction to limit any downtime to existing ITS devices, positioned SWM features in such a way to reduce impacts to the existing utilities, and selected relocation routes that minimize overlap with proposed project activities, including earthwork operations. Additionally, our mitigation strategy involves placing utilities in locations that will be away from the project construction, particularly the bridge replacement and widening work.

In the event unexpected utilities are identified at some point during final design or construction, we know that a rapid and robust approach must be taken to eliminate any impacts to the Project schedule. Our strategy for addressing unexpected utilities includes:

- ◆ Redesign of proposed improvements: If an unknown utility is identified, we will immediately complete additional surveys to identify the location of the utility in relation to proposed improvements. The utility location will then be reviewed by design staff to determine if it will be in conflict, and the extent of the conflict. Appropriate design leads will then discuss design modifications to avoid the conflict, and if necessary a formal revision or redline plans will be prepared to enable the utility to remain in place, avoiding any schedule impacts.
- ◆ Adjustment in-place: If an unknown utility is identified and found to be in conflict, we will work with the utility company to determine if the utility can be adjusted by raising or lowering it without a complex relocation process.
- ◆ Construction resequencing: In the event redesign and adjustment in-place options do not result in conflicts being avoided with the unknown utility, then our entire Team will discuss options to resequence work so that the utility can be relocated without causing impacts to the proposed improvements. This effort will require close coordination with the utility company to determine timelines and processes for relocation.

While unknown utilities can always be encountered, we believe our extensive efforts during the proposal phase with all of the utility companies, as well as the detailed efforts to redesignate all utilities immediately upon notice-to-proceed, will eliminate the likelihood of encountering any during design or construction, eliminating the potential for any schedule or cost impacts to the Project.

4.4.3 Geotechnical

Our Team recognizes that an extensive amount of preliminary investigations have already been completed by VDOT for the project, and our geotechnical engineering staff also has wide ranging experience along and surrounding the I-81 corridor which provides us a thorough understanding of the potential challenges and risks we may encounter in design and construction. Throughout the procurement process, we have considered these possible risks as we developed our Design Concept. We considered different materials, adjusted stormwater management facility locations and elevations, and investigated alternate design solutions which could avoid or minimize geotechnical risks. Based on conversations and coordination during our weekly meetings, we performed the following preliminary geotechnical analyses utilizing the information contained in the preliminary Geotechnical Data Report (GDR):

- ◆ Axial resistance for driven piles or pre-bored rock-socketed piles, with appropriate considerations for corrosivity and potential downdrag loading;

- ◆ Downdrag mitigation measures with use of cans in MSE abutment zones;
- ◆ Lateral pile analyses for serviceability requirements at full integral abutments;
- ◆ Settlement, global and external stability, and minimum strap length analyses for MSE abutments;
- ◆ Global and external stability for retaining walls along with considerations for RW-3, MSE, post and panel, and soil-nail wall alternatives;
- ◆ Global stability for select cut and fill slopes, along with considerations for infinite slope stability;
- ◆ Karst subsurface conditions evaluation and development of considerations for structures and SWM facilities;
- ◆ Unsuitable soils delineation and remediation;
- ◆ Acid producing material (APM) considerations and final design phase considerations; and
- ◆ Temporary pavement design alternatives and shoulder strengthening calculations.

Our geotechnical design approach will support the overall Project Team’s design by identifying and managing geotechnical risks which could impact construction sequencing, traffic and serviceability, which thereby pose potential negative risks to safety, project cost, and long-term maintenance. Provided in Table 4.4.6 are the potential geotechnical hazards and risk mitigation strategies which our Team will implement.

Table 4.4.6 – Potential Geotechnical Hazards and Risk Mitigation Strategies

Geotechnical Hazard	Description	Risk Mitigation Strategy
Karst Terrain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The preliminary GDR notes karst potential based on geology and encountered limestone and dolostone; however, soft karst residuum which would indicate severe karst is not generally noted in borings overlying bedrock • Route 112 existing bridge plans document erratic as-driven pile lengths indicative of typical karst rock survey profile with possible seam 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil borings and rock coring will be closely monitored for karst indications such as significant loss of strength with increasing depth in the residual overburden, and clay filled seams or voids in bedrock
Acid Producing Material (APM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Millboro Shale and Needmore Formations, known to include rock and overburden material which are APM, were mapped from Route 112 to near Station 590+00, with risk of acidic runoff • Limited GDR sulfur testing and Acid-Based Accounting (ABA) results indicate presence of Category 2, low-sulfur APM, as defined by the VDOT APM Mitigation Special Provision, potentially requiring amendment with alkaline or calcium carbonate-bearing material where excavated and reused in embankments • Category 1 APM material requiring encapsulation or proper disposal was not identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform stratified sampling and ABA testing in mapped formation area • Prepare APM Management Plan prior to the start of construction • Identify prescriptive amendments or other appropriate management techniques during construction
Corrosivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GDR corrosivity test results exhibited soil resistivity, chloride, and/or sulfate levels in the beyond extremely aggressive corrosivity range; however, many of the samples were taken from existing embankment material, roughly 15 to 35 feet higher than bottom of corresponding MSE abutment wall leveling pad • GER resistivity and pH test results for Exits 141 to 143 in alluvium and residuum indicate non-corrosive or moderately aggressive corrosivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct additional geotechnical investigations and corrosivity testing in close proximity to all deep foundation and bridge substructure units • Design to meet VDOT Bridge Manual requirements established for long-term serviceability with regard to corrosivity, including oversizing of steel piles

Geotechnical Hazard	Description	Risk Mitigation Strategy
Embankment Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GDR provides limited shear strength data for existing fill slopes which could be marginal for global stability in some instances, relative to current factor of safety requirements (1.5 global and 1.3 infinite) Some sliver fills extend to culvert extensions and/or streams parallel to existing bridge approach embankments, where soft alluvial or terrace deposits comprise the supporting foundations soils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct shear strength testing as required, including fully-softened shear strength, for incorporation in global and infinite slope stability analyse Evaluate the potential use of retaining walls in key areas to eliminate sliver fills and provide increased slope stability

To address the risks identified above, immediately following Notice to Proceed (NTP) our Team will prepare and execute a subsurface exploration program in accordance with Chapter 3 of the VDOT Manual of Instruction (MOI) and RFP requirements. Exploration will include a series of soil borings and/or rock corings and subsequent laboratory testing at locations for bridge replacement and bridge widening foundations, retaining walls, noise barriers, culverts, embankments, and pavements to evaluate the soil and geologic conditions. Experienced geotechnical engineers and geologists will monitor drilling activities on a full-time basis in order to identify changing conditions, and allow for adjustment to exploration activities. Where warranted due to karst and erratic rock conditions, strategic electrical resistivity (ER) testing will be performed. Coring of existing pavements will be performed as appropriate for widenings, with potential use of ground penetrating radar (GPR) for identification of shoulder transitions

The samples recovered during the exploration will be tested in an AASHTO-accredited laboratory for moisture content, gradation, corrosivity, soil unconfined compressive strength, and California Bearing Ratio (CBR). More advanced tests such as acid-based accounting, shear strength, consolidation, and rock unconfined compressive strength will also be performed, as appropriate according to the MOI and the Project Team’s strategy for identifying and mitigating the geotechnical risks.

Following collection of data from field explorations and lab testing, the proposed improvements will be evaluated and analyzed in accordance with requirements of AASHTO LRFD and VDOT design and MOI requirements. Geotechnical Engineering Reports (GER) will be prepared in accordance with MOI requirements to provide recommendations and analysis on all necessary Project elements including the following:

- ◆ **Slopes:** As noted above, the limited GDR data indicate that some sliver fills may exhibit marginal global stability, such as along the SB shoulder near Station 662+00. We will sample and evaluate foundation and embankments soils for consolidation and shear strength characteristics, and determination of global stability, infinite slope stability, and settlement potential in accordance with the RFP. Where soft foundation soils are encountered, undercut and replacement may be required. Proper benching and potential rework may be required for some sliver fills, and free draining embankment material may be required in select areas. Cut slopes will be sampled and evaluated according to the requirements of the RFP.
- ◆ **Retaining Walls:** Design and recommendations for retaining walls will consider foundation material, retained soils, fill requirements, and surcharge loading, in accordance with FHWA, VDOT, and RFP requirements, including external and global stability, as well as confirmation of internal stability by the retaining wall MSE designer where MSE walls are used.
- ◆ **Unsuitable Soils and APM:** Based on the limited GDR classification testing and visual boring classifications, CH soils are the predominant material anticipated to be encountered during excavation

and placement of embankment. Also, of the five CBR test results included with the GDR, three results were below the required design CBR value of five. Delineation of high plasticity, soft, wet, and/or low CBR soils will be important make sure such unsuitable materials are not present within one foot of new pavement cut subgrades or three feet of new embankment subgrades. Undercutting, drying and re-compaction, or chemical stabilization will be performed as required and has been prepared in a preliminary fashion using a matrix of potential unsuitable soils. As noted above, we will also sample and delineate areas of mapped potential APM for treatment and handling in accordance with the RFP requirements. Areas of potential unsuitable soils are developed during the design stage and shared with the Construction Team in order to proactively plan for mitigation strategy during construction.

- ◆ ***Stormwater Management Basins and Culvert Foundations:*** Design-phase exploration will consider karst terrain and potential for negative impact in areas of concentrated stormwater. Although the GDR borings do not indicate the presence of severe karst overburden, borings may be supplemented by electrical resistivity to identify potential need for relocation. Low-permeability liners will be designed and constructed for impacted BMPs, as appropriate. Recommendations for culvert foundation material will consider the variability of materials encountered, potentially including areas of soft alluvium, soft residuum, and bedrock, in order to provide sufficient foundation support and control of differential settlement beneath embankment loads.
- ◆ ***Pavements:*** We will comply with the minimum pavement design requirements included in the RFP, and will confirm adequacy of the design based on the results of the final design-phase geotechnical exploration and laboratory testing. The design will incorporate the use of stabilization fabric and VDOT No. 1 aggregate, given the prevalence of highly plastic clay anticipated and RFP definition for proximity of such material to design subgrade. Temporary pavements will also be designed in accordance with RFP requirements and based on anticipated short-term MOT demands.
- ◆ ***Bridge Abutment and Pier Foundations:*** Design-phase exploration and testing will supplement GDR data to support the planned geotechnical analyses and recommendations for foundation elements, in accordance with the RFP requirements. As noted above, additional corrosivity testing will be required to confirm adequacy of type and sizing of foundation elements presented on the concept plans. Our preliminary analyses indicate the use of MSE abutment walls is acceptable, and our design-phase geotechnical analyses and recommendations will determine acceptable global stability and anticipated settlement, as well as the presence and remediation of karst conditions. The geotechnical exploration and subsequent analyses will focus on settlement and strength engineering parameters to support pile foundation, shallow foundation, stability, and potential settlement of bridge structure foundations and supporting approach embankments.
- ◆ ***Existing Foundations and Structures:*** Geotechnical exploration and recommendations will consider proximity to existing foundations and structures, including support of excavation (SOE), new surcharge loading, and vibrations. New foundation elements at bridges over Routes 112, 619, and 311 will be designed to avoid conflict with existing foundation elements. If warranted, use of mitigation strategies such as pre-borings and/or vibration reduction strategies at select depth ranges will be considered. At locations with potential vibration impacts, the Team will implement a vibration monitoring program with actionable items at select threshold levels.
- ◆ ***Approach Slab Settlement Analysis (B677):*** As required by the RFP, identification, evaluation, repair, and mitigation of the existing approach slab settlement at the North Abutment B of B677 (SB I-81 over Route 311) warrants additional exploration. Based on boring 20BH-115 included in the GDR, soft, variable, wet soil layers are present within the wingwall backfill zone to a depth of roughly 24 feet, which is located near the foundation elevation. A drop in the drilling rods was reported to have occurred just above the final split-spoon sample and terminated in medium dense fill. Given

termination in fill, the presence of karstic soils/rock conditions at this location, which could result in loss of material and collapse/loosening of overlying fill soils, cannot be ruled out. Extension of an additional boring and/or geophysical testing will be completed to finalize recommendations for stabilization in this area.

Our Team’s methodical and thorough approach to geotechnical data collection, analysis, and implementation of recommendations will address all geotechnical risks and challenges during the design phase so that reactionary evaluations and modifications during construction will not be necessary .

4.4.4 Quality Control

Our Team’s Quality Management System Plan (QMSP) is structured to meet the contractual requirements in not only VDOT’s Minimum Requirements for Quality Assurance & Quality Control on Design-Build & Public-Private Transportation Act Projects, January 2012, revised July 2018 (Minimum Requirements), also those defined throughout the RFP Technical Requirements. The QMSP is the foundation for defining the appropriate resource levels and time commitments for the entire Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control (QC) staff in support of the efforts of our Team’s Quality Assurance Manager (QAM), Mr. Dale Grigg, PE, CCM who is committed to the project on a full-time basis.

At the Project’s Kick-Off meeting, the complete Design Quality Management Plan (DQMP) and the initial Construction Quality Management Plan outline the Preparatory Inspection Meetings (PIM) for all work packages, addresses the process for QA Auditing and Nonconforming Work Recovery Plan (AR Plan), and provides additional details to the CQMP updating process as design work packages are developed, submitted, and released for construction. As part of the kickoff presentation, nine key scenarios will be discussed to allow the entire project team to have the same understanding about quality.

Design QA/QC Approach

Our approach to design QA/QC is based on a process of implementation which occurs consistently throughout the study, design, and production phases rather than being applied as a separate oversight activity. We complete a thorough process in accordance with VDOT’s Minimum Requirements for Quality Assurance and Quality Control

Nine Quality Management Scenarios Discussed at Kick-Off:

1. Design QC and QA steps and documentation.
2. PIM meetings/procedures for VDOT buy-in on Witness and Hold Points.
3. VDOT materials testing and QA responsibilities (Table 5-21)
4. AR Plan / NCR’s – Identification, documentation, tracking, audit, recovery for defective equipment and construction activity/material failures.
5. Inspection documentation approach: checklists, daily work reports, and test reports from QA, QC, and Geotechnical Engineer of Record QC.
6. Pay application review and evaluation process.
7. Buy America compliance process: advanced planning support with the builders (what we need), source of materials (C-25) evaluation, pre-supply certification (C-76), delivery reviews (materials invoices, mill certifications, certification statements as outlined in the Materials MOI, etc.).
8. Materials Notebook Program (TL-142DB/LAP): pre-delivery source of materials (C-25), approved sources/ lists evaluations, delivery receipt reviews (invoices, manufacturer/supplier certifications). Considering project complexity two example entries may be increased to demonstrate additional scenarios.
9. ProjectWise and PlanGrid Document Management System integration: administrative and read/write access privileges recommendations. Organization of pay application support documentation.

on Design-Build and Public-Private Transportation Act Projects (July 2018 QA/QC Guide) and also in accordance with Dewberry’s Quality Control Manual which contains standardized procedures for QC, QA, and independent quality audits. Implementing these processes and procedures across all disciplines provides for consistent adherence to our high internal quality standards while also meeting or exceeding the quality expectations of VDOT. Dewberry’s QC Program is based on ISO 9001:2015 quality management standards, guided by our Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA) cycle of quality management. This four-step process is graphically displayed in Figure 4.4.4 and is as follows:

1. **Plan** - Define the requirements and processes needed to produce high quality deliverable.
2. **Do** – Perform the work per the defined requirements and codified processes.
3. **Check** – Validate that steps 1 and 2 yielded desired results.
4. **Act** – Act on the results of step 3.



Figure 4.4.4: Plan-Do-Check-Act Quality Control System

Our four-step PDCA process is integrated into our workflow throughout the project life cycle. While our QA/QC processes are implemented consistently throughout the design development phase, formal design QA/QC reviews are documented on marked-up plans, formal comment resolution spreadsheets, and through completion of the LD-436 checklists. These documents are retained for the contract duration so that they can be easily reviewed to verify completion of the QA/QC process.

Internal checklists are based on meeting standards and specifications, incorporating lessons learned from past projects, utilizing the proper quality standards, selecting appropriate materials, and implementing in a safe manner. Reviews are not only completed by each discipline for their area of expertise, but also incorporate interdisciplinary reviews to account for proper coordination.

As the Engineer of Record, Dewberry is ultimately responsible for QA and QC of all of our design deliverables and supporting documentation and computations. However, we recognize that on design-build projects effective and complete QA/QC processes also require input from our contracting partner, specialty subcontractors, and our design subconsultants. Collectively, our Team implements design QA/QC processes by adhering to the approved QA/QC plan, requiring our design subconsultants follow the QA/QC plan and processes, incorporating constructability review input from our contracting partner and key subcontractors, and involving VDOT and in the design review process.

Finally, we recognize that design QA/QC processes do not end with approval of right-of-way and construction plans. Throughout construction, field changes, formal revisions, and all submittals and shop drawings reviews will follow these same QA/QC processes.

Design QA/QC Plan

As the Design Manager, Steve Kuntz, PE, DBIA is responsible for implementing and managing the design QA/QC program which establishes the following:

- ◆ Identification by firm, discipline, name, qualification, duty, responsibility, and authority for all personnel and/or subconsultants responsible for design QA/QC;
- ◆ Establishment of design QA/QC functions, including scheduled activities for design QA/QC, and identifying the drawings, computations, and other documents that will be submitted to VDOT;
- ◆ Procedures for preparing and checking all plans, specifications, and calculations, as well as procedures

to correct errors and deficiencies prior to submission;

- ◆ Processes to check that design submittals are signed and sealed by the responsible PE licensed in the Commonwealth of Virginia;
- ◆ Actions to confirm that the level, frequency, and methods for review of design (including independent reviews) are in compliance with VDOT's functional requirements; and
- ◆ Procedures for identifying elements of design that require special construction QA/QC attention or emphasis.

Steve verifies conformance with the QA/QC Plan using informal observations or by conducting audits of the processes established within the QA/QC Plan, and utilizes input from our Design QA Manager, Ron Jakominich, PE to complete the proper QA and QC reviews and documented them prior to submittals being recommended for signature and formal submission to VDOT. Completion of the formal QA and QC processes are documented on checklists and forms, including signatures from all parties involved beginning with the design engineer through the QA Manager. All submissions to VDOT will be accompanied by a certification that the documents have been reviewed in accordance with the QA/QC Plan. Major components of our Design QA/QC plan include:

Design Reviews: Design Quality Control (QC) reviews will be completed on all drawings, engineering computations, and other design related documents for technical accuracy, conformance to contract requirements, grammar and style, and formatting. Design QC efforts begin with the project engineer self-certifying their work and preparing it for an independent QC review by someone not involved in the day-to-day design efforts. The QC review is completed by design discipline leads and more senior staff with appropriate knowledge and experience based on the level of complexity of the design element. This effort is managed by our Design Manager who assigns appropriately experienced staff for the QC review, and that reviews have been completed at the appropriate milestone stages. The design QC process is not complete until all comments are resolved to the satisfaction of the QC reviewer, or discussions have been elevated to the Design Manager and comments have been addressed appropriately.

Following completion of the design QC process, the design Quality Assurance (QA) process evaluates whether the designers assessed problems appropriately, applied correct analyses, and assigned qualified personnel to tasks when conducting design related activities. Ron Jakominich will oversee this Design QA process throughout the duration of the Project as set forth in the QA/QC Plan and will verify that required QC functions were performed properly.

Interdisciplinary Coordination: Coordination between disciplines is critical to the success of the Project and requires coordination not only from multiple design disciplines, but also environmental, right-of-way, utility, and construction staff. This involvement extends beyond the design phase and through the right-of-way acquisition, utility relocation, and construction phases. Continuous interaction between all disciplines throughout the entire Project duration leads to comprehensive plans and approaches which minimize potential cost and schedule impacts.

During design, weekly design meetings are held with representatives of all disciplines where details, progress, and schedule is discussed. During these meetings, discipline leaders and pertinent roadway, structural, hydraulic, and traffic design staff can discuss critical elements so they are properly coordinated and incorporated in order to develop a comprehensive plan from the outset. These design meetings also involve representatives from our environmental permitting team to review for environmental compliance and account for avoidance and minimization efforts at the start.

Beyond the internal interdisciplinary coordination meetings, weekly progress meetings including design, environmental, right-of-way, utility and construction staff are also held verify that design is progressing as necessary to maintain schedules for the overall project, and for critical/long-lead elements such as environmental permits and specialty construction materials. Communication at these meetings also includes:

- ◆ Environmental regulation requirements and sensitive or restricted Project areas;
- ◆ Sequencing of construction and any advance work packages which may be necessary;
- ◆ Right-of-way acquisition and utility relocation sequencing; and
- ◆ Overall progress, upcoming milestone dates, and any areas where schedule adjustment needs to be investigated.

In the event specific elements have become critical, the entire Team is able to proactively identify alternate solutions which will address any concerns. These meetings continue beyond the design phase, timely addressing changes in field conditions or other concerns during construction without impact to the Project

Constructability Reviews: These reviews occur during the weekly progress meetings described above and provide construction staff an opportunity to give direct feedback on the plans as they are developed, avoiding the need to implement major changes immediately prior to formal submissions. Roll plots and review of design files “real-time” through computer/video displays provide opportunities to discuss challenging areas of the project and to check that designs are safe, constructible, and consistent with the scope envisioned by the construction team. Steve and the discipline leads incorporate feedback and suggestions from construction staff in the plans as design progresses. Additionally, explanations regarding design requirements are conveyed from design staff to construction personnel to provide a comprehensive understanding of the design approach and Project requirements. In addition to these informal weekly constructability reviews, Steve and Jeff Mays, our DBPM, will coordinate formal constructability reviews of the design prior to each plan submission. Comments generated from these formal reviews will be addressed by the design team, or further discussed with construction staff, prior to submission of any packages to VDOT for review, comment, and ultimately approval.

QA/QC of Changes During Construction: We recognize that despite a comprehensive involvement from all disciplines during design, changes following issuance of Released for Construction plans may be necessary due to impacts of weather, availability of right-of-way, utility relocation schedules, or identification of unforeseen conditions. When necessary changes are identified, they will be reviewed in accordance with the Design QA/QC plan and follow the processes outlined above for the design phase. The nature and scope of the field change will be discussed between the Construction Manager and Design Manager to determine if it is minor in nature and can be documented via a Request for Information (RFI), or if it is a more extensive change which will require development of a formal plan revision. Regardless of the scope of the change, no field adjustments will be made without approval of the engineer and confirmation that the change is compliant with applicable standards and contract requirements. If a plan revision is necessary, our Team will coordinate with VDOT prior to making the change to establish the necessary review and approval process. Formal plan revisions will not be issued for construction, or conveyed to third-party entities, until they have been reviewed and approved by VDOT.

Design QA/QC Staffing Level

Design QA/QC staffing levels will vary throughout the design phase based on the design elements being developed; however, the involvement of Steve Kuntz and Ron Jakominich will remain consistent throughout the entire design phase. Design QC involvement is anticipated to include senior staff from each design discipline as well as from subconsultant design team members. Design QC staff will be assigned for the duration of the project so that a consistent QC approach is maintained. As Design Manager, Steve will verify that QC staffing levels are appropriate, commensurate with the amount of work being complete

Construction Quality Assurance Approach

During the Project’s design phase, the CQMP will be concurrently updated with the design work package development, environmental studies, geotechnical reports, and other design efforts as needed in accordance with the Minimum Requirements and presented to VDOT for approval with each Approved for Construction (AFC) work package. The QAM, the lead QA inspectors, and the QA office engineer from MBP will review

these design efforts, estimate quantities, develop the inspection and testing plans specific to the requirements of the scope of work. Elements such as the staffing plan, inspection plan, testing plan, and inspection checklists will be updated to clearly communicate to QC, QA, and VDOT staff (collectively, the “QMS Team”) the specific technical requirements for each AFC work package, and to deliver the adequate resources for the work. All updates to the QMSP will be tracked as Addendum items to the plan, all subject to VDOT review and approval, prior to implementation.

As our Team mobilizes for construction operations, the CQMP will be reviewed with the QMSP Team to clarify expectations for quality management, documentation requirements, collaboration and coordination efforts, risk management, and potential quality issue resolution. The initial construction kick-off meeting will also be a Preparatory Inspection Meeting (PIM), which is a project Hold Point. At the start of each PIM, the QAM will review the quality management approach specific to the scope of work. The specific staffing inspection, testing, and checklists approved with the AFC work packages will be reviewed with the appropriate construction personnel as well as the QMS Team members who will be directly performing the quality management for that scope of work. VDOT’s project staff including the NPDES and ECI staff assigned to the Project will also be invited and engaged for their limited oversight capacities. Hold and witness points will be discussed with the entire QMS Team so that the communications plan is followed, and the appropriate staff can ‘sign-off’ on the inspection point. The entire AWC Team will clearly understand that as the QAM, Mr. Grigg will report directly to the Design-Build Project Manager and has been granted the written authority from AWC to stop work and withhold payment when circumstances necessitate such measures to achieve and maintain the required levels of quality work.

Regarding project records management, the QAM and the QA office engineer will collaborate with the Construction Manager to receive, evaluate, and process sources of materials (C-25), Buy America certifications (C-76), and relevant submittals in accordance with the Materials Manual of Instructions in advance of their manufacture and deliver. MBP will review, complete, file for record, and provide the C-25 to VDOT for information and/or action. The VDOT PM will receive the C-25 for information for materials that the DB team is responsible for acceptance. The C-25’s that require VDOT action in cases where VDOT maintains the QA inspection and testing responsibilities will be flagged so that VDOT responsibilities are clear. Special consideration is necessary for the acceptance/testing of ITS components and will follow the established protocols in the Technical Requirements and as defined in the commissioning plan for inspection, integration, and testing.

Anticipated Preparatory Inspection Meetings:

- TTC & Temporary Construction Signage
- Temporary Pavement, Markings, and Markers
- Construction Survey and Layout
- E&SC and Stormwater Pollution Prevention
- Clearing & Grubbing
- Excavation/Embankment
- Drainage
- Underdrains
- Subbase & Base Aggregates
- Milling and Overlays
- Permanent Asphalt
- Permanent Pavement Markings and Markers
- Guardrail & Terminals
- Permanent Signage – Ground Mount
- Permanent Signage – Structural Overhead
- Roadway Lighting
- ITS – Infrastructure (Conduits, Fiber Optics, etc.)
- ITS – CCTV
- ITS – System Integration/Commissioning
- Bridge Widening/Rehabilitation
- Bridge Foundations
- Bridge Substructure
- Bridge Superstructure
- Bridge Deck Operations, Parapets
- MSE Walls
- Retaining Walls
- Noise Barrier Walls

MBP will utilize Hurt & Proffit (H&P), an AASHTO accredited materials testing lab, and a SWaM-certified small business, to perform QA laboratory testing and support field testing as needed. The QA inspection and materials testing will be independent of the construction QC inspection and materials testing program and the Geotechnical Engineer of Record's QC efforts. MBP will provide verification sampling and testing independently from the QC. The QAM testing will be coordinated with QC so this work is done 'shoulder to shoulder' by QC and QA staff. By performing these QC and QA concurrently in the field, comparisons and reconciliation can occur in real time to minimize unnecessary deliberation, delay, rework, and/or NCR's. Non-passing tests will be immediately coordinated with field personnel for remediation and retesting, and subsequently reported for the record as part of the QA Auditing and Nonconforming Work Recovery Plan (AR Plan). When a situation cannot be immediately corrected, the AR Plan will be implemented to resolve the deficiencies in a timeframe mutually acceptable to the design build team and the Department

Materials documentation, test reports, completed checklists and daily work reports (DWR) from the QA and QC inspection teams will be compiled, reviewed, and approved by the QAM daily, and will be submitted into ProjectWise, the Project's document management system within 24 hours of each shift being completed. The QAM will coordinate with the QCM to resolve any questions related to the QC staff's reports prior to approval.

Materials documentation will be entered into the materials notebook (TL-142DB/LAP) by the QA Office Engineer (OE) in accordance with the requirements of the Materials Manual of Instructions, Chapter VII: Materials Acceptance and Materials Notebook Program. At the point of entry, the OE will backcheck the field confirmation that materials came from approved sources with approved C-25's on file and reconfirm that the appropriate acceptance method and Buy America documentation has been provided following the 'audit' portion of the AR Plan. Each test report provided by the QMSP Team will also be entered into the TL-142DB/LAP after review and approval by the QAM, and both the QAM and/or OE will use this step to initiate the AR Plan process as appropriate.

The AR Plan will be implemented as a continuous process throughout the project, not just during construction. If an issue is identified, it gets listed in the deficiency log. If the deficiency is not correctable using conventional means and methods, does not have a corrective action plan agreed upon by VDOT prior to the next pay application, is a safety violation, or is an environmental permit violation, it then is elevated to nonconformance status and a Nonconformance Report (NCR) is issued. Continuous monitoring and regular audits of the deficiency log may identify trends for corrective action or process improvements and trigger additional investigation or elevation of a deficiency to an NCR based on repeat performance issues. At the point an NCR is issued, the QAM will include the schedule activity ID's associated with the issue so payment for that activity is not included in pay applications until it has been fully resolved.

Construction Quality Management Team Organization

Quality Assurance Manager – Dale Grigg, PE, CCM (MBP) – Mr. Grigg will provide full-time on-site Quality Assurance Management during construction reporting directly to the Design-Build Project Manager. Due to the complexity and size of this project, the QAM will have a significant planning role during the Design phase. Our Team commits to 100% full time QAM participation from day one of construction.

QA Office Engineer/Project Records Manager (OE/PRM) – James Hinkle, CCM (MBP) – Mr. Hinkle will serve in a leadership position in the capacity of Office Engineer/Project Records Manager. A significant part of the QAM's responsibility includes comprehensive project documentation control and review, much in direct collaboration with the Design Builder's Construction Manager and corresponding on-site office staff. In his role as OE/PRM, Mr. Hinkle will serve as the QAM's assistant providing direct daily oversight of the administration of the approved QA/QC Plan while concurrently managing QA related document control. Additionally, Mr. Hinkle will provide redundancy for the lead QA inspectors and will provide certain

safety controls for the QA inspection staff, for example, Mr. Hinkle will evaluate all potential confined space situations prior to entry.

Lead QA Inspector, Structures & Bridges – (Kevin Lucas, MBP) – Mr. Lucas will provide full time QA of all major structure new construction and reconstruction, anticipated to be 40 – 50 hours per week. This will include the structural portions of ITS and overhead signage. The schedule will be adjusted as necessary to provide leadership and guidance to support QA inspectors and technicians, and to provide coverage of critical work items and hold or witness points during either weekend and/or nighttime activities as applicable. Mr. Lucas is fully certified by VDOT, DEQ, and ACI and holds the requisite safety training to perform his duties.

Lead QA Inspector, Roadway & Environmental – (Korey Hines, MBP) – Mr. Hines will provide full time QA of all roadway new construction and reconstruction. The schedule will be developed to provide coverage of critical work items such as the twice-weekly construction runoff control inspections and hold or witness points during either weekend and/or nighttime activities as applicable. Mr. Hines is fully certified by VDOT, DEQ, and ACI and holds the requisite safety training to perform his duties.

QA Inspectors – Structures & Bridges, and Roadway – (MBP) – The QA Inspectors will support both the lead QA inspector for structures and bridges, and the lead QA inspector for roadway. Initially, two (2) full-time inspectors will be employed once construction has mobilized and the workload is justified. However, in concert with both the Project Schedule, weekly workplan and approved QA/QC Plan requirements, additional staff will be provided as needed on a part-time interim basis. Generally, the QA inspection team will be assigned to cover between one to three crews depending on the specific inspection requirements associated with the specific scope of work

QA Technicians – Structures & Bridges, and Roadway – (MBP/H&P) – The QA technicians will support and supplement the QA inspection team’s field materials testing activities on an as needed basis. All QA technicians will possess the required VDOT, ACI, and nuclear safety certifications for their respective roles and responsibilities.

QA Laboratory – MBP will utilize the services of Hurt & Proffitt (H&P) an accredited laboratory, for all QC lab testing requirements. All laboratory results will be compared with QC Laboratory results and any found discrepancies/non-compliance issues will be addressed immediately by the QAM and the QA team.

Construction Quality Control Approach

AWC’s construction QC approach mirrors the design QA/QC philosophy of PLAN-DO-CHECK-ACT. This 4-step approach provides the QAM and VDOT the confidence that the work was done correctly, the inspections occurred, and proper documentation was recorded and distributed.

Step 1 – Work Plans for Definable Features: The QCM will initiate and track development of the Work Plan for every new construction activity in conjunction with the Superintendents and Project Engineers to incorporate safety and quality procedures.

- ◆ **PLAN:** Evaluate the work to be done, whether across scope or for just a single day. Establish what success looks like. Identify all hazards and how you will address them.
- ◆ **DO:** Execute the plan as it was written. If circumstances change or if conditions arise that were not accounted for in the plan, stop. Re-evaluate and move ahead according to the new plan.
- ◆ **CHECK:** After the work is complete, evaluate the results. Did the plan work? Are there things that should be improved in the plan moving forward? Are there things from the original plan that were not covered?
- ◆ **ACT:** Make adjustments and create a new plan based on the evaluation. Begin the cycle again.

Step 2 – Develop/Review Quality Checklist: The Quality Review Checklist is a comprehensive listing of

all the items and tasks that need to be accomplished prior to the work activity occurring. It includes the following items:

- ◆ Items to be inspected/verified
- ◆ Hold Points where work is halted until inspections and signoffs occur
- ◆ Signoff by multiple parties including the foreman, superintendent, quality control inspector, and the quality assurance inspector;
- ◆ Material Testing Requirements such as number of concrete cylinders to be made, additional concrete tests, and material certifications received

Step 3 – Review/Utilize Operational Checklist: The operational checklist describes items that occur during the specific construction activity (i.e. concrete placing operation - method of placement, when cylinders and concrete tests occur, and vibration and its interval).

Step 4 – Utilize Post Construction Checklist: The Post Construction Checklist identifies when tests occur occur and when test results reports will be distributed and to the project team, QC, QA, and VDOT.

Staffing Plan - Construction Quality Control (QC)

The QC Team, led by the CM, has the training and experience required to properly execute the quality program. Our approach and commitment provide assurance to VDOT that quality will be addressed and allow the Department to minimize its oversight resources. An outline of our QC resources and responsibilities is as follows:

Construction Manager (CM), Kevin Kegebein, Archer Western Construction, LLC

Time Commitment:

- ◆ Design Phase: Estimated at 25% - 50%
- ◆ Construction Phase: 100% from Notice to Commence Construction completion to Final Completion

As a Key Personnel, Kevin has overall responsibility for construction, safety and the QC Program. During the Design Phase he will focus his efforts on constructability review of the plans, planning means and methods of construction, and coordinating with the Design Team to accommodate those means and methods by the final design details. During Construction, he directs and manages day-to-day construction activities, monitors and updates the schedule, coordinates with the utility discipline, and oversees the QC Program. He inspects and reviews that all construction is in accordance with the Project requirements and will be on the Project site full-time for the duration of construction operations.

Quality Control Manager (QCM)

Time Commitment:

- ◆ Construction Phase: 100% from Notice to Commence Construction completion to Final Completion

Reporting to the Construction Manager, the QCM is responsible for construction quality control and oversees quality control testing and inspection activities. The QCM assigns inspectors and testing technicians for each work package and monitors reporting documentation so that the work is completed per Contract requirements. The QCM will assign two full-time QC inspectors – one for roadway and one for structures/bridges (to mirror the QA organization). Additional inspectors and testing technicians will be utilized when required by the schedule to in order to provide sufficient coverage during construction.

QC Inspectors/Testing Technicians

Time Commitment:

- ◆ Construction Phase: 3-4 Roadway Inspectors at peak of construction, one full-time Senior Structure/Bridge Inspector during bridge construction, two support Structure/Bridge Inspectors during peak periods

QC Inspectors and Testing Technicians will be utilized at ratios to support covering the volume of ongoing construction activities at any given time. These Inspectors and Testing Technicians hold applicable certifications for the materials they are inspecting and testing

QC Office Engineer

Time Commitment:

- ◆ Construction Phase: Estimated at 50% - 100%

A QC Office Engineer, reporting to the QCM, will be assigned and responsible for daily coordination with the CM to schedule the appropriate QC inspection and testing for the upcoming work.

Our Team utilizes a Daily Activity Report (DAR) Form to communicate to QA, QC and VDOT the upcoming work for the next day. Details such as scheduled MOT setups, concrete pour times, aggregate base production rates, and subcontractor activities are provided. The QC Office Engineer will also collect and review all Inspector Daily Reports (IDR's) and organize the reports for concise and timely submission to the QAM. The use of the QC Office Engineer checks that the inspectors are in the field, reviewing and verifying the work.

4.5: Construction of Project

4.5 - Construction of the Project

4.5.1 Sequence of Construction

The development of the sequence of construction for this project has been a collaborative effort between construction staff and designers responsible for TTC/MOT design, roadway design, bridge design, drainage and stormwater management design, noise barrier design, environmental permitting, and utility coordination and design. All of these groups met on a weekly basis during the proposal development process to result in an efficient sequence of construction that upheld safety as paramount, aimed to significantly reduce impacts to the traveling public, and achieved early delivery of both unique milestones as well as full project completion. Some of the enhancements incorporated into our sequence of construction are as follows:

- ◆ Sequencing the project in a manner that achieves the following safety enhancements:
 - Eliminating full median crossovers of I-81 for bridge reconstruction, significantly reducing the driver complexity of navigating the work zone;
 - Providing full 10' shoulders instead of the RFP 8' minimum shoulders; and
 - Providing full 12' lanes for Stage 2 of construction.
- ◆ Provides the following community impact and mobility enhancements:
 - Restricting the closure of Goodwin Road to one period of not to exceed 60 days. Closure to take place during the summer “non-school” months. RFP allows multiple closures with overall time not to exceed 60 days;
 - Self-limiting lane closure hours by 30 minutes to reduce the likelihood of stopped/slow traffic from 8:00 PM to 8:30 PM per preliminary traffic queue studies; and
 - Opening the 3rd NB thru lane in Area 4 early (Unique Milestone #1) and Route 112 Ramp D Spur early (Unique Milestone #2) providing the benefit of added capacity a full year prior to project completion.

Schedule Integration and Construction Areas

We established the general flow and stages of the project in order to provide safe and efficient work zones and travel ways through the project and developed our construction stages as described above. In order to reduce the project time we will break the project into four areas (given in NB Stationing) with area construction

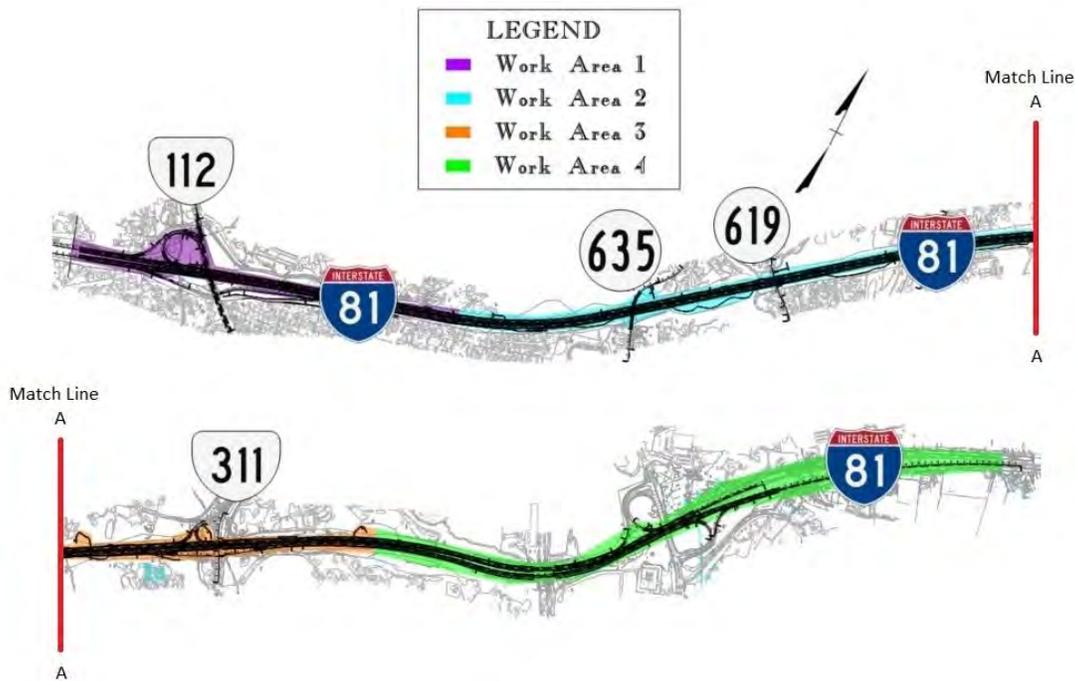


Figure 4.5.1- Project work areas

teams assigned to each area.

Area 1 – Sta 100+00 to Sta 175+00

Area 1 starts at the southern limits of the project and includes the RT 112 bridge replacement. It also has the second most drainage culverts with almost 5,900 LF installed in this area with three jack and bores under I-81. Concrete median barrier starts just south of the RT 112 bridge and continues to the limit of the area at Sta 175+ 00, typical to other locations. The southern end of the noise barriers starts on the east side just north the Rt 112 bridge.

Area 2 – Sta 175+00 to Sta 245+00 (Rt 705)

Area 2 includes two bridge replacement (RT 619 and RT 635) which will be reconstructed in two stages. This 7,100 LF has the most drainage work with 10,400 LF of new culverts and seven jack and bores under I-81. Concrete median barrier will be constructed for the full length of the area. Noise barriers will be placed along the entire east side of the roadway.

Area 3 – Sta 245+00 to Sta 312+00

This area includes the RT 311 bridge which will be widened and rehabilitated in four stages due to the deck overlay and replacement of the existing bridge joint. This area has 5,700 LF of drainage culverts with four jack and bores under I-81. Due to the median width concrete median barrier will be placed for the entire 6,700 LF. Noise barrier will be constructed on the east side just south of RT 311.

Area 4 – Sta 312+00 to Project end. (6,475 LF)

This section of the project ties into the existing VDOT widening project to the north. Area 4 has no bridge work, only three drainage jack and bores under I-81, a wide median which requires only 1,900 LF of median barrier and 2,800 LF of drainage pipe and only two row parcels need to be acquired.

This division of the project allows the construction team to be able to focus on smaller areas of the project while the Project Management team will continue to guide and monitor the overall project.

Sequencing Details

Our Team evaluated two global sequence options to construct this project. The first, as presented in the RFP, was to construct traffic crossovers allowing for bridge construction in one direction to be performed in a single operation. The second was to shift traffic within the existing travel lanes (SB stays on SB and NB stays on NB) and construct the bridges in phases. Our evaluation centered on the construction effort required to place crossovers as well as safety related issues involved with the large traffic movements required to move traffic between roadways. Grade differential between NB and SB roadways required extensive wedge overlays on existing pavement and undesirable profiles to implement the crossovers. Considerable effort was directed at ways to eliminate partial construction of permanent travel lanes as was required in the RFP and is the sequence of construction to the current adjacent VDOT project to the north. The approach we are presenting, which we believe to be safer and more economical, is to eliminate the expensive and large crossovers by widening the existing pavement section. Gradual lane shifts are designed to meet 65-mph design speed reducing the likelihood of incidents. Construction protection zones will be configured by shifting traffic while maintaining an overall 34' wide temporary roadway section. SB traffic will remain on the SB roadway and NB traffic will remain on the NB traffic lanes eliminating adjacent opposing traffic anywhere within the project limits. Bridge construction will be done in phases. Drainage, noise barriers, ponds, ITS, lighting, and culvert rehabilitation work will be performed as access to the work is available during various stages.

Our sequence of construction also focuses on minimizing the amount of traffic switches necessary in order to enhance safety. To that end, all major work activities are completed in two major stages

(Stage 1B and Stage 2). New median travel lanes on both NB and SB roadways will be the first major stage of construction, defined as Stage 1B. After median widening is complete in each area, traffic will be shifted to towards the median to complete Stage 2 outside widening and rehabilitation.

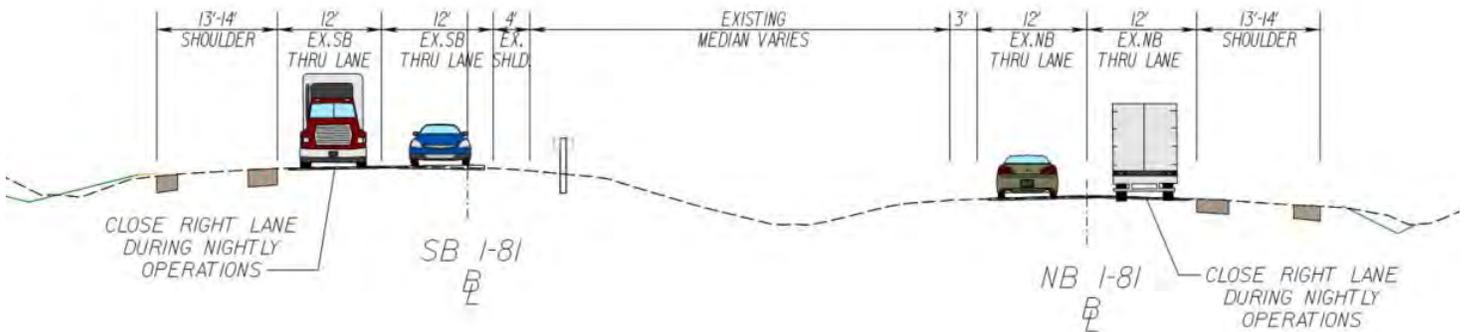


Figure 4.5.2 - Stage 1A Sequence of Construction

Stage 1A

New median travel lanes on both NB and SB roadways will be the first major stage of construction, defined as Stage 1B. To create a safe construction zone for the median widening work, traffic will be shifted to the outside using the existing shoulder as part of the required 34' travel lane section. In order to accommodate this, Stage 1A construction will comprise of existing shoulder strengthening and widening (see Figure 4.5.2). A 3' strip of shoulder adjacent to the existing roadway will be milled and reconstructed to be part of the temporary outside lane, designed to accommodate the loading of truck traffic. The area along the outside edge of the existing shoulder will be widened. Existing guardrail in conflict with the widening will be removed and reset. This work will be accomplished using nighttime lane closures. Once the shoulders have been strengthened, traffic will be shifted to the outside allowing temporary concrete barrier to be placed on the inside lane shoulder creating a safe work zone for median lane construction. Construction access/entrances will be spaced a minimum of one mile. Existing pavement markers and markings will be eradicated and removed. New markers and markings will be provided to align the traffic into 11' travel lanes with a 2' inside shoulder and an 8' outside shoulder. Shoulder strengthening will commence in both directions simultaneously, beginning at the north and south ends of the project.

STAGE 1B

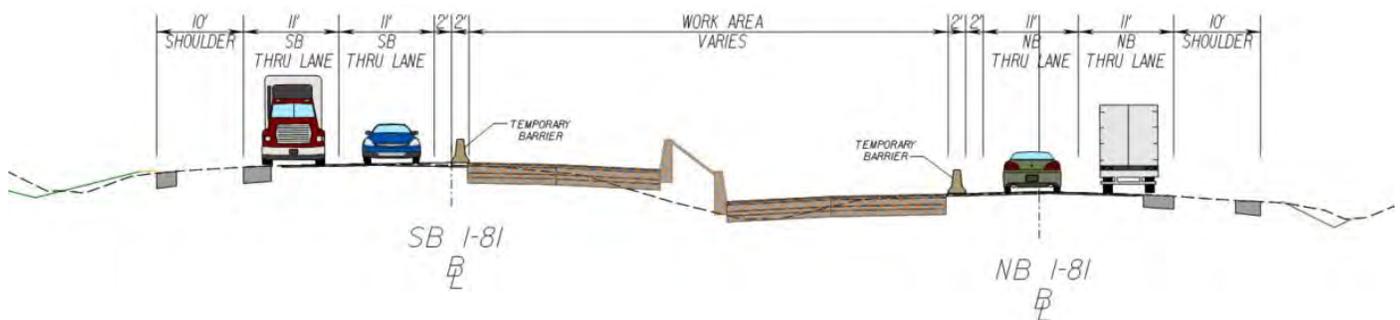


Figure 4.5.3 – Stage 1B Sequence of Construction

Once the median construction zone has been established, work on constructing the new median lanes of both NB and SB roadways commences as well as the first stage (median stage) of the bridges (Rt 112, Rt 635, Rt

619 and Rt 311). The existing median is mostly void of trees so clearing and grubbing operation will primarily consist of removal of existing topsoil. Excavation and embankment will progress based on balancing the cut and fill within the median limits.

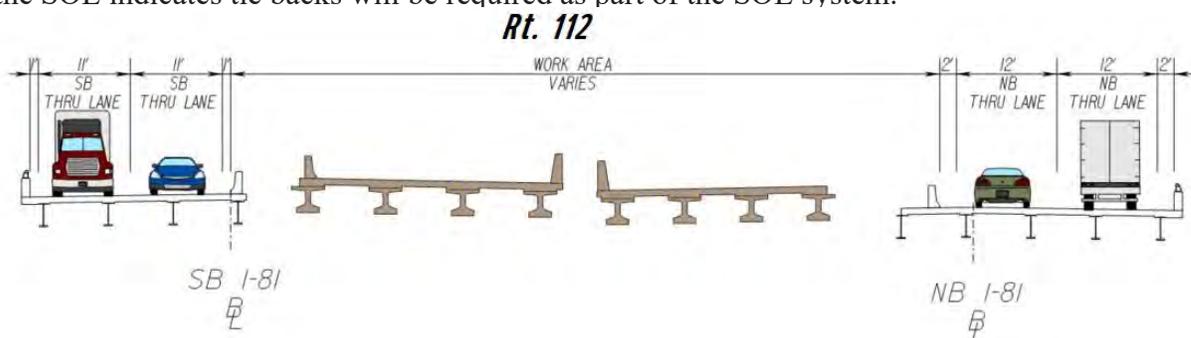
Establishing drainage is not only key to the safety of the traveling public by eliminating ponding in the travel roadway section but also for maintaining construction schedule by allowing water to drain from the work site rather than saturating the subgrade. Almost 18,000 LF of 25,000 LF of new culverts ranging in size from 15” to 60” will be installed. To minimize impact to I-81 traffic 17 pipe runs will be jacked and bored under I-81. Two to four drainage crews and two jack and bore crews will be utilized to construct the median drainage system.

New SWM facilities will need to be constructed in a timely manner to handle the runoff whether during construction or in final configuration. Six of the twelve SWM facilities will require ROW acquisition and are included in the priority one group of acquisitions. Of the twelve, three facilities are on the NB roadway and nine on the SB roadway. Along the west side of the SB roadway all SWM facilities handle runoff from the median of I-81 and will be developed during Stage 1B. Two facilities, No’s 3 and 5 are east of I-81 and handle runoff from the median. These two facilities will also be constructed during this phase. Where these facilities are located within the clear zone of I-81, they will be protected by either concrete barrier or temporary guardrail.

Site conditions require a variety of permanent median barrier types throughout the project including standard-single and double-faced constant slope barrier, bifurcated barrier wall combinations with and without concrete cap, modified constant slope barrier and traditional guardrail. Stage 1B construction requires over 36,000 LF of concrete barrier and over 7,000 LF of guardrail. Construction of barrier walls will start after the drainage, underdrain and initial grading operations are completed.

Underdrain, final grading and aggregate base will start in sections without barrier walls. Once barrier walls are completed final grading and aggregate base will be placed followed by final paving and guardrail. Bridge replacement will be done at RT 112, RT 635 and Rt 619 and the work will be done in two phases. Four girder lines for each bridge (both NB and SB) are included in this phase of bridge reconstruction. Work will start at RT 112 with a single heading of demo and piledriving. Once piles are completed additional crews will be engaged to complete each bridge. The rehabilitation of Rt 311 bridge commences with the addition of a single girder line on the SB bridge and 2 girder lines on NB. Bearing replacement for all existing beams will be done during this phase. New end joint and deck overlay will be completed within the limits of Stage 1B construction.

The three new bridge replacements (RT 112, RT 636, RT 619) will have shorter spans than the existing bridges. Support of Excavation (SOE) will be required to both contain newly placed fill material and support existing roadways where excavation will occur adjacent to existing travel lanes. Temporary wire walls, sheetpile and soldier piles with lagging and tie backs will be used as SOE systems. For the Rt 311 median reconstruction a SOE system supporting 26 ft high vertical face will be driven prior to excavation and demolition. Preliminary design of the SOE indicates tie backs will be required as part of the SOE system.



Bridge replacement at RT 112, RT 619 and RT 635 Stage 1B construction

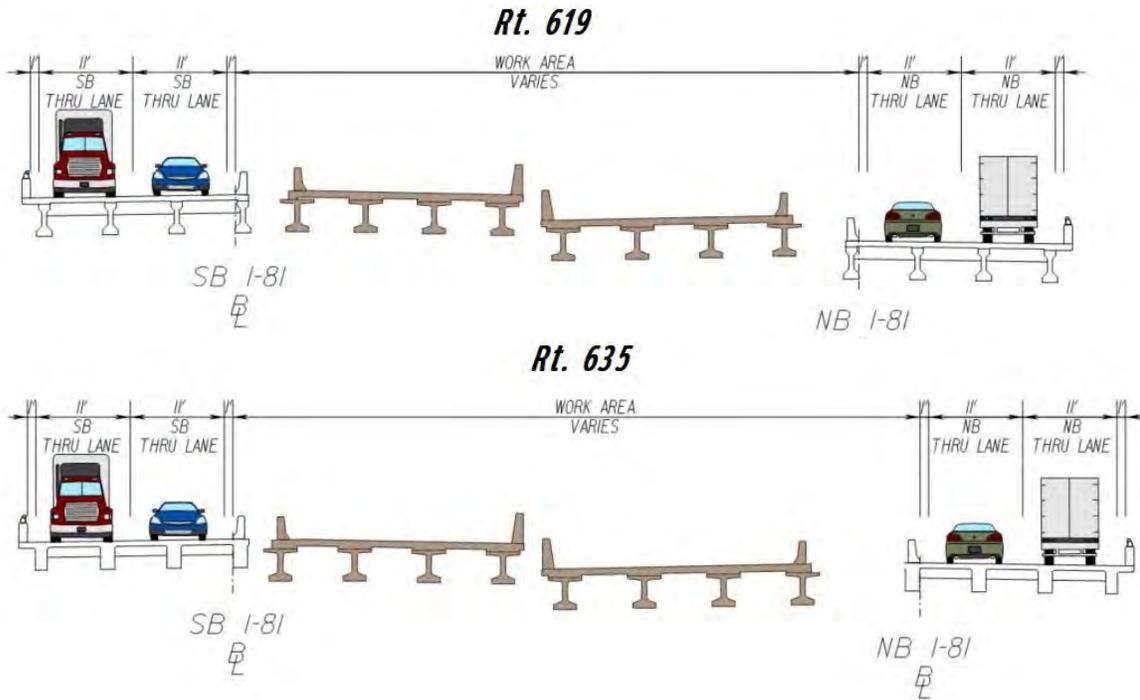


Figure 4.5.4 – Stage 1B Construction Bridge Replacement RT 112, RT 619 and RT 635

Bridge Rehabilitation Rt 311 Stage 1B Construction

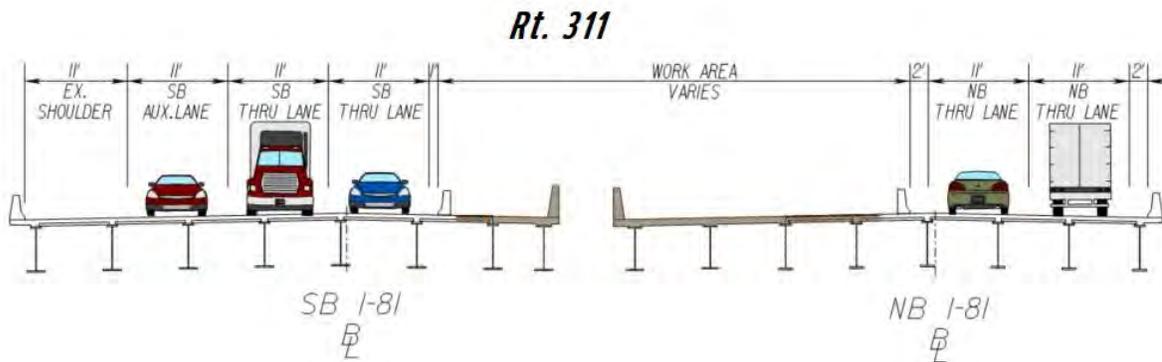


Figure 4.5.5 – Stage 1B Construction Bridge Rehabilitation RT 311

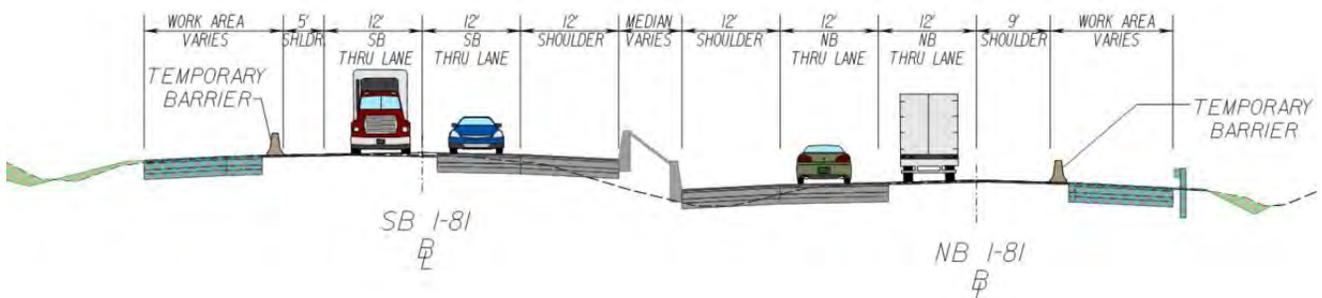


Figure 4.5.6 – Stage 2 Sequence of Construction

STAGE 2

Stage 2 begins with the relocation of concrete barrier from its Stage 1B location to outside edge of the existing pavement. Traffic will run on the newly constructed median section using 2-12' lanes with 12' inside and 9' outside shoulder (except for bridges). Reconstruction and widening of the existing outside shoulder will be completed during this stage. Barrier relocation will start from each end with two headings. Once the work zone protection is established rebuilding the new outside shoulder will commence.

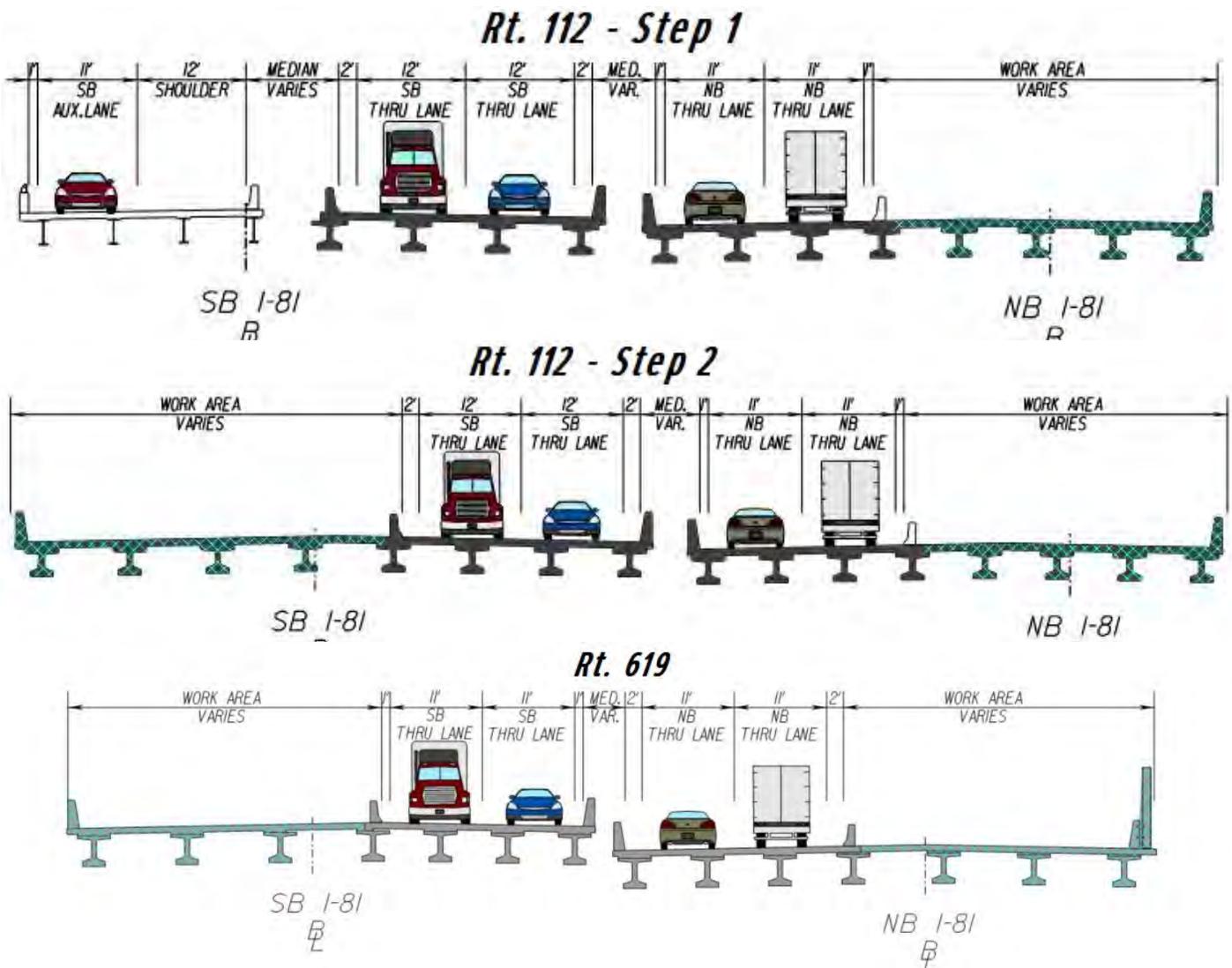
Excavation, underdrain and rebuilding the pavement section will progress with two headings. On the west side of the project final slope grading will follow completion of retaining walls and culvert extensions. In order to provide timely completion of the noise barrier, two headings of noise barrier construction will be working on the east side of the project.

Construction of the remaining SWM facilities (No. 2 & 7) are included during this stage as well as the completion of final access, final grading and stabilization of all SWM facilities

Once Stage 2 roadway work is completed in Area 4, the 3rd lane in each direction will be opened to traffic expediting the operational benefit of the permanent capacity between Exits 140 and 141

Bridge replacement for Stage 2 of the RT 112, RT 635 and Rt 619 overpass bridges will be done in the same order as Stage 1B. The final four girder lines will be constructed in this Stage completing the work on these structures.

Bridge replacement at RT 112, RT 619 and RT 635 STAGE 2 Construction



Rt. 635

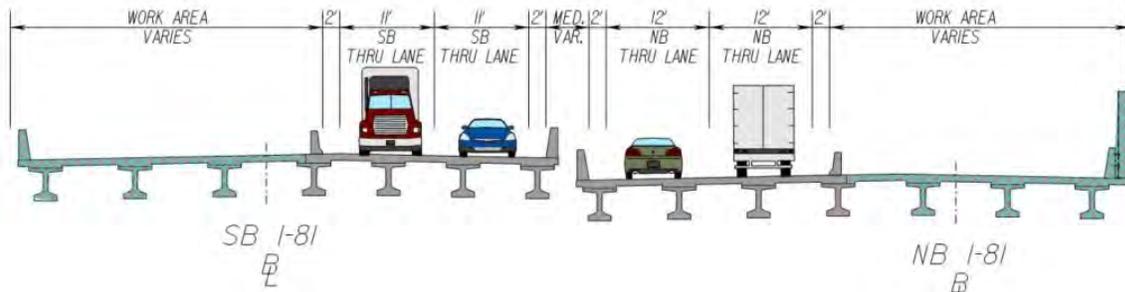


Figure 4.5.7 – Stage 2 Construction Bridge Replacement RT 112 (step 1 and 2), RT 619 and RT 635

replacement and parapet upgrade will be done on both the NB and SB bridges within the limits of Stage 2 construction. SOE for the SB widening is similar in height to the median reconstruction. The SOE system will be designed for a full height of 25’ with traffic surcharge loading as required. Soldier piles with lagging and tie backs is our planned SOE system. There is no widening of the NB bridge on the outside in this stage.

Additional traffic lane shifts will be required to complete the rehabilitation of the RT 311 SB bridge, given

Rt. 311

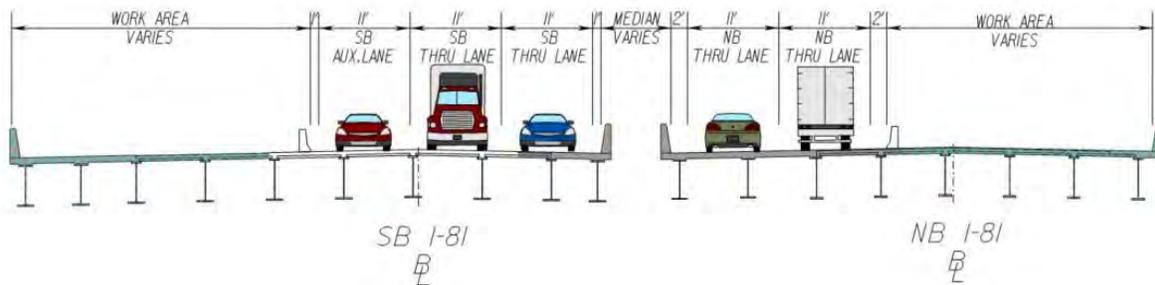


Figure 4.5.8 – Stage 2 Construction Bridge Rehabilitation RT 311 Step 1

that three lanes exist on this bridge. To accomplish this, Stage 2 Step 2 and Stage 2 Step 3 have been developed in order to maintain the full-length deceleration lane at all times during construction. After the widening is completed in Stage 2, 3- 11’ lanes will be shifted to the outside of the SB bridge while deck and joint rehab takes place connecting the new median deck (Stage 2 Step 2). One more shift will take place with 2 – 11’ lanes being shifted to the inside with the 12’ exit lane remaining in the far outside lane (Stage 2 Step 3). Once this is complete, final deck overlay and joint replacement can then be completed.

Rt. 311

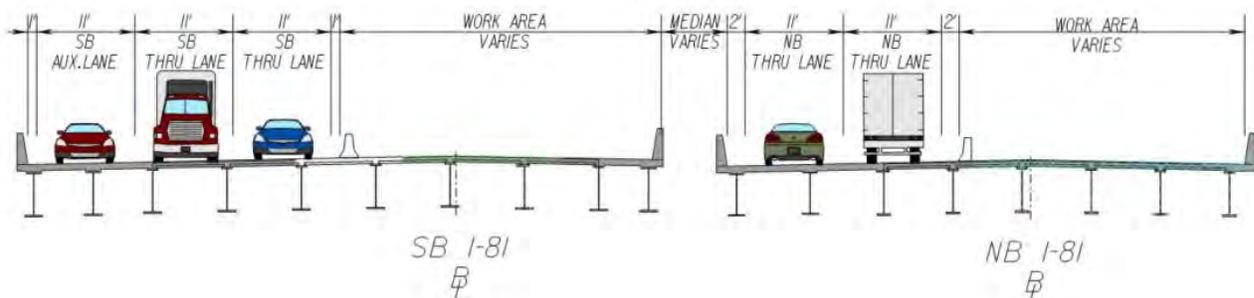


Figure 4.5.9 – Stage 2 Construction Bridge Rehabilitation RT 311 Step 2

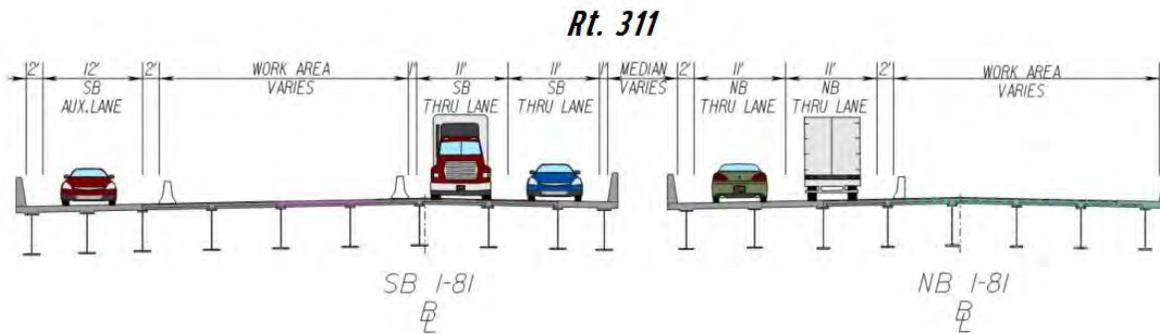


Figure 4.5.10 – Stage 2 Construction Bridge Rehabilitation RT 311 Step 2

Relocation of existing utilities and ITS facilities are identified in our utility matrix. As explained in Section 4.5.2, a detailed plan has been developed to maintain all existing ITS facilities continuously during construction. Relocation of utilities identified on our Utility Matrix as having conflicts with construction will be scheduled to be completed prior to commencement of construction activities impacting the utility. This also includes the plan for temporary utility connections, such as the maintenance of ITS communication fiber during bridge reconstruction as detailed in Section 4.4.2. Citizens and VDOT have facilities throughout the project and coordination with all stakeholders will continue throughout the construction schedule.

New lighting is located on the outside edges of the roadways and will be installed as final slope grading is completed and as barrier protection in front of noise barriers is constructed.

STAGE 3

Once median and outside widening work is complete final milling and overlay can be completed, and the 3rd thru lanes will be opened in each direction in Areas 1, 2, and 3. Temporary lane shifts may occur to economize the overlay operation.

Other Major Work Elements

Three existing box culverts will be extended to match the newly graded slopes. Extensions will be completed during the Stage where access and slope grading is done. Structural repairs and slip lining existing culverts will be done throughout the life of the project and be scheduled during times where rainfall projections are lower than normal with consideration toward being able to keep sufficient capacity to eliminate localized stormwater flooding.

Concrete repairs are slated for the overpass bridges on Rt 419 and Rt 705 including anodes, substructure concrete repair and concrete slope protection. The work will be performed during the related stage of construction.

Safety

Safety is the core of our organization. It is imperative to the future of our employees and company that “No One Gets Hurt.” Our corporate safety program demonstrates the AWC Team’s commitment to safety and is evidenced by our best in class safety rate of 0.72. Our culture extends not only to our employees, but also our clients, subcontractors, vendors, third parties, and the public we encounter along the way.

Safety is personal, and it begins with each employee connecting personally with their peers and co-workers. Jeff Mays will set this tone from the beginning, expecting management to have open door policies, walking the field discussing safety with all craftsmen, leading safety meetings, and sharing his project safety stories to assure everyone that safety is personal to him.

Our Project Safety Manager will build relationships with the entire job team. Relationships are the key to making Safety personal. The Safety Manager will be supported by a team of safety professionals to assist with

training, reporting, creating hazard analyses, indoctrinations, Reviewing Employees Actions and Performance (REAP) cards, and inspections.

One key component to a successful safety program is the involvement and buy-in from the craft. Each craft type will have a safety ambassador that will be part of the Craft Safety Committee. This committee will report concerns to the DBPM each week, go through leading indicators and plan for that week's safety tour based on the weekly meeting and 3-week schedule.

Our design and construction approach establish a clear separation of construction activity from the traveling public. As interactions are eliminated, safety performance is increased. Each entrance and exit to the worksite will be identified with signs and illuminated so the traveling public knows to expect construction traffic and can begin maneuvers ahead of time.

Design

Safety begins with our design. Our Project Safety Manager, will be a part of our design review process, in particular TTC/MOT, working hand in hand with the design team to assure we are considering the safety of our employees and the traveling public first and foremost.

Safety will be integrated into the TTC/MOT design by providing a plan that provides the protection of the field staff and the traveling public in this highly traveled corridor. We will do this by carefully assessing construction ingress/egress points, eliminating temporary crossovers, minimizing traffic shifts and exceeding the required minimums for clear zones, shoulder widths, and other elements, where possible, based on work zone constraints. Safety is incorporated into the design process for final design elements including balancing earthwork and vastly reducing sliver paving to minimize truck traffic entering/exiting the project.

Planning

Planning for safety is an important first step to creating the project work plan. A full work plan will be created for every major operation. As an integral part of the planning and scheduling process, work plans will be developed with involvement from the Construction Manager, the Entrusted Engineer in Charge (EIC), the Safety Manager, QA and QC Managers, Superintendents, and Field Engineers. Each work plan includes a step by step procedure to complete the work. Each of these steps include an area in which hazards are identified and a work around, elimination plan, or PPE is prescribed to deal with the hazard properly.

Once a week each crew is required to review their work plans and step by step hazard analysis. The crew will modify this living document each week based on any hazards not identified, location changes, or revisions to the step by step procedure. Each crew member will sign this document each week and assure it is up to date and relevant.

Every day the crews will start the day with a morning huddle where the operation plan for the day is discussed including review of a task hazard analysis for what is to be done that day. The morning huddle is a chance for all employees to have a voice and identify what they see as safety hazards. A Task Hazard Analysis (THA) will be completed every day no matter how big or small the operation. The THA will address location access concerns, relevant housekeeping issues prior to starting the day, and any weather or other location specific issues that need addressed prior to beginning of shift.

All foremen and project construction staff will be required to participate in the Reviewing Employees Actions and Performance (REAP) program once a week. The REAP program is intended to bring the staff and craft together to discuss safety and improvements that can be made to operations to promote health and safety. The staff person will observe an operation and document any issues, concerns or accolades. The staff person will discuss those items with the crews on the spot.

A weekly job wide meeting will be held each Monday morning to discuss hot topics for safety, quality compliance and schedule. All personnel will be present at the meeting which will be chaired by the Construction Manager. This simple meeting will allow the craft and staff to build a solid and trusting relationship and make sure that

the entire job team is focused on the safety and schedule goals for the project. To maximize public safety throughout the project, design and construction will be coordinated with the adjacent VDOT project to the north along with any other VDOT or local municipality project in our footprint. The AWC team will share information and meet regularly with the adjacent project design and construction staff to coordinate maintenance of traffic overhead signing throughout the corridor, and interface points including the horizontal and vertical tie-ins of roadways.

Table 4.5.1 - Weekly Safety Items

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Weekly Safety Meeting THA Review	Weekly CSC / DBPM Meeting THA Review	Weekly CSC Safety Walk THA Review	Safety Team Walk THA Review	THA Review

Training

Our safety plan and programs evolve through the life of a project to address specific needs and changing conditions. The AWC Team has many practices and programs that will be utilized during the Project. Through the life of the project these programs will be refocused or modified to account for current situational needs. Our Safety Manager will lead the safety program which will include the following major items:

- ◆ **Indoctrination:** This is perhaps the most important tool we have to assure all our employees start off on the right foot with the information and initial training they need to do their job. At indoctrination, our Safety Managers, Construction Manager, and Design Build Project Manager have an opportunity to connect with each employee first thing to “set the tone and expectations” for safety performance on the job.
- ◆ **REAP Program:** Each foreman and salary employee will be required to complete a REAP card each week. The purpose is for each employee to step back and watch an operation in progress for 5-10 minutes. A brief write-up of observations, both good and bad, will be discussed on the spot with the crew and improvements made or accolades given. These simple interactions will help assure we have the right tools, best access, and build a team that trusts one another to make sure we all go home safely.
- ◆ **Near Miss Program:** We encourage our employees to call out “Near Misses” when they see them in the field. The employees verify a near miss, stop and correct the action and then notify their Superintendent so that the near miss can be turned in to our Safety Department. These near misses are tracked in a database that will identify leading indicators for determining training needs.
- ◆ **Craft Safety Committee:** Each craft group (operators, laborers, carpenters, electricians, etc.) will nominate a Safety Champion to be a part of the Craft Safety Committee (CSC). The CSC will be responsible for a weekly jobsite safety tour. On this tour, they will meet with their peers, discuss operations, and listen to any concerns the employees might have. The CSC will meet with the DBPM and Safety Manager once a week to discuss the tour and voice any concerns from the craft on how to improve on safety (tools, access, personnel, etc.). During this meeting the group will also discuss upcoming operations or safety trends to focus on during the next week’s walk. The CSC members will be identified to each new hire during their indoctrination process
- ◆ **National Construction Safety Week:** AWC is an active leader in this annual event dedicated to re-focusing attention on safety throughout the construction industry. During safety week, AWC will participate in many activities to train all craft, subcontractors, clients and designers on the hazards of our project. Items like Safety Rodeos are led by our craft and are excellent opportunities where craftsmen or experts will train the entire project team on their operations or areas of expertise.
- ◆ **Celebration and Recognition programs:** Celebration and recognition programs that will reward positive behavior and achieving milestones relating to safety will be established. Examples are

project giveaways (hats, shirts, mugs, coats) and lunches (both crew specific and job wide)

- ◆ Training: The AWC Team provides comprehensive safety training for all employees to competently complete their work while building a culture where everyone looks out for each other. Some of the specific training classes we will provide are
 - OSHA 30 for all foremen and up
 - OSHA 10 for all employees
 - Equipment Trainings – crane, manlift, forklift
 - Excavation and Trench Safety
 - Confined Space
 - Fall Protection
 - First Aid / CPR – all foremen and up

Measurement

Our safety performance will be measured by many tools. These tools include but are not limited to:

- ◆ REAP indicators are tracked monthly to assure we are improving on the areas that needed focus per our staff and foremen inspections
- ◆ Monthly safety audits from off-site management personnel (“outside set of eyes”) to assure we are not missing any key details. Audits are reviewed with the DBPM and job team and action items will be assigned to specific team individuals.
- ◆ Weekly craft safety committee will tour the project and advise their peers on issues or corrections that need to be made, they will also be able to inform the DBPM of concerns or issues in the field that need to be addressed.
- ◆ Manhours will be tracked per foremen / superintendent along with their near misses, first aids, recordables, and restricted duty cases. Trainings will be targeted to groups as needed based on improving safety performance.

Data tracked and compiled as described above, will be used to modify and plan our safety programs, trainings, and incentives. The Craft Safety Committee feedback will help us to improve operations, assure we have the needed tools and resources to assure No One Gets Hurt.

Operations

Our approach to operations includes assigning separate construction teams to each of the Areas. This allows a smaller staff to focus on constructing a smaller portion of the Project while allowing senior staff to guide, plan and monitor overall project operations. Area staff will be assigned the resources, labor and equipment, required to meet the construction schedule. Senior staff will manage schedule and production and adjust resources in order to maintain the project schedule.

All areas will start together in Stage 1A and then move to Stage 1B. AWC has built a preliminary Linear Schedule (see Figure 4.6.2.1 in Section 4.6.2) to maximize resource utilization and keep crews productive for the duration of the project. For example, after the traffic switch to Stage 1B, multiple earthwork and drainage crews will start progressing their way linearly through Areas 1 and 4 and then proceed into Areas 2 and 3. Bridge demolition will start at the RT 112 bridge and proceed north (1 heading). One pile operation to include SOE and pile driving will follow the bridge demolition at Rt 112 and proceed north (1 heading). As Stage 1B is completed in Areas 1 and 4, traffic will be shifted to the inside, allowing work to begin on the outside. Additional traffic shifts will be required to complete the rehabilitation work at the Rt 112 bridge.

Switching traffic into Stage 2 opens up the outside of I-81. Stage 2 opens up access to the noise barrier work on the east side of the project. Multiple crews will work on completing the noise walls. Dedicated crews will be assigned to erosion and sediment control and maintaining MOT for the length project length.

Once Stage 2 is complete the final mill and overlay operation will work through the Project. As work progresses, schedule and production will be closely monitored to identify activities that have challenges that may require

the addition of resources to maintain the project schedule. Weather, production rates, and unanticipated conditions can provide challenges to the project team to keep the Project on time and within budget. Having multiple construction teams being able to focus within an area and communicate back to the DBPM, EIC and CM, will allow quick identification of issues that may impact the overall project schedule

Staging and Storage

We have identified two VDOT owned land parcels that have potential to serve as areas for placing temporary office and /or construction yards. Just NW of the RT 112 interchange there is an existing borrow pit/industrial zoned property that we have investigated as a possible office and construction yard space. We have identified other possible properties within close proximity of the project site, as detailed below. These potential sites were identified in areas that are convenient to the project while also minimizing interaction with the community and the traveling public are shown in Figures 4.5.11, 4.5.12 and 4.5.13 below. Upon notice of award further and final negotiations will be completed.

- a. NE quadrant of Electric Rd Interchange including area adjacent to Cove Rd (6.2 acres) VDOT



Figure 4.5.11

- b. NW Quadrant of Rt 311 Interchange – 311 to Deborah Rd. (1.5 acres) VDOT



Figure 4.5.12

- c. West of Rt 112 Interchange, 0 Wildwood Drive, Salem VA 24153. Private – SONABANK 74 acres



Figure 4.5.13

4.5.2 Transportation Management Plan

Our Team is dedicated to delivering this Project in a way that upholds public safety and minimizes impacts for all stakeholders during construction. All aspects of our Transportation Management Plan (TMP) and the Temporary Traffic Control (TTC) Plans will be developed with the focus on improving safety for the traveling public and construction personnel while minimizing the likelihood of incidents and minimizing travel delays throughout all stages of construction. We are also committed to a robust public communications program to effectively inform long distance traffic local traffic and the community of traffic changes thereby mitigating impacts and improving safety. To accomplish these safety, mobility, and communications goals, we have committed to numerous enhancement strategies that exceed the requirements of the RFP. These strategies include:

- ◆ Providing a full 10’ shoulder in each stage of construction instead of the 8’ minimum shoulders, providing enhanced safety for disabled motorists, emergency personnel, and tow truck personnel;
- ◆ Eliminating planned full median crossovers of I-81 for bridge reconstruction, significantly reducing the driver complexity of navigating the work zone;
- ◆ Self-limiting lane closure hours by 30 minutes to reduce the likelihood of stopped / slow traffic from 8:00PM to 8:30PM;
- ◆ Providing full 12’ lanes during Stage 2 of construction;
- ◆ Opening the 3rd NB thru lane in Area 4 (Unique Milestone #1) providing the benefit of the 3rd thru lane more than a year prior to project completion;
- ◆ Utilizing enhanced safety devices targeted to address specific conditions on I-81, such as wider than required pavement markings, flashing chevron signs, and speed display trailers;
- ◆ Designing temporary geometry to meet 65-mph geometry (exceeding the contract requirements) as

- ◆ avoidance of abrupt transitions is especially important to minimize side-swipe crashes;
- ◆ Implementing signing for “higher fines” in the work zone to promote speed compliance and enhance safety;
- ◆ Adding warning systems for travel lanes upon approaches to construction egress points to alert drivers of construction vehicles entering the travel lanes;
- ◆ Enhancing public communication outreach by committing to holding “pardon our dust” meetings prior to each stage of construction, and information kiosks at rest areas;
- ◆ Installing orange safety fence for pedestrian traffic along Route 311 along the entirety of the sidewalk through the project limits;
- ◆ Committing to regular work zone traffic control reviews by design engineers, to verify controls were implemented as intended, and to suggest safety enhancements;
- ◆ Using additional temporary CCTV to fill existing gaps in coverage during construction to quickly detect incidents and determine the necessary level of incident response required;
- ◆ Mile markers mounted on temporary barrier every 1/10th mile during construction to allow for quick identification of exact location in the event of an incident; and
- ◆ A design concept that eliminates all impacts to Hanging Rock Battlefield Trail users.

TMP Philosophy

Our TMP and Construction Sequencing is focused on reducing the Project’s anticipated impacts to the traveling public and exceeding the safety requirements of the RFP. Our TMP and TTC plans will place a particularly heavy emphasis on eliminating the need for temporary lane closures to the maximum extent possible, as we thoroughly understand the impact that lane closures can have on this heavily traveled section of I-81. To meet our high safety and mobility standards, the TTC and TMP plan development will be supervised by our Lead Traffic Engineer, Jerry Mrykalo, who is a Professional Traffic Operations Engineer (PTOE) and a certified VDOT Work Zone Traffic Control Training Instructor. He has led the implementation of an in-house training program for our engineers, allowing all of our engineers involved in Maintenance of Traffic (MOT) design to achieve VDOT Advanced Work Zone Traffic Control certification. Jerry also has recent relevant MOT design experience having served in this capacity for six interstate median widening projects, allowing him to understand the unique safety and mobility considerations of this Project.

During construction we are committed to going above and beyond the minimum requirements regarding incident management. As we recognize that work zone operations will take place both during the day and overnight, we will utilize a Deputy Incident Management Coordinator (DIMC) who will support the full-time Incident Management Coordinator (IMC). Strengthening the manpower of this position helps provide timely and coordinated response to incidents and urgent maintenance needs 24 hours a day. Our IMC, supported by our DIMC, will serve as the point of contact to quickly coordinate and deploy resources for incidents that require an urgent response to maintain safety and mobility on this critical corridor. The IMC and DIMC will also establish and maintain lines of communication with VDOT construction, VDOT maintenance, and emergency responder staff

Furthermore, our Team commits to field reviews during construction, after major traffic switches, by our traffic engineering staff in addition to the Work Zone Safety Inspections completed by our QA and QC Team. These regular reviews will verify that traffic controls have been implemented correctly and provide recommendations for further enhancements. An example of a TTC Engineer Monitoring Report can be seen in Figure 4.5.14.

Sequence of Construction/Phasing

As introduced in Section 4.5.1, the Project will be constructed in two major stages, each of which has unique construction and temporary traffic control features. For each of these stages, we have developed specific

Sequence of Construction and MOT Phasing strategies as highlighted on Exhibits 4.5.2.1 through 4.5.2.2 on the following pages. Color coded shading is applied to each work element to show the sequencing of construction. Additionally, critical typical sections for each Stage of work are included to detail the TTC stagings we will use to safely maintain all lanes during construction. This sequencing allows our Team to efficiently construct the Project while minimizing impacts to traffic. We carefully studied numerous options when developing this staging, resulting in a plan that minimizes the need for temporary lane closures and maximizes the maintenance of shoulder areas. Sequencing highlights detailed in the exhibits include:

- ◆ Use of a pre-stage (Stage 1A) for off-peak shoulder operations necessary to begin Stage 1B permanent widening. This includes rumble strip removal where traffic will be shifted onto this shoulder, temporary shoulder widening to achieve a 10' remaining shoulder width, guardrail removal and re-setting, and shoulder strengthening where required;
- ◆ Staging work to maintain a minimum 34' wide pavement width with one 10' and one 2' shoulder, meeting the requirements of the RFP;
- ◆ Staging construction in a way that eliminates the need for crossovers of traffic onto adjacent opposing alignments; and
- ◆ Constructing and opening the Route 112 Ramp D Spur (Unique Milestone #2) and I-81 3rd thru lane in Area 4 (Unique Milestone #2), more than one year early to increase capacity exceeding the requirements of the RFP.

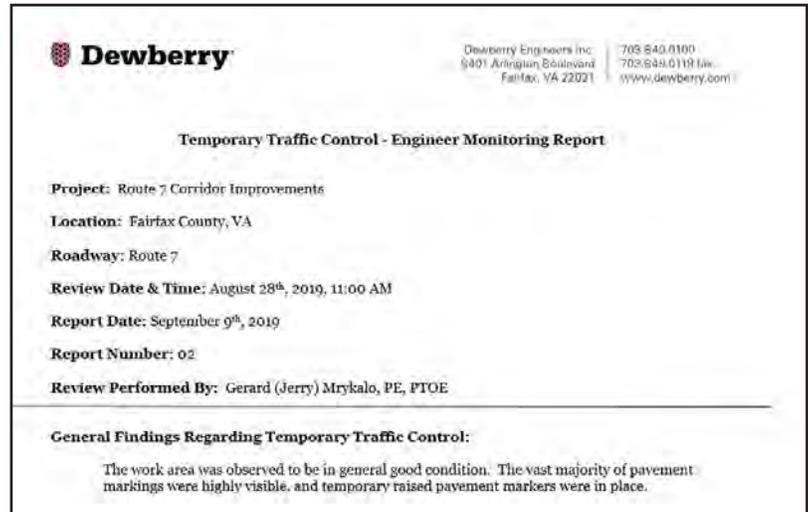


Figure 4.5.14 - Example TTC Monitoring Report

Traffic Control Details for Maintaining Traffic During All Phases

In addition to the sequencing of construction and TTC typical sections shown on Exhibits 4.5.2.1 and 4.5.2.2 on the following pages, this section includes the traffic control details to be implemented. Upon Project Award, we will begin the design of the Type C, Category V TMP and will develop site-specific TTC plans for each stage of construction, with corresponding ESC plans for each Stage. The TTC plans will detail all controls required for construction, such as work areas, temporary barrier, attenuators, channelizing devices, signs, PCMS, temporary markings, temporary drainage elements, construction access points, temporary support of excavation near bridges, and all other requirements per VDOT's I&IM 241.7, the Virginia Work Area Protection Manual, and the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD). Our Team also recognizes common shortfalls with TTC in work zones, and we are committed to avoiding these conditions with carefully designed site specific TTC plans. For example, barrier ends and impact attenuators will be flared as far away from traffic as possible to reduce the likelihood of a high severity crash into an attenuator. Additional details are as follows:

I-81 and Interchange Ramps

- ◆ All thru lanes and ramp lanes will be continuously maintained during all Stages, with the exception of temporary lane closures (time of day restrictions) following the hours defined in Part 2, Section 2.10.3 of the RFP;
- ◆ Lane closures are anticipated for activities such as rumble strip removal, nighttime paving, placement

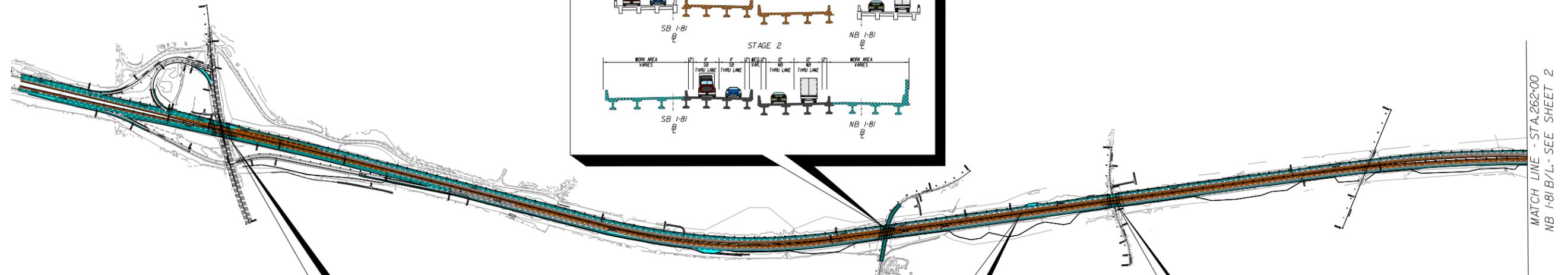
EXHIBIT 4.5.2.1

ROUTE 635

STATE	ROUTE	STATE PROJECT	SHEET NO.
VA.	81	0081-080-946	1

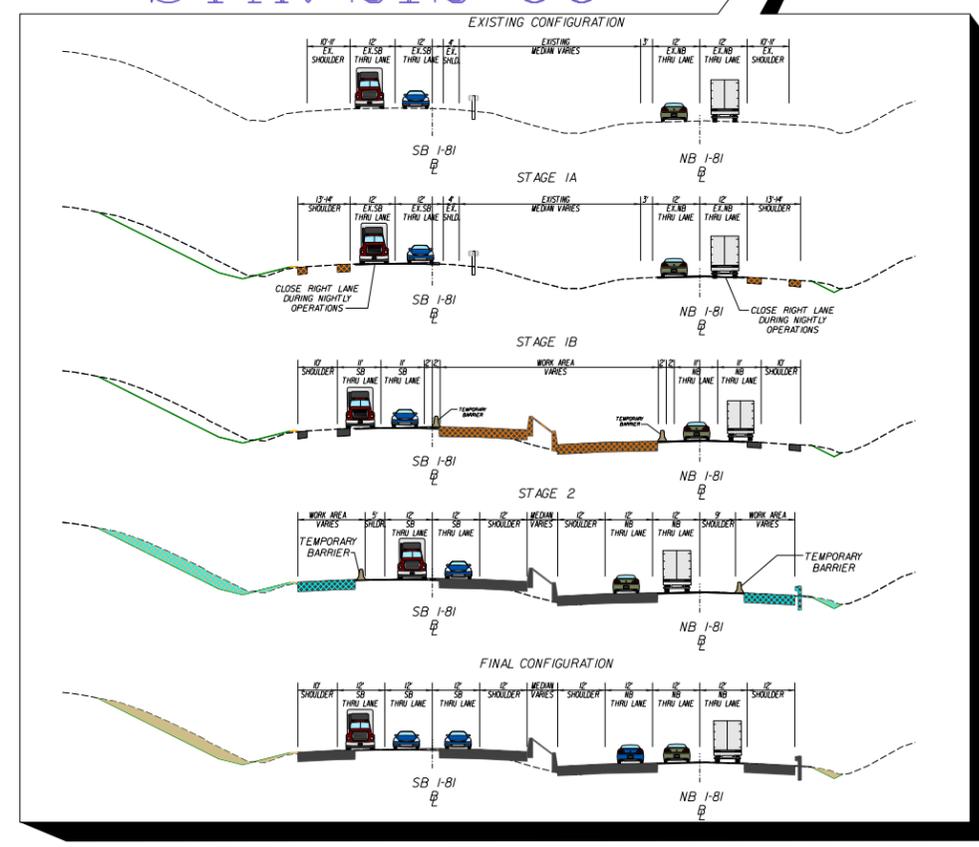
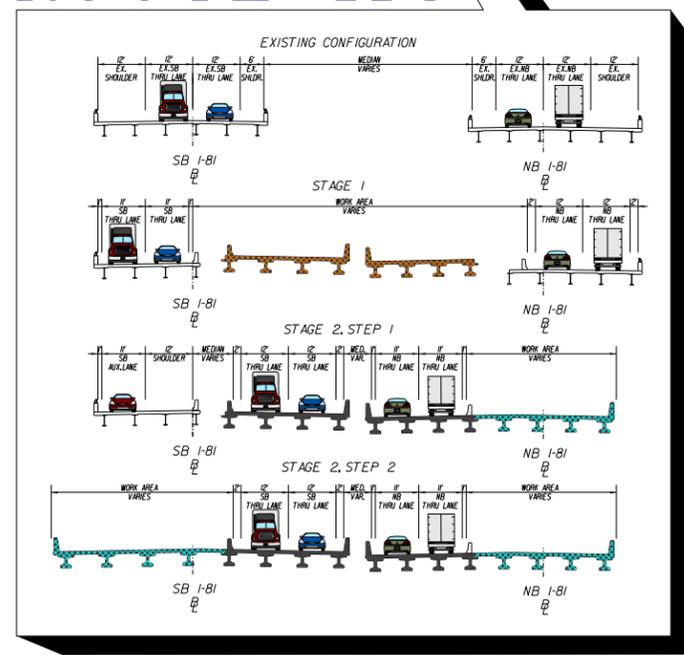


Denotes Stage 1
 Denotes Stage 2

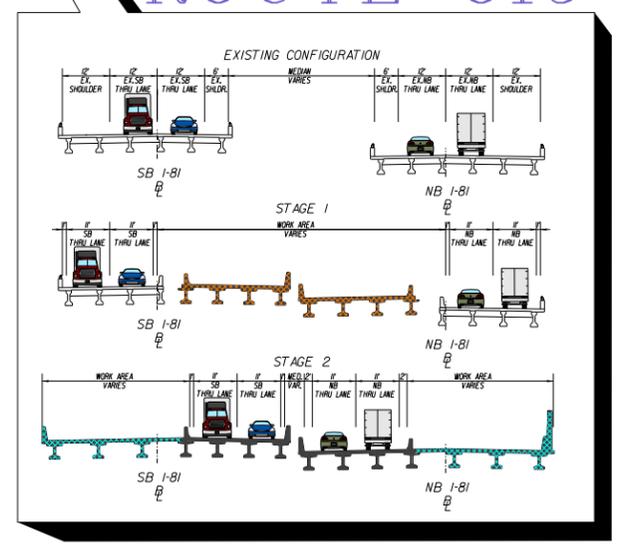


STA. 212+00

ROUTE 112



ROUTE 619



SCALE	PROJECT	SHEET NO.
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MATCH LINE - STA. 262+00
NB I-81 B/L - SEE SHEET 2

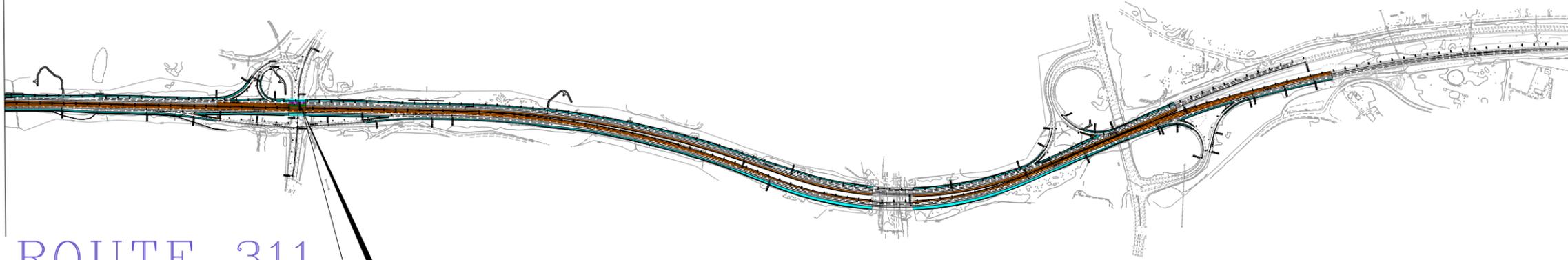
EXHIBIT 4.5.2.2

STATE	STATE		SHEET NO.
	ROUTE	PROJECT	
VA.	81	0081-080-946	2

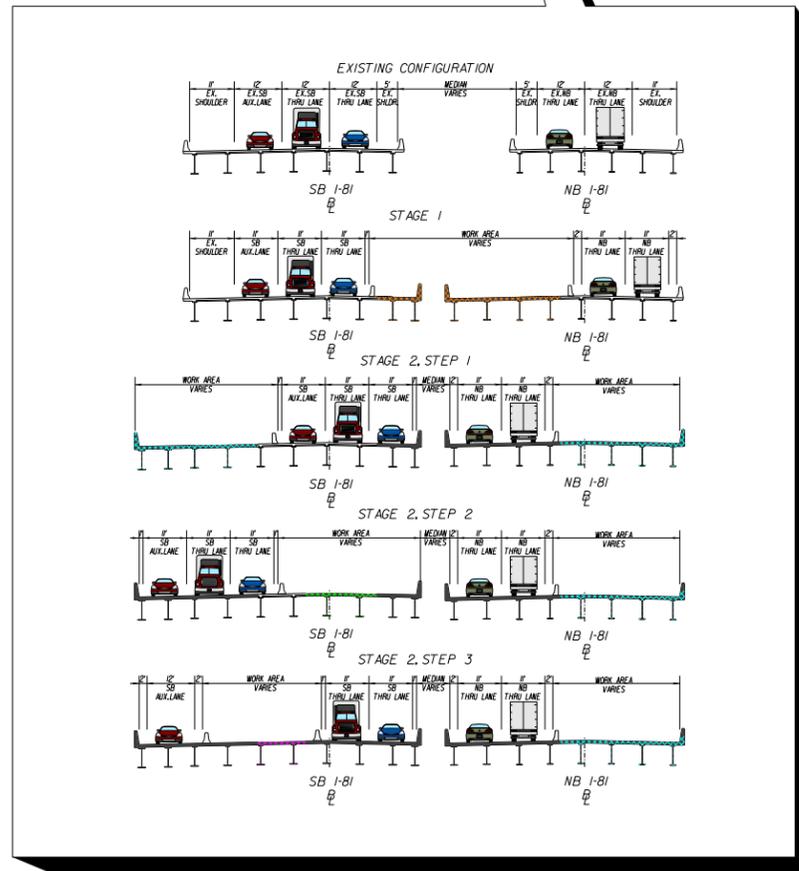


- Denotes Stage 1
- Denotes Stage 2, Step 1
- Denotes Stage 2, Step 2
- Denotes Stage 2, Step 3

MATCH LINE - STA. 262+00
NB I-81 B/L - SEE SHEET 1



ROUTE 311



SCALE 0 50' 100'	PROJECT 0081-080-946	SHEET NO. 2
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of traffic barriers, delivery of materials, and bridge work

- ◆ No detours are planned. 15-minute maximum full stoppages are only expected for overhead work (such as sign structure erection) and opening of new alignments;
- ◆ No Flagging operations; and
- ◆ Minimum lane widths will be 11’, with 2’ minimum narrow-side shoulder, and 10’ minimum wide-side shoulder (total pavement width of 34’ required).

All Other Roads:

- ◆ All thru lanes and ramp lanes will be continuously maintained during all Stages, with the following exceptions:
 - Temporary lane closures (time of day restrictions) following the hours defined in Part 2, Section 2.10.3 of the RFP;
 - Route 112 long-term single lane closures will be implemented as defined in Part 2, Section 2.10.3 of the RFP for safety and constructability; and
 - Goodwin Avenue (Route 635) closure will be limited to no more than 60 days and be implemented only one time instead of multiple times as allowed by the RFP, **exceeding the requirements of the RFP**. This single implementation reduces community impacts as drivers will not be subject to multiple traffic pattern changes that would be required if the road was closed, re-opened, and then re-closed again;
- ◆ Lane closures and flagging operations are anticipated for activities such as the placement of traffic barriers, delivery of materials, and bridge work;
- ◆ The only planned detour is associated with the allowed closure of Goodwin Avenue (Route 635); and
- ◆ Minimum lane widths will be 11’ with 2’ offsets to temporary barrier.

Work Zone Speed Reductions

Part 2 of the RFP requires the posted speed limit to remain at 60-mph during construction. Our Team agrees with approach given that speed reductions, where not justified based on geometry, have the potential to lead to speed differentials and increase the likelihood of work zone crashes.

To further enhance safety, temporary lane shifts will be design to meet 65-mph criteria as a measure to reduce the likelihood of sideswipe crashes, **exceeding the requirements of the RFP**. Our Team also commits to the utilization of Speed Display / Radar units as an additional enhancement **exceeding the requirements of the RFP**, choosing a side-by-side assembly (rather than a stacked assembly) for better sign visibility with respect to temporary barrier height.



Figure 4.5.15 - Speed display/radar trailer

Additionally, with VDOT support, we commit to implementing the signing beacons required for “higher fines” in the work zone. These higher fines are intended to promote speed limit compliance, which helps to reduce speed differentials, and ultimately reduce the likelihood of crashes. Furthermore, the safety for construction personnel and emergency responders is improved by providing this financial deterrent to speeding

Unique Project Challenges and Solutions

In addition to the minimum requirements of the RFP, specific attention has been given to the unique challenges of the Project, with focus on mitigation and communication strategies that maximize safety, minimize public impacts, and minimize schedule risk. By carefully studying these elements, our Team has identified the following challenges and devised unique solutions to address each:

1. Crash Avoidance and Incident Management

While the entire length of I-81 in Virginia is a vital roadway, the section within the Project limits is especially critical given the higher volumes due to the surrounding populated areas. Given this understanding, our Team

commits to the following crash avoidance and incident management techniques:

- ◆ Wider Shoulders: We commit to maintaining both a 10’ and a 2’ shoulder (with a minimum of 34’ pavement width) except in the vicinity of bridges. By providing a full 10’ shoulder, *exceeding the requirements of the RFP* instead of the RFP minimum 8’ right shoulder, this additional 2’ allows for safer refuge for vehicle breakdown, crash cleanup, or police enforcement without being uncomfortably close to thru traffic. Furthermore, the ample shoulder width will help facilitate EMS to more quickly navigate through stopped traffic when responding to incidents
- ◆ Wider Lanes: During Stage 2 of construction, we commit to utilizing full 12’ wide lanes for roadway widening sections, providing a significant mobility and safety enhancement for frequent side-by-side truck traffic
- ◆ Forgiving Geometry: Our Team commits to design temporary lane shifts to meet 65-mph criteria (exceeding the contract requirements). Our TTC design will focus on the avoidance of abrupt transitions, thereby reducing the complexity for drivers to navigate alignment changes. This is especially important to minimize side-swipe crashes and run off road crashes, and to accommodate trucks.
- ◆ Enhanced Safety Devices: We have proactively studied the existing crash trends, and commit to the utilization of the following enhanced safety devices to reduce the likelihood of incidents that all *exceed the requirements of the RFP*:
 - Barrier attenuation devices placed as far away from adjacent travel lanes as possible to reduce exposure to the hazard;
 - Full continuous temporary raised pavement markers with installation of all temporary markings, for increased lane visibility especially at night and during wet pavement conditions (only required at lane shifts per the Work Area Protection Manual);
 - Use of wider than required lane lines for increased delineation of lane shifts;
 - Use of tighter than required channelizing device spacing for increased work zone delineation and improved safety; and
 - Use of flashing chevron curve warning signs as depicted in the image to the right



Figure 4.5.16 - Flashing chevron curve warning sign

- ◆ Minimizing Interaction with Public Traffic Our Team recognizes the potential hazards from interaction between construction trucks and public traffic especially at points of ingress/egress for construction vehicles. We recognize that along high speed roadways, the longer travel length and period of time for a construction vehicle to accelerate to prevailing speeds upon exiting a work zone can cause speed differentials that may result in crashes. Our Team’s goal is to mitigate this condition by adding a special warning system to alert adjacent travelers. As depicted in Figure 4.5.17, as construction vehicles are exiting the work area, a transmitter sends a signal to a PCMS in advance of the merge point, giving traffic ample warning and an opportunity to adjust speeds, change lanes, or otherwise navigate safely through the potential

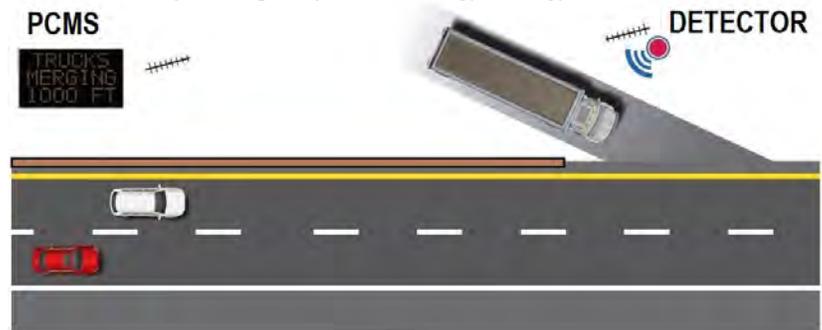


Figure 4.5.17 - Construction vehicle egress safety warning system

hazard.

- ◆ **Incident Detection:** Our Team recognizes the importance of early incident detection for swift emergency response. The existing CCTV cameras within the project limits help to monitor road conditions and recognize traffic incidents that require attention. However, given the terrain and curvature of I-81, our Team has identified several gaps in coverage of the existing system (as shown by the red circles in Figure 4.5.19 below) and proposes the use of 4 additional temporary CCTV cameras (*exceeding the RFP requirement of 3 cameras*) strategically placed during construction to fill the gaps in coverage. Being able to quickly and accurately diagnose the incidents expedites emergency response, allows for accurate posting of messages on advance DMS signs, and ultimately aids in quickly clearing incidents and restoring full capacity.



Figure 4.5.18 - Portable CCTV unit

2. Route 112 and Route 311 Interchange Sequencing

One of the unique challenges with an interstate widening project is the handling of construction activities and the maintenance of traffic through interchanges. Our Team recognizes the importance of efficient construction sequencing to alleviate negative impacts to the traveling public. Therefore, our Team commits to construction phasing at interchanges along SB I-81 that maintains the existing deceleration lane lengths and, where feasible, increases those lengths during construction.

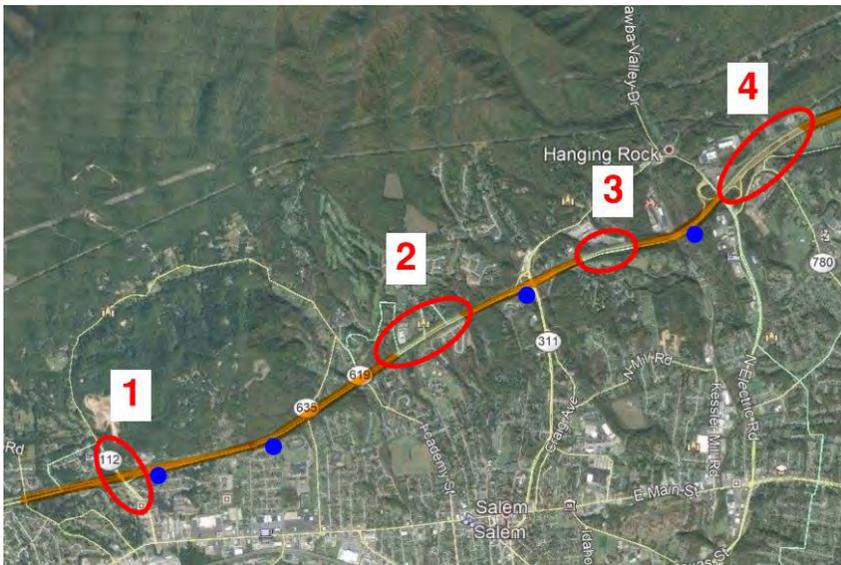


Figure 4.5.19 - Existing gaps in CCTV coverage limits are depicted with red circles

At the Route 112 interchange, our Team’s phasing approach to eliminate the need for crossovers along I-81 has also reduced the need to “split-off” the deceleration lanes onto a separate bridge during construction. This not only increases driver comprehension but benefits driver safety and worker safety by allowing a consolidated work zone.

On southbound I-81 at the Route 311 interchange, where separating the exit lane from thru lanes is necessary, our Team commits to several enhancements that will increase driver comprehension

and improve safety. These enhancements include:

- ◆ Full deceleration lane lengths provided in advance of the temporary exit point;
- ◆ Large temporary guide signing provided in advance of the temporary exit point; and
- ◆ Gore hatching pavement markings added at the temporary exit point.

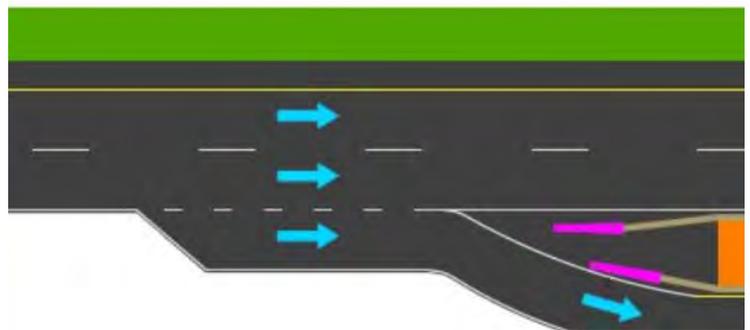


Figure 4.5.20 - Schematic of temporary exit configuration along SB I-81 and Route 311 with work area between thru lanes and exit lane

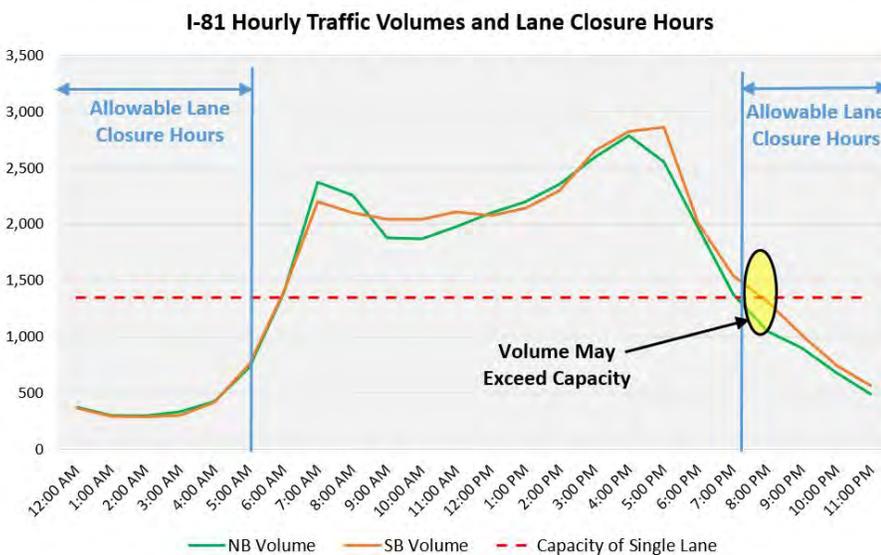
3. Adjacent Project Coordination (I-81 Widening in Roanoke County, Exits 141 to 143)

Our Team recognizes the importance of coordination with adjacent projects, as both this Project and the I-81 Widening project to the north are expected to have concurrent work along I-81 with overlapping construction activities. If not fully coordinated, the possibility of conflicting traffic control can arise, potentially leading to a public safety risk. In order to fully coordinate all activities, our Team commits to establishing and maintaining regular coordination between projects. For example, if both projects require a lane closure for work in the same lane, work will be coordinated to determine if it can be accomplished during a single closure as opposed to two separate closures, having a recognizable benefit to the traveling public.

4. Lane Closure Optimization

When full construction starts, lane closure impact minimization will be critical when working along I-81. Our temporary traffic control strategy puts an emphasis on eliminating the need for temporary lane closures to the greatest extent possible. To minimize the impact of lane closures that are necessary, we have analyzed the 24-hour volume information along I-81 to determine if volumes are likely to exceed available lane capacity during lane closure hours. We recognize that the lane closure restriction times listed in Section 2.10.3 of Part 2 of the RFP are to be followed, but given our Team’s experience, we also recognize the impact that lane closures can have on the already congested I-81 and that constantly changing traffic volumes may now be different than previously collected volumes.

As shown in Figure 4.5.21, hourly volume counts were compared to a single lane capacity (red dashed line) to determine if volume may cause traffic backups and delays during the allowed temporary lane closure window (indicated by vertical blue lines).



As shown on the graph, we have found that the normal pre-pandemic volumes are likely to meet or exceed the capacity of the single remaining lane from 8:00 to 8:30 pm within the allowable 8:00 pm to 6:00 am weekday lane closure window. This is a highly undesirable condition that could lead to slowed and stopped traffic increasing the likelihood of rear-end collisions. **Therefore, our Team commits to self-limiting temporary lane closure hours to not start until 8:30pm in an effort to eliminate this undesirable condition and improve safety and operations.**

Figure 4.5.21 - I-81 Temporary lane closure analysis

We will also utilize this data in development of the TMP so that construction activities that require lane closures occur during the hours of lowest volume. For example, this hour-by-hour analysis will allow activities of a short duration, such as overhead sign erection, to occur during the hours of lowest volume within the longer allowable overnight lane closure window, providing a safety and travel time benefit that exceeds the requirements of the RFP. Furthermore, our Team commits to recounting traffic and revalidating lane closure hours mid-way through construction, as we recognize travel patterns constantly change.

5. Early Opening of New Capacity

Our Team recognizes the need for extra capacity along I-81 and the Route 112 interchange to relieve congestion

and has focused our phasing approach to take advantage of the following opportunities for providing early relief for the traveling public:

- ◆ Early opening of Route 112 interchange modifications; an
- ◆ Early opening of 3rd thru lane in each direction of I-81 in Area 4.

With the prior completion of the adjacent widening project to the north, our phasing approach will take full advantage of this available capacity by allowing the northbound 3rd thru lane to open one year early north of the Route 311. In addition, interchange modifications that are essential to improving interchange



Figure 4.5.22 - Area circled in red to be opened to traffic one year in advance of full project completion

functionality at Route 112 are also a focus for early opening, providing much needed relief through capacity and safety improvements in this area.

6. Pedestrian Safety

Our Team recognizes that the Route 311 interchange area will be an active and dynamic work area. We will install orange safety fence for pedestrian traffic along Route 311 along the entirety of the sidewalk through the project limits. Especially with regard to the adjacent bridge widening, this orange safety fence will safely and effectively delineate and separate pedestrians from work activities.

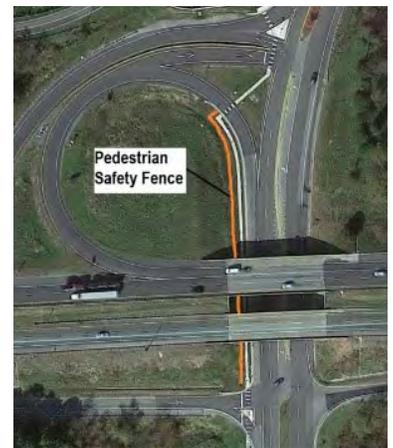


Figure 4.5.23 - Limits of pedestrian safety fence to be installed at Route 311 interchange

Stakeholder Communication and Mitigation Strategies

Our Team recognizes that proactive communication with all project stakeholders is essential to a successful TMP. As with any large-scale transportation improvement project, some inconvenience is unavoidable, but our Team’s goal is to minimize these impacts. As detailed in Table 4.5.2 on the following pages, we have proactively identified project stakeholders, determined how they will be impacted, and we have devised targeted communication and mitigation strategies to reduce these impacts. While Section 2.11 of Part 2 of the RFP defines the components of a robust Public Involvement/Public Relations scope for the project, below are major enhancements to these minimum requirements that **exceed the requirements of the RFP**:

1. Additional Pardon Our Dust Meetings

While the RFP states that the need for Pardon Our Dust meetings are at the discretion of VDOT, if VDOT is agreeable, our Team commits to holding a minimum of four Pardon Our Dust meetings during construction. These meetings are anticipated to be held before the start of Stage 1A work, before Stage 1B

work, before Stage 2 work, and before Unique Milestone #1 and #2. Our experience gained on similar projects has found that holding these meetings at regular intervals is a great way to keep the public engaged and enthusiastic, while also promoting key safety messages to attendees and to any media present for distribution to a larger audience.

2. Rest Area Open Houses

In addition to the Pardon Our Dust meetings, the presence of VDOT rest areas in the proximity of the project provide an opportunity for continual 24/7 public outreach for drivers along I-81. Our Team will coordinate with VDOT to establish kiosks at the Ironto Safety Rest Area (MM 129 NB) and the Troutville Safety Rest Area (MM 158 SB) that contain Project information and upcoming work activity posters and pamphlets. Handouts will also contain references to the project website where interested drivers can find additional information



Figure 4.5.24 - Sample project update pamphlets for public distribution

Table 4.5.2 - Stakeholder Communication and Mitigation Strategies

Stakeholders	Impacts	Communication/Mitigation Strategies
Traveling Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimal travel time delays along I-81. Exposure to construction vehicle traffic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wider lanes and shoulders to reduce the likelihood of collisions and incidents. Hold “Pardon Our Dust” meetings and establish a Rest Area “Open House” for the general public, public safety officials, and other stakeholders throughout design and construction. PCMS will be utilized for public notices.
Trucking Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overnight Lane Closures. Narrower lanes and shoulders in some stages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lane and shoulder closures during non-peak hours. Longer than minimum lane shift lengths. Minimum 10’ shoulder maintained along one side of travel lanes for pull-offs and disabled vehicles.
Valley Metro Smart Way Bus and Smart Way Express	Potential delays to regional bus transit routes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notifications of work will be sent to Valley Metro in advance of traffic switches, lane closures, and major operations.
VA State Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential response time impacts. Safety during speed monitoring and patrolling activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full shoulder width provided for incident management, police enforcement, and quicker response to incidents. Advance notification of temporary lane restrictions, changes to traffic patterns, and ingress/egress points. Representatives will be notified of approved lane closure requests. Pre-switch emergency responder meetings for response planning. 24/7 Emergency Contact information
Roanoke Valley Regional Fire/EMS and Other Local Emergency Responders	Potential response time impacts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full shoulder width provided for incident management, police enforcement, and quicker response to incidents. Advance notification of temporary lane restrictions, changes to traffic patterns, and ingress/egress points. Representatives will be notified of approved lane closure requests. Pre-switch emergency responder meetings for response planning. 24/7 Emergency Contact information.

Stakeholders	Impacts	Communication/Mitigation Strategies
Local Hospitals (Salem VA Medical Center, Lewis-Gale Hospital)	Potential delays accessing hospital.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No long-term lane closures on hospital access routes.
Local Jurisdictions and Local Elected Officials (City of Salem, Roanoke County, City of Roanoke)	Constituent questions and inquiries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Our Team will inform elected officials of project status and upcoming events to help them answer direct inquiries they may receive from public. Elected officials will be given contact information for our Team, either for their use or constituent use.
Local Utilities	Potential impacts to utility infrastructure and service disruptions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advance coordination of construction activities directly with affected utilities.
VDOT SW Traffic Operations Center	Increased information conveyance of lane and shoulder closures, delay information, and construction activities or travel incidents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advance notification of temporary lane restrictions. Delay monitoring by CCTV cameras during construction. Communication protocol for relaying traffic incident or construction activities.
Schools and Local Colleges: Salem High School West Salem Elementary Roanoke College Virginia Tech Radford University (And other local schools)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential delays to school buses / transportation services. Congestion during college move-in/move-out days and football games. Possible construction noise and construction activities close to school property, (Salem High School). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination of construction activities directly with school staff. No lane closures during school bus operating hours when possible or during move-in/move-out weekends. Advance notification of traffic pattern changes. Dust allaying measures.
Local Businesses, Churches, and Organizations (example: Stonegate Swim Club)	Possible construction noise, travel time delays.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold “Pre-Opening Meeting” and Welcome Center “Open House” and “Pardon our Dust” meetings for the general public, public safety officials, and other stakeholders throughout design and construction. PCMS will be utilized for public notices. Robust outreach campaign in accordance with Part 2.11 of RFP. Dust allaying measures
Adjacent Landowners	Possible construction noise and construction activities close to their property.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination of construction activities with residential groups by notification via public meetings and targeted outreach. Access to all properties maintained at all times. Encouragement for residents to follow Project related social media.
Adjacent projects	Possible conflicting I-81 construction operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate construction activities and avoid conflicts. Coordination of lane closures to minimize public impacts. Coordinating public outreach to deliver a uniform, consistent message to drivers along I-81.

4.6: Proposal Schedule

4.6.1 - Proposal Schedule

The AWC Team’s Proposal Schedule is provided in our Volume II - Conceptual Project Plans.

4.6.2 - Proposal Schedule Narrative

We have carefully reviewed the Project’s schedule requirements and understand the complexities and interrelationships of the technical elements of the Project. As evidenced in our attached Proposal Schedule, we have taken into account internal and external plan reviews that are critical to a design build success, permitting constraints, right-of-way acquisition, utility relocations, design and construction integration, maintenance of traffic constraints, and QA/QC inspection and testing hold points. Our Maintenance of Traffic plan has been optimized to deliver the Project ahead of schedule while minimizing impacts to the traveling public, thus providing for worker and motorist safety. We have created and are committing to **Unique Milestone #1**, is completing Area 4 and opening 1.22 miles of a third lane (both NB and SB) from STA 312+00 to STA 376+75 (NB stationing) (northern limits of Project) and **Unique Milestone #2** which is opening of the SB Exit Ramp at Route 112 Spur which should provide much needed relief through capacity and safety improvements in this area by **December 31, 2024**. A summary of the Contract and Schedule Milestones are shown in Table 4.6.1 below:

Table 4.6.1 - Summary of Contractual and Schedule Milestones

Contractual & Schedule Milestones	Contractual	Projected
Notice of Intent to Award	3/31/2021	3/31/2021
CTB Approval / Notice to Award	4/21/2021	4/21/2021
Design-Build Contract Execution	5/21/2021	5/21/2021
Notice to Proceed	5/24/2021	5/24/2021
Scope Validation Period (120 Days)	9/20/21	9/20/21
Unique Milestone 1 - Area 4 Complete		12/31/2024
Unique Milestone 2 - Rte. 112 Ramp D Spur		12/31/2024
Final (Early) Completion	1/15/2026	1/14/2026

Work Breakdown Structure

We have organized the CPM Schedule into a hierarchical Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) in order to properly demonstrate the relationship and integration between the Contractual and schedule Milestones, Design, Procurement, Utilities, Construction, and Testing & Closeout. All Level 1 tasks are highlighted below with a brief description. Selected Level 2 and Level 3 WBS details are also provided in the Construction structure below:

- A. Milestones: Consist of Contractual and Schedule Milestones including Unique Milestone No. 1 and No. 2 as well as the 120-day scope validation period.
- B. Design: Includes Design Phase, Environmental Permitting and Right of Way Acquisition headings
 - ◆ Design Phase – The Design Phase includes QA/QC design reviews, field surveys, geotechnical investigations, roadway design, noise analysis and noise barrier plans, advance temporary traffic way (ROW) plans, lighting and electrical plans, landscaping plans, and bridge plans. Activities inside the design phase plans include VDOT and FHWA reviews and approvals.
 - ◆ Environmental Permitting - This phase includes the joint permit process, threatened and endangered species, hazardous and environmental assessments as well as land disturbance and stormwater permits.

- ◆ Right of Way Acquisition Phase - This phase is further broken down into project specific and priority 1, 2, and 3 acquisitions.
- C. Procurement and Submittals: Includes shop drawings and fabrication/delivery timeframes for major items such as storm drainage, steel and concrete girders, MSE retaining wall panels, noise barrier posts and panels, and electrical items.
- D. Utility Relocations: Includes all activities for utility relocations for VDOT, Osprey, Verizon, Comcast, Segra, Zayo and Salem Electric.
- E. Construction: Includes all aspects of roadway, drainage, barrier wall, and bridge construction and rehabilitation. This section of the schedule is further broken down in our WBS Structure by Stage, Area and Work Type as described in the list below to provide schedule certainty and on-time completion of the Unique Milestone and early Final Completion while also allowing our operations team to focus on most efficiently prosecuting the work safe .
 - ◆ Stage 1A Existing Shoulder Strengthening & Widening - Stage 1A is the strengthening & widening of the existing shoulders to allow traffic to be shifted to the outside lanes prior to Stage 1B. The mill and overlay operation will progress with one crew on NB I-81 and one crew progressing on SB I-81.
 - ◆ Area 4 Unique Milestone Work – This stage includes the work required to accomplish the Unique Milestone 1 year ahead of the other areas. The Area 4 Unique Milestone Work WBS is further divided for Stage 1B Median Work, Stage 2 NB and SB Outside Lanes, RT 419 Ramps, and Stage 3 Mill and Overlay work.
 - ◆ Stage 1B Median Work Area 1 to 3 - Stage 1B Median Work Area is the expansion toward the median of I-81 through the demolition of existing median and constructing new lanes and median barriers from Station 100+00 to 312+00. In this phase, I-81 traffic will be shifted to the outside with construction occurring from inside Areas 1, 2, and 3. The scope of work includes erosion and sediment controls and stormwater management basins, drainage, earthwork, full depth paving, replacing barriers and the inside phase of structures.
 - i. Stage 1B – Structures - Stage 1B Structures is the demolition and replacement of existing inside lane portions of the I-81 bridges. As in Stage 1B roadwork, traffic will be shifted to the outside lanes while the work occurs in the median.
 - ◆ Stage 2 Outside Lanes Area 1 to 3 - Stage 2 work consists of expanding the outside lanes after finishing median work in Stage 1B of Area 1, 2 or 3. The traffic pattern in this phase will be shifted towards the new median lanes while construction progresses on the outside of NB and SB I-81. The scope of work includes erosion and sediment controls and stormwater management basins on the outside, drainage, earthwork, retaining walls, noise barriers, asphalt paving, TMS electrical scope, and structures/ramp work in this stage.
 - i. Stage 2 – Structures - Stage 2 Structure work consists of phased demolition and replacement of the existing outside lane portion of the structures over Routes 112, 635, 619 and 311. I-81 traffic will remain shifted to the median lanes while Stage 2 – Structures work is completed.
 - ii. Stage 2 – Ramps – This stage includes ramp construction at Route 112 (Ramps A, B, D, and Loop D) and Route 311 (Ramps A, B, D, and Loop D). Ramp construction near underpass roadwork will consist primarily of grading, mill and overlay and full depth paving for outside barriers.
 - ◆ Underpass Road Work - Underpass Roadwork at Routes 635, 112, 619 and 311 consists primarily of mill & overlay work of the roads and some full depth paving work at the median barriers.
 - ◆ Bridge 4: I-81 Over Rt 311 Joint Repair / Overlay - This includes the work for SB I-81 over Route 311 joint repairs and latex overlay.

- ◆ Stage 3 Mill and Overlay - Stage 3 Mil and Overlay follows Stage 2 and consists of final milling and overlay of NB and SB I-81 from approximately Stations 100+00 to 312+00.
- F. Testing and Closeout: Includes final inspections, TMS Testing, and Punchlist. In addition to our schedule being comprehensive of all elements required on a design-build project, it also properly accounts for the ability to overlap activities, realizing the full benefit of design-build project delivery. The following provides a brief summary of how different phases of the Project will be sequenced to provide the greatest benefit to the schedule
1. **Design:** Design will commence immediately upon Notice to Proceed. Preliminary design development will occur simultaneously with field surveys and environmental investigations. Field surveys will recover control used for the RFP conceptual plan development so that all new aerial mapping, field surveys, and investigations will align with design efforts already completed during the proposal development phase, eliminating any need to recreate design details. Design plans will be prepared in separate packages for roadway and bridge elements, and an advance temporary traffic control plan set will be prepared so that the Stage 1A of construction can commence while final design of permanent roadway elements is being finalized. Following submission of approximately 60% roadway plans, all comments related to right-of-way acquisitions will be addressed to enable approval of right-of-way acquisition plans in advance of construction plan approval. This will facilitate right-of-way acquisition efforts being completed as early as possible.
 2. **Public Involvement:** Public involvement will occur throughout both design and construction phases, and will include formal outreach efforts such as “Pardon our Dust” meetings as well as regular communication with VDOT, third party stakeholders, and property owners as the right-of-way acquisition phase is underway. Additional, targeted public outreach efforts will be undertaken as part of the noise analysis and voting process to determine which noise barriers will be constructed.
 3. **Environmental Permitting:** Environmental permitting efforts will begin during the design phase, with initial efforts including re-delineation and survey of wetlands and receiving concurrence on the Jurisdictional Determination (JD). As plans are further developed, impact quantities will be calculated and the Joint Permit Application (JPA) will be prepared. Submission of the JPA will be made immediately following submission of approximately 60% roadway plans, at which time all major design elements will have been established. Since an Individual Permit is expected based on the amount of wetland and Waters of the US impacts, overlapping the permit approval process with final design efforts will allow us to obtain environmental permits in advance of when impacts need to occur during construction.
 4. **Right-of-Way Acquisitions:** As noted above, right-of-way acquisition plans will be finalized in advance of construction plan approval to facilitate overlapping acquisition and design phases. Once right-of-way plans are approved, acquisitions will be prioritized so that critical properties are obtained as soon as possible. The enhancements implemented by our Team have eliminated over 45% of the impacted parcels, and properties which are anticipated to be impacted have been separated into three categories. Generally, Priority 1 properties are those required for construction of stormwater management facilities, Priority 2 properties are needed for general construction of Stage 2 outside widening, and Priority 3 properties are needed for future maintenance and access of drainage outfalls and existing culverts.
 5. **Utility Relocations:** Extensive efforts have been initiated to avoid utility relocations as much as possible, and these efforts have already enabled us to eliminate all utility easement acquisitions. With this effort, we will be able to coordinate with the utility companies early during the design phase to develop relocation plans and seek approval from VDOT for relocation efforts to commence prior to right-of-way and easements being acquired. This will help to shift the utility relocation efforts off the Project’s critical path and moved facilities before major construction efforts (such as bridge reconstruction and widening) commence

6. **Construction:** As the longest portion of a design-build project, all efforts have been and will continue to be made by our Team to begin construction as soon as possible. Separate development and early approval of the Advance Temporary Traffic Control (TTC) plans for Stage construction will allow construction to begin while final design continues, as well as before right-of-way acquisitions have been initiated. As work on Stage 1A is being finalized, construction plans for the remainder of the improvements will be completed, allowing for a seamless transition from Stage 1A to Stage 1B, when median construction will start. Construction sequencing has been developed to reflect acquisition of right-of-way from the 31 impacted properties, obtaining environmental permits for jurisdictional areas, and relocation of utilities and installation of the Osprey facility. The table below is a complete outline of the WBS Structure for the Project.

Table 4.6.2 - WBS Structure for the Project

WBS Code	WBS Name
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2	I-81 Widening MM 136.6 to MM 141.8 - Proposal Schedule
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.1	Milestones
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.3	Design
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.3.2	Design Phase
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.3.2.1	Design QA/QC Plan
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.3.2.2	Field Surveys & Investigation Phase
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.3.2.3	Geotechnical Investigations
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.3.2.4	Roadway Design
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.3.2.14	Noise Analysis & Noise Barrier Plans
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.3.2.5	Early Temporary Traffic Control Plans - Stage
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.3.2.6	Right-of-Way Plans
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.3.2.7	Lighting & Electrical Plans
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.3.2.12	Bridge Plans - Route 419 over I-81 (B681)
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.3.2.13	Bridge Plans - Route 705 over I-81 (B682)
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.3.2.8	Bridge Plans - NB & SB I-81 over Route 112 (B683 & B688)
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.3.2.9	Bridge Plans - NB & SB I-81 over Route 635 (B684 & B685)
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.3.2.10	Bridge Plans - NB & SB I-81 over Route 619 (B687 & B686)
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.3.2.11	Bridge Plans - NB & SB I-81 over Route 311 (B678 & B677)
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.3.3	Environmental Permitting
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.3.3.1	Joint Permit Process (Wetlands & Streams/Waters)
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.3.3.2	Threatened & Endangered Species
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.3.3.3	Hazardous Material and Environmental Site Assessments (ESAs)
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.3.3.4	LD-445 Land Disturbance Permit / Stormwater Management Permit
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.3.3.4.1	Early TTC Plan Land Disturbance (Stage 1A)
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.3.3.4.2	Overall Project Land Disturbance
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.3.4	Right-of-Way Acquisition Phase
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.3.4.1	Project Specific Right-of-Way Acquisition & Relocation Plan
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.3.4.2	Priority 1 Right-of-Way Acquisitions - SWM & Critical Properties (13 Parcels)
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.3.4.3	Priority 2 Right-of-Way Acquisitions - (15 Parcels)
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.3.4.4	Priority 3 Right-of-Way Acquisitions - (4 Parcels)
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.4	Procurement & Submittals
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.4.6	Storm Drain

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C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.4.4	Steel Beams
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.4.3	Concrete Beams
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.4.5	Retaining Wall
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.4.5.1	Retaining Wall - MSE Wall Panels
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.4.5.2	Retaining Wall - CIP
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.4.2	Soundwalls
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.4.2.1	Soundwall Posts
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.4.2.2	Soundwall Panels
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.4.1	Lighting
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2. Harrisburg	Utility Relocations
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5	Construction
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.1	Stage 1A Existing Shoulder Strengthening & Widening
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.1.1	Stage 1A - NB (Sta 111+50 to North End)
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.1.2	Stage 1A - SB (Sta 768+00 to South End)
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.3	Area 4 Interim Milestone Work
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.3.6	Stage 1B Median Work Area 4
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.3.6.2	Stage 1B - Area 4 Sta 312+00 to North End (376+75)
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.3.6.2.1	Stage 1B - Roadwork - Area 4 Sta 312+00 to North End (376+75)
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.3.6.2.2	Stage 1B - Storm Water Management Facilities - Area 4 Sta 312+00 to North End (376+75)
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.3.2	Stage 2 Outside Lanes Area 4
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.3.2.3	Stage 2 NB Area 4 Sta 312+00 to North End (376+75)
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.3.2.3.1	Stage 2 - NB Area 4 Roadwork
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.3.2.3.2	Stage 2 - NB Area 4 TMS
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.3.2.3.9	Stage 2 - Route 419 Ramp B
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.3.2.3.11	Stage 2 - Route 419 Loop B
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.3.2.1	Stage 2 SB Area 4 Sta 711+50 to North End
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.3.2.1.1	Stage 2 - SB Area 4 Roadwork
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.3.2.1.2	Stage 2 - SB Area 4 TMS
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.3.2.1.10	Stage 2 - Route 419 Ramp D
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.3.2.1.12	Stage 2 - Route 419 Loop D
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.3.7	Stage 3 Mill & Surface Asphalt Area 4
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4	Stage 1B Median Work Area 1 to 3
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.1	Stage 1B - Area 1 Sta 100+00 to 175+00
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.1.1	Stage 1B - Roadwork - Area 1 Sta 100+00 to 175+00
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.1.2	Stage 1B - Storm Water Management Facilities - Area 1 Sta 100+00 to 175+00
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.2	Stage 1B - Area 2 Sta 175+00 to Route 705 Overpass (245+00)
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.2.1	Stage 1B - Roadwork - Area 2 Sta 175+00 to Route 705 Overpass (245+00)
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.2.2	Stage 1B - Storm Water Management Facilities - Area 2 Sta 175+00 to Route 705 Overpass (245+00)
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.3	Stage 1B - Area 3 Route 705 Overpass (245+00) to Sta 312+00
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.3.1	Stage 1B - Roadwork - Area 3 Route 705 Overpass (245+00) to Sta 312+00

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C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.3.2	Stage 1B - Storm Water Management Facilities - Area 3 Route 705 Overpass (245+00) to Sta 312+00
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5	Stage 1B - Structures
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.1	Stage 1B - Structures - Bridge 1: I-81 Over RT 112
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.1.1	Stage 1B - Structures - I-81 Over RT 112 - NB
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.1.1.1	Stage 1B - I-81 Over RT112 - NB - Demo Existing Structure
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.1.1.4	Stage 1B - I-81 Over RT112 - NB - Structures
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.1.1.4.1	Stage 1B - I-81 Over RT112 - NB - Abutment A
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.1.1.4.2	Stage 1B - I-81 Over RT112 - NB - Abutment B
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.1.1.4.3	Stage 1B - I-81 Over RT112 - NB - Pier
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.1.1.4.4	Stage 1B - I-81 Over RT112 - NB - Superstructure
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.1.2	Stage 1B - Structures - I-81 Over RT 112 - SB
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.1.2.1	Stage 1B - I-81 Over RT112 - SB - Demo Existing Structure
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.1.2.4	Stage 1B - I-81 Over RT112 - SB - Structures
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.1.2.4.1	Stage 1B - I-81 Over RT112 - SB - Abutment A
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.1.2.4.2	Stage 1B - I-81 Over RT112 - SB - Abutment B
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.1.2.4.3	Stage 1B - I-81 Over RT112 - SB - Pier
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.1.2.4.4	Stage 1B - I-81 Over RT112 - SB - Superstructure
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.2	Stage 1B - Structures - Bridge 2: I-81 Over RT 635
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.2.3	Stage 1B - Structures - I-81 Over RT 635 - NB
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.2.3.1	Stage 1B - I-81 Over RT 635 - NB - Demo Existing Structure
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.2.3.4	Stage 1B - I-81 Over RT 635 - NB - Structures
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.2.3.4.1	Stage 1B - I-81 Over RT 635 - NB - Abutment A
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.2.3.4.2	Stage 1B - I-81 Over RT 635 - NB - Abutment B
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.2.3.4.4	Stage 1B - I-81 Over RT 635 - NB - Superstructure
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.2.2	Stage 1B - Structures - I-81 Over RT 635 - SB
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.2.2.1	Stage 1B - I-81 Over RT 635 - SB - Demo Existing Structure
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.2.2.4	Stage 1B - I-81 Over RT 635 - SB - Structures
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.2.2.4.1	Stage 1B - I-81 Over RT 635 - SB - Abutment A
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.2.2.4.2	Stage 1B - I-81 Over RT 635 - SB - Abutment B
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.2.2.4.4	Stage 1B - I-81 Over RT 635 - SB - Superstructure
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.3	Stage 1B - Structures - Bridge 3: I-81 Over RT 619
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.3.3	Stage 1B - Structures - I-81 Over RT 619 - NB
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.3.3.1	Stage 1B - I-81 Over RT 619 - NB - Demo Existing Structure
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.3.3.4	Stage 1B - I-81 Over RT 619 - NB - Structures
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.3.3.4.1	Stage 1B - I-81 Over RT 619 - NB - Abutment A
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.3.3.4.2	Stage 1B - I-81 Over RT 619 - NB - Abutment B
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.3.3.4.4	Stage 1B - I-81 Over RT 619 - NB - Superstructure
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.3.1	Stage 1B - Structures - I-81 Over RT 619 - SB
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.3.1.1	Stage 1B - I-81 Over RT 619 - SB - Demo Existing Structure
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.3.1.4	Stage 1B - I-81 Over RT 619 - SB - Structures
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.3.1.4.1	Stage 1B - I-81 Over RT 619 - SB - Abutment A
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.3.1.4.2	Stage 1B - I-81 Over RT 619 - SB - Abutment B
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.3.1.4.4	Stage 1B - I-81 Over RT 619 - SB - Superstructure
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.4	Stage 1B - Structures - Bridge 4: I-81 Over RT 311

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C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.4.3	Stage 1B - Structures - I-81 Over RT 311 - NB
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.4.3.1	Stage 1B - I-81 Over RT 311 - NB - Demo Existing Structure
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.4.3.4	Stage 1B - I-81 Over RT 311 - NB - Structures
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.4.3.4.1	Stage 1B - I-81 Over RT 311 - NB - Abutment A
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.4.3.4.2	Stage 1B - I-81 Over RT 311 - NB - Abutment B
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.4.3.4.4	Stage 1B - I-81 Over RT 311 - NB - Superstructure
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.4.2	Stage 1B - Structures - I-81 Over RT 311 - SB
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.4.2.1	Stage 1B - I-81 Over RT 311 - SB - Demo Existing Structure
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.4.2.4	Stage 1B - I-81 Over RT 311 - SB - Structures
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.4.2.4.1	Stage 1B - I-81 Over RT 311 - SB - Abutment A
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.4.2.4.2	Stage 1B - I-81 Over RT 311 - SB - Abutment B
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.4.2.4.4	Stage 1B - I-81 Over RT 311 - SB - Superstructure
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5	Stage 2 Outside Lanes Area 1 to 3
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.1	Stage 2 - Roadwork
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.1.1	Stage 2 Northbound
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.1.1.1	Stage 2 NB Area 1 Sta 100+00 to 175+00
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.1.1.1.1	Stage 2 - NB Area 1 Roadwork
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.1.1.1.2	Stage 2 - NB Area 1 TMS
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.1.1.1.3	Stage 2 - NB Area 1 Soundwalls
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.1.1.2	Stage 2 NB Area 2 Sta 175+00 to Route 705 Overpass (245+00)
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.1.1.2.1	Stage 2 - NB Area 2 Roadwork
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.1.1.2.2	Stage 2 - NB Area 2 TMS
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.1.1.2.3	Stage 2 - NB Area 2 Soundwalls
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.1.1.3	Stage 2 NB Area 3 Route 705 Overpass(245+00) to Sta 312+00
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.1.1.3.1	Stage 2 - NB Area 3 Roadwork
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.1.1.3.2	Stage 2 - NB Area 3 TMS
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.1.1.3.3	Stage 2 - NB Area 3 Soundwalls
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.1.2	Stage 2 Southbound
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.1.2.1	Stage 2 SB Area 1 Sta 511+10 to 574+50
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.1.2.1.1	Stage 2 - SB Area 1 Roadwork
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.1.2.1.2	Stage 2 - SB Area 1 TMS
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.1.2.2	Stage 2 SB Area 2 Sta 574+50 to Route 705 Overpass (644+50)
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.1.2.2.1	Stage 2 - SB Area 2 Roadwork
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.1.2.2.2	Stage 2 - SB Area 2 TMS
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.1.2.3	Stage 2 SB Area 3 Route 705 Overpass (644+50) to Sta 711+ 50
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.1.2.3.1	Stage 2 - SB Area 3 Roadwork
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.1.2.3.2	Stage 2 - SB Area 3 TMS
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.3	Stage 2 - Structures
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.3.1	Stage 2 - Structures - Bridge 1: I-81 Over RT 112
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.3.1.1	Stage 2 - Structures - I-81 Over RT 112 - NB
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.3.1.1.1	Stage 2 - I-81 Over RT112 - NB - Demo Existing Structure
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.3.1.1.4	Stage 2 - I-81 Over RT112 - NB - Structures
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.3.1.1.4.1	Stage 2 - I-81 Over RT112 - NB - Abutment A
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.3.1.1.4.2	Stage 2 - I-81 Over RT112 - NB - Abutment B
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.3.1.1.4.3	Stage 2 - I-81 Over RT112 - NB - Pier

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C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.3.1.1.4.4	Stage 2 - I-81 Over RT112 - NB - Superstructure
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.3.1.2	Stage 2 - Structures - I-81 Over RT 112 - SB
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.3.1.2.1	Stage 2 - I-81 Over RT112 - SB - Demo Existing Structure
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.3.1.2.4	Stage 2 - I-81 Over RT112 - SB - Structures
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.3.1.2.4.1	Stage 2 - I-81 Over RT112 - SB - Abutment A
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.3.1.2.4.2	Stage 2 - I-81 Over RT112 - SB - Abutment B
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.3.1.2.4.3	Stage 2 - I-81 Over RT112 - SB - Pier
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.3.1.2.4.4	Stage 2 - I-81 Over RT112 - SB - Superstructure
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.3.2	Stage 2 - Structures - Bridge 2: I-81 Over RT 635
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.3.2.3	Stage 2 - Structures - I-81 Over RT 635 - NB
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.3.2.3.1	Stage 2 - I-81 Over RT 635 - NB - Demo Existing Structure
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.3.2.3.4	Stage 2 - I-81 Over RT 635 - NB - Structures
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.3.2.3.4.1	Stage 2 - I-81 Over RT 635 - NB - Abutment A
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.3.2.3.4.2	Stage 2 - I-81 Over RT 635 - NB - Abutment B
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.3.2.3.4.4	Stage 2 - I-81 Over RT 635 - NB - Superstructure
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.3.2.2	Stage 2 - Structures - I-81 Over RT 635 - SB
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.3.2.2.1	Stage 2 - I-81 Over RT 635 - SB - Demo Existing Structure
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.3.2.2.4	Stage 2 - I-81 Over RT 635 - SB - Structures
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.3.2.2.4.1	Stage 2 - I-81 Over RT 635 - SB - Abutment A
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.4.5.2.2.4.4	Stage 2 - I-81 Over RT 635 - SB - Abutment B
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.3.2.2.4.4	Stage 2 - I-81 Over RT 635 - SB - Superstructure
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.3.3	Stage 2 - Structures - Bridge 3: I-81 Over RT 619
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.3.3.3	Stage 2 - Structures - I-81 Over RT 619 - NB
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.3.3.3.1	Stage 2 - I-81 Over RT 619 - NB - Demo Existing Structure
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.3.3.3.4	Stage 2 - I-81 Over RT 619 - NB - Structures
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.3.3.3.4.1	Stage 2 - I-81 Over RT 619 - NB - Abutment A
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.3.3.3.4.2	Stage 2 - I-81 Over RT 619 - NB - Abutment B
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.3.3.3.4.4	Stage 2 - I-81 Over RT 619 - NB - Superstructure
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.3.3.1	Stage 2 - Structures - I-81 Over RT 619 - SB
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.3.3.1.1	Stage 2 - I-81 Over RT 619 - SB - Demo Existing Structure
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.3.3.1.4	Stage 2 - I-81 Over RT 619 - SB - Structures
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.3.3.1.4.1	Stage 2 - I-81 Over RT 619 - SB - Abutment A
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.3.3.1.4.2	Stage 2 - I-81 Over RT 619 - SB - Abutment B
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.3.3.1.4.4	Stage 2 - I-81 Over RT 619 - SB - Superstructure
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.3.4	Stage 2 - Structures - Bridge 4: I-81 Over RT 311
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.3.4.3	Stage 2 - Structures - I-81 Over RT 311 - NB
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.3.4.2	Stage 2 - Structures - I-81 Over RT 311 - SB
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.3.4.2.1	Stage 2 - I-81 Over RT 311 - SB - Demo Existing Structure
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.3.4.2.4	Stage 2 - I-81 Over RT 311 - SB - Structures
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.3.4.2.4.1	Stage 2 - I-81 Over RT 311 - SB - Abutment A
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.3.4.2.4.2	Stage 2 - I-81 Over RT 311 - SB - Abutment B
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.3.4.2.4.4	Stage 2 - I-81 Over RT 311 - SB - Superstructure
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.2	Stage 2 - Ramps
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.2.5	Stage 2 - Route 112 Ramp A
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.2.1	Stage 2 - Route 112 Ramp B

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C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.2.2	Stage 2 - Route 112 Ramp D
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.2.3	Stage 2 - Route 112 Loop D
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.2.4	Stage 2 - Route 311 Ramp A
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.2.6	Stage 2 - Route 311 Ramp B
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.2.7	Stage 2 - Route 311 Ramp D
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.5.2.8	Stage 2 - Route 311 Loop D
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.2	Underpass Road Work
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.2.2	Stage 2 - Roadwork - RT 635
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.2.1	Stage 2 - Roadwork - RT 112
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.2.3	Stage 2 - Roadwork - RT 619
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.2.4	Stage 2 - Roadwork - RT 311
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.6	Bridge 4: I-81 Over Rt 311 Joint Repair / Overlay
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.6.2	Bridge 4 SB I-81 Over Rt 311 Joint Repair / Overlay
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.5.7	Stage 3 Mill & Surface Asphalt
C00116203DB108_PRS01_D2.6	Testing & Closeout

Overall Geography & Sequencing

Our schedule mirrors the project segmentation (four Areas below in NB Stationing) discussed throughout the technical proposal. This segmented approach provides an ability to optimize our resources, provide “plan b” scenarios, and divides the project into more manageable pieces facilitating more accurate tracking and monitoring. Our Areas include:

- ◆ Area 1 to the south (STA 100+00 to 175+00)
- ◆ Area 2 (STA 175+00 to 245+00)
- ◆ Area 3 (STA 245+00 to STA 312+00)
- ◆ Area 4 (STA 312+00 to Northern End)

Within these 4 areas, we have sequenced the project as outlined above in the WBS Structure. This sequencing was driven by traffic flow. By eliminating the temporary crossovers, we will shift traffic to the outside of I-81 and construct the median. Traffic will then be shifted to the newly constructed median lanes and construction along the outside will occur. Maintaining traffic in its normal direction is preferable to a counterflow scenario where opposing SB and NB traffic are on the same roadway separated by a single temporary concrete barrier. With the amount of truck traffic along this corridor (most in the country), maintaining median separated traffic and eliminating a movement across the median into opposing travel lanes is a significant safety enhancement for our team and VDOT.

Shoulder strengthening operations will occur on both the NB and SB lanes during nighttime lane closures. Existing guardrail will be relocated to allow for the full 34’ wide temporary pavement section for the traveling public. Once the strengthening operation is complete, traffic will be shifted to the outside. Temporary concrete barrier will be placed along the median construction workzone to segregate work activities from the traveling public, providing a safe work area for median construction to take place. Stormwater Management facilities will be constructed on the west side of the project to handle stormwater runoff from the newly constructed median. Bridge replacement will include demolition and replacement/rehabilitation of four bridges matching our sequence of roadway construction.

Once traffic is pushed to the new constructed median pavement, construction of the outside widening will commence. Temporary concrete barrier will provide for a safe construction zone for constructing the outside widening. This zone provides safe access for noise barrier construction to be done along the east side of the NB travel lanes.

Area 4 activities includes primarily grading and paving operations. This Area contains only 12% of the new storm drainage on the project, 1,900 LF of barrier wall, has no bridge work, and no noise barrier. All of these factors contribute to this area progressing faster than the other Areas allowing traffic to be shifted to the median lanes prior to the other Areas. Outside widening will be completed and traffic will be placed in its final configuration approximately *one year ahead of the other Areas*.

The Goodwin Road underpass lowering will occur during the first construction season in the summer months within the allowed 60-day maximum road closure. Box culvert rehabilitation and extensions will occur in the Areas and during the stages that allow safe access to the workzone. Concrete rehabilitation of the RT 705 and RT 419 bridges will be scheduled and occur throughout the project as access permits. Roadway lighting is generally located at the interchanges and will be constructed in conjunction with final grading for that particular area stage and location. The ITS system will be maintained throughout the project with new equipment installation occurring as the Areas are completed.

Linear Schedule

In addition to the P6 CPM schedule AWC developed a linear schedule (Figure 4.6.2.1) to analyze and maximize resource utilization. A linear schedule is a graphical representation of the project on a Time Distance Diagram. Time is represented on the vertical axis with the beginning of the project at the bottom of the page and completion at the top of the page. Distance is represented on the horizontal axis with stationing going south to north (North Stations Shown). The linear schedule divides the Areas and Stages of the project. The stages are color coded in the background with Stage 1A a light blue, Stage 1B a light purple, and Stage 2 a light green.

In Stage 1B the crews will be working in the median starting at the ends of the project and working towards the middle. Once traffic is shifted to the median the crews will be working on the outside working in the direction of traffic within each Area.

By maximizing resource utilization crews stay continuously productive for the duration of the project and minimize mobilizations. In Stage 1B there are two crews each for the major resources. This includes Earthwork, Drainage, and Barrier. Once Area 1 and 4 Stage 1B work is complete traffic shifts to the inside, and work begins on the outside. The crews will start working on the Northbound outside work in Area 1 and 4 and then switch to the Southbound outside work. These crews will then move to Areas 2 and 3 as they finish. Similarly, to Stage 1B there are two crews each for the major resources.

The bridge construction is also shown on the linear schedule. The bridge sequence of construction was optimized to use one crew each for the major resources. This includes Pile Driving, MSE, Substructure, and Superstructure.

AWC will use the linear schedule along with the CPM Schedule throughout the duration of the project. The program used can import the P6 schedule into the linear schedule software directly and graphically depict the plan. This allows the project's operations team to easily review and understand the schedule. It also serves as a good tool to identify any logic issues that need to be fixed in the CPM schedule early on so that the design and management team are focused on the key prerequisites to maintain schedule certainty. As with P6 scheduling software, the linear schedule can be filtered by specific activities to do a deeper dive into specific resources (i.e. Grading or Asphalt Operations).

Critical Path

The longest path of the project begins with Field Surveys and the Investigation Phase followed by Roadway Design. The longest path continues with Area 4 Stage 1B Erosion and Sediment Controls, Demo Existing Roadway and Area 3 Stage 1B Roadwork activities. Stage 1B (median work zone) contains over 70% of the storm drainage quantity for the project with 30% occurring in Area 2. Once the drainage crew from Area 3 is complete it will continue by supplementing the drainage crews in Area 2 to keep this off the critical path. Grading and median barrier wall construction will closely follow the storm drain activities. Final grading and paving will progress as sections within areas are ready. AWC will closely monitor the critical path and near

critical path utilizing the CPM and linear schedules and additional crews will be added, if needed to maintain schedule certainty.

Once the Area 3 Stage 1B work is complete traffic is shifted to the new median lanes in Area 3 (Area 4 previously shifted to the median lanes when the Stage 1B work was complete). The longest path continues through Area 3 Stage 2 NB Erosion and Sediment Controls, Demo Existing Roadway, and Earthwork. As crews complete work they will move to Area 3 Stage 2 SB to complete the earthwork and retaining walls. Once the retaining walls are complete the longest path continues through completion of the roadway in Area 3 SB and continues to Stage 2 Route 311 Ramp D tie-in. The longest path concludes with Stage 3 Mill, Overlay and Surface Asphalt allowing traffic to be placed in its final configuration.

Calendars

Below is a description of the calendars used for the Project Schedule, including the following holidays:

- ◆ **I-81 7-Day:** Based on seven days per week for activities that have durations based on calendar days instead of workdays. This calendar is assigned to activities such as VDOT 21 calendar day submittal reviews, milestones, and Concrete Cure Time.
- ◆ **I-81 5-Day Holiday:** Based on five days per week with Saturdays, Sundays, New Year’s Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Eve Day, Christmas Day, and New Year’s Eve blocked out as non-work days. This calendar is assigned to design, administrative, and procurement activities.
- ◆ **I-81 5-Day Weather:** Based on five days per week with Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays blocked out as non-work days. Additionally, monthly average number of anticipated inclement weather days are blocked out as non-work days. These anticipated inclement weather days are shown in the Table below. This calendar is assigned to construction activities.

Table 4.6.3 - Anticipated inclement weather days

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
8	8	6	6	6	4	5	5	5	6	6	6

- ◆ **I-81 5-Day Paving:** Based on five days per week. Saturdays, Sundays, holidays, weather days, and December 15th through March 15th are blocked out as nonwork days. This calendar is assigned to asphalt activities.
- ◆ **I-81 5-Day RT 635:** Based on five days per week. Saturdays, Sundays, holidays, weather days, and the period during which school is in session are blocked out as nonwork days. This calendar is assigned to the RT 635 roadwork activities.

Key Schedule Assumptions

- ◆ Schedule is based on a NTP issued on or before May 21, 2021.
- ◆ Third Party Utility companies will coordinate, cooperate, and perform their work as shown in our Schedule.
- ◆ There are no hazardous materials, threatened or endangered species, or other environmental constraints not identified in the RF .
- ◆ Crews are primarily based on an 8-hour, five day per week schedule with weather and holidays accounted for in the Schedule as discussed above in the calendars section.
- ◆ Finish-Start relationships are used as much as possible to facilitate logical flow through the schedule. There are overlapping of certain activities such as earthwork and drainage within areas where multiple crews will be resourced.
- ◆ Quantities and anticipated crew productivity have been input into most Schedule activities.

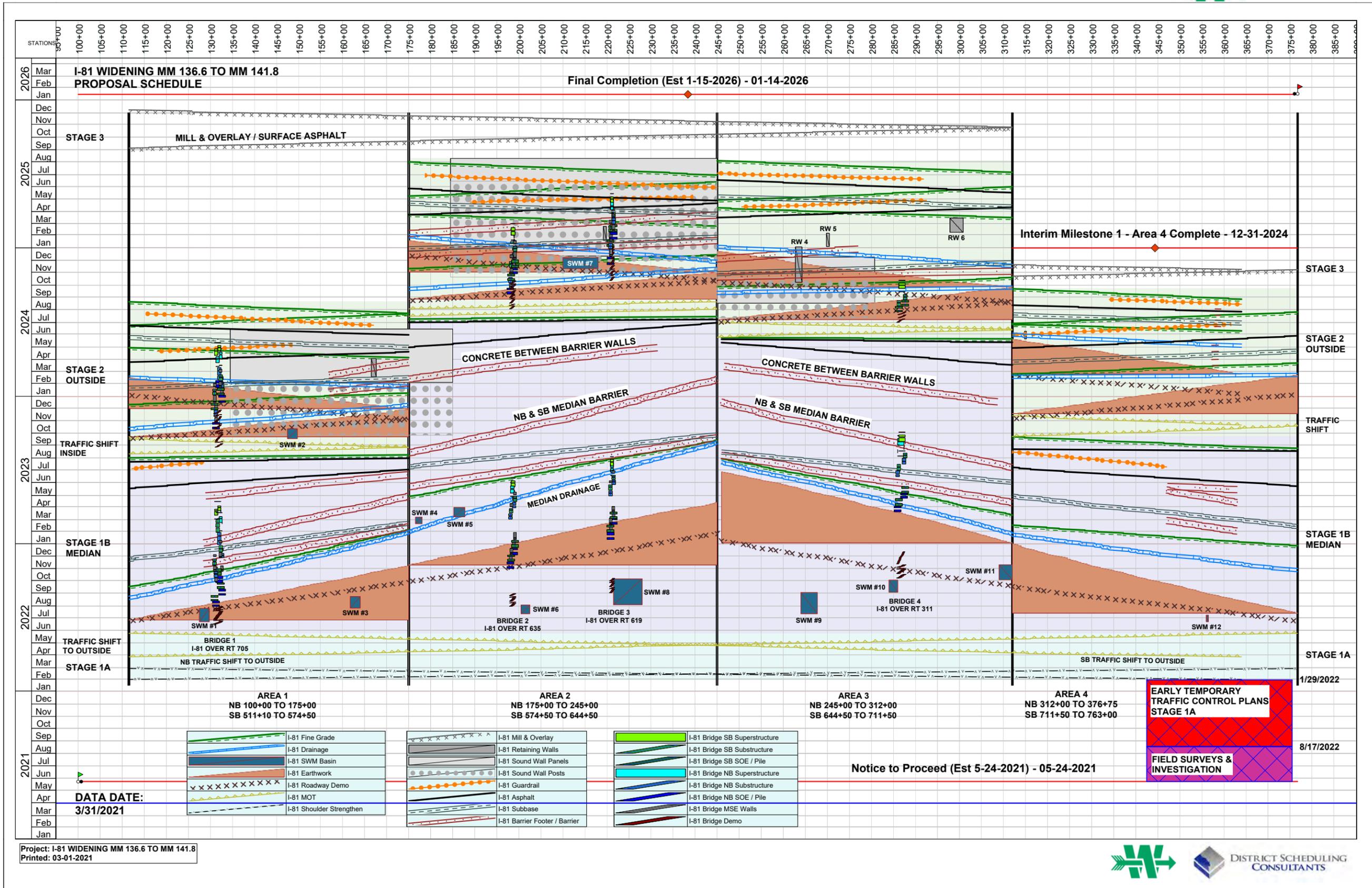


Figure 4.6.2.1 - Linear Schedule

ATTACHMENT 4.0.1.1
I-81 WIDENING MM 136.6 TO MM 141.8
TECHNICAL PROPOSAL CHECKLIST AND CONTENTS

Offerors shall furnish a copy of this Technical Proposal Checklist, with the page references added, with the Technical Proposal.

Technical Proposal Component	Form (if any)	RFP Part 1 Cross Reference	Included within page limit?	Technical Proposal Page Reference
Technical Proposal Checklist and Contents	Attachment 4.0.1.1	Section 4.0.1.1	no	Appendix
Acknowledgement of RFP, Revisions, and/or Addenda	Attachment 3.7 (Form C-78-RFP)	Sections 3.7, 4.0.1.1	no	Appendix
List of Approved ATC's (if applicable)	Attachment 3.6.7 (Form C-78-RFP)	Sections 3.6.7	no	N/A
Letter of Submittal	NA	Sections 4.1		
Letter of Submittal on Offeror's letterhead	NA	Section 4.1.1	yes	Page 1
Identify the full legal name and address of Offeror	NA	Section 4.1.1	yes	Page 1
Authorized representative's original signature	NA	Section 4.1.1	yes	Page 1
Declaration of intent	NA	Section 4.1.2	yes	Page 1
120 day declaration	NA	Section 4.1.3	yes	Page 1
Point of Contact information	NA	Section 4.1.4	yes	Page 1
Principal Officer information	NA	Section 4.1.5	yes	Page 1
Interim Milestone and Final Completion Date	NA	Section 4.1.6	yes	Page 1
Unique Milestone Date	<u>NA</u>	<u>Section 4.1.7</u>	<u>yes</u>	Page 1
Proposal Payment Agreement or Waiver of Proposal Payment	Attachment 9.3.1 or 9.3.2	Section 4.1.7	no	Appendix

ATTACHMENT 4.0.1.1
I-81 WIDENING MM 136.6 TO MM 141.8
TECHNICAL PROPOSAL CHECKLIST AND CONTENTS

Technical Proposal Component	Form (if any)	RFP Part 1 Cross Reference	Included within page limit?	Technical Proposal Page Reference
Certification Regarding Debarment Forms	Attachment 11.8.6(a) Attachment 11.8.6(b)	Section 4.1.8	no	Appendix
<u>Written Statement of DBE Participation (9%)</u>	<u>NA</u>	<u>Section 4.1.10</u>	<u>yes</u>	Page 1
Offeror's Qualifications	NA	Section 4.2		
Confirmation that the information provided in the SOQ submittal remains true and accurate or indicates that any requested changes were previously approved by VDOT	NA	Section 4.2.1	yes	Page 2
Organizational chart with any updates since the SOQ submittal clearly identified	NA	Section 4.2.2	yes	Page 2
Revised narrative when organizational chart includes updates since the SOQ submittal	NA	Section 4.2.2	yes	Page 2
Design Concept	NA	Section 4.3		
Conceptual Roadway Plans and description	NA	Section 4.3.1.	yes	Page 3-13
Conceptual Structural Plans and description	NA	Section 4.3.2	yes	Page 13-19
Project Approach	NA	Section 4.4		
Environmental Management	NA	Section 4.4.1	yes	Page 20-23
Utilities	NA	Section 4.4.2	yes	Page 23-29
Geotechnical	NA	Section 4.4.3	yes	Page 29-33

ATTACHMENT 4.0.1.1
I-81 WIDENING MM 136.6 TO MM 141.8
TECHNICAL PROPOSAL CHECKLIST AND CONTENTS

Technical Proposal Component	Form (if any)	RFP Part 1 Cross Reference	Included within page limit?	Technical Proposal Page Reference
Quality Assurance/ Quality Control (QA/QC)	NA	Section 4.4.4	yes	Page 33-41
Construction of Project	NA	Section 4.5		
Sequence of Construction	NA	Section 4.5.1	yes	Page 42-53
Transportation Management Plan	NA	Section 4.5.2	yes	page 53-66
Disadvantaged Business Enterprises (DBE)	NA	Section 4.6		
—Written statement of percent DBE participation	NA	Section 4.6	yes	
Proposal Schedule	NA	Section 4. 6 7		
Proposal Schedule	NA	Section 4. 6 7	no	Section 4.6
Proposal Schedule Narrative	NA	Section 4. 6 7	no	Section 4.6
Proposal Schedule in single .pdf	NA	Section 4. 6 7	no	Section 4.6

ATTACHMENT 3.7**COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**RFP NO. C00116203DB108PROJECT NO.: 0081-080-946**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RFP, REVISION AND/OR ADDENDA**

Acknowledgement shall be made of receipt of the Request for Proposals (RFP) and/or any and all revisions and/or addenda pertaining to the above designated project which are issued by the Department prior to the Letter of Submittal submission date shown herein. Failure to include this acknowledgement in the Letter of Submittal may result in the rejection of your proposal.

By signing this Attachment 3.7, the Offeror acknowledges receipt of the RFP and/or following revisions and/or addenda to the RFP for the above designated project which were issued under cover letter(s) of the date(s) shown hereon:

1. Cover letter of RFP – October 28, 2020
(Date)
2. Cover letter of Addendum #1- December 16, 2020
(Date)
3. Cover letter of Addendum #2- January 7, 2021
(Date)
4. Cover letter of Addendum #3- January 27, 2021
(Date)
5. Cover letter of Addendum #4- February 12, 2021
(Date)



 SIGNATURE

 March 1, 2021

DATE

 EJ O'Neill

PRINTED NAME

 Vice President

TITLE

ATTACHMENT 9.3.1
PROPOSAL PAYMENT AGREEMENT

THIS PROPOSAL PAYMENT AGREEMENT (this “Agreement”) is made and entered into as of this ____ day of _____, 2021, by and between the Virginia Department of Transportation (“VDOT”), and Archer Western Construction, LLC (“Offeror”).

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, Offeror is one of the entities who submitted Statements of Qualifications (“SOQs”) pursuant to VDOT’s May 29, 2020 Request for Qualifications (“RFQ”) and was invited to submit proposals in response to a Request for Proposals (“RFP”) for the **I-81 Widening MM 136.6 to MM 141.8, Project No. 0081-080-946** (“Project”), under a design-build contract with VDOT (“Design-Build Contract”); and

WHEREAS, as part of the procurement process for the Project, Offeror has already provided and/or furnished to VDOT, and may continue to provide and/or furnish to VDOT, certain intellectual property, materials, information and ideas, including, but not limited to, such matters that are: (a) conveyed verbally and in writing during proprietary meetings or interviews; and (b) contained in, related to or associated with Offeror’s proposal, including, but not limited to, written correspondence, designs, drawings, plans, exhibits, photographs, reports, printed material, tapes, electronic disks, or other graphic and visual aids (collectively “Offeror’s Intellectual Property”); and

WHEREAS, VDOT is willing to provide a payment to Offeror, subject to the express conditions stated in this Agreement, to obtain certain rights in Offeror’s Intellectual Property, provided that Offeror submits a proposal that VDOT determines to be responsive to the RFP (“Offeror’s Proposal”), and either (a) Offeror is not awarded the Design-Build Contract; or (b) VDOT cancels the procurement or decides not to award the Design-Build Contract to any Offeror; and

WHEREAS, Offeror wishes to receive the payment offered by VDOT, in exchange for granting VDOT the rights set forth in this Agreement.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants and agreements set forth in this Agreement and other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and adequacy of which are acknowledged by the parties, the parties agree as follows:

1. **VDOT's Rights in Offeror's Intellectual Property.** Offeror hereby conveys to VDOT all rights, title and interest, free and clear of all liens, claims and encumbrances, in Offeror's Intellectual Property, which includes, without restriction or limitation, the right of VDOT, and anyone contracting with VDOT, to incorporate any ideas or information from Offeror's Intellectual Property into: (a) the Design-Build Contract and the Project; (b) any other contract awarded in reference to the Project; or (c) any subsequent procurement by VDOT. In receiving all rights, title and interest in Offeror's Intellectual Property, VDOT is deemed to own all intellectual property rights, copyrights, patents, trade secrets, trademarks, and service marks in Offeror's Intellectual Property, and Offeror agrees that it shall, at the request of VDOT, execute all papers and perform all other acts that may be necessary to ensure that VDOT's rights, title and interest in Offeror's Intellectual Property are protected. The rights conferred herein to VDOT include, without limitation, VDOT's ability to use Offeror's Intellectual Property without the obligation to notify or seek permission from Offeror.

2. **Exclusions from Offeror's Intellectual Property.** Notwithstanding Section 1 above, it is understood and agreed that Offeror's Intellectual Property is not intended to include, and Offeror does not convey any rights to, the Escrow Proposal Documents submitted by Offeror in accordance with the RFP.

3. **Proposal Payment.** VDOT agrees to pay Offeror the lump sum amount of **Two-hundred twenty five thousand and 00/100 Dollars (\$225,000.00)** ("Proposal Payment"), which payment constitutes payment in full to Offeror for the conveyance of Offeror's Intellectual Property to VDOT in accordance with this Agreement. Payment of the Proposal Payment is conditioned upon: (a) Offeror's Proposal being, in the sole discretion of VDOT, responsive to the RFP; (b) Offeror complying with all other terms and conditions of this Agreement; and (c) either (i) Offeror is not awarded the Design-Build Contract, or (ii) VDOT cancels the procurement or decides not to award the Design-Build Contract to any Offeror.

4. **Payment Due Date.** Subject to the conditions set forth in this Agreement, VDOT will make payment of the Proposal Payment to the Offeror within forty-five (45) days after the later of: (a) notice from VDOT that it has awarded the Design-Build Contract to another Offeror; or (b) notice from VDOT that the procurement for the Project has been cancelled and that there will be no Contract Award.

5. **Effective Date of this Agreement.** The rights and obligations of VDOT and Offeror under this Agreement, including VDOT's ownership rights in Offeror's Intellectual Property, vests upon the date that Offeror's Proposal is submitted to VDOT. Notwithstanding the above, if Offeror's Proposal is determined by VDOT, in its sole discretion, to be nonresponsive to the RFP, then Offeror is deemed to have waived its right to obtain the Proposal Payment, and VDOT shall have no obligations under this Agreement.

6. Indemnity. Subject to the limitation contained below, Offeror shall, at its own expense, indemnify, protect and hold harmless VDOT and its agents, directors, officers, employees, representatives and contractors from all claims, costs, expenses, liabilities, demands, or suits at law or equity (“Claims”) of, by or in favor of or awarded to any third party arising in whole or in part from: (a) the negligence or wilful misconduct of Offeror or any of its agents, officers, employees, representatives or subcontractors; or (b) breach of any of Offeror’s obligations under this Agreement, including its representation and warranty under Section 8 hereof. This indemnity shall not apply with respect to any Claims caused by or resulting from the sole negligence or wilful misconduct of VDOT, or its agents, directors, officers, employees, representatives or contractors.

7. Assignment. Offeror shall not assign this Agreement, without VDOT's prior written consent, which consent may be given or withheld in VDOT’s sole discretion. Any assignment of this Agreement without such consent shall be null and void.

8. Authority to Enter into this Agreement. By executing this Agreement, Offeror specifically represents and warrants that it has the authority to convey to VDOT all rights, title, and interest in Offeror’s Intellectual Property, including, but not limited to, those any rights that might have been vested in team members, subcontractors, consultants or anyone else who may have contributed to the development of Offeror’s Intellectual Property, free and clear of all liens, claims and encumbrances.

9. Miscellaneous.

a. Offeror and VDOT agree that Offeror, its team members, and their respective employees are not agents of VDOT as a result of this Agreement.

b. Any capitalized term used herein but not otherwise defined shall have the meanings set forth in the RFP.

c. This Agreement, together with the RFP, embodies the entire agreement of the parties with respect to the subject matter hereof. There are no promises, terms, conditions, or obligations other than those contained herein or in the RFP, and this Agreement shall supersede all previous communications, representations, or agreements, either verbal or written, between the parties hereto.

d. It is understood and agreed by the parties hereto that if any part, term, or provision of this Agreement is by the courts held to be illegal or in conflict with any law of the Commonwealth of Virginia, validity of the remaining portions or provisions shall not be affected, and the rights and obligations of the parties shall be construed and enforced as if the Agreement did not contain the particular part, term, or provisions to be invalid.

e. This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Agreement has been executed and delivered as of the day and year first above written.

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

By: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

Archer Western Construction, LLC

By:  _____

Name: EJ O'Neill

Title: Vice President

ATTACHMENT 11.8.6(a)
CERTIFICATION REGARDING DEBARMENT
PRIMARY COVERED TRANSACTIONS

Project No.: 0081-080-946

1) The prospective primary participant certifies to the best of its knowledge and belief, that it and its principals:

a) Are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from covered transactions by any Federal department or agency.

b) Have not within a three-year period preceding this proposal been convicted of or had a civil judgment rendered against them for commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (Federal, State or local) transaction or contract under a public transaction; and have not been convicted of any violations of Federal or State antitrust statutes or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification, or destruction of records, making false statements, or receiving stolen property;

c) Are not presently indicted for or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a governmental entity (Federal, State or local) with commission of any of the offenses enumerated in paragraph 1) b) of this certification; and

d) Have not within a three-year period preceding this application/proposal had one or more public transactions (Federal, State or local) terminated for cause or default.

2) Where the prospective primary participant is unable to certify to any of the statements in this certification, such prospective participant shall attach an explanation to this proposal.

The undersigned makes the foregoing statements to be filed with the proposal submitted on behalf of the Offeror for contracts to be let by the Commonwealth Transportation Board.

	March 1, 2021	Vice President
Signature - EJ O'Neill	Date	Title

Archer Western Construction, LLC
Name of Firm

ATTACHMENT 11.8.6(b)
CERTIFICATION REGARDING DEBARMENT
LOWER TIER COVERED TRANSACTIONS

Project No.: 0081-080-946

- 1) The prospective lower tier participant certifies, by submission of this proposal, that neither it nor its principals is presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction by any Federal department or agency.

- 2) Where the prospective lower tier participant is unable to certify to any of the statements in this certification, such prospective participant shall attach an explanation to this proposal.

The undersigned makes the foregoing statements to be filed with the proposal submitted on behalf of the Offeror for contracts to be let by the Commonwealth Transportation Board.

	3/3/2021	Executive Vice President
Signature	Date	Title

Dewberry Engineers Inc.
Name of Firm

ATTACHMENT 11.8.6(b)
CERTIFICATION REGARDING DEBARMENT
LOWER TIER COVERED TRANSACTIONS

Project No.: 0081-080-946

1) The prospective lower tier participant certifies, by submission of this proposal, that neither it nor its principals is presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction by any Federal department or agency.

2) Where the prospective lower tier participant is unable to certify to any of the statements in this certification, such prospective participant shall attach an explanation to this proposal.

The undersigned makes the foregoing statements to be filed with the proposal submitted on behalf of the Offeror for contracts to be let by the Commonwealth Transportation Board.

	2/10/2021	President
Signature	Date	Title

Kanawha Stone Company, Inc.
Name of Firm

ATTACHMENT 11.8.6(b)
CERTIFICATION REGARDING DEBARMENT
LOWER TIER COVERED TRANSACTIONS

Project No.: 0081-080-946

- 1) The prospective lower tier participant certifies, by submission of this proposal, that neither it nor its principals is presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction by any Federal department or agency.

- 2) Where the prospective lower tier participant is unable to certify to any of the statements in this certification, such prospective participant shall attach an explanation to this proposal.

The undersigned makes the foregoing statements to be filed with the proposal submitted on behalf of the Offeror for contracts to be let by the Commonwealth Transportation Board.

 Signature	February 8, 2021 Date	Vice President, Transportation Services Leader Title
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McDonough Bolyard Peck, Inc.
Name of Firm

ATTACHMENT 11.8.6(b)
CERTIFICATION REGARDING DEBARMENT
LOWER TIER COVERED TRANSACTIONS

Project No.: 0081-080-946

- 1) The prospective lower tier participant certifies, by submission of this proposal, that neither it nor its principals is presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction by any Federal department or agency.

- 2) Where the prospective lower tier participant is unable to certify to any of the statements in this certification, such prospective participant shall attach an explanation to this proposal.

The undersigned makes the foregoing statements to be filed with the proposal submitted on behalf of the Offeror for contracts to be let by the Commonwealth Transportation Board.



Signature

Date

February 8, 2021

Principal, Director of Bridges & Structures
Director of Transportation Design Build

Title

Timmons Group, Inc.

Name of Firm

ATTACHMENT 11.8.6(b)
CERTIFICATION REGARDING DEBARMENT
LOWER TIER COVERED TRANSACTIONS

Project No.: 0081-080-946

- 1) The prospective lower tier participant certifies, by submission of this proposal, that neither it nor its principals is presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction by any Federal department or agency.

- 2) Where the prospective lower tier participant is unable to certify to any of the statements in this certification, such prospective participant shall attach an explanation to this proposal.

The undersigned makes the foregoing statements to be filed with the proposal submitted on behalf of the Offeror for contracts to be let by the Commonwealth Transportation Board.

	2/8/21	President & Chief Engineer
Signature	Date	Title

Alvi Associates, Inc.

Name of Firm

ATTACHMENT 11.8.6(b)
CERTIFICATION REGARDING DEBARMENT
LOWER TIER COVERED TRANSACTIONS

Project No.: 0081-080-946

- 1) The prospective lower tier participant certifies, by submission of this proposal, that neither it nor its principals is presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction by any Federal department or agency.

- 2) Where the prospective lower tier participant is unable to certify to any of the statements in this certification, such prospective participant shall attach an explanation to this proposal.

The undersigned makes the foregoing statements to be filed with the proposal submitted on behalf of the Offeror for contracts to be let by the Commonwealth Transportation Board.

<i>Marlin Zook</i>	2/08/2021	Vice President
Signature	Date	Title

Quantum Spatial, Inc.
Name of Firm

ATTACHMENT 11.8.6(b)
CERTIFICATION REGARDING DEBARMENT
LOWER TIER COVERED TRANSACTIONS

Project No.: 0081-080-946

- 1) The prospective lower tier participant certifies, by submission of this proposal, that neither it nor its principals is presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction by any Federal department or agency.

- 2) Where the prospective lower tier participant is unable to certify to any of the statements in this certification, such prospective participant shall attach an explanation to this proposal.

The undersigned makes the foregoing statements to be filed with the proposal submitted on behalf of the Offeror for contracts to be let by the Commonwealth Transportation Board.

James Dabrowski 2/8/21 President
Signature Date Title

Diversified Property Services, Inc.
Name of Firm

ATTACHMENT 11.8.6(b)
CERTIFICATION REGARDING DEBARMENT
LOWER TIER COVERED TRANSACTIONS

Project No.: 0081-080-946

- 1) The prospective lower tier participant certifies, by submission of this proposal, that neither it nor its principals is presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction by any Federal department or agency.

- 2) Where the prospective lower tier participant is unable to certify to any of the statements in this certification, such prospective participant shall attach an explanation to this proposal.

The undersigned makes the foregoing statements to be filed with the proposal submitted on behalf of the Offeror for contracts to be let by the Commonwealth Transportation Board.



Signature

2/11/2021
Date

Chief Visionary Officer
Title

McCormick Taylor, Inc.
Name of Firm

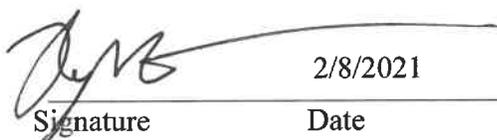
ATTACHMENT 11.8.6(b)
CERTIFICATION REGARDING DEBARMENT
LOWER TIER COVERED TRANSACTIONS

Project No.: 0081-080-946

1) The prospective lower tier participant certifies, by submission of this proposal, that neither it nor its principals is presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction by any Federal department or agency.

2) Where the prospective lower tier participant is unable to certify to any of the statements in this certification, such prospective participant shall attach an explanation to this proposal.

The undersigned makes the foregoing statements to be filed with the proposal submitted on behalf of the Offeror for contracts to be let by the Commonwealth Transportation Board.



Signature

2/8/2021

Date

Vice President

Title

Accumark, Inc.

Name of Firm

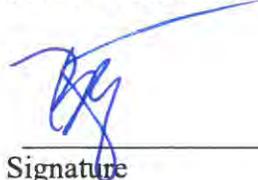
ATTACHMENT 11.8.6(b)
CERTIFICATION REGARDING DEBARMENT
LOWER TIER COVERED TRANSACTIONS

Project No.: 0081-080-946

- 1) The prospective lower tier participant certifies, by submission of this proposal, that neither it nor its principals is presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction by any Federal department or agency.

- 2) Where the prospective lower tier participant is unable to certify to any of the statements in this certification, such prospective participant shall attach an explanation to this proposal.

The undersigned makes the foregoing statements to be filed with the proposal submitted on behalf of the Offeror for contracts to be let by the Commonwealth Transportation Board.

	2/8/21	Vice President
Signature	Date	Title

ECS Mid-Atlantic, LLC

Name of Firm



www.walshgroup.com



www.dewberry.com

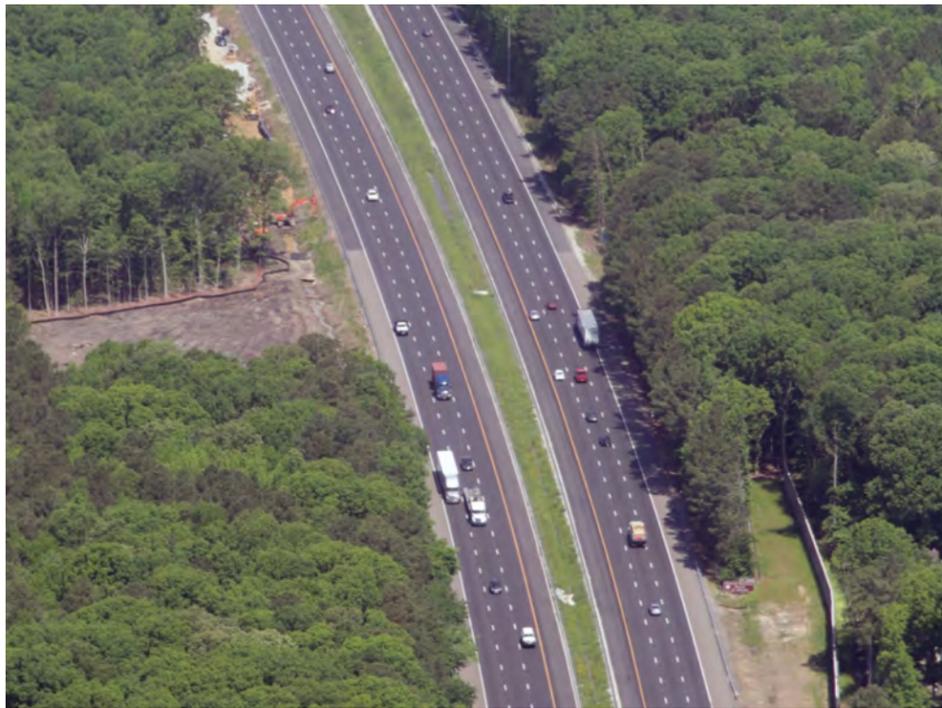
I-81 WIDENING MM 136.6 TO MM 141.8 Roanoke County and City of Salem, Virginia

State Project No.: 0081-080-946, P101, R201, C501, B677, B678, B681, B682, B683, B684, B685, B686, B687, B688

Federal Project No.: NHPP-0812 (330)

Contract ID No.: C00116203DB108

MARCH 3, 2021



VOLUME II - CONCEPTUAL PROJECT PLANS

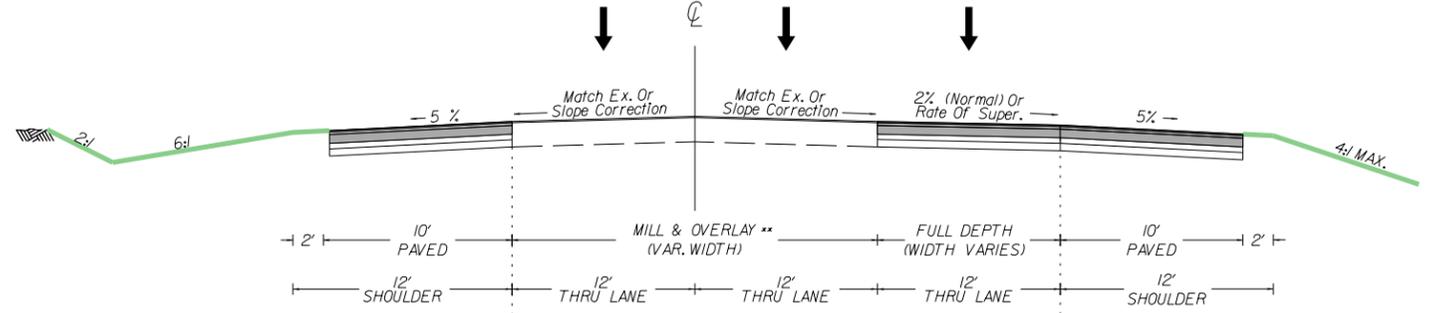
STATE	ROUTE	PROJECT	SHEET NO.
VA.	81	0081-080-946	2A(1)



NOTE:
 * SEE SHEET 2A(3) NOISE BARRIER TYPICAL SECTION FOR FURTHER DETAILS
 ** MILL AND OVERLAY AREAS INCLUDES REHABILITATION PER RFP PART 2, SECTION 2.61J.

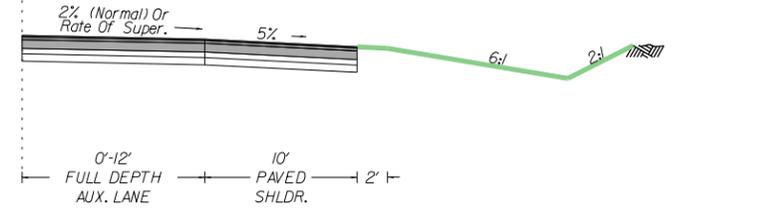
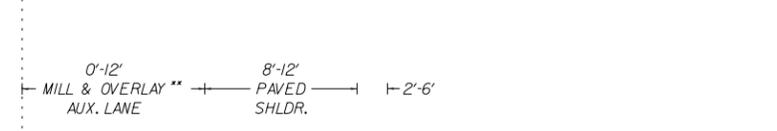
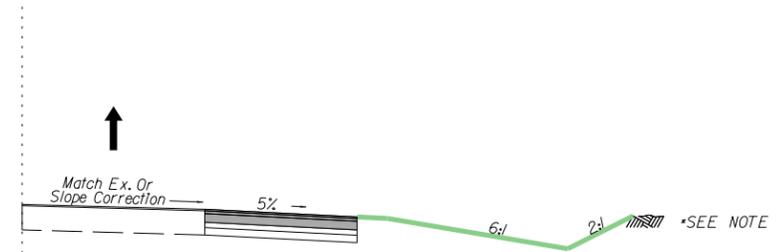
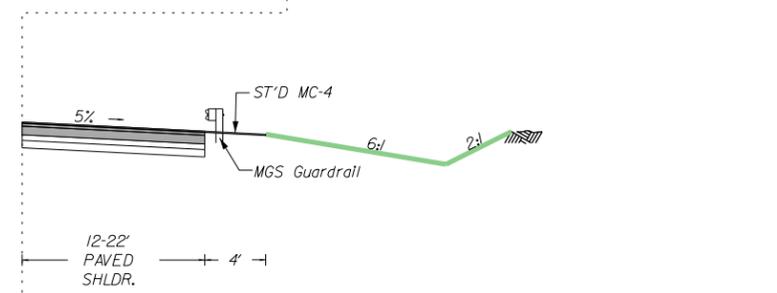
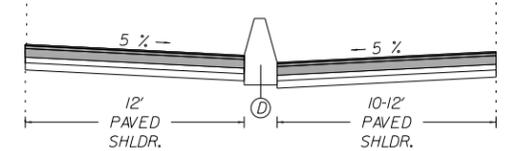
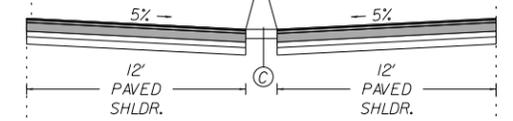
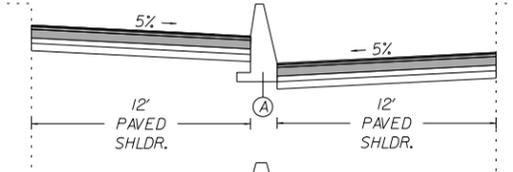
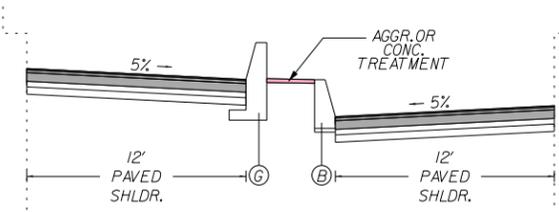
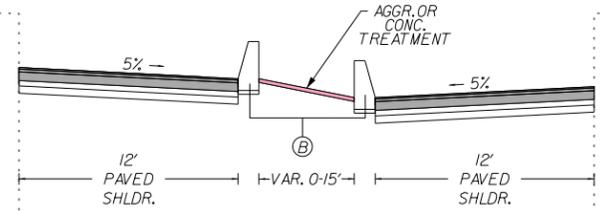
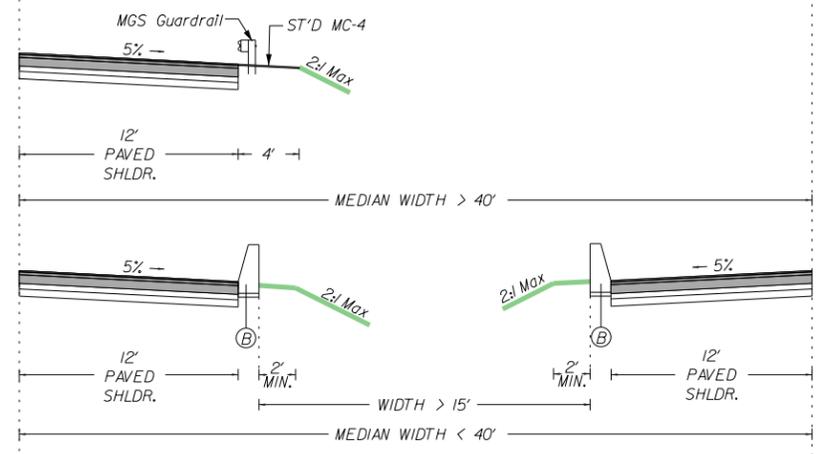
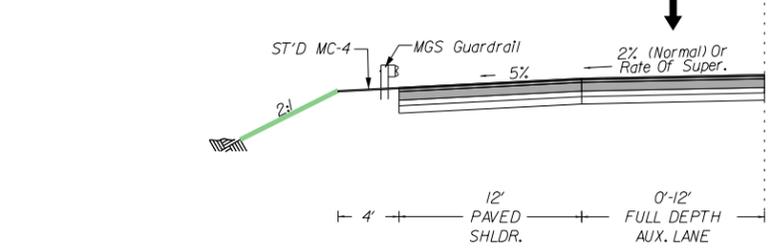
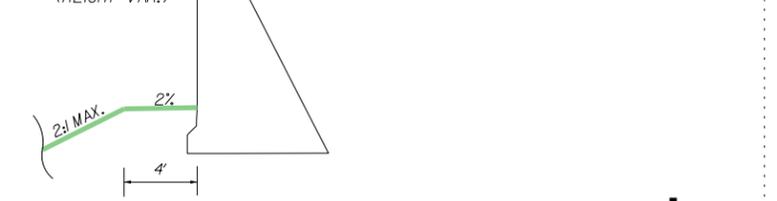
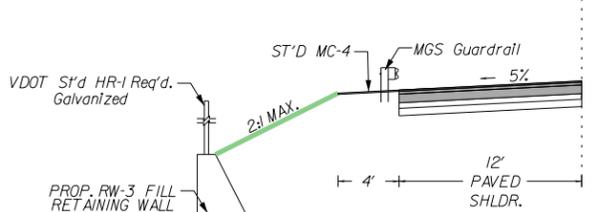
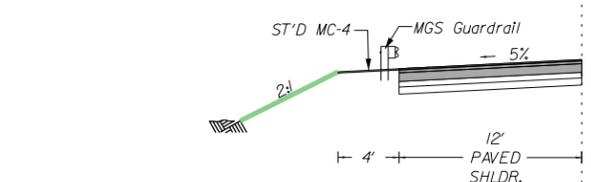
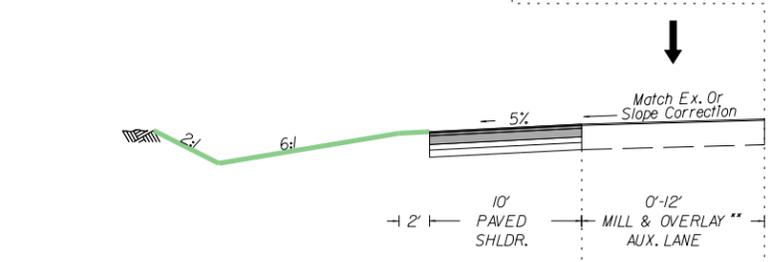
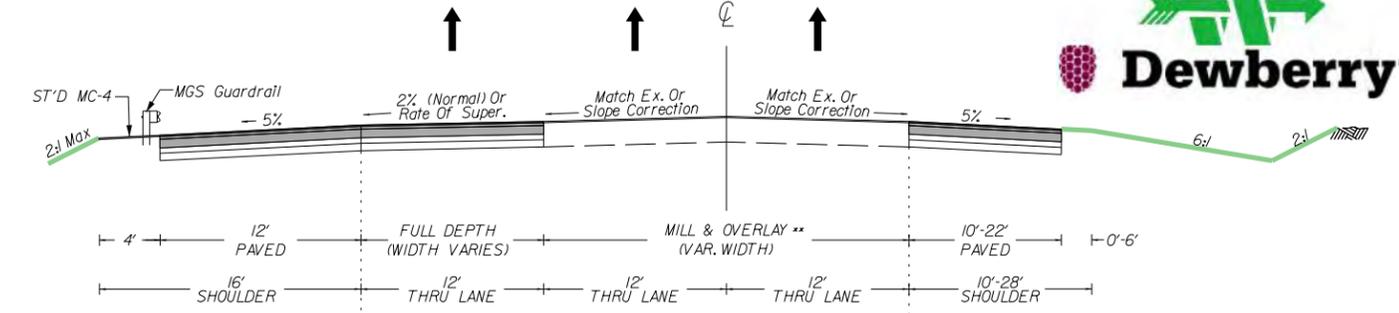
I-81 SB (GS-INT)

WIDEN TO INSIDE STA. 511+09.98 TO 543+83.13



I-81 NB (GS-INT)

WIDEN TO INSIDE STA. 111+50.00 TO 244+15.00



LEGEND

- (A) Constant Slope Grade Differential Barrier Req'd.
 - (B) Single Face Constant Slope Concrete Barrier Req'd.
 - (C) Constant Slope Barrier Req'd.
 - (D) Modified Constant Slope Barrier Req'd.
 - (E) 6" Curb, St'd. CG-2 Req'd.
 - (F) Bridge Pier Protection System, BPPS-1A Req'd.
 - (G) Special Design Median Barrier Req'd.
- Proposed Asphalt Pavement
 - Denotes Proposed Grass Median/Buffer/Planted Area
 - Aggregate or Concrete Median Treatment Designed for the 10-Year Storm

STATE	ROUTE	STATE	PROJECT	SHEET NO.
VA.	81		0081-080-946	2A(2)



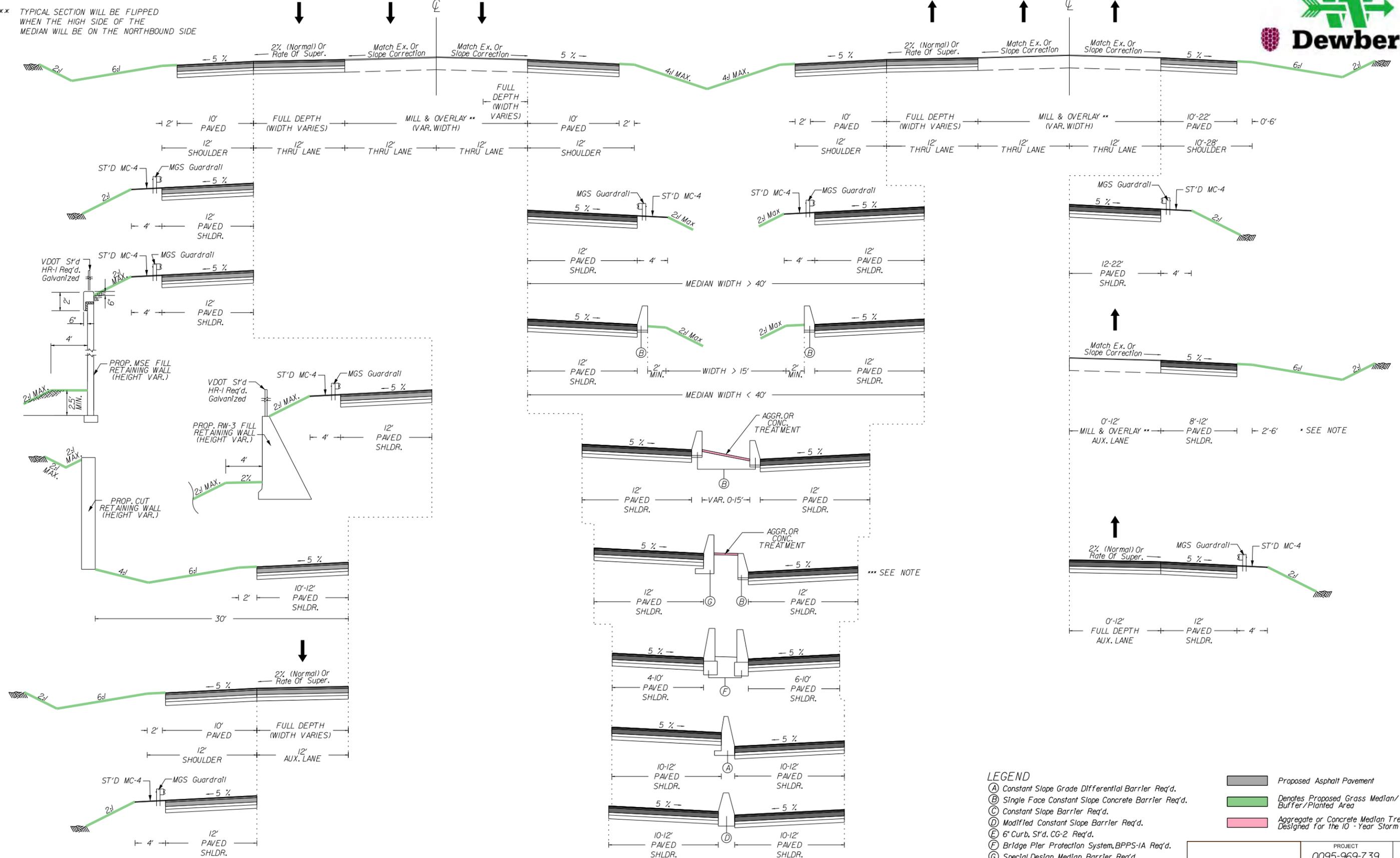
NOTE:
 * SEE SHEET 2A(3) NOISE BARRIER TYPICAL SECTION FOR FURTHER DETAILS
 ** MILL AND OVERLAY AREAS INCLUDES REHABILITATION PER RFP PART 2, SECTION 2.6J.I.
 *** TYPICAL SECTION WILL BE FLIPPED WHEN THE HIGH SIDE OF THE MEDIAN WILL BE ON THE NORTHBOUND SIDE

I-81 SB (GS-INT)

WIDEN TO OUTSIDE
 STA. 543+83.3 TO 762+48.74

I-81 NB (GS-INT)

WIDEN TO INSIDE
 STA. 244+15.00 TO 376+76.53



LEGEND

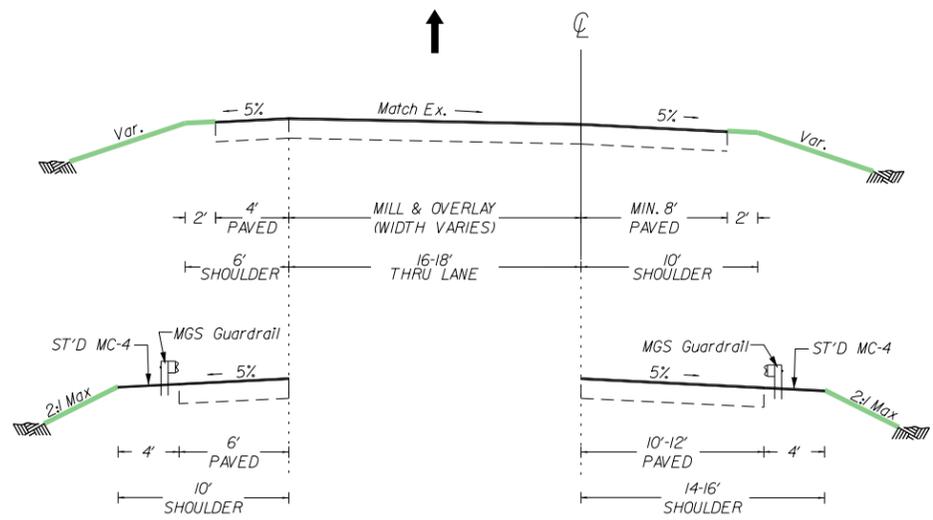
- (A) Constant Slope Grade Differential Barrier Req'd.
 - (B) Single Face Constant Slope Concrete Barrier Req'd.
 - (C) Constant Slope Barrier Req'd.
 - (D) Modified Constant Slope Barrier Req'd.
 - (E) 6' Curb, S't'd. CG-2 Req'd.
 - (F) Bridge Pier Protection System, BPPS-1A Req'd.
 - (G) Special Design Median Barrier Req'd.
- Proposed Asphalt Pavement
 - Denotes Proposed Grass Median/Buffer/Planted Area
 - Aggregate or Concrete Median Treatment Designed for the 10-Year Storm

PROJECT	SHEET NO.
0095-969-739	2A(2)

STATE	ROUTE	PROJECT	SHEET NO.
VA.	81	0081-080-946	2A(3)

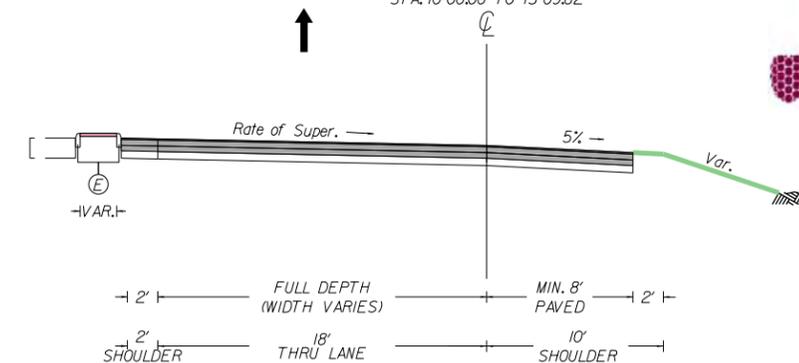


RAMPS (GS-R)



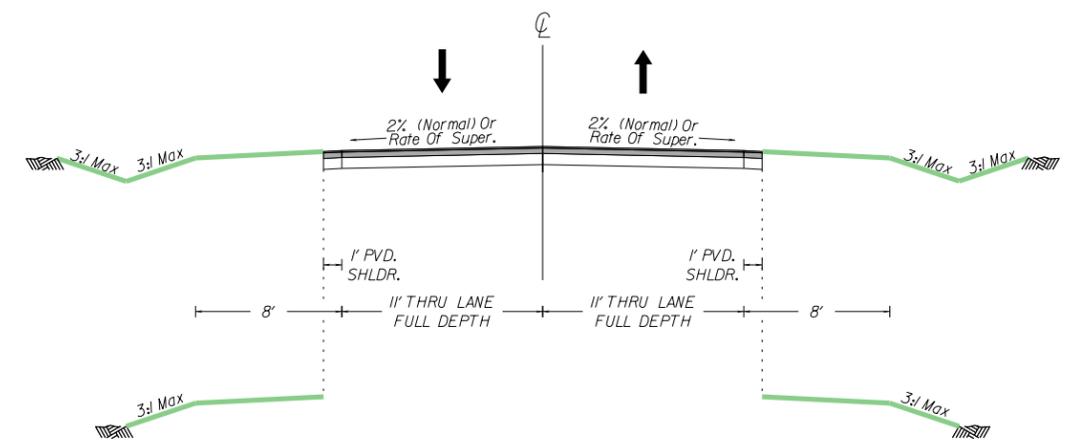
ROUTE 112 SPUR D (GS-R)

STA. 10+00.00 TO 13+09.82



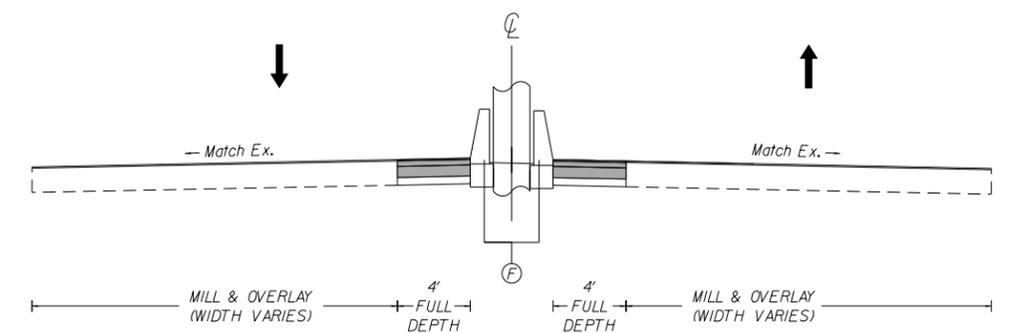
ROUTE 635 (GS-7)

STA. 15+00.00 TO 21+00.00



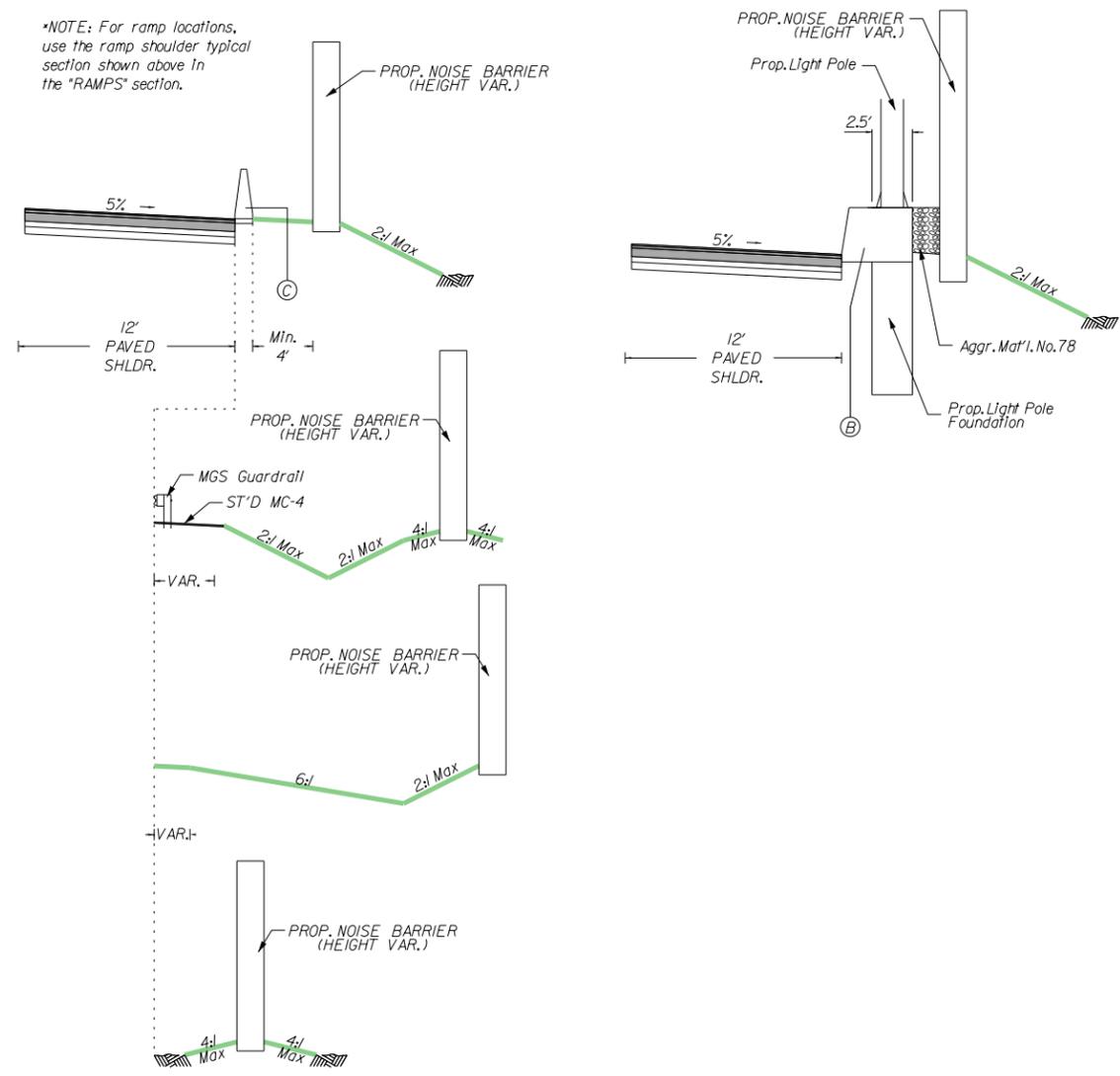
ROUTE 112 (GS-5)

STA. 17+95.46 TO 28+21.98



PROPOSED NOISE BARRIER SECTIONS

*NOTE: For ramp locations, use the ramp shoulder typical section shown above in the "RAMPS" section.

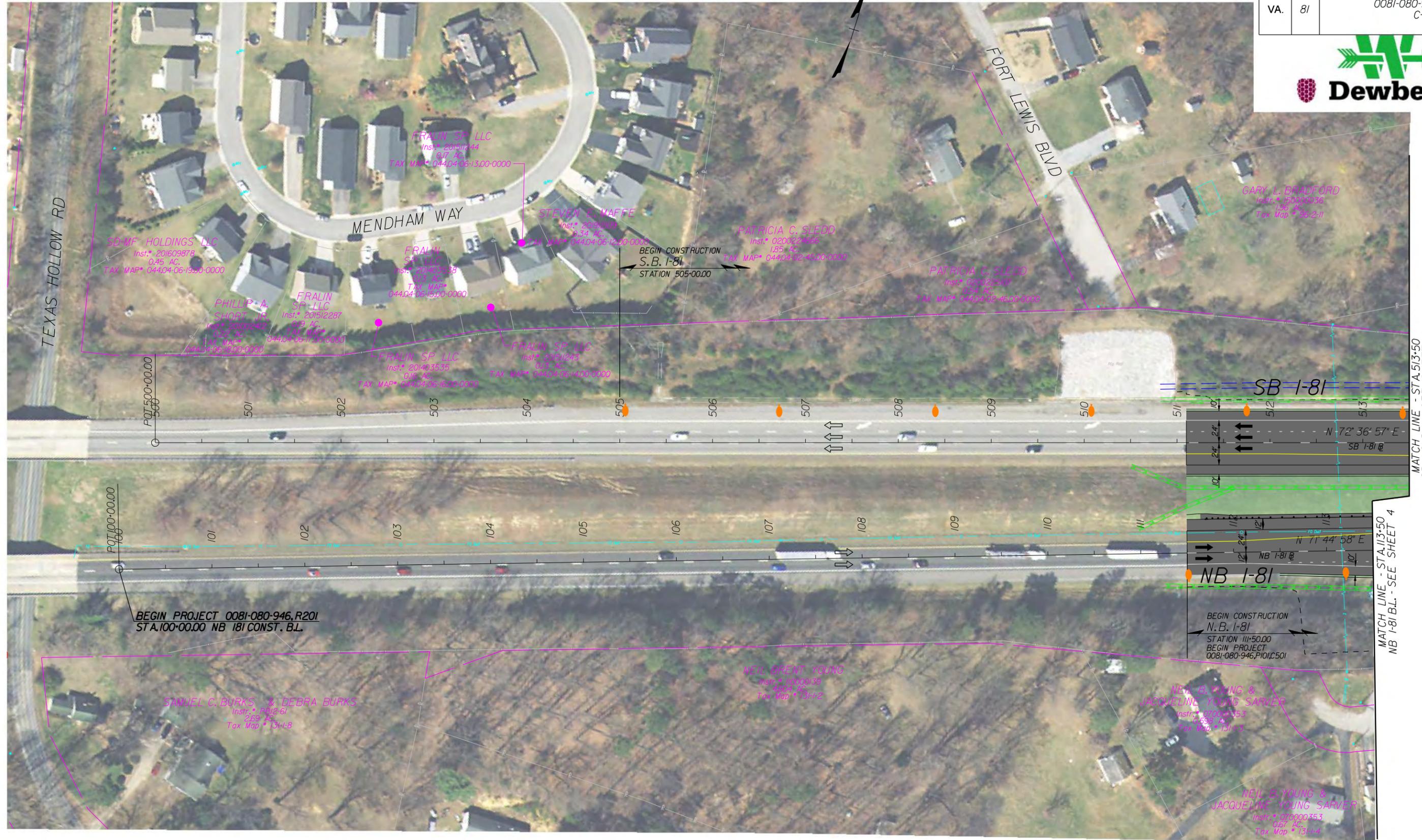


LEGEND

- (A) Constant Slope Grade Differential Barrier Req'd.
 - (B) Single Face Constant Slope Concrete Barrier Req'd.
 - (C) Constant Slope Barrier Req'd.
 - (D) Modified Constant Slope Barrier Req'd.
 - (E) 6' Curb, ST'd. CG-2 Req'd.
 - (F) Bridge Pier Protection System, BPPS-1A Req'd.
 - (G) Special Design Median Barrier Req'd.
- Proposed Asphalt Pavement
 - Denotes Proposed Grass Median/Buffer/Planted Area
 - Aggregate or Concrete Median Treatment Designed for the 10-Year Storm

PROJECT	SHEET NO.
0095-969-739	2A(3)

STATE	ROUTE	STATE PROJECT	SHEET NO.
VA.	81	0081-080-946 C-501	3



MATCH LINE - STA. 513+50
SB 1-81 B/L - SEE SHEET 4

MATCH LINE - STA. 113+50
NB 1-81 B/L - SEE SHEET 4

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| | Proposed Asphalt Pavement | | Denotes Proposed Sign Structure | | Denotes Prop. R/W per RFP | | Prop. Utility Relocations | | Denotes Prop. Travel Lane |
| | Denotes Proposed Grass Median/Buffer/Planted Area | | Denotes Proposed Light Pole | | Denotes Offeror's Prop. R/W | | Potential Osprey Relocation Corridor | | Denotes Construction Limits in Cuts |
| | Aggregate or Concrete Median Treatment Designed for the 10 - Year Storm | | Denotes Proposed Bridge | | Denotes Prop. L/A | | Denotes Prop. Guardrail | | Denotes Construction Limits in Fills |
| | Proposed Gravel | | Denotes Demolition of Pavement | | Denotes Prop. Perm. Esm't. | | | | |
| | | | Denotes Area of R/W or Esm't Reduction | | Denotes Temp. Esm't. | | | | |
| | | | Denotes Exist. R/W | | Exist. Utilities | | | | |

SCALE: 0 50' 100'

PROJECT: 0081-080-946

SHEET NO.: 3

STATE	ROUTE	PROJECT	SHEET NO.
VA.	81	0081-080-946 C-501	4



DESIGN ENHANCEMENT
Retaining wall added above existing box culvert to eliminate extension and associated wetland and stream impacts.

Curve RTE112_LOOPDI
PI = 82-95.22
DELTA = 183° 49' 01.24" (RT)
D = 23' 34" 11"
T = 7,295.22'
L = 779.89'
R = 243.09'
PC = 10-00.00
PT = 17-79.89
V = 30 MPH
E = 8%

Curve RTE112_RAMPD2
PI = 20-84.44
DELTA = 51° 47' 30.49" (RT)
D = 9' 56" 13"
T = 279.93'
L = 521.21'
R = 576.60'
PC = 18-04.51
PT = 23-25.72
V = 40 MPH
E = 7.8%

Curve RTE112_RAMPAI
PI = 11-92.63
DELTA = 14° 38' 08.30" (RT)
D = 3' 49" 11"
T = 192.63'
L = 383.16'
R = 1,500.00'
PC = 10-00.00
PT = 13-83.16
V = 45 MPH
E = 5.4%

- Proposed Asphalt Pavement
- Denotes Proposed Grass Median/ Buffer/Planted Area
- Aggregate or Concrete Median Treatment Designed for the 10 - Year Storm
- Proposed Gravel
- Denotes Proposed Sign Structure
- Denotes Proposed Light Pole
- Denotes Proposed Bridge
- Denotes Demolition of Pavement
- Denotes Area of R/W or Esm't Reduction
- Denotes Prop. R/W per RFP
- Denotes Offeror's Prop. R/W
- Denotes Prop. L/A
- Denotes Prop. Perm. Esm't.
- Denotes Temp. Esm't.
- Denotes Extst. R/W
- Denotes Extst. Utilities
- Denotes Prop. R/W per RFP
- Denotes Offeror's Prop. R/W
- Denotes Prop. L/A
- Denotes Prop. Perm. Esm't.
- Denotes Temp. Esm't.
- Denotes Extst. R/W
- Denotes Extst. Utilities
- Denotes Prop. Guardrail
- Denotes Prop. Utility Relocations
- Potential Osprey Relocation Corridor
- Denotes Prop. Guardrail
- Denotes Prop. Travel Lane
- Denotes Construction Limits in Cuts
- Denotes Construction Limits in Fills

SCALE 0 50' 100'	PROJECT 0081-080-946	SHEET NO. 4
---------------------	-------------------------	----------------

STATE	ROUTE	PROJECT	SHEET NO.
VA.	81	0081-080-946 C-501	5



Curve RTE112_SPURD
 PI = 11+73.68
 DELTA = 64° 33' 04.86" (LT)
 D = 20' 50' 05"
 T = 173.68'
 L = 309.82'
 R = 275.00'
 PC = 10+00.00
 PT = 13+09.82
 V = 20 MPH
 E = 3%

Curve RTE1121
 PI = 19+18.85
 DELTA = 18° 20' 47.36" (RT)
 D = 1° 00' 25"
 T = 918.85'
 L = 1,821.98'
 R = 5,690.00'
 PC = 10+00.00
 PRC = 28+21.98
 V = 35 MPH
 E = NORMAL

Curve SB_I81I
 PI = 540+54.12
 DELTA = 0° 56' 33.32" (RT)
 D = 0° 08' 36"
 T = 329.03'
 L = 658.05'
 R = 40,000.00'
 PC = 537+25.08
 PT = 543+83.13
 V = 65 MPH
 E = NORMAL

Curve RTE 112 SPUR D
 PT 13+09.82

MATCH LINE - STA. 540+50
 SB I-81 B/L - SEE SHEET 6

MATCH LINE - STA. 140+50
 NB I-81 B/L - SEE SHEET 6

DESIGN ENHANCEMENT
 Adjustment to NB & SB I-81 alignments has eliminated the reduced median shoulder widths and associated design waivers and design exceptions.

DESIGN ENHANCEMENT
 Adjusted alignments of NB & SB I-81 to facilitate reconstruction of both bridges over Route 635 in two stages and eliminate all temporary crossovers.

	Proposed Asphalt Pavement		Denotes Proposed Sign Structure		Denotes Prop. R/W per RFP		Prop. Utility Relocations
	Denotes Proposed Grass Median/Buffer/Planted Area		Denotes Proposed Light Pole		Denotes Offoror's Prop. R/W		Potential Osprey Relocation Corridor
	Aggregate or Concrete Median Treatment Designed for the 10 - Year Storm		Denotes Proposed Bridge		Denotes Prop. L/A		Denotes Prop. Guardrail
	Proposed Gravel		Denotes Demolition of Pavement		Denotes Prop. Perm. Esm't.		Denotes Construction Limits in Cuts
			Denotes Area of R/W or Esm't Reduction		Denotes Temp. Esm't.		Denotes Construction Limits in Fills
			Denotes Exist. R/W		Exist. Utilities		

SCALE 0 50' 100'

PROJECT 0081-080-946

SHEET NO. 5

STATE	ROUTE	PROJECT	SHEET NO.
VA.	81	0081-080-946 C-501	5A



Curve RTE112
 PI = 30+02.88
 DELTA = 4° 50' 40.00" (LT)
 D = 120' 23"
 T = 180.91'
 L = 361.60'
 R = 4,276.68'
 PRC = 28+21.98
 PT = 31+83.58
 V = 35 MPH
 E = NORMAL

Curve RTE112_LOOPDI
 PI = 82+95.22
 DELTA = 183° 49' 01.24" (RT)
 D = 23' 34" 11"
 T = 7,295.22'
 L = 779.89'
 R = 243.09'
 PC = 10+00.00
 PT = 17+79.89
 V = 30 MPH
 E = NORMAL

Curve RTE112I
 PI = 19+18.85
 DELTA = 18° 20' 47.36" (RT)
 D = 1° 00' 25"
 T = 918.85'
 L = 1,821.98'
 R = 5,690.00'
 PC = 10+00.00
 PRC = 28+21.98
 PT = 15+46.01
 V = 35 MPH
 E = NORMAL

Curve RTE112_SPURD
 PI = 11+73.68
 DELTA = 64° 33' 04.86" (LT)
 D = 20' 50' 05"
 T = 154.75'
 L = 309.82'
 R = 275.00'
 PC = 10+00.00
 PT = 13+09.82
 V = 20 MPH
 E = 3%

Curve RTE112_RAMPDI
 PI = 14+15.95
 DELTA = 55° 36' 37.21" (LT)
 D = 19' 31' 30"
 T = 154.75'
 L = 284.82'
 R = 293.45'
 PC = 12+61.19
 PT = 15+46.01
 V = 30 MPH
 E = 8%

Proposed Asphalt Pavement	Denotes Proposed Sign Structure	Denotes Prop. R/W per RFP	Denotes Prop. L/A	Prop. Utility Relocations	Denotes Prop. Travel Lane
Denotes Proposed Grass Median/Buffer/Planted Area	Denotes Proposed Light Pole	Denotes Offoror's Prop. R/W	Denotes Prop. Perm. Esm't.	Potential Osprey Relocation Corridor	Denotes Construction Limits in Cuts
Aggregate or Concrete Median Treatment Designed for the 10 - Year Storm	Denotes Proposed Bridge	Denotes Temp. Esm't.	Denotes Exist. R/W	Denotes Prop. Guardrail	Denotes Construction Limits in Fills
Proposed Gravel	Denotes Demolition of Pavement	Exist. Utilities	Denotes Area of R/W or Esm't Reduction		

SCALE 0 50' 100'

PROJECT 0081-080-946

SHEET NO. 5A

STATE	ROUTE	STATE PROJECT	SHEET NO.
VA.	81	0081-080-946 C-501	6



Curve SB I-81
 PI = 540+54.12
 DELTA = 0° 56' 33.32" (RT)
 D = 0' 08" 36"
 T = 329.03'
 L = 658.05'
 R = 40,000.00'
 PC = 537+25.08
 PT = 543+83.13
 V = 65 MPH
 E = NORMAL

Curve NB I-81
 PI = 142+05.74
 DELTA = 1° 52' 24.04" (RT)
 D = 0' 08" 36"
 T = 653.98'
 L = 1,307.84'
 R = 40,000.00'
 PC = 135+51.76
 PT = 148+59.60
 V = 65 MPH
 E = NORMAL

DESIGN ENHANCEMENT
 Adjustment to NB & SB I-81 alignments has eliminated the reduced median shoulder widths and associated design waivers and design exceptions.

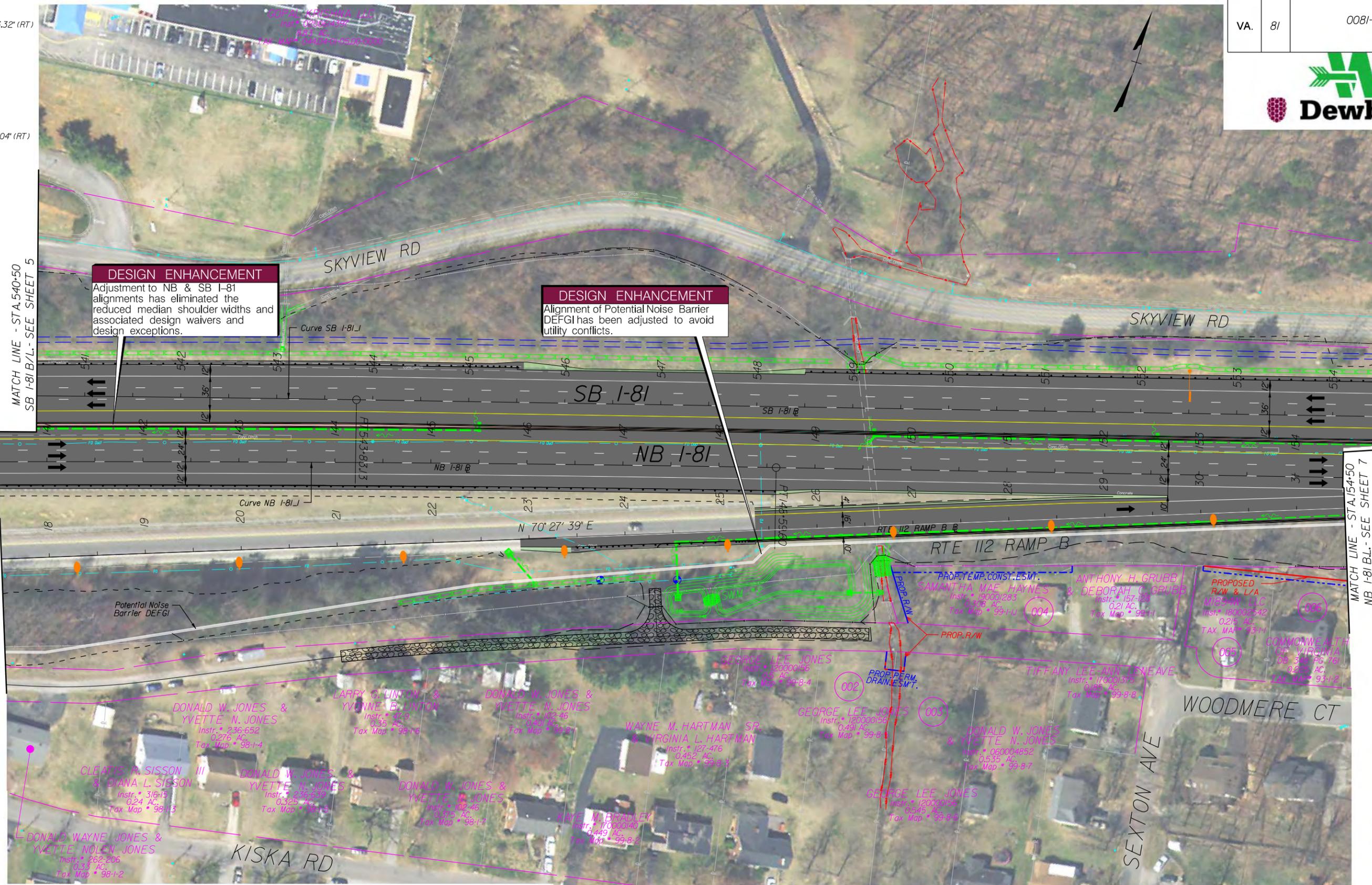
DESIGN ENHANCEMENT
 Alignment of Potential Noise Barrier DEFGI has been adjusted to avoid utility conflicts.

MATCH LINE - STA. 540+50
 SB I-81 B/L - SEE SHEET 5

MATCH LINE - STA. 554+50
 SB I-81 B/L - SEE SHEET 7

MATCH LINE - STA. 140+50
 NB I-81 B/L - SEE SHEET 5

MATCH LINE - STA. 154+50
 NB I-81 B/L - SEE SHEET 7



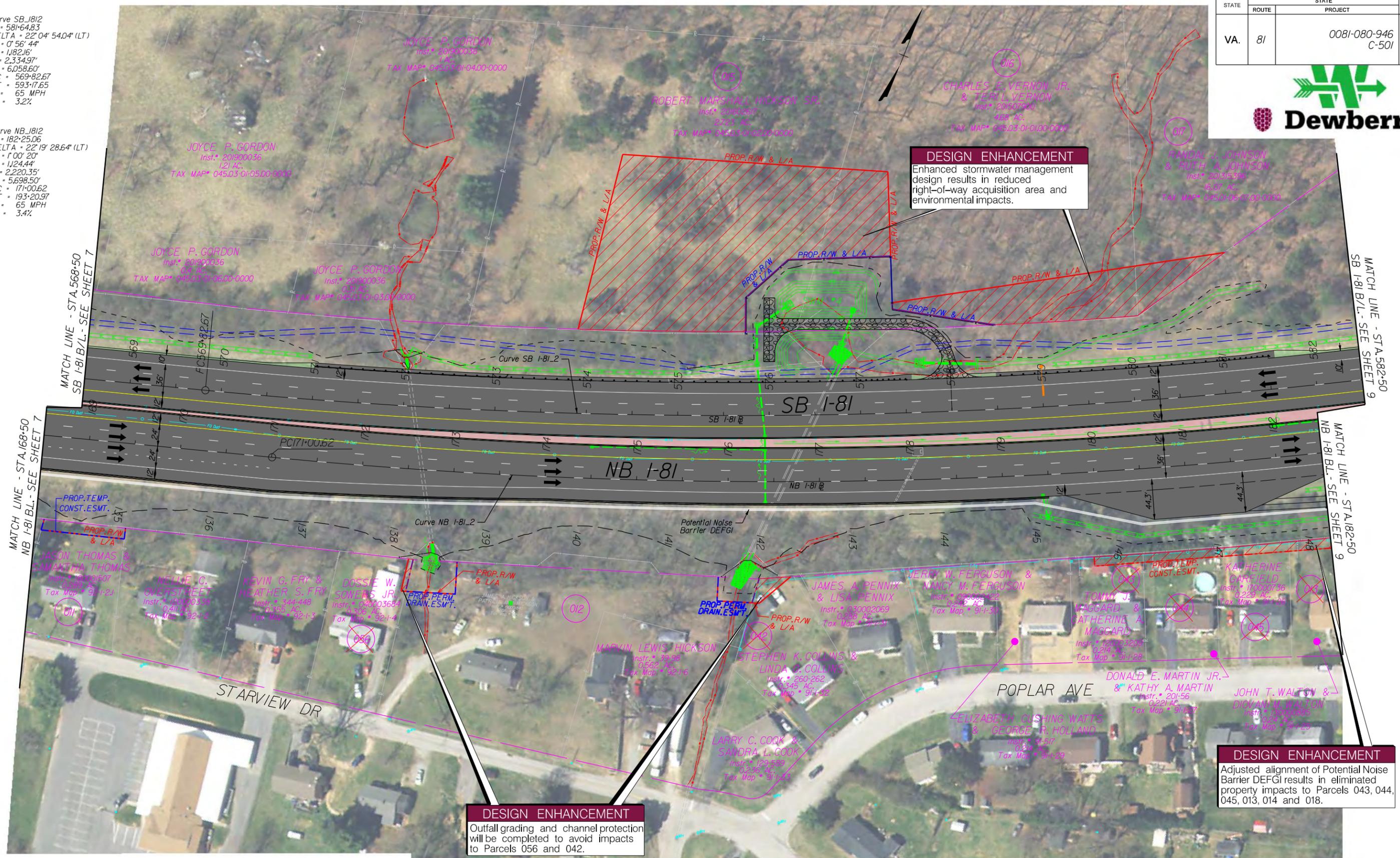
- Proposed Asphalt Pavement
- Denotes Proposed Grass Median/ Buffer/Planted Area
- Aggregate or Concrete Median Treatment Designed for the 10 - Year Storm
- Proposed Gravel
- Denotes Proposed Sign Structure
- Denotes Proposed Light Pole
- Denotes Proposed Bridge
- Denotes Demolition of Pavement
- Denotes Area of R/W or Esm't Reduction
- Denotes Prop. R/W per RFP
- Denotes Offeror's Prop. R/W
- Denotes Prop. L/A
- Denotes Prop. Perm. Esm't.
- Denotes Temp. Esm't.
- Denotes Extst. R/W
- Exist. Utilities
- Prop. Utility Relocations
- Potential Osprey Relocation Corridor
- Denotes Prop. Guardrail
- Denotes Prop. Travel Lane
- Denotes Construction Limits in Cuts
- Denotes Construction Limits in Fills

STATE	ROUTE	PROJECT	SHEET NO.
VA.	81	0081-080-946 C-501	8



Curve SB I-81.2
 PI = 581+64.83
 DELTA = 22° 04' 54.04" (LT)
 D = 0' 56' 44"
 T = 1182.16'
 L = 2,334.97'
 R = 6,058.60'
 PC = 569+82.67
 PT = 593+17.65
 V = 65 MPH
 E = 3.2%

Curve NB I-81.2
 PI = 182+25.06
 DELTA = 22° 19' 28.64" (LT)
 D = 1° 00' 20"
 T = 1124.44'
 L = 2,220.35'
 R = 5,698.50'
 PC = 171+00.62
 PT = 193+20.97
 V = 65 MPH
 E = 3.4%



DESIGN ENHANCEMENT
 Enhanced stormwater management design results in reduced right-of-way acquisition area and environmental impacts.

DESIGN ENHANCEMENT
 Outfall grading and channel protection will be completed to avoid impacts to Parcels 056 and 042.

DESIGN ENHANCEMENT
 Adjusted alignment of Potential Noise Barrier DEFGL results in eliminated property impacts to Parcels 043, 044, 045, 013, 014 and 018.

- Proposed Asphalt Pavement
- Denotes Proposed Grass Median/Buffer/Planted Area
- Aggregate or Concrete Median Treatment Designed for the 10 - Year Storm
- Proposed Gravel
- Denotes Proposed Sign Structure
- Denotes Proposed Light Pole
- Denotes Proposed Bridge
- Denotes Demolition of Pavement
- Denotes Area of R/W or Esm't Reduction
- Denotes Prop. R/W per RFP
- Denotes Offeror's Prop. R/W
- Denotes Prop. L/A
- Denotes Prop. Perm. Esm't.
- Denotes Temp. Esm't.
- Denotes Exst. R/W
- Exst. Utilities
- Prop. Utility Relocations
- Potential Osprey Relocation Corridor
- Denotes Prop. Guardrail
- Denotes Prop. Travel Lane
- Denotes Construction Limits in Cuts
- Denotes Construction Limits in Fills

SCALE 0 50' 100'	PROJECT 0081-080-946	SHEET NO. 8
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STATE	ROUTE	STATE PROJECT	SHEET NO.
VA.	81	0081-080-946 C-501	9



Curve SB_I812
 PI = 581+64.83
 DELTA = 22° 04' 54.04" (LT)
 D = 0' 56' 44"
 T = 1182.16'
 L = 2,334.97'
 R = 6,058.60'
 PC = 569+82.67
 PT = 593+17.65
 V = 65 MPH
 E = 3.2%

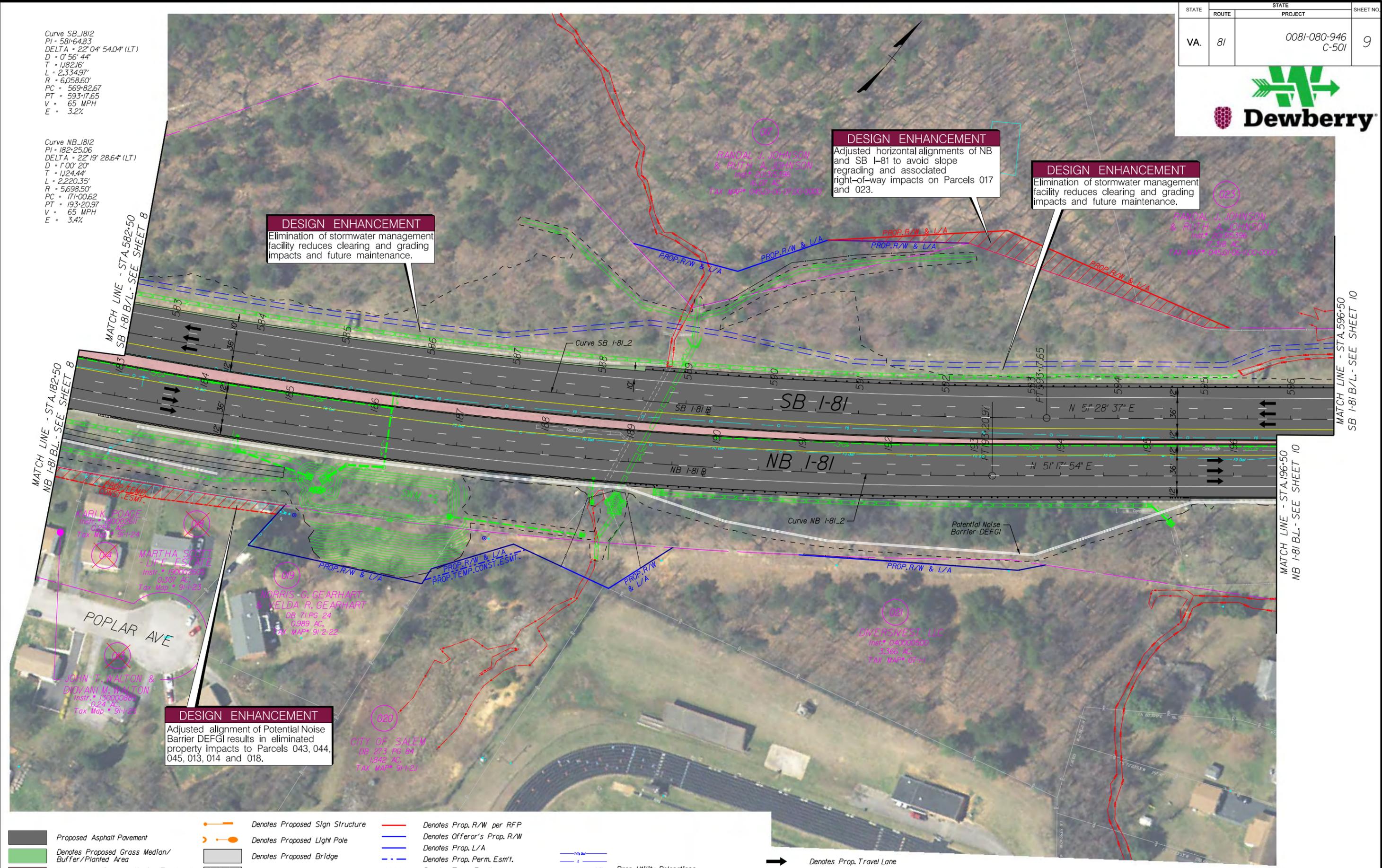
Curve NB_I812
 PI = 182+25.06
 DELTA = 22° 19' 28.64" (LT)
 D = 1' 00' 20"
 T = 1124.44'
 L = 2,220.35'
 R = 5,698.50'
 PC = 171+00.62
 PT = 193+20.97
 V = 65 MPH
 E = 3.4%

DESIGN ENHANCEMENT
 Elimination of stormwater management facility reduces clearing and grading impacts and future maintenance.

DESIGN ENHANCEMENT
 Adjusted horizontal alignments of NB and SB I-81 to avoid slope regrading and associated right-of-way impacts on Parcels 017 and 023.

DESIGN ENHANCEMENT
 Elimination of stormwater management facility reduces clearing and grading impacts and future maintenance.

DESIGN ENHANCEMENT
 Adjusted alignment of Potential Noise Barrier DEFGI results in eliminated property impacts to Parcels 043, 044, 045, 013, 014 and 018.



- Proposed Asphalt Pavement
- Denotes Proposed Grass Median/ Buffer/Planted Area
- Aggregate or Concrete Median Treatment Designed for the 10 - Year Storm
- Proposed Gravel
- Denotes Proposed Sign Structure
- Denotes Proposed Light Pole
- Denotes Proposed Bridge
- Denotes Demolition of Pavement
- Denotes Area of R/W or Esm't Reduction
- Denotes Prop. R/W per RFP
- Denotes Offeror's Prop. R/W
- Denotes Prop. L/A
- Denotes Prop. Perm. Esm't.
- Denotes Temp. Esm't.
- Denotes Exst. R/W
- Exst. Utilities
- Prop. Utility Relocations
- Potential Osprey Relocation Corridor
- Denotes Prop. Guardrail
- Denotes Prop. Travel Lane
- Denotes Construction Limits in Cuts
- Denotes Construction Limits in Fills

SCALE 0 50' 100'

PROJECT 0081-080-946

SHEET NO. 9

STATE	ROUTE	PROJECT	SHEET NO.
VA.	81	0081-080-946 C-501	10



DESIGN ENHANCEMENT
Access to SWM facility from Route 635 improves safety and eliminates access from I-81.

Curve RTE6353
PI = 26+60.03
DELTA = 25° 26' 45.22" (LT)
D = 5° 58' 06"
T = 216.75'
L = 426.35'
R = 960.00'
PC = 24+43.28
PT = 28+69.63
V = 35 MPH
E = 5.2%

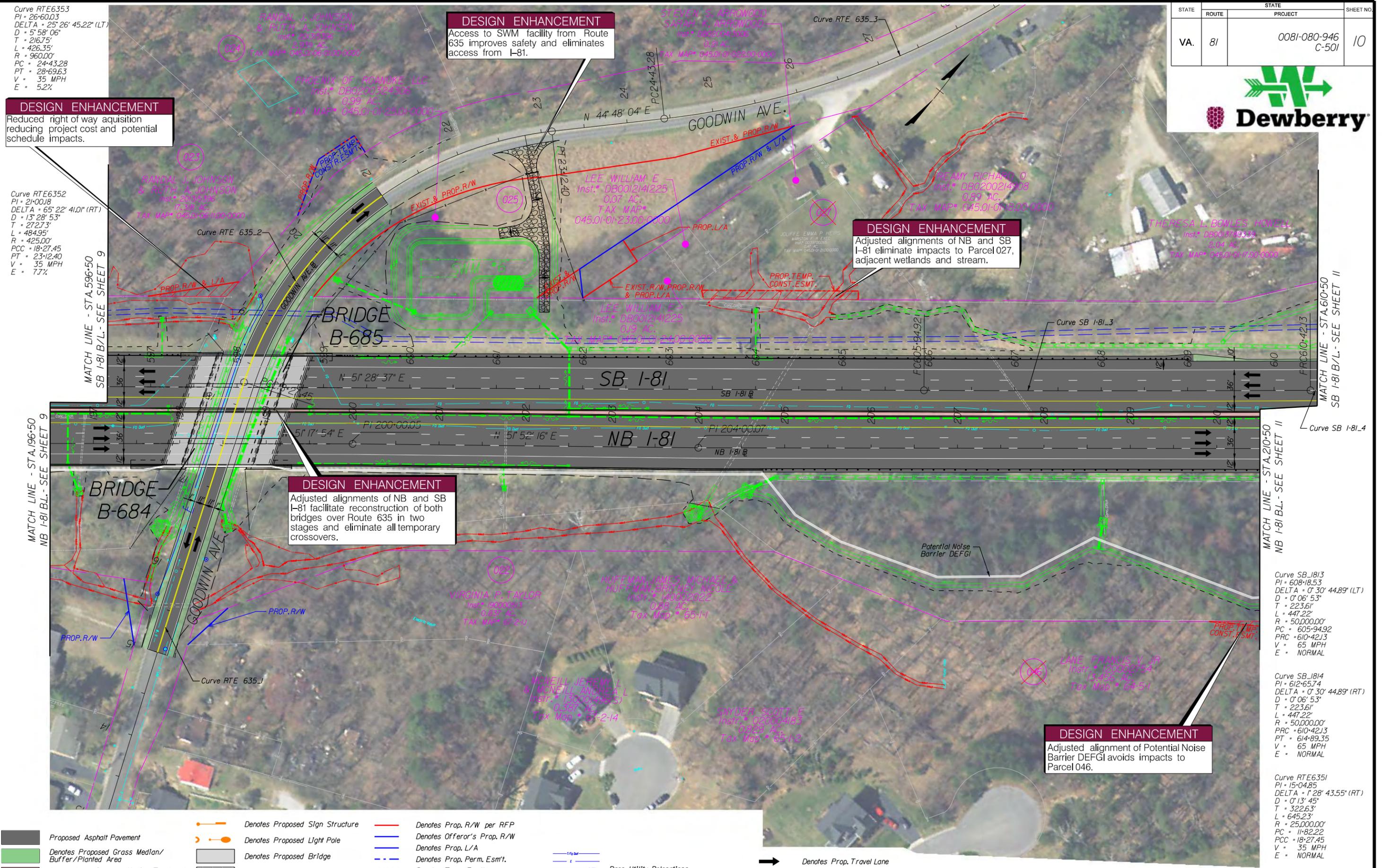
DESIGN ENHANCEMENT
Reduced right of way acquisition reducing project cost and potential schedule impacts.

Curve RTE6352
PI = 21+00.18
DELTA = 65° 22' 41.01" (RT)
D = 13° 28' 53"
T = 272.73'
L = 484.95'
R = 425.00'
PCC = 18+27.45
PT = 23+12.40
V = 35 MPH
E = 7.7%

DESIGN ENHANCEMENT
Adjusted alignments of NB and SB I-81 eliminate impacts to Parcel 027, adjacent wetlands and stream.

DESIGN ENHANCEMENT
Adjusted alignments of NB and SB I-81 facilitate reconstruction of both bridges over Route 635 in two stages and eliminate all temporary crossovers.

DESIGN ENHANCEMENT
Adjusted alignment of Potential Noise Barrier DEFGI avoids impacts to Parcel 046.



- Proposed Asphalt Pavement
- Denotes Proposed Grass Median/ Buffer/Planted Area
- Aggregate or Concrete Median Treatment Designed for the 10 - Year Storm
- Proposed Gravel
- Denotes Proposed Sign Structure
- Denotes Proposed Light Pole
- Denotes Proposed Bridge
- Denotes Demolition of Pavement
- Denotes Area of R/W or Esm't Reduction
- Denotes Prop. R/W per RFP
- Denotes Offeror's Prop. R/W
- Denotes Prop. L/A
- Denotes Prop. Perm. Esm't.
- Denotes Temp. Esm't.
- Denotes Exst. R/W
- Exst. Utilities
- Prop. Utility Relocations
- Potential Osprey Relocation Corridor
- Denotes Prop. Guardrail
- Denotes Prop. Travel Lane
- Denotes Construction Limits in Cuts
- Denotes Construction Limits in Fills

Curve SB 1813
PI = 608+18.53
DELTA = 0° 30' 44.89" (LT)
D = 0° 06' 53"
T = 223.61'
L = 447.22'
R = 50,000.00'
PC = 605+94.92
PRC = 610+42.13
PT = 614+89.35
V = 65 MPH
E = NORMAL

Curve SB 1814
PI = 612+65.74
DELTA = 0° 30' 44.89" (RT)
D = 0° 06' 53"
T = 223.61'
L = 447.22'
R = 50,000.00'
PRC = 610+42.13
PT = 614+89.35
V = 65 MPH
E = NORMAL

Curve RTE6351
PI = 15+04.85
DELTA = 1° 28' 43.55" (RT)
D = 0° 13' 45"
T = 322.63'
L = 645.23'
R = 25,000.00'
PC = 11+82.22
PCC = 18+27.45
PT = 23+12.40
V = 35 MPH
E = NORMAL

SCALE	PROJECT	SHEET NO.
0 50' 100'	0081-080-946	10

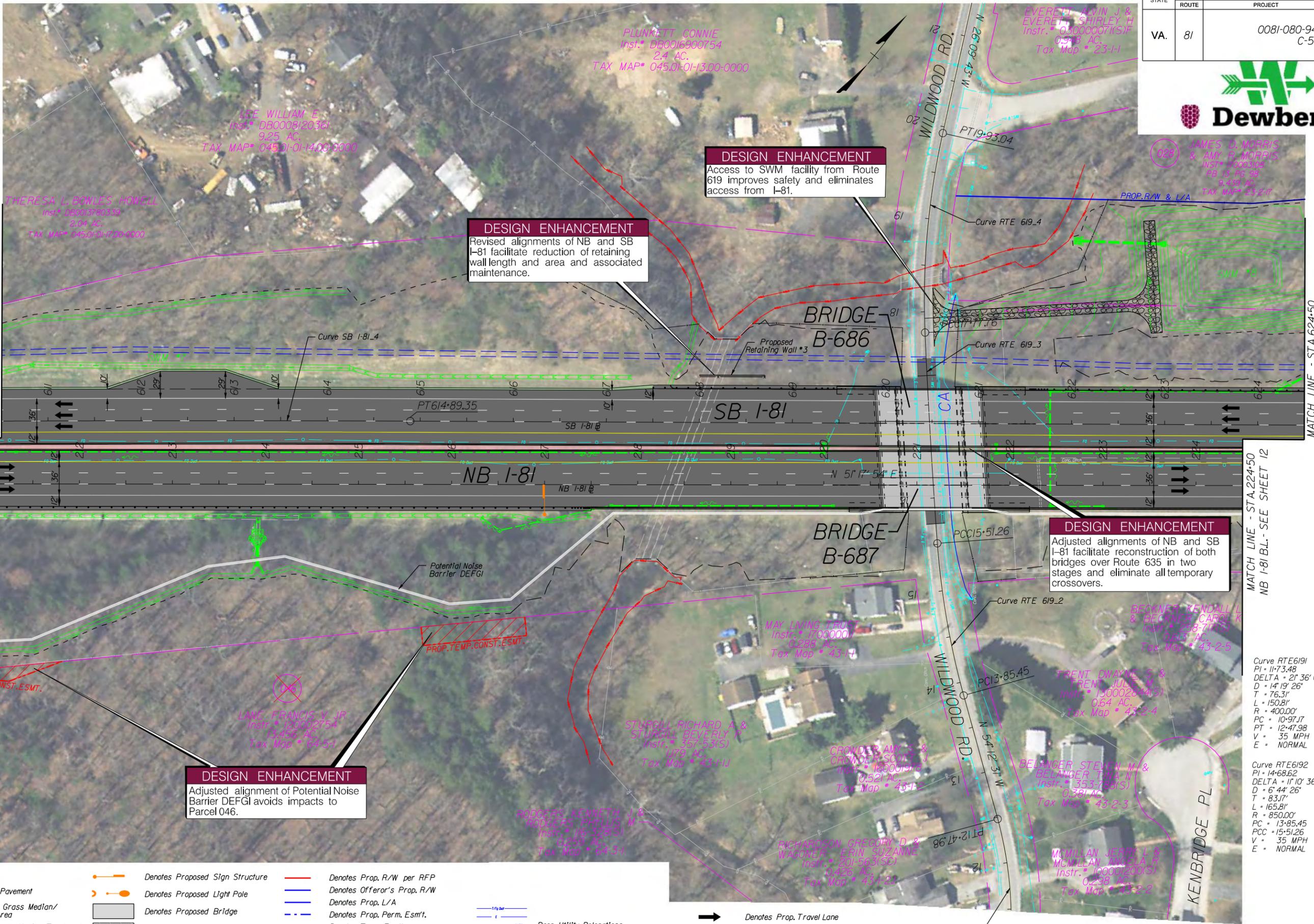
STATE	ROUTE	PROJECT	SHEET NO.
VA.	81	0081-080-946 C-501	//



Curve SB_1814
PI = 612+65.74
DELTA = 0° 30' 44.89" (RT)
D = 0' 06' 53"
T = 223.61'
L = 447.22'
R = 50,000.00'
PRC = 610+42.13
PT = 614+89.35
V = 65 MPH
E = NORMAL

Curve RTE6193
PI = 16+64.52
DELTA = 7° 49' 40.14" (RT)
D = 0' 48' 25"
T = 113.26'
L = 226.50'
R = 7,100.00'
PCC = 15+51.26
PCC = 17+77.76
V = 35 MPH
E = NORMAL

Curve RTE6194
PI = 18+86.02
DELTA = 15° 02' 31.46" (RT)
D = 6' 59' 14"
T = 108.26'
L = 215.28'
R = 820.00'
PCC = 17+77.76
PT = 19+93.04
V = 35 MPH
E = NORMAL



DESIGN ENHANCEMENT
Access to SWM facility from Route 619 improves safety and eliminates access from I-81.

DESIGN ENHANCEMENT
Revised alignments of NB and SB I-81 facilitate reduction of retaining wall length and area and associated maintenance.

DESIGN ENHANCEMENT
Adjusted alignments of NB and SB I-81 facilitate reconstruction of both bridges over Route 635 in two stages and eliminate all temporary crossovers.

DESIGN ENHANCEMENT
Adjusted alignment of Potential Noise Barrier DEFGI avoids impacts to Parcel 046.

MATCH LINE - STA. 210+50
NB I-81 B/L - SEE SHEET 10

MATCH LINE - STA. 610+50
SB I-81 B/L - SEE SHEET 10

MATCH LINE - STA. 624+50
SB I-81 B/L - SEE SHEET 12

MATCH LINE - STA. 224+50
NB I-81 B/L - SEE SHEET 12

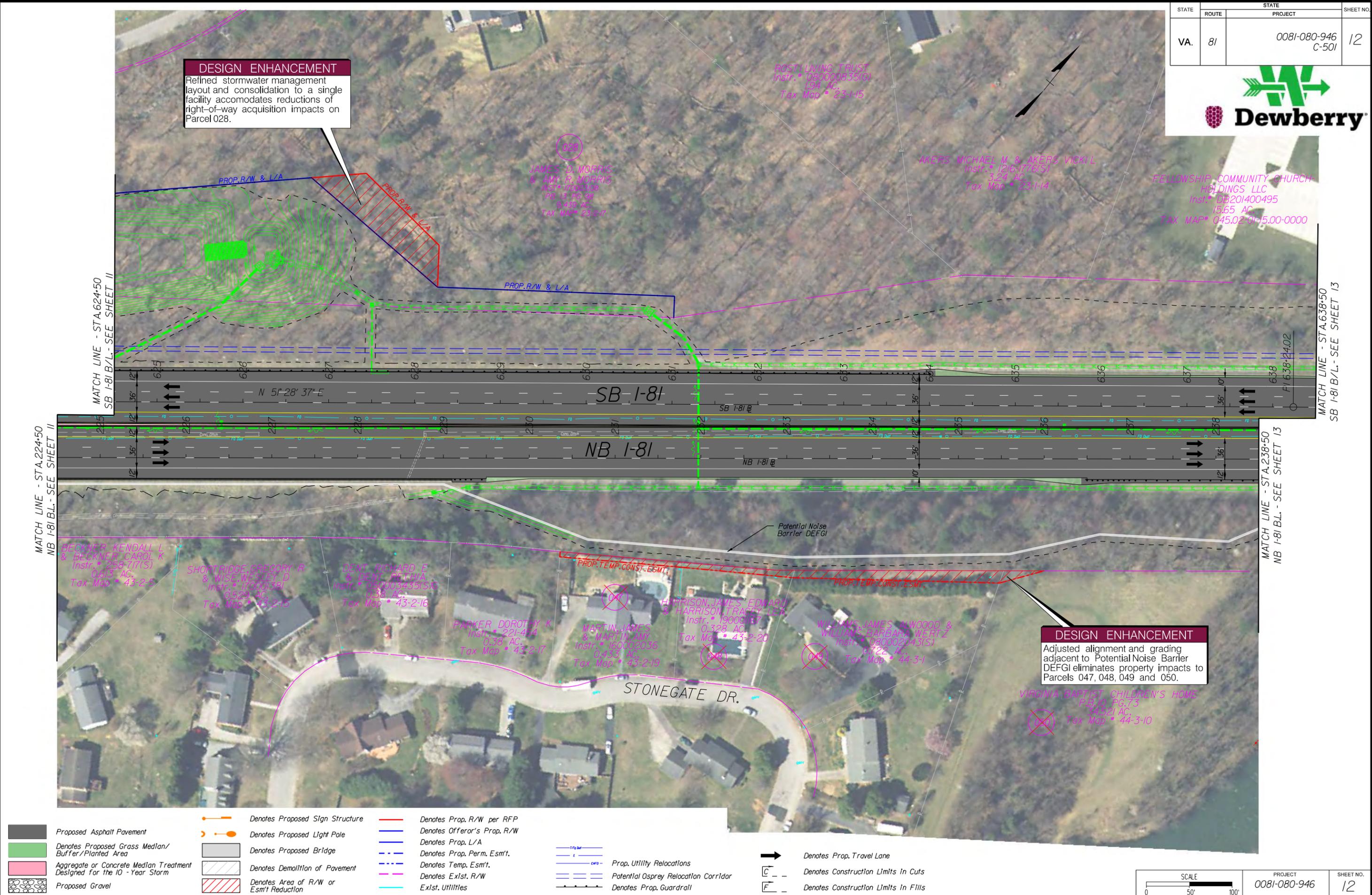
	Proposed Asphalt Pavement		Denotes Proposed Sign Structure		Denotes Prop. R/W per RFP		Prop. Utility Relocations		Denotes Construction Limits in Cuts
	Denotes Proposed Grass Median/Buffer/Planted Area		Denotes Proposed Light Pole		Denotes Offoror's Prop. R/W		Potential Osprey Relocation Corridor		Denotes Construction Limits in Fills
	Aggregate or Concrete Median Treatment Designed for the 10-Year Storm		Denotes Proposed Bridge		Denotes Prop. Perm. Esm't.		Denotes Prop. Guardrail		
	Proposed Gravel		Denotes Demolition of Pavement		Denotes Temp. Esm't.				
			Denotes Area of R/W or Esm't. Reduction		Denotes Exst. R/W				
					Exst. Utilities				

STATE	ROUTE	PROJECT	SHEET NO.
VA.	81	0081-080-946 C-501	12



DESIGN ENHANCEMENT
Refined stormwater management layout and consolidation to a single facility accommodates reductions of right-of-way acquisition impacts on Parcel 028.

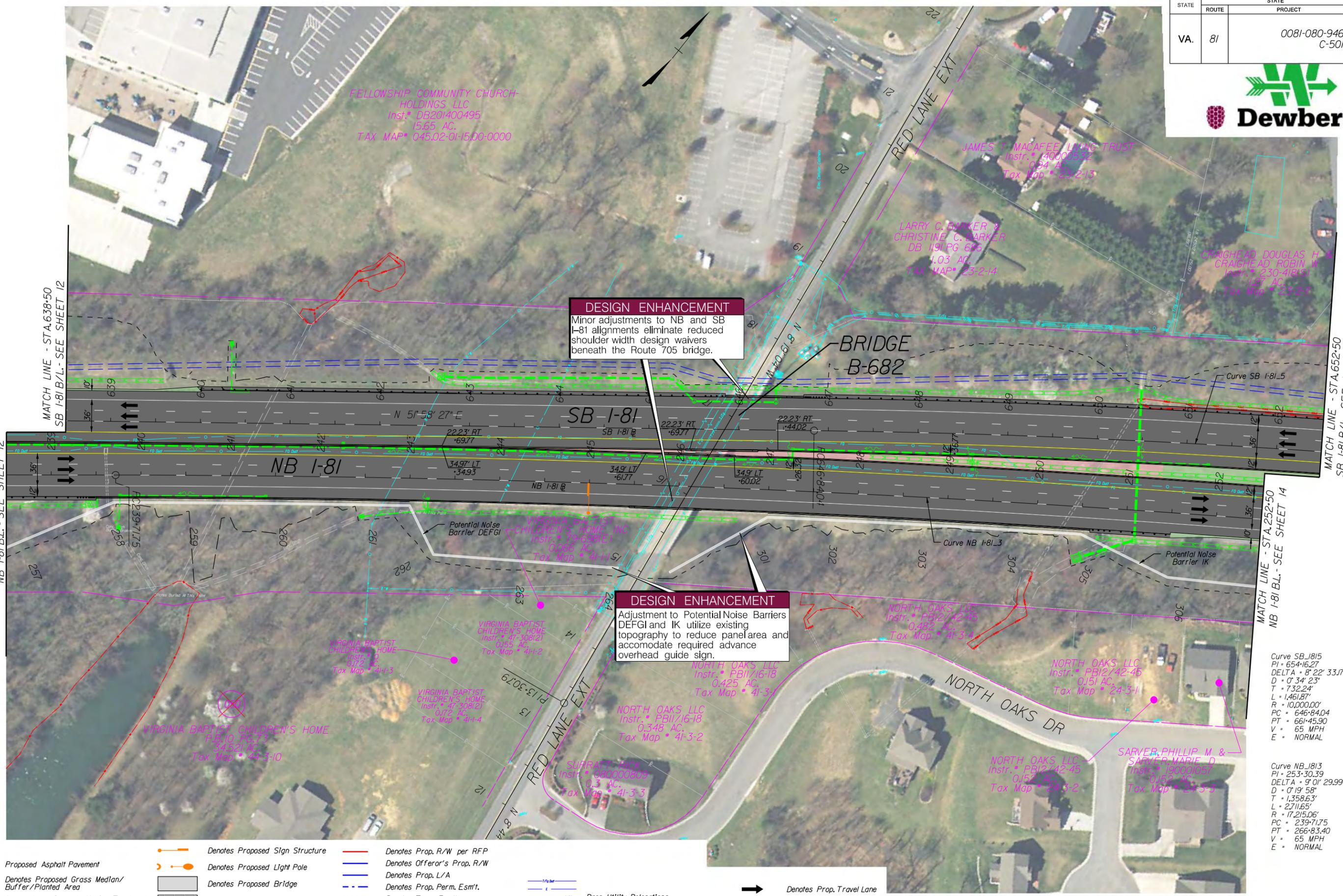
DESIGN ENHANCEMENT
Adjusted alignment and grading adjacent to Potential Noise Barrier DEFGI eliminates property impacts to Parcels 047, 048, 049 and 050.



- Proposed Asphalt Pavement
- Denotes Proposed Grass Median/ Buffer/Planted Area
- Aggregate or Concrete Median Treatment Designed for the 10 - Year Storm
- Proposed Gravel
- Denotes Proposed Sign Structure
- Denotes Proposed Light Pole
- Denotes Proposed Bridge
- Denotes Demolition of Pavement
- Denotes Area of R/W or Esm't Reduction
- Denotes Prop. R/W per RFP
- Denotes Offeror's Prop. R/W
- Denotes Prop. L/A
- Denotes Prop. Perm. Esm't.
- Denotes Temp. Esm't.
- Denotes Exst. R/W
- Exst. Utilities
- Prop. Utility Relocations
- Potential Osprey Relocation Corridor
- Denotes Prop. Guardrail
- Denotes Prop. Travel Lane
- Denotes Construction Limits in Cuts
- Denotes Construction Limits in Fills

SCALE 0 50' 100'	PROJECT 0081-080-946	SHEET NO. 12
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STATE	ROUTE	PROJECT	SHEET NO.
VA.	81	0081-080-946 C-501	13



MATCH LINE - STA. 238+50
NB I-81 B/L - SEE SHEET 12

MATCH LINE - STA. 652+50
SB I-81 B/L - SEE SHEET 14

Curve SB I-815
PI = 654+16.27
DELTA = 8° 22' 33.17" (RT)
D = 0' 34' 23"
T = 732.24'
L = 1,461.87'
R = 10,000.00'
PC = 646+84.04
PT = 661+45.90
V = 65 MPH
E = NORMAL

Curve NB I-813
PI = 253+30.39
DELTA = 9° 01' 29.99" (RT)
D = 0' 19' 58"
T = 1,358.63'
L = 2,711.65'
R = 17,215.06'
PC = 239+71.75
PT = 266+83.40
V = 65 MPH
E = NORMAL

- Proposed Asphalt Pavement
- Denotes Proposed Grass Median/Buffer/Planted Area
- Aggregate or Concrete Median Treatment Designed for the 10 - Year Storm
- Proposed Gravel
- Denotes Proposed Sign Structure
- Denotes Proposed Light Pole
- Denotes Proposed Bridge
- Denotes Demolition of Pavement
- Denotes Area of R/W or Esm't Reduction
- Denotes Prop. R/W per RFP
- Denotes Offeror's Prop. R/W
- Denotes Prop. L/A
- Denotes Prop. Perm. Esm't.
- Denotes Temp. Esm't.
- Denotes Exist. R/W
- Exist. Utilities
- Prop. Utility Relocations
- Potential Osprey Relocation Corridor
- Denotes Prop. Guardrail
- Denotes Prop. Travel Lane
- Denotes Construction Limits in Cuts
- Denotes Construction Limits in Fills

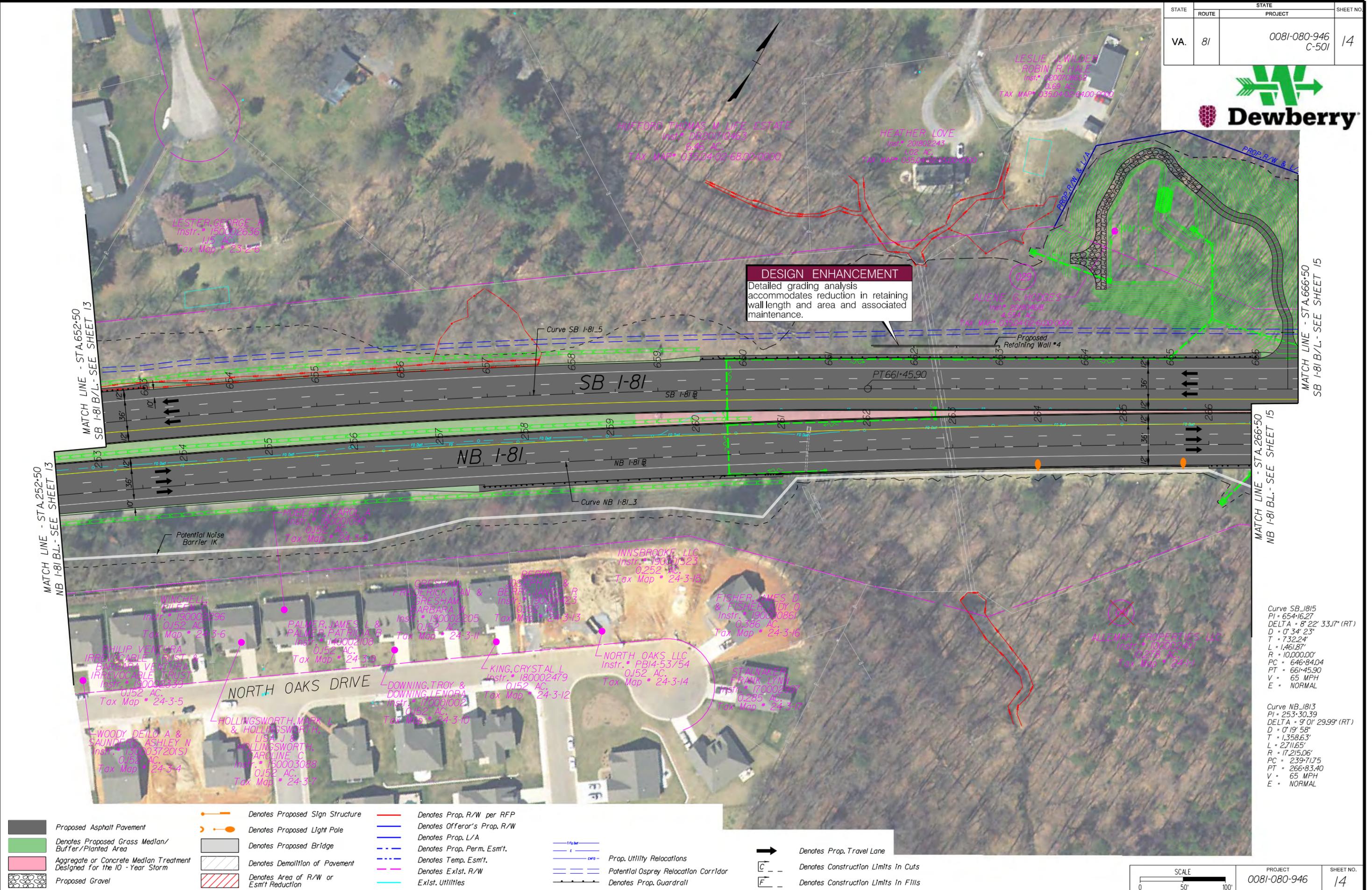
STATE	ROUTE	PROJECT	SHEET NO.
VA.	81	0081-080-946 C-501	14



DESIGN ENHANCEMENT
Detailed grading analysis accommodates reduction in retaining wall length and area and associated maintenance.

Curve SB_I815
 PI = 654+16.27
 DELTA = 8°22' 33.17" (RT)
 D = 0° 34' 23"
 T = 732.24'
 L = 1,461.87'
 R = 10,000.00'
 PC = 646+84.04
 PT = 661+45.90
 V = 65 MPH
 E = NORMAL

Curve NB_I813
 PI = 253+30.39
 DELTA = 9°01' 29.99" (RT)
 D = 0° 19' 58"
 T = 1,358.63'
 L = 2,711.65'
 R = 17,215.06'
 PC = 239+71.75
 PT = 266+83.40
 V = 65 MPH
 E = NORMAL



- Proposed Asphalt Pavement
- Denotes Proposed Grass Median/ Buffer/Planted Area
- Aggregate or Concrete Median Treatment Designed for the 10 - Year Storm
- Proposed Gravel
- Denotes Proposed Sign Structure
- Denotes Proposed Light Pole
- Denotes Proposed Bridge
- Denotes Demolition of Pavement
- Denotes Area of R/W or Esm't Reduction
- Denotes Prop. R/W per RFP
- Denotes Offeror's Prop. R/W
- Denotes Prop. L/A
- Denotes Prop. Perm. Esm't.
- Denotes Temp. Esm't.
- Denotes Extst. R/W
- Exist. Utilities
- Prop. Utility Relocations
- Potential Osprey Relocation Corridor
- Denotes Prop. Guardrail
- Denotes Prop. Travel Lane
- Denotes Construction Limits in Cuts
- Denotes Construction Limits in Fills

SCALE 0 50' 100'	PROJECT 0081-080-946	SHEET NO. 14
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STATE	ROUTE	PROJECT	SHEET NO.
VA.	81	0081-080-946 C-501	15



Curve NB 1813
 PI = 253+30.39
 DELTA = 9° 01' 29.99" (RT)
 D = 0' 19' 58"
 T = 1,358.63'
 L = 2,711.65'
 R = 17,215.06'
 PC = 239+71.75
 PT = 266+83.40
 V = 65 MPH
 E = NORMAL

Curve RTE311_RAMP2
 PI = 14+10.93
 DELTA = 57° 32' 03.04" (RT)
 D = 17' 54' 18"
 T = 175.68'
 L = 321.33'
 R = 320.00'
 PC = 12+35.25
 PT = 15+56.58
 V = 35 MPH
 E = 8%

DESIGN ENHANCEMENT
 All slope excavation and grading can be completed within existing right-of-way, reducing impacts to Parcel 030.

DESIGN ENHANCEMENT
 A combination noise barrier & retaining wall is proposed to eliminate box culvert extension and all associated environmental and right-of-way impacts.

DESIGN ENHANCEMENT
 Minor adjustment to the alignment of Potential Noise Barrier IK avoids impacts to Parcel 051.

DESIGN ENHANCEMENT
 Alignment of Potential Noise Barrier IK has been adjusted to remain within existing right-of-way and avoid impacts to Parcels 053, 054, 055 and 057.

	Proposed Asphalt Pavement		Denotes Proposed Sign Structure		Denotes Prop. R/W per RFP		Prop. Utility Relocations		Denotes Construction Limits in Cuts
	Denotes Proposed Grass Median/Buffer/Planted Area		Denotes Proposed Light Pole		Denotes Offeror's Prop. R/W		Potential Osprey Relocation Corridor		Denotes Construction Limits in Fills
	Aggregate or Concrete Median Treatment Designed for the 10 - Year Storm		Denotes Proposed Bridge		Denotes Prop. L/A		Denotes Prop. Guardrail		
	Proposed Gravel		Denotes Demolition of Pavement		Denotes Prop. Perm. Esm't.				
			Denotes Area of R/W or Esm't Reduction		Denotes Temp. Esm't.				
					Denotes Exist. R/W				
					Exist. Utilities				

SCALE 0 50' 100'

PROJECT 0081-080-946

SHEET NO. 15

Curve RTE3112
 PI = 18+88.25
 DELTA = 27° 00' 17.18" (RT)
 D = 6' 26' 16"
 T = 213.71'
 L = 419.48'
 R = 890.00'
 PC = 16+74.54
 PT = 20+94.01
 V = 35 MPH
 E = NORMAL

Curve RTE311_RAMPD2
 PI = 14+10.93
 DELTA = 57° 32' 03.04" (RT)
 D = 17' 54' 18"
 T = 175.68'
 L = 321.33'
 R = 320.00'
 PC = 12+35.25
 PT = 15+56.58
 V = 35 MPH
 E = 8%

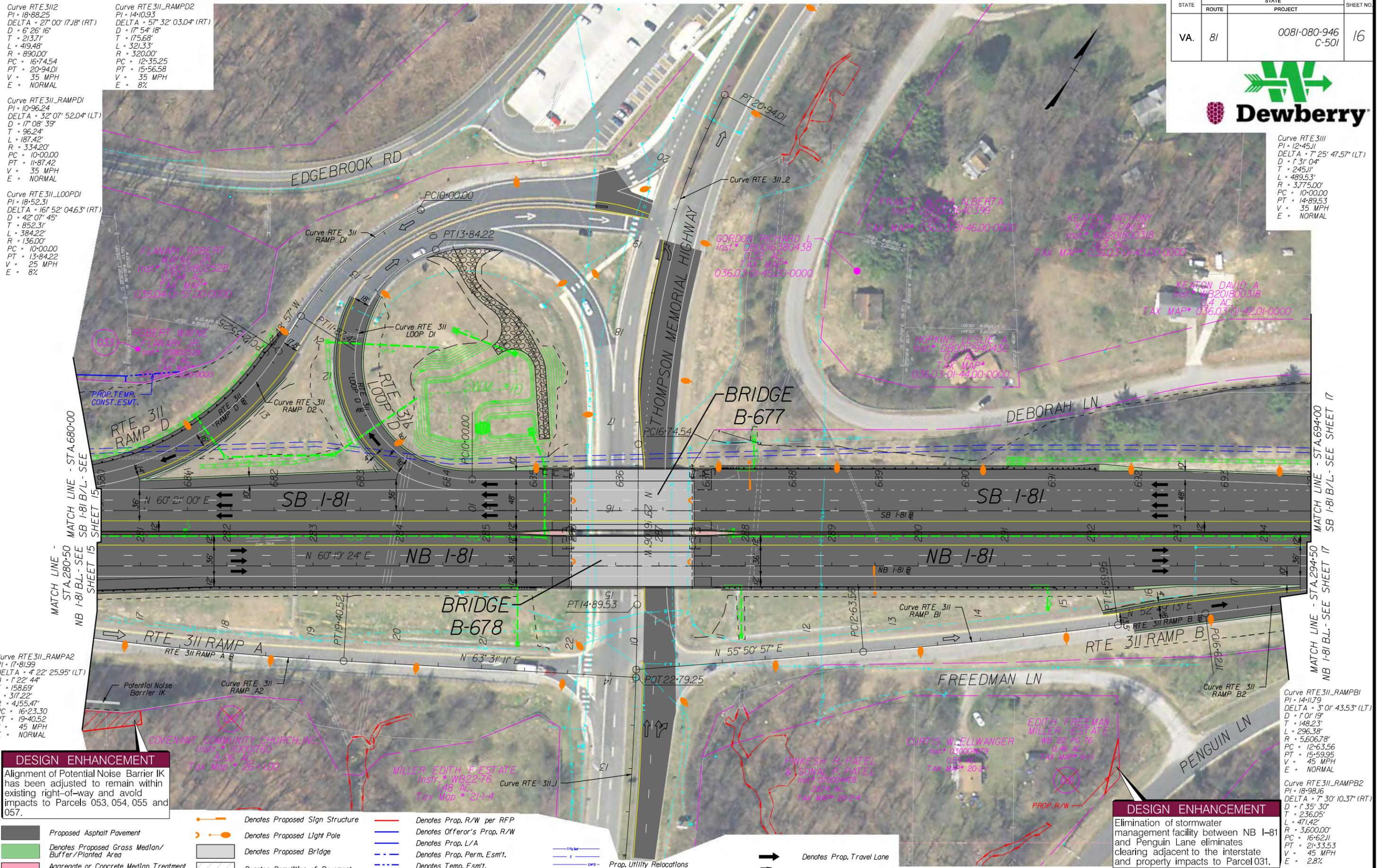
Curve RTE311_RAMPD1
 PI = 10+96.24
 DELTA = 32° 07' 52.04" (LT)
 D = 17' 08' 39"
 T = 96.24'
 L = 187.42'
 R = 334.20'
 PC = 10+00.00
 PT = 11+87.42
 V = 35 MPH
 E = NORMAL

Curve RTE311_LOOPDI
 PI = 18+52.31
 DELTA = 16° 52' 04.63" (RT)
 D = 42' 07' 45"
 T = 852.31'
 L = 384.22'
 R = 136.00'
 PC = 10+00.00
 PT = 13+84.22
 V = 25 MPH
 E = 8%

STATE	ROUTE	PROJECT	SHEET NO.
VA.	81	0081-080-946 C-501	16



Curve RTE3111
 PI = 12+45.11
 DELTA = 7° 25' 47.57" (LT)
 D = 1' 31' 04"
 T = 245.11'
 L = 489.53'
 R = 3775.00'
 PC = 10+00.00
 PT = 14+89.53
 V = 35 MPH
 E = NORMAL



Curve RTE311_RAMP A2
 PI = 17+81.99
 DELTA = 4° 22' 25.95" (LT)
 D = 1' 22' 44"
 T = 158.69'
 L = 317.22'
 R = 4155.47'
 PC = 16+23.30
 PT = 19+40.52
 V = 45 MPH
 E = NORMAL

Curve RTE311_RAMPB1
 PI = 14+11.79
 DELTA = 3° 01' 43.53" (LT)
 D = 1' 01' 19"
 T = 148.23'
 L = 296.38'
 R = 5606.78'
 PC = 12+63.56
 PT = 15+59.95
 V = 45 MPH
 E = NORMAL

Curve RTE311_RAMPB2
 PI = 18+98.16
 DELTA = 7° 30' 10.37" (RT)
 D = 1' 35' 30"
 T = 236.05'
 L = 471.42'
 R = 3600.00'
 PC = 16+62.11
 PT = 21+33.53
 V = 45 MPH
 E = 2.8%

DESIGN ENHANCEMENT
 Alignment of Potential Noise Barrier IK has been adjusted to remain within existing right-of-way and avoid impacts to Parcels 053, 054, 055 and 057.

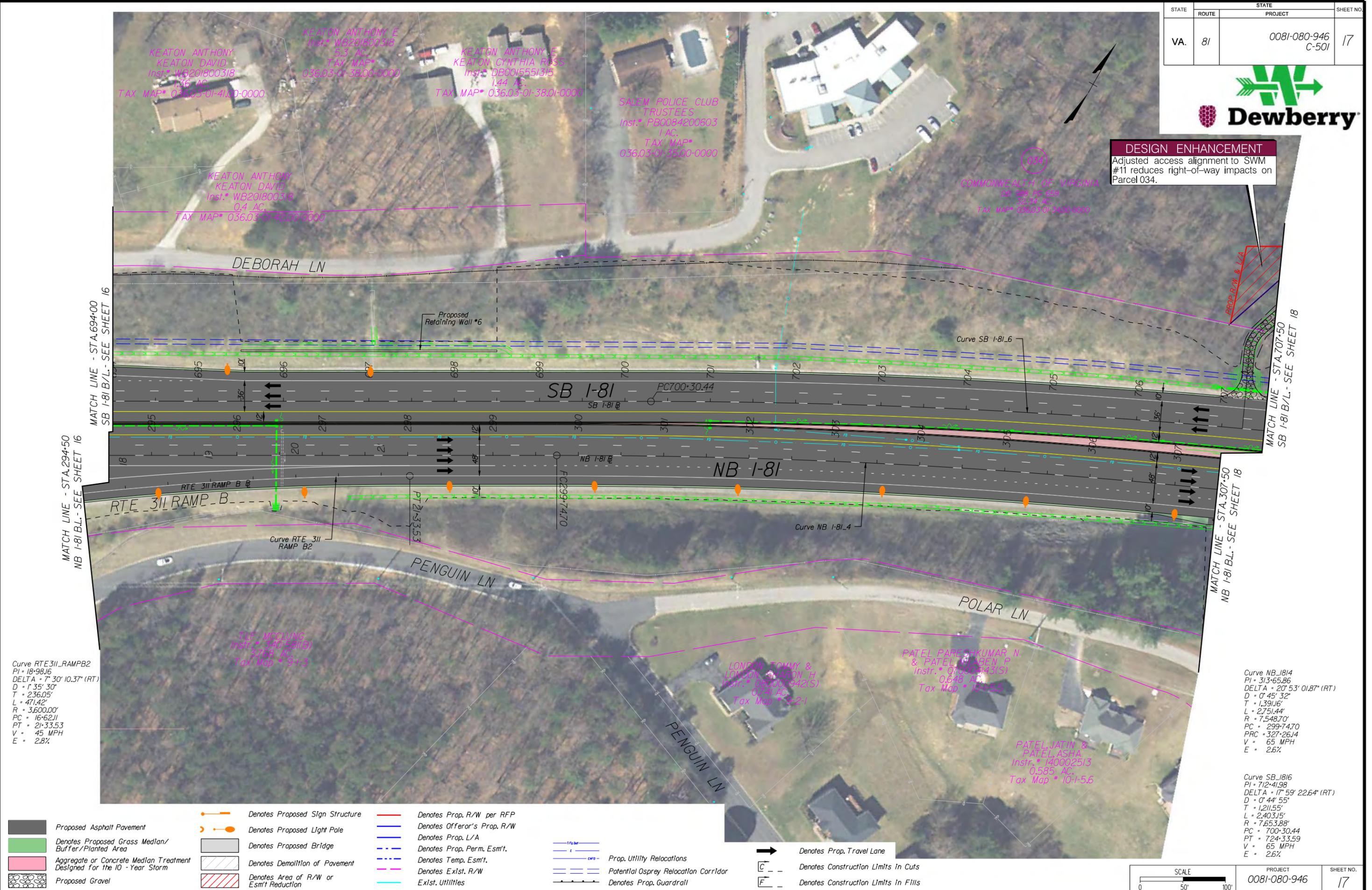
DESIGN ENHANCEMENT
 Elimination of stormwater management facility between NB I-81 and Penguin Lane eliminates clearing adjacent to the interstate and property impacts to Parcel 031.

- Proposed Asphalt Pavement
- Denotes Proposed Grass Median/ Buffer/Planted Area
- Aggregate or Concrete Median Treatment Designed for the 10 - Year Storm
- Proposed Gravel
- Denotes Proposed Sign Structure
- Denotes Proposed Light Pole
- Denotes Proposed Bridge
- Denotes Demolition of Pavement
- Denotes Area of R/W or Esmt Reduction
- Denotes Prop. R/W per RFP
- Denotes Offeror's Prop. R/W
- Denotes Prop. L/A
- Denotes Prop. Perm. Esmt.
- Denotes Temp. Esmt.
- Denotes Exst. R/W
- Exst. Utilities
- Prop. Utility Relocations
- Potential Osprey Relocation Corridor
- Denotes Prop. Guardrail
- Denotes Prop. Travel Lane
- Denotes Construction Limits in Cuts
- Denotes Construction Limits in Fills

STATE	ROUTE	PROJECT	SHEET NO.
VA.	81	0081-080-946 C-501	17



DESIGN ENHANCEMENT
Adjusted access alignment to SWM #11 reduces right-of-way impacts on Parcel 034.



Curve RTE311_RAMPB2
PI = 18+98.16
DELTA = 7° 30' 10.37" (RT)
D = 1' 35' 30"
T = 236.05'
L = 471.42'
R = 3,600.00'
PC = 16+62.11
PT = 21+33.53
V = 45 MPH
E = 2.8%

F.L. MCCLUNG
Inst. # 340-58781
5.768 AC
Tax Map # 9-1-3

LONDON TOMMY & LONDON CHARON W
Inst. # 08000942331
0.74 AC
Tax Map # 9-2-1

PATEL PARESH KUMAR N & PATEL CLARE P
Inst. # 07000943131
0.648 AC
Tax Map # 10-1-55

PATEL JAYM & PATEL ASHA
Inst. # 14002513
0.585 AC
Tax Map # 10-1-56

Curve NB_1814
PI = 313+65.86
DELTA = 20° 53' 01.87" (RT)
D = 0' 45' 32"
T = 1,391.6'
L = 2,751.44'
R = 7,548.70'
PC = 299+74.70
PT = 327+26.14
V = 65 MPH
E = 2.6%

Curve SB_1816
PI = 712+41.98
DELTA = 17° 59' 22.64" (RT)
D = 0' 44' 55"
T = 1,211.55'
L = 2,403.15'
R = 7,653.88'
PC = 700+30.44
PT = 724+33.59
V = 65 MPH
E = 2.6%

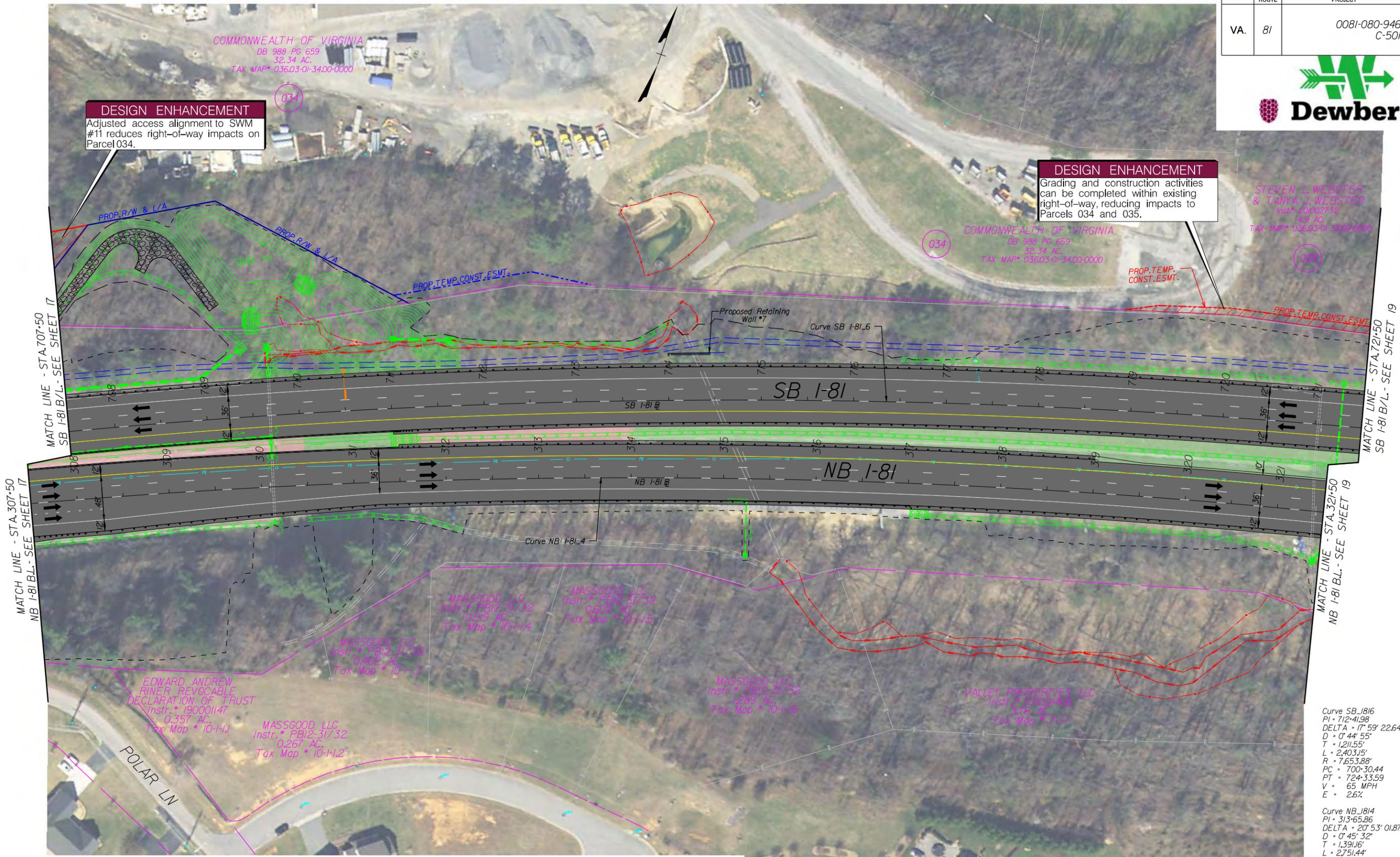
	Proposed Asphalt Pavement		Denotes Proposed Sign Structure		Denotes Prop. R/W per RFP		Prop. Utility Relocations		Denotes Construction Limits in Cuts
	Denotes Proposed Grass Median/Buffer/Planted Area		Denotes Proposed Light Pole		Denotes Offeror's Prop. R/W		Potential Osprey Relocation Corridor		Denotes Construction Limits in Fills
	Aggregate or Concrete Median Treatment Designed for the 10-Year Storm		Denotes Proposed Bridge		Denotes Prop. L/A		Denotes Prop. Guardrail		
	Proposed Gravel		Denotes Demolition of Pavement		Denotes Prop. Perm. Esm't.				
			Denotes Area of R/W or Esm't Reduction		Denotes Temp. Esm't.				
			Exist. Utilities		Denotes Prop. R/W				

STATE	ROUTE	PROJECT	SHEET NO.
VA.	81	0081-080-946 C-501	18



DESIGN ENHANCEMENT
Adjusted access alignment to SWM #11 reduces right-of-way impacts on Parcel 034.

DESIGN ENHANCEMENT
Grading and construction activities can be completed within existing right-of-way, reducing impacts to Parcels 034 and 035.



Curve SB_I816
 PI = 712+41.98
 DELTA = 17° 59' 22.64" (RT)
 D = 0° 44' 55"
 T = 1211.55'
 L = 2,403.15'
 R = 7,653.88'
 PC = 700+30.44
 PT = 724+33.59
 V = 65 MPH
 E = 2.6%

Curve NB_I814
 PI = 313+65.86
 DELTA = 20° 53' 01.87" (RT)
 D = 0° 45' 32"
 T = 1391.16'
 L = 2,751.44'
 R = 7,548.70'
 PC = 299+74.70
 PRC = 327+26.14
 V = 65 MPH
 E = 2.6%

- Proposed Asphalt Pavement
- Denotes Proposed Grass Median/ Buffer/Planted Area
- Aggregate or Concrete Median Treatment Designed for the 10 - Year Storm
- Proposed Gravel
- Denotes Proposed Sign Structure
- Denotes Proposed Light Pole
- Denotes Proposed Bridge
- Denotes Demolition of Pavement
- Denotes Area of R/W or Esm't Reduction
- Denotes Prop. R/W per RFP
- Denotes Offeror's Prop. R/W
- Denotes Prop. L/A
- Denotes Prop. Perm. Esm't.
- Denotes Temp. Esm't.
- Denotes Exst. R/W
- Exst. Utilities
- Prop. Utility Relocations
- Potential Osprey Relocation Corridor
- Denotes Prop. Guardrail
- Denotes Prop. Travel Lane
- Denotes Construction Limits in Cuts
- Denotes Construction Limits in Fills

SCALE	PROJECT	SHEET NO.
0 50' 100'	0081-080-946	18

STATE	ROUTE	PROJECT	SHEET NO.
VA.	81	0081-080-946 C-501	19



Curve SB_1816
 PI = 712+41.98
 DELTA = 17° 59' 22.64" (RT)
 D = 0° 44' 55"
 T = 1211.55'
 L = 2403.15'
 R = 7653.88'
 PC = 700+30.44
 PT = 724+33.59
 V = 65 MPH
 E = 2.6%

Curve SB_1817
 PI = 735+51.09
 DELTA = 27° 10' 52.61" (LT)
 D = 1° 57' 28"
 T = 707.51'
 L = 1388.39'
 R = 2926.60'
 PC = 728+43.58
 PCC = 742+31.97
 V = 65 MPH
 E = 5.7%

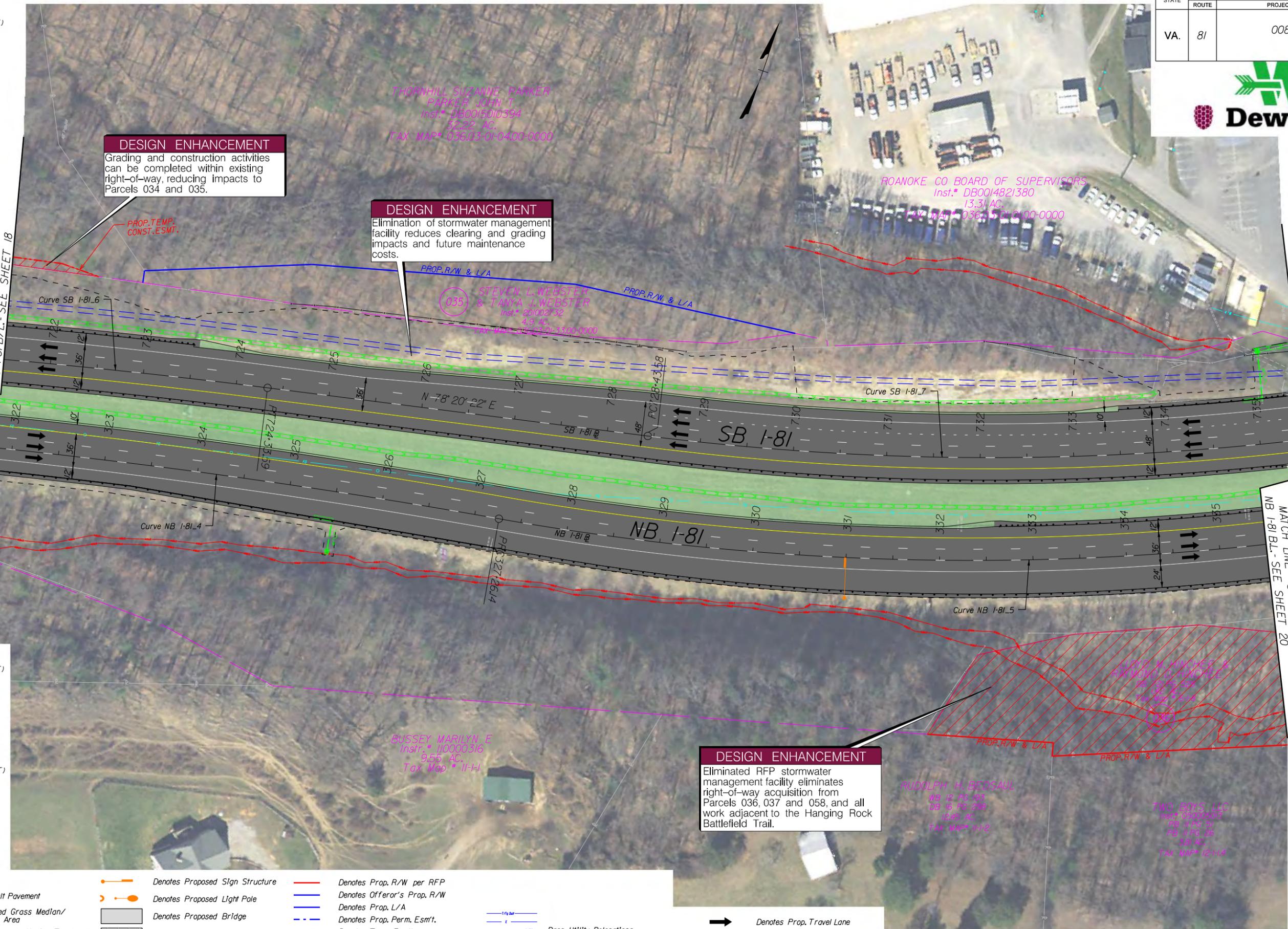
Curve NB_1814
 PI = 313+65.86
 DELTA = 20° 53' 01.87" (RT)
 D = 0° 45' 32"
 T = 1391.61'
 L = 2751.44'
 R = 7548.70'
 PC = 299+74.70
 PRC = 327+26.14
 V = 65 MPH
 E = 2.6%

Curve NB_1815
 PI = 333+44.25
 DELTA = 24° 08' 20.45" (LT)
 D = 1° 58' 55"
 T = 618.11'
 L = 1217.88'
 R = 2890.72'
 PRC = 327+26.14
 PCC = 339+44.02
 V = 65 MPH
 E = 5.8%

DESIGN ENHANCEMENT
 Grading and construction activities can be completed within existing right-of-way, reducing impacts to Parcels 034 and 035.

DESIGN ENHANCEMENT
 Elimination of stormwater management facility reduces clearing and grading impacts and future maintenance costs.

DESIGN ENHANCEMENT
 Eliminated RFP stormwater management facility eliminates right-of-way acquisition from Parcels 036, 037 and 058, and all work adjacent to the Hanging Rock Battlefield Trail.



- Proposed Asphalt Pavement
- Denotes Proposed Grass Median/Buffer/Planted Area
- Aggregate or Concrete Median Treatment Designed for the 10 - Year Storm
- Proposed Gravel
- Denotes Proposed Sign Structure
- Denotes Proposed Light Pole
- Denotes Proposed Bridge
- Denotes Demolition of Pavement
- Denotes Area of R/W or Esm't Reduction
- Denotes Prop. R/W per RFP
- Denotes Offeror's Prop. R/W
- Denotes Prop. L/A
- Denotes Prop. Perm. Esm't.
- Denotes Temp. Esm't.
- Denotes Exist. R/W
- Exist. Utilities
- Prop. Utility Relocations
- Potential Osprey Relocation Corridor
- Denotes Prop. Guardrail
- Denotes Prop. Travel Lane
- Denotes Construction Limits in Cuts
- Denotes Construction Limits in Fills

Curve SB_I817
 PI = 735+51.09
 DELTA = 27° 10' 52.6" (LT)
 D = 157' 28"
 T = 707.51'
 L = 1,388.39'
 R = 2,926.60'
 PC = 728+43.58
 PCC = 742+31.97
 V = 65 MPH
 E = 5.7%

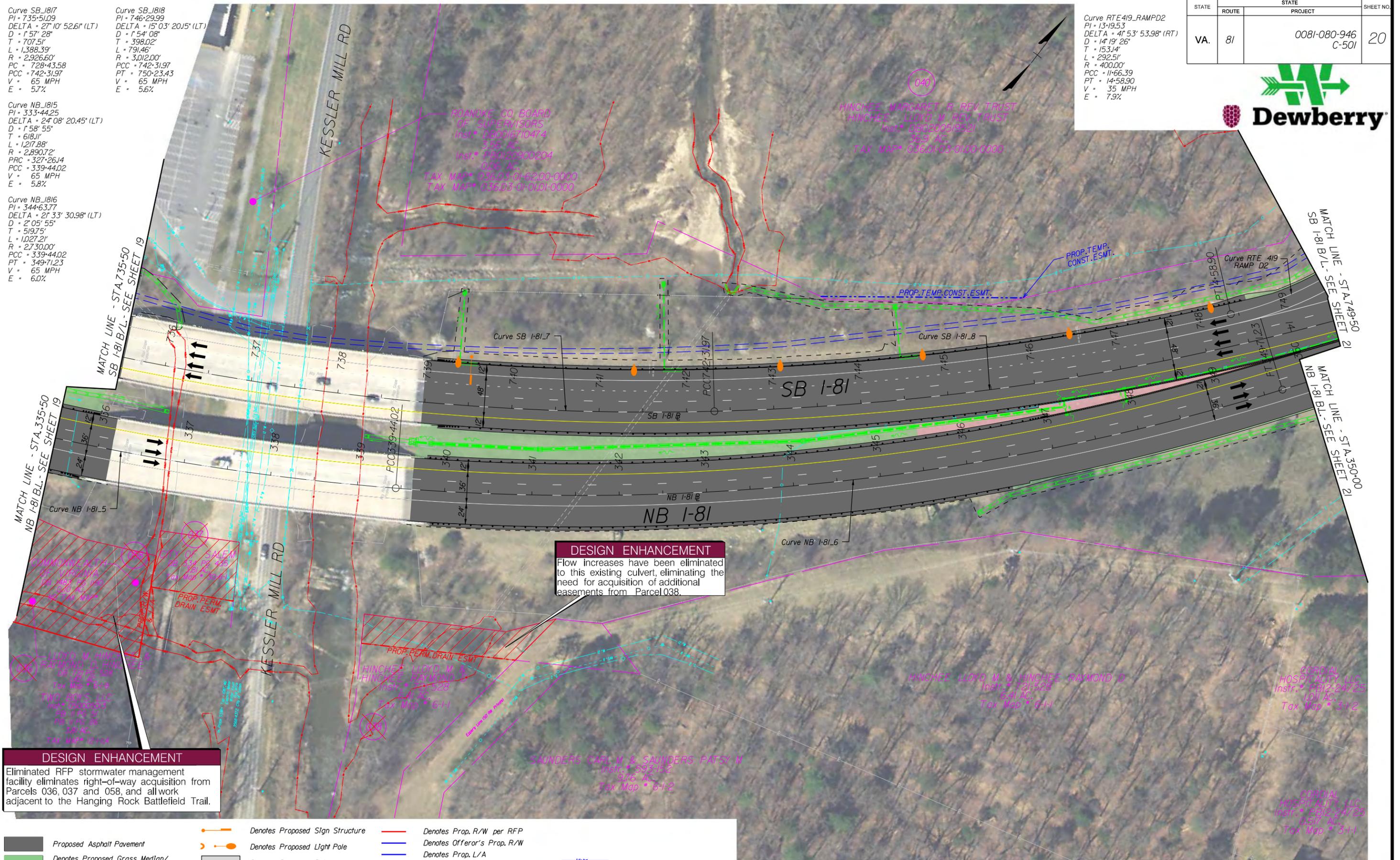
Curve SB_I818
 PI = 746+29.99
 DELTA = 15° 03' 20.5" (LT)
 D = 154' 08"
 T = 398.02'
 L = 791.46'
 R = 3,012.00'
 PCC = 742+31.97
 PT = 750+23.43
 V = 65 MPH
 E = 5.6%

Curve NB_I815
 PI = 333+44.25
 DELTA = 24° 08' 20.45" (LT)
 D = 158' 55"
 T = 618.11'
 L = 1,217.88'
 R = 2,890.72'
 PRC = 327+26.14
 PCC = 339+44.02
 V = 65 MPH
 E = 5.8%

Curve NB_I816
 PI = 344+63.77
 DELTA = 21° 33' 30.98" (LT)
 D = 2° 05' 55"
 T = 519.75'
 L = 1,027.21'
 R = 2,730.00'
 PCC = 339+44.02
 PT = 349+71.23
 V = 65 MPH
 E = 6.0%

Curve RTE419_RAMPD2
 PI = 13+19.53
 DELTA = 41° 53' 53.98" (RT)
 D = 14' 19' 26"
 T = 153.14'
 L = 292.51'
 R = 400.00'
 PCC = 11+66.39
 PT = 14+58.90
 V = 35 MPH
 E = 7.9%

STATE	ROUTE	PROJECT	SHEET NO.
VA.	81	0081-080-946 C-501	20



DESIGN ENHANCEMENT
 Flow increases have been eliminated to this existing culvert, eliminating the need for acquisition of additional easements from Parcel 038.

DESIGN ENHANCEMENT
 Eliminated RFP stormwater management facility eliminates right-of-way acquisition from Parcels 036, 037 and 058, and all work adjacent to the Hanging Rock Battlefield Trail.

	Proposed Asphalt Pavement		Denotes Proposed Sign Structure		Denotes Prop. R/W per RFP		Prop. Utility Relocations		Denotes Prop. Travel Lane
	Denotes Proposed Grass Median/Buffer/Planted Area		Denotes Proposed Light Pole		Denotes Offoror's Prop. R/W		Potential Osprey Relocation Corridor		Denotes Construction Limits in Cuts
	Aggregate or Concrete Median Treatment Designed for the 10 - Year Storm		Denotes Proposed Bridge		Denotes Prop. L/A		Denotes Prop. Guardrail		Denotes Construction Limits in Fills
	Proposed Gravel		Denotes Demolition of Pavement		Denotes Prop. Perm. Esm't.				
			Denotes Area of R/W or Esm't Reduction		Denotes Temp. Esm't.				
					Denotes Exst. R/W				
					Exst. Utilities				

Curve RTE419_LOOPDI
 PI = 10-84.87
 DELTA = 27° 15' 34.08" (RT)
 D = 16' 22' 13"
 T = 84.87'
 L = 166.52'
 R = 350.00'
 PC = 10+00.00
 PCC = 11+66.52
 V = 25 MPH
 E = 6.0%

Curve RTE419_LOOPD2
 PI = 13-39.97
 DELTA = 47° 02' 00.85" (RT)
 D = 14' 22' 29"
 T = 173.45'
 L = 327.20'
 R = 398.59'
 PCC = 11+66.52
 PT = 14+93.71
 V = 25 MPH
 E = 5.7%

Curve SB_I818
 PI = 746-29.99
 DELTA = 15° 03' 20J5" (LT)
 D = 1' 54' 08"
 T = 398.02'
 L = 791.46'
 R = 3,012.00'
 PCC = 742-31.97
 PT = 750-23.43
 V = 65 MPH
 E = 5.6%

Curve SB_I819
 PI = 768-56.82
 DELTA = 7° 45' 13.39" (RT)
 D = 0' 42' 30"
 T = 548.10'
 L = 1,094.53'
 R = 8,088.00'
 PC = 763-08.71
 PT = 774-03.25
 V = 65 MPH
 E = 2.4%

Curve RTE419_LOOPB1
 PI = 10-72.28
 DELTA = 18° 44' 26.83" (RT)
 D = 13' 04' 52"
 T = 72.28'
 L = 143.26'
 R = 438.00'
 PC = 10+00.00
 PCC = 11+43.26
 V = 25 MPH
 E = 5.5%

Curve RTE419_LOOPB2
 PI = 14-60.25
 DELTA = 110° 32' 15.9" (RT)
 D = 26' 04' 26"
 T = 316.98'
 L = 423.94'
 R = 219.74'
 PCC = 11+43.26
 PT = 15+67.20
 V = 25 MPH
 E = 7.3%

Curve RTE419_RAMPDI
 PI = 10-84.25
 DELTA = 22° 09' 21.69" (RT)
 D = 13' 18' 56"
 T = 84.25'
 L = 166.39'
 R = 430.29'
 PC = 10+00.00
 PCC = 11+66.39
 V = 35 MPH
 E = NORMAL

Curve NB_I817
 PI = 358-10.04
 DELTA = 3° 14' 54.28" (RT)
 D = 0' 29' 54"
 T = 326.09'
 L = 652.00'
 R = 11,500.00'
 PC = 354+83.95
 PCC = 361+35.95
 V = 65 MPH
 E = 2%

Curve RTE419_RAMPD2
 PI = 13-19.53
 DELTA = 41° 53' 53.98" (RT)
 D = 14' 19' 26"
 T = 153.14'
 L = 292.51'
 R = 400.00'
 PCC = 11+66.39
 PT = 14+58.90
 V = 35 MPH
 E = 7.9%

Curve NB_I817
 PI = 358-10.04
 DELTA = 3° 14' 54.28" (RT)
 D = 0' 29' 54"
 T = 326.09'
 L = 652.00'
 R = 11,500.00'
 PC = 354+83.95
 PCC = 361+35.95
 V = 65 MPH
 E = 2%

Proposed Asphalt Pavement
 Denotes Proposed Grass Median/
 Buffer/Planted Area
 Aggregate or Concrete Median Treatment
 Designed for the 10 - Year Storm
 Proposed Gravel

Denotes Proposed Sign Structure
 Denotes Proposed Light Pole
 Denotes Proposed Bridge
 Denotes Demolition of Pavement
 Denotes Area of R/W or
 Esm't Reduction

Denotes Prop. R/W per RFP
 Denotes Offeror's Prop. R/W
 Denotes Prop. L/A
 Denotes Prop. Perm. Esm't.
 Denotes Temp. Esm't.
 Denotes Exst. R/W
 Exst. Utilities

Prop. Utility Relocations
 Potential Osprey Relocation Corridor
 Denotes Prop. Guardrail

Denotes Prop. Travel Lane
 Denotes Construction Limits in Cuts
 Denotes Construction Limits in Fills

SCALE
 0 50' 100'

PROJECT
 0081-080-946

SHEET NO.
 21

STATE	ROUTE	PROJECT	SHEET NO.
VA.	81	0081-080-946 C-501	21



WINE MARK A
 Inst. # DB201005324
 7.36 AC
 Tax Map # 03640-01-14-00-0000

AND20 LLC
 Inst. # DB201606589
 7.18 AC
 Tax Map # 03640-01-14-00-0000

CORDIAL HOSPITALITY LLC
 Inst. # PBI2-24/25
 1.01 AC
 Tax Map # 3-1-2

CORDIAL HOSPITALITY LLC
 Inst. # PBI2-24/25
 2.35 AC
 Tax Map # 4-1-2

SHIVA HOSPITALITY LLC
 Inst. # J460-0916
 Tax Map # 4-1-1

Curve NB_I818
 PI = 365-62.86
 DELTA = 6° 11' 11.25" (RT)
 D = 0' 43' 31"
 T = 426.91'
 L = 853.00'
 R = 7,900.00'
 PCC = 361+35.95
 PT = 369+88.95
 V = 65 MPH
 E = 2.4%

STATE	ROUTE	STATE	SHEET NO.
		PROJECT	
VA.	81	0081-080-946 C-501	21A



MATCH LINE - SEE SHEET 21

- Proposed Asphalt Pavement
- Denotes Proposed Grass Median/ Buffer/Planted Area
- Aggregate or Concrete Median Treatment Designed for the 10 - Year Storm
- Proposed Gravel
- Denotes Proposed Sign Structure
- Denotes Proposed Light Pole
- Denotes Proposed Bridge
- Denotes Demolition of Pavement
- Denotes Area of R/W or Esm't Reduction
- Denotes Prop. R/W per RFP
- Denotes Offeror's Prop. R/W
- Denotes Prop. L/A
- Denotes Prop. Perm. Esm't.
- Denotes Temp. Esm't.
- Denotes Exst. R/W
- Exst. Utilities
- Prop. Utility Relocations
- Potential Osprey Relocation Corridor
- Denotes Prop. Guardrail
- Denotes Prop. Travel Lane
- Denotes Construction Limits in Cuts
- Denotes Construction Limits in Fills

SCALE 0 50' 100'

PROJECT 0081-080-946

SHEET NO. 21A

STATE	ROUTE	PROJECT	SHEET NO.
VA.	81	0081-080-946 C-501	22



Curve NB_181/0
PI = 395+25.24
DELTA = 20° 46' 51.15" (RT)
D = 0' 31' 27"
T = 2,004.26'
L = 3,964.49'
R = 10,930.64'
PCC = 375+20.98
PT = 414+85.46
V = 65 MPH
E = 2.0%

Curve SB_181/9
PI = 768+56.82
DELTA = 7° 45' 13.39" (RT)
D = 0' 42' 30"
T = 548.10'
L = 1,094.53'
R = 8,088.00'
PC = 763+08.71
PT = 774+03.25
V = 65 MPH
E = 2.4%

APPALACHIAN POWER COMPANY
Inst# PB0923400254
46.4 AC
TAX MAP# 0361/01-1403-0000

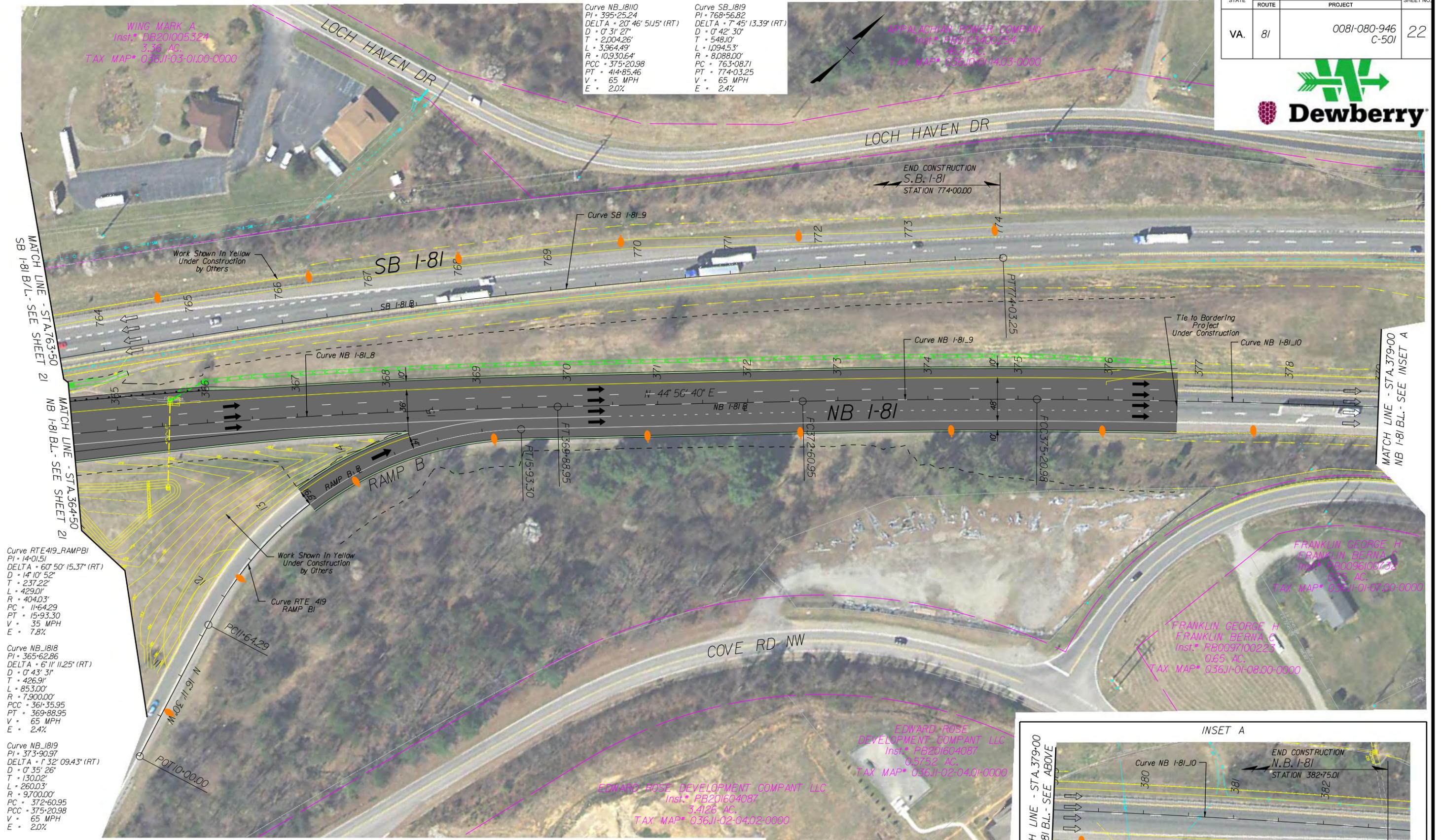
WING MARK A
Inst# PB201005524
3.78 AC
TAX MAP# 0361/03-0100-0000

FRANKLIN GEORGE H
FRANKLIN BERNA C
Inst# PB09103223
0.75 AC
TAX MAP# 0361/01-07-00-0000

FRANKLIN GEORGE H
FRANKLIN BERNA C
Inst# PB09103223
0.65 AC
TAX MAP# 0361/01-08-00-0000

EDWARD ROSE
DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LLC
Inst# PB201604087
3.4750 AC
TAX MAP# 0361/02-0401-0000

EDWARD ROSE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LLC
Inst# PB201604087
3.4126 AC
TAX MAP# 0361/02-0402-0000

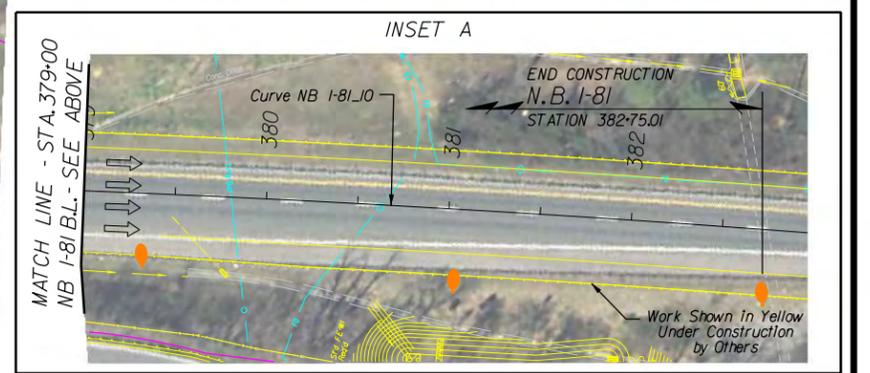


Curve RTE419_RAMPBI
PI = 14+01.51
DELTA = 60° 50' 15.37" (RT)
D = 14' 10" 52"
T = 237.22'
L = 429.01'
R = 404.03'
PC = 11+64.29
PT = 15+93.30
V = 35 MPH
E = 7.8%

Curve NB_181/8
PI = 365+62.86
DELTA = 6° 11' 11.25" (RT)
D = 0' 43' 31"
T = 426.91'
L = 853.00'
R = 7,900.00'
PCC = 361+35.95
PT = 369+88.95
V = 65 MPH
E = 2.4%

Curve NB_181/9
PI = 373+90.97
DELTA = 7° 32' 09.43" (RT)
D = 0' 35' 26"
T = 130.02'
L = 260.03'
R = 9,700.00'
PC = 372+60.95
PT = 375+20.98
V = 65 MPH
E = 2.0%

- Proposed Asphalt Pavement
- Denotes Proposed Grass Median/Buffer/Planted Area
- Aggregate or Concrete Median Treatment Designed for the 10 - Year Storm
- Proposed Gravel
- Denotes Proposed Sign Structure
- Denotes Proposed Light Pole
- Denotes Proposed Bridge
- Denotes Demolition of Pavement
- Denotes Area of R/W or Esm't Reduction
- Denotes Prop. R/W per RFP
- Denotes Offeror's Prop. R/W
- Denotes Prop. L/A
- Denotes Prop. Perm. Esm't.
- Denotes Temp. Esm't.
- Denotes Exst. R/W
- Exst. Utilities
- Prop. Utility Relocations
- Potential Osprey Relocation Corridor
- Denotes Prop. Guardrail
- Denotes Prop. Travel Lane
- Denotes Construction Limits in Cuts
- Denotes Construction Limits in Fills



SCALE	PROJECT	SHEET NO.
0 50' 100'	0081-080-946	22

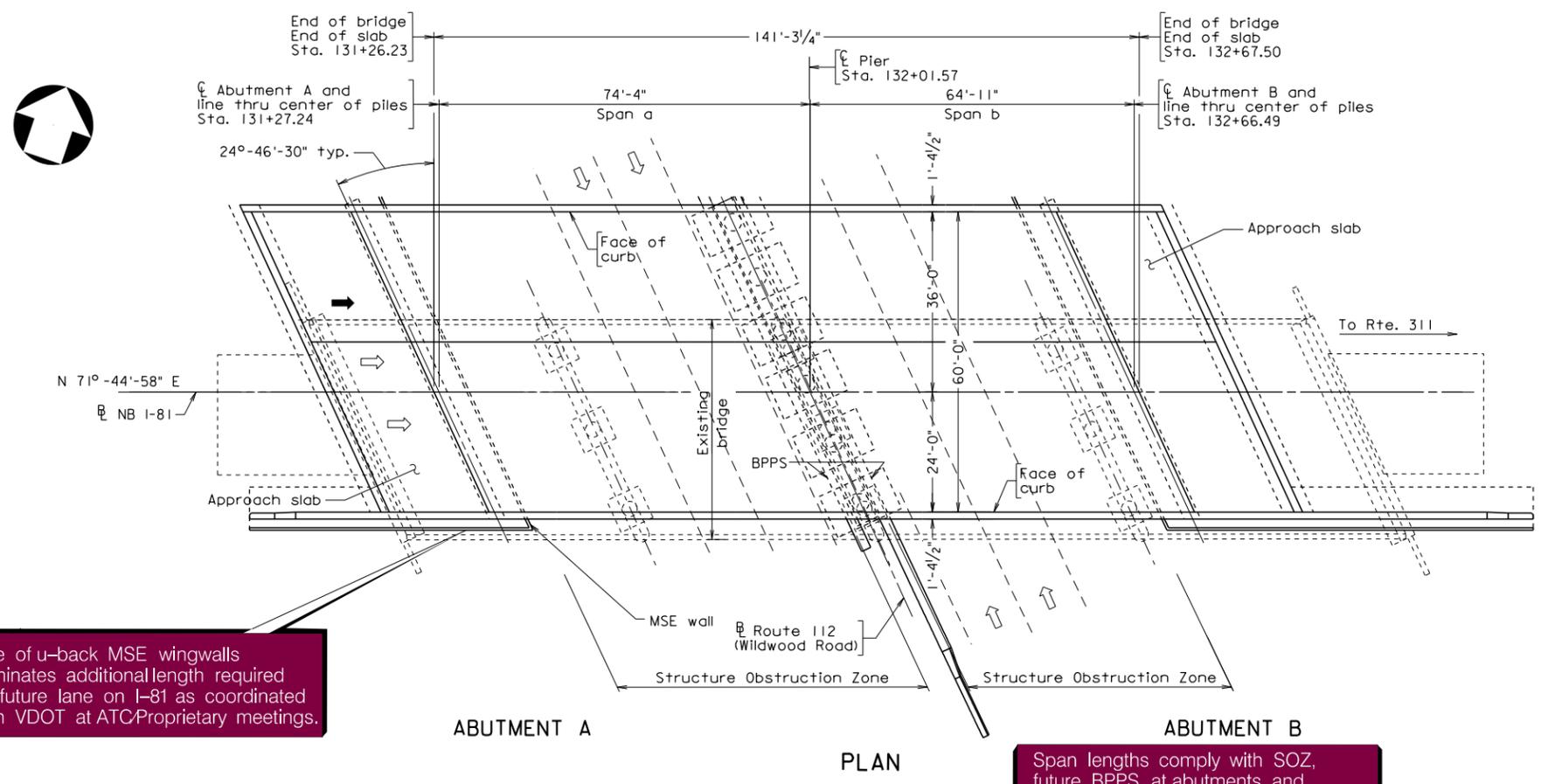
STATE	FEDERAL AID		STATE	SHEET
ROUTE	PROJECT	ROUTE	PROJECT	NO.
VA.				1
Federal Structure No.		FHWA Construction and Scour Code:		
Federal Stewardship and Oversight Code:			UPC No.	

DESIGN EXCEPTION(S):

None

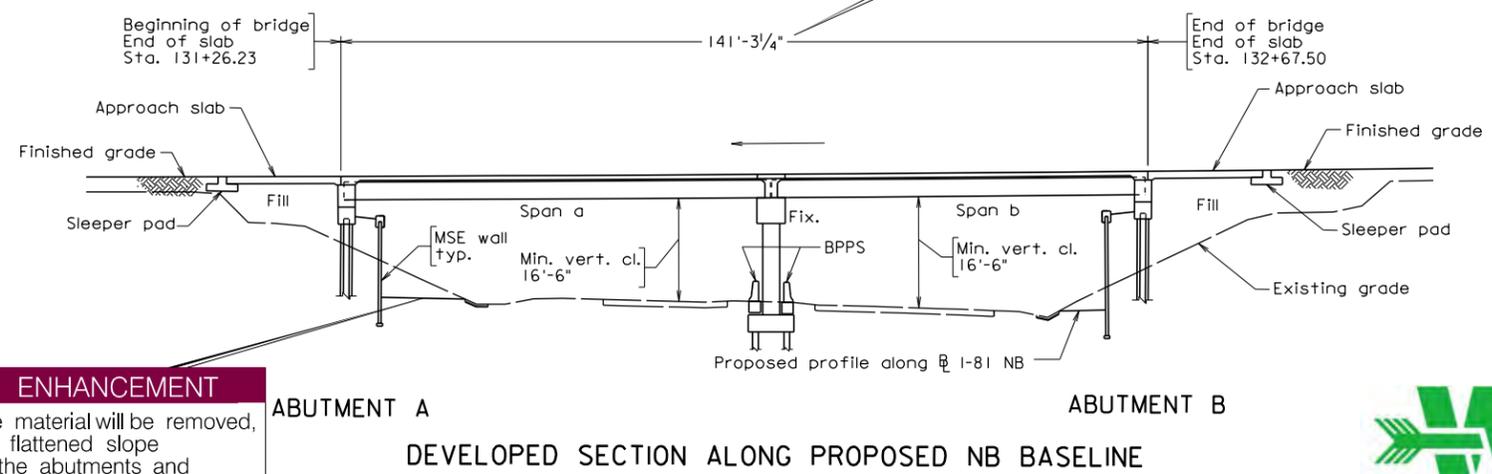
GENERAL NOTES:

- Width: 60'-0" face-to-face of curbs.
- Span layout: 74'-4" - 64'-11" prestressed concrete deep bulb-T beam spans continuous for live load.
- Capacity: HL-93 loading.
- Specifications:
 - Construction: Virginia Department of Transportation Road and Bridge Specifications, 2020.
 - Design: AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications, 8th Edition, 2017 and VDOT Modifications.
 - Standards: Virginia Department of Transportation Road and Bridge Standards, 2016, including all current revisions.
- These plans are incomplete unless accompanied by the Supplemental Specifications and Special Provisions included in the contract documents.
- Architectural treatments are required for structures.
- Drystack architectural treatment shall be placed on parapets exterior face and abutment faces.



Use of u-back MSE wingwalls eliminates additional length required for future lane on I-81 as coordinated with VDOT at ATC/Proprietary meetings.

Span lengths comply with SOZ, future BPPS at abutments, and clearance with pile cans to MSE wall.



DESIGN ENHANCEMENT
Existing slope material will be removed, resulting in a flattened slope approaching the abutments and minimizing future construction efforts associated with widening of Route 112.

VDOT
COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
PROPOSED BRIDGE REPLACEMENT ON
I-81 NORTH BOUND OVER ROUTE 112 (WILDWOOD ROAD)
ROANOKE CO. - 4.29 MI. S. OF ROUTE 419
PROJ. 0081-080-946, B683



PLANS BY:	Dewberry Engineers Inc.
COORDINATED:	
SUPERVISED:	Gregory J. Merkel
DESIGNED:	
DRAWN:	John P. Doulis
CHECKED:	Gregory J. Merkel

Recommended for Approval: _____
District Project Development Engineer Date

Approved: _____
District Administrator Date

Scale: 1/16" = 1'-0"

Date: _____ © 2021, Commonwealth of Virginia Sheet 1 of 3

112_GP&E_NB.dgn

STATE	FEDERAL AID	STATE	SHEET NO.
VA.	PROJECT	ROUTE PROJECT	2
Federal Structure No.		FHWA Construction and Scour Code:	
Federal Stewardship and Oversight Code:		UPC No.	

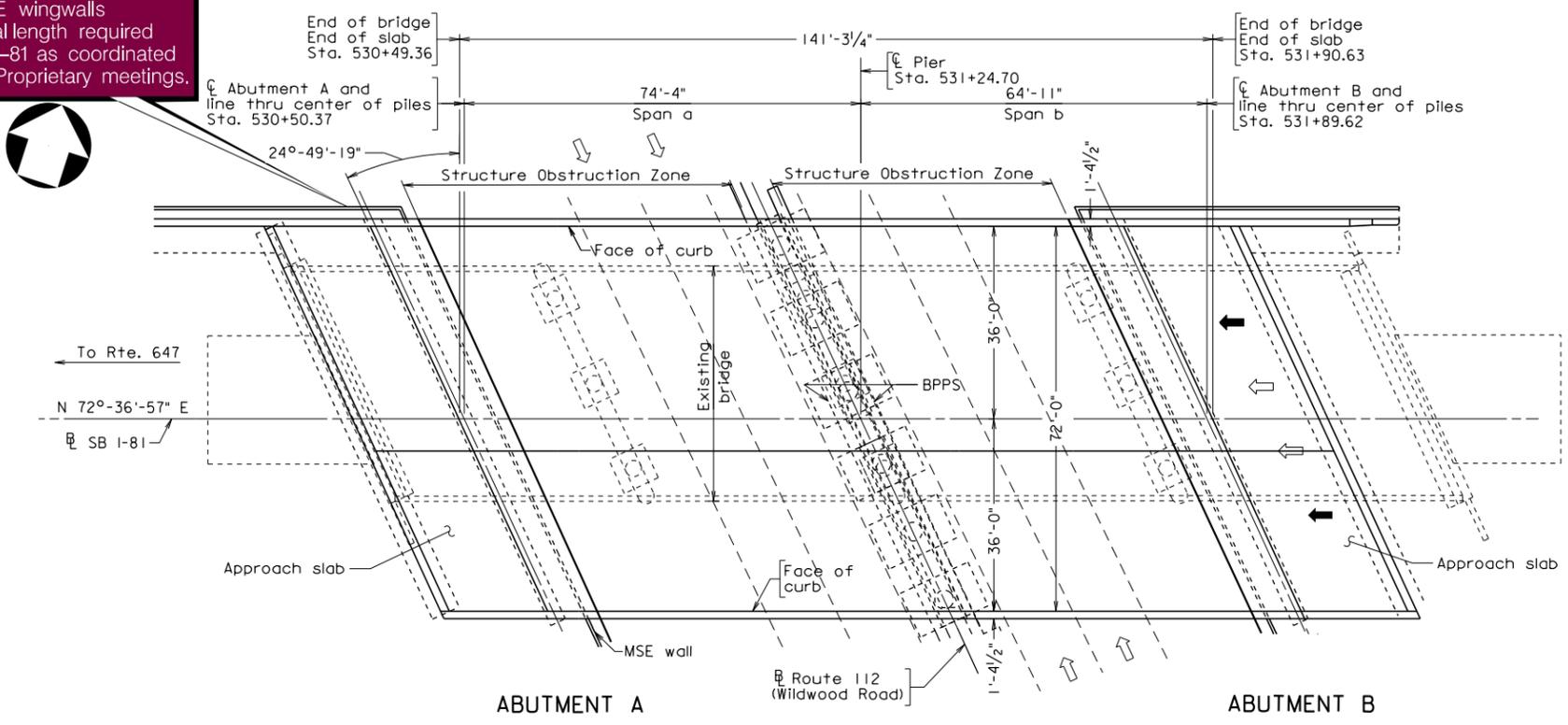
DESIGN EXCEPTION(S):

None

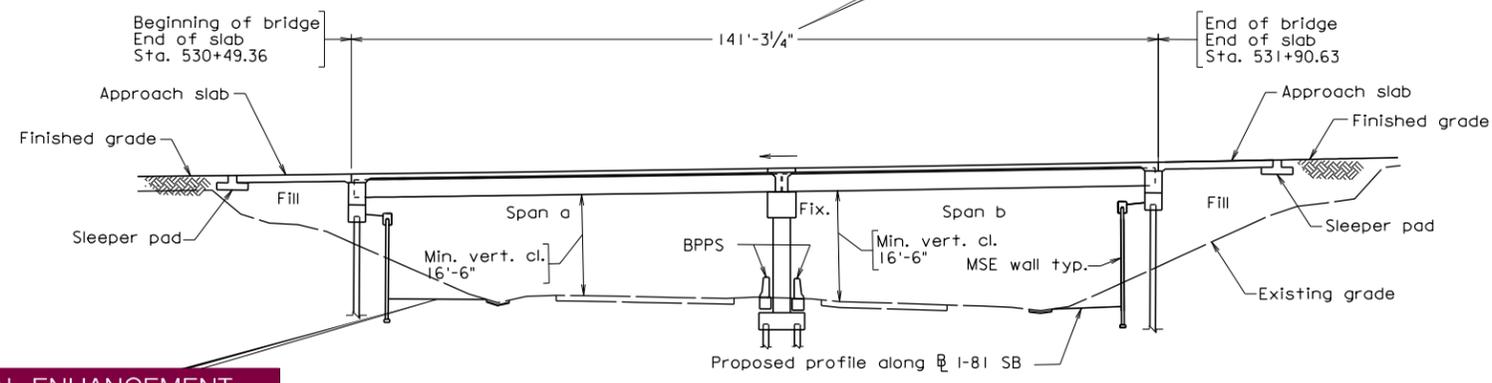
GENERAL NOTES:

- Width: 72'-0" face-to-face of curbs.
- Span layout: 74'-4" - 64'-11" prestressed concrete bulb-T beam spans continuous for live load
- Capacity: HL-93 loading.
- Specifications:
 - Construction: Virginia Department of Transportation Road and Bridge Specifications, 2020.
 - Design: AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications, 8th Edition, 2017 and VDOT Modifications.
 - Standards: Virginia Department of Transportation Road and Bridge Standards, 2016, including all current revisions.
- These plans are incomplete unless accompanied by the Supplemental Specifications and Special Provisions included in the contract documents.
- Architectural treatments are required for structures.
- Drystack architectural treatment shall be placed on parapets exterior face and abutment faces.

Use of u-back MSE wingwalls eliminates additional length required for future lane on I-81 as coordinated with VDOT at ATC/Proprietary meetings.



Span lengths comply with SOZ, future BPPS at abutments, and clearance with pile cans to MSE wall.



DESIGN ENHANCEMENT
Existing slope material will be removed, resulting in a flattened slope approaching the abutments and minimizing future construction efforts associated with widening of Route 112.

VDOT
COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
PROPOSED BRIDGE REPLACEMENT ON
I-81 SOUTH BOUND OVER ROUTE 112 (WILDWOOD ROAD)
ROANOKE CO. - 4.29 MI. S. OF ROUTE 419
PROJ. 0081-080-946, B688



Dewberry Engineers Inc. Fairfax, VA STRUCTURAL ENGINEER	
PLANS BY:	Dewberry Engineers Inc.
COORDINATED:	
SUPERVISED:	Gregory J. Merkel
DESIGNED:	
DRAWN:	John P. Doulls
CHECKED:	Gregory J. Merkel

Recommended for Approval: _____ Date _____
District Project Development Engineer

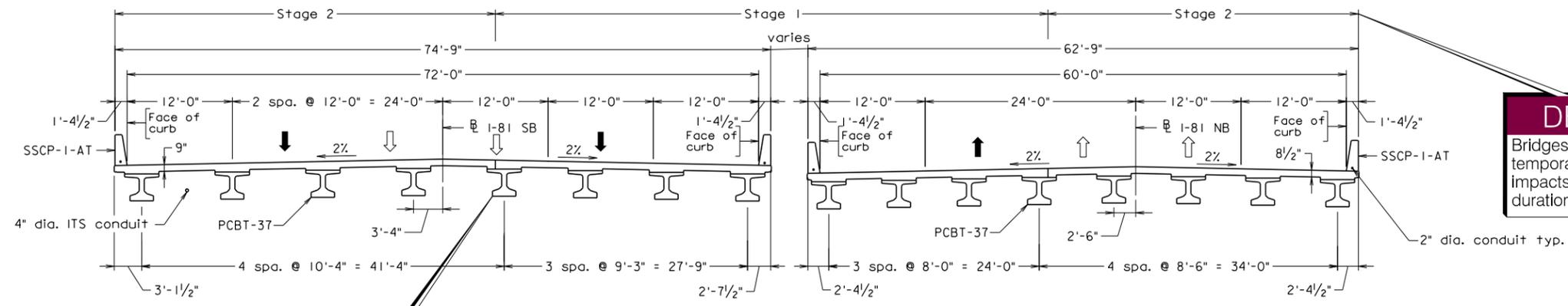
Approved: _____ Date _____
District Administrator

Scale: 1/16" = 1'-0"

Date: _____ © 2021, Commonwealth of Virginia Sheet 2 of 3

I12_CP&E_SB.dgn

STATE	FEDERAL AID	STATE	SHEET NO.
ROUTE	PROJECT	ROUTE	PROJECT
VA.			3

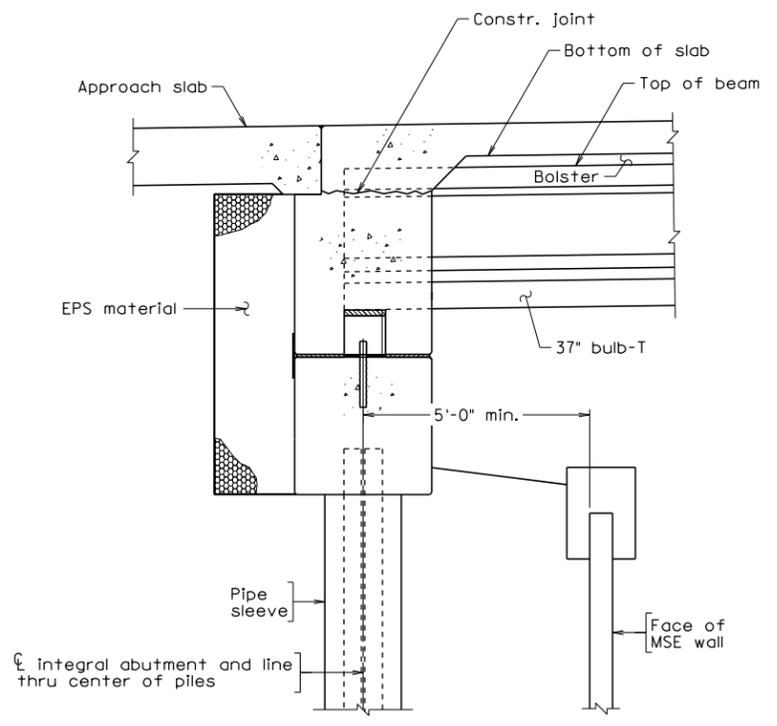


DESIGN ENHANCEMENT
 Bridges will be constructed in two stages, eliminating temporary median cross-overs resulting in less impacts to traffic and reduced construction durations.

Use of bulb tee beams provides low maintenance structure.

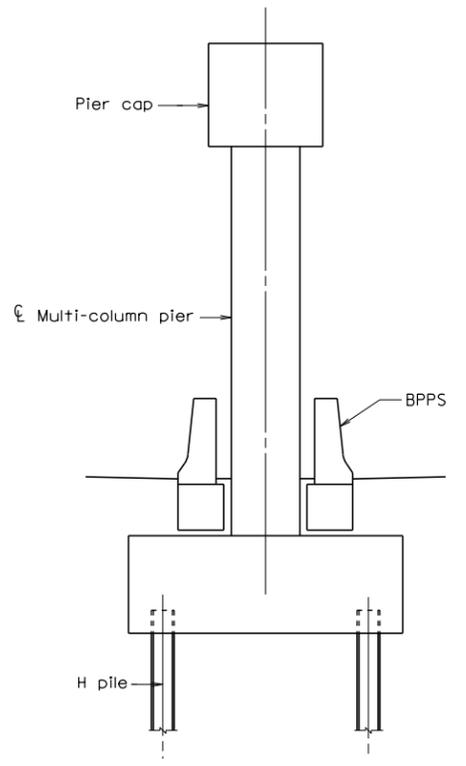
TRANSVERSE SECTION

Use of CRR reinforcement provides a low maintenance structure.



Use of full integral abutment eliminates deck joints and bearings providing a low maintenance structure.

ABUTMENT SECTION
 Scale: 1/2" = 1'-0"



PIER SECTION
 Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

I-81 Rte 112 Transverse Section.dgn

Dewberry Engineers Inc.
 FAIRFAX, VA
 STRUCTURAL ENGINEER



Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0" unless shown otherwise

© 2021, Commonwealth of Virginia

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION						
STRUCTURE AND BRIDGE DIVISION						
I-81 OVER ROUTE 112 WILDWOOD ROAD SECTIONS						
No.	Description	Date	Designed:	Date	Plan No.	Sheet No.
Revisions			Checked:			3

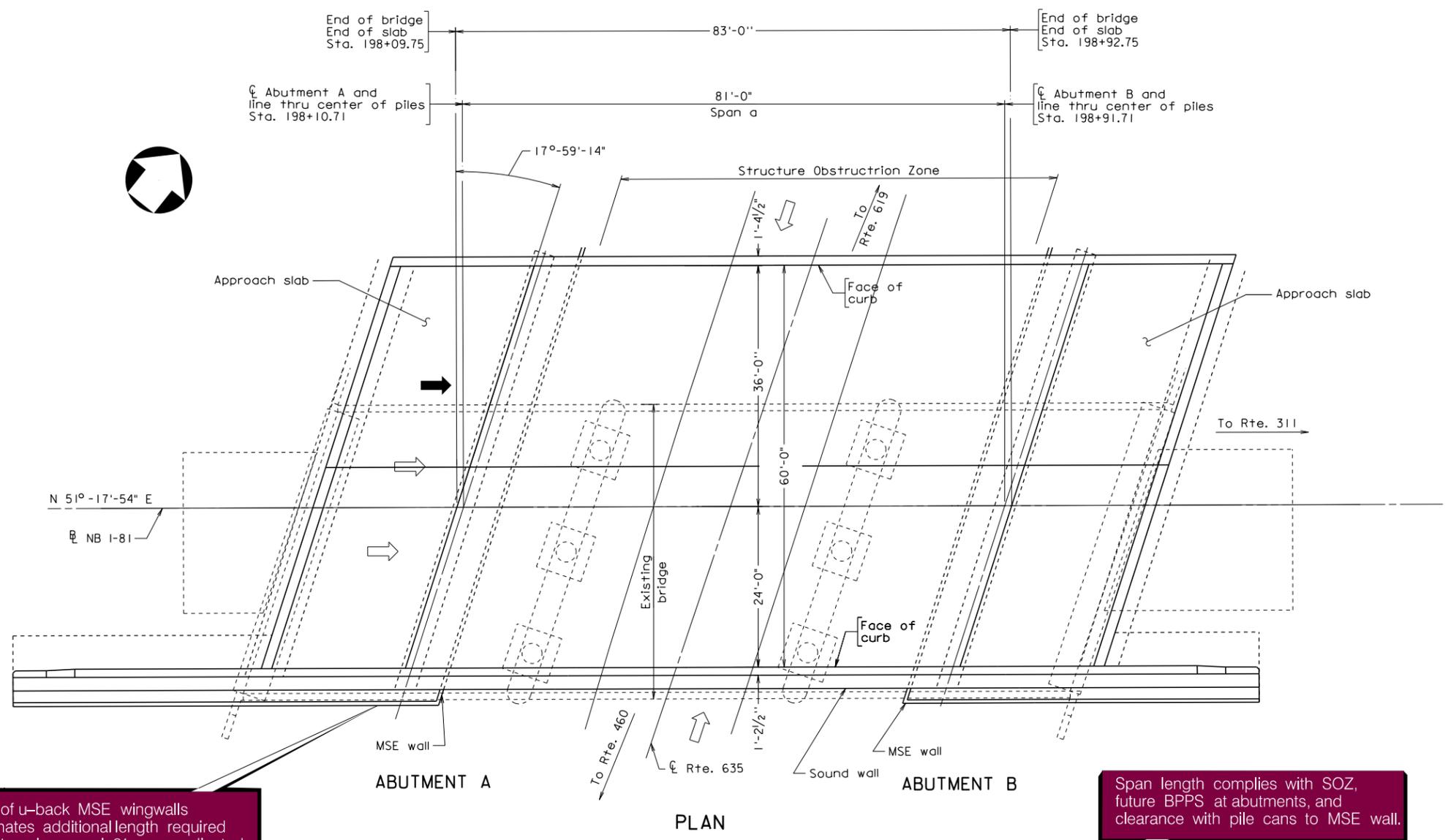
STATE	FEDERAL AID	STATE	SHEET
ROUTE	PROJECT	ROUTE	NO.
VA.			1
Federal Structure No.		FHWA Construction and Scour Code:	
Federal Stewardship and Oversight Code:			UPC No.

DESIGN EXCEPTION(S):
 Approved Design Waiver No. 2 for 15'-8" vertical clearance.

GENERAL NOTES:
 Width: 60'-0" face-to-face of curbs.
 Span layout: 83'-0" single span prestressed concrete, 45" deep bulb-T beam.
 Capacity: HL-93 loading.
 Specifications:
 Construction: Virginia Department of Transportation Road and Bridge Specifications, 2020.
 Design: AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications, 8th Edition, 2017 and VDOT Modifications.
 Standards: Virginia Department of Transportation Road and Bridge Standards, 2016, including all current revisions.

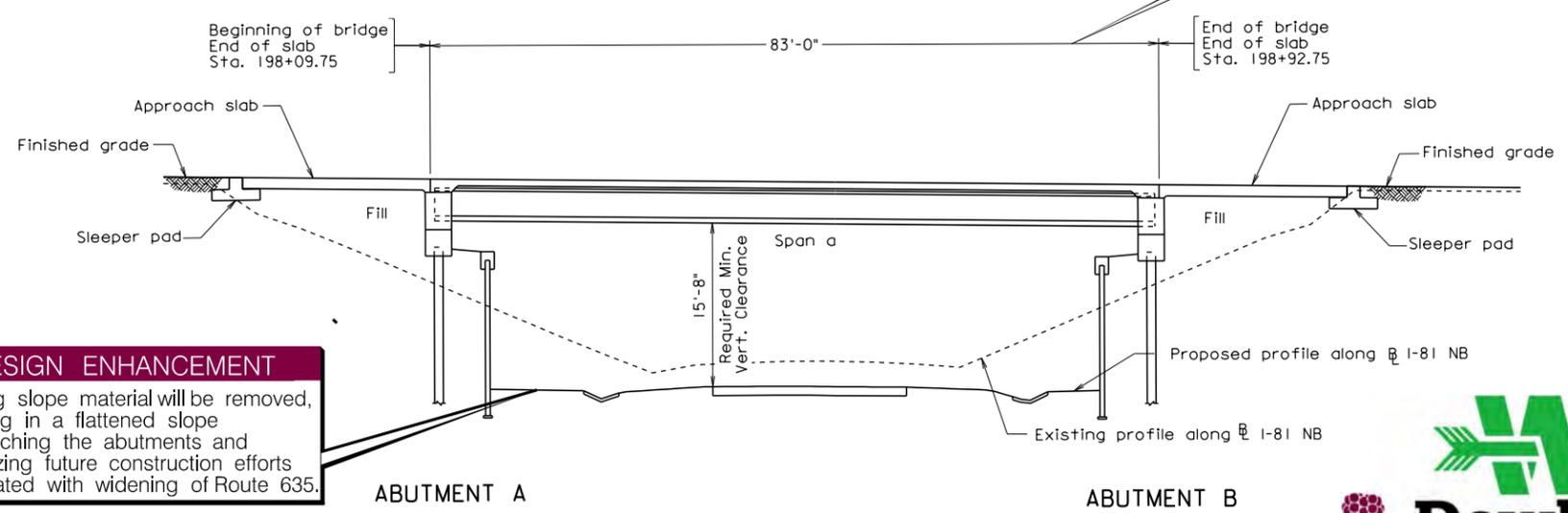
These plans are incomplete unless accompanied by the Supplemental Specifications and Special Provisions included in the contract documents.

Architectural treatments are required for structures.
 Drystack architectural treatment shall be placed on parapets exterior face and abutment faces.



Use of u-back MSE wingwalls eliminates additional length required for future lane on I-81 as coordinated with VDOT at ATC/Proprietary meetings.

Span length complies with SOZ, future BPPS at abutments, and clearance with pile cans to MSE wall.



DESIGN ENHANCEMENT
 Existing slope material will be removed, resulting in a flattened slope approaching the abutments and minimizing future construction efforts associated with widening of Route 635.

VDOT
 COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
 PROPOSED BRIDGE REPLACEMENT ON
 I-81 NORTH BOUND OVER ROUTE 635 (GOODWIN AVE.)
 ROANOKE CO. - 1.26 MI. N. OF ROUTE 112
 PROJ. 0081-080-946, B684

Recommended for Approval: _____ Date _____
 District Project Development Engineer

Approved: _____ Date _____
 District Administrator

635_GP&E_NB.dgn

Dewberry Engineers Inc. Fairfax, VA STRUCTURAL ENGINEER	
PLANS BY:	Dewberry Engineers Inc.
COORDINATED:	
SUPERVISED:	Gregory J. Merkel
DESIGNED:	
DRAWN:	John P. Doulis
CHECKED:	Gregory J. Merkel

DEVELOPED SECTION ALONG PROPOSED NB BASELINE



Scale: 1" = 10'-0"

Use of u-back MSE wingwalls eliminates additional length required for future lane on I-81 as coordinated with VDOT at ATC/Proprietary meetings.

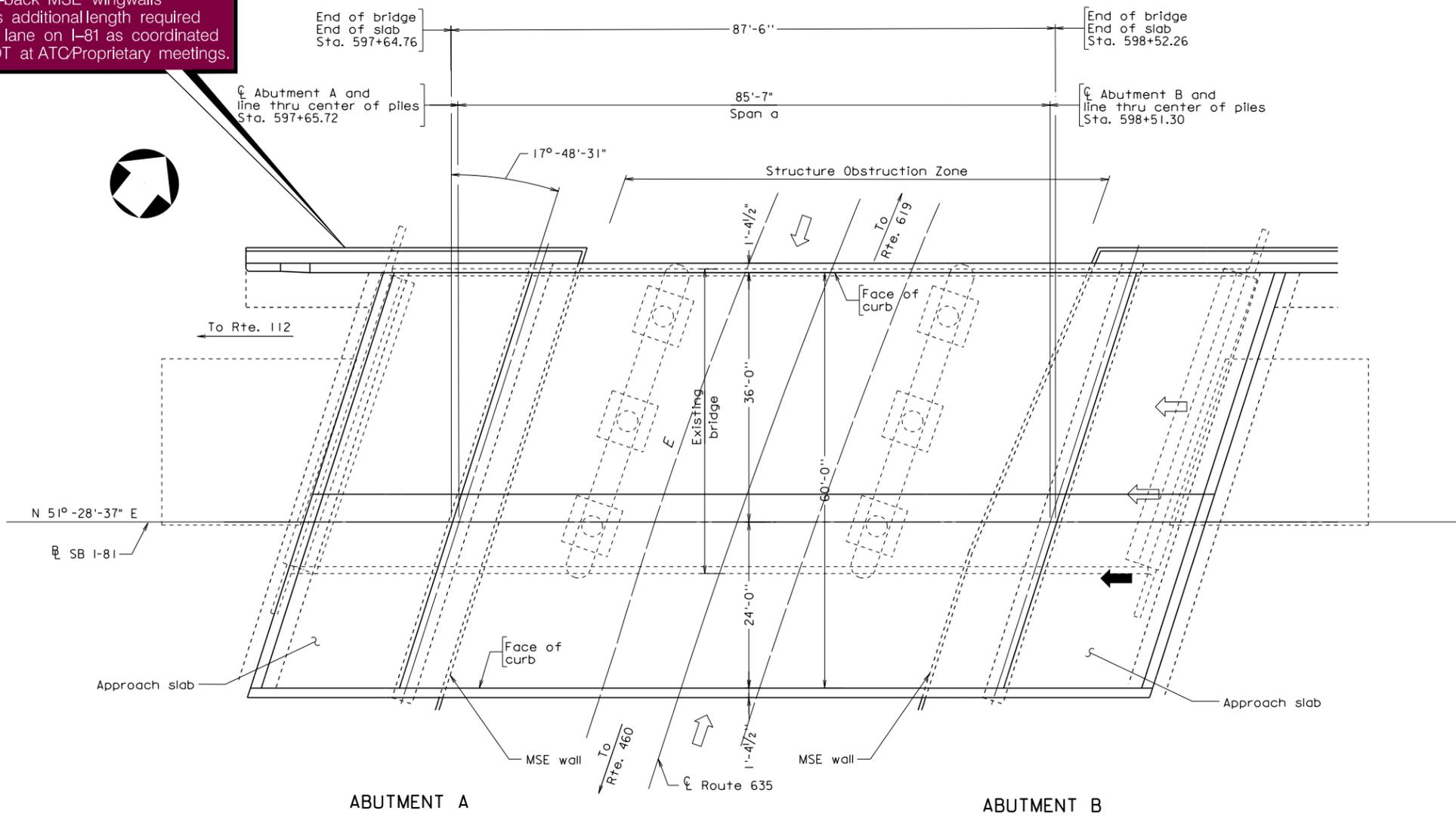
STATE	FEDERAL AID	STATE	SHEET NO.
VA.	PROJECT	ROUTE	PROJECT
Federal Structure No.		FHWA Construction and Scour Code:	
Federal Stewardship and Oversight Code:			UPC No.

DESIGN EXCEPTION(S):
 Approved Design Waiver No. 2 for 15'-8" vertical clearance.

GENERAL NOTES:
 Width: 60'-0" face-to-face of curbs.
 Span layout: 87'-6" single span, prestressed concrete, 45" deep bulb-T beam.
 Capacity: HL-93 loading.
 Specifications:
 Construction: Virginia Department of Transportation Road and Bridge Specifications, 2020.
 Design: AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications, 8th Edition, 2017 and VDOT Modifications.
 Standards: Virginia Department of Transportation Road and Bridge Standards, 2016, including all current revisions.

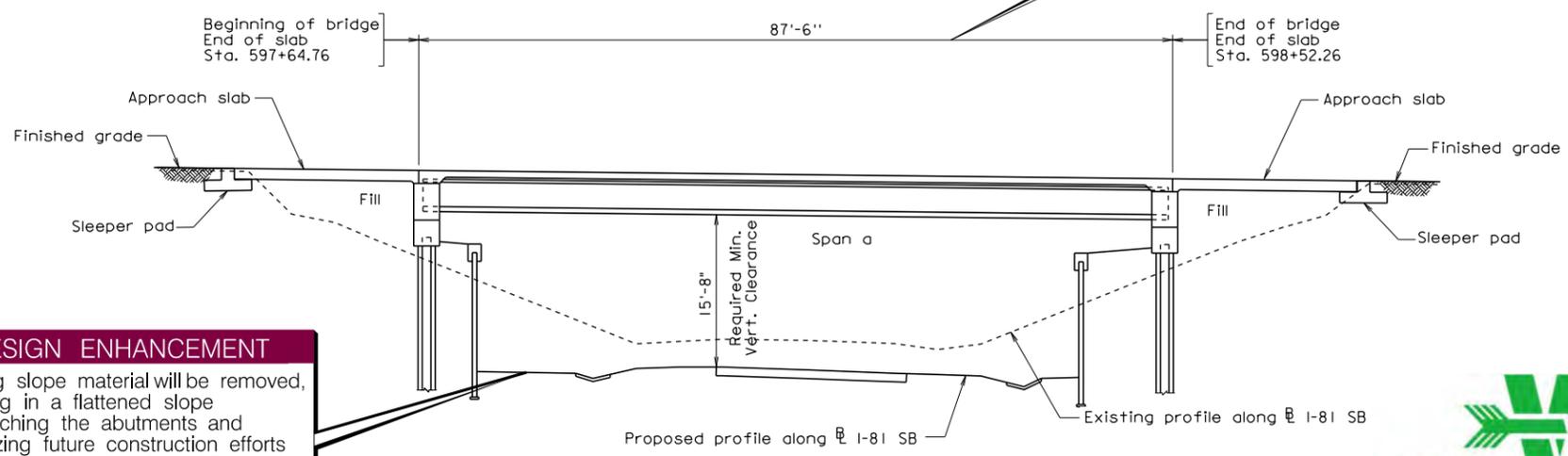
These plans are incomplete unless accompanied by the Supplemental Specifications and Special Provisions included in the contract documents.

Architectural treatments are required for structures.
 Drystack architectural treatment shall be placed on parapets exterior face and abutment faces.



PLAN

Span lengths comply with SOZ, future BPPS at abutments, and clearance with pile cans to MSE wall.



DEVELOPED SECTION ALONG PROPOSED SB BASELINE

DESIGN ENHANCEMENT
 Existing slope material will be removed, resulting in a flattened slope approaching the abutments and minimizing future construction efforts associated with widening of Route 635.

Dewberry Engineers Inc. Fairfax, VA STRUCTURAL ENGINEER	
PLANS BY:	Dewberry Engineers Inc.
COORDINATED:	
SUPERVISED:	Gregory J. Merkel
DESIGNED:	
DRAWN:	John P. Douils
CHECKED:	Gregory J. Merkel



COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
 PROPOSED BRIDGE REPLACEMENT ON
 I-81 SOUTH BOUND OVER ROUTE 635 (GOODWIN AVE.)
 ROANOKE CO. - 3.03 MI. S. OF ROUTE 419
 PROJ. 0081-080-946, B685

Recommended for Approval: _____ Date _____
 District Project Development Engineer

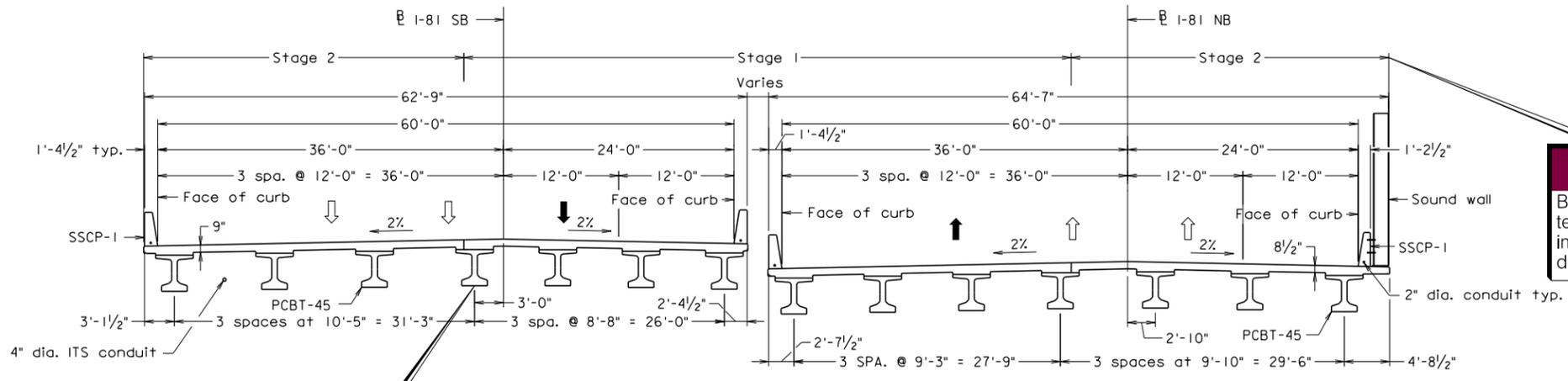
Approved: _____ Date _____
 District Administrator



Scale: 1" = 10'-0"

635_CP&E_SB.dgn

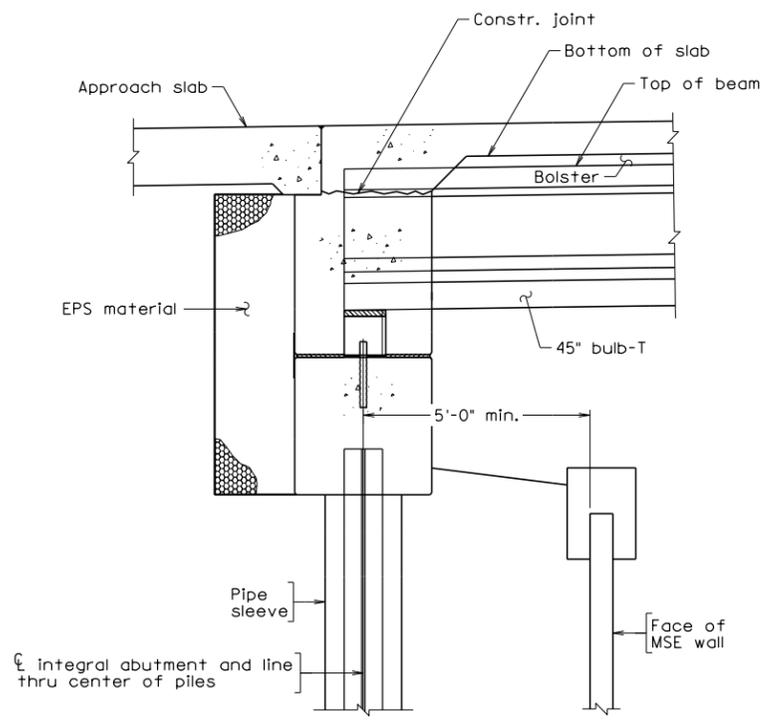
STATE	FEDERAL AID	STATE	SHEET NO.
ROUTE	PROJECT	ROUTE	PROJECT
VA.			3



DESIGN ENHANCEMENT
 Bridges will be constructed in two stages, eliminating temporary median cross-overs resulting in less impacts to traffic and reduced construction durations.

Use of bulb tee beams provides low maintenance structure.

Use of CRR reinforcement provides a low maintenance structure.



Use of full integral abutment eliminates deck joints and bearings providing a low maintenance structure.

ABUTMENT SECTION
 Scale: 1/2" = 1'-0"

I-81 Rte 635 Transverse Section.dgn

Dewberry Engineers Inc.
 FAIRFAX, VA
 STRUCTURAL ENGINEER

Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0" unless otherwise shown



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COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION					
STRUCTURE AND BRIDGE DIVISION					
I-81 OVER ROUTE 635 GOODWIN AVENUE SECTIONS					
No.	Description	Date	Designed:	Date	Plan No.
			Drawn:		
			Checked:		
	Revisions				3

STATE	FEDERAL AID		STATE	SHEET
ROUTE	PROJECT	ROUTE	PROJECT	NO.
VA.				1
Federal Structure No.		FHWA Construction and Scour Code:		
Federal Stewardship and Oversight Code:			UPC No.	

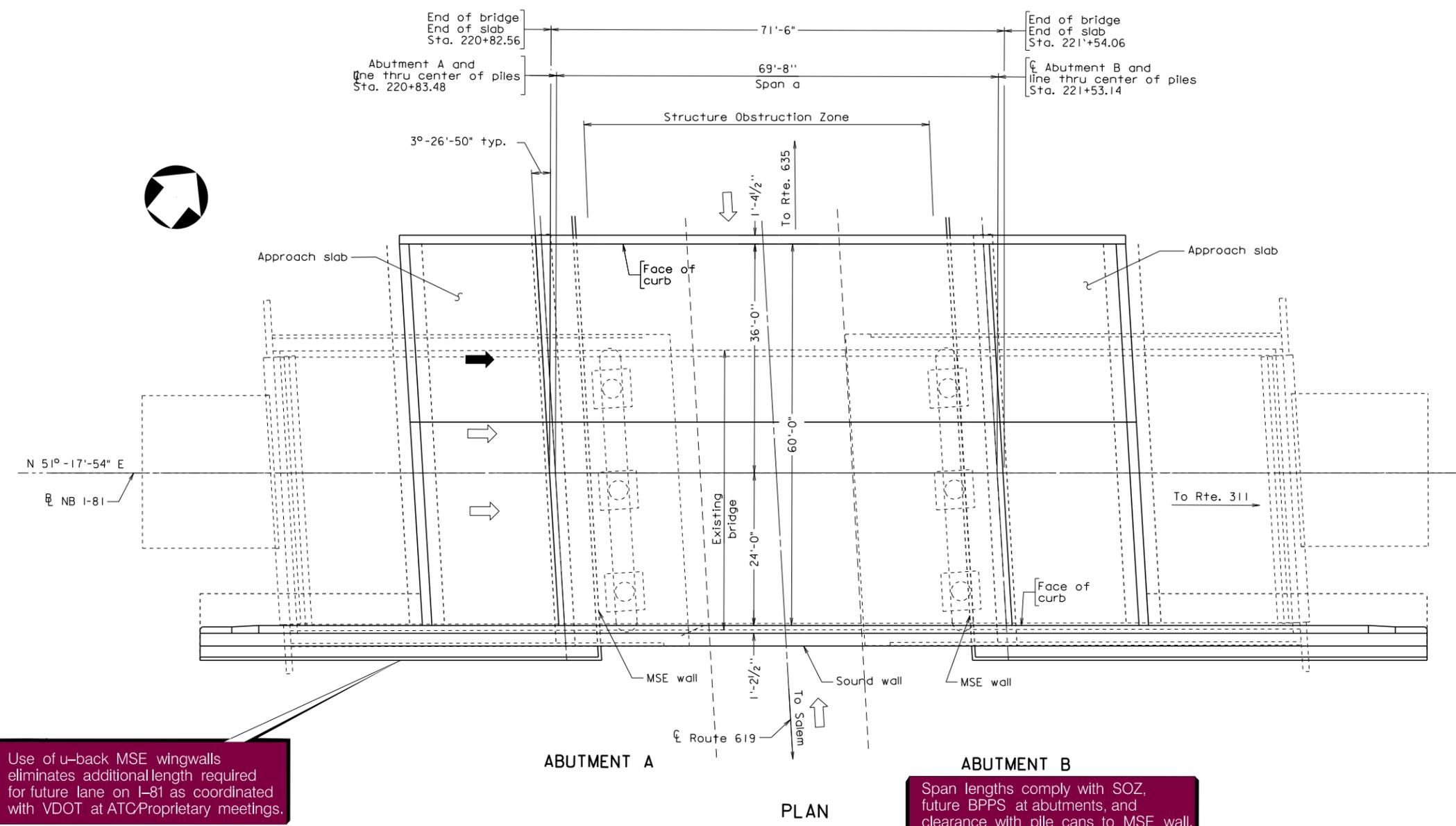
DESIGN EXCEPTION(S):
None

GENERAL NOTES:

Width: 60'-0" face-to-face of curbs.
Span layout: 71'-6" single span, prestressed concrete, 37" deep bulb-T beam.
Capacity: HL-93 loading.
Specifications:
Construction: Virginia Department of Transportation Road and Bridge Specifications, 2020.
Design: AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications, 8th Edition, 2017 and VDOT Modifications.
Standards: Virginia Department of Transportation Road and Bridge Standards, 2016, including all current revisions.

These plans are incomplete unless accompanied by the Supplemental Specifications and Special Provisions included in the contract documents.

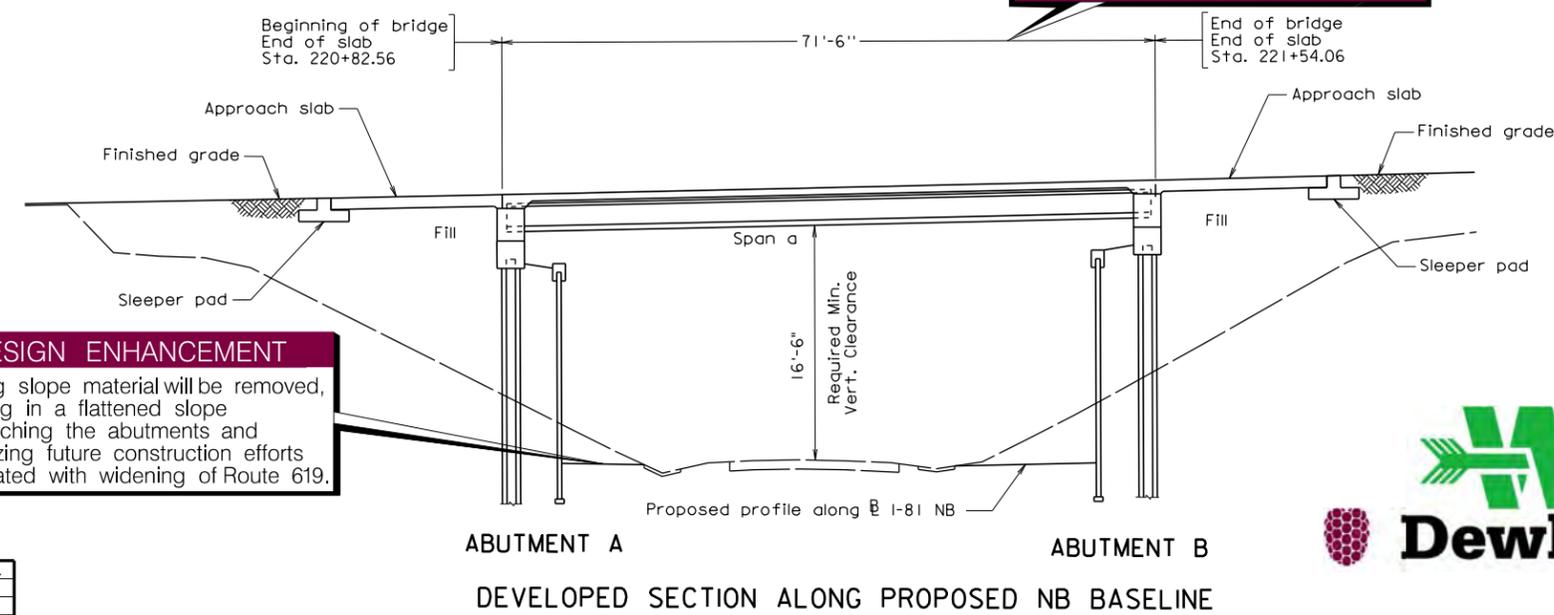
Architectural treatments are required for structures.
Drystack architectural treatment shall be placed on parapets exterior face and abutment faces.



Use of u-back MSE wingwalls eliminates additional length required for future lane on I-81 as coordinated with VDOT at ATC/Proprietary meetings.

Span lengths comply with SOZ, future BPPS at abutments, and clearance with pile cans to MSE wall.

DESIGN ENHANCEMENT
Existing slope material will be removed, resulting in a flattened slope approaching the abutments and minimizing future construction efforts associated with widening of Route 619.



VDOT

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
PROPOSED BRIDGE REPLACEMENT ON
I-81 NORTH BOUND OVER ROUTE 619 (WILDWOOD ROAD)
ROANOKE CO. - 1.65 MI. N. OF ROUTE 112
PROJ. 0081-080-946, B687

Recommended for Approval: _____ Date _____
District Project Development Engineer

Approved: _____ Date _____
District Administrator

Dewberry Engineers Inc. Fairfax, VA STRUCTURAL ENGINEER
PLANS BY: Dewberry Engineers Inc.
COORDINATED:
SUPERVISED: Gregory J. Merkel
DESIGNED:
DRAWN: John P. Doulis
CHECKED: Gregory J. Merkel



STATE	FEDERAL AID	STATE	SHEET NO.
VA.	PROJECT	ROUTE PROJECT	2
Federal Structure No.		FHWA Construction and Scour Code:	
Federal Stewardship and Oversight Code:			UPC No.

DESIGN EXCEPTION(S):
None

GENERAL NOTES:
Width: 60'-0" face-to-face of curbs.

Span layout: 71'-6" single span, prestressed concrete, 37" deep bulb-T beam.

Capacity: HL-93 loading.

Specifications:
Construction: Virginia Department of Transportation Road and Bridge Specifications, 2020.

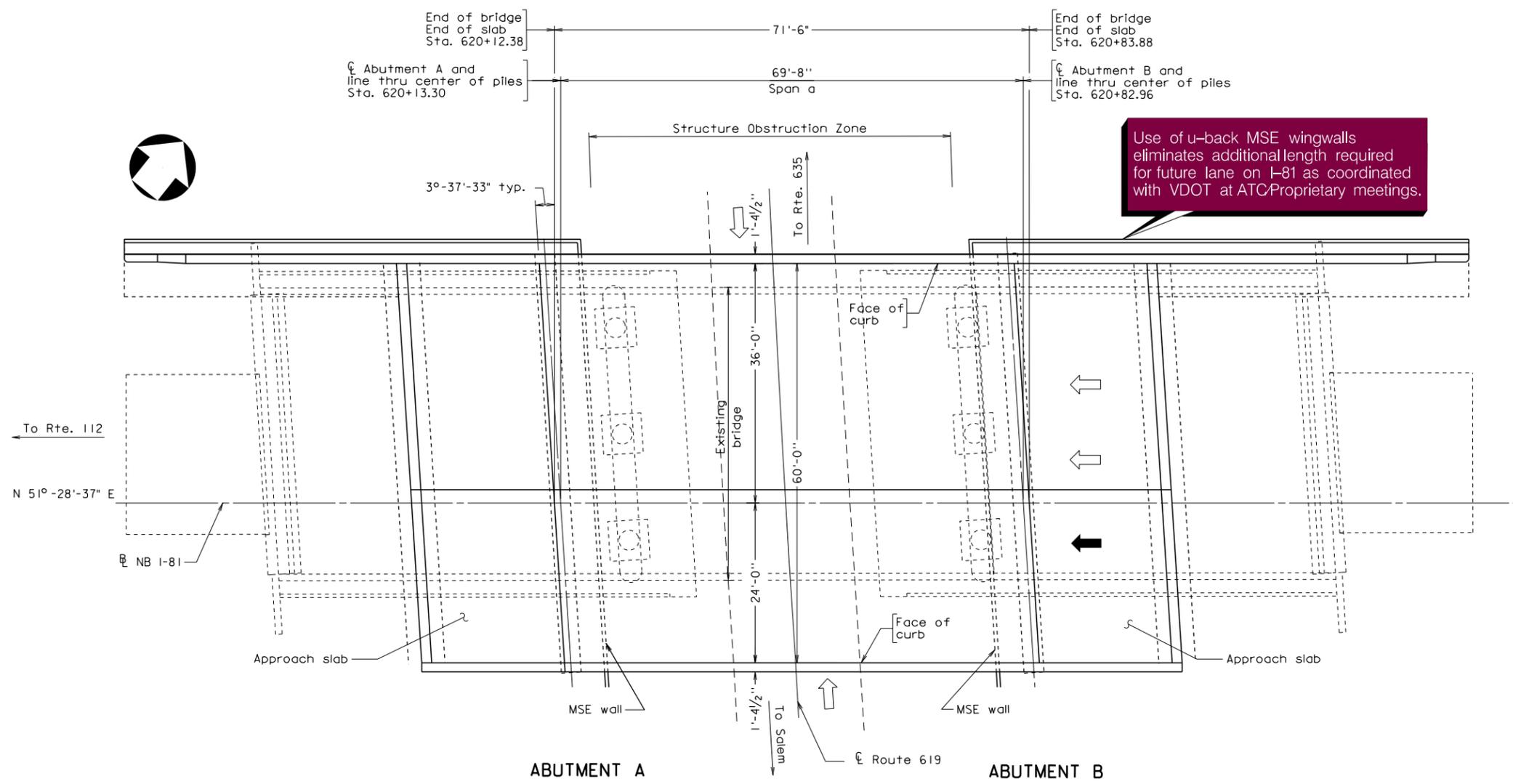
Design: AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications, 8th Edition, 2017 and VDOT Modifications.

Standards: Virginia Department of Transportation Road and Bridge Standards, 2016, including all current revisions.

These plans are incomplete unless accompanied by the Supplemental Specifications and Special Provisions included in the contract documents.

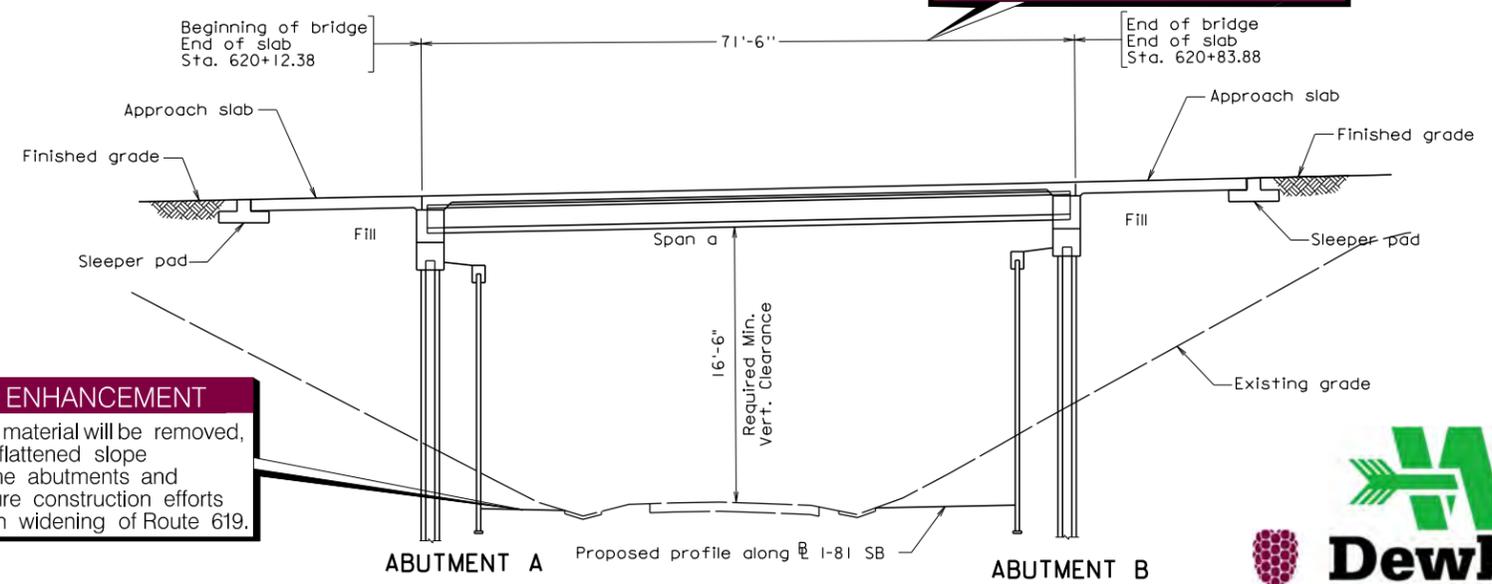
Architectural treatments are required for structures.

Drystack architectural treatment shall be placed on parapets exterior face and abutment faces.



PLAN

Span lengths comply with SOZ, future BPPS at abutments, and clearance with pile cans to MSE wall.



DEVELOPED SECTION ALONG PROPOSED SB BASELINE

DESIGN ENHANCEMENT
Existing slope material will be removed, resulting in a flattened slope approaching the abutments and minimizing future construction efforts associated with widening of Route 619.



COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
PROPOSED BRIDGE REPLACEMENT ON
I-81 SOUTH BOUND OVER ROUTE 619 (WILDWOOD ROAD)
ROANOKE CO. - 1.23 MI. S. OF ROUTE 311
PROJ. 0081-080-946, B686

Recommended for Approval: _____ Date _____
District Project Development Engineer

Approved: _____ Date _____
District Administrator

Date: _____ © 2021, Commonwealth of Virginia Sheet 2 of 3

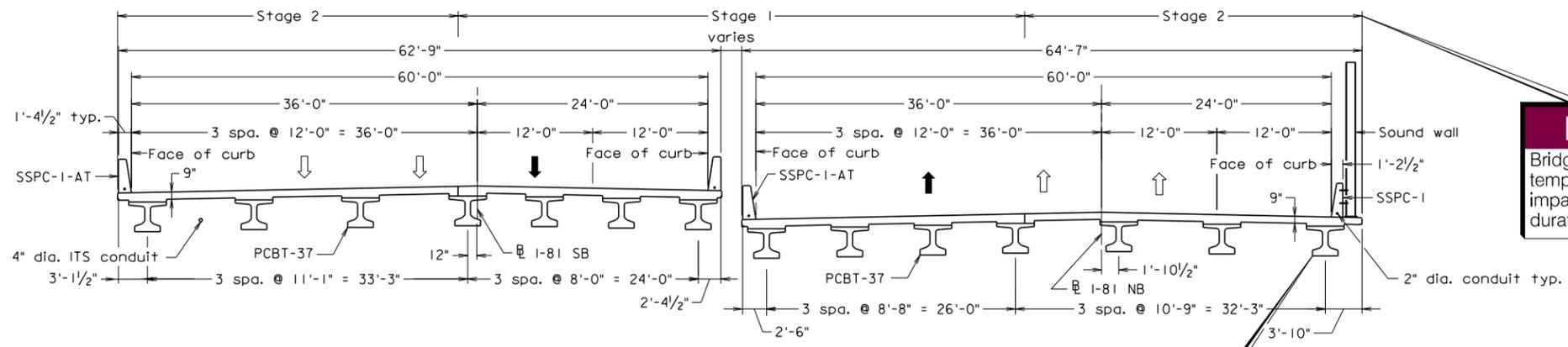


6:19_CP&E_SB.dgn

Dewberry Engineers Inc. Fairfax, VA STRUCTURAL ENGINEER
PLANS BY: Dewberry Engineers Inc.
COORDINATED:
SUPERVISED: Gregory J. Merkel
DESIGNED:
DRAWN: John P. Doulls
CHECKED: Gregory J. Merkel

Scale: 1" = 10'-0"

STATE	FEDERAL AID	STATE	SHEET NO.
ROUTE	PROJECT	ROUTE	PROJECT
VA.			3

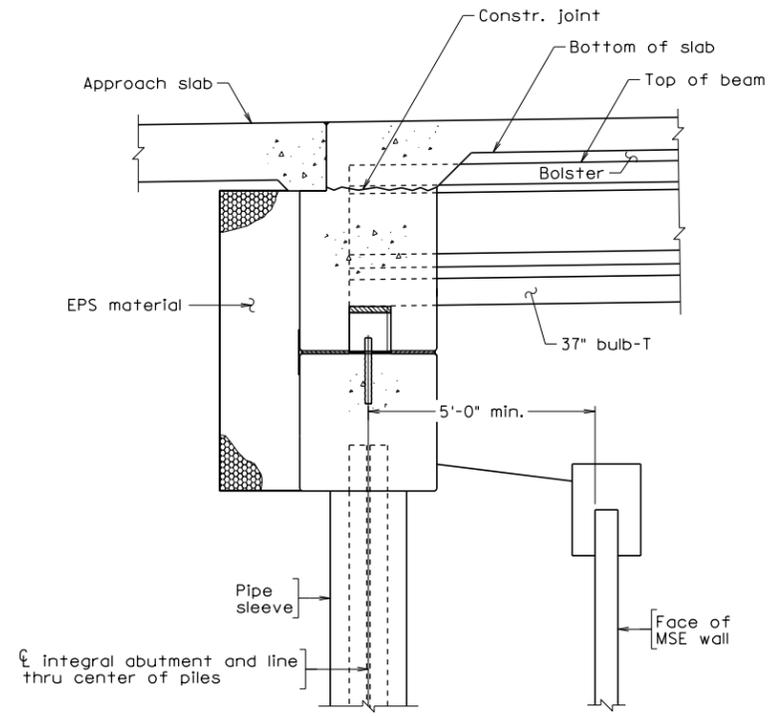


DESIGN ENHANCEMENT
 Bridges will be constructed in two stages, eliminating temporary median cross-overs resulting in less impacts to traffic and reduced construction durations.

Use of CRR reinforcement provides a low maintenance structure.

TRANSVERSE SECTION

Use of bulb tee beams provides low maintenance structure.



Use of full integral abutment eliminates deck joints and bearings providing a low maintenance structure.

ABUTMENT SECTION
 Scale: 1/2" = 1'-0"

I-81 Rte 619 Transverse Section.dgn

Dewberry Engineers Inc.
 FAIRFAX, VA
 STRUCTURAL ENGINEER



Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0" unless otherwise shown © 2021, Commonwealth of Virginia

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION					
STRUCTURE AND BRIDGE DIVISION					
I-81 OVER ROUTE 619 (WILDWOOD ROAD) SECTIONS					
No.	Description	Date	Designed:	Date	Plan No.
	Revisions		Drawn:		Sheet No.
			Checked:		3

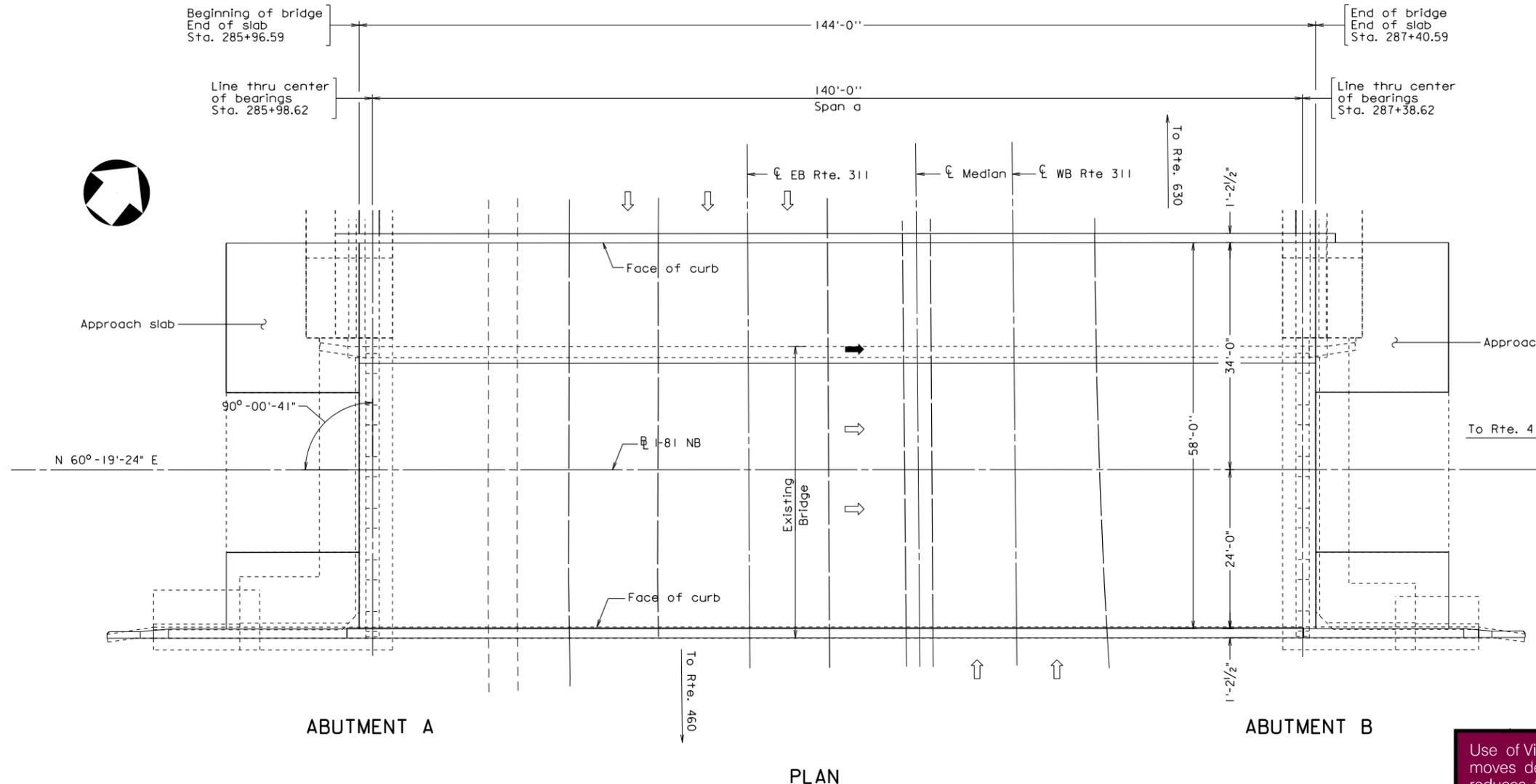
STATE	FEDERAL AID		STATE	SHEET
ROUTE	PROJECT	ROUTE	PROJECT	NO.
VA.				1
Federal Structure No.		FHWA Construction and Scour Code:		
Federal Stewardship and Oversight Code:			UPC No.	

DESIGN EXCEPTION(S):
None

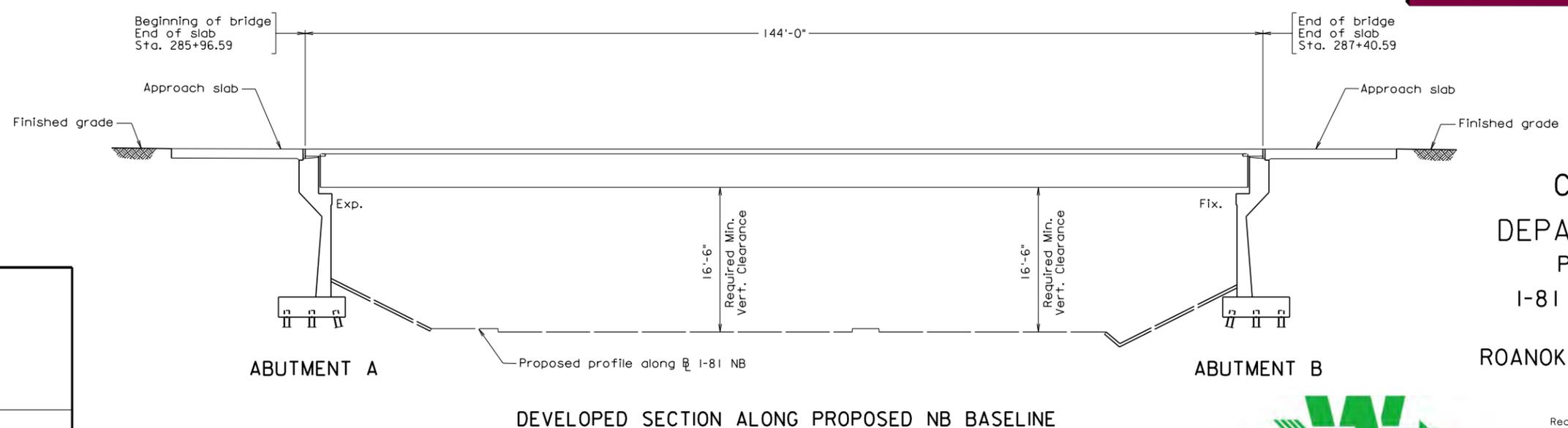
GENERAL NOTES:
 Width: 58'-0" face-to-face of curbs.
 Span layout: 140'-0" single span steel plate girder.
 Capacity: HL-93 loading.
 Specifications:
 Construction: Virginia Department of Transportation Road and Bridge Specifications, 2020.
 Design: AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications, 8th Edition, 2017 and VDOT Modifications.
 Standards: Virginia Department of Transportation Road and Bridge Standards, 2016, Including all current revisions.

These plans are incomplete unless accompanied by the Supplemental Specifications and Special Provisions included in the contract documents.

Architectural treatments are required for structures. Architectural treatment shall be used on the exterior face of wingwalls, abutments, and associated retaining walls. Architectural treatment shall match the existing abutment treatment.



Use of Virginia Micro Abutment Detail moves deck joint behind backwall, reduces future maintenance, and retains existing approach slab.



COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
 PROPOSED BRIDGE WIDENING ON
 I-81 NORTH BOUND OVER ROUTE 311
 (THOMPSON MEMORIAL DRIVE)
 ROANOKE CO. - 2.94 MI. N. OF ROUTE 112
 PROJ. 0081-080-946, B678

Recommended for Approval: _____ Date _____
 District Project Development Engineer

Approved: _____ Date _____
 District Administrator

Rte 311_GP&E_NB.dgn

Dewberry Engineers Inc. Fairfax, VA STRUCTURAL ENGINEER	
PLANS BY:	Dewberry Engineers Inc.
COORDINATED:	
SUPERVISED:	Gregory J. Merkel
DESIGNED:	
DRAWN:	John P. Doulis
CHECKED:	Gregory J. Merkel



Scale: 1" = 10'-0"

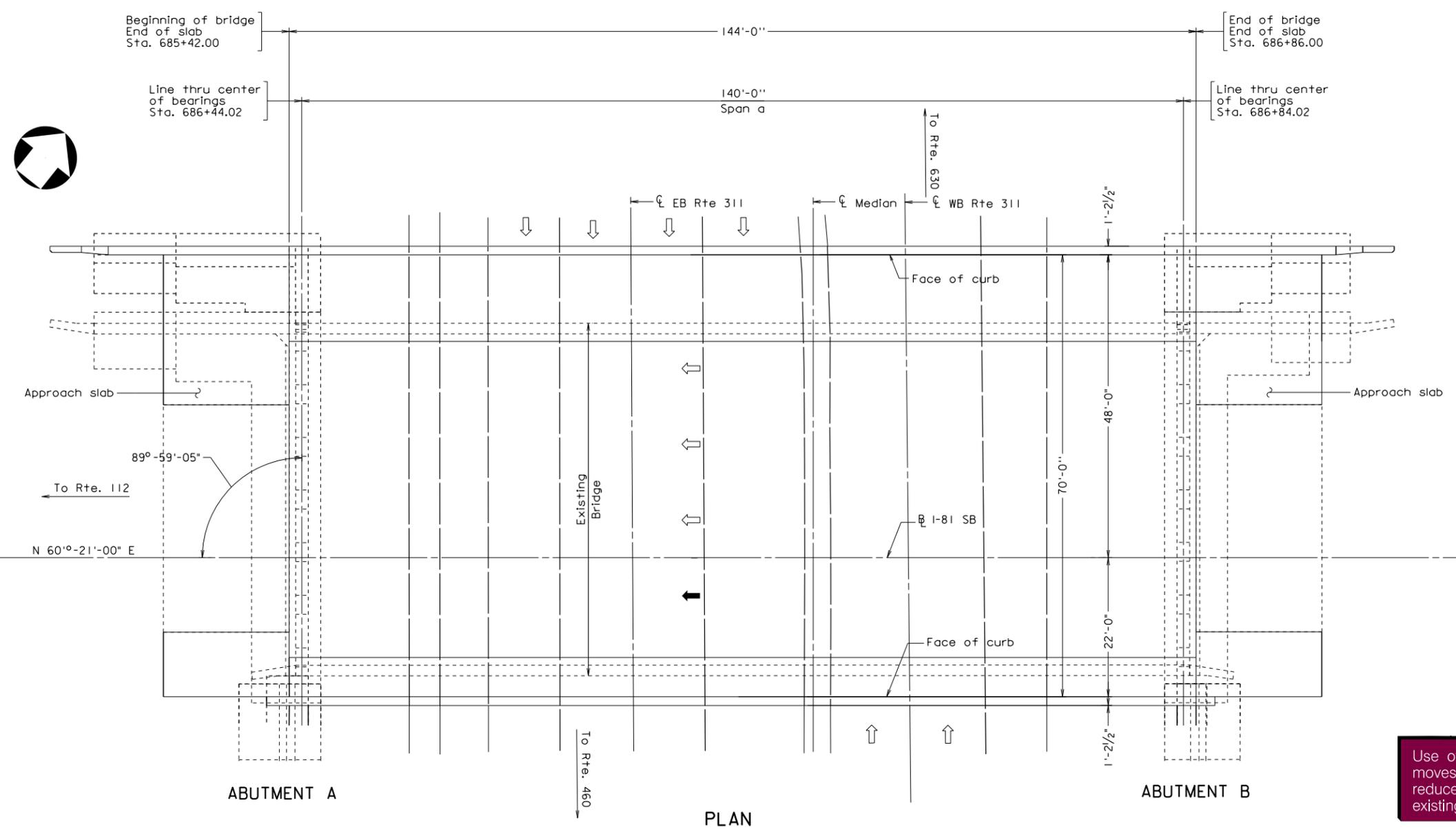
STATE	FEDERAL AID		STATE	SHEET
ROUTE	PROJECT	ROUTE	PROJECT	NO.
VA.				2
Federal Structure No.		FHWA Construction and Scour Code:		
Federal Stewardship and Oversight Code:			UPC No.	

DESIGN EXCEPTION(S):
None

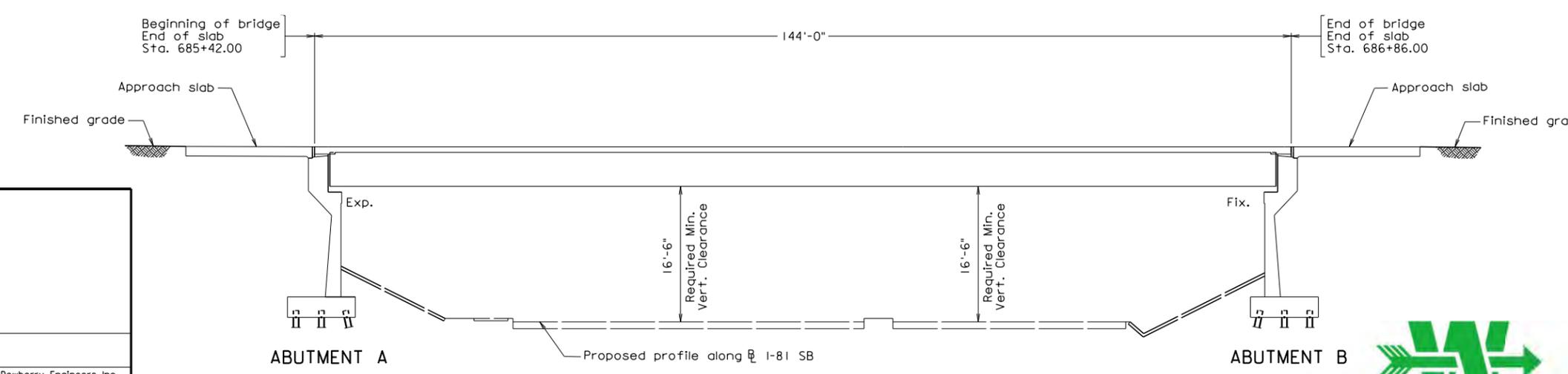
GENERAL NOTES:
 Width: 70'-0" face-to-face of curbs.
 Span layout: 140'-0" single span steel plate girder.
 Capacity: HL-93 loading.
 Specifications:
 Construction: Virginia Department of Transportation Road and Bridge Specifications, 2020.
 Design: AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications, 8th Edition, 2017 and VDOT Modifications.
 Standards: Virginia Department of Transportation Road and Bridge Standards, 2016, including all current revisions.

These plans are incomplete unless accompanied by the Supplemental Specifications and Special Provisions included in the contract documents.

Architectural treatments are required for structures. Architectural treatment shall be used on the exterior face of wingwalls, abutments, and associated retaining walls. Architectural treatment shall match the existing abutment treatment.



Use of Virginia Micro Abutment Detail moves deck joint behind backwall, reduces future maintenance, and retains existing approach slab.



VDOT

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
 PROPOSED BRIDGE ON
 I-81 SOUTH BOUND OVER ROUTE 311
 (THOMPSON MEMORIAL DRIVE)
 ROANOKE CO. - 1.30 MI. S. OF ROUTE 419
 PROJ. 0081-080-946, B677

Recommended for Approval: _____ Date _____
 District Project Development Engineer

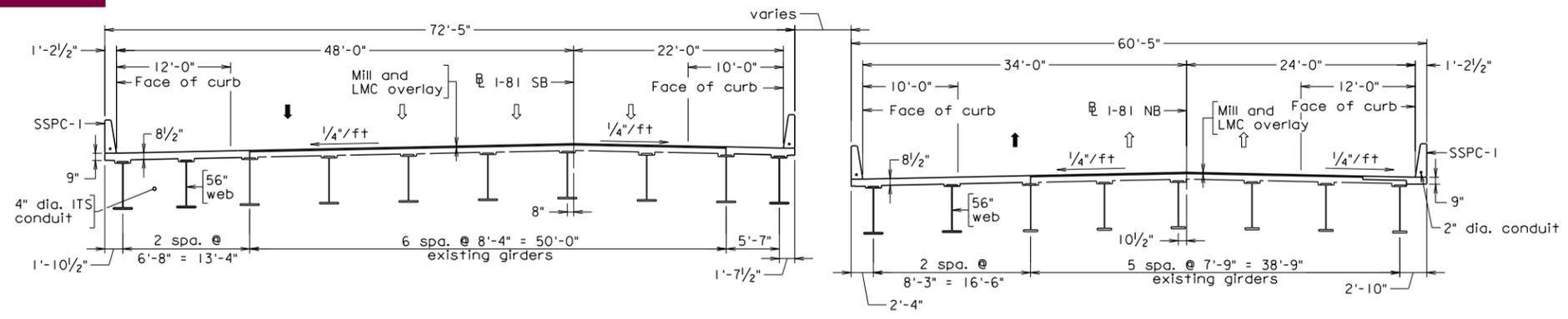
Approved: _____ Date _____
 District Administrator

Rte 311_GP&E_SB.dgn

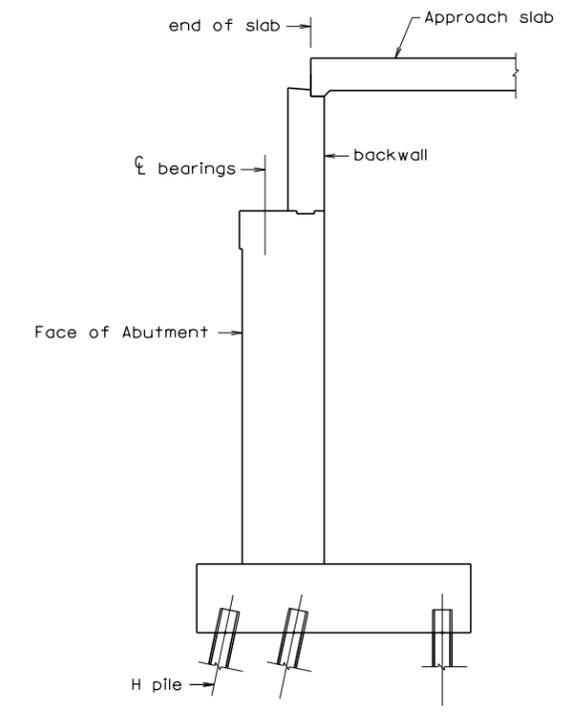
Dewberry Engineers Inc. Fairfax, VA STRUCTURAL ENGINEER	
PLANS BY:	Dewberry Engineers Inc.
COORDINATED:	
SUPERVISED:	Gregory J. Merkel
DESIGNED:	
DRAWN:	John P. Doulis
CHECKED:	Gregory J. Merkel



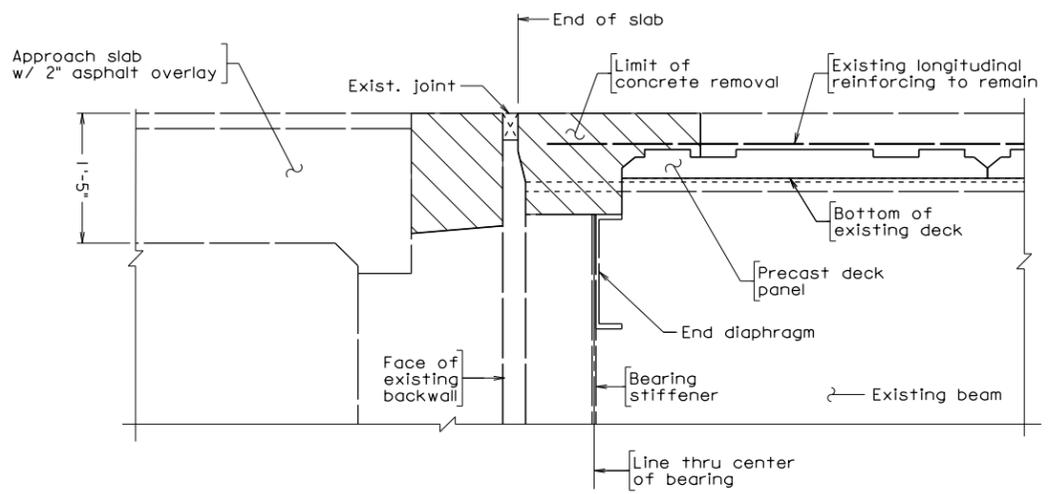
Use of CRR reinforcement in widened deck slab provides a low maintenance structure.



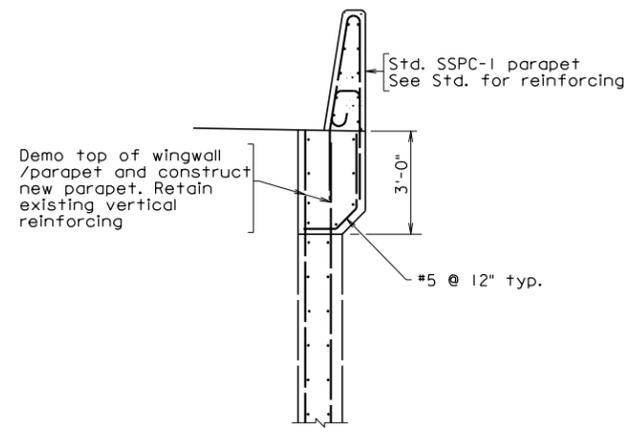
TRANSVERSE SECTION



WIDENED ABUTMENT SECTION
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

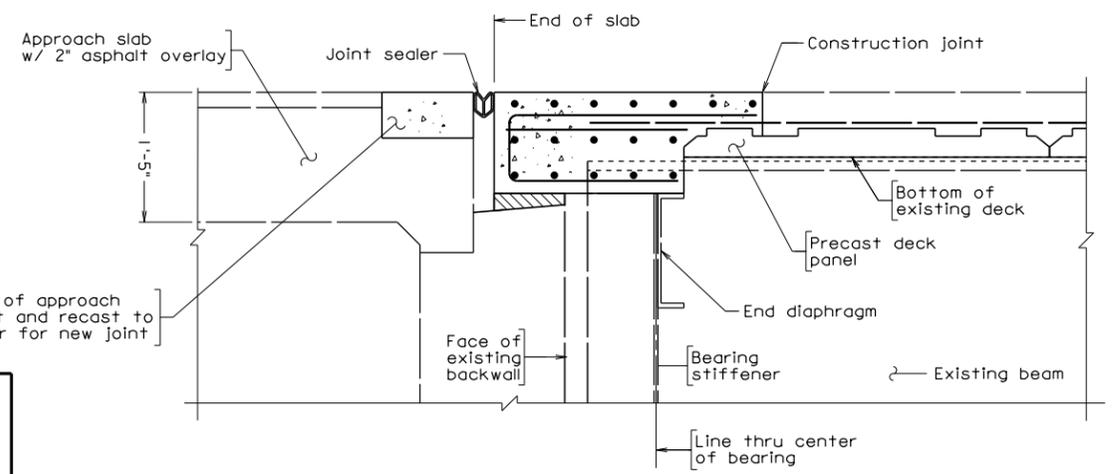


EXISTING DECK SLAB END
Scale: 1" = 1'-0"

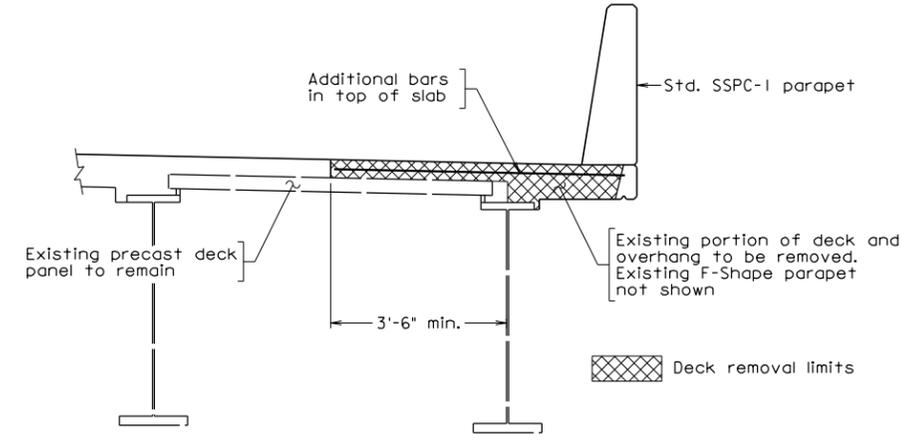


EXISTING BARRIER REPLACEMENT ON NORTHBOUND WINGWALLS
Scale: 3/8" = 1'-0"

Use of Virginia Micro Abutment Detail moves deck joint behind backwall, reduces future maintenance, and retains existing approach slab.



PROPOSED DECK SLAB END MODIFICATION VIRGINIA MICRO ABUTMENT DETAIL
Scale: 1" = 1'-0"



PARAPET MODIFICATION DETAIL
Scale: 1/2" = 1'-0"

Yield line analysis of deck overhang already performed demonstrating adequacy of the overhang.

I-81 Rte 311 Transverse Section.dgn

Remove portion of approach slab and asphalt and recast to construct header for new joint



COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION					
STRUCTURE AND BRIDGE DIVISION					
I-81 OVER ROUTE 311 (THOMPSON MEMORIAL DRIVE) SECTIONS AND DETAILS					
No.	Description	Date	Designed:	Date	Plan No.
			Drawn:		
			Checked:		
Revisions					3

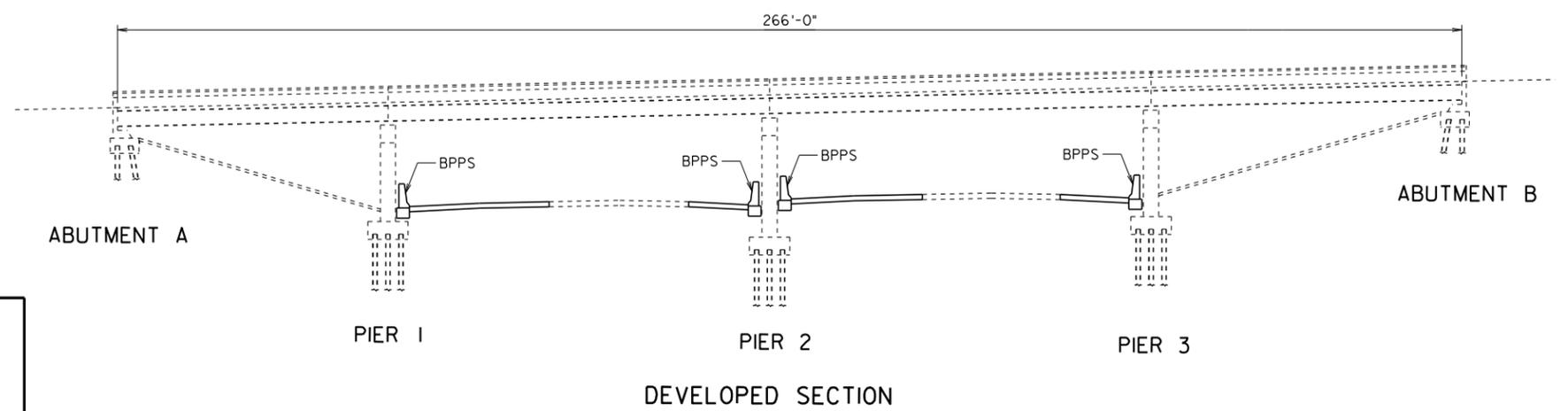
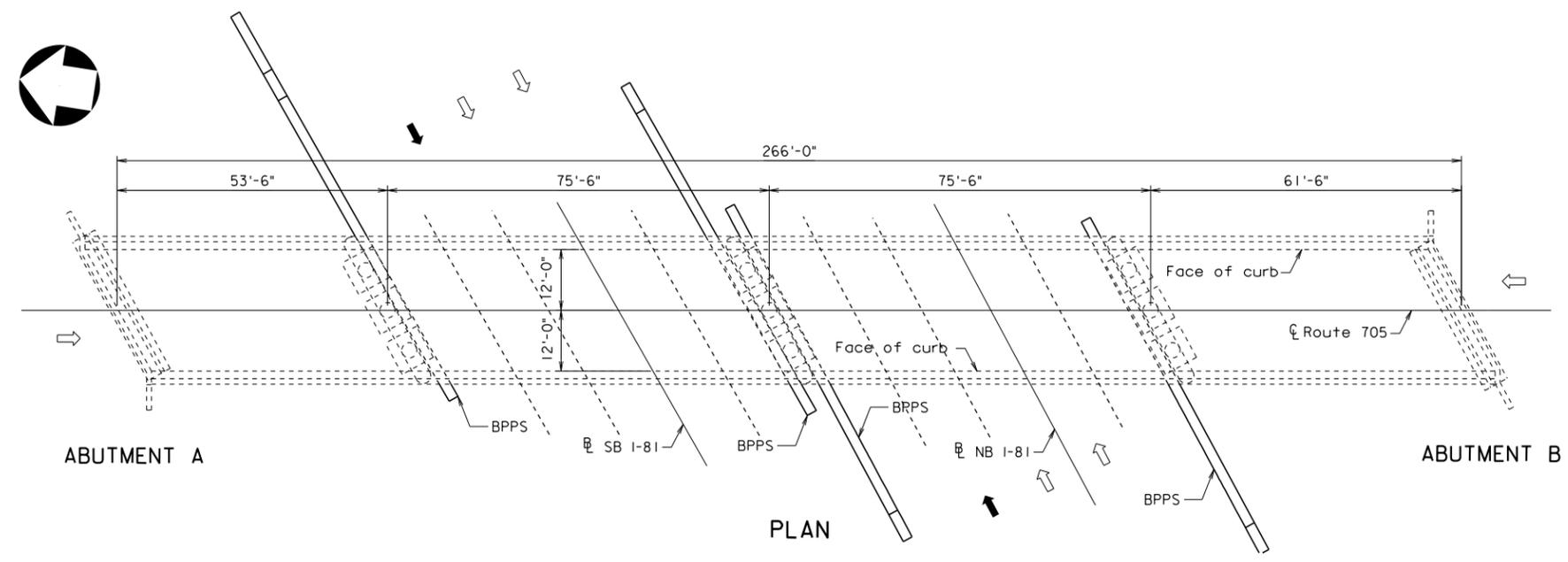
STATE	FEDERAL AID	STATE	SHEET NO.
ROUTE	PROJECT	ROUTE	PROJECT
VA.			1
Federal Structure No.		FHWA Construction and Scour Code:	
Federal Stewardship and Oversight Code:			UPC No.

DESIGN EXCEPTION(S):

None

GENERAL NOTES:

- Width: 24'-0" face-to-face of curb.
- Span layout: 53'-6" - 75'-6" - 75'-6" - 61'-6" steel beam spans
- Capacity: H20-44 loading.
- Specifications:
 - Construction: Virginia Department of Transportation Road and Bridge Specifications, 1958.
 - Design: AASHTO Standard Specifications for Highway Bridges, 1957
 - Standards: Virginia Department of Transportation Road and Bridge Standards, 1958.
- These plans are incomplete unless accompanied by the Supplemental Specifications and Special Provisions included in the contract documents.
- Scope of Work - RFP required Maintenance Repairs:
 - Concrete Substructure Surface Repairs
 - Concrete Slope Protection
 - Other repair items identified from post-award inspection




COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
 PROPOSED BRIDGE REPAIRS ON
 ROUTE 705 (RED LANE) OVER NB & SB I-81
 ROANOKE CO. - 1.3 MI. N. OF ROUTE 460



705_CP&E.dgn

Dewberry Engineers Inc. Fairfax, VA STRUCTURAL ENGINEER	
PLANS BY:	Dewberry Engineers Inc.
COORDINATED:	
SUPERVISED:	Gregory J. Merkel
DESIGNED:	
DRAWN:	John P. Douils
CHECKED:	Gregory J. Merkel

Recommended for Approval: _____ Date _____
 District Project Development Engineer

Approved: _____ Date _____
 District Administrator

Scale: 1/16" = 1'-0"

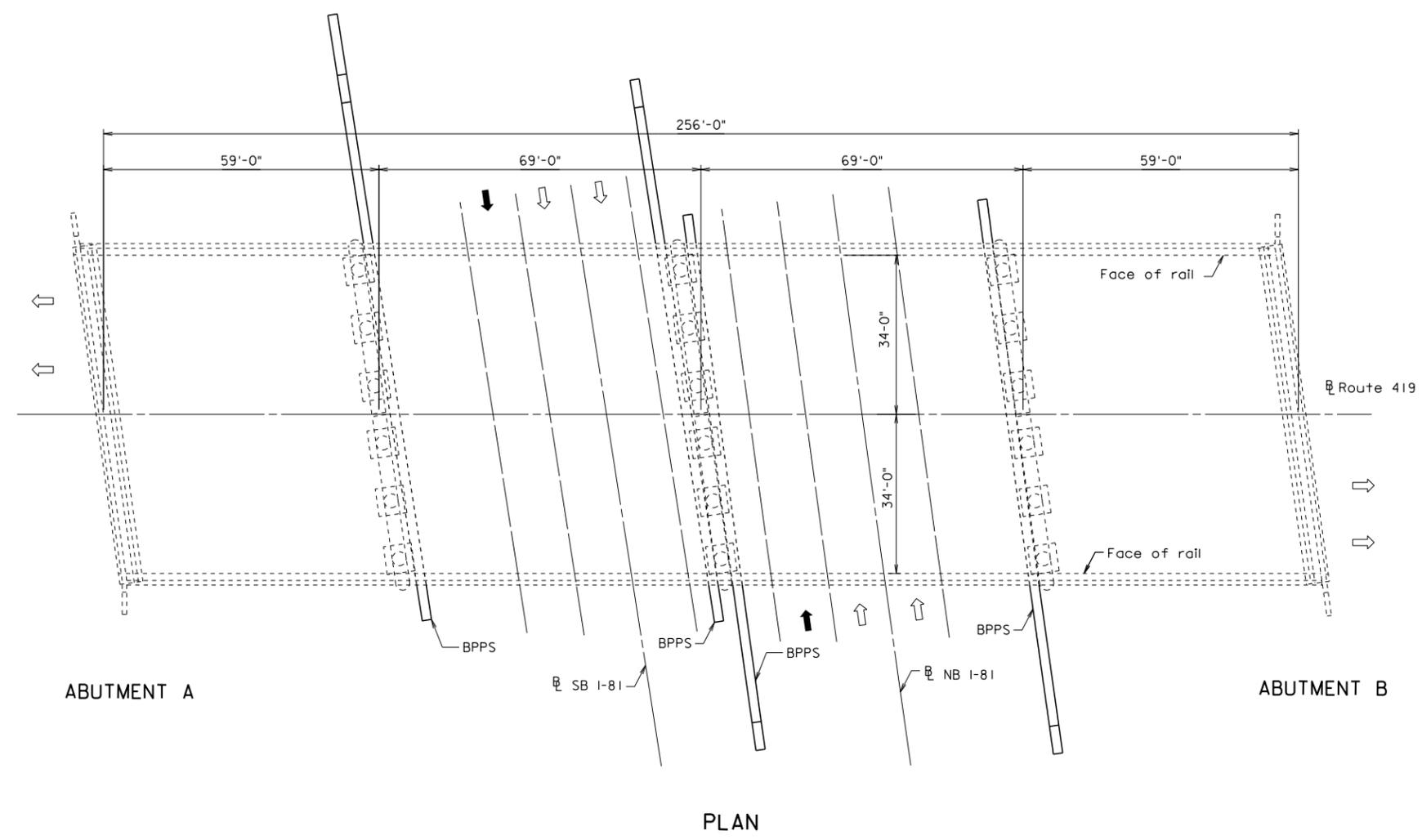
STATE	FEDERAL AID	STATE	SHEET NO.
ROUTE	PROJECT	ROUTE	PROJECT
VA.			1
Federal Structure No.		FHWA Construction and Scour Code:	
Federal Stewardship and Oversight Code:			UPC No.

DESIGN EXCEPTION(S):

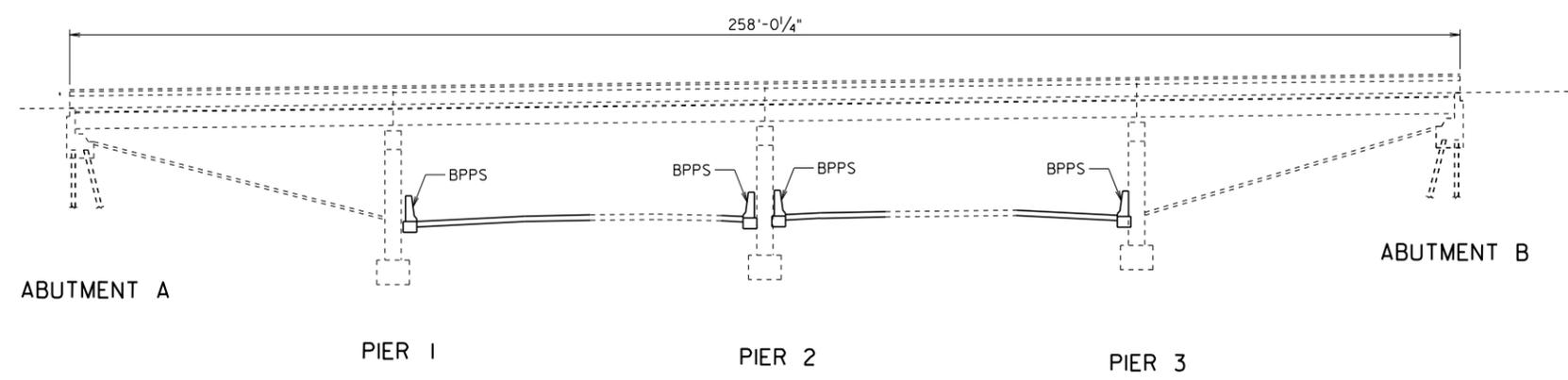
None

GENERAL NOTES:

- Width: 68'-0" face-to-face of rails.
- Span layout: 59'-0" - 69'-0" - 69'-0" - 59'-0" steel beam spans
- Capacity: H20-44 loading.
- Specifications:
 - Construction: Virginia Department of Transportation Road and Bridge Specifications, 1958.
 - Design: AASHTO Standard Specifications for Highway Bridges, 1961
 - Standards: Virginia Department of Transportation Road and Bridge Standards, 1958.
- These plans are incomplete unless accompanied by the Supplemental Specifications and Special Provisions included in the contract documents.
- Scope of Work - RFP required Maintenance Repairs:
 - Concrete Substructure Surface Repairs
 - Concrete Slope Protection
 - Other repair items identified from post-award inspection



PLAN



DEVELOPED SECTION



COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
PROPOSED BRIDGE REPAIRS ON
ROUTE 419 (ELECTRIC ROAD) OVER NB & SB I-81
ROANOKE CO. - 2.0 MI. N. OF ROUTE 460



Recommended for Approval: _____ Date _____
District Project Development Engineer

Approved: _____ Date _____
District Administrator

Date: _____ © 2021, Commonwealth of Virginia Sheet 1 of 1

Scale: 1/16" = 1'-0"

419_CP&E.dgn

Dewberry Engineers Inc. Fairfax, VA STRUCTURAL ENGINEER	
PLANS BY:	Dewberry Engineers Inc.
COORDINATED:	
SUPERVISED:	Gregory J. Merkel
DESIGNED:	
DRAWN:	John P. Douils
CHECKED:	Gregory J. Merkel

Activity ID	Activity Name	OD	Start	Finish	TF	2021		2022				2023				2024				2025			
						Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
I-81 Widening MM 136.6 to MM 141.8 - Proposal Schedule																							
Milestones																							
MS-1000	Notice of Intent to Award (Est 3-31-2021)	0	31-Mar-21		54	◆																	
MS-1010	CTB Approval / Notice to Award (Est 4-21-2021)	0	21-Apr-21*		33	◆																	
MS-1020	Design-Build Contract Execution (Est 5-21-2021)	0	21-May-21*		3	◆																	
MS-1030	Notice to Proceed (Est 5-24-2021)	0	24-May-21*		0	◆																	
MS-1040	Unique Milestone 1 - Area 4 Complete	0		31-Dec-24	0															◆			
MS-1050	Unique Milestone 2 - Route 112 Ramp D Spur Complete	0		31-Dec-24	0															◆			
MS-1060	Final Completion (Est 1-15-2026)	0		14-Jan-26*	1															◆			
MS-1070	Scope Validation Period	120	24-May-21	20-Sep-21	0		■																
Design																							
Design Phase																							
Design QA/QC Plan																							
D-Q-1000	Prepare & Submit Design QA/QC Plan	20	24-May-21	21-Jun-21	72		■																
D-Q-1010	VDOT Review & Approve Design QA/QC Plan	15	22-Jun-21	06-Jul-21	103		■																
Field Surveys & Investigation Phase																							
D-FS-1000	Prepare / Distribute Permission to Enter Letters	15	24-May-21	14-Jun-21	2		■																
D-FS-1010	Prepare / Distribute Notice of Intent to Enter Letters	15	15-Jun-21	06-Jul-21	2		■																
D-FS-1020	Reestablish Project Control / Set Aerial Mapping Photo Points	10	07-Jul-21	20-Jul-21	2		■																
D-FS-1030	Perform Aerial Mapping	20	21-Jul-21	17-Aug-21	2		■																
D-FS-1040	Perform Utility Designations & Septic Field Surveys	40	21-Jul-21	15-Sep-21	29		■																
D-FS-1050	Perform Storm Sewer & Culvert Video Inspections	10	21-Jul-21	03-Aug-21	5		■																
D-FS-1060	Perform Traffic Counts	20	24-May-21	21-Jun-21	102		■																
Geotechnical Investigations																							
D-GER-1000	Prepare Boring Location Plan	5	24-May-21	28-May-21	27		■																
D-GER-1010	Geotechnical Field Investigations	60	01-Jun-21	24-Aug-21	27		■																
D-GER-1020	Geotechnical Lab Sampling & Testing	80	22-Jun-21	13-Oct-21	27		■																
D-GER-1030	Prepare & Submit Roadway GER	30	14-Oct-21	24-Nov-21	27			■															
D-GER-1040	VDOT Review of Roadway GER	70	25-Nov-21	02-Feb-22	46				■														
D-GER-1050	Incorporate VDOT Comments & Resubmit Roadway GER	10	03-Feb-22	16-Feb-22	32					■													
D-GER-1060	VDOT Review & Approve Roadway GER	16	17-Feb-22	04-Mar-22	58						■												
D-GER-1070	Prepare & Submit Bridges GER	40	14-Oct-21	10-Dec-21	101			■															
D-GER-1080	VDOT Review Design QA/QC Plan	70	11-Dec-21	18-Feb-22	149				■														

■ Remaining Level of Effort
 ■ Remaining Work
 ◆ Milestone
■ Actual Work
 ■ Critical Remaining Work



Activity ID	Activity Name	OD	Start	Finish	TF	2021				2022				2023				2024				2025			
						Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4													
P-STL-1010	Review & Approve Steel Beams - I-81 Over Rt 311	10	19-Jul-22	01-Aug-22	279																				
P-STL-1020	Fabricate & Deliver Steel Beams - I-81 Over Rt 311	90	02-Aug-22	08-Dec-22	279																				
Concrete Beams																									
P-CONC-1000	Prepare & Submit Concrete Beams - I-81 Over Rt 112 / 635 / 619	20	20-Jun-22	18-Jul-22	138																				
P-CONC-1010	Review & Approve Concrete Beams - I-81 Over Rt 112 / 635 / 619	10	19-Jul-22	01-Aug-22	138																				
P-CONC-1020	Fabricate & Deliver Concrete Beams - I-81 Over Rt 112 / 635 / 619	50	02-Aug-22	11-Oct-22	138																				
Retaining Wall																									
Retaining Wall - MSE Wall Panels																									
P-RW-1000	Prepare & Submit Retaing Wall - MSE Wall Panels	20	06-Jun-22	01-Jul-22	43																				
P-RW-1010	Review & Approve Retaing Wall - MSE Wall Panels	10	05-Jul-22	18-Jul-22	43																				
P-RW-1020	Fabricate & Deliver Retaing Wall - MSE Wall Panels	50	19-Jul-22	27-Sep-22	43																				
Retaining Wall - CIP																									
P-RW-2000	Prepare & Submit Retaing Wall - CIP	30	06-Jun-22	18-Jul-22	410																				
P-RW-2010	Review & Approve Retaing Wall - CIP	10	19-Jul-22	01-Aug-22	410																				
Soundwalls																									
Soundwall Posts																									
P-SW-1000	Prepare & Submit Soundwall Posts	20	06-Dec-22	05-Jan-23	173																				
P-SW-1010	Review & Approve Soundwall Posts	10	06-Jan-23	19-Jan-23	173																				
P-SW-1020	Fabricate & Deliver Soundwall Posts	20	20-Jan-23	16-Feb-23	173																				
Soundwall Panels																									
P-SW-2000	Prepare & Submit Soundwall Panels	20	06-Jan-23	02-Feb-23	232																				
P-SW-2010	Review & Approve Soundwall Panels	10	03-Feb-23	16-Feb-23	232																				
P-SW-2020	Fabricate & Deliver Soundwall Panels	32	17-Feb-23	03-Apr-23	232																				
Lighting																									
P-LTG-1000	Prepare & Submit Lighting Shop Drawings	20	11-Jul-22	05-Aug-22	446																				
P-LTG-1010	Review & Approve Lighting Shop Drawings	10	08-Aug-22	19-Aug-22	446																				
P-LTG-1020	Fabricate & Deliver Light Poles & Lights	80	22-Aug-22	14-Dec-22	446																				
Utility Relocations																									
U-1000	Utility Relocation Project Wide - Citizens / VDOT / Osprey	45	28-Feb-22	02-May-22	100																				
U-1010	Utility Relocation Route 112 - Verizon	75	28-Feb-22	14-Jun-22	70																				
U-1020	Utility Relocation Route 112 - Comcast	10	28-Feb-22	11-Mar-22	135																				
U-1030	Utility Relocation Route 112 - Segra	30	28-Feb-22	08-Apr-22	115																				
U-1040	Utility Relocation Route 112 - Zayo	30	28-Feb-22	08-Apr-22	115																				

■ Remaining Level of Effort
 ■ Remaining Work
 ◆ Milestone
■ Actual Work
 ■ Critical Remaining Work



Activity ID	Activity Name	OD	Start	Finish	TF	2021				2022				2023				2024				2025			
						Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4													
Stage 1B - Structures - I-81 Over RT 619 - SB																									
Stage 1B - I-81 Over RT 619 - SB - Demo Existing Structure																									
S1B-B3SB-1000	S1B B3 SB Demo - Demo Existing Bridge Deck	5	01-Sep-22	09-Sep-22	167																				
S1B-B3SB-1010	S1B B3 SB Demo - Demo Existing Beams	2	12-Sep-22	14-Sep-22	167																				
S1B-B3SB-1020	S1B B3 SB Demo - Demo Existing Abutments	6	16-Sep-22	26-Sep-22	167																				
S1B-B3SB-1030	S1B B3 SB Demo - Demo Existing Concrete Footers (Pile to Remain)	2	27-Sep-22	29-Sep-22	167																				
S1B-B3SB-1040	S1B B3 SB Demo - Demo Existing Concrete Slope Protection	4	30-Sep-22	06-Oct-22	167																				
Stage 1B - I-81 Over RT 619 - SB - Structures																									
Stage 1B - I-81 Over RT 619 - SB - Abutment A																									
S1B-B3SB-2000	S1B B3 SB Abutment A - Install SOE Adjacent to Existing Bridge	3	30-Jan-23	03-Feb-23	115																				
S1B-B3SB-2010	S1B B3 SB Abutment A - Remove Existing Structure / Pavement	1	06-Feb-23	06-Feb-23	115																				
S1B-B3SB-2020	S1B B3 SB Abutment A - Excavate / Embankment to Subgrade for Driving Pile	1	08-Feb-23	08-Feb-23	115																				
S1B-B3SB-2030	S1B B3 SB Abutment A - Install Pile	3	10-Feb-23	15-Feb-23	115																				
S1B-B3SB-2040	S1B B3 SB Abutment A - FRP Concrete Footer - MSE at Abutment	2	17-Feb-23	20-Feb-23	116																				
S1B-B3SB-2050	S1B B3 SB Abutment A - Erect / Backfill - MSE at Abutment	6	22-Feb-23	03-Mar-23	116																				
S1B-B3SB-2060	S1B B3 SB Abutment A - FRP Pile Cap	4	12-May-23	19-May-23	83																				
S1B-B3SB-2070	S1B B3 SB Abutment A - FRP Back Wall	3	22-May-23	25-May-23	83																				
S1B-B3SB-2080	S1B B3 SB Abutment A - Backfill Abutment Seat	2	26-May-23	30-May-23	125																				
S1B-B3SB-2090	S1B B3 SB Abutment A - Finish MSE Wall & Install Coping	4	31-May-23	05-Jun-23	125																				
Stage 1B - I-81 Over RT 619 - SB - Abutment B																									
S1B-B3SB-3000	S1B B3 SB Abutment B - Install SOE Adjacent to Existing Bridge	3	03-Mar-23	08-Mar-23	115																				
S1B-B3SB-3010	S1B B3 SB Abutment B - Remove Existing Structure / Pavement	1	10-Mar-23	10-Mar-23	115																				
S1B-B3SB-3020	S1B B3 SB Abutment B - Excavate / Embankment to Subgrade for Driving Pile	1	13-Mar-23	13-Mar-23	115																				
S1B-B3SB-3030	S1B B3 SB Abutment B - Install Pile	3	15-Mar-23	20-Mar-23	115																				
S1B-B3SB-3040	S1B B3 SB Abutment B - FRP Concrete Footer - MSE at Abutment	2	21-Mar-23	23-Mar-23	115																				
S1B-B3SB-3050	S1B B3 SB Abutment B - Erect / Backfill - MSE at Abutment	6	24-Mar-23	03-Apr-23	115																				
S1B-B3SB-3060	S1B B3 SB Abutment B - FRP Pile Cap	4	08-Jun-23	13-Jun-23	83																				
S1B-B3SB-3070	S1B B3 SB Abutment B - FRP Back Wall	3	15-Jun-23	19-Jun-23	111																				
S1B-B3SB-3080	S1B B3 SB Abutment B - Backfill Abutment Seat	2	20-Jun-23	22-Jun-23	111																				
S1B-B3SB-3090	S1B B3 SB Abutment B - Finish MSE Wall & Install Coping	4	23-Jun-23	29-Jun-23	111																				
Stage 1B - I-81 Over RT 619 - SB - Superstructure																									
S1B-B3SB-4000	S1B B3 SB Superstructure - Erect Girders	1	30-Jun-23	30-Jun-23	111																				
S1B-B3SB-4010	S1B B3 SB Superstructure - Install Underbridge Protection / Overhangs	4	03-Jul-23	10-Jul-23	111																				

█ Remaining Level of Effort
 █ Remaining Work
 ◆ Milestone
█ Actual Work
 █ Critical Remaining Work



Activity ID	Activity Name	OD	Start	Finish	TF	2021				2022				2023				2024				2025					
						Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4															
Stage 2 Northbound																											
Stage 2 NB Area 1 Sta 100+00 to 175+00																											
Stage 2 - NB Area 1 Roadwork																											
S2-RNB-A1-1000	S2 RNBA A1 - Relocate Barrier from Median / Temp Striping / Shift Traffic	10	10-Aug-23	25-Aug-23	1																						
S2-RNB-A1-1010	S2 RNBA A1 - Install E&S Controls	10	28-Aug-23	15-Sep-23	14																						
S2-RNB-A1-1020	S2 RNBA A1 - Demo Existing Barrier / Guardrail / Pavement	26	18-Sep-23	02-Nov-23	14																						
S2-RNB-A1-1030	S2 RNBA A1 - Excavate / Embankment to Subgrade	35	21-Sep-23	28-Nov-23	14																						
S2-RNB-A1-1040	S2 RNBA A1 - Construct SWM #2 Facility	14	18-Sep-23	11-Oct-23	46																						
S2-RNB-A1-1050	S2 RNBA A1 - Install Drainage	29	11-Oct-23	08-Dec-23	33																						
S2-RNB-A1-1060	S2 RNBA A1 - Fine Grade for Roadway / Barrier	13	11-Dec-23	08-Jan-24	33																						
S2-RNB-A1-1070	S2 RNBA A1 - Install Barrier Footer	11	10-Jan-24	01-Feb-24	33																						
S2-RNB-A1-1080	S2 RNBA A1 - Install Subbase	13	19-Jan-24	14-Feb-24	33																						
S2-RNB-A1-1090	S2 RNBA A1 - Install Underdrain	13	24-Jan-24	19-Feb-24	33																						
S2-RNB-A1-1100	S2 RNBA A1 - Install Barrier Walls	15	21-Feb-24	22-Mar-24	33																						
S2-RNB-A1-1110	S2 RNBA A1 - Asphalt Paving - Base Asphalt	10	25-Mar-24	11-Apr-24	35																						
S2-RNB-A1-1120	S2 RNBA A1 - Asphalt Paving - Intermediate Asphalt	4	12-Apr-24	18-Apr-24	35																						
S2-RNB-A1-1130	S2 RNBA A1 - Install Guardrail	10	19-Apr-24	06-May-24	39																						
S2-RNB-A1-1150	S2 RNBA A1 - Fine Grade Slopes & Ditch / Seed	16	24-Jun-24	22-Jul-24	14																						
Stage 2 - NB Area 1 TMS																											
S2-RNB-A1-2000	S2 RNBA A1 - Install TMS Ductbank / Junction Boxes	5	30-Nov-23	08-Dec-23	337																						
S2-RNB-A1-2010	S2 RNBA A1 - Install TMS / Sign Foundations / Light Foundations	5	11-Dec-23	19-Dec-23	337																						
S2-RNB-A1-2020	S2 RNBA A1 - Install TMS / Sign Structures / Light Structures	5	21-Dec-23	02-Jan-24	337																						
S2-RNB-A1-2030	S2 RNBA A1 - Pull & Terminate Power and Fiber	5	03-Jan-24	12-Jan-24	337																						
Stage 2 - NB Area 1 Soundwalls																											
S2-RNB-A1-3000	S2 RNBA A1 - Rough Grading for Soundwalls	5	18-Sep-23	25-Sep-23	14																						
S2-RNB-A1-3010	S2 RNBA A1 - Install Soundwall Posts	61	26-Sep-23	01-Feb-24	14																						
S2-RNB-A1-3020	S2 RNBA A1 - Install Wall Panels for Soundwalls	65	02-Feb-24	13-Jun-24	14																						
S2-RNB-A1-3030	S2 RNBA A1 - Backfill / Grade / Seed for Soundwalls	5	14-Jun-24	21-Jun-24	14																						
Stage 2 NB Area 2 Sta 175+00 to Route 705 Overpass (245+00)																											
Stage 2 - NB Area 2 Roadwork																											
S2-RNB-A2-1000	S2 RNBA A2 - Relocate Barrier from Median / Temp Striping / Shift Traffic	10	16-Jul-24	01-Aug-24	4																						
S2-RNB-A2-1010	S2 RNBA A2 - Install E&S Controls	10	02-Aug-24	20-Aug-24	15																						
S2-RNB-A2-1020	S2 RNBA A2 - Demo Existing Barrier / Guardrail / Pavement	28	22-Aug-24	10-Oct-24	15																						

█ Remaining Level of Effort
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Activity ID	Activity Name	OD	Start	Finish	TF	2021				2022				2023				2024				2025			
						Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4													
Stage 2 - Structures - I-81 Over RT 311 - SB																									
Stage 2 - I-81 Over RT 311 - SB - Demo Existing Structure																									
S2-B4SB-1000	S2 B4 SB Demo - Demo Existing Barrier	5	11-Jul-24	18-Jul-24	8																				
S2-B4SB-1010	S2 B4 SB Demo - Demo Existing Concrete Slope Protection	4	19-Jul-24	25-Jul-24	8																				
Stage 2 - I-81 Over RT 311 - SB - Structures																									
Stage 2 - I-81 Over RT 311 - SB - Abutment A																									
S2-B4SB-2000	S2 B4 SB Abutment A - Install SOE Adjacent to Existing Bridge	3	26-Jul-24	30-Jul-24	36																				
S2-B4SB-2010	S2 B4 SB Abutment A - Remove Existing Structure / Pavement	1	01-Aug-24	01-Aug-24	36																				
S2-B4SB-2020	S2 B4 SB Abutment A - Excavate / Embankment to Subgrade for Driving Pile	1	02-Aug-24	02-Aug-24	36																				
S2-B4SB-2030	S2 B4 SB Abutment A - Install Pile	3	05-Aug-24	08-Aug-24	36																				
S2-B4SB-2040	S2 B4 SB Abutment A - FRP Pile Cap	4	09-Aug-24	16-Aug-24	110																				
S2-B4SB-2050	S2 B4 SB Abutment A - FRP Back Wall	3	19-Aug-24	22-Aug-24	110																				
S2-B4SB-2060	S2 B4 SB Abutment A - Backfill Abutment Seat	2	23-Aug-24	26-Aug-24	117																				
Stage 2 - I-81 Over RT 311 - SB - Abutment B																									
S2-B4SB-3000	S2 B4 SB Abutment B - Install SOE Adjacent to Existing Bridge	3	09-Aug-24	14-Aug-24	36																				
S2-B4SB-3010	S2 B4 SB Abutment B - Remove Existing Structure / Pavement	1	16-Aug-24	16-Aug-24	36																				
S2-B4SB-3020	S2 B4 SB Abutment B - Excavate / Embankment to Subgrade for Driving Pile	1	19-Aug-24	19-Aug-24	36																				
S2-B4SB-3030	S2 B4 SB Abutment B - Install Pile	3	20-Aug-24	23-Aug-24	36																				
S2-B4SB-3040	S2 B4 SB Abutment B - FRP Pile Cap	4	26-Aug-24	30-Aug-24	109																				
S2-B4SB-3050	S2 B4 SB Abutment B - FRP Back Wall	3	03-Sep-24	06-Sep-24	109																				
S2-B4SB-3060	S2 B4 SB Abutment B - Backfill Abutment Seat	2	09-Sep-24	11-Sep-24	109																				
Stage 2 - I-81 Over RT 311 - SB - Superstructure																									
S2-B4SB-4000	S2 B4 SB Superstructure - Erect Girders	1	13-Sep-24	13-Sep-24	109																				
S2-B4SB-4010	S2 B4 SB Superstructure - Install Underbridge Protection / Overhangs	4	16-Sep-24	20-Sep-24	109																				
S2-B4SB-4020	S2 B4 SB Superstructure - FRP Backwall Abutment A	2	23-Sep-24	24-Sep-24	117																				
S2-B4SB-4030	S2 B4 SB Superstructure - FRP Backwall Abutment B	2	26-Sep-24	27-Sep-24	117																				
S2-B4SB-4040	S2 B4 SB Superstructure - Install SIP Decking Spa	5	23-Sep-24	30-Sep-24	109																				
S2-B4SB-4050	S2 B4 SB Superstructure - Install Rebar	4	01-Oct-24	04-Oct-24	109																				
S2-B4SB-4060	S2 B4 SB Superstructure - Install Screed Rail / Dry Run	3	07-Oct-24	10-Oct-24	109																				
S2-B4SB-4070	S2 B4 SB Superstructure - Deck Pour	1	11-Oct-24	11-Oct-24	109																				
S2-B4SB-4080	S2 B4 SB Superstructure - FRP Sleeper Slab North Approach	3	14-Oct-24	18-Oct-24	109																				
S2-B4SB-4090	S2 B4 SB Superstructure - FRP Approach Slab North Approach	5	21-Oct-24	29-Oct-24	109																				
S2-B4SB-4100	S2 B4 SB Superstructure - FRP Sleeper Slab North Approach	3	31-Oct-24	04-Nov-24	109																				

█ Remaining Level of Effort
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 █ Critical Remaining Work



Activity ID	Activity Name	OD	Start	Finish	TF	2021				2022				2023				2024				2025			
						Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4													
Bridge 4: I-81 Over Rt 311 Joint Repair / Overlay																									
Bridge 4 SB I-81 Over Rt 311 Joint Repair / Overlay																									
S3-B4SB-1000	S3 B4 SB Repair - Set MOT & Shift Traffic	7	05-Aug-25	18-Aug-25	2																				
S3-B4SB-1010	S3 B4 SB Repair - Joint Repairs	18	19-Aug-25	22-Sep-25	2																				
S3-B4SB-1020	S3 B4 SB Repair - Latex Overlay	4	23-Sep-25	29-Sep-25	2																				
S3-B4SB-1030	S3 B4 SB Repair - Set MOT & Shift Traffic 2	7	30-Sep-25	09-Oct-25	2																				
S3-B4SB-1040	S3 B4 SB Repair - Joint Repairs 2	18	10-Oct-25	14-Nov-25	2																				
S3-B4SB-1050	S3 B4 SB Repair - Latex Overlay 2	4	17-Nov-25	24-Nov-25	2																				
Stage 3 Mill & Surface Asphalt																									
S3-1000	S3 NB - Mill & Surface Asphalt Area 1-3	30	29-Aug-25	20-Oct-25	0																				
S3-1010	S3 SB - Mill & Surface Asphalt Area 1-3	24	21-Oct-25	02-Dec-25	0																				
Testing & Closeout																									
CO-1000	TMS Initial Testing for Unique Milestone #1	15	27-Jun-24	23-Jul-24	80																				
CO-1010	Area 4 ITS Acceptance Test (60 Days) for Unique Milestone #1	60	26-Jun-24	24-Aug-24	129																				
CO-1020	Punch List for Unique Milestone #1 Area 4	20	15-Nov-24	31-Dec-24	0																				
CO-1030	Punch List for Unique Milestone #2 Ramp 112	15	27-Nov-24	31-Dec-24	0																				
CO-1040	TMS Initial Testing	15	07-Mar-25	03-Apr-25	144																				
CO-1050	Project Wide ITS Acceptance Test (60 Days)	60	06-Mar-25	04-May-25	256																				
CO-1060	Final Completion Closeout Documents / As-Built Plans	90	29-Aug-25	09-Jan-26	4																				
CO-1070	Final Completion Punch List	20	03-Dec-25	14-Jan-26	0																				





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